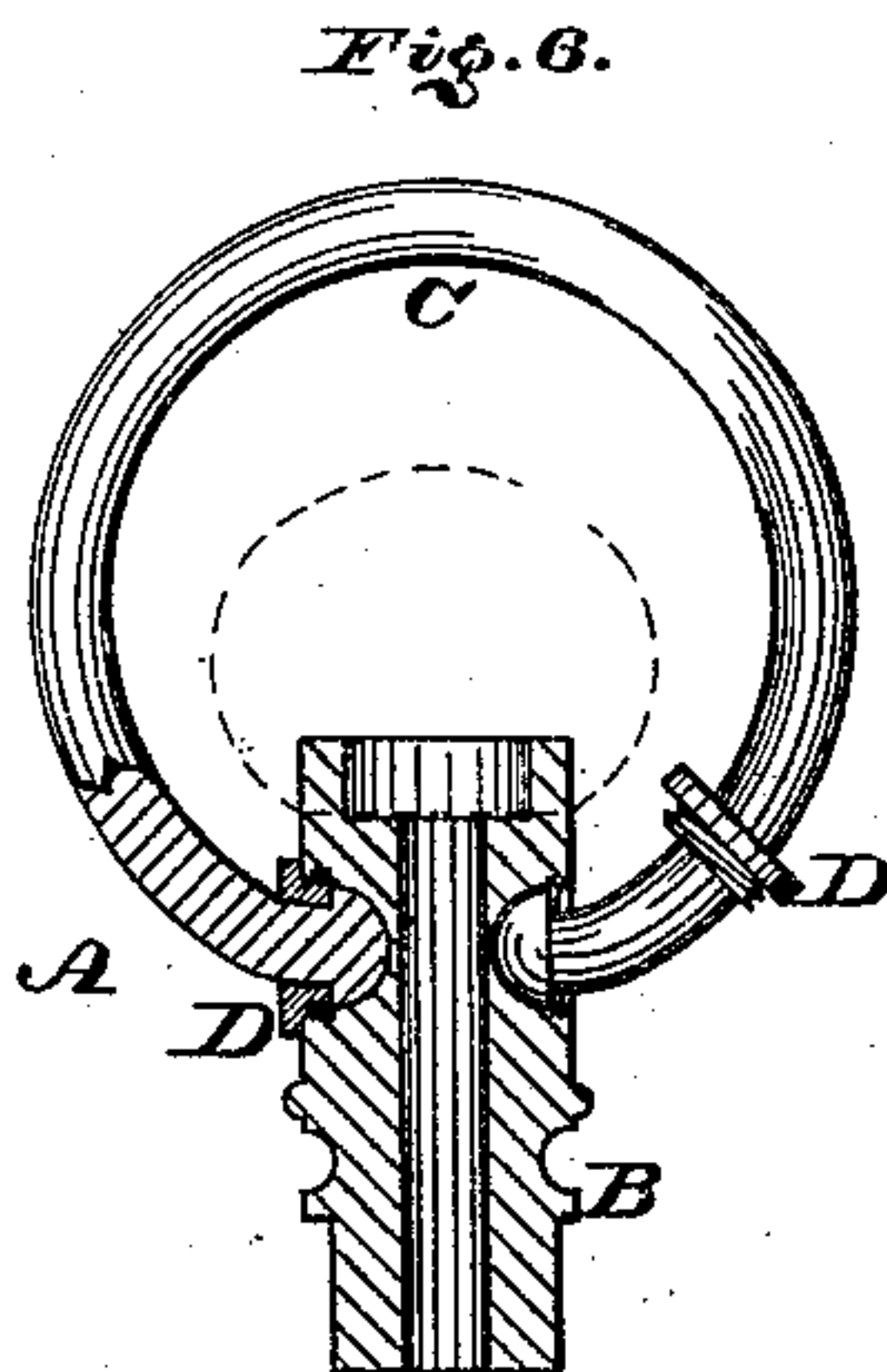
