June 16, 1925

1,542,742

F. A. STEVENSON

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Filed Feb. 25, 1924

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

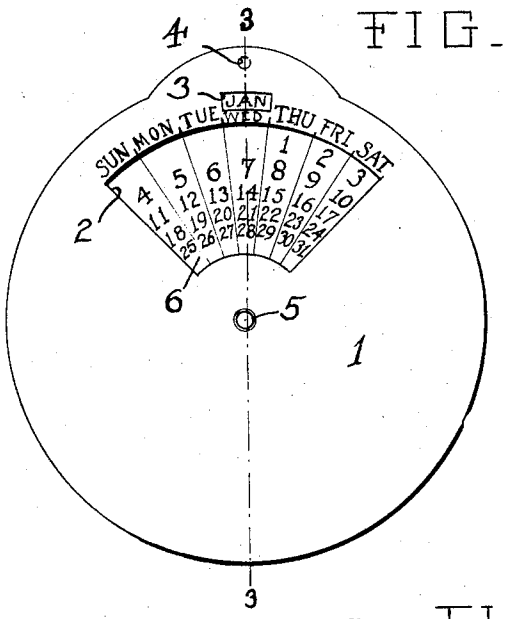


FIG. 2.

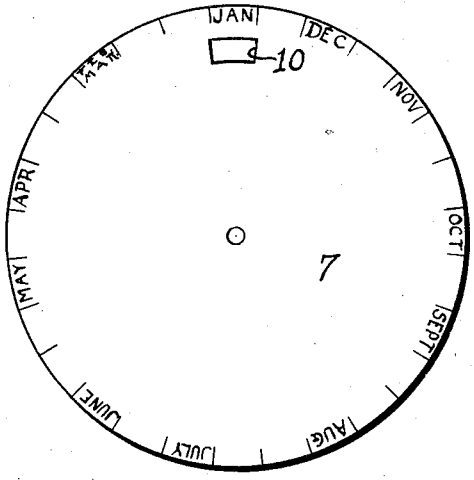
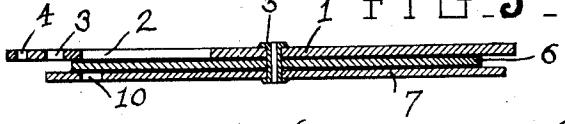


FIG. 3.



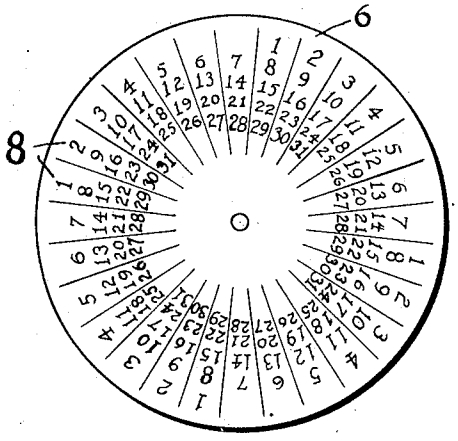


FIG. 4.

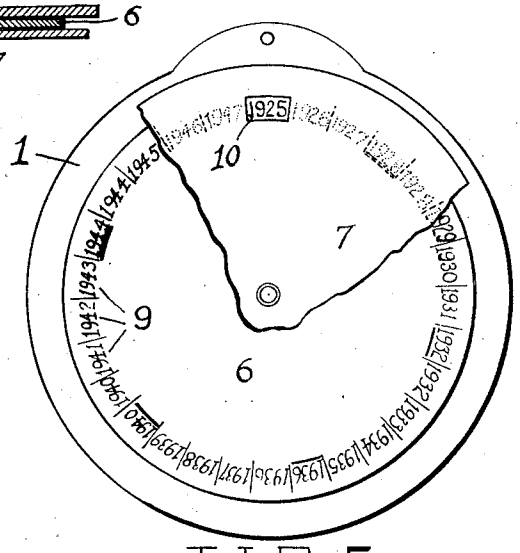


FIG. 5.

