No. 648,835. Patented May 1, 1900.

J. M. BIGGS.

CALENDAR.

(Application filed Jan. 22, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

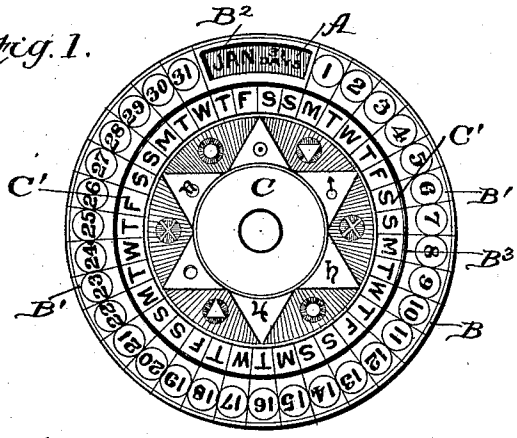


Fig. 2.

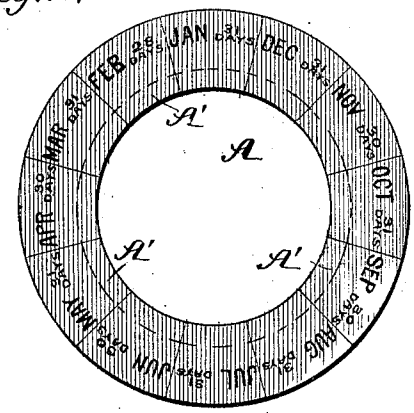


Fig. 3.

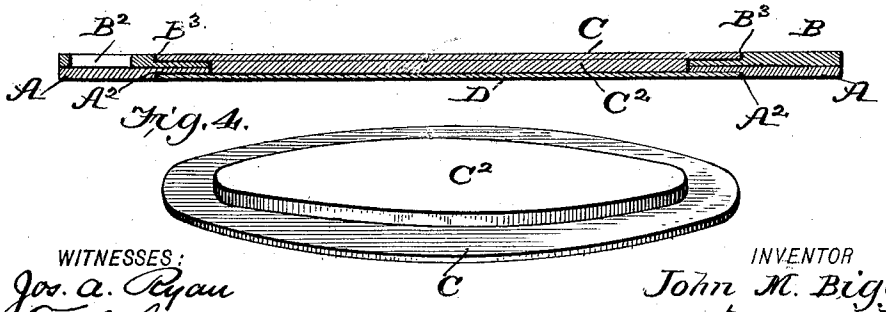


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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JOHN M. BIGGS, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,835, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed January 22, 1900. Serial No. 2,329. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BIGGS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in perpetual-date calendars, and has for its object a calendar of this class which will embody specific improvements in the manner of constructing and assembling the parts, whereby the calendars may be very cheaply made and will be securely held together.

The invention consists in certain details of construction and arrangement of the parts, which will be hereinafter specifically described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification, in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved calendar. Fig. 2 is a similar detail of the ring designating the months. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the calendar, and Fig. 4 is a rear perspective of the upper disk.

As shown in the accompanying drawings, my improved calendar comprises superposed concentric rings and disks mounted to turn relatively to each other, and the main feature of my invention resides in the detail construction of these rings and disks, whereby they may easily be connected, as stated above. To this end I provide the ring A, which is divided, as shown, into twelve radial parts A′, each indicating a month and the number of days in the month, and on said ring A is placed a ring B, of exactly the same inner and outer diameters as the ring A, and which is divided into thirty-five equal radial parts B′, thirty-one of which indicate the days of a month, while an opening B^2 is cut in the ring B, including the remaining parts, the said opening being approximately equal to and adapted to disclose any one of the month-compartments A′. On the inside of the radial parts B′ of the ring B said ring is formed with an annular recess B^3, in which is fitted the upper disk C, containing a suitable central advertisement or design and divided into thirty-five radial parts C′, designating the days of the week, as shown. The disk C is further provided with a boss C^2, which is just large enough to fit within and extend through the rings B and A, as shown particularly in Fig. 3, and the ring A is formed on its rear face with an annular recess A^2, in which accurately fits the retaining-disk D, which is attached to the boss C^2, and thereby holds all the parts together and enables them to turn relatively to each other.

I preferably make the parts of my improved calendar by cutting them out of sheet metal and stamping them into the proper shape, with the letters and dates embossed or printed on them; but I may make the parts of sufficiently-light stiff paper or cardboard, in which case the paper-retaining disk D′ is pasted to the boss C^2, and the disk C, as well as the annularly-recessed rings A and B, may be conveniently and cheaply made by pasting together pieces of stiff paper or cardboard of required size.

It will be noted that my improved calendar can be very cheaply and easily made and very easily assembled, there being no pivot-pins, but the parts accurately fitting each other and held to turn relatively to each other in a very simple manner.

I wish it understood that instead of the design shown in the accompanying drawings both faces of the calendar may be used for pictures, indexes, or advertisements.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A perpetual-date calendar, comprising superposed rings of equal inner and outer diameters adapted to contain characters designating the months and days of a month respectively, said rings being formed with annular recesses on their outer faces, a disk fitting in the recess of the upper ring, said disk being adapted to contain characters designating the week and being formed with a boss fitting within and extending through the superposed rings to and flush with the recessed face of the lower ring, and a retaining-plate fitted within the recess in the lower ring and secured to said boss, as set forth.

2. A calendar, comprising superposed rings each formed with an annular recess in its outer face, a disk fitted within the recess of one ring, a retaining-plate fitted in the recess of the other ring, and a boss within the rings and connecting said disk and retaining-plate, as set forth.

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

JOHN M. BIGGS.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH SHORT,
ED. MEGLEMRY.