

No. 804,024.

PATENTED NOV. 7, 1905.

A. MILLS.

HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 28, 1903.

Fig. 1

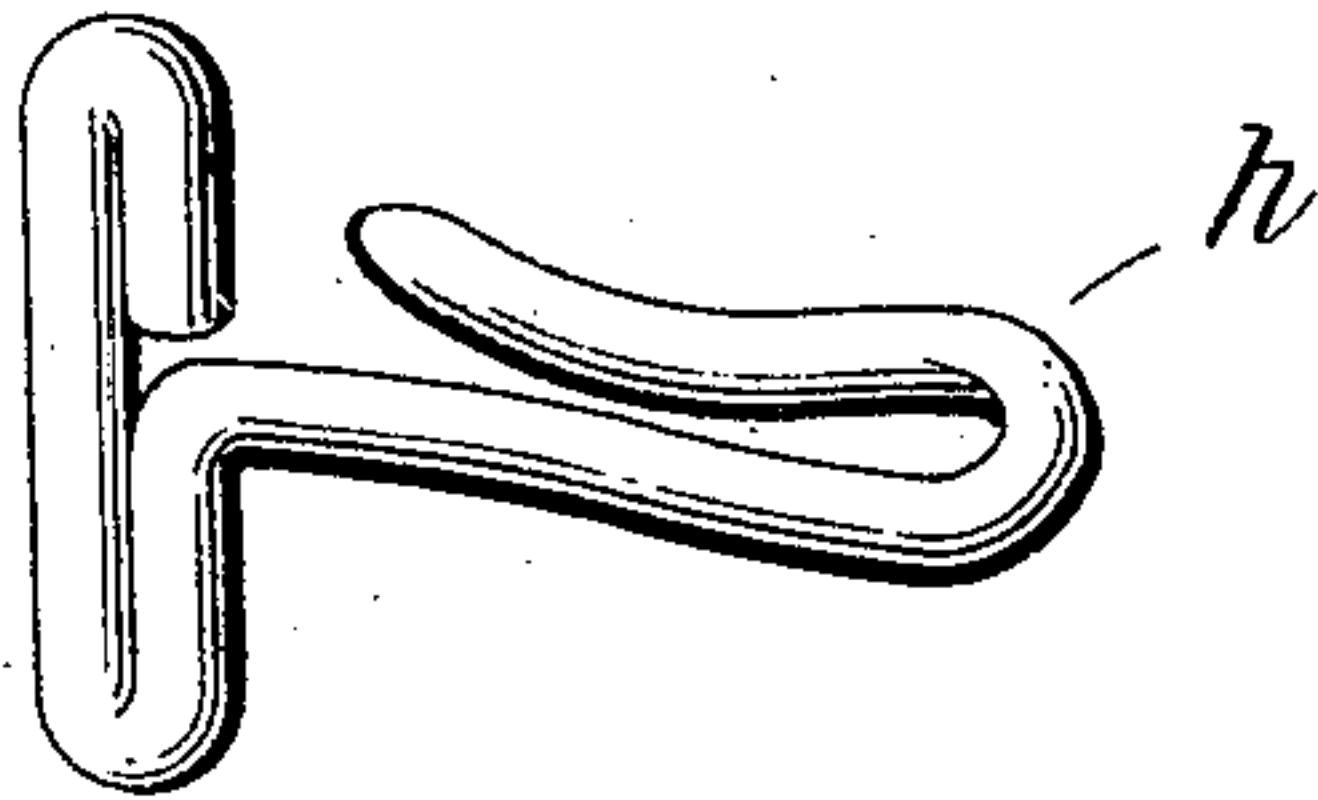


