Feb. 5, 1929. 1,700,762

H. L. FISCHER

CALENDAR

Filed Oct. 21, 1927

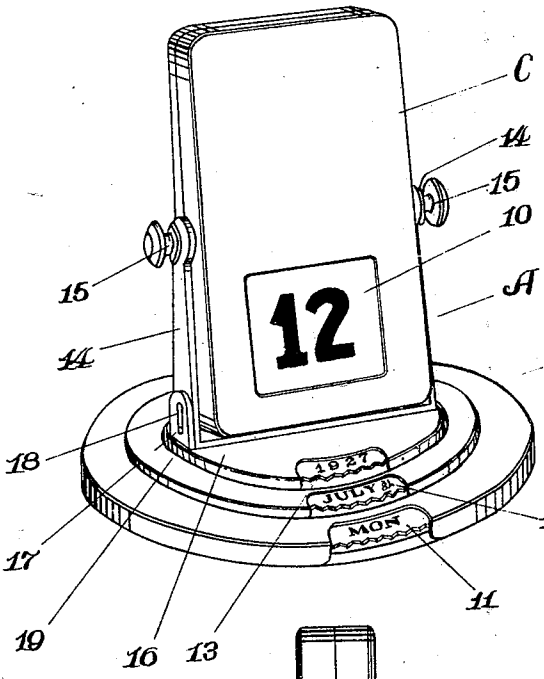


Fig. 1.

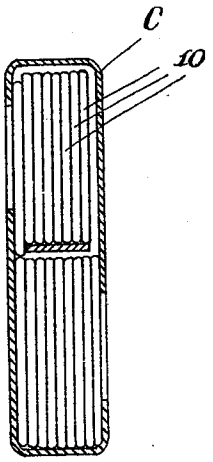


Fig. 3.

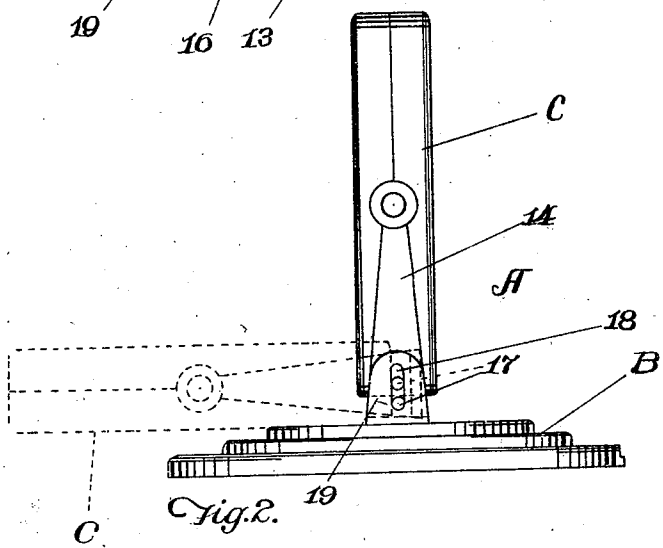


Fig. 2.

Inventor

Howard Fischer

Patented Feb. 5, 1929. 1,700,762

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD L. FISCHER, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR TO BROWN & BIGELOW, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, A CORPORATION OF MINNESOTA.

CALENDAR.

Application filed October 21, 1927. Serial No. 227,736.

My invention relates to calendars and particularly to a form of calendar of a perpetual nature wherein the days of the month can be indicated by a comparatively large numeral which is carried on a sliding plate within a casing. The casing of the calendar is adapted to contain all of the plates which indicate all of the days of the year, and the casing is rotatively mounted on a pair of standards or by suitable means to support the casing in an attractive manner.

A feature of the invention resides in a base portion which is adapted to cooperate with the casing in indicating the particular month and name of the day, and the particular year if it is desired. Ordinarily the year does not have to be indicated, thus the calendar may be made in the form of a perpetual calendar.

My invention includes a particular feature in providing a calendar of the general nature described, being a collapsible or folding construction whereby the casing may be supported in upright position so that it can be operated to indicate the day of the month and year, or the casing can be laid down virtually parallel with the base, showing a flat compact nature. This is a very important feature of my invention as it provides a means of packaging the perpetual calendars in a flat state so that they can be more easily handled for mailing and shipping, and it also permits the same to be folded into a small space so that the calendar can be put away in the drawer of a desk when it is desired.

