

No. 695,560.

Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

C. B. JOHNSON.

HOOX.

(Application filed Oct. 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)

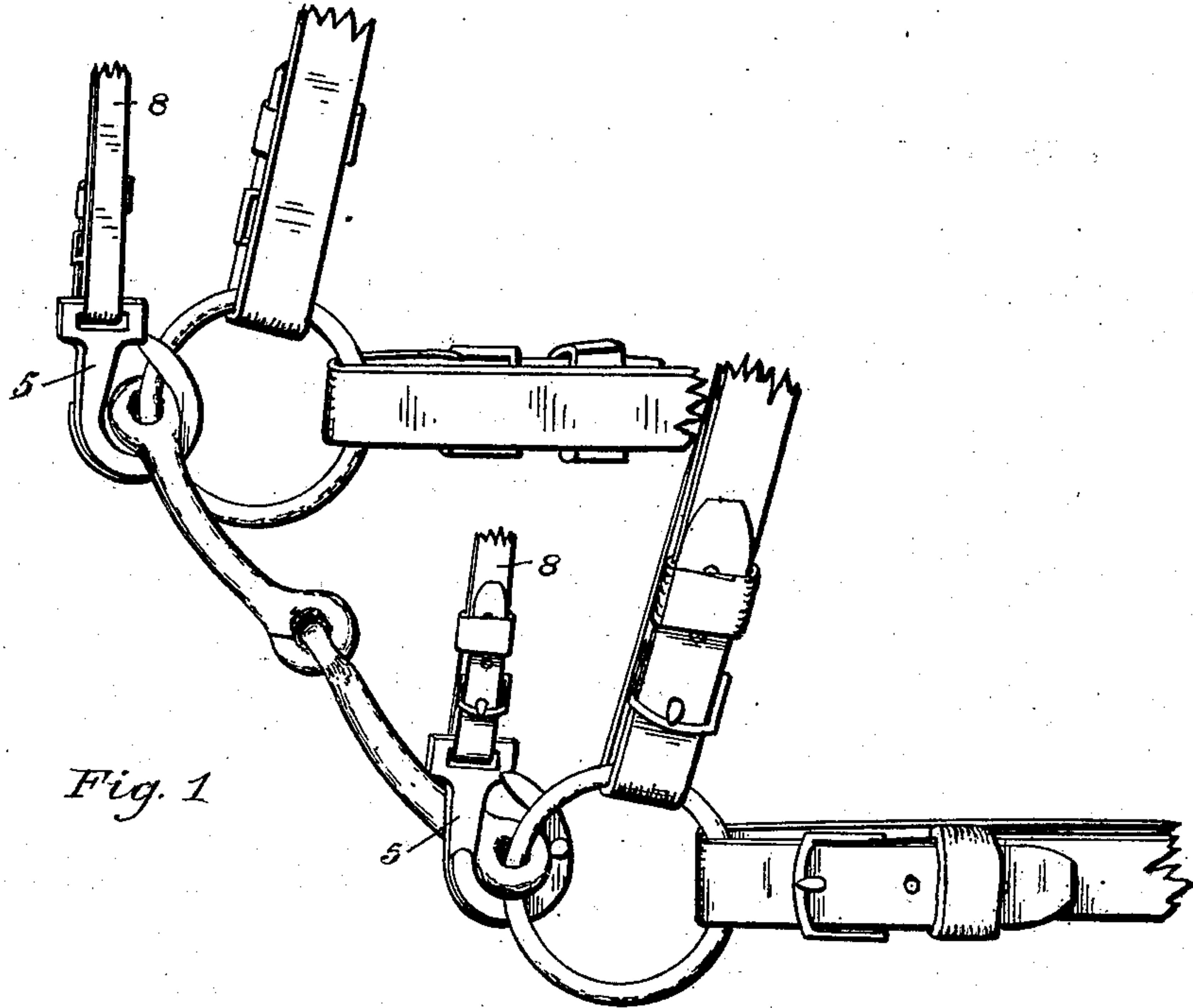


Fig. 1

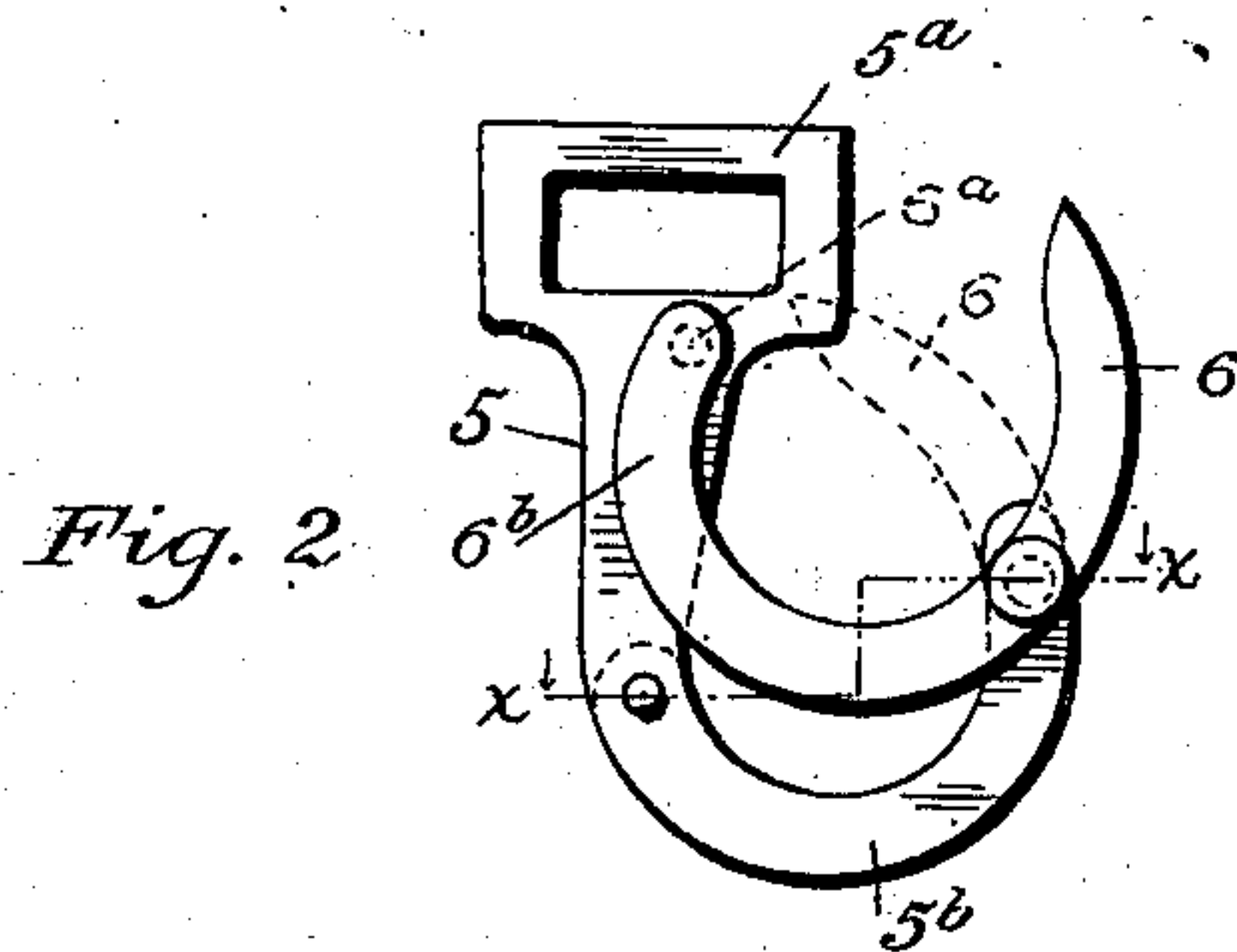


Fig. 2

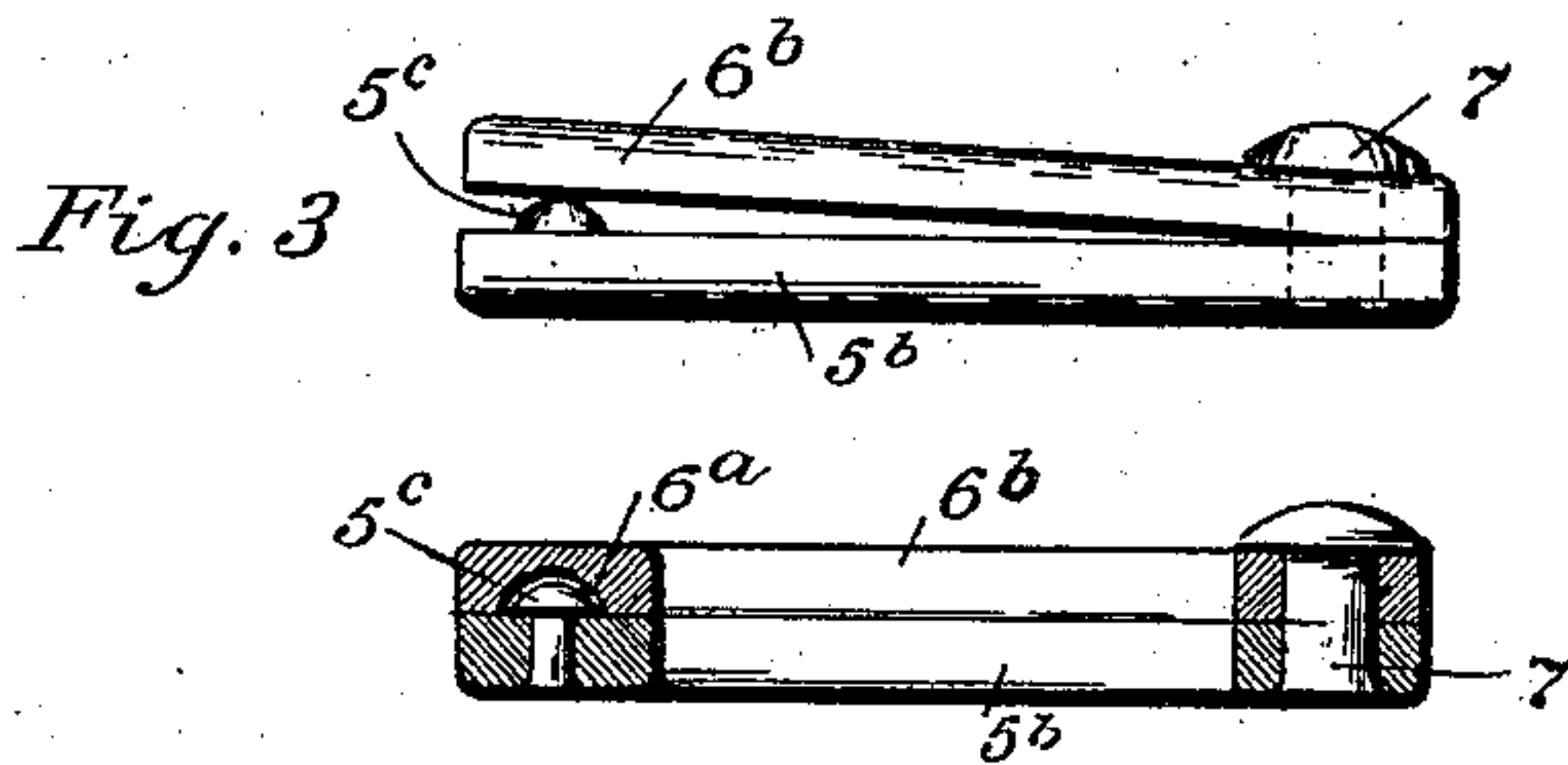


Fig. 3

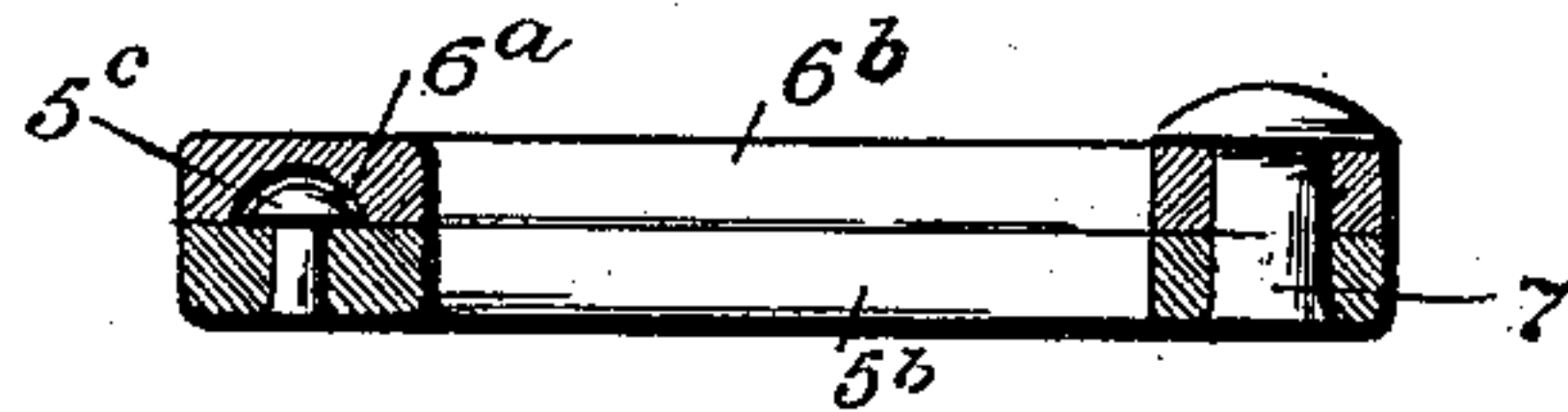


Fig. 4

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CHARLES B. JOHNSON, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,560, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed October 16, 1901. Serial No. 78,860. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks; and I do hereby 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 ap-  
10 pertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to an improved hook intended primarily to be attached to a strap the end of which is to be frequently connected and liberated from some other part, the special purpose being to provide a hook  
15 that can be quickly manipulated to connect or disconnect the strap and when connected shall be secure against accidental disconnection.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating an embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a bridle-bit with pieces of the reins, cheek-pieces, and billets of the overcheck depicting one important use  
