July 2, 1957 C. E. DAVIS 2,797,806

JEWELRY CASES

Filed July 22, 1955

FIG. 1.

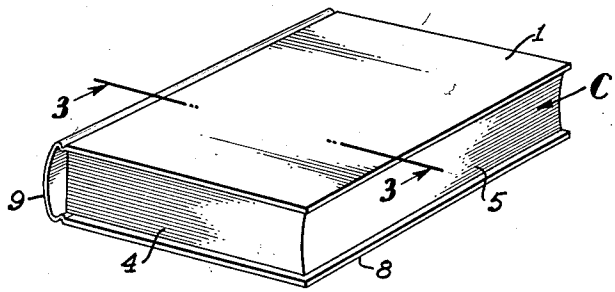


FIG. 2.

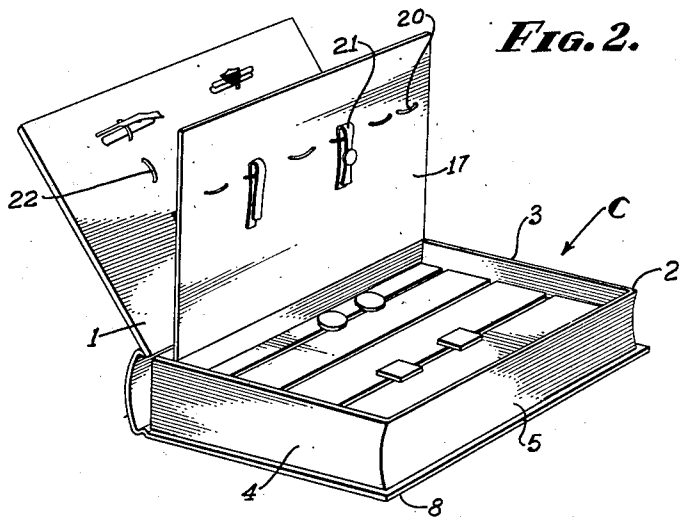
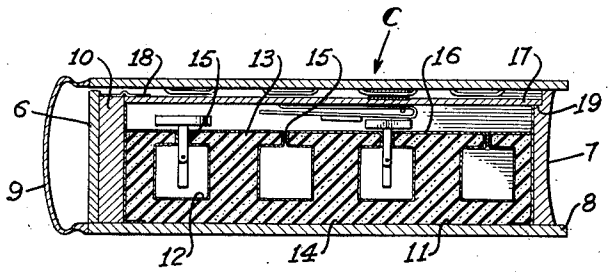


FIG. 3.



INVENTOR,
CLYDE E. DAVIS;
BY
Calvin Brown,
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,797,806 Patented July 2, 1957

2,797,806

JEWELRY CASES

Clyde E. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application July 22, 1955, Serial No. 523,840

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—75)

The present invention relates to a case adapted to hold in separated relationship various articles of jewelry. While the present invention may be utilized for display purposes, yet its main object or function is to hold jewelry in such a manner that individual pieces may be removed without disturbing other jewelry articles within the case. The average jewelry case used, for instance, in homes comprises a box with a cover, and the jewelry articles are usually placed haphazardly within the case, thus necessitating a separation of the various articles in order to find a selected article.

My case is so constructed and arranged that jewelry articles are held firmly within the case and against dislodgement even though the case is carried in a suitcase.

In the practice of my invention, I have found it expedient to simulate a book, the cover of which, when raised, exposes the various jewelry items held in proper array for individual selection.

An object of the invention is the provision of an attractive jewelry case which may be placed on a dresser and which efficiently holds the various jewelry items separated and in such a manner as to allow immediate withdrawal of selected jewelry items or the replacement of jewelry items within the case without disturbing any other jewelry items within the case.

A further object is to provide a case of the character mentioned which is inexpensive in cost of manufacture, superior to cases now known to the inventor, and which performs the function intended for said case in an efficient manner.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the case, the cover being closed,

Figure 2 is a perspective view similar to that of Figure 1, the cover and first leaf within the case being opened, and,

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing, I have provided a case C which simulates the appearance of a book, the said case having a cover 1, and the body of the book constituting a tray 2. The said tray includes end members 3 and 4, an interconnecting side member 5, and a back member 6. As shown in Figure 3, the side member 5 is provided with a concave surface 7 and said side member, together with the end members, may be so treated as to have the appearance of leaves in superposed relationship. The end members, side member, and back member are adapted to be secured to the back cover 8 of the simulated book, and said covers, both 1 and 8, are joined with back 9. The end members, side and back member of the case are secured to the back cover 8 in any appropriate manner, such as by gluing, and a spacer piece or backing piece 10 may be provided, and which is of greater width than the back piece 6, and secured to said piece 6.

