

No. 696,487.

Patented Apr. 1, 1902.

A. POLLARD.

BROOCH.

(Application filed Nov. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

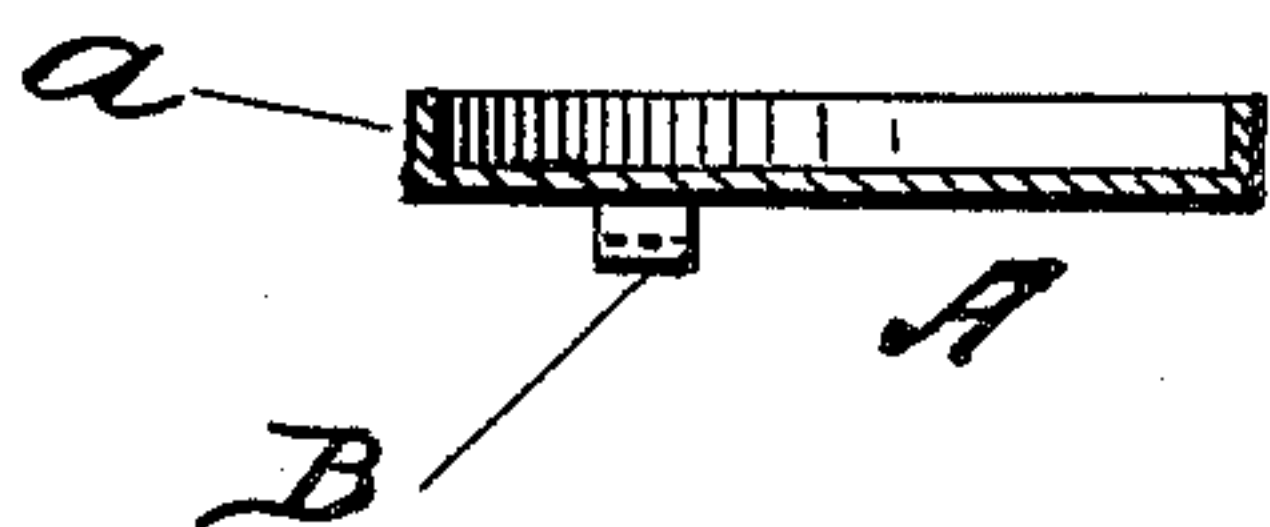


FIG. 1.

