

No. 743,859.

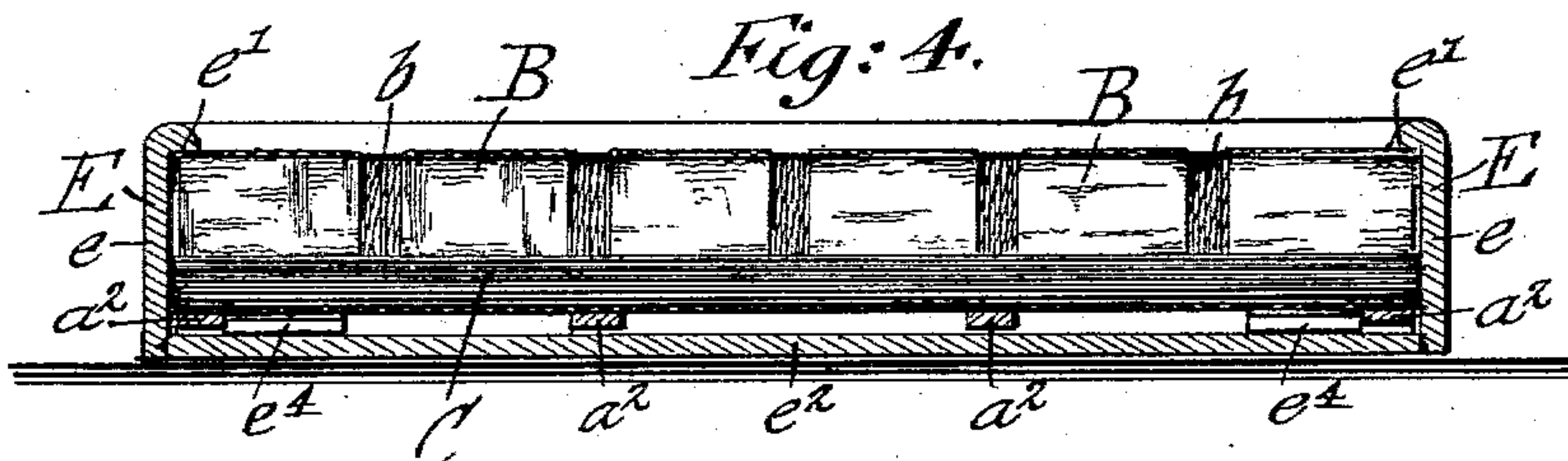
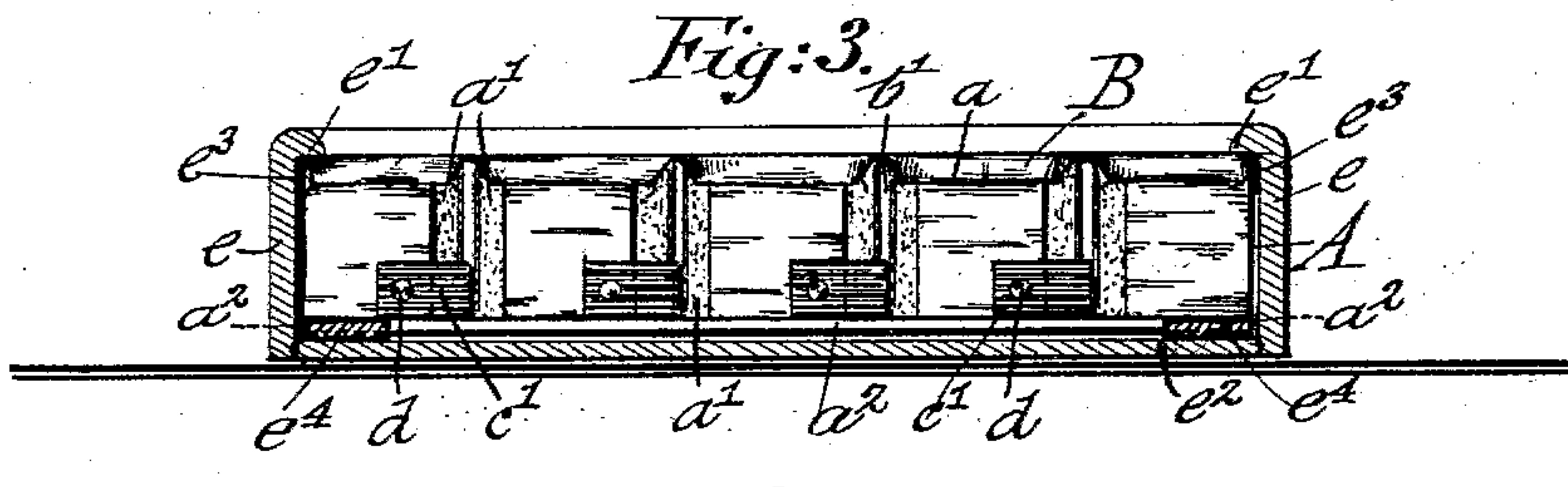
