

(No Model.)

T. GRANBERY.

BRACELET.

No. 352,917.

Patented Nov. 23, 1886.

Fig. 1.

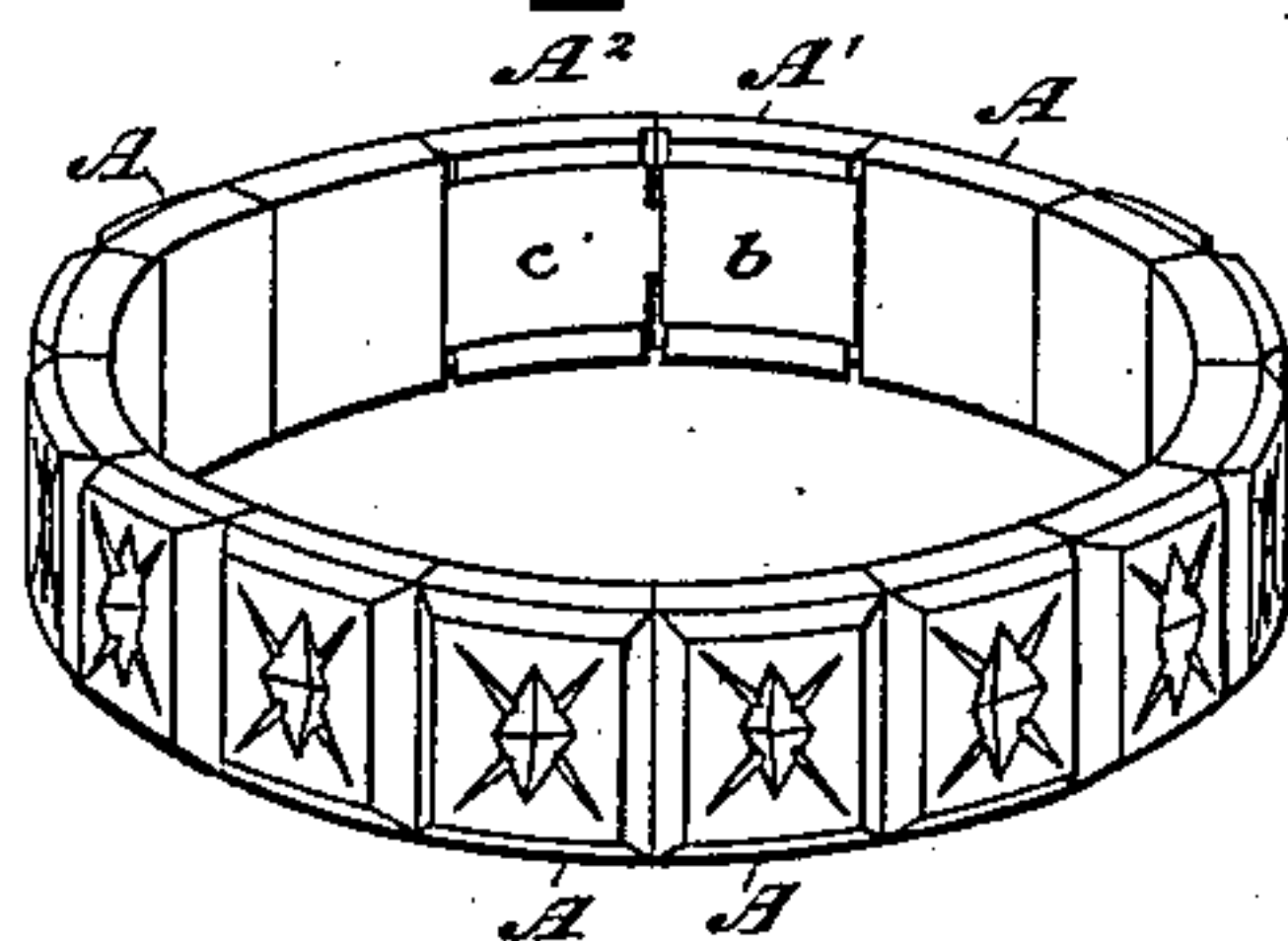


Fig. 2.

