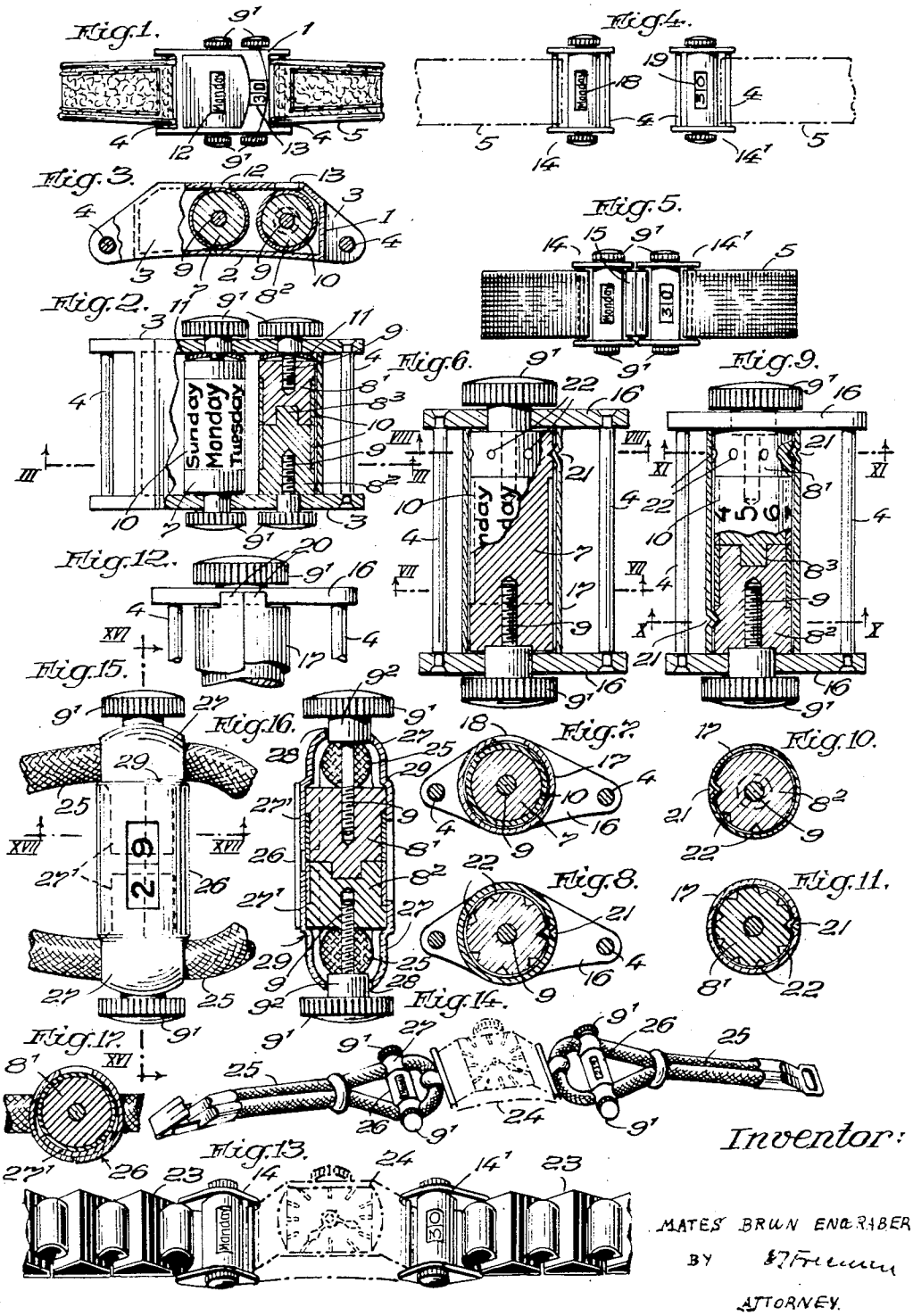
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BRACELET CALENDAR

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BRACELET CALENDAR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 40—111)

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The invention relates to a bracelet, especially for wrist-watches. It may often be perceived that ordinarily persons who are interested to appoint the date of the respective day catch catch a glimpse of their wrist-watches. There are, it is true, calendars for the table, the pocket and so on, however, as generally known often calendars are not at hand when a date should be appointed. The invention has the purpose to remedy this disadvantage.

