

J. T. PENDLEBURY.

WATCHCASE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

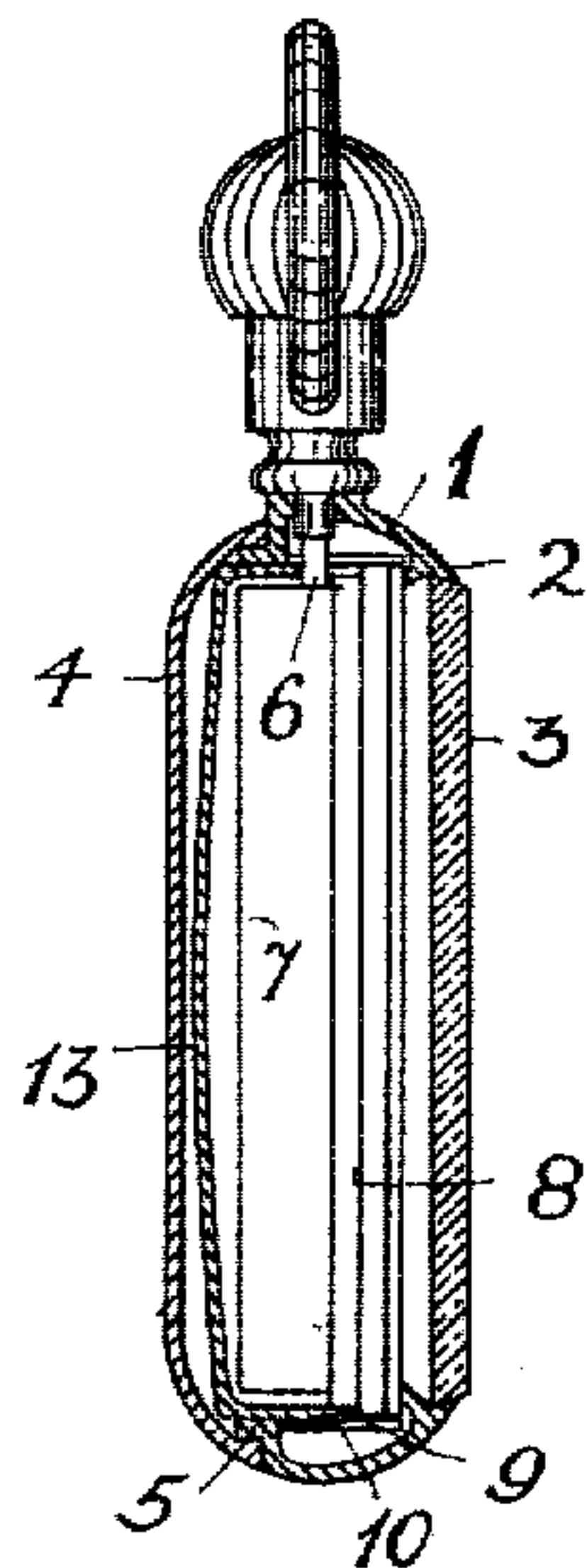


Fig. 2.

