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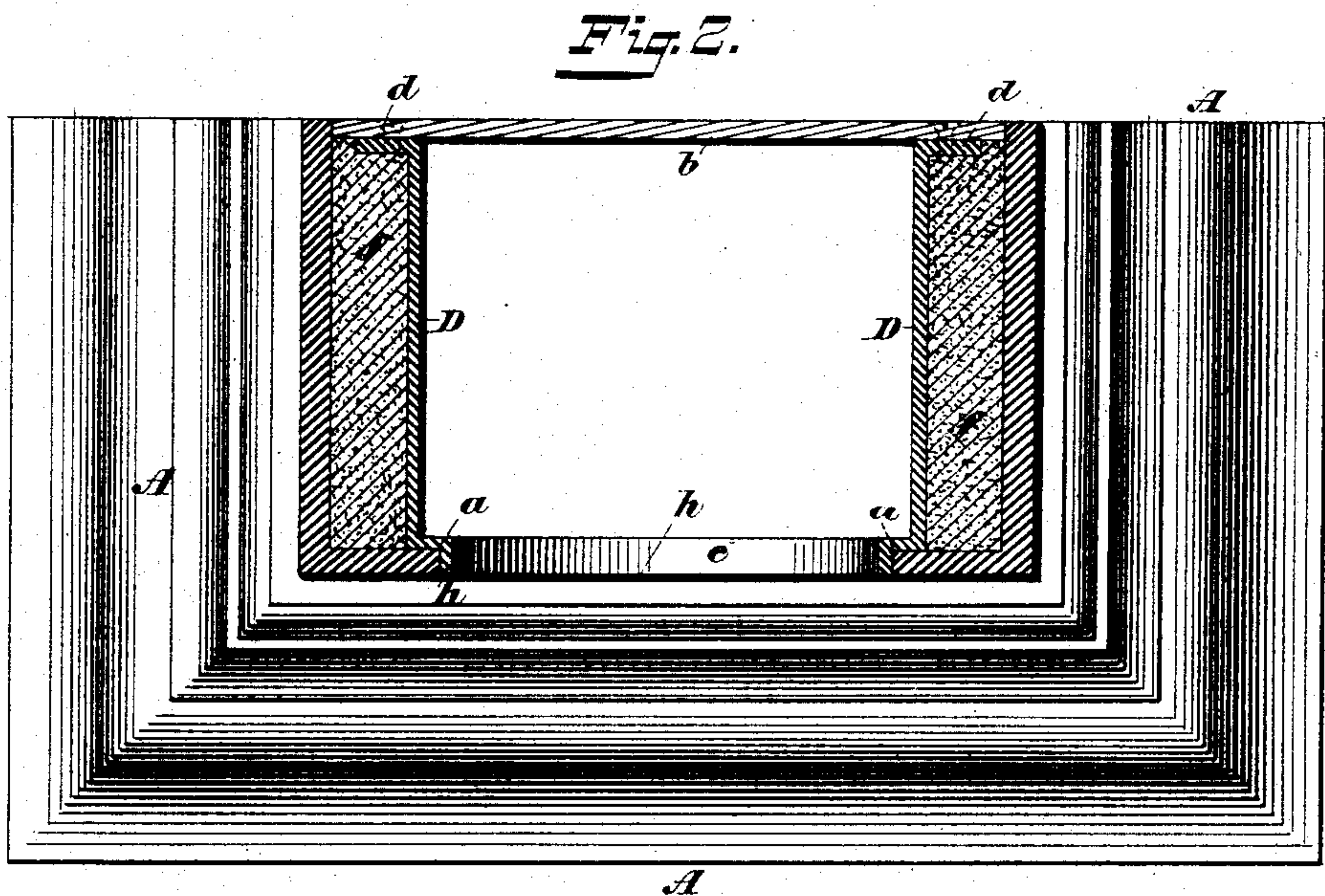
