

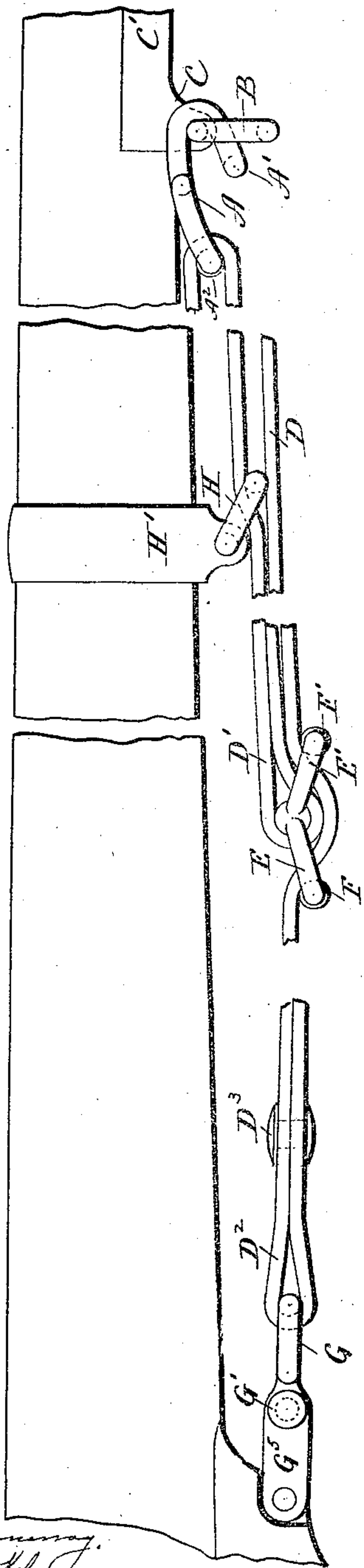
(No Model)

W. O. PERKINS & T. C. JOHNSON.
SLIDE AND HOOK FOR SLING STRAPS OF FIREARMS.

No. 575,164

Patented Jan. 12, 1897.

Fig. 1.



Witness
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Fig. 2.

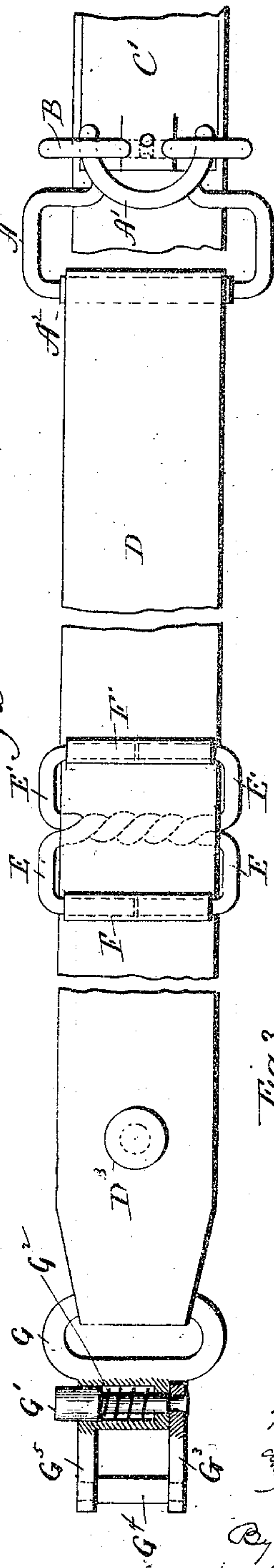


Fig. 3.

