No. 799,056. PATENTED SEPT. 12, 1905.

M. & C. HUBER.

EAR RING.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 24, 1904

Fig. 1.

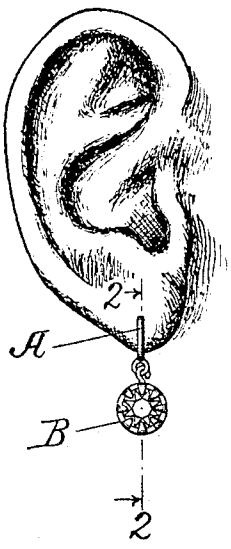


Fig. 2.

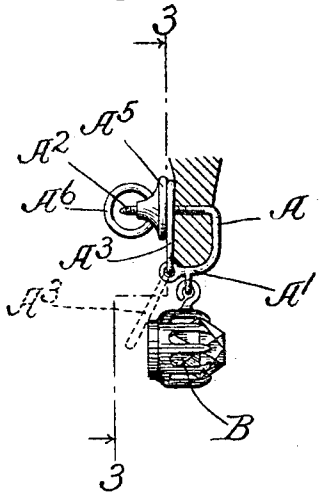
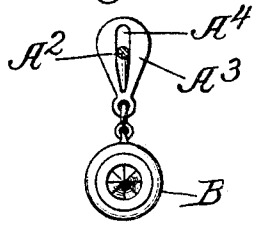


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EAR-RING.

No. 799,056. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 12, 1905.

Application filed October 24, 1904. Serial No. 229,772.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MATHIAS HUBER and CHARLES HUBER, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ear-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to ear-rings, and has for its object to provide a new and improved device of this description.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view showing an ear-ring embodying the invention in position attached to the ear. Fig. 2 is a view in part section, taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

In the construction shown in the drawings the ear-ring is provided with a loop A, by means of which it is attached to the ear. The lower end A′ of said loop passes below the lobe of the ear, while the other end A^2 passes through the hole in the ear. A clamping-piece A^3 is movably connected to the part A′ and is provided with an opening or slot A^4, (see Fig. 3,) so that it may be moved up over the part A^2 when the device is in position. The part A^2 is provided with a holding-piece A^5, adapted to hold the clamping-piece tight against the ear. This part A^5, as shown in the drawings, consists of a threaded nut working upon the threaded end of the part A^2. The clamping-piece A^3 is preferably pivoted to the part A′. The parts A or A′ may have attached thereto any desirable ornamental piece, stone, setting, or the like, as shown, for example, at B, although this ornamental piece may be placed in front of the lobe of the ear by being attached to A, if desired.

When it is desired to fasten the device to the ear, the nut A^5 is removed and the clamping-piece A^3 disconnected or moved to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The part A^2 is then pushed through the opening in the ear, and the clamping-piece A^3 is then moved up so that the part A^2 passes through the slot or opening A^4. The nut A^5 is then screwed onto the end of the part A^2 until it engages the clamping-piece A^3 and forces it tightly against the ear.

It will be seen that by this construction the ear-ring is clamped to the ear, so as to prevent it from swinging about the piece A^2 as a center, as the flesh of the ear is partially forced into the elongated opening or slot A^4, and since this slot has considerable length it engages the flesh of the ear at different points along a given line, and consequently fixes the ear-ring to the ear—in other words, so as to prevent the piece A^2 from rotating in the hole in the ear. When the device is allowed to swing, so that the piece A^2 moves in the hole in the ear, it wears the material of the ear and stretches the hole and is otherwise objectionable. By means of this device the ear-ring is tightly clamped to the ear, and thus wear on the lobe of the ear is prevented and a proper position and action of the device assured.

By making the opening A^4 a slot, as shown in Fig. 3, the clamping device can be easily removed from and slipped over the part A^2.

The nut A^5 is preferably provided with a ring A^6 for convenience in turning, this ring being large enough to permit the nut A^5 to be turned up sufficiently to secure the desired clamping action without bringing the end of the part A^2 into contact with the ring. As herein shown, the part A′ is provided at its end with a loop or ring, and the clamping-piece A^3 is attached to this loop or ring.

We have described in detail a particular construction embodying our invention; but it is of course evident that variations may be made in the form, construction, and arrangement of the various parts.

We claim—

1. An ear-ring comprising a looped wire having its two ends projecting in the same direction, one end adapted to pass through a hole in the ear and projecting a considerable distance beyond the other and provided with a screw-thread, a flat clamping-piece pivotally connected to the short end of the loop and provided with an elongated opening through which the long end of the loop passes and a nut on the screw-threaded end of the loop adapted to engage said clamping-piece so as to force it against the ear, the elongated opening permitting adjustment of the clamping device along the threaded portion to provide adjustment for different-sized ears.

2. An ear-ring comprising an attaching device for attaching it to the ear, said attaching device provided with two projecting ends, one of which passes through the ear, a clamping-piece pivoted to one of said ends and adapted to be slipped over the other end, said clamping-piece provided with a flat face and an elongated opening for receiving a portion of the ear when the clamping-piece is clamped

in position so as to prevent swinging of the ear-ring and an engaging device on said latter end for holding the clamping-piece in position.

3. An ear-ring comprising a projecting part adapted to be passed through a hole in the ear, a flat clamping-piece movable with relation to said projecting part and directly engaging the ear, said clamping device provided with an elongated opening so as to be slipped over said projecting part, said elongated opening permitting adjustment of the clamping-piece along the projecting part and an adjustable holding-piece on said projecting part adapted to engage the clamping-piece and press it against the ear, the holding-piece adjustable back and forth along the projecting part, and the clamping-piece interposed between said holding-piece and the ear.

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