

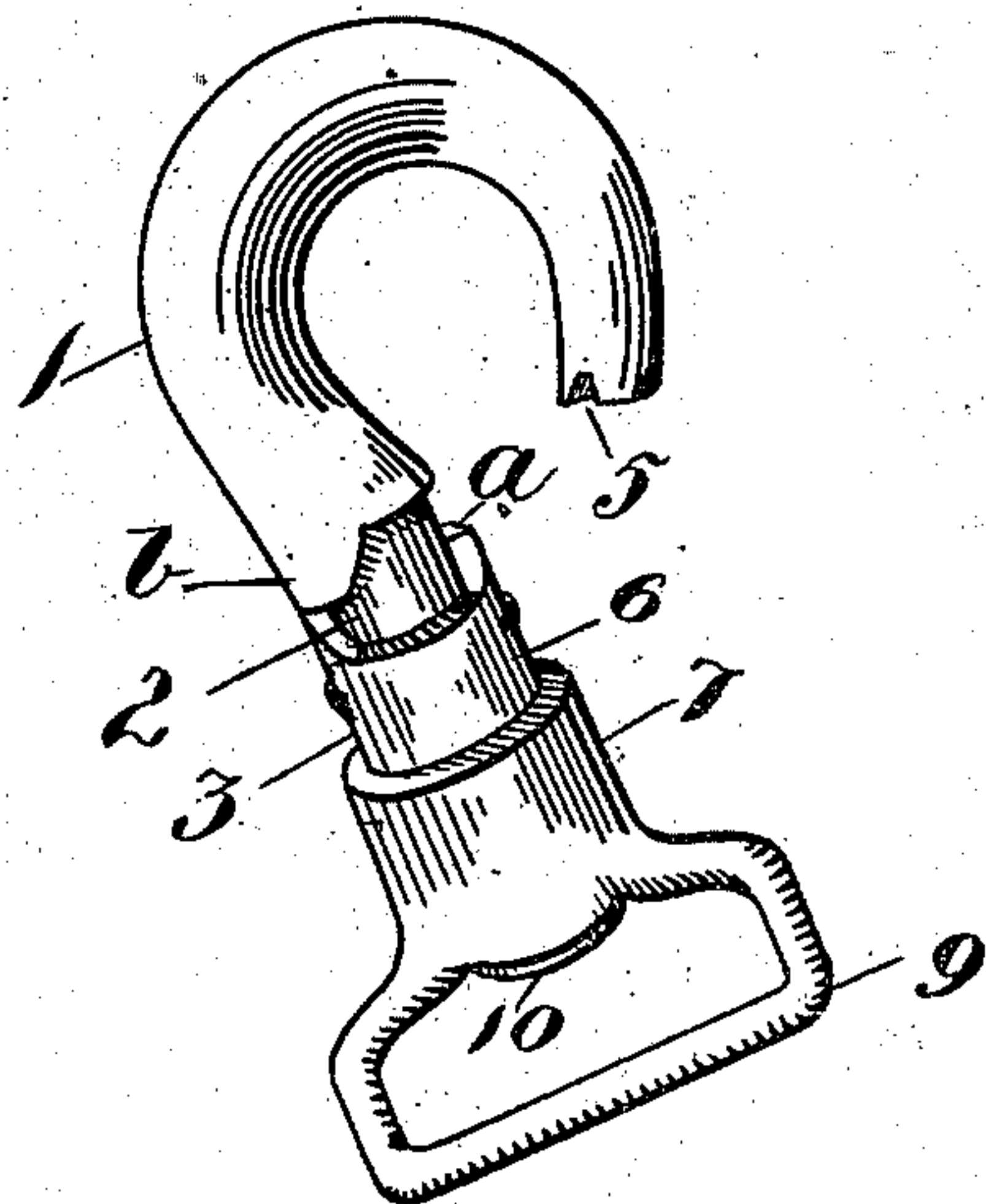
