

(Model.)

C. H. SHAW.
Bracelet Clasp.

No. 232,212.

Patented Sept. 14, 1880.

Fig. 1.

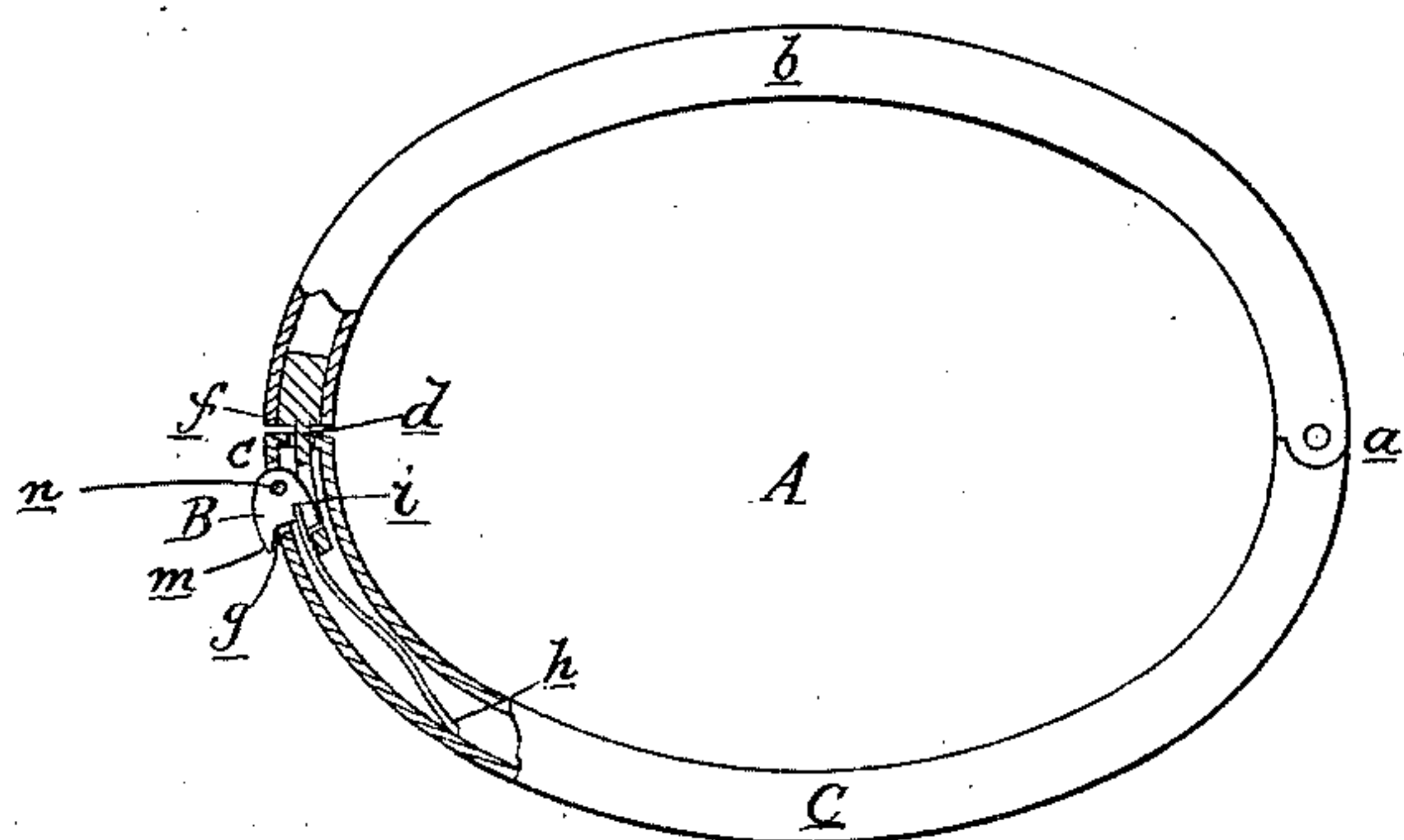


Fig. 2.

