

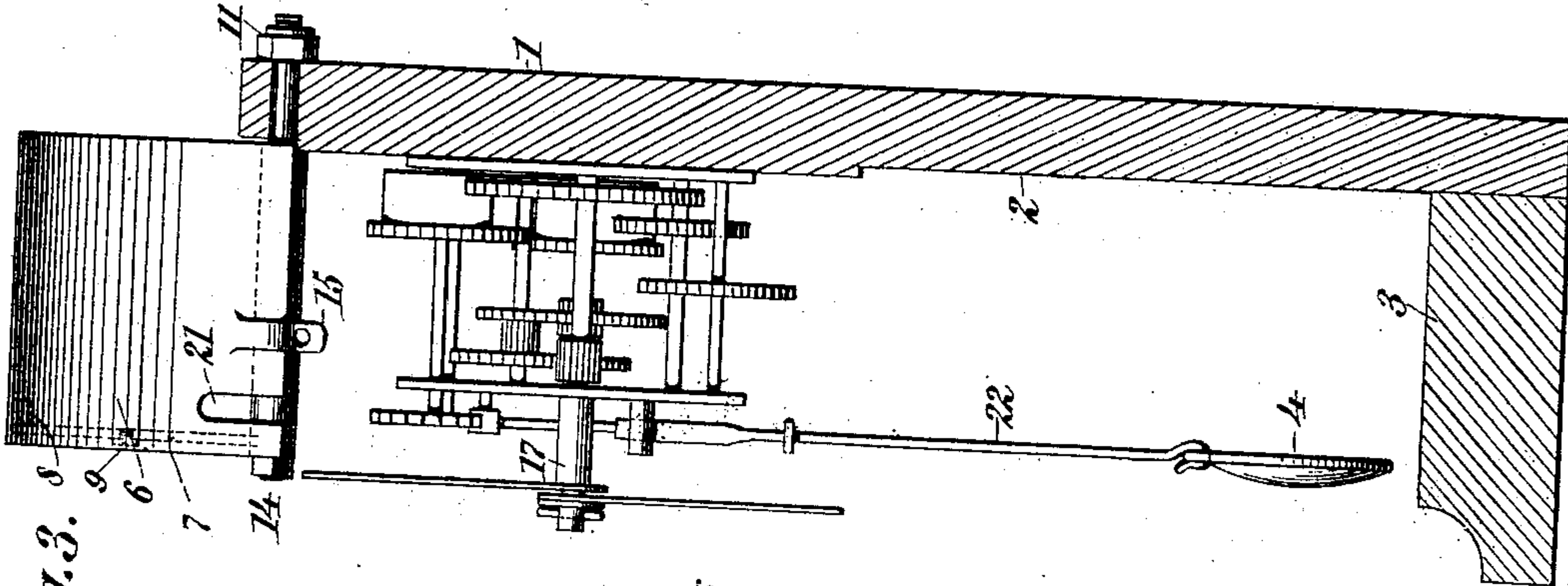
No. 863,882.

PATENTED AUG. 20, 1907.

