

(No Model.)

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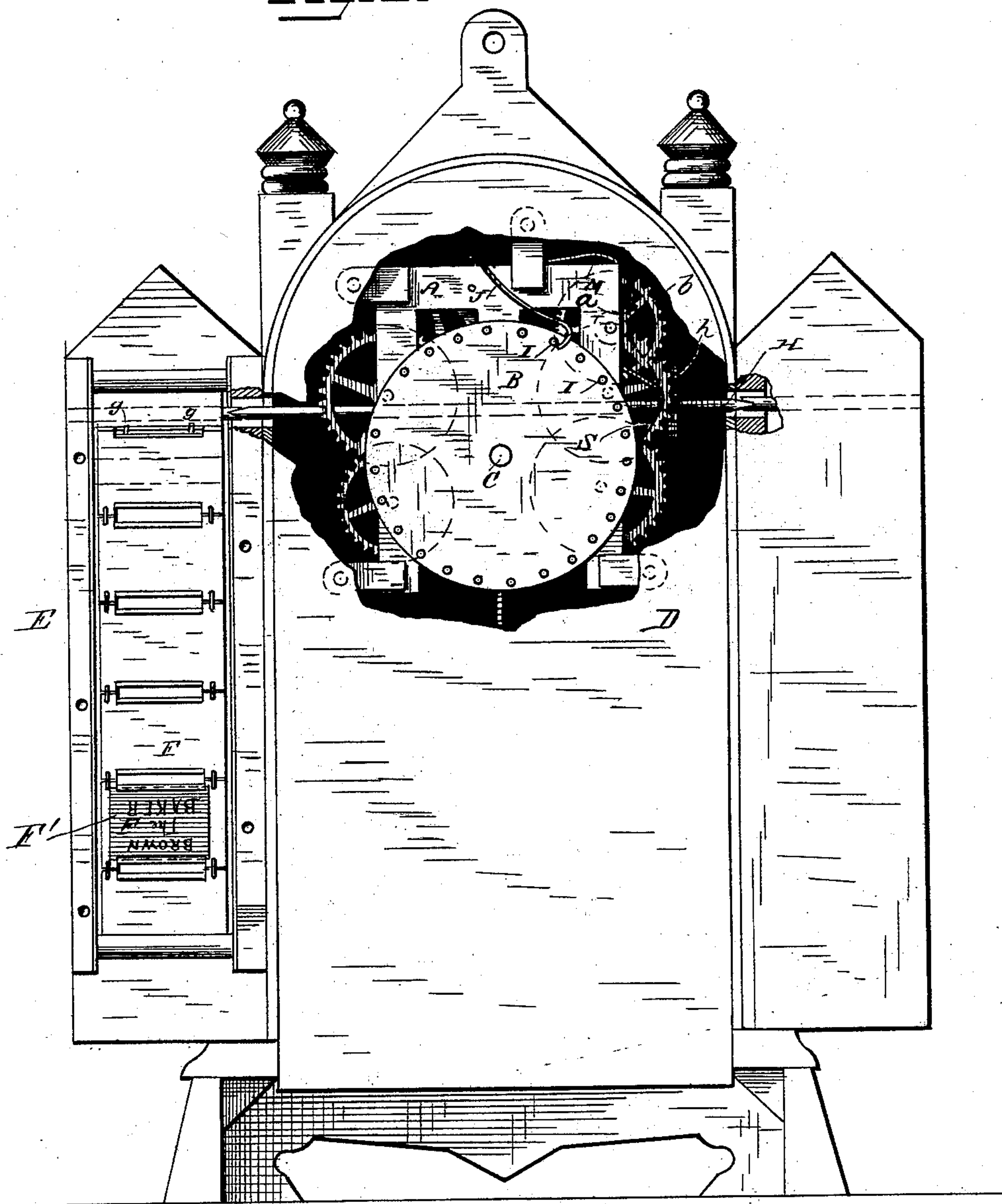
F. F. GOKEY.

AUTOMATIC ADVERTISING DEVICE.

No. 279,936.

Patented June 26, 1883.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Chas. J. Lewis
L. F. Wilbur

Inventor

Frank F. Gokey
per Charles E. Allen
Atty.

