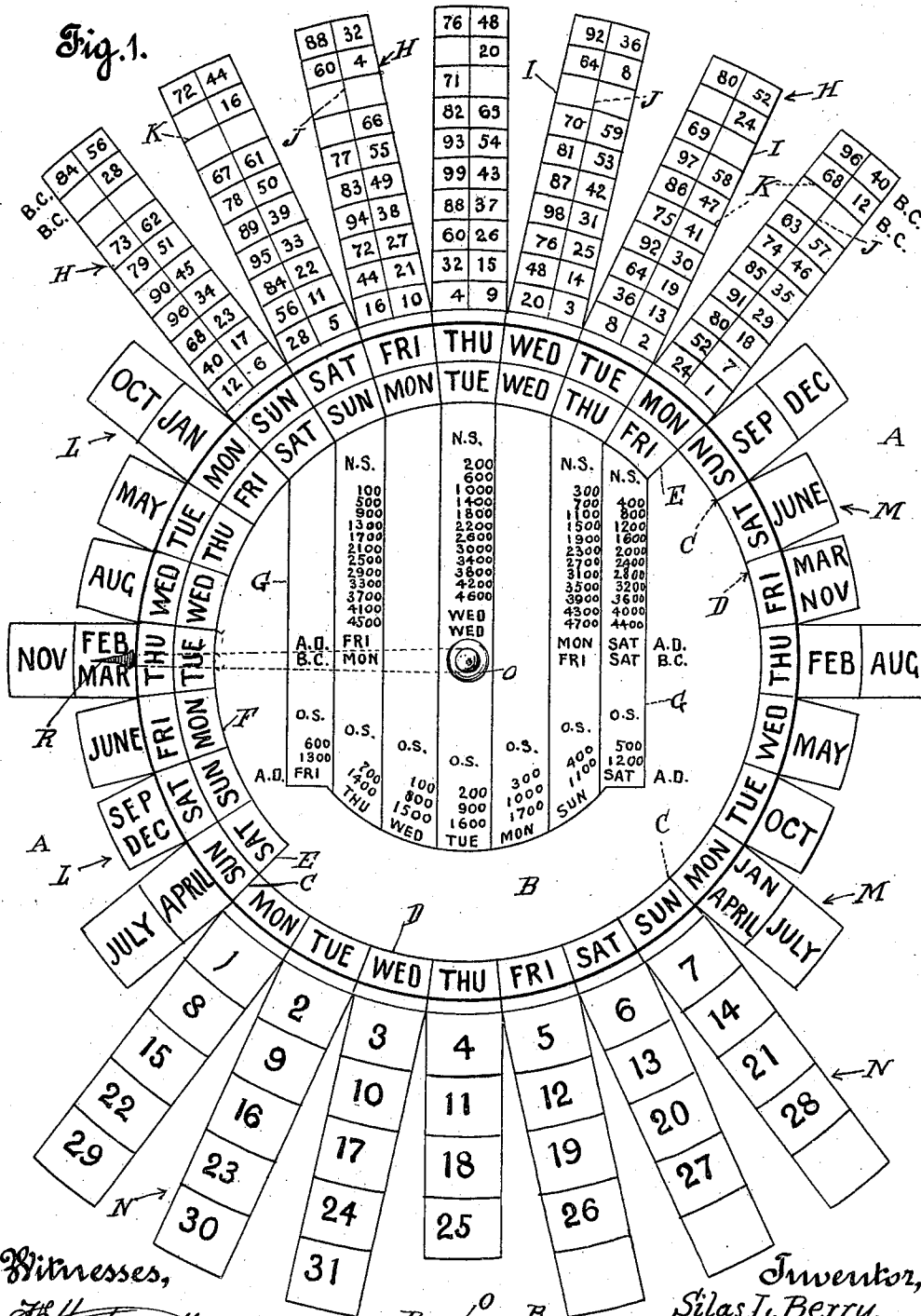


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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 28, 1909.

975,319.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.



Witnesses,
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Fig. 2.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS L. BERRY, OF REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS L. BERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Redlands, county of San Bernardino, State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Perpetual Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a perpetual calendar formed of a stationary part containing certain tabulated information, and a revolving part containing coacting tabulated information, by means of which the day of the week of any date, either past, present or future, to the 44th century may be quickly found. I accomplish this object by the calendar described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which;

Figure 1 is the front elevation of my improved calendar. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of Fig. 1.

In carrying out my invention I provide a back or base A which is preferably of white card board which may be of any suitable size. In the center of this board I mount a circular disk B also preferably of white card board, which may be of any suitable size. For the purpose of describing my invention this circular disk of card board will be five and one half inches in diameter. The outer circumference of this disk is divided into 28 equal parts, by placing points equi-distant around the circumference. From these points I draw radial lines C which preferably extend a half inch toward the center of the disk and terminate at the circular line D, and in the spaces thus formed I print the names of the days of the week, the same being shown abbreviated in the drawings, and they are so arranged as to read regularly from right to left. One half of the radial lines C are further continued toward the center and form sub-radial lines E which terminate at the semi-circular line F. In the spaces thus formed I print the names of the days of the week, so arranged as to read regularly from left to right.

