(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. F. GAYNOR.

SETTING FOR COINS.

No. 417,016. Patented Dec. 10. 1889.

FIG. 1.

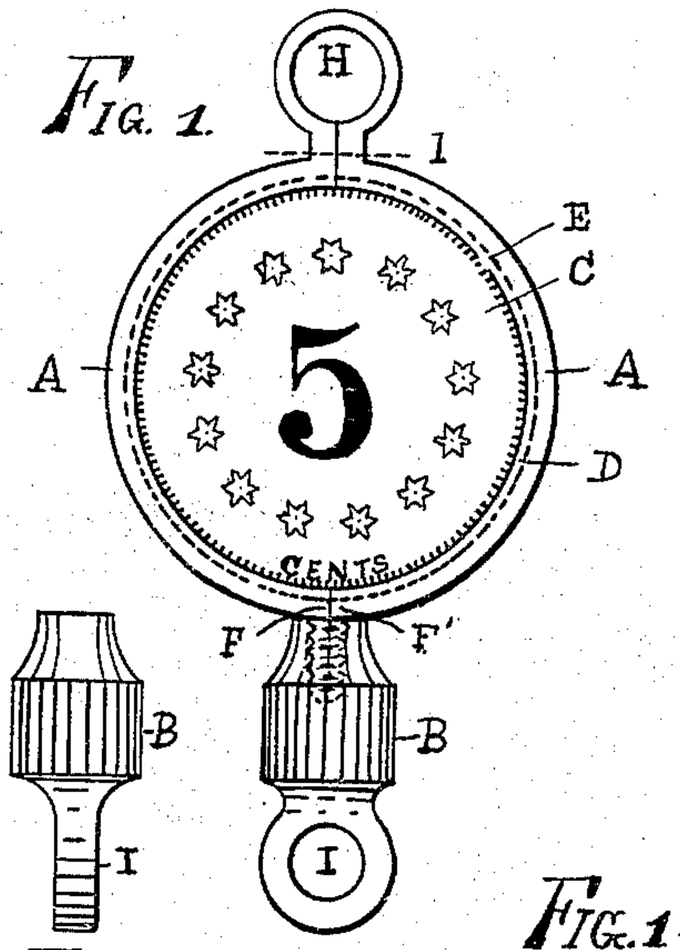

FIG. 2.

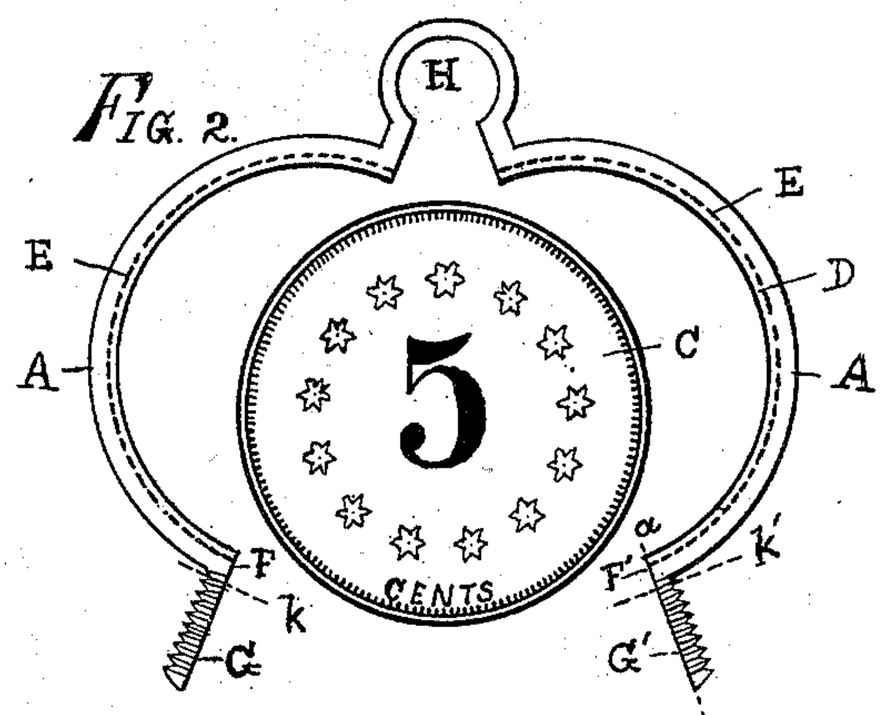

FIG. 3.

