

(No Model.)

E. F. HEFFERNAN.

WATCH CASE.

No. 373,364.

Patented Nov. 15, 1887.

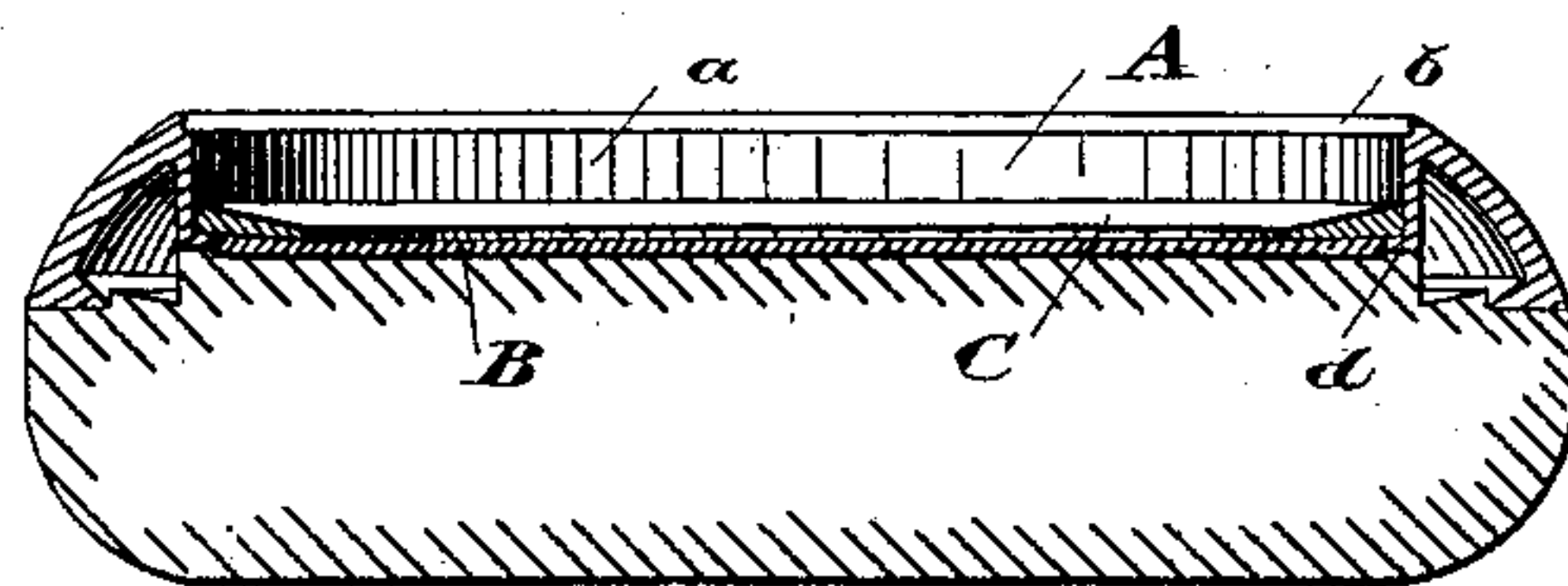


Fig. 1.

