G. V. HOUSE.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1917.

1,250,882.

Patented Dec. 18, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

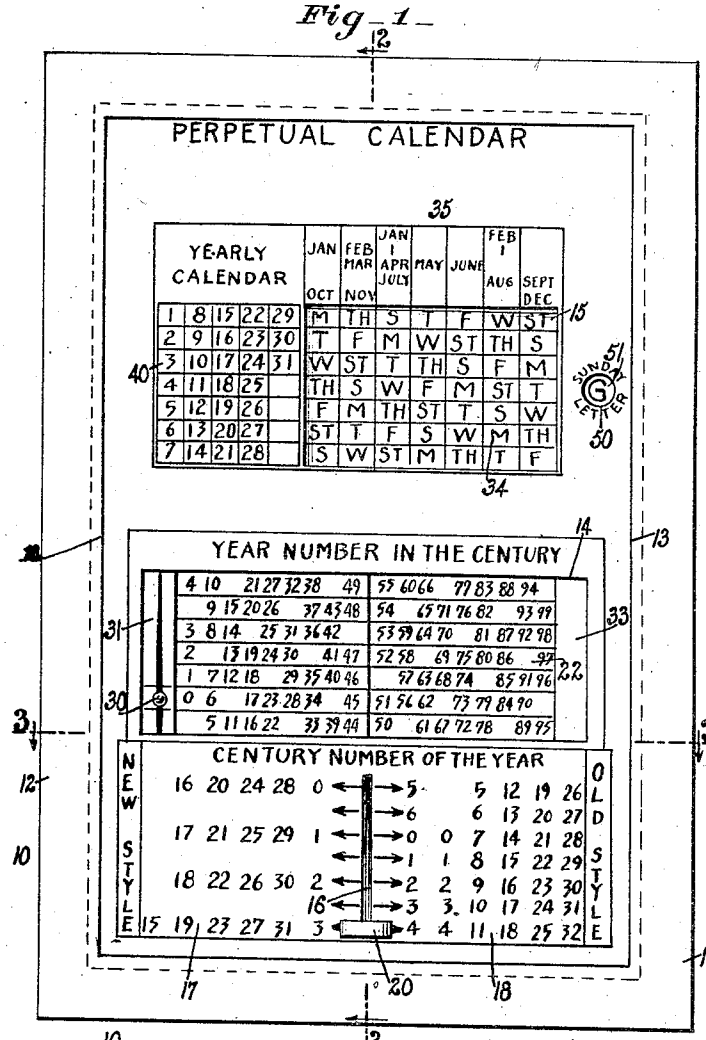


Fig. 2.

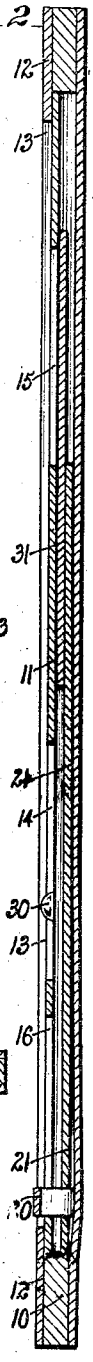


Fig. 6.

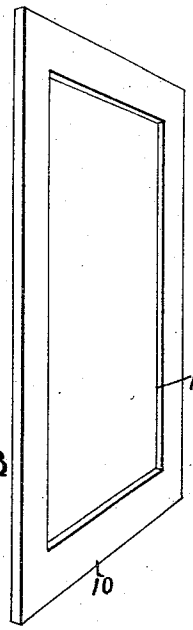


Fig. 3.

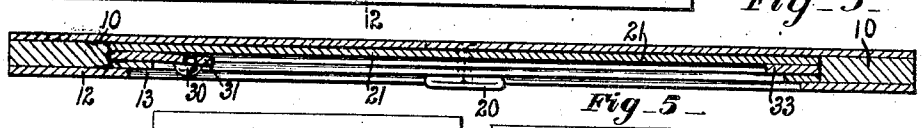


Fig. 5.

