

(No Model.)

S. COTTLE.

BRACELET.

No. 283,574.

Patented Aug. 21, 1883.

Fig. 1.

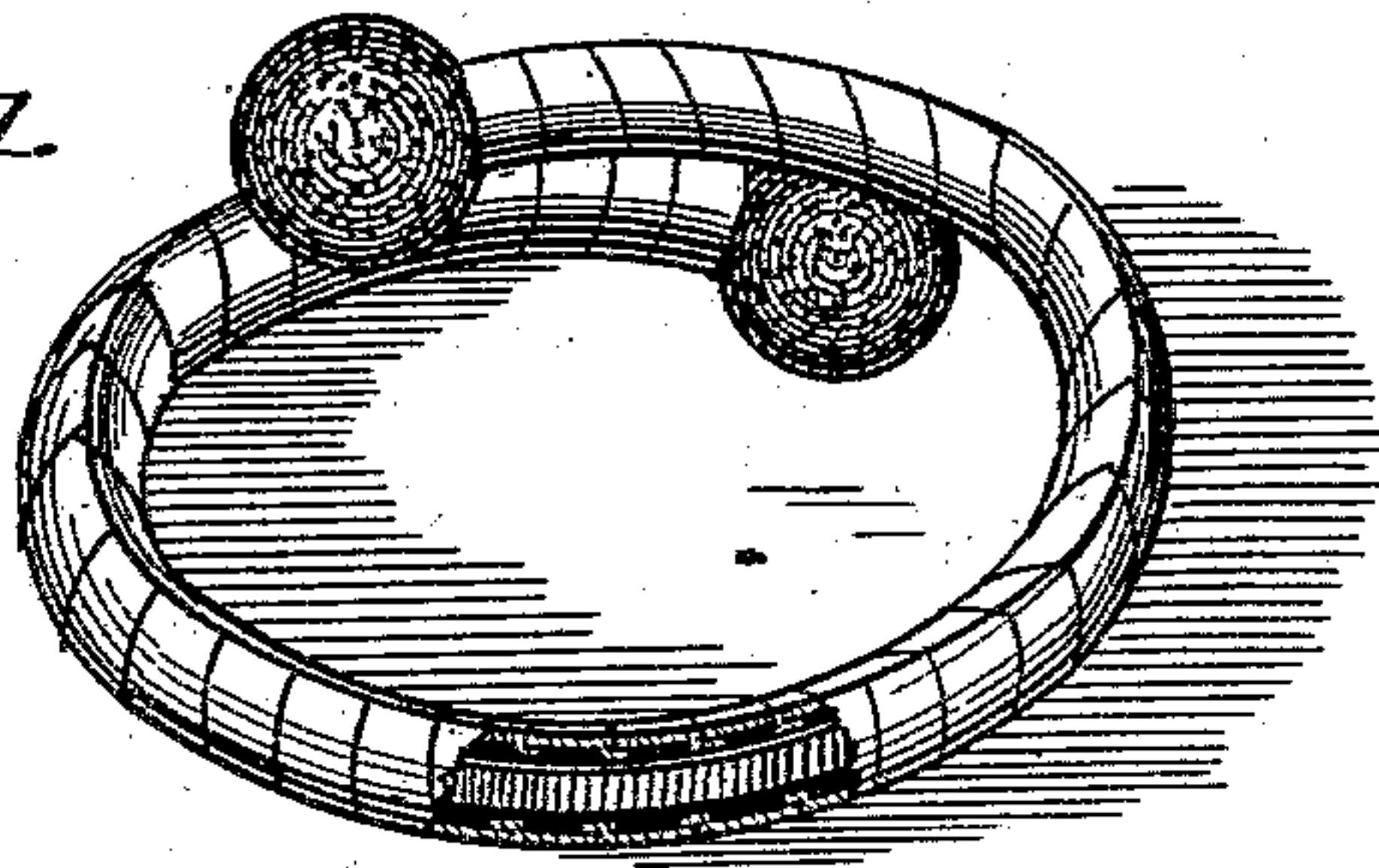


Fig. 2.

