

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. S. PRENTISS.
CLOCK CASE.

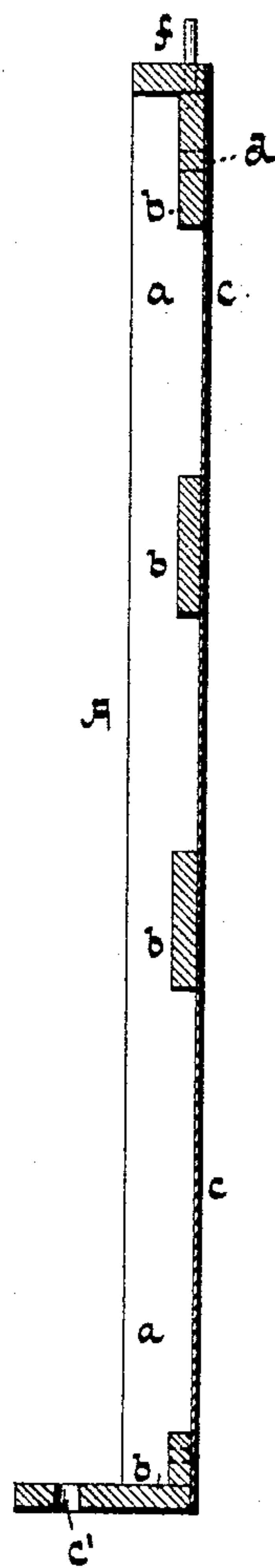
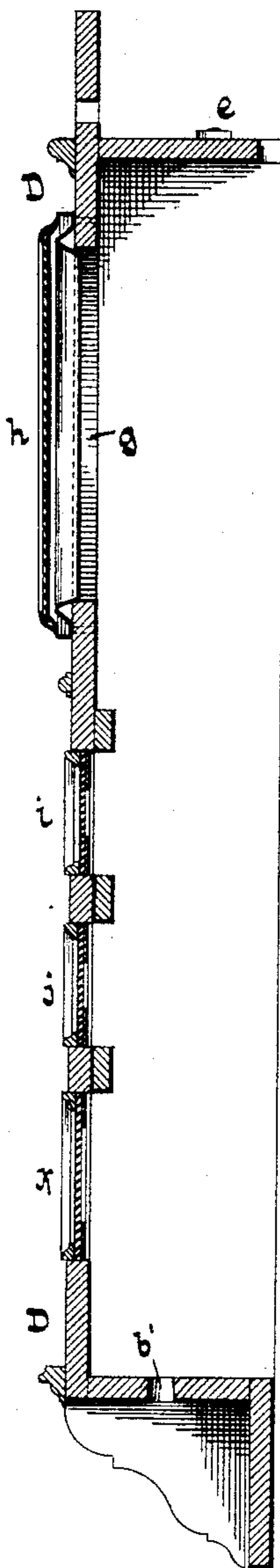
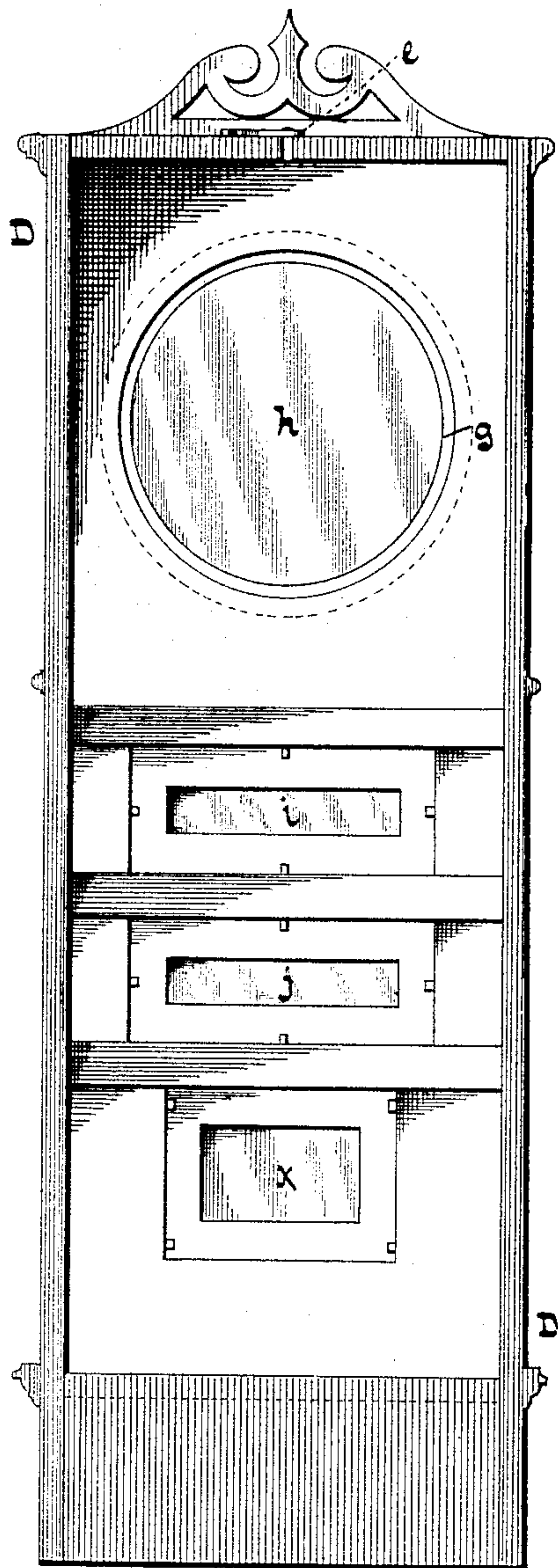
No. 450,528.

