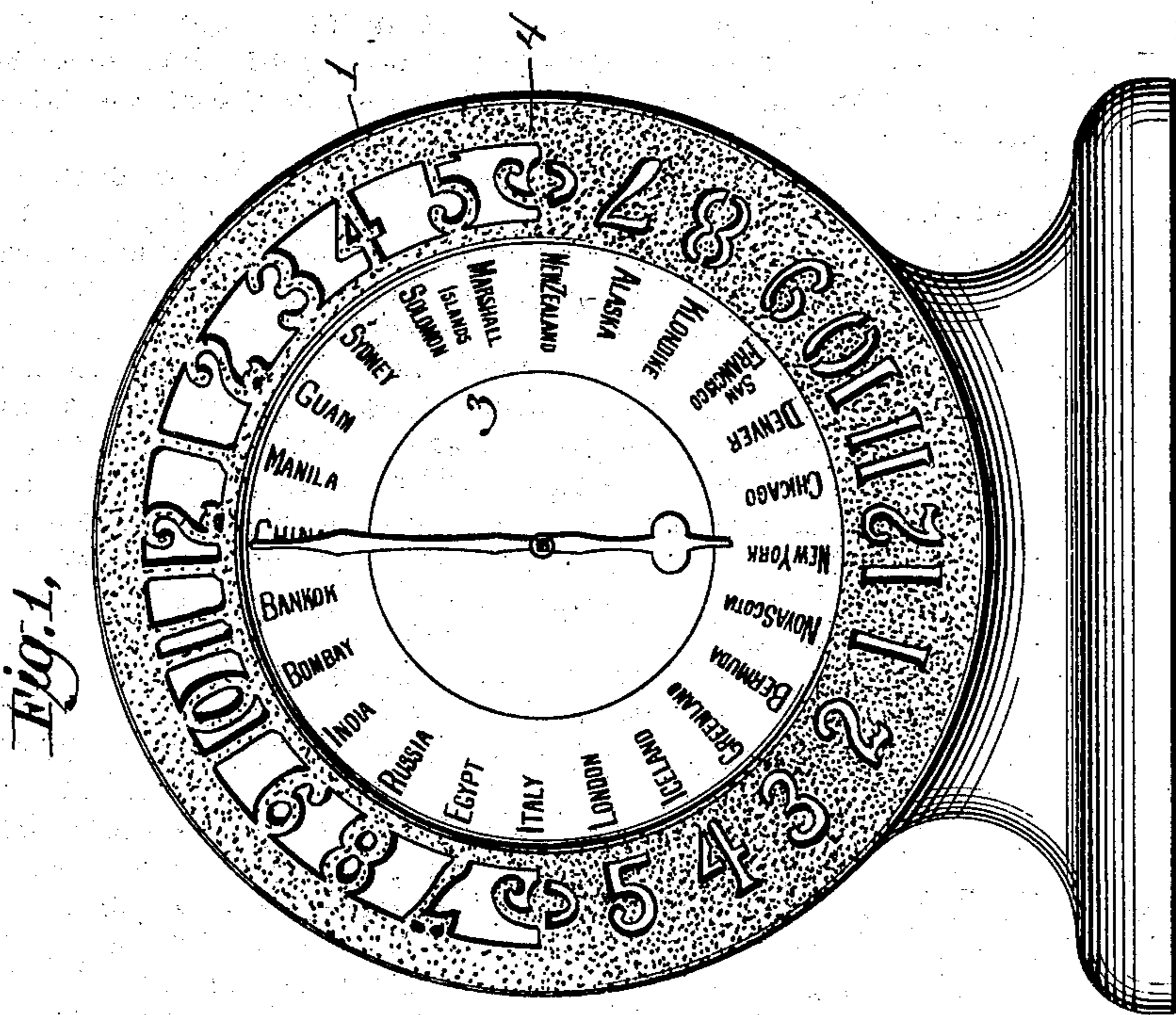
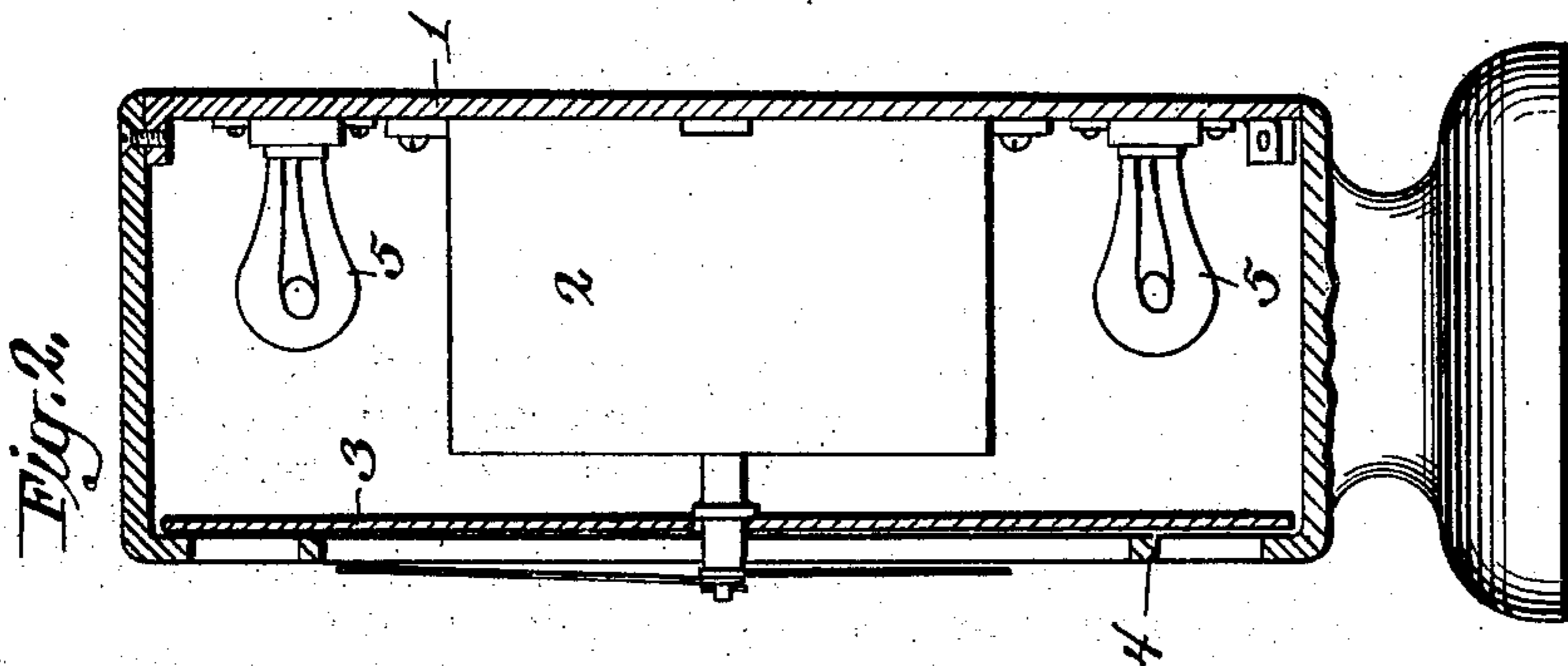


