

No. 682,019.

Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

A. ALMQVIST, A. W. KASTBERG, G. A. CAHLING & P. A. SJÖQVIST.

WATCH PROTECTOR.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

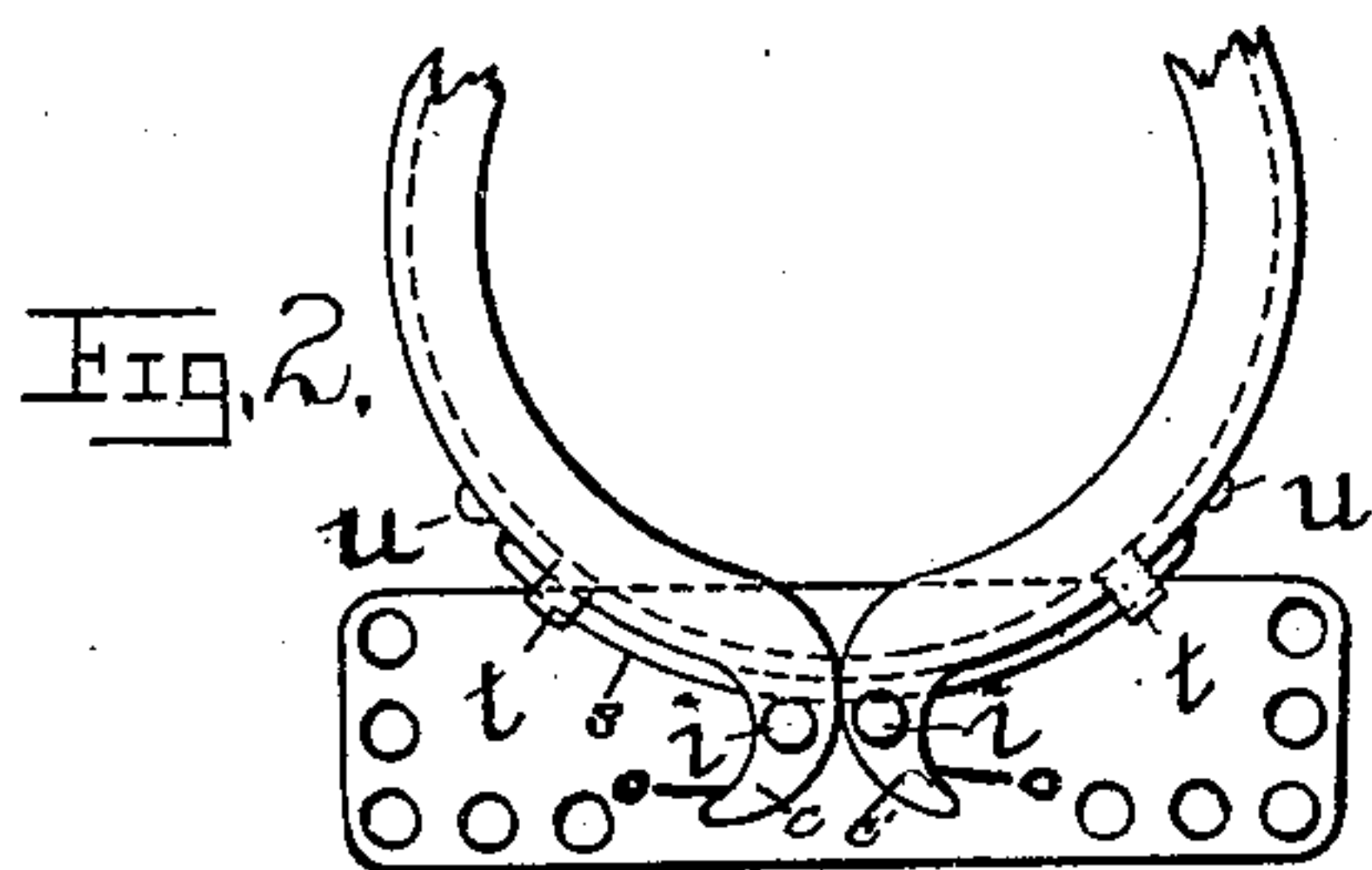
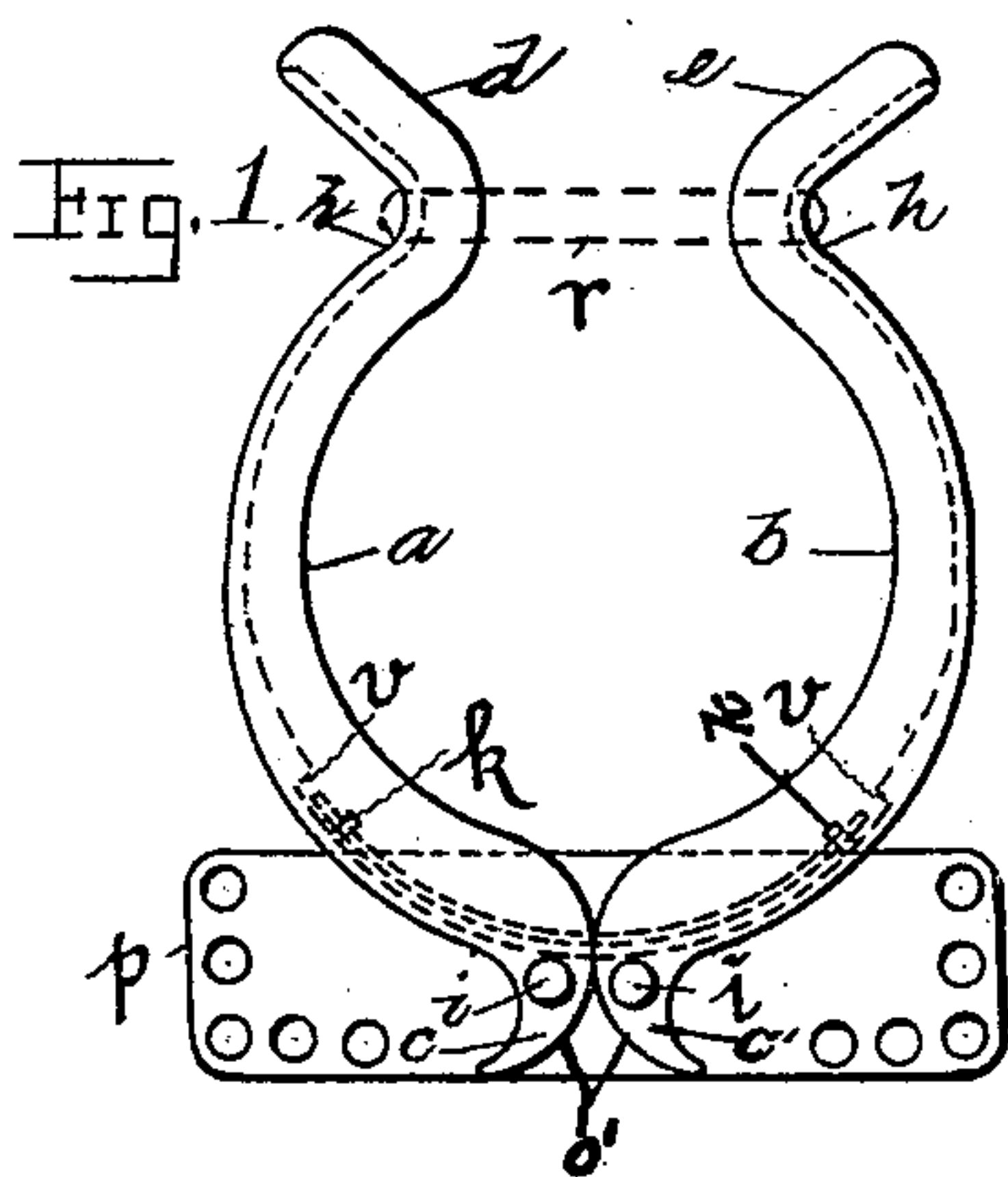


