G. W. JOPSON.
Key-Rings.

No. 221,571. Patented Nov. 11, 1879.

Fig. 1.

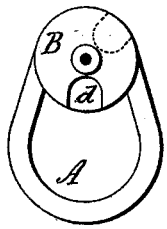


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

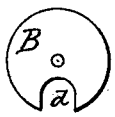


Fig. 3.

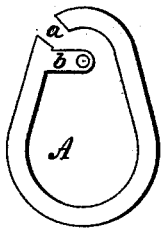
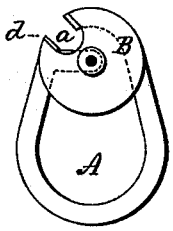


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. JOPSON, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEY-RINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,571**, dated November 11, 1879; application filed July 19, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEO. W. JOPSON, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Key-Rings; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, face view closed; Fig. 2, section through the pivot; Figs. 3, 4, and 5, parts detached; Fig. 6, face view, open to receive a key.

This invention relates to an improvement in the key-rings for which Letters Patent were granted to me dated September 28, 1875, No. 168,258. In that patent a notched disk was arranged in an opening between the two ends, or in the mouth of the body, so that turning the notch outward and placing the bow of a key therein, then turning the disk to bring the notch inward, carried the bow of the key in onto the body of the ring. In such construction a difficulty was experienced in the liability of the disk to be accidentally turned so as to remove one or more keys from the ring. Again, the disk depended upon the firmness or rigidity of the body of the ring to hold it in its place, which was not sufficient when any unusual or great outward strain was brought upon the disk, such strain frequently forcing the disk from its seat and freeing all the keys.

The object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A is the body of the ring. It may be of any desirable shape, and provided with an opening, *a*, for the introduction or removal of the keys. *b* is an arm, extending inward from the body to form the support or bearing for the disks B C. These disks are plain flat sheet metal, with a notch, *d*, at the edge, and are attached, one on each side, to the arm *b* by a pivot, *e*, extending through, and so that the two disks may be rotated thereon, each independent of the other. These disks correspond in circumference to the end of the body in which is the notch *a*, and of which the pivot in the arm *b* is the center.

Thus arranged, if the two disks be turned so that the notches in the disks coincide with the notch *a* in the body, as seen in Fig. 6, then the mouth is open, and if the bow of a key be laid into the mouth and the two disks turned around the bow will be carried onto the body of the ring, substantially as in my patent before referred to; but, because the two disks are independent each of the other, they may be turned after the key has been placed upon the ring, so as to bring their respective notches *d* to different positions, as in Fig. 1, making it almost impossible to accidentally bring them together, without which the removal of a key is impossible.

By this construction the attachment of the disks is permanent, and they serve to strengthen the ring about the opening.

It will be understood that a single disk may be used; but the two are preferable, as affording the greatest security for the keys on the ring.

I claim—

The combination of the body A, constructed with the opening *a* and arm *b*, with a notched disk on one or both sides, and pivoted in said arm, substantially as described.

GEORGE W. JOPSON.

Witnesses:

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