Sept. 14, 1926. 1,600,099

P. J. DE JONGH

CALENDAR

Filed Sept. 6, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

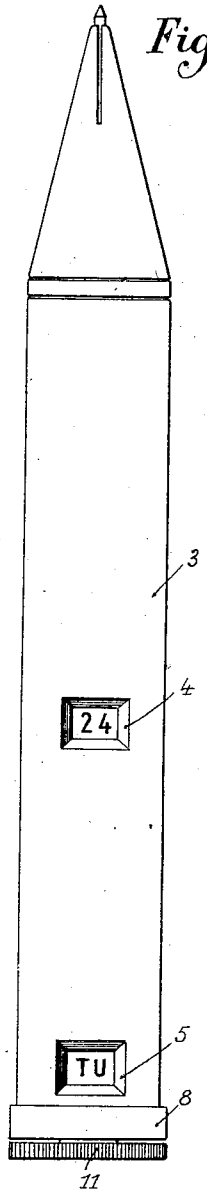


Fig. 2

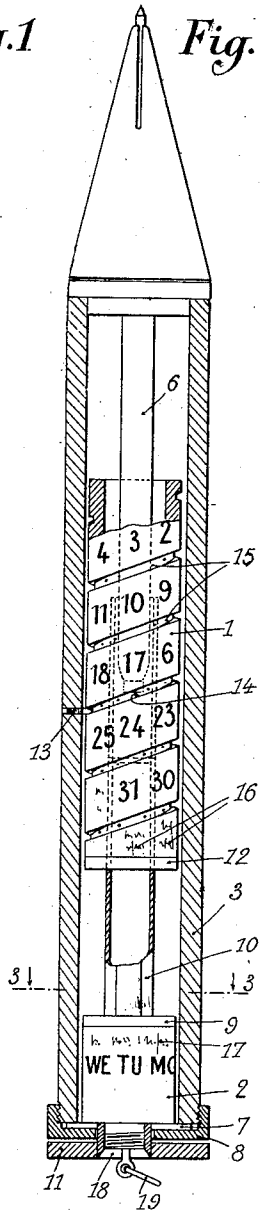


Fig. 4

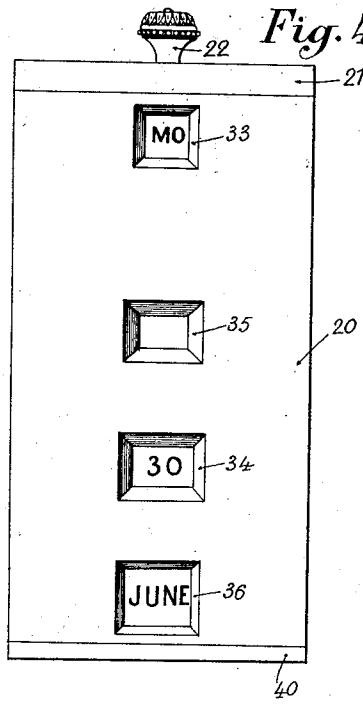


Fig. 3

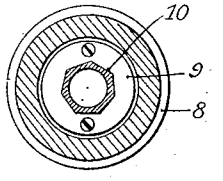
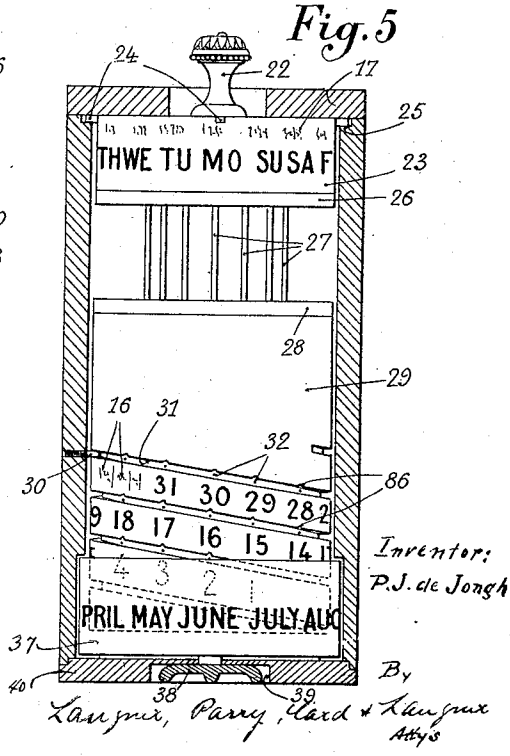


