March 20, 1928.

1,662,906

H. E. SHEDD

CALENDAR

Filed July 14, 1926

Fig. 1.

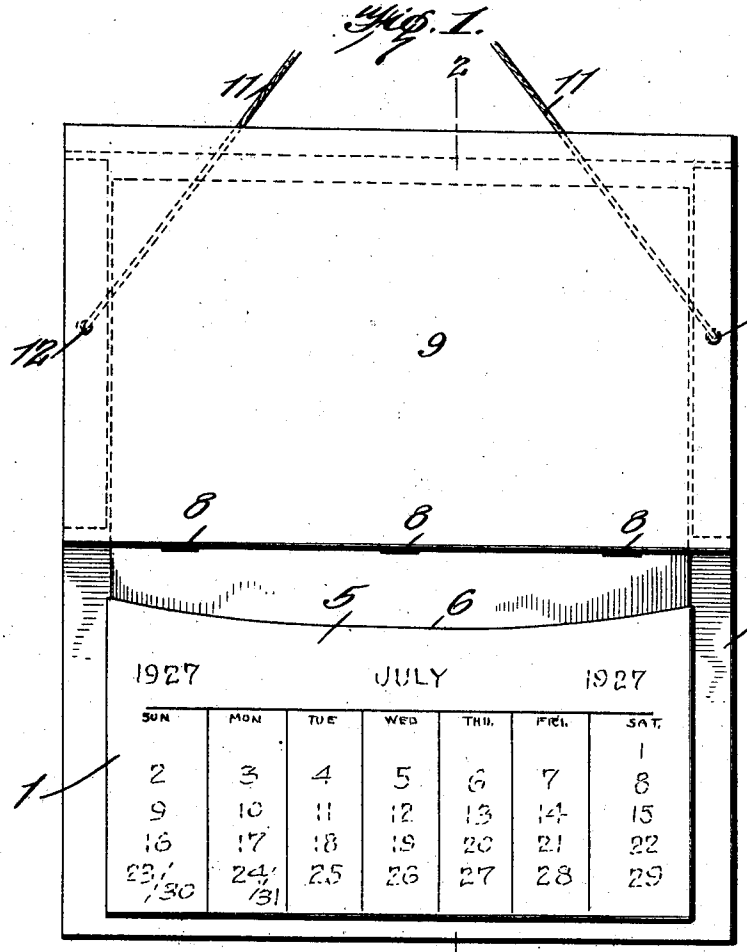


Fig. 2.

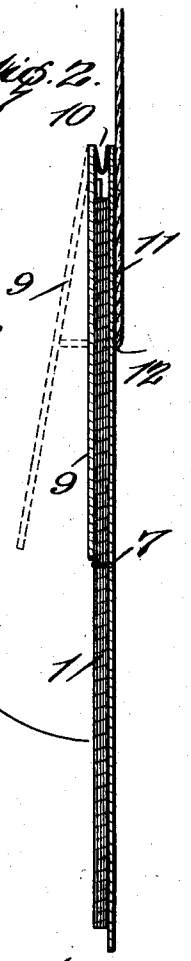


Fig. 3.

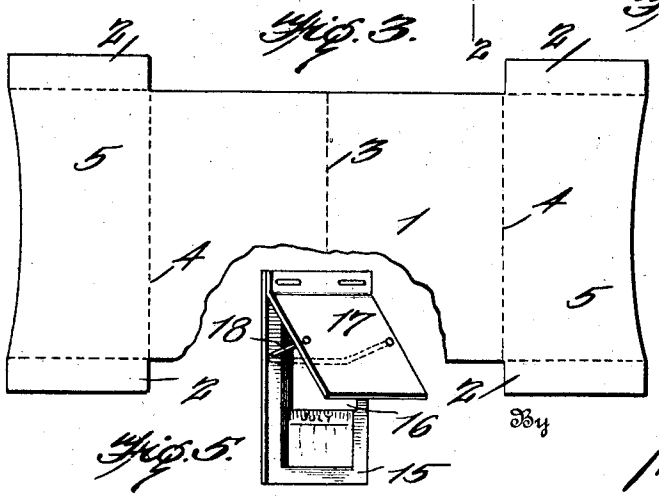


Fig. 4.

