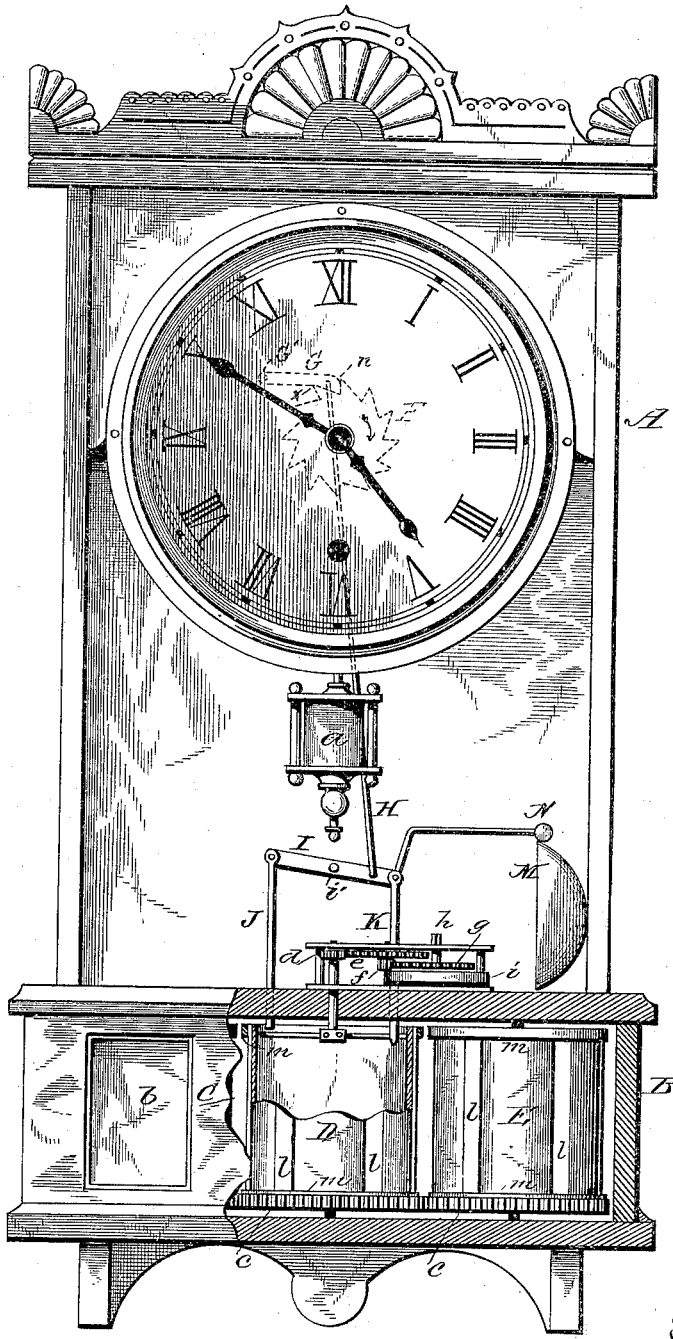
(No Model.)

A. V. STRAIT.

ADVERTISING CLOCK.

No. 385,430. Patented July 3, 1888.



Witnesses,
Albert Speiden.
E. H. Bond.

Inventor.
Andrew V. Strait.
By his Attorney
Chas. H. Fowler

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW V. STRAIT, OF SIDNEY, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,430, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed February 29, 1888. Serial No. 265,705. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW V. STRAIT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sidney, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Advertising-Clocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in advertising-clocks, and is designed as an improvement upon the construction shown in my patent, No. 345,739, dated July 20, 1886, and the novelty resides in the peculiarities of construction and the combinations, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawing, and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which represents a front elevation of a clock provided with my improved advertising attachment, with parts broken away and parts in section in order to better show the construction.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents a clock, of any suitable design, provided with the usual pendulum, *a*, and at its bottom or lower end a casing, B, formed with openings *b*, with glass fronts, through which to see the advertisements on the revolving cylinders, the number of openings corresponding with the number of cylinders used. I have shown in the present instance three revolving cylinders, C D E, and when more than one are used cogs *c* are employed, which extend around the circumference of each cylinder at the lower end thereof, the cogs on one cylinder engaging with those on the other, thus motion from the master-cylinder being communicated to the others, as shown.

