

(No Model.)

C. A. KRON.
HOLDER FOR FINGER RINGS.

No. 407,668.

Patented July 23, 1889.

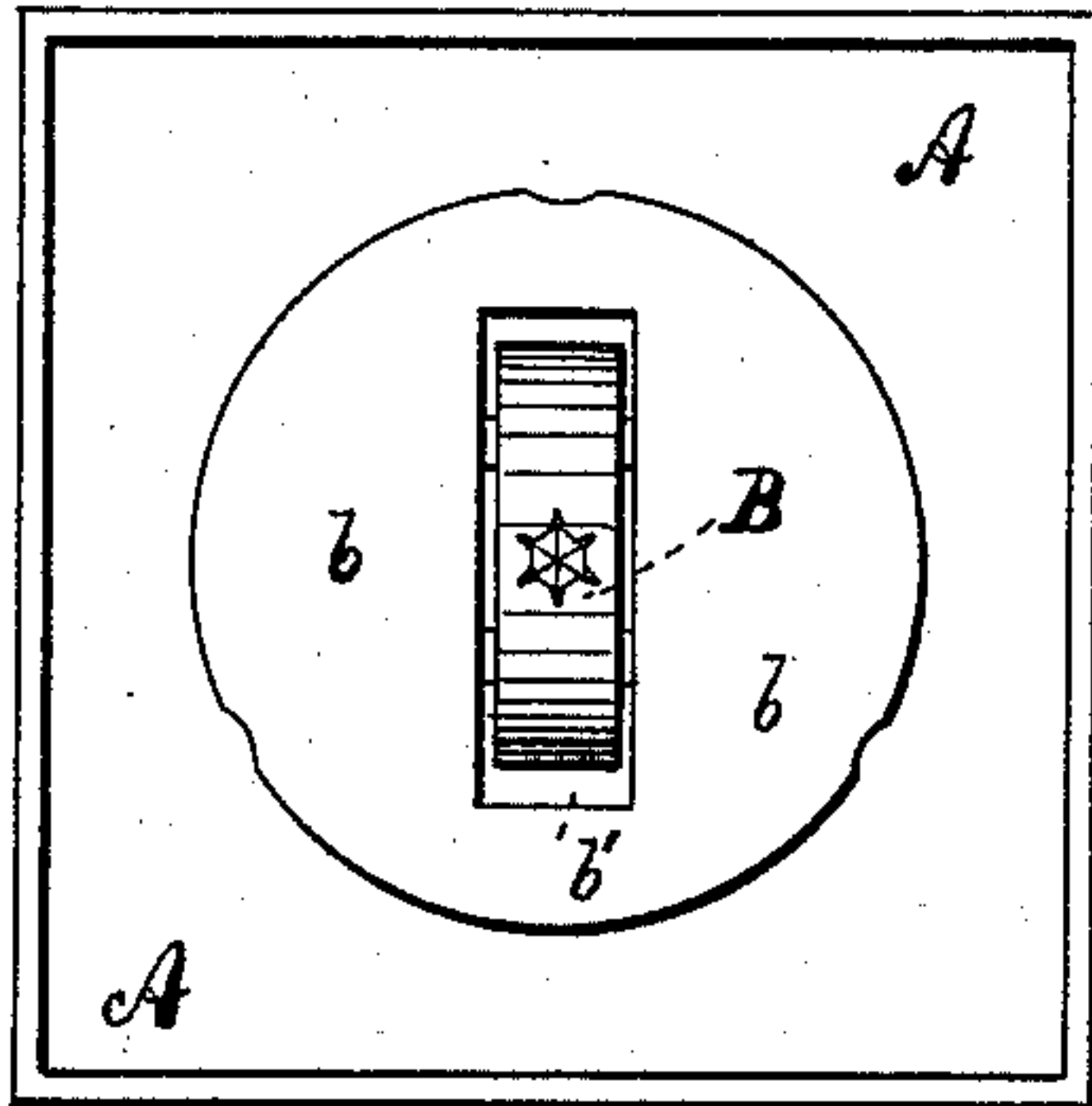
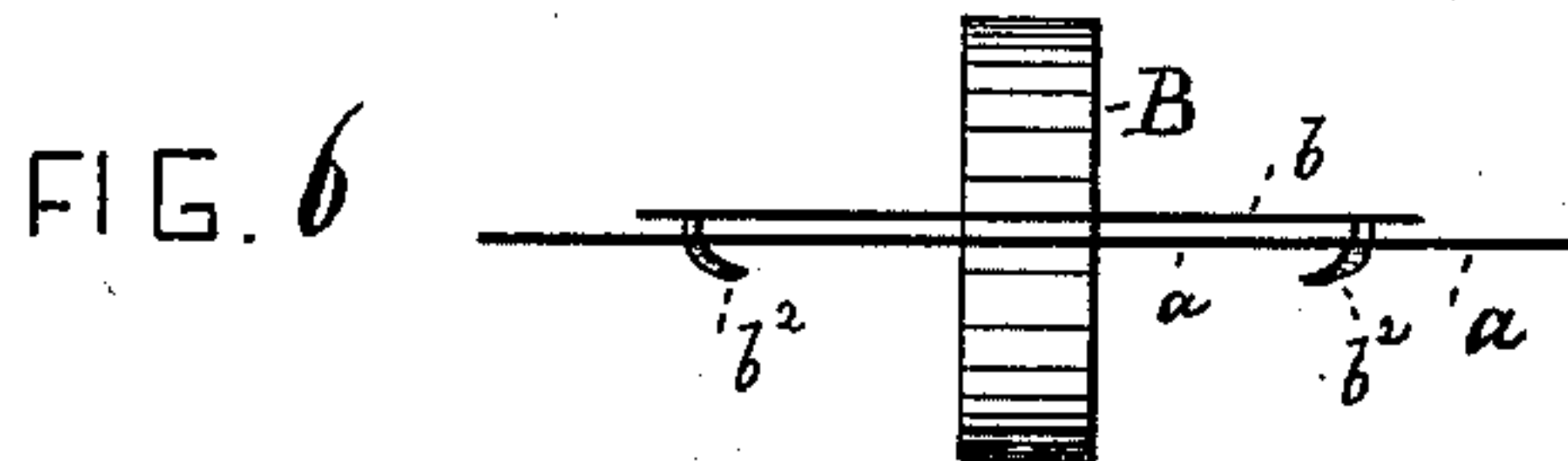