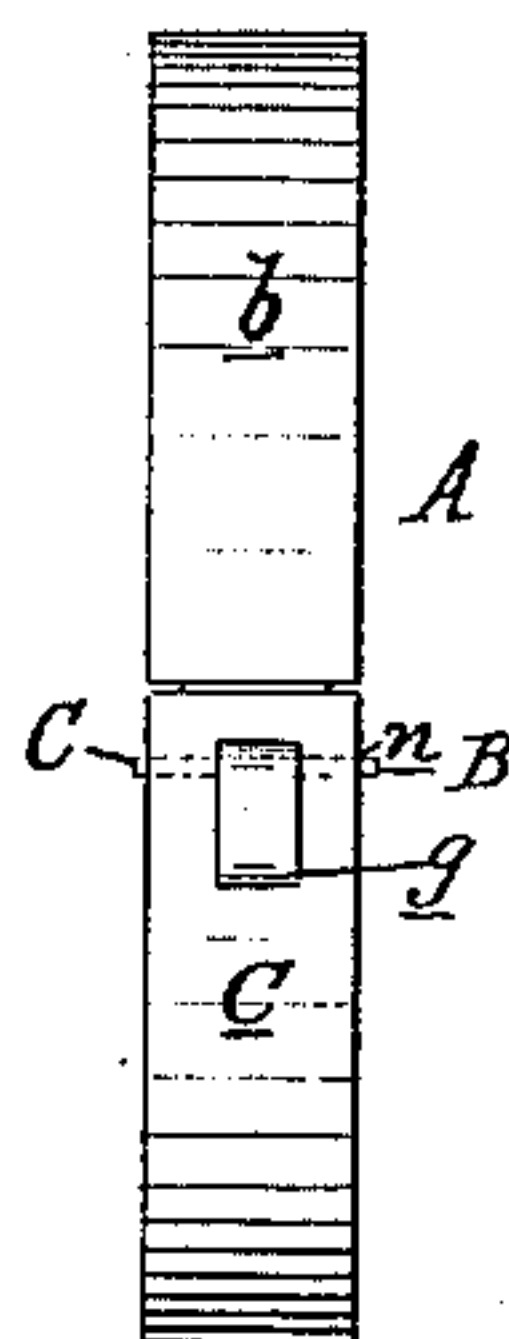


Fig. 3.

