

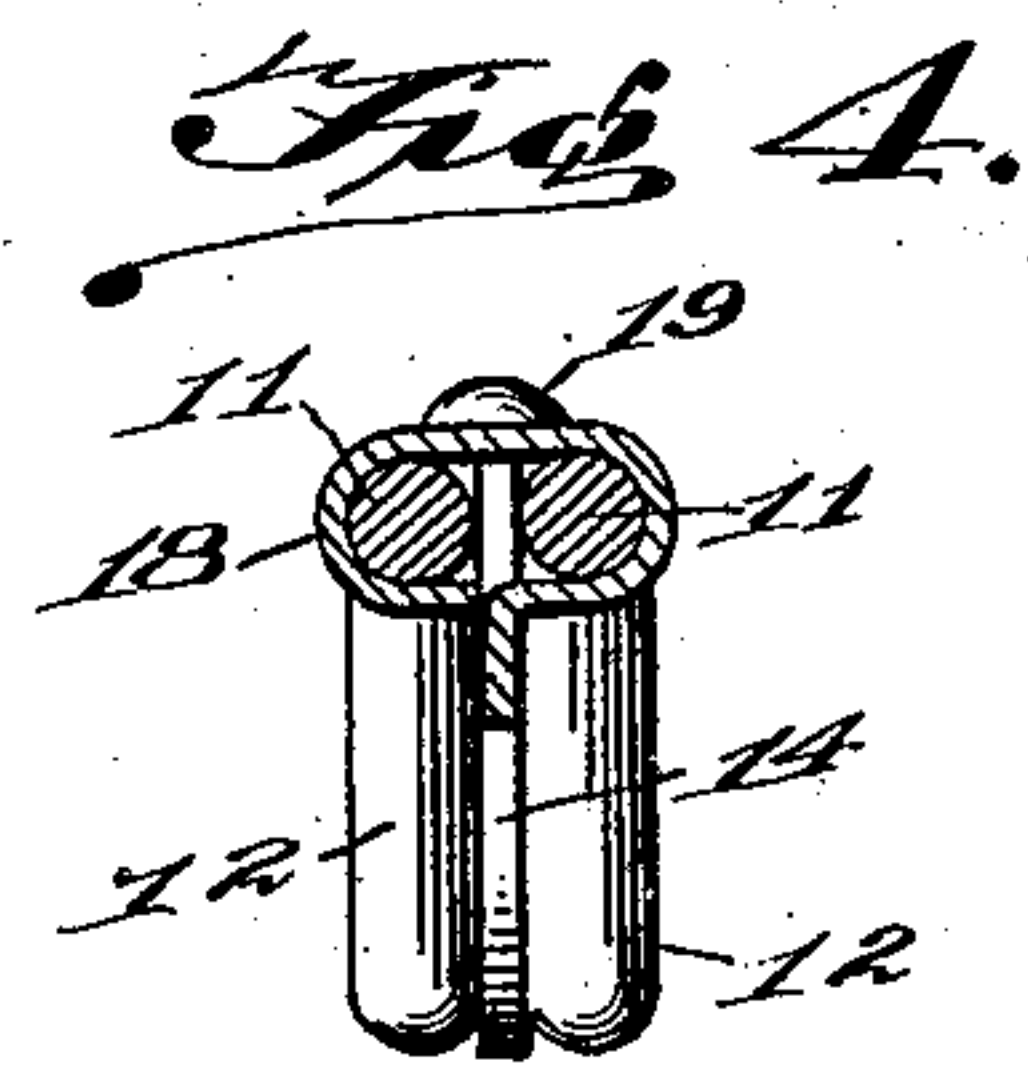
