

(No Model.)

J. BULOVA.

FINGER RING.

No. 327,431.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

Fig. 1.

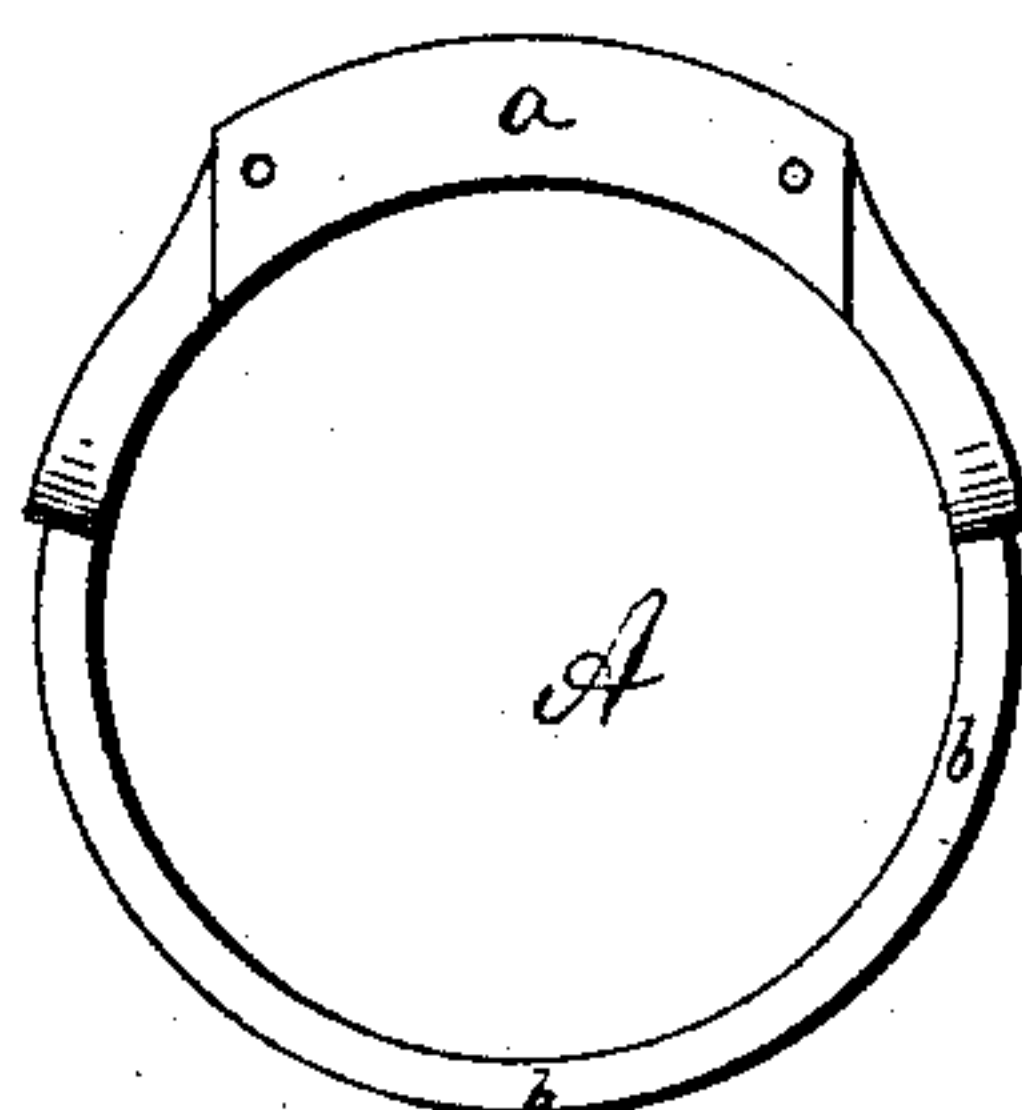


Fig. 3.