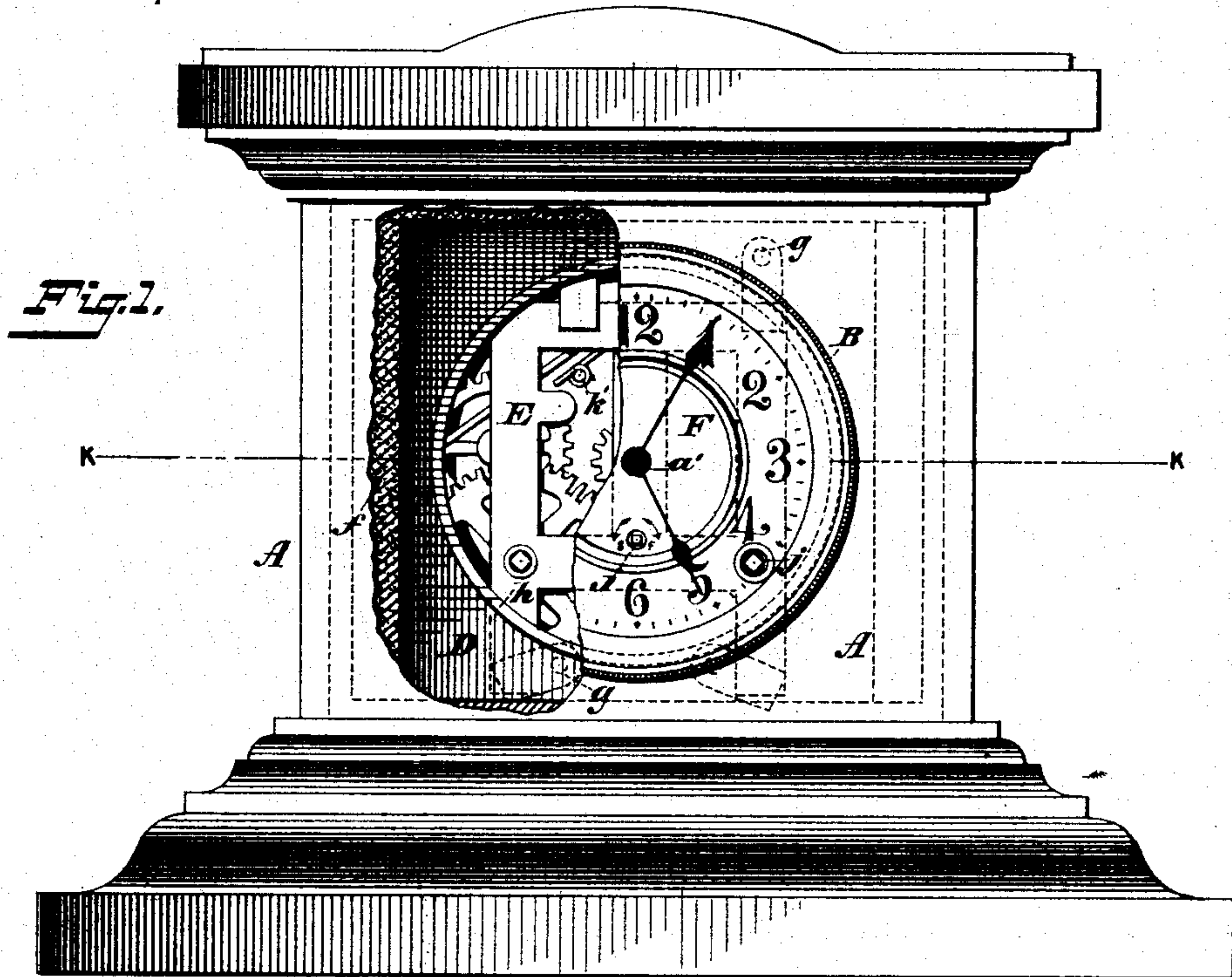
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. KROEBER.

