April 13, 1948. L. GRANAT 2,439,727

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RING ENSEMBLE

Filed Feb. 20, 1942

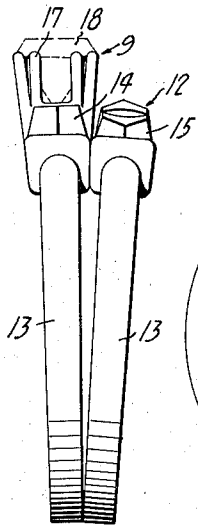


FIG_1_

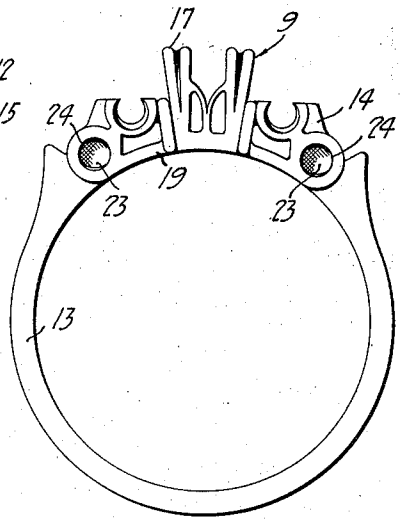


FIG_2_

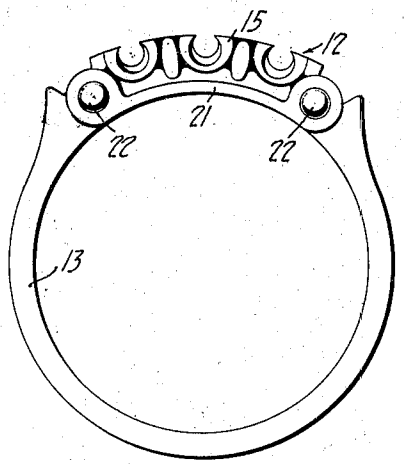


FIG_3_

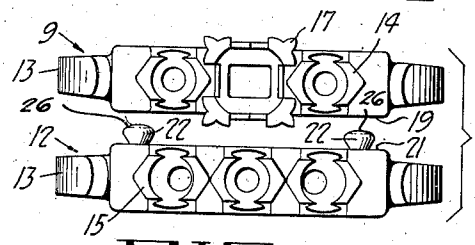


FIG_4_

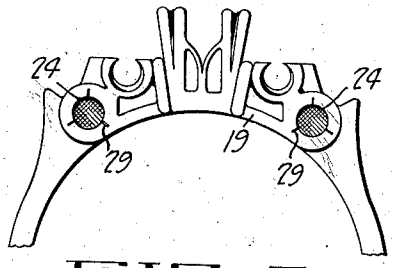


FIG_5_

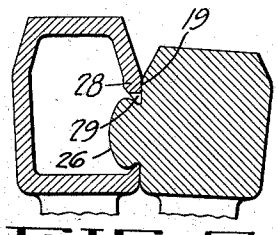


FIG_6_

INVENTOR
Leo Granat
BY Gardner & Warner
his attys

Patented Apr. 13, 1948

2,439,727

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,439,727

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RING ENSEMBLE

Leo Granat, San Francisco, Calif.

Application February 20, 1942, Serial No. 431,725

2 Claims. (Cl. 63—15)

1

The invention relates to improvements in engagement and wedding ring ensembles, and particularly to the means for holding the rings together.

As is well known, many persons have adopted the custom of purchasing ring ensembles, that is of engagement and wedding rings, either separately or both at the same time. The individual rings are usually of a matched design so that when worn together in proper relation on the same finger, a very pleasing effect is produced. Originally in order to keep the rings together, it had been the custom to permanently fasten them to one another by means of screws or dowel pins, but this was unsatisfactory since many persons, while desirous of temporarily removing the engagement ring to avoid marring the diamond and the setting when engaging in certain work with the hands, will not under any circumstances voluntarily remove the wedding ring. To overcome this disadvantage, it has been common to form the adjacent side mountings of the different rings with complementary contours so that when the rings are positioned together the interfitting portions will prevent relative rotational displacement of the rings, but in no sufficiently substantial way will the separation of the rings be resisted. This arrangement while constituting a considerable improvement over the original scheme, in that it permitted the removal of the outer—that is the engagement ring—without requiring the removal of the wedding ring from the finger, was not always effective in holding the rings in alignment, since there was nothing on the rings to prevent their separation and in this way slipping into aberration.

In accordance with the present invention the two rings may be secured together so as to be positively held against both axial and rotative displacement relative to each other, and yet they may be detached from each other and the engagement ring entirely removed from the finger or replaced thereon and re-attached to the wedding ring, without requiring the removal of the ensemble from the finger.

In addition to the accomplishment of the above, it is an object of the invention to provide for attachment or detachment of the rings by a simple movement of the rings one axially of the other, and for the holding of the rings together with a resilient force so that when in operatively connected relation, no loose play or relative movement of the rings will be normally permitted.

2

A further object of the invention is to incorporate the attaching means for the rings, in the mounting and ornamental portions thereof, whereby such means may be rendered inconspicuous and unnoticeable and the ring structure utilized for providing the forces for resiliently holding the rings against detachment.

The invention possesses other objects and features of advantage, some of which, with the foregoing, will be set forth in the following description of the preferred form of the invention which is illustrated in the drawing accompanying and forming part of the specification. It is to be understood, however, that variations in the showing made by the said drawing and description may be adopted within the scope of the invention as set forth in the claims.

Referring to said drawing:

Figure 1 is an end elevation showing the ring ensemble in operatively associated relation.

