

No. 622,770.

Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

R. W. JONES.  
SNAP HOOK.

(Application filed Dec. 29, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1

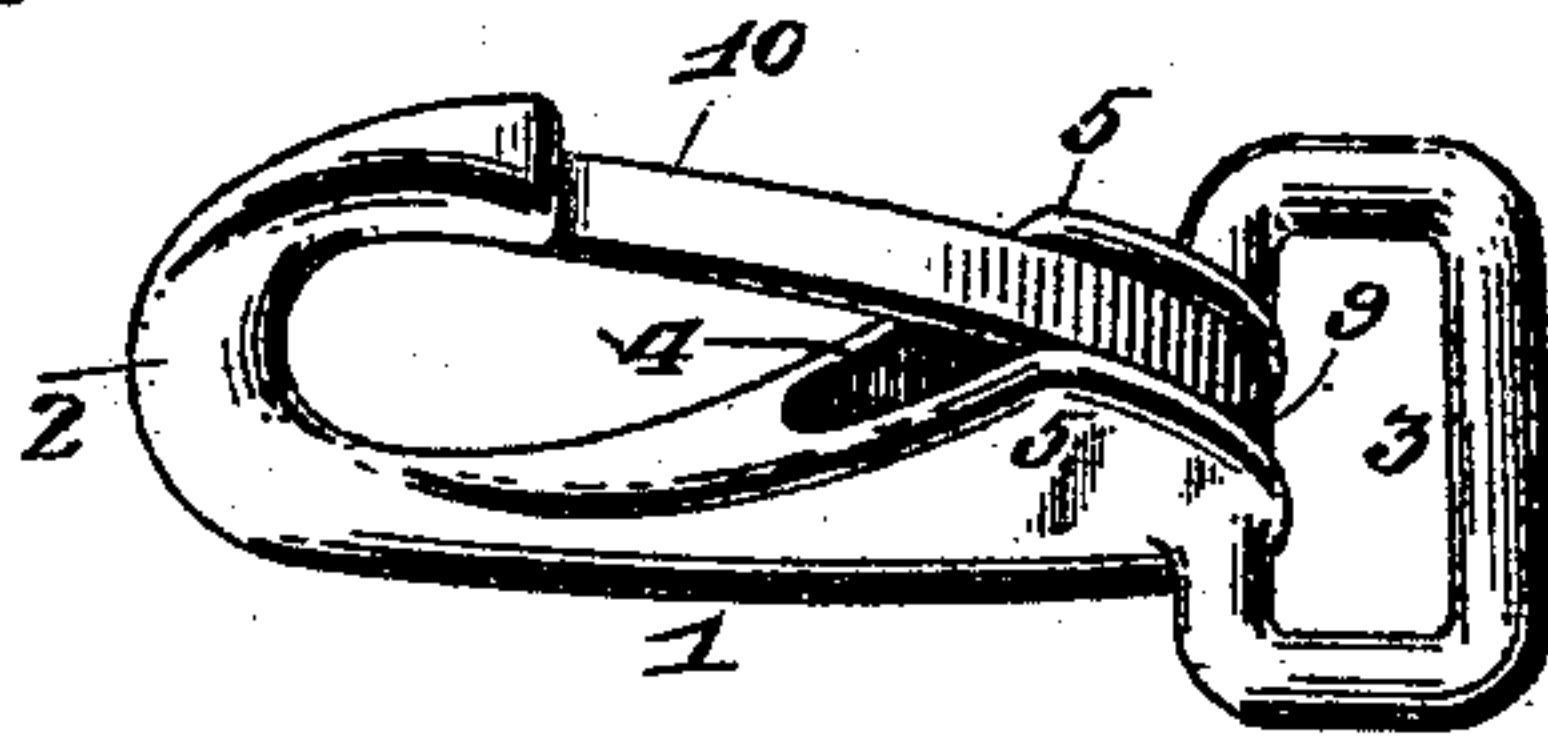


FIG. 2

