(No Model.)

W. C. EDGE.

BRACELET AND CLASP.

No. 252,441. Patented Jan. 17, 1882.

Fig: 1

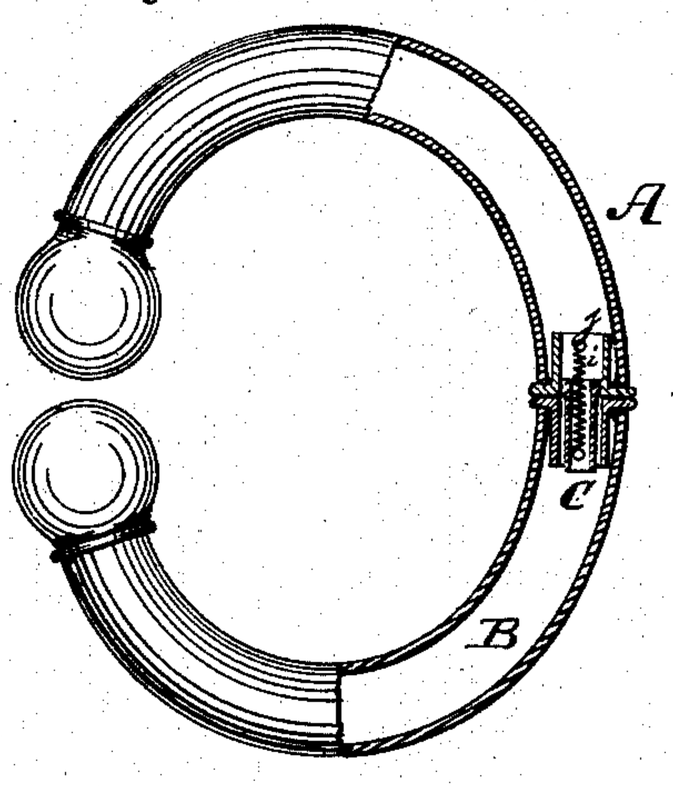


Fig: 2

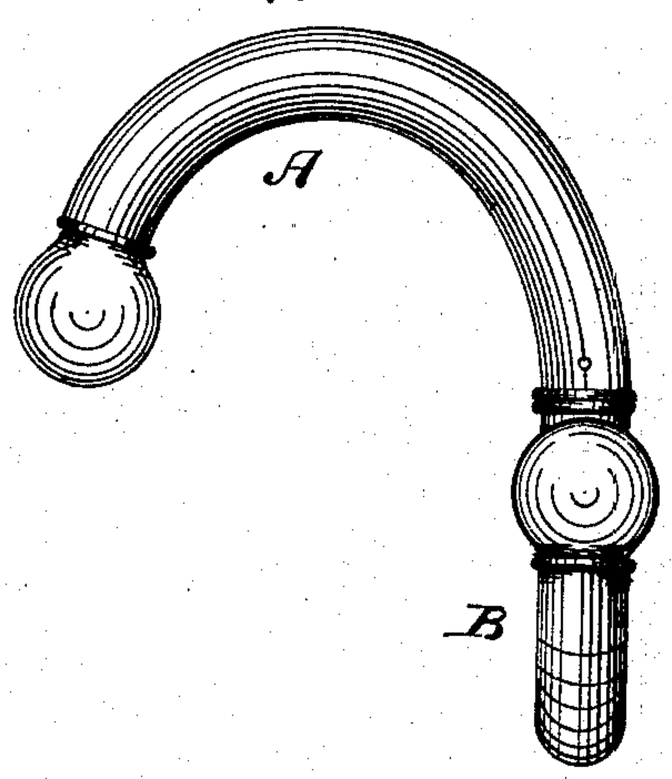


Fig: 3

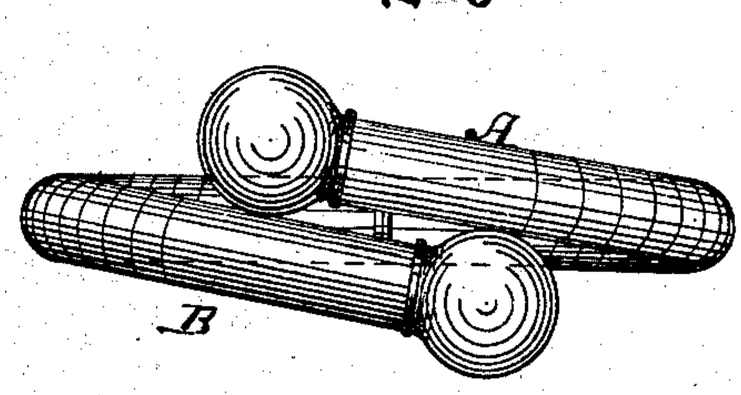


Fig: 4

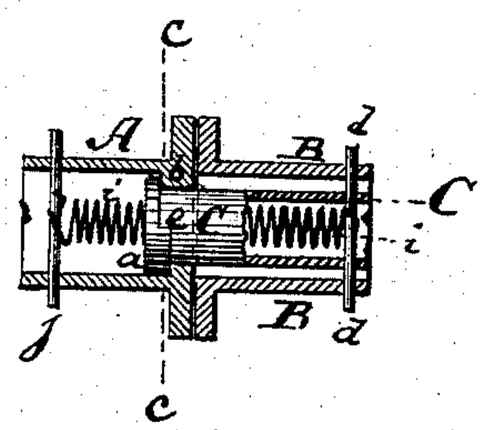
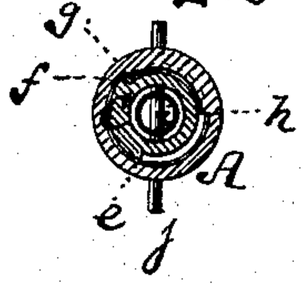


Fig: 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. EDGE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BRACELET AND CLASP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,441, dated January 17, 1882.

Application filed November 19, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. EDGE, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Bracelets and Clasps, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a face view, partly in section, of my improved bracelet. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same, showing it opened. Fig. 3 is an edge view of a modification of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail central longitudinal section of the joint between the two parts of the bracelet, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line *c c*, Fig. 4.

The object of this invention is to construct a bracelet which is made of tubular or other substantially rigid metal, so that it can be conveniently opened or closed without necessitating the use of a hinge; and the invention consists in swiveling the two rigid parts of the bracelet together and providing them with a stop or stops at the joint, so that the one part can be swung on the other to open the bracelet and to close the same. A suitable spring is provided to hold the bracelet normally in its closed position.

When I speak of a bracelet in this specification I do not propose to limit myself to the application of my invention to bracelets proper, as it is also applicable to finger-rings and other clasping structures, more particularly to those pertaining to ornamental jewelry.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents one half and the letter B the other half of my improved bracelet. Each of these halves is made of rigid material, preferably tubular, the material being either metal, hard rubber, or analogous substance. These two parts A and B are shown to be joined by a swivel-joint at the place where they abut, so that one of the parts may be swung on the other, as indicated in Fig. 2, to open the bracelet and facilitate its application to or removal from the arm, and then swung back into the position shown in Fig. 1 to close it on or off the arm. This swivel-joint is, by preference, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, although it may be of other suitable construction.