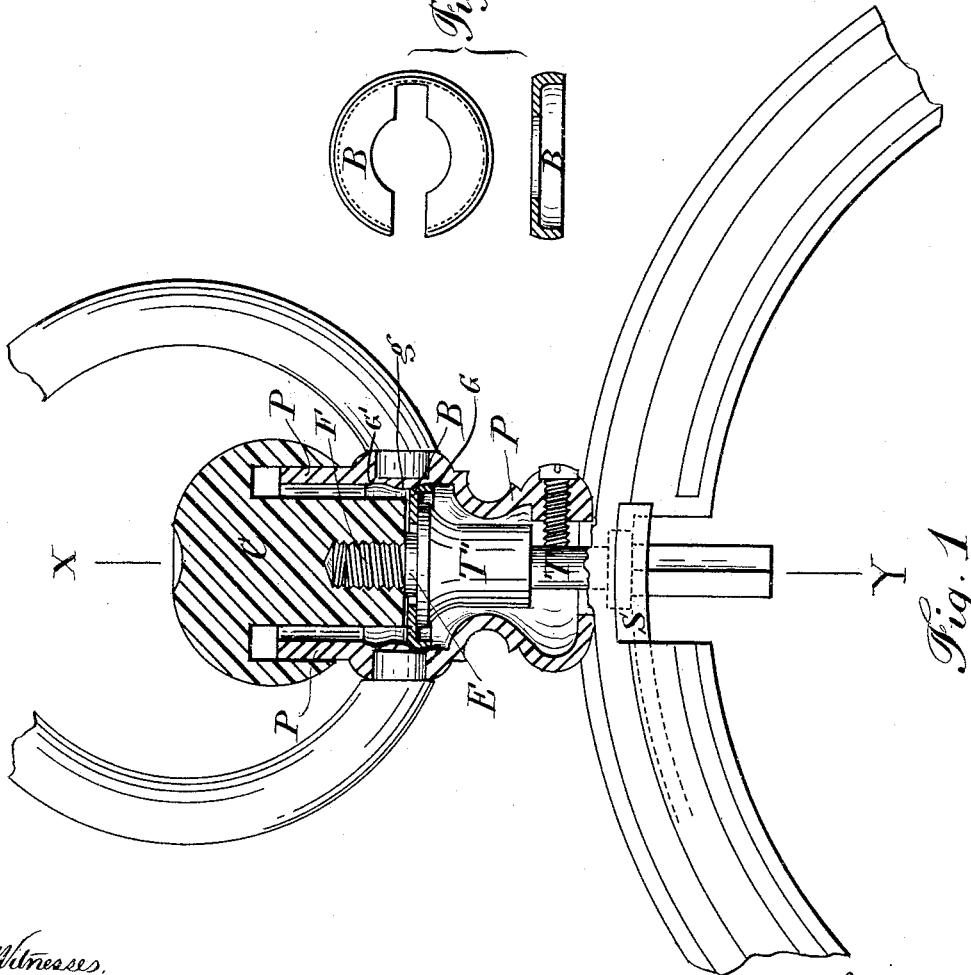


H. GERBER.
WATCH CASE PENDANT.

Patented May 22, 1888.



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att_y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRI GERBER, OF ST. TMIER, SWITZERLAND, ASSIGNOR TO ERNEST FRAN-
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WATCH-CASE PENDANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,219, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed December 16, 1887. Serial No. 258,063. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRI GERBER, of St. Tmier, Switzerland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Watches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to watches in which the winding-up mechanism as well as the hand-setting mechanism is worked by turning the stem, and in which the engaging or disengaging of said mechanism is produced by a longitudinal displacement of the stem, and not by means of a special push-piece.

The improvement consists of a new construction of the spring that causes the stem to remain either in the position in which it actuates the winding mechanism of the watch or in the position in which it actuates the setting mechanism. Said spring is constructed so as to allow the stem to be moved from one of the aforesaid positions into the other by drawing the stem out or by pushing the stem into the watch.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a vertical section through the pendant, the crown, and the spring B when the stem is put into its place in the pendant. Fig. 2 is a section through the pendant in a plane, X Y, at right angles to the section Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows in plan view and cross-section the spring B—that is to say, the main part of the invention.

Two circular grooves, G and G', are made in the interior of the wall of the pendant P, and a circular collar, g, is left between them. The stem T is provided with a head-piece, T', a neck, E, and a screw, F, to which is screwed the crown C. A spring, B, formed like a cap or like a ring, Fig. 3, has its edge shaped according to the form of the grooves G and G', and its diameter is little larger than the whole of the pendant, so as to have the spring B compressed when placed into the pendant. The annular spring B is placed in the recess between the head-piece T' and the crown C and around the neck E, the diameter of which is smaller than the diameter of the hole of B, to prevent the spring B pressing upon the neck E. The neck E is slightly longer than the thickness of the spring B, so that said spring is not clamped between the head-piece T' and base of the crown

C; but said spring is free to be compressed or to expand in diameter as the crown and stem are moved and the spring changed from one groove to the other. Now, if the stem provided with annular spring B is introduced into the pendant P, the spring B will be compressed, and then it will expand into the groove G'. It is then in the position in which it causes the setting of the hands when the stem is turned. If the spring B is pressed along past the projection g into the groove G, the stem is in position to cause the winding up of the watch when turned. If the watch is a hunting-watch having a spring-lid with a so-called "secret catch," S, (acted upon by means of the stem,) then the groove G must be shaped so as to allow the annular spring B to be moved up and down when the secret catch is to be acted upon. The stem will usually remain in its deepest position—that is to say, with the annular spring B within the groove G, so that the winding mechanism is in gear. When the hands are to be set, the stem will be drawn out until the spring B is within the groove G', and when the hands have been set the stem is pushed back into the first position.

I do not claim a tubular pendant having two grooves in its interior and spring-latches extending down from a central perforated disk connected to the winding-stem, so that the ends of the latches pass into either of said grooves and hold the stem in the desired position; but

What I claim is—

The combination, with the tubular pendant P, having the circular grooves G G', the stem T, having a head-piece, T', and neck E, and the crown C, connected to said stem, of the spring B, formed as a disk with a rim around its edge, the exterior surface of which is rounding, and having a transverse slot passing through the rim on one side, and having a central opening for the neck E, so that the parts are free to move as the spring is pressed by the crown endwise of the tubular grooved pendant, substantially as specified.

HENRI GERBER.

Witnesses:

J. MICHAUD,
LÉON PAREL.