May 29, 1962 F. PERROT 3,036,424

TIME-PIECE INDICATING THE DAYS OF THE MONTH

Filed March 29, 1960

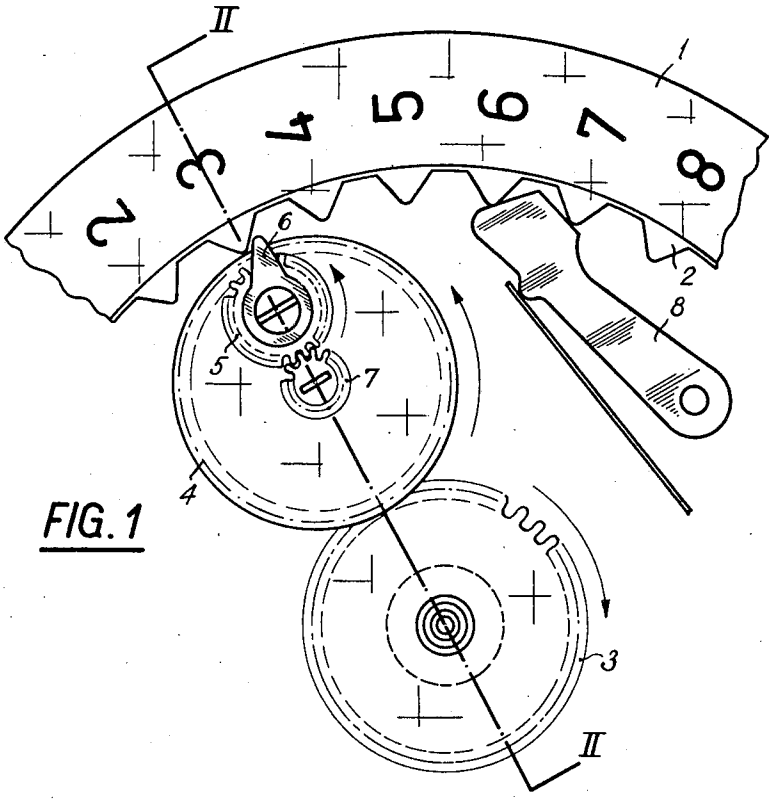


FIG. 1

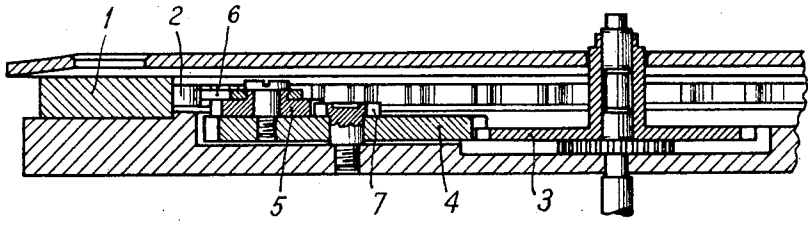


FIG. 2

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TIME-PIECE INDICATING THE DAYS OF THE MONTH

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My invention has for its object a calendar timepiece indicating the days of the month and including an annulus carrying the figures or symbols corresponding to the days of the month and provided with an inner series of teeth meshing with an element producing its progression by one step per day, and which is connected through a gearing with the hour wheel.

According to my invention, the last wheel of said gearing carries a planet pinion pivoting round an eccentric point of the said last wheel, which planet pinion carries the above mentioned element engaging the annulus and meshes with a stationary pinion coaxial with said last gear so as to provide the desired daily progression of the annulus.

I have illustrated by way of example a preferred embodiment of my invention in the accompanying drawing, showing a preferred embodiment thereof. In said drawing:

FIG. 1 is a partial plan view of the time-piece and FIG. 2 a cross-section through line II—II of FIG. 1.

In the embodiment illustrated, the annulus 1 carries throughout its length the figures corresponding to the days of the month, and it is provided inwardly with an annular series of teeth 2, each tooth corresponding to one figure. The hour wheel 3 meshes with a wheel 4, having the same diameter and number of teeth and carrying eccentrically and revolvably a planet pinion 5 to which is secured the member adapted to drive the annulus 1 and which is constituted by a projection 6 rigid with said planet pinion.

The planet pinion 5 meshes with a stationary pinion 7 coaxial with the whel 4. 8 designates the conventional setting lever engaging the teeth 2 on the annulus.

The wheels 3 and 4 execute each two revolutions per day and the planet pinion 5 which revolves round the axis of the wheel 4 rotates simultaneously round its own axis in 24 hours, whereby the projection 6 on the planet pinion will enter only once every 24 hours the position illustrated in FIG. 1.

Of course, my invention is by no means limited to the arrangement illustrated and it covers in particular the case where the projection 6 is replaced by a pin or a spring while the wheel 4 may be connected through

one or more intermediate gears with the hour wheel, said wheel 4 executing any number of revolutions per day provided the wheel 5 executes only one revolution 24 hours round its axis to make the annulus progress by one figure interval.

What I claim is:

1. A calender timepiece comprising an hour wheel having external gear teeth revolving once in twelve hours, an annulus carrying the days of the month and provided along its inner periphery with a series of teeth coaxial with the hour wheel, a second toothed wheel revolvable around a stationary axis between said hour wheel and said annulus and having teeth in meshing engagement with and driven by the hour wheel, a first stationary pinion coaxial with said second toothed wheel said first pinion having external gear teeth, a second pinion revolvably and eccentrically carried by the second toothed wheel, adapted to revolve around its axis and meshing with the first pinion, and a projection rigid with said second pinion engageable with the annular series of teeth for actuation thereof.

2. In a timepiece indicating the days of the month and including an hour wheel, the combination of a rotary annulus coaxial with the hour wheel, carrying in annular formation the figures corresponding to the days of the month, an annular series of teeth extending inwardly of said annulus and rigid therewith, the successive teeth corresponding to the successive figures of the annulus, a stationary spindle, a gear wheel revolvably carried by said spindle, meshing permanently with the hour wheel and the diameter and number of teeth of which are the same as the diameter and number of teeth of the hour wheel, a stationary pinion rigid with said spindle and coaxial with the gear wheel, a planet pinion eccentrically and revolvably carried by said gear wheel and meshing permanently with the stationary pinion on the latter, and a member rigid with said pinion and engaging the teeth on the annulus for a predetermined annular setting of the planet pinion and of the gear wheel, the gear ratio between said planet pinion and the stationary pinion producing a rotation of the member rigid with the plant pinion by one revolution per twenty-four hours to engage once per twenty-four hours the teeth on the annulus.

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