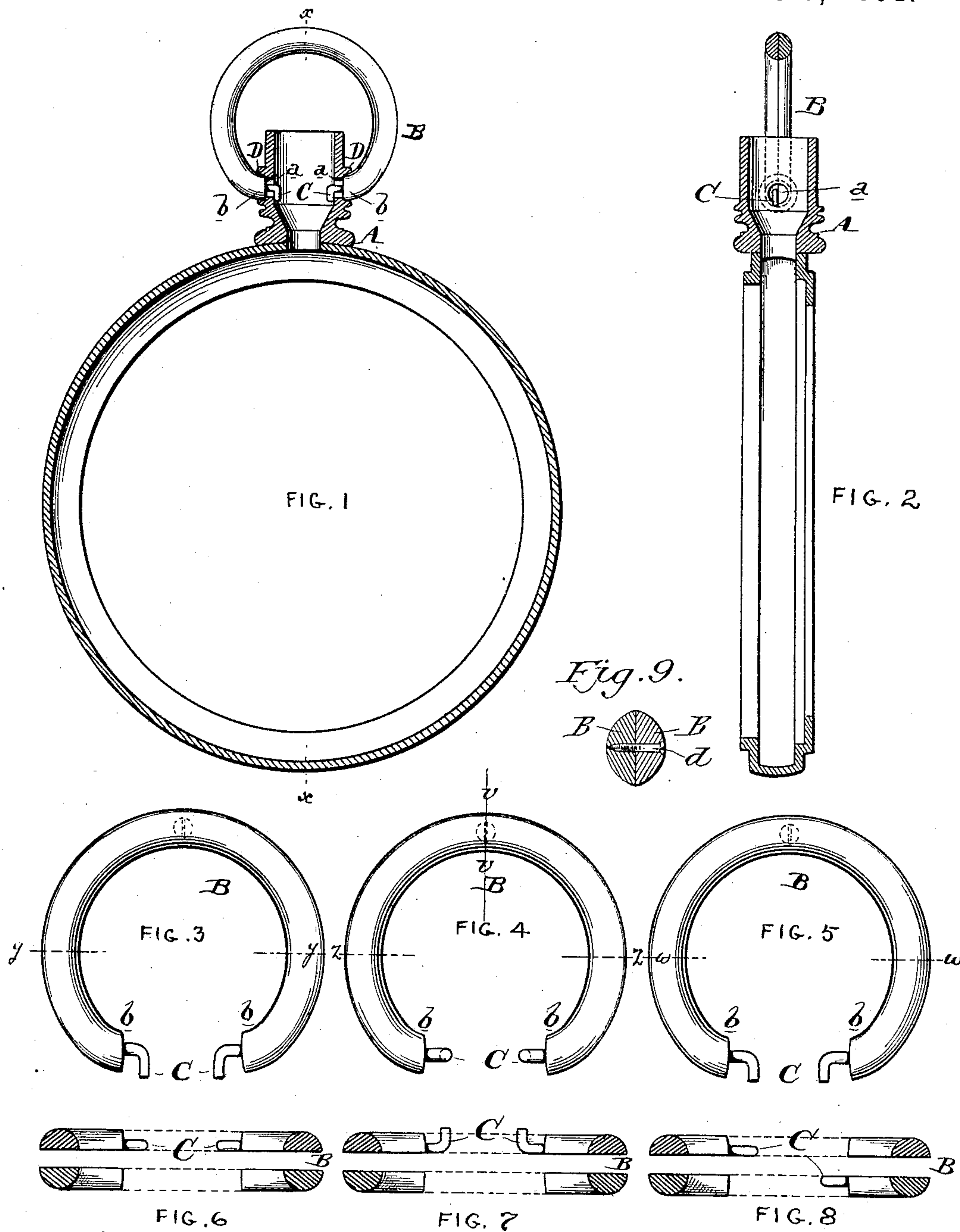


(No Model.)

E. KLAHN.
WATCH BOW FASTENER.

No. 453,843.

Patented June 9, 1891.



