

No. 755,862.

PATENTED MAR. 29, 1904.

J. FISHER.
MARTINGALE RING.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

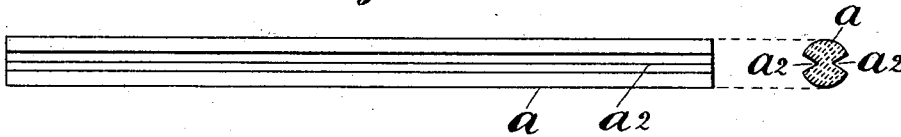


Fig. 2.

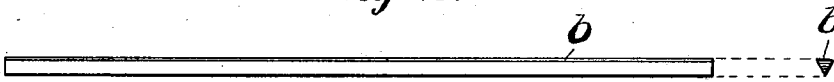


Fig. 3.

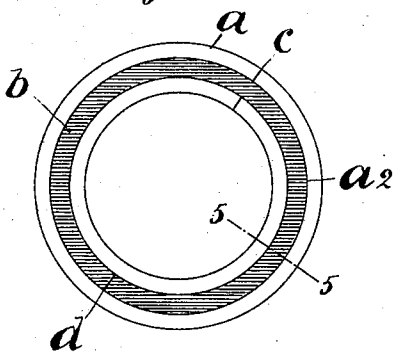


Fig. 4.

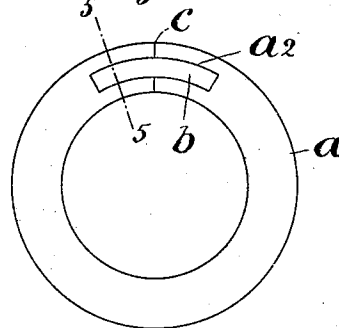
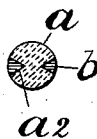


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FISHER, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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MARTINGALE-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,862, dated March 29, 1904.

Application filed September 4, 1903. Serial No. 171,857. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Martingale-Rings, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to martingale-rings made of celluloid or similar material; and the object thereof is to provide a ring of this class which will not break at the point where the ends of the ring are joined; and with this and other objects in view the invention consists in a martingale-ring constructed as hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side and end view of a bar of material from which my improved martingale-ring is made; Fig. 2, a similar view of a supplemental strip of material which I employ for reinforcing the ring; Fig. 3, a side view of a complete ring made according to my invention; Fig. 4, a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing the modification; and Fig. 5, a section on the line 5 5 of Figs. 3 and 4.

In the construction of martingale-rings from celluloid or similar material as heretofore practiced it has been customary to provide a bar of material from which the ring is formed, said bar being formed into a ring and the ends thereof pressed together while the material is in a plastic condition in such a manner that the ends of the bar would adhere, so as to form a complete ring. Rings made in this manner would frequently break at the point where the ends thereof were connected; and the object of this invention is to provide means to prevent this breaking of the rings or the separation of the ends thereof.

In the practice of my invention I provide a bar *a*, of celluloid, which is cylindrical in cross-section and in the opposite sides of which are

formed longitudinal V-shaped recesses *a*², this feature of the construction being clearly shown in Fig. 1. I also provide two strips *b*, which are V-shaped in cross-section and designed to be placed in the recesses *a*², and in practice the bar *a* is first formed into a ring and the ends thereof connected in the usual manner, the ring being placed in a mold, and the ends of the bar *a* being forced together in such manner that said ends are caused to adhere. The strips *b* are then also formed into a ring and placed in the grooves *a*², and the ring is then placed in a mold and the parts firmly pressed together. In this operation the strips *b* overlap the connecting-points or connecting ends of the bar *a*, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3, the connecting parts or ends of the bar *a* being indicated at *c* in said figure, while the connecting-point of the ends of the strips *b* are indicated at *d* in said figure. It will be understood that when the ring is completed these connecting-points *c* and *d* will not show at all, the same being indicated in the drawings for the purpose of showing how the parts of the ring are put together.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification in which the strips *b* do not extend entirely around the ring, but only form couplings for the ends of the ring, as clearly indicated.

When the strips *b* extend entirely around the ring, as shown in Fig. 3, I make said strips of a color different from that of the body portion of the ring, and this gives to the ring an ornamental appearance; but with the construction shown in Fig. 4 the strips *b* will be of the same material as the body portion of the ring, and in this form of construction neither the connecting-points *c* of the ends of the ring nor the strips *b* will show when the ring is completed.

A celluloid martingale-ring made in this way will be much stronger than as heretofore constructed, and the ring will not break at the point where the ends thereof are connected any quicker than at any other point.

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

1. A martingale-ring made of celluloid or

similar material, said ring consisting of a bar bent into proper form and the ends thereof connected, said ring being also provided at its opposite sides with reinforcing-strips which
5 are set thereinto across the connection of the ends thereof, substantially as shown and described.

2. A martingale-ring made of celluloid or similar material, said ring consisting of a bar
10 bent into proper form and the ends thereof connected, said ring being also provided at its opposite sides with reinforcing-strips which

are set thereinto across the connection of the ends thereof, and which extend entirely around the ring, substantially as shown and
15 described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 24th day of August, 1903.

JOHN FISHER.

Witnesses:

E. M. BOESCL,
J. G. BRADBURY.