No. 804,941. PATENTED NOV. 21, 1905.

S. FRANCIS.

CALENDAR FOR PENCILS OR PENS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1905.

Fig. 1.

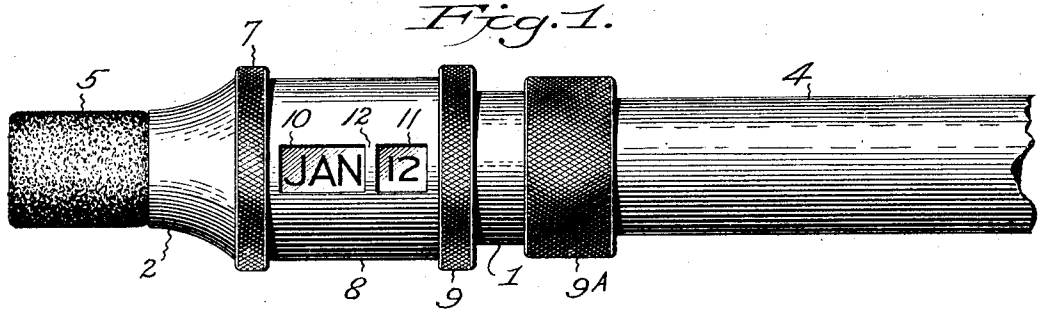


Fig. 2.

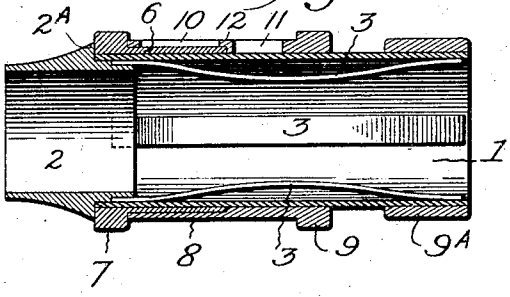


Fig. 3.

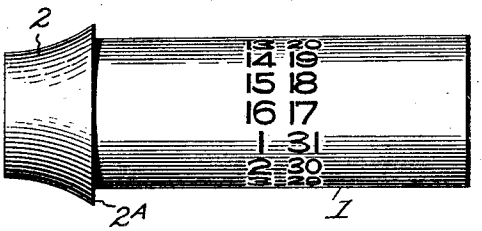
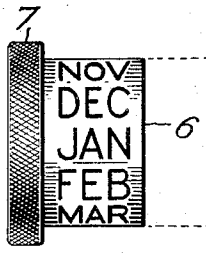


Fig. 4.



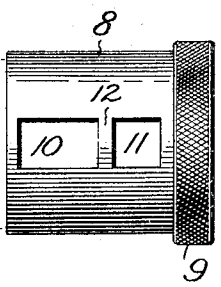
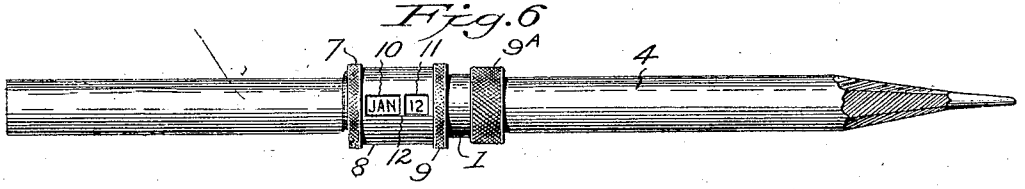


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6



Witnesses:

G. Sargent Elliott.

Bessie Thompson

Inventor:

Samuel Francis

By H. S. Bailey. Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL FRANCIS, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

CALENDAR FOR PENCILS OR PENS.

No. 804,941. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 21, 1905.

Application filed February 23, 1905. Serial No. 247,045.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL FRANCIS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars for Pencils or Pens; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in calendars for pencils, penholders, canes, and other round or polygonal-shaped articles; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide a group of concentrically-arranged movable cylindrical members which are provided with the names of the months of the year and with a set of numerals corresponding to the days of the month arranged in such a manner that they can be changed from one month to another and from one day to another in successive order, and, second, to provide a pencil or penholder calendar that will fit pencils or penholders of different sizes in diameter. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an enlarged plan view of my pen or pencil calendar. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the pencil-tube, showing the double row of numerals indicating the days of the month. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the sleeve having the names of the months thereon. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the apertured sleeve which overlies the sleeve having the names of the months thereon; and Fig. 6 is a plan view, on a much smaller scale, of a pencil, showing the improved calendar on the middle portion thereof.

