

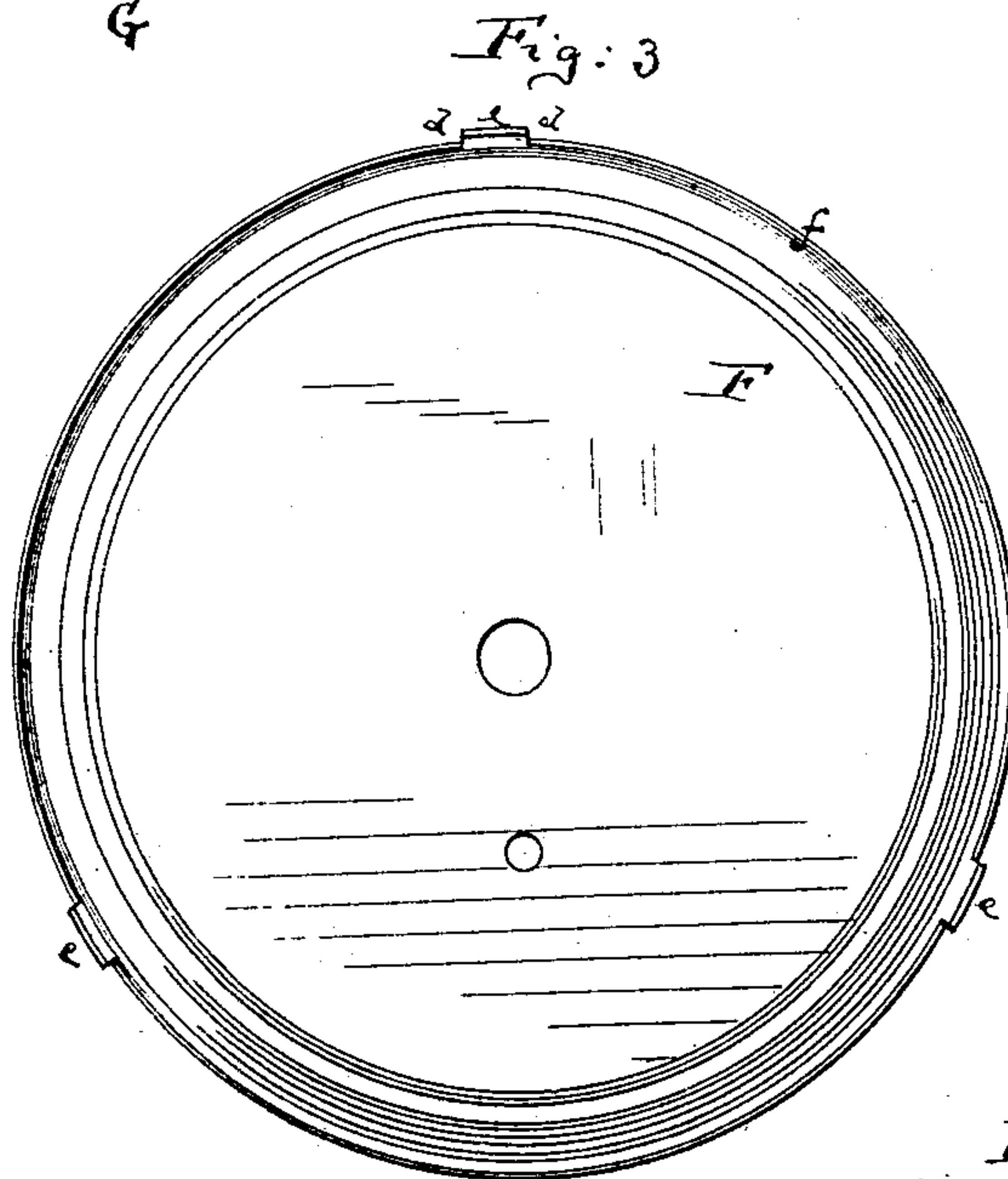