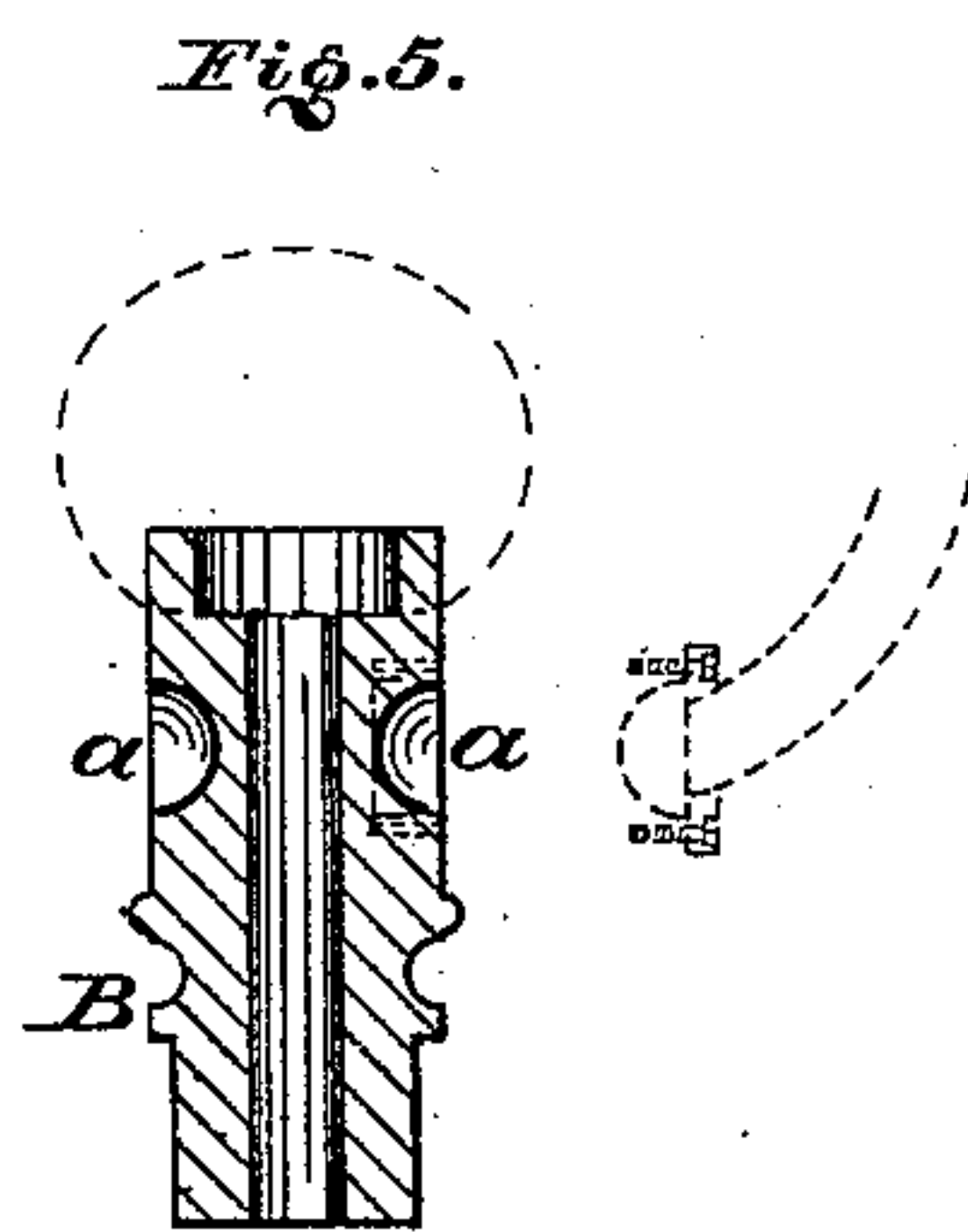
