

# C. T. P. Ware.

## Pocket-book

N<sup>o</sup> 10,436.

Patented Jan. 17. 1854.

Fig. 1.

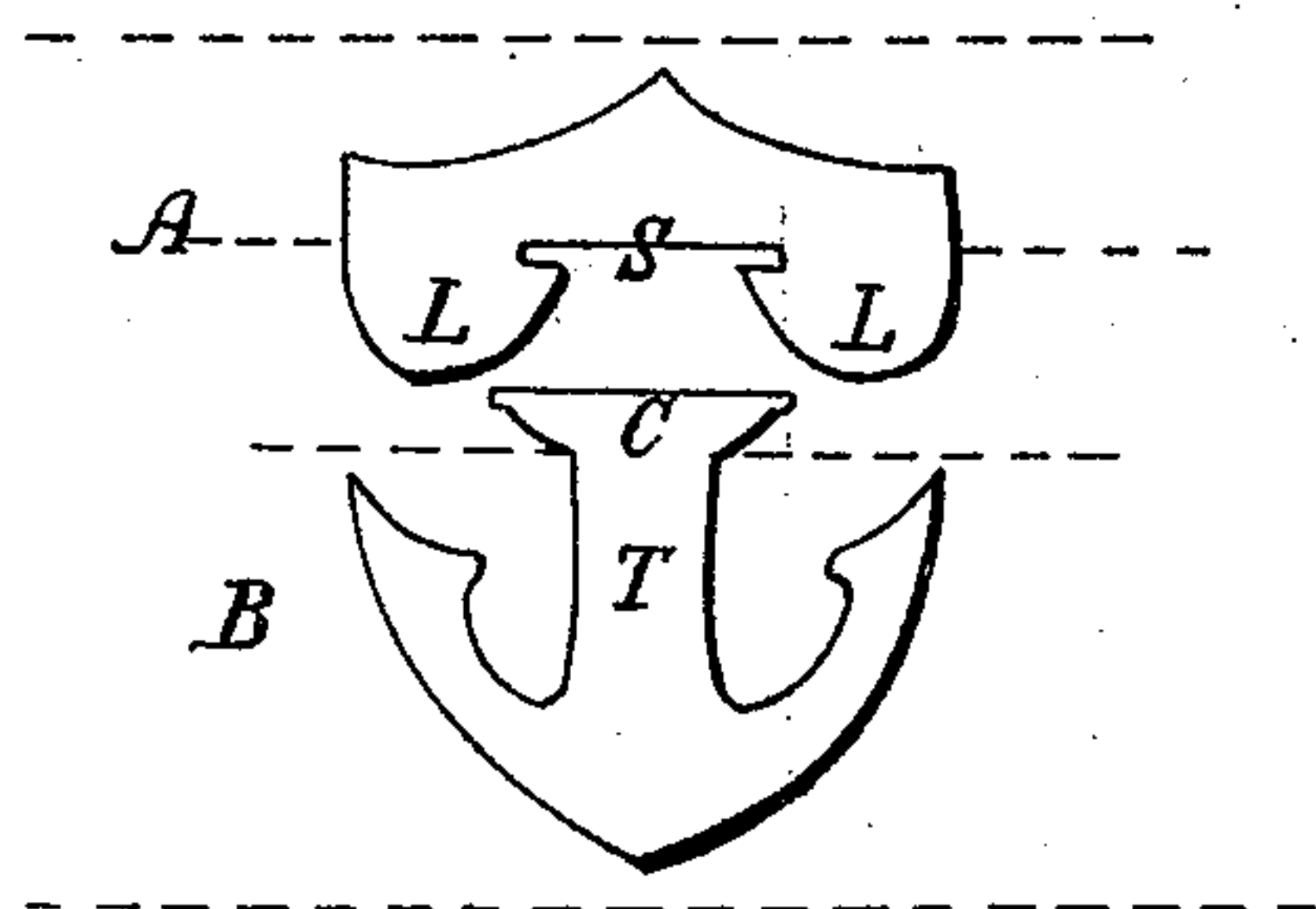


Fig. 2.

