

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. C. O. HUSS.
COMBINED NAPKIN HOLDER AND RING.

No. 559,289.

Patented Apr. 28, 1896.

Fig. 1.

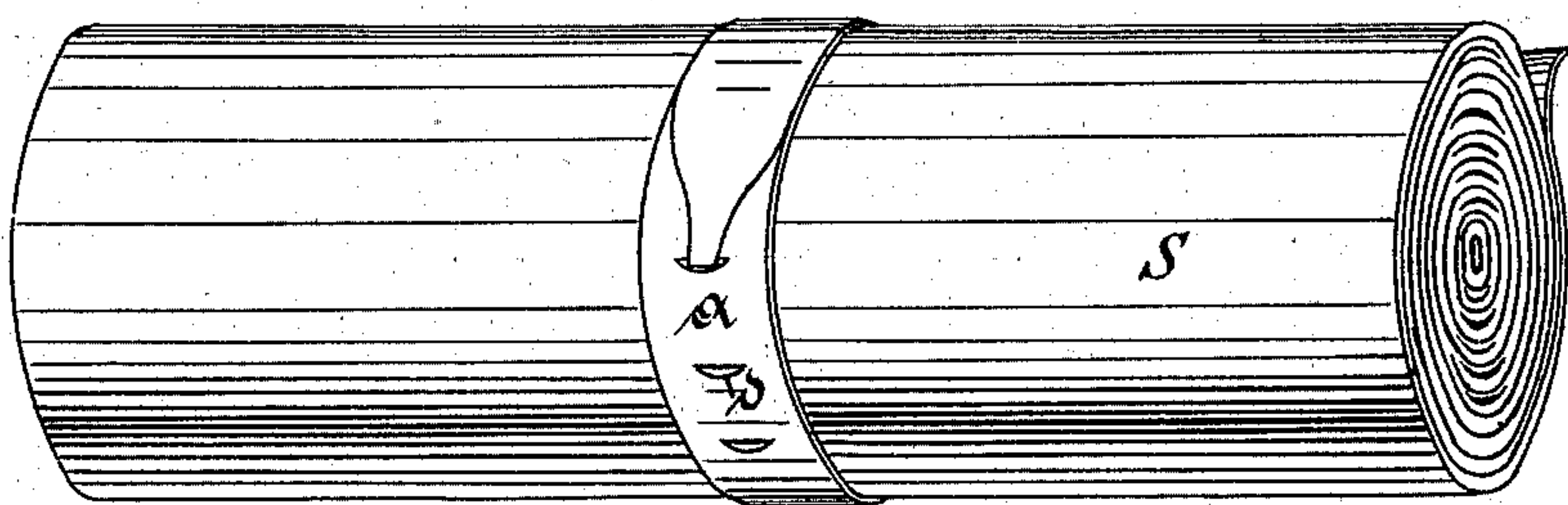
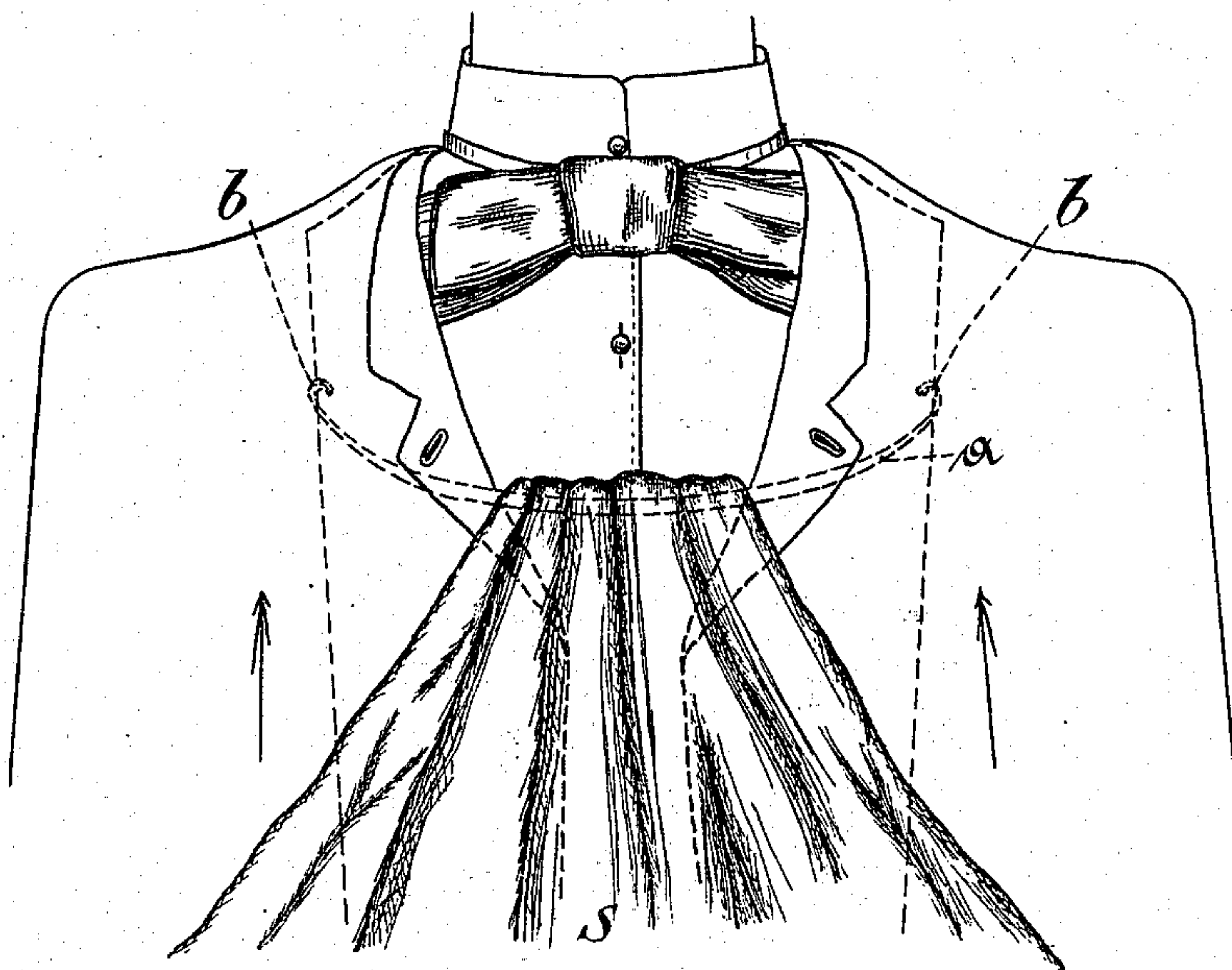


