

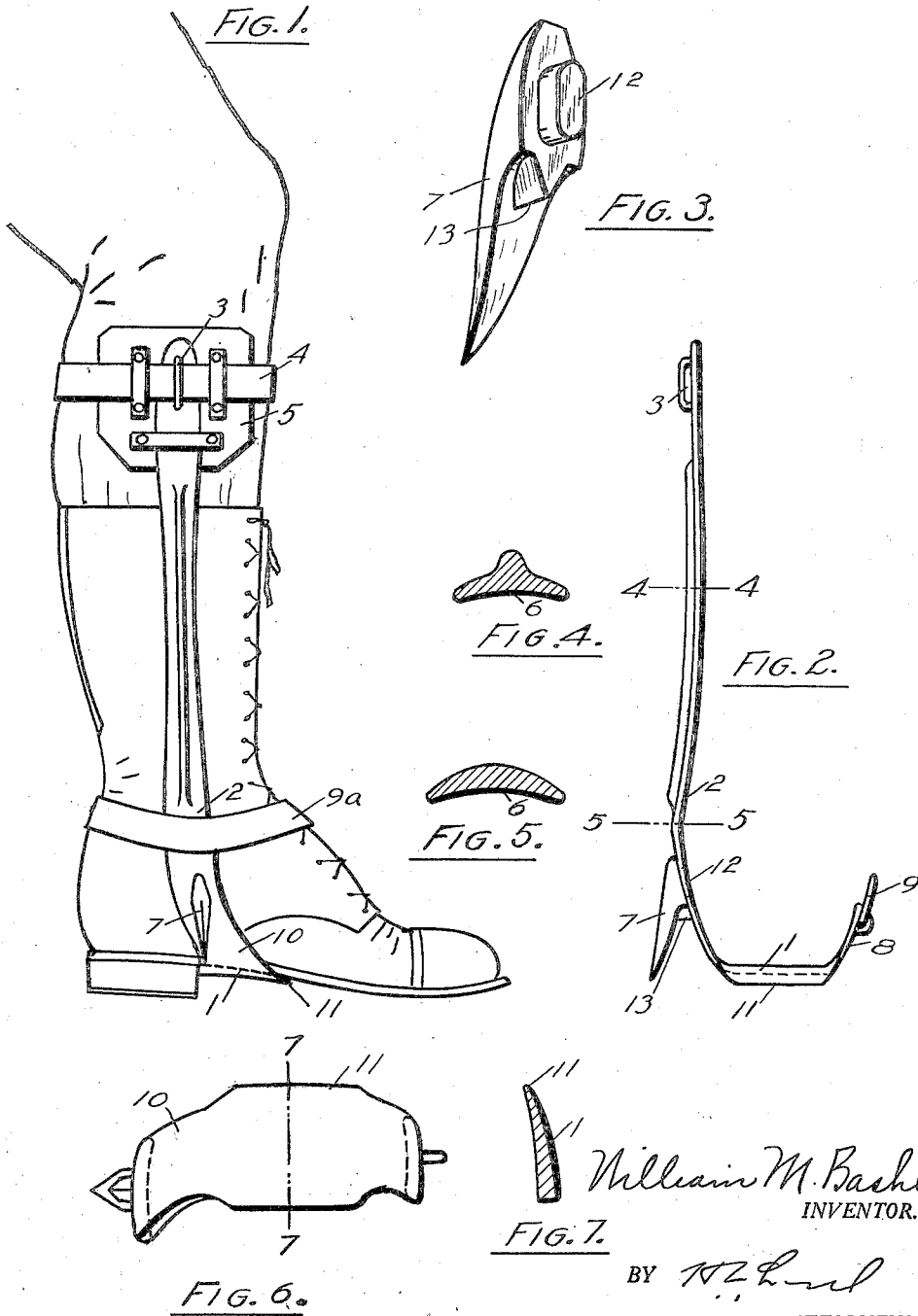
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CLIMBING HOOK

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CLIMBING HOOK

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1 Claim. (Cl. 36—60)

The present invention is designed to improve climbing hooks. One of the purposes of the invention is to so form the tread of the hook with relation to the shank as to ease the support for the wearer. Another object is to so arrange the shank with relation to the tread as to retain the shank in proper relation on the leg of the wearer. Another feature of the invention is the arrangement of the shank so as to more nearly fit the contour of the leg of the wearer. Another feature of the invention is the provision of means to prevent the clogging of the spur so as to prevent its proper engagement with a pole. Further features and details of the invention will appear from the specification and claim.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing as follows:—

Fig. 1 shows a side elevation of the climbing hook in place on the foot of a wearer.

Fig. 2, a front elevation of the hook.

Fig. 3, an enlarged perspective view of the spur detached.

Fig. 4, a section on the line 4—4 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5, a section on the line 5—5 in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6, a bottom view of the tread.

Fig. 7, a section on the line 7—7 in Fig. 6.

1 marks the tread of the climbing hook and 2 the shank. The shank is provided with the usual loop 3 at its upper end through which a strap 4 is passed, the strap being provided with a pad 5.

The inner surface of the shank is preferably concave at 6 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. This not only strengthens the shank, but makes it more nearly conform to the leg of the wearer and consequently is less apt to chafe the wearer.

The shank has a spur 7 arranged at the usual location and the inner part of the shank has an

up-turned portion 8 with a strap loop 9 through which a strap 9a is passed.

The shank has an off-set 10 carrying the main part of the shank to the rear of the tread and the spur 7 is also off-set being arranged in the off-set portion. In consequence of this construction the shank proper tends to remain in alignment with the leg. When the shank is extended directly upwardly from the tread it has a tendency to swing back on the leg and this is not a desirable position.

The tread is wedge-shaped with the thin edge 11 at the front. Thus the thickened portion engages the heel and is of sufficient engaging surface to prevent injuring the heel under the shock of use. On the other hand, the thin portion hugs the shank of the shoe and thus does not present an obstruction.

The spur 7 has a small rivet projection 12 20 which extends through the shank by means of which the spur is secured to the shank. On the under-side of the spur there is a cutter 13 arranged in the crotch between the spur and the shank, the purpose of which is to cut any accumulation of fiber from below, thus preventing the clogging of the spur. By reason of this cutting device, the spur is kept clear so that it may readily engage a pole. Preferably the spur is slightly inclined toward the front. In this way 30 it is more readily driven into the pole and presents a slightly cross direction on the pole giving a more definite support.

What I claim as new is:—

A climbing hook including a tread plate; a shank extending from said tread plate; a spur on the shank; and a cutter in the crotch between the spur and shank.

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