

No. 843,243.

PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

W. WALLENTHIN.
BRACELET.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1906.

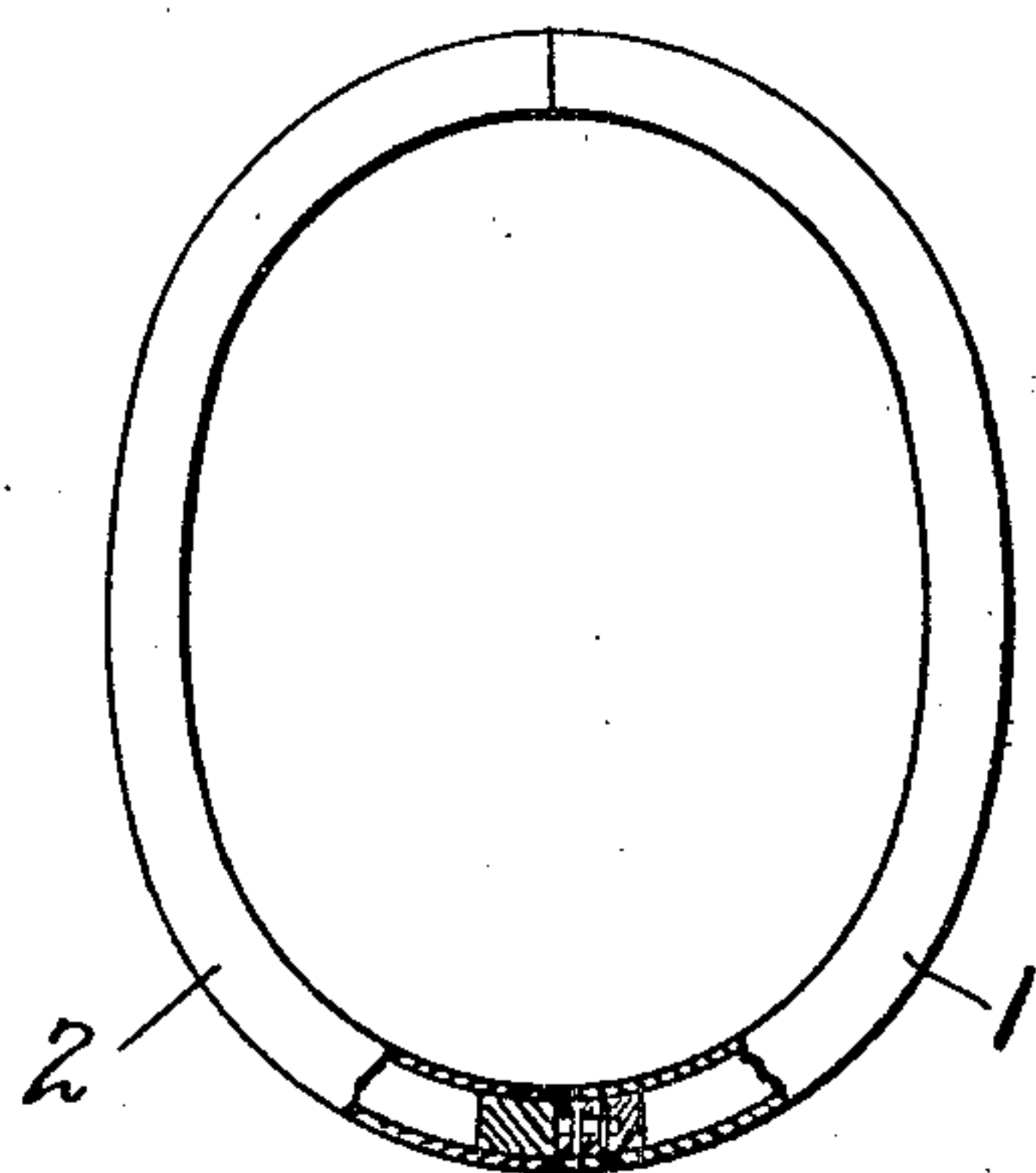


Fig. 1.

