

Description

The present invention relates to a band for a watch, and more particularly to a watch band the length of which is adjustable to fit the watch to the wrist of the wearer.

Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-Open 53-45065 discloses structure for connecting links of a watch band, which is shown in Figs. 1 to 3.

The watch band comprises a link unit 4 consisting of a plurality of inner links 1 and a pin 3 rotatably engaged with a hole formed in each link 1, and a pair of outer links 2 secured to the pin 3 on opposite sides of the link unit 4. To assemble the link unit 4, an annular groove 3a formed on an end of the pin 3 is positioned so as to correspond to a staking portion 2a of the outer link 2. The staking portion 2a is pressed down by a press to project a protrusion 2b to the portion 3a, thereby fixing the pin 3 in the outer link 2.

However, the length of the band can not be adjusted, because the outer links 2 can not be removed. Therefore, an adjusting link having an adjusting function must be provided.

CH-A-269 271 discloses a watch band according to the preamble of claim 1.

An object of the present invention is to provide a watch band which has a length adjusting function, whereby the operation for the connection or disconnection of the links is easily performed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a watch band in which color tones and patterns of links are easily changed.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The watch band of the present invention has a plurality of link units, each of the link units having an engaging projection projecting from one of sides of the link unit in the longitudinal direction and a recess formed in the other side, corresponding to the engaging projection, adjacent link units being connected by engaging the engaging projection of one of the units with the recess of the other unit and wherein each of the link units comprises a first link and a second link, each of the first and second links has a body and a projection projecting from an inner portion of the body in the lateral direction and the longitudinal direction of the band, the body has a hole extending in the lateral direction, the projection has a perforated hole extending in the lateral direction, the projection of first link having a shape so as to form the engaging projection of the link unit by adjoining with the projection of the second link, characterised in that a connecting pin is engaged with the hole of the body of the first link unit, with the perforated holes of the engaging projection of the second link unit adjacent to the first link unit, and with the hole of the second link of the first link unit, means is provided for preventing the first and second

links from moving in the lateral direction in an approximately flat state, and for allowing the lateral movement of the links when both the links are relatively angularly displaced about the pin.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the reverse side of a conventional watch band;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing a staking portion of the watch band;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a connecting pin of the band;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the reverse side of a watch band according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view for explaining an assembling process of links of the band;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view partly showing a connecting pin and a link of the band in an engaged state;

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a plan view showing a third embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view explaining an assembling process of links of the third embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a plan view showing a fourth embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a plan view showing a fifth embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a plan view showing a sixth embodiment;

Fig. 13 is an exploded perspective view showing a link unit of the sixth embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a front view of a first link of the sixth embodiment partly shown in section;

Fig. 15 is a front view of a second link partly shown in section;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view showing an assembling process of links;

Fig. 17 is a sectional view showing link units in a connecting state;

Fig. 18 is a plan view showing a seventh embodiment;

Fig. 19 is an exploded perspective view showing a link unit of Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a sectional view showing link units in a connecting state;

Fig. 21 is a plan view showing an eighth embodiment;

Fig. 22 is an exploded perspective view showing a link unit of Fig. 21;

Fig. 23 is a sectional view showing link units in a connecting state;

Fig. 24 is a plan view showing a ninth embodiment;

Fig. 25 is an exploded perspective view showing a link unit of Fig. 24;

Fig. 26 is a sectional view showing link units in a

connecting state;

Fig. 27 is a plan view showing a tenth embodiment;

Fig. 28 is an exploded perspective view showing a link unit of Fig. 27; and

Fig. 29 is a sectional view showing link units in a connecting state.

BEST MODE FOR EMBODYING THE INVENTION

The preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Referring to Figs. 4 to 6 showing the first embodiment of a watch band according to the present invention, a link unit 14 comprises a first link 10 and a second link 11. Each of the links 10 and 11 comprises a body 10b (11b), and an L-shaped projection 10c (11c) projecting from an inner portion of the body. Thus, each link has a crank shape. The link unit 14 is formed by adjoining the links 10 and 11 at insides of the projections 10c and 11c. The link unit 14 has a connecting projection 14a formed with the projections 10c and 11c, projecting from one of the sides of the link unit 14 in the longitudinal direction. A recess 14b is formed on the other side of the link unit 14 by combining a notch portion 16 of the link 10 and a notch portion 16 of the link 11. The connecting projection 14a is arranged to be engaged with the recess 14b of the adjacent link unit 14.

