

(No Model.)

D. GLICKMAN.

FASTENING FOR BOWS OF WATCH CASES.

No. 300,706.

Patented June 17, 1884.

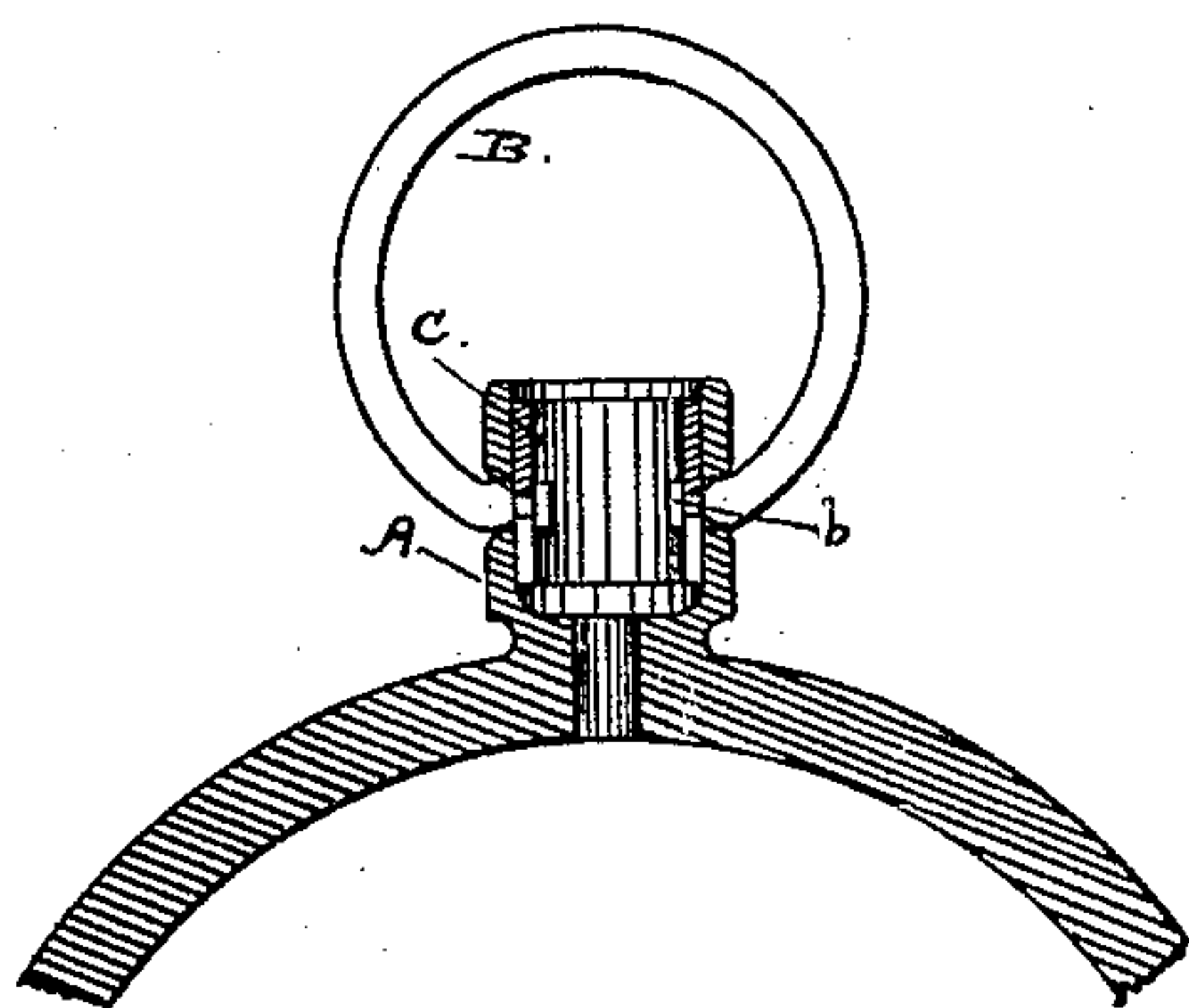


