

(No Model.)

L. MANN.
EAR RING.

No. 512,835.

Patented Jan. 16, 1894.

Fig. 1.

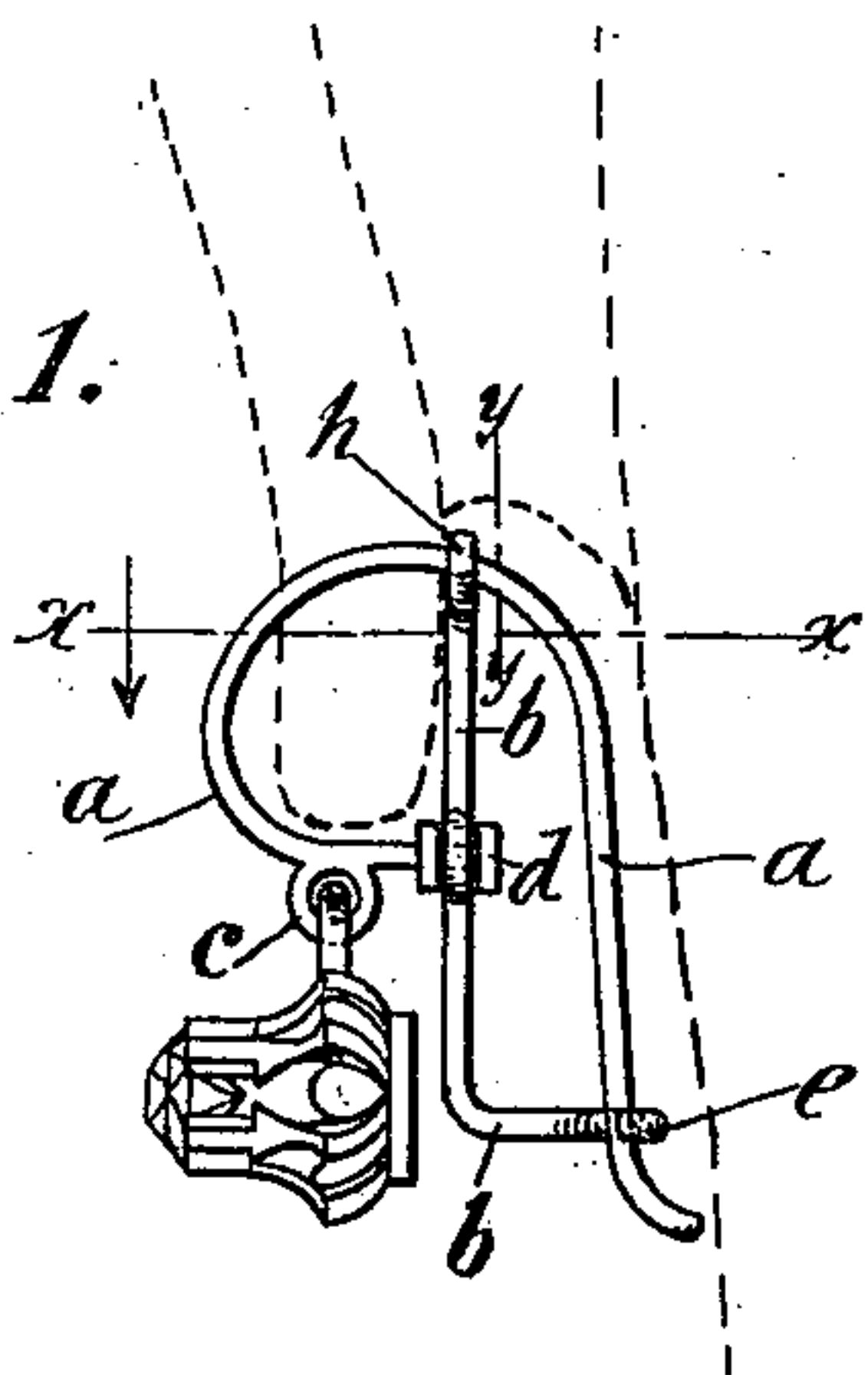


Fig. 2.

