

March 10, 1959

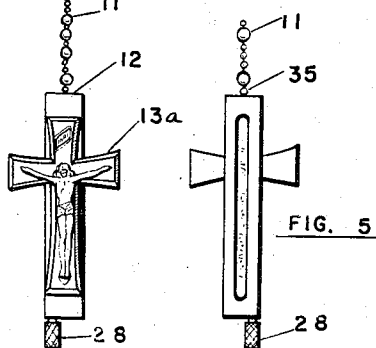
W. E. SLOAN

2,876,559

ROSARY

Filed July 31, 1957

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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W. E. SLOAN
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

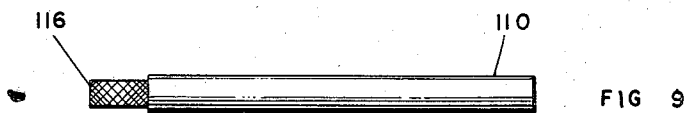


FIG 9

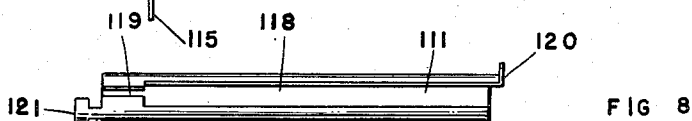


FIG 8

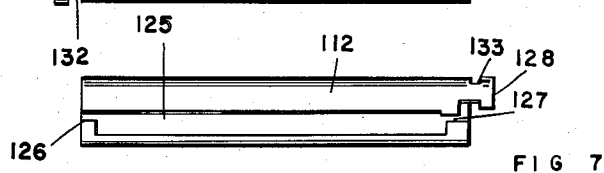


FIG 7

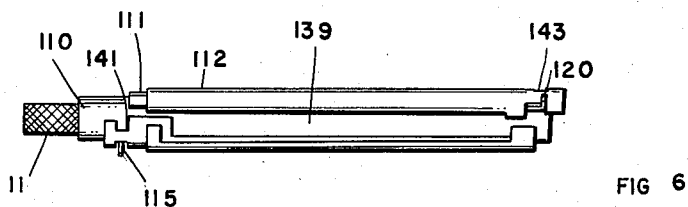


FIG 6

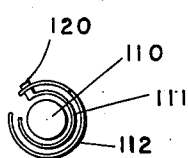


FIG. 11

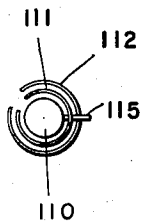


FIG 10

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2,876,559

ROSARY

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2 Claims. (Cl. 35—23)

This invention relates to jewelry and, more particularly, to the class of jewelry which has the additional function of being a teaching device.

In the Catholic religion, it is important that every person memorize certain matters in order to properly follow the prescribed ritual. Among these matters are the various positions of the cross, the three groups of mysteries, and the five decades of each of these groups of mysteries in connection with the recitation of the rosary. Many people have difficulty in keeping these matters in mind at all times and it is, therefore, inconvenient and often embarrassing to them not to be readily able to recall these matters.

It is, accordingly, an object of this invention to provide a rosary having a pendant cross thereon, the body of the cross being in the form of a display device for displaying the matters mentioned above.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved type of displaying device in combination with a rosary.

A further object of this invention is to provide an improved rosary, including a display device therefor.

Still a further object of this invention is to provide a rosary which is simple in construction, economical to manufacture, and simple to use.

With the above and other objects in view, the present invention consists of the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the form, size, proportions, and minor details of construction without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view of the bottom portion of a cross display which constitutes a part of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a view of the scroll and other mechanism of the cross shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 3 is a view of the body portion which supports the cross in the manner shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 4 is a view of a rosary with the cross and display mechanism shown thereon;

Fig. 5 is a view showing the back of the cross support;

Fig. 6 is a view of another embodiment of the invention for supporting the material;

Fig. 7 is a view of the outer member of the assembly shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a view of the intermediate member of the device shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a view of the inner member of the device shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 10 is a right hand end view of the device shown in Fig. 6; and

Fig. 11 is a left hand end view of the device shown in Fig. 6.

