(No Model.)

J. ROTHSCHILD.

LOCKET.

No. 246,421. Patented Aug. 30, 1881.

Fig. 1.

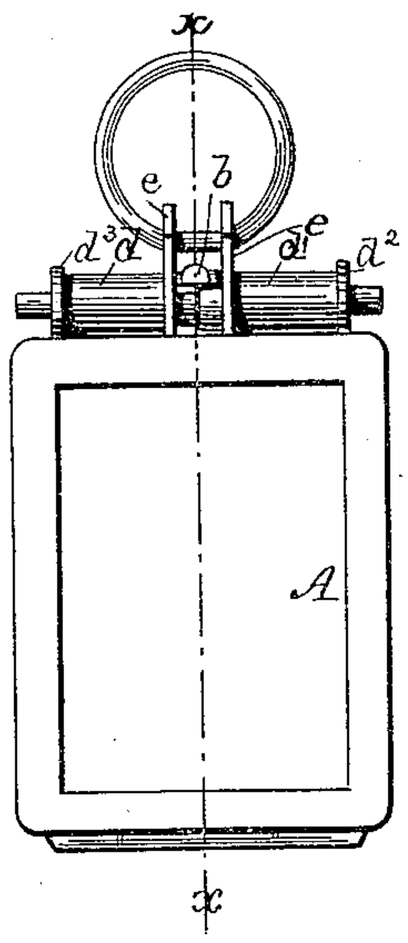


Fig. 3.

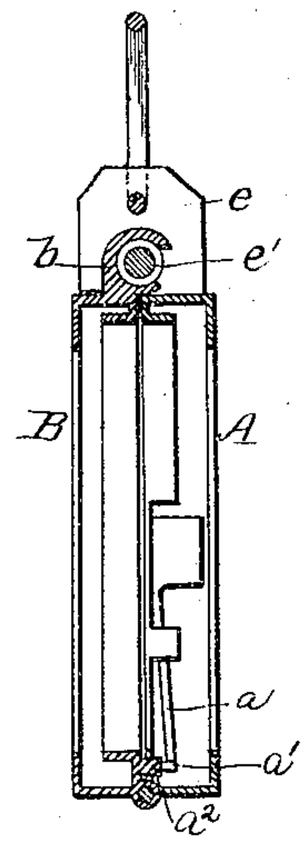


Fig. 2.

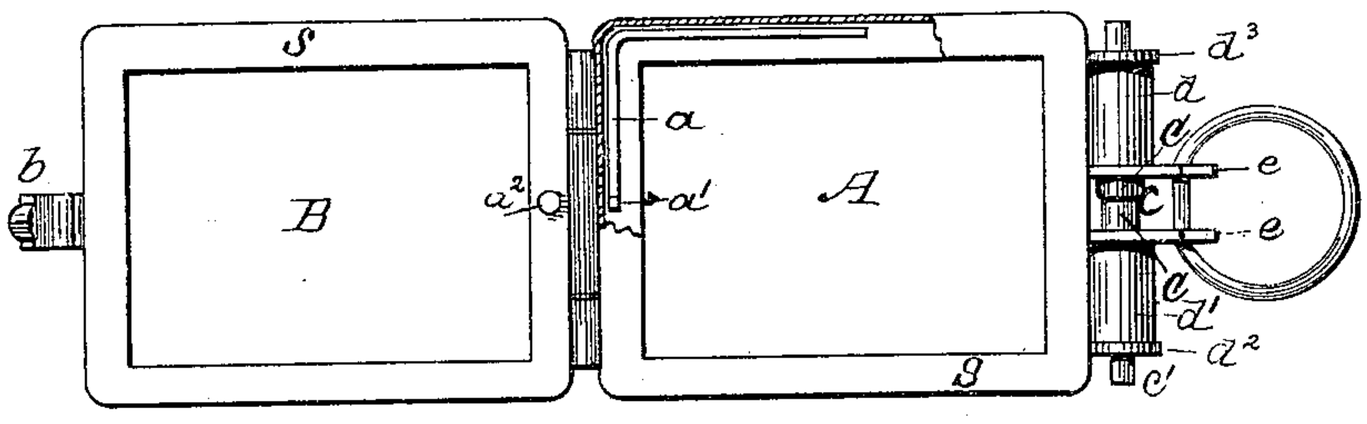
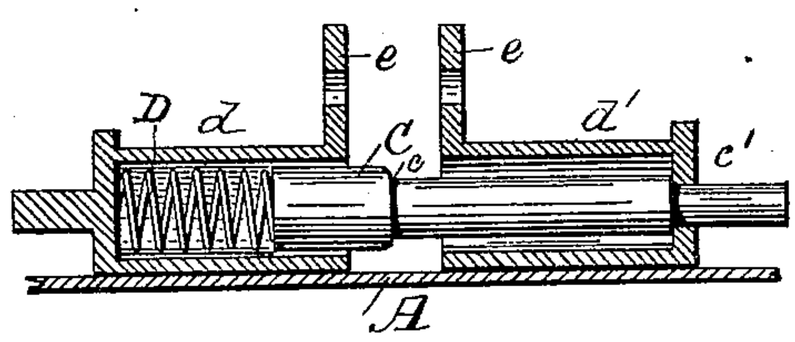
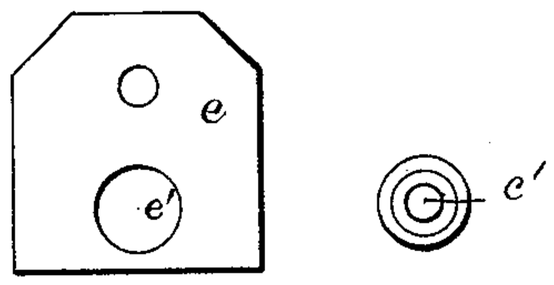