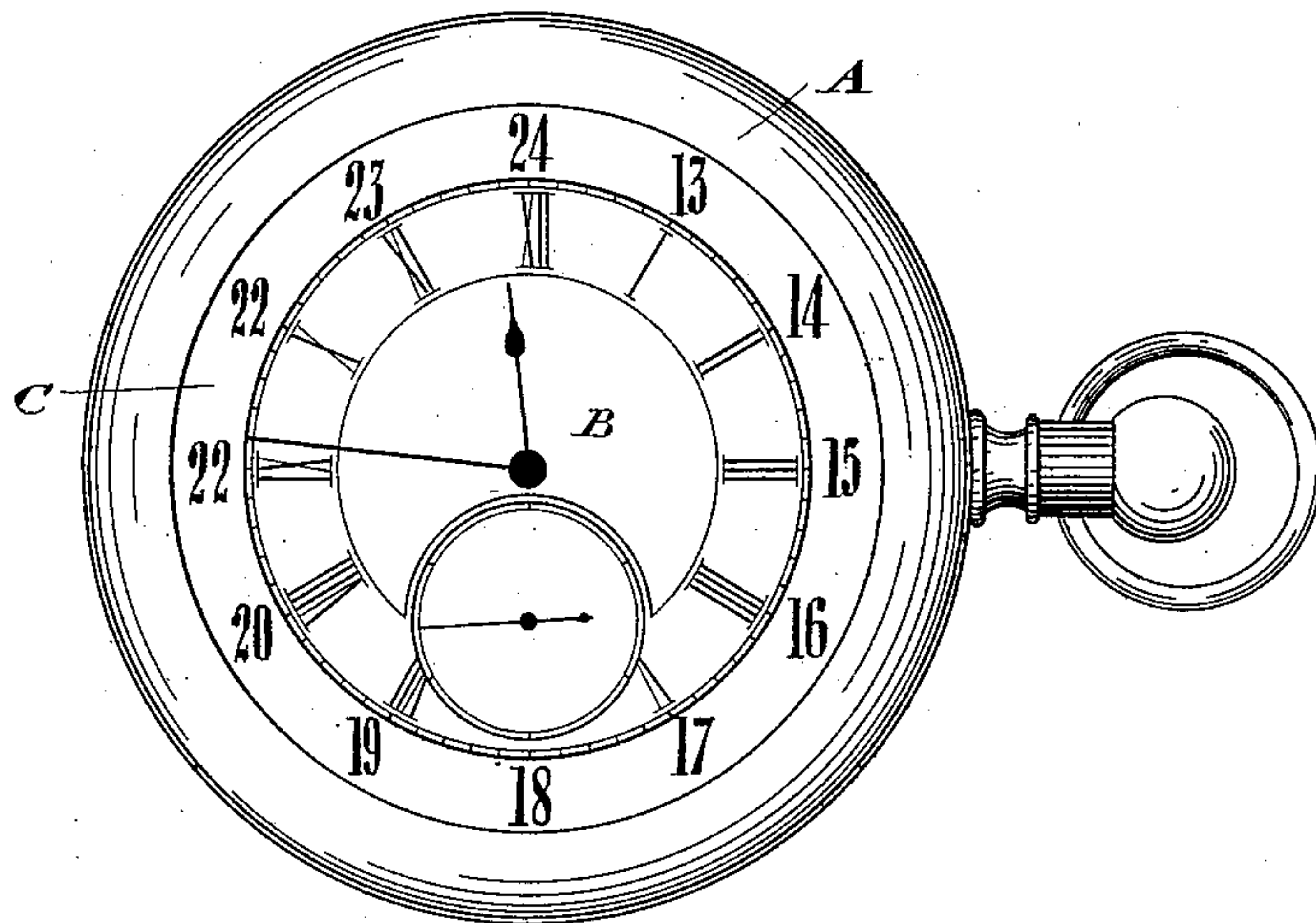


Fig. 2

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. HEFFERNAN, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WATCH-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,364, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed February 8, 1887. Serial No. 226,970. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD FRANCIS HEFFERNAN, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada,
5 watch-case maker, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watch-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to apply a dial-ring to the bezel of a watch-case in such a
10 manner that the same case may be used for movements of various thicknesses and yet have a dial-ring always in contact with the dial; and it consists, essentially, in forming in the bezel an annular wall extending from the
15 glass-groove to a point near the snap and surrounding an opening slightly larger than the diameter of the dial-plate, the dial-ring being fitted to the annular wall in such a manner that it will readily adjust itself to suit any va-
20 riation in the thickness of the movement contained within the case, substantially as herein-after more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is an enlarged sectional view of a dummy watch-case containing my improve-
25 ment. Fig. 2 is a top view of the bezel.

a represents an annular wall formed within the bezel *A*, and extending from the glass-groove *b* to a point near the snap. At the bottom of the wall *a*, I preferably form an inwardly-pro-
30 jecting flange, *d*, which surrounds an opening slightly larger than the diameter of the dial-plate *B*. A dial-ring, *C*, is inserted into the bezel *A*, and fits the annular wall *a*, so that it may be readily adjusted and yet be held at any desired
35 point on the said wall, the flange *d* preventing it falling through the bezel. As the opening around which the flange *d* extends is slightly larger than the diameter of the dial-plate *B*, the said dial-plate may extend into the bezel so as to
40 come in contact with the dial-ring *C*, which

will readily adjust itself within the annular wall *a*, should the thickness of the movement necessitate the said adjustment.

It is of course not absolutely necessary that the dial-ring *C* should rest upon the dial-plate 45 *B*; but when it does it forms a dust-ring, and in fact even when it does not fit against the dial-plate it prevents any dust which may find its way through the glass-groove *b* from getting into the movement. 50

By the adoption of my invention a manufacturer of watch-cases will be able to produce cases which may be applied to movements of various thicknesses, and which may have printed on its dial-ring figures necessary for a 55 calendar or for a twenty-four-hour dial.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A bezel having an annular wall extending from the glass-groove to a point near the snap and surrounding an opening slightly larger 60 than the diameter of the dial-plate, in combination with a ring adjustably fitted to the annular wall and having an opening sufficiently large to expose the face of the dial-plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 65

2. A bezel having an annular wall extending from the glass-groove to a point near the snap, where an internally-projecting flange is formed which surrounds an opening slightly larger 70 than the diameter of the dial-plate, in combination with a ring adjustably fitted to the annular wall and having an opening sufficiently large to expose the face of the dial-plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, February 2, 1887.

EDWARD F. HEFFERNAN.

In presence of—

CHAS. C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. H. RICHES.