(No Model.)

H. T. BOORAEM.

DIVIDED RING OR LINK.

No. 250,195. Patented Nov. 29, 1881.

Fig. 1.

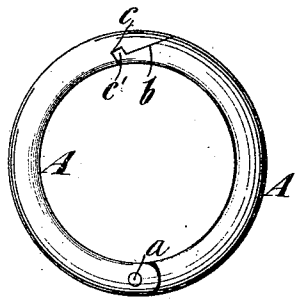


Fig. 2

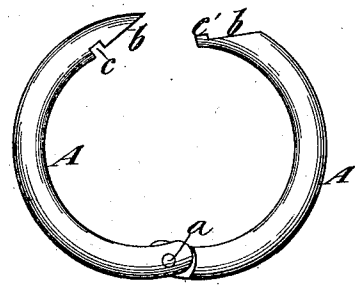


Fig. 3.

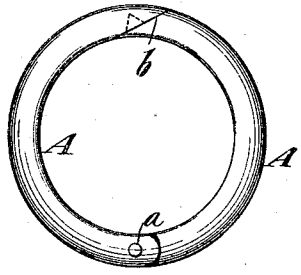


Fig. 4

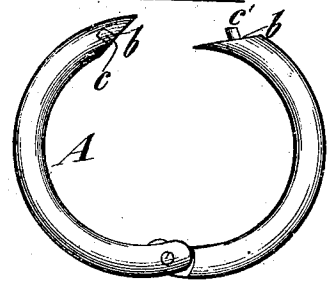


Fig. 5.

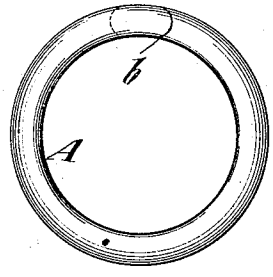
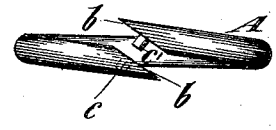


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



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DIVIDED RING OR LINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,195, dated November 29, 1881.

Application filed September 30, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. TOLER BOORAEM, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Divided Ring or Link, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a secure and more convenient substitute for the ordinary split ring which is so commonly employed for guard-chains, buttons, and other articles requiring to be firmly attached and yet capable of ready detachment.

The invention consists in a divided ring or link of metal or other elastic material, having its two ends beveled in the same direction, so as to overlap one another, and provided one with a depression or socket and the other with a fixed tooth or projection adapted to enter said depression or socket and hold the two ends together. The two interlocking ends of the ring or link may be beveled in a plane parallel with the axis of the ring, in which case the beveled ends would be disengaged by pushing or springing one end outward, and the ring would be composed of two semicircular pieces hinged together; or the beveling might be in a plane intersecting and oblique to the axis, in which case the two ends would be disengaged by springing one end sidewise, and the ring might be composed of a single piece. In either form of ring or link any tension which would come upon the ring in use would only cause its catch at the beveled ends to engage more tightly, while a slight pressure opposed to the elastic force of the ring will enable the two ends to be readily disengaged.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a closed ring composed of two hinged portions and embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents the same ring open. Figs. 3 and 4 represent similar views of a ring having a slightly-different catch for holding the beveled ends together. Fig. 5 represents a side view of a ring composed of a single piece, also embodying my invention; and Figs. 6 and 7, respectively, represent edge views of said ring both closed and open.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, A designates a ring composed of two semicircular portions or sides, hinged together at *a*, so that they may be opened out or spread apart, as seen in Figs. 2 and 4, or closed and locked together, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3. The portions of the ring through which the hinge-pin *a* is inserted may be halved together, half of each being cut away on opposite sides, or one part may have a tongue fitting in a corresponding groove or recess in the other part. The two meeting ends of the hinged portions composing the ring are beveled at *b* in a plane parallel with the axis of the ring and at corresponding angles, so that they lap one over the other, as best seen in Fig. 1, and the two overlapping beveled portions are formed one with a recess or socket, *c*, and the other with a fixed tooth or projection, *c'*, adapted to enter said recess or socket, as seen in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the recess or socket *c* is represented as consisting of a notch extending clear across the beveled end, while the tooth or projection *c'* also extends entirely across the other beveled end; but in Figs. 3 and 4 the recess or socket *c* consists of a small hole or depression in one beveled end, and the tooth *c'* consists of a small projection on the other beveled end adapted to engage with said recess or socket.

The ring is made of metal—such as steel or other analogous elastic material—and when the ring is closed any tension applied in using the same will cause the tooth or projection *c'* to hold strongly in the recess or socket *c*, thus locking the parts securely together. When the ring is to be opened one part or end is pressed outward enough to disengage the tooth or projection *c'* from the recess or socket *c*, whereupon the two parts of the ring may be swung apart on their hinge without meeting any resistance.

Referring, now, Figs. 5, 6, and 7, A designates a ring composed of a single piece of metal or other material, having its two ends beveled, so as to overlap each other, and provided with a socket or recess, *c*, and a tooth or projection, *c'*, adapted to engage with said recess or socket to hold the beveled ends of the ring in engagement. In this example of my invention the ends *b* are beveled in a plane which intersects and is oblique to the axis of the ring, and the two ends are disengaged by springing one of them sidewise into the position shown in Fig. 7.

By my invention I provide a very strong,

secure, and convenient divided ring, which may be advantangeously used as a substitute for split rings for various purposes.

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

1. A divided spring ring or link having its two ends beveled in the same dircetion, so as to overlap one another, and provided one with a depression or socket and the other with a fixed tooth or projection adapted to enter said depression or socket to lock the two beveled ends together, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A divided spring ring or link composed of two sections hinged together at one end, and having their other ends beveled in a plane parallel with the axis of said ring, and provided one with a depression or socket and the other with a fixed tooth or projection adapted to enter said depression or socket, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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