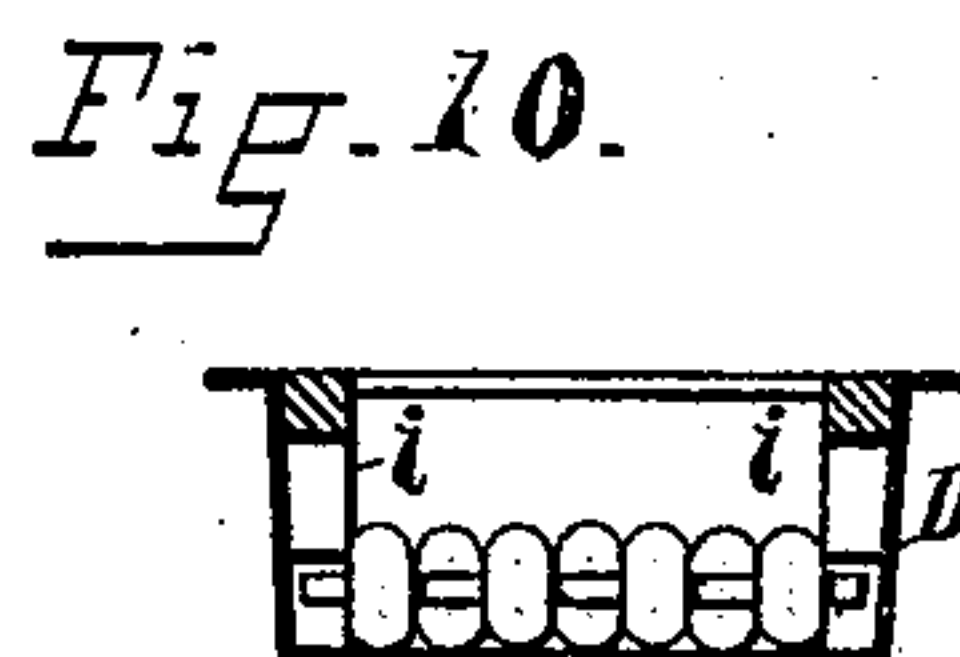
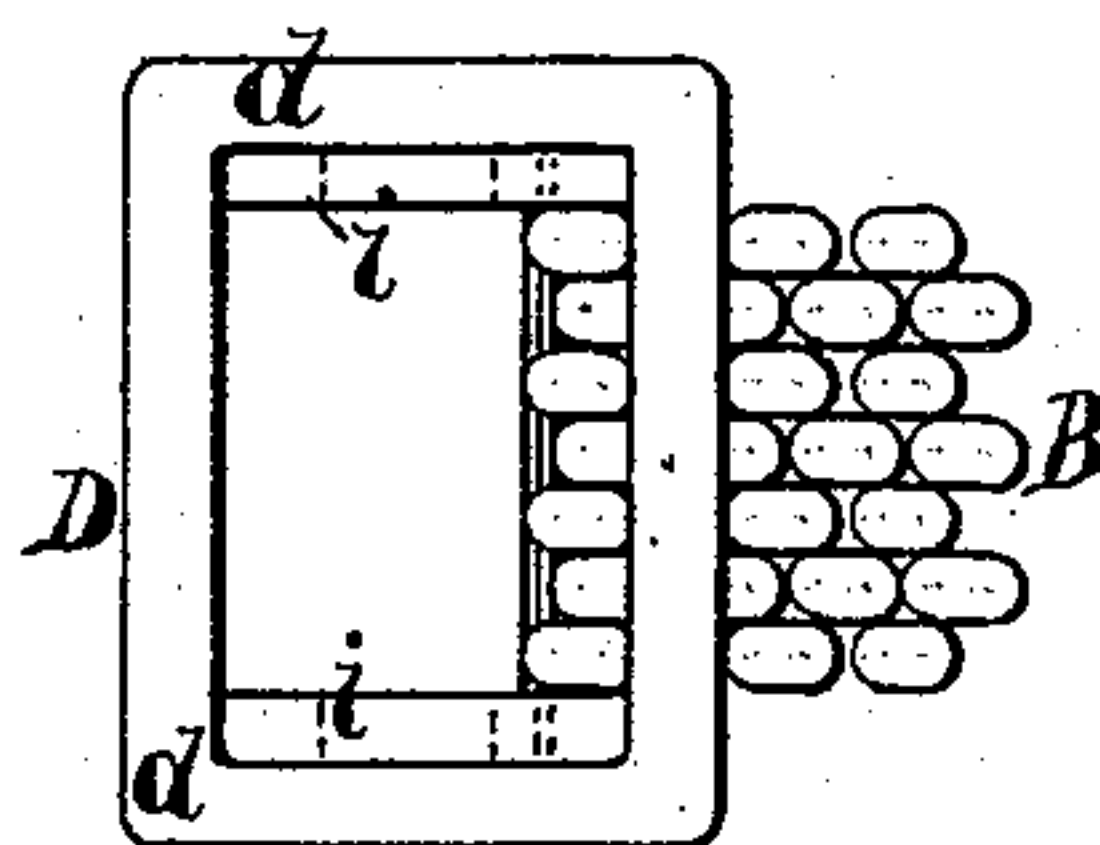
