(No Model.)

J. R. PAYSON, Jr.

CLOCK DIAL.

No. 258,801. Patented May 30, 1882.

Fig. 1.

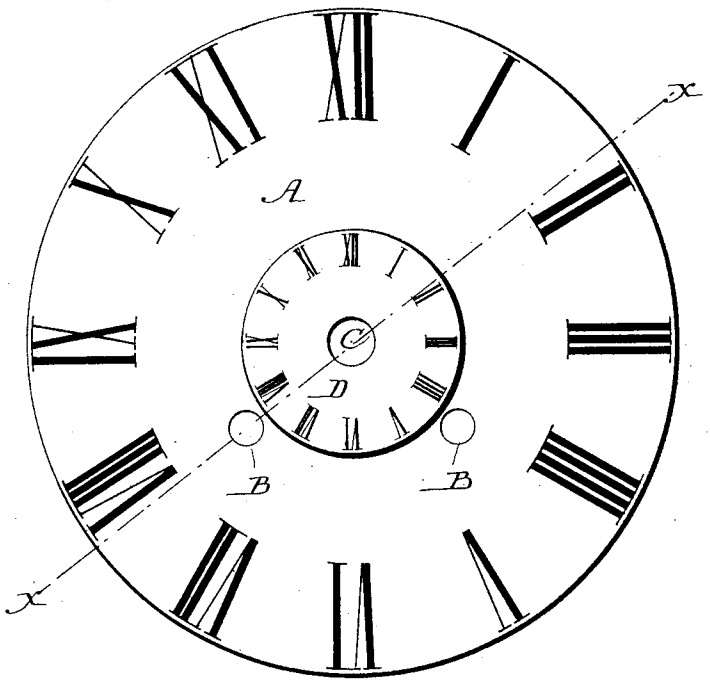


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH R. PAYSON, JR., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CLOCK-DIAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,801, dated May 30, 1882.

Application filed January 30, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH R. PAYSON, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock-Dials, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in clock-dials having a luminous face, produced by a phosphorescent compound, whereby the time may be ascertained in the dark.

The object of my invention is to provide a means indiscriminately applicable to all clock-dials, irrespective of size or style, in which a phosphorescent compound is utilized for distinguishing the time indicated by the hands of the clock in the dark in contradistinction to clock-dials having their entire faces illuminated. I attain this object by devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a dial embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a section of the same on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in the figures of the drawings.

A represents an ordinary clock-dial, provided with the usual key-holes, B B, and center hole, C, and with the Roman numerals. Mounted upon this clock-dial, and secured as hereinafter described, is a dial, D, the numerals of which correspond and coincide with those of the clock-dial. This dial D has a common center with a clock-dial and a corresponding center hole, and is illuminated by a phosphorescent compound applied to its back if glass, or to its face if of opaque material. The diameter of this supplemental dial D is such that when in position it will extend approximately to but not beyond the key-holes of the clock-dial, and as such key-holes in all clock-dials are at substantially the same distance from the center hole it will be observed that a uniform size of supplemental dial may be made which will be adapted to any and every clock-dial now in use.

As shown in Fig. 2, the supplemental dial is intended to be a dial composed of glass, mica, isinglass, or other translucent material having the phosphorescent compound applied to its back, and to be pasted or glued to the clock-dial; but, instead of pasting, the two dials may be secured by rivets or other means suitable for holding them, either in close contact or separated. The supplemental dial may, however, be opaque, like the ordinary clock-dial, and have the phosphorescent compound applied directly to its face or to any material pasted thereon, as may be suggested, for it must be understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction described and shown.

The advantage of my construction is that an illuminated dial is provided which is adapted to be attached or detached, if desirable, from any clock, whether in stock or in use, and the necessity of keeping in stock illuminated clock-dials of varying diameters is avoided.

I claim—

1. A supplemental clock-dial phosphorescently illuminated and adapted to be attached to an ordinary clock-dial, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a clock-dial, of a phosphorescently-illuminated supplemental dial having a common center with the clock-dial, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a clock dial, of a phosphorescently-illuminated supplemental dial having a common center with the clock-dial, and arranged within a circle having a common center with the clock-dial, but not extending beyond the key-holes, substantially as described.

JOSEPH R. PAYSON, JR.

Witnesses:
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