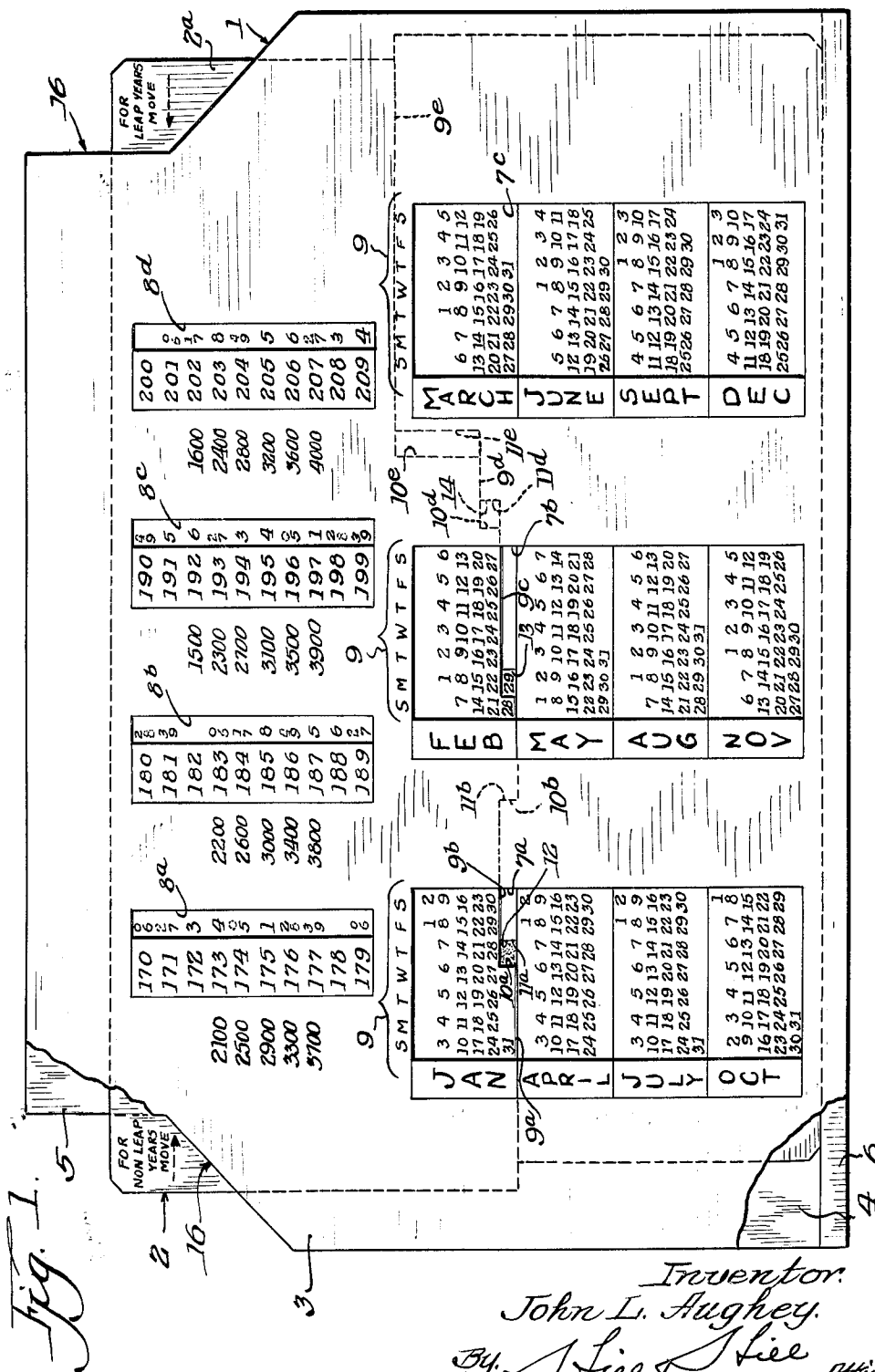


3,201,884

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Aug. 24, 1965

J. L. AUGHEY

3,201,884

