

Flagg & Briggs, Toy Watch,

Nº 50699.

Patented Oct. 31, 1865.

Fig. 1.

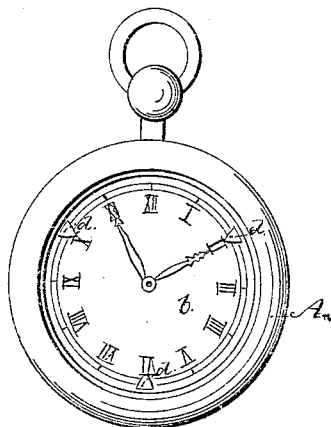


Fig. 2.

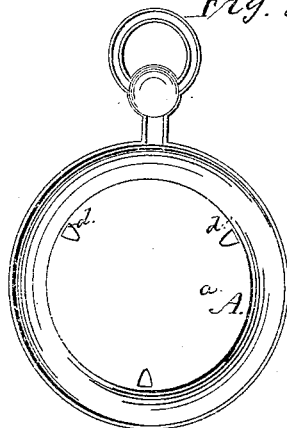


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYSANDER FLAGG AND GEO. D. BRIGGS, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

TOY WATCH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,699, dated October 31, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LYSANDER FLAGG and GEORGE D. BRIGGS, of Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Toy Watches, Clocks, &c.; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view of a toy watch constructed according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the watch-case before the dial is attached. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the watch in a larger scale than the previous figures.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the employment or use of mica in place of glass as a covering for the dial of a toy watch, clock, or other article in which a dial is used covered with some transparent material; also, in the use of points punched out of the flange or plate which supports the dial and its transparent covering, and turned up and over the edge of said dial and covering in such a manner that when these points are punched out and turned up the dial and its covering can be readily adjusted in their places, and by the simple operation of turning these points down the dial and its covering are secured in their places without requiring an extra ring or an increased amount of stock, and at a trifling expense in time and labor.

A represents the case of a toy watch, which is produced by suitable dies out of sheet metal or other suitable material. It is provided with a solid bottom or back, *a*, which is intended to support the dial *b* and its transparent covering *c*. Instead of making this back solid, a simple flange might be used to support the dial and its covering, and the central disk could be punched out and used for other purposes, though in this case the dial and its covering, not being supported in the center, would be liable to be crushed in.

In order to fasten the dial and its transparent covering we punch out of the back *a* three

(more or less) points, *d*, triangular or in any other suitable shape, so that their bases are not separated from the back, and that said points can be turned up to a position shown in red outlines in Fig. 3, or down, as shown in Fig. 1, and in Fig. 3 in black outlines. When the points are turned up the dial and its transparent covering can be dropped in and adjusted on the back *a* in the desired position, and by turning the points down the dial and its covering are secured in place. This fastening requires no additional stock. The points *d* are punched out of the back, which is and must be used to support the dial and its covering, and the labor in producing the points and turning them over is very trifling. They can be punched out at the same operation by which the case is produced, and to turn them down requires but a few seconds, whereas if the dial and its covering are secured by scallops projecting from the circumference of the case an increased amount of stock is required to produce the case.

The transparent covering *c* which we use in the manufacture of our toy watches, clocks, or other articles in which a dial with a transparent covering is required consists of a disk of mica. This material we use in preference to glass, because it is less liable to break, and it is easier cut out to the required size. By its use the manufacture of the watches or other articles is considerably reduced, and when the article is ready for the market persons not acquainted with the fact will not notice the difference, and if made acquainted with it they will take the mica-covered articles in preference to the ordinary glass-covered toys, because mica is less liable to break than glass, and when it does break children are not liable to cut their fingers with the broken pieces.

We claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The toy watch herein described, consisting of the case *A*, back *a*, dial *b*, mica covering *c*, and retaining-lips *d*, all constructed and combined as specified.

LYSANDER FLAGG.
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Witnesses:

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