S. BACHARACH.

FINGER RING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1919.

1,327,606. Patented Jan. 13, 1920.

Fig. 1.

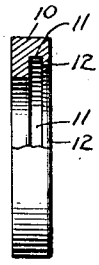


Fig. 2.

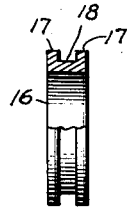


Fig. 3.

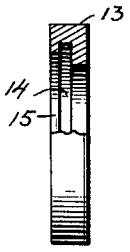


Fig. 4.

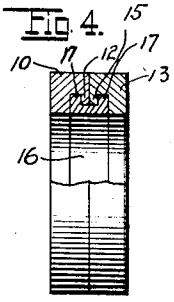


Fig. 5.

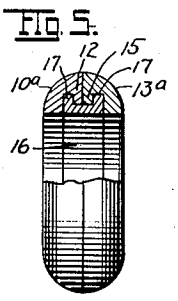


Fig. 6.

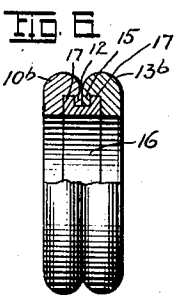


Fig. 7.

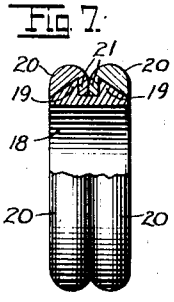
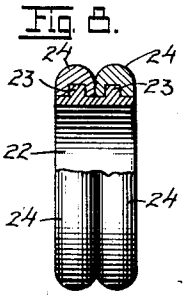


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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FINGER-RING.

1,327,606. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 13, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL BACHARACH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Finger-Rings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to finger rings, and especially wedding rings, my purpose being to build up the ring in composite form, one portion of the ring being revoluble relatively to other portions thereof, so as to equalize the distribution of the wear and to render the ring more comfortable while in use.

My invention further contemplates rendering the outer face of the ring double—that is, giving it a twin formation, to facilitate the movement of one part more or less independently of another.

In addition, my invention contemplates a ring the general form of which is adapted for use as emblematical of the marriage state.

Finally, my invention comprehends certain structural improvements in the ring for various purposes hereinafter set forth.

Reference is made to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the several figures.

Figure 1 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section, of one of the annular members used in the construction of one form of my improved ring.

Fig. 2 is a view partly in side elevation of another one of the annular members of which my improved ring is made.

Fig. 3 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section of another annular member used in the construction of the ring.

Fig. 4 is a view, partly in side elevation and partly in section, showing the unfinished ring made up of an assemblage of the parts appearing in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Fig. 5 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section, showing one form of the finished ring made from the assembled parts shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section, showing another form of my ring made from the assembled parts appearing in Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is a view somewhat similar to Fig. 5 but showing the ring as made from annular members of shapes differing slightly from those contemplated by Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive.

Fig. 8 is another view somewhat similar to Fig. 5 but showing the ring as made from annular members differing from those shown in the other figures.

An annular member 10, shown more particularly in Fig. 1, has a rather massive form, and is provided internally with a groove 11 and with an annular flange 12.

Another annular member 13, shown in Fig. 3, has a groove 14 and a flange 15. The annular members 10 and 13 are alike, but are used together as mates.

A third annular member is shown at 16 in Fig. 2 and is provided with two annular flanges 17 integral with it and spaced apart so as to form a groove 18.

The annular member 16 is used as a coupling for connecting together the two annular members 10 and 13. It also serves as a bearing upon which these members can turn, either independently of each other or together as a unit.

The flanges and grooves of the annular members 10 and 13 are located internally thereof, but the flanges and grooves of the member are disposed externally or upon its outer periphery.

As the parts are originally made up, the longest external diameter of the member 16 is a little shorter than the shortest internal diameter of each flange 12, 15.

In assembling, the three parts appearing in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are brought together, so that the annular members 10 and 13 practically inclose the coupling member 16. Then, by means of a suitable mandrel or other forming device, force is applied to the coupling member 16, so as to slightly expand it—that is, to increase its general diameter so that its inner surface is brought flush with the inner surfaces of the annular members 10 and 13.

The assembled parts now appear as indicated in Fig. 4, and may if desired be polished up and used as a finished ring. If preferred, however, the ring may now be dressed or turned down, so that its outer

peripheral surface is brought to the shape indicated in Fig. 5. That is to say, it is rounded off so that the body portion of the ring becomes substantially hemispherical in cross section, the members 10 and 13 being by this operation changed in form and now appearing as indicated at 10^a, 13^a.

Again, if preferred the ring may be dressed or turned so that the annular members 10, 13 are given the form indicated at 10^b, 13^b in Fig. 6.

In each of the various forms of ring contemplated by Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, the coupling member 16 is somewhat narrower than the general width of the ring, measured in a direction parallel to its axis.

In the form shown in Fig. 7, the annular coupling member appears at 18, and is provided with a pair of flanges 19, spaced apart and sloping in opposite directions. The other annular members appear at 20, and are provided with flanges 21 which extend between the flanges 19.

In the form shown in Fig. 8 the annular coupling member appears at 22, and is provided externally with a pair of annular flanges 23 integral with it. Encircling the outer periphery of the coupling member 22 are two annular members 24, in structure exactly alike, but arranged as a pair, each of these members being so formed internally as to fit upon one of the flanges 23.

The style of ring shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 is designated as a twin ring, as it consists of two ring-like members coupled together. Each of these ring-like members is revoluble relatively to the other and to the coupling member, this being true while the ring is being actually worn upon the finger as well as when removed therefrom or when displayed for sale.

In each of the rings shown in Figs. 4 to 8 inclusive, the effects of wear are equalized and distributed owing to the fact that one part of the ring is revoluble relatively to the other parts thereof. This same fact increases the comfort in wearing the ring. Suppose for instance; that while the ring is worn upon the finger some force is accidentally applied to the ring, tending to turn it on the finger. With the ring here contemplated, some part of the ring will turn relatively to the other parts, and the ring as a whole is not likely to be rotated bodily upon the finger.

My improved ring has a form adapted for emblematical use. The two outer members of annular form are suggestive of two persons to be married, and the coupling member is suggestive of the holy bond of matrimony whereby the two persons are bound together and made one.

I do not limit myself to the precise mechanism shown, as variations may be made therefrom without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A finger ring, comprising an annular coupling member provided externally with a pair of annular flanges, and a pair of separate annular members each mounted revolubly upon said annular coupling member and provided with a groove into which loosely fits one of said flanges, said second mentioned annular members each having a finish suitable for a finger ring.

2. A finger ring comprising a coupling member having an annular form and provided with a pair of annular flanges, and a pair of outer annular members fitted upon said coupling member and revoluble relatively to said coupling member and to each other, said outer annular members each having a groove into which one of said flanges fits neatly but loosely.

3. A twin ring made up of an annular coupling member and a pair of twin members of annular form mounted thereon, each of said twin members being revoluble relatively to the other and to said coupling member, each of said twin members being disposed exteriorly of said annular coupling member and having its outer surface exposed so that any portion thereof can be grasped at random by the operator.

SAMUEL BACHARACH.