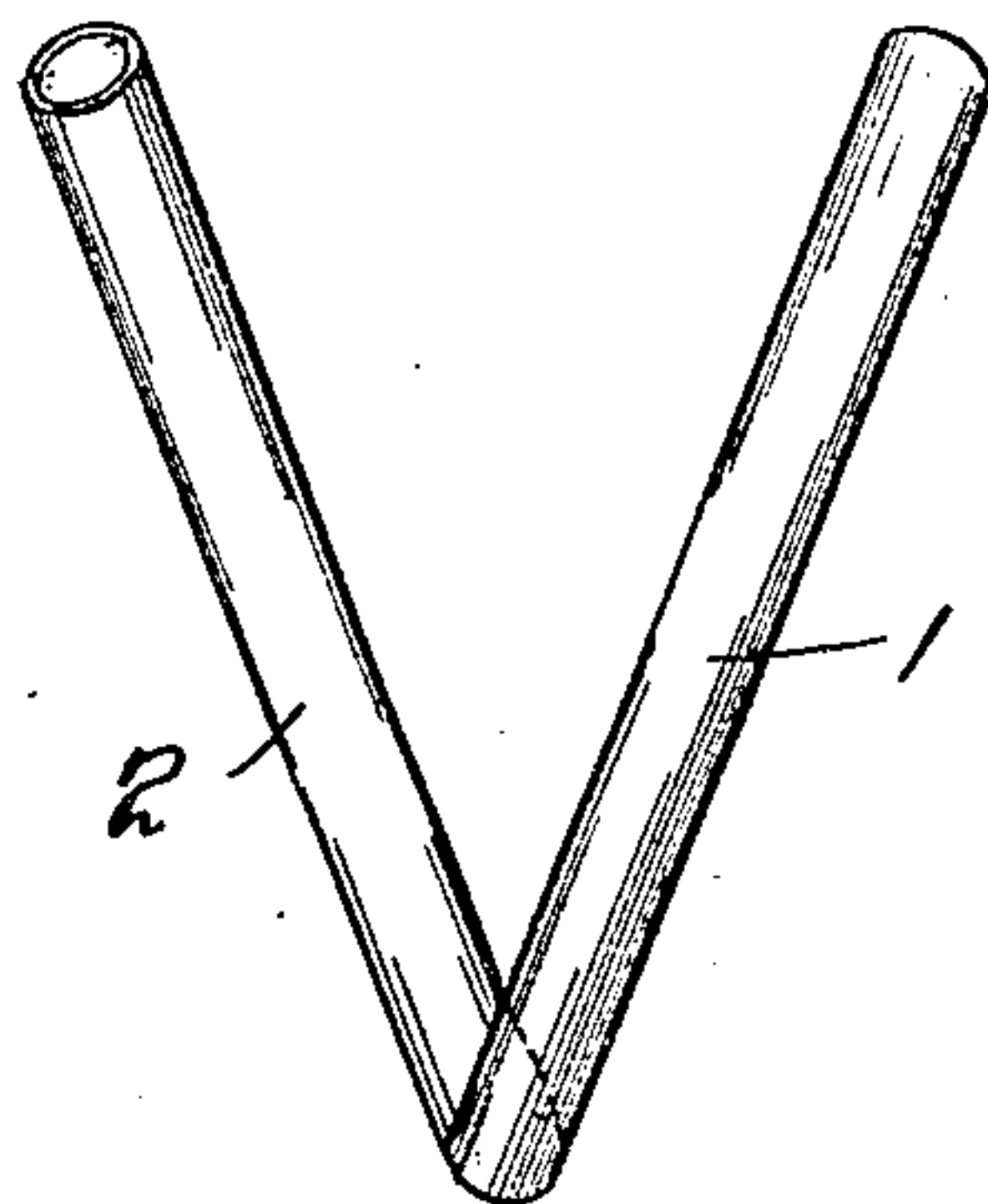


Fig. 2.

