

(No Model.)

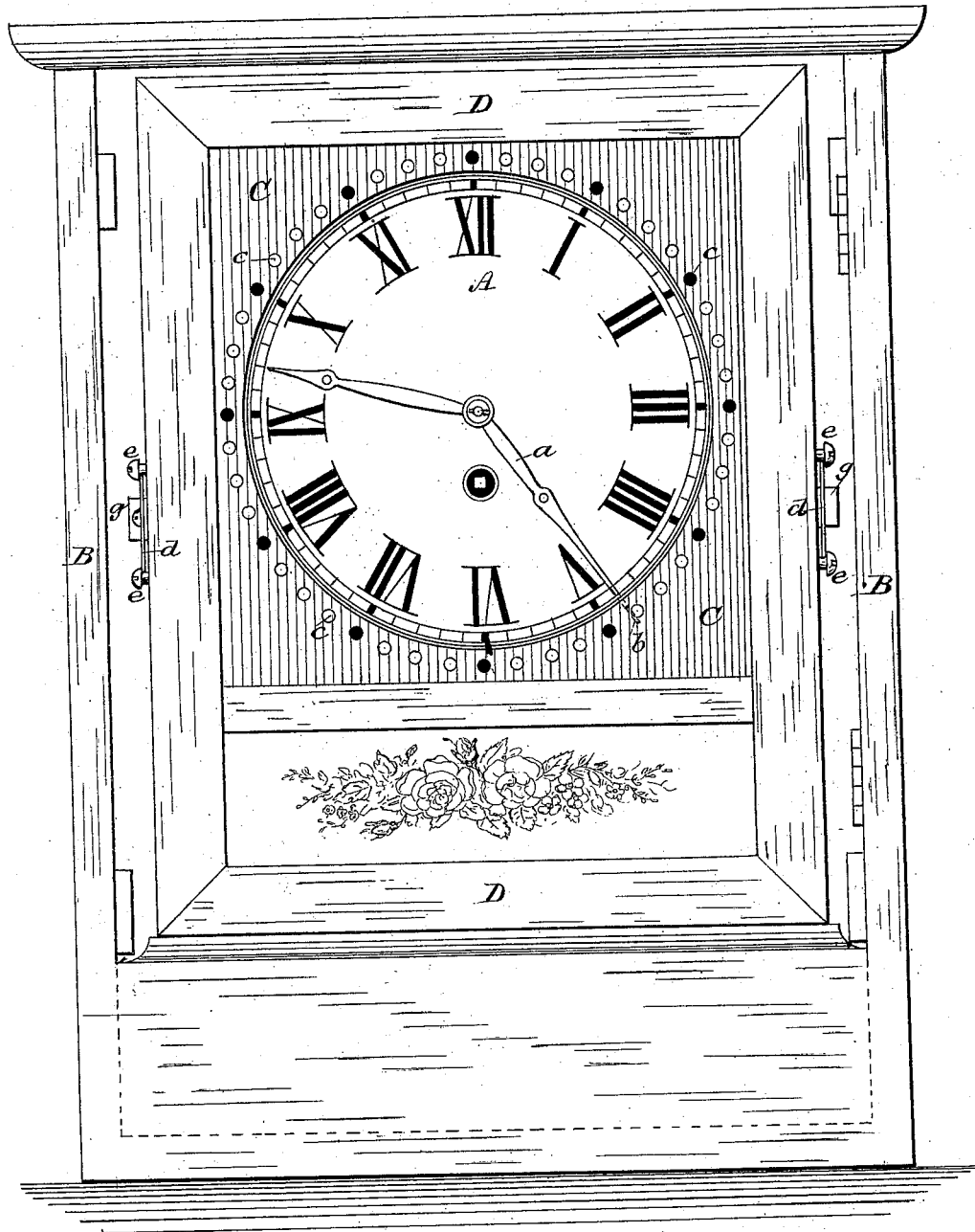
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. WORCH.  
WATCHMAN'S CLOCK.

No. 303,097.

Patented Aug. 5, 1884.

*Fig. 1.*



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Fig. 2.

