

W. L. ROPER.

HAME FASTENER.

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931,652.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Fig. 1.

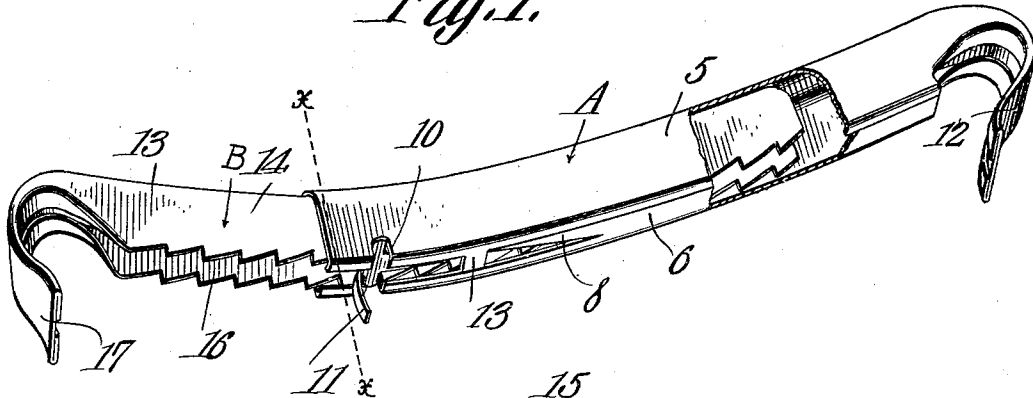


Fig. 2.

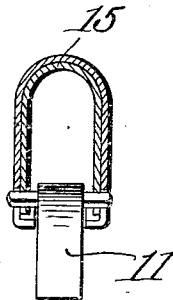
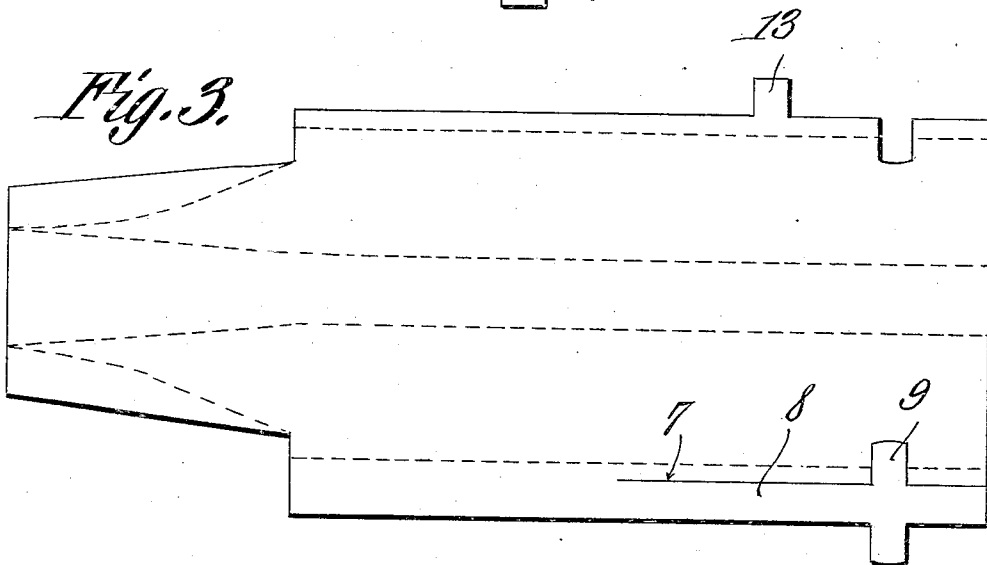


Fig. 3.



Inventor.

Walter L. Roper.

Witnesses

E. J. Roper
L. G. Smith

By

Cash & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER LAFAYETTE ROPER, OF MAPLESVILLE, ALABAMA, ASSIGNOR TO NATHANIEL J. ROGERS, OF TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

HAME-FASTENER.

No. 931,652.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER L. ROPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maplesville, in the county of Chilton and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Hame-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to simplify and improve generally the construction of hame fasteners, and more specifically that class which are comprised of a pair of adjustably connected members.

While it is one of the objects of the invention to so construct the members of the device, that they may be readily formed from sheet material with a minimum waste thereof, it is also an object of the invention to so relatively construct the two members of the device as to insure their proper co-operation at all times and to relieve the adjusting means of strain as far as is possible.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device looking at the under side thereof. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which one of the members of the device is formed.

As clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the device embodying the invention is comprised of a pair of members one indicated by the reference character A, and the other by the reference character B, the last mentioned member telescoping into the first mentioned member.

The member A of the device as also the member B, is preferably formed of sheet metal which is cut and bent to the required form, and the said member A is substantially in the form of a box sleeve, the side walls of which are indicated by the numeral 5, and the under wall by the numeral 6, the latter wall being formed by bending in the longitudinal edge portions of the blank from which the member is formed, one of the said edge portions being formed with a slit 7 extending lengthwise of the blank so as to form a leaf spring detent or latch 8 the function of which will be presently described.

It will be understood from the foregoing description and from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, that the body of the leaf spring detent 8 is free to work in the space afforded by its formation from

the wall 6 of the sleeve 5, and in forming the said leaf spring detent 8, it is provided with lugs 9 which project laterally one from each longitudinal edge thereof and at corresponding points, and the formation of these lugs 9 in each blank results in one of the notches 10 and these notches extend not only through the wall 6 but into both walls 5 of the sleeve, it being understood that the said lugs normally seat in the said notches owing to the detent, by which they are carried, being sprung inwardly. The extremity of the detent or more specifically speaking, that portion which lies beyond the lugs 9 is struck up to project through the slot or space in the wall 6 to afford a finger-piece 11 by means of which the detent may be sprung in an outward direction and from its normal position, for a purpose which will presently become apparent. As clearly shown in Fig. 1, one end of the sleeve body of the member A is open to receive the member B, but at the opposite end of the member, the material thereof is bent down at the sides to form a flat extension curved to afford an attaching hook 12 whereby the member mentioned may be readily connected with one member of a hame.

In forming the blank from which the member A is constructed, a small lug or projection 13 is formed at one longitudinal edge thereof, and more specifically speaking that edge opposite that at which the leaf spring detent 8 is formed, and this lug 13 is of such extent that when the edge portions of the blank are properly bent down to form the under wall 6 of the sleeve body of the member A, it will project across the slot or space resulting from the formation of the leaf spring detent 8, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and will limit the movement of the said detent in a direction for disengagement from the member B of the device.

The member B of the device, which member telescopes into the member A, is, as heretofore stated, formed from a sheet metal blank cut and bent to the proper form, and the said member comprises spaced side walls 14 and a connecting portion or wall 15, the side walls having their lower edges formed with rack teeth 16 as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. That end portion of the member B opposite the end which is inserted into the member A, has its side walls

14 bent down to form a flattened portion which is curved to afford a hook 17 which is identical with the hook 12 both in form and function.

5 From the foregoing description of the invention, it will be understood that the lower edges of both side walls 14 of the member B are provided with rack teeth 16, and that these teeth are oppositely arranged so that
10 the projecting lugs 9 of the leaf spring detent 8 will simultaneously engage with the rack edges of the said walls 14 it being understood that by springing the detent in an outward direction, the members A and B
15 may be relatively adjusted or entirely separated as may be desired. It will be observed, also, that while the side walls 14 of the member B are in no way mutually braced, the mere fact that this member B is
20 telescopically received in the member A insures against injury of the member B, and the fact that a pivoted detent and an attached leaf spring therefor is rendered unnecessary through the provision of the integral leaf spring detent 8, renders the device particularly desirable over the others
25 of its class in which a pivoted detent is employed.

What is claimed is:—

30 A hame fastener comprising telescopic members, one of said members being formed from a sheet metal blank slit parallel to one longitudinal edge to afford a spring pawl integral with the blank, said pawl having

at its edges laterally projecting lugs, the formation of one of said lugs resulting in a notch in one edge of the blank, the other edge being formed with a similar notch at a corresponding point, the last mentioned edge of the blank being formed with a lateral lug adjacent to said notch, the blank being folded parallel to the slit to afford a portion of the bottom wall of the member, it being further folded along lines parallel to, but to either side of its longitudinal medial line to afford parallel side walls, and a top wall, that edge portion of the blank opposite to the edge in which the slit is formed being folded to complete the bottom wall of the member, the pawl being sprung inwardly from the wall with which it is integral, the lateral lugs upon the pawl seating in the notches in the blank, the extremity of the said pawl being bent to extend outwardly, the lateral lug at the edge of the blank projecting across the slot afforded in the bottom wall of the member by the formation of the pawl, the other member being of channel formation and inserted in the first mentioned member and having the edges of its side walls toothed.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WALTER LAFAYETTE ROPER.

Witnesses:

HUY H. HUNTER,
W. S. TURNER.