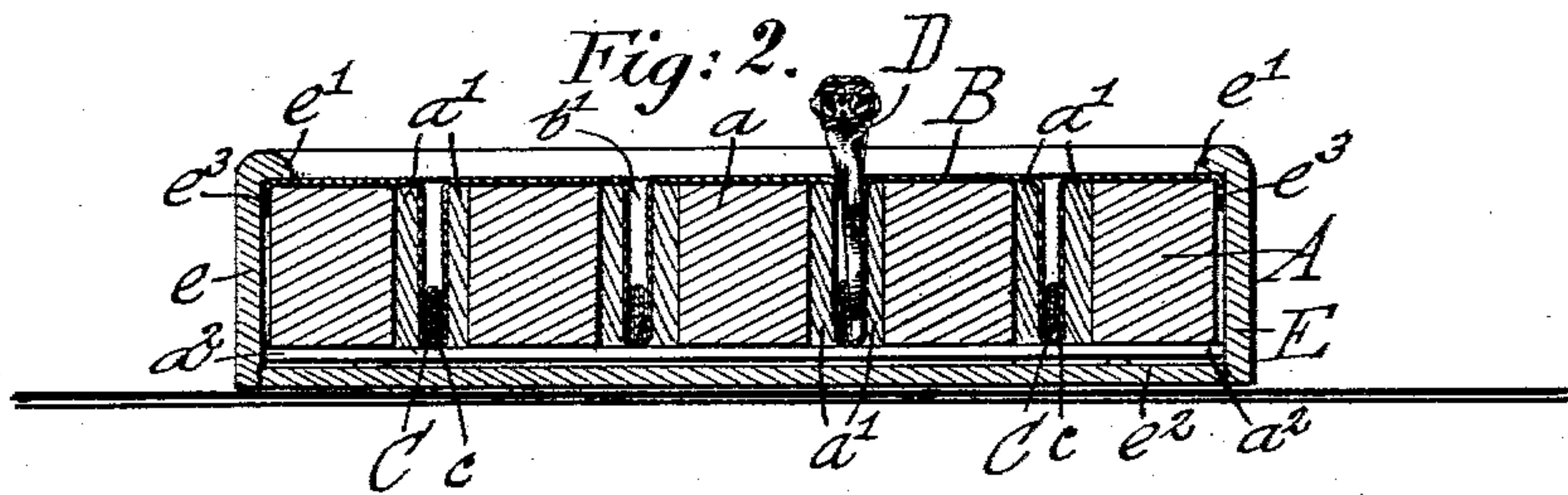