Inventor

Fay A Stevenson

WITNESSES:

H. L. Stevenson

R. A. Stevenson

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F. A. STEVENSON

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

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FIG. 6.

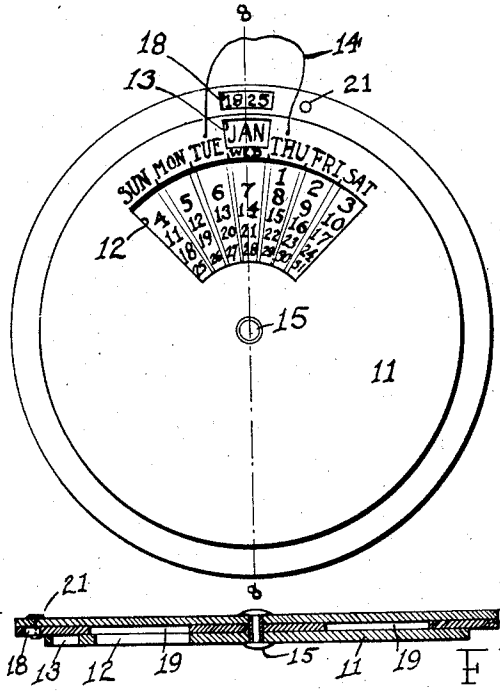


FIG. 7.

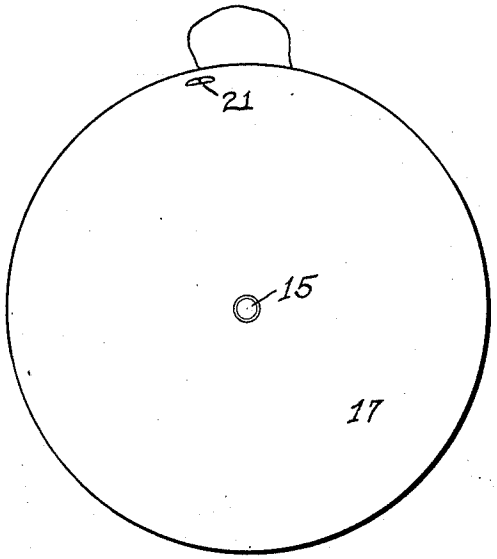


FIG. 8.

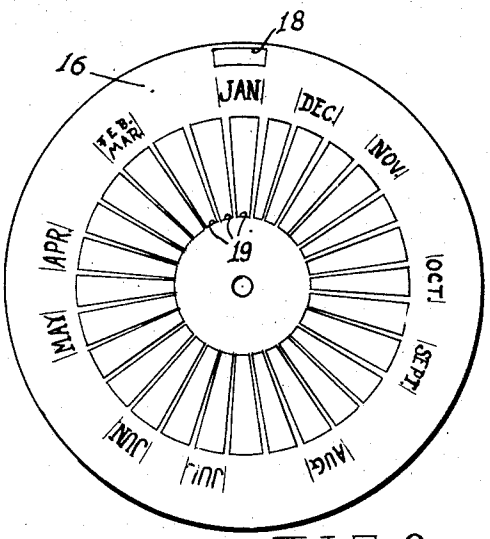


FIG. 9.

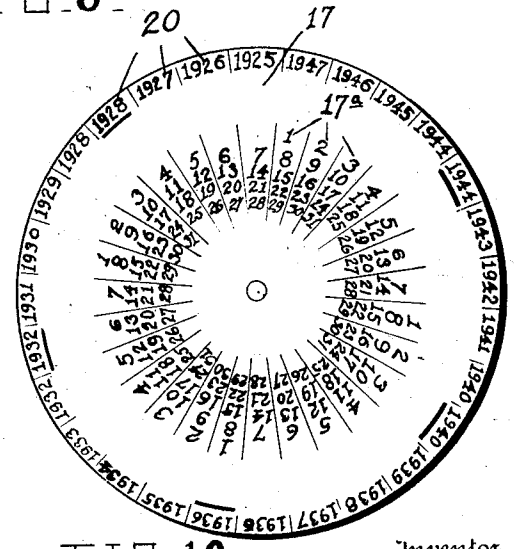


FIG. 10.