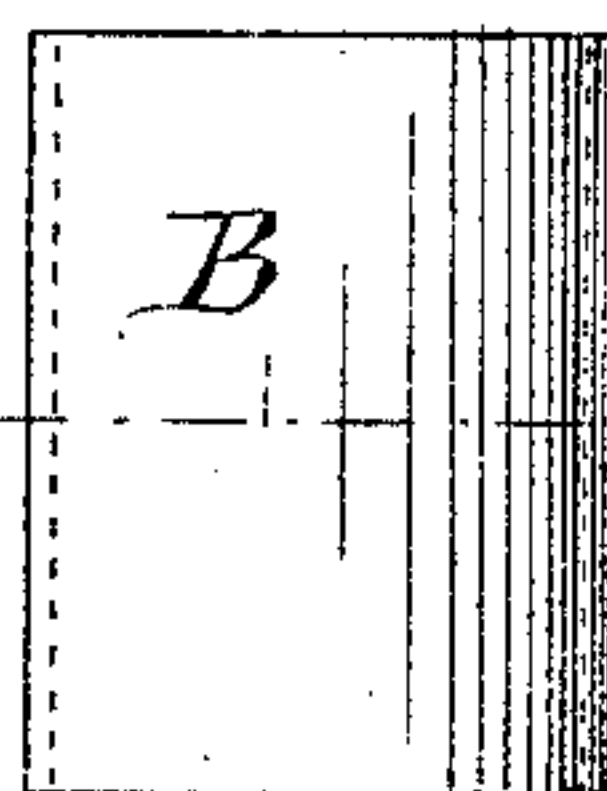


Fig. 2.

