

No. 696,302.

Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

C. A. BASSETT.

WATCHMAKER'S TWEEZERS.

(Application filed Oct. 23, 1900. Renewed Sept. 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

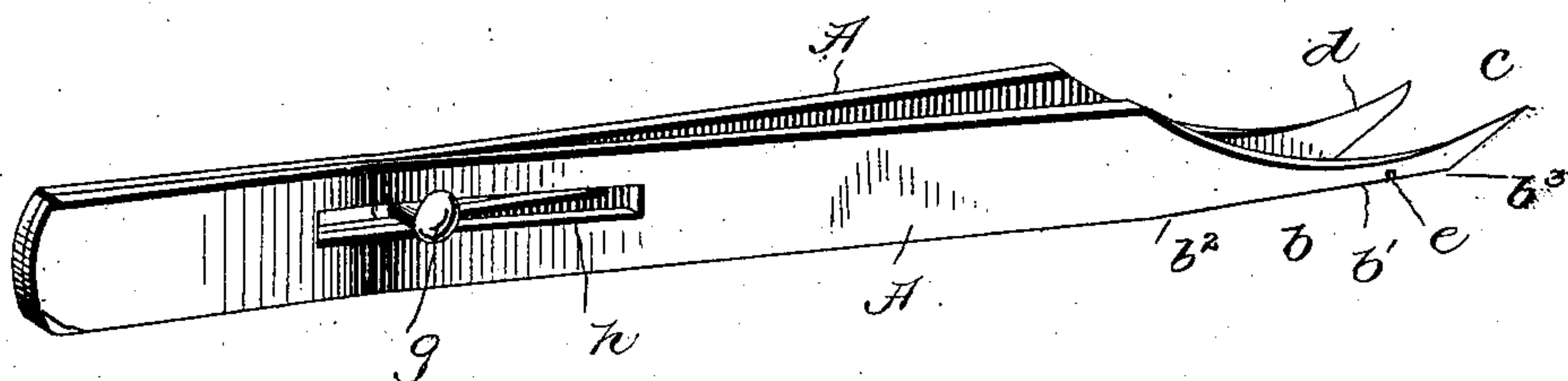


Fig. 2.

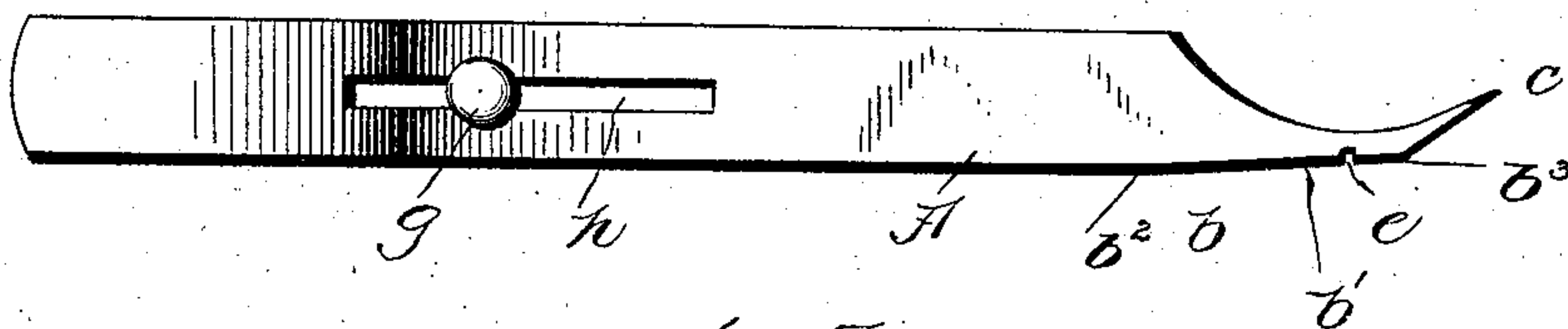


Fig. 3.