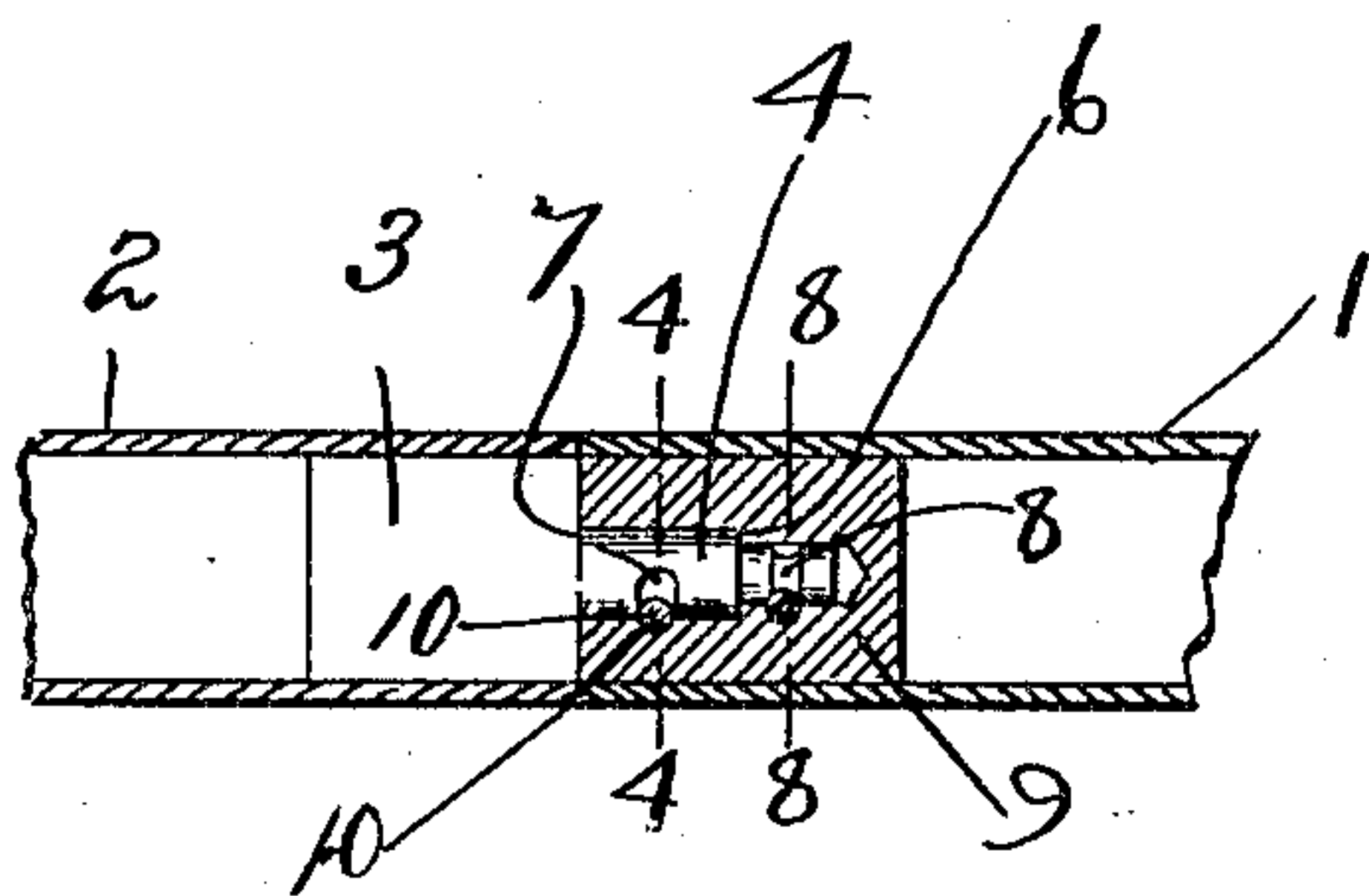


Fig. 3.

