

(No Model.)

F. E. MEYER.  
Watch Charm and Seal.

No. 237,989.

Patented Feb. 22, 1881.



Fig. 1

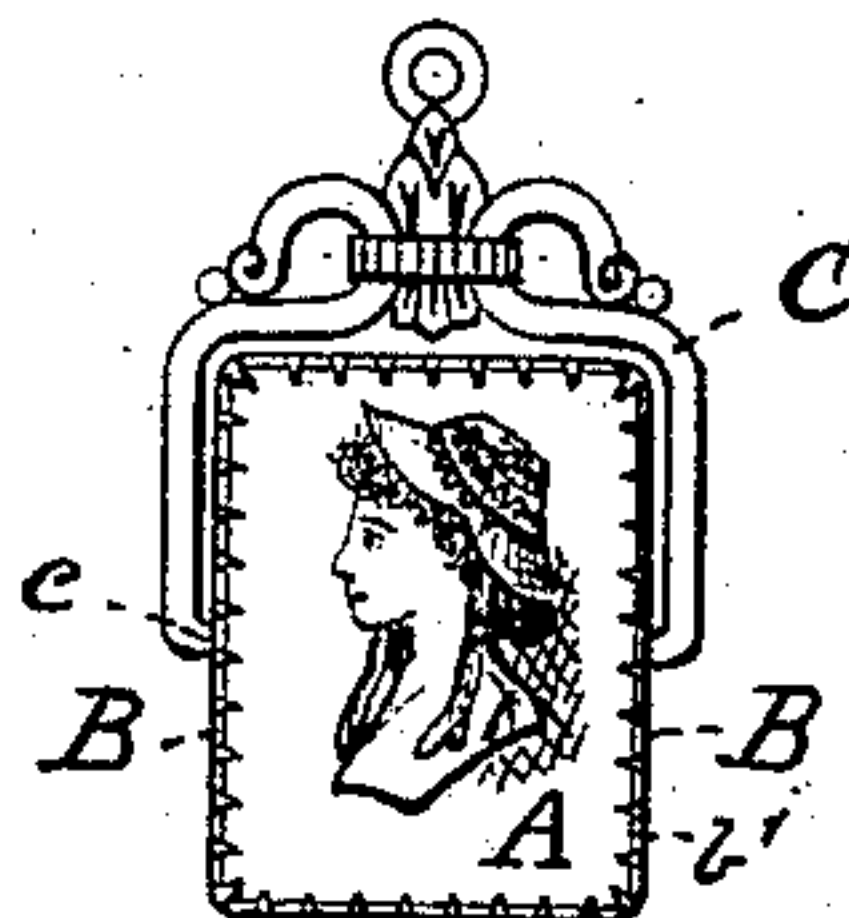


Fig. 2

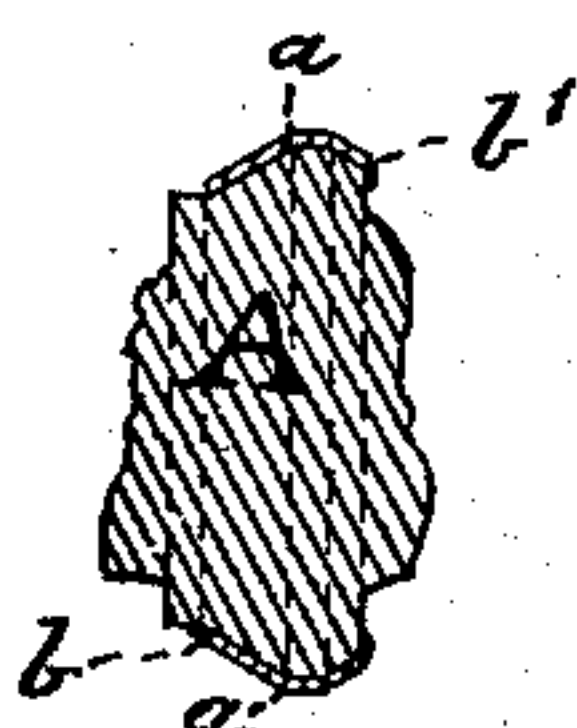


Fig. 3

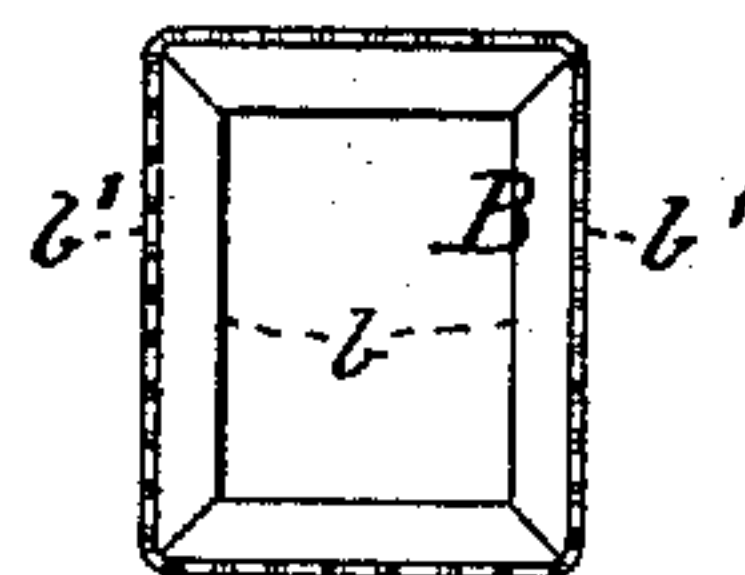


Fig. 4

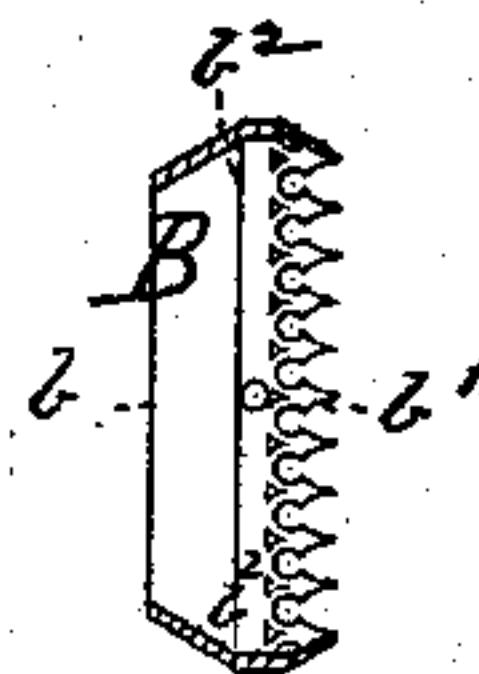


Fig. 5

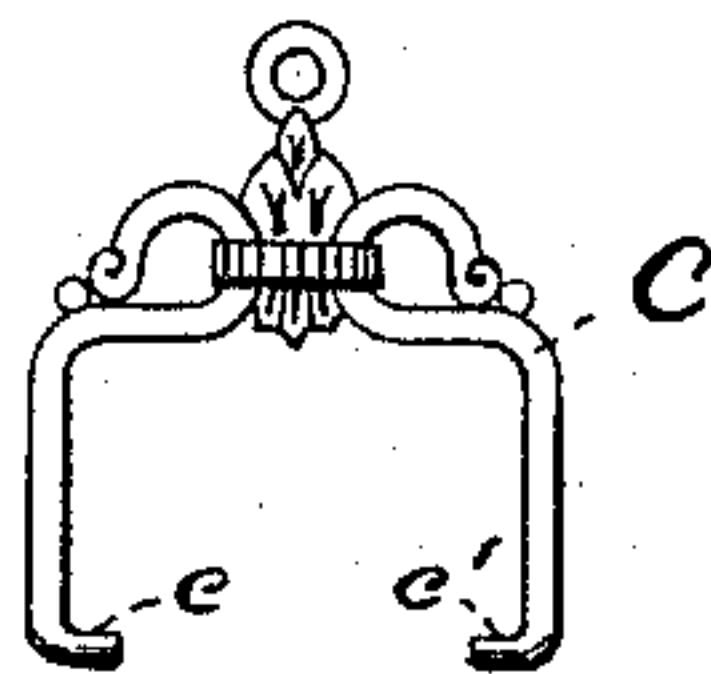


Fig. 6

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS ED MEYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WATCH CHARM AND SEAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,989, dated February 22, 1881.

Application filed September 25, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANCIS ED MEYER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Watch Charms and Seals; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and clear description of the same, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use my improved charms or seals.

