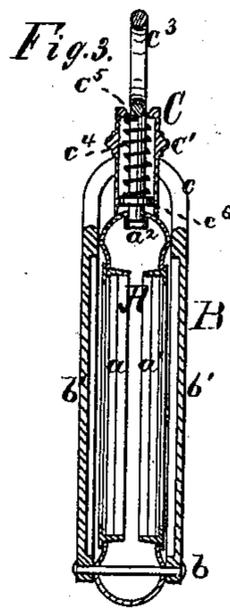
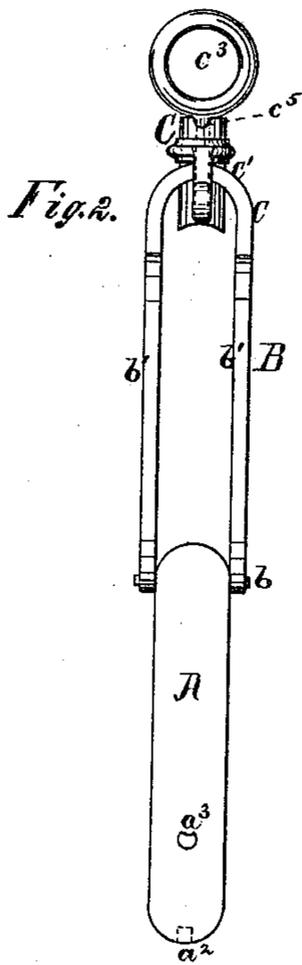
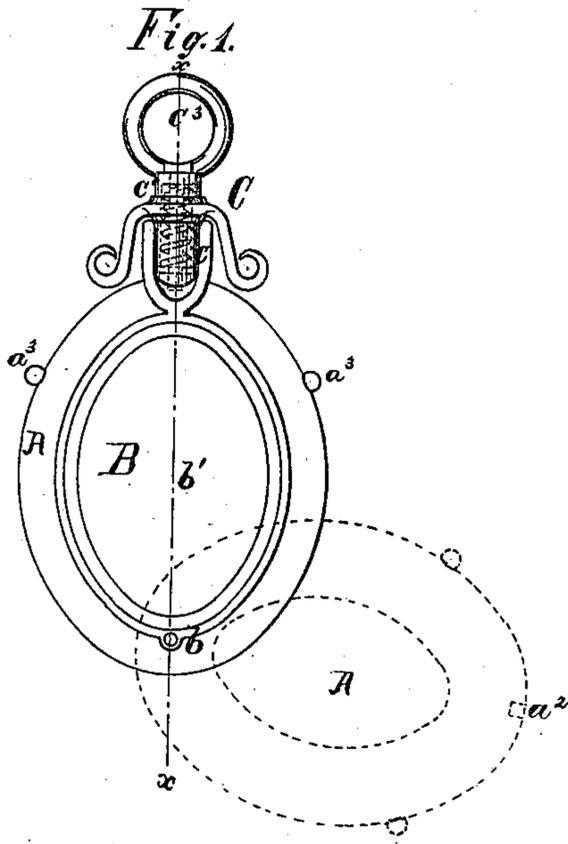


C. A. FAAS.  
LOCKETS.

No. 193,758.

Patented July 31, 1877.



Witnesses:

Theodore H. Carter.

R. S. Clark.

Inventor:

Charles A. Faas

For Fitch Fitch  
Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. FAAS, OF WRENTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,758**, dated July 31, 1877; application filed May 5, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. FAAS, of Wrentham, Norfolk county, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Locket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification:

My invention consists in a locket in which the interior frame is pivoted between the plates or faces constituting the exterior case, and is arranged to swing on said pivot out from between the said plates of said exterior case, and thus be exposed to view, or be inclosed between said plates, in combination with a locking device, by which the said interior frame is securely held in position when inclosed by said exterior case, or released therefrom at pleasure, as hereinafter particularly set forth, and recited in the claim.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my locket. Fig. 2 is an edge view, showing the interior frame swung open. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 1.

A is the interior frame of my locket—that is to say, the part which is usually employed to carry the picture or other contents of the locket. This part I preferably form with two faces or recesses,  $a a^1$ , properly glassed for the reception of the picture, as seen in Fig. 3. This frame A I mount to swing upon a pivot,  $b$ , passing said pivot through it, preferably at or near the rim of said frame at its lower part, as shown, the said pivot being fixed in the exterior case B, as shown. This case I form of two plates,  $b'$ , which are united at either end of the line of the greatest diameter of the locket, and are placed at such a distance apart as will permit of the passage or inclosing between them of the frame A, the pivot  $b$  preferably uniting them at the lower extremity of the locket, and the supports of the locking device, as seen at  $c$ , being employed to unite them at the opposite side.

At C is shown a locking device which I employ in connection with the exterior case and interior frame. It is composed of a cylinder or barrel,  $c^1$ , mounted by ornamental supports  $c$  upon the upper edge of the exterior case,

through which barrel passes a pin or bolt,  $c^2$ , carried by a ring,  $c^3$ , arranged to rest on the upper head of said cylinder, and about which pin, in the interior of said cylinder, is arranged a coil-spring,  $c^4$ , bearing against the inner side of the cylinder-head, and a pin or disk,  $c^5$ , fixed on the bolt, as shown. The lower end of the pin passes into a recess or opening,  $a^2$ , formed in the rim of the frame A, while the upper surface of the cylinder-head is channeled across, as shown at  $c^5$ , to form a seat for the base of the ring  $c^3$ .

The operation of opening and closing my locket is as follows: The ring  $c^3$ , which is also adapted to suspend the locket to a necklace or chain, is turned on the cylinder-head one-quarter around, thus forcing the rim of the ring from the groove  $c^5$ , and causing said rim to travel upward onto the flat surface of the cylinder-head. By this movement the bolt  $c^2$ , carried by the ring, is drawn upward and out of the recess  $a^2$ , so that the interior frame is now free to swing out from between the plates  $b'$  of the exterior case B, and may be exposed to view, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, or as seen in Fig. 2. Projections  $a^3$  are fixed on the rim of the frame A, to aid in swinging the said frame. The ring  $c^3$  is now preferably returned to its seat in the lock-groove  $c^5$ , into which the coil-spring on the pin  $c^2$  readily carries it, when the end of said pin will project below the cylinder. The interior frame is now swung in between the plates  $b'$ , when the pin  $c^2$  passes into the recess  $a^2$ , and thus locks the frame A in its inclosed position in the frame B.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a locket, the combination, with the frame A, pivoted between the plates of the case B at  $b$ , and having the notch  $a^2$ , of the locking device C, composed of the spring-bolt or pin  $c^2$ , carried by the ring  $c^3$ , and working in the barrel  $c^1$ , having the channeled top or head  $c^5$ , as described, and for the purpose specified.

CHARLES A. FAAS.

Witnesses:

J. E. POND, Jr.,

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