

(No Model.)

A. M. LANE.
CLOCK STRIKING MECHANISM.

No. 424,796.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

Fig. 1.

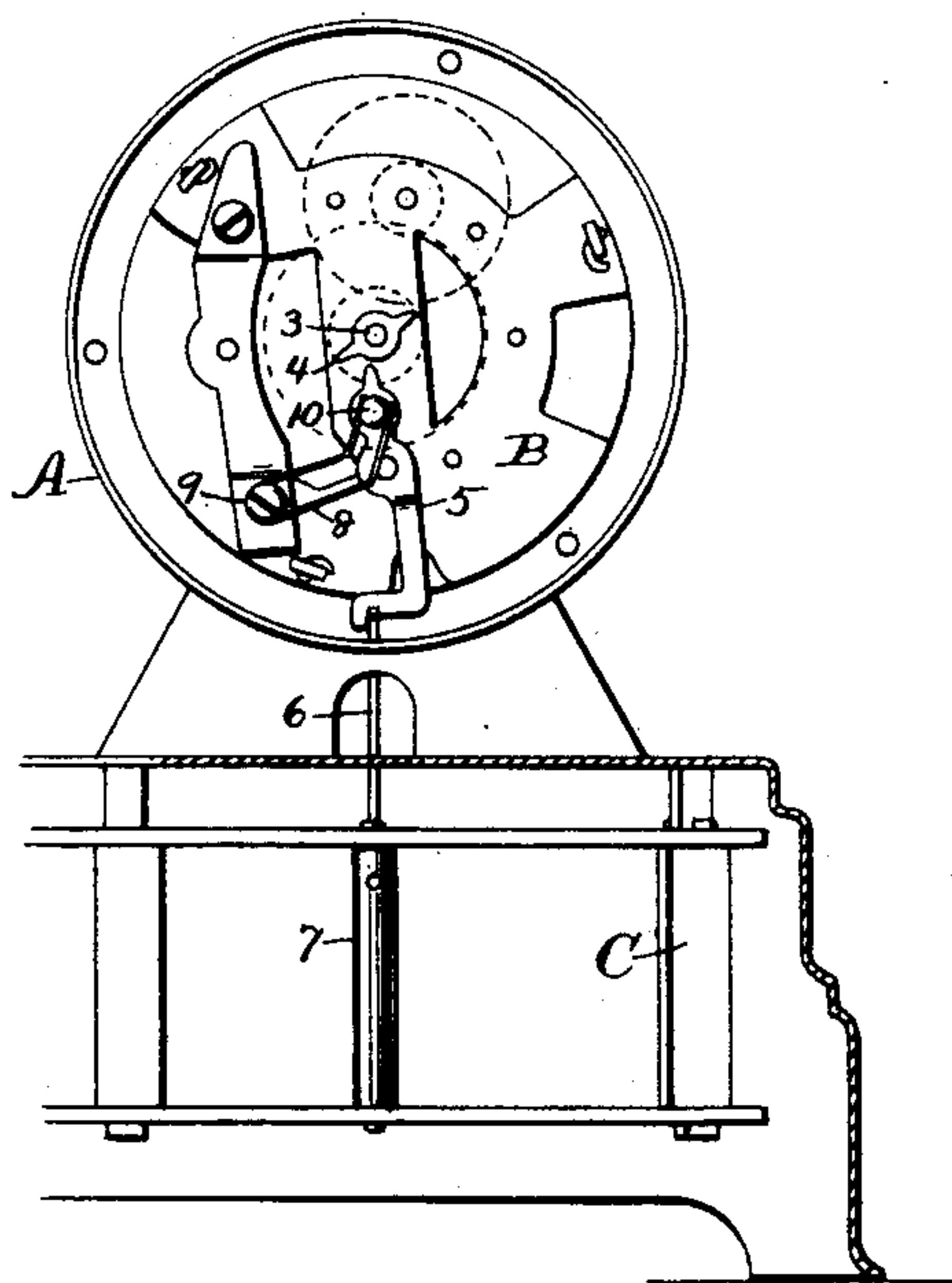
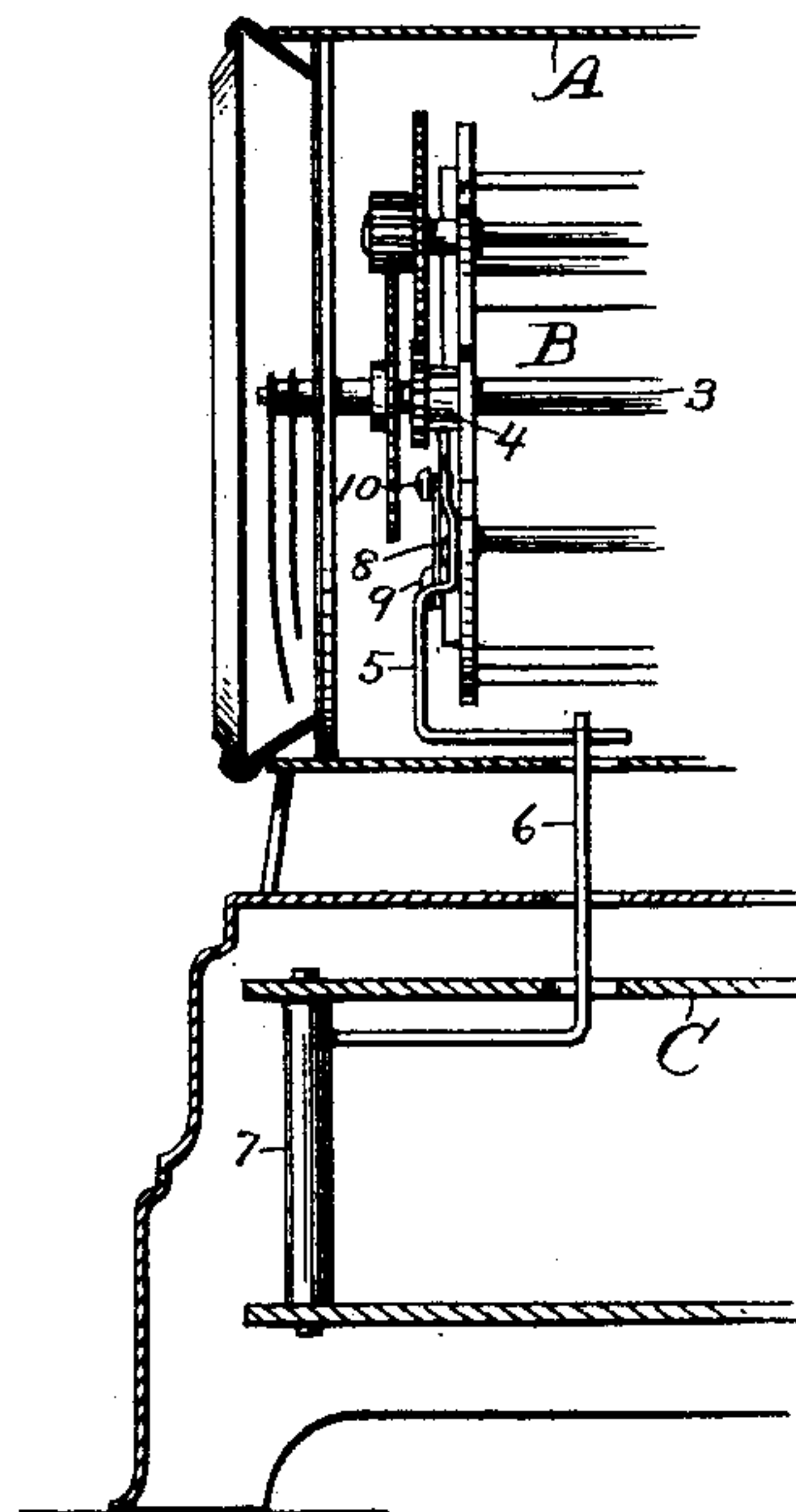


