

April 6, 1926.

1,579,820

J. B. KISLINGER

JEWELRY

Filed July 8, 1922

Fig. 1.

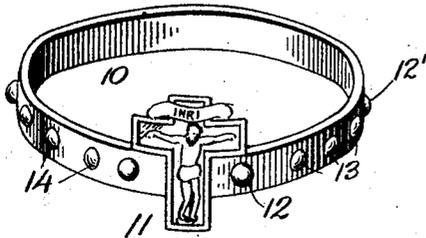


Fig. 2.

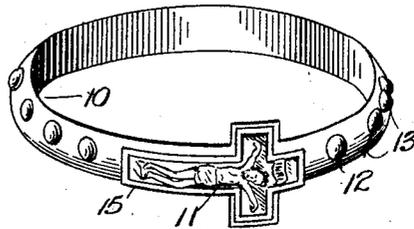


Fig. 3.

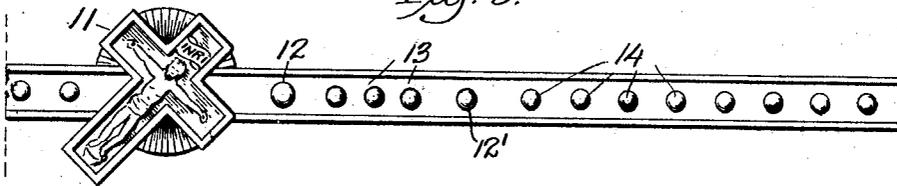


Fig. 4.

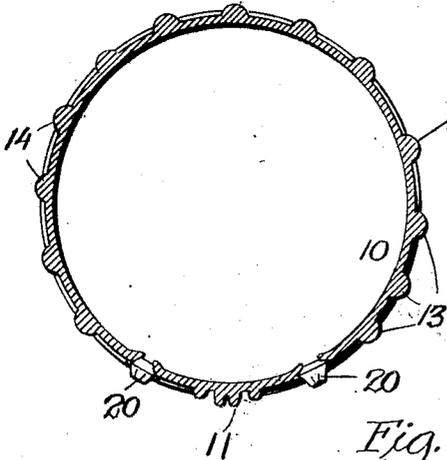


Fig. 5.

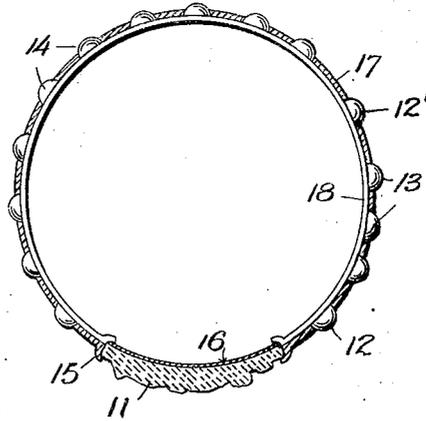


Fig. 7.

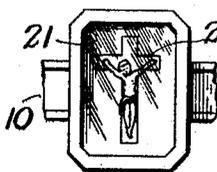


Fig. 8.

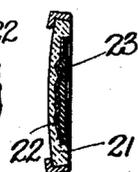
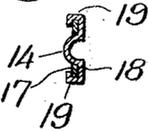


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JEWELRY.

Application filed July 8, 1922. Serial No. 573,636.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH B. KISLINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, New York County, and New York State, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to jewelry and more especially to rings and bracelets and similar articles where a band of metal is adapted to be worn by the person and the object of the invention is to provide the said band with certain objects and symbols to be used in religious devotions and to employ certain novel means for attaching and displaying the same objects and symbols.

These and other objects and details of the invention are more fully described in the following specification, set forth in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a ring or bracelet with the improvement applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a similar and slightly modified form of the invention.

Fig. 3 shows the same in elevation and otherwise modified and developed.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view through a modified form of the ring.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but of the modification shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view through Fig. 5.

Figs. 7 and 8 are face and sectional views of another modification of the crucifix.

The invention consists of a ring 10 carrying certain marks that constitute part of a rosary and having as a starting point a cross or crucifix 11 with an effigy and the cross may be upright, circumferential of the ring or in an oblique position as shown in the various views. Around the outer face of the ring and beginning at the cross are groups of beads, beginning with the single bead 12, the group of three beads 13, a second single bead 12' and the final group of ten beads 14 filling the remaining space around the ring.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 5 the cross may be of some transparent material such as glass, celluloid or a mineral and set in a frame 15 while its rear surface is backed

with a luminous paint 16 to render the crucifix visible in the dark. In this construction of the ring the outer band 17 is perforated and from the inner band 18 the beads 12 are struck and forced through the outer band. The edges 19 of the band 18 may be turned over the edges of the outer band to form an ornamental molding.

In the latter instance where the two bands are used they may be of contrasting metals which plainly show the beads and the inner metal may also be used for strength and cheapness.

The ring or bracelet shown in Fig. 1 is of a single piece of metal and from which the beads and crucifix are struck in the process of manufacture.

Gems 20, as shown in Fig. 4, may be inserted in the ring and held by any well known means to form beads, as their sharp angles are easily felt and may be detected more easily than those of round metal which is also liable to wear away soon.

The ring may therefore be used as an ornament and is also available as a rosary and is capable of a wide range of variation in artistic effect. At the same time it is obvious that other modifications may be resorted to without departing from the essential features above described and as shown, or from the scope of the appended claims.

In the modification shown in Fig. 7 and its accompanying vertical sectional view the transparent setting 21 has a crucifix or other emblem or mark 22 cut intaglio in its inner face and said crucifix is painted with some luminous paint 23 with a protecting backing so that in the dark the same will glow and be distinctly visible while by making the outer face convex the details and light will be magnified.

What I claim as new is:

1. In jewelry, the combination of a metal band having openings, a crucifix of transparent material and framed in a corresponding opening in the band, a second band of contrasting metal within the first band, and beads struck from the second band and projecting thru openings in the first band.

2. In jewelry, the combination of a metal band having openings, a crucifix of transparent material and framed in a similar opening in the band, a luminous backing to

the crucifix, a second band of contrasting metal attached to the edges of the first band, and beads in separate groups arranged around the bands.

ing a figure or emblem engraved intaglio on the rear side thereof, and a backing of luminous material to said figure or emblem. 10

5 3. In jewelry, the combination of a frame forming part of an article of jewelry, a transparent setting for the frame and hav-

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 1st day of July 1922.

JOSEPH B. KISLINGER.