FIG. 14.

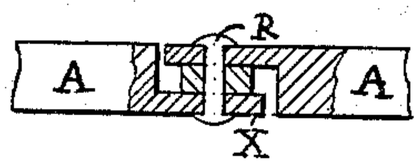

FIG. 4.

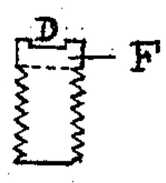

FIG. 5.

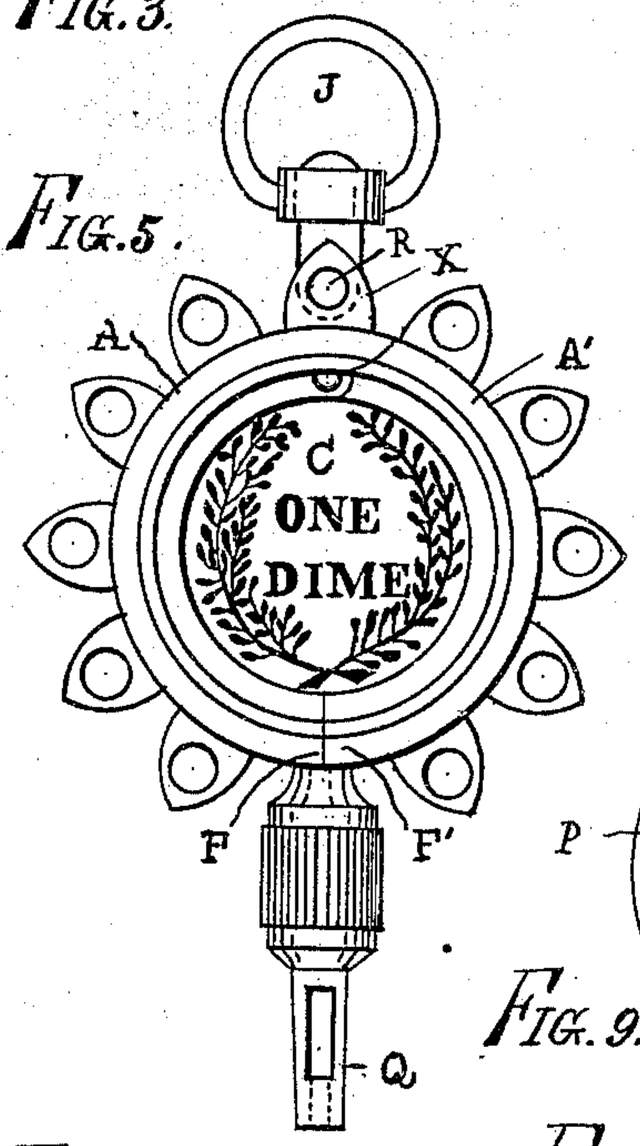

FIG. 6.

