Dec. 22, 1925. 1,566,890

F. LUX

CLOCK MOUNTING

Filed Nov. 8, 1924

Fig. 1

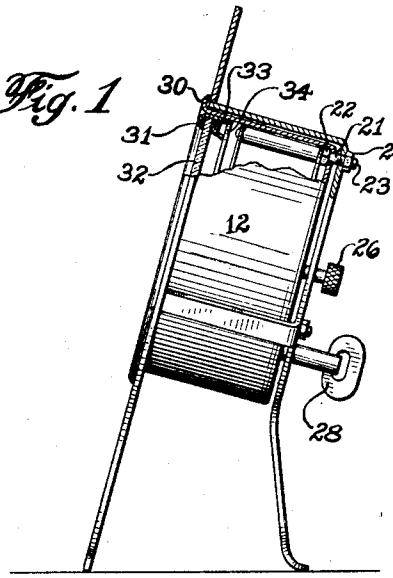


Fig. 2

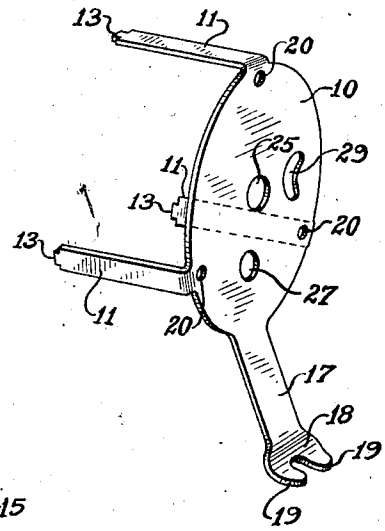
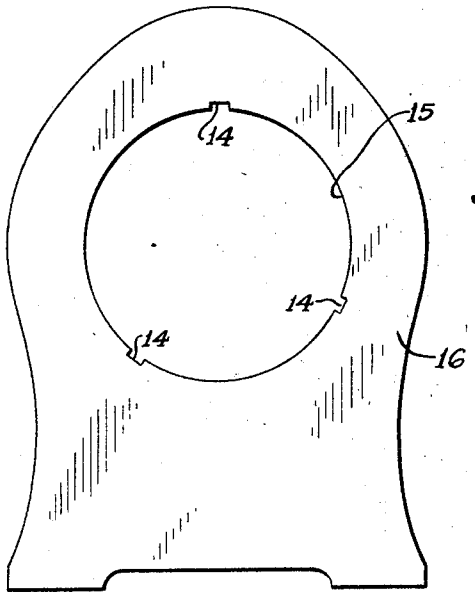


Fig. 3



INVENTOR

Frederick Lux

BY *H. G. Manning*

ATTORNEY

Patented Dec. 22, 1925. 1,566,890

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK LUX, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO LUX CLOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

CLOCK MOUNTING.

Application filed November 8, 1924. Serial No. 748,570.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK LUX, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock Mountings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clocks and more particularly to an improved form of mounting for desk clocks, and the like.

One object of this invention is to provide a clock-mounting of the above nature which may be manufactured at a small cost and which at the same time will have the appearance of an expensive type of mounting.

A further object is to provide a device of the above nature which will be simple in construction, easy to assemble, and very efficient and durable in use.

With these and other objects in view, there has been illustrated on the accompanying drawings, one form in which the invention may be conveniently embodied in practice.

Fig. 1 represents a side view in elevation of the clock mounting, a portion of the casing being broken away for greater clearness.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bracket member.

Fig. 3 is a face view of the ornamental front supporting plate.

In the previous forms of clock-mountings for holding desk clocks, dresser clocks, alarm clocks, and the like, the clock casings were generally housed in cylindrical cups which completely surrounded the casings and had separate supporting legs secured thereto. These forms of mountings were quite expensive to manufacture due to the fact that the metal had to be drawn into cup form and the supporting legs had to be separately attached to said cups. In fact the fabrication of such a clock mounting generally required ten or more different operations.

By means of the present invention the above and other disadvantages have been avoided. This has been accomplished by constructing a clock mounting in two parts which may be easily manufactured in only one or two operations. The mounting consists of a flat front plate which may be made from a sheet of any suitable material by stamping alone, and a rear bracket having a flat base, integral side arms, and a supporting leg, said bracket being readily made from sheet metal by two operations at the most,—i. e. stamping and bending.

Referring now to the drawings in which like reference numerals denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 10 indicates a frame bracket or clamping member preferably formed by stamping from a single piece of sheet metal. The bracket member 10 comprises a central circular disc-shaped base having three parallel integral side arms 11, which are adapted to embrace a casing 12 containing a clock movement.

The forward ends of the arms 11 are reduced to form prongs 13, which are adapted to fit into slots 14 formed in the periphery of a central circular recess 15 of an ornamental front supporting plate 16 which may be of any desired shape and material and which forms the front support for the clock casing.

