Oct. 17, 1967 W. KLANG 3,347,037

JEWELRY SLIDE

Filed Dec. 9, 1965

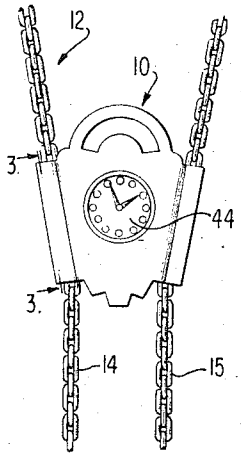


FIG. 1

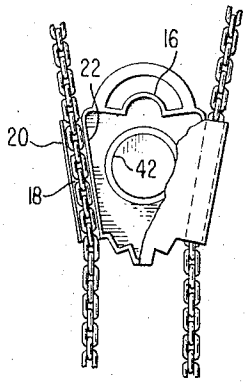


FIG. 2

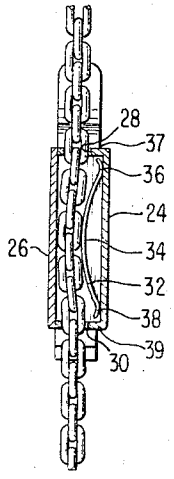


FIG. 3

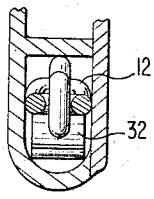


FIG. 4

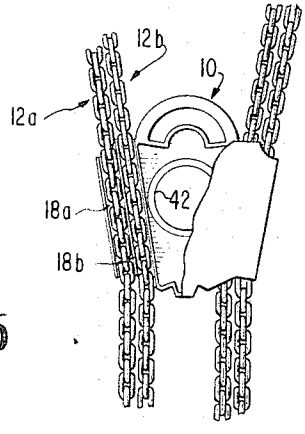


FIG. 5

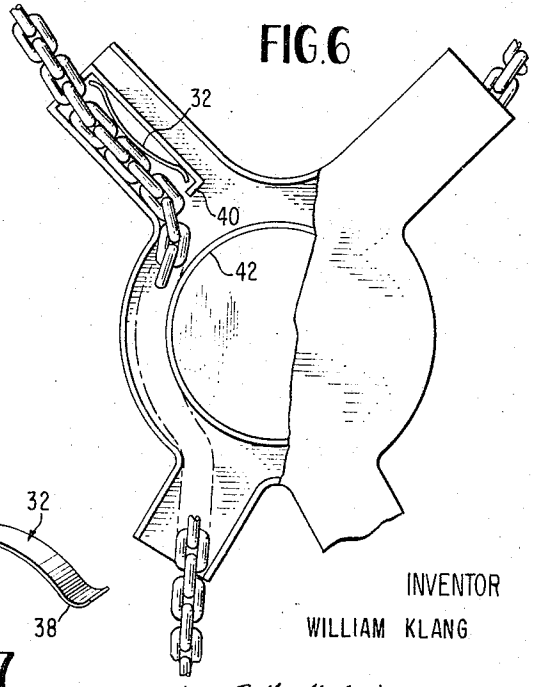


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

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JEWELRY SLIDE

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A jewelry slide having a housing with passages through which a chain extends and an omega shaped spring in the passage to frictionally engage the chain between the spring and one wall of the passage.

This invention relates to improvements in jewelry slides, and more particularly to a jewelry slide for receiving a jewelry chain and having an improved friction gripping spring arrangement for holding the slide in adjusted position on the chain.

Jewelry slides for adjustably positioning upon jewelry chains are commonly in use as necklaces, etc. where the jewelry slide is a pendant or the like. In the past jewelry slides have been held in an adjusted position on chains by a friction means in the slide engaging the chain as it passes through the slide. These friction means of the prior art have been cork, rubber, and the like. Although springs have been suggested as the friction means for jewelry slides, they have had deficiencies in always providing an unvarying frictional resistance to the adjustability of the slide on the jewelry chain.

This invention provides an improved friction means within a passage in a jewelry slide for engaging a chain also extending through the passage. This improved friction means includes an omega (Ω) shaped spring in the passage which spring includes a curved back portion and extending feet portions. The feet portions rest on the surface of an inside wall of the passage and the curved back portion extends into the passage to frictionally engage the jewelry chain and force it to also frictionally engage in opposite passage wall. The spring is loosely retained in the passage so that it may move back and forth on the passage wall and may be adjustably compressed by the jewelry chain.