25 of the improved hook. Fig. 2 is a side view of the hook alone on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is an edge view on a still larger scale, showing the movable or closing part of the hook sprung on its fulcrum or pivot and riding a stop on the stationary part of the hook. Fig. 4 is a  
30 sectional view on the lines  $x x$ , Fig. 2, looking down, showing the parts in closed and locked position.

In the several views, 5 designates the shank of the stationary part of the hook. This has an eye 5<sup>a</sup>, into which the end of, for instance, a billet 8 of an overcheck can be looped and buckled, as seen in Fig. 1. The shank of the hook is prolonged in about a half-circle  
40 arc, as indicated at 5<sup>b</sup>, to form the hook portion proper of the stationary part of the device.

The movable or closing part of the device comprises a tongue 6, with an arc-shaped prolongation 6<sup>b</sup> therefrom of the same curvature  
45 as that of the part 5<sup>b</sup>. This movable or closing part is hinged on a pin 7 to the end of the stationary part, so that when the movable part is turned down into closing position the portion 6<sup>b</sup> will coincide with the portion 5<sup>b</sup>.

In this position the portion 6 of the movable part of the device closes the opening between the end of the stationary part 5<sup>b</sup> and the shank of that part, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2.

To lock from accidental opening the movable part to the stationary part, the stationary part is shown to be made with a protuberance 5<sup>c</sup> and the end of the movable part with a recess 6<sup>a</sup>; but the relative location of the protuberance and the recess can be reversed—that is, the protuberance can be on the movable part and the recess on the stationary part. The closing part of the device, as shown in full lines, Fig. 2, is in the open position, and from this position is moved to closed position by forcing the portion 6<sup>b</sup> down. In this operation the part 6<sup>b</sup> being forced against the protuberance springs laterally outward and rides over the protuberance 5<sup>c</sup> (see Fig. 3) until the recess 6<sup>a</sup> coincides with that protuberance, when the elasticity of the portion 6<sup>b</sup> closes them together, as seen in Fig. 4. In the closed position of the parts considerable pressure against the closing portion 6 is required to force the recess 6<sup>a</sup> away from the protuberance. Hence the parts are locked in closed position against any accidental opening of the hook.

When, for illustration, an overcheck bearing the hook is to be connected to the bit, as seen in Fig. 1, the parts of the hook will be in the open position indicated in full lines, Fig. 2, and the hook is closed on the bit by simply pulling upward on the billet-strap 8 of the overcheck, this operation drawing the portion 6<sup>b</sup> down to coincide with the portion 5<sup>b</sup>.

The hooks when used for the purpose depicted in Fig. 1<sup>a</sup> can be made in rights and lefts, so that the smooth side of the hook shall lie against the animal's lips.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hook comprising an eye portion 5<sup>a</sup> having hook extension 5<sup>b</sup>, and pivoted there-  
50 to a tongue portion 6 and a flexible prolongation 6<sup>b</sup> thereof, the said portions sliding on each other, and a protuberance 5<sup>c</sup> and a recess 6<sup>a</sup> on the opposing faces of the parts 5<sup>b</sup> and 6<sup>b</sup> whereby the flexible portion 6<sup>b</sup> must



be flexed laterally and ride over the protuberance 5° to effect the locking and unlocking of the parts, substantially as described.

2. A hook comprising a stationary part and  
5 a movable laterally-flexible closing-arm pivoted thereto and sliding thereon, a protuberance on the face of one part, and a recess in the face of the other to be engaged by the  
10 aforesaid protuberance to lock the parts in closed position, the closing part to be flexed

laterally to effect the engagement and disengagement of the said protuberance and recess, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES B. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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