

(No Model.)

E. DAVIES.
CLOCK CASE.

No. 472,162.

Patented Apr. 5, 1892.

FIG 1

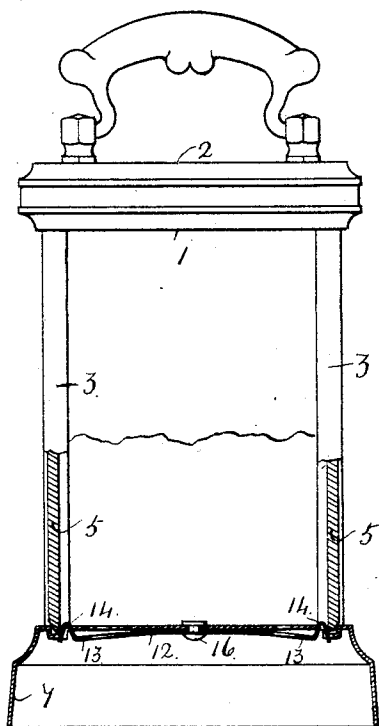


FIG 2

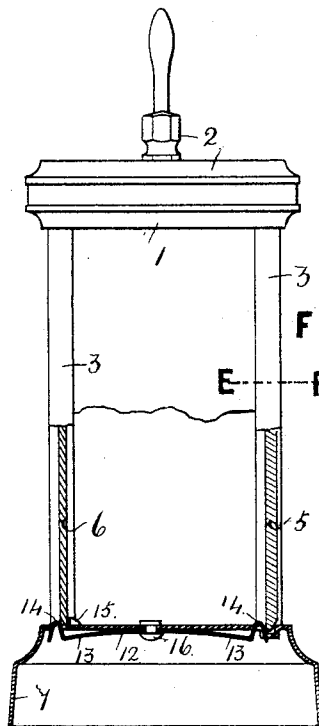


FIG 3

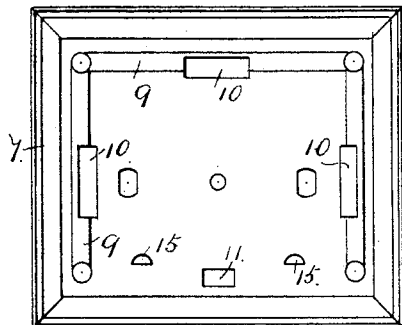


FIG 4

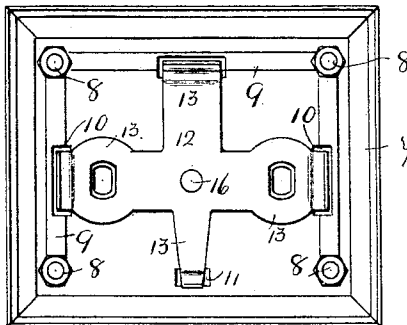


FIG 5

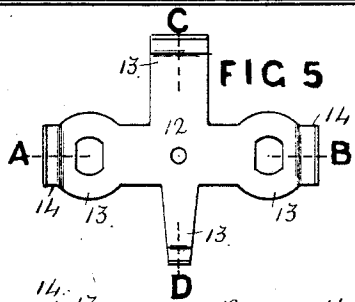


FIG 7



FIG 8



Witnesses
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FIG 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DAVIES, OF GRAVELLY HILL, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,162, dated April 5, 1892.

Application filed June 30, 1891. Serial No. 397,970. (No model.) Patented in England June 5, 1891, No. 9,546.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DAVIES, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Gravelly Hill, near the city of Birmingham, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock-Cases, (for which I have made application for Letters Patent in England, No. 9,546, dated June 5, 1891,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to that class of clock cases or frames known as "carriage-clocks" or similar clocks used for other purposes, consisting of a frame constructed to receive glass panels or other plates, which are slid into their rabbets or grooves in such frames; and its object is to facilitate the better securing of the panels or other plates of unequal sizes in such frames by means of a pressure spring-plate, so as to effectually prevent them from rattling or shaking when the frame is complete. At present it is found that when the panels are inserted into their places and the frame completed one or more of the panels are loose and shake.

This is owing to the fact of their not being all of an exact size, which latter is difficult to insure. It is principally to overcome such defect that I have made this my invention. Also in some cases one or more metallic plates are used, in which case this my invention is similarly employed to secure them also in position.

The accompanying drawings illustrate this my invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a part sectional front elevation, and Fig. 2 a part sectional side elevation, of this my invention as it is seen applied to a clock-case. Fig. 3 is an inverted view of the case prepared to receive the pressure spring-plate. Fig. 4 is an inverted view of the case, showing the pressure spring-plate secured in position. Fig. 5 is a detailed inverted plan view of the pressure spring-plate. Fig. 6 is a side sectional view on line A B, and Fig. 7 is an end sectional view on line C D, of the said pressure spring-plate. Fig. 8 is a detailed section of one of the pillars on line E F, showing grooves into which the panels are slid.

1 is a clock-frame having an ornamental top 2, from which extend downward four corner pillars 3, which said pillars have longi-

tudinal grooves 4 (see Fig. 8) formed therein to receive the glass panels 5 or in some instances metallic plate or plates 6. The bottoms of these pillars are secured to the base 7 of the case, which is of a more or less ornamental shape. Before the attachment of the base 7 to the pillars the panels are passed up into the pillar-grooves and then secured to the base by means of the screw-nuts 8, Fig. 4. In the upper surface of the base grooves 9 are also provided, into which the lower ends of the panels rest. In each of such grooves slot-holes 10 are made; also, where the back plate 6 or other similar plates are used a slot-hole 11 is made, with or without a groove 9. If no groove is made, the plate may be passed into position after the frame is otherwise complete; but if a groove is used the said plates are inserted similar to the glass panels. A metallic pressure spring-plate 12 is now cut out and secured to the under part of the base, having as many outstanding arms 13 as there are slot-holes, the extreme ends of such arms being of equal width to the respective said slot-holes 10 and 11. Such ends are further shaped so as to afford an upward beveled surface 14, which shall enter the said slot-holes and press against the lower edge of the glass panels or the plates, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the case where it is desired that the metal plate 6 should be inserted after the frame is otherwise complete the grooves 9 in the pillars (otherwise intended for such plate) would be dispensed with, and the beveled surface 14 of the pressure-plate 12 stands a little above the upper side of the base, so that when the said plate is pressed into position the surface 14 yields downward to permit of it passing over and then rises again behind it to keep it in such position. Stops 15 are provided upon the base, against which the front of the plate rests. The securing of the spring-plate at its center by the rivet 16 (or otherwise) to the base gives an upward pressure at the end of each arm, thus pressing such ends firmly against the lower edge of the glass panels or the metal plate or plates.

Instead of the beveled surfaces 14 it will be clear that they may be substituted by pieces of india-rubber or other similar substance, first placed in the slots and acting as pads,

and then a plate similar to 12 secured thereon. Thus by these means each piece of glass or plate is securely held independently of the others and all shaking of such parts avoided.

5 Any number of such glasses or plates, according to the convenience of the design of the frame, may thus be provided for.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

10 In a clock-case having panels of glass or other loose plates, the combination, with the

base of such cases, having slot-holes beneath such panels or plates, of a spring pressure-plate or pad which is secured thereto, which passes into such slots, substantially in the manner 15 described and shown, and for the purposes specified.

EDWARD DAVIES.

Witnesses:

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WILFRID C. BRAGGE.