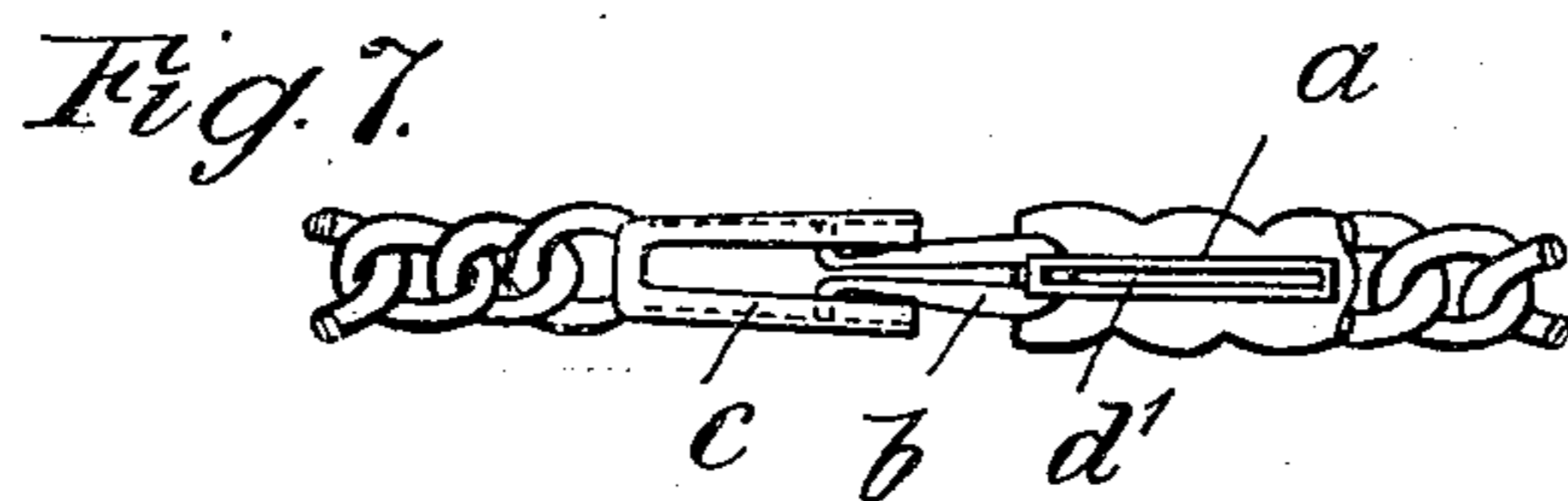
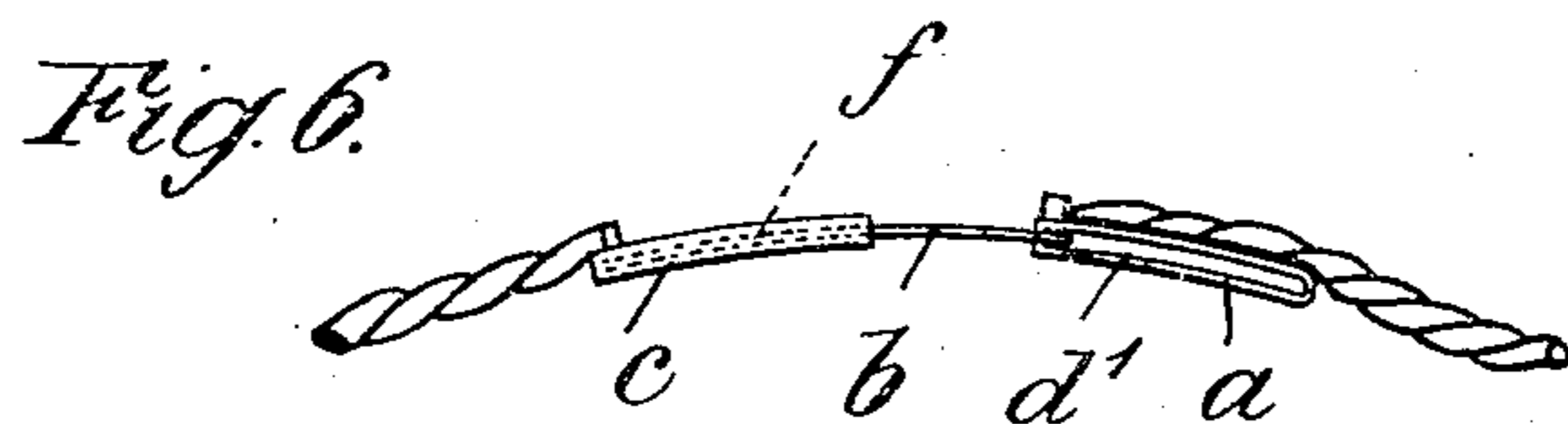