Fig. 1

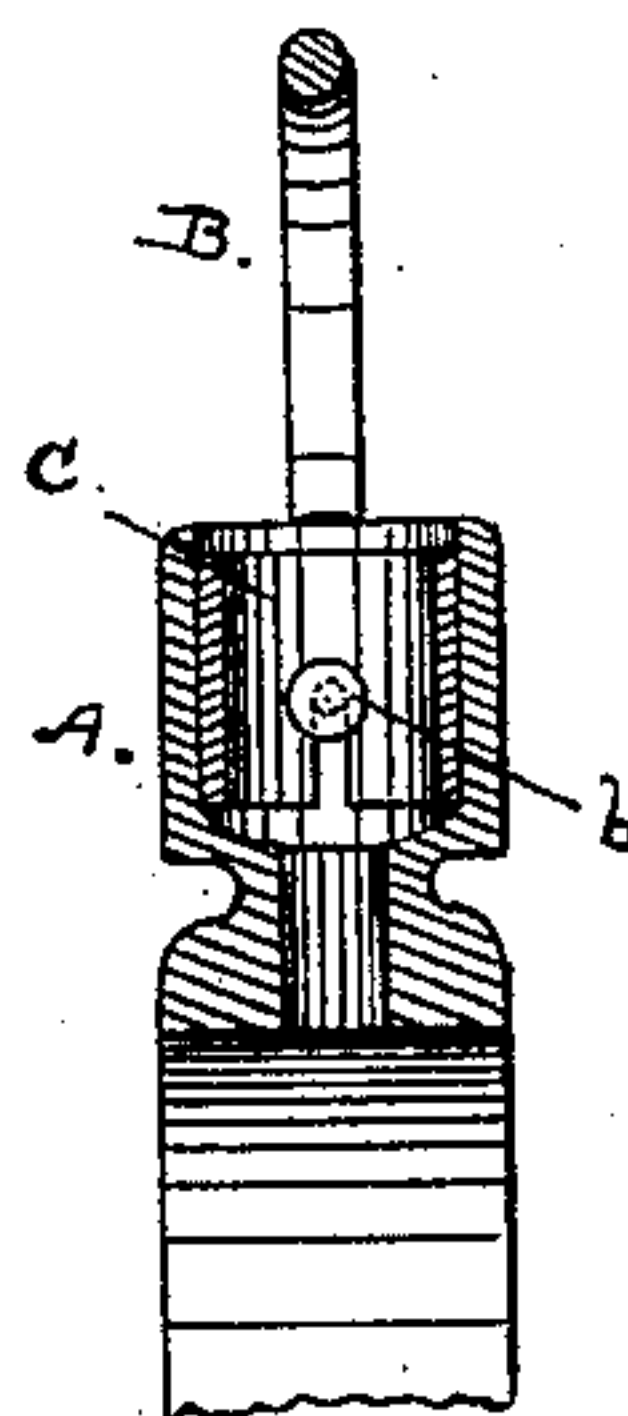


Fig. 2.

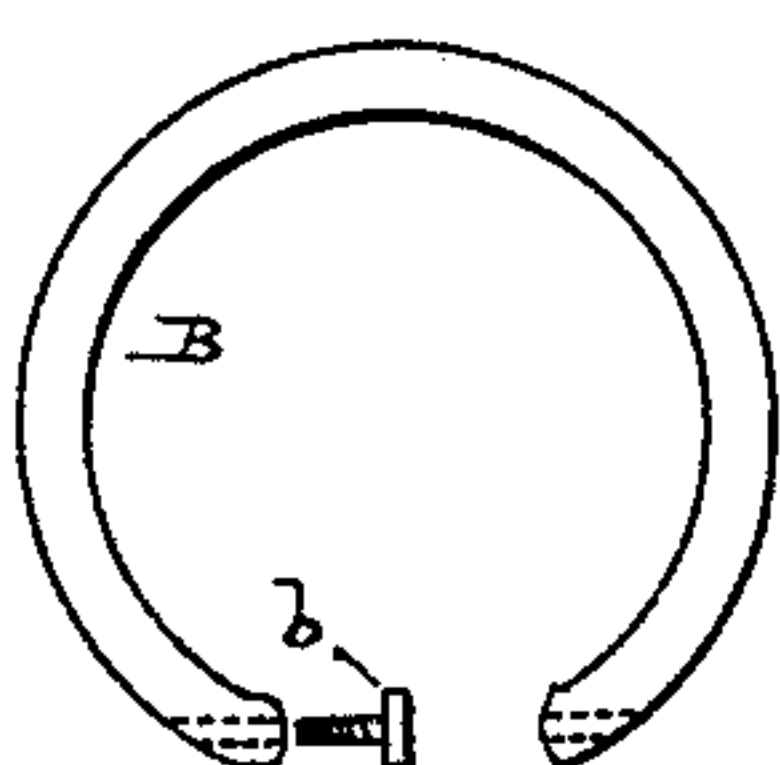


Fig. 3.

