

(No Model.)

J. A. SHIMP.
CALENDAR CLOCK.

No. 372,575.

Patented Nov. 1, 1887.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

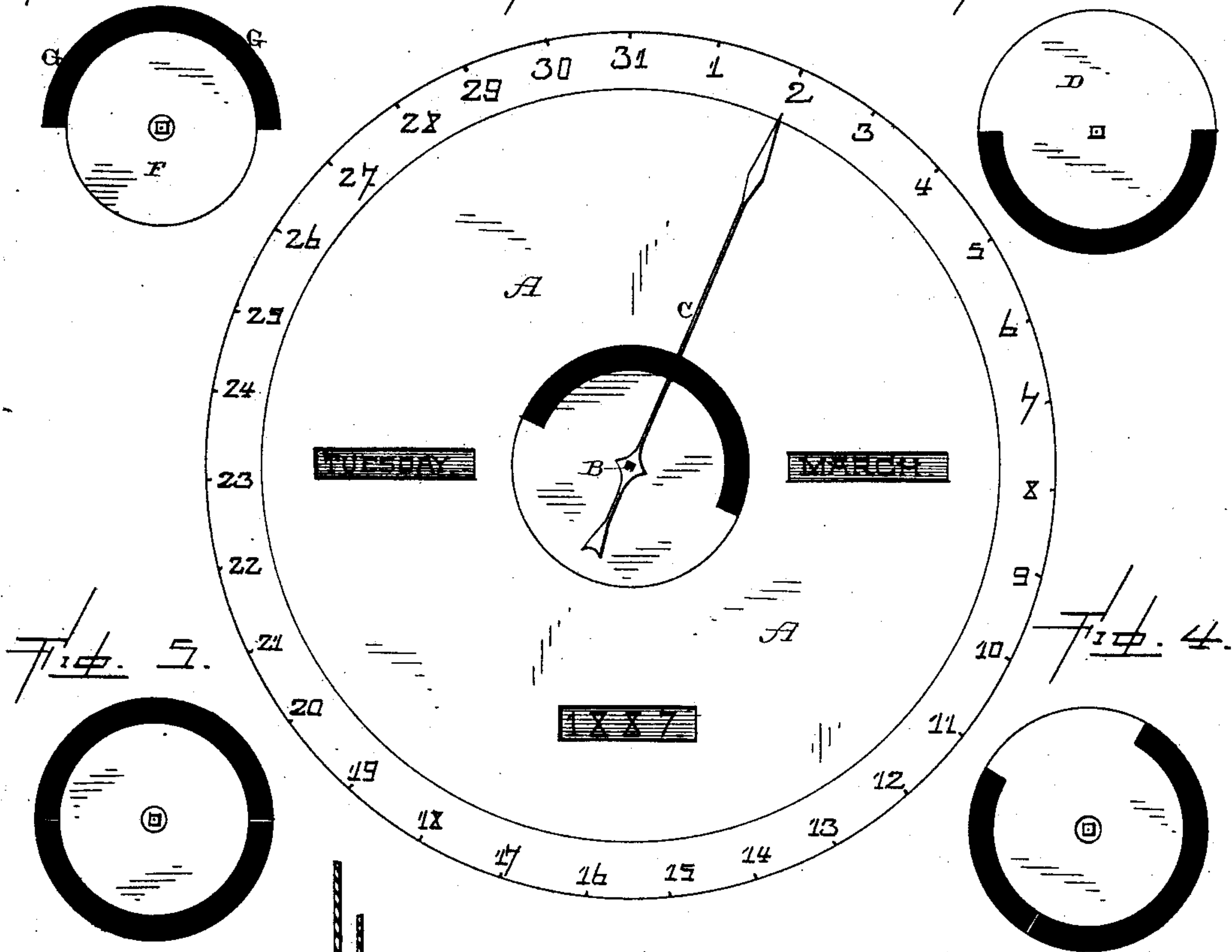


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Witnesses.
A. D. Gardner
Edm. P. Ellis,

Inventor.
J. A. Shimp,
per J. A. Lehmann,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB A. SHIMP, OF RIDGEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

CALENDAR-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,575, dated November 1, 1887.

Application filed May 18, 1887. Serial No. 232,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB A. SHIMP, of Ridgeville, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock-Attachments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in calendar-clocks; and it consists in the combination of a stationary plate having one-half of its edge colored, and which is placed upon the shaft of the hand, and which indicates the day of the month, and which has no movement of its own, but is to be changed by hand once a month, with a plate which is attached either to the shaft on which the hand is placed, or to the hand, so as to revolve with it, one half of the edge of this plate being cut away and the other part colored in the same manner as the other, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide an attachment for calendar-clocks which will show the different phases of the moon, the attachment consisting of one plate which is carried around by the hand, which indicates the days of the month, and the other being made movable only at will.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the calendar portion of a clock. Figs. 2 and 3 represent the plates used to represent the phases of the moon. Figs. 4 and 5 indicate the positions of the plates, showing the different conditions of the moon. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the two disks upon the shaft. Fig. 7 shows a slight modification.

A represents the calendar portion of a clock, and B the shaft, upon which the hand C, which indicates the days of the month, is placed. Placed loosely upon this shaft B is a disk or plate, D, which has one-half of its edge made of or colored with any bright material which will show distinctly whenever this portion of the plate or disk is exposed. This plate has

no movement of its own, but is intended to be turned backward at will one or more days every month, because the full moon occurs about every twenty-nine and one-half days. Also secured to this shaft B is the plate or disk F, which has one half of its edge cut away, and that portion G of its edge which was not cut away made of or colored with some bright material, so as to show distinctly at all times. This plate may be secured to the hand C, if so preferred, so as to be made to move with it. When the colored portion of the disk F is turned so as to cover the colored portion of the disk D, a colored half-circle is shown.

The two disks D F are made of some thin material and placed so near together upon the shaft D that only one plate is visible at a short distance from the clock. In this position the plates indicate a new moon. When the plate or disk F has turned with the hand C, so that its colored portion G begins to pass from over the colored portion of the disk D, as shown in Fig. 4, the first quarter of the moon is indicated. When the disk F has been turned by the hand so that the ends of its colored portion G just matches the ends of the colored portion of the disk D, a full moon is indicated, as shown in Fig. 5. As the colored portion G of the disk F begins to cover over the colored portion of the disk D the waning of the moon is indicated.

In Fig. 7 a slight modification is shown. Instead of the two disks D F, two colored semicircles, H I, are shown. The semicircle I, which will be movable at will upon the dial-face, corresponds to the disk D, while the semicircle H, which is secured to or made as a part of the hand C, corresponds to the disk F. The operation in this case is the same as with disks. When the semicircle H sweeps around with the hand C, it covers the semicircle I, to indicate the new moon. When the ends of the two parts correspond, as shown in Fig. 7, a full moon is indicated. It is immaterial whether semicircular disks H I or the full plate or disks D F are used, the action in each case being the same.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

5 In an attachment for calendar clocks, the combination of the shaft B of the hand C with the colored disks which indicate the different positions of the moon, one of the disks being adapted to be moved at will and the other being connected to the hand or shaft, so

as to be carried around thereby, substantially as shown and described. 10

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

JACOB A. SHIMP.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM D. MATEER,
DAVID A. STITT.