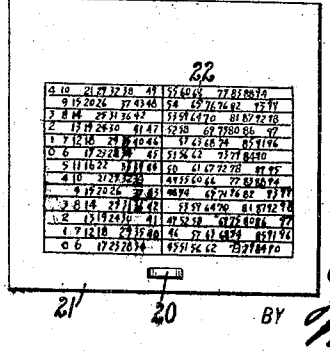
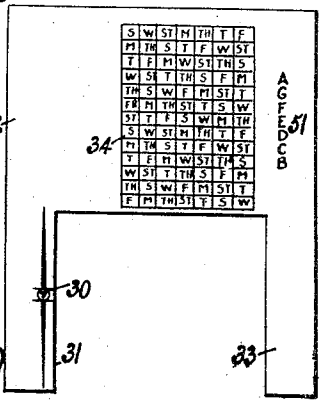


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

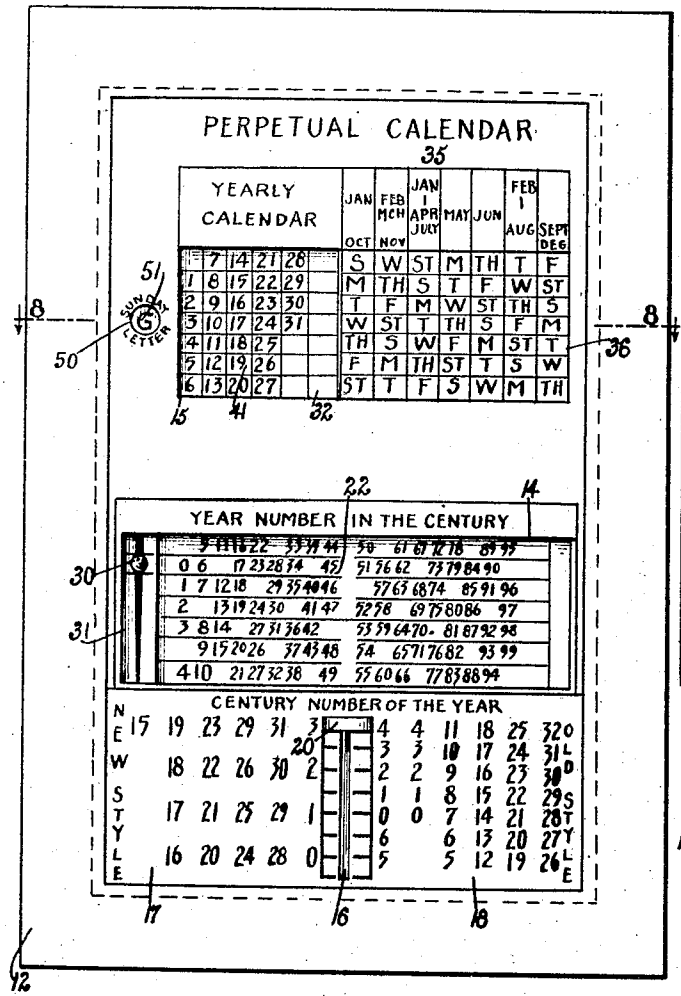


Fig. 9

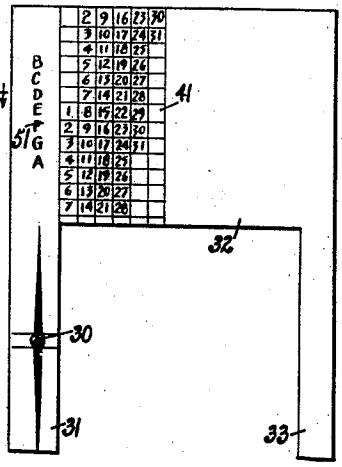
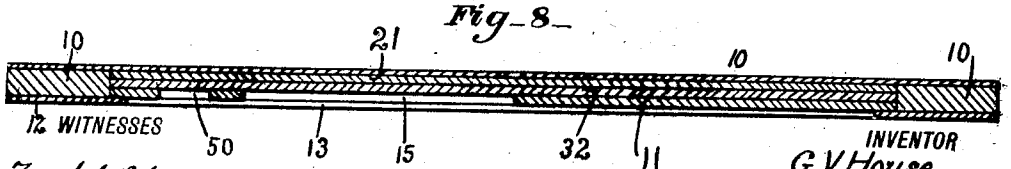


Fig. 8.



