

Feb. 9, 1937.

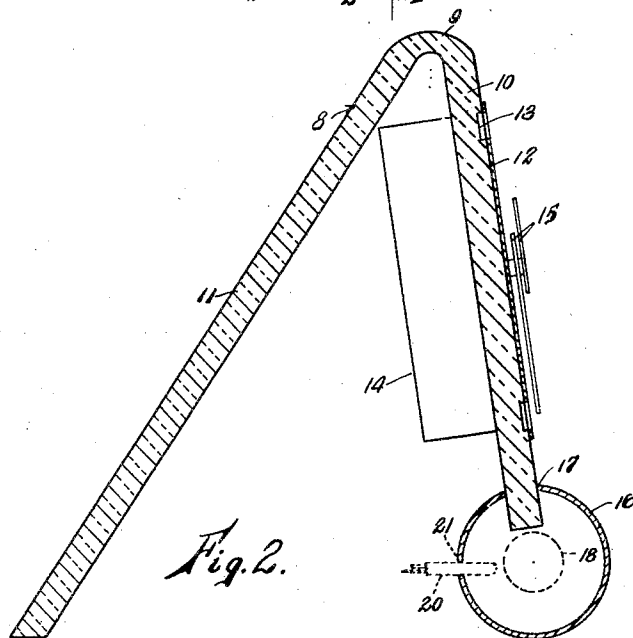
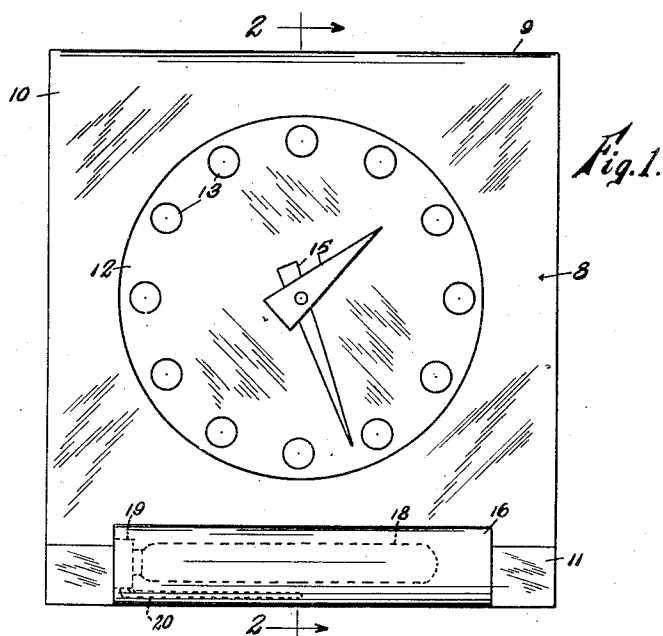
G. F. MATTMAN

2,069,894

CLOCK

Filed Aug. 9, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor
Gustave F. Mattman

By

Murray and Zugel
Attorneys

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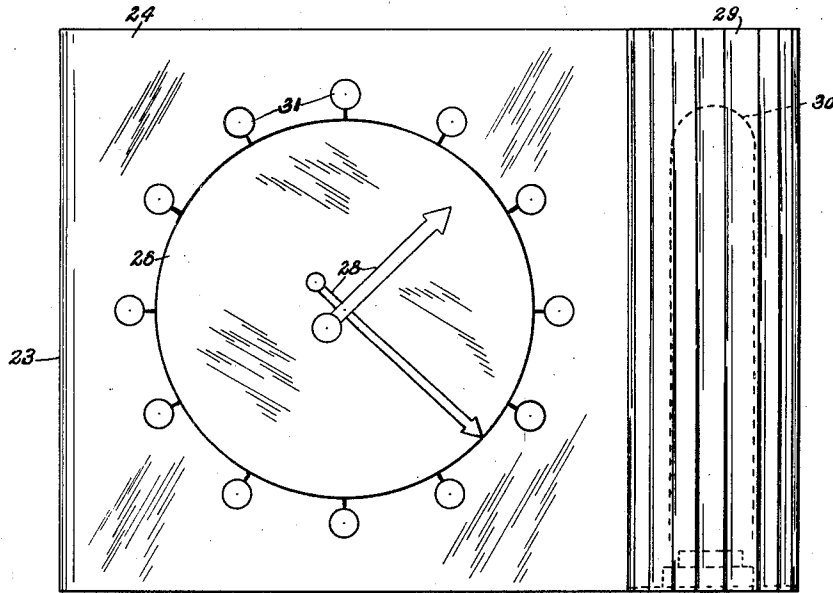


Fig. 3.

