

(No Model.)

A. LUTHY.

EAR RING OR OTHER JEWELRY.

No. 398,787.

Patented Feb. 26, 1889.

Fig. 1.

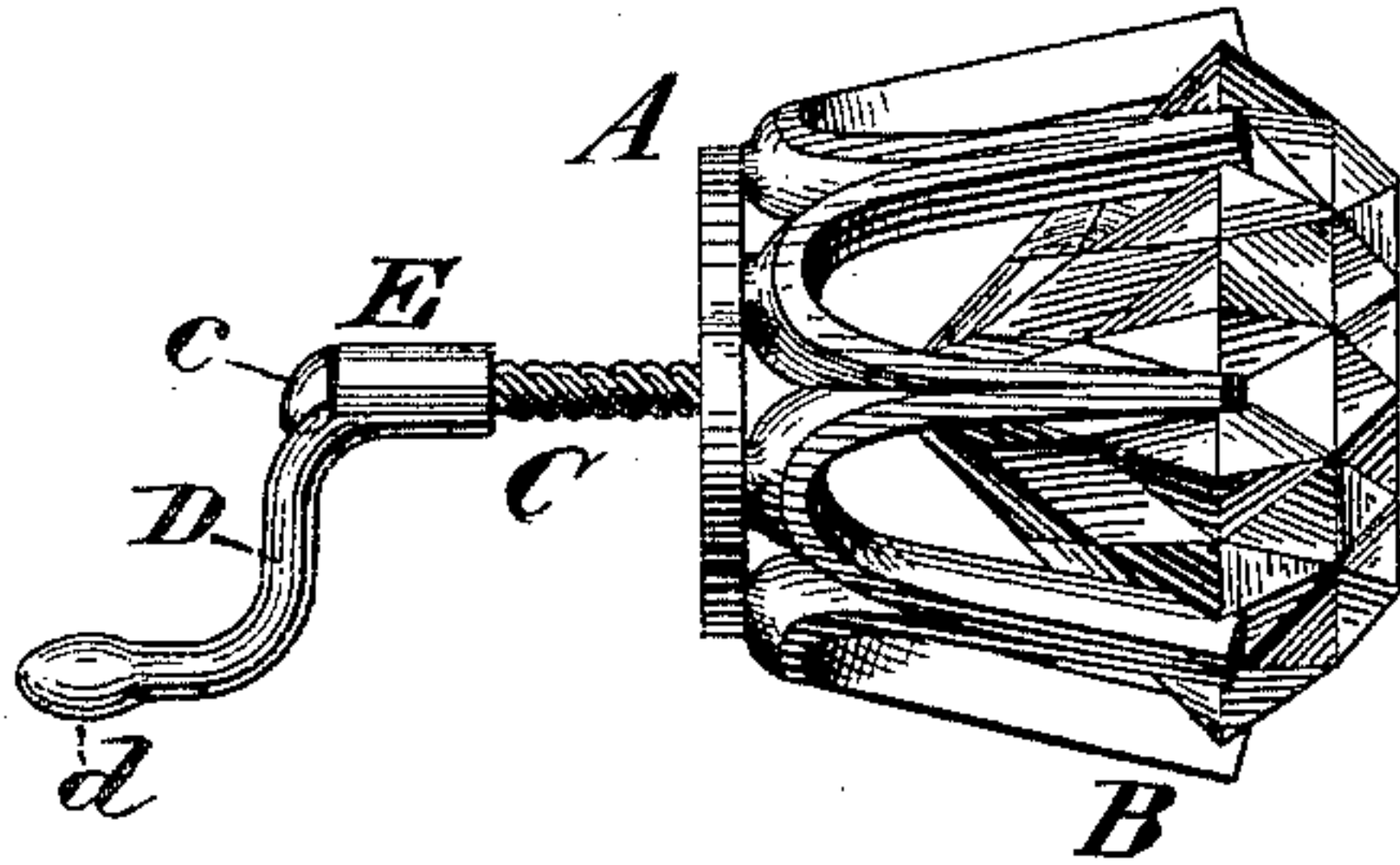


Fig. 2.