Each of the projections 10c and 11c of links 10 and 11 has a perforated hole 15 formed in the lateral direction of the band. The notch portions 16 have holes 10a and 11a, respectively, formed in the lateral direction of the band corresponding to each other. As shown in Fig. 6, in the hole 10a of the link 10, an inner protrusion 13 is formed projecting from the inside wall of the hole in the perpendicular direction to the surface of the link.

A cylindrical pin 12 for connecting the first link 10 with the second links 11 and for connecting the adjacent link units 14 has a flat portion 12a at an end thereof and an annular groove 12b at the inner side of the flat portion 12a, and the base of the groove being flush with the flat portion 12a. The flat portion 12a is formed so as to pass the inner protrusion 13 passing through the surface thereof.

Operation for connecting the links 10 and 11 together with the adjacent link units 14 will be described hereinafter with reference to Figs. 4 to 6.

A base end of the pin 12 is securely mounted in the hole 11a of the second link 11-2 with force fit, staking or welding. In that state, the flat portion 12a of the pin 12 is positioned at right angle with the surface of the link 11-2. An end of the pin 12 secured to the second link 11-2 is inserted into the perforated holes 15 of the assembled adjacent link unit 14-1. Then, the first link 10-2 is positioned at the right angle to the link

11-2 so that the flat portion 12a becomes parallel with the surface of the link 10-2. The end of the pin 12 is inserted into the hole 10a, passing the protrusion 13 in the hole 10a. The annular groove 12b is positioned at the protrusion 13, and the link 10-2 is rotated 90° so as to become coplanar with the link 11-2, rotating the protrusion 13 in the annular groove 12b. The link 10-2 is not moved in the lateral direction because of the engagement of the protrusion 13 with the groove, whereby the link 10-2 is prevented from coming out. Thus, the adjacent link units are connected.

As described above, the first link 10 and the second link 11 are connected by the pin 12 to form the link unit 14, and the connecting projection 14a of the link unit 14 is engaged with the connecting recess 14b of the adjacent link unit 14. Thus, the watch band having a length adjusting function is assembled.

The height of the protrusion 13 is selected to be slightly lower than the flat portion 12a of the pin 12 and higher than the position of the outer diameter of the pin 12. Thus, the end of the pin 12 can be engaged with the hole 10a only when the flat portion 12a corresponds to the protrusion 13. In the other position relationships between the flat portion and the protrusion, the pin 12 cannot engage with the hole 10a.

The flat portion 12a of the pin 12 inserted into the hole 10a passes the protrusion 13 and the annular groove 12b is positioned at the protrusion 13, and the link 10 or 11 is rotated 90° so that the protrusion 13 is engaged with the annular groove 12b. Thus, the link 10 is not removed from the pin 12.

In order to adjust the length of the band, the link 10 and the link 11 are disconnected in the reverse order to the connection order. Namely, either of the link 10 and the link 11 is rotated to position the flat portion 12a of the pin 12 at the protrusion 13. Then, the link 10 and the link 11 are pulled in the opposite directions so that the link unit 14 is disassembled.

In accordance with the invention, operations for connection and disconnection of the link units 14 are easily performed.

The protrusion 13 is formed in various methods such as punching, press working, or embedding of a pin or a screw.

Fig. 7 shows the second embodiment of the invention. Although the first and second links 10 and 11 of the first embodiment are symmetrical in shape, a first link 17 and a second link 18 of the second embodiment are asymmetrical. The contact surfaces of both links 17 and 18 composing a link unit 20 is deflected to the side of the link 18, thereby giving variety to the design of the band.

Structures of the link unit 20 and method for connecting the links 17 and 18 and connecting the link units 20 are the same as the first embodiment. Thus, descriptions thereof are omitted. An end of the band is connected to a watch case 21 and the other end thereof is connected to a buckle 22 by spring loaded

pins (not shown), respectively.

Figs. 8 and 9 show the third embodiment of the invention. A link unit 23 comprises a first link 24, a second link 25 and an intermediate link 26 disposed between the first and second links. The link unit 23 has a connecting projection 23a projecting in the longitudinal direction of the band, which is formed by combining a projection of the first link 24, the intermediate link 26 and a projection of the second link 25. A recess 23b is formed on the opposite side to the connecting projection 23a by a notch portion of the first link 24, an end of the intermediate link 26 and a notch portion of the second link 25.

