F. MASON.

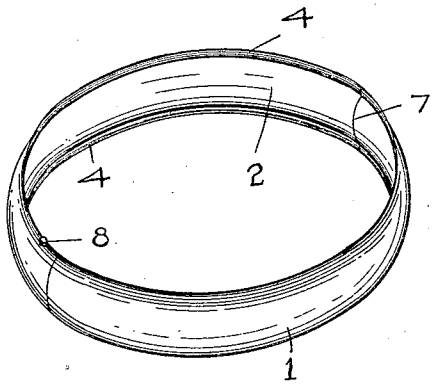
BRACELET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1912.

1,051,903.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

Fig. 1.



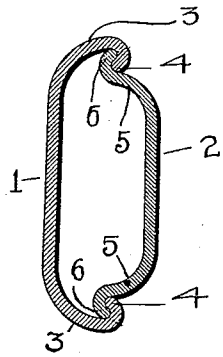


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

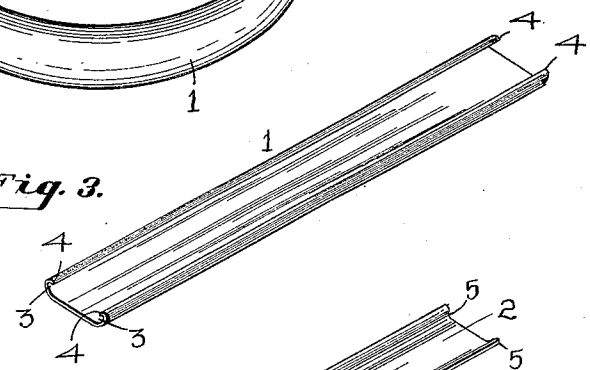
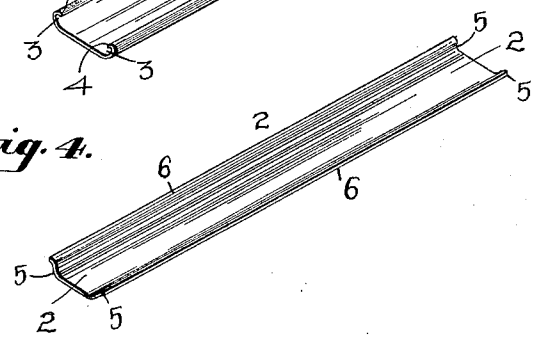


Fig. 4.



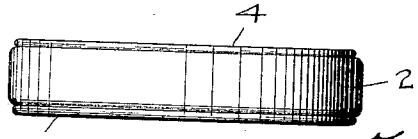


Fig. 5.

Frederick Mason

INVENTOR

WITNESSES

Leo. A. Lewis

John C. Lopez

BY J. M. Wilson

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK MASON, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRACELET.

1,051,903. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

Application filed April 8, 1912. Serial No. 689,131.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK MASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, Bristol county, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Bracelet, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bracelets and more particularly to that form of bracelet having a tubular cross section. Heretofore it has been the custom to make bracelets of this type, of seamless drawn tubing, or of brazed tubing and to form the same into the desired contour and then to bend the same into shape to fit the arm. In my improved bracelet, two members, male and female, are employed, secured together by turning or flanging the edges. This has numerous advantages over the old method of construction, providing a more simple mechanical structure and greatly facilitating the fabrication thereof. It also allows of the manufacture of the separate members of different metals, for instance, the inside member of the bracelet can be made of one kind of metal and the outer member can be made of another metal. Also the male member may be made the inside member and the female member the outside member and vice versa, thus providing two different patterns of bracelet and employing only the same set of tools for their manufacture.

My invention will be further described in the following specification and illustrated in the drawings hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bracelet in its entirety. Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross section view. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail view of the female member before assembling. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of the male member, before assembling. Fig. 5 is an elevation, showing the male member as the external member.

Referring to the drawings, 1 shows the female member as it comes from the rolls and drawing dies and 2 designates the male member as it comes from the rolls. The member 1 is provided along its opposite edges with curved flanges 3 having inturned lips 4 and the member 2 is somewhat narrower than the member 1 and is provided along its opposite edges with curved flanges 5 having simple outturned lips 6. The member 2 is slipped into the member 1, the simple outturned lips 6 of the member 2 engaging the inturned lips 4 of the member 1, the flanges of the respective members being curved in opposite directions toward the main bodies of said plates respectively so that the plates bulge in opposite directions as shown in Fig. 2. The member 1 preferably constitutes the outer periphery of the bracelet and the member 2 the inner periphery thereof as shown in Fig. 1 but the tube formed by these plates may be bent in circuit in the opposite direction, whereby the member 2 constitutes the outer periphery of the bracelet and the member 1 the inner periphery thereof as shown in Fig. 5.

In the manufacture of my improved bracelet, strips of metal can be formed, either with forming rolls, punch and die, or drawing dies, into the form of the male and female members above described, after which the members are slid into coöperation as illustrated in Fig. 2 and then, as is common practice, the space between the members is filled with some low fusing metal, after which the bracelet is shaped into its final form as used. It can be seen that, as the inner and outer members are in slidable cooperation, the inner member can be made of lesser length than the outer member to correspond to the difference of the interior and exterior periphery of the bracelet. This is not possible with the use of tubing in which case the tubing needs must be cut at an angle and the metal stretched and contracted to obtain the desired result, resulting at times in buckling and straining the metal being fabricated. In my form, after the bracelet is bent to the desired shape, the low fusing metal can be removed by the application of heat.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings a form of completed bracelet is illustrated, the same being made of two halves hinged at 7 and provided with a spring catch operated by means of the button 8.

The members 1 and 2 can be reversed as shown in Fig. 5, the male member being the exterior member and the female member being the inner member, thus providing a different pattern from that illustrated in Fig. 1.

I claim:

1. A bracelet comprising an annular body tubular in cross section and composed of two peripheral plates bulged outward in opposite directions and respectively provided along their edges with flanges curved

in opposite direction with relation to the main bodies of said plates respectively, the flanges of one of said plates having simple inturned lips and the flanges of the other plate having simple outturned lips engaging said inturned lips.

2. A bracelet comprising an annular body tubular in cross section and composed of a plate constituting the outer periphery of the bracelet and a plate constituting the inner periphery thereof, said plates having along their opposite edges flanges curved in opposite directions, the flanges of each plate bending toward the other plate respectively and being provided with lips at their meeting edges, the lips of the inner plate having a simple outward curve and the lips of the outer plate having a simple inward curve engaging the lips of the inner plate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of April, 1912.

FREDERICK MASON.

Witnesses:
FRANK C. ESTES,
EMILIE A. LORD.