Now with more specific reference to the drawings, a rosary 10 is shown having the usual beads thereon and having a pendant member 11 terminating at the lower

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end thereof in a cross support 12 which has a cross 13a attached thereto. The cross supporting member 12 is made up of a rear half 13 and a front half 14 attached at a median line 15. The cross supporting member 12 may be made of metal, plastic, or any other suitable material and may be attached together along the median line 15 by gluing, soldering, brazing, or any other means suitable for the application.

The front half 14 has a rim 16 which extends upwardly into the rear half 13 and the edges of the front half 14 rest against a flat surface 17 so that the rim 16 forms a guide and locating device for the rear half 13. The rear half 13 is hollow and box shaped and the front half 14 has the hollow formed therein by way of two semi-cylindrical concave clefts 19 and 20 formed therein which terminate adjacent shoulders 21 and 22. The shoulders 21 and 22 have slots 23 therein which receive the ends thereof and form bearings for rods 25. Rods 25 each have one end of a scroll 26 wrapped therearound. The scroll 26 will have printed thereon the mysteries of the rosary and other information referred to above and consistent with the Catholic religion. The rods 25 are rotatably received in the slots 23 and have heads 26a thereon integrally fixed thereto. The heads 26a have round non-circular openings 27 therein. The heads 26a are freely received in the openings 27 in the cross supporting member 12 and a handle 28 has a bearing surface 29 thereon which may be retracted from the heads 26a and slid laterally from one to the other in a relieved portion 30 in the end of the cross support 12.

The bearing 29 has the knurled handle 28 attached thereto. The distal end of the bearing 29 has a non-circular shaped end 31 which is complementary in shape to the openings 27 and may be received therein. The operator may pull the handle 28 axially to remove the non-circular end 31 from the openings 27 and slide the member 29 over to the other side to engage the opening 27 in the other rod 25, thereby reversing the direction of the movement of the scroll 26 and causing other inscriptions to appear at a slot 33. The slot 33 is provided in the rear half 13 through which the various inscriptions on the scroll 26 can be read.

The pendant 11 has small beads 35 thereon which are received in a slot 37 and a larger bead on the pendant 11 will be received in a slot 38 which will hold the pendant 11 to the cross support 12. The cross support 12 could be attached to the pendant portion 11 by some other means but separating the two halves, inserting the beads, and putting the halves together so that the large bead is trapped in the slot 38 forms a convenient and economical way for holding the device in assembled relation. The cross 13a will be attached to the front half 14 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 by soldering, gluing, or other well known means and the cross 13a will form a suitable emblem thereon.

To use the device, the operator will insert the non-circular end 31 in one of the proper openings 27 and rotate it until the desired inscription appears at the slot 33. He then can continue to rotate the device to bring other inscriptions thereto and by observing these inscriptions, he will be reminded of the various matters which are to be brought to this attention. When the scroll 26 has been moved to one end or if it desired to reverse it, it is merely necessary to move the non-circular end 31 of the handle 28 to the other non-circular opening and rotate it in the opposite direction.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 6 to 11 inclusive, a device for carrying ritualistic material for a religious or similar purpose such as that shown in Fig. 2 is shown. The device may be inserted in the cross support 12 of Fig. 3. In this embodiment, an inner cylindrical member 110 is shown concentrically disposed

in a hollow slotted member 111 which is in turn concentrically disposed in a hollow slotted member 112.

The member 110 will have the printed material, for example, the mysteries of the rosary of the Catholic religion, printed on a peripheral portion thereof, another portion of the said mysteries will be printed on the intermediate hollow member 111, and the remainder of the mysteries will be printed on the outer periphery of the outer hollow member 112. The member 110 is preferably made of solid material and has a pin 115 attached thereto and extending radially outwardly therefrom. A knurled handle 116 is integral with one end of the member 110.

The intermediate hollow member 111 has a longitudinal slot 118 terminating at one end thereof in a narrow slot 119 and the material adjacent one end is turned outwardly to form a radially extending projection 120 while a longitudinally extending projection 121 is attached to the other end by means of a neck portion 132. The member 112 has a wide slot 125 terminating at one end thereof in a narrow slot 126 and terminating at the other end thereof in a narrow slot 127. A projection 128 extends from one end thereof.