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Filed Nov. 13, 1962

3 Sheets-Sheet 2

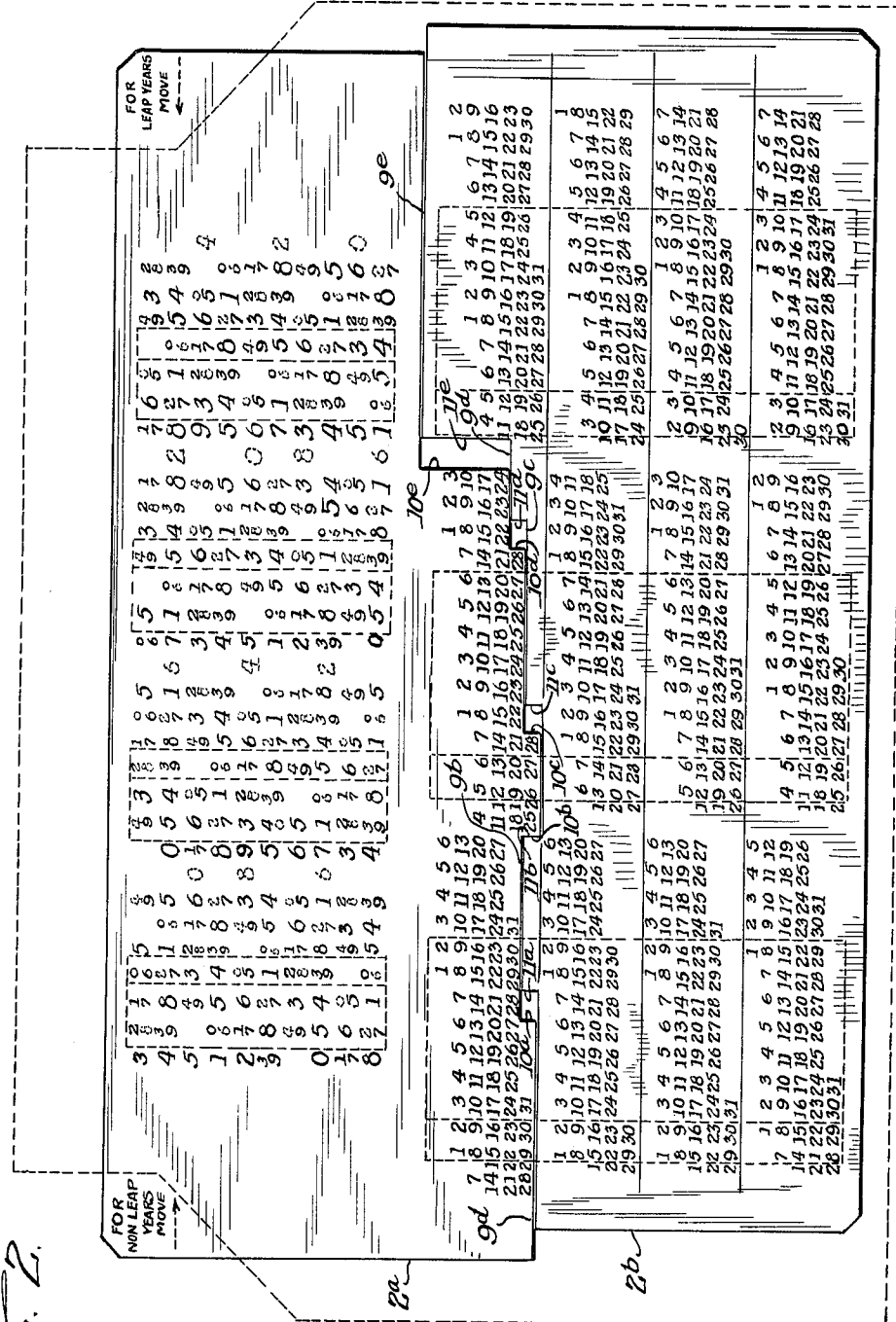


Fig. 2.

