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C. H. JABELONSKY

1,852,165

SERVICE RIBBON BAR

Filed Dec. 14, 1929

Fig. 1.

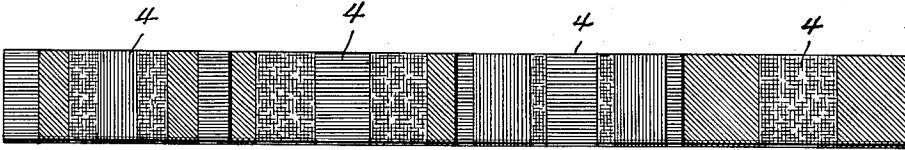


Fig. 2.

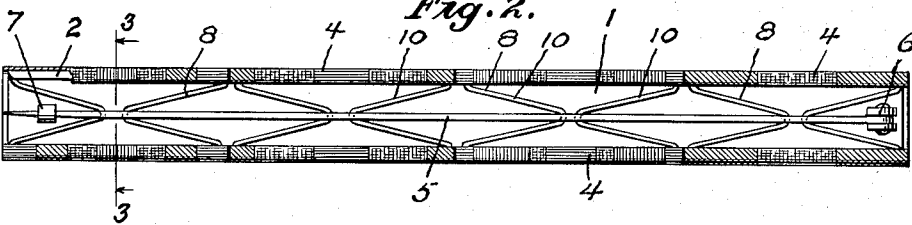


Fig. 3.

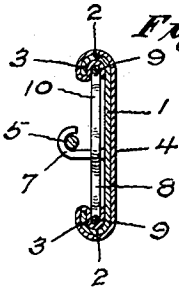


Fig. 4.

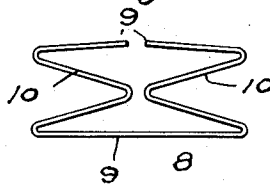
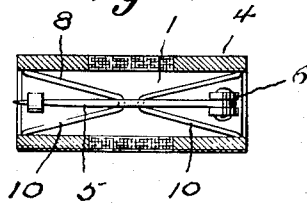


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SERVICE RIBBON BAR

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(GRANTED UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1883, AS AMENDED APRIL 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

The invention described herein, if patented, may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without payment of any royalty thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in service ribbon bars or the like and more particularly to a simple form of bar on which the ribbon may be quickly secured in a neat manner.

The object of this invention is to provide simple, durable and inexpensive means whereby the ribbon may be firmly and securely mounted on the bar and when necessary removed and replaced without the use of tools or needle and thread.

Another object in view is to provide a ribbon bar of such a construction as to cause the upper and lower edges of same to come into contact with the garment and thus cause the bar to rest firmly in place in an upright position and prevent its sagging and unsightly appearance.

A further object being to provide ribbon retaining means adapted for use on any length of ribbon bar.

A further object being to provide means whereby a single ribbon, for instance, one of a four ribbon bar, may be removed and replaced without disturbing the others, some ribbons showing wear more rapidly than others.

Ordinarily the ribbon is applied to the bar by sewing the ends of the ribbon across the back of the bar or placing a rear plate over the ends of the ribbon and turning the edges of the bar down over said rear plate to secure the plate which in turn holds the ends of the ribbon. The pin which secures the bar to the clothing is usually mounted on the rear plate which must be the full width of the ribbon to securely hold same in place throughout its entire width.

The objections to the forms of bars above referred to are numerous for the reason that when the ribbon is sewed to the bar it is not securely mounted and the threads necessarily come into contact with the clothing on which the bar is mounted and become worn and broken. Again a needle and thread are

not always available when a change of ribbon is desired nor can they always be used if available.

When the ribbons are secured by rear plate over which the edges of the bar are bent, when a change of ribbon is desired a pair of pliers is necessary to first release and then later recur the edge of the bar, with the result that the new ribbon is disfigured and it is practically impossible to make the new ribbon lie smoothly or to make more than a single replacement of ribbon before the bar is so distorted that it is useless.

