J. PEJCHAR.

EAR RING.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1916.

1,296,552. Patented Mar. 4, 1919.

Fig. 1.

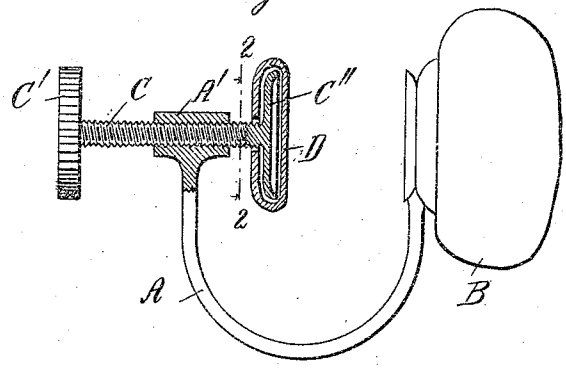
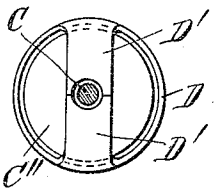


Fig. 2.



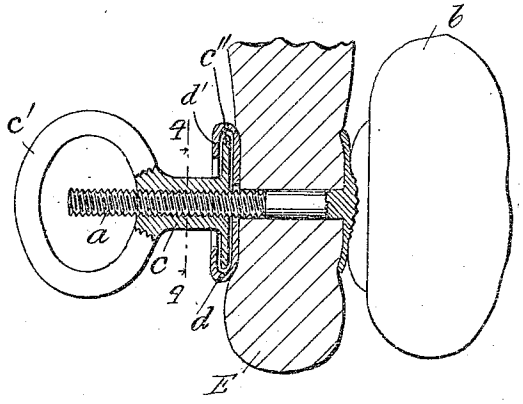


Fig. 3

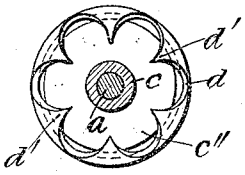


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EAR-RING.

1,296,552. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 4, 1919.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEF PEJCHAR, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ear-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to ear-rings, and particularly to those in which a screw is provided to exert a clamping action on the lobe of the ear. As generally constructed, such clamping screws are made with clamping plates which turn with the screw and engage the skin. This is found objectionable in practice, for the reason that as the clamping plate turns, it tends to draw the skin into spiral folds, and the pain resulting from this twisting action causes the user to stop turning the screw before the ear-ring is secured tightly, and as a consequence, there is danger of the ear-rings dropping off and being lost. To overcome this drawback, I have devised an improved construction of the type in which the clamping member, while compelled to move lengthwise with the screw-threaded adjusting member, is loose relatively thereto so as to be capable of turning freely relatively to said adjusting member; so that when the clamping member comes against the skin, a further turning of the adjusting member will force the clamping member more strongly against the skin, without however turning said clamping member relatively to the skin.

Two examples of my invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of my invention, with parts in section; Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of another form of my invention, showing the same in use; and Fig. 4 is a cross section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

The form of my invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is of the type used for ears which are not pierced. It comprises the usual bow A made of metal and carrying at one end the setting for the pearl B or other stone or ornament, while at the other end the bow A is made with an internally-threaded socket A′ facing said setting. Through said socket extends the threaded shank C of the clamp-adjusting member, provided at the outer end with a rigid head C′, milled or otherwise fashioned to facilitate grasping it; at the inner end, the adjusting shank C carries a clamping disk or clamping member D, connected therewith in such a manner that the adjusting member and the clamping member are compelled to move lengthwise in unison, but that the adjusting member can turn independently of the clamping member. For this purpose, the inner end of the adjusting shank C may have secured to it, likewise rigidly, a disk C″ embraced by a bent portion (such as inturned prongs D′) extended inwardly from the outer edge or marginal portion of the clamping member D, and in loose engagement with the disk C″, so that the latter can turn freely relatively to the clamping member D. As long as the clamping member is free, that is to say, not in engagement with the lobe of the ear, the clamping member and the adjusting member will move in perfect unison, that is, they will both turn together and move inwardly, toward the ear and toward the setting. When however the clamping member comes in contact with the skin, such member will stop turning, and from that point on, any further turning of the head C′ will cause the adjusting member C, C′, C″ to turn independently of the clamping member D, the latter turning no longer, but continuing to share the longitudinal inward movement of the adjusting member toward the ear. The clamping member D will thus exert a purely rectilinear pressure on the ear, without any twisting action such as would tend to draw the skin into spiral folds. This twisting action would be so painful that the user would stop turning the adjusting member before the longitudinal pressure was really sufficient to prevent accidental loosening and possibly loss of the ear-ring. But since with my improvement the painful twisting action is avoided entirely, the user will be able to apply much greater longitudinal pressure before it becomes unpleasant or painful, and my improved ear-rings will therefore be secured much more firmly than those of the ordinary construction.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the application of my invention to ear-rings of the type used for pierced ears. In principle, this form of my invention is like the one first described, but the clamping member or clamping disk *d*, having the inturned marginal portion *d′*,

is pierced centrally for the passage therethrough, loosely, of the screw-threaded shank *a* connected at one end with the setting for the pearl or other ornament *b*. The thread of the shank *a* engages a corresponding internal thread of the adjusting member, made with a milled or otherwise shaped head *c'*, a sleeve or hollow shank *c* which is threaded internally, and an inner head or disk *c''* mounted to move in and out (longitudinally) with the clamping member *d*, but capable of turning independently of said clamping member. This clamping member will operate in exactly the same manner as described above with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 3 shows at E the lobe of the ear, clamped between the member or disk *d* and the setting of the pearl or other stone *b*. The advantages of this form of my invention are the same as in the construction first described, so that I need not emphasize them again.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the nature of my invention as set forth in the appended claim.

I claim as my invention:

An ear-ring comprising a body member provided with a screw-threaded portion, an adjusting member provided with a screw-threaded shank fitting said threaded portion of the body member, an outer head rigid with said shank and serving as a handle for turning it, a disk located at the inner end of said shank and rigid therewith, and a clamping member mounted to turn on said disk and comprising a clamping disk located adjacent to the inner face of the first-named disk and an inturned portion extending from the edge of the clamping disk around the edge of the first-named disk to the outer face of said first-named disk.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification.

JOSEF PEJCHAR.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."