(No Model.)

G. T. WOGLOM.

EAR RING.

No. 528,197. Patented Oct. 30, 1894.

Fig. 1.

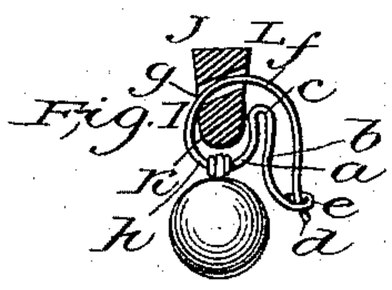


Fig. 2.

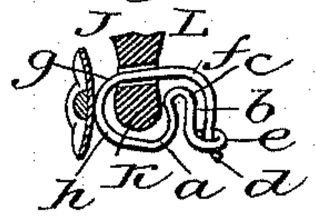


Fig. 3.

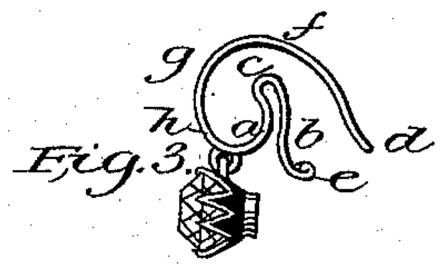


Fig. 4.

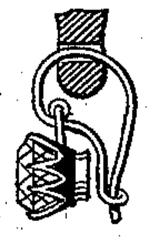


Fig. 5.

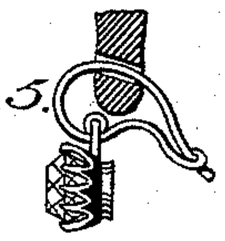


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

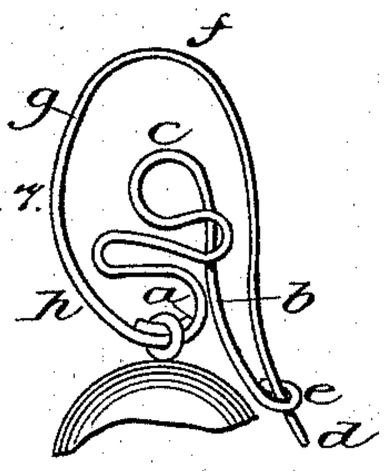


Fig. 8.

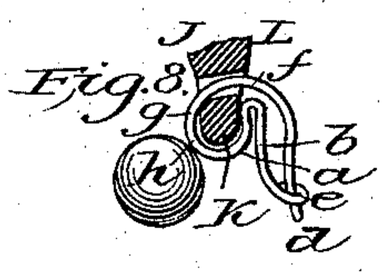


Fig. 9.

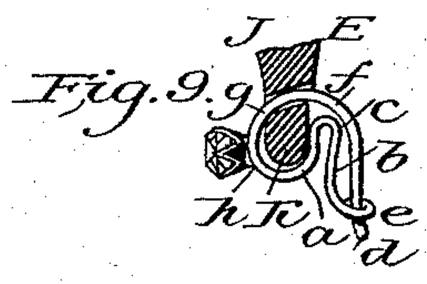


Fig. 10.

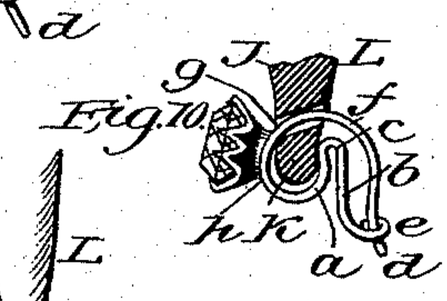
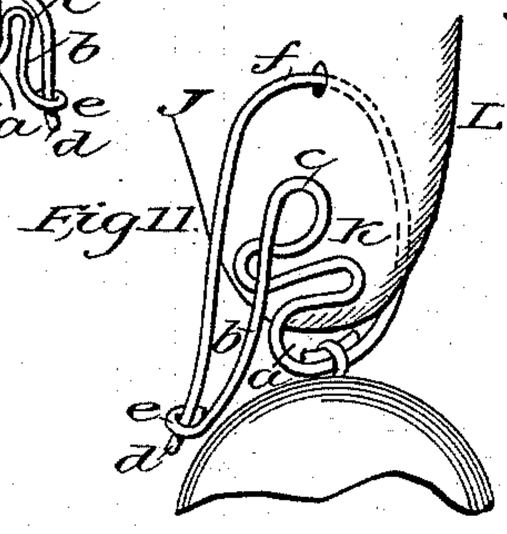


Fig. 11.



Witnesses.

Isaac Cole

Chas. Van de Sande

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Gilbert T. Woglom

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT T. WOGLOM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EAR-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,197, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed November 7, 1893. Serial No. 490,328. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT T. WOGLOM, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Articles of Jewelry Known as Ear-Rings, Ear-Knobs, and Ear-Studs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that part of ear-rings, ear-knobs, or ear-studs, which is the means of attaching them to the ear through a hole pierced through the lobe thereof, and which said part is commonly known as an ear-wire.