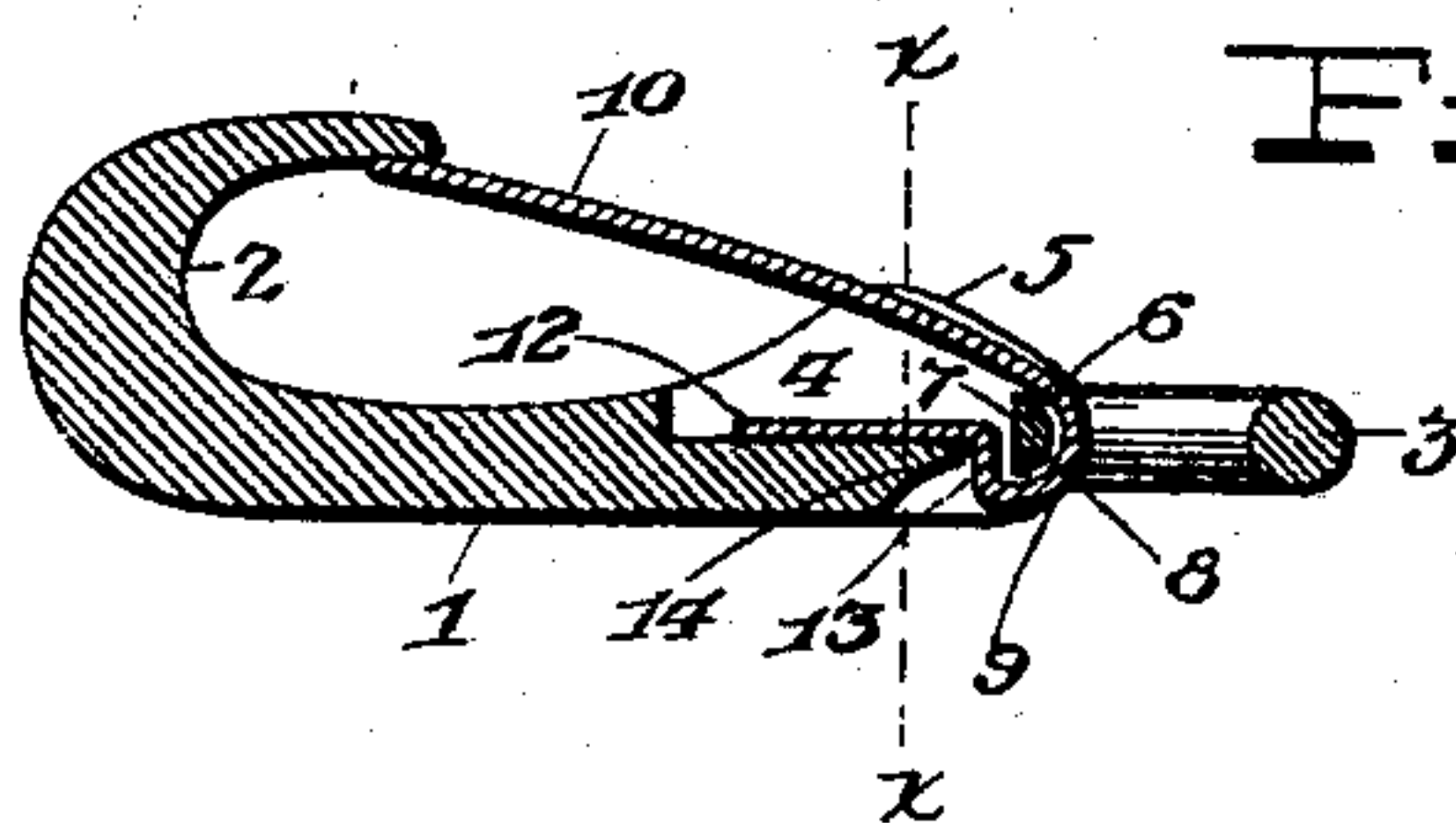


FIG. 4

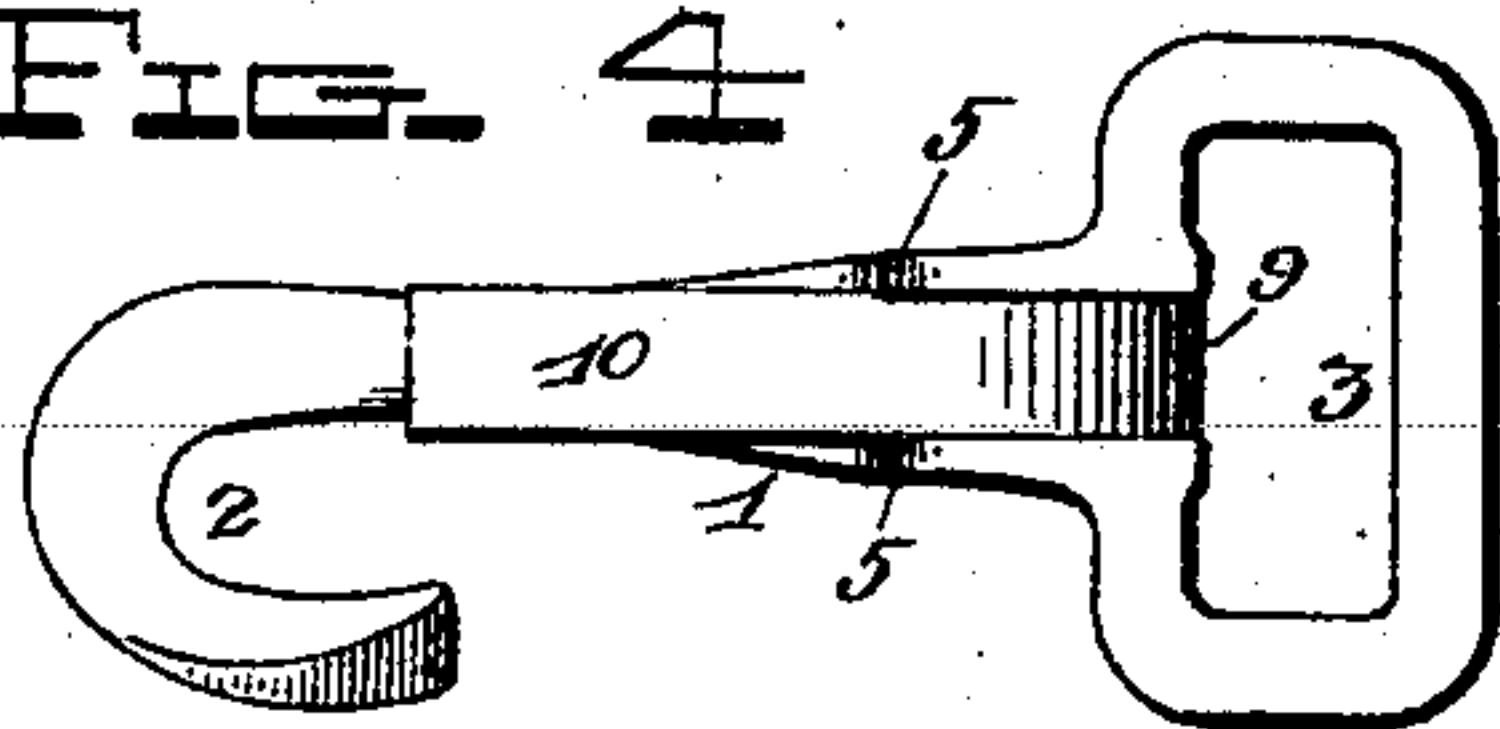
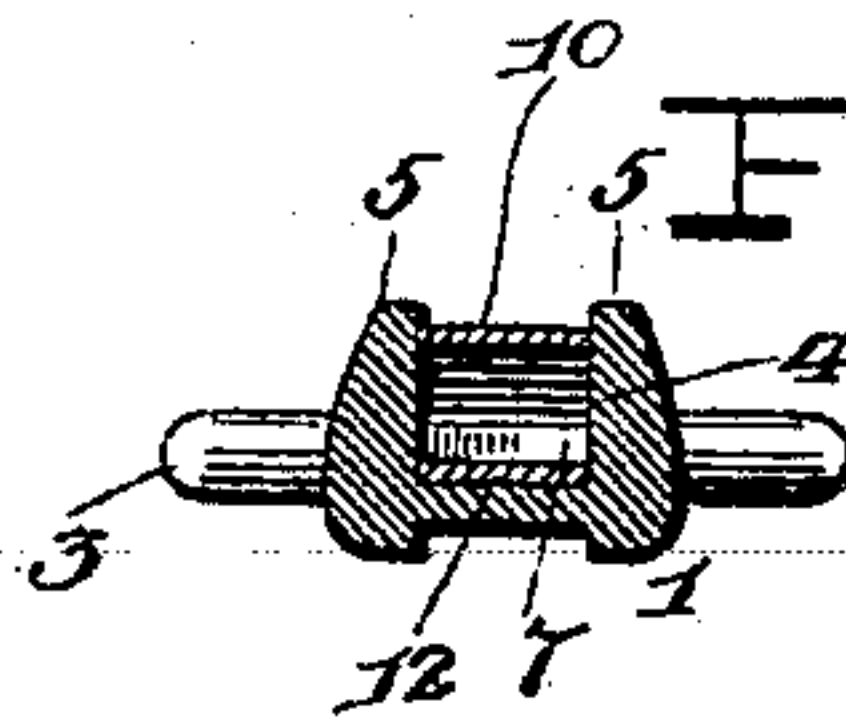


