

Feb. 12, 1952

R. J. STERN

2,585,183

JEWELRY

Filed Aug. 31, 1949

FIG. 1.

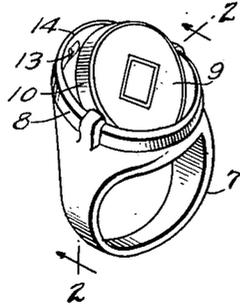


FIG. 2.

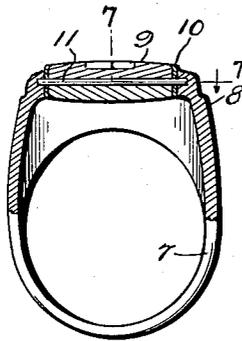


FIG. 3.

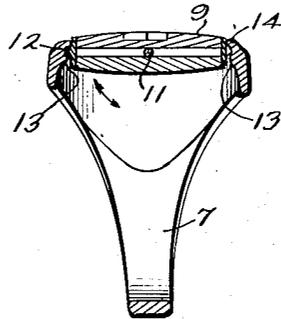


FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

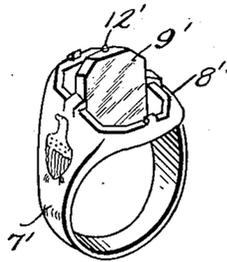
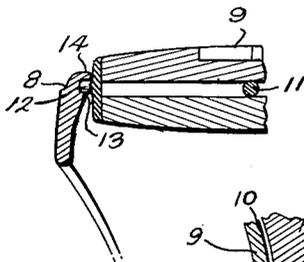


FIG. 6.

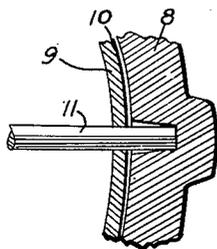
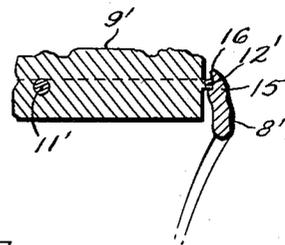


FIG. 7.

Inventor

Raymond J. Stern

By

Leo J. [Signature]

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,585,183

JEWELRY

Raymond J. Stern, New York, N. Y.

Application August 31, 1949, Serial No. 113,455

2 Claims. (Cl. 63—15)

1

This invention relates to jewelry and has particular reference to articles of jewelry in which the setting is reversible. The present invention is an improvement upon United States Patent No. 1,553,198 to Henry Stern.

An object of the invention is to provide novel means for retaining a reversible setting in adjusted position.

With this and other objects in view which will be apparent to persons skilled in the art, the invention comprises certain novel features of construction as described and claimed in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a finger ring incorporating my invention,

Figure 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a similar section, but rotated ninety degrees relative to the plane of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary section of detail in Figure 3,

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the invention,

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary section of detail in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Figure 2, showing the pintle in elevation.

Although the invention is specifically shown in connection with men's finger rings, it is not limited thereto. It is intended that it shall apply also to ladies' rings, pendants, brooches, bracelets, cuff links, ear rings, scarf pins, and to any structure within the scope of the invention as claimed.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figures 1-4, a finger ring 7 is provided with an open frame 8 shaped in conformity with the peripheral outline of the particular setting to be employed. The opposite faces of the setting 9 present different appearances or may be provided with different jewels, emblems, or insignia. The setting is provided with a peripheral band 10 which fits snugly within the open frame; and a spring pintle 11 engaged at its ends in the frame pivotally mounts the setting for swinging in the frame to present either face for view. In the drawings the setting is shown as being pivotally mounted centrally between its ends, but it is evident that it may be pivoted at the ends when the setting is of elongated form, if desired.

Catch means is provided to prevent the setting from turning when the article of jewelry is being worn or when it is not in use. This comprises a nib 12 integral with the band 10 at one end of the

2

setting in its median plane. A rounded knob or rib 13 is provided on the inner wall of the frame 8 at each end of the setting, from the bottom edge of the frame to substantially its median plane.

When the setting is turned and flattened in its adjusted position, the nib 12 rides upwardly over the adjacent knob 13 and snaps into the clearance space between the inner end of the knob and an internal annular flange 14 on the frame, whereby the setting is latched against turning. Pressure exerted downwardly on the nib end of the setting forces the nib downwardly over the knob to release the catch. The spring pintle 11 gives slightly at the pintle mount in a line perpendicular to its axis, so that the nib 12 rides over either knob 13 with a spring effect.

In the alternative embodiment shown in Figures 5 and 6, the ring 7' has a similar open frame 8' and a reversible setting 9' pivotally mounted for turning as in the preceding form. However, in this form of the invention, the nib 12' is adapted to ride downwardly from the top in fastening the setting, engaging a knob 15 on the top edge of the open frame at either end of the setting. Each knob 15 is integral with the frame structure and has an inwardly inclined face providing a slightly overhang at its tip 16. When the nib 12' moves down in the latching it rides over the overhang and snaps beneath it. To release the catch, pressure is applied downwardly at the other end of the setting, whereupon the nib is forced upwardly out of engagement beneath the tip 16. As in the preceding form, the metal structure gives slightly at the pintle mount to provide a spring effect.

From the above description it will be seen that my invention is adapted to any article of jewelry having an open frame which pivotally mounts a reversible setting for turning in the frame to present a selected one of a plurality of different faces. My novel catch comprises a nib on the setting in conjunction with a rigid member on the frame disposed in the path of travel of the nib, so that the nib rides over and upon the member. A portion of the rigid member functions either alone or in cooperation with a part of the frame to provide a keeper engageable by the nib to latch the setting in a face presenting position. Manual pressure sufficient to force the nib over the rigid member is necessary to engage and disengage the catch. The construction is rugged and simple, and less costly to manufacture than a spring latch assembly.

I claim:

1. In an article of jewelry having an open frame, a reversible setting mounted to turn in the frame, said mounting comprising a spring pintle for the setting extending across the frame and adapted to give slightly under pressure in a line perpendicular to its axis, and integral rigid nib at one end of the setting, a rigid knob on the frame in the path of travel of the nib adapted for overriding by the nib upon contact therewith under pressure due to the spring mounting of the pintle of the setting in the frame, and a space beyond the knob for confinement of the nib to hold the setting in a face presenting position.

2. In an article of jewelry having an open frame, a reversible setting mounted to turn in the frame, said mounting comprising a spring pintle for the setting extending across the frame and adapted to give slightly under pressure in a line perpendicular to its axis, an in-

tegral rigid nib at one end of the setting, a rigid knob on the frame in the path of travel of the nib adapted for overriding by the nib upon contact therewith under pressure due to the spring mounting of the pintle of the setting in the frame, and an inturred top edge flange on the open frame above the knob against which the nib engages to hold the setting in a face presenting position.

RAYMOND J. STERN.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,239,405	Kopetschny -----	Sept. 4, 1917
1,553,189	Stern -----	Sept. 8, 1925
1,712,783	Alpern -----	May 14, 1929
2,112,779	Katz -----	Mar. 29, 1938