Sept. 2, 1941. J. SAND 2,254,755

BRACELET CONSTRUCTION

Filed Sept. 23, 1939

Fig. 1.

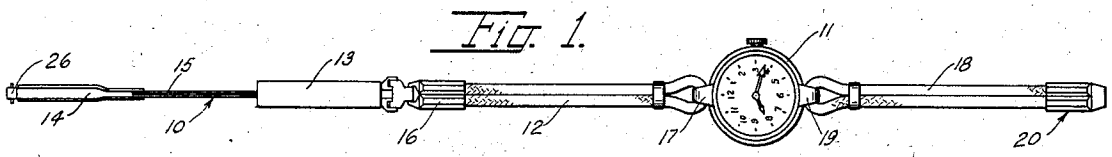


Fig. 2.

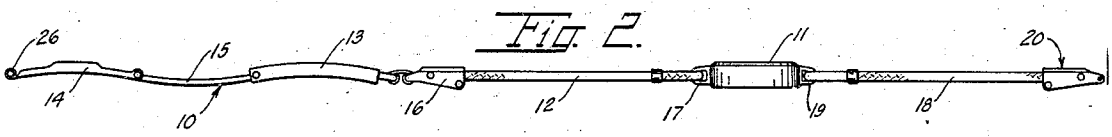


Fig. 3.

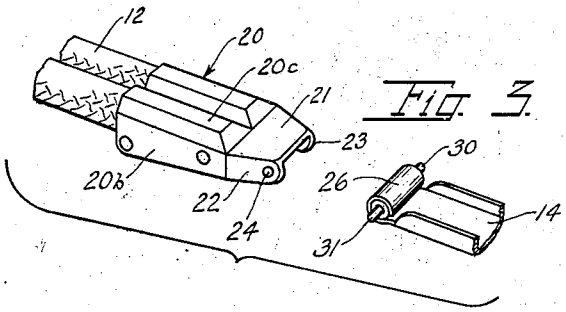


Fig. 4.

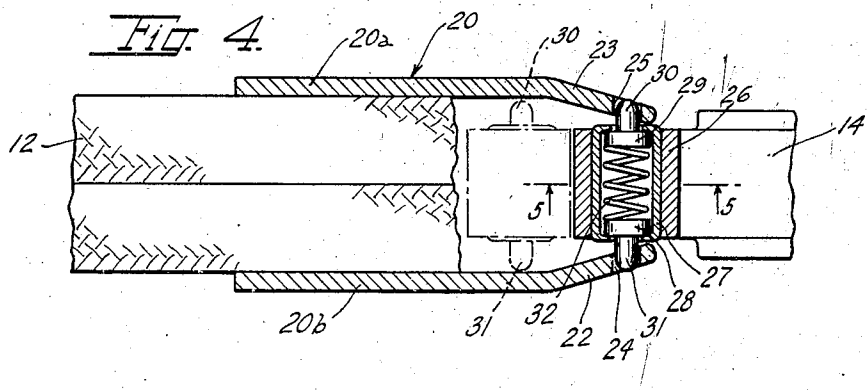
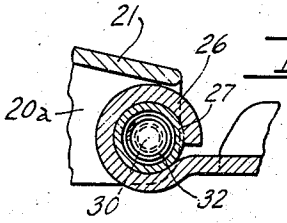


Fig. 5.



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BRACELET CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 24—201)

This invention relates to bracelet construction and more particularly to the extensible buckle type of bracelet.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a bracelet construction which is simple, practical, and thoroughly durable. Another object is to provide a device of the above character which may be manufactured from inexpensive materials at low labor cost. Another object is to provide a construction of the above character which is neat, attractive, and sturdy. Another object is to provide a construction of the above character which may be quickly and easily operated by the user. Another object is to provide a construction of the above character which permits the bracelet to be effectively displayed by the seller. Other objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention, accordingly, consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts as will be exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described, and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claim.

In the accompanying drawing in which is shown one of the various possible embodiments of this invention,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the bracelet connected to a watch;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the bracelet shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged, perspective view of a portion of the bracelet shown in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view of a portion of the bracelet; and

Figure 5 is a vertical, sectional view taken along the line 5—5, Figure 4.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawing.

In displaying a wrist watch, it is desirable to display the watch bracelet in conjunction with the watch as the watch both draws the attention of a buyer to the bracelet and demonstrates the use for which the bracelet is adapted. Bracelets of the extensible buckle type, in order to be displayed connected to a watch, are mounted either on cards or on circular mounts. When a card is used, the entire bracelet and the watch cannot be displayed at the same time, as they are on opposite sides of the card. If the watch is displayed on a circular mount, most of the bracelet is still concealed. Furthermore, the circular mount is bulky and thus is difficult to attractively display in a store window. Furthermore, in arranging for display a wrist watch with its bracelet, where the conventional bracelet is used, entails at least detaching one end of the bracelet from the watch by springing the bail or separating a bracelet link, if it is desired to display the watch and the whole of the bracelet. This, of course, detracts from the attractiveness of the assembly and is a nuisance to the jeweler and occasionally results in minor damages, which results in shop-worn merchandise. One of the objects of this invention is to provide a bracelet construction which will overcome the above mentioned difficulties as well as many others.

