T. J. NOLAN.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

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1,195,071.

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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

1,195,071. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. NOLAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Perpetual Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to perpetual calendars, and its object is to provide a simple and inexpensive construction of calendar of this character which may be set for indicating the divisions of any year throughout a series of centuries, in accordance with either the Gregorian or Julian style of intercalation.

A further object of the invention is to provide a calendar whereby the day of the week on which any certain past or future date fell or will fall, whether under the old (Julian) or new (Gregorian) style of intercalation, may be determined.

The invention consists of the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a perpetual calendar embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of the slide on an enlarged scale.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates a card or other suitable support bearing thereon the usual month divisions of a year, from January to December, inclusive, which are arranged in accordance with the intercalations for the 19th century of the Gregorian style calendar and the 18th century of the Julian style calendar. As shown in the present instance, divisions for the first and second halves of the year extend respectively in regular order horizontally across the card and in superposed relation, but any other disposition thereof may be employed.

Extending longitudinally above the horizontal columns of month divisions, and transversely of the card, is a slide A movable in guides a, a', and having at one end a stop a^2 which engages the guide a and normally retains the slide in position relative to said month divisions to produce a complete calendar for the current year, as 1912. The face of this slide bears series of sets of letters constituting the abbreviations of the names of the days of the week, from Monday to Sunday inclusive, which are spaced correspondingly to the vertical rows of day numerals in the month divisions and are adapted to register therewith.

Above one (the second) set of week divisions on the slide is a year schedule borne by an extension a^3 from the slide. This schedule consists of a series of vertical columns of fractional divisions of a century from 00 to 99, inclusive, said columns being equal in number to and registering with the respective week day abbreviations of the set of week day divisions mentioned. The year fractions in these rows are arranged or grouped in accordance with the week day divisions of the coacting series which fall therein at different periods in a century of time. As shown, the .00 fraction occurs twice, namely, in the second column, in which it is colored or printed like the other fractions for the Gregorian style intercalation, and at the head of the first column, in which it is contrastingly colored or printed for the Julian style intercalations.

To set the calendar for any year in the 19th century of the Gregorian calendar, the slide is adjusted until the vertical year column bearing the prescribed year registers with the column bearing the first day numeral in the January month division, and the calendar will be set for the complete year, except in a leap year it must be pushed ahead one day after the month of February for the balance of year.

For past centuries of the Gregorian calendar, the year numeral on the slide is brought into register with the January 1st. column and then for every century before the 19th adjust slide two days later except in passing a century beginning with a leap year, the slide is adjusted a single day later. In this connection the calendar is divisible from four hundred years as sixteen hundred—two thousand, etc.

In order to adjust the calendar for future centuries Gregorian style, the slide is adjusted to bring the prescribed year numeral over the Jan. 1st column, and then adjusted two days earlier for each future century except in passing a century beginning with a leap year when only one year is moved.

In order to set the calendar for any year in the 18th century Julian style, the slide is first adjusted with the Jan. 1st. column, as in adjusting it in accordance with the Gregorian, and the same for past centuries by

adjusting it one day earlier for each century, and one day later for each future century.

I claim:

A combination Julian and Gregorian calendar consisting of a base-board, said base-board being inscribed with two longitudinal series of particularized calendar months, the first series consisting of the months designated from January to June, and the second series designated from July to December and having its successive calendar months registering with those of the first series, each of said calendar months having seven columns, an elongated slide, guide members for said slide adapted to support it longitudinally with relation to said calendar months, said slide being inscribed in separate columns with a plurality of series of week days designated in regular order, said series being in excess of the number of calendar months in either series of calendar months, each of said slide series having its columns registering with the seven columns of one of said calendar months, a plate carried by said slide having inscribed in seven columns fractional divisions of a century, the seven columns of said plate registering with a similar number of columns on said slide, the extra series of columns on said slide adapted, when said slide is shifted to register with the columns of one of said calendar months whereby to change the order of the week days checking up in the slide columns and calendar columns so as to adapt said calendar months to the Julian system, one of said members serving as a stop to limit the movement of said plate and slide in one direction.

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

THOMAS J. NOLAN.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM W. WALDRON,
R. B. WAGONER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."