Inventor

Faye Stevenson,

WITNESSES:

H. L. Stevenson.

P. N. Stevenson

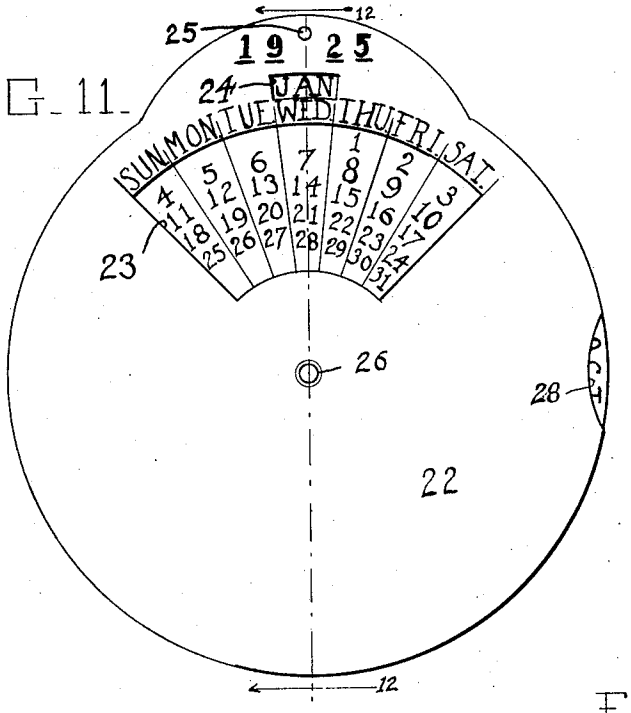
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F. A. STEVENSON

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FIG. 11.



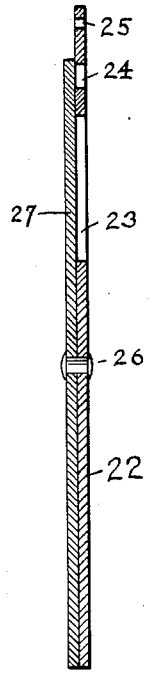
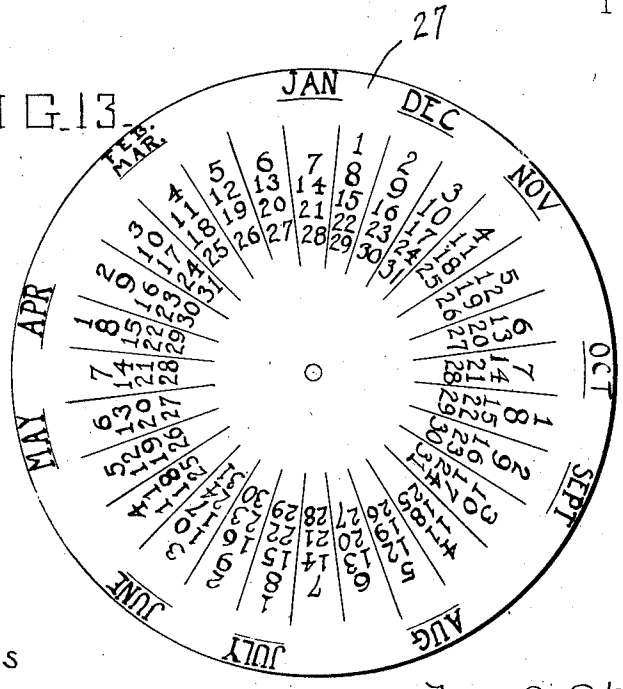


FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.



