No. 652,249. Patented June 26, 1900.

C. T. CROSSMAN.

JEWELRY FASTENING.

(Application filed Feb. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

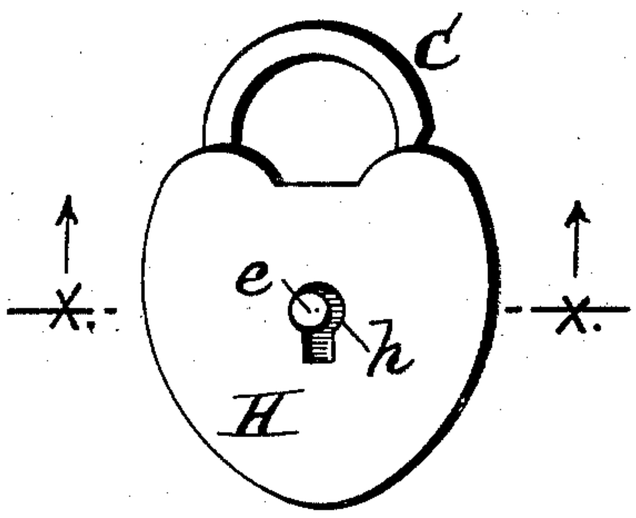


FIG. 4.

FIG. 11.

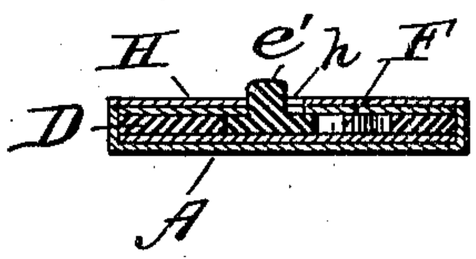
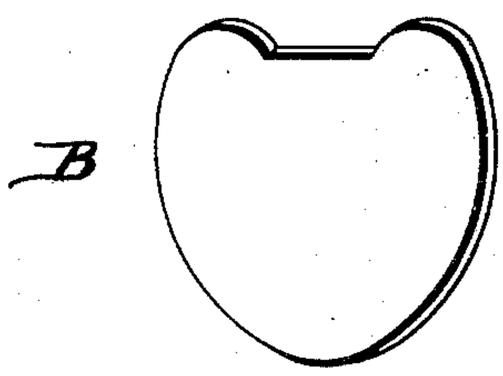


FIG. 3.



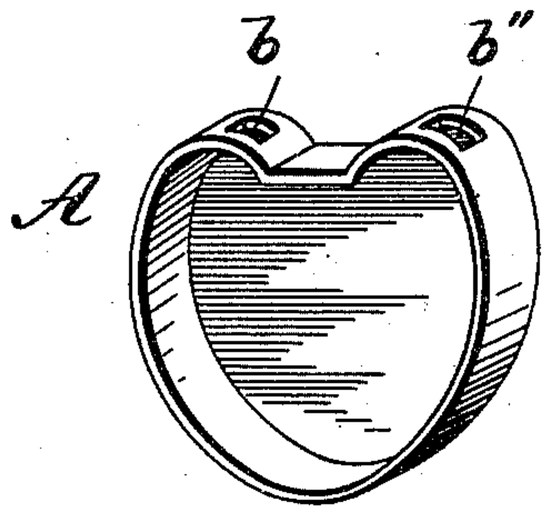


FIG. 2.

FIG. 6.

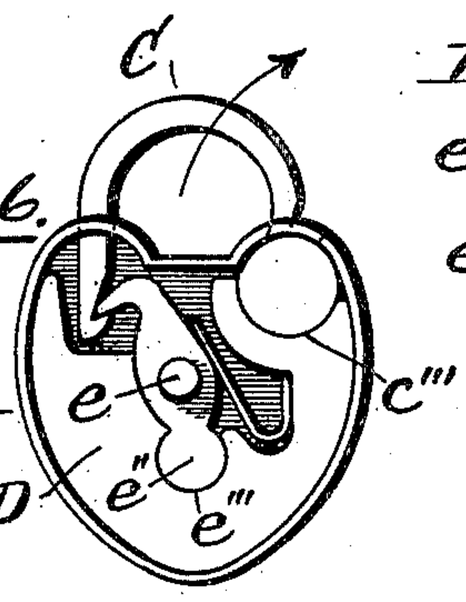


FIG. 7.

