Nov 2, 1937. I. L. HIRSCHMAN 2,098,004

PERPETUAL RADIO AND TELEVISION SCHEDULE

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Fig. 1.

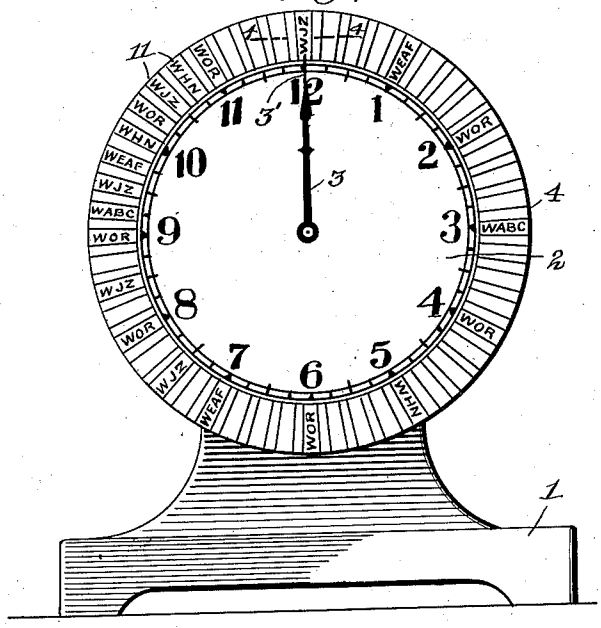



Fig. 2.

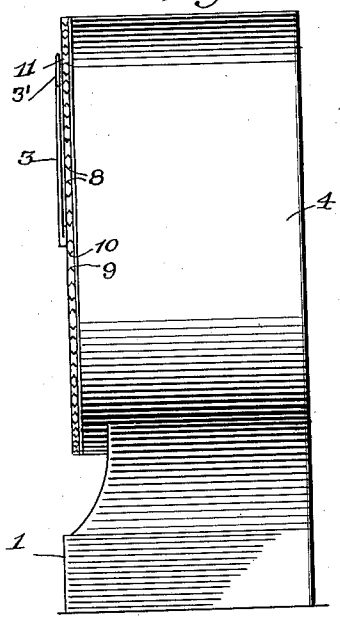



Fig. 1a.

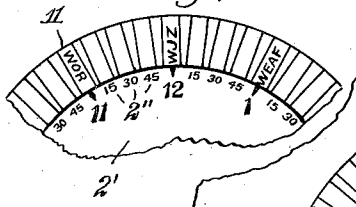
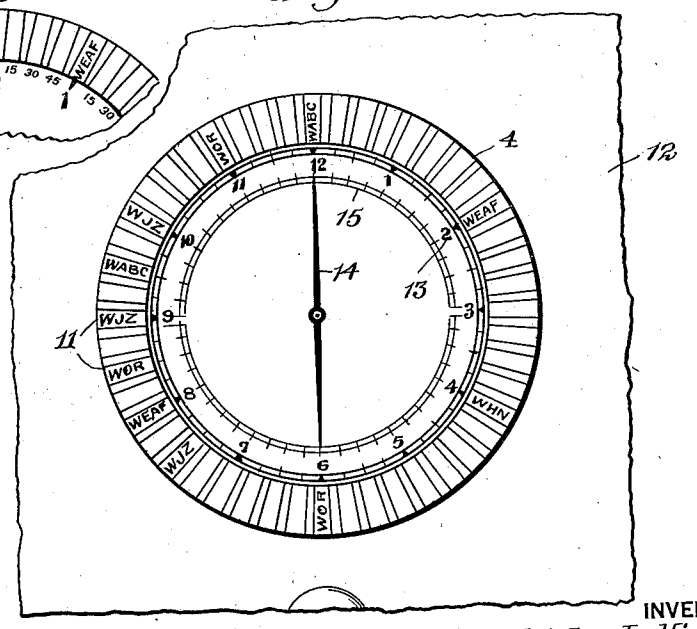



Fig. 3.




