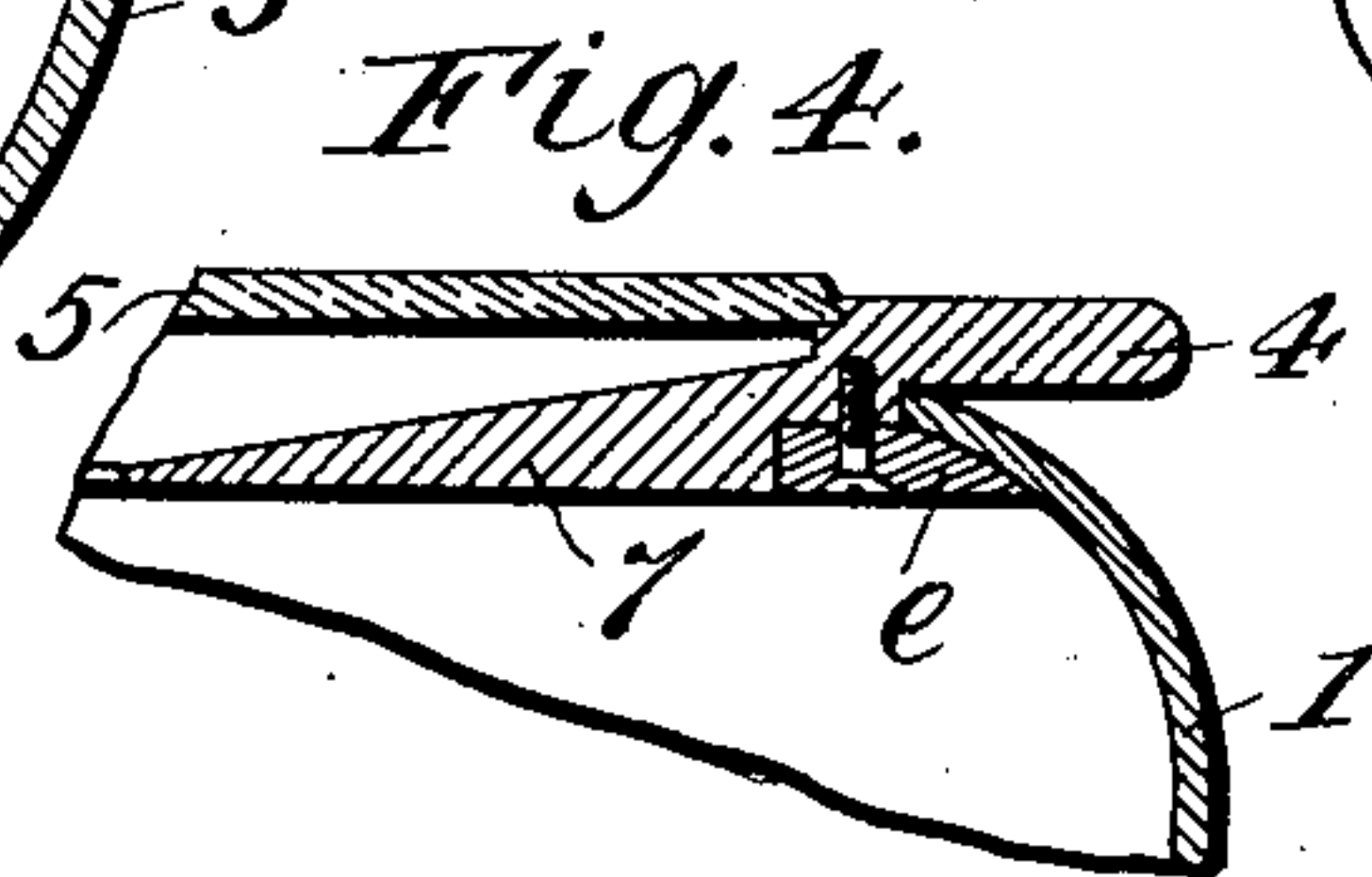
