

No. 824,379.

PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

E. A. PHILLIPS.

BRACELET.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1906.

Fig. 1.

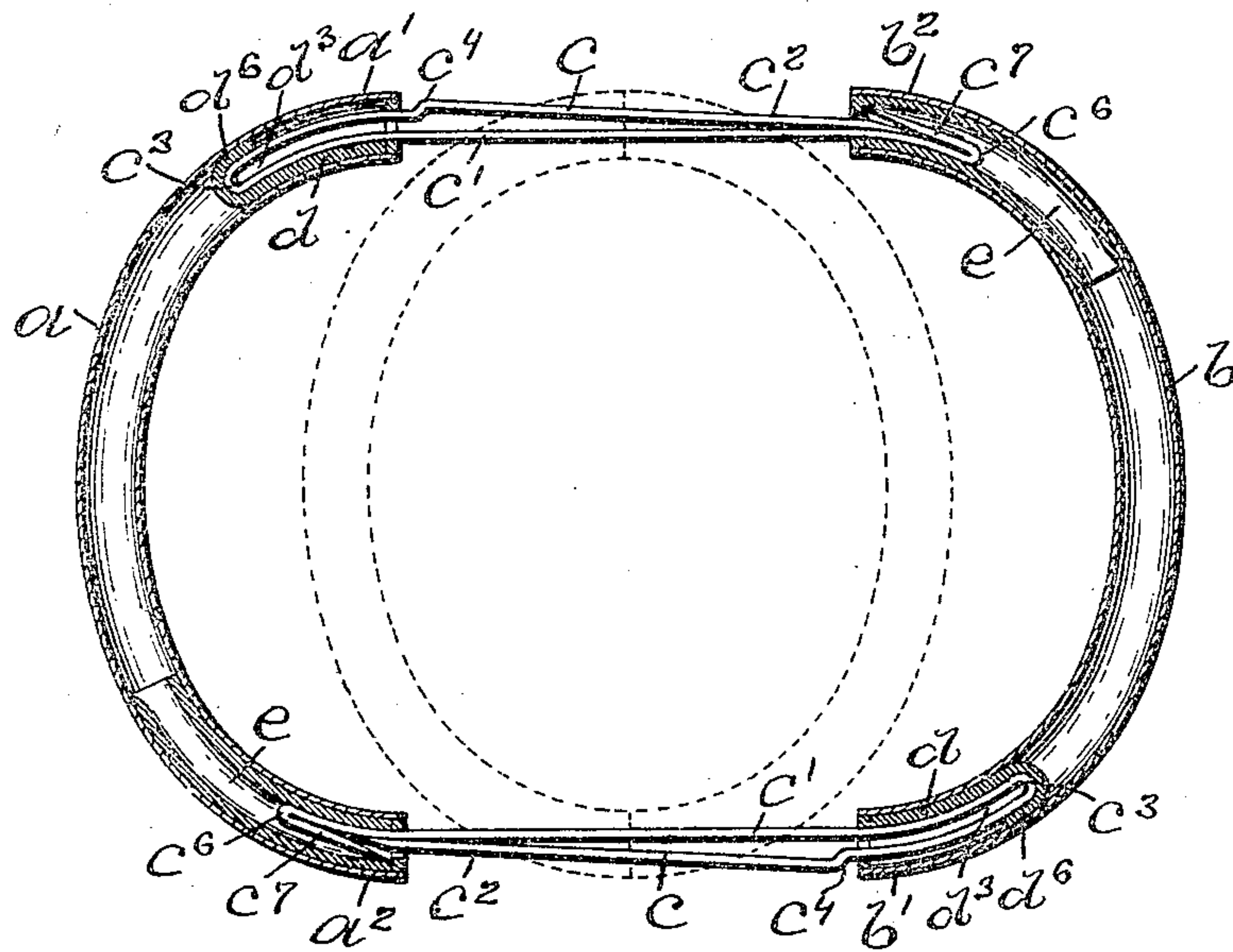


Fig. 2.