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALMERON M. LANE, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

CLOCK STRIKING MECHANISM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,796, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed December 28, 1889. Serial No. 335,263. (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 Clock Striking Mechanisms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in clock striking mechanisms of the class having the striking mechanism separate from the time-movement; and the main object of my improvement is to enable the pointers to be turned backward at any time.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of so much of a time-piece and striking mechanism as is necessary to illustrate my invention; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, with some of the parts in section.

My invention is in the nature of an improvement upon the clock striking mechanism patented to me May 14, 1889, in Patent No. 403,275, and it is applicable to any clock striking mechanism of the same class.

A designates the clock-case, containing an ordinary time-movement B, and having upon its center shaft 3 a cam 4 for operating the striking mechanism at regular intervals—as, for instance, each half-hour. Upon the front of the movement-plate, and so as to be engaged by said cam, is a tripping-lever 5, the lower end of which lever is engaged by an upward projection 6 from the lock-work shaft 7 of an ordinary clock striking mechanism. The frame C of this mechanism is shown as arranged in the base underneath the clock, and inasmuch as the striking mechanism is of an ordinary construction and well known I consider a further illustration and specific description thereof unnecessary.

The tripping-lever 5, instead of being limited against moving in one direction by a stop, as in my aforesaid patent, is free to be moved in either direction, and the cam 4 is made

with like faces upon both sides, so as to readily disengage said tripping-lever when turned in either direction. I control the position of the tripping-lever 5 by means of a double spring 8, secured by the screw 9, so as to hold its middle portion in a stationary position on the front of the clock, and with its two arms pressing upon opposite sides of the stud 10 on the front of said tripping-lever 5, so that whichever way the lever is moved one or the other arms of said spring will have a tendency to return said lever to its normal position, where it will be held by both arms of said spring. The upward projection 6 of the lock-wire shaft 7 is normally held in position by the clock striking mechanism. If the clock-pointers are turned backward, the cam 4 engages the tripping-lever 5 and swings the lower end of said lever away from the projection 6, and as soon as the cam has passed said lever it is restored and held in its normal position by the force of the spring. When the cam engages said lever, as the pointers are moved forward by hand or by the running of the time-piece, the lever is moved in a direction to press its lower end against the upward projection 6, so as to move said projection and lock-work shaft to raise the warning-wire, as in ordinary clock striking mechanisms, and when the cam slips off to release said lever it permits said striking mechanism to strike the hour or half-hour in the ordinary manner.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of a time-movement having the cam 4, bell-striking mechanism, the intermediate tripping-lever 5, free to swing in both directions, and the double spring for holding said tripping-lever in its normal position, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

ALMERON M. LANE.

Witnesses:

JAMES SHEPARD,
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