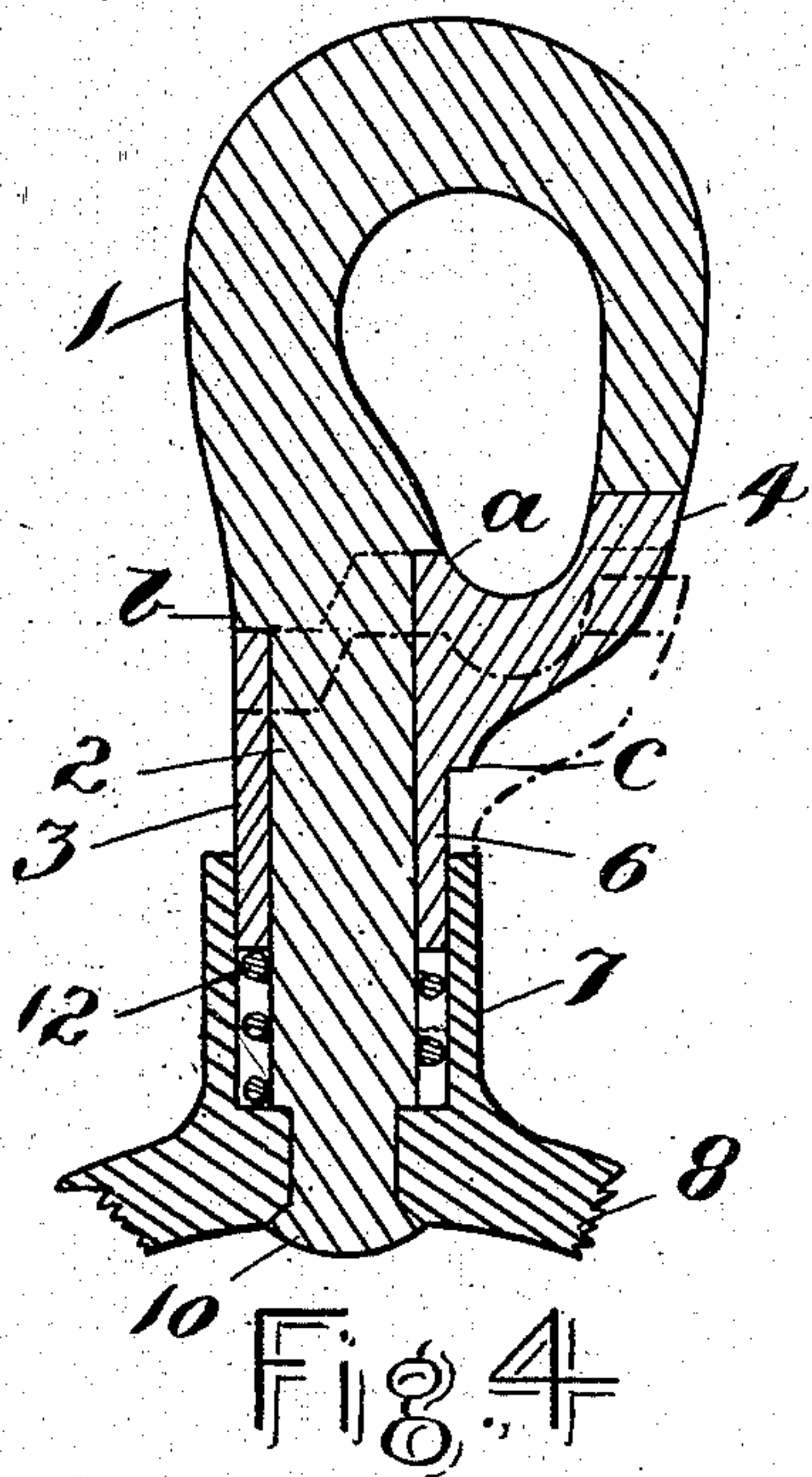
