

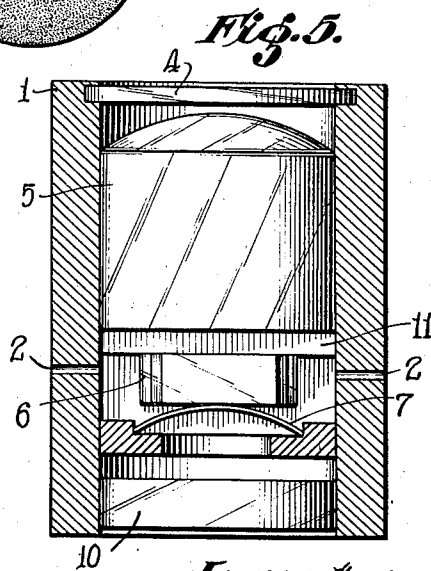
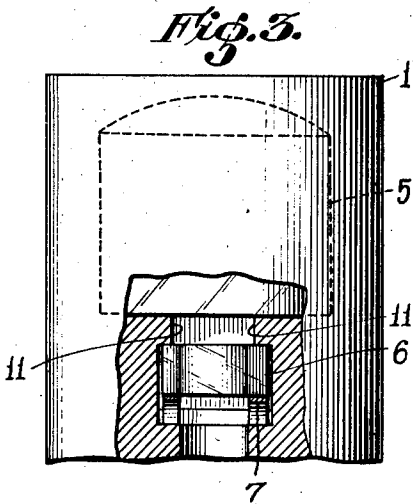
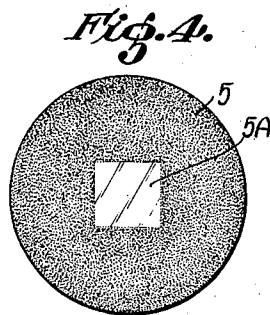
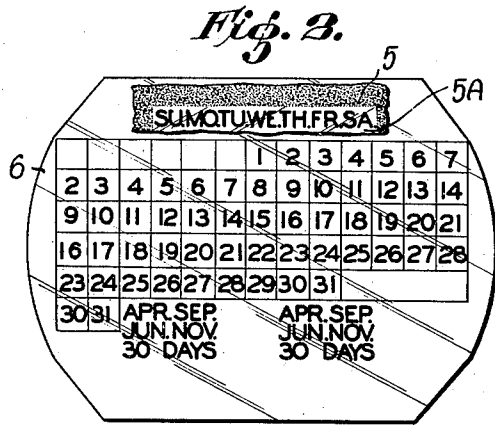
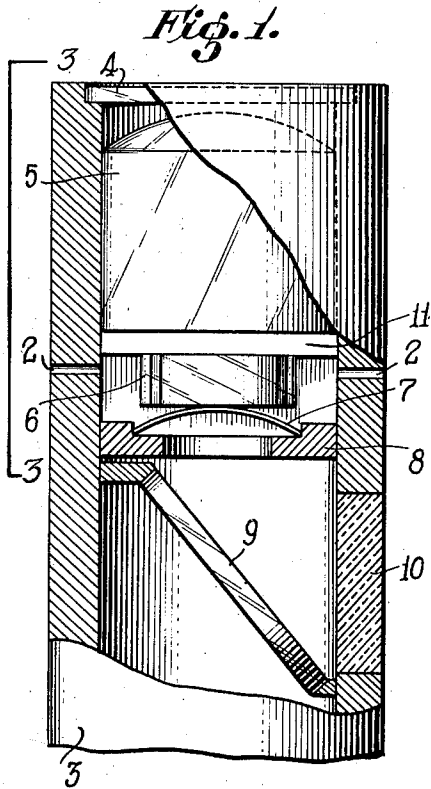
June 12, 1945.

E. GATEWOOD

2,377,932

MICROSCOPIC CALENDAR FOR FOUNTAIN PENS AND PENCILS

Filed Jan. 3, 1942



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,377,932

MICROSCOPIC CALENDAR FOR FOUNTAIN  
PENS AND PENCILS

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Application January 3, 1942, Serial No. 425,513

2 Claims. (Cl. 40—109)

The object of this invention is to provide a calendar of a full month, which may be set each month in proper relation to the days of the week, and which is small enough to be fitted to or made a part of the end of fountain pens and pencils.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal view of the complete calendar partly cut away and sectional to reveal the parts.

