

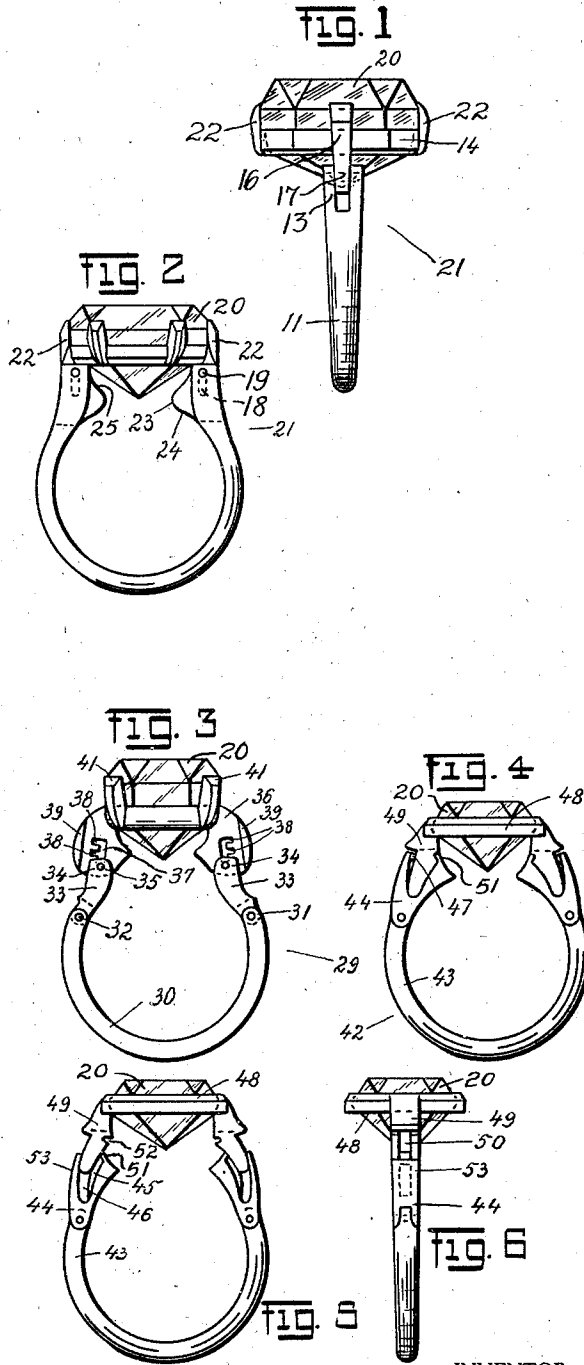
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MOUNTING FOR FINGER RINGS

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## MOUNTING FOR FINGER RINGS

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5 Claims. (Cl. 63—15)

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This invention relates to finger ring mountings for precious and semi-precious stones.

Broadly, it is an object of my invention to provide a finger ring mounting for stones so that the maximum brilliance of the stone is obtained.

More particularly, my finger ring mounting provides for an easier means for putting on and removing the ring at the same time providing against possible loss of the ring.

Another object of my invention is to provide a movable bezel so that it will be easier to place a ring upon the finger, and after the ring is upon the finger, the bezel can be depressed thus giving greater security against loss of the ring. Furthermore, a ring can be made with a smaller circumference because the bezel can be raised.

Heretofore, finger rings have been made with rigid bezels forming part of the ring, the lower portions of the bezels, that is, the portions beneath the stone, being bridged with metal to encase or support the pavilion of the stone. Such support created undesirable shadows and impaired the brilliance of the stone. Furthermore, the lowermost portion of such support for the base of the stone would press upon the top of the finger and cause pain or irritation. It is, therefore, an object of my invention to provide an open bezel to eliminate undesirable shadows beneath the stone thus increasing the brilliancy of the stone and eliminate the danger of irritation to the finger.