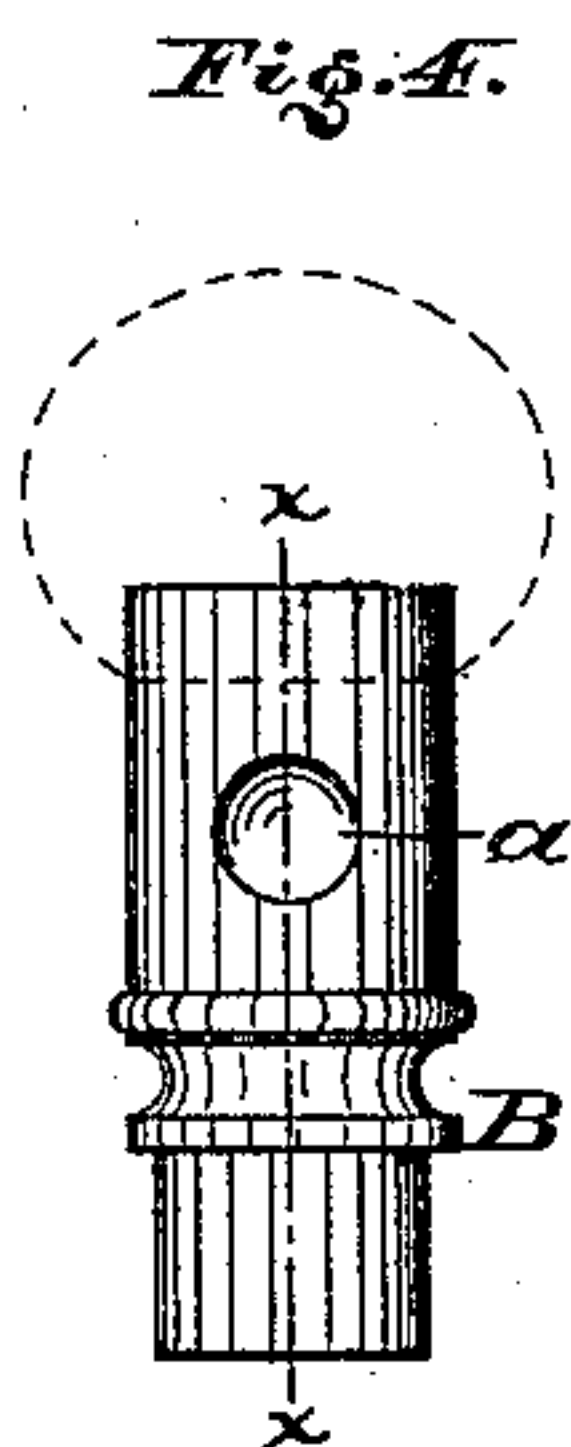
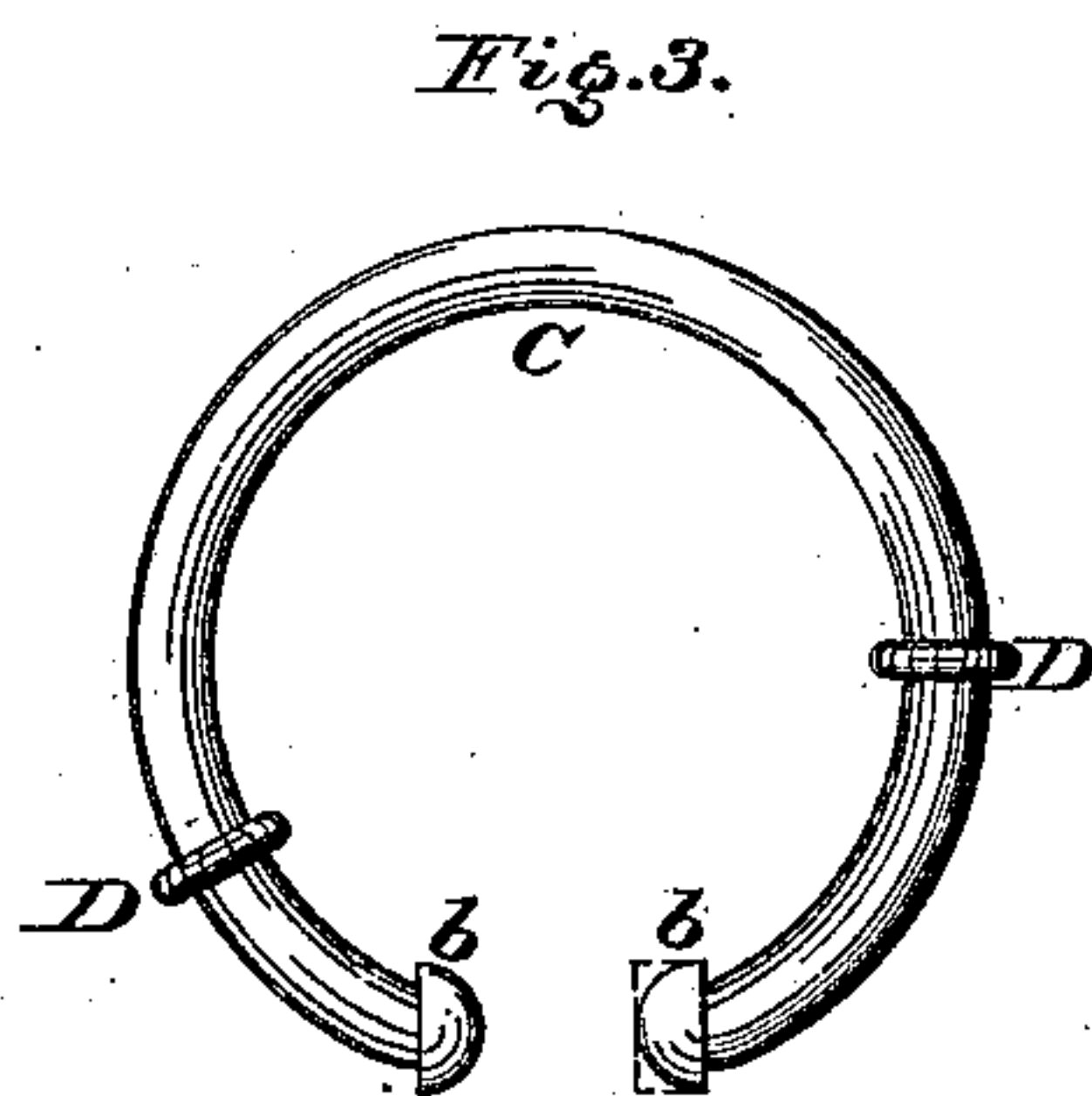