Fig. 5



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Fig. 6

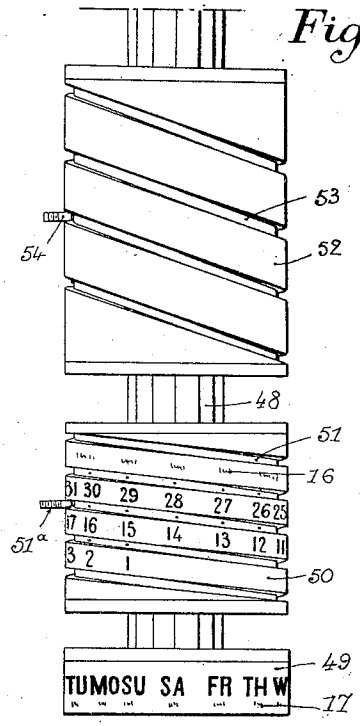
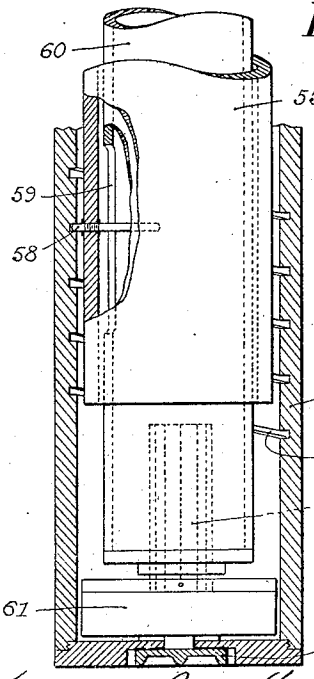


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CALENDAR.

Application filed September 6, 1924, Serial No. 736,369, and in France July 17, 1924.

The present invention relates to a calendar or date indicator intended to indicate every day the day of the week and the day of the month, in such manner that all errors are eliminated, the device always remaining in the proper adjustment which need be effected only once a month.

The calendar according to the invention comprises, within a suitable casing or body pierced with apertures, a revoluble cylinder, upon the lateral surface of which are inscribed the days of the week, and a helically guided cylinder, upon the lateral surface of which the days of the month are inscribed along a helix having the same pitch as the helical movement of the latter cylinder, the two cylinders being connected together in such manner as to rotate by the same angle when the cylinder for the days of the week is actuated, and to allow the cylinder for the days of the month to move axially with respect to the cylinder for the days of the week. The cylinder for the days of the month and the cylinder for the days of the week are so connected together that the respective angular positions of the said cylinders can be changed with facility in order to provide for a monthly adjustment.

Further characteristics of the invention will be set forth in the course of the following description which is given with reference to the appended drawings showing by way of example various embodiments of the said invention. In these drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a lead pencil which is so arranged as to contain a calendar according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a partial vertical section of the same.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an elevational view of a calendar for office use according to the invention, and

Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the casing of the same, showing the elements disposed in the interior.

Fig. 6 shows another embodiment.

Fig. 7 is a modified form of the device controlling the movement of the internal elements.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view, partially in elevation of a calendar combined with a lead-pencil, according to another embodiment of the invention.

Figs. 1 to 3 shows an embodiment of the invention comprising a cylinder 1 upon which the days of the month are inscribed according to a helix, each spiral turn containing seven numbers. The elements bearing the characters for the days of the week consists of a cylinder 2, the two cylinders 1 and 2 being disposed within a main body or casing 3 having therein the apertures 4 and 5 respectively for the days of the month and the days of the week. The said casing also forms the main body of a lead pencil whereof the axial elongated part 6 is disposed within the cylinder used for the days of the month which has for this purpose a tubular form, or in such manner that there will be no hindrance to the movement of the latter.

The cylinder for the days of the week 2 is provided at the bottom with a washer 7 entering into contact with the casing 3 and maintained by the screw cap 8, this arrangement preventing all displacement of the said cylinder according to the axis of the casing. At the top of the cylinder is mounted a disc 9 which is secured to a seven-sided rod 10 extending downwardly for the entire height of the cylinder 2 and to which is secured an outer milled button 11; the rod 10 extends upwardly and traverses a disc 12 which is secured to the bottom of the cylinder used for the days of the month, said disc being pierced with a seven-sided aperture which allows the rod 10 to slide with reference to the disc 12 but provides for the entraining of the said disc and hence of the cylinder 1 in the movement of rotation which can be imparted to the said rod by means of the said milled button 11.

The sliding movement of the cylinder 1 upon the rod 10, i. e. the helical motion of said cylinder within the casing 3 is obtained by means of the stud 13 secured to the latter and engaging a corresponding helical groove 14 in the said cylinder.