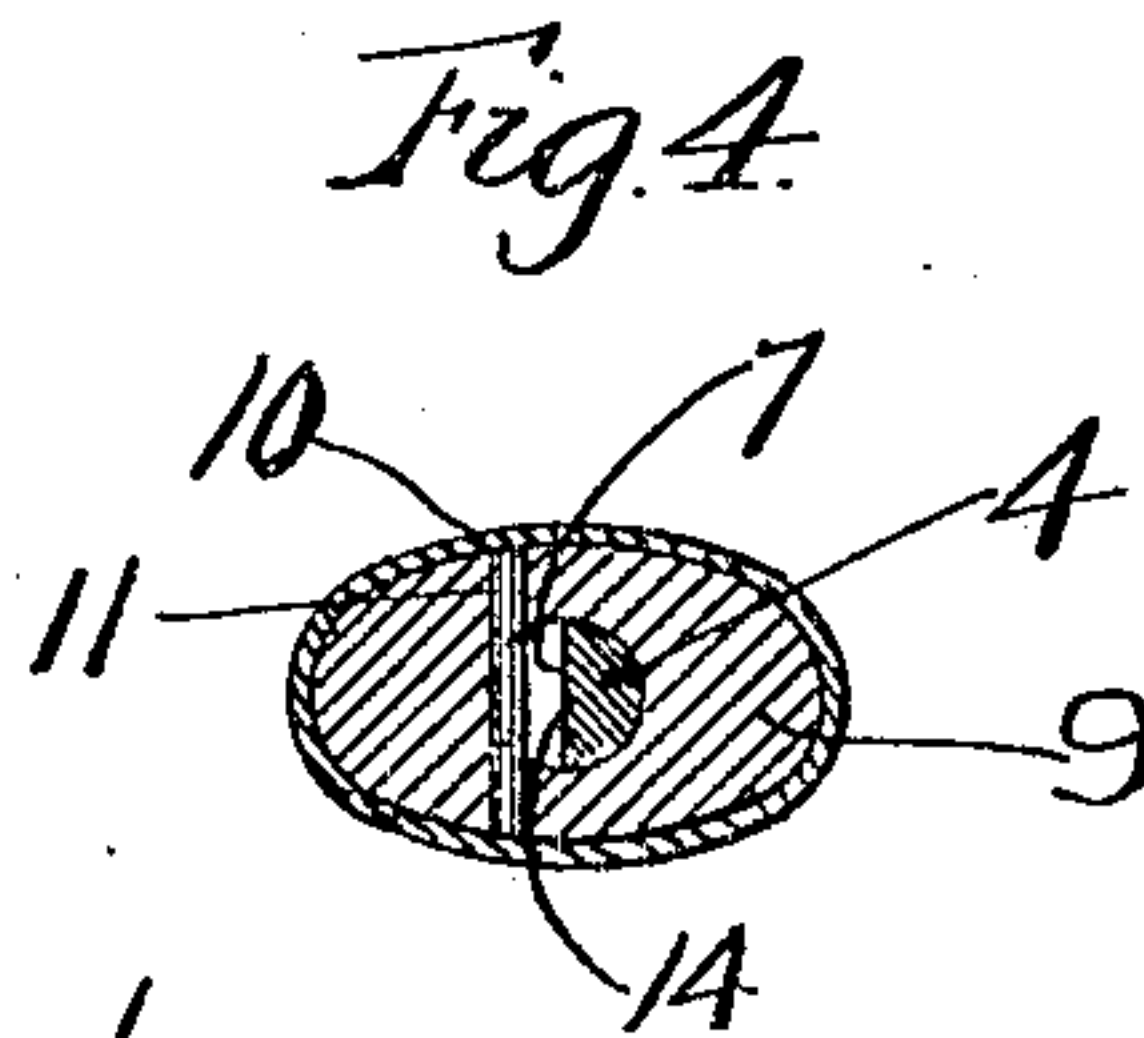


Fig. 4.