(No Model.)

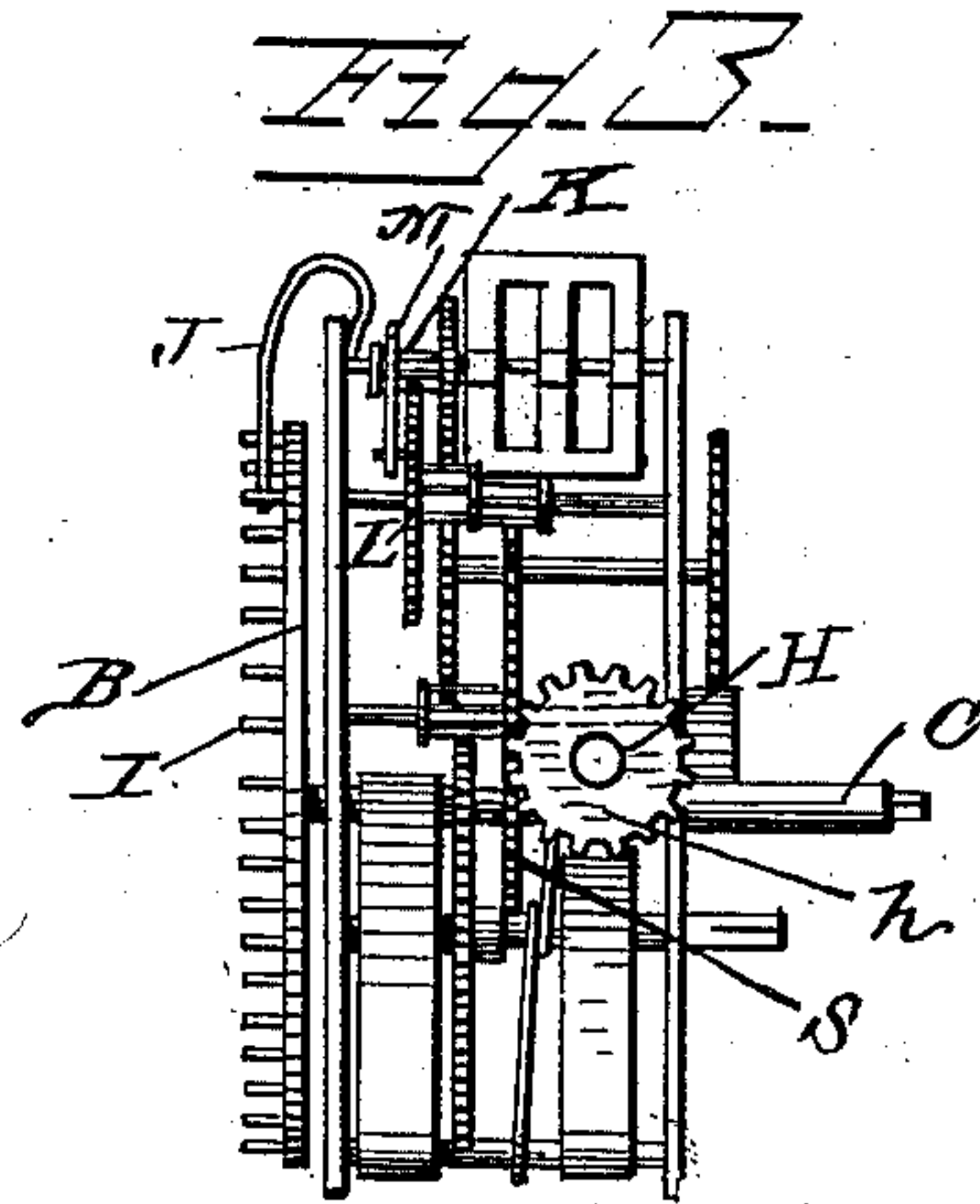
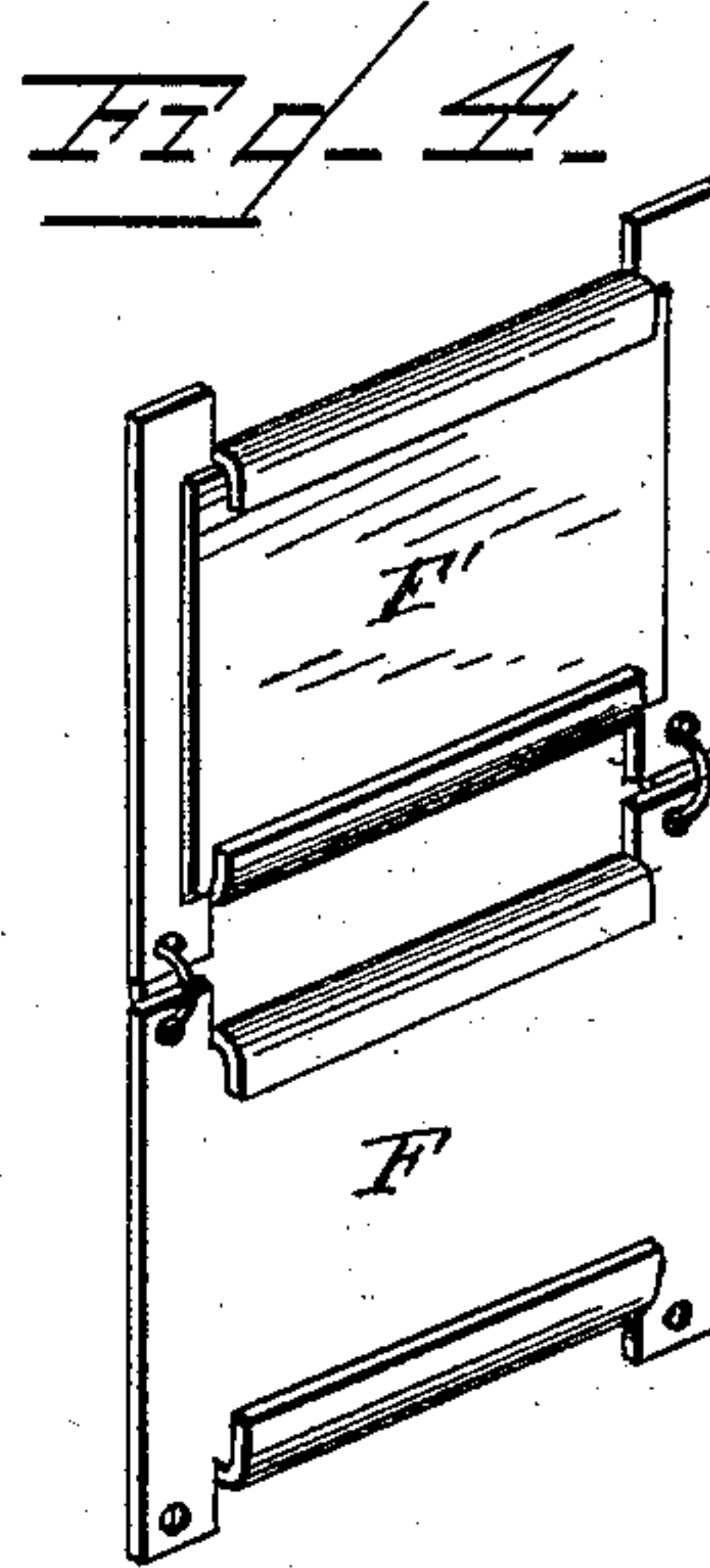
