

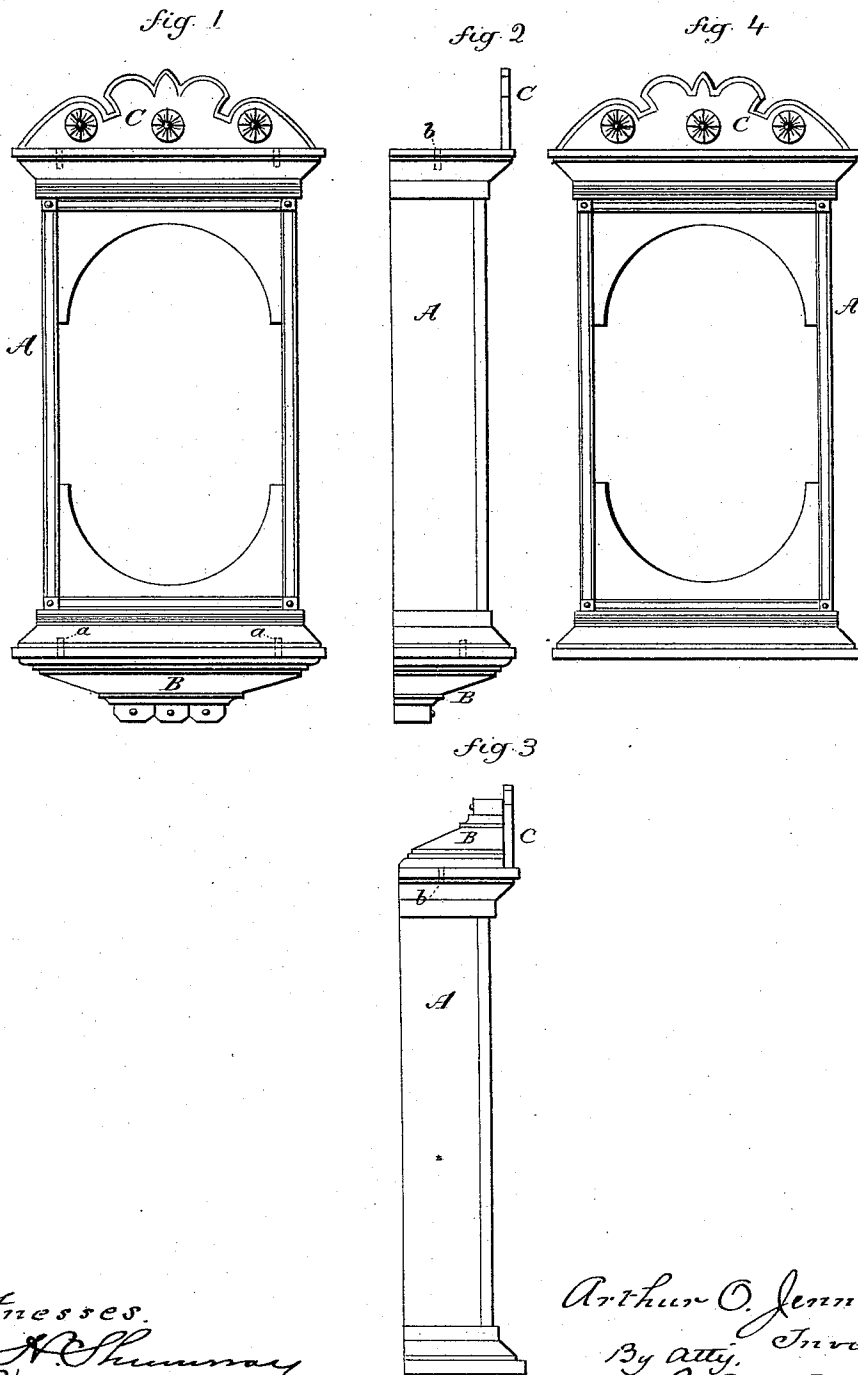
(No Model.)

