F. KURSH.

Bracelet-Fastenings.

No. 134,681. Patented Jan. 7, 1873.

Fig. 1.

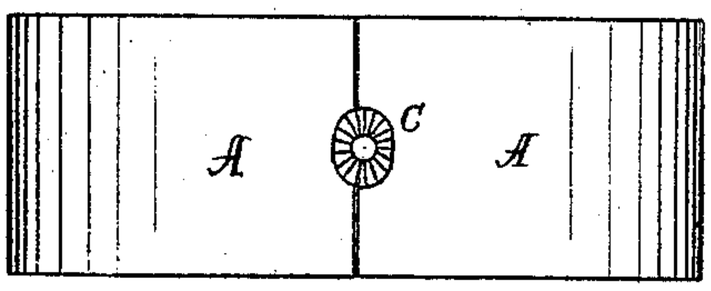


Fig. 3.

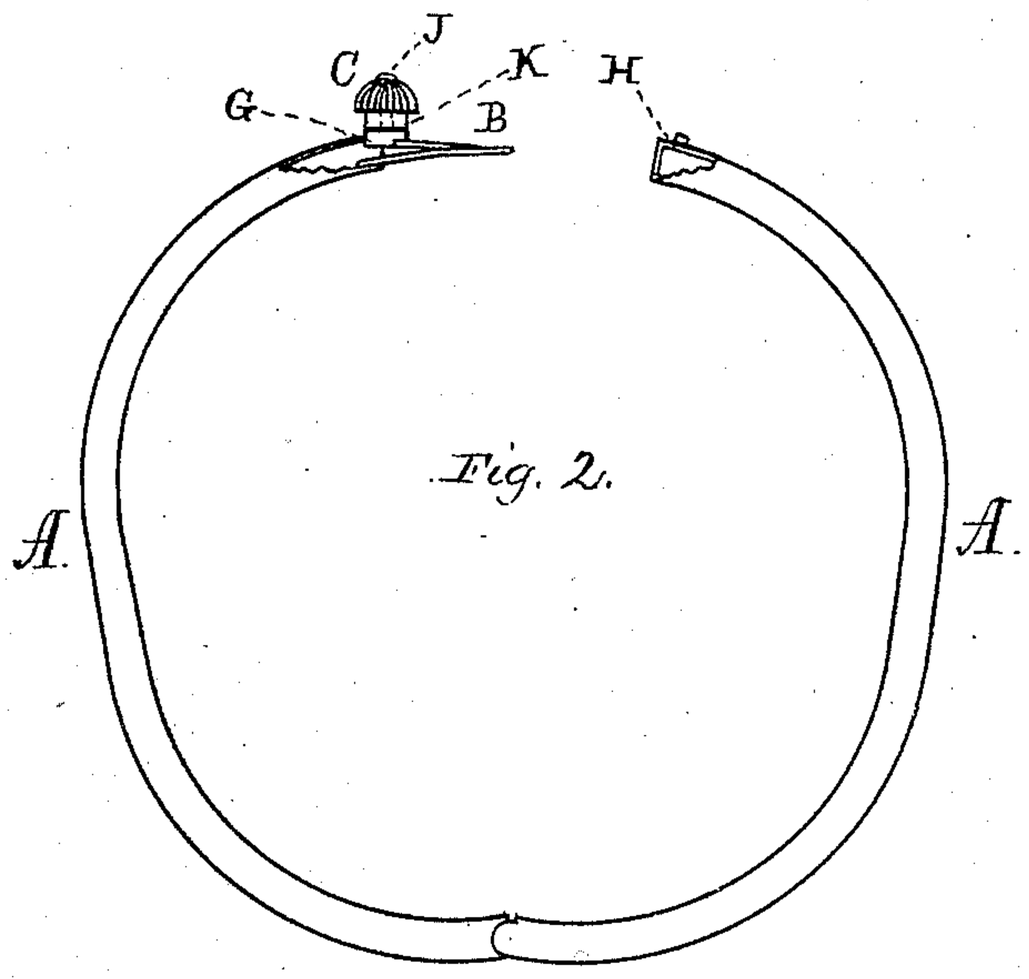


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

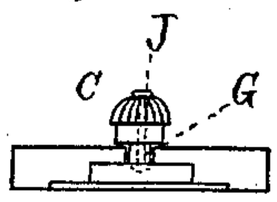


Fig. 5.

