

(No Model.)

A. LUTHY.
BRACELET.

No. 400,578.

Patented Apr. 2, 1889.

Fig. 1.

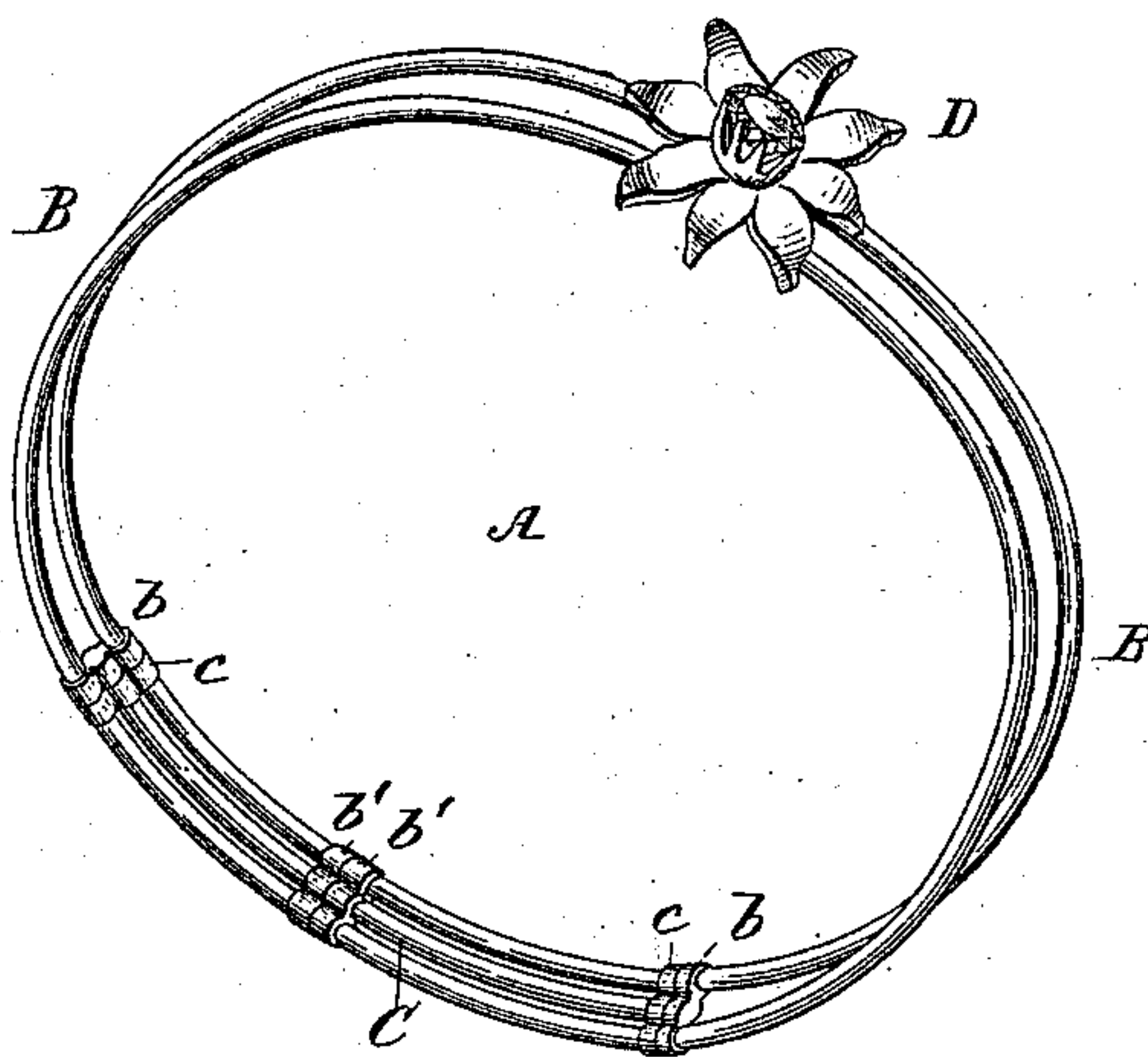


Fig. 2.

