

No. 760,070.

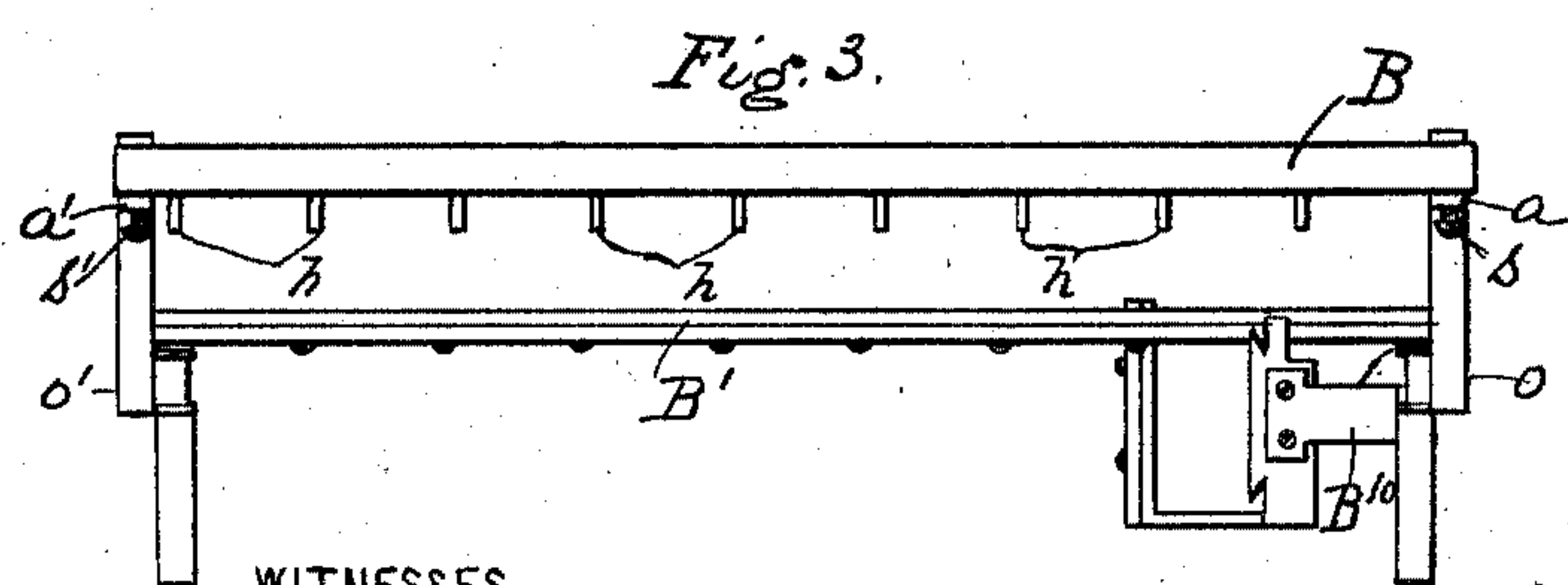
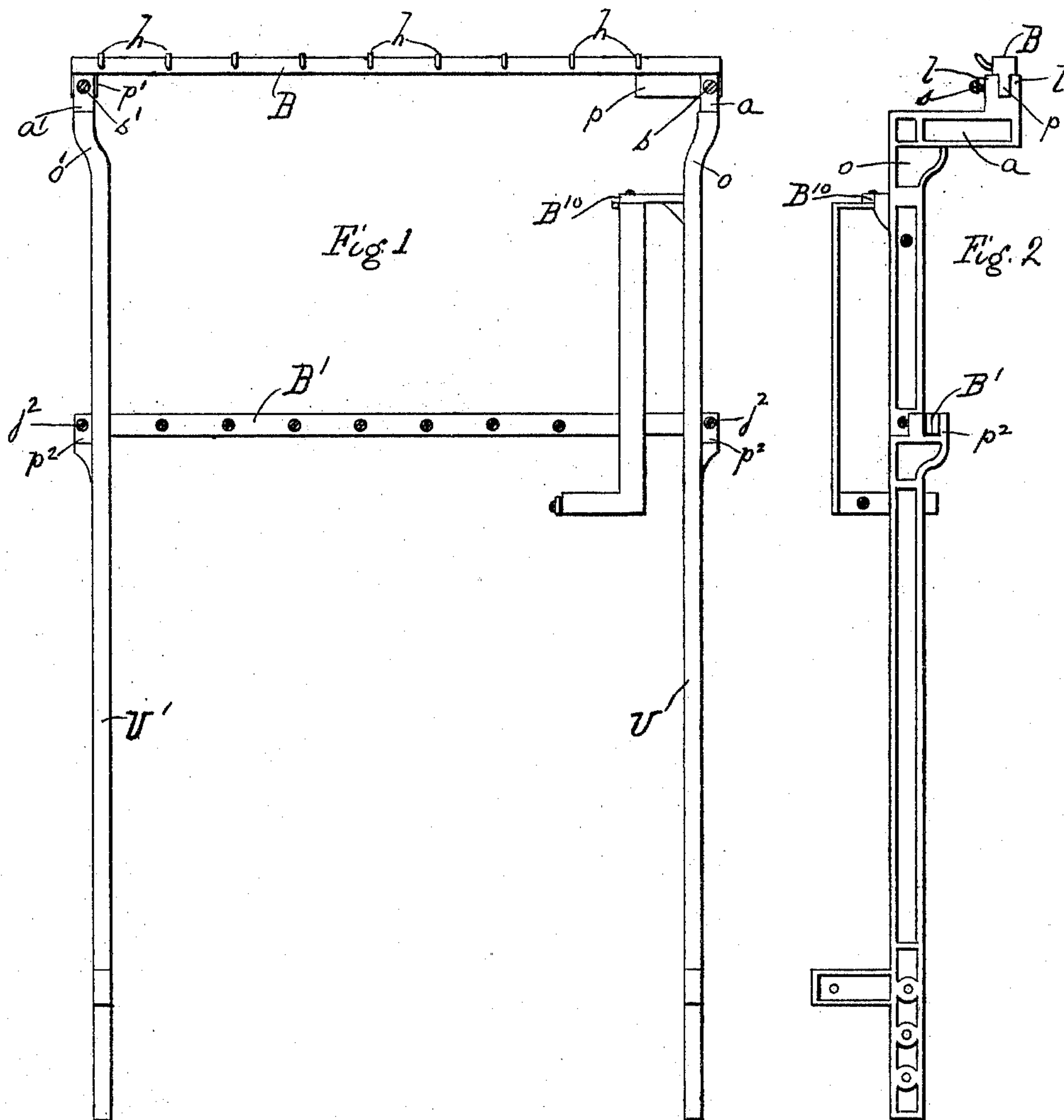
PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