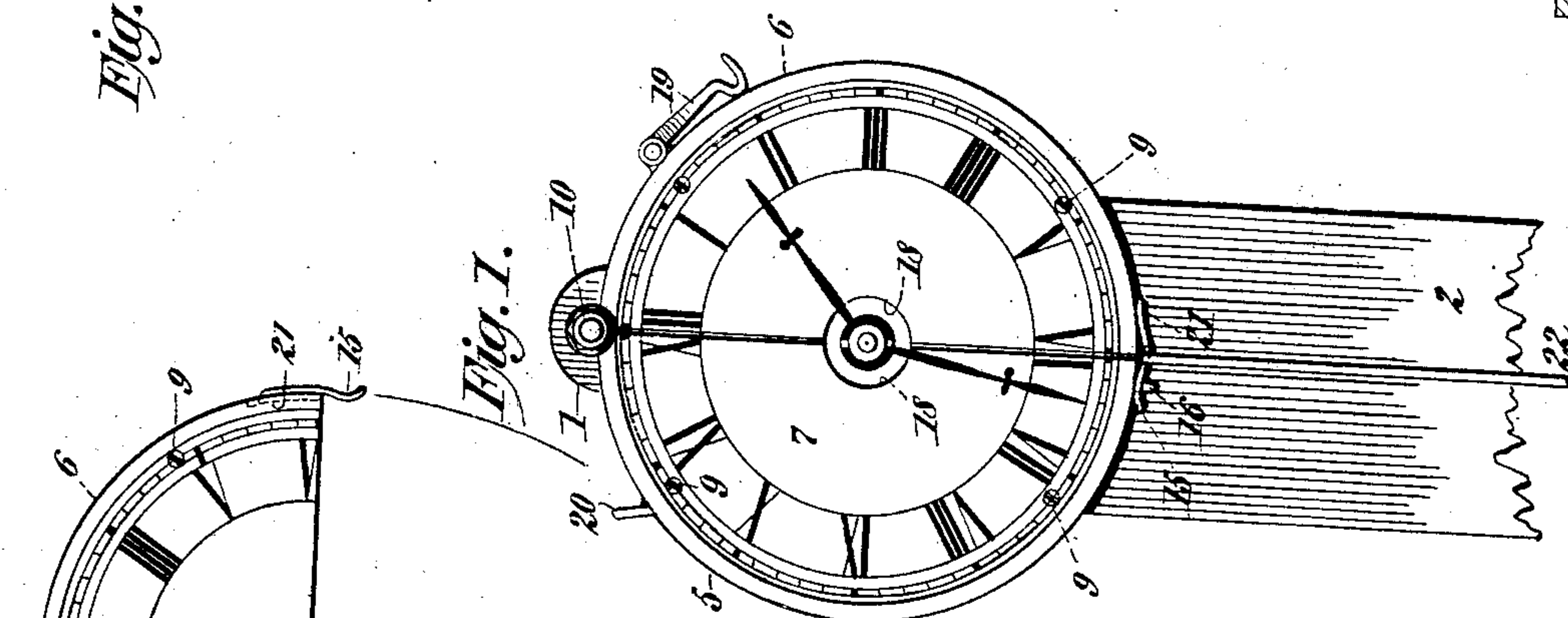
C. E. SANFORD.

CLOCK CASE.