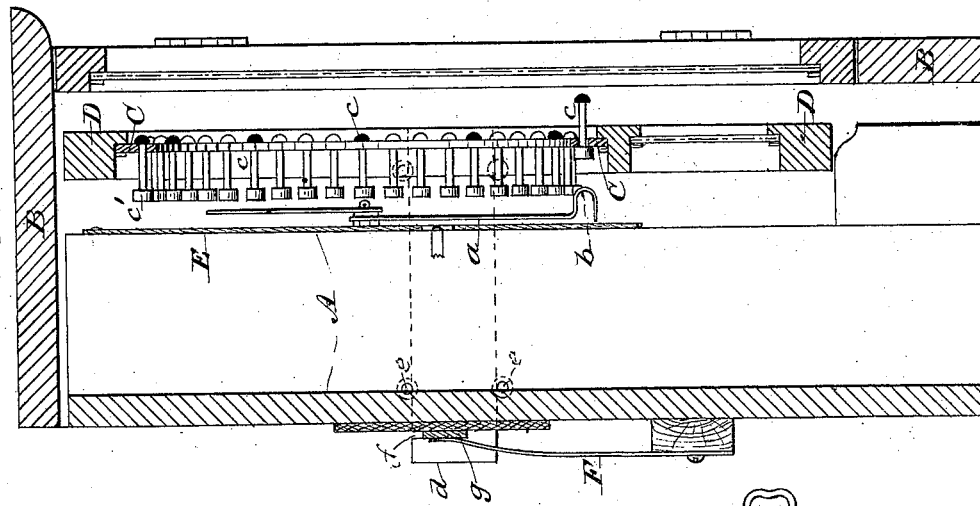


Fig. 3.

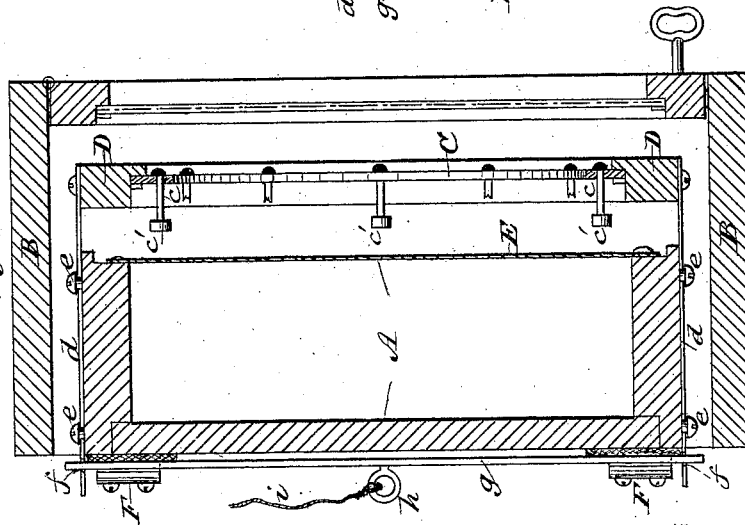
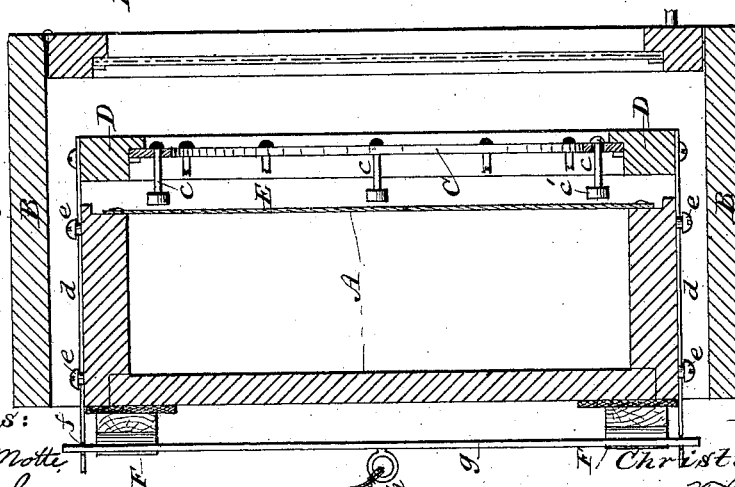


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN WORCH, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## WATCHMAN'S CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,097, dated August 5, 1884.

Application filed December 4, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN WORCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Watchmen's Clocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of clocks called "watchmen's" or "tell-tale" clocks; and the object of my invention is to produce a very simple device or apparatus that can be easily applied to any clock, so as to indicate the time at stated intervals, without fail, demanding the presence of the attendant at the specified time which it is desired to have marked; also, that it cannot be tampered with by the attendant; also, that it can be operated from a distant part of the building, so that the time is marked on the face of a clock in an office; and, also, that it is not liable to get out of order.

