Oct. 24, 1967 B. ELLIOTT 3,348,388

BRACELET FOR INTERCHANGEABLE BROOCHES

Filed Oct. 22, 1965

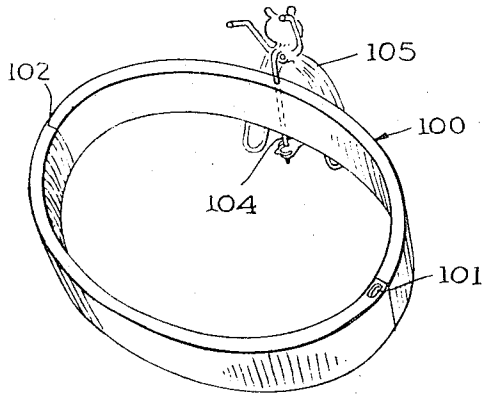


FIG. 1.

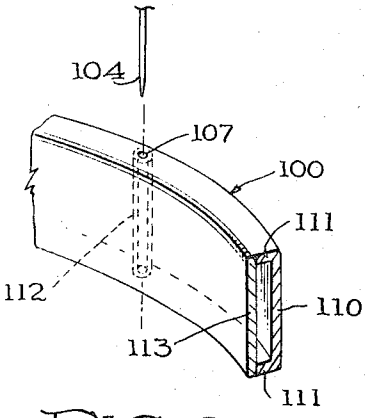


FIG. 2.

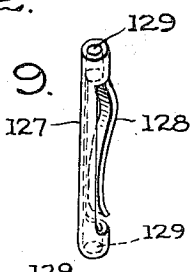


FIG. 9.

FIG. 3.

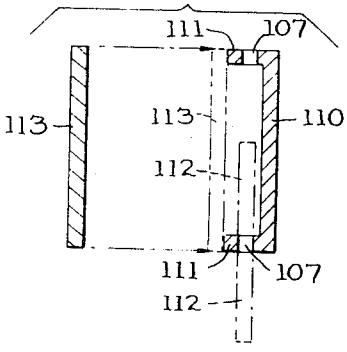
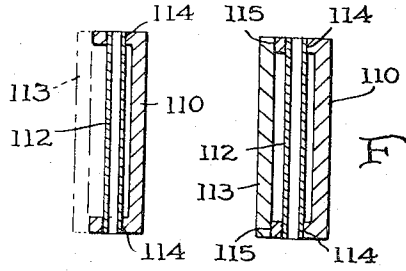


FIG. 4. FIG. 5.



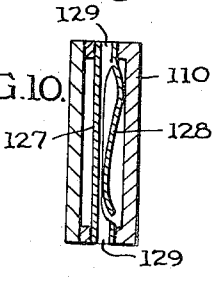


FIG. 10.

FIG. 6.

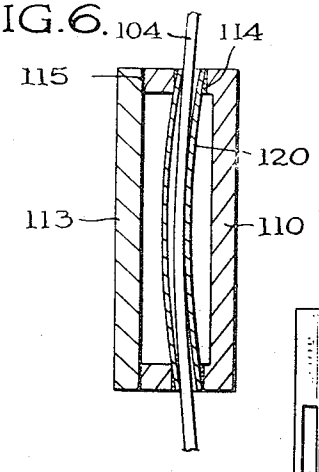


FIG. 7.

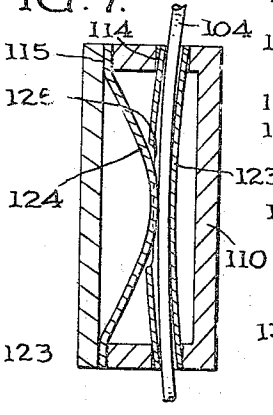
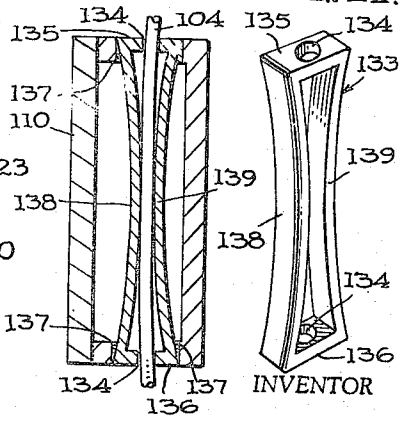


FIG. 12. FIG. 11.



