

G. R. NORDLING.
 CLOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1913.

1,079,796.

Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

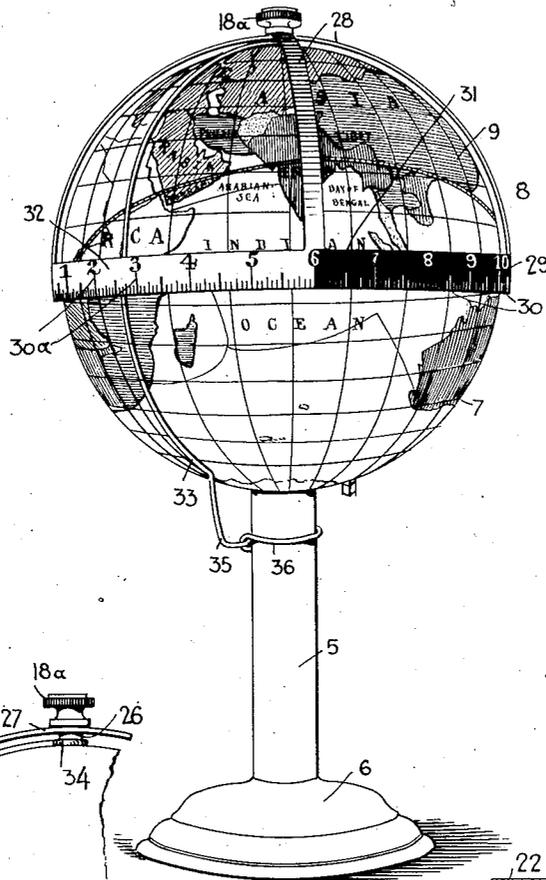
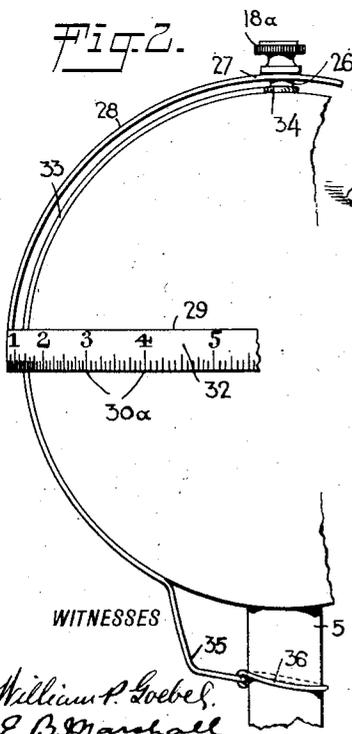


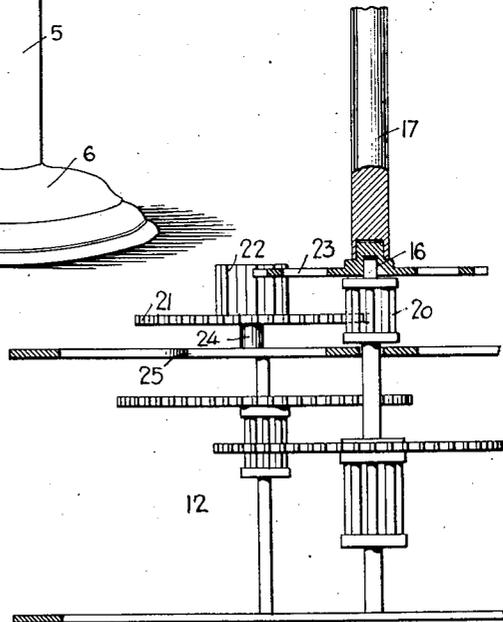
Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 3.