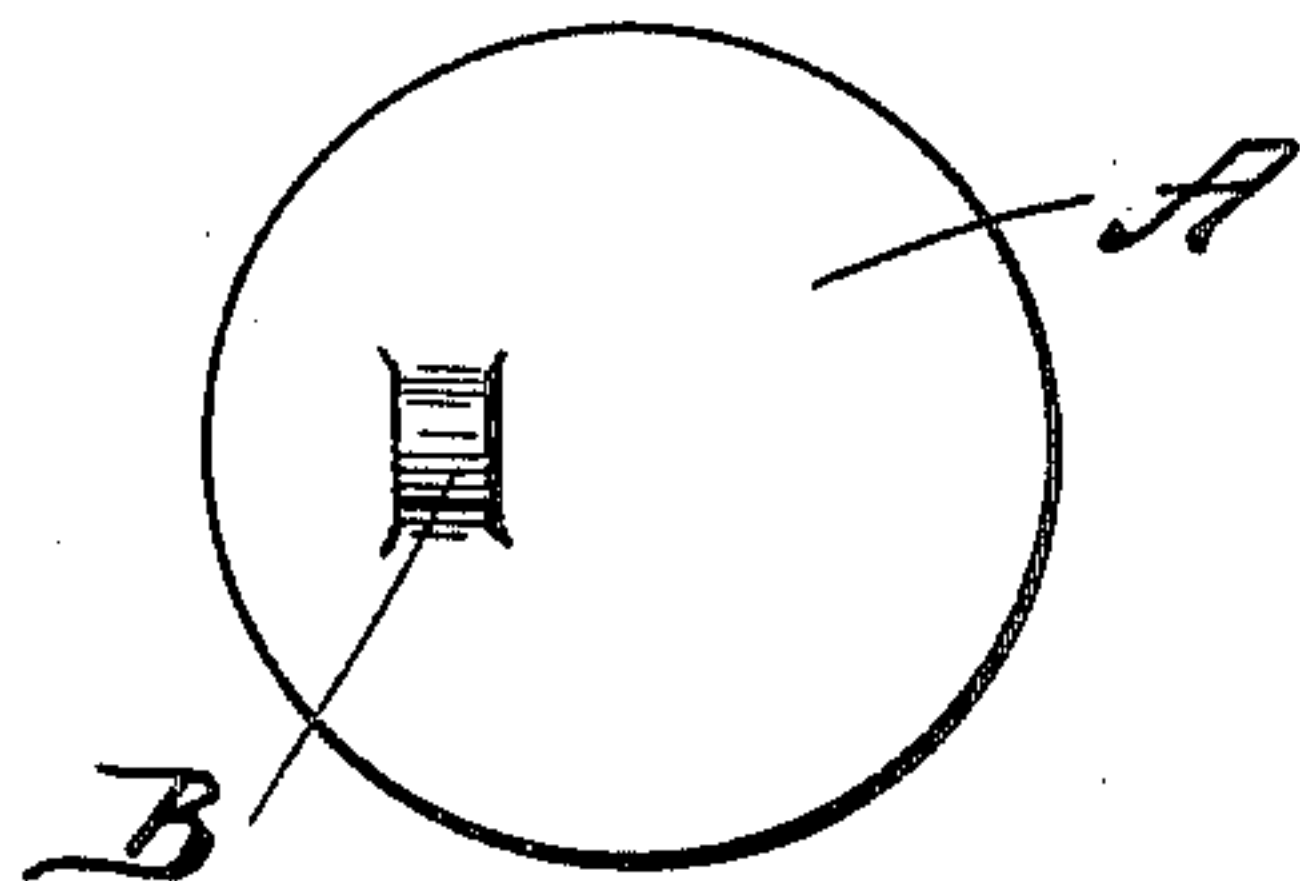


FIG. 2.

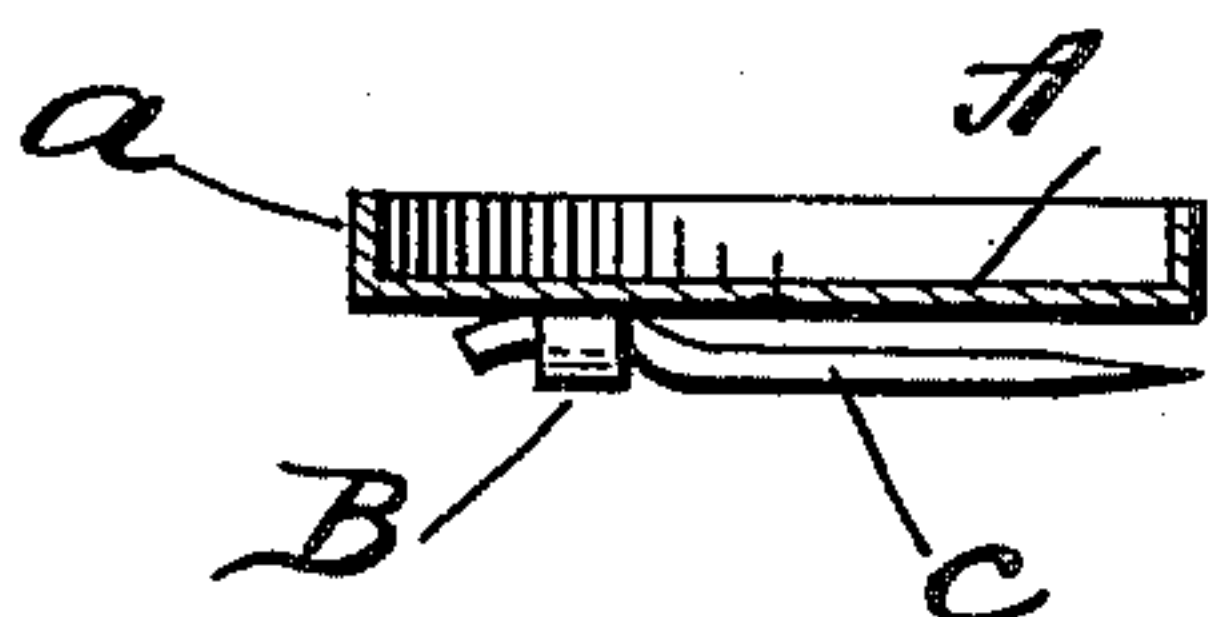


FIG. 3.

