No. 847,207. PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

A. SCHNEIDER.

WATCH GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1906.

Fig. 1.

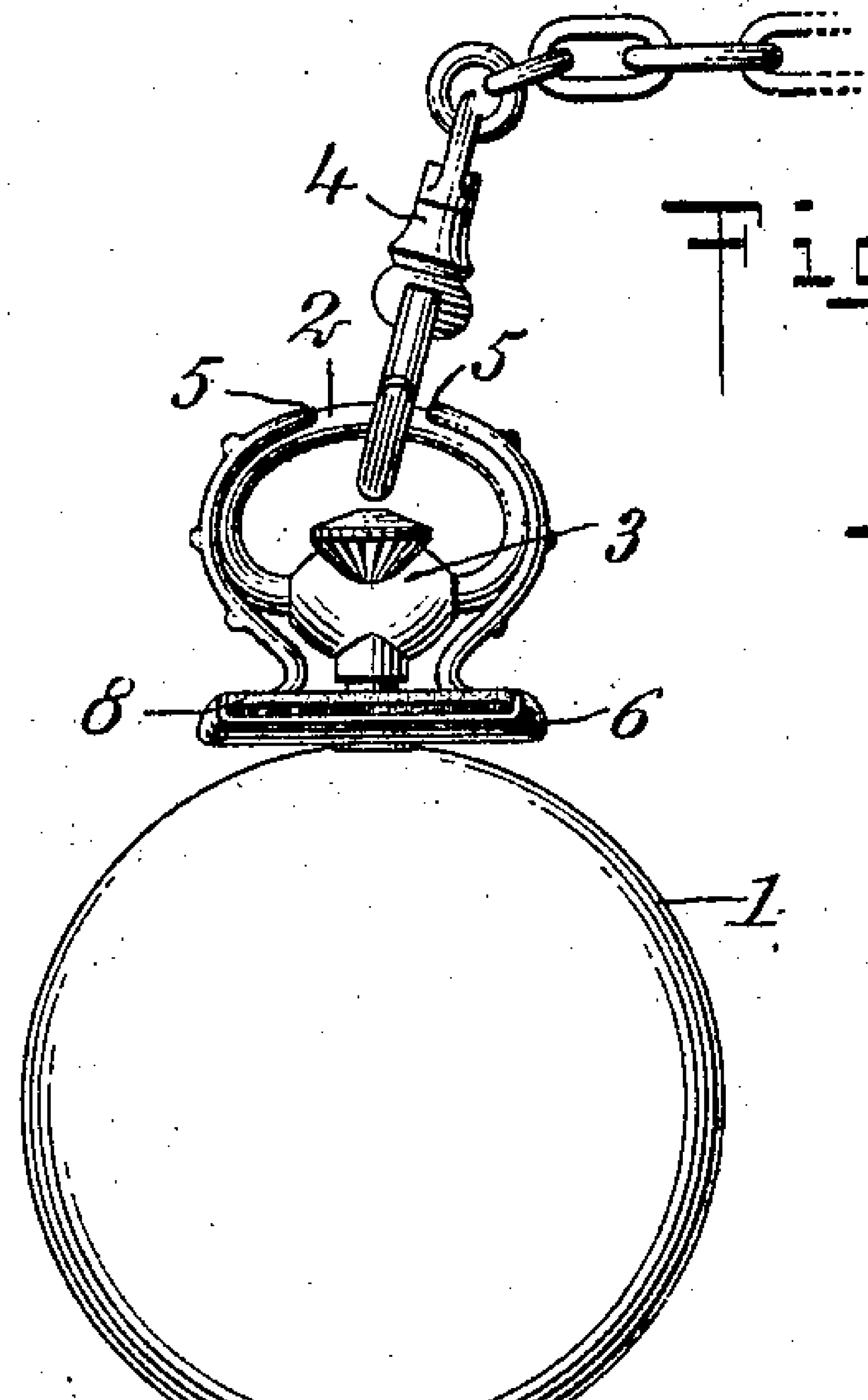


Fig. 2.

