

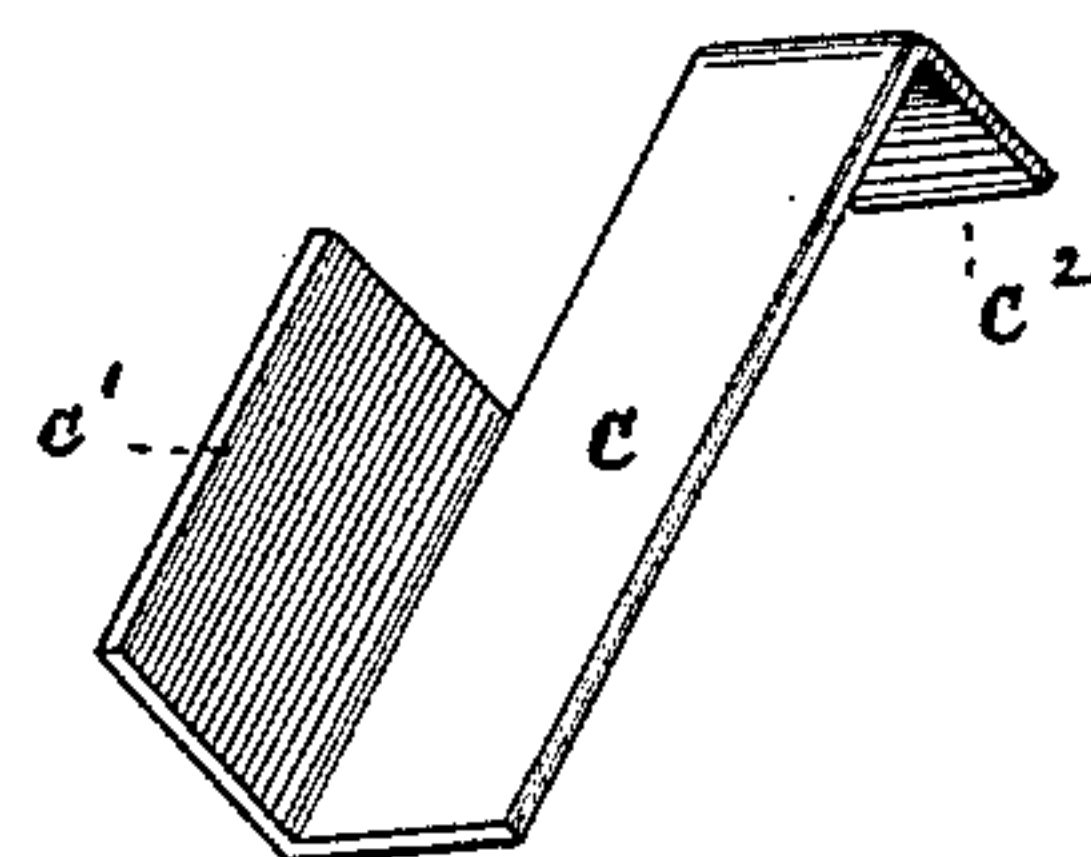
