C. S. APPLAS.

FINGER RING GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1914.

1,115,764.

Patented Nov. 3, 1914.

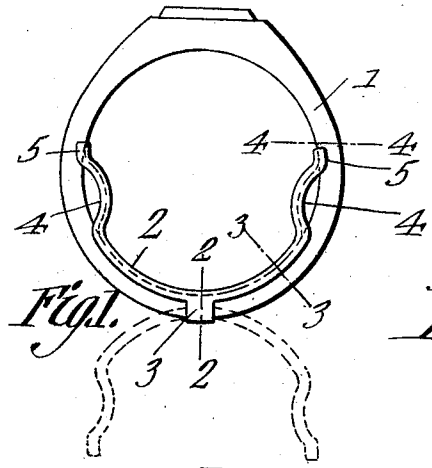


Fig. 1.

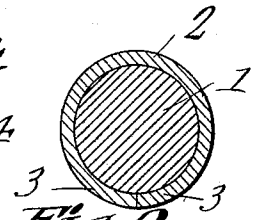


Fig. 2.

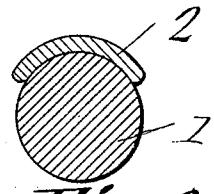


Fig. 3.

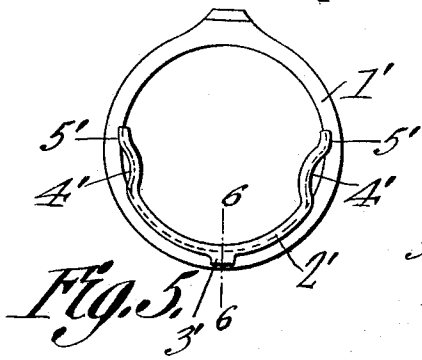


Fig. 5.

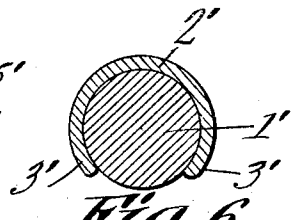


Fig. 6.

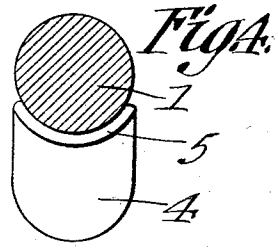


Fig. 4.

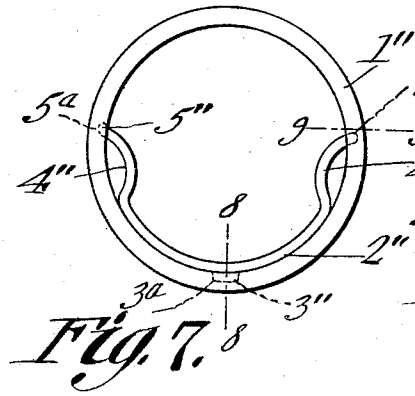


Fig. 7.

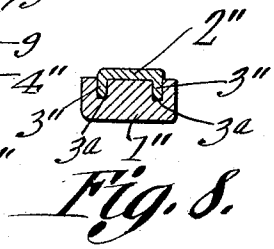


Fig. 8.

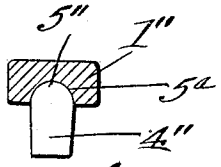


Fig. 9.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FINGER-RING GUARD.

1,115,764. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 3, 1914.

Application filed February 25, 1914. Serial No. 821,040.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE S. APPLAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Finger-Ring Guard, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention appertains to a finger ring guard, and aims to provide a novel and improved device of that character for preventing the rotation of a finger ring on the finger as is often the cause of annoyance and inconvenience.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a guard of the nature indicated, which will be of comparatively simple, compact, unencumbered and inexpensive construction, which may be applied to a finger ring in a simple and convenient manner, and which will effectively serve to prevent the rotation of the ring upon the finger without inconvenience or interference with the finger.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention has been illustrated in its preferred embodiments in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of the guard as applied to a ring. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are cross sectional details on enlarged scales, taken on the lines 2—2, 3—3 and 4—4, respectively, of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a variation of the invention, as in use. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional detail taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Figs. 1 and 5, illustrating a third modification. Figs. 8 and 9 are enlarged cross sectional details taken on the lines 8—8 and 9—9, respectively, of Fig. 7.

At the outset, it is to be mentioned, that the present guard is particularly adapted for use on rings provided with settings or other embellishments, upon one side thereof, and is primarily adapted to prevent the rotation of the ring upon the finger, in order that the setting or embellishment will be maintained properly upon the back of the finger, it being a common source of annoyance and inconvenience for signet rings, rings provided with settings and the like, to turn upon the finger, especially when the ring is slightly loose, so that the setting, initial, or other embellishment will turn to one side or the front of the finger, as is most inconvenient in the use of the hand, and troublesome to turn the ring to proper position.

