

No. 760,157.

PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

G. A. SCHLECHTER.
CLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

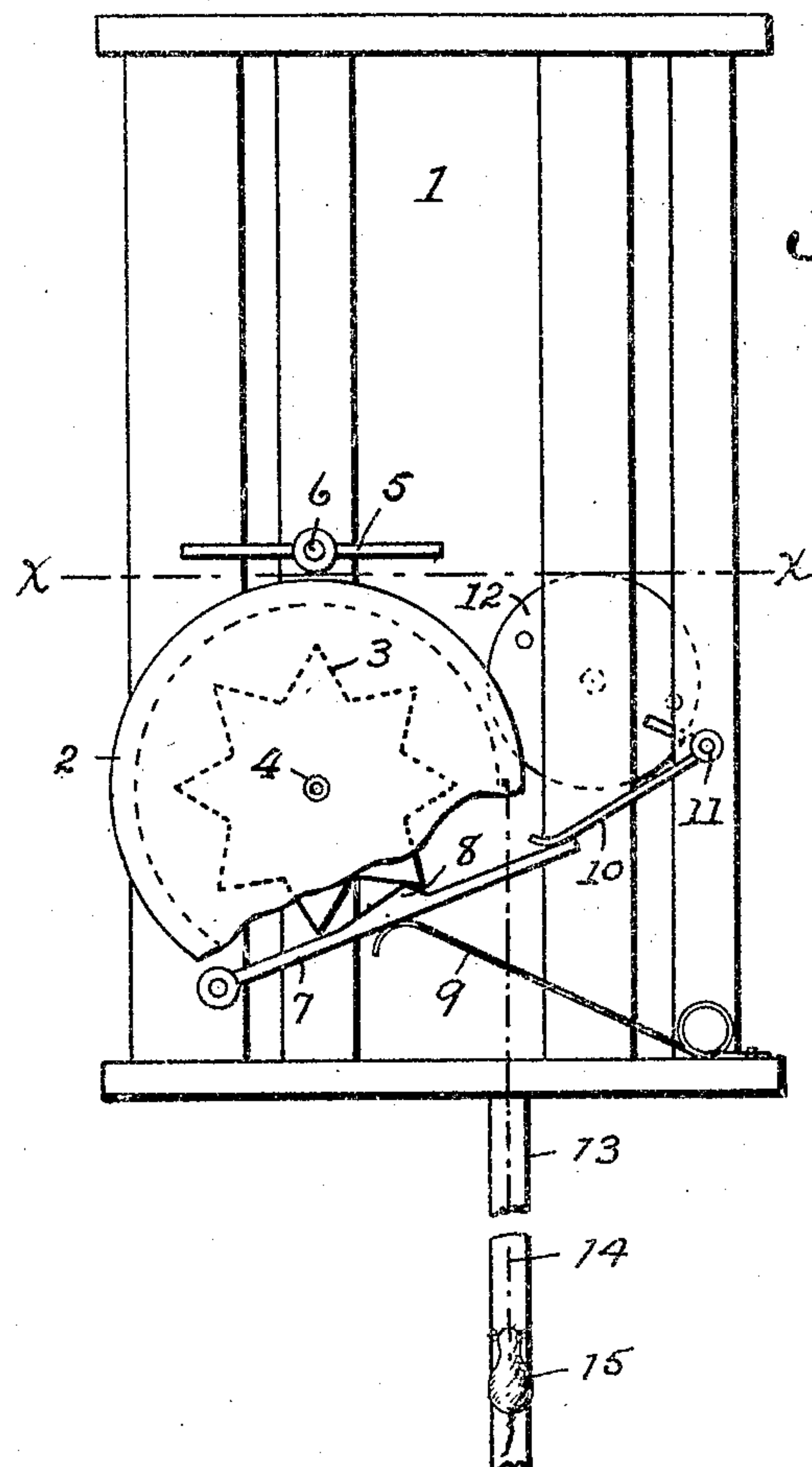
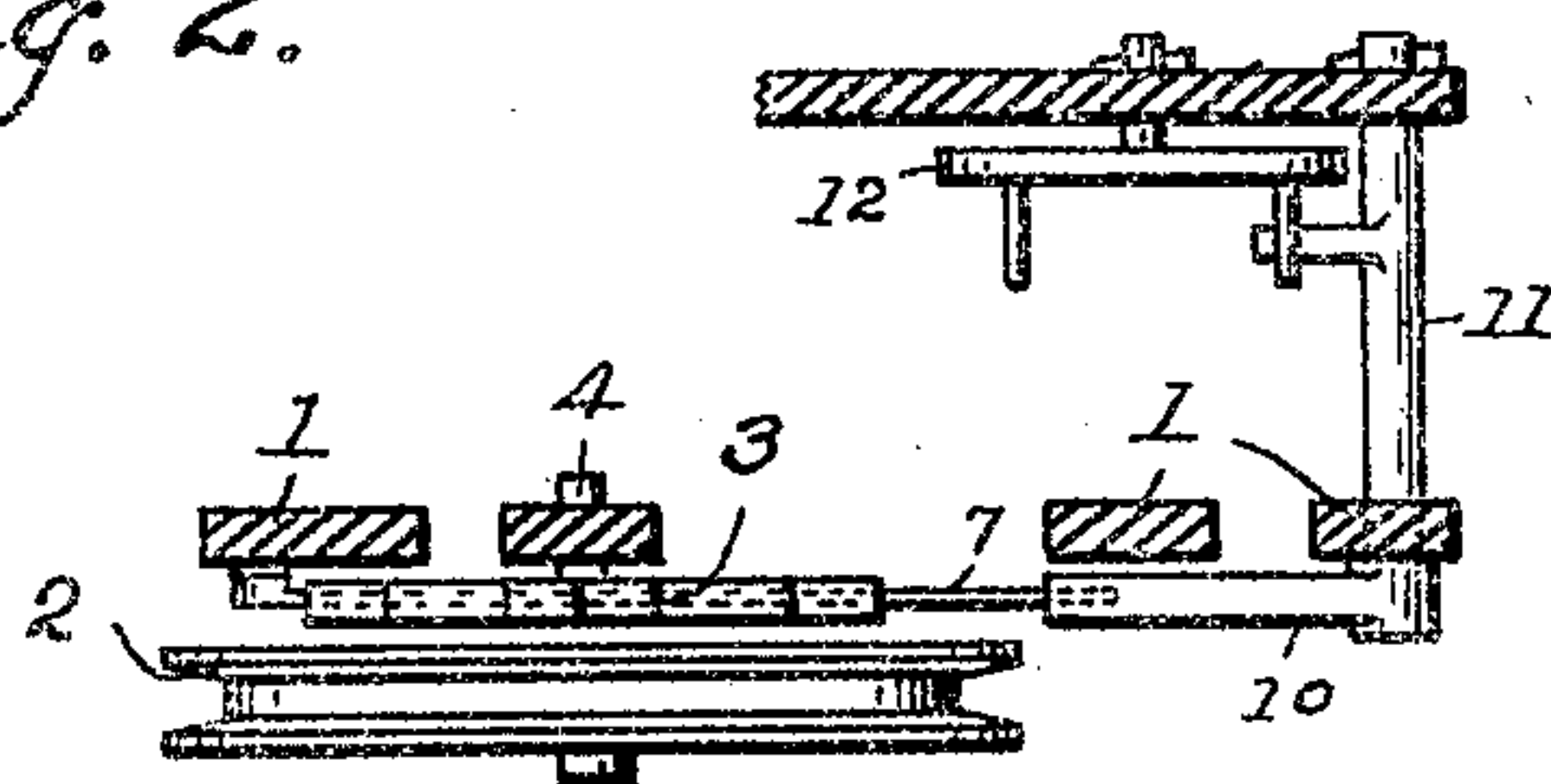


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Florence Kelly
Katharine Kelly.

