

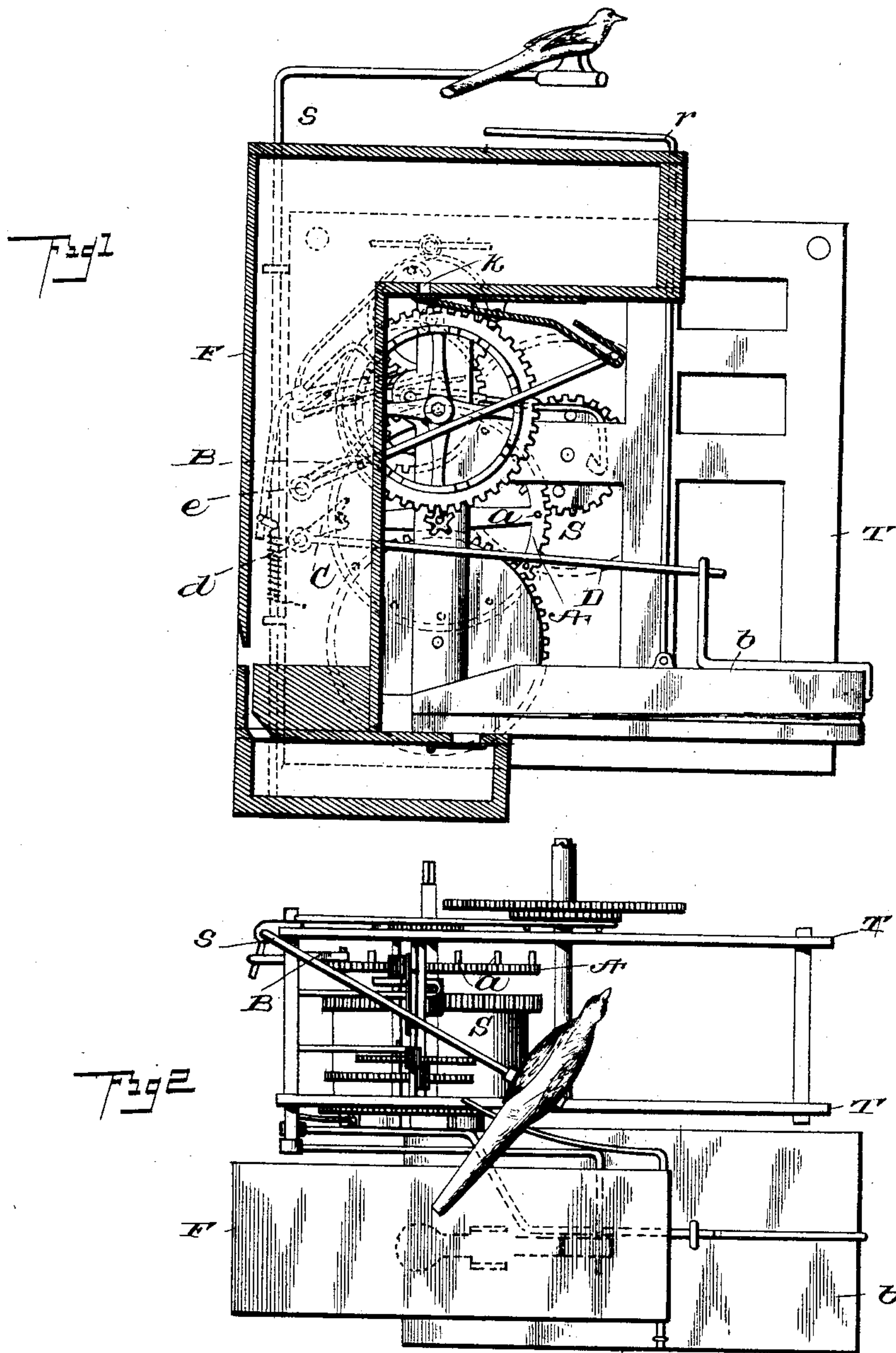
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. WEISSER.
CUCKOO CLOCK.

No. 465,441.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.



Witnesses
H de Vro.
John D. Murie

Inventor
Theodor Weisser,
By his Attorney
Ernest Lasche.

