

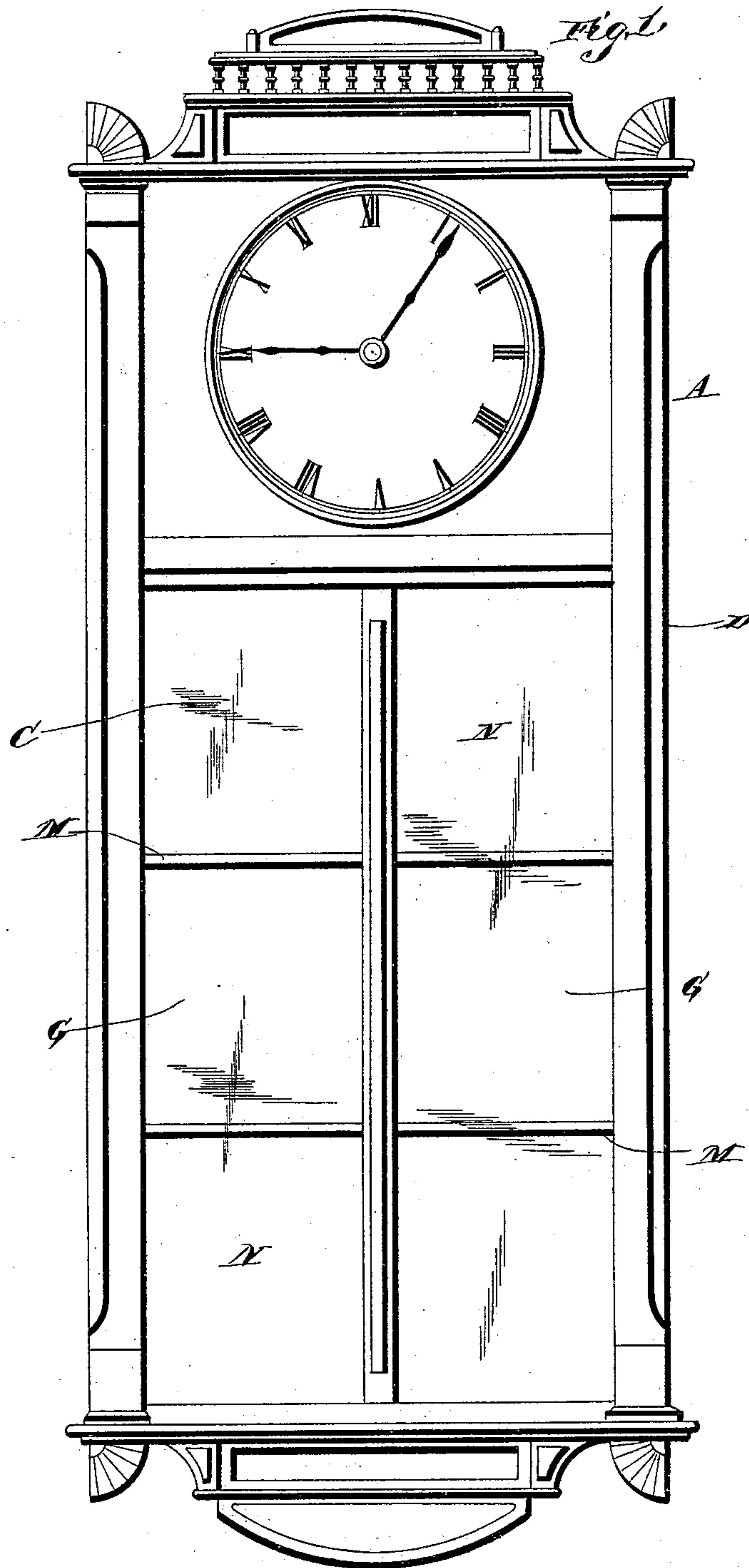
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. V. STRAIT.  
ADVERTISING CLOCK.

No. 397,148.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.



