

(No Model.)

A. M. LANE.

CLOCK KEY.

No. 389,931.

Patented Sept. 25, 1888.

Fig. 1.

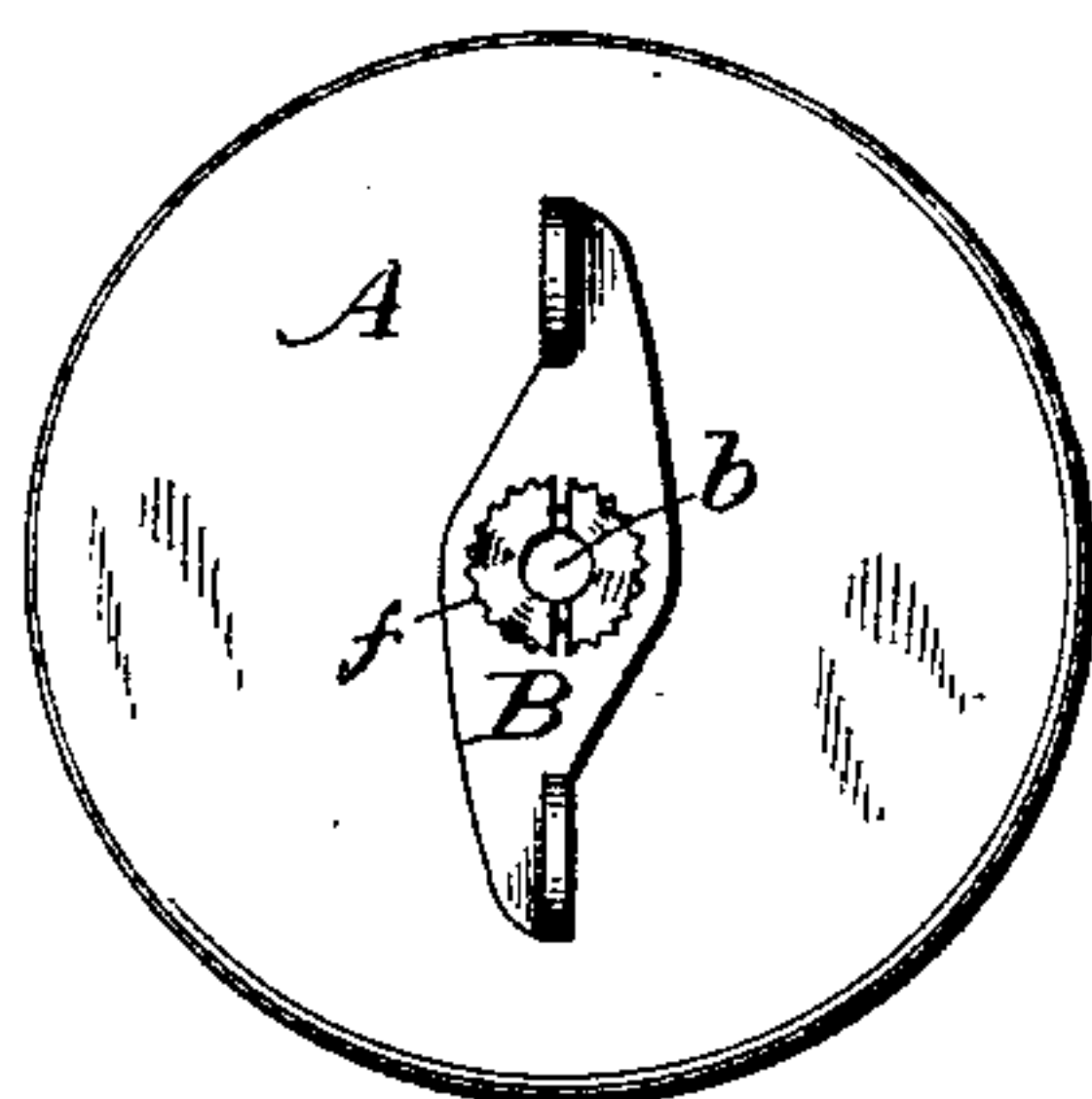


Fig. 2.

