

Oct. 28, 1969

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3,474,558

PERPETUAL CALENDAR FOR WATCH BAND

Filed Aug. 16, 1967

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

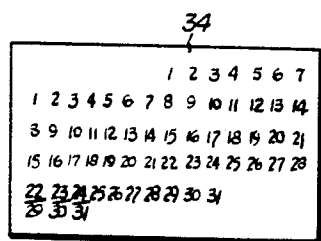
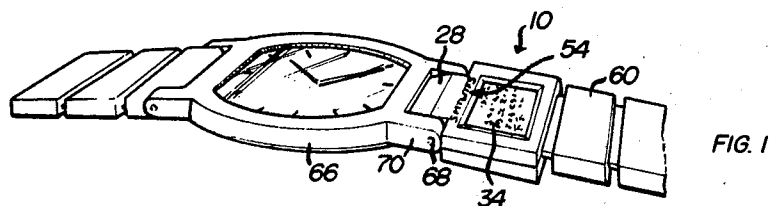


FIG. 5

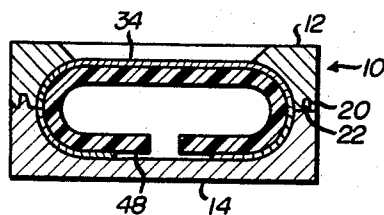


FIG. 3

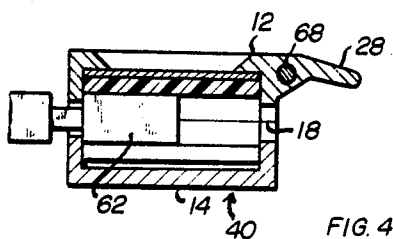


FIG. 4

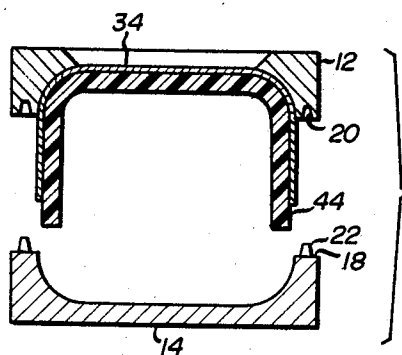


FIG. 6

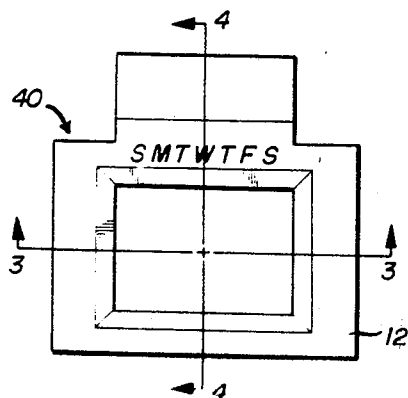


FIG. 2

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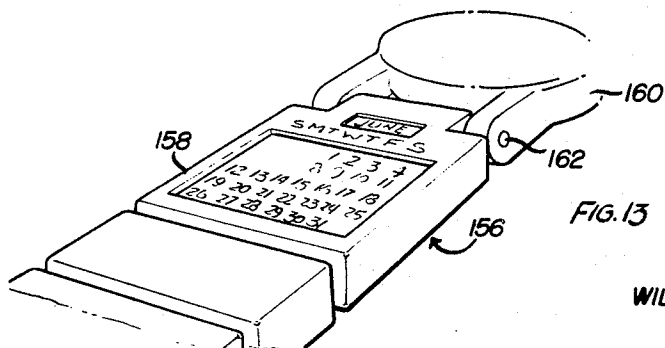
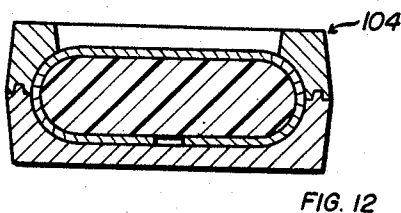
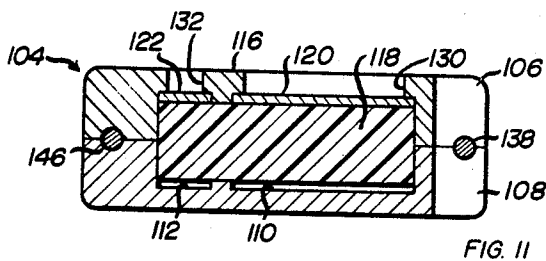
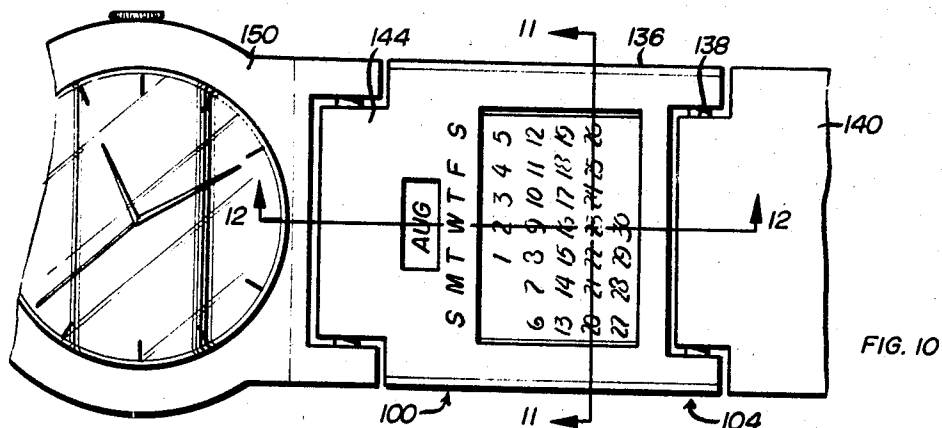
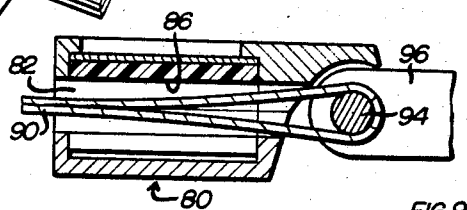
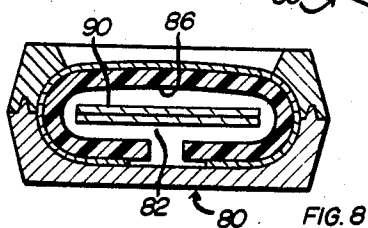
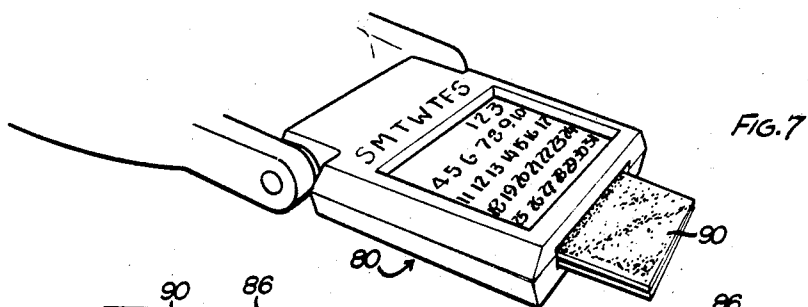
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PERPETUAL CALENDAR FOR WATCH BAND

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3,474,558

PERPETUAL CALENDAR FOR WATCH BAND

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8 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The disclosure includes a perpetual calendar for a watch or other type of wrist band wherein a casing having a window encloses a guide member which movably supports a perpetual calendar at the window with arrangements for connections of the casing to the band.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with my invention I provide a perpetual calendar for a watch band or bracelet and wherein the calendar may form one of the links of a link band or be affixed to a tape band. The calendar includes a casing which is formed of two parts with provisions for locking the parts together and clamping the band and other parts therein. Other parts include a guide member which extends into the interior of the casing in spaced relation to the walls thereof to provide a thin channel or channels for a thin tape with calendar indicia which may be viewed through a window or windows in the casing and the tape is movable at the window to provide the correct days of the month to coincide