Inventor

Faye A. Stevenson

WITNESSES

H. L. Stevenson

R. A. Stevenson

Patented June 16, 1925. 1,542,742

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FAYE A. STEVENSON, OF LANCASTER, OHIO.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

Application filed February 25, 1924. Serial No. 694,906.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FAYE A. STEVENSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lancaster, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Perpetual Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to calendars and more particularly to those which are continuous or perpetual in nature and has as its general object to provide a novel device of this character which will be easy to understand and very simple to adjust.

Another object is to provide a calendar which, requiring very few parts in its construction, can be manufactured at low cost.

A further object is to provide a device by means of which the correct calendar for past or future months may be easily ascertained.

Other advantages will be seen as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a front face view of this invention.

Figure 2 is a front view of the month-bearing member detached.

Figure 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a front view of the numeral-bearing member detached.

Figure 5 is a rear view of the device with a portion of the month-bearing member cut away.

Figure 6 shows a front face view of another form of my invention.

Figure 7 is a rear view of this form.

Figure 8 is a cross-section on the line 8—8 of Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a front view of the month-bearing member detached.

Figure 10 is a front view of the numeral-bearing member detached.

Figure 11 is a front view of another form of my invention.

Figure 12 is a cross-section on the line 12—12 of Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a front view of the revolving member detached.

In the form of my invention illustrated in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, a face-plate 1 is provided with a number slot 2, a month-slot 3 and a hole 4 for suspending the device from a nail or pin. Rotatably attached to the face-plate, by means of a pivot pin 5, is a numeral-bearing member 6 and a month-bearing member 7. The numeral-bearing member 6 is provided upon one side with a series of numerals 8 arranged thereon so that they will be adapted for exposure through the slot 2 in the face-plate 1 when the member 6 is rotated. The numerals 8 are arranged in consecutive order from 1 to 31 inclusive. Upon the reverse side of the numeral-bearing member 6 and arranged in a circular row are year numerals 9 as shown in Figure 5.

The month-bearing member 7 is provided with legends denoting the months of the year arranged adjacent the edge of the member so that they will be exposed, one at a time, through slot 3 in the face-plate 1, when the member 7 is rotated. The month-bearing member 7 is further provided with a year slot 10 through which are exposed the year numerals 9 one at a time, when either the member 6 or 7 is rotated.

To use the calendar either member 6 or 7 is turned in relation to the face-plate 1 so as to expose the numerals indicating the desired year through the slot 10 in the month-bearing member 7 and so as to bring the name of the desired month into view through slot 3 in the face-plate 1. The correct calendar for that month and year will then appear in the number slot 2 below the names of the days of the week which are provided adjacent the upper edge of the number slot. No further adjustment is needed until the end of the month when the members 6 and 7 are moved together in a clockwise direction so that the name of the following month appears in the slot 3. The calendar, then appearing in slot 2 is the correct one for that month and so on for each month.

For example, to set the calendar to start with the year 1925, the members 6 or 7 are turned so that the numerals "1925" appear in the slot 10 as seen from the rear of the device. Members 6 and 7 are then turned together until the legend "Jan." denoting January, appears in the slot 3 in the front of the device. The correct calendar then appears below in slot 2 and it is seen that the first day of January 1925 falls on Thursday. At the end of January the members 6 and 7 are turned in conjunction in a clockwise direction until the legend "Feb-Mar" appears in slot 3, denoting that the calendar

appearing below in slot 2 is the correct calendar for both February and March for the year 1925. For each following month the correct calendar for that month is shown in this way by turning members 6 and 7 together so that the name of that month appears in slot 3.

It is noted that each month is shown as having 31 days. In order to determine whether or not any certain month has 30 or 31 days the operator can simply turn to the next month and by noting on which day of the week the first of the following month comes, he can quickly see on what day the previous month ends. In the same way the number of days in February can be determined by noting on what day March commences since the calendar for these two months is the same except on leap years which will be explained later.

At the end of the year either member 6 or 7 is turned one space so as to expose the numerals indicating the following year, which must then remain exposed through slot 10 through the entire year. After members 6 and 7 have been set so a certain year appears through slot 10, they may be prevented from turning in relation to each other by holding them together by means of an ordinary paper clip, a sticker, or any suitable means.

