

(No Model.)

W. W. HASTINGS.  
STEM WINDING WATCH.

No. 365,595.

Patented June 28, 1887.

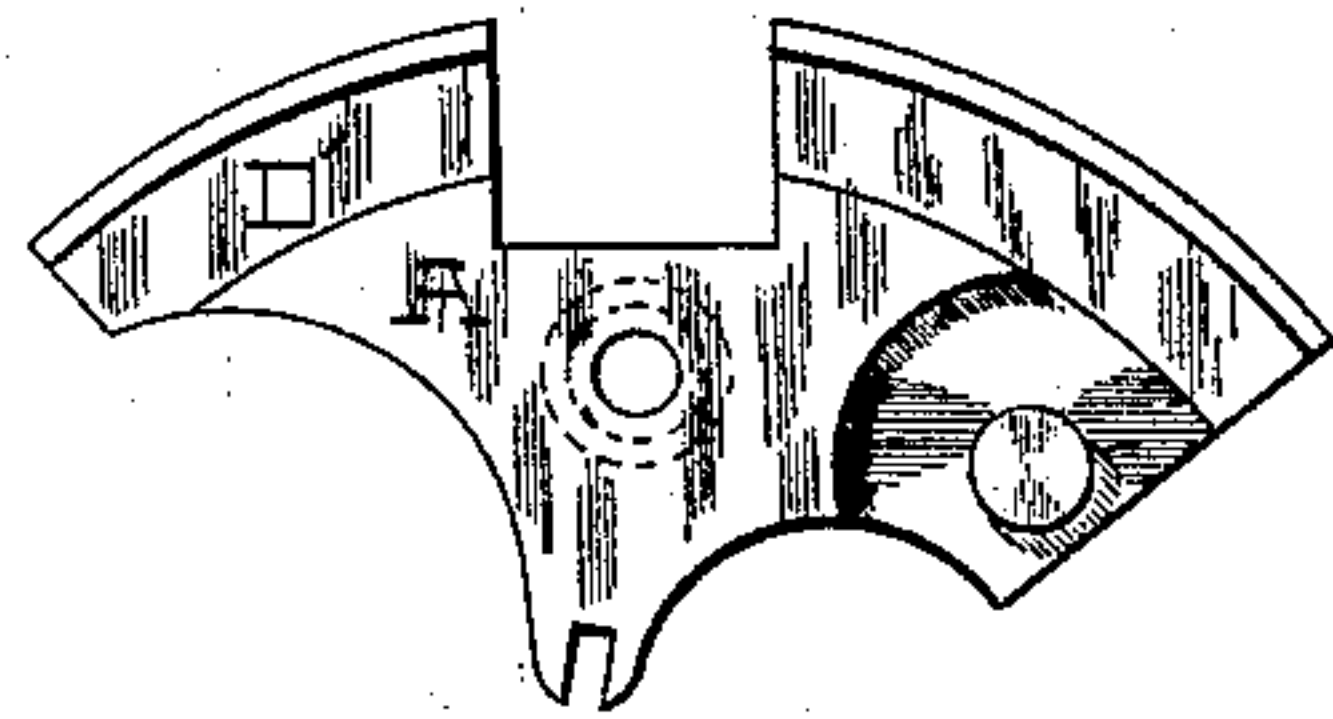
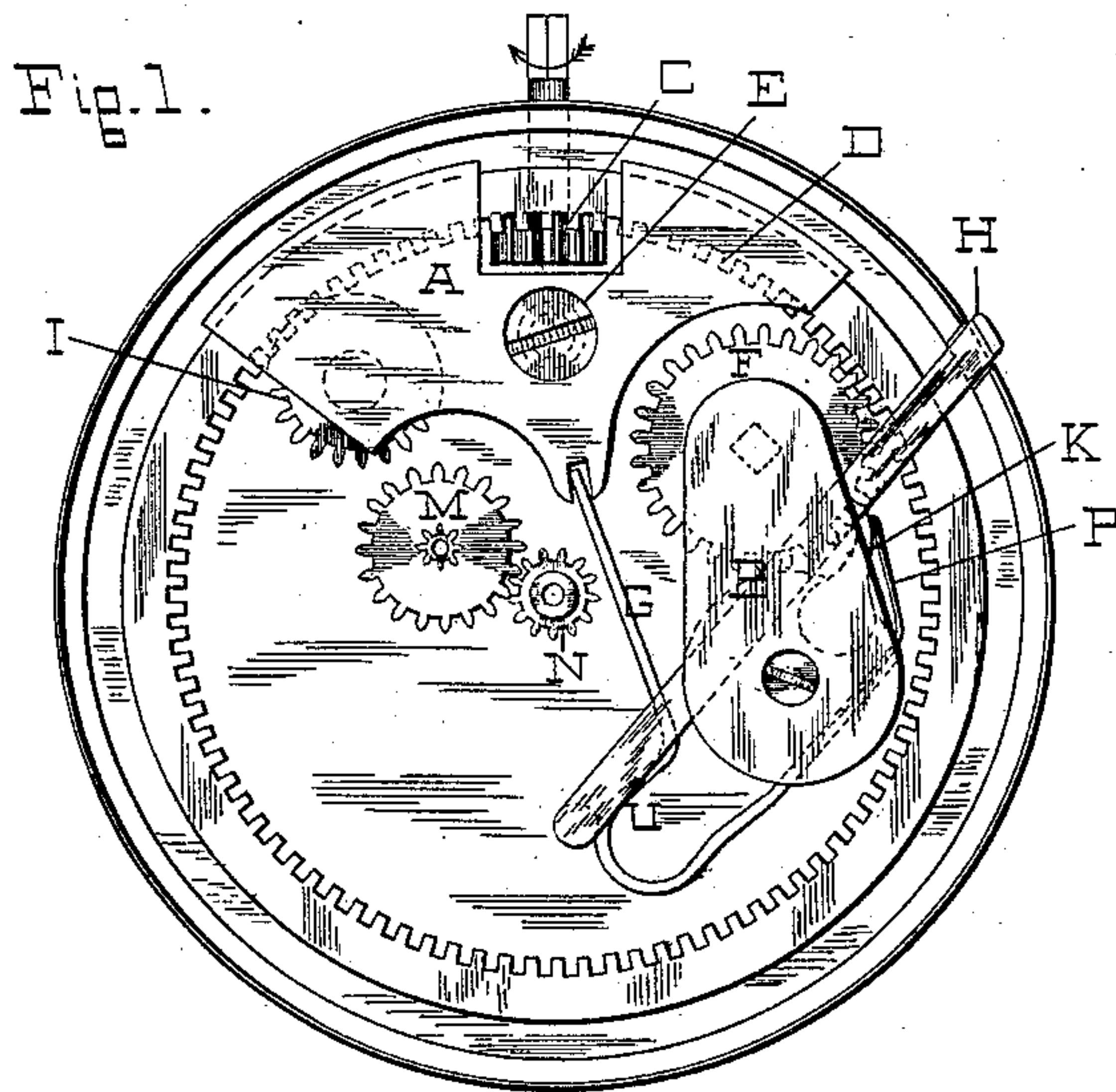