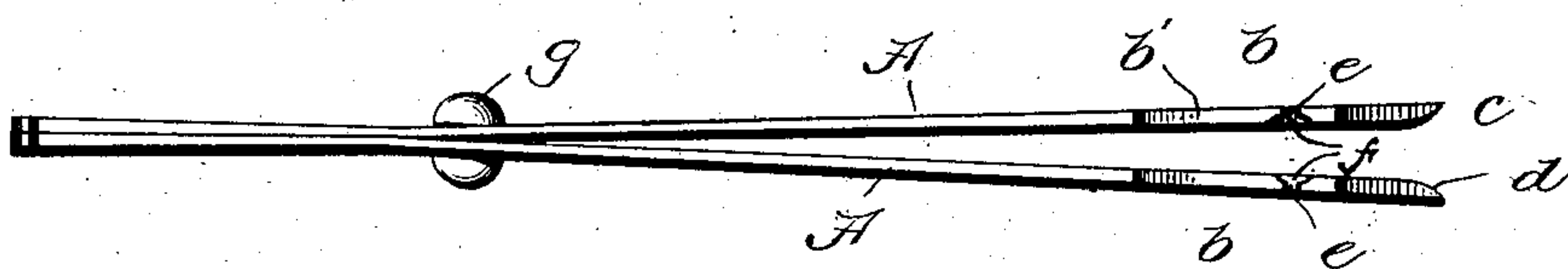


Fig. 4.

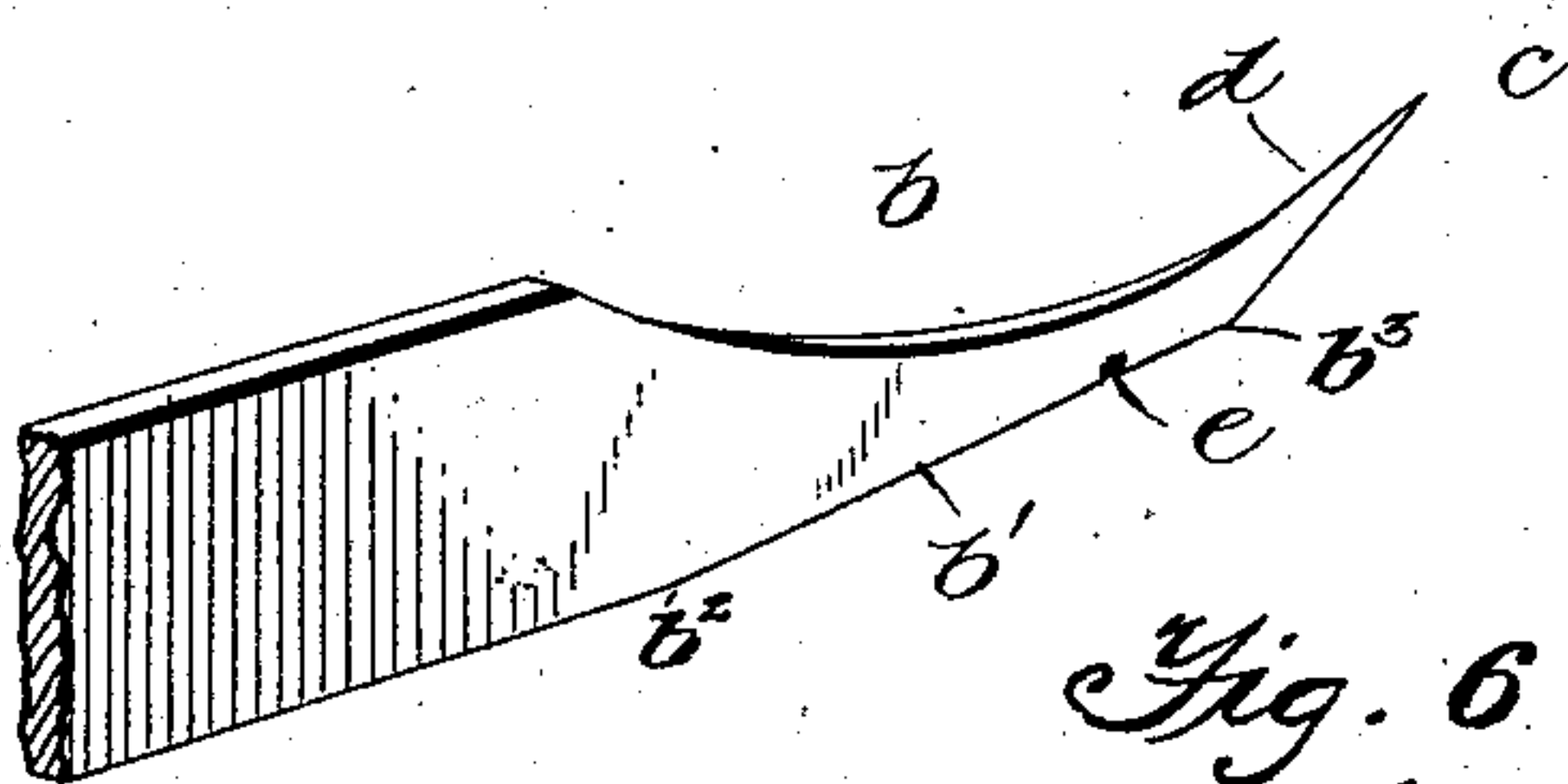


Fig. 5.

