July 4, 1950 B. D. PILE 2,513,892

WRIST WATCH BAND

Filed June 2, 1948

FIG. 1.

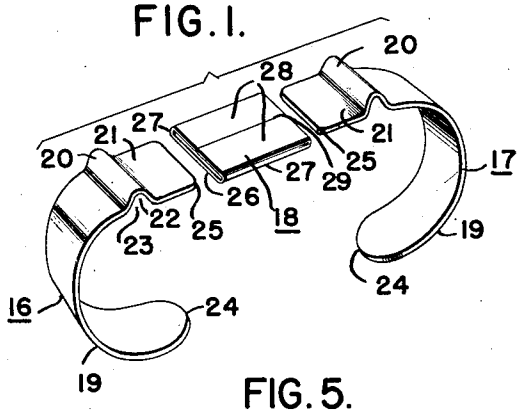


FIG. 2.

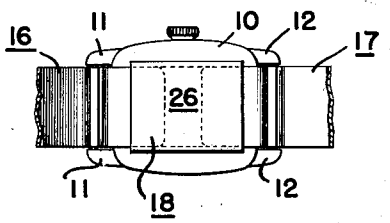


FIG. 3.

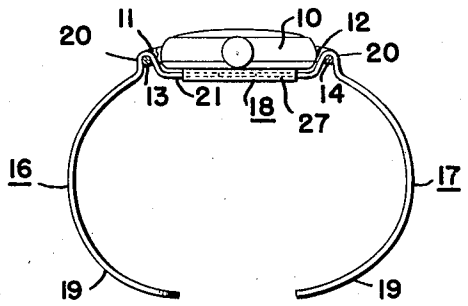


FIG. 5.

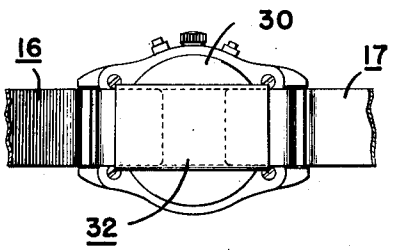


FIG. 6.

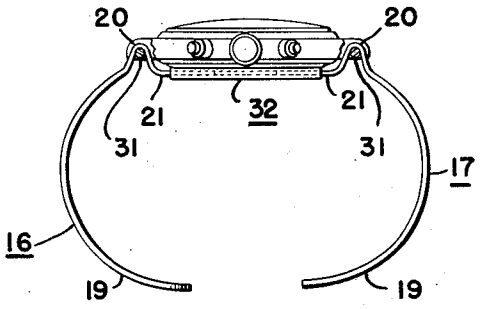


FIG. 4.

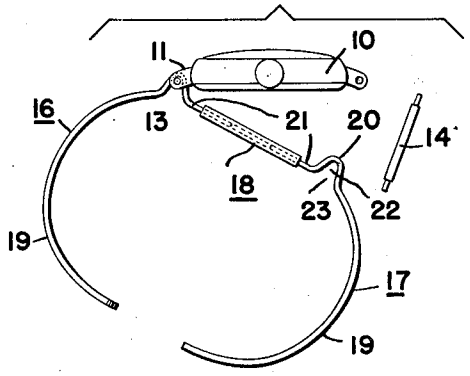


FIG. 8.

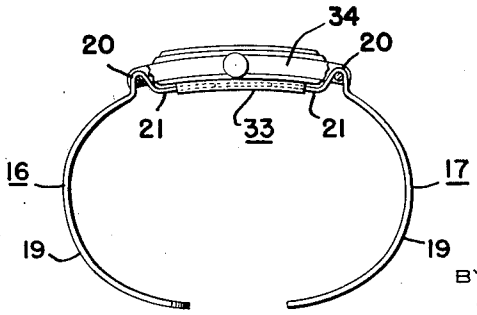
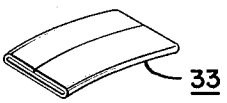


FIG. 7.



