

W. H. BLANEY.

LOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1902.

NO MODEL.

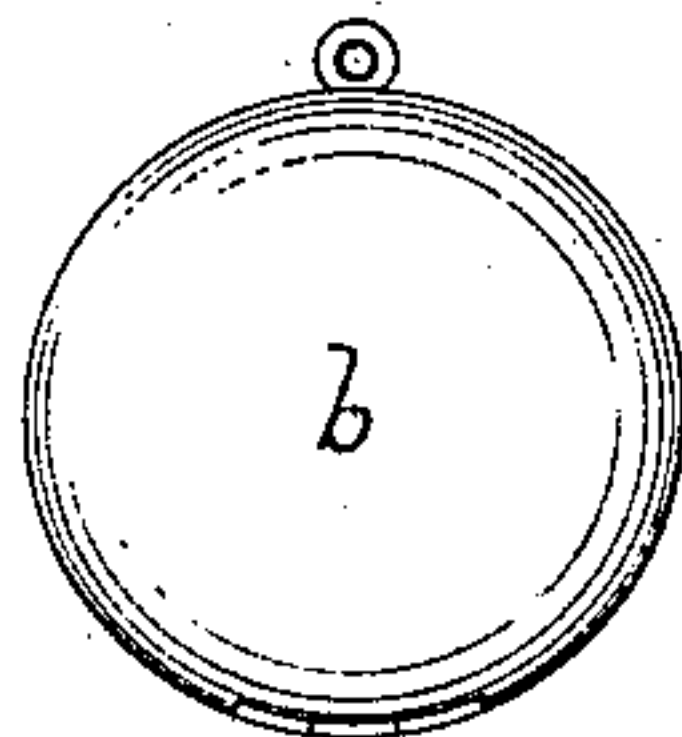


