

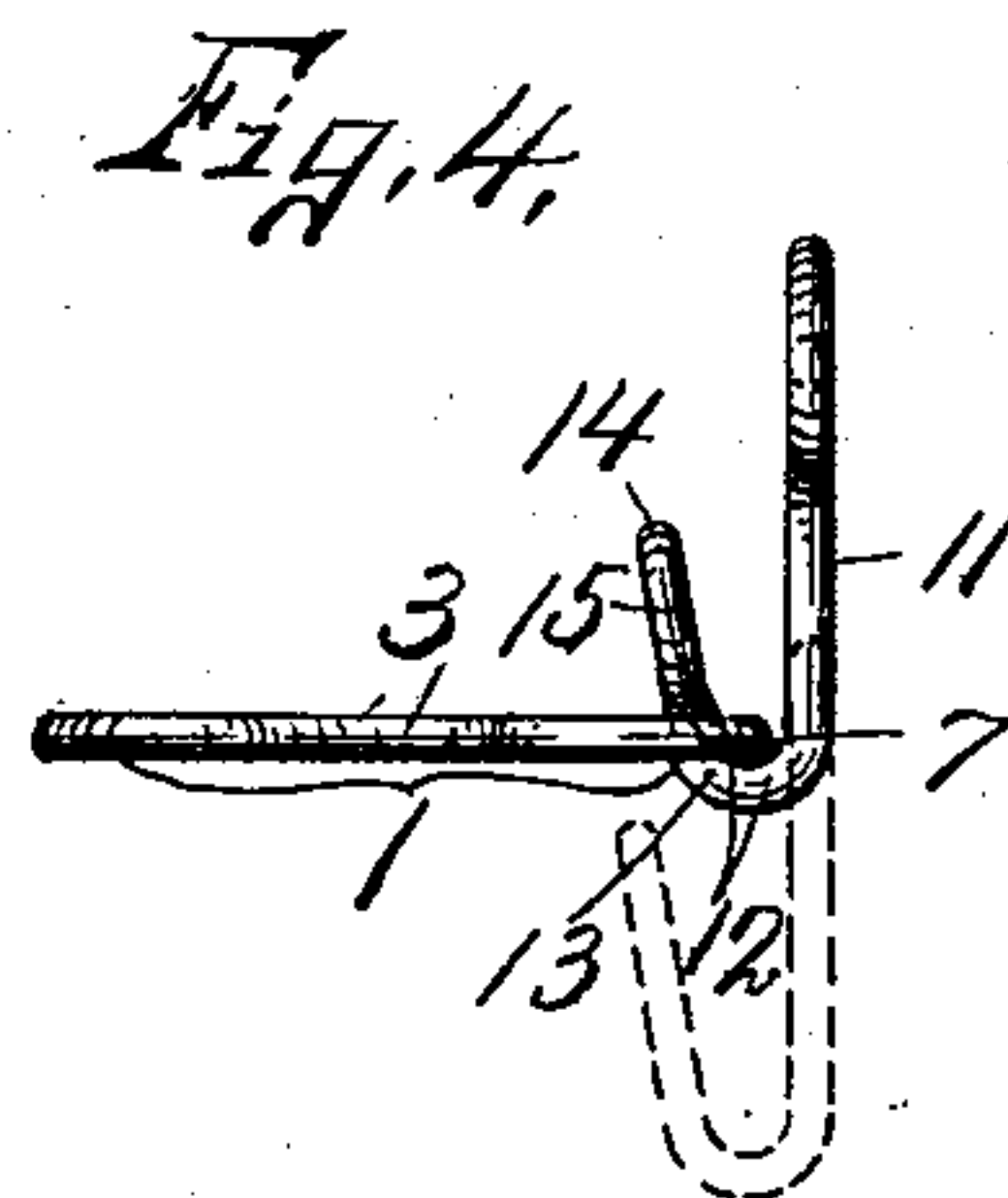
