

C. K. PEVEY.

CALENDARS FOR WATCH-CASES.

No. 179,052.

Patented June 20, 1876.

Fig. 2.

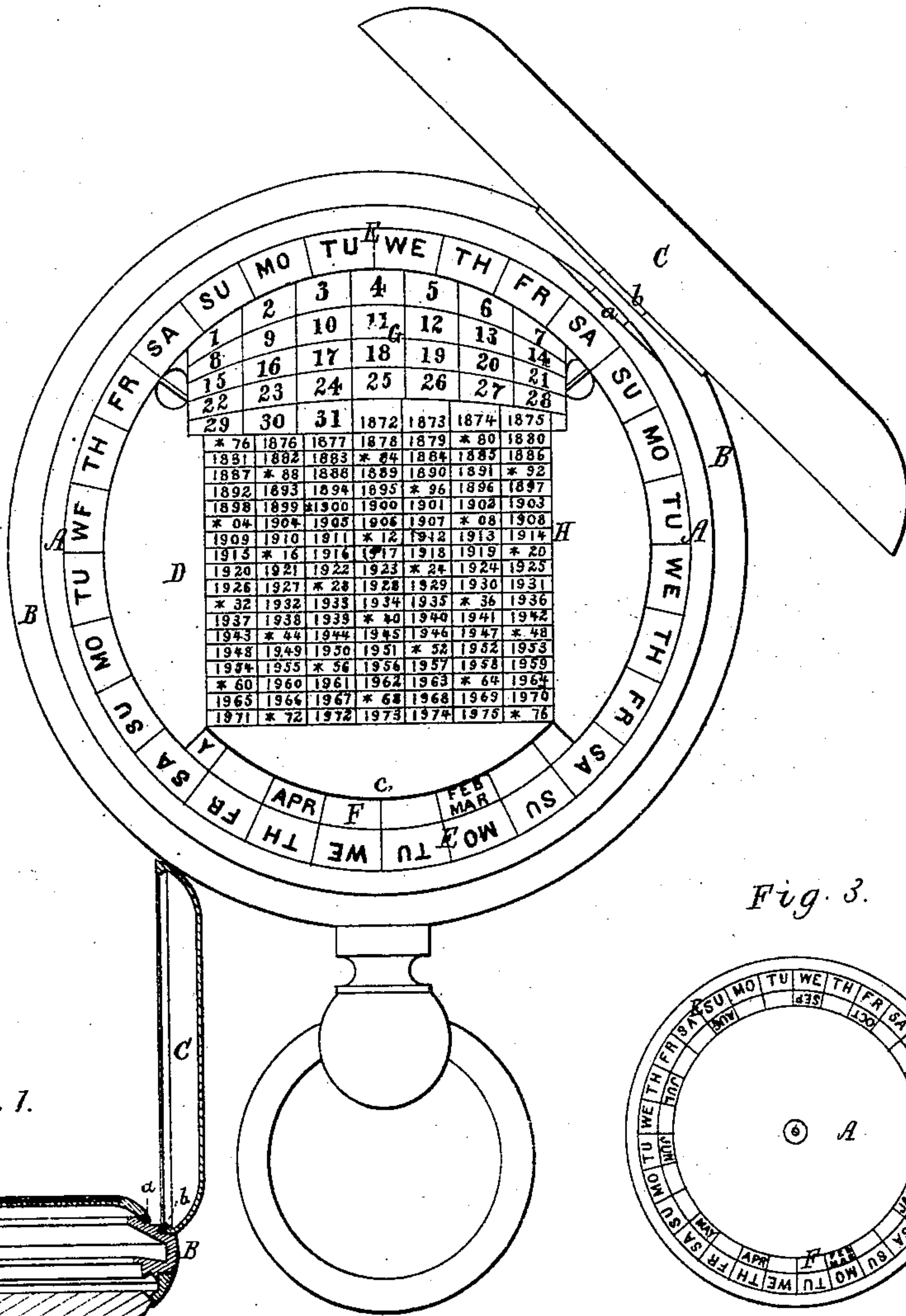


Fig. 3.