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

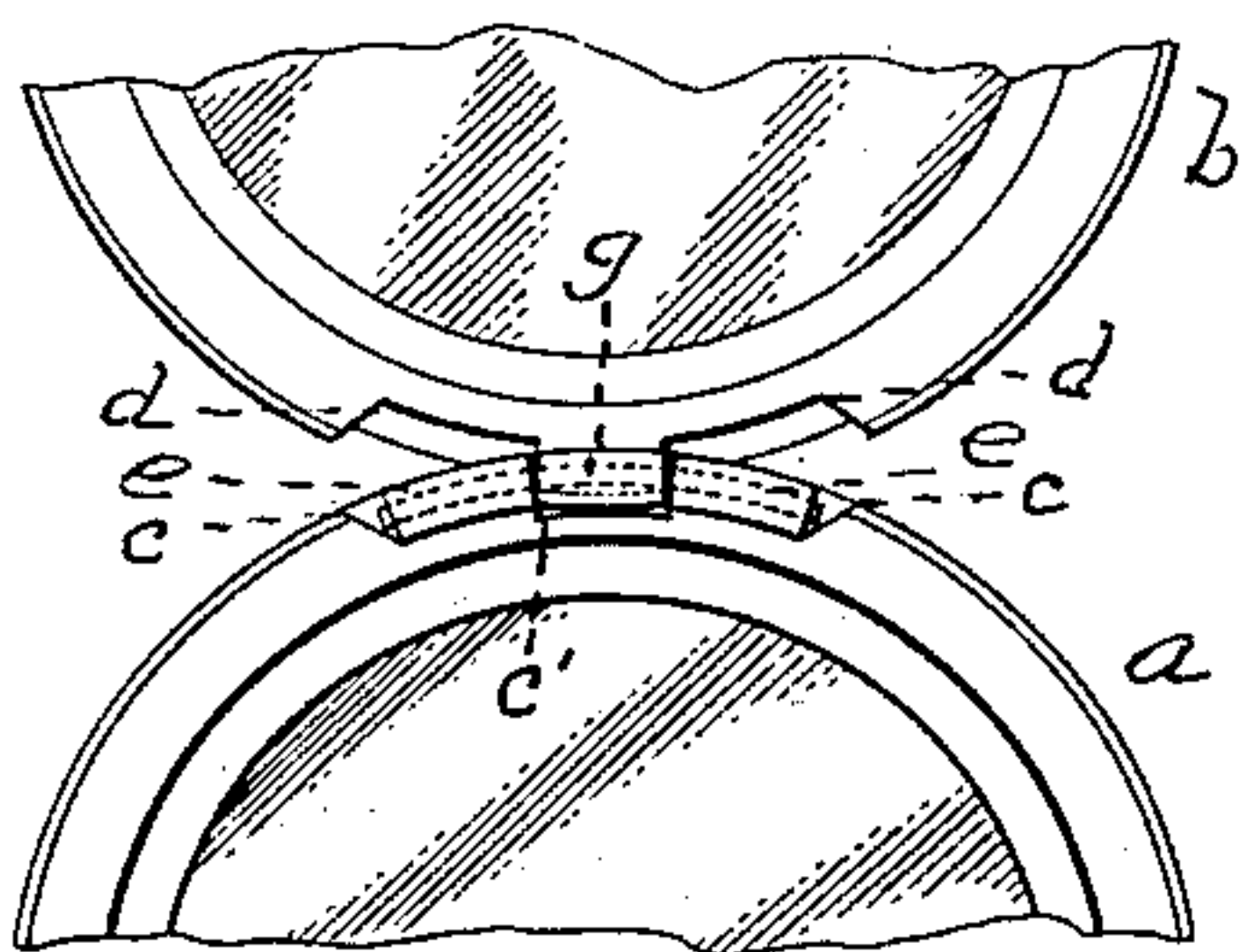


Fig. 3.

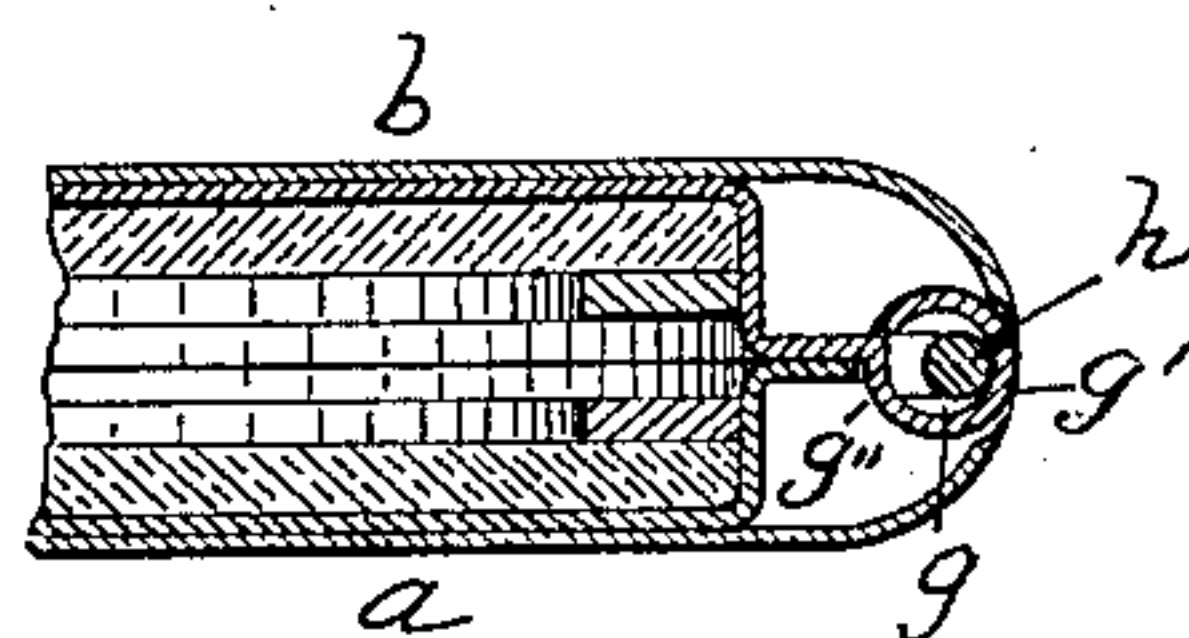


Fig. 4.