Gustavus A. Schlechter, Inventor

By Attorney *E. A. Kelly*

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

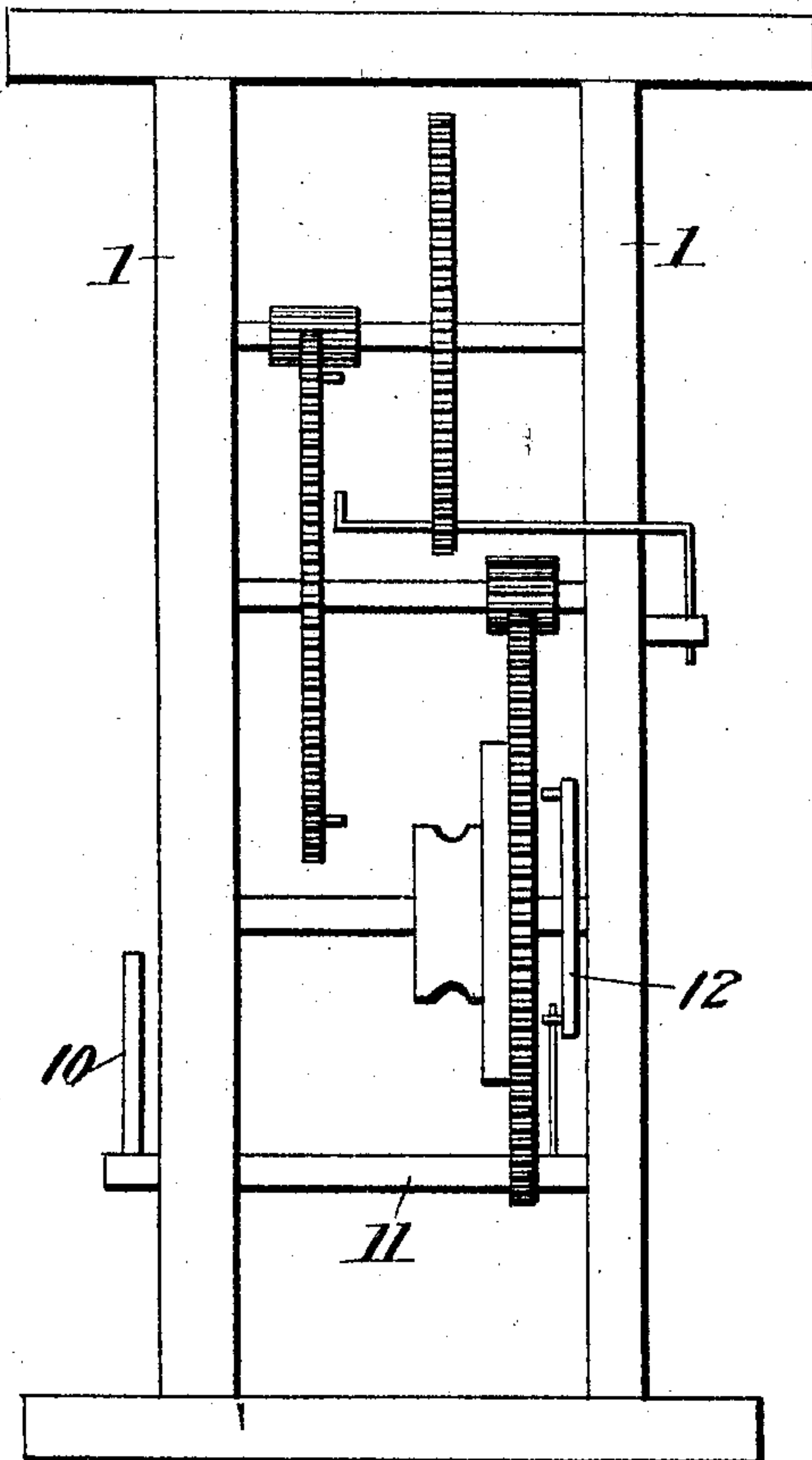
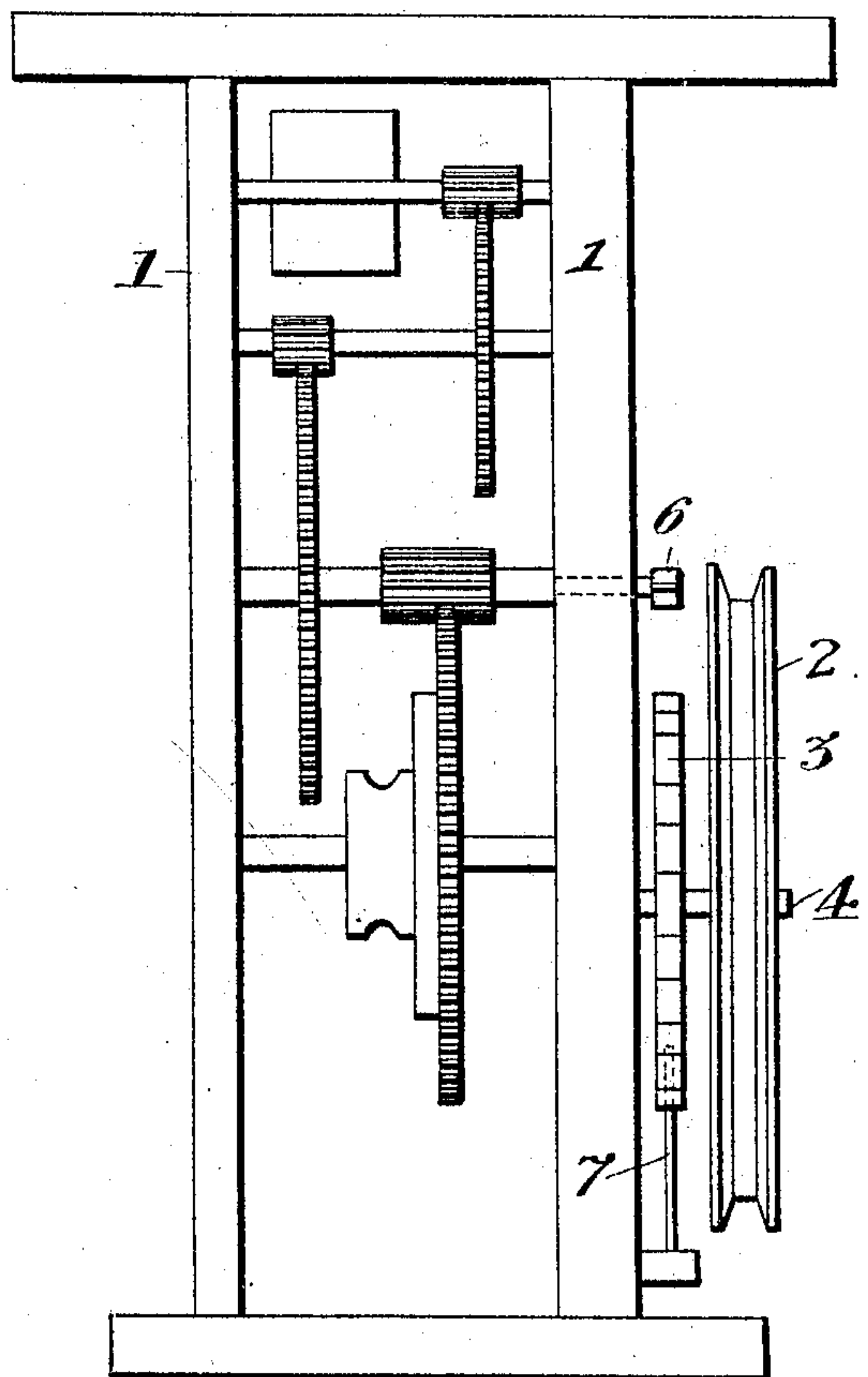


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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by *Ed. A. Kelly*,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVUS A. SCHLECHTER, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,157, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed January 26, 1904. Serial No. 190,675. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVUS A. SCHLECHTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in clocks; and the main object of the invention is to provide an attachment to a clock to be operated by the mechanism thereof that will afford amusement.