C. A. JACQUES.
CHIMING CLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

E. W. Collins
Halter abbe

INVENTOR

Charles A. Jacques

BY

Howson and Howson

ATTORNEYS

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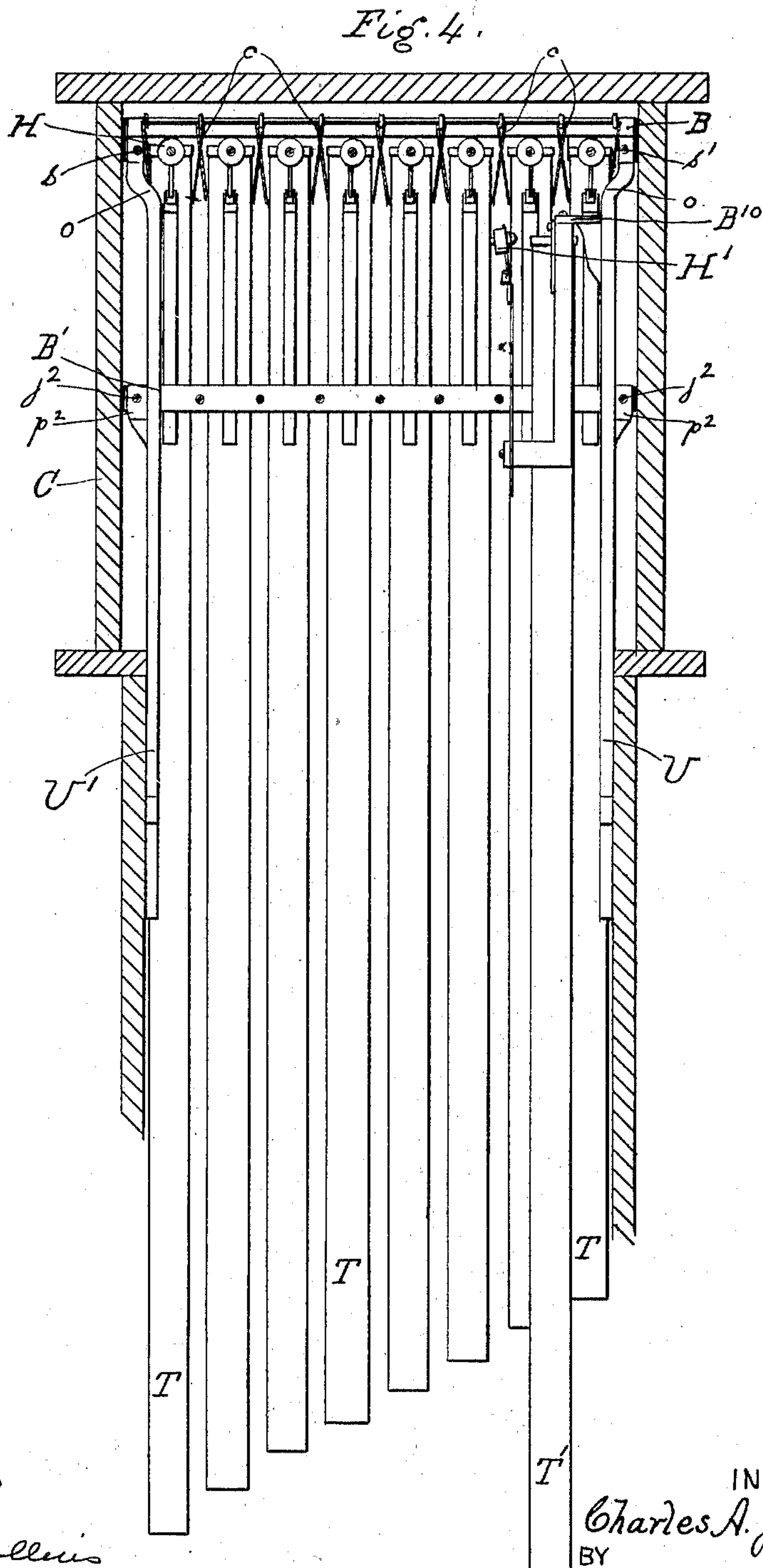
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. JACQUES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BAWO AND DOTTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

