

(No Model.)

H. LIEBEL.
BRACELET.

No. 322,061.

Patented July 14, 1885.

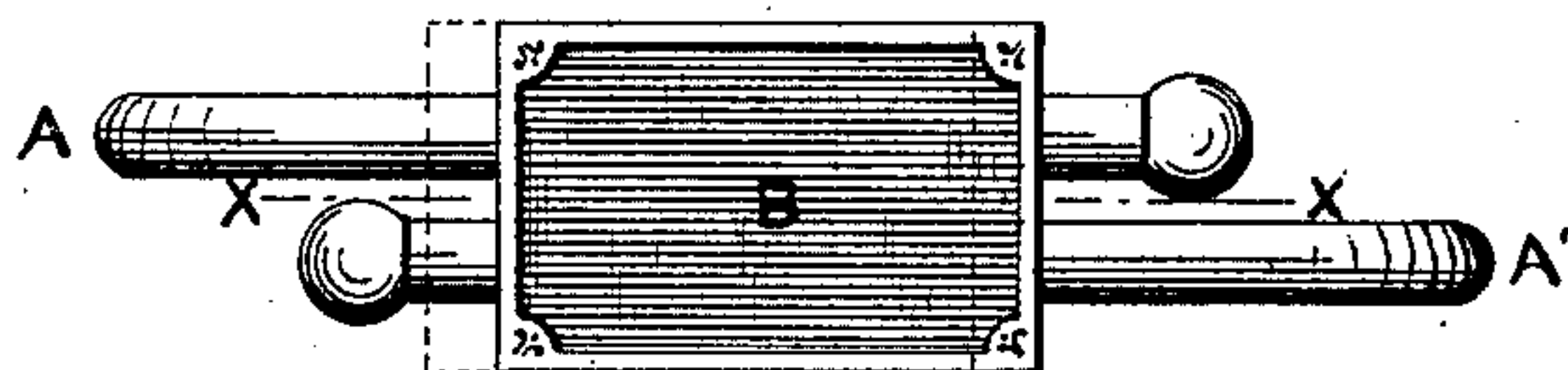


FIG. 1.

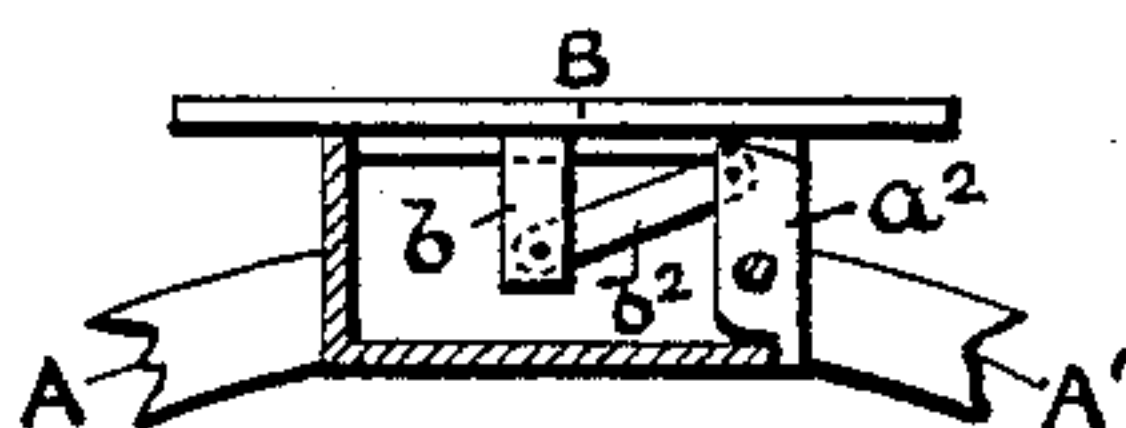


FIG. 11.