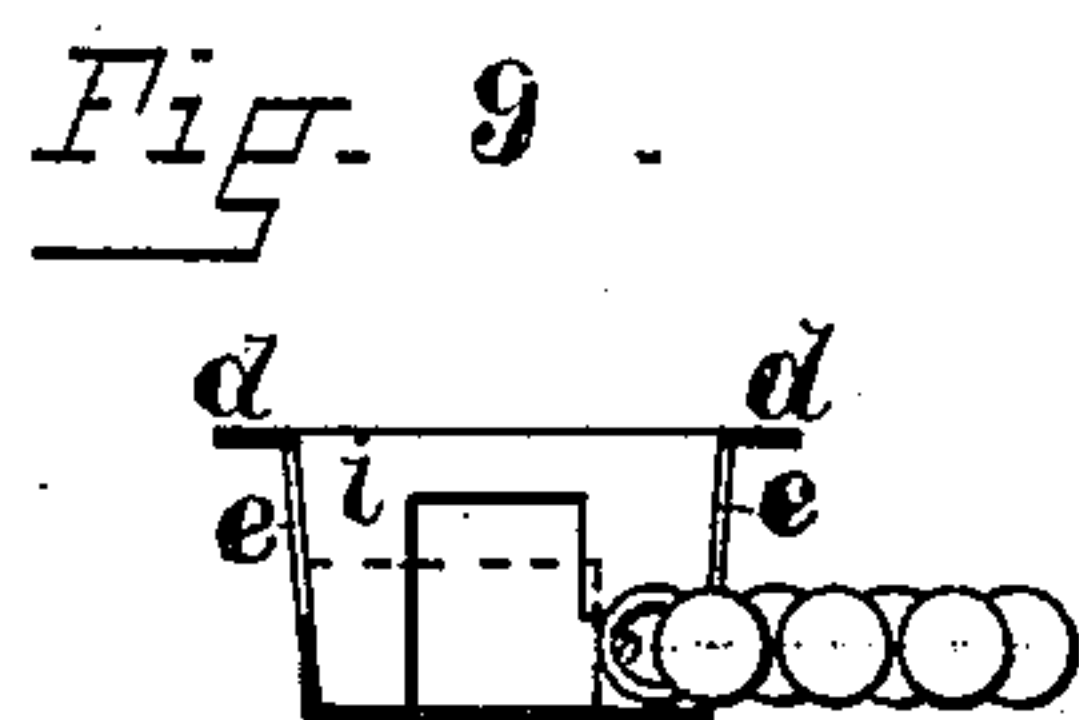