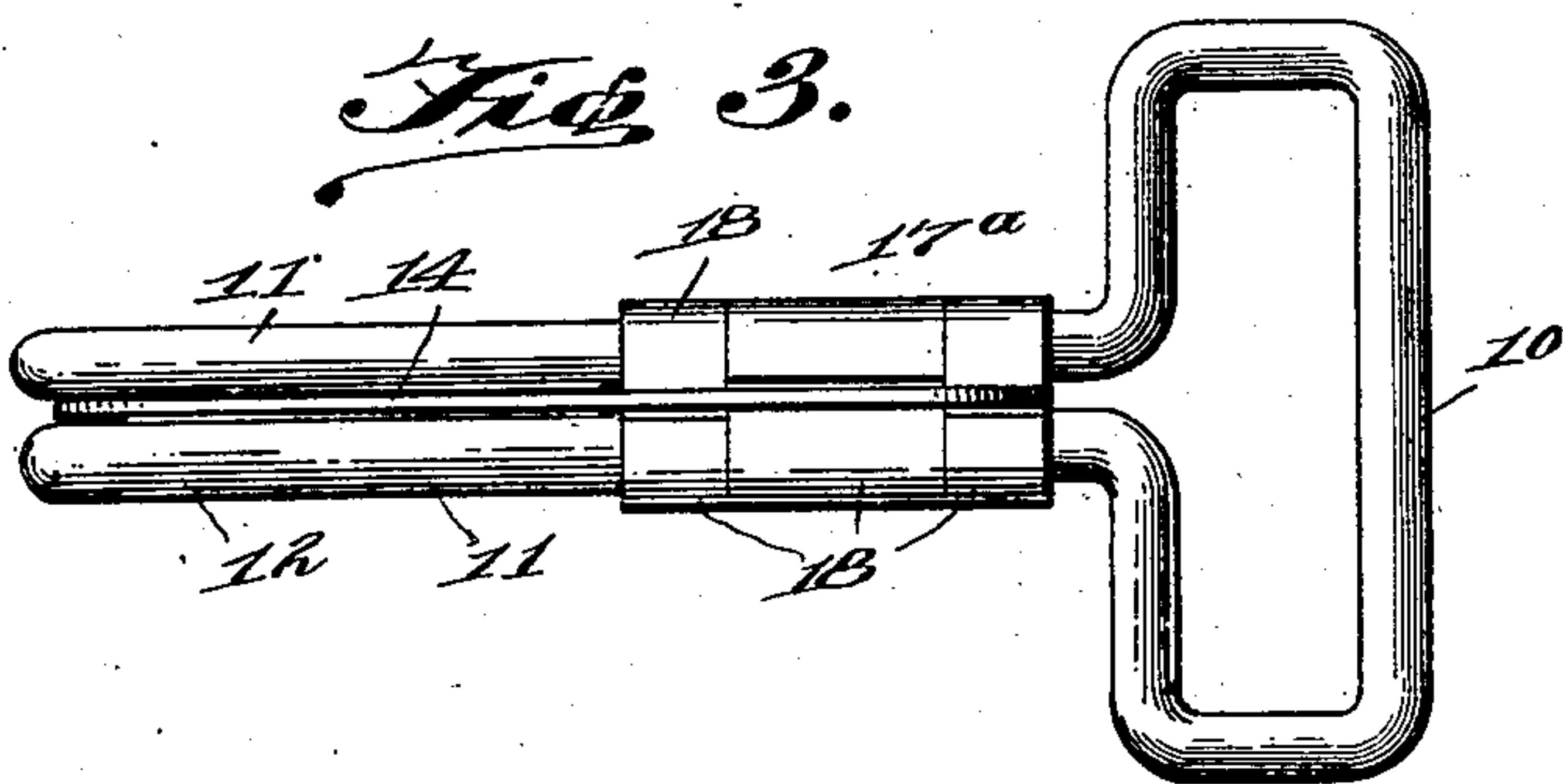
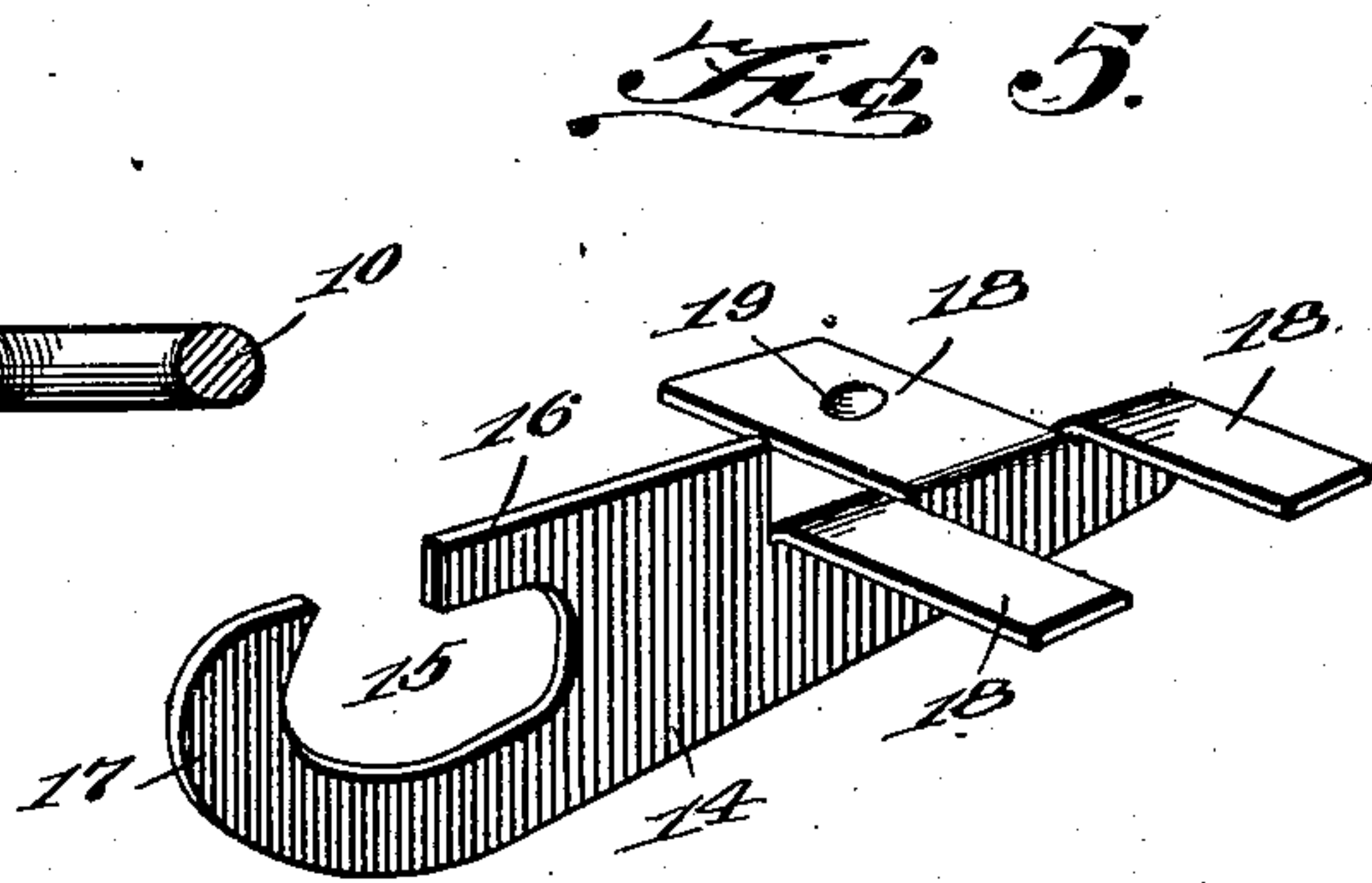