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4 the joint is produced by placing a tube, C, that has a head, *a*, into the parts A B, so that said head *a* shall bear against an inwardly-projecting shoulder, *b*, in the portion A of the bracelet. The tube C is by a pin, *d*, or otherwise rigidly secured in the part B of the bracelet. The head *a* has a portion of it cut away, so as to form stop-surfaces *e* and *f*, and the inwardly-projecting shoulder *b* has also portions cut away to form stops *g* and *h*, as indicated in Fig. 5. When the portion B of the bracelet is turned so as to bring the stops *f* and *g* together, as in Fig. 5, the bracelet will be closed, as in Fig. 1; but when the part B of the bracelet is turned to bring the parts *e* and *h* together the bracelet will be open, as in Fig. 2.

i is a spiral or other spring connecting with a pin, *j*, in the part A, and with the tube C or pin *d* in the part B, its function being to hold the two parts of the bracelet normally in the position shown in Fig. 1—to wit, closed.

As said before, I do not limit myself to the particular form of joint shown, as any analogous or other form may answer the purpose, all that is essential in the joint being that the swivel-joint allows one part, B, to turn on the other part, A, and that the stops *e* and *h* should be provided to arrest the movable portion in its extreme open position and prevent the overstraining of the spring.

It is not necessary that the spring be fastened to the pin *j*, as it may be attached to any other part of A. It is not necessary, even, that the inner tube, C, be used, as the contiguous ends of the parts A and B may receive in suitable grooves or slots pins that will arrest the movement in opening and closing the bracelet and be combined with the spring for holding the bracelet normally closed. Where a bracelet is made of such a character, as shown in Fig. 3, that when closed its ends overlap, it furnishes the stop for closing at its overlapping ends and does not require the stops *f g* in the joint. Nor is it necessary that the swivel spring-joint described should be in the middle of the bracelet, as shown in Fig. 1, as it may be nearer one end, or there may be two or more of such joints in the bracelet.

I claim—

1. In a bracelet, the combination of its rigid portions A B with the spring *i*, and with the stops *e* and *h*, all arranged so that the parts A B are swiveled together and have an opening

movement that is arrested by said stops, substantially as specified.

2. In a bracelet, the combination of the swiveled parts A B with the spring *i* and stops *e h* and *f g*, for operation substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a bracelet, the combination of the swiveled parts A B with the shoulder *b*, having stops *g* and *h*, with the tube C, carrying stops *f* and *e*, and with the spring *i*, substantially as specified.

This specification of my invention signed by me this 18th day of November, 1881.

WILLIAM C. EDGE.

Witnesses:
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