

(No Model.)

C. F. MORRILL.
WATCH CASE PENDANT.

No. 441,435.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1.

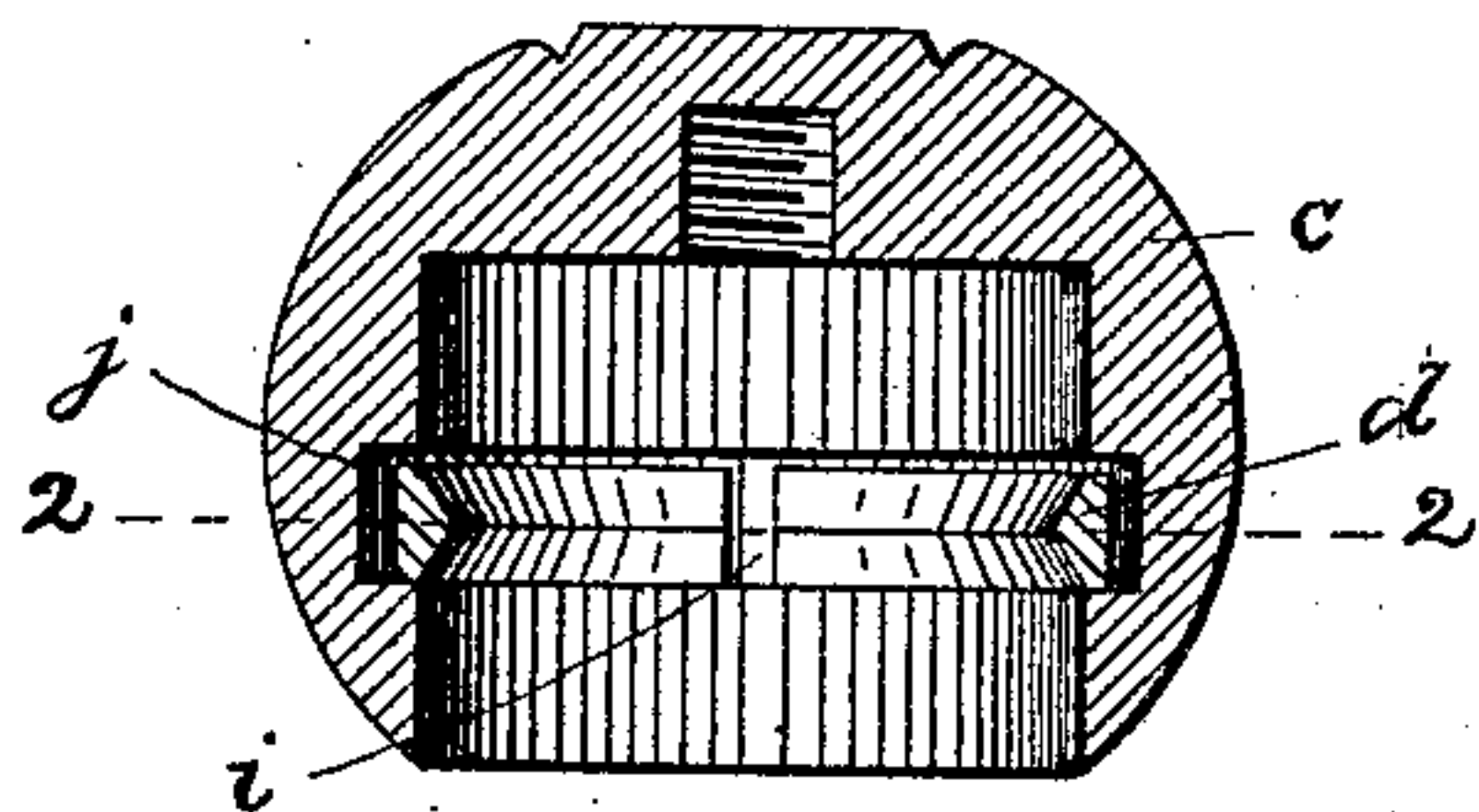


Fig. 4.