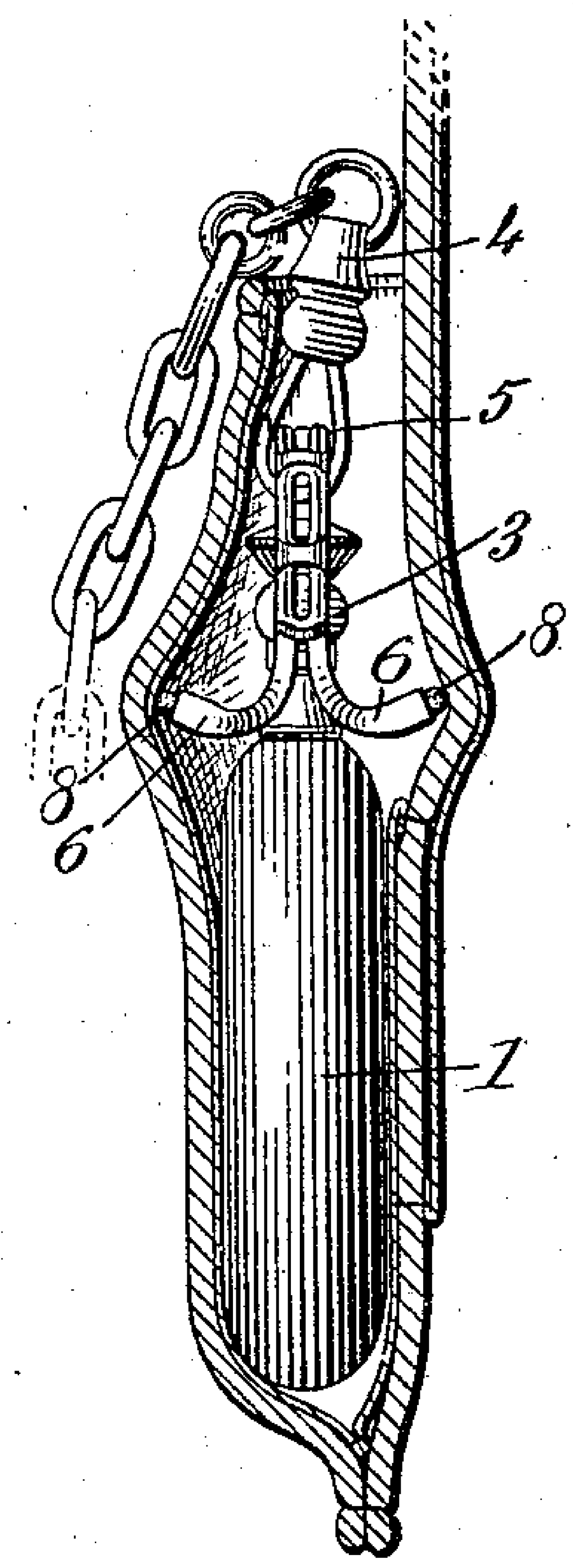
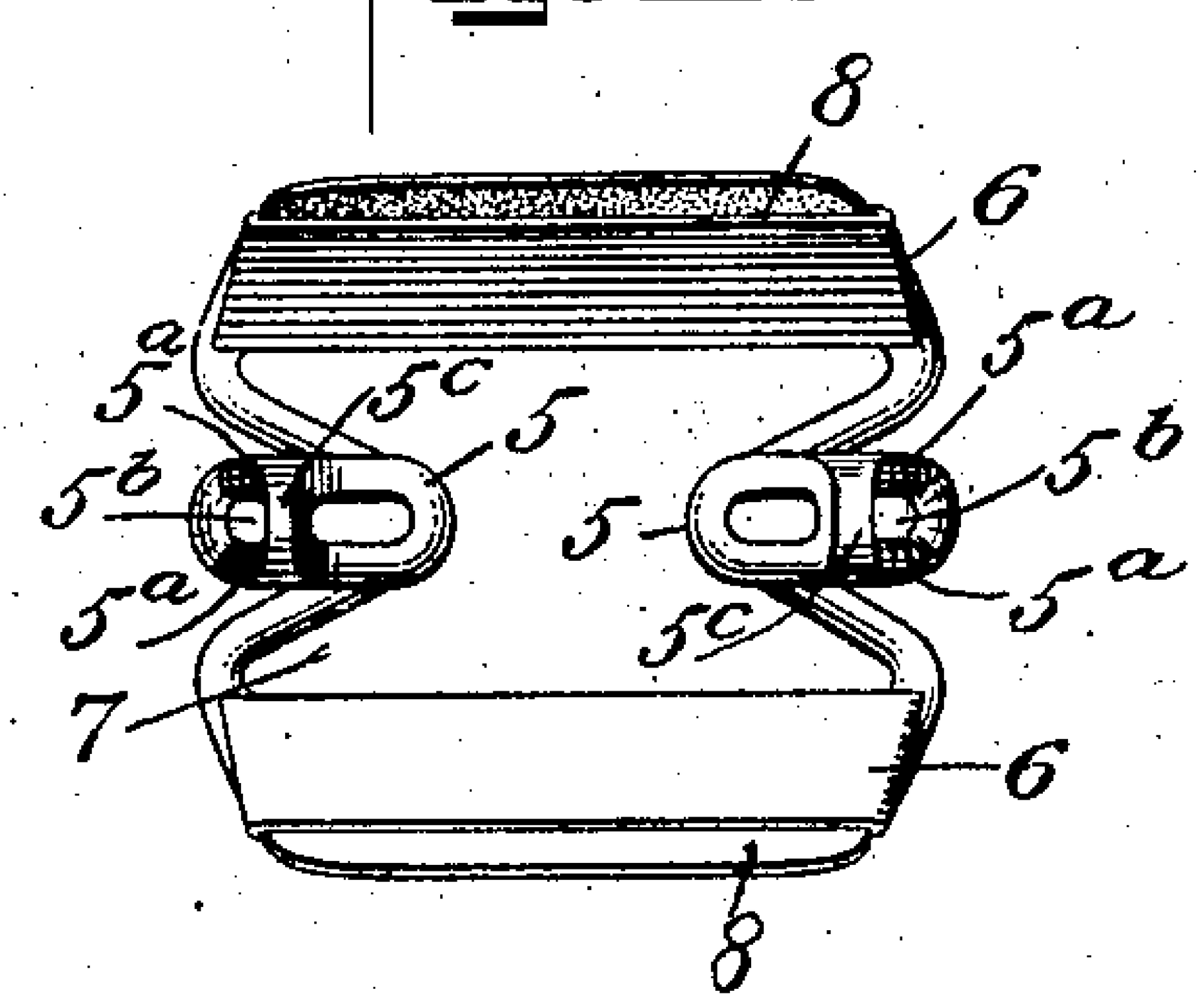


