

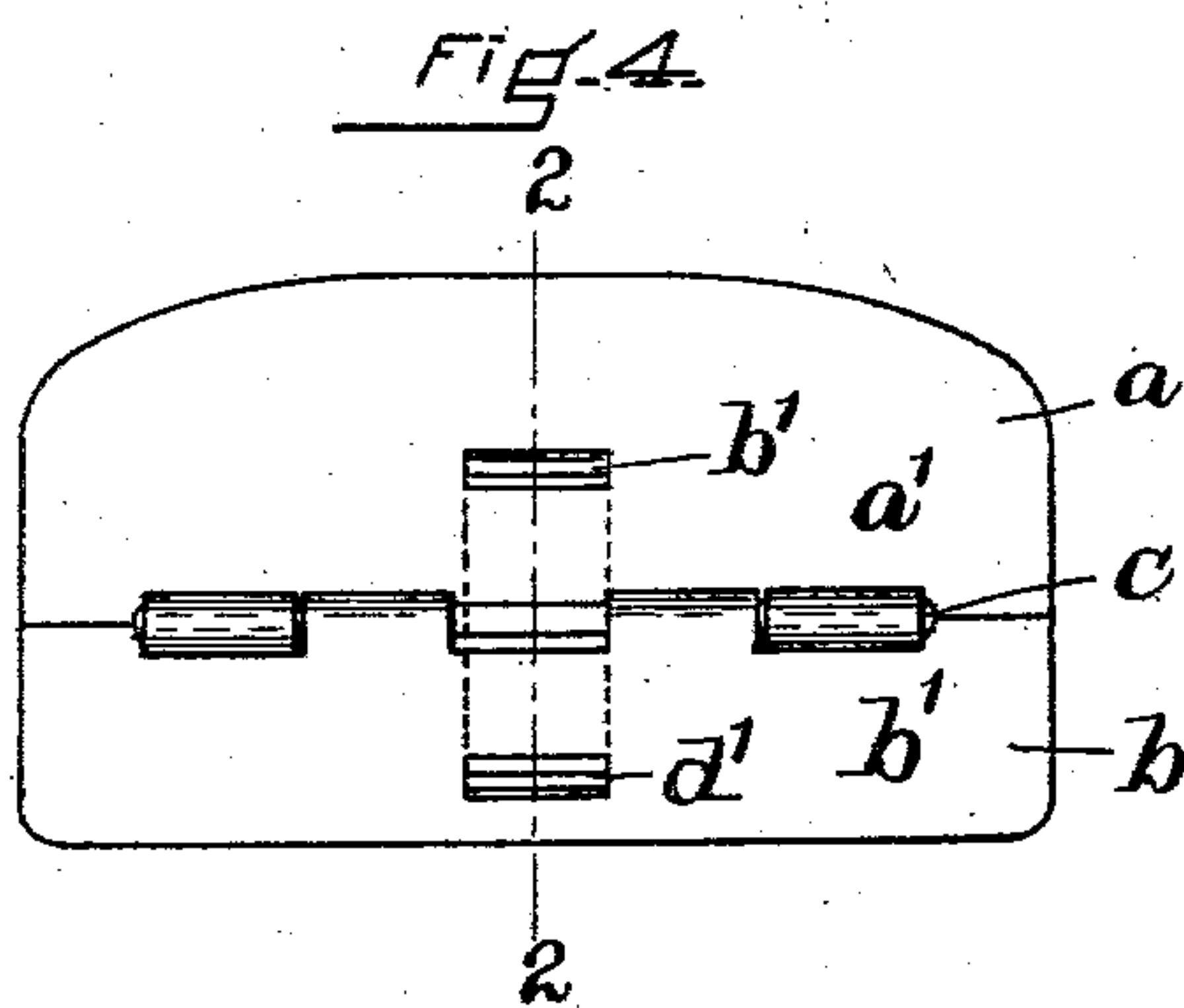