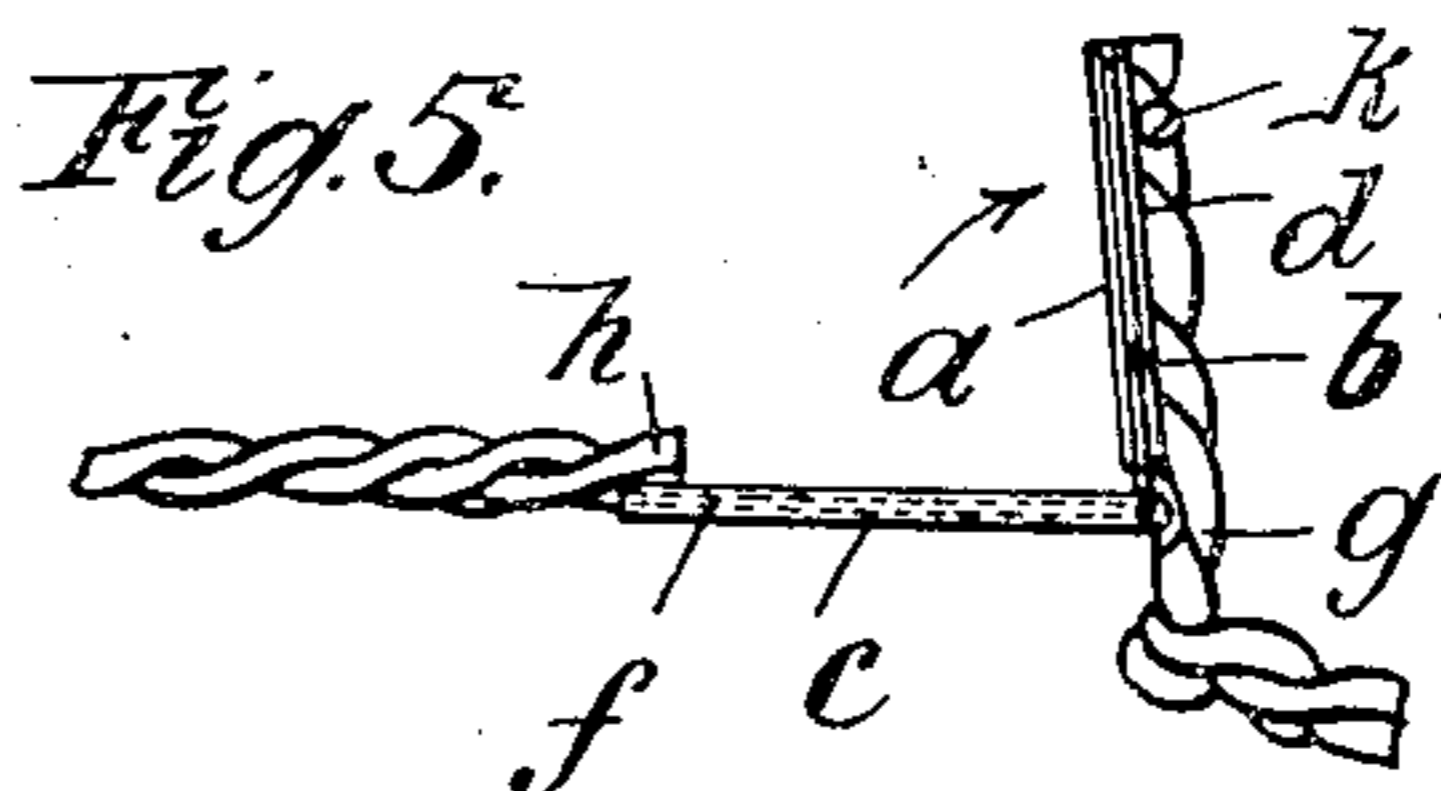
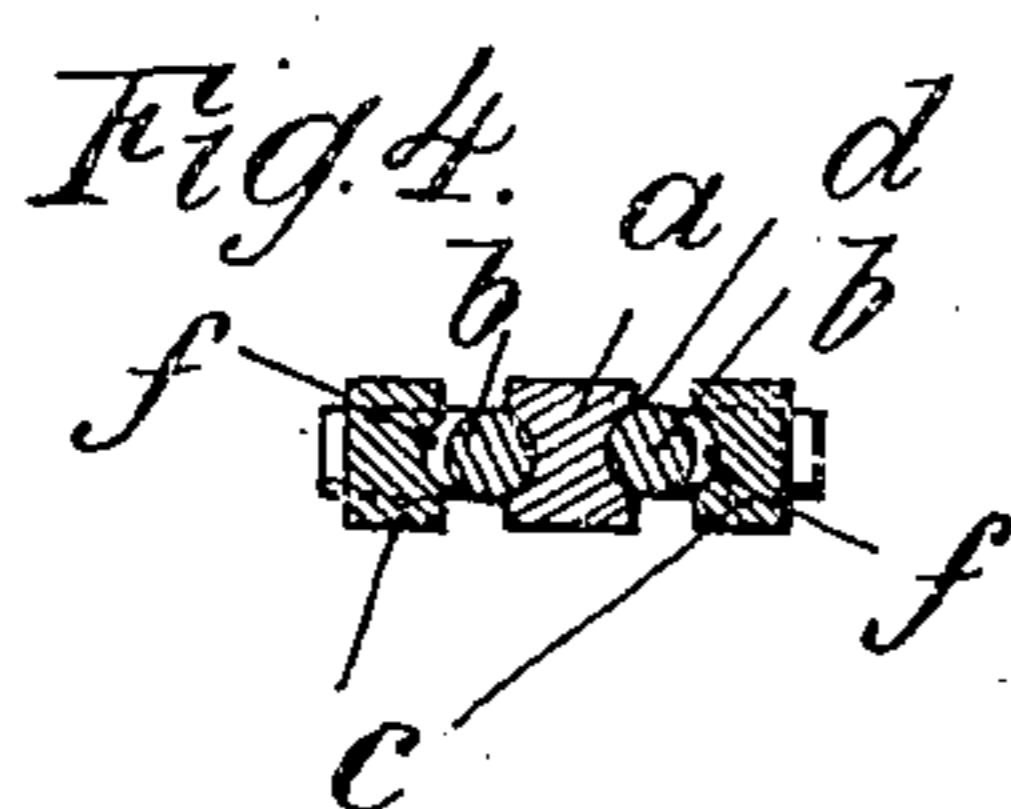
