(No Model.)

F. KAFFEMAN.

RING.

No. 403,112. Patented May 14, 1889.

FIG. 1

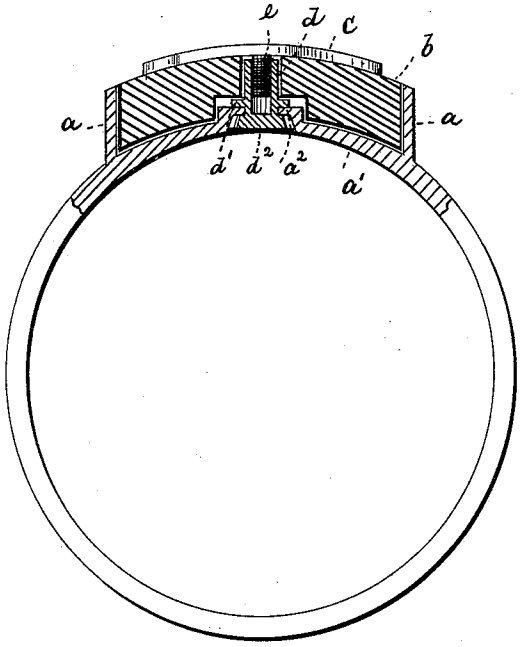


FIG. 3



FIG. 2

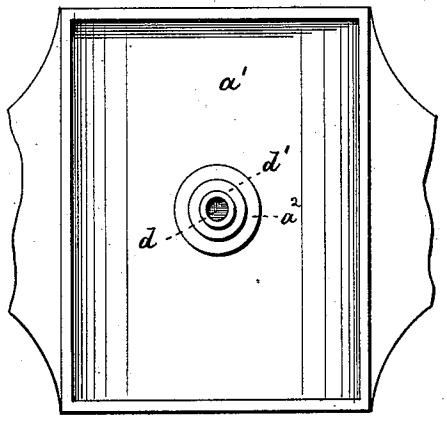


FIG. 4

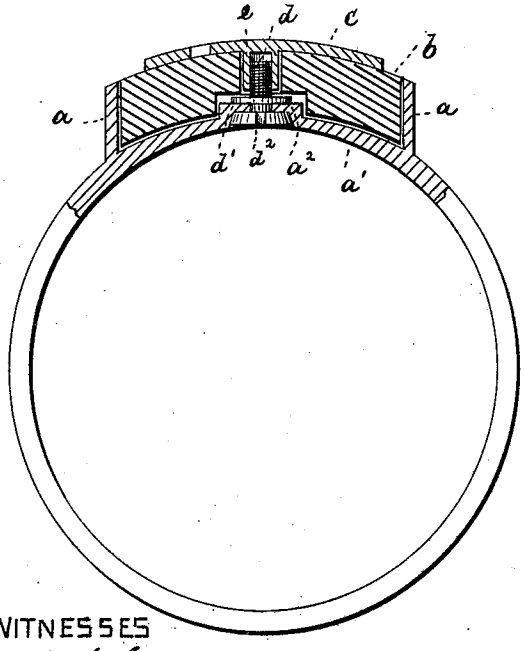
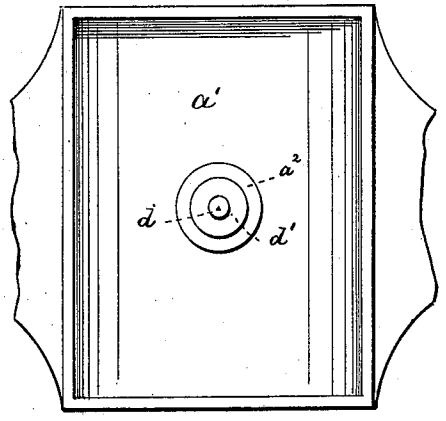


FIG. 6



FIG. 5



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK KAFFEMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 403,112, dated May 14, 1889.

Application filed November 5, 1888. Serial No. 290,000. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK KAFFEMAN, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Interchangeable Initial Ring, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a simple construction of finger-ring, locket, or similar article of jewelry, that permits the ready substitution of one initial or ornament for another.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which are on an enlarged scale, Figure 1 is a transverse central section of a finger-ring provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a face view of the ring with the onyx-stone and the initial removed. Fig. 3 is an end view of the initial. Fig. 4 is a transverse central section of a modification; Fig. 5, a face view thereof with onyx and initial removed; and Fig. 6 is an end view of the initial used in the modification.

With particular reference to Figs. 1 and 3, the letter *a* represents the box of the finger-ring or similar article of jewelry that is adapted to receive the onxy-stone *b*, over the face of which the initial or ornament *c* is affixed. Through the centrally-perforated base-plate *a'* of box *a* there extends the shank of a hollow screw, *d*, carrying its thread within its bore. This screw is provided within the box with a surrounding collar, *d'*, which rests upon a shoulder, a^2, of base-plate *a'*. The head d^2 of screw *d* is received by a socket in the lower face of plate *a'* below shoulder a^2. Into the hollow of screw *d* there projects a screw, *e*, affixed to the lower face of initial *c*. The stone *b* is centrally perforated for the passage of screw *d*. In order to connect the parts, after being properly superposed, the screw *d* is revolved, and it will draw by its threads the screw *e* gradually into it until the initial lies flat upon the face of the onyx, as in Fig. 1. It will be observed that the screw *d*, by its collar *d'* and head d^2 on opposite sides of shoulder a^2, is caused to revolve without any longitudinal motion whatsoever.

In Figs. 4 and 6 the hollow screw is affixed to the initial and is entered into by a solid screw projecting upwardly into the box. The operation of the parts is the same as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 3. One of the principal advantages of this construction is that the screw *d* is a permanent attachment to the box *a*. Thus the ring is only composed of its three principal parts—viz., box, onyx, and initial—and any separate fastenings, screws, or pins, which are apt to become lost or which must be separately handled, are entirely dispensed with.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of box *a* and stone *b* with initial *c*, having downwardly-projecting screw *e*, and with the screw *d*, projecting upwardly into box *a*, and provided with a collar, *d'*, within the box, one of the screws *e d* being hollow for the reception of the other screw, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of box *a*, having base-plate *a'* and shoulder a^2, with the screw *d*, having collar *d'* and head d^2 on opposite sides of said shoulder, and with perforated stone *b* and initial *c*, having screw *e*, one of the screws *e d* being hollow and internally threaded for the reception of the other screw, substantially as specified.

FREDERICK KAFFEMAN.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,

JOHANNA V. SKAL.