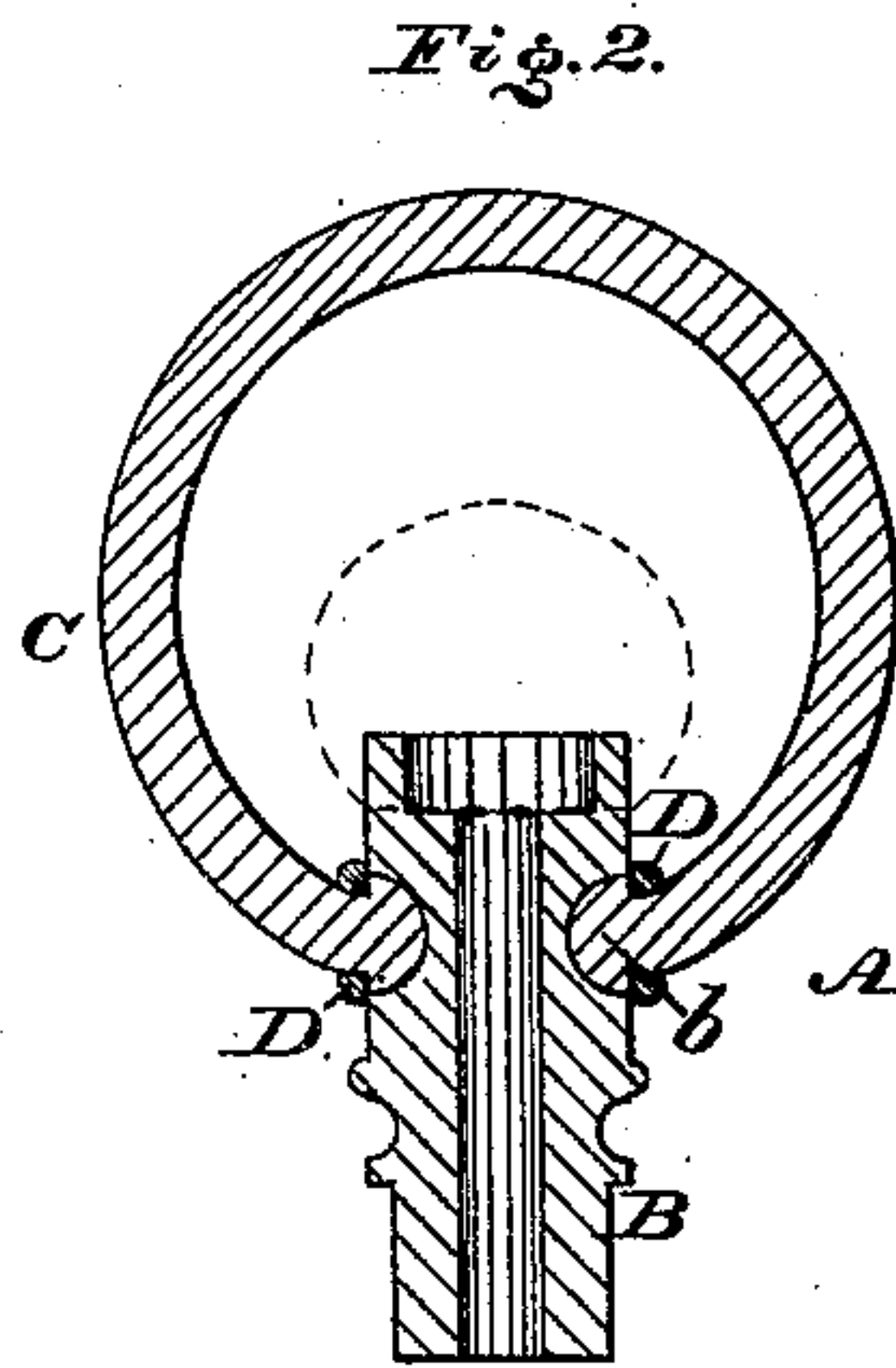