The rear of the clock-mounting is supported by means of a leg 17, said leg forming an integral part of the bracket 10 and being slightly inclined rearwardly from the plane of the base of the bracket 10. The leg 17 has its extremity 18 curved rearwardly and bifurcated to form a pair of feet 19.

In order to secure the bracket member 10 to the casing 12, the base of the bracket member 10 is provided with three bolt holes 20 preferably located adjacent the arms 11. The holes 20 are adapted to receive bolts 21, said bolts having heads 22 located within the casing 12 and having screw-threaded ends 23 outside the casing and projecting through the base of the bracket member, said bolts being locked in position by nuts 24.

As clearly shown in Fig. 1, the base is provided at its center with a small circular aperture 25 adapted to receive the setting knob 26. The base is also provided with an eccentrically located circular aperture 27 and an arcuate aperture 29 adapted to receive a winding handle 28, and a regulating pin, not shown, respectively.

The front of the casing 12 projects through the ornamental supporting plate 16 and has an outwardly bent flange 30 located in front of the plate 16. An inwardly bent annular bezel 31 is provided in the

casing, said bezel being of any usual common construction and being fitted within the front compartment of the clock casing. The inner edge of said bezel 31 is bent over upon a clock crystal 32, said crystal being supported by an annular matting 33, resting upon a dial 34.

When it is desired to assemble the device, the ornamental front plate 16 will first be slipped over the casing 12 until it engages the front flange 30. The bracket 10 will then be slipped over the casing until the prongs 13 of the arms 11 project into the slots 14 and the bolts 21 extend through the bolt holes 20. After the nuts 24 have been screwed up into engagement with the base 10, the mounting will be ready for use.

It will be understood that when the parts of the mounting have been thus assembled, the plate 16 and the clock casing 12 will be rigidly secured to the bracket 10, whereby said parts will be positively prevented from relative twisting and sliding movements which might otherwise be liable to occur when the clock was being wound and at other times.

One advantage of the present invention lies in the fact that the rear end of the clock-mounting may be made at less than one-half the cost of the previously used telescopic cups.

While there has been disclosed in this specification one form in which the invention may be embodied, it is to be understood that this form is shown for the purpose of illustration only, and that the invention is not to be limited to the specific disclosure but may be modified and embodied in various other forms without departing from its spirit. In short, the invention includes all the modifications and embodiments coming within the scope of the following claims.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new, and for which it is desired to secure Letters Patent, is:

1. In a clock-mounting, a casing containing a clock movement, said casing having a front flange, a front supporting plate surrounding said casing and engaging said flange, a rear supporting bracket having a plurality of arms embracing said casing, said bracket also having a depending leg, said supporting plate and depending leg being adapted to rest upon a table or the like.

2. In a clock-mounting, a casing containing a clock movement, said casing having a front flange, an ornamental supporting plate surrounding the front of said casing, a rear bracket formed by stamping from a single piece of sheet metal, said bracket having a base adapted to be secured to said casing, and having a series of integral side arms bent at right angles to said base for embracing said casing, said base also having a leg inclined to the plane of said base for supporting the rear of said mounting.

3. In a clock-mounting, a casing containing a clock movement, a substantially vertical plate surrounding the front of said casing to form a front support for said mounting, a rear bracket having a plurality of side arms embracing said casing, said bracket also having an integral downwardly extending leg for supporting the rear of said mounting.

4. In a clock-mounting, a casing containing a clock movement, a plate surrounding the front of said casing to form a front support for said mounting, a rear bracket having a plurality of side arms embracing said casing, said bracket having an integral downwardly extending leg for supporting the rear of said mounting, said plate having a plurality of notches upon its inner perimeter, said side arms having reduced prongs on their extremities for fitting into said notches, whereby said plate will be prevented from rotating with respect to said bracket.

5. In a clock-mounting, a casing containing a clock movement, said casing having an outwardly extending front flange, a substantially vertical ornamental plate having a central aperture fitting around the front of said casing and engaging said flange, a rear bracket having integral side arms embracing said casing, said bracket also having an integral downwardly extending supporting leg inclined slightly from the plane of said bracket.

6. In a clock-mounting, a casing containing a clock movement, means for supporting the front of said casing, and a bracket for supporting the rear of said casing, said bracket comprising a circular base having a plurality of parallel arms extending at right angles thereto for embracing said casing, said bracket also having a leg member inclined rearwardly thereto, and means for securing said bracket to said casing.

7. In a clock-mounting, an ornamental front plate having a flat base adapted to rest upon a table or other support, a bracket having a plurality of forwardly extending arms for embracing a clock casing, said bracket having a rear supporting leg, said arms being non-rotatively connected with said plate.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature to this specification.

FREDERICK LUX.