

Feb. 5, 1952

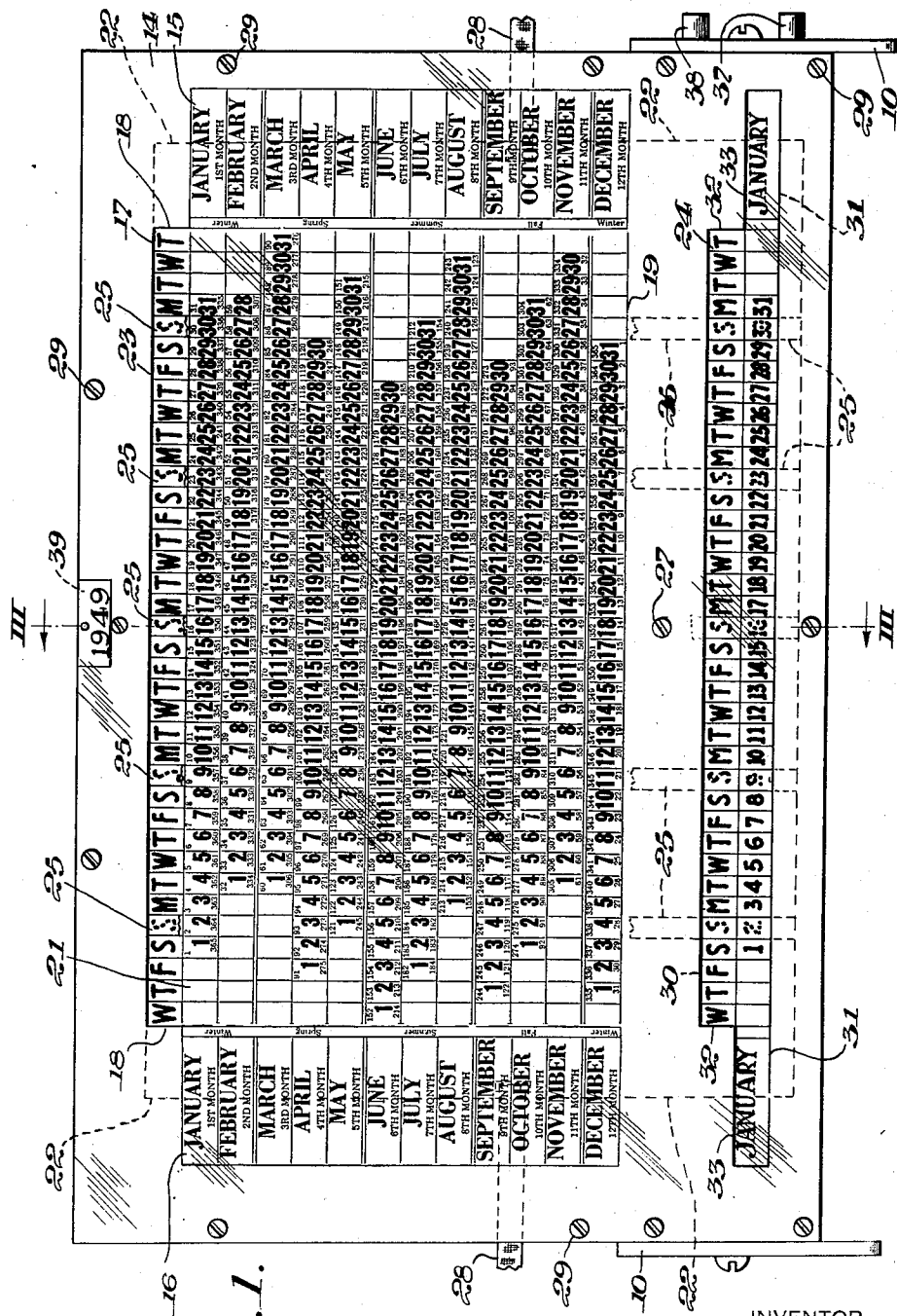
LE ROY T. D. O'KANE

2,584,810

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Filed Jan. 28, 1949

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