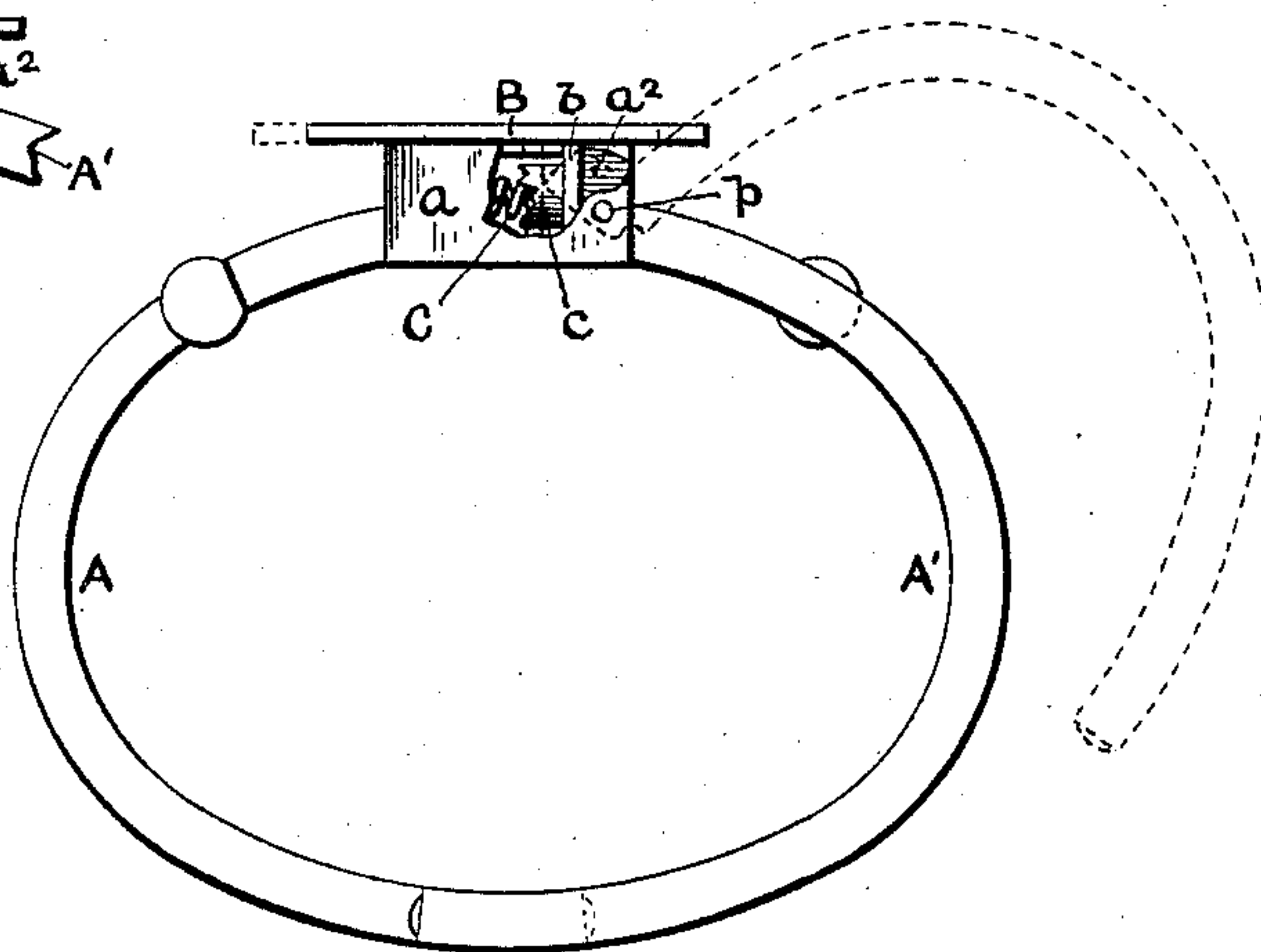


FIG. 2.

