Aug. 18, 1931. J. KREISLER 1,819,781

TERMINAL SNAP AND LOOP CONNECTION FOR FLEXIBLE WRIST WATCH BANDS

Filed June 18, 1929

Fig. 1.

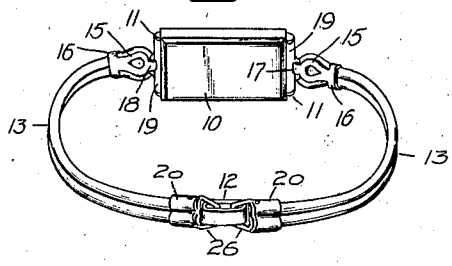


Fig. 2.

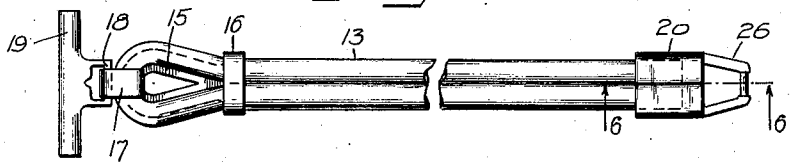


Fig. 3.

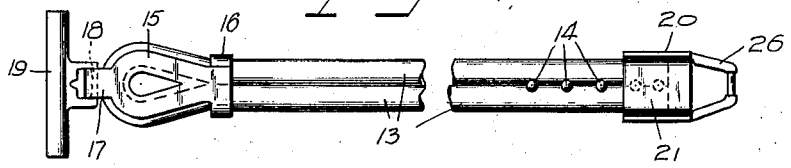


Fig. 4.

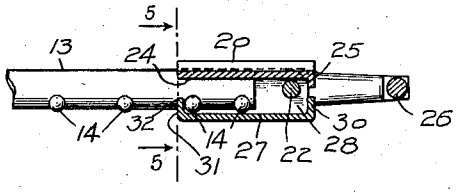


Fig. 5.

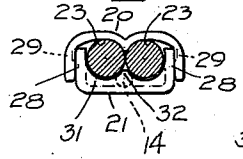


Fig. 7.

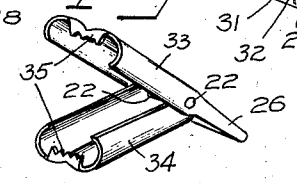
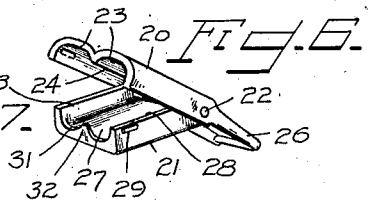


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TERMINAL SNAP AND LOOP CONNECTION FOR FLEXIBLE WRIST WATCH BANDS

Application filed June 18, 1929. Serial No. 371,869.

This invention relates to improvements in terminal snaps for the ends of the fabric or metal cord used in wrist watch bands and has reference particularly to snaps of the character which are adapted to be applied without requiring any special arrangement for the cord ends.

This invention has for its object to provide a terminal snap of the character hereinafter described which is extremely small in dimensions and particularly neat in appearance, and which is adapted to engage the ends of a loop of metal or fabric cord, the loop end being pivotally connected to one side of a wrist watch.

Another object of my invention is to provide a terminal snap, for the ends of metal or fabric cord used in wrist watch bands, which is very simple and efficient in construction and which readily attaches itself to the cord ends without requiring any special arrangement for the latter so that the length thereof may be changed by simply cutting off the cord to the proper length and replacing the terminal snap.

A still further object of the invention is to provide means for attaching the loop end of the wrist watch cord to the pivotal connection on the side of the watch.

I accomplish these objects by means of the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed and illustratively exemplified in the accompanying drawings, in which, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wrist watch equipped with my improved cord terminal snaps and loop connections; Figure 2 is an outside elevational view of the cord for one side of a wrist watch band showing the terminal snap and loop connection on an enlarged scale; Figure 3 is an inside elevational view of the same; Figure 4 is a substantially longitudinal sectional view of the cord and terminal snap in closed position; Figure 5 is an end elevational view of a terminal snap at the end engaging the cord which is shown in section and taken on lines 5—5 of Figure 4; Figure 6 is a perspective view of the terminal snap in open position; and Figure 7 is a similar view of a modification of the terminal snap particularly adapted for fabric cord.

