

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. HOCHHEIMER.
CALENDAR.

No. 476,461.

Patented June 7, 1892.

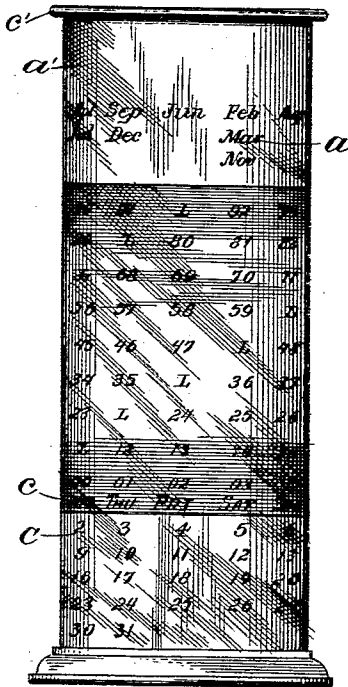


Fig. 1.

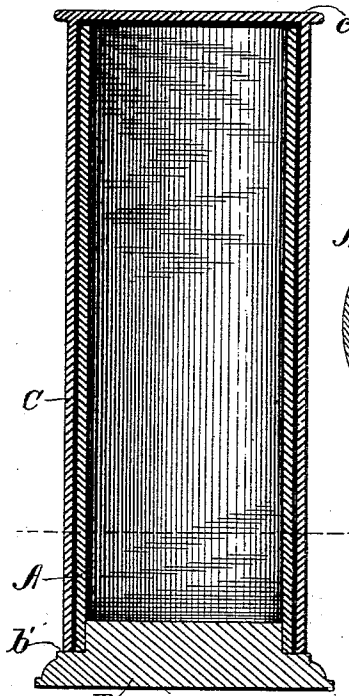


Fig. 2.

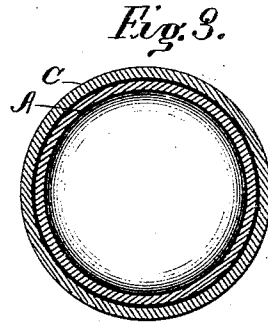


Fig. 4.

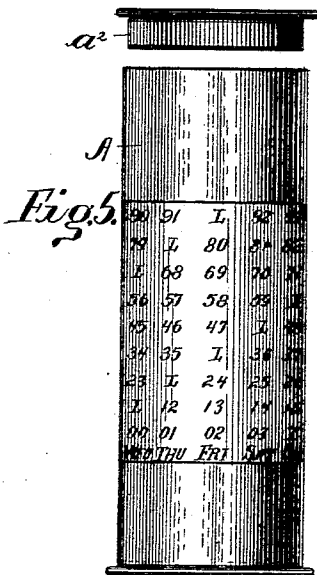


Fig. 5.

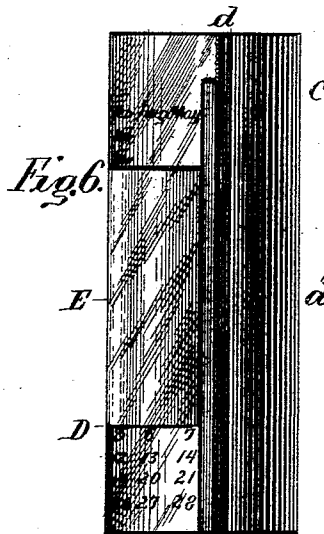


Fig. 6.

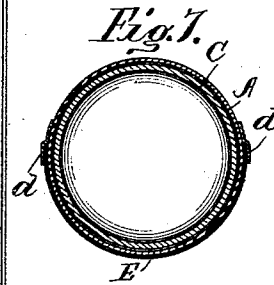


Fig. 7.

Witnesses
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 8.