Another object of my invention is to provide a vertically movable bezel to automatically adjust the ring to the finger and prevent the culet or apex of a brilliant stone from resting upon the finger.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of my invention, reference is had to the following detailed description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a finger ring showing the bezel in raised position.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the finger ring shown in Fig. 1, showing extensions below the bezel to aid the ring to rest upon the finger.

Fig. 3 is a front view of a modified finger ring, showing the bezel in raised position and means for positive positioning of the stone and bezel.

Fig. 4 is a front view of another modified finger ring showing the bezel in locked position.

Fig. 5 is a front view of the finger ring shown in Fig. 4, showing the bezel in raised position.

Fig. 6 is a side view of the finger ring shown in Fig. 5.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings, numeral

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21 represents a finger ring having a finger piece 11 to fit the finger of a person and may be circular in form or may be made to fit the exact contour of the finger upon which it is to be worn.

5 Finger piece 11 has a pair of ears 13 at each end formed integrally from the finger piece 11. An open bezel 14, fashioned to fit the girdle of stone 20, has prongs or tines 22 and elongated prongs or tines 16 with dependencies 17 formed to fit 10 between ears 13. The bezel 14 may be made to fit the girdle of stone 20 and should have as many tines as is necessary to hold the stone 20 firmly within the bezel 14. Each of the elongated tines 16 has a vertical opening 18 in the dependencies 15 17. Each of the ears 13 has fitted therein transverse pins 19 which pass through openings 18 to retain the bezel 14 and its tines in vertically movable position.

20 Bezel 14 circumscribes the girdle of the stone 20 which is entirely open beneath, permitting the pavilion of the stone to extend freely below the girdle without the heretofore used metal bridges for seating and supporting the stone. The stone thus utilizes the refraction and reflection 25 of light to the utmost, giving its maximum brilliancy.

By providing for vertical movement of the bezel 14, it is easier for a person to place the ring upon the finger and after the ring is in position, the bezel 14 can be lowered to insure against loss 30 of the ring. Furthermore, a ring can be made with a smaller opening or of the exact contour of the finger, since extra space or play need not be provided.

35 In mountings heretofore used, the apex or culet of the stone generally is encased with metal to seat the stone, and the lowermost portion of such seating for the stone extends to the top of the finger. During movement of the ring, the finger 40 is usually irritated. With my adjustable mounting, the bezel can be raised or lowered as desired, so that such irritation is entirely eliminated.

45 Referring to Figure 2, the lower portion of the prongs or tines 22 have shaped extensions or dependencies 23, the lower portions 24 of which aid in providing a better seat for the ring upon the finger and the upper inside portions 25 being shaped to allow ample room for the pavilion of the stone.

50 Referring to Fig. 3, numeral 29 represents a modified finger ring, the finger piece 30 of which has ears 31 fitted with transverse pivots 32 to receive the pivot termination of movable members 33. The upper terminations of members 33 have 55 integrally formed pivot ears 34 fitted with trans-

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verse pivots 35. The lower portions of dependencies 36 are formed to fit between pivot ears 34 to permit their vertical movement. Channels 37, having auxiliary channels 38 for positive positioning of the bezel 40 and are formed at right angles to the channels 37 and in the direction of the outside edges, and permit pivots 35 to move within such channels. The outside edges 39 act as stops and are preferably made the width of the outer periphery of the finger piece 30. Open bezel 40, having tines 41 is attached to dependencies 36.

The preferred method of placing the ring 29 upon the finger is to raise the bezel 40; place the ring upon the finger and then lower the bezel and dependencies 36, and when it is in the desired position, movable members 33 will cause pivots 35 to move into the auxiliary channels or horizontal grooves 38, thus locking the bezel in position. To remove the ring 29, it is a simple matter to press members 33 inwardly causing pivots 35 to move from the auxiliary channels 38 into channels 37 and then raising the bezel 40.