Fig. 4.





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ROTHSCHILD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

LOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,421, dated August 30, 1881.

Application filed June 20, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ROTHSCHILD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lockets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in the construction of lockets for watch and other chains, so that the same can be opened with great facility, and is an improvement on the invention for which Letters Patent were granted to me, dated February 22, 1881, numbered 238,054. The invention described in said Letters Patent consisted, among other elements, of a push-button that was pressed down longitudinally, releasing a spring-snap.

My improvement consists in operating the spring and spring-catch with a horizontal push-bar, which passes within a tube and is extended outwardly by means of a spiral retracting-spring, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved locket in a closed position. Fig. 2 represents the same open. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents parts in detail, enlarged.

A and B in the drawings represent the two sections of my improved locket, which sections are hinged together at their lower parts and are acted upon by a spring, *a*, in the nature of a watch-case spring, which spring is secured within the case or box-rim *s* of the section A, a projecting stud, *a'*, passing through a slot in the rim and pressing on a small stud, a^2, projecting from the inside of the section B. When the locket is unlocked the spring, pressing on the stud a^2, forces the latter out of the slot and causes the two sections to separate and fly open. The hinged and spring-pressed section B, when the device is closed, is locked to the section A by means of a spring-pressed catch, *b*, which, by slight pressure, acts on the shoulder *c* of the movable bar C, and forces it back within the tube *d*. When the spring-pressed catch *b* is sprung over the smaller part of the bar C the retracting-spring D forces the bar C outwardly again and keeps it extended its full length, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. The bar C is a small metallic rod, enlarged at one end, having a tapering shoulder, *c*, and may be finished externally with a boss or any ornament at either terminal end.

On the upper side edge of the section A are two upright plates, *e e*, having at their lower ends slots *e'* large enough for the free passage and play of the bar C.

On the upper side edge of the section A are two horizontal short tubes, *d d'*, their inner ends being closed by the slotted plates *e e*, their opposite ends being closed by cap-plates d^2 d^3, the cap-plate d^2 being pierced with a slot, through which the bar C can play backward and forward as it is pressed and withdrawn within the tube *d'*.

b is a spring-catch fastened on the side edge of the section B. When the two sections are folded together in order to be closed the catch *b* is led between the upright plates *e e*. A gentle pressure causes it to press against the tapering shoulder *c*. This forces the enlarged end of the bar C within the tube *d*, and the catch *b* snaps and is hooked over the smaller part of the bar C. The retracting-spring D then presses and extends the bar outwardly, and the two sections are securely locked together.

In order to open the locket the end of the movable bar C is pressed within the tube *d'*, forcing its other end within the opposite tube, *d*, and the smaller part of the bar C is thus pushed centrally between the plates *e e* under the catch *b*, which releases its hold, and the spring within the box-rim *s* causes the two sections A and B to fly open.

Having now fully described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. The combination, in a locket, of the flanged sections having inner rims, the spring-catch *b*, extending outwardly on the section B, and arranged to press against the tapering shoulder *c* of the movable horizontal push-bar C and engage said bar between the upright plates *e e*, substantially as described.

2. In a two-part locket, the horizontal push-

bar C, having tapering shoulder *c*, in combination with tubular cases *d d'* and retracting-spring D, substantially as described.

3. In a two-part hinged sectional locket, having within its frame-rims the spring *a*, supplied with projecting studs *a' a²*, the combination of horizontal tubes *d d'* and movable push-bar C, operated by retracting-spring D and the spring snap-catch *b*, substantially as described.

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