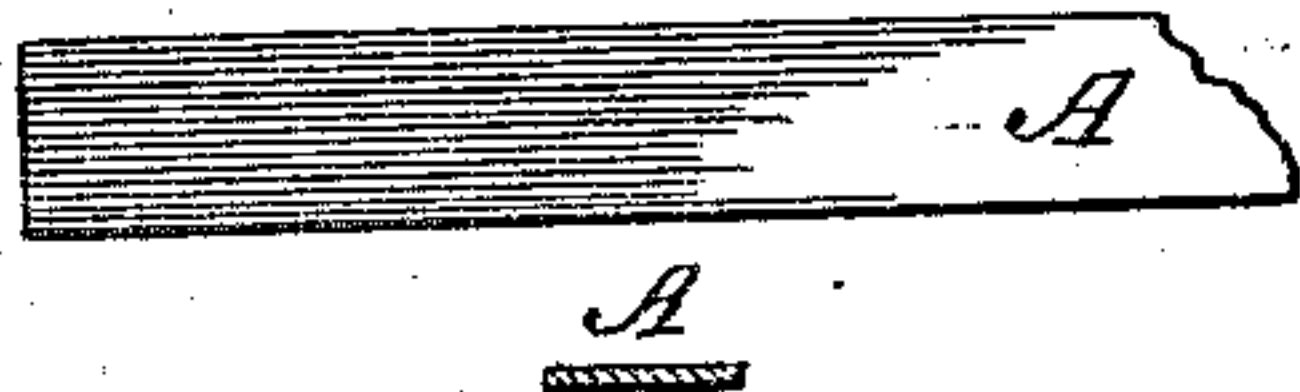
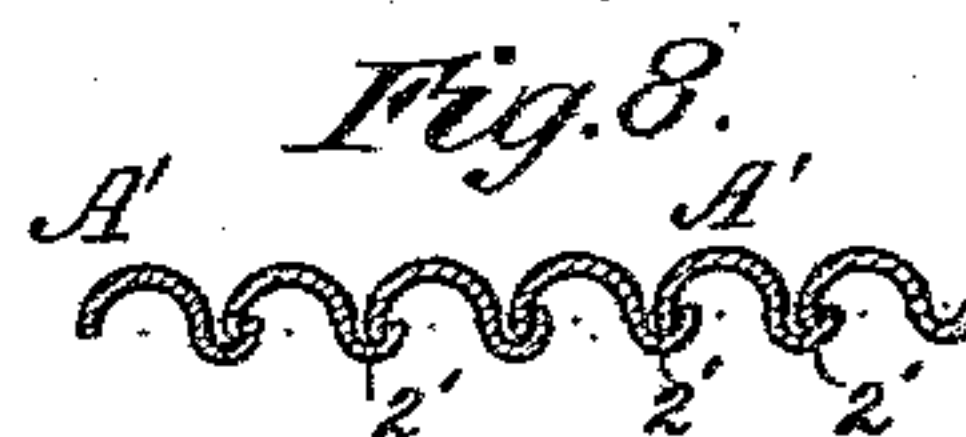