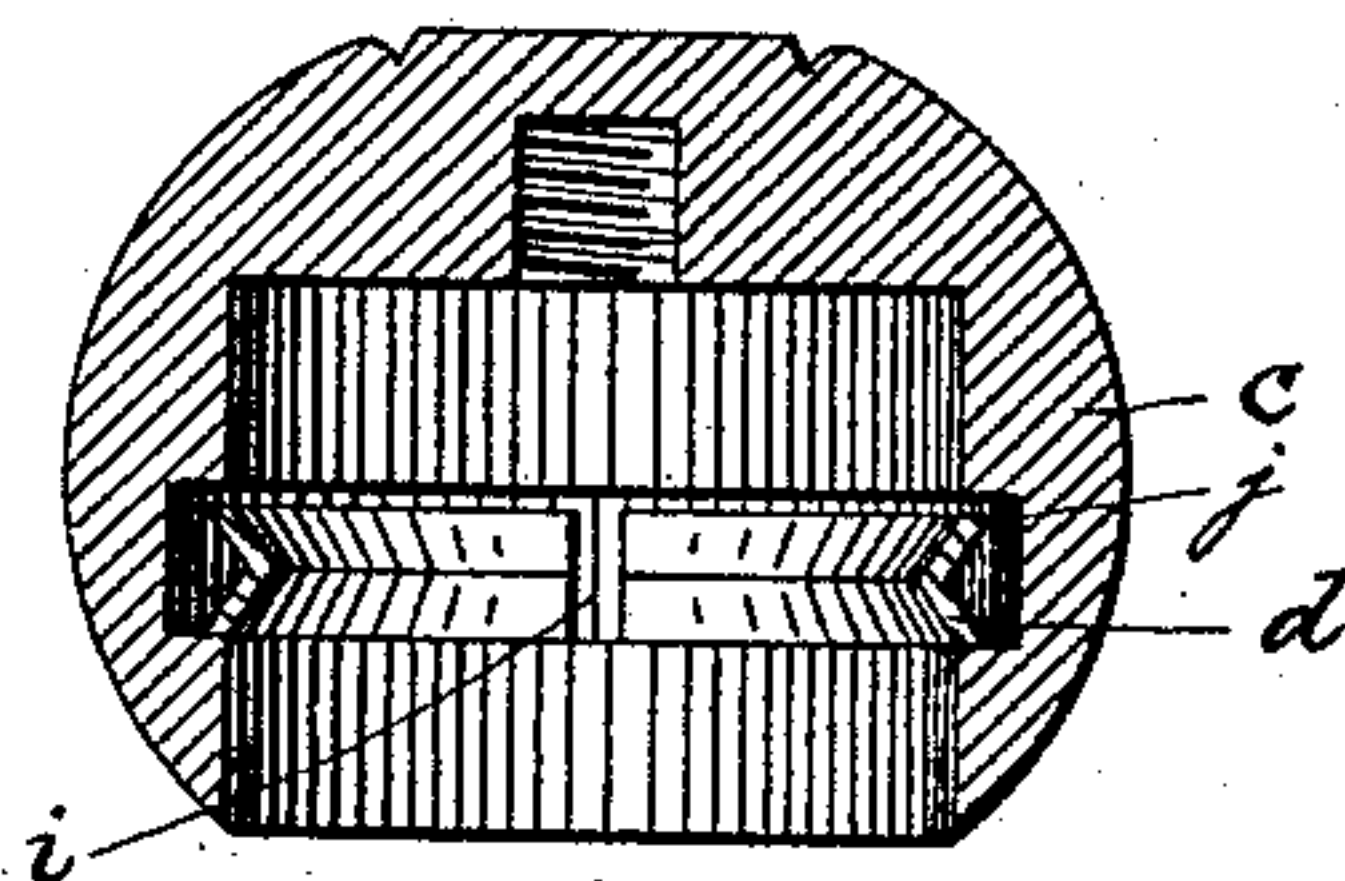


Fig. 2.