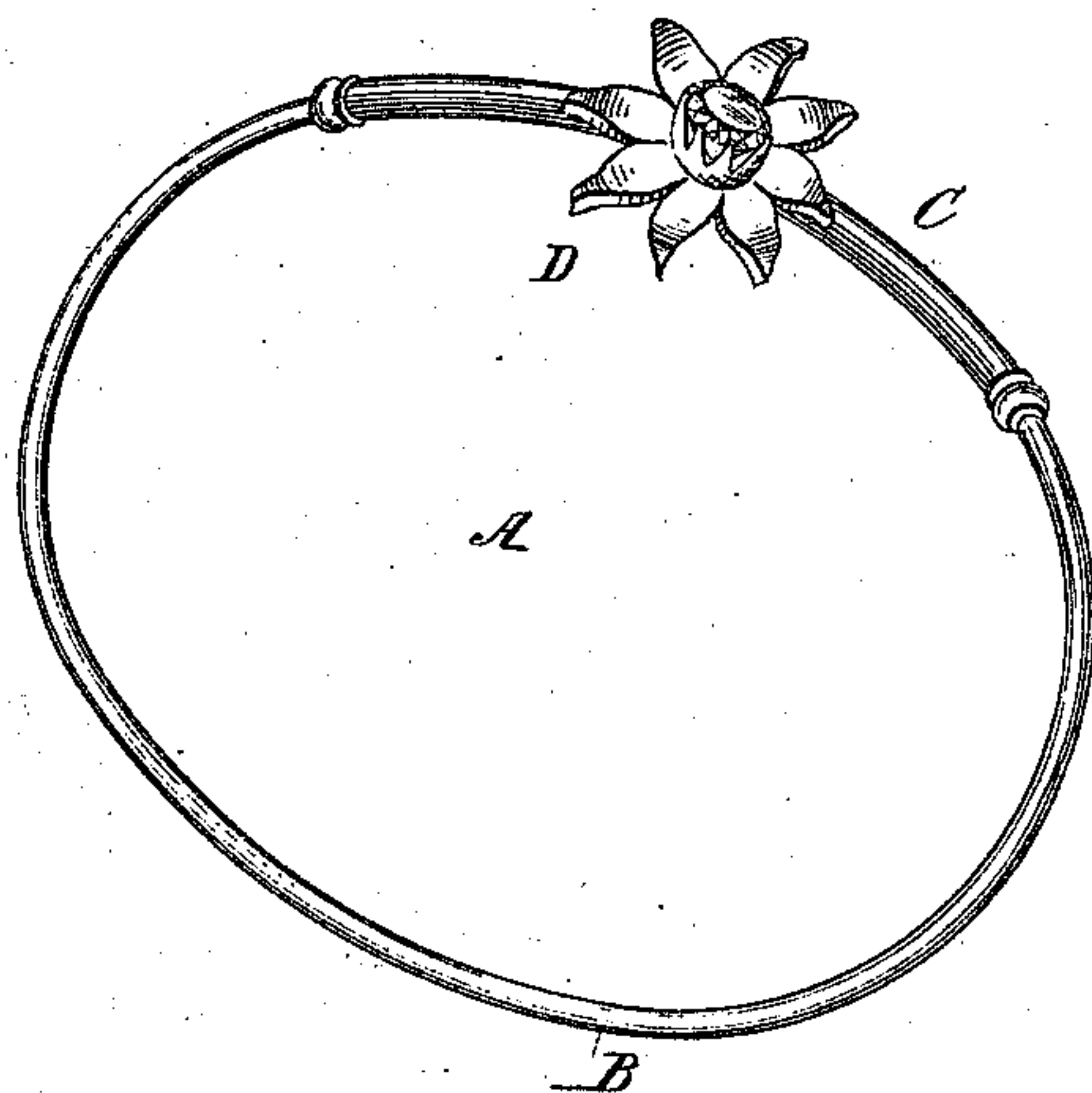


Fig. 3.