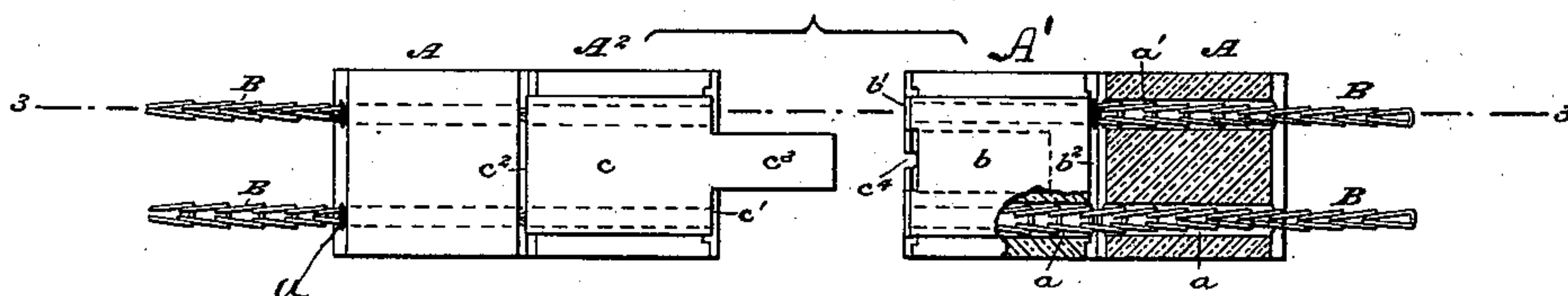


Fig. 3.

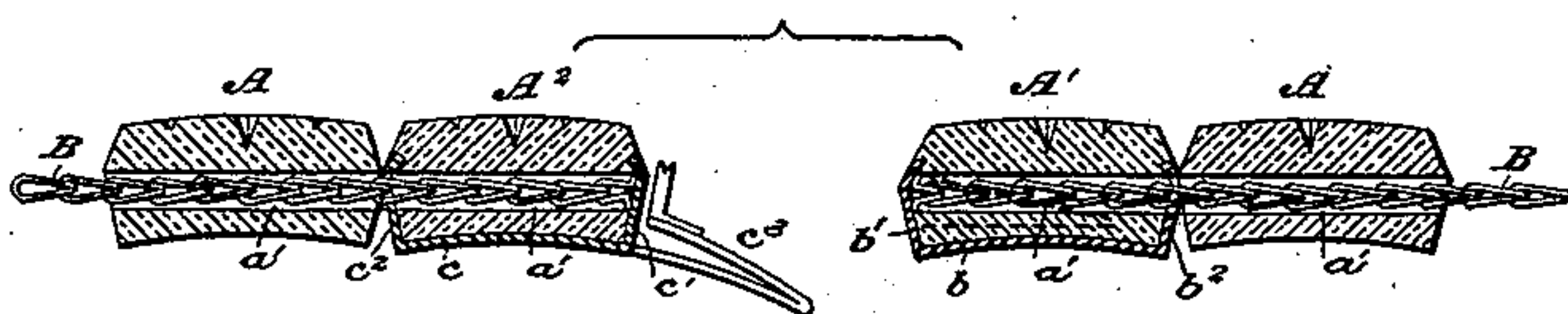
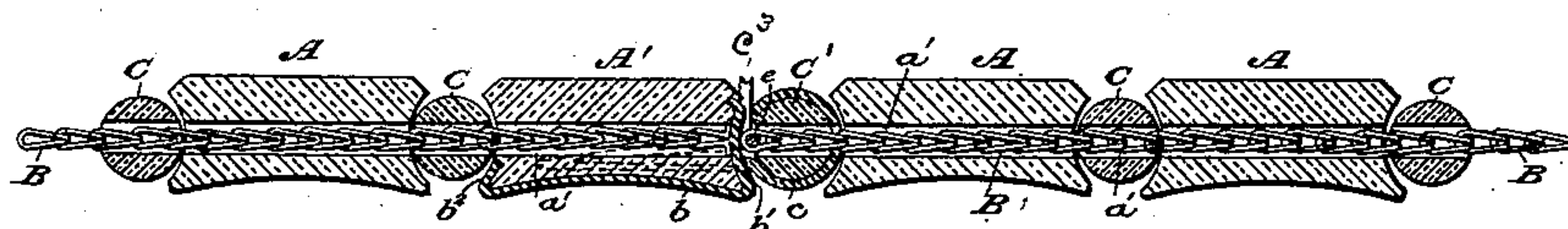


Fig. 4.