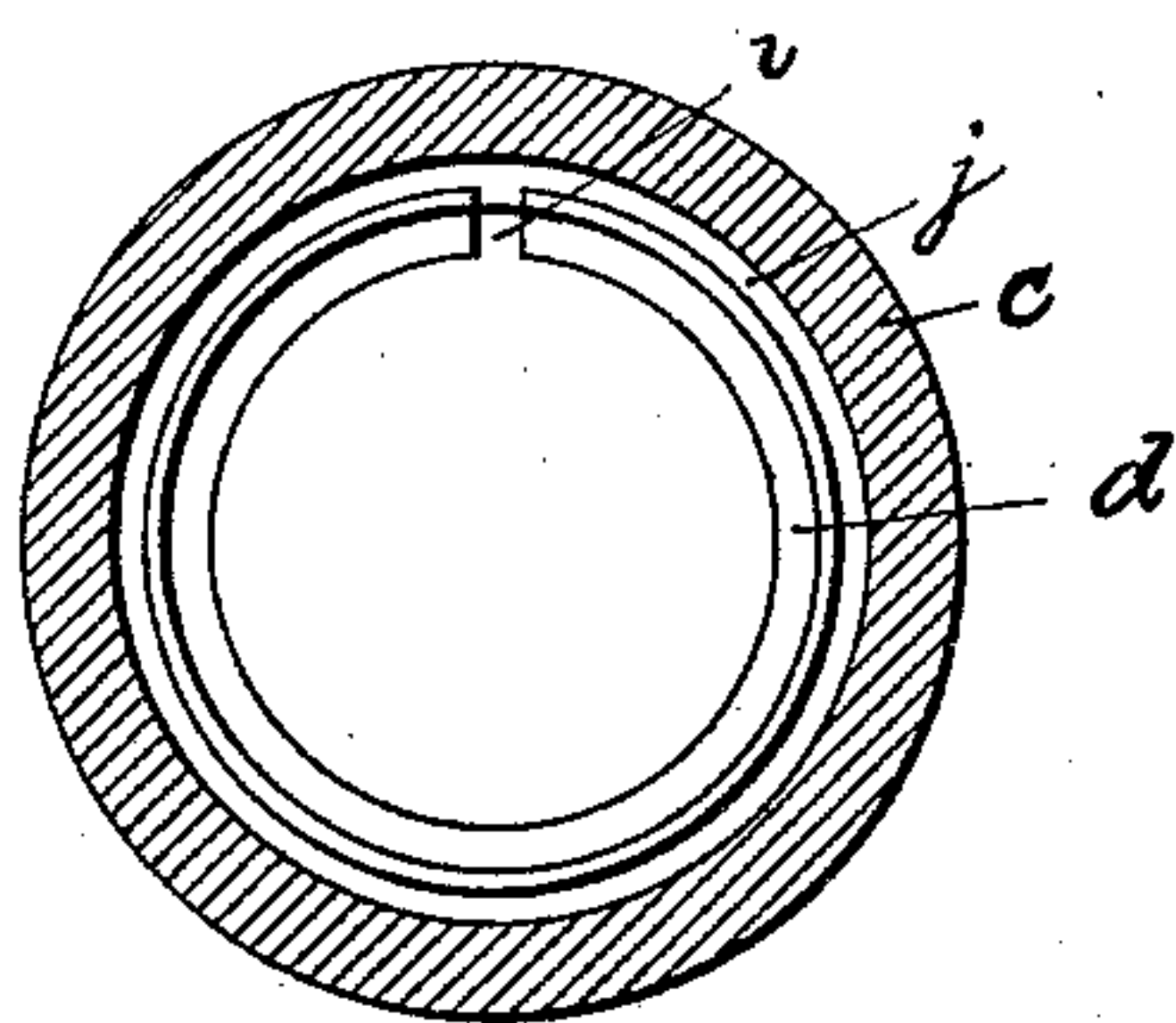


Fig. 5.

