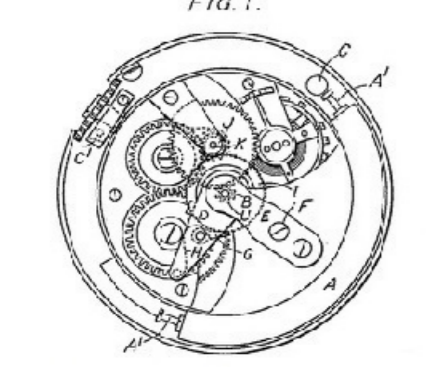
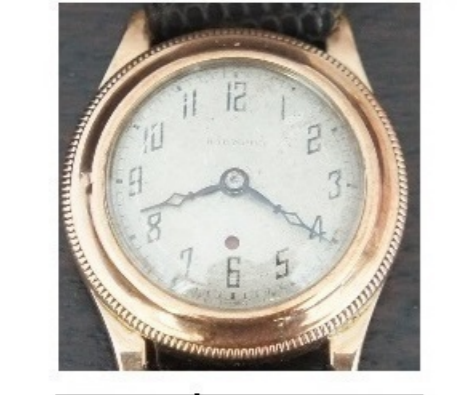


2nd Sept. 1922 Leon Leroy manufactured 6 pieces of side winding (secousses) wristwatches. No patent found ***



7th Jul 1923 Harwood John Harwood applies for the first mass produced automatic wristwatch patent. Patent CH106583

17th Apr. 1926 Harwood makes its first appearance in Baselfair. A.Schild has manufactured the base movements and the ebauches are finished at Fortis factory



5th Dec. 1929 Emil Frey, Perpetual Watch Co applies for a pendulum automatic watch patent: US1891760



11th Jan 1930, Leon Hatot, Rolls applied for in-case rolling automatic patent:CH156803



19th Jul 1930, Paris Scientific Research Society, Autorist applied for winding through lugs patent:CH156173 & US1963976 by Autorist SA



29th Jul 1930, Driva Watch Co, Novix, applied for pendulum winding patent:CH150660



15th Oct 1930, Eugene Meylan, Glycine applied for a detachable automatic module patent:CH149137



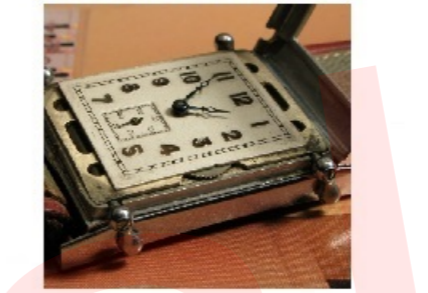
8th Jan 1931, Champagne Watch Co, Louis Muller, Mars & Aster, applied for wig wag rattle automatic patent:CH157092



12th Sept. 1931, Wyler applied for case-back automatic patent:CH158881



23rd Sept. 1931, Fritz Barbezat applied for crank&arms on case winding patent:US1900008 later Bulova CH169089



19th Feb 1932 Aegler, Rolex applied for rotating mass winding patent:CH160803



26th Apr 1932, Invicta, applied for bumper automatic patent CH159711 which later is sold to Georges Henry Louis, Autorem Firm US1973898



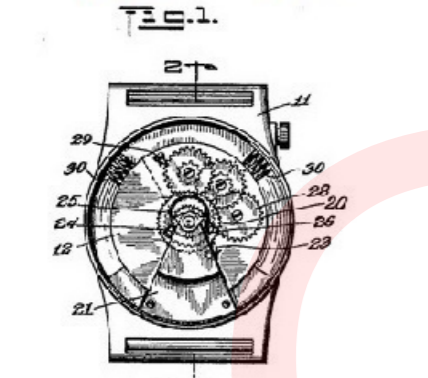
1st Dec 1932, Champagne Watch Co, Louis Muller, Bulova Champ, applied for a rattle automatic patent:CH166843