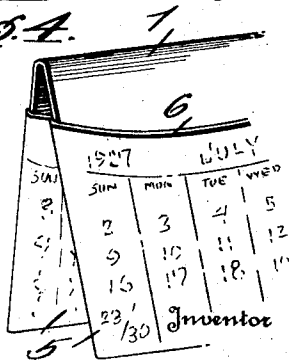


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH E. SHEDD, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CALENDAR.

Application filed July 14, 1926. Serial No. 122,465.

This invention relates to an improvement in calendars of the type employing a plurality of separate leaves each divided and marked to indicate a definite period, as a week, or a month, with the leaves bound together in unit form and adapted to be successively displaced to expose a particular month or week, as is usual in calendars of this type.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of a calendar of sheet form in which each of the sheets are provided with a pocket substantially co-extensive with the sheet and providing a receptacle in which it may be placed and retained.

A further object is the provision of a cover section movably connected to the backing and which, through the use of the supports by which the calendar or the like is hung from the fixture, is drawn into snug relation with the back to prevent bulging of the cover sheet, and to hold or assist in holding any sheets in place which may be interposed between the cover and back. The utilization of the weight of the calendar through the suspending means to draw the calendar into and maintain it in snug relation to the back may also be utilized to hold independent memorandum sheets in snug relation to the back, or may hold the calendar sheets when their calendar period has expired. Under these conditions the expired sheets may be turned up beneath the cover and retained in a concealed inoperative position. In connection with the cover, means are provided for supporting the calendar as a whole for convenient support, the said means cooperating with the cover to draw the latter toward the backing sheet when the calendar is supported to thereby cause the cover to directly engage and bear upon the calendar sheets which have been turned into an operative position. Thus the weight of the calendar as a whole acts to clamp the discarded calendar leaves between the cover and backing sheet preventing undue projection and also serving to retain in the pockets of such discarded sheets any data which it may be desired to retain therein.

A further object is the provision of a blank constructed with a view to providing two calendar sheets, each with the necessary pocket formation permitting a calendar of the desired number of calendar sheets to be readily secured to the backing by a simple binding means and at the same time facilitating the turning of the sheets into an inoperative position without bending or creasing such parts.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a face view of the calendar.

Fig. 2 is a section of the same, the cover being shown moved upwardly in dotted lines in the position occupied when placing a discarded calendar sheet therebeneath.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the blank forming two calendar sheets.

Fig. 4 is a broken perspective of the same made up into calendar sheet form.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modification.

The calendar sheets are preferably, though not necessarily, constructed of a blank 1, having an aggregate length including the combined length of two monthly or weekly sheets and the length of the pocket section thereof in the respective ends and throughout that length commensurate with the depth of the desired pocket the blank has marginal projections or tabs 2. This blank is designed to be folded along the transverse median line indicated at 3 and the respective end sections of the blank are to be folded back upon themselves substantially at the line indicated at 4. The folded portions 5 overlie the face sections of the blank and when the tabs 2 are folded around the edges of the face sections of the blank and secured in position the folded portions 5 provide with such face sections pocket formations as indicated at 6 in Fig. 1. The outer or exposed surface of the pocket formed portions are suitably printed with calendar data, such being here shown as covering a period of a month, the character of ruling, names of the days of the week, and figures indicating the days of the month being wholly immaterial so far as the present invention is concerned, and any and all variations in these particulars are contemplated.

With a calendar designed for example for a monthly period, on each sheet such blanks are provided which are secured to a backing sheet 7 in super-imposed order by staples or other fastening means 8 applied on the fold line 3, the upper sections of the sheets as thus applied are then folded down upon the lower sections, thus arranging twelve such sections in super-imposed relation, each

having its individual pocket, and each marked on the outer face of such pocket to indicate a calendar designation of a month.

