

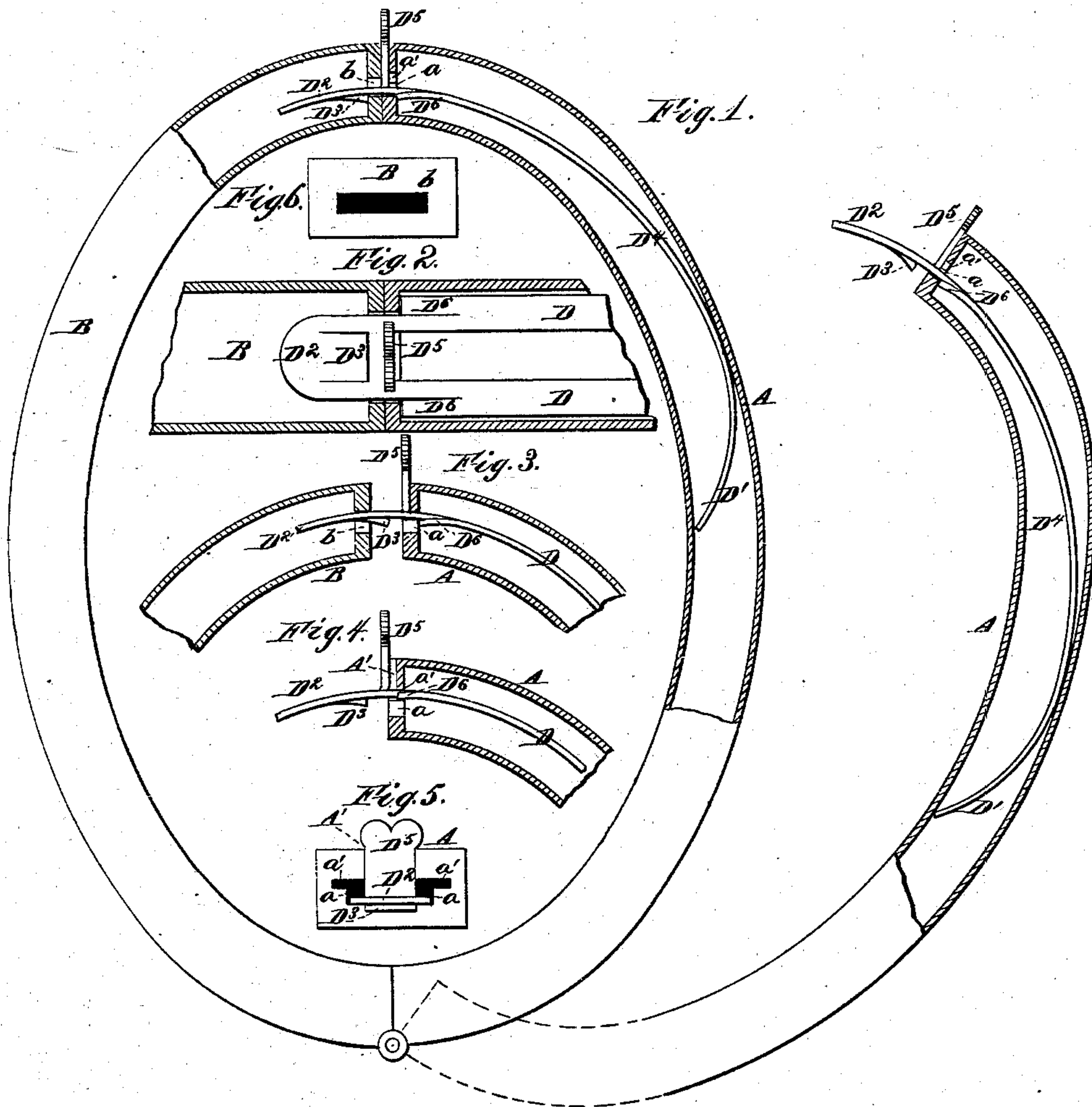
(Model.)

I. L. GARSIDE.

BRACELET.

No. 255,614.

Patented Mar. 28, 1882.



WITNESSES

Charles R. Searle.  
Hattie R. Acken.

INVENTOR

I. L. Garside  
by his attorney  
Thomas S. Stearns



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRAD L. GARSIDE, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

## BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,614, dated March 28, 1882.

Application filed March 15, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, IRAD L. GARSIDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paterson, Passaic county, and State of New Jersey, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements relating to Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

I have simplified the click, materially diminished the labor of its construction, and increased  
10 its strength. I thereby avoid the need of fastening-pins or solder and add to the appearance and value of the bracelet. The click is liberated by a tensile instead of a compressing force, which fact forbids its being liberated by acci-  
15 dental causes.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents the entire bracelet, partly in section, in two conditions—open and closed.  
20 Fig. 2 is a section at the joint, showing the click in plan. Fig. 3 is a section corresponding to Fig. 1, but showing the parts just in the act of being opened or closed. Fig. 4 is a section showing the condition during a certain period when  
25 inserting the spring. Fig. 5 is a face view of the working portions of the click, and shows the form of aperture, or, as I have termed it, the "mortise," in one of the abutting ends. Fig. 6 shows the opposite abutting end.