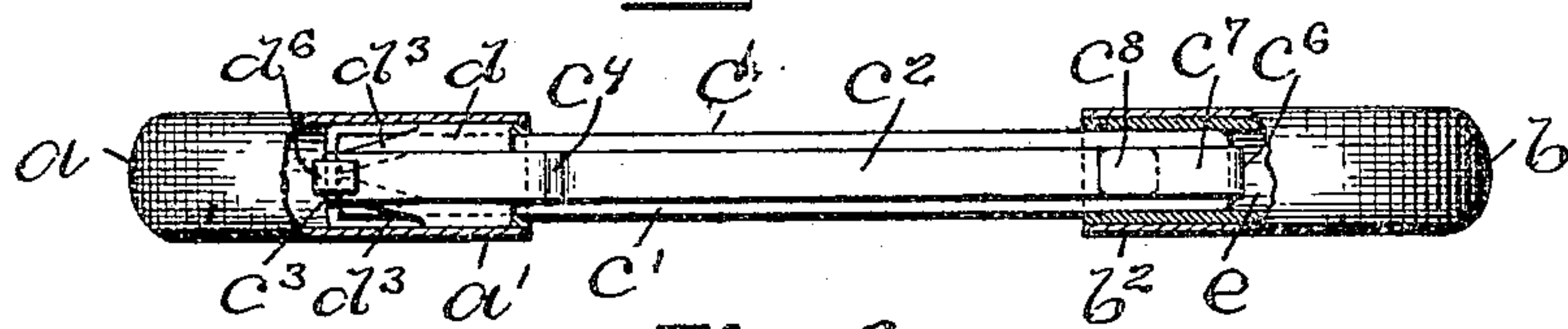


Fig. 3.

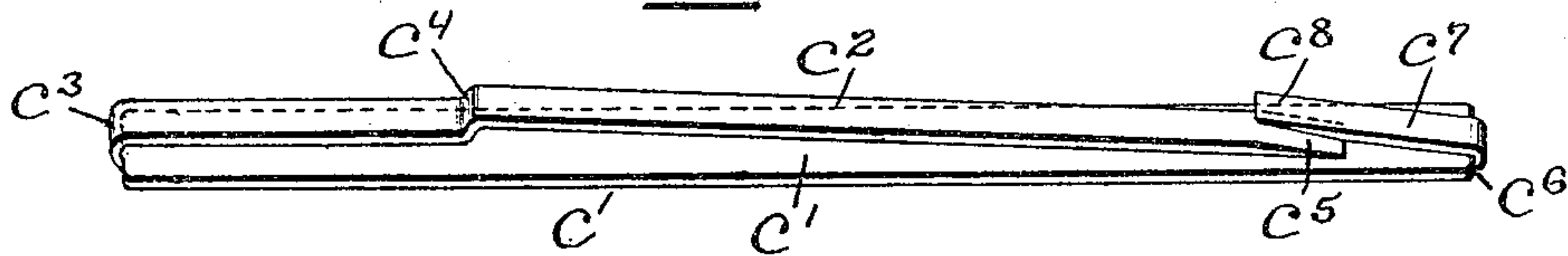


Fig. 4.