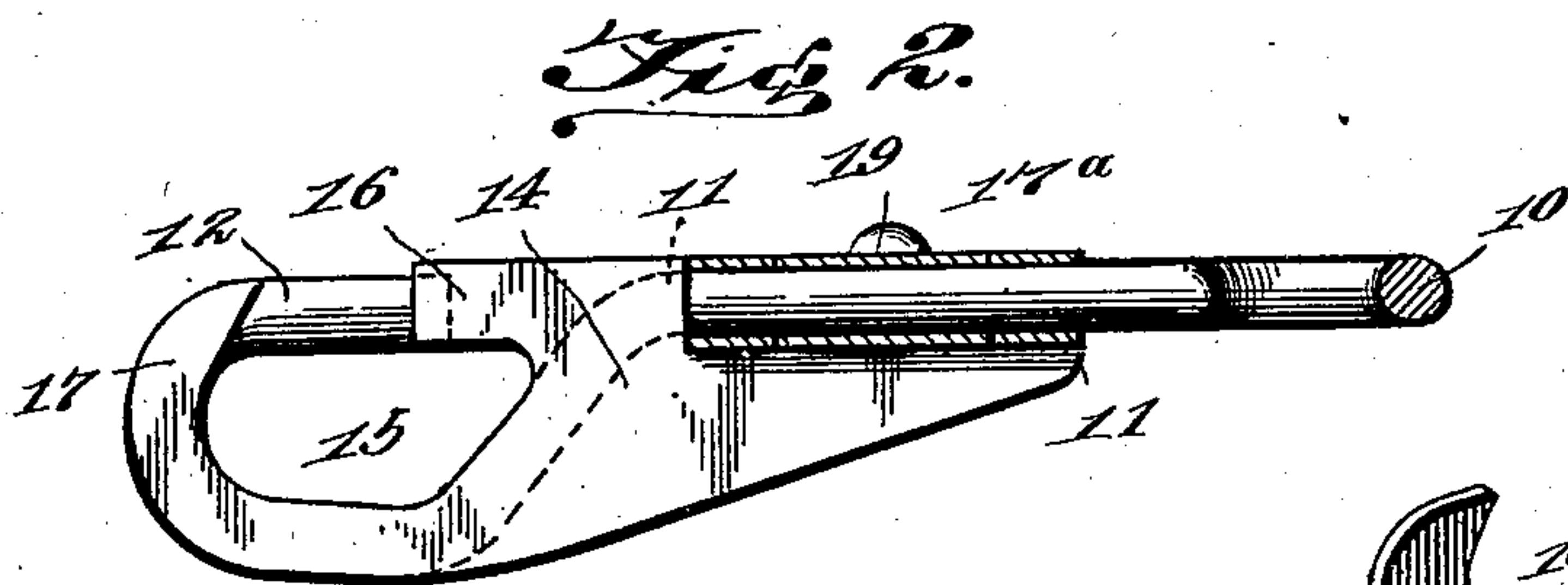