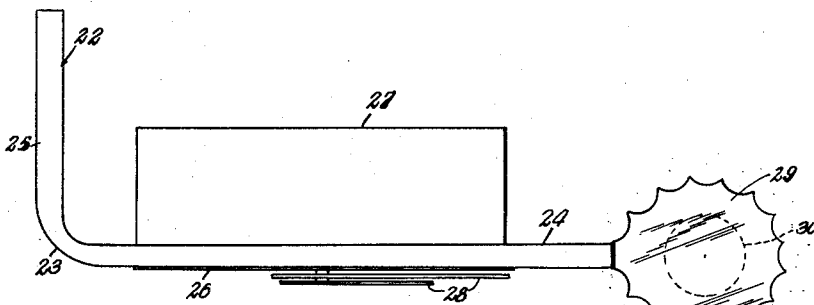


Fig. 4.

Inventor
Gustave F. Mattman

By

Murray and Ziegler
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CLOCK

Gustave F. Mattman, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor
to The Cincinnati Advertising Products Com-
pany, Cincinnati, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio

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5 Claims. (Cl. 240—2.1)

The object of the present invention is the production of a clock characterized by novel and efficient structure and ornamental appearance and visual effects.

5 Another object is to provide an illuminated clock in which the light casing, in addition to its function as such, likewise performs another useful function and in addition constitutes one of the ornamental features of the clock.

10 Another object is to provide a clock body in which glass is utilized to produce striking and modern design in a simple and efficient manner.

These and other objects are attained by the means described herein and illustrated in the
15 accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view illustrating one form of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, the clock mechanism and like-
20 wise the illumination means being shown conventionally.

Fig. 3 is a front elevational view of another form of clock of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a top edge view of the clock shown in
25 Fig. 3.

With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, the clock body in this form of the invention is formed of a transparent glass plate 3, which may be three-eighths of an inch in thickness and of an elongated rectangular outline. Intermediate the
30 ends of the plate, the latter is bent as at 9 to form a front section 10 and a rear section 11, angularly disposed relative to one another. On the front surface of the section 10, a clock face 12 is provided. The face is preferably formed of material harmonizing or contrasting effectively with the surrounding glass of the section 10. Thus, for example, the face may be formed of gun
35 metal mirror. The numerals or numeral indicating figures 13 of the clock face are shown, in the present disclosure, as being cut into the front surface of the section 10, as by etching, for a purpose to be later described.

On the rear face of the section 10 a suitable clock mechanism 14 is attached behind the clock face 12 and concealed thereby. Clock hands 15 are associated with the clock face 12 and operatively connected with the mechanism 14. The hands likewise may be of a selected contrast
40 with the other features of the clock. For example, the hands may be formed of stained aluminum or the like.

The bottom edge of the section 10, which is one of the end edges of the plate 3, is supported
55 by a light casing 16 which may be cylindrical

in form, as shown herein, to harmonize with the remainder of the design. Casing 16 is formed with an apertured portion 17 embracing and engaging the bottom edge of the section 10. The diameter of the casing is such as to hold up the glass plate 3, at substantially the angle shown, with the section 10 disposed in position to be readily viewed.

Interiorly of the casing 16, suitable illuminating means, such as the elongated electric light 18 is positioned, a suitable mounting 19 being provided in the casing. The wiring 20, Fig. 2, may be carried out of the casing at the rear thereof as suggested at 21.

It will be seen that the light 18 is in edgewise alignment with the bottom edge of section 10 so that the illumination is directed through and across said section for illuminating the clock face 12. The counter-sunk relationship of the numerals 13 results in the interception of the light rays by said numerals whereby the latter are given accentuated visibility so that the clock unit is both useful and effectively ornamental when seen in the dark.