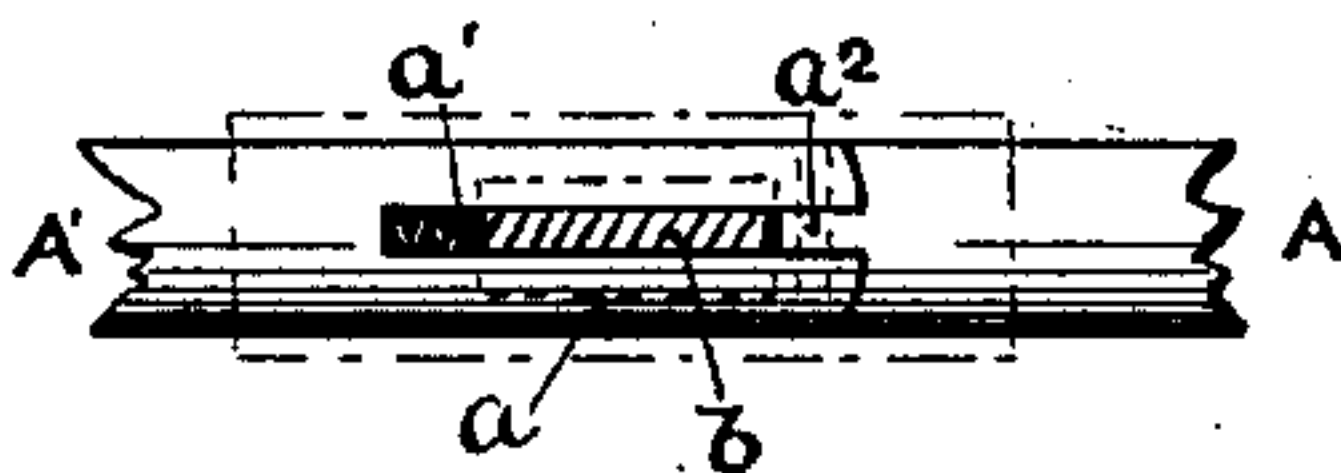


FIG. 9.