It is seen that all leap year numerals are duplicated as seen on the numeral-bearing member 6 in Figure 5. The first of each two duplicated leap year designations has been indicated by an underscore. This is done in order to notify the user of the device that that year is a leap year and since on leap years February has 29 days it is necessary for the user on the twenty-ninth day of February of such years, to again move the members 6 and 7 one space so as to bring into view the second of the two leap year designations. The leap year may, instead of the underscore, be indicated by printing the year in a different color from the other years, or some other suitable indication used.

In case it is desired to find on what day of the week a certain date would fall in past or future months or years, it is only necessary to turn that year numeral so it appears in slot 10, as described above, and turn the name of the desired month into slot 3. When this has been done, the correct calendar appears below in slot 2 and when read in connection with the days of the week which are printed adjacent the upper edge of the slot it is possible to tell the day of the week of the desired date.

Although the calendar shown in the drawings is especially adapted for a certain number of years, this period may be extended in various ways, as, for example, by increasing the number of spaces for the year numerals. However, the year numerals may be ignored in the operation of this calendar, as they have been included for convenience. By turning the numeral-bearing member one space at the end of each year and two spaces on leap years, as described above, it is seen that the device will display the correct calendar indefinitely.

In the form of my invention shown in Figures 6 to 10 inclusive, the face-plate 11 is provided with a number slot 12, a month-slot 13 and a cord 14 for suspending the device from a nail or pin on the wall. Rotatably attached to the face-plate 11 by means of a pivot pin 15 is a month-bearing member 16 and a numeral-bearing member 17. The month-bearing member is provided with legends denoting the months of the year arranged adjacent the edge of the member so that they will be exposed through the slot 13 in the face-plate 11 when the member 16 is rotated. The member 16 is also provided with a slot 18 and with a series of slots 19 which are arranged in a circling manner and so positioned as to appear through the slot 12 in the face-plate 11 when the member is rotated.

The numeral-bearing member 17 is provided with day numerals 17^a arranged so that they will be exposed through the slots 19 of the member 16 and the slot 12 in the face-plate 11. Adjacent the edge of the numeral-bearing member 17 is a series of year numerals 20 as shown in Figure 10 extending, in this particular case, from 1925 to 1947, with the leap years shown twice. These numerals 20 are positioned for exposure through slot 18 in the month-bearing member 16. An adjustable pin or clamp 21 may be inserted through the edges of the members 16 and 17 so they may be made to rotate together without danger of slipping or turning in relation to each other which would cause the year numerals appearing in slot 18 to change. In this form of my invention the year is shown in slot 18 and can be seen from the front of the device. This form is adjusted and operated as described above.

In the form of my invention shown in Figures 11 to 13 inclusive, the face-plate 22 is provided with a number slot 23, a month-slot 24 and a hole 25 from which the device may be suspended from the wall. Attached to the face-plate 22 by means of a pivot pin 26 is a rotatable member 27 bearing month legends and day numerals adapted for exposure through slots 24 and 23 respectively when the member is rotated. At the side of the face-plate 22 is a notch 28 to permit the member 27 to be turned by the finger of the operator. This form is designed to operate for one year.

It is seen that various changes may be made in the form, arrangement and details of construction without departing from the

principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. A calendar comprising a face plate having a number slot and a month slot therein, a rotatable member positioned in the rear of said face plate and provided with numerals indicating the days of the month, such numerals being arranged in spiral groups running from 1 to 31 inclusive in numerical order, the numeral 1 in one group being arranged directly over the numeral 8 in the next group, said groups extending for the entire circumference of the member and providing radial numeral groups, a second member rotatable in the rear of the face plate and having month designations arranged consecutively thereon in an annular group, said month designations being visible through the month slot of the face plate, one member having a year opening formed therein and the other member having year designations thereon arranged consecutively in an annular group and visible through the year opening, one member being adapted to be turned with relation to the other member for one step for changing from one year to the other and both members being adapted to be turned intermittently in the same direction for shifting throughout the entire twelve months.

