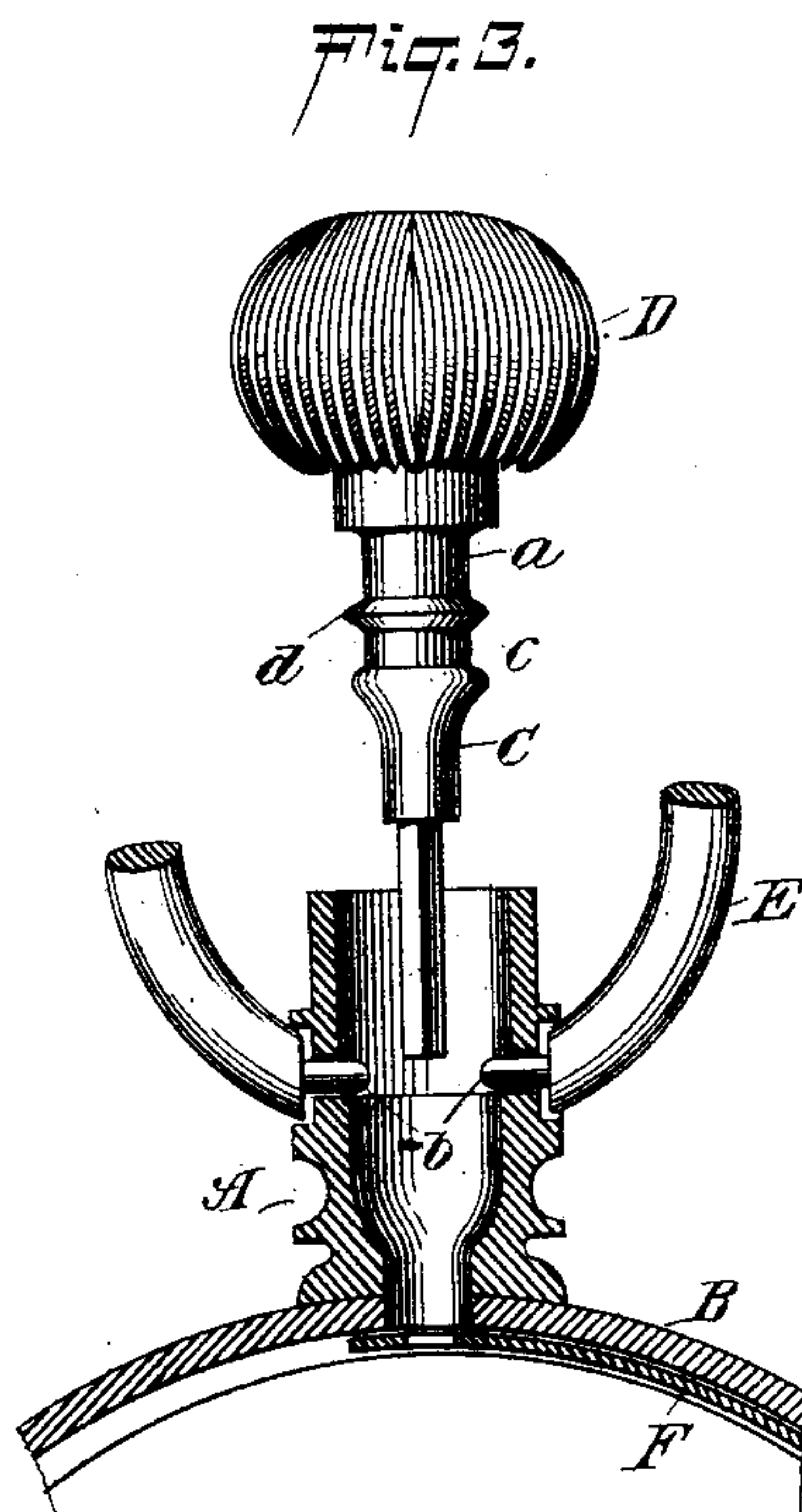