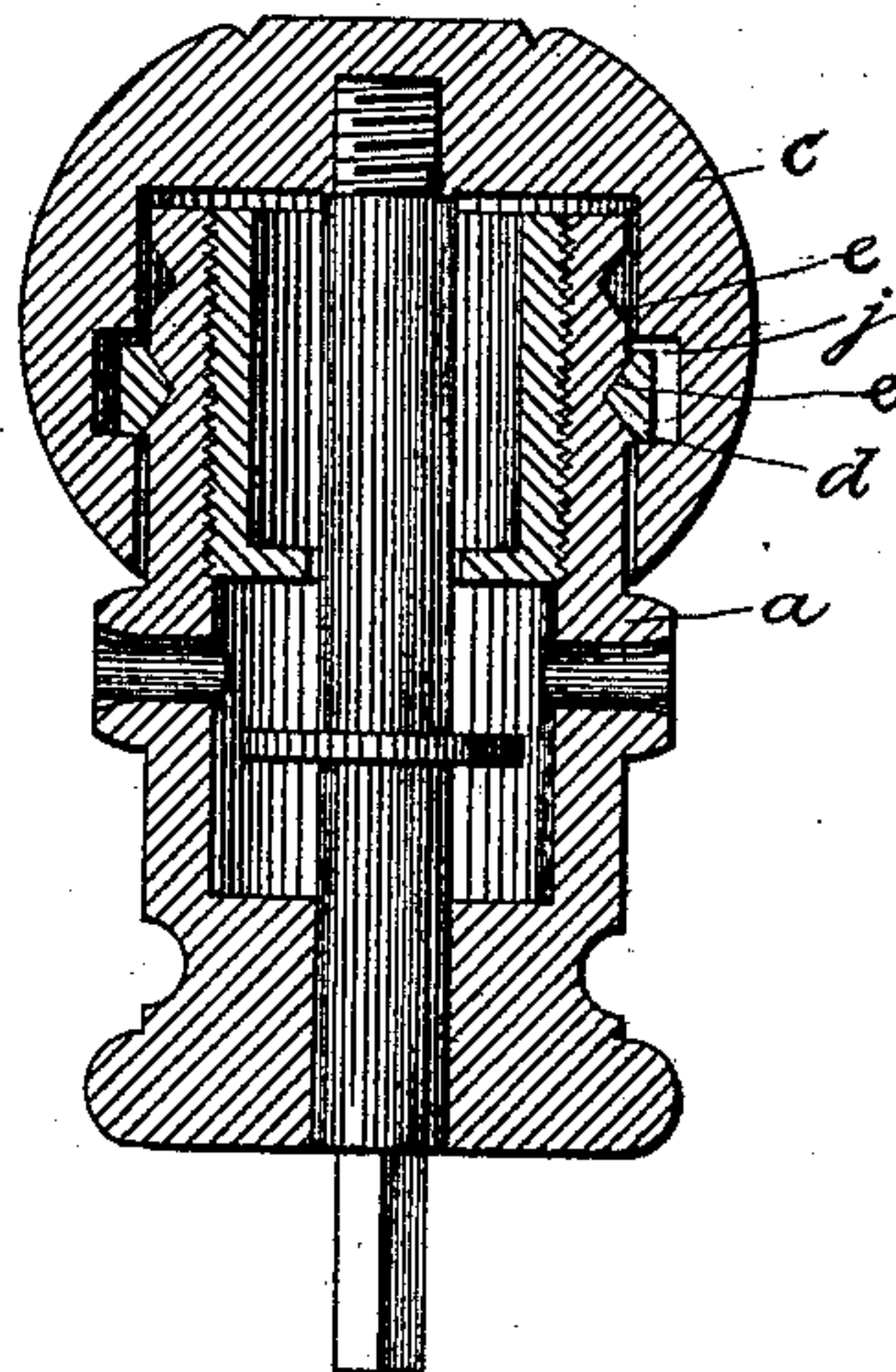


Fig. 3.