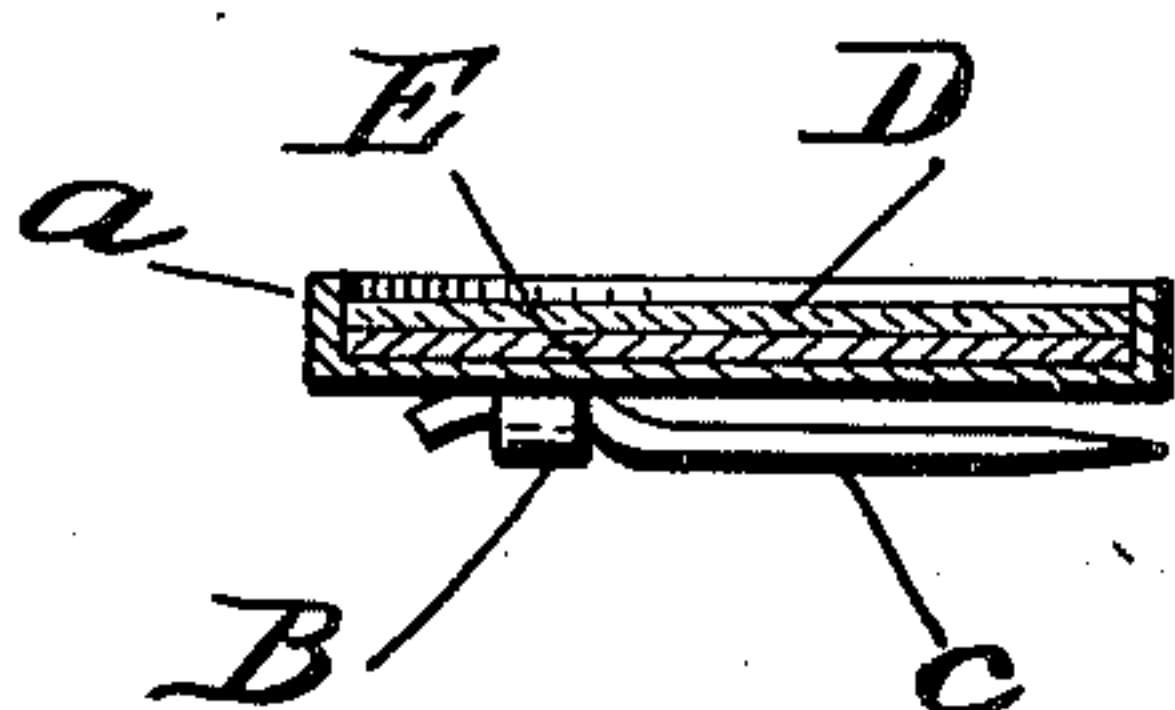


FIG. 4.