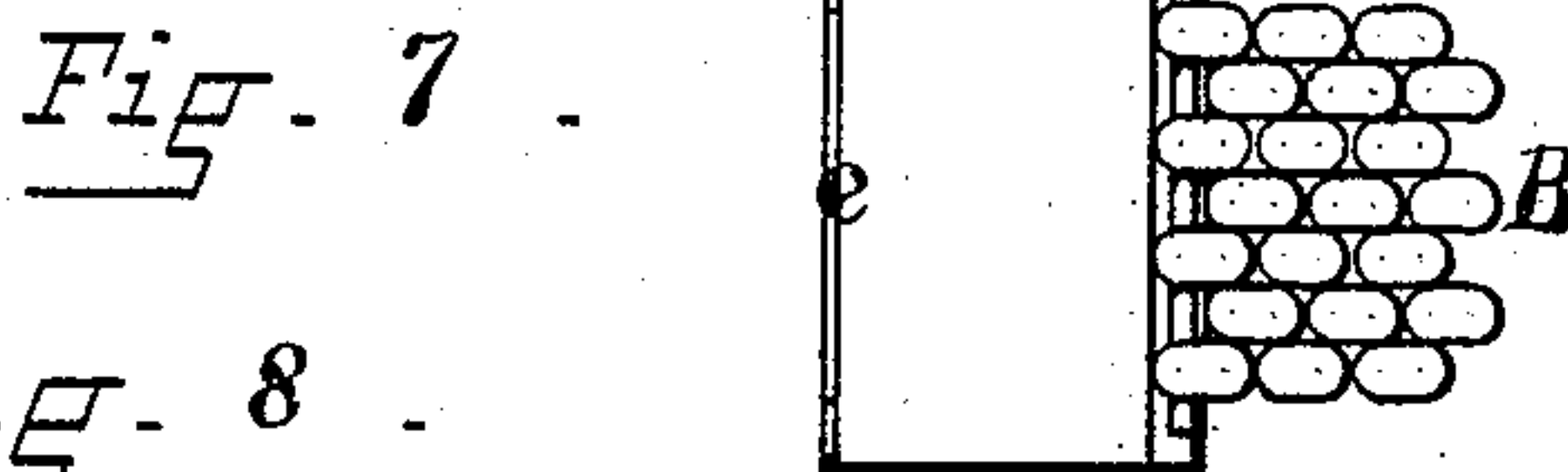
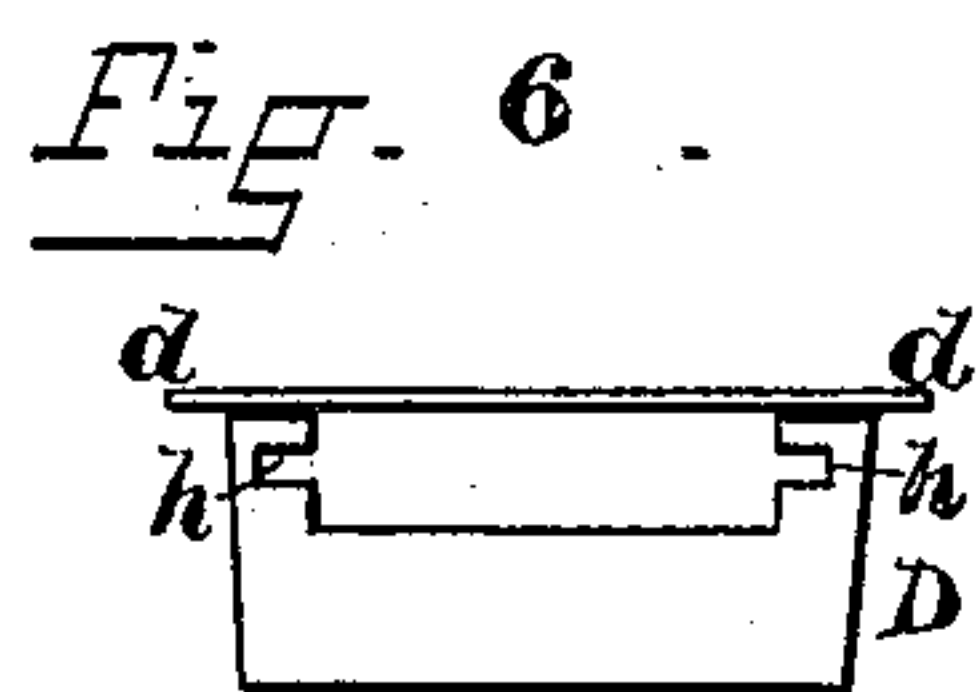