No. 693,814.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

C. E. DAVIS.
GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK.
(Application filed June 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES E. DAVIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO
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GEOGRAPHICAL CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,814, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed June 2, 1900. Serial No. 18,910. (No model)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York city, county and State
5 of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Geographical Timepieces, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

10 My invention relates to improvements in geographical timepieces; and it consists in the combination, with time mechanism, of a single disk arranged to rotate with the hour-hand thereof, the said disk having denoted
15 thereon characters representing various localities throughout the world, and an outer stationary ring having the twenty-four hours of the day represented thereon, certain of these hours being denoted by transparent
20 characters, as by cutting the characters out of the material of which the ring is made, and certain others of the said hours being denoted by opaque characters, the surrounding portions of which are transparent. This latter
25 may be effected by cutting portions of the material away around the said characters.

My invention further consists in providing illuminating means behind the said ring and the said disk.

30 The objects of my invention are, first, to produce a simple form of geographical timepiece wherein a single geographical disk movable with the hour-hand may be used and to utilize the clock-casing as a means of support for a stationary ring having characters
35 thereon denoting the hours of the day and night, to divide the twenty-four hours represented on the said ring into hours of the day and night, and to make the characters
40 representing the night portion or that portion of the frame carrying the characters representing the night portion darker than the other portion, so that the hours of the day can readily be distinguished from the hours
45 of the night during the day-time, and to so arrange the characters that, in combination with the illuminating means, the hours of the day will also be readily distinguishable from the hours of the night during night-time.

50 I will now proceed to describe a geographical timepiece embodying my invention and

will then point out the novel features in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a face view of a geographical timepiece embodying
55 my invention. Fig. 2 represents a central vertical section of the same with the time mechanism inclosed in an inner casing, which is shown in side elevation.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts in both the views.

Reference character 1 designates an outer casing and which also forms a support for the time mechanism.

2 designates an inner casing which incloses
60 the time mechanism, which may be of any well-known type. This time mechanism is not shown in detail, as it forms no part of this invention.

Reference character 3 designates a disk of
70 transparent or translucent material. This disk is mounted in any suitable manner to rotate with the hour-hand of the time mechanism. Preferably this disk is secured to the hour-arbor, upon which is also mounted the
75 hour-hand. The said disk has denoted thereon the names of various cities and countries throughout the world. The disk is preferably set so that the hour-hand points opposite to the city or country in which the time-
80 piece is located. By the proper arrangement of the names of the localities upon the disk the correct relative time can instantly be ascertained for any locality so denoted.

A ring 4 is relatively stationary and is preferably secured to or is a part of the casing 1.
85 The ring 4 has denoted thereon characters representing the twenty-four hours of the day. The characters upon the upper half of the disk represent the hours from six a. m. to six
90 p. m., while the characters on the lower half of the disk represent the hours from six p. m. to six a. m. The characters upon the upper half of the disk are preferably formed by cutting away most of the material around them
95 and all of the metal between them, whereby light will show around and between them, and in the lower half of the disk the characters representing the hours are preferably formed by cutting them clear through the
100 said ring, as a stencil is cut, and in leaving the material intact around and between them.

2
In this way the appearance of the lower portion of the ring in the day-time is very much darker than the upper part.

Reference characters 5 5 designate electric
5 lamps which afford means for illumination within the clock-casing. At night-time these lamps being lighted will cause a light to shine through the spaces around the characters in the upper portion of the disk and through the
10 spaces forming the characters in the lower half of the disk. In this manner as much or even more difference will be noted between the hours of the day and night at night-time than at day-time. I may of course use any
15 desired means for illumination and have merely shown electric lights as one of the many forms which may be employed.

What I claim is—

The combination with time mechanism, of

a disk of transparent or translucent material adapted to rotate with the hour-hand thereof, and having denoted thereon characters representing various localities throughout the world, a stationary ring of opaque material having the twenty-four hours of the
25 day denoted thereon, certain of the said hours being represented by characters cut through the said ring, and certain others of the said hours being represented by characters having the material of which the ring is composed cut away around them, and means for
30 illumination arranged behind the said ring and the said transparent or translucent disk.

CHARLES E. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

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