

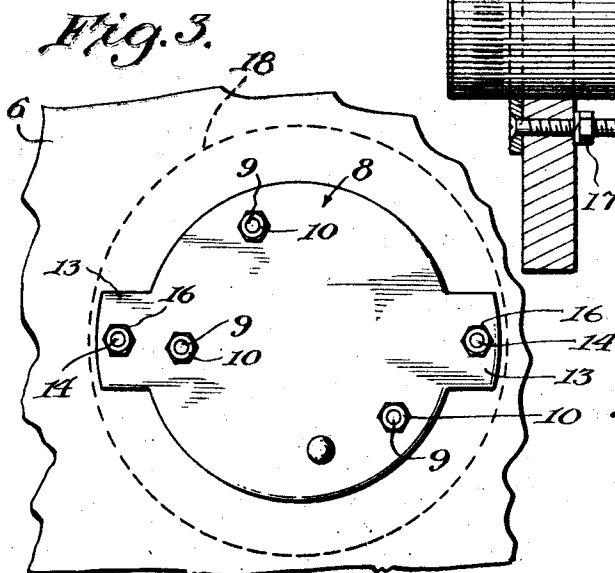
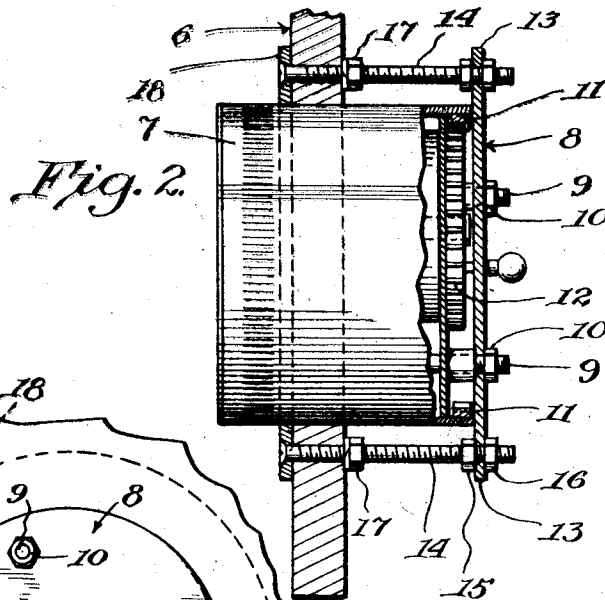
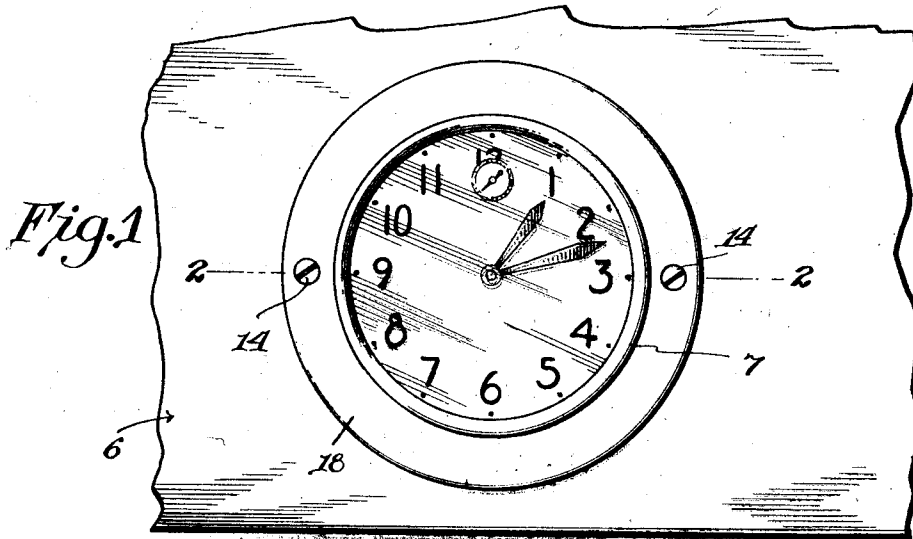
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F. C. HERBERMANN

1,541,644

CLOCK MOUNTING

Filed Nov. 26, 1924



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK C. HERBERMANN, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO PHINNEY-WALKER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION.