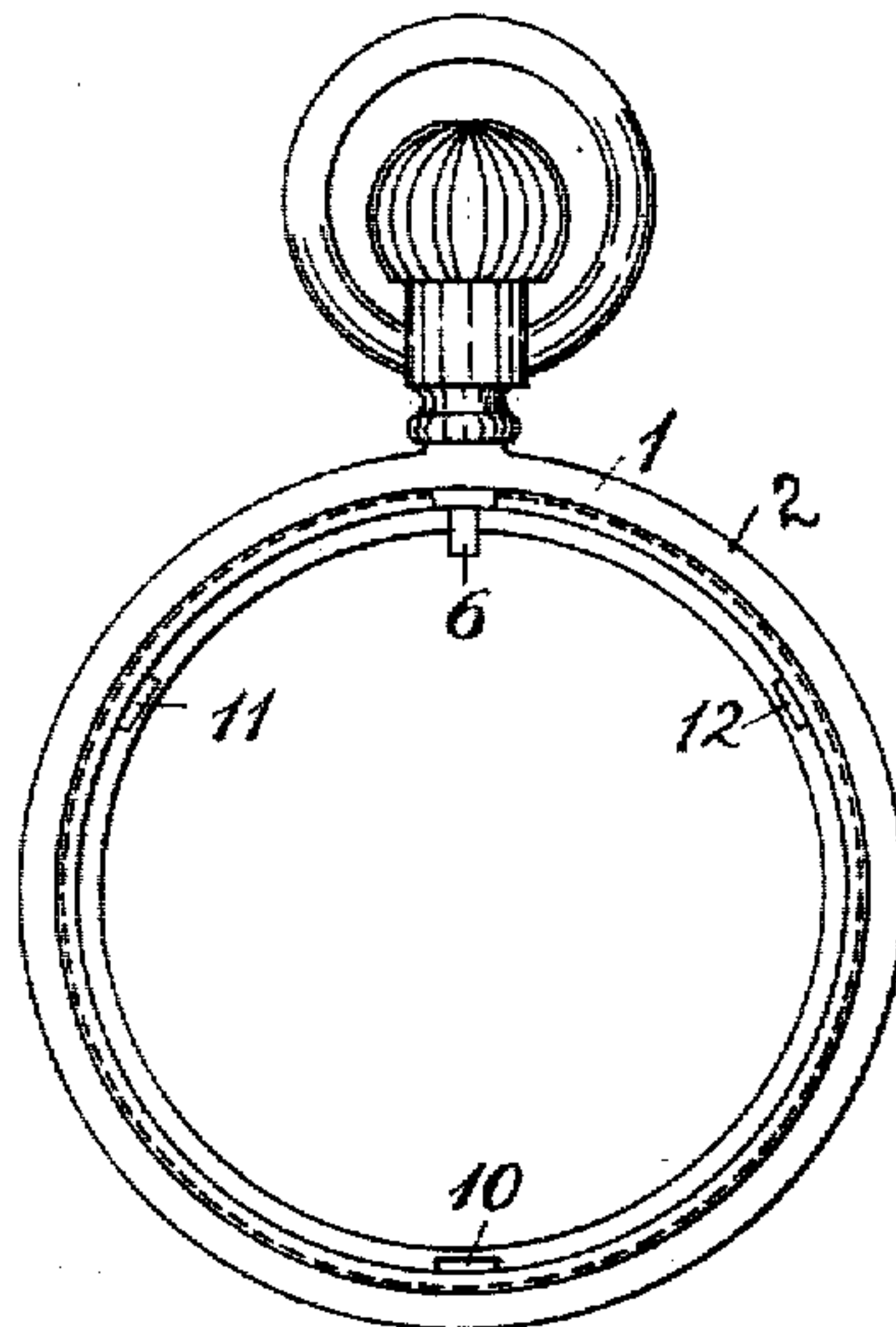


Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

