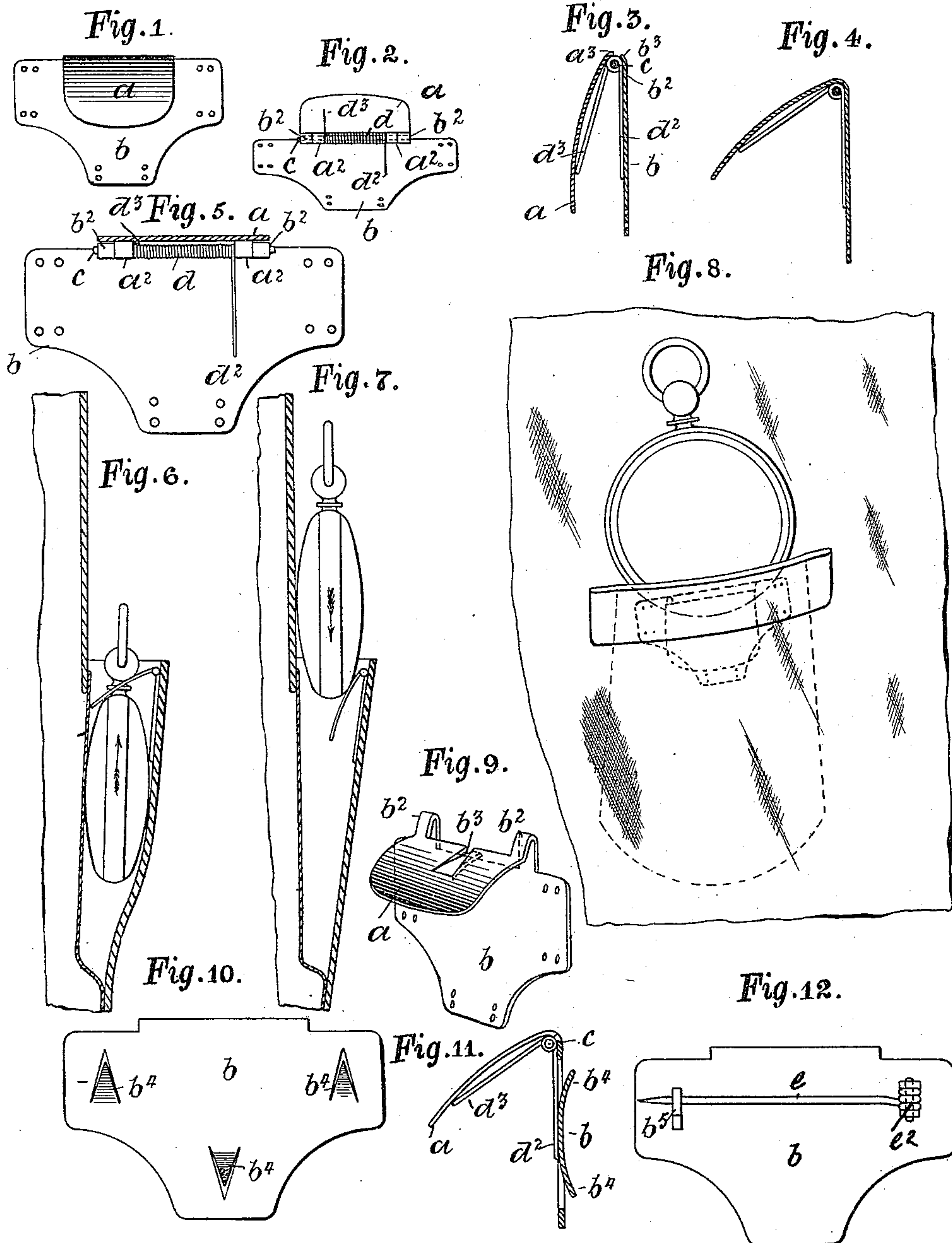


(No Model.)

C. C. WRIGHT.
WATCH PROTECTOR.

No. 441,046.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.



