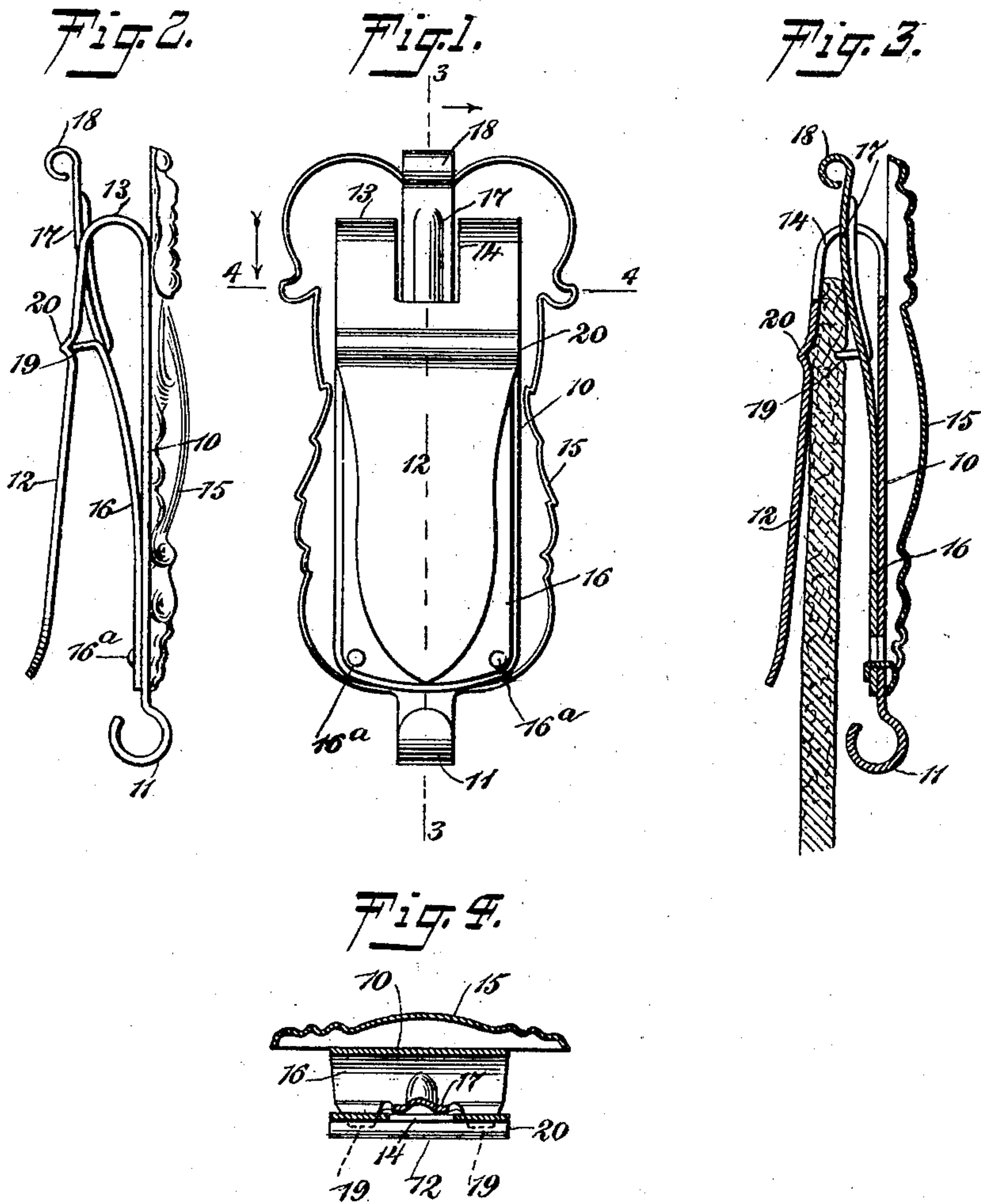


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L. B. PRAHAR.
CHATELAINE HOOK.
(Application filed Dec. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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LOUIS B. PRAHAR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CHATELAINE-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,739, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed December 6, 1901. Serial No. 84,923. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS B. PRAHAR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the
5 county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Chatelaine-Hook, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide
10 a simple, light, and durable form of chatelaine-hook so constructed that it can be expeditiously and conveniently applied to a belt or band or other support and as readily removed.

