

Feb. 28, 1950

C. P. POTTER

2,499,329

CALENDAR CHARACTERED SLIDE TYPE

Filed July 5, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

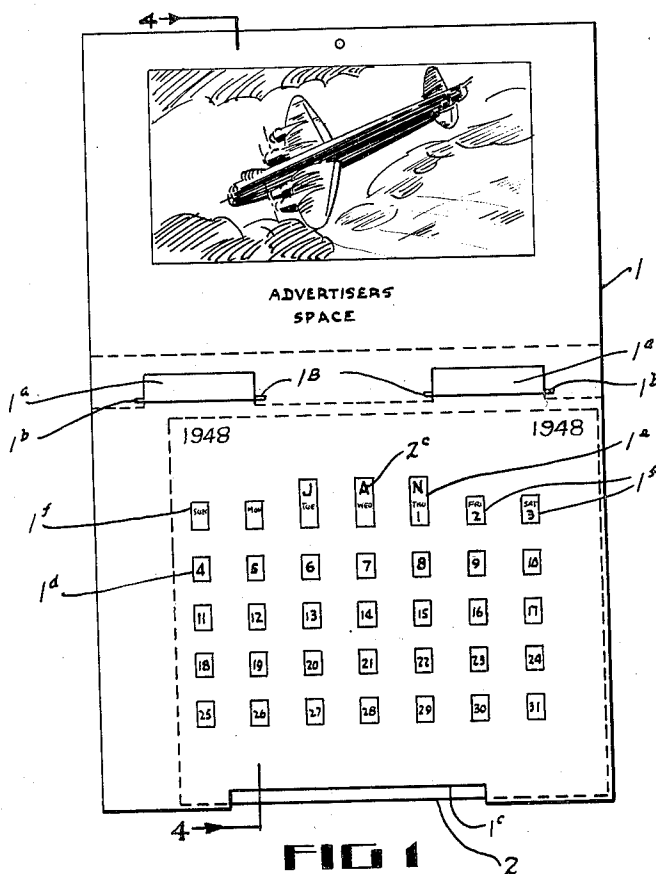


FIG. 1

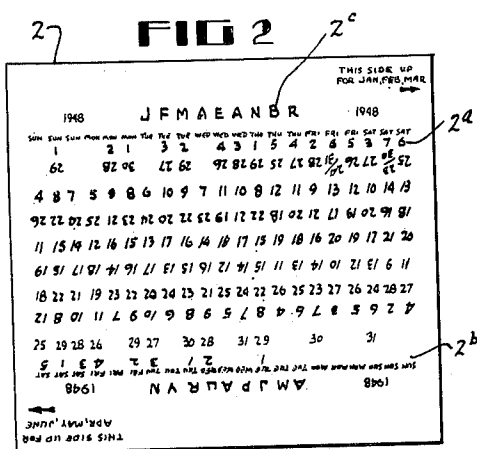
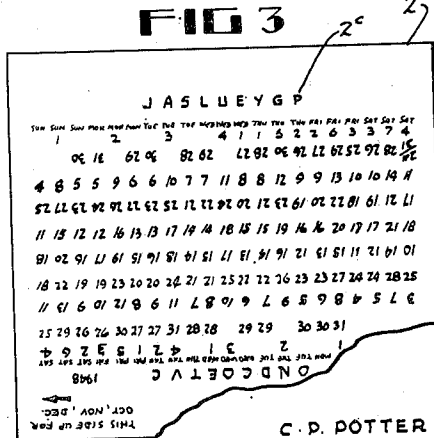


FIG 3



C. D. PÖTTER

INVENTOR

by *Garrett E. Haynes*

Attorney

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C. P. POTTER

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CALENDAR CHARACTERED SLIDE TYPE