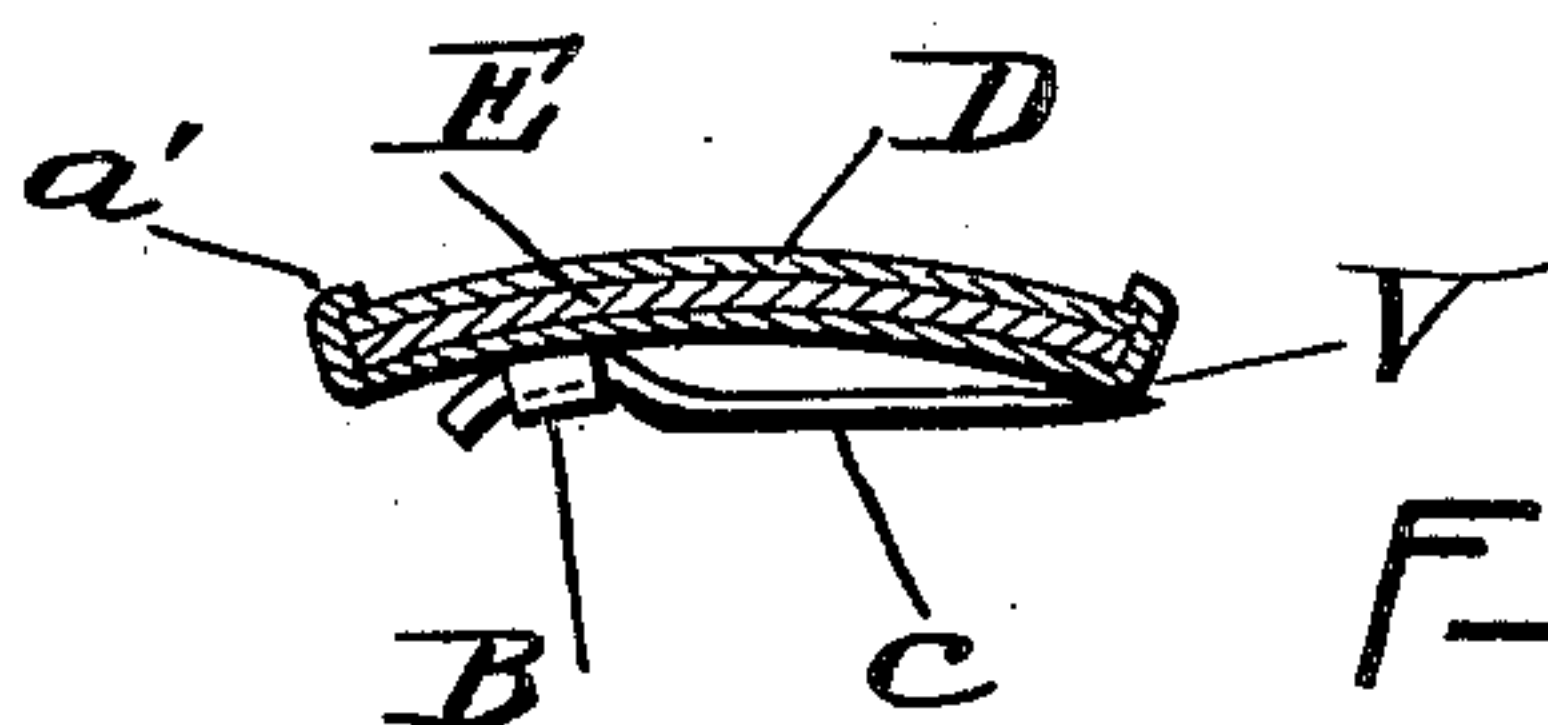


FIG. 5.

WITNESSES.

Charles T. Hannigan.
Flannce E. Bates.

INVENTOR.

Albert Pollard
By James L. Jenkins
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT POLLARD, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

BROOCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,487, dated April 1, 1902.

Application filed November 18, 1901. Serial No. 82,806. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT POLLARD, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Attleboro, county of Bristol, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brooches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in brooches, in which a photographic or other picture is retained in the body of the brooch by means of a transparent film of celluloid or other flexible transparent substance. In brooches of the above character now in use the transparent film is bent over the edge of the brooch, and union between film and picture is effected by the application of heat or some other means of softening the flexible covering. This flexed or molded edge is then secured by an annular ring fitting into the back of the brooch, said ring forming ordinarily the support of the pin.

The object of my invention is to provide a brooch which will secure the transparent film in close contact with the picture without flexing or molding it over the edge of the brooch and without the application of heat.

Another purpose of my invention is to provide a support for the pin which will obviate the necessity of the annular ring, as in the brooches now in use, and which will enable the brooch to remain fixed in the garment to which it is applied without the use of a catch.

I accomplish these objects by the device shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view thereof through a diameter of the body of the brooch before the same is concaved. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the back of the body; Fig. 3, a sectional view through a diameter of the body, showing the pin attached; Fig. 4, the same, showing the inclosed picture and the transparent film, and Fig. 5 a section through the completed pin.

The same parts are designated by the same letters throughout the various views.

In Fig. 1, A is the body of the brooch, being in the first operation a plain cup-shaped receptacle with an upturned rim α about the circumference, as shown.

B in Fig. 1 is a projecting loop struck out

from the body of the brooch upon the back thereof by the same operation in which A, Fig. 1, is struck.

In Fig. 2, A shows the body of the brooch, and B the projecting loop of metal for the reception of the pin.