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WRIST WATCH BAND

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2 Claims. (Cl. 224—4)

1

The present invention relates to improvements in wrist bands made mainly of resilient material, for use with wrist watches.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide wrist bands which are adjustable for coupling relation with the large majority of men's wrist watches, so that dealers need not stock large ranges of sizes to meet the requirements of most customers whose watches may vary greatly as to spacing of the pintles of the conventional type having spring urged pivots associated with the usual ears extending from the sides of the watch cases, and to provide wrist bands which are durable, comfortable to the wearers, low in cost of manufacture and easily placed on or removed from the wrists of users.

Other objects are to provide wrist bands which, in service, are not appreciably affected by moisture and body perspiration, being devoid of buckles, leaf or coil springs and other similar units, and which prevent watches from contact with the wearer's wrists thereby avoiding the corrosive action of perspiration on the backs of the watches.

Another object is to provide wrist bands having no projections likely to catch on clothing or otherwise annoy the wearers and which are comparatively safe for use by persons whose occupations may be considered hazardous by reason of work in and about machinery.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following detailed description of several highly satisfactory embodiments of my invention, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification and in which drawing:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of one form of wrist band made according to my invention, the parts being shown in separated relation.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of the inner side of the wrist band, applied to a wrist watch medium size.

Fig. 3 is a complete side elevation of the assembly according to Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the wrist band partially coupled to a watch, one of the conventional watch pintles being shown detached and in plan.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view similar to Fig. 2 but showing a modified assembly of wrist band parts suitably for a relatively larger wrist watch.

Fig. 6 is a complete side elevation of the assembly according to Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified unit of the watch band suitable for use with a watch case having a concave back.

2

Fig. 8 is a side elevation similar to Figs. 3 and 6, but showing the modified unit of Fig. 7 in use.

Referring first to the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 2–4 of the drawing a wrist band is shown for use with a man's watch 10 of medium size, provided with companion laterally extending ears 11 on one side of the watch and companion laterally extending ears 12 on the other side, for cooperation with any approved or conventional types of pintles 13 and 14, respectively, having spring urged pivots.

The wrist band comprises a pair of substantially C-shaped, strip-like flexible members 16 and 17 and an intermediate coupling member 18.

The members 16 and 17 may be made of any suitable resilient material. In practice I have found that spring quality stainless steel, designated as "half-hard temper" is very satisfactory. Spring brass, plated with precious metal may also be used by way of example. The members 16 and 17 may be products of the same cutting and forming dies, (not shown in the drawing) as is obvious from an inspection of Fig. 1. Since spring metal is available in long strips of a width suitable to extend between companion ears 11 or 12, with little play, and having longitudinal margins rounded off so as to present no sharp edges, the members 16 and 17 may be successively cut from lengths of such stock requiring but little treatment to render the band comfortable on the wrist, as hereinafter noted.

Since each of the C-shaped members of a pair may be identical, it suffices to describe the preferred characteristics of one. It comprises a major arcuate portion 19 extending thruout the greater portion of the length of the member, a watch pintle embracing portion or projection 20 at one end of major portion 19, and a minor coupling portion or tongue 21 to the side of portion 20 opposite portion 19. The portion 20 may be in the form of an outwardly turned loop easily formed by use of the forming die previously referred to and preferably having a pintle receiving cavity 22 provided with a relatively wide mouth 23 open to the concave side of the member, as shown in Fig. 1. This arrangement permits a person, when equipping a watch with the band, to thread either the major or the minor portion of one of the C-shaped members between the selected pintle, such as pintle 13 in Fig. 4 and the watch case of most watches, without removing the pintle from its bearing in the ears 11, and only the other pintle, such as that designated 14, need be removed and replaced to complete the assembly. It is preferred to round off the free end of each major arcuate portion 19 as shown

at 24 and when fabricating the members from strip stock of the character previously described, only this portion need be treated to remove any sharp edges resulting from the cutting operation. However it may be found desirable to round off the corners of the free end of tongue 21 as shown at 25 even though such is normally concealed in the assembly, since such facilitates assembling the parts.