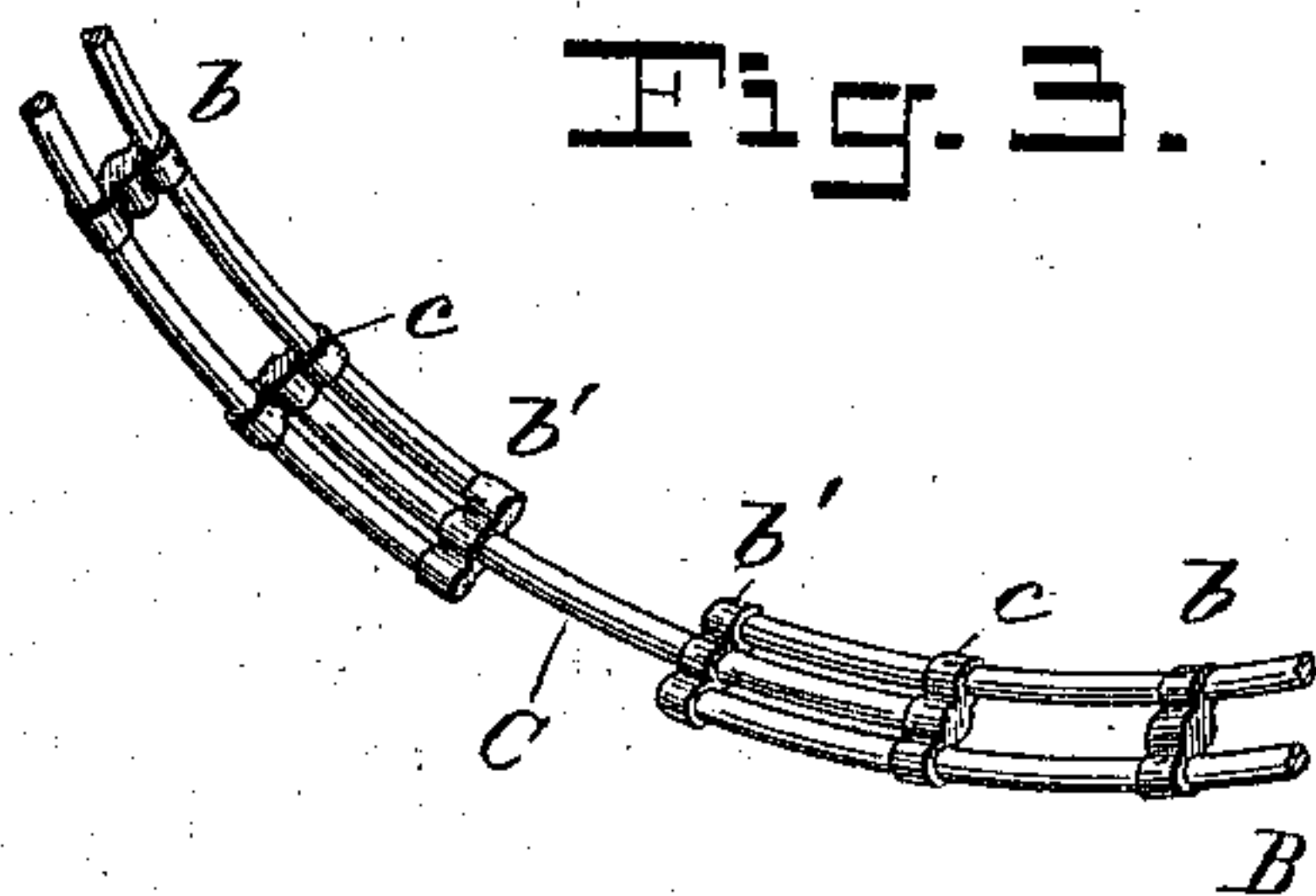
