Nov. 7, 1939. H. B. HEIT 2,179,294

DIAMOND STUDDED WATCH ORNAMENTATION

Filed March 21, 1938

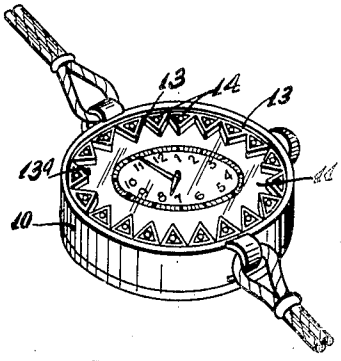


Fig. 1.

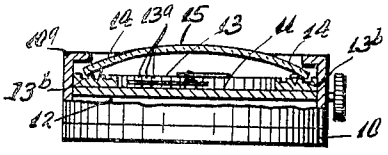


Fig. 4.

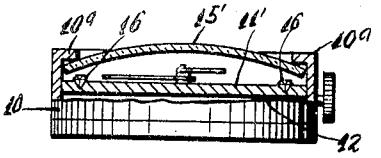


Fig. 5.

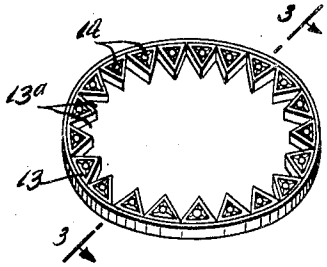


Fig. 2.

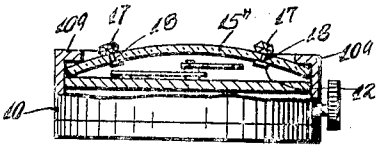


Fig. 7.

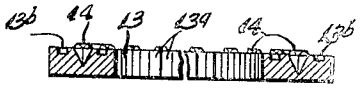


Fig. 3.

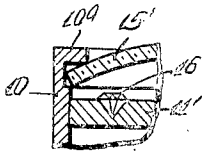


Fig. 6.

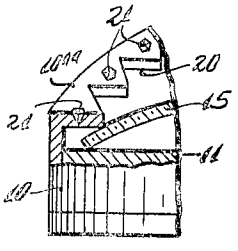


Fig. 8.

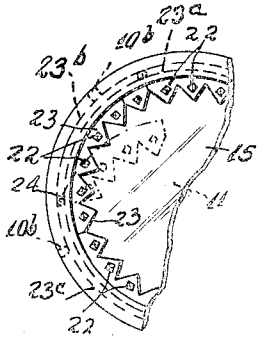


Fig. 10.

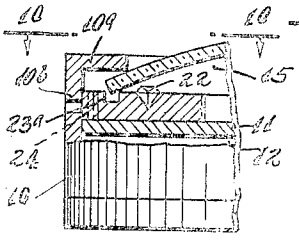


Fig. 9.

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DIAMOND STUDDED WATCH ORNAMENTATION

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Application March 21, 1938, Serial No. 197,056

3 Claims. (Cl. 58—88)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a diamond studded watch ornamentation.

More specifically, the invention provides for ornamenting a wrist watch or similar watch of conventional construction, along the peripheral edge of its dial, crystal, or along the edge of the bezel beneath which the watch crystal is inserted.

Still further it is proposed to characterize the ornamentation by diamonds, rhinestones, imitation stones, or other types of ornamentation in any style and size of watches.

A further object of this invention is in one form of the invention to provide a means for mounting the stones on the peripheral edge of the watch dial proper and to form the crystal from magnifying glass to enlarge the size of the stones when viewed therethrough.

A further object of this invention is in another form of the invention to provide an annular member having the stones mounted thereon and which is formed from arcuate sections hingedly connected together to pivot in a plane adjacent the dial of the watch and which is adapted to be removed therefrom by inserting a tool through openings formed in the side of the watch case for freeing the crystal.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a watch having dial studded ornamentation according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the annular ring per se.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an elevational view partly in section of the watch shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 illustrating a modification of the invention.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detailed view of a portion of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is another view similar to Fig. 4 but illustrating a further modification of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6 illustrating another modification of the invention.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged detail view similar to a portion of Fig. 5 illustrating a still further modification.

