

(Model.)

L. GUMBART.
CONVERTIBLE FINGER RING.

No. 498,648.

Patented May 30, 1893.

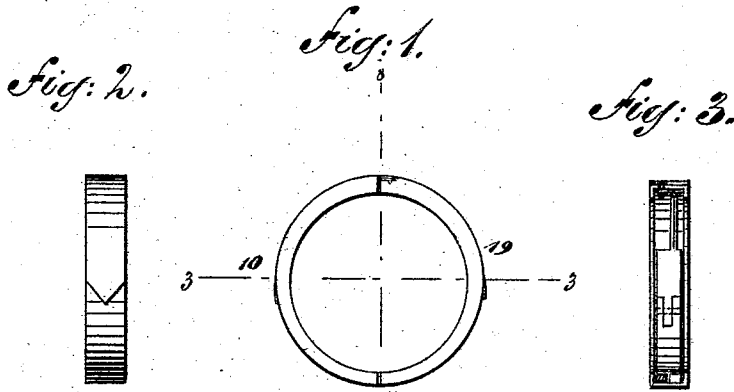


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

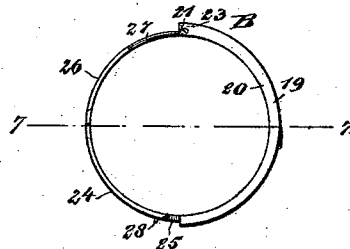
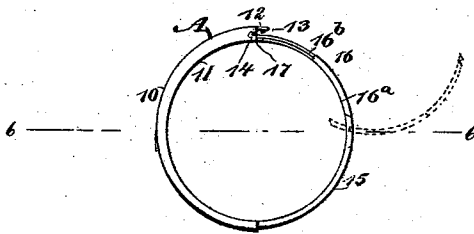


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

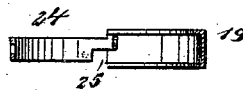
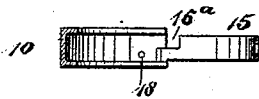
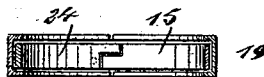


Fig. 8.



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CONVERTIBLE FINGER-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,648, dated May 30, 1893.

Application filed June 9, 1892. Serial No. 436,063. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS GUMBART, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Convertible Finger-Rings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in convertible finger-rings, and has for its object to construct a ring in sections, each section of the ring being capable of being employed as an ear-ring; and a further object of the invention is to so construct the ring that when the sections thereof are united it will have the appearance of an ordinary ring, and whereby the sections may be expeditiously disconnected and independent ear-rings be produced capable of being worn in the ordinary manner, and whereby the ear-rings may be quickly and conveniently brought together to form a perfect ring capable of being worn upon the finger.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the ring. Fig. 2 is a peripheral view of the ring. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of one of the ear-rings or sections of the ring. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the other ear-ring, or section of the ring. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5; and Fig. 8 is a section taken at a right angle to the section shown in Fig. 3, and practically on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

The ring comprises two sections A and B, shown respectively in side elevation in Figs. 4 and 5, each of which sections is capable of being used as an ear-ring. The section A, comprises a segmental member 10, which is provided at each side with an inwardly-extending flange 11; and the upper edge of the segmental section is preferably made some-

what triangular, as shown at 12 in Fig. 4, and this triangular portion is not provided with flanges, as it extends beyond the side flanges 11 of the said member 10; and the extension 12 of this member, is provided upon its under face, ordinarily, with a stud 13, while immediately back of the stud a cross bar 14, is formed.

At the end of the member 10 opposite that provided with the extension 12, a reduced section 15, is secured in any suitable or approved manner. This reduced section 15, is of a width corresponding practically to the width of the member 10 between the flanges 11 thereof; and as shown in Fig. 6, the member 15, is provided with a recess 15^a in one edge, adjacent to its point of attachment with the member 10.

The member 15, at its upper edge, is provided with a hinged member 16, and this hinged member comprises a body portion 16^a, preferably of the same width as the member 15, the body of the member 16 having a hinged connection with the member 15; and the body of the said member 16, is provided at its upper end with an integral or an attached wire 16^b, which at its outer extremity is provided with a latch head 17, adapted for engagement with the rib or bar 14, as shown in Fig. 4. When this section is to be used as an ear-ring, the member 16, is disengaged from the member 10, and is carried back to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. The wire is then passed through the hole in the ear of the person who is to wear the ring, after which the member 16, is carried inward until the wire engages with the rib 14. Thus a complete ear-ring is produced.