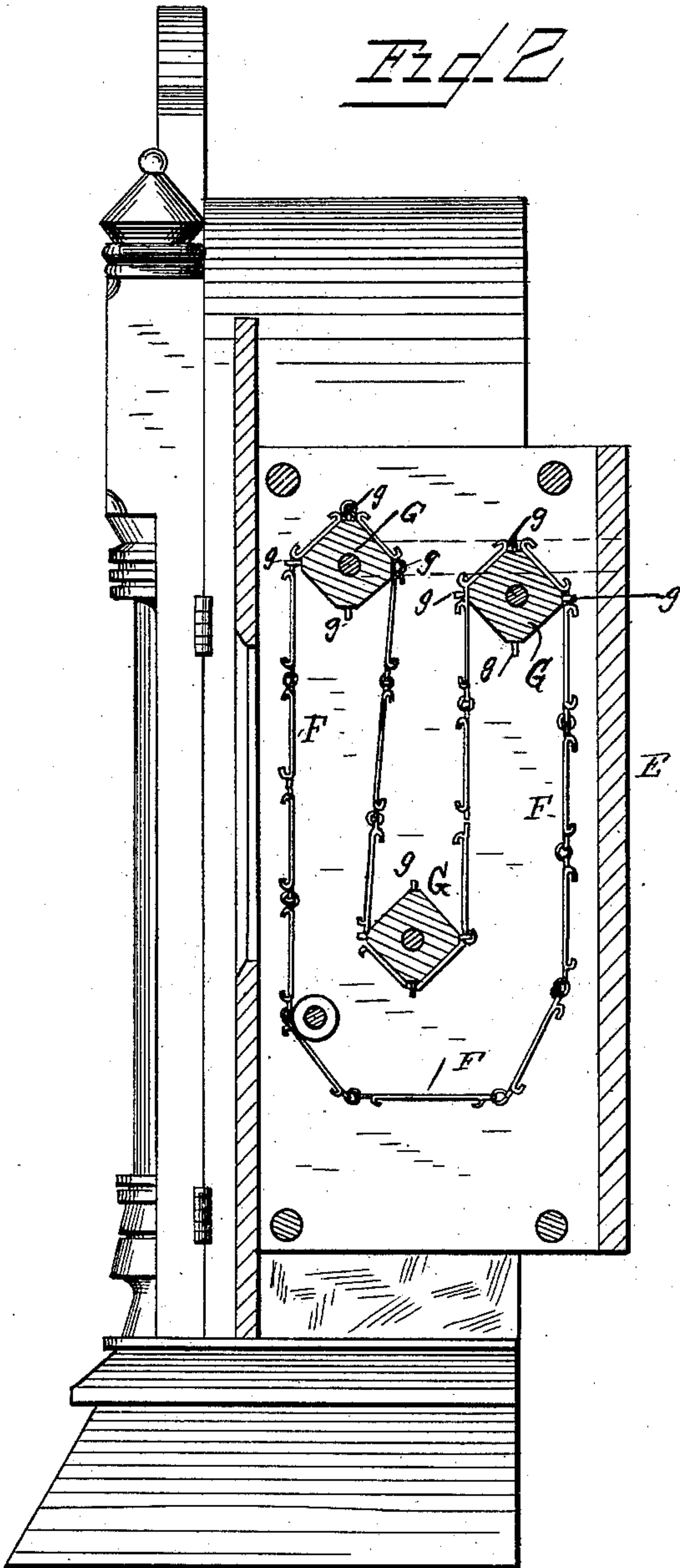
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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L. F. Wilbur,
Chas. F. Lewis