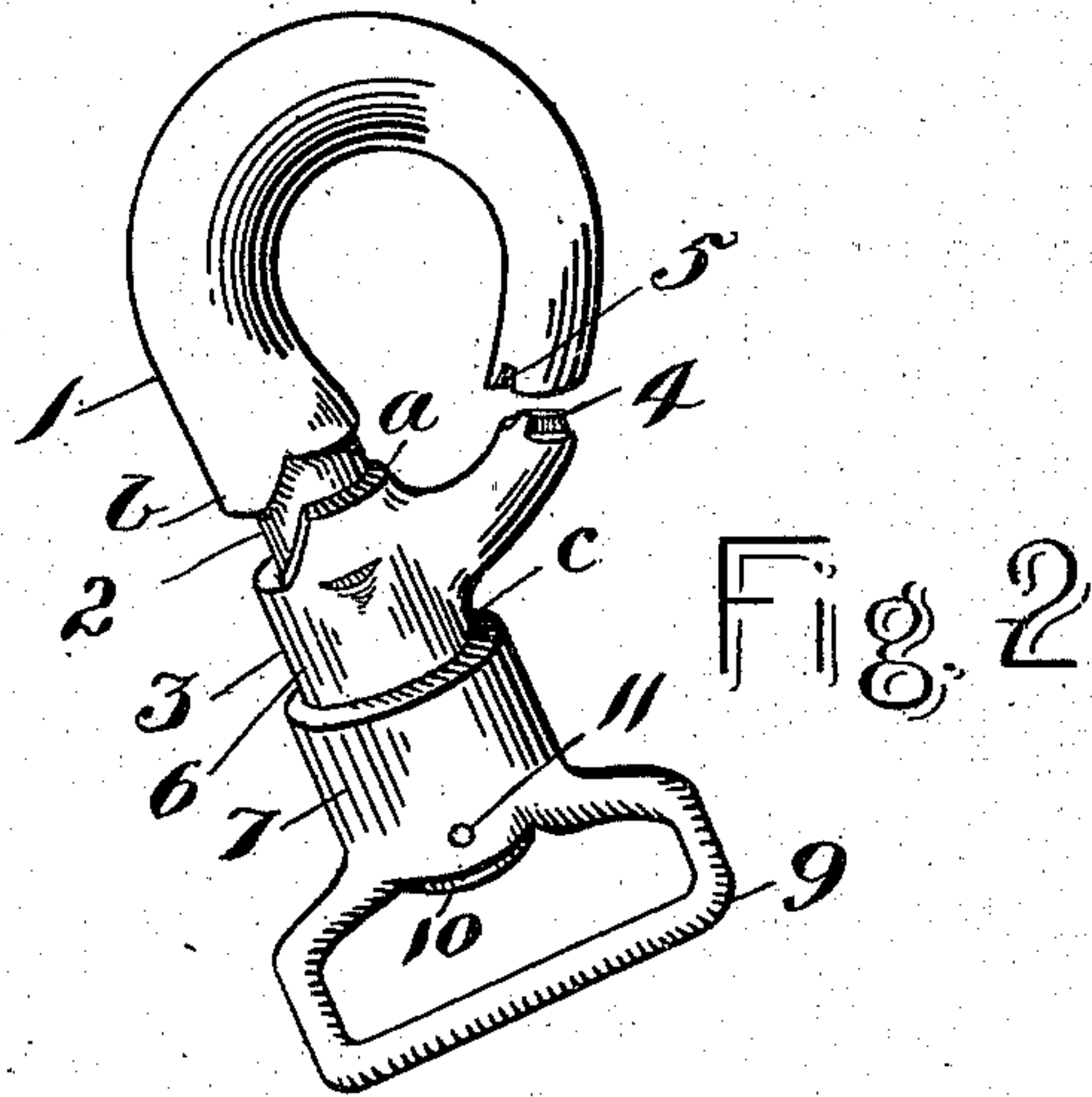