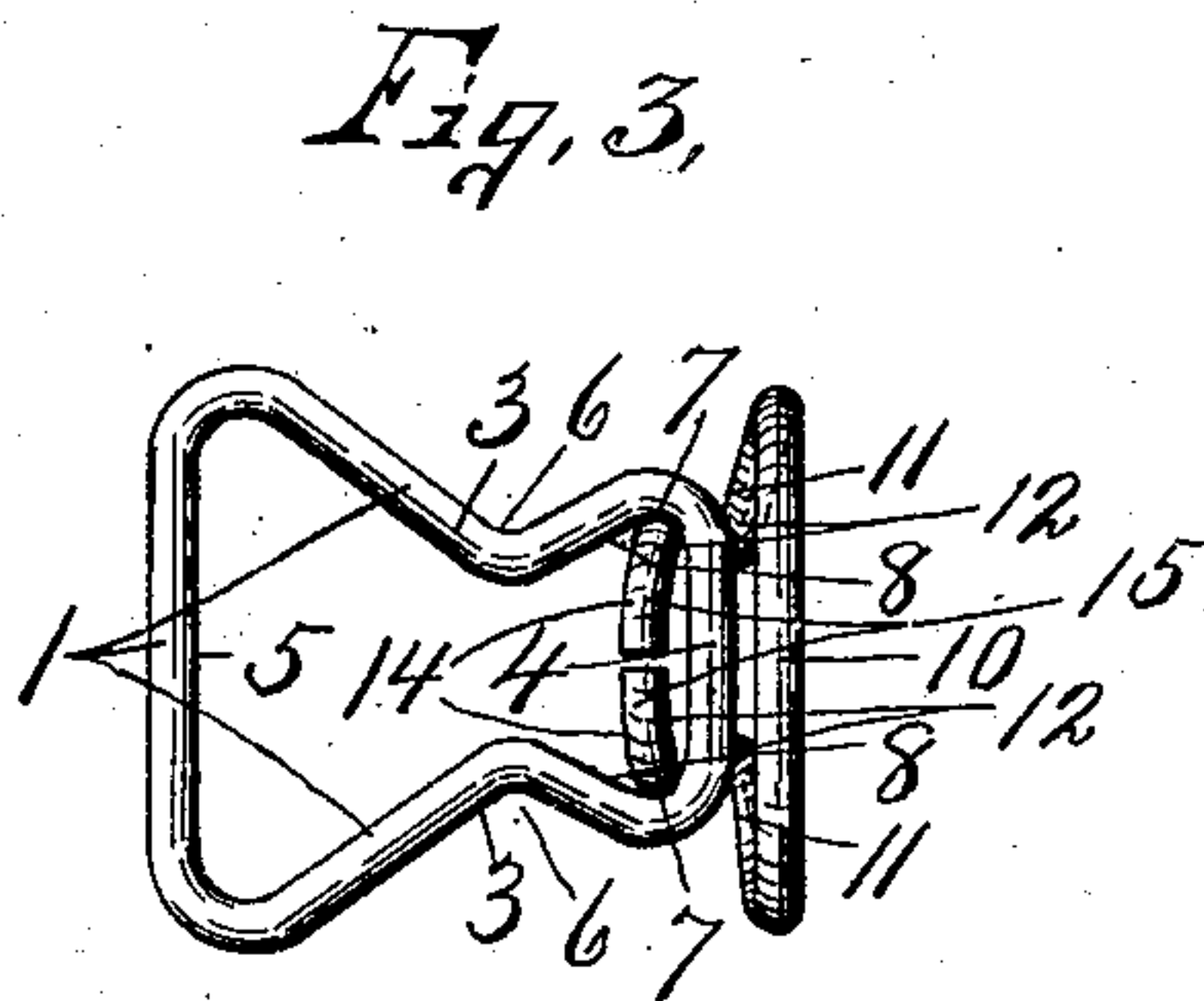