15 Another purpose of the invention is to construct the chatelaine-hook in such manner that it will be held to its support, but will not tend to lacerate the same.

20 The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,
25 in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the improved chatelaine-hook. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section
30 taken substantially on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1 and a section through a belt or band received by the device, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

The body of the device is preferably made
35 of spring plate metal of suitable width, and the material of the body is bent upon itself to form a front member 10, terminating at its lower end in a loop 11, a rear member 12, which is shown shorter than the front member and more or less pointed and upturned at
40 its lower portion, and an upper connecting member 13, which is usually arched. This connecting member is provided with a slot 14, extending through it and likewise through the
45 upper portion of the front and rear members. The construction of the body is usually completed by the addition of an ornament 15, applied to the outer face of the front member, which ornament is attached in any suitable
50 manner and usually covers the said front member.

A spring-tongue 16 is secured by rivets 16^a

or their equivalents to the lower inner portion of the front member 10 of the body. The upper portion of the spring-tongue is formed into
55 a handle 17, which extends loosely out through the slot 14 in the body. This handle extends from the central upper body portion of the spring-tongue and usually terminates in a knob or enlargement 18 at its outer end. The
60 normal inclination of the spring-tongue is upward and rearward, and preferably where the handle 17 connects with the body of the tongue one or more rearwardly-extending
65 lugs, spurs, or teeth 19 are formed, which lugs, spurs, or teeth normally enter a transverse channel 20 in the inner or front face of the rear member 12 of the body. The channel 20
70 is usually produced by striking outwardly the material of said rear member. The body portion of the spring-tongue is usually made
as wide as the front member 10, so as to give the necessary strength to the tongue and to afford a wide bearing for the lugs, spurs, or
75 teeth 19 upon the back member 12. The lugs, spurs, or teeth are shown as two in number and as located one at each side of the handle 17 of the spring-tongue. The tendency
of the lugs, spurs, or teeth to enter the channel 20 enables the tongue 16 to firmly hold a
80 belt or band, for example, in place where it is received by the tongue and rear member of the body without injury to the article, since the lugs will depress the belt or band at its outer surface and will cause the corresponding inner surface of the belt or band to
85 be guided into the channel 20, as is shown in Fig. 3.

When the device is to be used, the spring-tongue 16 through its handle 17 is carried in
90 direction of the front of the device, thus providing a space between the rear member of the device and the lugs or teeth on the tongue, in which space the belt or band or other support for the device is received. Upon releasing
95 the handle the spring-tongue will seek its normal position and the belt or band will be clamped between the lugs 19 and channel 20 of the device, effectually preventing the device from being removed until the handle 17
100 is again purposely manipulated. The handle-section of the spring-tongue also assists in clamping the belt or band, as the said handle within the body is rendered more or less

convexed, as is shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, so that it may have bearing against the front face of the belt at its upper edge.

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

1. A chatelaine-hook, consisting of a body formed of a front member, a rear member and an arched connecting member provided
10 with a slot, one member being provided with a channel, a spring-tongue having its lower end secured to the lower end of the opposite member of the body and provided with lugs, spurs or teeth at its upper end, which spurs,
15 lugs or teeth normally enter the said channel, the tongue terminating at a point within the body, and a handle secured to the central portion of the upper end of the tongue, said handle being of less width than the
20 tongue and projecting through the slot in the connecting member of the body, as set forth.

2. A chatelaine-hook consisting of a body formed by a front member, a rear member and an arched connecting member provided with a slot, the rear member being provided
25 with a transverse channel near its upper end, a spring-tongue having its lower end secured to the lower end of the front member of the body and terminating within the body, lugs, spurs or teeth at the upper end of the tongue,
30 and located opposite the said channel, being adapted to enter the same, and a handle of less width than the tongue secured to the central portion of the upper end of the tongue, which handle is curved between its ends and
35 extends through the slot of the connecting member of the body, as set forth.

LOUIS B. PRAHAR.

Witnesses:

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