T. H. MOTT.

COMBINED CLOCK AND CALENDAR CASE.

No. 194,558. Patented Aug. 28, 1877.

Fig. 1

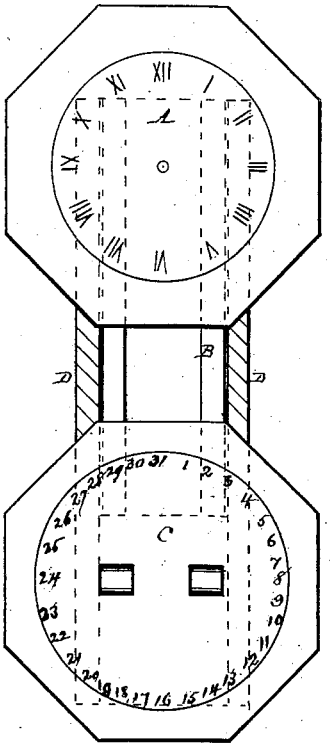


Fig. 2.

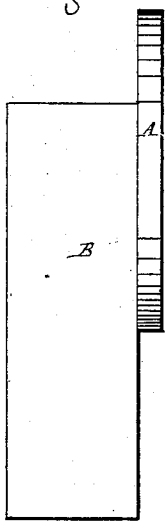


Fig. 3.

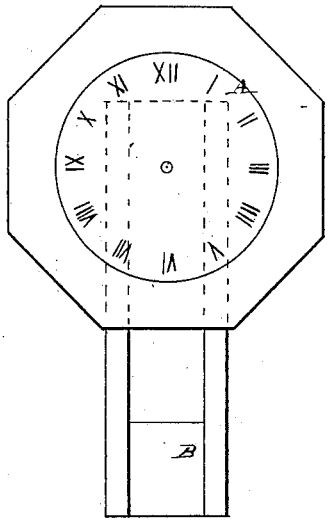


Fig. 4.

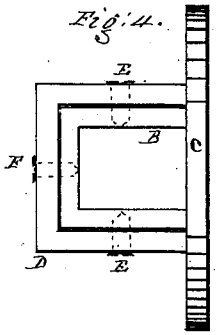


Fig. 5

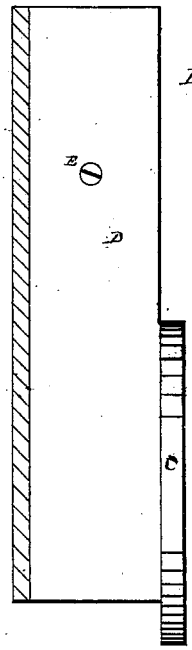
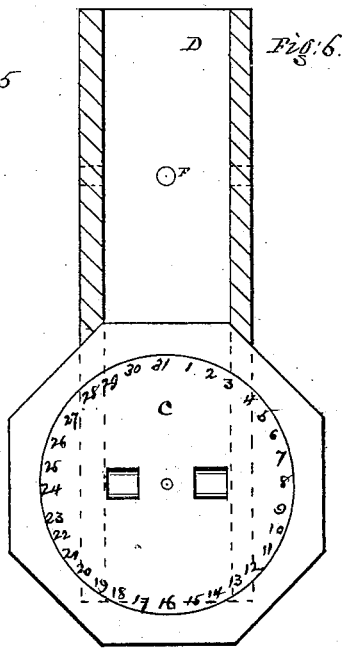


Fig. 6.



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IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED CLOCK AND CALENDAR CASE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,558**, dated August 28, 1877; application filed July 14, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. MOTT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented, as a new article of manufacture, a Combined Clock and Calendar Case or Frame, which will be more fully set forth in the description and claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, the same letters of reference wherever they occur referring to like parts.

Figure 1 represents the calendar-case as combined with the clock-case. Fig. 2 is a detached side view of the clock and its independent case. Fig. 3 is a front view of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse cut sectional view of the calendar-case assecured to the clock-case. Fig. 5 is a detached side view of the calendar-case. Fig. 6 is a front view of the same.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the application of calendars to clocks, and thus enable the manufacturer and tradesman to sell each part separately, and yet be combined together in one case, without change of construction of the two independent cases, or destroying their esthetic effects when so joined together.

Letter A represents the dial-plate, and B the case, of an ordinary suspension office-clock, except as to the front of the case or door, which has been omitted as not material to a proper understanding of my invention.

Letter C represents an ordinary calendar dial-plate attached to a case or frame, D.

In the lower end of the frame, at the back of the dial, are secured in the usual way the train of wheels for registering the days of the month, &c., while its upper ends are prolonged upward, so as to reach the top of the clock-case when the two are combined together. To effect this operation without destroying the esthetic effects of the clock and calendar when joined together, I make the calendar-case large enough to admit the clock-case to enter it somewhat like a telescope-tube. Then, by means of screws E and F, through the sides of the cases, as shown in Fig. 4, securely lock the two independent cases together.

As clock-cases as a rule are made according to a scale of sizes or dimensions, it will be obvious that, by observing these rules in the construction of the independent calendars, they may be applied to the clock at any time, without change of construction of the cases, by the simple attachment of the transmitting gear-wheels and lever to the clock-works in the ordinary way of making such connections in calendar-clocks.

When the clock cases are not of the regular scale of sizes, or, for other causes, it would not be practicable to apply the regular standard calendar-cases, the back of the calendar-case, by extending it up the back of the clock-case, may be used without the addition of the sides extending up to the same height; or the sides only may be used without the back of the calendar-case to combine the two independent cases together.

Having now described my invention, I will set forth what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a calendar-clock case or frame composed of an independent clock-case and an independent calendar-case, when joined together substantially in the manner set forth.

2. As a means of attaching a separate and independent calendar to a separate and independent clock-case, the prolongated sides or back of the calendar-case, in combination with the calendar-clock works, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

THOMAS H. MOTT.

Witnesses:

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