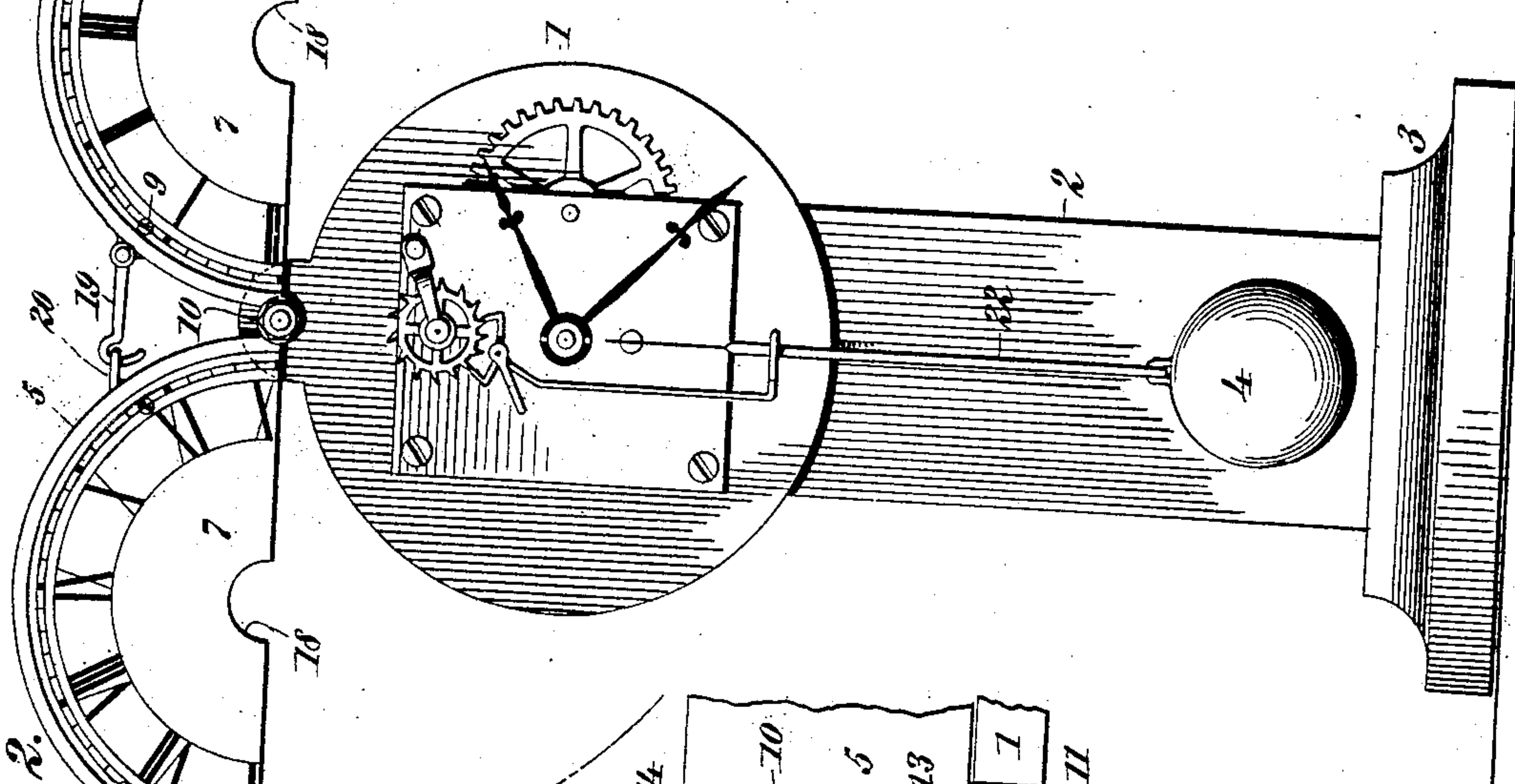
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1907.



