

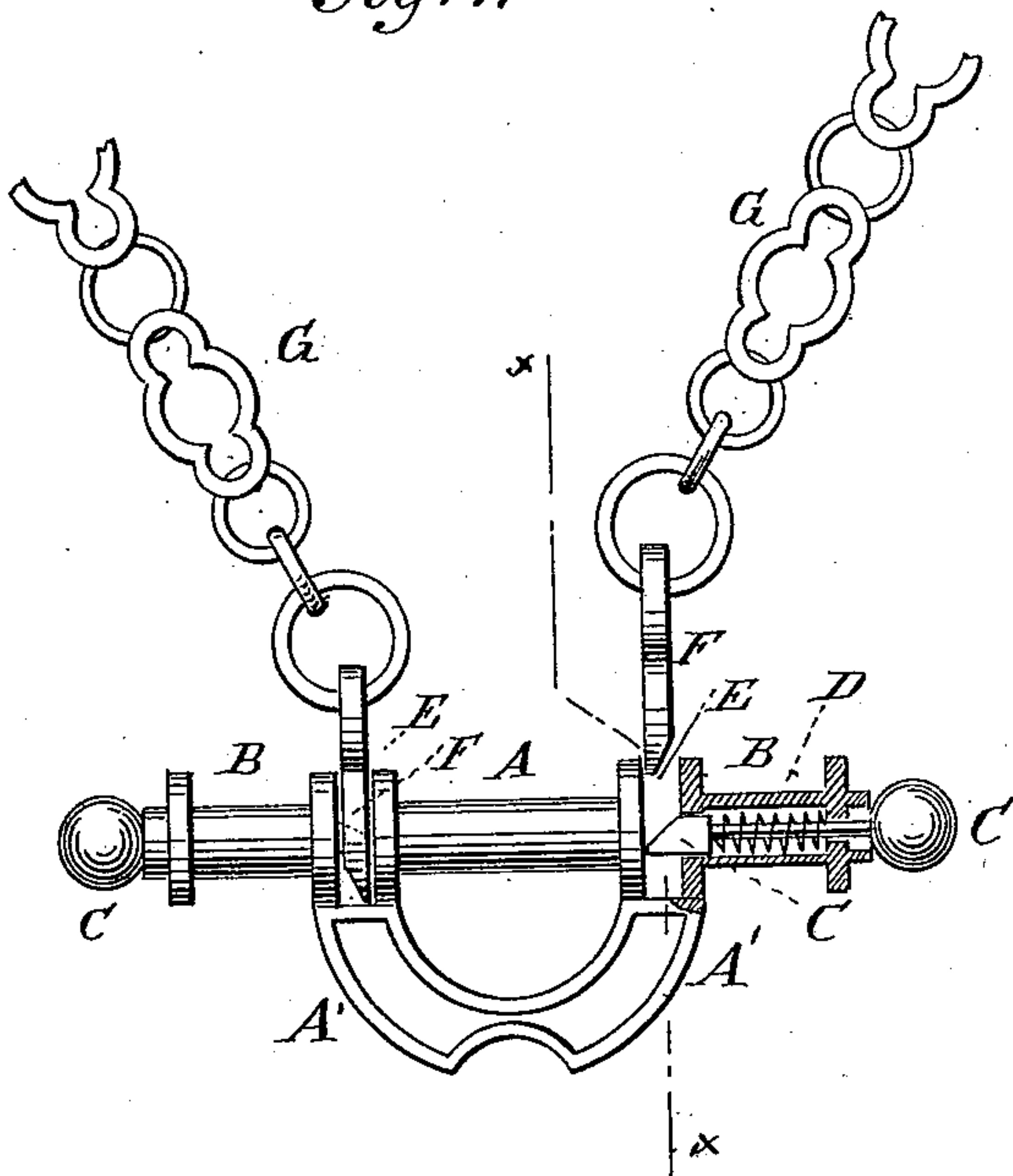
(Model.)

