

(No Model.)

C. F. BOURQUIN.  
Geographical Clock Dial.

No. 230,227.

Patented July 20, 1880.

Fig. 1.

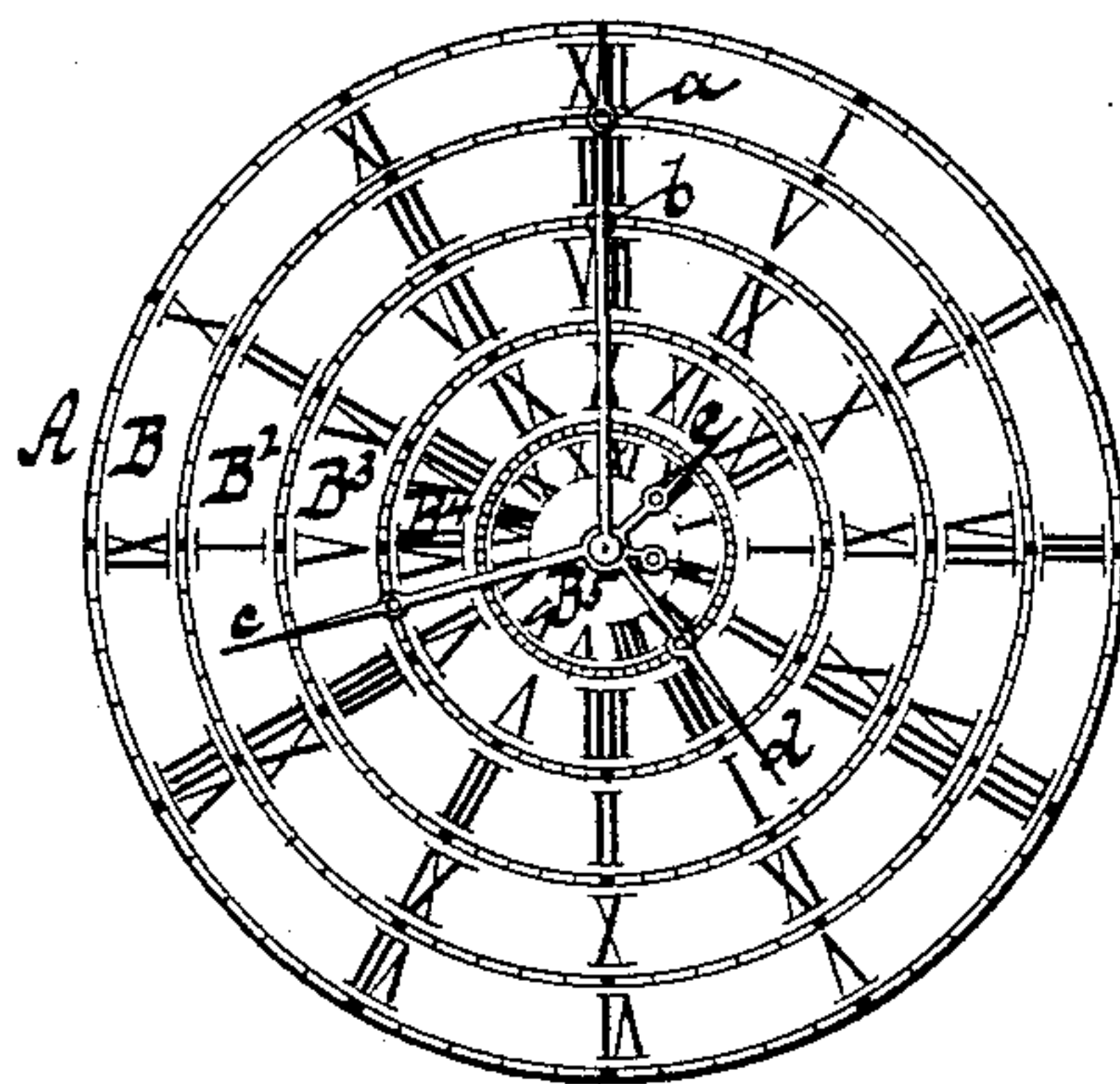
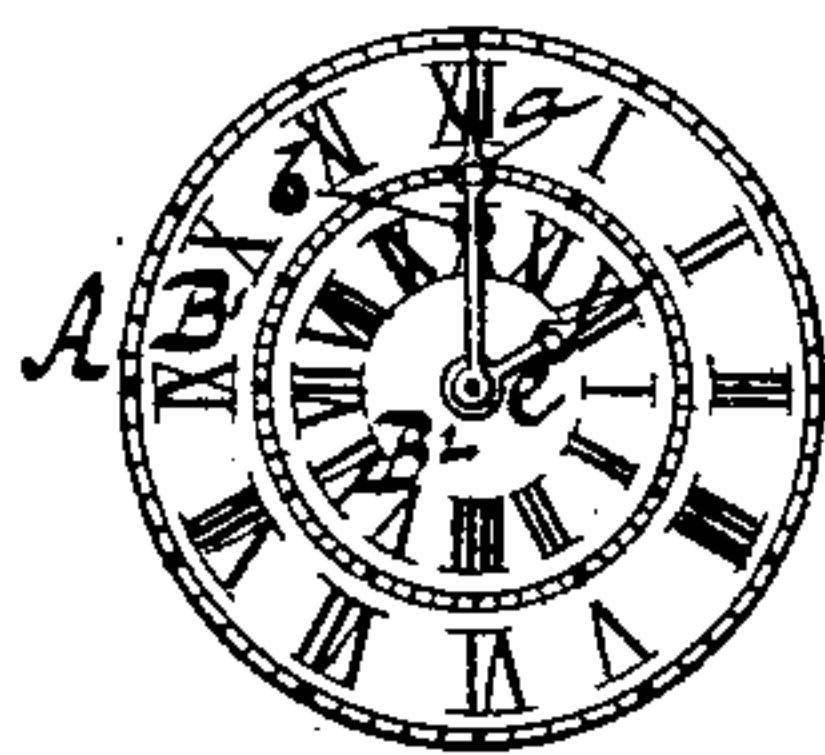


