

(No Model.)

S. B. JEROME.
Clock Case.

No. 240,142.

Patented April 12, 1881.

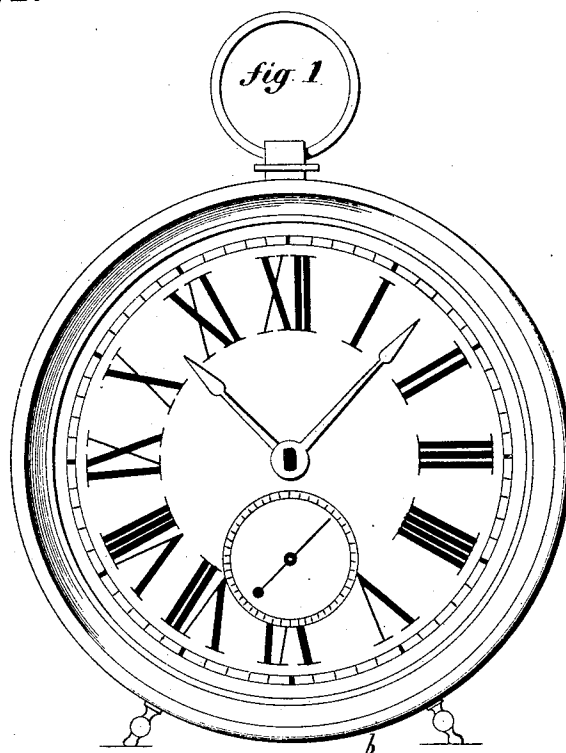
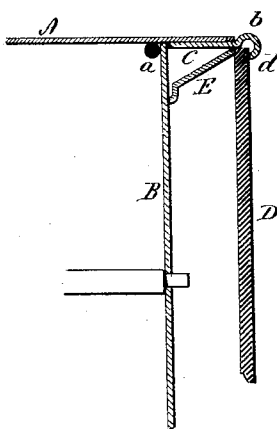


fig. 2



Witnesses.

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S. BRYAN JEROME, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO JEROME
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CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 240,142, dated April 12, 1881.

Application filed March 9, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, S. BRYAN JEROME, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Clock-Cases; and I 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, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a vertical section.

This invention relates to an improvement in the method of securing the glass and making the finish between it and the dial, and particularly to that class of clocks in which the case is made of metal; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the cylindrical side or wall of the clock-case. Upon the inside of the case, and near the front edge, I make or attach a stop, *a*, upon which the paper dial B will rest. C is a ring made to fit closely within the case, at the front and at the outer edge of which an annular bead, *b*, is formed, so that when the ring is set into the case, as seen in Fig. 2, the said bead will form a shoulder against the edge of the case, and make a neat finish at that point. The edge of the bead extends inward, as at *d*, to form a shoulder or seat for the glass D, and so that the glass may be set within the ring against the said shoulder.

E is a ring-shaped molding made from sheet metal, and so as to be set within the ring C,

its outer edge against the glass, and its inner edge close upon the dial when the bead *b* comes to its bearing against the edge of the case, as shown. The ring C enters the case with sufficient friction to retain its position therein. The glass is firmly held between the outer edge of the molded ring E and the shoulder *d*. The inner edge of the molding bears upon the dial and holds it against the stop *a*, and so that no other attachment is required to keep the dial, the glass, the molding, and the ring which incloses the glass in their proper relation to each other, save the friction between the ring C and the case. The friction is not so great but that the ring may be drawn out from the case when occasion requires.

The parts which form the front, while separate and detached from each other, are as firmly held in place as if the molding and the outer ring were made in one and the same piece, as in the usual construction.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in clock-cases, consisting of the ring C, constructed to closely fit within the case, and with an annular bead, *b*, at its outer edge, to form both a stop against the case and a shoulder for the glass, combined with the glass and molded ring E, set within the ring C and against the glass, and so that the inner edge of the said molded ring will bear upon the dial, substantially as described.

S. BRYAN JEROME.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
L. D. ROGERS.