When the central disk is in the central position shown in the drawings I draw 8 straight lines parallel with the diameter of the disk as shown, which diameter I term the vertical diameter. These lines are drawn from the points where the right hand 8 radial lines E intersect the semicircle F, and are marked lines G. In the right hand space or column formed by these lines, at the

top thereof are the letters N. S., which are an abbreviation of the words "New style of reckoning," and in this space at the top thereof is the numeral 1, and below are the centuries which are divisible by 400 up to 4400, which constitute the true leap years. Below the numerals 4400 are the abbreviations Sat. for "Saturday" which occurs twice, and at the right thereof and pointing to said abbreviations are arrows, and to the right of said arrows are the letters A. D. which are an abbreviation for "Anno Domini" or the "Year of our Lord" and B. C. which are an abbreviation of "Before Christ." Below the same space are the letters O. S. which are an abbreviation for "Old style of reckoning" and below these letters are the numerals 500 and 1200. Below these last numerals are the letters Sat. which is an abbreviation of Saturday, and to the right of these letters are the letters A. D. which is the abbreviation of "Anno Domini." The letters Sat. in this column show that the first day of the respective centuries fell on Saturday. In the next column to the left are the numerals representing the 3rd, 7th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 27th, 31st, 35th, 39th, 43rd, and 47th centuries, and below are the abbreviations for Monday and Friday, which show that the first day of each century A. D. was Monday, and the first day of each century B. C. was on Friday. In this column below Friday are the letters O. S. and the numerals 400 and 1100, and below these numerals the abbreviation for Sunday, which indicates that the first day of the 4th and 11th century O. S. was Sunday. In the next column to the left of the last column are the letters O. S. and the numerals for the 3rd, 10th and 17th centuries, and below the abbreviation for Monday, which indicates that the first day of these centuries was on Monday. In the next column to the left are the numerals representing the 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 26th, 30th, 34th, 38th, 42nd, and 46th centuries, above are the letters N. S. and below the abbreviation for Wednesday, which shows that under the new reckoning the first day of the centuries represented in this column, both A. D. and B. C. is Wednesday. Below in this column are letters O. S. for old style and numerals representing the 2nd, 9th, and 16th centuries, and below these numerals the abbreviation for Tuesday showing that the first day of these

last centuries A. D. was on Tuesday. In the next column to the left are the letters O. S. and the numerals for the 1st, 8th, and 15th centuries, and below the abbreviation Wed.

5 In the next column to the left are the letters N. S. and the numerals representing the 1st, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 25th, 29th, 33rd, 37th, 41st, and 45th centuries, and below are abbreviations for Friday and Monday, the

10 first being in the A. D. designation and the second in the B. C. showing that the first day of these centuries was Friday in A. D. and Monday in B. C. time. In the same column are the letters O. S. and numeral 1,

15 and numerals representing the 7th and 14th centuries, and below the abbreviation for Thursday, which shows that under the old style Thursday was the first day of the 7th and 14th centuries. In the next column to

20 the left are the letters O. S. and the numerals representing the 6th and 13th centuries, and the abbreviations for Friday, showing that the first day of these last centuries A. D. was on Friday.

25 When the central disk is turned to the position shown in the drawings, the vertical diameter will pass through Thursday A. D. and through Tuesday B. C. Commencing

30 Sunday of the following week I arrange upon the base or back radial year-columns H, whose side lines I terminate at the radial lines C. These columns are divided by sub-radial lines J and by 9 circular cross lines K,

35 thereby dividing each column into 20 spaces. The outer four spaces are for B. C. leap year designations. In the radial column registering with Monday on the right are the figures

40 1, 7, 18, 29, 35, 46, 57, and 63, 24, 52, 74, 80, 85, and 91, 12, 40, 68, and 96. In the column registering with Tuesday are the figures 2,

45 13, 19, 30, 41, 47, and 58, 8, 36, 64, 69, 75, 86, and 97, 24, 52, 92 and 80. In the column registering with Wednesday are figures 3,

50 14, 25, 31, 42, 53, and 69, 20, 48, 70, 76, 81, 87, and 98, 8, 36, 64, and 92. In the column registering with Thursday are figures 9, 15,

55 26, 37, 43, 54, and 65, 4, 32, 60, 71, 82, 88, 93, and 99, 20 and 48. In the column registering with Friday are the figures 10, 21, 27, 38, 49,