WITNESSES

George Naylor

A. L. Kitchin.

INVENTOR

Isidor L. Hirschman

BY

Munn, Anderson & Liddy

ATTORNEYS

Nov 2, 1937. I. L. HIRSCHMAN 2,098,004

PERPETUAL RADIO AND TELEVISION SCHEDULE

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Fig. 4.

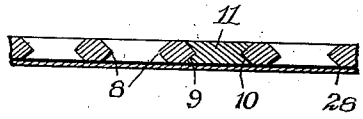



Fig. 11.

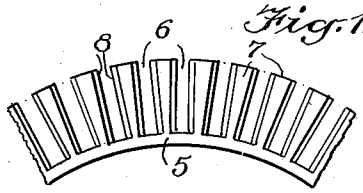



Fig. 10.




Fig. 5.

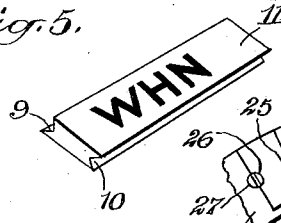



Fig. 12.

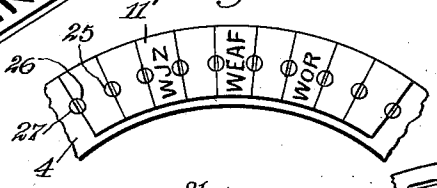



Fig. 9.

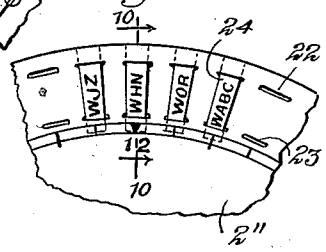



Fig. 6.

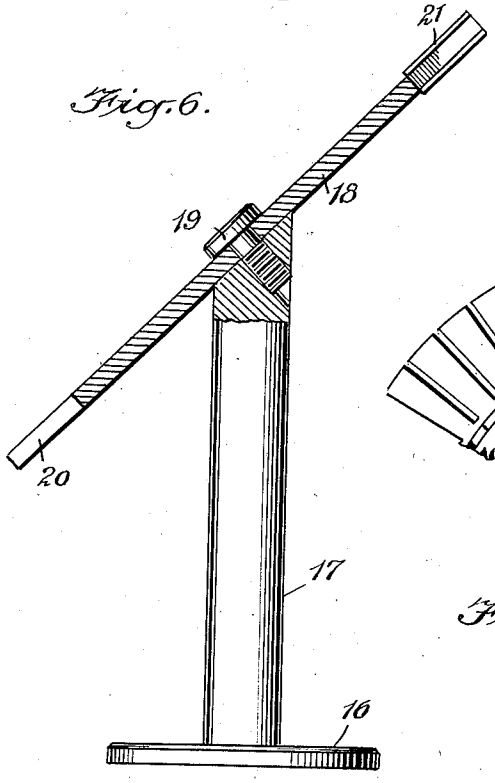



Fig. 7.

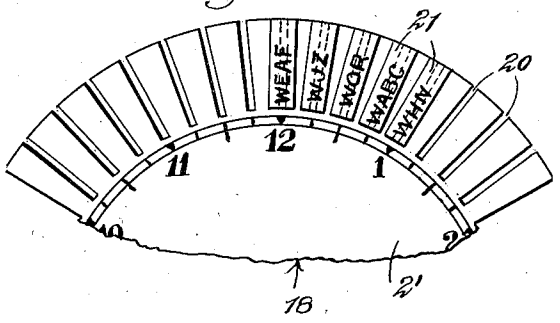
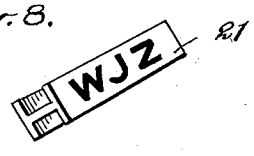



Fig. 8.




WITNESSES

Geo. M. Taylor

A. L. Ritchie

INVENTOR

Isidor L. Hirschman

BY

Munn, Anderson & Liddy

ATTORNEYS

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,098,004

## PERPETUAL RADIO AND TELEVISION SCHEDULE

Isidor L. Hirschman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application July 16, 1936, Serial No. 90,915

4 Claims. (Cl. 40—64)

This invention relates to an improved radio and television schedule, an object being to provide a construction which is permanent in character and which may be adjusted or changed to keep abreast of the times.

