

No. 668,396.

Patented Feb. 19, 1901.

J. F. STREETER.
WATCH CHAIN HOOK.

(Application filed Oct. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

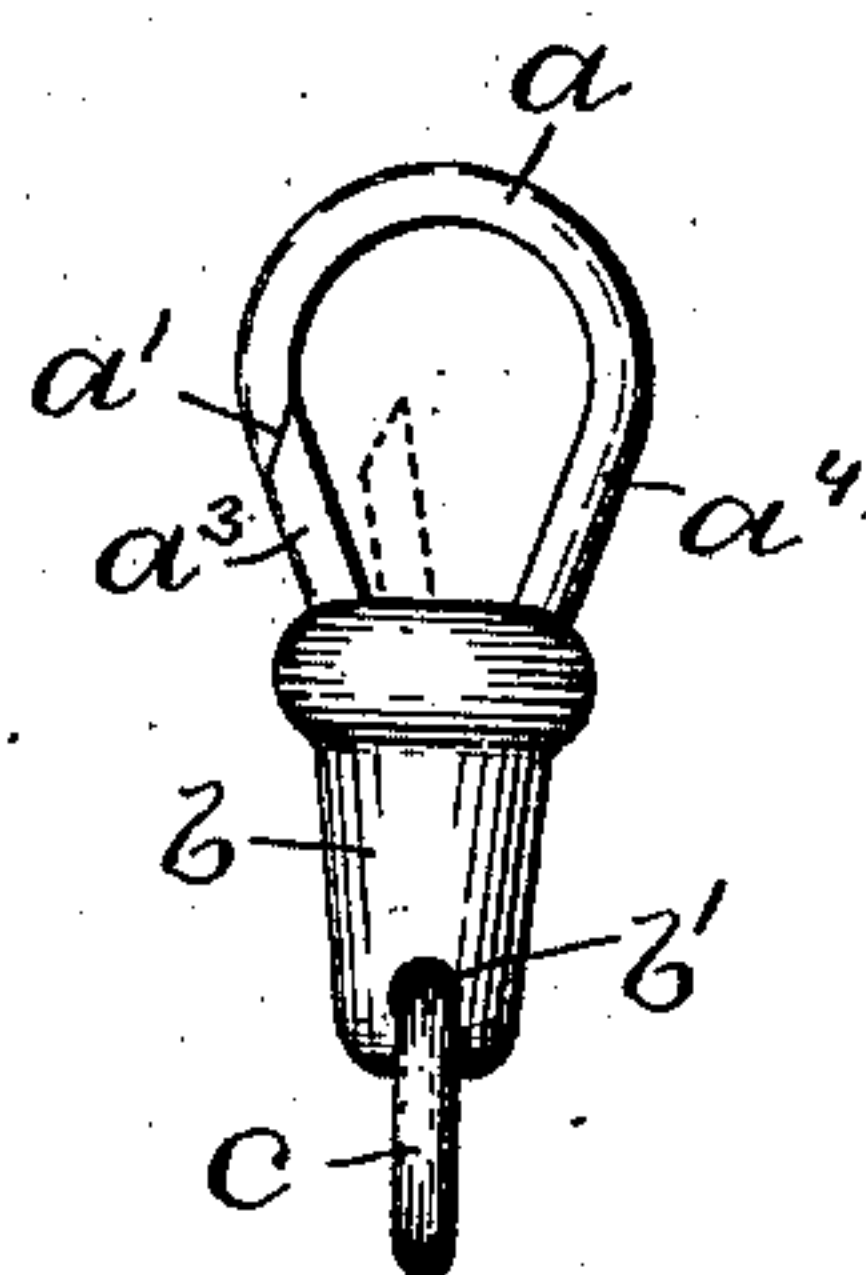


Fig. 2.

