

J. C. STEVENS.
CALENDAR PAD AND HOLDER.
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1,036,741.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

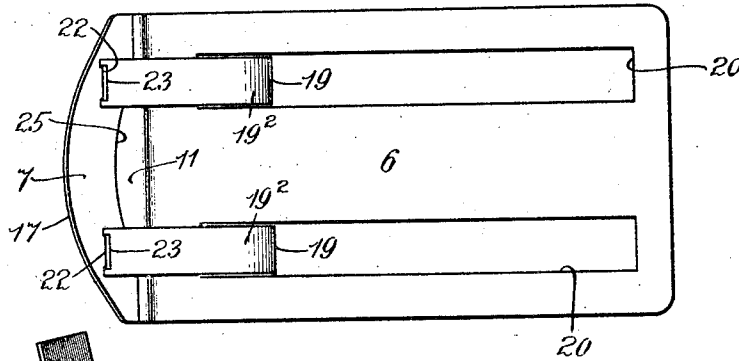


Fig. 1.

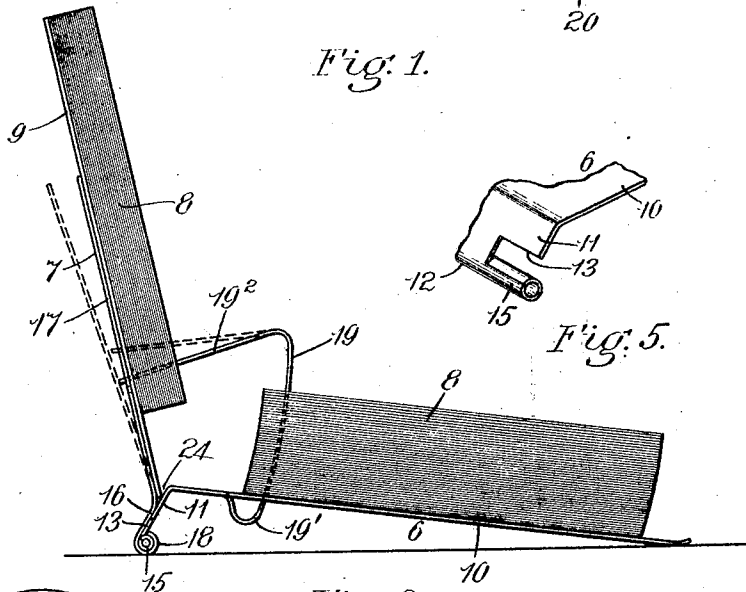


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

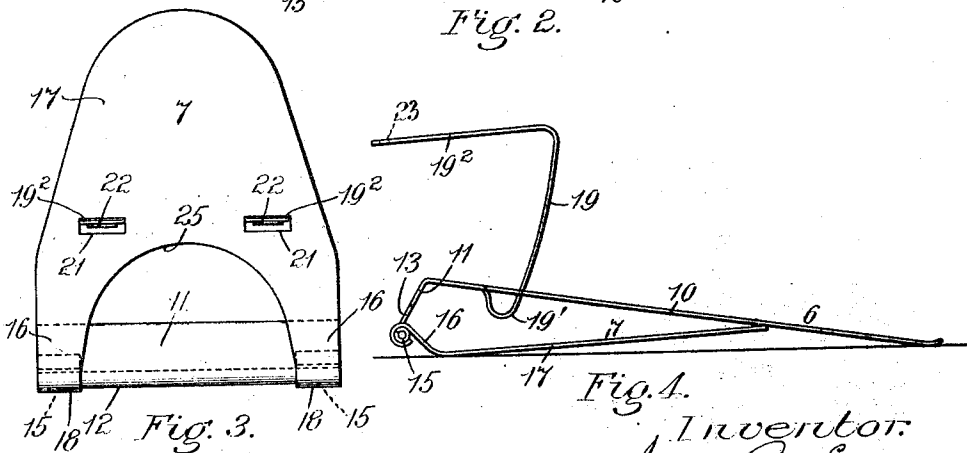


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
Franklin E. Low
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Inventor:
John C. Stevens,
By his attorney,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. STEVENS, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO ACME SERVICE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CALENDAR PAD AND HOLDER.

1,036,741.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Malden, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calendar Pads and Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved calendar pad and holder therefor.

The object of the invention is to provide a calendar pad holder which is strong, cheap and durable, which is collapsible so that it may be easily packed, and which is constructed so that the same may be stamped out of sheet material and preferably made in two parts, and that when in position to be used said two parts shall be firmly locked together.

The object of the invention is further to provide a calendar pad, the back of which is extended beyond the leaves to engage the calendar pad holder and form a support for the leaves of the calendar pad when they are resting against the back of the holder, this extension of the back of the calendar pad beyond the leaves also providing means for printed matter.

The invention consists in the improved calendar pad holder and in the combination of said holder with a calendar pad, all as hereinafter fully set forth in the specification and particularly as pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved calendar pad and holder, showing the same in its open position as used. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same showing the calendar pad thereon. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the calendar pad holder. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the calendar pad holder collapsed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the base of the calendar pad holder.

In the drawings, 6 is the base and 7 the back of the calendar pad holder.

8, 8 are the leaves of the calendar pad and 9 the back of the calendar pad.

