Nov. 12, 1957 M. O. NELSON 2,812,604

CALENDAR FINGER RING

Filed Dec. 21, 1953

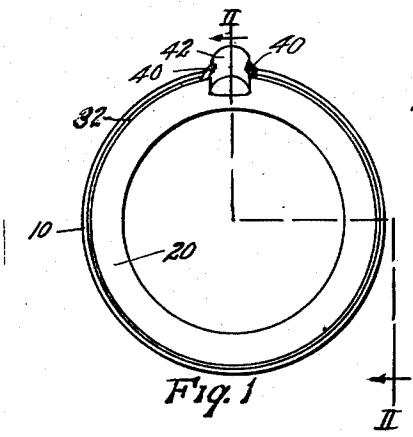


Fig. 1

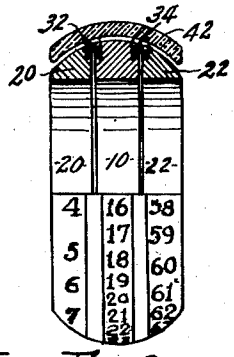


Fig. 2

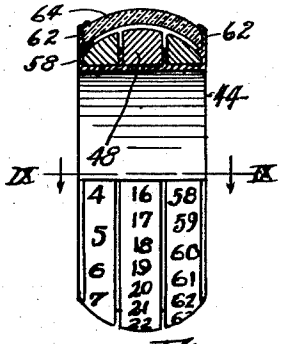


Fig. 3

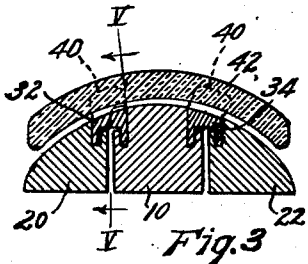


Fig. 4

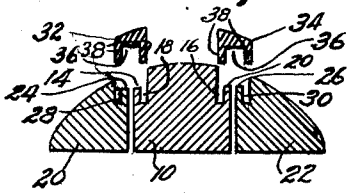


Fig. 5

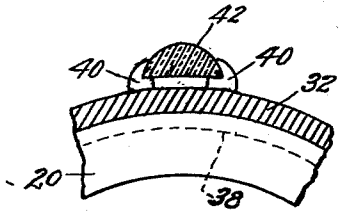


Fig. 6

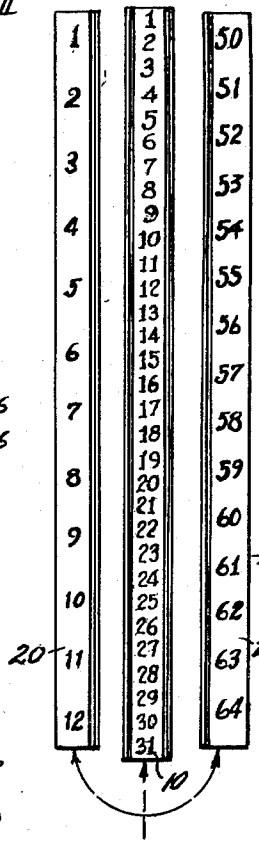


Fig. 9

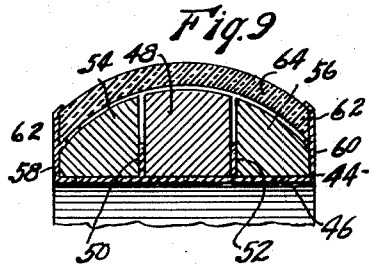


Fig. 10

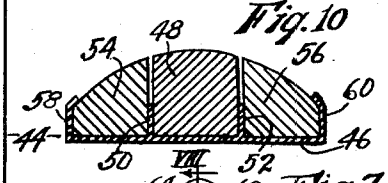
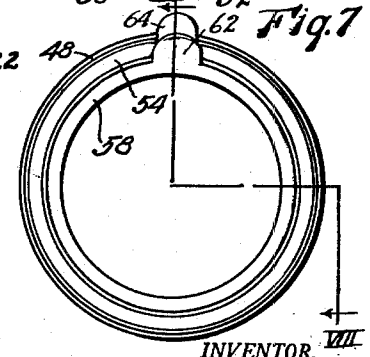


Fig. 7



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CALENDAR FINGER RING

Melvin O. Nelson, Kansas City, Mo.

Application December 21, 1953, Serial No. 399,233

3 Claims. (Cl. 40—111)

This invention relates to improvements in a calendar finger ring wherein parts may be mutually adjusted to indicate the current month, day and year.