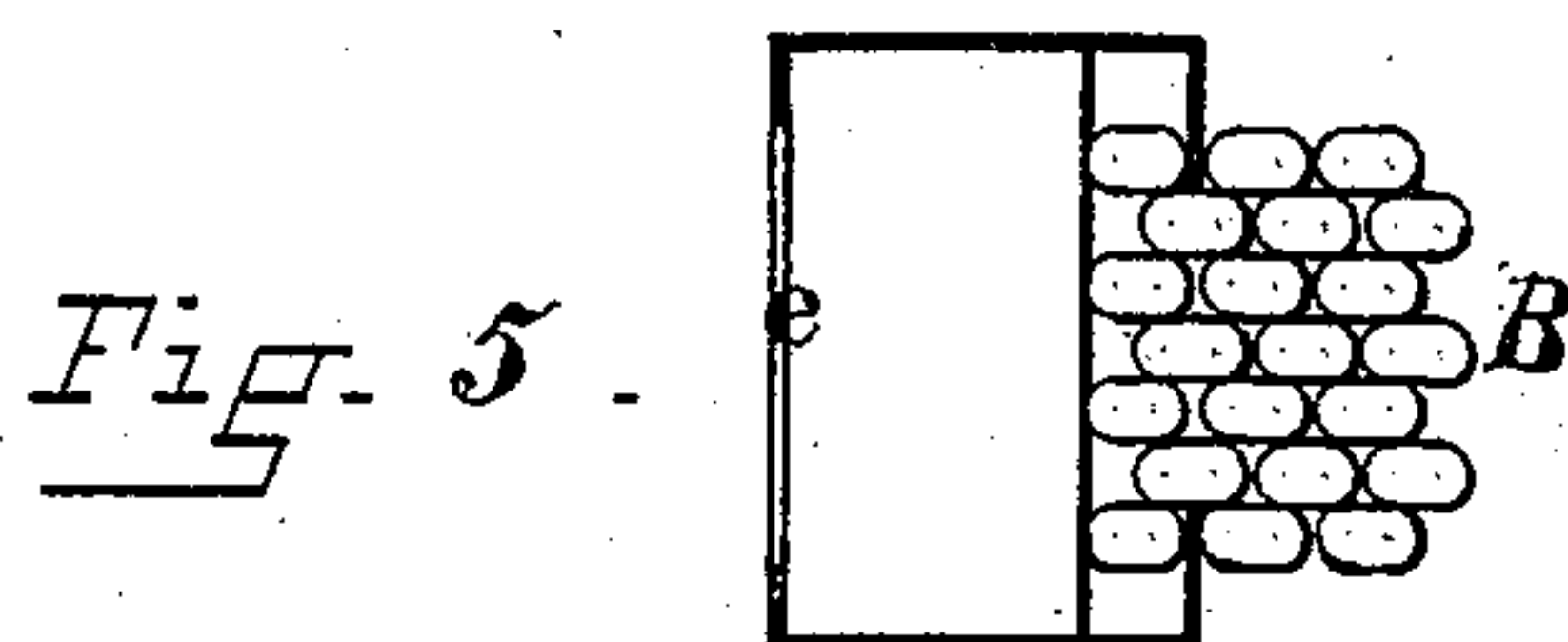
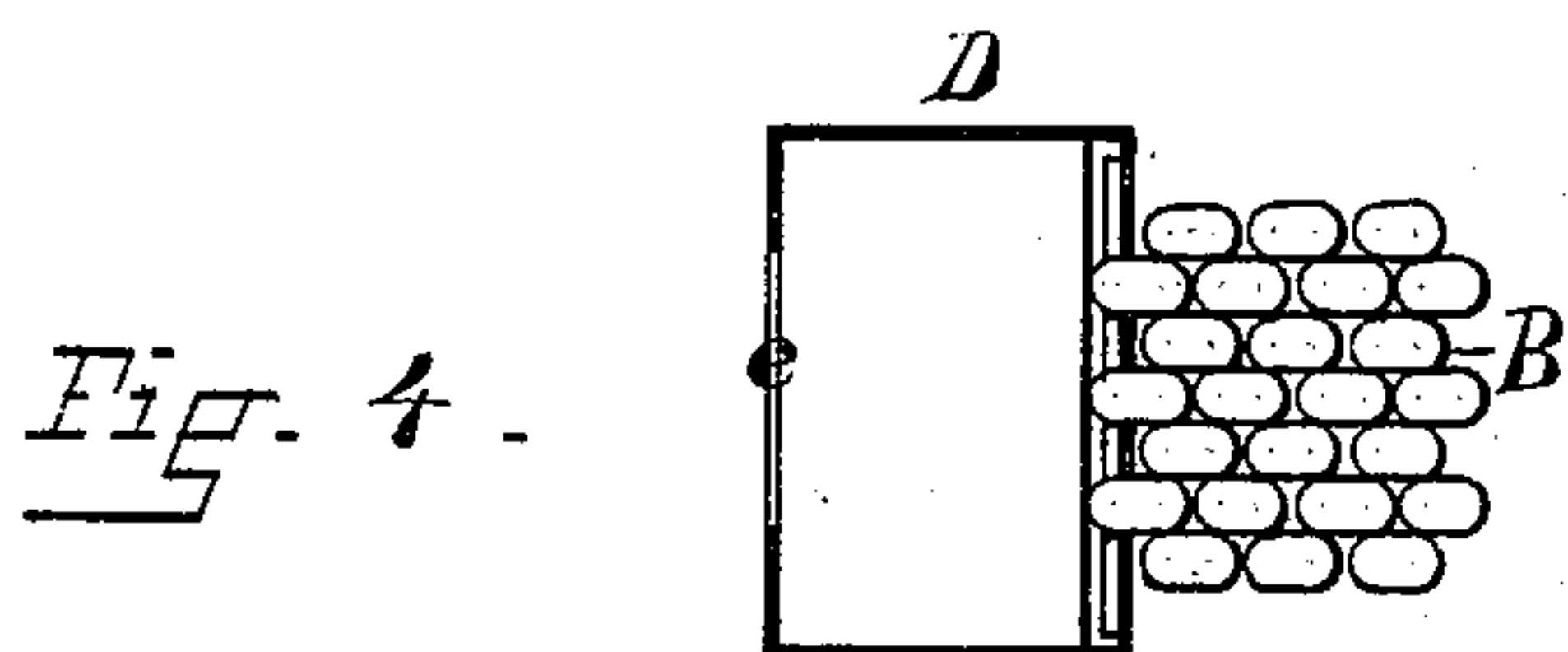
