

A. K. LOVELL.

HOOE.

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921,719.

Patented May 18, 1909.

Fig. 1.

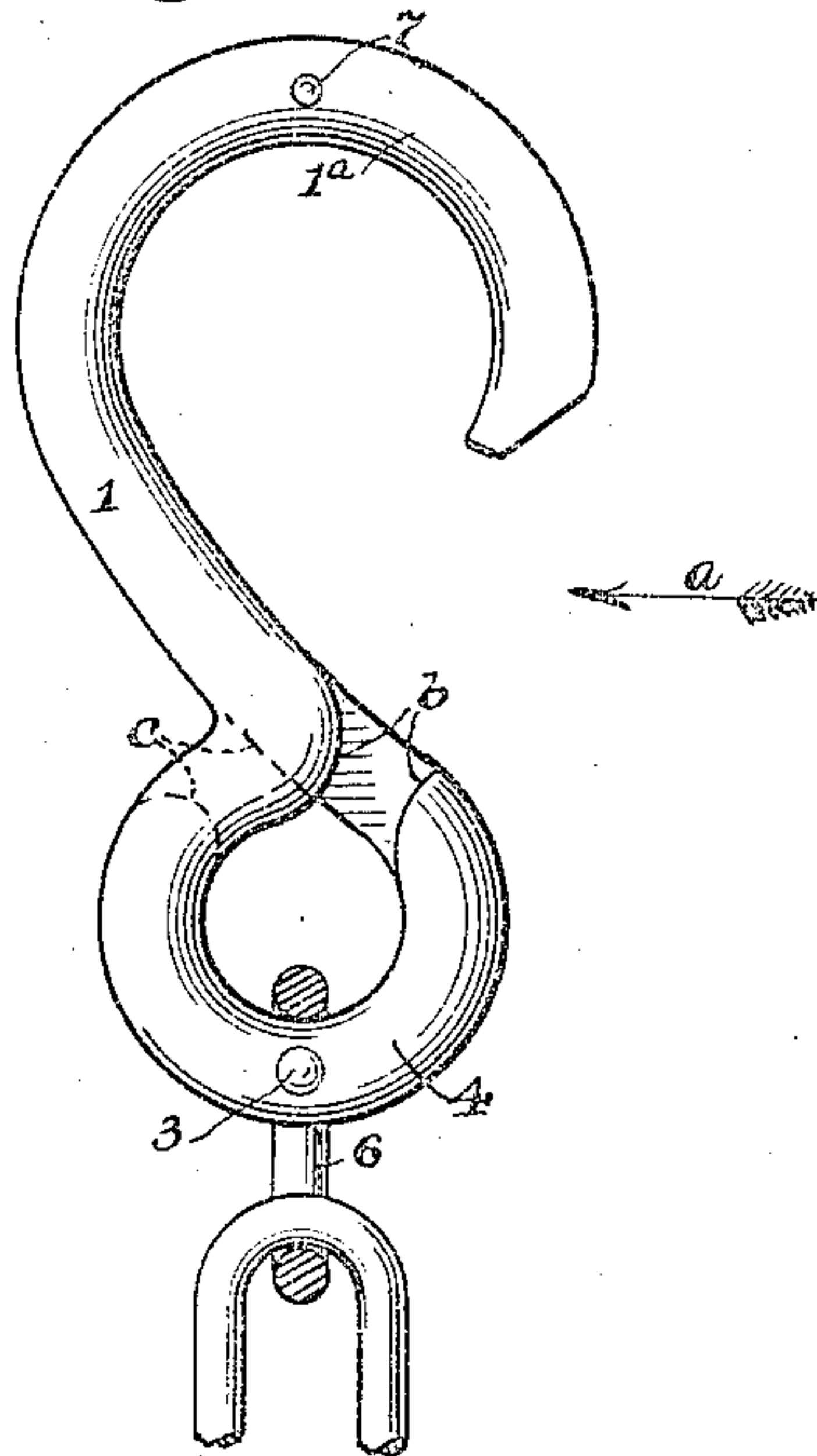


Fig. 2.

