Dec. 8, 1931. H. E. SHEDD 1,835,098

CALENDAR

Filed Feb. 16, 1931

Fig. 1.

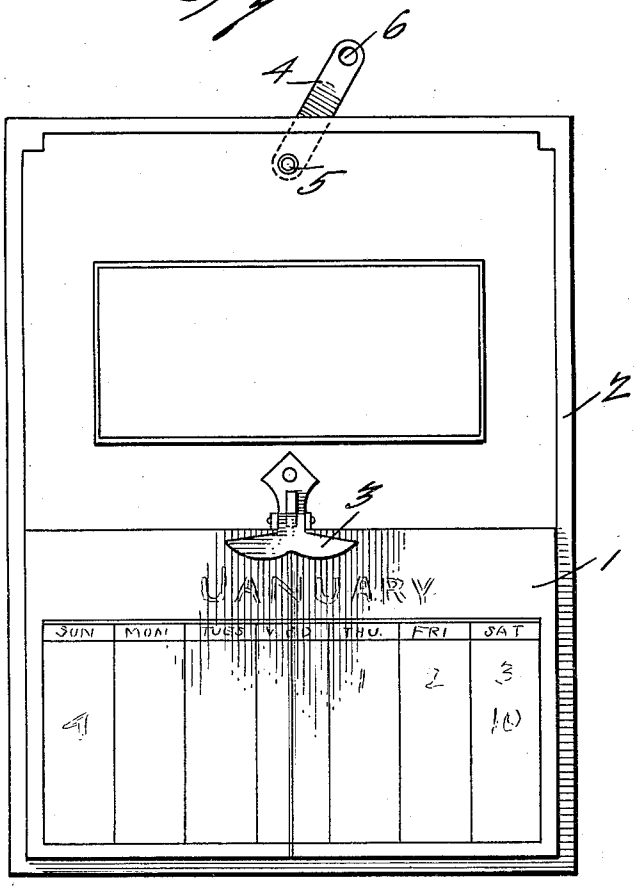


Fig. 2.

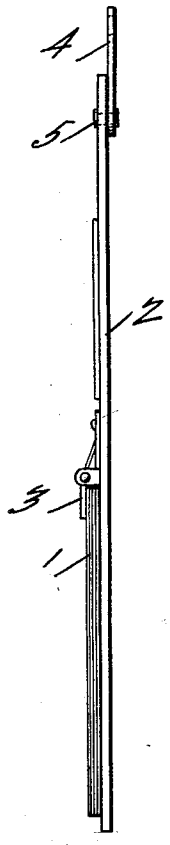


Fig. 3.

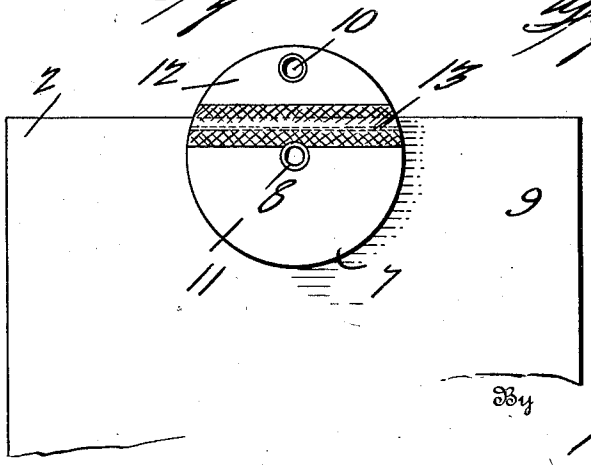
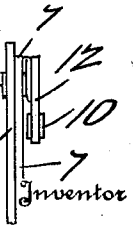


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CALENDAR

Application filed February 16, 1931. Serial No. 516,132.

This invention is directed to an improvement in calendars, and particularly to the provision of means whereby the calendar, when suspended from the usual single support, may be adjusted to hang in a true normal relation from the support irrespective of the shifting by gravity incident to the adjustment of the calendar indicating leaves as they are turned from time to time in providing for proper date indications.

The invention is more particularly concerned with what may be termed the book type of calendar such, for example, as described in connection with an application filed by me under date of February 16, 1931, Serial #516,133, wherein the calendar proper is made up in book form and opened for proper calendar date display by turning the leaves from one side of the normal center of gravity of the calendar to the other side. Quite obviously, when the number of leaves making up the book calendar are equal on each side of the center vertical line of the calendar, then the weight on the opposite sides of such center vertical line is equal, but it is equally apparent that if, in arranging the leaves of the book calendar to show the successive date, the number of leaves accumulating on one side of the vertical central line of the calendar is greater than the number of leaves on the other side of such vertical central line, there is a shifting of the center of gravity of the calendar to one side or the other of the central vertical line, and if provision is not made to take care of this variation in the shifting of the center of gravity, the calendar will not hang true from the usual nail or single support by which it is attached to the wall or other fixture.

