Dec. 6, 1927. 1,651,804

C. F. BOSCH

CLOCK

Filed Oct. 16, 1926

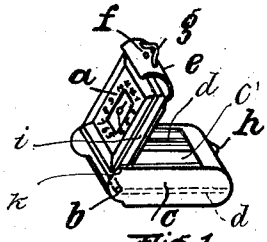


Fig. 1.

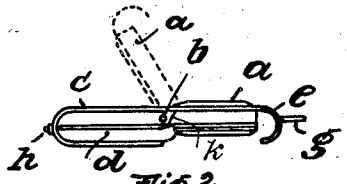


Fig. 2.

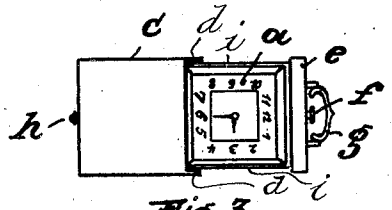


Fig. 3.

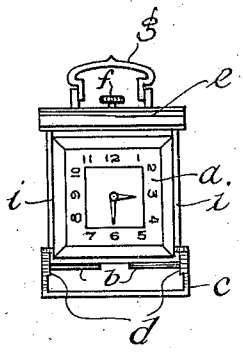


Fig. 7

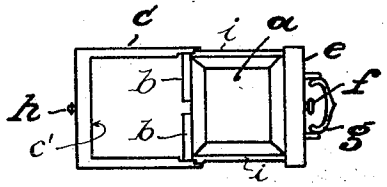


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

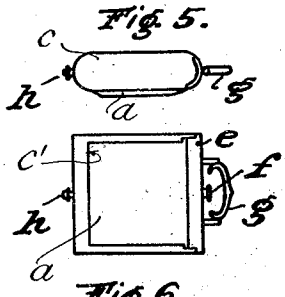


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL FRIEDRICH BOSCH, OF PFORZHEIM, GERMANY.

CLOCK.

Application filed October 16, 1926, Serial No. 142,052, and in Germany April 16, 1926.

This invention relates to improvements in clocks and concerns more particularly a clock which is so constructed that it can be carried about in a handbag or the like when travelling, without exposing it to risk of being damaged.

For this purpose, according to the present invention, the clock is adapted to be inserted in a casing of which the cover may be formed by the back surface of the clock. The clock slides in guideways in the casing and may, when it is withdrawn therefrom, be swung back and stood up at an angle to the casing which then serves as a base or stand. When inserted in the casing, the clock is completely enclosed so that it cannot be damaged, and moreover it takes up very little space.

One construction of such a clock is illustrated by way of example, in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the clock stood up,

Fig. 2 shows, partially in section, the clock removed from the casing, the position it adopts when stood up being shown in dotted lines,

Fig. 3 is a plan;

Fig. 4 a plan view from below and

Figs. 5 and 6 show the clock, inserted in the casing, in elevation and plan respectively.

Fig. 7 is a front view of the case in raised position.

The clock carrying inner case member *a* itself is flat and, in the construction illustrated, rectangular. On each side of the bottom of the clock carrying case member *a* pins *b* are provided, by means of which the inner clock case member *a* is guided in a small outer casing *c*, one face *c'* of which is open, and when the device is in closed position this opening *c'* is closed by the back of member *a*. For this purpose two guide ribs *d* are provided on the interior of the side walls of the casing, curved at their ends to conform to the shape of the ends of the narrower walls of the casing *c*, thus forming guideways in which the pins *b* slide as well as lateral guides *i* on the sides of the slidable clock carrying member *a*. These guides *i* are beveled at the end *k* adjacent the pin *b* and this end rests on the exterior of the casing *c* above the guide ribs *d* when the casing assumes the position Fig. 1.

The top *e* of the inner clock carrying case member *a* is so constructed that when this member is inserted completely into the casing *c*, it closes the front end thereof and the back of the member *a* closes the open face *c'* of the member *c*. The winding knob *f* and the handle *g* are secured to the top *e*.

A small catch of any type, indicated at *h* is provided at the rear end of the casing to secure the clock when inserted in the casing.

If the member *a* is withdrawn completely from the casing *c*, as shown in Fig. 2, it can be swung back about the pins *b* to stand in an inclined position relatively to the casing *c* with the beveled ends *k* of guides *i* resting on top of the case *c*, as in Fig. 1. It may then be used as a clock on a stand (Fig. 1 and dotted position in Fig. 2).

If the clock is swung back and re-inserted in the casing, then, in the final position the catch *h* snaps into a recess in the lower end of the clock and secures it. The clock is then fully covered, as shown by Figs. 5 and 6, and may be carried without any covering in a handbag, trunk or the like.

Preferably the clock is provided with an illuminated face and with illuminated hands. The clock and casing may be of any desired shape and may be provided with any desired ornamentation. For example, it is obvious that the casing may be made oval or may be constructed with rounded corners.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with an outer casing member having an open end and an open face and guide ribs at each side in said member; of an inner casing member having lateral guides slidable on the ribs and having beveled ends, and pivot means at the ends of said guides also slidable on said ribs to permit the inner member to pivot thereon when withdrawn from the outer member and swing to rest with the beveled ends of the guides resting on the sides of the outer member, the back of the inner member closing the open face of the outer member when slid thereinto.

2. The combination with an outer casing member; of an inner casing member slidable into and out of said outer member, and

pivotal means on the inner casing member permanently connecting the members in slidable relation and arranged to permit the inner member to swing thereon when withdrawn from the outer member.

3. The combination with an outer casing member having an open face and an open end, an inner casing member having pivotal and sliding connection with the outer casing member, a closure on the latter member for the open end of the outer casing member, said inner member closing the open face of the outer member when the inner member is slid into the outer member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name this 30th day of September, 1926.

CARL FRIEDRICH BOSCH.