Witnesses

*J. D. Taylor,*  
*J. V. Garner*

Inventor

*Andrew V. Strait,*

By *his* Attorneys

*C. A. Snow & Co.*

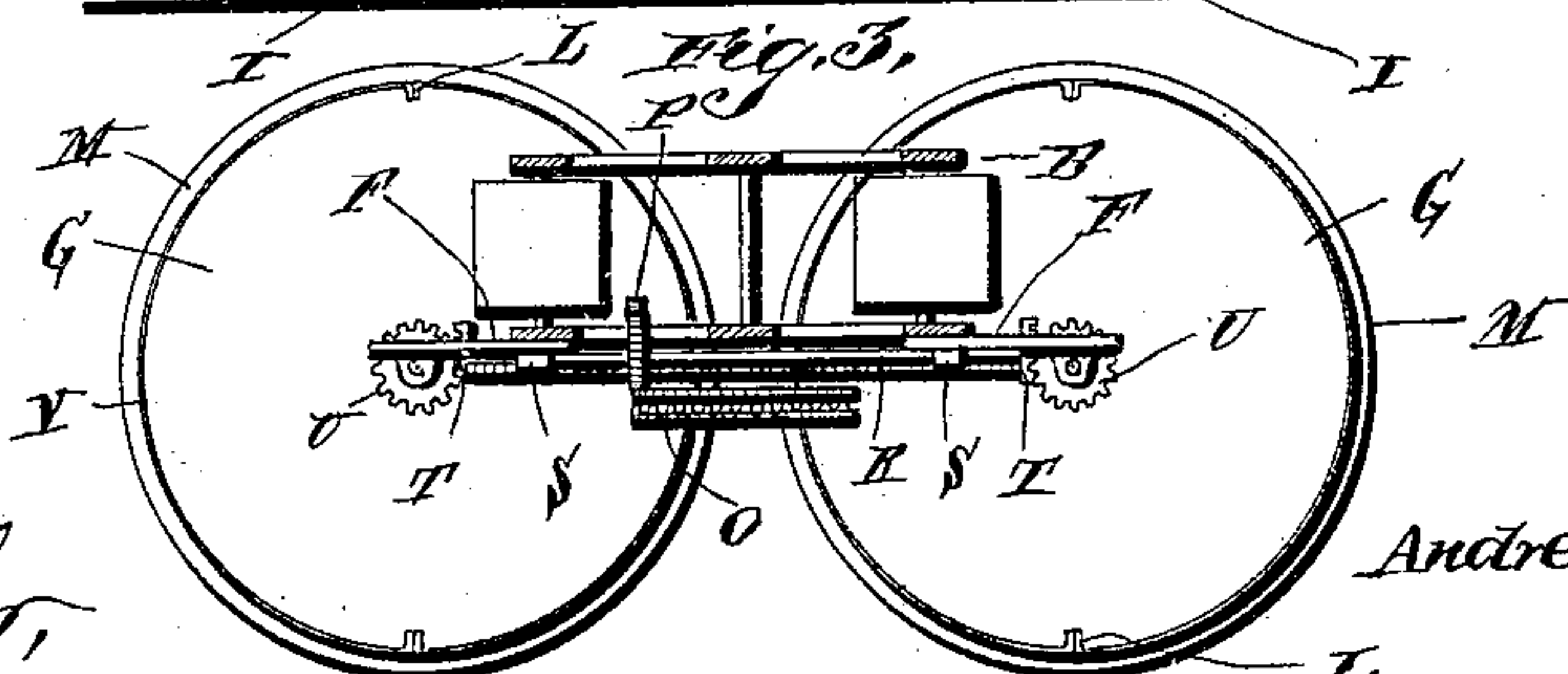
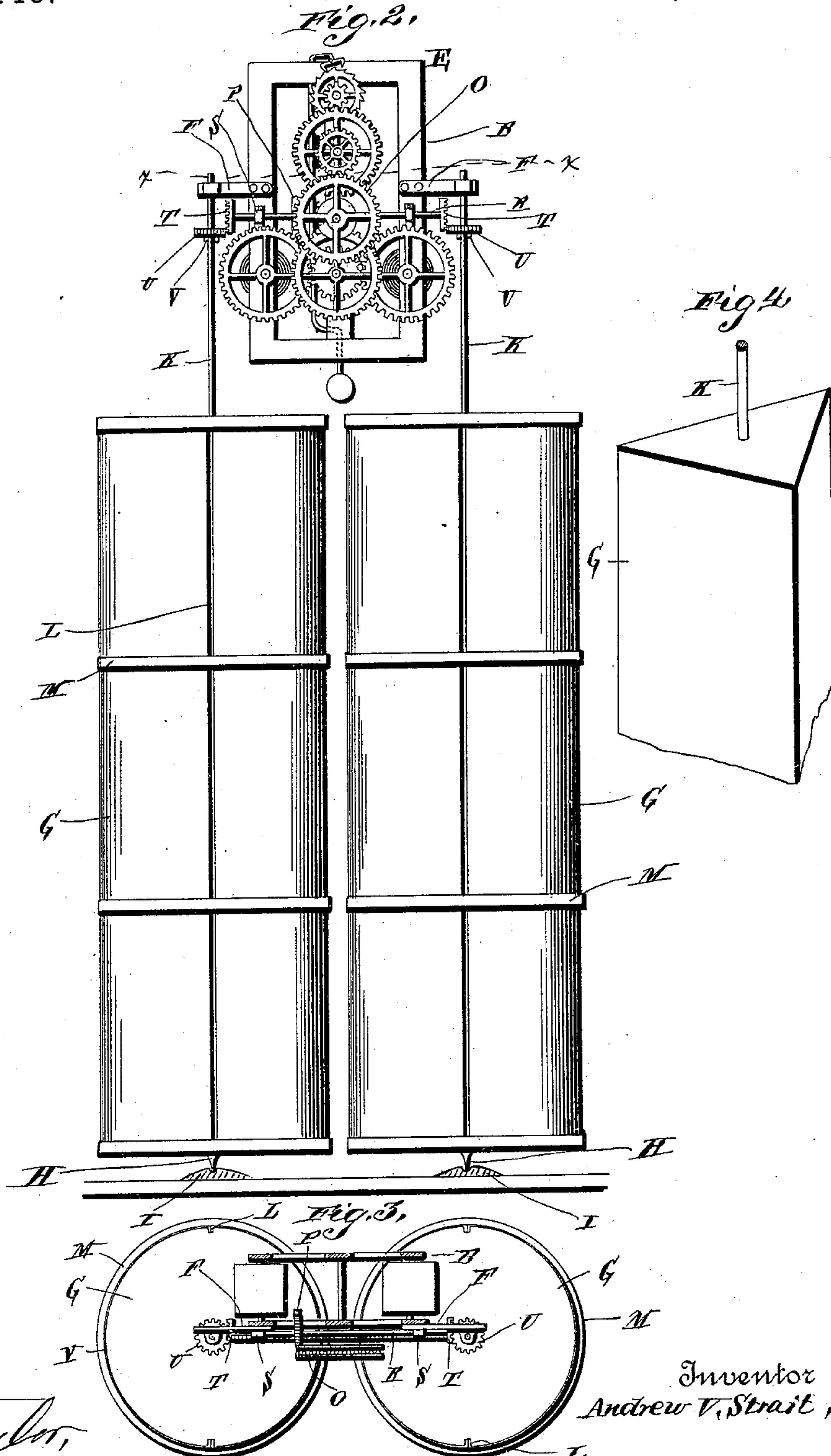
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*G. B. Taylor,*  
*J. Warner*

