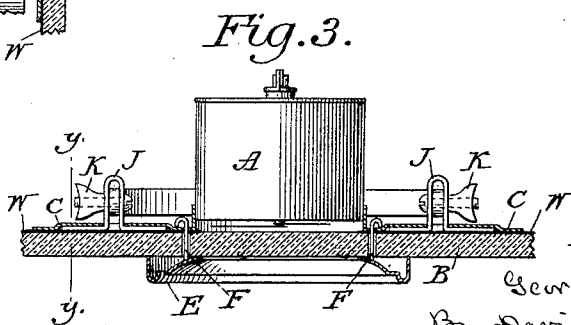
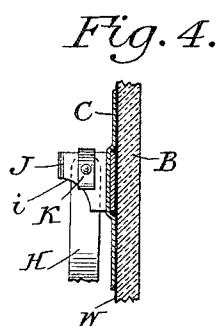
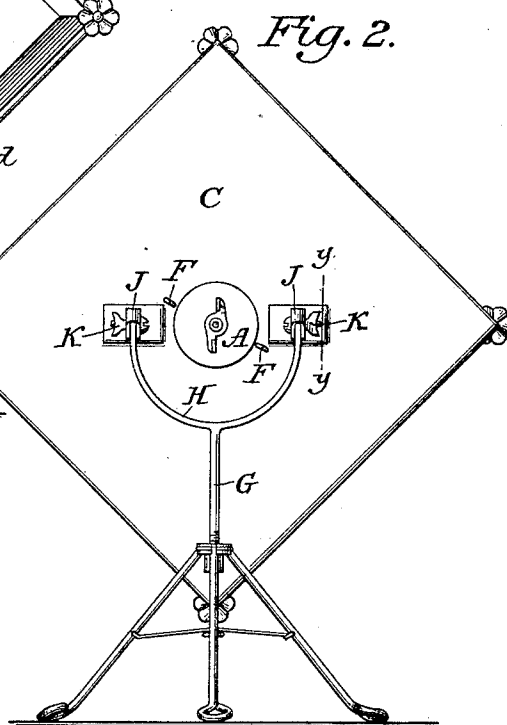
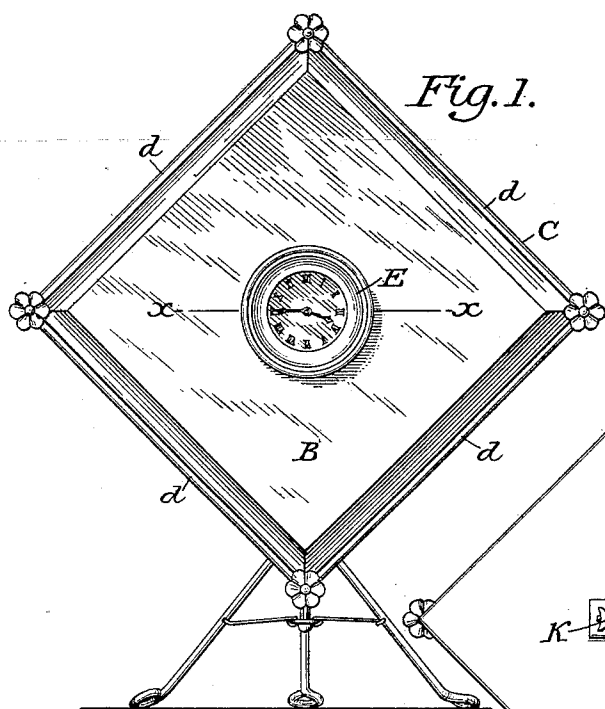


(No Model.)

G. WEXLER.
CLOCK CASE.

No. 462,344.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WEXLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,344, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed April 24, 1891. Serial No. 390,221. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WEXLER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Facing and Mounting of Clocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the mounting of clocks for ornamental effects.

It consists in providing the clock with a glass face which shall extend and project widely beyond the casing and rim of the clock and be silvered on so much of the back thereof as does not cover the dial, to form thereby a reflecting or mirror frame or border for the dial in one piece with its covering-plate, and in improved devices for attaching the glass-facing to the clock and supporting the same, all as is hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a clock furnished with a projecting glass face and mounted on a light wire stand; Fig. 2, a rear view thereof; Fig. 3, an enlarged detail in cross-section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 an enlarged sectional detail on line *yy* of Fig. 2.

