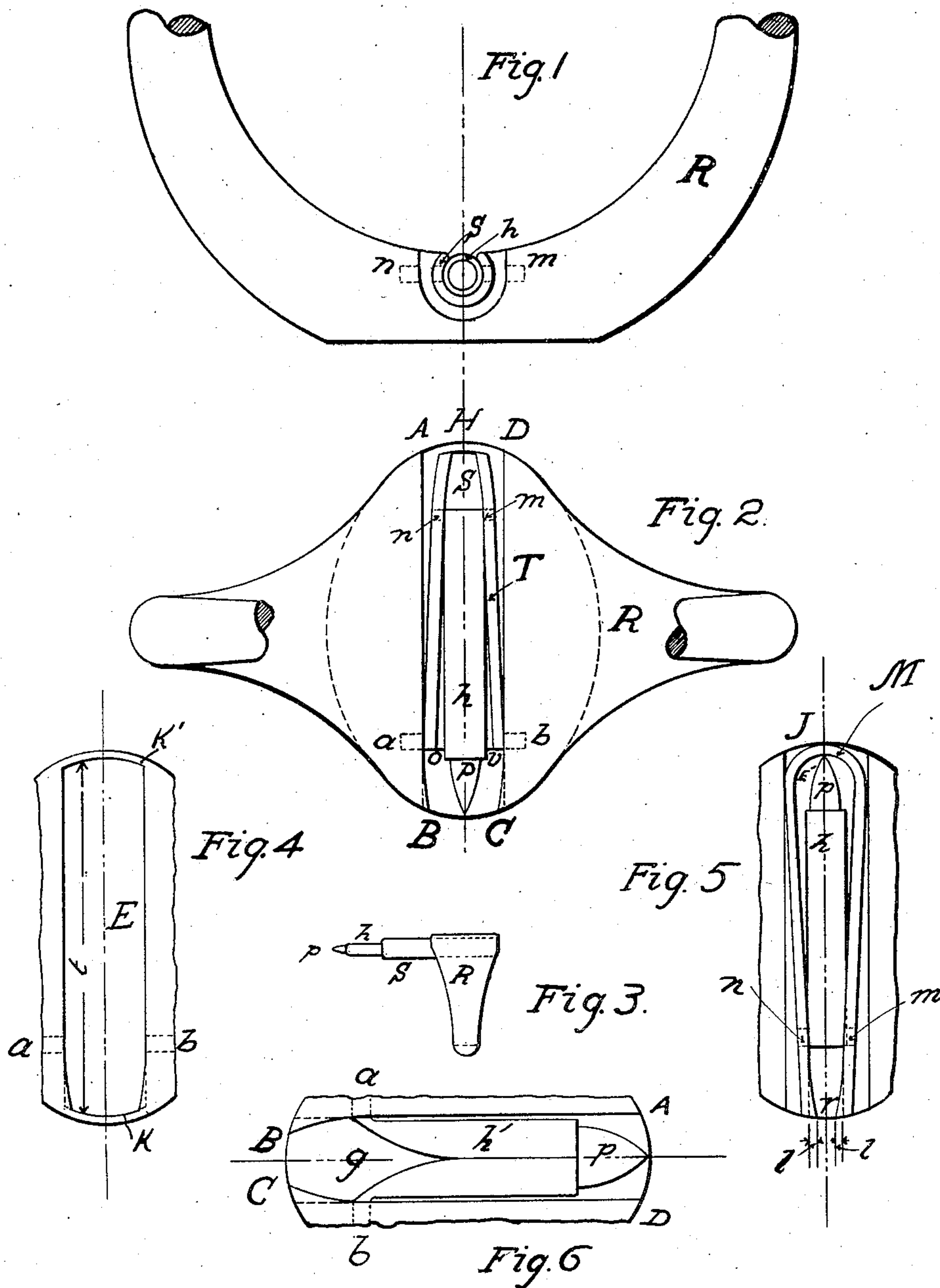


No. 845,197.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

F. A. ROJAS.  
FINGER RING AND PENCIL.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1906.



Witnesses  
Elfie Lina Reade.  
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Inventor  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORICEL A. ROJAS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## FINGER-RING AND PENCIL.