Figures 2 and 3 are side views of the engagement and wedding rings respectively, with the attaching sides in view.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the rings showing them in detached relation.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary side view of the ring showing a slightly varied construction of a portion thereof.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary enlarged sectional view with the head engaged wiith the recess as shown in Figure 5.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figures 1 to 6 inclusive, the ensemble comprises an engagement ring 9 and a wedding ring 12. Each ring is made up of a generally circular shank 13, and preferably ornamental top segments 14 and 15 are provided on the shanks of the engagement and wedding rings respectively. The segment 14 of the engagement ring forms or includes, as is customary, a mounting 17 for a gem such as the stone 18.

As will be clear, both rings are designed to be worn on the same finger, and the ornamentation of the segments is not only in harmony and matched, but the sides 19 and 21 of the engagement and wedding rings respectively are arranged to lie opposed to each other when assembled on the finger, and are made of more or less complementary form or contour so that the rings, or at least the segments, may fit or nest together and thereby produce a unitary effect.

As previously explained, customarily engagement and wedding rings are positioned on the finger with the wedding ring innermost so that the engagement ring may be readily removed

from the finger without disturbing the wedding ring. For securing the rings together in accordance with the present invention, there are provided on one of the rings projections 22, and on the other ring recesses 23 in which the projections are arranged to be resiliently held. As will be understood, during the engagement period, the engagement ring will of course be the only ring of the ensemble which will be worn on the finger. In view of this, the recesses 23 rather than the projections 22 are located in the engagement ring.

The recesses 23 as will be clear from the drawings, are provided in the mounting or segment of the engagement ring, and the openings 24 thereto are formed in the side 19. The projections 22 are located on the side 21 of the wedding ring and are formed with heads 26 which are arranged to seat within the recesses. Resilient engagement with the heads of the projections in the openings 24 is afforded directly by the walls 28 of the mounting at the side 19. In this instance the openings 24 are made of somewhat smaller diameter than the heads of the projections. Generally the structure of the mounting wall is such that without more the material about the opening will give sufficiently to permit the insertion or withdrawal of the head. However, if this is not the case, the wall may be provided as shown in Figures 5 and 6 with one or more radial slits 29 about the openings. Desirably the relation of the heads and wall portions is such, that when the sides 19 and 21 are in abutment, a rear and reduced portion of the head or projection will be gripped by the wall portions so that the rings will be firmly resiliently held together. Preferably there are provided two sets of heads and recesses, and as shown in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 the sets are located adjacent the ends of the segments.

As will now be evident, the rings may be moved into or out of attached engagement, while the rings are in axial alignment, and in this manner such attachment or detachment may be effected as well when the rings are on the finger as when off. This, as before explained, permits removal or replacement of the engagement ring from the finger without requiring the removal or disturbance of the wedding ring. The wedding ring, as will be clear, is positioned on the finger with the projections outermost, and consequently when the engagement ring is placed on the finger for attachment to the wedding ring, the side 19 will be disposed innermost, and in this way attachment or detachment may be effected by simply moving the engagement ring inwardly or outwardly on the finger. It is obvious that the recesses may be provided in both sides of the segment, but it is preferable that the side designed to be outermost have no indication of any attaching means.

The engagement between the wall portions 28 and the heads of the connecting means may be adjusted as desired; however the engagement should be such that the heads will not become accidentally released by the ordinary use of the fingers, and at the same time release should be possible with a lever action such as by forcing the bottom portions of the shanks apart with the fingers of the other hand.

I claim:

1. A ring ensemble comprising, a pair of rings provided with substantially corresponding gem mounting segments and arranged to be worn in axial alignment in said rings, one of said segments having openings therein on one side face thereof and being adjacent the opposite ends of said segment, and headed projections extending from a side face of the other ring adjacent the ends of the segment thereof and arranged for insertion in said openings and required to deflect the segment wall portions defining said opening in moving through said openings, the said segments of each ring being substantially of the same length of arc, the said openings having faces which lie in the same plane, and the said side face of the segment having said openings being also in the same plane with the plane of said face openings, and the said other ring segment having a side face forming a single plane, said projections extending from said last-named plane, whereby when the said projections have been caused to enter the said openings one ring will engage the other ring along substantially the entire side faces of the segments, thus forming a rigid, non-pivoting connection between said rings in which the plane surfaces are in engagement throughout their entire extent, at least one of the segment planes being beveled with reference to its ring plane to cause portions of the two rings opposite the segments to engage each other.

2. A ring ensemble comprising, a pair of rings provided with substantially corresponding gem mounting segments and arranged to be worn in axial alignment in said rings, one of said segments having openings therein on one side face thereof and being adjacent the opposite ends of and included within said segment, and headed projections extending from a side face of the other ring adjacent the ends of the segment thereof and arranged for insertion in said openings and said headed projections providing audible snap engagement and disengagement with portions at said openings in moving through said openings, the said segments of each ring being substantially of the same length of arc, the said openings having faces which lie in the same plane, and the said side face of the segment having said openings being also formed with surfaces in generally the same plane with the plane of said opening faces, and the said other ring segment having its said side face forming generally a single plane, said projections extending from said last-named side face, whereby when the said projections have been caused to enter the said openings one ring will engage the other ring along substantially the entire side faces of the segments, thus forming a rigid, non-pivoting connection between said rings in which the plane surfaces are in engagement substantially throughout their entire extent, at least one of the side faces being beveled with reference to its ring plane to cause portions of the two rings opposite the segments to engage each other.

LEO GRANAT.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,574,962	Fischer	Mar. 2, 1926
1,724,130	Dayton et al.	Aug. 13, 1929
1,982,864	Granat	Dec. 4, 1934
2,000,228	Harris	May 7, 1935
2,146,047	Bangs	Feb. 7, 1939