CLOCK CASE.

No. 413,235.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.



WITNESSES:

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Gustave Dietrich.
T. F. Bourne.

INVENTOR

INVENTOR
Florence Kroeber
BY Briesen, Steele & Francis
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

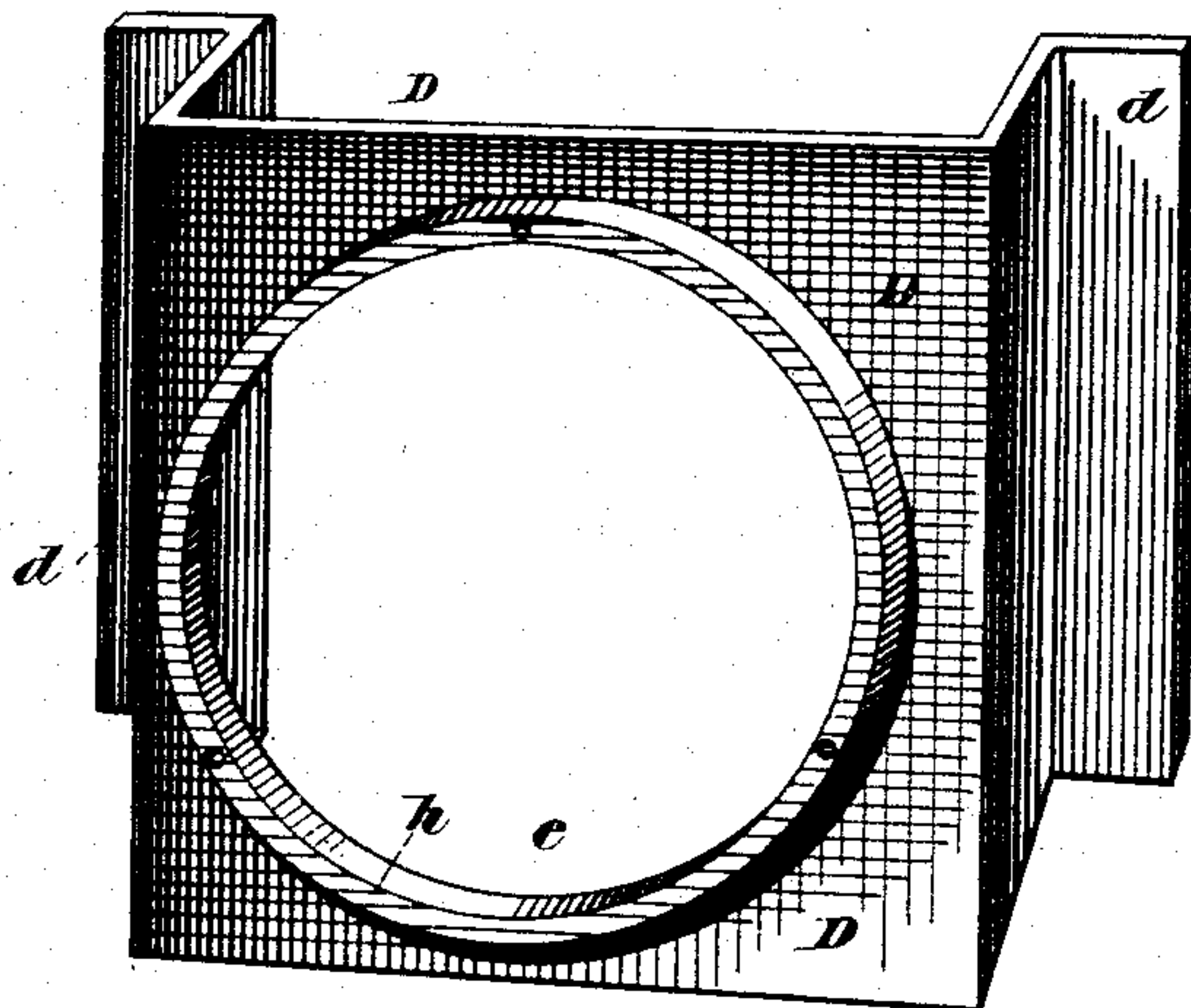


Fig. 4.