Fig. 2

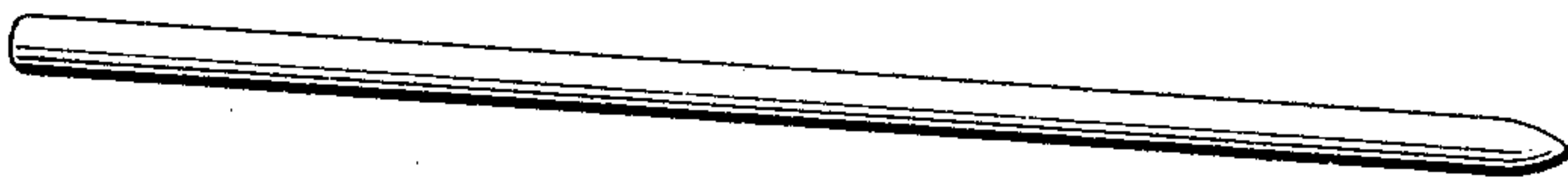


Fig. 3

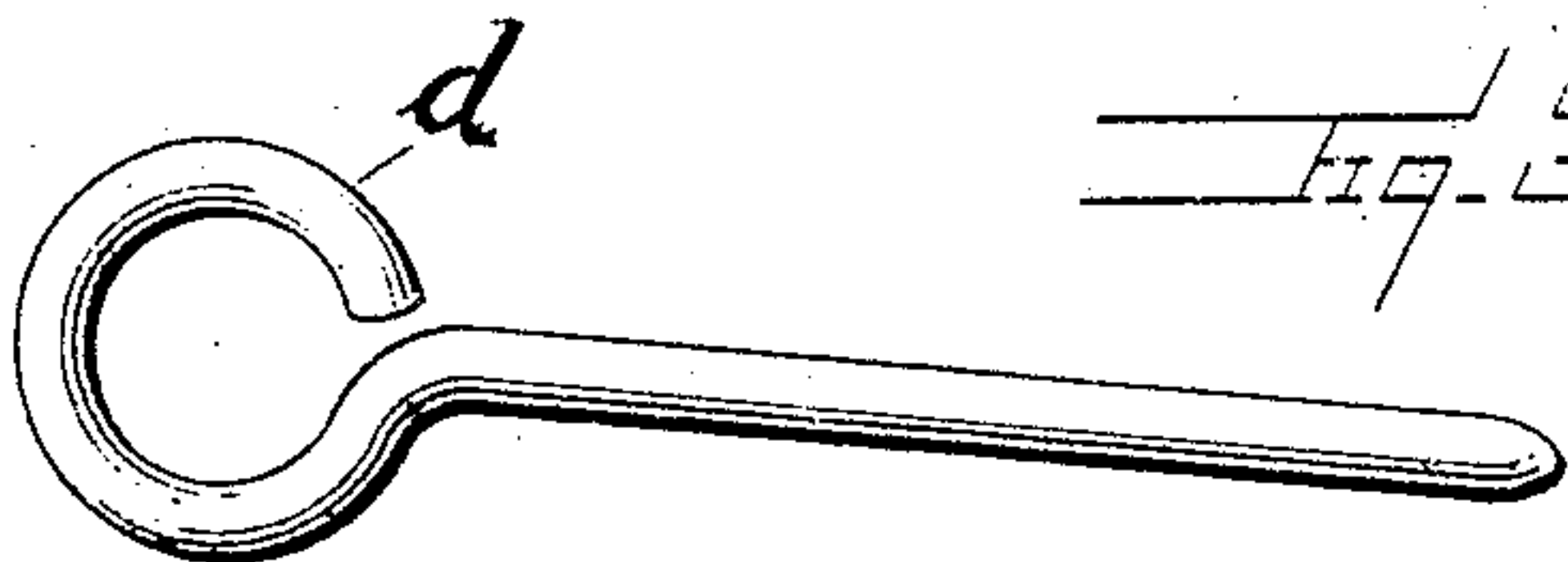