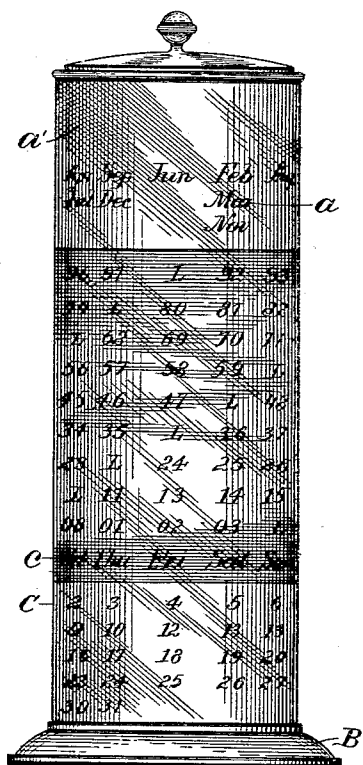
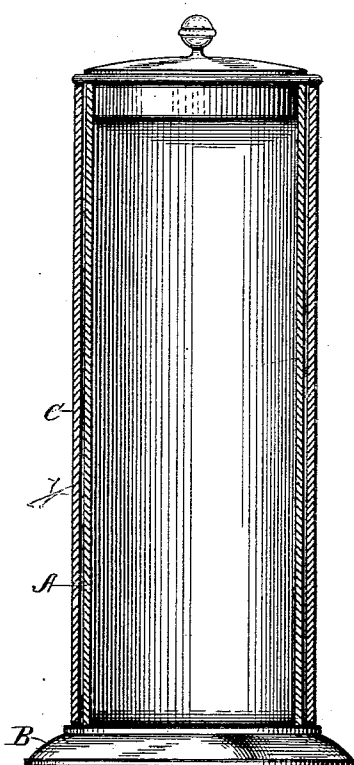


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,461, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed April 5, 1892. Serial No. 427,963. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOCHHEIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Butler and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars; 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.

This invention relates to an improvement in calendars; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts more fully hereinafter described, and definitely pointed out in the claims.

The aim and purpose of this invention is the provision of an improved calendar of the description or type known as the "perpetual and combination-date calendars," which will embody the essential requisites of durability, simplicity, and compactness, and of a form adapting it for application to articles of stationery, receptacles, or other articles which embody forms to which the same may be applied. These objects are attained by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the glass sheath, showing the inner face thereof. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of inner tube. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a modified form of a sheath. Fig. 7 is a cross-section thereof. Fig. 8 is an elevation of a modified form, and Fig. 9 is a vertical central section thereof.

In the prior state of the art relative to this class of inventions it will be found that the calendar-rings on the outer face of the support are at the point of exposure more or less subjected to an abrasive contact and are soon mutilated or soiled, and in many cases it requires the use of a pointed instrument to move certain rings, and where the use of instruments is dispensed with it is necessary to handle the portion carrying the figures, thereby smearing or obliterating the same. In the present improvement these objections are entirely overcome; and to this end the inven-

tion consists of an inner number tube, cylinder, or receptacle A, rigidly mounted on the base B, which latter is formed with a horizontal bearing-surface *b* of a width greater than the thickness of the cylinder A. The upper end of the cylinder A is, by preference, open, as shown in Fig. 2, and its outer face near its upper end, as *a*, has printed, stamped, or in any other suitable manner placed thereon the abbreviations of the months of the year, which occupy a portion of narrow width of about one-half of the circumference of the cylinder, leaving a small space above, as at *a'*, for advertising purposes. On the lower portion of the cylinder are the digits indicating the days of the months, arranged in vertical columns, respectively, below the columns of the names of the months, as plainly shown in Fig. 1.

C represents a glass shield or sheath of a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the inner cylinder and of a greater length. This glass sheath has formed integral therewith a cap-plate C', having a flange or horizontal edge *c'*. The lower edge of the sheath C rests on the bearing *b*, and the sheath entirely incloses the cylinder A, the cap preventing dust or dirt from entering the space between the cylinder and sheath, and also acts as a cover or protector for the interior of the cylinder when the same is used for a receptacle. On the inner face of the sheath are placed in vertical columns digits or calendar tabulations indicating the respective years of a century, arranged in the order relative to each other well known in the art. These figures occupy substantially the entire circumference of the sheath on the inner face thereof and are located at a point midway its length and between the calendar tabulations upon the inner cylinder, so that by turning the sheath, which is allowed an independent movement on the cylinder, the vertical columns may be transposed or shifted to occupy different positions under the months, as designated on the inner cylinder. By this arrangement the correct dates of the year, days of the current month, and week-days of any month of any year of this century may be quickly found with but little trouble, as well as the date of any month in the century, in the following manner: By turning the glass

sheath until the number of the year is under the month at the top of the cylinder the days of the week and the calendar for the month will be found at the bottom. For January and February dates in leap-years turn the number of the year under the required month, then turn it back one column, so that the "ly" will be under the month and the correct days of the week and the calendar for the month will be found at the bottom. To find on what day of the week the fourth day of March and November will come or was, place the digits "92" under the months indicated, and the calendar at the bottom will give the correct day of "92," as well as the other years below in the column.