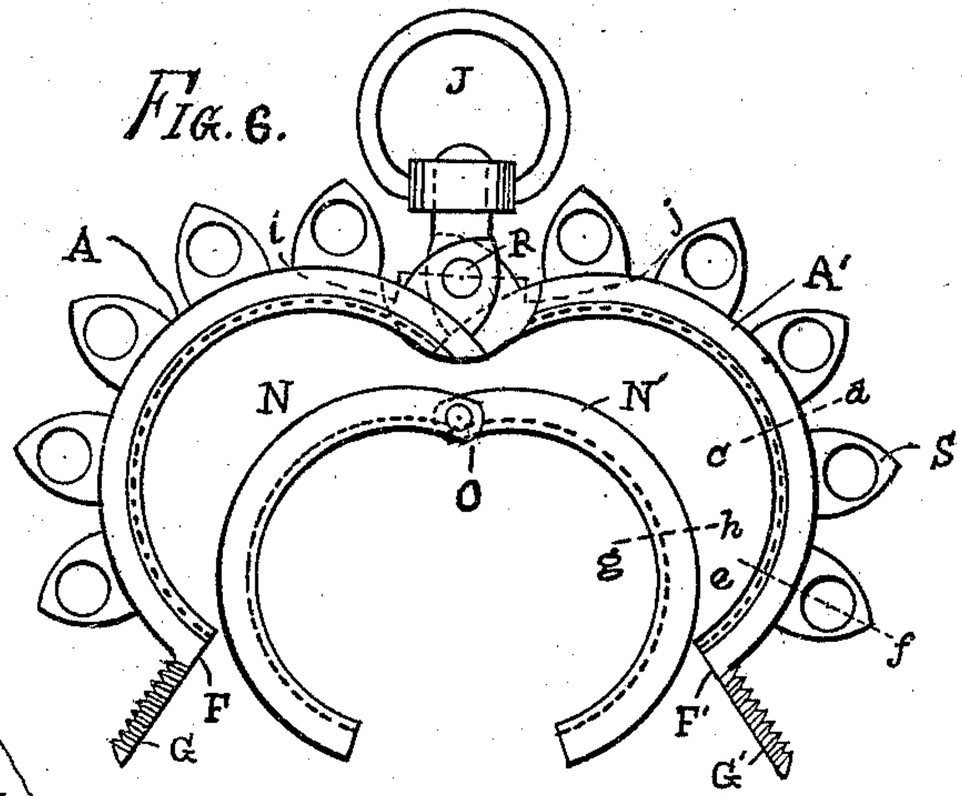

FIG. 7.

FIG. 9.

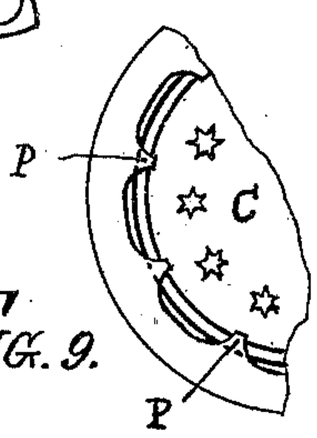

FIG. 12.

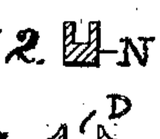

FIG. 13.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

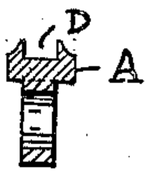

FIG. 8.

WITNESSES.

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T. F. O'Brien

INVENTOR.

Thomas F. Gaynor.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. F. GAYNOR.

SETTING FOR COINS.

