

(No Model.)

T. KOHN.
WATCH GUARD.

No. 248,760.

Patented Oct. 25, 1881.

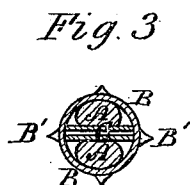
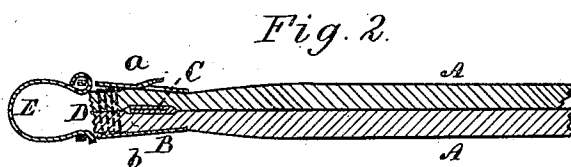
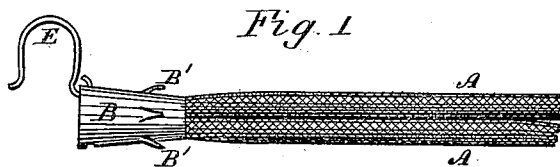


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TOBIAS KOHN, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

WATCH-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,760, dated October 25, 1881.

Application filed June 2, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TOBIAS KOHN, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watch-Guards; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, whereby a person skilled in the art can make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Like letters in the figures indicate the same parts.

My improvement relates to watch-guards which are commonly made of silk, hair, worsted, or other suitable material, and which are provided with a metallic end piece for attaching them to the watch.

The object of my improvement is to provide a better construction of the metallic end piece or socket into which the cord is fastened and a more secure method of fastening; and, also, to furnish it with a device which prevents its readily being drawn accidentally from the pocket or purposely by a dishonest person.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating my invention, Figure 1 represents the end of a watch-guard having my improved socket for securing the ends with the clasp for the watch unhooked. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section of the same, showing the clasp hooked. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section through the socket on the line *a b*. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of the wedge which secures the cord into the socket.

A is a part of the cord or ribbon forming a vest-guard or passing around the neck in the customary manner.

B is the socket into which it is secured.

E is a spring-clasp hinged to one side of the socket and hooking into an opening in the other side. It is sprung together to hook or unhook it to attach or detach the watch and guard.

C is a wedge-shaped piece of metal which fits into the interior of the socket B, and is of such a size that it will pass in at the lower end readily and slip up to about half-way of the length of the socket, where it lodges against

the sides. This is shown double or folded in the drawings, but it may be made single, if desired.

The manner of fastening the cord into the socket is as follows: The two ends of the cord are fastened together by being wound with a strong thread at D as near as practicable to the end of the cord. The wedge C is then inserted between the two parts of the cord with the nick C' downward or to the left, as shown in Fig. 2. The whole cord is then drawn upward through the socket until the wedge lodges in the conical interior, when it can go no farther, and thus securely holds the cord in the socket.

Instead of passing the whole cord through the socket, the tied ends can be passed a short distance through the socket first and the wedge then inserted and drawn up.

It will be observed that the form of the wedge can be varied to suit different kinds of cord and material. If there is danger of the fastening at D slipping off the wedge can be made with points or barbs upon its sides to hook into and hold the material of the cord or ribbon.

B' B', &c., are points formed upon the socket B by cutting sharp angular tongues from the thickness of the metal and turning them up, as shown in Fig. 1. These points serve to catch upon the material which forms the interior of the pocket in which the watch is carried, and into which the socket B is drawn a short distance, as is commonly the case, and thus prevents the socket and watch from being withdrawn by a dishonest person, or from being accidentally dropped. The contrivances for accomplishing this heretofore have been complicated and clumsy, and have been inoperative until the cord was forcibly pulled.

When it is desired to take out the watch by the person carrying it the hand is passed into the pocket and the points covered by grasping the metallic socket, and by this the watch is drawn out.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The conical metallic shell or socket B, and the tapering wedge C fitting therein, in

combination with a cord or ribbon, A, as a device for securing the ends of said cord within the socket, substantially as described.

2. The spring-clasp E, hinged to one side of the socket B and hooking into the opposite side, in combination with said socket, substantially as described.

3. The points B', cut from the sides of the

socket B and bent outward, in combination with said socket, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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