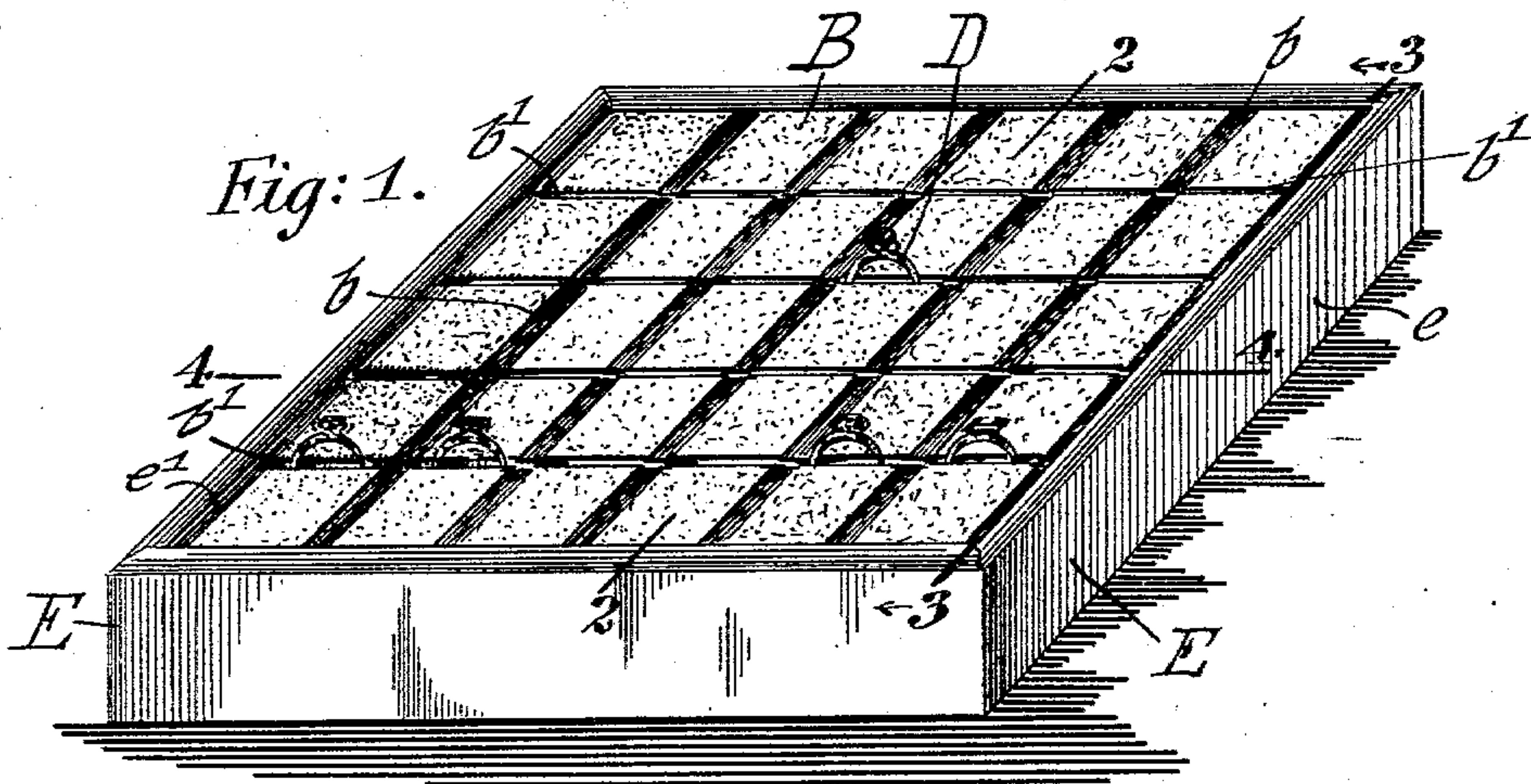
PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