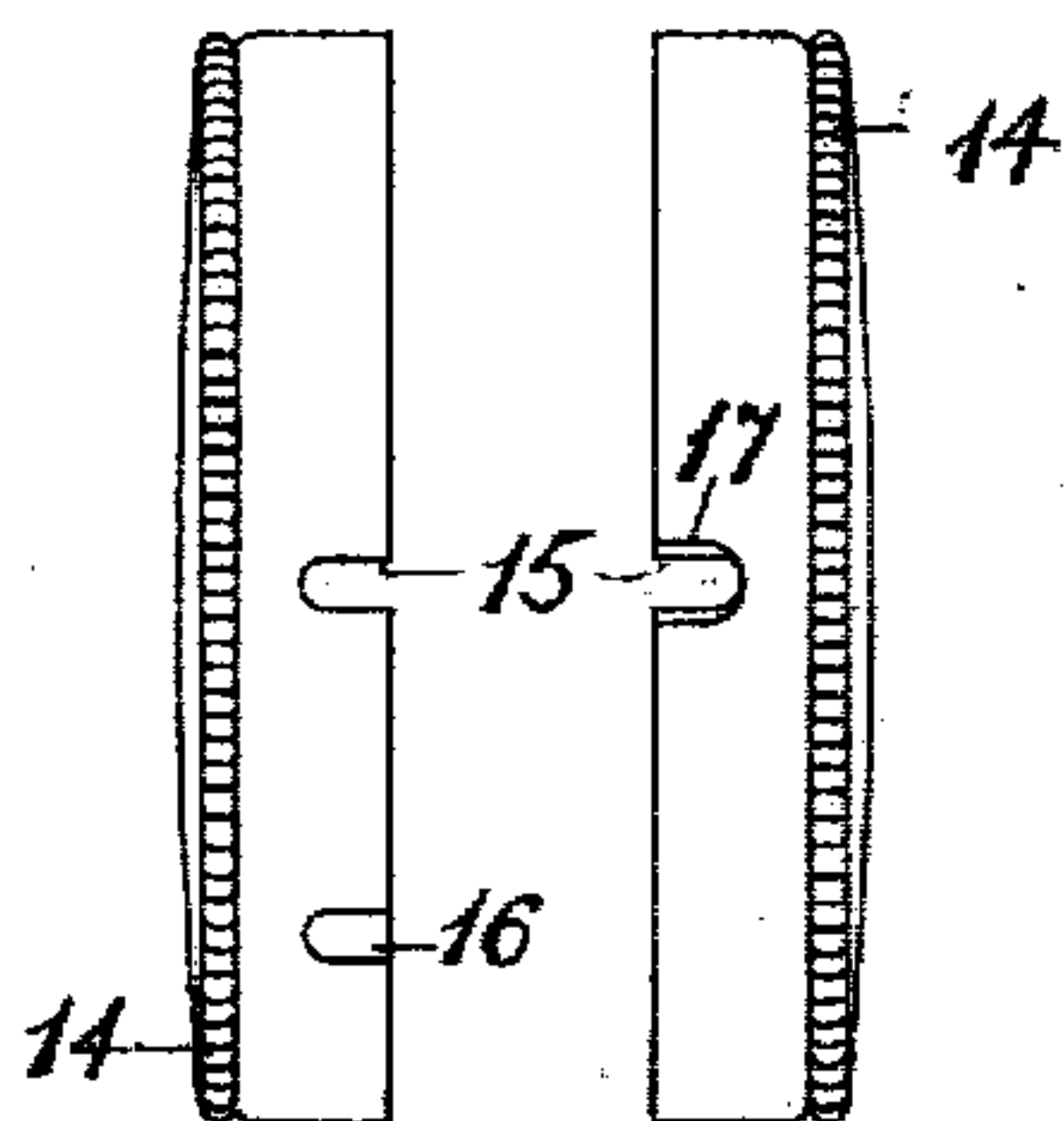


Fig. 5.

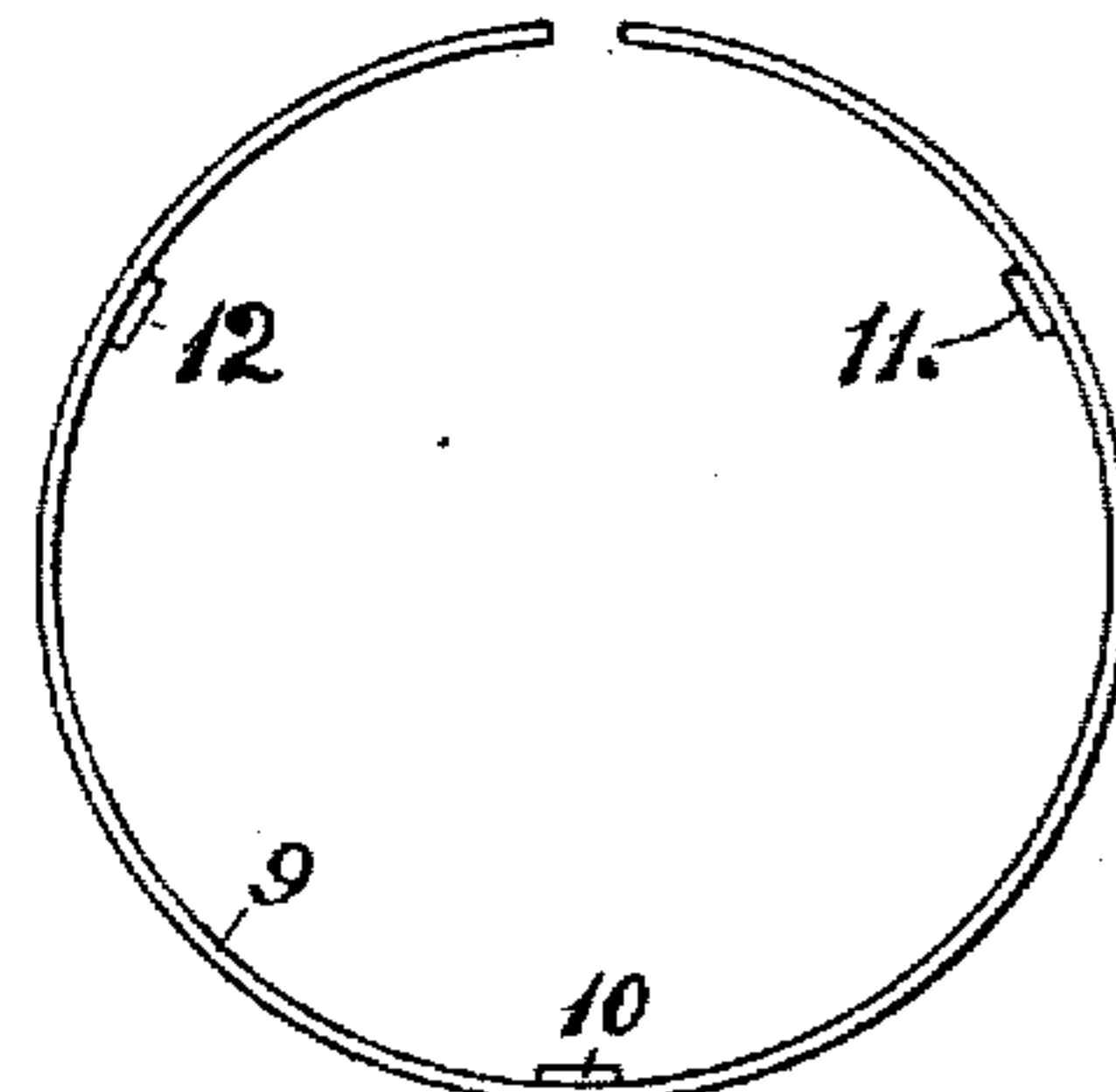


Fig. 6.

