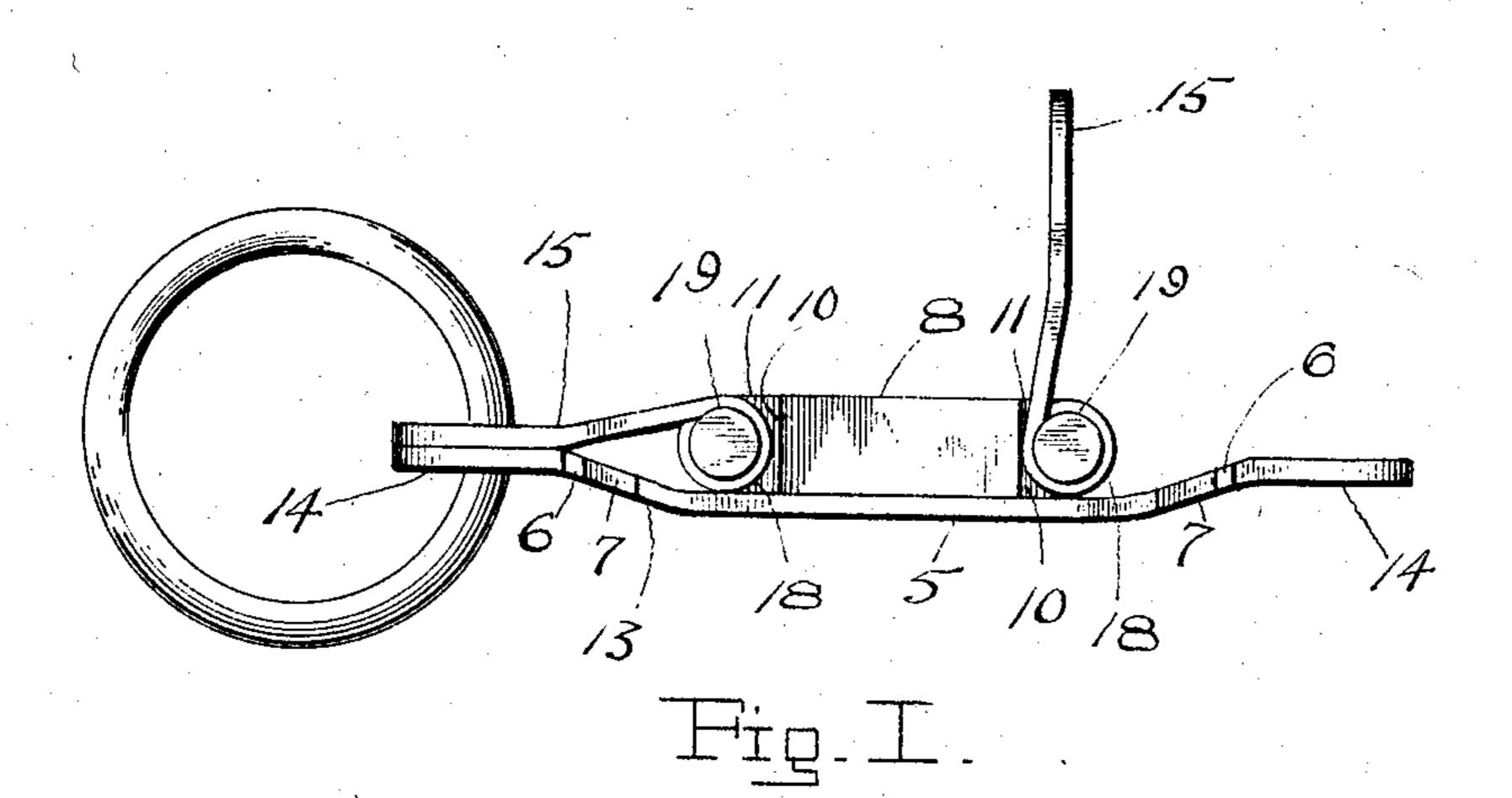
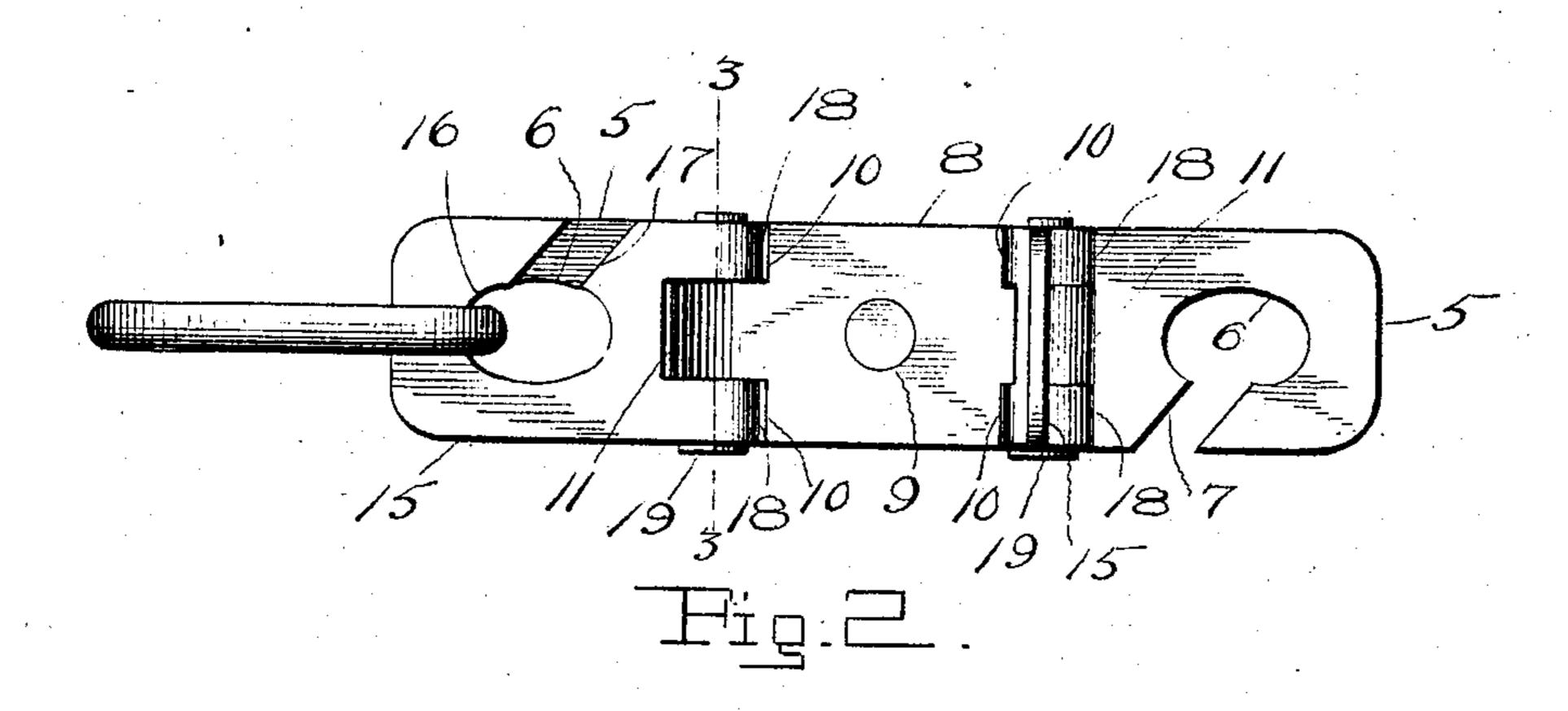
L. MOORE. HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1906.