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3

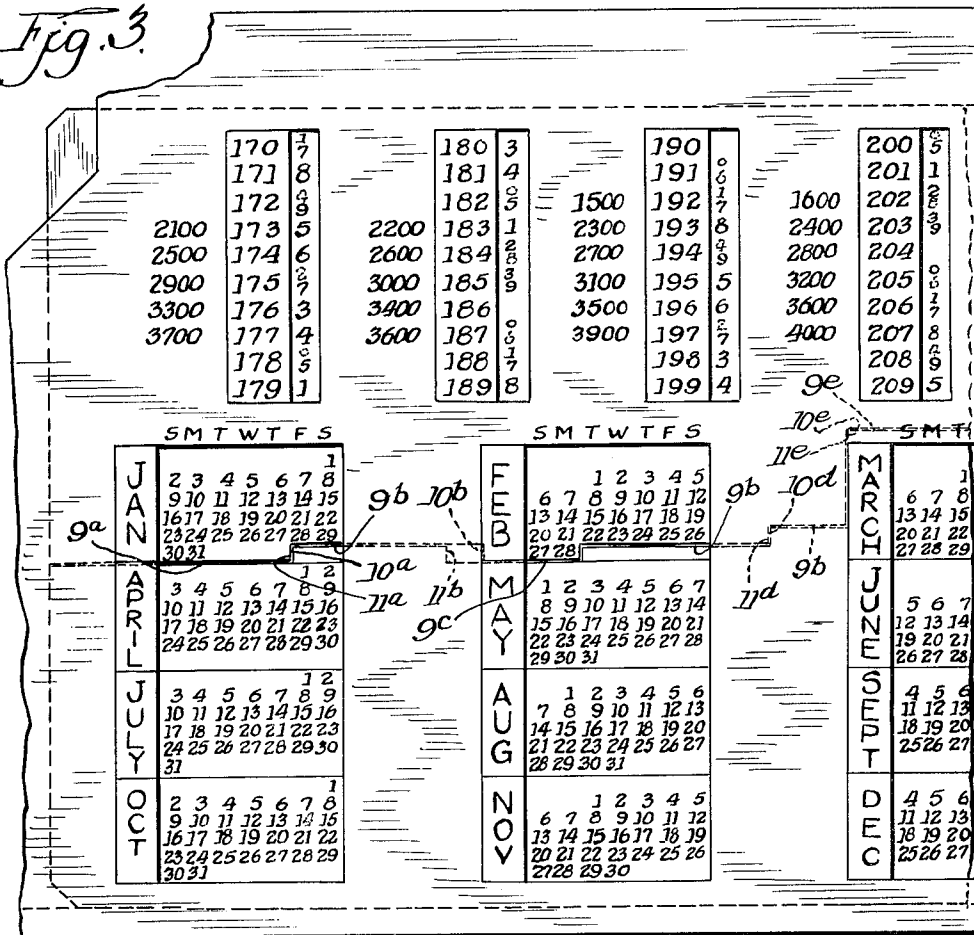
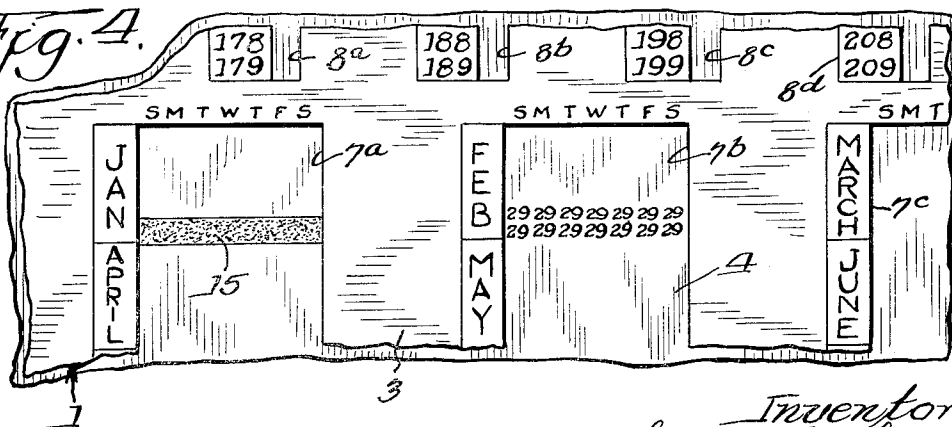


Fig. 4



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PERPETUAL CALENDAR

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9 Claims. (Cl. 40—109)

The invention relates generally to calendars and more particularly to a perpetual or universal calendar.

There have been numerous calendars on the market for the general purposes of the present invention, but these have generally been large and bulky, complicated, and normally do not illustrate the extra leap year day in February in proper relation with respect to the other days of such month.

The present invention, therefore, has among its objects the production of a perpetual calendar which is exceedingly simple in construction and in its operation, having only one manually manipulatable element, and which will accurately designate the extra leap year day in its proper position as to the day of the week and the other days of the month of February, as well as enable the calendar to be readily and quickly set for showing the days of any desired year in their proper relationship with respect to the days of the week.