Fig. 2.



Witnesses  
*Otto Hufeland*  
*William Miller*

Inventor  
*Charles Frederic Bourquin*  
by *Van Santvoord & Hauff*  
*his attorneys*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. BOURQUIN, OF CORMONDRÉCHE, SWITZERLAND.

## GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK-DIAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,227, dated July 20, 1880.

Application filed June 10, 1880. (No model.) Patented in France June 25, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES FREDERIC BOURQUIN, a citizen of Switzerland, residing at Cormondréche, in Switzerland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Dials for Time-Pieces, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of time-pieces constructed to show the measure of time at different localities or countries; and it consists in a dial having concentric circles of figures (two or more) arranged to operate in conjunction with a common minute-hand and independent hour-hand; also, in the combination of the whole, as hereinafter more fully described.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 shows a face view. Fig. 2 shows a modification.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the dial of a time-keeper, on the face of which are marked concentric circles or sets of figures B' B<sup>2</sup>, &c.; and *a b c d e f* are hands to such dial. Each of the circles of figures B', &c., is an independent or complete part, and each represents a certain locality or country the time of which is to be indicated. The arrangement of the figures of the circles B', &c., is such that the hand *a*, which constitutes the minute-hand of the instrument, is common to the whole, and shows different periods—as, for example, when such hand indicates the hour in the outer circle in Fig. 1, it shows twenty minutes past the

hour in the next circle, twenty minutes before the hour in the next, ten minutes before the hour in the next, and so on.

The number of the hands, *b* to *f* inclusive, is equal to the number of circles B', &c., on the dial, each of such hands being an hour-hand, and they are made of suitable lengths for adaptation to the circles respectively, while they are set to the proper positions relatively to the figures.

I am aware that it is old to apply to an ordinary dial a disk marked with radial lines to show the times at different localities or places; also, to use a multiple-pointed index; and such forms no part of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A dial for time-pieces having concentric circles of figures (two or more) arranged to operate in conjunction with a common minute-hand and independent hour-hands, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of a dial having concentric circles of figures, (two or more,) a minute-hand common to the whole, and independent hour-hands, one to each circle of figures, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

C. F. BOURQUIN.

Witnesses:

EGLI,

A. SCHALLER.