Oct. 15, 1946. N. L. DOOTSON 2,409,347

DIAL CALENDAR

Filed April 20, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

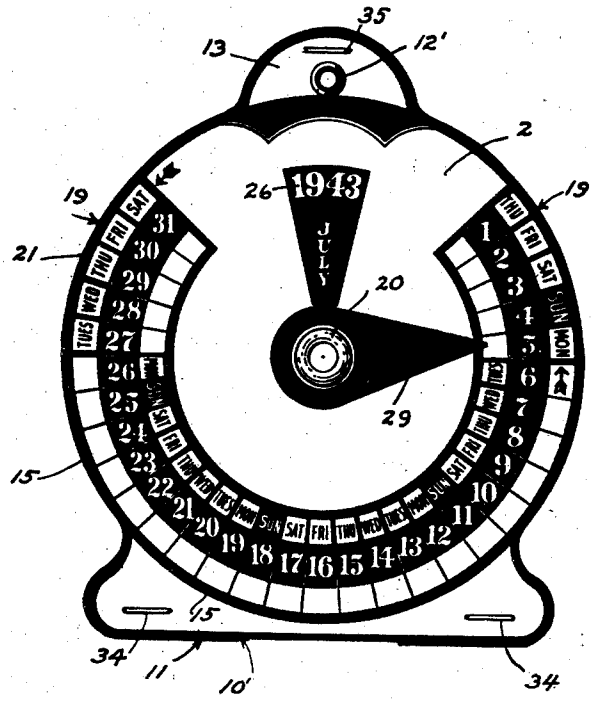


FIG. 1

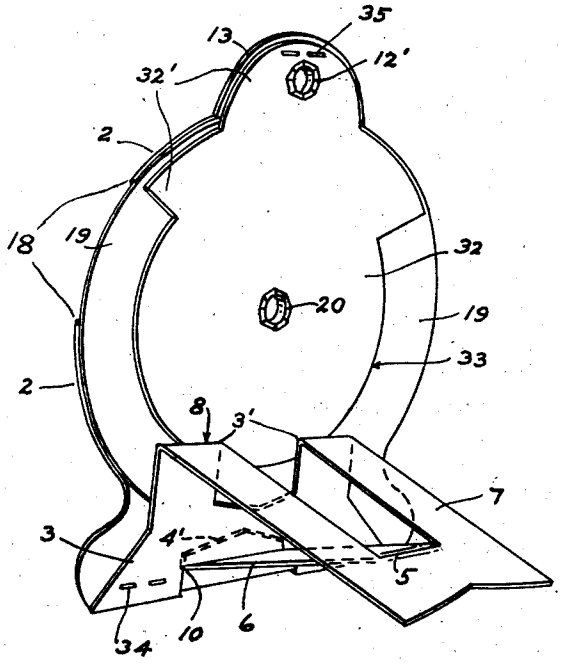


FIG. 2

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FIG. 3

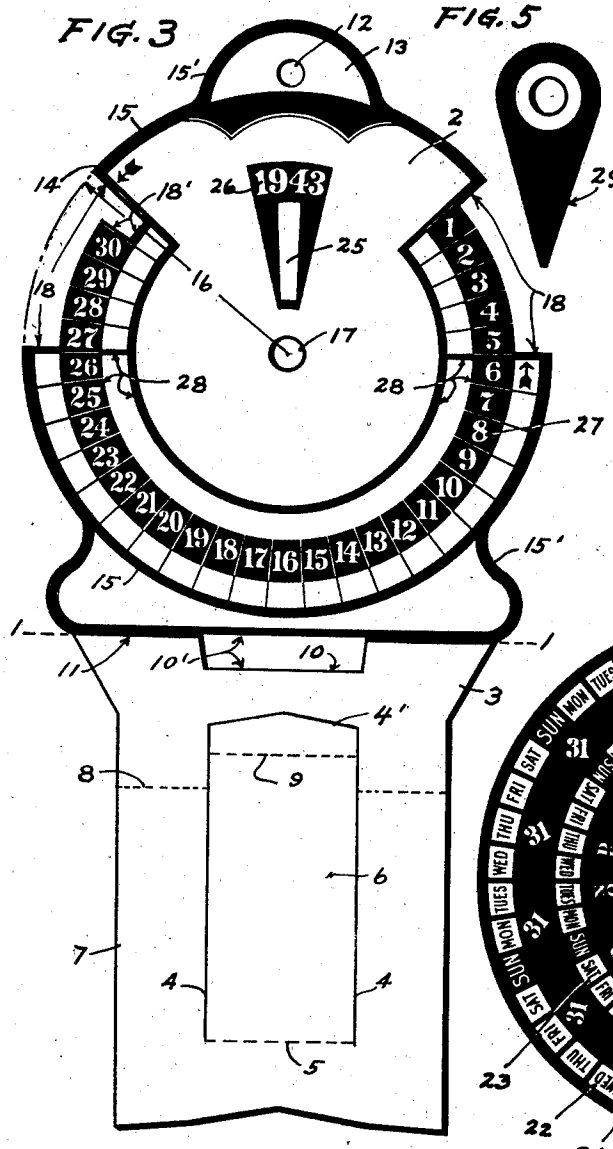
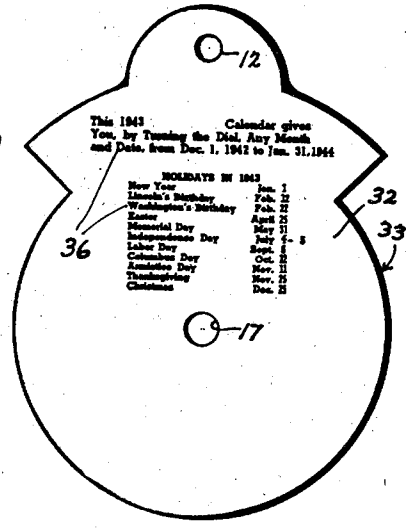


FIG. 5

FIG. 6



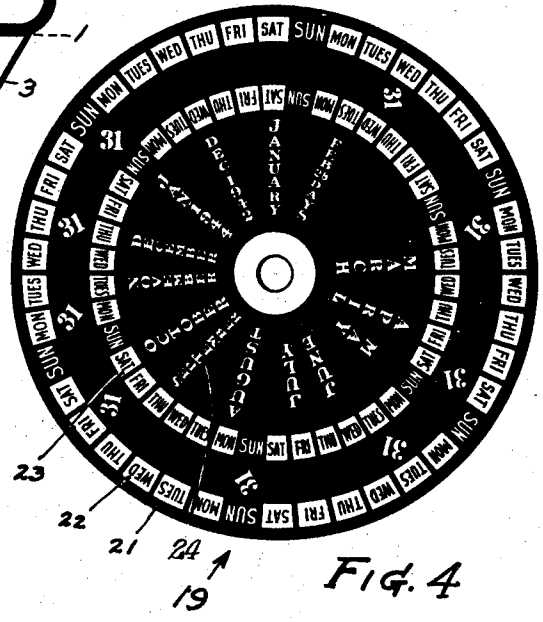


FIG. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DIAL CALENDAR

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Application April 20, 1942, Serial No. 439,659

5 Claims. (Cl. 40—113)

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This invention relates to calendars and has for its objects an improved dial type calendar which may be easily read, and will, when made of ordinary cardboard have superior mechanical strength than similar dial calendars. Also such a calendar construction which embodies a folding leg for standing the calendar on a desk. Other features and advantages are described below.

In the drawings accompanying this application, Fig. 1 is a front view of the calendar.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the calendar arranged to stand on a desk, and as viewed at an angle from the rear.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the main body blank of the calendar.

Fig. 4 is a front view of the revolvable day and month disk shown detached.

Fig. 5 is a detached view of the day pointer.

Fig. 6 is a detached view of the rear wall or friction plate of the calendar which when assembled is rigidly stapled to the rear side of the calendar face card, with the revolvable disk of Fig. 4 sandwiched between them.

In further detail the frame or body of the calendar comprises a sheet of cardboard or other material died out in the general form shown in Fig. 3 and which is preferably scored along the line 1—1 forming an upper portion or face card 2, and lower portion 3 forming a third card in the final body assemblage shown in Fig. 2 and which is in that figure shown as doubled back along the scored line 1—1 and is itself died out or cut through along the solid lines 4 and 4' and scored at 5 to form an angular brace 6 for a leg portion 7 extending from portion 3 and scored along its juncture therewith as at 8, so that the leg portion may be bent at line 8 to extend slantingly downward as shown in Fig. 2, while the free end of the brace 6 is pointed as at 4' and cross scored as at 9 so that it may be bent upward from the brace as shown in Fig. 2 and passed under the edge 10 of a cut out opening 10' to lock the leg in outfolded position.