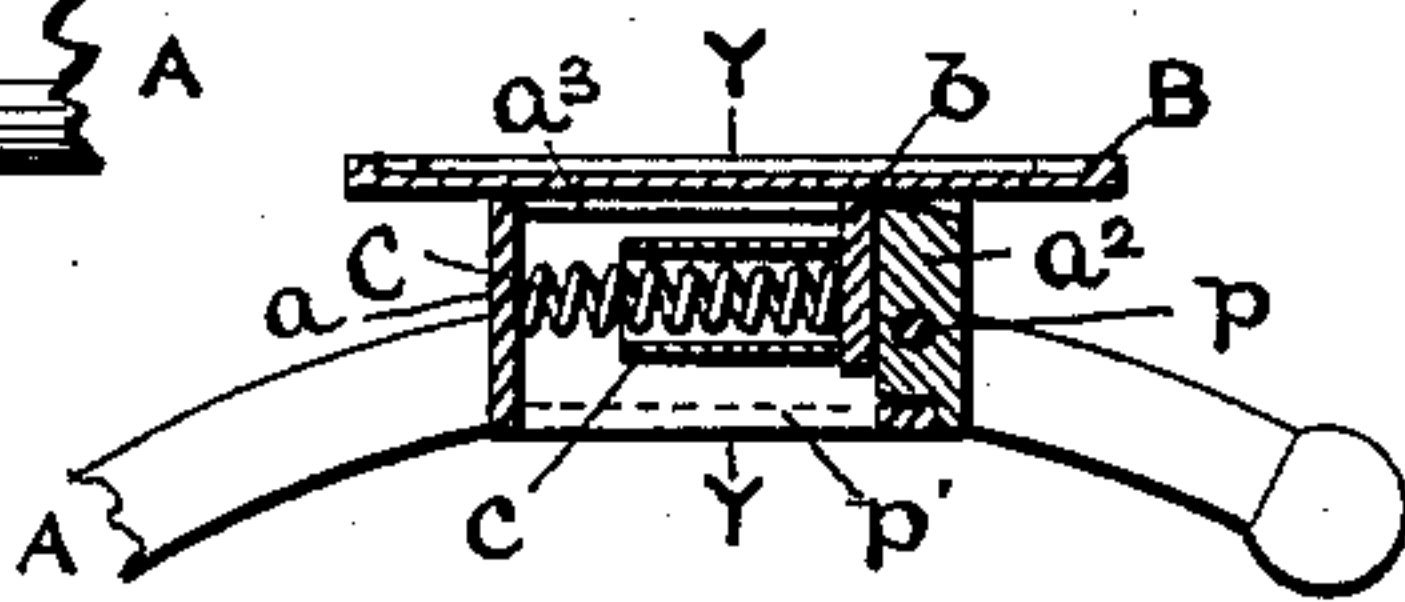


FIG. 3.

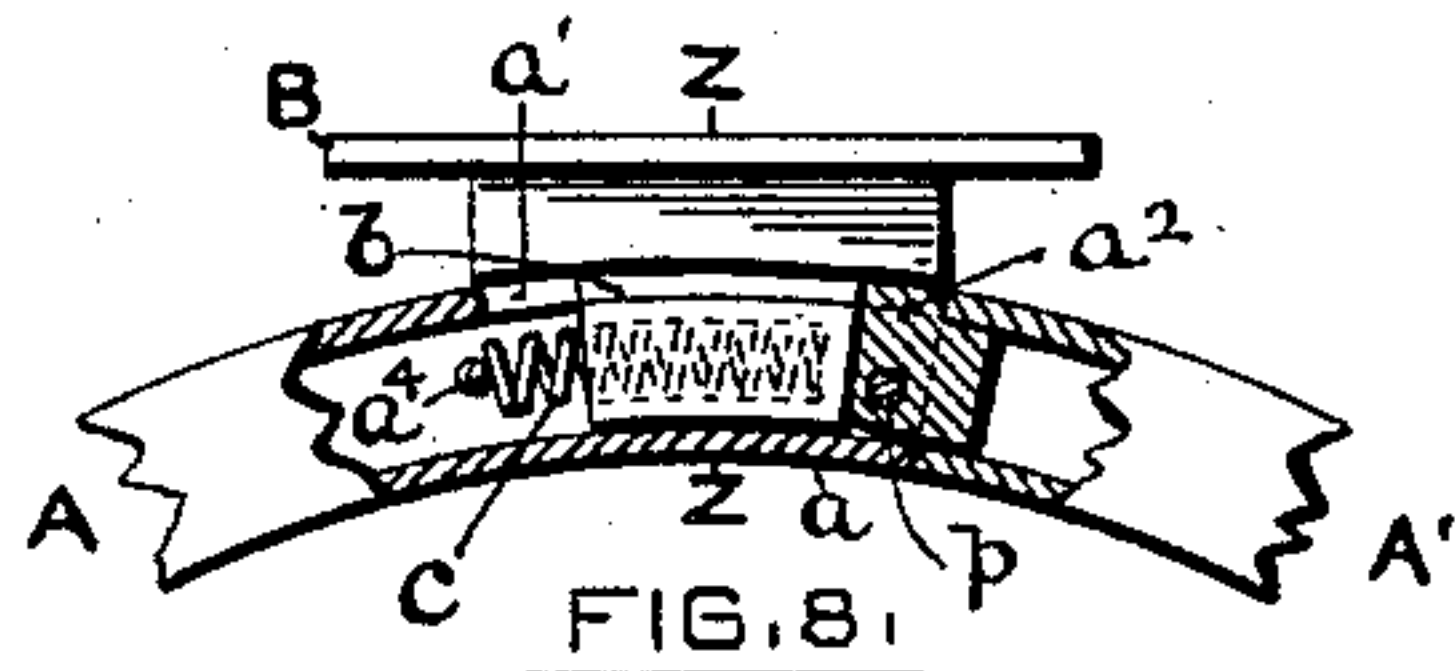


FIG. 8.