FIG. 2

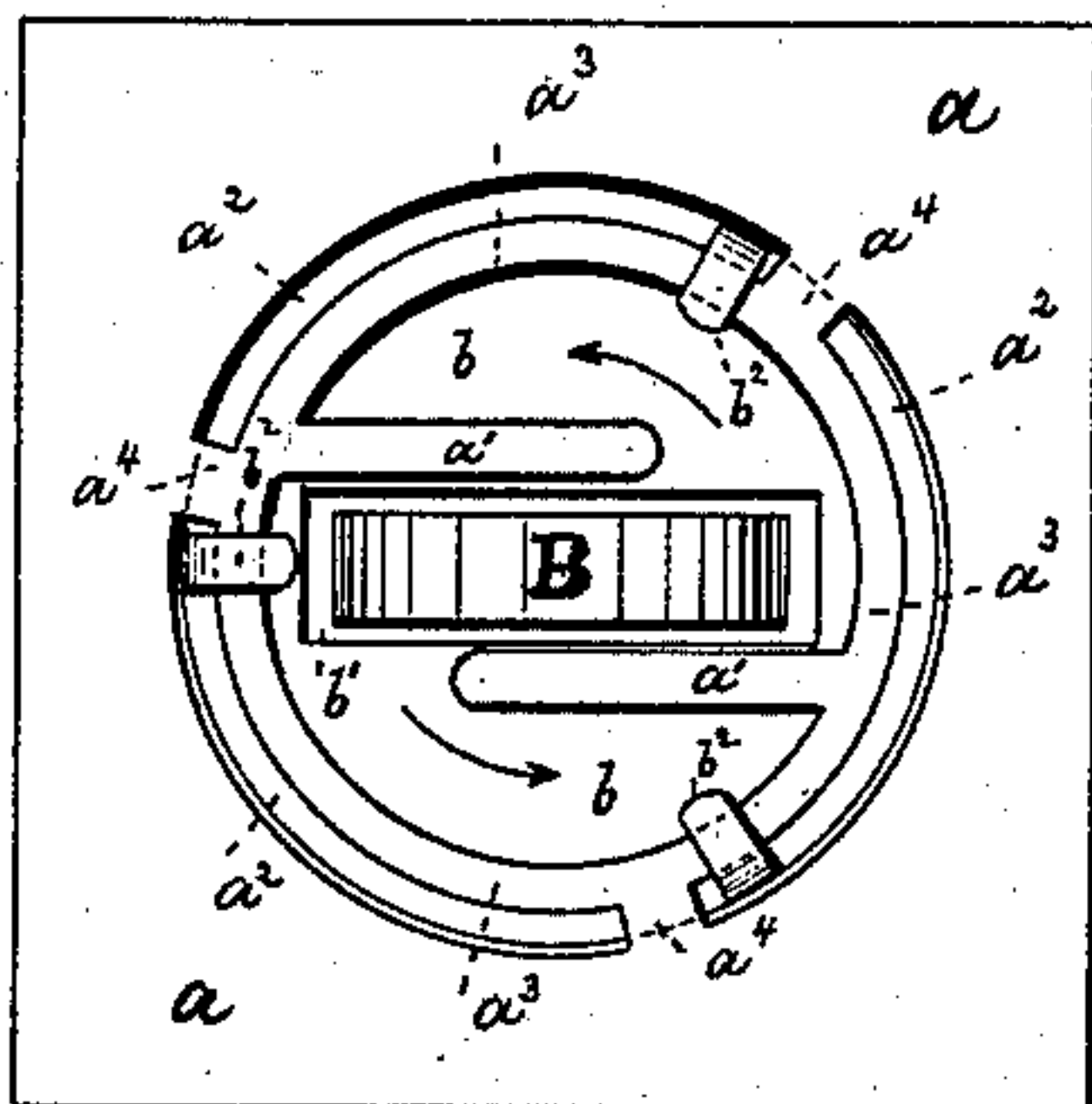