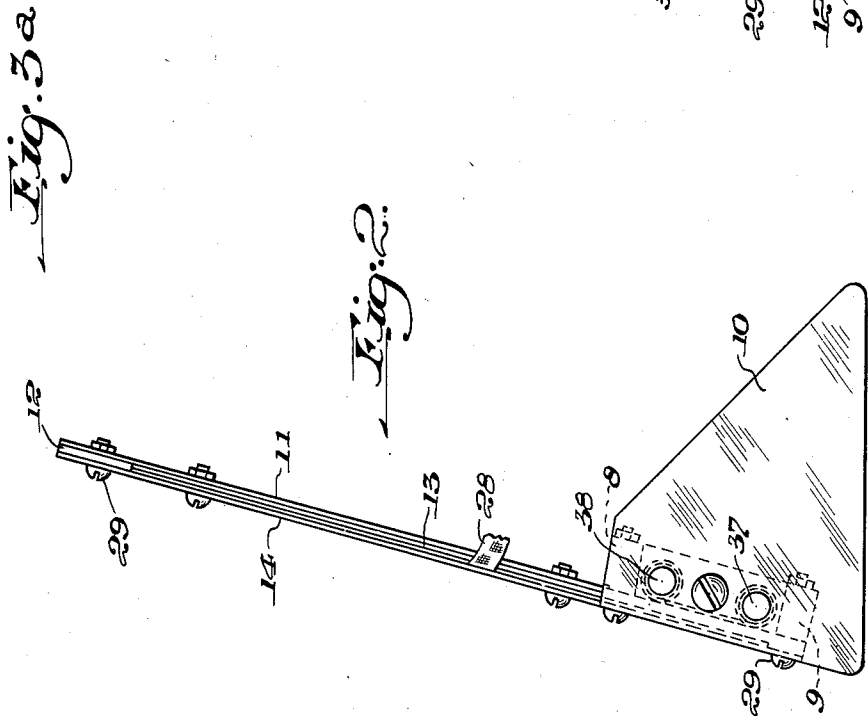
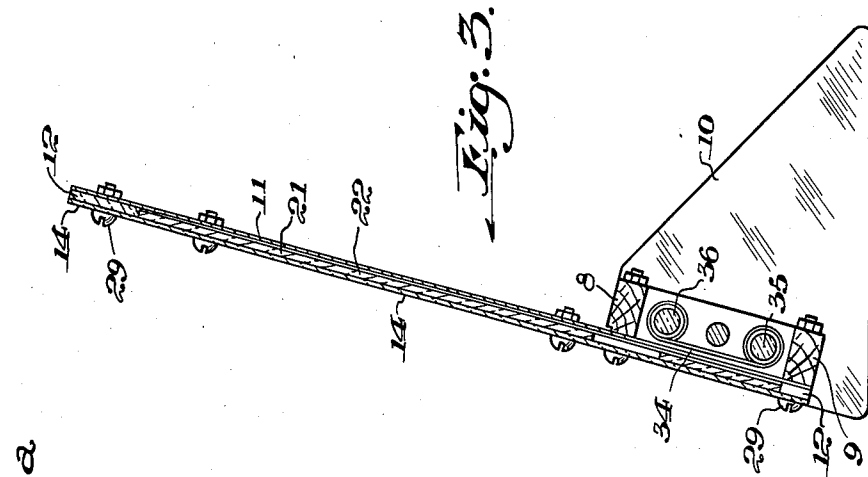
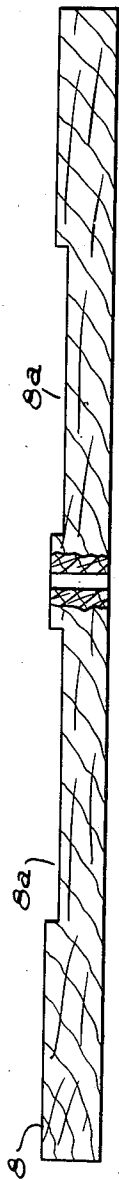
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LE ROY T. D. O'KANE
PERPETUAL CALENDAR

