

(No Model.)

J. R. HAWLEY.

CHARM COMPASS.

No. 280,817.

Patented July 10, 1883.

Fig. 1

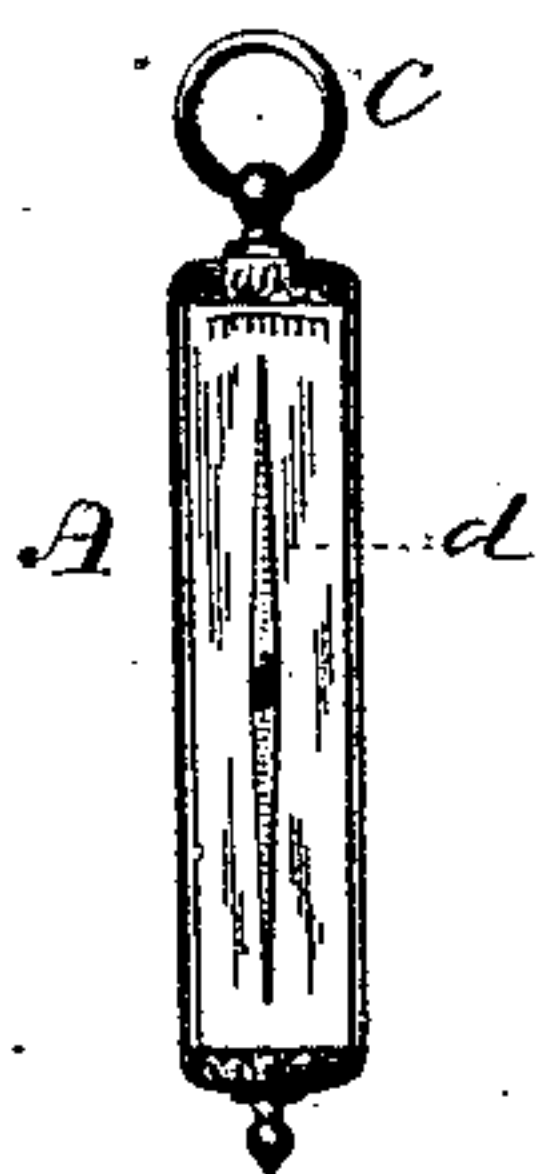


Fig. 2

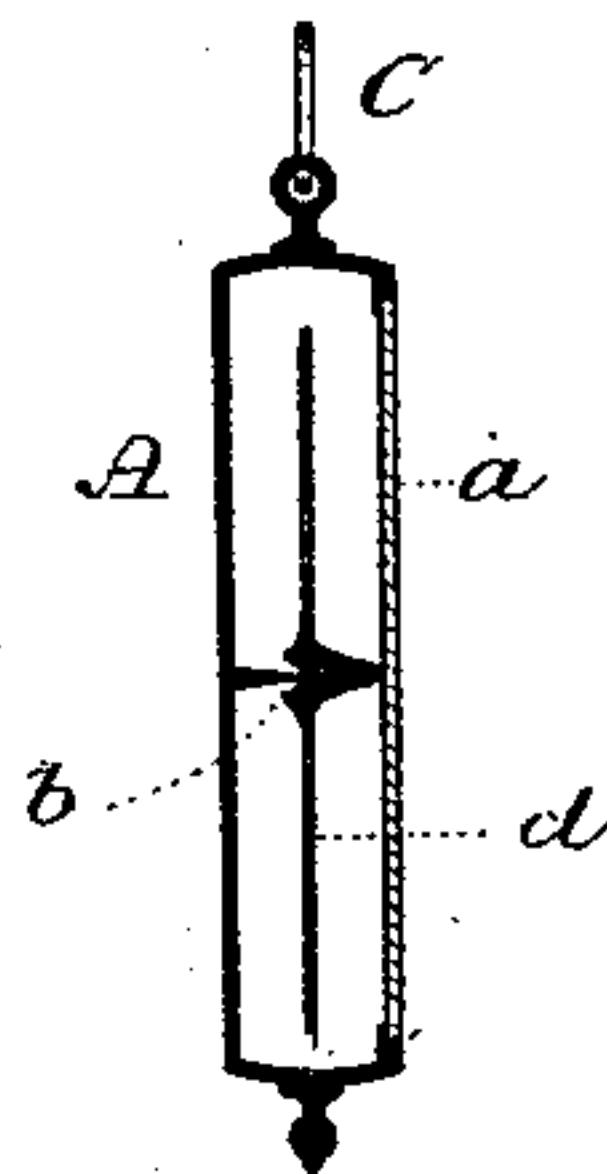
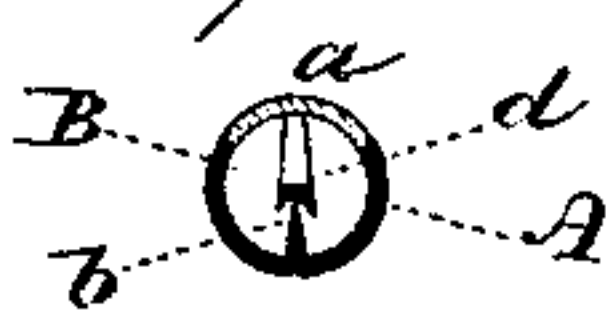