FIG. 3

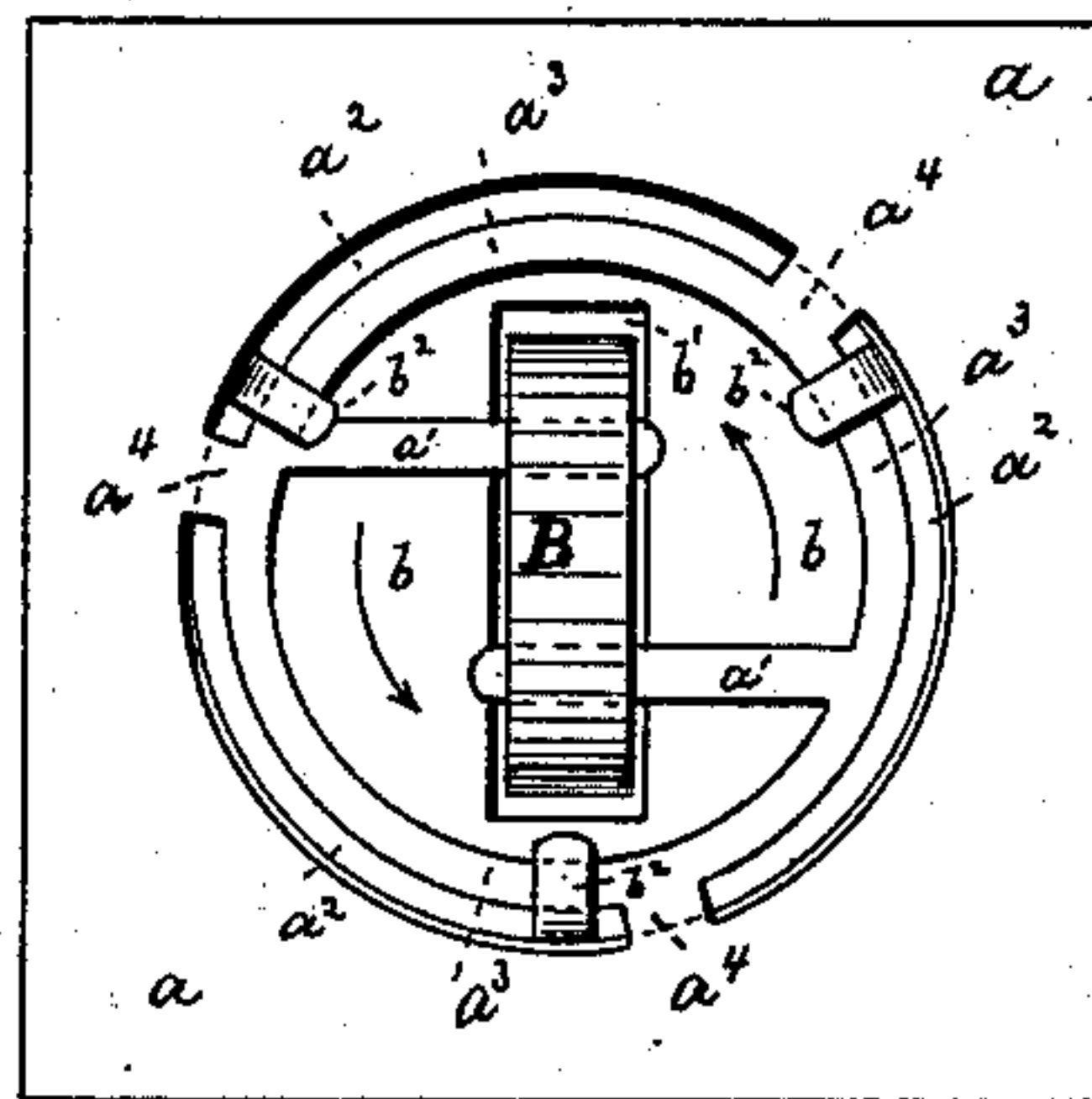