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Chas. Hoff
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Inventor:

Hermann C. O. Huss,
by *Chas. Hoff*
his Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. C. O. HUSS.
COMBINED NAPKIN HOLDER AND RING.

No. 559,289.

Patented Apr. 28, 1896.

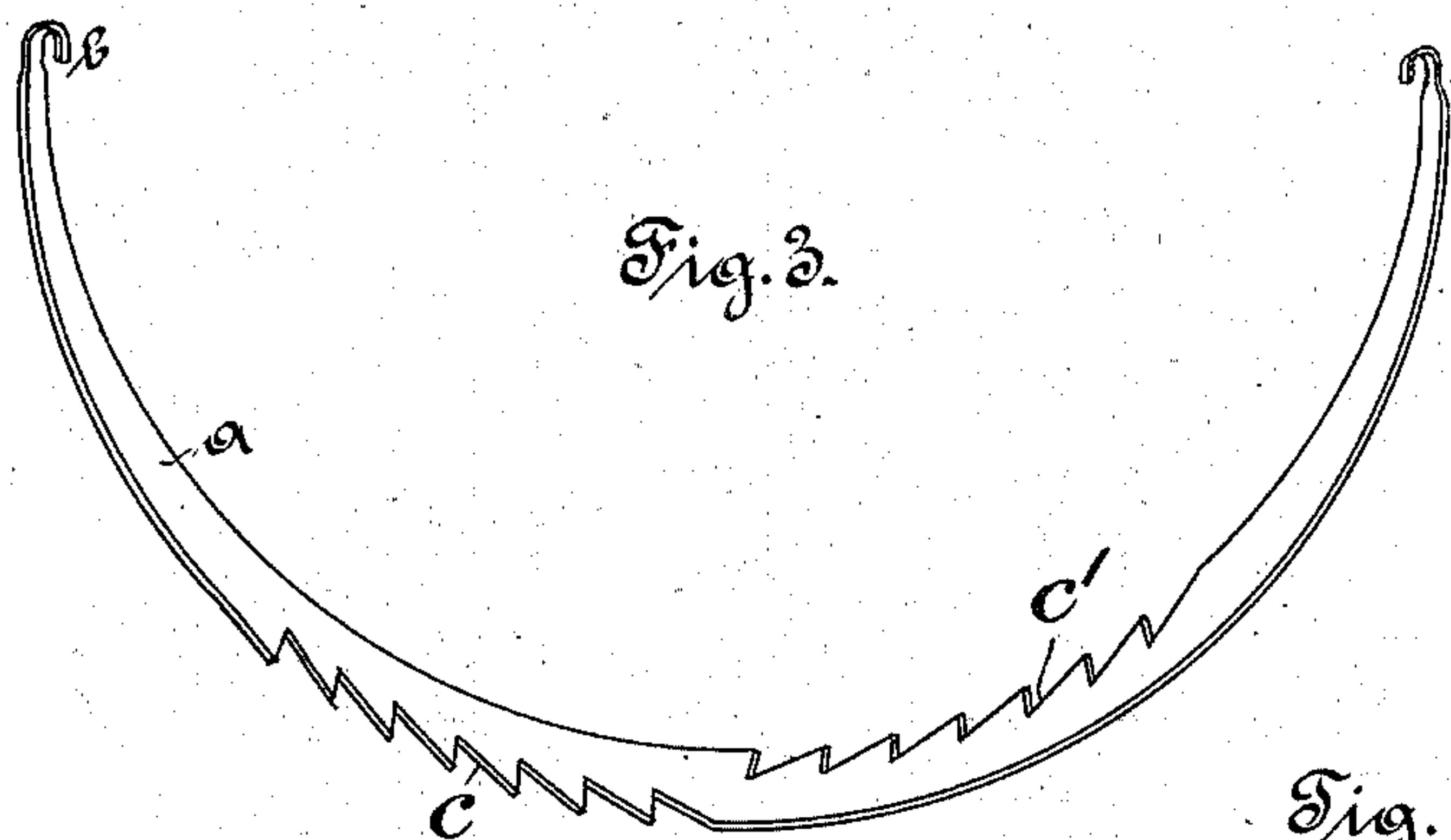


Fig. 3.

