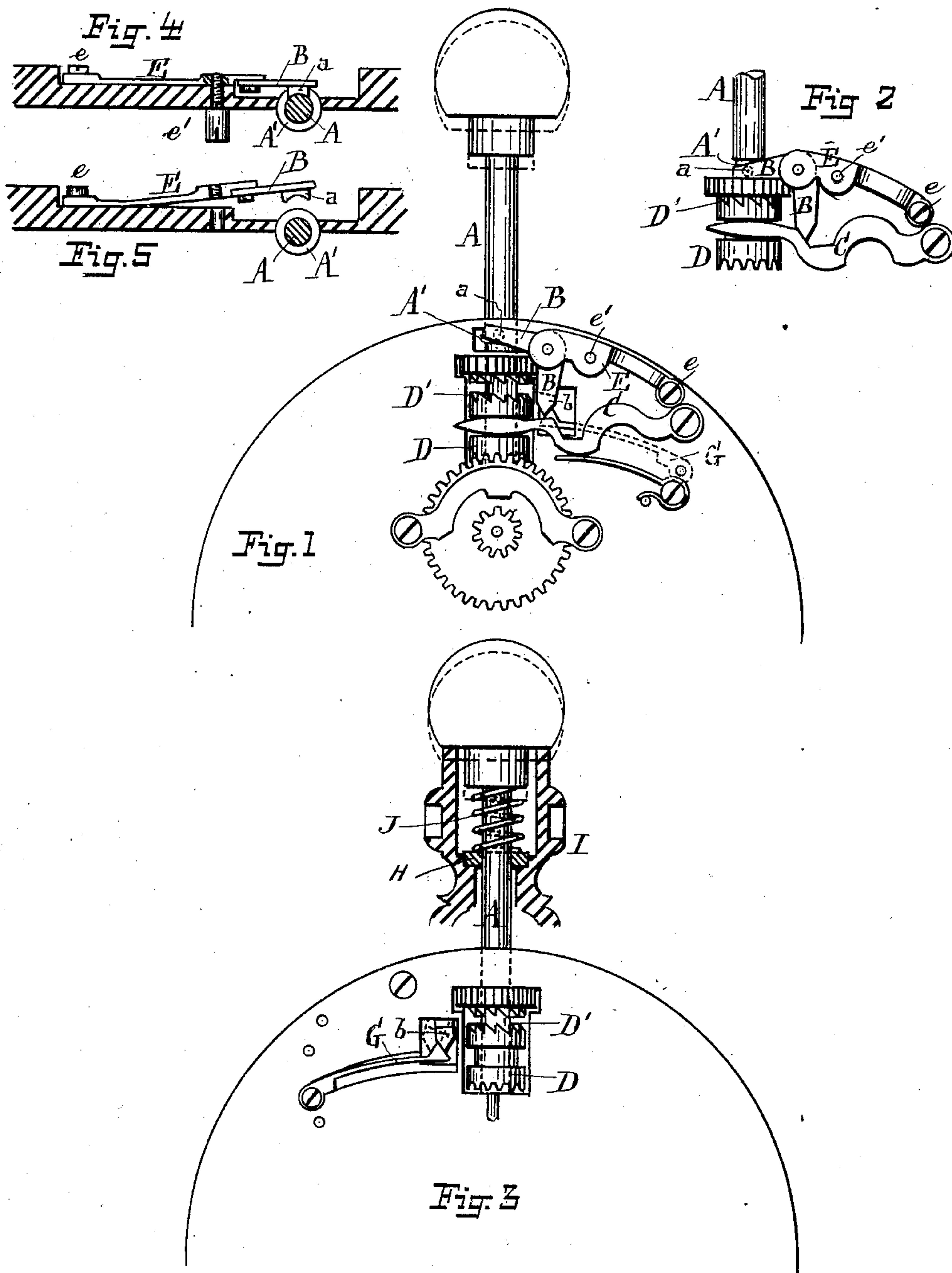


(No Model.)

L. C. FAVRE.
STEM WINDING WATCH.

No. 358,969.

Patented Mar. 8, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS CONSTANT FAVRE, OF CORMORET, ASSIGNOR TO FAVRE FRÈRES, OF
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STEM-WINDING WATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,969, dated March 8, 1887.

Application filed September 24, 1886. Serial No. 214,414. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS CONSTANT FAVRE, of Cormoret, in Switzerland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Watches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the mechanism for setting the hands in keyless watches.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows my mechanism as it presents itself when the dial is withdrawn and the position in which it is placed when the hands are to be set by turning the crown. Fig. 2 shows the same mechanism in the position in which it is placed when the mainspring is to be wound up by turning the crown, the latter being in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows the working of spring G, placed on the other side of the plate.

The setting of the hands is produced by throwing the crown from the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1 into the position shown in full lines in the same figure, and turning, then, the same, one arm of the knee-lever B engaging into a circular notch, A', of the pin A. The other one presses the lever C downward as soon as the crown is thrown outward. Hereby the pinion D is caused to engage into the minute-wheel, and the click-teeth D' are disengaged, so as to have the hands set when the crown is turned up.

A spring-bridge, E, bears the knee B, and is affixed to the plate (between dial and plate) by means of a screw, e.

The one arm of B has a projection, a, intended to engage into the circular notch A' of the pin A; but it does only engage therein when a screw, e', the head of which is placed on the other side of the plate, draws the spring-bridge E (the natural position of which is that shown in Fig. 5) into the position shown by

Fig. 4. This disposition allows the withdrawal of the crown-pin A without withdrawing the dial, the screw e' being turned up from the upper side of the plate.

As it might happen that in turning the crown in view of winding up the mainspring, the crown might be thrown inadvertently into the position shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, in a position in which the turning up of the crown should cause the setting of the hands in place of winding up the mainspring—I have provided the mechanisms with a safety-spring, G, placed into a sinking of the plate on the upper side of the latter, Fig. 2. Said spring G plays against a double-beveled projection, b, of the knee-lever B, which projection traverses an opening of the plate. The jumping of B from the position shown in Fig. 1 into the position shown by Fig. 2, or vice versa, cannot take place by inadvertence in the mechanisms provided with this safety-spring.

As the up-and-down motion of the crown-pin might, further, have the inconvenience of introducing dust into the watch, I have provided the same with a ring, H, which is pressed into a recess of the pendant I by means of a spiral spring, J, so as to play like a valve, closing the hollow of the pendant dust-proof.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The spring-bridge E, with screws e and e', in combination with the projection a of the knee-lever B, allowing to affix or to withdraw the pin A by turning the screw e' without removing the dial, substantially as shown and described.

LOUIS CONSTANT FAVRE.

Witnesses:

SALOMON SCHWAB,
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