Oct. 10, 1950 H. SHAPIRO 2,525,732

EASEL SUPPORTED, MULTIPLE DISK CALENDAR

Filed June 27, 1945

FIG. 1.

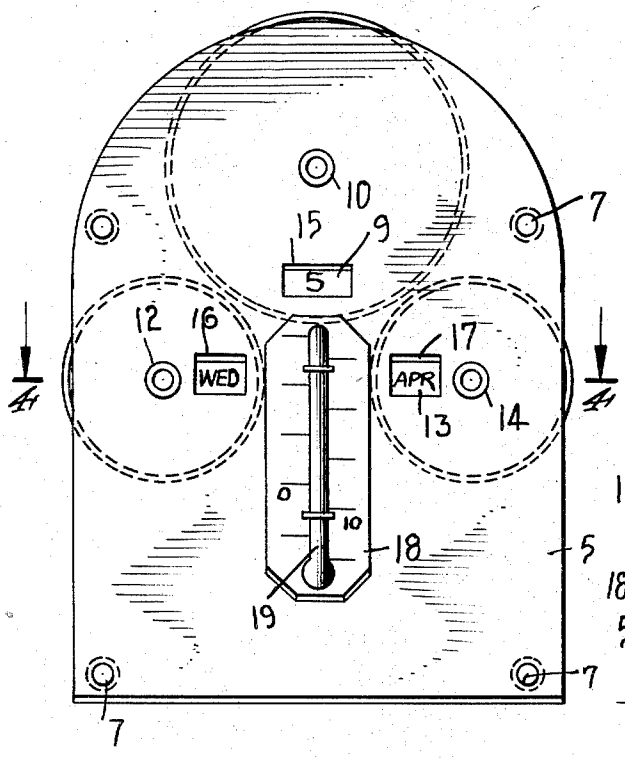


FIG. 2.

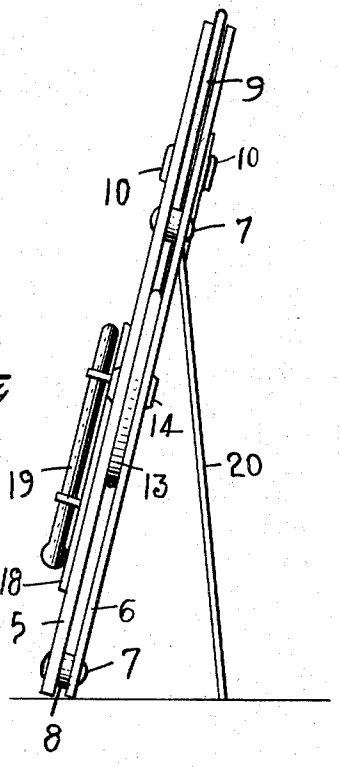


FIG. 3.

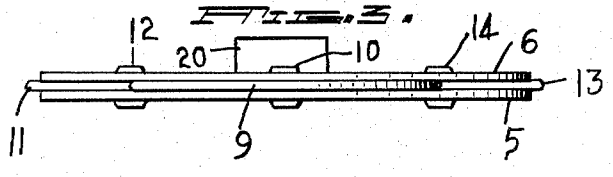
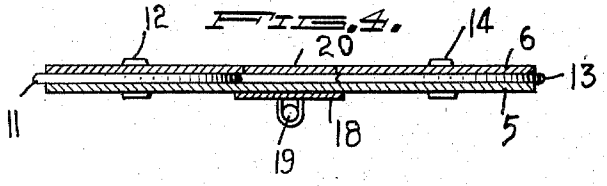


FIG. 4.



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EASEL SUPPORTED, MULTIPLE DISK CALENDAR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 40—113)

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This invention relates to improvements in calendars, and one of its objects is to provide a construction which can be manufactured at low cost and assembled quickly, with minimum labor expense, and which will provide separate manually rotated discs for the days, weeks and months, so that the user may by turning the separate discs indicate through observation windows the current day of the month and of the week.

