

Translation of the Specification

There are different wristwatches for two or more time zones (LA FRANCE HORLOGERE, no. 482, April 1987, pp. 84,85,89); in some of these watches, the dial is made in such a manner that the time indications are imbricated with one another. However, these watches are usually electronic watches comprising a digital display. By contrast, in the case of mechanical wristwatches, the space requirement, respectively the limited space causes serious problems if two different time zones are to be displayed simultaneously. Thus it is the object of the present invention to provide a wristwatch having two time zones and requiring only a reduced space, while allowing the use of calibres which are known as such. This object is attained by a wristwatch having the technical characteristics of claim 1.

The invention is described hereinafter with reference to the annexed drawing which, by way of examples, illustrates embodiments of the invention.

Fig. 1 schematically shows a plan view of an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a side view of the watch of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3 and 4 show two alternative embodiments of the watch according to the invention.

Fig. 1 illustrates a skeleton watch where two movements 1 and 2 are visible, each of which is mounted on a plate 3 and 4, and the whole being secured to the oval case 6 by screws 5. Further, the two lugs 7 for attaching a wristlet are schematically shown. It also appears that movement 2, which is arranged side by side with movement 1, is turned by 180° with respect to the

first movement, such that the two winding stems 8 and 9 are in opposite positions. The movements 1 and 2 are commercial movements resp. calibres and as such are not an object of the present invention. The drawing shows the different gear-trains, barrels 10 and 11 as well as centres 12 and 13.

It follows from Fig. 1 as well as from Figs. 3 and 4 that the facing parts of the two plates 3 and 4, respectively 14 and 15 or 16 and 17, are cut off in a zig-zag line, in such a manner as to be imbricated with one another, the limit of the cutoff being given by the two outermost wheels 18 and 19 of the movement. As appears in Fig. 1, this allows an approach of the two centres 12 and 13 of the movements in such a manner that the distance L between said two centres is smaller than the diameter D of the movements. In the embodiment according to Fig. 1, this ratio is about 0.7 to 1. In the case where other than skeleton watches are concerned, numerals 14,15 and 16,17 also designate the dials.

The embodiment according to Fig. 1 being a skeleton watch, the two glasses 10 and 21, e.g. sapphire crystals, are cemented to case 6.

The shape of the case is not bound to be oval as case 6 shown in Fig. 1. It is possible, for example, to provide a case 22 of a polygonal shape, according to Fig. 3, or a rectangular case 23 according to Fig. 4. In every case, if identical movements are used, the zig-zag or Z-shaped cutoff of the plate results. The arrangement of the movements, respectively the use of two identical movements, is particularly advantageous for mechanical watches, but the invention is not limited to these embodiments. It is possible to provide two different movements without the necessary requirement

for one of the movements to be turned by 180° with respect to the other. Moreover, the arrangement of the invention can also be advantageous for electronic watches as well as for hybrid watches, i.e. comprising a mechanical movement and an electronic movement.

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Claims

1. A wristwatch with two time zones, characterized in that it comprises two mutually independent movements (1,2) which are arranged side by side, the distance (L) between their centres (12,13) being smaller than the respective diameter (D) of the movements.

2. A watch according to claim 1, characterized in that the two movements (1,2) are identical, one of the two movements being turned by 180° around its centre (12 resp. 13) with respect to the other, and the facing parts of the two plates (3,4; 14,15; 16,17) of the movements (1,2) being cut off in order to be mutually imbricated.

3. A watch according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the case has an oval (6), a polygonal (22) or a rectangular (23) shape.

4. A watch according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it is a skeleton watch, the plates (3,4) being screwed to and the two crystals (20,21) being cemented to the case (6).

5. A watch according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the two movements (1,2) are mechanical movements.

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1. A wristwatch with two time zones, characterized in that it comprises two mutually independent movements (1,2) which are arranged side by side, the distance (L) between their centres (12,13) being smaller than the respective diameter (D) of the movements.
2. A watch according to claim 1, characterized in that the two movements (1,2) are identical, one of the two movements being turned by 180° around its centre (12 resp. 13) with respect to the other, and the facing parts of the two plates (3,4; 14,15; 16,17) of the movements (1,2) being cut off in order to be mutually imbricated.
3. A watch according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the case has an oval (6), a polygonal (22) or a rectangular (23) shape.
4. A watch according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it is a skeleton watch, the plates (3,4) being screwed to and the two crystals (20,21) being cemented to the case (6).
5. A watch according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the two movements (1,2) are mechanical movements.

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