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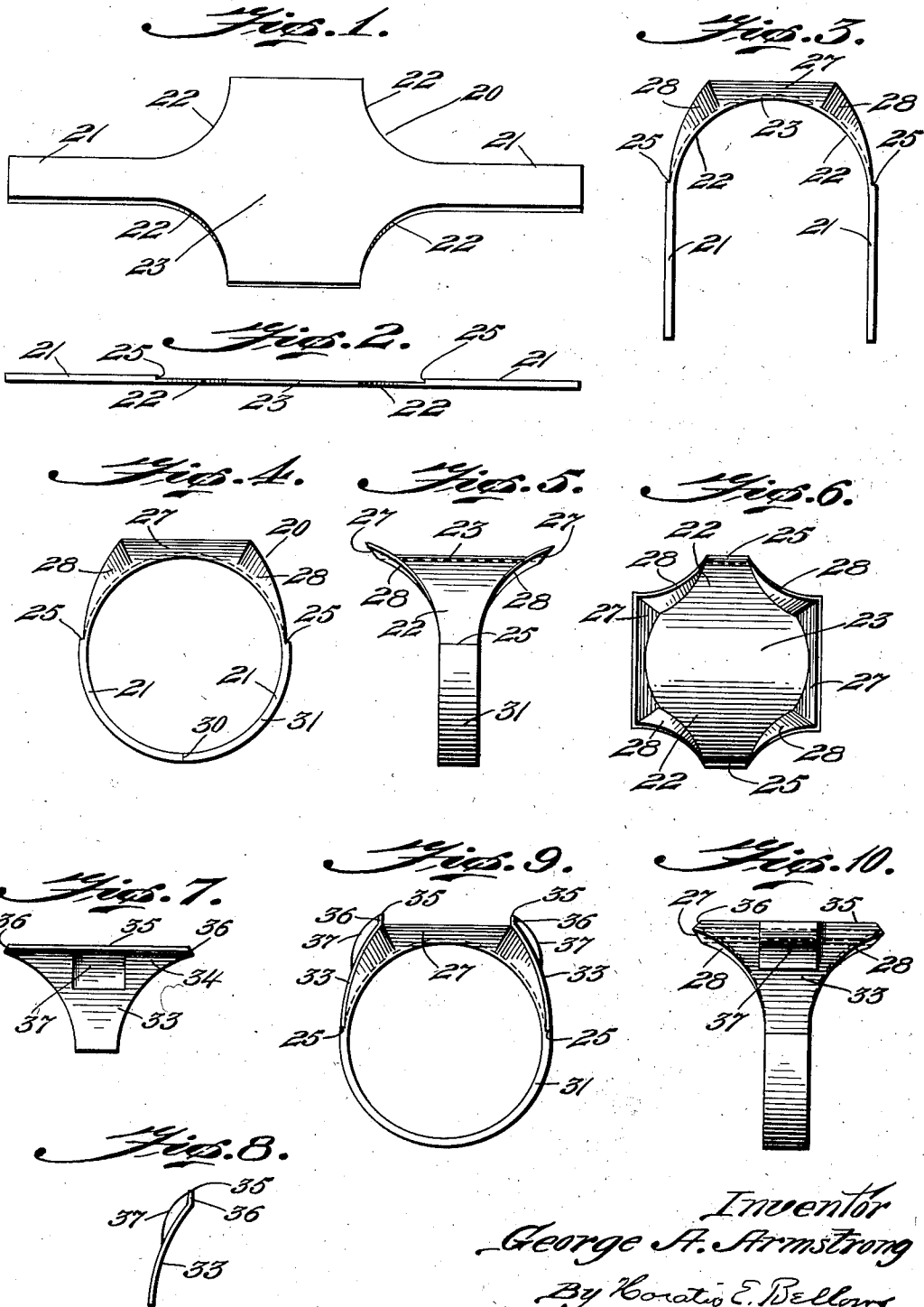
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FINGER RING