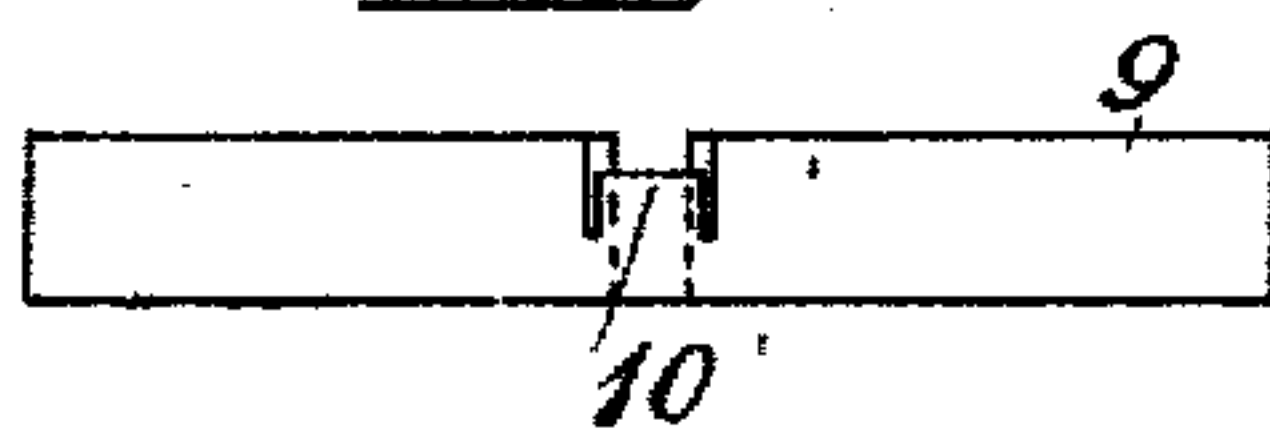
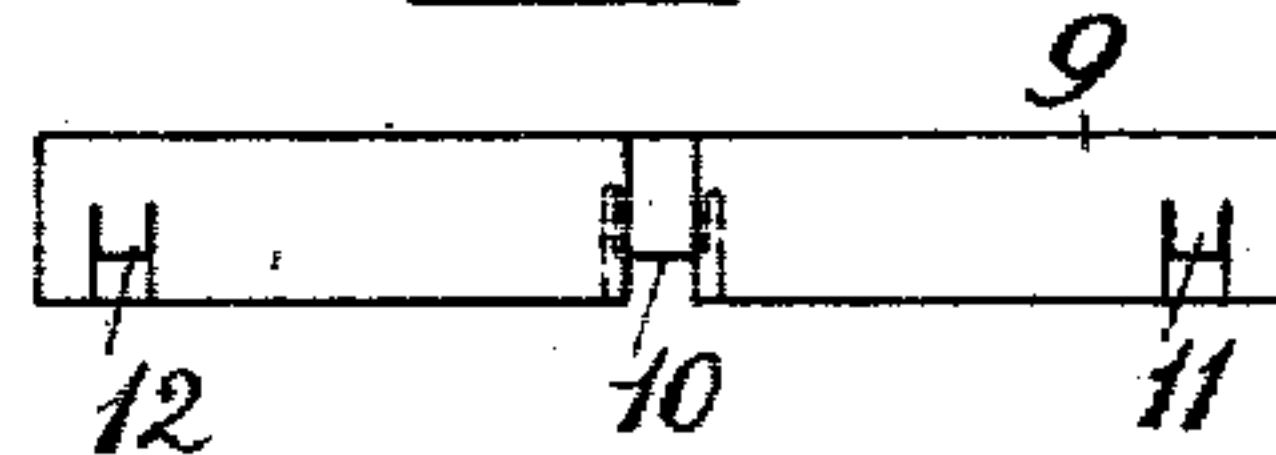


Fig. 7.



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No. 814,232.

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J. T. PENDLEBURY.
WATCHCASE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

