

F. MINK.  
WATCHCASE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1911.

998,792.

Patented July 25, 1911.

Fig. 1.

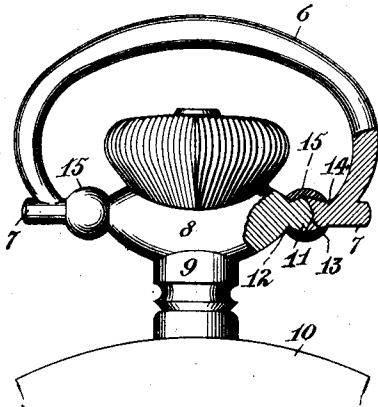


Fig. 2.

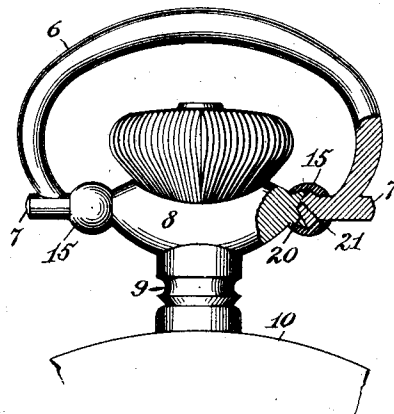


Fig. 3.

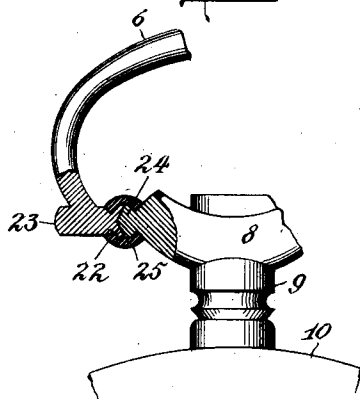


Fig. 4.

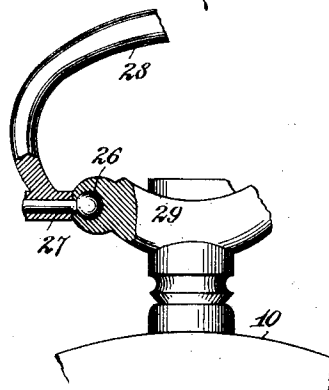
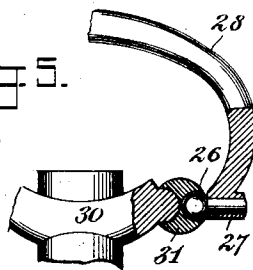


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

H. M. White  
A. V. Walsh

INVENTOR

Fritz Mink  
BY George Cook  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRITZ MINK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

## WATCHCASE.

998,792.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 25, 1911.

Application filed May 12, 1911. Serial No. 626,815.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRITZ MINK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watchcases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the construction of watch cases, and more particularly to that part or parts thereof usually known and referred to as the "pendant and bow", the object of the same being to provide such an attachment for the two parts that the bow will be allowed a swivel or free movement upon the pendant, and without danger of it being accidentally disengaged therefrom, or purposely twisted from its position by thieves and pickpockets, as can be done in the usual form of bows and pendants, wherein the ends of the latter are simply sprung into recesses provided in the former.

A further object of my invention is to produce a pendant and bow which may be easily and readily assembled, and which will lend to the finished article a neat and attractive appearance, and with these and other ends in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section of a pendant and bow constructed and assembled in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification thereof. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are views of a part of a pendant and bow, constructed in accordance with my invention and shown partly in section and partly in elevation, the crown of the watch being omitted.

Referring to the drawings, 6 represents a watch bow of that type or style usually known and referred to by the trade as a "French" or "Swiss" bow, by reason of its shape and the provision on the ends thereof of the projections 7, this bow being commonly used or employed in connection with an antique pendant, comprising the boat or body 8 of somewhat oval form, and the neck 9, the latter being soldered or otherwise secured to the watch case 10.