The invention consists, mainly, in a sliding frame provided on its face with a number of pins or pegs, to be operated by a projection on one of the hands, and the device to be manipulated from the rear side of the clock.

It also consists in the construction and arrangement of certain details or parts, all of which will be more fully described hereinafter, and more specifically pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon.

Like letters indicate like parts in the different figures of the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of a clock with my device attached, and the door of a case removed. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same on line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line *yy* with the device extended. Fig. 4 is a similar view with the device drawn back by the operator.

In the drawings, A represents a clock of any size or configuration, which is in this instance inclosed in a case, B, so that the clock can be placed in the store, factory, or other desired place, and can be locked by the proprietor or other authorized person. The hour-hand *a* of

this clock is provided with a projection or pin, *b*, which is intended to force out one of a series of pins, *c*, at certain specified intervals. These pins are arranged in an auxiliary face, C, that is secured in a sliding face or frame, D. The face C is open in its center, so as to permit a view of the hands and numbers on the dial-plate E; and the sliding frame is provided with a guide-piece, *d*, on each side, which freely moves between guide-pins or equivalents *e* as it is manipulated. The guides are provided with suitable notches, *f*, at their rear ends, with which a cross-bar, *g*, engages. This cross-bar has, preferably, an eye or staple, *h*, secured to it, to which a wire or cord, *i*, is attached, so that the sliding face can be operated by the attendant by pulling upon said cord. A pair of springs, F, secured to the back of the clock, bear against the cross-bar *g*, and serve to force the sliding face D forward until the time has arrived which is to be indicated on the auxiliary face, when the attendant must be present to pull the wire or cord, by which operation one of the pins *c* will be forced outward by coming in contact with the projection *b*. These pins may be arranged at any desired interval of time, although I have shown them to indicate every quarter of an hour. I have also, preferably, shown the heads of the pins of a different color than the remaining pins. The pins have at their rear ends another head, *c'*, made of wood, leather, or other suitable material, with which the projection *b* comes in contact. On each side of the back of the clock, where the cross-bar bears against said back, is attached a piece of felt, cloth, or other material, to prevent noise, and also to prevent any pins being forced out on the opposite face by concussion. In case the clock is placed in an office instead of the factory, store, &c., the case B may be dispensed with, as the attendant can pull on the wire at any point designated.

The operation is as follows: The wire or cord being attached to the cross-bar *g* and carried to any part of the building at which the presence of the attendant is to appear at a certain time, he pulls or draws upon the wire or cord, when the sliding face with its pins will be drawn close to the dial-face of the clock. The hand, whichever one, having the projection *b*, has arrived at the time to be designated, one of the

pins *c* will come in contact with said projection, and will be forced out. In the morning the pins can be seen by the proprietor or other authorized person, who then pushes them back to their normal position. The springs *F* always force the sliding face back again to its place until again the wire or cord is drawn upon by the attendant. The sliding face may be the face of the clock detached, or it may be a separate piece.

The many advantages of my improved device need no further commendation here than that it is always reliable, positive, simple in construction, it cannot be tampered with, does not get out of order, is inexpensive, and can be readily applied to any clock, and it can be made of any size and of any suitable material.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a clock, a sliding face provided with an auxiliary face having pins to be operated by a projection on one of the hands when the said sliding face is drawn upon by an attendant, substantially as specified.

2. A sliding face, *D*, provided with an aux-

iliary face, *C*, containing pins *c*, arranged at stated intervals, and operated by coming in contact with a projection on one of the hands, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A sliding face, *D*, provided with an auxiliary face, *C*, containing pins *c*, and operated by a projection on one of the hands, in combination with springs *F*, for forcing the face into its normal position, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of a sliding face, *D*, having guides *d*, locked by a cross-bar, *g*, and held in position by springs *F*, with the auxiliary face *C*, provided with pins *c*, operated by a projection, *b*, on one of the hands, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

5. A sliding face provided with an auxiliary face having movable pins operated by a projection on one of the hands, against which it is forced, and all inclosed in a tight case, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTIAN WORCIL.

Witnesses:

GUY. DE MOTTE,

ALEX. SIMON.