

(No Model.)

C. A. MÜLLER.
CHAIN FOR BRACELETS, &c.

No. 287,564.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.

Fig. 1.

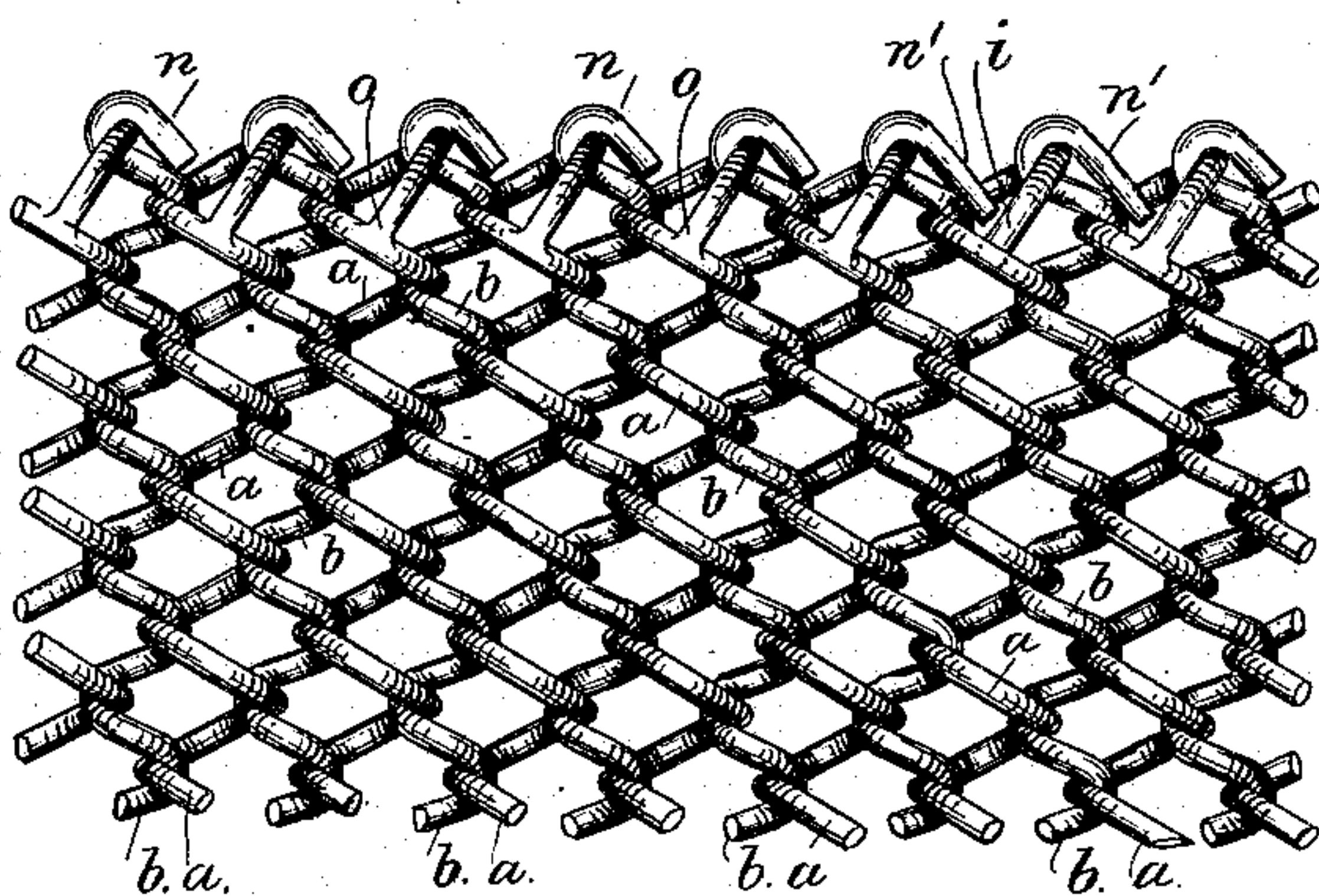
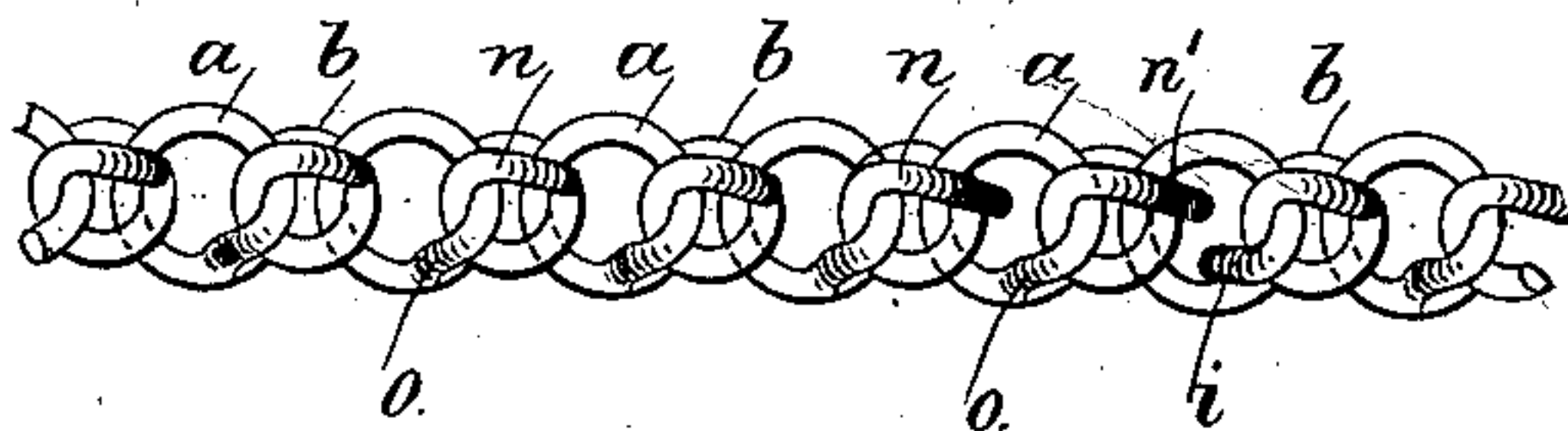


