

(No Model.)

A. SÄRNMARK.
WATCH PROTECTOR.

No. 525,666.

Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.

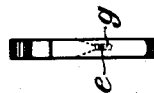
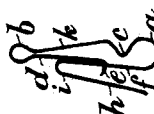


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:
Percy J. Griffith
C. Gerst

INVENTOR
Axel Särnmark
BY *Edgar Tate & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AXEL SARNMARK, OF TORSBY, SWEDEN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHAN HALL, OF SAME PLACE.

WATCH-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,666, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed March 28, 1894. Serial No. 505,383. (No model.) Patented in Sweden January 11, 1894, No. 4,862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AXEL SARNMARK, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, and a resident of Torsby, in the Kingdom of Sweden, have invented new and useful Improvements in Watch-Protectors, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent of Sweden, No. 4,862, dated January 11, 1894,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device, applicable to watches, in order to prevent the watch from falling out of the pocket, either by its own weight or by pulling the watch chain. This watch protector also serves as a link between the watch and the chain. The latter can moreover by using this watch protector be totally dispensed with.

On the annexed drawings Figures 1 and 3 are side elevations of the watch protector in full size and Fig. 2 a front elevation of the same.

It consists of a flat spring or metal strip, bent in shape of two loops *a* and *b*, which are intended to be joined, the lower, *a*, with the ring of the watch, and the other, *b*, with the last link of the chain, if such is used. The front part or arm *f* of the lower loop *a* is elongated upwardly and bent into the shape of a downwardly open cramp, which is intended to catch the edge of the pocket, when the watch is put down; the front arm *h* of the cramp will then slide on the outside of the pocket. The front arm *d* of the upper loop *b* extends downward behind the cramp and ends about at the middle of the cramp in a forwardly bent tooth *e*, for which is made a hole or groove *g* in the rear arm *f* of the cramp. When the watch protector occupies its normal position (shown in Fig. 1), the arm *d* will bear against the arm *f*, so that the tooth *e* will enter the groove *g* and the space between the arms of the cramp. If on the contrary the upper part of the watch protector at *i* is pressed together in direction forward and backward, the parts will occupy the position shown in Fig. 3, that is to say the front arm *d* of the upper loop is pressed backward so that its undermost part is withdrawn from the cramp and the tooth *e* removed out of the groove *g*.

The rear arm *k*, which is common for both loops, has beneath at *c* an incurvation so as to form a narrowing between the arms of the undermost loop *a* in order that the ring of the watch may not ascend too far. When the device is to be applied to the watch the tooth *e* is brought out of its groove, so as to allow the ring of the watch to pass between the tooth and the cramp and descend through the narrowing above mentioned into the loop *a*. In applying the chain (if such a one is desired) the tooth is also forced backward so that the outmost link of the chain may be inserted between the tooth and the cramp, whereafter it is forced upward between the arms *d* and *k* and into the loop *b*.

In putting the watch into the pocket, the upper part of the protector is seized at *i* between the fingers and slightly compressed, so as to remove the tooth *e* from the cramp, which then easily catches the edge of the pocket. When the pressure has ceased the tooth will enter the cramp and grasp or pinch the cloth or stuff, so that neither the device itself nor the watch or the chain (if such is used) can be removed without tearing the cloth. When it is desired to take the watch out of the pocket, the upper part of the device is seized between the fingers in the same manner so as to release the tooth out of the stuff and cramp.

It is obvious that more teeth may be provided on the arm *d* instead of a single one as shown on the drawings. These teeth may either be placed at the same level or the one above the other, and they may enter recesses in the arm *f* or project on the side of said arm. They may further be either pointed, so as to easily pinch the cloth, or obtuse so as to press the stuff against the foremost arm *h*.

When a chain is not used, the upper loop may be dispensed with or supplied by a part of any desired form; this part may be connected with the downmost loop or with the cramp.

Instead of making the watch protector of a single spring, as stated above, it may of course be made in several pieces, which are united in any convenient manner. Also size and shape may be varied to a certain extent.

Any suitable ornaments may be applied for instance on the foremost arm $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cramp or on other part or parts of the protector.

I claim—

- 5 A watch protector consisting of a resilient strip of wire having loops at either end thereof, the lower loop having a vertical extension thereon, which said extension is bent downwardly to form a parallel arm adapted
10 to clasp on the outside of the pocket, the said vertical extension having an aperture therein, and an arm extending downwardly from the

upper loop and bent at angles to form a tooth normally bearing upon the vertical extension and passing through the aperture therein, 15 substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 3d day of March, 1894.

AXEL SARNMARK.

Witnesses:

GOTTF. HARLING,
OSCAR STJCINE.