The connecting projection 23a has perforated holes 23c formed in the lateral direction of the band. The intermediate link 26 is connected to the link 24 or 25 through a connecting pin 27 at an end portion opposite to the end portion having the hole 23c.

The first link 24 has a hole 24a having a protrusion 30 formed in the hole, and the second link 25 has a hole 25a corresponding to the hole 24a.

A pin 31 for connecting the links 24 and 25 has the same structure as the pin 12 of the first embodiment. That is, the pin 31 has a flat portion 31a and an annular groove 31b.

Operation for engaging the first link 24 with the second link 25 and connecting the link units 23 will be described in brief.

An end of the pin 31 is securely mounted in the hole 25a of the second link 25. The pin 31 is inserted into perforated holes 23c of the adjacent link unit 23 and further engaged with the hole 24a of the first link 24. The first link 24 is rotated 90° to engage the protrusion 30 with the annular groove 31b of the pin 31.

Thus, the first link 24, intermediate link 26 and second link 25 are engaged by the pin 31 to form the link unit 23. The connecting projection 23a of the link unit 23 is engaged with the recess 23b in order. Thus, the watch band having the intermediate link 26 is assembled. In the third embodiment, the intermediate link is disposed between first and second links.

Referring to Fig. 10 showing the fourth embodiment, a watch band comprises a link unit having a connecting link and a link unit without the connecting link, which are alternately arranged. Namely, a link unit 36 comprises a first link 33, a second link 34 and an intermediate link 35 disposed between the first and second links, and a link unit 39 comprises a first link 37 and a second link 38, which are connected by pins (not shown).

The intermediate link 35 is connected to the link unit 36 by a pin for assembling the first links 33, 37, the second links 34, 38, the link unit 36 and the link unit 39, such as pin 12 in the first embodiment, without using the pin 27 of the third embodiment.

Operation for connecting the links and link units 36 and 39 is the same as the first and third embodiments so that the description thereof is omitted.

Referring to Fig. 11 showing the fifth embodiment, a link unit comprises a first link 40 having an intermediate link 42 having approximately the same shape as the first link and a second link 41 having an intermediate link 43 having approximately the same shape as the second link. The first link 40 and the second link 41 and the adjacent link units are connected by a pin in the same manner as the first embodiment.

The number of the intermediate links can be increased to a larger even number such as four and six, whereby the color tone and pattern of the band can be easily changed. Thus, a variety of watch bands can be provided.

Figs. 12 to 17 show the sixth embodiment. Referring to Fig. 12, numeral 50 designates a link unit having a first link 51 and a second link 52. The first link 51 and the second link 52 have bodies 51a and 52a, and L-shaped engaging projections 51b and 52b projected from the inner sides of the bodies 51a and 52a, respectively. Thus, each link 51 (52) has a crank shape.

Referring to Fig. 13, the first link 51 has a recess 51c formed on an arm portion thereof and an engaging step portion 51d formed adjacent the recess 51c one step higher than the recess. The second link 52 has a recess 52c formed on the underside of an arm portion thereof to be engaged with the step portion 51d and an engaging step portion 52d engaged with the recess 51c. Namely, when both links are assembled, the arm portions of the links are adjoined each other with respect to the direction of the thickness of the band. Further, engaging projections 51b and 52b are engaged with each other at reverse sides, so as to regulate the lateral displacements of the links.

The first link 51 and the second link 52 are assembled by a pin 53 to form the link unit 50 as described hereinafter. As shown in Fig. 12, a connecting projection 54 is formed with the engaging projection 51b of the first link 51 and the engaging projection 52b of the second link 52, projecting from one of the sides of the link unit 50 in the longitudinal direction of the band. A recess 55 is formed on the other side of the link unit 50 between the body 51a of the link 51 and the body 52a of the link 52 so as to be engaged with a connecting projection 54 of an adjacent link unit 50.

As shown Figs. 13 and 14, the body 51a of the first link 51 has a hole 56 formed in the inner side thereof, extending in the lateral direction of the band for engaging an end 53a of the pin 53. As shown in Fig. 15, the body 52a of the second link 52 has a hole 57 formed in the inner side thereof corresponding to the hole 56 for engaging the other end 53b of the pin 53. The engaging projection 51b of the link 51 and the engaging projection 52b of the link 52 have perforated holes 58 extending in the lateral direction of the band for engaging the pin 53.

