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M. COHEN

1,830,929

WEDDING RING

Filed Dec. 10, 1927

Fig. 1.

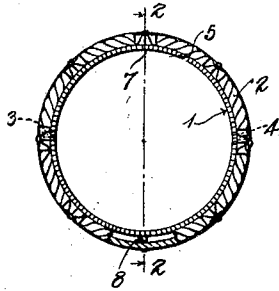


Fig. 2.

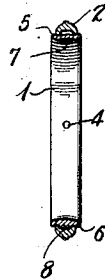


Fig. 3.

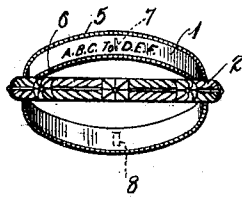


Fig. 4.

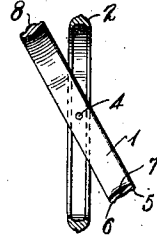


Fig. 5.

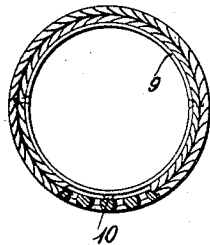
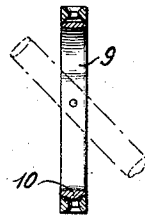


Fig. 6.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## WEDDING RING

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This invention relates to finger rings, and has particular application to wedding rings.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an inner liner pivotally connected with the ring proper, which liner may be swung into a position for exposing the upper surface thereof to have engraved thereon any suitable inscription, such as the date of the marriage, etc.

In the customary type of wedding ring, the inscription of the date of the marriage or the like is made on the underside of the ring contacting with the finger of the wearer, and after an interval of time this inscription becomes obliterated, due to its frictional engagement with the finger of the user, thus impairing, in a measure, the sentimental value of the ring to the user.

In addition to providing a pivoted liner which may be easily moved from its operative position with the ring proper, I preferably construct this liner in a manner so that the width thereof exceeds that of the ring in order that the edges of the liner may have engraved thereon any ornamentation desired to blend with the character of the engraving for the ring proper.

A still further and more specific characteristic of the invention relates to the provision of a projection on the liner which snaps in the channel shaped interior of the ring in order to prevent accidental misalignment of the liner with respect to the ring.

Referring now specifically to the drawings, Fig. 1 is a view of the ring showing the liner in its operative aligned position.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view showing the section separated to expose the engraved surface of the liner.

Fig. 4 is a view of the liner swung around on its eccentric pivots 4 in order to permit cleaning of the engraved portions of the liner.

Fig. 5 is an end view of a modified form of the invention adapted for the diamond type of wedding ring and having the width of the liner co-extensive with that of the ring.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of this modified form.

Referring now specifically to the drawings, 1 represents the liner having pivoted thereto the ring 2. Wedding rings ordinarily have the dates of the wedding ceremony engraved along the inner face of the ring which, as above stated, become obliterated due to the frictional contact of the ring with the finger of the user. By pivoting the liner 1 to the ring 2 as at 3 and 4, the liner may be swung to the position shown in Fig. 4 for receiving the desired engraving on the upper portion of the liner as indicated by the indicia disclosed in the drawings. The liner, in one form of the invention, is made of a considerably greater width than that of the ring 2 in order that the edges of the liner may be suitably ornamented as at 5 and 6, in keeping with the design of the ring. Preferably, the liner is so pivoted to the ring that it may be swung into its aligned position only in one direction of movement. This facilitates the work of the engraver on the upper surface of the liner without permitting the liner to inadvertently be placed in aligned position with the ring.

It will be appreciated that by pivoting the liner to the ring in the manner herein described and illustrated that there is no danger whatever of the liner becoming permanently separated from the ring, and furthermore it is extremely easy to effect the pivotal movement of the liner with respect to the ring to gain access to the inscription thereon. Preferably, I provide some means on the inner face of the liner to indicate the point where the liner should be pushed to effect its pivotal movement, as indicated by reference numeral 7. The ring preferably is of a channel shaped interior formation, and the liner is provided with a projection 8 adapted to snap within the confines of the channel to hold it in its proper position.

At the present time, diamond engagement rings are considerably in vogue, and such rings ordinarily do not have any place for the data of the wedding ceremony except on the sides thereof, which renders the ring unsightly. Such a type of ring is illustrated

in the variant form of my invention shown in Fig. 5. These rings are furthermore objectionable for the reason that the diamonds become soiled from the inside of the ring, there being provided no means of protection to the diamonds along the inner face of the ring. With my invention, consisting of the pivotal liner 9, shown in this variant form of the invention, the possibility of the diamonds becoming soiled is mitigated, due to the fact that the liner conceals the inner surface of the ring from contact with the finger. Moreover, in providing a pivotal liner for this type of ring, the inscription can be placed on the upper surface of the liner where it will stay indefinitely, thus avoiding the necessity of the unsightly inscription on the side of the ring proper. In this variant form of the ring, I also pivot the liner in such a way that it can swing into operative position in only one plane of movement, and I furthermore provide a projection 10 snapping within the underface of the ring.

I am aware that it is broadly old from a patent standpoint, though not commercial, to provide rings with a separate liner or band, but these prior devices have been unsuccessful commercially because of the difficulty of effecting the separation thereof of the liner or band from the ring and the probability of misplacing or losing the liner.

My claims, therefore, have been committed to the specific construction of my invention, including the pivotal arrangement of the liner to the ring which has been found to be extremely satisfactory from a practical standpoint.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A ring of the character described comprising a ring proper and a liner adapted to underlie the ring proper, said liner being eccentrically pivotally connected to the ring and thereby adapted to be swung into aligned position with respect to the ring in one direction of movement only, the ring proper having a circumferential groove on the underside thereof and the liner having a circumferential projection thereon adapted to engage the groove on the ring with a snap action to resist accidental relative movement of the ring and liner.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MICHAEL COHEN.

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