These objects, together with other details of the invention will be more fully and clearly set forth in the specification and claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of my calendar as it would appear in use.

Figure 2 is a side view of the same illustrating the folding in dotted outlines.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the rotor and casing.

In the drawings I have illustrated my perpetual calendar A having a base portion B and a rotative casing C which contains a series of plates 10 which are slidably arranged within the casing in a manner so as to indicate each day of the month. This permits the calendar to be set so that it will indicate the particular day and month of the year.

The base B is provided with a series of discs 11, 12 and 13, which may indicate the day, the month of the year, and the particular year respectively.

The base B is of a flat compact nature as is also the casing C which forms the rotor and day indicator of the calendar A. The casing C is supported by a pair of standards 14 which are pivotally connected by the knobs 15 on each side of the casing C. The standards 14 may be joined together along the bottom by the member 16 and by means of the pins 17 which operate in the slots 18 so that the casing C may be laid down into the dotted portion illustrated in Figure 2 to permit the calendar to be folded into a very compact form, with the casing C laying across the base B. When the casing C is laid down as illustrated in dotted outline in Figure 2, the pins 17 will raise in the slots 18 which are formed in the ear members 19 projecting upwardly from the base B. When the calendar casing C is set upright as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 in full lines, then the pins 17 will drop into the lower end of the slot 18. It is preferred that the ears 19 will engage the sides of the standards 14 by spring tension so that when the standards are set upright in between the ears 19, they will be held as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 sufficiently rigid to support the casing C so that it can rotate on the knobs 15.

This provides a very desirable calendar which may be folded into a compact state so that it can be put away in the user's desk or may be packed in small packages for shipment or mailing.

Thus I provide a very desirable perpetual calendar which may be set to the particular day, month and year and having the advantage of folding into a nature flat and compact to permit easy handling and shipping of the same.

The casing C which forms the rotor in my display device for perpetual calendar A is provided with a series of plates 10 and these plates are slidably arranged within said casing in a manner so that they can have places in the casing or rotor and be visible through a display opening in the side of the rotor as is clearly illustrated in Figure 1, and the position of the plates 10 are illustrated in Figure 3.

In accordance with the patent statutes I have described the principles of my folding perpetual calendar, however, I desire to have

it understood that same is only suggestive of a means of carrying out my invention and that obvious changes may be made within the scope of the following claims, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A foldable perpetual calendar having a base, a rotative casing adapted to indicate the particular day, means for supporting said casing, in a manner to permit the same to rotate when held in upright position and means to permit it to lie flat against the base when folded together.

2. A perpetual calendar including a rotor to indicate the day of the month, a base and means for supporting the rotor with the base in a manner to permit the folding of the same against the base into a comparatively flat compact state.

3. A calendar including a rotor adapted to indicate numerals which designate the day of the month, a standard for supporting said rotor in operative position, a base for said standard and means adapted to hold said standard in upright or folded down position so that said calendar can be folded flat when not in use.

4. A perpetual calendar having an upright member adapted to form a rotor to indicate the day of the month, a base adapted to cooperate with the rotor to support the same, means adapted to indicate the year, month and name of the day in the base, and means for supporting the rotor with the base in a manner to permit the rotor to be folded down comparatively flat on the base.

5. An article including a rotor pivotally secured in a manner to permit the rotor to be turned over to display the different sides thereof, openings therein, indicators within the rotor adapted to be displayed through said openings in said rotor, and means for supporting the rotor to a base in a manner so that the rotor may be folded down on the base when not in use.

6. A display device comprising a rotor including a casing having display members held therein, an opening in said casing through which said display members are visible, means for supporting said rotor in an upright position to permit the same to rotate, and means for pivotally holding said supporting means to permit the rotor to be laid down comparatively flat when not in use.

7. A display device including a comparatively flat casing, a series of display members within said casing, an opening to disclose said display members, a supporting standard adapted to pivotally support said casing to permit the same to rotate and means for pivotally and slidably supporting said standard to permit the same to be folded with the casing into a comparatively flat state.

8. A display device having a rotatable display casing including a series of slidable display members adapted to slide into different positions as said casing is rotated to display different sides of said display members, a base adapted to support said rotatable casing, said base including a series of display members adapted to cooperate with the display members in said rotatable casing to complete the display, pivoted standards for supporting said rotatable casing, whereby said rotatable casing may be held upright on said base and folded over flat into a compact state against said base.

HOWARD L. FISCHER.