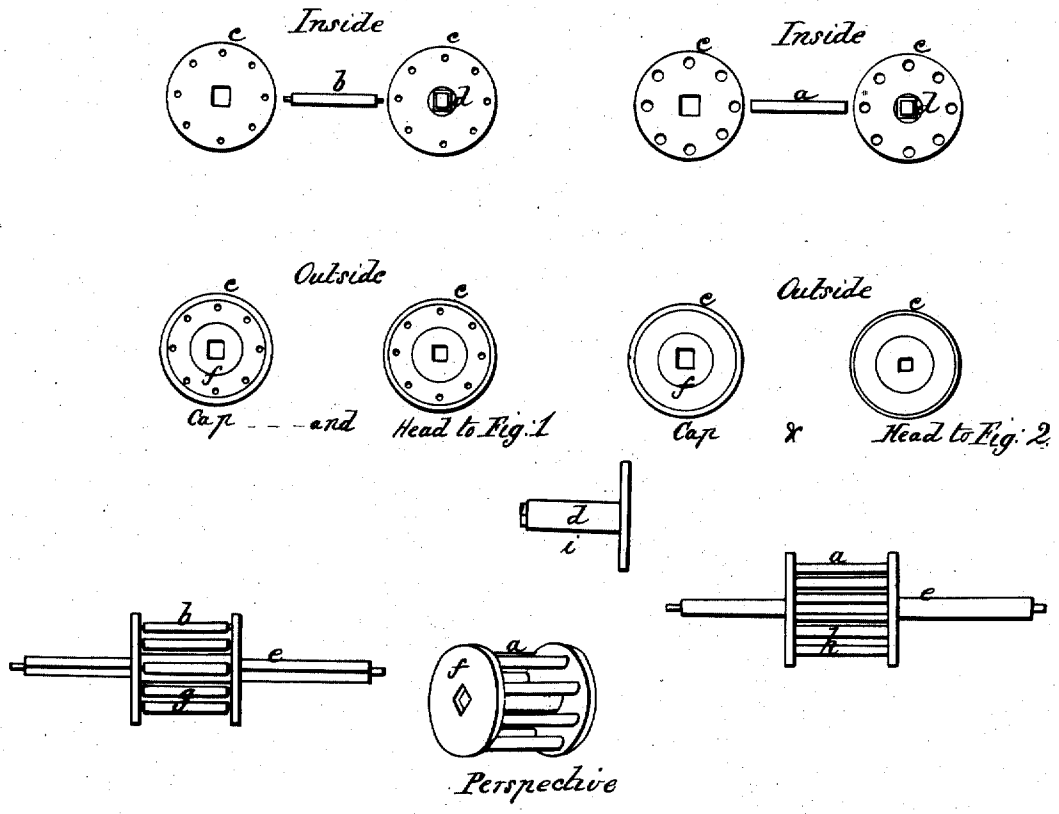
No Printed Specification Available

7528X

J. Ives.

Clock Pinion Wheels.

Patented Apr. 12, 1833.



7528X

April 12. 1833

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Joseph Ives of Bristol Connecticut
Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and forming part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Joseph Ives himself of his improvement in the striking part of Clocks

To all whom these presents shall come, Joseph Ives of Bristol in the County of Hartford and State of Connecticut, Gentleman, sends Greeting. Be it known that I the said Joseph Ives, have invented and discovered made and applied to use a new and useful improvement in the structure of the striking part of common House Clocks, specified in the words following to wit. This improvement consists in what I term a double count wheel, in the striking part of the clock and in the application of the double count wheel to clocks constructed and made with rolling pinions. The count wheel heretofore, and now used in the construction of the striking part of clocks, which I here call the single count wheel, revolves twice in repeating regularly, the twenty four hours of the day. that is in regulating one hundred and fifty six strokes of the clock. but the double count wheel which I have invented revolves but once in performing the same operation. My double count wheel is made as will be seen by the accompanying model by so arranging the various steps for the striking of the hours that the different steps for twelve hours occupy but one half the circle or circumference of the wheel, whereas in the single count wheel now in use the same steps occupy the whole circle or circumference. in the use of the double count wheel the striking of the clock is regulated and the different steps are made in the same manner as in the use of the single count wheel but in half a revolution of my double count wheel it has all the steps and regulates the same strokes as the single count wheel does in a whole revolution. To make my double count wheel I take or make a wheel of suitable dimen-

ning and perpendicular for the clock it is to be used in and divide and mark out and make the Steps for twelve hours, or half a day, the same as on a single count wheel except that they extend over but one half the circumference of the wheel, and from the place where the wheel regulating the Striking of twelve Strokes for the hour of twelve begin again mark out and make the Steps in the other half of the circumference of the wheel, as on the first half of the same so that the Striking of the clock for the twenty four hours of the day are the same as where the single count wheel is used, but the double count wheel revolves but once whereas the single count wheel revolves twice in performing that operation. I consider the best position in the clock for the double count wheel to be by the side of the fast or barrel wheel, in the Striking part of the clock, and attached to the same by dividing pins extending from one wheel to the other, and of such length as to fix the count wheel at sufficient distance from the other wheel to give room for the drop wire to perform its operations.

What I claim as my Invention and is the double count wheel as distinguished from the single count wheel, and the application of the double count wheel to clocks constructed with rolling pinions. The benefits of this improvement are that the clocks can be made with less expense, will run with much less weight, and are not as liable to get out of repair

In testimony whereof that the above is a true specification of my said improvement as above described I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 12th day of March in the year of our Lord 1838.

Witness
Henry L Harrington
Calvin Austin

Joseph Ives

(Patented 12 March 1838)

Recorded