Fig. 5

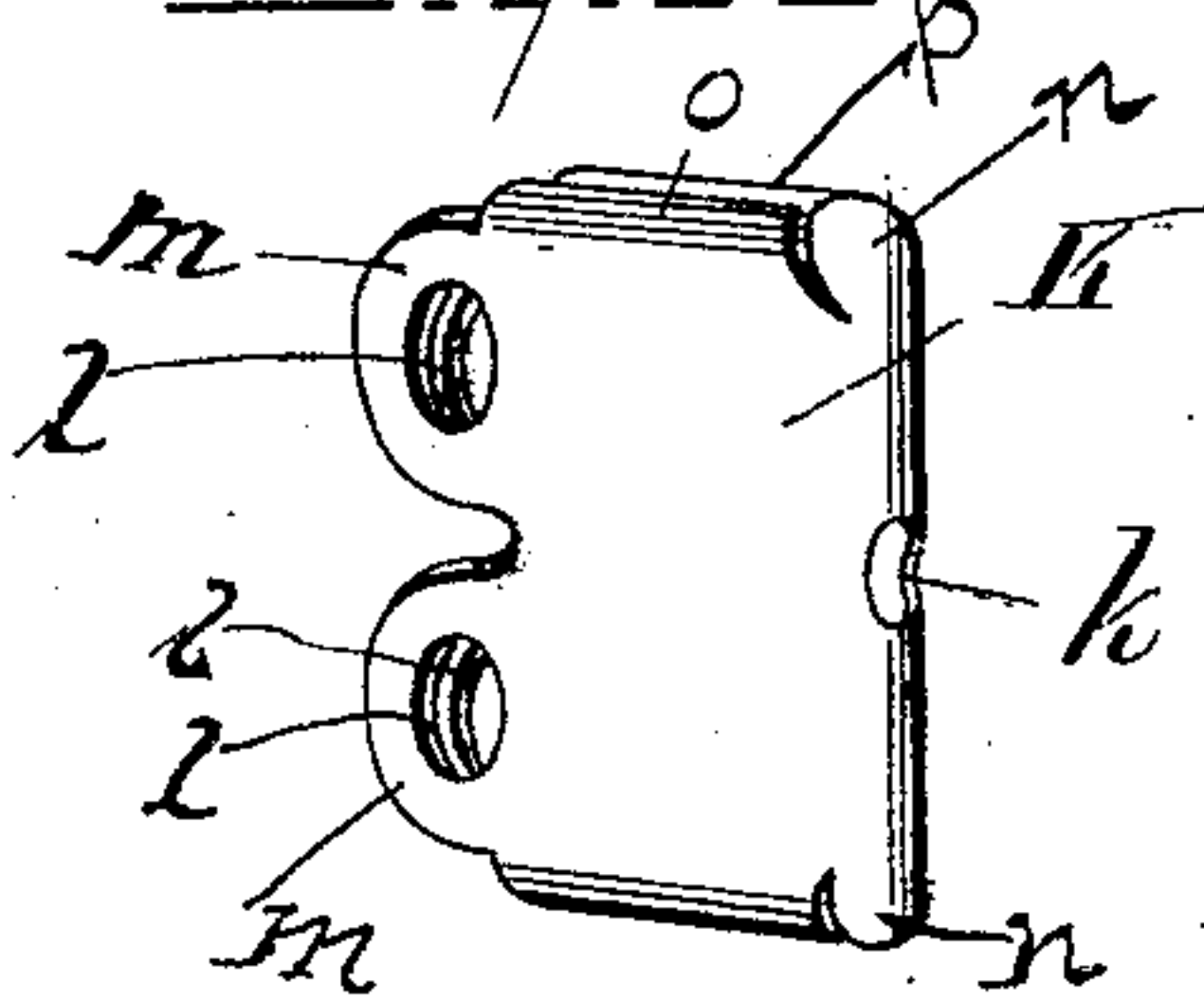


Fig. 4