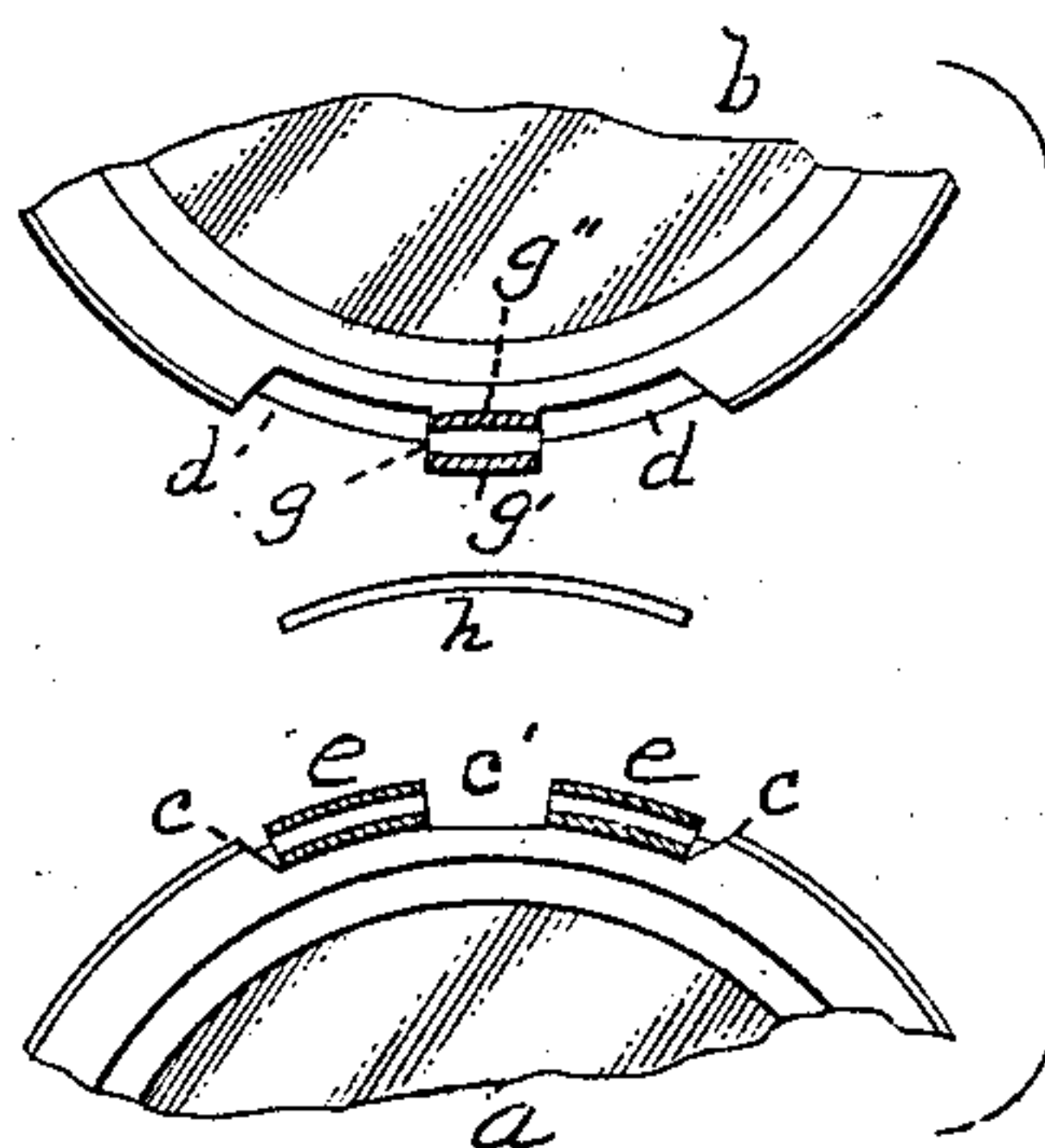


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. BLANEY, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT B. MACDONALD, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

LOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,317, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed December 2, 1902. Serial No. 133,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BLANEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lockets, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates particularly to a hinge or hinge-joint as constructed and arranged in the locket.

The invention has for its object to do away with the ordinary straight hinge-joint and to provide in place thereof a hinge in which the knuckle and pintle or pin are curved, the curvature of the knuckle being on an arc and constituting a portion of the circle described by the periphery of the locket, the curvature of the pintle being substantially concentric with said arc, and the entire hinge-joint being not actually concealed, but substantially flush with the periphery of the locket. By this means the various objections which have been made to a straight hinge-joint are obviated, such objections comprising principally the danger of the hinge or joint catching in the clothing, the necessity for beveling off the ends in order to prevent such catching, the danger of the pintle turning or dropping out, the exhibition of base metal, and the unpleasant and inartistic appearance of a projecting or straight joint within or next to a curved surface, my hinge-joint being practically, although not actually, a concealed joint.

