(No Model.)

F. FITT.

WATCH MOVEMENT BOX.

No. 310,937. Patented Jan. 20, 1885.

Fig. 1.

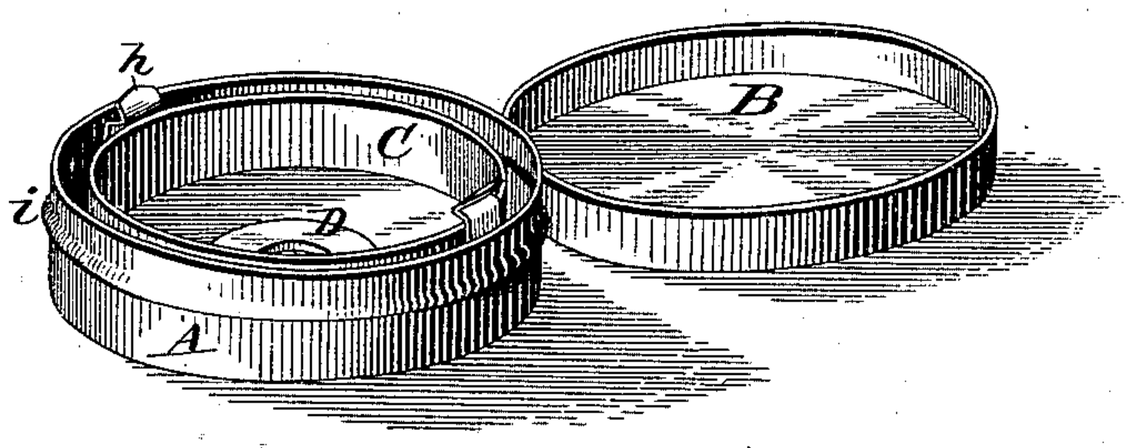


Fig. 2.

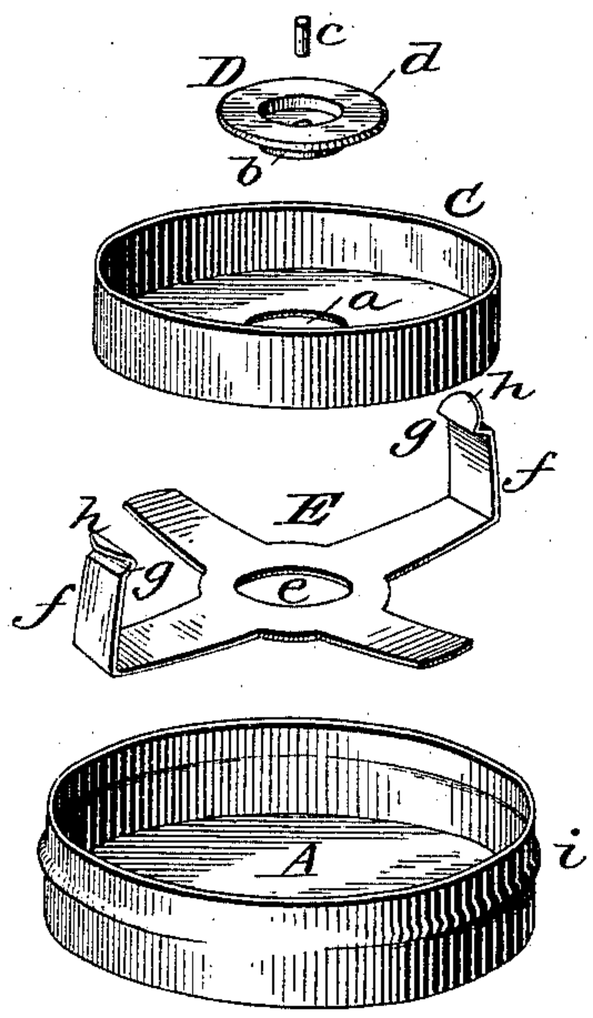


Fig. 3.

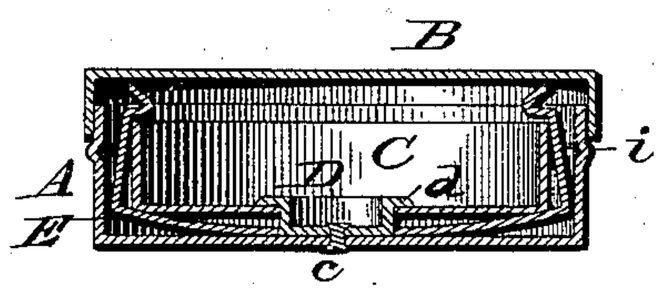


Fig. 4.