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*Andrew V. Strait,*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW V. STRAIT, OF SIDNEY, NEW YORK.

## ADVERTISING-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,148, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed November 13, 1888. Serial No. 290,734. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW V. STRAIT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sidney, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Advertising-Clocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in advertising-clocks; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of an advertising-clock embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the operating parts thereof, the clock-case being removed. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a portion of one of the revoluble barrels, showing it triangular in cross-section.

A represents a clock-case, in the upper portion of which is mounted the usual clock mechanism, B. The front and sides of the clock-case are covered by glass panes C D.

Projecting from opposite sides of the frame-work E of the clock mechanism are a pair of horizontal arms, F.

G represents a pair of vertical revoluble barrels, which may be cylindrical, rectangular, or triangular in cross-section, having depending pointed studs H at their lower ends, which are stepped in blocks I in the bottom of the clock-case, and having vertical shafts K projecting from their upper ends, which shafts are journaled in the arms F. The barrels are thus arranged side by side in a vertical position, and are capable of axial rotation. Each of the barrels is provided with vertical guiding-grooves L, and has a series of detachable cross-bars, M, which are secured to the sides of the barrel at suitable distances apart. Cards N, containing advertisements or other suitable inscriptions, are arranged on the sides of the barrels, and are retained in position thereon by the guides L and the bars M, which engage their side and upper and lower edges. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)

On one of the shafts of the clock mechanism

is secured a crown-wheel, O, which engages a pinion, P, on a horizontal shaft, R, said shaft being mounted in suitable bearings, S, with which the frame-work of the clock mechanism is provided. To the ends of the shaft R are secured crown-wheels T.

U represents a pair of pinions, which are vertically movable on the shafts K, and are of suitable width and in engagement with the crown-wheels T. The friction between said pinions and the shafts K is sufficient to cause the latter to rotate when the pinions are turned; but said shafts may be rotated without turning the said pinions by revolving the barrels, thus enabling the latter to be turned without affecting the clock mechanism. Each shaft K has a cross-pin, V, which bears under one of the pinions U, said cross-pins serving to limit the vertical movement of the said pinions.

The cards or advertising devices arranged on the barrels are displayed through the glass sides of the clock-case, and by reason of the triangular shape of said barrels those cards or inscriptions which chance to be on the outer sides of the barrels may be seen from the front or the sides of the clock-case, thus rendering the advertisement as conspicuous as possible.

The operation of my invention is as follows: While the clock mechanism is in operation rotary motion is transmitted from the same to the shaft R by the gears O P, and the gears T and pinions U serve to communicate rotary motion from the shaft R to the barrels, the latter being thus kept in constant axial rotation while the clock mechanism is in operation, the sides of the barrels being thereby successively displayed through the glass front and sides of the clock-case.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In an advertising-clock, the combination of the frame E, the clock mechanism therein, having the gear O, the shaft R, journaled transversely in frame E and having the pinion engaging said gear-wheel, the vertical axially-revoluble barrels, and the gears connecting the same to the shaft R, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the clock mechanism

anism having the gear O, of the transverse shaft R, having pinion P geared thereto, and having the crown-wheels T, the axially-revoluble barrels having the shafts K, and the 5 pinions on the said shafts and in frictional contact therewith, the said pinions engaging the wheels T, whereby the barrels may be turned without affecting the clock mechanism, substantially as described.

10 3. In an advertising-clock, the combination of the frame E, the clock mechanism therein, having the gear O, the shaft R, journaled transversely on the frame and having the gear P engaging gear O, and provided at its

ends with the gears T, the arms F, projecting 15 from opposite sides of the frame E, the vertical shafts K, having their upper ends journaled in said arms and having the barrels G, and the gears U on said shafts engaging 20 wheels T, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW V. STRAIT.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR D. SMITH,  
WILLIAM A. BURDICK.