CLOCK MOUNTING.

Application filed November 26, 1924. Serial No. 752,370.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. HERBERMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clock mountings, and is especially applicable to clocks of that type known as rim wind, in which, in the present instance, the clock is wound by turning the case in which the movement is mounted, the movement being fastened to a back plate so that it remains in fixed position, the case being revolvable around the same and being geared to the winding train. An example of such a clock may be seen in the patent to Adams No. 1,009,880, dated November 28th, 1911. These clocks are particularly adapted for use on automobiles, but of course are capable of use in other relations.

The object of the present invention is to provide improved means for mounting the clock in a hole in a dashboard or other instrument board, in such manner that the front end of the case will project in front of the face of the board, in position to be grasped so that it may be turned to wind the clock, the mounting being such that the clock is firmly held in position, and certain adjustments or modifications are possible to adapt the mounting for clocks of different sizes. The ornamental result desirable in mountings of this kind is preserved, the body of the clock being supported behind the dashboard, with only its front end projecting in front of the board.

One form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 is a front view of the mounting. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the instrument board, such as the dashboard of an automobile, which may be of wood, metal, or other material. 7 is the rotary clock casing, which encloses the movement, the details of which are immaterial. 8 is a back plate on which the movement is mounted by means of pillars 9 which extend thru holes in the back plate and receive the nuts 10 on the threaded extensions thereof so that the movement is rigidly fixed

to the back plate and supported in such position that the case may be rotated around it. The rear end of the case has an internal ring gear 11 which meshes with a spur gear 12 forming a part of the winding train. When the case is turned in one direction the gear 12 is rotated by the gear 11 and the spring is wound.

At opposite edges the back plate 8 has lugs 13 projecting outwardly in the same plane as the plate, and these lugs have holes to receive the rear ends of attaching bolts 14, the lugs being clamped between nuts 15 and 16 on the bolts. Accordingly the nuts are adjustable to position the back plate according to the size of the clock or other local conditions.

The front ends of the bolts 14 extend thru holes in the instrument board, which is clamped between nuts 17 on the bolts engaging the rear face of the instrument board, and a ring 18 which extends around the front projecting end of the clock case, at a neat fit. This ring 18 seats against the front face of the instrument board and forms an exterior finish for the mounting.

Obviously by the means described the bolts 14 are fixed to and held in position on the instrument board, and the nuts 17 may be set up to clamp the same irrespective of the thickness of the board. The rear ends of the bolts support the back plate 8, and, as stated, the movement is fixed to this plate. The front end of the casing may be grasped and turned to wind the spring, having a friction bearing at its rear end against the edge of plate 8, and at its front end against the inner margin of ring 18. A mounting is thus provided which supports the clock in position, and the parts may be adjusted so that the front end of the casing will project in front of the instrument board more or less as desired or necessary. This avoids the use of such rear brackets and supports as have hitherto been used and permits the clock to be quickly and conveniently assembled in the instrument board.

Various modifications may be made within the scope of the following claim.

I claim:

The combination with an instrument board having a hole therein, and a clock having a rotary case projecting thru said hole and a fixed plate behind said case and supporting the clock movement, of a ring at

the front of the board, extending around
the front end of the case and thru which
said case projects so that it can be grasped
for rotation, bolts extending thru said ring
5 and instrument board, and clamping devices
between the rear ends of the bolts and the
rear plate.

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

FREDERICK C. HERBERMANN.

Witnesses:

K. D. BURDEN,

CHARLES S. MANNING.