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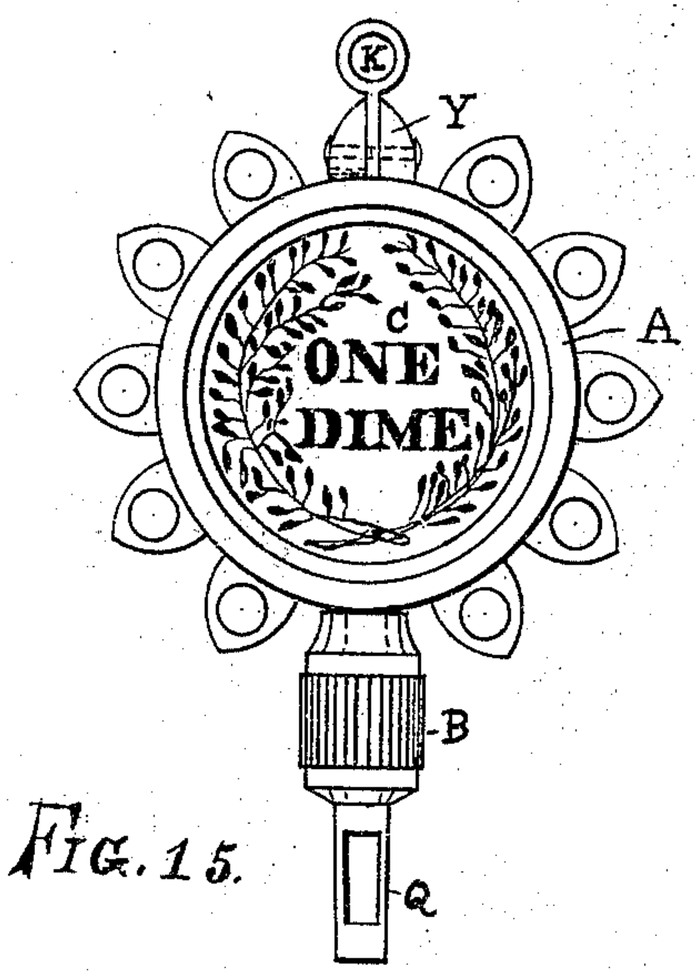


FIG. 15.

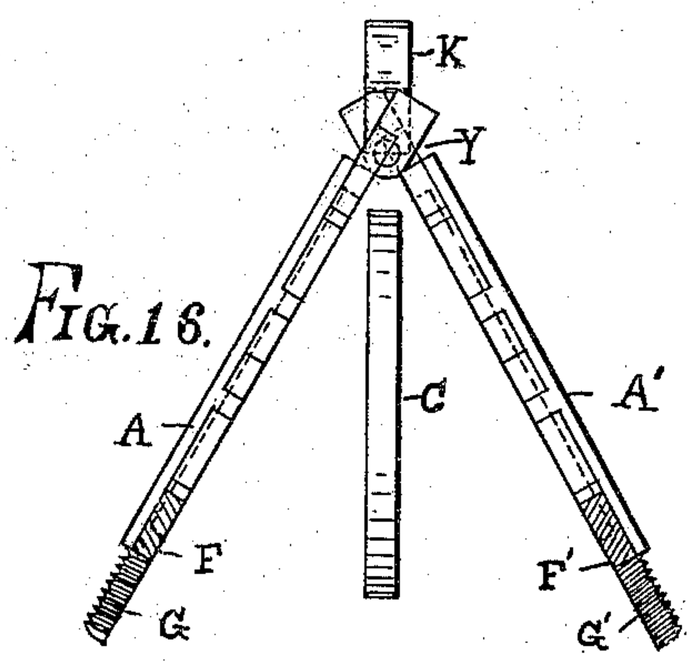


FIG. 16.

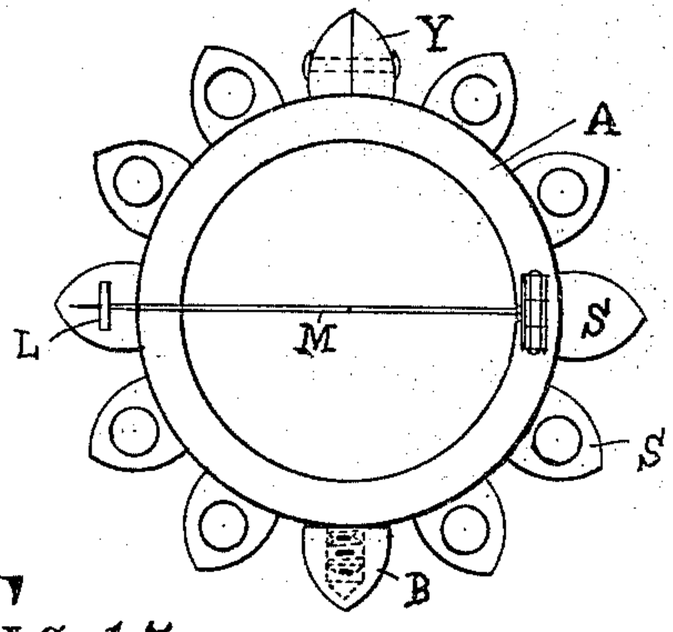


FIG. 17.

