

just grip the base of the ring with the thumb below and the middle finger on top. Now, the forefinger can be inserted between the two strands of string and push down on the strand that's against the ring until the thumb can be inserted. So the string wraps down under the third finger, up over the back of the ring, and then down under and around the thumb.

Fig. 24.(exposed & hidden view) This is known as a 'pinch grip' because the thumb and middle finger pinch the string together inside the ring and hide the fact that the string loops around the back of the ring.

It should appear as though the string is still through the ring and that you simply moved the ring to the right as you lifted up the ends of the string.

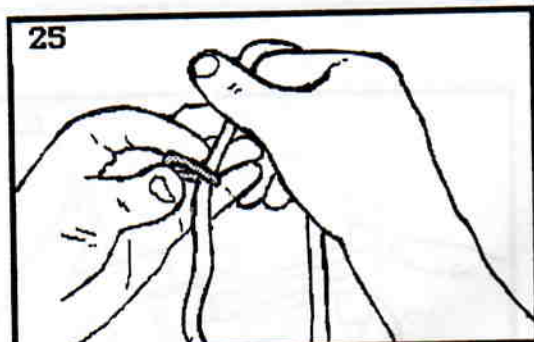
Offer the ring to the spectator on your right. "Please give the ring a pull." The spectator apparently pulls it off. "Oh, are you a magician? ...Please check the ring to see if its solid."

Take the ring back and ask, "Did you see any holes in the ring? ...No? What about this one?" Poke your finger through the ring and whistle - for a comical sound effect.

5. The String is Pulled Through the Ring

It will now appear as though you thread the string through the ring, but you don't. This move is similar to the last because the string is secretly pulled back out of the ring while the hands change positions.

The ring is held horizontally in the LH between the thumb and forefinger. The bottom of the ring is pointed toward the audience, the ring is gripped at the gemstone. The string is held about 4 inches from one end, between the thumb and forefinger. The rest of the string is draped over the back of the RH. The back of the RH is toward the audience and it will serve as a cover for the secret move.



"Of course there must be one hole in the ring in order to put it on your finger!"

Fig. 25. As this is said, the end of the string held by the RH is inserted into the ring, which is held horizontally by the LH. The right fingers should be raised to allow full view of the string entering the ring. The RH is moving down and the LH is moving up.

It will now appear as though the LH (and the ring) moves between the R thumb and forefinger as the RH apparently releases its grip on the string for a moment to let the LH pass through.

Fig. 26. But instead, the left thumb, forefinger and ring pass behind the right thumb while the other three fingers of the left hand pass upward between the right thumb and fingers.

So the right thumb momentarily pulls back to let the fingers of the left hand through and then regrips the string and holds it tight. As the right hand moves downward, the end of the string that was just inserted into the ring, will be pulled upward and back out of the ring. This movement is covered by the right hand.