WITNESSES

Frederick Charles Shaffer.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WRIGHT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

WATCH-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,046, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed March 25, 1889. Serial No. 304,714. (No model.) Patented in England January 25, 1889, No. 1,355; in France February 19, 1889, No. 196,172; in Germany February 20, 1889, No. 21,719, and in Belgium February 20, 1889, No. 85,104.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CHRISTIAN WRIGHT, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 11 Dowgate Hill, in the city of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Watch-Protectors, (for which Letters Patent have been granted as follows: Great Britain, No. 1,355, dated January 25, 1889; France, No. 196,172, dated February 19, 1889; Germany, No. 21,719, dated February 20, 1889, and Belgium, No. 85,104, dated February 20, 1889;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to a device for preventing watches and other valuables from being stolen from the pocket.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents in front elevation a watch-protector constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an under side plan of the same, showing the spring-joint and the knuckle-connections of the flap and attachment-plate. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side elevation of the said protector with the flap closed, which is kept there by the action of the free end of a coiled spring encircling the pin of the joint. Fig. 4 shows a like view as Fig. 3, but with the flap open. Fig. 5, which is upon the same scale as Figs. 3 and 4, exhibits the protector with the flap in section at its point of connection with the attachment-plate. Fig. 6, on a smaller scale, shows a section of the pocket of a waistcoat provided with my new or improved protector. Fig. 7 exemplifies how the flap thereof turns down on the placing of a watch into the pocket. Fig. 8 is a front elevation of the same, while Fig. 9 is a modified form of protector. Figs. 10, 11, and 12 show other methods of attaching the said protector to the inside of a pocket other than by sewing.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

a is the flap, hinged to an attachment-plate b by knuckles or bearings a^2 , which come against and lie coincident with like knuckles or joints b^2 , carried at the upper extremity of the plate b . These said knuckles are pinned or

connected together by a wire axis c , around the middle part of which a coiled spring d encircles. The outer free ends of the said spring, which are marked d^2 d^3 , are in themselves spring-arms, which press upon the insides of the flap a and plate b , respectively, and thereby keep the said flap open, which is limited and kept at a determinate angle by shoulders or stops a^3 b^3 .

In Fig. 9 the flap, attachment-plate, and spring are made from a single blank of sheet metal cut out, folded, and fashioned into a protector by press-tools, which thus dispenses with an independent spring, pinned joint, and loose parts. a is the flap and b the attachment-plate, whose junction to a is made by parts b^2 , constituting the joint and spring, which thus gives the necessary springing upward of the flap, which is limited by a stop b^3 , directed rearwardly from the flap to the attachment-plate, against which its free end abuts and thereby forms a stop.

The attachment-plates may be secured to the pocket or to the inside linings thereof by sewing, as in Figs. 1 to 9, while in Fig. 10 the said plate is made by attachment-prongs directed and cranked outwardly from the metal of the plate in a manner that when placed in position the protector is secured. Thus in affixing the plate either the upper prongs or the lower prong b^4 are or is first inserted. This done, then the other or others are by a slight rearward movement inserted.

In Fig. 12 the attachment-plate is provided with a brooch or nursery-like pin or tongue, so that the attachment is effected by passing the pin into the lining of the pocket as an ordinary pin or brooch-tongue is inserted, and then secured by engaging with a catch. b is the attachment-plate. e is a jointed or spring tongue, with one end jointed at e^2 and the other end secured by a catch b^5 .

The protector, as aforesaid, is applicable for preventing sovereign-purses or the like connected to a chain, guard, or its equivalent from being surreptitiously removed or stolen from the pocket.

The flap of the protector may be covered with leather or fabric to prevent scratching.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

5 A watch-protector consisting of a flap or tongue and an attachment-plate connected together at their upper edges by a hinge or yielding connection and provided with a spring situated between the flap and attachment-plate, said spring being constructed and arranged to keep the flap and attachment-

plate widely apart at their free edges, substantially as described. 10

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of March, 1889.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK CHARLES SHEPPY,
ALBERT HUGHES.