

(No Model.)

J. F. DUBBER.

JEWELER'S BOX.

No. 335,746.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.

FIG. 1.

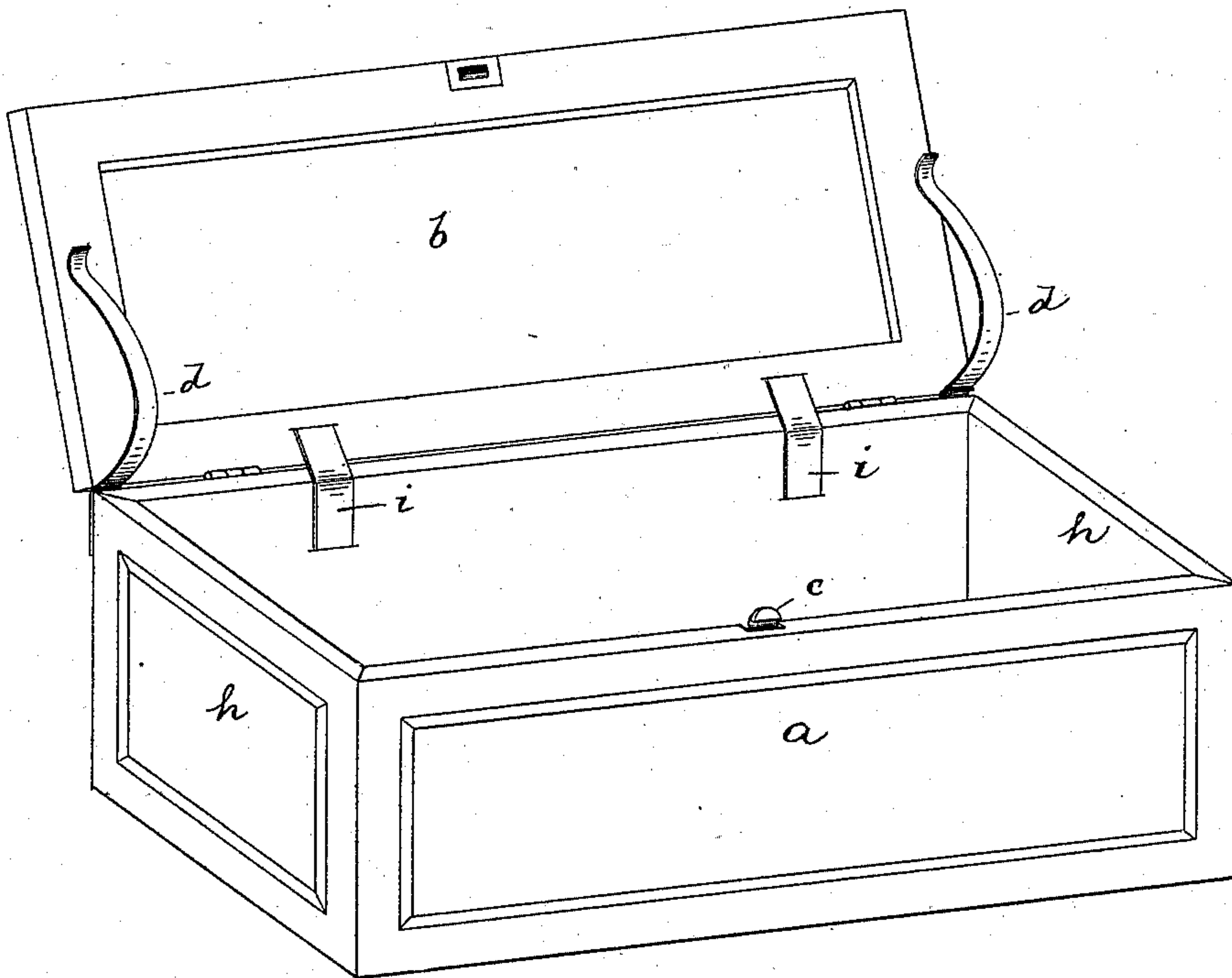
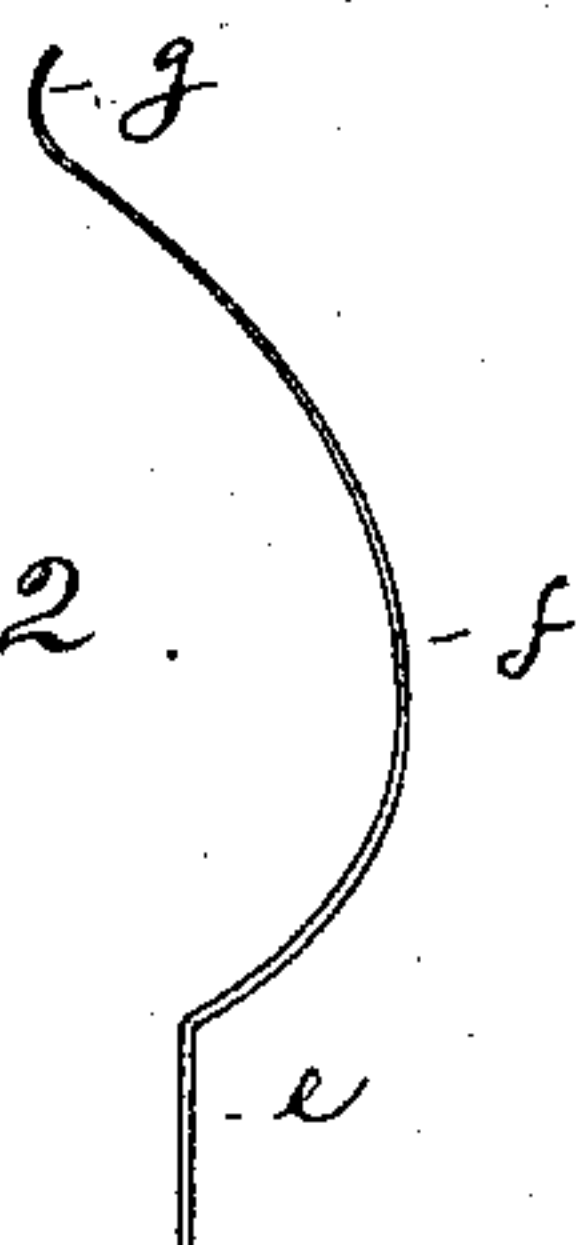


