April 19, 1932. G. JACOT 1,855,053

TIME SETTING DEVICE FOR TIMEPIECES

Filed Feb. 10, 1930

Fig. 1

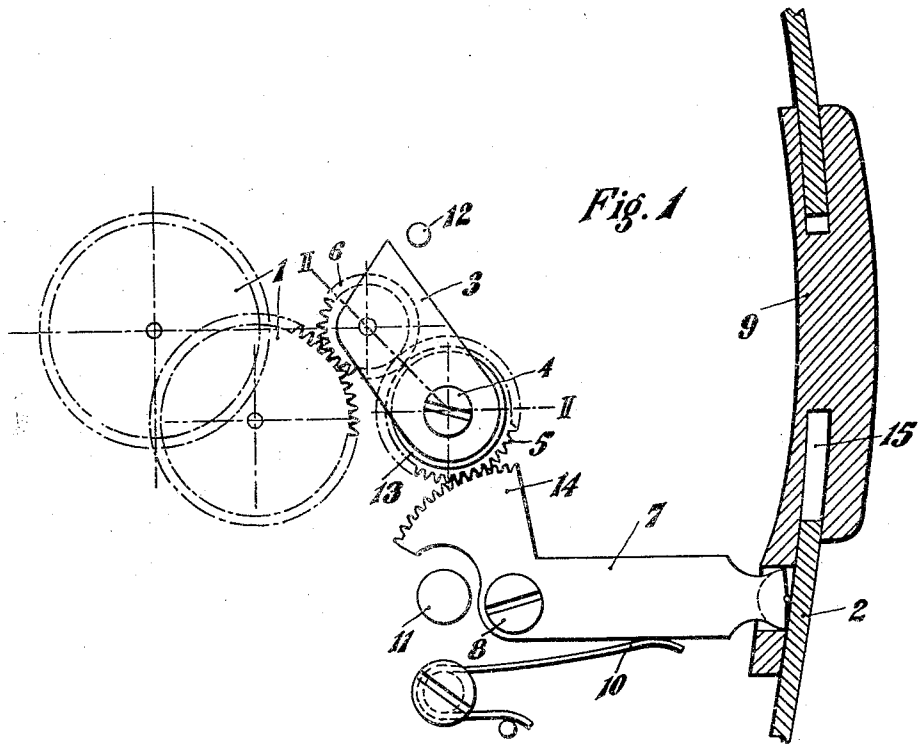
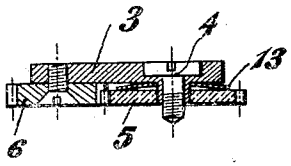


Fig. 2



INVENTOR :
G. Jacot
BY Marks & Clerk
ATTORNEYS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGES JACOT, OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, ASSIGNOR TO BULOVA WATCH COMPANY, INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIME SETTING DEVICE FOR TIMEPIECES

Application filed February 10, 1930, Serial No. 427,302, and in Switzerland January 8, 1930.

This invention relates to a time setting device for timepieces of the type wherein the setting device is independent of the winding mechanism.

The object of the invention is the provision of simple and reliable means whereby the movement of an operating member first couples this member with a minute wheel of the timepiece and then causes rotation of this minute wheel to bring the hand of the timepiece into the desired position.

In the accompanying drawings, Fig. 1 is a plan view, partly drawn in section, of a time setting device according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on line II—II of Fig. 1.

In the represented mechanism, 1 indicates two wheels of the minute wheel train of a watch movement and 2 a part of the watch case. 3 is a pivoting member turning about the screw 4 which is screwed to the plate of the watch. A toothed wheel 5 is arranged to turn also about the axis of the screw 4. A blade spring 13 is placed between the wheel 5 and the pivoting member 3 so as to permit the wheel 5 to turn the member 3 by means of friction. A pinion 6 is mounted on the pivoting member 3 and is in mesh with the wheel 5. A lever 7 is adapted to pivot about the screw 8 which is fixed to the plate. One arm of the lever 7 is connected by means of a ball joint to an operating slider 9 adapted to reciprocate in the slot 15 of the case 2, while the other arm is formed with a toothed sector 14 which is meshed with the wheel 5.

A spring 10 always urges the slider 9 towards the upper end of the slot 15.

The operation of the device is the following:

When the slider 9 is in its uppermost position the lever 7 is in touch with the stop 11 and the pivoting member 3 abuts against the stop 12, the pinion 6 being out of mesh with the minute wheel 1. When the slider is moved downwardly the lever 7 turns about the screw 8 and the sector 14 turns the wheel 5 which, by friction of the spring blade 13, moves the pivoting member 3 until the pinion 6 gets in touch with the minute wheel, as shown in Figure 1. When the downward movement of the slider 9 is continued the pivoting member 3 cannot turn further; therefore the wheel 5 only rotates the wheel 6 which in turn rotates the minute wheel. As soon as the slider is freed it is brought back to the upper end of the slot 15 by the spring 10 which also brings the lever 7 into its original position into contact with the stop 11. During this movement the wheel 5 turns in opposite direction; the pivoting member 3 is again turned by means of friction of the spring 13 until it reaches the stop 12 and the wheel 6 is brought out of engagement with the minute wheel. It will be seen that a repeated movement of the slider 9 will bring the hands of the timepiece into the desired position.

I claim:

A time setting device for watches, comprising in combination with the watch casing provided with a slot, a slide adapted for reciprocation along said slot, a minute wheel train, a pivoting arm, a toothed wheel rotatable about the axis of the pivoting arm and frictionally engaging said arm, a pinion carried by said pivoting arm and adapted for movement into and out of mesh with one of the wheels of said minute wheel train, a pivoted lever having one arm provided with a toothed sector in mesh with said toothed wheel and a second arm engaging said slider whereby movement of said slider in one direction actuates said toothed wheel to cause a swinging movement of the pivoting arm for bringing said pinion into mesh with said wheel of the minute wheel train and actuating the train, and spring means acting on said pivoted lever to urge the slider into the other direction for normally holding said pinion out of mesh with said wheel of the minute wheel train.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GEORGES JACOT.