Various embodiments and modifications are shown in which there may be several passages and several chains and in which the omega (Ω) shaped spring may be either horizontally or vertically positioned in a passage. Preferably, the jewelry slide has a receptacle for holding a watch.

Other objects of the invention will be pointed out in the following description and claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which disclose by way of example, the principle of the invention and the best mode which has been contemplated of applying that principle.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is an elevation view of the jewelry slide on a jewelry chain;

FIG. 2 is an elevation view with a portion of the jewelry slide cover removed for the illustration of this invention;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3—3 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view showing a modification of this invention with the jewelry slide spring in an alternate position;

FIG. 5 is an elevation view with a portion broken away similar to FIG. 2 showing a further embodiment of the jewelry slide for two jewelry chains;

FIG. 6 is an elevation view with a portion broken away similar to FIG. 2 of a further modification of a form of jewelry slide illustrating another form of stop for the spring; and

FIG. 7 is a side elevation view of the spring used in the jewelry slide.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown a jewelry slide 10 which is adjustably positionable on jewelry chain 12. The jewelry chain shown in FIG. 1 may have two ends 14 and 15 which pass through a slide housing 16 so that the slide may be adjustably positioned around a wearer's neck.

Each end of the chain passes through a chain passage 18 in the slide housing and this passage includes walls 20, 22, 24 and 26 as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. The ends of the passage include openings 28 and 30 for the chain to pass into and out of the passage.

Within the chain passage 18 there is an omega (Ω) shaped spring 32, also shown in FIG. 7. This spring has a curved back portion 34 and outwardly extending feet 36 and 38. As shown in FIG. 3, the feet 36 and 38 rest on the inside of wall 24 and the curved back 34 of the spring 32 extends into the passage to frictionally engage the chain 12 and force the chain against the opposite wall 26.

End walls 37 and 39 constitute retaining means for loosely retaining the spring 32 in the passage. Of course, if the passage were longer, other retaining means could be used.

The fact that the omega (Ω) shaped spring 32 has outwardly extending flat feet portion 36 and 38 prevents the feet portion from digging into the soft metal of which jewelry slides are usually made as the spring is compressed by the chain 12.

As shown in FIG. 3, the spring 32 extends from the bottom of the passage toward the top, i.e., vertically if the jewelry slide is laid on its back. However, the spring 32 could also extend horizontally with the slide in such position and this modification is illustrated in FIG. 4.

FIG. 5 illustrates a further embodiment of the invention wherein there are two chains 12*a* and 12*b* and the slide is adjustable on both of these chains which pass through two passages 18*a* and 18*b* on each side of the slide 10.

FIG. 6 illustrates a still further embodiment wherein the chain passage which extends through the housing is much larger than the spring 32. In this embodiment the retaining means for the spring 32 includes the stop 40.

The jewelry slide is preferably a holder for a watch and as such includes a watch holding receptacle 42 for receiving a small watch 44.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A jewelry slide adjustably positionable upon a jewelry chain, comprising:

(a) a slide housing,

(b) at least one enclosed chain passage in the housing,

(c) the passage including openings for the chain to pass through the passage,

(d) an omega (Ω) shaped spring in the passage, the spring including a curved back portion and extending feet portions, the feet portions resting on the surface of an inside wall of the passage, and the curved back portion extending into the passage to frictionally engage the chain and to force the chain to also frictionally engage an opposite passage wall, and

(e) retaining means for loosely retaining the spring in the passage for longitudinal movement.

2. A jewelry slide as in claim 1 wherein the retaining means are stops extending from the wall of the passage

on which the feet of the spring rest, the stops being spaced apart a distance slightly greater than that between the ends of the spring feet.

3. A jewelry slide as in claim 2 wherein there are two passages for two ends of a jewelry chain.

4. A jewelry slide as defined in claim 2 wherein there are four passages for ends of two chains.

5. A jewelry slide as defined in claim 2 wherein the inside wall of the passage and the opposite passage wall lie in planes parallel to the back of the jewelry slide.

6. A jewelry slide as defined in claim 2 wherein the inside wall of the passage and the opposite passage wall lie in planes perpendicular to the back of the jewelry slide.

7. A jewelry slide as defined in claim 2 wherein the slide housing includes a watch holding depression therein.

8. A jewelry slide as defined in claim 7 further including a watch contained within the watch depression.

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