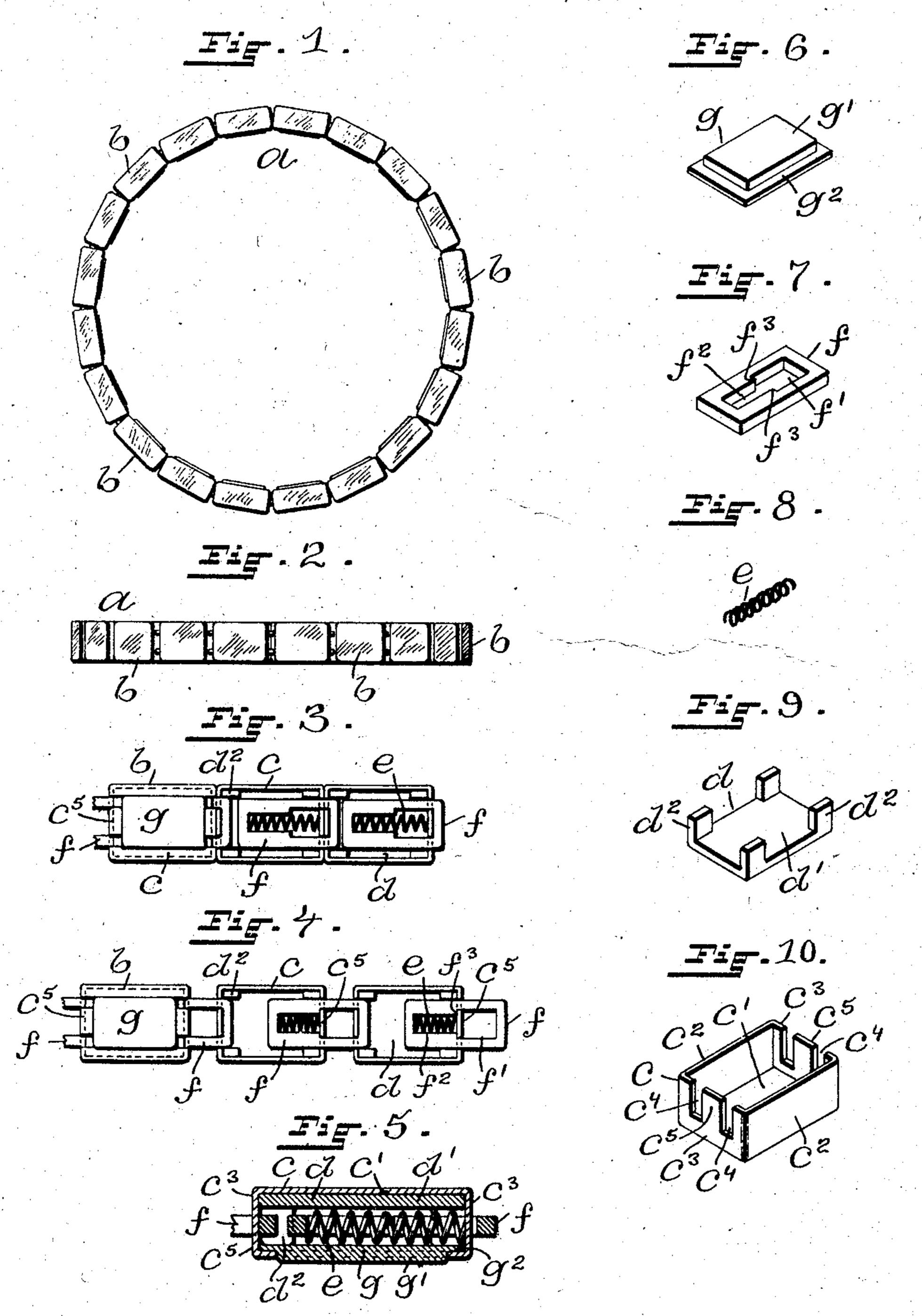
L. E. SADLER. BRACELET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1904.



WITNESSES:

Chas. 78. Luther Jo Ada 6. Hagerly. INVENIOR

Lanis E. Sadler Jaseph Miller Helo.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS E. SADLER, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE F. H. SADLER COMPANY, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

BRACELET.

No. 796,152.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Louis E. Sadler, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in bracelets, and more particularly to an improvement in spring-actuated bracelets constructed from a series of spring-actuated units formed into a ring which may be expanded against a spring tension in the units.

The objects of my invention are to simplify the construction, reduce the cost of manufacture, and produce a more durable and perfect bracelet of spring-actuated units than has heretofore been done.

My invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction of a bracelet formed from a series of spring-actuated units, each unit consisting of a shell forming the face, sides, and ends of the unit and having slots in the ends forming central connecting members, a frame having outwardly - extending cornerposts in the shell, a sliding connecting-link extending through the slots in the shell and over the central connecting member of the adjacent unit, a coiled spring in the link intermediate the inner end of the link and the adjacent connecting member, stops on the link to limit the expansion of the units and the compression of the spring, a back plate supported on the corner-posts, means for securing the back plate consisting of rolling the edges of the shell over the back plate, and other details of construction, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved bracelet. Fig. 2 is a face view of the bracelet. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view looking at the back of three of the units, showing the units in the closed or contracted position with the back plates removed from two of the units. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the units in the expanded or separated position. Fig. 5 is a still further enlarged sectional view taken lengthwise through one of the units. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of the back plate looking at the back. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the sliding connecting-link. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the coiled spring. Fig. 9 is a perspective

view of the frame looking at the back; and Fig. 10 is a perspective view looking at the back of the shell forming the face, sides, and ends of one of the units.

In the drawings, α indicates a bracelet constructed in the form of a ring from a series of the spring-actuated units b b, as shown in Fig. 1. Each unit b consists of the shell c, having the face c', the sides c^2 c^2 , and the ends c^3 c^3 , in which are the parallel slots c^4 c^4 , forming the central connecting members c^5 c^5 , the frame d consisting of the base-plate d', having the corner-posts $d^2 d^2$, the coiled spring e, the sliding connecting-link f, having the opening f', merging into the contracted opening f^2 for the coiled spring e and forming the stop-shoulders f^3 f^3 , and the back plate g, having the raised central portion g', forming the annular lip g^2 , as shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

In assembling the parts to form a unit the frame d is placed in the shell c, with the corner-posts $d^2 d^2$ extending outwardly in the shell. The sliding connecting-link f is placed in the shell over the frame d in a position to bring the connecting member c^5 of the shell through the opening f' in the link, the sides of which extend through the slots c^* c^* in the shell. The coiled spring e is now placed in the contracted opening f^2 in the link f, the ends of the spring bearing on the inner end of the link and the inner face of the connecting member c^5 , as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The back plate g is now placed in position in the shell, where it is supported on the posts $d^2 d^2$ and secured by rolling the edges of the shell and the ends of the connecting members c^5 c^5 over the lip g^2 on the back, as shown in Fig. 5. The outer end of the connecting-link f is now placed in position over the connecting member c^5 of an adjacent shell c (shown in Fig. 4) and the operations of assembling repeated until a complete bracelet is formed of the units.

In the operation of my improved bracelet the bracelet is expanded in putting it over the hand of the wearer. This separates the units against the tension of the coiled springs e e, the outward movement of the connecting-link f f contracting the springs until the stop-shoulders f f on the links come to a stop on the connecting members e f f , which limits the separation of the units and the contraction of

the springs, as shown in Fig. 4. The bracelet contracts by the expansion of the coiled springs *e e* drawing the units together, as shown in Fig. 3.

In bracelets constructed from stock-plate it is desirable to avoid and protect the wearer against oxidation of the metals, and I accomplish this by having the plating of precious metal on the outside of the shell c and the back plate g and by rolling the edges of the shell over the lip on the back plate to bring the unplated edges of the shell against the sides of the raised central portion g' on the back plate, the plated surface of which is raised slightly above the rolled-over edges of the shell, as shown in Fig. 5.

It is evident that the units b b could have any configuration or ornamental design without materially affecting the spirit of my invention.

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

1. A bracelet constructed from a series of units, each unit consisting of a shell forming the face and sides in which are slots forming connecting members, a sliding connecting-link having an opening merging into a contracted opening forming stop-shoulders on the link, a coiled spring in the contracted opening of the link, and a back plate, as described.

2. A bracelet constructed from a series of units, each unit consisting of a shell forming the face, sides and the ends in which are slots forming connecting members, a frame con-

sisting of a base having outwardly-extending corner-posts, a sliding connecting-link having an opening merging into a contracted opening forming stop-shoulders on the link, a coiled spring in the contracted opening intermediate the inner end of the link and the adjacent connecting member of the shell, and a back plate having a raised central portion, as described.

3. A spring-actuated unit for bracelets, consisting of a shell forming the face, sides and the ends in which are slots forming connecting members, a frame consisting of a base having outwardly-extending corner-posts, a sliding connecting-link having an opening merging into a contracted opening forming stop-shoulders on the link, a coiled spring in the contracted opening intermediate the inner end of the link and the adjacent connecting member of the shell, and a back plate having a raised central portion forming a lip, as described.

4. The combination with a spring-actuated unit for bracelets of a sliding connecting-link f having the opening f' merging into the contracted opening f^2 forming the stop-shoulders f^3 , as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS E. SADLER.

Witnesses:

ADA E. HAGERTY, J. A. MILLER, Jr.