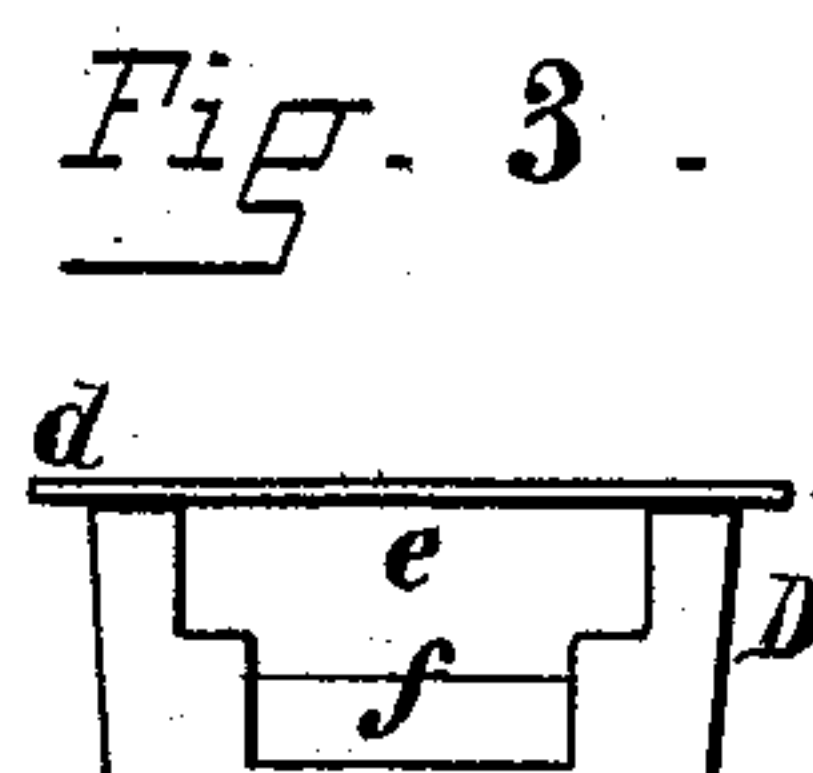
