M. H. KROPÉ.

FINGER RING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 7, 1917.

1,265,679. Patented May 7, 1918.

Fig. 2.

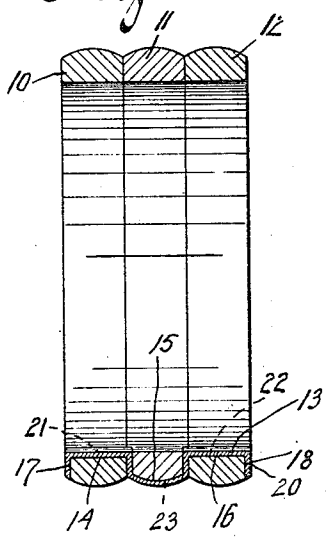


Fig. 1.

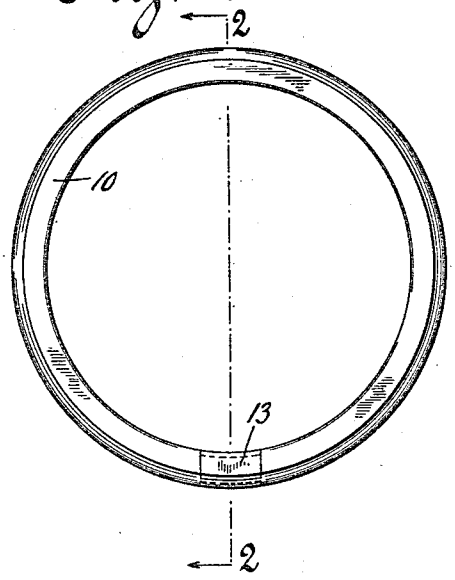


Fig. 3.

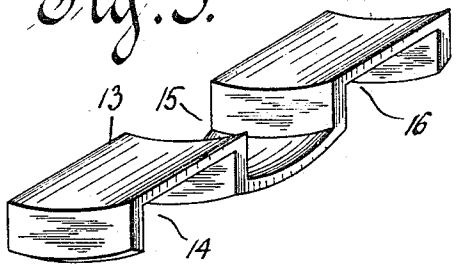


Fig. 6.

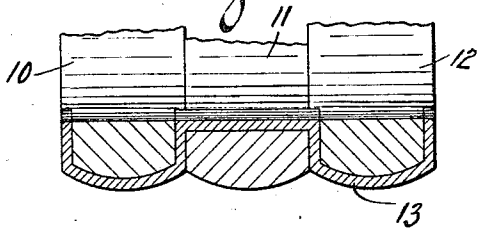


Fig. 4.

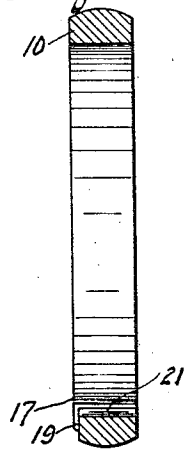
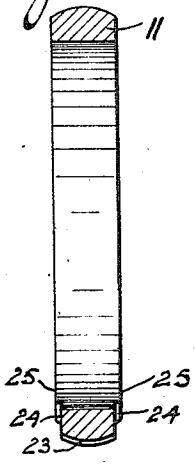


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR.

M. H. Kropé

BY Sigmund Kleszyk

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAGDALENE HOMAN KROPÉ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FINGER-RING.

1,265,679. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 7, 1918.

Application filed September 7, 1917. Serial No. 190,157.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAGDALENE HOMAN KROPÉ, 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.

The present invention relates to finger rings, and more particularly to multiple rings.

Rings of this type comprise a plurality of bands, placed side by side, and united usually by hinges. These hinges project outwardly from the bands, and thereby interfere with the wearing of the ring.

The main object of the present invention is to provide a multiple ring with a clamp or retainer for uniting the elements thereof, which clamp or retainer is constructed and mounted upon the ring in such a manner that it produces a smooth structure and prevents independent turning movement of the ring bands.

Another object of the invention is to produce a clamp of the character described which can be conveniently attached or combined with a plurality of ring bands by slight changes in the said bands.