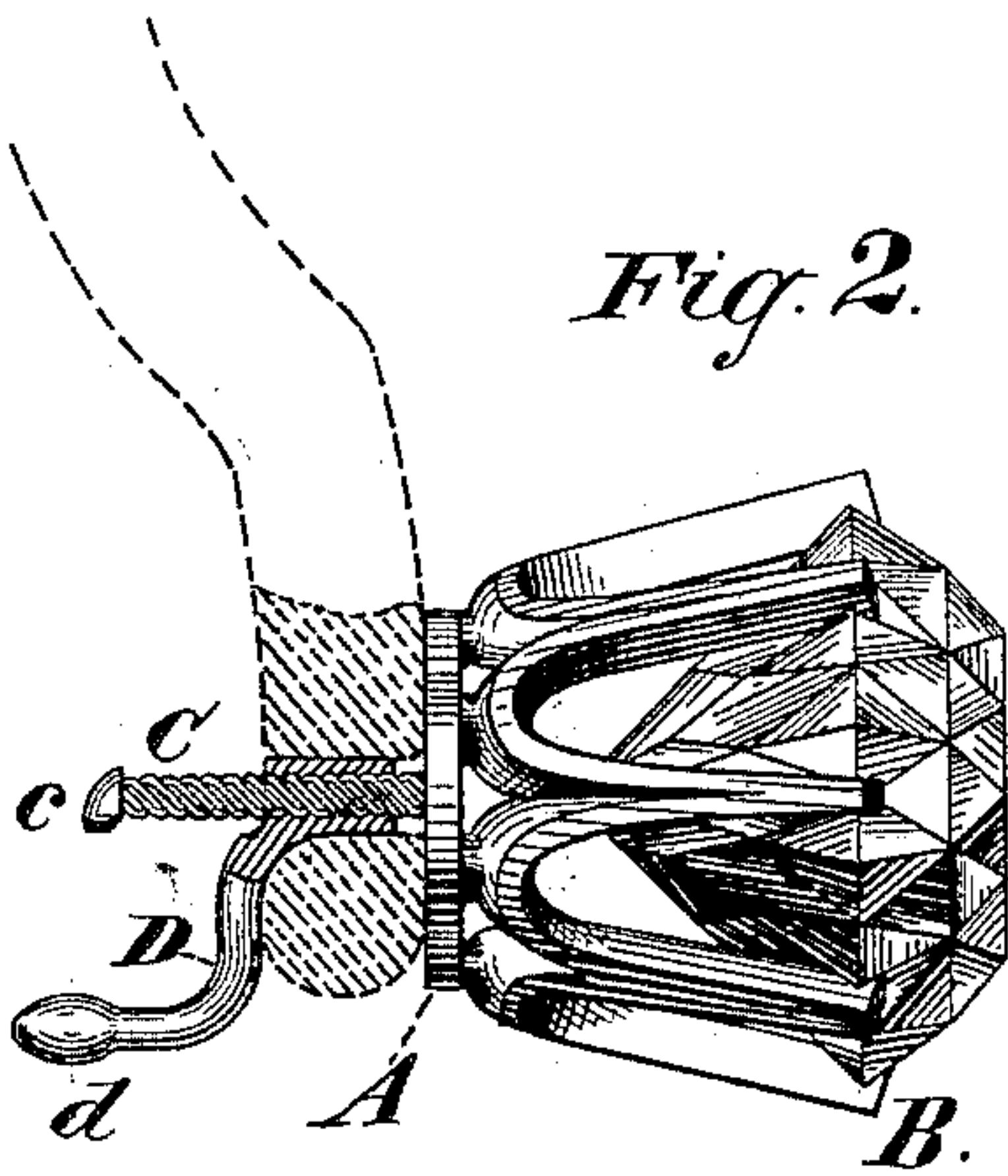


Fig. 3.