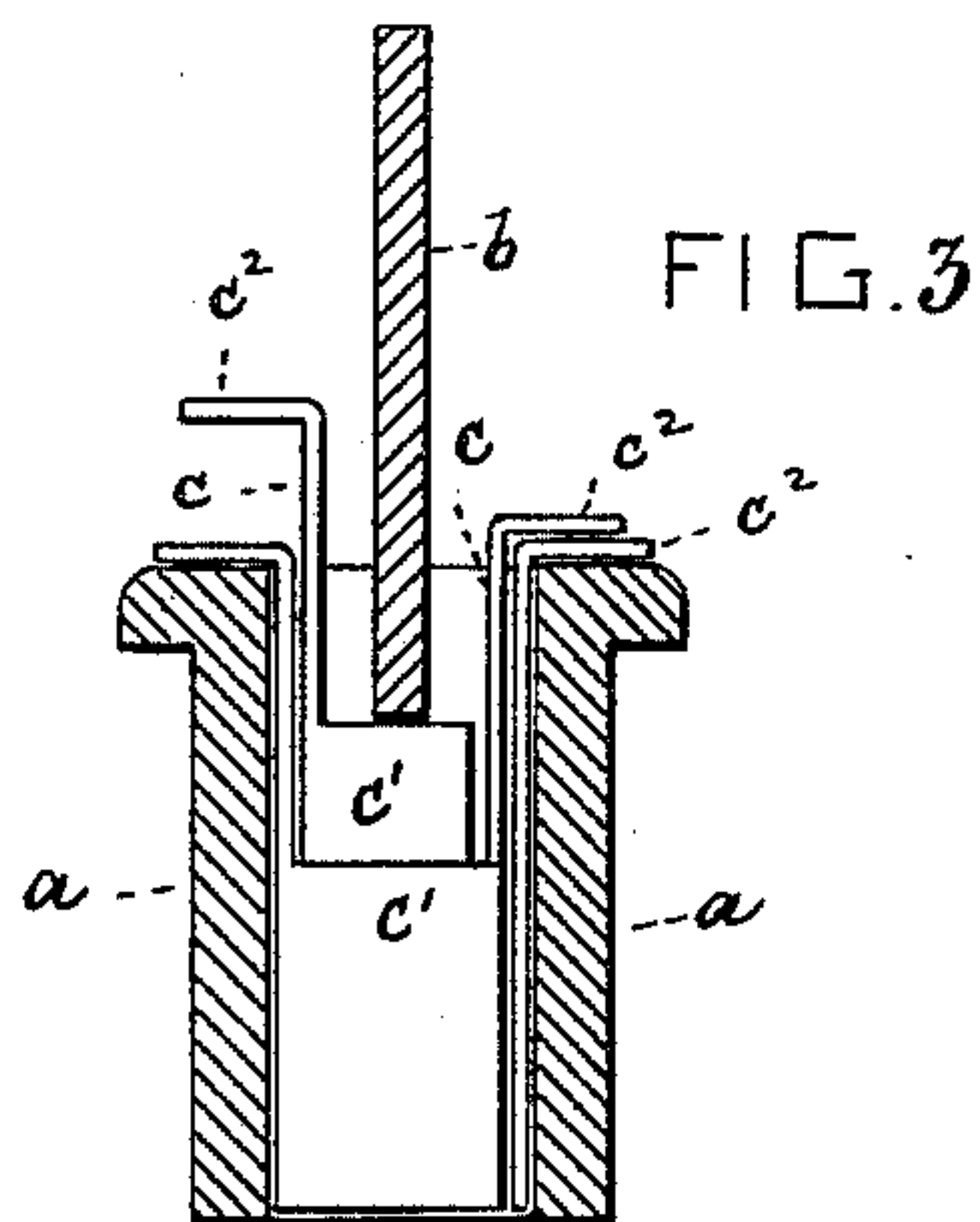
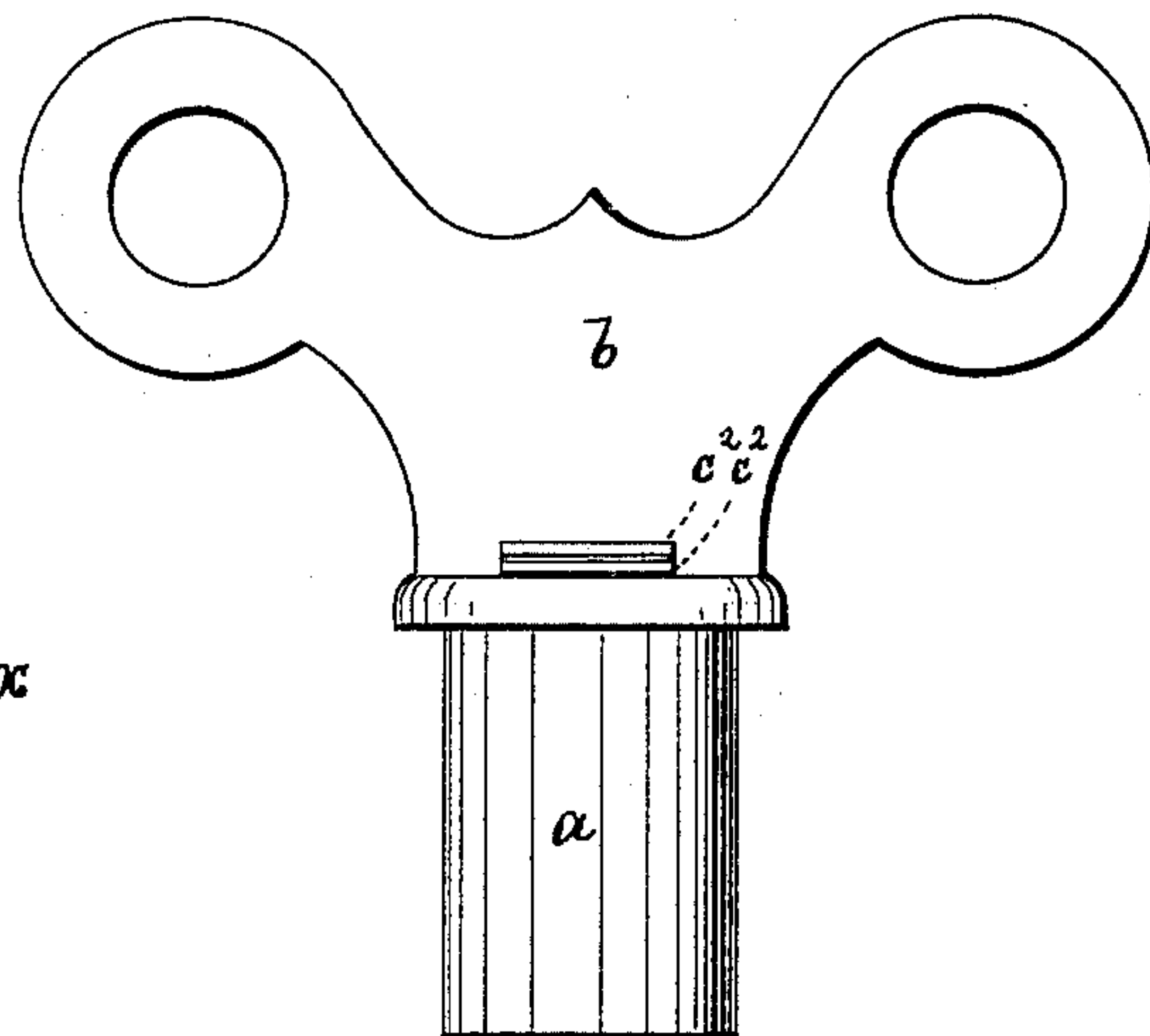