D. GOLDSMITH.  
JEWELER'S TRAY.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

Henry J. Schrieber  
F. Starke Jr.

Fig: 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

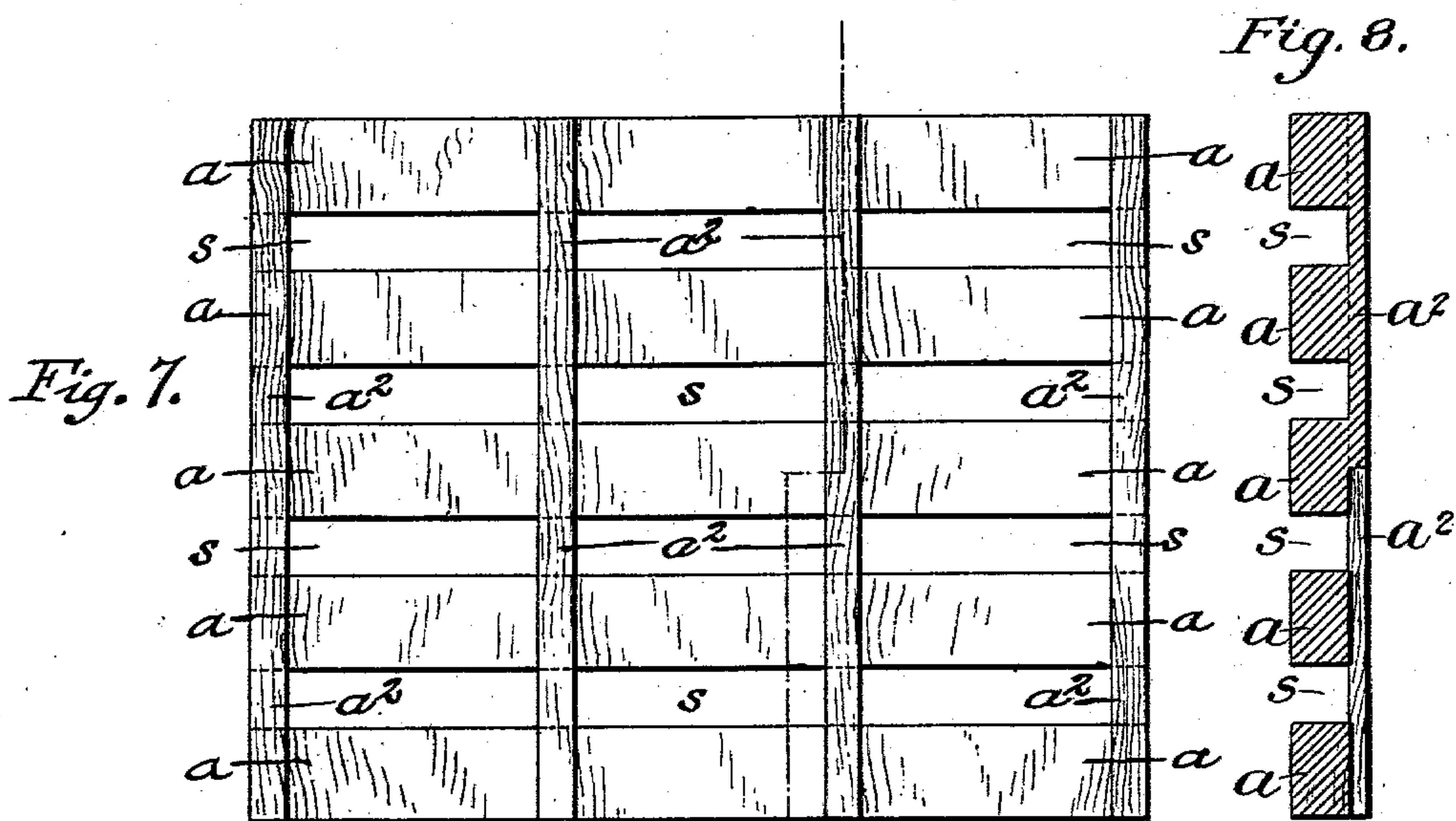
