July 5, 1932. I. ROSKIN 1,866,320

FINGER RING

Filed Dec. 27, 1930

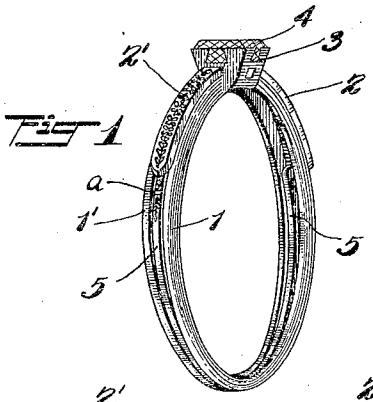


Fig 1

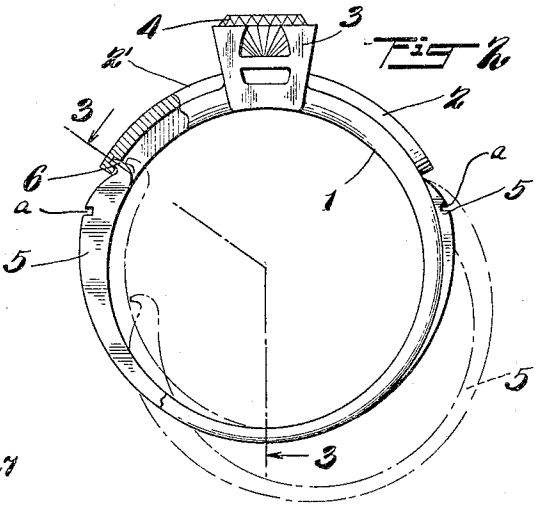


Fig 2

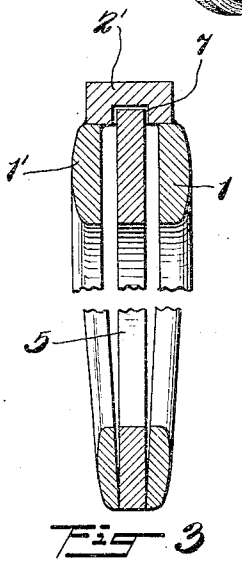


Fig 3

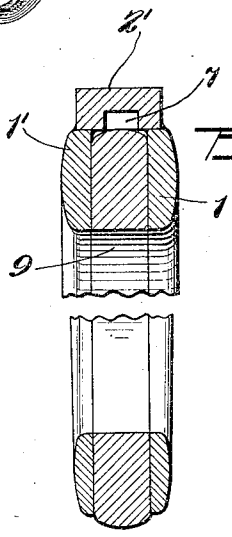


Fig 6

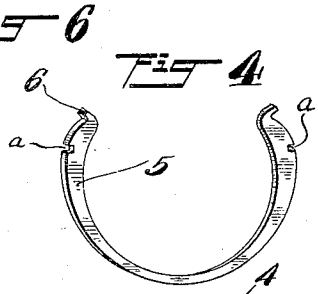


Fig 4

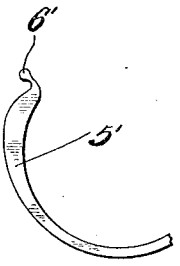


Fig 7

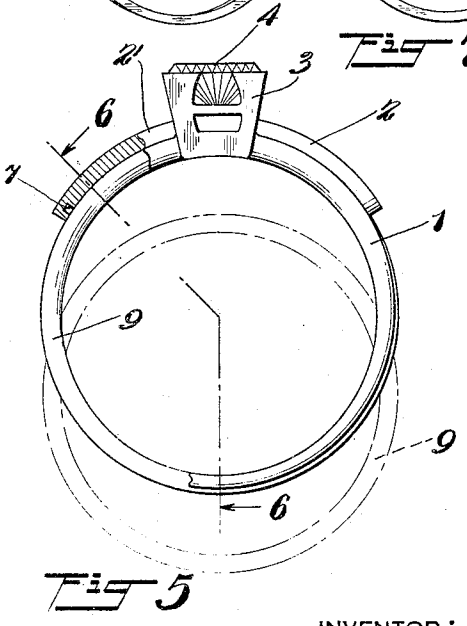


Fig 5

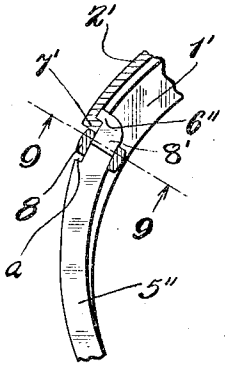


Fig 8

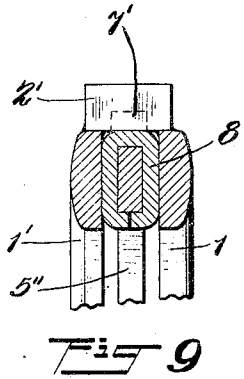


Fig 9

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Patented July 5, 1932 1,866,320

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ISRAEL ROSKIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FINGER RING

Application filed December 27, 1930. Serial No. 505,046.

This invention relates to convertible finger rings and has for its particular objects the provision of a construction whereby a simple manipulation one of the encircling elements of the ring can be removed and if desired, readily substituted by another, thus entirely changing the effect produced. Furthermore, it enables the wearer to combine in a single ring both an engagement and a wedding ring, while permitting of its conversion into a single engagement ring or wedding ring, as desired.

My invention is fully set forth in the following description and drawing forming a part of this specification in which latter

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a solitaire ring embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation partly in section of the ring shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the isolated spring insert employed in the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 3;

Fig. 5 is an elevation partly in section of a ring of simple construction as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that a standard wedding ring is employed as the insert member;

Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary elevation of a modified form of a spring insert isolated;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary vertical section partly in elevation of still another modified form of insert member; and

Fig. 9 is a transverse section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Referring to the drawing and the construction shown therein, the reference numerals 1, 1′ designate opposing spring annuli which are rigidly united together by side members or overlays 2, 2′ that are soldered or otherwise secured thereto, thus forming a skeleton shank which is expansible throughout the greater portion of its length and admits of the insertion therebetween of an insert element 5 that is provided with terminal lugs 6 whereby such insert can be rigidly locked in position merely by snapping such lugs into co-operating recesses 7 formed in the lower faces of said side members adjacent their lower ends. Preferably a mounting 3, adapted to receive an ornamental stone 4, is united directly to the side members and also directly united to said annuli 1, 1′.

