

B. T. PACE.
Swivel for Watches and Locketts.

No. 201,357.

Patented March 19, 1878.

Fig. 1

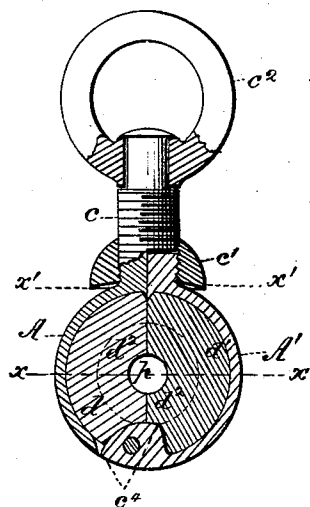


Fig. 2

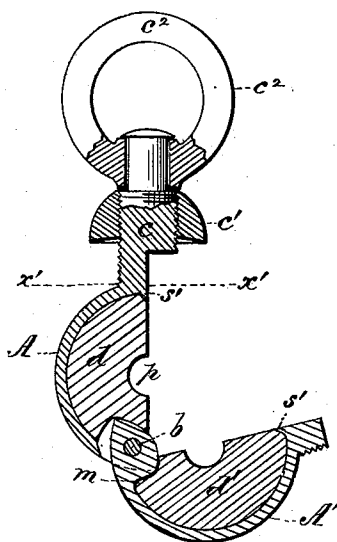


Fig. 3

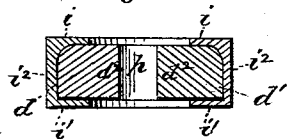


Fig. 5

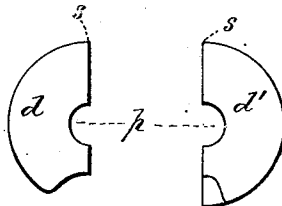
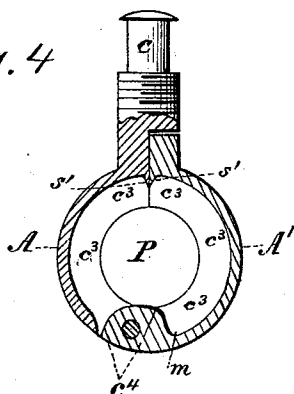


Fig. 4



Witnesses.
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BEVERLY T. PACE, OF SALEM, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SWIVELS FOR WATCHES AND LOCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,357**, dated March 19, 1878; application filed February 2, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BEVERLY T. PACE, of Salem, in the county of Washington and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Swivels for Watches and Lockets, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved swivel for watches and lockets. Fig. 2 is a like view with the swivel thrown open. Fig. 3 is a cross-section in the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of my improved watch and locket swivel, similar to Fig. 1, with its interior packing (shown in Fig. 5) removed.

The object of my invention is to furnish a device known as a "swivel" by which to connect a watch or a locket to a safety guard or chain, and by which the watch-ring or locket-ring to which the swivel is applied shall be protected from undue wear by reason of the articulation of the swivel upon the watch or locket ring. Heretofore this class of swivels have been so constructed as to permit a metal frictional bearing upon the ring, the ring being loosely applied to the swivel; in such manner as to allow an automatic articulation of the swivel thereon during the ordinary manipulations of the watch or locket, and thus have an injurious wearing contact constantly occurring between the metal of the ring and the swivel, by which both the ring and swivel become prematurely worn, and which, if made of gold, are expensive to replace.

Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings show my improved swivel complete in its several parts, with its main halves or portions *A* and *A'* hinged together, as at *b*—the screw-stem *c*, screw-cap *c'*, and stem-ring *c''*, above the line *x' x'*, all being of the ordinary construction. Below the line *x' x'* the parts *A* and *A'*, instead of being made solid, are of box form, as indicated in Fig. 3, the parts *i i'* and *i''* in said figure constituting the three walls of the box, thus leaving an interior recess, *c''*, in each of the parts *A A'*, as represented in Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 5 represents packing-pieces *d d'*, made in form as shown, adapted to be fitted or seated into the chambers or recesses *c''* of Fig. 4, the packing *d* being adapted to be seated

in the main portion *A*, and the packing *d'* in the main portion *A'* of said figure.

It will be seen by reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 4 that the lower extremity of the main half *A'* of my swivel is made in the form of a cam, through which the hinge-pin at *b* passes, in order to connect the two main portions *A A'* together. In rear of the working-face of this cam the cam is cut away, as at *m* in Figs. 2 and 4, so as to form a depression, in rear of which the packing *d'* can seat itself when placed in the recess *c''* of the main portion *A'*. It will also be seen that the working-face *c''* of the cam, when thrown into position, as shown in Fig. 1, affords such a bearing against the lower extremity of the packing *d* as will force and retain it into its seat, while the upper extremity *s* of the packings *d d'* are prevented from endwise displacement by projecting portions *s'* on each of the halves *A A'* of the swivel, the walls *i i'* at the same time preventing lateral displacement. The packing *d d'* should be made of some non-metallic, soft, elastic substance; and, preferably, for such packing I use cork.

By reference to Fig. 4 it will be seen that a large central opening, *P*, exists in the swivel before the packing-pieces *d d'* are inserted therein, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and that when the packing-pieces are inserted in the recesses *c''* all that portion of the packing included within the circle of dotted lines, as at *d''*, Fig. 1, projects beyond contact with any part of the swivel, and is intended to close in upon the ring of the watch or locket placed in the small opening *p*. This opening *p*, in practice, is made of considerably less diameter than the ordinary diameter of a watch or locket ring, so that when the ring of a watch or locket is applied therein, and the swivel closed, as represented in Fig. 1, the ring will be firmly clasped by the packing *d d'* with a soft yielding pressure, and thus prevent an unnecessary articulation of the swivel upon the ring, while at the same time, if the swivel is made to move upon the ring from any cause incident to its use, there will practically be no injurious or premature wearing away either of the metal of the ring or the packing of the swivel.

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

1. A chambered portion, A, formed on a swivel-stem, c, in combination with a chambered portion, A', formed on a section of the swivel-stem, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In combination with the chambered portions A A' of the swivel, the yielding packing-pieces d d', substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of the cam-face c⁴ formed on the portion A' of the swivel, the projections s s', and side walls i i' formed on the

portions A A' of the same, and the packing-pieces d d', substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. A watch or locket swivel provided with a yielding or expansible eye, p, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Witness my hand in the matter of my application for a patent for improvement in swivels for watches and lockets this 29th day of January, 1878.

BEVERLY T. PACE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. MOBLEY,
AZARIAH LANNING.