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PATENTED DEC. 20, 1904.

T. WEBSTER & C. C. CADWELL.
DISPLAY CARD FOR JEWELRY.

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APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1904.

NO MODEL.

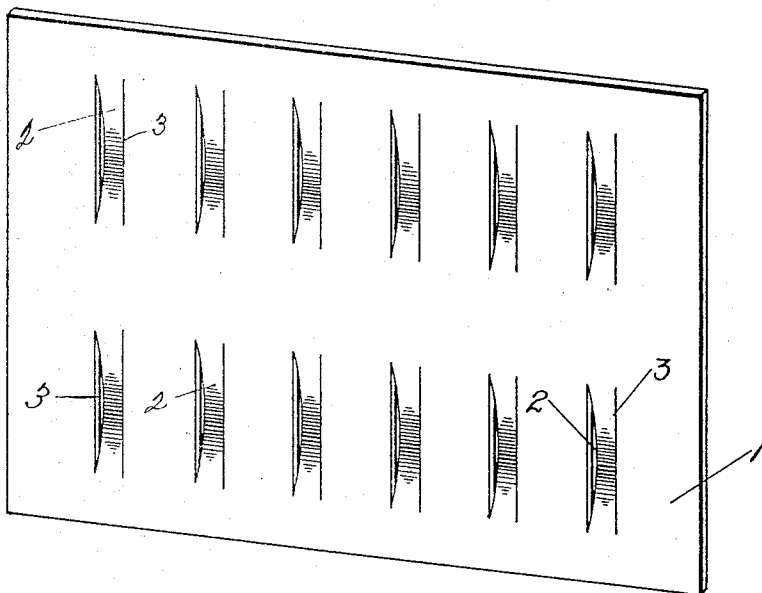


Fig. 1

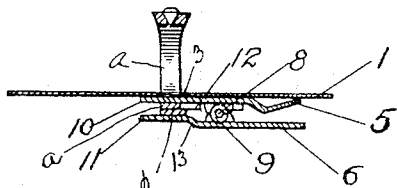


Fig. 2

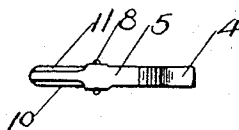


Fig. 3

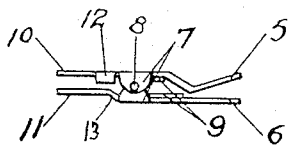


Fig. 4

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WEBSTER AND CHARLES C. CADWELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DISPLAY-CARD FOR JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,823, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed April 29, 1904. Serial No. 205,534.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS WEBSTER and CHARLES C. CADWELL, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-Cards for Jewelry; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that class of devices commonly known as "display-cards," and is particularly designed for displaying finger-rings and articles of similar construction.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide a simple and effective means for attaching or fastening the rings to a card with sufficient rigidity or firmness to prevent the possibility of their assuming an inclined position, which position interferes with their being exhibited or displayed to the best advantage.

Another object of the invention is to provide against the accidental and intentional removal by dishonest persons of the rings from the display-card.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent upon a more complete disclosure thereof.

With these objects in view the invention consists, essentially, of the novel construction of the fastening or attaching device and the arrangement of its several parts, as will be hereinafter fully described in this specification and briefly stated in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a display-card for displaying a number of rings, showing the loops formed by parallel slits; Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section of a ring attached to a card by our improved fastener; Fig. 3, a top plan view of said fastener; and Fig. 4 a side elevation of the same.

Referring to the several views, the numeral 1 indicates the display-card, which may be of any desired size or shape to support one or more rings, and 2 the loops formed therein

by the parallel slits 3. The loops are made slightly wider than the width of the rings to be attached or fastened thereto for a purpose to be hereinafter explained.

The numeral 4 indicates the fastener, which is composed of two plates 5 and 6, provided with inwardly-turned ears 7 and pivoted together by a pintle 8. A spring 9, coiled around the pintle and having one end bearing against one of the plates and the other end against the other plate, serves to hold the plates at one end normally closed until overcome by pressure applied at the other end of said plates. The closed end of the plates forms jaws 10 and 11, and the upper jaw 10 is preferably of less width than the lower jaw, so that it may have a full and complete bearing upon the inner surface of the ring *a*. The upper jaw 10 is provided at diametrically opposite sides with downwardly-extending clamping-faces 12, situated a sufficient distance from the end of said jaw so as not to interfere with the clamping operation of the jaws 10 and 11. The lower or under jaw 11 has an abrupt inward bend 13, so that when the jaws are in open position and in engagement with the ring and loop they will be in the same parallel plane, and consequently will engage said ring and loop with an even and uniform bearing, as shown in Fig. 2.

In attaching the ring to the card the bottom or lower portion of the ring is placed upon the loop 2 with sufficient pressure to force the inner side slightly below the under surface of the card to allow for the insertion of the jaw 10. The jaw 10 is pushed in until the ends of the clamping-faces 12 abut against the edge of the ring and the ring forced over against the edge of the slit on the opposite side. In this position it will be observed that a portion of the loop is clamped between the clamping-faces and the lower jaw 11, and the remaining portion of said loop and the ring, the loop being wider than the ring, is clamped between the plain part of the jaws. As thus clamped the ring will be firmly held in an upright position upon the loop, said position being further secured and maintained by the

ring being closely confined between the ends of the clamping-faces and the edge of one of the slits, as shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a display-card provided with loops adapted to support articles of jewelry, such as rings, of a device for attaching the articles to the loops, said device consisting of a spring-actuated clasp having one of its jaws provided with independent clamping-faces, whereby a portion of the loop is clamped to the other jaw.

2. The combination with a display-card formed with one or more loops to support finger-rings, of a fastening device consisting of a pair of spring-actuated jaws for clamping a ring to a loop, one of said jaws being pro-

vided with independent clamping-faces, 20 whereby a portion of the loop is clamped between said clamping-faces and the other jaw.

3. As an article of manufacture, a fastening device for attaching a ring to a loop formed on a display-card, said device consisting of a 25 pair of spring-actuated jaws, for clamping a ring to the loop, one of said jaws being provided with independent clamping-faces, for clamping a portion of the loop to the other jaw. 30

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS WEBSTER.
CHAS. C. CADWELL.

Witnesses:

S. C. HILL,
J. R. NOTTINGHAM.