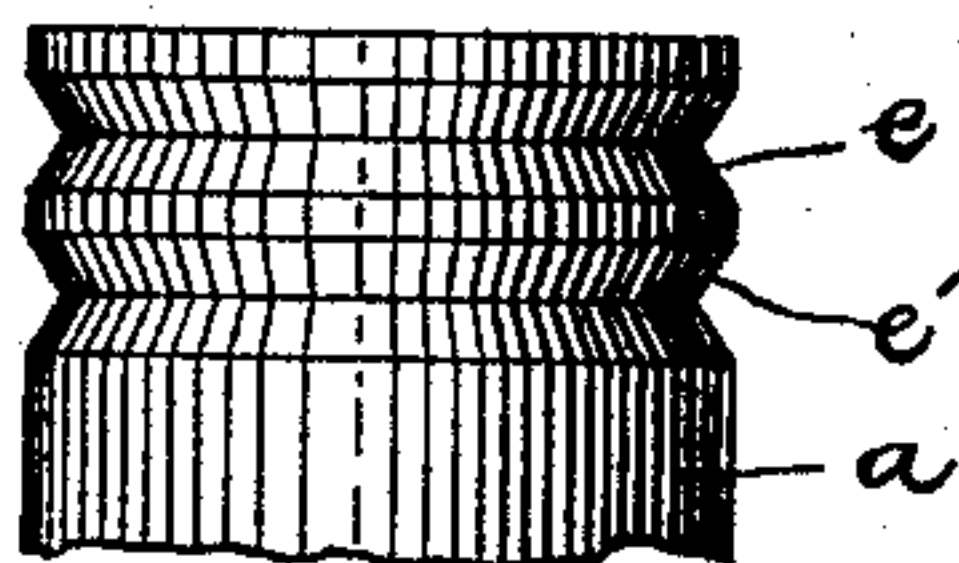
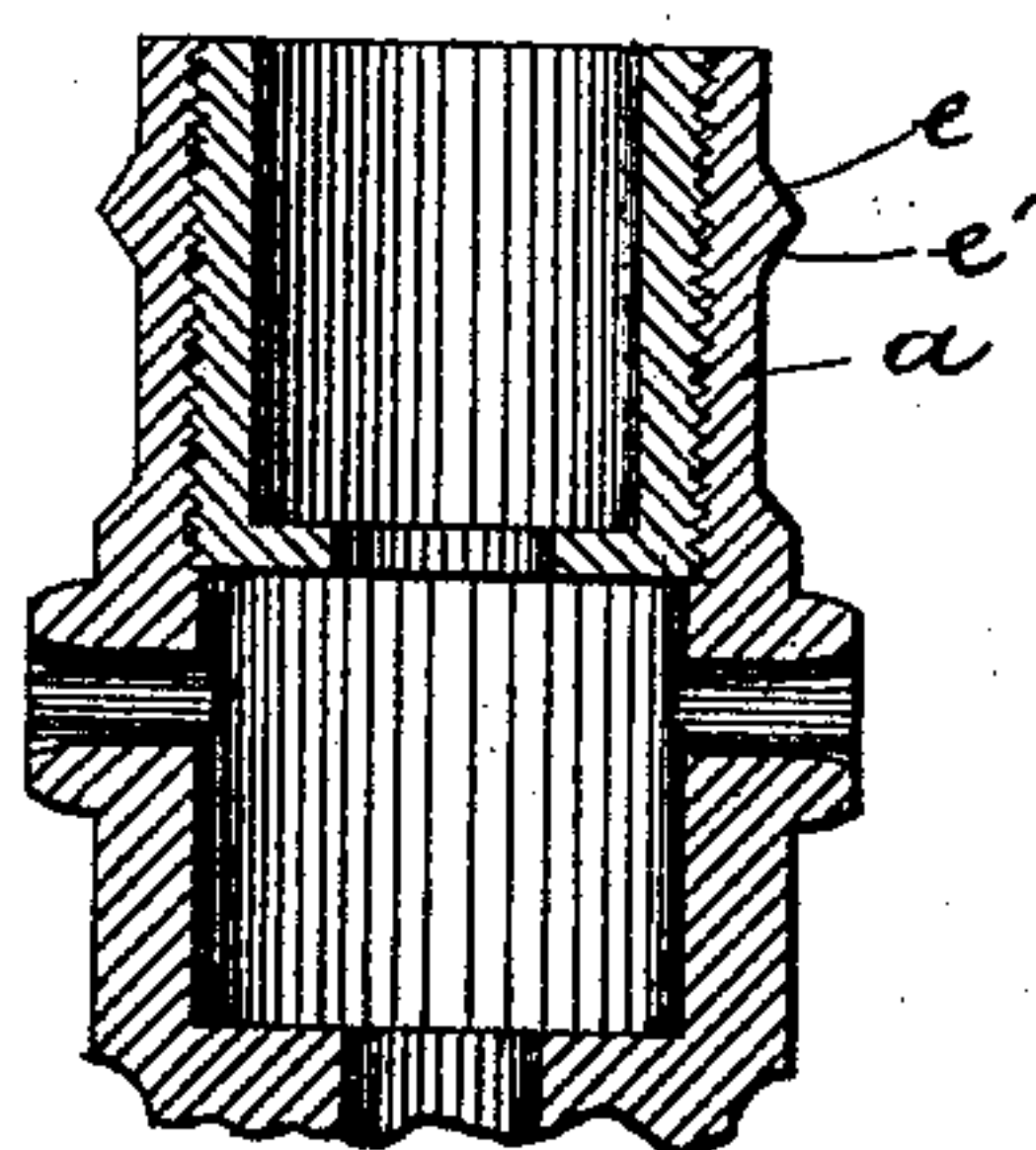