30 Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A B are two hollow halves of the bracelet, hinged together at *c*. The end of A is provided with a socket, *a a'*. (See Fig. 5.) The part *a* of  
35 the socket is deep enough to allow the proper amount of radial motion of a click which enters it, while the extension *a'* is only sufficiently deep to allow the insertion of the click. The click is a thin piece of hard brass or German  
40 silver, which serves the function of catch, spring, and liberating means. As a whole it will be designated by the letter D, and additional marks *D'* *D*<sup>2</sup>, &c., indicate particular portions thereof.

45 *D'* is the root extending farthest into the hollow bracelet A, and is bent between the outer and inner walls of said bracelet to give by its elastic quality the required strong tendency of the protruding end or tongue *D*<sup>2</sup> to  
50 press inward toward the arm of the wearer.

*D*<sup>3</sup> is a stout projection on the inner face of *D*<sup>2</sup>, produced by cutting and bending out a

portion of the material of the click at this point. It engages the part B when the bracelet is in use.

The main body of the click is marked *D*<sup>4</sup>. It  
55 preferably has the center cut out a considerable length to give it greater elasticity and lightness. Near the end of the bracelet a portion, *D*<sup>5</sup>, of the click is bent up and forms a  
60 knob, which is taken hold of when it is desired to liberate the bracelet. A sufficient recess, *A'*, is formed in the end of the part A to allow the knob *D*<sup>5</sup> to be received.

*D*<sup>6</sup> are shoulders, wide enough to engage with  
65 the sides of the mortise *a*. The metal is cut a little adjacent to the shoulders, which are bent down slightly to prevent the withdrawal of the click.

The end *D'* is introduced into the socket *a a'*  
70 and thrust forcibly inward. The shoulders *D*<sup>6</sup> straighten for the moment to allow their passage, but having passed completely in they spring again into the bent or deflected condition and forbid the device being removed.  
75 The width of the part *a* of the socket is sufficient to receive the end *D*<sup>2</sup>, but will not allow the passage of the shoulders *D*<sup>6</sup>. The click springs down by its own elasticity, and lies  
80 forcibly pressing on the bottom or inner side of the mortise *a*. It can be moved radially outward by any sufficient force, but it cannot be forced farther inward endwise by reason of the knob *D*<sup>5</sup>, nor drawn outward endwise by reason of the shoulders *D*<sup>6</sup>. The corresponding  
85 abutting end of the part B has a plain mortise, *b*, of a width corresponding to the protruding end *D*<sup>2</sup> of the click and of a thickness sufficient to allow the passage of the catch *D*<sup>3</sup>. The catch has one square face and one beveled face.  
90 When the bracelet is closed the tongue *D*<sup>2</sup> enters the socket *b*, and the beveled face of the catch *D*<sup>3</sup> rides over the inner edge of the socket and lifts the tongue until the square face of the catch passes the mortise, when it springs  
95 into place and the bracelet is closed. To liberate it the knob *D*<sup>5</sup> is drawn forcibly outward enough to lift the catch *D*<sup>3</sup> out of engagement.

My invention avoids the necessity of any  
100 holes in the edges or in any other part of the bracelet. It avoids the necessity of fastening-pins or solder. The parts are adapted to be made with the required accuracy by machinery, and can be put together rapidly and with little



labor. To avoid looseness I propose usually to make the catch  $D^3$  so that it requires a little to be filed off or otherwise removed from the square face to allow it to engage, and as the parts are applied together the mechanic finds by successive trials how much to remove to allow it to engage with just sufficient ease without being loose.

Modifications may be made in many of the details. The form of cross-section of the parts A and B may be widely varied. The part D may be made longer or shorter, and may be steel or any other material. The bracelet may be variously stamped and decorated. Some parts of the invention may be used without the others. I can effect the engagement of the click with the part B by omitting the projection  $D^3$  and providing a sufficient hole at that part of the click, and cause the parts to engage by the hole in the click sliding over and receiving a suitable spur in the part B; or I can do both—that is, have a hole and also have the metal beyond the hole bent down and let the bent projection slide over and engage the stop or spur. I prefer the precise construction shown.

I am aware of the patent to Doloff August 16, 1878, and to Shaw September 14, 1880. Neither of them has a click and its fastening in one piece secured without extraneous fastening.

I claim as my invention—

1. The spring composing the bracelet-click

D, having the root  $D'$ , body  $D^4$ , and shoulders  $D^6$ , adapted to be engaged and retained in the part  $a a'$  of a bracelet by its own elasticity, as herein specified.

2. The click described, having the shoulder  $D^3$  and the shoulder or shoulders  $D^6$ , in combination with a bracelet having hollow parts, one part, A, having a mortised end adapted to receive the main body of the click and to permanently retain it by reason of the shoulders  $D^6$ , and the other part, B, having a mortised end adapted to engage and release the shoulder  $D^3$  at will, as herein specified.

3. The click D, bearing inward or toward the arm of the wearer at the catch end, in combination with a bracelet and with the knob  $D^5$ , arranged to release the click by a tensile strain, as herein set forth.

4. The knob  $D^5$ , formed integral with the body  $D^4$  and arranged to serve as the operating means for disconnecting by a tensile strain, and also to serve with the shoulders  $D^6$  to hold the click against being forced inward, as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, New York, this 10th day of March, 1881, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

I. L. GARSIDE.

Witnesses:

M. F. BOYLE,  
CHARLES C. STETSON.