Patented Apr. 14, 1891.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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H. W. Stelfer

INVENTOR

Henry S. Prentiss.

BY

A. Faber du Faur
his ATTORNEY

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Fig. 4.

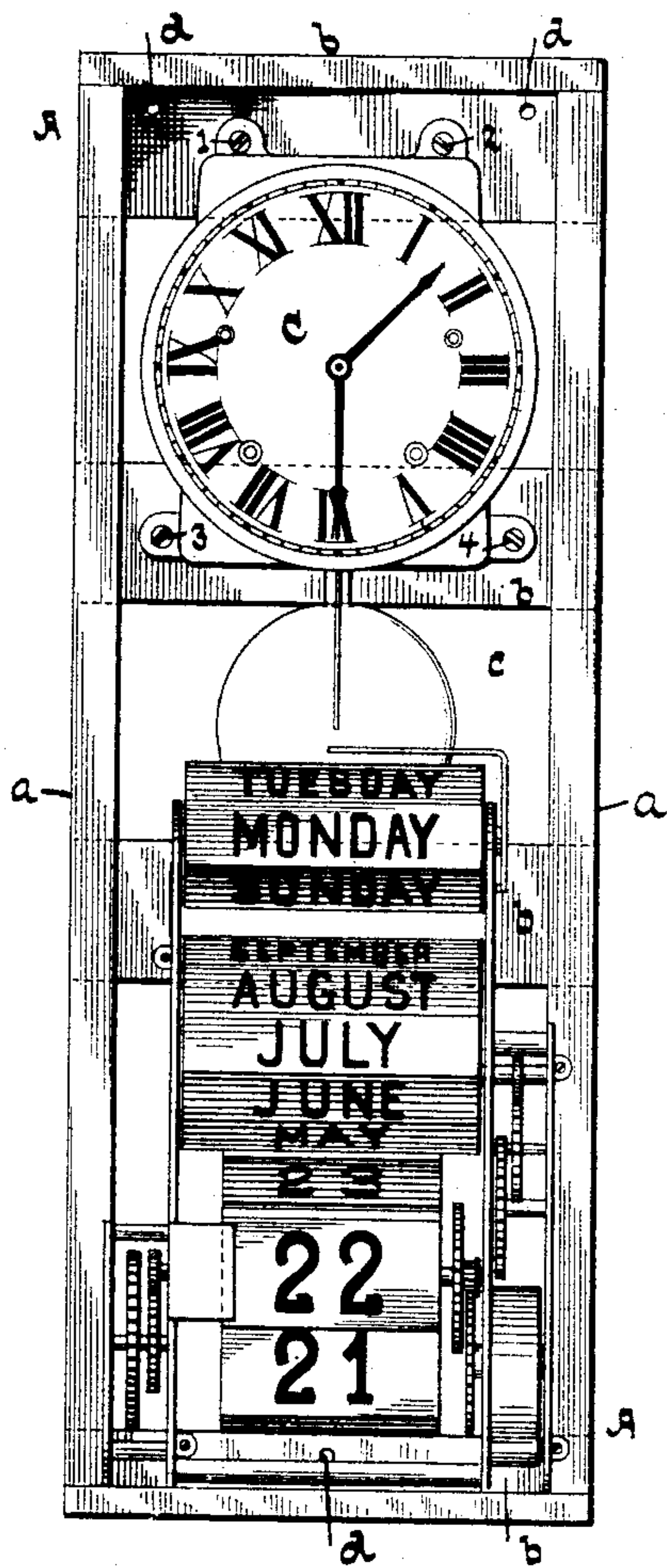


Fig. 5.