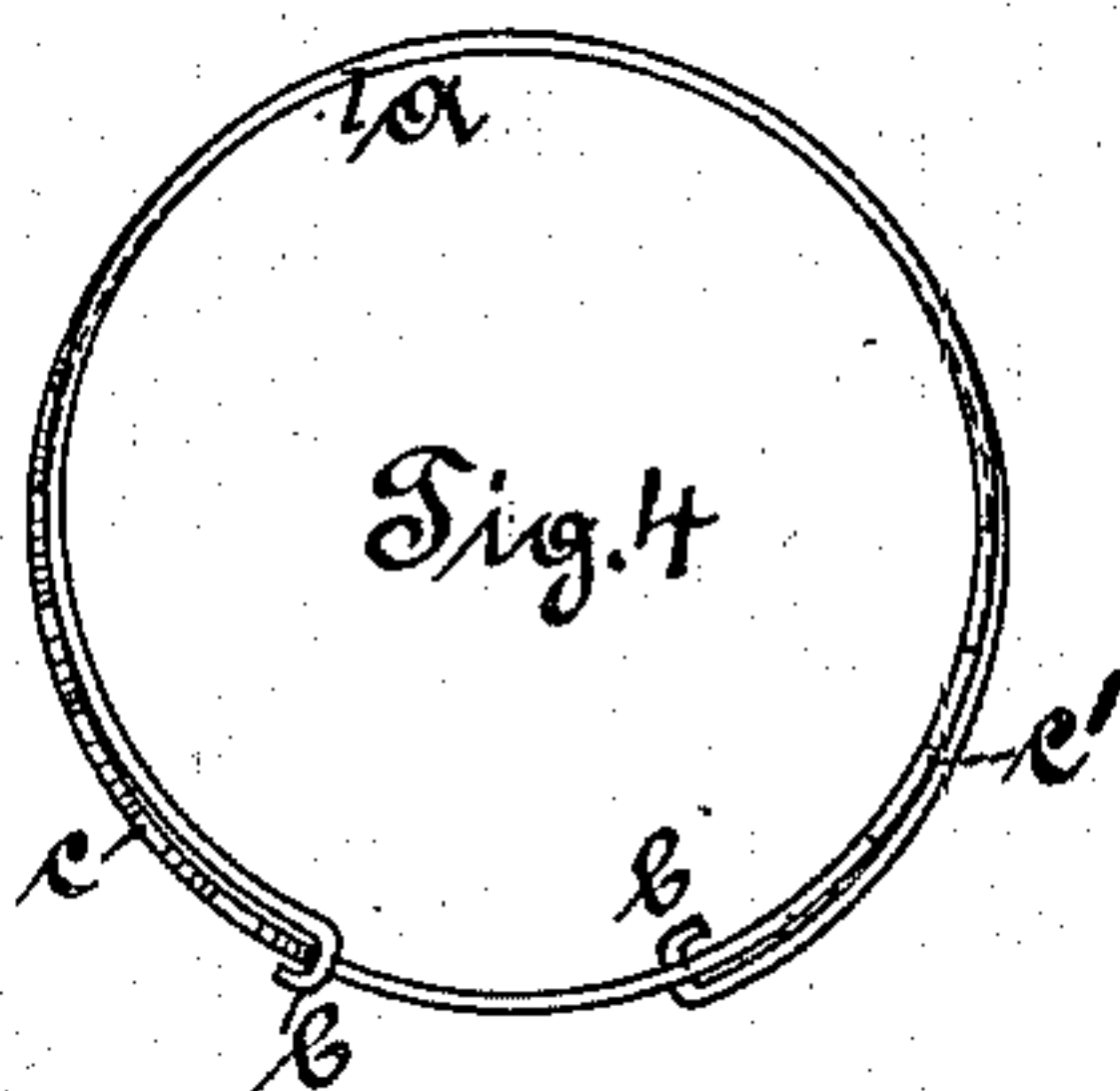


Fig. 4.

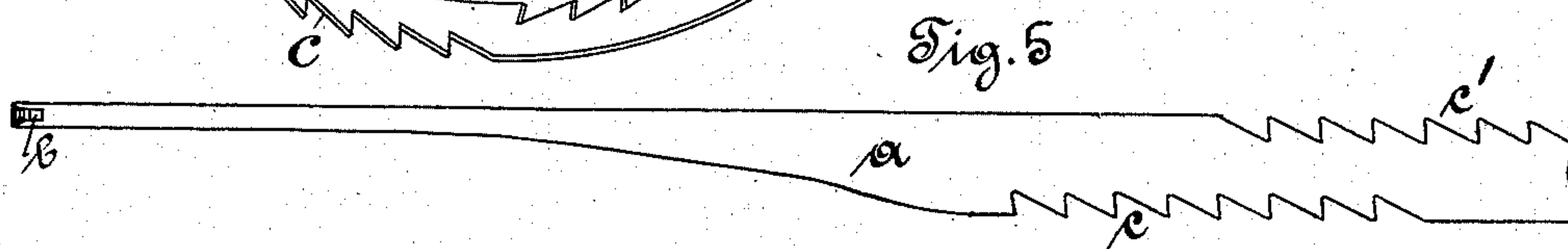


Fig. 5.