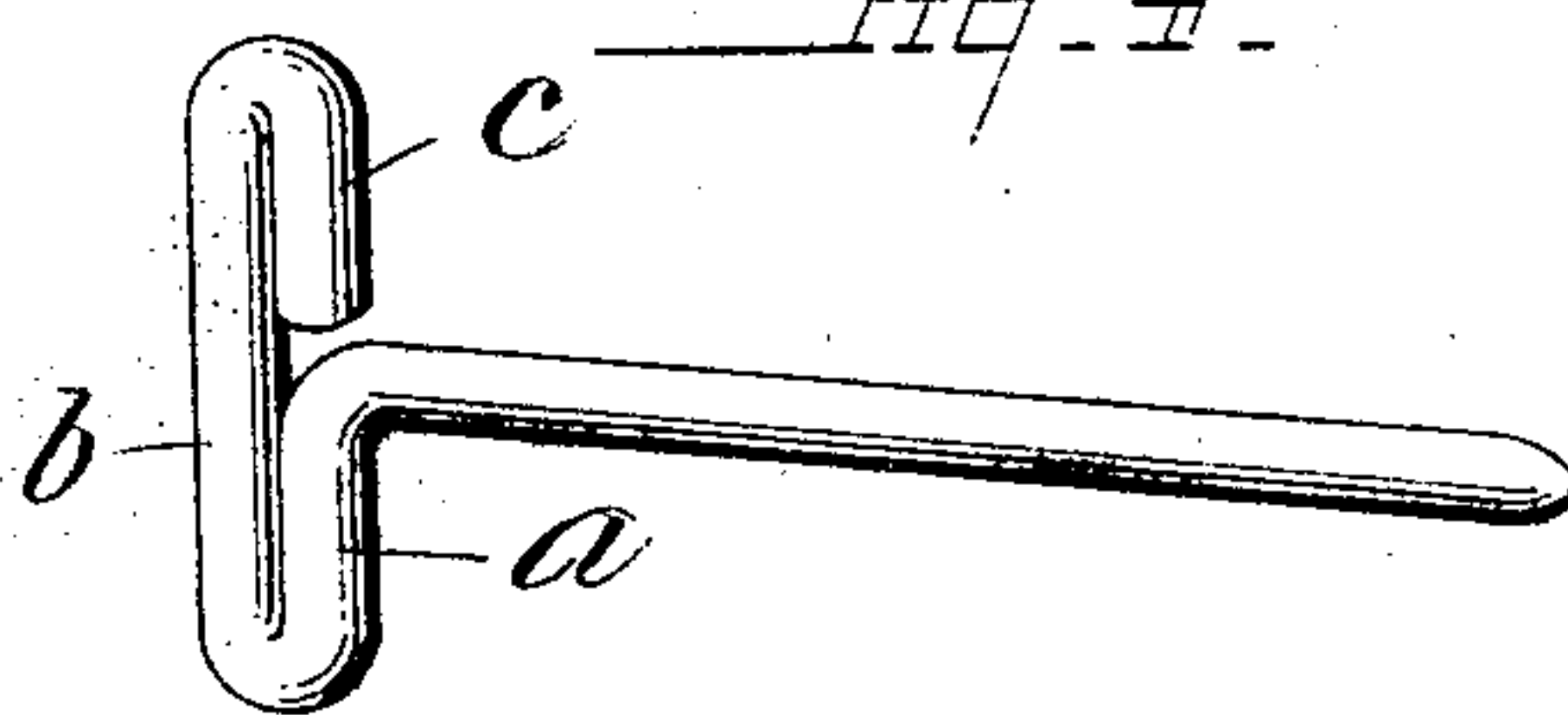
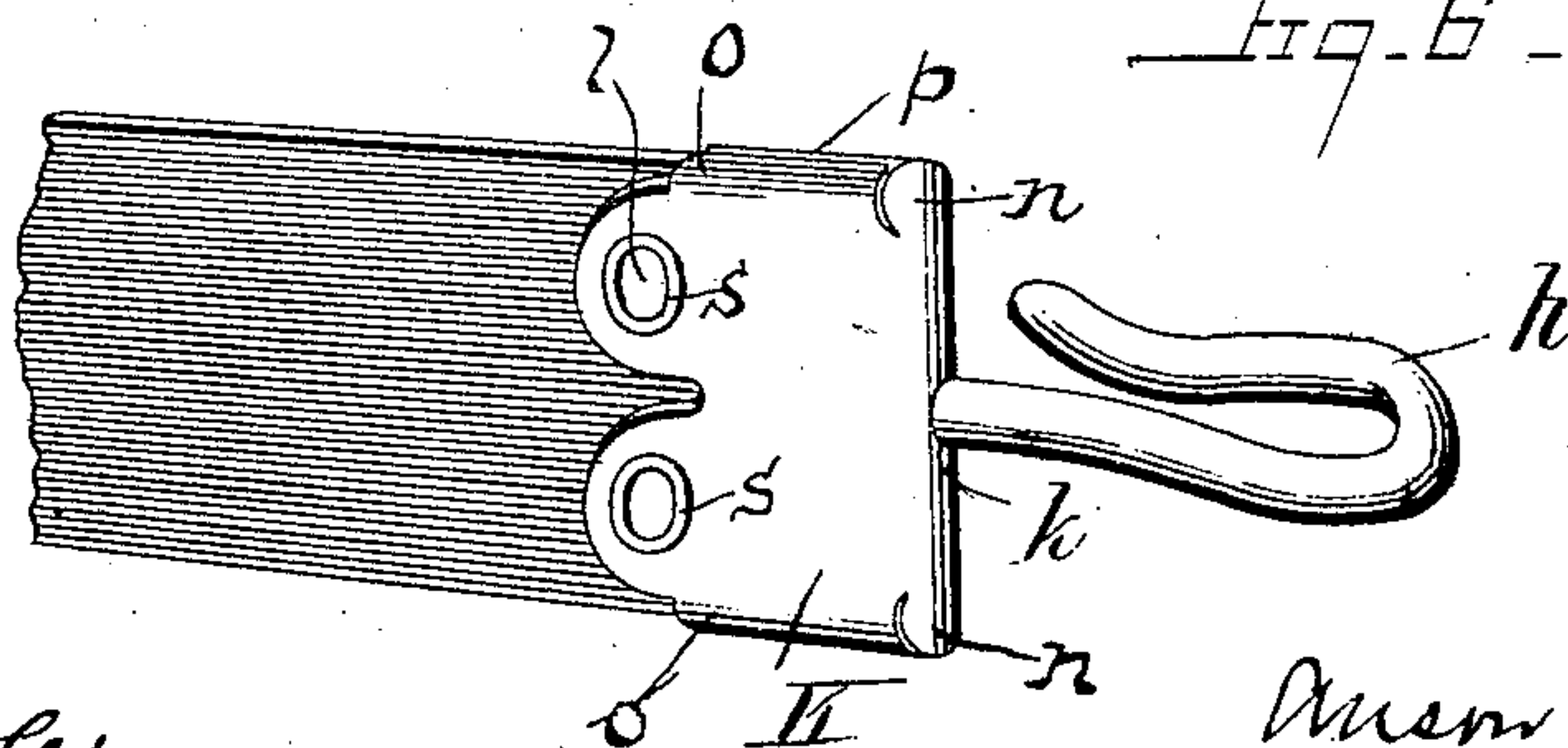


