LUMINOUS JEWELRY.


Application filed February 27, 1918.  Serial No. 319,546.

To whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT S. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Luminous Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to luminous jewelry and its object is to provide articles of jewelry which will glow in the dark and which are capable of use for illuminating purposes to view other articles.

In accordance with the invention the articles of jewelry, which may be of various natures, are each provided with one or more drops of radio-active material usually symmetrically applied thereto for ornamental purposes and which drops are of substantially round formation and slightly raised with relation to the surface on which they are applied. In places where there is no strong light the radio-active material glows with sufficient intensity to become noticeably visible and in the dark the intensity of glow is so much increased that the articles of jewelry are useful for illuminating other articles to render them visible. For instance, an article of jewelry made in accordance with the invention is capable of illuminating a watch face or a clock face or some other device to an extent to permit the reading of time or to permit locating some part which it is desirable to see.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that while the drawing shows a practical form of the invention, the latter is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing of the drawing, but may be changed and modified so long as such changes and modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claim.

In the drawing—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a watch fob with the invention applied.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the watch fob.

Fig. 3 is a face view of a comb with the invention applied.

Fig. 4 is an elevation of a cuff-button with the invention applied.

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a stick-pin with the invention applied.

Fig. 6 is an elevation of a finger-ring with the invention applied.

Referring to the drawing, there is shown in Fig. 1 a watch-fob 1 with a pendant 2 shown, in the particular structure illustrated in Fig. 1, as a disk which is assumed to be formed of gold, at least on one face, and cemented on the gold disk is a drop 3 of radio-active material.

In Fig. 3 there is shown a comb 4 which may be taken as indicative of a side or back comb, and in the particular instance shown in the drawing the comb is assumed to be provided with a band 5 which may be made of gold, or at least having a golden surface, and on this band is a row of drops 6 of radio-active material.

In Fig. 4 is shown a cuff-button 6 with one end having a disk-like face 7 having a drop 8 of radio-active material thereon and cemented with relation thereto.

In Fig. 5 there is shown a stick-pin 8 with a disk-like head 9 on which there is produced a star 10 with a centralized drop 3 of radio-active material. The head 9 may have the star 10 only of gold.

In Fig. 6 there is shown a ring 11 with a bezel portion 12 to which is centrally applied a drop 3 of radio-active material.

While the showings of the drawings illustrate various articles of jewelry, it will be understood that they by no means exhaust the kinds of jewelry to which the invention is applicable. While the surfaces, to which the drop 3 has been applied, have been described as gold surfaces, it is to be understood that they may be made of other materials, the purpose being to provide a reflecting and particularly a lustrous background for the radio-active material. Gold is advantageous in that it contrasts with the glow of the radio-active material and serves to enhance the effect, which effect is still further enhanced by providing the background in the form of a star as in Fig. 5, since the association of ideas serves to produce a more vivid effect when the star and a round drop of the radio-active material are employed together.

The particular radio-active material is preferably one containing a compound of radium or radium salts. Such radio-active material is obtainable commercially from the Radium Luminous Material Corpora-
tion of New York City, but the radium composition, being a secret composition, is not known except to the concern making it. The material is obtainable in a plastic form capable of being exuded from a dropping tube in the form of drops, drying in strongly adherent relation to the surface to which they are applied in a slightly convex and sensibly projecting form. The dried material is of a whitish appearance and glows noticeably in the dark, some forms glowing with sufficient intensity to render surrounding bodies in the immediate neighborhood visible.

Besides the artistic and attractive effect of the jewelry, it is also useful for other purposes than that of ornament, since the different articles of jewelry may be placed into close relation to some article to be viewed and the latter, because of the light rays emanating from the radio-active material, may be seen quite clearly in the dark. It is possible to observe a watch-face and ascertain the time or even a clock face may be sufficiently illuminated for the purpose. Furthermore, other devices may be viewed under conditions where they would otherwise be quite invisible.

What is claimed is:
Luminous jewelry, comprising an article of jewelry with a visible reflecting surface and a substantially round drop radio-active material on and projecting from said surface and of circumscribed area with relation thereto.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT S. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

John H. Sigers,
F. T. Chapman.