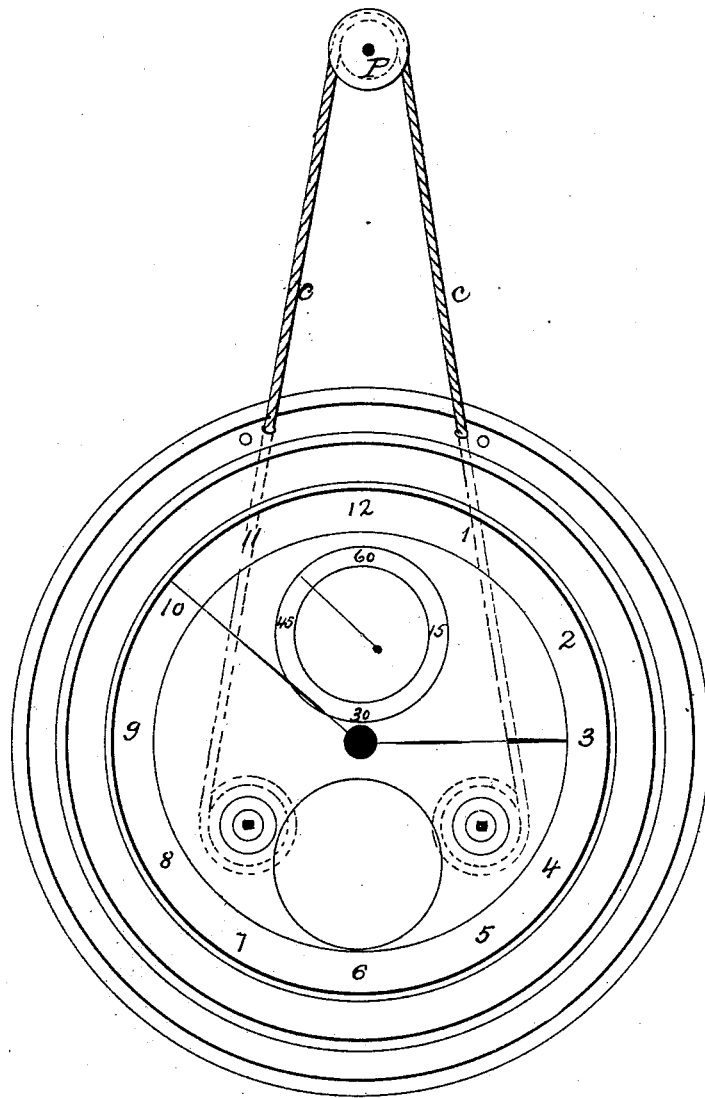


T. A. DAVIS.

Clock.

No. 4,354.

Patented Jan'y 15, 1846.



Witnesses

Chas G Taylor

Henry D. Clark

Inventor

Thos A Davis.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS A. DAVIES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,354, dated January 15, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. DAVIES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mode
5 of Constructing Clocks or Timepieces.

The nature of my invention consists in dispensing with ordinary weights or springs of the clock as the motive power to carry the works and using in their stead the working
10 parts, case, &c., as the means of carrying the clock or timepiece by means of their own weight. The following I declare to be an exact description of the same.

The movement part of the clock with the
15 striking part or without it can be made in any usual way with either a balance wheel or pendulum. The cords being wound around the strike and time barrels of this main shaft the two ends are united and
20 passed over a pulley as represented at P upon the draft the cords being represented at C, C, and coming out of the case at O, O. The pulley above is hung upon a pivot at any convenient plane and the cord passing over it sustains the weight of the whole
25 timepiece case and all and which being left

free will descend by its own weight causing the time and strike parts of the clock to work in the ordinary way. When the body of the clock has descended to the length of 30 the cords it is again wound up in the ordinary way except the clock ascends in the operation. A mere timepiece without the striking parts can be made upon the same principle by using one cord with a ring at 35 one end to hang by the cord wound around the time barrel.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Suspending the case and parts of a clock 40 or timepiece as above described in such a way as that the weight of the same will cause the working parts to go in the usual way thereby saving the expense of the ordinary weights and springs as the motive 45 power. I also claim the introduction of the pulley as herein described to regulate the weight between the time and strike sides.

THOS. A. DAVIES.

Witnesses:

AMOS B. LITTLE,
A. P. BROWNE.