Fig. 6



WITNESSES

Wm. F. Dyle
Th. Lee Helmer

INVENTOR

Alex. Mills

BY

Manuel S. Saly
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANSON MILLS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
TO MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY, OF WORCESTER,
MASSACHUSETTS.

HOOK.

No. 804,024.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed December 28, 1903. Serial No. 186,781.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANSON MILLS, of the United States Army, retired, and a resident of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The hook in which the improvement is embodied is one designed more particularly for
10 use in connection with ammunition-belts and other articles of soldiers' equipment; but it may be used in other connections.

The improvement can best be explained and understood by reference to the accompanying
15 drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the completed hook. Figs. 2, 3, 4 represent it in various stages of manufacture. Fig. 5 is a view of the sheet-metal keeper employed to hold the hook in
20 place. Fig. 6 is a view of the hook and its keeper attached to the end of a strap of webbing or other material.

The hook is made from a piece of cylindrical wire rod of suitable material and length, slightly rounded at one end, (the hook end,) as in Fig. 2. The rod is then bent at one end (the squared end) to form a loop *d*, as in Fig. 3. The next step is by suitable dies to flatten this loop until it takes the shape of a
30 cross-bar, as in Fig. 4, composed of the parts *a b c*, all in one continuous piece, the stem of the rod being still straight. The part *a* is bent at right angles to the stem and is substantially one-half of the upper limb of the cross-bar. The part *b*, which continues from
35 *a* and is parallel with the same, extends the full length of the cross-bar, and the part *c*, which continues from *b*, is parallel with the latter and in axial alinement with the part *a* and extends up to the stem. The parts *a c*
40 form the upper limb of the cross-bar. The part *b* forms the lower limb of the cross-bar, and the two are squeezed closely together parallel and in contact with each other and in the plane of the stem. The next step is to bend the straight stem into hook form, as at
45 *h*, Fig. 1, which completes the article. The hook thus formed is readily and economically manufactured and is of great strength.

50 The keeper *K* is made from a flat sheet-metal blank which has a central hole *k*, four end holes *l*, formed in half-round projections *m* on the two ends of the blank, two half-rounds or ears *n* on the portions of its side

edges opposite the central hole *k*, and on each edge two flanges *o p* between the central half-rounds *n* and the end half-rounds *m* adjacent to that edge. This blank is bent at the middle, as seen in Fig. 5, bringing the hole *k* (for the passage of the shank or stem of the
55 hook) on the bent or folded edge of the blank, the two sides of the folded blank being parallel with one another and so folded as to bring the two pairs of end holes *l l* (for the reception of eyelets) opposite each other, and the
60 side flanges *o p* and ears *n* are bent over so as to form closures at the edges of the keeper to cover and protect the side edges of the webbing.

The straight stem of the partly-completed
70 hook in the condition shown in Fig. 4 is inserted through the hole *k* in the front end of the keeper, Fig. 5, and is then bent into hook form. The webbing *W* is then inserted in the open end of the keeper and is shoved forward, so as to jam the cross-bar of the hook
75 firmly up in place against the folded front edge of the keeper, and then while held in a suitable press or between suitable jaws which press all the parts tightly together, the webbing is secured to the keeper by eyelets *s*,
80 passing through the holes *l l* in the keeper.

What I claim is—

1. The described hook consisting of a rod bent to form the hook *h* and the cross-bar
85 base consisting of the upper limb *a, c*, and the lower limb *b* lying closely together parallel with each other in the plane of the shank of the hook, the sheet-metal keeper *K* in the folded edge of which the cross-bar of the
90 hook is housed, provided with a hole in that edge through which the shank of the hook projects, and with side flanges for closing the side edges of the keeper, and the webbing *W* inserted in the keeper to abut against the
95 cross-bar of the hook and eyeleted to the keeper, as set forth.

2. The described hook consisting of a rod bent to form the hook *h* and the cross-bar
100 base consisting of the upper limb *a, c* and lower limb *b* lying closely together parallel with each other in the plane of the shank of the hook, the sheet-metal keeper *K* in the folded edge of which the cross-bar of the hook
105 is housed, provided with a hole *k* in that edge, through which the shank of the hook projects, and with side provisions *o p n* for closing the side edges of the keeper, and the web-

bing W inserted in the keeper to abut against the cross-bar of the hook, and eyeleted to the keeper as shown and described.

3. The keeper formed from a sheet-metal
5 blank having central hole k along the line of fold of the blank, end eyelet-holes l which register with each other in the folded blank, and side flanges o , p and intermediate half-rounds or ears n which are bent to form the

side closures of the keeper, as hereinbefore 10 shown and described.

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

ANSON MILLS.

Witnesses:

W. W. KEBLINGE,

W. LEE HELMS.