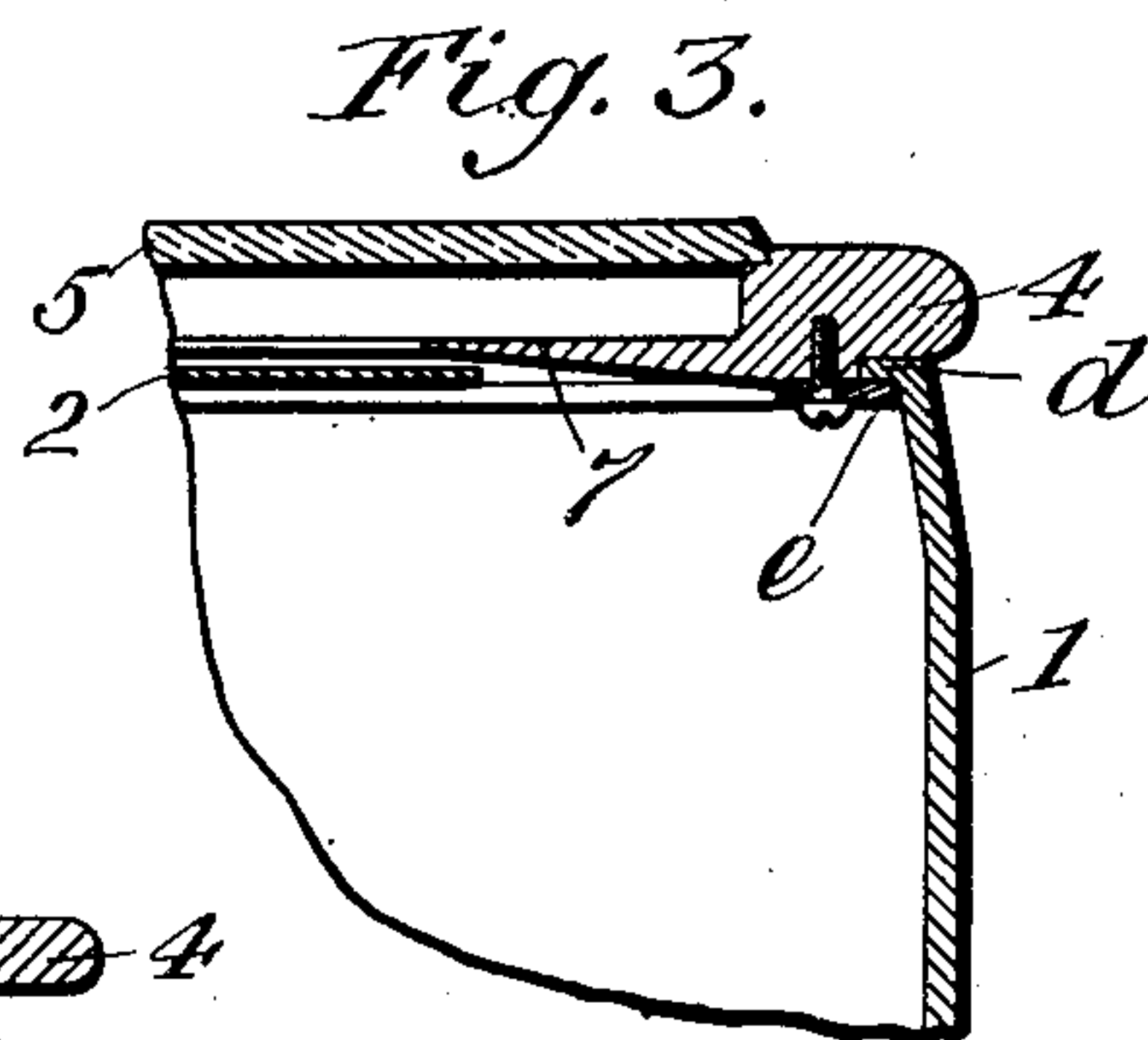
