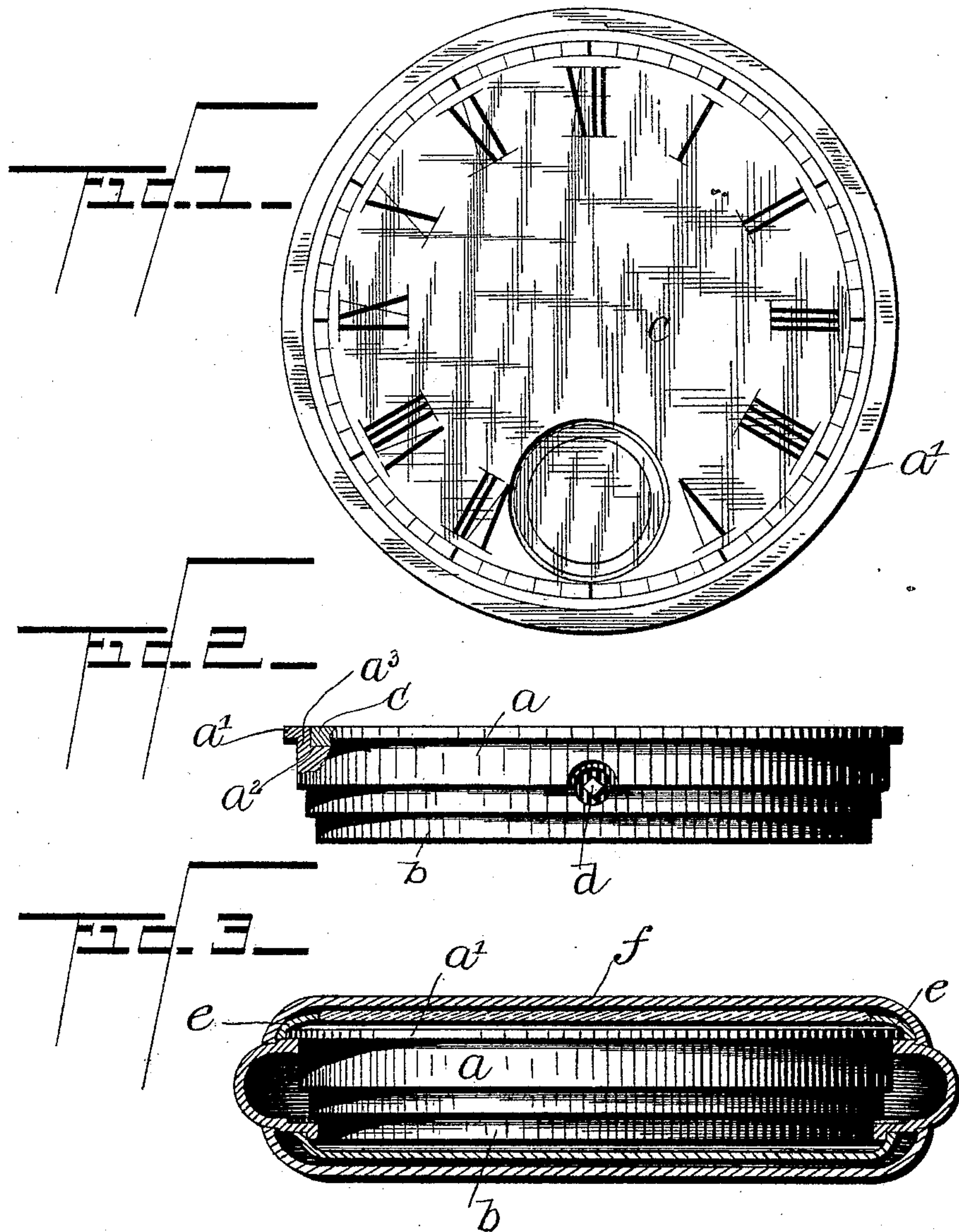


(No Model.)

D. H. CHURCH.
WATCH PLATE.

No. 527,772.

Patented Oct. 23, 1894.



Witnesses

J. G. Seitz
A. W. Harrison

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DUANE H. CHURCH, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WATCH-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,772, dated October 23, 1894.

