

[54] DAY-DATE JUMPER SPRING IN
CALENDAR WATCH

[72] Inventor: Kazuo Kurihara, Funabashi, Japan
[73] Assignee: Kabushiki Kaisha Daini Seikosha, Tokyo,
Japan
[22] Filed: April 6, 1970
[21] Appl. No.: 25,716

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data
April 8, 1969 Japan.....44/31357
[52] U.S. Cl.....58/58
[51] Int. Cl.....G04b 19/24
[58] Field of Search.....58/4, 5, 58

[56] References Cited
FOREIGN PATENTS OR APPLICATIONS
290,654 5/1953 Switzerland58/58
324,270 9/1957 Switzerland58/58
367,760 4/1963 Switzerland58/58
Primary Examiner—Richard B. Wilkinson
Assistant Examiner—George H. Miller, Jr.
Attorney—Blum, Moscovitz, Friedman & Kaplan

[57] ABSTRACT
In a calendar watch a single spring is used to urge the day
jumper against the day star and the date jumper against the
date dial. The day and date mechanism is so engineered that
the spring can be employed while unstressed.
1 Claim, 2 Drawing Figures

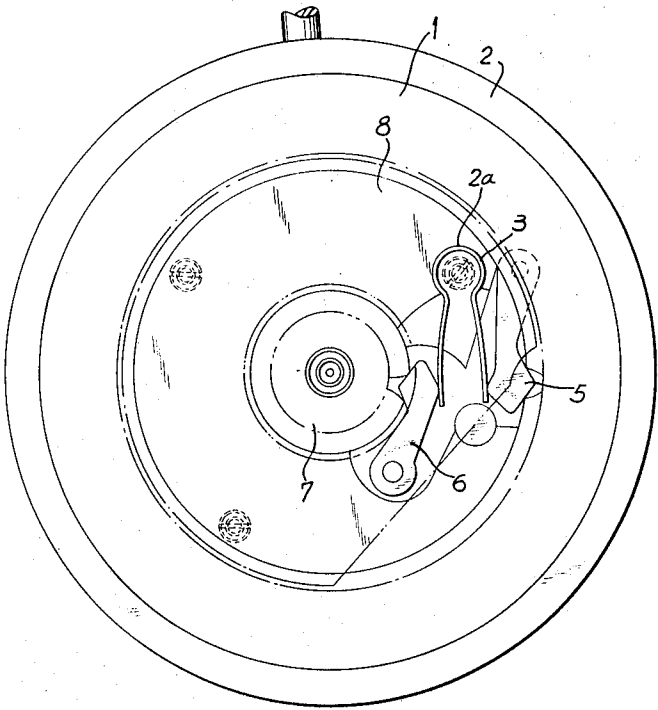


FIG. 1

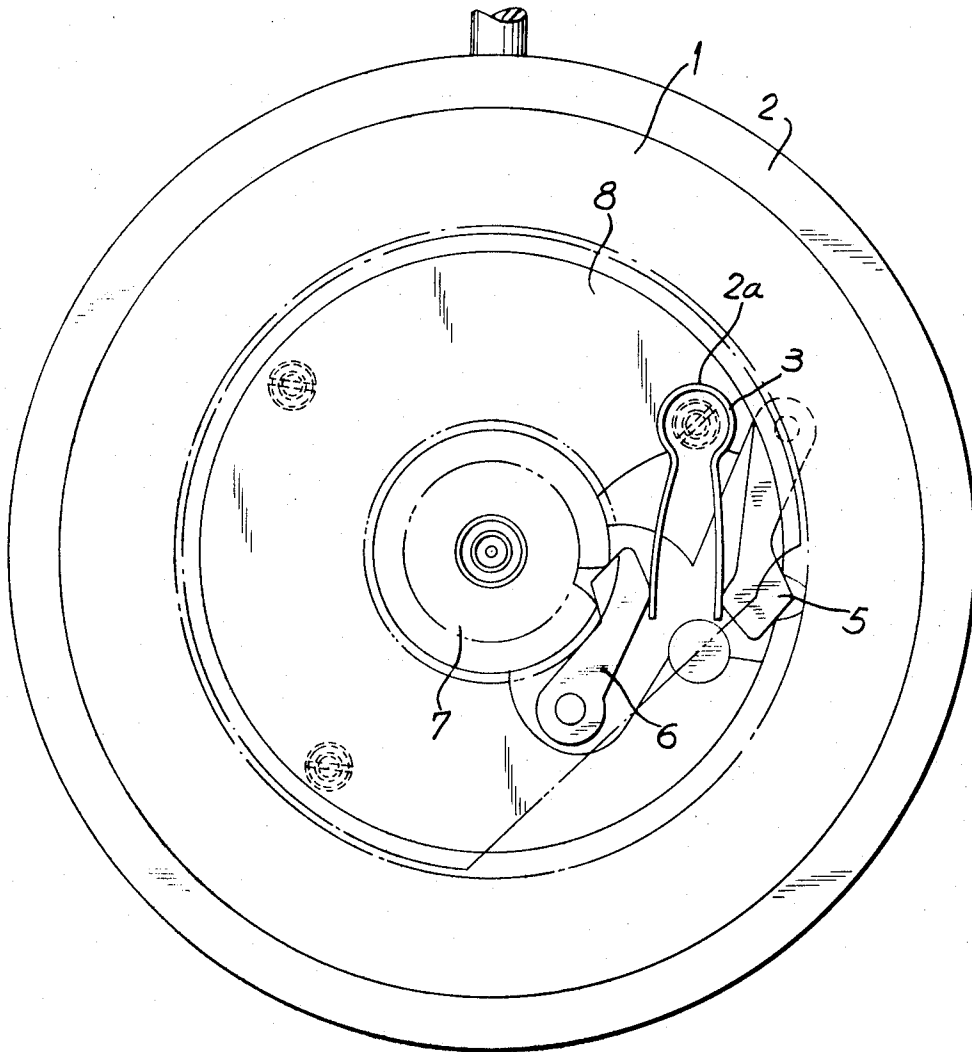
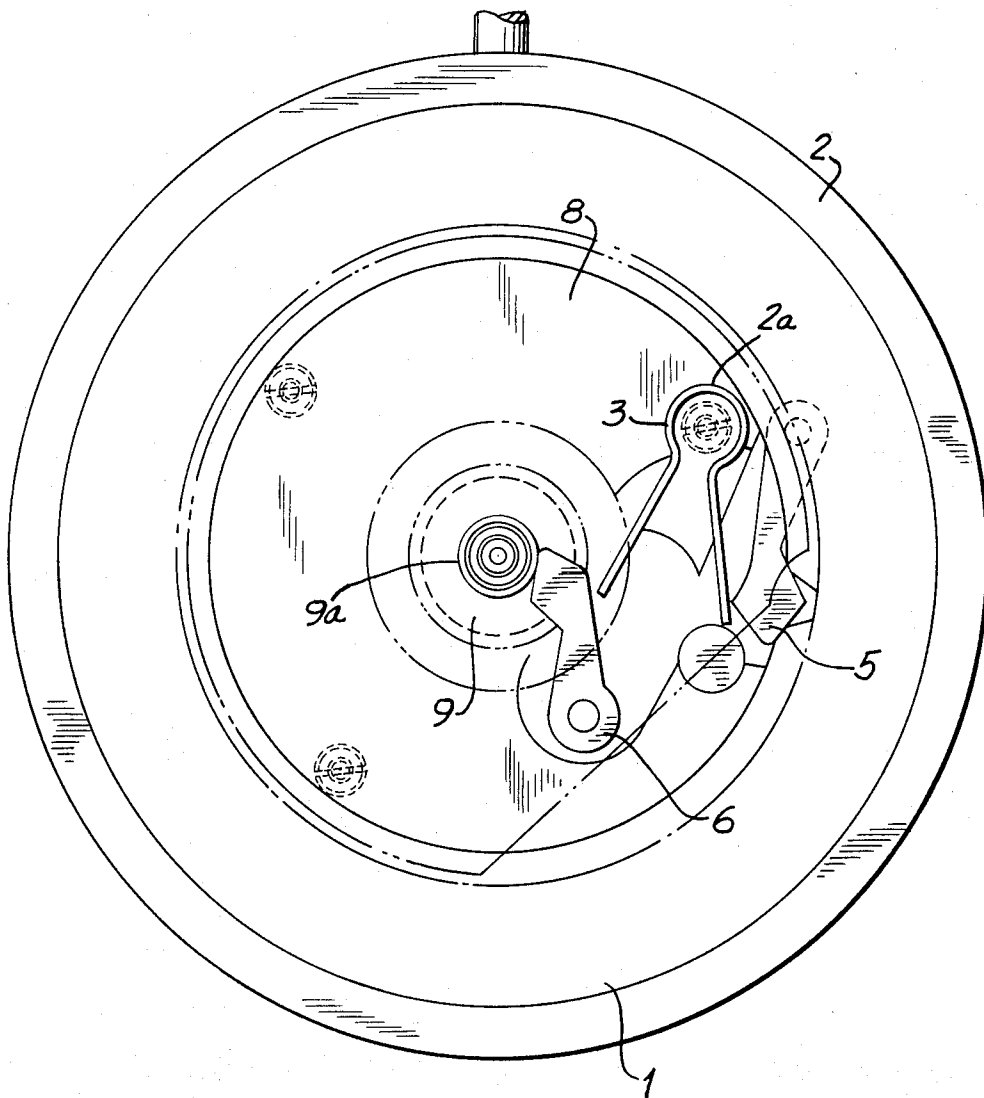