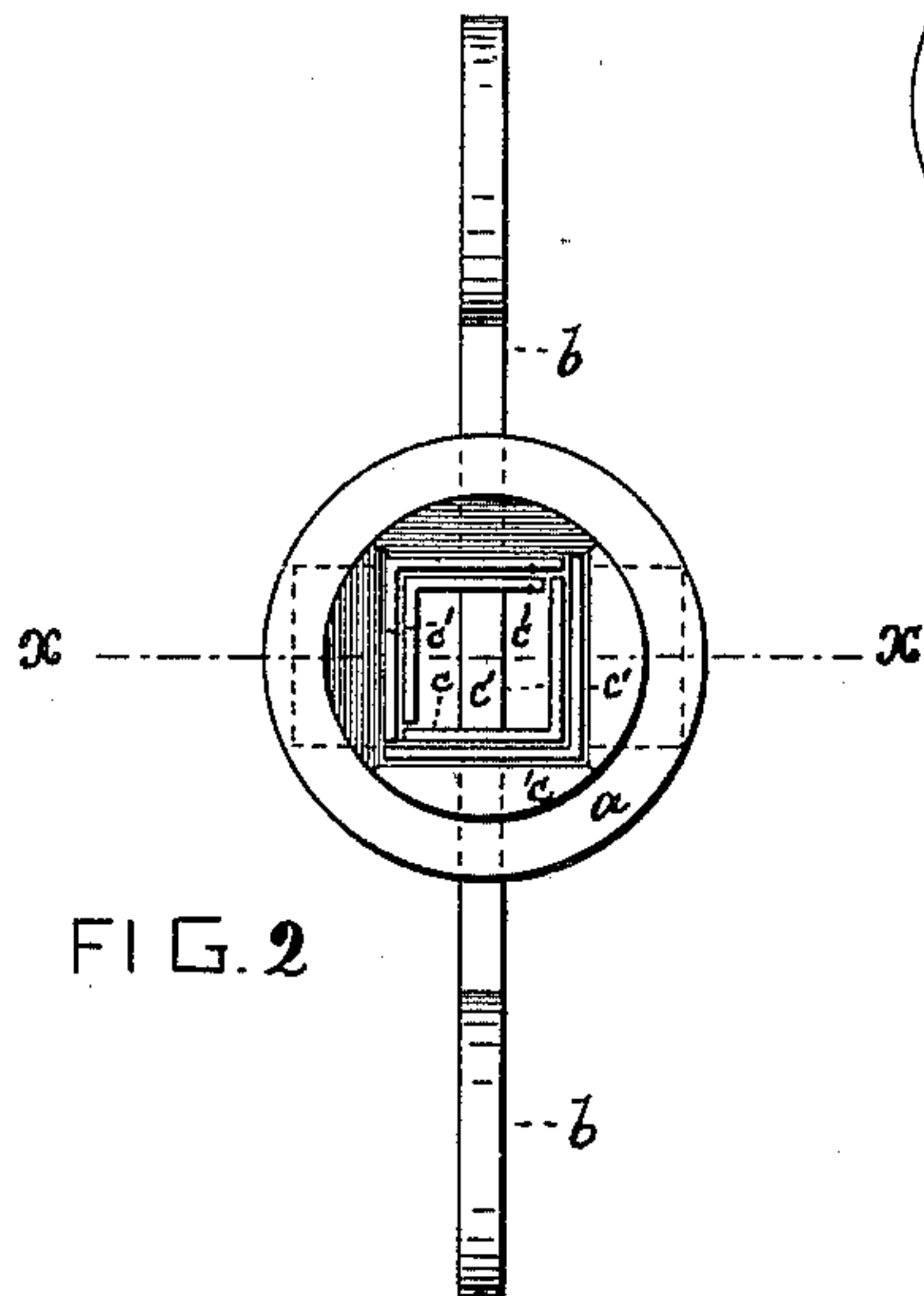
(No Model.)