2. A calendar comprising a face plate having a number slot and a month slot therein, a rotatable member positioned in the rear of said face plate and provided with numerals indicating the days of the month, such numerals being arranged in spiral groups running from 1 to 31 inclusive in numerical order, the numeral 1 in one group being arranged directly over the numeral 8 in the next group, each group extending for the entire circumference of the member and providing radial numeral groups, a second member rotatable in the rear of the face plate and having month designations arranged consecutively thereon in an annular group, said month designations being visible through the month slot of the face plate, one member having a year opening formed therein and the other member having year designations thereon arranged consecutively in an annular group and visible through the year opening, one member being adapted to be turned with relation to the other member for one step for changing from one year to the other and both members being adapted to be turned intermittently in the same direction for shifting throughout the entire twelve months, and means to lock the members together so that they may turn as a unit.

3. A calendar comprising a face-plate having slots therein, a member mounted to rotate in rear of said face-plate, said member being provided with legends denoting the months of the year so positioned as to be displayed one at a time through one of said slots in the face-plate, said member being further provided with a year slot adjacent its edge portion, a second member mounted to rotate in rear of said face-plate, said second member being provided with numerals denoting days of the month so positioned as to be displayed through another of said slots in the face-plate when said second member is rotated, said second member being further provided with a series of numerals designating years, said series of numerals being so positioned as to be displayed one at a time through said year slot in the first mentioned rotatable member when either of said rotatable members is turned.

4. A calendar comprising a face plate having a number opening, said face plate having the names of the days of the week arranged adjacent to such opening, said face plate having a month opening, a rotatable member positioned in the rear of said face plate and provided with numerals indicating the days of the month, such numerals being arranged in spiral groups and running from 1 to 31 inclusive in numerical order, the numeral 1 in one group being arranged adjacent to the numeral 8 in the next group, said groups covering the entire circumference of the member and providing radial numeral groups, a second member rotatably mounted in the rear of the face plate and having month designations arranged consecutively thereon in circumferential order, said month designations being visible through the month opening, the second member being adapted to be turned for the distance of one radial numeral group with relation to the first member, for changing from one year to the other, and both members being adapted to be rotated together for changing from one month to the other.

5. A calendar comprising a face plate having a number opening and a month display means, said face plate being provided adjacent to said opening with a circumferential group of characters indicating the days of the week arranged consecutively, a rotatable member positioned in the rear of the face plate and provided with numerals indicating the days of the month, such numerals being arranged in spiral groups and running from 1 to 31 inclusive in numerical order, the numeral 1 in one group being arranged directly over the numeral 8 in the next group, each group extending for the entire circumference of the member and providing radial numeral groups visible

through the number opening, a second rotatable member mounted in the rear of the face plate and having consecutively arranged month designations disposed circumferentially thereon, said month designations being visible at the month display means, the first and second named members being rotatable in relation to each other for changing from one year to the other by turning one member for the distance of one radial number group with relation to the other member, and means for locking the members together whereby they may be turned as a unit with relation to the face plate for changing from on month to the other.

6. A calendar comprising a face plate having a number opening and month display means, said face plate being provided adjacent to said opening with a group of characters indicating the days of the week arranged consecutively, rotatable means positioned in the rear of said face plate and provided with a series of numerals for indicating the days of the month, such numerals being arranged in spiral groups and running from 1 to 31 inclusive in numerical order, the numeral 1 in one group being arranged directly over the numeral 8 in the next group and providing radial number groups visible through the number opening, said rotatable means further provided with month designations arranged consecutively, said rotatable means being so positioned that the said day numerals and said month designations may be adjusted simultaneously in relation to said number opening and said month display means and so that the step by step movement of said rotatable means in one continuous direction displays the calendar from month to month.

FAYE A. STEVENSON.

Witnesses:
H. L. STEVENSON,
R. A. STEVENSON.