

F. J. KRISTOFEK.
 CLOCK CASE.
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1,384,900.

Patented July 19, 1921.

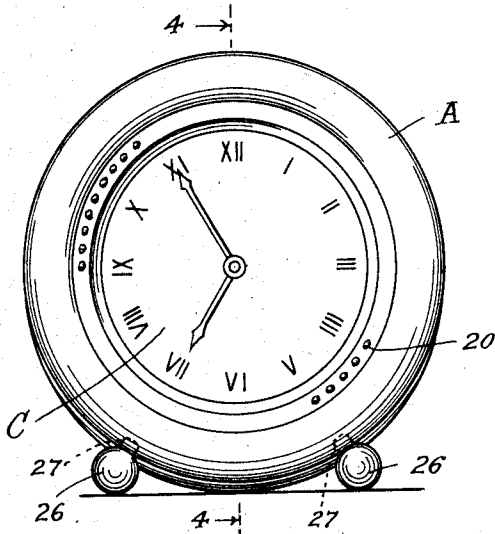


Fig. 1

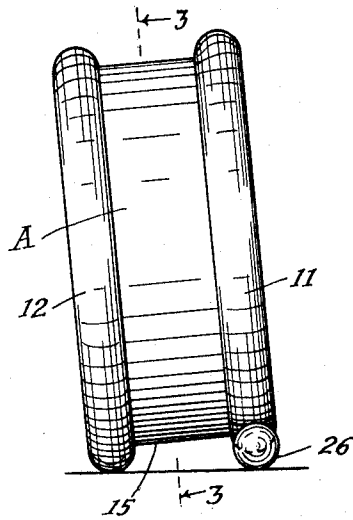


Fig. 2

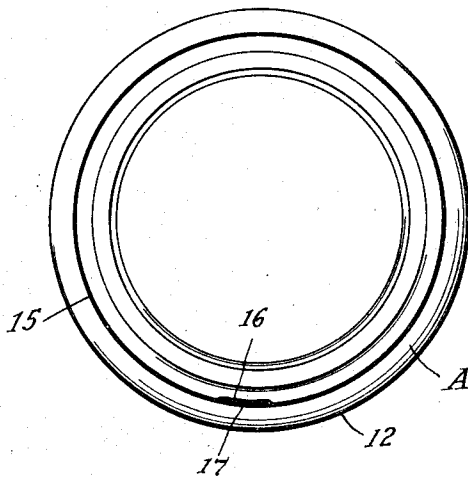


Fig. 3

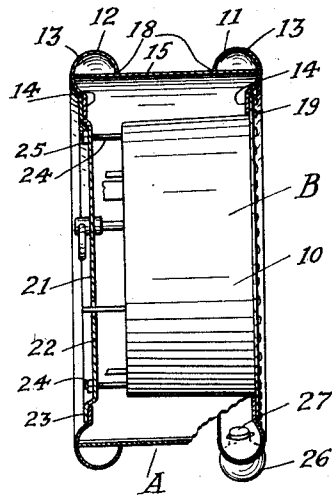


Fig. 4

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CLOCK-CASE.

1,384,900.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK J. KRISTOFEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clock-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a clock-case, the particular construction of which is in a case formed of sheet metal, the parts of which are freely disposed so as to be easily put together to form the clock-case to inclose the clock works in an attractive way.

The invention further consists in means formed from a small number of metal parts which are adapted to be held together by the clock works-case and a back plate which is engaged by the rods extending out of the works-case to hold the parts of the inclosing case together in a manner to suspend and conceal the clock works in my case. It is quite essential that the outer case be made of an attractive, simple, inexpensive design, for practical use.

The invention includes spherical shaped supporting feet, which are rigidly attached to a portion of the case in a manner to tilt the case at a slightly backward angle when it is set up, to position the clock to prevent it being easily overbalanced or tipped over.

In the drawings forming a part of the specification:

Figure 1 is a front view of my case illustrating the clock face.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, of the case with the works removed.

Fig. 4 is a central section of the case on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

My clock case A is adapted to inclose a clock works B which is provided with an outer casing 10, as illustrated, of a circular construction. The case A is composed of annular rings 11 and 12. The rings 11 and 12 are formed of thin sheet metal being curved to form a cross sectional shape with a circular portion 13 and a projecting flat flange portion 14. A cylindrical band 15 is positioned between the rings 11 and 12 in a manner to space the same apart to form a space for the clock works between the front and the back of the case A. The cylindrical band 15 is formed with an offset end 16 which is adapted to receive the end 17 to form a flush joint at the uniting ends of the

band on the outer face of the same. When the band 15 is assembled with the rings 11 and 12 it is engaged by the inner edges 18 of the rings 11 and 12 respectively so as to form a close joint between the rings and the band.

