

(No Model.)

C. F. MORRILL.
WATCH CASE PENDANT.

No. 441,322.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.

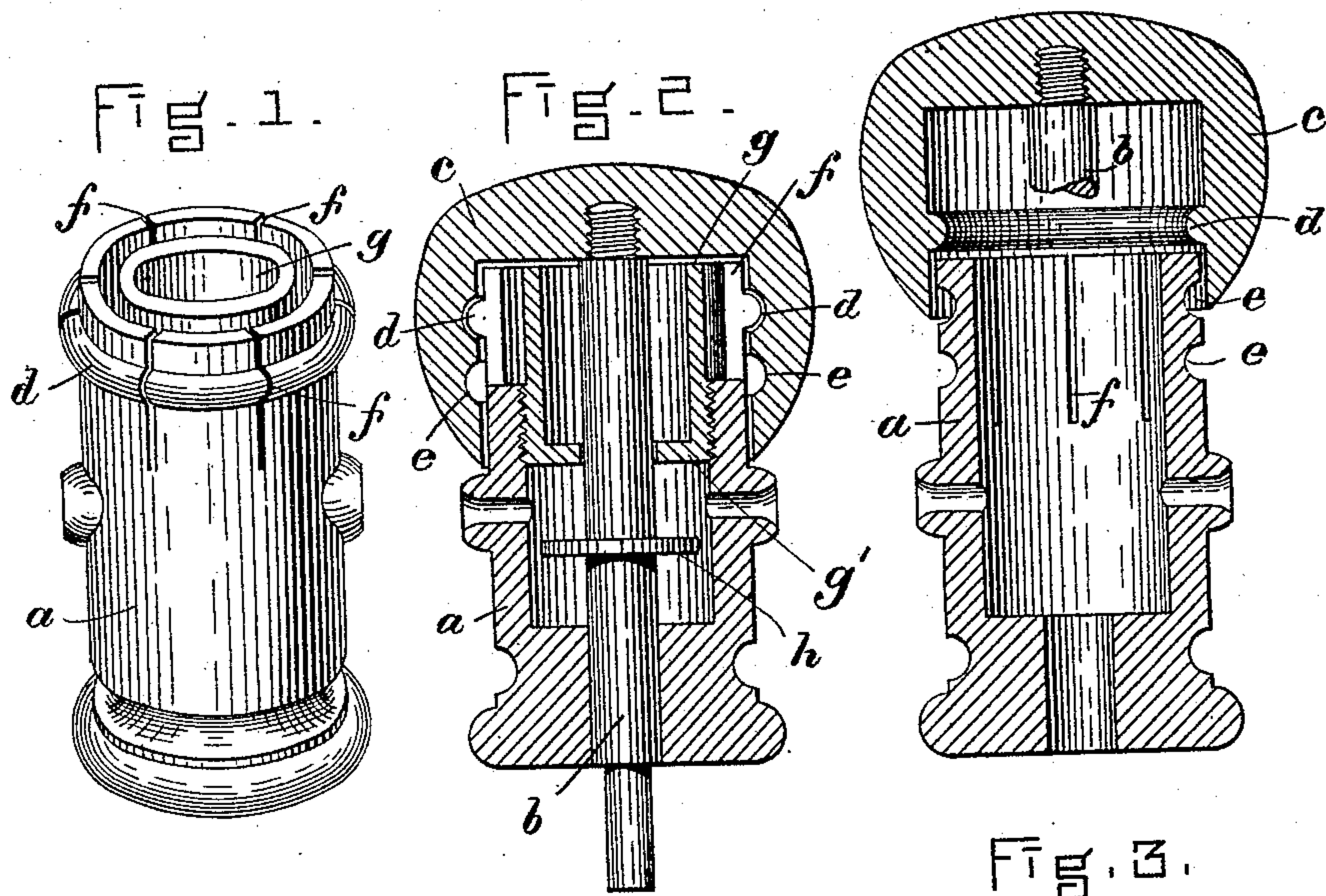
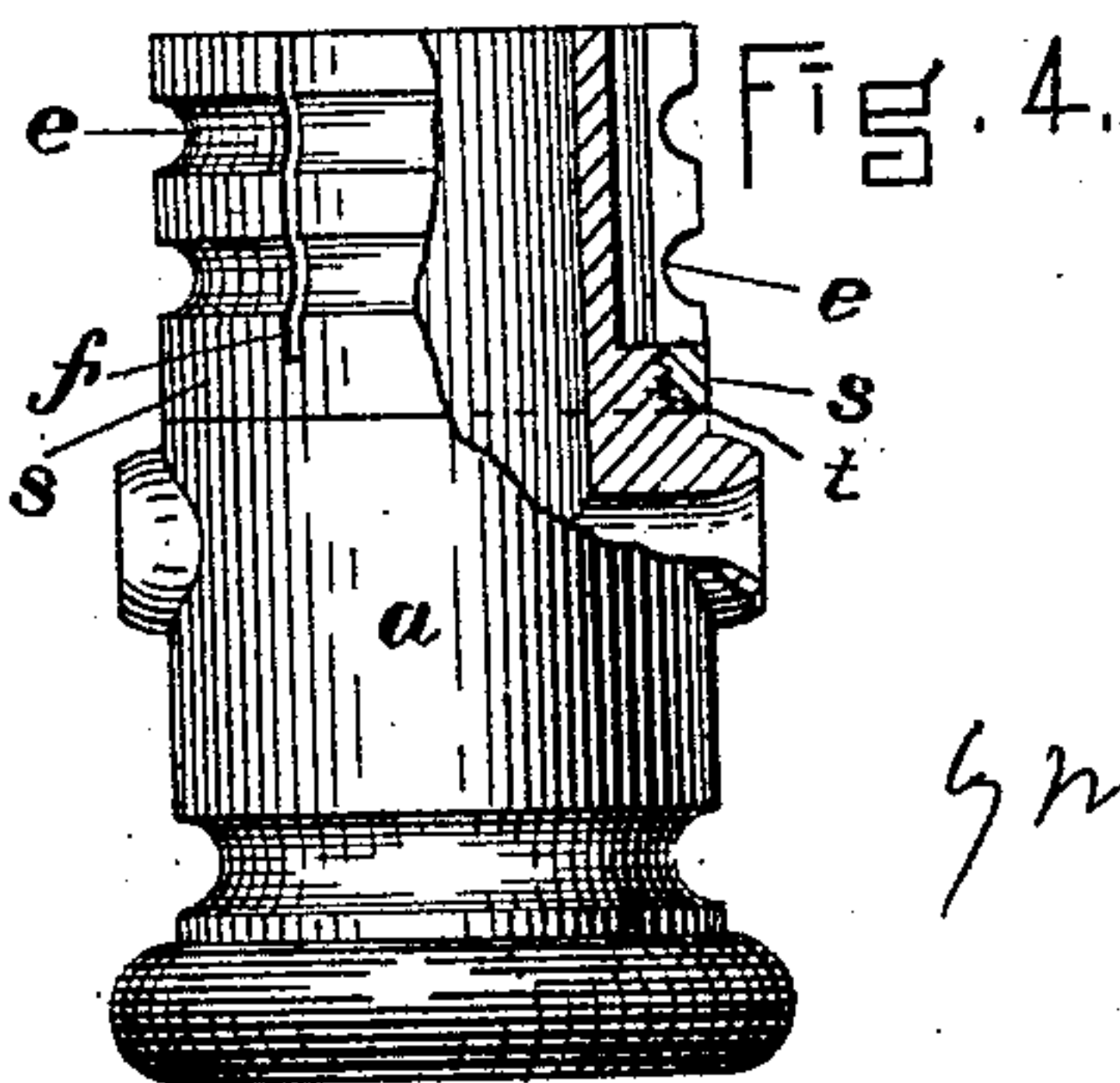
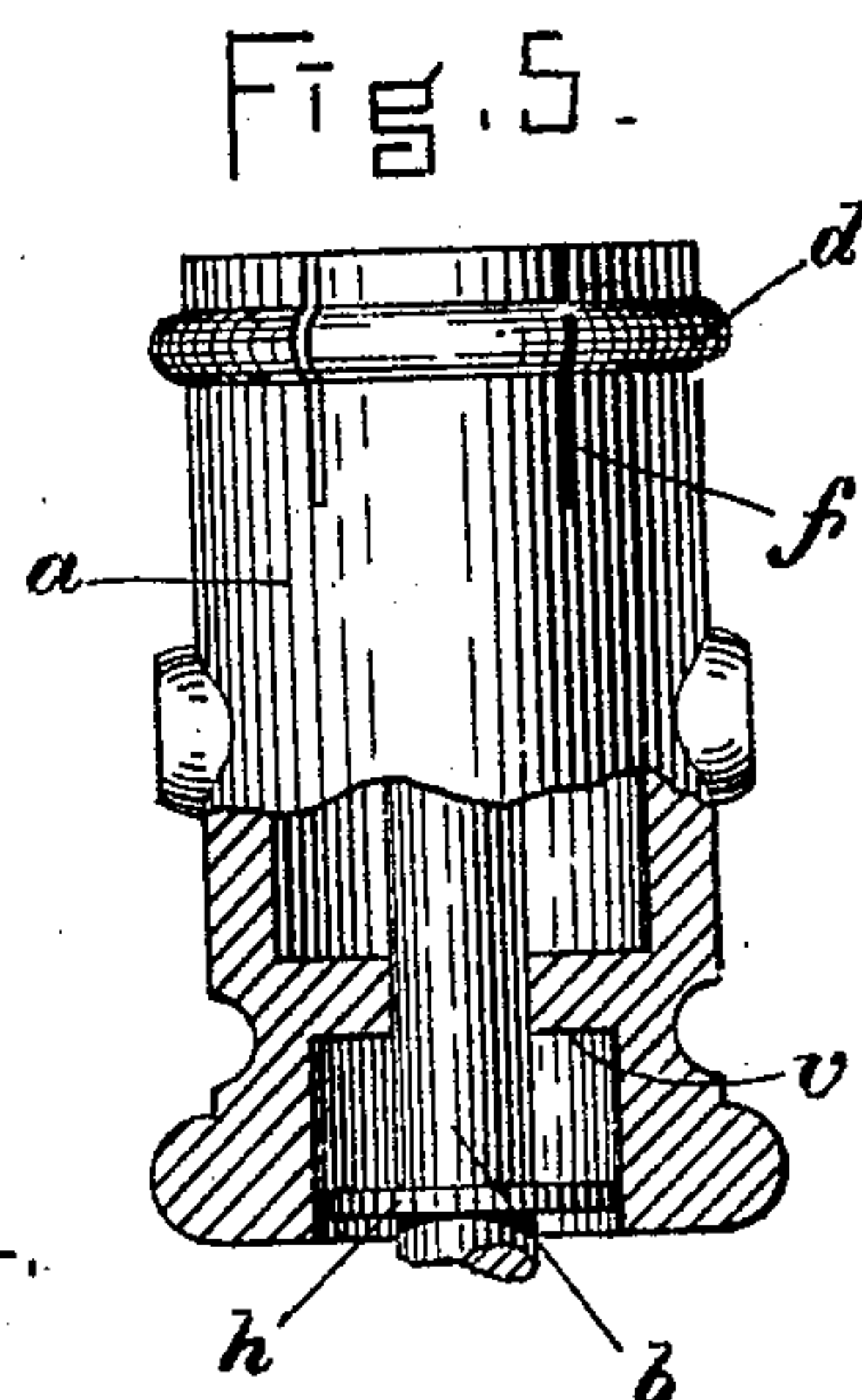


