G. F. DOBIECKI.

Fastener for Watch-Stems.

No. 218,502. Patented Aug. 12, 1879.

Fig: 1.

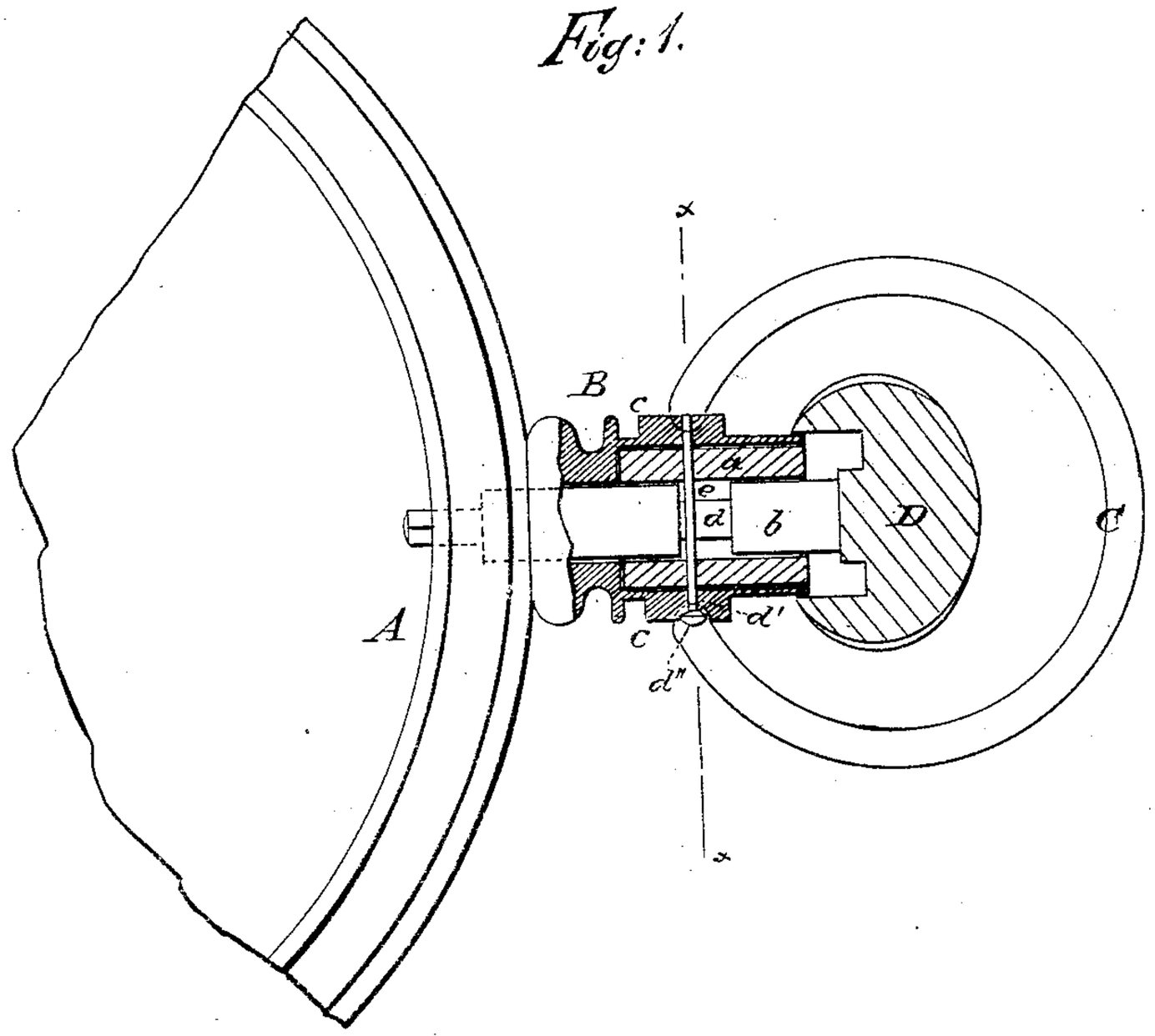


Fig: 2.

