H. ABBOTT.

Stem-Winding Watch.

No. 203,524. Patented May 14, 1878.

Fig 1.

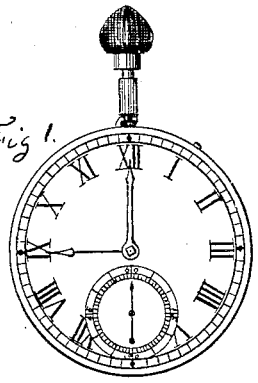


Fig 2.

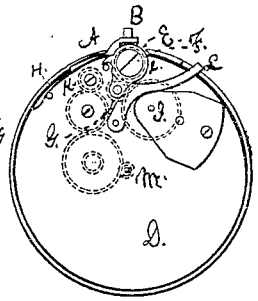


Fig 3.

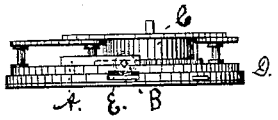


Fig 4

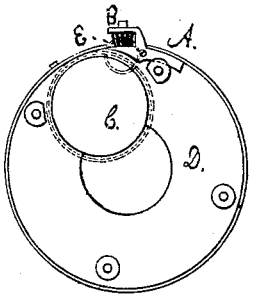
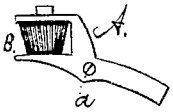


Fig 5.



Witnesses

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HENRY ABBOTT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEM-WINDING WATCHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,524**, dated May 14, 1878; application filed March 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY ABBOTT, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stem-Winding Watches, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to effect an arrangement by which the stem or winding-pinion of a stem-winding watch may be placed opposite the mainspring-barrel or the balance-wheel.

It is a fact well known to all watch-makers that the mainspring-barrel in most watches, and the balance-wheel in some, occupies the space to the extreme edge or circumference of the movement or plate, and the practice has been heretofore to make such an arrangement of the parts that the stem shall enter the movement in some place other than opposite the barrel or balance, where there is enough room to fasten it securely inside the circumference of the movement.

It is desirable, for example, in full-plate watches of American manufacture, to place the stem opposite the figure XII on the dial when used in an open case. Now, in nearly all of these watches as made at present the barrel is directly under the figure XII, and occupies the space between the plates to the extreme edge of the movement. To avoid the trouble of rearranging the train of the watch, and the expense of new machinery for constructing the same, I accomplish the purpose by placing the yoke or cock A, which is fastened to the pillar-plate of the movement by the screw *a*, in such a position that it holds the winding-pinion B in front of the barrel C, and outside of the circumference of the pillar-plate D, which is the largest part of the movement. (See Fig. 4.) The crown-wheel E also projects beyond the edge of the plate far enough to come into gear properly with the winding-pinion B. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) All of this projecting part of the winding-work is so arranged that it falls into the hollow space usually left in the center of the watch-case; or if the space is not sufficient, the case may be cut away to admit it. The rest of the winding part of the watch may be constructed in a variety of different ways, similar to those already in use.

In the arrangement which I have adopted the parts, with the exception of the cock and winding-pinion above described, are placed under the dial and between it and the pillar-plate, as shown in Fig. 2. The crown-wheel E and yoke *e* are held in position and pivoted on the large screw F, which, with the small wheel G and click-spring H, forms what is called a "slip-gear" or "ratchet" on the large winding-wheel I, which is fitted on the square end of the barrel-arbor. The small wheel G is thrown into gear with the wheel K by means of the lever L, thus forming a connection with the cannon-pinion M, for the purpose of setting the hands.

It is evident that the projecting cock or yoke A, which forms the bearing for the winding-pinion or stem, may be fastened to either of the plates, or to both, or to the barrel-bridge by changing its shape.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The cock or yoke A, or a similar device, for the purpose of holding in position and forming a bearing for the winding-pinion or stem of a stem-winding watch outside of the circumference of the movement when it is necessary to place the same opposite the mainspring-barrel or the balance-wheel.

2. The combination of the projecting crown-wheel E with the winding-pinion B and the cock A, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HENRY ABBOTT.

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