(No Model.)

W. T. GRAESSLE.

WATCH PENDANT WINDING AND SETTING DEVICE.

No. 410,831. Patented Sept. 10, 1889.

Fig. 1.

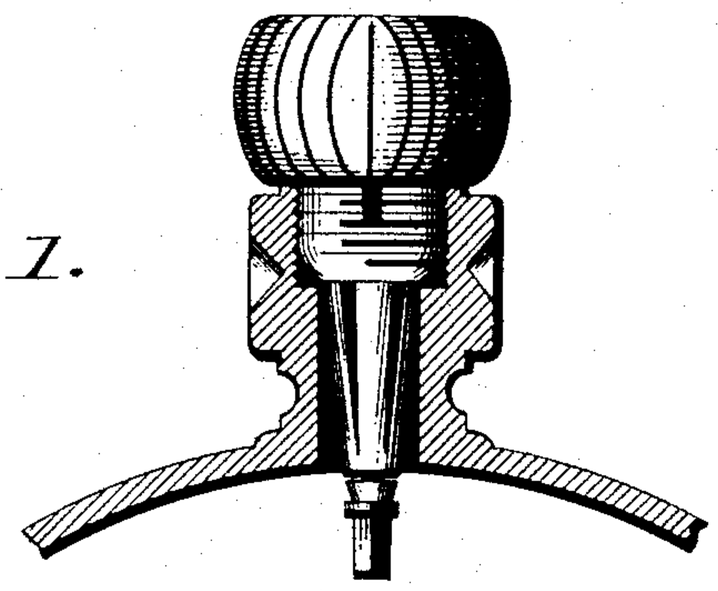


Fig. 2.

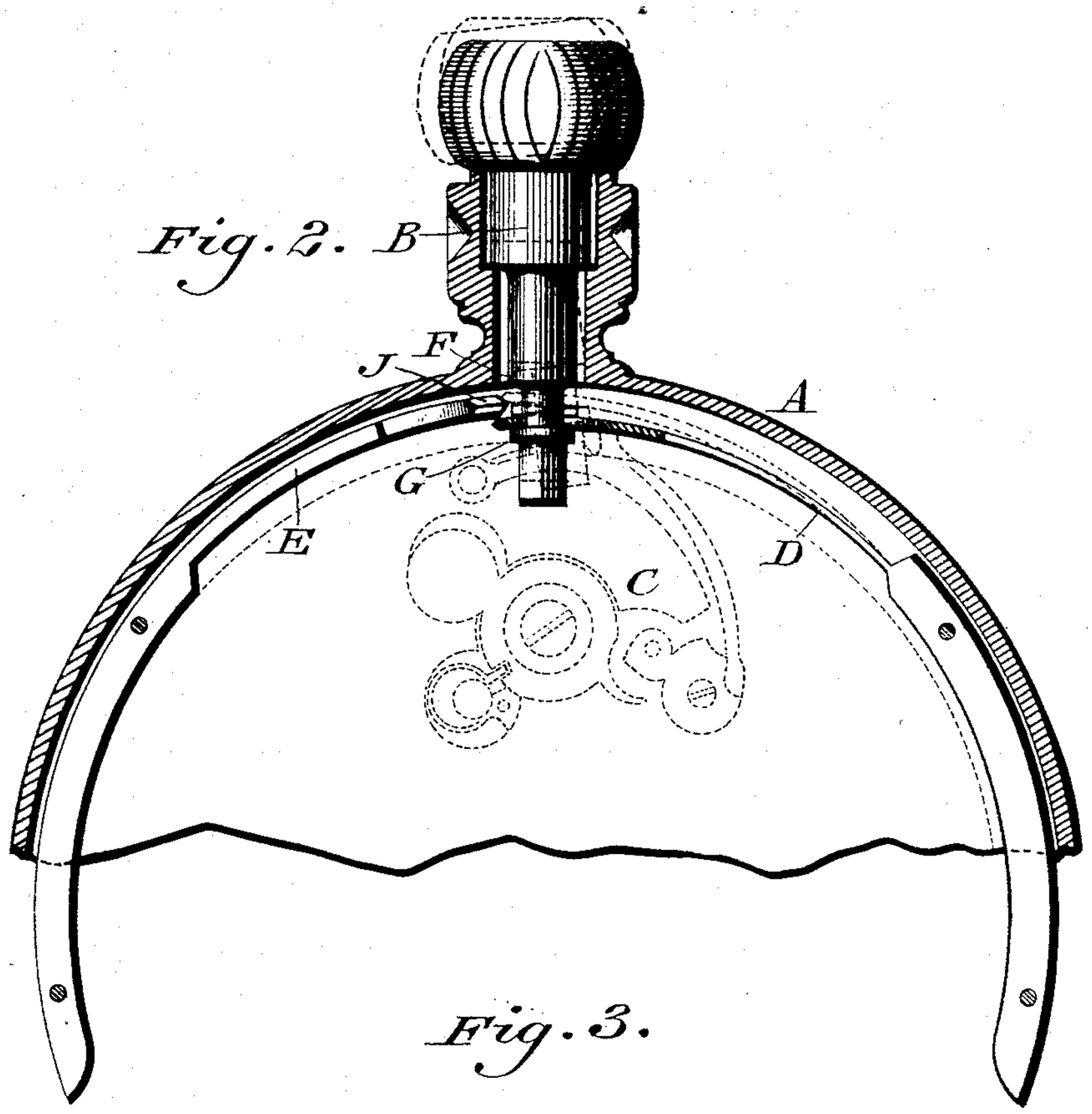
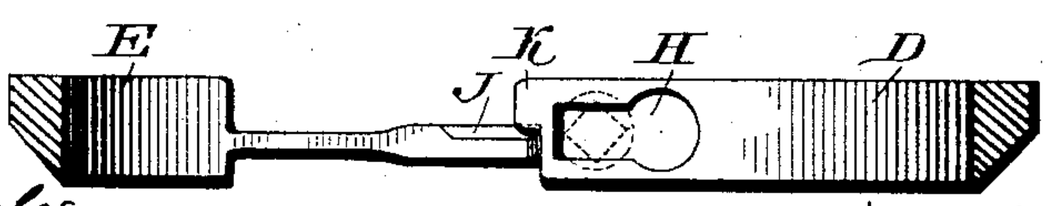