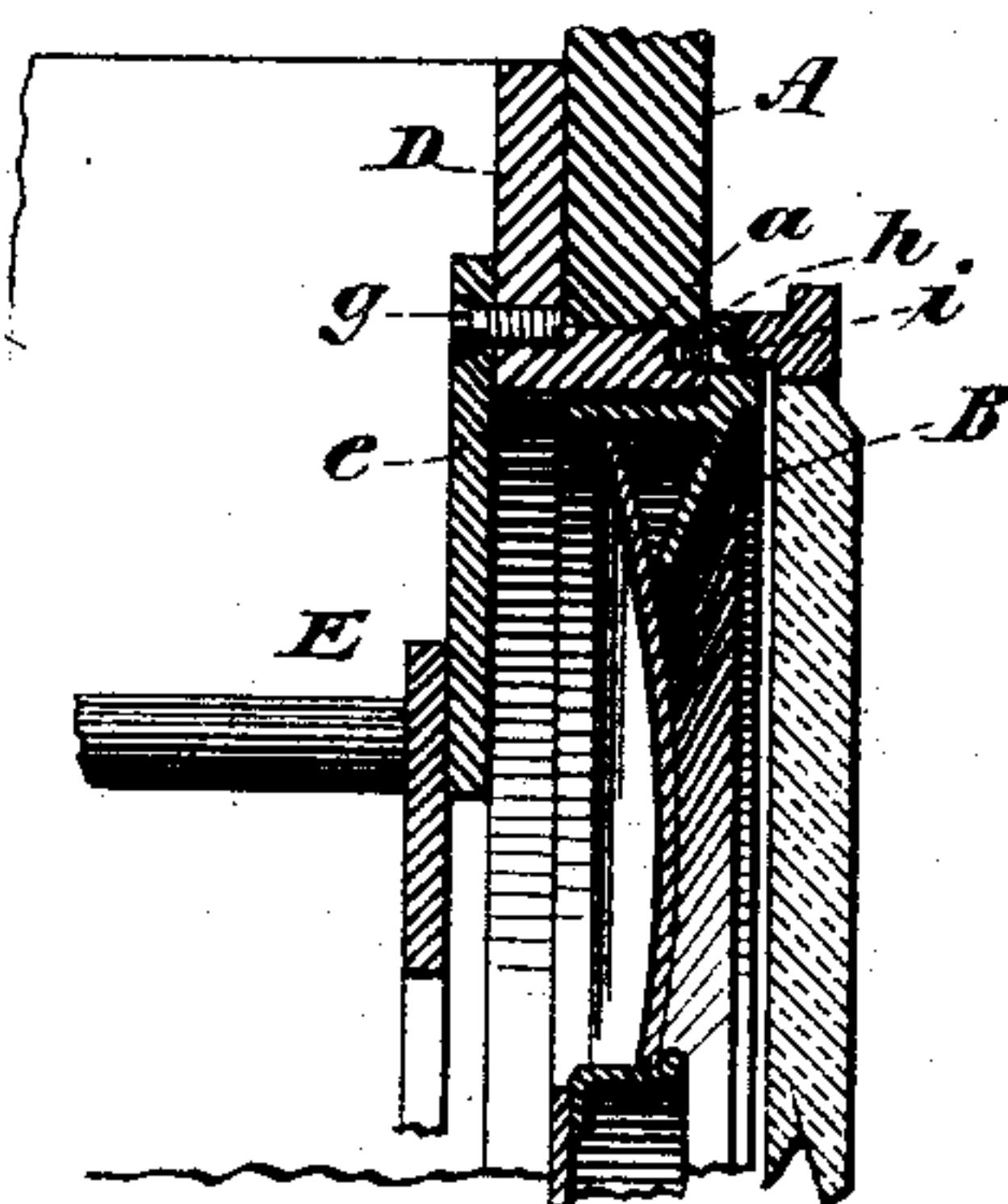