In the form of the invention as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, an arbitrary or conventional ring having been designated by the numeral 1, the guard or attachment embodies the member 2, constructed of sheet metal or other suitable material and curved or arcuate longitudinally and transversely to fit snugly within the interior of the ring, opposite the setting, enlarged portion or other embellishment of the ring. An arcuate strip or element 2 is preferably constructed of flexible or resilient material, and is relatively thin and rounded, so as not to inconvenience the wearing of the ring with the present attachment or guard applied thereto. The guard or attachment may be constructed of rare metals, or may be fashioned from baser or inexpensive metals and may be plated or otherwise finished, if desired. The arcuate strip or member 2 is provided intermediate its ends, with a tubular portion or collar 3 embracing the ring opposite the setting, embellishment or the like, whereby the guard or attachment may be swung inwardly into engagement with the ring as illustrated in full lines in Fig. 1, or may be swung outwardly as illustrated in dotted line position in Fig. 1. If desired, the ring may be provided with an annular groove for receiving the tubular portion or collar 3 and assist in preventing the movement of the guard or attachment around the ring.

The strip or member 2 is provided at its ends with recurved or inwardly curved guard portions, 4, and the recurved portions 4 are provided at their free ends with arcuate in cross section lips or snap portions 5 engageable with the interior of the ring at the opposite sides.

The collar 3 enables the guard or attachment to be permanently carried by the ring, and at the same time, the guard or attachment may be swung into engagement with the ring, or may be swung outwardly when desired, as illustrated in the dotted line position in Fig. 1. When the guard or attachment is swung within the ring, the arcuate

member 2 will be sprung into engagement with the interior of the ring, which is also true of the lips or clasp members 5, whereby the device will be maintained in position. Conversely, when the device is swung out of engagement with the ring, the member 2 and the lip portions 5 yield so as to disengage the ring.

When the ring is applied to the finger, over the third phalange of the finger, the under side or fleshy part of the finger will adapt itself to the guard, the said fleshy part or under side of the finger being readily and conveniently accommodated by the recurved portions 4 and the arcuate member or portion 2. Now, should the ring tend to turn upon the finger, the inwardly projecting recurved guard portions 4 which fit or press against the phalange bone, will effectively prevent the ring from turning, but in doing so, will not chafe the finger, or cause any other inconvenience or annoyance. Thus, the present guard or attachment will effectively prevent the turning tendency of the ring, the attachment or guard being peculiarly adapted for the purposes intended.

In the variation illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, the guard is of the same general construction as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, with one exception, namely, the arcuate member 2′ which engages the ring 1′ is provided intermediate its ends with opposite curved lips 3′ projecting from the edges of the member 2′ and engaging opposite sides of the ring, to maintain the guard attachment in place. The lips 3′ supplant the tubular portion or sleeve 3 of the first form of the invention, and enables the attachment or guard to be readily snapped into and out of engagement with the ring. The arcuate member 2′ of the variation is provided with the recurved guard portions 4′ having the ring engaging portions 5′ at their free ends.

The modification illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9, is adapted particularly for rings of considerable width, such as band rings. In this modification, the attachment or guard comprises a strip 2″ which is curved or arcuate longitudinally, so as to fit the interior of the ring 1″ intermediate its edges. The arcuate strip 2″ is provided intermediate its ends with lips 3″ bent from its edges, which lips 3″ are receivable by sockets or recesses 3^a provided in the ring 1″, to maintain the guard or attachment in place. The strip 2″ is provided with recurved portions 4″ at its ends, and the lips 5″ of the recurved guard portions 4″ are receivable by sockets or recesses 5^a provided upon the interior of the ring at opposite portions thereof.

It is evident that by properly springing the strip 2″ and the guard portions 4″, the lips 3″ and the tips 5″ may be engaged into the sockets 3^a and 5^a of the ring, to position the guard or attachment within the ring. The third form of guard attachment may thus be readily applied to and from the ring.

The functions of the guards illustrated in Figs. 5 to 9, inclusive, are the same as the first form, above described in detail, it not being thought necessary to reiterate the advantages of the guard, in view of what has been said in connection with Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive.

From the foregoing, the advantages and salient features of the present attachment will be obvious without further comment being necessary, it being noted that the objects aimed at have been carried out satisfactorily.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A finger ring guard embodying an arcuate member adapted to fit snugly within a finger ring and having recurved guard portions at its ends adapted to project inwardly within the ring.

2. A finger ring guard embodying an arcuate member adapted to fit snugly within a finger ring and having recurved guard portions at its ends adapted to project inwardly within the ring, the free ends of the guard portions and the intermediate portion of the arcuate member having ring-engaging means to hold them against displacement within the ring.

3. In combination with a finger ring, an arcuate member snugly fitting the interior of the ring and having recurved inwardly projecting portions coöperable with the phalange bone to prevent the ring from turning.

4. In combination with a finger ring, an arcuate member snugly fitting the interior of the ring and having recurved inwardly projecting guard portions at its ends, the intermediate portion of the arcuate member and the free ends of the guard portions having means engaging the ring to maintain them in position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE S. APPLAS.

Witnesses:
C. W. Wood,
W. T. Applas.

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