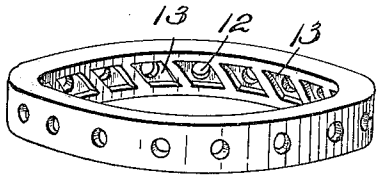
E. C. BLAICHER.

FINGER RING.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1922.

1,422,819. Patented July 18, 1922.

Fig. 1



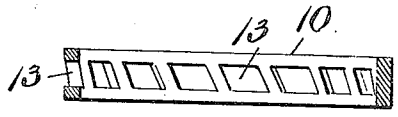


Fig. 2

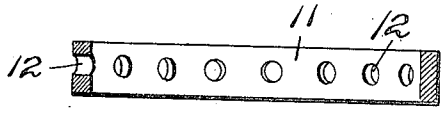


Fig. 3

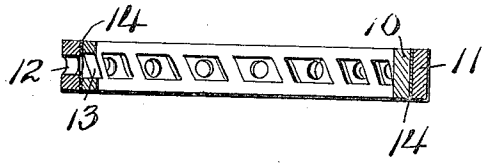


Fig. 4

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FINGER RING.

1,422,819. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 18, 1922.

Application filed February 23, 1922. Serial No. 538,447.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST C. BLAICHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Irvington, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Finger Rings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved finger ring, and particularly to such rings, as wedding rings, that are set with stones around the outside or periphery of the ring, these rings being usually made of platinum or other precious metal, the invention providing for an economical manufacture of such ring, which ring has openings for receiving the stones and which form settings for the stones and which are provided with an enlarged face on the inner face of the ring behind each stone, so that there is opportunity for refraction and a much more satisfactory appearance in consequence thereof.

Invention also resides in the method of making the ring, which method will be more fully described hereinafter.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of a ring made according to my invention, the stones being omitted therefrom. Figure 2 is a vertical section of an inner ring member used in constructing the ring. Figure 3 is a similar view of an outer ring member, and Figure 4 is a section of the two ring members assembled.

The ring consists of an inner ring member 10 and an outer ring member 11. The outer ring member is provided with a series of perforations 12 arranged radially through the ring and adapted to form settings for precious stones, the stones being set into the perforations, and slight prongs are then formed from the material, which is a common step in the setting of stones and which is, in itself, no part of this invention.

The inner ring member 10 is provided with perforations 13 which are disposed and spaced so that they come substantially in register with the perforations 12 so as to provide for an enlarged opening in the rear of each perforation 12 when the ring members 10 and 11 are assembled.

After the ring member 10 and the ring member 11 have been provided, usually by swaging, they are assembled, that is, one is fitted within the other, and they are of a size so that the inner ring member fits snugly within the outer ring member and is secured in place usually by a film or solder 14, as will be evident from Figure 4.

When so assembled, the inner face of the ring, as will be seen from Figures 1 and 4, is provided with perforations of material size, which not only saves material, but provides for a better showing of the stones in the perforations 12.

It will be evident that the manufacture of the ring member 10 and its being perforated before it is placed in the ring permits a more symmetrical and easy perforation of this ring member in contrast to the openings that would be made by removing from a one-piece ring the material so as to provide for the perforations 13.

While the ring, as illustrated, is shown with perforations all the way around, it will be evident that a band ring of this kind can be provided on only a part of its circumference with stones and the other part left plain or otherwise suitably ornamented.

I claim:

A finger ring comprising an outer perforated ring member, an inner ring member secured snugly within the outer member and having perforations larger in area than the perforations in the outer member and disposed so as to be substantially in register with the perforations in the outer member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereto set my hand, this 17th day of February, 1922.

ERNEST C. BLAICHER.