Of course, it is recognized that it is possible to overcome this disadvantage in the use of book calendars by supporting the calendar from two spaced supports, as two spaced nails or the like, but ordinarily calendars do not make provision for cooperation with two spaced supports, nor is there ordinarily provided two spaced supports for the reception of the calendar. Calendars are usually held from a single support, such as a nail or the like, and it is an essential requisite, both from the standpoint of symmetry and appearance, that the calendar hang straight on the wall and also from the standpoint of convenience in reading the calendar data. In fact, a calendar which, as the calendar leaves were shifted to expose the necessary dates, assumed an inclined or out of line position from the support, would present such an objectionable appearance that it would be at once discarded.

Essentially, then, book calendars of this type, no matter how the leaves of the book may be connected or how the book itself may be attached to the back mounting, are designed for hanging from a single support, and means are essential to overcome the tendency of such calendar assuming an inclined position on the wall as the weight of the leaves of the book calendar favor one side or the other of the vertical central line of such mounting.

A further and important characteristic incident to such provision is the fact that the means to compensate for this shifting in the center of gravity of the calendar must be capable of providing for an absolute correction of the hang of the calendar by a mere shifting of the calendar into proper position without the necessity of removing it from its support and without the necessity of adjusting any particular detail of the calendar per se to secure the result.

The essential feature of the present invention, therefore, is a hanging means for the calendar which is so arranged and connected with the calendar as to permit a proper shifting of the center of gravity of the calendar in the event such is necessary by a mere bodily movement of the calendar from the inclined position which it would otherwise assume into a straight or normal position, this movement of the calendar proper serving to at once provide for the necessary adjustment between such calendar and support as to correct the shifting in the center of gravity and thereafter maintain the calendar in straight normal position on the wall until further shifting is necessary.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the calendar showing a hanging bar in position to overcome a shifting of the center of gravity of the calendar to one side of the longitudinal median line of such calendar.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the same.

Figure 3 is a rear view of an upper portion of the backing of the calendar shown in Figure 1 or of other appropriate type of calendar illustrating a modified form of hanging means.

Figure 4 is a vertical section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is an edge view showing the hanging means in inoperative folded relation to facilitate shipment of the calendars in bulk.

The calendar with which the present improvement is particularly desirable is the arrangement of calendar known as a book calendar, wherein the date indicating elements are in the form of leaves 1 connected in book form and removably secured in the center vertical line of such book form to a backing 2 which, aside from the calendar proper, may be ornamented to any desired extent.

The book calendar is made up of leaves 1 which, when opened flat against the surface of the backing, present particular calendar data; that is, as here illustrated, when the leaves are opened in a certain relation, calendar data relative to the month of January is exposed to the eye. If desired, a temporary means, such as 3, may be employed to hold the leaves of the book calendar in any open relation, and if desired and as contemplated, certain of the leaves immediately following a particular calendar data reading may be used for records of facts or data in connection with the particular calendar data exposed. Then when these record sheets are turned in the particular direction, the next calendar data is exposed, that is, in the present instance, the month of February.

It will, of course, be apparent, that unless the number of leaves of the book calendar are on each side of the vertical median line of said book and backing, the weight of the book calendar on one side is in excess of the weight on the other. For example, in the particular instance shown where the book calendar is open to the month of January, the leaf or leaves at the left of the vertical central line of the book calendar and backing are very much less in number than the leaves to the right of such line, and hence the calendar, if swung from a single support, as is practically the universal practice, would have a tendency to tilt toward the left and thus present an objectionable appearance, to say nothing of a corresponding difficulty in easily reading the calendar data. This tendency would continue until the leaves had been turned to a position where they were equal in number on both sides of the line, and following this relation the excess weight of leaves would thereafter be on the left side of the vertical longitudinal line of the book calendar and backing.

From this it will be apparent that in the use of a book calendar or of a calendar in which the leaves indicating the calendar data are shifted from one side of the longitudinal median line of the backing to the other, there is a continual shifting of the center of gravity which, if free to act, would tend to an inclined position of the calendar on the wall, and it is to avoid this objection that the present invention is particularly designed.

In carrying out the invention and in the preferred form illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the hanging element is in the form of a bar 4 swingingly or pivotally connected at 5 to the backing in the longitudinal median line of such backing and book calendar, with said bar of a length to extend above the upper edge of the backing and formed with an opening 6 to cooperate with the usual nail or other element projecting from the wall or fixture to which the calendar is to be attached. The pivotal or swinging relation at 5 between the bar 4 and the calendar backing is of such character that the frictional engagement between the bar 4 and the backing 2 is such as to overcome any tendency to disturb this relation through the weight of the backing and the book calendar carried thereby. That is to say, the hanging bar 4, if placed in any position, that is, any angular relation to the longitudinal vertical median line of the backing and book calendar, will remain in that position even if subjected to the weight of the backing and book calendar.

