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J. H. NORGAARD ET AL

2,869,338

EARRING HAVING TWO ENGAGING SPRING BIASED PARTS

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FIG. 1.

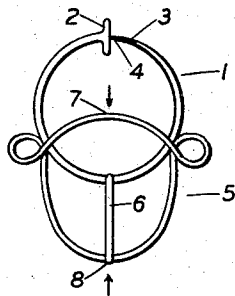


FIG. 2.

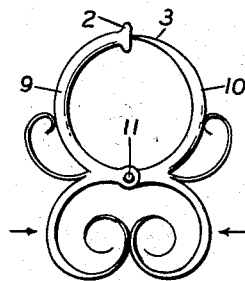


FIG. 3A.

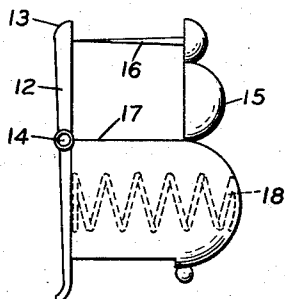


FIG. 3B.

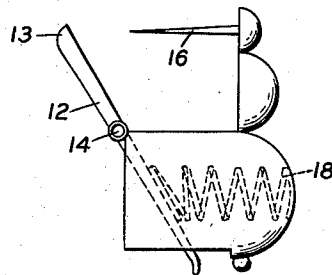


FIG. 4A.

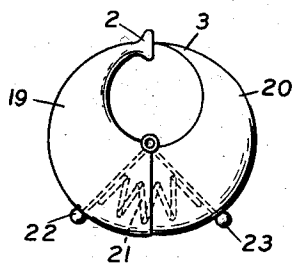


FIG. 3C.

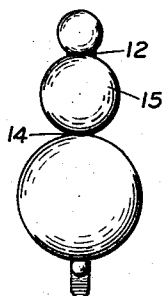


FIG. 3D.

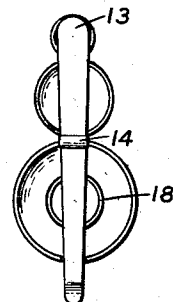
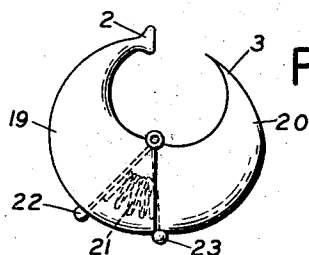


FIG. 4B.



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1

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1 Claim. (Cl. 63—12)

This invention relates to new and improved ear-rings and it has particular relation to ear-rings which, upon their application to the ear-lobe, are adapted to automatically effect piercing of the ear-lobe.

The main object of the present invention is to provide ear-rings which are designed and constructed in such manner that they comprise, as an integral part of the ear-ring, means for piercing the ear-lobe upon application of the ear-ring to the lobe.

Other objects and the advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following specification and claim and the appended drawings.

The ear-rings embodying the present invention comprise an element serving as a lobe-plate or the like and a prong- or pin-like element or part, which forms an integral part of the ear-ring, is located opposite to said lobe-plate and the point of which is held by spring-effect either in contact with the lobe-plate or very near to it, in closed or rest position of the ear-ring. By manually exerting pressure on suitable parts of the ear-ring in the manner described hereinafter, the spring effect is counteracted by the manual pressure, whereby the prong or pin is caused to move away from the lobe-plate. The ear-ring thus opened is applied to the ear-lobe, and upon release of the manual pressure the parts of the ring return to the closed position. The ring thus applied to the ear-lobe will hold tight and, if left in place for a suitable interval of time, will effect piercing of the lobe.

The appended drawings illustrate by way of example some embodiments of the invention, to which the invention is not limited.

Figure 1 diagrammatically illustrates an ear-ring, in which the lobe-plate and the pin-like part form parts of an elastic ring connected with a suitably designed elastic member, which, when subjected to pressure by hand and subsequently released, causes opening and closing of the ear-ring, respectively.

Figure 2 diagrammatically illustrates another embodiment, in which the lobe-plate and the pin-like part are carried by two elastic members, which are pivotally connected and held in closed position of the ear-ring by spring effect.

Figures 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D diagrammatically illustrate several views of another construction according to the invention, in which a hinge and a spring are used, and

Figures 4A and 4B illustrate in a similar manner an ear-ring, the parts of which are telescopically movable relative to each other.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, the ear-ring illustrated in Figure 1, comprises an elastic ring-shaped member generally denoted 1, which carries a lobe-plate 2, the adjacent end 3 of the ring being formed with a pointed end 4, which is in contact with plate 2, or very near to it, in released condition of the ring. The likewise elastic base-member generally denoted 5, which has the form shown in Figure 1, is connected to ring-shaped

2

member 1 by connecting element 6. Upon exerting pressure in the direction of the arrows by hand at 7 and 8 on member 5, lobe plate 2 and end 3 of ring 1 are caused to move apart and the ring can now be applied to, or, if the lobe is perforated, inserted in the perforation of the lobe. Upon releasing the manual pressure, plate 2 and end portion 3 of ring-shaped member will move toward each other, the ear-ring will be fastened to the unpierced lobe, and if left in place for a suitable period of time, will effect piercing of the lobe.

The ear-ring illustrated in Figure 2, consists of two elastic E-shaped members 9 and 10 which are connected by a pivot 11. Member 9 carries a lobe-plate 2, which is in contact with, or very near to, pointed end 3 of the upper arm of member 10, in closed position of the ear-ring. Upon manually exerting pressure on the lower arms of members 9 and 10 in the direction of the arrows in Figure 2, parts 2 and 3 are caused to move apart. The ear-ring thus opened can now be applied to the ear and fastened thereto by releasing said manually exerted pressure.

The modification shown in Figure 3 is illustrated in side view, in closed and open position (A and B) and also in front and rear view (C and D). In this modification, member 12, the upper end of 13 of which serves as the lobe-plate, can be turned about hinge 14. A suitably designed knob-like member 15 carries a pointed arm 16, the end of which is in contact with, or close to, member 12. This member 15 is connected to member 12 by bent arm 17. The ear-ring is held in closed position by the action of spring 18. It can be opened by causing compression of this spring, and fastened to the ear by releasing compression.

The ear-ring illustrated in Figure 4 consists of two parts 19 and 20, which are pivotally connected and telescopically movable relative to each other and are shown in closed and open position of the ear-ring. Part 19 has an end portion 2 serving as the lobe-plate, while the other part has a registering pin-like end position 3. The parts of the ear-ring are held in closed position by the action of a spring 21 and the ear-ring can be opened by manually pressing members 19 and 20 toward each other at knobs or projections 22, 23 and thus compressing spring 21.

It will be understood that this invention is not limited to the constructions, designs, elements and other details specifically described above and illustrated in the drawings and can be carried out with various modifications without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

It will be understood that any suitable material can be used in carrying out the invention, such as, for example, metals, alloys, plastics and others.

What is claimed is:

An ear-ring adapted to pierce the ear of the wearer comprising first and second E-shaped members each having rigid arcuate upper legs and resilient arcuate lower legs, a disc secured to the upper end of said upper leg of one of said members perpendicular thereto, the upper end of the other of said upper legs being tapered to a point, said members being disposed with the legs facing each other and having a pivot for pivotally securing the center legs of the said E-shaped members one to the other, the lower ends of said resilient arcuate lower legs resiliently abutting one another to bias said pointed end of said other upper member into engagement with said disc, said upper legs being rotatable about said pivot upon said lower legs being compressed one toward the other to space said point from said disc.

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3

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