with the days of the week and if desired the name of the month may be in one of the channels and movable through a window. While two windows are employed it is readily understood that one window with an extension may be used. The attachment of the calendar to the bands with the clamping arrangement and the guide member and its relationship to the tape and casing also include improvements over the prior art.

It is therefore an object of my invention to provide a new and improved perpetual calendar for a band wherein the calendar is readily adjusted for accurate reading and is arranged to be readily affixed to a watch or other band.

Other objects of this invention will appear in the following description and appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts in the several views.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a perpetual calendar embodying features of my invention and shown connected to a watch and its band;

FIGURE 2 is a plan view of the perpetual calendar embodying features of my invention;

FIGURE 3 is a view taken in the direction of the arrows taken along the line 3—3 of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 is a view taken in the direction of the arrows along line 4—4 of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 5 is a view of the calendar strip embodying the invention;

FIGURE 6 is an end view in cross-section showing the calendar in open position;

FIGURE 7 is a view in perspective of a modified form of calendar and watch band;

FIGURE 8 is an end view in cross-section of the calendar shown in FIGURE 7;

FIGURE 9 is a side view in cross-section of the calendar shown in FIGURE 7;

FIGURE 10 is a plan view of a modified form of calendar and its attachments for a watch and its band;

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FIGURE 11 is a view in cross-section in the direction of the arrows along the line 11—11 of FIGURE 10;

FIGURE 12 is a view in cross-section in the direction of the arrows along the line 12—12 of FIGURE 10; and

FIGURE 13 is a view in perspective of a modified form of calendar.

