Sept. 15, 1936. G. V. CASEY 2,054,408

BAND

Filed Aug. 17, 1935

Fig. 1.

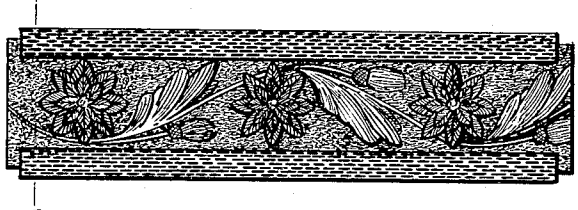


Fig. 2.

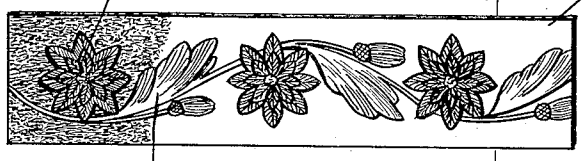


Fig. 3.

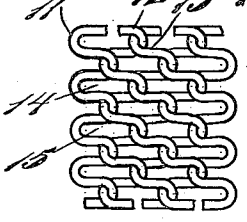


Fig. 4.

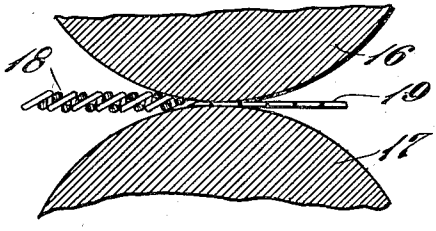


Fig. 5.

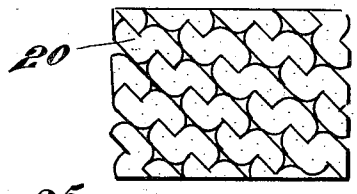


Fig. 6.

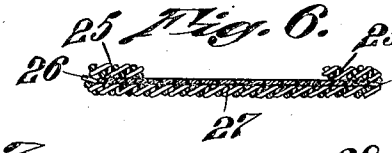


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

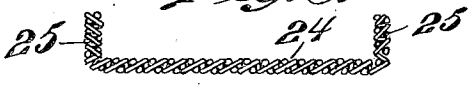
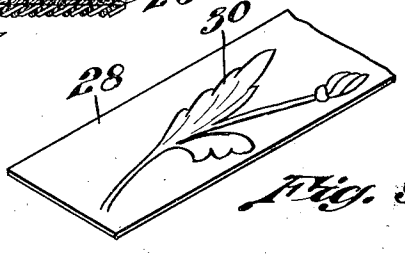


Fig. 10.



Fig. 9.



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2,054,408

BAND

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Application August 17, 1935, Serial No. 36,678

11 Claims. (Cl. 63—3)

This invention relates to a band for use as a bracelet or for some other ornamental use; and has for one of its objects the utilization of a body strip which itself may become easily, sharply bent and by such bending permanently distorted but which by my improved construction is prevented from such distortion and thus enables the same to be used in a manner not heretofore practical.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a band which will be extremely flexible on arcs of relatively long radii but which will be prevented from sharp bending to injure the same.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a body member which will be flexible and the provision of an edging secured to the body which itself is more flexible than the body to prevent hampering of the flexing of the body and yet which edging, if a sharp bend is attempted, will support the body against such sharp bending and thus will maintain the body against distortion and injury.

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 drawing:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a fragmental portion of the band provided with the supporting edging;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the body strip of the band;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged or diagrammatic view of a section of the mesh or woven wire fabric;

Fig. 4 is a fragmental side elevation showing the rolling of the mesh to flatten the same and place thereon a suitable embossing or embellishment composing a design;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged view showing the mesh structure of Figure 3 flattened or distorted so as to largely fill up the spaces which previously existed between the woven material;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on substantially line 6—6 of Figure 1;

Fig. 7 is an end sectional view on substantially line 7—7 of Figure 2;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view showing a partial bending of the backing and edging material before the body section is placed therein;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modified form of body showing a design formed thereon;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view similar to Figure 6 of a modified form of structure.