The device consists of the ordinary time-keeping and striking mechanisms; also, an attachment thereto which is so connected to the striking mechanism that it will raise a movable body which is slidably mounted on a depending rod and through its connection to the timekeeping mechanism drop it at stated intervals. A clock suitable for the nursery will be the result. The face of the clock is so decorated and designed and the other parts so constructed and arranged that the whole will illustrate the old-time nursery rhyme known as "Dickery, dickery, dock, the mouse ran up the clock, &c."

The invention is more fully described in the following specification and clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a clock-frame, showing my device. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the striking mechanism. Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the timekeeping mechanism.

The numeral 1 indicates the frame of the clock.

2 indicates a pulley, to the side of which is formed a star-wheel 3, mounted on a suitable shaft 4.

5 indicates a double-arm lever, which is mounted on a shaft 6 immediately above the pulley 2 and connected to the striking mechanism by which it is operated. Ordinarily this lever is actuated every hour; but in the present case I have arranged to set the lever in motion—that is, to make one complete revo-

lution every three minutes instead. Each end of this double lever will engage one tooth of the star-wheel 3 as it revolves, thus moving it two points at each revolution of said lever.

The numeral 7 indicates a lever secured at one end to the frame of the clock and formed with a lip or projection 8 near its free end adapted to engage the teeth of the star-wheel 3 near the under side.

The numeral 9 indicates a spring, which bears against the under side of the lever 7 and tends to keep it in normal contact with the star-wheel.

The end of the lever 7 projects beyond the periphery of the pulley 2, and its end is engaged by an arm 10, which arm is mounted on a post 11 in the frame. This post is connected to the dividing-wheel 12 of the time-keeping mechanism and is operated thereby once each hour, and when so operated the arm 10 will bear down on the end of the lever 7 and disengage it from the teeth of the star-wheel, leaving the said star-wheel and pulley free to revolve.

Depending from the frame of the clock at about the center is a rod 13, and on this rod I arrange a loosely-sliding body 15, preferably in the form of a mouse. Along the back of this rod I arrange a flexible cord 14, attached at one end to the said body 15 and at the other to the pulley 2.

The action is as follows: The operation of the striking mechanism, which, as stated, is so arranged to operate the shaft 6 and lever 5 every three minutes, will by its rotation engage and revolve the star-wheel 3 and with it the pulley 2, winding the cord 14 thereon a small portion at each operation. The length of the rod 13 and cord 14 are so arranged that the body 15 will be drawn to the top thereof in an hour, or, in other words, in twenty revolutions of the double-arm lever 5. Each hour the dividing-wheel of the time mechanism will operate the shaft 11 and the lever 10 mounted thereon, and the said lever will press down on the end of the lever 7 sufficiently to disengage it from its hold on the teeth of the star-wheel. When so released, the weight of the body 15 will cause it to drop quickly, so that about the time the spring 9 shall have

acted to return the lever 7 to normal position against the star-wheel teeth the body 15 will have reached its lowest position. This operation is repeated every hour. The mouse
5 slowly ascends the rod and at the end of each hour drops suddenly to the end again.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is —

10 In a clock the combination of a timekeeping mechanism, a striking mechanism, a pulley, a star-wheel on said pulley, a double-armed lever operated by said striking mechanism and adapted to engage and revolve said

star-wheel and pulley, a spring-backed lever engaging said star-wheel, an arm actuated by
15 said timekeeping mechanism adapted to release said lever, and a vertically-movable body connected to said pulley by a flexible cord adapted to be raised and lowered by the
20 action of said parts.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAVUS A. SCHLECHTER.

Witnesses:

ED. A. KELLY,
GEO. M. MILLER.