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Geo. B. Larner
John A. Bramley

Inventor
Emil Klahn
By his atty
[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL KLAHN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WATCH-BOW FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,843, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed January 20, 1891. Serial No. 378,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL KLAHN, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Watch-Bow Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to watch-bow fasteners; and it consists of certain improvements, which are fully set forth in the following specification and are shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a watch-case with a practical, convenient, and economical device for fastening the bow to the pendant with the usual freedom of swinging movement.

In carrying out my invention I employ a bow split longitudinally through its ends and provided upon the ends of one of its split members with hooks or locking projections, which are adapted to be inserted in apertures in the pendant, and after these hooks or projections are so inserted the two members of the bow are united together in any convenient manner, as by solder, rivets, or screws. When the two members of the split bow are thus united, the hooks or locking projections cannot work out of the apertures in the pendant, and the bow is thus fastened to it.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a watch-case with the bow fastened thereto by my improved bow-fastening devices. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are respectively side elevations of a watch-bow detached from the pendant, illustrating slight modifications of my invention; and Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are respectively cross-sectional views of Figs. 3, 4, and 5, Fig. 6 on the line $y y$ of Fig. 3, Fig. 7 on the line $z z$ of Fig. 4, and Fig. 8 on the line $w w$ of Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view of the bow on the line $v v$ of Fig. 5 with the members of the bow placed together and united.

A is the watch-case pendant, having apertures a upon diametrically-opposite sides.

B is the bow, which is split longitudinally to form two members. Upon the ends b of the split bow B are hooks or locking projec-

tions C, carried by one of the members. In the construction shown in Figs. 3, 4, 6, and 7 these hooks or projections C are carried upon the two ends of the same member of the split bow, while in the construction shown in Figs. 5 and 8 one hook is carried by one end of each member.

In attaching the bow to the pendant the hooks C are first inserted in the holes or apertures, this being readily accomplished with the single member of the split bow, which permits sufficient movement or play to insert the hook in the aperture. The two members of the bow are then united together by solder, rivets, screws, or in any other convenient manner. With the two members of the bow thus united the play or movement of the ends of the bow sufficient to work the hooks or projections C from the apertures a is prevented and the bow is fastened to the pendant.

To more effectively accomplish the fastening of the bow, I prefer to form the outside of the pendant A with shoulders D, upon which the ends b of the bow seat, preventing any play or movement of the ends when the two members of the bow are united. These shoulders may be made either by countersinking the outer surface of the pendant adjacent to the apertures or by employing ears. These shoulders D form sockets for the bow ends b and prevent lateral play. In Fig. 9 the two members of the split bow are shown united by a pin or screw d .

While it is preferable to entirely divide or split the bow B into two members, as shown, it is evident that it is only absolutely necessary to divide the bow at its ends, and, if desired, only the ends of the bow may be split or divided.

While I prefer the details of construction which have been here shown, I do not limit my invention to them, as it is apparent that they may be varied in many ways without departing from the principles of it.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a watch-bow fastener, the combination of a pendant having holes or apertures on diametrically-opposite sides, a bow having its ends divided longitudinally and pro-

vided with a locking projection carried by one portion of each end, said locking projection being adapted to be inserted in the aperture or hole in the pendant, and means to
5 unite said divided portions of the bow.

2. In a watch-bow fastener, the combination of a pendant having holes or apertures on diametrically-opposite sides and provided with shoulders adjacent to said holes, a bow
10 having its ends divided longitudinally and provided with a locking projection carried by one portion of each end, said locking projection being adapted to be inserted in the aperture or hole in the pendant, and means to
15 unite said divided portions of the bow.

3. In a watch-bow fastener, the pendant A, having the apertures *a*, the divided bow B, and the hooks or locking projections C, carried by one portion of each end of said di-

vided bow, combined and operating substantially as described. 20

4. In a watch-bow fastener, the combination of a pendant formed with sockets, apertures or holes in said sockets, a bow having its ends seating in said sockets and divided
25 longitudinally, a locking projection carried by one portion of each of the divided ends of said bow, adapted to be inserted in said apertures or holes in the sockets, and means, substantially as described, to unite the parts of
30 said divided bow together.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

EMIL KLAHN.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH M. CANFIELD,
C. H. HALL.