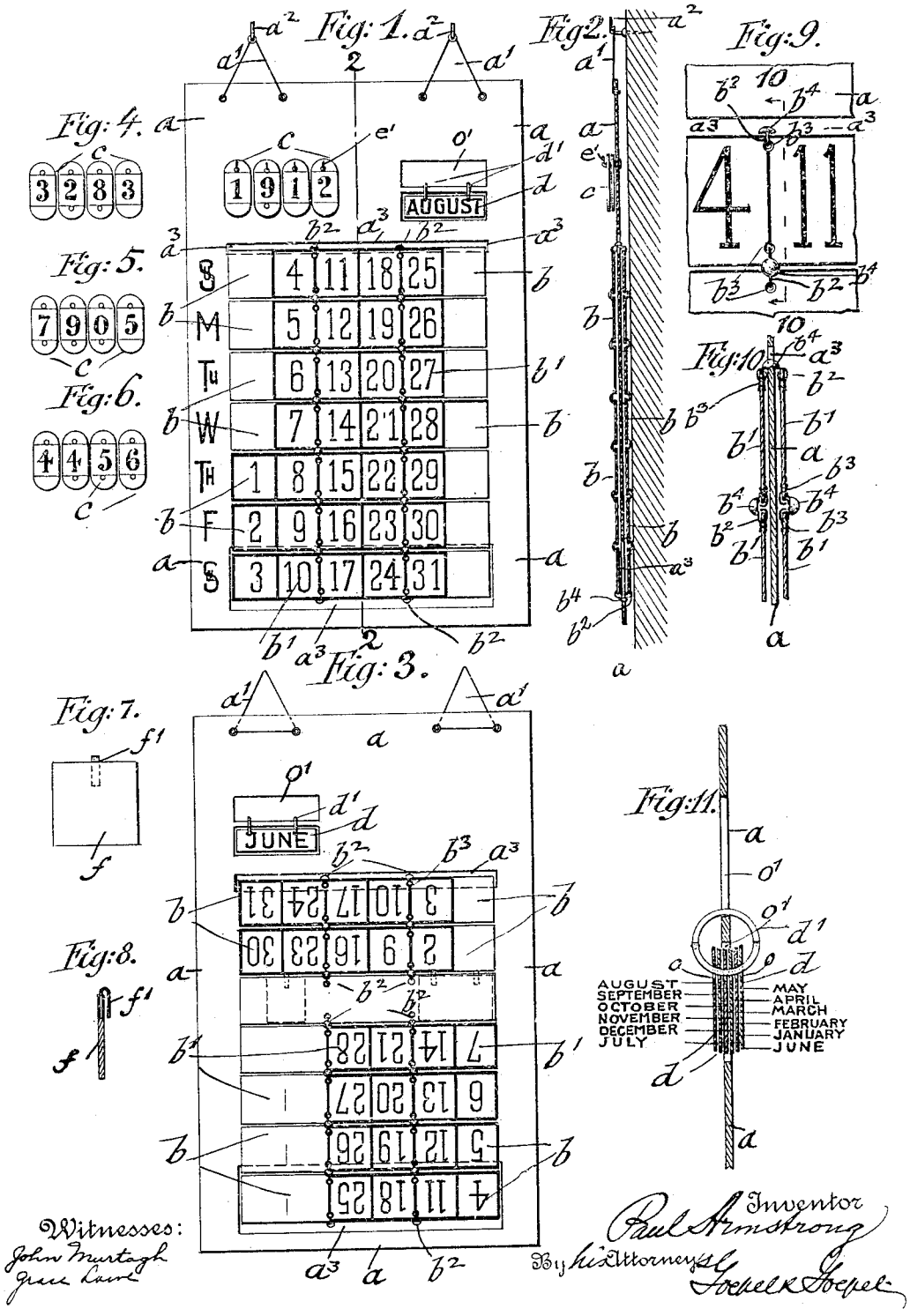
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CALENDAR.

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1,117,756.

Patented Nov. 17, 1914.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL ARMSTRONG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CALENDAR.

1,117,756. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 17, 1914.