By turning the button 11 each morning through $1/7$ of a revolution, the indications for the day of the week and the day of the

month which is commencing will be brought opposite the corresponding apertures by a single operation. Suitable holes 15 are provided in the cylinder 1 at the bottom of the groove 14, a pin being adapted to be inserted into any one of the holes, said pin serving to stop the device in position by engaging the stud 13, when a given day of the month chosen in advance (the 28th, 29th, 30th or 31st according to the month or any other day) appears at the aperture 4.

In order to adjust the calendar, the button 11 is turned backwards so as to lower the cylinder 1 within the casing 3 and thus disengage the stud 13 from the groove 14. It is then simply necessary to unscrew the cap 8 in order to remove the whole mechanism, separate the two cylinders, and again place the cylinder 1 upon the rod 10, disposing the number 1 and the corresponding day of the week upon the same vertical line, the whole being then put again in place within the said casing. For the monthly adjustment, one may dispose special characters upon each cylinder 1 and 2 which are made to correspond in a suitable manner; for example one may inscribe in advance upon the cylinder 1 at 16 the different months of the year and upon the cylinder 2 at 17 the different years for instance 1924, 1925, 1926 and so on.

In the example shown in Figs. 1 to 3 which indicate the combination of a calendar device according to the invention with a lead pencil, one may, as is represented, constitute the member 10 connecting the cylinders 1 and 2, by a hollow rod in such manner as to provide a holder for spare leads, it being closed by the plug 18, the ring 19 serving for instance to attach the pencil to a chain; an eraser might be also disposed at the bottom of the said plug. Further, it is obvious that the said rod may have any desired cross section provided it enables the adjustment of the respective positions of the cylinders 1 and 2 by 1/7 of a revolution.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent a calendar in accordance with the invention which is intended for desk use; it comprises a casing 20 closed by a cover 21 which may be hinged and is pierced with an aperture at the centre affording passage to the operating button 22 for the cylinder used for the days of the week; said cylinder is provided at the upper part with a plurality of studs 24 bearing upon the shoulder 25 of the casing and providing for the maintenance of the said cylinder in position within the casing. Below the cylinder 23 is mounted a disc 26 having secured thereto the rods 27 engaging loosely in suitable holes pierced in the disc 28 which is secured to the top of the cylinder 29. At the lower part of the latter cylinder are inscribed the days of the month which have a helical arrangement upon the surface in such manner that a single spiral turn of the helix will comprise 14 numbers; the upper part of said cylinder has a uniform and smooth surface, it being made for instance of celluloid, and is adapted to receive daily notes written by hand.

The cylinder 29, which receives by means of the rods 27 the movement of rotation imparted to the cylinder 23 by the button 22, is displaced according to a helix within the casing 20, under the action of a stud 30 mounted upon the said casing and engaging a helical groove 31 in the cylinder. Suitable holes 32 in the bottom of said groove provide for the insertion of a pin for stopping the device as already explained with reference to Fig. 2. The notches 86 formed at the sides of the grooves 31 co-operate with the stud 30 and provide for the temporary stopping of the movable parts in the proper positions.

The device is adjusted as above set forth with reference to Figs. 1 to 3, the number of rods 27 being equal to the number of days of the month per spiral turn, this being 14. The openings 33, 34 and 35 serve for the observation of the day of the week, the day of the month and any notes which have been written in advance upon the suitably prepared surface of the cylinder 29. A fourth opening 36 serves for the observation of one of the twelve months which are inscribed upon the auxiliary cylinder 37 which is disposed at the bottom of the casing 20 and which may be turned by means of a button 38 disposed in a recess 39 in the bottom part 40 of the device.

Fig. 6 shows a modified form of construction of a calendar according to the invention, comprising two different axially movable elements whereof one is adapted to receive the numbers representing the days of the month and the other is provided with a suitable surface for recording daily notes, said elements being mounted upon a common polygonal rod 48 which is secured to the element 49 which bears the characters indicating the days of the week. The element provided with the numbers for the days of the month is the cylinder 50 which presents the groove 51 co-operating with the stationary stud 51^a; the element provided with the prepared surface for inscribing the notes is the cylinder 52 having formed therein the groove 53 co-operating with the fixed stud 54. With this arrangement, the helix 53 may have a greater pitch than the helix 51, a larger surface being thus provided for recording the daily notes than with the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 shows a modification in the means ensuring the helical movement of the cylinder for the days of the month 55 in the casing 56. In the said casing is formed the helical groove 57 co-operating with a stud

58 mounted on the cylinder 55; the inner end of the said stud is engaged in a straight slot 59 of a certain length formed along a generatrix of an inner cylinder 60; the latter cylinder is secured to the lower cylinder for the days of the week 61 by means of a polgonal rod 62 providing for the adjustment of the relative angular positions of the cylinders 60 and 61. When the control button 63 of the cylinder 61 is turned, this will rotate the cylinder 55 by means of the stud 58 engaging the slot 59; the cylinder 55 will be given a helical movement due to the engagement of the stud 58 in the groove 57 of the casing 56, the said stud being displaced along the slot 59.