FIG. 18.

FIG. 19

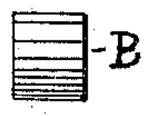


FIG. 20.

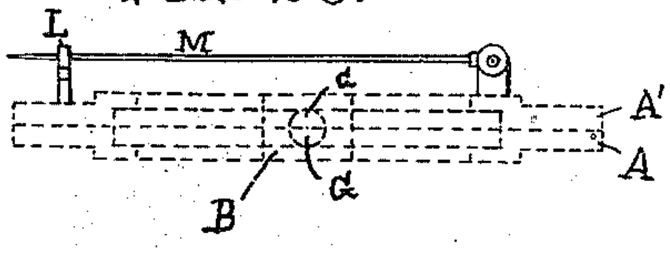
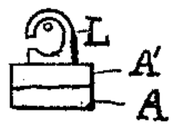


FIG. 21.



WITNESSES.
E. H. Stephens.
T. F. O'Brien

INVENTOR.
Thomas F. Gaynor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. GAYNOR, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

SETTING FOR COINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,016, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed May 25, 1889. Serial No. 312,168. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. GAYNOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Settings for Coins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in settings for coins, medals, bangles, and similar articles when it is desirable to wear such articles as ornaments to watch-chains, necklaces, bracelets, or as brooches and the like.

The object of my invention is to provide a setting that will securely hold coins and similar disk-shaped articles in such a manner as to leave their faces visible without necessitating the boring of holes through them or else the soldering of wire loops thereto as a means of fastening, which is now generally the custom when it is desired to wear them as ornaments upon the person. My object is also to provide a setting that can be readily attached to and separated from such coins and objects without injury to either the setting or the articles referred to. My object is further to provide a setting in which coins of different sizes and values may be easily and quickly interchanged without materially altering the size or appearance of the setting when such exchange has been made. I attain these objects by means of the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the setting with the coin in position therein. Fig. 2 represents a front elevation of the coin and setting separated, the latter being sprung open sufficiently to admit of the removal of the coin after the lock-nut of the setting has been first removed therefrom. Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of the lock-nut. Fig. 4 represents a side elevation of Fig. 2 on the line *a b*. Fig. 5 shows a front elevation of a setting inclosing a coin of a size smaller than the maximum-sized coin the setting is capable of holding, the setting and bushing being in parts which are hinged together, and the lock-nut being provided with a watch-key. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of Fig. 5, the nut and coin being removed therefrom and the semicircular parts of the device being opened out and apart from each other. Fig. 7 shows the coin as removed from Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows the lock-nut having a watch-key attached thereto and as removed from Fig. 6. Fig. 9 shows a part of a setting or bushing where it is desired to expose as much as possible of the faces of the inclosed coin. Fig. 10 shows a section of Fig. 6 through the line *c d*. Fig. 11 is a section of Fig. 6 through the line *e f*. Fig. 12 is a section of bushing in Fig. 6 through the line *g h*. Fig. 13 is a section of a bushing, as seen in Fig. 6 when a small but thick coin is to be held, and where a straight-faced bushing, as seen in Fig. 12, would be too narrow for the purpose. Fig. 14 represents a section of Fig. 6 through the line *i j*, showing how the parts are jointed together and the pivot which secures them. Fig. 15 is a front elevation of a setting split parallel to the faces thereof instead of at a right angle therewith, as in Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6. Fig. 16 shows a side elevation of Fig. 15, the setting being shown as opened and detached from the coin, the nut being the same as in Fig. 8 and being removed. Fig. 17 shows the back elevation of a setting provided with a pin-fastening instead of a loop-fastening, as in Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 15, and a nut of smaller design than the nuts shown in the preceding views. Figs. 18 and 19 are front and side elevations of the nut shown in Fig. 17. Fig. 20 shows a bottom elevation of the pin-fastening upon Fig. 17. Fig. 21 shows a side elevation of the loops for the pin-fastening in Fig. 17.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the setting is shown as consisting of but two parts, the clasp A and the lock-nut B. The clasp A may be an annular-shaped piece of metal of elastic or flexible nature that can be opened wide enough after the lock-nut B has been unscrewed from the half-round threaded spurs G G′ to allow the coin C to drop out of a concentric groove which is upon the inner surface of the clasp A to the depth shown by the dotted lines E E E, and of the width, as seen at D in Fig. 4. The dimensions of this groove are such as that when the clasp A is closed upon a coin, as in Fig. 1, it will hold a coin by its periphery therein while exposing to view as much as possible of the surface of the coin thus incased.