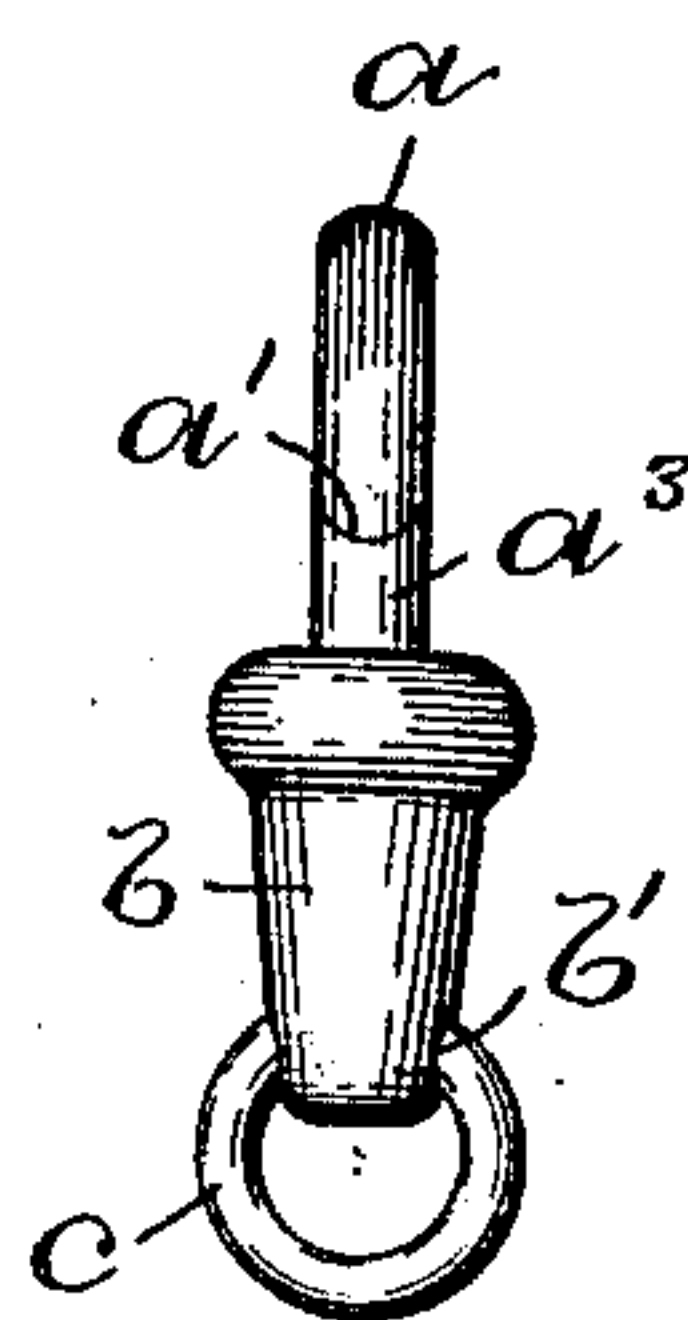


Fig. 3.