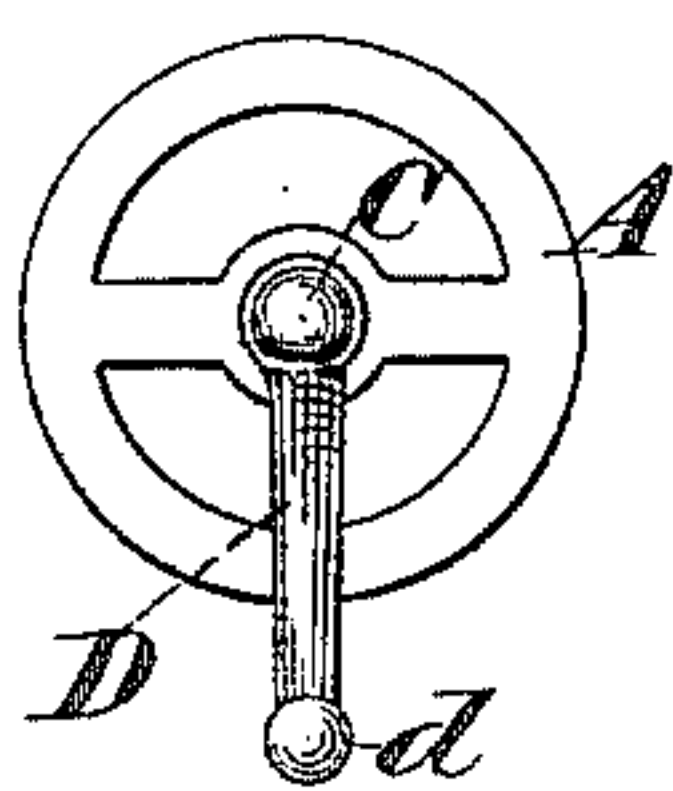
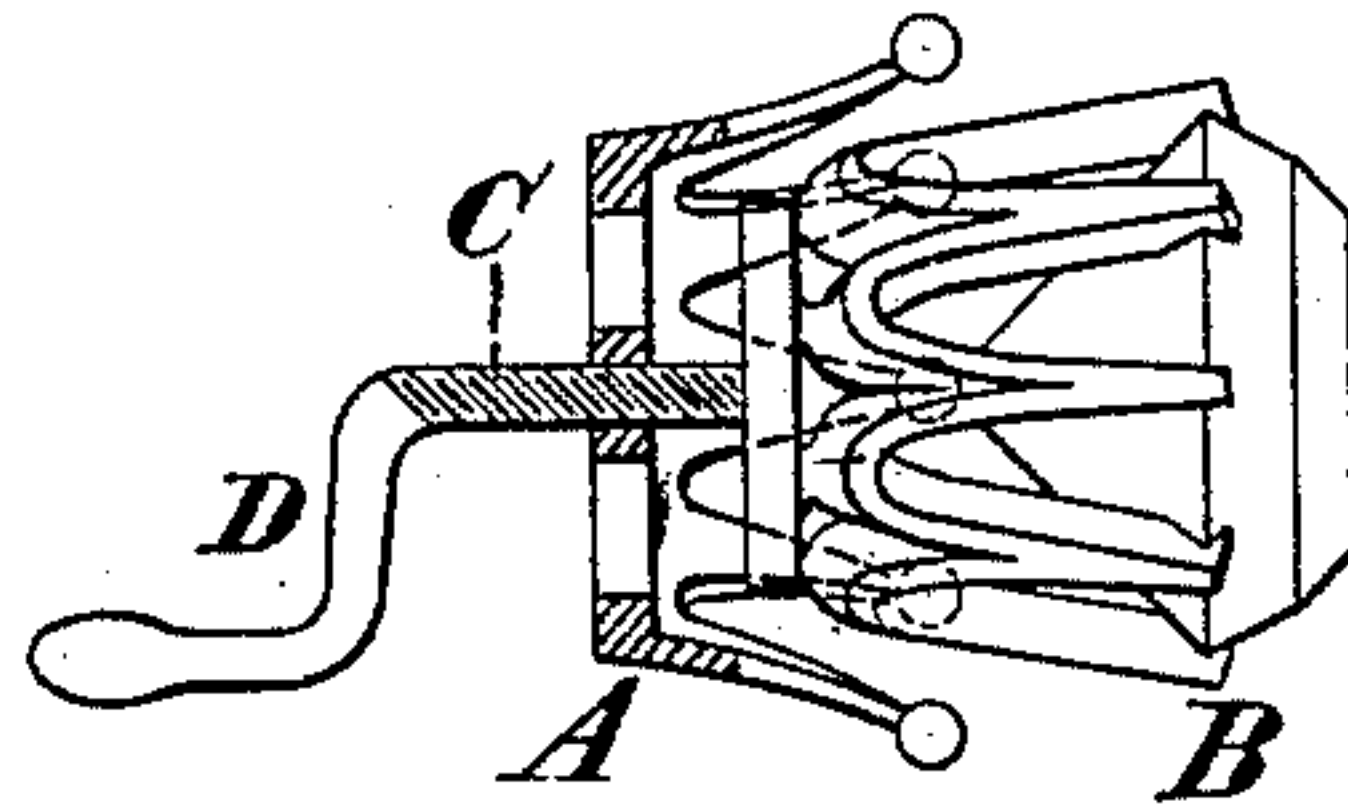


