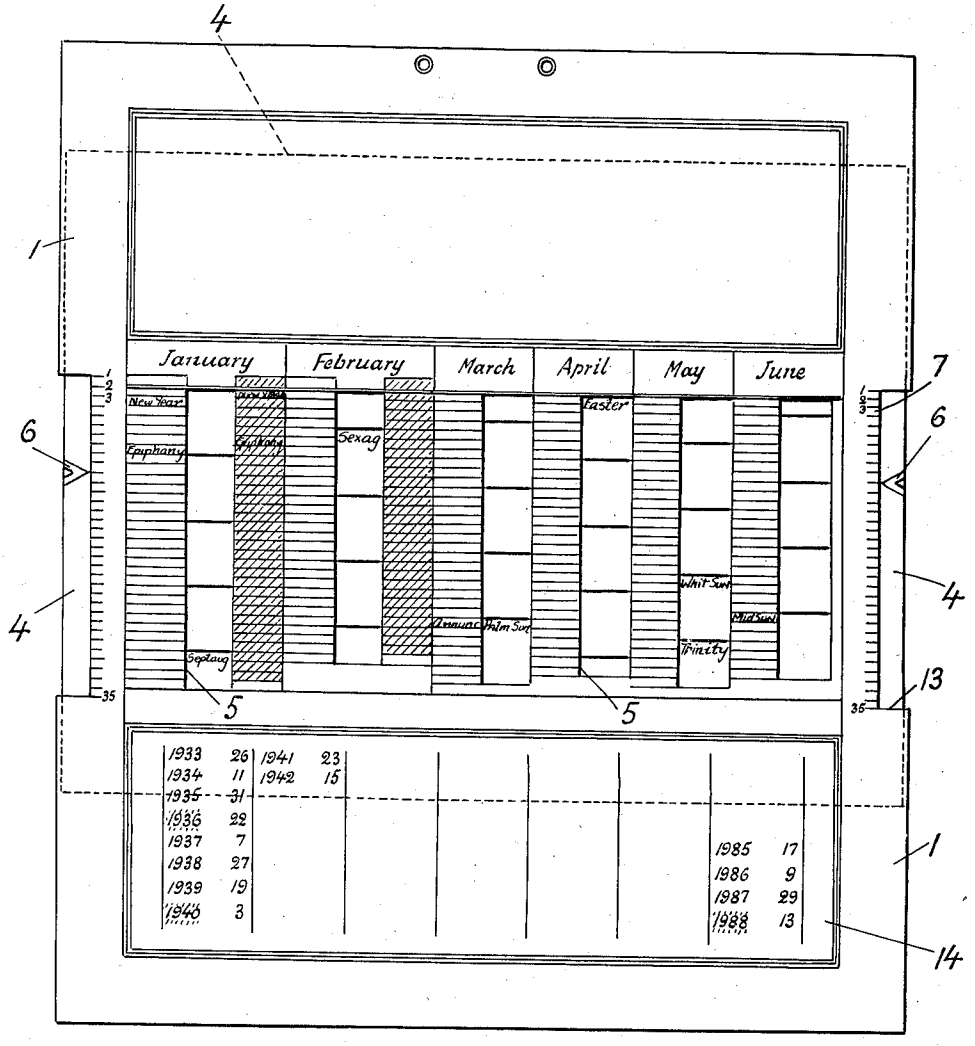
Oct. 16, 1934. V. HANSEN 1,977,555

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Filed Dec. 22, 1933 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



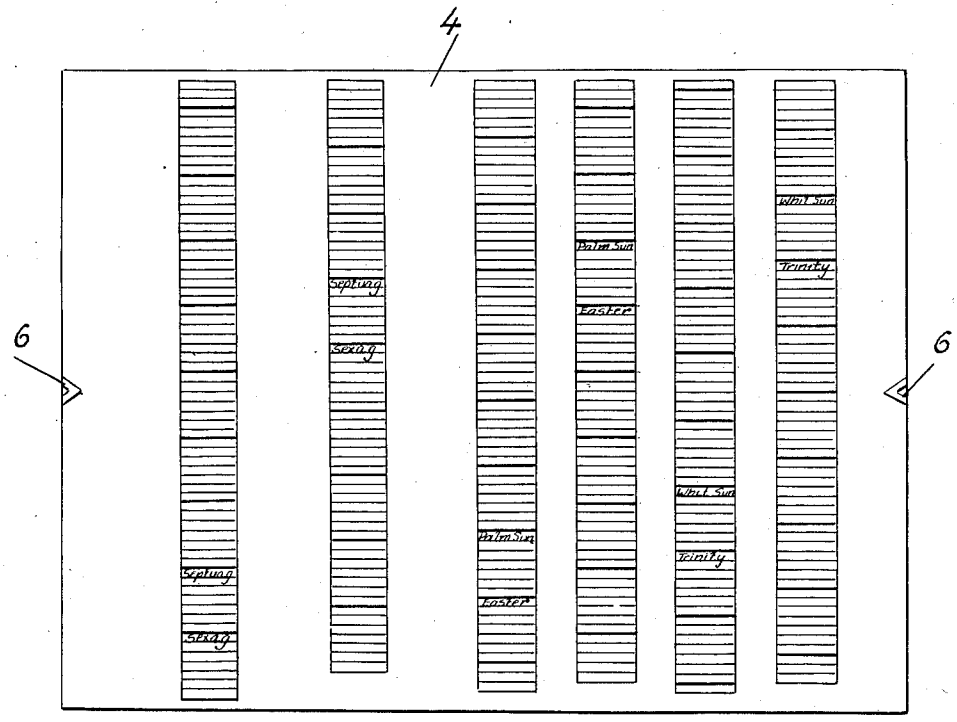
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Fig. 2.