Operation for connecting the links 51 and 52 and the link units 50 will be described hereinafter.

Referring to Fig. 16, the end 53a of the first pin 53 is inserted into the hole 56 formed in the body 51a of the first link 51. The second link 52 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the first link 51, and the other end 53b of the pin 53 is inserted into the hole 57 formed in the body 52a of the second link 52.

The link 52 is rotated 90° about the pin 53 in the direction shown by an arrow a so as to flush the surface of the link 51 with the surface of the link 52. The recess 51c provided on the engaging projection 51b of the link 51 is engaged with the engaging step portion 52d provided on the engaging projection 52b of the link 52, while the recess 52c of the engaging projection 52b of the link 52 is engaged with the engaging step portion 51d of the engaging projection 51b of the link 51 to form a first link unit 50-1 of Fig. 12. The links 51 and 52 are not disengaged from the pin 53 because of the engagement of the projections with the recesses and step portions.

An end 53a of a second pin 53 inserted into a hole 57 of a second link 52 of an adjacent second link unit 50 is inserted into the perforated holes 58 formed in the engaging projections 51b and 52b of the links 51 and 52 of the first link unit 50-1.

A first link 51 of the adjacent second link unit 50 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the second link 52, and the end 53a of the second pin 53 is inserted into a hole 56 of the first link 51 of the second link unit 50.

The first link 51 is rotated 90° about the pin 53 in the upward direction. The recess 51c provided on the engaging projection 51b of the link 51 is engaged with the engaging step portion 52d provided on the engaging projection 52b of the link 52, while the recess 52c of the engaging projection 52b of the link 52 is engaged with the engaging step portion 51d of the engaging projection 51b of the link 51. The connecting projection 54 formed on the side of the link unit 50-1 is connected to the recess 55 formed on the other side of the adjacent second link unit 50 by the second pin 53. As shown in Fig. 17, the engaging projection 52b of the link 52 and the engaging projection 51b of the link 51 of the adjacent link unit disposed between the body 51a of the link 51 and the body 52a of the link 52 are supported by the pin 53. Thus, the watch band with link adjusting function is assembled.

In order to disconnect the link from the band, the links 51 and 52 are disconnected in the reverse order as described hereinbefore. That is, the first link 51 is rotated 90° in the downward direction 90° so that the recess 51c of the link 51 is disengaged from the engaging step portion 52d of the link 52, while the recess 52c of the link 52 is disengaged from the engaging step portion 51d of the link 51.

The links 51 and 52 are pulled in the opposite directions along the axial direction of the pin 53. The pin 53 is released from the hole 57 of the link 52 and from the holes 58 of the adjacent links 51 and 52 so that the link unit 50 is disengaged. Thus, it is possible to

adjust the length of the band.

In this embodiment, the recesses 51c, 52c and the engaging step portions 51d and 52d may have the same level.

Referring to Figs. 18 to 20 showing the seventh embodiment, a link unit 62 comprises a first link 60 and a second link 61. As shown in Fig. 19, the first link 60 has a body 60a and a thick projection 60b projected from the inner side of the body 60a to the second link 61. The second link 61 has a body 61a, a lower projection 61d formed on the inner side of the body 61a, and a thin projection 61b projected from the lower projection to the link 60. A cylindrical protrusion 63 is provided on the thick projection 60b of the link 60. On the thin projection 61b of the link 61, an engaging opening 64 is formed so as to engage with the protrusion 63.

The body 60a of the link 60 has a hole 68 for engaging an end of a pin 65. The body 61a of the link 61 has a hole 69 formed in correspondence to the hole 68.

The thick projection 60b of the link 60 has a perforated hole 70 for engaging the pin 65. The lower projection 61d of the link 61 has a perforated hole 61c corresponding to the hole 70. When the links 60 and 61 are assembled, the thin projection 61b of the link 61 is adjoined on the thick projection 60b of the link 60.

When the links 60 and 61 are rotated about the pin 65, the protrusion 63 of the link 60 is engaged with the engaging opening 64 of the link 61. With the reverse rotation of the links 60 and 61 about the pin 65, the protrusion 63 of the link 60 is disengaged from the engaging opening 64 of the link 61.

Operation for connecting the links 60 and 61 and the link units 62 will be described hereinafter.

The end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 68 of the first link 60. The link 61 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 60 and the other end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 61 in the same manner as the sixth embodiment.

