H. C. SILVER.

ARTICLE OF JEWELRY ADAPTED TO COUNT.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1917. RENEWED MAY 6, 1919.

**1,324,524.**

Patented Dec. 9, 1919.

Fig. 2

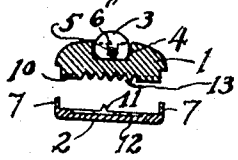



Fig. 1

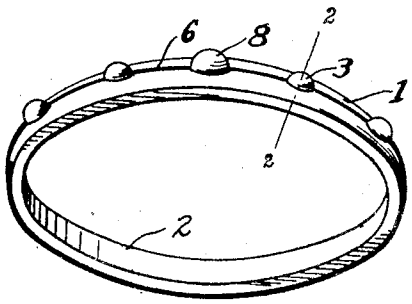



Fig. 3

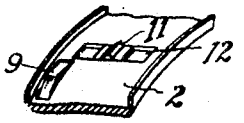



Fig. 6

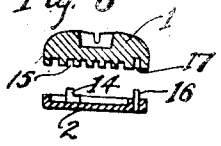



Fig. 5

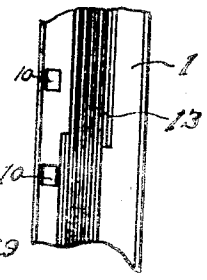



Fig. 4

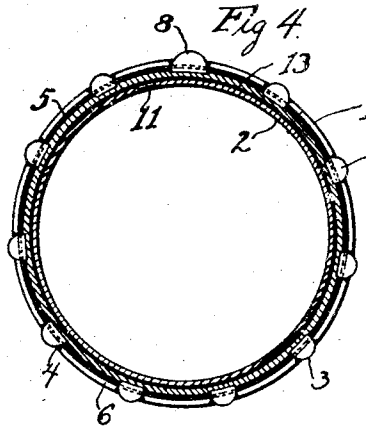



Fig. 9

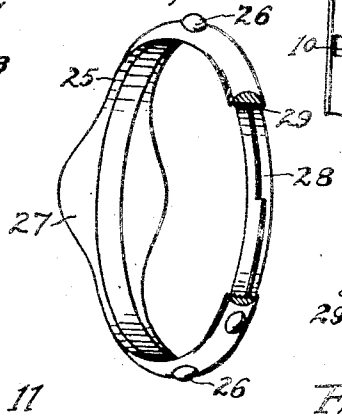



Fig. 10




Fig. 7

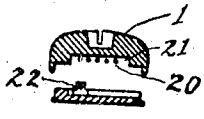



Fig. 11

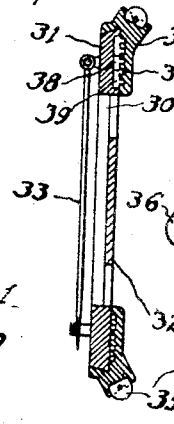



Fig. 12

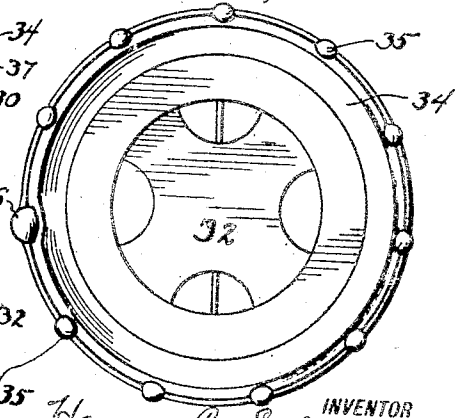
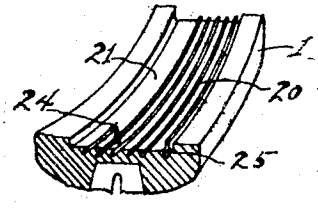



Fig. 8




INVENTOR

Henry C. Silver,

BY

Edwards, Sager & Richmond

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. SILVER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ARTICLE OF JEWELRY ADAPTED TO COUNT.

1,324,524. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Dec. 9, 1919.**

Application filed February 20, 1917, Serial No. 149,735. Renewed May 6, 1919. Serial No. 295,110.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY C. SILVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Articles of Jewelry Adapted to Count, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to articles of jewelry or ornamentation. The object of the invention is to provide such an article having counting or tallying means adapted for easy manipulation by the fingers of the wearer.

