

(No Model.)

J. A. PETERSON & W. F. KELSEY.
ADVERTISING CLOCK.

No. 586,366.

Patented July 13, 1897.

Fig: 1.

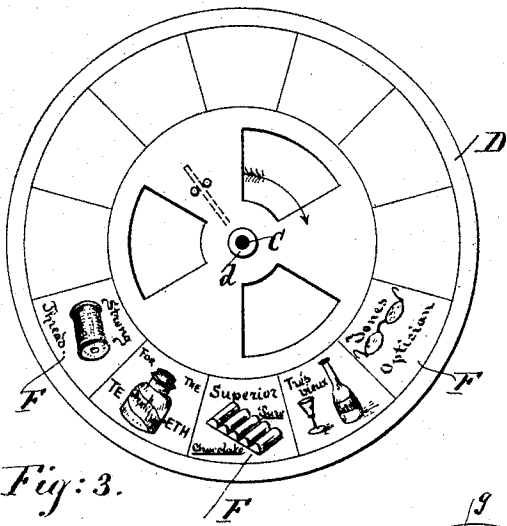
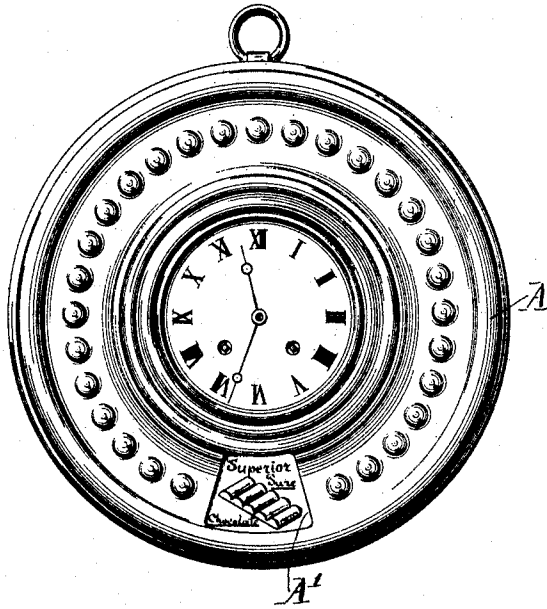


Fig: 3.

Fig: 2.

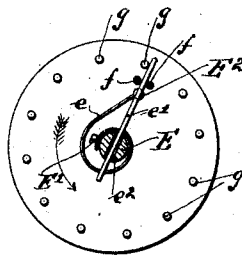
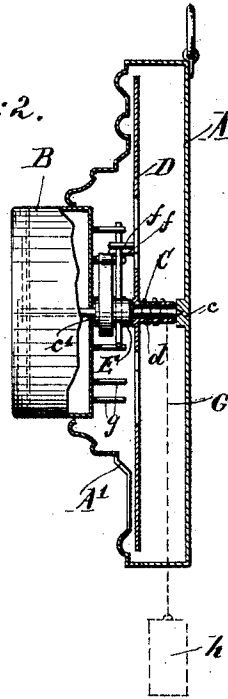


Fig: 4.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. PETERSON AND WILBUR F. KELSEY, OF MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

ADVERTISING-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,366, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed November 12, 1896. Serial No. 611,803. (No model.) Patented in France March 17, 1896, No. 254,745; in Germany August 12, 1896, No. 14,294, and in Belgium September 30, 1896, No. 123,522.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN A. PETERSON and WILBUR F. KELSEY, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Marseilles, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Advertising-Clocks, (patented in France March 17, 1896, No. 254,745; in Belgium September 30, 1896, No. 123,522, and in Germany August 12, 1896, No. 14,294,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to moving advertisements in connection with clocks and other timepieces; and it consists of a disk arranged at the rear of a clock-face and having a series of advertisements or announcements, pictorial or otherwise, in a concentric row upon said disk. An opening in the front frame of the clock exposes said advertisements or announcements one at a time, and means are provided intermediate the disk and the clock-movement whereby the latter causes said disk to rotate, together with arresting mechanism permitting each advertisement or announcement to be exposed for a certain period of time before passing from view.

