

July 12, 1938.

H. SLOSS

2,123,666

FINGER RING

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Fig. 1.

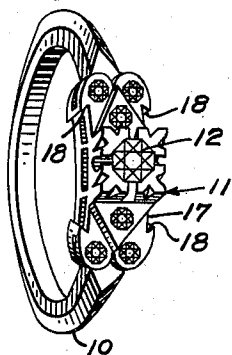


Fig. 2.

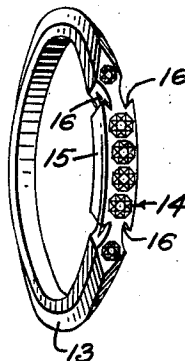


Fig. 3.

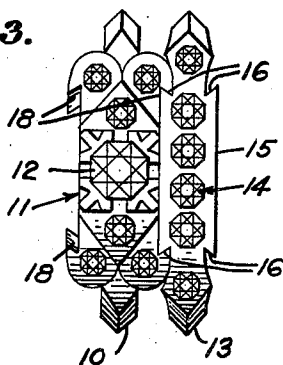


Fig. 4.

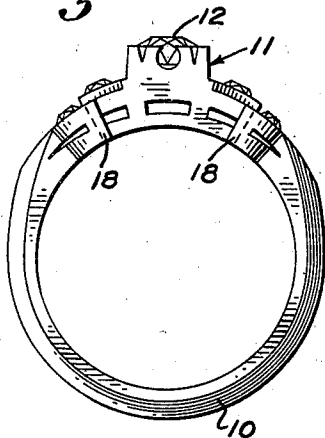
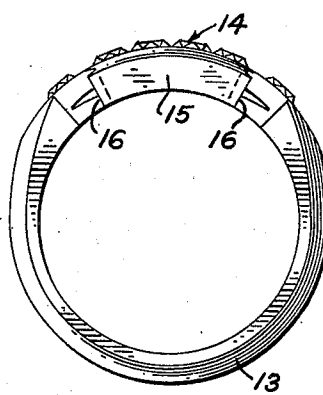


Fig. 5.



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FINGER RING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 63—15)

The present invention relates to improvements in finger rings and particularly to rings which are worn in pairs on the finger, such, for example, as is customary with wedding and engagement rings.

According to the current mode, engagement rings generally consist of a hoop or shank which surrounds the finger and supports a setting, including a large stone and frequently several smaller stones. Wedding rings also comprise a similar circular shank and it is fashionable, likewise, to have a setting on the wedding ring generally made up of a row of small stones extending throughout a portion only of the circle of the shank. The engagement and wedding rings are worn together on the same finger and the settings should be placed side by side at the back of the finger. Difficulty is experienced in maintaining the rings in their proper position due to the fact that they rotate about the finger and relative to each other so as to alter the positions of the settings and detract from the intended and desired ornamental effect.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide improved means for preventing relative rotation of a pair of rings worn upon the same finger.

A further object of the invention is the provision of means for preventing separation of a pair of rings worn together.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of means that will secure a pair of rings when worn on the same finger against separation and relative rotation that is simple in construction, easily manipulated to attach and detach the rings, and will form an attractive addition to the ornamentation of the settings of both rings.

Further objects and advantages of the invention are made apparent in the following specification, wherein reference is made to the accompanying drawing in which one form of the invention is exemplified.

In the drawing—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an engagement ring constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of a wedding ring designed for use with the engagement ring illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the wedding and engagement rings illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, illustrating them as interlocked in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the engagement ring illustrated in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the wedding ring illustrated in Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the engagement ring illustrated in Fig. 1 comprises the usual circular shank 10 and setting generally indicated at 11. The setting 11 usually supports a large jewel or solitaire 12, which may be surrounded by any desired arrangement of smaller jewels, as illustrated.

The wedding ring shown in Fig. 2 also comprises a circular shank 13 and setting 14. The setting 14 of the wedding ring may be modified in design and the number, size and arrangement of the jewels supported by it may be varied according to individual taste.

In order to prevent relative rotational movement and relative axial movement of the rings when they are worn together on the finger, they are interlocked at their settings, as illustrated in Fig. 3. For this purpose one of the rings, in this case the wedding ring, has projections 15 along the edges of its setting, the ends of which projections are undercut as at 16 toward the center of the setting. The other ring, as illustrated on the engagement ring in Fig. 1, has recesses 17 formed along the edges of its setting complementary to the projections 15 of the wedding ring and undercut at their ends, as illustrated at 18, in a direction away from the center of the setting. The inwardly extending undercut portions of the wedding ring nest within the outwardly extending undercut portions of the engagement ring to lock the rings against relative rotation and relative axial displacement in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3.

The rings are locked together or separated from each other while off of the finger by placing them side by side with the undercut portions in alignment and then slipping them into or out of their interlocking position. When the rings are interlocked in the manner illustrated in Fig. 3 and placed upon the finger, the presence of the finger within the circular shanks resists the sliding movement necessary to separate them so that they will only separate after having been removed from the finger.

With the construction illustrated, the two rings are in effect dovetailed together and the structure which forms the complementary parts of the dovetail is designed in such a manner that it enhances rather than in any way detracts from the pleasing effect of the settings.

Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate the undercut portions

as being cut in a generally radial direction, which is desirable from a standpoint of appearance and also desirable, but not necessary, in that it prevents separation of the rings except by movement in one direction. Furthermore, due to this radial placement of the undercuttings, the rings are in effect wedged together and a tight fit between their interlocking portions is insured.

While the rings are illustrated as having the undercut portions or dovetails on both sides of the settings so that they are reversible and symmetrical in their design, this is not necessary, as obviously only one side of each ring performs the interlocking function and the opposite side may be made smooth or of different design if desired.

It is to be understood that various other changes may be resorted to in the design and arrangement of the several parts of the invention as it is herein illustrated and described, all within the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. In a pair of finger rings designed to be worn together and having settings, a depression formed on the side of one ring and a projection formed on the other ring, said depression and extension having complementary centrally inclined undercut ends to form a wedging dovetail connection between the rings separable by sliding movement of the rings only when they are removed from the finger.

2. In a pair of finger rings designed to be worn together and each having a setting, an undercut depression on the side of one setting and an undercut extension on the side of the other setting, said depression and said extension extending through the full thickness of their respective settings whereby they are included in the setting designs, and each having edges inclined toward the centers of the rings whereby they will come together in wedged, interlocking relationship.

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