FIG. 4

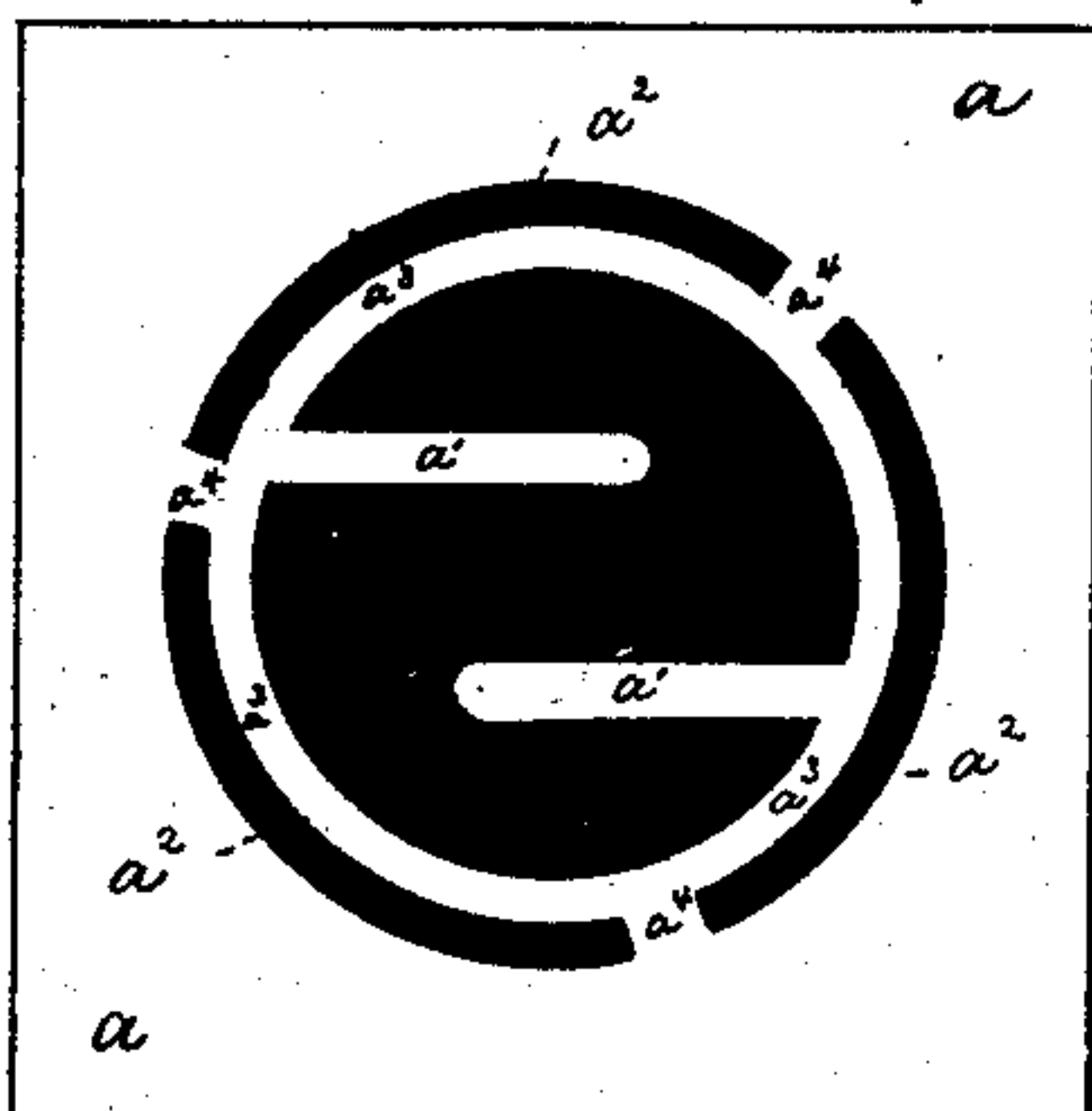