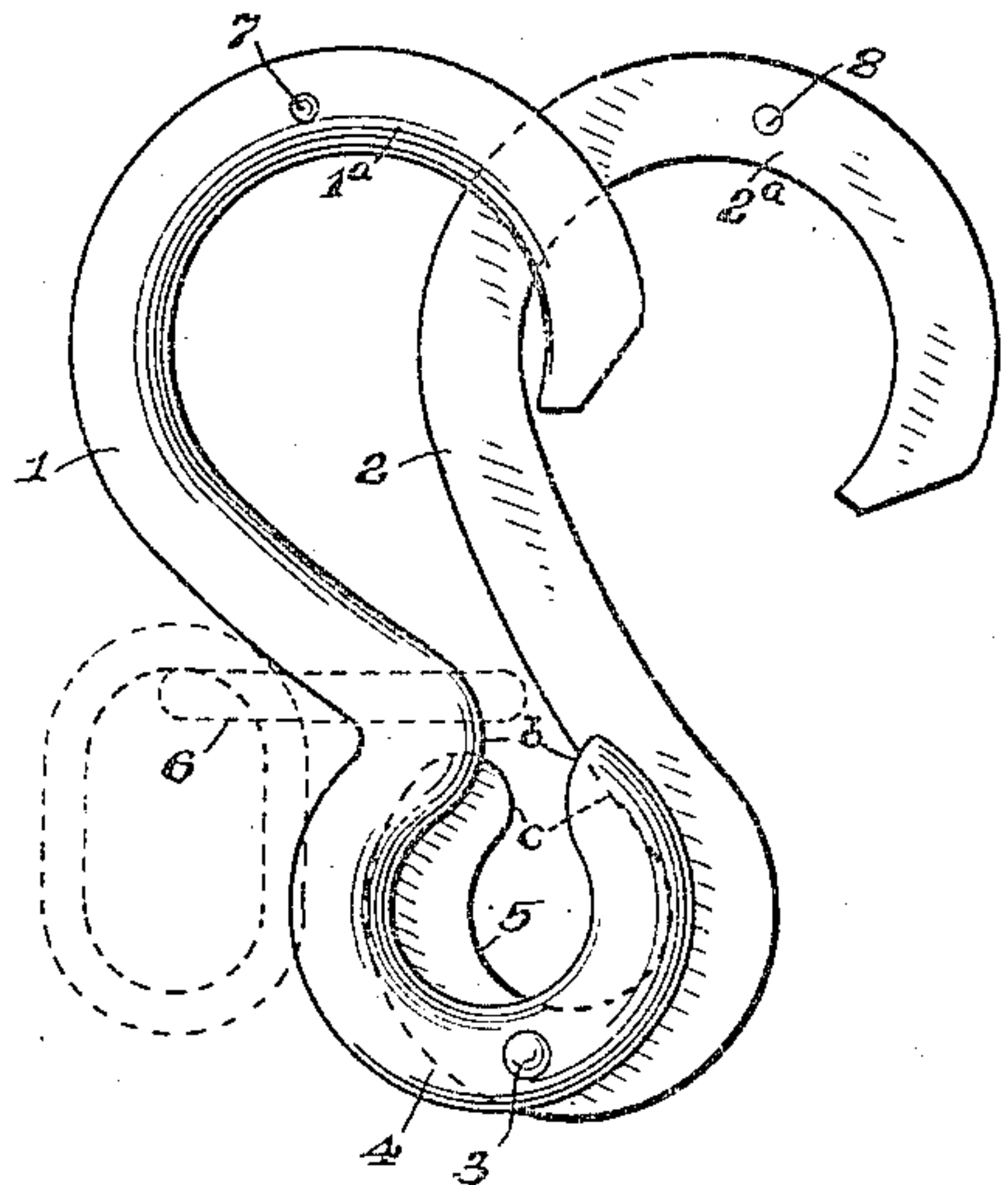


Fig. 3.