According to the invention it is proposed to provide a bracelet as used f. i. for wrist-watches with a perpetual calendar. This calendar may consist of one part or of two parts. If formed as one part the calendar has preferably the outer shape of a watch-case, if it is bipartite the provision of two roll-like shells is preferred. The marking of the days and of the dates or names of the months respectively may be arranged in a manner known per se on the circumference of a roller, windows being provided in the case or shells respectively to show the occasional date. The controlling is effected singly or simultaneously by suitable means f. i. screws, crowns, levers, buttons and the like. The calendar may be at the same time also the lock of the bracelet.

If bipartite, the shells of the calendar may be arranged at the two sides of a wrist-watch. The shape of the calendar parts may be adapted to a large extent to the form, the colour, the material and so on of the watch or the bracelet respectively corresponding to the vogue. If the watch is made of a precious metal the shells of the calendar may be made f. i. also of precious metal. To avoid a soiling of the interior it may be suitable to cover the windows with glass or the like.

Wrist-watches are known having on the dial beside the hour numerals also day numerals from 1 to 31 and a separate hand proceeding daily for one numeral. This construction, however, has nothing to do with the invention according to which a separate pereptual calendar is provided on a bracelet so that it may be combined with a watch. The invention may be used with the same success in combination with gentlemen's watches as well as in combination with ladies' watches.

Further details and advantages of the calendar according to the invention are fully illustrated by the embodiments shown in the drawing.

Fig. 1 shows a bracelet with a calendar-work in a plan view.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the calendar-work in an enlarged scale partly in a longitudinal section, the case being broken away.

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Fig. 3 is a section through Fig. 2 according to the line III—III.

Fig. 4 shows another embodiment of the calendar-work, the days of the week and the dates being placed on separate parts.

Fig. 5 shows the same parts of the calendar-work in combination with a bracelet.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section partly in view through the part of the calendar indicating the days of the week in an enlarged scale.

Fig. 7 is a section through Fig. 6 according to line VII—VII.

Fig. 8 is a section through Fig. 6 according to line VIII—VIII.

Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section partly in view through the part of the work indicating the date.

Fig. 10 is a section through Fig. 9 according to line X—X.

Fig. 11 is a section through Fig. 9 according to line XI—XI.

Fig. 12 is a view of the head-end of a work part seen from below.

Fig. 13 shows an articulated bracelet the parts of the calendar work forming the connecting parts of the watch,

Fig. 14 shows a bracelet consisting of a cord in combination with another embodiment of the calendar-work.

Fig. 15 is a view of the calendar-work connected with the cord in an enlarged scale.

Fig. 16 is a longitudinal section through Fig. 15 according to line XVI—XVI, and

Fig. 17 is a cross-section of Fig. 15 according to line XVII—XVII.

The calendar-work according to the embodiment of Fig. 1 to 3 is mounted within a closed flat box-like case 1 the bottom 2 of which is slightly curved for the purpose of its adaption to the wrist-joint. The side walls 3 project on both sides over the case and are provided with legs 4 serving for fastening a bracelet 5. The bracelet 5 may have the shape usable in combination with wrist-watches and may consist of any suitable material such as leather, metal and so on. Within the case 1 two rollers are journalled in the side-walls, the one of which (7) being provided on its circumference with the names of the days, while the other roller bears numerals indicating the date. This last-mentioned roller is divided in its midst so that two halves (8^1 and 8^2) are formed, the one half rotatable independently of the other. The half 8^1 of the roller is provided with a pivot 8^3 engaging a corresponding recess of the other half 8^2 of the roller. The roller 8^1 is provided with the

numerals 1 to 9 and 0 for the units and the roller 8^2 with the numerals 0, 1, 2 and 3 for the tens of the date. The numerals are provided on a foil **10** pasted on the circumference of the roller which f. i. is made of artificial resin or light metal. Naturally also the half 8^1 of the roller may bear the numerals 1 to 31 and the half 8^2 the names of the months or both rollers are divided each into two parts, the parts of the one roller bearing the numerals 0 to 9 and 0 to 3 and the parts of the other roller the names of the days and the names of the months respectively. The two parts 8^1 and 8^2 of the roller bearing the numerals 0 to 9 and 0 to 3 may be connected with each other by a gearing in such a manner that when turning the part bearing the numerals 0 to 9 from 9 to 0, the other part is turned to the next numeral. Further the part bearing the numerals 0 to 3 may be connected by a gearing with the roller bearing the names of the months in such a way that when turning the said roller part from 3 to 0 the roller bearing the names of the months is shifted to the next month.

