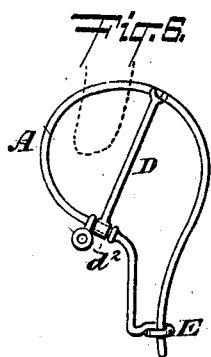
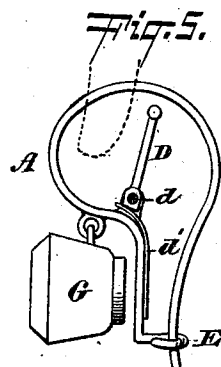
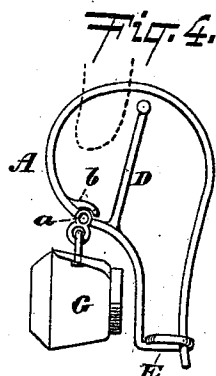
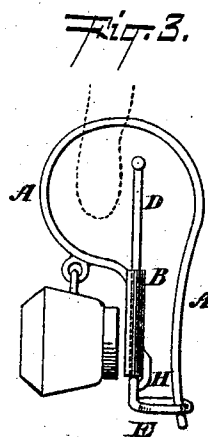
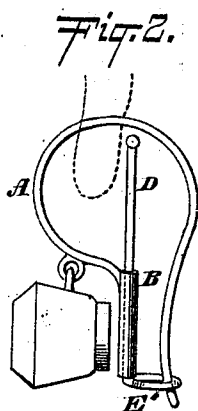
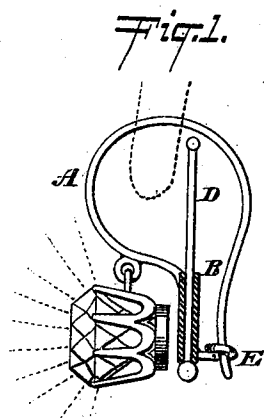


(No Model.)

J. WODISKA.
EAR RING.

No. 502,801.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS WODISKA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EAR-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,801, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed May 7, 1891. Serial No. 391,916. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS WODISKA, a resident of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Ear-Ring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved ear-ring and consists in providing an ear-ring with a locking-bar or post, hereinafter clearly described, whereby the ear-ring will be prevented from tilting.

The object of my invention is to so construct an ear-ring that when it is placed in the ear it will be securely held and prevented from tilting. Rings with stones, as well as others, are liable to tilt so as to bring the weighted part clear to the lower end, whereas it should remain at all times at the side of the ear. My locking-bar prevents this tilting.

My invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a part sectional side elevation of my improved ear-ring. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 show different modifications of the same.

A is a spring wire loop which penetrates the lobe of the ear and by which the ear-ring is held against the ear.

B is a small tube fixed to the inner end of the wire A. Through this tube extends a post D. This post extends up into the loop formed by the wire A and sets snugly against the back of the ear when the ear-ring is in position. The post D may be frictionally carried within the tube B, or may be threaded, to be raised and lowered by means of a nut, or may be otherwise carried. By lowering the post D so that the upper end (which may be slightly enlarged) rests against the tube the entire space within the loop A is free. The wire A may be then introduced through the pierce in the ear, the post D raised into the position shown in Fig. 1, and the wire A sprung under a suitable catch E, which fixes the ear-ring in position.

In Fig. 2 the post D is supplied at its lower end with the catch E'. The ear-ring in this case is placed in the ear, while the upper enlargement of the post D rests against the upper end of the tube B. Then, when the wire A is in position, the post D is raised, which brings up at the same time the catch E, and the end

of the wire A is sprung so that it penetrates the catch E, thereby securing the same.

Fig. 3 shows a modification of Fig. 2, in which a small spring-catch H is used, affixed to the side of the tube B and extending downwardly toward and against the post D, so that when the post D and the catch E are raised, the catch H will enter the catch E and bear against the under side of the same, thereby holding the post D securely in place. (Fig. 3 shows the post D but partly raised.)

Fig. 4 shows a modification in which the wire A is hinged at the point *a*. At the inner side of the wire A and projecting into the loop formed by said wire is the fixed post D. By unhooking the lower end of the wire A from the catch E, the wire A may be swung back on the hinge *a* and introduced into the ear. It is then shut until a catch *b* acts as a check for one side of the hinge, thereby allowing the end of the wire A to be sprung under the catch E, thus retaining the ear-lobe within the space formed by the post D and the loop in the wire A.

Fig. 5 shows a modification in which the post D instead of being fixed or movable up and down, as in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, is pivoted at *d* and held in position by the spring *d'*. When it is desired to introduce this ear-ring into the ear, the wire A is released from the catch E, the post D is sprung down and the ear-ring adjusted in the usual manner; the post D is then sprung up in position shown in Fig. 6, and the wire A sprung into the catch E.

Fig. 6 shows a modification in which the post D instead of being held as in the previous cases, is pivotally carried on the wire A at *d*² so as to turn round the wire A. The opposite end of the post D is slightly bifurcated so that when the wire A is sprung under the catch E the arms of the fork at one end of the post D will rest, one on one side, and one on the other side of the wire A, thus securely holding said post D in place, the ear-lobe being indicated in the various figures by dotted lines.

By means of the bar D which enters the main loop of the wire A behind the lobe of the ear, the tilting of the ear-ring is entirely obviated and made impossible. It is immaterial whether the bar D be fixed as in Fig. 5, hinged

as in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, sliding as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, screw threaded, or otherwise brought in place behind the lobe.

What I mean by post or bar D is either a
5 single post or any analogous structure adapted to come behind the lobe of the ear.

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

10 1. In an ear-ring the main continuous wire A and catch E, combined with the post D which is adapted to traverse the loop formed by the continuous wire A, substantially as described.

15 2. In an ear-ring the main continuous wire A, the catch E, and the movable post D, all

arranged so that said post can be moved away from the lobe of the ear and behind said lobe, substantially as described and for the purposes specified. 20

3. In an ear-ring the main wire A combined with the post D, the catch E, and pendant G, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. In an ear-ring, the combination with the 25 ear-wire of a movable post attached intermediate of the arms of the ear-wire and adapted to traverse the loop formed by the wire.

JULIUS WODISKA.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,

L. M. WACHSCHLAGER.