This invention relates to an improved or new article of manufacture, constructed in a peculiar way, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

It has generally been the practice heretofore, in the manufacture of watch charms or seals, to make the stone or ornamental center part of two pieces, placed back to back, and unite them in the setting-band, which consequently would have to be made quite stout and strong, and constructed especially to hold the two parts of the ornament together, and the setting-band also had to be made so as to be united with the suspender or coupling (by which it was to be attached to the watch-chain) by a hinge attachment. These numerous parts are too costly and complex for the cheap jewelry now in demand, and I therefore propose to make the watch seal or charm in three pieces only—viz., the double-faced stone or ornament, the setting-band, and the suspender or coupling piece by which it is attached to the watch-chain.

The invention will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one side of the improved watch charm or seal. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the reverse side of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a detached plan of the setting-band. Fig. 5 is a detached sectional elevation of the setting-band, showing the seat for the stone or ornamental center piece. Fig. 6 is a detached elevation of the suspender or coupling piece by which the charm is to be attached to the chain.

The center or ornamental piece, A, may be made of any real or imitation precious stone or gem, or any composition of glass or paste, or any other article suitable for the purpose. This piece A may be rectangular in plan, or

round, oval, elliptical, or any other desired form of outline; but it will be made solidly in one piece, except as to the ornamental head or embellishment on its outer face or faces, which said ornament may be stamped or pressed into or upon the said piece A, or otherwise attached thereto. The said piece A will have (preferably near its central part) a projecting arris, *a*, which will extend quite around the piece in a plane parallel with its finished face, and this arris *a* will, when the parts are united, form the holder for uniting the stone or ornament to its setting-piece B.

The setting-piece B will be constructed, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, of a single piece of suitable metal, which will be first stamped out of a sheet of metal, and then stamped or pressed into the required form to just fit the piece A prepared for it. Of course a set of dies and cutters would have to be provided for each different size or form. The edges *b* and *b'* of the setting-band B may be made plain, or they may be notched, scalloped, or chased in any fanciful design, as required.

In shaping or forming the setting piece or band B an interior groove or re-entering angle, *b<sup>2</sup>*, will be formed in the inside of it, so as to conform to the edge of the piece A, the arris *a* entering the groove or angle *b<sup>2</sup>* of the piece B when the two parts are assembled together in the completed seal or charm, and then the edges *b* and *b'* will be turned down and pressed upon the piece A, and if one or both of these edges *b* and *b'* shall be made plain, the parts so turned down, as well as all of the exterior of piece B, may be burnished, and the exterior of the piece B may also be plated with gold or other metal, if desired.

The suspender or coupling piece C, which is to be attached to the setting-band B in the form of a bail, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, for the purpose of attaching the seal or charm to a watch-chain, is formed of a piece of spring-wire, of some suitable metal, and it is curved over the top of the seal, as is also shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the lower ends of this suspender-piece C terminate in short pivot-pins *c* and *c'*, as shown in Fig. 6, the said pivot-pins being turned inwardly toward each other, and opposite each other, so that they may be made to enter two supporting-holes made in the cen-



tral part of two opposite sides of the pieces A and B, the said charm and setting-piece thereby being mounted on the two projecting pins *c* and *c'*, as on two truunions, on which the  
5 charm can easily be rotated over from side to side within the suspender C. The piece C is to be made of some elastic or spring material, so that it may be sprung open far enough to allow the pins *c* and *c'* to enter their seats in  
10 A and B and then spring together strong enough to hold the said piece in connection with the said charm-piece. The general custom in forming and uniting these parts has heretofore been to construct the band B of dif-  
15 ferent pieces and then solder them together back to back, each section of the setting-band holding one half or side of the stone or ornamental center, and thereby forming a setting

for the complete center piece A, and also seats for the bearing-pins *c* and *c'*. Consequently 20 the manufacture of the watch charms or seals has been both difficult and expensive.

Having described my invention, I claim as a new article of manufacture—

The watch charm or seal consisting of the 25 solid stone or piece A, formed with an acute arris, *a*, around its edge, the solid setting-band B, with its re-entering groove or angle *b*<sup>2</sup> and setting-edges *b* and *b'*, and the suspender-piece C *c c'*, of spring metal, constructed 30 as herein described and set forth.

FRANCIS ED MEYER.

Witnesses:

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