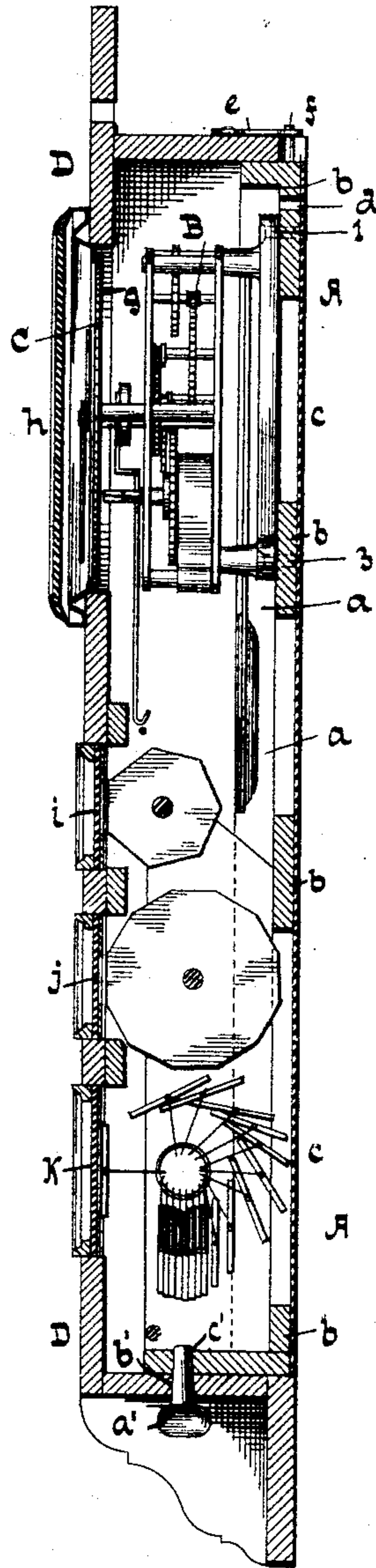
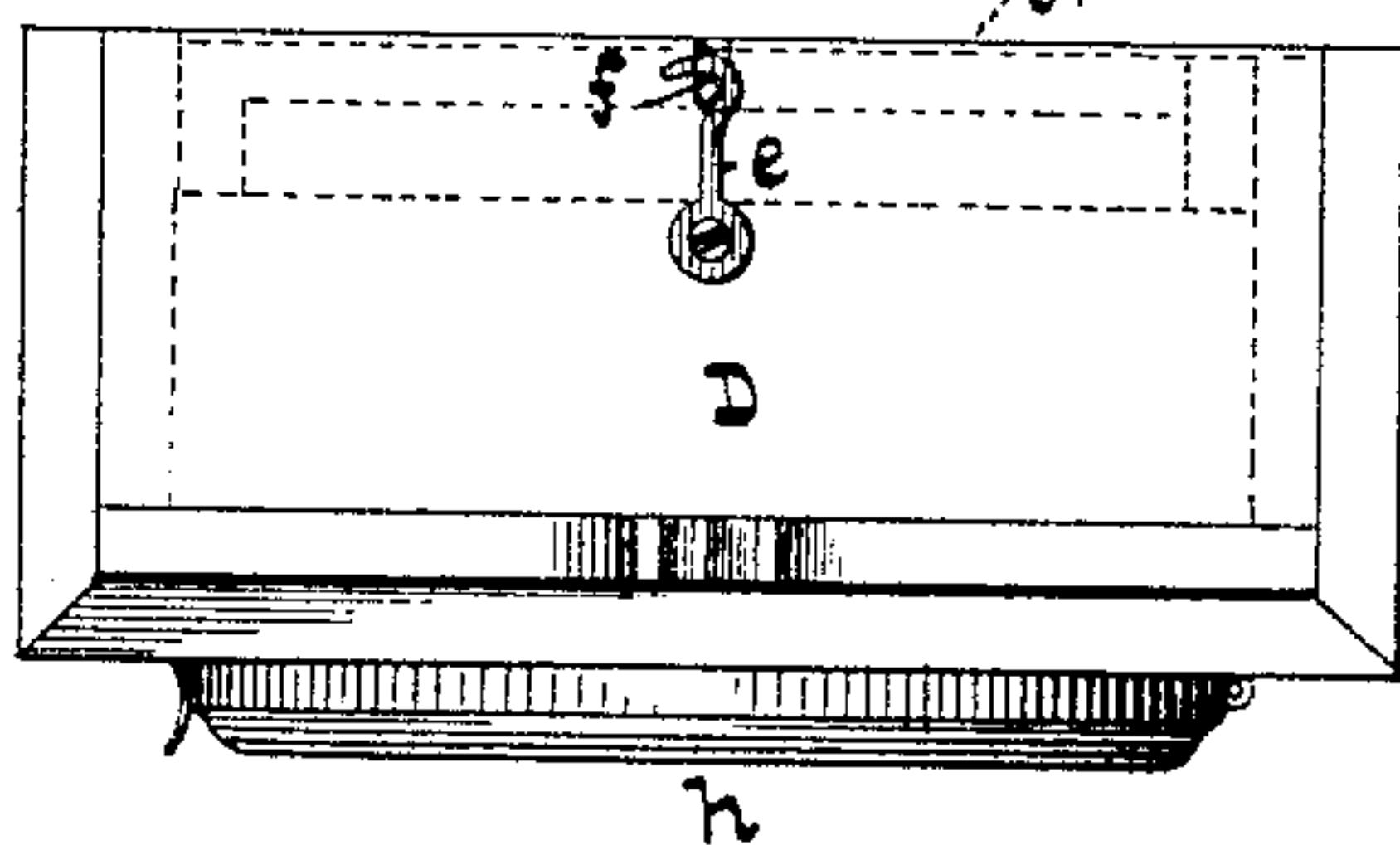