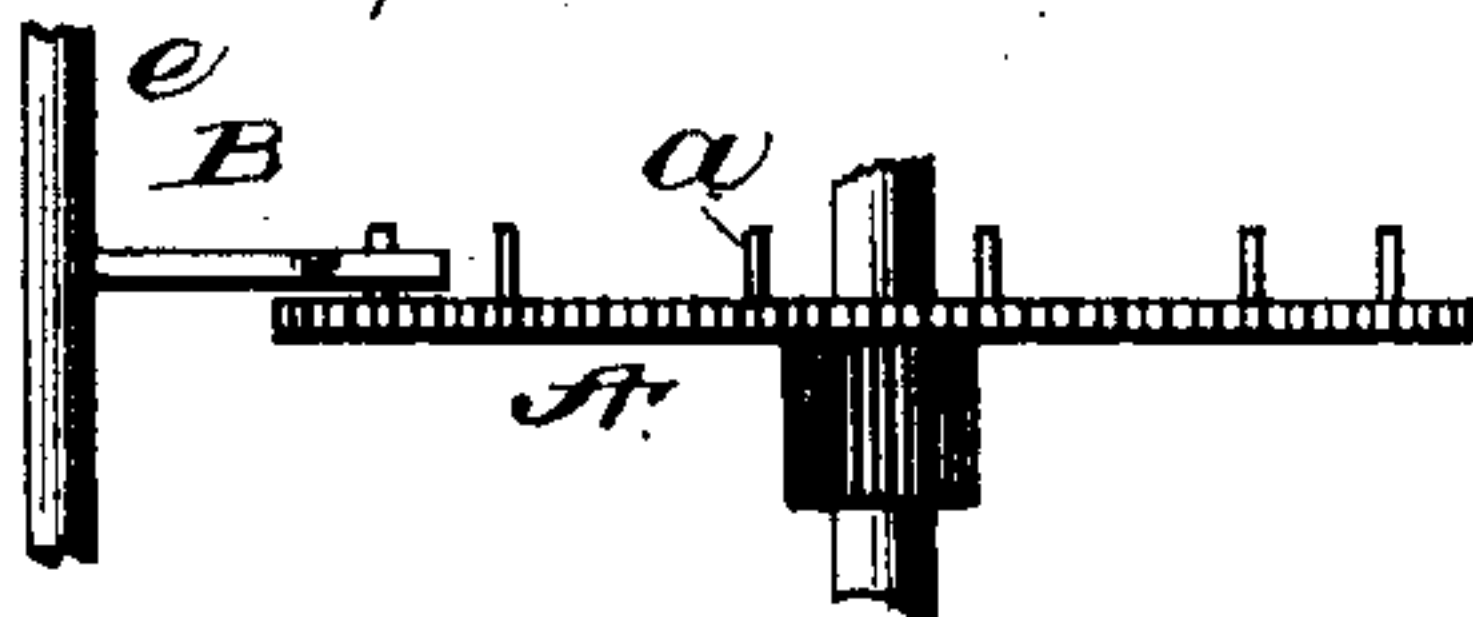
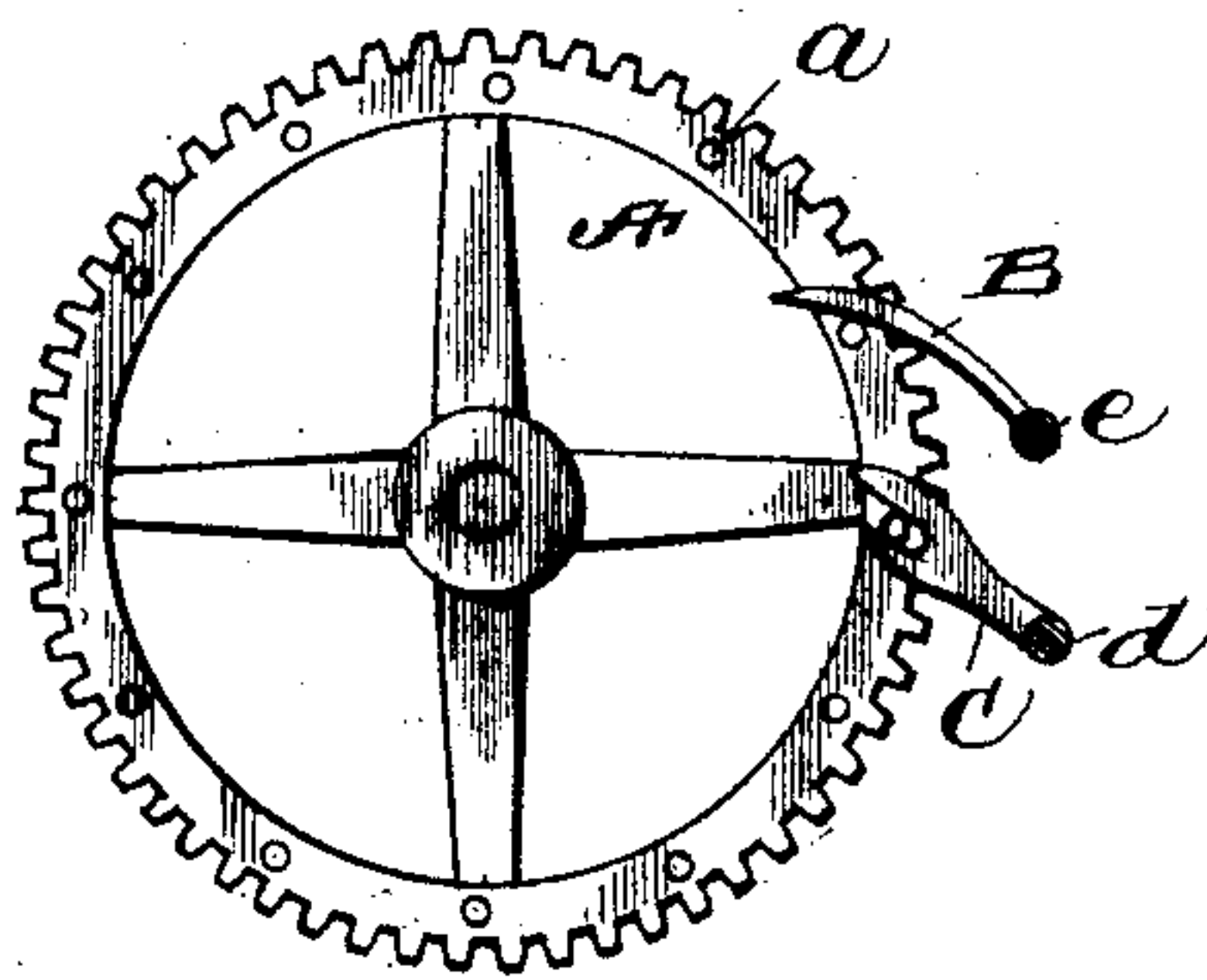
