No. 744,582. PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

W. F. MARTIN.

WATCH GUARD.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

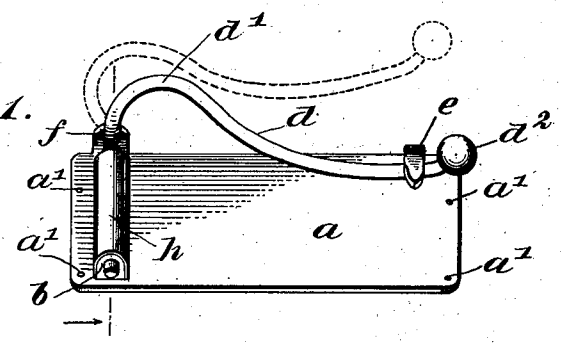


Fig. 2.

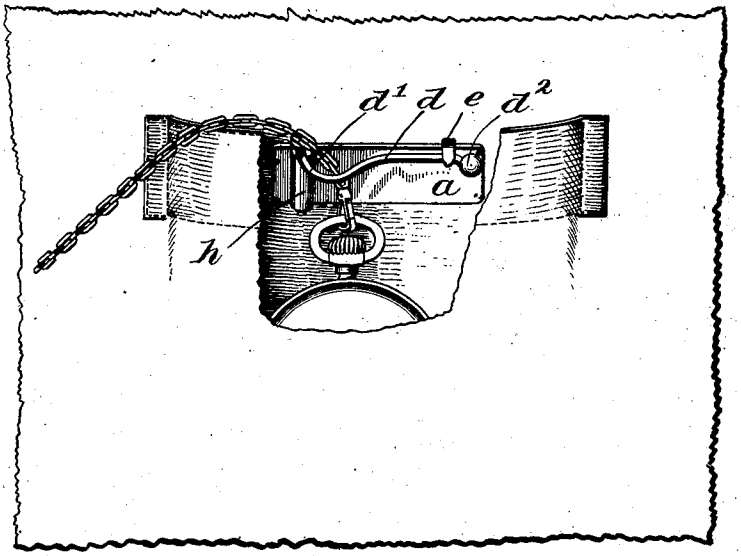
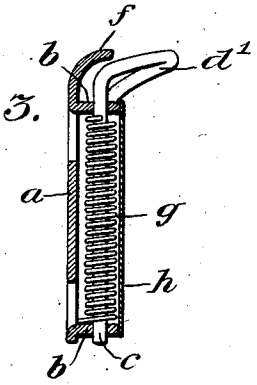


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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No. 744,582. Patented November 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FERRIS MARTIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATCH-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,582, dated November 17, 1903

Application filed September 12, 1903. Serial No. 172,914. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FERRIS MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings 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 relates to a guard for watches intended particularly to prevent them from being picked or stolen from the pocket of the wearer by lifting the watches out by the chain, and to this end it comprises a peculiarly-constructed guide intended to have the chain of the watch run through it, so that when the watch is grasped by the chain the watch will strike the guide and cannot be withdrawn, this arrangement not interfering, however, with the withdrawal of the watch by grasping the watch itself, in which case the chain will run idly through the guide.

This specification is an exact description of one example of the invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the guide, showing it detached. Fig. 2 is a view showing the invention applied to the pocket of an article of apparel and illustrating the position of the watch and chain with respect thereto, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken through the pivot-pin of the guard-arm.

a indicates a body plate or member, which is constructed in any desired manner to enable it to be fastened to the inside of the pocket of the wearer, as indicated in Fig. 2. According to the example here given the said body-plate *a* is formed with perforations *a'*, through which is passed the thread by which the device is held in place. On said body-plate *a* are formed two vertically-alined lugs *b*, and in these lugs is mounted to turn the vertical pin or spindle *c* of the guard-arm *d*. Said guard-arm is bowed, as indicated at *d'*, to form the guide proper for the chain, and its free end is provided with a knob d^2, which facilitates the manipulation of the guard-arm, as will be hereinafter fully set forth. The plate *a* is provided at the end opposite the lugs *b* with a downwardly-projected catch or keeper *e*, adapted to engage the free end of the guard-arm *d* and hold the same in the active position indicated by full lines in Fig. 1. By pressing down the guard-arm so that it clears the keeper *e* said arm may be thrown outward from the guide-plate, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1.

In pressing down the guard-arm as described the said arm preferably is flexed sufficiently to clear the keeper *e;* but, if desired, the pin *c* may be allowed to slide vertically in the lugs *b*, as well as to turn therein, thus allowing the necessary movement of the guard-arm without flexing the same.

f indicates a stud, which overhangs the upper end of the pin *c* to prevent its dislodgment from the lugs *b*. The pin *c* may or may not move axially in the lugs. Said stud *f* is preferably formed integral with the plate *a* and is bent over the pin *c* after the pin has been placed in position in the lugs *b*.

g indicates a torsional spring which tends to throw the guard-arm into inactive position, and when the guard-arm is in active or closed position—*i. e.*, engaged with the keeper *e*—the spring *g* is under tension. This spring is attached at its upper end to the pin *c* and at its lower end to the adjacent lug *b*, and in case the pin is allowed an axial movement in addition to its turning movement said spring acts not only to turn the pin, but yieldingly to sustain it in the position shown by full lines in the drawings, (particularly Fig. 3.)

h indicates a casing for the lugs *b*, pin *c*, and spring *g*, this casing inclosing said parts, as shown, and preventing the watch from contacting with them. Also the whole of the body-plate may, if desired, be covered with leather or fabric, so as to prevent marring the watch. This, however, I have not illustrated, since it will be fully understood.

In the use of the invention, the body-plate is sewed or otherwise fastened in the inside of the pocket of the garment, as indicated in Fig. 2. The chain of the watch is passed between the guard-arm and body-plate, and the said arm is then moved into its active position—*i. e.*, engaged with the keeper *e*. Now

it is clear that should one attempt to withdraw the watch from the pocket by pulling on the watch-chain the watch will strike the guard-arm and be detained in the pocket. However, if the watch itself is grasped and drawn outward the chain will run idly through the guide and the watch may be manipulated in the usual manner.

Various changes in the form, proportions, and minor details of my invention may be resorted to at will without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. Hence I consider myself entitled to all such variations as may lie within the intent of my claims.

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

1. A watch-guard, comprising a body-plate adapted to be fastened to an article of apparel, a pin mounted to turn in the plate, a spring actuating the pin, a guard-arm carried by the pin, and a keeper on the body-plate to hold the guard-arm in active position.

2. A watch-guard, comprising a body-plate, lugs thereon, a pin mounted to turn in the lugs, a spring encircling the pin, for the purpose specified, a guard-arm carried by the pin, and a keeper on the body-plate and adapted to hold the guard-arm in active position.

3. A watch-guard, comprising a body-plate adapted to be fastened to an article of apparel, a pin mounted to turn in the plate, a spring actuating the pin, a guard-arm carried by the pin, and a keeper on the body-plate to hold the guard-arm in active position, said guard-arm having an outwardly-bowed portion forming the guide proper.

4. A watch-guard, comprising a body-plate, lugs thereon, a pin mounted to turn in the lugs, a spring encircling the pin, for the purpose specified, a guard-arm carried by the pin, a keeper on the body-plate and adapted to hold the guard-arm in active position, and a stud formed on or fastened to the body-plate and projected outward over the top of the pin, to hold the same in place.

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

WILLIAM FERRIS MARTIN.

Witnesses:
ISAAC B. OWENS,
JNO. M. RITTER.