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

John Becker
Jos. E. Gavin

INVENTOR:

Adolph Luthy
By his Attorneys,

Arthur C. Fraser & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH LUTHY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO A. LUTHY & CO., OF
SAME PLACE.

EAR-RING OR OTHER JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,787, dated February 26, 1889.

Application filed February 24, 1888. Serial No. 265,145. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH LUTHY, of New York city, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ear-Rings and other Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to ear-rings of that class known as "solitaires," which are fastened to the ear by means of a shank or stem thrust through the hole in the lobe of the ear and provided with some sort of fastening device engaging the rear side of the lobe.

The invention is also applicable to other articles of jewelry which are designed to be fastened in similar manner.

According to my invention the ornamental head or setting is provided with a stem or shank projecting perpendicularly or rearwardly from its base, and with a fastening-arm in the nature of a crank projecting laterally from said stem and adjustable toward and from the base. This lateral crank-arm is first inserted through the hole in the lobe of the ear, the stem from the end of which it projects following it and remaining in the hole after the arm has passed through. The arm is then screwed or otherwise adjusted toward the base until the lobe of the ear is clamped between them with sufficient firmness to prevent displacement.

According to the preferred construction the stem projects rigidly from the center of the base and the adjustable arm terminates in a sleeve or hub, which screws on the stem, so that when the arm is adjusted toward the base, in order to clamp the ear, the end of the stem protrudes sufficiently beyond the arm to preclude the possibility of the stem and arm passing through the hole in the ear and thereby releasing the device.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved ear-solitaire, showing the preferred construction on a large scale. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the arm partially in section and illustrating the device as clamped to the ear, a portion of which is indicated. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the fastening device, the ornamental por-

tion of the head or setting being omitted. Fig. 4 is an axial section illustrating a modified construction.

Let A designate the usual base or back plate of the solitaire upon which the setting B is mounted, or which base may itself be ornamental and constitute the head or outer portion of the article of jewelry.

C is the stem or shank which projects perpendicularly from the center of the base A and toward the rear thereof.

D is the laterally-projecting fastening arm or crank, which is adjustable toward and from the base A in a direction parallel with the axis of the stem C.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the arm D is formed with a tubular sleeve, E, which is internally screw-threaded to fit the internal threads on the stem C, on which it screws toward or from the base A. The stem C is formed with a partial head or enlargement, *c*, which serves to prevent the sleeve E being so far unscrewed as to separate it from the stem.

The end of the arm D is turned outwardly at *d*, in order to form a sort of handle by which to turn the arm D in screwing it toward or from the base, or by which the arm may be conveniently held in order to screw the base toward or from it in fastening or unfastening the solitaire. This handle portion, however, is not essential.

