

(No Model.)

F. MINK.
WATCH-BOW FASTENER.

No. 560,813.

Patented May 26, 1896.

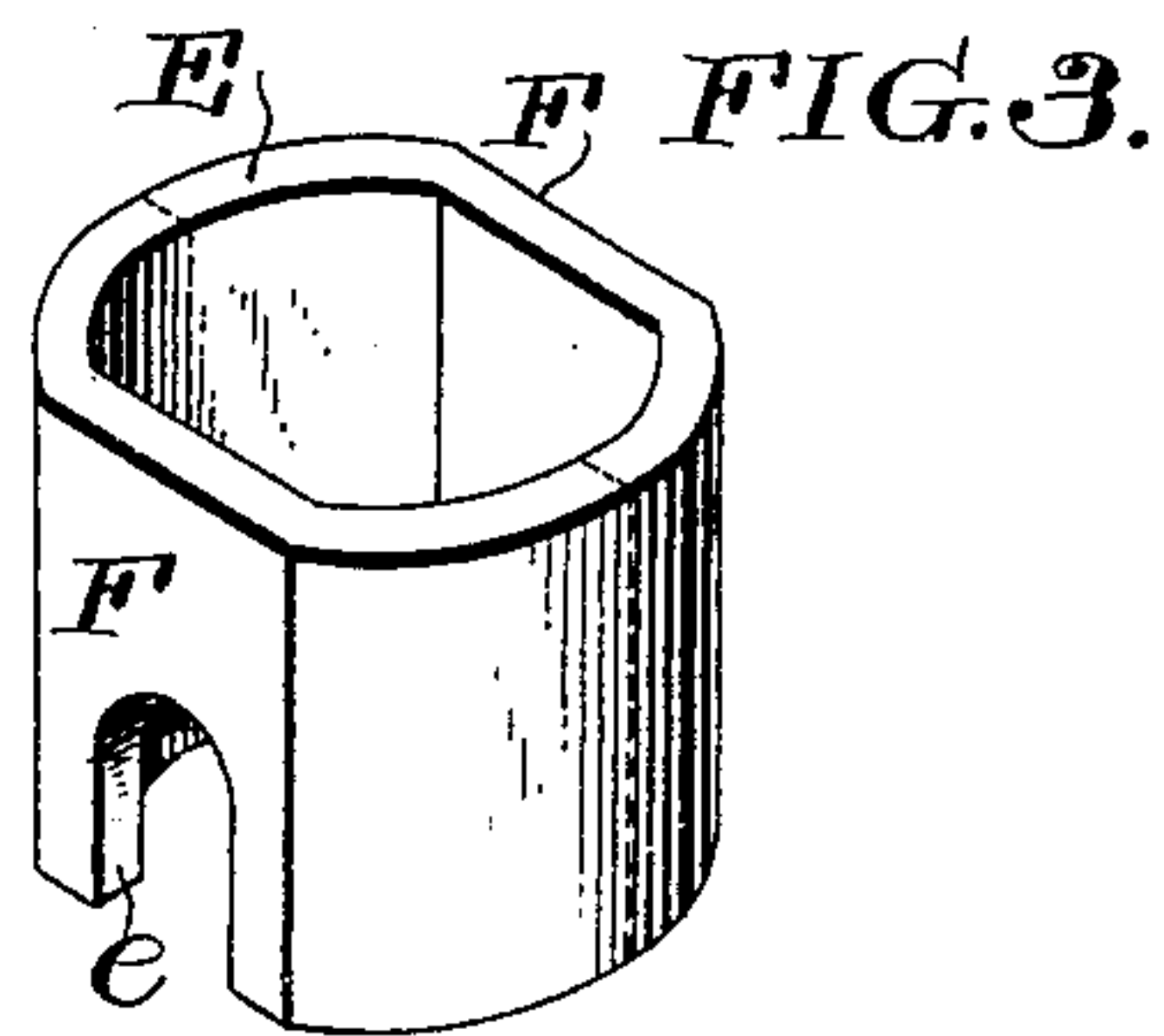
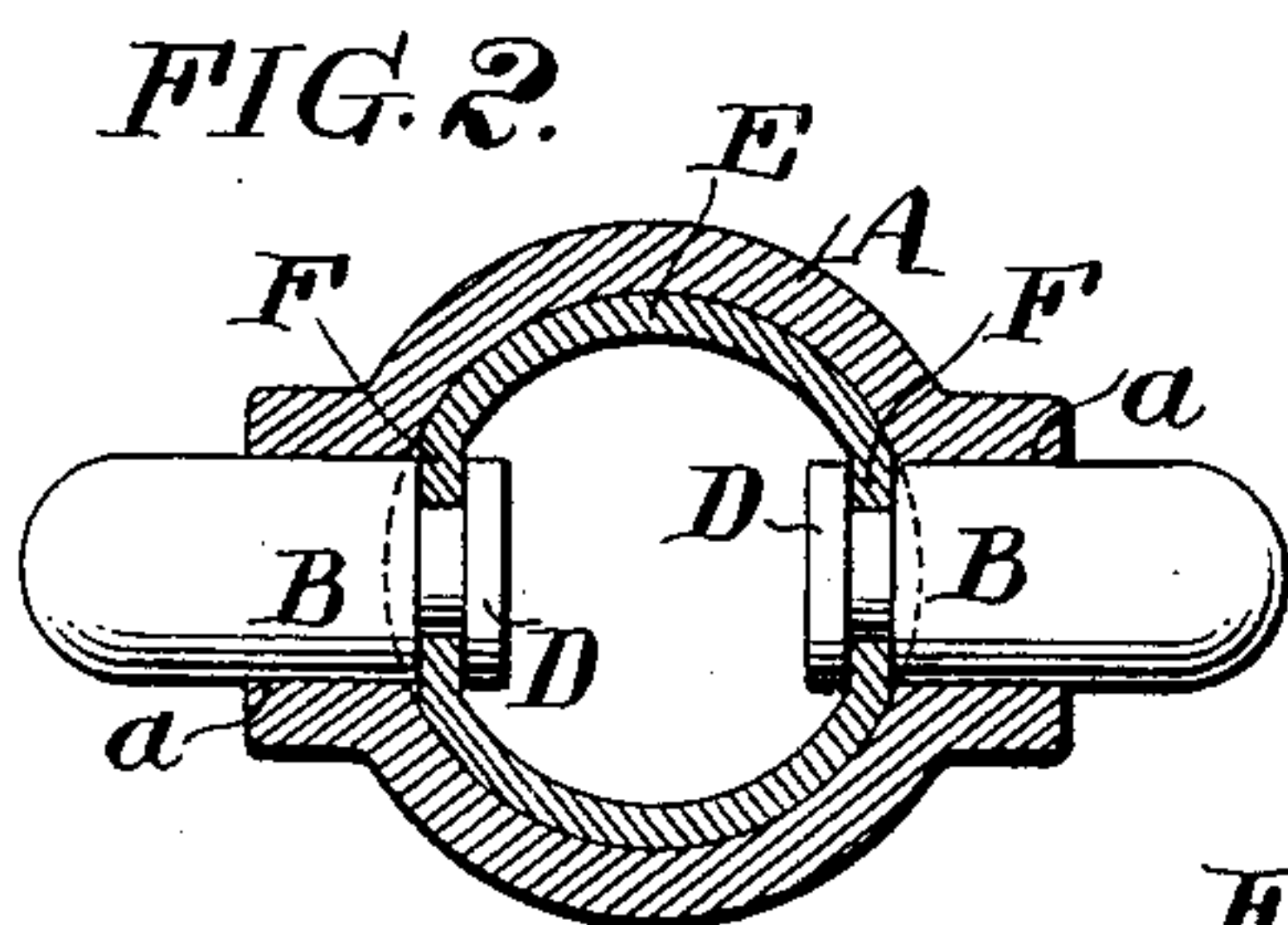