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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per Lemuel W. Ferrell
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CARL A. MÜLLER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CHAIN FOR BRACELETS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,564, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed February 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL A. MÜLLER, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Chains for Bracelets and Articles of Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

Chains have been made of wire helices intertwined or threaded together, and provided with end plates or caps, to which the ends of the wires are fastened. Chains made in this manner are expensive, in consequence of the cost of soldering, and with rolled plate the end pieces are more expensive than the wire, because it is more difficult to make such end plates with the entire surface of gold.

In my improved chain the ends of the wire forming the helices are bent inwardly and interlocked in such a manner as to prevent the helices untwisting or separating, and at the same time to form an ornamental edge along the flat chain.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, in larger size, of a piece of the chain; and Fig. 2 shows the same edgewise.

The transverse helices *a* are of larger diameter than the helices *b*; but there are the same number of convolutions in each inch, and the respective helices are united together by being rotated, so as to thread the helices successively into each other or interweave them transversely of the chain. The smaller helices are between the larger helices. This is for the purpose of rendering the chain more flexible and producing a more ornamental appearance, because the larger helices are the most prominent. If the ends of the transverse helices remained open, the chain would be liable to come apart in consequence of one or more of the helices accidentally receiving a rotary movement. To prevent this the end of the helices are formed into interlocking loops.

Each end of the wire of the larger helices is turned inwardly toward the side of the wire of the next convolution, so that the extreme end of the said wire passes slightly inside the next one of its own convolutions, as shown at *i*, or else the end abuts against the side of the said wire of the next convolution, and is soldered, as at *o*. The wires of the smaller helices are bent back upon themselves, so as to form loops, as at *n*, the ends of the wires being within the chain, so as not to present any roughness in handling the chain. The ends of the wires may pass in between the convolutions any desired distance. Those shown at *n'* are longer than those at *n*.

Chains for bracelets can be made of gold or gold-plate wire, and require but little hand labor, and they are very strong and handsome.

I am aware that wire helices have been screwed or interwoven together to form chains, armor, bed-bottoms, and other articles, and that the end coils of the helices have been closed, to prevent one helix unscrewing from the next. This is not adapted to chains for bracelets, because the edges of the chain cannot be made uniform in appearance and the ends of the wire kept within the edge, so as to avoid roughness. By bending the ends of the wires inwardly, as described, ranges of edge loops are formed, and the ends of the wires are entirely within the chain.

I claim as my invention—

The ornamental chain composed of transverse helices interwoven together, with the ends of the wires bent inwardly, so as to interlock, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 8th day of February, A. D. 1883.

CARL A. MÜLLER.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
WILLIAM G. MOTT.