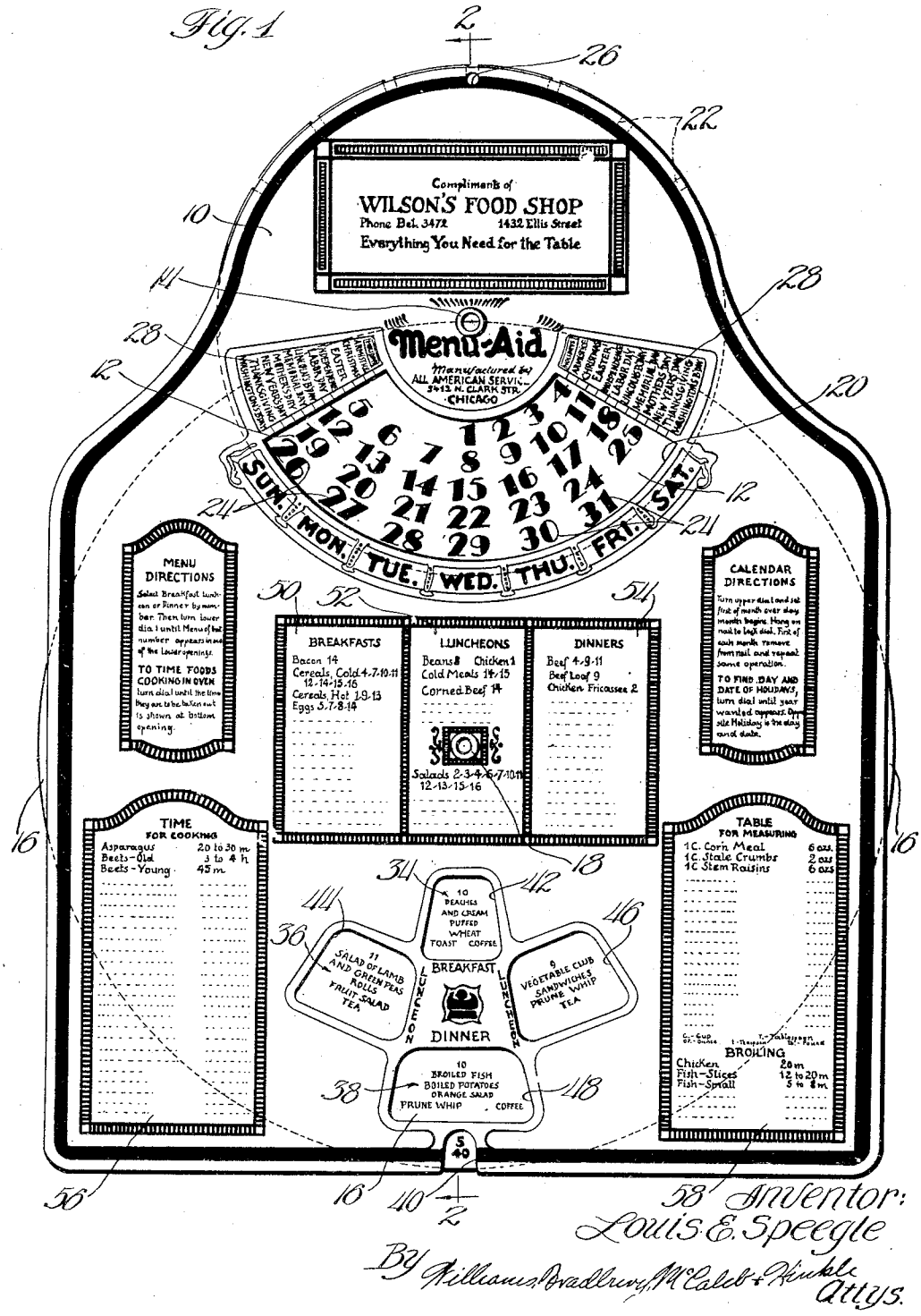
Feb. 17, 1931. L. E. SPEEGLE 1,793,269

PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND MENU CARD

Filed Sept. 21, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1



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PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND MENU CARD

