(No Model.)

P. L. V. THIERY.

KEY RING.

No. 523,057. Patented July 17, 1894.

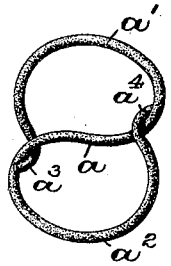

Fig. 1

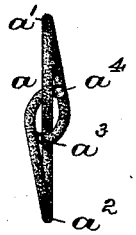

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

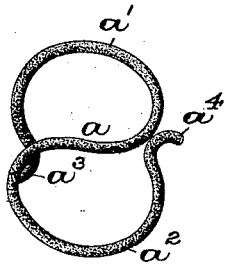

Fig. 4

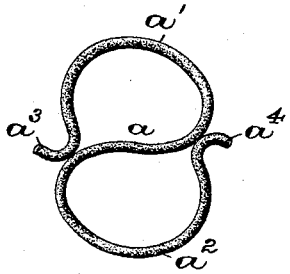

Fig. 5

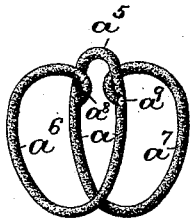

Fig. 6

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL L. V. THIERY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

KEY-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,057, dated July 17, 1894.

Application filed February 24, 1892. Serial No. 422,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL L. V. THIERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Key-Rings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The purpose of this invention, which relates to improvements in key-rings, is to provide a ring having two key-receiving loops, which will be of neat appearance and also may be made very cheaply.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which similar letters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in each of the views, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved form of key-ring, made from a continuous piece of spring-wire and formed into two loops for the reception of keys. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken centrally through Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view similar to that shown in Fig. 1, illustrating the hook on the one free end of the wire disconnected from the opposite loop, ready for the placing of a key over the same and upon the loop; and Fig. 5 is a similar view illustrating the two hooked ends of the wire in their disconnected positions. Fig. 6 is a front view of another form of key-ring provided with oppositely arranged key-receiving loops.

In said above described views, a indicates a continuous piece of spring-wire, which is preferably bent to form the oppositely arranged loops a' and a^2, as will be clearly seen from Figs. 1, 4 and 5. The free ends of the wire a are formed into hook-shaped ends a^3 and a^4 respectively, each of which can be forced over the body-portion of the wire a and tightly forced against the same by the spring-action of the part of the wire forming the loops a' and a^2, whereby, a key ring is the result having two oppositely arranged key-receiving loops, which may be used, one for the reception of small keys and the other for large keys.

As will be clearly seen from Fig. 1, the extreme free ends of the hook-shaped portions of the wire a engage closely with the body of the wire, and do not project beyond the outer edges of the loops a' and a^2, whereby there are no projecting points and the key-ring will not tear the pocket or catch therein.

In order to remove a key or place one on either loop, all that is necessary is to slightly press upon the hooked end of that portion of the wire forming the loop and said hooked end can be readily disconnected from the other loop and assume the position indicated in Fig. 4, and as will be clearly seen from said figure, the loop or eye of a key can readily be placed between the adjacent portions of the ring and forced over the free end of the wire. The hooked end can then be again forced back to its original position, indicated in Fig. 1.

Instead of forcing the opposite looped ends of the wire a over the body-portion thereof, as in Fig. 1, the key-ring may be made as in Fig. 5. In this construction the wire is similarly bent into two oppositely arranged loops and the hooked ends engage with the outer surfaces of the loops, as shown. This construction, however, is not as good as the construction shown in Fig. 1, for it leaves the free ends of the key-ring projecting out from the sides, which are apt to catch and tear the pocket. The construction shown in Fig. 1, therefore, is the preferred form of construction, for, as has been stated above, there are no outwardly projecting points in this form.

In lieu of these constructions, the wire a may be bent at or near its middle as at a^5, and formed into two oppositely extending loops a^6 and a^7, provided with the hooked ends a^8 and a^9, which can be forced over said loops, in the manner illustrated in Fig. 6. By these forms of key-rings made from spring-wire, the hooked ends are in constant engagement with the loops and prevent the displacement of

the keys, each hook-end being readily disconnected when desired, and there is nothing to obstruct the removal or placing of a key from or upon either loop of the ring.

The key-ring may be made of any size and of any cross-section, and suitably ornamented.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a key ring made from spring wire, and consisting of a continuous piece of wire, having its end portions bent into oppositely arranged key receiving loops, and the said loops having hook-shaped portions upon the extreme free ends of the wire, adapted to be detachably hooked into said key-receiving loops, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A key ring made from a continuous piece of wire, bent S-shaped, to form two key-receiving loops a' and a^2, and provided with hook ends adapted to be detachably hooked over the body of the wire, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of February, 1892.

PAUL L. V. THIERY.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,

WM. H. CAMFIELD, Jr.