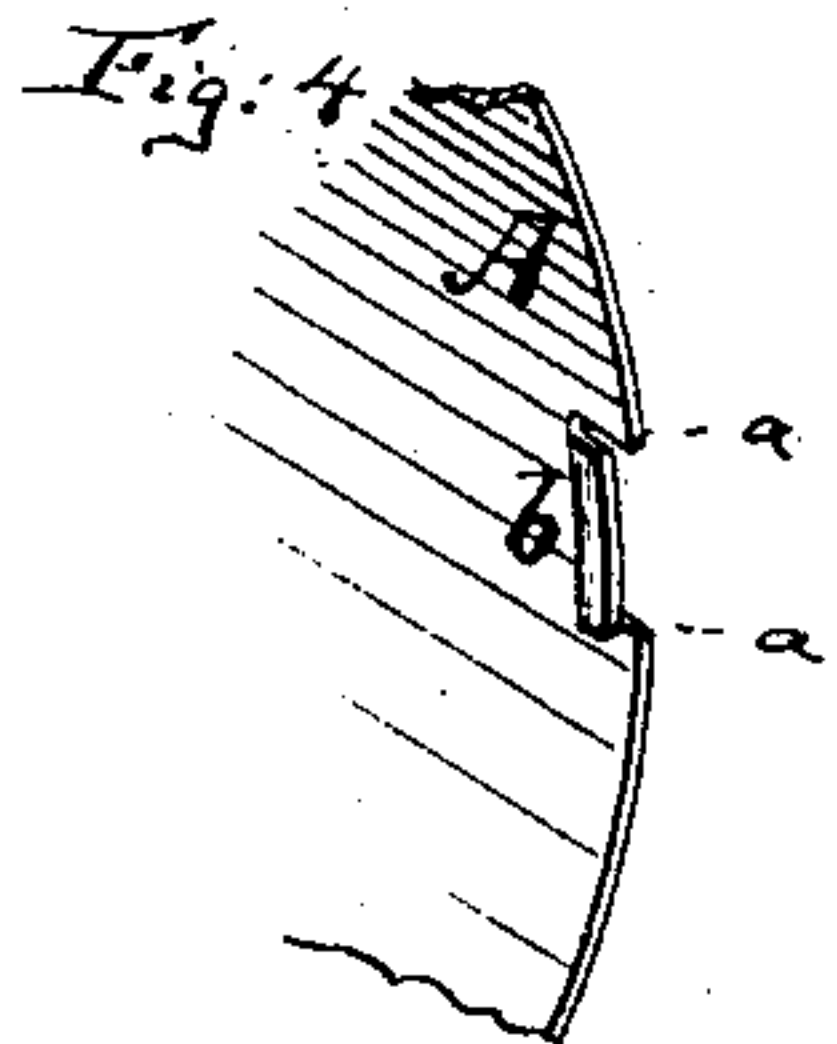
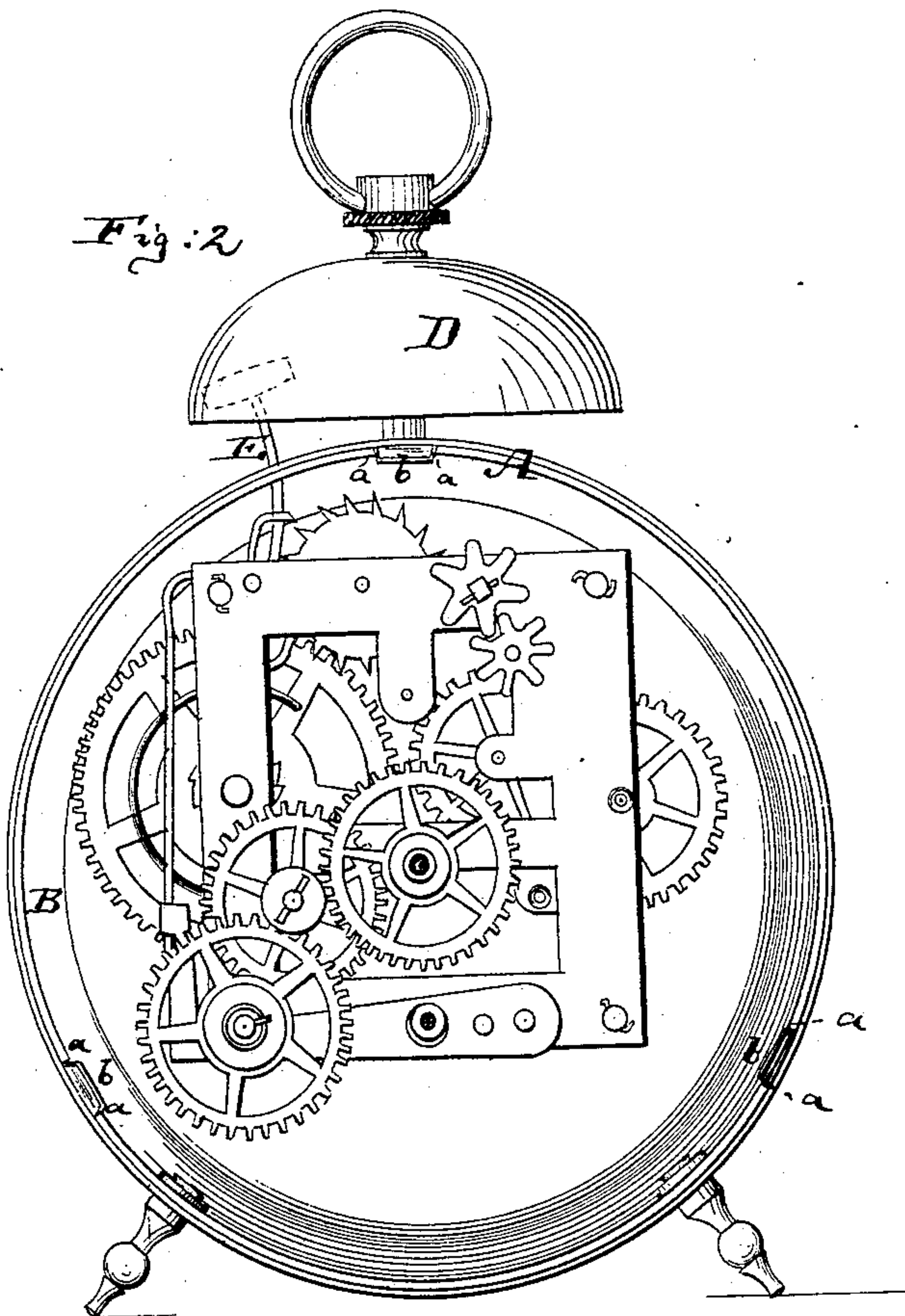