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

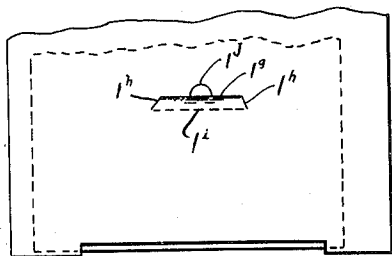


FIG 7

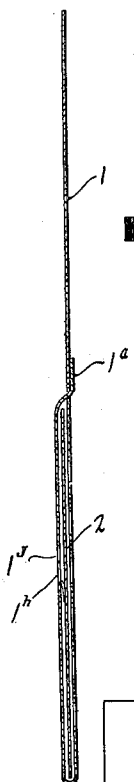


FIG 4

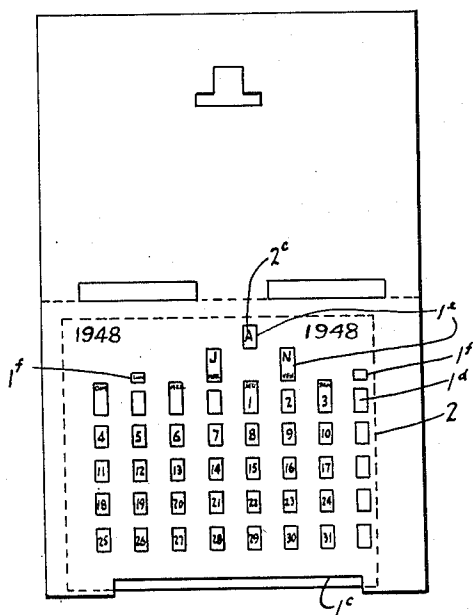


FIG 5

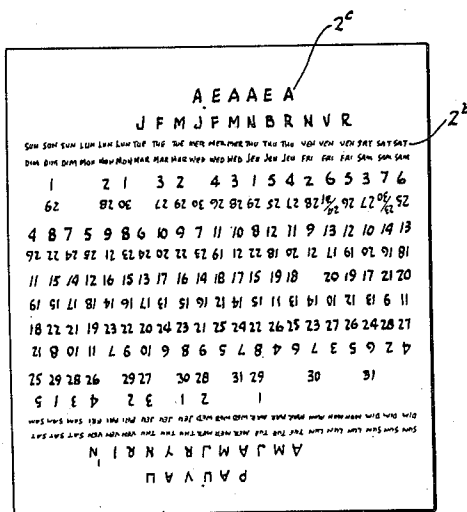


FIG 6

C. P. POTTER
INVENTOR

by *Wm. H. E. May*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,499,329

CALENDAR CHARACTERED SLIDE-TYPE

Charles P. Potter, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Application July 5, 1946; Serial No. 681,542

10 Claims. (Cl. 40—109)

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This invention relates to calendars and the object of the invention is to provide a novel calendar which can be manufactured very cheaply principally for use as a "co-operative calendar."

Co-operative calendars are distributed in large quantities by national advertisers who distribute calendars to their dealers throughout the country who in turn distribute them to their customers. After the calendars have been produced each dealer's name is imprinted on the calendars which he is to distribute. As many as a million or more calendars are distributed by a single advertiser with the result that a small saving in cost per calendar results in a very large saving in cost of the total number purchased.

The cost factor is particularly important when large calendar pads are desired. Ordinary calendar pads have to be printed separately in sheets, then collated, glued, cut, and finally stitched to the calendar proper. The making of even small conventional calendar date pads is thus very expensive and for this reason large pads are rarely used for co-operative calendars since their price is prohibitive and their use is usually confined to small run issues of special calendars.

The cost is considerably increased when it is desired to issue calendars for use in export or home markets where a different language is used since new plates and separate production is required for each language, since any calendar which simultaneously shows two languages is disliked by users who prefer their calendars to display only their own language.

It will be apparent therefore that a calendar that does away with the necessity of separate printing, collating, gluing, and stitching of pads and at the same time displays large date numbers over a wide area (as in a large pad) and also displays the calendar months in either of two different languages, each independent of the other, would be most desirable particularly for co-operative calendars.

According to the present invention a calendar having the above desirable characteristics is constructed by providing a fixed cover having a plurality of spaced apart apertures therein beneath which a card bearing date numbers and month and week names is slidable, the apertures in the cover member and the indicia on the card being arranged in a novel manner hereinafter more particularly described.

The invention is described and illustrated, by way of example, in the annexed drawings in which

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Figure 1 is a front view of the calendar showing the month of January indicated thereon;

Figure 2 is a front view of one side of the card;

Figure 3 is a front view of the opposite side of the card;

Figure 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 in Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a front view of an alternative form on a smaller scale;

Figure 6 is a front view of one side of the card used in this modified form on a slightly enlarged scale; and

Figure 7 is a rear elevation of the calendar, partly broken away, in which the flap is shown in position before it is turned under.

In the drawings corresponding numbers in the different figures refer to corresponding parts.

Referring to Figures 1, 4 and 5, the cover member 1 is made up of a single sheet of paper or cardboard folded intermediate its ends and turned up so that tabs 1^a, 1^a extend through slots 1^b, 1^b to hold the turned up part in proximity to the back of the cover member 1 forming a pocket therein to receive the card 2. A portion 1^c is cut out of the cover at the fold to provide an aperture whereby the user may grasp the bottom of the card and move it in the pocket.

