No. 684,272. Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

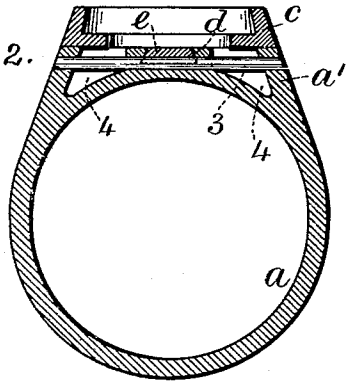
A. V. LAMBERT.

FINGER RING.

(Application filed May 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.



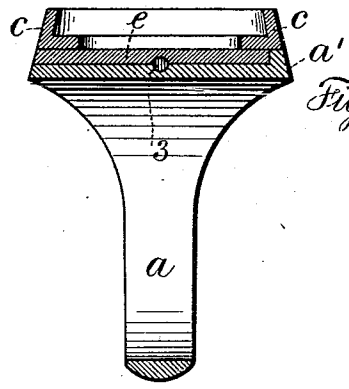


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

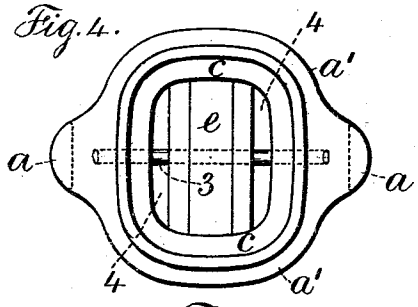


Fig. 5.

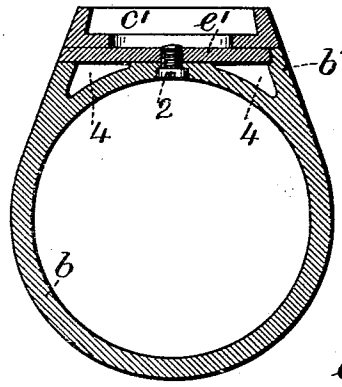


Fig. 6.

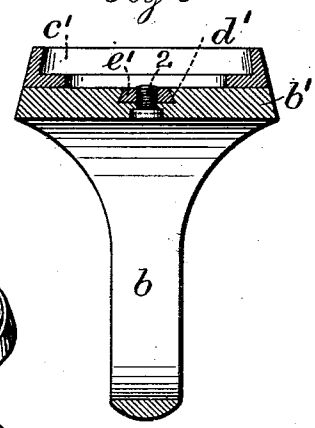
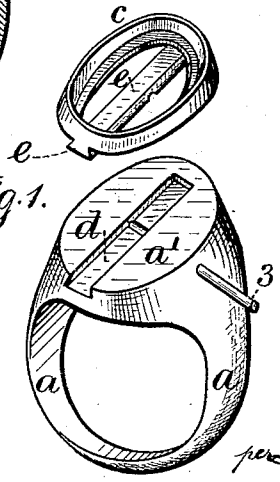


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST V. LAMBERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO LAMBERT BROTHERS, OF SAME PLACE.

FINGER-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,272, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed May 20, 1901. Serial No. 61,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST V. LAMBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Finger-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore it has been usual in the manufacture of finger-rings to make the stone-setting as an integral part of the ring. Finger-rings have been made with interchangeable stone-settings, whereby the person could at pleasure employ any particular stone or stone of special color in a ring the band and connecting parts of which were common to all the stone-settings. These devices were both complicated and also lacking in security for the stone-setting; and the object of my invention is to produce a more perfect and complete article.

In my invention the ring-band is made with a head and the stone-setting of a form to coincide in outline therewith. One of these parts is made with an undercut groove across the same and the other part with a dovetailed rib, the rib fitting the groove and connecting the parts, and I employ a pin or screw across said connecting parts to prevent accidental separation. I prefer to groove the head of the band and to employ the rib upon the stone-setting. These parts may be placed transversely of the plane of the band or be in the same plane therewith.

This invention is especially adapted for use in rings employing seal and lettered tops or flat onyx or cameo stones or jewels en carbishon—that is to say, jewels cut and polished with a convex or raised smooth surface or face and substantially flat back.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents by a perspective view my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical section in the plane of the band. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section, and Fig. 4 a plan. Fig. 5 is a vertical section in the plane of the band, and Fig. 6 a vertical transverse section showing a modified form of the invention.