Fig. 10 is a view looking in the direction of the line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

A diamond studded watch ornamentation, according to this invention, is to be in combination with a watch having a case 10, a dial 11, and watch mechanism 12. Ornamental stones are mounted along the peripheral portion of the dial 11 for the purpose of enhancing the watch, and comprises an annular member 13 which is adapted to be inserted beneath the bezel 10^a of the watch case 10.

The annular member 13 is formed with a serrated inner edge 13^a and each of the points divided off by the serrations 13^a has a stone 14 applied thereto. The annular member 13 is inserted beneath the bezel 10^a of the watch case 10 and has its bottom face resting on the dial of the watch. The crystal 15 which is entered into the bezel 10^a has its peripheral edge engaging a circular groove 13^b formed adjacent the outer edge of the annular member 13 for holding the annular member in position within the watch case. The stones 14 which are applied to the annular member 13 may be diamonds, rhinestones or imitation stones of any desired type.

According to the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the dial 11' has the stones 16 applied directly thereto. As shown in Fig. 6 the stones 16 are set directly into the outer face of the dial 11' around the peripheral edge thereof. The crystal 15' which is inserted into the bezel 10^a of the watch case 10 is formed from magnifying glass for enlarging the stones 16 when viewed from the front of the watch case 10 with the crystal in position therein.

According to the modification shown in Fig. 7 the watch crystal 15'' is inserted beneath the bezel 10^a of the watch case 10 for covering the dial 11 thereof and has the stones 17 applied directly thereto. These stones are applied to the peripheral edge of the crystal 15'' and are supported upon studs or similar elements 12 which extend through openings 18 formed in the crystal 15''. In other respects this form of the invention is similar to the previous forms.

According to the modification shown in Fig. 8 the bezel 10^{aa} and the watch case 10 is formed along its inner peripheral edge with serrations 20 and each of the points divided off by the serrations 20 is formed with a stone 21. The stones 21 are set directly in the bezel 10^{aa} and the edges of the crystal 15 are adapted to be inserted beneath the pointed portions of the base 10^{aa}. In other respects this form of the invention is similar to the previous forms.

According to the modification shown in Figs. 9

and 10 the stones 22 are inserted into an annular member 23 formed of separate arcuate sections 23^a, 23^b, 23^c, etc., which are hingedly connected together for releasably supporting the annular ring 23 in the watch case 10. The annular member 23 is formed along its peripheral edge with a groove 23^a into which the peripheral edge of the watch crystal 15 is adapted to be engaged. This watch crystal is inserted beneath the bezel 10^a of the watch case 10 and is adapted to hold the arcuate sections from which the annular ring 23 is formed in their extended positions. The watch case 10 is formed with openings 10^b beneath the bezel 10^a and the sections 23^a, 23^b, etc., forming the member 23 are hingedly connected together at points 24. A tool may be inserted through the openings 10^b for engaging against the outer peripheral edge of the arcuate sections of the member 23 and pressure applied thereto for disengaging the groove 23^a from the edge of the crystal 15 so that the crystal may be removed when it is desired to remove the member. In other respects this form of the invention is similar to the previous forms.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. In combination with a watch having a case with an opening for a dial and a dial beneath said opening, an ornamental annular member resting against the dial along its peripheral edge portion and having a groove along its edge portion, and a crystal for the watch having its edges engaging beneath the bezel of the case and into said groove.

2. In combination with a watch having a case with an opening for a dial and a dial beneath said opening, an ornamental annular member resting against the dial along is peripheral edge portion and having a groove along its edge portion, a crystal for the watch having its edges engaging beneath the bezel of the case and into said groove, serrations formed along the inner edge portion of said annular member, and a precious stone mounted on each of the points divided off by said serrations for ornamenting said annular member.

3. In combination with a watch having a case with an opening for a dial and a dial beneath said opening, an ornamental annular member resting against the dial along its peripheral edge portion and having a groove along its edge portion, and a crystal for the watch having its edges engaging beneath the bezel of the case and into said groove, said annular member being made of arcuate sections hingedly connected so as to pivot in a plane adjacent the plane of said dial, and said case being formed with openings in its sides aligned with said arcuate sections through which an element may be engaged to force the sections to pivot free from the holding action of said crystal.

HAROLD B. HEIT.