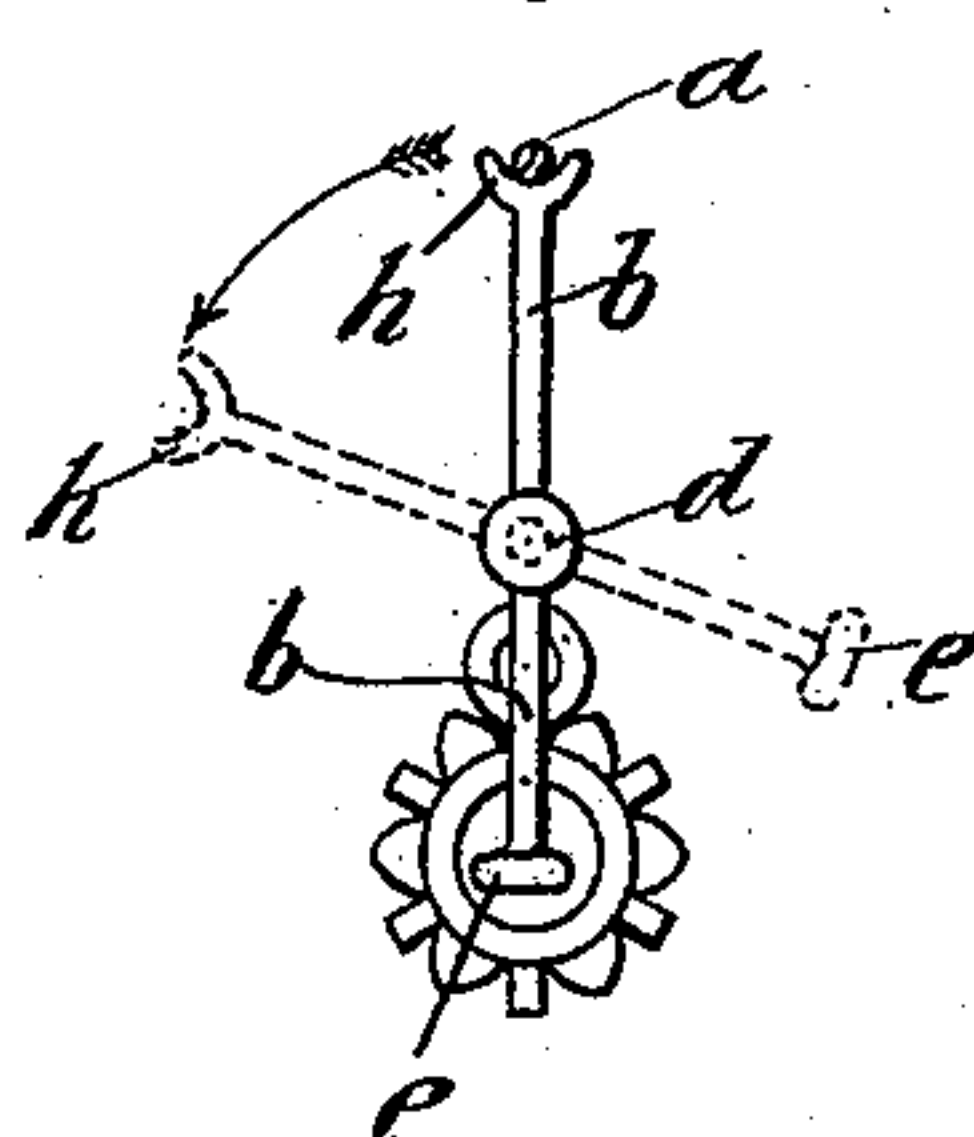
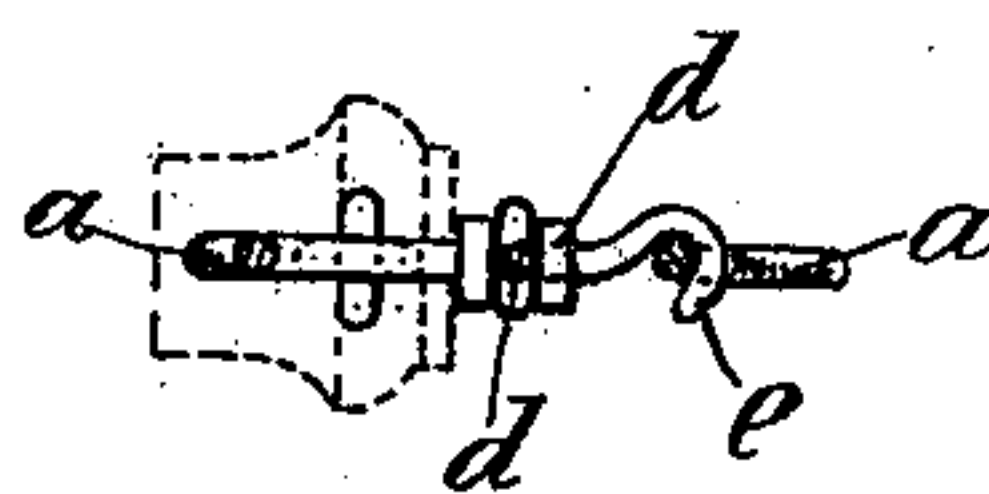


