(No Model.)

A. W. MAGERHANS.

BRACELET.

No. 447,692. Patented Mar. 3, 1891.

Fig. 1.

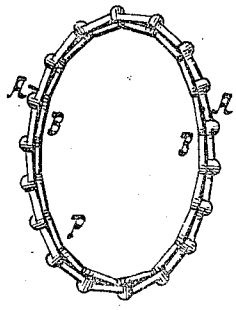


Fig. 2.

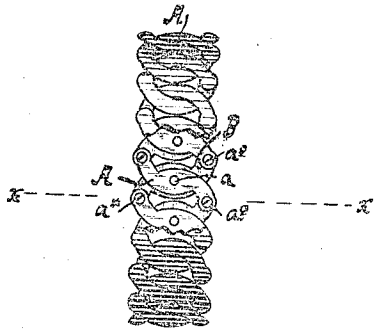


Fig. 3.

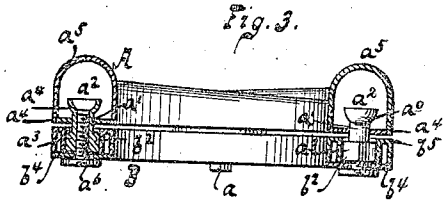


Fig. 4.

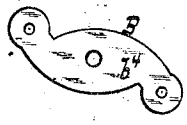


Fig. 7.

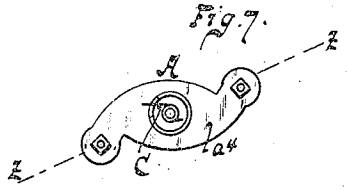


Fig. 5.

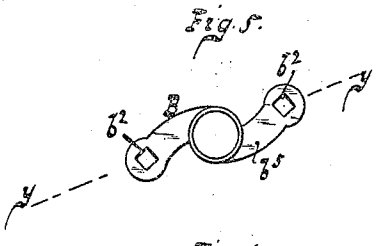


Fig. 8.



Fig. 6.

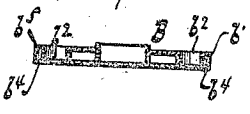
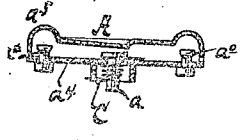


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH W. MAGERHANS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,692, dated March 3, 1891.

Application filed June 28, 1890. Serial No. 357,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH W. MAGERHANS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement of that kind of bracelets which are described in Letters Patent No. 428,447, granted May 20, 1890, to Magerhans and Brokaw, as assignees of Leonard S. Beals.

The improvement which forms the subject-matter of the present application for a patent is pointed out in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of a bracelet embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, some links being broken away to exhibit the inner surface of the bracelet. Fig. 3 is a transverse section in the plane $x\,x$, Fig. 2, on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a face view of the back plate of one of the rear links. Fig. 5 is a plan of the inner face of the front plate of one of the rear links. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of a rear link. Fig. 7 is a plan of the inner face of the back plate of one of the front links. Fig. 8 is a face view of the front plate of one of the front links. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section of one of the front links in the plane $z\,z$, Fig. 7.

In the drawings, the letter P designates a bracelet, which is composed of a series of front links A and a series of rear links B, which are connected in the manner of lazy-tongs—that is to say, the ends of the front links A and the ends of the rear links B are alternately connected by pivots $a^*\,a^\circ$ of the peculiar construction hereinafter described, while the front links A are pivoted centrally between their ends to the rear links B by the pivots a. The connections between the ends of the links are loose, so that when a sufficient number of them have been connected they can be made to form a closed bracelet, as shown in Fig. 1, and it will be readily understood that this bracelet can be expanded or contracted, so that when it is expanded the bracelet can be slipped over the hand and then compressed to hug the arm snugly.

In order to make the bracelet self-adjusting, I subject the links A B to the action of springs C, which have a tendency to close up the links.

In the example described in Patent No. 428,447, above named, the pivots $a\,a^\circ\,a^*$, used for connecting the front links A with the rear links B, are formed by plain rivets, and in manufacturing the bracelet described in said patent I have met with great difficulties in joining the last links of the bracelet by means of these simple rivets, and particularly in detaching the links when it is necessary on account of repairs. I have succeeded in avoiding these difficulties and rendering the manufacture of the bracelets practical from an economical point of view by making the pivots $a^*\,a^\circ$ in the form of tubes a', (see Fig. 3,) each of which is provided with two heads $a^2\,a^3$ and with an internal screw-thread. The head a^2 is situated between the back plate a^4 and the front plate a^5 of the front link A, while the head a^3 is made to engage a cavity b^2, formed between the back plate b^4 and the front plate b^5 of the rear link B, and is made square, oval, or of any other form which will prevent it from turning round after it is engaged with said cavity b^2. After the cavity b^2 has been brought in engagement with the head a^3, a screw a^6 is inserted through a hole in the back plate b^4 of the rear link B and screwed into the tube a', which is prevented from turning round by the head a^3, so that said screw can be made as tight as may be desirable. By using these double-headed tubular pivots and the screws engaging the same in combination with the rear links B and the front links A, which constitute the bracelet, I am enabled to connect and also to disconnect said links without difficulty.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a bracelet, the combination, with the front link A and the rear link B, of a tubular pivot a', extending loosely through an opening in the back plate of the front link A, said tubular pivot a' being provided with an

internal screw-thread to engage a screw a^6, and with two heads a^2 a^3, the head a^2 being situated between the front and rear plates of the front link A, while the head a^3 engages a cavity in the rear link B, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADOLPH W. MAGERHANS.

Witnesses:
WM. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.