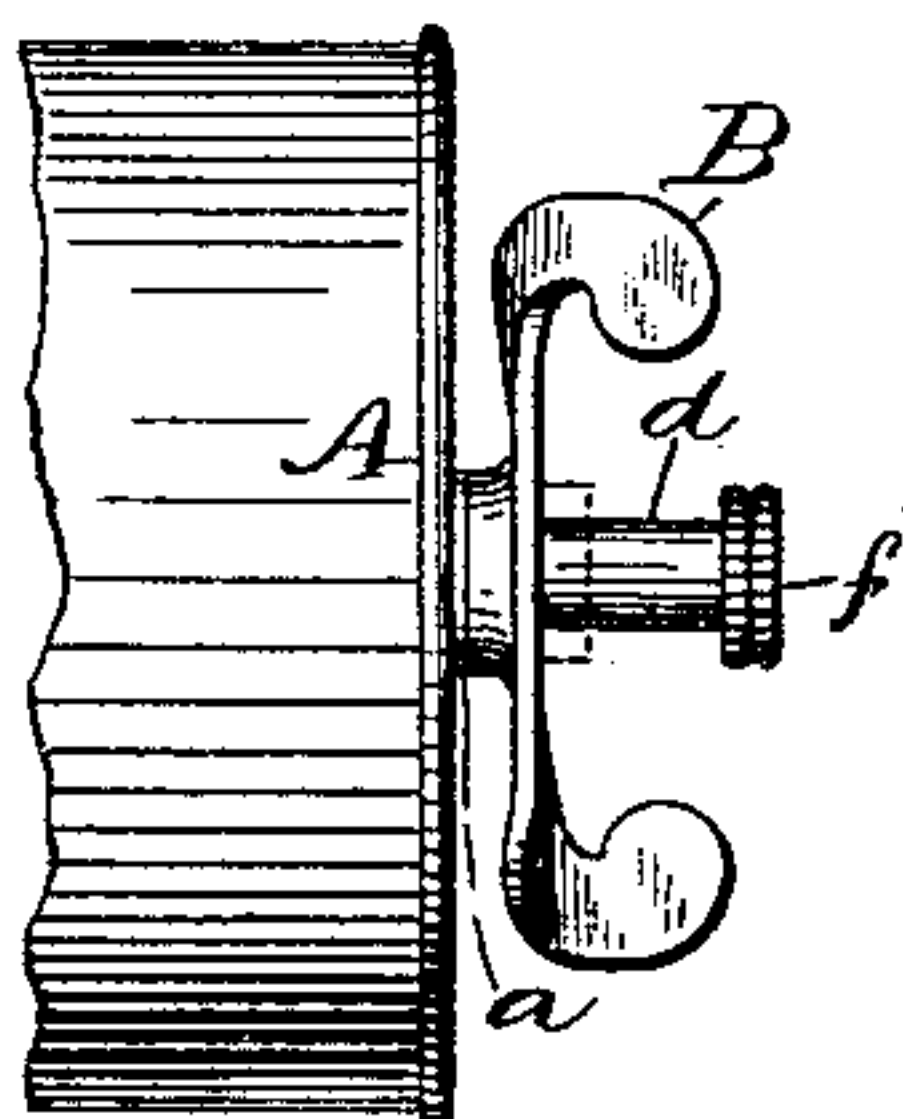
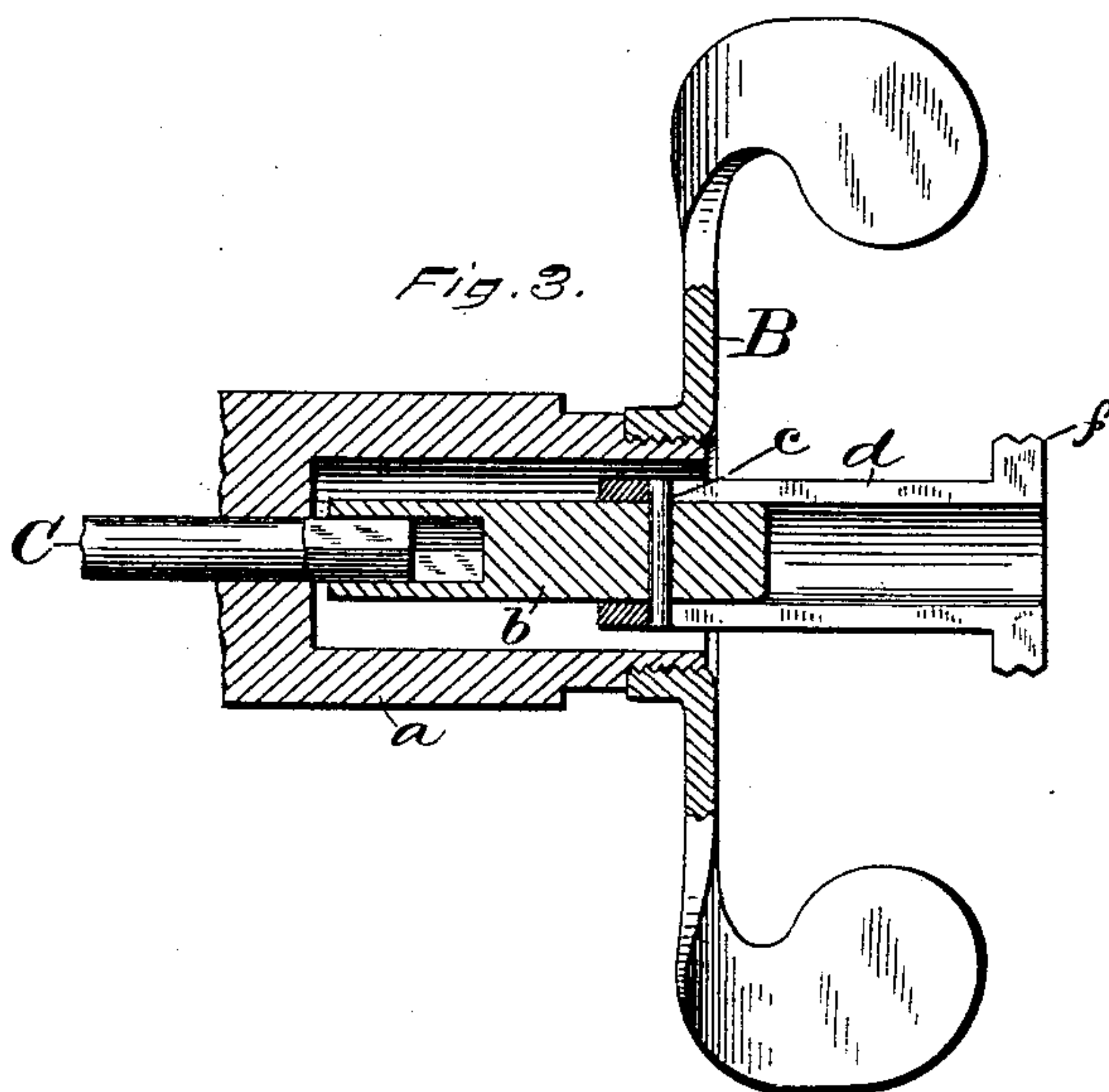