In the construction shown in Fig. 7, wherein a modified form of insert member 5′ is shown, the terminals thereof are shaped into knobs 6′ which are adapted to engage co-operating recesses in the lower faces of the side pieces similar to the manner in which the lugs 6 engage with the recesses 7 of the construction shown in Fig. 2.

In the construction shown in Figs. 8 and 9, reinforcing bands 8 serve to secure together the insert member 5″ and terminal pieces 8′ that are provided with lugs 6″, whereby the manufacture is simplified and at the same time said bands serve as a projection for the ready engagement of the finger nail therewith when it is desired to depress the ends of said insert member and release the lugs 6″ thereof from their engagement with the terminal flanges 7′ of the side pieces.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5, a standard wedding ring insert 9 is employed in lieu of the spring insert above described, the same being adapted to be inserted between the opposing annuli 1, 1′ and when inserted, being held in registry with the latter by means of the elastic pressure exerted thereon by such annuli.

Preferably, the insert members are provided with a niche *a* for the reception of the thumb nail when it is desired to depress the insert member and force its lugs out of engagement with the corresponding slots 7.

As is evident from the foregoing construction, my improved ring lends itself to a variety of uses, that is to say when the ring is assembled as in the manner shown in Fig. 1, it serves as an ordinary solitaire ring and the appearance of the same can be varied at will by merely substituting a different insert either in the form of standard wedding ring, such as shown in Fig. 5, or constituting an insert of different shape, or having different surface ornamentations thereon, for example, the peripheral face of such insert may be engraved or chased or inlaid with enamel or certain precious stones mounted therein. As a

consequence, the appearance of the entire ring can be very materially altered merely by replacing one insert by another of a different character. Furthermore, when the insert constituting a standard wedding ring, such as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the appearance of the ring when worn on the third finger of the left hand, viewed from the outside, is that of an ordinary solitaire engagement ring, but when viewed from the inside, is essentially that of a wedding ring and this feature is particularly advantageous when it is desired to dispense with wearing two separate rings, either because of the discomfort resulting therefrom, or to prevent wearing both, and yet at the same time display the wedding ring when occasion may demand.

