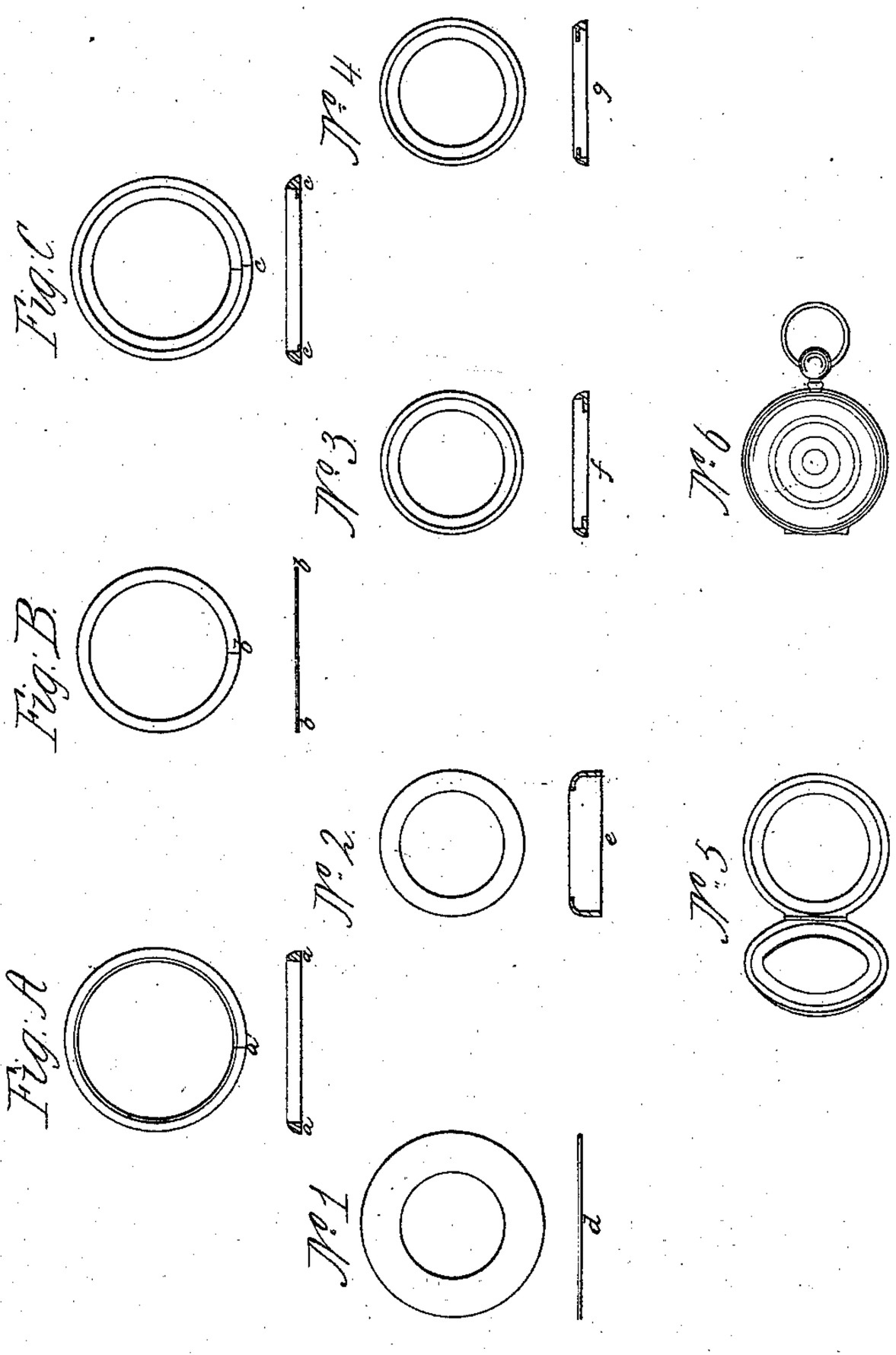
C. G. Bloomer,

Making Lockets,

No. 17,137, Patented Apr. 28, 1857.



Witnesses:
C. Sherlock
J. B. F. Blevin

Inventor:
Charles G. Bloomer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. BLOOMER, OF WICKFORD, RHODE ISLAND.

CONSTRUCTING LOCKETS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 17,137, dated April 28, 1857; Reissued November 15, 1859, No. 851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. BLOOMER, of Wickford, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Lockets; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Lockets are formed of two halves or sides, substantially alike, connected by a hinge, held shut by a spring catch, and suspended by a metallic ringlet passed through a stud or knob, so as commonly to resemble in material, form and finish, a gold-watch-case. The base of each side is a "rim," to which is fitted the plate that forms the outer case or back. This rim is made by uniting two rings of different sized and different shaped wires.

Figure A, represents an exterior ring, a section of the wire is shown at *a*, *a*, and the joint where the ends are soldered at *a'*.

Fig. B, shows the inner ring; *b*, *b*, a section of the flat wire of which it is made, and *b'* the soldered joint.

Fig. C, shows the rings united and forming a "rim." The section of the compounded wire being as represented at *c*, *c*, in one rim, and slightly varied in the other as circumstances may require. The object in thus combining a flat ring with the exterior one is to acquire a suitable recess or bed-plate for receiving the glass and its setting. The inner ring is known in the trade as the "field-piece." It will be perceived that in thus making the two rims of a locket there are six distinct soldering processes—the ends of the four wires being thus united, and the two inner rings soldered into the outer ones. Such is the common mode of manufacturing rims of lockets in both Europe and America. Now, in my improvement I dispense with these six soldering processes and produce at less cost, and in every respect, a better and more artistic article of jewelry.

Instead of two pieces of wire I make perfect rims out of single pieces of plate metal, by passing it through a series of stamps or dies.

In the following figures are represented the forms which a plain piece of metal puts on in the various dies. The jointed ends of the two rings of wire is shown at C.

No. 1, shows a planchet as first stamped out of a sheet, and the figure *d* below a section. No. 2. The next form it is made to assume is shown in plan; and in section at *e*. In No. 3, the "field-piece" is developed and the rim for one side of a locket completely formed. See the section at *f*. In No. 4, the position of the field piece is slightly varied, and the rim for the other side of a locket completely formed. See the section at *g*. In No. 5, the two rims are united by the joint, and in No. 6, the complete locket is represented.

I am aware that sheet metal has been struck up into various forms, through series of dies, and for various purposes but neither the principle nor the process has been employed to the formation of the rims of lockets, probably because of the supposed impossibility of working "plated stock" of jewelers into the difficult form required, at the same time increase by accumulation the thickness of the metal at certain parts to two or three times that of the planchet.

I therefore claim as a new and useful contribution to this department of the arts:—

1. The making of locket rims out of single pieces of metal instead of two or more which are everywhere used.

2. I claim the making of them out of sheet metal instead of wire, and

3. I claim the making of them substantially in the manner herein described.

CHARLES G. BLOOMER.

Attest:
GEO. T. NICHOLS,
EDWIN MONTGOMERY.

[FIRST PRINTED 1912.]