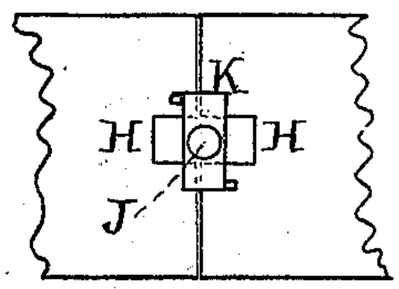
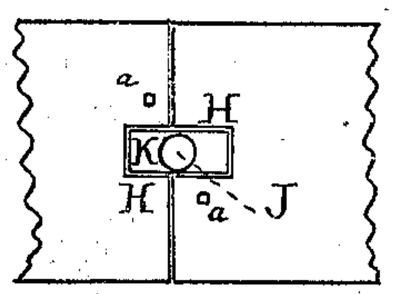


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
Jacob E. Schiedt.
Millard L. Walton,

Inventor:
Frank Kursh.
by
John A. Wiedersheim & Co.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK KURSH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRACELET-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **134,681**, dated January 7, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK KURSH, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Bracelets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a bracelet embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a side view thereof; Figs. 3 and 4 are views of the catch-end of the bracelet as illustrative of my invention; and Figs. 5 and 6 are face views of a portion of the bracelet, the top of the button being removed to show more clearly the operation of parts.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

It is well known that a bracelet in use is liable to accidental opening, which often occasions loss, and is otherwise objectionable. A chain has been secured to each end of the hinged parts of the bracelet, in order that, should they open, the bracelet will be caught and carried by the chain on the arm, whereby there is little danger of loss of the article in question; but this addition of the chain is attended with expense, which is likewise objectionable.

My invention is designed to remedy the above defects and provide a reliable fastening; and consists in adapting the ordinary button of the catch to lie over the two outside edges of the bracelet, and thereby prevent the downward and releasing motion of the catch.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the two parts of a bracelet; B, the catch or fastening; and C, the button for depressing the catch when the bracelet is to be opened. On the upper side of the lip B of the fastening is secured a lug, G, which, when the bracelet is closed, rests in slots H in the upper end of the two parts A A, and partly rests in the slot of one end when the bracelet is opened. From this lug G rises a pin, J, to which is secured, and on which is journaled, the button C, which is adapted to depress the catch B in the manner now well known, but possesses other features which will be hereinafter stated. On the under side of the button is a neck, K, which is formed with or secured to the button in any well-known manner, rests on the lug G, and moves with said button at all times. This neck is longer than it is wide, and corresponds with the longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the lug G.

When the widest part of the neck extends longitudinally, then it registers with or lies in the same line as the lug. In this case, when the bracelet is closed, and is to be opened, the button is depressed, and the lug and neck move together in the slots H, whereby the catch is released, and the two parts may be drawn open.

When the bracelet is closed, the button being elevated, the lower edge of the neck K is in line with the upper surface of the bracelet, and the lug G occupies the slots H. In order to lock the bracelet after being closed, turn the button at right angles (or nearly so) to the position assumed in releasing the catch, so that what previously was longitudinal now becomes transverse, and thus the narrow part of the neck K extends longitudinally. In this condition the neck lies over the closed joint of the two parts of the bracelet, and rests solidly on the edges thereof. This forms a perfect stop for the releasing motion of the catch, and consequently prevents the opening of the bracelet by any purposed or accidental pressure on the button.

Now, to open the bracelet, rotate the button so as to return it to the first position stated, and the neck will be in line to enter the slots H. Then the button may be depressed, the catch released, and the operation is as previously specified.

Stops *a a* may be arranged on the two parts A near their open end, to limit the rotation of the button.

The button, as constructed, in no wise interferes with the ready closing of the bracelet, unless the neck of the button is in its locking position, in which case it is only necessary to properly turn the button to permit the catch to enter and engage with the relative portion of the bracelet.

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

1. The button of the catch, constructed to rotate and rest on the surface of the bracelet to lock the catch, substantially as set forth.

2. The rotating button C with neck K, in connection with the fastening or catch B of a bracelet, and operating relatively to the ends of the two parts thereof, substantially as set forth.

3. The rotating button C with neck K, lug G, and slots H, in combination with the two parts of a bracelet and its catch B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

The above signed by me this 31st day of October, 1872.

FRANK KURSH.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,

MILLARD F. WALTON.