13th Apr 1933, Leon Levy, Pierce applied for a linear automatic patent:CH172127



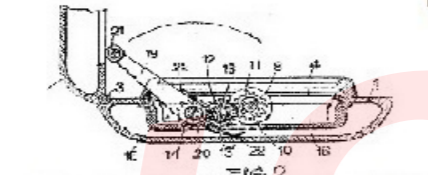
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929



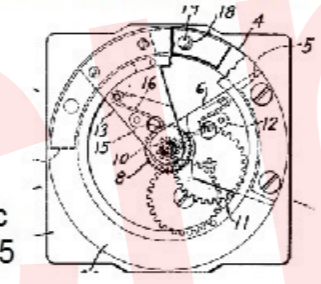
William Lawrence Royall, 22nd Jan. 1929 develops the Harwood bumper with an external crown and springs inside the case. Patent: CH137510 Royall joins in 1931 Emil Frey and Max Reiner at Perpetual Watch Company and transfers his patent there.

1930

Bulova, 4th Jan 1930 applied for a bumper auto patent:US1844882



Eterna Schild, 11th Jan. 1930 applied for a hinged case automatic watch patent: FR708350, CH144905

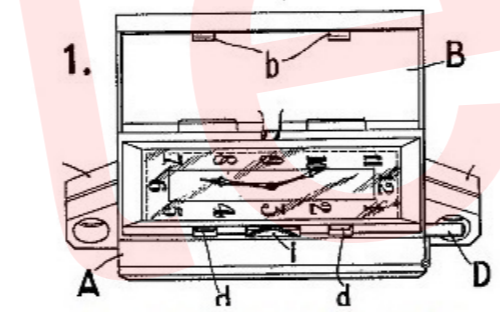


FHF, 19th Sept. 1929 applied for a rattle automatic watch. Patent: CH138927

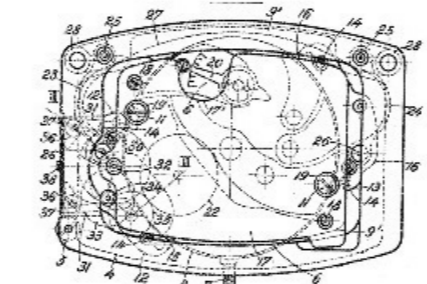


Max Reiner, Perpetual Self-winding Watch Co. 24th Feb. 1930 applied for a pendulum automatic watch patent: US1844682,

1931



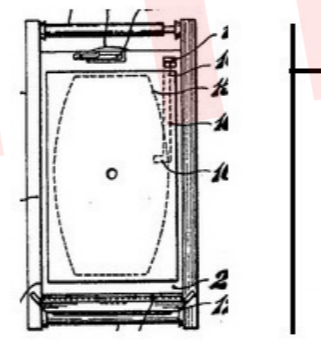
Henri Baillod, 4th Apr. 1931 applied for a wig-wag style automatic patent: CH154561



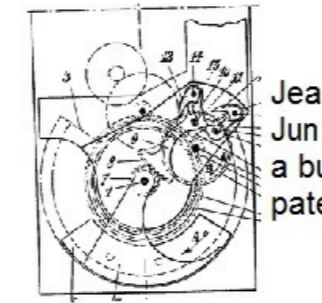
Champagne Watch Co. Louis Muller 15th May 1931 applied for a rattle automatic winding patent:CH160799

1932

Elgin National Watch Co, 20th May 1932 applied for a rattle automatic patent: US2030980



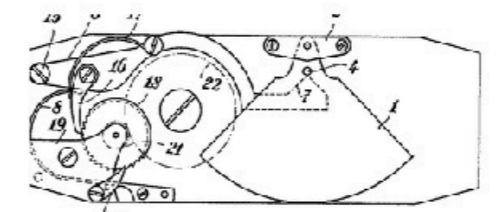
Marvin Watch Co, 20th Apr 1932 applied for a case moving on lugs winding patent:CH162505