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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

1,250,882. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 18, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE V. HOUSE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Perpetual Calendar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved perpetual calendar arranged to enable the user to adjust or set the same quickly and easily for a whole year of any one of the years of the Christian era under either the Julian or Gregorian systems, the calendar when set for any such use displaying in full the months of the year, the days of the month, and the names of the week days in proper relation, thus enabling the user to quickly find the day of the week for any day of any month of such year. Another object is to display the dominical letter for the given year, if the latter is a common year, and if a leap year, the dominical letter for the remainder of that year after the month of February. Another object is to render the calendar easily readable after being set to any one year.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters or reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front view of the perpetual calendar;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the same on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a reduced face view of the movable member containing the names of the week days and the dominical letters;

Fig. 5 is a reduced face view of the movable member containing the year numbers in the century;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the front of the frame on which the calendar is mounted;

Fig. 7 is a front view of a modified form of the perpetual calendar;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the same on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a reduced face view of the movable member of the calendar shown in Fig. 7 and having produced thereon the days of the month and the dominical letters.

The perpetual calendar, as illustrated in the drawings is preferably mounted on a frame 10 in which is held fixed a face member or a card 11 fastened in place by the front 12 of the frame 10, the said front having an opening 13 through which the calendar matter is visible, as hereinafter more fully explained. The fixed face member 11 is provided with two rectangular openings 14 and 15 and with a vertical slot 16 adjacent the bottom of the opening 14. On opposite sides of the slot 16 are arranged two groups of indicating characters 17 and 18 representing century numbers of the year, of which the group 17 is for the new style and the group 18 is for the old style. The numbers in the groups 17 and 18 are arranged in lines opposite points numbered from 0 to 6 on one side of the slot marked old style, and from 0 to 3 on the other side of the slot marked new style, the points numbered 0 to 6 being spaced at an equal distance apart, and the points numbered 0 to 3 on the other side of the slot being opposite and in alinement with four of said seven points, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 1. The said numbers 0 to 6 and 0 to 3 marking the points indicate the line or row on which to place the century number of a year, one of the numbers 0 to 6 being the remainder left after dividing the century number of a year of the Julian calendar by 7, and one of the numbers 0 to 3 being the remainder left after dividing the century number of a Gregorian year by 4. By century number is understood the number occupying the position of hundreds and thousands in the number of the year.

An indicator 20 in the form of a button or the like, indicates on the marks of the groups of century numbers 17 and 18, and this indicator extends through the slot 16 and is attached to a movable member or card 21 mounted to slide up and down in the frame 10 at the back thereof. The face of the movable member 21 is provided with a group of indicating characters 22 representing an excess of the year numbers in a century and disposed in thirteen horizontal lines spaced equal distances apart, the distances between adjacent lines corresponding to the distances between the marks of the group of indicating characters 18. Seven of the lines of the group of indicating characters 22 are adapted to appear at one time in the opening

14, and the year numbers in the group of indicating characters 22 are arranged relative to the indicator 20 so that when the latter is shifted to any one of the marks of the groups 17 and 18 then all the year numbers of the indicated century appear in the opening 14 in the proper order. The leap years and common years are preferably printed in different colors and in practice I prefer to print the leap years in red and the common years in some distinguishing color.

Within the opening 14 also appears an indicator 30 adapted to register with any one of the lines of the group of indicating characters 22, and this indicator 30 is attached to a leg 31 of a second movable member or card 32 mounted to slide up and down in the frame 10 intermediate the front 12 and the movable member 21. The second movable member 32 is provided with a second leg 33 (see Fig. 4) to insure an easy up and down sliding movement of the said member 32. On the face of the second movable member 32 is printed or otherwise produced a group of indicating characters 34 representing the days of the week arranged in thirteen horizontal lines, spaced equal distances apart, corresponding to the lines in the group of indicating characters 17, 18 and 22. Seven of the lines of the group of indicating characters 34 appear at one time in the opening 15, above which opening is printed a heading 35 containing the names of the months of a year in proper relation relative to the vertical columns of the names of the days of the week shown on the group of indicating characters 34. The months of January and February are repeated once in different columns marking these columns as the ones to be used with the respective months in leap years.

On the face member 11 to one side of the opening 15 is printed or otherwise produced a group of indicating characters 40 representing the days of the month arranged in seven lines registering with the seven lines of the group of indicating characters 34 displayed at the time in the opening 15.

The face member 11 is provided on the opposite side of the opening 15 with a small circular opening 50 surrounded by a heading reading "Sunday letter," and in the said opening 50 is adapted to appear one of the dominical or Sunday letters 51 printed or otherwise produced on the face of the second movable member 32 adjacent one side of the group of indicating characters 34, as plainly shown in Fig. 4.