**Fig. 3.**



*Fig. 7.*



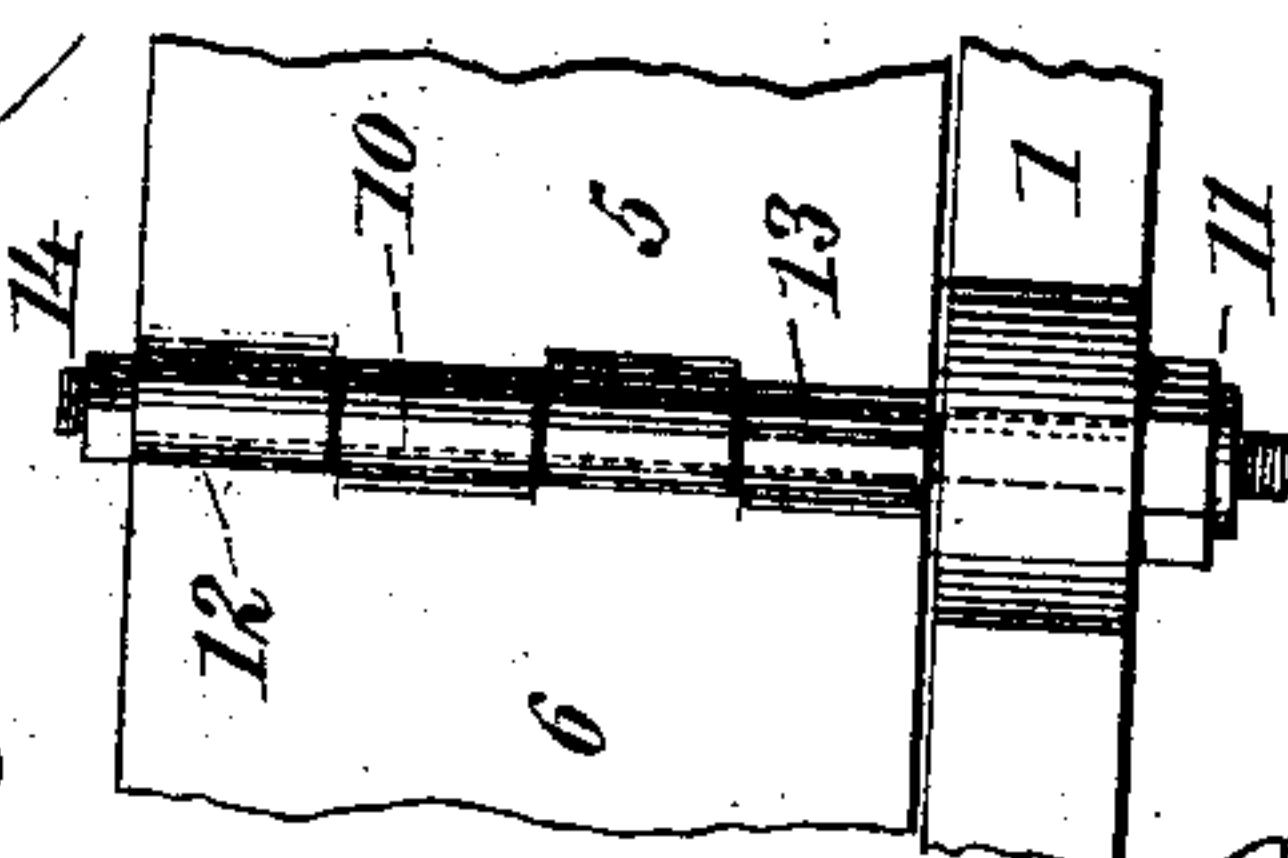
*Fig. 2.*

WITNESSES

*Gustave Pitelich.*

Edwin H. Britton

Fig. 4.



INVENTOR

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BY *Clark Benjamin*  
his  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. SANFORD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CLOCK-CASE.

No. 863,882.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 20, 1907.

Application filed January 5, 1907. Serial No. 350,893.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. SANFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Clock-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to clock cases, and consists in the construction hereinafter described whereby access may be obtained to the clock mechanism for any desired purpose, such as repair, without removing the entire case from its support or taking off either the dial or the hands. To this end the case is made in two parts hinged or pivoted together, and the dial is also made in two parts respectively secured in the parts of the clock case. The case being thus divided, its parts can be swung asunder on the pivot so as to expose the clock mechanism.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a front view of a clock, the supporting standard being broken away, showing the parts of the case closed together. Fig. 2 is a front view showing the parts of the case open. Fig. 3 is a side elevation with the standard, base and back plate in section, also showing the parts of the case, open. Fig. 4 is a top view of the hinge connection between the parts of the case.

Similar numbers of reference indicate like parts.

1 is the back plate or board to which the clock mechanism of any suitable construction is secured. Said plate may be circular in form and may be supported upon a standard 2, and base 3. The object of the standard is simply to provide space for the pendulum 4, when the clock is of the pendulum control type. Of course, when the time mechanism is operated by a spring in the ordinary manner, the standard support will not be necessary.