The link 61 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surface of the body 60a of the link 60 with the surface of the base body 61a of the link 61. The protrusion 63 provided on the thick projection 60b of the link 60 is engaged with the engaging opening 64 of the link 61, while the thin projection 61b of the link 61 is engaged with the thick projection 60b of the link 60, so that the link unit 62 is formed. The links 60 and 61 are not released from the pin 65.

An end of another pin 65 inserted into the hole 68 of link 60 of the adjacent link unit 62 is inserted into the perforated hole 70 of the link 60 and the perforated hole 61c formed in the lower projection 61d of the link 61 of the assembled link unit 60.

The link 61 of the adjacent link unit 62 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 60 and an end of the pin 65 is inserted into hole 69 of the link 61.

The link 61 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surface of the body 60a of the link 60 with the surface of the body 61a of the link 61 so that the protrusion 63 of the link 60 is engaged with the engaging opening 64 of the link 61. Thus, the link units 62 are connected with each other.

In order to disconnect the link from the band, the reverse manner of engaging the link 60 with the link 61 is performed.

Figs. 21 to 23 shows the eighth embodiment. A link unit 73 comprises a first link 71 and a second link 72. Referring to Fig. 22, the first link 71 has a body 71a and an L-shaped engaging projection 71b projected from the inner side of the body 71a to the link 72. The second link 72 has a body 72a and a U-shaped engaging projection 72b projected from the inner side of the body 72a to the link 71. A groove 71c is provided on the engaging projection 71b of the link 71. An engaging plate 72c is projected from an end of the engaging projection 72b of the link 72 so as to engage with the groove 71c. An end portion of the engaging projection 71b is provided to be engaged with a recess 74 of the engaging projection 72b.

Operation for connecting the links 71 and 72 and the link units 73 will be described hereinafter.

The end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 68 of the first link 71. The link 72 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 71 and the other end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 72.

The link 72 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surface of the link 71 with the surface of the link 72. The engaging plate 72c of the engaging projection 72b of the link 72 is engaged with the groove 71c provided on the engaging projection 71b of the link 71, while the end portion of the engaging projection 71b of the link 71 is engaged with the recess 74 of the engaging projection 72b of the link 72, so that the links 71 and 72 are not released from the pin 65. Thus, the link unit 73 is formed.

An end of another pin 65 inserted into the hole 68 of the link 71 of the adjacent link unit 73 is inserted into the perforated holes 77 of the links 71 and 72 of the assembled link unit 73, respectively.

The other link 72 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 71 of the adjacent link unit 73 and an end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 72.

The link 72 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surface of the link 71 with the surface of the link 72 so that the engaging plate 72c of the link 72 is engaged with the groove 71c of the link 71. Thus, the link units 73 are connected with each other.

In order to disconnect the link from the band, the reverse manner of engaging the links is performed.

Referring to Figs. 24 to 26 showing the ninth embodiment, a link unit 82 comprises a first link 80 and a second link 81. Referring to Fig. 25, a body 80a of the first link 80 has an engaging projection 84 having

the same shape as the body 80a projected from the inner side of the body 80a to the link 81 through an engaging projection arm 83. A body 81a of the second link 81 has an engaging projection 86 having the same shape as the body 81a projected from the inner side of the body 81a to the link 80 through an engaging projection arm 85. The engaging projection 84 of the link 80 has an engaging groove 84a formed in the upper portion thereof for receiving the engaging projection arm 85 of the link 81. The engaging projection 86 of the link 81 has an engaging groove 86a formed in the underside thereof so as to engage with the engaging projection arm 83 of the link 81.

Operation for connecting the links 80 and 81 and the link units 82 will be described hereinafter.

The end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 68 of the link 80. The link 81 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 80, and the other end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 81.

The link 80 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surface of the link 80 with the surface of the link 81.

An end of the pin 65 inserted into the hole 68 of the link 80 of the adjacent link unit 82 is inserted into the perforated hole 89 of the link 81 and the perforated hole 89 of the link 80 of the assembled link unit 82.

The link 81 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 80 of the adjacent link unit 82 and an end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 81.

Both links are rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surfaces of both links with each other.

