April 11, 1950 E. G. VOGEL 2,503,570

BRACELET FASTENER

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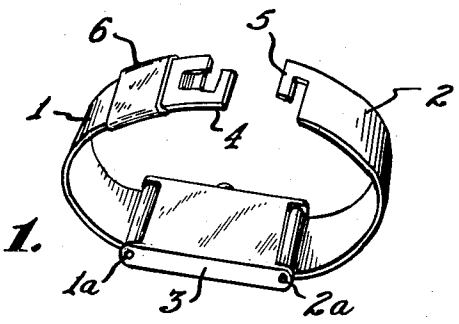

FIG. 1.

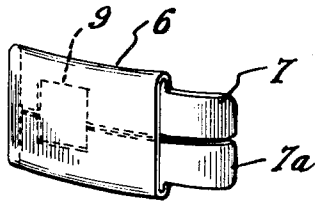

FIG. 5.

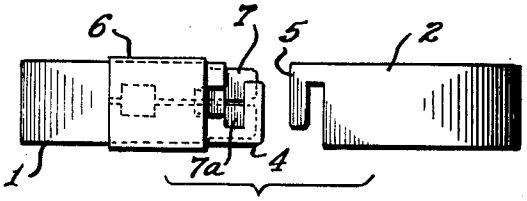

FIG. 2.

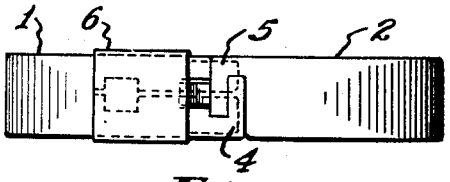

FIG. 3.

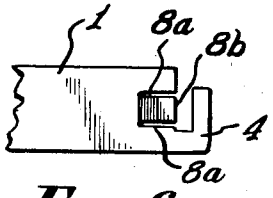

FIG. 6.

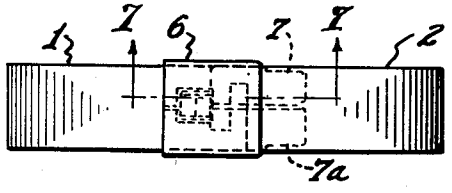

FIG. 4.

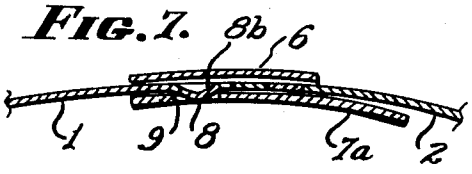

FIG. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,503,570

BRACELET FASTENER

Edward G. Vogel, Cincinnati, Ohio

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2 Claims. (Cl. 24—201)

1

My invention relates to bracelets particularly useful in connection with wrist watches, but which could have other applications as will be apparent. This application is a continuation-in-part of my co-pending application Serial No. 617,645 filed September 20, 1945, which has been abandoned.

The object is to provide a secure fastening which is of a minimum bulkiness, and is securely held by means of a slider loop which moves over the point where the locking takes place. Another object is simplicity of parts, and freedom from any moving parts except for the enclosing slider loop, thus permitting very simple assembly.

The materials may be plated to give the desired finish and the portions which might receive wear due to locking and unlocking the bracelet are covered by the slider loop during use, which is an additional advantage of the construction.

I have illustrated one form of device according to my invention, it being understood that various forms may be employed and that the example chosen for illustration embodies the inventive features of my invention which will be set forth in the claims appended to this specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective showing the device in use with a wrist watch bracelet.

Figure 2 is a detail face view in elevation showing the slider in place ready for the two parts of the bracelet to be hooked together.

Figure 3 is a view of the two parts hooked together with the slider loop ready to be slid to locking position.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3, showing the slider loop in its final position.

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view of the slider.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary view of the left-hand member of Figure 2, with the slider loop removed.

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 4.

In the illustrated form the bracelet is formed of two sections, 1 and 2, curved in shape and secured by suitable pins 1*a* and 2*a* to a wrist watch case 3. Of course, any other device could be substituted for a wrist watch. The bracelet section 1 has a hook 4 formed therein, which is flat with the bracelet section. The other bracelet section 2 has a matching hook portion 5 formed therein.

It is evident that it would not be a practical

2

operation to attempt to lock these two bracelet sections together by means of the hooks because of the thinness of the hooked portions which lie in the plane or are simply extensions of the bracelet sections.

The slider loop 6, as shown in Fig. 5 may be formed of a piece of metal simply bent into loop form as shown so as to snugly fit over the bracelet sections and slide thereon. Essential to this loop construction are flat tongue portions 7, 7*a*. In making the stamping for the loop the metal will preferably be cut so as to leave the two tongue portions unconnected when the loop is formed. While the loop is shown as not soldered or otherwise connected so as to close the slot between the two tongues, this may be done if desired. A somewhat tighter fit of the loop is possible with some spring to the construction, which is aided by leaving the edges of the formed up loop disconnected from each other.

The loop 6 is placed initially on the bracelet section 1, so that when the loop is slid to a point near the end of the section the flat tongue portions 7 and 7*a* underlie the hook portion 4 on the bracelet section, as shown in Figure 2. With these tongues in place it is simple to manipulate the hook 5 on the bracelet section 2 and lay it in nesting engagement with the hook 4 where it is backed up by the tongues 7 and 7*a*. The slider 6 is then moved over the juncture retaining it against jarring loose.

The tongues 7 and 7*a* will normally be on the inside of the bracelet and the outer face of the slider 6 may be adorned with any desired emblem, or the initials of the wearer, or what not. To release the latch, the slider 6 is simply moved away from the overlying two hooks, to the position of Figure 2.

It may be noted that the precise shape of the hooks and the precise form of the slider may be varied without departing from my invention. The slider and hooked construction may be employed on a bracelet which is simply a curved loop of metal which is sprung around the wrist, with the slider serving as the decoration for the bracelet. The particular use, however, is to retain a wrist watch in place by metallic means which is light in weight, simple to make and easy to operate without excessive bulkiness, and such that the interlocking mechanism is covered by a decorative slide loop.

It is a simple matter to latch the slider loop in position of retaining the hoods of the bracelet in interlocked engagement. One way of doing this is to form an inward depression 8 in the

bracelet section 1, as by providing the cuts 8a to leave the tongue 8b, which may then be bent to the shape best seen in Figure 7. Then a cutaway portion 9 is formed in the inside of the slider. When the slider is in its final position of embracing the hook portions the inward depression 8 is of a shape to snap into the hole in the slider, thus locating the slider by "feel," in the correct position and incidentally acting to prevent dislodgment of the slider from this position except upon a manipulation directed expressly to accomplishing it.

Modifications may be made in my invention without departing from the spirit of it.

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

1. In a bracelet construction two flat, thin, relatively rigid portions, each having at its end a hook, a loop mounted as a slider on said construction, said slider having a tongue projecting from one side thereof, arranged to underlie the hook of one of the bracelet portions while the hook on the other bracelet portion is being engaged therewith, whereupon the slider may be moved to overlie both hooks, said one bracelet

portion having an inwardly depressed, resilient portion beyond the hook thereon, said slider having a hole to snap over said resilient portion, the location of said last noted elements being such as to engage when the slider is in position to engage over both hooks.

2. The bracelet construction of claim 1 in which said slider comprises a flat loop with the meeting edges not connected.

EDWARD G. VOGEL.

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