

No. 702,777.

Patented June 17, 1902.

J. COHEN.
WATCH PROTECTOR.
(Application filed Oct. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)

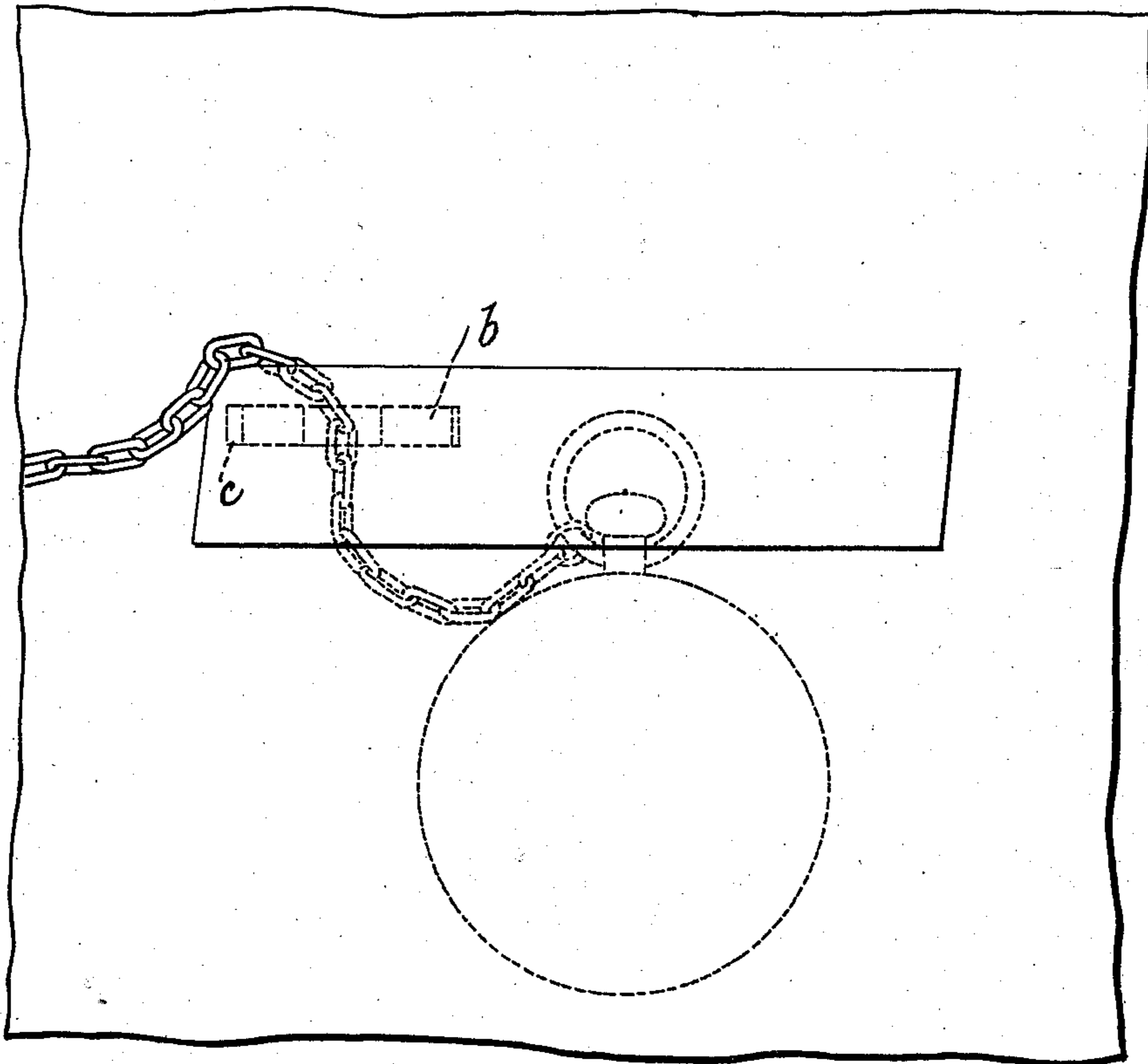


Fig. 1.