2,584,810

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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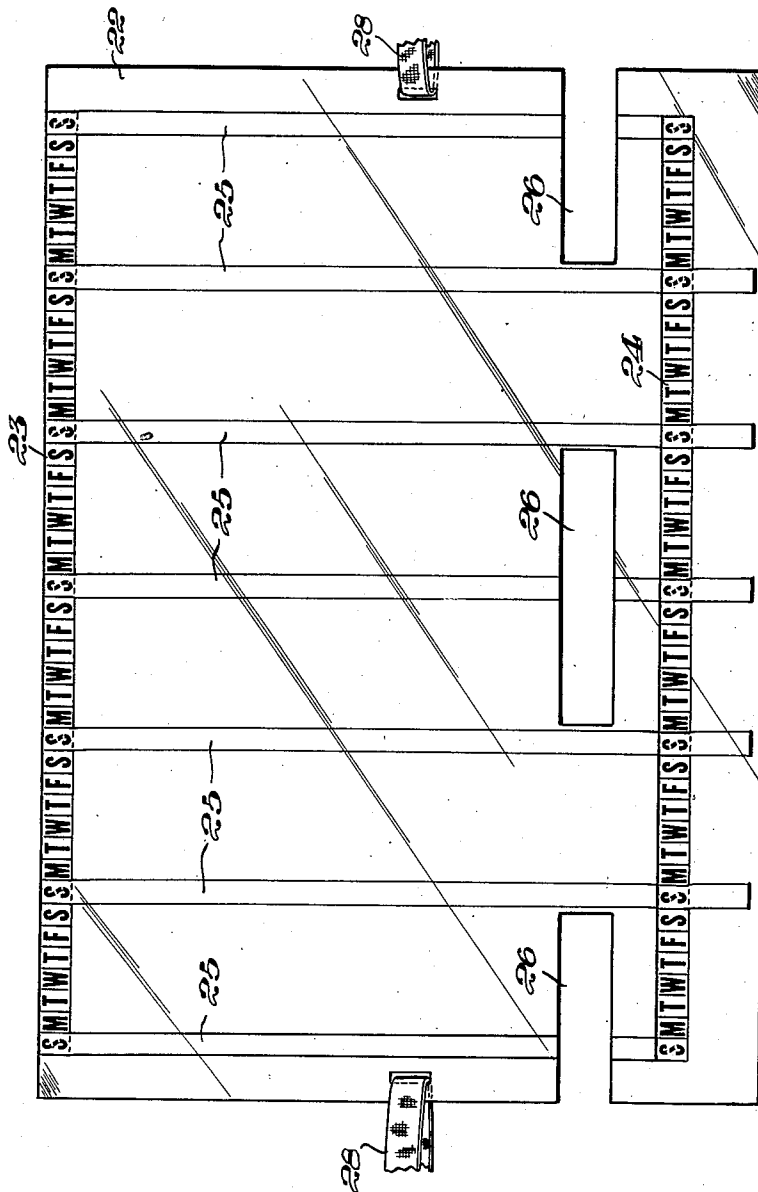
LE ROY T. D. O'KANE

2,584,810

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

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4 Sheets-Sheet 3



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LE ROY T. D. O'KANE

2,584,810

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

16	15
JANUARY 1ST MONTH	JANUARY 1ST MONTH
FEBRUARY 2ND MONTH	FEBRUARY 2ND MONTH
MARCH 3RD MONTH	MARCH 3RD MONTH
APRIL 4TH MONTH	APRIL 4TH MONTH
MAY 5TH MONTH	MAY 5TH MONTH
JUNE 6TH MONTH	JUNE 6TH MONTH
JULY 7TH MONTH	JULY 7TH MONTH
AUGUST 8TH MONTH	AUGUST 8TH MONTH
SEPTEMBER 9TH MONTH	SEPTEMBER 9TH MONTH
OCTOBER 10TH MONTH	OCTOBER 10TH MONTH
NOVEMBER 11TH MONTH	NOVEMBER 11TH MONTH
DECEMBER 12TH MONTH	DECEMBER 12TH MONTH