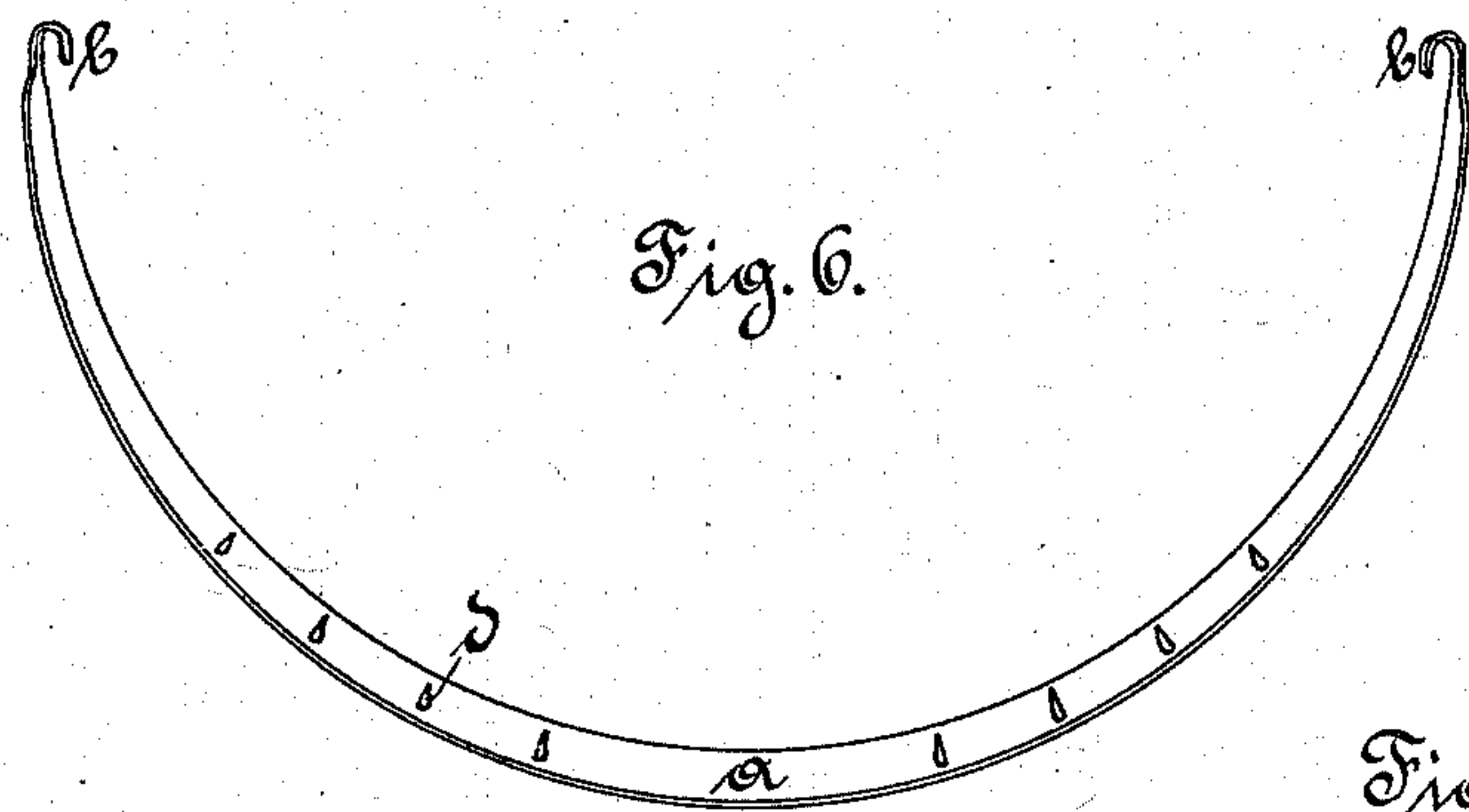


Fig. 6.

