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B. F. BROGAN

1,863,617

RING

Filed Aug. 14, 1930

Fig. 1.

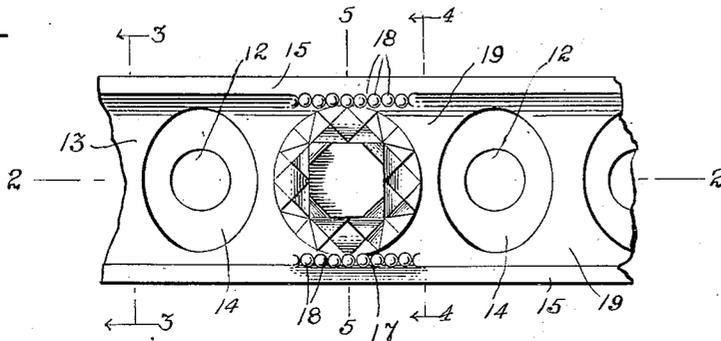


Fig. 2.

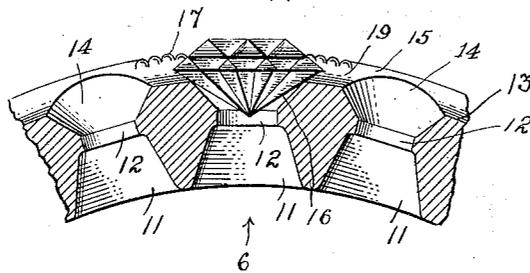


Fig. 3.

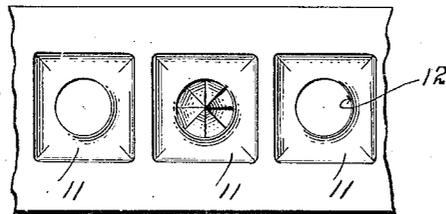


Fig. 4.

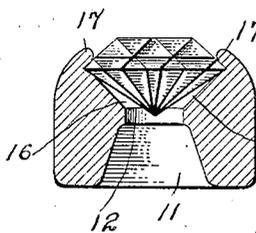


Fig. 5.

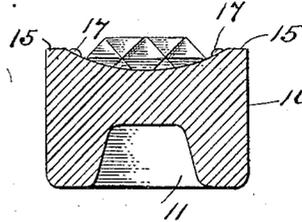
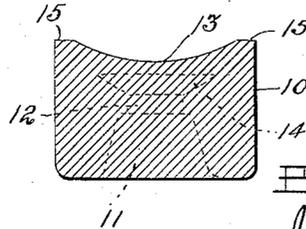


Fig. 6.



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RING

Application filed August 14, 1930. Serial No. 475,355.

This invention relates to rings, and has for an object to provide a ring of improved type with improved appearance and desirability.

A further object of the invention is to provide a ring, of the type ordinarily referred to as "wedding rings", comprising a band having improved type of stone setting in the band.

A further object of the invention is to provide a ring made, in accordance with the disclosure of co-pending application, Serial No. 475,356 filed on even date herewith for "method of making a ring".

The present trend of rings, of the wedding ring variety, is a band relatively narrow and encircled throughout a part, or the whole of its perimeter, by closely set small stones. At the present time, a number of methods are practiced in the production, such rings, as for instance, the formation of a band having a flat bottomed channel entirely around, with depressions in the bottom of the channel, with the stones set into such depressions, and the edges of the channel crimped together upon and to hold the stones in position. A ring so constructed, has particular shortcomings, in that between the stones, angular depressions are found which accumulate dirt, making the ring not only unsanitary and unsightly, but the presence of the dirt therein detracts from the brilliancy of the settings.

The present invention, therefore, provides such a ring, but so constructed, that the angles between the stones are substantially filled by the metallic parts of the ring, thereby excluding dirt, and by making such contiguous parts highly polished, adds materially to the sparkle of the stones set therein.