Another object of the invention is the production of such a calendar which is so designed that automatic limitation of the adjusting movement of the structure is effected without the use of additional stops or other devices, and in which several months may be displayed in a single display opening or window, enabling a reduction in size of the structure and the number of windows or openings therein.

A further object of the invention is the production of such a calendar in which the various years adapted to be designated on the calendar may be arranged in decades which are cooperable with the movable elements of the structure, whereby the device may be readily set for any particular year of a decade without reference to complicated charts or the like, enabling even a small child to readily set the calendar for any desired year.

A further object of the invention is the production of such a calendar which is provided with a multi-section slide member, only one of which is adapted to be manually actuated, whereby the other may be properly adjusted by varying the direction of the movement of the manually actuated slide member, so that it is possible to properly set the calendar for non-leap years by moving the slide in one direction and for leap years by moving the slide in the opposite direction, means preferably being provided for visually signalling whether the calendar is adjusted for a leap year or a non-leap year.

Many other objects and advantages of the construction herein shown and described will be obvious to those skilled in the art from the disclosure herein given.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate like or corresponding parts:

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a perpetual calendar embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a view similar to FIG. 1, illustrating the relationship of the various sections of the slide structure of the calendar when adjusted as illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plan view similar to FIG. 1 of a portion of the calendar, illustrating the adjustment thereof for a non-leap year; and

FIG. 4 is a plan view of a portion of the body structure of the calendar with the slide members withdrawn therefrom.

The present invention contemplates the production of a calendar comprising a body structure adapted to support a movable slide structure, the body structure being formed to expose selected portions of the slide structure carrying indicia representing the months of the year and

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days of the month, as well as individual years to which any particular setting of the slide structure is set, the years preferably being arranged in decades with only the last unit digits being varied by adjustment of the slide member. In the embodiment of the invention illustrated, the slide member is formed in two sections, one of which carries the indicia for the months of January and February and the other the remaining months of the year, adjustment of one section relative to the other section being operative to present leap years or normal years, the extra day in February being disposed in its proper orientation with respect to the rest of the days of such month. Visual means is also provided whereby the user may readily determine whether the slide structure is set for a leap year or a normal year and the construction is such that adjustment from one to the other may be readily controlled by the direction in which the slide structure is moved in setting the same.

Referring to the drawings and particularly to FIGS. 1 and 2, the embodiment of the invention illustrated comprises a body structure indicated generally by the numeral 1, constructed to support and carry a slide structure indicated generally by the numeral 2, which is slidably mounted for movement in a direction extending across the calendar as viewed in FIG. 1. In the particular embodiment illustrated, the body structure 1 comprises a pair of sheets 3 and 4 of like peripheral configuration between which is disposed an upper strip 5 and the lower strip 6, the spacer strips 5 and 6 extending with their inner edges in parallel relationship, and suitably secured to the sheets 3 and 4, as for example, by adhesive means, and to form a unitary structure. The slide structure 2 is disposed between the sheets 3 and 4 and has a vertical dimension, as viewed in FIG. 1, slightly less than the corresponding dimension between the opposed edges of the strips 5 and 6, whereby the latter form guides for the slide structure which is thus slidable in a direction extending parallel to the guide members.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the outer or top sheet 3 of the body structure is constructed to expose portions of the slide structure disposed therebeneath, the sheet 3 having three vertically extending openings or windows 7a, 7b and 7c, each window opening being adapted to expose four months of the year, with the months extending successively in horizontal rows from top to bottom.

The top sheet 3 is also provided with four vertically extending relatively narrow openings or windows 8a, 8b, 8c and 8d which are adapted to expose the last digit of selected years, the first three digits of such years being displayed directly adjacent to the openings by decades. Thus the years indicated with respect to the opening 8a cover from 1700 to 1799, those associated with the opening 8b from 1800 to 1899, 8c to 1999, and 8d to 2099. As illustrated, other centuries may be covered by designating, adjacent to each of the columns above described, corresponding centuries which would apply to the same setting of the calendar. Thus with respect to the column covering the years 1700 to 1799, the same settings would apply for 2100, 2500, 2900, 3300 and 3700, so that the column would be read in a corresponding manner, merely substituting the first two digits of the century involved for "17" in the first column. In like manner the remaining columns would similarly correspond for the additional centuries associated therewith.