CHIMING-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,070, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed December 19, 1903. Serial No. 185,844. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. JACQUES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chiming-Clocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clocks having tubes on which chimes are struck, and particularly relates to the frame on which the tubes are hung.

The object of the invention is to improve, cheapen, and simplify the construction of these frames and make them adapted to be fitted into clock-cases of varying dimensions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved frame. Fig. 2 is a side elevation taken at the right of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view; and Fig. 4 is a view, on a reduced scale, of a frame of my invention in position in a clock-case, which is shown in section.

As shown in the drawings, my improved frame is composed of two upright bars $U U'$, adapted to be secured at their lower ends to the sides of the clock-case at the narrower portion of the latter, Fig. 4. The upper ends of the uprights terminate in rearwardly-projecting arms $a a'$, each having a groove at its outer end formed by lugs l , Fig. 2. A transverse tube-carrying bar B , having depending flanges $p p'$, fitting into said grooves, Figs. 1 and 2, is adapted to be secured in place in the frame by screws $s s'$. Hooks h on the transverse bar serve to support the tubes T through the medium of cords c , Fig. 4. The uprights $U U'$ are bowed outwardly at o near their upper ends, and the upright U has secured to it near the point o a bracket B^{10} , extending in front of the tubes T and carrying a tube T' and a hammer H' .

At a suitable distance below the upper ends of the uprights $U U'$ within the wider or clock-face portion of the case C grooved lugs $p^2 p^2$ are formed on the uprights to receive a transverse hammer-carrying bar B' , which is secured in place by screws s^2 . The spring-

shanks of hammers H are suitably clamped in this bar, Fig. 4, which may be formed of two strips for this purpose, Fig. 3. This bar B' stands in a vertical plane in front of the tube-carrying bar B , Fig. 2.

It will be readily seen, particularly by reference to Fig. 4, that the long tubes T hang from the transverse bar B in the rear of the uprights $U U'$, so that these tubes may occupy the full width of the case C clear of the uprights.

The lug-and-groove connections for the transverse bars $B B'$ make it possible to fit my frame into various sizes of clock-cases by first cutting one end off each bar, so that the bar shall be the width of the widest portion of the case, then securing the bars to the uprights by the screws $s s' s^2 s^2$ and fastening the device in place in the case.

The transverse bar B generally holds the tubes on which a chime is to be struck on the quarter-hour, while the bracket B' holds the tube on which the hour is struck.

In my United States Patent No. 685,045 I have shown straight uprights connected by a transverse tube-carrying bar; but such construction can be used only in a comparatively wide clock-case. In hall-clocks, however, the case must be as narrow as possible in its lower part and yet hold at least eight tubes for the chimes. I therefore bow out the upper ends of the uprights, so that the end tubes may be set behind the uprights to the full width of the clock-case and yet the hammers for those end tubes may be set in proper position and be free to oscillate past the bowed parts of the uprights.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with a clock-casing having an upper part with a lower part of less width, uprights secured to the sides of the lower portion, an adjustable hammer-carrying bar mounted on said uprights, said uprights bowed out in the upper part of the casing and adapted to permit a hammer to be oscillated partly within said bowed-out portion, rearwardly-projecting arms, and an adjustable transverse tube-carrying bar secured

therein, in combination with a bracket carrying a tube and secured to one of said uprights in front of the transverse tube-carrying bar, substantially as described.

- 5 2. A chiming-clock, having a frame comprising uprights, and a transverse bar adjustably secured thereto and carrying tubes, and a transverse hammer-carrying bar, in combination with a bracket extending in front of the
10 transverse tube-carrying bar, said bracket be-

ing on one of the uprights and carrying a tube, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES A. JACQUES.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. BIRCH,

F. WARREN WRIGHT.