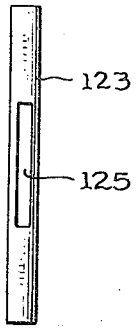


FIG. 8.

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BRACELET FOR INTERCHANGEABLE BROOCHES

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3 Claims. (Cl. 63—1)

This is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 411,859, filed Nov. 17, 1964, now abandoned.

The present invention relates to improvements in jewelry attachment and more particularly to an improved jewelry bracelet adapted for interchanging ornamental jewelry or brooches thereon.

Jewelry bracelets as ordinarily manufactured have the ornaments integral with the bracelet. Such bracelets lack the variety which the present invention endeavors to introduce by providing a bracelet which may have the ornamental pins changed as desired by the wearer or where the bracelet may be worn without the attached ornaments, without the showing of any defacing on the bracelet or giving the appearance of parts missing from the bracelet.

Therefore, the main object of the invention is to provide a bracelet which may have an ornamental pin easily attached or detached from said bracelet.

Another object of the invention is to provide the attachment to said bracelet in such a manner that the stem of the ornamental pin will be held in place against sliding once the stem has been inserted so as to attach the pin to the bracelet.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a bracelet of the above type that is of strong sturdy construction and which is attractive and pleasing in appearance even without an ornamental pin attached thereto.

The above and other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon full consideration of the following detailed description and accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a rear perspective view of the bracelet with an ornamental pin mounted thereon;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged section of the bracelet of the present invention wherein the stem of the ornamental pin is inserted;

FIGS. 3, 4 and 5 are cross-section views showing steps in the manufacture of one embodiment of a bracelet of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a further enlarged cross-section view of a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a cross-section view, also enlarged, of a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a side view of the tube in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is an enlarged perspective view of another embodiment of a tube;

FIG. 10 is a cross-section view of the tube of FIG. 9 mounted in the bracelet;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged perspective view of still another embodiment of a holder for the stem of the ornamental pin; and

FIG. 12 is a cross-section, enlarged, of the holder mounted in the bracelet.

Referring first to FIG. 1, there is shown in a perspective view, a bracelet **100** having a catch **101** thereon and a hinged joint **102**. This type of bracelet is merely shown for illustrative purposes and is not germane to the invention. Also shown in this view and in the enlarged section of FIG. 2 is the means in the bracelet for inserting the stem **104** of an ornamental pin **105** through said bracelet **100** in order to attach the ornamental pin **105** to the bracelet **100**. All that is visible on the outer surface of the bracelet for making this attachment are holes **107**

on the top and bottom of bracelet **100** of large enough diameter to receive the stem **104** of the ornamental pin **105**. If the bracelet **100** is worn without the ornamental pin **105**, only these two holes **107** are visible and they do not detract from the overall attractiveness of the bracelet **100**.

In the manufacture of this bracelet **100** a channel member **110** which is usually made of gold or other precious metal and which has been shaped into the form of a bracelet has a hole **107** drilled in each of the end pieces **111** of the channel **110**, as shown in FIG. 3. A tube or sleeve **112** is then inserted through the holes as shown in FIG. 4. This tube **112** should be of a metal similar to that of the channel member **110** being gold, the tube **112** should also be made of gold. The tube **112** is then soldered into place where it passes through the channel member end pieces **111**. A plate **113** of the same metal is then soldered to the ends of the channel member **110** to complete the bracelet **100**. The solder joints **114** and **115** of both the tube **112** with the channel member **110** and the plate member **113** with the channel member **110** respectively are polished so that they are no longer visible and form the cross section shown in FIG. 5.