In order to set the perpetual calendar for any one year, the user first shifts the indicator 20 up or down until it registers with the century number of the desired year, it being understood that in doing so the first movable member 21 is correspondingly shifted up or down to display the numbers of the year in that century in the opening 14. The operator now takes hold of the indicator 30 and pushes the latter up or down until it registers with the desired number of the year in that century, it being understood that this shifting of the indicator 30 causes a like shifting of the second movable member 32 to display the proper days of the week in the opening 15 in proper relation to the days of the month shown by the group of indicating characters 40. It will be noticed that the calendar is now set for the entire year and displays in full the months of the year, the days of the month, and the names of the week days in proper relation one relative to the other. The proper dominical letter 51 also appears in the opening 50.

In the construction shown and described, the group of characters 34 appears on the second movable member 32 while the group of characters 40 is displayed on the fixed face member 11, but this arrangement can be reversed by providing the second movable member 32 with a group of indicating characters 41 representing an excess of the days of the month and disposed in thirteen lines (see Fig. 9), of which seven are adapted to appear at one time in the opening 15 of the face member 11. The group of indicating characters 36 representing the days of the week appear in seven lines on the face member 11 adjacent one side of the opening 15 and in alinement with the heading 35. It is understood that in this construction the shifting of the second movable members 30 shifts the days of the month relative to the days of the week instead of the reverse, as above described relative to the construction disclosed in Figs. 1, 2 and 5, otherwise the calendar is the same as above described relative to the group of indicating characters 17, 18, the indicator 20 and the group of indicating characters 22 on the first movable member 21.

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

1. A perpetual calendar, comprising a fixed face member and two members slidable independent one of the other and relative to the said face member, the latter being provided with openings for displaying portions of the slidable members, the said members being provided with separate groups of characters, of which one group represents "days of the week," another group represents "days of the month," another group represents "years in a century," and another group represents "centuries of years," the characters of each group being arranged in lines spaced equal distances apart in the several groups, and indicators on the movable members and of which one is affixed to one of the movable members and indicates on the display member and the other indi-

cator is affixed to the other movable member and indicates on the first-named movable member.

2. A perpetual calendar, comprising a face member provided with two openings and a slot adjacent one of the openings, a group of century numbers of the year arranged on the face member in lines spaced equal distances apart and intersecting the said slot, a movable member slidable relative to the face member and in the direction of the length of the said slot, the said movable member being provided with an indicator extending through the slot and indicating on the said century numbers of the year, the said movable member being provided with a group of the years of a century arranged in lines spaced distances apart corresponding to the distances between the said lines of century numbers of the year, a portion of the said group of year numbers in the century appearing at a time in said opening adjacent the said slot, and a second movable member movable in the same direction as the first movable member, the said second movable member having an indicator indicating on the lines of year numbers in the century, the said face member and the said second movable member being each provided with a group of characters arranged in lines spaced distances apart corresponding to the distances between the lines of the century numbers of the year and the said lines of year numbers in the century, the characters of one of the said groups representing days of the week and the characters of the other group representing days of the month, the lines of characters of the group on the said second slidable member being adapted to appear through the second opening in the face card and being adapted to register with the lines of characters of the group on the said face member, and indicators, one on the first movable member and extending through the slot to indicate on the lines of the century numbers of the year, and the second indicator being fixed on the second movable member and indicating on the lines of the first movable member.

3. A perpetual calendar, comprising a face member provided with two openings and a slot adjacent one of the openings, a group of century numbers of the year arranged on the face member in lines spaced equal distances apart and intersecting the said slot, a movable member slidable relative to the face member and in the direction of the length of the said slot, the said movable member being provided with an indicator extending through the slot and indicating on the said century numbers of the year, the said movable member being provided with a group of the years of a century arranged in lines spaced distances apart corresponding to the distances between the said lines of century numbers of the year, a portion of the said group of year numbers in the century appearing at a time in said opening adjacent the said slot, a second movable member movable in the same direction as the first movable member, the said second movable member having an indicator indicating on the lines of year numbers in the century, the said face member being provided adjacent the second opening with a group of characters representing days of the month and arranged in lines spaced distances apart corresponding to the distances between the lines of the century numbers of the year and the lines of year numbers in the century, the said second movable member being provided with a group of characters adapted to appear in the said second opening and representing the days of the week arranged in lines adapted to register with the lines of the days of the month, and indicators, one on the first movable member and extending through the slot to indicate on the lines of century numbers of the year, and the second indicator being fixed on the second movable member and indicating on the lines of the year numbers in the century on the first movable member.

