

(No Model.)

O. JOHANSON.
WATCH BOW FASTENER.

No. 468,806.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.

Fig. 1.

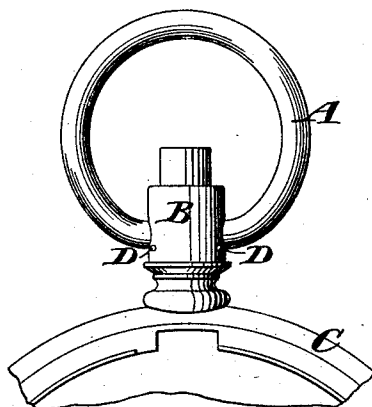


Fig. 2.

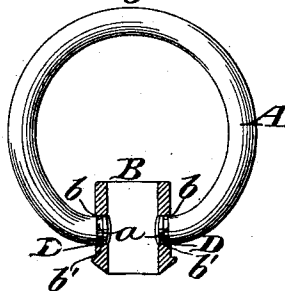
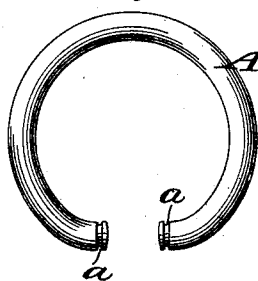


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLOF JOHANSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE KEYSTONE
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WATCH-BOW FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,806, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed September 17, 1890. Serial No. 365,272. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLOF JOHANSON, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Watch-Pendants, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in watch-pendants, and more particularly to an improvement in the means for securing the
10 ring to the sleeve or hollow stem to prevent the removal of the ends of the ring from their sockets.

A practical embodiment of my improvement is represented in the accompanying drawings,
15 in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of the pendant and a portion of the watch-case to which it is secured. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the sleeve or hollow stem, showing the position of the ends of the ring in the sockets
20 with the locking-pins in position; and Fig. 3 is a view of the ring in detail.

A represents the ring, B the sleeve or hollow stem, to which the ends of the ring are secured,
25 and C the watch case. The ends of the ring A, near their extremities, are each provided with an annular groove *a*, which groove, when the ends of the ring are adjusted within their sockets, is intended to occupy a position
30 about midway of the thickness of the wall of the sleeve or hollow stem. This provision, while not essential, is preferable, because it admits of locating the locking-pins centrally in the wall of the sleeve or stem, where they
35 will have a firm support. The sockets in the sleeve or stem B for the reception of the ends

of the ring are denoted by *b*, and transversely to the axes of the sockets *b* perforations *b'* extend through the sleeve B within its wall. The perforations *b' m* are so located relatively to the grooves *a* in the ends of the ring
40 A that when pins D are inserted therein the said pins will extend within the margin of the socket *b* and in the grooves *a* and thereby securely lock the ends of the ring in the
45 sleeve. It will be observed that the perforations *b'* not only extend transversely to the axes of the sockets *b*, but also transversely to the axes of the sleeve or hollow stem B, and may therefore be bored more readily than
50 when extending parallel with the axes of the sleeve and without any increase of the thickness of the sleeve for that purpose. This structure also does away with the necessity or advisability of reinforcing-ears, such as
55 are commonly employed upon the outside of the sleeve immediately around the outer ends of the sockets which receive the ring.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination, with the sleeve or stem
60 provided with sockets for the reception of the ends of the ring, of the ring having its ends grooved, and pins extending through the sleeve or stem within its wall and through the grooves in the ends of the ring, said pins
65 extending transversely to the axes of the sockets and transversely to the axes of the sleeve or stem, substantially as set forth.

OLOF JOHANSON.

Witnesses:

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