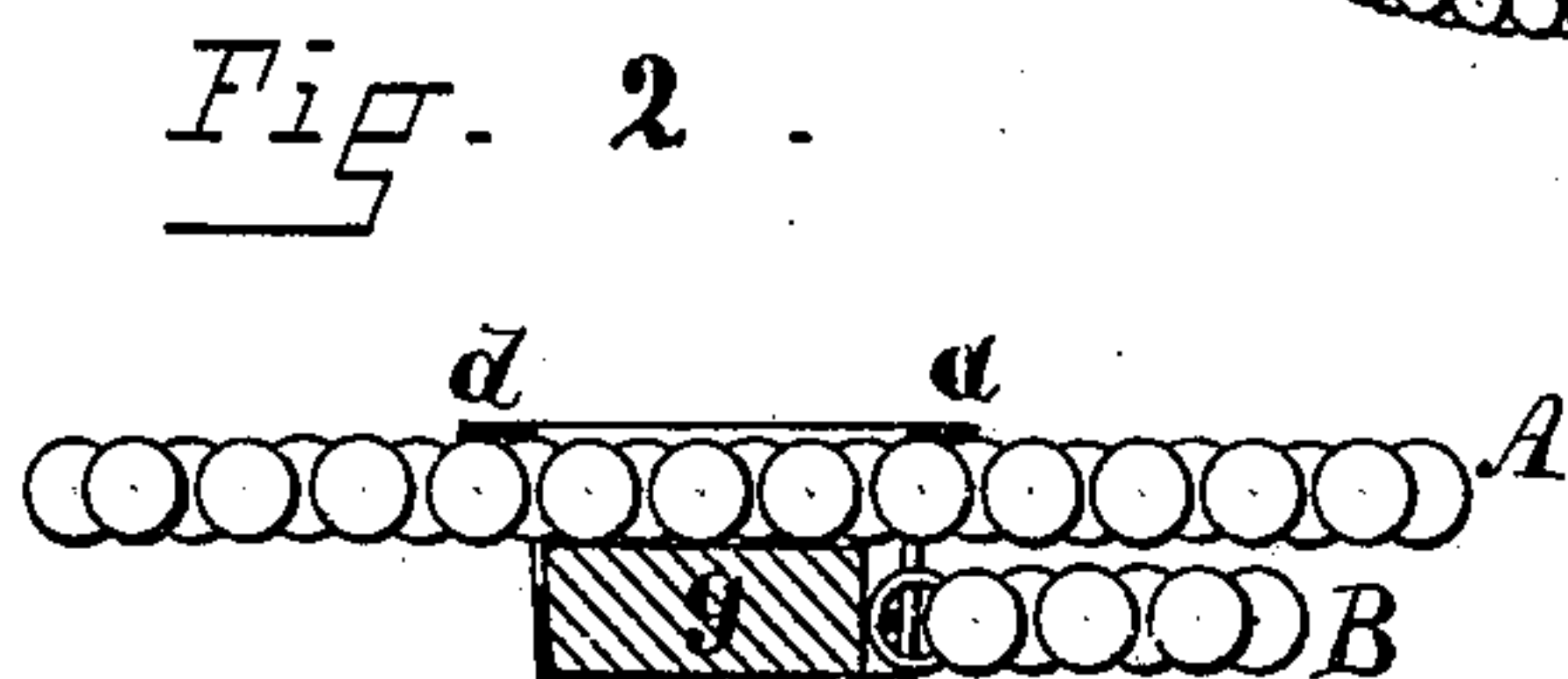
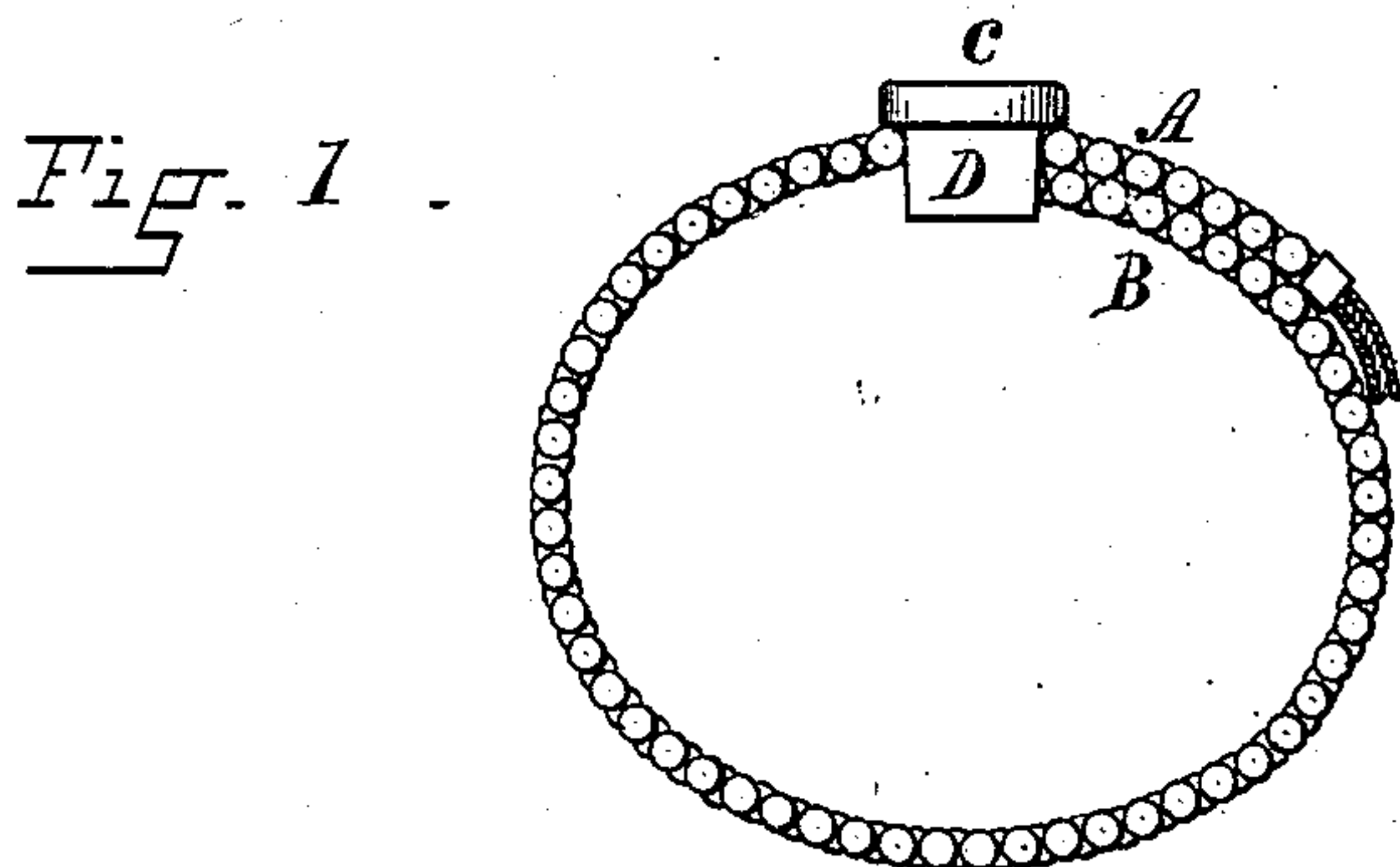


