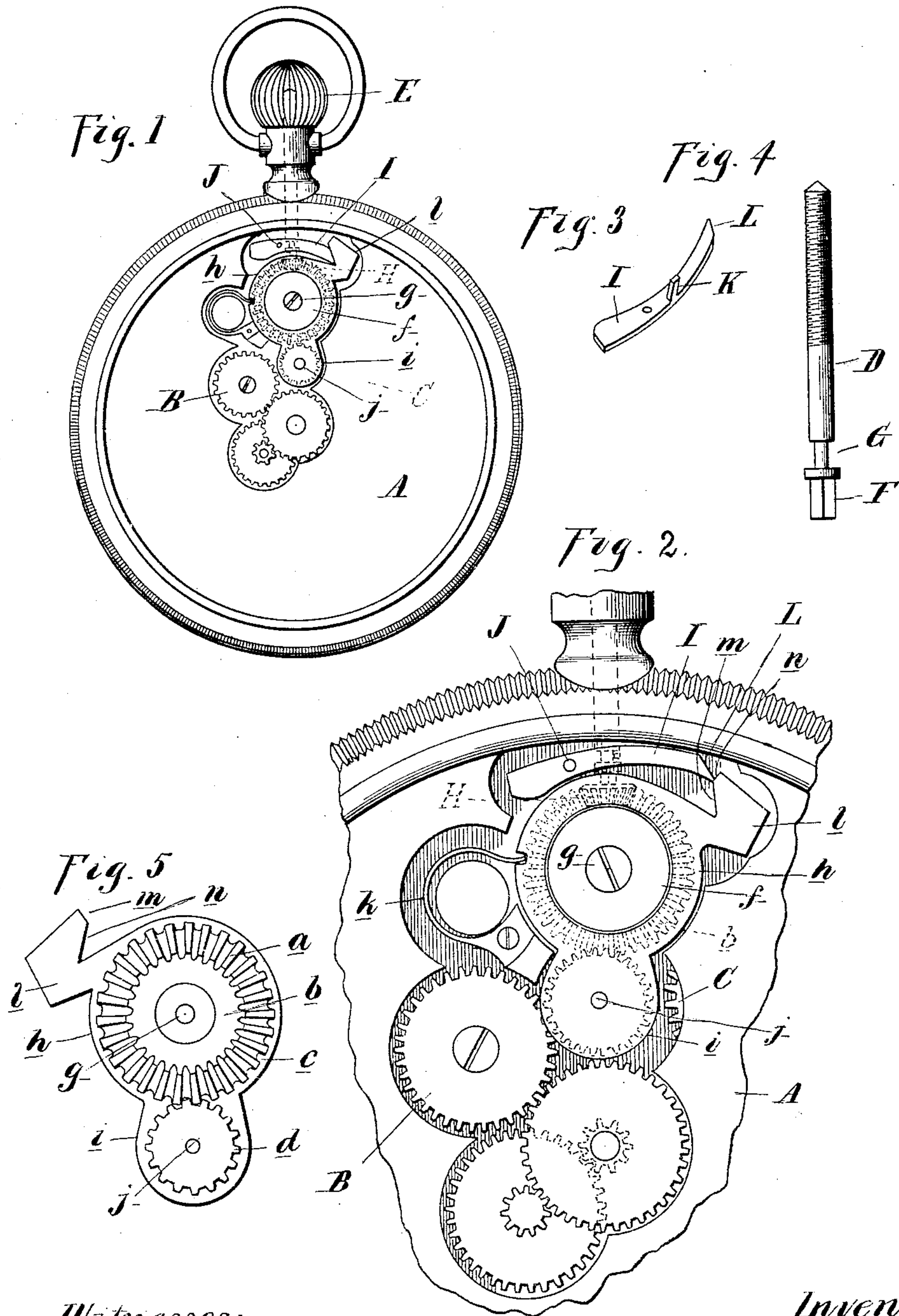


(No Model.)

F. PEQUEGNAT.  
STEM WINDING AND SETTING WATCH.

No. 462,506.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK PEQUEGNAT, OF ST. LOUIS, MICHIGAN.