The base 6 of the calendar pad holder is formed of a single piece of sheet material and consists of a body portion 10 which is bent at its rearward end downwardly at an angle thereof to form a flange 11. The flange 11 is bent upwardly at its lower edge, as at 12, to form a cylindrical rib and the

opposite ends of the flange 11 are cut out at 13, the opposite ends of said rib 12 being extended across the cut out portion 13 to form pintles 15, 15. The back 7 is also formed of a single piece of sheet metal terminating at its lower end in two arms 16, 16 which extend at an angle to the main portion 17 of said back and are bent at their free ends at 18 around the pintles 15. Thus the back 7 is pivotally mounted upon the base 6.

The base and back are locked against rotation relatively to each other by tongues 19, 19 which are preferably integral with the base 6 and are formed by punching the same out of said base, leaving slots 20, 20 therein. These tongues 19, 19 preferably project beneath the base 10 adjacent to the ends thereof which are attached to said base; then extend upwardly through the leaves 8, 8 of the pad and then extend downwardly at an angle toward the back of the holder, their free ends projecting through slots 21, 21 in the back 7.

Tongues 22, 22 extend downwardly from the upper edge of these slots 21, 21 and into slots 23, 23 formed in the free ends of the tongues 19. The tongues 19 are resilient and are adapted to spring upwardly at their free ends, thus causing the tongues 22, 22 to project into the slots 23, 23 and thus locking the back 7 to the base 6. Moreover, to assist in the locking of the back 7 to the base 6, it will be noted that the arms 16, 16 are bent at such an angle to the back 7 and the tongues 19, 19 are of such length and proportion that, in order to cause the free ends of the tongues 19, 19 to interlock with the back 7, said tongues are sprung out of their normal position from the position shown in dotted lines (Fig. 2) to the position shown in full lines therein and the tongues 22, 22 then extend downwardly into the slots 23, 23 in the tongues 19, 19. Thus it will be seen that the back 7 and the tongues 19, 19 are held by mutual resilient action in interengagement with each other.

The resiliency of the tongues 19, 19 is increased by reason of the same being bent downwardly beneath the body portion 10, as at 19', forming a U-shaped projection beneath said body portion 10, and from thence said tongues extend upwardly and then from their uppermost extension are extended downwardly as illustrated in Fig. 2. This downwardly extended portion 19' is for the

purpose of preventing the leaves of the calendar from sliding forwardly away from the calendar pad back 9 when said back is resting against the back 7 of the calendar pad holder, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

When the back 7 and base 6 are locked together as in Fig. 2, it will be noted that there is a groove 24 between said back and base and that the back 9 of the calendar pad, when resting on the back 7 of the holder, extends downwardly below the leaves 8 of said calendar pad and into the groove 24, resting against the flange 11 upon the base 6. The back 7 has a space 25, formed by cutting out a portion of the same between the arms 16, 16, so that any printed matter upon the calendar pad within this space 25, may be clearly seen from the back of the calendar holder as it stands upon the desk, and also that portion of the back of the calendar pad which extends down beyond said leaves 8 on the front thereof may be utilized for displaying printed matter, such as advertisements or the like.

While I prefer to employ two tongues 19, 19 projecting from the base through the leaves of the calendar pad to form interengaging locking means with the back of the calendar pad holder, for the reason that they form a better means of guiding and supporting the leaves of the calendar pad as they rest upon the base 6, or upon the back 7, and also as they are moved from the base 7 toward the back or vice versa, yet one of said tongues could be omitted without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The prolongation of the back 9 of the pad downwardly from the leaves 8 and into the groove 24 adds to the stability and firmness of that portion of the pad which is resting against the back 7 of the holder and tends to prevent the leaves 8 from becoming accidentally displaced.

The manner in which my improved calendar pad and holder therefor are utilized is as follows: Assuming the calendar pad holder to be in its collapsed position, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the back 7 is carried around from the position shown in said Fig. 4 to the position shown in dotted lines (Fig. 2). At this time the free ends of the tongues 19, 19 are in the position illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 2. By pressing downwardly and backwardly upon the free ends of the tongues 19 and forwardly upon the upper end of the back 7, the free ends of said

tongues may be passed through the slots 21 in the back 7, and then upon being released they will snap upwardly until the tongues 22 project through the slots 23. Then, upon releasing the back, it will be locked to the base by said tongues 19. It will be noted that in order to move the back from the position illustrated in dotted lines (Fig. 2) to that shown in full lines in said figure, it is necessary to spring said back to a certain extent before it will engage the free ends of the tongues 19, 19, and this is caused by reason of the fact that the arms 16, 16 upon the back 7 engage the flange 11 upon the base 6 when the main portion 17 of said back 7 arrives at the position indicated in dotted lines (Fig. 2). The leaves 8 and the back 9 of the pad are placed upon the tongues 19 prior to the locking of the back 7 to the base 6 by means of said tongues, as hereinbefore described. The leaves of the pad and the back thereof are provided with suitable holes through which the tongues 19 may be passed. The back 9 of the pad is first moved upwardly over the tongues 19 and rests against the back 7 of the holder and the leaves at this time all rest upon the body portion 10 of the base 6. Then from day to day the leaves are passed upwardly over the tongues 19 and rest against the back 9, as illustrated in Fig. 2, in which the back 9 is resting against the back 7 of the holder and a portion of the leaves 8 are also resting against said back 9, while the remainder of the leaves rest upon the body portion 10 of the base 6.

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

A holder for a calendar pad having, in combination, a base adapted to support said pad, a back also adapted to support said pad, means constituting pivots connecting said back to said base, said back adapted to be swung backwardly beneath said base, and means adapted to project through said pad and lock said back in a predetermined position relatively to said base.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES S. GOODING,
LOUIS A. JONES.