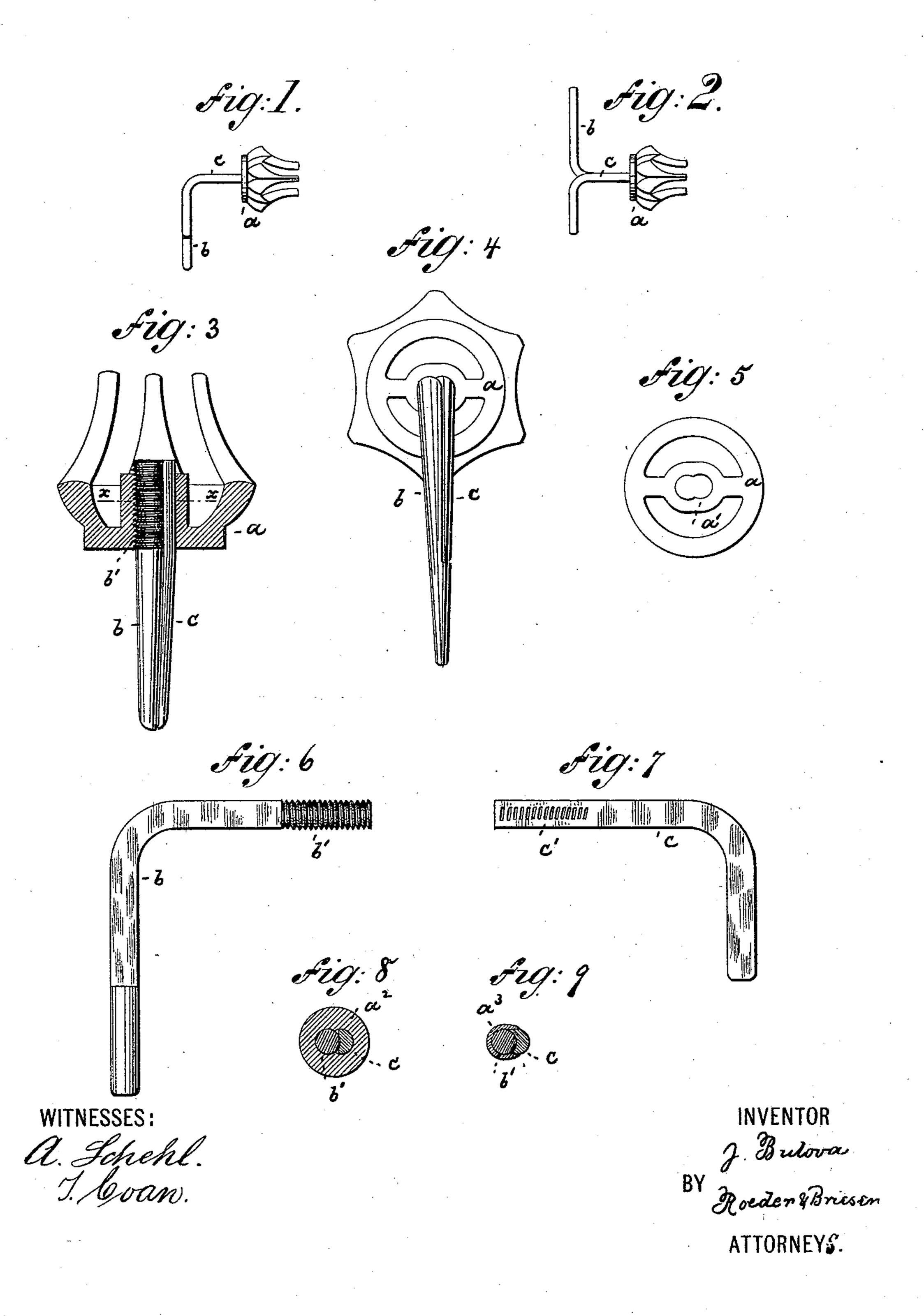
## J. BULOVA. EAR RING.

No. 459,476.

Patented Sept. 15, 1891.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BULOVA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## EAR-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,476, dated September 15.1891.

Application filed March 31, 1891. Serial No. 387,132. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph Bulova, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Ear-Ring, of which the following 5 is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in ear-rings, and more particularly to the con-

struction of the ear-wires.

The object of the invention is to permit the 10 ready attachment of the ear-wires to the base, and also to permit the ready passage of the ear-wires through the ear-lobe.

The invention consists in the various features of the improvement more fully pointed

15 out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved ear-ring, showing it closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing it open. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sec-20 tion through the ear-ring; Fig. 4, a rear view thereof; Fig. 5, a rear view of the base a; Figs. 6 and 7, side views of the ear-wires b c; Fig. 8, a cross-section through the wires b c, taken on the line x x, Fig. 3; Fig. 9, a similar 25 section through a modification. Figs. 3 to 9

are drawn on an enlarged scale.

The letter a represents the base of an earring of suitable construction or ornamentation. To this base there are secured side by 30 side two ear-wires b c, bent at right angles, and of which at least one is free to turn in the base. Each wire is semicircular in cross-section and gradually tapers in thickness from the base a toward its end. In Fig. 3 the taper 35 is shown from the base up to the bend, and in Fig. 4 is shown the taper from the bend up to the free ends of the wires. I prefer to make the wire c shorter than the wire b, as shown, and the combined wires will, when closed 40 against each other, present the outline of one circular wire that gradually tapers from the root to the end. Thus the wires are readily introduced into the ear when in the position shown in Fig. 1, and after being so introduced

45 they are readily spread, as shown in Fig. 2, to lock the ear-ring in place.

To secure the wires b c to the base a, the latter is provided with one continuous open-

ing or socket a', Fig. 5, in which both the wires are received, so as to be in contact with one 50 another, Fig. 4. The root b' of the wire b is circular in cross-section and is threaded to fit a corresponding thread in the socket a'. The end of the wire c is indented or threaded, as at c', opposite the threaded root b', so that 55 such root engages the thread c'. It will thus be seen that the wire c is held in place by the wire b, while the wire b is held in place by the thread of the socket a'. In this way both the wires are attached in a simple manner and in 60 such close proximity that they lie flat against one another from the base upward.

If desired, the opening a', in lieu of being formed directly in the base a, may be formed in a separate plate  $a^2$ , Fig. 8, which may be 65 screwed into a circular tapped perforation of the base a. In this case the plate  $a^2$  would

constitute a part of the base.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a plate  $a^3$  made of horseshoe shape, with its ends overlapping 70 and attached to the wire c, while the root b'is placed between the plate and the wire c.

The principle of having both the wires b cplaced side by side within a common socket

is retained in this modification.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of base a, having socket a', with a pair of bent ear-wires secured side by side within said socket and in contact with one another at the base, substantially as speci-80 fied.

2. The combination of base a, having a tapped socket a', with wire c, having thread c', and with wire b, having circular threaded root b' to engage socket a', and thread c', sub- 85 stantially as specified.

3. The combination of base a, having socket a', with a pair of bent ear-wires b c, of semicircular shape in cross-section and tapering from end to end, and which are jointly received 90 by said socket, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH BULOVA.

Witnesses:

A. Jonghmans, F. v. Briesen.