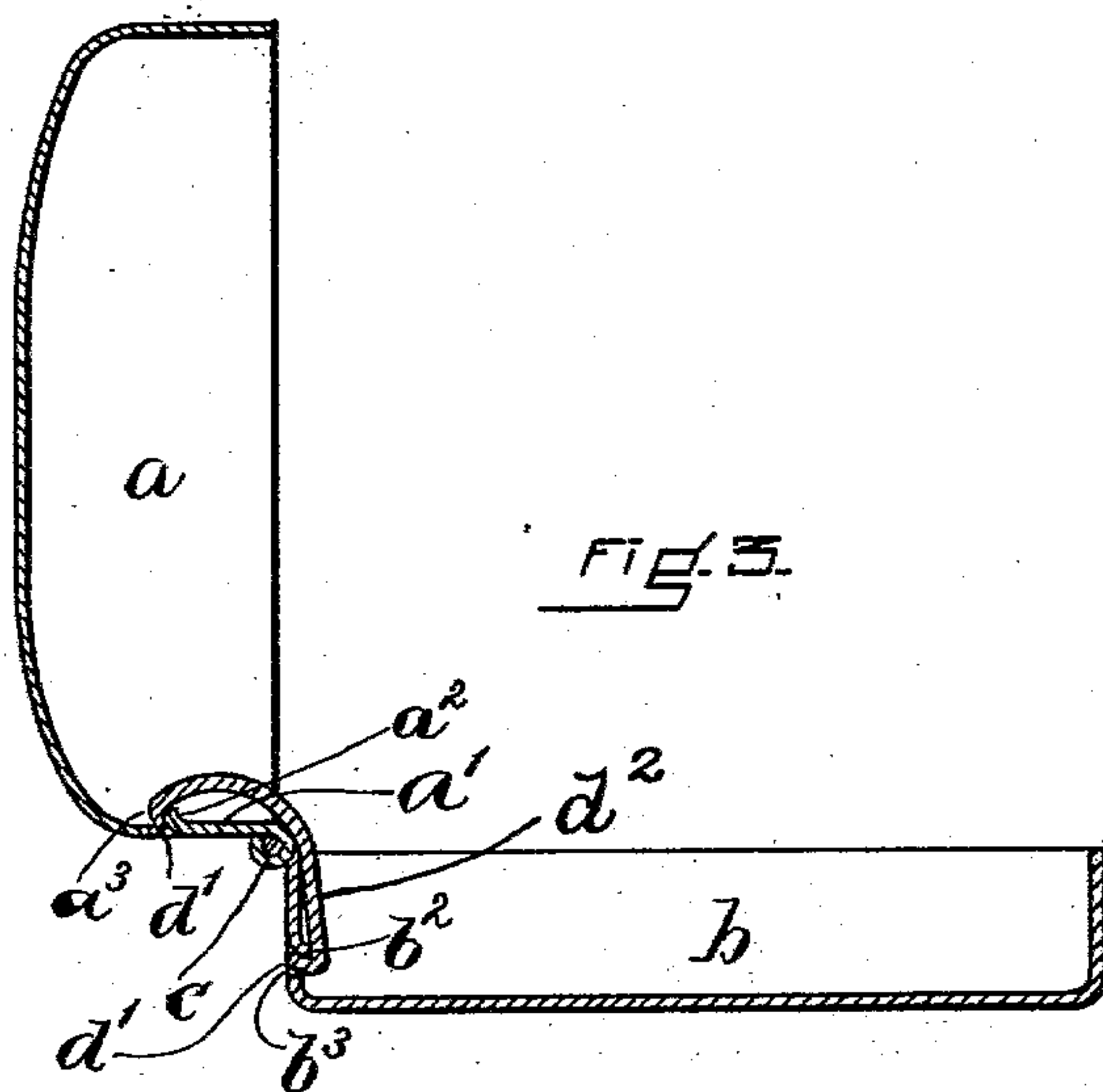