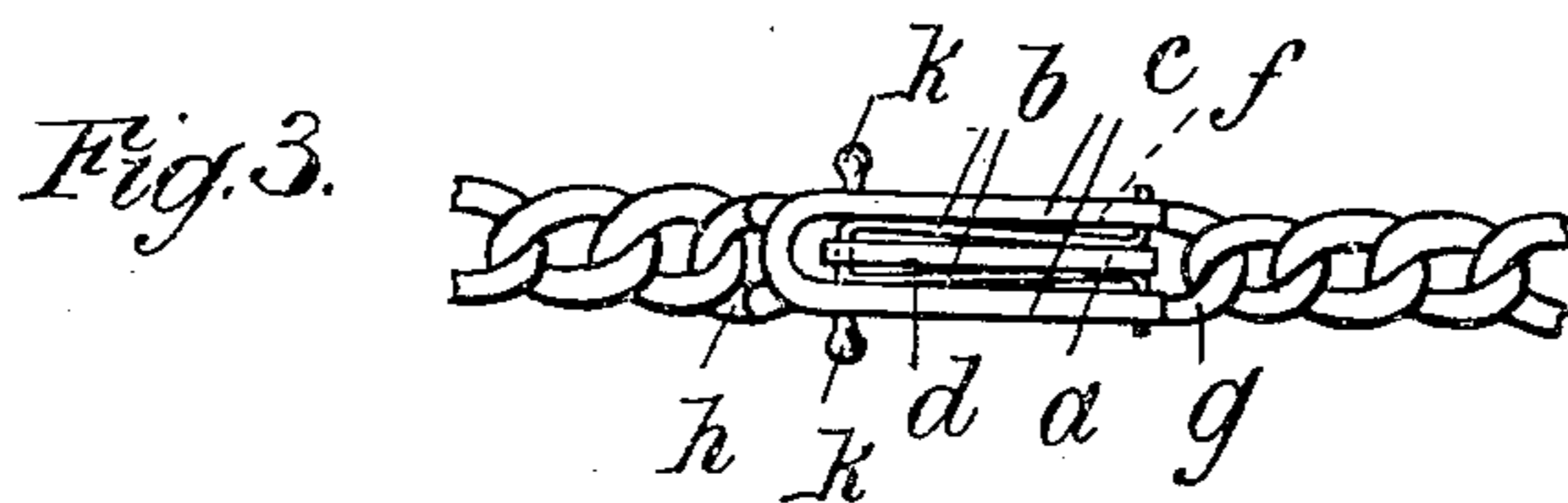