The backing sheet 7 extends above the line of connection of the calendar sheets thereto and is provided on its front face throughout substantially such extended portion with a cover 9. This cover which is preferably of cardboard or like sheet is secured at its upper edge to the upper edge of the backing sheet, preferably by a bellows connection 10 which permits a bodily movement of the cover relative to the backing sheet in order to accommodate all or practically all of the calendar sheets without undue projection of the free edges of the cover.

The calendar is supported by a flexible connecter as a cord 11 the ends of which are secured to the cover 9 and passed loosely through openings 12 in the backing sheet 7. The loops of the cord beyond the backing sheet serves to support the calendar as a whole from a nail or other fixture, and it will be apparent that when so supported the weight of the calendar acting through said cord draws the cover 9 toward the backing sheet.

As the period for which a particular calendar sheet is marked expires, and it is desired to expose the next calendar sheet, the expired calendar sheet will be turned up to the position beneath the cover 9 and as the calendar is again hung from its support the cover will be drawn tightly against such turned up or discarded calendar sheet, maintaining a smooth even appearance and holding such sheet snugly in position against the backing sheet while at the same time effectively concealed. As the successive calendar sheets are turned up beneath the cover the latter will accommodate the increased thickness by bodily movement of the bellows connection 10, thus maintaining a flat relation of the cover to the backing sheet.

A particularly important feature of the present invention is the provision of a pocket on each calendar sheet which not only bears the calendar markings, but also provides an accessible receptacle in which memorandum having relation to the particular calendar period may be conveniently placed, such for example as bills to be paid during the month, engagements to be carried out, or the like. It is noted that the pocket formation when folded up beneath the cover is through the clamped action of the cover substantially closed against the escape of any memorandum it may be desired to retain, as such will be clamped and held by the cover and prevented from escape from the pocket.

The connection of the cord 11 to the cover 8 is beyond the area of the calendar sheets when turned up beneath the cover and if desired reinforcing strips 13 may be applied to the edge of the cover to insure the clamping action of the cord, and assist in preventing the cord from being disconnected from the cover.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive the calendar sheets as their calendar periods are exhausted, are turned up beneath the cover 9 and the latter acts to hold these exhausted calendar sheets in compact relation with the backing not only to prevent unsightly bulging but to retain any material which may be placed in the pockets. The use of the cover however, may provide a memorandum calendar such as shown in Fig. 5 wherein the backing sheet 15 has a pad thereon indicated at 16, the lower portions of the sheets of which are calendar sheets, and the upper portions serve as a memorandum. The cover 17 which is substantially equivalent to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is connected to the terminals of a supporting cord 18 which passes through the backing sheet 15 and when hung from a fixture by the loop of such cord the cover 17 is drawn down tightly onto the memorandum portion of the pad holding the leaves thereof in compact relation and preventing bulging at this point. Obviously other constructions can be provided for calendar memorandum or like pads where the backing sheet is perforated to permit the passage of suspending cord the terminals of which are connected to a hinged cover sheet so that the weight of the article when suspended acts to draw the cover tightly into closed relation with the backing sheet to hold any intervening parts of the structure in close contact with the backing sheet.

What is claimed as new is:—

A calendar comprising a backing, a series of superimposed leaves connected along one edge of such leaves to the backing on a line substantially intermediate the upper and lower edges of the backing, each of the leaves having a section of the full width of the leaf and of less height thereof to provide a pocket on the face of the leaf accessible from the upper portion of the leaf, the face surfaces of the pocket sections being printed on the successive leaves to provide a calendar, the leaves being adapted to be turned upwardly onto the backing sheet to arrange the pocket inwardly of the leaf and wholly concealed thereby, and means for binding the upturned leaves against the backing sheet to prevent displacement of the contents of the pockets.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HUGH E. SHEDD.