## STEM WINDING AND SETTING WATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,506, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed May 1, 1891. Serial No. 391,271. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK PEQUEGNAT, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Setting Devices for Stem-Winding Watches, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to new and useful improvements in setting devices for stem-winding watches; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction of a rocking frame or plate actuated by the stem through the medium of a lever, said frame carrying a pinion which is adapted to mesh either with the winding or setting gear, according to the movement given to the stem.

20 The invention further consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the back plate of a watch, showing my improvement applied thereto, with the parts in position for actuating the winding-gear. Fig. 2 is a similar enlarged elevation showing the parts in position for actuating the setting-gear. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detached perspective view of the actuating-lever for the rocking plate. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detached elevation of the stem. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detached elevation of the rocking plate and gears thereon.

35 A is the back plate. B is the train of gears for setting the watch. C is the winding-gear. These parts are of known and usual construction.

40 D is the stem which passes through the watch-case, and is provided with the usual knob E. The stem is provided at its lower end with the squared bearing F, and between this bearing and the stem proper is formed a neck G. The bearing F is adapted to enter a squared socket in the pinion H, which pinion meshes with the beveled gear *a*, formed on the face of a gear-wheel *b*, this wheel being provided with a suitable circumferential gear *c*, adapted to mesh with the pinion *d*.

50 *f* is a hub formed upon one side of the gear-wheel *b*. *g* is a screw upon which this wheel is journaled and by means of which it is se-

cured to the casing. Upon this hub is journaled a rocking plate *h*, which has the arm or offset *i*, upon which is pivoted the pinion *d* by means of the pinion or bolt *j*.

*k* is a spring engaging with the edge of the rocking plate and adapted to hold it in such position that the pinion *d* will normally mesh with the winding-gear C.

60 *l* is an arm formed upon the rocking frame. This arm is provided with an inclined bearing *m* and the locking-bearing *n*.

I is a lever journaled at one side of the stem D upon the pin J. This lever is provided with a projection or stud K, which engages with the stem D at the neck G. The lever is also provided with an inclined bearing L, corresponding to the inclined bearing *m* on the rocking frame. The stem D has a limited reciprocating movement.

The parts being thus constructed, they are adapted to operate as follows: Being in the position shown in Fig. 1, in which the stem is in its innermost position, the spring will hold the pinion *d* in engagement with the gear C, and any rotation of the stem will rotate the pinion H, gear-wheel *b*, pinion *d*, and the winding-gear. To set the watch, I draw out the stem, which rocks the lever I upon its pivot, which in turn rocks the frame *h* by means of the inclined bearing L, working against the inclined bearing *m*. When the lever has been moved to its highest position, it will be locked in position by engaging with the locking-bar *n*, as plainly shown in Fig. 2. The rocking of the plate *h* will carry the pinion *d* into engagement with the setting-gear B, and the watch may be set as desired. Upon again pushing in the stem the parts will assume the position shown in Fig. 1 and be held in set position by the spring, as previously described. The sliding movement of the stem is provided by the squared bearing F and a corresponding socket in the pinion H, the pinion always remaining in engagement with the beveled teeth *a* upon the wheel *b*.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a stem-winding watch, the combination, with the casing, of a winding-gear C and setting-gear B, a gear-wheel *b*, formed with a beveled gear *a* and a circumferential gear *c* and journaled on a screw *g*, secured to the casing,

a hub formed on one side of the said gear-wheel, a rocking plate *h*, having an offset *i* and a notch in the outer edge of said rocking plate, which is journaled on the hub *f*, a  
5 pinion *d*, pivoted to the offset and engaging with the circumferential gear *c* on the gear-wheel *b*, a spring *k*, secured to the pillar-plate and engaging the notch in the plate *h*, and which normally holds the pinion *d* in engage-  
10 ment with the winding-gear *C*, an arm *l* on the upper portion of the rocking plate, having an inclined bearing *m* and a locking-bearing *n*, a curved lever *I*, pivoted above the plate and formed with an inclined bearing *L*, adapt-  
15 ed to engage with the inclined bearing *m*, a

stem *D*, having a squared bearing on its lower end, and a neck *G*, a stud *K* on the lever between its pivotal connection and its free end and which engages with the stem *D* at the neck *G*, and a beveled pinion having a squared 20 socket therein adapted to be slidingly engaged by the squared bearing on the lower end of the stem, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK PEQUEGNAT.

Witnesses:

GIDEON S. CASE,  
T. BAMBOROUGH.