

(No Model.)

C. H. SMITH.
SNAP HOOK.

No. 461,647.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.

Fig. 1

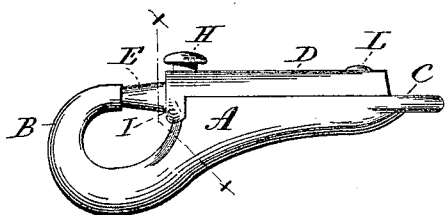


Fig. 2

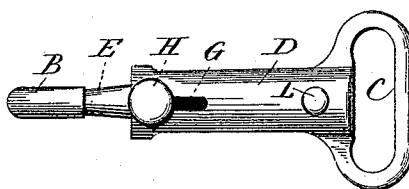


Fig. 3

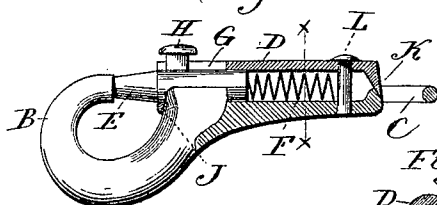


Fig. 4

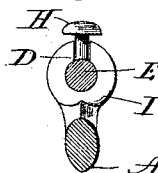
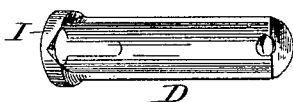


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SMITH, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO O. B. NORTH & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,647, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed June 29, 1891. Serial No. 397,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SMITH, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Snap-Hooks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the hook complete; Fig. 2, a top view of the same; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section, part of the body being in side view to show the under-cut at the forward end of the body; Fig. 4, a transverse section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a transverse section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 3; Fig. 6, a perspective view of the cap detached, looking from the under side toward the forward end.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of snap-hooks in which the body forms a tubular barrel, the body terminating at one end in a hook and at the other end in a loop or other device by which the attachment with the hook may be made, the said tubular body opening toward the nose of the hook and having a longitudinally-sliding bolt with its spring arranged in the said barrel, the tendency of the spring being to force the nose of the bolt into connection with the nose of the hook, so as to close the opening into the hook, a well-known class of snap-hooks, the object of the invention being a simple construction whereby the parts may be cast complete without core and much of the labor incident to the manufacture of this class of hooks avoided; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the principal part of the body portion, terminating at one end in a hook B and at the other end in a loop C or other device by which attachment may be made

Upon the body a cap D is arranged, the division between the cap and body being in a longitudinal central line, as seen in Fig. 5, the adjacent faces of the barrel and cap being longitudinally recessed, so as to form a longitudinal chamber opening toward the nose of the hook. Into this chamber the bolt E is ar-

ranged, together with its spring F, the tendency of which spring is to force the bolt forward against the nose of the hook, as seen in Fig. 3, and yieldingly hold it in that position. The cap is constructed with a slot G, through which a thumb-piece H from the bolt projects and by which the sliding movement may be imparted to the bolt, as usual in this class of snap-hooks. The cap D at its forward end is constructed with a downward projection I, which extends onto the body and so as to form the forward end of the spring-chamber, this projection completely surrounding the bolt. The body is constructed with an undercut notch J, and the said projection I on the cap is correspondingly undercut, as shown in Fig. 6 and as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, and so that the cap placed over the bolt and onto the body the projection I will extend down onto the body, and, being moved rearward, will bring the projection I into engagement with the undercut shoulders J on the body, so as to interlock the forward end of the cap with the body. The cap at the rear end is constructed with a downward projection K, which is adapted to overlap the rear end of the body, as seen in Fig. 3, thus holding the cap supported longitudinally at the forward and rear ends against longitudinal movement. Through the cap and body at the rear end a rivet L is introduced to secure the body and cap together at that point, so as to prevent the cap rising from the body, the undercut connection at the forward end of the cap and body being sufficient to hold the cap at that end not only against longitudinal movement, but to prevent the separation of the parts. The overlapping projection K at the rear of the cap is not essential, as the rivet itself would serve that purpose.

It will be understood that the rivet may be made separate from the two parts and introduced, as shown; or it may be cast integral with one of the parts, a common and well-known expedient not necessary to be described.

I do not claim, broadly, in this application a snap-hook having the body and cap forming a spring-chamber with the cap secured to the body at its forward end by an interlocking of the two parts, as such construction is

shown in my applications Serial Nos. 393,954 and 393,955.

I claim—

5 A snap-hook consisting of the body A, terminating at one end in a hook B and at the other end in means for attaching the hook, combined with a cap D upon the body, the
10 division between the cap and body being substantially in a longitudinal central plane and the adjacent faces of the cap and body re-
15 cessed to form a longitudinal spring and bolt chamber, the body undercut at its forward end, the cap constructed with a downward projection at its forward end, the said projection having an opening through it so as to

surround the forward end of the bolt, and the said projection undercut corresponding to the said under-cut of the body and so as to interlock therewith, with a bolt and spring arranged in said bolt-chamber and the cap secured to the body at the rear end, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Witnesses:

CORNELIA J. YEOMANS,
FREDERICK P. GOETZE.