(No Model.)

J. C. COTTLE.

ARTICLE OF JEWELRY.

No. 353,482. Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

Fig. 1.

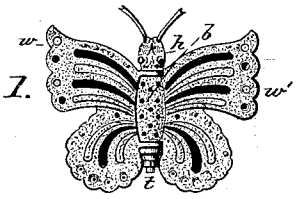


Fig. 2.

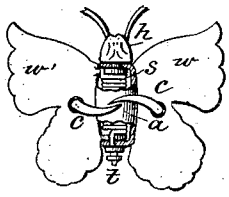


Fig. 3.

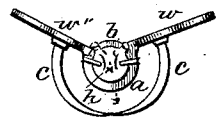


Fig. 4

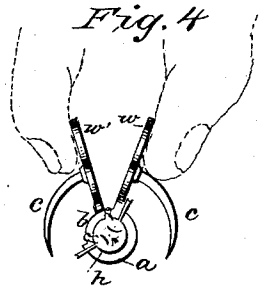
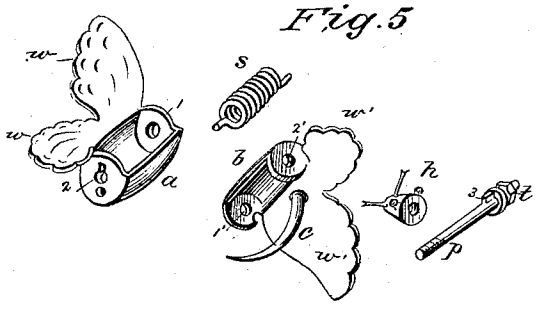


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

Fred G. Dieterich

Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR:

J. C. Cottle

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JETHRO C. COTTLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ARTICLE OF JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,482, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed September 25, 1886. Serial No. 214,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JETHRO C. COTTLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented an Improved Article of Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in ornamental pins for neckscarfs, handkerchiefs, &c., and is embodied in the form of an insect or bird made of gold, silver, or other suitable metal. The feet or claws serve to attach the pin, the same being movable and acted on by a spring concealed within the body, while the wings serve as levers by which the tension of said spring may be overcome when it is desired to separate the claws for the purpose of detaching the article from the clothing.

The details of construction are as hereinafter described with reference to accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the pin. Fig. 2 is a bottom view, part being broken away. Fig. 3 is a front view, showing the claws closed. Fig. 4 is a front view of the same open. Fig. 5 shows the several parts of the pin detached in perspective.

In this instance I have shown my invention embodied in the form of a butterfly, although it may take the form of any other winged insect or a bird. It is made up of five detachable parts—to wit, the wings and their pivot, the head and spring. One wing, *w*, is formed integral with the hollow semicylindrical abdomen *a*, the other wing, *w'*, being integral with hollow curved back *b*. A curved sharp-pointed claw, *c*, is rigidly attached to the under side of each wing, and when the said parts *w a* and *w' b* are put together, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the claws *c* project toward each other over the abdomen *a*. A screw-bolt, *p*, hinges these parts together, the same being arranged longitudinally in the body of the insect. The abdominal part *a* has apertures 1 and 2 in its respective front and rear ends, and the back *b* is constructed with circular end lugs having corresponding apertures, 1' 2', through which the pivot *p* passes—that is to say, in putting these parts *a* and *b* together the said lugs enter the abdominal part *a*, and the pivot *p* passes through the several apertures 1 2 and 1' 2', (which are thus brought into coincidence,) also through a spirally-coiled spring, *s*, which lies concealed within the space inclosed by the abdomen and back, as shown in Fig. 2. One end of this spring *s* is secured in an aperture in the rear end of part *a*, Fig. 2, and its other end enters a notch in the front lug of the back *b*. Thus the spring *s* acts equally on the opposite wings, *w w'*, and their attached claws *c*, tending to press and hold the points of the latter together, or nearly so, whereby they are caused to firmly retain their hold on a fabric. To detach the pin or "insect," the wings *w w'* are pressed toward each other, as shown in Fig. 4, thereby separating the claws *c*, and also drawing them out of the fabric. The pivot *p* has one end enlarged to represent the tail or rear end, *t*, of the body of the insect, and its forward end is screw-threaded to provide for convenient attachment of the head *h*, which has a corresponding screw-threaded socket. The parts *p* and *h* are so constructed relative to the body of the insect that when the head is screwed up against the body it (the head) assumes the correct position, with the eyes in the upper side and the antennæ in a horizontal plane. To retain the head in this position, and also to prevent rotation of the pivot *p* while the head is being screwed on, the tail-piece *t* is provided with a projection, 3, Fig. 5, in the nature of a feather, which enters a corresponding lateral extension of the aperture 2 in the rear end of the abdominal part *a*. (See Fig. 5) In other words, the said aperture 2 has a key-hole shape to adapt it to receive the body of the pivot *p* and its lateral projection 3. Thus the abdominal part *a*, its attached wing *w*, and the pivot *p* and head *h* are rigidly connected, while the back *b* and its attached wing *w'* are movable with relation to them. When the wings *w w'* are pressed together or toward each other, the back *b* passes into the abdominal part *a*. When released, the wing *w'* rests and presses on the free edge of the abdomen *a*, so that no opening is perceived. The simulation of the natural insect is thereby not only rendered as nearly perfect as practicable, but the spring *s* is covered, and so prevented from coming in contact with and catching in the fabric to which the pin is applied.

The back and the wings are ornamented as required to simulate the natural insect or increase its brilliancy of appearance.

The article is chiefly designed to supply the place of brooches and other forms of pins for securing laces and various gauze-like fabrics forming portions of ladies' toilets. It is also appropriate for gentlemen's scarf-pins and other neck-wear.

What I claim is—

1. The improved article of jewelry hereinbefore described, the same being in the form of an insect or bird, and having a wing, claw, and hollow abdomen *a*, also a wing, claw, and hollow back *b*, constructed integral and pivoted together, and a spring, which is inclosed within the body composed of said parts *a b* and holds the claws closed and one wing normally in contact with the free edge of said part *a*, substantially as shown and described.

2. In the article of jewelry simulating an insect, the combination, with the wing *w*, claw *c*, and hollow abdominal part *a*, made integral, of the corresponding wing, *w'*, its claw *c*, and the back *b*, also made integral, the back having perforated lugs that enter part *a*, and the spring inclosed and concealed within the body, and a pivot that passes through the parts and connects them and is attached thereto, as shown and described.

3. In an article of jewelry simulating an insect, the combination of the pivot *p*, having tail-piece *t*, and the head *h*, which screws on said pivot, with the wing and abdomen *a*, and wing and back *b*, having perforated portions to receive said pivot, and the spring *s*, arranged within the body of the insect, as shown and described.

4. In an article of jewelry simulating an insect, the combination of the pivot *p*, having tail-piece *t*, and the lateral projections 3, with the head *h*, constructed as a nut adapted to screw on said pivot, the spring *s*, the wing *w'* and back *b*, and the wing *w* and abdominal part *a*, having a key-hole perforation to receive the said pivot and projection, all substantially as shown and described.

JETHRO C. COTTLE.

Witnesses:

BERNARD J. KELLY,

SHUBAEL COTTLE.