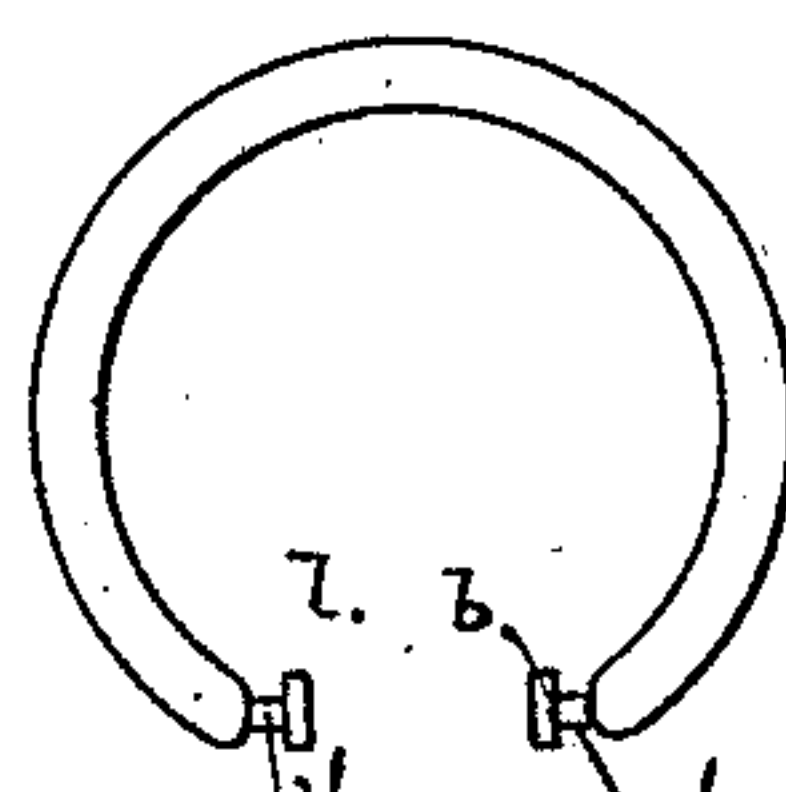


Fig. 4.

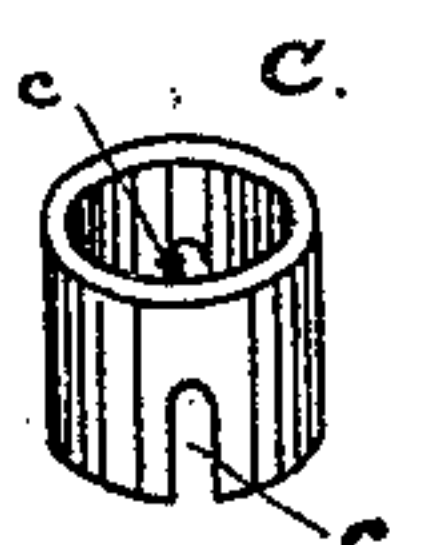


Fig. 5.