The section A of the ring is also provided with an aperture 18 in the member 10, adjacent to its connection with the member 15, as is shown in Fig. 6.

The section B of the ring, comprising the other ear-ring, consists of a member 19, corresponding practically in every particular to the member 10 of the section A, as this member is provided with an inwardly-extending marginal flange 20; the said flange, however, extends from edge to edge of the member; and the upper edge of the member is provided with a recess 21, in its upper face to receive the extension 12 of the member 10 of the sec-

tion A, and in the recess 21 a depression 23, is produced, to receive the stud 13 of the section A, when the two sections are united to form one ring. The section B, in addition to the member 19, is provided with a reduced member 24, corresponding to the member 15 of the section A; and this member, where it connects with the member 19, is provided in one edge with a recess 25, the recess being located in the side of the member 24, immediately opposite to the recess 15^a in the corresponding member of the section A.

The section B of the ring is further provided with a hinged member 26, corresponding to the member 16 of the section A, and the member 26, is connected with the member 24, the member 26, being provided with a wire 27, corresponding in every particular to the wire 16^b of the section A, and heretofore described, and the wires of the two sections are brought to locking engagement in the same manner.

The section B, is further provided at the base of the member 24, or where it connects with the member 19, with a stud 28, adapted to enter the aperture 18 in the section A.

I desire it to be understood that the members 15 and 16, and 24 and 26 of the two sections, are exteriorly depressed with reference to the members 10 and 19 of said sections, the depth of the depression being practically equivalent to the thickness of the metal employed in the construction of the said members 10 and 19.

To unite the ear-rings in a manner to form one ring, the recess 15^a of the section A and the recess 25 of the section B, are brought together so that their side walls engage, and at that time the wires of the two sections will be also in engagement. The two sections are then pressed together until the stud 28 of the section B enters the opening or recess 18 in the section A, and the projection 12 of the section A snaps to a locking engagement with the section B, at 21, at which time a perfect ring will be formed, as shown in Fig. 1, a break being scarcely visible.

It will be observed that by this construction a ring is produced which may be worn upon the finger, and when desired, whereby the sections may be separated and each section utilized as an ear-ring.

In the completed ring for a major portion of its circumference the inner face is smooth, as the reduced portions 24 and 15 of the sections fold in between the flanges of the members 10 and 19.

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

1. A convertible finger-ring, comprising two sections each constituting an ear-ring and each having a member provided with an inwardly extending flange at both edges, a reduced flangeless member, a wire having a hinged connection with the reduced member, a catch to secure the abutting ends of the wire and flanged member and the registering notches 15^a, 25 in the opposite edges of the inner ends of said flangeless members, substantially as set forth.

2. A convertible finger-ring, comprising two sections each constituting an ear-ring and each having a member provided with inwardly extending flanges at both edges, a reduced flangeless member having a hinged ear-wire, the said flanged members being provided with registering notches 15^a, 25, respectively in their opposite edges and the abutting ends of the flanged members being provided with an extension 12 having a stud 13 and a recess 21 to receive the extension and having a depression 23 to receive the stud 13, substantially as set forth.

3. A convertible finger-ring constructed in two sections, each section comprising a member having an inwardly-extending flange, a reduced member without a flange secured to the flanged member, a wire secured to the reduced member, and a locking connection between the wire and the flanged member, the sections being further provided one with a depression and the other with a stud to enter the depression, and the sections also having a locking device whereby they are secured when brought together, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A convertible finger-ring comprising two sections, each of which consists of a member provided with an inwardly-extending flange at its sides, a reduced member without flanges secured to the flanged member and peripherally depressed, a wire having hinged connection with the depressed and reduced member, and a latch connection between the wire and the flanged member, one end of the flanged member of one section being provided with a latch to engage with a keeper formed in the corresponding member of the other section, the reduced member of one section having a stud produced thereon, the corresponding member of the other section having a socket to receive the stud, and the said members being further provided with recesses produced in opposite faces, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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