Oct. 16, 1956 L. STEFFEN 2,766,599

LOST-PREVENTING FINGER RING SPRING

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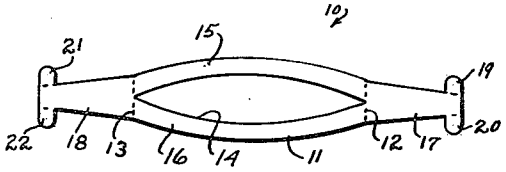


Fig. 1.

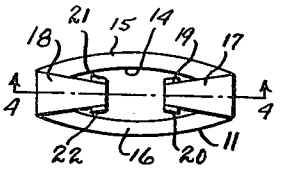


Fig. 3.

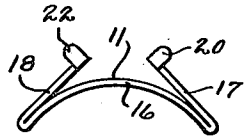


Fig. 2.

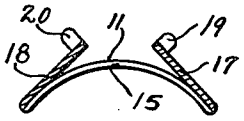


Fig. 4.

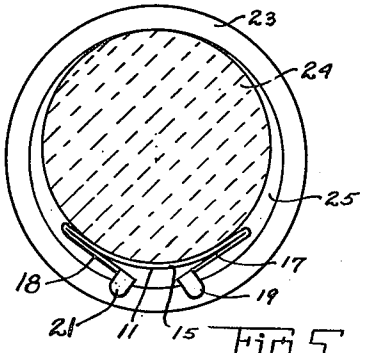


Fig. 5.

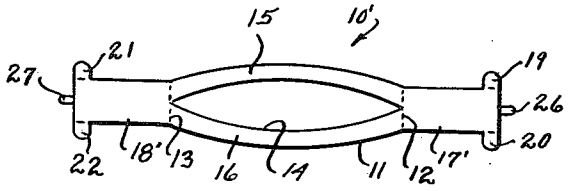


Fig. 6.

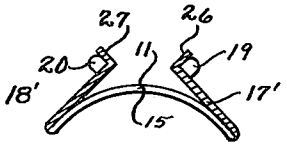


Fig. 8.

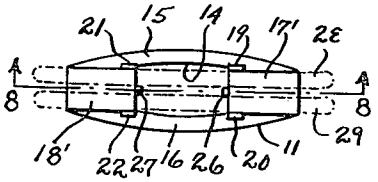


Fig. 7.

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LOST-PREVENTING FINGER RING SPRING

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Application September 27, 1952, Serial No. 311,837

2 Claims. (Cl. 63—15.6)

This invention relates to improvements in a lost-preventing finger spring, that is, a spring for use with a finger ring to take up any looseness between the ring and finger.

It frequently occurs that a ring is larger than the portion of the finger between the knuckle and hand resulting in looseness or play between the finger and ring. This looseness may be annoying or cause the loss of the ring yet the ring size cannot be changed due to either the construction of the ring or the formation of the hand.

By the present invention there is provided a device that will take up the play or looseness between the finger and ring without in any wise detracting from the appearance of the ring or causing discomfort to the wearer.

It is therefore the principal object of the present invention to provide a device which, for want of a better name, is herein referred to as a ring-spring, for taking up looseness or play between a finger ring and the finger.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a ring-spring or ring-guard that is efficient in use, light in weight and substantially invisible when in use.

A further object of the present invention is the provision of a ring-spring or ring-guard that is adapted to be placed in position after the ring has been placed on the hand and which ring cannot then be removed from the finger or readily turned on the finger except after the removal of the said ring-spring or ring-guard.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a ring-spring or ring-guard that may be employed with the usual bridal ring sets, that is the engagement ring and wedding ring, for retaining these rings in a desired relation to one another and at the same time take up any looseness or play between said rings and the wearer's finger.

A still further and specific object of the present invention is the provision of a ring-spring for accomplishing the foregoing objects that may be formed from a single blank or stamping wherefore its economical production is assured.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention should be readily apparent by reference to the following specification considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof and it is to be understood that any modifications may be made in the exact structural details there shown and described, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from or exceeding the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an extended plan view of a blank from which a ring-spring of the present invention is formed.

Fig. 2 is an elevational view of a completed ring-spring formed from the blank of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the ring-spring of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view through the ring-spring as seen from line 4—4 on Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view illustrating the ring-spring in operative position.

Fig. 6 is a view, similar to Fig. 1, of an extended blank

modified to provide a ring-spring for use with a bridal ring set.

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating in top plan a completed ring-spring formed from the blank of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view through the completed ring-spring of Fig. 7 as seen from line 8—8 on said Fig. 7.

Throughout the several views of the drawings similar reference characters are employed to denote the same or similar parts.

As was noted above the ring-spring, so called for want of a better term, is employed with finger rings for taking up looseness or play between the finger and a ring thereon. The ring-spring is formed of a relatively light spring material preferably metal of non-corrosive properties, such as German silver and the like. The ring-spring of the present invention is illustrated as bent from a single piece or strip of material but it need not be so formed as a casting of proper material would produce the same results and particularly where the device is made of non-metallic material, such as one of the synthetic plastics.