Inventor.

Frank F. Gokey.
per
Charles E. Allen
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK F. GOKEY, OF WINOOSKI, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JAMES C. PLATT, OF SAME PLACE.

AUTOMATIC ADVERTISING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,936, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed February 28, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. GOKEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Winooski, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Advertising Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in automatic devices for displaying advertisements; and it consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter specified and claimed.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and reliable apparatus for displaying in the most conspicuous manner a large number of different advertisements, each one of which shall in its turn, by automatically occupying the most public and noticeable position, at once attract the attention and command the careful examination of the public; at the same time any one or all of the cards can be readily changed without interfering with the mechanism of the device. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation with casing broken and removed to show the interior; Fig. 2, a side elevation with the advertising-case side removed; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the movement, and Fig. 4 a perspective view of a part of the card-belt.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the ordinary frame, which contains clock mechanism of any character.

B is a circular metallic plate or disk, which is located immediately back of the frame A, and, being firmly attached to that end of the center journal or post C, it is designed to revolve with it once each hour.

D is the clock-case, attached to each side of which is a frame, E, suitably glazed and finished to correspond with the case D. It is designed to contain a series of advertising-cards, F', which are inserted in frames F, loosely fastened or linked together, so as to form an endless chain for cards, which shall move over a series of horizontal rectangular blocks or drums, G, generally arranged as

shown in Fig. 2. The width of the faces of the blocks are equal to that of each card. From the angular edges of these blocks G project pins *g*, to assist in separating and carrying forward each card as the several blocks are revolved by means of the spindle H, which is preferably connected to the upper front block, G, by a flexible joint. This spindle H passes through the clock-frame A, on which it is suitably journaled, and is revolved by the beveled gear-wheel *h* meshing with the corresponding beveled gearing on the second wheel, S, of the striking-main. The outer edge of the plate or disk B is divided into such number of equal spaces as it is desired each advertising-card shall move within the sixty minutes required for the entire revolution of the plate. The limit of each space is marked by fixed pins I, projecting outward, so as to successively engage and raise the end of the lever J, which is attached to the pinion K of the striking part latches, and thereby turn it and the pinion L, to which it has a spring connection, sufficient to elevate the lever of the regulator-wheel. This allows the regulator-wheel and its pinion to revolve, thus partially revolving the beveled-gear wheel *h* of the spindle H by means of the movement of the second wheel of the striking-main, with which it meshes.

If the card blocks or drums are quadrilateral, the gear-wheel *h* should make one-quarter of a revolution, while the pinion of the regulator-wheel, which operates it, makes an entire revolution or, if the former has twenty-four teeth, the latter should then have six teeth to turn the former one-fourth of a circle. If the blocks are hexagonal, there should be six times as many teeth in the gear-wheel *h* as in the pinion-wheel of the regulator. The number of teeth in the two wheels should therefore vary, according to the portion of the circle which it is desired to have the gear-wheel *h* move. The number of movements or partial revolutions of the blocks G during the hour depend upon the number of pins I upon the plate or disk B. If there are thirty pins projecting from the plate, two minutes will intervene between each movement, and during that length of time each card will occupy the same position, respectively. Should the number of pins be increased to sixty, the cards

will remain stationary but one minute. By this arrangement each card will, during the hour, always occupy the same conspicuous and prominent position for an equal length of time, thereby making each advertising-space equally attractive and desirable. As the only mechanism required additional to that of the ordinary clock with the striking attachment is that of the card blocks or drums revolved by a common spindle, which is operated by the striking mechanism through a beveled gearing, the whole movement being regulated by projecting pins in a plate or disk attached to the center journal, which engage with a spring-lever on one of the pinions of the striking part latches, the entire device is both simple, cheap, and durable, and can be readily adapted to any clock in common use.

To avoid too great pressure of the lever upon the regulator-wheel, I prefer to attach a lever, M, upon the pinion L of the striking part latches, which engages upon the pin or stop *a* on the fourth wheel, *b*, of the striking part main. This lever is raised from the pin or stop on the fourth wheel, *b*, at the same time that the lever J passes over the pins I of the plate B, as the two latch-pinions are connected by spiral springs. (Not shown.) I do not, however, limit myself to the position of the frames E exterior to the clock-case D. Should it be desired to place them within the case D immediately below the clock mechanism, the spindle H is journaled in the sides of the case D, and the blocks G can then be readily revolved by means of suitable gearing, rods, or chain belts attached to the spindle H, and a common shaft of the upper drums or blocks G.

In this event the pendulum, if one is used, should be arranged to swing at the rear of the case D and directly behind the drums G. By this arrangement the number of advertising-cards can be greatly increased, or the entire device can be contained within the glass doors of the clock-case D.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An automatic advertising device consisting of the case D, frame A, containing clock mechanism, the disk B, having projecting pins I, operating the lever J, attached to the pinion K, the lever M of the pinion L, and the spindle H, revolved by its gear-wheel *b*, meshing with the wheel S, thereby operating the card-blocks G, and in turn the card carrying linked frames F, constructed substantially as shown and described.

2. In an automatic advertising device, the card carrying linked frames F, moved by blocks G, operated by the clock mechanism in frame A through the spindle H, in combination with the disk B, having a circular row of pins, I, and the lever J, connected with the clock mechanism, whereby the positions of the advertising-cards are periodically and automatically changed and the cards held for display, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I do affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK F. GOKEY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. ALLEN,
L. F. WILBUR.