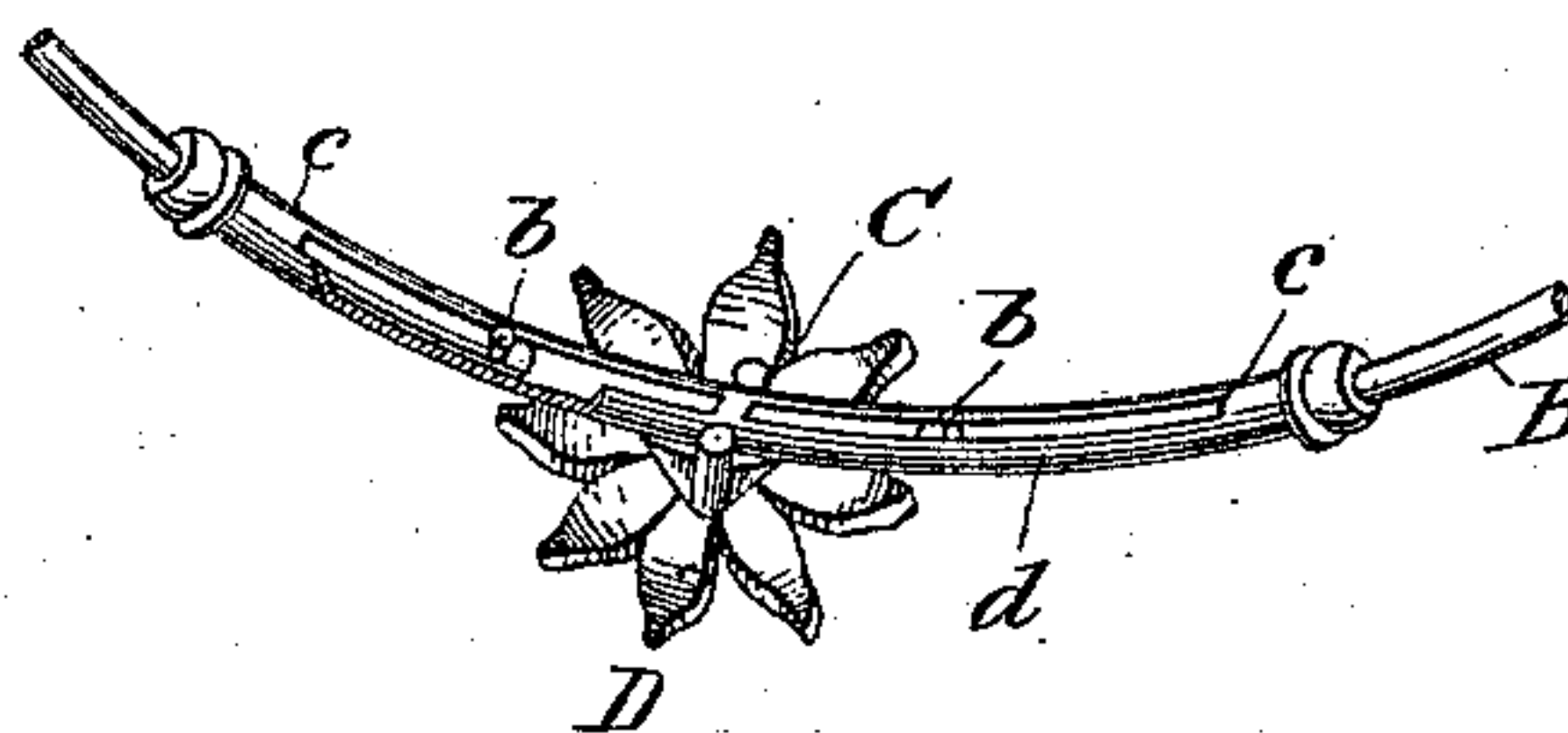