Referring to FIG. 2, it will be noted that the slide structure 2 contains a group of figures for each month involved which are so arranged that by moving the slide structure relative to the body structure the days of each month may appear in the openings 7a, 7b or 7c, as the case may be, the respective dates being aligned with the representations of the days of the week indicated generally by the numeral 9 and disposed at the top of each

opening 7. Thus each group of monthly dates is arranged to enable the disposition of the first day of each month on the proper day of the week in which it falls for the year involved, such adjustment being effected by movement of the slide structure relative to the body structure.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the slide structure 2 is formed in two sections 2a and 2b, the section 2a carrying the indicia for the months of January and February and the section 2b carrying the indicia for the remaining months. As illustrated in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, the juncture between the sections 2a and 2b of the slide structure 2 follows an irregular path, which extends along horizontally extending parallel lines 9a through 9e, the upper section 2a having vertically extending connecting edges 10a through 10e and the lower section 2b having similar vertically extending connecting edges 11a through 11e. It will be noted that when the two sections of the slide structure are in the positions illustrated in FIG. 2, which disposes the sections in offset relationship, the vertical edges 10b and 11b of the respective sections abut, forming stop members which limit the offsetting movement between the two sections, and when the two sections are vertically aligned as illustrated in dotted lines in FIG. 3, the respective pairs of edges 10a and 11a, 10c and 11c, 10d and 11d, and 10e and 11e abut, thereby limiting relative movement between the slide sections in the opposite direction. The lower slide section 2b thus is laterally adjustable with respect to the section 2a a distance approximately equal to the lateral width of one date of a month, whereby offsetting of the two sections will create three openings, one having its side edges defined by the edges 10a and 11a, another defined by the edges 10c and 11c, and a third defined by the edges 10d and 11d, such openings hereinafter identified with respect to FIG. 1 by the reference numerals 12, 13 and 14, the opening 14 being concealed behind the top sheet 3 when the slide structure is in the position illustrated in FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 4, it will be noted that the bottom or rear sheet 4 of the body structure 1 is provided with two rows of numerals "29" disposed at the bottom of the area representing the month of February and in like manner the member 4 is provided with a horizontally extending line or strip 15 which is adapted to be aligned with the window opening 12, such strip, for example, merely being suitably colored. Thus when the sections of the slide structure 2 are in the positions illustrated in FIG. 1, the window 12 will expose a portion of the strip 15 while the window 13 will expose one of the numerals "29," such numeral immediately following the numeral 28 on the upper section 2a for the month of February. On the other hand, in the event the two sections of the slide structure are in alignment, no visible openings will be formed, the exposed vertical edges of the juncture between the sections abutting as will be apparent from a reference to FIG. 3.

Referring particularly to FIGS. 1 and 2, it will be noted that the digits carried by the upper slide structure 2a representing the last digits of the years appearing adjacent the openings 8a through 8d are depicted in the form of both solid and dotted lines, those appearing in the form of dotted lines representing the leap years and preferably appear in a different color than the non-leap years, as for example, in the same color as the strip 15. Assuming that both the latter and the dotted numerals were colored red, when the slide structure is positioned as illustrated in FIG. 1 to represent a leap year, the strip 15 will be visible through the window 12, visually indicating that the slide structure is adjusted for a leap year, and conversely when a red area is not visible the slide structure is adjusted for a non-leap year. The arrangement thus is such that when the upper slide section 2a is suitably disposed to prevent any desired year digit, the upper portion of the slide structure will be properly set for such year and if the year is a non-leap year the lower section

of the slide structure will be properly set if no portion of the strip 15 is visible. Conversely, if the year is a leap year, as indicated by the red digit appearing opposite the decade involved, the slide structure will not be properly adjusted unless a portion of the strip 15 is visible in the window 12. It will be apparent that the window 13 is adapted to cooperate with the lower line of "29's" appearing on the body structure, while the window 14 is adapted to cooperate with the upper row of "29's".