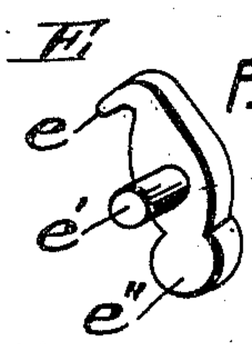


FIG. 8.

FIG. 5.

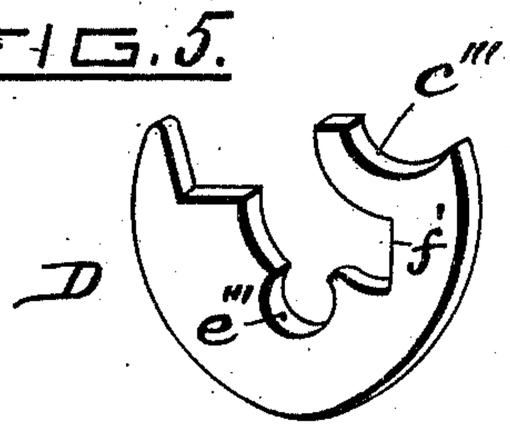


FIG. 9.

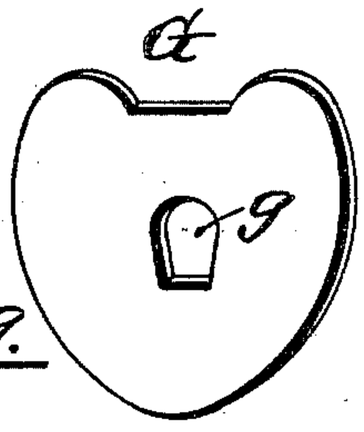
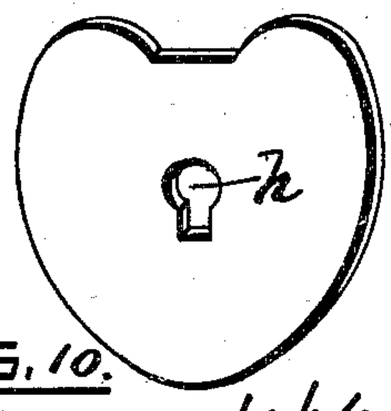


FIG. 10.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. CROSSMAN, OF CHARTLEY, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO FREEMAN, DAUGHADAY & CO.

JEWELRY-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,249, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed February 16, 1900. Serial No. 5,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. CROSSMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chartley, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Jewelry-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in jewelry-fastenings wherein the parts are so arranged that they coact without the use of a key or other detached implement. Its objects are to provide a diminutive lock for use upon chains, bracelets, and other jewelry novelties which shall serve a practical as well as ornamental purpose; also, to construct such a fastening with a minimum number of parts, all of which can be stamped or struck from sheet metal and assembled without fastenings. I attain these objects by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front side elevation of my fastening; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the case; Fig. 3, a like view of the back blank; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the hasp, and Fig. 5 a similar view of the bearing-plate. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the assembled parts with the face and surface plates removed. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail views of the bolt and spring, respectively; Figs. 9 and 10, perspective views of the face and surface plates, respectively; and Fig. 11 is a transverse section of the completed fastening on line $x\,x$, Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The construction and assemblage are as follows: A nearly heart-shaped case A is struck out of thin metal, with a retaining-rim perforated with two openings $b\ b''$ in its upper surface, which admit engagement of the hasp C, cut or struck with a circular head c'' and beak c. The bearing-plate D is cut or struck with an irregular outline adapted to the free play of the adjacent movable parts, the recessed portions e''', f', and c''' furnishing bearings for the bolt, spring, and circular hasp end, respectively. This bearing-plate is placed within the casing after the hasp is inserted. Next is introduced the pawl-shaped bolt E, also cut in one piece, having a swaged stem e' rising from its top surface a sufficient distance to project slightly beyond the plane of the face-plate when all the parts shall have been assembled. One of its terminations e is hooked and the other is circular, e'', the latter fitting in the recess e''', and thereby pivotally securing the bolt to the plate D. The flat spring F or a section of rubber is inserted to bear upon the rear edge of the bolt E. The plane of the parts thus assembled is slightly below the top plane of the case A, and over them is placed the face-plate G, cut with a central opening g, said plate lying flush with the edge of the case A and furnishing a more extended soldering-surface than the case edge alone. Finally, the surface plate H, centrally perforated, as at h, is soldered to the edge of the case A and also to the plate G to complete my device.