Referring to Figs. 27 to 29 showing the tenth embodiment, a link unit 92 comprises a first link 90 and a second link 91. The first link 90 has a body 90a and a wide projection 90b projected from the inner side of the body 90a to the second link 91. The second link 91 has a body 91a and a narrow projection 91b projected from the inner side of the body 91a to the link 90. The wide projection 90b of the link 90 has a notch 90c formed in the upper portion thereof and an engaging projection 90d formed on a side of the notch 90c. In the underside of the narrow projection 91b of the link 91, a notch 91c is formed so as to engage with the engaging projection 90d. An engaging projection 91d is formed on a side of the notch 91c and an engaging support portion 91e is provided on the other side of the notch 91c opposite to the engaging projection 91d.

Operation for connecting the links 90 and 91 and the link units 92 will be described hereinafter.

The end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 68 formed on the body 90a of the first link 90. The link 91 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 90, and the other end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 91.

The link 91 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surfaces of both links, so that the notch 90c provided in the wide projection 90b of the link 90

is engaged with the engaging projection 91d of the link 91, while the notch 91c formed in the underside of the narrow projection 91b of the link 91 is engaged with the engaging projection 90d of the link 90. Thus, the links 90 and 91 are not released from the pin 65 and the link unit 92 is formed.

An end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 68 of the link 90 of the adjacent link unit 92 is inserted into the perforated hole 95 formed in the wide projection 90b of the link 90 and perforated hole 95 formed in the engaging support portion 91a of the link 91 of the assembled link unit 92.

The link 91 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 90 of the adjacent link unit 92, and an end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 91.

The link 91 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surfaces of both links with each other, so that the notch 90c of the link 90 is engaged with the engaging projection 91d of the link 91, while the notch 91c formed in the underside of the narrow projection 91b of the link 91 is engaged with the engaging projection 90d of the link 90. Thus, the link units 92 are connected with each other.

In the embodiments of the present invention, a pin is separately formed from links. However, an end of the pin can be previously secured to one of the links.

PROBABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION

In accordance with the present invention, links for the band are rotated about the pin to engage one link with the other link. Thus, operation for connection and disconnection of the link units can be easily performed, so that the length of the band can be easily adjusted.

Since holes for pins are not formed on the lateral sides of the band with respect to the longitudinal direction, the band having a good appearance with a high grade is provided. Further, each link is manufactured in an independent process, the bands having various tones and patterns of surfaces can be easily made.

Claims

1. A watch band having a plurality of link units (14), each of the link units having an engaging projection (14a) projecting from one side of the link unit in the longitudinal direction and a recess (14b) formed in the other side, corresponding to the engaging projection, adjacent link units being connected by engaging the engaging projection of one of the units with the recess of the other unit, wherein

each of the link units comprises a first link (10) and a second link (11);

each of the first and second links has a

body (10b,11b) and a projection (10c,11c) projecting from an inner portion of the body (10b,11b) in the lateral direction and the longitudinal direction of the band;

the body has a hole (10a,11a) extending in the lateral direction;

the projection (14a) has a perforated hole (15) extending in the lateral direction; the projection (10c) of first link having a shape so as to form the engaging projection (14a) of the link unit by adjoining with the projection (11c) of the second link, characterised in, that

a connecting pin (12) is engaged with the hole of the body of the first link unit, with the perforated holes of the engaging projection of the second link unit adjacent to the first link unit, and with the hole of the second link of the first link unit

means (12a,12b,13) is provided for preventing the first and second links (10,11) from moving in the lateral direction in an approximately flat state, and for allowing the lateral movement of the links when both the links are relatively angularly displaced about the pin (12).

2. A watch band according to Claim 1 wherein the means (12a,12b,13) comprises a sectional shape (12a) of the pin (12) at an end thereof and a projection (13) formed in the hole (10a) formed in the body in which the end of the pin is inserted.
3. A watch band according to Claim 1 wherein the projection (10c,11c) of the first and second links (10,11) are adjoined with respect to the direction of the thickness of the band, and the means (12a,12b,13) comprises a projection and a recess formed on the adjoining portions of both the links so as to be engaged with each other.

Patentansprüche

1. Uhrenarmband mit einer Mehrzahl von Gliedereinheiten (14), wobei jede der Gliedereinheiten einen Eingriffsvorsprung (14a) aufweist, der von einer Seite der Gliedereinheit in Längsrichtung vorspringt, und eine Aussparung (14b) aufweist, die auf der anderen Seite korrespondierend zu dem Eingriffsvorsprung ausgebildet ist, wobei angrenzende Gliedereinheiten durch Ineinander-greifen des Eingriffsvorsprungs mit einem der Einheiten mit der Aussparung der anderen Einheit verbunden werden, wobei
jede der Gliedereinheiten ein erstes Glied (10) und ein zweites Glied (11) umfaßt;
jedes der ersten und zweiten Glieder einen Körper (10b, 11b) und einen Vorsprung (10c, 11c) aufweist, der von einem Innenabschnitt des Körpers (10b, 11b) in Querrichtung und der Längs-

is engaged with the engaging projection 91d of the link 91, while the notch 91c formed in the underside of the narrow projection 91b of the link 91 is engaged with the engaging projection 90d of the link 90. Thus, the links 90 and 91 are not released from the pin 65 and the link unit 92 is formed.

