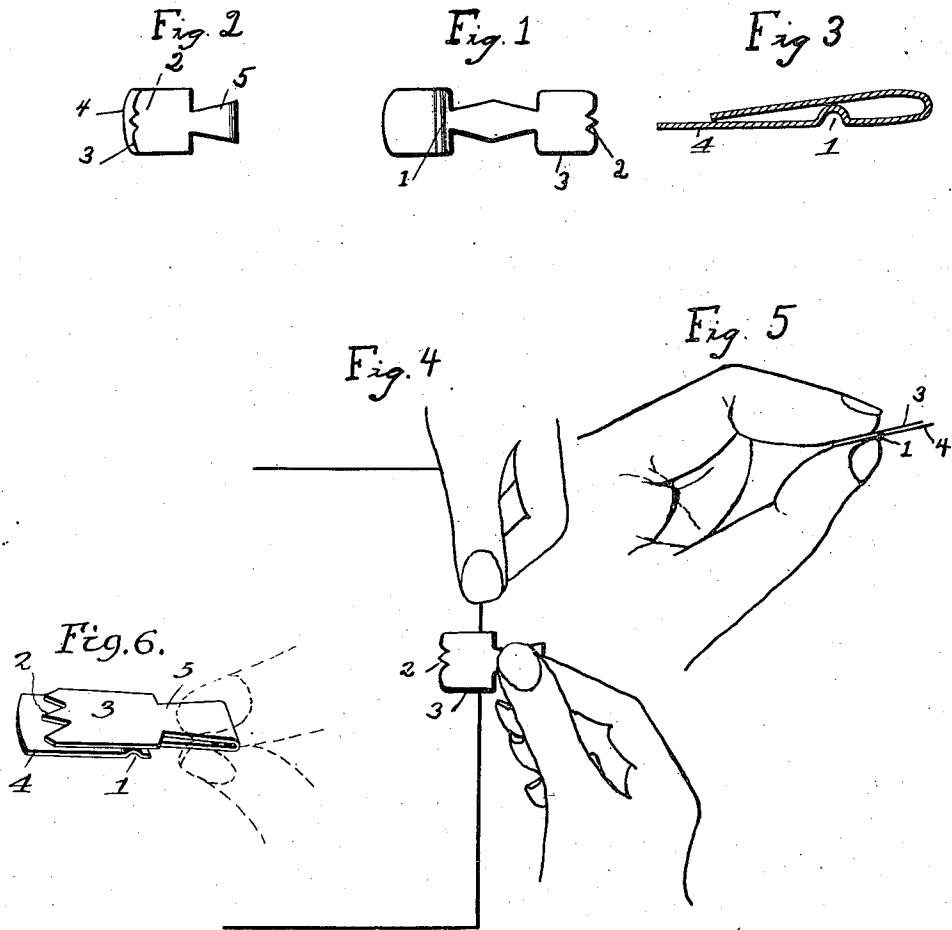


H. P. LOVELAND.
SPRING GRIP BOOK OR LESSON MARKER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1916.

1,245,936.

Patented Nov. 6, 1917.



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HARRY PORTER LOVELAND, OF SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

SPRING-GRIP BOOK OR LESSON MARKER.

1,245,936.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1917.

Application filed July 24, 1916. Serial No. 111,066.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY PORTER LOVELAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sedalia, in the county of Pettis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Spring-Grip Book or Lesson Marker, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lesson markers in which the marker is held in place more securely than by grip devices usually employed heretofore.

In accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a sheet metal blank from which the marker is made, and Fig. 2 is a top view of the device folded, showing marker bent in shape as it appears when finished and ready for use; Fig. 3 is a side view finished.

Figs. 5 and 4 show manner of working and attaching same to book-leaf.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the device.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The blank shown plainly in the flat in Fig. 1 is constructed preferably of thin sheet metal and has broadened ends constituting jaws 3 and 4, which are connected by a narrower portion 5. One jaw 3 is notched to produce the projection 2, which serves, when the device is folded at its middle, as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 6, as a line indicator for the page of a book to which the device is applied. The other flat jaw 4 of the device is crimped to produce a transverse rib or ridge 1, and when the blank is folded the

jaw 3 overlies and rests upon such rib 1, and the free ends of the jaws are also in contact owing to the resiliency of the folded or middle part, which connects the jaws. Such folded portion has slightly curved or convex sides. Such bowed portion tends normally to hold the jaws together. It will now be understood that by pressing such separated parts together between the thumb and finger, as shown in Fig. 5, the rib 1 serves as a fulcrum for the upper jaw 3, and the free ends of jaws are thus caused to separate, as shown in Fig. 5, sufficiently to admit the edge of a book leaf between them. Then, upon releasing pressure on the jaw shanks, the jaws resume their original relation, and therefore clamp the book leaf firmly between them. Upon again applying pressure to the device the jaws are separated, so that the device may be easily and quickly detached without any liability of tearing or abrading the book leaf.

I claim:

The improved book marker constructed of thin resilient material and comprising flat jaws one overlying the other one, and one of them being provided with a transverse ridge on the inner side, which serves as a fulcrum for the opposite jaw, the two jaws having a narrow connecting portion whose sides are bowed outwardly and tend to hold the free ends of the jaws normally in contact as shown and described.

HARRY PORTER LOVELAND.