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. MORRILL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WATCH-CASE PENDANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,435, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed May 19, 1890. Serial No. 352,339. (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 to this end the invention consists in the combination, with a pendant having suitable grooves or shoulders on its external periphery, of a pendant-crown attached as usual to the winding-bar and provided with an elastic ring, which is sprung into a groove in the interior of the crown and is adapted to engage either of the grooves or shoulders in the pendant, said ring by its engagement with one groove or shoulder holding the winding-bar in its winding position and when engaged with the other groove or shoulder holding the winding-bar in its hands-setting position, said bar being yieldingly held in each position, so that by the application of a suitable degree of force it may be moved from either position to the other.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a sectional view of the crown detached from the pendant. Fig. 2 represents a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation of a pendant used with a crown constructed as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 represents a sectional view of the crown, showing another form of my improved ring-and-groove construction. Fig. 5 represents a sectional view of the pendant and crown, showing the winding-bar attached to the latter. Fig. 6 represents a modified construction of the pendant.

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

In carrying out my invention I provide the pendant *a* with two shoulders *e e'* on its external surface, said shoulders being prefer-

ably the sides of grooves formed in said surface, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

c represents the crown, having the groove *j* in its internal surface.

d represents an elastic metal ring divided or cut at *i* and sprung loosely into the groove *j*, formed in the inner surface of the crown.

The ring *d*, when in its normal condition, is formed to engage either of the shoulders on the outer surface of the pendant, and thereby prevent free movement of the crown endwise of the pendant, the shoulder *e* resisting the inward movement and the shoulder *e'* the outward movement of said crown. Sufficient space is left around the ring in the groove *j* to permit the ring to expand or spring outwardly when the crown is being moved from one position to the other. The shoulders *e e'* on the pendant are in such position that when one of them is engaged with the ring *d* the winding-bar will be in its hands-setting position, and when the other is engaged with the said ring the winding-bar will be in its winding position.

When the crown is in the position in which it is held by the engagement of the ring *d* with the shoulder *e* on the pendant, it may be moved to the position in which said ring *d* engages the shoulder *e'* by applying inward pressure upon the crown. To move the crown the reverse way it must be pulled outwardly.

In Figs. 1 and 5 I have shown the elastic ring triangular in cross-section, and in Fig. 4 I have shown the ring made V-shaped in cross-section, the groove *j* being in each case formed with angular sides to receive the edges of the ring.

In Fig. 4 the groove *j* is made somewhat wider than the ring, so that as the ring is expanded its edges can separate slightly from each other to permit the enlargement of the apex of the ring during the movement of the crown from one position to another.

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 said engagement is effected by means of an elastic ring loosely sprung into a groove in the crown and in its normal condition projecting therefrom and engaging one of the grooves on the

pendant. The elasticity of the ring allows it to spring outwardly and disengage itself from either shoulder on the pendant with which it may be engaged when sufficient pressure is applied to the crown. The yielding connection between the crown and pendant is such that the crown and winding-bar are held in either the hands-setting or winding position with sufficient firmness to prevent said crown from being moved from one position to the other by any small degree of force such as might be accidentally applied, while at the same time the device allows the crown and bar to be moved from one position to the other by the application of a moderate degree of force.

In Fig. 6 I show the shoulders *e e'* as the sides of a projection on the pendant.

In another application for Letters Patent filed by me June 16, 1890, Serial No. 355,565, I have claimed, broadly, the combination of a pendant, a crown, one of said parts having a plurality of shoulders, which may be either on the inner surface of the crown or the outer surface of the pendant, and an elastic ring

loosely inserted in a groove in the part that does not have the shoulders; but in this application I limit myself to a more specific construction, in which the ring is contained in a groove in the inner surface of the crown and the shoulders are made on the surface of the pendant.

I claim—

A watch-case-pendant crown internally grooved and having an elastic ring loosely fitted in said groove, combined with a pendant provided with external shoulders, each formed to engage said ring, whereby the pendant and the winding-bar thereto attached may be held in different positions, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 7th day of May, A. D. 1890.

CHARLES F. MORRILL.

Witnesses:

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