

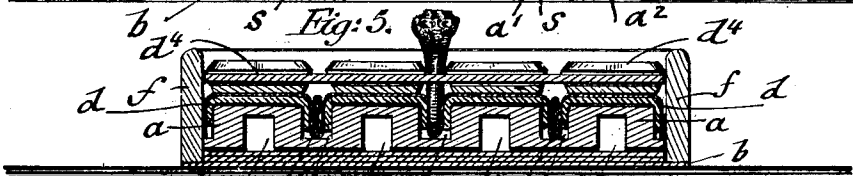
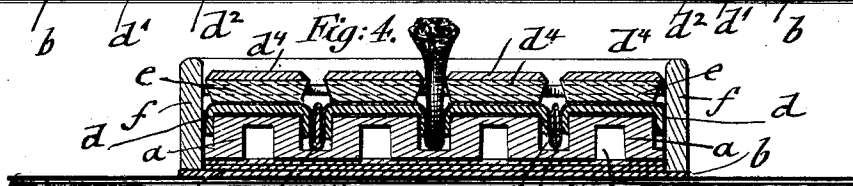
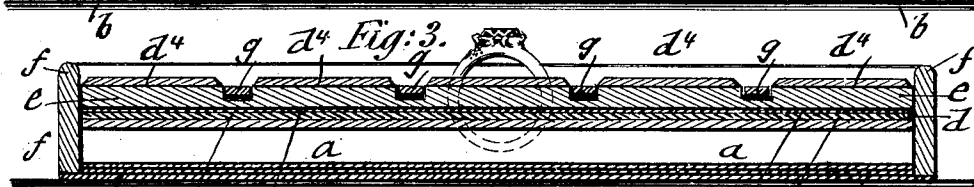
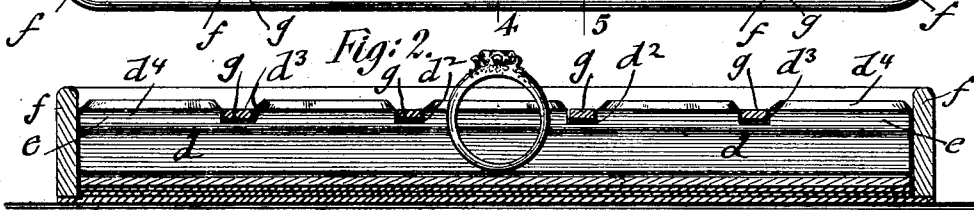
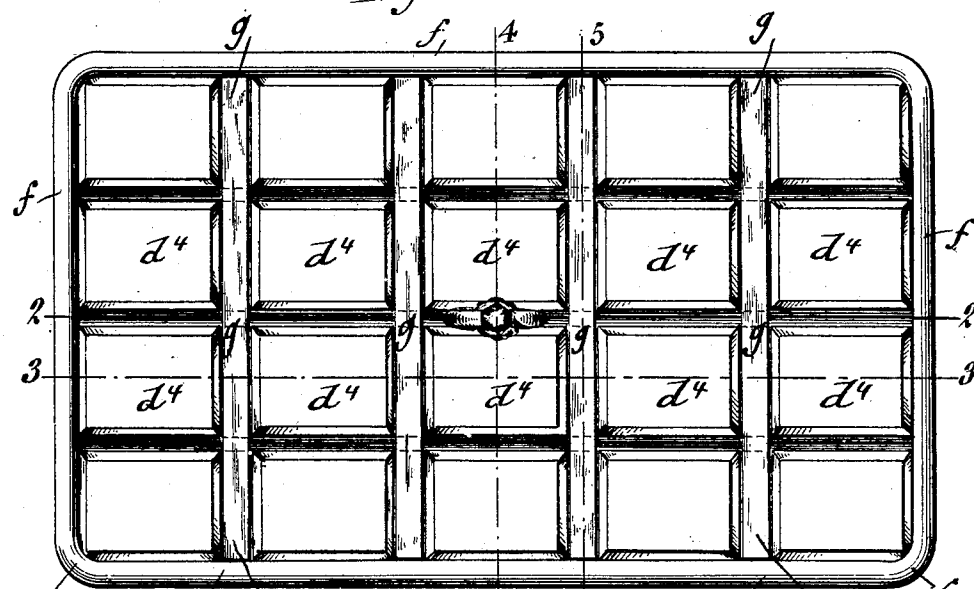
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PATENTED AUG. 6, 1907.

D. GOLDSMITH.
JEWELER'S TRAY.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 15, 1906. RENEWED JAN. 12, 1907.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
Jacob Roth
H. J. Suhrker.

Inventor
Daniel Goldsmith
By his Attorney
Gomer Locke

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL GOLDSMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

JEWELER'S TRAY.

No. 862,729.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1907.

Application filed December 15, 1905, Serial No. 291,871. Renewed January 12, 1907. Serial No. 352,055.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL GOLDSMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jewelers' Trays, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved jeweler's tray in which the main-portions or faces of the trays are made of celluloid or similar material, in imitation of ivory.

Jewelers' trays were made heretofore in which celluloid was used in covering the faces of the same, but they were objectionable for the reason that the celluloid-covering was placed loosely over the trays and was liable to crack after some use and impair the appearance of the trays.

The object of this invention is to construct a jeweler's tray with celluloid face-plates in such a manner that the same retain their neat and ornamental appearance and can be used for any length of time for supporting rings and other articles of jewelry in an attractive manner; and for this purpose the invention consists of a jeweler's tray consisting of a longitudinally-grooved base-block, an elastic-covering extending over the faces of the blocks and into the grooves of the same, superposed longitudinal strips of hard material provided with transverse grooves, said strips being of the same width as the portions of the base-block included between said longitudinal grooves and placed directly above said portions, whereby the spaces between the side-edges of said strips register with said grooves. transverse fastening-strips in the transverse grooves of the longitudinal strips, and a casing surrounding the tray.