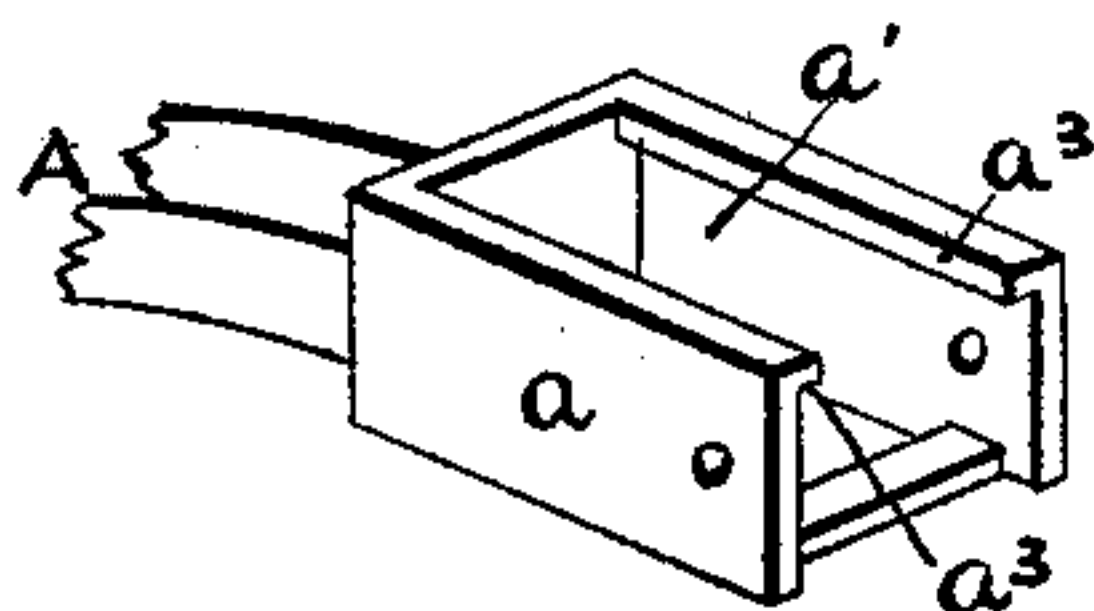


FIG. 5.

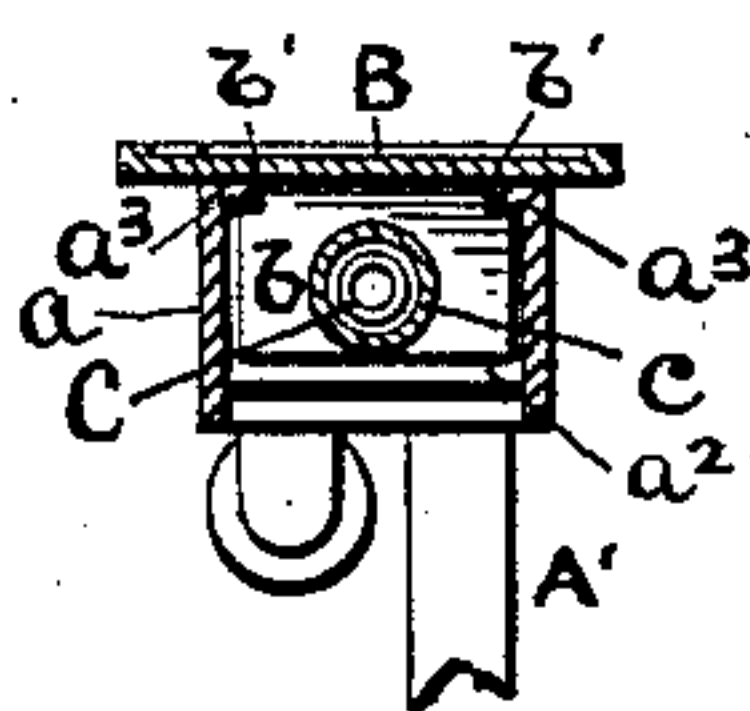


FIG. 4.

