

F. W. PRIESTER & P. SCHOELLNER.

SAFETY CATCH FOR JEWELRY.

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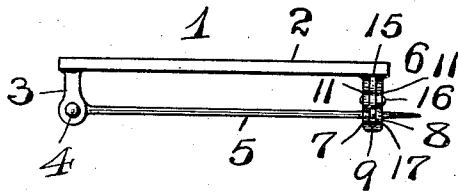


Fig. 1

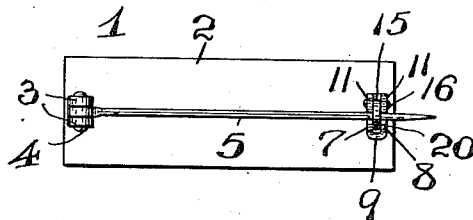


Fig. 2

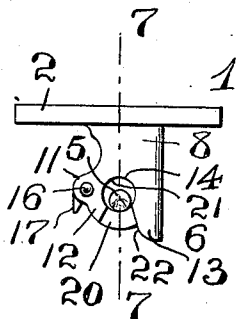


Fig. 3

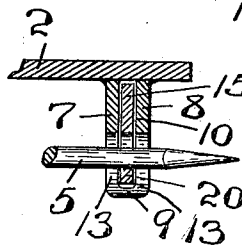


Fig. 7

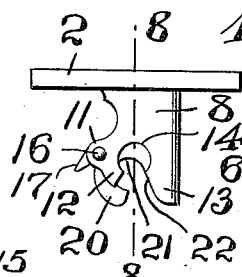


Fig. 4

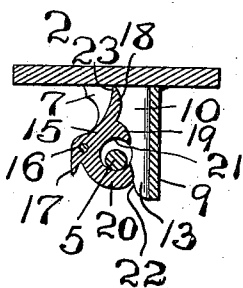


Fig. 5

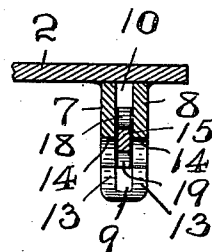


Fig. 6

Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY-CATCH FOR JEWELRY.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK W. PRIESTER and PAUL SCHOELLNER, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, and Irvington, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Catches for Jewelry; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has reference, generally, to improvements in safety-catches for brooches, breast-pins, badges, and other similar articles of jewelry; and the present invention relates, more particularly, to a novel form and construction of safety-lock which is movably connected with the pin-receiving catch of the piece of jewelry, and is arranged in such a manner, that the safety-lock is opened by hand to release the same, but is closed upon and against accidental displacement of the pin by the closing movement of the pin.

This invention, therefore, has for its principal object to provide an improved piece of jewelry in the form of a brooch, breast-pin, badge, or the like, having a pin-receiving catch and a safety-lock eccentrically pivoted thereto, said safety-lock being adapted to be manipulated and brought into its open relation with the catch by hand, but is automatically closed by the action of the pin as it enters the catch, said safety-lock being caused to bridge the cut-out part of the pin-receiving catch, and being locked in such a position to thereby prevent any accidental displacement of the pin from the receiving catch of the piece of jewelry.

A further object of this invention is to provide a simple, neat, cheap, and readily manipulable safety-lock for pin-receiving catches of jewelry, and is constructed principally in the manner hereinafter more fully set forth, the safety-lock being arranged in such a manner so that the lock is easily accessible and may be quickly and easily op-

erated, whether by hand to open it, or by the pin of the piece of jewelry to cause it to surround the pin and positively retain the pin in its hooked relation with the pin-receiving catch.

Other objects of this invention not at this time more particularly enumerated will be clearly understood from the following detailed description of the present invention.

With the various objects of the present invention in view, the said invention consists, primarily, in the novel safety-lock for the pin-receiving catches of jewelry of the various kinds, hereinafter more fully set forth.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a brooch or breast-pin provided with a safety-lock embodying the principles of the present invention; Fig 2 is a bottom or rear view of the same; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged end view of the brooch and the safety-lock, the latter in all of said views being shown in its closed or locked relation to the pin-receiving catch and the pin. Fig. 4 is a view similar to that indicated in said Fig. 3, but illustrating the safety-lock in its open relation to the pin-receiving catch, ready to receive the pin-shank and to be operated by the same. Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical section of the parts represented in said Fig. 3; and Fig. 6 is a similar view of the parts represented in said Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal vertical sectional representation of a portion of the brooch and safety-lock, said section being taken on line 7—7 in said Fig. 3; and Fig. 8 is a similar sectional representation of the parts, said section being taken on line 8—8 in Fig. 4.

Similar characters of reference are employed in all of the above described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring now to the several figures of the drawings, the reference-character 1 indicates a complete piece of jewelry, as a breast-pin or brooch, the same comprising a suitable body or face-plate 2, of any desired marginal configuration and surface-ornamentation upon its face, as will be clearly evident.