Application filed September 28, 1912. Serial No. 722,940.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL ARMSTRONG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in New York, in the borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in calendars, and more especially to a so-called perpetual or everlasting calendar, which by proper adjustment of the days of the month, months and years can be used for an indefinite length of time, and in which the spaces not taken up by the days of the month can be utilized for permanent advertising purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front-elevation of my improved calendar, Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on line 2, 2, Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a rear-elevation of Fig. 1, Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are details of the adjustable tablets for indicating the years, Figs. 7 and 8 are details of the auxiliary tablets employed for covering the end-days of the shorter months, Fig. 9 is a detail portion of one of the adjustable rows containing the days of the month, Fig. 10 is a detail vertical transverse section on line 10, 10, Fig. 9, Fig. 11 is a detail vertical transverse section of the changeable month-tablets drawn on a large scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the different figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, a represents the foundation-board of my improved calendar. The foundation-board a is provided at its upper end with means a^1 for suspending the calendar from a hook or nail a^2 on the wall or other point of support. The foundation-board a is provided with transverse slots a^3, one in the upper part and one in the lower part of the same. In the slots a^3 is guided a plurality of transverse rows b of tablets b^1, there being preferably fourteen rows, of which thirteen are printed with numbers arranged at intervals of seven, and one without any numbers on the tablets, eight rows having four numbers and six five numbers each, the numbers corresponding to the days of the months and being so arranged that reading of the successive days of the months is accomplished by following the vertical succession of the numbers, as shown in Fig. 1, permitting thereby the proper adjustment of the days of the month for any month of the current and future years. The open or non-covered spaces of the tablets in each row, which are not filled with figures, can be utilized for printing advertising matter thereon. The rows of days-tablets are connected at their adjacent upper and lower edges by links b^2 and eyelets b^3, the links being constructed in such a manner that the connected rows can be readily passed through the upper and lower slots in the foundation-board so as to exhibit the proper days of the month for any week of the year. To accomplish this the rows of rigid tablets b, constituting a manually shiftable band, are disposed slightly apart one from another and the links b^2 connected with the eyelets b^3 of adjacent tablets straddle the space between them and straddle the edge of the upper slot a^3 of the foundation board a and serve to hold said tablets in parallel relation thereto on opposite sides thereof. These straddling links are provided with enlargements or heads b^4 which furnish a broad bearing contact with the edge of said slot in the pasteboard foundation a and prevent tearing thereof.

Alongside of the rows b are arranged on the foundation-board a the days of the week from Sunday to Saturday. Above the upper slot a^3 are arranged transposable tablets d and c for indicating the months and years. The month-tablets d are printed on both sides and suspended from rings d^1 that are passed through openings o in the tablets, and openings o^1 in the foundation-board as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 11. Six tablets are used, each tablet serving for two months on bringing the correspondingly printed side to the front-part of the series of tablets suspended from the rings d^1. The tablets c for the numbers of the years are suspended side by side from hooks c^1. The tablets c for the years are shown in Figs. 1, 4, 5 and 6, said tablets being likewise printed on both sides with the figures 0 to 9, so that the comparatively small number of 12 tablets is sufficient for any year in the present and in the following century.

In the use of this calendar, the year tablets are changed at the beginning of each year, the month tablets at the beginning of each month and the month day tablets at the beginning of each month. When the month day tablet is properly adjusted so that the first day of the month is properly set to cor-

respond with the day of the week, month and year indicated, all the other days of the month come into proper position.

It is obvious that the arrangement of the days, months and years-tablets can be made in many different ways, and I do not desire to confine myself to the exact construction shown and described.

It is preferable to use auxiliary tablets *f* without any numbers printed thereon, for covering the last day for a month of thirty days, the last two days for the month of February in a leap-year, and the last three days for the month of February in an ordinary year. These auxiliary tablets may be attached by means of thumb pins, hooks and eyes, as shown at f^1 or in any other suitable manner.

The spaces on the rows of days-tablets not occupied by a number can be utilized for advertisements, likewise the top-portion of the calendar, the calendar being made up on a scale large enough so as to be adapted for counting-houses, stores and shops, as well as for family use, inasmuch as the mode of adjusting the days, months and years-tablets for the current requirements can be accomplished by any one of average intelligence.

The perpetual calendar can be made of pasteboard, wood, metal, celluloid, or other material, or of a combination of these materials and ornamented in any suitable attractive manner and colors.

I claim:

A calendar comprising a foundation board provided with a slot, a fixed weekday indicator thereon, and a manually shiftable band composed of rigid tablets severally bearing the month day numbers for the different weeks passed through said slot, the tablets for the several weeks of a month being suspended from said slot on the face of said foundation board and a surplus of said tablets for effecting the necessary changes being suspended from said slot at the back of said board and straddling links engaging the edges of adjacent shiftable tablets at one side thereof, spanning the space between them and straddling the edge of the slot of said foundation board when suspended therefrom, said straddling links having enlarged heads which furnish a broad bearing contact with said slot edge and prevent tearing thereof.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
JOHN MURTAGH.

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