Fig. 3.



Witnesses—

E. Hunt.
J. Wilson

Inventors—
A. Almqvist
A. W. Kastberg
G. A. Cahling
P. A. Sjöqvist

by *H. B. Wilson & Co*
Attorneys—

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST ALMQVIST, ADOLF WILH. KASTBERG, GUSTAF ALFRED CAHLING,
AND PER ADOLF SJÖQVIST, OF SKÖNSBERG, SWEDEN.

WATCH-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,019, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,812. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUST ALMQVIST, ADOLF WILHELM KASTBERG, GUSTAF ALFRED CAHLING, and PER ADOLF SJÖQVIST, all of Skönsberg, near Sundsvall, in the Kingdom of Sweden, have invented new and useful Improvements in Watch-Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a watch-protector which is to be sewed or otherwise strongly fastened in the watch-pocket, and has for its object to prevent the watch or a step-counter or such like from falling out of the pocket and from being stolen. When using this protector, the watch can be inserted and removed in the usual manner and as quickly as when not using it, the protector only serving as a brake-shoe or such like, so that more power is necessary than is usually the case for removing the watch from the pocket. The protector, however, may also be so disposed that the one hand can release the watch from the protector while the other hand removes it from the pocket.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of our improved protector. Fig. 2 is a modification, the upper part of the clamps being broken away. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of one of the clamps.

Referring to the drawings, the letters *a* and *b* designate the clamps of our improved watch-protector, the sections of which are each made of a single piece of suitable material, the body portions being constructed in semi-cylindrical shape, with their inner edge portions concaved, as shown at *l*, Fig. 3. The concave portions may be lined with any suitable material to receive and protect the peripheral edge portion of the watch. The upper extremities of the clamp-sections are bent in neck form, as shown at *h*, to form flaring ends *d* and *e*, whereby to more readily guide the watch to its seat. The letters *c* and *c'* designate arms, each of which is separately pivoted at *i* to a plate *p*, said plate being adapted to be secured to the inside portion of the watch-pocket by any suitable means. The arms *c* and *c'* are constructed in concavo-convex form—that is, each one is provided with a concave outer face portion *o* and a convex inner face portion *o'*, as shown, the convex

face portions of which abut against each other, whereby when it is desired to open the clamps the same is accomplished by pressing the concave portions of said arms with the forefinger and thumb of the hand, which permits the convex portions to coact one against the other for the purpose of forming a hinge-joint connection therewith. The body portions of the clamps are provided with shoulders *v*, between which are interposed the free ends of a spring *s*, held in place by means of loops *k* or other suitable fastenings for the purpose. By this construction and arrangement of spring the clamps are readily spread apart, whereby to permit of the removal or insertion of the watch between the clamps through the flaring ends thereof. In Fig. 2 the central portion of the spring *s* is mounted above the pivots *i* to engage the lower outer extremities of the clamps, while the ends of the spring engage loops *t* or the like arranged on the outside portions of the clamps. Projections *u* for preventing the ends of the spring from being displaced to the right or left are also arranged on the outer portions of the clamps for the purpose.

When the protector has an upright position, as shown in the drawings, the watch is inserted by pressing the same downward between the flaring ends until the watch has passed between the necks *h* of the clamps and reached its proper seat. For removing the watch the latter is to be pulled upward between said necks. The protector, however, may also have another position, so that the clamps be directed to the right or left instead of upward. Such a position will often be more convenient for ladies. The watch in such cases is inserted and removed by pressing and pulling it to the left or right. We wish it to be understood that we do not confine ourselves to the location and the material of the spring to be used, as we may use a ring *r* of elastic material, the same to be connected to the necks *h* of the clamps, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

A watch-protector, consisting of two spring-actuated semicircular clamps, having concave inner walls, the upper portions of the

clamps, being bent to form necks and flaring
ends, the lower ends of the clamps, being piv-
oted and formed concavo-convex, the inner
convex portions of which abut against each
5 other whereby to form a hinge-joint connec-
tion, for operating the clamps by means of the
concave portions, and the said flaring ends,
forming a passage-way whereby to locate the
watch between the clamp-sections, substan-
10 tially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto
signed our names in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

AUG. ALMQVIST.

ADOLF WILH. KASTBERG.

GUSTAF ALFRED CAHLING.

PER ADOLF SJÖQVIST.

Witnesses:

AXEL. PETERS,

EMILE SANDSTRÖM.