Suitably arranged and secured upon the

back of the said body or face-plate is the usual pivot-post 3, of any well-known construction, to which is pivotally attached in any usual manner, upon the pivot 4, a pin 5.

5 The pin-receiving catch is indicated by the reference-character 6, the same in this case being made, preferably, from a plate, which is doubled upon itself so as to provide a pair of side-members 7 and 8 which are connected, as at 9, and are formed with a safety-lock receiving-space 10 between them. The said side-members 7 and 8 are preferably of the marginal configuration shown more particularly in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, each side-member being made with a pintle-receiving part 11, and the two projections or extensions 12 and 13 which are connected by the segmental or curved marginal edge-portion 14, substantially as shown. These projections or extensions 12 and 13 and the said segmental or curved marginal edge-portion 14 form a pin-receiving element, as will be clearly evident, and with the remaining parts of the side-members 7 and 8 forms what is known as the pin-catch.

The safety-lock is indicated by the reference-character 15 and is of the peculiar marginal configuration shown more particularly in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings. This safety-lock is made in the form of a plate and is eccentrically pivoted, by means of a pintle 16, to the pintle-receiving parts 11 of the two side-members 7 and 8 and in the space 10 between said side-members, as clearly indicated in the several figures of the drawings. As shown, the said safety-lock is formed with three horns or projections, as 17, 18 and 19, and an extension or projection 20, the horn 17 forming a fingerpiece, the horn 18 forming a stop, and the extension or projection 20 and horn 19 being connected by a segmental or curved marginal edge-portion, as 21, which corresponds to the previously mentioned segmental or curved marginal edge-portions 14 of the two side-members 7 and 8, and said edge-portion 21 being adapted to register with the said edge-portions 14, substantially in the manner illustrated in Figs. 5 and 7 of the drawings. The horn 18 terminates in a projection 23, adapted to swing into contact with the base of the piece of jewelry to which the catch is attached, and also into contact with the connecting part 9 between the side-members of the pin-receiving catch, to limit the movements of the safety-lock 15.

Having thus in a manner described the general arrangements and constructions of the several devices and parts, we will now briefly set forth the manner of manipulating the safety-catch for unlocking the same by hand, and for automatically operating the safety-catch by the movement of the pin.

To remove or uncatch the pin 5, the safety-lock 15, by means of its fingerpiece

17, is moved from the position shown in Figs. 3, 5 and 7 to the position illustrated in Figs. 4, 6 and 8, whereby the extension or projection 20 is moved away from its bridged relation across the space between the projections or extensions 12 and 13, and bringing the segmental portion 21 below the segmental portions 14, the projection 23 of the horn 18 by its engagement with the inner face of the connecting part 9 between the side-members 7 and 8, acts as a stop to limit the movement of the safety-lock and retains it in the positions represented in said Figs. 4 and 6. In returning the pin into the pin-receiving catch, the shank of the pin rides upon the curved marginal edge-portions 22 of the projections 13 until it slides or rides upon the segmental or curved marginal edge-portion 21 of the safety-lock, and forces the latter into its closed position, shown in Figs. 3 and 5, with the projection or extension 20 closing the gap between the extensions or projections 12 and 13, and the pin 5 safely and positively locked behind the said projection or extension 20. The action of the pin 5 against the segmental or curved marginal edge-portion 21, causes the said projection 23 of the horn 18 to move against the under surface of the body or face-plate 2, thereby acting again as a stop which limits the closing movement of the safety-lock. The latter being eccentrically pivoted between the side-members 7 and 8, and being in frictional contact with the inner faces of said side-members, suitably closes the opening or gap of the pin-receiving catch, so that the said catch can not be accidentally removed from its latched relation with the catch of the piece of jewelry.

We claim:—

A safety-lock for jewelry, as a breast-pin, brooch, badge, or the like, comprising a pin-receiving catch having side-members and a connecting part, said side-members having a safety-lock receiving space between them, each side-member being formed with extensions and segmental marginal portions between said side-members, pintle-receiving parts extending from said side-members, a pintle in said parts, and a safety-lock pivotally arranged upon said pin, said safety-lock being provided with an extension and a horn, and a segmental marginal portion between said last-mentioned extension and said horn, the segmental portion of said safety-lock corresponding to the segmental portions of said side-members, the segmental portions of safety-lock being adapted to be brought into registration with the segmental portions of said side-members when the safety-lock is in its closed relation with the side-members of the pin-receiving-catch, and a finger-piece connected with said safety-lock for manually manipulating said safety-lock and opening the pin-receiving

catch, said horn being provided with a projection adapted to swing into contact with the base of the piece of jewelry and also into contact with the connecting part between the side-members of the pin-receiving catch to limit the pivotal movements of said safety-lock.

In testimony that we claim the invention

set forth above we have hereunto set our hands this 15th day of May, 1911.

FREDERICK W. PRIESTER.
PAUL SCHOELLNER.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,
FREDK. H. W. FRAENTZEL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