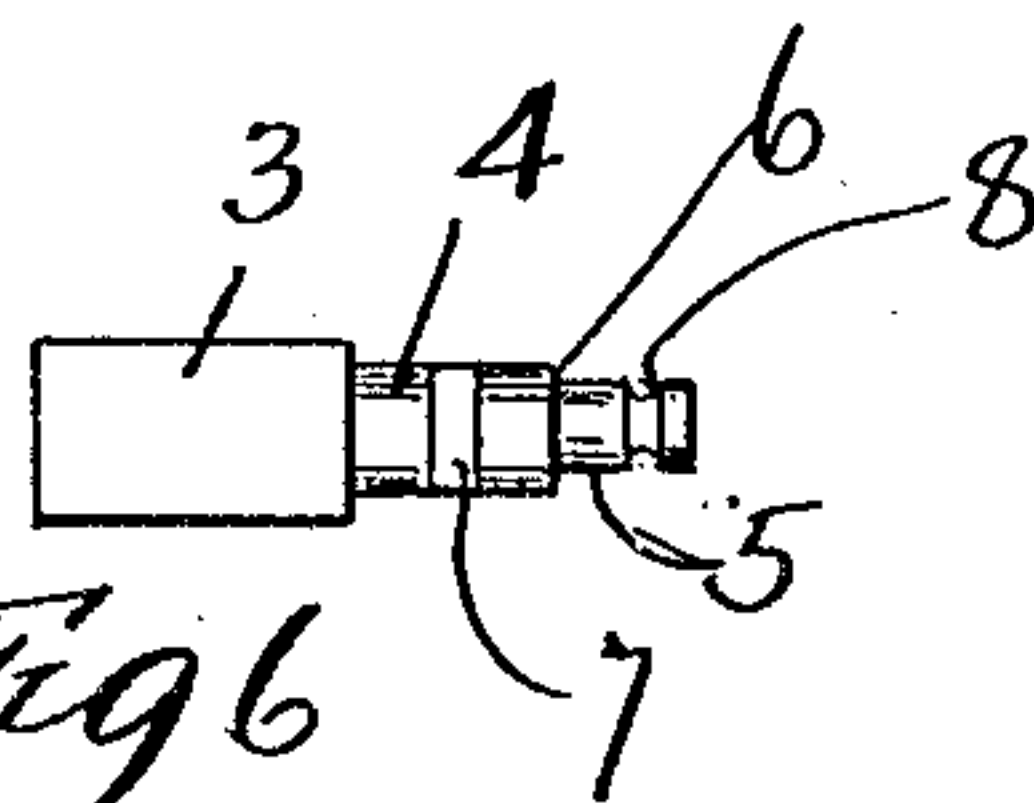


Fig. 6.

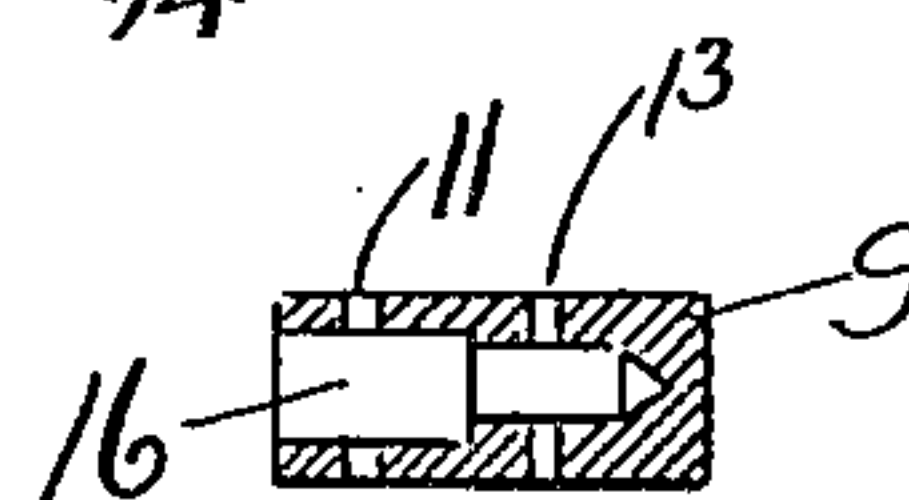


Fig. 7.