With these and other objects in view, which will more fully appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the combination, arrangement, and construction of parts hereinafter described, pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that many changes may be made in the size and proportion of the several parts and details of construction within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

A few of the many possible embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a ring and clamp, constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view, on a larger scale, of the clamp or retaining element; Fig. 4 is a section taken through one of the outer rings; Fig. 5 is a section taken through one of the inner rings; and Fig. 6 is a section similar to the one shown in Fig. 2 of a modification of the invention, on a larger scale.

Referring now first to Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, of the drawings, the numerals 10, 11 and 12 indicate a plurality of, in the present case three, circular ring bands, arranged side by side with their centers in alinement. These bands are united or held together by a clamping device 13, that is preferably made of one integral piece of sheet metal, and bent to have transversely a sinuous cross section, whereby a plurality of channels are formed, in the present case three channels 14, 15 and 16, corresponding to the number of ring bands. Each of these channels is shaped to accommodate one of the ring bands, their cross sections following closely those of said bands. The width of the clamping member is such as to engage only a small portion of each ring band.

In order to provide a smooth construction, each of the rings is provided with recesses, in which the clamping member is seated. For this purpose there are formed in the outer end faces 17 and 18 of the rings 10 and 12 recesses 19 and 20, respectively, which merge into recesses 21 and 22, respectively, in the inner faces of the said ring bands. The inner ring band 11 is provided in its outer face with a recess 23, merging into recesses 24 in the end faces 25 thereof. The widths of these recesses correspond to the width of the clamping element 13.

The clamping element may be of resilient or springy material, so as to hold the ring bands in position both on the finger and also when removed therefrom.

In uniting the rings into one structure, the ring 10 is placed into the channel 14 and turned until the clamping element is seated in the recess therein. Ring 11 is then put into the channel 15 and ring 12 in the channel 16; both of the last named rings being shifted until the clamping element is disposed within the recesses above mentioned. The ring can then be placed, as a unit, on the finger. The clamping element not only prevents the ring bands from moving away from each other but also independent rotative or turning movement of the bands.

In removing the multiple ring from the finger, it is taken off, by reason of the clamp-

ing element, as a unit, and, if the said clamping element is of a springy or resilient material, the ring continues to remain a unit when off the finger.

It is to be noted that the clamping element is sunk into the material of the ring bands, so that its outer faces are flush with the outer and inner faces of the said bands. In this manner a smooth construction is obtained, the clamping element not interfering with the wearing of the ring.

The feature of preventing the ring bands from independent rotative or turning movement is very essential if the outer faces of the ring bands are decorated or ornamented, and the individual ornaments on the bands are to constitute a design of unitary character.

The modification shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings differs slightly from the one above described. In this case the turns of the sinuous band 13 run oppositely to those of the band used in connection with the ring shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

While herein only a few clamping elements have been shown and described, it is obvious that others may just as well be provided without departing from the invention, which lies mainly in the provision of means for uniting a plurality of ring bands to prevent them from moving away from each other and from rotating independently of each other, which means is let into the material of the ring bands, to prevent a smooth structure.

What I claim is:—

1. A multiple ring, comprising a plurality of bands arranged side by side with their centers in alinement, and a sinuous clamp for uniting said bands, said clamp being sunk into the sides of some of said bands and into alternate opposite faces thereof.

2. A multiple ring, comprising a plurality of bands arranged side by side with their centers in alinement, and a clamp for uniting said bands, said clamp weaving in and out of said bands and being sunk into the material thereof.

3. A multiple ring, comprising a plurality of bands arranged side by side with their centers in alinement, and a clamp for uniting said bands, said clamp weaving in and out of said bands.

4. A multiple ring, comprising a plurality of bands arranged side by side with their centers in alinement, and a clamp for uniting said bands weaving in and out of said bands and being sunk into the material thereof, said clamp being of springy material, whereby the said bands are forced continuously into contact with one another.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1917.

MAGDALENE HOMAN KROPÉ.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."