No. 741,647. PATENTED OCT. 20, 1903.

J. C. FISHER.

CLOCK WINDING REMINDER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

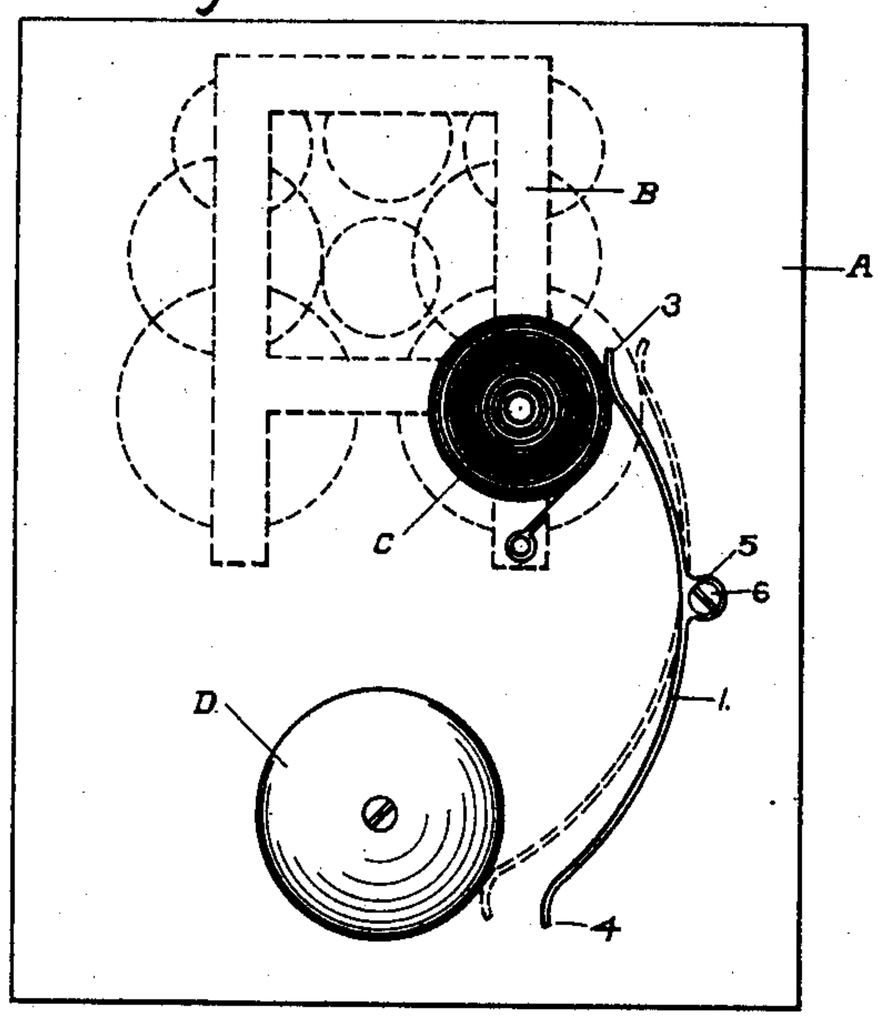
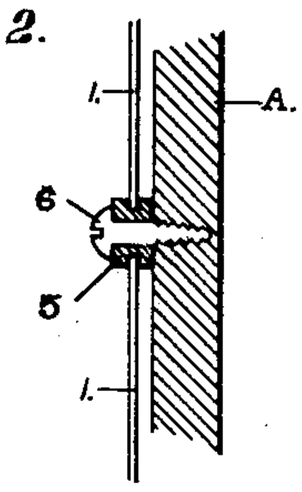


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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No. 741,647. Patented October 20, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JERRY C. FISHER, OF SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY G. POLLOCK, OF MADISON, INDIANA.

CLOCK WINDING-REMINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 741,647, dated October 20, 1903.

Application filed February 26, 1903. Serial No. 145,257. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JERRY C. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Winding-Reminders for Clocks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My present invention relates to a horological device, and particularly to an attachment to be used in connection with clocks for the purpose of reminding the attendant when the time has arrived at which the clock should be rewound.

In addition to the object suggested in the above preamble a further object is to provide a simple, neat, inexpensive, and attractive device for the purposes stated which can be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low price.

The most potent object is to provide a winding-reminder for clocks which after the time has arrived at which the clock should be wound will continue to remind the attendant at each stroke of the regular striking mechanism.

Other objects and advantages will appear from the following specification and from the drawings.

To these ends my invention consists in the specific construction, details of *ensemble*, configuration of parts, and the relative disposition of the elements, substantially as shown.

For a more thorough understanding of the arrangement of the parts reference is had to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention, showing its relative location, with the parts of a clock essential to its operation; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of same, partly in section.

Similar indices refer to and denote similar parts in both the views.

I will now describe the invention in detail, which I will state as briefly and compactly as I may.

The letter A indicates the back of the clock; B, the clock mechanism, of any well-known construction; C, the mainspring of the striking mechanism, and D the bell or gong of the clock.

My invention consists of a spring or wire bow 1, with upper and lower curved points 3 and 4, respectively. Slightly above the center of the bow 1 is a flange 5, integral of the bow 1, with a central opening therethrough to receive the screw 6, which latter forms a pivot for said bow 1.

In placing my device in position it should be located with reference to the spring C and the bell D substantially as shown in Fig. 1. The screw 6 should then be placed through the hole in the flange 5 and the point of the screw inserted in the material of the back A, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the flange 5 may be loosely pivoted on said screw 6. It will now be apparent that the upper point 3 of the bow will incline to hang in against the outer circumvolution of the spring C and that the lower point 4 of the bow will be inclined to hang away from the periphery of the bell D.

In Fig. 1 the bow is shown in solid lines in the position it would assume when the spring C is wound up, and as the spring C unwinds in the natural operations of the mechanism the upper point 3 of the bow will be pushed out and the lower point 4 of the bow will be pushed in opposite thereto until the spring C has unwound to almost the point at which it should be rewound, when the lower point 4 of the bow will have come into engagement with the periphery of the bell D, as shown by the dotted lines of the bow in Fig. 1, which point 4, by touching the periphery of the bell D, will cause the bell to cease to give forth its proper resoundancy, and thus attract the attention of persons in its immediate vicinity, and will continue so to do each time the bell is struck by its hammer.

My invention is perfectly adapted to accomplish the results for which it is intended, and it is evident that changes in and modifications of the specific construction herein shown and described may be made and that analogous parts may be used to accomplish

the same results without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing any of its many advantages.

Having now fully shown and described my invention and the best construction thereof to me known at this time, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A winding-reminder for clocks, comprising a mainspring C, a bow 1 with curved ends 3 and 4, a flange 5 slightly above the center of the bow and integral thereof with a central opening therethrough, a screw passing through said opening in the flange by which the bow may be pivotally mounted in order that the upper end 3 of the bow may engage with the mainspring of clock mechanism and the lower point 4 of the bow may engage with the periphery of the bell of the clock, all substantially as shown and described and for the purposes set forth.

2. A winding-reminder for clocks, comprising a mainspring, a bow pivoted on the inside of a clock-case in the manner shown and described, adapted to be moved by the mainspring, means for causing the lower point of the bow to engage with the bell of the clock when the mainspring is almost unwound, for the purposes stated.

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

JERRY C. FISHER.

Witnesses:

CAREY D. JOHN,

WILL A. YARLING.