Fig. 2 is a highly magnified top view of calendar plate 6, and including a small section of lens 5 in which appears the weekday names.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal view of a portion of the calendar taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 and partially cut away and sectional to reveal an end view of calendar plate 6 and springs 7.

Fig. 4 is a bottom view of lens 5 showing the transparent center portion 5A surrounded by the opaque part. Weekdays are omitted.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal view similar to that of Fig. 4, but with the fountain pen and reflector 9 omitted, and with the window 10 placed at the bottom, instead of at the side.

The manner of operation is as follows:

All of the figures are greatly enlarged. The actual diameter is that of a fountain pen at the top. A thin transparent plastic 4 protects the lens 5 from damage or dirt. The user places his eye at the top and looks through the lens 5 to the calendar figures on transparent calendar plate 6 and the days of the week on the bottom of lens 5, both of which appear to be greatly enlarged and at a considerable distance from the eye due to the effect of the lens on the rays of light.

Transparent calendar plate 6 is lighted from below by light reflected from light reflecting surface 9, which in turn receives the light through window 10 made of transparent plastic.

The calendar is on the end of fountain pen 3, a part of which is shown.

When a new month begins, the calendar is set by inserting a pin point through one of the openings 2 and pushing calendar plate 6 until the days are under the correct weekday names.

Two springs 7 hold the calendar plate from accidental movement. A portion 8 of frame 1, suitably notched, supports springs 7. Figure 3 shows the two springs below the calendar plate. The calendar plate is held by inwardly projecting parts 11 of the frame 1, which permit forward and backward motion only. Frame 1 also furnishes the support for springs 7.

The under side of lens 5 is made opaque or

translucent except for a central transparent portion 5A the width of seven columns of the thirteen columns of figures on calendar plate 6. The days of the week are also on the under side of the lens 5, and are viewed immediately above the seven columns.

It will be observed that calendar plate 6 can be moved three spaces right and three spaces left, a total of seven positions giving the correct relation between days of the week and of the month for all months. The note at the bottom states which months contain only thirty days. It is assumed that the user knows how many days February contains.

If the device is used alone instead of on a fountain pen, the window 10 could be in the bottom and the reflector 9 omitted.

The combination of a lens with a transparency containing microscopic pictures or a microscopic calendar, and with means introducing light behind the transparency is not new. Nor is the use in perpetual calendar devices of thirteen columns of figures relatively movable below names of a week day new.

This invention consists in the new and novel combination of known features which produces a microscopic calendar of minimum size and minimum number of parts, and small enough to be used on fountain pens and in other places where it has not been practical to use other and larger calendars, and where separate transparencies for the different months cannot conveniently be used.

I claim:

1. In a microscopic calendar of the class described, the combination of a slidable calendar plate pervious to light containing thirteen columns of figures so arranged that any seven adjacent columns represent the days of one month; a stationary magnifying lens located in front of the said plate, said lens having a field of vision sufficiently wide to permit a view of seven of the columns at any one time, said lens also having on its bottom names of days of a week in such position that they will appear above the seven columns of figures when viewed through the lens; means pressing against said calendar plate to provide frictional opposition to movement of the plate; and a casing mounting said calendar plate in such manner as to allow it to slide back and forth to disclose any seven adjacent columns through the lens, mounting said lens above the plate, mounting said frictional means against the plate, said casing also having an opening admitting light upon the bottom of

said calender plate and upon the days of the week, said casing also having openings through which said calendar plate can be shifted to permit different sets of columns to be seen corresponding to different months in any year.

2. A miniature microscopic calendar comprising; a slidable plate pervious to light, containing thirteen columns of figures in such order that any seven adjacent columns represent the days of a month, the plate being slidable over a range sufficient to permit any one of the seven columns of figures on the lefthand side of the plate to be placed in position to be seen through a magnifying lens in the position occupied by the first days of the week on a calendar; frictional means holding said plate in position; a frame mounting said plate in such manner that it can move only to right and left, said frame having openings through which a pin can be inserted to force said plate to right or left to place different columns of figures under a magnifying lens, said frame also mounting said frictional means, said frame also having an opening admitting light below said plate to permit the figures to be read, said frame also mounting a magnifying lens above said plate; and a magnifying lens with a field sufficient to permit seven adjacent columns of figures on said plate to be read.

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