In order that our said invention may be clearly understood and explained in detail, we have annexed hereto a sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a clock having our apparatus connected thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in vertical section, of the same. Fig. 3 is a face view of the advertising-disk; and Fig. 4 is a rear view of the clock-face casing, showing the means for checking the disk-movement.

In said figures, A indicates the casing of a clock or other timepiece having, besides the ordinary central opening for the exposure of the clock-face, an auxiliary opening A' for the display of advertisements, announcements, &c., from the rear thereof; and B indicates an auxiliary casing containing the clock face and hands.

C indicates the arbor, which is pivoted in the rear of the clock-casing at *c* and extends through opening *e'* in auxiliary casing B, said arbor bearing the minute-hand.

D indicates a rotary disk having, preferably, a cylindrical bearing portion *d*, by which it

is mounted upon the arbor C. Upon arbor C is mounted a boss or enlarged portion E, to which, at E', one end of a spring *e* is connected, and a slender rod or finger *e'*, which is slidable through an opening *e*² in boss E, is connected to said spring *e* at E².

ff indicate a pair of studs projecting at right angles from the disk D, and *g* indicates a series of laterally-projecting studs, arranged in a concentric row upon the rear plate of the auxiliary casing B. The rod *e'* is held against lateral movement between the studs *ff*, but is permitted to slide freely in a reciprocating manner therein. The end of rod *e*, which projects through said studs *ff*, is adapted to bear against one of the studs *g*, and with the rotary movement of boss E consequent upon the rotation of arbor C said rod *e'* is retracted until it slips past its engaging stud *g*, and the spring *e* again expanding causes the rod *e'* to be limited in its movement by the next succeeding stud *g* of the concentric series.

F indicates the advertisements or announcements which are imposed at regular intervals around disk D in a concentric plane exterior to the clock-face. Said advertisements or announcements can be of any character.

G indicates a strand wound upon the cylindrical bearing *d* of disk D, said strand having a weight *h* dependent therefrom forming an equalizer or counterbalance to minimize the power requisite in turning disk D. A spring or other tension means may be employed instead of said weight for the like purpose.

Operation: In the operation of this invention the disk D, bearing upon its surface the various advertisements or announcements, &c., is caused to rotate with the movement of the arbor C by means of the rod or finger *e'*, which is in engagement with the studs *ff*, projecting from said disk; but the movement of said disk is intermittent by reason of the check-studs *g* upon the rear of auxiliary casing B, as said check-studs, by intercepting the rod or finger *e'* until the contraction of spring *e* has withdrawn the rod or finger *e'* from such engagement, when the disk D continues its rotation for a short space sufficient for the succeeding advertisement or an-

nouncement to be brought into view at the opening A' in the frame, serve to bring said disk again to a standstill by the engagement of rod or finger e' with the next succeeding

5 stud g.

By the described means a series of different advertisements, announcements, &c., are successively and at stated intervals of time exposed to view, each for a certain period, at
10 the opening A' in the clock-casing, whereby not only may a variety of advertisements, announcements, &c., be displayed by one clock, but the fact of their changing and the sudden movement of the disk seen through
15 the opening in the clock is calculated to attract attention to said advertisements, announcements, &c.

We are aware that the details of construction as set forth may be varied without departing from the spirit of our said invention, and we therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise parts and arrangement specified; but

25 What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination in a clock of a frame surrounding the dial, and an opening in said frame, a disk pivoted upon the arbor and having a series of advertisements, announce-

ments or the like imposed on its surface in a
30 manner to show consecutively through said opening in the clock-frame by the rotation of the disk, a pair of studs upon said disk, and a retractile finger held between said studs, said finger being connected to the arbor and
35 arranged to communicate movement to said disk, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination in a clock of a frame surrounding the dial and an opening in said frame, a disk pivoted upon the arbor and
40 bearing advertisements or the like on its surface, a pair of guide-studs upon said disk and a row of stationary check-studs upon the clock-frame, a spring-actuated finger engaging said check-studs with the guide-studs,
45 and means enabling said finger to slip the check-studs successively, to give an intermittent movement to the disk, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing
50 we have hereunto set our hands this 7th day of September, 1896.

J. A. PETERSON.
W. F. KELSEY.

Witnesses:

CH. A. SAUERWEIN,
WILL H. CHAMBERS.