Fig. 3.



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WATCH-PENDANT WINDING AND SETTING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,831, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed April 20, 1889. Serial No. 307,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. GRAESSLE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Watch Winding and Setting Mechanism, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of novel means whereby the mechanism for winding a watch and setting the hands thereof may be independently operated by the stem, and said stem is caused to retain its position during either operation.

Figure 1 represents a partial side elevation and partial section of the stem and adjacent portions of a watch heretofore in use. Fig. 2 represents a partial section and partial side elevation of the portion of watch winding and setting mechanism embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a transverse section of the springs of said mechanism.

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

Referring to the drawings, A designates a portion of the watch-case, and B the stem of the watch, which parts, excepting the features of my invention applied thereto, are of usual construction.

The winding and setting mechanism C is shown in dotted line, Fig. 2, the same being connected with the stems and operating as well known, and to which, broadly considered, no claim of invention is made.

Within the case are secured two segmental springs D E, which project toward and are of such length that the end of one spring overlaps the other, it being seen that the ends of the springs are adjacent to the inner end of the stem, and the latter passes through the spring D and is connected with the same by means of the shoulders or collars F G, which are on opposite sides of the spring, it being seen that said spring D has a slot H, which is sufficiently wide to permit the entrance of the collar G of the stem thereinto, and narrowed for a portion of its length, so that the two shoulders of the stem, when the latter is in operative position, engage with the opposite faces of the spring. The end of the spring E is beveled or chamfered on its outer and inner faces, as at J, preferably on the side, and the end of the spring D has a lip K, which engages with either of said bevels J. It will be seen that when the stem is pushed in or out preparatory to winding or setting the watch, as the case may be, the lip K rides upon one of the bevels J, and then passes and trips over the end of the spring E, so that it occupies a position on either the inner or outer face of the spring and is controlled by the latter, so that the winding or setting of the watch may be accomplished without the stem being liable to shift from its adjusted position.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In watch winding and setting mechanism, the case of the watch having two springs, one spring being connected with the stem and having its connected end freely engaging with the end of the other spring, so that it may be moved to the opposite faces of the latter, said parts being combined substantially as described.

2. In watch winding and setting mechanism, two springs having their ends in engagement, one spring being connected with the stem, so that its end may be placed on opposite sides of the end of the other spring for holding said stem in either of its adjusted positions, substantially as described.

3. The springs D E, in combination with the stem, the ends of said springs being adapted to engage and one pass the other, one of the springs being connected with said stem, and the other spring having its place of contact with the other spring beveled or chamfered, as stated.

4. In a watch winding and setting mechanism, the combination of springs D and E, having overlapping ends, a stem passing through a slot in the spring D and being provided with collars on opposite sides of the said springs, the spring E having beveled faces, as at J, and the spring D, having a lip adapted to engage said beveled faces, substantially as described.

WILLIAM T. GRAESSLE.

Witnesses:

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