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

INVENTOR

Alfred Schneider

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SCHNEIDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATCH-GUARD.

No. 847,207. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed December 11, 1906. Serial No. 347,337.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED SCHNEIDER, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Watch-Guard, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has for its object to provide means adapted to prevent a watch from falling out of the pocket of a wearer or being removed therefrom without his knowledge. Such objects I accomplish by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which drawings like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device embodying my invention applied to a watch having a chain connected therewith. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device shown in Fig. 1 with the watch arranged within a pocket, and Fig. 3 is a plan of the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 detached from the watch.

As illustrated in the drawings, a watch 1 is provided with a bow 2, which is pivotally mounted upon a stem 3. A chain 4 is attached to the bow 2 of the watch and may be attached to the buttonhole of the wearer, or the chain may be of the ordinary fob construction. A guard is attached to the bow of the watch and consists of a yoke having oppositely-disposed clamping-arms 5, adapted to clamp the bow of the watch and frictional arms 6, secured to the clamping-arms and spaced apart forming an intermediate aperture 7, which is adapted to receive the bow and stem of the watch. The frictional arms 6 are provided with edges of any suitable construction adapted to have clinging contact with an engaging surface, such as the lining of a pocket. To this end I prefer to provide the frictional arms with non-metallic edges 8, which may be made of rubber or other material adapted to cling to any engaging surface forming the interior of a pocket. The frictional arms 6 are preferably connected with the clamping-arms 5, so as to extend at an inclination to the plane of said clamping-arms, as illustrated in Fig. 2, thereby enabling the frictional arms to obtain a better hold on the interior of a pocket and resist the withdrawal of the watch to a greater extent than if the arms extended at a right angle to the plane of the clamping-arms. While I prefer to extend the frictional arms at an inclination to the plane of the clamping-arms, such construction is not essential to my invention, as the frictional arms may, if desired, be extended at a right angle to the plane of the clamping-arms.

In the construction herein shown and described the frictional arms 6 are constructed of parallel plates extending in straight lines, and thereby adapted to provide a maximum frictional surface arranged within the smallest possible compass; but while I prefer such construction in carrying out my invention I do not desire to be limited thereto, as the shape or contour of the frictional arms may be modified to suit the fancy of the user. The clamping-arms 5, as shown herein, consist of side bars 5^a, spaced apart so as to form apertures 5^b and connected at intervals by means of bridges 5^c. Such construction is not essential to my invention, however, which embodies, broadly, clamping-arms of any suitable construction adapted to be attached to the bow of a watch and connected with frictional arms adapted to cling to an engaging surface. The clamping-arms 5 are made of any suitable material having the necessary resiliency to permit the clamping-arms to be snapped onto the bow of a watch, and the interior surface of said arms is curved to correspond with the outward curvature of the watch-bow, so as to prevent lateral displacement of said arms on the bow.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A watch-guard having clamping-arms curved longitudinally and transversely adapted to be attached to the bow of a watch, and frictional arms connected to said clamping-arms, substantially as shown and described.

2. A watch-guard having a yoke curved longitudinally and transversely, adapted to be secured to the bow of a watch by spring tension, and oppositely-disposed parallel frictional arms connected with said yoke, substantially as shown and described.

3. A watch-guard having a yoke curved longitudinally and transversely, adapted to be attached to a bow of a watch, and parallel arms spaced apart and connected with said yoke, substantially as shown and described.

4. A watch-guard having a yoke curved longitudinally and transversely adapted to

be attached to the bow of a watch, and frictional members connected to said yoke provided with yielding material, substantially as shown and described.

5. A watch-guard having a yoke curved longitudinally and transversely, adapted to be attached to the bow of a watch, and frictional members connected with said yoke and adapted to be arranged on opposite sides of the stem of a watch and provided with frictional outer edges, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:
ROBERT W. HARDIE,
EVERARD B. MARSHALL.