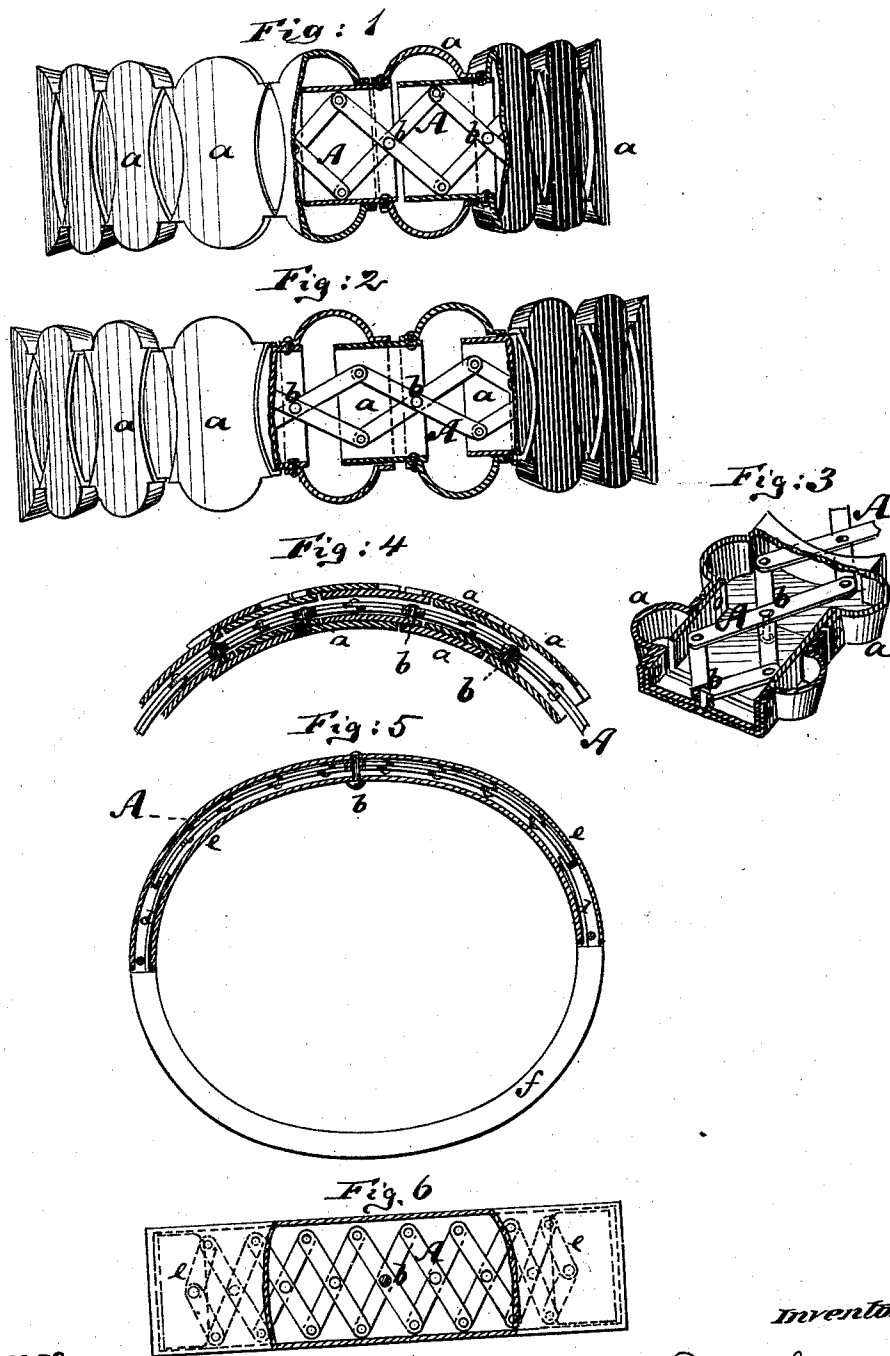


W. C. EDGE.
Bracelet.

No. 223,669.

Patented Jan. 20, 1880.



Witnesses

John C. Tunbridge
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. EDGE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,669, dated January 20, 1880.

Application filed September 6, 1879.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. EDGE, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Bracelets, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a face view, partly in section, of my improved bracelet, showing it contracted. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, showing it extended. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective interior view of two connected links or sections thereof. Fig. 4 is a detail cross-section of part of the bracelet. Fig. 5 is a side view, and Fig. 6 a face view, partly in section, of a modification of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new bracelet which can be made without a clasp and hinge, yet always remains continuous, and which, nevertheless, is easily enlarged to be slipped over the hand and contracted to nicely fit the arm of its wearer.

The invention principally consists in uniting the sections of an expansible and contractible sectional bracelet by means of one or more lazy-tongs, curved to correspond with the curve of the bracelet.

The lazy-tongs will readily maintain the position into which they are placed, and will, as I have ascertained, retain their proper function, even though the curve into which they are bent be enlarged in extending or reduced in contracting the bracelet.

The bracelet represented in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 is composed of a series of sections, *a a*, of precious metal or other material. These sections are hollow and overlap one another, scale-fashion, as shown. They are united by inner lazy-tongs, *A*, which, passing through the entire bracelet, connect with the respective sections by the central pivots, *b b*, as shown.

The lazy-tongs are, of course, curved to correspond to the circle of the bracelet.

By contracting the lazy-tongs, as in Fig. 1, the pins *b b* are brought nearer to each other, and the sections *a a* of the bracelet proper, which connect respectively with said pins, are consequently also moved nearer together, so that thus the entire bracelet is made smaller. To enlarge the bracelet it is only necessary to more or less draw two sections, *a a*, somewhat apart. The remaining sections are thereby also simultaneously moved apart in like degree, as the change of one pair of links of the tongs is immediately shared by all the other links. Thus the bracelet is easily made large enough to be put on or taken off, and again smaller to remain on the arm, without requiring either hinge or clasp. The bracelet is, consequently, not liable to be lost off the arm, nor apt to get out of order—the two most serious defects of clasp-bracelets.

Instead of making the bracelet of a larger number of sections, as in Figs. 1 and 2, it may be made of two pieces only, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, one of which pieces, *e*, contains the lazy-tongs, that connect at the ends with the ends *d* of the other section, *f*, and at the middle *b* with the section *e*. The ends *d* slide more or less out of and into the hollow section *e* whenever the bracelet is to be enlarged or contracted.

I claim—

1. A sectional bracelet constructed of two or more curved sliding sections which are connected to lazy-tongs *A*, all arranged so that said sections may be drawn apart or moved together and held in the desired position by means of said lazy-tongs, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the hollow overlapping sections *a a* of a bracelet with the curved lazy-tongs *A*, and with the pins *b b* thereof, which connect said sections to said lazy-tongs, substantially as herein shown and described.

WILLIAM C. EDGE.

Witnesses:

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