W. F. LEWIS.
CLOCK-CASES.

No. 195,028. Patented Sept. 11, 1877.

Fig. 1.

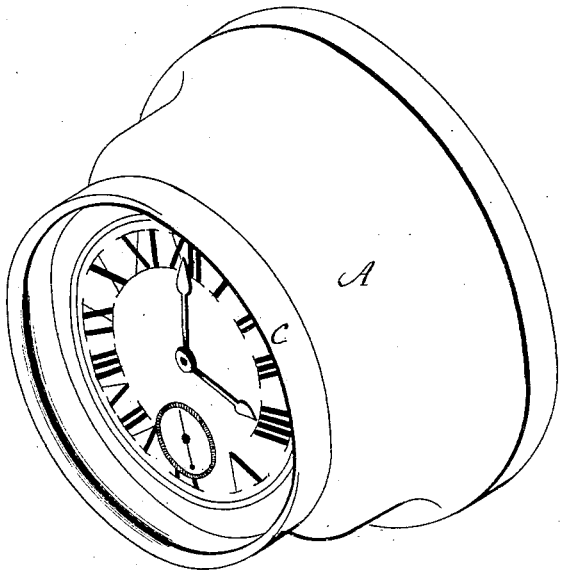
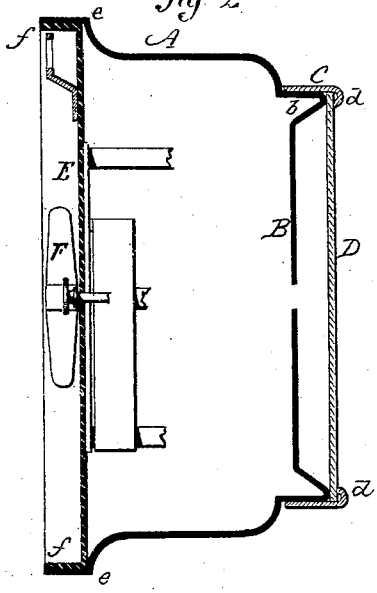


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

H. C. Hammond

H. A. Wilson.

Wm. F. Lewis Inventor,

By Atty.

Wm. E. Finch

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. LEWIS, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOCK-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,028**, dated September 11, 1877; application filed June 30, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. F. LEWIS, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful 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 perspective view; Fig. 2, a vertical section.

This invention relates to an improvement in the class of clocks in which the case is made of sheet metal, and constructed so as to wind on the back of the clock; and the invention consists in details of construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

The shape of the case A is cylindrical, and it is formed from a disk of metal drawn into shape to produce the dial-back B and projecting rim *b* in one and the same piece. This is done by the spinning or stamping process, or both combined, and substantially in the shape seen in solid black, Fig. 2.

The object of this construction is to avoid the expense necessary in the attachment of the usual independent dial-plate to the case. The usual paper face or dial is pasted upon the front of the base B.

To protect the dial and pointers, a ring, C, is fitted closely to the outside of the rim *b*, and with an internally-projecting flange, *d*. On the edge of the rim *b* the glass D is placed, and then the ring C set on over the rim *b*, the internal flange *d* lying upon the glass, and the friction between the ring C and the rim *b* is sufficient to retain the glass in its place, but yet so as to allow its removal when required, as for setting the pointers. At the back the case is enlarged, so as to form an internal shoulder, *e*.

E, the back, is a disk of metal, with an outwardly-projecting flange, *f*, and of a diameter corresponding to the internal diameter of the rear of the case, so as to be set and secured upon the shoulder *e*, as seen in Fig. 2, the flange *f* forming the recess for the winding device F.

The shoulder *e* is not essential to the flanged back, as the flanged back, for instance, may be used in a cylindrical clock-case of equal diameter from front to rear—that is to say, without a shoulder; but the shoulder is a convenience in locating the back.

To secure the back, rivets are inserted through the side of the case and the flange *f* of the back.

By this construction the case is very much simplified and cheapened, and yet forms a neat, tasteful article.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming a clock-case constructed with a recess in the back for the winding mechanism, as such, I am aware, is not new, and may be found in the French patent of Eugene Farcot, March 1, 1875; but

What I do claim is—

In a sheet-metal clock-case, the base or back of the dial B and the rim *b* constructed in one and the same piece with the body of the case.

WILLIAM F. LEWIS.

Witnesses:
H. L. WADE,
T. R. TAYLOR.