Mar. 20, 1923. 1,449,004

F. A. HOWE ET AL

JEWELER'S PLATING MACHINE

Filed Sept. 11, 1922 2 sheets-sheet 1

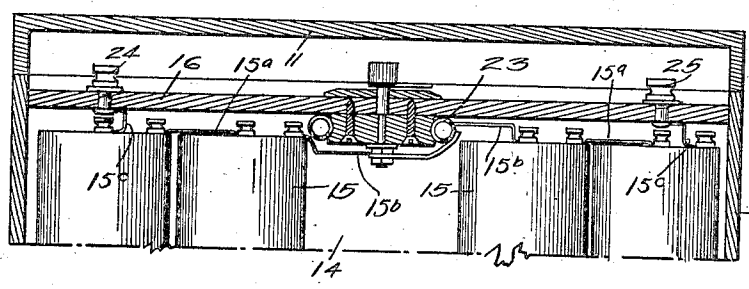


Fig. 3

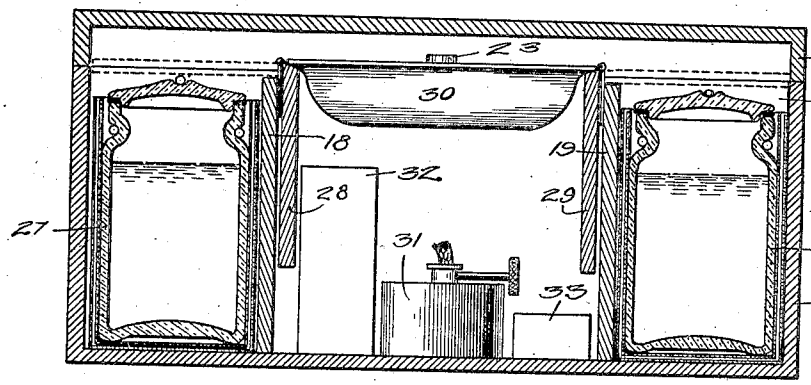


Fig. 2

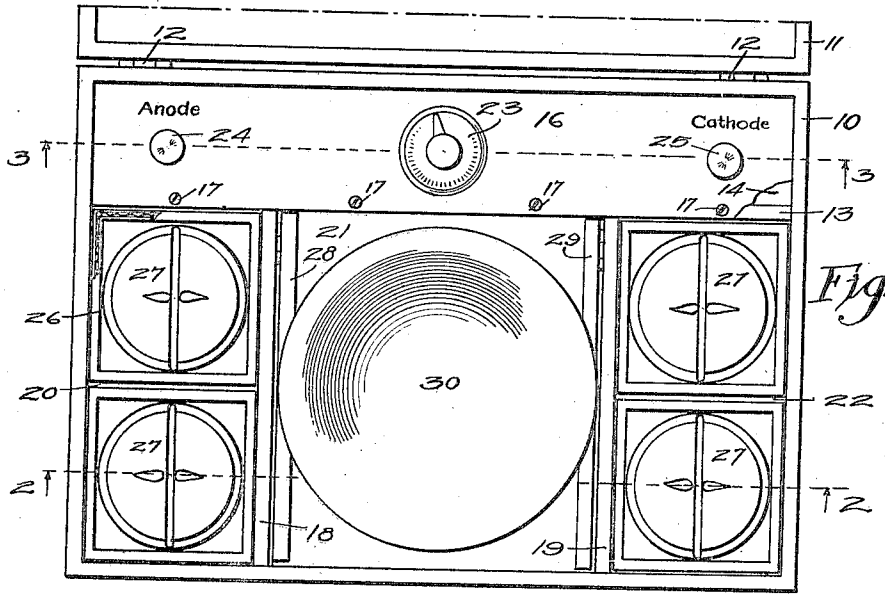


Fig. 1

Witness
Lynn Latta

Inventors
Fletcher A. Howe
Simeon W. Howe
By Bair & Freeman Attys

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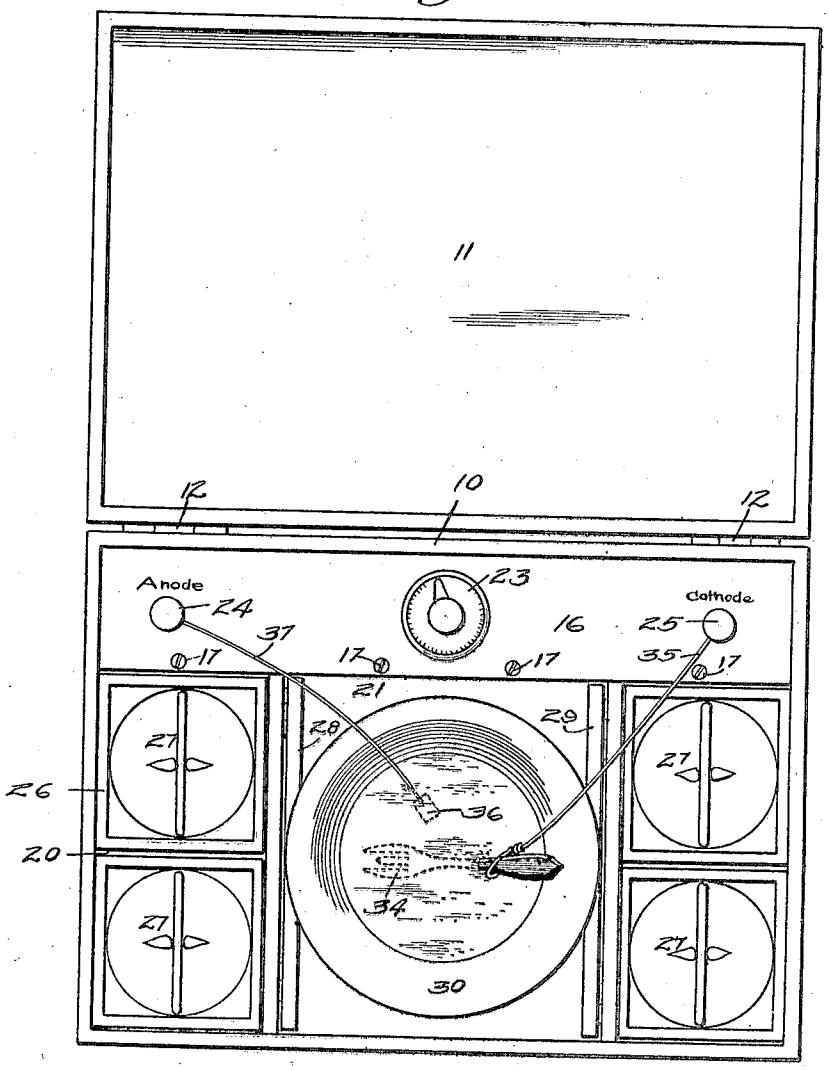
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Fig. 4



Witness
Lynn Latta

INVENTORS
Fletcher A. Howe
Simeon W. Howe
By Bair & Freeman
ATTORNEYS

Patented Mar. 20, 1923. 1,449,004

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLETCHER A. HOWE AND SIMEON WESLEY HOWE, OF SPENCER, IOWA.

JEWELER'S PLATING MACHINE.

Application filed September 11, 1922. Serial No. 587,335.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FLETCHER A. HOWE and SIMEON W. HOWE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Spencer, in the county of Clay and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Jewelers' Plating Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a jeweler's plating machine of simple, durable and comparatively inexpensive construction.

More particularly, our invention relates to an outfit for plating precious metals, which is so arranged that the complete plating of a piece of jewelry may be done by using our outfit.

Still a further object is to provide a complete casing for the containing of the various chemicals used may be stored and providing a bowl member in which the work to be plated may be placed.

With these and other objects in view, our invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of our device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in our claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a top, plan view of our improved invention, the lid being shown in raised position.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 1, showing our device in position as used.

In the accompanying drawing, we have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate generally a casing which is provided with a lid or cover 11. The cover 11 is secured to the casing 10 by means of the hinges 12.

The casing 10 is provided with a longitudinal partition member 13, which forms a compartment 14. The compartment 14 is designed to receive a number of dry batteries 15.

A plate 16 is received within the casing 10 and forms a lid for the compartment 14. The plate 16 is secured to the partition member 13, by means of the screws 17.

