

No. 728,501.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1903.

L. E. SADLER.  
ORNAMENTAL RING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1901.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

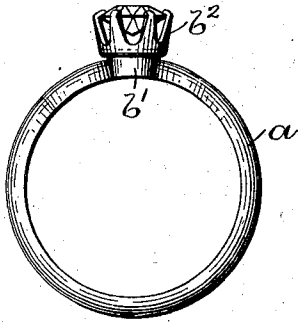


Fig. 3.

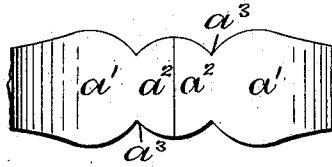


Fig. 2.

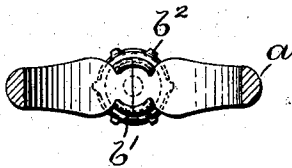


Fig. 4.

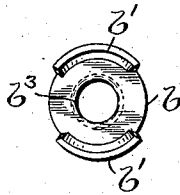


Fig. 9.

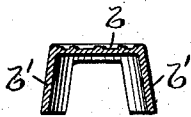


Fig. 5.

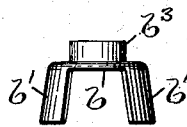


Fig. 7.

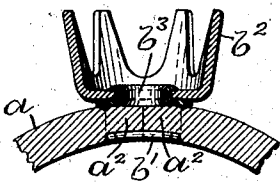


Fig. 6.

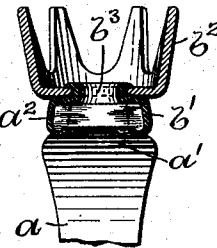
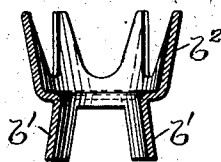


Fig. 8.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ORNAMENTAL RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,501, dated May 19, 1903.

Application filed March 11, 1901. Serial No. 50,629. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS E. SADLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ornamental Rings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in the construction of ornamental rings.

In the construction of ornamental finger and other rings the blank forming the ring proper is formed by stamping, rolling, or otherwise, and when formed into a ring the ends are soldered together. The soldering of articles of precious metal or of metal plated with precious metal is the most wasteful, expensive, and injurious process used in the jeweler's art. It requires an expert to fit the joint, a skilled person to wire the parts together, and an experienced jeweler to use the blowpipe in heating the parts and filling the joint with solder. The surplus solder has to be removed by a skilled person, the metal, softened by the heat, requires to be burnished with a burnishing-tool, and the color, injured by the heat, has to be restored, as well as the polish.

The object of this invention is to produce ornamental rings without the use of solder; and to this end the invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction whereby the ends of the ring-blank are secured together by a clamp which forms the ornamental center of the ring or part of the same.

Figure 1 is a side view of a ring having the ends of the hoop secured together by the ornamented jeweled center. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the inside of the jointed hoop. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the ends of the blank forming the hoop. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of a clamp by which the ends of the hoop of the ring may be secured together. Fig. 5 is a side view of the clamp. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the joint of the ring, showing a clamp supporting a jewel-setting. Fig. 7 is a section at right angle to the section of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of a clamp provided with a jewel-setting. Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a plain center clamp.

Similar marks of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* indicates the hoop of the ring, and *a' a'* the ends of the blank forming the hoop of the ring. These end in the dovetails *a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup>*, preferably formed convex on the sides, so that when abutting, as shown in Fig. 3, the two abutting dovetails form convex sides. A clamp which in its simplest form consists of a plate drawn up into the shape of a cup, part of the sides of which are removed, so as to form the center plate *b* and the two segmental clamping sides *b' b'*, as shown in Fig. 9, which will fit over and may be forced over the dovetailed ends and have their lower parts forced inward over the under side of the dovetails, firmly secures the ends of the hoop *a* of the ring together to form a center, which may be ornamented by suitable dies.

When a jewel-setting is required, the clamp may be provided with the crown-setting *b<sup>2</sup>*, formed integral with the segmental clamping sides *b'*, as is shown in Fig. 8.

When it is desired to form the pronged crown-setting for the jewel separate from the clamp, the eyelet *b<sup>3</sup>* may be formed in the plate *b*, as is shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and a perforated crown-setting may be placed on the clamp and secured by upsetting the eyelet *b<sup>3</sup>*, as is shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

The convex sides of the dovetails are preferable to the inclined sides of the conventional dovetail, because in upsetting the ends of the segmental clamping sides *b' b'* the metal will bend more even and form a better finish on the under side. The points *a<sup>3</sup>* at the bases of the dovetails form recesses into which the edges of the clamping sides *b' b'* enter and hold the ends of the hoop firmly together. When the clamping sides are bent inward and upset, they form a strong and durable joint, which with proper tools can be made at less cost than a soldered joint.

I do not wish to confine myself to the exact construction or form of the dovetails or the clamp, as these may be modified without materially affecting the essential features of my invention. As far as I know I am the first to secure the ends of the hoops of ornamen-

tal rings together by a clamp which forms the center of the ring or a part of the same.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters  
5 Patent—

1. An ornamental ring comprising a band having its ends brought practically together, and a uniting-clamp extending transversely across the band above the joint and having  
10 its opposite sides extending over and gripping the respective edges of each end of said band and rigidly and permanently holding said ends together to form the ring.

2. An ornamental ring comprising a band  
15 having its ends brought practically together, each end provided upon opposite edges with clamp-locking means, and a clamp extending across the band over the joint and provided upon opposite sides with locking means extending around said edges of the band and  
20 engaging and locking with the said locking means upon said edges, respectively, to form the ring.

3. An ornamental ring comprising a band  
25 formed into a hoop with the ends thereof brought together or nearly so and each end notched on opposite edges to form locking-notches, and a central clamp extending across the hoop from side to side at its joint, having  
30 locking projections or members, each engaging and locking with the notches upon its side of the hoop to form the ring.

4. An ornamental ring comprising a band  
35 formed into a hoop with the ends thereof brought together or nearly so and each end

formed with a curved dovetail upon the opposite edges of the hoop, and a central clamp having segmental locking members curved to conform with the curvature of said curved dovetail and engaging and locking therewith  
40 to form the ring.

5. An ornamental ring comprising a band having its ends brought practically together, and a uniting-clamp extending transversely across the band above the joint and having  
45 its opposite sides extending over and gripping the respective edges of each end of said band and rigidly and permanently holding said ends together to form the ring, an attaching-eyelet or riveting projection located  
50 upon said clamp, and a jewel-setting secured by said eyelet in a fixed position, substantially as described.

6. An ornamental ring comprising a band  
55 formed into a hoop with the ends thereof brought together or nearly so and each end notched on opposite edges at  $a^3$  to form locking-notches, and a central clamp  $b$  extending across the hoop from side to side at its joint, having segmental locking projections or  
60 members  $b' b'$ , each engaging and locking with the notches upon its side of the hoop to form the ring.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of  
65 two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS E. SADLER.

Witnesses:

J. A. MILLER, Jr.,  
ADA E. HAGERTY.