Jan. 7, 1930. C. T. WITTSTEIN 1,742,982

JEWELER'S TAG

Filed March 21, 1929

FIG. 1.

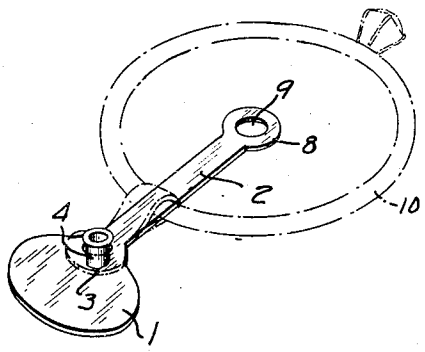


FIG. 2.

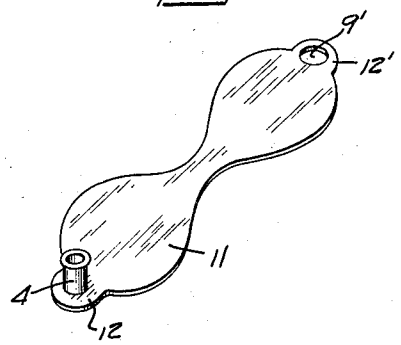


FIG. 3.

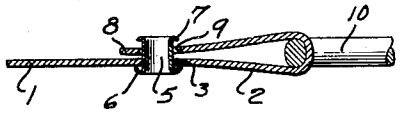


FIG. 4.

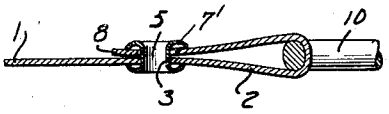
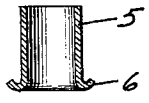


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES

R. Scavuzzo

A. L. Wittstein

INVENTOR

Charles T. Wittstein

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

Patented Jan. 7, 1930

1,742,982

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLES T. WITTSTEIN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

JEWELER'S TAG

Application filed March 21, 1929. Serial No. 348,967.

This invention relates to an improved jeweler's tag, the object being to provide a structure which may be easily connected with an article of jewelry, and if desired, easily removed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a jeweler's tag formed of any desired material, wherein a button structure is presented capable of temporarily holding the tag in place or permanently holding the tag in place.

In the accompanying drawing,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tag disclosing an embodiment of the invention, the same being shown in connection with a ring indicated by dotted lines;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a slightly different form of tag to that shown in Figure 1 but illustrating the same arrangement of fastening means;

Figure 3 is a sectional view through the tag shown in Figure 1 and part of the ring with the encircling shank or neck buttoned;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 but showing the eyelet button completely upset for permanently riveting the parts together;

Figure 5 is a sectional view through the button shown in Figure 1 before the same is applied, the same being on an enlarged scale.

In providing tags for jewelry many different forms of tags have been used and in the formation of tags different materials have been utilized, as for instance, paper and celluloid. Where the tags are made from celluloid different forms of fastening means have been used to hold the tags in proper connection with the jewelry. These connecting means as a rule are easily manipulated to permit ready disconnection. Where a ring or other piece of jewelry is to be submitted on approval it is very desirable to provide a tag which cannot be removed without detection, and in the present invention means have been provided which accomplish this result while normally acting as a disengageable structure.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates the body of the tag, and 2 a neck presenting an integral extension from body 1. Body 1 is formed with an aperture 3 through which a hollow rivet 4 extends. Rivet 4 preferably snugly fits aperture 3. Rivet 4, before it is placed in position, is formed as shown in Figure 5, namely, with a tubular portion 5 and an upset or turned-over end 6. This rivet is forced through aperture 3 and the free end is then upset so as to form a small edge or turned-over bead 7, whereby the rivet is converted into a button. The neck 2 is provided with an enlargement 8 having an aperture 9 which is of substantially the same size as the bead 7 or slightly of less diameter, so that the enlargement 8 may be forced over the bead 7 by the use of some appreciable pressure. This is done when it is desired to connect the tag to an article of jewelry, as for instance, a ring 10. In case it should be desirable to remove the tag from ring 10 this may be readily done by carefully pulling the enlargement 8 until it slips over the bead 7. The tag may then be used on another article of jewelry or may be replaced on the same article of jewelry. Where the article of jewelry is to be submitted for approval the salesman will take a pair of plyers and press downwardly on the bead 7 until the rivet is substantially crushed or the parts turned over to a fully riveted position, as shown in Figure 4. The bead 7′, as shown in Figure 4, is really the upset end of the hollow rivet coacting with the end 6 for firmly clamping the parts together. No one can remove this tag without tearing the same, and therefore when the article of jewelry is returned the salesman will know whether or not the tag has been removed and consequently he will know whether or not the article of jewelry is the same which left the store. The rivet may be completely upset, as shown in Figure 4, for other purposes without departing from the spirit of the invention, though ordinarily in the usual work of the store the tags are merely slipped over the rivet, as shown in Figure 3, which at this time acts merely as a button or disengageable fastening means.

In Figure 2 a modified form of tag 11 is provided. The other features are substantially identical with that shown in Figure 1. Tag 11 is provided with a slight projection

12 carrying the rivet and at the opposite end with a slight projection 12′ carrying an aperture 9′. It will also be evident that other forms of tags may be used, while the fastening structure remains the same.

It will be noted that by reason of the turned-over or hollow flange 7 an ordinary pair of plyers, as for instance, a jeweler's flat plyers, may be used to crush and thereby permanently fasten the hollow button in place.

What I claim is:—

A jeweler's tag formed of bendable material having a pair of spaced apertures, a button having one end permanently mounted in one of said apertures, said button being tubular and formed with a large base and a bead at the other end, said bead being of a size to pass through the other aperture, said tubular button being made of such material that the bead may be enlarged by a riveting action, whereby the base and bead will be of substantially the same size for permanently securing the tag in a folded position.

CHARLES T. WITTSTEIN.