D. UNTERMAYER.  
Necklace Clasp.

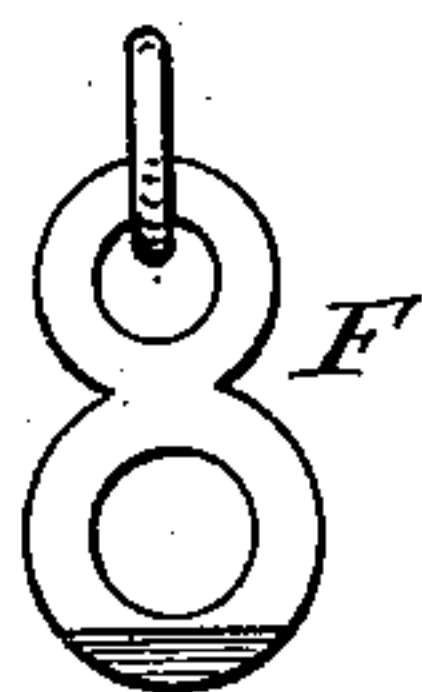
No. 230,510.

Patented July 27, 1880.

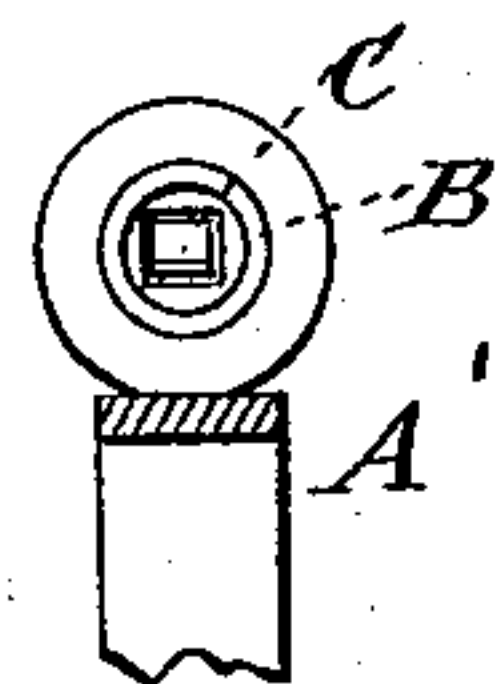
*Fig: 1.*



*Fig: 2.*



*Fig: 3.*



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida.*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID UNTERMAYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## NECKLACE-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,510, dated July 27, 1880.

Application filed April 17, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID UNTERMAYER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Necklace-Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is front elevation, partly in section, of the improvement. Fig. 2 represents one of the catch-plates. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention is an improvement in the class of necklace-clasps which are provided with spring catches or fastenings for attaching the neck-chain or necklace proper.

The invention consists in the construction of the clasps and combination of the same with a necklace having catch-plates constructed as hereinafter described.

The body of the clasp is formed of three parts, A B B, which consist of tubes or hollow bars, that are separated by narrow spaces E, but, held in alignment by means of the curved bar A', which connects them rigidly together, it being attached to their adjacent ends.

The posts B B serve as sockets for the catch-bolts C, whose outer ends have spherical knobs that serve as thumb-pieces, and also form ornamental terminals of this three-part bar A B B.

The beveled inner ends of the bolt C pro-

ject into the spaces or slots E between the parts A and B, and are thus adapted to engage with the eyes or apertured catch-plates F, attached to or forming the ends of the necklace G. The lower edges of said plates F are beveled to facilitate such engagement, which is effected by forcing the plates into the slots E, and thereby pushing back the spring-bolts until their beveled ends enter the apertures in the plates, as will be readily understood. The catch-bolts and plates are held locked together by the action of the springs D D, which lie concealed within sockets B B.

To disengage the clasps from the necklace or neck-chain G the knobs of bolts C are seized between the thumb and finger, and sufficient tractile force applied to compress the springs D, or, in other words, to draw the heads of said bolts back into the sockets B B against the tension of the springs, thus releasing the catch-plates F.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the necklace having the ring-shaped beveled catch-plates F, of the clasp formed of the part A, aligned sockets B B, and the bar A', which rigidly connects them, and the spring catch-bolts C, having spherical ends or knobs, as and for the purpose specified.

DAVID UNTERMAYER.

Witnesses:

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