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WATCH-CASE PENDANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,322, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed November 16, 1889. Serial No. 330,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. MORRILL, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watch-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the cases of stem-winding and stem-setting watches in which the winding bar or key in the pendant or stem of the watch-case is moved in one direction to adapt it for winding and in the opposite direction to adapt it for setting the hands.

The object of the invention is to provide improved means for holding said winding bar or key in either of its positions; and the invention consists in the combination of the pendant and winding bar or key having a crown fitting over the end of the pendant, one of which parts having two grooves or recesses and the other part a corresponding ridge or projection arranged to interlock with one of said grooves and thereby hold the winding bar or key in either its winding or its hands setting position, accordingly as the ridge is engaged with one groove or the other. One of the parts is made elastic or yielding to enable the parts to be separated by the application of either outward or inward pressure to the crown.

The invention also consists in certain improved devices incidental to the main purposes of the invention, all of which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a watch-pendant embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of the pendant shown in Fig. 1 with the winding bar or key inserted therein, the crown attached to said winding-bar being shown in section and interlocked with the pendant in one of the positions of the winding-bar. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of the pendant and crown separated, the winding bar or key being broken off. Figs. 4 and 5 represent views, partly in section, of modifications.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the pendant, *b* the longitudinally-movable winding bar or

key within the pendant, and *c* the crown attached to the outer end of said winding-bar and formed to cover the outer end of the pendant, as usual.

