W. F. WUTERICH.

DEVICE FOR ADJUSTING THE POSITION OF CLOCKS.

No. 191,630. Patented June 5, 1877.

Fig. 1.

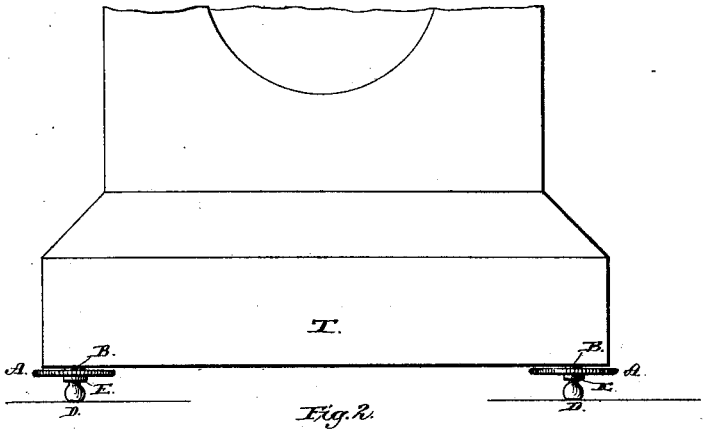


Fig. 2.

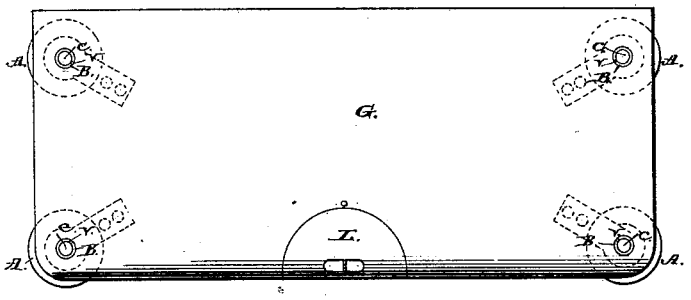


Fig. 3.

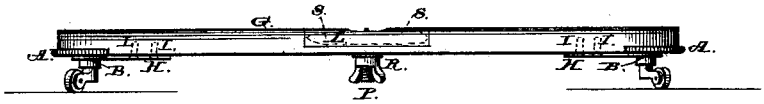


Fig. 4.

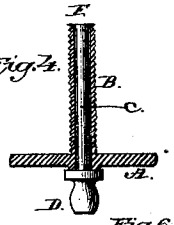


Fig. 5.

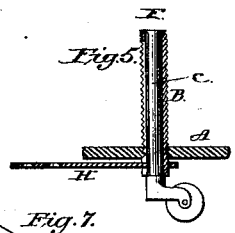


Fig. 6.

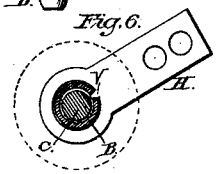
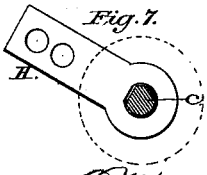


Fig. 7.



Attest:

Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. WUTERICH, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR ADJUSTING THE POSITION OF CLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,630**, dated June 5, 1877; application filed November 25, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. WUTERICH, of Meriden, Connecticut, have invented Devices for Adjusting the Positions of Clocks, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to provide suitable means by which to adjust properly and with facility the position of clocks so that their escapement or beat will be regular and uniform.

The following is a full and exact description of my invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the lower part of the clock-case, showing at A A the flanges of the adjusting-screws B B, which are inserted in holes, of a proper size for their reception, in the bottom of the case of the clock, allowing them to be screwed therein tight enough to support the clock. Through these screws A A are holes longitudinally. Through these holes pass the tenons or spindles of the feet D D, as seen at *c c*. These feet are formed with collars E E, on which rest the flanges A A of the screws B B. These tenons or spindles of the feet D D pass far enough up through the hollow or tubular screws B B to allow them to be slightly riveted at their upper ends, as seen at F F, so as to prevent them from dropping out of the said screws when the clock is lifted up, and yet to allow them to turn freely in the same.

The above-described device, which is shown in Fig. 4, is merely a modification of the device shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, which is hereafter described in this specification.

In Fig. 1 the tubular screws B B are shown inserted in the base or bottom of the clock-case, and working therein similar to a common wood-screw.

If it is desired to have a supporting stand or table, upon which to place the clock, the adjusting-screws B B I place in the stand, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and not in the clock.

Fig. 2 shows a top, and Fig. 3 a front, view or elevation of the supporting stand or table G G.

