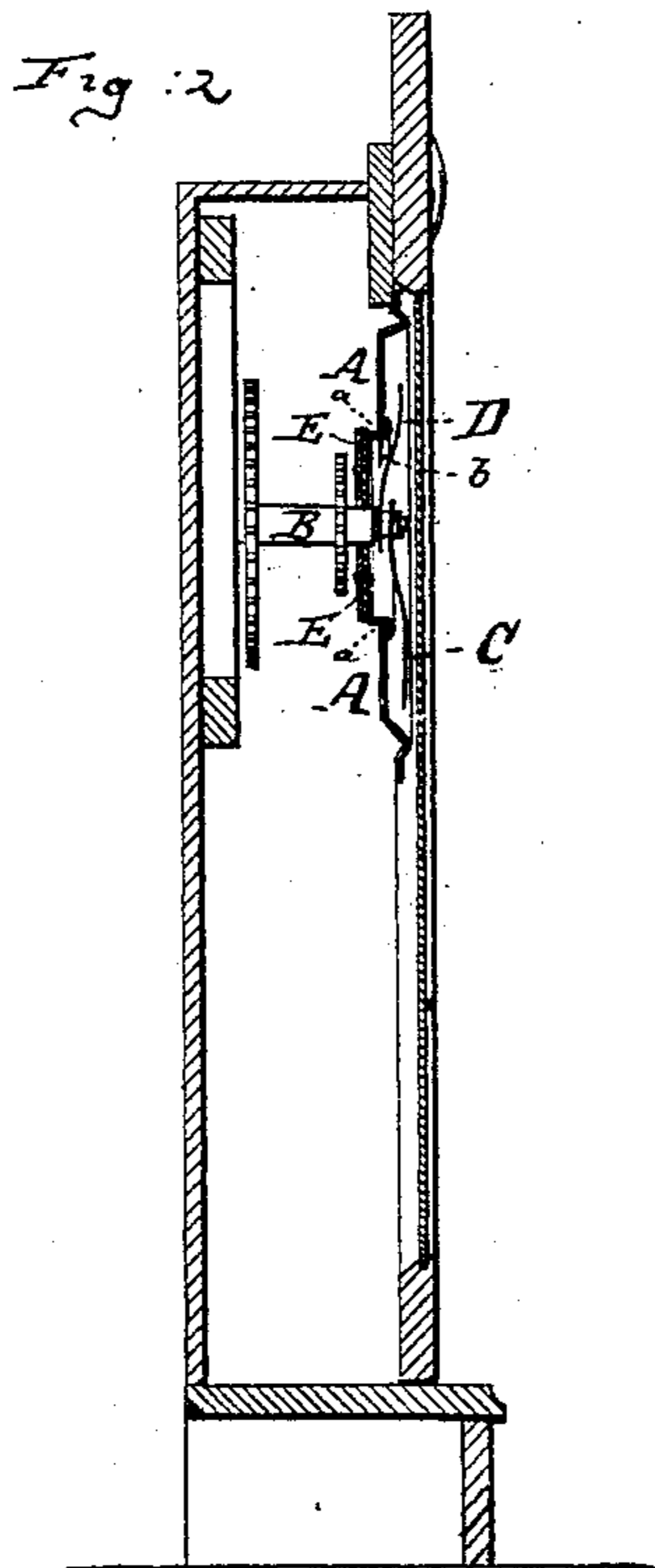
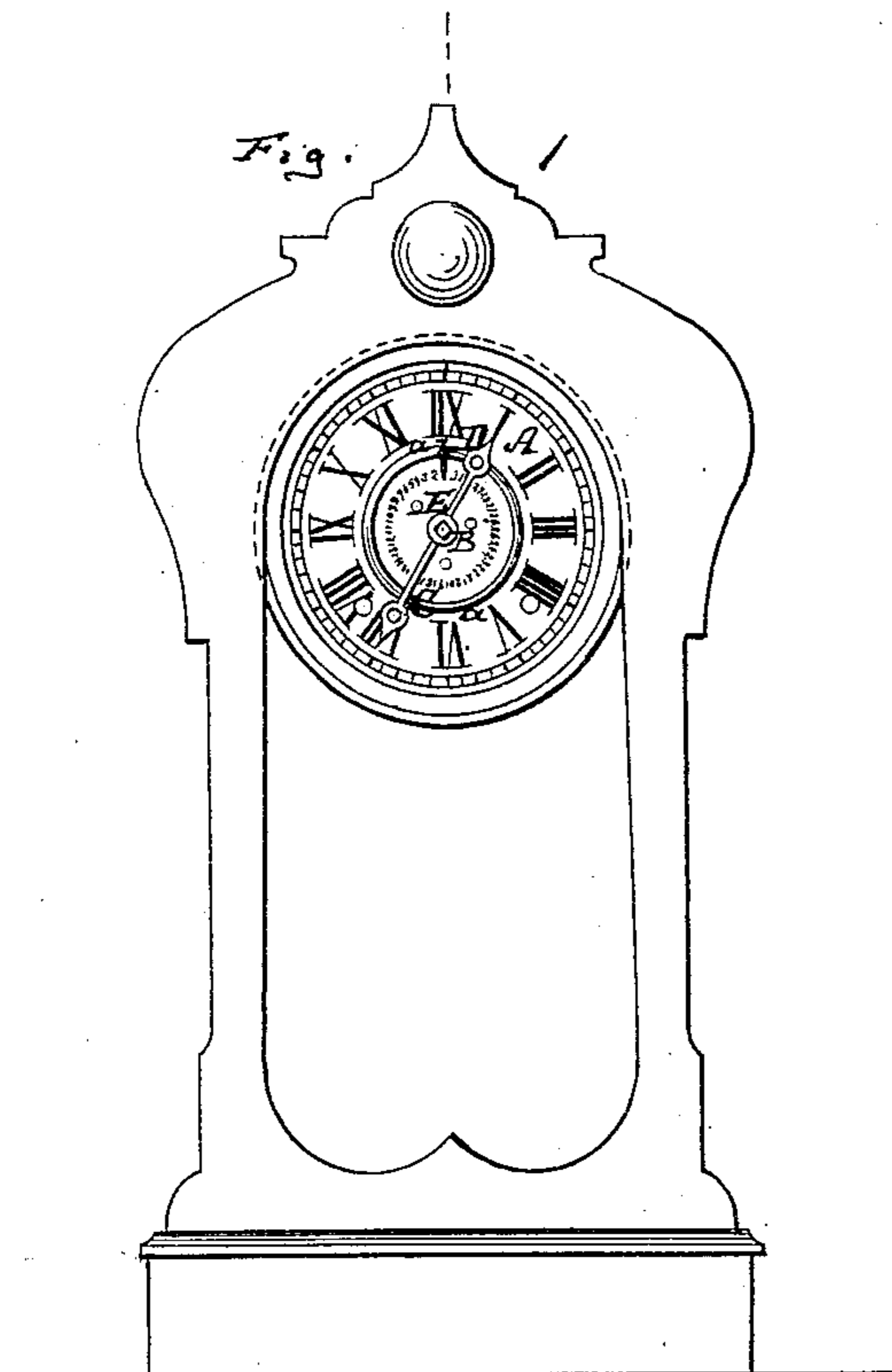


