May 20, 1930. G. CANDAS 1,758,931

HINGE FOR JEWELRY

Filed March 8, 1928

Fig 1

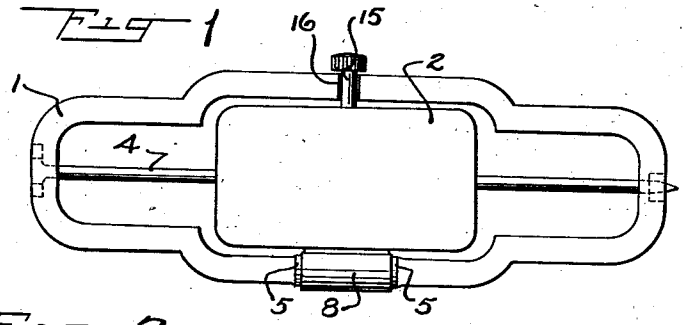


Fig 2

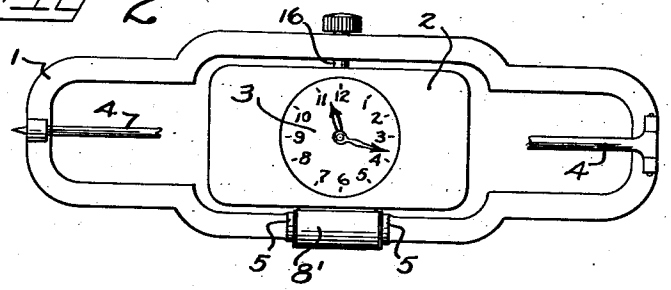


Fig 6

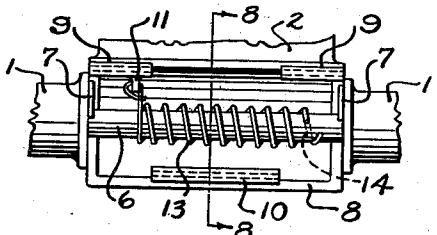


Fig 3

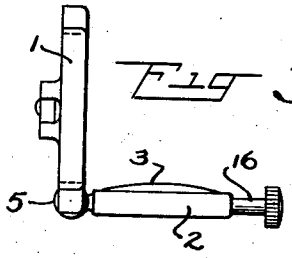


Fig 4

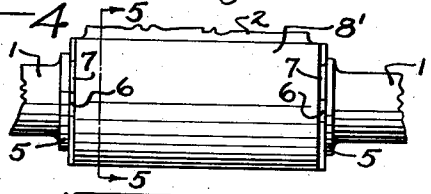


Fig 8

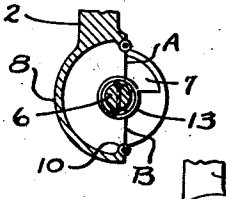


Fig 5

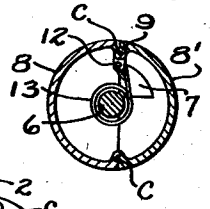


Fig 9

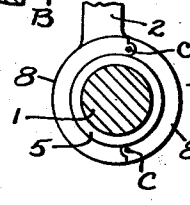
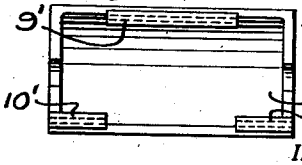


Fig 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GASTON CANDAS, OF PARIS, FRANCE

HINGE FOR JEWELRY

Application filed March 8, 1928. Serial No. 259,957.

This invention relates to jewelry hinges and more particularly to hinges for brooches, lockets, pendants and the like.

Among the principal objects of the invention are the provision of a hinge for articles of jewelry such as aforesaid which is sturdy, silent in operation and simple to construct.

In the accompanying drawings in which I have illustrated a preferred embodiment of my invention applied to a brooch:

Figure 1 is a front elevation;

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation;

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the brooch with the hinged watch carried thereby shown in an open position;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal elevation of the hinge;

Fig. 5 is a vertical section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is an elevation with the smaller half of said hinge cylinder removed;

Fig. 7 is an elevation of the smaller half of the hinge cylinder;

Fig. 8 is a vertical section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary end view of the hinge cylinder showing the pintle in section.