In Fig. 3 the pin C is seen inserted in the loop B, the pin being bent at the portion where it comes through B, so as to leave some clearance between the bottom of the brooch and the top of the pin.

In Fig. 4, E represents a section of the photographic or other picture to be displayed in the brooch, D being the film of celluloid or other flexible transparent substance to hold the photograph in position. Fig. 5 shows a sectional view of the brooch completed, the upper edge α' of the rim α of the brooch being bent over, as shown, upon the film to hold the same and the photograph in position.

The completed brooch, it will be seen, is concave upon the back and convex upon the front face, partly for artistic reasons and partly for other purposes about to be described. The concaving of the back and the consequent convexity of the front of the brooch, together with the bending down of the rim α' , Fig. 5, is accomplished by one and the same operation after all the parts of the brooch are assembled. The same operation of the die or other mechanical device used to accomplish such concaving also swages the loop B upon the pin C, thus fixing the same permanently upon the brooch.

If the brooch were not concaved upon the back in the manner specified, the celluloid or other transparent covering could not possibly be retained in a perfect contact with the contained picture, but would have a tendency to warp, bulge, or buckle, and thus cause friction between itself and the photograph or picture, resulting in the destruction of the latter. By concaving the back of the brooch, however, and with it the photograph and the transparent film, the film and picture are brought into strong tension against the back of the brooch, and the celluloid is in a degree stretched upon the picture, thus rendering the union between the two perfectly solid and movement thereby practically impossible.

Another object of concaving the back of

the brooch is in order to secure the proper function of the pin C when the brooch is in use. This pin is intended to be used without a catch. When the brooch is concaved upon the back by the die or press, the pin is not touched, the die being recessed, so as to avoid the pin, and a single operation serves to concave the back, bend down the edge upon the front, as at a' , and swage the loop B upon the pin, thus securing it in position. As shown in Fig. 5, the concaving of the back of the brooch leaves the pin separated from the body of the brooch in the center by a slight space, but touching the brooch at the lower edge thereof, as shown at V, Fig. 5. By reason of the fixedness of the pin upon the back of the brooch it bears against the lower edge of the same at V with considerable force, so that when the brooch is applied to the garment the spring of the pin against the bottom of the brooch at V secures the brooch, so that the same cannot become easily detached. This spring of the pin against the brooch answers the same purpose as a catch for the pin upon the ordinary brooch and does away with the necessity of such catch.

As hereinbefore stated, in all the brooches now manufactured of the type described—that is, for the purpose of displaying a photograph or other picture retained in place by means of a transparent film—the body of the brooch consists substantially of a metallic member convex upon the front thereof and having the margin slightly rolled toward the concave back side, thus giving a rounded margin. Upon this convex front the picture is placed, and over this the transparent film. In order to secure the necessary evenness of pressure and the proper tension between the film and the inclosed picture, this film is softened by heat or some other method and bent or folded or molded over the rounded edge or margin of the metallic body of the brooch. Something is then necessary to secure the retention of the film upon the metal-

lic body of the brooch, and this is accomplished by fitting an annular ring or member against the folded-over portion of the film upon the concave side of the brooch, this annular ring or member serving also as a support for the pin of the brooch.

By my invention the annular member is entirely dispensed with, thus lessening the cost of production of the brooch. The process of folding, bending, or molding the transparent film is also dispensed with, and the same is true of the application of heat or other means of softening said film, and in addition the rim a' of my present invention bent down upon the picture gives a finish and artistic effect which is lacking in the brooches now in use of the type described.

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

1. A brooch comprising a concavo-convex body, provided around its front convex side with an integral marginal rim, having an intumed edge, a picture within the body next to its convex face, a transparent flexible film over the picture, the picture and film being flexed over the said convex portion with their margins underlying and held down by the said intumed edge of the rim; substantially as set forth.

2. The combination in a brooch of the type described of a body convex upon the front and concave upon the back; a loop projecting from the back thereof and adapted to receive a pin; and a pin fixed rigidly upon said body by means of said loop so that said pin near its point bears firmly against the margin of said body upon the back thereof, substantially as described.

Signed at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, this 15th day of November, 1901.

ALBERT POLLARD.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. JENKS,
FLORENCE E. BATES.