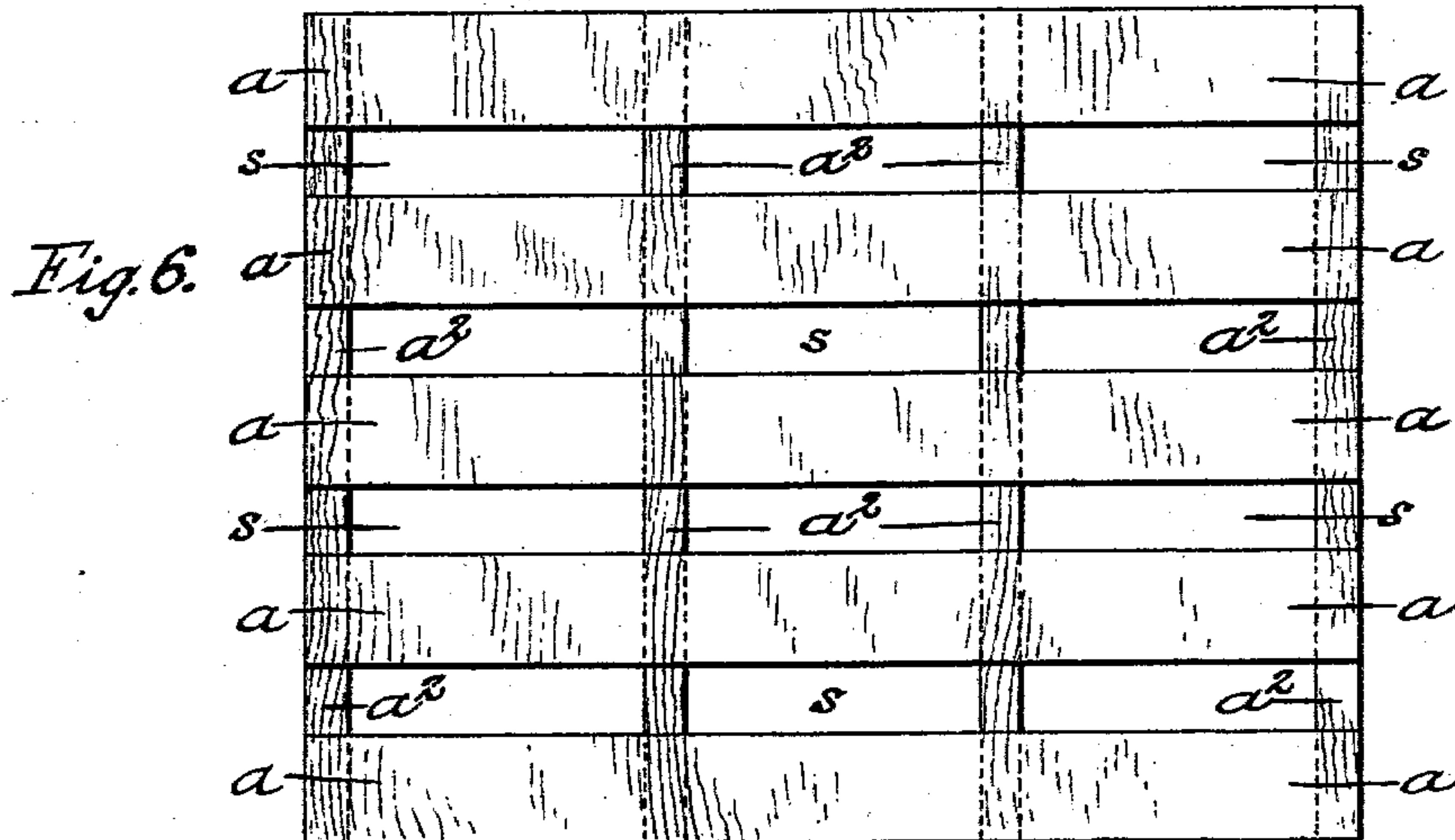
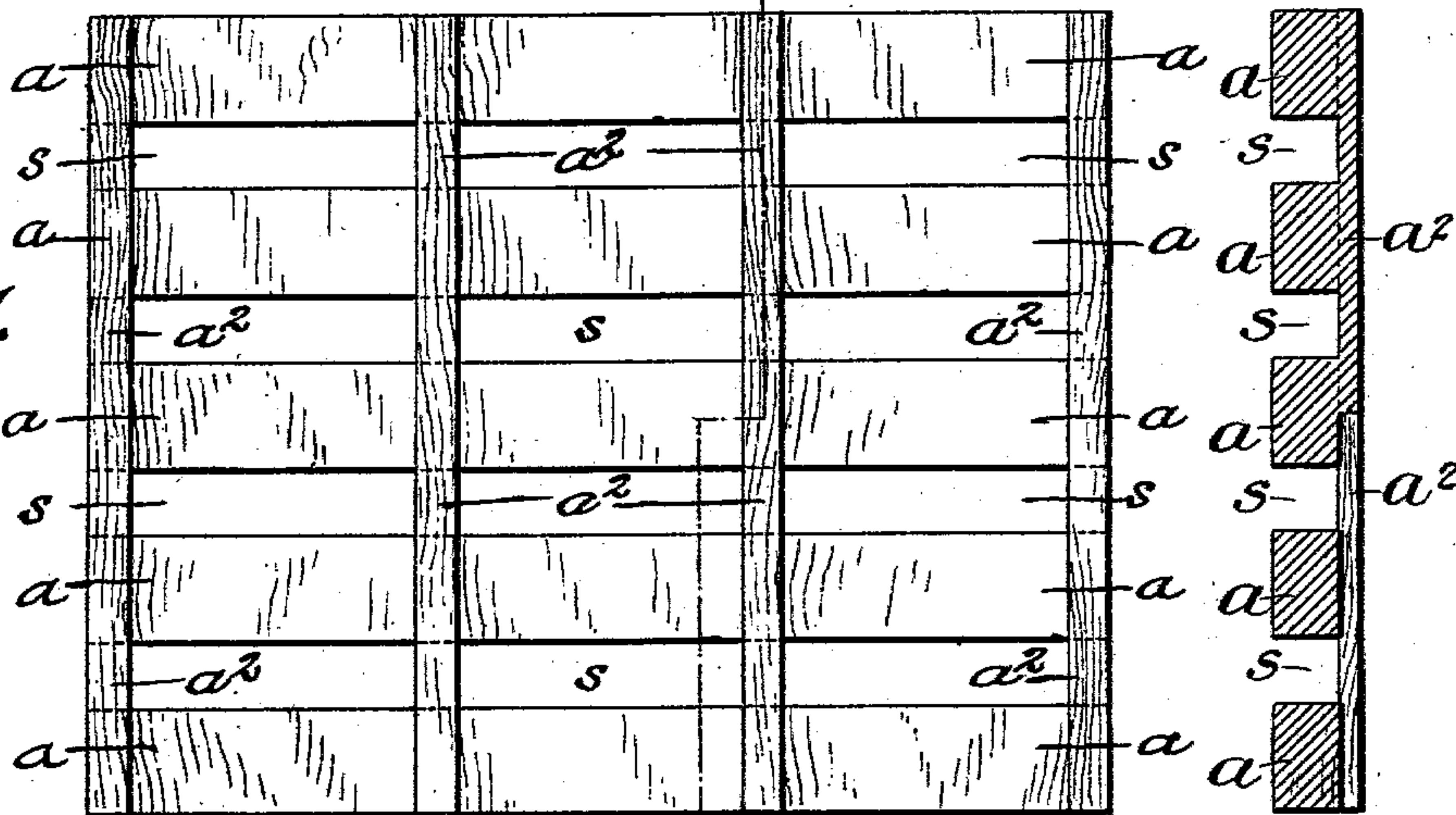


