

No. 681,894.

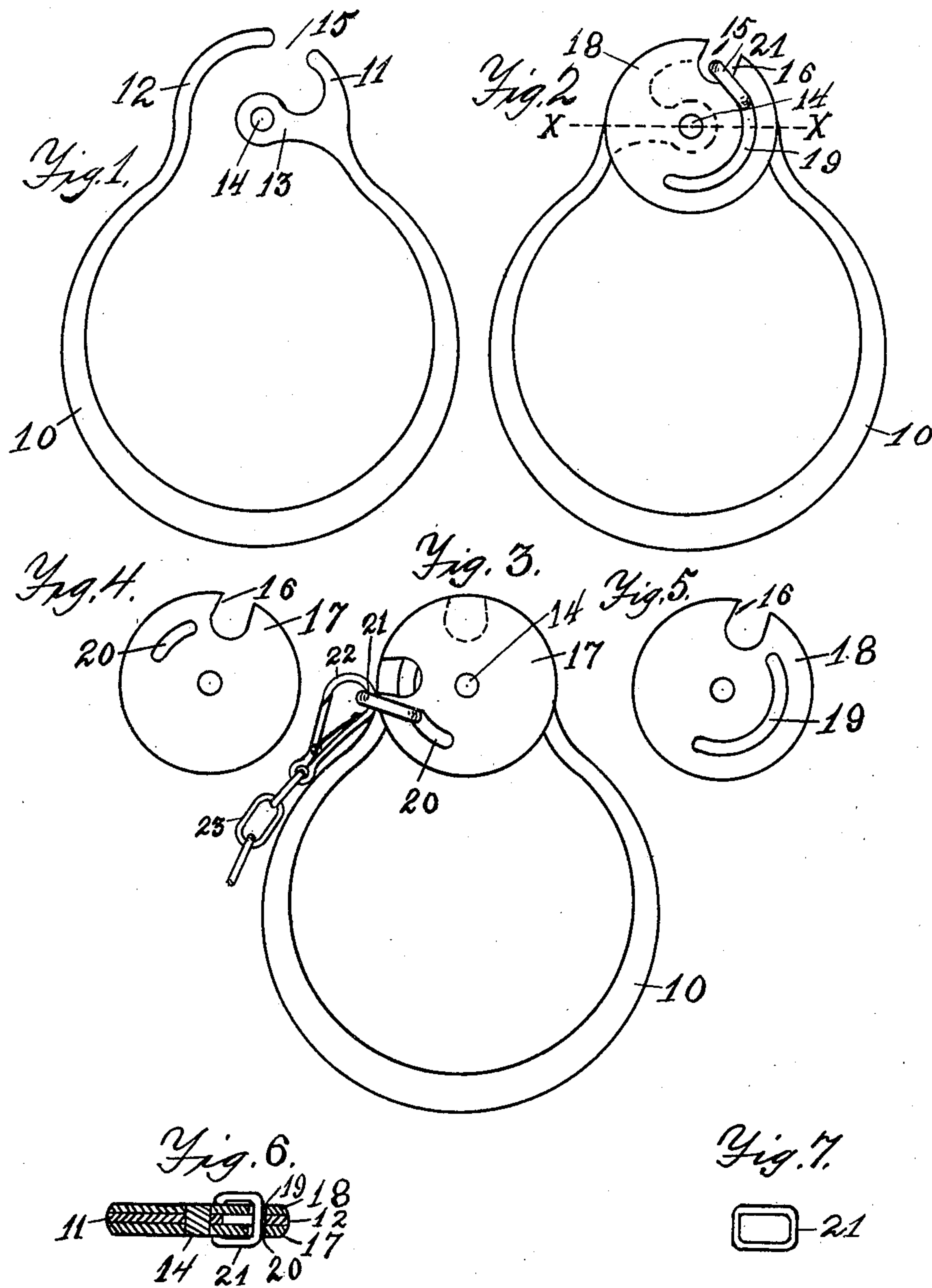
Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

F. J. SWANSON.

KEY RING.

(Application filed July 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

Alb. Berlin
A. V. Kettle

INVENTOR

Fred J. Swanson
BY
S. Arthur Baldwin
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED J. SWANSON, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

KEY-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,894, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed July 5, 1901. Serial No. 67,101. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED J. SWANSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Key-Ring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to rings for keys in which notched disks each side of the opening in the ring serve as a gate or turnstile in admitting the bow of the key to the ring; and the object of my improvement is to provide a lock for said disks and ring which prevents the removal of a key from the ring while attached to the key-chain and which acts as a key or guide for admitting or releasing a key. I attain this object as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of ring without the turnstile-disks. Fig. 2 is a side view of ring complete with my locking-link in the notches of the disks, ready to admit a key. Fig. 3 is a side view of ring complete with chain attached. Figs. 4 and 5 are side views of the disks. Fig. 6 is a sectional view at line X X in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a side view of locking-link.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts in the several views.

10 is the body of the key-ring.

11 12 are the jaws of the opening in the body of the ring.

13 is a projection from jaw 11, which supports disks 17 18 on pin 14.

15 is the opening or gateway for the ring.

16 16 are the notches in the disks.

19 20 are the long and short slots in disks 17 18 for link 21.

22 is the snap of key-chain 23.

Locking-link 21 is made the right size and square, so that it will work in slots 19 and 20, as shown. The ends of slots 19 and 20 toward notches 16 are at such a distance that link 21 can just fall into notches 16 when snap 22 is removed from the link, so that it

is impossible for the link to enter the notches when snap 22 is in the link. On account of link 22 being placed as described it is impossible for the disks to be turned in unison sufficient to admit or release a key unless the link is in the notches 16 (see Fig. 2) with the bow of the key, for if the link is outside the notches it will bind on the outside of jaws 11 12, as shown in Fig. 3.

To admit or release a key, place link 21 in the notches 16 and the bow of the key and push up or down the throat of the opening to the ring.

Slots 19 and 20 are varied in length in order to puzzle any one trying to open the ring. The disks would work if the slots were much shorter. One of the slots should be sufficiently short, like 20, so that link 21 will not allow the release or admission of a key when the link is not in the notches. An additional link or any other like article might take the place of snap 22.

I claim as new—

1. A key-ring having notched disks revolvably attached each side of the opening to the ring, holes in said disks, a link in said holes of the right length to enter said notches and work them in unison, substantially as shown and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with a key-chain, a key-ring having notched disks revolvably attached each side of the opening to the ring, slots in said disks, a link in said slots for attaching to said chain, said link having such a size that it can enter said notches when unattached to said chain but cannot when attached, substantially as shown and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRED J. SWANSON.

Witnesses:

A. C. BERLIN,

A. W. KETTLE.