

No. 667,181.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

J. BEEBE.

SAFETY WATCH CARRYING DEVICE.

(Application filed Feb. 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)

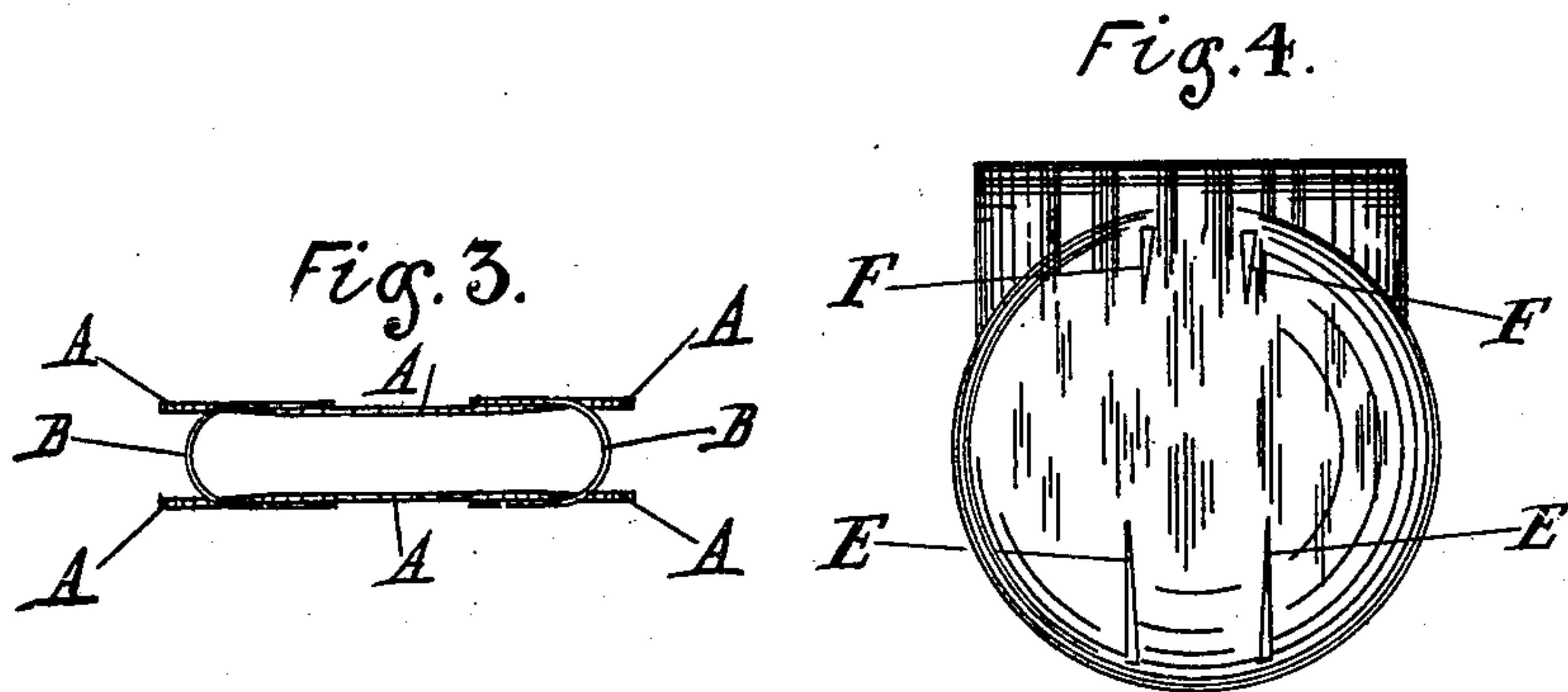