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL GOLDSMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## JEWELER'S TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,859, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed February 28, 1903. Serial No. 145,507. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL GOLDSMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, borough of Manhattan, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jewelers' Trays, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a jeweler's tray of simple and inexpensive construction adapted to permit the ready renewing of the cover and having the power of more securely holding the rings than the trays at present in common use.

The object is, further, to provide a tray which will hold rings of different thicknesses. The trays at present commonly employed are adapted to hold narrow or thin rings or thick and heavy rings, but not both—at all events not both in the same slot of the tray or adjacent each other in the same slot.

For carrying out this purpose the invention consists of a jeweler's tray comprising a tray body or block having a series of slots, a detachable cover, of suitable fabric, extending continuously over said body transversely of and within said slots, and means for retaining said cover in position.

The invention consists, further, in certain details of construction and combinations of parts, which will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved jeweler's tray. Figs. 2 and 3 are vertical longitudinal sections on lines 2 2 and 3 3, respectively, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on line 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the cover-retainers. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the block forming the body of my improved tray, and Fig. 7 is a bottom view of the same block. Fig. 8 is a vertical section on the dot-and-dash line of Fig. 7.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the body or block of my improved jeweler's tray. Said block or body is preferably composed of one piece of wood or other suitable inexpensive material. It comprises a plurality of individual members  $a$ , spaced at a suitable distance apart, and cross-pieces  $a^2$ , which ex-

tend transversely of the longitudinal members  $a$  of the block. This block, as before stated, is preferably made in one piece. The grain of the wood runs in the direction of the base-strips  $a^2$ , as indicated in Figs. 6 and 7. The block is formed by cutting in a blank block the slots  $s$  by means of a gang of circular saws and then turning the block over and passing the same in a transverse direction in contact with another gang of saws, thereby cutting out up to the bottom of the grooves  $s$  portions of the wood at the bottom of the block, leaving only the portions  $a^2$ , which form there- by the connecting-strips for the longitudinal members of the block. In the slots or grooves  $s$  are located at each side cushions  $a'$ . Upon the upper surface of the block thus formed and in the slots or grooves between the cushions is applied a cover or covering B, of suitable fabric. As it is the object of the invention to make the tray as nearly as possible of the same appearance as the common trays in use, it is preferable to employ for the cover B a velvet having a long pile and spaces extending in one direction of the fabric from which the pile has been cut or otherwise removed or shortened. The spaces are indicated at  $b$  in Fig. 1. They are of approximately the same width as the ring-receiving grooves  $b'$  between the covered cushions  $a'$  and are arranged parallel with each other at approximately the same distance apart as said grooves. Said "spaces," so-called and which appear as shallow grooves in the pile of the fabric, serve to divide the top of the tray transversely to the ring-receiving grooves into divisions and indicate to the user points for the location of the rings at regularly-spaced intervals in the ring-grooves. The cover is applied to the block A in such a manner that the blank spaces of the cover extend transversely to the ring-receiving grooves or spaces.

In order that the cover B may be detached and removed when desired, so as to be replaced by a new cover, the cover is not glued firmly to the block, or to the cushions  $a'$  of the same, but is secured in the grooves and on the block by means permitting its ready removal. For this purpose I provide retaining-strips C. These strips are formed of metal of any desired degree of hardness, preferably



having some spring-tension. Each retaining-strip or cover-retainer C is of slightly greater length than the groove of the block in which it is intended to be placed and of less height than the same. It is covered with a suitable covering *c*, of any suitable durable thin fabric. The ends of the cover-retainer are bent at an angle to the body of the retainer, as indicated. The cover-retainers C are located in the grooves of the block at the lower portions of the same, as shown in Fig. 2—*i. e.*, with the body portion of the same arranged in a vertical plane in said grooves. The bent ends *c'* extend at the outside of the block over the end of one of the adjacent members *a* and are secured thereto by means of pins *d* or any other suitable fastening means. The cover-retainers C are made of such width—*i. e.*, height—as to extend in the grooves of the block sufficiently in upward direction as to be engaged by the lower portions of the rings inserted in the grooves, and thereby act in connection with the cushions *a'* as a means for retaining the rings on the tray and prevent their ready escape therefrom. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, in which the lower portion of a ring D is shown entered between the retainer C and the covered cushion *a'*. The retainer C being made of spring metal yields, as indicated, and may yield in either direction to accommodate a ring inserted and when all the rings are removed from a groove assumes again its normal central position. The retainers C, in connection with the cushions *a'*, enable the secure holding and retaining in upright position of rings of different width at adjacent portions in the length of the same groove *b'*.