Face card 2 is generally circular as indicated by Fig. 3 of the drawings and with its lower part straight as at 11 to form a wide front leg to rest upon a desk when the calendar is stood up as in Fig. 2, though if the calendar is to be hung up on the wall an eye 12' formed in an upper extension 13 of the circular face card serves this purpose, and in which case the leg portion and brace may be folded flat in back of the face card or torn off at the scored line 8—8.

The face card 2 is centrally apertured from its arcuate margin 14 as at 17, and the margin is

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defined by a heavy colored or black line 15 which passes across the face of the front leg portion 11 and the face card is notched out at opposite edges above the center of the card as shown at 18 and the left notch is additionally notched somewhat deeper at 18'.

Positioned behind the face card is a day and month disk 19 pivoted thereto preferably by means of a large hollow rivet or grommet 20. This disk 19 is of a diameter equal to the outer diameter 14 of the face card and is likewise printed with a heavy colored or black line 21 to form a continuation of line 15 of the face card where the disk appears in the cut outs 18.

Disk 19 is shown detached in Fig. 4 and from which it will be seen to be printed around its outer margin with a circular row 22 of the days of the week repeated six times, while spaced within this circular row is a smaller similar row 23 of the days of the week printed in the same manner and angularly aligned therewith, but in upside down relation to the printing of the outer row. Between the inner week day row 23 and the center of the disk the successive months 24 are printed in radial arrangement so that each month reads toward the center of the disk, and when in position back of the face card the months successively appear through a vertical slot 25, just above which is printed the year 26 of the calendar. It should be noted that before "January" is a "December" for the year preceding, and after "December" is a "January" row the next year.

Printed on the face card 2 is an arcuate row of figures 27 arranged on a circular arc preferably embracing about three quadrants denoting days of the month from 1 to 30 so arranged that this row overlies the space between the two circular rows of the days of the week printed on disk 19, and scattered along which space upon the disk are occasional figures "31" which come within the small notch 18' for such months as have 31 days.

When the disk is in position, five days of its outer days of the week row 22 appear symmetrically in both cut out notches 18 of the face card representing the five first and five last days of the month, while the remaining days of the month appear from the inner day row 23 in a continuous circular row through a semi-arcuate cut out slot 28 along the inner edge of the arcuate row 27 of days of the month. By this it will be seen that a continuous unbroken circular row of days of the month figures (27) on a fixed face card is bordered along both the outer as well as the inner edge by circular rows (22 and 23) of days of the

week names on the disk 19, and that one of these is upside down relative to the other.

A colored or black pointer 29 is pivoted by the rivet grommet 20 to the outer face of the card so that it can be manually turned to indicate the present day.

By looking at Fig. 1 which shows the assembled parts, it will be seen that the revolvable disk forms a continuation of the face card circle 14 and is easily manipulated through the open notches 18 by the fingers of one hand spread across the back of the calendar (with a disk about 4 inches in diameter) and that the blackened edge of the disk prevents it from becoming soiled. Also that the entire edge or margin of the face card is similarly blackened or colored as at 15' for the same purpose, as it must be handled each day either to set the pointer or to set the month and days, and it should be noted that notches 18 and slot 28 are separated by a substantial area of the face card (equal to the width of the dark background upon which the days of the month figures 27 appear) so that no structural weakness results, as found in prior dial calendars of this kind. The black grounds and margins of the parts as shown not only protects them against soiling, but merges the parts into a unit so that the separation of the disk and face card, and the cut outs and open notches cannot be seen in the assembled calendar as shown in Fig. 1.

It should also be noted that the arcuate row of days of the month figures 27 are light on a dark background or its equivalent to clearly stand out from the day week lanes at both sides of it. Also note that the Sundays in the day week rows are reversed or negative with respect to the other days so as to stand out.

Attention is also called to the fact that by arranging the names of the months radially on the disk to be read through a vertical slot 25 the whole name may be spelled out and yet brought within the circle of the days of the month.