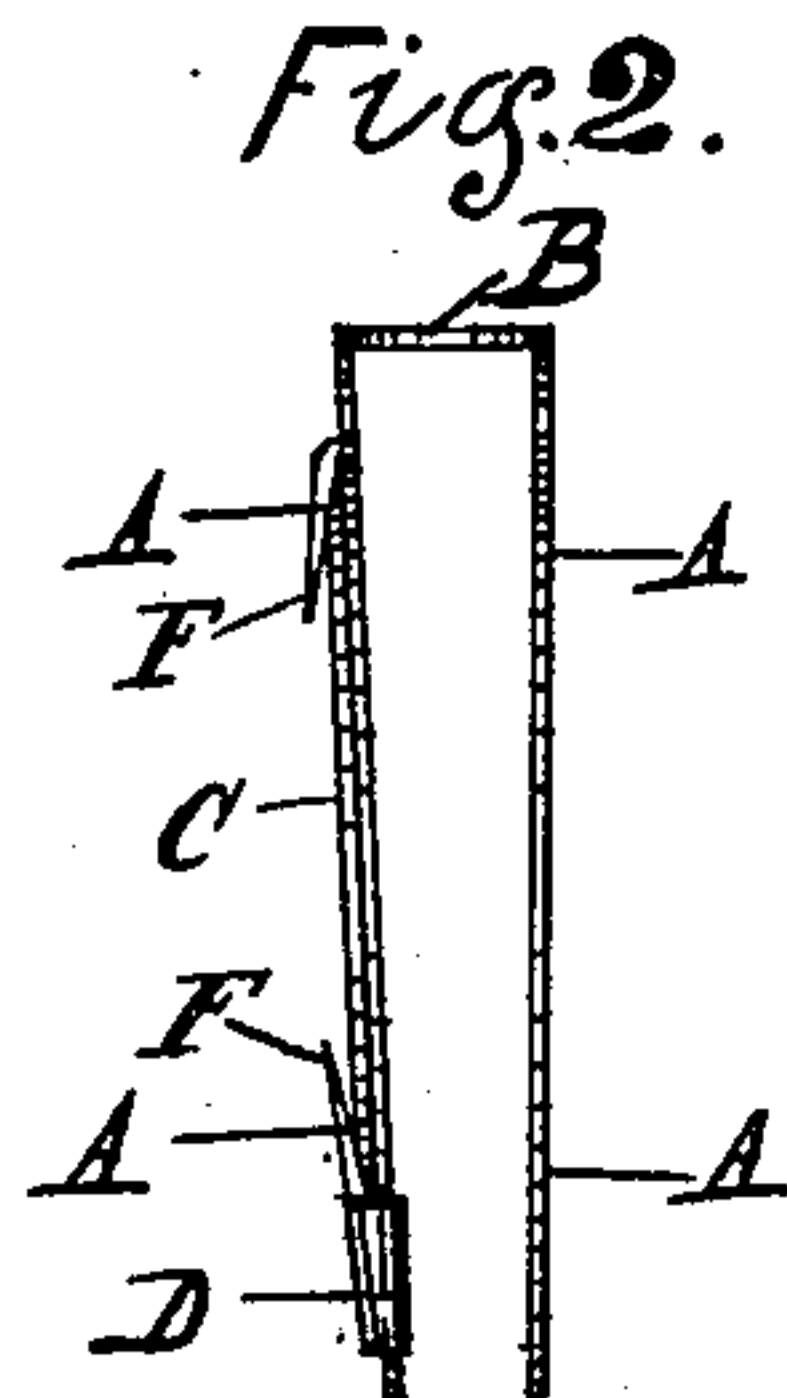
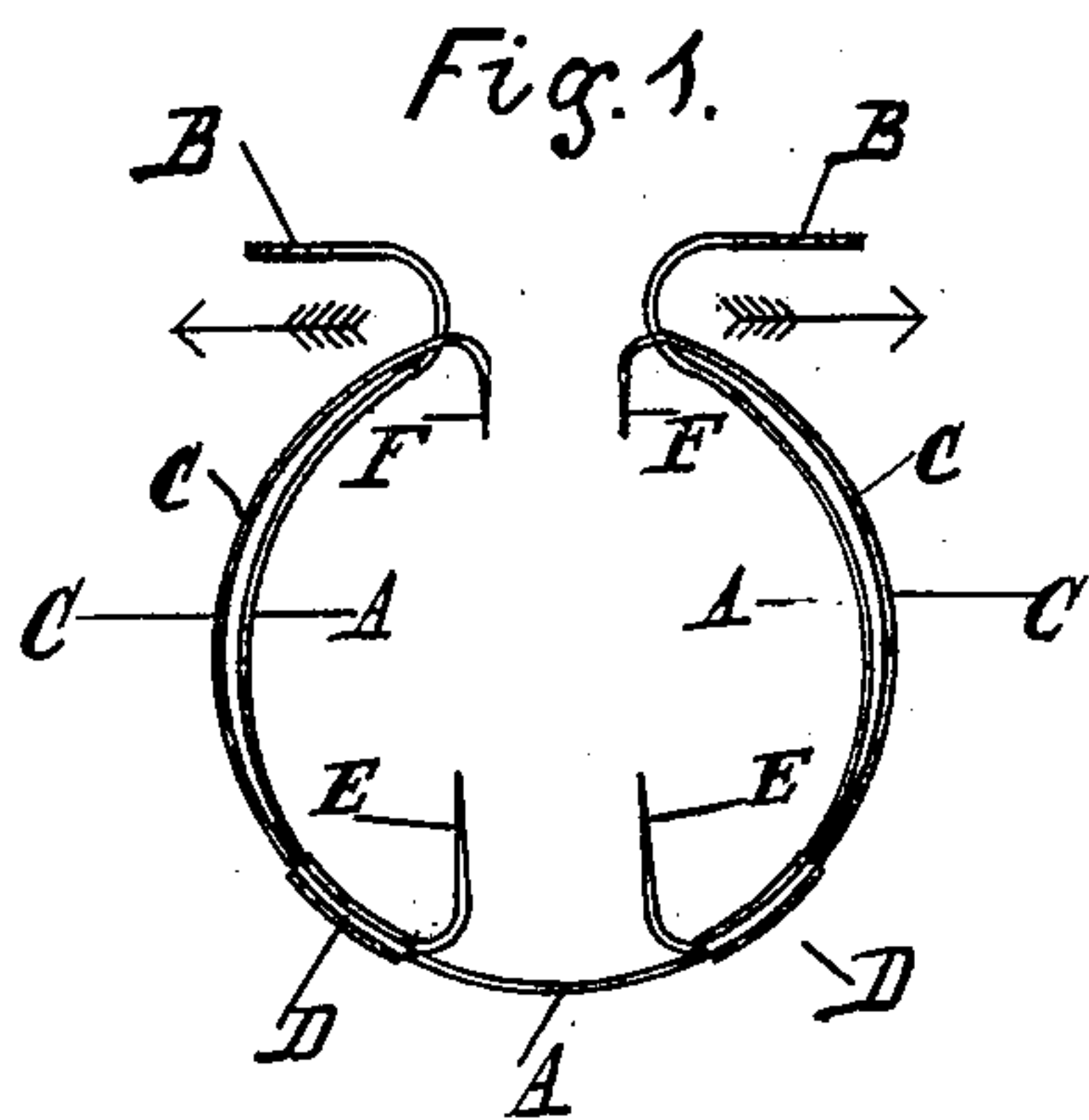
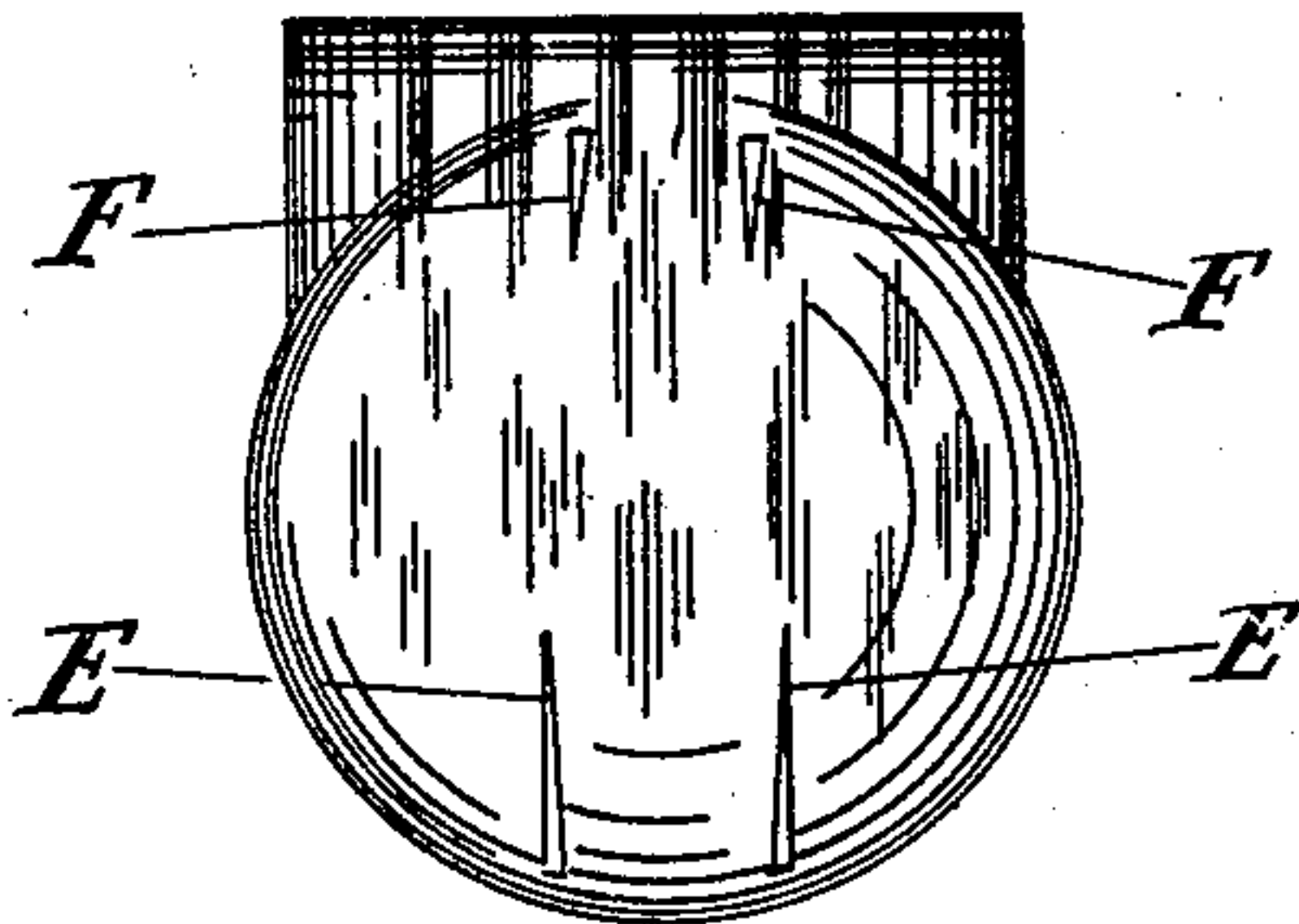


