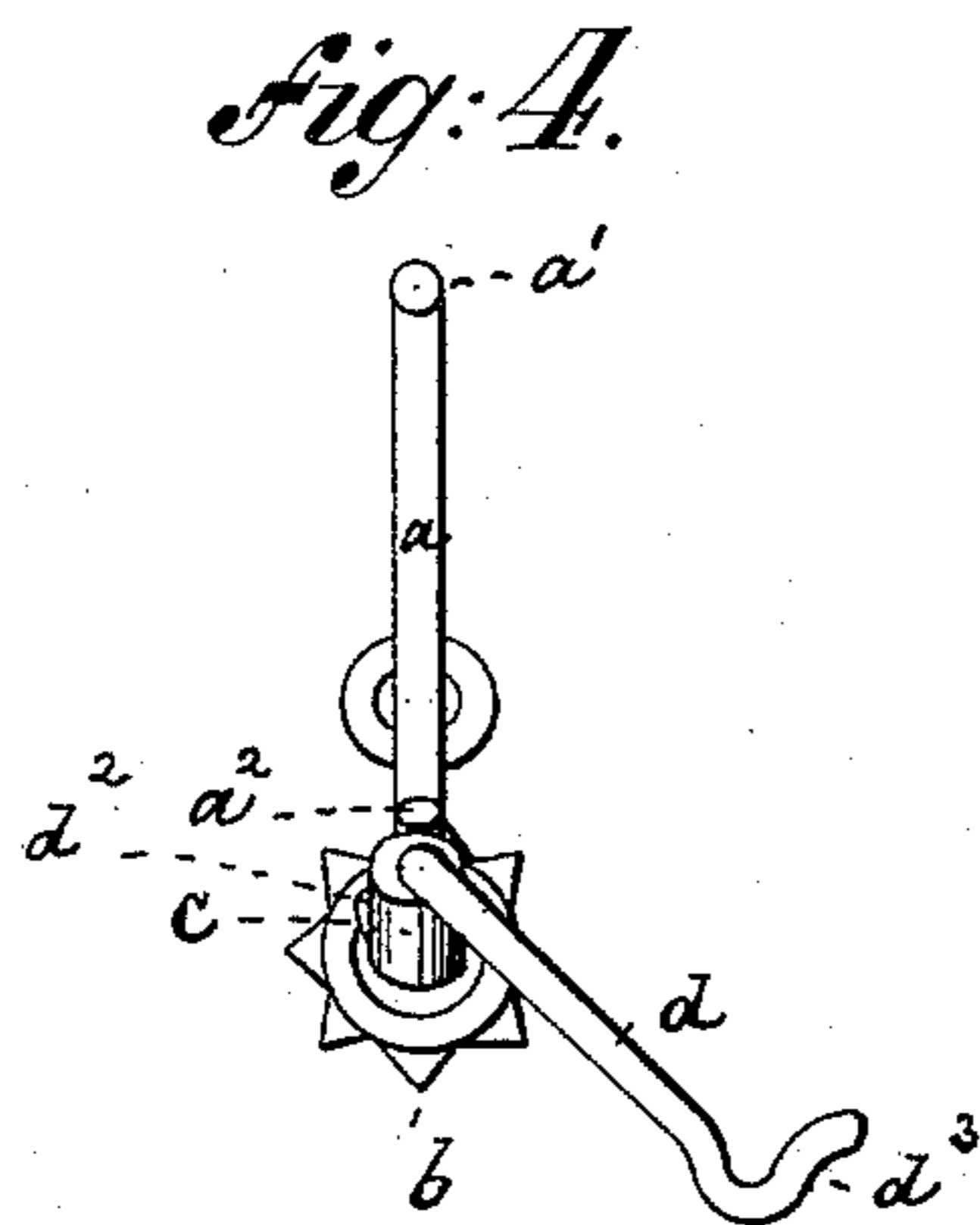