Referring to the drawings, 10 denotes a wrist watch casing having bale pieces 11 at opposite ends to afford means whereby the wrist watch band is connected to the watch. In accordance with this invention the band is divided in two sections, exactly alike and connected together at their free ends by means of a link connection 12, the specific construction of which forms the subject matter of a patent application presently to be filed.

Each of the two wrist watch bands comprises a length of metal or fabric cord 13 cut to the desired size and the two free ends placed together side by side, as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The cord 13 when of metal texture is soldered together for a short distance in from its ends to form a more or less solid arrangement and in the crease on the inner side between the two cord ends I propose to form small beads 14 at spaced intervals and for the purpose hereinafter described. The opposite or closed end of each band is in the form of a loop which is held in position by a plate 15 disposed on the inside of the cord and having a loop portion to lie back of the cord loop, one end terminating in a strap 16 projecting at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the loop. The strap 16 is looped about on itself and embraces the double strand of the cord to hold the same in position, side by side. The loop end of plate 15 is further provided with a longitudinally projecting strap 17 which is also looped about upon itself to provide space for a pivotal connection to be made beyond the loop end of the cord and to embrace the latter, as illustrated in Figure 2. The space in the strap loop 17 beyond the cord loop accommodates a bar 18 projecting from the side of the movable hinge portion 19 pivotally mounted on the bale piece 11 of the watch casing 10.

Thus far I have described the elements which are combined to form merely the two sections of the wrist band made up of strands of metal or fabric cords 13 each of

which is folded on itself and arranged at its loop end as just described.

In order to be able to link the two free ends of the wrist band together about the wrist of the wearer and to insure proper length for the sections, reference is had to the particular terminal snap attached to the cord ends. The snap in the embodiment illustrated in Figures 2 to 6, inclusive, comprises a pair of jaws 20 and 21, the outside member 20 thereof being the stationary part carrying a hinge pin 22 about which the inside jaw 21 pivots. The outside jaw 20 is a metal piece fluted longitudinally to form two curved inside channels 23 having a rib 24 therebetween to fit in the crease between strands 13 at their ends. The hinged end of the jaw 20 is closed by a rear wall 25 and is provided with a longitudinally projecting loop or bale 26, the outer end being a round bar to be received by the link connection 12. The outside side walls of the jaw 20 are provided with slight indentations adjacent the free end and just under the curved wall of the channels 23, as illustrated in Figure 6.

The inside jaw 21 of the snap is a channel piece having a flat bottom or inner side wall 27 upstanding side walls 28 which fit snugly inside the outer walls of the other jaw 20 and are provided with lugs 29 adapted to snap into the indentations of the outer jaw. The pivoted end of the jaw 21 is provided with a rear wall 30 and the other or open end has an upstanding wall 31, which is cut to form two inner circles with the overlying fluted wall of the outside jaw and an intermediate tooth 32 adapted to be engaged by one of the beads 14, which in the closed position of the jaws about the strands of the cord rests just behind the tooth and prevents the cords from being pulled out of the snap. By providing the cord ends with several of these beads 14, spaced apart, adjustment of the length of the cord is easily made by opening the jaws 20 and 21, removing the cord ends, then cutting the same to bring another of the beads 14 against the tooth 32, and thereafter closing the jaws about the cord.

Referring now to Figure 7, the snap illustrated therein is particularly adapted for fabric cords made of silk which are arranged in a manner similar to that described for the metal cord except that no beads are used and the ends are merely placed side by side without fastening them together. The jaws 33 and 34 in this modification are both fluted to fit snugly about the two ends of the cord and at their open ends the metal is turned downwardly and provided with teeth 35 which bite into opposite sides of both strands to hold them securely with the snap. In other respects the snap for the fabric cord is the same as the snap used for the metal cord.

Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In combination, a loop of cord having its ends brought together side by side, spaced beads arranged in the crease between the strands of the cord, and a terminal snap for the ends of the cord comprising a pair of pivotally mounted jaws, one thereof having a projection disposed over a bead in the cord when the jaws are closed over the said ends.

2. In combination, a strand of metal cord folded on itself to form a loop at one end and to bring the free ends together side by side, the free ends being soldered together and provided with spaced beads in the crease between the ends on one side thereof, and a snap terminal to removably embrace the ends of the cord and project over a bead to hold the ends in the terminal.

In testimony whereof he has affixed his signature.

JACQUES KREISLER.