A pair of transverse partition members 18 and 19 are placed within the casing 10 and cause to be formed three compartments 20, 21, and 22. The compartments 20 and 22 are preferably of the same size and the purpose of these compartments will be more fully set forth.

The batteries 15 as shown in Figure 3 are connected together by the wires 15^a and to the rheostat 23 by the wires 15^b, and to the two binding posts 24 and 25 by the wires 15^c. A storage battery or any suitable electrical energy may be utilized in the device. The binding post 24 is properly termed the anode post and the binding post 25 is properly termed the cathode post.

Within the compartments 20 and 22 are placed small packing boxes 26. In each of the packing boxes 26 are placed containers 27, preferably made of glass. The containers 27 are designed to contain chemicals used in the plating of jewelry.

We provide four containers 27 so that they may contain the different chemicals used in 22-carat gold plating, 14-carat gold plating, green gold and silver plating.

Secured to the transverse partition members 18 and 19 are the hinged cover members 28 and 29.

The cover members 28 and 29 are designed to be swung to the position shown in dotted lines in Figure 2 of the drawings for closing the compartments 20 and 22. When the cover members 28 and 29 are not in use they may be swung to position where they will rest substantially against the partition members 18 and 19.

A bowl member 30 is partially extended into the compartment 21 and rests against the cover members 28 and 29, when they are in open position.

The bowl member 30 is used for receiving the chemicals to be used for plating the particular article, and for receiving the anode and cathode connections.

The work to be plated for example a fork 34 is placed within the proper chemical in the bowl member 30 and connected to the cathode post 25 by means of a wire 35. The gold or silver used in the plating referred to by the reference numeral 36 is placed within the bowl of chemical, and connected to the anode post 24 by means of a wire 37.

In this connection it may be mentioned that in gold plating, where a 22-carat gold is used, far better results can be accomplished by using chemical which has been heated, and for this reason we provide a heater 31

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within the compartment 21 and below the bowl member 30.

Bicarbonate of soda is placed in a container 32, which is placed in the compartment 21. The gold and silver used in the plating may be held in the small container 33.

It will be seen that we have provided a plating outfit especially adapted for jewelers' use, which is very simple and yet very efficient. The outfit may be used for all kinds of jewelers' work in plating and the use of a rheostat makes it possible to vary the amount of current passed into the chemical, and this is very desirable because various kinds of plating requires a different amount of current.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the various parts of our invention, without departing from the real spirit and purpose of our invention and it is our intention to cover by our claims, any modified forms of structure which may be reasonably included within their scope.

We claim as our invention:

1. In a device of the class described including a casing having compartments formed therein, a source of electric energy in one of said compartments, containers in some of said compartments and a bowl arranged in said casing between the compartments having the containers therein.

2. In a device of the class described including a casing having compartments formed therein, a source of electric energy in one of said compartments, containers in some of said compartments a bowl arranged in said casing between the compartments having the containers therein, and a heater below said bowl as and for the purposes stated.

3. In a device of the class described including a casing having compartments formed therein, a source of electric energy in one of said compartments, containers in some of said compartments, cover members hingedly mounted for the compartments having said containers therein, and a bowl arranged in said casing between the compartments having the containers therein.

4. In a device of the class described including a casing having compartments formed therein, a source of electric energy in one of said compartments, containers in some of said compartments, cover members hingedly mounted for the compartments having said containers therein, and a bowl arranged in said casing between the compartments having the containers therein, said bowl being supported on said cover members when they are in their open position as stated.

5. In a device of the class described a casing, a cathode and an anode binding post secured thereto, batteries in connection with said binding posts, containers in said casing for containing plating chemicals and a bowl member arranged in said casing for receiving the particular chemical used and the anode and cathode connections as and for the purposes stated.

6. In a device of the class described a casing, a cathode and an anode binding post secured thereto, batteries in connection with said binding posts, containers in said casing for containing plating chemicals and a bowl member arranged in said casing for receiving the particular chemicals used and the anode and cathode connections, and a heater below said bowl member for heating it when necessary as and for the purposes stated.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 29, 1922.

FLETCHER A. HOWE.
SIMEON WESLEY HOWE.