The objectionable features are all avoided in the structure herein shown.

Similar numerals indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a four ribbon bar.

Fig. 2 is a rear view of the bar showing the ribbon retaining spring members and the stick pin for mounting the bar.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the ribbon retaining springs.

Fig. 5 is a rear view of a single ribbon bar.

Reference now being had to the drawings by numerals, 1 indicates the ribbon bar formed preferably of a thin sheet of non-corrodible metal, the edges of which are turned over as shown at 2—2 to form grooves 3—3 adapted to receive the ends of the ribbon 4 which is stretched or drawn tightly over the face of the bar with its edges held firmly in said grooves by ribbon securing means referred to later. Said turned-over edges serving to stiffen the bar and provide a rigid base on which other parts may be mounted.

The stick pin 5 whereby the bar is mounted usually on the garment of the wearer is pivotally mounted at 6 on the rear face of the bar near one end, the other or free end being caught in the usual manner under a keeper 7, near the opposite end of the bar.

The ribbon retaining means 8 as shown in Fig. 4 is preferably constructed of light spring wire, in one piece, so shaped as to pro-

vide parallel outer portions 9—9 and inwardly extending V-shaped portions 10—10. The length of said ribbon retaining member corresponds to the width of the ribbon which it retains and when flexed or removed from the bar, the parallel portions 9—9 rest slightly further apart than the grooves of the bar, and are adapted when sprung into place to rest with its portions 9—9 in the grooves 3—3 of the bar, with the ends of the ribbon forced into the grooves beneath the same.

In the structure shown attention is directed to the following features: there are only two simple uncomplicated parts, the bar on which the stick pin is permanently mounted and a very economically produced, individual retaining means for each ribbon, adapted to rest entirely within the thickness of the bar, and the stick pin being so mounted as to cause the upper and lower edges of the bar to rest firmly against the garment to which the bar is attached and prevent sagging of the bar.

When applying a ribbon to the bar the ribbon is cut a length to extend across the front of the bar and around the edges and across the back a sufficient distance to extend into the grooves and line same throughout. One of the parallel members of the retaining member is then adjusted into one of the grooves with the adjacent end of the ribbon beneath it, and when the retaining member is compressed and forced into the opposite groove, said action will drag the adjacent end of the ribbon into the groove in such a manner as to draw the ribbon tightly across the front of the bar.

To remove the ribbon retaining member it is necessary to simply catch the finger nail beneath the adjacent ends of the V-shaped portions 10—10 and by a slight pressure transversely of the bar in either direction, the spring member will leave the grooves and release the ribbon.

The ribbon retaining means above described may be employed on any length bar it being only as long as the width of one ribbon, it being understood that a retaining member of substantially the same construction and possessing the same characteristics may be of a length to retain two or more ribbons in place.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A ribbon bar adapted to be mounted on a garment, comprising a bar of rigid sheet material having a pair of opposite edges turned rearwardly to form channels, a service ribbon stretched across the front face of the bar, a wire member arranged at the back of the bar with portions yieldingly forcing the ends of the ribbon into the channels and a pin and keeper on the back of the bar.

2. A ribbon bar adapted to be mounted on a garment, comprising a bar of rigid sheet

material, having its opposite edges turned rearwardly to form channels, a service ribbon stretched across the front face of the bar, a wire ribbon retaining member arranged at the back of the bar having parallel portions adapted to yieldingly force the ends of the ribbon into the channels, and a pin and keeper mounted on the back of the bar between said channels.

3. A ribbon bar adapted to be mounted on a garment, comprising a bar of rigid sheet material, having its opposite edges turned rearwardly to form channels, a service ribbon stretched across the front face of the bar, a wire ribbon retaining member having parallel portions and intermediate resilient V-shaped portions, said parallel portions adapted to yieldingly retain the ends of the ribbon in the channels and a pin and keeper mounted on the rear face of the bar between the channels to cause the rear face of the bar to rest snugly against the face of the garment.

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