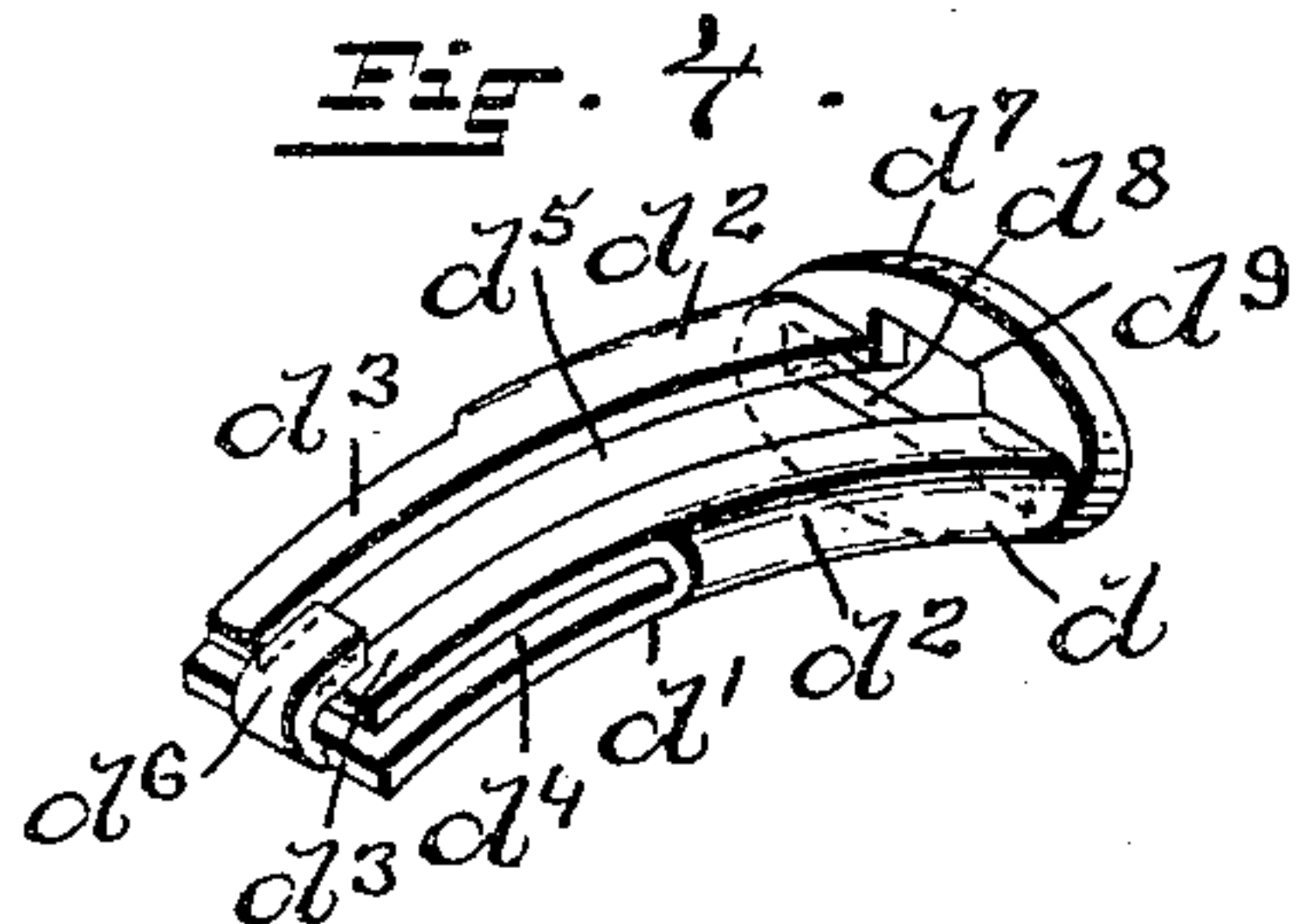
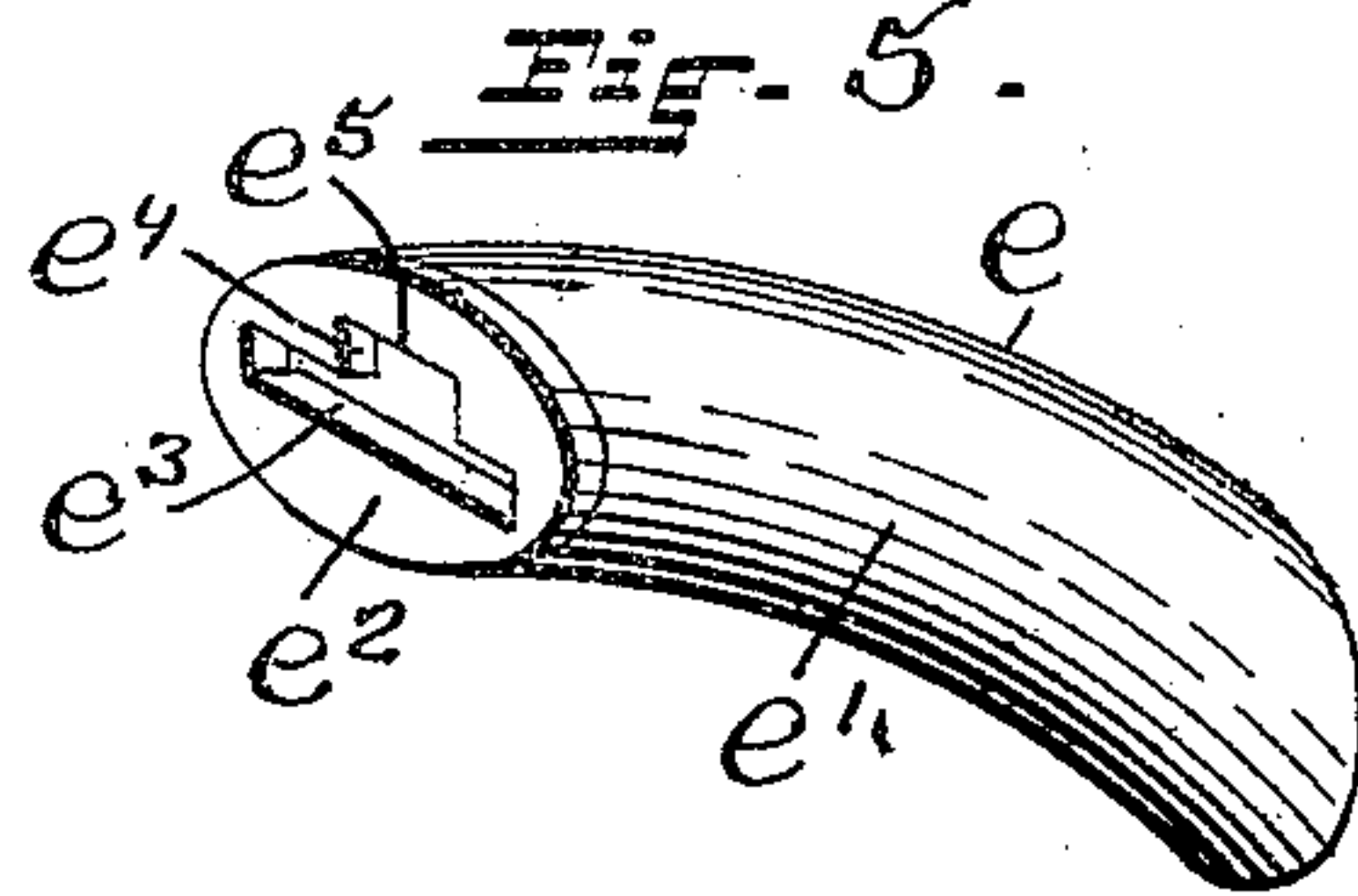


