E. G. BEK.

CHAIN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1913.

1,104,606. Patented July 21, 1914.

Fig. 1.

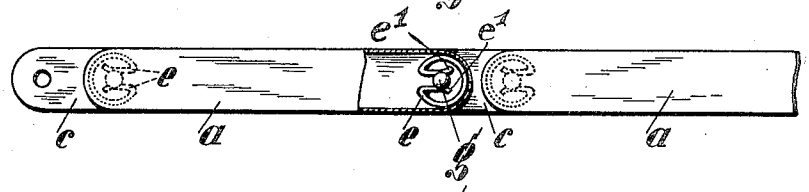


Fig. 2.

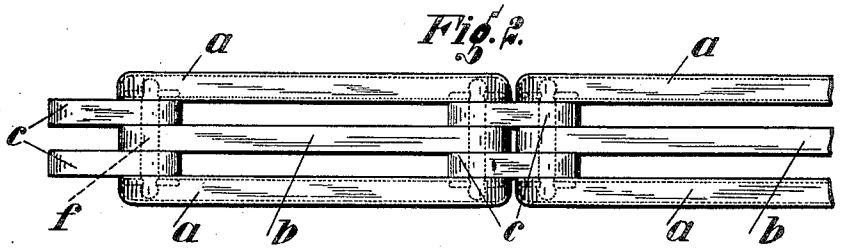


Fig. 3.

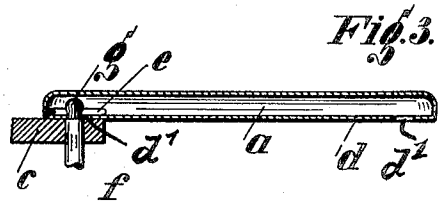
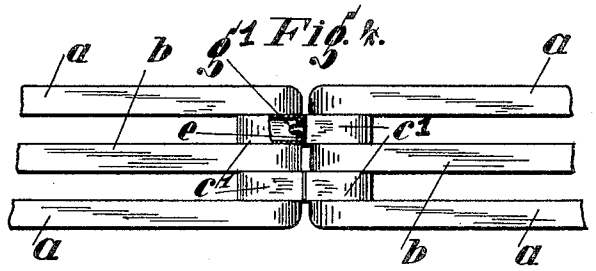


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:-

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST GIDEON BEK, OF PFORZHEIM, GERMANY.

CHAIN.

1,104,606. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 21, 1914.**

Application filed April 25, 1913. Serial No. 763,661.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST GIDEON BEK, a subject of the German Emperor, and residing at Pforzheim, Baden, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chains, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in articles of jewelry of that class which consist of a concatenation of elements, such for instance as bracelets, chains and the like, which I manufacture in such manner that the links can be closed and movably connected without the use of solder, rivets, etc., snap devices being employed to unite the various parts.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which it is shown applied, by way of example, to a form of bracelet.

Figure 1 is an elevation and part section of a piece of a bracelet. Fig. 2 is a plan of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through one of the elongated link-elements, together with a fragment of one of the short link-connecting members. Fig. 4 is a plan of a piece of bracelet in which short connecting members of a modified construction are employed.

The form of bracelet illustrated comprises elongated links, consisting of two parallel bars a, between which a central bar b is inserted, on each side of which latter there is located a short member c. The bars a are hollow, and their inwardly lying wall is perforated at d^1 (Fig. 3). Around each hole d^1, inside the bar, there is disposed a bent spring e, having two shanks e^1, which slightly overlap the hole. At each end of the elements a there is passed through all the assembled members a, b, c, a pin f, whose ends present rounded heads g, adapted to enter the holes d^1 and penetrate between the resilient shanks e^1, which then snap behind the heads g and prevent retraction of the pin f unless relatively considerable force is employed. In this manner the links of the bracelet can be closed, and also the successive links of the concatenation united, each member c constituting a connector between two links.

It is obvious that the elements a, b, c, may be of any desired shape; and it is not necessary that the members a be hollow throughout, as it suffices if their terminal portions are chambered. There may naturally also be any desirable number of members b and c introduced between the two outer elements a. In place of the bent springs e, e^1, other suitable resilient prehensile means may be used to grip the pin heads, which themselves may be of any appropriate form, depending upon whether it is desired that the link-elements be comparatively readily, or only difficultly, detachable.

The invention may also be used for interconnecting the individual link-members. A preferred construction is shown in Fig. 4, in which each link a, b, a is connected at the ends to the neighboring link by the two-part connecting members c^1. The one half of the latter consists of a chambered perforated member with resilient, prehensile means, preferably in the shape of a gripping-spring e, as described above and clearly shown in Fig. 1; and the other half is provided with a headed pin or stud g^1, which is adapted to enter the perforation of the first said half of the connecting member and to be gripped by the spring located therein and surrounding the perforation, as shown in Fig. 4. The halves of the connecting members c^1 are secured to the respective links by the pins f, which latter pass through the several members, as described with reference to the construction shown in Figs. 1–3.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a chain, a link, consisting of two chambered elements which latter are provided with a perforation at each end, resilient prehensile means located inside each element at the perforations and double-headed pins respectively connecting the corresponding ends of said elements, the heads of the pins being received by the perforations in the elements and held therein by said resilient means.

2. In a chain, a link, consisting of two chambered elements which latter are provided with a perforation at each end, resilient prehensile means located inside each element at the perforations, two double-headed pins each connecting one end of one element with the corresponding end of the other element, the heads of the said pins being received by the perforations in the elements and held therein by said resilient means, and other elements located intermediately of the first said elements and having terminal holes through which said pins pass.

3. In a chain, a link consisting of two chambered elements each of whose ends is

in the links and gripped by said resilient provided with a perforation, resilient prehensile means located inside each element at said perforations, pins connecting the respective ends of said elements, the heads of the pins being received by the perforations in the links and gripped by said resilient means, and other elements located intermediately of the said two link elements and surrounding the connecting pins, and means for detachably interconnecting the facing intermediate elements of two successive links.

4. In a chain, a link, consisting of two chambered elements each of whose ends is provided with a perforation, resilient prehensile means located inside each element at said perforations, pins connecting the respective ends of said elements, the heads of the pins being received by the perforation means, and two-part elements located intermediately of said two link-elements, surrounding the connecting pins, and interconnecting the individual links, the one half of each of said intermediate connecting elements comprising a chambered, perforated member, and resilient prehensile means therein, and the other half comprising an outwardly similarly shaped member and a headed stud thereon adapted to enter the perforation of the first said half and to be gripped by said resilient prehensile means located therein.

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

ERNST GIDEON BEK.

Witnesses:
ANDREW HEER,
L. O. BINDER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."