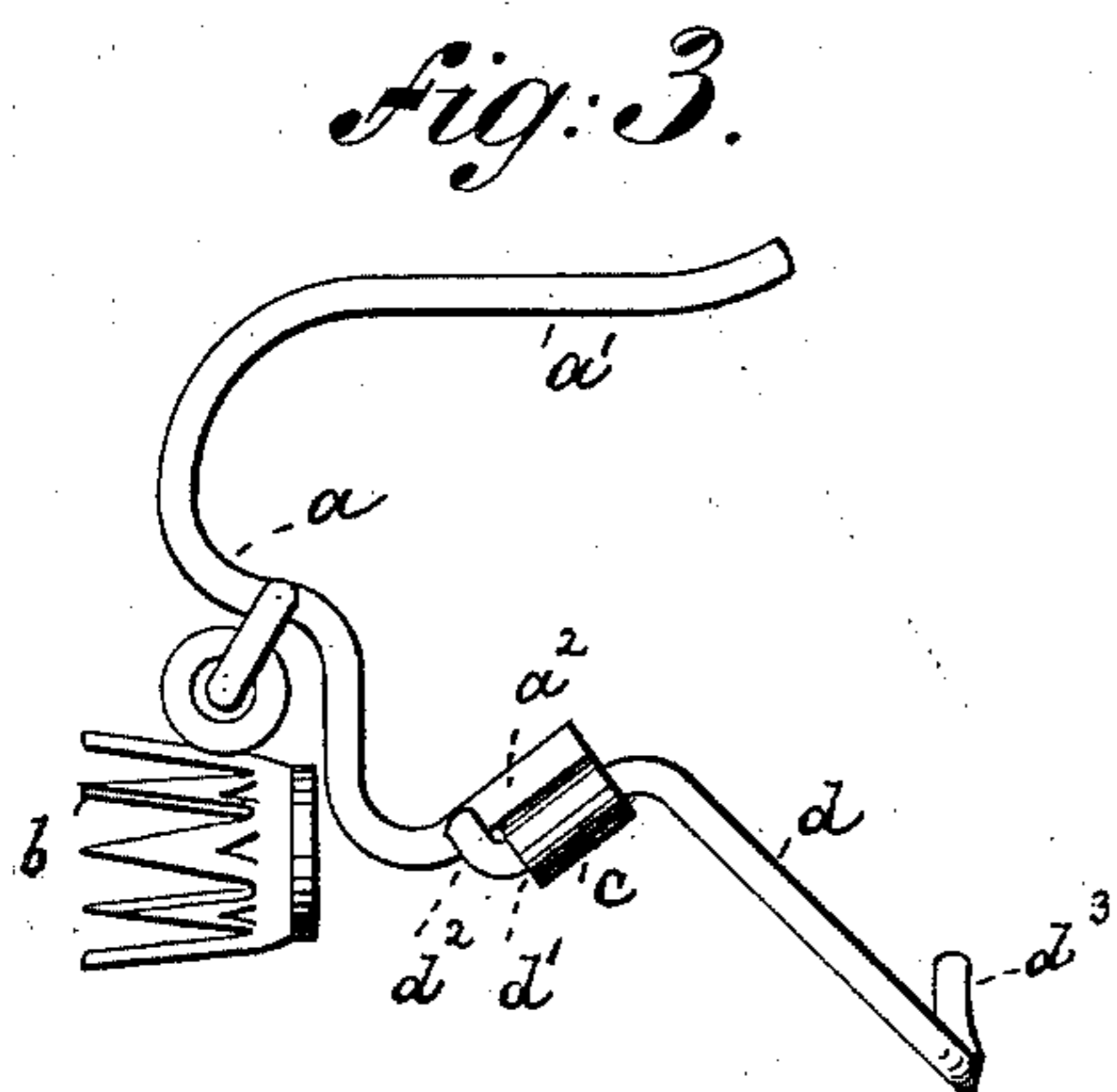
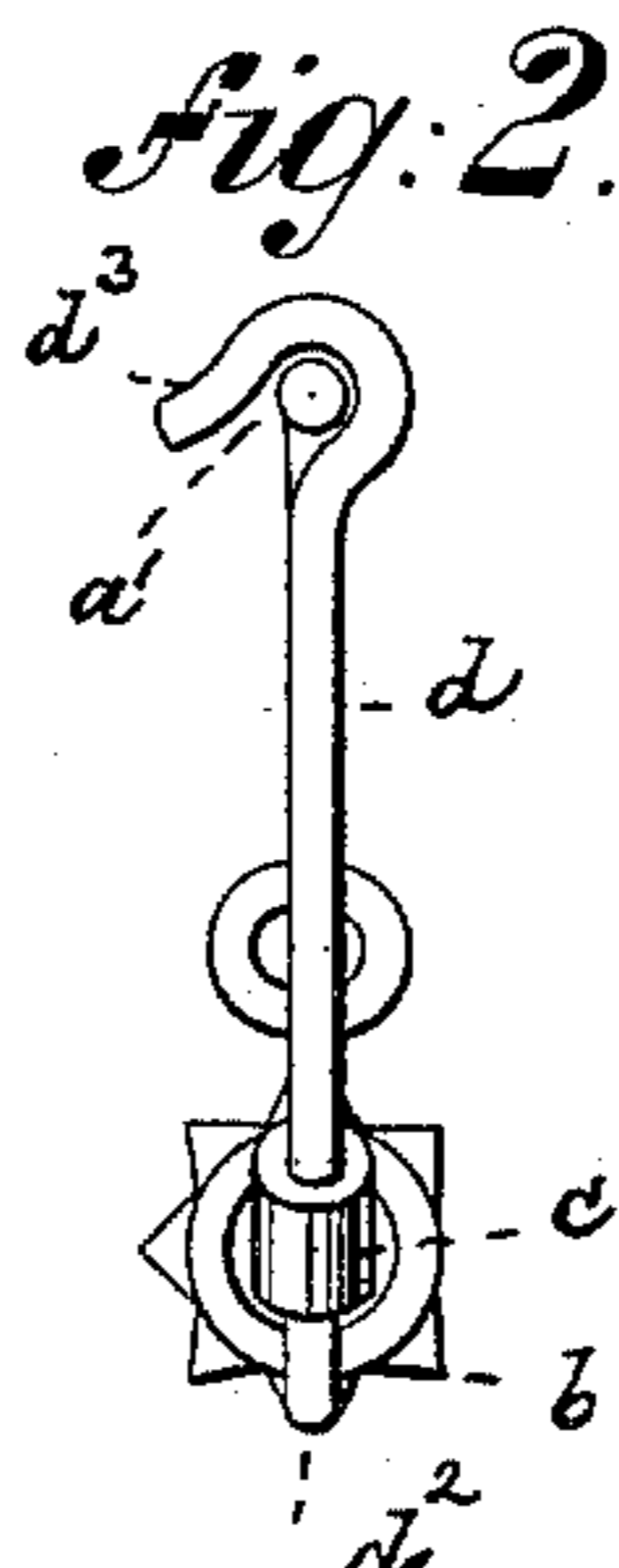