Fig. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BRACELET.

No. 824,379.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed February 5, 1906. Serial No. 299,598.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDGAR A. PHILLIPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, 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 extensible bracelets.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of a bracelet whereby a bracelet having rigid semi-oval halves is adapted to have the halves extended to form a larger opening than has heretofore been attained.

A further object of my invention is to construct an extensible bracelet so as to form a smooth exterior when the bracelet is closed.

A still further object of my invention is to open or increase the size of a bracelet having rigid semi-oval halves without disconnecting the members of the bracelet.

My invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction of an extensible bracelet having rigid semi-oval halves, means for extending the halves into an open position to increase the size of the bracelet, and details of construction, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a sectional view taken lengthwise through the bracelet, showing the bracelet in the extended or open position in full lines and in the contracted or closed position in broken lines. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the bracelet, showing the same partly in section and in the open position. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the flexible connecting-links removed from the bracelet. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the connecting-link fastening members, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the connecting-link guide members.

In the drawings,  $a$  indicates one semi-oval half,  $b$  the opposite semi-oval half,  $c$  the flexible connecting-links,  $d$  the connecting-link fastening members, and  $e$  the connecting-link guide members, of my improved extensible bracelet. The semi-oval halves  $a$  and  $b$  are constructed from a tube which is oval in cross-section. The half  $a$  has the open end  $a'$  for a fastening member  $d$  and the

open end  $a^2$  for a guide member  $e$ . The half  $b$  has the open end  $b'$  for a fastening member  $d$  and the open end  $b^2$  for a guide member  $e$ . The ends  $a'$  and  $b^2$  and the ends  $a^2$  and  $b'$  coincide when the bracelet is contracted or closed.