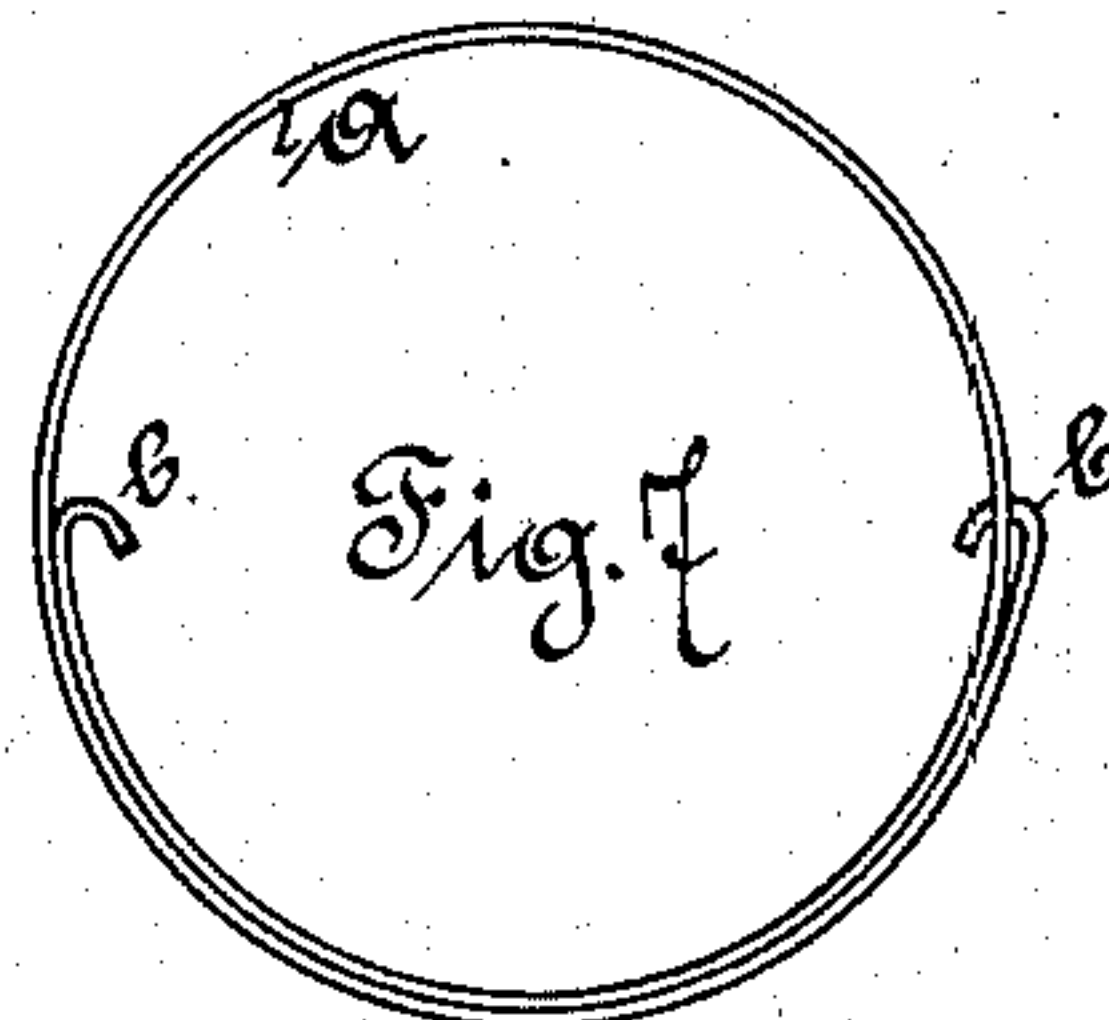


Fig. 7.

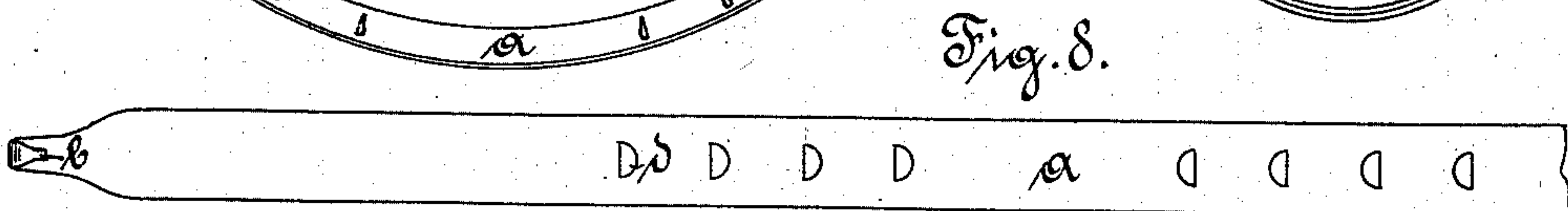


Fig. 8.