The clock case which may be of thin metal is preferably in the form of two half hollow cylinders 5 and 6, and these may coincide circumferentially with the circumference of the back plate. The rear ends of the said cylinders are open; the front ends are closed by the clock dial 7 which is a thin plate of metal and divided diametrically. On the inner periphery of each part of the case is a flange 8, and to this flange the halves of the dial are detachably secured by screws 9. One longitudinal edge of each part of the case is hinged in any suitable manner, to a fixed pivot pin 10, which may extend through the back plate, as shown in Fig. 3, and be secured by a nut 11 applied to its protruding threaded extremity. Upon each part of the case are formed hinge eyes 12, on part 5, and 13, on part 6, which are received upon said pin. The end of the pin protruding forwardly beyond said eyes is threaded and provided with a nut 14. On removing said nut, the parts of the case may be drawn off said pin and so detached.

Normally the parts 5 and 6 take by gravity or other-

wise, the closed position shown in Fig. 1. In a pendulum clock of the type shown the line of division of the dial is preferably vertical and the hinge connection at the top of the case. The parts may then be detachably secured together by any convenient latch, such for example, as a leaf spring 15 secured to one part, having an opening to receive a fixed pin 16 on the other part. The usual shaft and sleeve 17 which support and actuate the clock hands are made sufficiently long to bring the hands in front of the dial when the parts 5, 6 are closed together, and in the meeting edges of both parts are formed semicircular recesses 18 to permit said shaft and sleeve to pass through said dial.

When access to the clock mechanism is desired, the latch 15 is released and the parts 5, 6 of the case are swung asunder on the hinge connection sufficiently to expose said mechanism. In the clock shown they are swung upwardly on their hinge, and then may be secured in position by the hook 19 on one part engaging with the eye 20 on the other part. Recesses 21 are made in the edges of the parts of the case, which when closed together form a single recess through which pendulum rod 22 passes and which is of sufficient extent to allow of the lateral swing of said rod.

Particular attention is called to the fact that my clock case directly incloses the mechanism of the clock and is not a mere cover designed to protect a clock already having a case from injury. As already stated its combination with the clock mechanism is to be such as that, when it is opened, the clock mechanism is exposed, so that access thereto may thus be very easily and conveniently obtained. It follows of necessity that no intermediate ordinary clock case is contemplated, which would prevent access to such mechanism, and, therefore, defeat the very advantage gained.

I claim:

1. In combination with a back plate and a clock mechanism supported thereon, a case for said mechanism formed in two parts, a divided dial, means for securing the parts of said dial respectively in the parts of said clock case, a hinge connection between meeting edges of said clock case parts and means for securing said hinge connection to said back plate: the said clock case parts being constructed to swing asunder on said hinge to expose said clock mechanism.

2. In combination with a back plate and a clock mechanism supported thereon, a case for said mechanism formed in two parts, a diametrically divided dial, having a recess in each straight edge, means for securing the parts of said dial respectively in the parts of the clock case, clock hands, means for actuating and supporting said hands extending through said dial opening, a hinge connection between meeting edges of said clock case parts and means for securing said hinge connection to said back plate: the said clock parts being constructed to swing asunder on said hinge to expose said clock mechanism.

3. In combination with a back plate and a clock mechanism supported thereon, a case for said mechanism

formed in two parts, a diametrically divided dial, means for securing the parts of said dial respectively in the parts of said case, a fixed pivot on said back plate and hinge eyes on meeting edges of said case parts received on said  
5 pivot: the said case parts being constructed to swing asunder on said pivot to expose said clock mechanism.

4. In combination with a clock mechanism and a support therefor, a case on said support directly inclosing said mechanism and formed in two parts, and a hinge connection  
10 between said parts comprising a fixed pin on said support, wherefrom said case is suspended.

5. In combination with a back plate and a clock mech-

anism supported thereon, a case for said mechanism formed in two parts, a fixed pivot on said back plate and hinge eyes on meeting edges of said case parts received on said pivot: the said case parts being constructed to swing asunder on said pivot to expose said  
15 clock mechanism.

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

CHARLES E. SANFORD.

Witnesses:

WM. H. SIEGMAN,  
GERTRUDE T. PORTER.