On the inner face of the glass sheath are placed the abbreviations of the days of the week, as at *c*, there being a day indicated at the base of each column in the columns of century figures.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 I have shown a modified form of the invention, in which instance the cylinder A is provided with a movable cap having a depending flange *a*². This flange fits in the top of the cylinder and the edge of cap forms a retaining-flange for the sheath. The century-digits, with the week-day abbreviations, are placed on the center of the cylinder and the sheath C, which in this case is formed of metal having a cut-away portion D, forming a view-opening for the numbers of the cylinders, is placed on the cylinder, the days of the month and the abbreviations of the months being placed on the metal constituting the sheath, respectively above and below the opening D. Vertical retaining ribs or flanges *d* are formed on the sides of the sheath bordering the vertical sides of the opening D, and between these flanges and the metal of the sheath a curved transparent slide E is placed, which serves as a protector for the indications on the sheath and cylinder.

In Figs. 8 and 9 another modified form is shown, in which case the integral top of Fig. 1 is omitted and the removable cap of Fig. 5 substituted therefor. This latter form may be desirable when the device is intended for use as a match-safe or other receptacle, it obviating the necessity of removing the sheath when access to the interior of the cylinder is sought.

By constructing the device with a transparent or glass sheath capable of independent rotation and at the same time carrying the calendar tabulations or indications I am enabled to readily change the position of the indications relative to each other, preserving the faces of the calendar and at the same time at all times exposing the same to view. The glass sheath may be readily cleaned, and by the use of the same the calendar is prevented from becoming soiled or smirched, as would be the case were the indications exposed.

It is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the particular form described or shown, as it is apparent that many changes

can be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of the device and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

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

1. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner tube having calendar indications thereon, of an outer independently-movable sheath having a transparent exposing-face and carrying calendar indications, substantially as described.

2. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner member having calendar indications on its outer face, of an outer transparent member movably secured in place and carrying calendar indications, substantially as described.

3. In a calendar, the combination, with a hollow inner member carrying calendar indications on its outer face, of a transparent outer member having calendar indications on its inner face and movably supported relative to the inner member, substantially as described.

4. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner member having calendar indications on its outer face, of an outer transparent member carrying calendar indications, having an integral cap fitting over the inner member and movably supported relative to the inner member, substantially as described.

5. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner member having calendar indications on its outer face, of a rotating outer member having calendar indications thereon and a transparent exposing-face and a cap for the inner and outer members, substantially as described.

6. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner stationary member, of a column of century-numerals arranged on the outer face thereof and an outer transparent member carrying on its inner face calendar indications of the months and the days of the month, movably supported around the inner member, substantially as described.

7. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner cylindrical member having calendar indications on its outer face, of a base supporting the inner member and formed with a bearing on its upper face, an outer member carrying calendar indications and having a transparent exposing portion, and a cap, substantially as described.

8. In a calendar, the combination, with a base, of a tube supported thereon having calendar indications on its outer face, consisting of the indications of the months of the year arranged near its upper end and the indications of the days of the month arranged near its lower end in vertical columns, an outer transparent member having digits representing the years of a century arranged in vertical columns and the days of the week below the columns, all of which occupy a position at or near

the center portion of the transparent member, and an integral cap on the transparent member, substantially as described.

5 9. In a calendar, the combination, with an inner member, of an outer transparent member movably supported around the inner member and movable calendar indications between the inner member and the outer face of the outer member, substantially as described.

10. In a calendar, the combination, with the inner stationary member, of a column of century-numerals arranged on the outer face hereof, an outer member carrying calendar indications of the months and the days of the months, movably supported around the inner

member, and a series of week-day indications on the inner member, substantially as described.

11. In a calendar, the combination of an 20 inner member having calendar indications thereon, of an outer member having a transparent exposing-face and carrying calendar indications, one of said members being arranged to rotate independent of the other, 25 substantially as described.

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

JOHN HOCHHEIMER.

Witnesses:

L. S. BACON,
D. G. STUART.