The invention consists further of certain details of construction and combinations of parts which will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan-view of my improved jeweler's tray, Figs. 2 and 3 are vertical longitudinal sections, respectively on lines 2—2 and 3—3, Fig. 1, and Figs. 4 and 5 are vertical transverse sections, respectively on lines 4—4 and 5—5, Fig. 1.

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

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents a base-block which is made in the shape of the tray, according as the same is to be used for supporting rings or other articles of jewelry. The trays may be made of oblong or any other shape, according as they are to be used for displaying the goods in the show-case or in the store-window. The base-block *a* is provided with parallel longitudinal grooves *a*¹, *a*² at its upper and under side, said grooves alternating with each other. The under side of the base-block *a* is supported on several layers

b of fabric so as to cushion the block, one of the layers being glued to the lower end of the inclosing-frame *f* of the tray. If desired, the bottom layer may be made of veneer or other suitable material. The grooves at the under side of the base-block *a* are merely for the purpose of reducing the weight of the tray, and may be dispensed with if desired. The upper longitudinal grooves *a*² serve for receiving the ends of a layer of felt or other soft material or fabric *d*, between which the rings or other articles of jewelry are placed in position and held for the purpose of exhibiting the same on the tray. They are preferably formed of two layers, a lower flexible layer *d*¹ and an upper or covering-layer *d*², which are inserted into the grooves *a*¹, leaving sufficient spaces for the insertion of the rings.

On the covering-layers *d*¹, *d*² are supported longitudinal face-strips *e*, of the same width as the spaces between the longitudinal grooves *a*¹ of the base-block and disposed directly above the portions of said base-block included between said grooves. These strips are preferably made of wood or other relatively hard material, and which are glued or otherwise attached to the intermediate elastic-layers *d*¹, *d*² so that the spaces between their side-edges register with the longitudinal grooves of the base-block. The face-strips *e* are provided with transverse grooves *d*³ at suitable distances from each other, said transverse grooves *d*³ serving for inserting transverse retaining-strips *g*. The portions of the face-strips between said transverse retaining-strips *g* are covered with smooth beveled face-layers *d*⁴, of celluloid or other material, of considerable hardness in imitation of ivory, a good quality of celluloid being required so as to preserve the neat appearance of the tray for a considerable length of time. In place of celluloid, any other pyroxylin-compound or any other equivalent material may be used. The transverse retaining-strips *g* may be made of celluloid, but they can also be made of ordinary wooden strips faced with a layer of silk, velvet, or other fabric, in a color contrasting with the face-layers *d*⁴. The transverse strips *g* can be readily removed and renewed from time to time in case they should become smudged by handling the tray or by the settling of dust on the same. The frame *f*, which surrounds the face-layers, is glued to the bottom layer of the tray, and projects preferably above the face-layers *d*⁴ so that the trays can be piled one on top of the other for shipping without injuring the face-layers of the trays. Into the grooves *a*¹ of the base-block are inserted flat retaining-strips *s* of steel, which are covered so as to prevent corrosion, said strips engaging at either of their sides and holding by their spring-action the rings inserted into the grooves, firmly in position, so that they cannot turn sidewise therein.

The rings or other articles to be exhibited are inserted into the fabric-lined grooves of the base-block between the face-strips in the usual manner. For thicker

rings, like wedding rings, etc., one or more of the grooved sections of the base-block may be detached from the main-portion, so as to "give" sufficiently for the thicker rings.

- 5 The advantages of my improved jeweler's tray are, first, that the same presents a very neat and attractive appearance; second, that the same is constructed in a durable and permanent manner; third, that the same can, by the provision of the transverse strips, be made
10 very attractive in appearance and kept in neat and workable condition for a considerable length of time; fourth, that the same can be furnished at a lower price than the satin or velvet-covered trays heretofore in use; and, fifth, that the rings when inserted into the
15 grooves are held firmly in their position by means of the spring-strips inserted in the grooves. This offers a very important advantage when packing up the trays in the sample-trunks for the traveling salesmen, for the reason that during shipment the rings are not shifted
20 in the trays. Heretofore the salesmen lost considerable time in replacing the rings in the trays before they could show them to the customers. As the sample-trunk contains sometimes from 500 to 1,500 sample-rings, it takes considerable time to replace them into
25 proper position. Another disadvantage is that by the shifting of the rings in their grooves the silk, plush or other covering suffered considerably, so that when the traveling salesman returned to the home-office, usually all the sample-trays had to be recovered at consid-

erable expense, before they could be taken out again. 30
This is obviated by the firm hold exerted by the trays on the rings and also by the celluloid face-layers, which only require cleaning with a soft rag or brush, after which they appear clean and bright again.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new 35
and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a jeweler's tray, the combination, with a base-block having longitudinal grooves upon its upper surface, of covering-layers of soft material extending over the portions of said block defined by said grooves, and also into 40
the latter, face-strips of the same width as the portions of the base-block defined by said grooves disposed directly above said portions and provided with transversely-extending grooves, and fastening-strips seated in said transverse grooves. 45

2. A jeweler's tray, comprising a base-block provided upon its upper surface with longitudinal grooves, covering layers of soft material extending over the portions of said block, between said grooves, and into said grooves, face strips of the same width as the portions of the base-block 50
between said grooves, said face-strips being provided with transverse grooves, face-layers of celluloid on said face-strips between said transverse grooves, and transverse strips seated in said last named grooves.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my inven- 55
tion, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DANIEL GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPPEL,
H. J. SUHRMIER.