Heretofore it has been customary to insert clocks in the center of a mirror or plate of silvered glass for ornamental-effect, the mirror serving as a frame for the clock. In such case an aperture is cut in the mirror of a size corresponding with the face of the clock, and the clock provided, as usual, with a face-plate of clear glass, is inserted in said aperture or is furnished with a flange or rim to project through the aperture. This method of mounting clocks in mirrors is expensive in view of the difficulty in forming properly the required opening through the mirror and in making an attachment of the clock thereto. My invention enables me to obtain the same general effect at a greatly-reduced cost and with a more secure support for the clock and its glass front.

In the drawings, A represents a clock inclosed, as usual, in a cylindrical casing.

B is a large plate of glass silvered upon its back to form a mirror, but from which the silver backing is removed (see Fig. 3) over a

space corresponding in form and size with the dial of the clock A. This plate of glass is fitted upon the clock so that the clear space in the glass shall cover and protect the dial and serve as a substitute for its ordinary glass face-plate. It is secured to the clock by means of a backing-plate C of thin sheet metal, which is secured to the clock and which, extending therefrom in the plane of its dial or slightly in advance thereof to the outer edges of the glass plate B, is made to fold over and clamp its outer edges, as shown at *dd* in Fig. 1. The glass front plate B is thus securely attached to the clock A and combines in one the advantages of a covering or facing of clear glass over the dial, through which the dial is exposed to view, and a wide border or frame of silvered glass in one piece therewith, whereby the effect of a clock inserted in a mirror is produced without the expense and disadvantages attendant upon an open joint between the clock and the mirror and the need of an additional separate glass face for the clock.

As a finish for the sight-opening of clear glass through which the dial is brought to view a metallic rim E may be fitted upon the outer face of the glass front plate B and secured by small pins or wires F F, carried through minute apertures drilled in the glass plate and bent or clinched on the rear side thereof, as shown in Fig. 3.

The clock thus united with a glass front plate having a wide silvered margin to form an encircling mirror is preferably mounted upon a rod or standard G, Fig. 2, having a suitable base, by means of a pivotal connection, which will permit the front plate B to be adjusted to different angles of inclination. To this end a yoke H is fitted to the upper end of the standard, and its two arms are pivoted in ears J J, each of which is constructed of a single strip of sheet metal bent to form a loop, which, being attached to the backing-plate C to project automatically therefrom, receives the end of one arm of the yoke, so that the latter may be pivoted in the loop upon a transverse set-screw K. By tightening the screw the pivoted joint may be tightened, so as to make it immovable after the angle of inclination of the front plate has been adjusted. The extent of movement in

the joint is limited by the length of the portion of the loop which embraces the end of the arm, the loop being cut away more or less, as at *i*, (see Fig. 4,) to determine the same.

5 I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a clock, of a single unbroken glass face-plate made to extend widely as a border beyond the sides or periphery of the clock and which is left clear and transparent in the portion thereof covering the dial of the clock and is silvered in the back of its remaining portions, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

15 2. The combination of the clock, the single unbroken glass face-plate thereon extending as a border beyond its sides or periphery, and which is left clear and transparent in the portion thereof covering the dial and is silvered on the back of the remainder thereof, and the metallic frame secured upon the outer face of said glass plate to conceal the dividing line between its silvered and the unsilvered portions, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

25 3. The combination of a clock, a single unbroken glass face-plate whose dimensions exceed those of the face of the clock, and a metallic backing-plate having its edges clamped

over the edges of the said face-plate, the clock being secured upon the outside of the backing-plate so that its dial shall be visible through an opening in said plate and be covered by the face-plate, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

35 4. The combination, with the clock, its single unbroken glass face-plate, whose dimensions exceed those of its face, the metallic backing-plate fastened to the face-plate and to which the clock is secured so that its dial shall be visible under the face-plate through an opening in the backing-plate, of the ears each made of a single metallic loop made fast to project from the rear of the backing-plate, the standard, the yoke extending from the standard and whose arms are pivoted in the loops of the ears, and the set-screws working transversely through the loops and serving as pivots for the yoke, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

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

GEORGE WEXLER.

Witnesses:

A. N. JESBERA,
A. WIDDER.