

(No Model.)

A. L. TETAZ & L. C. HADORN.

CHARM OR LOCKET.

No. 482,208.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

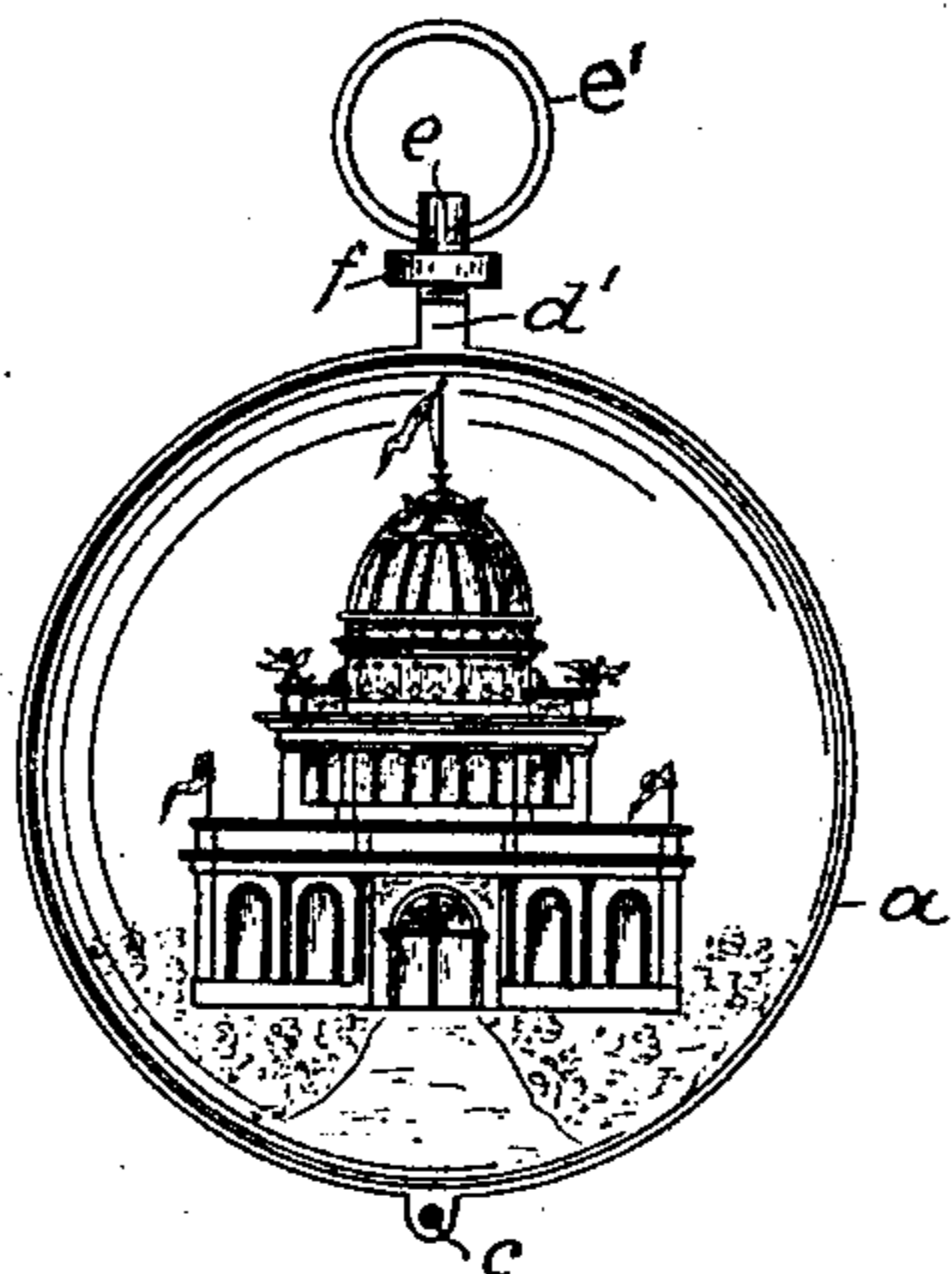


Fig. 1.