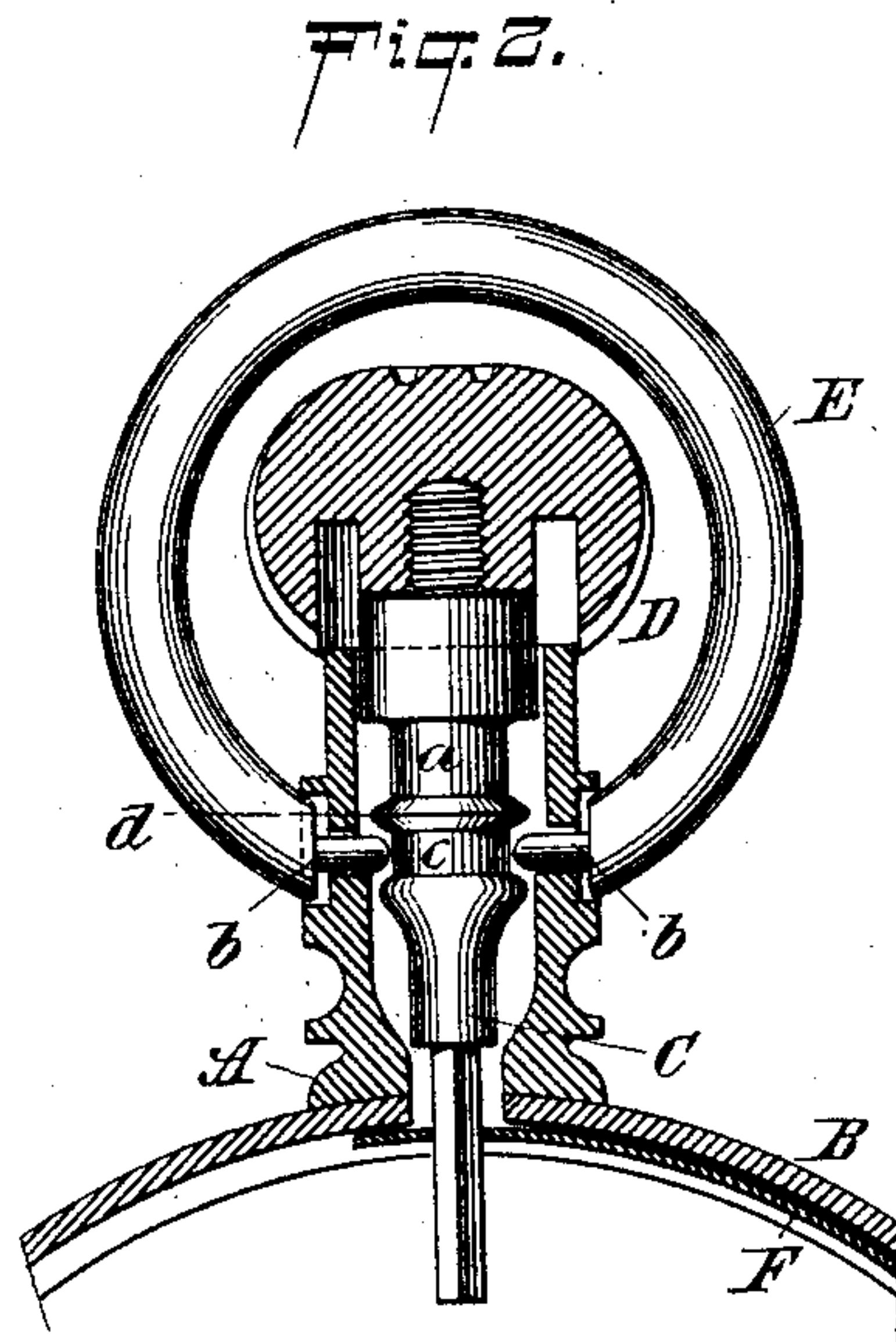