With reference to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the ring-band *a* is provided with a head *a'*, having a flat top and an undercut groove *d* across the head in the longest direction and transversely to the plane of the band. The stone-setting *c* is preferably in the form of a band of substantial L shape in cross-section and in outline conforming to the head *a'* of the ring, so that when the stone-setting is upon the head of the ring it has the appearance of being an integral part of the ring. This setting is adapted to receive the stone, which may be in the form of a seal or with one or more letters, a flat-faced onyx or cameo, intaglio or rilievo, or a jewel en carbishon, as hereinbefore stated.

I do not limit myself to the stone-setting as such, as the ring may be finished with a gold head engraved with a monogram, and the structure and devices for connecting and disconnecting the head from the band may be of the same structure as herein shown and described.

The stone-setting *c* is preferably provided with a dovetailed rib *e*, connected at its respective ends to the under surface of the stone-setting and adapted to fit in the undercut groove of the head of the band in connecting the stone-setting to the other part of the ring.

I do not herein limit myself to employing the undercut groove upon the head of the band and the dovetailed rib upon the under surface of the stone-setting, as these parts may be reversed and work equally well, and the position thereof does not alter my invention.

In Figs. 5 and 6, *b* represents the ring-band, *b'* the head, and *c'* the stone-setting. In these figures the undercut groove *d'* is placed across the head *b'* in the shortest direction or in the same plane with the band of the ring, and the dovetailed rib *e'* extends across the stone-setting *c'* in the shortest direction and is connected thereto. I do not limit myself either in this respect, because it would make no difference with my invention whether the undercut groove and the dovetailed rib extended transversely of the band or in the same plane, the function of the parts being the same.

I employ a device for connecting the stone-setting to the head of the band to prevent accidental separation. For this purpose in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, I have shown a pin 3 extending across through the ring-head *a'* and in the

same plane with its surface and extending across the rib *e* of the stone-setting *c* in a notch made in the under surface of the rib, while in Figs. 5 and 6 I have shown a screw 2 as passing through the ring-head *b'* from the inner surface and into and approximately through the rib *e'*. The respective ends of the pin 3 are to be finished and given the same appearance as the surface of the ring, so as to be substantially invisible, while the screw 2 should be made of the same material as the ring, and considering its location when the ring is worn it is also invisible. Either the pin or the screw may be readily removed by suitable tools in order to remove the stone-setting and replace it with another having a different stone.

I prefer, for the purpose of lessening weight and the cost of the ring, to provide recesses 4 in the surface of the heads *a' b'*. These recesses when the stone-setting is in place are invisible, and they effect economy in the manufacture of the ring.

By reference to the drawings it will be noticed that the undercut grooves *d d'* in the faces of the ring-heads *a' b'* enter from one side of the head, but stop short of the opposite side, so that only one face of the head is cut into, and it will be also noticed that the dovetailed ribs *e e'* start flush with one edge of the stone-setting *c c'* and stop a little short of the other and opposite face. In this way I form a stop in the undercut grooves for the dovetailed ribs, so that while the ribs enter from one side they do not extend entirely across the head or pass out from the opposite side. I thus insure the precise location of the stone-setting with reference to the head of the ring when the parts are connected in such a manner that the necessity for adjustability is obviated.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the ring-band and the head thereof with a flat surface, of a part carrying a stone or monogram and conforming in outline to the head of the ring-band, an undercut groove in one part and a dovetailed rib in the other part, the rib fitting the groove in connecting the parts, and means for preventing the accidental separation of the parts, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the ring-band having a head with a flat surface and an undercut groove extending centrally across in the surface of the head, of a stone-setting or analogous part having on the under side a dovetailed rib, the rib adapted to fit the groove in connecting the parts with a movement upon their flat surfaces, and means for connecting the parts and preventing their accidental separation, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the ring-band having a head with a flat surface and an undercut groove extending centrally across in the surface of the head, of a stone-setting or analogous part having on the under side a dovetailed rib, the rib adapted to fit the groove in connecting the parts with a movement upon their flat surfaces, and a pin or equivalent device passing through the head of the band and through the dovetailed rib to connect the parts and prevent accidental separation, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with the ring-band and the head thereof with a flat surface, of a part carrying a stone or monogram and conforming in outline to the head of the ring-band, an undercut groove in one part and a dovetailed rib in the other part, the rib fitting the groove in connecting the parts, the said undercut groove and rib starting flush with one side of the parts and terminating appreciably short of the opposite side, and means for preventing the accidental separation of the parts, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 15th day of May, 1901.

AUGUST V. LAMBERT.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

ISABEL LOUISE NEWMAN.