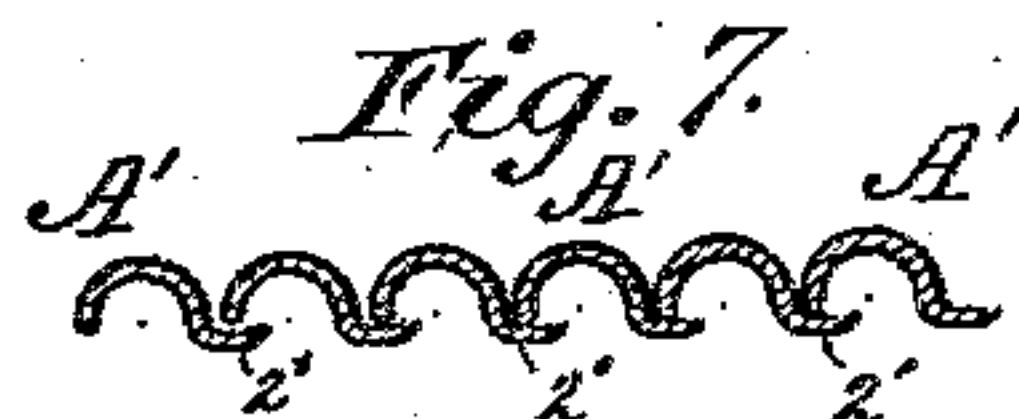
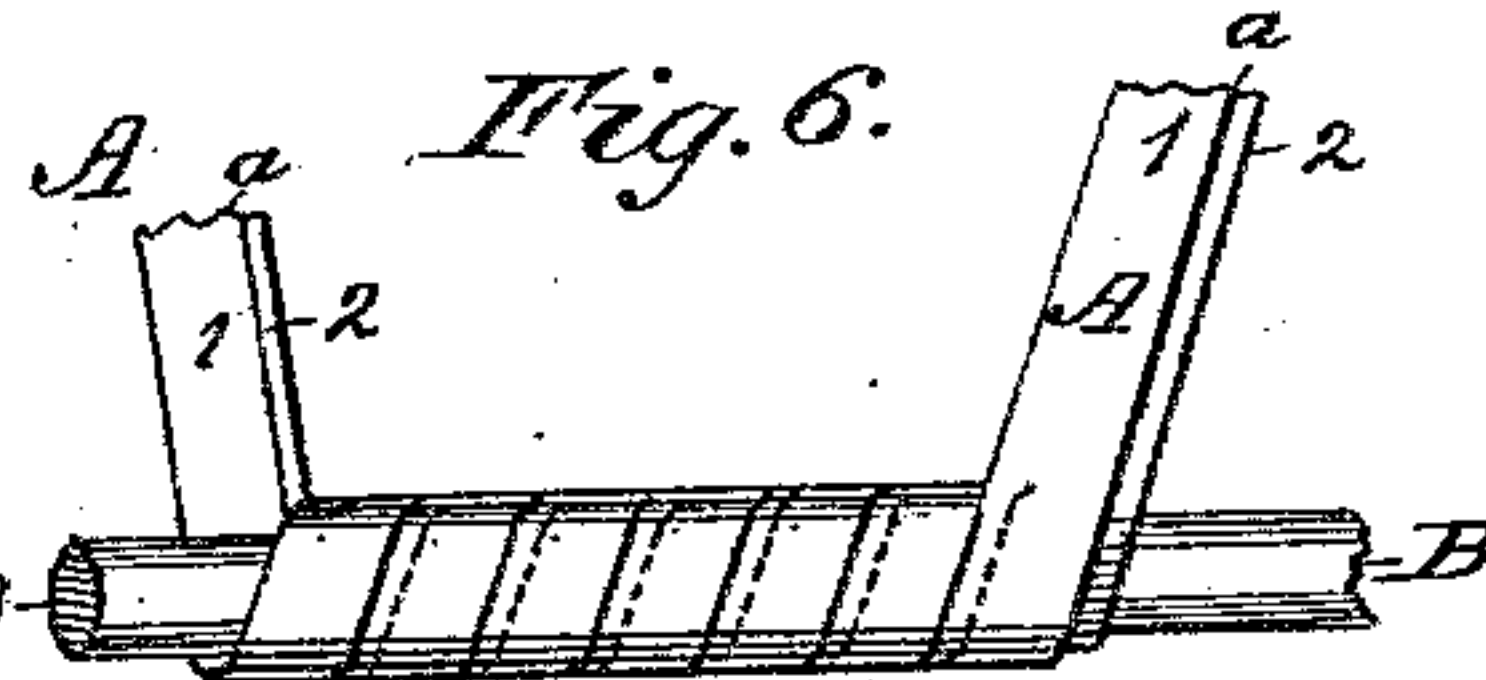
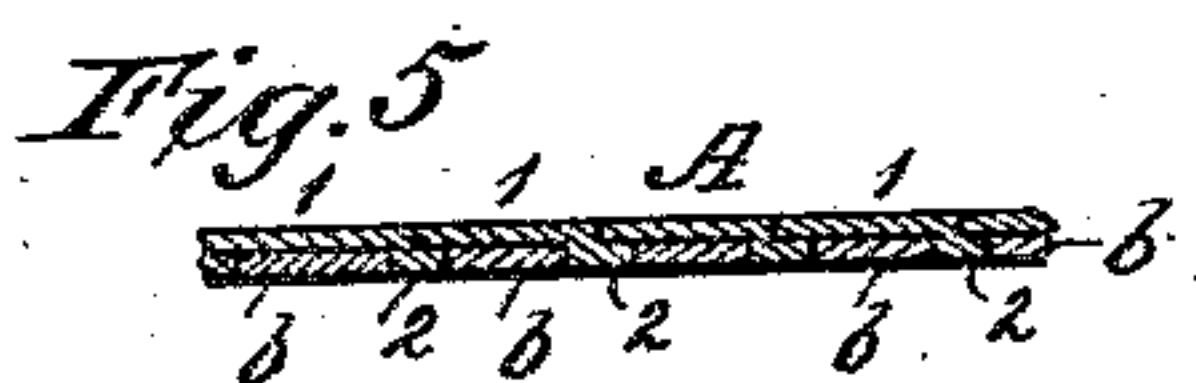