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

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JOHN FREDERICK DUBBER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

JEWELER'S BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,746, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed September 22, 1885. Serial No. 177,873. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FREDERICK DUBBER, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Jeweler's Box, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a spring attachment for jeweler's and other boxes, by means of which the cover is thrown open when the catch is released.

The invention consists in the elements of improvement hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is an edge view of one of the springs.

The letter *a* represents a box of suitable construction, having a hinged cover, *b*, and a catch, *c*.

d d are the springs for throwing the cover open. Each of these springs is made from a thin metal band, and is of the form shown in Fig. 2—that is to say, it is made with a lower straight section, *e*, a central convex section, *f*, and an upper smaller concave section, *g*. The lower section, *e*, is fastened to the back of the box, while the curved section of the spring is passed through the slit between box and cover and is placed in line with the sides *h* of the box *a*. When the box is closed, the springs *d* are forced downward and are flattened out, so as to lie flat upon the sides *h* when the catch is locked. On the release of the catch the springs will bear against the cover and throw it open, as in Fig. 1. The object of the small

concave bulge *g* is to prevent the upper part of the spring from catching into the cover on the closing of the box.

i i are two straps attached with their ends to the inside of the lid and the back of the box, and designed to prevent the lid from being thrown open too far by the action of the springs. It will be seen that if the box is closed the body of each spring *d* is confined and concealed between the upper edge of the side *h* and the lower face of the cover. Thus the spring does not offer any obstruction to, nor is it liable to be injured by, the contents of the box.

I am aware that boxes having lids that are thrown open by springs are well known in the art, such a box being shown, for example, in Patent No. 222,778, granted to W. Fredricks, December 23, 1879, and I do not claim the same; but

I do claim—

1. The combination of box *a*, having lid *b* and sides *h*, with band-springs *d* between the lid and the upper edge of the sides *h*, all being so constructed that when the lid is closed the springs are flattened and concealed between the lid and sides, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of box *a*, having lid *b* and sides *h*, with band-springs *d*, interposed between the lid and the upper edge of sides *h*, and composed of straight section *e*, convex section *f*, and concave section *g*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN FREDERICK DUBBER.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,
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