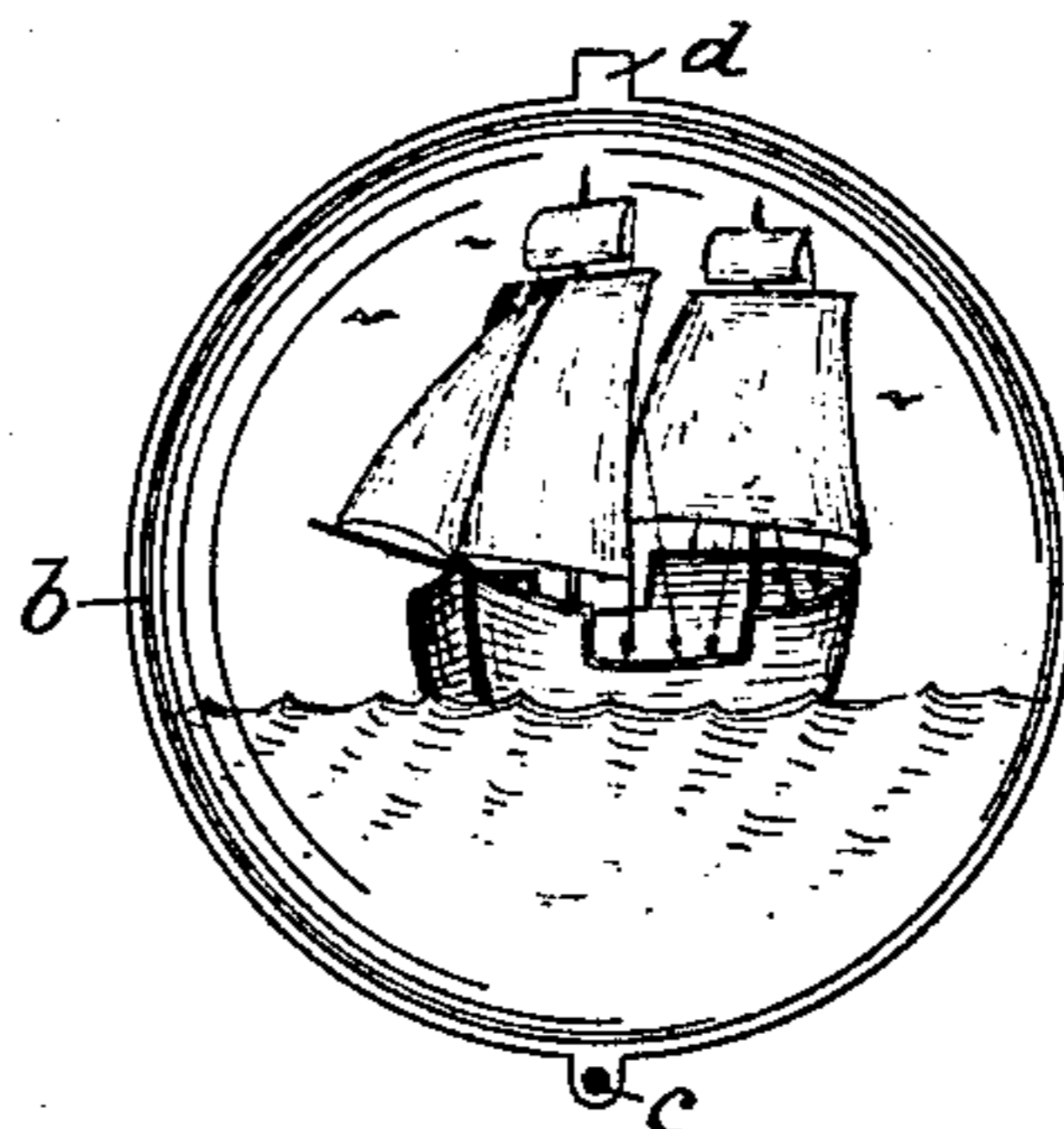


Fig. 2.

