

(No Model.)

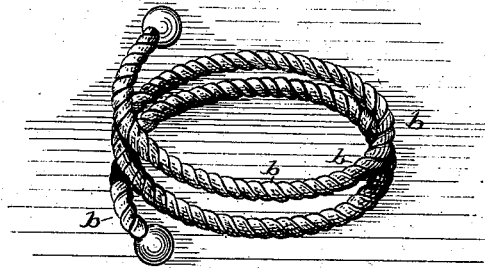
S. COTTLE.

BRACELET.

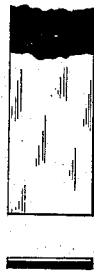
No. 260,540.

Patented July 4, 1882.

*Fig. 1.*



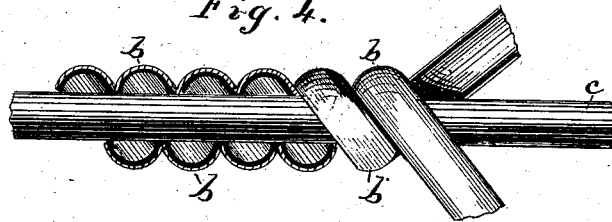
*Fig. 2.*



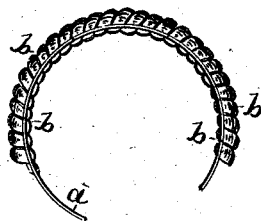
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHUBAEL COTTLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BRACELET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,540, dated July 4, 1882.

Application filed May 16, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SHUBAEL COTTLE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bracelets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the completed bracelet. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are respectively enlarged detail views, showing different steps in the manufacture of the bracelet. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of one of the coils of the bracelet as completed, and provided with the internal spring.

My invention relates to an improvement in flexible bracelets, and in the mode of making them. The bracelet consists of a body portion composed of spiral convolutions of strips of sheet metal bent into half-round shape in cross-section, and preferably combined with an internal spring, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

I will first describe the construction of the bracelet, and then its mode of manufacture.

In the drawings, *a*, Fig. 5, represents a circular or oval shaped spring, which may be made with one or more convolutions, of a size sufficient to inclose the wrist, as in Fig. 1. This spring has an outer flexible casing, which constitutes the ornamental exterior or body portion of the bracelet, which casing is composed of spiral strips *b* of sheet metal, which are of a hollow half-round cross-section, wound in spiral convolutions about the spring, with their convex sides out. The ends of the bracelet as thus described are suitably provided with ornamental knobs or heads. The relative size of the spring to the curve of the spiral convolutions of the strips is such as to cause the edges of the spring to touch said convolutions and prevent them from being crowded past each other, which would strain them into irregular position. The bracelet thus formed is perfectly flexible, so that it can be expanded over the hand onto the wrist, and makes a neat, tasty, and substantial article of jewelry.

In making the bracelet I take flat strips of plated stock, as shown in Fig. 2, where the white line indicates the gold and the black the baser metal, and then draw this strip into a

half-tubular shape, as shown in Fig. 3. Then I take preferably two strips of this shape and wind them in spiral convolution upon a brass wire, *c*, as shown in Fig. 4, and then this brass wire, with its spiral strips of the plated stock, is wound upon a mandrel smaller than the wrist, so that the expansion will make it adjustable to any size wrist. Then the wire *c* of base metal and the spirally-wound plated strips being wound a sufficient number of convolutions for the bracelet, (which is usually two or three,) it is next dipped into an acid bath, and the wire *c* and the baser metal of the spiral strips *b* are dissolved away, leaving the gold plate in the strips bent into proper form, without being crimped or wrinkled, and forming a light, showy, and elastic body for the bracelet, whose convolutions are stiffened by their curved form, and kept in place by the spring, which is afterward inserted and held in place by the ornamental knobs or heads.

I do not confine my invention exclusively to its application in a bracelet, as the principle of constructing the body portion of the same is also applicable to scarf-rings, necklaces, and analogous articles.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A bracelet or its equivalent having its body portion composed of spirally-wound convolutions of thin semi-tubular strips of sheet metal, with the convex side outward, as and for the purpose described.

2. A bracelet or its equivalent composed of a circular or oval spring wound into one or more convolutions, combined with an external casing composed of strips of half-round or concave sheet metal, wound in spiral convolutions about the said spring, with their convex sides outward, substantially as shown and described.

3. The method of making spirally-wound flexible bracelets or their equivalents, which consists in taking plated strips and forming them into semi-tubular or half-round shape, then winding these spirally upon a wire of base metal, then winding this wire and its spiral strips into larger convolutions for the wrist, and then dissolving the baser metals away and finishing the bracelet, substantially as described.

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