It will be noted that the upper corners of the body structure 1 are cut away as indicated generally by the reference numeral 16 to form a notch exposing the adjacent corners of the upper slide section 2a which may be readily engaged manually, and by applying pressure to either vertical edge of the exposed portion of the slide member, the latter may be moved horizontally, such movement being limited at opposite extremes by the vertical edges of the upper section 2a with respect to the associated notch 16 as the section may be moved inwardly only until all of the originally exposed manually engaged corner portion of the slide structure is inserted between the sheets 3 and 4 of the body structure. The notched portions 16 thus are preferably so proportioned that they automatically define the limits of travel of the slide structure. The relationship between the two sections of the slide structure may be readily adjusted by suitably selecting the direction of movement of the upper section 2a when it is being set for any particular year. Thus if the year is a non-leap year as indicated in the particular slot 8 associated with the desired decade, the slide may be initially moved to its extreme left hand position and then moved to such year from left to right as indicated by the solid arrow in the upper left hand corner of the section 2a. This will dispose the two sections of the slide in alignment and the vertical edges of the upper section will about the corresponding vertical edges of the lower section so that further movement of the upper section will carry the lower with it.

On the other hand, if the year is a leap year as indicated by the appearance of a red numeral in the particular slot 8 associated with the desired decade, the slide structure may be initially moved to its extreme right hand portion and then moved from right to left until the selected year appears in the corresponding opening 8. In such case the edges 10b and 11b of the slide members will abut when the slide sections are in offset relationship and the upper slide section will carry the lower in such relation to the desired or selected year. While I have illustrated the body member as being formed with openings exposing the slide structure, obviously the body structure could be formed with transparent windows through which the slide structure would be visible.

While I have illustrated the years for the Gregorian calendar, obviously the calendar could also be designed for the Julian calendar by proper correlation between the leap years and the monthly indicia.

It will be noted that the construction is such that adjustment is made extremely simple, only the upper slide section being manipulated manually with the lower section being automatically set for a leap year or non-leap year by proper selection of the direction of setting movement of the upper section.

It will be apparent from the above description that I have provided a novel calendar structure capable of covering substantially any desired period of years, which may be readily arranged in decades and readily adjusted to display the days of each month in proper relationship to the days of the week for any particular year. In the event the particular year involved is a leap year, the extra 29th day of February will be displayed in its proper position immediately following the 28th day irrespective of the arrangement of the days of the month relative to the days of the week.

It will also be noted that I have provided an extremely simple construction having only a single manually en-

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gageable element and which is so designed that relative movement between the adjustable sections is achieved without separate connecting parts or the like.

It will be further noted that the construction is such that only a relatively few number of windows or cut-outs may be employed, a plurality of months being shown in each window, the particular embodiment illustrated displaying four months in each of the three primary windows.

It will also be apparent that the construction of the individual sections of the slide structure is such they provide their own interlocks and stops whereby the relative movement between the two sections is automatically restricted.

The present invention also provides a correlation between the leap years and the setting of the slide structure, whereby the proper setting may be visually ascertained or checked by means of a suitable signal structure, substantially eliminating the possibility of error in adjustment of the calendar.

Having thus described my invention, it is obvious that various immaterial modifications may be made in the same without departing from the spirit of my invention; hence I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the exact form, construction, arrangement and combination of parts herein shown and described, or uses mentioned.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the months of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide member and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating indicia for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon cooperating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of such section relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days of all subsequent months accordingly, and said upper section and said adjacent lower section complementally formed with a plurality of vertical dividing lines so that in one position of said sections to the extreme right openings may be formed corresponding to the exposed indicia for the 29th day of February with one set of complementally formed vertical dividing lines of said sections operatively engaged, and with said sections to the extreme right all of said vertical dividing lines operatively engage with the exception of one set corresponding to the exposed indicia spacing, and said upper and lower sections operative for regular years by moving the upper section

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to the extreme left, then right to the desired year on said upper section, and operative to said leap years by moving the upper section to the extreme right, then left to the desired leap year on said upper section and identified in a color different from that of the regular years.

2. A perpetual calendar having a body member provided with means for simultaneously displaying the days of each month relative to the days of the week, slidable means comprising upper and lower separable sections relatively laterally movable with a lost-motion connection and with the upper section controlling the lower section for indicating the relationship of the days of each month with the days of the week and means formed between the upper and lower sections and associated with the display means of the upper section for the month of February for displaying an additional leap year day in its proper weekly chronological order.

3. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure carried thereby and movable relative thereto, said body structure provided with a peripheral configuration forming notches at the upper corners of the body structure, said notches exposing upper corner edge portions of the slide structure in its maximum adjusted lateral movement by means of which the slide structure may be manually adjusted relative to the body structure, said exposed portions of the slide structure being so proportioned relative to said body structure that the lateral opposite edges of the body structure form means for operatively limiting the predetermined travel of the slide structure.

4. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the months of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide member and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating indicia for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon cooperating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of such section relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days of all subsequent months accordingly, and said upper slide section carrying the indicia for the months of January and February constructed to form the means for shifting the lower slide section carrying the indicia for the remaining months.

5. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the month of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide mem-

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ber and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon co-operating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of such section relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days to all subsequent months accordingly, and said body member constructed to expose a portion of said upper slide section for effecting manual adjustment thereof, and said interlocking and complementally formed slide sections including means for interlocking said slide sections for transmitting adjusting movement therebetween.

6. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the months of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide member and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating indicia for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon cooperating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of such sections relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days of all subsequent months accordingly, said body member constructed to expose a portion of said upper slide section for effecting manual adjustment thereof, said interlocking and complementally formed slide sections including means for interlocking said slide sections for transmitting adjusting movement therebetween, and said body structure constructed to cooperate with said slide

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structure to provide means for limiting the movement of said slide structure at opposite ends of its effective travel.

7. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the months of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide member and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating indicia for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon cooperating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of said sections relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days of all subsequent months accordingly, said body and slide structures provided with means for designating various selected years, said means designating various selected years being so related to the monthly indicia on said slide structure that designation of a selected year will properly correlate the indicia for the months of January and February with the days of the week for such year, the number of days indicated for February being controlled by the relationship between the sections of the slide structure, the indicia for designating the 29th day of February disposed on said body structure, and said means for designating various selected years arranged in decades, the yearly unit of each decade being disposed on the slide structure and determining the adjusted portion of the slide structure.

8. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the months of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide member and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating indicia for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon cooperating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower

section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of such section relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days of all subsequent months accordingly, said body and slide structures provided with means for designating various selected years, said means designating various selected years being so related to the monthly indicia on said slide structure that designation of a selected year will properly correlate the indicia for the months of January and February with the days of the week for such year, the number of days indicated for February being controlled by the relationship between the sections of the slide structure, the indicia for designating the 29th day of February disposed on said body structure, and said slide and body structures constructed to provide a visual signal when the slide sections are in a relationship for displaying a leap year.

9. A perpetual calendar comprising a body structure and a slide structure, means on the body structure for supporting said slide structure for relative movement therebetween, said slide structure having indicia thereon representing the days of the months of the year, said body structure being constructed to overlie the slide member and conceal portions of the latter while exposing other portions thereof, with the exposed portions containing date designating indicia for each month of the year, said body structure having indicia thereon cooperating with the indicia on said slide structure to designate the days of the week on which the monthly dates fall, movement of said slide structure relative to the body structure being operative to vary the relationship between the day designations and the date designations whereby the days for each month may be chronologically arranged to start on any selected day of the week, said slide structure being constructed in the form of a plurality of sections including an upper section and a lower section providing interlocking and complementally formed slide sections in the same plane and controlled by the

upper section, the upper section containing the date designating indicia for only the months of January and February and with the number of days indicated for February controlled by the relationship between the upper section and the lower section, the dividing line between said upper section and the adjacent lower section being vertical and disposed immediately following the indicia representing the 28th day of February, said sections complementally formed providing a lost-motion connection so that relative movement of such section relative to the adjacent section being operative to expose indicia designating a 29th day of February to provide the lost-motion connection between said sections and simultaneously shift the days of all subsequent months accordingly, said body and slide structures provided with means for designating various selected years, said means designating various selected years being so related to the monthly indicia on said slide structure that designation of a selected year will properly correlate the indicia for the months of January and February with the days of the week for such year, the number of days indicated for February being controlled by the relationship between the sections of the slide structure, said means designating various selected years constructed to identify and designate leap years to thereby indicate the proper relationship between the sections of a slide structure for any designated year, said slide and body structures constructed to provide a visual signal means when the slide sections are in a relationship for displaying a leap year, and said visual signal means visually related to the designated leap years of said means designating various selected years.

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