

(No Model.)

J. GREAVES.
METHOD OF DEMAGNETIZING WATCHES, &c.

No. 397,423.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.

Fig. I,

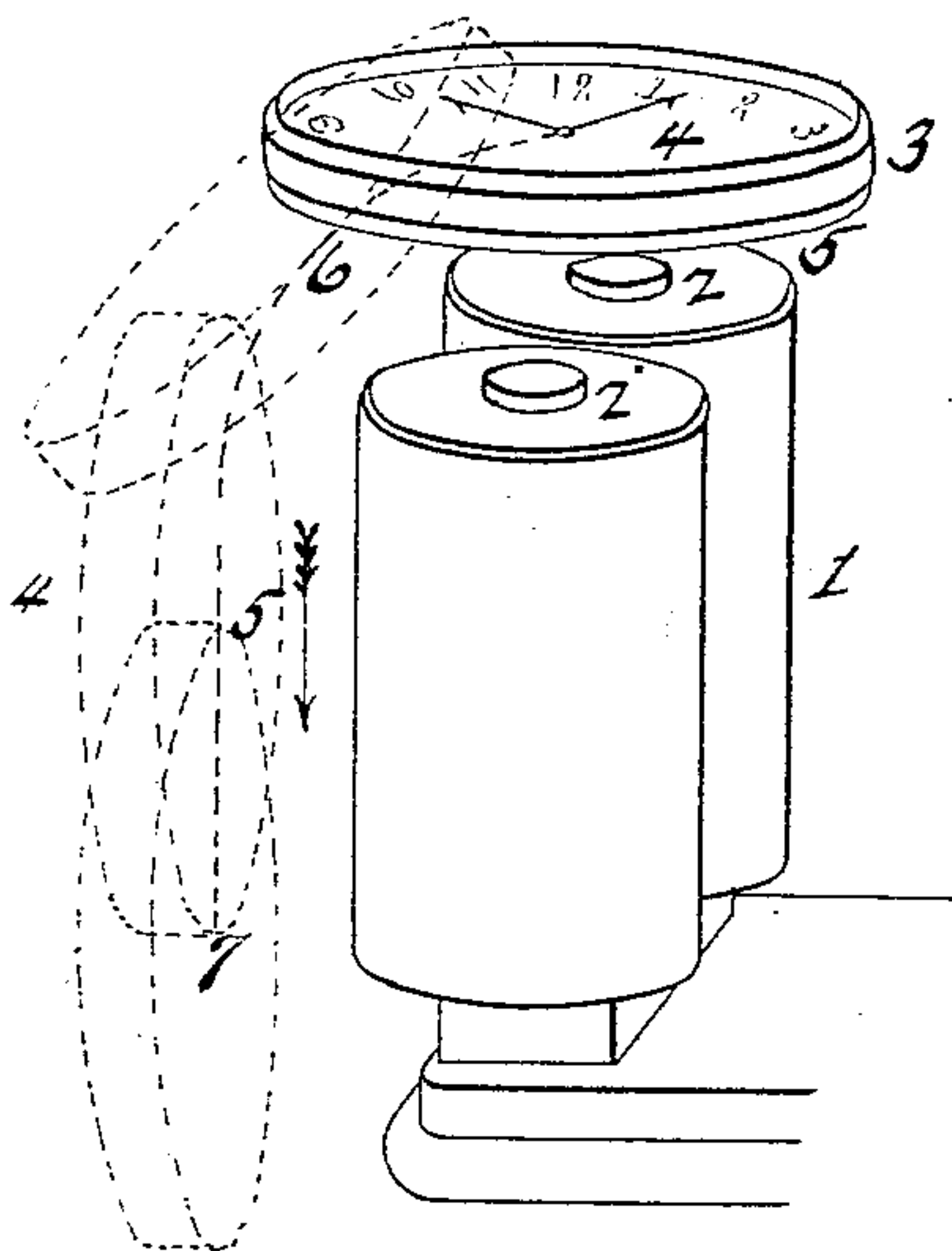
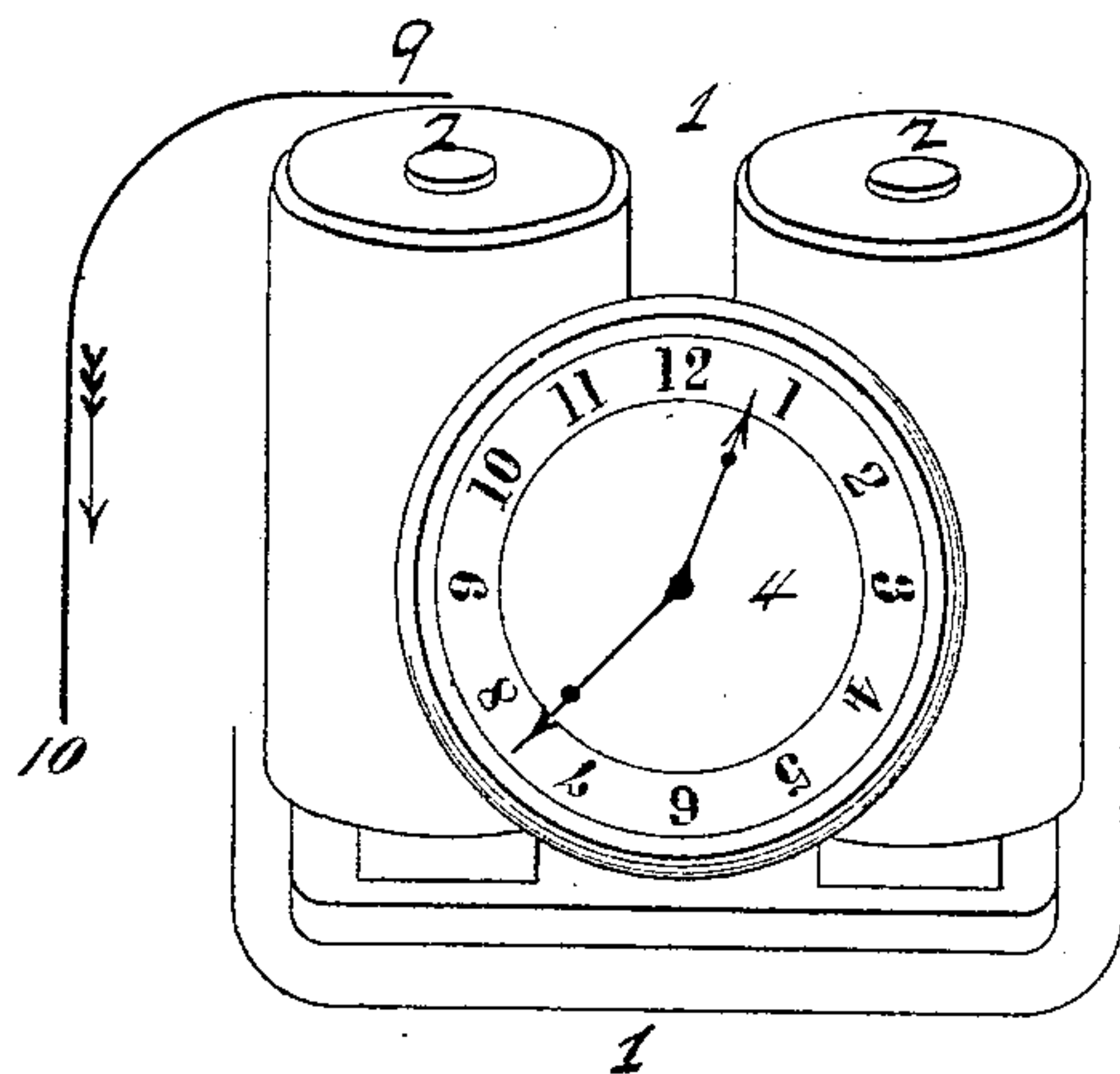