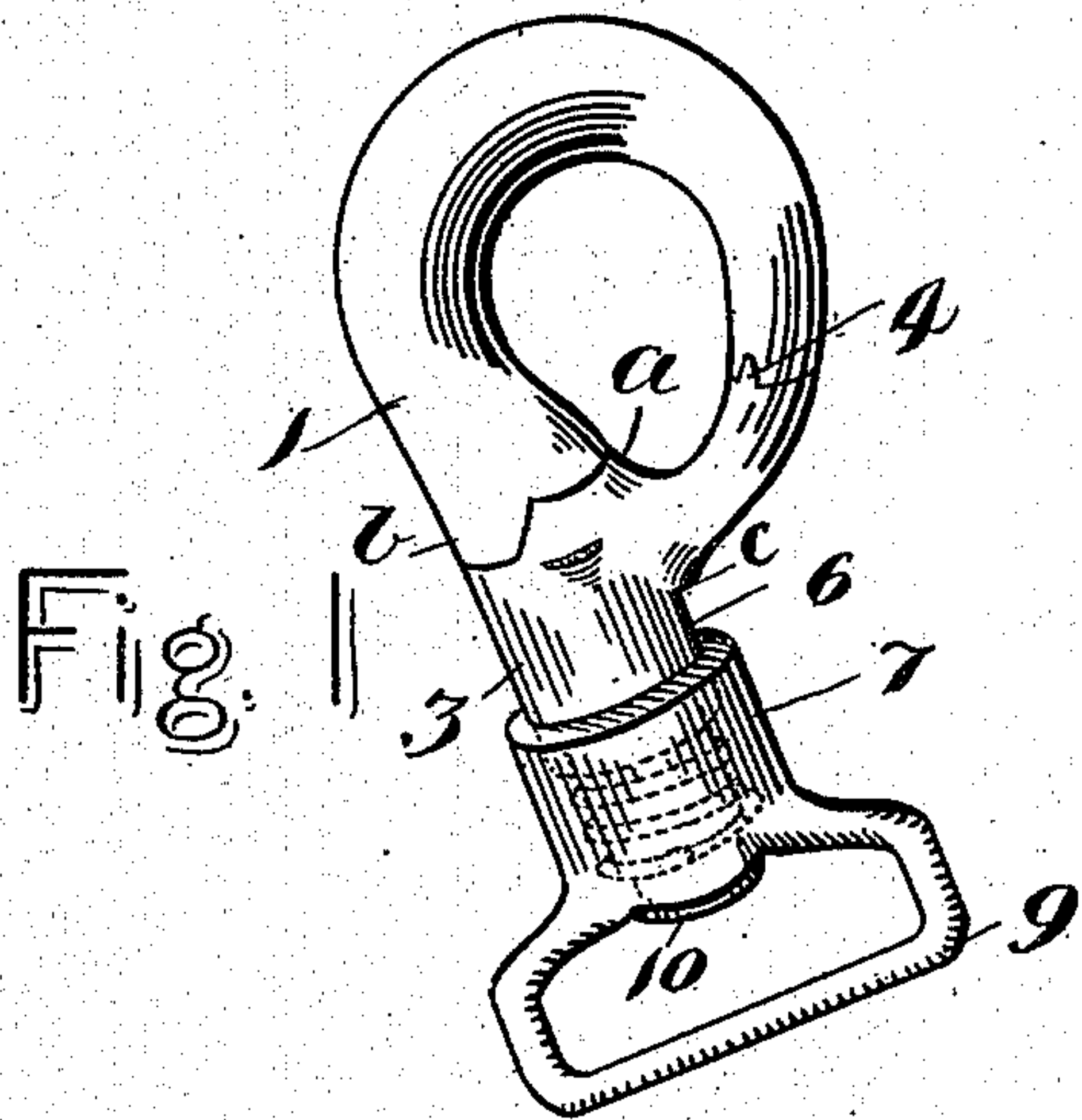
No. 714,777.

