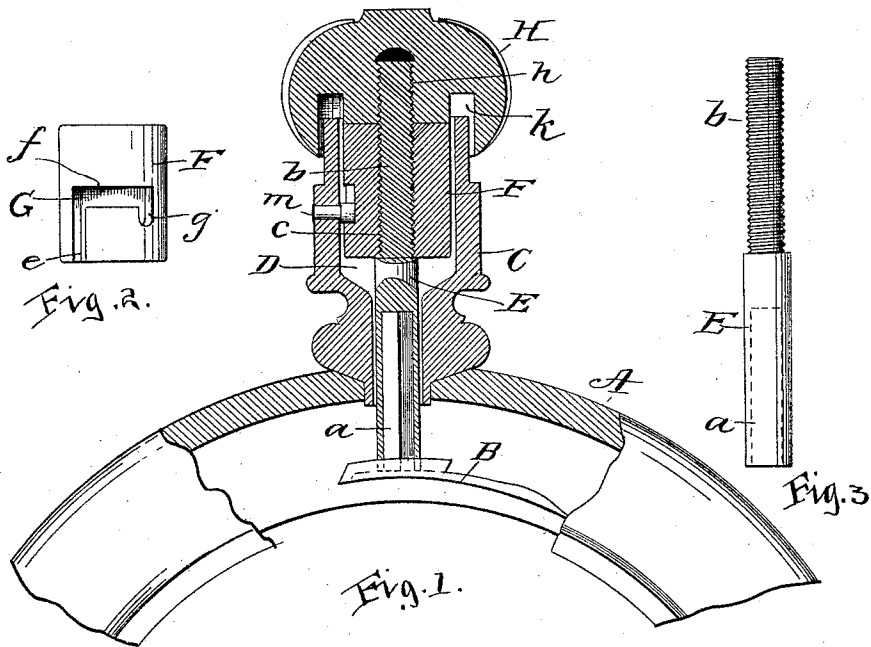


(No Model.)

J. C. DUEBER.
WATCH CASE PENDANT.

No. 467,260.

Patented Jan. 19, 1892.



Witnesses:-

Ed. L. Kane

Chas. A. Milley

John C. Dueber
Inventor

By W. K. Miller
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. DUEBER, OF CANTON, OHIO.

WATCH-CASE PENDANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,260, dated January 19, 1892.

Application filed October 5, 1891. Serial No. 407,755. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. DUEBER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Watch-Keys and Push-Pieces, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description; reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in combined watch-key and push-piece, and more particularly to an improvement on a watch-key and push-piece for which Letters Patent were granted to me, bearing No. 178,746 and dated the 13th day of June, 1876.

The object of this invention is to provide a more durable and yet inexpensive structure.

With these ends in view my invention relates to certain features of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a view in cross-section of a fragment of a watch-case, a pendant, a push-piece, and key illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the sleeve portion; Fig. 3, a similar view of the pipe portion, and Fig. 4 a cross-section of pipe.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

A represents a portion of a watch-case, B the case-spring, and C the pendant.

The structure referred to in the hereinbefore-mentioned patent was composed of two parts—a pipe or key portion of tempered steel or other hard metal and a body and crown portion of brass or other soft metal, (the crown and body integral.) The groove or bayonet-slot in the soft-metal portion was liable to wear, and does so wear as to defeat the object sought, and to make the body and crown of hard metal was found impractical.

The present invention comprises a watch-case and pendant and a watch-case spring, the pendant having a through axial aperture D, and a winding-key and push-piece to pass into the aperture in the pendant, the end of the key to rest against the spring, for the purpose hereinafter explained.

The improved key and push-piece is constructed as follows: The pipe or key portion

E is made of steel or other hard metal and is provided at one end with a socket *a* or watch-key point, the other end having an annular screw-thread *b*, adapted to turn into a corresponding thread *c* in a sleeve portion F, the threaded portion to pass through the sleeve a distance as shown in Fig. 1. The sleeve is made of tempered steel and has provided on its side a bayonet-groove G, consisting of a longitudinal portion *e*, open at one end and joined at its other end to a latitudinal portion *f*, whose other extremity connects with a short longitudinal portion *g*. On the threaded end portion of the key E, projected through the sleeve F, is placed a crown portion H, having a central aperture *h*, threaded to correspond with the thread *b* on the key E. The crown is turned onto the key against the sleeve, as shown in Fig. 1, and is provided with an annular groove or socket *k*, adapted to receive the end portion of the pendant E. In the side of the pendant and projected inwardly is provided a tempered-steel pin *m*, passed into the wall of the pendant from the inside and is riveted on the outside. The crown H is stamped in the form shown and milled in the usual way. The parts so constructed are interchangeable and renewable, and it is to this feature that I call particular attention.

In operation the key and push-piece is inserted into the aperture D in the pendant, the open-ended portion *e* of the bayonet-groove reaching the pin *m*. A continued pressure upon the crown causes said pin to pass to the extremity of the groove *e*. A slight rotation of the head causes the pin *m* to traverse the latitudinal portion *f* until, reaching the portion *g*, the pressure of the case-spring B will cause the pin to enter and remain within the said portion. To use the key as a push-piece, the operator has only to depress the crown in the usual way. The pipe portion of the key resting on the spring, the spring will be moved to release the lid of the case. When desired for use as a key, the operation of insertion is reversed to liberate the key-piece, when it may be used to wind the watch in the usual way.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the watch-case A, spring B, and pendant C, having an axial perforation D and an inwardly-projected pin *m*, of a winding-key and push-piece comprising a
5 key portion E, having socket *a* at one end and a screw-thread at the other, a sleeve F, having a central aperture threaded to correspond with the thread on the key, a bayonet slot on the side of the sleeve to engage
10 the pin *m*, a head portion H, having a central aperture threaded to correspond with the

thread on the key, and a groove or socket *k* to receive the end portion of the pendant, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand this 28th day of September, A. D.
1891.

JOHN C. DUEBER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. R. MILLER,
W. K. MILLER.