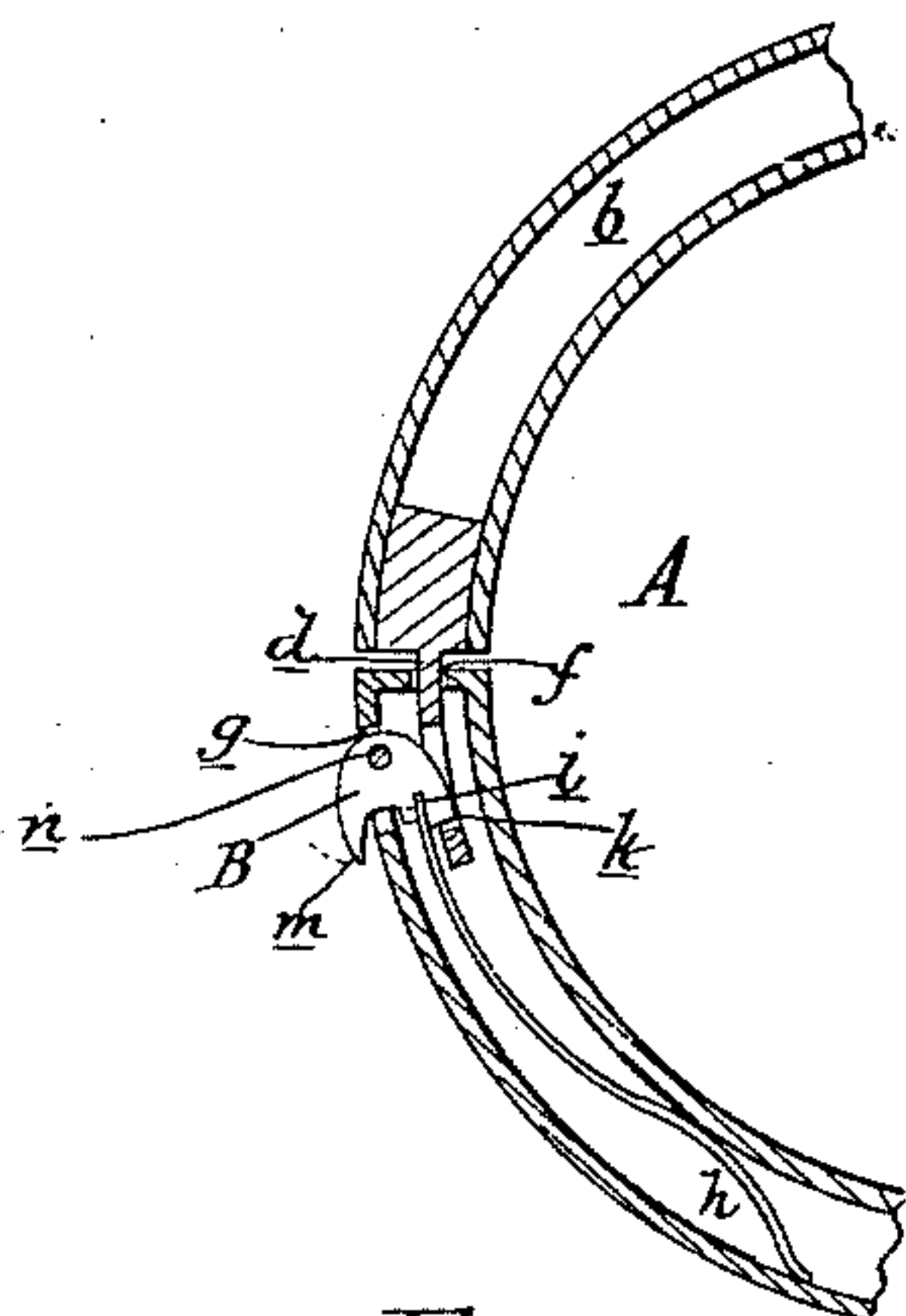


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

Henry N. Miller
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

C. H. Shaw

BY

Mum & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SHAW, OF TROY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND W. RICHARD CATTELLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRACELET-CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,212, dated September 14, 1880.

Application filed March 6, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SHAW, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bracelet-Clasp, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a durable and effective clasp that shall be attached to the bracelet without soldering.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bracelet, partly in section, showing the clasp in position. Fig. 2 is a plan of a bracelet, showing the clasp. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of a bracelet, showing the clasp in position. Fig. 4 is an enlarged side elevation of a modification of the catch of the clasp, shown in dotted lines.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents a bracelet constructed in two parts, hinged together, as shown at *a*.

The section *b* of the bracelet is provided with a slotted tongue, *d*, as shown, which tongue *d* may be soldered or otherwise secured in place.

The section *c* of the bracelet A has a socket, *f*, in its end, into which socket *f* the tongue *d* enters when it is designed to clasp the bracelet.

Through the upper face of the bracelet-section *c*, and communicating with the socket *f*, is an opening, *g*, into which opening *g* the catch B is inserted, so that the attached spring *h* of said catch B shall extend rearward in the cavity of the bracelet-section *c*. This catch B has a slot, *i*, formed in its rear end, in which slot *i* the end of the spring *h* is fixed. Said slot *i* is so located as to leave a shoulder, *k*, below it for engagement in the slot of the tongue *d*, and thereby hold the bracelet A clasped.

The upper face of the catch B is prolonged rearward into an ear, *m*, that rises slightly above the surface of the bracelet A when in position, so as to afford a ready means for lifting the catch from its locking position. This rearward prolongation *m* may be formed into a beveled point, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or may present a blunt, corrugated, or notched face, as shown in dotted lines in its modified form, Fig. 4. This catch B is inserted into the bracelet-section *c* through the opening *g*, as set forth, and held in place by the pin or pivot C, that passes transversely through the sides of the bracelet-section *c* and through the transverse perforation *n* in said catch B.

The catch herein shown and described may be made of any desired strength, and when requiring repairs may be entirely detached from the bracelet for that purpose by withdrawing the pin or pivot C.

I am aware that it is not new to use a latch provided with a stud pivoted to one end of the bracelet to engage a slot in the catch or a tongue on the end of a section provided with a spring and adapted to enter a socket in the other section to be locked by a cam-lever, or to use a V-shaped spring compressible by a push-piece; but

What I claim as new is—

The pivoted catch B, having an attached spring, *h*, a slot, *i*, and shoulder *k* at the rear end, an ear, *m*, by which the catch is lifted, and a perforation, *n*, in combination with a bracelet having the slotted tongue *d* on one section and on the other a socket, *f*, and opening *g*, as shown and described.

CHAS. H. SHAW.

Witnesses:

RANDOLPH STICKNEY,
LEWIS E. GRIFFITH.