It is sometimes desirable to place a blank B within the case A. If so, this is done before introducing any of the other parts.

From the above description the operation of my device is obvious. The projecting stem e' is pressed by one's fingers to one side to disengage the hasp-beak c and hooked bolt end e. The pressure of the spring F or rubber against the back of the bolt E serves to force its hooked end e into engagement when the hasp-beak is forced downwardly into the case.

It is evident that besides supplying the objects hereinbefore enumerated this fastening possesses advantages sought by jewelers, but not hitherto attained. Thus the bearing-plate besides retaining the moving parts forms a stiffening and backs the thin walls of the lock, thus preventing crushing or even denting.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fastening of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a hasp provided at one of its ends with a head and at its other end with a beak, a bearing-plate arranged within said casing and provided with a plurality of recesses, said head fitting in one of said recesses, and a bolt also arranged in the casing and adapted to engage said hasp, said bolt also fitting in one of said re-

cesses, whereby the same is pivotally connected to the bearing-plate.

2. In a fastening of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a hasp provided at one of its ends with a head and at its other end with a beak, a bearing-plate arranged within said casing and provided with a plurality of recesses, said head fitting in one of said recesses, a bolt also arranged in the casing and adapted to engage said hasp, said bolt also fitting in one of said recesses, whereby the same is pivotally connected to the bearing-plate, and an operating-stem carried by said bolt and projecting through the casing.

3. In a fastening of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a hasp provided at one of its ends with a head and at its other end with a beak, a bearing-plate arranged within said casing and provided with a plurality of recesses, a bolt also arranged in the casing and adapted to engage said hasp, said bolt also fitting in one of said recesses, whereby the same is pivotally connected to the bearing-plate, and means for urging said bolt into engagement with the hasp.

4. In a fastening of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a hasp provided at one of its ends with a head and at its other end with a beak, a bearing-plate arranged within said casing and provided with a plurality of recesses, a bolt also arranged in the casing and adapted to engage said hasp, said bolt also fitting in one of said recesses, whereby the same is pivotally connected to the bearing-plate, and a spring for urging said bolt into engagement with the hasp.

5. In a fastening of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a hasp provided at one of its ends with a head and at its other end with a beak, a bearing-plate arranged within said casing and provided with a plurality of recesses, said head fitting in one of said recesses, a bolt also arranged in the casing and adapted to engage said hasp, said bolt also fitting in one of said recesses, whereby the same is pivotally connected to the bearing-plate, means for urging said bolt into engagement with the hasp, and means for operating the bolt to release the same from such engagement.

6. In a fastening of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a hasp provided at one of its ends with a head and at its other end with a beak, a bearing-plate arranged within said casing and provided with a plurality of recesses, said head fitting in one of said recesses, a bolt also arranged in the casing and adapted to engage said hasp, said bolt also fitting in one of said recesses, whereby the same is pivotally connected to the bearing-plate, a spring for urging said bolt into engagement with the hasp, and an operating-stem carried by the bolt and projecting through the casing for releasing the bolt from engagement with the hasp.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES T. CROSSMAN.

Witnesses:

HORATIO E. BELLOWS,

HOMER L. LANE.