The flexible connecting-links  $c$  each consists of a strip of thin tempered metal shaped to form a comparatively wide body portion  $c'$ , from one end of which extends a long narrow spring-tongue  $c^2$ , which is bent back lengthwise over the body portion  $c'$ , forming a looped end  $c^3$  and having a bend  $c^4$ , forming a snap, which has its location in proximity to the looped end  $c^3$ , and a beveled end  $c^5$  adjacent the end  $c^6$  of the body portion, from which extends a corresponding narrow short spring-tongue  $c^7$ , having a beveled end  $c^8$ , which is bent over the body portion  $c'$  into a position to lap over the beveled end  $c^5$  on the long tongue  $c^2$ , as shown in Fig. 3.

The connecting-link fastening members  $d$  are each constructed of sheet metal shaped to form an elongated body portion  $d'$ , having the rolled-over side edges  $d^2$ , extending approximately one half the length of the body portion and merging into the side arms  $d^3$ , which extend approximately the other half over the body portion, forming a thin space  $d^4$  for the body portion  $c'$  of a connecting-link  $c$  and a longitudinal central slot  $d^5$  for the tongue  $c^2$  of a connecting-link  $c$ , and a hook-shaped central tongue  $d^6$  on the end of the body portion adjacent the arms  $d^3$ , adapted to form a stop for the looped end  $c^3$  of the connecting-link  $c$ . An oval filling-plate  $d^7$ , shaped to fit in the ends  $a'$  and  $b'$  of the bracelet and having the wide opening  $d^8$  for the body portion  $c'$  of a connecting-link  $c$ , merging into the narrow central opening  $d^9$  for the tongue  $c^2$  of the connecting-link  $c$ , is secured to the end of the fastening member  $d$  with hard solder in a position for the opening  $d^8$  to coincide with the space  $d^4$ , which space is bounded by the end  $d^6$ , end  $d^8$ , turned-over edges  $d^2$ , and the cut-away portions of said turned-over edges, and for the opening  $d^9$  to coincide with the slot  $d^5$  in the fastening member, as shown in Fig. 4. These fastening members are curved to conform to the contour of the bracelet, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.



The connecting-link guide members  $e e$  are each constructed of an oval tube  $e'$ , curved to conform to the contour of the bracelet, and a filling-plate  $e^2$ , shaped to fit in the ends  $a^2$  and  $b^2$  of the bracelet and having the wide opening  $e^3$  for the body portion  $c'$  of a connecting-link  $c$ , merging into the narrow central opening  $e^4$  for the tongue  $c^2$  of the connecting-link  $c$ . The outer edge  $e^5$  of the opening  $e^4$  forms part of a snap when in conjunction with a bend  $c^4$  on a connecting-link, and the back of the plate forms a stop for the end of the spring-tongue  $c^7$  on the connecting-link  $c$ , as shown in Fig. 1.

The bracelet is assembled by inserting the looped end  $c^3$  of each of the connecting-links  $c c$  into a fastening member  $d$  in a position for the end of the link to engage with the hook-shaped tongue  $d^6$  on the fastening member, the tongue  $c^2$  to extend outward through the central slot  $d^5$ , and for the bend  $c^4$  in the tongue  $c^2$  to extend beyond the face of the filling-plate  $d^7$  the thickness of a filling-plate  $e^2$  on a guide member  $e$ , as shown in Fig. 1. The side arms  $d^3 d^3$  on the fastening member  $d$  are now bent toward each other between the body portion  $c'$  and the tongue  $c^2$  of the link to bring the ends of the arms against the inner face of the looped end  $c^3$ , as shown in Fig. 2, thus locking the links to the fastening members. The fastening members are now secured in the ends  $a'$  and  $b'$  of the bracelet with soft solder in a position to bring the face of the filling-plates  $d^7 d^7$  flush with the ends  $a'$  and  $b'$  of the bracelet, the guide members  $e e$  secured in the ends  $a^2$  and  $b^2$  with soft solder in a position to bring the filling-plates  $e^2 e^2$  flush with the ends  $a^2$  and  $b^2$  of the bracelet, and the ends  $c^6 c^6$  of the links with the spring-tongues  $c^7 c^7$  forced into the guide members  $e e$  through the openings  $e^3$  and  $e^4$  in the filling-plate.