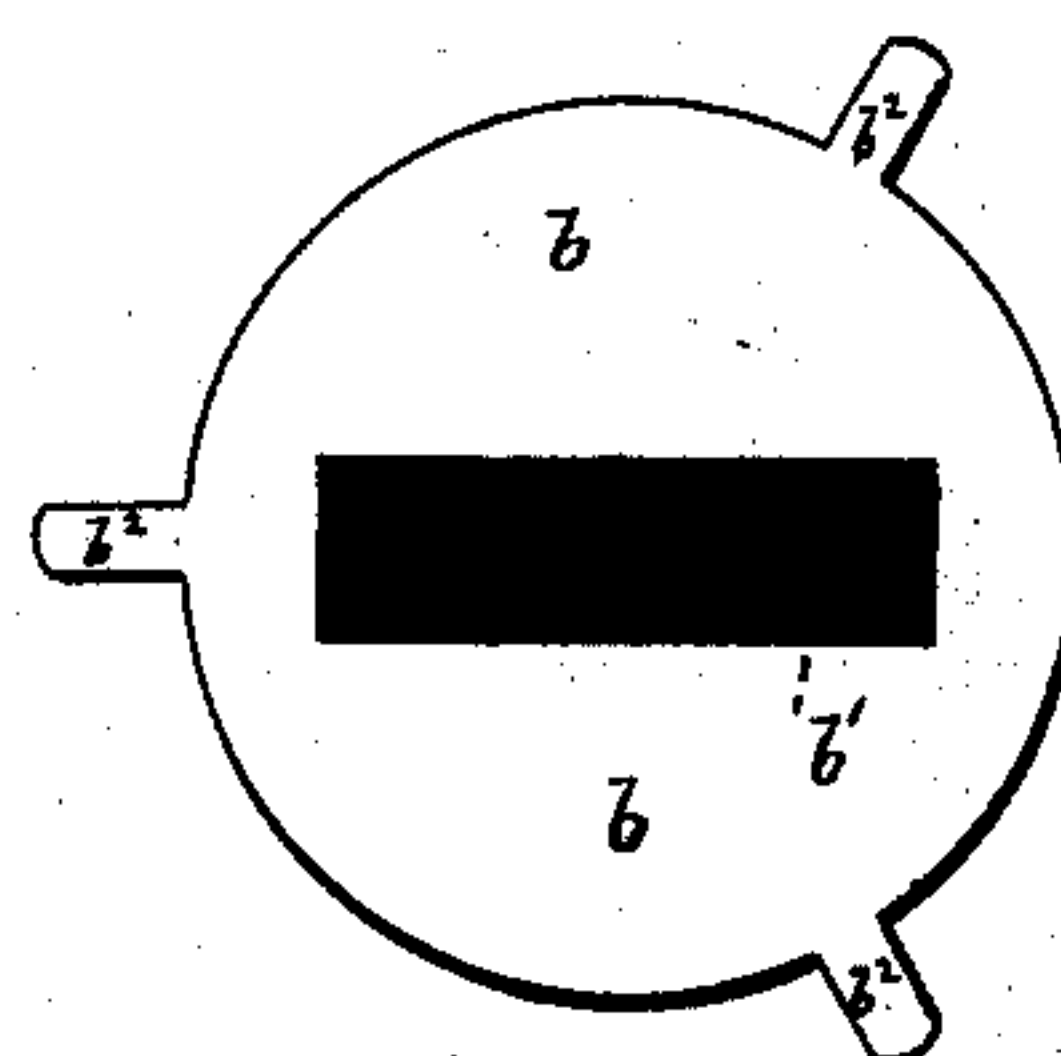