The annuli 1, 1′ are so constructed and united together that as shown in Fig. 3, they do not normally lie in parallel planes but are, when no insert is interposed therebetween, substantially in contact at their bottom portions whereby it is necessary to forcibly separate such annuli at the bottom when it is desired to introduce therebetween an insert such as the insert 5, 5′ or 9 and the normally inherent elasticity of such annuli will be such as to cause them to snugly engage the bottom of such insert and if the length is in the form of a standard wedding ring, will be sufficient to retain the same without other retaining means against accidental displacement during the handling of the ring when the same is slipped over the finger and removed therefrom or while the same is resting in a jewel box or like receptacle therefor.

In the actual operation of interposing the insert such as 5, 5′ between the opposing annuli of the ring, it is desirable to first locate one of the lug members within the recess intended to receive the same, in which case, the insert will assume the position shown in dotted lines at the extreme right of Fig. 2 and then the insert is forced in between the two annuli until the same is substantially in register therewith and the other hook or lug member is snapped into the opposing slot in the ring. In releasing such insert, when it is desired to remove the same, pressure is exerted on the sides thereof adjacent the niche *a*, either by forcing the thumb nail into the niche or by direct pressure from the ball of the thumb thereon, in order to release one of the hook or lug members from its retaining recess and thereupon the insert can be readily shoved from between the two annuli and the other hook or lug and disengaged from its retaining recess.

While I preferably construct my improved ring of platinum, gold, silver or like metal, and while the side pieces employed thereon may be of any desired length or ornamentation, obviously other non-precious or base metals or even plain side pieces may be employed, if desired, in lieu thereof.

As shown, the said annuli 1, 1′ are so secured to the bridging side pieces 2, 2′ that they are respectively disposed in different but intersecting planes and thereby a constant pressure is exerted by the free portions of the annuli against an insert or standard wedding ring interposed therebetween. If desired, the mounting itself may constitute the bridging member to which the annuli are secured and the side pieces can be omitted.

My improved ring when the standard wedding ring is employed, as an insert, has the general effect of a wedding ring flanked by two guard rings when the same is viewed from the inside of the hand.

Obviously the recesses 7 may, if desired, be formed into apertures extending completely through the top or ends of the side pieces or overlays and various other changes within the scope of the appended claims may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to obtain by United States Letters Patent is:—

1. In a finger ring, the combination comprising a plurality of opposing, spaced annular spring shank members downwardly converging toward each other, an arc-like insert member, of greater thickness at the bottom thereof than the width of the space normally existing between the bottom portions of said spring shank members, interposed between said shank members and generally concentric therewith and means in addition to the friction of said spaced shank members for preventing the accidental escape of said insert from between said shank members.

2. In a finger ring, the combination comprising a plurality of opposed, annular spring shank members lying in adjacent but intersecting planes and downwardly converging toward each other, means for maintaining said shank members in spaced relation throughout the greater portion of their peripheries, an arched insert member, of greater thickness at the bottom thereof than the width of the space normally existing between the bottom portions of said spring shank members, interposed between said shank members, terminal lugs carried by said insert members and said shank members having co-operating recesses for the reception of said lugs.

3. In a finger ring, the combination comprising a shank having opposing spring side members disposed in different but intersecting planes and downwardly converging toward each other, an arched insert, of greater width than the space normally provided between the bottoms of said side members, interposed between said members and co-operating means carried by said shank and the said insert for retaining said insert against

accidental displacement from its position between said members without preventing the deliberate removal thereof solely by the fingers of the wearer of such ring when desired.

Signed at New York, in the city, county and State of New York, this 20th day of December, 1930.

ISRAEL ROSKIN.