The cover 1 is provided with a plurality of date number apertures 1^d. These are spaced apart horizontally and vertically. Above the date number apertures 1^d are month letter apertures 1^e which in the form shown in Figure 1 are coextensive with some of the date number apertures 1^d but in the form shown in Figure 5 are separate from and spaced from the date number apertures 1^d.

Seven day indicia apertures 1^f are also provided and in the form shown in Figure 1 four of these are coextensive with four of the date number apertures and three are coextensive with both the date number apertures and the month letter apertures. In the form shown in Figure 5 there are eight day indicia apertures of which two are separate from both the date number apertures and the month letter apertures; four are coextensive with the date number apertures in the top row; and two are coextensive with month letter apertures.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3 the card 2 contains twenty-one columns of date numbers on each side, alternate rows in each column being inverted. These columns are so arranged as to register with the date number apertures 1^d in the cover member 1 in such a manner that every other date number in every third column will

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be displayed through an aperture. In other words, the vertical spaces between the apertures will cover two columns while the apertures will display one column. The spaces extending horizontally between the date number apertures will conceal every other row of date numbers.

In Figure 1 there are seven columns of date apertures and it will be seen that by sliding the card 2 in its pocket horizontally of the cover 1, various combinations of numbers will be obtained and displayed through the date apertures. The date numbers 2^a run consecutively from 1 up to the total number of days for each month in the manner of an ordinary calendar starting on the desired day, but appearing only in every third column in view of the fact that the two intermediate columns are concealed by the cover member. In Figure 2 it will be observed that there are three series of date numbers commencing with 1 and these are used to portray the months of January, February and March. Similarly, with regard to the inverted numbers, there are three series which are used to portray the months of April, May and June and this can be done by removing the card from its pocket and inverting it and sliding it back into the pocket in inverted position as will be hereinafter more particularly described.

Arranged at the top of the columns of date numbers are a series of day indicia representing the days of the week. In Figure 1 the month of January 1948 is shown. This month begins on a Thursday so that the day indicia for Thursday appears over the numeral 1 and indicia representing the other days of the week in proper order commencing at Sunday therefore appear at the top of every column of date numbers.

Day indicia 2^b also appear at the bottom of the columns, it being understood that the bottom of the columns will become the top of the columns when the card is reversed. In Figure 2 the date numbers for the months of January, February, and March are shown upright and the date numbers for the months of April, May and June, are shown inverted. In Figure 3 the date numbers for July, August and September are shown upright and the date numbers for the months of October, November and December are shown inverted.

The card is so constructed relative to the pocket in which it fits that when the card is inverted, the date numbers which were inverted then appear right side up and will show through the date number apertures 1^d and the date numbers which were upright will be inverted and concealed by the card. Similarly the day indicia which were formerly inverted will appear to be upright and will be displayed through the day indicia apertures 1^f, whereas the inverted day indicia will be concealed by the card.

Month indicia are provided by means of month letters 2^c which appear across the top and bottom of the card in apparently jumbled arrangement arranged above and below and in alignment with the date number columns. However, referring to Figure 2 by way of example it will be observed that every third letter forms part of the usual abbreviation of a month designation. For instance the first letter J, fourth letter A and the seventh letter N form the abbreviation for January; the second letter F, fifth letter E and the eighth letter B form the abbreviation for February; and the third letter M and the sixth letter A and the ninth letter R form the abbreviation for March. These letters are adapted to register

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with the month indicia or month letter apertures 1^e which are spaced apart similarly to the date number apertures 1^d so that the two intermediate letters are concealed revealing only every third letter to form the month indication for the various months portrayed by the particular side of the card.

It will be observed that by the arrangement above described, a single card having alternate rows of numbers inverted and printed on both sides will enable the user to portray in succession the twelve months of the year, by sliding the card in the pocket to display different months, removing it and inverting it, and reversing it.

In the modified form shown in Figures 5 and 6 a bilingual calendar is shown. This necessitates an extra column of date number apertures 1^d, or a total of eight as compared with a total of seven in the construction shown in Figure 1. However, only seven columns of date numbers are used at one time, the same as in Figure 1. In the construction shown in Figure 5 preferably there is enough blank margin on the card to show behind the final unused column at either side of the calendar.