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS MANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EAR-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,835, dated January 16, 1894.

Application filed June 4, 1892. Serial No. 435,516. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS MANN, residing at New York city, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ear-Rings, of which the following is a full and exact specification.

My invention relates to that class of earrings in which are displayed precious stones, &c., and which are secured in position against loss by means of a catch or guard.

My invention also contains novel features intended to secure a proper vertical position to the earring instead of allowing the weight of the jewel to draw it down as is frequently the case where heavy stones are secured by other forms of earrings.

For the better understanding of my invention I refer to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention. The dotted lines show the outline of the ear. *a* is the wire—usually made of gold—which pierces the ear and curves down behind it. *b* is a wire having at one end the hook *e* and at the other the fork *h*, and being pivoted at the end of *a* and held in position by the collars *d*. *c* is a loop formed in *a* from which the setting is suspended. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same showing the wire *b* partially turned on its pivotal point. Fig. 3 is a view from above the same showing the guard wire hooked in position.

The operation of my device is simple. The guard wire *b* is turned away from the wire *a* which is then introduced into the perforation in the ear. The wire is then turned so that the fork *h* will project on either side of *a* and the hook *e* is then caught around the wire *a* at its lower end. The advantage of my form of guard is then seen, for the straight wire *b* coming against the back of the ear will hold it in its proper position, and at the same time with its double fastening—*i. e.*, at each end—

will constitute a perfect security against the loss or surreptitious removal of the earring. The absolute security of the fastening is increased by the fact that when the hook *e* is caught around the elastic main wire *a* that wire is thereby drawn tightly down into the fork or crotch so that it is held very firmly in position. This firmness also makes the hook engage the lower end of the wire with more positiveness, so that it is still less likely to become disengaged.

The fork *h* is not absolutely essential to my invention, but it adds to the security of the fastening device and is preferably used by me.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. An earring provided with a centrally pivoted, rotating guard wire adapted to fasten at both ends substantially as described.

2. An earring consisting of a main wire adapted to pass through the lobe of the ear, and a guard wire rotating at about midway of its length on the ear wire and adapted to engage the same at both ends of said guard wire, one of which ends is provided with a hook, substantially as described.

3. An ear-ring consisting of a wire adapted to support a jewel setting, such wire having pivoted upon it a vertically rotating guard wire provided at both its ends with means for simultaneously engaging the main supporting wire, substantially as described.

4. In an earring, the combination of the main wire, the supporting loop made thereon, the jewel setting held by said loop, and the centrally pivoted guard wire rotating on said main wire and adapted to engage the same at either end, all substantially as set forth.

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