Referring now to the drawing, an extensible buckle or the like, generally indicated at 10, is connected to a watch 11 by a bracelet cord 12. Buckle 10 may include a housing link 13 and folding links 14 and 15, which are adapted to fold into nested relationship within housing link 13. Housing link 13 is connected to bracelet cord 12 by a catch 16 which is adapted to lock the ends of the bracelet cord 12 therein. As will be seen in Figures 1 and 2, cord 12 is looped through the bail 17 of watch 11. A second bracelet cord 18 extends through the other bail 19 on the opposite side of watch 11 and has its ends fastened to a connector generally indicated at 20. Connector 20 and the free end of folding link 14 are adapted to be fastened together as will be pointed out more fully hereinafter.

With reference to Figure 2, the ends of cord 18 are secured within connector 20 in any suitable manner. Connector 20 includes opposite side walls 20*a* and 20*b* joined by a top portion 20*c*. The free end of connector 20 is formed by an upper wall 21, which preferably slopes downwardly from connector top 20*c* and which has depending therefrom a pair of side walls 22 and 23 (see Figures 3 and 4) which extend away from connector walls 20*b* and 20*a*. Walls 22 and 23 preferably taper inwardly toward one another and with top wall 21 form a tapering channel for a purpose described below. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, walls 22 and 23 are provided respectively with holes 24 and 25.

Folding link 14 (Figures 3, 4 and 5) has an eye 26 formed at its outer end, the width of which is less than link 14 and which fits under top wall 21 and between walls 22 and 23 in alignment with holes 24 and 25. A cylindrical casing 27 (Figures 4 and 5) is suitably secured within eye 26 and has a pair of pistons 28 and 29 slid-

ably mounted therein at opposite ends thereof. A pair of pins 30 and 31 are formed on these pistons and extend outwardly from the ends of casing 27. The ends of casing 27 are preferably spun inwardly to retain the pistons 28 and 29 therein, and a spring 32 is positioned in the casing between the pistons to resiliently force them outwardly.

Referring now to Figure 4, the distance between side walls 22 and 23 adjacent walls 20a and 20b of connector 20 is slightly greater than the distance between the ends of pins 30 and 31, and the distance between the outer ends of these walls is less than that between the ends of pins 30 and 31. Also, the distance between the upper wall 21 of the connector 20 and the axis of holes 24 and 25 substantially and preferably equals the radius of eye 26.

Thus, to attach connector 20 to folding link 14, the end of link 14 is placed within connector 20 in the position shown by the dotted lines in Figure 4, wherein pins 30 and 31 lie between walls 22 and 23, and eye 26 lies against top wall 21. Upon moving the end of link 14 outwardly of connector 20, tapered walls 22 and 23 and top wall 21, guide eye 26, and the side walls at the same time compress pins 30 and 31 so that when the eye is co-axial with holes 24 and 25, the pins snap therein to secure link 14 in its assembled position. Thus a manner of connecting the end link and the connector has been provided which permits the connection between the two to be easily and quickly made. The guide-way formed by top wall 21 and side walls 23 and 24 steers the end of the link to the correct position, eliminating difficulty which would otherwise be present when one tried to place the pins within their holes.

When it is desired to disconnect the link and the connector, pins 30 and 31 are pressed inwardly out of holes 24 and 25. The end of link 14 may then be detached from connector 20 and the bracelet is ready to be placed on display.

Thus I have disclosed a construction which permits a watch to be displayed adjacent the center of an extensible buckle type bracelet. The placement of this connection, when it is desired to display a watch and bracelet in assembled relation, eliminates detaching the bracelet from the watch by springing the bail, which bending is liable to damage the parts. Furthermore, this connection permits the display of this type of bracelet attached to a watch with the entire bracelet exposed to view and with the watch lying in its natural position adjacent the center of the bracelet. As has been pointed out, this is a type of display which both enhances the appearance of this type of bracelet construction and also attracts attention to its various parts. When a sale is made or a customer desires to try on a bracelet, the design of the connection permits the two sections of the bracelet to be easily and quickly connected.

Thus I have provided a bracelet construction of the folding link type which may be attractively displayed in conjunction with a watch and then easily assembled. It will also become clear that I have provided a thoroughly practical and durable bracelet construction in which the several objects hereinabove mentioned, as well as many others, are accomplished.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the above invention, and as many changes may be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter hereinabove set forth, or shown in the accompanying drawing, is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

In a watch bracelet having a pair of flexible cord sections which are connected to the watch and have a pair of free ends, in combination, a connector member having a portion covering the free end of one of said cord sections of said bracelet, means securing said last-mentioned free end to said connector member, a pair of vertical side walls formed on said connector member tapering inwardly toward each other, a flat top extending between the upper edges of said side walls, said side walls and top forming a channel narrower at one end than at the other, said side walls having holes formed therein at the narrower end of said channel, a second connector member, means connecting the free end of the other cord section to said second connector member, a cylindrically shaped eye member formed on said second connector member extending transversely thereacross, a pair of pins extending out of the ends of and movable axially with respect to said eye member, resilient means positioned between and urging said pins outwardly from the ends of said eye member, and means to limit the outward movement of said pins, the distance between the tapered side walls of said connector member at the inner end of said channel being slightly greater than the distance between the ends of said pins when they are in extended positions, whereby said eye member may be placed in the inner end of said channel with the pins extended, and then when said eye member is drawn outwardly, it is guided by the flat top and the side walls of said channel, the pins being pressed inwardly by the tapered side walls until they snap into the holes in the side walls.

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