No. 805,233. PATENTED NOV. 21, 1905.

L. P. ROERIG.

WATCHCASE PENDANT.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 13, 1904.

Fig. 1.

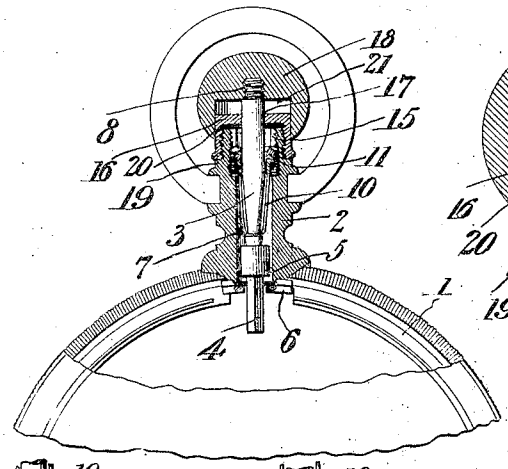


Fig. 6.

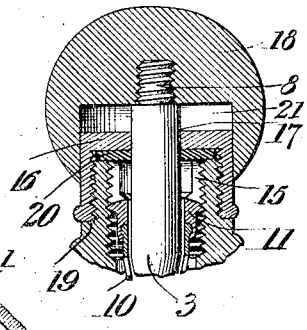


Fig. 3.

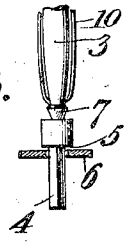


Fig. 4.

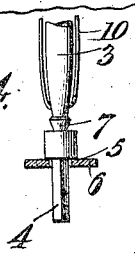
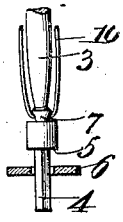


Fig. 5.



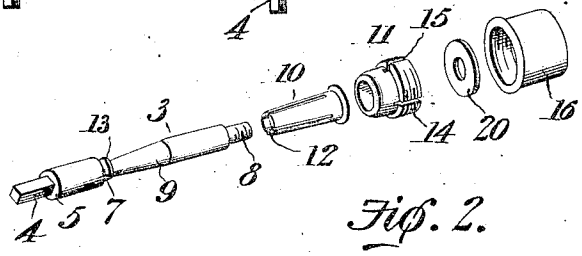


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS P. ROERIG, OF ADRIAN, MINNESOTA.

WATCHCASE-PENDANT.

No. 805,233. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 21, 1905.

Application filed October 13, 1904. Serial No. 228,339.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS P. ROERIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Adrian, in the county of Nobles and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Watchcase-Pendant, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to watchcase-pendants.

The object of the invention is in a ready, simple, thoroughly feasible and practical manner and without necessitating any extended change in the structural arrangement of stem-winding-watch pendants in use to render the same dust-proof and to effect the assemblage of the stem and its accessories with the pendant in such manner as positively to preclude any loosening in use.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a watchcase-pendant, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly in section, exhibiting the parts of the pendant as they appear when in normal position. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail view showing the various parts of the stem and dust-cap separated. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detail view of a portion of the pendant mechanism, showing the normal position of the parts, or that assumed when the watch-lid is closed. Fig. 4 is a similar view exhibiting the disposition of the parts when the crown is depressed for the purpose of raising the lid and releasing case-spring. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the position of the parts when setting the hands from the pendant. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional detail view of a portion of the pendant, showing the improvements applied thereto.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a portion of a watchcase center, which may be of the usual or any preferred construction, and 2 the pendant. The latter, except in certain particulars hereinafter to be pointed out, may be of the kind in ordinary use or any other preferred design, and as this will be obvious illustration of additional forms is deemed unnecessary. It may be stated at this point that the improvements of the present invention are adapted for watchcases of any size, for either hunting-case or open-face cases, or for lever or pendant set movements.

The present invention resides more particularly in the means for combining the stem with the pendant and in a novel construction of dust-cap. The stem 3 is provided with the usual square terminal 4 to engage the winding and setting wheels of a watch-movement, with a shoulder 5 to engage the case-spring 6 to release the same from engagement with the lid or cover, with a circular shoulder 7, a threaded terminal 8, and with a reduced intermediate portion 9. Combined with the stem is a spring-sleeve consisting of two parts 10 and 11, connected in the usual manner to permit the part 10 to have rotary movement independently of the part 11. The part 10 is slitted longitudinally of its length to present a plurality of resilient fingers, the terminals of which are inturned to form a flange 12 to interlock with the shoulder 7 when the improvement is employed on a pendant-set watch-movement, as shown in Fig. 5. When the improvements are used in connection with a lever-set watch-movement, the flange 12 will normally bear against the upper face 13 of the shoulder 7, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The reduced intermediate portion 9 of the stem is furnished for the purpose of reducing friction between the flange 12 and the stem when the latter is moved forward and back in the act of releasing the case-spring.

The part 11 of the spring-sleeve is provided with an enlarged externally-threaded shoulder 14, which is longitudinally slitted, as at 15, in order to render the threaded sections thus formed resilient, thus to cause them firmly to bite into threads formed internally of the upper portion of the pendant, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, this latter portion of the pendant being also externally threaded to be engaged by the internal threads of a dust-cap 16. This dust-cap is provided with a central aperture 17, through which projects the upper portion of the stem, and the threaded terminal of the latter is engaged by the crown 18, which is provided with the usual central orifice for the purpose. The dust-

cap rests upon a shoulder 19, formed on the pendant, and thus provides a dust-tight joint at this point. To prevent entrance of dust between the stem and the cap, there is a washer 20 provided, preferably of leather, which is disposed upon the upper end of the pendant and is clamped in place by the cap, which, as before stated, engages the external threads of the pendant. While it is generally preferred to employ the leather washer, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited thereto, as it may, if preferred, be omitted and the juncture formed between the dust-cap and the stem be relied upon to form a dust-proof joint. The crown is provided with a socket 21, which fits over the dust-cap and operates in the usual manner to effect winding of the movement and the releasing of the case-spring.

By reducing the upper portion of the pendant to receive the dust-cap the size of the former is not increased, as in practice the dust-cap will be just as thick as the amount of metal removed to form the reduced portion, so that a pendant provided with this improvement will have the appearance of one of ordinary construction.

In assembling the device with a watchcase the spring-sleeve, the parts of which have been previously combined, is slipped over the stem, and the stem and sleeve are then inserted within the bore of the pendant, and by the employment of a suitable implement which will engage the slits 15 of the part 11 of the sleeve the latter will be turned to its place and adjusted to cause the stem to occupy the proper position. The washer is then placed over the projecting end of the stem, and the dust-cap is then screwed in place and positively clamps the washer in position. After this the crown is combined with the stem in the usual manner, and the device is then ready for use.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that although the improvements of this invention are simple in character they will be found thoroughly efficient in use for the purpose designed and may be readily adapted to pendants of the ordinary construction without objectionable expense or any marked change in their structural arrangement.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

The combination with a watch-pendant having its upper portion reduced and internally and externally threaded, of a sleeve having a part to engage the internal threads, a stem projecting through the sleeve, a washer disposed upon the free end of the pendant, a dust-cap of the same transverse diameter as the pendant and engaging the external threads thereof to clamp the washer against the pendant and around the stem, the dust-cap being provided with an orifice through which the stem projects and a crown connected with the stem and partly housing the dust-cap.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS P. ROERIG.

Witnesses:

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CHARLES W. KILPATRICK.