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PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

C. RODÉ-STUCKY.

STEM WINDING AND SETTING MECHANISM FOR WATCHES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.

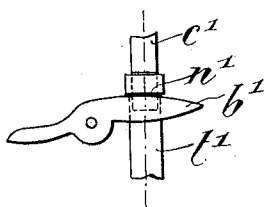
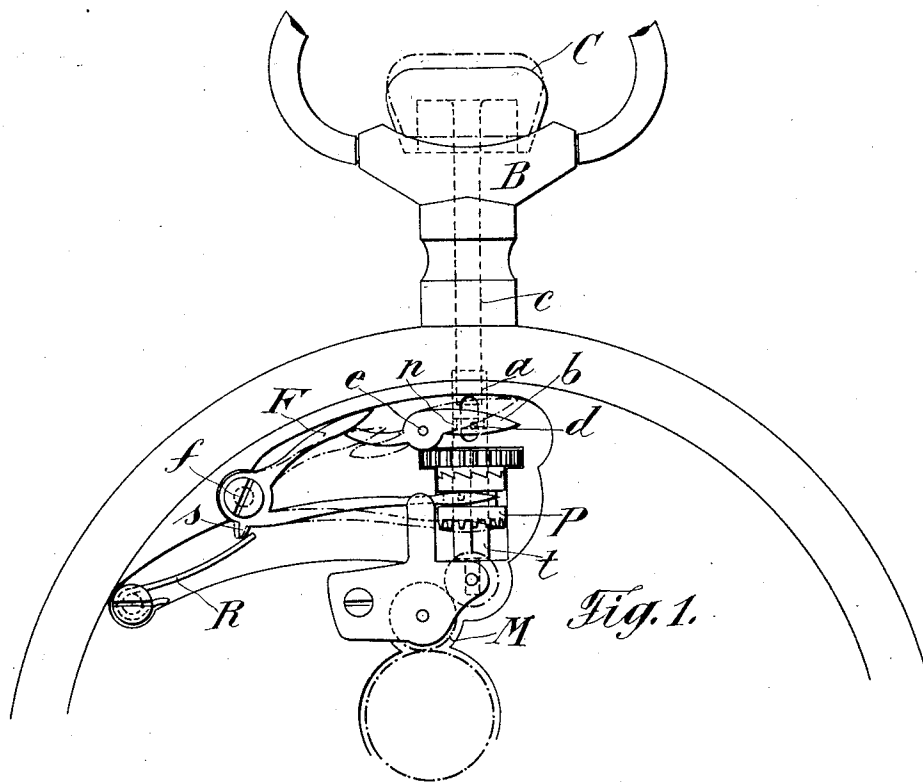


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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CHARLES RODÉ-STUCKY, OF LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SWITZERLAND.

STEM WINDING AND SETTING MECHANISM FOR WATCHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,171, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed July 29, 1903. Serial No. 167,484. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES RODÉ-STUCKY, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, and a resident of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, have invented a new Stem-Winding Mechanism for Watches, of which the following is a specification.

The mechanism which is the object of this invention is of the so-called "negative" type—*i. e.*, by pulling the crown the sliding pinion goes down along its square spindle and so comes into gear with the time-works.

One form of execution of the invention is represented in the annexed drawings as an example.

Figure 1 shows in plan the complete mechanism, Fig. 2 being a variation of execution of the way of working the different parts.

The winding-spindle *c*, bearing the crown *C*, acts on the lower spindle *t*, on which the pinion slides, by its square end *a* fitting into an equally-square hole at the top of *t*, which has a certain amount of longitudinal play. This spindle *t* is fitted with a ring-groove *n*, wherein fits a stud *d*, fixed to the lever-arm *u*, and is placed under the short arm of a double lever *F F'*, having its fulcrum at *f* and pushed by a spring *R*, fitted under the cam *s*. The end of the long arm *F'* of the double lever fits into the ring-groove of the sliding pinion *P*, which can slide along the lower square part of the spindle *t*, so as to come into gear with the wheel *M*, driving the time-works.

The spindle *c* of the crown is fitted with the usual arrangement for securing it with the necessary play in the pendant *B*. This arrangement is not shown on the drawings.

The position of the different parts shown in plain lines is the winding position. When pulling out the crown *C*, so as to bring it in the position shown by dotted lines, the lever *b u*

swings, and by the force of the spring *R* the lever *F F'* is operated, moving the pinion *P* into gear with the wheel *M*, driving the time-works.

In pushing back the crown *C* the parts take their original position, putting the pinion *P* out of gear with the wheel *M*.

Instead of making a groove in the lower spindle it is sufficient to fit this spindle with a collar *n'*, Fig. 2, against which the lever-arm *b'* is pressed, the result being the same as with the groove *n* and the stud *d* of the preceding example.

It will be seen that this mechanism is extremely simple and at the same time that it only wants one spring, on the contrary of all other similar mechanisms, which always have at least two springs.

The forms and dimensions of the different parts constituting this mechanism may differ.

Having now described my invention, I claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent—

In combination in a hand-setting mechanism a spindle *t*, a pinion *P*, lever *b, u*, pivoted intermediate of its length and having a pin-and-groove connection with the spindle *t*, a double lever *F F'* pivoted at the junction of its two arms, said arms extending on the same side of the pivotal point, one arm being engaged by the lever-arm *u* and the other arm of the double lever engaging the pinion and a spring acting on the double lever, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES RODÉ-STUCKY.

Witnesses:

ARMAND TERRELET,
JULES CHAPUY.