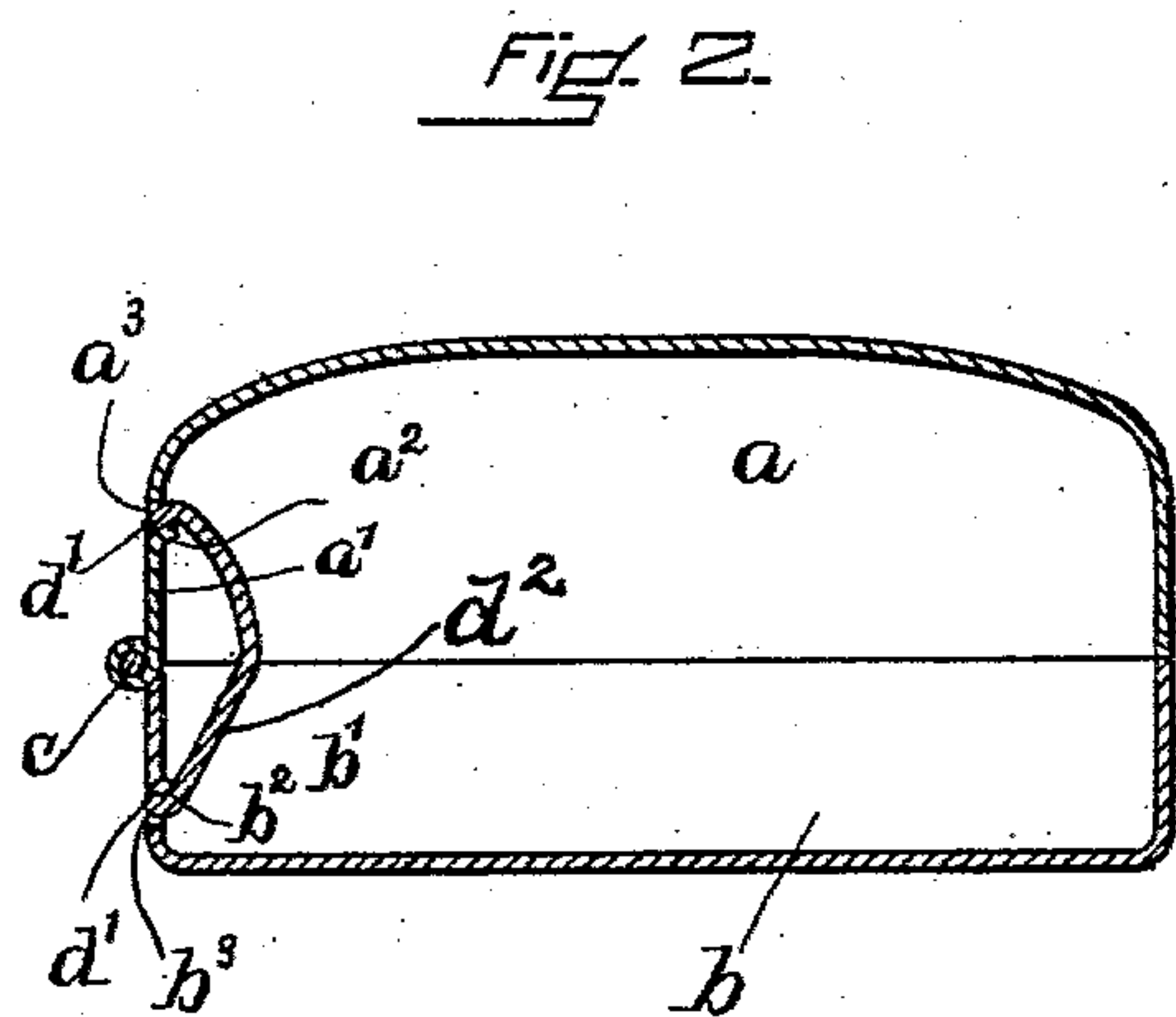