16	40	15
JANUARY 1ST MONTH	JANUARY 1ST MONTH	JANUARY 1ST MONTH
FEBRUARY 2ND MONTH	FEBRUARY 2ND MONTH	FEBRUARY 2ND MONTH
MARCH 3RD MONTH	MARCH 3RD MONTH	MARCH 3RD MONTH
APRIL 4TH MONTH	APRIL 4TH MONTH	APRIL 4TH MONTH
MAY 5TH MONTH	MAY 5TH MONTH	MAY 5TH MONTH
JUNE 6TH MONTH	JUNE 6TH MONTH	JUNE 6TH MONTH
JULY 7TH MONTH	JULY 7TH MONTH	JULY 7TH MONTH
AUGUST 8TH MONTH	AUGUST 8TH MONTH	AUGUST 8TH MONTH
SEPTEMBER 9TH MONTH	SEPTEMBER 9TH MONTH	SEPTEMBER 9TH MONTH
OCTOBER 10TH MONTH	OCTOBER 10TH MONTH	OCTOBER 10TH MONTH
NOVEMBER 11TH MONTH	NOVEMBER 11TH MONTH	NOVEMBER 11TH MONTH
DECEMBER 12TH MONTH	DECEMBER 12TH MONTH	DECEMBER 12TH MONTH

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,584,810

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Le Roy Thomas Daniel O'Kane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application January 28, 1949, Serial No. 73,310

2 Claims. (Cl. 40-109)

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My invention relates to a calendar of the so-called perpetual type, which need be changed only on January 1st of each year to serve as a yearly calendar from year to year.

While calendars of this type have been widely known, they have been open to various objections such as requiring too many movable parts, being too cumbersome, or not readily readable.

My invention has for one of its objects a calendar that can readily be adjusted to any year desired, by simply shifting one movable member that bears the days of the week, and wherein the various months and their days are respectively arranged in rectilinear formation on a chart, so as to be more readily readable than if the chart contained each month and its associated days in blocked arrangement on the chart, as is common practice.

Another object of my invention is to provide a calendar of the type referred to, wherein not only is a fixed yearly chart provided, but there is also a chart in roll form, which can be moved so as to draw a desired month of the year, and the days of that month into visible position, the adjustment of a guide to the days of the week for the fixed chart also automatically setting the proper days of the week at the roll chart, for that year.

Figure 1 is a face view of the calendar structure; Fig. 2 is an edge view of the structure of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view taken on the line III-III of Fig. 1; Fig. 3a is a plan view of the upper wood strip of Fig. 3; Fig. 4 is a face view of the adjustable slide member of Fig. 1, for aligning proper day of the week with January 1st of each year; Fig. 5 is a view of the chart of Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a similar view, but showing a chart for any leap year, to be substituted for the chart of Fig. 5.

While I have here shown the invention as placed on an easel having wood bars 8 and 9 and end plates 10, it will be understood that it can be hung on a wall or placed on a desk under a glass plate.

The apparatus comprises a back plate or sheet 11 of any suitable material such as cardboard, which, on its rear face, may contain directions for the use of the calendar and other information such as dates of holidays and important events. Horizontal spacer strips 12 are placed against the backing sheet at the top and bottom, and spacer strips 13 at each vertical edge thereof.

A frame 14 bearing imprinted thereon the months of the year in columns at 15 and 16 has an opening of generally rectangular form defined by the lines 17, 18 and 19.

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A sheet 21 bearing the days of the respective months in twelve horizontally-extending rows is disposed in the rectangular area between the spacer strips 12 and 13, and lying against the backing sheet 11. A slide 22 (Fig. 4) of generally transparent material is disposed between the frame member 14 and the sheet 21, is being of somewhat shorter length than the distance between the vertically-extending spacer strips 13, so as to be shiftable longitudinally of the sheet 21. This slide has the initials of the days of the week imprinted thereon at its top and bottom edges as shown at 23 and 24. Also it has guide lines or strips 25 making weekly divisions on the slide, they being here shown as placed at the Sunday designations. These strips or lines 25 can suitably be tinted and somewhat transparent, so that the days of the month on the sheet 21 can be read therethrough. The slide has cut-outs at 26 (Fig. 4) that will permit placing of connecting bolts such as 27, from the front sheet 14 to the easel bar 8, without interfering with longitudinal shifting movements of the slide. The bar 8 (Fig. 3a) has cut-outs 8a to give clearance for the strips 25 where they extend down past the bar. Pull tapes 28 are provided for shifting the slide 22 to bring the proper day of the week into vertical alignment with a given day of the month. Various other bolts 29 are provided for connecting the front sheet 14 and the back sheet 11 together or connecting them to the easel.