The bracelet is opened by pulling the halves  $a$  and  $b$  of the bracelet apart. This opening or extension movement of the bracelet is limited by the ends of the spring-tongues  $c^7 c^7$  on the links springing outward and engaging with the back of the filling-plates  $e^2 e^2$  on the guide members  $e e$ , as shown in Fig. 1. When the bracelet is closed by forcing the halves  $a$  and  $b$  together, the flexible connecting-links  $c c$  telescope into the halves  $a$  and  $b$  and the bends  $c^4 c^4$  in the tongues  $c^2 c^2$  snap under the edges  $e^5 e^5$  of the openings  $e^4 e^4$  in the plates  $e^2 e^2$  on the guide members  $e e$  and hold the halves of the bracelet in the closed position, as shown in broken lines in Fig. 1.

It is evident that the bracelet could be constructed to have less or a greater opening movement by varying the length of the connecting-links  $c c$ , the length of the guide members  $e e$  (which prevent wear on the thin shell of the bracelet) could be varied, and the

halves  $a$  and  $b$  shaped to form a round bracelet, if desired, 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. In a bracelet, a pair of rigid tubular members, a flexible connecting-link  $c$  to telescope into said members consisting of a strip of thin metal shaped to form a comparatively wide body portion  $c'$  from one end of which extends a long narrow spring-tongue  $c^2$  bent over the body portion  $c'$  forming a looped end  $c^3$  and having a bend  $c^4$  forming a snap member adjacent the looped end  $c^3$  and a beveled end  $c^5$ , a short spring-tongue  $c^7$  on the end  $c^6$  of the body portion  $c'$  having a beveled end  $c^8$  and bent over the body portion into a position to lap over the beveled end  $c^5$  on the long tongue  $c^2$ , as described.

2. In a bracelet, a pair of rigid tubular members, a connecting-link fastening member  $d$  to telescope into said members constructed of sheet metal shaped to form a body portion  $d'$  having the rolled-over side edges  $d^2 d^2$  merging into the side arms  $d^3 d^3$ , which extend over the body portion forming a thin space  $d^4$  and a central slot  $d^5$ , a hook-shaped central tongue  $d^6$  on the end of the body portion, and a plate  $d^7$  having the wide opening  $d^8$  merging into the narrow central opening  $d^9$  secured to the opposite end of the body portion in a position for the opening  $d^8$  to coincide with the space  $d^4$  and for the opening  $d^9$  to coincide with the slot  $d^5$ , as described.

3. The combination with the tubular halves  $a$  and  $b$  of a bracelet, of the flexible connecting-links  $c c$  adapted to telescope into the halves  $a$  and  $b$ , the connecting-link fastening members  $d d$  for fastening one end of the connecting-links  $c c$  in the ends of the halves  $a$  and  $b$  and the connecting-link guide members  $e e$  adapted to be secured in the coinciding ends of the halves  $a$  and  $b$  and guide the connecting-links  $c c$  in the halves in opening and closing the bracelet, as described.

4. A bracelet composed of a pair of rigid tubular members, a member formed of a tube and a plate at one end thereof secured in an end of each of said members, said plate having a wide opening merging into a narrow central opening, and connecting-links telescoping in said members and extending through said openings of said plates.

5. A bracelet formed of two rigid tubular members, connecting-links telescoping in said members, said links comprising a body portion turned over at one end to form a short tongue and at the opposite end being turned over to form a long tongue the free end of which is confined by said short tongue, and means for securing and limiting the draw of said links with relation to said members.

6. A bracelet formed of two rigid tubular members, connecting-links telescoping in said members, a fastening member having a slotted end through which one end of said link passes, and a guide member having a like end through which the opposite end of said link passes.

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

EDGAR A. PHILLIPS.

Witnesses:

ADA E. HAGERTY,

J. A. MILLER.