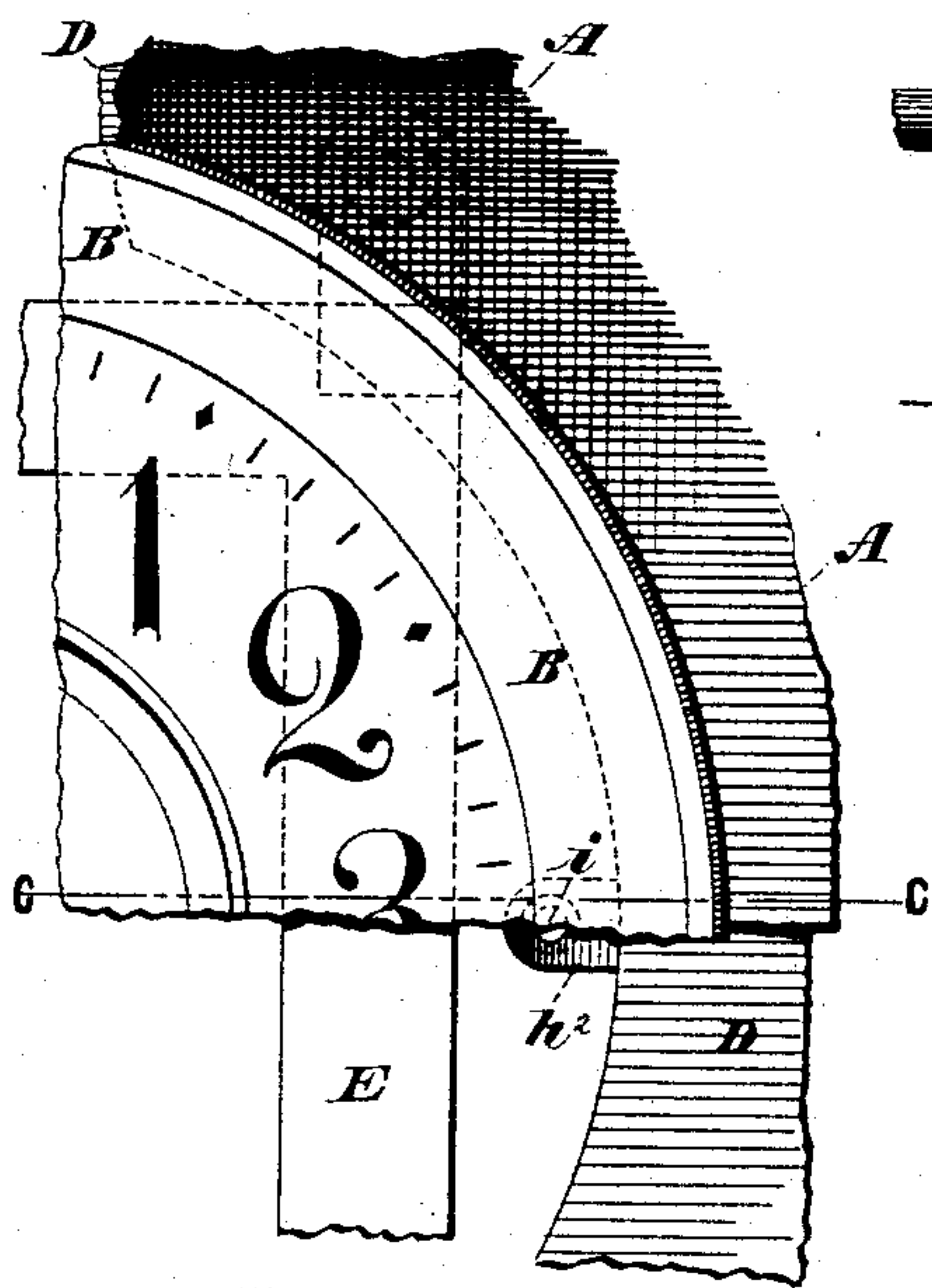