When the supporting-stand is used the adjusting-screws B B and their flanges A A are not rigidly attached to each other, as in the case shown in Fig. 1, where they are inserted in the base of the clock; but the flanges are formed with holes in their center, and screw-threads formed therein of a suitable size to work properly as nuts on the screws B B, and the holes in the stand are of a suitable size to allow the screws B B to move up and down in them without turning as a screw, and as the flanges A A perform the office of screw-nuts as they are turned on the screws B B, the latter will be moved up and down, as desired, in correspondence with the direction in which the flange-nuts A A are turned. In this arrangement it is necessary to hold the flange-nuts A A up against the under side of the board or stand G, and this I do by means of the plates H H, which are secured to the under side of the board or stand G by means of common wood-screws, as seen at I I, Figs. 2 and 3. These plates have holes of suitable size and location to allow the screws B B to work freely up and down therein without turning.

If it is desired to have the screws B B furnished with casters at their lower ends, as seen in Fig. 3, it may be done whether the supporting-stand G is used, or the screws B B inserted in the base of the clock-case, as seen in Fig. 1.

When the stand or supporting-board G is used, and the flanges A A are used as screw-nuts, it is necessary to have some way provided to prevent the screws B B from turning with the flange-nuts A A when they are operated. This I do by making a slot longitudinally in one side of each of said screws, and in the plates H H at one side of each of the holes in which the screws B B work I make a tooth or spur, which enters the said slot of the screw working therein, and thus the screws are allowed to move freely up and down without turning or rotating as the flange-nuts A A are turned, (see V V V V, Fig. 2;) or, if thought best, other devices may be used to prevent the screws B B from turning with the flange-nuts A A when they are operated. The said screws B B may be made with one or more flat sides, or of any other shape other than round or cylindrical, and the holes in the plates H H for their reception, and in which they work, formed in shape and dimensions to correspond therewith, and thus rotary motion prevented, while they will be free to move up

and down in accordance with the direction in which the flange-nuts A A are turned.

In order to facilitate the proper adjustment of the clock, so as to secure the proper and free escapement of its movement, I use one or more spirit-levels. Where two are used, I place them at right angles with each other, in any suitable place and manner, in either the base of the clock T or in the supporting-stand G, and thus the horizontal position of the clock-base or the stand, as the case may be, will be indicated both longitudinally and transversely.

If it is desired to use but one spirit-level, I so make and attach it to either the clock T or the stand or board G that it will freely turn on its center pin or pivot in any desired direction, and thus their horizontal position both longitudinally and transversely may be correctly indicated, and by the proper movement or use of the screws B B by means of the flanges or flange-nuts A A, the desired adjustment of the clock T or the supporting-board G may surely be obtained.

When it is desirable to use the supporting-board G, I place in it the spirit-level, preferably in or near the center of its front edge. This level I prefer to place in a semicircular plate or holder, L, Figs. 2 and 3, which holder is placed in a proper recess formed in the edge of the supporting-board G, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In Fig. 3, P represents the center pin or screw, on which the holder L oscillates or turns, and by which it is held in place. R represents the thumb-nut which holds the screw P in place. The dotted lines S S in Fig. 3 represent the glass tube containing the spirits, and the mortise in the top of holder L, through which the spirit-tube is seen.

When the level is in the position shown in Fig. 2 it will, of course, indicate the horizontal position of the board G longitudinally, and when it is turned on its center-pin P one-fourth of a revolution it must, of course, show whether the board is horizontal or not transversely, and thus the board can easily be adjusted horizontally in every direction.

If it is not desired to use the supporting-stand G, the spirit level or levels may be placed in a proper recess formed for their reception in the base of the case of the clock, as skill may suggest.

It is evident from the description given of my invention that by means of the screws B B and the devices connected therewith that the clock or supporting-stand to which they are attached can be readily adjusted, as desired, by merely turning the flanges or flange-nuts A A backward or forward, as desired; and it is also plain that, by means of the spirit level or levels attached as described, it will be easily seen whether the clock or supporting-stand, as the case may be, is properly adjusted.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the screw B, with its slot V and the tooth or spur of the plate H working therein, and the flange-nut A and plate H, all substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the screw B, flange-nut A, and plate H with the supporting stand or board G, as described and shown.

3. The combination of the supporting board or stand G, the screw B, flange-nut A, and spirit level or levels, all as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of the screw B, flange-nut A, spindle or tenon *c*, and caster K, all as and for the purpose set forth.

W. F. WUTERICH.

Witnesses:
URIAH WELCH,
JNO. M. MORSE.