Before explaining the present invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, since the invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation.

Referring to the drawings and particularly FIGURES 1 to 6 inclusive the numeral 10 designates in general a perpetual calendar. The calendar 10 includes an upper casing member 12 and a lower casing member 14. The casing members 12 and 14 are in engagement with each other at their sides as at 18. The upper casing has two openings 20 with one on each side thereof and the lower casing has two projections 22 with one on each side thereof to be received in the openings 20 to secure the casings 12 and 14 together. The openings 20 and the projections 22 are in line with each other and provide interlocking geometric shapes to thus frictionally lock the casing members 12 and 14 together. The casings 12 and 14 are preferably rectangular in shape and the upper casing member 12 has an extension 28. The upper casing member 12 has a window 30 for viewing the calendar 34 within the casing members.

The casing members 12 and 14 serve to provide a hollow casing designated 40. In FIGURE 6 the calendar 10 is shown in open position which when closed is in the form shown in FIGURE 3. Within the calendar casing 40 is a guide member 44 which is formed of resilient plastic. The guide member 44 as shown in FIGURE 6 is formed with its ends bent inwardly as shown in FIGURE 3 and provides a thin channel 48 between its outer surface and the casing members 12 and 14. The channel 48 provides a space for the thin metallic calendar tape 34 bearing calendar indicia including various dates arranged so that it is larger than the window 30 and is movable thereacross by sliding it between the guide member and the casing 40. The tape 34 is looped around the guide member 44 to rotate thereabout. The upper casing member 12 has the first letter of each day of the week at the upper part of the window was shown at 54. With this arrangement the first day indicated on the calendar 34 may be positioned in line with the day of the week corresponding to the first of such day of the month and the calendar tape 34 is visible for the entire month.

The tape 34 may be shifted to a new position by rotating same to place it in position for disclosing the accurate day and date of the next succeeding month.

The calendar 10 is affixed to a watch band 60 having links 62 thereof clamped between the casing members 12 and 14. The other end of the calendar 10 is connected to a watch 66 by a pin 68 which extends through the extension 28 on the calendar 10 and into frame 70 of watch 66. Thus the openings 20 and projections 22 lock the casing members 12 and 14 together to affix the calendar 10 to the watch band when the guide member 44 engages the links 62 upon movement of the casing members 12 and 14 toward locking position.

Referring now to FIGURES 7 to 9 inclusive the numeral 80 designates in general a second preferred embodiment of a perpetual calendar. In these figures the calendar 80 is substantially the same as calendar 10 with

the exception that the hollow space in the casing 82 which corresponds to casing 40 is formed by the guide member 86 and provides a space for a tape type watch band 90 of flexible material such as any suitable fabric which is clamped in the casing 82 in the same manner as links 62 are clamped in calendar 10. This calendar 80 includes the same parts as calendar 10 but a different watch band and the end of the band 90 may be looped around a pin 94 carried by a watch 96.

Referring now to FIGURES 10 to 12 inclusive a perpetual calendar is designated by the numeral 100. The calendar 100 includes a casing 104 composed of an upper casing member 106 and a lower casing member 108. In this modification the casing 104 is hollow and includes spaced apart guide surfaces 110 and 112 separated by a rib 116. A solid guide member 118 is positioned in the casing and extends across said spaced apart guide surfaces and is separated therefrom to form two looped shaped channels. A tape 120 the same as tape 34 is positioned in the channel adjacent the guide surface 110 and a smaller tape 122 is positioned in the channel opposite the guide surface 112 and indicates the month of the year. The tapes 120 and 122 are positioned in the casing between the guide member 118 and windows 130 and 132 respectively and movable thereacross by manipulation through the windows. If desired the two windows may be formed as one window. The casing 104 has spaced apart bars 136 on one end to receive a pin 138 to support a band 140. An extension 144 is positioned on the other end to receive a pin 146 for securement to a watch 150. The calendar 156 shown in FIGURE 13 is the same as calendar 104 in FIGURE 10 except that it forms the first link on a watch band 158 where it is connected in the band the same as the other links in band 158. The opposite end of calendar 156 is connected to a watch 160 by a pin 162.