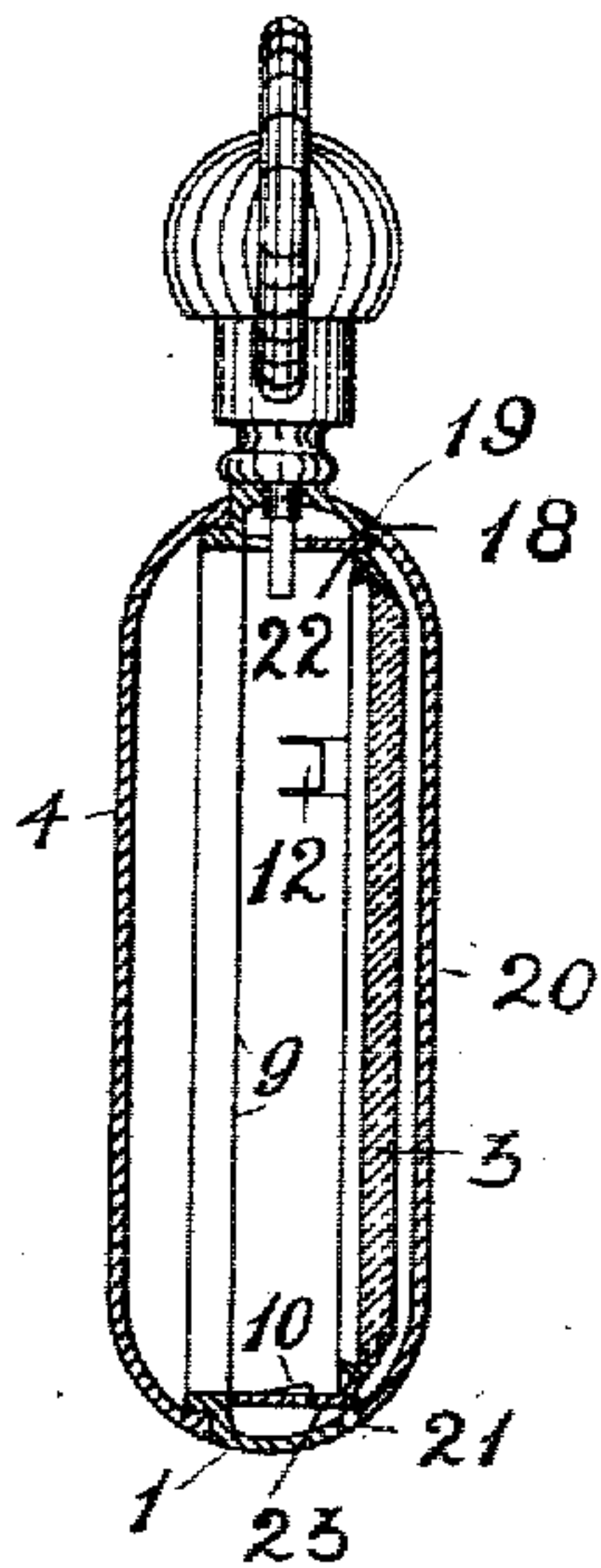


Fig. 9.