The ear ornament, whatever it be, may be attached rigidly to, or may swing upon or from the ear-wire as may be desired by the wearer. The present style in ear ornaments requires that they shall depend closely to the ear-lobe, or that they shall be sustained on the front of the ear-lobe. If the well known form and curve of ear-wire is used, whether the ear ornament be attached rigidly to, or to swing upon or from, the ear-wire, when such ear-wire has been inserted through and adjusted on the ear-lobe, the weight of the ornament causes it to drop downward, the connected supporting ear-wire is drawn forward through the punctured ear-lobe, and that portion of the ear-wire which is behind the ear-lobe becomes cocked. Thus cocked it is unsightly and therefore objectionable. The prevailing mode also thus demands that the ear-wires shall be quite short; but as a consequence when the ends thereof are to be spread, preparatory to the process of insertion in the ear, they must be bent apart. Then having been inserted, the ends must be bent in the reverse direction in order to secure them in their place by the locking of the free end within the crooked end, which is commonly known as the catch. These repeated bendings eventually cause the wires to be broken asunder. Such catastrophies are dreadful and therefore must be avoided.

In an ear-ring wire it is desirable to have as great a length as is consistent with prevailing customs, in order that the wire, instead of being bent, may by its own elasticity hold its ends spread in readiness for insertion. It is also desirable that after having been inserted, the free end shall, by reason of the elasticity obtained in such a length of wire, press itself into, and hold, within the crook or catch at the opposing end of the wire.

The form of, and method of using, this invention, will be best understood from the following description and from the accompanying drawings.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

An ordinary form of ear-wire is shown in Figure —4— only in order that my improvement thereon may be emphasized. By means of the extra length of wire in the bight or loop —A—B—C—, sufficient elasticity is added to avoid the danger, of destroying the fibrous texture of the wire, that exists in an ear-wire of the abbreviated form shown in Fig. —4—.

My improvement with the ear-wire opened or separated ready for insertion in the ear, is shown in Fig. —3—. The free end —D— being unlocked from the catch —E—, the elasticity resulting from the additional length of wire gives it the form shown in Fig. —3—. Now the free end —D— having been properly inserted in and pushed through the ear-lobe, the latter is at one and the same time moved inversely upward between the free end —D—F— and the catch-end —E—C—. It then arrives at the progressively constricted space between —C— and —F—. When the wire at —F— is in repose and unassisted by a mobility imparted by flexibility in adjoining parts thereto, this space would be much constricted, from the fact that the point of resistance (—C—) to the force of gravitation is sought to be placed as high and as near as practicable to the line and direction (—F—G—) of the forward draft and gravitating tendency coincident with the curve of the wire; but, progress between the wires at —F—C having been facilitated by the ready spreading of the wire, which has been augmented by the extra wire in the loop —B—C—A—, the ear-lobe drops to the position —J—K—L— and into the space bounded by the wire —F—G—H—A—C— as shown in Figs. —1— and —11—.

Fig. —11— is an enlarged quartering back view of my invention, together with a like view of an ear-lobe through which it is shown inserted, thus to better show the disposal,

on the back of the ear-lobe, of the lug and its serpentine wire of which specification is made herein.

Ear-studs (by which is to be understood such ear ornaments as are held in front of the ear as is a shirt-stud on a shirt bosom) are other favorite ear ornaments. My improvement adapted for ear-stud-wires is shown as thereto applied in Fig. —2—. Both the loop —A—C—B— and the catch —E— thereon may be made somewhat shorter that the catch and wire —H— to —A— may not be conspicuous below the ornament when viewed from the front. The form of the wire from —G— to —H— Fig. —2— may be curved or straight as will best conform with the ornament on the front thereof.

I have now shown and described that part and purpose of my invention which lies in the loop-shaped or bight-shaped lug composed of one unbroken trend of wire from —A— by way of —C— to —B— in Figs. —1—2— and —3—. My invention consists moreover in gaining, by means of the sinuous curve of wire substituted between —A— and —C— of Figs. —1—2—3—8—9— and —10—, extra length and corresponding elasticity of wire. This is shown by the quartering front view, Fig. —6—, which is substantially of normal size. Fig. —7— is an enlarged quartering front view of the same. Fig. —11— is an enlarged quartering back view of the same. In Figs. —6—7— and —11—, in conjunction with this description, I show that the sinuous wire between —C— and —A—, by change of direction at places therein approximate to —C— and —A—, is translated into a plane transverse or perpendicular to the plane of that part of the wire indicated by the letters —D—F—G—H—A—. This serpentine wire —A—C— Figs. —6—7— and —11—, may consist of as many sinuosities as the wire is capable of being formed into in the distance between —A— and —C—.

When adjusted in and applied to the ear, the loop or lug —A—B—C— impinging the back of the ear-lobe in the plane of the curvilinear ear-wire, and close beneath the orifice in the ear-lobe, will stop the portion of the ear-wire —G—F— from sliding forward through the ear-puncture in compliance with the gravitating tendency due to the weight of the ornament attached to the ear-wire. The two portions —C—E— and —F—D— of the ear-wire now locked together behind the ear-lobe will therefore not cock. Fig. —5— is introduced only to show the inevitable cocking of the ear-wire in compliance with gravitation, unless resisted by the use of my invention.

The purpose of this my invention is that an ear ornament may be maintained immovably as to gravitation, in whatever position it may be secured or swung on the front of or below the ear-wire, as illustrated in Figs. —1—2—8—9— and —10—.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with an ear-wire of a loop-shaped lug extending upward from the lower portion of the said ear-wire, to rest against the ear-lobe and by its pressure prevent the tilting of the ear-ring, substantially as described.

2. The combination in and with an ear-wire, of a loop-shaped lug which is an integrant of that portion of the said ear-wire which does not pass into or through the ear lobe in the process of insertion therein, one branch of which lug is sinuous in a plane transverse to that of the loop, substantially as, and for the purposes, shown and described herein.

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Witnesses:
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