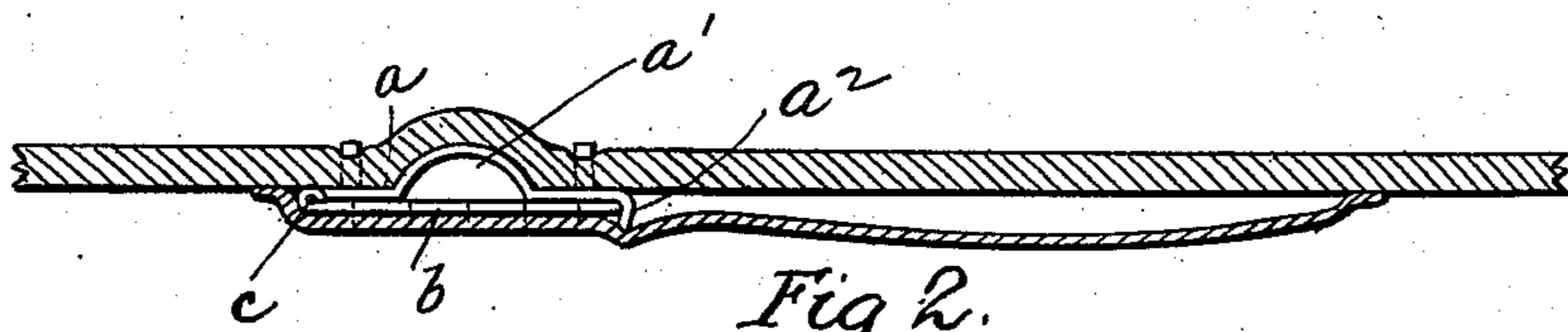


Fig. 2.

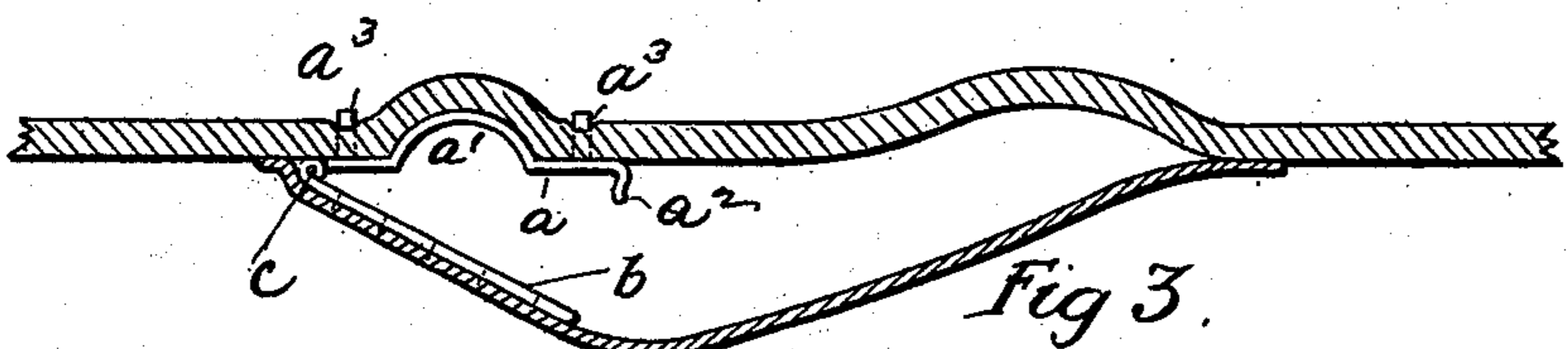


Fig. 3.