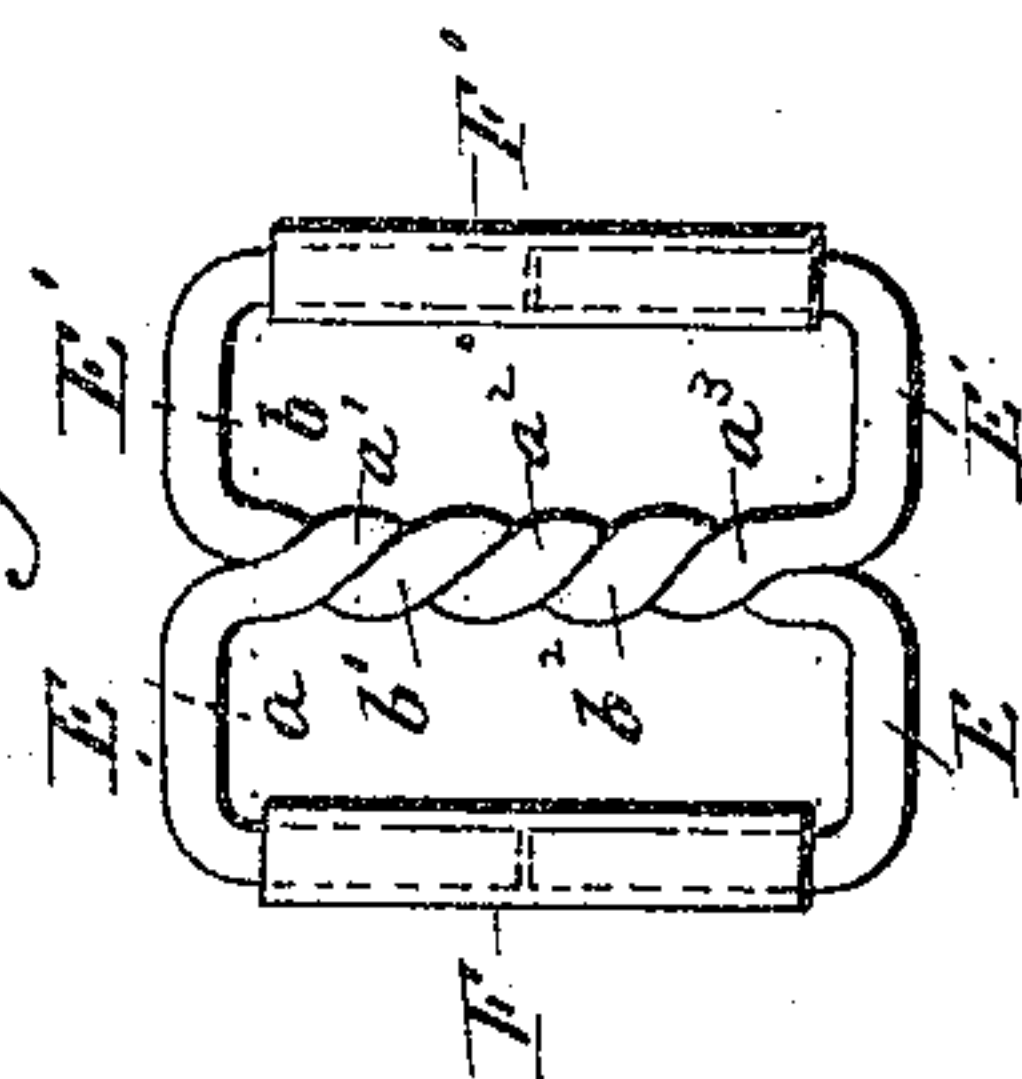
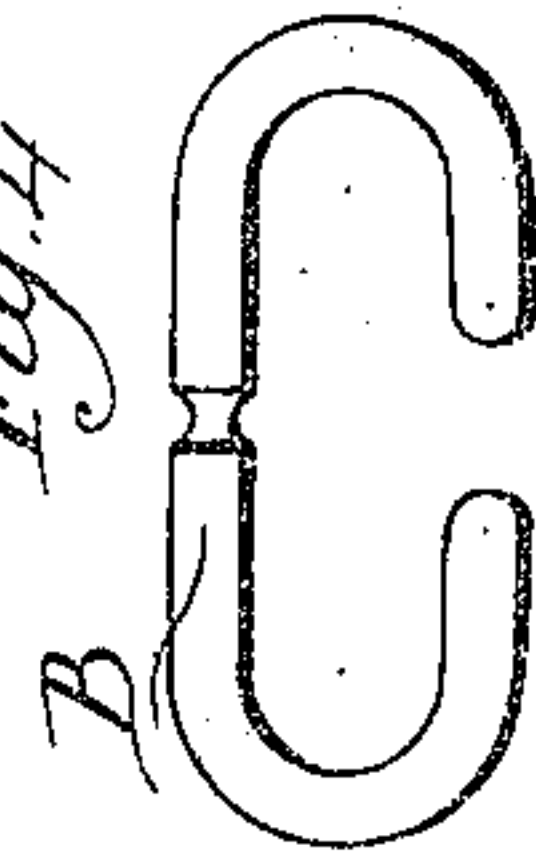


