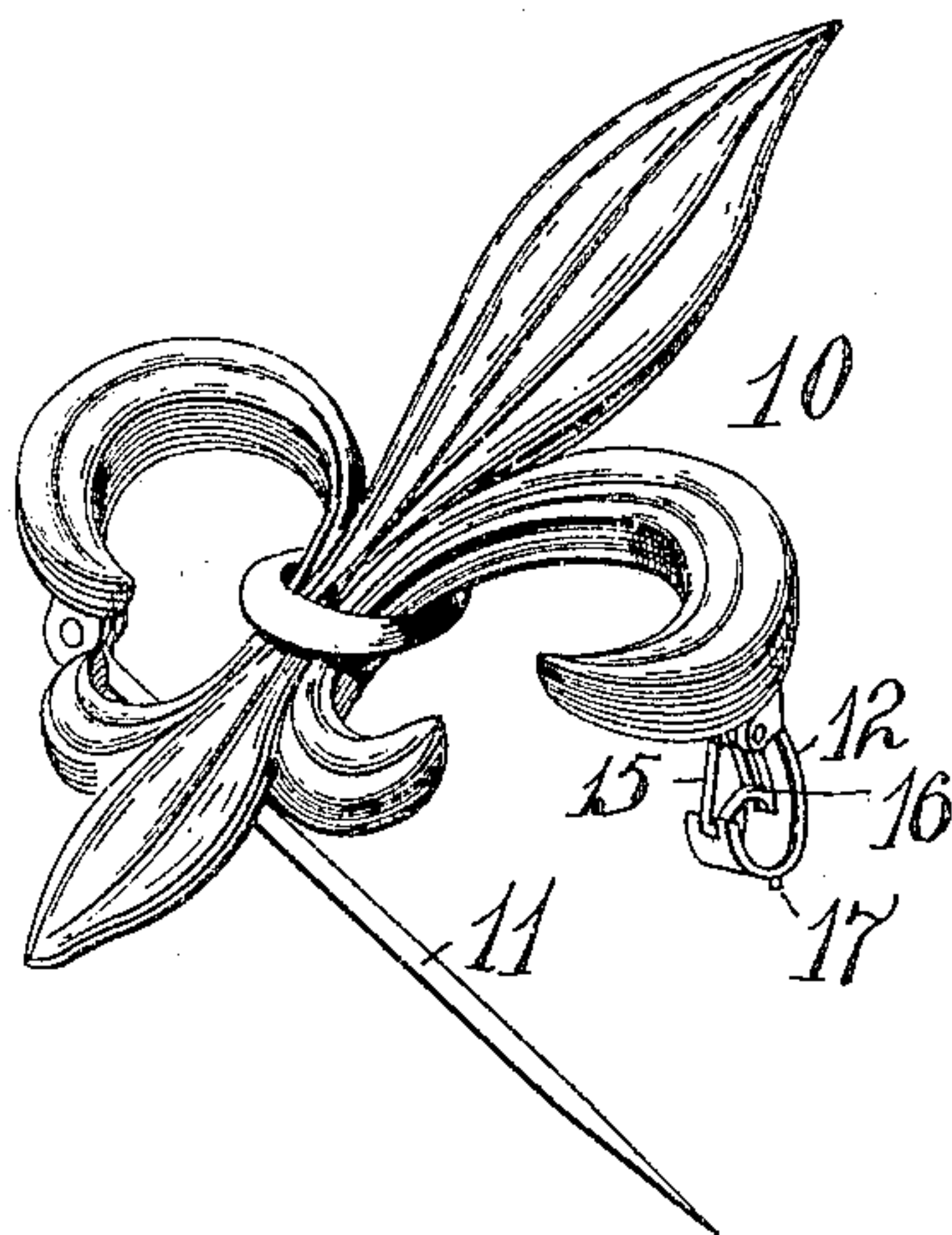


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