(No Model.)

W. S. RICHARDSON.

WATCHCASE PENDANT.

No. 517,933. Patented Apr. 10, 1894.

Fig. 1.

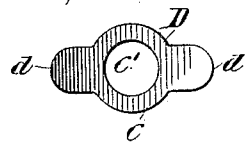


Fig. 2.

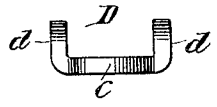


Fig. 3.

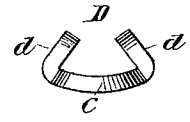


Fig. 4.

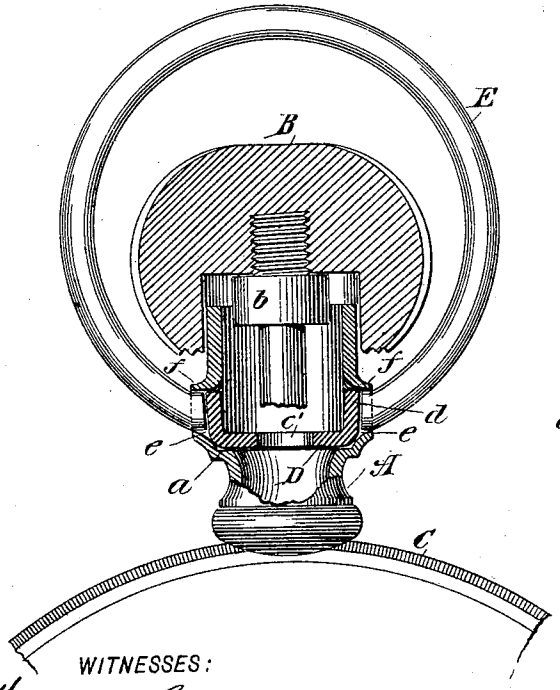
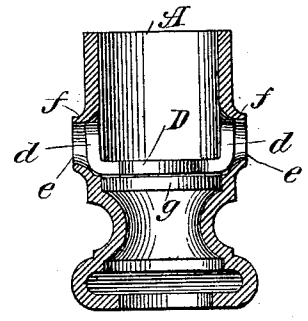


Fig. 5.



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WATCHCASE-PENDANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,933, dated April 10, 1894.

Application filed July 10, 1893. Serial No. 480,005. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS S. RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watchcase-Pendants, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in watch-case pendants, the object being to construct an article of this kind in such a way that the ends of the bow attached thereto will have a positive bearing or seating therein. In some instances pendants are constructed with the ears or nibs, which surround the ends of the bow, soldered to the pendant, the extreme ends of the bow being allowed to impinge or bear against the solid metal of which the pendant is made; but this construction occurs only in the high class or grade of watch-cases, the pendants of which are made of solid gold, as the cost of the construction thereof is comparatively great.

Pendants as ordinarily made, have the nibs or ears formed integral therewith, the metal being forced outwardly from the inner side of the pendant, the operation in this instance being much quicker and less expensive than in the former case. The great objection, however, to this construction of pendant, is the absence of a bearing for the extreme ends of the bow, the openings formed by forcing out the metal for the nibs or ears necessarily extending all the way through the sides of the pendant. The inherent tendency of the ends of the bow to spring inwardly keeps them tightly impinged against the sides of the openings, the consequence being that the friction caused by the movement of the bow, constantly wears the holes larger, until in time the latter become so large as to permit the bow to rock loosely therein, and in some instances be wholly detached from the pendant. Others, as well as myself, have made many previous attempts to overcome this defect, but with little or no success, the difficulty being that where the pendant was effectively constructed, the great cost thereof would preclude its use, and in those instances where the improvement was devised with a view to cheapness, the pendant would be defective. For instance, I have soldered small disks over the openings on the inner side of the pendant and allowed the ends of the bow to bear thereon, but such operation required so much time and labor that the cost thereof was out of all proportion to the value of the finished article. Again I have attemped to remedy the defect by inserting within the pendant, necessarily made of thin metal, a steel cylinder, but found that the pendant was liable to be distorted or forced out of shape during the operation.

My present invention has been devised with a view of overcoming these objections, and consists of a small collar or ring of such size as to nicely fit within the pendant and rest upon the shoulder or seating therein, and provided with lugs or bearings, which in the finished article are bent up at right angles to the plane of the ring and fit over the openings on the inner side of the pendant and partially rest within the same.

To describe the invention more in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an enlarged plan view of the "bearing" before being inserted within a pendant. Fig. 2 is a view of the same partially bent into shape for insertion. Fig. 3 is a view of the same after being bent into shape for insertion. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of a pendant containing the "collar." Fig. 5 is a similar view of the same containing an additional washer.

A represents a pendant of ordinary construction, provided on its upper end with a crown B, and secured at its base to a watch-case center C, said pendant being provided on its inner side with a shoulder or seating *a*. The crown B has attached thereto a winding arbor or stem *b*, the lower portion of which has been broken away in the drawings for sake of clearness.

D represents what I term the "collar" or "bearing collar," consisting of a ring or collar *c*, provided on diametrically opposite sides with the projections or bearings *d*, an opening *c'* being formed in the center of the ring for the passage of the winding arbor. This "collar" is made of any suitable metal, such as gold, silver, or composition, and of a size to snugly fit within a watch-case pendant, Fig. 1 showing the same after being cut or stamped

out of the sheet metal. Before being inserted within the pendant, the "collar" is bent into the form shown in Fig. 2, and finally into the shape shown in Fig. 3, in which form it is readily inserted within the pendant, the ring or collar *c* resting upon the shoulder or seating *a*. A suitable tool or tools, (not shown) are then entered between the bearings *d* and the latter spread or forced apart, the result being that said bearings cover the inner sides of the openings *e*, made in the pendant by forcing the metal outwardly in the formation of the nibs or ears *f*. These lugs, thus fitting over the openings, form bearings for the extreme ends of the bow E, and thereby relieve the sides of the openings of the greater part of the friction and wear caused by the movements of the bow, the natural tendency of the said ends of which is to spring inwardly and constantly impinge tightly against the said sides *f* of the openings *e*.

In some instances it may be found that the seating *a* is formed nearer the base of the pendant than in others, in which case, in order to have the lugs or bearings *d* formed on the "collar" register with the openings in the sides of the pendants, it will be necessary to insert the washer *g* as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, which consists simply of a plain flat ring having a central opening for the passage of the winding arbor.

From the above it will be understood that although the invention is very effective, it can also be produced at a very small cost, as the "collar" may be readily and quickly stamped out of sheet metal, and by means of suitable tools easily inserted in place within the pendants. It will also be obvious that the "collar" may also be easily and readily inserted in pendants now in use, or in other words, may be made and sold as an article of manufacture for use in the repair of pendants which have become worn, as described above.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A collar, for use in watchcase pendants, provided with bearings for closing the inner sides of the openings in said pendants, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a watchcase pendant formed with openings in the sides thereof, of a collar fitted therein and provided with bearings adapted to close the inner sides of said openings, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a watchcase pendant formed with openings in the sides thereof, of a collar fitted therein and provided with bearings adapted to close the inner sides of said openings, and a bow, the ends of which fit in said openings and against said bearings, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1893.

WILLIS S. RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:
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