No. 845,197.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed August 2, 1906. Serial No. 328,937.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FLORICEL A. ROJAS, a citizen of the Dominican Republic, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a Combination of Ring and Pencil, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a combination of a finger-ring and pencil; and the object I wish to attain is to provide a convenient device to facilitate making memorandums in emergency cases or anything a pencil is needed for and not at hand. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of the mechanism of the pencil and part of the ring. Fig. 2 is a bottom view in which a part of the ring has been removed in order to show more clearly the pencil-holder mechanism T, which in this case is placed under the seal of the ring. Fig. 3 shows the ring with the pencil unclasped and ready for use. Fig. 4 shows a half-round hollow cut across the width of the inner surface of the ring for the purpose of placing in it the pencil mechanism T, Fig. 2, and made deep enough so as to have the parts of this pencil mechanism when placed in it flush with the inner surface of the ring. Fig. 5 is a part of the ring, showing a bottom view of a second arrangement for the combination of the ring and pencil. Fig. 6 is a part of the ring, showing a bottom view of a third arrangement for the combination of the ring and pencil.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Fig. 2, *p* is a crayon which is inserted into the crayon-tube *h*. (I call the crayon-tube *h* and sleeve S combined the "crayon-holder" T.) This tube *h* is pivoted by means of the pins *n m* to the sleeve S. This sleeve S is made out of a tube in which a cut has been made along its axis having a larger opening *o v* at one end and a smaller opening H at the other end. At the end *o v* the sleeve S is pivoted to the ring by means of the pins *a b*, on which pins it could be made to swing back and forth. The tube *h* could also swing back and forth about the pivots *n m*. The opening H is left a trifle smaller than the diameter of the tube *h*. A B C D is a half-hollow cut in the inner surface of the ring R. The opening B C of this hollow is left a trifle smaller than its diameter. To unfold the pencil for use, as shown in Fig. 3, the crayon-

tube is pulled at its free end *p*, Fig. 2, and made to swing about the pivots *n m*. At the same time the sleeve S will be pulled at its free end and made to swing about its pivots *a b*. The opening B C of the said hollow is made a trifle smaller than the outside diameter of the sleeve S. In forcing the sleeve S through the opening B C the sleeve will be contracted to permit it to be seated within the hollow. As soon as the sleeve S has passed the opening B C its former diameter will be regained, owing to its elasticity, and be held sufficiently rigid for use. The sleeve S is thus unfolded and held firmly in position. Also when the tube *h*, swinging about *n m*, is made to go through the narrower end H of the sleeve S it will spread this opening to make its way to the bottom of the sleeve S; but after it has reached the bottom the opening H will regain its former size by virtue of its elasticity, and the tube *h* will be unfolded and held firmly in position by the sleeve S.

The pencil-holder receiver E, Fig. 4, could be cut through across the width of the ring, as shown by A B C D, Fig. 2, or, for a matter of neatness, cut to a certain distance from each end, as shown by *t*, Fig. 4, leaving walls K K' at the ends of the ring. In the latter case the sleeve S is grooved or slotted at a point above its pivot *a b* corresponding with the distance between said pivot and said wall K to thus allow sleeve S to reach the bottom of the receiver E when the pencil is unfolded.

In Fig. 5 I make use of a piece of springy material formed in a horseshoe shape M, placed inside the hollow E', cut in the inner surface of the ring. This horseshoe I have fastened to the ring at the end J and free at the end *r*. At the end *r* the two free ends of the horseshoe have laps *l l*, formed in a half-round shape. Upon turning the crayon-holder *h* about pivots *n m* and forcing it through the smaller end of the horseshoe at *r* the crayon-holder will spread these ends; but by virtue of their elasticity they will regain their former size and clasp the crayon-holder firmly in position when it has passed beyond the laps *l l*.

In Fig. 6 I place a crayon-holder *h'*, so constructed as to be springy at its end *g*, into the hollow B A D C and pivot it at *a b*. Upon turning it about the pivots *a b* and forcing it through the narrower opening B C its diameter will be reduced when passing through this opening; but its former size will be regained when it has reached the bottom of the



hollow, as it has then gone beyond the narrow opening B C. In this position it will be firmly held by the walls of the hollow and will be ready for use.

5 What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A finger-ring having a spring-retained marking member within.
2. A finger-ring having an extensible  
10 marking member within.
3. A finger-ring having an extensible marking member pivotally mounted within.
4. A finger-ring having a marking member within said ring and extensible therefrom for  
15 use.
5. A finger-ring having a grooved inner surface for the reception of a marking member.
6. A recessed finger-ring having a spring-  
20 retained marking member mounted therein.
7. In a recessed finger-ring, a tubular holder adapted to receive a marking member, said holder pivoted within said recessed finger-ring.
- 25 8. In a recessed finger-ring, the combination of a pivoted marking member with means for retaining said marking member in extended position.
9. A finger-ring formed with a grooved inner  
30 surface, an extensible marking member pivoted within said grooved inner surface and means for retaining said marking member in extended position, as set forth.
10. A recessed finger-ring, having a spring

retaining member mounted therein and a 35 marking member pivotally connected to said spring retaining member, as set forth.

11. In a finger-ring a marking member, a holder therefor, having walls engaging portions of said ring to hold it in position with 40 relation thereto.

12. In a finger-ring having a grooved inner surface for the reception of a marking member, the mouth of said groove being adapted to retain said marking member in 45 extended position.

13. A recessed finger-ring having a spring retaining member mounted therein and a marking member pivoted to said spring retaining member, said retaining member 50 adapted to yield upon the extension of said marking member to permit said marking member to assume its extended position.

14. In a finger-ring, a marking member mounted within said ring, said marking member comprising an extensible holder pivoted 55 to said ring, a marker-retaining member pivoted to said extensible holder, said marking member adapted to be folded within said ring as set forth. 60

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FLORICEL A. ROJAS.

Witnesses:

ELFIE LINA READE,  
H. R. TERHUNE.