In cases where a very flexible material is desired a mesh or woven wire fabric material may frequently serve the purpose by providing the desired structure. It is known that mesh material may be rolled to crush portions and cause some of the wire to substantially fill the interstices of the formed fabric and at the same time there may be formed an embossing or design on the mesh so treated, yet the mesh is still flexible on arcs such as are necessary for passing about the wrist or the like, although it is found that very sharp bending of the mesh which previously could be occasioned without injury will cause such embossing or embellishment, to be distorted to such an extent that a line will appear across the design and the appearance thereof will become marred, and thus this type of material has not been used for bracelets or any purpose where a firm support is not provided; and in order to utilize a material of this thin very flexible character, I have provided an edging which itself is at least as flexible as the mesh body material so as not to limit its flexibility but which will prevent a sharp bending to so distort the body band as to form lines, as above pointed out; and the following is a more detailed description of the present embodiment of this invention, illustrating the preferred means by which these advantageous results may be accomplished:

With reference to the drawing, 10 designates a strip of mesh fabric which comprises intermeshing strands of wire 11, 12, 13, etc., as shown in Figure 3. These wires when originally intermeshed are circular in cross-section and interstices or spaces such as 14, 15 are formed and exist between these interwoven wires. A strip of this mesh material is then passed between an upper roll 16 and a lower roll 17 where the strip is flattened from the form shown at 18 in Figure 4 to the form shown at 19 in Figure 4 and some or all of the round wires are distorted taking somewhat the formation as shown at 20 in Figure 5. One of the rolls will have upon it some suitable design such as a flowered figure 21 with leaves 22 which will be transferred to and formed in the strip thus rolled. The flattening of the wires closes up the interstices or spaces to a considerable extent and at some portions of the design more than others, rendering the body strip somewhat less flexible in some parts than heretofore; and it is found that by sharply bending a body strip which has been so formed the wires which have been crushed together into the design will rub one by the other during some part of their movement and cause some distortion or be removed from their place in the design and a flexing back of the

material will not permit these removed portions to fully return to their former position and thus a line of demarkation where the sharp bending occurs is visible across the material which mars the design and would render it unsuitable for further ornamental use.

To support the material thus formed I utilize another mesh fabric designated generally 24 as shown in Figure 8, and fold up the opposite edges as at 25 and then place in the fabric the strip 10 and turn inwardly these opposite edges 25 by sharply bending them as at 26, see Figure 6, which sharp bending serves to retain them in place in clamped or closed position upon the body member 10, thus providing U-shaped portions about the edges of the body strip 10, which U-shaped portions may be connected by a backing 27, although this backing 27 extending between the U-shaped portions is not necessary in all instances of my device, as will be more fully illustrated in Figure 10 where opposite U-shaped strips alone may be provided.

In some cases instead of utilizing mesh for the body I may utilize a very thin piece of sheet stock 28 which may have some sort of painting, lacquer or ornament on its surface as at 30 or may itself be rolled to emboss the same for ornamentation, and I may support this sheet metal strip which itself will be incapable of use by an edging of flexible material such as mesh fabric as shown either in Figure 8 or in Figure 10.

The foregoing description is directed solely towards the construction illustrated, but I desire it to be understood that I reserve the privilege of resorting to all the mechanical changes to which the device is susceptible, the invention being defined and limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and flexible means secured along the opposite edges of said body strip to prevent sharp bending of said body strip.

2. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin embellished material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and mesh material secured along the opposite edges of said body strip to prevent sharp bending of said body strip.

3. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin rolled and embossed mesh material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and flexible means secured along the opposite edges of said body strip to prevent sharp bending of said body strip.

4. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of rolled and embossed mesh material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and mesh material secured along the opposite edges of said body strip to prevent sharp bending of said body strip.

5. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and flexible U-shaped members secured along the opposite edges of said body strip.

6. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by sharp bending, and U-shaped mesh members secured along the opposite edges of said body strip.

7. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin ornamental material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and means more flexible than said body strip permanently secured along the edge thereof.

8. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin ornamental material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by bending in ordinary bracelet use, and a continuous flexible member more flexible than the body strip secured along each edge of the body strip.

9. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a body strip of thin material flexible on a C-shaped arc and permanently distortable by sharp bending, and a continuous U-shaped flexible member more flexible than the body strip secured along each edge of the body strip.

10. A band for a bracelet or the like comprising a strip of flexible mesh in such flattened condition that it has the thickness of substantially not more than the wire of the mesh whereby it is subject to permanent distortion in ordinary bracelet use, and unflattened flexible mesh embracing both edges of said strip.

11. The method of making ornamental bands for bracelets and the like comprising compressing a strip of mesh wire fabric to the thickness of substantially not more than the diameter of the wire of the mesh, whereby the strip is rendered readily subject to permanent distortion by bending, and protecting said strip against probability of permanent distortion by bending by enclosing both edges with material more flexible than the strip, acting to prevent sharp bending in handling.

GEORGE V. CASEY.