prevent continued translation of the cap 10a through the bangle 102. The protrusions 8a-8d may be snapped into place within the receptacles 9a-9d. In other words, the protrusions 8a-8d may form an interference fit or be press fit or friction fit with the receptacles 9a-9d. The fingers 6b, 6d, 6f, and 6h that lack protrusions 8a-d may include a lip or edge that is each configured to engage an arm of the first bangle 102 to facilitate holding the cap 10a in place relative to the bangle 102.

[0038] As shown in Fig. 3, a first protrusion 8a may extend from the finger 6a of the cap 10a, a second protrusion 8b may extend from the finger 6c of the cap 10a, a third protrusion 8c may extend from the finger 6e, and a fourth protrusion 8d may extend from the finger 6g. Each of these protrusions 8a-8d may be configured to be received by the receptacles 9a-9d. Referring back to Fig. 2A, arm 102a may include the receptacle 9a at a distal end thereof, arm 102g may include the receptacle 9b at a distal end thereof, arm 102b may include the receptacle 9c at a distal end thereof, and arm 102d may include the receptacle 9d at a distal end thereof.

[0039] As shown in Fig. 4A, a second bangle 104 may have a generally ovular cylindrical shape and may include a plurality of arms 104a-104h (e.g., eight arms) extending from a generally oval shaped base 105. The arms 104a-104h may be formed by removing strips of material from the surface or circumference of the ovular cylindrical shape. The arms 104a-104h may be generally evenly spaced apart from one another and may be generally parallel to one another. Some or all of the arms may have receptacles 2 formed therein for the reception of studs or gemstones, for example.

[0040] In addition, similar to the structure of first bangle 102 and the first cap 10a

reference to Figs. 6-12. Each of the first and second bangles 102, 104 may include an assembly ring 30 that is coupled to the circumference or perimeter of the bangles. The assembly ring 30 may facilitate grasping or holding of the bangles 102, 104 during the assembly of the bracelet 100.

[0045] As shown in Fig. 6, the first bangle 102 is shown relative a spring 20, and a first cap 10a. As indicated by directional arrow C, the spring 20 is placed within the first bangle 102, and as indicated by directional arrow D, the first cap 10a is then placed within the first bangle 102. The spring 20 may provide a tensioning force such that it resists expansion. A first end 20a of the spring 20 may be secured, e.g., soldered, to the base 103 and a second end 20b of the spring 20 may be secured to the cap 10a. As shown in Fig. 7, once the spring 20 and the second cap 10b are positioned within the first bangle 102, the fingers of the second cap 10b are disposed within the gaps or spaces defined between the arms 102a-102h such that the second cap 10b is translatable through and along the length of the first bangle 102.

[0046] As shown in Fig. 7, the second bangle 104 is then translated along directional arrow E relative to the first bangle 102 such that the arms 102a-h of the first bangle 102 are received within the gaps or spaces defined between the arms 104a-h of the second bangle 104, and the arms 104a-h of the second bangle 104 are received within the gaps or spaces defined between the arms 102a-h of the first bangle 102. Another spring 20 may then be positioned within the second bangle 104 by translating the spring 20 therethrough as indicated by directional arrow F, and the second cap 10b may then be placed within the bangle 104 by translating the cap 10a therethrough as indicated by the directional arrow G. The cap 10a may then be secured to the first bangle 102 by securing the protrusions 8a-8d to respective receptacles 9a-9d of the corresponding arms 102a, 102g, 102b,

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A bracelet, comprising:

a plurality of first and second bangles forming a circumference of the bracelet, the bracelet having a diameter having different dimensions, the first and second bangles being alternately positioned adjacent to one another, adjacently positioned first and second bangles being translatable relative to one another such that the bracelet is transitionable between a first state in which the diameter has a first dimension and a second state in which the diameter has a second dimension, the second dimension being greater than the first dimension,

wherein each of the first bangles has a curved shape and comprises:

an ovular base having a circumference; and

a plurality of first arm members positioned around the circumference of the base and extending lengthwise from the base, the first arm members being spaced apart from one another around the circumference of the base such that a gap is defined between adjacently positioned first arm members, and

wherein each of the second bangles has a curved shape and comprises:

an ovular base having a circumference; and

a plurality of second arm members positioned around the circumference of the base and extending lengthwise from the base, the second arm members being spaced apart from one another around the circumference of the base such that a gap is defined between adjacently positioned second arm members, and

wherein each of the first arm members of the first bangle are configured to be received and translated through the gaps defined between adjacent ones of the second arm members of the second bangles, and wherein each of the second arm members of the second bangle are configured to be received and translated

8. The bracelet of claim 6, wherein the second spring resists translation of the first and second bangles relative one another.

9. The bracelet of claim 4, wherein at least some of the first arm members of the first bangle include a first receptacle, and wherein the first cap includes at least one protrusion, the protrusion configured to be securely received by the first receptacle.

10. The bracelet of claim 1, wherein at least some of the first and second bangles include a surface including second receptacles.

11. The bracelet of claim 10, wherein gemstones are secured within the second receptacles.

12. A method of assembling a bracelet, comprising:

providing a plurality of first bangles, each first bangle comprising:

an ovular base having a circumference;

a plurality of first arm members positioned around the circumference of the base and extending lengthwise from the base, the first arm members being spaced apart from one another around the circumference of the base such that a gap is defined between adjacently positioned first arm members;

providing a plurality of second bangles, each second bangle comprising:

an ovular base having a circumference; and

a plurality of second arm members positioned around the circumference of the base and extending lengthwise from the base, the second arm members being spaced apart from one another around the circumference of