(No Model.)

H. A. CHURCH.
SLIDE FOR BRACELETS.

No. 316,235.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.



WITNESSES:

Wm. L. Cook
C. H. Leuthner Jr.

INVENTOR:

Henry A. Church
by Joseph A. Miller
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. CHURCH, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

SLIDE FOR BRACELETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,235, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed June 9, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. CHURCH, of the city and county of Providence, State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Slides for Bracelets; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention has reference to the slides used on chain and other bracelets; and it consists in the peculiar and novel construction of the slide, and the fastening for securing the same, as will be more fully set forth herein-
15 after.

The slides for bracelets as heretofore constructed consisted of a face or ornamental front plate, a back plate, and a loop secured to the
20 back plate. The end of the chain or other band forming the bracelet has heretofore been secured to the loop by a wire extending through the ends of the loop and secured by riveting or solder. This construction is costly, as it
25 requires skilled labor in securing the loop to the back plate, drilling the loop to receive the pin, and in securing the ends of the pin, and also in so nicely finishing the slide as to conceal the ends of the wire.

The object of this invention is to facilitate
30 the construction of the slide, to avoid the use of the pin extending through the ends of the loop, and to secure a neater and more finished appearance. I therefore form the back plate and the loop in one piece by drawing out a
35 cup from the back plate in suitable dies, slotting the same to receive the band forming the bracelet, and securing the end of the band in the cup in any of the various methods shown in the accompanying drawings.