4. A perpetual calendar, comprising a face member provided with two openings and a slot adjacent one of the openings, a group of century numbers of the year arranged on the face member in lines spaced equal distances apart at the intersection of the said slot, a movable member slidable relative to the face member and in the direction of the length of the said slot, the said movable member being provided with an indicator extending through the slot and indicating on the said century numbers of the year, the said movable member being provided with a group of the years of a century arranged in lines spaced distances apart corresponding to the distances between the said lines of century numbers of the year, a portion of the said group of year numbers in the century appearing at a time in the said opening adjacent the said slot, and a second movable member movable in the same direction as the first movable member, the said second movable member having an indicator indicating on the lines of year numbers in the century, the said face member and the said second movable member being each provided with a group of characters arranged in lines spaced distances apart corresponding to the distances between the lines of the century numbers of the year and the said lines of year numbers in the century, the characters of one of the said groups representing days of the week and the characters of the other group representing days of the month, the lines of characters of the group on the said second

slidable member being adapted to appear through the second opening in the face card and being adapted to register with the lines of characters of the group on the said face member, indicators, one on the first movable member and extending through the slot to indicate on the lines of the century numbers of the year and the second indicator being fixed on the second movable member and indicating on the lines of the first movable member, and a row of dominical letters of the years produced on the said second movable member and appearing singly through a small opening in the face member, the said dominical letters being spaced apart corresponding to the lines of any one group of characters.

5. In a calendar, symbols or figures representing "days of the week", "days of the month", "years in a century", and "centuries of years", each in a separate group and each group arranged in seven or more lines, each line spaced apart from the next line at substantially the same distance at the points of registry with a connective group, and the same spacing used in all the groups and said groups distributed over three separate cards, one face card having a plurality of apertures and bearing a list of months in the year arranged in seven columns, the other two cards having a mark or indicator on or attached to each card and moving with it, one indicator registering with the group on the other card and the other indicator with the group on the face card, the two cards sliding adjustably under the face card and seven of the lines of the group on each of said sliding cards being displayed in apertures in the face card.

6. In a calendar consisting of a face card and two sliding cards, the face card having a plurality of apertures and bearing the names or abbreviations of the names of months of the year distributed in columns and also bearing a group of figures representing centuries of years distributed into seven lines spaced at substantially equal distances apart one line from the next at the points of registry with a connective group and distributed on the face card and the sliding cards in groups, one group on each card, symbols or figures representing a group of days of the month, a group of days of the week, and a group of years in a century, each group divided into seven or more lines spaced at substantially equal distances apart one line from the next at the points of registry with a connective group, and substantially the same spacing used in all the groups and corresponding to the spacing of the lines of centuries on the face card, and attached to or on each of the two sliding cards a mark or indicator moving with the card to which it is attached, the two sliding cards adjustably sliding under the face card and seven of the lines of the group on each of said sliding cards being displayed through apertures of the face card and substantially parallel with the group of centuries on the face card, and the mark or indicator on one of the sliding cards registering with the group on the other sliding card, and the other mark or indicator registering with the group of centuries on the face card.

7. In a calendar, a face card having a plurality of apertures and bearing a series of numbers arranged in a group divided by a vertical slot or aperture, said series of numbers representing centuries of years and arranged in rows or lines each spaced an equal distance from the next line, and also a list of names or abbreviations of names of months of the year distributed in seven vertical columns and in alinement with said columns and adjacent to an aperture of the face card a group of symbols representing days of the week arranged in seven lines spaced apart one line from the next and the same distance substantially as the spacing in the lines of centuries, a month day bearing card having figures representing days of the month distributed into six vertical columns and thirteen horizontal lines spaced apart at substantially the same distances one line from the next as the days of the week on the face card, and also a vertical line of seven letters representing the dominical letters spaced apart at substantially the same distance one letter from the next as the days of the month on the same card, a year bearing card having numbers representing years in a century distributed into thirteen horizontal lines substantially the same distance apart as the lines of days of the month, marks or indicators one each attached to or fastened on the month day bearing card and the year bearing card and moving with it, said month day bearing card and said year bearing card adjustably sliding under the face card and displaying seven lines of the month day figures and one of the dominical letters and seven lines of the years in a century in apertures in the face card, the mark or indicator on the month day bearing card registering with the lines of years in a century, and the mark or indicator on the year bearing card registering with the centuries on the face card.

GEORGE V. HOUSE.

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