FIG. 2



DAY-DATE JUMPER SPRING IN CALENDAR WATCH

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a plan view of the present invention; and
FIG. 2 is a plan view prior to assembly of the day star.

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE INVENTION

The present device relates to improvement of the day-date jumper spring.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a conventional calendar watch, a day and a date jumper are urged against a day star and a date dial by individual springs occupying recesses and are covered with a date dial guard. However, in this construction, to emplace the springs they must be bent, i.e. stressed, so that they can be inserted into their respective recesses. Even when in place, touching a spring during the act of putting the dial guard in place may cause it to jump out of its recess. This is the main problem of the conventional construction.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention is explained in FIGS. 1 and 2. FIG. 1 shows date dial 1, plate 2, and the jumper spring 3, which acts on the date jumper 5 connected with the date dial 1 and the day jumper 6 with the day star 7.

The following is the order of assembling the present inven-

tion. Prior to setting the day star 7, the day jumper 6 can be rotated freely to the cylindrical part 9a of the hour wheel 9, as in FIG. 2, so that the jumper spring 3 can be placed into the recessing part 2a of the plate without first being bent.

Moreover, the day star 7 is set after the dial guard 8 with the round center hole is placed, so that the said spring 3 is bent not to spring out of the day-date dial.

The present invention is profitable for small watches because one spring acts on the two jumpers, viz., the date jumper and day jumper to reduce the number of parts. Moreover, there is no need to first bend the jumper spring, and therefore the installation of the spring itself and assembling of the day-date dial is made very simple.

What is claimed is:

1. In a calendar watch, a day and date mechanism designed for easy assembly, comprising a date dial, a date jumper engaging said date dial, a day star proximate said date dial, a day jumper engaging said day star, and a single spring having two arms urging said date jumper against said date dial and said day jumper against said day star, said day jumper having an operative position and an assembly position, space between said day jumper in assembly position and said date jumper being sufficient to receive said spring in unstressed condition, further comprising a date dial guard apertured for passing said day star therethrough, and holding said date dial and said spring in place in said watch prior to and subsequent to emplacement of said day star into said assembly.

* * * * *

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75