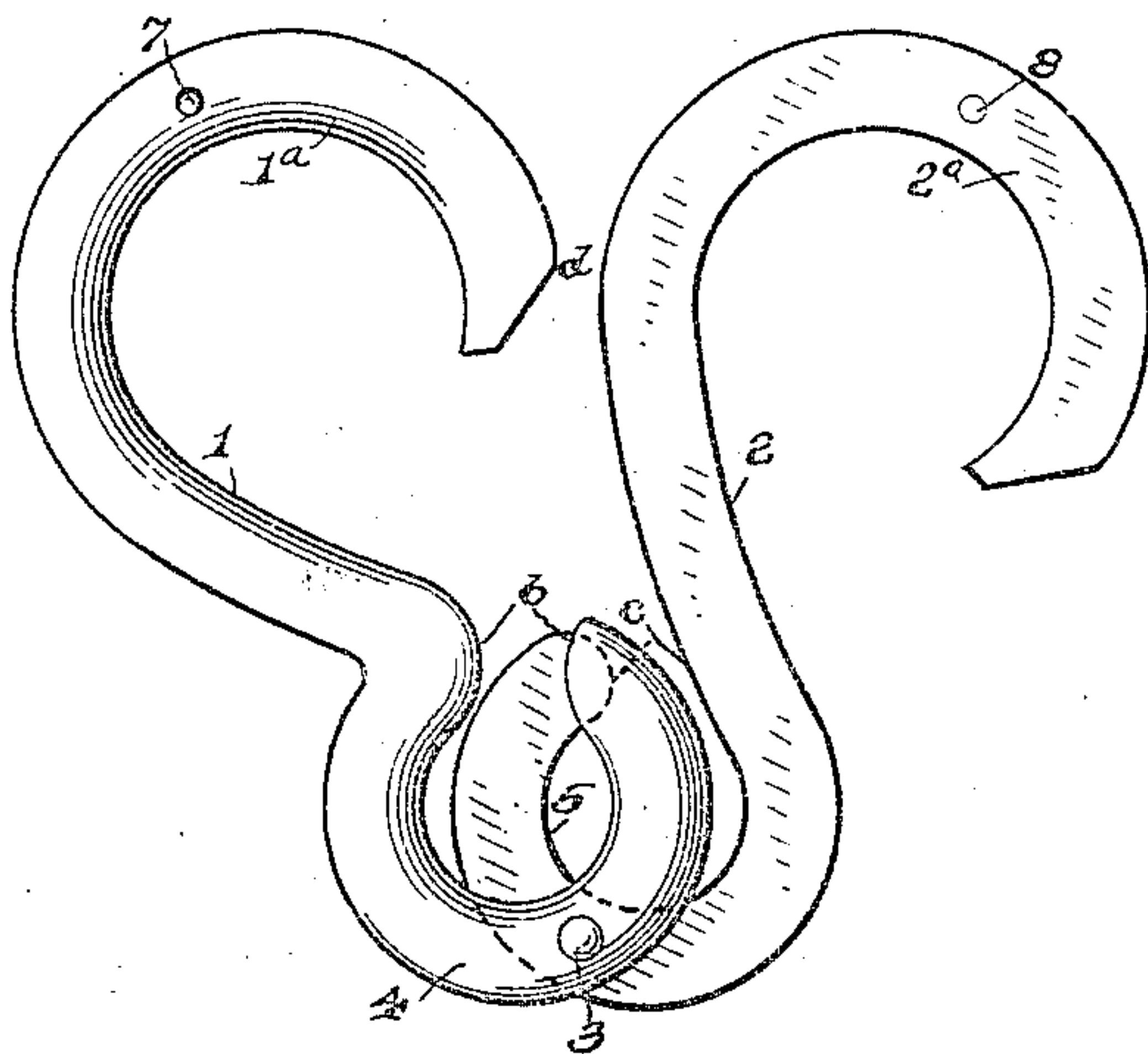
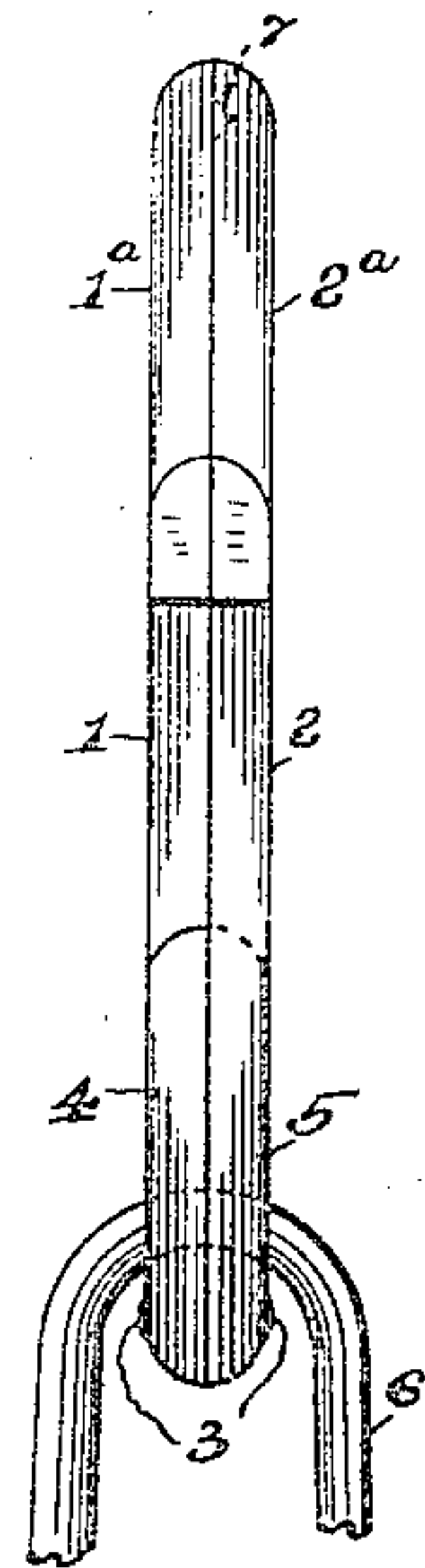