In carrying out my invention I provide the pendant *a* and crown *c*, respectively, with interlocking projections *d* and corresponding grooves or recesses *e e*. The said projection is preferably an annular rib extending circumferentially around the part on which it is formed. Said rib may be formed on the pendant and the grooves *e e* in the inner surface of the crown, as shown in Fig. 2, or the rib or projections may be formed on or secured to the inner surface of the pendant and the grooves *e e* formed in the periphery of the crown, as shown in Fig. 3.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, where the rib is formed on the pendant, the latter is split longitudinally from its outer end through the rib *d*, slits *ff* being cut in the pendant, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the part of the pendant on which the rib *d* is formed is made elastic or yielding, and each section of the rib is converted into a yielding jaw, which is adapted to spring outwardly into one of the grooves *e* formed in the crown, as shown in Fig. 2, one of said grooves being arranged in position to hold the crown and winding-bar in the position they occupy in winding the watch, while the other groove is in position to hold said crown and winding-bar in the position they occupy in setting the hands. In Figs. 1 and 2 I also show a sleeve or tube *g* inserted in the pendant to prevent the admission of dust into the interior of the pendant through the slits *f*. Said tube *g* is screwed into the pendant or otherwise suitably affixed thereto, and is provided with a bottom *g'*, which has a central orifice of sufficient size to receive the winding bar or key *b* and permit the free endwise movement of said bar. The outer portion of the tube *g* is separated from the split end of the pendant by a sufficient space to permit the inward springing of the sections into which the pendant is divided by the slits *f*, so that the said sections or jaws can be pressed inwardly by the portion of the inner surface of the crown lying between the grooves *e e*. The winding-bar *b* is provided with a disk or collar *h*, which is rigidly attached to said bar below the bottom *g'* of the

tube *g*, said disk coming in contact with the bottom *g'* when the winding-bar and crown are pulled outwardly to their farthest extent and preventing the winding-bar from being withdrawn too far.

In Fig. 3 I show the rib *d* formed on the inner surface of the crown and the grooves *e e* cut in the split portion of the pendant.

It will be seen that in both the forms here shown the winding-bar is held in either of its two positions by the engagement of the crown with the pendant and that in each case one of said parts has a yielding or elastic construction whereby it is enabled to be engaged with the other part. The yielding connection is such that the crown and winding-bar are held in either position with sufficient firmness, while at the same time the crown and bar may be moved from one position to the other by the application of a moderate degree of force.

Heretofore the crown has been held in its different positions by the engagement with it of spring-jaws attached to the pendant, said jaws acting directly on the periphery of the winding-bar. Said periphery is comparatively small, so that the jaws must necessarily be reduced to a small size, and the whole construction must be so delicate that it cannot be as strong and durable as the construction shown by me.

It will be observed that my improvement is distinguished from the devices heretofore used in that the interlocking projections and grooves are formed on the comparatively large peripheries of the crown and pendant, so that the jaws can be made of ample proportions for strength and durability.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification of the split pendant, in which the slits *f f* are formed in a sleeve *s*, which is internally threaded at its lower end and is engaged with a threaded shoulder *t* on the pendant, the latter being reduced in diameter within the sleeve *s* and

extended out about to the outer end of the sleeve, so as to act like the sleeve *g* (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) in preventing the admission of dust. The sleeve *s* is here shown as provided with grooves *e e*; but it may be provided with a rib *d*, if preferred.

Fig. 5 shows a modification in which the collar *h*, attached to the winding-bar, is near the inner end of the latter, and is arranged to strike an internal shoulder or flange *v*, formed by making a recess in the inner portion of the pendant, said collar and shoulder limiting the outward movement of the winding-bar and preventing the withdrawal of the latter from the pendant.

Packing may be applied to the winding-bar or to any of the bar-receiving orifices in the pendant to prevent the admission of dust to the interior of the case around the winding-bar.

I claim—

1. A watch-case pendant split longitudinally at its outer end to form yielding jaws, combined with a crown formed to engage said jaws, one of said parts having a projection and the other a plurality of grooves to engage said projection, whereby the crown and the winding-bar thereto attached may be held in different positions, as set forth.

2. A watch-case pendant split longitudinally at its outer end to form yielding jaws, and provided with an internal sleeve *g*, separated by an annular space from said jaws, and adapted to prevent the admission of dust through the split portion of the pendant, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1889.

CHARLES F. MORRILL.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.