A further object of the invention is to construct the counting means in simple form which may be accurately and unobtrusively operated by touch alone. This control of the counting by feeling alone saves the user's attention and renders the device adaptable for a wide variety of uses.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a finger ring embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 with parts separated to show the construction more clearly;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a detail;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the ring shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a development of a part of the ring shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a modified form of finger ring construction embodying the invention;

Figs. 7 and 8 are sectional and perspective views, respectively, of another modified form of finger ring embodying the invention;

Figs. 9 and 10 are perspective and sectional views, respectively, of a further modified form of finger ring embodying the invention, and

Figs. 11 and 12 are sectional and face views, respectively, of an ornamental pin embodying the invention.

In Figs. 1 to 5 the invention is shown as embodied in a finger ring comprising an outer movable annulus or ring 1 mounted on the inner relatively stationary band 2 fitted to the finger of the wearer. The inner surface of this band may be provided with special means to hold it stationary on the finger of the wearer, if desirable. The outer ring 1 is provided around its periphery with spaced projections formed by beads 3 held in sockets 4 in the ring by a wire or string 5 running through holes in the beads 3 and set on a groove 6 in the ring. The outer ring 1 is revolubly mounted on the inner band 2 and is held in place by the retaining flanges 7 at each side of said band.

The projecting beads 3 are spaced sufficiently far apart on the periphery of the ring 1 to be easily separately distinguished by touch. With the ring on one of the fingers these projections may be engaged by the thumb and moved forward one projection for each number to be counted. One of the beads 8 is preferably formed larger than the others and the counting commences with this bead, so that when the entire periphery of the ring has been traversed and this larger bead 8 returns to its initial position, the user will know that a number equal to the total number of the beads on the ring has been counted. For instance, with one large bead 8 and ten smaller beads 3, the user starting with the large bead may count the prayers of a decade of a rosary by one revolution of the ring and upon again finding the large bead 8 under his finger will know that the decade must be repeated. To aid the user in accurately moving the outer ring step by step, a spring device 9 may be provided between the rings engaging in notches 10 in the opposite ring member spaced apart to correspond with the spacing of the projections 3 and 8. When the spring 9 engages in a notch 10 it will offer greater resistance to the relative movement of the rings and the user is thereby enabled to accurately determine the movement necessary to carry the ring forward the required distance.

If it is desired to count only a small number like eleven only the spaced projections of the ring 1 are necessary, but to count greater numbers by the revolutions of the ring itself the ring is so connected to the band 2 as to be permitted only a given number of revolutions in one direction. This limiting or restricting connection is provided by a lug or traveler 11 sliding in a slot 12 in the band 2 and having an outwardly projecting tooth engaged by the helical thread 13 of the ring 1. It is apparent that the length of the thread 13 will determine the number of revolutions allowed to the ring 1 relatively to the band,

so that with a thread 13 of five complete convolutions the ring 1 will be allowed five revolutions on band 2. Starting with the lug 11 at one extremity of the thread 13, the user can rotate the ring 1 five times in the same direction and if a decade of a rosary is said for each revolution, the stopping of the ring at the other end of the thread will mark the completion of five decades of a rosary and the commencement of another series of decades by the movement of the ring in the opposite direction. In this way the prayers may be numbered and the complete rosary determined by the stopping of the ring without any counting or calculating by the user.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 6, the tooth 14 of the traveling lug and the mating threads 15 of the ring are formed square in section to reduce that component of the thrust which tends to bind the lug against the bottom of its groove. In this modification also the rings 1 and 2 are held together by pins 16 in ring 2 running in the annular groove 17 of the ring 1, so that the assembling of the rings is completed by the insertion of these pins and does not require the bending over of a retaining flange as in the form described above.

In Figs. 7 and 8 a modified form of connection between the rings is shown comprising a helical wire coil 20 set in grooves 21 of the ring 1. This wire is threaded through an eyelet in the lug 22 and has its ends 24 and 25 fastened in the ring 1. It is apparent that this wire and lug will act in all respects like a thread and tooth, but the convolutions of the wire, when closely spaced together, will yield to spread apart as the lug 22 is moved along them.