Similar figures of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a small tube which I term the "pencil-fitting" tube, in one end of which is fitted a short tube 2, having a shoulder 2^A, which rests against the end of the pencil-tube and is of greater diameter, so as to extend beyond the same. The portion of the tube 2 fitting within the pencil-tube is slightly reduced in diameter at its extremity, so as to form a space between it and the pencil-tube, and into the space thus formed I insert the ends of two or more spring-blades 3. I preferably use three spring-blades, the opposite ends of which project loosely a short distance from the sides of the tube toward its axial center, and when a pencil 4 or a penholder is inserted in the tube these spring-blades are sprung back and hold the tube on the pencil or penholder by their resilient pressure against them. The pencil-tube can be mounted on a pencil or penholder and moved along to any desired position. Upon the pencil-tube adjacent to the shoulder 2^A I mount a short sleeve 6, which is made to fit snugly, but to be turned easily by the fingers. A raised annulet 7 is formed on the end of this sleeve that lies adjacent to the shoulder 2^A of the pencil-tube, the surface of which is knurled to form a frictional surface for the fingers, and upon the outside of the body of the sleeve I form or print or stamp the names of the months in a circular row, placing them at equidistances apart around its surface. Upon the pencil-tube I also mount to fit snugly but to be turned easily thereon a sleeve 8, which is provided with an annulet 9 at its opposite end from the annulet of the sleeve 6, which is also knurled to provide a frictional surface for the fingers. The annulet end of the sleeve rests on the pencil-tube, but the opposite end of the sleeve 8 overlaps and covers the sleeve 6, and on the end of the pencil-tube a collar 9^A is secured after the two sleeves are mounted on it. This collar may be secured to the tube by solder or any other suitable means and is made wide enough to form a good bearing for the thumb and finger to hold the pencil-tube from turning when adjustably turning the sleeves, or it may be revoluble on the tube, with its surface knurled to provide a frictional surface to the fingers.

In the shell of the sleeve 8 I form two apertures 10 and 11, which are preferably placed in axial alinement on the surface of the sleeve and separated from one another by a slight partition of metal 12. The aperture 10 is arranged to register directly over the name of the existing month and to obscure the names of the other months, while the aperture 11 registers over the numeral upon the pencil-tube, indicating the existing date. These numerals are formed on the surface of the pencil-tube, commencing with the numeral "1" and continuing in rotation to and including "31," and they indicate the days of the month. These figures, owing to the small diameter of the pencil-tube, are arranged in two columns. The figures of one column extend from the

numeral "1" to "16" and the figures of the other column begin at the numeral "17" and extend to and include the numeral "31." Consequently the names of the months are shown on the sleeve 6 through the recess 10 of sleeve 8 and the days of the month are shown through the recess 11 in the sleeve 8 and the two sleeves are turned on the pencil-tube from one month to the other and the days from one day to the other as they pass by. Thus the sleeve 8 is turned to bring the day of the month under the slot 11 to register with the numeral 12 to indicate the 12th day of January, and the sleeve 6 is turned to bring the word "January" under the recess 10. The calendar then reads: "Jan. 12." After the 16th day of the month has passed the sleeves 6 and 8 are pushed along the pencil-tube until the collar 9 of sleeve 8 abuts against collar 9^A of the pencil-tube, in which position the sleeve 6 covers up the circumferential row of numerals that extend from "1" to "16." Then for the remainder of the month the numerals from "17" to "31" only are visible. At the end of the month the sleeve 6 is moved back against its shoulder, and the sleeve 8 is turned to bring the slot 11 over the numeral "1" and the sleeve 6 is turned to bring the month "February" under the slot 10.

My invention is simple and affords a handy and accurate calendar for pencils and pens and other similar articles.

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

1. A calendar for pencils, comprising a tube having end stops, a month-ring revolubly supported on said tube, parallel rows of day-numerals being carried by said tube at one side of said ring, and a sleeve revolubly supported on said month-ring and tube, having openings to disclose the month and day, said sleeve axially movable on said tube and said end stops arranged to hold said sleeve with its day-opening in register with either row of numerals, as set forth.

2. A calendar for pencils, comprising a tube, a month-ring revolubly supported on said tube, parallel rows of day-numerals being carried by said tube at one side of said ring, a sleeve revolubly supported on said month-ring and tube, having openings to disclose the month and day, said sleeve axially movable on said tube, and means for limiting the axial movement of said sleeve and bringing its day-opening into register with either row of numerals, as set forth.

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

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

Witnesses:
G. SARGENT ELLIOTT,
BESSIE THOMPSON.