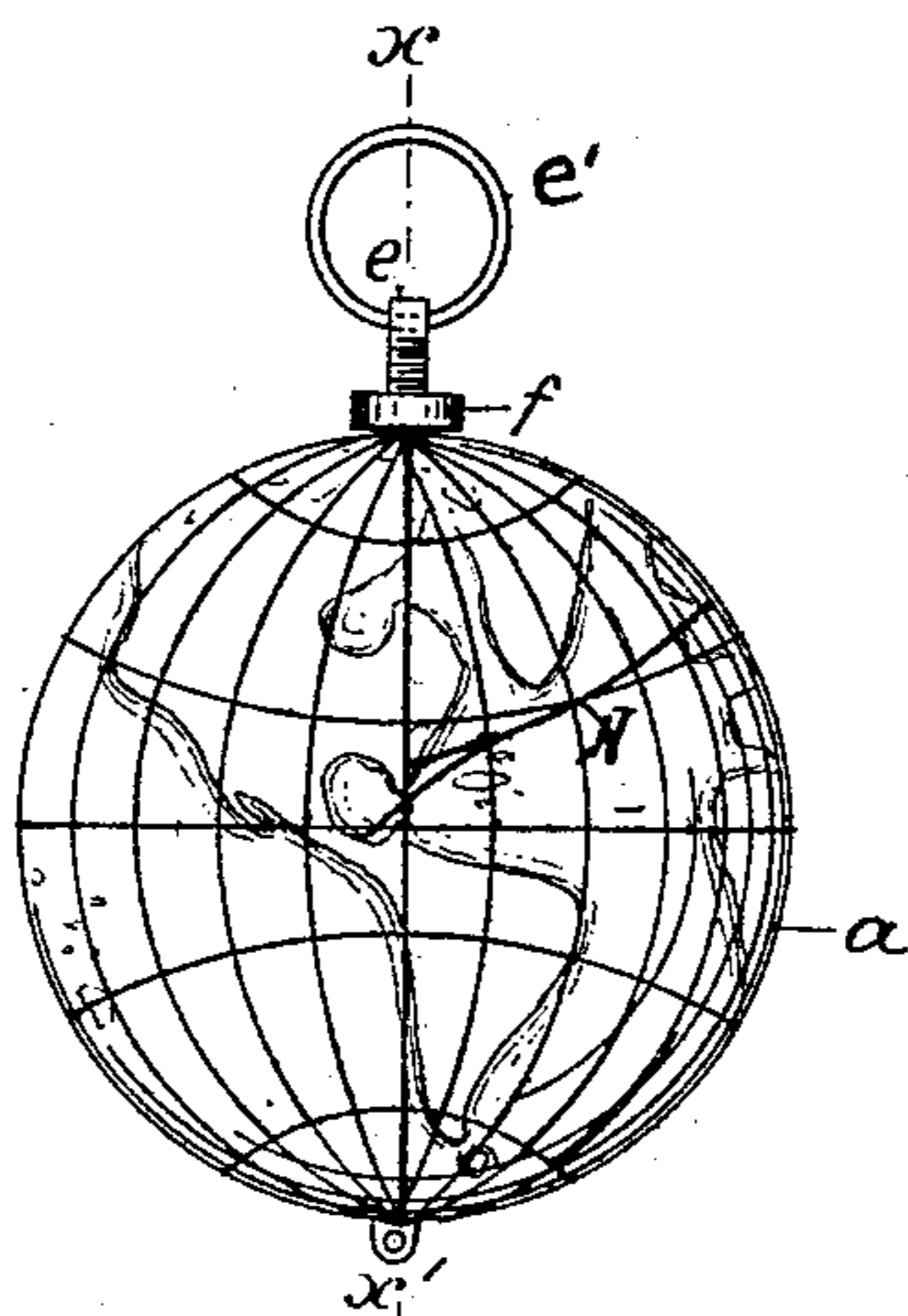


Fig. 3.