The intermediate coupling member 18 is preferably in the form of a sleeve of relatively flat cross section, constructed and arranged to underlie the back of the watch and to occupy but little space between the watch and wrist of the user. As shown it may be made from sheet metal, such as stainless steel which need not be resilient, and comprises a bottom plate portion 26, longitudinally extending side walls 27 and top flanges 28 extending in angular relation to the side walls in a plane parallel to the plane of portion 26, the flanges 28 abutting one another along the line 29. The sleeve, in the form of invention shown in Figs. 1–4, is of a length to extend short of the span between the pintles of a man's watch of minimum or small size, say a length of approximately seven-eights of an inch, and with the tongues 21 of members 16 and 17 each of a length approximately seven-sixteenths of an inch, the tongues will fit in the companion sleeve or intermediate coupling member 18, lying in the same plane, when the band is applied to a man's watch of small size with fairly close spacing of the parallel pintles thereof, such as a spacing of one and one-quarter inches between the axes of the pintles. The same units may be used with a man's watch of medium size, such as where the spacing between the axes may be one and one-half of an inch or more or less.

If the span between the pintles is rather great, such as with a stop watch 30, shown in Figs. 5 and 6, where the space between axes of the pintles 31 may be one and one-half inches or even greater, a relatively longer coupling member 32 may be provided, say for example one and one-eighth inches in length. However with this longer coupling member 32, the same size C-shaped members 16 and 17 may be used.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown a further modified form of intermediate coupling member designated 33, which is arcuated longitudinally for use with a curved or concavo-convex watch 34 shown in Fig. 8, to conform to the concave back of the watch case. The C-shaped members 16 and 17 may be made of suitable gauge of material such that the tongues 21 thereof need not be initially curved to fit the sleeve 33, but will assume a curved condition as they are forced into the sleeve.

These various forms and sizes of intermediate coupling members are preferably made of small gauge metal, somewhat exaggerated in the drawings for clarity and the flanges 28 are spaced from the bottom plate portion 26 a distance substantially equal to the thickness or gauge of the material from which the tongues 21 are formed and the space between the walls 27 is substantially equal to the width of the tongues so that there is a snug fit between the tongues and member 18, that is, the closest fit which

can be assembled by hand, so there is no perceptible shake.

I claim:

1. A band for supporting a wrist watch of the type having two parallel end pintles, on the wearer's wrist, comprising a pair of substantially C-shaped members, each of said members formed from a continuous strip of flexible material throughout its length and having a loop turned outwardly at its convex side providing a cavity having a relatively wide mouth open to the concave side and edges of the strip for receiving a selected pintle of the watch, said loop located adjacent to but spaced from one end of the member providing a tongue between said end and the loop, said members arranged with their concavities confronting one another and the free ends of their tongues confronting one another, and a sleeve of relatively flat cross section telescopically receiving and embracing said tongues with snug fit between the tongues and sleeve, whereby one of the C-shaped members may be threaded between the watch body and one of the pintles, without removing the latter from the watch body, until the selected pintle is disposed in the wide mouthed cavity of the loop thereof and subsequently the sleeve assembled on the tongue of the last mentioned C-shaped member, the tongue of the other C-shaped member assembled on the sleeve, and last mentioned C-shaped member disposed with the cavity of its loop receiving the other watch pintle.

2. A band for supporting a watch, having parallel end pintles, on the wearer's wrist, comprising a pair of substantially C-shaped, strip-like, flexible members, each provided with an outwardly turned loop for engagement about a selected pintle of the watch, said loop located adjacent to but spaced from one end of the member providing a tongue between said end and the loop, said members arranged with their concavities confronting one another and the free ends of their tongues confronting one another, and an elongated sleeve arcuated longitudinally and of relatively flat cross-section to underlie the back of the watch between the zones of said pintles, said sleeve telescopically receiving and embracing said tongues with snug fit between the tongues and sleeve, whereby the distance between said loops may be adjusted, to suit the pintle spacing of the watch, by relative movement of the C-shaped members with respect to said sleeve.

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