Application filed January 25, 1892. Serial No. 419,251. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DUANE H. CHURCH, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates chiefly to pendant winding and setting watches, or those in which the main-spring is wound and the hands set by a winding-bar extending through the pendant of the watch-case, and rotated by a crown attached to said bar at the outer end of the pendant.

The invention has for its object to enable the projection of the outer surfaces of the front and back caps of a watch movement of this class to be reduced to the minimum without necessarily reducing the thickness of the case center, for the sake of compactness.

The invention consists in a watch movement, having in its pillar-plate a dial-receiving recess of less diameter than the diameter of the pillar-plate below the case shoulder thereon, said shoulder being above the bottom of the recess said recess requiring the use of a dial of proportionately less diameter than heretofore, and enabling the margin of the pillar-plate to surround the dial as a wall of metal of sufficient thickness to support the case shoulder, so that said shoulder can be made as close to the outer surface of the pillar-plate as may be desired, the thickness of such wall enabling the case shoulder to be formed on it above the bottom of the dial-receiving recess. By this construction, I am enabled to insert the movement more deeply into the case center, and with less projection of the dial side of the movement from the case center than heretofore, so that the bezel and (in a hunting case) the front cap can be made shallower or with less projection from the case center than heretofore, this reduction in the projection of the bezel and front cap permitting a corresponding reduction in the projection of the back, which is always made fuller or deeper than is required by the construction of the movement, for the sake of symmetry or uniformity of projection at both sides of the case. Hence I am enabled by my improvement to case the movement more closely than heretofore without reducing the width of the case center, the

reduction in the depth or thickness of the case being effected wholly in the movable parts thereof, such as the bezel, front cap and back cap.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification: Figure 1 represents a side view of a watch movement provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 represents an edge view of the same, partly in section. Fig. 3 represents an edge view of the movement in its case, the latter being shown in section.

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

In the drawings: *a* represents the pillar-plate, *b* the top-plate and *c* the dial of a watch movement.

a' represents the shoulder on the periphery of the pillar-plate, which bears on the seat formed for it on the case center, and is known as the case shoulder.

In carrying out my invention, I form a circular dial-receiving recess in the pillar-plate, said recess being of less diameter than the diameter of the pillar-plate below the case shoulder, so that the marginal portion of the pillar-plate is left intact, said portion constituting a wall surrounding the dial and of sufficient thickness to support the case shoulder *a'*, which shoulder is formed on said marginal portion or wall. Heretofore, the pillar-plate of a watch movement has not been provided with a dial-receiving recess of less diameter than the diameter of the pillar-plate below the case shoulder. Hence the said shoulder has always been located considerably below the inner surface of the dial, the pillar-plate not having sufficient diameter outside of the dial to support the shoulder either flush with or above the inner surface of the dial. The front of the movement, including the face of the dial, has therefore always projected considerably above the case shoulder, so that the bezel and front cap of the case have had to be made comparatively full or deep to accommodate the said projection of the movement.

It will be seen that by my improved construction I enable the case shoulder to be made as near the front of the movement as may be desired, the thickness of the marginal portion of the pillar-plate enabling the

said shoulder to be made either flush with or higher than the inner surface of the dial. The projection of the front of the movement above the case center can therefore be reduced to a very material extent, so that the projection of the bezel *e* and front cap *f* may be correspondingly reduced. As already stated, any reduction of the projection or depth of the front cap may be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the projection or depth of the back cap. Hence the total thickness or depth of the case can be reduced to a considerable extent by my improvement.

This improvement involves the employment of a dial which is proportionately less in diameter than heretofore, in order that the shoulder-supporting portion of the pillar-plate outside of the dial may have sufficient thickness and strength. The said shoulder-supporting portion or wall may be utilized as a riser on which the bezel may be snapped or seated. This construction enables the outer surfaces of the front and back caps of

the case to be made more nearly equidistant from the outer surfaces of the dial and top-plate, whereas heretofore there has necessarily been a greater space between the outer surface of the top-plate and the back-cap than between the outer surface of the dial and the front cap. 30

I claim—

The combination with a watch movement pillar plate having a case shoulder and having a recess of less diameter than the diameter of the pillar plate below the case shoulder, said shoulder being above the bottom of the recess of a dial fitted to said recess, as set forth. 35

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1891. 40

DUANE H. CHURCH.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

A. D. HARRISON.