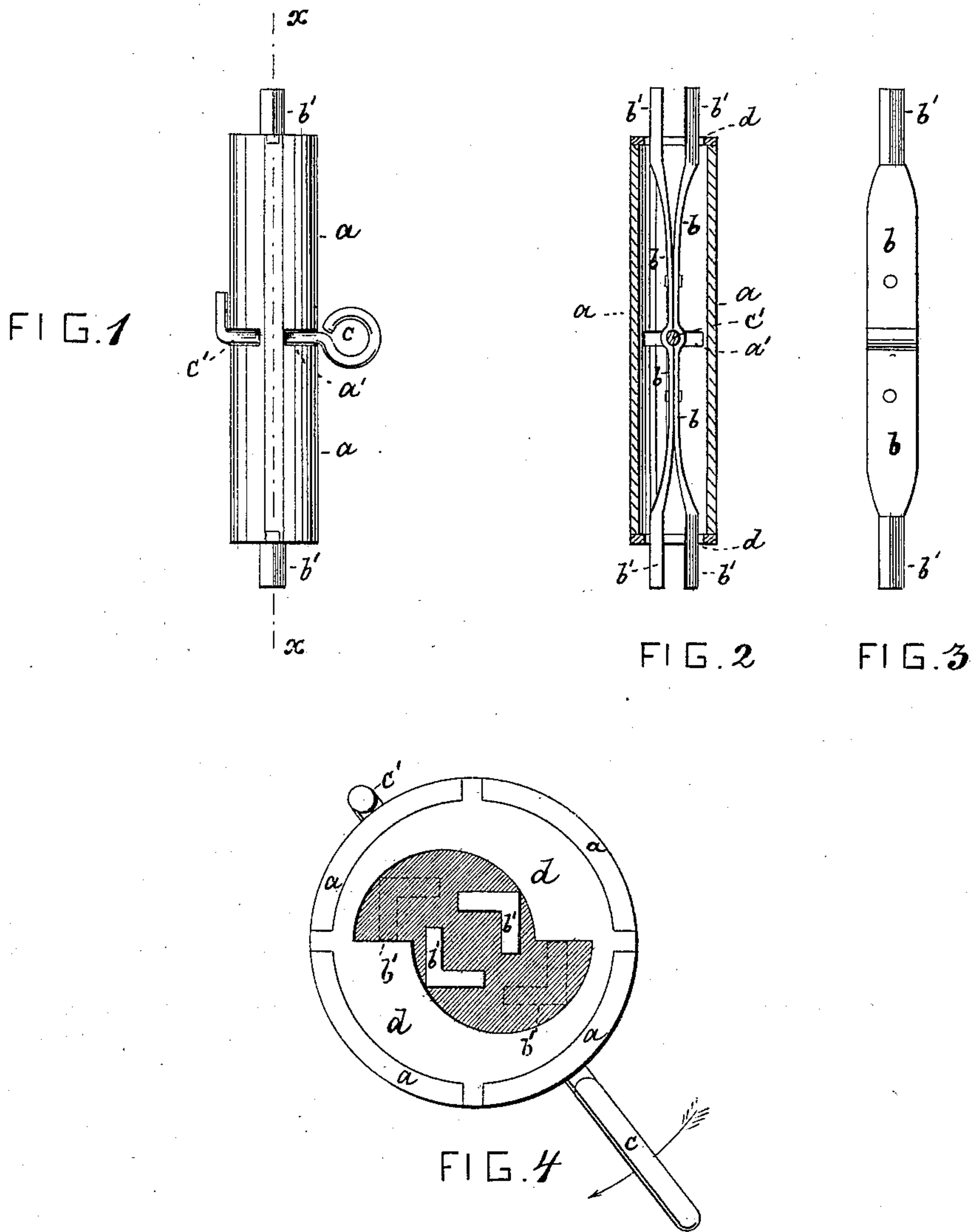


(No Model.)

R. UELTZEN.  
WATCH KEY.

No. 432,584.

Patented July 22, 1890.



WITNESSES

*Wm. A. Lowe*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH UELTZEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WATCH-KEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,584, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed January 11, 1890. Serial No. 336,642. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH UELTZEN, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Watch-Key, of which the following  
5 is a specification.

This invention relates to a watch or clock key that will automatically adjust itself to engage winding-arbors of different sizes.

It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.  
10

In the accompanying drawings, which is on an enlarged scale, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a watch or clock key embodying my improvement; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section on line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an elevation  
15 of the spring-jaws, and Fig. 4 an end view of the key on a greatly enlarged scale.

The letter *a* represents the barrel of a watch or clock key, through which extend a pair of  
20 spring-jaws *b*. These jaws are riveted together within the barrel, but outside of the barrel the protruding ends *b'* of the jaws have a tendency to recede from each other. These ends are squared, Fig. 4, and are adapted to  
25 engage the winding-arbor of a watch or clock. The jaws *b* are free to be revolved within the barrel *a* by means of a handle *c*, the shank *c'* of which enters between the jaws, Fig. 2, and passes out through a slot *a'* of the barrel. At  
30 both ends the barrel *a* is partially closed by a plate or head *d*, having a double eccentric cam-groove, as shown in Fig. 4. Through this

cam-groove the jaws *b'* project out of the barrel, and the outer corner of such jaws is by their springing action held in permanent  
35 contact with the cam-groove.

In use the jaws are first revolved by handle *c* until they assume their open position. (Shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4.) They are then slipped over the winding-arbor and re-  
40 volved in the direction indicated by the arrow. During the first part of this revolution the jaws will be crowded into their closed position (shown in full lines, Fig. 4,) until they  
45 tightly grasp the arbor. It is clear that the smaller the arbor the further the jaws will close upon it. I use a plate *d* at each end of the barrel *a*.

By using either end of the key watches in which the arbor turns to the right, as well as  
50 watches in which the arbor turns to the left, may be wound up.

What I claim is—

In a watch-key, the combination of a slot-  
55 ted barrel, with a pair of revolving spring-jaws extending through the barrel and out of its ends, a handle engaging the jaws and passing out of the slot in the barrel, and with eccentric end plates through which both ends of the jaws pass, substantially as specified.

RUDOLPH UELTZEN.

Witnesses:

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