Within the tray enclosure is means designated generally as 11 for holding jewelry. This means, in the present adaptation of the invention, comprises a flexible body

which may be foam rubber secured within the tray. Preferably, the body 11 has a lesser depth than that of the respective side and end members of the tray. The said body 11 is formed with a series of spaced apart, longitudinally extending, square-sectioned voids 12, spaced inwardly from both the top 13 and the bottom 14 of said body. The body is provided with slits or very narrow slots 15 extending from the surface 13 of said body and communicating with each void 12 intermediate its width. It is preferable that the flanges or tops which overlie the voids 12 should be in engagement at the slit portions so as to have pressure engagement with the shanks of the jewelry which is passed through said slits and into the slots 12. I have found it expedient to cover the top of the body with some material, as indicated at 16, which material extends through the slits and along the surfaces bounding the voids so as to add to the pleasing appearance of the case when it is opened to the onlooker. This material may be silk, a plastic of some character, or any type of surface finishing. As stated, the slots or slits run longitudinally, or the greatest length of the case, although this construction need not be adhered to and the slots or slits may run transversely of the case, or both transversely and longitudinally, within the scope of the invention.

A leaf 17 is adapted to spacedly overlie the top surface of the body 11, as illustrated in Figure 3. To accomplish this, the said leaf 17 is hinged at 18 along one edge portion thereof, the said hinge being secured to the spacer piece 10, and the side 5 is provided with a longitudinal shoulder 19 for supporting the outer edge of leaf 17 when the leaf is closed to the tray. As before stated, the means 11 has its upper surface spaced from the inner surface of the leaf, this construction being resorted to in order that the leaf may carry articles of jewelry and maintain said articles out of contact with any jewelry items carried by means 11. Thus, in Figure 2, I have provided the leaf with a series of elastic loops 20, which loops may accommodate articles, such as tie clasps 21. The inner surface of the cover 1 is provided with a series of spaced elastic loops 22 for the purpose of holding various jewelry items of a flat character.

The operation, uses and advantages of the invention are as follows:

When it is desired to place various jewelry items on the inside of the cover, on the leaf, or within the tray, either the elastic loops may be utilized or the means 11. As previously stated, the elastic loops are adapted to hold flat jewelry items, such as tie clasps and, in certain instances, flat earrings, stick pins, and the like, while the means 11 within the confines of the tray is specifically adapted to hold jewelry items provided with elongated shanks, such as cuff links, finger rings, pendant type earrings, and various small ornaments. By way of illustration, in Figures 2 and 3, I have shown cuff links of the type which have a head, a fixed shank secured to the head, and a safety catch revolubly secured to the outer end of the shank. The safety catch is moved to parallel the shank and then passed through a slit 15 for reception within an enlarged void 12. As the slit is narrow throated, the edges of member 11 bounding said slit will press against the shank to hold the jewelry item securely and in such a manner that the case may be moved without dislodging the jewelry item. However, the jewelry item is easily removed by the fingers grasping the head of the cuff link and pulling upwardly thereon. The flat jewelry items 21, carried by the leaf 17, will be positioned above the heads of the jewelry items carried by the means 11, and the two items will, therefore, not interfere with each other, nor scratch the surface of either item.

A device constructed in accordance with my invention forms an ornamental device for placement upon a dressing table, or, for that matter, in the show case of a jewelry store where items are displayed. Furthermore, the con-

struction is such that the jewelry case may be thrown into a bag, suitcase, or the like, without the jewelry items within the said base being disturbed.

I claim:

A holder for a number of assorted small items of jewelry to be used in a tray of a jewelry case, comprising a rectangular rubber body having formed therein a plurality of spaced parallel voids, uniform in cross-section and extending completely from end to end of the rubber body parallel to the sides of the body at a distance below the top of the body, said body being vertically slitted parallel to the sides from the top of the body into each of the voids about centrally thereof and said slits extending from end to end of the voids, said distance being such that two equal sized inwardly projecting flanges will be formed to overlie each void, be in initial engagement at the slit portions, and to exert pressure engagement with an object passed through the slit, and a surface finishing material covering the top of the body, all the flanges and the voids in a single strip, thus increasing the pressure between proximate flanges, whereby all of the articles are visible at the top of the rubber body and any one article may be removed by lifting it directly upward.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,480,427	Underwood	Jan. 8, 1924
1,503,979	Callahan	Aug. 5, 1924
1,709,685	Rothrock	Apr. 16, 1929
1,738,333	Szymanski	Dec. 3, 1929
2,119,773	Buckner	June 7, 1938
2,228,493	Will	Jan. 14, 1941
2,250,433	Dean	July 22, 1941
2,559,289	Eisen et al.	July 3, 1951

FOREIGN PATENTS

225,154	Great Britain	Nov. 27, 1924