An end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 68 of the link 90 of the adjacent link unit 92 is inserted into the perforated hole 95 formed in the wide projection 90b of the link 90 and perforated hole 95 formed in the engaging support portion 91e of the link 91 of the assembled link unit 92.

The link 91 is positioned at an angle of 90° to the link 90 of the adjacent link unit 92, and an end of the pin 65 is inserted into the hole 69 of the link 91.

The link 91 is rotated 90° about the pin 65 so as to flush the surfaces of both links with each other, so that the notch 90c of the link 90 is engaged with the engaging projection 91d of the link 91, while the notch 91c formed in the underside of the narrow projection 91b of the link 91 is engaged with the engaging projection 90d of the link 90. Thus, the link units 92 are connected with each other.

In the embodiments of the present invention, a pin is separately formed from links. However, an end of the pin can be previously secured to one of the links.

PROBABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION

In accordance with the present invention, links for the band are rotated about the pin to engage one link with the other link. Thus, operation for connection and disconnection of the link units can be easily performed, so that the length of the band can be easily adjusted.

Since holes for pins are not formed on the lateral sides of the band with respect to the longitudinal direction, the band having a good appearance with a high grade is provided. Further, each link is manufactured in an independent process, the bands having various tones and patterns of surfaces can be easily made.

Claims

1. A watch band having a plurality of link units (14), each of the link units having an engaging projection (14a) projecting from one side of the link unit in the longitudinal direction and a recess (14b) formed in the other side, corresponding to the engaging projection, adjacent link units being connected by engaging the engaging projection of one of the units with the recess of the other unit, wherein

each of the link units comprises a first link (10) and a second link (11);

each of the first and second links has a

body (10b,11b) and a projection (10c,11c) projecting from an inner portion of the body (10b,11b) in the lateral direction and the longitudinal direction of the band;

the body has a hole (10a,11a) extending in the lateral direction;

the projection (14a) has a perforated hole (15) extending in the lateral direction; the projection (10c) of first link having a shape so as to form the engaging projection (14a) of the link unit by adjoining with the projection (11c) of the second link, characterised in, that

a connecting pin (12) is engaged with the hole of the body of the first link unit, with the perforated holes of the engaging projection of the second link unit adjacent to the first link unit, and with the hole of the second link of the first link unit

means (12a,12b,13) is provided for preventing the first and second links (10,11) from moving in the lateral direction in an approximately flat state, and for allowing the lateral movement of the links when both the links are relatively angularly displaced about the pin (12).

2. A watch band according to Claim 1 wherein the means (12a,12b,13) comprises a sectional shape (12a) of the pin (12) at an end thereof and a projection (13) formed in the hole (10a) formed in the body in which the end of the pin is inserted.

3. A watch band according to Claim 1 wherein the projection (10c,11c) of the first and second links (10,11) are adjoined with respect to the direction of the thickness of the band, and the means (12a,12b,13) comprises a projection and a recess formed on the adjoining portions of both the links so as to be engaged with each other.

Patentansprüche

1. Uhrenarmband mit einer Mehrzahl von Gliedereinheiten (14), wobei jede der Gliedereinheiten einen Eingriffsvorsprung (14a) aufweist, der von einer Seite der Gliedereinheit in Längsrichtung vorspringt, und eine Aussparung (14b) aufweist, die auf der anderen Seite korrespondierend zu dem Eingriffsvorsprung ausgebildet ist, wobei angrenzende Gliedereinheiten durch Ineingriffgreifen des Eingriffsvorsprungs mit einem der Einheiten mit der Aussparung der anderen Einheit verbunden werden, wobei

jede der Gliedereinheiten ein erstes Glied (10) und ein zweites Glied (11) umfaßt;