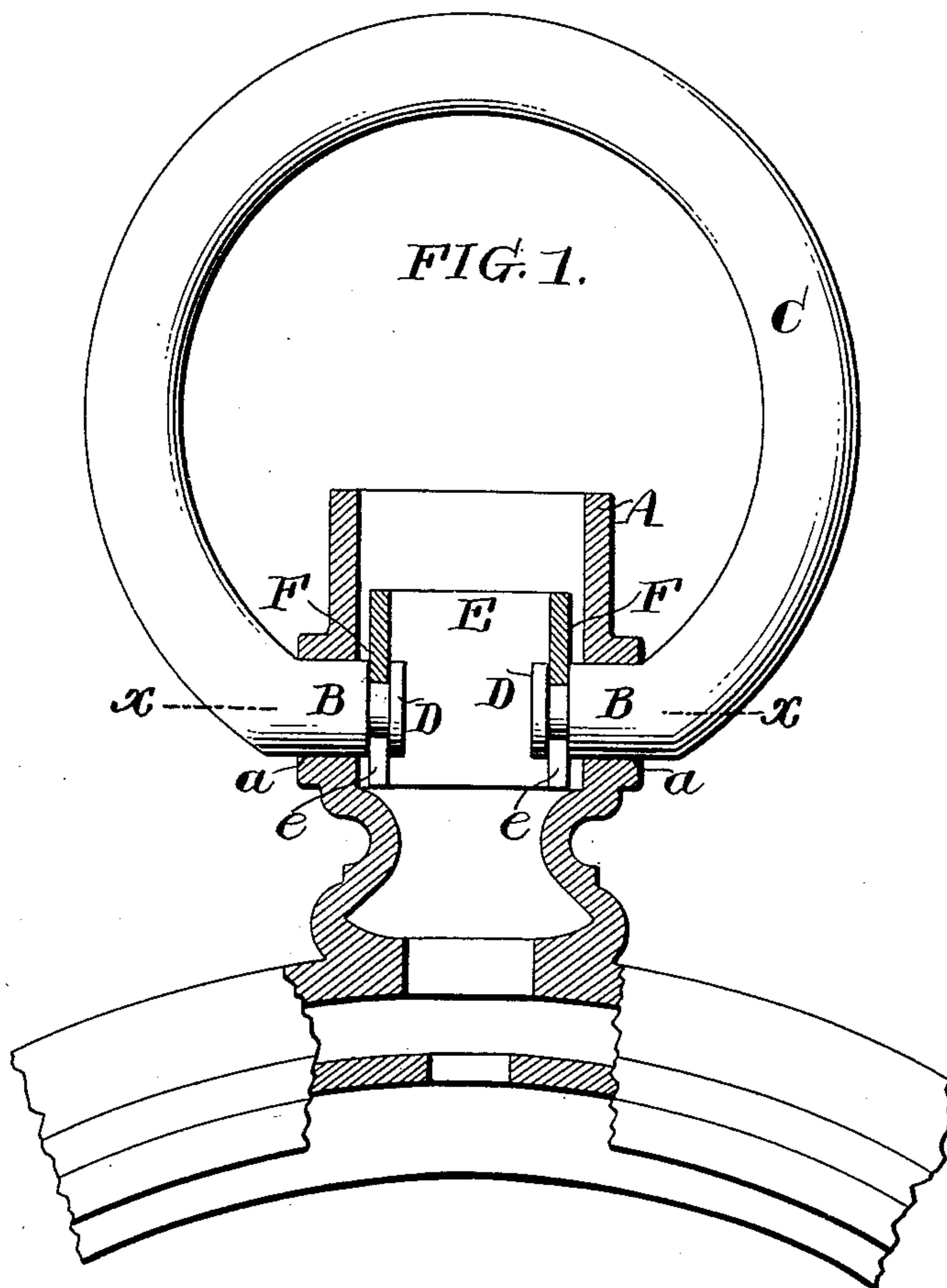
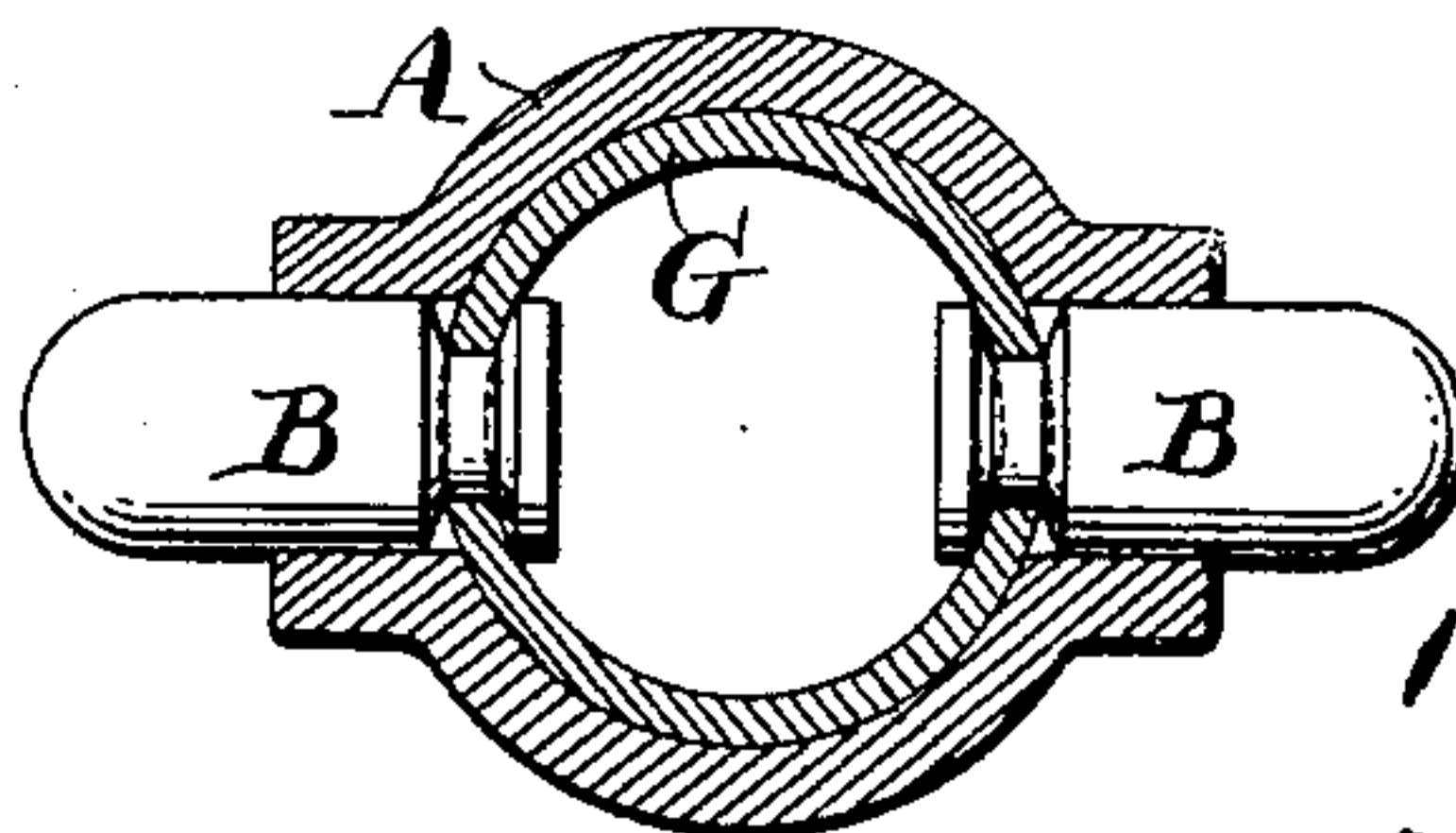


