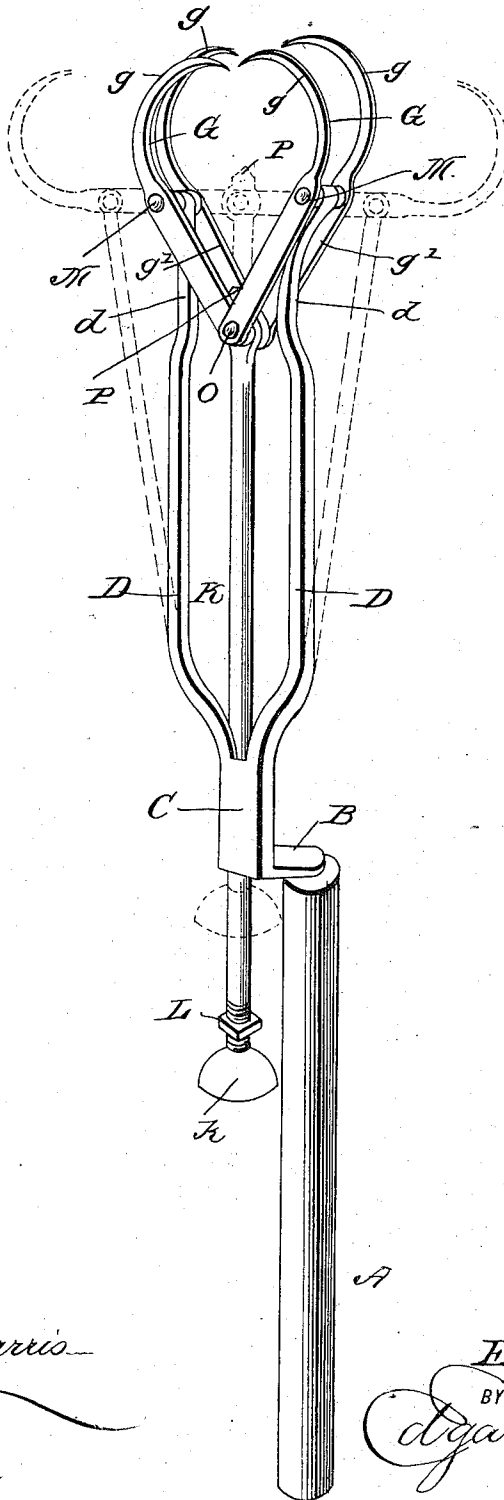


(No Model.)

E. DOBBINS.
SPRING GRAB HOOK.

No. 566,447.

Patented Aug. 25, 1896.



WITNESSES:

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EDWARD DOBBINS, OF SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK.

SPRING GRAB-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,447, dated August 25, 1896.

Application filed October 25, 1895. Serial No. 566,808. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DOBBINS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Saranac Lake, in the county of Franklin and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring Grab-Hooks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to snap-hooks or spring grab-tongs; and the object thereof is to provide an effective device of this class which is simple in construction and operation and well adapted to accomplish the result for which it is intended, a further object being to provide a device of this class which may be used for catching fish, in gathering oysters, in handling ice, or in catching wild animals, mad dogs, &c.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, and which represents my improved snap-hooks or grab-tongs in perspective and in the sprung or closed position, the position of the hooks or tongs when set being shown in plan in dotted lines.

In the practice of my invention I provide a handle A, which may be of any desired length and composed of any preferred material, and secured to one end thereof is a shank B, which projects at an angle thereto, and formed thereon is a head C, which extends parallel with the handle, and formed in the head C or secured thereto are spring side arms D, which project outwardly in line with the head C, and each of said spring side arms is pivotally connected at its outer end with a pair of snap-hooks or tongs G, the inner ends of which are straight and pivotally connected with the outer end of a rod K, which extends backwardly in the direction of the handle and passes through the head C or through a loop on the under side thereof, and the handle end of which is provided with a head *k*, adjacent to which is a set-nut L.

It will be seen that the hooks or tongs G are each composed of two separate hooks *g*, having shanks *g'*, and that the spring side arms D are connected therewith at the outer

end of the shank portions by means of pivot-pins M, and that the inner ends of said shank portions are similarly connected with the outer end of the rod K by means of a pin O.

The outer end of the rod K is provided with a point P, which projects, as shown in dotted lines, when the hooks or tongs are set and ready for use, and the spring side arms D are inwardly curved adjacent to their connection with the hooks, as shown at *d*.

The operation will be readily understood from the foregoing description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing. In setting the hooks or tongs it is only necessary to press outwardly on the head *k* of the rod K, when said hooks or tongs will assume the position shown in dotted lines in the drawing, and will remain in this position until sprung, when they will be forced inwardly by the spring side arms D, as shown in full lines. When the hooks or tongs are set, as above described, the outer end or point of the rod K projects, as shown in dotted lines at P, and in order to spring the hooks it is only necessary to press the point P upon the object or objects which it may be desired to catch and hold, and this operation results in forcing backwardly the rod K and springing the trap or hooks, and only very slight pressure on the point P is necessary to produce this result. The hooks may be sprung, however, by pulling slightly on the head *k* of the rod K, as will be readily understood, and the object of the set-nut L is to regulate the force with which the hooks or tongs will be sprung, it being understood that if this set-nut is moved in the direction of the head C the hooks will be thrown closer together than they will if the set-nut is moved in the direction of the head *k* of the rod K.

My invention is not limited to the exact form, construction, and arrangement of parts as shown and described, and I therefore reserve the right to make all such alterations therein and modifications thereof as fairly come within the scope of the invention.

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

1. In a pair of grab-hooks the combination with a handle, of the head secured thereto, and having spring side arms, a pair of hooks

pivoted to the outer ends of said arms and provided with inwardly-directed shanks, a rod extending backwardly through said heads, the outer end of which rod is pivotally connected to the inner ends of said shanks, said rod being provided at the end adjacent to the handle with a head and a set-nut, substantially as described.

2. In a pair of grab-hooks, the combination, with a handle, of a head secured thereto, provided with spring side arms, projecting in the direction of the handle, a pair of hooks pivotally connected with the outer ends of said arms, said hooks having inwardly-directed shanks, a rod pivotally connected with

the inner ends of said shank and extending backwardly adjacent to said head, said rod being provided at the end adjacent to said handle with a set-nut, the outer end of said rod projecting beyond the line of the hooks, when the latter are set, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 22d day of October, 1895.

EDWARD DOBBINS.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK A. ISHAM,
JOHN C. GUNSCH.