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 Gustaf Ribert Nordling
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 ATTORNEYS

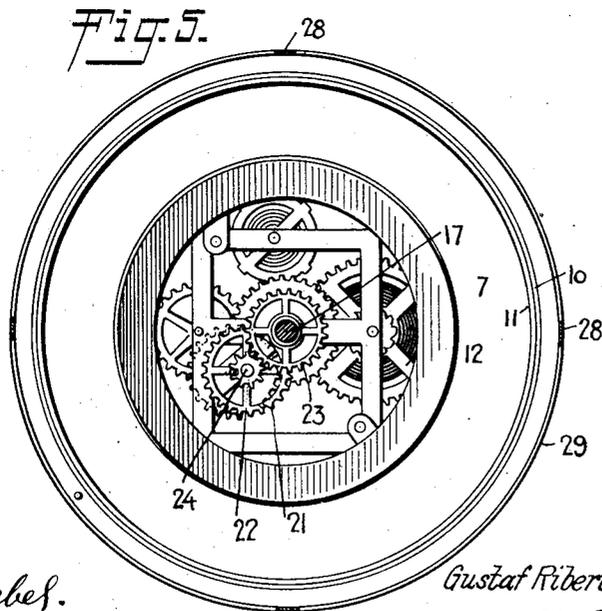
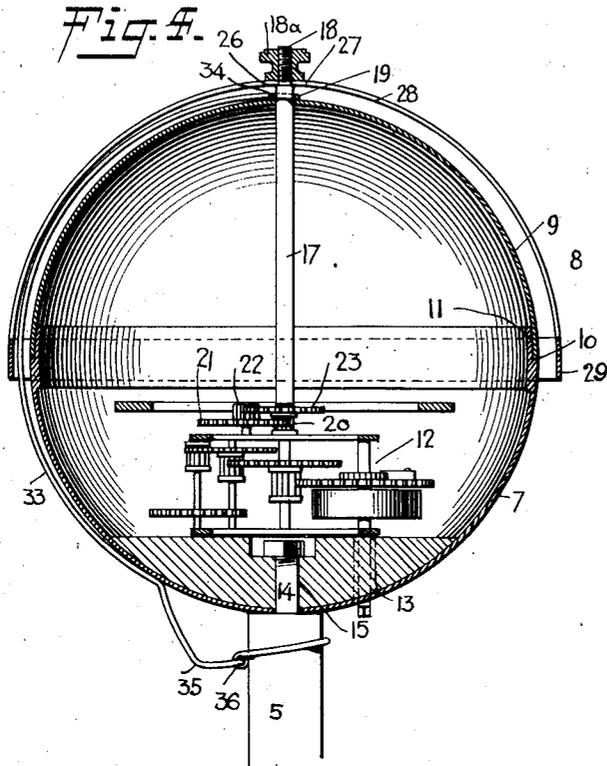
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAF RIBERT NORDLING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SULO SALONEN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CLOCK.

1,079,796.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAF RIBERT NORDLING, a citizen of Finland, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clock, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention has for its object to provide a clock having a hollow terrestrial globe as a casing in which are disposed the works. The clock works include the usual mechanism with an arbor in which is freely mounted a second arbor, which is driven at the rate of one rotation in twenty-four hours by gearing connecting the first and second arbors. Around the terrestrial globe there is disposed a band with the hours of the day and night marked thereon, and this band is rotated by means connected with the terminal of the second arbor, which projects through an opening at a pole of the terrestrial globe. By referring to the markings on the band the time at any place on the terrestrial globe may be ascertained. In order to assist in determining the time along any given longitude, I provide a wire member, which is freely mounted on one end of the second arbor at the outer side of the globe, and at the other end on the standard at the other side of the globe.

Additional objects of the invention will appear in the following complete specification, in which the preferred form of the invention is disclosed.

In the drawings similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view showing how the band with the hours marked thereon is connected with the terminal of the arbor, and also showing how the indicating wire is mounted; Fig. 3 is a side elevation partially in section, showing a portion of the clock mechanism; Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the globe; and Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of Fig. 4.

