

(No Model.)

F. W. ROE.
CALENDAR FOR WATCH CHARMS.

No. 478,888.

Patented July 12, 1892.

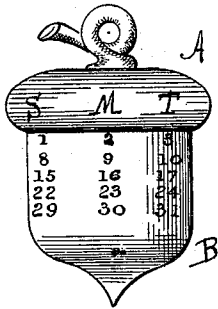


Fig. 1.

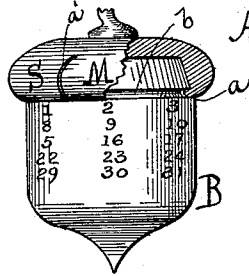


Fig. 4.

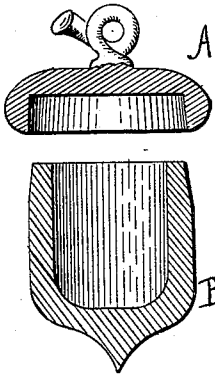


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

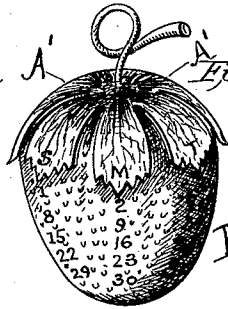


Fig. 5.

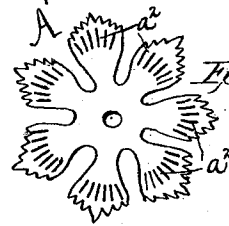


Fig. 6.

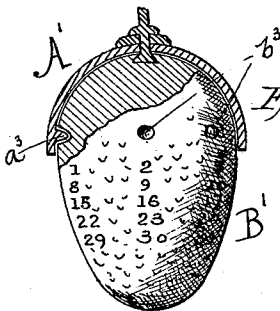


Fig. 7.

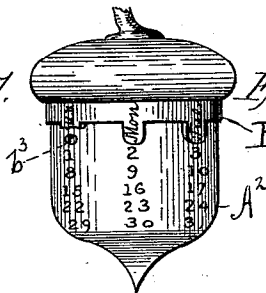


Fig. 8.

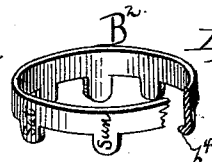


Fig. 9.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Fig. 10.

WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FAYETTE WASHINGTON ROE, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

CALENDAR FOR WATCH-CHARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,888, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed May 17, 1892. Serial No. 433,333. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FAYETTE WASHINGTON ROE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars for Watch-Charms; 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.

My invention relates to perpetual calendars for use on watch-charms; and it consists of certain novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings, wherein the same parts are indicated by the same letters throughout the several views.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a watch-charm in the form of an acorn, composed of two parts detachably or revolubly attached and adapted for use as a perpetual calendar. Fig. 2 represents a central vertical section of the cup or cap of the same detached, and Fig. 3 represents a central vertical section of the acorn detached. Fig. 4 represents another form of the device and illustrates one method of attaching the cap to the body of the acorn. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of a calendar in the form of a strawberry, composed of two revolubly-attached parts and adapted for use as a perpetual calendar. Fig. 6 represents an interior view of the cap or upper portion of the strawberry, looking upward, as in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of the strawberry and cap and illustrates another method of holding the cap against turning on the berry. Fig. 8 represents a side elevation, parts being broken away, of an acorn marked with the days of the month and a revoluble ring mounted thereon, showing the days of the week. Fig. 9 represents a perspective view of the revoluble ring detached, and Fig. 10 represents a diagrammatic view of the calendar as rolled out.

The calendar consists, essentially, of two parts, the one bearing seven groups of figures corresponding to the similar week-days of each month and the other carrying the signs of the days of the week, these parts being free to revolve the one relative to the other. For convenience I prefer to put the signs of the days

of the week on the cap or upper portion of the watch-charm and the days of the month on the lower or larger portion of the watch-charm. 55

The device shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 consists of an acorn having a cap A, adapted to revolve upon the body B of the acorn. This body may be hollow, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and thus may combine a locket with a watch-charm and a calendar. 60

In the device shown in Fig. 4 the upper portion of the acorn B has a groove *b*, into which the tongue *a* of the cap A is sprung. In order that the cap may be slipped on, so that the tongue may engage in the groove, the said cap is cut at one or more places *a'*. 65

In the device shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the strawberry B' is represented as having a cap A', with seven leaves fitting snugly upon the surface of the strawberry and each leaf being marked with the sign of one of the days of the week. This cap is mounted revolubly upon the strawberry and the leaves are made of resilient metal, so as to grasp the strawberry closely and prevent the cap from slipping around by any ordinary or accidental pressure. In order to hold the cap more firmly on the strawberry, corrugations *a*² may be provided on the under side of the leaves, as shown in Fig. 6, or the said under side may be roughened in any convenient way. A preferable method of preventing the cap from turning on the berry is shown in Fig. 7, where one of the leaves is provided with a projection *a*³ on the under side and the strawberry is provided with an indentation adapted to receive this projection over each column of figures. This projection may be raised clear of the indentation with the finger-nail, a knife-blade, or in any other convenient way and the cap revolved until the days of the week are in the proper position over the days of the month, when the said projection may be allowed to spring back into the corresponding indentation and the cap will be firmly locked. 70 75 80 85 90 95

It will be seen that but one projection will be needed and that the leaves of the cap will cover the six indentations not in use, hiding them from sight and preventing them from becoming clogged with dust or other foreign matter. 100

In Figs. 8 and 9 the strawberry is represented as integral with the cap and a ring B², bearing

the days of the week, is slipped on over the point of the acorn. This ring may be held in position by friction; but I prefer a holding device similar to that shown in Fig. 7, and for this purpose I provide seven indentations b^3 in the acorn, one at the head of each column of figures, and a number of prongs on the ring to cover said indentations, the said prongs also serving as a surface for the signs of the days of the week. On one of said prongs I provide a tongue b^4 , adapted to engage in any one of said indentations, and thus to lock the ring at any one of the seven positions. It will be seen that this ring may be moved and set in a similar way to that described with reference to the device shown in Fig. 7.

In Fig. 10 the calendar is rolled out and the upper portion B^3 of the calendar is free to move along the upper edge of the lower portion A^3 of the calendar, and thus the days of the week may be changed relative to the corresponding days of the month.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A combined watch-charm and perpetual calendar formed of two parts, the one adapted to move relative to the other, the upper part provided with seven symbols corresponding to the days of the week and having a tongue or projection on the underside thereof adapted to engage the lower part and the said lower part provided with seven equidistant groups of figures corresponding to the days of the month in the order of weeks, with an indentation adapted to receive the said tongue or projection on the said upper part, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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

FAYETTE WASHINGTON ROE.

Witnesses:

D. D. WILLIAMS,
EDW. J. DAVIS.