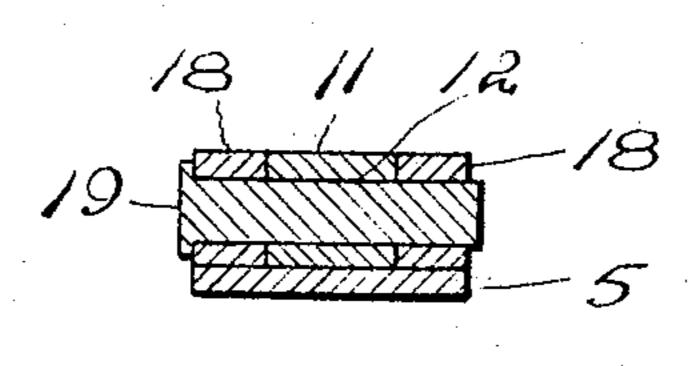


Fig. 3

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LEWIS MOORE, OF GRANITE, ILLINOIS.

HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 790,069, dated May 16, 1905.

Application filed March 8, 1905. Serial No. 249,073.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Lewis Moore, a citizen of the United States, residing at Granite, in the county of Madison, State of Illinois, 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to hooks, and more particularly to double-ended hooks, and has for its object to provide a hook of this kind which may be used for connecting different portions of harness or similar purposes and which will be so constructed that the likelihood of accidental disengagement of the hook will be reduced to a minimum.

Another object is to provide a hook which will be extremely simple in arrangement and which may be manufactured at a low figure.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, and it will be understood that modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and any suitable materials may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the hinged members. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises a metallic plate 5, having longitudinally - extending elliptical openings 6 adjacent to either end. Formed in the plate at opposite sides thereof there are 40 a pair of diagonal slots 7, which communicate with the openings 6 adjacent to the inner ends thereof, and these slots lie with their outer ends away from the ends of the plate, as shown. Secured against one of the faces 45 of the plate 5, intermediate of the ends thereof, there is a block 8, which is held in position by a rivet or similar fastening device 9 passed therethrough and through the plate, and the side portions of this block at each end 5° are cut away, as shown at 10, to form tongues

11, which are provided with transversely-extending passages 12. The sides of the block 8 lie flush with the edges of the plate 5, and beyond the block the end portions of the plate are bent upwardly, as shown at 13, and are 55 again bent to form horizontal portions 14. Movable members 15 are hinged to the ends of the block for movement toward and away from the plate, and these members 15 are formed of metallic plates having openings 16 60 therein, which register with the openings 6, and the members 15 are also provided with diagonal slots 17, which correspond to the slots 7, but which are disposed at the opposite side of the hook from the adjacent slot? Each of the 65 members 15 includes spaced perforated ears 18, which lie at opposite sides of the tongues 11 and which have engaged therein pivot-pins 19, which are also engaged in the passages 12. In forming the ears 18 the plates which form the 70 members 15 are recessed at their rearward ends and the portions of the metal which lie at opposite sides of the recess are bent into the form of eyes for the reception of the pivotpins. Outwardly of the ears 13 the members 75 15 are bent at an angle toward the plate 5 and again to extend horizontally and to lie against the horizontal portion 14 of the plate. When the members 15 are at the limits of their movement in the direction of the plate 5, the slots 80 7 and 17 are, in effect, closed by the adjacent portions of the members 15 and the plate 5, respectively. When the hook is to be engaged with a ring, one of the members 15 is moved upon its hinge away from the plate 5, 85 after which the ring is passed through the slot 7 at this end of the plate to lie within the opening 6, with which this slot communicates. The ring is then turned so that it passes through the slot 17 of the adjacent member 90 15, when the latter is returned to its original position, and this member is then moved upon its hinge to bring the ring into its opening 16. When the ring has been thus engaged, it will be seen that accidental disengagement is prac- 95 tically impossible.

What is claimed is—

A double-ended hook comprising a plate having openings adjacent to its ends and having slots communicating with the openings, 100

said slots opening through opposite edges of the plate, a block secured to one face of the plate intermediate of the ends of the latter, 'said block having tong wes at its ends provided 5 with passages, pivot-pins engaged in the passages, movable members having spaced ears 'disposed one at each side of each of the tongues, said ears having perforations in which the pivot-pins are engaged for movero ment of the members upon the pivot-pins, said plate beyond the block being bent at an angle to extend over the ends of the block and again to extend in a plane parallel to the central portion of the plate, said members being 15 bent at an angle in the direction of the plate, and again at an angle to lie against the end

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portions of the plate, said members having openings therein adapted for registration with the openings of the plate when the members and plate are in engagement with each other, 20 said members having slots communicating with the openings and opening through their edges, said slots being located at the opposite sides of the members from the slots in the adjacent end portions of the plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signatume in

presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS MOORE.

Witnesses: MYRTLE WELLS, ROBERT D. LUSTER.