

(No Model.)

G. A. SPICER.
BRACELET.

No. 276,091.

Patented Apr. 17, 1883.

fig. 1.

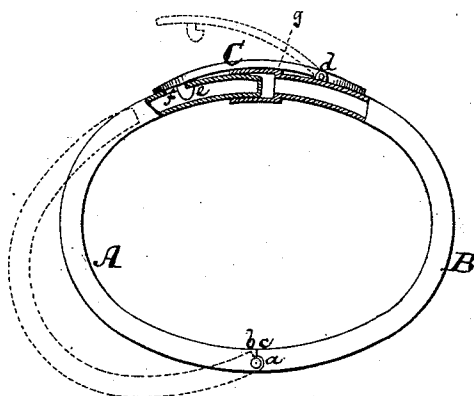


fig. 2.

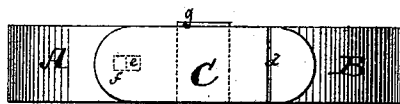
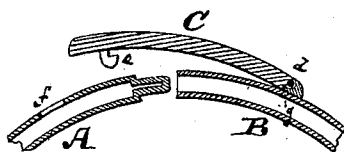


fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SPICER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM C. EDGE, OF SAME PLACE.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,091, dated April 17, 1883.

Application filed March 10, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ANDREW SPICER, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a face view, partly in section, of my improved bracelet; Fig. 2, a top view of the same; Fig. 3, a sectional side view of a modification of the locking part thereof.

This invention relates to an improvement in bracelets that are made of springy metal; and the object is so to construct the bracelet that it will become open without further manipulation when pressed by the fingers on opposite sides of its body. By such an arrangement or construction the bracelet will be readily detached from a lady's arm by the use of one hand only, and will spring open when pressed in manner stated.

The invention principally consists in so constructing the hinge by which the two main portions of the bracelet are joined together that when certain abutting faces of that hinge are in contact with one another the opposite ends of the body portions of the bracelet will not yet be in the locking position, but will require further pressure inward to reach that position. When this pressure is brought to bear upon them the said abutting faces of the hinge will constitute resisting-surfaces, and will cause the spring in the body of the bracelet to be utilized to permit such further approach of the free ends, the same spring serving to throw the bracelet open when unlocked. A similar construction or arrangement of hinge is made use of for the purpose of making the latch portion of the locking contrivance self-opening, all as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, the letters A B represent the two main parts of the bracelet. Each of these parts is made out of hollow or solid metal in a substantially-continuous piece—that is to say, my invention will not be operative on a chain bracelet, or one that is composed of flexible parts. The parts A B are each necessarily continuous, so that their "spring" may be utilized for the purpose stated.

a is a hinge by which the parts A and B of the bracelet are united, and *b* and *c* are the

abutting faces of the hinge, which are in contact when the said parts are in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1, and also before they are in that position—to wit, in the position shown in Fig. 3.

C is the latch, hinged at *d* to the part B of the bracelet, and provided with a hook, *e*, that is capable of entering a slot, *f*, which is formed in the part A of the bracelet.

The bracelet operates as follows: When the parts A and B are swung on the hinge *a* so that the faces *b c* are in contact, the slot *f* will not yet be under the hook *e*, (see Fig. 3;) but in order to bring it in such a position that the hook *e* can enter the slot *f*, the parts A and B will have to be pressed or sprung together, finding their fulcrum for the springs on the abutting faces *b c*, and will then permit the hook *e* to enter the notch, when all the parts assume the position which is shown by full lines in Fig. 1. In this position it will be clearly perceived, from what has been stated, the parts A B will be under restraint—that is to say, there will be a tendency of said parts to spring asunder as soon as they are relieved from the retaining influence of the hook *e*. When the bracelet is to be unfastened it is only necessary to bring the parts A and B together by pressure against the opposite sides of the bracelet, and thereby bring the full length of the slot *f* in line with the hook *e*, allowing the latch to be opened, whereupon the parts A B will spring apart. The latch C will fly open of its own accord, if constructed as shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, if it is made to bear on a shoulder or projection, *g*, before its hook *e* has been fully introduced through the slot *f*, so that in order to reach the complete locking position the outer part or free end of the latch will have to be sprung, the supporting-shoulder *g* constituting the fulcrum of the spring. Then when the bracelet is pressed to bring the full length of slot *f* under the hook *e* this spring in the latch will become operative and will throw the latch up into the dotted position shown in Fig. 1, while at the same time the bracelet will also fly open, as indicated by dotted lines in the same figure.

Instead of forming the supporting-shoulder *g* below the latch C for the purpose of utilizing

its spring structure in manner stated, substantially the same result will be attained by forming said shoulder, as in Fig. 3, against the hinged end of said latch, so that when the end of the latch touches said shoulder *g*, as in Fig. 3, the latch-body will not yet be down on the body of the bracelet, requiring it to be sprung downward when the bracelet is to be locked.

It will be perceived that the main feature of the invention, without reference to the latch, consists in utilizing the spring of the parts A and B of the bracelet, and this I regard as most important, inasmuch as it permits the full free opening and also the free locking of the bracelet by the use of one hand only.

I claim—

1. In a bracelet, the combination of the springy parts A and B of the bracelet, with their hinge-connection *a*, having the abutting faces *b c*, all arranged so that the bracelet will not be completely locked when the faces *b c*

are in contact with each other without springing the parts A B together, substantially as specified.

2. In a bracelet, the combination of the hinged parts A B, constituting the body of the bracelet, with the latch C, having the locking-hook *e*, and with the shoulder *g* on the part B of the bracelet, for forming said latch into a spring when the bracelet is locked, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination of the parts A B of a bracelet with the hinge *a*, having abutting faces *b c*, and with the latch C and shoulder or projection *g*, for operation, and for utilizing the spring of the bracelet-body and of the latch C, substantially as herein shown and described.

GEORGE ANDREW SPICER.

Witnesses:

WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ,
HARRY SMITH.