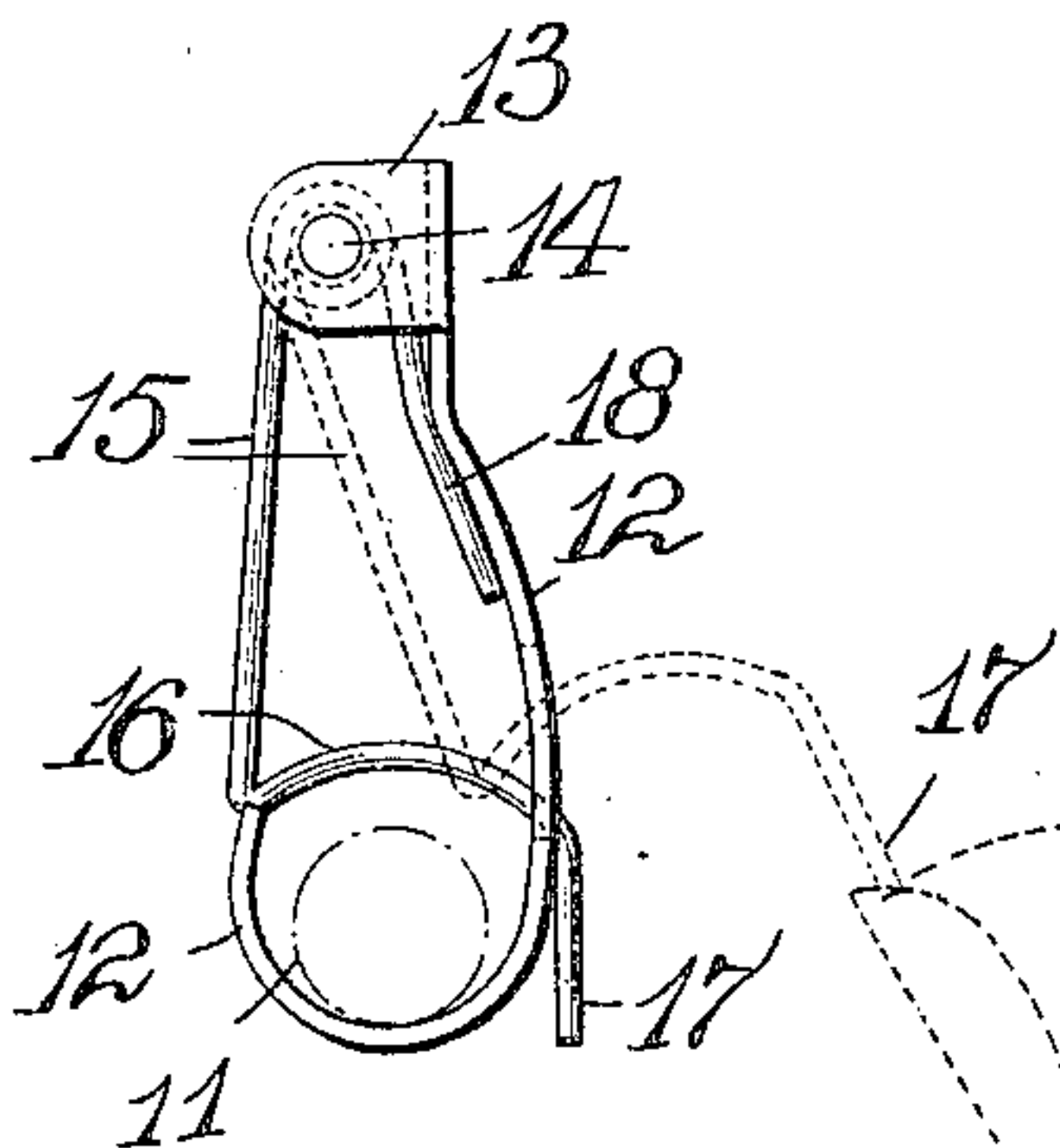
PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