Another object of the invention is to provide a schedule to be used to indicate readily to a person the hour and the radio station to be considered on any day.

A further object, more specifically, is to provide a schedule to be used in connection with a radio and to arrange the same as a separate article of furniture or to apply the same to a clock or to the radio cabinet, and when in operative position to present means for indicating readily the stations which have been previously selected for the day's information or enjoyment.

Another and more specific object is to provide a schedule structure comprising a ring with slidable members associated therewith indicating stations and with the dial or face of a clock for indicating time so that a person may adjust the slides to any desired stations in the morning and then during the day may turn from station to station at the time specified.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a clock with a schedule disclosing an embodiment of the invention applied thereto;

Fig. 1*a* is a fragmentary view illustrating part of the ring and associated parts disclosed in Fig. 1 and disclosing a modified form of clock dial;

Fig. 2 is an edge view of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view showing part of the front of a radio cabinet with an embodiment of the invention applied thereto;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through Fig. 1 on the line 4—4;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale of one of the slides or station blocks shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a side view with certain parts in section showing a modified embodiment of the invention to that illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary elevation of the upper part of the structure shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of one of the slide blocks shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 7 but showing a modified construction;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional view through Fig. 9 on the line 10—10;

Fig. 11 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of part of the ring shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary view showing a modified form of the ring and associated parts illustrated in Fig. 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates a clock of any desired kind having the usual face 2 and an hour hand 3. The clock structure may be of the usual kind and the minute hand removed so as to present the showing in Fig. 1. Surrounding the face 2 is a ring 4 constructed as shown particularly in Figs. 4 and 11. This ring may be made from wood, metal, bakelite or other material. As shown in Fig. 11, the ring has an inner solid section 5 and in the outer part numerous rectangular notches 6. The material 7 on each side of the respective notches is formed with V-shaped beads 8 so as to fit into the grooves 9 and 10 of the respective slide blocks 11 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. It will be understood that there is a slide block 11 for each of the notches 6 and on one side these blocks are left blank while on the other side stations are indicated. These blocks are preferably held in place by friction but may be readily pushed radially outwardly by pressing against the blocks and then moving the finger radially outwardly.

When using the device a person may secure a radio program from a newspaper and may decide which stations he desires to hear during the day or during a period of twelve hours. As soon as the selection has been made he places block 7 in the ring 4 at the desired places. For instance, if a desired program is to be broadcast at one o'clock from WEAF, block 11 with this station is placed as shown in Fig. 1. Other blocks with other stations thereon are placed opposite different graduations on the clock face 2 so as to indicate the station and when the station is to broadcast. Having arranged the schedule for the day, nothing further is to be done as far as the schedule is concerned. When one o'clock arrives a person desiring to listen to WEAF merely turns to this station on his radio. If the person desiring to hear station WEAF at one o'clock fails to remember this fact until after one, he will observe that he has missed this broadcast when looking at the hand 3. Preferably all of the blocks 11 are turned over to show their blank faces except the stations which have been selected.

It will be understood that the schedule does not in any way interfere or affect the working of the clock or of the radio apparatus but merely is a sign to the person owning the schedule. This sign will indicate to the person quickly the time

selected stations come on the air. While the schedule is very desirable in connection with a clock as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it may be used in connection with other structures. For instance, it may be used directly on the front wall of a radio cabinet, as for instance cabinet 12 shown in Fig. 3. This cabinet and the radio structure therein are old and form no part of the present invention except in combination. As shown in Fig. 4, the ring 4 is secured to the cabinet by any suitable means, as for instance screws, adhesive or other desirable means. In Fig. 1 the ring is likewise secured in place by adhesive or other desirable means. As shown in Fig. 3 there are provided graduations and numbers 13 indicating the outer part of the face of a clock dial. This ring is associated with ring 4 while the usual pointer 14 is of the usual construction and is adapted to be moved over the usual graduation 15.