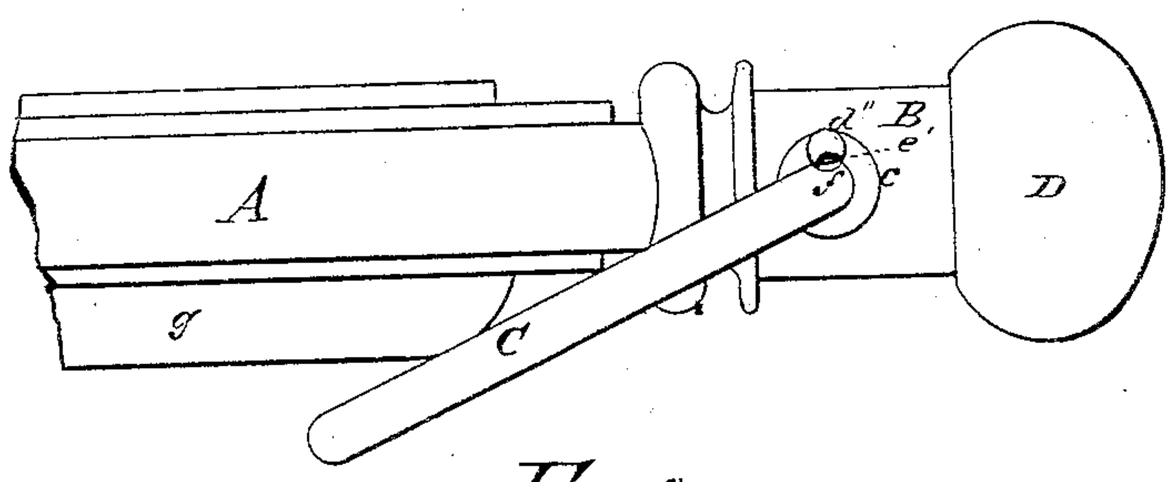
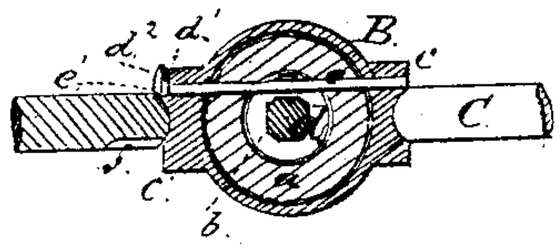


Fig: 3.



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GEORGE F. DOBIECKI, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENERS FOR WATCH-STEMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,502**, dated August 12, 1879; application filed January 3, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. DOBIECKI, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fastener for Watch-Stems, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, easily-adjusted, and efficient device for securing watch-stems in the pendant.

It consists of a pin passed through a hole made in the pendant, through the ears, and through the bushing, and engaging an annular groove or notch in the stem. Freedom of movement is allowed the stem; but it is held in the pendant unless released by withdrawing the pin.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a sectional view of the pendant and crown of a watch, exhibiting the manner of fastening the stem in place. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the center of a watch-case. B is the pendant, incasing a bushing, *a*. C is the bow. D is the crown, from which projects a stem, *b*, which is passed through the eye of the bushing, thence through the neck of the pendant into the center, where it engages the spring of a key-winding watch, or the spring and winding mechanism of a stem-winder, in the usual well-known manner. On opposite sides of the pendant are ears *c c*, having sockets in the faces, which receive and retain the ends of the bow C. In the pendant, through the ears, is made a hole coinciding with a hole in the bushing, which is just above the neck *d* of the stem. This hole may be passed partly or entirely through the pendant and bushing, and its outer end is countersunk, as shown at *d'*. In this hole is placed a round pin, *e*, passed partially or entirely through the pendant, so that it rests in the annular groove surrounding the neck *d*, and near its inner side, so as to give space to push the stem in, and to permit it to be turned with perfect freedom, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The pin is provided with a head, *d''*, beveled on the inside, so as to fit closely in the countersink. On one side of the head is a chamfered part, *e'*, which adjoins the end of the bow, thus making a neat joint therewith, and permitting it to be swung backward and forward either way without obstruction. On one side of the end of the bow, adjacent to the pin-head, is a groove, *f*, in line with the pin. This groove is made in that side of the bow which is down when the face of the watch is up and extended, as in Fig. 3.

The operation of my device is as follows: When the stem is to be fastened in the pendant it is placed therein, front cover opened, and the bow swung back so as to rest against the bezel or lunette *g*, as shown in Fig. 2. This puts the groove *f* in the bow in line with the hole through the ears, and the pin is inserted in the hole with the chamfered part *e'* of the head down, and it is pushed in until the beveled part of the head is in the countersunk part of the hole. The watch is then turned up and the bow swung out straight, thus throwing the groove *f* directly opposite the pin-head, and locking the pin in. The watch must be placed in precisely the same position and the bow swung back in the same way to enable the pin to be withdrawn.

To withdraw or insert the pin it is necessary to open the front cover of the case and turn the bow back until it rests on the bezel or lunette before the groove is in such a position as to allow the pin to be withdrawn, as until this position is attained it is locked in place by the bow.

It is not necessary that the pin should be passed entirely through the pendant. Its end may be socketed in the side thereof, or just project into the groove or notch in the stem. This mode of fastening is applicable either to a stem-winder or key-winder, and will be found equally efficient in both cases.

When properly adjusted this fastening perfectly prevents the stem from falling out. It is simple in construction and arrangement, and can be applied more quickly and with less expense than any now in use.

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

1. The pin *e*, inserted transversely in a hole through the pendant and bushing, so as to engage the annular slot or notch in the stem, and provided with a head, *d''*, having chamfered part *e'*, in combination with the bow C, provided with the slot *f*, to allow the pin to be pushed in or withdrawn, as may be required, substantially as described.

2. The groove *f* in the bow C, in combination with the pin *e*, provided with head *d''*, whereby when the bow is thrown back against the bezel or lunette *g* space is furnished for the passage of the head *d''*, thus allowing the pin to be inserted in or withdrawn from the hole in the pendant, substantially as described.

3. The pin *e*, provided with head *d''*, having chamfered part *e'*, in combination with the bow C and stem *b*, whereby when the bow is swung out straight, as in Fig. 1, the end of the bow turns freely against the head and locks it in place, so that the pin cannot work out of the hole, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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