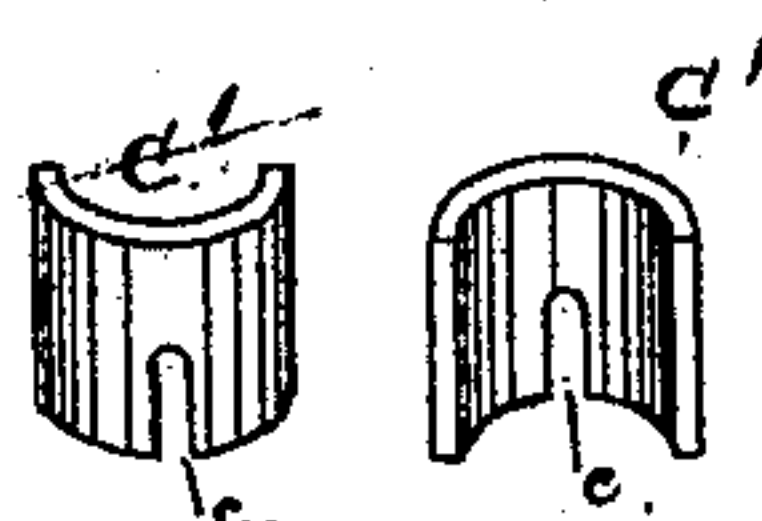


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FASTENING FOR BOWS OF WATCH-CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,706, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed June 22, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID GLICKMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastenings for Bows of Watch-Cases; 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, that form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved means of fastening and securing bows or rings in and to the pendants of watch-cases, or that part through which the stem push-pin or winder is carried; and my improvement consists in certain novel construction and combination of bow and fastening device, more particularly described hereinafter, whereby I provide a strong and safe attachment of a bow to its pendant, and also prevent or remove the wear of the bow upon the holes or openings through which it is usually attached to the pendant.

The following description fully explains the nature of my improvement and the manner in which I proceed to construct, apply, use, and work the same, the accompanying drawings being referred to by figures and letters, as follows:

Figures 1 and 2 are sections through a watch-pendant to which my improved fastening is applied. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are parts in detail.

A will represent the pendant of a watch-case, and B its bow. Upon the two ends of the bow I form a head, *b*, of about the same size or diameter as the thickness of the rod from which the bow is produced, and these two ends *b b*, being inserted through holes *a a* in the sides of the pendant, are held and prevented from springing back by the application of a locking-plate, C, consisting of a slotted tube or segment of a tube that is slipped into the inside of the pendant and pressed down over the two heads *b b*, so as to pass over the ends of the bow just behind the heads.

In carrying out my invention I either form the heads *b b* in one piece with the bow, or I construct them of separate pieces and then secure them into the ends of the bow. Either

method will produce a head, *b*, with a contracted portion, or neck, or groove, *b'*, behind it. In forming new bows, the first method is preferable; but in applying my improvements to bows already made, the second method will in some cases be necessary, as the ends of the bow would not be long enough to form the heads directly on them.

A locking device, to take over the neck or contracted portion *b* behind the head after it is inserted through the side of the pendant, is formed either from a single piece, as in Fig. 5, or of two separate parts, one for each end *b*, as seen in Fig. 6. A locking device is then applied inside the pendant to take over the neck or contracted portion *b'* behind the head after it is inserted through the side of the pendant, and prevent it from springing or being drawn back again. This locking device I construct of a plate properly curved to conform to the interior of the pendant and to fit in between its interior walls and the push-pin or winding-stem, and having a slot, *c*, running longitudinally from the lower edge upward, to receive and straddle the neck or portion *b'* between the head. When made in one piece to engage and hold both ends of the bow, it is a simple tubular ring with a space through the center for the push-pin, and two longitudinal slots, *c c*, diametrically opposite to each other. It should be made to fit snugly within the pendant, and when pressed down to its place to slip in behind the heads *b* on each side of the neck or groove *b'* behind each one. If made of separate pieces *C' C'*, each piece will form a lock for one end of the bow, and if one become worn before the other it can be renewed without removing the other. The bow is shaped or bent so that the ends have an outward spring or tendency to draw out of the aperture in the pendant, instead of an inward pressure against the sides of the pendant-hole, and this spring is prevented by the slotted locking-plate that takes over the ends of the bow inside, so that the outward pressure of the heads is borne by and against the plate C. This takes the wear entirely from the bow and pendant, and brings it upon the parts *c c*, which are readily replaced when worn.

In addition, therefore, to its providing a safe

and strong attachment, my improvement relieves the pendant-holes of wear from the bow.

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

1. A fastening for bows and pendants of watch-cases, consisting of heads *b b*, formed on the ends of the bow, adapted to enter holes in the pendant, and a locking-plate fitting within
10 the pendant and engaging with the heads *b b* on the inside, to prevent them withdrawing from the pendant.

2. A bow or ring having groove or reduced portions *b'* and a locking device that is adapted to slip over and engage with said grooved
15 ends after they are inserted through the side of a pendant.

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Witnesses:

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