Filed Sept. 21, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3

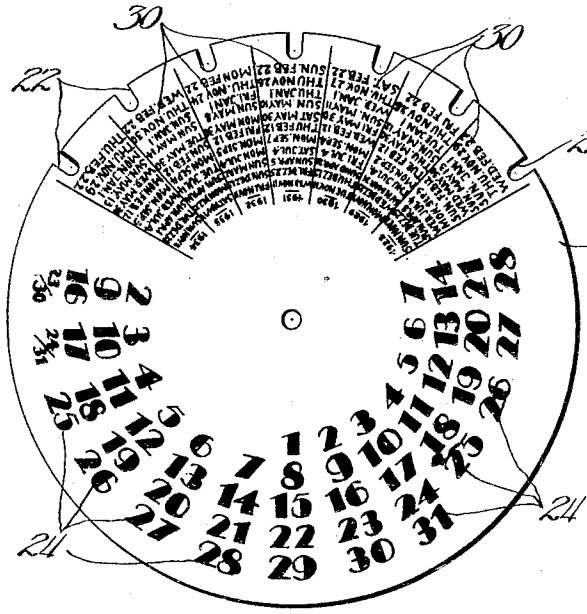


Fig. 2

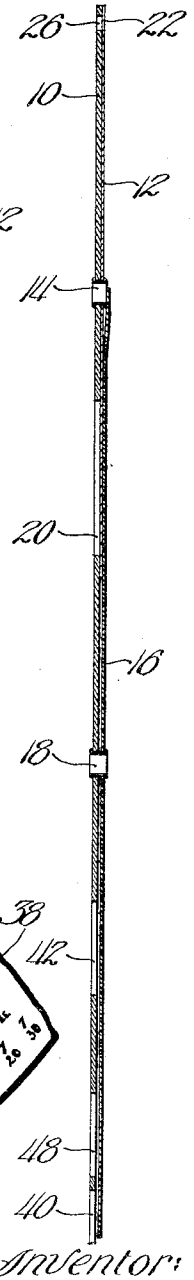
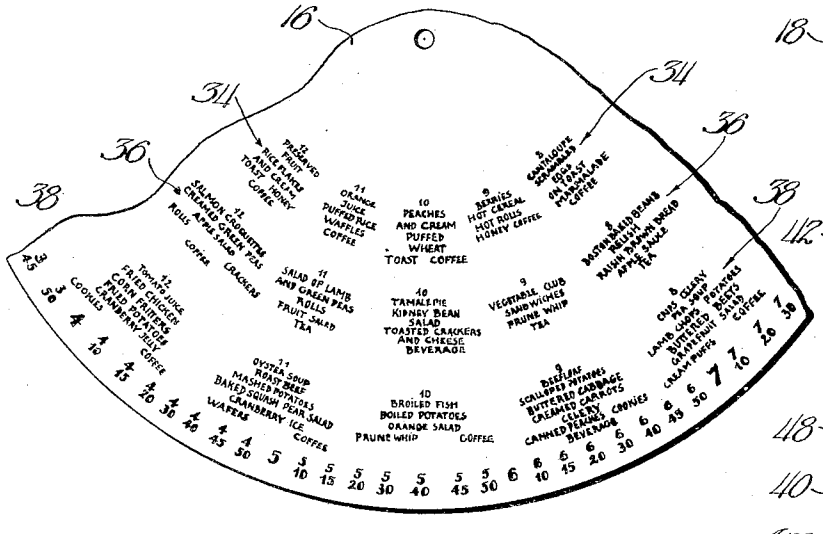


Fig. 4



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Patented Feb. 17, 1931

1,793,260

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LOUIS E. SPEEGLE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ALL AMERICAN SERVICE, A COPARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF O. K. MITCHELL AND LOUIS E. SPEEGLE

PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND MENU CARD

Application filed September 21, 1929. Serial No. 394,189.

My invention relates generally to perpetual calendars and more particularly to a combination perpetual calendar and menu card. The perpetual calendar is of the rotating disc type and in combination with the calendar I have provided an improved menu selecting device by which suitable menus may readily be selected.

It is an object of my invention to provide an improved perpetual calendar of the disc type, in which improved means are provided for preventing rotation of the disc after it has been position to the desired setting.

A further object is to provide an improved means for indicating the dates and days of the week of the various holidays for past, present and future years.

A further object is to provide an improved means for displaying or selecting suitable, well balanced menus.

A further object is to provide in combination with said menu-selecting means an improved means to serve as a reminder of the time when food should be removed from the oven.

Other objects will appear from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the combined menu card and perpetual calendar;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail showing the perpetual calendar disc;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail of the menu disc.

As best shown in Fig. 1, the combination perpetual calendar and menu-selecting device comprises a heavy sheet 10 of cardboard to which a calendar disc 12 is rotatably secured by an eyelet 14 and to which a menu disc 16 is rotatably secured by an eyelet 18. The menu card has a suitable arcuate opening 20 of sufficient width to display the days of a month, which are printed on the calendar disc 12. The disc 12 has a plurality of notches 22 in its periphery, these notches being diametrically opposite one of the radial rows of dates 24 printed on the face of the disc. The notches 22 are adapted to register with a hole 26 adjacent the top of the sheet 10 so that when the sheet is hung upon a nail or other similar supporting means the disc 12 will be held against rotation.

At each end of the arcuate opening 20 are lists 28 of the holidays, which are adapted to register with radial rows 30 of data suitably imprinted upon the disc 12, and by means of which the date and day of the week upon which a holiday will fall in any given year may readily be determined.

The menu disc 16 as shown in Fig. 4 comprises concentric rows of menus, the inner concentric row 34 giving suitable menus for breakfast, the intermediate row 36 giving suitable menus for luncheon, and the outer row 38 giving the menus for dinners. Adjacent the periphery of the disc 16 are the figures 5/5 : 10/5 : 15/5 : 20/5 : 30/ etc., which are adapted to be observed through a notch 40 formed in the center of the bottom of the sheet 10. The user of the device may thus set the disc 16 to a position so that the time at which the food is to be removed from the oven will be indicated by the figures appearing through this notch 40.