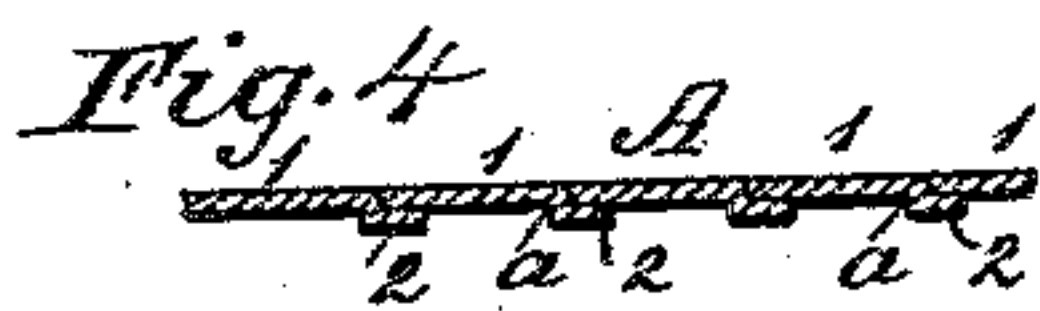
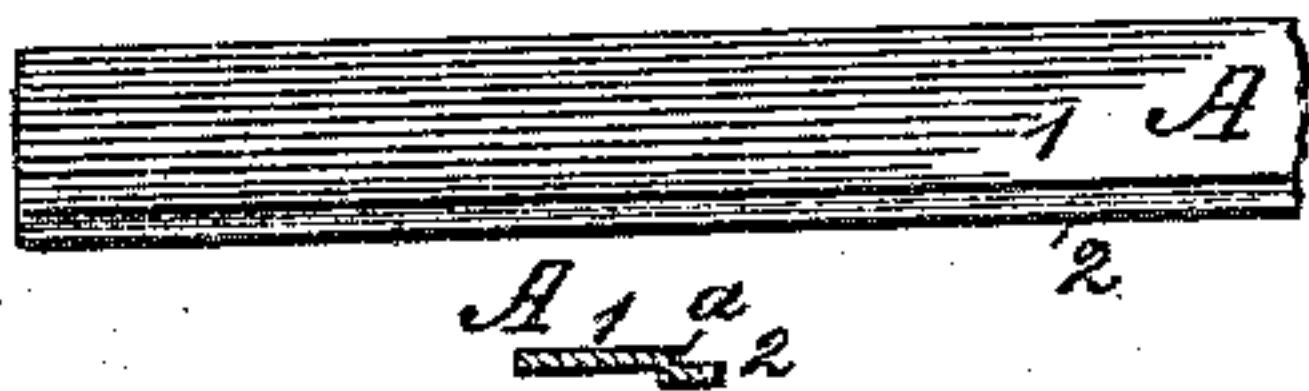