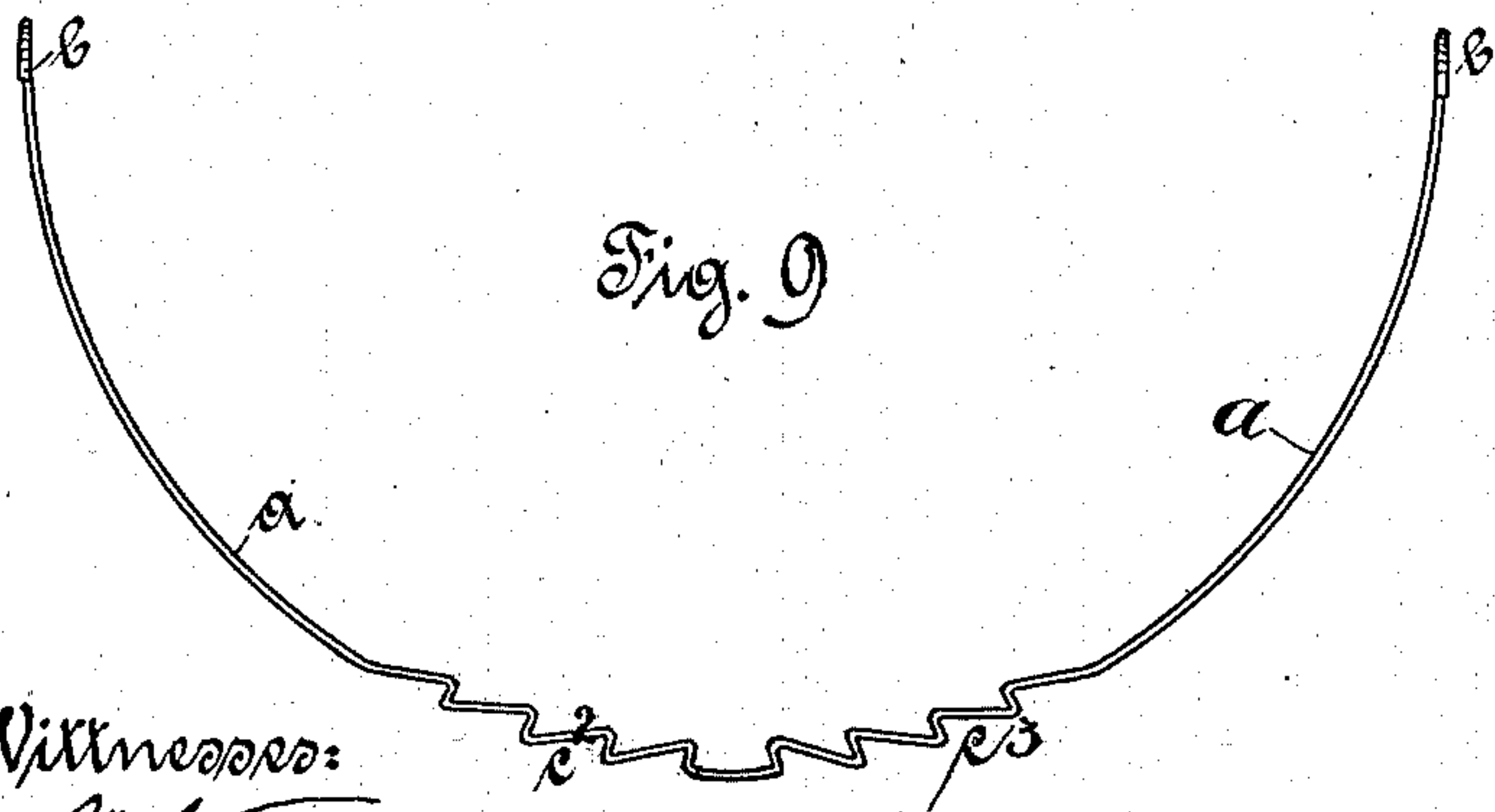


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

Witnesses:

A. Hoff
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Inventor:

Hermann C. O. Huss
by *Chas. O. Huss*
his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN C. O. HUSS, OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

COMBINED NAPKIN HOLDER AND RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,289, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed November 5, 1895. Serial No. 568,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN C. O. HUSS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Princeton, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Napkin-Holder, Serving at the Same Time as a Napkin-Ring, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a serviette-holder, which in addition to being capable of holding the serviette in a rolled form is also a device for retaining the opened or unfolded serviette in the desired position upon the person of the user thereof.

