

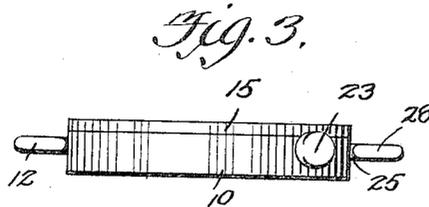
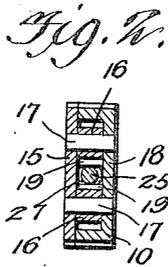
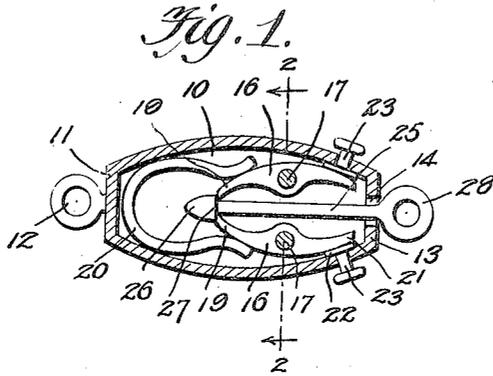
June 19, 1923.

L. JABNER

1,459,673

CLASP

Filed Sept. 26, 1922



WITNESSES:  
*P. J. Selhaus*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS JABNER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

CLASP.

Application filed September 26, 1922. Serial No. 590,669.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS JABNER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Clasp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has relation to separable fasteners and refers more particularly to an improvement in clasps constituting means for detachably coupling the ends of necklaces, bracelets or other similar articles of jewelry; the invention being of a similar nature to that disclosed in my co-pending application, Serial No. 590,670.

The invention aims to provide a simple, inexpensive and rugged clasp of the character described which positively insures the elements thereof against accidental separation and resultant loss of the article with which it is associated.

As a further object the invention contemplates a clasp of the character described which affords means for facilitating the locking engagement or disconnection of the elements from each other and which further functions to permit of relative rotation of said elements whereby the same act in the capacity of a swivel.

As a still further object the invention aims to provide a clasp which may be constructed to provide an extremely minute device without in any way detracting from its strength and holding qualities.

With the above recited and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction set forth in the following specification, particularly pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that the right is reserved to embodiments other than those actually illustrated herein to the full extent indicated by the general meaning of the terms in which the claims are expressed.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of the clasp with the elements thereof in locking engagement.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof taken approximately on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference the clasp embodies a female member consisting of a hollow body 10 of

any suitable configuration, said body having a closed end wall 11 provided with an eye 12 for attaching the member to the end link or the extremity of a chain or string of the bracelet or necklace with which the clasp is associated. The opposite end wall 13 is apertured as at 14. A cover plate 15 is burnished, soldered or otherwise secured to the hollow body 10 for closing the open side thereof. A pair of fingers 16 are pivoted within the body on pivot pins 17 which are anchored respectively at their opposite extremities in the wall 18 in the cover plate 15. Each finger is provided with a locking extremity 19 at one end and said extremities are normally advanced toward each other by a U-shaped spring 20. The opposite extremities 21 of the fingers engage and abut with the inner heads 22 of the releasing buttons 23 which project through the opposite walls of the body. The male member of the clasp consists of a shank 25 provided at its inner extremity with a pointed head 26 providing a shoulder 27 at its juncture with the shank. The opposite or outer end of the shank is provided with an eye 28 constituting means for attaching said member to the opposite end of the chain or string of the bracelet or necklace with which the clasp is associated.

In use and operation of the clasp, the headed end of the shank of the male member is inserted through the aperture 14, the pointed head serving to effect relative separation of the locking extremities 19 of the fingers. After the shoulder is passed inwardly beyond said extremities the spring 20 functions to advance said extremities behind the shoulder 27 into engagement with the shank 25 to lock the members against separation. The tension of the spring is sufficient to prevent casual relative rotation between the members but at the same time admits of a swiveling action when desired, whereby the bracelet or necklace may be untwisted without detaching the clasp member. When it is desired to disassociate the members the releasing buttons 23 are pressed inwardly to force the extremities 21 toward each other thereby effecting relative separation of the locked extremities 19 against the action of the spring 20 to permit of the withdrawal of the headed extremity of the shank.

I claim:

1. A clasp comprising a casing having an

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opening in one end, a substantially U-shaped spring mounted in the closed end of the casing and having its arms extending towards the open end, a pair of fingers 5 pivotally mounted in the casing having their opposite innermost ends disposed within the arms of the spring, a member having a head adapted to be engaged by the innermost ends of the fingers to lock the clasp 10 upon insertion of the head therebetween, and means extending through the opposite walls of the casing bearing on the outermost ends of the fingers for coupling the clasp.

15 2. A clasp of the character described, comprising a hollow casing having an opening in one end, a substantially U-shaped spring mounted in the closed end of the casing with 20 its arms extending towards the opening in the opposite end, a pair of locking fingers pivotally mounted in the casing adjacent the open end thereof, said fingers having their innermost ends comprising locking extremities disposed within and urged towards each other by the tension of the arms of the 25 spring, a headed member adapted to be inserted through the opening in the end of the casing and between the locking extremities of the fingers for locking engagement of said fingers over the head, and releasing 30 means extending through opposite walls of the casing engageable with the opposite outermost extremities of the fingers for forcing the same towards each other to effect separation of the locking extremities. 35

LOUIS JABNER.