When the clasp A is of an elastic material and is of slender dimensions, it may be made of but a single piece, as in Figs. 1 and 2; but when it is of a more rigid or ornamental design, as seen in Figs. 5, 6, 15, 16, and 17, it is necessary to make it into two parts A A′ and pivot and joint one end of each part to the other, as seen at X X X, Figs. 5, 6, and 14, or else as seen at Y Y Y, Figs. 15, 16, and 17. It can thus be seen that to insert a coin into the groove D of the setting or to remove it therefrom it is only necessary to open the free ends F F′ of the clasp apart sufficient to insert or remove the coin aforesaid.

As a means of securely holding the coin within the groove D, I provide the clasp with a sufficient amount of elasticity and strength as will cause it to stay normally closed upon the coin C, so that it will require force to open the clasp A and free the coin. When made in this form, the threaded spurs G G′, as seen in Fig. 2, may be dispensed with from the lines *k k′*, as well as the nut B, Fig. 3. In constructions where economy is not the principal consideration, however, I prefer to provide each of the free ends F F′ of the clasp A with a half-round threaded spur G G′, both of which are adapted to fit a threaded nut B, when said spurs are closed together. The setting is split through in such a manner as to produce the two spurs aforesaid and in the form of a longitudinally-split screw, so that when they are brought together the nut B can be screwed upon them as upon a solid screw, thus effectively binding the setting together and securely holding the inclosed coin in position therein.

The nut B is of such shape as will permit of its being screwed upon and unscrewed from the spurs F F′ by the fingers without the aid of a wrench, screw-driver, or other tool to effect the purpose.

The nut B may be of any desirable form—as in Figs. 1 and 3 it is shown with a loop I, in Figs. 5, 8, and 15 it is provided with a watch-key Q, and in Figs. 17, 18, 19, and 20 it is shown in a form similar to that of the scallops S S upon the periphery of the setting.

As a means of fastening the setting to the person of the wearer it may be connected either to a chain or cord by any of the loops H I J K, (shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 15, or 16,) or else it can be attached to a ribbon, badge, or the clothing by means of the loop L and pin M. (Shown in Figs. 17, 20, and 21.)

When a coin of a size smaller than that of the maximum size for the setting is to be held, I employ a split bushing N N′, Fig. 6, the diameter and thickness near the periphery of which is similar to those dimensions of the maximum-sized coin intended for the setting. This bushing may be grooved to fit any coin too small for the groove in the setting in a manner similar to that in which the groove is made in the setting itself. For a thin coin the bushing may be made as shown in Fig. 12, and for a thick coin it can be made as seen in cross-section in Fig. 13. The bushing may also be jointed and pivoted together, like the setting as seen at O in Fig. 6.

When it is desirable to show as much as possible of the face of the coin, all of the walls of the groove can be cut away excepting a few little prongs P P, as seen in Fig. 9.