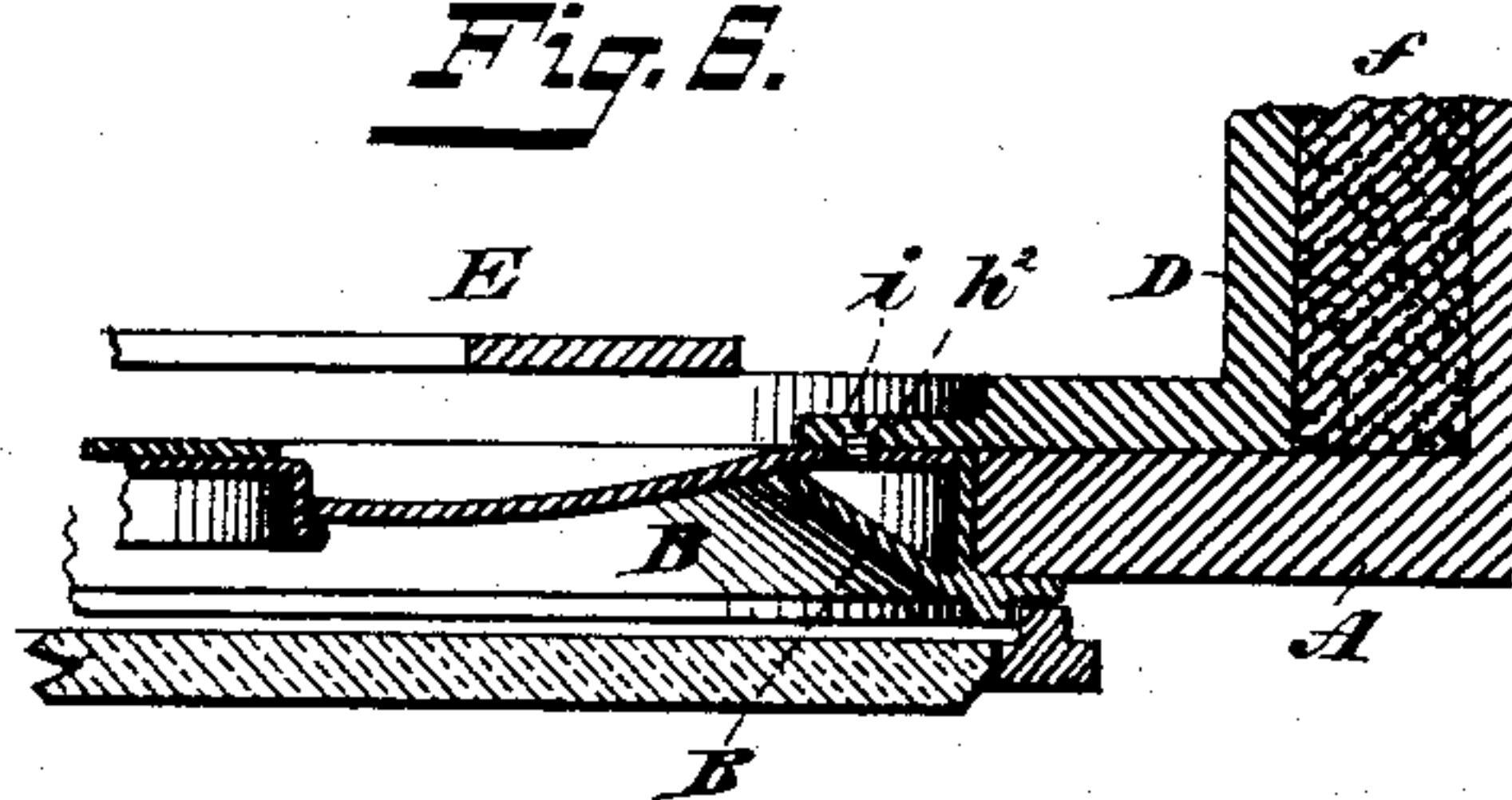
Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Gustave Dietrich.
J. F. Bourne.

