

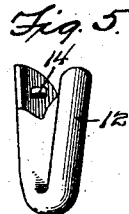
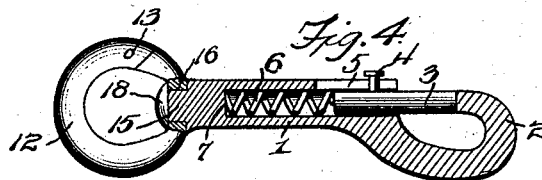
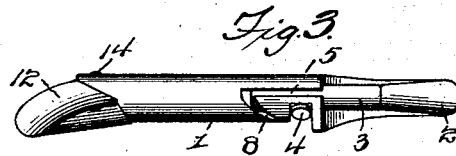
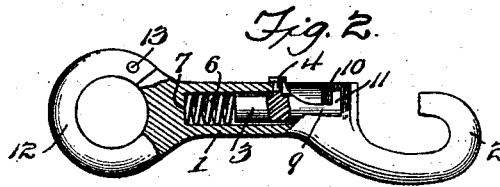
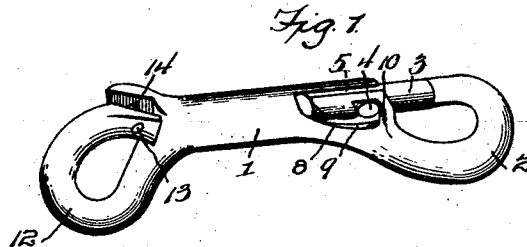
No. 647,714.

Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

G. L. BAKER.  
SNAP HOOK.

(Application filed May 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT LINCOLN BAKER, OF WATERFORD, CALIFORNIA.

## SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,714, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed May 1, 1899. Serial No. 715,116. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GILBERT LINCOLN BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterford, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California, have invented a new and useful Snap-Hook; of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to snap-hooks of that class embodying a sliding bolt, and has for its object to provide means whereby the bolt may be locked against accidental disengagement from its locked position.

To these ends the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved snap-hook, the bolt thereof being in locked position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the bolt free and a portion of the shank broken away. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the bill side of the hook. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the lap-link swiveled to the shank. Fig. 5 is an end view of the link end of the device.

Corresponding parts are designated by like reference characters in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the shank of the device, having at one end the hooked bill 2. The shank is hollow, as indicated in Fig. 2, and within the hollow shank is mounted the longitudinally-slidable bolt 3, which is adapted to be moved beyond the end of the shank, across the opening between the latter and the end of the hooked bill 2, thereby closing the entrance into the eye formed by the hook. The bolt is provided with a headed pin 4, extending laterally therefrom and outward through a longitudinal slot 5, formed through one side of the shank upon the same side and in line with the bill end of the hook 2 and communicating with the interior of the shank. Inclosed within the hollow shank is a coiled spring 6, bearing at one end against the rear wall 7 of the longitudinal opening in the shank and at the opposite end against the adjacent rear end of the sliding bolt 3 to normally hold the same extended and

closing the eye formed by the hook, as hereinbefore set forth.

To lock the sliding bolt against accidental displacement, the shank is provided with a substantially L-shaped or bayonet slot 8, communicating with the rear end of the longitudinal entrance-slot 5 and extending forwardly and inclined downwardly therefrom. This slot 8 comprises an initial portion of decided curvature and a portion 9 of slight curvature that is substantially parallel to the slot 5 and a transverse recess 10 at the forward end of the portion 9 and extending toward the entrance-slot 5. It will be noted that this transverse slot is wider at the outer side than at the inner side thereof to accommodate the head of the pin 4. When it is desired to lock the bolt, the pin 4 is entered into the inclined portion of the bayonet-slot and then turned into the transverse slot. The shank of the pin fits in the narrow inner portion 11 of the slot and is held thereby against lateral movement, and the head of the pin is received within the enlarged portion of the slot, the opposite walls of which extend above the head of the pin to protect the same against being caught in some part of a harness or other object. The pin being engaged in the bayonet-slot, as hereinbefore set forth, the bolt is locked against accidental disengagement, but may be readily drawn back as desired.

It will be observed that the initial portion of the inclined slot is of arcuate shape and is also bowed outwardly from the straight entrance-slot 5, whereby the outer wall of the bowed slot offers resistance to the retraction of the transverse operating-pin 4, so as to prevent accidental inward movement of the bolt 3. Moreover, as the operating-pin travels in the bowed or arcuate slot it imparts a rotary movement to the bolt, and the friction generated thereby will also tend to prevent accidental inward movement of the bolt.

As best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, it will be seen that the widened outer portion of the transverse slot 10 forms a socket for the reception of the head of the operating-pin, which lies within the outer side of the shank, so that the latter is entirely free from projections which might catch in the harness or other objects.

Opposite the bill end of the shank there is provided a lap-link 12, having its opposite ends beveled upon adjacent sides thereof, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3. One of the members of the link is preferably longer than the other and is provided with an eye or opening 13, formed through the beveled end of the member. The other and shorter member has a lug or rivet 14 projecting out from the beveled end thereof, and the longer member is capable of being bent or forced into engagement with the shorter member, the opening 13 receiving the lug or rivet 14, which is then upset against the outer face of the longer member, whereby the lap-link may be formed into a closed link or eye. It will be understood that the link is normally used as an ordinary lap-link and is also capable of being formed into a closed link, as desired.

In some instances it may be desirable to have the lap-link swiveled to the shank, and I provide for this, as shown in Fig. 4. The end of the shank opposite the hooked end thereof is reduced in diameter, as at 15, and the link 12 is provided with an opening 16, formed through one side thereof and adapted to receive the reduced end of the shank, the end of the latter being riveted or upset, as at 18, against the inner side of the link, whereby the latter is swiveled to the shank of the snap-hook.

In the manufacture of the device the end of the hooked bill 2 is originally twisted out of alinement with the shank 1, so as not to obstruct the entrance into the hollow shank, and thereby to facilitate the positioning of the spring 6 and the sliding bolt 3, having the integral pin 4. After the parts have been assembled the bill is bent back into its normal position, and thereby prevents accidental loss of the sliding bolt, as will be understood. It will now be apparent that the purpose of the straight longitudinal slot 5 is to facilitate the introduction of the bolt 3 and the operating-

pin 4, as it would be inconvenient to insert the latter through a bowed slot.

The present improvements provide an exceedingly practical and useful form of snap-hook, the parts of which may be readily assembled together, the sliding bolt may be locked against accidental disengagement, and efficient means is provided in the form of a lap-link whereby the device may be connected or fastened to a strap or other object.

Changes in the form, proportion, size, and the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claim may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the present invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A snap-hook, having a shank provided with a longitudinal bore, opening at the bill end thereof, and which is circular in cross-section, a longitudinal entrance-slot communicating throughout its length with the bore and opening at the bill end of the shank, an arcuate slot extending forwardly and bowed outwardly from the rear end of the entrance-slot, a transverse slot at the forward end of the arcuate slot, said transverse slot being widened at its outer side to form a socket, and a longitudinally slidable and rotatable bolt housed within the bore of the shank, and having a transverse headed operating-pin working in the arcuate slot, and also received in the transverse slot, when the bolt is locked, the head of the pin being seated in the socket and within the outer side of the shank.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses:

GILBERT LINCOLN BAKER.

Witnesses:

W. M. T. PINKSTON,  
R. M. TOWNES.