

E. HANCOX.
Lap-Ring.

No. 219,465.

Patented Sept. 9, 1879.

Fig: 1.

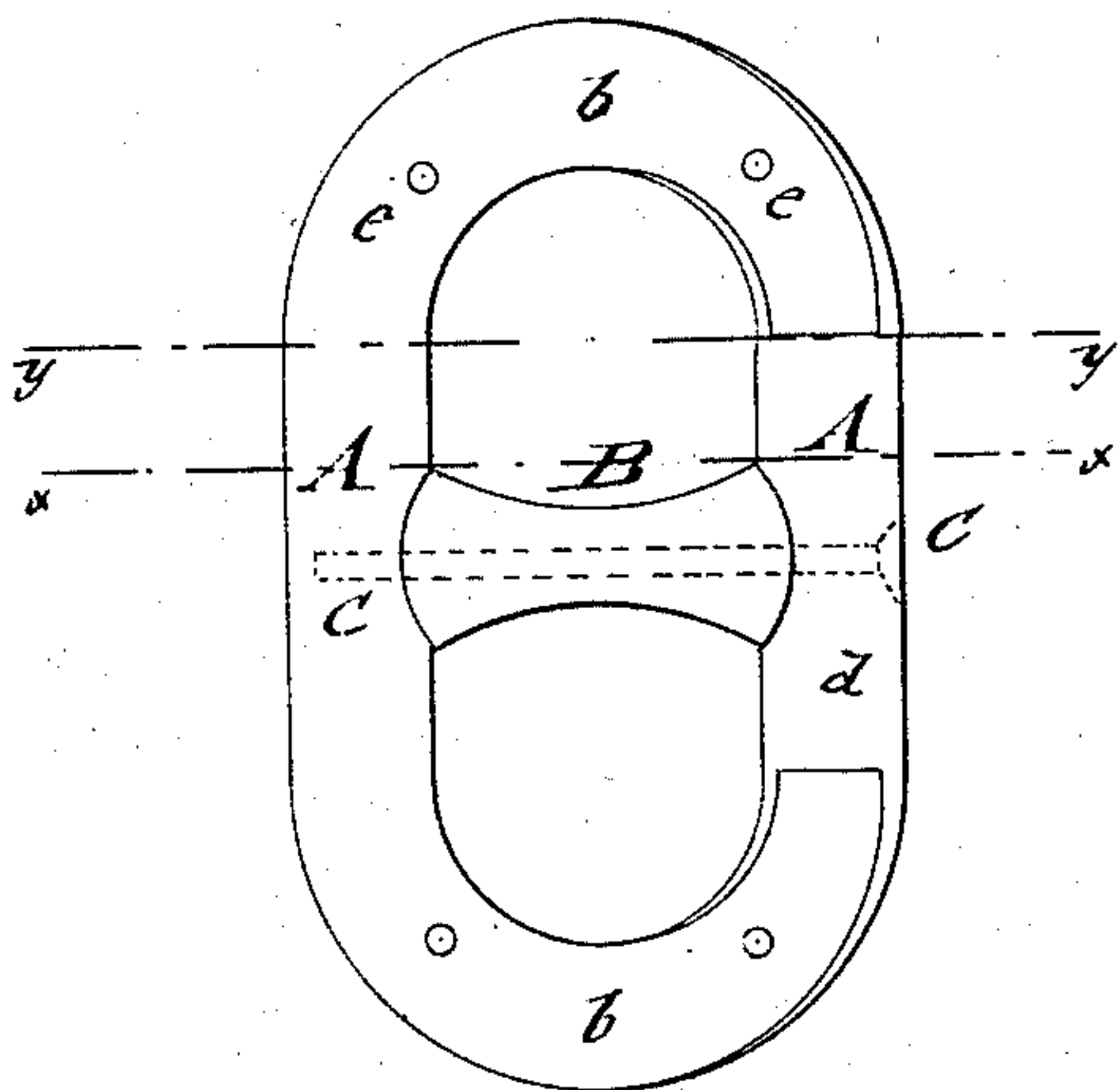


Fig: 2.

