

(No Model.)

H. SESSLER.  
SAFETY CATCH FOR JEWELRY.

No. 421,981.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.

FIG. 1

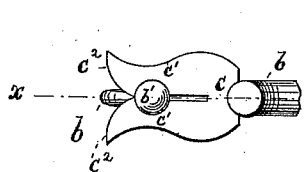
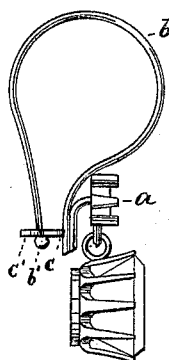


FIG. 3

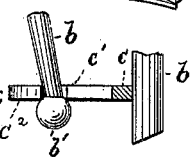


FIG. 5

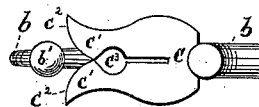


FIG. 4

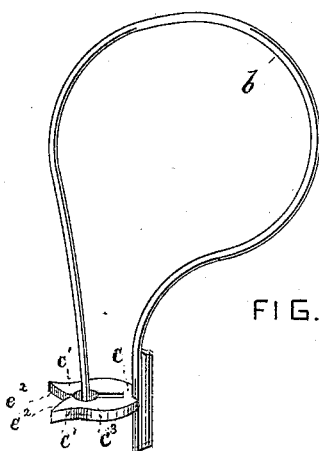


FIG. 2

WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SESSLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SAFETY-CATCH FOR JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,981, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed January 8, 1889. Renewed January 7, 1890. Serial No. 336,166. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY SESSLER, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Safety-Catch for Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a catch for earrings, lockets, lace-pins, and other articles of jewelry in which the wire need not be bent aside for engaging the jaws of the catch. Heretofore the wire was generally engaged by a hook and had to be turned either to the right or to the left in order to be locked in place. In my improved safety-catch the wire is located centrally over the catch and is sprung between the jaws of the catch.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of an ear-ring provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the wire without the pendant. Fig. 3 is an enlarged bottom view of the catch, showing it closed. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing it open. Fig. 5 is a section on line *x x*, Fig. 3.

The letter *a* represents an ear-ring or other article of jewelry, to which there is secured the bent spring-wire *b*. The free end of this wire is provided with a ball *b'*, sufficiently small to be passed through the perforation of the ear-lobe. From the fixed end of the wire *b* there projects, at right angles thereto, the catch *c*. This catch consists of a metal plate, which is slotted up to a short distance

of its base. Thus a pair of spring-jaws *c' c'* are formed, which are made with beveled edges *c<sup>2</sup>*. The slot between the spring-jaws is enlarged at *c<sup>3</sup>* for the reception of the wire. When the catch is open, as in Fig. 5, the free end of wire *b* stands directly in front of the jaws *c' c'* and centrally thereto. To close the catch the free end of wire *b* is pressed toward the jaws. This will cause the momentary opening of the jaws by the pressure of the wire upon the beveled edges *c<sup>2</sup>* and the subsequent reception of the wire by the enlargement *c<sup>3</sup>*. In this position the jaws have again sprung together, Fig. 3. The springing action of wire *b* will also draw the ball *b'* tightly against the lower face of the catch, Fig. 1, and as the ball is of greater diameter than the enlargement *c<sup>3</sup>* a vertical spontaneous withdrawal of the wire will be prevented.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in a safety-catch for jewelry, of bent wire *b* with slotted plate *c*, having spring-jaws *c' c'*, and enlarged slot *c<sup>3</sup>* between said jaws, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a safety-catch for jewelry, of bent wire *b*, having ball *b'*, with plate *c*, having spring-jaws *c' c'*, said jaws being provided with the beveled edges *c<sup>2</sup>*, substantially as specified.

HENRY SESSLER.

Witnesses:

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