Oct. 20, 1936. J. M. PIACENTINI 2,057,913

WRIST WATCH

Filed Oct. 31, 1935

Fig. 1.

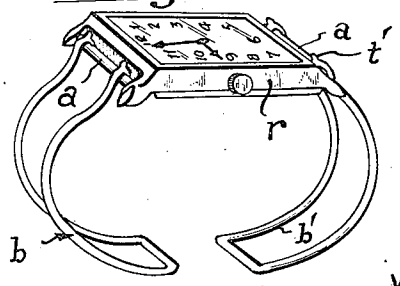


Fig. 6.

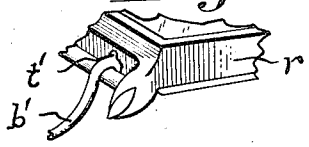


Fig. 7.

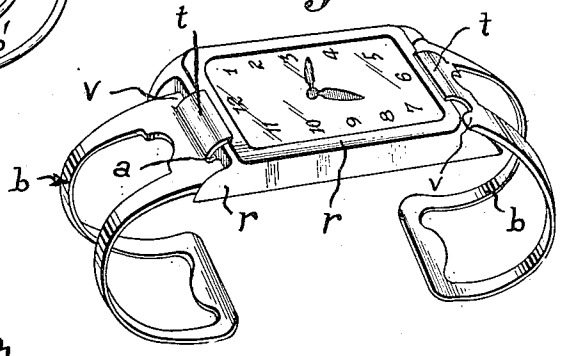


Fig. 2.

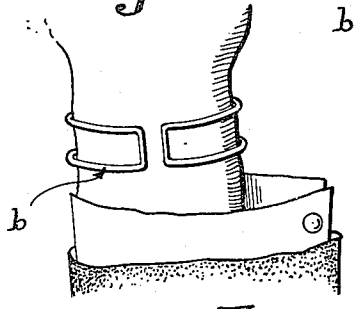


Fig. 3.



Fig. 8.

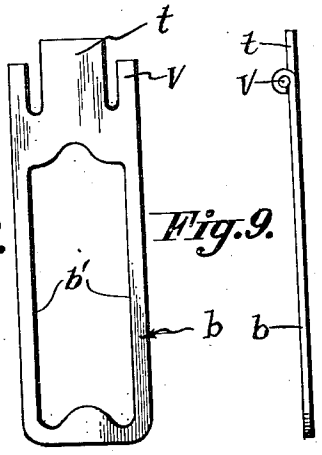


Fig. 9.

Fig. 4.

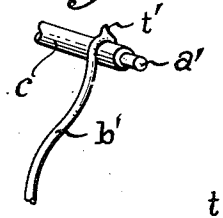
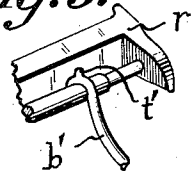


Fig. 5.



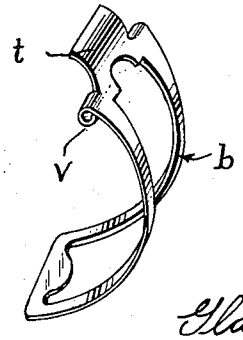
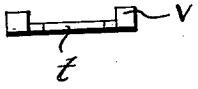


Fig. 11.

Fig. 10.



INVENTOR.
Jorge Maria Piacentini
BY
Glascock Downing & Seebold
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Oct. 20, 1936

2,057,913

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,057,913

WRIST WATCH

Jorge Maria Piacentini, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Application October 31, 1935, Serial No. 47,677
In Argentina November 2, 1934

1 Claim. (Cl. 224—4)

Wrist watches are at present fastened by means of leather bands or straps with buckles or by means of metallic chains with clasps. My invention eliminates both of these fastening means and facilitates the operation of taking off and putting on said watches, while at the same time provides a means more sanitary than the belt or chain, as it lacks the porosity of the former and the interstices of the latter, said interstices gathering dust and dirt which is hardened by perspiration.

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood, same has been illustrated by way of example, in two preferred embodiments, in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 shows a watch provided with my invention.

Figure 2 shows the manner in which my invention is adapted to the wrist.

Figures 3 to 6 are fragmentary details of construction in perspective.

Figure 7 shows a watch provided with clasps according to my invention but stamped out of metallic plate, celluloid, bakelite, tortoise, etc., and formed of a single piece, clearly shown in Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11, representing, respectively, a front and a side elevation, profile and perspective view of the clasp as seen at different construction phases.

As seen in Figure 1, my invention consists in pivoting on the usual supports *a* furnished for all ordinary wrist watches, two clasp members *b* made of wire of noble metals or their alloys, in the form of a U or fork, the prongs *b'* of which are spaced apart 10 to 30 mm. as in Figs. 1 to 6. Due to their form and to the condition of the metal with which they are made, both clasps possess a stable shape, as well as a certain elasticity which allows their momentary deformation to facilitate the placing thereof on the wrist. Each clasp *b* hinged to the support *a* is provided with one or more short arms or stops *t* (Figs. 4, 7 to 9, and 11) or *t'* (Figs. 1 and 4 to 6) to avoid said clasps from opening more than is necessary for firmly gripping the wrist with the member *b* constituted by the two prongs *b'*.

In Figures 3 to 6 I show in detail one of the several manners in which my clasps may be jointed to the supports carried by the watch. Both branches of prong *b'* of each clasp member *b* are welded to the small metallic fluted plate *c* which is in turn closed over a hinge pin *a'* of the supports *a*, surrounding same in the form of a bushing.

Figures 7 to 11 show when the clasp is made in a single piece stamped out of a metallic or other kind of plate, the central tongue *t* abuts against the watch case and acts as a stop to limit the rotation of the clasp, and the side tongues *v*, curving over themselves, form hinge rings to articulate over the supports *a* of the watch *r*.

In considering Figures 1 and 7, it will be seen that when the elements *b* rotate on their articulations *c* or *v*, the short arms of the lever *t* strike against the case of the wrist-watch and thus serve as abutments limiting the opening of the pair of elements of the clasp to that strictly necessary to slip the same on or off the wrist of the user.

The long bifurcated arms of the clasp must accordingly of necessity be sprung slightly apart when the watch is placed on the wrist. The hinges of the clasp serve to permit the folding together of the arms when the wrist watch is put away for storage or prepared for shipment in order to take up as little room as possible.

The advantages of my invention are apparent, and they result in a solid, comfortable and sanitary clasp which at the same time does not lack elegance.

What I claim is:—

A set of clasps in combination with a support for an ordinary wrist-watch, each of said clasps consisting of a short arm adapted to abut against the solid portion of the watch-case when swung inwardly, each clasp being also provided with a long resilient arm integral with said short arm and having two parallel and separate branches joined together at the free end to form a fork curved in C-shape, adapted to engage the wrist of the wearer, and having hinged connection with said support.

JORGE MARIA PIACENTINI.