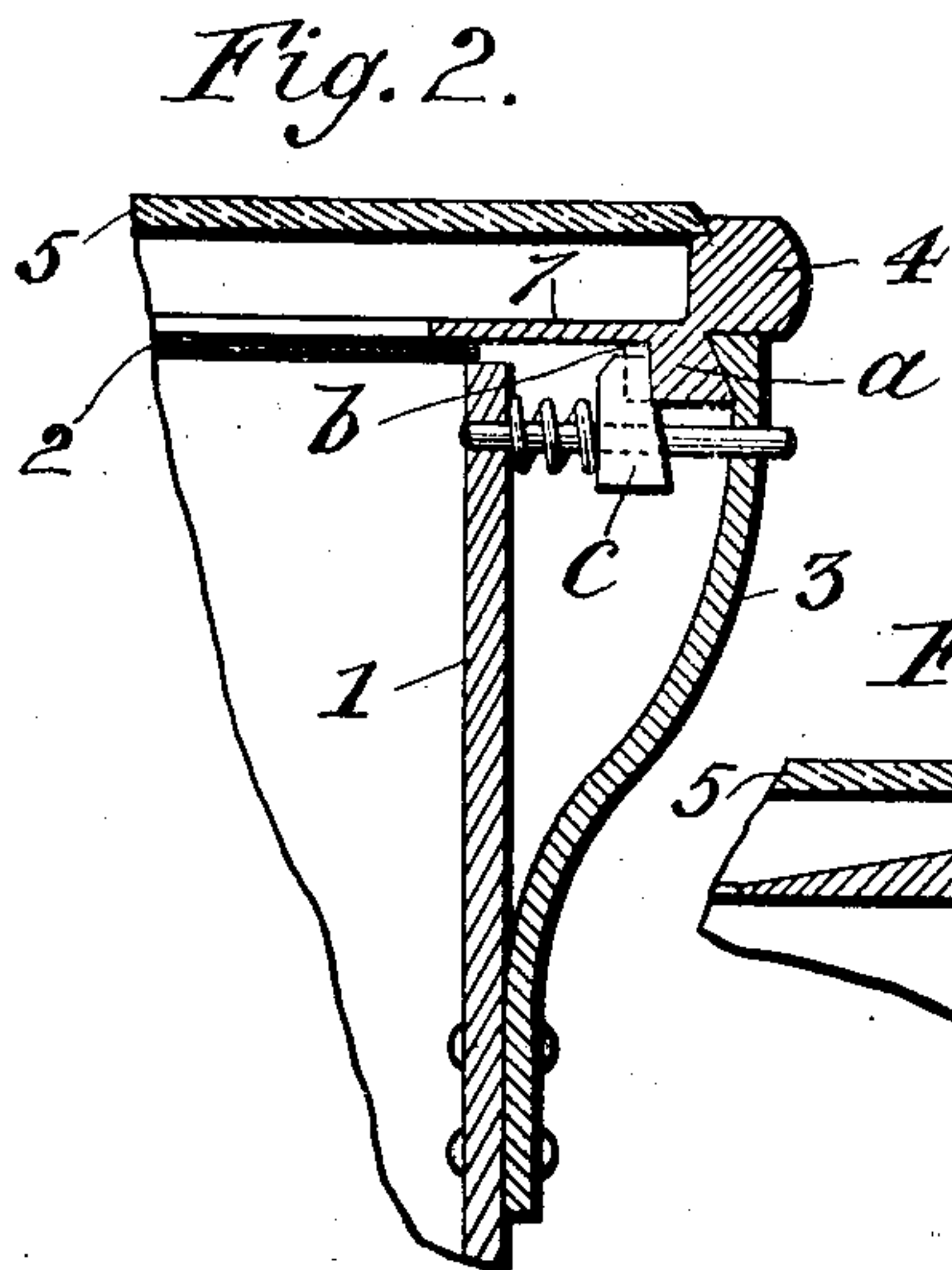