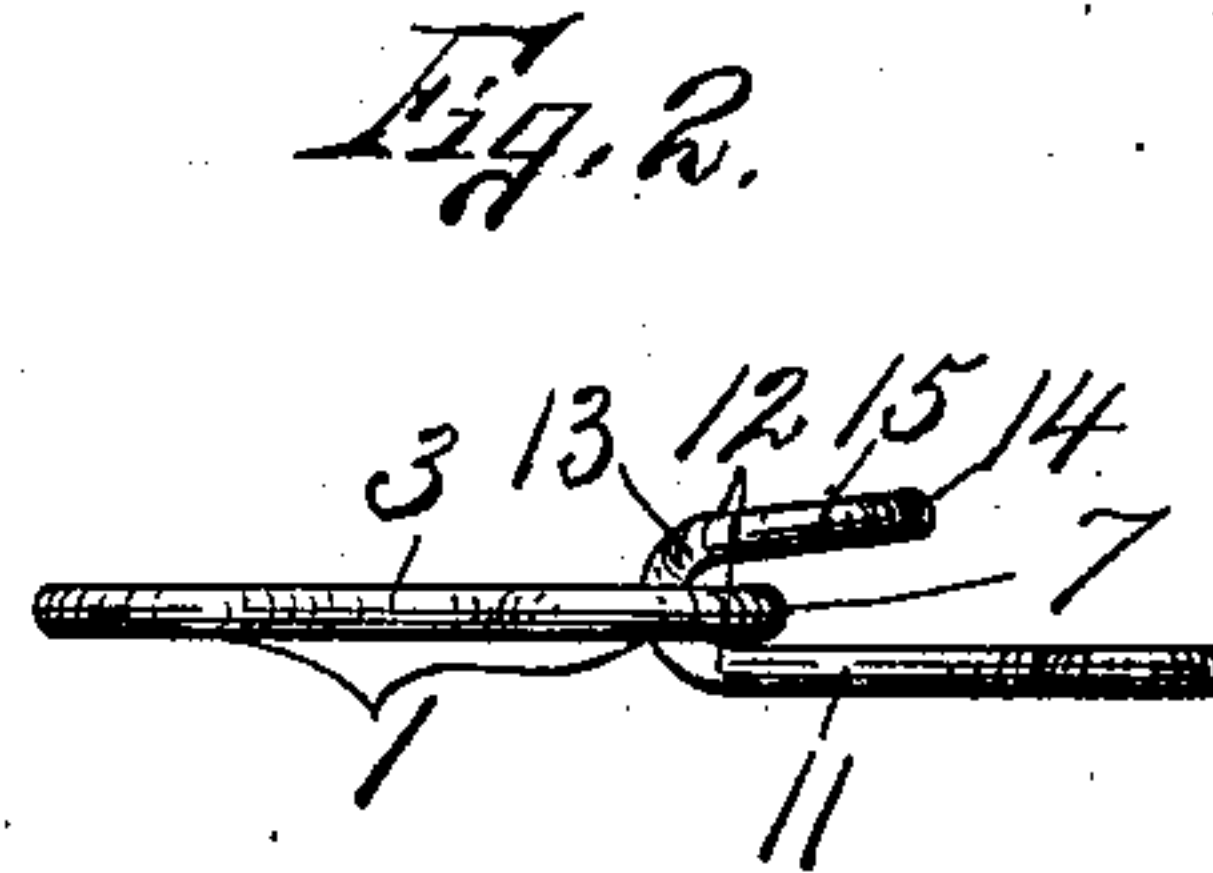