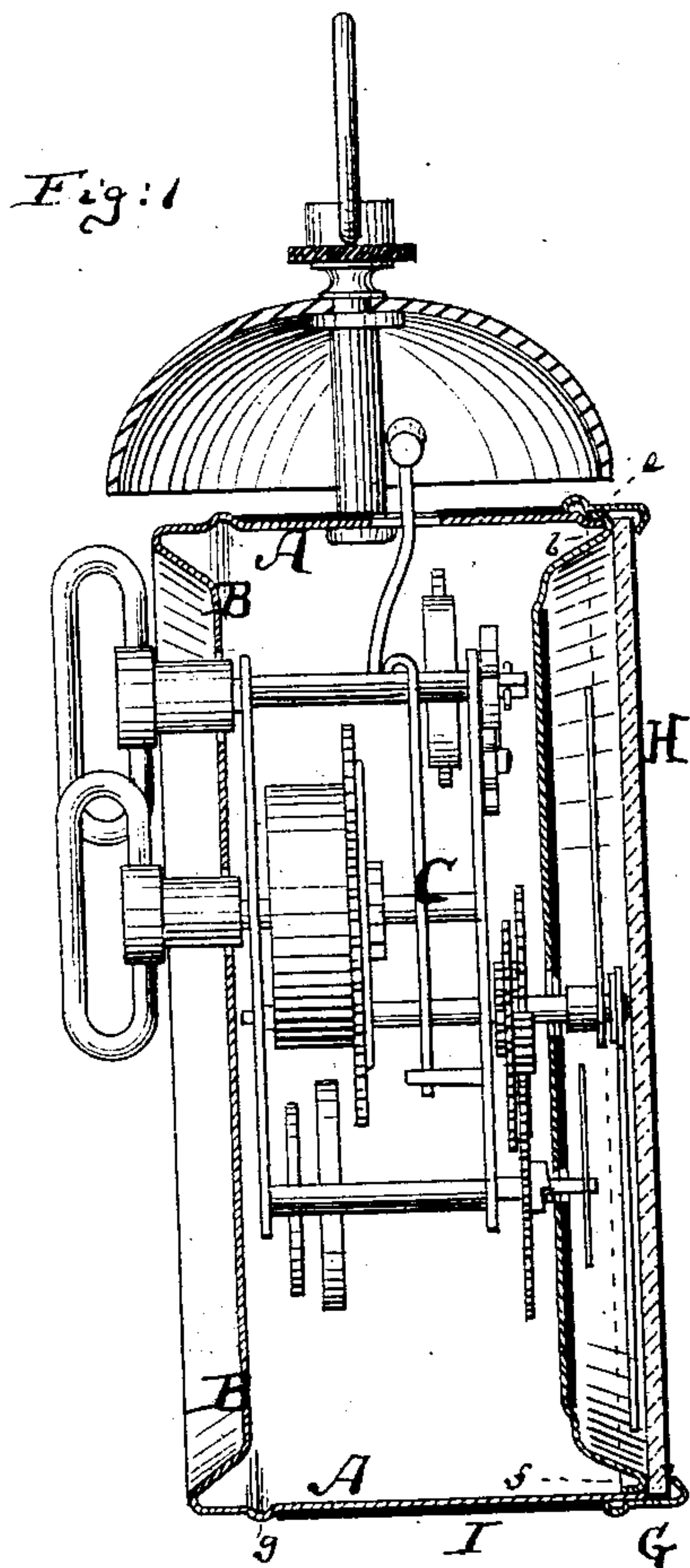
(No Model.)