With the above and other objects in view the invention comprises certain new and useful constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, clearly described in the following specification, and fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation.

Fig. 2 is an edge view, looking at the side.

Fig. 3 is a top edge view, with thermometer omitted.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of a slightly modified form of the invention, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the practical construction of the improved calendar, 5 designates a front panel and 6 the rear panel of the unit. The two panels are connected to each other by rivets or fasteners 7, which extend through marginal portions of the panels, and spacers 8 are positioned on said rivets or fasteners to space the inner faces of the panels from each other.

A disc 9 is mounted to turn between the two panels 5 and 6, upon the eyelet 10, so that the upper marginal edge of the disc 9 will project slightly above the upper edges of the two panels, which are shown to be formed with convex curved surfaces. This disc 9 is provided with a series of numbers from 1 to 31, to represent the maximum number of days in the longest month of the year.

Below the disc 9 another disc 11 is mounted to turn between the two panels, upon the eyelet 12, and this disc is provided with seven names of the days of the weeks, from Sunday to Saturday. To the right of the disc 11 a third disc 13 is mounted upon the eyelet 14 to turn between the two panels 5 and 6. The disc 13 is provided with the names of the months of the year, from January to December, inclusive.

The discs 11 and 13 project outwardly of the side edges of the panels 5 and 6, so that they may be manually turned. The front panel 5 is provided with a window 15 through which the day of the month may be observed, with a window 16, through which the day of the week may be

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observed on the disc 11, and with a window 17 through which the month of the disc 13 may be observed.

The window 15 is located in a central position on the panel 5, and the windows 16 and 17 are located below the window 15, and on a common horizontal plane. As displayed in the drawing, the calendar would give the reading of Wed, 5 April.

The discs may be made of plastic, with the edges slightly rounded and knurled, or of any other suitable material, and one color may be used for the day disc, another color for the week disc, and a third distinguishing color for the month disc.

Between the windows 16 and 17 a thermometer dial 18 is mounted on the front panel 5, and is provided with a glass thermometer 19.

The rear panel 6 is provided with an easel 20, which may be struck from the back panel, as shown in Fig. 4 in cross section, or the easel may be formed of separate material and attached in place on the back panel 6 by means of the eyelet 10 as shown in Fig. 2.

It will be seen that I have constructed a simple calendar the parts of which may be made by die cutting cardboard, or other suitable material, and it is noted that similar dies may be used for making the two panels, excepting that the face panel is provided with windows and that the back panel is provided with a struck out easel.

The discs are located on the upper areas of the two panels, thus providing an open space below the lowest windows. Due to the spacing rings, the discs may be turned with ease. The complete unit provides information, when adjusted, of the day of the week, month and the room temperature.

It is understood that various changes may be made in the construction of the calendar, the proportions of the parts, and the combination and arrangement of the same, within the scope of the invention, as defined by the claim hereof.

Having described by invention, I claim as new:

A perpetual calendar comprising a display board provided with a plurality of windows disposed in a common level and another window disposed at a higher elevation and intermediate of the first-named windows, a disc mounted to turn on the display board and provided with a series of words indicating the days of the week, a disc mounted to turn on the display board and provided with a series of words indicating the months of the year, said discs turning so that only one word of each disc will be readable

through one of the first-named windows, both discs having peripheral edge portions exposed from the edge of the display board, a third disc mounted to turn on the display board and provided with a series of numbers indicating the days of the month any one of which may be displayed through the second-named window, said third disc being of larger diameter than the other discs and lying therabove, said last disc having a peripheral portion exposed from the edge of the display board, a backing board secured to the display board in spaced relation thereto to conceal with said display board the bodies of the discs, and an easel extending from said backing board and adapted to be displaced rearwardly thereto to support the display and backing boards in angular relation to a horizontal surface.

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