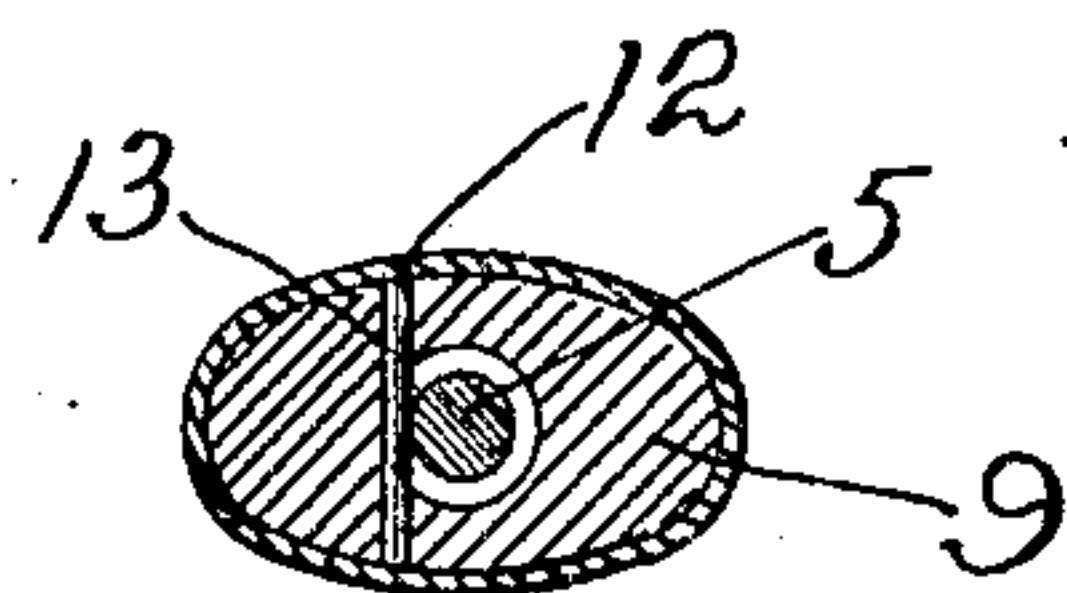


Fig. 8.

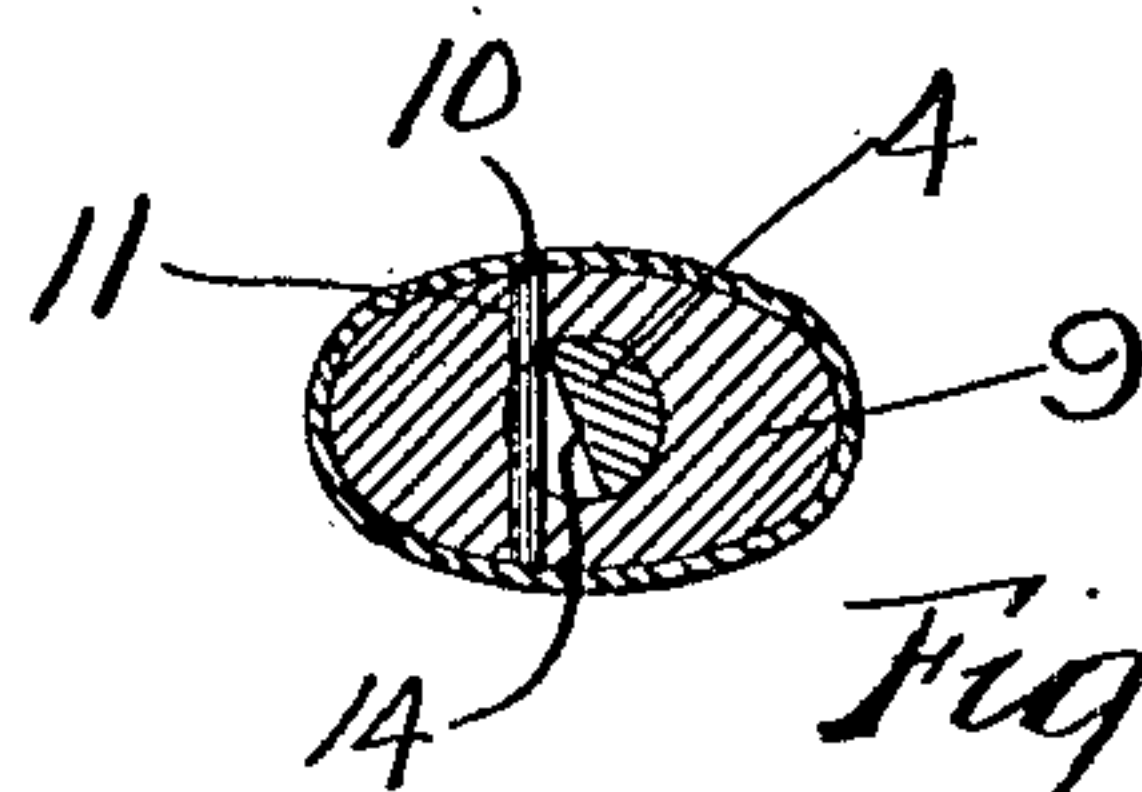


Fig. 5.