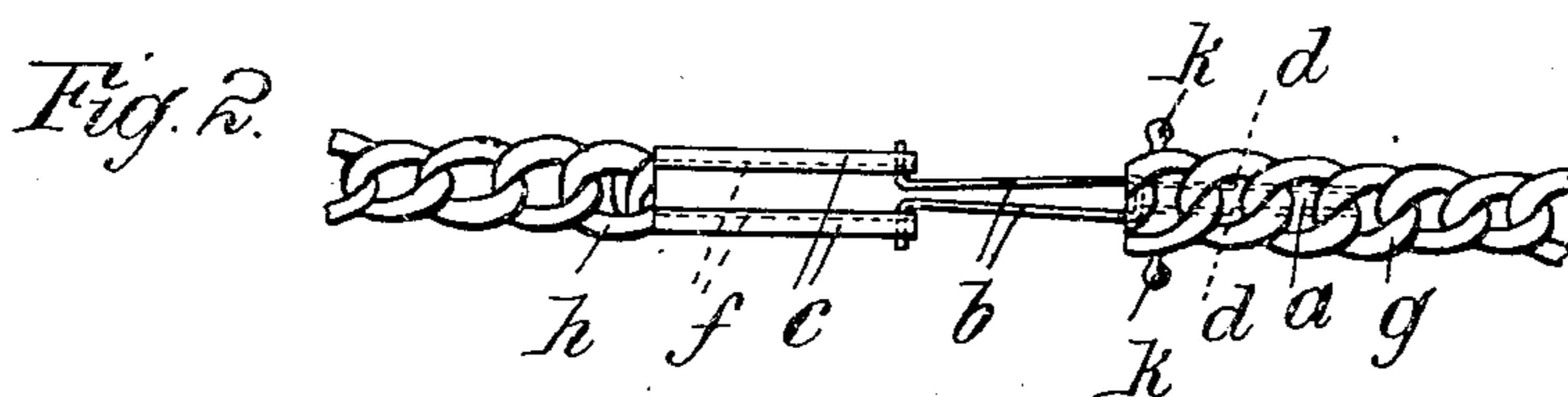
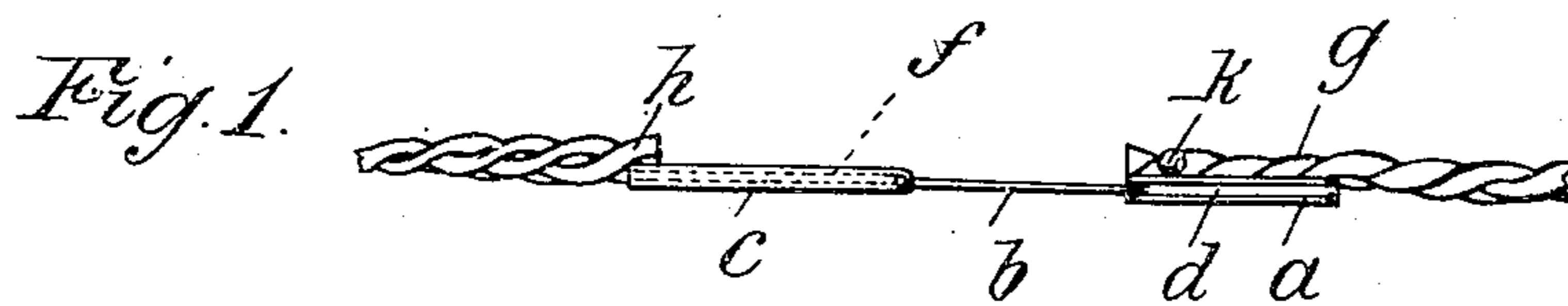


