H. R. HOLBROOK.

BRACELET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1907. RENEWED JAN. 6, 1910.

949,323. Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

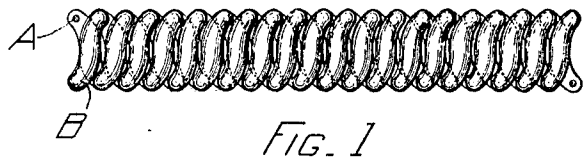

FIG. 1

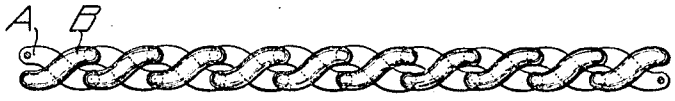

FIG. 2

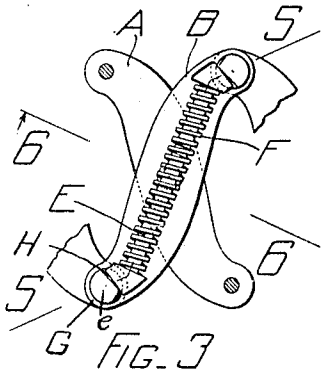

FIG. 3

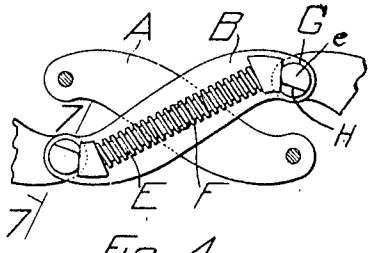

FIG. 4

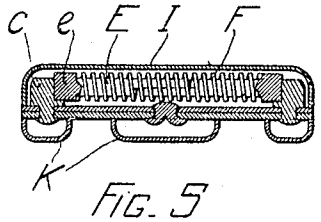

FIG. 5

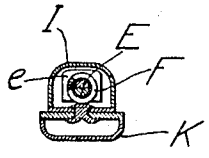

FIG. 6

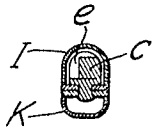

FIG. 7

WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY R. HOLBROOK, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRACELET.

949,323. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Application filed April 3, 1907, Serial No. 366,108. Renewed January 6, 1910. Serial No. 536,741.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY R. HOLBROOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in bands of pivoted members for bracelets, collars and the like, and particularly to certain improvements in the controlling and operating means therefor, whereby a wide degree of distension is secured without a danger of overstraining the resilience of the means for returning the article to its contracted state.

The present invention is also intended to provide a structure capable of remaining in distended state if desired for convenience in adjustment to the person of the wearer.

To this end the present invention provides a structure in which a contractile influence is brought to bear on various members of a chain of crossed links at their points of union with the rest whereby the above mentioned results are obtained.

The particular structure will be more fully set forth in the specification which follows and is illustrated in the drawings which form a part thereof.

In these drawings; Figure 1, is a view of a band of links in a contracted state. Fig. 2, a view of the same expanded. Fig. 3, is a detail of a pair of crossed links contracted as in Fig. 1. Fig. 4, a view of the same positioned as in Fig. 2. Fig. 5, is a section on the line 5—5 Fig. 3. Fig. 6, a section on the line 6—6 Fig. 3, and, Fig. 7, a section on the line 7—7 Fig. 4.

A are a series of link members connected at each end by a pivot C to one end of a similarly shaped link member B.

a is a rivet which pivotally unites a link member A with a link member B in crossed position, so that the series of links A and B form a lazy-tongs band. The pivot C is in the form of a stud fixed in the member A and having a head *c* exposed in the member B. The head *c* has a curved surface G representing the circumference of the major radius and a flat surface H interrupting the circumference of the head.

E are plungers having heads *e*. The plungers are contained within a coiled spring F which bears oppositely against the plunger heads *e* to hold said heads against the stud heads *c*. The stud head *c* is so positioned that its flat surface H is presented to the end of the plunger head *e* when the links are in their contracted position as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 5. When the links are turned, as shown in Figs. 4 and 7 the head *c* is rotated relative to the plunger head *e* and as the plunger passes onto the curved surface the major axis is then presented and the spring F compressed.

As long as the surface H or the intersection of H with the curved surface G is presented to the center of the line of pressure of the plunger E, a strong contractile influence will be brought to bear on the links of the band. After the point of pressure of the plunger E has passed onto the curved surface G the contractile influence is suspended and the band will remain distarded until the links are moved sufficiently to rotate the head *c* so that the end of the surface H is brought past the center of pressure of the piston E when the spring F will complete the rotation and the contraction of the band.

I is a cover for the link B and K is a cover for the link A.

In the drawings the bearing face of the plunger head *e* is slightly beveled to allow for the proper positioning of the links. Obviously this face may be set at any proper angle to secure proper coöperation with the faces of the stud head and various other arrangements and dispositions of the springs and plungers might be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I therefore claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In an article of the class described, a pair of members one of which is pivoted at one end to an end of the other, a plurality of bearing surfaces on one member disposed about the axis of said pivot and an actuated plunger on the other member for contact with said bearing surfaces, said bearing surfaces being at different distances from said axis.

2. In an article of the class described, a plurality of members, one of which is pivoted at its ends to ends of the members next adjacent, a plurality of bearing surfaces on the first named member and disposed about the axes of said pivots and actuated plungers on said members next adjacent for contact with said bearing surfaces, said bearing

surfaces being at different distances from said axes.

3. In an article of the class described, a pair of members one of which is pivoted at one end to an end of the other, a plurality of bearing surfaces on one member disposed about the axis of said pivot and an actuated plunger on the other member for contact with said bearing surfaces one of said surfaces being disposed in a curve about said axis, and another of said surfaces being substantially straight and intersecting said curved surface.

4. In an article of the class described, a pair of members, one of which is pivoted at one end to an end of the other, a cam head on one member and a spring pressed plunger on the other and adapted to bear on said cam head during revolution.

5. In an article of the class described, a member having pivoted to each of its opposite ends other members, said other members having cam heads exposed in said first named member and a pair of oppositely disposed actuated plungers in said first named member adapted to bear on said cam heads during rotation.

6. An article of the class described comprising a plurality of oppositely disposed members arranged as a lazy tongs, one set of said members having at their ends cam heads disposed about the axes of their end pivots and exposed in the oppositely disposed set of members to which they are pivoted, and a pair of oppositely disposed actuated plungers in said oppositely disposed set of members adapted to bear on said cam heads during rotation.

7. An article of the class described comprising a series of links composed of crossed members the ends of each member being each pivoted to the ends of the oppositely disposed members of the adjacent links of said series, said article having a pivotal joint between the crossed members of one or more links at its point of crossing, a cam head at each end of one of the members of each link and a pair of oppositely disposed actuated plungers on the other member of each link and adapted to bear upon the cam heads of the adjacent link at their respective pivotal end joints.

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

HARRY R. HOLBROOK.

Witnesses:

JAMES E. FLYE,

FRANCIS M. CARROLL.