

(No Model.)

W. C. TEMPLE.
CATCH FOR PINS OR EAR RINGS.

No. 267,037.

Patented Nov. 7, 1882.

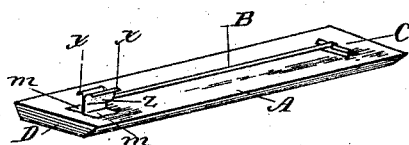


Fig. 1.

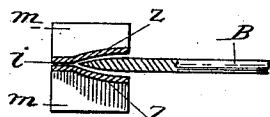


Fig. 2.

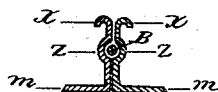


Fig. 3.

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CATCH FOR PINS OR EAR-RINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,037, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed January 26, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBUR C. TEMPLE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Brooches, Ear-Rings, &c., of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is perspective view, Fig. 2 a transverse sectional view, and Fig. 3 a vertical sectional view, of the catch and pin-tong.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of brooches which are provided with a spring or springs for retaining the pin-tong; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the pin, B the tongs, C the hinge, and D the catch. The catch is composed of two strips or pieces of thin elastic sheet metal, consisting of attaching-plates *m m* and upright spring-jaws at right angles thereto, said jaws being provided with outwardly-curved lips *x x* at their free outer ends, and being arranged adjacent to each other, as shown.

Midway between the ends *x x* and the inner or lower ends of the strips there is a socket

for receiving and holding the point of the tong B. This socket is formed by curving each of the strips or pieces of which the catch is composed outwardly, and conforms or corresponds in its shape with the end of the tong B, as shown at *z z*, the end of the socket nearest the hinge C being largest, and the outer edges, *i*, of the strips coming in contact to form a guard for the point of the pin-tong, as seen in Fig. 2.

It will be obvious that the catch is equally well adapted for use with ear-rings or any article of jewelry having the tong B or a hinged spring or hook.

In the use of the improvement to lock or fasten the tong in the catch it is pressed downwardly between the points or ends *x x*, forcing them apart, and permitting the point or end of the tong B to enter the socket *z* in a manner which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters without a more explicit description.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

The combination of the body A, the tong or loop B, and a catch composed of two adjacent spring-jaws of thin elastic sheet metal, said jaws being provided with outwardly-curved lips at their free ends, and with transverse indentations or grooves extending partially across the same, which grooves together form a socket closed at one end for receiving the end of the tong, substantially as described.

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