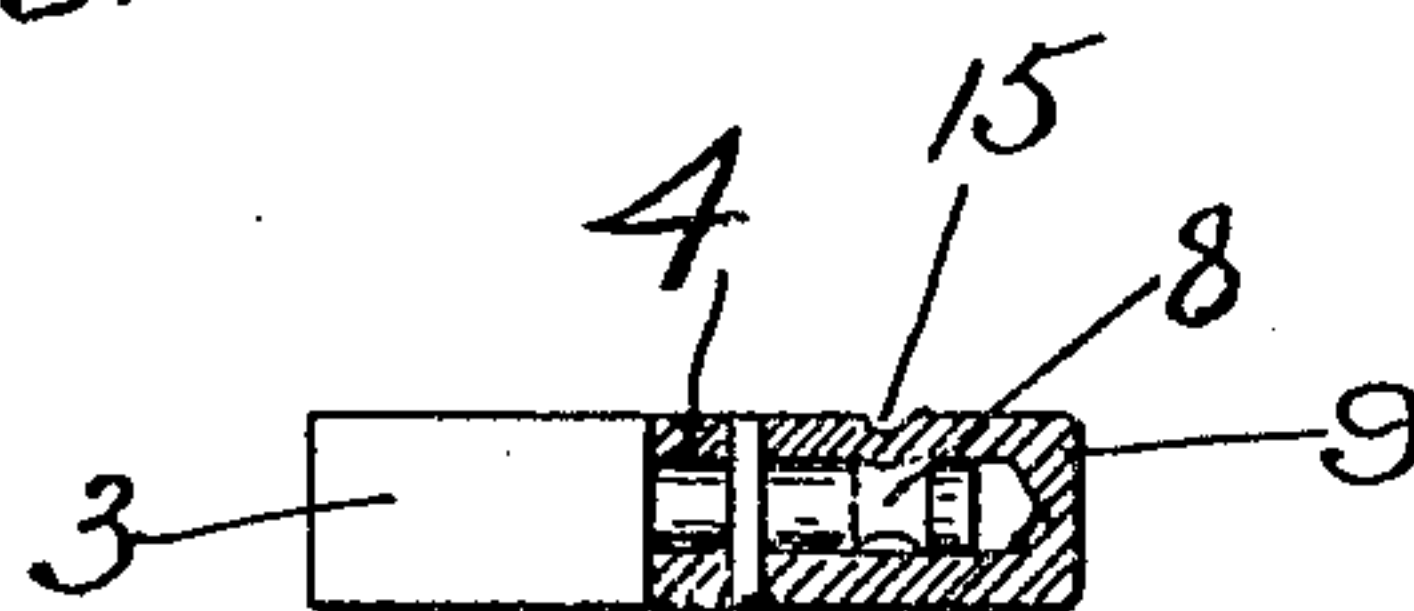


Fig. 9.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BRACELET.

No. 843,243.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed June 30, 1906. Serial No. 324,264.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALFRID WALLENTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the town of Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in joints for bracelets, and has for its object to provide a pivoted hinge or joint of very simple and inexpensive construction that will allow the bracelet to open laterally.

The essential feature of the invention is that the bracelet is made in halves and a joint is formed between the two halves by pivoting one end of one half to one end of the other half, whereby the free ends of the bracelet may slide past each other at right angles to the plane of the body portion to admit of the same being opened to receive the hand of the wearer.

The invention is fully set forth in this specification and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a bracelet, partly broken away, to show the joint thereof. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the bracelet, showing the position the two parts take in relation to each other when the bracelet is open by swinging the halves on the pivoted joint. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the construction of the pivot joint or hinge. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, illustrating the stop-pin and the position of the pivot when the free ends of the bracelet are in line with each other. Fig. 5 is the same section as Fig. 4, but illustrating the slotted portion in the pivot-pin as bringing up against the stop-pin to limit the amount of opening of the two halves when the ends are drawn apart. Fig. 6 is a detail side elevation of the block or plug member, showing the pivot-pin attached thereto. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of the member inserted into the opposite half of the bracelet adapted to receive said pivot-pin. Fig. 8 is a section on line 8 8 of Fig. 3, illustrating the retaining-pin engaging a corresponding groove in the pivot-pin to prevent the joint of the bracelet from coming apart even if the stop-pin should be inadvertently cut off or removed. Fig. 9 illus-

trates a modification showing a means of permanently connecting the members of the joint by forcing inward a portion of the wall of one member to engage a corresponding recess in the pivot-pin of the other member.