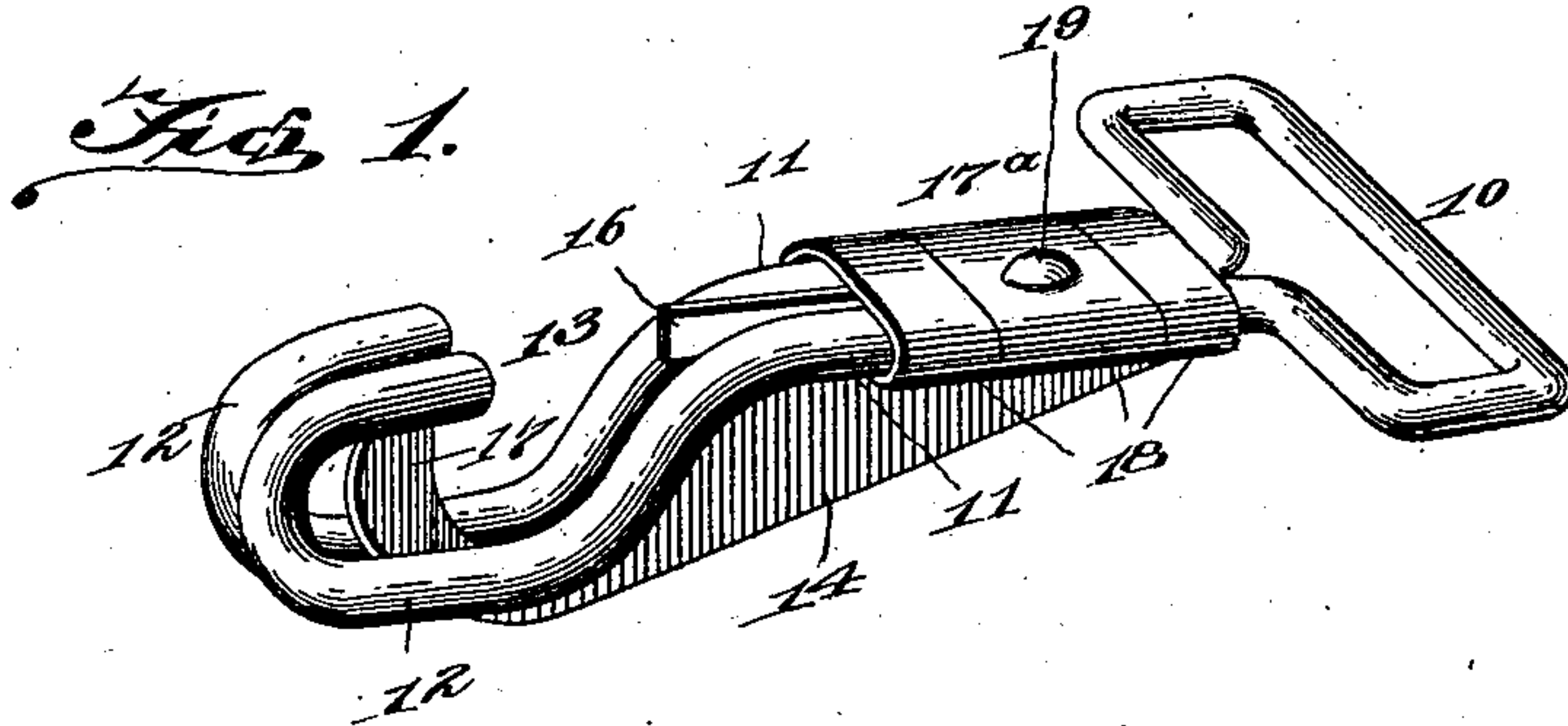
No. 724,428.

PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

L. H. BOWMAN.
HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 17, 1902.

NO MODEL.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS H. BOWMAN, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,428, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed April 17, 1902. Serial No. 103,442. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS H. BOWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Hook, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to hooks, and more particularly to hooks of that class described in patent numbered 652,556, granted on June 26, 1900, to James A. Gavitt, of which I am now part owner. In the use of the patented structure it has been found that the tongue employed soon wears, so that it is very loose and can readily slip back to open the entrance-throat when there is no strain applied to the hook. Further than this, the structure is comparatively expensive to manufacture.

The object of the present invention is to improve the above construction and overcome both of the objections mentioned by providing a structure in which the tongue will be held from accidental unlocking and the wear thereof will be compensated for, this structure being exceedingly simple to manufacture.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hook when in its unlocked position. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the same when in its closed or locked position. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the hook. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the same. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the tongue-blank.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the embodiment of the invention the body of the hook is formed of a single piece of wire doubled upon itself and formed into a terminal loop 10 at one end, from which projects a pair of spaced shank-sections 11, arranged side by side. These sections each carry a bill 12, that forms the terminal hook, these bills being also arranged side by side, but in spaced relation, and having their terminals spaced from the shank to form the entrance-throat 13.

The tongue 14 is preferably made of sheet metal and is slidably mounted between the

shank and bill sections, being provided with a socket 15, that corresponds to the space within the hook, and having a keeper-jaw 16, that is movable across the throat 13. The tongue, furthermore, has an upstanding actuating-finger 17, that is movable into the space within the hook and is arranged to fit between the bills, as will be readily understood. The shank-sections are so formed that their tendency is to spring or spread apart; but they are held in parallel relation by a sleeve 17^a, that is carried by the tongue and surrounds both sections. This sleeve is preferably made up of collars formed from integral leaves 18, that are attached at one end to the tongue and are bent about the shank-sections in opposite directions, as will be clearly evident by reference to Figs. 3 and 5, the intermediate leaf or collar being provided with a thumb projection 19.