Referring to Fig. 4, numeral 42 represents another modified finger ring, the finger piece 43 of which is pivotally connected to movable members 44. Each movable member 44 has a channel 45 and an opening 46. A stop 47 runs across the top of opening 46. Below the bezel 48 there extend opposed dependencies 49 having vertical openings 50 with stops (not shown) at the lower ends. Dependencies 49 are shaped to fit within channels 45. When the bezel 48 and dependencies 49 are depressed, as shown in Fig. 4, shoulder 51 locks into transverse notch 52 positioning the bezel 48 in its lowermost position, as shown in Fig. 4. To raise the bezel 48 to the position shown in Fig. 5, the outer edges 53 of movable members 44 are pressed towards one another causing the shoulders 51 to become disengaged from notches 52 so that the bezel 48 and dependencies 49 may be raised.

The bezel circumscribes the girdle of the stone which is entirely open beneath, permitting the pavilion of the stone to extend freely below the girdle without the heretofore used metal bridges for seating and supporting the stone. The stone thus utilizes the refraction and reflection of light to the utmost, giving it maximum brilliancy. By providing for vertical movement of the bezel, it is easier for a person to place the ring upon the finger, and after the ring is in position, the bezel can be lowered to insure against loss of the ring. Furthermore, a ring can be made with a smaller opening or of the exact contour of the finger, since extra space or play need not be provided.

In mountings heretofore used, the apex or culet of the stone generally is encased with metal to seat the stone, and the lowermost portion of such seating for the stone extends to the top of the finger. During movement of the ring, the finger is usually irritated. With my adjustable mounting, the bezel can be raised or lowered as desired, so that such irritation is entirely eliminated.

The preferred method of placing the ring upon the finger is to raise the bezel; place the ring upon the finger and then lower the bezel and dependencies, and when it is in the desired position the bezel is depressed so that the finger piece fits closely about the finger.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of the invention, as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

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1. In a finger ring, a bezel thereon having a plurality of opposed prongs, two of said opposed prongs having dependencies, a stone engaged by said prongs, a finger piece terminating at each end with a pair of ears, a vertical opening in each of said dependencies, said dependencies fitting between said ears, a pin passing transversely through each of said pair of ears and said vertical opening of said dependencies permitting vertical movement of said bezel.

2. In a finger ring, a bezel thereon having a plurality of opposed prongs, two of said opposed prongs having dependencies, a stone engaged by said prongs, a finger piece terminating at each end with a pair of ears, vertical channels in each of said dependencies to permit movement of said bezel, said dependencies fitting between said ears, a pin passing transversely through each of said pair of ears and said vertical opening of said dependencies permitting vertical movement of said bezel.

3. In a finger ring, a bezel thereon having a plurality of opposed prongs, two of said opposed prongs having dependencies, the lower inside portion of each of said dependencies having an inward projection to aid in seating said ring, a stone engaged by said prongs, a finger piece terminating at each end with a pair of ears, a vertical opening in each of said dependencies, said dependencies fitting between said ears, a pin passing transversely through each of said pair of ears and said vertical opening of said dependencies permitting vertical movement of said bezel.

4. In a finger ring, a bezel thereon for a stone, said bezel formed to circumscribe the girdle of said stone permitting the pavilion of said stone to project freely beneath said bezel, a finger piece having ends, dependencies below said bezel and attached thereto, said dependencies having shaped projections inwardly forming a prolongation of the inside of said finger piece, narrowing the distance between the ends of said finger piece, co-operating means on said dependencies and said ends of the finger piece for raising and lowering said bezel whereby when said bezel is raised a larger opening is created for the finger.

5. In a finger ring, a bezel thereon for a stone, said bezel formed to circumscribe the girdle of said stone permitting the pavilion of said stone to project freely beneath said bezel, dependencies from said bezel, an open finger piece, means in each of said dependencies cooperating with means on said finger piece for raising and lowering said bezel whereby the space occupied by said bezel when in lowered position becomes available when said bezel is moved into raised position.

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