March 30, 1926. 1,578,374

F. SCHULTZ

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Filed July 3, 1925

Fig.1

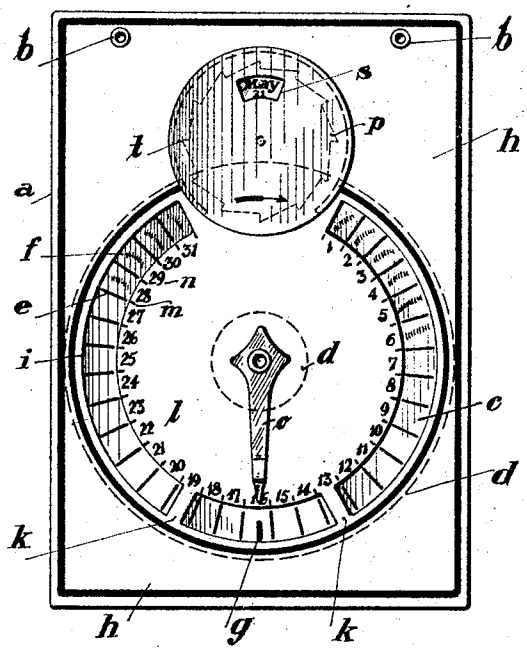


Fig.2

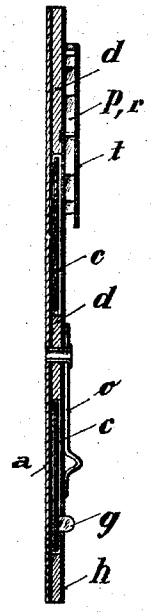


Fig.4

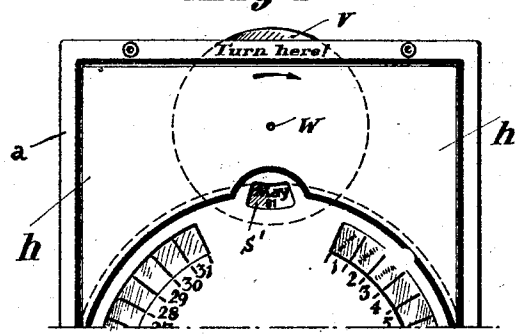
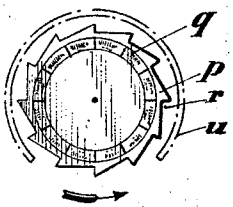


Fig.3



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
Friedrich Schultz

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICH SCHULTZ, OF GLAUCHAU, GERMANY.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

Application filed July 3, 1925. Serial No. 41,415.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEDRICH SCHULTZ, a German citizen, and residing at Glauchau, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Perpetual Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved perpetual calendar, in which the numerals for the dates of a month are arranged in circular fashion like on a dial of a clock, a turnable hand being pivoted to the centre of said circular arrangement and adapted to be adjusted with its point to any one of said dates, while on a concentric turnable circular ring the names of the consecutive week days are indicated and above said ring a turnable disc with the names of the consecutive months thereon is located and covered by a stationary disc having a recess therein for presenting therein always one name of a month.

The accompanying drawing illustrates the improved perpetual calendar: Fig. 1 is a front view, and Fig. 2 a perpendicular cross-section thereof, while Fig. 3 shows a detail in a front view, and Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 1 showing a modification of the arrangement.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive: The perpetual calendar comprises a base plate *a* with suspension-eyes *b*. On said plate a turnable circular ring *c* is guided between circular guides *d* and subdivided by partition lines *e* into a plurality of fields *f* having the names of the consecutive week days written thereon, i. e. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, again Sunday, and so on; the Sundays being as usual written in red colour.

The circular ring *c* carries a small pin *g* or the like for its being easily turned, and it is partly covered by a cover *h* integral with the base plate *a*, said cover having sectorlike recesses *i* therein through which the names of the week days become visible. By stays *k* said cover *h* is connected with the middle disc *l*, which at its outer edge is provided with the same partition lines *m* as the circular ring *c*. The fields *n* thereby produced carry the consecutive numerals 1 to 31 representing the dates of a month. By so adjusting the circular ring *c* that the numeral 1 indicates the first day of a month, all further dates for this month are fixed. To the centre of the disc *l* a revoluble hand *o* is pivoted and adapted to be adjusted so as to point upon the actual date to be indicated.

Above said disc *l* another disc *p* is turnably arranged and subdivided into twelve equal fields *q*, which are provided with the names of the consecutive months: January to December. Beneath each name of a month the number of days of said month may be indicated. Said disc *p* has a ratchet-like circumference located within the path of the revoluble hand *o* and comprising twelve teeth *r* (Fig. 3) permitting of the disc being turned in one direction only. Upon the hand *o* being turned in clockwise direction from the numeral 31 to 1, i. e. its position being changed from the end of one month to the beginning of another month, it strikes against one tooth *r* of said disc *p* and advances the latter for one tooth, so that in the recess *s* of a stationary disc *t* covering said turnable disc *p* the name of the next month becomes visible; said stationary disc *t* being integral with the cover *h* of the arrangement.

Referring to Fig. 4: The disc *v* containing the names of the consecutive months is here turnably located between the base plate *a* and cover *h* on a pivot *w* so as to freely project somewhat beyond the top end of the arrangement where it can be turned from hand, a recess *s'* in said cover always making one name of a month visible therein.

What I claim, is:

In a perpetual calendar, the combination with a base plate, an integral cover for the same having a recess therein and on which the numerals for the dates of a month are arranged in circular fashion, a turnable circular ring partly covered by said cover and having the uncovered names of the consecutive week days written thereon, a revoluble hand pivoted to the centre of the circular arrangement of the numerals and adapted to be adjusted to any one of said

dates, and a turnable disc with the names of the consecutive months thereon arranged underneath said cover of which the recess mentioned presents always the name of one month only; of a ratchetlike circumference with twelve teeth on said disc located within the path of said revoluble hand whereby said disc is turned one tooth once in every complete revolution of said hand, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FRIEDRICH SCHULTZ.