R. UELTZEN.

CLOCK KEY.

No. 424,630.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.



WITNESSES

*Wm. A. Lowe*  
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*R. Ueltzen*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH UELTZEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CLOCK-KEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,630, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed December 10, 1889. Serial No. 333,269. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH UELTZEN, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Clock-Key, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a clock-key which will automatically adjust itself to fit winding-arbors of different sizes.

It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved clock-key. Fig. 2 is a bottom view thereof; Fig. 3, a vertical central section on line  $x x$ , Fig. 2; and Fig. 4, a perspective view of one of the slides.

The letter  $a$  represents the barrel of a clock-key open at both ends and carrying on top the handle  $b$ , that bridges the barrel. Within the socket of the barrel  $a$  there are placed a series of sliding plates  $c$  of the form shown in Fig. 4—that is to say, each plate is provided with a wing  $c'$  at its lower end and is bent over at its upper end, as at  $c^2$ . The wing  $c'$  is shorter than the main body of the slide  $c$ , extending up perhaps one-half the length of the plate, more or less. Any suitable number of slides  $c$  may be placed into the socket of the barrel, and all the slides are of a different width. As will be seen by reference to Fig. 2 the slides  $c$  are placed into the barrel, so that alternate slides face each other, the slides diminishing in size toward the center. If one or more slides are

withdrawn or pushed away, a square socket will always be formed by the remaining slides. The upper bent-over ends  $c^2$  of the slides project out of the upper end of barrel  $a$  and prevent the slides from being pushed downward too far. The upper edges of the wings  $c'$ , by abutting against handle  $b$ , Fig. 3, prevent the slides from being pushed upward too far. Thus the slides have but a limited motion within the barrel.

In use the key is pressed against the winding-arbor of a clock, and the latter will push all those slides upward with which it comes into contact. Thus the socket is enlarged to exactly fit the arbor. After the clock has been wound up and the key is to be used for a differently-sized arbor the slides are all pushed downward by pressing upon their bent ends  $c^2$ .

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a clock-key with a series of slides within the socket of the key, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a clock-key with a series of slides  $c$ , having wings  $c'$  shorter than such slides, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a clock-key, the barrel of which is open at both ends and carries a handle, with slides  $c$ , having wings  $c'$  and bent-over ends  $c^2$ , substantially as specified.

RUDOLPH UELTZEN.

Witnesses:

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WM. WAGNER.