(No Model.)

A. E. KEEPORT.

PENDANT SET WATCH.

No. 414,054. Patented Oct. 29, 1889.

FIG. 1.

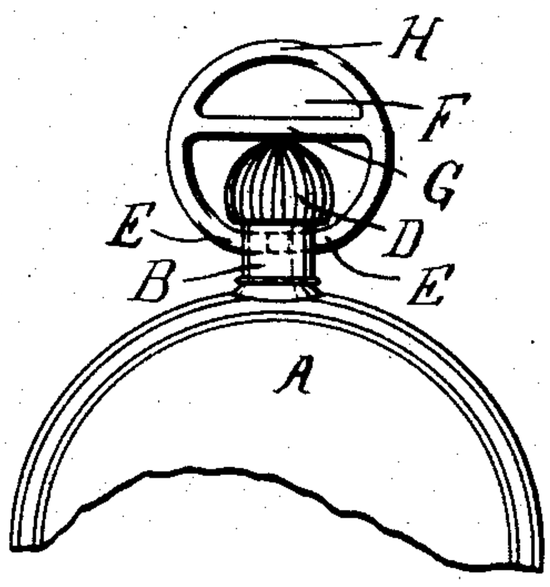
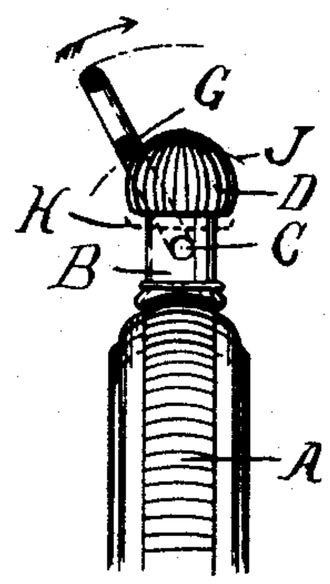


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

C. J. Dwight

E. P. Kinsey

Amos E. Keeport

INVENTOR

By Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS EMERY KEEPORT, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO GUSTAVUS A. SCHLECHTER AND JAMES M. BURKHART, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

PENDANT-SET WATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,054, dated October 29, 1889.

Application filed February 28, 1889. Serial No. 301,465. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS EMERY KEEPORT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pendant-Bows for Watches; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a pendant-bow adapted more particularly to watches provided with a pendant-knob, by means of which the mainspring is wound and the hands set, the latter being accomplished by pulling the knob outward on the pendant or stem before rotating it. The bow ordinarily used on these and other watches is merely a cut ring, the ends or arms of which are sprung over the stem and pivoted in a hole in the latter. Such a bow has been found to be especially objectionable in connection with the form of stem-setting watch above referred to. The watch-chain hook is apt to catch under the knob in pulling the watch from the pocket, and to move it into the position where it engages the hands, thus interfering with the proper working of the watch. Moreover, even when the knob is intentionally pulled out, it is sometimes forgotten to be returned, with the same bad effect.

My main object is to avoid these troubles; and my invention consists in providing the bow with a cross-bar which will bear upon the top of the knob, so as to return it to its normal position when the bow is turned into the same plane as the watch, and at the same time in forming a limited opening for attaching the chain, the hook of which is thus prevented from touching the knob. This construction is also decidedly advantageous even for ordinary watches, because the wear upon the bow does not weaken it so as to render the pivoted ends likely to be pulled out of their bearing in the stem at the risk of dropping and breaking the watch, the cross-bar referred to serving to so strengthen the bow that it may be worn through without danger of loosening its connection with the stem.

The drawings show my bow attached to a stem-setting watch of the form described, Figure 1 being a front elevation, and Fig. 2 an edge view showing the bow in section and inclined to the plane of the watch.

A represents the watch-case; B, the stem or pendant, provided with a hole C, in which the arms E of the bow are pivoted.

The bow is represented as of the usual circular shape, but is provided with a cross-bar G, which approximates a chord of the circle, forming an opening F, through which the hook of the watch-chain passes.

D is a fluted knob on the pendant, by means of which the watch is wound up and the hands set, as already described. In Fig. 2 this knob is represented as pulled out, so that its rotation will effect the setting of the hands of the watch. The bow, being moved in the direction indicated by the arrow, is turned around the center C, so that the bar G swings in an arc indicated by the dotted line J, Fig. 2, and depresses the knob D to its normal position (represented by the dotted line K) by the time it reaches the vertical position, as in Fig. 1. It will be seen, therefore, that the knob D cannot remain pulled out if the bow is straightened to the plane of the watch, as is naturally done when the watch is placed in the pocket. Moreover, the hook of the chain cannot get down near the pivotal point of the bow, and therefore cannot get into a snarl such as is apt to occur even when the knob D is not used. The part H of the bow which comes in contact with the chain-hook may be worn through without affecting the fastening at C, as before stated, and the latter fastening may at all times be so firm that the very common method of twisting the bow out of the stem, which is resorted to by pickpockets, would not be practicable.

It is evident that the opening F may be a drilled hole, and the bar G, as well as the outline of the bow, be varied considerably in shape without avoiding the spirit of my invention, and I do not therefore limit myself to the exact form of bow described; but

What I claim is—

A stem winding and setting watch having an axially-moving pendant-knob, substantially as described, and a pendant-bow with chain-eye F, and a bar G, arranged to engage said knob, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AMOS EMERY KEEPORT.

Witnesses:

W. G. STEWART,

C. J. DWIGHT.