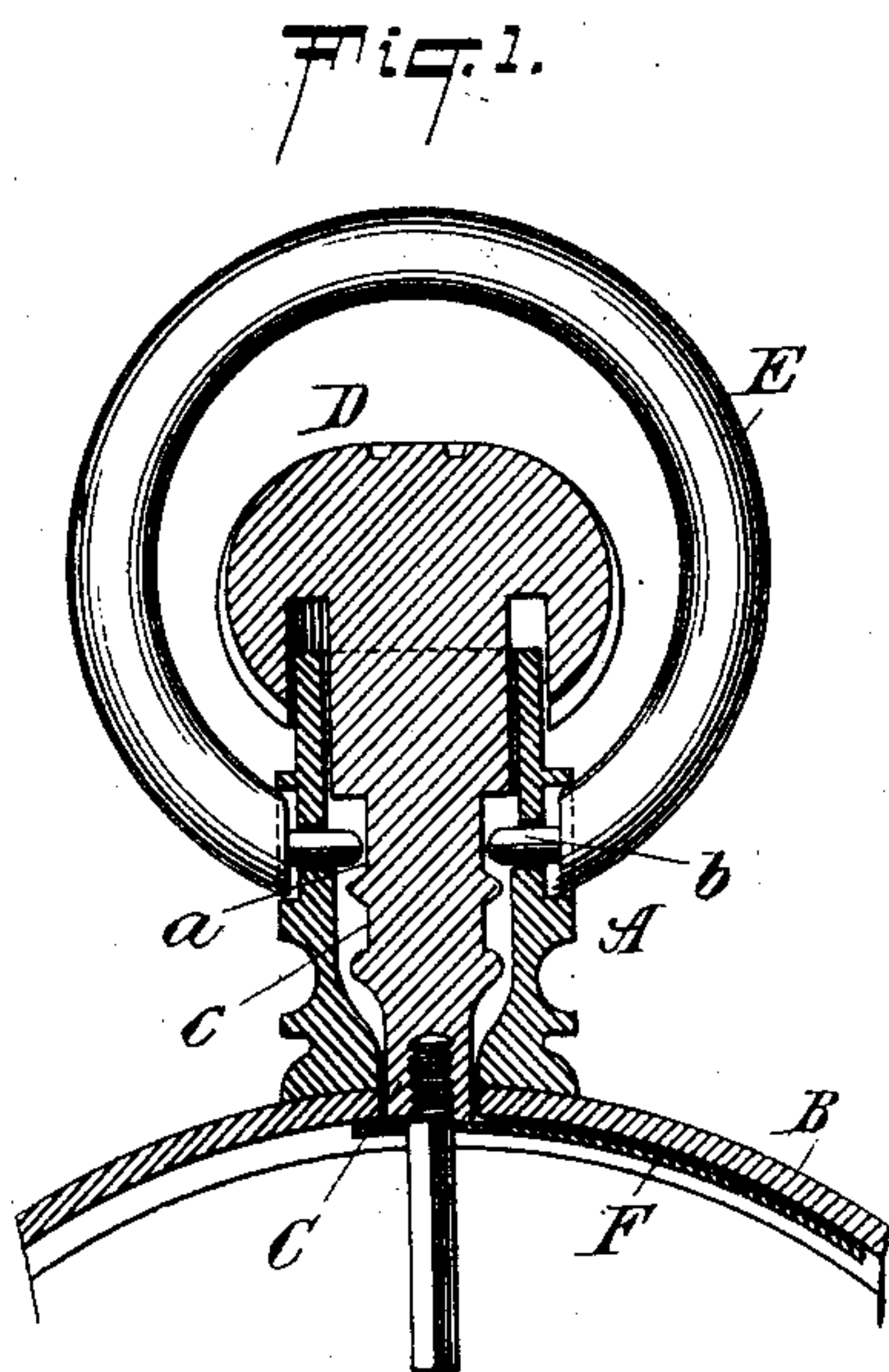