It is the object of the invention therefore, to provide a ring, which shall present at the exterior the desired array of jewels, but with the interstices between the stones so filled, that the exterior surface approximates a plane surface, the interstices being filled with metal and cavities for the retention of dirt eliminated.

The invention is directed to other objects and possesses other features of novelty and advantages, some of which, together with the

foregoing, will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

The drawing herewith presented, is on a very much enlarged scale for the purpose of making the various features clearly understandable.

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the exterior surface of a ring, with one jewel set in position, the other jewels being omitted for the purpose of clearness of illustration,

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on a median line, as indicated by line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a transverse section taken through the bridge, on line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a view taken also through the bridge as on line 4—4 of Figure 1, but showing a jewel in position,

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view taken diametrically through one of the stones as on line 5—5 of Figure 1, and

Figure 6 is a plan view of the interior of the ring, as indicated by arrow 6 at Figure 2.

Like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The improved ring, which forms the subject matter of this application, comprises a circular metallic band 10, in the interior of which are produced a plurality of cavities 11, technically known as azures, and from an examination of Figure 4, it will be seen that these azures normally extend only a fraction of the distance through the body of the ring and are extended by cylindrical perforations 12.

The exterior surface of the ring is provided with an arcuate groove 13 (see Fig. 3), extending entirely about said band, or to such extent as the stones will eventually require. In some cases, this arcuate groove will extend entirely about the ring, in other cases but the space of a few stones dependent upon the number of stones to be employed.

This arcuate groove, as will be noted from Figure 3, does not extend to or meet the cylindrical perforation 12. To form communication with this perforation, cup-shaped depressions 14 are projected from the exterior

of the ring by a tapered drill, or the like, and forms communication with the cylindrical part 12, and therefore with the azures 11, producing an opening of the peculiar shape shown at Figures 2 and 5, entirely through the ring. The size of these cups 14, will depend upon the size of the stones to be set therein, and the stones will be of such size as to lie between the flanges 15 along the edges of the groove 13, which flanges complete a channel, arcuate throughout its transverse section.

The taper of the cups 14, will purposely be such that the reverse face of the jewel does not bear thereon along its entire extent, forming spaces 16, as shown at Figures 2 and 5, the stones bearing upon the cup only for a portion of its extent at its marginal edge.

The stones are now placed in the cups 14, and the flanges 15 crimped inwardly to the position shown at 17, and in such crimping will be provided with some ornamental finish as the beads 18. This finish, however, is not essential to the invention, but merely provides a desirable and artistic finish.

By the formation of the channel, with the arcuate bottom as indicated, and the formation of the cups 14 therein, it will be obvious that angles 19 of the metal, will be interposed between the diverging margins of the stones, whereby the interstices ordinarily found at such positions, are filled to the exclusion of dirt. By forming the several openings, to-wit: the azures 11, the cylindrical part 12 and the cups 14, with highly polished surfaces, the brilliancy of the jewel is augmented, and by the exclusion of dirt, such brilliancy is maintained throughout a long period.

Of course, the ring herein illustrated, may be modified in various ways without departing from the invention herein set forth and hereinafter claimed.

The invention is hereby claimed as follows:
1. A ring comprising a band having a channel formed in its exterior surface arcuate throughout its transverse area with cup-shaped reflecting depressions projected at intervals into the bottom of said channel forming perimetrical interlying parts, and stones set in said depressions and contiguous to and in part overhanging said perimetrical parts, said stones being retained by the crimped-in edges of said channel.

2. A ring comprising a band having a channel arcuate in cross section formed in its exterior surface, azures formed in its interior surface but stopping short of communicating with the channel, perforations forming communication between the channel and the azures with cup-shaped reflecting depressions continuing said perforations and formed in the bottom of said channel providing residuary triangular bridge parts between the depressions, stones set in said de-

pressions and substantially abutting and in part overhanging such triangular bridge parts and with the edges of the channel crimped inwardly upon and to retain the stone.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

BYARD F. BROGAN.

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