Fig. 3.

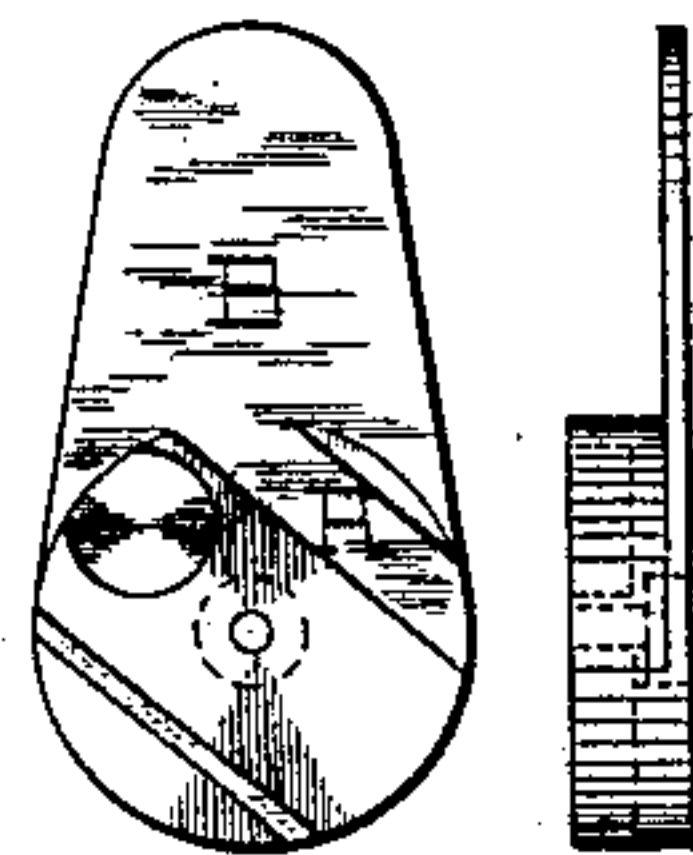
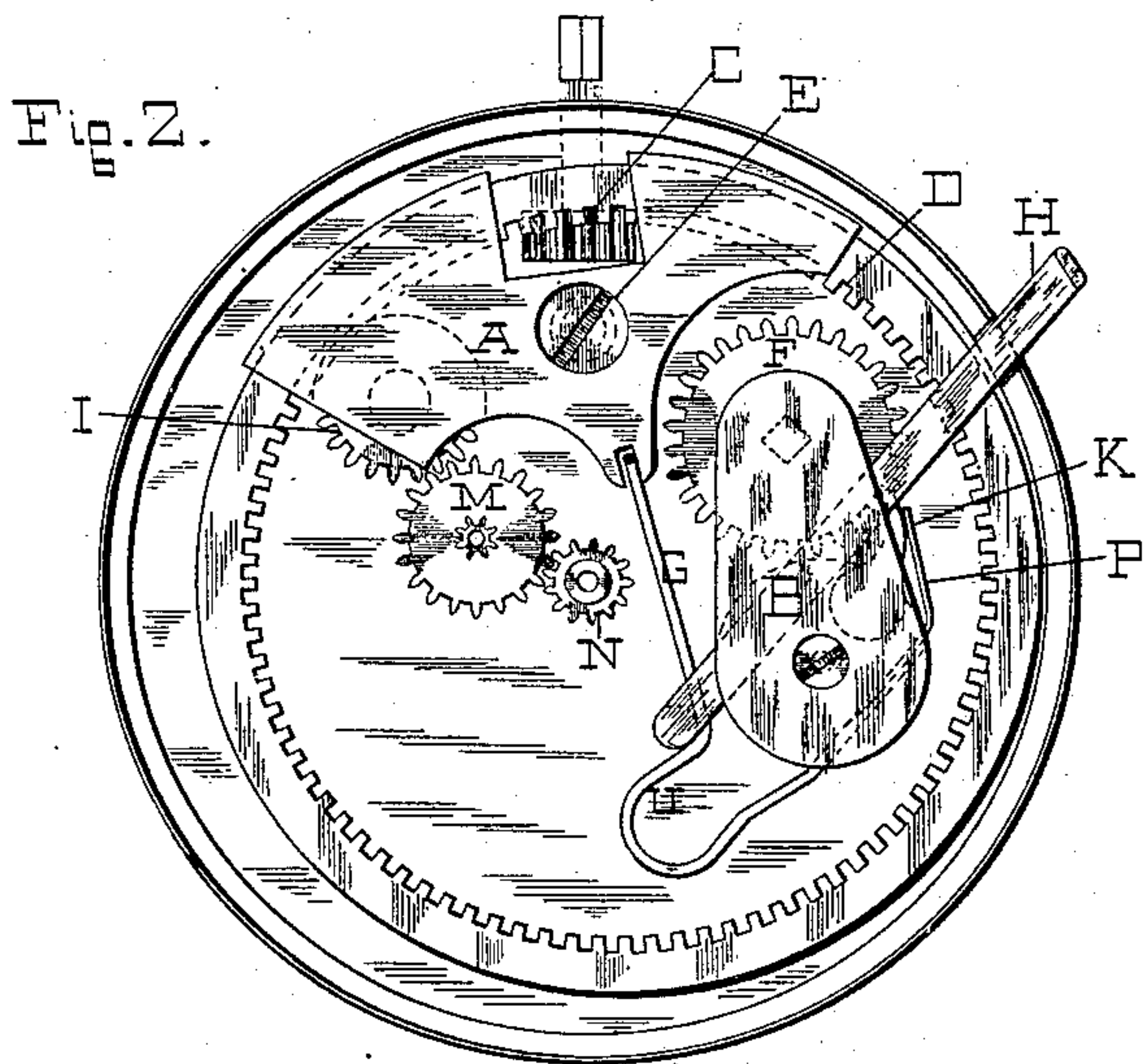