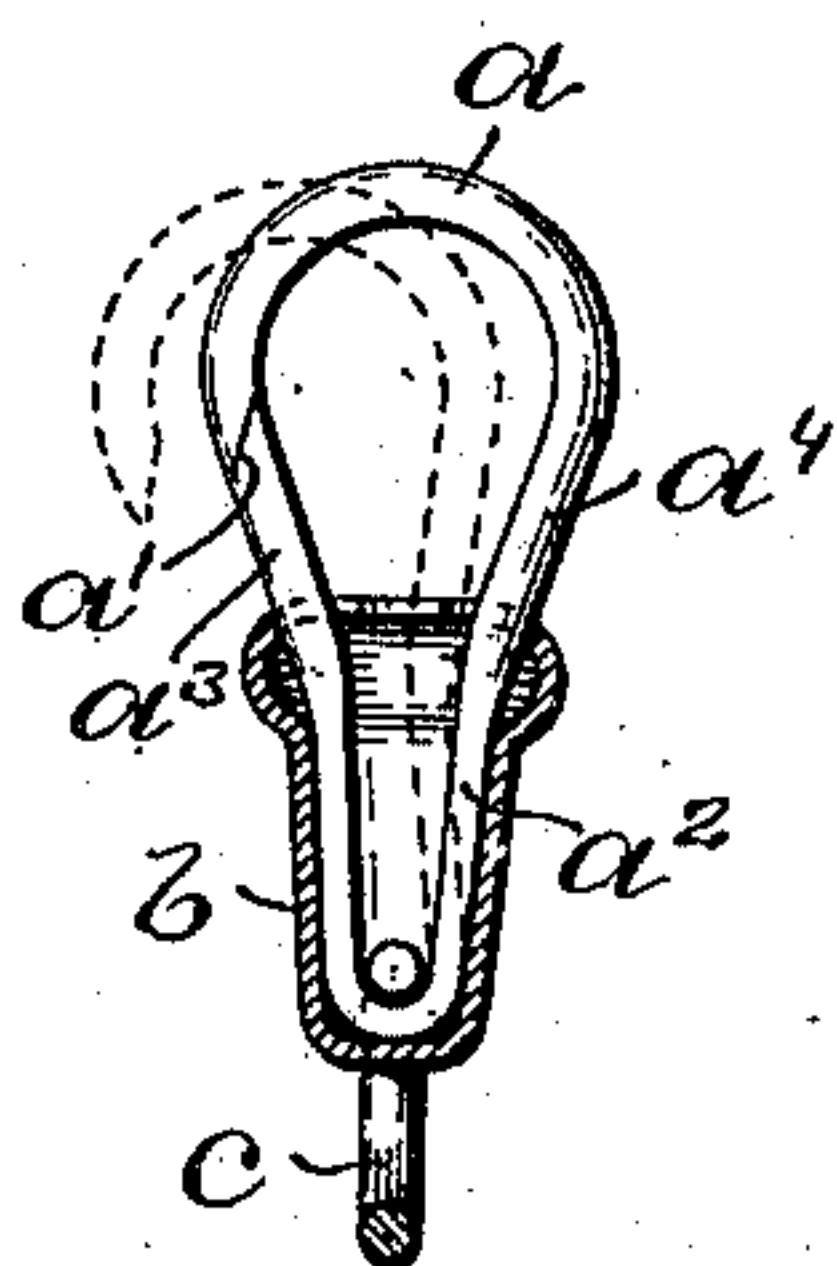


Fig. 4.

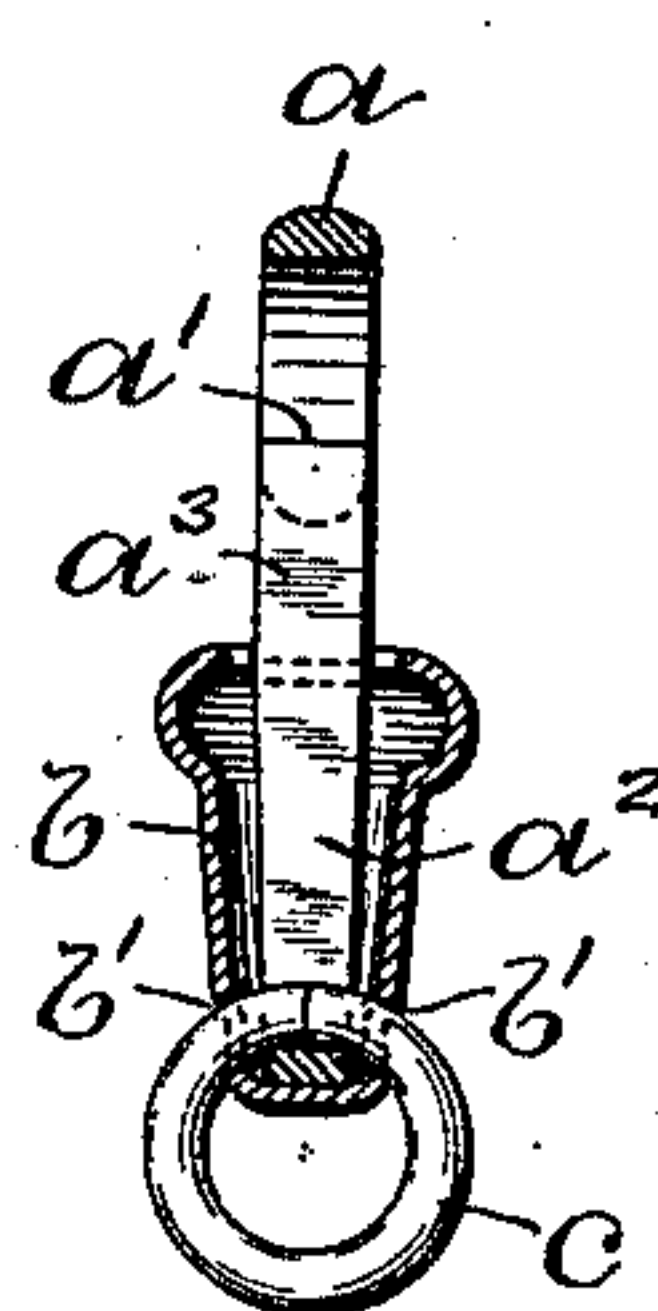
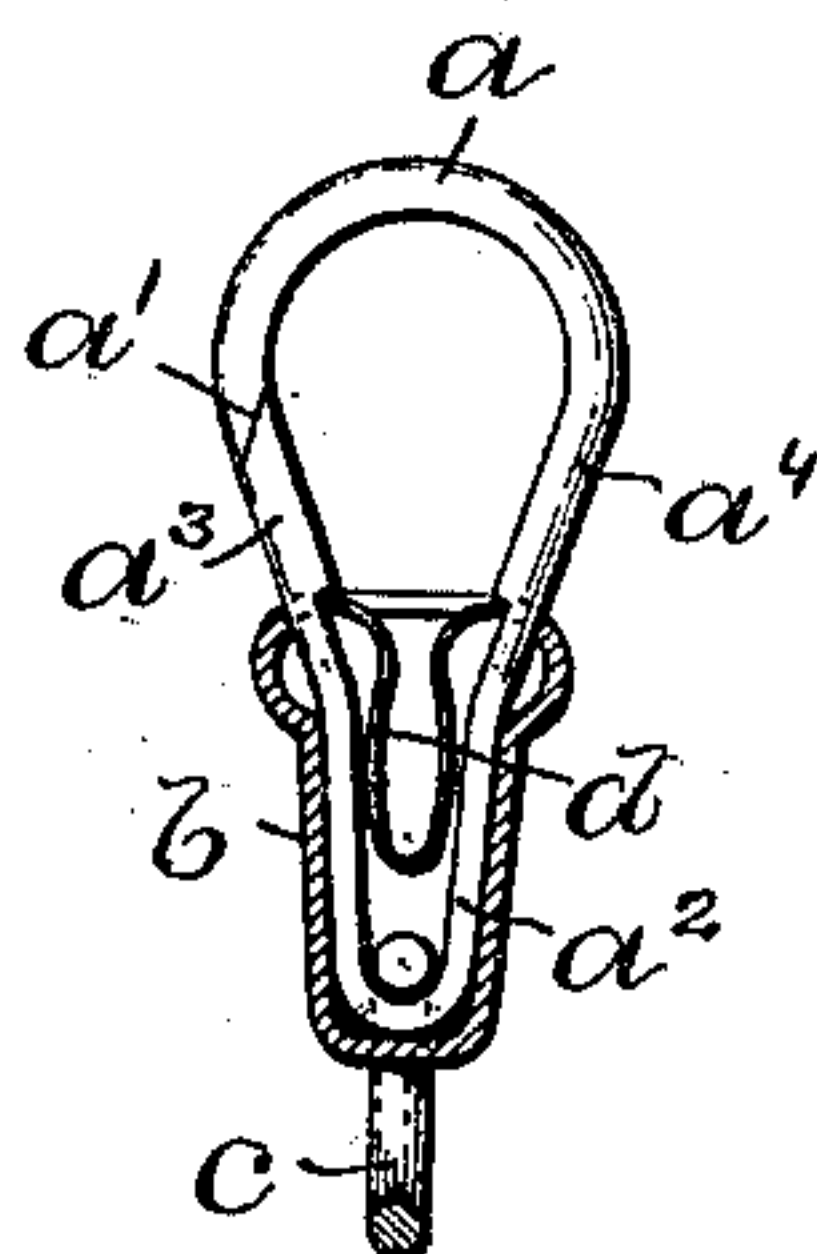