As seen in Figs. 1 to 4 use is made of a stamped blank **10** having a central body portion **11** of considerable transverse width at its longitudinal mid-point and tapering from said mid-point to the body portion ends, indicated in the drawings by dotted lines **12** and **13** which form bend or fold lines as will presently be made clear. The body portion **10** is longitudinally apertured as at **14** thereby providing the body portion in the form of opposed bands or straps **15** and **16**.

Outwardly of the ends of the body portion **11** are spring fingers **17** and **18**, each illustrated as tapering from its inner to its outer end. Laterally projecting from the spring finger ends are lugs **19**, **20**, **21** and **22**.

After the blank of Fig. 10 has been formed as just described and as illustrated in Fig. 1, the spring fingers lugs **19** to **22** inclusive are each bent to upstand normal to its finger. The said spring fingers **17** and **18** are then respectively bent on its bend lines **12** and **13** to overlie the body portion **11** each inwardly of its end. The body portion is then given a permanent arc set to be semi-cylindrical in elevation.

The ring-spring is now in condition for use with the body portion **11** arched as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4 and with the spring fingers **17** and **18** extending substantially tangentially of the ends of the body portion with the lugs **19** to **22** outwardly projecting from the inner or upper ends of said fingers.

When it is desired to place the ring-spring in operation the same is disposed between the inner wall of the ring and the opposed finger, preferably adjacent the palm of the hand. As illustrated in Fig. 5, the ring **23** is mounted on a finger **24** with the ring-spring downwardly urging the ring so that the ring engages the upper surface of the finger and all of the looseness or space **25** is disposed below the finger. It should be noted that the arc of the ring-spring when free is to a radius somewhat smaller than the radius of the finger, wherefore the outer ends of the body **11** are outwardly urged which yieldable urging is resisted by the engagement of the outer ends of the fingers **17** and **18** with the ring. The sides of the ring adjacent the said free end of the fingers **17** and **18** is flanked by the lugs **19** to **22** thereby preventing the ring-spring from being laterally shifted with respect to the ring.

It should be noted that while the ring-spring is under tension, when in operative position as illustrated in Fig. 5, this tension is such as not to discomfort the wearer but is such as to effectively prevent inadvertent removal of the ring from the finger and at the same time prevent

the ring from rotating on the finger of its own accord in normal usage of the wearer's hand.

The modified ring-spring in Figs. 6, 7 and 8 is for the purpose of positioning and retaining the so called bridal ring set, or other ring sets, in proper relation to one another and without looseness or the like between them and finger.

The modified blank **10'** has a body portion **11** substantially identical with that of Fig. 1 but has its spring fingers **17'** and **18'** of greater width than the corresponding members of Fig. 1 with said spring fingers provided at their outer ends with the outwardly projecting lugs **19, 20, 21** and **22**. In addition the modified blank **10'** has projecting outwardly axially of the spring fingers **17'** and **18'** lugs **26** and **27** which, in practice, upstand from the said spring fingers **17'** and **18'**.

The blank of Fig. 6 is processed the same as the blank of Fig. 1 to have its body portion **11** arched as illustrated in Fig. 8 and with the spring fingers **17'** and **18'** projecting substantially tangentially of the ends of said body portion. As seen in Figs. 7 and 8 the completed modified ring-spring has each of the lugs of its spring fingers upstanding normal for thereby providing, see Fig. 7, a ring space between one edge of lugs **26** and **27** and the opposed faces of lugs **19** and **21** and a second ring space between the other edge of the said lugs **26** and **27** and the opposed faces of lugs **20** and **22**. With this arrangement one ring is disposed in one ring space while the other ring is disposed in the other ring space, as illustrated in Fig. 7, and wherein one of the rings is illustrated in phantom lines and indicated by the reference numeral **28** while the second ring is likewise illustrated in phantom lines and indicated at **29**.

The modified ring-spring of Figs. 6, 7 and 8 will position the rings **28** and **29** in the same relation to the finger as illustrated by ring **23** in Fig. 5 and at the same time the central lugs **26** and **27** will retain the rings in slightly spaced apart relation to one another.

In view of the foregoing it is believed evident that there has been provided a ring-spring that accomplishes the objects initially set forth.

What is claimed is:

1. A ring-spring or ring-guard for use with and removably mounted within a finger ring comprising a body portion arched downwardly about a center within and in line with the center and to a diameter somewhat less than the diameter of the finger and therefore the ring with which it is used, a spring finger from each end of the body portion to lie on and extend tangentially of the said body portion toward one another and engaging the inner surface of the ring for yieldingly, inwardly urging said arched body portion with respect to said ring, and lugs from the sides of said spring fingers flanking the finger ring to prevent lateral displacement thereof.

2. A ring-spring or ring-guard for use with and removably mounted within a finger ring set comprising a body portion arched downwardly about a center within and in line with the center and to a diameter somewhat less than the diameter of the finger and therefore the ring with which it is used, a spring finger from each end of the body portion to lie on and extend tangentially of the said body portion and toward one another and engaging the inner surface of the ring set for yieldingly inwardly urging said arched body portion with respect to said ring set, lugs from the sides of said spring fingers flanking the outer surfaces of the finger ring set to prevent lateral displacement thereof, and a lug upstanding from the ends of the spring fingers disposed between the rings of the finger ring set.

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