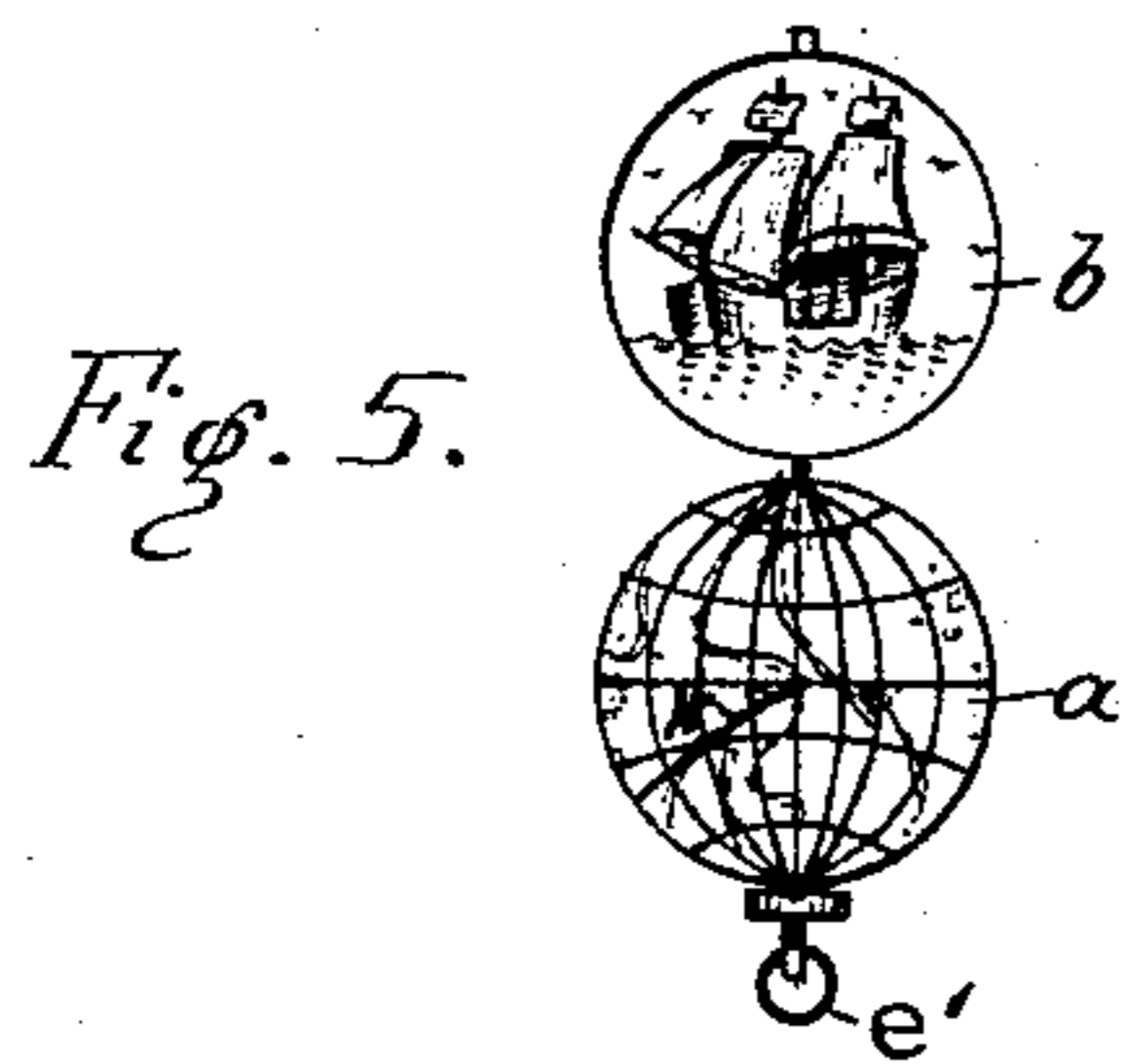


Fig. 5.

