(No Model.)

D. MISELL.

ELECTRICALLY ILLUMINATED CLOCK.

No. 520,446. Patented May 29, 1894.

FIG. 1.

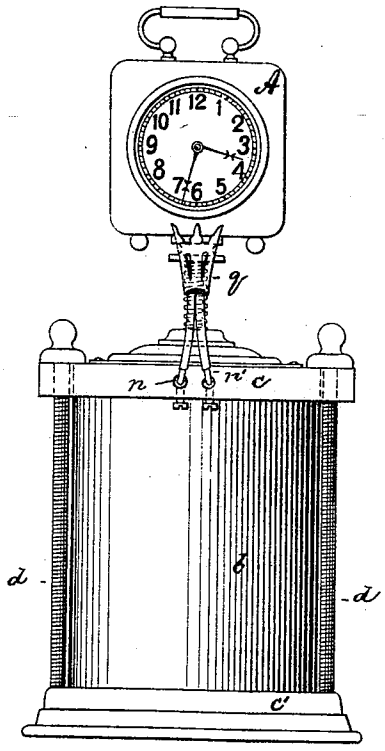

FIG. 2.

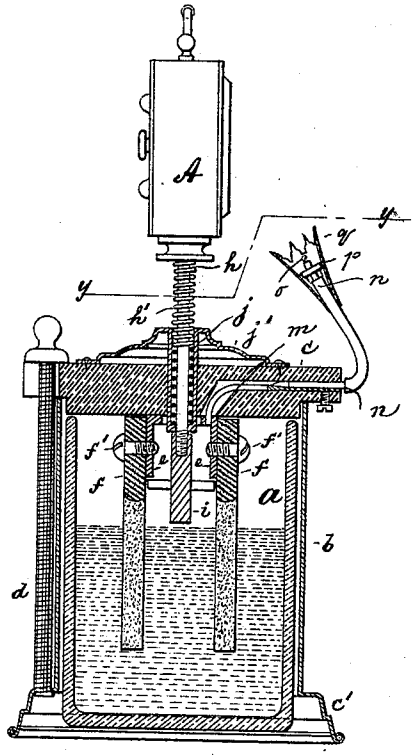

FIG. 4.

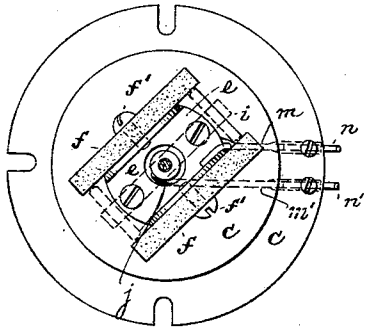

FIG. 3.

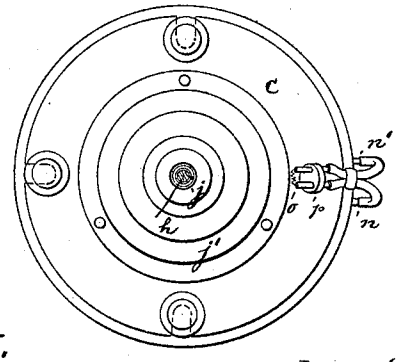

FIG. 5.

Witnesses:
John Becker
Wm. Schultz.

Inventor.
David Misell
by his attorneys
Roeder & Briesen

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID MISELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU, OF SAME PLACE.

ELECTRICALLY-ILLUMINATED CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 520,446, dated May 29, 1894.

Application filed December 5, 1893. Serial No. 492,826. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID MISELL, of New York city, New York, have invented an Electrically-Illuminated Clock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a night clock mounted upon a spring rod and which when depressed, becomes momentarily illuminated by an incandescent light. Thus though the room can be ordinarily kept dark, the time can always be read off the clock.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved clock; Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same; Fig. 3 a cross section on line *y*, *y*, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 a bottom view of the cover *c*, and Fig. 5 a perspective view of the wire connection.

The letter *a*, represents a glass jar inclosed within an ornamental casing *b*, which is provided with the non-conducting cover *c*, and base *c'*. The base and cover are connected with each other or with the casing *b*, in suitable manner, the connection shown consisting of headed springs *d*, that project upwardly from the base and engage notches in the cover. To the lower side of cover *c*, there is attached a V shaped metallic frame *e*, to which the carbons *f*, are secured by means of screws *f'*, so that they can be readily replaced. Centrally between the carbons, the cover *c*, and frame *e*, are perforated for the reception of a plunger *h*, to the lower end of which the zinc element *i*, is secured. The lower end of the plunger *h*, is inclosed in a metal tube *j*, that extends downwardly from a convex face plate *j'*, secured to the upper side of cover *c*. This tube also contains the lower end of spring *h'*, coiled around the plunger, and in this way the main length of the plunger is concealed and is also properly guided. Upon the upper end of the spring plunger there is mounted a clock A (or watch-hook) of any suitable construction, and which when depressed, will force the plunger downward, to immerse the zinc element *i*, into the diluted sulphuric acid contained within the jar *a*. In this way the battery is set into action when the clock is depressed, while when the clock is released, the plunger ascends, to withdraw the zinc element from the liquid contents of jar *a*, and the battery is set out of action.

The cover *c*, is provided with two horizontal perforations adapted for the reception of the two conducting wires *m*, *m'*, of which the wire *m* connects with frame *e*, while the wire *m'*, connects with tube *j*, (Fig. 4.) The outer ends of the wires *m*, *m'*, are grooved (Fig. 5) for the removable attachment of the metal tips or wires *n*, *n'*, which can in this manner be readily withdrawn and replaced. The wires *n*, *n'*, are bent upward, so as to point toward the clock dial and at their upper ends they are connected by the incandescent platinum coil *o*. Back of this coil, the wires *n*, *n'*, are distanced by a perforated plate *p*, while a reflector or guard *q*, surrounds the coil at the sides and throws the light toward the clock dial. To this effect the reflector should be of conical form, flaring from the bottom toward the top.

The operation of my improved clock will be readily understood.

A pressure upon the clock will generate the current in the manner described and will cause the coil *o* to glow and to illuminate the dial. As soon as the clock is released, the plunger will ascend and the light will become immediately extinguished.

What I claim is—

The combination, with a battery, an electric lamp in the circuit of said battery, said circuit being normally broken, a circuit closer at said break in said circuit, of a clock or time-piece movably supported in proximity to said lamp, said clock being connected to said circuit closer so as, by its movement, by the hand or similar agency, from its normal position, to actuate the circuit closer to close the circuit and light the lamp, said movement likewise bringing the clock into position near the lamp to be illuminated by the lamp when thus lighted, and means for restoring the clock to its normal position and breaking the circuit, when the pressure of the hand or similar agency is removed, substantially as described.

DAVID MISELL.

Witnesses:
F. V. BRIESEN,
WM. SCHULZ.