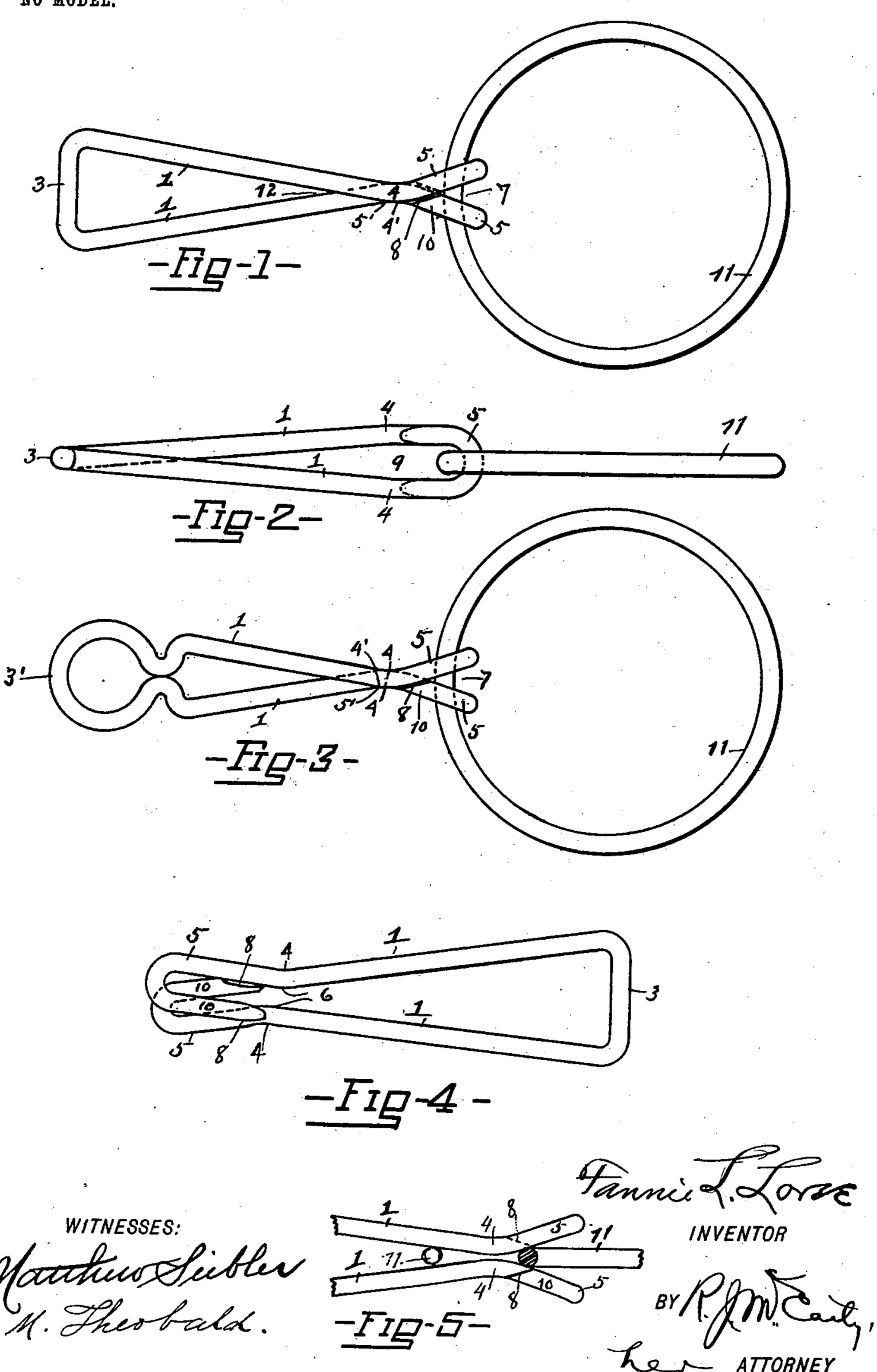
F. L. LOREE. SNAP.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FANNIE L. LOREE, OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO MANFRED U. LOREE, OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO, AND JAMES W. LAWHEAD, OF DAY-TON, OHIO.

SNAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,690, dated October 27, 1903. Application filed March 2, 1903. Serial No. 145,758. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FANNIE L. LOREE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Miamisburg, in the county of Montgomery and 5 State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Snaps; 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 apto pertains 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.

This invention relates to new and useful 15 improvements in snaps and possesses the features of novelty and utility hereinafter de-

scribed and claimed.

The main features of utility and novelty consist in the cheapness of the article viewed 20 from the standpoint of material, the facility with which the article may be manufactured, and the extreme efficiency of the snap.

Preceding a detail description of the invention reference is made to the accompanying

25 drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved rope or harness snap. Fig. 2 is a view looking at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing some slight modifica-30 tion in the strap or rope end of the snap. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the snap. Fig. 5 is a view showing the manner of attaching or detaching the ring.

In a detail description of the invention 35 similar reference characters indicate corre-

sponding parts.

The snap is constructed of one integral piece of wire of suitable gage. This wire is bent to form a transverse bar 3 or eye 3' and 40 extends in parallel sides 11, which gradually taper toward each other and converge at the point 4 4, where, it will be seen, one portion overlaps the other to an extent that brings the inner side 4' of one converging part above 45 and approximately in line with the outer side 5' of the other converging part. These converging or overlapping portions of the sides 1 1 essentially do not rest in contact with each other; but one portion lies away from 50 or above the other portion a suitable extent

to provide a space 9, as shown in Fig. 2. From these converging or overlapping portions 4 4 the snap terminates outwardly in bifurcations 5 5, and the ends are turned in opposite directions in semirounded form, with 55 each extreme end 10 terminating in a bevel surface 8, which lies parallel with the inner side of the adjacent part 5 immediately at the point where the bifurcations diverge from the parts 44. The spreading members 5 pro- 60 vide a V-shaped space or opening 7, into which the ring 11 is inserted and forced inwardly. This force thus exerted causes the bifurcated ends 5 5 to further spread apart, moving the extreme ends 10 away from the 65 adjacent parts and permitting the said ring to be passed through to the point 12, which is beyond the overlapping portions 44 of the snap, and the ring thus becomes attached to the snap. When this is done, the resili- 7° ency of the snap will cause the surfaces 8 of the bifurcated ends to snap back to their former positions, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the ring 11 will be secured to the snap with no possibility of accidental detach- 75 ment, owing to the fact that the tapering surfaces 8 press and fit closely against the adjacent part of the bifurcations 5 5, as shown in the drawings. In order to detach the snap, it is moved from the positions shown in Figs. 80 1 and 3 to a point beyond the converging ends-for example, to the point 12 in Fig. 1. The ring is then turned at right angles to its position in Fig. 1 and is drawn backwardly toward the overlapping or converging por-85 tions 4 4, and thereby removing the tapering surfaces 8 outwardly to the positions shown in Fig. 5, which readily permits the ring 11 to be detached.

In using the snap for a clothes-line connec- 90 tion or other rope connection the end to which attachment is made is preferably formed in the shape of an eye 3'.

Having described my invention, I claim— 1. A snap consisting of two parallel sides 95 which extend inwardly and overlap each other with a space between said overlapping portions, the said sides thence extending in outwardly-spreading members or bifurcations each of which is turned in an opposite direc- 1co tion to bring the extreme end thereof in proximity to the overlapping portions, substan-

tially as set forth.

2. A snap consisting of two parallel sides 5 tapering inwardly to a point where one converges with the other and overlaps said other side and thereby provides a space between said overlapping portions, the said converging and overlapping portions extending in bi-10 furcations and the extreme ends having tapering surfaces which lie adjacent to and in contact with the bifurcations adjacent to the point where the sides converge and overlap,

substantially as set forth.

3. A snap constructed of an integral piece of wire bent to form parallel and inwardlytapering sides 11 which converge or overlap

as at 4 4, said sides being drawn apart vertically at the overlapping or converging portions to provide an intervening space 9, and 20 bifurcations 5 5 extending from said converging or overlapping portions, said bifurcations being curved in opposite directions and the extreme ends thereof extending adjacent to the overlapping or converging portions and 25 having tapering surfaces 8 8 which engage with the adjacent surfaces, substantially as set forth.

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

FANNIE L. LOREE.

Witnesses:

R. J. McCarty, Manfred U. Loree.