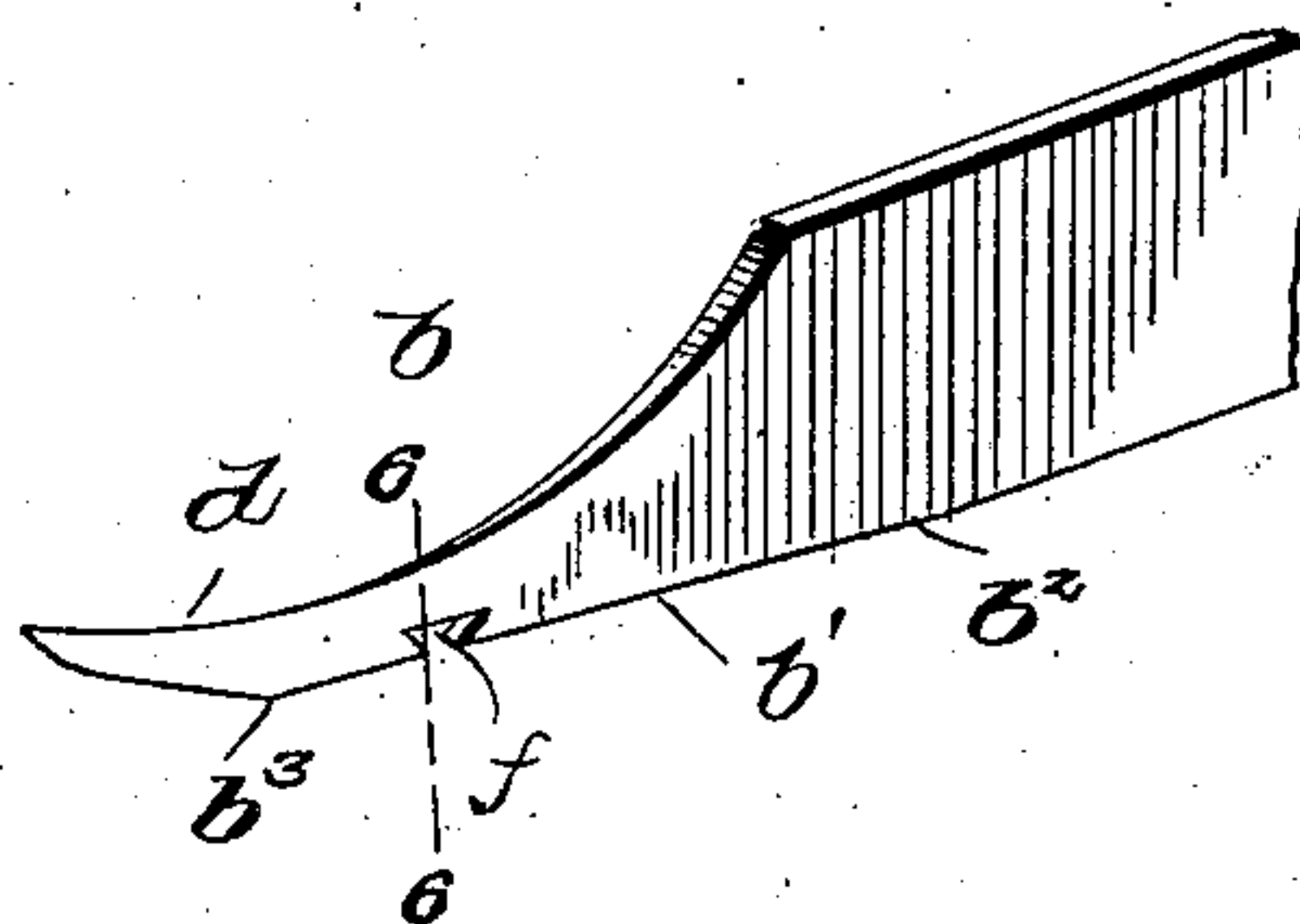
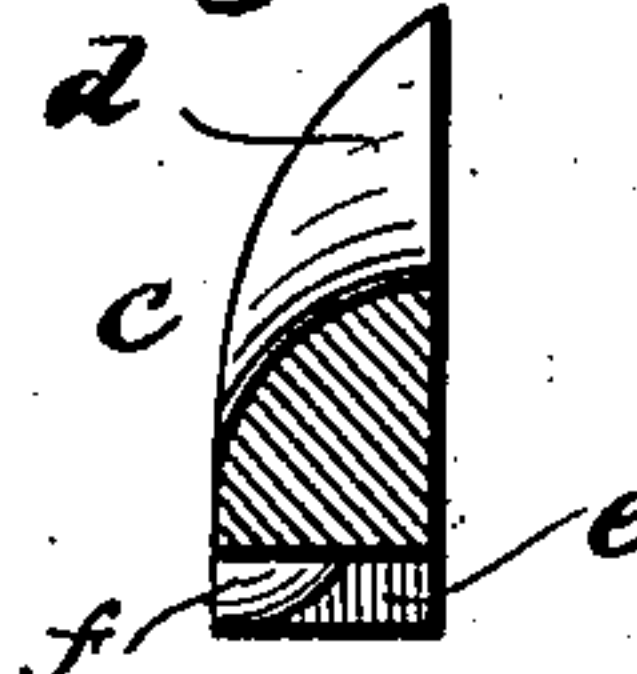