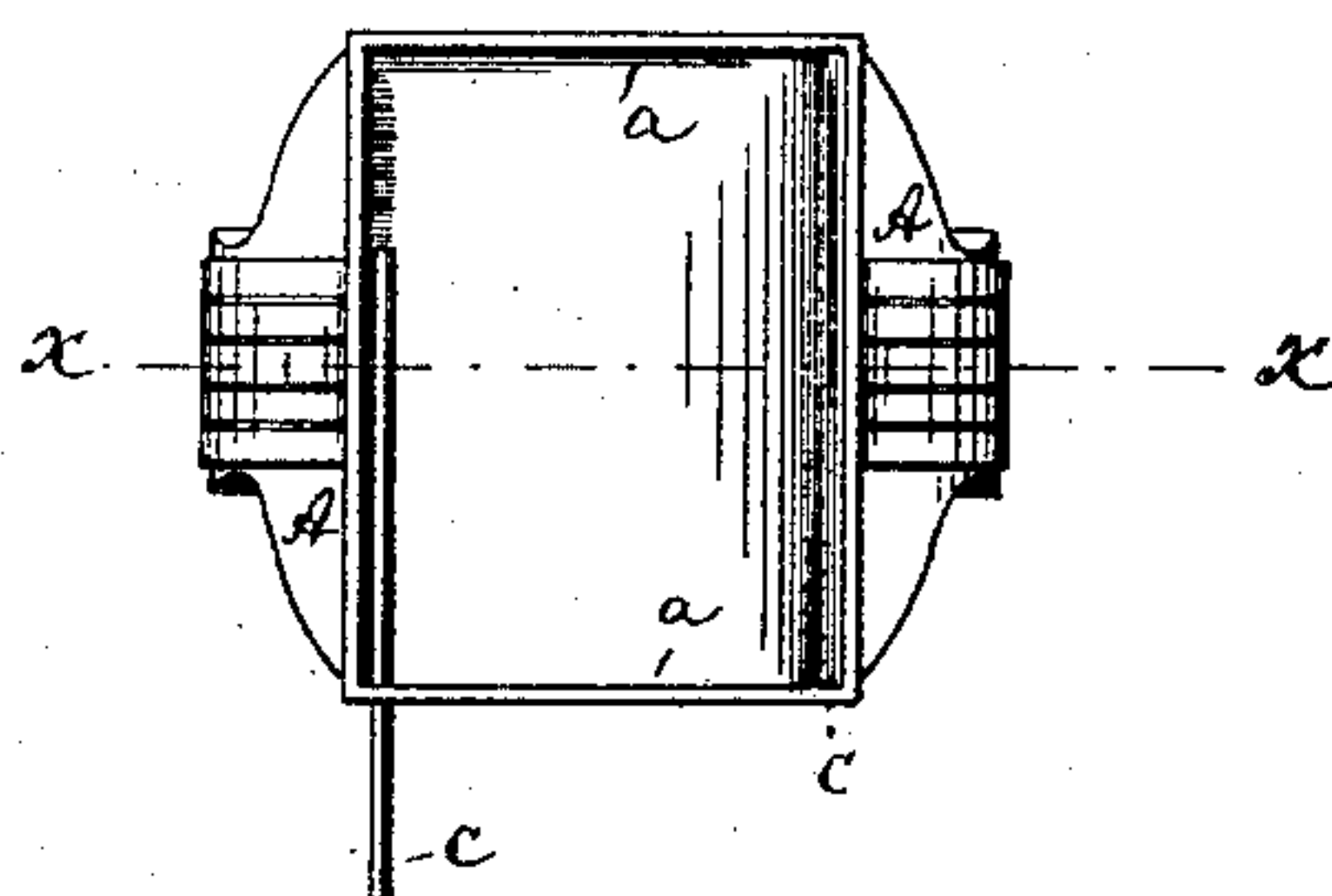


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

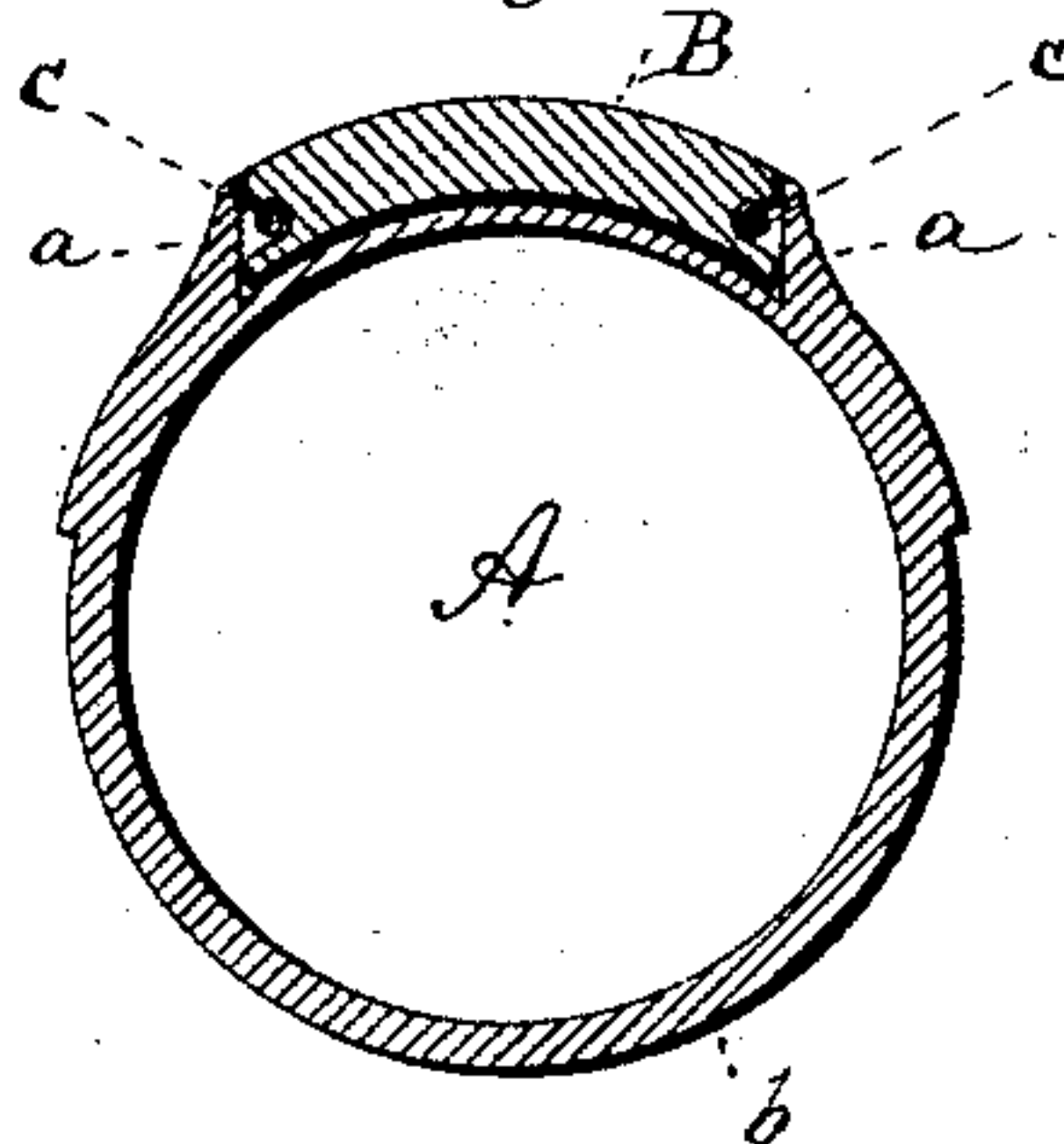
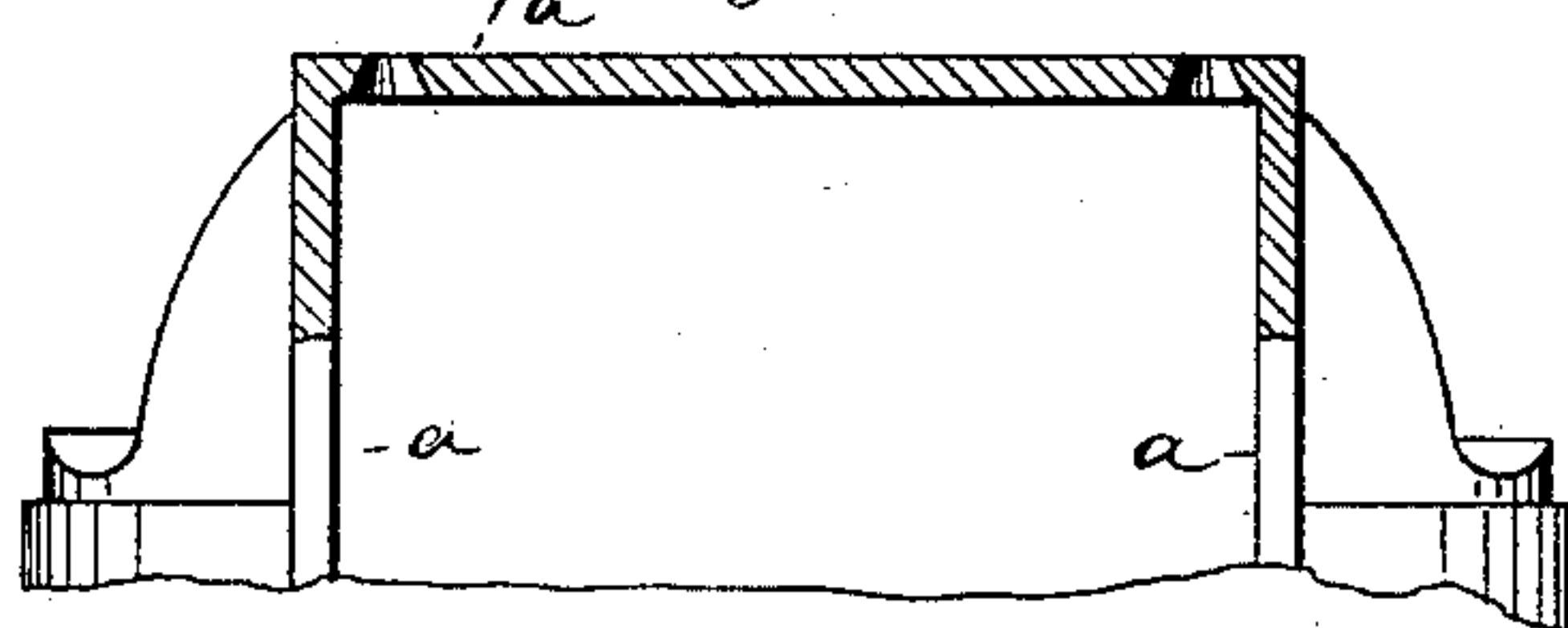


