

(Model.)

J. G. RAINE.

CLOCK CASE.

No. 251,284.

Patented Dec. 20, 1881.

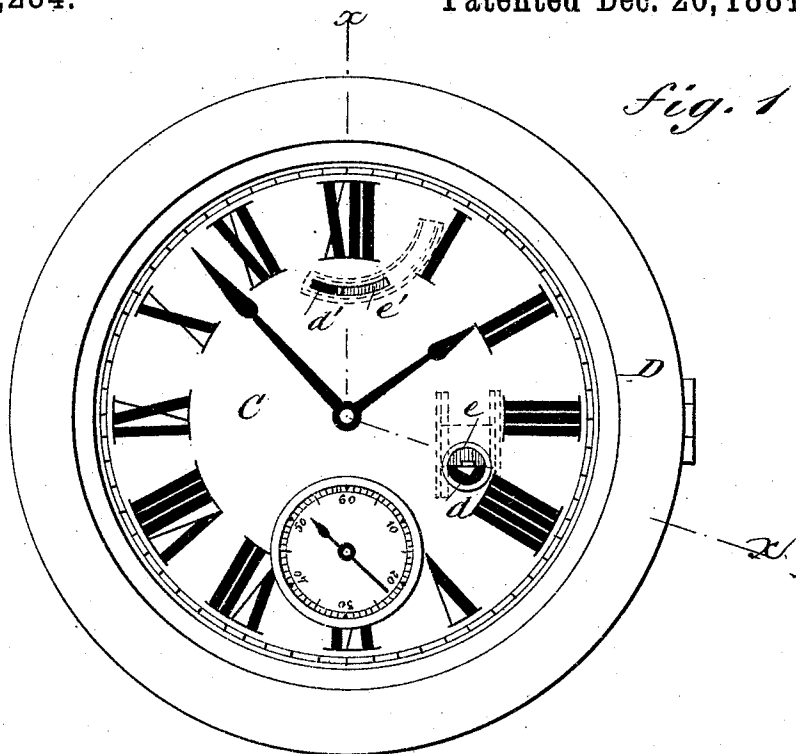


Fig. 1

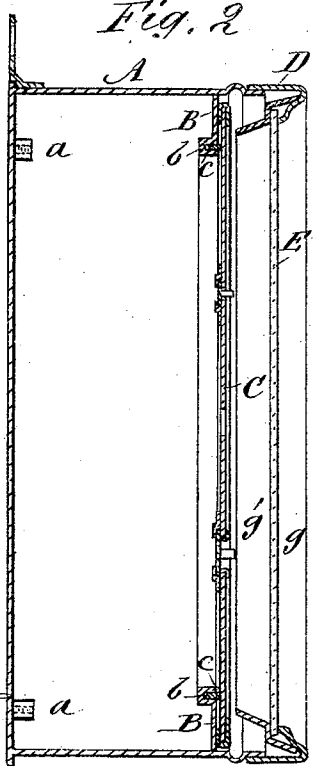


Fig. 2

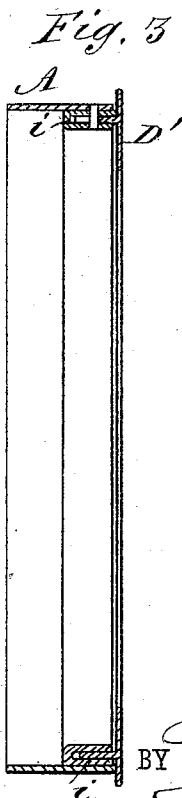


Fig. 3

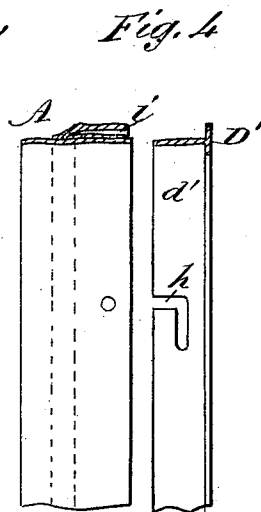


Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

C. Neveu
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. G. Raine
BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. RAINE, OF GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,284, dated December 20, 1881.

Application filed June 18, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. RAINE, of Grand Island, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Metallic Clock-Case, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a case for clocks which shall be unaffected by heat, and which shall be practically dust-proof, the same being intended particularly for clocks used on locomotives and in similar places.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a section thereof, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central section of a modification of the cover, and Fig. 4 is a sectional detail view of the same with the parts detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the case, which is preferably circular in form, and made of tin or similar sheet metal, and of sufficient size to inclose the movement of a clock, and the back of it may be provided with screw-sockets *a a*, or some other means for securing the movement in place.

B represents the annular rim upon which the dial-plate C rests. The edge of the rim B is formed with the gutter or deep crease *b*, into which the circular projection or lip *c*, secured to the back of the dial-plate, fits when the plate is in place, and thus forms a dust-proof joint between the parts.

The key-hole *d* and the regulator-opening *d'* in the dial-plate are closed by the sliding plates *e e'*, which run in ways formed on the back of the dial-plate. These sliding plates are moved to open and close the holes by means of lateral projections formed on the ends of the plates, which are of such length as to reach through the openings to the front of the dial.

The case A is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings as closed by the hinged door or cover D, which is provided with the glass portion E, secured in place by the overlapping exterior ring, *g*, and the shouldered annulus *g'*, the upper portion of which is soldered or otherwise secured within the overlapping portion of the ring *g*; but instead of this hinged cover the sliding cover D' (shown in Figs. 3 and 4) may be used, if desired.

When the sliding cover D' is to be used that portion of the case A in front of the annular rim B is to be provided, either on the inside, as shown in Fig. 3, or upon the outside, as shown in Fig. 4, with the deep crease or channel *i*, into which the rim *d'* of the cover D' fits. The rim *d'* has the bayonet-slots *h h* (two at different places in the rim) formed in it, which engage with suitable pins across the crease *i*, for holding the sliding cover securely in place.

By this construction it will be perceived that the case is practically dust-proof, and the same being entirely of metal all danger of warping and shrinking of the case from heat, and consequent stopping of the clock, as is the case when the case is made of wood, are obviated.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of a metallic clock-case having the annular rim B with crease *b*, the dial-plate having lip *c* and holes *d d'*, closed by slides *e e'*, and a hinged door, D, having glass secured in place by the overlapping exterior rim, *g*, and shouldered annulus *g'*, as shown and described.

J. G. RAINE.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. THUMMEL,
S. A. HOLCOMB.