

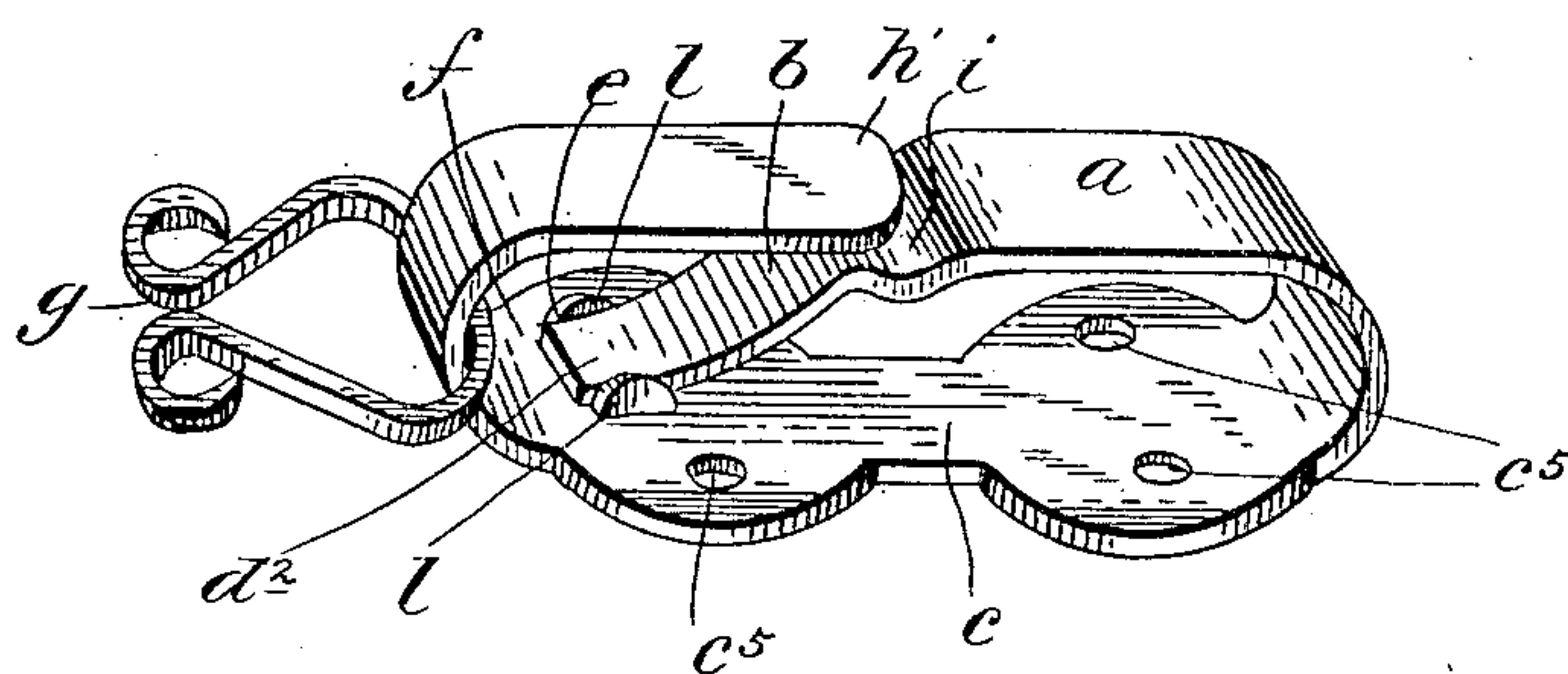
No. 875,714.

PATENTED JAN. 7, 1908.

G. LEIGHTON.

SPRING HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1904.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGES LEIGHTON, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## SPRING-HOOK.

No. 875,714.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1908.

Application filed October 31, 1904. Serial No. 230,845.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGES LEIGHTON, a subject of the King of England, and a resident of Paris, in France, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Spring-Hook, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in spring hooks and especially to those adapted for use in combination with the eyes ordinarily employed in fastening dress and other fabrics.

The object of this invention is to obviate the drawbacks present in the existing type of such hooks, which have a tendency to tear and penetrate the fabric to which they are attached.

The invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combination of parts as hereinafter described and claimed. In the accompanying drawings, I have shown my improved hook by a perspective view.

The improvement shown in the drawing obviates the drawback incident to the use of spring hooks of this type as heretofore constructed, such as the perforating of the material to which the hooks are applied by the end of the spring tongue, and makes the use of this kind of fastening, which could not be used hitherto for the reason explained, absolutely practical.

My spring hook is formed from one piece of material and comprises a central base portion *c*, an upwardly and inwardly turned hook portion *h'*, extending substantially parallel with the base portion, and an upwardly and inwardly turned spring portion *a*, also extending substantially parallel with the base.

According to this improvement, and for the purpose just explained, the spring arm *a* has an inclined end *b* which terminates in a

tongue *d*<sup>2</sup> and is curved so as to be entirely situated in the opening *e*, and thus does not project beyond the bottom surface of the hook when the latter is closed.

In order to suppress also the projection of the tongue *d*<sup>2</sup> below the buckle in the open position of the latter, the opening *e* guiding the curved end of the tongue *d*<sup>2</sup>, is constituted upon the inner surface of the base *c*, by two parallel cheeks *l* between which is arranged and moves the said tongue *d*<sup>2</sup> during the working of the spring arm *a* of the buckle.

In the well known manner the "eye" *g* is always maintained in the space *f* corresponding to the entrance of the hook and constituted by the extension, in the shape of an inclined plane, of the spring arm *a* on the base *c* of the said hook. The base *c* is provided with the holes *c*<sup>5</sup> for fixing it. The entrance of the eye *g* into the hook is facilitated by depressing the inclined surface *i* of the spring arm *a*.

I claim:—

A spring hook formed from one piece of material and comprising a central base portion, an upwardly and inwardly-turned hook portion extending substantially parallel with the base portion, an upwardly and inwardly-turned spring portion also extending substantially parallel with the base, a downwardly-inclined tongue on said spring portion, and a curved end to said tongue, said end being above the base, and inwardly struck-up lugs on the base to act as guides for the tongue end, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGES LEIGHTON.

Witnesses:

GEORGES BONNEUIL,  
JOHN BAKER.