F. S. ELLIS.

EXPANSIBLE BRACELET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 5, 1914.

1,250,153. Patented Dec. 18, 1917.

Fig. 1

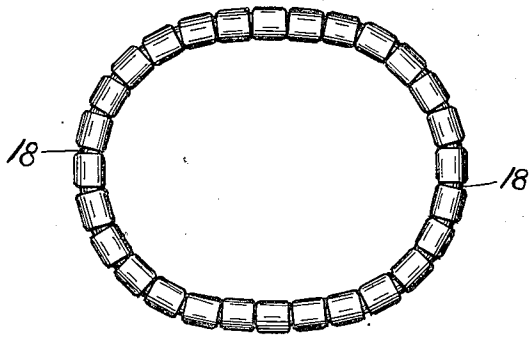


Fig. 2

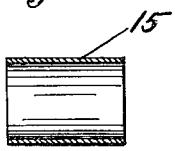


Fig. 3

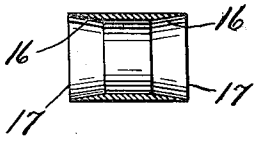


Fig. 4

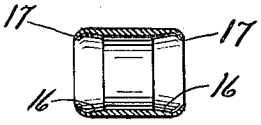


Fig. 6

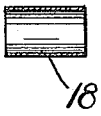


Fig. 7

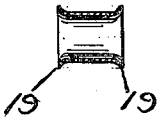


Fig. 5



Fig. 8

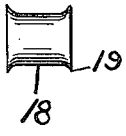


Fig. 11

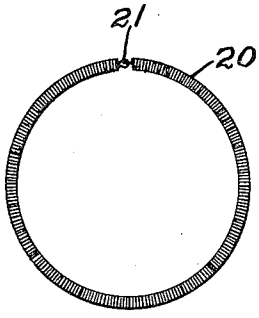
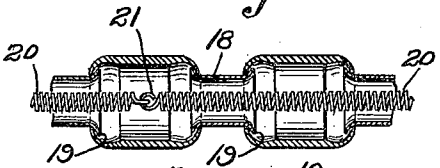


Fig. 9



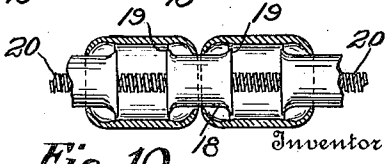


Fig. 10

Witnesses

W. H. Bardsley.

A. F. Macready.

Inventor

Fred S. Ellis.

By Howard C. Barlow

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED S. ELLIS, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

EXPANSIBLE BRACELET.

1,250,153. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 18, 1917.

Application filed November 5, 1914. Serial No. 870,514.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED S. ELLIS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Expansible Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to expandible bracelets and has for its object to provide a bracelet constructed of two series of short tubular sections of different diameters, the large and small sections being arranged alternately to slide one within the other.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the tubular sections are prevented from coming apart after having been once connected together.

A still further object of the invention is to provide flexible means for normally holding the bracelet sections in contracted position by which construction the bracelet may be expanded to pass over the hand of the wearer and close with a yieldable flexible pressure about the arm conforming to the contour thereof.

Another feature of this invention is that the diameter or size of the bracelet may be determined by the setting of more or less of the sections into the same when formed.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1— is a side elevation of my improved bracelet showing the sections in normal or contracted position.

Fig. 2— shows one of the larger tubular sections as cut from a length of the stock.

Fig. 3— shows this section as beveled on its inner surface to form thin edges at the ends to facilitate rolling the same inward.

Fig. 4— shows the thin edges as partly rolled over and in position to receive the sections of smaller diameter.

Fig. 5— is an external view of one of these larger sections with its edges turned inward slightly as shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6— shows one of the sections of smaller diameter as cut from a length of tubing.

Fig. 7— shows this section with its ends rolled outwardly or formed flaring.

Fig. 8— is the external view of the section of tubing shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9— is a sectional view showing a number of the different tubular sections connected together and in extended position and also showing the joint portion of the spring which passes through the same.

Fig. 10— shows the same as Fig. 9 with the sections in contracted position.

Fig. 11— is a detail of the tension spring.

Referring to the drawings 15 designates the tubular sections of larger diameter, the same may be made of rolled plate stock or any other suitable material. In the construction of these larger tubular sections after being cut from the tube they are preferably beveled on their inner surfaces as at 16 at either end, bringing the stock down thin at the edges 17 whereby it is more easily or readily rolled over to join the sections together as presently described. The tubular sections 18 of smaller diameter are cut from a length of the tubular stock and the ends 19 are turned outwardly or formed flaring, making these ends of a larger diameter than the body portion thereof.

In assembling this bracelet the thin edges 17 of the larger sections are first turned slightly inward as illustrated in Fig. 4 then the flaring portion of the smaller section is placed within the larger section and the edge 17 of the latter turned farther inward over the flaring end of the former permitting said smaller section to slide in the larger but preventing them from coming apart thus firmly connecting these portions together. This manner of connecting the sections is repeated until enough are joined to form a bracelet of the size desired.

The internal diameter of the larger tube is a little greater than the external diameter of the outwardly turned flange on the smaller tubing, whereby when one is positioned within the other the sections may be readily moved or slid one upon the other. A very flexible coiled spring 20 is threaded through the various sections and the ends are connected together as at 21 under a slight tension by hooking an end into that of the other then the final connecting of the tubes is made by rolling the last flange of the larger section over the last outward turned flange of the smaller section and a strong durable bracelet capable of withstanding great strain is completed.

The construction is one that may be made extremely flexible and yieldable and adapted to readily follow the contour of the arm of the wearer. It is extremely practical in its construction and inexpensive of manufacture, and by the use of the many short sections it will be seen that the finish of each may be varied and so greatly vary the appearance of the different bracelets rendering them very attractive.

I claim:

1. An improvement in bracelets comprising a plurality of sets of tubular sections, the sections of the respective sets alternating with each other, the sections of one set having flared ends, the sections of the other set having their walls reduced in thickness at their ends, the said reduced portions of each section of the second set being inturned and in slidable engagement with a section of the other set between the flared ends thereof, whereby separation of the respective sections is prevented, and means for holding the sections of the bracelet yieldingly in contracted position.

2. An improvement in bracelets comprising a plurality of sets of tubular sections, the sections of the respective sets alternating with each other, the sections of one set having flared ends, the sections of the other set being internally beveled at their ends, the beveled ends of each section being inturned and in slidable engagement with a section of the other set between the flared ends thereof, whereby separation of the respective sections is prevented, and means for holding the sections of the bracelet yieldingly in contracted position.

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

FRED S. ELLIS.

Witnesses:

HOWARD E. BARLOW,

A. F. MACREADY.