Jan. 16, 1923. 1,442,738

A. A. O. SEELER.
RING.
FILED SEPT. 21, 1921.

Fig. 1.

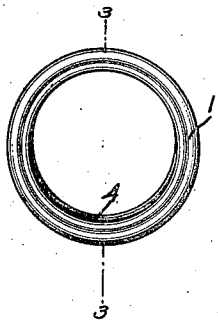


Fig. 2.

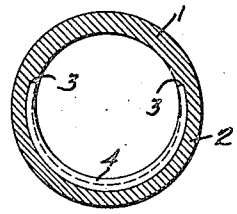
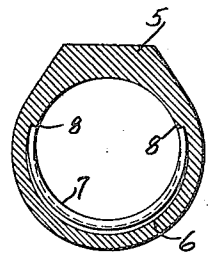


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED A. O. SEELER, OF SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

RING.

Application filed September 21, 1921. Serial No. 502,274.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED A. O. SEELER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of South Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Ring, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in rings, an object of the invention being to provide a ring which will fit fingers of various sizes, or in other words, to provide improved means for regulating the internal diameter of the ring.

A still further object is to provide a novel adjusting means which may be used with any form of ring, and an adjusting means which will be simple and practical in construction, which will not affect the appearance of the ring, which will be durable and efficient in use, and which can be economically manufactured.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a wedding ring with my improved ring guard attached;

Figure 2 is a sectional plan view of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view in transverse section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a sectional plan view illustrating a slight modification.

Referring in detail to Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, 1 represents a wedding ring having an arcuate groove such as 2 in its inner face. The groove is preferably square, as seen most clearly in Figure 3, and the end walls of the groove provide shoulders, such as 3. In order to decrease the internal diameter of the ring, a filler member such as 4 of general arcuate form is inserted in the groove 2. The ends of this member abut against the ends of the shoulders 3, as seen most clearly in Figure 2 and are of substantially the same thickness as the depth of the groove. At its intermediate portion, however, the thickness of the member 4 exceeds the depth of the groove so that the member extends inwardly from the groove and serves to decrease the internal diameter of the ring. The shoulders 3 hold the filler member tightly in place so that there is no danger of it being dislodged when the ring is slipped on the finger. It will of course be understood that the filler member may be of any approved cross sectional shape, but I have illustrated the preferred shape of this filler member in Figure 3, where it will be seen that one side of the member is square to fit the groove 2 and the exposed face of the member is rounded so that it will not cut the finger when the ring is slipped on.

In Figure 4, I have illustrated a slight modification, wherein a signet ring 5 is provided with an internal arcuate groove 6 corresponding to the groove 2. A filler member 7 of any spring metal is sprung into the groove, the ends of the filler member abutting against shoulders 8 at the ends of the groove 6 and the intermediate portion of the filler member being normally held in spaced relationship to the bottom of the intermediate portion of the groove by its own resiliency.

When this ring is slipped on, the finger of a wearer serves to force the intermediate portion of the filler member into the groove, increasing the internal diameter of the ring. The spring filler member tightly engages the finger of a wearer preventing accidental removal of the ring from the finger.

It will be seen that in both forms of the device, I use the arcuate slot with the shoulders at its ends, which engage with the filler member and retain the same in place.

This invention may be applied to any form of ring and is not limited to use with signet or wedding rings. The internal groove in the ring extends slightly more than half way around the inside of the ring providing ample space for any of the approved forms of artistic stone sets or other ornaments.

Although I have illustrated certain of the preferred embodiments of the invention, it will be apparent that various slight changes and alterations might be made in the general form and arrangement of the parts described without departing from the invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details set forth, but shall consider myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A two piece device of the character described, comprising a ring having an arcuate groove in its inner face and an arcuate re-

silient filler member sprung into the groove, the ends of said filler member being located in the groove, and slidably held against the end walls of said groove by the resiliency of said member.

2. A two piece device of the character described, comprising a ring having an arcuate groove in its inner face extending substantially over one-half of its inner circumference; and an arcuate resilient filler member located in the groove, and held against the end walls of said groove by the resiliency of said member, the intermediate portion of said filler member spaced from the bottom of the groove, and extending inwardly to decrease the internal circumference of said ring, the engagement of the filler member with the ring being wholly frictional.

ALFRED A. O. SEELER.