S. MENDEL.

ATTACHMENT FOR BANGLES, BRACELETS, AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1904.

943,031. Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

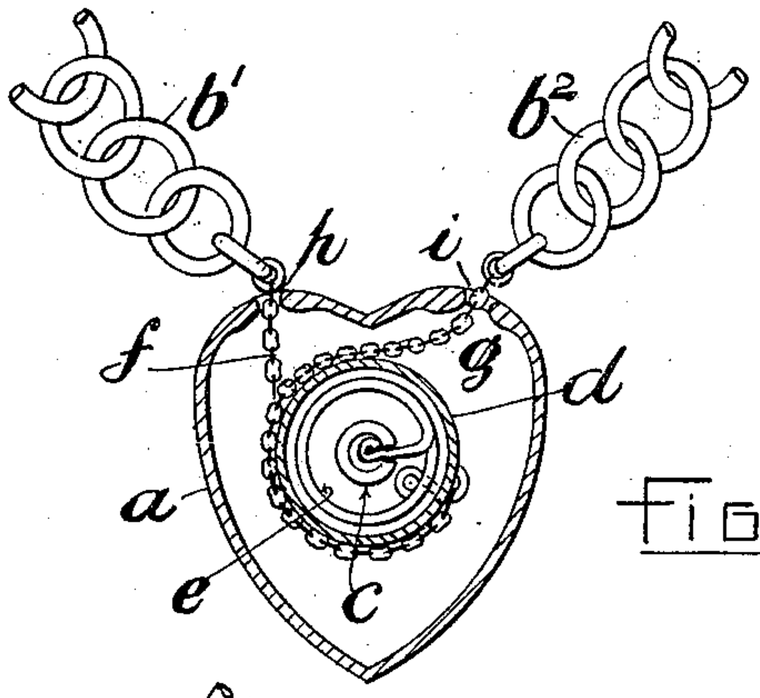

Fig. 1.

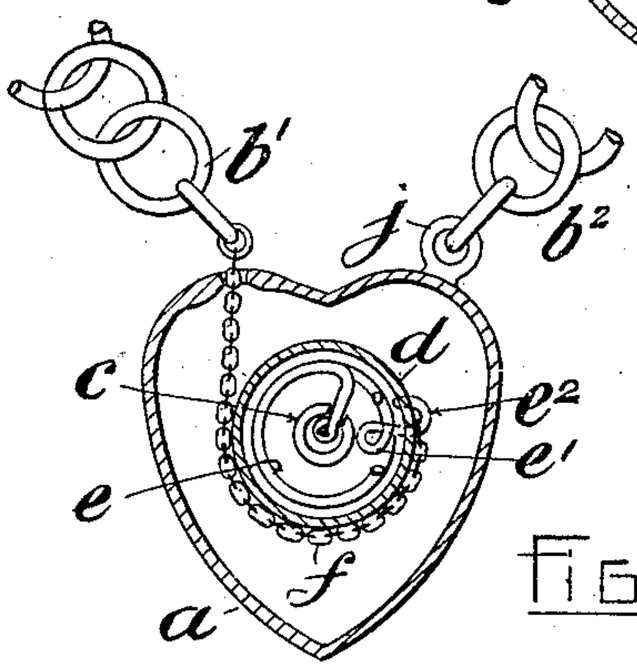

Fig. 2

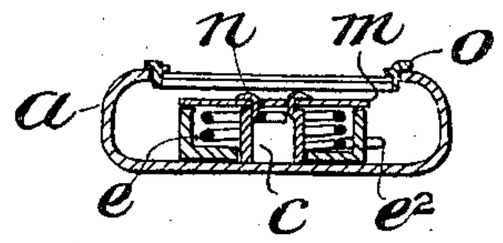

Fig. 3

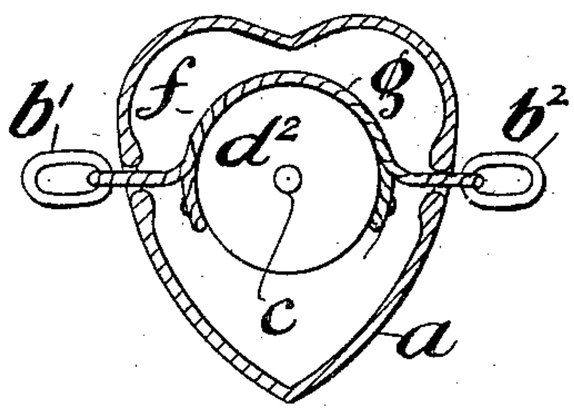

Fig. 4.

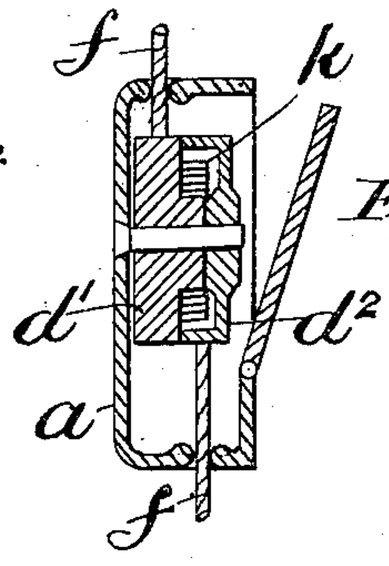

Fig. 5.