The days of the month in each horizontal line on the sheet 21 are so stepped with relation to one another that when the final day of the month on a given line falls on a certain day of the week, as represented in the line 23, the first day of the month on the next succeeding row of the sheet 21 will fall on the succeeding day of the week. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1, January 31st falls on Monday, so that February 1st will be properly aligned under Tuesday, and so on down the chart. This arrangement of the days of the month in horizontal rows not only facilitates reading of the calendar for the whole year, but enables the calendar to be changed for a succeeding year or other years simply by shifting the slide 22 through pull on one of the ribbons 28 to bring the proper day of the week into vertical alignment with January 1st, for that year. Various days of the month for each succeeding month during the year will then be in columns under the proper week day designations of the line 23. The guide strips 25 are of convenience as guides in quickly adjusting the slide and also in reading the calendar.

The front sheet or frame member 14 has a

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window or opening cut therethrough near its bottom edge, the edges of the opening being defined by rectangularly-arranged lines 30, 31, 32 and 33. The space between the lines 32 serves as a window for the row of week day indications 24 of Fig. 4, and the space immediately above the line 31 serves as a window for the months of the year and days of the month. The lower portion of the calendar provides for the exposure of but a single selected month at any one time. To this end, a chart 34 similar to those of Figs. 5 and 6 is connected at its upper and lower ends to rollers 35 and 36 (Fig. 3) that are journaled in the end plates of the easel 10 and have extensions 37 and 38 respectively by which they can be rotated to bring a desired month into view at the space between the lines 31 and 33. In this instance, the months and the days of the month are printed on a single sheet. As in the case of sheet 21, the days of each month will be in properly stepped relation to one another, so that when the roll is turned to bring February into view, the days of the month on the February line will fall in proper sequence with respect to the days of January and the succeeding months.

The strips 25 serve as guides for the rolled chart in the same manner as for the stationary chart.

A pocket or recess 39 is provided in the upper edge of the frame member 14 to receive slips of paper that will show the year and which can be changed from year to year.

When leap years occur, a sheet 40 of Fig. 6 will be substituted for the sheet 21, and a similar substitution made on the rolled chart at the bottom of the structure. A transparent protective sheet will usually be provided at the front of the sheet 14, being held in place by the bolts 29. For the rolls, the ordinary year and the leap year can be incorporated on a single strip of paper that is wound on the rolls, so that when a leap year arrives, it is only necessary to turn one of the rolls far enough to bring the leap year portion of the chart into view.

I claim as my invention:

1. A perpetual calendar comprising a supporting member having thereon a chart whereon the days of each month are arranged in rectilinear relation along laterally-spaced lines, with the names of the months placed at the ends of their respective lines and the numbers in each line being so arranged that the first day in each month will be in a column designated as a day of the week that follows that day of the week

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upon which the last day of the preceding month fell, a pair of rolls upon either of which the chart may be wrapped, a frame on the supporting member, for rotatably supporting the rolls, and having a facing sheet in front of the rolls, with a slot-like opening through which the various months and their associated days will be successively exposed upon rotation of the rolls, a slide bearing day-of-the-week designations for a plurality of weeks, along a line adjacent to and in parallelism with said slot, and guide strips on the slide and extending across the said opening, each at a certain day of each week and in overlying relation to the monthly lines of the chart as such lines are successively brought into view at the slot-like opening.

2. A perpetual calendar comprising a supporting member having thereon a chart whereon the days of each month are arranged in rectilinear relation along laterally-spaced lines, with the names of the months placed at the ends of their respective lines and the numbers in each line being so arranged that the first day in each month will be in a column designated as a day of the week that follows that day of the week upon which the last day of the preceding month fell, a pair of rolls upon either of which the chart may be wrapped, a frame on the supporting member, for rotatably supporting the rolls, and having a facing sheet in front of the rolls, with a slot-like opening through which the various months and their associated days will be successively exposed upon rotation of the rolls, and a slide bearing day-of-the-week designations for a plurality of weeks, along a line adjacent to and in parallelism with said slot.

LEROY THOMAS DANIEL O'KANE.

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