In Figs. 6, 7 and 8 a modified structure is shown which is a separate piece of furniture and which may be set on top of the radio cabinet, mantelpiece or other article of furniture in the room. In this form of the invention there is provided a base 16 having a stand 17 on which a disk 18 is held by a screw 19. Preferably the disk 18 is at an appreciable angle so that the face thereof may be readily seen. On the face of the disk 18 is arranged a clock face 2' and the outer part of the disk is provided with spaced radial slots 20 adapted to receive the blocks 21, which blocks are H-shaped in cross section whereby they may be readily slid into position as shown in Fig. 7. One face of these blocks is left blank and the opposite face is provided with legends indicating a station. This structure may be used in the same manner as the structure shown in Fig. 1.

If desired, there could be provided as a second modified form a disk 21 of celluloid or other material and on one face of this disk indications presenting a clock face 2''. On the outer part of the disk there are provided slots 22 and 23 through which thin blocks of celluloid or other material 24 are adapted to be moved so that when in operative position they will be as shown in Fig. 9. The disk shown in Fig. 9 may be mounted on a stand as shown in Fig. 4 or may be used independently thereof.

In all forms of the invention it will be observed that sliding plates of some kind have been presented which may be shifted from place to place to arrange a schedule for a person who expects to listen to certain specific broadcasting stations from time to time during a period of twelve hours. It will also be noted that the schedule structure may be mounted directly onto a clock or radio cabinet or may be made as a separate piece of furniture, and when presented in any of these forms function to secure the same results.

As shown in Fig. 1, an ordinary clock face 2 has been disclosed. The hand 3 is an ordinary clock hand except for the extension 3' which preferably projects slightly over the ring 4 so as to exactly indicate the particular station involved. In Fig. 1a the same structure is shown except that the clock face 2' has been deprived of its graduations indicating quarter hours, and in place thereof the various numerals 2'' have been substituted. It will be noted that for each period of one hour there have been provided four slides or slide plates.

Also from Fig. 12 it will be observed that instead of having slide plates which slide radially as shown in Figs. 1 and 1a, the slide plates 11' slide at right angles to the face of the ring 4. Each of these slide plates is provided with notches 25 and 26. These notches accommodate the split pins 27 which are mounted in the ring 4. The parts are preferably so proportioned that the friction between the parts will hold the plates 11' in position. In the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 1a a felt backing 28 may be provided and held in place by adhesive or other suitable means whereby a certain additional friction will be presented by the various blocks 11.

I claim:

1. In a schedule of the character described, a ring having a solid inner ring section and radial fingers with notches therebetween, a slide plate arranged in each of said notches extending from the front to the rear face thereof so as to be readily grasped between the fingers and the thumb when applying or removing, and means on one face of each of said plates indicating a broadcasting station.

2. A radio schedule comprising a ring having a plurality of radially extending spaced fingers forming notches in the periphery, each of said fingers having a pair of guiding edges, a sliding block in each of said notches and letters on each of said blocks, said letters indicating broadcasting stations, said sliding blocks having grooves on their edges for receiving said guiding edges of said fingers, said blocks extending entirely through said ring.

3. A perpetual radio and television schedule including a ring, a plurality of plates removably mounted on one face of said ring, each of said plates having a pair of notches, said plates being adapted to be positioned so that adjacent notches will register and form a substantially round aperture, and pins carried by said ring, said pins being positioned to extend through said apertures to hold said plates on said ring.

4. A radio schedule comprising a ring formed with a plurality of fingers having substantially rectangular notches therebetween and a pin receiving notch in each side of each of said fingers, a plurality of legend carrying plates removably mounted in said rectangular notches, said plates having notches coacting with the notches in said fingers, and pins adapted to be inserted into facing notches in the respective plates and fingers for holding the plates removably mounted on the ring.

ISIDOR L. HIRSCHMAN.