It will be seen by referring to the drawings that a standard 5 is provided having a base 6, and that the lower half 7 of the terrestrial globe 8 is firmly mounted on this standard 5, the upper half 9 of the terrestrial globe 8 fitting against the seat 10 on the lower half 7 of the globe, and resting

against the outer side of the circular flange 11, which extends upward above the seat of the lower half 7 of the globe.

It will be understood that the upper half 9 of the globe may be removed at any time, to inspect the works 12, which are mounted on the seat 13, which is secured to the bottom member 7, by means of the bolt 14, which extends through the opening 15 in the seat 13, this bolt 14 being integral with and projecting up from the standard 5. The works 12 have an arbor 16, on which is freely mounted the arbor 17, this arbor 17 having a threaded terminal 18, which projects through an opening 19 in the upper member 9 of the globe. The arbor 16 drives the arbor 17 by means of the gear wheels 20, 21, 22 and 23, the gear wheel 20 being secured to the arbor 16, the gear wheel 23 being secured to the arbor 17, and the gear wheels 21 and 22 being secured for rotating in the arbor 24, mounted for rotating in the frame 25. The arbor 17 is rotated by the clock works 12 through the gear wheels 20, 21, 22 and 23, so that it will make only one rotation in twenty-four hours. The terminal 18 of the arbor 17 has a seat 26, on which is disposed a member 27, having curved arms 28, which extend down and which are united with a circular band 29, which extends around the globe, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. This curved band 29 has markings 30 thereon, indicating the hours of the day and night. The nut 18^a meshes with the threaded terminal 18, for holding the member 27 for rotating with the arbor 17. It will be noticed that on one-half 31 of this curved band 29, the markings 30 are in white on a black background, while on the other half 32 of the curved band 29 the markings 30^a are black on a white background. The markings 30^a indicate the time of the day, and the markings 30 indicate the time of the night. As the arbor 17 will make one rotation in twenty-four hours, the circular band 29 will also make one rotation in each twenty-four hours, so that by referring to the markings 30 and 30^a thereon the time at any place on the terrestrial globe may be determined.

As a means to assist in finding the time along any given longitude, I provide a wire guide member 33, which has a terminal 34, freely looped around the arbor 17 above the

upper member 9 of the globe, this wire member 33 being curved around the globe, and having a bent portion 35 at its lower end, with a terminal 36 looped around the standard 5. By raising the lower terminal 36 of the wire member 33, the wire member 33 may be rotated with the arbor 17, and the standard 5, as its axis, so that it may be disposed at any desired position on the globe. When this has been done, the looped terminal 36 at the lower end of the wire member 33 is pushed downward, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, so that the wire member 33 will be held close against the globe, to prevent movement thereof. With the clock in motion, the circular band 29 will show the time at all places on the globe along the equator, and with the wire member, the time at any particular point may be traced north or south along any desired longitude.

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

1. In a clock, a standard, a hollow terrestrial globe mounted on the standard having an opening at one pole, a clock in the globe and having an arbor with a terminal extending through the opening, a band around the globe having markings thereon, indicating time, means connecting the terminal of the arbor with the band for oper-

ating the latter, and a member loosely mounted on the terminal of the arbor and extending from the pole having the opening, the other terminal of the member being adjustable to the standard.

2. In a clock a standard, a hollow terrestrial globe section mounted on the standard, a second terrestrial globe section fitting the first globe section means for holding the second section in place relatively to the first section, there being an orifice in the pole of the second globe section, a clock in one of the globe sections and having an arbor with a terminal extending through the opening, a band around the globe and having markings thereon indicating time, means connecting the terminal of the arbor with the band for operating the latter, a wire having a terminal loosely looped around the arbor and a second terminal looped around the standard which may be pushed down on the standard after the adjustment of the wire to hold the latter in adjusting position relatively to the globe.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GUSTAF RIBERT NORDLING.

Witnesses:

EVERARD B. MARSHALL,
PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.