The block A, with its cover B and retainers C, is inclosed and the tray completed by means of an exterior frame E, which comprises connected side walls *e*, forming a suitable shell having an overhanging lip *e'* at its upper portion and a removable bottom *e<sup>2</sup>*. The frame is made of such size as to frictionally secure the outer edges *e<sup>3</sup>* of the cover, which for this purpose overlap upon the sides of the block, as indicated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, said frame securing the cover in place at its edges thereby and by means of the overhanging lip *e'*, which also frictionally engages the cover and secures the frame at its edge upon the block. The cover may also be tightly glued at its edges to the block. Small retainer-blocks *e<sup>4</sup>*, glued to the frame below the block, serve to retain the cover and block against the overhanging lip *e'*. The bottom *e<sup>2</sup>* of the frame is preferably a closed bottom and is secured in the shell *e* of the frame by friction with the same or by any suitable means. The frame may be made of wood, metal, or any other material of suitable strength and appearance.

It is obvious that the interior body of the tray may be made in a square or rectangular form, circular, oval, or in any other desired shape, the exterior frame being made in any

such form as to properly inclose the block and secure the cover at its edges.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a detachable cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves and means securing said cover to said body portion, substantially as set forth.

2. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, detachable cover-retainers adapted to retain said cover in said grooves, and means for securing said cover at its edges to said body portion, substantially as set forth.

3. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, removable retaining devices arranged in said grooves at the lower portion of the same and a removable frame at the exterior of said body portion, substantially as set forth.

4. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, yielding and removable retaining devices arranged in said grooves at the lower portion of the same, and removable means for retaining said cover to said body portion at its edges, substantially as set forth.

5. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, and vertically-arranged laterally-yielding retaining devices arranged at the lower portions of said grooves, substantially as set forth.

6. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, a retaining device arranged in each groove at the lower portion of the same and consisting of a strip of suitable material provided with angularly-bent outer ends extending at the outside of said body portion, and means securing said retaining devices at said bent ends detachably to said body portion, substantially as set forth.

7. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, a retaining device arranged in each groove at the lower portion of the same, and consisting of a strip of suitable material provided with angularly-bent outer ends extending at the outside of said body portion, means securing said retaining devices at said bent ends detachably to said body portion, and a frame inclosing said body portion at its sides for covering the exposed ends of the retaining devices, substantially as set forth.

8. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body por-



tion provided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, a retaining device arranged in each groove at the lower portion of the same, 5 and consisting of a strip of suitable material provided with angularly-bent outer ends extending at the outside of said body portion, means securing said retaining devices at said ends detachably to said body portion, and a 10 frame inclosing said body portion at its sides and adapted to engage the outer edges of the cover for retaining the same upon the block, substantially as set forth.

9. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion, provided with a series of parallel ring-grooves, and a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves and provided with ring-locating means arranged transversely to said ring-grooves, substantially as 20 set forth.

10. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion comprising a plurality of parallel body-strips spaced apart, cushions on the opposing vertical sides of said strips, a cover 25 extending upon said body portion and in the grooves between said cushions, a vertically-arranged laterally-yielding retaining device located in each groove, and provided with bent ends extending upon the outside of the same, and overlapping upon one of said bent 30 strips, said retaining-strips being each covered with a suitable fabric, means securing said angularly-bent ends of said retaining-

strips detachably to said body-strips at the ends of the same, said cover overlapping the 35 sides of said body portion, and a frame inclosing said body portion at the sides of the same and provided at its upper portion with an inwardly-projecting overhanging lip and a detachable bottom removably secured in 40 said frame for retaining said body portion in position against said lip, substantially as set forth.

11. A jeweler's tray, consisting of a body portion or block formed in one piece, and pro- 45 vided with a series of parallel grooves, a cover extending upon said body portion and in said grooves, means securing said cover removably to said body portion, and a frame inclosing said body portion, substantially as set 50 forth.

12. In a jeweler's tray, a body portion or block of wood formed in one piece, and provided with ring grooves or slots extending into and through the same, transversely of the 55 grain, and connecting base-strips at the bottom of said block extending longitudinally of the grain, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in pres- 60 ence of two subscribing witnesses.

DANIEL GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,  
HENRY J. SUHRBIER.