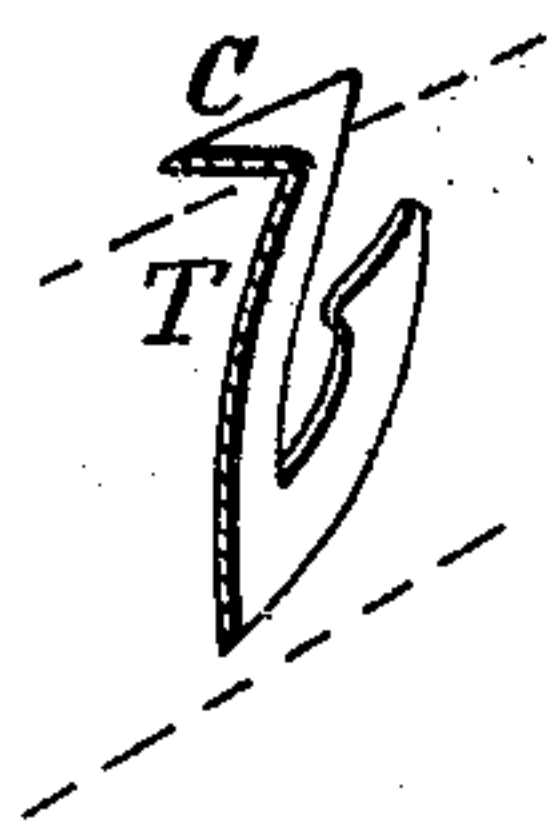


Fig. 3.