Jean Mainjot, 30th Jun 1932 applied for a bumper automatic patent: CH164587

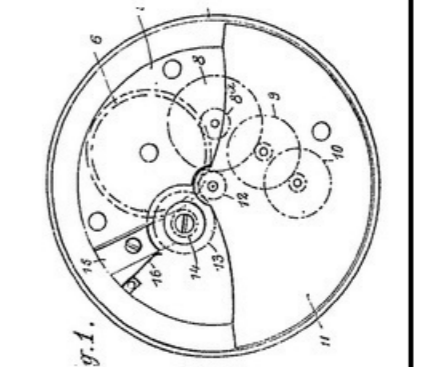


Ernest Morf, 8th Jul 1932 applied for a wig wag winding patent:CH163600

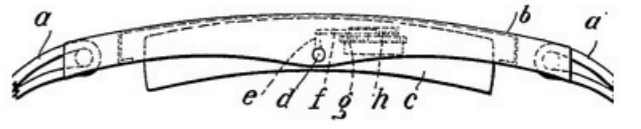


A.Schild SA, 1st Aug 1932 applied for a side winding patent:CH163945

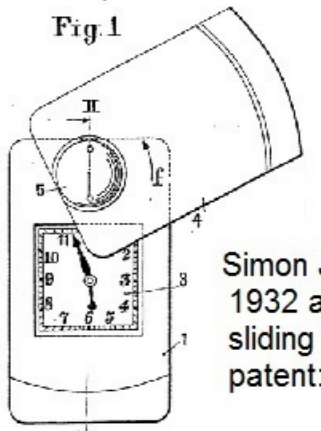
Denis Carzon, 30th Nov 1932 applied for a rotor winding patent:FR746608



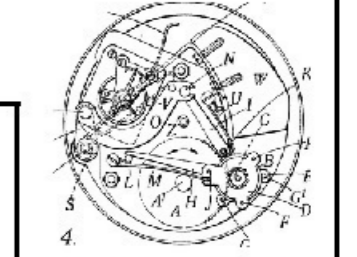
1933



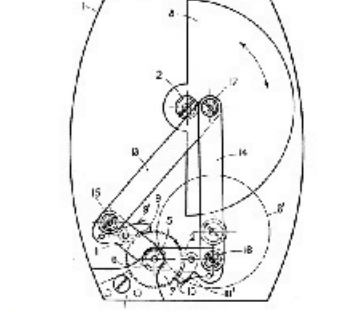
FHF, 22nd Dec. 1932 applied for a seesaw winding patent:CH164588



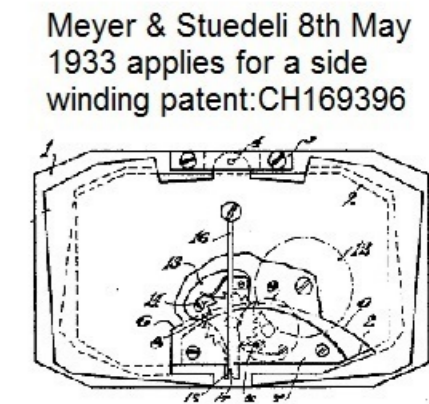
Simon Judas 9th Feb 1932 applied for a sliding cover winding patent:FR752441



John Harwood, 4th Mar 1933 applied for pendulum winding patent:FR770074



Eterna SA, 25th Sept 1933 applied for micro-rotor winding patent:CH169397



Meyer & Stuedeli 8th May 1933 applies for a side winding patent:CH169396

*** This claim is made by the company in their history book but can not be independently verified. There is no patent registry existing. However, Meyer Stuedeli's patent from 1933, at the end of this chart, is the same side winding mechanism. Can Leroy's claim be wrong dated or empty? Maybe they utilized in 1933 Meyer & Stuedeli's patent? I have emailed the company twice asking for information but have received no response.