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BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,917, dated November 23, 1886

Application filed February 1, 1886. Serial No. 190,454. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE GRANBERY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bracelets and necklaces—such as are made from square or oblong pieces of onyx, glass, and similar materials—connected together by some form of flexible connector. Unlike beads, these elements which go to make up the bracelet require two or more connectors, as will be explained, in order to prevent the elements from rotating on the connector, as beads are permitted to do. It has been customary to make up a bracelet of square blocks of black onyx, for example, each provided with two holes bored through it edgewise and parallel and extending lengthwise of the bracelet. As a connector, some have employed cords of rubber, which stretch to allow the hand to pass through the bracelet. The objection to these cords is that they are soon frayed and cut by the sharp edges of the hard material of the bracelet at the margins of the holes. Others have employed spring-wires, which have a set curve to cause the bracelet, after having been expanded to pass the hand, to clasp the wrist. The objection to these wires is that in flexing the bracelet they bear forcibly on the onyx or glass at the margins of the holes and chip off pieces of the brittle material. Wire in the form of coiled or helical springs has been used on bracelets made from metal; but to be strong and staple enough such connectors must have so great a diameter that it is hardly practicable to bore large enough holes in the onyx or glass to receive them, and if bored these larger holes add very considerably to the expense.

My invention consists in connecting together the links or elements of such a bracelet or necklace with two or more slender chains made up of short links, preferably that form of chain known as "solid-link" chain, which is made slender enough for this purpose, and attaching the ends of these chains to metal plates mounted on the end blocks or elements of the bracelet or necklace. Such a connector permits of all the flexibility that can possibly be required, is strong and durable, and will not injure the brittle

material forming the elements of the bracelet.

My invention also consists in the construction of the ends of the bracelet or necklace where the chains are connected to the plates forming the fastening or clasp.

My invention will be hereinafter fully described, and its novel features carefully defined in the claim.

In the drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bracelet provided with my improvements. This view shows the back of the clasp. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section, on an exaggerated scale, of a part of a bracelet or necklace provided with my improvements. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken in the plane indicated by line 3 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a bracelet of a little different construction to which my improvements are applied.

A A represent the sections of which the bracelet is composed, each of which is here represented as a substantially square block or piece of black onyx or other non-metallic substance, having a thickness about equal to one-half of its width, or thereabout. Through each of these blocks two or more holes, *a a'*, are bored edgewise. Blocks thus shaped and bored are commonly employed in this general class of bracelets and necklaces.

B B are chains of small diameter and herein shown as made with so-called "solid" links. Each of these chains passes through a series of the holes in the blocks—one through the series of holes *a* and the other through the series of holes *a'*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. At least two chains are necessary in order to prevent the blocks from swinging or rotating on the chain with respect to each other in the manner of beads.

The end blocks of the bracelet, which I have lettered *A' A²*, respectively, bear the clasp or fastening devices of the bracelet. On the back of the block *A'* is mounted a metal plate, *b*, which is clinched over the edges of the block at *b'* and *b²*. The ends of the chains pass through the holes in block *A'*, and are soldered to or otherwise securely fastened to the turned-over end *b'* of plate *b*. On the back of the end block, *A²*, is a metal plate, *c*, the ends *c' c²* of which are turned over or clinched over the

edges of the block. The middle portion of plate *c* is extended to form a spring-latch, *c*³, of an ordinary kind, which is constructed, when the fastening is to be effected, to enter a socket 5 formed in the inner face of block *A'* behind plate *b*, (indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3,) the entrance of which is seen at *c*⁴ in Fig. 2. The ends of the chains *B B* pass through block *A*², and are soldered or otherwise rigidly 10 secured to the flanged end *c'* of the plate *c*.

I find that the chains form durable and very flexible connectors for the blocks, and that they do not chip off nor otherwise injure the blocks.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a construction of 15 bracelet wherein cylindrical joint-pieces *C* are interposed between the blocks *A*. When these joint-pieces are employed, the holes *a a'* for the chain are formed also in these to properly coincide with the holes in the blocks. In order 20 that a joint-piece, *C*, may be interposed at the ends of the bracelet between the blocks *A*, I substitute in this case a joint-piece, *C'*, for the block *A*² of Figs. 2 and 3, and extend the plate *c* nearly around the same. The ends of 25 the chains *B B* extend through joint-piece *C'* and plate *c*, and are connected to a wire or rod, *e*, which is soldered or otherwise secured firmly to the plate *c*.

As my chains *B* are wholly invisible in the completed bracelet, they do not appear in Fig. 1. 30

I may explain that by "solid-link" chain I mean a chain made up of oblong links stamped from a plate or sheet without weld or joint, and connected to form a chain by bending them at the middle. This chain is a known article 35 of trade, and may be bought in the market by any one.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the blocks *A A' A*², provided each with two or more holes, *a a'*, for the passage of the connectors, the chains *B B*, arranged to connect said blocks, as described, and metal plates mounted on the end blocks, *A'* and *A*², respectively, substantially as de- 45 scribed, said chains being secured at their ends to said metal plates, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing 50 witnesses.

THEODORE GRANBERY.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
GEO. BANTON.