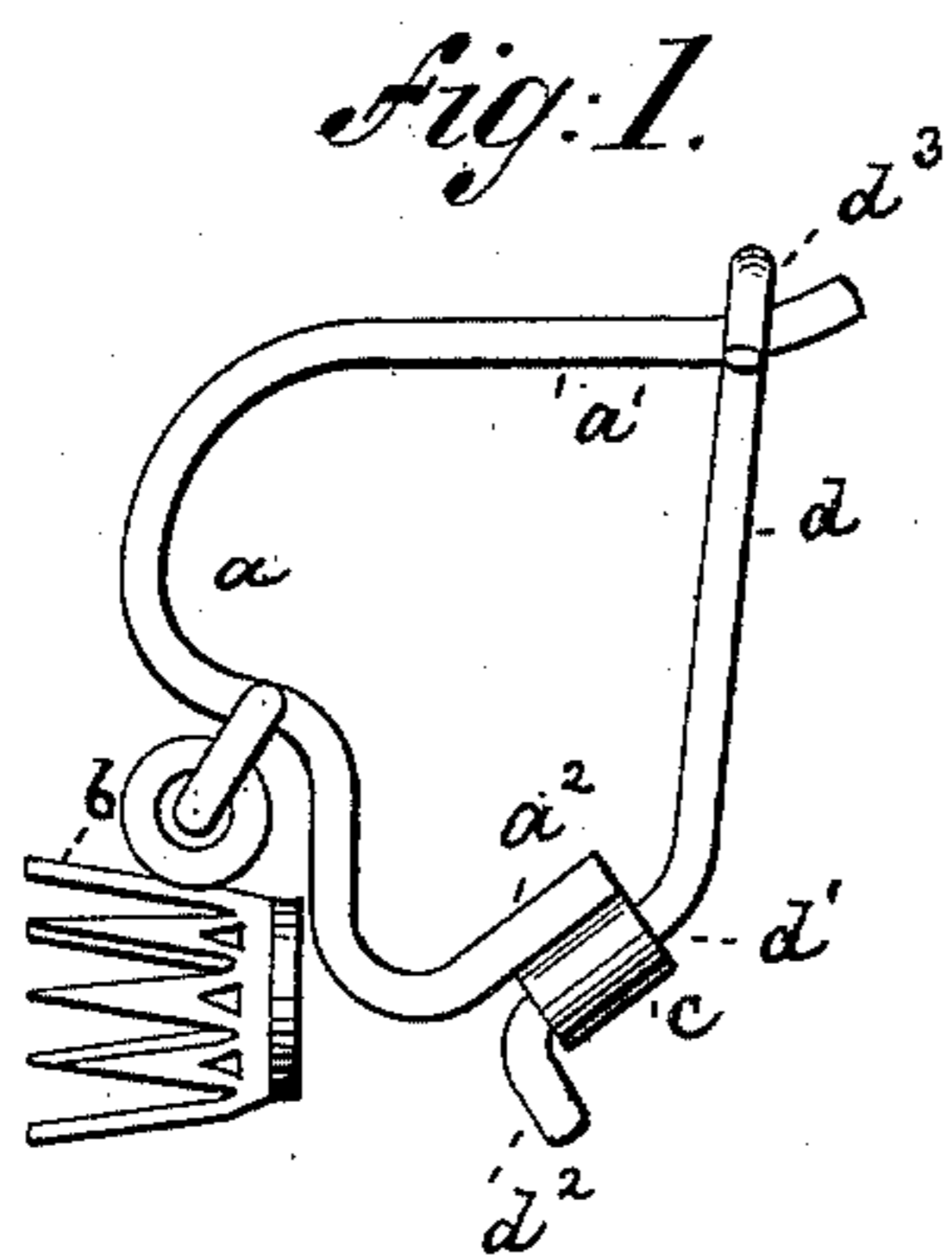