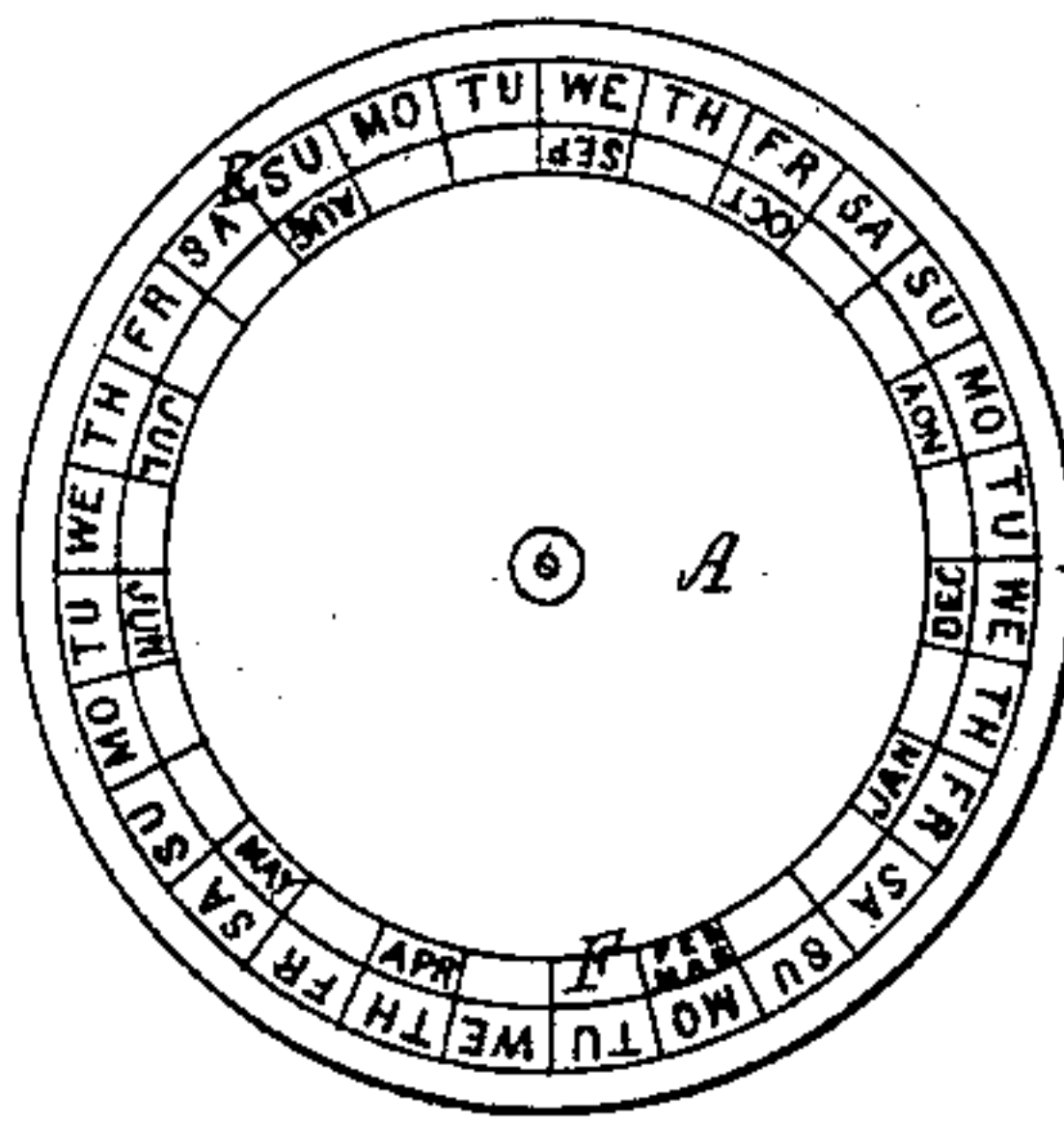
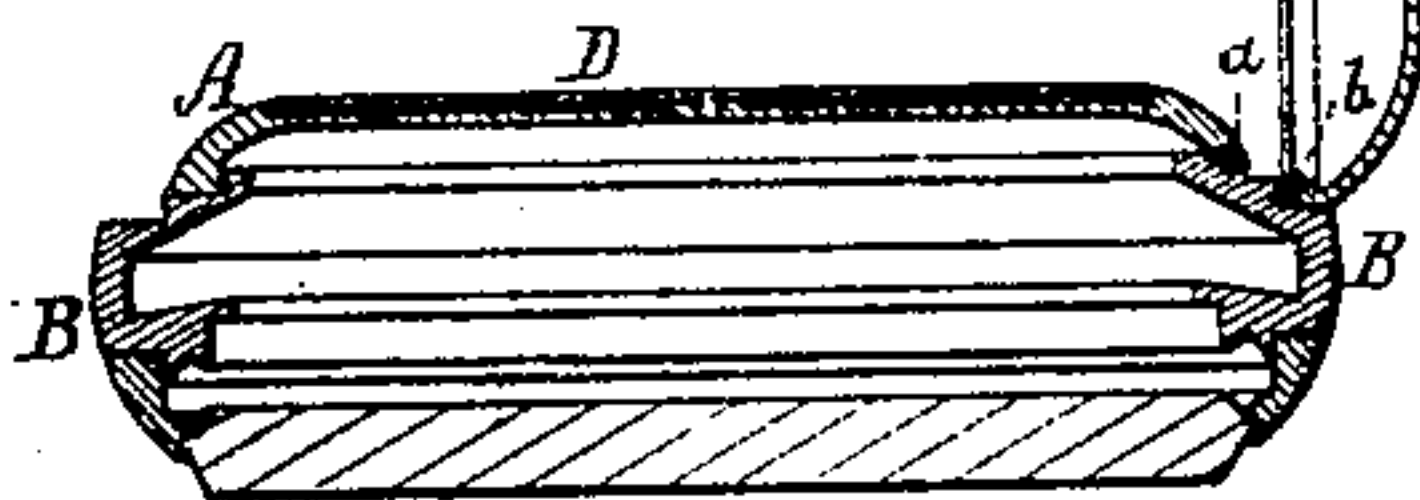