A. EMRICH.
BRACELET FASTENING.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1909.

960,079.

Patented May 31, 1910.



Witnesses:
F. R. Fulton
J. L. Smith

Inventor:
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By William, Fisher & Witherington
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED EMRICH, OF PFORZHEIM, GERMANY.

BRACELET-FASTENING.

960,079.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed January 26, 1909. Serial No. 474,282.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED EMRICH, manufacturer, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, with post-office address Baumstrasse No. 22, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bracelet-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

10 The present invention relates to that class of fastenings for bracelets in which the opening involves an elongation and the closing a shortening of the fastening and thus of the bracelet. Fastenings of this kind are known in which two or three links are used which can be folded, the one into the other, or pushed, the one over the other and which are held in the closed position by spring pressure.

20 The object of the present invention is to provide an improved fastening of this kind and to this end the links are constructed and arranged in such manner that in the closed position they lie within the same plane, the one within the other, and are held there by the mutual spring pressure of the links.

30 Preferably three links are arranged, and the middle link is pivoted at both ends to the two outer links. One of the links is made in the form of a bar and the two others in the form of U shaped spring bows. The two outer links are provided with extensions projecting over the middle link, so that a pressure on these projections will open the fastening.

40 The new fastening is simple and secure and of good appearance; it can be completely concealed by the bracelet, even when the latter is in the form of a curb chain, and causes no pressure on the arm of the wearer as the inner surface of the same lies flush with the inner surface of the bracelet for which it is used.

45 The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figures 1 and 2 show the fastening in its open position seen respectively from the side and from above. Fig. 3 is a plan view with part of chain above link removed and Fig. 4 a cross section of the fastening in its closed position respectively, Fig. 4 being drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 5 shows one of the links in an upturned position. Fig.

6 is a side view of a second form of the invention and Fig. 7 a plan view seen from the inside of the bracelet.

According to Figs. 1 to 4, *a*, *b* and *c* are the three members constituting the fastening. *a* is a small bar having lateral semi-circular grooves *d*, *d*. At one end of this bar the spring bow *b* is pivoted, the bow itself being pivotally connected with the two legs of the third link *c*, said legs being provided at their inner side with semi-circular grooves *f*. The bow or link *b* is made of spring material in such manner that the two legs at the narrower end of the bow tend to engage the grooves *d* of the member *a* and at the broader end the grooves *f* of the member *c*. In this manner the three members *a*, *b*, *c* can be folded together into one plane, and they thus form a long narrow fastening which is readily concealed by the chain. In order that the fastening may be easily manipulated the links *a* and *c* are made somewhat longer than *b*, so that in the closed position of the fastening the end of the link *a* projects at the one side of the link *b* and the end of the link *c* at the other side. In the form of the fastening illustrated in the drawings, these projecting ends are made in form of rings *g* and *h* rigidly connected with the links *a* and *c*. *k* *k* are two knobs which serve to indicate where the lock is, which however may be used for opening the fastening which is effected either by lifting the bar or link *a* by means of the knobs *k*, or by causing, through pressure on the projecting parts *g* and *h*, a turning of the disengaged links *a* and *b* around *c* (see Fig. 5).

It is obvious that the invention can be modified in various ways. Instead of imparting to the upper side of the bar or link *a* the form of a chain, said bar or link may be provided with a separately inserted piece. Furthermore, it will be seen that the shortening has not necessarily to be effected by means of folding together the various parts of the fastening, but that these parts could also be brought into mutual engagement by pushing them into one another.

According to Figs. 6 and 7, the middle link *b* slidably engages with one end into the side grooves *f* of the outer link *c*, and with its other end into a slot *d*¹ of the other link *a* which is covered by chain links.

Figs. 6 and 7 show the fastening in its open position. To close the fastening, the link *b* is pushed into the grooves of the outer link *c* while the latter is pushed over the link *a*.

5 Now what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the following:

1. The combination of a pair of end fastening members, one of said members being open and interiorly grooved, and the other
10 said member being of lesser width and exteriorly grooved, and an intermediate spring member, said members being movable relative to each other to lock same together in the same plane, with said spring member
15 disposed inside of said open end member and straddling said other end member and

engaging said grooves, substantially as described.

2. In a fastening for bracelets the combination of a middle link formed as a spring bow with two links adapted to be folded on the middle link and each having grooves to engage with the middle link.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in
25 presence of two witnesses, this 13th day of January, 1909.

ALFRED EMRICH.

Witnesses:

JEAN GRUND,
CARL GRUND.