Patented Dec. 2, 1902.

C. A. BUCK.
SNAP HOOK.

(Application filed May 9, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS A. BUCK, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,777, dated December 2, 1902.

Application filed May 9, 1901. Serial No. 59,534. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS A. BUCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Snap-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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention is an improvement over the snap-hook shown in my application for a patent bearing Serial No. 55,782, of 1900, and filed April 13, 1901; but, to be more specific, it consists of a novel arrangement of parts whereby all the objects of my former invention are possible, while the number of separate parts are lessened and the strength and durability increased. In said former application I have set forth the objects of constructing the hook as free from irregular surfaces as possible, and in my present invention I have even brought this feature to a greater degree of perfection. In the following explanation of the construction and operation of this hook I will at the proper places point out the advantages over the corresponding parts of said former hook.

To the attainment of the foregoing and other useful ends my invention consists in matters hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings hereunto annexed and constituting a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complete hook, having its shank adapted for use on a line. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the relative positions of the jaws after the first step has been taken in opening the hook—viz., the movable jaw drawn downward. Fig. 3 is a view after the last step has been taken in opening the hook—viz., the movable jaw turned around through an angle of ninety degrees relative to the stationary jaw. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the complete hook, the broken lines showing the position of the movable jaw after it has been drawn downward.

I will now explain the construction of my present invention and subsequently set forth the operation of the same, reference being had to the above drawings by letters and figures.

The main stationary hook 1 is constructed with the integrally-formed spindle 2, about which the movable jaw 3 is adapted to rotate. This jaw 3 has one end formed with a lug 4 for engagement with a correspondingly-formed recess 5 in the outer nose of jaw 1, while its opposite end is turned with the center of spindle 2 as a center to form the shank 6. Adapted to encircle this shank 6 and permit of a reciprocating therewith is the hollow cylindrical member 7. This latter member is formed at its opposite extremity to adapt it for use as a halter-stall, line-snap, D-piece for trace, or for any other occasion where the ordinary snap-hook is applicable. In order to hold the spindle 2 to the D-piece 8 or lining 9, I have contracted the lower extremity 10 of the spindle 2 and riveted it, as shown in Fig. 4. The spindle 2 may be either swiveled to piece 8 or held fast by means of the cross-pin 11. (Shown in Fig. 2.) The upper extremity of jaw 3 is notched to form a lug *a*, with inclined edges, while the jaw 1 has a lug *b* to engage with said notch, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. In order to hold the jaw 3 yieldingly against the jaw 1, I have positioned the spring 12 within the member 7 and about the lower extremity of spindle 2.

Now it will be seen from the above description that, assuming that the parts are in their normal positions, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, all that is required to do in order to open the hook is to draw jaw 3 away from jaw 1 until it occupies the position shown in Fig. 2, and subsequently turning it around until the lugs *a* and *b* rest on each other. In this position the hook will remain open until the desired portion of the harness is either attached to or removed from the hook; but as soon as the jaw 3 is turned backward sufficiently to clear lug *a* from lug *b* then the resilience of spring 12 will force the jaws together, and as this latter operation takes place the inclined edges of the lugs will complete the turning of the jaw 3. The shoulder *c* on jaw 3 limits the play of the latter, thereby doing away with the projections shown in my former application, while it will also be noted that the loose member holding said projections is entirely done away with, and the danger of fouling by the lodgment of mud or dirt is materially decreased. It is also evident that the

necessary longitudinal action of the jaw 3 on spindle 2 is so slight that the danger of "setting" the spring is completely obviated, thereby prolonging the life of the snap and insuring its safety.

By the improved construction herein shown and described I am enabled to manufacture and place on the market a superior article at a very moderate cost, and thus to meet the demands of the trade.

What I claim is—

1. A snap-hook provided with a stationary jaw and a movable jaw, a spindle on said stationary jaw and about which said movable jaw rotates in either direction, a spring about said spindle and adapted to hold said movable jaw up against said stationary jaw, said hook being capable of being opened by turn-

ing said movable jaw either to the right or left of said stationary jaw, substantially as set forth.

2. A snap-hook having a stationary jaw provided with a spindle, a secondary jaw adapted to slide longitudinally on said spindle, lugs on said jaws and provided for engagement with each other, a spring about said spindle and adapted to hold said jaws together, and a shank on said movable jaw and encircling said spindle for the purpose set forth.

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

CORNELIUS A. BUCK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE PATTISON,
ELIZ. KINCAID.