FIG. 3



Witnesses  
*Thomas Lloyd [Signature]*

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by  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD W. JONES, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

## SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,770, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed December 29, 1898. Serial No. 700,624. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD W. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Snap-Hooks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in snap-hooks; and the object is to simplify the construction and produce an inexpensive, practical, and durable snap of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the device, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved snap-hook. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the broken line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view to illustrate the manner in which the bill is cast and which is twisted or bent into alinement with the shank for the purpose of retaining the spring-tongue after it has been seated in the pocket.

My invention relates more particularly to that class of spring-tongue snap-hooks where- in the spring is retained or locked in place without the aid of rivets, screws, or other means whereby the spring is fixed to the hook, the retention of the spring being attained without directly or rigidly connecting the spring and hook.

In the drawings, 1 denotes the shank, the forward end of which terminates in the usual hook or bill 2 and the rear end in the strap-eye 3. The enlarged portion of the shank contiguous to the eye is formed with a recess or pocket 4, the parallel walls 5 5 of which are connected by a cross-bar 6, having a flat front face 7, while its rear face 8 is semicylindrical to conform to the looped end 9 of the spring-tongue 10, the shorter arm 12 of which is formed with an offset 13, which extends across the flat face 7 of the cross-bar, thereby effectually locking the spring-tongue against displacement.

It will be noted that the parallel walls 5 5

of the pocket 4 extend above the looped end of the spring, so as to prevent the possibility of the spring moving laterally, while at the same time offering no objection to the free end of the spring traveling to and from the hook.

The forward end of the shorter arm 12 of the spring-tongue rests upon a lug or lip 14, formed integral with the shank at the forward end of the pocket, and the rear end of this lip extends into the angle of the shoulder or offset 13, thereby preventing any tendency of the spring to weaken or straighten out at this point.

A snap-hook thus constructed is simple in the extreme and substantial and efficient in use, and, owing to the expense of forming and assembling the parts, can be supplied at a minimum cost.

The snap-hook is preferably cast with the bill turned to one side, as shown in Fig. 4, and in assembling the parts the previously-formed spring-tongue is then inserted through the back of the shank 1, the shorter arm 12 through the pocket 4, and the longer arm 10 through the strap-eye 3, so that the looped end 9 encompasses the cross-bar 6. The tongue 10 is now pressed downwardly between the parallel walls 5 5 of the pocket 4, with its shorter arm 12 resting on the lug or lip 14 and the shoulder 13 abutting against the flat face 7 of the cross-bar 6. The bill 2 of the hook is now turned over the free end of the tongue 10, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to permanently retain the spring in place.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

A snap-hook having a spring-retaining pocket or recess formed with vertical walls, a transverse bar connecting said walls, the transverse diameter of which is less than its vertical diameter; in combination with a spring-tongue formed with a loop at one end to encompass the bar, the diameter of the entrance of said loop being less than the greater diameter of the bar and corresponding to the lesser diameter of the bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD W. JONES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. R. JONES,

CHAS. W. REISINGER.