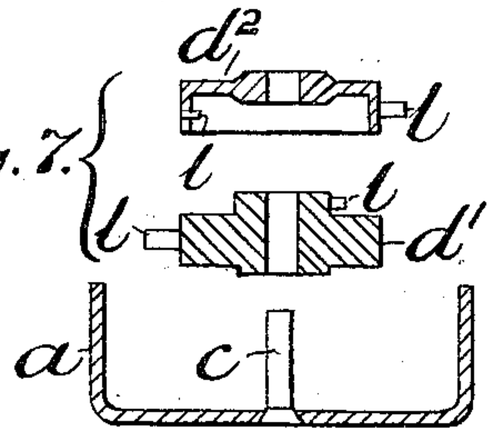

Fig. 6.

Witnesses.
John Camp.
William Eastwood.

Inventor:
Sam Mendel
By his Attorney: Walter Gunn.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAM MENDEL, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ATTACHMENT FOR BANGLES, BRACELETS, AND THE LIKE.

943,031. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

Application filed March 14, 1904. Serial No. 198,104.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAM MENDEL, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and resident of Manchester, England, have invented a new or Improved Attachment for Bangles, Bracelets, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object improvements in expanding bracelets, bangles and the like whereby on spreading the fingers through the bracelet or bangle it permits of sufficient expansion to pass over the hand on to the wrist and then closes automatically.

The invention is, by preference, embodied in a small attachment or locket-like pendant, and the principle of the invention is to so devise the pendant that it allows of the ends of the bracelet separating.

The two ends of the bracelets are connected by small chains to a barrel or barrels within the pendant, and both ends are thus capable of expansion, while according to another arrangement one end only is capable of expansion, the other end of the bracelet being connected to the pendant casing.

Upon the accompanying drawing Figure 1 illustrates a sectional elevation of the improved bracelet pendant embodying the double-expansion arrangement, while Fig. 2 illustrates a like view of a single expansion arrangement. Fig. 3 illustrates a transverse section of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 illustrates a front sectional elevation, and Fig. 5 a vertical cross-section of another form of the double expansion arrangement, while Figs. 6 and 7 illustrate some of the parts thereof separately, Fig. 6 illustrating the outer casing in section and Fig. 7 the two barrels in section.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, (a) is the pendant casing, of any suitable design, finish and materials, and (b') (b^2) are the two ends of the bracelet, which may be of the chain type (as shown), or the half-hoop style. Within the casing is a fixed stud or axis (c), and loosely mounted upon such axis is a small drum or barrel (d). Within such barrel is a spiral spring (e), one end of which takes through a slot in the stud (c) (which is hollow) and is formed with a small loop to prevent its withdrawal, and the other end of which is secured to the barrel. To the exterior of the barrel are secured the ends of two cords or chains (f), (g), and such chains after wrapping around a portion of the barrel's periphery pass out of the casing (a) through openings (h), (i), the chain (f) passing through opening (h) and the chain (g) through opening (i). To the two chains are respectively connected the ends of the bracelet, as shown. The manner of connecting the ends of the spring (e) is such as to cause it to hold the chains (f), (g) wrapped around the barrel (d) as shown in Fig. 1, but upon the bracelet being required to expand, to pass say over the widest part of the hand, the effect of spreading the fingers within the bracelet is to cause the chains to unwind off the barrel, and thus allow the ends of the bracelet to separate. Immediately the bracelet is over the said widest part, the spring then rewinds the chains on to the barrel and holds the bracelet to its smallest diameter.

Referring to Fig. 2, one end of the bracelet is permanently connected by a link (j) to the casing, and therefore one end only expands. In this arrangement the outer end of the spring is secured in a special manner. The end of the wire passes through a small hole in the rim of the barrel, but before passing through such hole it is bent backward to form a loop (e') as shown in Fig. 2. Its protruding end is then formed to the shape of a hook (e^2), and again passed through another hole in the barrel rim. To such hook the end of the chain (f) is secured, thereby avoiding the need of soldering the chain end to the barrel and at the same time securely fastening the end of the spring.

Fig. 3 shows another double-expansion arrangement, there being two barrels (d'), (d^2) on the same axis, one solid and the other hollow, with a spring (k) between and common to the two barrels. The chain (f) is connected to the barrel (d') and the chain (g) to the barrel (d^2), and with one end of the spring (k) connected to the barrel (d') and the other end to the barrel (d^2), it will be seen that while the arrangement gives a double expansion it also permits of a single expansion with either end of the bracelet, one barrel acting while the other is stationary, or both acting. In this, as in the prior arrangements, the spring may be a volute flat spring, and the ends may be slitted to engage spurs (l) on the axis (c) and the inner face of the barrel, see Fig. 6.

In each of the foregoing arrangements the open end of the barrel (d) is closed by a plate (m), which is held in position by

fitting neatly within the entrance of the barrel, or by means of two small spurs or projections (*n*) forming part of or soldered to the axis (*c*) and after passing through the plate bent down as shown in Fig. 3. The opening in the casing through which the barrel is introduced is in turn closed by a neatly fitting lid (*o*) which as shown may be glazed and serve for displaying a photograph or the like. To give a smooth action to the chain the openings (*h*) (*i*) may be belled inwardly, or small rounded guides (*p*) may be placed alongside such openings over which the chains may run, see Figs. 1 and 2.

What I claim is:—

In combination, a chain bracelet, a pendant therefor in the form of a small metal casing, a fixed axis within the casing, a small barrel loosely mounted on said axis, a coiled spring within the barrel with one end connected to the axis and the other end to the barrel, and connecting means between the bracelet and barrel whereby the bracelet may be allowed to yieldingly pass over the wearer's hand, substantially as herein set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

SAM MENDEL.

Witnesses:

WALTER GUNN,

JOHN CAMP.