

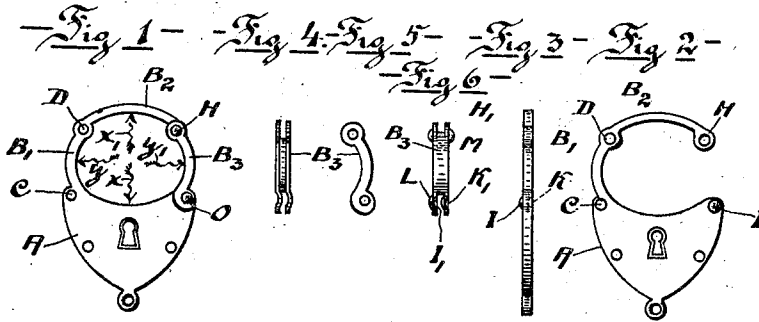
No. 645,071.

Patented Mar. 13, 1900.

B. CONLAN.
JEWELRY FASTENING.

(Application filed Nov. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)



— Witnesses —

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD CONLAN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

JEWELRY-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,071, dated March 13, 1900.

Application filed November 29, 1899. Serial No. 738,625. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD CONLAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jewelry-Fastenings; and I 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the mechanical devices used for locking dog-collars, ladies' belts, and all such like articles, and is an imitation in its design of an ordinary padlock.

The object of my invention and the improvement thereby made in these jewelry-fastenings is that instead of having a lock as ordinarily made with a corresponding key attached by a chain to the padlock or instead of a spring device which by the manipulation of a tongue protruding into the keyhole releases the hinged curved locking-arm I have furnished a padlock of which the main body, including the larger part of said curved locking-arm, can be stamped out of sheet metal preferably or out of any other material found suitable for such purpose, the hinged member forming only a small part of the curved locking-arm, as will be observed in the ensuing description. The said hinged member further locks itself automatically to the main body, consequently obviating the use of a key or other locking means, said hinged member interlocking with the main body simply by being pressed in over it and unlocking by being pulled apart from it. This will of course reduce the cost of such articles to a great extent, besides being an innovation on and simplification of present locking means in this class of articles.

In describing my improvement I shall call attention to the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different views.

Figure 1 shows a front view of my improved imitation padlock; Fig. 2, a similar view of the padlock to the one shown in Fig. 1, hav-

ing the pivoted element removed. Fig. 3 is a side view of the padlock as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an inside view of the hinged element. Fig. 5 is a front view of the hinged element, observing it as it is attached on the padlock in Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 is an outside view of the hinged element.

A indicates the main body of the padlock—that is, the part usually inclosing the locking devices of different constructions; B', the first part of what may be in an ordinary padlock hinged at C, which, however, here forms a solid integral part of the main body A; B², the second or upper circumferential part of the curved arm, which similarly can be hinged at either D or C, in the latter case B' and B² being solid at D, the parts B', B², and A, however, in my improvement all forming one integral part, and finally B³ is the loose and hinged element, the attachment of which to B² and A is as follows: A pin H secures part B³ pivotally to the part B², thus forming a joint, and the means for locking said hinged arm B³ to the main body A is a protuberance I, stamped out on the front side of the main body A, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and a corresponding indentation K on the rear side. The movable pivoted element B³ is furnished with a similar protuberance and indentation, respectively, I' on one of the inner sides of the hinge-leaf L corresponding to the protuberance I on A and K' corresponding to K.

The clasp or curved arm is made in one solid part with the main body on two-thirds of its circumference, the remaining third being pivoted and made attachable to the main body A, as above described.

In the use to which these diminutive padlocks have been put the strain has been generally found to act in the direction of the arrows x and x' , and as it might be found practical and convenient to utilize them on other articles where a strain acting at a right angle to the strain indicated by said arrows—for instance, in the direction of arrows y and y' —the element B³, which now is hinged, could then of course be made a solid part of the main body A, similar to the part B', and the part B² be pivoted at point D and secured at point H in the same manner part B³ is for present purposes secured to the main part A. This latter method would of course in no wise

be any innovation on what I have shown and described in the relation of the hinged part B³ to the main body A, for

5 What I claim, and desire to secure protection for by Letters Patent, is—

The combination in a jewelry-fastening in the form of a padlock, of a body member including an arc-shaped locking-arm, terminating so as to leave an opening between its end
10 and the main portion, with a hinged member forming a part of the arc-shaped locking-arm

the body member having a protuberance and corresponding indentation cooperating with the hinged member substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of November, A. D. 1899.

BERNARD CONLAN.

Witnesses:

CORNELIUS LYSAGHT,
AUGUST M. TRESCHOW.