The casings may be made of die castings and plated or plastic. The tapes may be made of thin stainless steel and days and months printed by a matrix or etched or engraved as desired. The guide members may be made of material having a low coefficient of friction relative to the calendar tapes.

While one exemplary embodiment of the invention has been described in detail, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the disclosed embodiment may be modified. Therefore, the foregoing description is to be considered exemplary rather than limiting, and the true scope of the invention is that defined in the following claims.

I claim:

1. For use in combination with a wrist watch and wrist watch band, a perpetual calendar device comprising a relatively thin, generally rectangular casing having a thickness comparable to that of the watch band and of a length and width comparable to the width of a watch band, said casing being hollow, a guide member mounted in said casing and consisting of an elongate strip having a width less than the width of said casing and having a length substantially greater than the length of said casing, said guide member being confined in said casing with a flat central section of said guide member underlying one of the rectangular walls of said casing and integral end portions reversely bent through a smooth continuous curve from the opposite ends of said central section into underlying relationship with said central section, a calendar sheet consisting of an elongate strip of thin, resilient sheet material slidably confined within said casing between said guide member and the interior surface of said casing, said sheet having a width substantially equal to the width of said guide member and a length substantially greater than the length of said flat central section of said guide member whereby said sheet is bent around the integral end sections of said guide member, means defining a rectangular window opening through the rectangular wall of said casing overlying said flat central section of said guide member, said opening encompassing a major portion of said wall, said sheet having a plurality

of numerals representing calendar dates thereon arranged on said sheet in a pattern having a width less than the width of said window opening and a length greater than the length of said window opening so that different portions of said pattern can be exposed through said window by longitudinally sliding said sheet around said guide member within said casing, the exposed pattern portion representing a calendar month, and means for affixing said casing to a watch band.

2. A perpetual calendar as claimed in claim 1, in which said casing is composed of two casing members, and said means for affixing said casing to a watch band includes fasteners on said casing members for securing said casing members together on opposite sides of a watch band to thereby clamp the band between said casing members.

3. A perpetual calendar as claimed in claim 2 in which said fasteners include recesses in one of said casing members and projections on the other casing member fitting tightly within said recesses to secure said casing members together.

4. A perpetual calendar as claimed in claim 1 in which said guide member comprises a piece of material having a low coefficient of friction relative to said calendar sheet, said calendar sheet being looped about said guide member and movable relative thereto.

5. A perpetual calendar device as defined in claim 1 wherein said guide member consists of a strip of resilient plastic material, and said calendar sheet consists of a thin strip of a metallic material, such as stainless steel.

6. A perpetual calendar for a watch band comprising a hollow casing having a window opening through the same permitting viewing of calendar dates, said casing including a first guide surface on the interior thereof, a guide member within said casing including a second guide surface spaced from said first guide surface to form a thin channel between said guide surfaces, and a calendar sheet in said channel and movable therein to expose different portions of said sheet to view through said window opening, said sheet having numerals representing dates thereon arranged in a pattern larger than said window opening so that different portions of said pattern are visible through said window opening by positioning said sheet, with each said pattern portion representing a calendar month, and said casing being constructed to be affixed to a watch band to provide a perpetual calendar.

7. A perpetual calendar for a watch band comprising first and second casing members joined together to form a hollow casing, one of said casing members having a window opening through the same allowing viewing of calendar dates, said casing members having first guide surfaces on and about the interior thereof, a guide member within said casing including a second guide surface separated from said first guide surface to form a thin loop-shaped channel between said first and second guide surfaces, a calendar tape of flexible material arranged in a looped fashion in said channel and movable along said channel to expose different portions of said tape through said window opening, said tape having numerals representing dates thereon arranged in a pattern larger than said window opening so that different portions of said pattern are visible through said window opening upon positioning said tape by manipulation thereof at said window opening, each said pattern portion representing a calendar month, and means for affixing said casing with said tape and said guide member therein to a watch band to provide a perpetual calendar.

8. A perpetual calendar for a watch band comprising a hollow casing having window means, said casing having spaced apart guide surfaces on and about the interior thereof, a guide member within said casing extending across said spaced apart guide surfaces and having guide surfaces separated from said casing spaced apart guide surfaces to form thin loop-shaped channels between said casing and said guide member, calendar tapes of flexible

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material arranged in looped fashion in said channels and movable along said channels to expose different portions of the tapes through said window means, said tapes having calendar indicia arranged in patterns larger than said window means so that different portions of said patterns are visible through said window means upon positioning said tapes by manipulation thereof at said window means, each of said pattern portions representing a month, and, means for affixing said casing with said tapes and said guide member therein to a watch band.

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