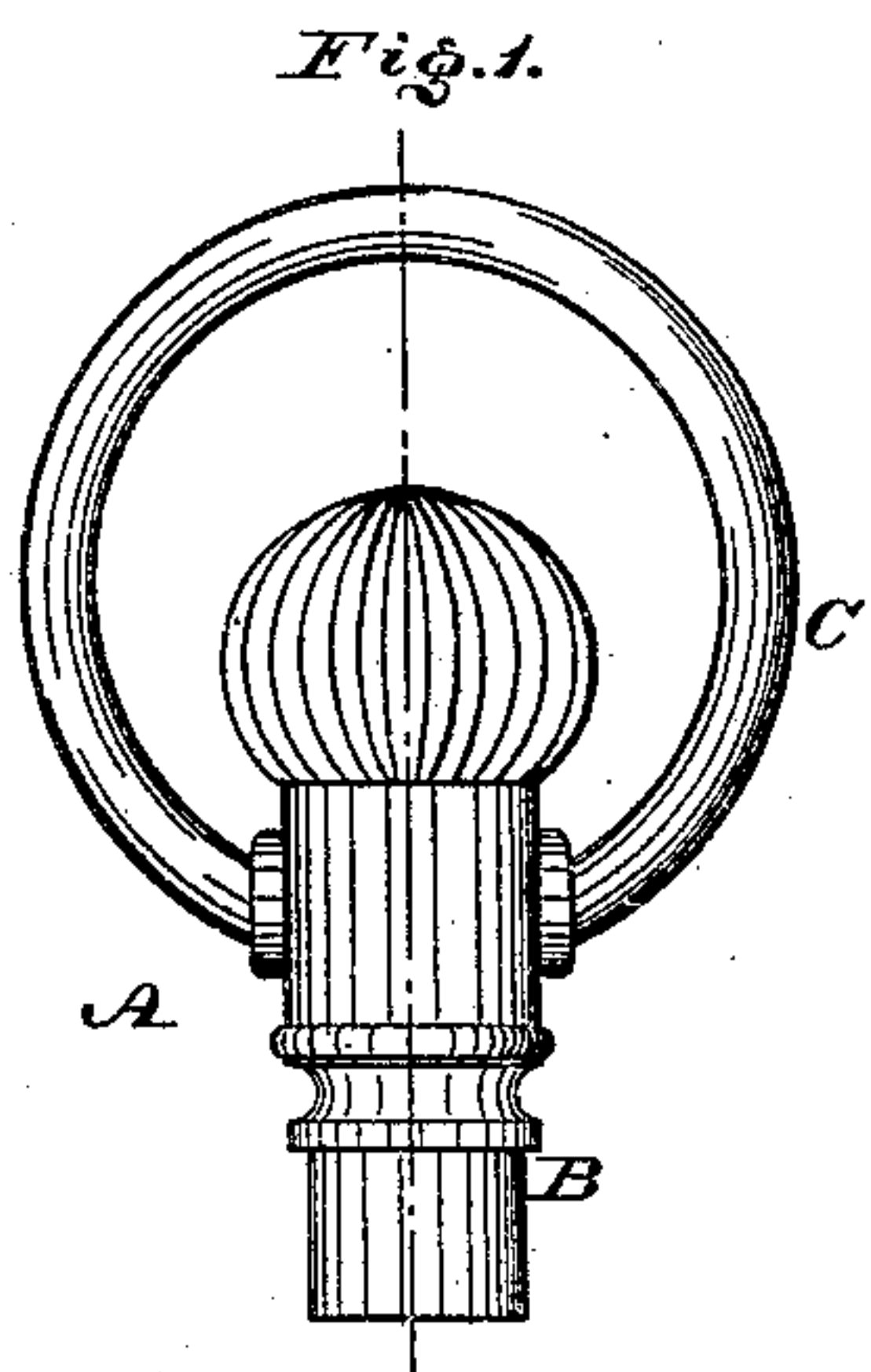