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. PRENTISS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,528, dated April 14, 1891.

Application filed August 3, 1889. Serial No. 319,651. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY S. PRENTISS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in cases for clocks and the like, and has for its object to provide a clock in which the operation of placing the movement into the case is facilitated, and in which the said movement can be exposed in all its parts for inspection or repairs by simply removing the front of the case, and the hands can be set or the clock wound from the front without removing the front of the case.

To this end my invention consists in a clock-case composed of a back adapted to be attached to a wall and having the movement, inclusive of the dial, attached thereto, a box-like front constructed to fit upon or over the back and provided with an opening opposite the dial closed by a suitable door or window hinged or otherwise secured to the said front of the case, so as to permit of its being opened from the exterior of the case, and means for securing the front to the back, all of which is more fully pointed out in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an elevation of the interior of the front of the case as adapted for a calendar-clock. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar section of the back. Fig. 4 is a face view of the back with the movement attached. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the case and movement complete, the movement being shown in elevation. Fig. 6 is a plan or top view of Fig. 5.

Similar letters and figures indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, referring at present to Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the letter A designates the back of the case, which may consist of a flat board simply, but which I prefer to construct of two vertical stringers *a a*, united by a number of horizontal cross-pieces *b b*, the whole being covered with a thin packing *c*, whereby the structure is rendered stiff and not liable to warp. The back can be secured to the wall by any suitable means. In the example illus-

trated in the drawings the upper and lower cross-pieces *b b* are provided with holes *d d*, through which can be passed screws or other fastenings. The movement B, of any suitable construction, is secured to the back, as at points 1 2 3 4, Figs. 4 and 5, the dial C being rigidly attached to the frame of the movement. This construction leaves the movement exposed at its sides, and ready access can be had to the latter for inspection and repairs, the said back forming a base or support for the movement.

The front D, which I construct in the shape of a box, is adapted to fit upon or cover the back, and thereby cover the movement, the connection of the two being made practically dust-tight. In the example illustrated in the drawings the front is made to slide over the back, and it is secured to the latter by any suitable means—such, for instance, as a hook *e* on the upper end of the front and a pin or post *f* on the back, arranged to be engaged by the said hook. A key *a'*, passing through suitable transverse passages or openings *b' c'*, located, respectively, in the lower horizontal ends of the front and back, serves to additionally secure the front to the back.

In the front opposite the dial C is an opening *g*, corresponding to the dial, which opening is closed by a suitable hinged door or window *h*, capable of being opened and closed from the exterior of the case for setting the hands and for winding the clock without removing the front of the case. In the drawings I have shown the case constructed to contain a calendar-clock. Consequently suitable windows *i, j*, and *k* are formed in the front of the case opposite the month, date, and day of the week.

It will be readily understood that the front of the case can be removed without disturbing the hands of the movement or the dial, and that when the front is removed the movement is exposed. It is also evident that the operation of placing the works into the case is rendered much more simple than the same operation with an ordinary clock-case.

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

A clock-case consisting in its back part of two vertical stringers, horizontal pieces, to two of which are secured a clock-movement

and to the others are secured the frame of ro-
tary indicator blocks and plates for calendar
exhibit, and a thin backing C, all firmly se-
cured together, and consisting in its front of
5 part D, box-shaped, provided with an opening
and a hinged door to fit over the time-move-
ment dial and openings, with fixed transparent
covers to fit over the calendar inscriptions,
said case being arranged with a view to hav-
10 ing the cover of the clock-movement and other
moving parts detachable without removing

the back or frame to which said moving parts
are attached, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my invention I have signed my name, in pres- 15
ence of two witnesses, this 29th day of July,
1889.

HENRY S. PRENTISS.

Witnesses:

A. FABER DU FAUR,
H. W. HELFER.