jedes der ersten und zweiten Glieder einen Körper (10b, 11b) und einen Vorsprung (10c, 11c) aufweist, der von einem Innenabschnitt des Körpers (10b, 11b) in Querrichtung und der Längs-



richtung des Bandes vorspringt;

der Körper eine Bohrung (100a, 11a) aufweist, die sich in Querrichtung erstreckt;

der Vorsprung (14a) eine Durchgangsbohrung (15) aufweist, die sich in Querrichtung erstreckt, wobei der Vorsprung (10c) des ersten Gliedes eine Form aufweist, um den Eingriffvorsprung (14a) der Gliedereinheit durch Anfügen mit dem Vorsprung (11c) der zweiten Gliedereinheit zu bilden,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

ein Verbindungsstift (12) mit der Bohrung des Körpers der ersten Gliedereinheit, mit den Durchgangslöchern des Eingriffsabschnittes der zweiten Gliedereinheit angrenzend zu der ersten Gliedereinheit und mit der Bohrung des zweiten Gliedes der ersten Gliedereinheit in Eingriff befindlich ist,

eine Einrichtung (12a, 12b, 13) vorgesehen ist, zum Verhindern der Bewegung des ersten und zweiten Gliedes (10, 11) in Querrichtung in einem annähernd ebenen Zustand und zum Gestatten der Querbewegung der Glieder, wenn beide Gleider relativ winkelförmig um den Stift (12) versetzt sind.

2. Uhrenarmband nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Einrichtung (12a, 12b, 13) eine Profilform (12a) des Stiftes (12) an einem Ende dessen umfaßt und einen Vorsprung (13) umfaßt, der in der Bohrung (10a), die in dem Körper ausgebildet ist, in dem das Ende des Stiftes eingesetzt ist.
3. Uhrenarmband nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Vorsprung (10c, 11c) des ersten und zweiten Gliedes (10, 11) bezüglich der Richtung der Dicke des Bandes aneinandergesetzt sind, und wobei die Einrichtung (12a, 12b, 13) einen Vorsprung umfaßt und eine Aussparung umfaßt, die auf den angefügten Abschnitten beider Glieder ausgebildet sind, um miteinander in Eingriff befindlich zu sein.

Revendications

1. Bracelet de montre ayant plusieurs unités de maillon (14), chacune des unités de maillon ayant une saillie d'engagement (14a) dépassant d'un des côtés de l'unité de maillon dans la direction longitudinale et un renforcement (14b) formé dans l'autre côté, correspondant à la saillie d'engagement, des unités de maillon adjacentes étant reliées par engagement de la saillie d'engagement de l'une des unités dans le renforcement de l'autre unité, dans lequel
chacune des unités de maillon comporte un premier maillon (10) et un deuxième maillon

(11);

chacun des premier et deuxième maillons possède un corps (10b, 11b) et une saillie (10c, 11c) dépassant d'une partie intérieure du corps (10b, 11b) dans la direction latérale et la direction longitudinale du bracelet;

le corps possède un trou (10a, 11a) s'étendant dans la direction latérale;

la saillie (14a) possède un trou perforé (15) s'étendant dans la direction latérale; la saillie (10c) du premier maillon ayant une forme permettant de réaliser la saillie d'engagement (14a) de l'unité de maillon par raccordement de la saillie (11c) du deuxième maillon; caractérisé en ce que

un axe de raccordement (12) est engagé dans le trou du corps de la première unité de maillon, avec les trous perforés de la saillie d'engagement de la deuxième unité de maillon adjacente à la première unité de maillon, et avec le trou du deuxième maillon de la première unité de maillon,

des moyens (12a, 12b, 13) sont prévus pour empêcher les premier et deuxième maillons (10, 11) de se déplacer dans la direction latérale dans un état approximativement plat, et pour permettre le déplacement latéral des maillons lorsque les deux maillons sont déplacés de manière angulaire et relative autour de l'axe (12).

2. Bracelet de montre selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens (12a, 12b, 13) comportent une forme en coupe (12a) de l'axe (12) à une extrémité et une saillie (13) formée dans le trou (10a) formé dans le corps dans lequel est insérée l'extrémité de l'axe.
3. Bracelet de montre selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la saillie (10c, 11c) des premier et deuxième maillons (10, 11) sont reliées dans le sens de l'épaisseur du bracelet, et les moyens (12a, 12b, 13) comportent une saillie et un renforcement réalisés dans les parties adjacentes des deux maillons de façon à être engagés l'un avec l'autre.