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BASSETT, OF ANDERSON, INDIANA.

## WATCHMAKER'S TWEEZERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,302, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed October 23, 1900. Renewed September 14, 1901. Serial No. 75,432. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BASSETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watchmakers' Tweezers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in watchmakers' tweezers, and has for its object to provide a simple and convenient construction of tool of this character for releasing balance-springs, detaching hour, minute, and seconds hands and holding same while being fitted on their arbors, and for holding cock and foot jewels while being cleaned, and also holding settings for new jewels, and for other analogous purposes.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, which will be fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of tweezers embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail perspective views of one of the feet or jaws on an enlarged scale. Fig. 6 is a sectional view through one of the jaws on line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

Like reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views. A in the drawings represents the spring-arms of the tweezers, which have tapering jaws *b*, terminating in obliquely-extending points *c*. These points are beveled inwardly on their upper or front sides, as clearly shown at *d* in Figs. 4 and 5, while their lower or rear sides or faces are straight and parallel with each other and extend at an oblique angle to the jaws *b*. The lower or rear sides or faces *b'* of the jaws *b* are beveled or inclined upwardly and outwardly between the points *b<sup>2</sup>* and *b<sup>3</sup>* to stand inwardly from or on a plane above the lower or rear edges of the arms A, so as to enable the seconds-hands on sunken dials to be easily reached, and said sides *b'* are formed adjacent to the inner ends of the

points *c* with transverse notches *e* and on their inner faces with longitudinal segmental recesses or sockets *f*, intersecting said notches. To retain the jaws in a closed position when required, I provide a sliding pin *g*, which is inserted in elongated slots *h*, formed in the sides of the arms A and provided at each end with a head *i* of larger diameter than the slots, the pin being adapted when moved toward the jaws to draw said arms together and to hold them firmly against slipping in an obvious manner.

The mode of employing the devices is as follows: To remove a hand or collet of a balance-wheel from its arbor to detach the spring, the points *c* of the jaws are slipped beneath the hand or collet, and upon pressing the arms of the tool together the beveled edges of the jaws are forced in between the parts and act like wedges to force the hand or collet up, thus exerting a powerful leverage without liability of injuring the parts. To hold a hand for setting, the rounded end or central portion is fitted in the segmental recesses *f* and the stem in one or both, as the case may be, of the notches *e* and allowed to project laterally, and the pin *g* may be adjusted to clamp the hand, if desired. In holding a jewel for cleaning or holding a setting for a new jewel the jaws are opened and then closed to receive the rim edge of the jewel or setting in the two recesses *f*. The inclined lower or rear faces *b'* of the jaws *b* adapt the tool for easily reaching hands on sunken dials, which could not be done with straight faces, as the hand would have to be released before setting.

It will be seen from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, that the device is simple in construction and provides a convenient form of tool for the purposes for which it is designed.

Having thus fully described my invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

Watchmaker's tweezers comprising spring-arms A having tapering jaws *b* terminating in obliquely-extending points *c* beveled inwardly on their upper faces, as at *d*, and having their lower faces extending at an oblique



angle to said jaws, the jaws being formed in  
their lower edges  $b'$  with notches  $e$ , on their  
inner sides with sockets  $f$  intersecting the  
notches, and having their said lower edges  
5 beveled or inclined upwardly and outwardly  
between the points  $b^2 b^3$ , substantially as set  
forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-  
nesses.

CHAS. A. BASSETT.

Witnesses:

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CHAS. I. KENNEY.