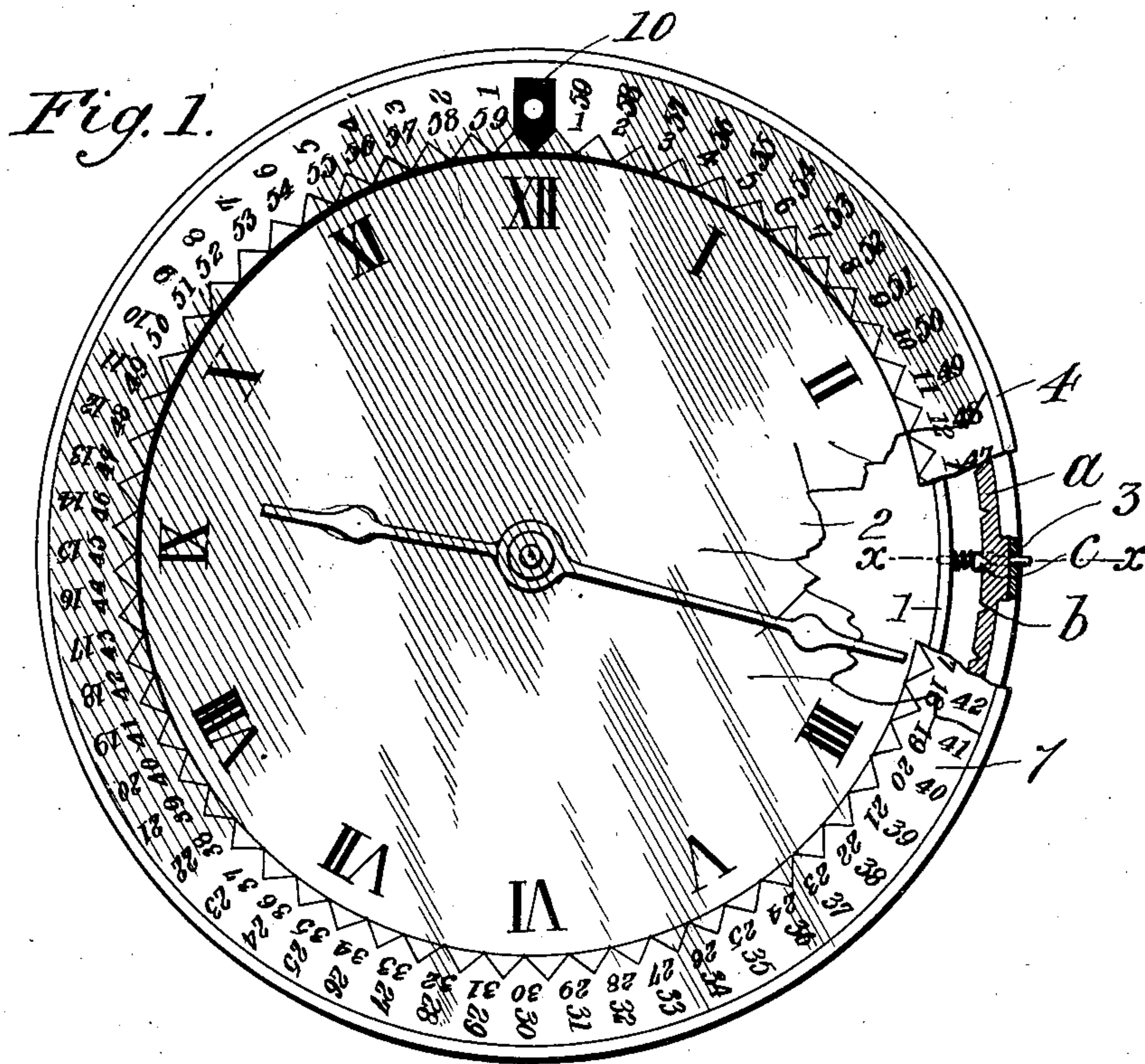