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. PERKINS AND THOMAS C. JOHNSON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE

SLIDE AND HOOK FOR SLING-STRAPS OF FIREARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,164, dated January 12, 1897.

Application filed October 5, 1896. Serial No. 607,878. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM C. PERKINS and THOMAS C. JOHNSON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Slides and Hooks for the Sling-Straps of Firearms; and we 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, a broken view, in side elevation, of a gun provided with a sling-strap having our improved attachments; Fig. 2, a broken reverse plan view of the strap, showing the securing-hook, the slide, and the snap-swivel, and also showing the forward end of the arm and the stacking-swivel, with which the securing-hook is shown to be engaged; Fig. 3, a detached plan view of the slide; Fig. 4, a similar view of the stacking-swivel.

Our invention relates to an improvement in the slides and hooks employed in connection with the sling-straps of portable firearms, the object being to produce simple, strong, and convenient sling-strap attachments, constructed with particular reference to convenience of operation, effectiveness and security in use, to neatness of appearance, and to the avoidance of corners which will scratch the arm or catch the clothing or other objects.

With these ends in view our invention consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In carrying out our invention, as herein shown, we employ a sling-strap-securing hook composed of a body portion or eye A and a hook proper or beak A', made of a single piece of wire, which will preferably be steel wire, although brass wire or any other suitable wire may be employed, if desired. By preference the ends of the wire are inclosed in the opposite ends of a small sheet-metal sleeve or tube A², but they may be brazed together and the tube dispensed with. The eye A of the hook is oblong in general form, with rounded corners. The hook proper or beak A', which is consid-

erably narrower than the eye A is long, is offset, as it were, from the middle of the outer side bar of the eye A of the hook, and is bent over into the plane thereof, the extreme end of the beak being in a higher horizontal plane but in about the same vertical plane as the outer side bar of the said eye. This hook is designed with particular reference to be engaged with the stacking-swivel B of the arm in such a manner that it cannot in any ordinary use of the arm be accidentally detached from the swivel, and, furthermore, in such a manner that the presence of the hook will not interfere with the use of the swivel in stacking the arms in the ordinary way. The stacking-swivel B is made from a single piece of wire and is oblong in general form, with rounded ends and virtually straight sides, the ends of the wire lying in the outer side bar and being sufficiently apart to permit access to the interior of the swivel of corresponding swivels, so that the swivels of two other guns may be engaged with it in stacking arms in the usual way. The said stacking-swivel is formed, by preference, of steel wire, although other wire, such as brass wire, may be used, and swiveled in the usual manner in a horizontal opening formed in a lug C, extending downward from an arm C', extending rearward from the forward band of the gun, the said band being of any approved construction and not being shown herein. The body portion or eye A of the sling-strap-securing hook is large enough in its opening to pass over the oval oblong stacking-swivel when the securing-hook is tilted with respect thereto.

We may here remark that for the purpose of security the length of the opening within the eye of the securing-hook is less than the external length of the swivel, so that the securing-hook will not pass directly over the swivel in either direction, but has to be tilted or cocked with respect thereto, so that one end may pass over and under one end of the swivel, after which the other end of the hook may be passed over and under the opposite end of the swivel. The securing-hook, having thus been passed over the swivel, is drawn downward, so that the beak of the hook then comes into engagement with the

inner portion of the swivel close to the opposite faces of the lug in which the same is journaled. The securing-hook is in this way very safely connected with the swivel, from
 5 which it cannot be detached until it is lifted into the plane of the swivel and tilted, which requires the lengthening, and therefore the loosening, of the sling-strap D, the loop of which is passed through the body portion or
 10 eye of the hook.