The principal object of this invention is the provision of a calendar finger ring comprising a ring structure having a plurality of spread apart concentric ring sections having indicia on their outer periphery whereby when said rings are adjusted, the current date may be indicated transversely across the face of said ring structure.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a sectional finger ring so constructed and operable as to indicate the current date across its face thereof and magnifying means carried by said ring whereby said current date is enlarged.

Other objects of this invention are simplicity and economy of construction, efficiency and accuracy of operation, and means to facilitate the accurate reading of the correct time.

Other features of the invention will appear during the course of the specification referring to the drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of the calendar finger ring;

Fig. 2 is an irregular sectional view taken on line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the ring as shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an exploded view of the ring members and their joining members;

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view taken on line V—V of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is stretch-out view of the ring members;

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of a modified view of the calendar finger ring;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of said modified form of the ring;

Fig. 9 is an enlarged sectional view of the ring as shown in Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional view of the ring taken on line IX—IX of Fig. 8.

Reference will now be had to the drawing wherein similar parts are indicated by like numerals and the numeral **10** designates a center ring section symmetrical in cross sectional shape offset at its opposite upper surfaces to form ledges **12** and **14** which are respectively slotted to form annular grooves **16** and **18**.

Concentric with center ring **10** are two side rings **20** and **22** which are respectively offset at their inside face to form ledges **24** and **26** which are respectively slotted to form annular grooves **28** and **30**.

A pair of joining ring members **32** and **34** each internally grooved at **36** to present ribs **38** at their opposite sides to operatively fit into the grooves formed in the adjacent center and side ring when positioned in slightly spaced apart relation as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The outer faces of said joining rings are curved so as to present a uniformally accurate outer cross section to the completed ring. It will be noted that these joining rings secure the respective ring parts in spaced apart relation for free relative adjustment for setting the rings to properly indicate the current dates. The structure above described contemplates a calendar finger ring comprising three ring members joined together by connecting

rings whereby the ring members are selectively movable for indicating the current month, day and year. Mounted on connecting or joining rings **32** and **34** are suitable tines **40** which serve to clampingly engage a transverse magnifying or aligning member **42** which extends substantially across the face of the ring. This member serves to secure the rings **32** and **34** against relative rotary movement and to stabilize the framework for maintaining the date indicating rings in the then set positions. This member **42** facilitates the accurate alignment of the three members in proper relation for correct reading.

The stretch-out view Fig. 6, indicates suitable indicia for the various ring sections.

Referring now to the modified form shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10, it will be noted that in general the structure is similar to that shown in the preferred form.

The ring frame **44** comprises a continuous finger band **46** suitable to fit the wearer's finger. The central ring section **48** is mounted on band **46** and held in position by means of parallel ribs **50** and **52** for relative rotary movement relative to band **46**. Mounted concentrically on band **46** and in spaced apart relation at opposite sides of section **48** are ring sections **54** and **56** which are respectively positioned on band **46** by edge flange **58** and rib **50**, and flange **60** and rib **52**. These ring sections are uniformly formed to present a curved peripheral surface which is provided with indicia to indicate the current date. The stretch-out ring section shown in Fig. 6 also applies to ring sections, **48**, **54** and **56** of the modified form respectively.

Flanges **58** and **60** are each provided with peripheral extension **62** which is adapted to be formed about the end portions of the magnifying glass **64** to secure it in fixed relation to the ring frame **44**.

With the ring sections provided with indicia as stated above and mounted for independent rotary movement, the indicia may be positioned to indicate any current date and may be positioned in alignment beneath magnifying member **64** for ready reading by the wearer of the ring. It is evident that I have shown and described a calendar ring that can be easily and quickly adjusted.

What I claim is:

1. A calendar finger ring comprising a series of ring sections arranged coaxially in axially spaced apart relation and having suitable indicia imprinted on the outer surfaces thereof, each of said sections having a groove formed peripherally in the outer surface thereof adjacent the edge or edges thereof contiguous to other sections, and a connecting ring arranged between each contiguous pair of sections, said connecting ring having the form of an inwardly opening channel with the flanges thereof engaged rotatably in the grooves of said contiguous ring sections, said flanges being spaced apart sufficiently to maintain said ring sections out of contact with each other.

2. The structure as set forth in claim 1 with the addition of means rigidly joining said connecting rings.

3. The structure as set forth in claim 1 with the addition of means rigidly joining said connecting rings, said joining means including a magnifying glass extending transversely across the outer surface of said ring in a direction generally parallel to the axis thereof.

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