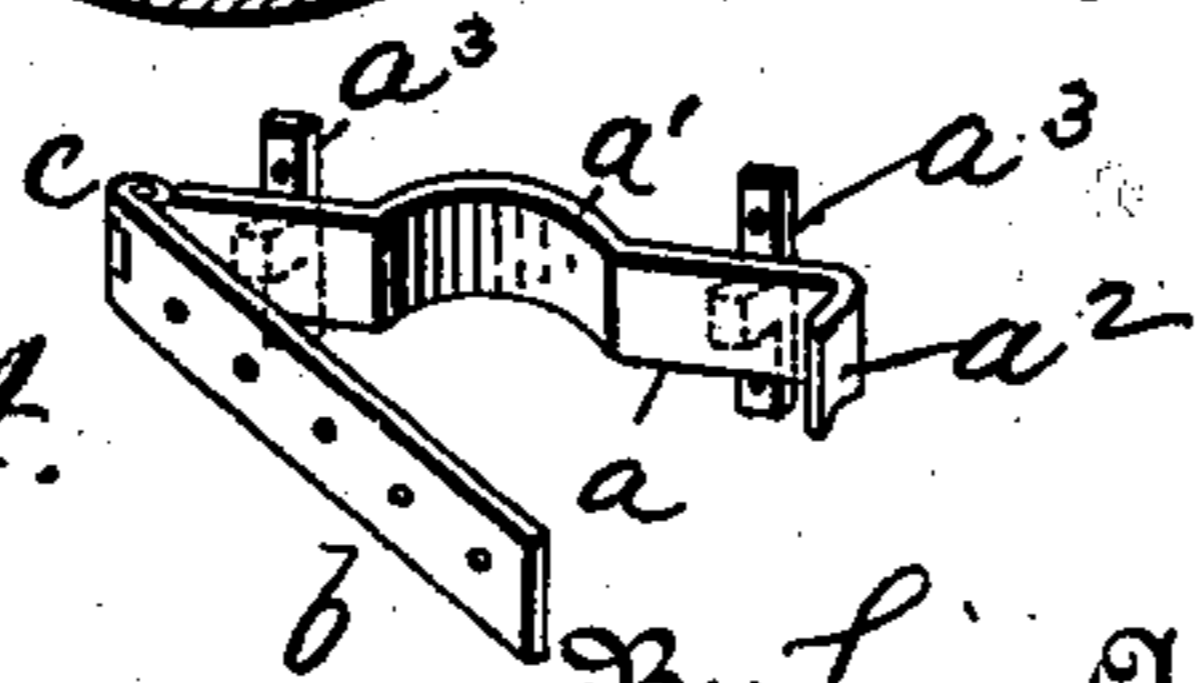


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB COHEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATCH-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,777, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed October 30, 1901. Serial No. 80,499. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB COHEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the borough of Manhattan and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watch-Protectors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is a device for preventing the theft of a watch from the pocket of the owner; and it consists of a peculiar construction of clasp adapted to be adjusted to the inside of the pocket in a position where the watch-chain can pass through it freely and where it can be opened easily by the wearer when necessary to ascertain the time or to remove the watch.

The invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a pocket, showing the position of the watch, the chain, and the protecting device. Figs. 2 and 3 are sectional views of the pocket, showing the protector closed and opened; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the protector itself.

The protector consists, essentially, of two flat bars *a* and *b*, hinged together at one end, as at *c*, one of said bars being provided with an offset portion *a'*, forming a passage-way for the watch-chain. One of the bars will also be provided with a latch or locking device for securing the two bars together when the device is closed over the chain. The form of latch shown is merely a spring-lip *a²*, inside of which the end of the other bar springs; but any other device may be used for this purpose, a lock being provided, if desired.

In order to secure the device to the pocket, I attach to the bar *a* two T-shaped pieces *a³* *a³*, which for security are riveted thereto. These T-pieces are adapted to pass through perforations in the goods, and when thus inserted they form cross-heads, preventing the device from being detached. As an additional security these cross-heads may be sewed to the goods by passing threads through the holes shown in them. The bar *b* is adapted to be fastened to the front part of the pocket by sewing it thereto through the line of holes shown in the bar. This can be done

so that the stitches will not be visible on the outside.

In adjusting the device to the pocket the hinged end *c* is placed as closely as possible into the upper corner of the pocket, so that the hinge will coincide with the line of stitching or seam at the side of the pocket. Then the bar *b* is sewed to the front portion of the pocket and the bar *a* is secured in the manner before described to the back portion of the pocket. The offset portion *a'* will make an inward depression in the material of the pocket, which will not be visible from the outside and which will not be so large as to cause inconvenience to the wearer. With the hinge of the device located as described the "set" of the pocket and the movement of the flap will not be changed nor the opening into the pocket restricted.

To adjust the watch-chain, the device is opened to the position shown in Fig. 3 by merely pressing it open with the thumb. The chain will then fall into place by the mere insertion of the watch into the pocket. The device is then closed by pressing on the outside of the pocket, which forces the bar *b* into engagement with the latch on the bar *a*. The chain is then confined in the space formed by the offset portion. In case an attempt by a thief is made to take the watch from the pocket by the chain the act is frustrated, because the watch cannot pass through the protecting device, whereas the person wearing the device can readily lift the watch out by the chain after first opening the device with the thumb, or he can grasp the watch and lift it from the pocket, allowing the chain to run through the device into the pocket.

My invention is not limited to the precise shape of protector shown and described. The bars may be differently formed to provide space for the chain, and the offset may be part in each bar; but an important feature of my invention is the fact that the hinge of the two bars is located in the corner or adjacent to the seam of the pocket, so that the device will not interfere with the free movement of the pocket-flap and will not restrict the opening into the pocket when the device is opened, notwithstanding it is sewed both to the front and the back of the pocket.

Having described my invention, I claim—
The combination with a pocket consisting
of front and rear flaps or walls, of a watch
protector or guard consisting of two parallel
5 bars hinged together and of less length than
the opening into the pocket, the hinged end
approximately coinciding with the side seam
of the pocket, the bars being secured respec-
tively to the front and rear flaps of the
10 pocket, the rear bar having an offset portion

forming an opening for the watch-chain, and
a fastening device for the bars at the ends
opposite the hinge, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I subscribe my signa-
ture in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB COHEN.

Witnesses:

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