A. O. JENNINGS.

CLOCK CASE.

No. 278,144.

Patented May 22, 1883.



Witnesses.  
*J. H. Murray*  
*J. S. Earle*

*Arthur O. Jennings,*  
Inventor.  
By atty. *J. S. Earle*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR O. JENNINGS, OF SOUTHPORT, ASSIGNOR TO THE JEROME & CO.,  
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## CLOCK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,144, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed February 26, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR O. JENNINGS, of Southport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Clock-Cases; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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 front view; Fig. 2, a side view of the clock as a wall-clock; Fig. 3, a side view, and Fig. 4 a front view, of the clock converted to a shelf-clock.

This invention relates to an improvement in clock-cases, particularly to those of the larger size, such as used for calendar and similar clocks. The cases of these clocks are made from wood, and necessarily large and expensive. In some cases they are set upon a shelf or bracket; in others they are secured to the wall without any support from below. In the usual construction, therefore, it has been necessary to construct the cases adapted to such different positions or modes of support—that is, a clock which was fitted for attachment to the wall could not be placed upon a shelf, for the reason that in order to give the case a neat and tasteful appearance the bottom must terminate in something like a bracket or corbel form; hence it is necessary that a supply shall be kept on hand by the dealer to accommodate these different positions. Again, as in offices in which the occupants frequently move from one to another, in one office it may be most convenient to support the clock upon a shelf, in the next it may be more convenient to support the clock directly upon the wall, without any assistance from below, and vice versa; but the clock being adapted to the one place is not adapted to the other.

The object of my invention is to construct a clock-case which may be applicable either as a wall or shelf clock, and readily changeable from one to the other, as occasion may require; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

The general outline of the clock, as seen in

Fig. 1, is one common and well known in the trade. A represents the body of the clock; B, a bracket-shaped ornament below, and C the cap above. As usually constructed, the case has been made complete and all the parts fixed.

Fig. 1 shows the clock as constructed for support upon the wall, and Fig. 4 shows a case as usually constructed for a shelf.

In my improvement I make the lower portion, B, detachable from the body of the clock. This is best done by dowel-pins in the base fitting corresponding holes in the bottom of the clock proper, these dowel-pins represented in broken lines *a*, Figs. 1 and 2. Because of this connection the bottom portion or base B is readily removable by simply withdrawing the dowel-pins from the bottom of the clock. On the top of the clock I make corresponding dowel-pin holes, as represented at *b* in Fig. 2, and so that the base may be set back of the front ornament, C, the pins entering the pin-holes in the top, the base B being inverted, and thus forms a finished cap for the top of the clock. The shape of the front ornament is such as to conform to the general outline of the base B, but cover it at the front. When, therefore, the clock is desired for the wall, the base B is attached to the bottom of the clock; when for a shelf, the base is taken from the bottom and placed upon the top of the clock. When the clock hangs upon the wall it is so high that the top is not exposed; hence the top does not in that position need the finish in rear of the front piece, C; but when standing upon the shelf, then the top is more exposed, and needs the finish which the base B gives when placed upon the top and behind the front piece, C. Another advantage of this construction is, in the packing or transportation of the clocks, the base B being removed from the bottom and placed upon the top diminishes the bulk of the clock to the extent of the space occupied by the base when in place on the bottom of the clock, for the reason that when placed upon the top it occupies no additional room over what the clock without the base in that position would necessarily occupy. This is a considerable item in the transportation or storage of clocks.

By this improvement with half the number

of clocks the dealer has his usual variety, and is enabled with the single clock to accommodate a customer whether he wishes a wall or a shelf clock.

5 I claim—

The herein-described clock-case, consisting of the body A, the top front piece, C, with the

base B, constructed to be interchangeably attached to either the bottom or top, as the case may be, and substantially as described.

ARTHUR O. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

AUGUSTUS JENNINGS,  
JOS. N. MADDOX.