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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ALBERT K. LOVELL, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

HOOK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT K. LOVELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hooks for chains and other analogous purposes.

To enable others to understand my invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1—is a side elevation of the hook closed, and broken sectional view of chain links attached thereto; Fig. 2—is a side elevation of the hook partially opened; Fig. 3—is a side elevation of the hook fully opened; Fig. 4—is an edge elevation of the closed hook and broken section of a chain therein looking in the direction of arrow *a* of Fig. 1.

Its construction and operation are as follows:

The hook is composed of the two members 1 and 2 pivotally supported in close working relation to each other on the double headed pin 3. The bills, 1^a and 2^a of the hook are exactly alike so that, when they register with each other, as shown at Figs. 1 and 4, they form, practically, a single bill.

The lower ends of the members 1 and 2 are bent in opposite directions to form the partially closed eyes 4 and 5. The ends of these lower curved portions of the hook, stand away from the main body of the hook members far enough to form the spaces *b c* so as to admit a link or ring of any size chain that the hook would be adapted for.

To remove a link or ring, to which the links of a chain are attached, from the eye of the hook, the hook members are partially opened by a slight lateral pressure which causes them to slide one upon the other until the open spaces of the eye of each member coincides with each other as shown at Fig. 2.

This will permit the ring 6 to be carried up into the bill portion of the hook. Then the hook is fully opened as shown at Fig. 3 to form the open space *d* for the entire removal of the ring from the hook. To insert a link or ring, the hook is opened as at Fig. 3 to admit the ring within the bill of the member 1, then partially closed, as at Fig. 2, to admit the ring to the eye of each member forming

the hook, and the members are then fully closed as at Fig. 1 to form, practically, a single hook. When the members are thus closed, the open space in the eye of one member will be closed or shut off by the meeting face of the opposite member, thus forming, practically, a single eye.

While it is not possible that the hook can be accidentally opened, especially when the bill portion is engaged with an object, but to prevent any lateral motion of the members, the indentation 7 may be formed in the outer surface of the bill of the member 1 so as to form a projection on the meeting face of said member, combined with the indentation 8 in the meeting face of the member 2.

The above described two part hook has all the advantages, so far as strength and durability is concerned, as a hook made of a single piece of metal, but it also possesses an additional advantage over the single hook in that it can be readily attached and detached from a chain, while the single hook with its close eye cannot be.

It will, of course, be understood that the pivotal point of the hook could be located at the bill instead of at the eye as shown, which change would necessitate making a wider open space in the loop which forms the eye for each member.

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

A hook formed of two members, each formed of a single piece of metal, a curved bill of the same shape formed in one end of each member and in the same direction and adapted to register together to form a single bill when closed, a partially closed loop formed by bending the other end of each member in opposite directions to form an eye, means for pivotally connecting said members at the eye end of the hook so that, said members may be rotated on their pivotal supports to receive or discharge a ring or link from the eye of the hook, for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Bridgeport in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut this 13th day of Nov., A. D. 1905.

ALBERT K. LOVELL.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. FINN,
S. J. CHAFFEE.