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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FINGER-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,431, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed March 10, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BULOVA, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved
5 Finger-Ring, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a new manner of fastening an onyx or other stone to finger-rings, lockets, studs, and other articles of jewelry. The new fastening is of such a nature
10 that a stone may be readily removed or replaced, and that no pin or rivet is attached to the stone bodily.

The invention consists in the combination
15 of a perforated head with a grooved stone and fastening-pin, all as hereinafter more fully described, also in the details of construction hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
20 a side view of my improved finger-ring. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same with the stone removed. Fig. 3 is a face view of the stone, and Fig. 4 an edge view of the same. Fig. 5 is a section of the ring, with the stone inserted,
25 on the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of the edge of the head.

The letter A represents a finger-ring, *a* being the head and *b* the shank.

B is a stone of either curved or straight
30 shape, and fitting into the head *a*. Two of the edges of the stone B are grooved, preferably from end to end, and two of the flanges of head *a* are perforated in line with such grooves.

35 *c* are pins inserted through the perforations of the head and engaging the grooves of the stone. These pins may, if desired, be screw-

threaded at one end to fit corresponding screw-threads within one of the perforations; but the pins may also be retained in place by
40 friction alone.

In order to permit the ready introduction of pins *c* through the perforations of the head, I prefer to make one of the perforations for
45 each pin of flaring or funnel shape, as shown in Fig. 6. Each pin is introduced first through the straight perforation, thence through the groove of the stone, and finally into the flaring perforation. The mouth of this perforation properly guides the pin to its seat.
50

If desired, two short pins may be substituted for each of the pins *c*. In that case each of the short pins is passed through one of the perforations of the head and enters the end of
55 one of the grooves.

My improved fastening permits stones to
55 be readily interchanged. Moreover, no pins or screws are attached directly to the stone.

In place of using two pins, *c*, but one pin may be used. In that case the groove in the
60 free edge of the stone is entered by a shoulder formed within the head *a*.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a finger-ring, A, the head of which is perforated,
65 in combination with grooved stone B and pins *c*, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a finger ring having flaring perforations with a grooved stone, B, and pin *c*, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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