No. 704,243. Patented July 8, 1902.

E. P. DAVIS.

BRACELET OR THE LIKE.

(Application filed Jan. 2, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

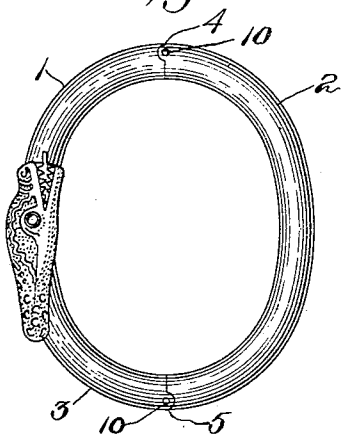
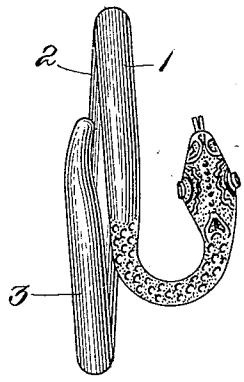


Fig. 2.



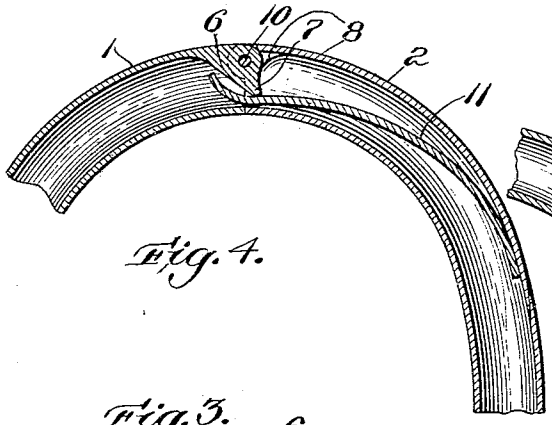


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

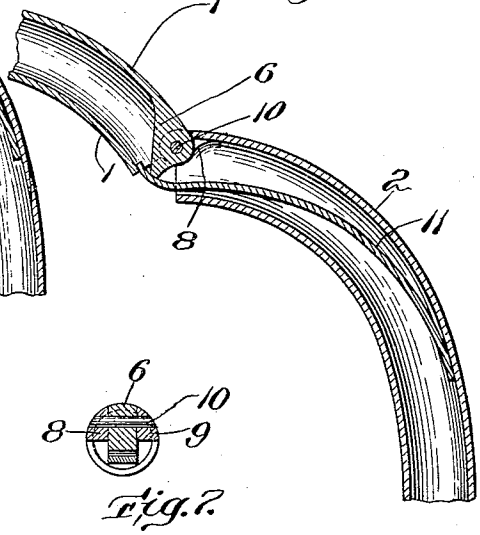


Fig. 3.

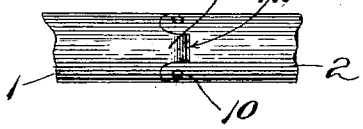
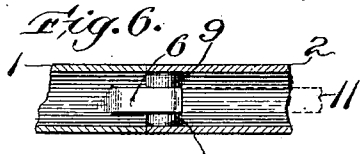


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. DAVIS, OF WRENTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WHITING & DAVIS, OF WRENTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, A COPARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF CHARLES A. WHITING, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND EDWARD P. DAVIS, OF WRENTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRACELET OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,243, dated July 8, 1902.

Application filed January 2, 1902. Serial No. 88,053. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wrentham, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bracelets or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a joint for articles, such as bracelets and the like, which are made in sections, whereby the article may be opened and held open until desired to be closed and when closed may be held in a closed position until desired to be opened.

The invention consists in forming a pivot or hinge connection for the joints in combination with a cam and spring.

The invention will now be fully described by reference to the accompanying drawings, and the several novel features will be particularly pointed out in the claims at the close of this specification.

The invention is specially intended for application to the manufacture of bracelets, and the drawings illustrate the invention as embodied in such an article; but it is not intended to be limited to such use.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a bracelet embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation taken at right angles to Fig. 1 viewed from the left. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of a portion of two adjacent sections, showing the joint. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through one of the joints when closed. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section showing the joint when open. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section taken at right angles to Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a section on line 7 7 of Fig. 4.

A bracelet made in only two sections may embody the invention; but the bracelet shown in the drawings comprises three sections 1, 2, and 3, as that is the preferred form, the middle section 2 being joined to the two end sections 1 and 3 at 4 and 5, respectively. The end sections 1 and 3 should not be connected together at their adjacent ends, or, if connected, they should be capable of separation, so that they may be turned back on the joints 4 and 5. If two sections only are used, it is obvious that they should have two adjacent ends joined and the other two adjacent ends separable. Secured in the joint end of one of the two sections, as 1, by brazing or other suitable means is a block 6, having a cam-nose 7, which projects into the mouth of section 2 between the two cheek-pieces 8 9 and is pivoted thereto by a pin 10. Within section 2 is a spring 11, which bears up against cam 6. The tension of the spring will hold the joint in either the open or closed position to which it is set until sufficient pressure is applied to overcome the tension of the spring. Preferably the inner end of the spring is made fast to the inside wall of the bracelet. The spring 11 extends beyond the end of section 2 into the mouth of section 1, and when the joint is opened the end of the spring will be held by the cam 6 down close to the inner wall of the tubular section 2 to form a bridge between the two sections when the joint is open, so as to lessen the possibility of pinching the arm in closing the bracelet. The two sections are prevented from being opened beyond a limited distance, as shown in Fig. 5, by the end of section 2 bearing against the back of section 1, so that they cannot be opened far enough to withdraw the end of the spring from the mouth of section 1. Also spring 11 is preferably so adjusted that the pressure of the spring upon the inner wall of section 1 when pushed down by the nose of the cam, as shown in Fig. 5, will prevent further opening of the joint, even if it were not prevented by the back-stop.

The joint which connects sections 2 and 3 will be similar to that described for connecting sections 1 and 2.

What I claim is—

1. A bracelet formed of sections pivoted together at their ends, one of said sections having secured therein a spring which extends into the adjacent section in its extreme open position, a cam in the end of the adjacent section which engages with said spring and holds

the two sections in the open and closed positions, and means which limit the extent of opening movement, substantially as described.

2. A bracelet formed of hollow sections pivoted together at their ends, one of said sections having secured therein a spring having a free end which extends into the hollow end of the adjacent section both while closed and while in the extreme open position, a cam fixed to said adjacent section which engages with said spring and holds the spring close to the inside walls of the said sections when in their extreme open position, substantially as described.

3. A bracelet formed of curved tubular sections pivoted together, a spring secured inside of one of said tubular sections and having a free end which extends across into the inside of the opposing section when the joint is in its extreme open position, a cam fixed to said opposing section, and having a projection the extreme end of which engages the said spring when the joint is in its extreme open position and holds the said spring close to the inside walls of the sections, and means which limit the extent of opening of said sections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD P. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

FRED B. BYRAM,

WALTER E. COLLINS.