R. KOLLMAR.  
JEWELRY CATCH.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1905.

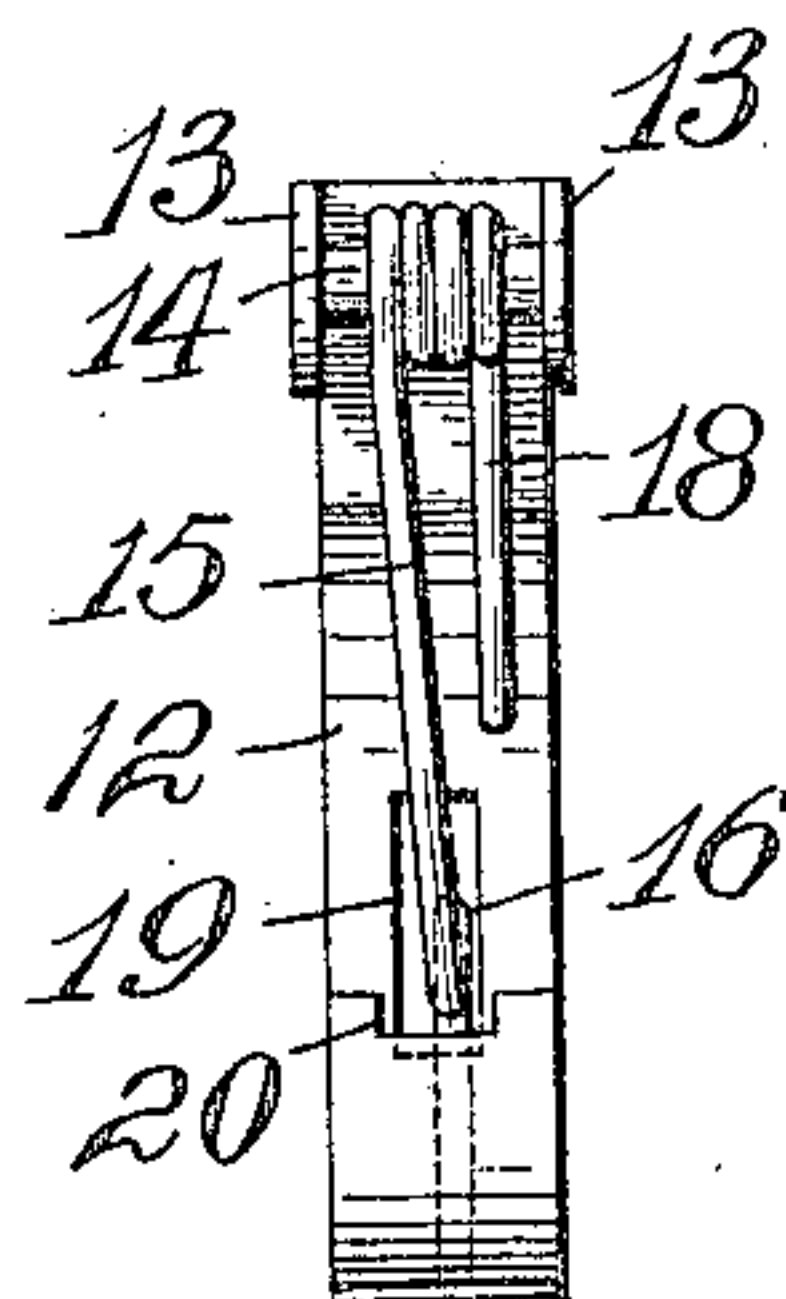
*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT KOLLMAR, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## JEWELRY-CATCH.

No. 808,760.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed May 10, 1905. Serial No. 259,795.

*To all whom it may concern*

Be it known that I, ROBERT KOLLMAR, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Jewelry-Catch, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a catch for jewelry, and is one designed to permit a ready insertion of the pin of a piece of jewelry into its hook, but also insures the security of the pin until the catch is released manually while the pin of the piece of jewelry is withdrawn.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this class that is cheaply made, while at the same time it is reliable as a lock.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a piece of jewelry provided with the improved catch. Fig. 2 is a side view of the hook-piece, and Fig. 3 is a face view.

It will be seen from the figures that the piece of jewelry 10, which can be of any design, is provided with the customary pin 11, and when the jewelry is attached to a garment or other article the pin is forced into a hook 12. This hook is soldered or otherwise secured to the jewelry and has two leaves 13, which hold a rod or pivot 14. This rod or pivot has a spring-wire encircling it, one end of this spring-wire projecting down, as at 15, and then turning to form the bridge 16, and then being bent down to form a finger-piece 17. The other end of the wire 18 engages the inside of the hook, and thus acts as an abutment to give force to the spring action. The part 16 of the spring-catch passes through and works into a slot 19 in the back of the hook 12. The end of the hook may be provided with a small cut-away portion 20 to insure easy working of the spring and to give the hook a slight overlap on the sides, so as to minimize the danger of the spring being caught by any foreign projection and operated.

It will be seen that when the pin is inserted in the catch a simple pressure on the part 15

of the spring-catch will force it back, and the pin 11 takes its place in the hook 12. The spring-catch then snaps back into place and the pin 11 is securely locked; but when it is desired to unhook the pin 11 it is necessary to operate the spring-catch by means of the finger-piece 17. This operation is shown in dotted outline in Fig. 2, and with the spring in its dotted position the pin 11 is easily withdrawn. It will be evident that this construction is cheap, simple, and at the same time sure.

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

1. A jewelry-catch, comprising a hook portion, a spring-wire arranged to close the hook portion, the said wire then being bent to project through the hook, the hook portion having a perforation through which the wire passes and a finger-piece on the end of the spring-wire.

2. The combination with a piece of jewelry and its pin, of a catch arranged to receive the pin, a spring-wire normally closing the catch, a bridge portion on the spring-wire, the back of the hook having a perforation, said bridge passing through the perforation, and a finger-piece on the end of the spring-wire.

3. A jewelry-catch, comprising a hook portion, and a spring-wire secured to the catch and projecting across the open portion of the hook, then bridging the hook portion, the back of the hook portion having a perforation, the free end of the wire passing through the perforation and engaging the outside of the back of the hook to limit the forward movement of the spring-wire.

4. A jewelry-catch comprising a hook portion and a spring-wire secured to the catch and projecting across the open portion of the hook, then being bent to bridge the hook portion and having its end bent to engage the outside of the back of the hook to limit the forward movement of the spring-wire.

ROBERT KOLLMAR.

Witnesses:

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