The rollers are supported in the case **1** by means of screws **9** passing through the side walls **3**. The screws may be rotated by crowns 9^1 which may be countersunk if desired. An unintended turning of the rollers is prevented thereby that a springy disc **11** arranged between the side-wall **3** and the roller produces a braking action onto the roller, said braking action being increased by indenting the front side of the roller because the disc **11** may then engage the indentations corresponding to the distance of the marking of the roller. In the cover of the case above the rollers windows **12** and **13** are provided through which the names of the days and months and the date may be perceived.

The embodiment illustrated by Figs. 4 and 5 differs from the before mentioned essentially by the fact that the work consists of two separate parts **14** and 14^1 affixed to the ends of the bracelet **5** and connected with each other by a lock **15**. Instead of a lock **15** also a normal wrist-watch may be provided as indicated by dot-and-dash lines in Figs. 13 and 14. For that event the bracelet is fastened in a manner known per se on the wrist. The rollers **7** and 8^1, 8^2 shaped in a similar manner as in the before-described embodiment are arranged together with the appertaining screws **9** between two ledges **16** connected with each other by riveted connecting rods **4**. The two rollers are enclosed each by a jacket **17** of sheet-metal forming a roller-like casing and being provided on its upper side with a window **18** and **19** respectively. The jacket is fastened in a simple way thereby that on the rear side of the jacket at its ends two tongues **20** (Fig. 12) are provided engaging the ledges **16** thereby preventing a displacing.

For the purpose to avoid an unintended turning of the rollers the jacket **17** is provided with projections **21** produced by impressing and adapted to springily engage one of the small recesses **22** the number of which corresponds to the number of the single inscriptions on the rollers **7** and 8^1, 8^2 respectively. However, also a spring **11** may be provided like that of Fig. 2, engaging recesses on the front side of the rollers like a pawl. Otherwise the construction of the rollers is the same as in the before-mentioned embodiment. The crowns 9^1 of the screws **9** may be fully or partly countersunk in the ledges **16**.

In Fig. 13 an articulated bracelet **23** is shown, the two calendar-works **14** and 14^1 forming the connecting parts of a wrist-watch so that the day-time and the date may be read off at the same time. Here the calendar-works form members of the bracelet. If the mechanism of the watch is daily wound up also a shifting of the calendar-work may be effected.

Another embodiment of the calendar-work adapted especially for a cord-bracelet is shown in Fig. 14. As to be seen especially from Figs. 15 to 17 the rollers **7** and 8^1, 8^2 showing the names of the days and the dates are arranged within cases **26** bent of a piece of sheet-metal. The jackets of the cases **26** are provided with lateral projections **27** surrounding the two branches of the loop formed by the cord **25** with its somewhat curved shape and being laid rearwardly over the roller where the ends 27^1 of the projections are covered by the joining ends of the jacket **26** (Figs. 16 and 17). At the transition **29** of the jacket **26** into the parts **27** the latter are shouldered inwardly so that the roller is secured against shifting in the longitudinal direction.

The roller may be adjusted by screws **9** passing through openings **28** of the projections **27** and through the cord **25**. An unintended turning of the roller is prevented thereby that by tightening the screws the neck 9^2 joining to the crown 9^1 presses the cord against the front wall of the roller thereby effecting a braking action on the roller. Naturally also in combination with a cord-bracelet **25** the calendar-works **14** and 14^1 may be arranged in the same way as in Fig. 13 i. e. between the two parts of the bracelet and the watch respectively.

I claim:

In a known combination of a manually adjustable calendar with a bracelet watch roller-shaped carriers for the calendar indicia forming the end members of the bracelet band, cylindrical casings housing said roller-shaped carriers, means at the end of said carriers to rotate said carriers within said casings, frames at both ends of said casings, said frames being rotatably connected with said watch, integral resilient projections at the inner walls of said casing, an equal number of recesses in the surface portion of said carriers for cooperation with said projections to stop the carriers in predetermined positions, calendar indicia on said carriers and windows in said casings to render said indicia visible in the stop position of the carriers.

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