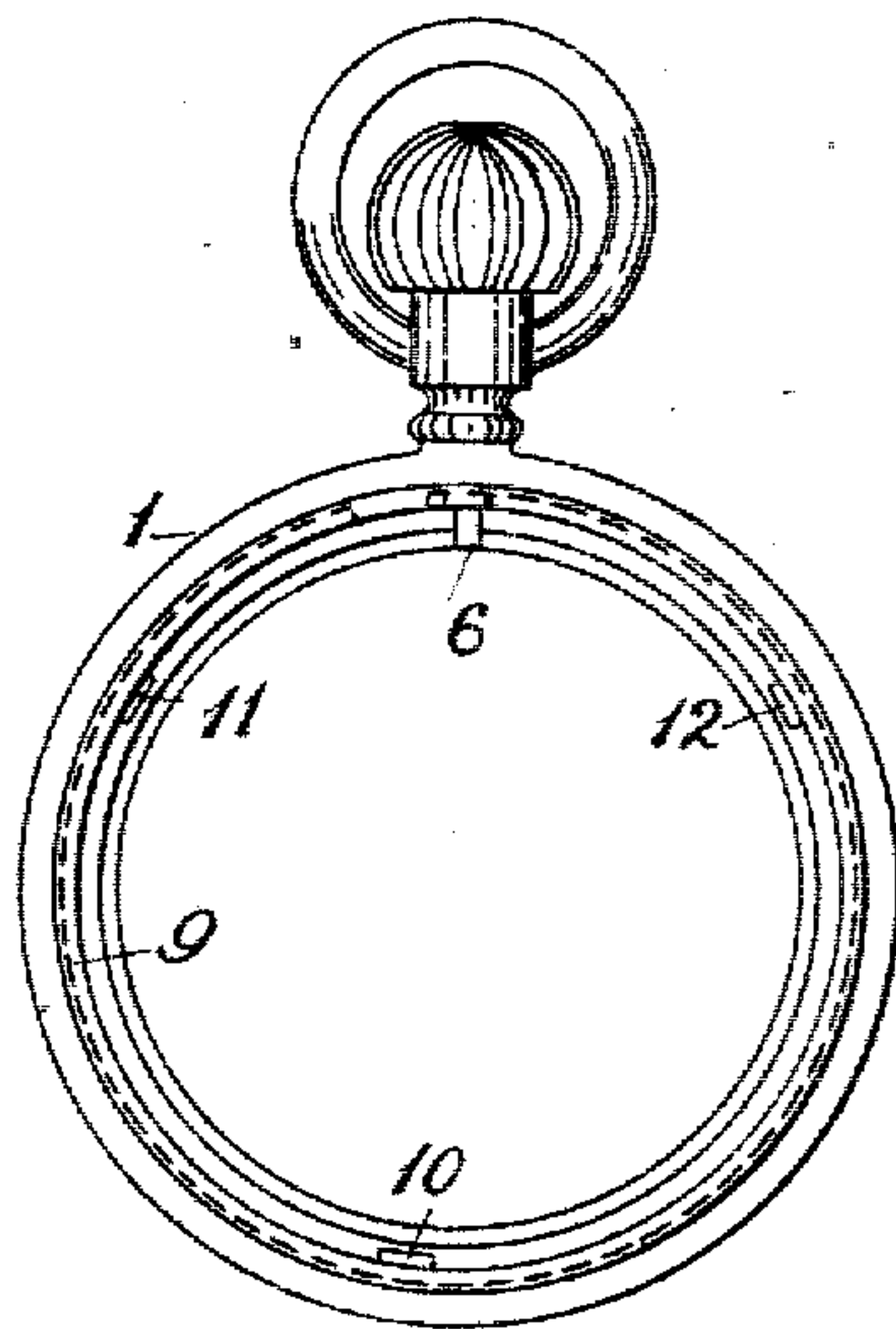


Fig. 10.

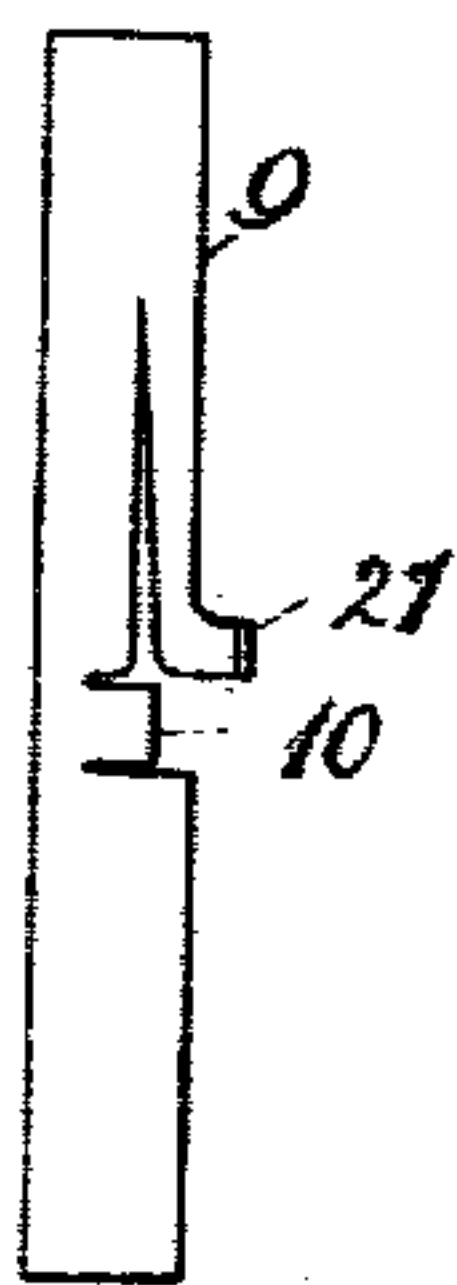


Fig. 11.