Referring to the drawings, at 1 and 2 are the two halves of the bracelet, which are preferably constructed of tubing bent into the desired form. In this particular style of bracelet it is desired to open the same in a lateral direction, which is done by carrying one end past the other at right angles to the plane of the body of the bracelet in order to admit or release the hand or arm of the wearer. In order to open the bracelet in this way, I have pivoted one end of one of the halves to one end of the opposite half, whereby the free ends of the bracelet may swing freely apart for a limited distance. In the construction of this joint a plug or block member 3 is formed to fit into one end of one-half of the tubular bracelet, and extending outwardly from this said member is a pivot-pin 4, the end of which may be slightly reduced at 5 for a short distance, forming a shoulder 6 on the same. Through the larger portion of this pivot is formed a slot or recess 7, that is cut in toward the center from the side of the same, and nearer the end around the reduced portion is formed a groove 8. At 9 is another plug or block member, similar to the member 3, which is adapted to be inserted into the end of the opposite tubular member of the bracelet. This plug member 9, however, instead of being provided with a pivot-pin is provided with a corresponding hole 16 to receive said pivot-pin 4, that projects from said opposite member. In connecting the two portions of this joint together the pivot 4 is inserted into its position in the opposite member, and a stop-pin 10 is forced down through the hole 11 in the member 9 through the slot or recess 7 in the pivot-pin. Another pin 12 may be inserted through the hole 13 in the member 9 to engage the annular recess 8 in the reduced end of the pivot-pin. This latter pin serves the purpose of preventing the joint from coming apart if for any cause the stop-pin should be accidentally cut off or removed in operating the bracelet.

It will be observed that there is some play between the stop-pin and the wall 14 at the bottom of the slot 7. This is for the purpose of allowing the necessary lateral movement

of the two halves of the bracelet, and when these halves have swung apart or opened as far as necessary said wall 14 brings up against the pin 10 in the manner illustrated in Fig. 5, thereby forming a stop to prevent a further opening of the bracelet.

In order to obviate the necessity of inserting a second pin into the groove 8, the wall of the member 9 may be, if desired, forced inward and the stock inserted into said groove in the manner illustrated at 15 in Fig. 9 to prevent the said joint from being drawn apart in case the stop-pin should be inadvertently cut off. After the members of this pivot hinge or joint have been connected together and the fastening-pins placed in position in the manner above described the two plug members may be inserted into the ends of their respective halves of the bracelet and secured by solder or other suitable means.

This joint is extremely simple and inexpensive in construction and is very practical and efficient in its operation, and by its use the cost of making a bracelet-joint is reduced to a minimum.

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

1. A bracelet constructed of tubing and having a member fixed into one end thereof, an outwardly-extending pivot-pin fixed to said member, a flattened portion on said pin, a second member fixed into an adjacent end of said tubing, said second member being provided with a hole to receive said pivot-pin, a stop in said second member said flattened portion in said pivot being adapted to engage said stop and limit the opening of the bracelet, and means in said second member independent of said stopping means whereby said pivot-pin is engaged to prevent the joint from being separated.

2. A bracelet constructed of tubing and having a member fixed into one end thereof, an outwardly-extending pivot-pin fixed to said member, said pivot being provided with a flattened portion, a second member fixed into an adjacent end of said tubing, said second member being provided with a hole to

receive said pivot-pin, a stop-pin in said second member arranged to engage the flattened portion of said pivot to limit the opening of the bracelet, said pivot being also provided with a second recess or groove, and means in said second member for engaging said groove to prevent the joint from being separated.

3. A bracelet constructed of tubing and having a member fixed into one end thereof, an outwardly-extending pivot-pin fixed to said member, said pivot being provided with a slot or recess, a second member fixed into an adjacent end of said tubing, said second member being provided with a hole to receive said pivot-pin, a stop in said second member arranged to engage the flattened portion of said pivot to limit the extent to which the bracelet shall open, said pivot being also provided with a second recess or groove, and the wall of said second member extending inward to engage said groove in the pivot to prevent the joint from being drawn apart.

4. A bracelet constructed of tubing and having a member fixed into one end thereof, an outwardly-extending pivot-pin fixed to said member, a second member fixed into an adjacent end of said tubing, and provided with a hole to receive said pivot-pin, said pivot being provided with a recess cut in one side only of the pivot, said recess having a flattened bottom portion, a stop-pin in said second member engaging said recessed portion whereby when the bracelet is opened the inner wall or bottom portion of said recess brings up against said pin to limit the opening of the bracelet, said pivot being also provided with a second recess or groove whereby the wall of said second member may be forced inward to enter said latter grooved portion of the pivot to prevent the joint from being separated.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALFRID WALLENTIN.

Witnesses:

FRANK K. REED,
JOHN W. ROBERTSON.