June 9, 1931. M. KRAFT ET AL 1,809,045

FINGER RING GUARD

Filed Dec. 4, 1930

Fig. 1.

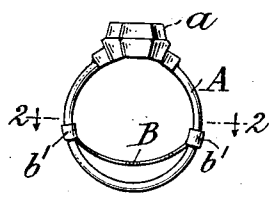


Fig. 2.

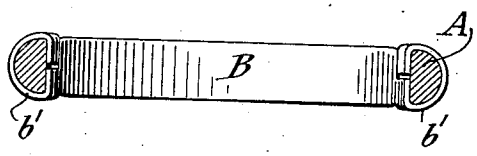


Fig. 3.

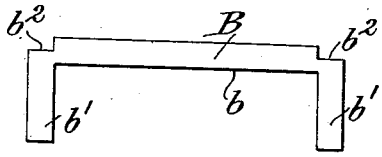


Fig. 4.

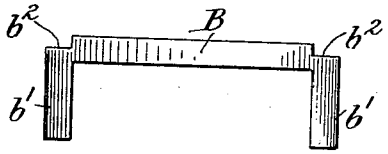
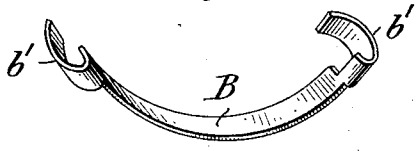


Fig. 5.



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Patented June 9, 1931 1,809,045

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MAX KRAFT, OF BROOKLYN, AND JACK BIRNBAUM, OF BRONX, NEW YORK

FINGER RING GUARD

Application filed December 4, 1930. Serial No. 499,912.

Our present invention relates to finger ring guards and aims to provide certain improvements therein.

An object of the present invention is to provide a finger ring guard which is exceedingly simple in construction, efficient in use and one which can be easily applied to a ring. A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the character described which when applied to a ring will be free from protuberances and sharp ends upon which the clothing of the wearer might catch and be damaged thereby. A still further object of the invention is to provide a finger ring guard which can be manufactured and sold at a low price with a fair margin of profit.

The foregoing and other objects of the invention, which will be apparent from the detailed description which follows, we accomplish by forming the finger ring guards by simple stamping and bending operations from thin flexible material, preferably hard drawn or hammered gold. In its broad aspect the invention comprises an element adapted to be mounted within a finger ring, said element having lateral projections adapted to engage substantially completely around the ring shank, the ends of the projections when so engaged terminating at the finger engaging surface of the ring.

A preferred embodiment of our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a finger ring having the present invention mounted thereon.

Fig. 2 is a section on a greatly enlarged scale taken substantially along the plane of the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank from which the finger ring guard is formed.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the blank shown in Fig. 3 after being bent into proper shape.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the ring guard embodying the present invention.

Referring to the drawings, let A indicate a finger ring of any appropriate form provided with an appropriate mounting a, the shank of said ring being substantially semicircular in cross section as best shown in Fig. 2. Mounted within said ring is a ring guard indicated generally by the reference character B, the ends of said guard being in sliding engagement with the shank of the ring.

The ring guard B is preferably formed from thin flexible material, preferably resilient sheet metal, by being first stamped therefrom in the form of a flat blank as shown in Fig. 3, said blank comprising an elongate portion b provided at its ends with lateral projections or extensions b', b', which preferably extend at right angles to the portion b. At the rear end of the projections b', the portion b is recessed or cut away as indicated at b^2, b^2, the length of the recesses being substantially equal to the width of the projections b', and the depth of said recesses being substantially one-half the width of the portion b. The blank of Fig. 3 is then bent into arcuate form and the projections b' then bent into hook-like form as best shown in Fig. 5. The curvature of the ring guard is preferably less than the curvature of the ring upon which it is to be mounted so as to accomplish its intended function.

To apply the ring guard B to a finger ring, the portion b is positioned within the curvature of the ring A with the hook-like ends b' engaging around the ring shank. The hook-like portions are then bent snugly around the shank into close contact therewith and the free ends of the hook-like portions are then bent inwardly against the finger engaging surface of the ring so as to cause said free ends to seat in the recesses b^2. The encircling ends of the ring guard on the ring shank, it will be appreciated, will provide therewith a sliding fit so that the guard will accommodate itself to the finger of the wearer. In practice the ring guards will be made in several lengths and widths with the projections b' of sufficient length to engage completely around a ring having a relatively thick shank. Where the guard is to be applied to a ring having a relatively thin shank it will be appreciated that

a portion of the free end of the projections b' can be cut away so that the end thereof when completely bent around the shank will seat or fit within the recesses b^2.

A ring guard as described when mounted upon a ring will leave the exterior thereof free from protuberances and sharp edges which might come in contact with the clothing of the wearer and do injury thereto.

While we have shown and described a preferred embodiment of our invention and one manner in which the same can be carried out in practice, it is to be understood that we do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction disclosed, since the same may be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What we claim is:

1. A finger ring guard comprising a resilient element of normally less curvature than a finger ring within which it is adapted to be mounted, said element having at least one lateral projection with a free end, said projection being of a length adapted to engage substantially entirely around the ring shank so that the free end of the projection will terminate at the finger engaging surface of the ring.

2. A finger ring guard comprising an element adapted to be mounted within a finger ring, said element having a lateral projection adapted to engage substantially entirely around the ring shank, said element at the rear of the projection being recessed or incut to receive the free end of the projection after it is bent around the ring shank.

3. A finger ring guard comprising a resilient element of normally less curvature than a finger ring within which it is adapted to be mounted, said element being formed at each of its ends with a lateral hook-like extension with a free end, the extension being of a length adapted to engage substantially entirely around the ring shank with the free ends of the extensions terminating at the finger engaging surface of the ring.

4. A finger ring guard comprising a resilient element of normally less curvature than a finger ring within which it is adapted to be mounted, said element being formed at each of its ends with a lateral hook-like extension of a length adapted to engage substantially entirely around the ring shank, said element at the rear of said extensions being recessed or cut away to accommodate the free ends of the extensions after they are bent around the ring shank.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2nd day of December, 1930.

MAX KRAFT.
JACK BIRNBAUM.