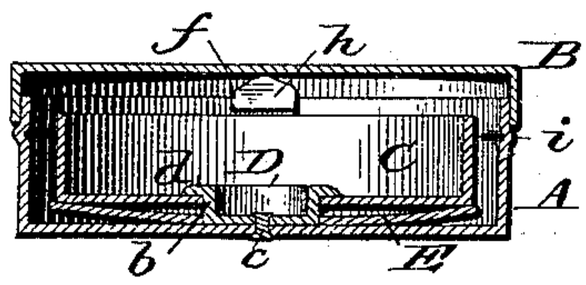
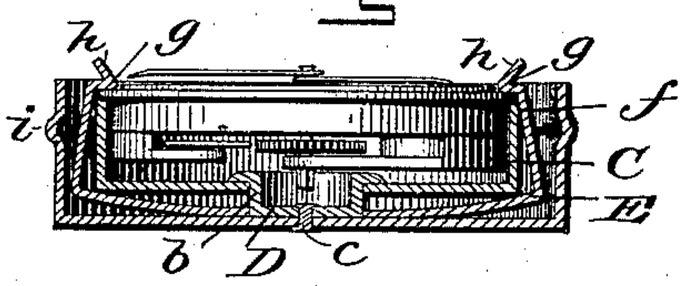


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Jas. F. DuHamel
Walter S. Dodge

INVENTOR:

Frederick Fitt,
by Dodger Son,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK FITT, OF CHAUX-DE-FONDS, NEUCHÂTEL, SWITZERLAND.

WATCH-MOVEMENT BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,937, dated January 20, 1885.

Application filed March 7, 1884. (No model.) Patented in England February 4, 1884, No. 2,700.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK FITT, of Chaux-de-Fonds, in the Canton of Neuchâtel and Republic of Switzerland, have invented certain Improvements in Watch-Movement Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to boxes for containing uncased watch-movements, and is designed to permit the safe shipment of such movements without the paper packing very generally employed.

The invention consists in forming the box with an inner receptacle entirely closed at the bottom and sides, in supporting said inner receptacle upon springs in such manner that it may yield in every direction, and in forming said spring and clasps or catches for retaining the movement in the inner receptacle of one integral piece of metal, all as hereinafter explained.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved box with the cover removed; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the parts thereof separated one from another; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the box; Fig. 4, a similar section at right angles to the first, and Fig. 5 a cross-section of the box with a watch-movement in it.

Referring again to the drawings, A indicates an outer box, and B its cover, somewhat larger than an ordinary watch-movement, and preferably stamped, pressed, or spun from sheet metal, as indicated.

C indicates the inner receptacle or holder, within which the movement is placed, said holder being of such diameter just to receive the body of the movement, while the inner face of the pillar-plate rests upon the upper edge of the holder C in the same manner, essentially, as the movement rests in an ordinary watch-case ring. The holder C is provided with a central opening, *a*, in its bottom, through which is passed the reduced neck *b* of the disk D, which latter is secured centrally to the bottom of box A by a rivet, *c*, or by equivalent means. The neck *b* of disk D is elongated of several times the thickness of the metal of holder C, which holder is consequently free to rise within the box A a distance limited by the projecting edges *d* of disk D, as will be readily seen by referring to Figs. 3, 4, and 5.

Beneath the holder C, as shown in the same figures, is placed a cruciform spring, E, having a central perforation, *e*, through which the neck *b* of disk D passes in the same manner as it does through holder C, thus retaining both in place and concentric with box A. The spring E has two of its branches formed with upwardly-bent arms *f*, which have their upper ends, just above the upper edge of the holder C, fashioned into hooks or catches *g*, with beveled upper faces, *h*, and bent inward over the edges of the holder, as more plainly shown in Fig. 3. The box A is provided with a shoulder, *i*, or is made sufficiently high to hold the cover B up off the movement, which is inserted into the holder C, as shown in Fig. 5, the under side of the pillar-plate resting upon the upper edge of the holder, and the hooks or catches *g* engaging over the edge of the dial or pillar plate, as shown. The upper face of disk D is sunken or recessed at the center, to render it light and to facilitate its being struck out. The box being thus constructed, it will be seen that a movement placed therein will be entirely safe against injury, even with rough handling of the box, because the holder, being supported by the spring E, is free to yield or move in all directions sufficiently to avoid injurious jarring of the works, which generally results in the breakage of pivots or like damage. The holder C being closed on all sides, the top by the pillar-plate of the movement, the gilding is preserved from discoloration, and no dirt of any kind can possibly enter; and in this particular, and also on account of the great elasticity and freedom of movement in all directions secured, I consider this device a decided improvement upon former constructions. The beveled faces *h* facilitate the insertion of the movement into the holder C, the pillar-plate riding thereon, and thereby forcing back the hooks *g*, to permit the passage of the pillar-plate below them.

The spring E may have only three arms or a larger number, as desired, and two or more arms may be bent up to form clasps *g*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with box A and holder C, a spring, E, adapted to support the holder, substantially as explained, and having the arms bent up to form clasps or hooks *g*, as and for the purpose explained.

2. In combination with box A B, holder C

and spring E, placed therein, and disk D, passing through the holder and the spring, and secured to the box, to retain said parts in place and guide and limit their movement.

3. In combination with box A, holder C, and a connection, substantially such as shown and described, spring E, having upwardly-bent arms *f*, provided with hooks *g*, having beveled faces *h*.

4. In combination with an outer box, A B, an inner spring-sustained holder, C, of a size just to receive a watch-movement, and closed on the sides and bottom, substantially as described and shown, whereby a watch-movement may be carried free from danger of breakage or entrance of dust or dirt.

FREDERICK FITT.

Witnesses:
S. BOELTZ,
A. SCHWOB.