This holder consists of an elastic strip, band, or wire provided at each end with a hook. When the holder is required to act as a serviette-ring, it is rolled in a circular form and the two end hooks are engaged with the body portion or with notches or holes therein, so that the holder thus rolled retains its circular form. When it is to be used for supporting an unfolded or opened serviette upon the person of the user, it is unrolled and the end hooks are engaged with the lapels of the coat or inserted into the coat or otherwise attached thereto and the unfolded serviette is hung upon it, or the hooks may be engaged with the starched or stiffened edges of the shirt-front or with the armholes of the waistcoat or with folds in the clothing, or the two hooked ends may be engaged with each other, so that the holder forms a yoke, which may be suspended from the neck of the user. This mode of using the serviette-holder is especially to be recommended for children.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a rolled serviette S encircled by one of my improved holders, which in this instance has its circular form. Fig. 2 is a view showing the holder unrolled and engaging by means of its end hooks *b* with the edges of the shirt-front of the user, one corner of the unfolded serviette S being folded over the holder. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one construction of my improved holder unrolled. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same construction of the holder made into annular form. Fig. 5 is a plan view of part of the same holder drawn to a larger scale than that of Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 6 is a per-

spective view of an alternative construction of holder unrolled. Fig. 7 is an end view of the same rolled into circular form. Fig. 8 is a large scale plan of part of this alternative construction of holder; and Figs. 9 and 10 are views similar, respectively, to Figs. 6 and 7 of a further alternative construction of holder.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

With reference, first, to the construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, *a* denotes a springy or elastic metal band which is reduced in width from the center toward each end. *b* are hooks into which each end of the strip is formed. *c c'* are serrations made in the edges of the strip, near its center. The serrations *c* are arranged to point in a direction opposite to that of the serrations *c'*. The holder in the form in which it is shown in Fig. 3 is in readiness to be hooked onto the apparel of the user. To convert it into a serviette-ring it is bent into circular form, as shown in Fig. 4. To retain it in that form the hooks *b* must be engaged with serrations *c c'*, as shown.

In the modification illustrated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 perforations *d* (instead of serrations) are provided in the body of the strip, as shown, for the end hooks *b* to engage with. In this example only one of the end hooks *b* need be engaged with a perforation when the strip is rolled up, for the other hook *b* comes to the inside of the ring (see Fig. 7) and has no tendency to get out of place.

In the further modification illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 the holder consists of a piece of wire with hooked ends *b*. Instead of perforations, such as *d*, Fig. 8, or serrations, such as *c c'*, Fig. 3, the wire is bent into zigzags *c² c³*, with which the end hooks *b* are engaged when the wire is bent into circular form, as shown in Fig. 10.

The band *a* may assume any desired ornamental form and may be made of any suitable material. For example, instead of being made of a single piece of metal, such as springy sheet-steel, it might be made of woven wire or of celluloid. In the latter case the hooks *b* would preferably be made of metal and secured by rivets or otherwise to the main portion of the band. Instead of a series of serrations, perforations, or zigzags only one or

two of these need be employed in the holder—
one for each hook *b*—but by providing sev-
eral I am able to secure a range of adjust-
ment for the ring by making suitable choice
5 from among the several perforations or ser-
rations of a series.

I claim—

The serviette-holder consisting of a strip of
flexible material provided at each end with
10 hooks and at an intermediate portion of its

length with retaining devices for the said
hooks substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of the two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

HERMANN C. O. HUSS.

Witnesses:

OTTO WOLFF,
HUGO GUNNER.