40 Figure 1 is a view of a roller-chain bracelet. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the slide, showing one end of the chain secured thereto, and the other as passing through the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of the cup forming the main
45 part of the slide. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the slide, showing the end of the chain secured by a pin placed within the cup. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the slide, showing the end of the roller-chain secured by placing the end row of
50 units into the same. Fig. 6 is an end view of a slide provided with a slot constructed to pass the chain and the pin through the same,

and Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the pin in the end of the chain placed into the slide and held by resting against the sides. Fig. 8 is a
55 top view of the box forming the slide, provided with end blocks for holding the end of the band. Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view of the box provided with the holding blocks. Fig. 10 is a cross-section of the same. 60

In the drawings, A is the loose end of the band or chain forming the bracelet.

B is the fixed end of the band or chain. C is the front or face plate of the slide, to which the fixed end B is secured, and through which
65 the loose end A passes, so that the bracelet can be adjusted to the arm.

D is the cup or box, drawn from sheet metal in suitable dies, so as to form the back plate and box in one piece of metal, by having the
70 flange *d* surrounding the box and forming the surface for securing the box to the front plate.

e is a slot cut into the sides of the box D, made of the width of the band A, so that it may be passed through the same. 75

f is an opening narrower than the band, so that when a roller-chain is used for the band the last row of the units may be placed inside the box D, and the metal on the ends of the opening *f* enter between the units to secure the
80 end of the chain, as shown in Fig. 5.

Referring more particularly to this construction, I will more fully describe the same.

The cup or box D, having been formed in the dies, is now provided with the openings *e*
85 *e*, one on each side, and the opening *f* on one side. The end of the roller-chain band is inserted into the opening *e* and pushed down into the contracted opening *f*, so that one row of the units is inside the box D and is securely
90 held thereto. The usual piece of cork, *g*, is now inserted and the box D secured to the front C. The loose end A of the band is now inserted through the slide, and the bracelet completed. 95

With the same construction of the box D as shown in Fig. 3 a pin may be inserted into the end row of units, in which row the edge units are removed and the end secured, as is shown in Fig. 4; or all the openings *e e* and *f*
100 may be made of the width of the band, and one of the openings *e* provided with the slots *h h*, as is shown in Fig. 6. A pin is now secured to the end of the band, the band passed

through the opening *e*, and when placed into the box the pin will bear against the ends of the box in the opening *f*, not provided with the slots *h h*, and firmly secured.

5 Another modification is shown in Figs. 8, 9, and 10, in which the openings *e* and *f* are made of the width of the band. The end to be secured is now entered and provided with a pin, or it may be first provided with a pin and then
10 drawn through the open top of the box and through the opening *e* or *f* until the end and pin rest in the bottom of the box *D*. The end blocks, *i i*, provided with openings to receive the pin, are now inserted, the cork *g* placed in
15 the box *D*, and the box secured to the front plate, as before described, the blocks *i i* firmly holding the end *B* of the chain.

In either of these constructions a stiffer, stronger, and cheaper box or loop is secured,
20 the pin or other fastening is placed on the inside of the box and does not penetrate the ends, the end of the band is secured firmly without the drilling of the loop and without solder, and the slide has a more finished ap-
25 pearance than slides as heretofore constructed.

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

30 1. An improved slide for bracelets, consisting of a loop of proper depth to receive the lapping ends of a band, and provided with inward shoulders or projections formed inte-

grally with opposite sides for engaging the inner lapping end of the band or lateral projections thereupon, substantially as described.

2. An improved slide for bracelets, consisting of a loop of proper depth and width to receive the lapped ends of a band, and to permit the through passage of the outer end of the band, and provided on opposite sides with shoulders or catches to engage the inner lap-
40 per end of the band or lateral projections thereupon, said shoulders or catches being supported entirely within the loop without requiring openings in the walls for their insertion, as set forth.

3. The improved slide for bracelets, consisting of a box-shaped loop having openings in its ends to receive and hold one end of the chain and to allow of the passage of the other
45 end, and provided with a flange to receive the top plate, as described.

4. The combination, with the front or top plate, of the loop having the openings to receive and hold one end of the chain, and to admit of the passage of the other end and pro-
55 vided with the flange to receive the front plate, as described.

HENRY A. CHURCH.

Witnesses:

J. A. MILLER, Jr.,
M. F. BLIGH.