(No Model.)

C. SCHWITTER.
WATCH CASE PENDANT.

No. 477,338.

Patented June 21, 1892.



WITNESSES:

William Goebel.
Richard Lips

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SCHWITTER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WATCH-CASE PENDANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,338, dated June 21, 1892.

Application filed March 26, 1892. Serial No. 426,489. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCHWITTER, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watch-Case Pendants, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in watch-case pendants, the object of the same being to produce an article of this kind or character whereby the winding stem or arbor will be secured or attached to the pendant proper without the use or aid of the small retaining pin or screw usually employed for this purpose and which is commonly passed through the pendant into a recess formed in the stem, which screw or pin, being made of different metal to the pendant, plainly shows on the outer surface and materially detracts from the neat and finished appearance thereof.

A further object of my invention is to so construct a pendant that the stem may be partially pulled out of the pendant proper in order to adapt it for use with pendant-set movements. This object has heretofore been accomplished by inserting a spring or split sleeve attached either to the pendant or stem to engage with the other to form a latch device; but, as will be described hereinafter, I entirely omit said sleeve or spring, using only such parts as have heretofore been employed in pendants as ordinarily constructed.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a watch-case pendant constructed in accordance with my invention and having the stem or winding-arbor adjusted in position within the pendant proper to wind the movement. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation thereof, the stem being adjusted in the pendant proper to set the hands of the movement. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the stem detached.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the pendant proper, constructed in the ordinary manner and secured to a watch-case center B.

Within this pendant or sleeve A is fitted the stem or winding-arbor C, either made integral with the crown D, as shown in Fig. 1, or threaded into the hub thereof, as shown in Fig. 2. This stem is made with a recess *a*, into which project the rounded ends *b* of the bow E, said recess being elongated for the purpose of allowing the stem C sufficient play to operate the case-spring F in the ordinary manner. As the bow E is generally made of a metal possessing a certain amount of elasticity, it will serve to thus hold the stem in its proper position within the pendant A without the aid of the usual retaining-screw.

When desired to adapt the article to pendant-set movements, a second recess *c* is formed in the stem, a shoulder or ring *d* being formed thereon to separate said recess from the former recess *a*. By this construction the stem may be partially pulled out, as shown in Fig. 2, the ends *b* of the bow riding over the shoulder *d* and jumping into the recess *c*, the elasticity of the bow serving to hold the stem in this adjustment for setting the hands of the movement. When desired to readjust the parts to wind the movement, a slight pressure on the crown will operate to push the stem inwardly, the ends of the bow being forced outwardly until they ride over the shoulder *d*, when they will again spring inwardly and into the recess *a*. It will be obvious that if the bow is sufficiently thick or the amount of elasticity thereof but slight, it will be sufficient to have but one end of the bow project through the pendant to engage the stem.

In securing the parts together I prefer to first insert the stem in position within the pendant and then spring the bow into place, the ends projecting through the pendant, as described, to engage the stem; but, if desired, the bow may be first secured in place and the stem then forced into the pendant, the shoulders thereon being slightly beveled to allow them to be forced past the inwardly-projecting ends of the bow.

By this construction and arrangement of parts I entirely obviate the necessity of using the unsightly retaining-screw for holding the stem in place within the pendant, and also the split sleeve or springs, which have here-

tofore been used for holding the stem in its
outer adjustment to insert or set the move-
ment, using only such parts as have hereto-
fore been used in pendants of the ordinary
5 construction adapted to lever-set movements.

Having fully described my invention, what
I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
Patent, is—

10 1. A watch-case pendant consisting of a
pendant proper, a stem fitted in said pendant
and formed with an elongated recess thereon,
and a bow having its end or ends projecting
through said pendant and engaging said re-
cess in the stem, substantially as described.

2. In a watch-case pendant, the combina- 15
tion, with a pendant proper, of a stem fitted
therein and provided with recesses *a c* and
separating-shoulder *d*, and a bow having its
end or ends projecting through said pendant
and engaging said recesses, substantially as 20
described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New
York and State of New York, this 24th day of
March, A. D. 1892.

CHARLES SCHWITTER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE COOK,

WILLIAM GOEBEL.