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

## STEM-WINDING WATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,595, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed March 14, 1887. Serial No. 230,796. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER W. HASTINGS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stem-Winding Watches, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a watch-movement with the dial removed, having applied thereto my winding mechanism, said mechanism being shown in the position occupied while engaged with and rotating the barrel-arbor. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same in position for setting the hands. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the reverse side of the bridge A. Fig. 4 is a plan and side view of the reverse side of the bridge B.

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

C represents the winding-pinion, which is permanently engaged with the internal gear, D. The internal gear revolves in the recess D' in the bridge A. The latter swivels on the screw E. When winding the barrel, the winding-pinion C being turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1, the internal gear, D, will be held in gear with the winding-wheel F, partly by the spring G, but mostly by the motion of the winding-pinion, which tends to keep the internal gear, D, in connection with the winding-wheel F. When the motion of the winding-pinion C is reversed, the tendency of the internal gear to disconnect itself from the winding-wheel F more than overcomes the strength of the spring G, the bridge swivels on the screw E, and the internal gear, D, is thrown out of connection with the winding-wheel F. Thus in winding the watch the winding-pinion C can be turned alternately forward and backward.

H represents the setting-lever sliding in groove R in the bridge B. By pulling out the setting-lever H, as indicated in Fig. 2, the position of the spring G is changed, which change swivels the bridge A on the screw E, throwing the intermediate gear, I, which is always in connection with the internal gear, D, into

connection with the hand-setting wheels M N. The spring G is so shaped at U that after the setting-lever has passed the highest point in the curve of the spring, either in pulling out the lever for setting the hands or in returning it to its place, the lever will be kept in its new position, so that it is not necessary to hold the lever in position while setting the hands. The bridge A serves as a guide for the internal gear, D, has a recess and hub for the intermediate gear, I, and a slot for the spring G. The screw E, which holds the bridge to the plate, serves as a hub on which the bridge swivels. The bridge B holds down the winding-wheel F, the click K, the spring G and P, and the setting-lever H.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The swiveling bridge A, in combination with the internal gear, D, and winding-pinion C, the latter keeping the internal gear in connection with the winding-wheel when turned in one direction and throwing it out of connection when turned in the opposite direction, as set forth.

2. The swiveling bridge A and the internal gear, D, combined with the winding-pinion C and winding-wheel F, substantially as described.

3. The swiveling bridge A, internal gear, D, and the spring G, combined with the winding-pinion C and winding-wheel F, substantially as described.

4. The swiveling bridge A, the internal gear, D, and the intermediate gear, I, combined with the winding-pinion C and setting-wheels M N, substantially as described.

5. The swiveling bridge A and the internal gear, D, combined with the spring G and the setting-lever H, substantially as described.

6. The swiveling bridge A, internal gear, D, intermediate gear, I, setting-lever H, and spring G, combined with the setting-wheels M N and the winding-pinion C, substantially as described.

7. The spring G, bent, as described, at U, combined with the setting-lever H, the spring serving to hold the lever either in its normal

position or when drawn out for the purpose of putting the setting mechanism in gear, as specified.

5 8. The bridge B, with the slot for the setting-lever, slot for springs, and recess for click, while serving also as a bridge for the winding-wheel F.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 9th day of February, A. D. 1887.

WALTER W. HASTINGS.

Witnesses:

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