Fig. 3



Witnesses,

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CHARM-COMPASS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,817, dated July 10, 1883.

Application filed March 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in a Compass; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section; Fig. 3, a transverse section.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of compasses worn upon chains as charms, or carried in the pocket for convenience. In the usual construction of these articles the dial is a complete circle, the needle suspended in the center, and so as to permit a full revolution of the needle. This necessitates the making of the dial very small, or it is too clumsy an affair to be worn as a charm, and because of this hitherto necessarily full circle, and consequent large size, they are objectionable as a charm to many who would desire such an article many times convenient for use.

The object of my invention is to produce a compass which shall occupy but a very small space, make a neat and tasteful charm, and yet with a needle which will be of considerable length.

In the use of such charms all the points usually indicated on the dial are unnecessary, as is the full revolution of the needle. If there be space enough to let the needle be free on its point of suspension, it is all that is necessary in such a charm, for the reason that, the needle pointing to the north, any person using it can readily distinguish other points with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes.

My invention, whereby I produce such a charm, consists in a cylindrical or tubular case forming a needle-chamber somewhat longer than the needle, and but a little wider than the needle—that is, the sides of the chamber are parallel, and midway between the sides the needle is hung upon its pivot, so as to vibrate in the chamber and between its two sides, and as more fully hereinafter described.

The case A, which is to form the chamber

B for the needle, may be of tubular form, as seen in Fig. 1, the internal diameter broader than the width of the needle, one side of the tube provided with a glass panel, *a*, and at, say, a longitudinally and a transversely central point, the pivot *b* is arranged, and upon this the needle *d* is placed in the usual manner, so that the needle is free to vibrate from right to left within the chamber. One end of the tube is provided with a ring, C, or other suitable device for attaching the charm to the chain.

A person desiring to know the points of compass has only to hold the charm in a horizontal position, and turn it until the needle stands free between the two sides, and then that needle will indicate the north in the usual manner, and from that north direction he is able to ascertain other desired points.

The case of the charm may be made highly ornamental, and may be applied to various articles—such as pen and pencil cases—carried in the pocket, or may be used as a pocket-compass. By this construction a needle of considerable length may be employed, because of the little objection there would be to the length of the charm, so long as its transverse breadth or diameter is small. For illustration, in such a case as that frequently carried as a charm, and in which a pencil is arranged, these charms are frequently two inches in length, and objectionable because of such length. In a charm of this length a long needle may be employed without objection as to size, whereas a charm of the usual construction, having a needle one-third the size, would be universally condemned as a charm; or as an article to be carried in the pocket a long and useful needle may be thus employed in either a tubular or rectangular case, which under the usual construction would make an article inconvenient to be carried in the pocket. The oblong shape of the case will permit an unlimited variety of ornamentation, so that, while it may be a charm ornamental in its appearance, and desirable as an ornament independent of the needle, the needle gives it a utility without detracting from its appearance as an ornament, and the needle, while occupying such a narrow space, has sufficient play for all practical purposes.

I claim—

1. The herein-described compass, consisting of a cylindrical case forming a narrow chamber, combined with the needle arranged on a pivot longitudinally in said chamber, the needle free to vibrate between the sides of the chamber, substantially as described.
2. The herein-described compass, consisting of a case forming an oblong chamber, combined

with the needle arranged on a pivot longitudinally in said chamber, the needle free to vibrate between the sides of the chamber, the said case provided with a device for attachment to the chain, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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