The clock works are inclosed in a suitable case 10 of a circular construction having a glass front to expose the face C of the clock. About the glass front of the case 10 is a projecting flange 19 which may be embossed with a suitable design such as illustrated in Fig. 1, or any other decorative means for making the face of the clock attractive. The clock case 10 is positioned within the case A in a manner so that the flange 19 will engage the flange 14 on the ring 11 while a closure plate 21 which is formed with an offset body portion 22 and a peripheral flange 23 which is adapted to engage the flange 14 of the ring 12 so that the rods or studs 24 projecting from the clock case 10 can pass through plate 21 and be held by nuts 25 to support or suspend the clock works in the case A.

This means of construction provides a simple supporting and inclosing case for the works B of the clock which is composed of four freely disposed parts, namely: the rings, 11 and 12; the band 15 and the back 21.

Suitable spherical shaped feet 26 are formed with a projecting lug 27 which extends through a suitable opening in the ring 11 and which is attached to the ring by soldering or other suitable means so as to rigidly secure the feet 26 to the ring.

It is obvious that the clock works B can be of any desired simple design, the case of which should be provided with a projecting flange such as 19, and the projecting studs or rods 24 so that the clock works can be readily positioned in the case A in an easy manner and so that the rings 11 and 12 together with the band 15 may be plated or finished with the desired finish before they are assembled, it being essential that the assembly of the same should in no way mar or disfigure these parts. The case A is so designed that the works are supported or suspended in the case so as to protect the works by forming a resilient case about the same. The feet 26 tilt the entire case in a backward angle so that the clock-case will be held in an attractive position from a three

point support with the center of gravity at a point to properly balance and prevent easy tipping of the clock and case.

I claim:

- 5 1. A clock-case, comprising a cylindrical sheet metal band joined together with an outer finished surface, annular rings freely engaging the ends of said band, in combination with a clock-case works having a flange adapted to engage one of said rings, and a back plate adapted to engage the other of said rings to hold the clock works suspended and concealed in said case.
- 10 2. A clock-case comprising front and rear circular rings, a cylindrical spacing band positioned between said rings and freely engaged thereby, said rings having transversely extending annular flat flanges, a works-case, a rear case plate adapted to engage one of said flat flanges when said works-case engages the other flat flange to rigidly support a clock works between and concealed in said case.
- 15 3. A clock-case including front and rear annular members having their major portion formed of a circular cross sectional shape, inwardly extending flanges formed on said circular portions of said rings, a cylindrical band adapted to be positioned and held
- 20 4. A clock-case including front and rear annular members having their major portion formed of a circular cross sectional shape, inwardly extending flanges formed on said circular portions of said rings, a cylindrical band adapted to be positioned and held
- 25 5. A clock-case including front and rear annular members having their major portion formed of a circular cross sectional shape, inwardly extending flanges formed on said circular portions of said rings, a cylindrical band adapted to be positioned and held
- 30 6. A clock-case including front and rear annular members having their major portion formed of a circular cross sectional shape, inwardly extending flanges formed on said circular portions of said rings, a cylindrical band adapted to be positioned and held

and band being adapted to form the case for inclosing a clock works and a back plate adapted to lock the clock works in said case by engaging the extending flange of the back ring, while the flange of the front ring is adapted to be engaged by a clock-works case.

4. A circular clock case comprising front and back hollow rings, a cylindrical band adapted to space said rings apart, supporting feet rigidly attached to one of said rings in a manner to tilt the case slightly backward, said rings and band being adapted to be held together by the case of the clock works and a back plate to suspend the works within the case.

5. A clock-case comprising, a pair of hollow sheet metal rings, inwardly extending integral flanges, a tubular spacing member freely positioned between said rings, said rings and member adapted to be held together by engaging said flanges by a clock-works case and rear plate.

6. A clock-case including a pair of rings, a tubular spacing member adapted to freely engage said rings and means for rigidly supporting a clock works within and between said rings in a manner to lock said case parts together.

St. Paul, Minn., February 9, 1921.

FRANK J. KRISTOFEK.