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Red. G. Dieterich  
Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR.

Shubael Cottle  
By Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHUBAEL COTTLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,574, dated August 21, 1883.

Application filed May 15, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SHUBAEL COTTLE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bracelets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracelet, a portion being broken out to show the ribbon-spring contained therein. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are detail views, which are hereinafter referred to in connection with the description of the mode of manufacture of the body of the bracelet; and Figs. 7 and 8 are detail sectional views illustrating a modification.

My present invention is an improvement upon the bracelet for which I have obtained Letters Patent No. 260,540, dated July 4, 1882. In such patented bracelet the body is formed of a spirally-wound strip of metal and held in the required circular shape by means of a spring; but the convolutions of such strip being held in closer contact on the inner than the outer side of the bracelet, slight gaps or spaces appear on the latter, which somewhat impair the ornamental appearance of the bracelet. To remove this defect, and also to strengthen the body of the bracelet, are the objects of this invention, which, broadly stated, consists in providing the strip of metal—such as gold, silver, or plated stock—composing the body of the bracelet with a central longitudinal rib or shoulder, thus dividing it into two portions, one of which, when the strip is wound spirally, will be overlapped by the edge of the next convolution, thus completely breaking joints.

The strip of thin metal from which the body of the bracelet is constructed may be flat or curved in cross-section. When it is flat, as shown at A, Fig. 2, the first step is to roll or draw it so as to produce a lengthwise shoulder or rabbet, *a*, near one edge, as shown in Fig. 3. Said strip A is then wound spirally around a brass or other flexible mandrel, B, so that the body—that is to say, the wider portion 1, which lies on one side of the rabbet *a*—will

overlap the narrower portion or flange 2 on the other side of the rabbet. It is obvious that in the completed bracelet the underlying or overlapped portion 2 will cover or break the joint between the convolutions of the strip A, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6, and thus wholly prevent the appearance of the gaps or spaces before referred to.

Previous to winding the strip A on the mandrel, as above described, a brass strip, *b*, Fig. 5, may be applied to the under side of the same, for the purpose of filling the space which intervenes between one side of the rabbet-shoulder *a* and the overlapped flange of the next convolution. This brass strip will prevent any tendency of the strip A to be unduly flattened or depressed or otherwise disturbed along its longitudinal center in the process of rolling.

In Fig. 7 I show a strip, A', whose body is semi-tubular or concavo-convex in cross-section, and provided with a lateral flange or extension, 2', along one edge, which flange corresponds to the integral part 2 of the flat strip A, Fig. 3. This semi-tubular strip is rolled or drawn into the form shown and wound upon a brass mandrel, so that the flange 2' will be overlapped by the edge of the body of the adjacent convolution, as illustrated in said Fig. 7. Thus, as in the first case, the convolutions of the completed bracelet "break joints," or, in other words, not only are the joints closed, so that no gaps or spaces are visible between the convolutions and the bracelet, thereby correspondingly improved in ornamental appearance, but, what is still more important, the bracelet is greatly strengthened and rendered more durable in use.

In some instances I shall impart (Fig. 8) an upward transverse curve to the flange 2', formed on the body of the strip A', so that the overlapping edge of the body of the adjacent convolution shall lie in the lengthwise groove thus formed.

As a finishing operation in the manufacture of the body of the bracelet, it may be passed between rolls suitably constructed to draw or stretch the outer side of the stock, so as to form a still closer approximation between the sides or edges of the several convolutions on such



outer side—that is to say, by this operation the outer side of the bracelet is lengthened corresponding to its greater circumference as compared with the inner side.

5 I do not confine myself to the above-described modes of forming the shoulder or rib on the metal strip, since others are practicable.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

10 1. A bracelet whose body is composed of a strip of metal wound spirally, and having a lateral flange or extension which is formed integrally with but separated from the main portion or body of said strip by a lengthwise shoulder  
15 or equivalent, and is overlapped by the contigu-

ous edge of the adjoining convolution, substantially as shown and described, for the purposes specified.

2. The bracelet whose body is formed of a spirally-wound metal strip having a length- 20 wise rib or shoulder and a lateral flange extending continuously along the edge, which flange is curved transversely and overlapped by and interlocked with the inwardly-bent edge of the adjoining convolution of the strip, 25 as shown and described.

SHUBAEL COTTLE.

Witnesses:

H. W. BOLLES,  
JOS. B. ROBINSON.