From a structural standpoint, attention is called to Fig. 2 wherein it will be seen the revolvable disk is not only secured in place by the hollow pivot 20 but that the backing card or plate 32 of Fig. 6 which is circular for about two thirds of its lower part as at 33 is shaped at its upper portion 32' to substantially match the upper portion of the face card 2 and that this backing plate lies against the rear side of the disk 19 to be held by the same grommet or hollow rivet 20 while also projecting above the disk and riveted to the face card as by a hollow rivet 12', or staple 35, while at the bottom this backing plate or card is held snug against the disk by the upward overlapping of the inner corners 3' of member 3 which is itself stapled through to the face card as by staples 34. Thus the disk is snugly held in place under considerable friction and cannot work out of contact.

Briefly summarized features of novelty include the following:

1. The cut out portions of the face card are separated by substantially wide supports at all points. This strengthens the face of the calendar, and also allows the days of the month on the revolvable disk to appear in a continuous line curve, between the cut out section lanes, instead of off set lanes as heretofore required.

2. The revolvable day dial or disk and its operating cut-outs do not protrude beyond the arcuate margin portion of the calendar; the cut-outs therefore serve a dual purpose, viz. (1) to reveal a part of the days of the week circle, and (2) as a turn grip.

3. A small additional cut out extending from the day of month lane on face card cooperates with revolvable disk member to show a "31" or a "Blank" for the proper months (except February) for non leap years.

4. I provide 14 months printed on the revolvable disk instead of 12, allowing the calendar to be turned back one month at the start and ahead one month at the end of the year.

5. A pointer on this type of calendar for manually setting to the present day.

6. The months read vertically in a vertical slot near the center of the face card. This makes the calendar more compact, and saves cardboard.

7. Dark background in month field and circular day of the month lane makes calendar easier to set, as the months "stand out" as dial is turned, and the black margin of the revolvable disk prevents the edges from showing finger marks.

8. The turn back flap at base holds calendar together at lower part and increases friction on revolving disk.

9. The back is provided with an extra backing card. This holds calendar together at center and at top.

10. The improved construction of the folding cardboard leg which holds the face rigidly in inclined reading position.

The calendar dates are specially printed for each year.

Having thus described my improved dial calendar what I claim is:

1. In a dial calendar of the character described, an outer face card provided with one only continuous substantially three-quadrant circular arcuate row of numerals spaced inwardly from the margin of the card denoting the days of the month, a disk pivotally mounted at the underside of the face card bearing two only concentrically spaced circular rows of names of the days of the week in repetition, said spaced circular rows of names of the days being of diameters to come respectively just within and without said arcuate row of numerals, arcuate cut-out openings provided in said face card within and without said arcuate row of numerals, one of said cut-out openings being a substantially semi-circular slot aligned over the inner of said spaced circular rows of names of the days and extending for more than half the circumference of said arcuate row of numerals, and the other cut-out openings comprising two open marginal notches extending arcuately from points substantially radially aligned with the ends of said semi-circular slot but aligned over the outer of said spaced circular rows of names of the days, so that said arcuate row of numerals extends unbroken between them.

2. In a structure as set out in claim 1 said two open marginal notches formed to provide gripping spaces in the edge of the face card at substantially opposite points in its diameter for manually turning said disk.

3. In a dial calendar as set out in claim 1 one of said two open marginal notches provided with a portion extending radially into the face card within the diameter of said circular row of numerals, and said disk carrying day of the month numerals on its face to align with said portion of the notch to properly denote the correct number of days for some months.

4. In a dial calendar, a face card, and a disk pivotally mounted at the underside of the face

card, a backing card in back of said disk held in place by the pivotal mounting of the disk, said face card and said backing card extending outward beyond the disk at an upper point and there secured together, a third card at the back of the backing card, extending upward from the lower edge of the face card to overlie the lower portion of said backing card, and secured in such position to the face card beyond the lower edge of the disk, and said third card formed with a leg portion scored to fold downwardly from an intermediate point to rest upon a table when the face card is stood thereon on edge, and a central tongue portion in said leg portion formed and arranged to lock at its free end under the lower margin of said third card.

5. In a dial calendar, a face card, and a disk pivotally mounted at the under side of the face card, said face card extending beyond the disk at its lower edge and provided with an elongated extension from its lower edge folded back to overlie the lower portion of said disk and secured in such position to the face card beyond the lower edge of the disk, and said extension further formed with a leg portion adapted to fold downwardly and rearwardly from the edge of the folded back portion, and a central tongue portion in said leg portion arranged to lock at its free end adjacent the lower edge of the calendar when said leg portion is so folded downwardly and rearwardly.

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