

(No Model.)

H. C. FISCHER. CALENDAR.

No. 548,620.

Patented Oct. 22, 1895.

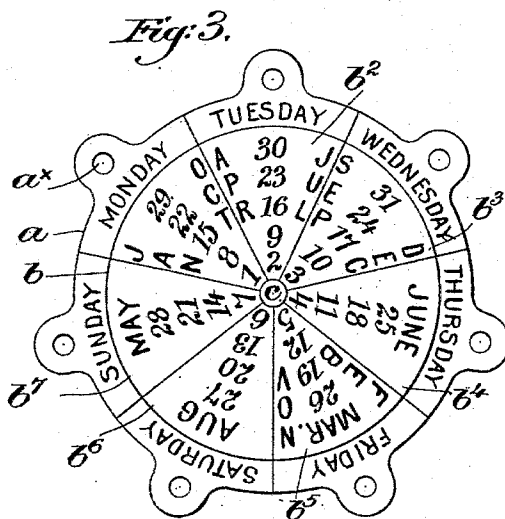
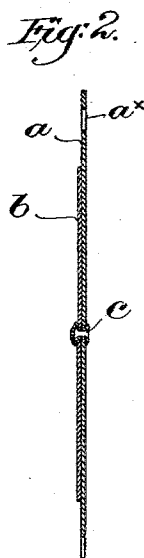
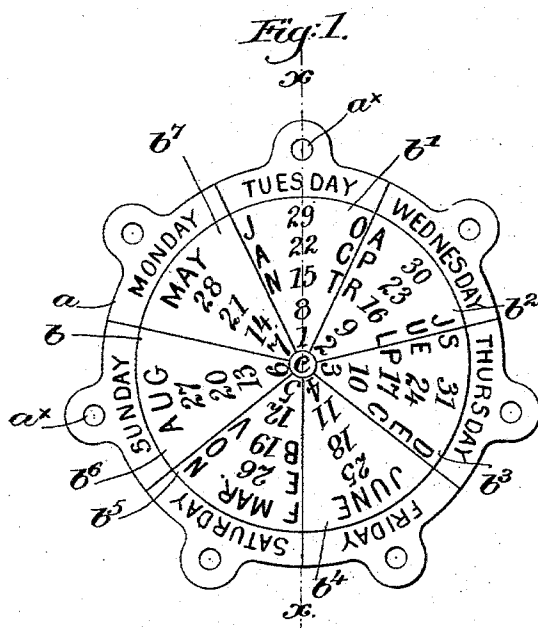


Fig. 4.

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Satur.	Sund.
May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Witnesses.

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CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 548,620, dated October 22, 1895.

Application filed December 7, 1894. Serial No. 531,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN C. FISCHER, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Calendars, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a simple and readily-operated calendar, by means of which the day of the week or month for a given date or day, respectively, may be readily determined when the first week-day of the year is known, or the calendar may be used as a day-by-day calendar by a simple movement of the members composing it once a month.

In carrying out my invention I indicate upon one of two members, one of which is movable relatively to the other, the days of the week, and on the other member the twelve months and a set of numbers from 1 to 31, inclusive, arranged in seven groups, as will be described, so that relative movement of the two members to bring a given month adjacent the first week-day of the year will display the days of said month opposite their corresponding week-days, and the calendar is so arranged and constructed that it may be used for any year of the Christian era, so long as the first week-day of the particular year is known.

In accordance therewith my invention resides in a calendar consisting of two members, one movable relatively to the other, the days of the week indicated on one member in seven equal divisions, and the twelve months and a series of numbers from 1 to 31, inclusive, arranged in seven groups, as described, on the other member, whereby relative movement of the two members to bring the group containing a given month on one member opposite to the first week-day of the year indicated on the other member will display the days of said month opposite their corresponding week-days, substantially as will be described.

Other features of my invention will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a face view of one form of calendar embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a

section thereof on the line $x x$. Fig. 3 is a face view of the calendar shown in Fig. 1, but with the two members in another relative position. Fig. 4 represents in face view a modified form of calendar to be described.

I have herein shown the calendar as composed of two members, one of which is movable relatively to the other, and in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the members $a b$ are shown as flat cards or plates connected by a suitable pivot c , the front plate or member b being divided by radial lines into seven equal sectors $b^1, b^2, b^3, b^4, b^5, b^6$, and b^7 , and on the face of the member a , around the periphery of member b , the seven week-days are indicated, and, for convenience, in seven equal divisions.

The twelve months of the year and a series of numbers from 1 to 31, inclusive, are arranged in seven groups on the member b in the following manner: January and October are indicated in sector b^1 , with the numbers 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29; April and July in sector b^2 with numbers 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30; September and December in sector b^3 , with numbers 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31; June in b^4 , with numbers 4, 11, 18, and 25; February, March, and November with the numbers 5, 12, 19, and 26 in sector b^5 ; August with numbers 6, 13, 20, and 27 in b^6 , and May with numbers 7, 14, 21, and 28 in sector b^7 , and it will be noticed that in Figs. 1 and 3 the numbers are arranged in four concentric lines of seven numbers each, with the numbers 29, 30, and 31 on the fifth line.