The shafts of the cylinders have their bearings in the top and bottom of the casings B, the shaft of the master-cylinder extending above the top of the casing and carrying a cog-wheel, *d*. This cog-wheel meshes with the teeth of the wheel *e*, and on the shaft of said wheel is a pinion, *f*, with which engages a large cog-wheel, *g*, suitably keyed to a post, *h*, for winding the gearing, said wheel having the usual pawl-and-ratchet wheel and spring, *i*, connected to the post.

F is a cam or ratchet wheel secured to the post of the clock and provided with the cam-teeth, as shown.

The mechanism above described is similar to that shown and described in my former patent; but I do not restrict myself to such particular arrangement of gearing, as other forms may be found preferable or desirable for giving motion to the cylinders.

The cylinders are preferably, though not necessarily, like those described in my former patent, and are provided with curved slots for inserting the advertising-cards, which are retained in place by vertical strips *l*, overlapping the vertical edges of the cards, and the strips *m*, secured around the top and bottom of the cylinders.

After the driving mechanism is wound up to impart motion to the cylinders, such motion is controlled by mechanism attached to the clock-work, so that the movement of the cylinders will be intermittent, or at intervals, and the extent of movement such as to enable one card only on each cylinder to be exposed to view. In the present instance this mechanism is as follows: G is a lever pivoted at one end, as at G', and at the other hooked or pointed, as at *n*. To this lever, near the hooked end, is connected one end of the rod H, the opposite end of which is connected to the lever I to one side of its pivot-point *i'*. This lever I carries two pins, J K, which are of sufficient length to extend down through and into the casing B, between the radial spokes L of the central cylinder. As the wheel F is moved around in the direction of the arrow, the pointed end of the lever G will be elevated, and when the point of the lever has about reached the point *x* on the tooth of the wheel the pin K will be raised clear of the spoke of the cylinder, with which it is now shown engaged or in front of, allowing the said cylinder to turn; but as soon as the pin K is raised clear of the spokes the pin J falls and drops in front of a spoke on its side of the cylinder; but the moment the pointed end of the lever G rides over the point *x* and falls into the next notch the end of the lever I, carrying the pin K, is depressed, and the pin

K falls into the position shown in the drawing. By this arrangement the cylinders will be moved a distance equal to the distance between the spokes.

The teeth on the wheel F are in number to correspond with the number of spaces between the numerals on the clock-dial, so that the cylinders will move to exhibit a different advertisement at every five minutes, or when the long hand is on line with the numeral, as shown; but this, however, may be changed by increasing or decreasing the number and size of the teeth of the wheel, according to the time desired between each movement of the cylinders.

M is a bell located within the clock-case, and N is the hammer carried by the outer end of the lever I. As the lever drops, the hammer falls and strikes the bell before the cylinders begin to move, and calls attention to the fact that new advertising cards are about to be brought in view.

The attachment is cheap and simple, not easy to get out of order, and may be applied to clocks at a trifling expense.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the clock and the upright and horizontally-revolving cylinders, one of which is provided at its upper end with radial spokes, of the intermediate lever, vertical holding-rods carried by said lever and operating between the spokes, and a rod connected to said lever and operated by mechanism on the post of the clock, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the clock and the revolving cylinders, one of which is provided with radial spokes at its upper end, of a holding and releasing mechanism operated by the clock-works, and consisting of a cam-wheel on the post of the clock, the intermediate pivoted lever, I, the rod H, actuated by said cam-wheel and connected with said lever, and the pins carried by said lever and extending down between said spokes, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the clock and the revolving cylinders, one of which is provided near its upper end with radial spokes, of a holding and releasing mechanism operated by the clock-works, and consisting of a cam-wheel on the post of the clock, the pivoted lever G, the intermediate pivoted lever, I, the rod connecting said levers, and the downwardly-projecting pins carried by the intermediate lever and extending between the spokes, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, with the clock and the revolving cylinders, one of which is provided near its upper end with radial spokes, of a holding and releasing mechanism operated by the clock-works, and consisting of a cam-wheel on the post of the clock, the pivoted lever G, the intermediate pivoted lever, I, the rod connecting said levers, the downwardly-projecting pins carried by the intermediate lever and extending between the spokes, the bell, and the bell-hammer carried by said intermediate lever, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW V. STRAIT.

Witnesses:
FRANK TREMMEL,
ARTHUR D. SMITH.