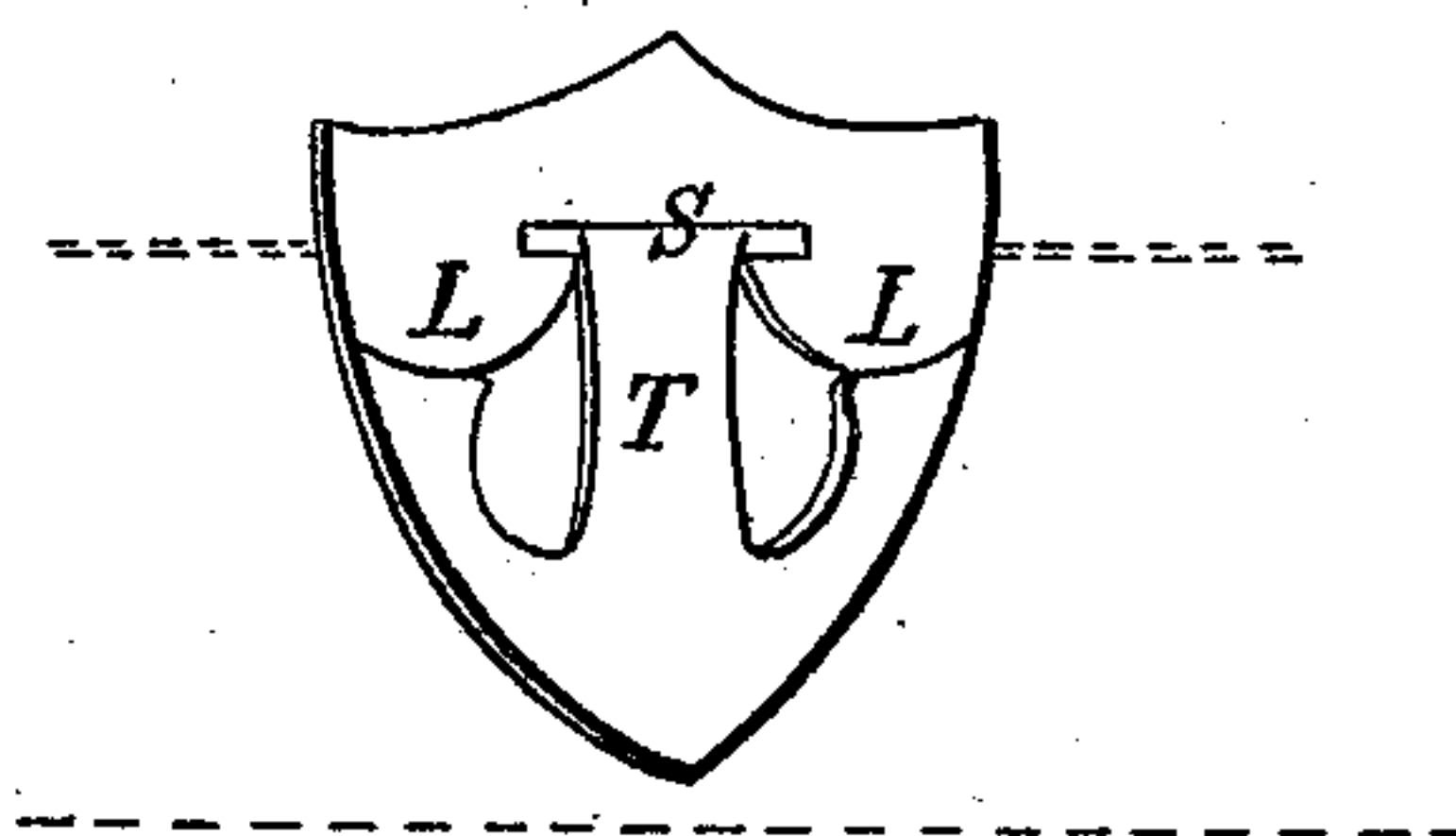


Fig. 4.