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Ada E. Hagerty.
B. M. Simms.

INVENTOR:

John F. Streeter
Joseph A. Miller & Co.
ATTORNEYS:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. STREETER, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
McRAE & KEELER, OF SAME PLACE.

WATCH-CHAIN HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,396, dated February 19, 1901.

Application filed October 3, 1900. Serial No. 31,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. STREETER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Watch-Chain Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in the spring-hooks used to connect a chain, fob, or band to a watch, a locket, or similar articles.

The invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction and the combination of parts, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved watch-chain hook. Fig. 2 is a side view taken at a point at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse view, partly in section, of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse view, partly in section, of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a transverse view, partly in section, of a modified form of the device.

Watch-chain swivels as usually constructed are difficult of construction and costly, are liable to stick even if carefully made, and many are so tightly fitted or riveted that they cannot swivel. Many kinds of watch-chains do not require the swivel in the watch-connecting hook or latch.

The object of this invention is to produce a watch-chain hook combining great structural strength with durability, the appearance of a watch-chain swivel, and low cost.

In the drawings, *a* indicates a wire loop which in the completed condition is cut open by the diagonal cut *a'*. The lower portion *a*² of the loop is contracted and extends into the socket *b*, where it is secured by the ring *c*, which is passed through the holes *b' b'*, near

the lower end of the socket *b*, and through the loop.

In the preferred form the loop *a* is formed of wire and subjected to a sharp blow between suitable dies to give to the metal a spring hardness and resiliency, so that when in use the tongue part *a*³ of the loop may be bent inward, as shown in Fig. 1, to secure the watch, or the hook portion *a*⁴ may be bent over, as shown in Fig. 3, to secure the hook.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 5 the spring parts of the loop are reinforced by the spring *d*, placed between and bearing against the parts *a*³ and *a*⁴. The socket *b* is drawn up from sheet metal, preferably into the conventional form of the socket of a watch-chain swivel.

The device is simple in construction. No solder being required the metal retains its hardness, strength, and color.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a watch-chain hook, the combination with the loop *a* formed of a length of wire the ends of which overlap at the oblique joint *a'*, of the socket *b*, the perforations or holes *b' b'* in the socket, and the ring *c* extending through the perforations in the socket and through the loop; whereby the parts are secured together, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN F. STREETER.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MILLER,
A. E. HAGERTY.