The sheet 10 has an aperture 42 through which the breakfast menus may be observed, apertures 44 and 46 through which the luncheon menus may be observed, and an aperture 48 through which the dinner menus may be observed. The menus are so correlated that the luncheon and dinner menus in any radial row on the disc 16 may suitably be combined with the luncheon menus in the adjacent radial rows so that a balanced daily ration may be had by using the breakfast menu appearing through the opening 42, either of the luncheon menus appearing through the openings 44 and 46, and the dinner menu appearing through the opening 48.

It will be noted that each of the radial rows of menus has a designating number. For example, the rows appearing through the openings in the sheet 10 in Fig. 1 are rows 11, 10 and 9. These numbers are related to the numbers appearing on tables 50, 52 and 54 printed upon the face of the sheet 10 directly above the menu openings. In these tables the principal items of food of the various meals are

listed, together with a number indicating the menu in which this item appears; thus, for example, it will appear in table 50 that cold cereals may be found on menus 4, 7, 10, 11, etc. and by reference to breakfast menu 10 it will be found that this menu has the cold cereal puffed wheat incorporated therein. In the same manner it will appear from the table 52 that a salad is a composite part of the menus 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, etc. and through the opening 44 it will be observed that menu 11 comprises fruit salad. Thus having decided the principal food of the menu, other foods which will form a balanced ration with the principal food selected may readily be determined.

The face of the sheet 10 may also have imprinted thereon other useful data such as the table 56 which indicates the length of time various foods should be cooked, and the table 58 which gives the equivalents of weights and measures of various substances.

It will be noted that the disc 16 projects slightly beyond the side edges of the sheet 10 so that the disc may be conveniently rotated and that the disc 12 likewise projects slightly beyond the upper rounded edge of the sheet for a similar reason.

In operation the disc 12 is first set so that the proper date appears above the proper day of the week and then the device may be hung upon a nail which passes through one of the notches 22 and the hole 26, in which position it may remain set during the remainder of the month, the fact that the nail or other suitable supporting means passes through the notch 26 preventing accidental displacement of the disc.

It has previously been described how the dates and days of the week upon which the various holidays fall is determined.

As previously intimated, the menu disc is used by first selecting from one of the tables 50, 52, 54 the principal food to be served with the meal and then by rotating the menu disc 16 to the menu number corresponding to that which appears after the principal food in the tables 50, 52, 54 a balanced menu will be selected. By observing the time for cooking the food from the table 56, by mental calculation of the time when the food is to be taken from the stove the disc may be set so that this time appears through the notch 40 and thus serve as a reminder to the user that the food is to be removed from the stove or oven.

While what I have illustrated describes a particular embodiment of my invention, I desire it to be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the particular details thereof but what I desire to secure by Letters Patent appears in the following claims:

1. In a perpetual calendar, a sheet having an arcuate opening therein, and a disc rotatably secured beneath said sheet and having a portion thereof observable through said opening, said sheet having the days of the week imprinted in suitably spaced relation below said arcuate opening, said disc having the days of the month printed thereon in radial rows to register with the names of the days of the week, said disc being also provided with a plurality of radial rows of the days of the week and dates of the holidays, one row for each year, and said sheet having lists of said holidays imprinted on its face adjacent the radial dege of said opening, whereby the day of the week and date upon which a particular holiday will fall in a given year may readily be determined.

2. In a perpetual calendar, the combination of a sheet having a sight aperture and a hole by which the sheet may be hung upon a nail or similar support, and a thin, slightly flexible disc rotatably secured behind said sheet and having a portion thereof observable through said aperture, said disc having a plurality of notches in its periphery, said notches being adapted to register with said hole, whereby when said calendar is hung upon a nail or similar support passing through one of said notches and through said hole, said disc will normally be held against rotation relative to said sheet, but when said sheet is swung toward the axis of said nail said disc may be flexed sufficiently to permit rotation thereof.

3. A perpetual calendar comprising a sheet having an arcuately shaped opening therein, a flexible disc rotatably secured behind said sheet, a portion of said disc observable through said opening and said disc having imprinted on a section of its face radial rows of dates which coincide with lists of holidays imprinted on the face of said sheet adjacent the radial edges of said opening.

4. A perpetual calendar comprising a sheet having an arcuately shaped opening therein, a flexible disc rotatably secured behind said sheet, a portion of said disc observable through said opening and said disc having imprinted on a section of its face radial rows of dates which coincide with lists of holidays imprinted on the face of said sheet adjacent the radial edges of said opening and said disc having the days of the month imprinted thereon in radial rows to register with the days of the week imprinted on the face of said sheet along the outer edge of said arcuately shaped opening.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 19th day of September, 1929.

LOUIS E. SPEEGLE.