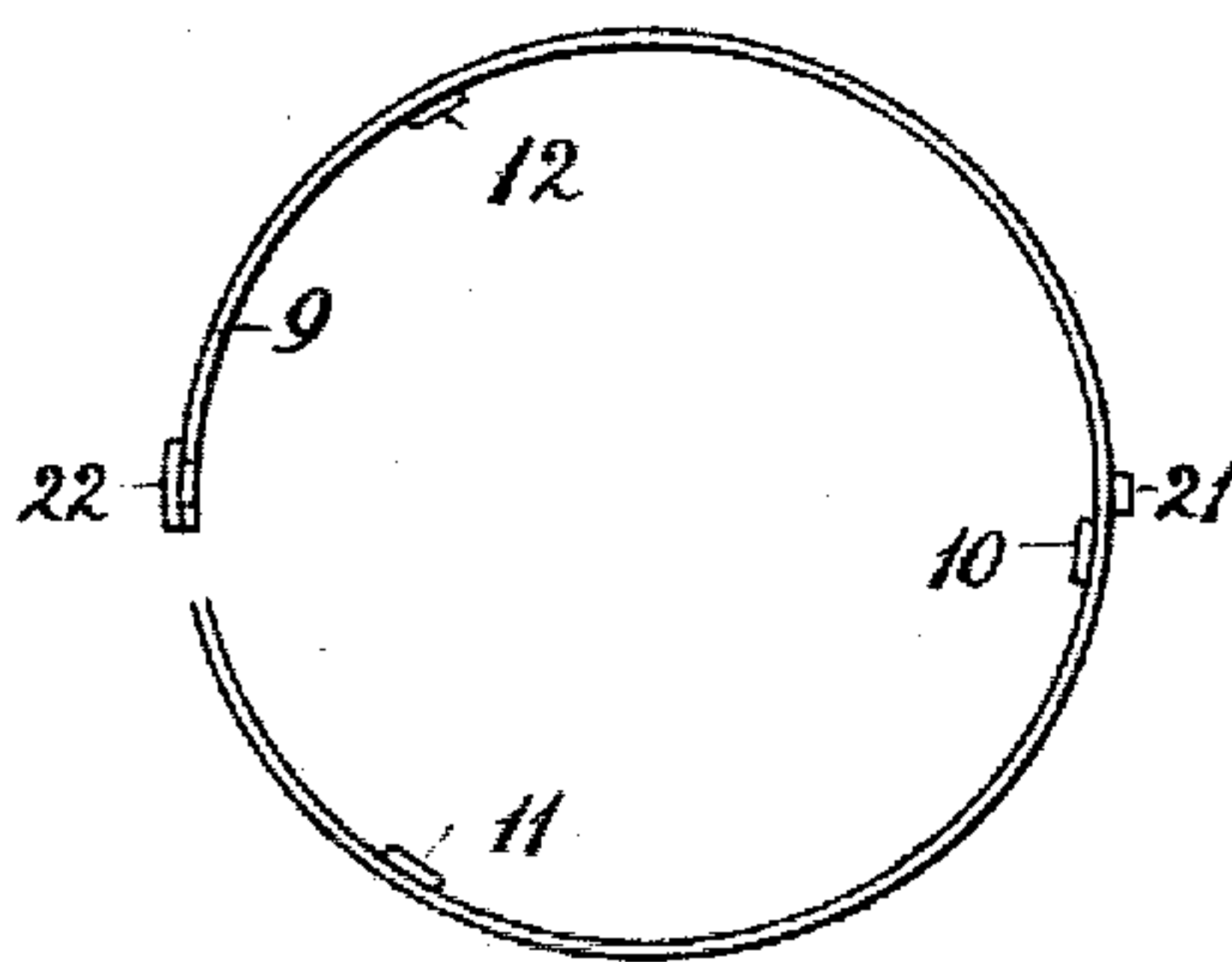
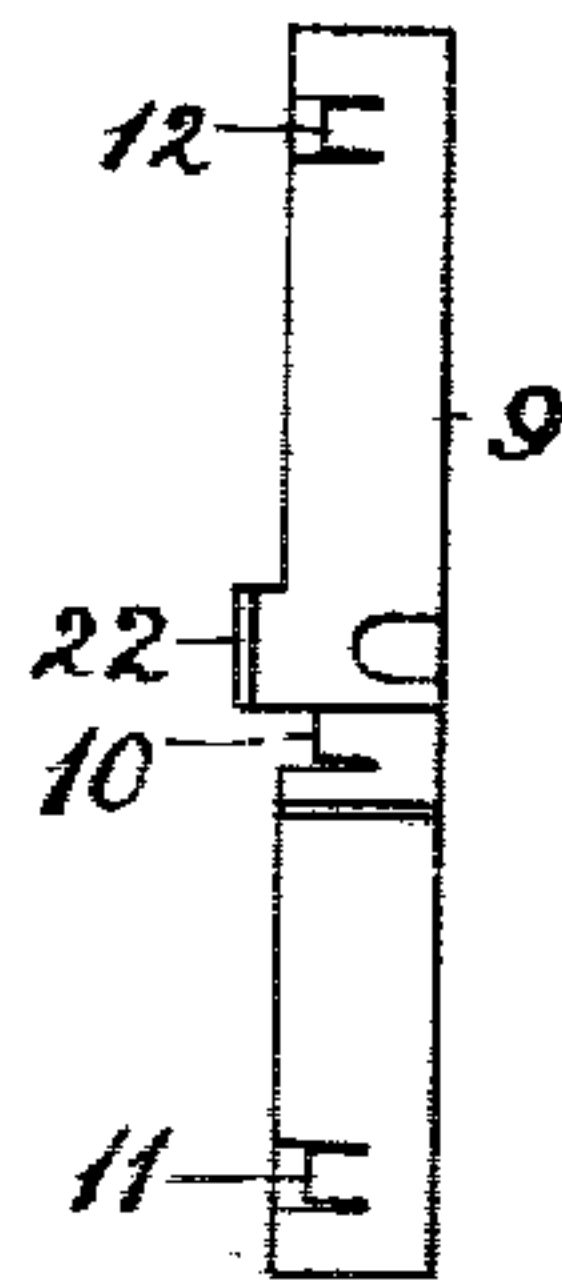


Fig. 12.



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WATCHCASE.

No. 814,232.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed May 1, 1905. Serial No. 258,323.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES THOMAS PENDLEBURY, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watchcases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the casing of, more particularly, pendent or stem-set keyless watches; and it consists, chiefly, in the means of securing the movements therein and in the application of a dust-proof cover or cap thereto, by which improvements the cost of production of the finished article is reduced and a more efficient casing of the watch is obtained.

In an open-faced watchcase made in accordance with this invention the watchcase-center is preferably formed in one piece with the bezel by rolling or pressing with dies, or by both, and it may be formed seamless or with a seam brazed or soldered instead of being formed with a separate bezel, as is generally done, or turned out of a solid ring. The case cap or back is preferably snapped on; but it may be screwed or jointed on. By this construction of watchcase center and bezel I obtain the maximum of strength equivalent to that obtained in present practice, and I also get less weight and low cost of production. In a hunting-case the watchcase center and bezel on the dial side of the case would be slightly modified, so that the hinged front cap or cover would fit and open in the usual manner.