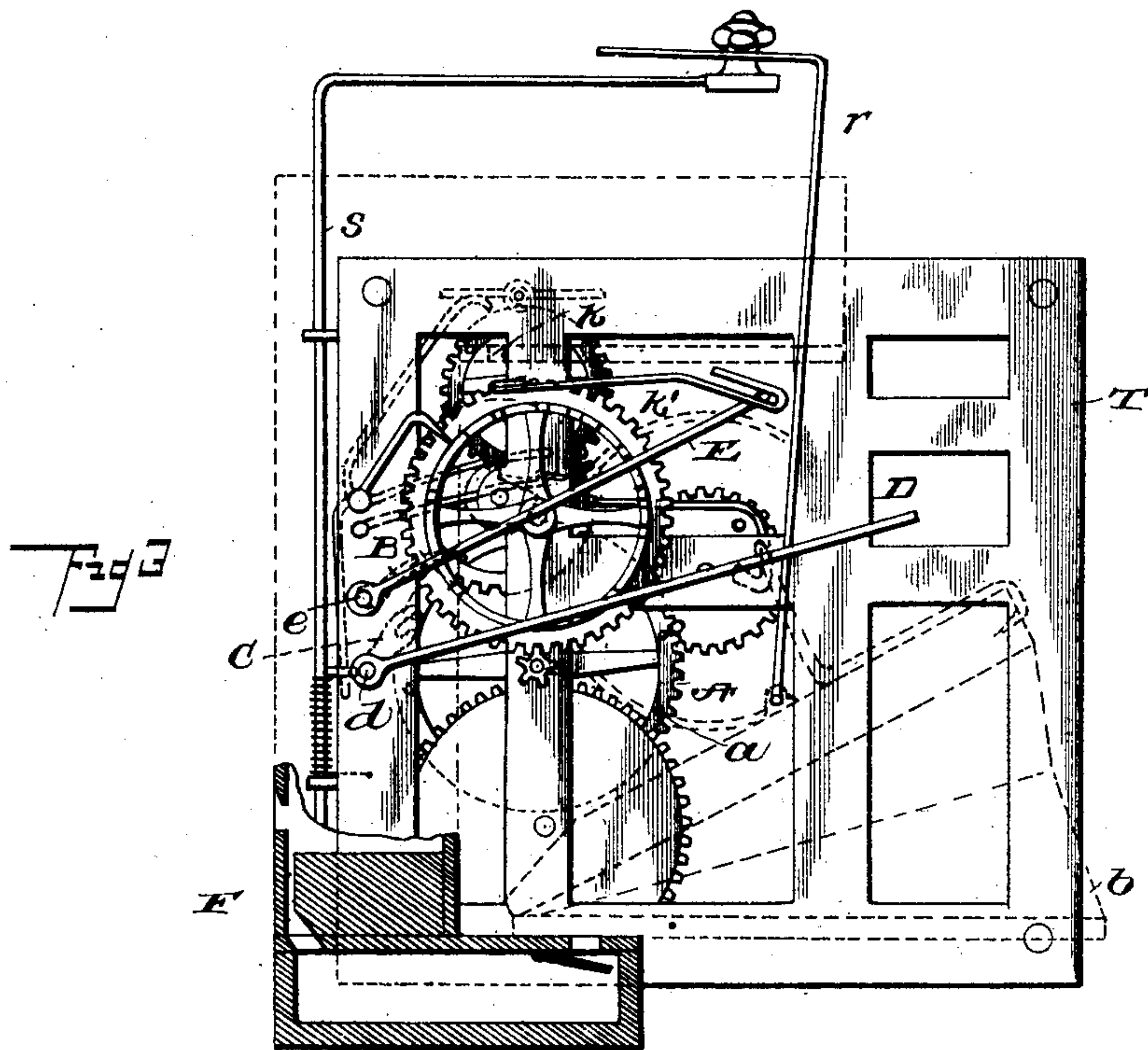
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. WEISSER.
CUCKOO CLOCK.