In applying the hook to a loop or ring it is first arranged in the position shown in Fig. 1, the ring being then passed through the throat 13, and strain being applied thereto or the tongue being moved by hand the keeper-jaw will be projected across the throat, thereby closing the same and locking the ring or loop within the hook. The tongue is held against retrograde movement by its frictional engagement of the sleeve 17^a with the shank-sections, so that when the strain is released from the hook there is no danger of said tongue slipping backwardly. When the tongue becomes worn from continued use, the shank-sections will spread outwardly, thus taking up the wear, so that the frictional engagement between said sections and the sleeve will always be maintained. This is an extremely important feature, as it obviates the objection noted in regard to the previously-patented device. Further than this, the present hook can be manufactured at extremely small cost, as one of the elements is of wire, which can be easily bent to proper form, while the other is of sheet metal, the blank of which may be stamped out and afterward applied to the wire body.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood

that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages
5 of the invention.

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

1. In a hook, a shank comprising sections
10 that are arranged to spread apart, a hook carried by the shank, a sleeve slidably mounted on the shank and frictionally engaging the portions thereof that spread, and a keeper-jaw carried by the sleeve and movable into
15 coacting relation with the hook.

2. A hook comprising a wire doubled upon itself to provide a shank comprising sections arranged side by side, and carrying terminal bills constituting a hook, said bills having
20 their free ends spaced apart the free end of which is spaced from the shank, and a tongue slidably mounted upon the shank-sections and movable across the space between the same and the hook, the free end of the tongue
25 being movable between the spaced ends of the bills.

3. In a hook, a shank comprising spaced sections carrying a terminal hook, the free end of which is spaced from the shank, and
30 a tongue slidably mounted upon the shank and movable across the space between the same and the hook, said tongue having a sleeve that surrounds the shank-sections.

4. In a hook, a shank comprising outwardly-springing sections carrying a terminal hook, the free end of which is spaced from said
35 shank, and a tongue slidably mounted upon the shank and movable across the space between the same and the hook, said tongue having a sleeve that surrounds the shank-sections.
40

5. In a hook, a body comprising a wire doubled upon itself to form shank-sections arranged side by side, said sections carrying
45 curved bills that constitute a hook, the free end of which is spaced from the shank, and a tongue slidably mounted upon the shank and movable across the space between the same and the hook, said tongue having a
50 sleeve that surrounds the shank-sections.

6. In a hook, a body comprising a wire doubled upon itself to form a terminal loop and outwardly-springing shank-sections arranged
55 side by side and carrying curved bills, said bills being also arranged side by side and con-

stituting a hook, the free end of which is spaced from the shank-sections, and a sheet-metal tongue slidably mounted upon the shank and movable across the space between the same and the hook, said tongue having a
60 sleeve that surrounds the outwardly-springing shank-sections.

7. In a hook, the combination with a body comprising a wire doubled upon itself to form shank-sections arranged side by side, said
65 shank-sections carrying curved bills that constitute a hook, the free end of which is spaced from the shank, and a sheet-metal tongue slidably mounted upon the shank and movable across the space between the same and the
70 hook, said tongue having a sleeve that surrounds the shank-sections and is composed of integral collars bent about the shank from opposite sides thereof.

8. In a hook, the body composed of shank-sections arranged side by side and carrying
75 curved bills which are spaced apart and constitute a hook, the free end of which is spaced from the shank, and a tongue arranged and movable in the space between the bills and
80 provided with a jaw which is movable across the space between the hook and the shank to close and open the same, the free end of said jaw being movable between the ends of the spaced bills.
85

9. In a hook, the body composed of shank-sections arranged side by side and formed with curved bills at one end constituting a
90 hook, the free end of which is spaced from the shank, and a sliding tongue carried by the shank-sections and having a movable jaw which engages between the extremities of the curved bills to close the hook.

10. A hook comprising a shank, and a pair of bills having their free ends spaced apart,
95 said bills constituting a hook, the free terminal of which is spaced from the shank, and a sleeve slidably mounted upon the shank and carrying a keeper-jaw that is movable across the space between the shank and free
100 end of the hook, the end of said jaw being movable to a position between the spaced terminals of the bills.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
105 the presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS H. BOWMAN.

Witnesses:

BYRON B. NORTHROP,
C. H. BILL.