Referring to the drawings and the construction shown therein the reference numeral 1 designates a loop-shaped or approximately rectangular frame or rim of a brooch to which is movably secured a hollow casing 2, adapted to serve as a mounting for a watch 3. A pin 4 serves to fasten said brooch to a garment or the like. Said frame terminates in shoulders or flanges 5 between which is rigidly anchored a pintle 6. Stop segments 7 are secured to the faces of said flanges 5, which segments serve to limit the movement of the hinged casing 2 when the same is moved to observe the face of the watch that is normally concealed from view.

The hinge proper comprises two semi-cylindrical members or sections 8 and 8′ respectively, the latter being a trifle shorter than the former, so that when the two are assembled, one straight edge of each stop 7 will engage the edges A of the member 8 when the casing 2 is in the position shown in Fig. 1 and the other straight edge of each stop will engage the edges B when said casing is in the position shown in Fig. 3 and thereby the extent of movement of the casing 2 will be limited to a predetermined extent.

The hinges are conveniently assembled around the pintle 6 by means of pins C which are inserted into cooperating knuckles 9, 9′ and 10, 10′ carried by the hinge sections 8, 8′.

A lug 11, which has an eye 12 is formed on one of said knuckles and a torsion spring 13 which encircles the pintle 6 has one of its ends inserted through said eye 12 and its other end inserted through a hole 14 in pintle 6, both ends being upset to prevent escape from their anchorages.

The stem 15 of the watch carried by the casing 2 is normally pressed into engagement with the groove 16 formed in the frame 1 by the action of the said torsion spring. The latter is of just sufficient tension to easily return the watch from the position shown in Fig. 3 when the pressure exerted thereon is released, but admits of said watch being readily moved into the position shown in Fig. 3 when it is desired to observe the time therefrom. Furthermore, the tension of the spring is such that the amount of pressure required to move the watch from its closed to its open position is not noticeably accelerated as the watch is being moved into its open position.

The assembly of the brooch is simple and requires but little time and the hinge thereof instead of detracting from the appearance is unobstrusive and adds to the symmetry of the article.

While I have illustrated an article of jewelry in which the hinge is visible from the front, I may, for the sake of appearances and without departing from the spirit of my invention, conceal the cylinder by extending the frame on the front as an enveloping hemi-cylindrical shell concentric with said cylinder and integral with the frame or soldered thereto.

Various modifications within the scope of the appended claims may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention as herein set forth.

Having thus described my invention what

I claim and desire to obtain by United States Letters Patent is:—

1. In an article of jewelry, the combination comprising a split frame having opposing terminal flanges, an axle rigidly secured thereto between said flanges, stop segments projecting from the outer faces of said flanges, said segments lying within the periphery of said flanges, a sectional cylindrical casing mounted on said axle, said casing comprising two hemi-cylindrical members, said assembled cylinder having semi-circular terminal stop segments adapted to co-operate with the aforesaid stops on said flanges and a torsion spring enveloping said axle and secured by its respective ends to said axle and said cylinder and adapted to normally hold the latter in a predetermined position.

2. In a brooch, the combination comprising a skeleton frame, having opposing transversely projecting flanges interconnected by a reduced neck portion adapted to serve as an axle, a stop lug projecting longitudinally of said frame from at least one of said flanges and lying within the periphery of the flange from which it projects, a sectional cylinder comprising two semi-cylindrical members one of which is slightly shorter than the other, thereby forming at least one semi-circular terminal stop adapted to cooperate with the aforesaid stop and limit the extent of movement of said cylinder in each direction of rotation thereof and a spring adapted to normally hold said cylinder in a predetermined position and to return the cylinder to such position when externally applied pressure on said cylinder is released.

3. In an article of jewelry, the combination comprising a skeleton frame having spaced parallel flanges interconnected by an axle member, a cylindrical casing rotatably mounted on said axle, said casing comprising two hemi-cylindrical members, one of which is shorter than the other, thereby affording at least one terminal lug member, a stop carried by said frame adapted to cooperate with said lug to limit the extent of rotation of the cylindrical case in both directions and elastic means for normally holding said cylinder in a predetermined position and for returning said cylinder to such position when externally applied pressure on said cylinder is released.

Signed at New York, in the county and State of New York, this 7th day of March, 1928.

GASTON CANDAS.