Fig. 8 shows a modification of Figure 2 in the disposition of the stud and the helical groove. According to this embodiment, the stud 89 is carried by the cylinder 87, while the helical groove 88 is formed in the inner wall of the casing 86. The stud 89 cooperating with the groove 88 ensures the axial displacement of the cylinder 87 when the same is rotated by the operator. A pin 90, at the end of a clamp 92, extends through suitable holes 93 provided in the casing 86 and opening into the groove 88. This pin 90 is adapted to engage the stud 89 and to stop the rotation of the cylinder 87 at the end of each month. For this purpose, four holes 93, corresponding respectively to the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of the months are provided, and the pin 90 is inserted in the suitable hole according to the number of days of the month.

Obviously, the invention is not limited to the constructional arrangements hereinbefore described and illustrated, which are given solely by way of example and which are susceptible of various modifications without departing from the principle of the invention.

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

1. A calendar comprising in combination an outer casing provided with two apertures, two superposed cylinders movably mounted in said casing, the first cylinder bearing characters disposed in a circle and indicating the days of the week and the second cylinder bearing figures disposed accoring to a helix and indicating the days of the month, a polygonal member axially arranged with respect to the cylinders, secured to one of these cylinders and adapted to have an axial displacement with respect to the other cylinder, said member being formed with a number of edges proportional to the number of figures for the days of the month per spiral turn of the said second cylinder, means for imparting to said member a rotary movement on the axis of the cylinder, means for preventing all straight movement of the first cylinder along said axis and means for imparting to the second cylinder a straight movement along said axis.

2. A calendar comprising in combination an outer casing provided with two apertures, a first cylinder movably mounted in said casing and bearing characters disposed in a circle and indicating the days of the week, a second cylinder movably mounted in the casing, distinct from the first one and bearing figures disposed according to a helix and indicating the days of the month, means for connecting said movable cylinders together and cause the same to simultaneously rotate within the casing and for adjusting the relative angular position thereof, means for imparting a rotary movement to the aggregate of the cylinders and means embodying a helical groove and a stud engaging the latter for causing the second cylinder to take an axial displacement with respect to the outer casing.

3. A calendar comprising in combination an outer casing provided with two apertures, a first cylinder movably mounted in said casing and bearing characters disposed in a circle and indicating the days of the week, a second cylinder movably mounted in the casing, distinct from the first one and bearing figures disposed according to a helix and indicating the days of the month, means for connecting said movable cylinders together and cause the same to simultaneously rotate within the casing and for adjusting the relative angular position thereof, means for imparting a rotary movement to the aggregate of the cylinders and means embodying a helical groove and a stud engaging the latter for causing the second cylinder to take an axial displacement with respect to the outer casing, said groove being provided with radial recesses and a removable pin being adapted to be engaged in one of said recesses for stopping said stud when the second cylinder is rotated.

4. A calendar comprising in combination an outer tubular casing open at both ends and provided with lateral apertures, a lead pencil mechanism closing said casing at one end, and extending axially through said casing, two superposed cylinders movably mounted in said casing, the first cylinder bearing characters disposed in a circle and indicating the days of the week and the second cylinder bearing figures disposed according to a helix and indicating the days of the month, means for connecting the said cylinders and adjusting the relative angular position thereof, means for imparting to the aggregate of these cylinders a rotary movement on their common axis, means for imparting to the second cylinder a straight movement along said axis, a hollow polygonal rod axially arranged with respect to

the cylinders, secured to one of these cylinders and adapted to have an axial displacement with respect to the other cylinder, said rod having a number of edges proportional to the number of figures for the days of the month per spiral turn of the said second cylinder, a removable plug for closing said hollow rod at its outer end and a fixed wall for closing it at its other end, an outer operating button secured to the rod, and means for preventing all straight movement of the first cylinder along its axis.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

PHILIPPE JOSEPH DE JONGH.