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

S. W. Piper
L. H. Miller

Charles K. Pevey.

by his attorney
R. H. Eddy

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES K. PEVEY, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDARS FOR WATCH-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 179,052, dated June 20, 1876; application filed April 24, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES K. PEVEY, of the city and county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, have made a new and useful invention having reference to Watch-Cases; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section, and Fig. 2 a back view, of a watch-case with its cover open to show its addition or calendar, which is exhibited as applied to the inner cap or cover of the case.

This latter cap (shown at A) may or may not be hinged to the case-body B. In the drawings it is shown as connected with the body by a hinge, *a*, that of the outer cover, C, being represented at *b*. When the said outer cap or cover is closed down it entirely covers the calendar, which is composed of one stationary and one movable or rotary limb, each being circular in form.

The rotary disk D is a disk notched in its periphery, as shown at *c*, and arranged on, and concentrically with, the cap or cover A, which in the case has a circular recess to receive the said disk D, which at its center is pivoted to the back or cover A, so as to be capable of being revolved thereon.

Fig. 3 is a top view of the cover A as it appears without the rotary disk D, and with its part or parts of the calendar marked upon it.

Circumscribing the rotary disk D, and upon the cover or back A, is the "day-circle" E, divided into twenty-eight equal parts, and having in them abbreviations indicative of the names of the days of the week—thus, Su. Mo. Tu. We. Th. Fr. Sa. Within the said circle of divisions and the recess in which the limb D is placed, and close to the periphery of said recess, is another or month circle, F, of divisions, such circle also being divided into twenty-eight equal parts, and having arranged in them, as shown, abbreviations of the names of the month—as, Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. This circle of divisions is seen, in part, through the notch *c*. On the outer surface of the rotary disk D there is formed, as shown, a table, G, of days of the month, disposed in ranges of

seven spaces in each; and below such table, and in similar ranges, is a table, H, of years, from 1872 to 1976, all being as shown.

Instead of having the disk D rotary, I sometimes make it stationary, and the cap A, or the circular portion of it containing the month and day circles, I apply to the case, so as to be capable of being revolved relatively to the disk D. Furthermore, I sometimes dispense with the auxiliary cover C, though it is preferable to have it, in order to shield the operative part or parts of the calendar from dust, and protect such from being accidentally defaced or thrown out of adjustment.

For adjusting the calendar for determining the days of the month it need be set but once a month. This may be accomplished by revolving the disk D until the column in which the year is shown may be brought in conjunction with the month-division of the month-circle. Thus, should we desire to set the calendar for March, 1876, we should turn the disk D around until the column containing 1876 may come into conjunction with or against the division marked ^{Feb.}_{Mar.}. We shall then have the first division of the month-table against We. of the day-circle, thus showing that the month commenced on Wednesday, and ends on Friday. Leap-years are noted in the table of years by an asterisk. Those years so marked are to be used only for the months of January and February.

With this calendar a person may determine the day of the week belonging to any day of the month during the century. For instance, should he desire to know what day of the week will be the 4th day of July, 1884, he should turn the disk D until the column containing 1884 may be in conjunction with that division of the month-circle marked Jul. Then opposite 4 in the day-table he will find Fr. on the day-circle, which shows that the 4th day of July, 1884, will be Friday.

I do not claim a watch-case provided with a rotary ring let into a groove in the case, and furnished with a series of numbers indicative of the days in a month, such ring being arranged concentric with a circle of letters representing the days of the week, whereby only a calendar for determining the number corresponding to any day of the month is produced.

In my watch-case I have no such ring, but employ a rotary and notched disk, provided with day and year tables, and arranged with day and month circles, as set forth, whereby the whole becomes adapted to determining more than the number of each day of a month.

I claim—

1. The combination of a watch-case body and the rotary disk of a calendar, as described, applied to the inner cap or back of said case, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a watch-case body, its inner cap or back, its outer cap or cover, and the rotary disk of a calendar, as described, applied to said inner cap or back, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a watch-case and the calendar, as described, provided with a rotary disk pivoted to the body or inner cap of the case, as set forth.

4. The rotary disk D, notched, and provided with the tables G and H, as described, in combination with the stationary annular plate or cap A, provided with the day and month circles E F, all being as and arranged as set forth.

CHAS. K. PEVEY.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
J. R. SNOW.