

E. WHITNEY.
Swivel-Loops for Fire-Arms.

No. 156,614.

Patented Nov. 3, 1874.

fig. 1

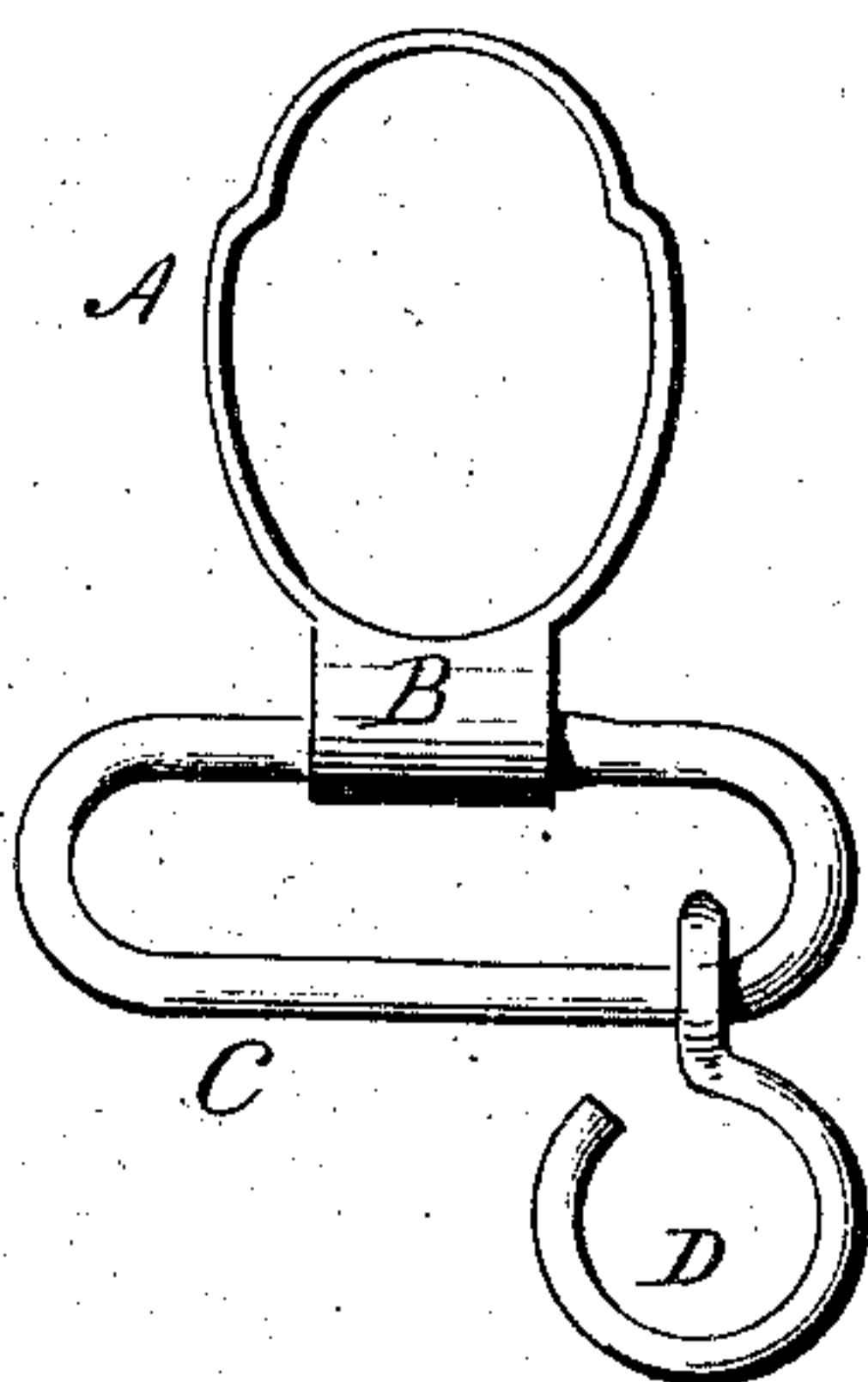
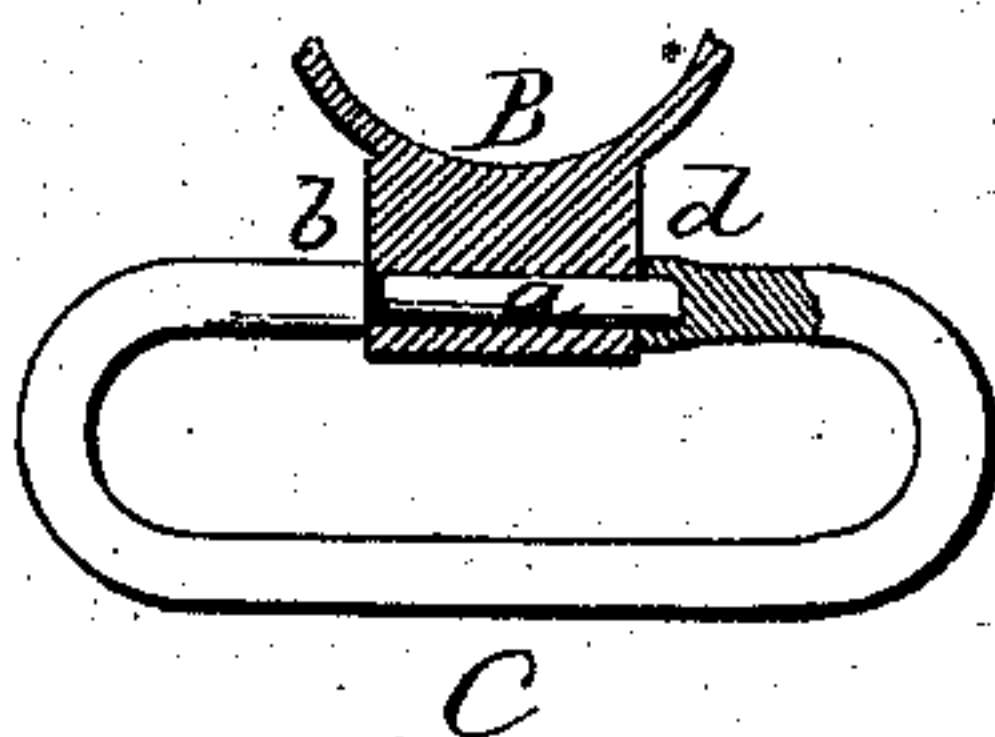