No. 465,441.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.



Witnesses

A. de Vos.

Advs.
John D. Mirie

Inventor

Theodor Weisser,

By his Attorney

Ernest Lasch

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR WEISSER, OF VÖHRENBACH, ASSIGNOR TO THE FIRM OF GORDIAN HETTICH SOHN, OF FURTWANGEN, GERMANY.

CUCKOO-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,441, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed March 18, 1891. Serial No. 385,566. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR WEISSER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Vöhrenbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide the striking-train of clocks with a device which will imitate the cry of the cuckoo by means of a single whistle at every action of the striking-train. This new arrangement, compared with the hitherto known construction of cuckoo-clocks, all of which are provided with two whistles, presents the advantage that considerable less room is required, and that consequently cuckoo-clocks may be made of a size only half of that of the hitherto known construction, an advantage which is highly appreciated by the clock-makers. Moreover, the cuckoo-cry of my improved clock is a great deal more natural.

In the annexed drawings, which form a part of this specification, and wherein like parts are designated by like letters of reference throughout all the figures, Figure 1 is a back view of a clock-work, the whistle being shown in section, the mechanism being in normal condition, portions being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the clock-work. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation showing the mechanism in operating position, portion of the whistle being shown in section and portion in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail of the striking-wheel. Fig. 5 is a plan detail of what is shown in Fig. 4.

In the drawings, the letter S illustrates a clock mechanism mounted in the frame T, and which acts in the usual manner on the striking-wheel A, which is provided with projecting pins *a*, as shown. On these pins rest the two levers B and C, the first B having for its purpose to open the key or valve *k*, while the second lever C serves to operate the bellows *b*. The lever C, which is forked at its front end, Fig. 5, is mounted on the arbor *d*, which arbor carries at its other end the lever D, engaged in a loop attached to the bellows *b*. The lever B is mounted on the arbor *e*,

and on the other end of this arbor is fixed the lever E, engaged in a loop of the key-arm *k'*.

The whistle F, which receives the air from the bellows *b*, is tuned in such a manner that if the key is opened it produces the high sound of the cuckoo-cry and if the key is closed the low sound of the same. When the striking mechanism enters into operation, the two levers B and C are first raised, whereby the bellows *b* is inflated and the key *k* is opened, the forked lever C resting meanwhile with its lower prong on one of the pins *a* of wheel A, and when this wheel rotates this prong will of course be released from the pin, which causes the bellows to be half-way lowered, thereby producing the high sound of the cry. By the further rotation of the wheel the lever C is again slightly raised through its upper prong, and at the same time the lever B is released from the pin on which it rests, which causes the key *k* to be closed. Slightly subsequent thereto the upper prong of the lever C is released from pin *a*, which causes the complete lowering of the bellows *b*, and thereby produces the lower sound of the cry, the key *k* being now closed.

A rod *r* is, as usual, attached to the bellows, which produces in a well-known manner the movements of the cuckoo. A lever *s* is provided to move the cuckoo laterally and is actuated by the clock mechanism.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a cuckoo-clock, the combination, with a single whistle for producing the cuckoo-cry and a key or valve therefor which is operatively connected with the striking-train of the clock by means including a lever coacting with the striking-wheel, whereby said key or valve is opened and closed during the operation of such striking-train, of a single bellows operatively connected with the striking-train by means including a forked lever, which in its co-operation with the striking-train imparts two impulses to the bellows, one of which passes through the whistle when the key or valve is opened and the other when it is closed, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the striking-train including wheel A, provided with projecting pins, as shown, and a valved whistle and a bellows in suitable connection with each
5 other, of levers B and E, mounted on the same arbor and co-operating, respectively, with the pins of wheel A and the arm of the valve of the whistle, and levers C and D, mounted on the same arbor, the lever C provided with
10 two prongs which co operate with the pins of

wheel A, and the free end of lever D coacting with a loop on the bellows, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses.

THEODOR WEISSER.

Witnesses:

FELIX S. JOHNSON,
PAULO SELDEN.