The object of my invention is to securely fasten the ends of a Swiss bow to an antique

pendant in such a way or manner that the bow will be free to move thereon, and at the same time securely fastened in position. For this purpose, I construct the ends of the oval 8 of the pendant in somewhat conical form, as illustrated at 11, a groove or recess 12 being formed in the oval somewhat back of the extreme end thereof, to form a constricted neck. In each of the ends 7 of the bow 6, I provide a conical recess 13 adapted to receive and nicely contain the conical-shaped end of the oval 8, the two parts, that is, the ends of the oval 8 and the ends of the bow 6, being thus centered, and while the bow is thus permitted to have a free swivel or movement on the pendant, all play or movement thereof in a horizontal plane is avoided. The ends 7 are each provided with the restricted neck 14, similar to that formed on the ends of the oval 8, the restriction in each instance being due to the removal of the metal from the respective parts, or due to the enlargement of the ends of the oval and bow. Around these ends of the oval and bow, formed and assembled as above described, are fitted the sleeves 15, somewhat spherical in form, the edges or ends of which are spun, bent or burnished over to fit into the restrictions 12 formed in the oval, and 14 formed in the bow, these sleeves securely and tightly holding the bow and pendant in their proper relative positions, and at the same time allowing the proper movement of the bow with relation to the pendant.

In Fig. 2 I have shown practically the same construction as that illustrated in Fig. 1, the difference being that the conical recess 20 is formed in the oval, and the conical end 21 on the end of the bow, the reverse of that shown in Fig. 1. In these two figures 1 and 2, it will be seen that the interlocking ends of the oval and bow are somewhat enlarged, but it will be understood by those skilled in the art, that such is not absolutely essential. In Fig. 3, for instance, I have shown the inner end 22 of the bow 6, in which is formed the conical recess, as being of the same size as the outer end 23, the conical-shaped end 24 of the oval 8 being of a corresponding size. In this structure, as in the two preceding structures, a sleeve 25 will be employed for retaining the parts in their proper relative positions.

In Figs. 4 and 5, I have shown further

modifications of my invention, wherein each end of the bow 28 is provided with the ball or knob 26 formed on the inner end of the pin 27, this pin extending through the end of the bow, and its outer end slightly headed over to prevent its removal therefrom. This end 26 may be contained within a recess formed in the oval 29, as illustrated in Fig. 4, or may be secured to the oval 30 by means of the sleeve 31, as illustrated in Fig. 5, said sleeve 31 being secured in position, and operating to effect the same results as in the case of the structures illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

From the foregoing it will be understood that in each instance the bow is permitted a rocking movement with relation to the pendant, while at the same time all lateral play, which might be caused or produced by a twisting movement, is avoided. Furthermore, the employment of the sleeve between the bow and the pendant adds materially to the neat appearance and esthetic effect of the antique pendant and bow, it being difficult to determine, when the parts are nicely made and assembled, whether the sleeve, in the form of a knob or ball, is not made integral with one of the parts, that is, with the bow or pendant, without a close examination thereof. Particularly is the effect a pleasing one, when the sleeve is used in connection with a French or Swiss bow, wherein the outer extreme end projects beyond the oval portion of the bow.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with an antique pendant comprising an oval and neck, of a bow engaging with the extreme ends of said oval, and a sleeve fitting around the ends of

said oval and bow for holding the parts in their proper relative positions.

2. The combination with an antique pendant comprising an oval and neck, of a bow, the end of one of said parts being conical shape and fitting into a conical recess formed in the other of said parts, and a sleeve fitting over the engaging ends of said parts to hold the same in their proper relative positions.

3. The combination with an antique pendant comprising an oval and neck, the extreme ends of said oval being conical shape and provided with a recess, of a bow, the ends of which are provided with conical recesses to receive the ends of said oval, and sleeves adapted to fit over the said ends to hold the parts in their proper relative positions, substantially as described.

4. The combination with an antique pendant comprising an oval and neck, the extreme ends of said oval being enlarged and of conical shape, and provided with a recess, of a French bow, the inner ends of which are enlarged and provided with conical recesses to receive the enlarged ends of said oval, and each provided with a recess, and sleeves adapted to fit over said ends and in said recesses, whereby to hold the several parts in their proper relative positions, substantially as described.

Signed at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1911.

FRITZ MINK.

Witnesses:

L. W. HAMPTON,  
H. P. LANDIS.