60 55, and 66, 16, 44, 72, 77, 83, and 94, 4, 32, 60, and 88. In the column registering with Saturday are the figures 5, 11, 22, 33, 39, 50

65 and 61, 28, 56, 67, 78, 84, 89, and 95, 16, 44 and 72. In the column registering with Sunday are the figures 6, 17, 23, 34, 45, 51,

and 62, 12, 40, 68, 73, 79, 96 and 90, 28, 56, 84. Below the radial year columns at the left of the disk I arrange 7 radial ordinary

month columns L, the side lines of which register with the radial lines of the disk. The column registering with Monday contains October and January, that registering with Tuesday contains May, that registering with Wednesday contains August, that

registering with Thursday contains February, March and November, that registering with Friday contains June, that registering with Saturday contains September and December, that registering with Sunday contains July and April.

Below the radial year-columns on the right of the disk I arrange 7 leap-year month-columns M. That leap-year month column registering with Sunday contains September and December, with Saturday June, with Friday March and November, with Thursday February and August, with Wednesday May, with Tuesday October, with Monday January, April and July.

At the bottom of the disk and between the month-columns are 7 radial day-columns N. The column registering with Monday contains the numerals 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29, with Tuesday 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, with Wednesday 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, with Thursday 4, 11, 18, and 25, with Friday 5, 12, 19, and 26, with Saturday 6, 13, 20, 27, with Sunday 7, 14, 21, and 28.

In the center of the disk is a thumb piece O which is firmly secured to the disk. A shaft P is secured to this thumb piece and to the disk. Below the disk and mounted on this shaft is a pointer R which is revoluble thereon, and projects beyond the disk. Shaft P passes through back A and has on the outer end thereof a washer S which prevents the parts from separating and allows the shaft to rotate in the back. Pointer R is turned to that month of the current year which is passing and the disk is rotated to bring the day of the week which is or was the first day of the month into register with the day column containing the numeral 1. If the year is not a leap year, the pointer would be at the ordinary month side, but if the year were a leap year the pointer would be on the leap year month side. This construction allows of the use of the calendar as an ordinary calendar. For finding the day of the week of any date it is used as follows; for illustration suppose that it is desired to know what day of the week June 10th, 1906, was. We then look in the century column on the disk for the century 1900, and we bring that column into register with the year column at the extreme right. We then look in the year columns at the top for the year 6, which in this case we find to be in the left hand column which registers with the week day Monday which shows that the first day of January, 1906 was Monday. As 1906 is a common year we turn the disk so that Monday registers with January on the left. We then look for June at the left and find that the first day of June is Friday. We then turn the disk to bring Friday in register with 1 in the day columns at the bottom and we find that the 10th day of June, 1906 was on Sunday.

Having described my invention what I claim is—

1. A perpetual calendar comprising a base on which is printed tabulated information arranged in columns, the bases of which columns form a circle, in combination with tabulated information arranged in radial columns around seven parallel columns and printed upon a revolving circular disk secured to the base, said circular disk being arranged within the circle of the base columns and said seven parallel columns being adapted to register with seven radial columns on the base.
2. A perpetual calendar comprising a base on which is printed in tabulated columns, at the top numerals representing the years from 1 to 99, common month columns at the left side and leap year month columns at the right side, and day columns at the bottom, said columns being so arranged that their bases form a circle, a revolving circular disk secured to said base within said columns, said disk having printed thereon at the circumference thereof week day designations arranged to read from right to left, and around half the circle and within the outer week day designations, other week day designations arranged to read from left to right, and also having seven century columns in the center thereof, said century columns registering with the right hand seven week day designations of the semi-circle.
3. A perpetual calendar comprising a base on which is printed tabulated information arranged in columns the bases of which form a circle, said information comprising seven year columns at the top, seven ordinary month columns at the left, seven leap
- year month columns at the right, and seven day columns at the bottom, in combination with tabulated information printed upon a revolving circular disk secured to the base, within the columns of the base, said tabulated information comprising week day designations reading from right to left around the entire circumference of the disk, each week day registering with a column on the base, week day designations arranged around half the circumference of the disk and within the outer designations and reading from left to right, and seven century columns in the center of the disk, each column registering with one of the seven week day designations reading from left to right and being the seven on the right hand side of the semi-circle.
4. A perpetual calendar comprising a base on which is printed tabulated information arranged in columns, the bases of which form a circle, said tabulated information comprising seven year columns at the top, seven ordinary month columns at the left side, seven leap year columns at the right side, and seven day columns at the bottom thereof, in combination with a revolving circular disk secured to the base having week day designations printed thereon near the circumference thereof and a pointer revolvably mounted in the base and having the point thereof projecting beyond the disk.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 19th day of June, 1909.

SILAS L. BERRY.

Witnesses:

F. E. MONTEVERDE,
S. B. AUSTIN.