Fig. II,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GREAVES, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

METHOD OF DEMAGNETIZING WATCHES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,423, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed May 14, 1888. Serial No. 273,765. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GREAVES, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful
5 Method of Demagnetizing Watches, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 The invention relates to a means, method, or process of demagnetizing watches and other articles which have been rendered magnetic in any manner. It is well known that watches,
or part of their works, and other articles have
15 polarity imparted to them by being brought into a magnetic field. I have discovered that the watch or other article may be demagnetized by placing it in a magnetic field and
when changing its position by passing it
20 through the angles from the strongest to the weakest points of magnetic force.

The method is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a perspective view showing a
25 watch, by full lines, in the first position, and by broken lines in the succeeding positions; and Fig. II is a perspective view showing the watch in front of the magnets in the act of passing it through the angles of the magnetic
30 field.

1 is an electro-magnet having poles 2.

3 is the watch, which is first held in the position shown by full lines in Fig. I. It is then slowly moved from this first position
35 around the magnet in the direction of the dotted line 6 7, thereby passing through the angles of magnetic force to a point (at or near

7) that is neutral, or a point where the needle of a compass will play free in a line in the direction of the current of electricity. In
40 some cases the watch is moved in the directions indicated by full line 9 10 in Fig. II, which, it will be seen, will change the position of the watch relatively to the lines of magnetic force. This may be done when
45 there is only a small amount of magnetism in the watch.

One or more magnets may be used, and a mechanism is employed for producing a reverse movement of the circuit through the
50 magnets—as, for instance, such a mechanism as is shown, described, and claimed in my application filed August 16, 1887, Serial No. 246,988, allowed January 12, 1888.

I have discovered that this method of plac-
55 ing the watch or other article in the magnetic field and then passing it through the angles of magnetic force to a neutral point while the current is alternately and continuously re-
versed through the magnet produces results
60 that are not had in any other method, as it effectually demagnetizes the watch or article, and generally with but one operation.

I claim as my invention—

The improved method of demagnetizing
65 articles herein shown and described; consisting in placing the article in the magnetic field and then passing it through the angles of magnetic force to a neutral point, as specified.

JOHN GREAVES.

In presence of—

BENJN. A. KNIGHT,
JOS. WAHLE.