Fig. 6.



INVENTOR

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BY *Briese, Steele & Knapp*

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORENCE KROEBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,235, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed July 23, 1889. Serial No. 318,363. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FLORENCE KROEBER, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Internal Framing for Clock-Cases, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view, partly in section, of a clock-case containing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof on the line *k k*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the internal framing. Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section on an enlarged scale, taken on the plane of the line *k' k'*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail front view of part of a dial and part of the internal framing, showing a modification of my invention. Fig. 6 is a detail section on the line *c c*, Fig. 5.

This invention relates to improvements in the ornamental clock-cases that were heretofore usually accompanied with small round clock-movements, and has for its object to so construct such cases that ordinary square movements may be properly secured and adjusted therein. The difficulty with the small round movements in ornamental clock-cases (for example, those known as "French movements") has mainly been that they were not definitely securable within the cases and that their entire structure was necessarily such as to give rise to frequent stoppages and inaccuracies of operation. It is my intention to adapt the ordinary square American movement to the fancy clock-cases made of ornamental stone or other like decorative material. The use of a square movement in such a case would necessitate the insertion of the movement from behind, and would therefore require the case to be open at the back. It would also necessitate a very precise adjustment of the movement with reference to the sash that carries the dial, so that the exact relation of the movement to the dial in all its parts may be definitely obtained.

My invention consists, principally, in combining with an ornamental clock-case made of stone or the like an internal metallic framing which is entirely open at the back, and which helps to furnish or has an aperture in the front, and to which the movement and also the sash carrying the dial can be definitely secured.

An additional feature of invention is the providing of said internal frame with a forwardly-projecting annulus, as hereinafter more fully pointed out.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a clock-case made of stone in any suitable design. Instead of stone, analogous decorative material may be employed in the construction of the case. This clock-case A, it will be seen, is open at the back. Into it is inserted and to it is definitely secured a cast-metal internal framing D. Fig. 3 gives a perspective view of this framing D, which in substance is a stout plate of cast metal having an opening *e* in its front, which opening is surrounded by a forwardly-projecting annulus *h*. The body of the plate or framing D has suitable ears or lugs *d* at or near its back portion, which enables said framing to be firmly secured in the clock-case A. Thus in Fig. 2 it is clearly shown how this framing D is secured by the aid of a cement layer *f* within the case A, the annulus *h* extending through the front wall of said case. After the framing D has been rigidly and securely fastened in the case A the ordinary American square movement E is inserted into said framing from behind and secured to the front wall of the internal framing D by screws *g*, as indicated in Fig. 4. The metallic framing is or may be perforated before it is inserted for the reception of these screws *g*, so that the movement E may have its exact position in the framing D. After the insertion of the movement a board *b* may be put on the back to keep dust from reaching the movement through the open back of the framing D. The annulus *h* serves to receive screws *i*, which fasten to it the sash B, that carries the dial of the clock. Thus the internal framing D is the rigid structure which has directly attached to it the movement E and also the sash B, and which enables the parts to be placed in their proper relative positions to bring the winding-post, arbors, and adjusting-post of the movement into proper alignment with the corresponding apertures of the dial.

Instead of securing the sash to the front edge of the annulus *h*, it may be attached by the screws *i* to lugs *h*², which project inwardly from the cast-metal framing D, as is indicated in Figs. 5 and 6. This modified form shows

that the annulus *h* is not always essential, though preferable.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

- 5 1. The internal metal framing *D*, open at the back and forming an aperture *e* in front, combined with the ornamental clock-case *A*, for the purpose of carrying the movement *E* and the sash *B* of said clock, as specified.
- 10 2. The internal cast-metal framing *D*, open at the back and having the perforation *e* in front, combined with the annulus *h*, which projects from the front of said frame *D*, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the clock-case *A* 15 with the internal cast-metal framing *D*, open at the back and forming or helping form the aperture *e* in front, and with the movement *E*, which is directly secured to the front wall of said frame *D* from behind, and with the 20 sash *B*, which is directly secured to said frame *D* in front thereof, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

FLORENCE KROEBER.

Witnesses:

LEWIS SKINKLE,
SYDNEY GRANT.