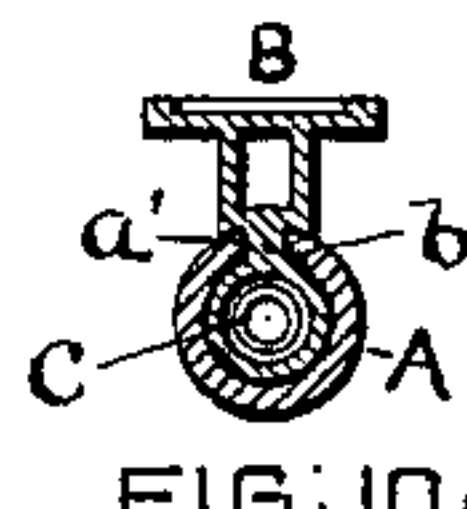


FIG. 10.

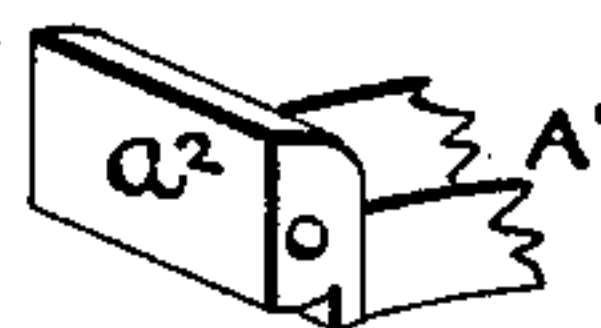


FIG. 6.

WITNESSES.

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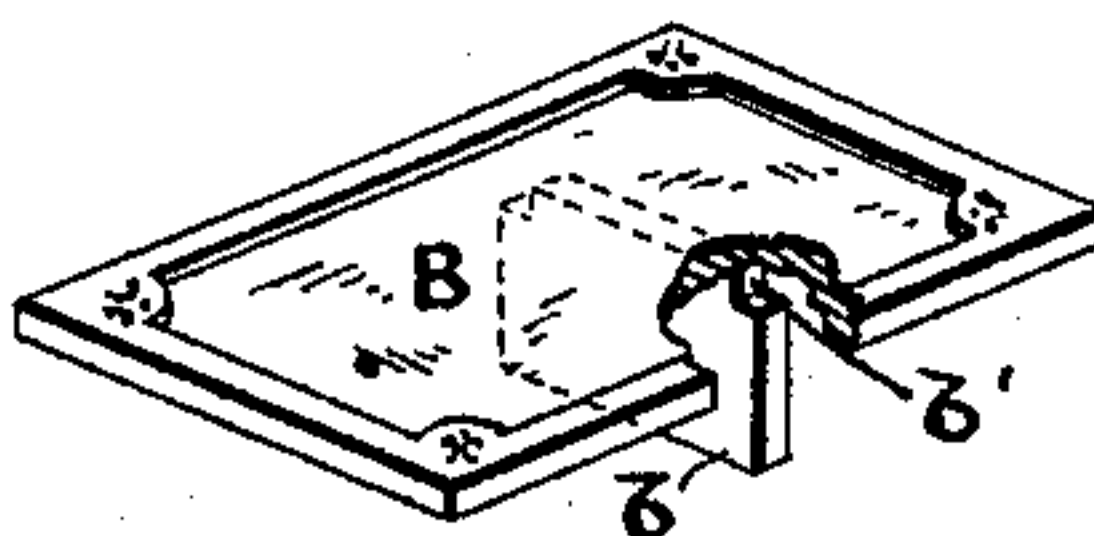


FIG. 7.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO LIEBEL, OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,061, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed May 22, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO LIEBEL, of North Attleborough, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bracelets; and I do hereby declare the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, to be a description thereof.

