

(No Model.)

C. M. LEVY.
FINGER RING.

No. 516,211.

Patented Mar. 13, 1894.

Fig. 1.

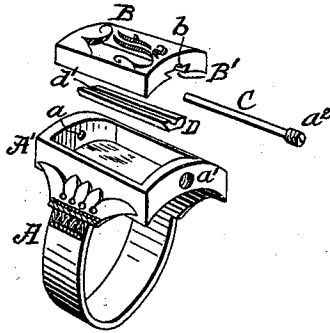


Fig. 2.

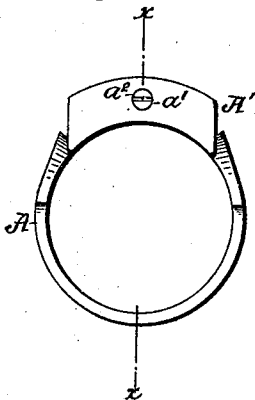


Fig. 3.

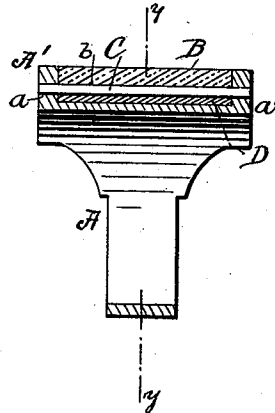
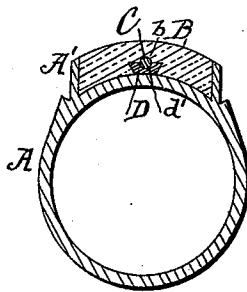


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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FINGER-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,211, dated March 13, 1894.

Application filed July 24, 1893. Serial No. 481,366. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. LEVY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Finger-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in finger rings of the class wherein the setting or stone is adapted to be removed from the gem box to be replaced by another having a different design or ornament on its outer surface, and the object of my invention is to provide means for holding the setting which shall be cheap, effective and compact, and which firmly holds the setting from edge to edge and entirely across the stone, thus obviating all danger of the stone becoming loose and rattling in the box.

My invention consists in providing the under surface of the stone with a plate of metal, hard rubber, celluloid, or other suitable material over which, between it and the stone, a retaining pin, or strip of metal passes the ends of which pin enter coincident apertures or seats in the walls of the box.

In the accompanying drawings to which reference is made—Figure 1 is a disassembled perspective view of a finger ring embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the ring. Fig. 3, is a sectional view taken in line x, x , of Fig. 2, showing a modified form of retaining pin. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken in line y, y , of Fig. 3.

A represents the body of the ring formed with a gem box A' to receive the setting or stone B, to the outer surface of which is applied an initial or other ornament, as shown in Fig. 1. Two of the opposite walls of the box are formed with apertures a, a' to receive a retaining pin C. This may be a plain pin or rivet, as shown in Fig. 3, in which case the aperture a' will be plain and of the same size as the aperture a , or it may be formed with a short screw a^2 at one end, in which latter case the aperture a' will be enlarged and screw-tapped, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The setting or stone B is preferably curved and is provided upon its under surface with

a plate D preferably of metal, though hard rubber, celluloid, or other suitable material may be employed. This plate reaches from edge to edge of the stone, and over it, between it and the stone, the retaining pin C passes being inserted through the apertures a, a' . The said plate is beveled at its edges and is formed with a channel d' , along its upper surface to receive the retaining pin and form a seat therefor throughout the whole length of the plate, and the plate is held to the stone by being inserted in a dove-tailed groove B' formed in the under surface of the stone. At the center of the dove-tailed groove and the whole length thereof, the stone is also channeled, as shown at b to embrace the upper part of the retaining pin, while the lower part rests in the groove d' in the plate D.

I am aware of the patent to Harry Lehr, dated October 16, 1888, No. 391,057, wherein the setting is formed with a dovetailed groove in which is fitted a plate formed with loops on its under surface, and wherein the gem-box is also formed with upwardly projecting loops and its side walls with apertures through which, and through the said loops, a retaining pin passes for holding the setting in place and I lay no claim to such construction. By my invention the setting is held exclusively and directly by the plate and pin and the gem-box is made very shallow, that is no deeper than the thickness of the setting and the bottom of the setting and plate are flush with one another and rest upon and are supported by the bottom of the gem-box which adds greatly to the stability of the ring and prevents the breaking or cracking and shifting of the stone.

By this construction, the stone is firmly held at all times in the gem box and is uniformly held at all parts; besides the construction is cheap and practical.

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

1. The setting formed with a dovetailed groove in its under surface and a plate fitted in said groove and the gem-box having apertures in opposite walls thereof, in combina-

tion with a retaining pin passed through said apertures and between the said plate and setting substantially as described.

2. The gem box provided with apertures in
5 two of its opposite walls, and the setting formed with a dovetailed groove and channeled in said groove, and a beveled edged plate to fit in said groove and channeled along

its upper surface, in combination with a retaining pin constructed and operated substantially as and for the purposes described. 10

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