

T. GRANBERY.
Locket.

No. 206,012.

Patented July 16, 1878.

Fig. 1.

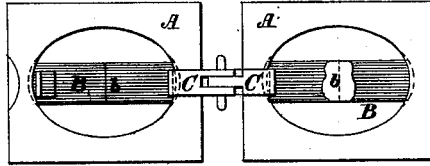


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

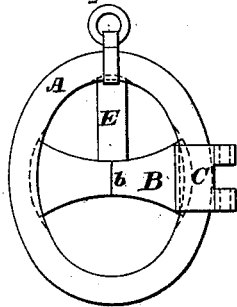


Fig. 4.

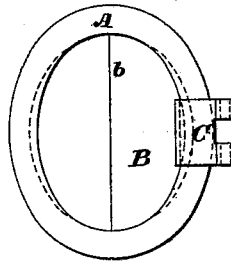


Fig. 5.

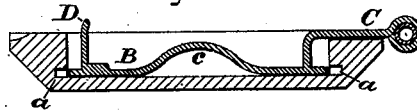
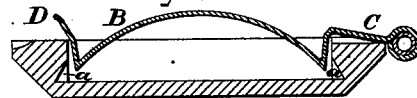


Fig. 6.



ATTEST.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,012**, dated July 16, 1878; application filed June 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE GRANBERY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Lockets, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to lockets whose hinges and trimmings are made of metal, and whose sides or halves are made of other material.

It is often desirable, and especially in mourning-lockets, that as little metal as possible be put where it will show. To accomplish this with the least expense is the object of the present invention, which consists, essentially, in undercutting recesses in the opposite walls of the cavities in the halves or sides opening interiorly but not exteriorly, and fitting therein the ends of strips or plates of metal by some such means as will be described, so that said strips or plates may not be removed or separated from the sides without cutting, breaking or distorting the parts, to which plates so fixed the leaves of the hinge are fastened or form a part, all as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a locket embodying my invention spread open so as to show the interior. Fig. 2 is a vertical mid-section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are modifications illustrating the adaptation of my invention to lockets of other forms. Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional views also showing modifications.

A A are the halves or sides of the locket, made of stone, bog-oak, or any other metallic substance, or substance dissimilar from the metal of the hinges, and to which they cannot be brazed or soldered. These are hollowed out, as shown, and the walls are undercut at *a a*, on opposite sides of the cavities, to form recesses for the reception of the extremities of a metallic strip or plate, B, which is by this means held in place. This base forms a plate to which the hinge-leaf C is attached, or of which it forms a part. The catch-piece D may also be attached to the same plate, or form a part of it.

The plate B may be cut in two, as at *b* in the first four figures, so as to permit the ends to be inserted into the recesses *a a*, and when

in place this joint be soldered or brazed; or, in lieu of this, the plate may have an arch bent in it, as in Fig. 5, which will shorten it and allow it to readily pass into the cavity. Then when the arch is flattened down the ends of the plate will be driven into the recesses *a a*; or, as in Fig. 6, the plate B may be thin and elastic, and be sprung in by bending, as shown in the figure. It is best to have the recesses *a a* at the hinge and on the opposite side.

In lockets having the hinge at the side and the suspension-ring at the end, as in Fig. 3, a branch, E, to which the ring is attached, may be soldered to the plate B at the center; or the plate B might be arranged to cover the entire bottom of the cavity, and be split down the middle, as in Fig. 4. In the figure the dotted lines sufficiently indicate the undercut recesses.

The construction above described will be amply sufficient to prevent the parts from separating; but to obviate all trouble from looseness, the plate B may be cemented down.

Although none are shown, it will be understood that the ordinary bezel and glass will be used, as in any locket, and the latter may be of any desired configuration.

Double lockets, so called, may be made to embody my herein described improvements quite as well as those described.

One marked feature in my method of fixing in the plates to which the hinge-leaves are attached or form a part is that the recesses in the cavity-walls in which the plates rest do not open exteriorly through the walls, and the plates, not being pushed in through a slot in the wall, cannot be drawn out by pulling on the suspension-ring.

I claim—

1. The method of attaching the hinge-plates to a locket, which consists in forming in opposite sides of the cavities of the locket-halves undercut recesses opening inwardly, and inserting metallic plates in said cavities, the ends thereof projecting into the said undercut recesses, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A locket having the sides or halves A, provided with the cavities having the under-

cut side recesses *a a*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A locket having cavities and the recesses *a a*, in combination with the plate B, provided with the hinge-leaves *c c*, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed

my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THEODORE GRANBERY.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR C. FRASER,
WALTER W. SCOTT.