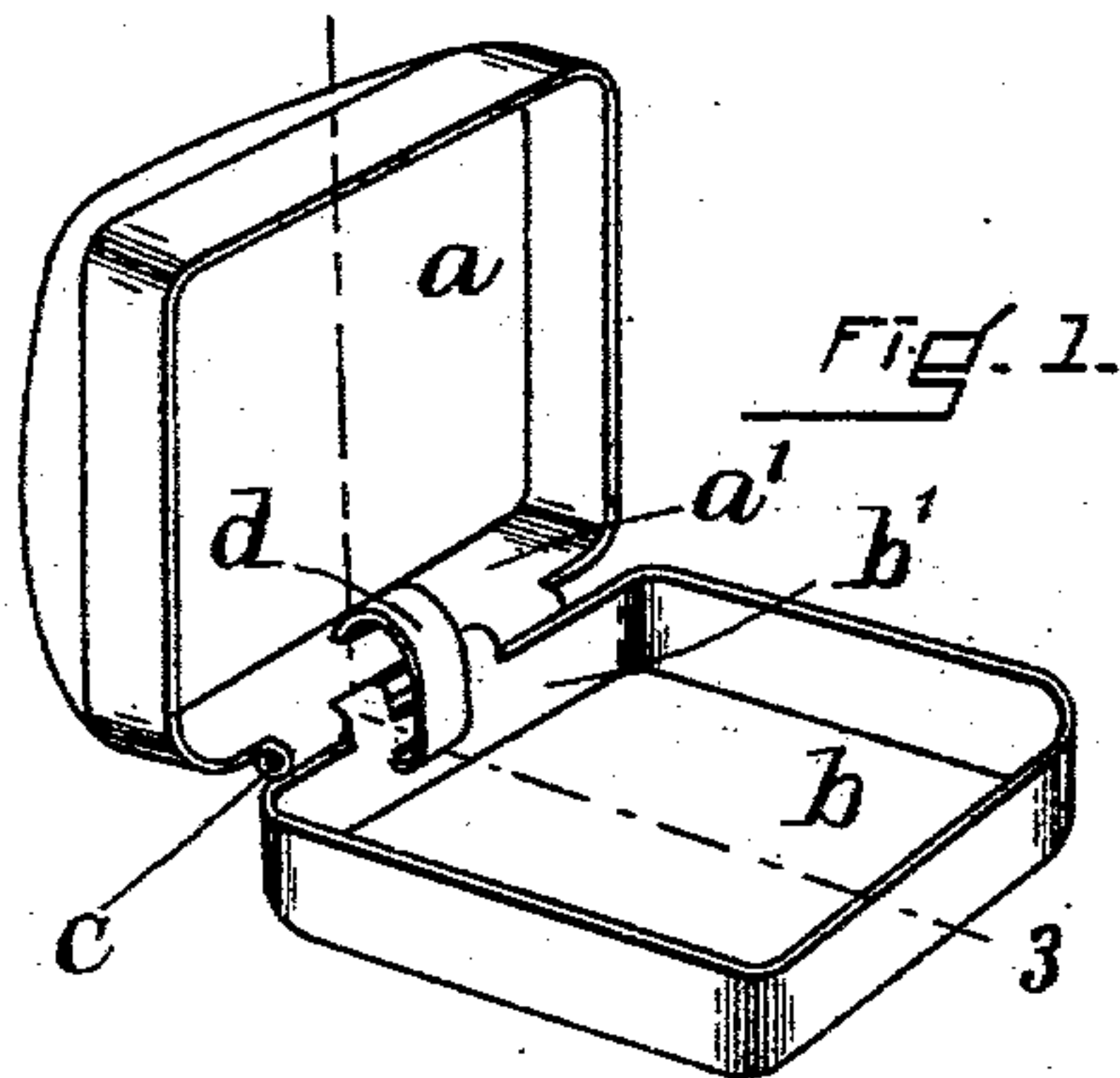
No. 743,747.

PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

J. NEVELSON.  
BOX OR CASE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1902. RENEWED DEC. 26, 1902.

NO MODEL. 3



WITNESSES.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS NEVELSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WILBER E. FARRINGTON, TRUSTEE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## BOX OR CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,747, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed March 25, 1902. Renewed December 26, 1902. Serial No. 136,732. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIUS NEVELSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes or Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved contrivance for employment in connection with jewelry-boxes, eyeglass-cases, or other receptacles formed with two members pivoted together, said contrivance being for the purpose of yieldingly holding the said members in either open or closed position.

The invention consists, essentially, of a receptacle such as described and a spring-clip bent in the form of a curve, with hooked ends engaging the said members near their hinge or pivotal connection in such manner that when one of said members is at an angle of ninety degrees to the other member the ends of the said clip will be beyond or outside of the pivot or pintle connecting said members and when said members are parallel (as when they are closed) the said ends will be inside of the said pintle or pivot, so that the force or tension of the spring acting on one side or the other of the said pivot or pintle will operate to hold the said members open or closed, as the case may be.

Preferably the spring-clip is so constructed as to engage the members at or near its middle when the said members are open, and thereby form a stop for limiting the extent to which the said members may be opened. In order to secure the said spring-clip to the said members, each is formed with an inwardly-projecting tongue, over which the hooked ends of the clip may be sprung, said ends projecting sufficiently into the aperture left by the formation of the tongues to prevent the lateral movement of the clip without the said ends projecting entirely through the said members to form a bunch or projection on the exterior of the said members.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective view an uncovered jewelry-case embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 4. Fig. 3 represents an enlarged section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, show-

ing the box open. Fig. 4 represents the box closed.

On the said drawings two members of the box or case are indicated at  $a$  and  $b$ , respectively. The shape of these members is immaterial and may be varied to suit the nature of the articles or things that are to be placed in the case. Preferably the said members are stamped out of sheet metal. The exterior and interior of the members may be covered with a suitable material, such as leather, velvet, or other suitable form of covering. The walls  $a'$   $b'$  of the members are formed with the hinged members, through which the pintle  $c$  is passed to pivotally connect the said members together. When the case is closed, the walls  $a'$   $b'$  are in alignment, as indicated in Fig. 4; but when the case is open the wall  $a'$  is substantially at an angle of ninety degrees to the wall  $b'$ . The spring member is indicated as a whole at  $d$ . It is curved in the direction of its length substantially in the shape of the side of an ellipse, and its ends  $d'$   $d'$  are hooked, as shown. The walls  $a'$   $b'$  are formed with inwardly-bent tongues  $a^2$   $b^2$ , respectively, leaving apertures or slots  $a^3$   $b^3$ , into which the hooked ends  $d'$  of the spring member  $d$  may be passed, the hooks taking over the tongues  $a^2$   $b^2$ , as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be observed that the hooked ends of the spring member are so formed that when they enter the slots  $a^3$   $b^3$  they do not project beyond the outer surface of the walls  $a'$   $b'$ , and consequently when the case is subsequently covered there is no projection or bunch, as there would be if the ends were permitted to pass entirely through the slots  $a^3$  and take over the outer surface of the said walls.

Preferably the tongue  $a^2$  is formed somewhat nearer the pintle  $c$  than the tongue  $b^2$ , and the spring member is flattened a trifle at  $d^2$ , so as to lie fairly close to the wall  $b'$ . It will be understood, however, from this description that when the member  $a$  is moved from a closed position, as shown in Fig. 4, gradually to open position the spring member will be gradually elongated until the hooked ends  $d'$  are in alignment with the pintle  $c$ , during which time the tendency of the spring



will be to close the box. As soon, however, as the line connecting the hooked ends passes beyond the pintle the spring will begin to shorten, and its tendency will be to open the members until the opening movement is arrested by the engagement of the middle portion of the clip with the edges of the walls  $a'$   $b'$  or with the hinge members connecting the said walls. It will of course be understood that as many of these spring members may be employed as is found necessary in the construction of the box, as required by the size of the box or case.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, I declare that what I claim is—

1. The combination with a case comprising two complementary members and a pintle connecting said members, said members being provided with slots in their adjacent walls, and a spring consisting of a strip curved in the direction of its length and provided at its ends with hooks adapted to enter said slots, said members being constructed and arranged whereby said spring is adapted to hold the

case member open or closed, the spring and case members being constructed to permit the middle portion of the spring to engage the meeting edges of the case members when opened, to limit the opening movement thereof.

2. The combination with a case comprising two members and a pintle connecting said members, of a contraction-spring consisting of a resilient metallic strip curved in the direction of its length, and means for securing the ends of said strip to said case members respectively on opposite sides of said pintle, whereby the contractional resiliency of said spring in the direction of its length effects the holding of said case members in either open or closed position, the spring and case members being constructed to permit the middle portion of the spring to engage the meeting edges of the case members when opened, to limit the opening movement thereof.

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

JULIUS NEVELSON.

Witnesses:

M. B. MAY,

C. C. STECHER.