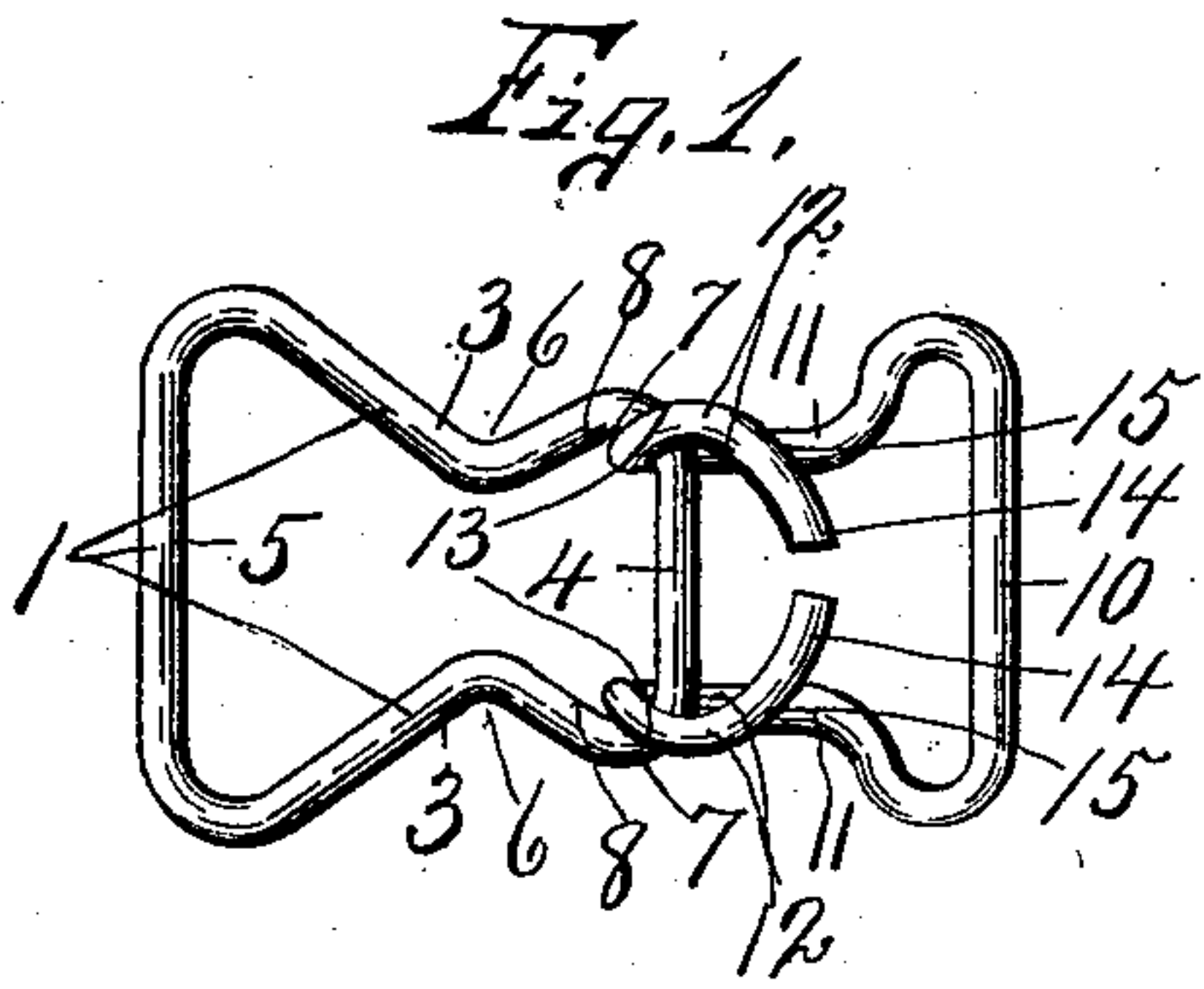
No. 724,817.

PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

E. COVERT.  
TENT WALL CLASP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCK COVERT, OF FARMER, NEW YORK.

## TENT-WALL CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,817, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed August 30, 1902. Serial No. 121,589. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ENOCK COVERT, of Farmer, in the county of Seneca, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful  
5 Improvements in Tent-Wall Clasps, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to certain improve-  
10 ments in the hook-and-eye type of fastening devices, and is especially useful as a tent-wall clasp for detachably locking the wings or flaps of tents in position.

The primary object of these improvements  
15 is to simplify the operation of interlocking and detaching the parts and at the same time to prevent the accidental separation of the interlocked sections when in use.

To this end the invention consists in the  
20 combination and formation of a tent-wall clasp, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figures 1 and 2  
25 are respectively top plan and side elevation of my improved clasp shown in its extended position. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively face and side views of the parts of the clasp in the position assumed when detaching one from the other.

30 Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

In carrying out the objects of my invention I employ two separate members 1 and 2, each of which is formed from a single piece of  
35 wire, the member 1 forming the eye-section of the clasp and the member 2 comprising the hook-section. The member 1 consists of lengthwise and transverse bars 3, 4, and 5, united to each other and forming a continu-  
40 ous open frame, the transverse bar 4 constituting the main draft-bar, with which the hook-section interlocks, and is disposed substantially parallel with the other transverse bar 5. These bars 4 and 5 are of sufficient  
45 length to give a broad bearing upon the article to which it is secured. The lengthwise bars 3 are united at their opposite ends to the corresponding ends of the bars 4 and 5, and their intermediate portions are depressed  
50 inwardly at 6 for forming loops 7 at their junctions with the bar 4 to receive the hooks of the other member 2. By thus depressing

portions of the bars 3 inwardly suitable in-  
clined shoulders 8 are formed between the  
bars 4 and 5, which prevent undue lengthwise 55  
movement of the parts 1 and 2 one upon the other when they are assembled in the manner seen in Figs. 1 and 2 and also serve to com-  
press the spring jaws or hooks of the member 2 when the parts are rocked to the position 60  
seen in Figs. 3 and 4 in the act of disconnecting said parts. In the formation of this eye member 1 from the wire of which the trans-  
verse bar 4 is substantially the central por-  
tion, the opposite ends of the wire are bent 65  
in the form shown and described and meet at substantially the central portion of the bar 5 and are then soldered or otherwise secured to-  
gether to form a substantially integral open  
frame which may be stamped from solid metal, 70  
if desired.

The hook member 2 consists of a transverse  
attaching-bar 10 and lengthwise spring-arms  
11, each having a hook-shaped free end 12,  
adapted to interlock with the opposite ends 75  
of the draft-bar 4. These arms 11 are separated by their own tension a distance sub-  
stantially equal to the length of the bar 4, so  
that the hooks are normally seated in the  
loops 7 and permit the members to freely 80  
swing backwardly upon each other a limited distance without much friction or liability of becoming disconnected; but the free ends or  
hooks are preferably bent laterally from each  
other at the opposite side of the bar 4 for 85  
forming cam-faces 13 and terminate in in-  
wardly-curved extremities 14, approaching,  
but separated from, each other, and form in-  
clined or curved arms 15. It is thus appar-  
ent that the free ends of the hooks lie in 90  
planes intersecting the planes of the arms 11,  
to which they are united, and that the junc-  
tion of the cam-faces 13 and 15 extend out-  
wardly beyond the outer faces of said arms.  
Therefore when the members 1 and 2 are 95  
rocked forwardly to the position seen in Figs.  
3 and 4 the cam-faces 13 ride upon the in-  
clined shoulders 8, which act to compress the  
arms 11 and 12 against their normal outward  
tension until the high points between the 100  
cams 13 and 15 are passed, whereupon the  
outward spring of the arms causes the in-  
clined faces 15 to press against the inner walls  
of the loops 7 and to thereby forcibly and au-



tomatically separate the members 1 and 2 from each other. In a similar manner when assembling or interlocking the members the cam-faces 15 are brought into engagement  
5 with the inner faces of the loops 7 and under pressure by the operator, and by simply pressing the two members together flatwise the inner faces of said loops operate to compress the arms 11 and 12, and as soon as the high  
10 points between the cams 13 and 15 are passed the outward spring of said arms causes the cams 13 to ride upon the inner faces of the loops, and thereby automatically completes the work of locking the two members together,  
15 as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

The separation between the ends of the arms 12 is sufficient to permit the action just described without liability of contact or friction of said end walls, and although I have  
20 described this member 2 as being formed from a single piece of wire it is apparent that it may be formed from a solid piece of metal if this proves to be more expeditious or economical.

25 Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the type set forth compris-

ing separate members, one of said members having a transverse draft-bar and a bar 30 formed integral with each end thereof, the other member comprising a transverse bar, and a pair of spring-arms, formed integral therewith, said arms having their free ends bent upon themselves to form hooks adapted 35 to interlock with the opposite ends of the said draft-bar, said hook portions being bent outwardly and then inwardly and having their free ends lying adjacent each other.

2. The combination of a member compris- 40 ing end and side bars, and a second member comprising an end, and resilient side arms formed integral therewith, said side arms extending between the side bars of the first member and having their free ends bent to 45 overlie one of the end bars thereof, said bent-over portions being curved outwardly beyond the underlying portions of the arms, then inwardly, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 50

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of August, 1902.

ENOCH COVERT.

Witnesses:

O. G. WHEELER,  
D. C. WHEELER.