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CLOCK-KEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,931, dated September 25, 1888.

Application filed December 30, 1887. Serial No. 259,415. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALMERON M. LANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Setting and Winding Devices for Clocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in setting and winding devices for clocks; and the object of my improvement is to provide simple and efficient means whereby the setting and winding devices may be brought close together without any liability of moving the pointers when operating the winding-key.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a clock with my setting and winding device attached. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the rear part of the clock and the setting and winding devices; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view, partly in elevation, of detached parts.

A designates the back of the clock, through which projects a central hub, *a*, to which hub the winding-key B is attached. This central hub, *a*, is connected to the clock spring substantially as in Patent No. 221,310, granted A. E. Hotchkiss, November 4, 1879.

C, Fig. 3, designates the center-shaft, which projects through the center of the hub *a*, and is squared at its end for the application of the pointer-setting device, said center-shaft driving the pointers, as in ordinary clocks.

The pointer-setting device is made in two parts—viz., an outer and inner stem, the inner stem, *b*, having at its inner end a socket which receives the end of the center-shaft C, and at or near its outer end a stop pin, *c*, both ends of which stop pin project from the sides of the inner stem. The outer stem, *d*, is tubular in form and is split longitudinally from its outer end inward to near its inner end, the split being of a width that will admit the ends of the stop-pin *c*. The outer end of this outer stem is provided with an operating-head, *f*, by which the setting device, center-shaft C, and pointers are rotated. After slotting the outer stem, as described, the parts on each side of the slot are bent toward each other in order to somewhat reduce the diameter of the opening through said stem. The outer and inner stems are made separately in the forms shown. The inner stem is then slipped into

the outer stem from the outer end and the inner stem is driven upon the end of the center-shaft, taking care to have it fit so snugly as to retain its place thereon. The outer stem slides longitudinally upon the inner stem, so that it may be pulled out, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or may be pushed inward out of the way into a position immediately back of the flat side of the key, as indicated by the broken lines in Fig. 2. When thus pushed inward, the setting device is wholly out of the way of one's fingers when operating the winding-key B, so that there is no liability of turning the setting device and thus changing the pointers of the clock.

When it is desired to set the pointers, the head of the outer stem is grasped and pulled outward, as shown in Fig. 3, when the setting device can be conveniently operated without any inconvenience from the location of the winding-key. In returning the setting device back into its position within the hub the metal upon each side of the slit, which has been bent inward, as before described, will bear against the sides of the inner stem with sufficient friction to hold the outer stem in position.

While I have illustrated my improvement with the pointer-setting device and winding-key as concentrically mounted, which form I prefer, I do not wish to confine all features of my invention to such an arrangement, as it is evident that my pointer-setting device may be used to great advantage in any clock where the winding and setting devices are located so near to each other as to be crowded and have the setting device liable to be accidentally turned by one's fingers when operating the winding-key, whether said winding and setting devices are arranged side by side or concentrically.

I claim as my invention—

A pointer-setting device consisting of the inner stem having at its inner end the socket for engagement with the center-shaft and at its outer end the stop pin *c*, and the outer stem split longitudinally from its outer end inward, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

ALMERON M. LANE.

Witnesses:

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