FIG. 5



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. KRON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOLDER FOR FINGER-RINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,668, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed March 1, 1889. Serial No. 301,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. KRON, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Holder for Finger-Rings, of which
5 the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved holder or catch for a display-tray or for a case or box that is to hold one or more finger-rings. The holder is so constructed that by a partial revolution of one of its plates the ring may be
10 locked, while by a reverse motion it will be released.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement, more fully pointed out
15 in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of a case provided with my improved holder. Figs. 2 and 3 are bottom views of the holder, showing it in different positions.
20 Fig. 4 is a face view of the lower plate a ; Fig. 5, a similar view of upper plate b , and Fig. 6 an end view of both plates, showing them properly superposed.

The holder consists, essentially, of two
25 plates, an upper one and a lower one, the lower plate being affixed to the display tray or case, while the upper plate may be revolved.

The letter a designates the lower plate, which may be affixed within a case, tray, or
30 box A. The plate a is of the configuration more fully shown in Fig. 4—that is, it has a circular opening at the center, which is traversed by preferably two horns a' , projecting partially across it from opposite directions.
35 Around the circular opening there is a subdivided circular slot a^2 . The inner rim a^3 of the circle is connected to the body of plate a by preferably three radial-arms a^4 , traversing slot a^2 .

40 Upon the plate a there is placed the upper movable plate b . This plate has a rectangular

central slot b' . At its edge it has preferably three downwardly-projecting prongs b^2 . These are passed through the slot a^2 and are then bent over, one prong passing through each
45 subdivision of said slot. Thus it will be seen that the plate b may be revolved upon plate a , but that its motion will be limited by the prongs b^2 striking the arms a^4 .

In use the plate b is revolved until its slot
50 b' is brought directly in line between the horns a' , Fig. 2. A finger-ring B is then passed through the slot and between the horns. By rotating the ring ninety degrees the plate b is brought into the position shown
55 in Fig. 3, in which the slot b' stands at right angles to the horns. In this position the horns traverse the opening within the ring B, and thus securely lock the ring in place. To release the ring it is only necessary to revolve
60 it in the reverse direction until the parts again arrive in the position shown in Fig. 2. The slot a^2 , in connection with the engaging prongs b^2 , properly centers the plate b and prevents any lateral motion of the plate.
65

What I claim is—

1. The combination of plate a , having an opening that is traversed by a horn projecting partially across the opening, with a slotted plate b , adapted to be revolved above plate a ,
70 substantially as specified.

2. The combination of fixed plate a , having a central opening traversed by a horn, and a surrounding slot a^2 , traversed by radial arms, with a superposed movable plate b ,
75 having a central slot, and prongs b^2 , that engage the slot a^2 of plate a , substantially as specified.

CHARLES A. KRON.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,
HENRY E. ROEDER.