F. KROEBER.

CALENDAR CLOCK-DIAL.

No. 193,663. Patented July 31, 1877.

Fig. 1

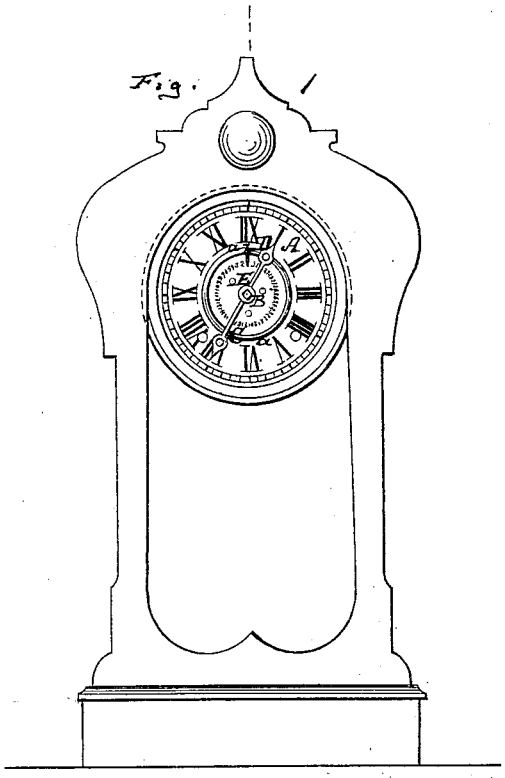
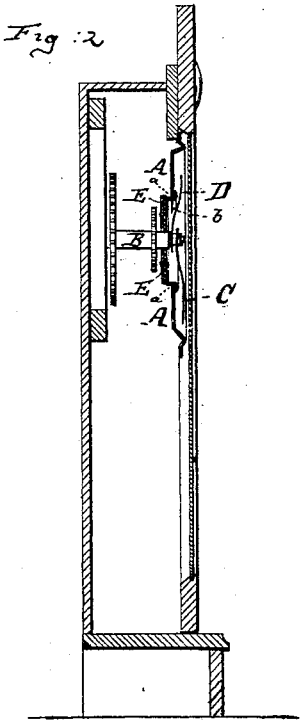


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
John C. Tunbridge
D. V. Briesen

Inventor:
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by his attorney
D. V. Briesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLORENCE KROEBER, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDAR-CLOCK DIALS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,663**, dated July 31, 1877; application filed May 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FLORENCE KROEBER, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Calendar-Clock, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved calendar-clock. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new arrangement of a rotary calendar-dial in a clock; and consists, principally, in setting said calendar-dial back of the face of the main dial, in a ring which joins it to the main clock-dial, but allows its free revolution, and in its combination with a stationary pointer, all as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the main dial of a suitable clock. B is the arbor which carries the minute-hand C and the hour-hand D. E is the calendar-dial, of circular form, bound or bordered by a ring, *a*, which joins it to the inner edge of the main dial A, but allows it to be revolved on the arbor B. The said main dial is of annular form, its inner diameter corresponding substantially to the outer diameter of the calendar-dial E. The calendar-dial is sunk or set back of the face of the main dial, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. The ring *a* partly overlaps the outer part of the calendar-dial and the inner part of the main dial, and serves to close the space or opening which would otherwise be formed between them. The rotary calendar-dial E is combined with a suitable stationary hand or pointer, *b*, or with a suitable stationary perforated disk secured in its front.

I claim nothing in the mechanism of moving the calendar-dial; but

I do claim—

The combination of the annular stationary dial A with the stationary pointer *b*, and with the concentric circular rotary calendar-dial E, which is embraced by and set back of the annular dial A, to utilize the blank space otherwise formed therein, substantially as specified.

FLORENCE KROEBER.

Witnesses:

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