(No Model.)

C. S. HIRST.  
SAFETY PENDANT FOR WATCHES.

No. 248,260.

Patented Oct. 11, 1881.



Witnesses.

L. Douville.  
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Inventor:

Chas. S. Hirst,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. HIRST, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SAFETY-PENDANT FOR WATCHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,260, dated October 11, 1881.

Application filed March 19, 1881. (No model.) Patented in England December 14, 1880.

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. HIRST, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Safety-Pendants for Watches, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the watch-pendant embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the bow detached. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the pendant without the bow. Fig. 5 is a vertical section in line *x x*, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a side elevation, partly sectional, of a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention relates to improvements in pendants of watches so constructed that the bows and pendants are securely connected.

It consists in springing the bow, having enlarged or bulbous ends or heads in sockets in the pendant, and securing them by rings or sleeves fitted on the bow and connected to the stem, the sleeves being conveniently secured to the pendants on the outside thereof, and are always accessible for the removal of the bow, when required.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a watch-pendant, which is attached to the watch at B, and C represents the bow thereof. On opposite sides of the pendant A are sockets *a*, which may be hemispherical, cylindrical, or other shape, and on the ends of the bow are bulbs or heads *b*, which are of shape to accord with the sockets *a* and fit the same.

Loosely fitted on the bow prior to the attachment or formation of the heads *b* are rings, annuli, or sleeves D, the outer diameters of which are at least greater than the diameter of the sockets *a* at the outer ends thereof, so that said sleeves may overlap the edges of sockets, the inner diameters of the sleeves being less than the diameters of the heads *b*.

The bow is sprung in position on the pendant, the heads *b* entering and occupying the sockets *a*. The sleeves D are then slipped or moved in position against the pendant and soldered thereto; and as said sleeves overlap the edges of the sockets and their inner diameters are less than the diameters of the heads

*b*, it is evident that the heads are secured within the sockets, and the bow is consequently firmly and reliably connected to the pendant, and cannot be removed except by actually wrenching or forcing off the sleeves or breaking the bow, which would be difficult to accomplish.

Other modes than soldering may be practiced for securing the sleeve to the pendant. A portion of each sleeve may be contracted and threaded to enter the outer end of the socket and screw into the wall thereof, and the remaining portion of the sleeve abut against the face of the pendant surrounding the socket, (see Fig. 6,) or the entire sleeve may screw into the pendant, or (referring to the dotted view on right hand of Fig. 5) I may employ screws which pass through the sleeves into the pendant, and so connect the parts; but in either case the sleeves are securely attached to the pendant and the heads of the bow confined in the sockets of the pendant by the sleeves, whereby the bow is prevented from separation or displacement from the pendant, the usual swinging motions of the bow not being interfered with.

I am aware that it is not new to secure the bulbous ends of the bow within the pendant, the latter thus requiring splitting or separating to apply and remove the bow. I am also aware that the ends of bails have been provided with bushings, which are fitted in the sides of pails or other vessels and riveted on the inside thereof, this construction, however, not being applicable to a watch-pendant. I am also aware that a ball-and-socket joint has been used for various purposes, but is not serviceable as such for a watch-pendant; and I disclaim all these well-known features.

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

The watch-pendant B, with sockets on opposite sides, in combination with the sprung bow C, formed with bulbous ends and provided with securing encircling collars, which are fastened to the pendant on the outside thereof, substantially as set forth.

CHAS. S. HIRST.

Witnesses:

WM. A. WIEDERSHEIM,  
I. LEWIS VAN TINE.