F. KROEBER.  
CALENDAR CLOCK-DIAL.

No. 193,663.

Patented July 31, 1877.



Witnesses:  
John C. Tunbridge  
O. V. Friesen

Inventor:  
F. Kroeber  
by his attorney  
O. V. Friesen

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORENCE KROEBER, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDAR-CLOCK DIALS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,663**, dated July 31, 1877; application filed May 26, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FLORENCE KROEBER, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Calendar-Clock, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved calendar-clock. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new arrangement of a rotary calendar-dial in a clock; and consists, principally, in setting said calendar-dial back of the face of the main dial, in a ring which joins it to the main clock-dial, but allows its free revolution, and in its combination with a stationary pointer, all as herein-after more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the main dial of a suitable clock. B is the arbor which carries the minute-hand C and the hour-hand D. E is the calendar-dial, of circular form, bound or bordered by a ring, *a*, which joins it to the inner edge of the main dial A, but allows it to be revolved on the arbor B. The said main dial is of an-

nular form, its inner diameter corresponding substantially to the outer diameter of the calendar-dial E. The calendar-dial is sunk or set back of the face of the main dial, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. The ring *a* partly overlaps the outer part of the calendar-dial and the inner part of the main dial, and serves to close the space or opening which would otherwise be formed between them. The rotary calendar-dial E is combined with a suitable stationary hand or pointer, *b*, or with a suitable stationary perforated disk secured in its front.

I claim nothing in the mechanism of moving the calendar-dial; but

I do claim—

The combination of the annular stationary dial A with the stationary pointer *b*, and with the concentric circular rotary calendar-dial E, which is embraced by and set back of the annular dial A, to utilize the blank space otherwise formed therein, substantially as specified.

FLORENCE KROEBER.

Witnesses:

A. V. BRIESEN,  
ERNEST C. WEBB.