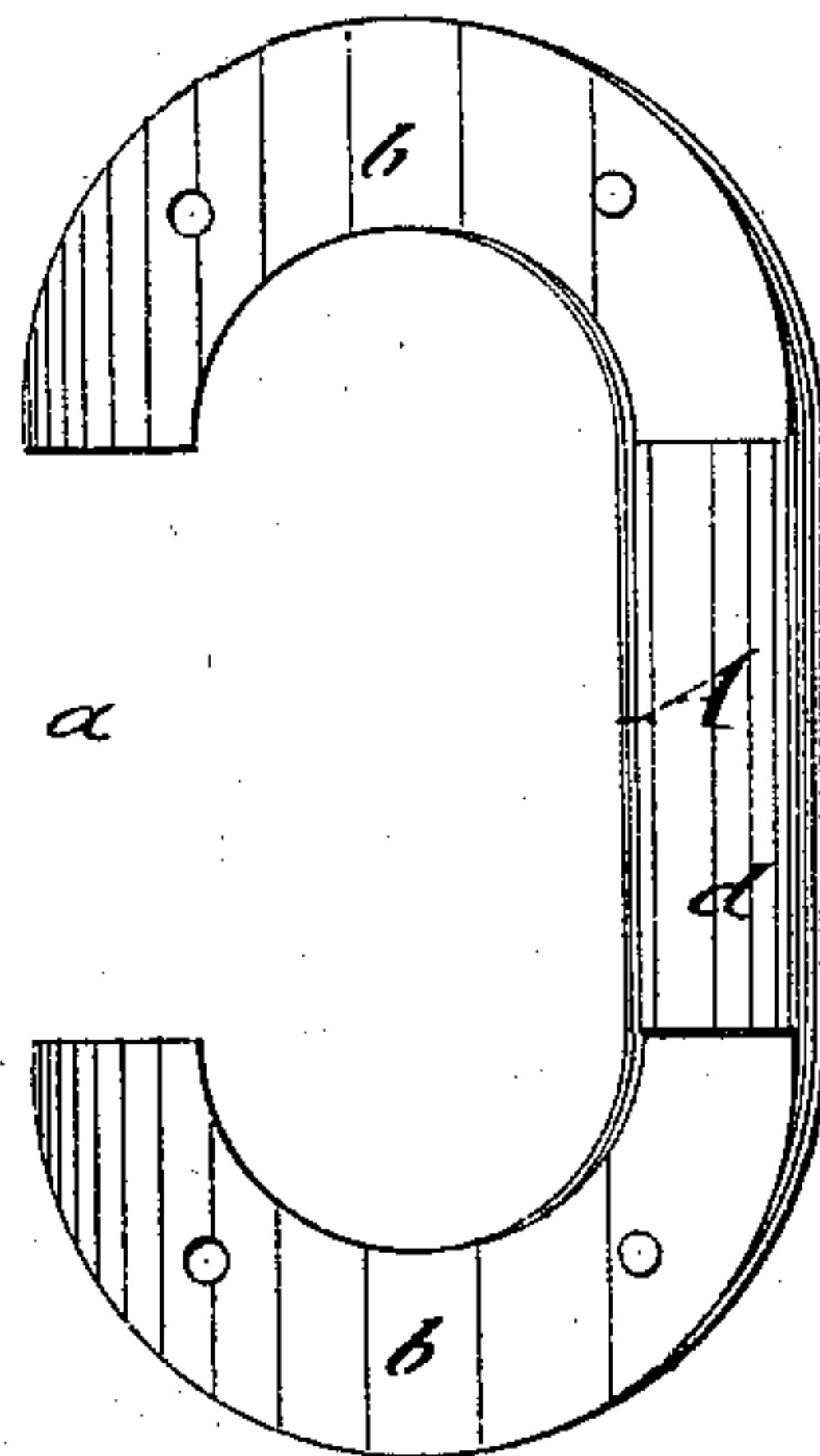


Fig: 3.



Fig: 4.