J. SCHEINA.

Clock Case.

Patented Dec. 21, 1880.

No. 235,655.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEF SCHEINA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,655, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed October 21, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEF SCHEINA, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clock, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 represents a vertical central section of my improved clock. Fig. 2 is a face view of the same with the dial-plate removed. Fig. 3 is a detail back view of said dial-plate. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of part of the case.

This invention relates to a new construction of clocks of the class having cylindrical shells or cases, and its principal object is to facilitate the putting together of the parts of the clock so as to save time, and to properly gage the parts as they are put together.

Heretofore such clock-frames have been made with detachable backs, and the works were either attached to the fronts of the cases, when the fronts were made in one piece with the rims of the cases, or to such detachable backs. Both constructions involve the employment of skilled labor in joining the parts, especially with reference to the position of the works within the case.

Now, my invention consists, first, in constructing the rim of the case, which is of sheet metal, in one solid piece with the back thereof, and attaching the works from the inner side to the back of the case, and in notching the front edge of the rim of the case, and also the back edge of the dial-plate, so as to cause these parts to interlock properly when merely placed together, and also to prevent all improper placing of the dial-plate, as the notched portions insure its right position on the rim and prevent it from turning. By slipping on an outer ring the dial is held fast to the clock-case.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the case or shell of the clock. The same is constructed of sheet metal and made in one piece with the back B, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, so that such back shall not be detachable at any time from the rim.

The movements C are secured by suitable posts and screws to the back B, so that when the dial-plate is removed, as in Fig. 2, the works shall be fully exposed to view. This

arrangement is of value for all clocks, but is particularly advantageous in clocks having alarm-bells D on top of the cases, as shown in Fig. 2, as it permits the proper bending and adjustment of the hammer E after the parts have been secured in position.

The front edge of the rim A has, by short incisions *a a*, formed in it three (more or less) lips, *b*, that are bent slightly inward, as shown in perspective view, Fig. 4. The dial-plate F has similar incisions *d* in corresponding position to the incisions *a*, and outwardly-projecting lips *e* between them, and when this dial-plate is placed over the arbors of the movement its backwardly-turned edge *f* fits into the rim A, as shown in the lower part of Fig. 1; but the lips *e* of the dial-plate fold over the lips *b* of the rim, as shown in the upper part of Fig. 1, (or vice versa,) thereby locking the dial-plate and preventing it from turning on the rim or case, and gaging the dial-plate so that it will properly fit the arbors that pass through it.

No skilled labor is required to put the parts of the clock thus constructed together, for the back B has holes punched through it, which will show precisely where the fastening-screws should be applied, and the dial, by means of the notched portions *d e*, need only be put into the case so as to cause the lips *e* to overlap the lips *b*, when it, too, will be in proper position. An ordinary clamping-ring, G, is finally slipped over the front of the case, holding the dial-plate and securing the glass H.

I claim—

1. The clock-case having metallic rim A and lips *b*, formed thereon by incisions *a*, in combination with the dial-plate F, having lips *e* thereon, formed by incisions *d*, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the clock-case having lips *b*, formed by incisions *a*, at the front edge, with the dial-plate F, having lips *e*, formed by incisions *d* at the back edge, and with the clamping-ring G, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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