When the device is assembled, the three cylindrical members 110, 111, and 112 will be disposed concentric to each other as shown in Fig. 10. The pin 115 will be disposed in contact with the neck portion 132 of the projection 121 and the radially extending projection 120 will be disposed in a neck portion 133 of the projection 128. Therefore, when the device is as shown, a longitudinal portion of the periphery of the cylindrical member 110 will be exposed through the slots 118 and 125 which will be superimposed on each other. This will allow the user to read the lines exposed through the superimposed slots 118 and 125 and when he has finished reading them, he can rotate the handle 116 in a clockwise direction when viewed from the left hand end.

It will be seen that the superimposed slots will also be disposed below the slot 33 of the cross holder 12 and as the reader rotates the handle 116, a new line of printed material will appear in a slot 139 upon each successive partial rotation of the member 110. Upon each successive rotation of the handle 116, another line of written material appears in the slot 139 until the pin 115 has made a complete revolution and engages an edge 141 of the neck portion 132. As the handle 116 is continually rotated, the pin 115 will begin to rotate the member 111 which will rotate with the cylindrical member 110, exposing successive lines of print on the periphery of the cylindrical member 111 through the slot 139 of the outer hollow member 112 until the projection 120 has rotated from the position shown in Fig. 6 completely around to engage the other surface 143 of the projection 128. At this point, the projection 120 will begin to rotate the outer cylindrical member 112 and it will continue to rotate successively, exposing lines of printed material on the periphery of the member 112 until all of these lines have been exposed and read.

It will be seen that the message written in three parts on the cylindrical members 110, 111, and 112 can be read in logical order and the entire message can be printed on a compact, useable single device. The entire member shown in Fig. 6 can be disposed inside of a cross such as the cross 13a shown in Fig. 4.

The device can be reset by rotating the handle 116 in the opposite direction until the pin 115 and the projection 120 have resumed their positions shown in Fig. 6.

The foregoing specification sets forth the invention in its preferred practical forms but the structure shown is capable of modification within a range of equivalents

without departing from the invention which it is to be understood is broadly novel as is commensurate with the appended claims.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. In combination, a rosary and a cross having a hollow cross support attached thereto, said cross support having a longitudinal slot therein, a message carrying device, said message carrying device comprising an outer hollow cylindrical member, an intermediate hollow cylindrical member, and an inner cylindrical member, said outer, intermediate, and inner cylindrical members being disposed concentric to each other, both said hollow cylindrical members having a slot therein, said slots in said hollow cylindrical members being coextensive with each other and with said slot in said cross support when in the initial position, a projection extending longitudinally from one end of said inner cylindrical member and a projection extending longitudinally from the opposite end of said outer cylindrical member, a projection extending radially from said inner cylindrical member and engaging said longitudinally extending projection on said outer member on one side thereof, a pin member attached to and extending radially from said inner cylindrical member and engaging the one side of said longitudinally extending projection on said inner member, and means on said inner cylindrical member to rotate said inner cylindrical member to bring various portions of the periphery of said inner cylindrical member successively into registration with said slot in said outer hollow cylindrical member and with said slot in said cross support, said pin member engaging the opposite side of said projection on said inner cylindrical member when said inner member is rotated substantially through a complete revolution, said radially extending projection on said inner cylindrical member engaging the opposite side of said projection on said outer cylindrical member to rotate said outer cylindrical member therewith when said inner cylindrical member has rotated substantially through a complete revolution whereby successive portions of said inner cylindrical member, said intermediate member, and said outer member are visible through said slots.

2. In combination, a rosary and a cross having a hollow cross support attached thereto, a message carrying device, said message carrying device comprising an outer hollow cylindrical member, an intermediate hollow cylindrical member, and an inner cylindrical member concentrically disposed one within the other, both said hollow cylindrical members have a slot therein, said slots in said hollow cylindrical members being coextensive with each other when in the initial position, means to rotate said inner cylindrical member through substantially a complete revolution bringing various portions of the periphery thereof successively into registration with said slots, means on said inner cylindrical member to rotate said intermediate hollow cylindrical member therewith after said inner cylindrical member has been rotated through substantially a complete revolution, and means on said intermediate hollow cylindrical member to rotate said outer hollow cylindrical member through substantially a complete revolution after said intermediate cylindrical member has been rotated through substantially a complete revolution.

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