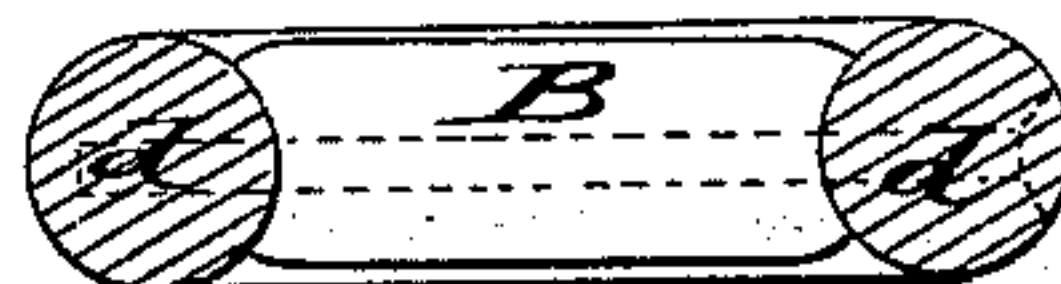
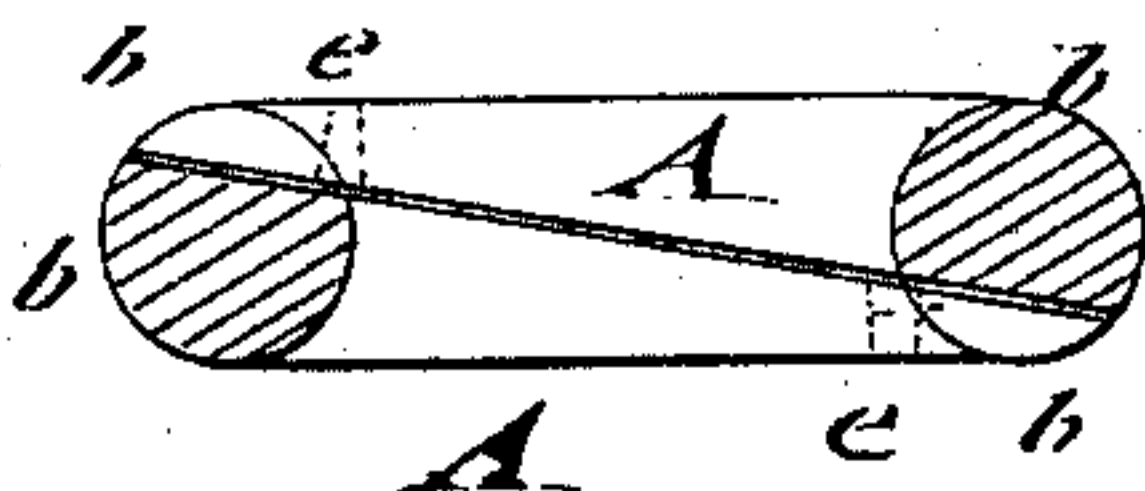


Fig: 5.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN LAP-RINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,465**, dated September 9, 1879; application filed May 22, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI HANCOX, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lap-Ring, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top view of my improved lap-ring; Fig. 2, a top view of a detached section of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view; and Figs. 4 and 5 are vertically-transverse sections of the lap-ring, respectively on lines *x x* and *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a strong and reliable construction of lap-rings for chains of all kinds; and it consists of diagonally overlapping and interlocking ring-sections, that are connected by a central transverse stay, secured by a fastening-screw, and, in addition thereto, by cross-pins or rivets.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the sections of my improved lap-ring, which are made of equal size and shape, as shown in Fig. 2, with recesses or openings *a* at one side, with diagonally-cut and overlapping end partitions, *b*, and with solid middle portions, *d*, that are of equal size with the open parts.

The ring-sections overlap at their diagonally-cut ends and interlock with each other, as the solid middle portions of the sections fit into the open parts of the same.

The solid middle portions of the ring-sections are strengthened by a transverse center stay, B, that is fitted by its concaved ends to the convex solid portions of the sections A, and rigidly secured thereto by a metallic screw,

C, that passes through the solid part of one section and the stay into a screw-socket of the solid portion of the other ring-section.

The rigid stay B strengthens the lap-ring, and locks also the overlapping and interlocking sections firmly and reliably together.

In addition to the stay may be used tapering pins or rivets *e*, that connect the overlapping portions of the ring-sections, and which are secured when the lap-ring is applied for use by spreading the thinner ends. These fastening-pins are especially useful for larger sizes of rings or shackles, as they furnish, in connection with the stay and screw, a strong and reliable lap-ring.

I am aware that it is not new to make a large boss on the center of a lap-ring; but this could not be used with the Emerson windlass generally used on ships; also, that tongues have been forged on the halves of the link together with notches and sockets; but these require in the manufacture dies and drop-hammers of accurate adjustment. My link, being made of round iron and the two halves secured together by rivets, is almost as strong and durable as a solid link, is adapted to the Emerson windlass, and is withal so simple that it may be made on shipboard with the ordinary ship-tools.

What I claim as new and of my invention is—

A lap-ring provided with the cross-bar having concave ends, and held in place by screw, substantially as shown and described.

ELI HANCOX.

Witnesses:

W. G. CASE,
D. A. HANCOX.