This invention consists in a bracelet having hinged wings or sections, and preferably provided with a spring to render the bracelet self-closing, and a head member adapted and arranged to be slid under the action of one of said wings, so as to allow a long or extensive head member to be employed for ornamental purposes and the bracelet to be opened to a greater extent for application and removal than would be the case were said head member immovable, as will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top view of a bracelet embodying the invention. Fig. 2 shows a side view of the same with a portion broken away. Fig. 3 represents a section of the same on line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows a transverse section on line $y y$ of Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 show portions of the two wings detached and in perspective. Fig. 7 shows the head member detached and in perspective. Fig. 8 shows in side view and partial section a portion of another bracelet embodying the invention. Fig. 9 shows a top view of the same with the head member cut off, but shown in broken lines. Fig. 10 represents a transverse section on line $Z Z$ of Fig. 8. Fig. 11 shows a modification in section.

$A A'$ are the two wings of the bracelet, which are hinged together by a pivotal pin, p , or in any preferred manner. These wings are shown as circular in cross-section, but may be rectangular or of other desired shape.

B is the head member, which is provided with a depending lug, b . The inner end, a , of the wing A , as shown in Fig. 5, is in the form of a hollow box having a slot, a' , in its top, and an open end to receive a lip or lever, a^2 , secured to the inner end of the wing A' . The head B is feathered or splined to the wing A in any well-known manner, as by ribs a^3 on the end a , which enter notches b' on the lug b ,

as shown in Fig. 4, so as to prevent the head from becoming detached.

C is a spring, preferably employed to render the bracelet self-closing and to return the head B to its normal position. The under side of the box end a of the wing A may be left open, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, or it may be closed by a plate. (Shown by dotted lines at p' , Fig. 3.) When left open, I prefer to employ a tube, c , attached to the lug b or to the box a , so as to inclose the greater portion of the spring and to conceal it and hold it in place. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the lip or lever a^2 on the wing A' bears against the lug b on the head member B , so that when the wings are opened, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, the head member will be slid, thereby allowing the free ends of the wings to be more widely separated than would be the case if the head were immovable.

By arranging the head member B to slide, as described, a long and extensive head member may be used, which is very desirable for ornamental purposes, and yet the bracelet may be opened as wide as though said member were less extensive and stationary, and much wider than if of the same size and immovable.

In the bracelet shown in Figs. 8, 9, and 10 the inner end, a , of the wing A is the same size as the remaining portion of the wing. The lug b has a tubular portion, which fits the interior of the wing, as shown in Fig. 10, and the spring enters the lug at one end and bears at the other end upon a pin or stop, a^4 , secured to the wing A . The operation of this bracelet is the same as already described, the lip or lever a^2 on the wing A' bearing against the lug b and sliding the head member B when the wings are opened.

If the bracelet be of that class which is not provided with a spring to render it self-closing, the head member B may be slid in both directions by the movement of the wings, it being only necessary to connect the wing A with the head member in any preferred manner, as by a link, b^2 , pivoted to the lip a^2 and the lug b , as shown in Fig. 11.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the hinged wings $A A'$ and the movable head member B , ar-

ranged as described, to be slid under the action of the wings when they are opened, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination of the hinged wings A
5 A', one of which is provided with a lip or lever, a^2 , the movable head member B, furnished with a lug, b , which is acted upon by the said lever to slide the head when the wings are
10 opened, as described, and a spring, C, for closing the wings and returning the head member to its normal position, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the hinged wings A
A', one of which is provided with a lip or lever, a^2 , the sliding head member B, having
15 a lug, b , feathered to the other wing, as described, the spring C, for closing the wings and returning the head member to its normal position, and the tube c , surrounding said spring, substantially as set forth.

HUGO LIEBEL.

Witnesses:

EDSON SALISBURY JONES,
GEO. W. CADY.