FIG. 4.



Witnesses.

Henry Dwyer
Wm. H. Evans

Inventor.

Fritz Mink

Attorney.

By [Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRITZ MINK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WATCH-BOW FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,813, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed October 29, 1895. Serial No. 567,229. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRITZ MINK, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Watch-Bow Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to watch-bow fastenings; and it consists of certain improvements which are fully set forth in the following specification and are shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention is designed for locking the ends of a bow against withdrawal from the sockets of the pendant, and relates particularly to that class of fastening devices which are shown in Letters Patent of David Glickman, No. 300,706, dated June 17, 1884. In the construction shown in that patent the ends of the bow are provided with heads and are inserted through apertures in the pendant, and a notched plate, sleeve, or collar on the inside of the pendant engages the heads and prevents their withdrawal through the apertures of the pendant. Bow-fastenings constructed in this manner have been extensively used. It has been found, however, that the constant friction between the heads of the bow and the surface of the collar, owing to the swinging of the bow ends on their bearings, tends to wear away the heads of the bow where they are engaged by the collar, and consequently to weaken the fastening. This friction is due to the fact that the tubular collar or locking-piece employed, having a curved face where it engages the heads, is constantly rubbed by the heads as they turn when the bow swings. This constant rubbing wears away the metal of the heads.

It is the object of my invention to improve this construction and remove the existing defect by so constructing the locking-plate or collar that the friction upon the ends of the bow will be evenly distributed, thereby increasing the efficiency of fastenings of this character. For this purpose instead of using a tubular locking-piece, or one having a curved surface where it engages the bow-heads, I provide a locking-piece having a flattened face at the part which engages the head. This presents a flat face to the bow-heads, and

consequently they do not tend to rub against the face of the plate at the edges when they are turned.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a watchcase-pendant with the bow having its ends fastened by my improved fastening device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my improved locking-piece; and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the tubular locking-plate employed without the flattened faces, as in my construction.

A is the watchcase-pendant, having the apertures a in its sides, into which the ends B of the bow C are inserted.

D are the heads on the ends of the bow.

E is the locking plate or piece, preferably consisting of a tubular collar adapted to be inserted in the interior of the pendant and slipped down to engage the heads D of the bow. This piece is usually notched, as at e , the notches fitting over the bow behind the heads D.

The two faces of the collar which engage the bow and fit behind the heads are flattened, as at F, so as to present a flat face to the bow-heads, which, consequently, will not rub against the locking plate or piece at the edges, as in the case where the opposed face is curved. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 4, which shows an ordinary curved tubular locking-piece G. It will be seen that the heads D will bear against the opposed curved face of the plate G at their outer edges, and that there will be a constant rubbing at these points when the bow swings. With my construction, however, there is no friction at these points, where the metal is weakest, but flat bearing-faces are presented, so that the friction is evenly distributed.

Instead of making the locking-piece E in one piece it may be made in parts, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

The minor details of construction shown may be varied without departing from the invention.

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

1. A watch-bow fastening consisting of the

pendant having apertures to receive the ends of the bow, the bow having its ends inserted in the apertures and provided with heads, and the locking-plate having the two faces which
5 engage the bow and fit behind the heads flattened as at F' to present flat faces to the bow-heads.

2. The locking-plate having a notch to engage the headed ends of the bow and having

the inner and outer faces adjacent thereto flattened.

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

FRITZ MINK.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC W. HUNTER,

ERNEST HOWARD HUNTER.