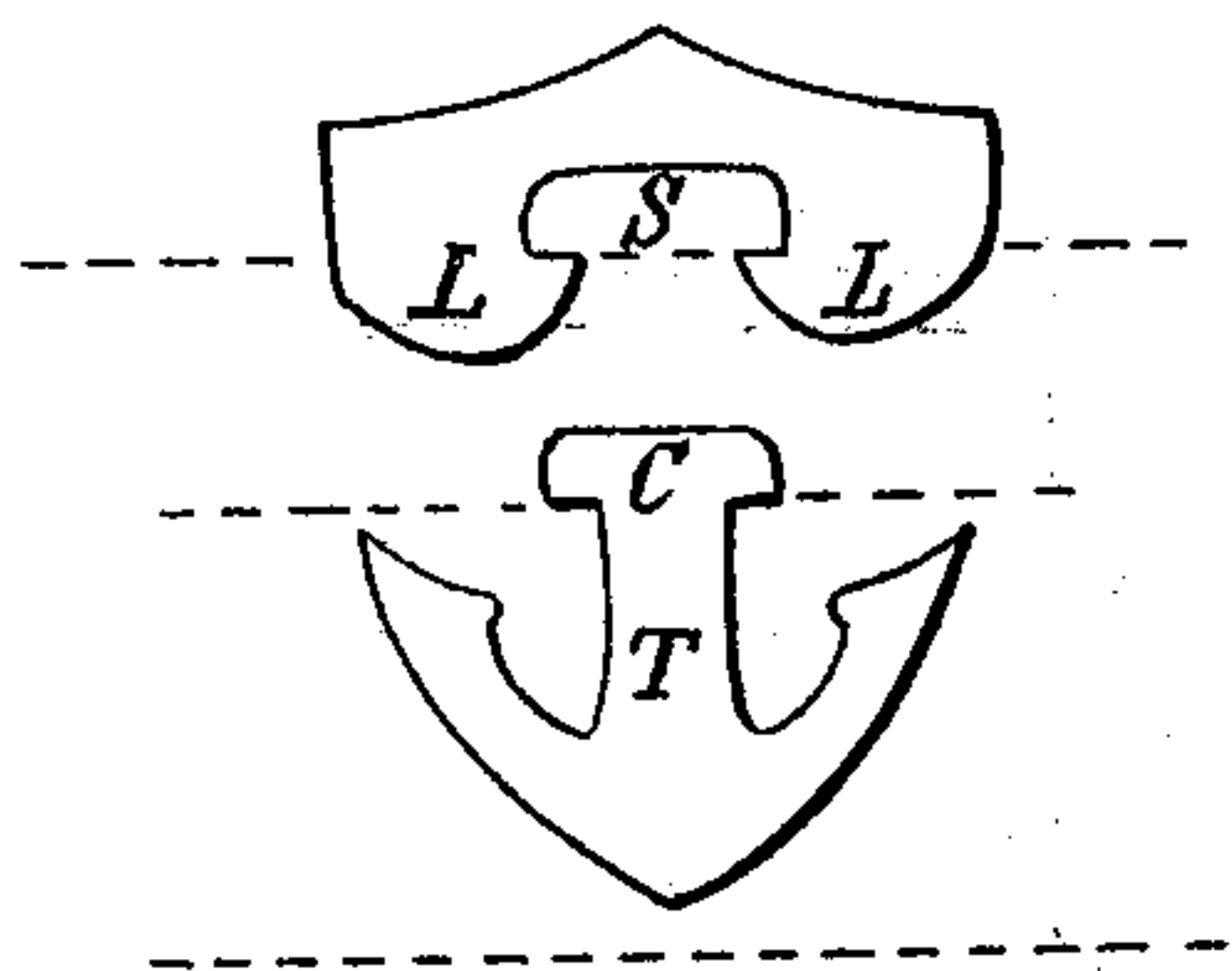


Fig. 5.

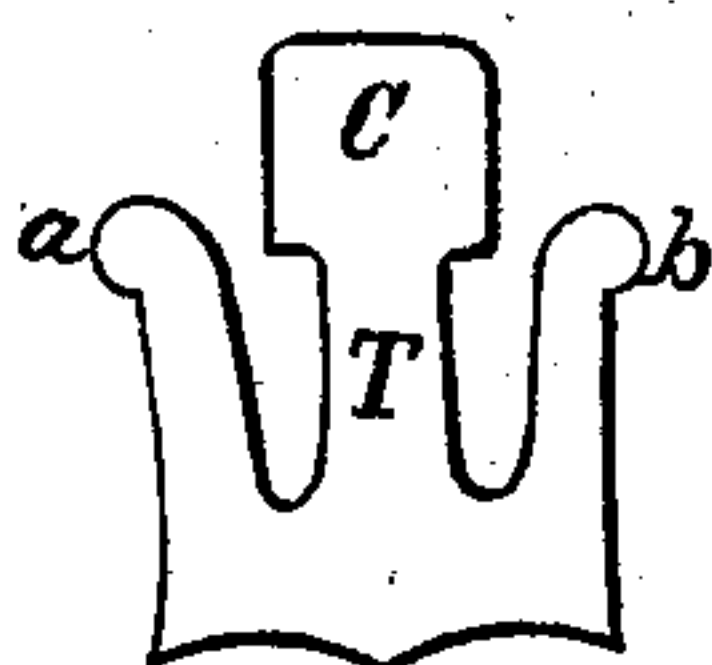


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

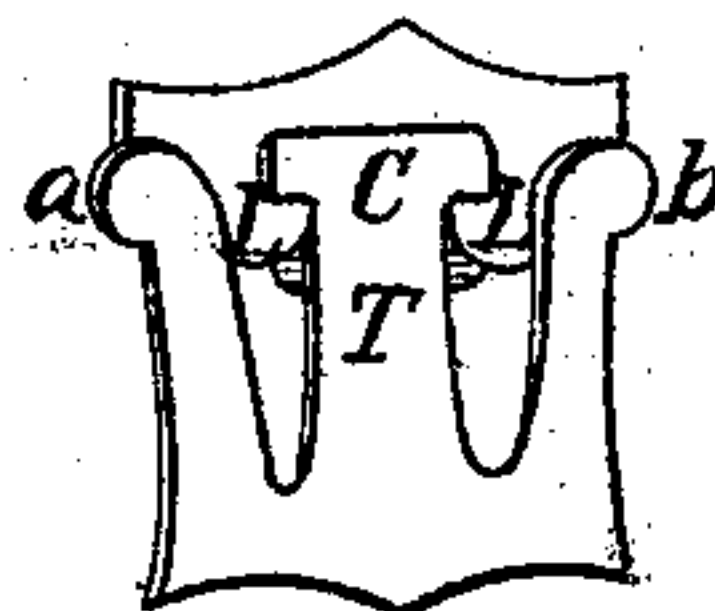
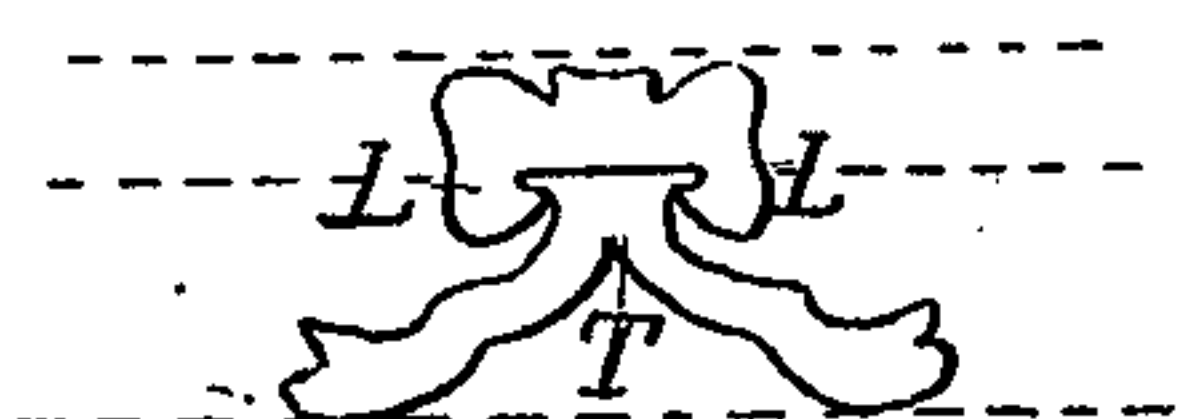