The loops may be rigid, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or else they may be given a single-jointed movement, as shown in Figs. 14, 15, and 16, or they may be provided with a universal swivel-jointed action, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

The bushing can be used in any of the forms of construction of the setting shown. It may be split edgewise, like the setting shown in Figs. 16 and 20. Both of its parts can also be left separable instead of being pivoted together, if desired. The walls of its groove can also be made prong-shaped, as shown in Fig. 9. The depth of the groove D need only be two or three hundredths of an inch and of a width and diameter corresponding to the thickness and diameter of the largest-sized coins that the setting is intended to hold when the ends are closed together. All coins of smaller diameter can be held in position by means of bushings grooved to fit such smaller coins, and of an outside diameter and thickness similar to these dimensions of the maximum-sized coin that will fit the setting.

Coins of different values and metals are sometimes of approximately the same diameter and size, so that the setting will hold more than one kind of a coin without necessitating a specially-fitted groove for each particular coin—as, for instance, if the maximum-sized coin that the setting is fitted to be the five-dollar gold coin of the United States currency, then the setting will also hold a five-cent nickel coin without necessitating the use of a bushing, while the same-sized bushing would do for a silver dime and a three-cent nickel coin, and so on.

When it is necessary to insert or remove a coin from the setting, it is only necessary to unscrew the lock-nut from the threaded spurs of the setting and then by opening it apart the coin can be inserted or removed in a few seconds and the nut replaced again. If it is intended to hold the coin by the spring-tension of the setting alone, and the spurs and nut are dispensed with, as indicated in Fig. 2, *k k′*, it can be forced apart enough to insert or remove the coin at will.

It frequently happens that persons desire to carry about them coins, medals, bangles, and the like as souvenirs or ornaments, and to do this they either have holes bored in these articles or else solder wire loops, pins, &c., thereto, all of which becomes a disfigurement, and in the case of coins it so mutilates them as to render them unfit for currency afterward. This causes loss to the possessors of such mutilated coins, reduces the coin circulation, as well as being an unlawful act on the part of those who thus mutilate

such coins. Now, by the use of my invention a coin can be carried as an ornament without destroying its currency value in any way or reducing the coin circulation, or causing any loss to the owner of the coin. It might also happen that a person having a coin in one of these settings would accidentally find himself without any other money about his person, when he could remove the coin from the setting and use it as money, and substitute another coin at his convenience afterward. Again, a person having one of those settings with a coin therein can always have the satisfaction of being not without any money at all, which is desirable; and, finally, other people with whom he comes in contact, if they see the coin, know that he is not entirely moneyless, which is also advantageous.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove, an open joint, and a loop-shaped fastening integral with said setting and being diametrically opposite to said open joint, substantially as specified.

2. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove, an open joint, two half-round externally-threaded spurs, and a nut adapted to fit upon said spurs when they are closed together, having a loop-shaped fastening made integral therewith, substantially as specified.

3. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove and open joint, a pivoted joint, two half-round threaded spurs, a nut to fit said spurs, and a fastening, substantially as specified.

4. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove and open joint, and a fastening, in combination with a concentrically-grooved jointed bushing adapted to fit in the groove of the setting, substantially as described.

5. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove and open joint, two half-round threaded spurs, a nut for said spurs, and a fastening, in combination with a concentrically-grooved jointed bushing adapted to fit in the groove of the setting, substantially as described,

6. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove and open joint, a pivoted joint, two half-round threaded spurs, a nut to fit said spurs, and a fastening, in combination with a concentrically-grooved jointed bushing adapted to fit in the groove of the setting, substantially as specified.

7. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove, the walls of which consist of series of prongs, an open joint, and a fastening, substantially as specified.

8. A coin-setting of annular shape provided with a concentric groove, an open joint, and a fastening, in combination with a concentrically-grooved jointed bushing, the walls of which consist of series of prongs, substantially as specified.

THOMAS F. GAYNOR.

Witnesses:
E. H. STEPHENS,
T. P. O'BRIEN.