In Fig. 1 the arm D is shown as screwed out to its extreme position, where it constitutes virtually a lateral continuation of the end of the stem C. It is in this position of the parts that the solitaire is applied to the ear, the end *d* of the arm D being first inserted, the arm following it, and the stem C finally coming into the hole in the lobe of the ear, at which time the arm D has emerged from the ear and stands at the rear side thereof. The arm D is then turned by the handle *d*, the head B being held stationary, or else the arm D is held stationary by the handle *d* and the head B turned, the direction of motion in either case being such that the arm D and base A are drawn together until they gently clamp or clasp the ear between them, as

shown in Fig. 2. When this is done, the rear portion of the stem C projects a considerable distance beyond the arm D, so that the end of the stem, in combination with the arm, 5 forms a head or enlargement against the rear side of the ear, which is altogether too wide to be drawn through the usual hole in the ear, whereby the separation of the solitaire from the ear is prevented.

10 It is preferable to make the screw-thread on the stem C with a steep pitch, in order that but few turns shall be necessary to fasten or unfasten the device. It is preferable, also, to make the sleeve E as thin as is consistent 15 with strength, in order that it shall not constitute too great an enlargement of the stem. The junction of the arm D with the sleeve E should be made by a gentle curve, in order to facilitate insertion into the ear.

20 The stop-head c on the stem C should be made to fit closely against the outer end of the sleeve when the latter is screwed out, and should be rounded upon its exterior in such manner as to form a continuation of the 25 rounded exterior of the sleeve and arm and afford no abrupt edge or angle.

Fig. 4 shows a modified construction wherein the stem C is made to screw into the base A, and the arm D is made in one piece with 30 the stem projecting laterally from the end thereof. The setting B is in this construction shown as fastened directly on the front end of the screw, and consequently adjustable relatively to the base A, which latter becomes 35 in effect a nut turning on the screw. The operation is similar to that of the construction first described, the arm D being first inserted through the hole and resting against the rear side of the ear, after which the base 40 A is screwed toward it on the screw C until the lobe of the ear is confined with suitable firmness between it and the arm D.

My invention is designed especially to supersede fastenings for ear-solitaires of that 45 class wherein a nut or disk screws on a threaded shank passed through the hole in the ear in order to clamp the lobe of the ear between it and the base plate or head. Such fastenings are subject to the disadvantage 50 that the nut is a separate part which must be detached before the ear-ring can be fastened to the ear, and is consequently liable to be lost, in addition to which difficulty is experienced in screwing on the nut in the position 55 it necessarily occupies, where it is out of sight

and inconvenient to reach. These disadvantages are entirely obviated by my invention, the parts of which are so constructed that they cannot be separated, and with which it is not necessary to start the screw-threads 60 into coincidence in screwing the two parts together.

My invention is also applicable to other analogous articles of jewelry—such, for example, as studs for the eyelet-holes of shirt- 65 fronts.

I claim in ear-rings or other analogous articles of jewelry the following defined novel features, substantially as hereinbefore specified, viz: 70

1. The combination, with the base, of a stem projecting therefrom and a laterally-projecting fastening crank-arm borne by said stem, and constructed to be adjustable toward 75 and from the base.

2. The combination, with the base, of a stem projecting therefrom and a laterally-projecting fastening crank-arm borne by said stem, and constructed with a screw-thread, whereby it is adjustable toward and from the 80 base.

3. The combination, with the base, of a screw-threaded stem projecting rigidly therefrom and a laterally-projecting fastening crank-arm screwing on said stem, and there- 85 by adjustable toward and from the base.

4. The combination, with the base, of a screw-threaded stem projecting rigidly therefrom and a laterally-projecting fastening-arm constructed with an internally-threaded 90 sleeve screwing on said stem, whereby the arm is adjustable toward and from the base.

5. The combination, with the base, of a screw-threaded stem projecting rigidly therefrom and terminating in a head or enlarge- 95 ment and a laterally-projecting fastening-arm screwing on said stem, whereby it is adjustable toward and from the base and its separation from the stem is prevented.

6. The combination, with the base, of a 100 stem projecting therefrom and a laterally-projecting fastening-arm borne by said stem and constructed to be adjustable toward and from the base, and the outer portion of said arm turned rearwardly to form a handle by 105 which to turn or hold the arm.

ADOLPH LUTHY.

Witnesses:

JNO. E. GAVIN,
JOHN BECKER.