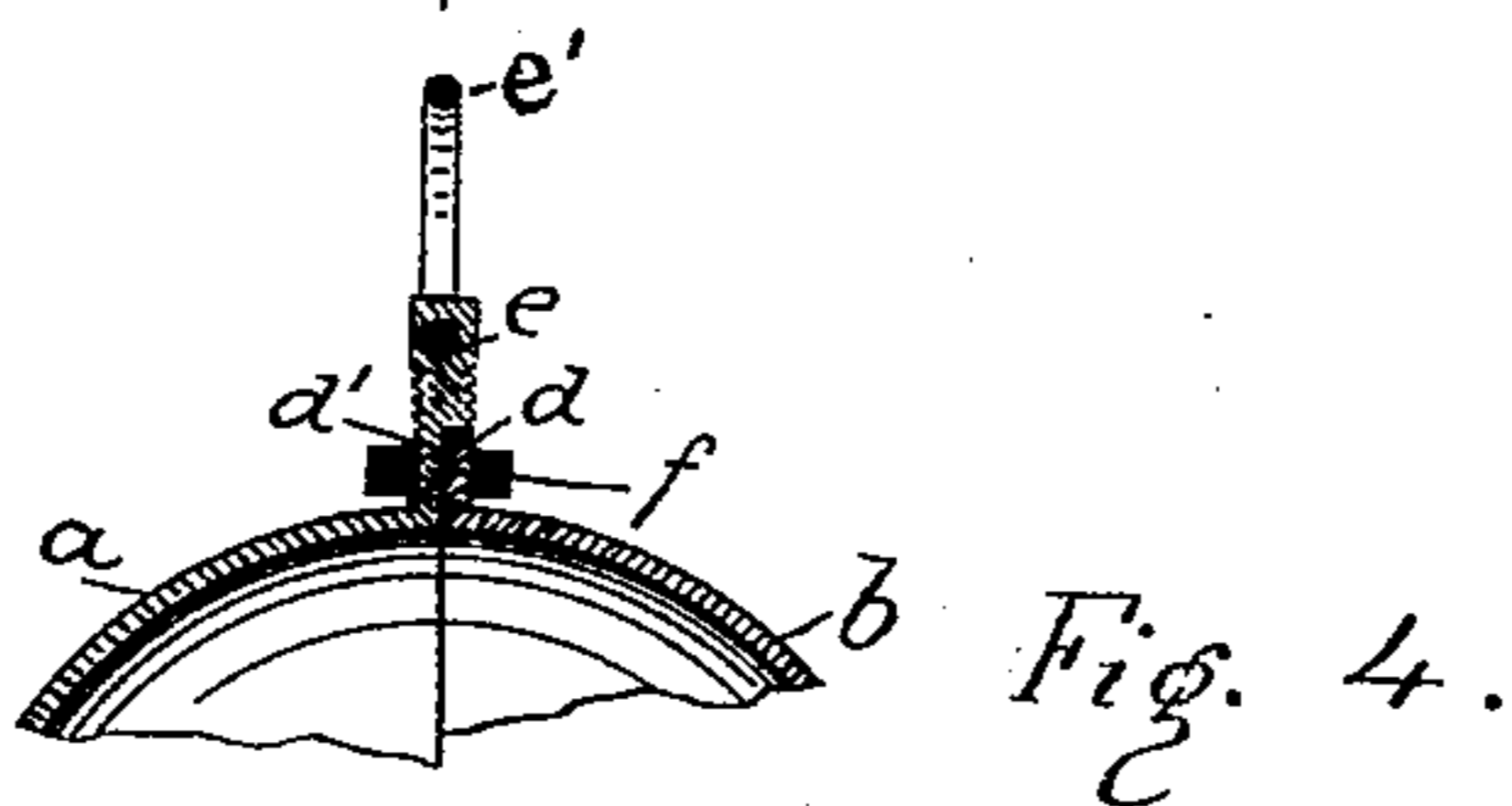


Fig. 4.