In the drawings attached hereunto, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of open-faced watch in which my improvements are applied, showing the case in section. Fig. 2 is a back elevation of the watchcase with the cap and the movement removed. Figs. 3 and 4 are two side elevations of the dust cap or cover of the movement. Fig. 5 is a plan of the means employed for locking the movement in the case. Figs. 6 and 7 represent each a plan from the top and bottom, respectively. Fig. 8 represents a cross-sectional elevation of a hunting-case, showing my improvements applied; Fig. 9, a back elevation of the case; Figs. 10, 11, and 12, three different views of the means for locking the movement in the case and for locking and opening the front cap or cover.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 7, the watchcase-center 1 and bezel 2 are represented as

combined in one piece. 3 is the glass; 4, the back cap, which is shown as being independent and snapped onto the rim 5 of the watchcase-center 1. The winding-stem is represented by 6 and the movement (shown only in Fig. 1) by 7. The movement is inserted from the back. The front plate of the movement, as usual, slightly projects beyond the body of the movement, forming an annular ledge 8, and when the movement is inserted into the case the edge margin of the dial bears against the reflector of the bezel, and as this is in one with the watchcase-center the movement is held in that position by means of spring-fingers and the winding-stem. Two or three such fingers are preferably employed, and one in particular, that farthest away from the winding-stem, is adapted to press or bear upon the said ledge 8, and thereby assist to hold the movement in position. In the drawings the fingers are shown carried by a preferably flexible hoop 9, (shown separately in Figs. 5, 6, and 7,) adapted to lie inside the watchcase-center without fixing. Three fingers 10, 11, and 12 are shown as having been cut or pressed out of the hoop 9, and they are upset, so as to stand away from the inner surface of the hoop. When the movement is pressed into the watchcase-center 1, its ledge 8 at the top passes under the fingers 11 and 12 and then snaps past the finger 10 and is prevented from returning until it is forced against the other fingers, which give way and release it from the finger 10. One such finger 10 only may be used, and that positioned approximately opposite the winding-stem 6; but in this case the hoop 9 would have its ends slightly set inward, so as to act as substitutes for the fingers 11 and 12. The hoop 9 not being endless is adapted to shorten and lengthen, preferably at the opposite side to the finger 10, and thereby facilitate its being sprung into and out of position in the watchcase-center. In place of this hoop each finger employed may be made separately and be secured to the watchcase-center 1 by a screw. This method of fixing the fingers is not shown on the drawings, as it is obvious.

The dust-excluding cap or cover 13 is shown in section in Fig. 1 and in plan, looking from the top and bottom sides in Figs. 3 and 4. It is simply a circular cylindrical cap of thin metal or other suitable material—for instance, celluloid—and may have a milled edge 14. It has no openings in the face, but

is slotted at 15 to clear the winding-stem 6 and at 16, when required, to clear the side push (not shown) in watches having this movement, and it may be slotted, as at 17, to clear the finger 10. It is made to fit the outside of the movement internally and the inside of the watchcase-center 1 externally and when the movement is in position to slightly project above the watchcase-center, so that its milled edge can be seized by the fingers for removing it. When the cap 13 is in position, it is held chiefly by friction.

Referring now to Figs. 8 to 12, in which my improvements are shown in application to a hunting-case, the bezel 2 is formed with an annular seating 18, against which the rim 19 of the front cover 20, jointed at 21, closes. The hoop 9 in this case carries the lock-spring 22 for the jointed front cover 20 and the fly-spring 23 for the same. The finger for locking the movement in the case is shown at 10 and the other two at 11 and 12. By this construction of case and means of securing the movement therein the necessary hand-labor in assembling the movement and parts of the case is reduced to a minimum, and consequently considerable time is saved.

I claim—

1. In a keyless watch in which the case center and bezel are formed in one piece and the movement inserted therein from the back, the combination with the case-center and the

movement having a projecting annular ledge of a split hoop adapted to fit in the side of and between the case-center and the movement and having a slot for the winding-stem to pass through and spring-catches pressed out of the hoop adapted and arranged to press upon the projecting annular ledge of the movement and thereby clip the movement in position.

2. In a keyless watch in which the case center and bezel are formed in one piece and the movement inserted therein from the back, the combination with the case-center and the movement having a projecting annular ledge of a split hoop adapted to fit in the side of and between the case-center and the movement and having a slot for the winding-stem to pass through and spring-catches pressed out of the hoop adapted and arranged to press upon the projecting annular ledge of the movement and thereby clip the movement in position, a cylindrical dust-cap having deep sides adapted to fit annularly the inside of the said hoop round the movement, and a back cover fitting the case-center and covering the said cap.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES THOMAS PENDLEBURY.

Witnesses:

CARL BOLLÉ,

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