The sling-strap slide employed for virtually lengthening and shortening the sling-strap is formed of suitable wire, such as steel or brass wire, and comprises two eyes E E', corresponding to each other, both oblong in form with rounded corners and standing in slightly-inclined planes. As shown, the slide is formed of two pieces of wire corresponding in-length and having their ends inclosed in
 15 small sheet-metal sleeves or tubes F and F'. The center bar of the slide is composed of two portions of wire twisted upon each other in such a manner that the wire crosses from one eye of the slide to the other, and vice
 20 versa, whereby the wire is disposed in the slide so as to effectually resist the rocking or swiveling of the two eyes of the slide upon the bar as a center. Thus the wire a, which forms the upper portion of the eye E, is twisted to form coils a', a², and a³, the then remaining end of the wire being shaped to form the lower portion of the eye E', while the wire b, which forms the upper portion of the eye E', is bent to form the coils b' and b², the
 25 then remaining end of the wire being shaped to form the lower portion of the eye E. We do not limit ourselves to forming our peculiar slide from two pieces of wire, as it may be formed from a single piece; but in any
 30 event it might be formed so that the two eyes cannot be changed in position with respect to each other by swiveling them, so to speak, over the twisted bar between them. The end D' of the sling-strap is secured to the
 35 slide around the twisted center thereof, as very clearly shown in Fig. 1, the end of the strap being scarfed and sewed in the usual manner. The main portion of the sling-strap is then passed through the slide, which de-
 40 flects it and grips it so that the harder the longitudinal strain upon the strap the greater the grip of the slide.

The opposite end D² of the sling-strap is secured to a sling-strap snap-swivel, which
 45 may be of any approved construction and which, as herein shown, comprises an eye G, through which the end of the strap is passed and secured to its adjacent portion by a button D³. The said snap-swivel also comprises
 50 a push-pin G', encircled by a spring G² and having riveted to its opposite end a bar or gate G³, the outer end of which is perforated to pass over a bar G⁴, riveted in the outer end

of an arm G⁵, which is parallel with G³ and formed integral with the eye as aforesaid, this swivel may be of proved construction and we do not herein. The strap is also passed through swinging eye H, swiveled in a lug provided downward from the lower band H' of

In view of the modifications heretofore suggested and of others which may be suggested, we would have it understood that we limit ourselves to the construction shown, but hold ourselves at liberty to make such changes as fairly fall within the true and scope of our invention.

Having fully described our invention, we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sling-strap-securing hook comprising an oblong body portion or eye, and a side bar which is narrower than the eye is long, extending outward from the middle of the side bar of the eye, and is bent in a plane thereof.

2. A sling-strap-securing hook formed of a single piece of wire, and comprising a long eye having rounded corners, comprising a beak narrower than the long extending outward from the outer side bar of the eye and bent inward, substantially in the plane thereof.

3. In a firearm, the combination of a stacking-swivel of oblong form, and its outer side bar open, of a sling-strap-securing hook through which a sling-strap is passed, and which comprises a body portion or eye, and a hook proper or eye of the hook being less in internal length than the external length of the swivel, so that the hook cannot be removed from the swivel without it so as to allow one end of its eye to enter the swivel at a time.

4. A slide formed of wire and comprising two corresponding eyes located in different planes, and a central twisted bar, the one eye extending across the slide of the other eye, and vice versa, whereby the eyes are prevented from swiveling with respect to each other, substantially as shown.

5. A slide formed of wire and comprising two corresponding eyes immovably located in different planes inclined with respect to each other, and also comprising a central twisted bar in which the wire of each eye enters.

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

WILLIAM C. PEI
 THOMAS C. JOHNSON

Witnesses:

DANIEL H. VEADER,
 W. S. BALDWIN.