The tube **112** shown in FIGS. 4 and 5 is straight and will receive ornamental pin stems **104** having a diameter less than the inner diameter of the tube **112** but there are instances where the ornamental pins have stems **104** of greater length than usual due to the shape of the pins or have stems much thinner than the inner diameter of the tube **112**. In such cases the embodiments shown in the cross section views in FIGS. 6, 7, 10 and 12 would be preferred over the embodiment previously discussed.

The construction of the bracelet shown in the enlarged cross section view of FIG. 6 is the same as that previously discussed in relation to the other figures, except that tube **120** which is soldered into channel member **110** is curved. The middle and the ends of the tube **120** thereby push against stem **104** of the ornamental pin so as to tend to slightly distort the stem **104**. This will hold the stem **104** and the ornamental pin **105** in place in the tube **120** and eliminate any free sliding of the stem **104** in the tube.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 7 the stem **104** of the ornamental pin is held even more securely in tube **123** soldered into the channel member **110**. In this embodiment of the invention a small portion **125** is cut out of the side wall of tube **123** as shown in FIG. 8. A spring piece of metal **124**, preferably of the same metal as the bracelet **100** and tube **123**, is then soldered onto the ends of the channel member **110** so as to protrude slightly through the opening formed by the cutout portion **125** of the tube **123**. The slightly protruding spring **124** acts to prevent the slipping of a straight pin **104** inserted through the tube **123**, in addition to the pressures put on the straight pin stem **104** by the curving of the tube **123** to prevent such slippage.

The tube **127** shown in an enlarged perspective view in FIG. 9 and placed in channel **110**, as shown in the cross section view of FIG. 10, incorporates advantages of the spring piece of metal **124** used with tube **123** in a single piece tube and spring combination. Tube **127** is open along most of one of its sides and has an S-shaped piece of metal **128** attached to the open side and protruding within the opening of the tube **127**, so that it will press against any stem **104** of a pin which may be inserted and passed through the tube openings **129** at each end of tube **127** when tube **127** is mounted within channel **110** of the bracelet.

A further form of the device for holding stem **104** of an ornamental pin within the bracelet channel **110** is shown as finding **133** in the enlarged perspective view of FIG. 11. A convenient way to form this piece is by tak-

ing two separate pieces formed so as to bulge toward each other forming an overall concave shape, soldering these pieces together, and then boring holes **134** therethrough at the flat end portions **135** and **136**. Finding **133** is then inserted in channel **110** and held in place by solder joints **137**. The inwardly bulging side walls **138** and **139** act to hold stem **104** in place by pressing on the stem on opposite sides thereof as shown in FIG. 12.

It is preferable, as stated above, that in all of the embodiments all parts of the bracelet including the finding or tube, and the spring when used, be made of a similar metal so that wearing down of the surface over several years will not cause the exposure of a dissimilar metal which would spoil the appearance of the bracelet or cause damage to the bracelet by any possible reaction between dissimilar metals.

The bracelet of this invention has the advantages of a simple and secure method of attaching an ornament or brooch to the bracelet and at the same time allows that bracelet to be worn without any additional ornamentation and still retain the beauty of the bracelet without any appearance as if a piece is missing as on some bracelets of the prior art.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention and therefore the invention is not limited to what is shown in the drawings and described in the specification but only as indicated in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An article of jewelry comprising a bracket including

a channel portion,

opposite walls of said channel portion having mutually aligned holes therethrough extending transversely of the channel,

a longitudinally curved sleeve extending through and between said holes,

said sleeve being fixed to said channel portion and having an aperture in its wall,

and a spring member secured to said bracelet and protruding into said sleeve through said aperture.

2. The article of jewelry of claim **1** wherein said spring member is attached to said channel portion.

3. An article of jewelry comprising

a bracelet including

a channel portion,

opposite walls of said channel portion having mutually aligned holes therethrough extending transversely of the channel,

a longitudinally curved sleeves fixed to said channel portion and extending through and between said holes;

and an ornamental pin including

a stem attached at one end to said ornamental pin;

said stem and said curved sleeve in frictional contact at three separate points spaced from each other, two of these points located substantially at opposite ends of said curved sleeve

said sleeve having an aperture in its wall,

and a spring member secured to said bracelet and protruding into said sleeve through said aperture.

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