Witnesses  
Walker Wagner  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST L. TETAZ AND LEOPOLD C. HADORN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CHARM OR LOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,208, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed May 20, 1892. Serial No. 433,666. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, AUGUST L. TETAZ and LEOPOLD C. HADORN, citizens of Switzerland, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Charms or Lockets, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 shows the interior view of one of our hemispheres. Fig. 2 shows the interior view of the opposite hemisphere. Fig. 3 shows an exterior view of one-half of the sphere which constitutes our said new device. Fig. 4 shows a fragment of the upper part of the said device, taken on a plane  $xx'$  of Fig. 3 vertical to the plane of the paper. Fig. 5 shows our said device in about a natural size and opened, thus showing the exterior view of one hemisphere and the interior view of the other hemisphere.

Like letters refer to like parts.

The object of our invention is to produce a historical souvenir charm or locket for watch-chains or other personal adornment and use which shall, with novel features of construction, combine features of ornamentation and instruction, as hereinafter set forth.

Our said new charm is made in the form of a sphere or globe representing the earth, composed of two hemispherical shells  $a$  and  $b$ , divided, preferably, on the meridian of Greenwich and furnished with short stout polar projections  $c$  and  $e$ , of which each is divided axially by said meridian plane, the former forming two equal halves, through which a pin is passed, which forms the pintle of a hinge upon which said hemispheres turn. While the latter is longer, it is also only partly divided by said plane, from which one part is released by a transverse cut, so as to form the short spur  $d$ , thus leaving in the part  $e$  a notch  $d'$ , the upper part of said projection or pole  $e$  being left entire for the double purpose of receiving a ring  $e'$ , screw-threaded, and a cylindrical nut  $f$ . There is also provided sufficient space on the stud  $e$  above the stud  $d$  for the nut  $f$ , so as to permit the stud  $d$  to pass in and out under it when said hemi-

spheres are moved upon each other. Said shells are preferably made of gold or silver; but any suitable base metal will answer a like purpose. Said hemispheres are preferably formed in dies and so as to raise the parts representing the land above those representing the water. Said latter portion is then covered with a blue enamel to give a more clear and effective representation of the water area of the earth's surface and for the purpose of making a more conspicuous contrast with the portions representing the land. Said hinge may, when preferred, be made in the form of a hinge used on watch-cases, and said parts are locked upon each other in the closed position when the nut  $f$  embraces both of the parts  $e$  and  $d$ , as shown in Fig. 3, and said parts are unlocked when the nut  $f$  is moved to the position shown in Fig. 1. One of said shells is provided on its interior with a representation, in relief, of the ocean, upon which is shown an image of the vessel which brought Columbus to this continent on his voyage of discovery, and within the opposite hemisphere is a representation, in relief, of the ground and Administration building of the proposed Columbian Exposition. On the water surface of our sphere is also shown a line  $N$  across the Atlantic Ocean, which denotes the sailing-course of the said vessel when said voyage of discovery was made.

What we claim is—

1. The combination, with two hemispherical shells divided by a meridian plane and provided with polar projections also divided by said meridian plane, of a hinged joint connecting the two parts of one of said projections and a locking device connecting the parts of the other of said divided polar projections, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with two hemispherical shells divided by a meridian plane and provided with a long and a short polar projection, whereof the latter is entirely divided by said meridian and whereof said other projection is only partly divided by said plane and cut transversely to said meridional cut, of a thread and nut on said latter projection, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with two hemispheri-

cal shells representing the earth, having raised portions to represent land, whereof the remaining depressed portions represent water and which are filled with blue enamel, and  
5 each provided on its interior with images in relief, of divided polar projections, whereof one is provided with a hinge-joint and the other with a locking device adapted to con-

nect the parts of said divided polar projection, substantially as specified.

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LEOPOLD C. HADORN.

Witnesses:

WM. ZIMMERMAN,  
J. W. MOORE.