(No Model.)

L. CREMONESI.

BRACELET.

No. 482,229. Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

Fig. 1

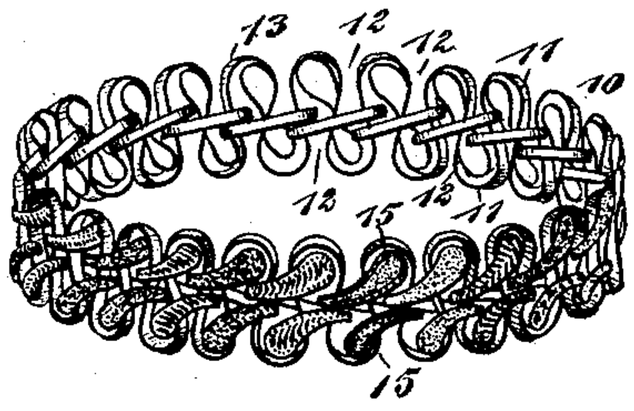


Fig. 2

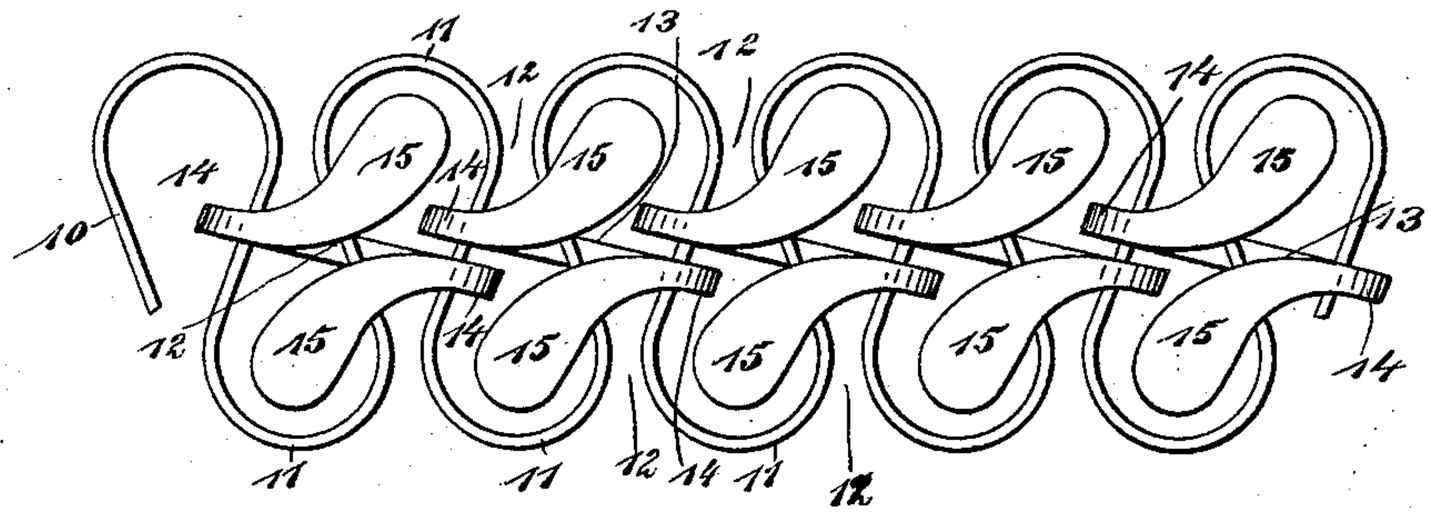


Fig. 3

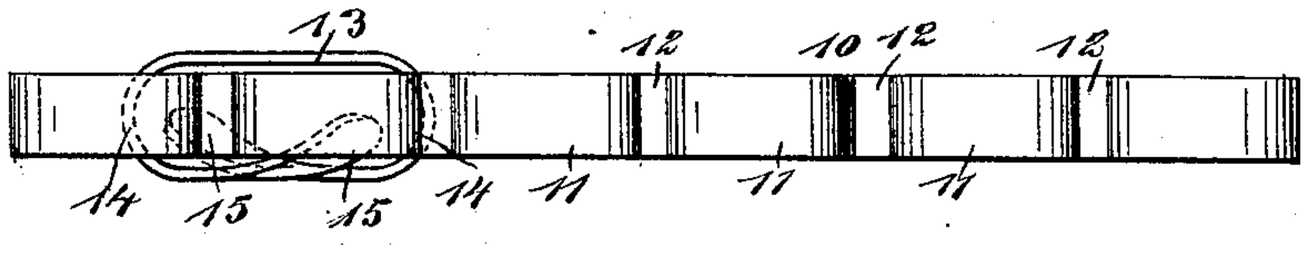
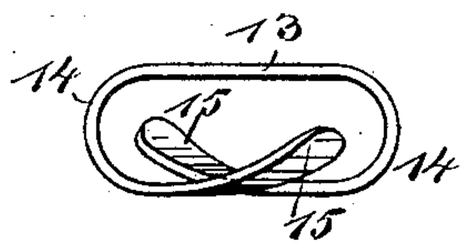


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS CREMONESI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,229, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed May 16, 1892. Serial No. 433,129. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS CREMONESI, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bracelet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in in bracelets; and its object is to produce a metallic bracelet which shall have a good deal of elasticity, so that it may be made comparatively small and still be slipped on easily over the hand, and to construct the bracelet in such a way that the movement of the spring portion of the bracelet will be limited and that the limiting-links may be produced in very effective designs.

To this end my invention consists in an elastic metallic bracelet, the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bracelet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a broken enlarged side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a broken enlarged plan of the bracelet, and Fig. 4 is a detail plan of one of the limiting-links.

The bracelet is provided with an endless spring 10, which is made up of a series of oppositely-extending loops or S-bends 11, each loop having one end relatively large and the other end reduced to form a neck 12, and the necks and larger portions of the loops are arranged to alternate—that is to say, looking at one edge of the spring there will be first the large end of the loop, then the neck of the next loop, and so on. It will be seen that a spring is thus formed which may be elongated accordingly by stretching out the loops, and which provides against too much spread of the loops, and at the same time, for the effective ornamentation of the bracelets, limiting-links 13 are used, which links are spread across the back, and each link is doubled upon itself at the ends, as shown at 14, and has diverging and oppositely-extending ends 15, which ends appear on the front or outer side of the bracelet, and these end portions are widened and curved inward, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, so that the link cannot be displaced, and the widened ends form effective surfaces for ornamentation, which may be produced thereon in any desired way. Each link is made to span two complete loops 11, the end portions 14 being doubled around the outer sides of the loops and the free ends 15 being bent inward, one into one loop and the other into the next loop, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The links are a little longer between their doubled ends than the width of two loops, so that the loops may straighten slightly, and it will be understood that if but little movement is given to each loop there will be sufficient movement in the whole series to enable a small bracelet to be easily slipped on over the hand. The style of links shown in the drawings are effective both for preventing the too great spreading of the loops and also for displaying ornamentation, and, moreover, these links may be cheaply and easily made; but it will be understood that any kind of a limiting-link may be used to prevent the excessive spreading of the loops without departing from the principle of my invention.

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

1. A bracelet or similar ornament comprising an endless spring formed into a series of open loops and limiting-links held in the loops, the links having widened and oppositely-extending free ends, substantially as described.

2. A bracelet or similar ornament comprising an endless spring formed into a series of open loops and links held to span every two loops, the links being doubled around the loops and having widened and inwardly-curved free ends, substantially as described.

LOUIS CREMONESI.

Witnesses:
BATTISTA ROSSI,
LOUIS SIMON, Jr.