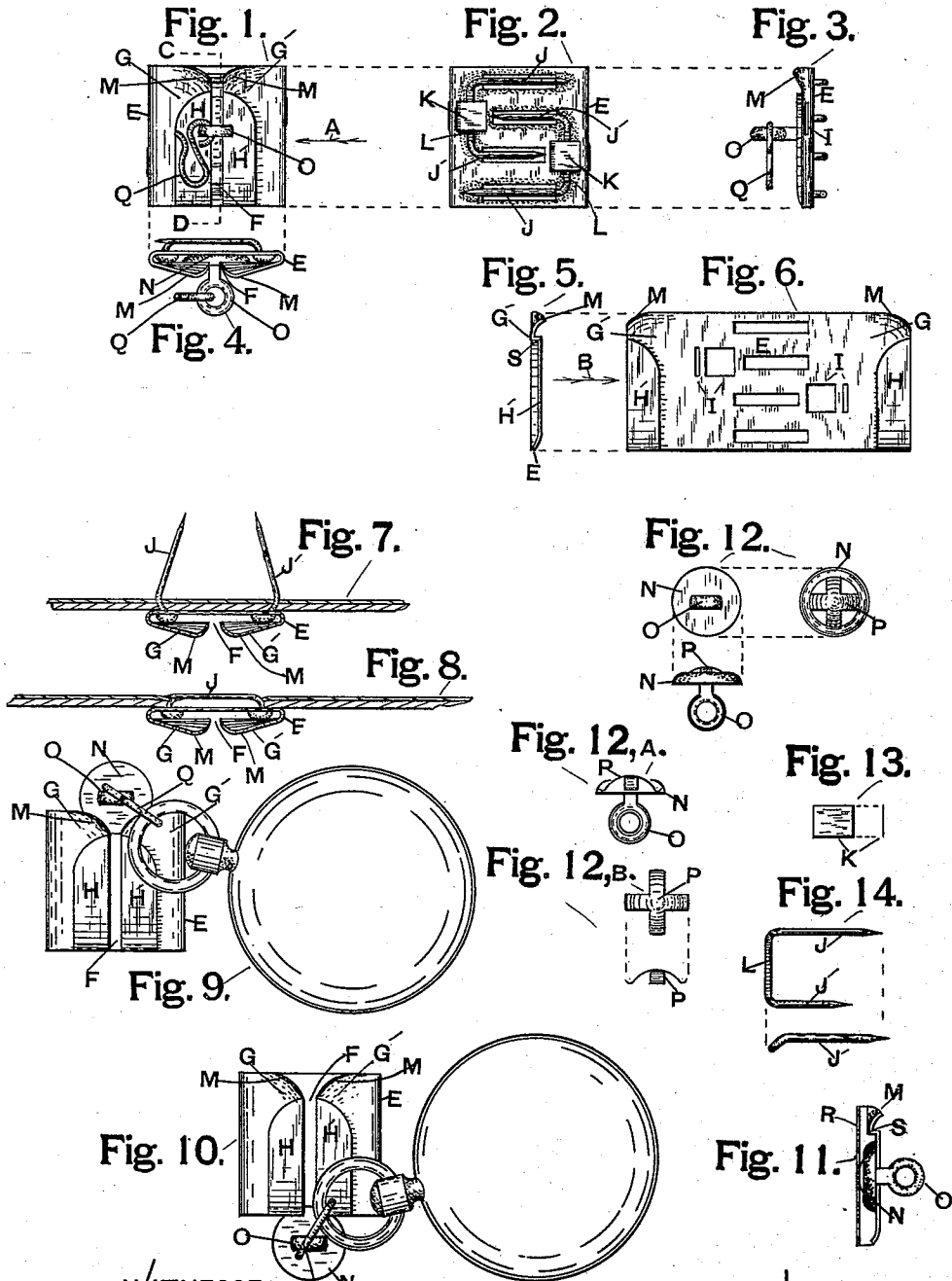


(No Model.)

R. FUCHS.
WATCH HOLDER.

No. 484,003.

Patented Oct. 11, 1892.



WITNESSES:
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INVENTOR:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH FUCHS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WATCH-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,003, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed July 9, 1892. Serial No. 439,454. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH FUCHS, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Watch-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for securely holding watches in the pocket, to prevent pocket-picking or the watch falling out from any ordinary cause; and my objects are to so construct a holder for this purpose that it is very light in weight and which can be securely attached to the inside of a pocket almost instantly and without the necessity of sewing with thread to make the attachment, which objects are attained by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my new watch-holder detached from the pocket, showing, also, hook to which the watch is secured. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of Fig. 1, showing buckle-pins in a folded-down condition, as they are when the holder is attached to the side of a pocket. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation of Fig. 1, looking in direction of arrow A, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of Fig. 6, looking in the direction of arrow B. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of what is usually termed a "blank," as it appears when taken from the stamping-press and shows the appearance of the body of the holder ready to be folded to the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Fig. 7 is a top view of the body of the holder with the buckle-pins turned out in the position they are made to assume when first pushed through the material of the pocket, which material is shown in section. Fig. 8 is same as Fig. 7, except that the buckle-pins are closed down, which position of the pins secures the body of the holder to the material forming the sides of the pocket. Fig. 9 shows a front elevation of the holder, together with the side of a watch, which watch is to be attached to the holder. Fig. 10 is same as Fig. 9, except that the watch has a position it assumes when being detached from the holder. Fig. 11 is a vertical section on C D, Fig. 1, showing a catch-button in elevation in the locked position, as will

be explained. Fig. 12 shows, respectively, rear, front, and side elevations of the catch-button, which is similar in form to an ordinary collar-button. Fig. 12^A is a vertical section through the head of the catch-button to show form and position of a spring, whose purpose will be explained. Fig. 12^B shows, respectively, plan and elevation of the spring which operates within the head of the catch-button, Fig. 12. Fig. 13 shows side and edge elevation of a spring for holding the buckle-pins in either an open or closed position. Fig. 14 shows, respectively, a plan and side elevation of the double buckle-pins.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

