

C. B. BRYANT & A. D. HENDRICK.
Calendar-Clock.

No. 209,453.

Patented Oct. 29, 1878

Fig. 1

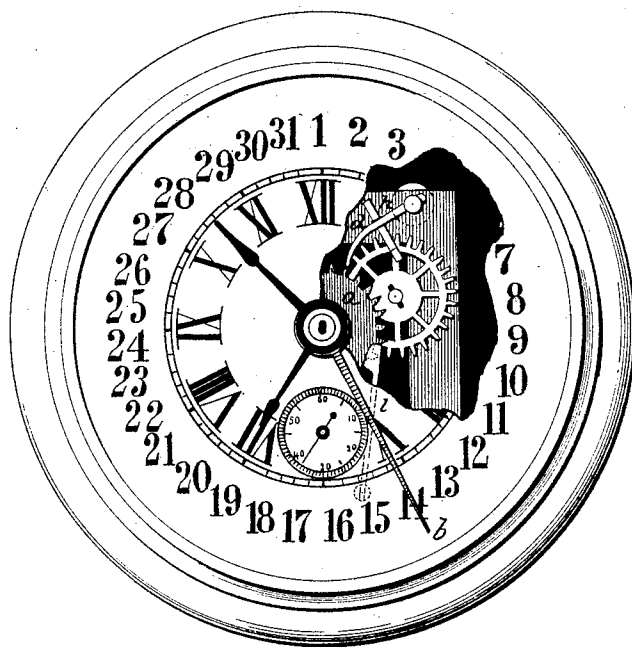
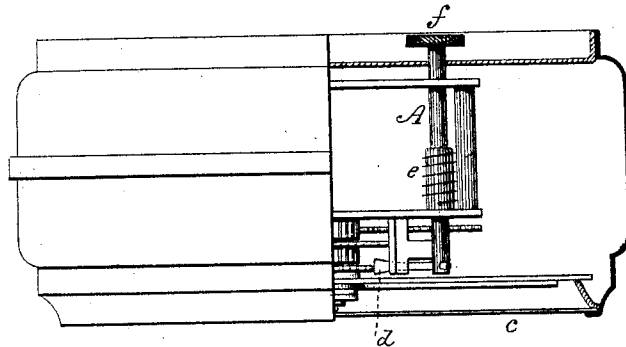


Fig. 2



Witnesses:

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Inventors.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARK B. BRYANT AND AUGUSTUS D. HENDRICK, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
ASSIGNORS TO NEW HAVEN CLOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDAR-CLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,453**, dated October 29, 1878; application filed
October 5, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLARK B. BRYANT and AUGUSTUS D. HENDRICK, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Clocks; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view with a portion of the dial removed; Fig. 2, a sectional top view.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of clocks in which the winding and setting mechanism is arranged at the rear and a permanent glass over the dial, the object of the invention being to adapt a calendar to such a clock; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

a is a toothed wheel, which carries the calendar-pointer *b*, and is turned one point at each twenty-four hours, as in ordinary calendar-clocks. The pointer *b* is arranged in front of the dial and under the stationary glass *c*. Because of the stationary glass the pointer cannot be reached, so that it may be properly set when occasion requires; hence, without some other than the usual setting apparatus, calendars would be useless in this class of clocks. To overcome this difficulty, a shaft, *A*, extends through the frame of the movement toward the front, and on its forward end is a pawl, *d*, which is of sufficient length to reach the teeth on the wheel *a*, but in its normal condition is held up therefrom by a spring, *e*, on the shaft, the tendency of which is to raise the pawl. At the rear the shaft extends

through the case, and is provided with a suitable handle, *f*, by which the shaft *A* may be turned. The movement of the pawl is limited by a stop, *h*, so that it can only be moved a certain extent. By turning the handle *f* the shaft is turned accordingly, the pawl *d* depressed, striking one tooth on the wheel *a*, and the movement continued turns the wheel the distance of one tooth; then the shaft, left free, returns, and, again being moved, turns the wheel a second tooth, and so continuing until the pointer has reached the desired position.

To hold the wheel and prevent its moving from any momentum which might be given it, a spring-dog, *l*, is arranged to bear against the teeth of the wheel and produce sufficient friction thereon to prevent its movement, except to the extent to which force is applied.

We claim—

1. The combination, in a clock-movement, of the calendar-wheel *a*, pointer *b*, the shaft *A*, extending through the back, and provided with suitable means for turning it, and a pawl at its front end, arranged so as to engage and turn the said wheel by the turning of the shaft, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a clock-movement, of the calendar-wheel *a*, pointer *b*, the shaft *A*, extending through the back, and provided with suitable means for turning it, and a pawl at its front end, arranged so as to engage and turn the said wheel by the turning of the shaft, and spring on said shaft to hold the pawl from the wheel, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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