Oct. 8, 1929. I. DINSTMAN 1,730,920

STRAP HOLDER FOR WATCHCASES

Filed April 26, 1927

Fig. 1.

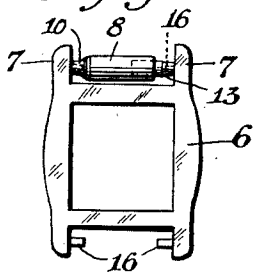


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

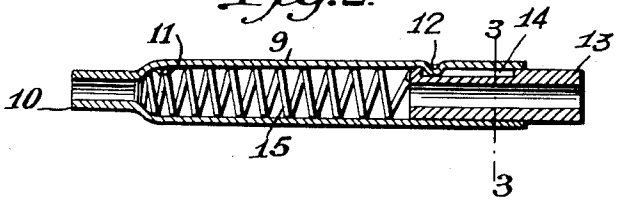


Fig. 4.

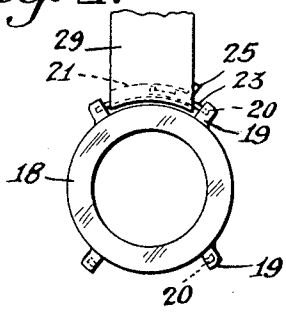


Fig. 5.

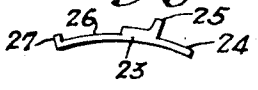
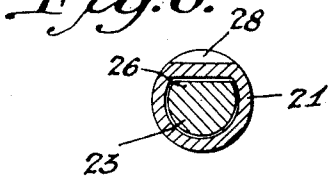


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STRAP HOLDER FOR WATCHCASES

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This invention relates to a strap or ribbon holder and is especially applicable to wrist watches. By the present invention the straps or ribbons can be easily attached and detached by hand without the necessity of any special implements, while at the same time the straps or ribbons are securely held in place. The improvement herein described comprises a pin that is adapted to be held in place between lugs on the periphery of a watch case, and will be understood from the description in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a plan view of a watch case showing a pin in position; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the pin; Fig. 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a plan view of a watch case showing a modification; Fig. 5 is a side view of one of the details, and Fig. 6 is a section on an enlarged scale through the pin shown in Fig. 4.

In the drawings, reference character 6 indicates a watch case that is provided with the usual lugs 7 between which a pin 8 is retained for holding the wrist strap or ribbon in place.

The pin may be made up of two telescoping hollow sections, one of which is longer than the other. The longer section is indicated at 9 and the end thereof is reduced in diameter as shown at 10 to provide an interior shoulder 11 against which the end of a coil spring may rest, as described below. The hollow section 9 may be provided with a round indentation 12 and a corresponding projection on the inside of the section, by pressing in the metal. The hollow section 13 is sufficiently small to enter the section 9 and move longitudinally therein. The groove or recess 14 is provided in the section 13 and extends from near the middle thereof to a point near its interior end. A spring 15 is placed in the section 9 and rests against the shoulder 11 and the inner end of the section 13.

The pin is assembled by first introducing the spring 15 into the section 9 and then pushing the section 13 into place, after which the projection 12 is forced by a blow, for example, into the recess 14. The spring 15 keeps the section 13 moved to the extreme outward position with the projection 12 in the end of the notch 14, but permits the section 13 to be moved inwardly to shorten the pin as a whole. In order to place the pin upon the watch case, the hollow end of the section 13 is placed over a projection on the lug 7, and pressure is exerted upon the section 9 to shorten the pin sufficiently to permit the hollow end 10 to pass over the end of the projection 16 on the other lug 7, whereupon the pin is permitted to expand, thus mounting the same between the lug 7 with the hollow ends surrounding the projections 16. Instead of having the end of the section 9 reduced, as shown at 10, this section may be made of uniform diameter from one end to the other and a stop for the pin provided on the inside in any convenient manner. Also, in this case the portion of the section 13 that extends outside may be made of the same diameter as the section 9 with the telescoping portion sufficiently reduced in diameter to enter the section 9.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, the pin is adapted for watch cases 18 that are round or curved. In this modification the lugs 19 are provided with holes 20 extending part way therethrough. The ribbon holding pins are made up of a hollow section 21 and a solid plug. The section 21 has its end reduced, as shown at 22, with the end eccentric so as to give more room for the ribbon to pass between the pin and the watch case. The plug 23 is preferably circular in cross section, as shown at 24, to enter the hole 20 in the lug 19. The plug is provided near the end with a projection or thumb piece 25. This plug has a flattened portion 26, terminating at a lip 27 near the inner end. A chord 28 is formed by bending in the section 21 to extend along the flat portion 26, and thereby retaining the plug in place in sliding engagement with the section 21. In this modification a strap 29 is shown in place, from which it will be seen that the projection 25 is enclosed in the fold of the strap and is out of view. A spring similar to the spring 15 of the other modification, is inside the section 21 and keeps the members in their extended position.

The pin can be easily removed by pressing

upon the thumb piece or projection 25, thus withdrawing the end of the pin from the hole 20 in the lug 19, and can be replaced in a similar manner. Since the strap 29 is of flexible material, it will yield without interfering with the operation of putting the pins in place or removing the same.

In the illustrative embodiments of the invention, the projections 12 and the chord 28, respectively, may prevent the telescoping parts from turning circumferentially with respect to each other. This is especially desirable in the modification shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, so that the projection 25 will always be kept in a readily accessible position, and will also be kept within the fold of the ribbon or strap as it passes around the pin, thus eliminating the danger of the same catching against external objects.

I claim:

1. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other and is of uniform size from one end to the other, and means to keep said members extended and prevent them from separating.

2. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a hollow pin between said lugs comprising hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other and is of uniform size from one end to the other, and means to keep said members extended and prevent them from separating.

3. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising two hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other and is of uniform size from one end to the other, a spring in one of said hollow members and means to prevent said members from separating.

4. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising telescoping members, means to keep said members extended and means comprising a projection on one member and a recess in the other to keep said members from separating, one of said members being hollow and reduced in diameter near one end thereof to form a seat for said spring.

5. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising two hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other and is of uniform size from one end to the other, and means to keep said members extended and prevent them from separating.

6. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising two hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other and is of uniform size from one end to the other, and projections on said lugs over which said members fit.

7. A holding device comprising hollow sections, one of which telescopes into the other and is of uniform size from one end to the other, means for extending said sections, and means to limit the amount of said extension.

8. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other, one of said members being of uniform diameter throughout its length and the other one being reduced in diameter near one end thereof, and means to keep said members extended and prevent them from separating.

9. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising hollow members, one of which telescopes into the other, one of said members being of uniform diameter throughout its length and the other one being reduced in diameter near one end thereof, the reduced portion of the latter being substantially the same in diameter as the former and the inside diameter of the main portion of the latter being of substantially the same diameter as the outside of the former, and means to keep said members extended and prevent them from separating.

10. In a watch case, lugs along the periphery thereof, a pin between said lugs comprising two members each one being hollow from one end to the other with one of said members telescoping into the other, and means to keep said members extended and prevent them from separating.

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