Filed May 9, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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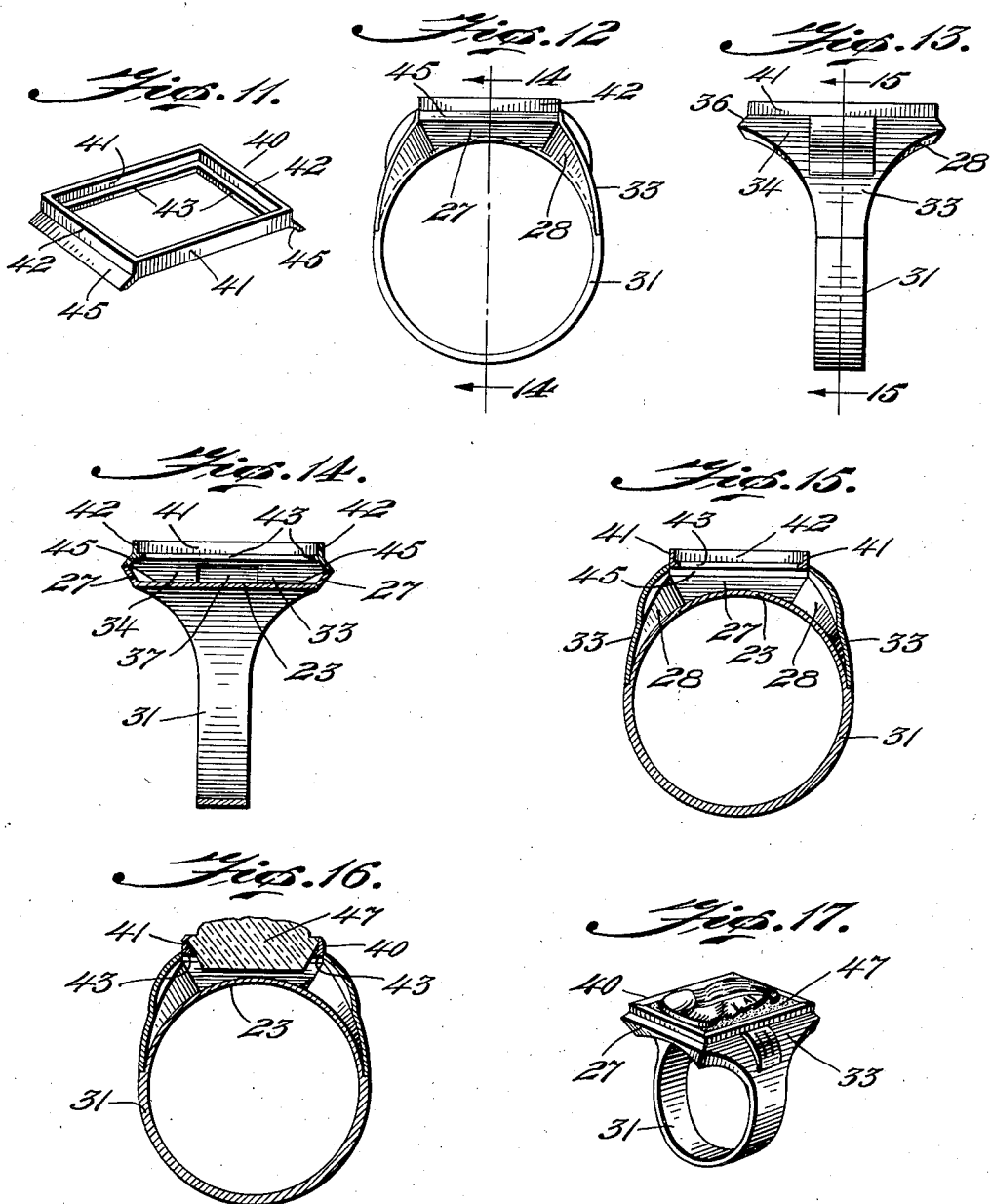
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,014,122

FINGER RING

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5 Claims. (Cl. 63—15)

My invention relates to that type of finger ring wherein the stone or other ornament is carried in a sizeable head.

An essential object of my invention is to reduce to a minimum the number of constituent parts of the ring as well as the quantity of material, thus diminishing the expense of manufacture.

Further objects are to prevent the accumulation of dust or other foreign matter adjacent the ornament or between the latter and the finger, and to avoid any cavity in the head that would admit entrance of the wearer's flesh.

Additional objects are to prevent scraping the flesh by the application of the ring to the finger or by the removal of the former therefrom; to prevent excessive elevation of the ornament above the finger; to more effectively brace the setting and to reduce the number of constituent parts to a minimum.

To the above ends essentially my invention consists in the means for producing the results above specified substantially as hereinafter claimed.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a perspective top view of the original ring blank ultimately used in the construction of my finger ring,

Figure 2, an edge view of the same at a later stage,

Figure 3, a side elevation of the same at a still later stage,

Figure 4, a like elevation of the same finally completed as an annulus,

Figures 5 and 6, an end elevation, and top plan view respectively of the same,

Figures 7 and 8, a front elevation and edge view respectively of one of the ornamental bracing plates,

Figures 9 and 10, a side elevation and an end elevation respectively of the annulus after the bracing plates have been applied thereto,

Figure 11, a perspective view of the setting,

Figures 12 and 13, a side elevation and an end elevation respectively of the setting after it has been incorporated in the structure,

Figures 14 and 15, sections taken on lines 14—14 and 15—15 respectively of Figures 12 and 13 successively,

Figure 16, a section of the ring after the insertion of the ornament taken on a line corresponding to 15—15 of Figure 13, and

Figure 17, a perspective view of the completed ring.

Similar reference letters indicate similar parts throughout the views.

The construction of my ring is initiated by severing from a thin sheet of metal a ring blank 20 comprising laterally reduced end portions 21, and outwardly tapering intermediate portions 22 merging in a laterally projecting or extended central portion 23 whose outer edges are rectilinear and parallel with each other and with the end portions, as shown in Figure 1.

The portions 22 and 23 of the blank are next transversely compressed, as shown in Figure 2, to form resultant shoulders 25 intermediate the portions 21 and 22.

By suitable dies the blank, as shown in Figure 3, has its central and intermediate portions arcuately bent in a longitudinal direction, and the extremities of the extended central portion are bent upwardly and outwardly to form flanges 27 having straight, upper edges, and merging in vertical transversely arcuate flanges 28 with their top edges downwardly inclined.