(No Model.)

J. BULOVA.  
EAR RING.

No. 465,830.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.



WITNESSES:

*A. Schuhl,*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BULOVA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## EAR-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,830, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed May 26, 1891. Serial No. 394,099. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BULOVA, of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Ear-Ring, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of ear-rings in which the ear-wire has a short, approximately horizontal, upper section, that is engaged by an arm extending upwardly from a lower section of the ear-wire.

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

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved ear-ring, showing it closed; Fig. 2, an end view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side view of the ear-ring, showing it open; and Fig. 4, an end view of Fig. 3.

The letter *a* represents the ear-wire, carrying a suitable ornament *b* and provided with an upper arm *a'* and a lower arm *a<sup>2</sup>*. The upper arm *a'* is approximately horizontal and is adapted to be passed through the ear-lobe, while the lower arm *a<sup>2</sup>* is shorter than arm *a'* and is inclined upwardly, as shown.

To the arm *a<sup>2</sup>* there is secured a short tube *c*. Through this tube there passes the shank of a hook *d*. This shank is bent in a peculiar manner—that is, it is first bent at an obtuse angle to form a section *d'* and is then bent downward to form a stop *d<sup>2</sup>*. At the upper end the shank terminates in the head *d<sup>3</sup>*, that embraces arm *a'*. The section *d'* forms in effect the pintle of a hinge and the axis around which the hook swings. The angle between the sections *d* *d'* is such that the shank *d* will

not occupy a vertical but an inclined position when the ear-ring is closed, Fig. 1. This will give ample room on top for the reception of the ear-lobe, while toward the bottom the parts contract to hold the ring firmly in place. Moreover, the shank *d* in closing will describe a peculiar curve that will have a tendency to gradually and gently press the ear-lobe in place from the bottom upward—that is to say, when the ear-ring is open, Fig. 3, the shank *d* extends outward beyond the end of arm *a'*, but as the shank is swung into its upright position it will also gradually swing inward to gently compress the ear-lobe in the manner indicated. When the head *d<sup>3</sup>* is closed upon the arm *a'* behind the lobe, it forms a stop that prevents slipping of the ear-ring and that cannot become spontaneously disengaged. The lower stop *d<sup>2</sup>* engages the arm *a<sup>2</sup>* when the shank *d* has arrived at its lowermost position. Thus the stop prevents the shank from being entirely revolved, which would be objectionable, as it would bring the closed side of the head *d<sup>3</sup>* opposite to the arm *a'*.

What I claim is—

The combination, in an ear-ring, of an upper horizontal wire *a'*, with a pivoted upwardly and inwardly swinging hook having a shank bent at an obtuse angle and adapted to engage said wire, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH BULOVA.

Witnesses.

A. JONGHMANS,  
F. V. BRIESEN.