A modification of the invention is seen in Figs. 3 and 4 in which a substantially rectangular glass plate 22 is bent as at 23 to provide a main section 24 and a supporting flange 25 whereby the glass plate may be set up edgewise on a suitable supporting surface. A clock face 26 is provided on the front surface of the main section 24, that is, on the surface remote from the supporting flange 25. The clock face 26 may be formed selectively of mirror or color. On the opposite or rear surface of section 24, and behind clock face 26 a suitable clock mechanism 27 is attached. Clock hands 28 of suitable harmonizing or contrasting material or color are associated with the clock face 26 and operatively connected with the mechanism 27 for completing the clock unit.

The vertical edge of the section 24, on the side opposite the support flange 25, has attached thereto a light casing 29 which forms an effective feature of the ornamental design and structure of the clock as a whole. For this purpose the casing 29 may be of the fluted configuration illustrated for giving a columnar effect. It should be noted that the casing likewise serves a useful function in stabilizing and assisting in the support of the clock body, that is the plate 22. The casing 29, similarly to the casing 16 described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2 is provided along a restricted vertical area with an aperture which engages the associated edge of the section 24. Interiorly of the casing 29 the elongated light

30 is suitably mounted and provided with suitable wiring means (not shown) which may be similar to that seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The illumination of the clock face is effected in the same manner as in the form of clock previously described, by edgewise illumination of the section 24, the light rays passing through said section. The numerals or numeral indicating figures 31 may, if desired, be counter-sunk or etched in the manner previously described for intercepting the light rays for giving accentuated visibility.

The simplicity and efficiency of manufacture of the clocks of this invention are believed to be apparent from the descriptions and illustrations given. It is obvious that their form may be varied in a number of ways and that they are particularly adapted for achieving modern effects in design and appearance.

What is claimed is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a clock comprising a glass plate bent to provide two sections so disposed relative to one another that the bent plate may be stood up on a supporting surface with one of the sections in position to be conveniently viewed, a clock face provided on a surface of said last-mentioned section, a clock mechanism attached to said section behind said clock face and comprising clock hands associated with said clock face, a light casing provided with an apertured portion embracing an edge of said clock-supporting section, and illuminating means in the casing for directing light into and across said clock-supporting section through the edge thereof to illuminate the clock face.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a clock comprising a glass plate bent to provide a main section and a support flange disposed angularly relative thereto to provide for standing up the bent plate edgewise on a supporting surface, a clock face provided on the surface of said main section remote from said flange, a clock mechanism attached to the opposite side of said main section and comprising clock hands associated with said clock face, a light casing provided with an apertured portion engaging the edge of said main section opposite said flange, and illuminating means in the casing for directing light into and across said main section through the edge thereof to illuminate the clock face.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a clock comprising a glass plate bent to provide a main section and a support flange disposed angularly relative thereto to provide for standing up the

bent plate edgewise on a supporting surface, a clock face provided on the surface of said main section remote from said flange, the numerals of the clock face being cut into said surface, a clock mechanism attached to the opposite side of said main section and comprising clock hands associated with said clock face, a light casing provided with an apertured portion engaging the edge of said main section opposite said flange, and illuminating means in the casing for directing light into and across said main section through the edge thereof to illuminate the clock face, the incut numerals of the clock face being adapted to intercept the light rays for giving accentuated visibility to the numerals.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a clock comprising a glass plate bent intermediate its ends to provide two sections disposed in angular relation, a casing provided with an apertured portion engaging one of the end edges of the bent plate and serving with the other end edge of the plate to support the latter in standing position on a suitable supporting surface, a clock face provided on the front surface of the said casing-supported section, a clock mechanism attached to the opposite surface of said section and comprising clock hands associated with said clock face, and illuminating means in the casing for directing light into and across said clock-supporting section through the edge thereof to illuminate the clock face.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a clock comprising a glass plate bent intermediate its ends to provide two sections disposed in angular relation, a casing provided with an apertured portion engaging one of the end edges of the bent plate and serving with the other end edge of the plate to support the latter in standing position on a suitable supporting surface, a clock face provided on the front surface of the said casing-supported section, the numerals of the clock face being cut into said surface, a clock mechanism attached to the opposite surface of said section and comprising clock hands associated with said clock face, and illuminating means in the casing for directing light into and across said clock-supporting section through the edge thereof to illuminate the clock face, the incut numerals of the clock face being adapted to intercept the light rays for giving accentuated visibility to the numerals.

GUSTAVE F. MATTMAN.