To conveniently support the calendar, I have shown the back plate or member a as having therein a series of openings a^x , one such opening being made therein adjacent a week-day, so that the calendar may be hung upon a hook or suspended by a cord from any one of said holes, and in using it as a day-by-day calendar it is suspended from the hole which is adjacent the week-day with which the year began, and in Figs. 1 and 3 the division marked "Tuesday" is shown uppermost as the starting-point, as Tuesday will be the first day of the year 1895.

In Fig. 1 the calendar is set for January, 1895, and by an inspection of it it will be seen that the group on the member b is opposite the Tuesday of the member a , and by consulting the numbers on the member b one can find the corresponding day of the week by

referring to the day of the week indicated on member *a*, which is adjacent to the group containing the given day of the month—as, for instance, the 23d of January, 1893, will fall on Wednesday, the 7th on Monday, the 25th on Friday, and so on—and it will also be obvious that if it is desired to know what month-days will correspond to a certain week day the calendar will show it.

Supposing that it is desired to find a day of the week corresponding to July 4, 1895, the members *a* and *b* are moved, one relatively to the other, until the group in the sector *b*² is brought opposite Tuesday, the first week-day of 1895, as shown in Fig. 3, and then looking for number 4 on said member *b* we find it opposite Thursday on member *a*, so that July 4, 1895, will fall on a Thursday. If we had wished to find out upon what day the 24th of April would fall, the same arrangement of the members would answer, and we would then see that the number 24 was in the group *b*³ opposite Wednesday on the member *a*, and consequently that the 24th of April, 1895, will fall on Wednesday.

Whether the year is an ordinary year or a leap-year, a past year or a future year, makes no difference in the operation of the calendar, it only being necessary in order to find any given date to know the first week-day of the given year, and after February in a leap-year the second week-day of the year is used as the starting-point for succeeding months.

For use in the year 1896 the calendar would be preferably suspended from the hole *a*^x, adjacent the day Wednesday, and as 1896 will be a leap-year the first week-day of 1897 will be Friday, so that for that year the calendar would be suspended from the hole adjacent Friday.

From the foregoing it will be seen that to use the calendar as a day-by-day calendar it is only necessary to change the relative position of the two members at the beginning of each month.

It is evident that the two members composing the calendar proper may be arranged in several ways, one of which is shown in Fig. 4, wherein the member *f* is divided into seven equal parts, which correspond to the sectors *b*¹ *b*², &c., of the member *b*, (shown in Figs. 1 and 3,) and upon an endless band *g* are indicated the days of the week, there being two or more sets of week-days indicated thereon, so that one complete set will always be in view adjacent the divisions of the member *f*. The week-day member is supported on barrels or spools *g*¹, which may be rotated from time to time to bring a different arrangement of the week-days and the groups on the member *f*. The months and the series of numbers from 1 to 31, inclusive, are arranged in seven groups in the seven divisions of the member *f*, as has been before described, and in this construction the week-day member is moved until the first week-day of the year is opposite the group in which is indicated the desired month,

and then the calendar is read precisely as has been described.

The simplicity of the calendar renders it almost impossible to get it out of order, and all complex or intricate keys or formulas for operating it are dispensed with, for knowing the first week-day of any year the group containing the month desired is moved opposite such first week-day indicated on the other member and the calendar is read.

My invention is not restricted to the construction and arrangement herein shown, as from the foregoing description it will be obvious that the particular shape of the two members may be changed and that one member may be moved relatively to the other member either when pivotally connected or when adapted to be slid one past the other.

I claim—

1. A calendar consisting of two members one movable relatively to the other, the days of the week indicated on one member in seven equal divisions, and the twelve months and a series of numbers from one to thirty-one inclusive arranged in seven groups as described on the other member, whereby relative movement of the two members to bring the group containing a given month on one member opposite to the first week day of the year indicated on the other member will display the days of said month opposite their corresponding week days, substantially as described.

2. A calendar consisting of two members one movable relatively to and upon the other, the twelve months and a series of numbers from one to thirty-one inclusive arranged in groups as described in seven equal sector-like divisions of one member, the days of the week indicated on the other member in equal divisions of a circle adjacent and concentric to the curved edge of the sectors, and an opening in said week day member adjacent each day indicated thereon, by any one of which openings the calendar may be suspended, substantially as described.

3. A calendar consisting of a back, the days of the week indicated thereon in equal divisions in a circle near its periphery, and a disk pivoted to the said back and rotatable thereover within the week day circle, said disk being divided into seven equal sectors, the twelve months and a series of numbers from one to thirty-one inclusive arranged in groups, one group in each sector, a given month on the disk when brought into position adjacent the first week-day of the year indicated, on the back, displaying the days of said month opposite their corresponding week days, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HERMANN C. FISCHER.

Witnesses:

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AUGUSTA E. DEAN.