R. B. HANSELL.  
CLOCK AND WATCH.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 9, 1909.

961,957.

Patented June 21, 1910.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT B. HANSELL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CLOCK AND WATCH.

961,957.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 21, 1910.

Application filed June 9, 1909. Serial No. 501,108.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT B. HANSELL, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Clocks and Watches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of clocks and watches in which a system of figures together with an indicating point, are inscribed on a surface which for a better name, I term a chart, and is susceptible of rotation about, and independently of the central staff carrying the hour and minute hands, and whereby certain information with respect to the duration and lapse of time, is ascertained after setting the indicator in radial alinement with the minute hand of the clock when the same is running.

In the description of the said invention which follows, reference is made to the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof, and in which,—

Figure 1 is a face view of a clock constructed after the manner of the present invention, a portion of which is torn away to illustrate in section the parts beneath. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section of Fig. 1 taken on the dotted line  $x-x$ , except that the part torn away in that figure, is replaced. Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Fig. 2, illustrating alternate constructions of the invention, as hereinafter described.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, 1 is the shell or case of an ordinary clock, and 2 the dial. 3 is an expansible ring secured to the case 1, and 4 the bezel which carries the glass or crystal 5. The periphery of the part  $a$  of the bezel is slightly flared to correspond with the inwardly projecting inclined surface of the ring with which it is in contact, to hold the bezel in place and yet allow of its rotation independently of the ring and the case. 7 is an annular chart formed as a part of and extending inward from the bezel 4; and its inner diameter is such that it laps over the outer circular edge of the dial 2, as shown in Fig. 2.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the chart is inscribed with figures in two circular rows, the figures on the outer row beginning with 1, and running up to 60, the increase being to the left, while in the inner row the figures increase to the right. 10 is an indicating mark which takes the place of

the number 60, and answers the purpose of a pointer, when the bezel carrying the chart is turned to any particular position with respect to the figures on the dial, the minute spaces between them, or the hands of the clock. The arrangement of the figures on the chart however, constitutes no part of the present invention, and their illustration is only to indicate that there is some purpose to be attained in setting the pointer in some arbitrarily selected position with respect to the figures on the dial or the hands of the clock. The bezel 4 which is sprung into position as is commonly done in the attachment of a watch crystal to its bezel, is preferably milled at the edge to facilitate its movement by the fingers. It is desirable that when the pointer is set opposite any minute division of the dial, that it should resist accidental movement in either direction, and I therefore provide the portion  $a$  of the bezel with sixty notches  $b$ , and provide the case 1 with a spring-held V-shaped tooth  $c$  adapted to enter any one of the notches.

In Fig. 3 I provide the edge of the clock case with an inwardly-extending flange  $d$ , and to the underside of the bezel, I secure by means of screws, a ring  $e$  the overhanging portion of which is directly under the flange. With this construction the bezel with the chart can be turned in either direction as in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 shows the invention as applied to a watch, and the means of attaching the bezel to the case of the watch is similar to that employed in Fig. 3.

It will be seen that in the various constructions shown and described there is formed in the outer edge of the bezel an annular recess which receives the inner edge of the case; or in other words, a portion of the case is interposed between an upper and a lower surface in the bezel; and where the expansible ring 3 is not depended upon to provide the inner projection of the case, and the bezel formed of one piece as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the removable ring  $e$  is used and screws employed to hold the said ring in place.

I claim as my invention,—

1. In combination with the case of a clock or watch, a rotary bezel carrying a chart, the outer edge of which bezel is provided with an annular recess having an upper and a lower surface, in which rests the inwardly

projecting edge of the said case, substantially as specified.

2. In combination with the case of a clock or watch having an inwardly projecting rim  
5 or flange, a bezel provided with a chart and a recess having an upper and a lower surface in its outer circumference into which the flange of the case projects, substantially as specified.

10 3. In combination with the case of a clock

or watch, a bezel carrying an annular chart, and provided with a removable ring on its underside whereby an annular recess in the bezel is produced in which the edge of the case rests, and screws to hold the ring in  
15 place, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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