The nature of the invention is fully described below, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a locket provided with a hinge-joint embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged inside view of a sufficient portion of an open locket to illustrate the invention. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the same, the locket being closed. Fig. 5 is an enlarged inside view of a sufficient portion of an open locket to illustrate my invention, the body portion and cap or cover being separated, the curved pintle being detached, and the knuckle being shown in section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

a and *b* represent the two portions of the

locket, termed, if desired, the "body" portion and "cover," connected by a hinge-joint. The periphery of the portion *a* is cut into at *c* and cut away entirely at *c'*, and the portions between the broad space at *c'* and the narrow spaces at *c* are formed up by a suitable tool into tubular knuckles *e*, each of which is curved and comprises an arc of the circle described by the periphery of the portion *a*. The portion *b* is cut away or recessed at *d*, and in the center of such recess a part or tongue is left which is formed up into the tubular male portion *g* of the knuckle, said portion being adapted to extend into the recess *c'*, which is of shape and size to receive said portion *g*. A curved pintle *h* extends through the tubular portions *e g* and completes the hinge-joint, the curvature of the pintle being concentric with that of the periphery of the locket. The opposite sides or edges—that is to say, the outer walls and the inner walls of the portions *e* of the knuckle—are concentric; but the opposite sides or walls—that is to say, the inner and outer walls of the portion *g* of the knuckle—are not concentric, but are opposed. Each of these walls is formed into the curved shape shown by means of a swaging-tool, the outer wall *g'* being curved outward in line with the periphery of the portion *b*, and the inner wall *g''* being curved inward on an arc of a circle of the same size as that described by the periphery of the portion *b*, but set oppositely or reversely with the outer wall *g'*, so that a sectional view, such as is illustrated in Fig. 5, would show the two portions as making a part of an ellipse.

The pintle *h* is rigidly secured at its opposite ends in the portions *e* of the knuckle, while its central portion extends through the portion *g*. It will readily be seen that if the walls *g' g''* of the portion *g* of the knuckle were concentric, as are the walls of the portions *e*, the cover of the locket could not be swung up, for the reason that the curved stationary pin would jam and bind in the portion *g*, because as soon as the swinging of the cover commenced the curvature of the portion *g* would swing out of the circle described by the periphery of the locket. In order to allow the central portion *g* of the knuckle to move for a half-rotation around the curved

stationary pin, it is necessary, therefore, that the opposite sides should be oppositely curved in the manner above described, so as to give room for the pintle during the swinging of the cover. This extra space, which is, of course, largest at the center of the portion *g*, is well illustrated in Fig. 4, and the opposite curvatures whereby such space is produced are illustrated in Figs. 3 and 5. Thus the

loket is provided with a hinge-joint which is within or flush with its periphery, does not project, and consequently will not catch, and operates freely, although the pintle is both curved and stationary.

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

1. In a locket consisting of a body portion and cover connected by a hinge-joint, the portion *a* formed with the curved tubular portions *e* of the knuckle of the hinge separated by a central space, said knuckle portions *e* being substantially flush with the periphery of the portion *a* but not projecting outward therefrom; the portion *b* formed with the tubular portion *g* of the knuckle whose opposite walls *g'* and *g''* are oppositely curved, thereby forming a portion of an ellipse, the outer wall being curved substantially in line with the curvature of the periphery of the portion *b*, and the inner wall being curved inward to the same extent as the outer wall is curved outward, said knuckle portion *g* being substantially flush with but not extending outward from the portion *b*; and a curved

pintle or pin rigidly secured at its opposite ends in the portions *e* of the knuckle but free in the portion *g*, substantially as set forth.

2. In a locket consisting of a body portion and cover connected by a hinge-joint, the portion *a* formed with the curved tubular knuckle portions *e* of the hinge, the outer walls of said knuckle portions being on an arc of the same circle with and continuous with the periphery of the said portion *a*, and the outer and inner walls of said knuckle portions being concentric; a curved pintle or pin secured within said knuckle portions and concentric therewith; and the portion *b* formed with the knuckle portion *g* adapted to extend between said portions *e*, the outer wall *g'* of said knuckle portion *g* being, when the locket is closed, in line with the outer walls of the knuckle portions *e* and being on an arc of the same circle as the knuckle portions *e* on the periphery of the locket, and the inner wall *g''* being formed on a corresponding but opposite arc, whereby space is provided for the rotation of the knuckle portion *g* around the fixed curved pintle, the entire hinge-joint forming a part of but not projecting from the curved periphery of the locket, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. BLANEY.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
A. N. BONNEY.