fig. 2



Witnesses.

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IMPROVEMENT IN SWIVEL-LOOPS FOR FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,614**, dated November 3, 1874; application filed October 15, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI WHITNEY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Swivel-Loop for Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the 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, side view; and in Fig. 2, sectional view.

This invention relates to an improvement in the method of attaching the loop to the bands or other points upon a fire-arm, here represented as applied to one band.

The invention consists in constructing the loop so that one end will extend through the lug, and enter a corresponding socket in the other end of the loop, and longitudinal movement of the loop prevented by a shoulder on the loop each side the lug, as more fully hereinafter described.

The invention, for convenience of illustration, is shown as attached to a band; it will be understood that the attachment to any other part of the arm is made in the same manner.

A is the band; B, the lug formed thereon, in the usual manner, for the purpose of attaching the loop. The lug is bored through transversely, as seen in Fig. 2. The loop C is preferably formed from wire bent into the

desired form, the length of the wire being a little more than the full length around the loop. One end, *a*, of the loop is fitted to pass through the opening in the lug, and to protrude slightly from the opposite side, stopped on the entrance side by a shoulder, *b*, formed either by upsetting the wire at that point, or reducing the part *a*. In the other end of the loop a cavity, *d*, is formed to receive the protruding end *a*, and this secures the two ends together, and forms the rest against that side of the lug, or forms a shoulder to prevent the withdrawal of the loop from the lug. By the shoulder on each side any longitudinal movement of the loop is prevented, and yet it is free to turn in the lug.

While it is preferred to form the loops of wire, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that the loop may be forged, or otherwise formed.

For convenience and security in "stacking," I hang to the loop a hook, D. The hook on one arm, engaged with the loop of the next in stacking, will hold all together.

I claim—

The swivel-loop C, one end of which passes through the lug B, and into a cavity, *d*, in the other end, and constructed with shoulders upon opposite sides of the lug, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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