E is the body of the holder, which is made of a thin plate of elastic metal, Fig. 6, each end being folded over to form a spring case or body, the ends not meeting, but falling short sufficient to leave a longitudinal slot F, which runs the entire length of one side of the holder, the sides G and G' operating as springs, as will be shown. A portion of each of sides G and G' is pressed outward, forming depressed portions H and H' on the inside of the holder, the upper part of the depressions forming a square shoulder, as shown in Figs. 5 and 11, and the lower portion of the depressions being tapered, for the purpose as will be shown.

The blank, Fig. 6, shows a number of long square perforations at the center of length and also some smaller perforations I and I', the long perforations being under the position occupied by the main portion of the buckle-pins J and J', as is shown in Fig. 2. The perforations I and I' serve to form a seat and for retaining flat springs K or K' in position, Figs. 2 and 13. The buckle-pins are made double, a portion at L of the buckle being flattened, so that the pressure of springs K or K' will hold the pins in the folded or closed position. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 8.) It will be noticed that the corner of each side G and G' is turned outward at M, so as to insure the easy entrance of the head N of catch-button, as shown in Fig. 9.

The construction of catch-button N is plainly shown in Figs. 12 and 12^A. At O of catch-button N is a ring, which is attached to

the body of the button by a short shank. The body N of the catch-button is hollow, the sides being turned up and inward like a bezel, and within this hollow portion is a spring
 5 P, which in this instance has four feet, which rest upon the depressed face of the button-head, the feet of the spring projecting in under the bezel rim of the head which serves to
 10 retain the spring in position and at the same time not prevent the action of the spring, whose feet when under pressure simply spread outwardly within the limits of the diameter of the hollow portion of the catch-button head. This spring P is compressed only when
 15 the catch-button is inserted in the holder, as shown in Fig. 1, and serves to relieve the sides G and G' from being unduly pressed outward when the catch-button head is being inserted past the square shoulder at the depressions
 20 H and H' of sides G and G'.

At Q, Fig. 1, is shown a simple form of spring-hook by which the ordinary watch-ring can be connected to the catch-button, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

25 In practice this holder is buckled to the inside of a watch-pocket in any convenient position by means of the buckle-pins, as before stated. In addition to the ordinary chain there is also attached to the watch-ring by
 30 any convenient means the catch-button N, as is shown in Figs. 9 and 10, this catch-button being a means by which the watch can be attached to the holder.

In securing a watch to this holder the first
 35 movement to make is to insert the catch-button head N edgewise into the top of the body of the holder, as shown in Fig. 9, after which the head is pushed downward, passing the narrow portion between the front and back
 40 of the holder, (indicated by R and S in Fig. 11.) The front portion H and H' of the holder springing outward and the spring P in the end of the head being forced inward to allow of the passage of the head, the head N finally
 45 being pushed downward to the position shown in Fig. 11, it falls below the square shoulder at S, and the sides H and H' of the body of the holder springing inward prevents the head N from being slipped out of the holder
 50 in an upward direction.

When it is desired to detach the catch-button from the holder, the button is pushed downward and out at the lower end of the holder, as is shown in Fig. 10, the lower end

of the sides G and G' springing outward and
 55 the spring P in head N springing inward as the button passes through the narrows at the bottom of slot F.

The position of the holder in the pocket can be such that slot F is horizontal or at any
 60 angle between a horizontal and a vertical plane, as practice may dictate.

I do not claim all means for securing a watch in its pocket, since I am aware that several devices for the purpose have been in use; but
 65 What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A watch-holder consisting of a plate of elastic material bent upon itself at each end, substantially as shown and described, having
 70 slot F formed by the space between the opposite ends of said bent material, a catch-button capable of being attached to a watch and serving in combination with said holder by the shank of said button being adapted to
 75 pass longitudinally through slot F and the button adapted to pass longitudinally between the walls of said holder, the walls of said holder provided with the described depressed portions H and H', which form shoulders at S inside the holder, said shoulders, as
 80 shown and described, permitting said button to pass through said holder in but one direction, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A watch-holder consisting of a piece of elastic material bent upon itself at both ends, as shown and described, having a slot F, as
 85 described, a catch-button whose shank is adapted to operate in said slot, and a spring in the end of said button, said spring operating in combination with the ends of the bent portion of the holder, for the purpose described.

3. A watch-holder, as described, having buckle-pins formed in pairs, the portion
 90 which connects said pins in pairs forming the hinge for said pins, said connection flattened at L, said flattened portion serving in combination with springs K, for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 30th day of
 100 June, 1892, in the presence of witnesses.

RUDOLPH FUCHS.

Witnesses:

LEWIS W. CUMMINS,
 S. LAING WILLIAMS.