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CLASP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 10,436, dated January 17, 1854.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES TREAT PAINE WARE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved mode of fastening boxes, cases, pocket-books, and any article to which a clasp of the kind invented by me can be applied, and which I call a "spring-clasp lock;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of a spring clasp, combining the advantages of simplicity, solidity, economy of time and labor in the manufacture, and facility of adjustment by any known means of securing said clasp in the position in which it is to be used.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct my clasp of any metal or article capable of producing the necessary spring upon the tongue, striking out its component parts by dies, or otherwise forming them.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, A, represents the upper part of clasp, in one entire piece, including socket and laps; B, the lower part of clasp, including tongue and cross-piece; T, the tongue, operating as a spring; C, the cross-piece; L, L, the laps; S, socket, or space, into which C springs, after passing the laps. The dotted lines represent the edges of box or case. That the cross-piece may have the firmest possible hold (in cases where thin metal is desirable) I turn it over, as in Fig. 2, giving it free play between the edges of the box when closed, so shaping it as to facilitate the operation of the clasp, whether adjusted externally or internally to the article to which it is applied. That the two parts may close together with ease, I shape the laps, as in

L, L, so that, pressing against the inclined sides of cross-piece, they force it inward until it reaches S, into which it springs, as seen in Fig. 3.

In cases where the nature of the material will admit, and security of hold can be obtained without bending over cross-piece, as above described, I shape the parts of clasp as seen in Fig. 4, the cross-piece fitting into the socket, after passing the laps, slightly turning the top edge of said cross-piece to facilitate the closing of clasp, opening the same by pressure on the tongue, from without or from within.

For application to pocket-books, and the like, I shape the lower part of the clasp as in Fig. 5, turning over about two thirds of the cross-piece, as in Fig. 6. The clasp, when closed, is seen as in Fig. 7, the laps having passed in front of the cross-piece and behind *a* and *b* until cross-piece springs into socket, where it is held by the part lapped under, the clasp opening by pressure on the tongue.

For application to cases of very shallow capacity, I divide the tongue in such a manner as to obtain for it as much leverage of spring as may be desired, as seen in Fig. 8.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The above described spring clasp-lock so constructed and arranged that the laps, L, shall, when closing, depress the wide end, C, of the tongue T, and allow it at last to spring outward into the enlarged space, S, between and above the laps, where it is held firmly by the turned over end of the tongue, or by the thickness of the metal itself, as in Fig. 4; and this I claim, whether used with the projections *a*, *b*, for the purposes above described, or without them.

CHAS. T. P. WARE.

Witnesses:

JAMES F. SMITH,  
ALBERT YOUNG.