In Figs. 9 and 10, the outer revoluble ring 25 has the counting projections 26 integral with it and raised to form knobs; and at the point 27 corresponding to the larger bead 8 the ring is expanded to accommodate an ornamental design. In this modification is also shown a complete convolution 28 of a helical thread mating with the thread 29 of ring 25, which in this case must be one convolution longer than in the other modifications described above. In this form of device the parts are assembled by expanding the inner ring into the outer and the ring 25 not only revolves about the band 2, but there is also a relative axial movement between these parts as indicated by the extreme positions of the band 2 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 10.

In Figs. 11 and 12 is shown an ornamental pin embodying the invention and comprising an inner circular member 30 having the edge or annulus 31 and a central ornament 32. The member 30 carries a pin 33 for attachment to the clothing of the user. Rotatably supported on the annulus 31 is the ring 34 carrying the beads or projections 35 and 36 and having its rear face provided with a spiral thread 37 engaging the lug 38 traveling in the groove 39 of the member 30 to limit the number of rotations of the ring 34 on its support. It is apparent that this ring may be used in counting in a manner similar to that described in connection with the rings of the prior modifications.

The device of this invention embodies in compact unitary form counting means which is readily and accurately operated by touch alone to count or tally any desired number. It is widely adaptable for a variety of applications, is unobtrusive in appearance and use, and may be embodied in highly decorative and beautiful forms as an article of jewelry, such as a pin, watch fob, bracelet, etc.

It is apparent that the counting projections may be varied in number and spacing and that any indicating means may be substituted for them. Auxiliary markings may be added to the ring for use in conjunction with the counting projections, for instance to represent the prayers usually said before or after the rosary. It is also evident that although this invention has been particularly illustrated in connection with the counting of prayers it is not confined to such use. The form, arrangement and proportioning of parts may be changed widely without departing from the invention which is not confined to the specific embodiment shown, but is intended to include such variations thereof as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I declare that what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. An article of jewelry adapted to be worn by the user and means on said article adapted to count, comprising an integral ring member mounted to be manipulated by the fingers of the wearer and having spaced insignia around its surface to serve as counting means and engaged by the fingers of the wearer to rotate said ring.

2. In an article of jewelry adapted to be worn by the user, containing means comprising the combination of a rotatable integral ring of similarly arranged projections adapted to be engaged by the fingers of the user and a dissimilar projection mounted on said ring and adapted to be engaged by the fingers of the user to mark an interval in said ring of projections.

3. An article of jewelry adapted to be worn by the user and means on said article adapted to count comprising an integral ring member mounted to be manipulated by the fingers of the wearer and having spaced insignia around its surface to serve as counting means and engaged by the fin-

gers of the wearer to rotate said ring, means for restricting said ring to a predetermined number of rotations.

4. An article of jewelry adapted to be worn by the user and means on said article adapted to count comprising an integral ring member mounted to be manipulated by the fingers of the wearer and having a series of sockets around its periphery and beads seated in said sockets and held therein by a string member.

5. An article of jewelry adapted to count comprising a relatively stationary ring, a rotatable member mounted thereon adapted to be manipulated by the hand of the wearer, and means for confining said rotatable member to a predetermined number of revolutions comprising a movable lug on one member and a guide on the other member having a series of convolutions.

6. An article of jewelry adapted to count comprising a relatively stationary ring, a rotatable member mounted thereon adapted to be manipulated by the hand of the wearer, and means for confining said rotatable member to a predetermined number of revolutions comprising a movable lug on one member connecting a helical guide on the other member.

7. An article of jewelry adapted to be worn comprising a support member adapted to be attached to the body of the wearer, and a rotatable ring member mounted on the support and adapted to be manipulated by the hand of the wearer.

8. An article of jewelry adapted to count comprising an inner annular band adapted to remain stationary on the finger of the wearer, and an outer rotatable ring member mounted on said band and adapted to be turned by other fingers of the same hand.

9. An article of jewelry comprising a member having a curved periphery adapted to be grasped by the hand of the user, a series of beads around said periphery and projecting outwardly to be engaged by the fingers of the user to rotate said member to count said beads, and means for retaining said beads in position on said periphery comprising a peripheral groove and a connecting loop passing through said beads and around said periphery.

HENRY C. SILVER.