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENNIE BEEBE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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SAFETY WATCH-CARRYING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,181, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed February 26, 1900. Serial No. 6,632. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JENNIE BEEBE, of the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Useful Device for Preventing a Watch from being Jerked Out of or Falling Out of the Pocket of the Wearer, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description or specification, reference being had to the annexed sheet of drawings and to the letters marked thereon.

My invention, which relates to a new and improved device to be worn in the pocket of a person carrying a watch, with the object of preventing the said watch being jerked out of the said pocket or from falling out therefrom in the event of the wearer being thrown to the ground—such, for example, as from off a bicycle or on being thrown out of a carriage or other vehicle—consists of a circular retaining-spring device which is provided with hooks by which it is fastened into the lining of the pocket by the hooks of the device being caught into the lining of the pocket, as hereinafter described. The spring parts of the device are preferably covered with chamois-leather or other soft flexible material, such as silk or other kind of leather, the kind of material used for covering the device not being an essential part of this invention.

The device is so shaped and of such a size and it is so constructed that on pressing the watch down into it when the device is in the pocket of the wearer the spring structure of the device permits it to yield to the insertion of the watch and to hold the watch firmly therein, while when it is desired to withdraw the watch the spring device yields to the act of pulling upon the watch-chain or other attachment, thereby allowing the watch to be removed when necessary to observe the time, but preventing the watch from being thrown out of the device by accidental occurrence.

On the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the spring device constituting this invention without the covering of leather or flexible material thereon. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the same. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the device, showing the flexible covering thereon.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the flexible mainspring

part of the device is marked A. It is formed with two sides, as shown, which are connected together at the top by the two loops B, which are wide enough transversely to allow a watch to be pushed down into the device, and not being connected together longitudinally the device yields in the direction of the arrows shown in Fig. 1 to the diameter of the watch when being forced or pushed down into the device. Upon one side of the device there are carried two springs C, which are soldered to one of the rings A, as shown more particularly at D, Figs. 1 and 2. The springs are formed with upwardly-projecting hooks E and downwardly-projecting hooks F. The upwardly-projecting hooks E are longer than the downwardly-projecting hooks F, and these upwardly-projecting hooks E when the device is placed in the pocket are first caught into the lower part of the lining of the pocket, after which the device is pulled upward to some extent, and the upper hooks F are then caught into the upper part of the lining of the pocket, so that the device is held in the pocket by the hooks E and F being caught into the lining thereof. For the purpose of facilitating the catching of the hooks E and F into the lining of the pocket these hooks are formed to project slightly outward at an angle, as shown more particularly at Fig. 2, and when the device is covered with chamois-skin, leather, or other flexible material the hooks E and F project outside the chamois-skin, leather, or other flexible material, as shown at Fig. 4, and the flexible material, as indicated by the shade-lines at Fig. 4, is put on sufficiently loose to allow of the spring device and its flexible casing yielding to the watch when being placed therein or being taken thereout, while the retaining action of the spring device securely holds the watch within itself at other times.

Having now described the nature of my said invention and the best system, mode, or manner I am at present acquainted with for carrying the same into practical effect, I desire to observe, in conclusion, that what I consider to be novel and original, and therefore claim as the invention to be secured to me by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. The circular spring device consisting of

two spring sides, two spring-loops at the top connecting these spring sides, springs having upper and lower hooks attached to one of the spring sides for engaging the pocket, substantially as described.

5 2. A watch-carrying device consisting of the combination of yielding loops, yielding circular spring sides connected at the top by said loops, and springs provided with upper
10 and lower hooks attached to one of said sides, said hooks being for the purpose of fastening

the device into the lining of a watch-pocket, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I, the said JENNIE BEEBE, have hereunto set my hand and seal, 15 this 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, at Los Angeles, California, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JENNIE BEEBE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

ST. JOHN DAY,
JOHN SATTERWHITE.