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH LUTHY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ADOLPH LUTHY & CO.,
OF SAME PLACE.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 400,578, dated April 2, 1889.

Application filed November 21, 1888. Serial No. 291,432. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH LUTHY, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of bracelets which are capable of expansion in order that they may be slipped over the hand of the wearer to their position upon the wrist, and which at the same time preserve their unbroken continuity and bracelet-like form while thus expanded.

According to my invention I construct such a bracelet of two parts or members—a major and a minor member—which are telescopically connected or slide the one in the other, and the minor member of which is connected at both ends to the major member, so that when the bracelet is opened it serves to close the gap between the ends of the major member. Thus the bracelet may be extended to include the minor member or any portion of it in its expanse, or, if desired, may be permitted to contract, and thus to telescope the members one on the other, whereby its size is reduced.

I have shown two methods of carrying out my invention in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bracelet constructed according to the preferred form of my invention and shown in its contracted or normal position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form of my invention. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the construction shown in Fig. 1, showing the bracelet slightly expanded. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of the construction shown in Fig. 2, looking from the under side or within the bracelet, and being also partly expanded, as in Fig. 3.

Let A designate the bracelet as a whole, and B and C the major and minor members thereof, respectively.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be understood that the major member, B, is of such length as will normally encircle, or very nearly so, the wrist of the wearer without the necessity of expanding it to include the minor member or any portion thereof. The minor member, C, is preferably about one-fourth the length of the major member, and this length will be

generally found sufficient for the purpose; but, if necessary, the minor member may be of any desired length. The major member, B, is in effect a spring, whose normal tendency is to close or contract, and the approaching ends thereof are telescopically connected to the minor member, C. The major member, B, is provided with stops or shoulders *b b*, which abut against similar stops or shoulders, *c c*, on the minor member when the bracelet is contracted, and with stops or shoulders *b' b'*, which abut against the stops *c c* when the bracelet is expanded. This construction permits the parts to have sufficient play upon one another, but prevents their entire separation. Thus when it is desired to wear the bracelet the major member, B, is expanded sufficiently to be readily slipped over the hand and onto the wrist, where, by the spring-like character of the major member, the bracelet assumes its normal or contracted position, fitting the wrist snugly and being secure from loss. When the major member is expanded, the minor member slides on it at one or both ends, and its intermediate portion forms a bridge between the ends of the major member for closing the gap between the ends.

A further advantage of this construction of bracelet is that it may be worn upon any part of the arm, as, owing to the spring-like character of its main member, it will embrace the arm with sufficient pressure to retain its position, but not with pressure enough to cause annoyance to the wearer.

In Fig. 1 I have shown an ornament, D, applied to the major member, and in Fig. 2 I have shown it as applied to the minor member, and it will be understood that this or any other ornamentation may be applied to either or both of the members, as the taste or judgment of the maker may dictate, and in this way many novel and pleasing effects may be produced, which is an important advantage in this class of goods.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the major member as being composed of two wires or bars, while the minor member is composed of one wire or bar. It will be understood that this construction might be reversed, or that either member might have any number of bars without af-

fecting the main feature of my invention, which consists, essentially, of a major and minor member telescopically connected in order to allow of a play between the members.

5 In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 3 the two wires of the major member are connected at each end by a cross-bar, *b'*, and at some distance from their ends by a cross-bar, *b*. The bars *b' b'* have holes through their
10 middles, in which the single wire of the minor member may slide. The ends of the minor member are fixed to similar bars, *c c*, which have holes in their ends embracing the two wires of the major member. The bar *c* plays
15 between the two bars *b b'*, which form stops to limit the expanding and collapsing movements of the respective parts. Preferably both pairs of bars *b c* abut simultaneously with the abutment of the two bars *b' b'*.

20 In Fig. 2 I have shown the minor member constructed as a tubular section, in which the ends of the major member play. Studs *b* on the ends of the major member travel in a slot, *d*, in the tubular section, and their travel is
25 limited by the ends of the slot.

It will be seen that by my present invention I provide an expansible bracelet which is simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order, having no weak parts which are
30 liable to break nor separable parts which are liable to be lost.

I claim—

1. A bracelet comprising a major member

of elastic material, constructed to encircle the wrist and to close by its own elasticity, and a 35 minor member connected at both ends telescopically with the opposite ends of the major member, substantially as described, whereby, when the major member is expanded, the minor member serves as a bridge across the 40 gap between its ends.

2. A bracelet comprising a major and a minor member telescopically connected, one of said members being constructed of two bars or wires and the other of a single bar or wire 45 which telescopes between said bars and with stops on the respective members to limit their play.

3. In a bracelet, the combination of a member consisting of two or more elastic wires 50 united by perforated cross-bars at their ends, and another member consisting of a wire sliding through the perforations in said cross-bars, and having on its end a cross-bar having perforations embracing the wires of said other 55 member, whereby the two members are connected telescopically, and the cross-bars serve as stops to limit the expansion of the bracelet.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing 60 witnesses.

ADOLPH LUTHY.

Witnesses:

FRED. W. LEWIS,
JNO. E. GAVIN.