In Figure 5 there are two rows of day indicia 2^b, the day indicia in each row being vertically above or below, as the case may be, the day indicia in the other row and also arranged above and below and in line with the columns of date numbers.

The day indicia are in both French and English, the French indicia being sometimes in the upper row and sometimes in the lower row in each case. The day indicia apertures 1^f are staggered, that is to say four of them are in line for registration with the upper row of day indicia and four are in line for registration with the lower row of day indicia.

The month letters 2^c on the card are also arranged in two rows and they are adapted to form the ordinary abbreviations for the months in both English and French. Figure 5 shows the month of January in French displayed. The month letter apertures 1^e are vertically offset or staggered, the central one being above the two others and registering with the upper row of month letters 2^c, whereas the other two month letter apertures register with the letters in the lower row of month letters.

As in the case of the day indicia, the month letters in the upper row combine with the month letters in the lower row to make up combinations representing months in both English and French, and by moving the card shown in Figure 6 behind the cover, the months of January, February and March in both English and French language will be shown, and by reversing the card the months for April, May and June in both English and French will be shown, individually. On the reverse side of the card, not shown, is a similar arrangement for the months of July, August and September, and October, November and December.

Referring to the card shown in Figure 6, it will be noted that by using the upper row of month letters 2^c as the middle letter of the abbreviation for each month and two of the letters in the lower row, the following combinations may be made up starting from the left: J A N; F E B; M A R; J A N (French); F E V (French); M A R (French); and that when the French month abbreviations are shown the French day indicia will be displayed through the day indicia apertures.

The additional column of date number apertures 1^d is required because of the fact that the

single card requires a greater number of combinations to duplicate the three months in both English and French. It will be noted that the same columns of date numbers serve for both French and English and this is made possible by the use of an additional column of apertures. Otherwise duplicate sets of date numbers would be required thus necessitating a much larger card. It will also be noted that the apertures on the cover member are so related to the arrangement of day indicia on the card that English day indicia appear only through the cover member aperture columns 2 to 8 and French only through aperture columns 1 to 7 and that the cover member automatically blocks off undesired day indicia so that the same column of day indicia appears in one set of apertures for the English version and in another as the French version. Of course, by reversing the card and using both the front and back, the dates for a whole year are accurately displayed in both English and French.

In both forms of the invention a year designation will appear on the front of the cover member.

Owing to warping the card 2 may not remain in close contact with the inner face of the cover member 1. To ensure that it does, a horizontal slit 1^a is cut in the turned up portion of the cover member 1, as shown in Figures 4 and 7. Two slits 1^b, 1^c join this slit with a line of weakness 1^d which runs substantially parallel to the slit 1^a, said line of weakness being formed by a partial cut or grooved line or perforations. A finger hole 1^e is cut out above the horizontal slit 1^a, and the user is instructed to fold the flap formed by slits 1^b, 1^c inwardly and downwardly to the position shown in Figure 4. In Figure 7 the flap is shown in position before it has been turned under. The natural resilience of the cardboard or other material of which the cover member is made tends to cause the free end of the flap to press against the rear of card 2 pressing it against the inner face of the cover member 1.

It will be seen from the above that a very attractive and ingenious calendar has been designed which shows the dates clearly and in large type and yet requires a minimum of printing and material.

While the invention has been described in some detail this is by way of illustration and explanation and it is apparent that many modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures and a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date apertures in the first member, and a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures and spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters are displayed through the month letter apertures and some are concealed by the space between said apertures, the said members being movable relative to one another, and said date numbers and month letters being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures and month letter apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each

combination represents a single month only and to display simultaneously through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month.

2. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures and a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date apertures in the first member, and a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures and spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters are displayed through the month letter apertures between each column of dates and month letter which is displayed, the vertical spaces between the date number apertures and the month letter apertures being of such width as to conceal two columns of dates and two month letters respectively, the said members being movable relative to one another and said date numbers and month letters being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures and month letter apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters each combination representing a single month and simultaneously through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month.

3. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures and a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures, at least one of the month letter apertures being vertically offset with respect to at least one of the other month letter apertures; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date apertures in the first member, and a plurality of horizontal rows of letters representing months arranged one above the other and the letters in one row being adapted to register with the offset month letter apertures and the letters in another row being adapted to register with the other month letter apertures, said month letters being spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters are displayed through the month letter apertures and some are concealed by the space between said apertures, said members being movable relative to one another and said date numbers and month letters being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures and month letter apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each combination represents a single month only and simultaneously to display through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month.

4. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures, a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures, and a plurality of day indicia apertures; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date number apertures in the first member, a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures and spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters

are displayed through the month letter apertures and some are concealed by the space between said apertures, and a plurality of day indicia at the head of said columns, said members being movable relative to one another, and said date numbers and month letters and day indicia being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures, the month letter apertures and the day indicia apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each combination represents a single month only and to display simultaneously through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month and through the day indicia apertures the days corresponding to the dates in each column of dates.

5. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures, a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures, and a plurality of day indicia apertures, some of said day indicia apertures being vertically offset relative to others; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date apertures in the first member, a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures and spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters are displayed through the month letter apertures and some are concealed by the space between said apertures, and a plurality of rows of day indicia arranged one above the other at the head of said columns the day indicia in one of said rows being adapted to register with the offset day indicia apertures and the day indicia in the other row being adapted to register with the other day indicia apertures, said members being movable relative to one another and said date numbers and month letters and day indicia being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures, the month letter apertures and the day indicia apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each combination represents a single month only and simultaneously to display through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month, the dates being those of the day indicia at top of the column in that month in each column of dates.

6. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures, a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures, at least one of the month letters apertures being vertically offset relative to at least one of the other month letter apertures, and a plurality of day indicia apertures; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date number apertures in the first member, a plurality of horizontal rows of letters representing months arranged one above the other and the letters in one row being adapted to register with the offset month letter aperture and the letters in another row being adapted to register with the other month letter apertures, said month letters being spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters are displayed through the month letters apertures and

some are concealed by the space between said apertures, and a plurality of day indicia at the head of said columns, said members being movable relative to one another and said date numbers and month letters and day indicia being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures, the month letter apertures, and the day indicia apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each combination represents a single month only and simultaneously to display through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month and through the day indicia apertures the days corresponding to the dates in each column of dates.

7. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures, a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures, at least one of the month letter apertures being vertically offset relative to at least one of the month letter apertures, and a plurality of day indicia apertures; and a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date apertures in the first member, a plurality of letters representing months in two languages adapted to register with the month letter apertures, and a plurality of day indicia in two languages at the head of said columns, said members being movable relative to one another and said date numbers and month letters and day indicia being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date number apertures, the month letter apertures and the day indicia apertures on the first member that the movable member may be moved to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters each combination representing a single month in one of the two languages and simultaneously through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month and through the day indicia apertures the days corresponding to the dates in each column of dates in the language corresponding to the language in which the month letters appear.

8. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures and a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures; and a second member having more than seven columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date apertures in the first member, and a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures and spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters are displayed through the month letter apertures and some are concealed by the space between said apertures, said members being movable relative to one another and said date numbers and month letters being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date apertures and month letter apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each combination represents a single month only and to display simultaneously through the date apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month.

9. In a calendar, a cover member having there-

in a plurality of spaced apart date number apertures and a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures; a movable member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon, alternate dates in the columns being inverted, some of said date numbers being adapted to register with the date number apertures in the cover member when the movable member is in one position relative to the cover member and the inverted date members being adapted to register with the date apertures in the cover member when the movable member is in reversed position, said movable member also bearing thereon above and below the columns of date numbers a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures; and means for movably and reversibly supporting the movable member behind the cover member, said columns and month letters being so arranged on the movable member with respect to the date number apertures and month letter apertures in the cover member that the movable member may be moved to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters each combination representing a single month and simultaneously through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of the month, and when reversed to display other month letters and date numbers corresponding thereto.

10. In a calendar, a first member having therein a plurality of spaced apart date apertures and a plurality of spaced apart month letter apertures; a second member having a plurality of columns of date numbers thereon adapted to register with the date number apertures in the first member; and a plurality of letters representing months adapted to register with the month letter apertures and spaced so that in each relative position of the members some of said letters

are displayed through the month letter apertures and some are concealed by the space between said apertures; and means for slidably and removably supporting the said members in juxtaposition, said columns and month letters being so arranged on the second member with respect to the date apertures and month letter apertures on the first member that the members may be moved relative to one another to display through the month letter apertures various combinations of month letters and to conceal other letters so that each combination represents a single month only and to display simultaneously through the date number apertures a plurality of date numbers representing the days of that month, the opposite side of the second member bearing date number columns and month letters for different months thereon adapted to register with the first member similarly to the first described side when the second member is turned over.

CHARLES P. POTTER.

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