The final manipulation of the blank consists in arcuately bending the ends 21 inwardly and joining their abutting extremities with solder as at 30, as shown in Figure 4, thus completing the ring annulus 20 wherein the connected blank ends constitute a single arcuate ring shank 31. The flanges 27 and 28 of the annulus constitute the front side and rear side walls of the incomplete ring head, and the thin portions 22 and 23, the base of the ultimate ring head. The relation of the last mentioned parts is clearly evident in Figures 4, 5, and 6.

Brace plates 33 are provided, one of which is shown in detail in Figures 7 and 8. Each plate is circumferentially curved and laterally outwardly tapered in an upward direction, terminating in a laterally extending upper portion 34 having its upper edge 35 horizontal and its end edges 36 inclined or beveled. In this instance an ornamental design 37 is expressed upon the plate, but flat ornamentation may be employed, or all ornamentation omitted if desired. The plates 33 form the end walls of the ring head. Their lower ends rest upon the abutments 25, and their upper ends project a short distance above the horizontal plane of the tops of the flanges, as shown in Figures 9 and 10, and their concave or inner surfaces are soldered to the top edges of the flanges or curved portions 28 of the side walls.

A setting member, such as shown in Figure 11, includes an oblong frame 40 comprising side walls 41, end walls 42, and an oblong internal ledge 43 upon the bottom portions of the walls. Integral with the lower edges of the end walls 42 are out-

wardly and downwardly inclined flanges 45. The upwardly projecting horizontal edges 35 of the plates 33 are fixed by solder to the lower edges of the lateral walls 41 and serve as braces for the setting, as shown in Figures 13 and 15.

5 The flanges 45 of the setting have their lower outermost edges attached by solder to the top edges of the front side and rear side walls 27 of the head, and form the top wall of the ring head, as shown in Figures 12 and 14. It will be noted 10 that the height imparted by the upward incline of the top wall 45 also compensates for the height occasioned by the projection of the plates 33 above the horizontal plane of the top edges of the walls 27 above referred to, thus making the height 15 of the setting walls 41 and 42 exposed above the top of the head uniform.

An ornament, stone or gem 47 is placed in the setting 40 resting upon the ledge 43 and with a 20 portion depending through the opening in the bottom of the setting, while the peripheral walls 41 and 42 are inwardly bent to retain the ornament, as shown in Figure 16.

By virtue of the described construction of the 25 head including an imperforate base 22, 23, no dust or other foreign matter is accessible to the stone, nor is any cavity present to admit the flesh of the finger when the ring is seated.

30 The outward bevel of the side walls 27 in an upward direction prevents any scraping of the finger by the application or removal of the ring; and the integral relation of said side walls upon the outer extremities of the base portion 22 so strengthens the head as to make it possible to 35 safely lessen the thickness of the base, and thereby afford sufficient room for a thick ornament without raising the ornament to an excessive height above the annulus.

The contact of the upper edge 35 of the brace 40 plate along the entire length of the setting walls 41, and particularly under the lower edges of the latter, increase the sustaining power of the setting sufficiently to support the heaviest ornaments or stones.

I claim:—

45 1. In a finger ring, a shank, a relatively thin base, side walls integral with the lateral extremities of the base and end plates carried by the shank, a setting supported by the side walls and

end plates, and an ornament engaged in the setting.

2. In a finger ring, a shank provided with lateral shoulders, a relatively thin imperforate base comprising a laterally extended central portion 5 and tapering portions connecting the central portion and the shank, side walls upon the extremities of the central portion of the base, side walls upon the tapering portions of the base, plates resting upon the shoulders and upon the last-men- 10 tioned side walls, and a setting supported by the plates above the first-mentioned side walls, and an ornament in the setting.

3. In a finger ring, a shank provided with lateral shoulders, a base supported by the shank 15 comprising tapering end portions and a laterally extended central portion, upwardly and outwardly inclined side walls upon the extremities of the central portion of the base, longitudinally inclined side walls integral with the end portions of 20 the base, end plates resting upon the shoulders and longitudinally inclined side walls, a setting resting upon the end plates, and a top wall connecting the setting and the first-mentioned inclined side walls. 25

4. In a finger ring, a shank provided with lateral shoulders, a base continuous with the shank comprising laterally tapering end portions and a laterally extended rectangular central portion, 30 side walls upon the central portion of the base, inclined side walls upon the end portions of the base, laterally and upwardly tapering bracing plates abutting upon the shoulders and projecting above the horizontal plane of the first-men- 35 tioned side walls, a quadrilateral setting including vertical side walls and end walls, said vertical side walls being engaged at their lower edges by the upper ends of the end plates, and downwardly inclined flanges integral with the end 40 walls of the setting fixed to the tops of the side walls.

5. In a finger ring, a shank, a base supported by the shank and having end portions, upstanding walls at the extremities of the base adapted to bear against a setting for the ring, longitudinally 45 inclined side walls on the end portions of the base, and means carried at least in part on said inclined side walls for supporting the setting.

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