Assuming that the calendar is supported from the usual nail or like element and the position of the calendar leaves of the book calendar shift the specific gravity of the calendar as a whole to the right of the longitudinal median vertical line of the backing and book calendar, this would at once tilt the calendar from such hanging element and if, through the provisions of the present invention, the calendar, or more properly the backing thereof, is shifted bodily into a vertical normal position, the hanging bar 4 assumes an inclination to the longitudinal median vertical line of the backing and book calendar with the result that the calendar is bodily shifted to the left of the hanging element or substantially in line with the new center of gravity of the calendar as a whole. As the weight of the backing and book calendar is insufficient to overcome the frictional cooperation between the hanging bar 4 and the backing 2, the calendar will remain in this position until by the turning of the leaves of the book calendar, the center of gravity shifts to the other side of the longitudinal vertical median line. This would immediately result in a tilting of the calendar and again the

calendar is bodily shifted to move the hanging bar to the opposite side of the longitudinal median vertical line, or in other words to arrange the calendar as a whole relative to the hanging element that the latter is in line with the new center of gravity.

Thus by shifting the calendar as a whole bodily from one position to the other as the need therefor arises incident to the shifting of the center of gravity, the calendar may be maintained in an upright correct position on the wall irrespective of the turning of the leaves of the book calendar, as will be plainly obvious from the above.

In Figures 3, 4 and 5, I have illustrated a slight modification of the hanging arrangement, wherein the hanger proper instead of being a bar, as at 4 in the preferred form, is in the shape of a disk 7 pivotally supported at 8 on the backing 9 and extending above the upper edge of the backing, being formed in such extended portion with an opening 10 for cooperation with the nail or other supporting element. Here the function is exactly the same as described in connection with the preferred form. That is to say, the frictional cooperation between the disk 7 and the backing at the pivotal point 8 is sufficient to overcome any tendency to change the relation of the disk and backing under the weight of the calendar per se.

In this form, the operation described in connection with the preferred form is carried out to maintain the calendar in an upright straight position on the wall. The calendar is merely bodily shifted, which arranges the backing and calendar proper in such relation to the supporting element engaging the opening 10 as to maintain said opening in line with the shifted center of gravity.

Of course, in shipping the calendars in bulk, any extension beyond the normal edges of the backing are objectionable as presenting obstructions to close packing. In the preferred form, the bar 4 may be merely turned down below the upper edge of the backing. In the modified form, as the hanging element is in the shape of a disk, it could not ordinarily be caused to assume a position below the upper edge of the backing, and for this purpose such disk is made in two sections, a lower section indicated at 11 and an upper section indicated at 12, and these sections are connected by a more or less flexible strip 13 forming a hinge. In use, for supporting the calendar, the sections 11 and 12 are in vertical alignment, as indicated in Figure 4. In arranging the calendar for shipment or for storage, the section 10 is turned down on the hinged strip 13 so that the entire supporting disk 11 is arranged below the upper edge of the backing 9, as illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings.

The essential feature of the present invention, as borne out by both forms here illustrated and described, is a hanging connector for calendars through which the shifting of the center of gravity of the calendar as the calendar data is adjusted on such calendar may be compensated for by a mere shifting of the calendar as a whole without withdrawing it from the hanging element or in any way changing the relation of the parts except that incident to such shifting. An essential characteristic of the mounting is that the frictional cooperation between the mounting and calendar proper is such as to overcome the weight of the cylinder proper under all conditions so that when shifted to compensate for a shift in the center of gravity of the calendar proper, the calendar remains in its shifted position independently of the weight.

I claim:—

1. A calendar of the type wherein the center of gravity is shifted relative to the longitudinal median line of the calendar in the adjustment of the date data, including means for hanging the calendar, said means being shiftable in accordance with the shift in the center of gravity and having a frictional cooperation with the calendar normally sufficient to overcome the weight of the calendar.

2. A calendar of the type in which the center of gravity shifts in the adjustment of the date data, including a hanger having pivotal and frictional connection with the calendar and formed with means to engage a hanging element, the frictional cooperation between the hanger and calendar being sufficient to overcome the weight of the calendar, the hanger being otherwise free to shift the point of connection between the hanger and calendar to one side or the other of the hanging element.

3. A calendar of the type wherein the center of gravity is shifted in the adjustment of date data, including a hanging bar having pivotal and frictional connection with the calendar and formed in its free end with an opening to cooperate with a hanging element, the frictional engagement of the bar and calendar being sufficient to overcome the weight of the calendar.

4. A calendar of the type wherein the center of gravity is shifted in accordance with the adjustment of the date data, including a hanging element in the form of a disk having pivotal and frictional cooperation with the calendar proper and formed adjacent its periphery with an opening to engage a hanging element, the frictional cooperation of the disk and calendar being sufficient to overcome the weight of the calendar.

5. A calendar of the type wherein the center of gravity is shifted in accordance with the adjustment of the date data, including a hanging element in the form of a disk having pivotal and frictional cooperation with the calendar proper and formed

adjacent its periphery with an opening to engage a hanging element, the frictional cooperation of the disk and calendar being sufficient to overcome the weight of the calendar, said disk being in foldable sections to permit the disk as a whole to be arranged below the upper edge of the calendar proper for shipment.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HUGH E. SHEDD. [L. S.]