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Fig.3.

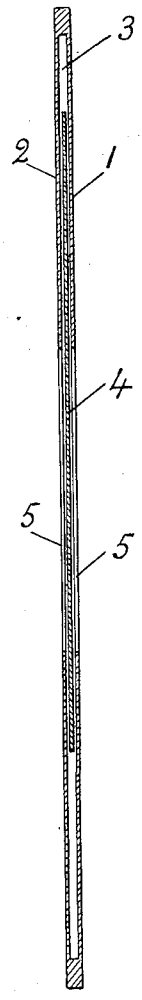
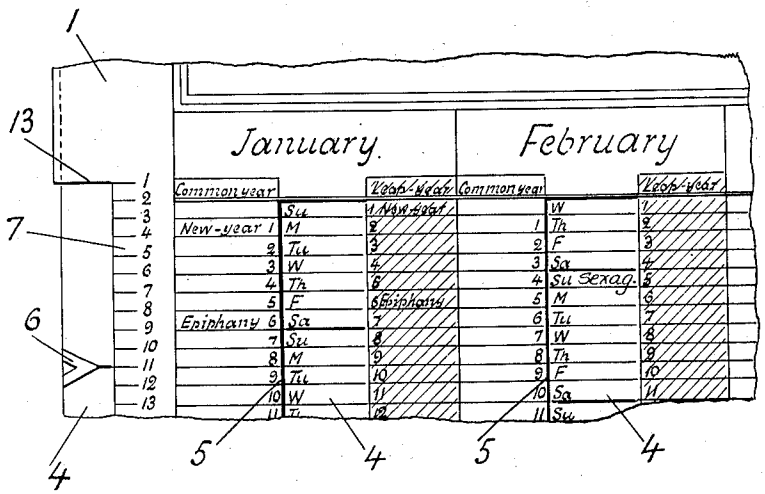


Fig.4.



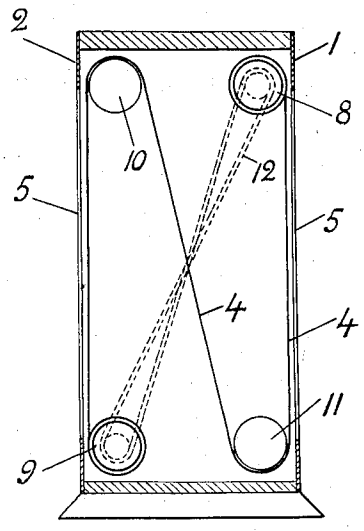


Fig.5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Valdemar Hansen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Application December 22, 1933, Serial No. 703,619
In Denmark July 8, 1933

9 Claims. (Cl. 40—109)

This invention relates to an improved perpetual calendar which in all its main features is similar to the commonly used calendar for one year, being as clear and complete as such a calendar. Numerous perpetual calendars have been proposed with a great number of different relative positions for the year ordinals, month and day designations etc., but most of these are unpractical by the fact that only one day designation is given for four or more dates. My invention differs from these arrangements by the fact that there are as many day designations as there are days in one year. In order to realize such an arrangement I act as follows:

According to my invention the perpetual calendar has a prime member provided with sight apertures disposed side by side and surrounded by month designations, day numbers, fixed holidays and red-letter days. A second member with day designations for each day in the year and with movable holidays is partly covered by the prime member and slidably arranged in relation to said member in the longitudinal direction of its sight apertures and adapted to be selectively positioned in relation to a series of divisions carried by either of the two members and designed by a series of leading ordinals or letters or in any other suitable manner.

The relative positions of the second member are determined by the time of Easter, which holiday may fall on 35 different dates. In order to make the calendar useful for all persons also for these who are unskilled in the art, I provide the prime member with a leading table containing the leading ordinals or letters and the corresponding year ordinals, and in order to make the handling of the calendar as easy and simple as possible I do arrange the year ordinals in succession.

The number of positions in which the prime member and the second member may be adjusted in relation to each other is preferably 35 so as to make the perpetual calendar valuable for a very great number of years.

A considerable advantage of my invention consists therein that the prime member of the calendar and its sight apertures, may be executed in such dimensions as to offer a blank writing space for each day of the year as well on the table for the dates as on the table for the movable day designations which appears through the sight apertures. This feature makes it possible to employ the calendar as a memory table as well with regard of these holidays and red-letter days which are fixed in the year as with regard of those holidays which are movable with Easter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a front view of the prime member,

Figure 2 shows a front view of the second member,

Figure 3 shows a sectional view of an embodiment of my invention,

Figure 4 shows a part of the prime member with sight apertures and with part of the second member to be seen therethrough,

Figure 5 shows a cross section through a second embodiment of my invention.

According to Figures 1–4 the calendar has a prime member composed of two rectangular plates 1 and 2, as shown in Figure 3. A front view of plate 1 is given in Figure 1, from which it will be seen that this plate bears the month designations for the first half part of the year. The equally formed plate 2 bears the month designations for the last half part of the year. The rims of the two plates are assembled at their upper and lower parts so as to form a narrow chamber 3 between the plates. A second member 4 is arranged to slide up and down in the chamber 3.

As shown in Figure 1, the months and their date columns are disposed on the prime member in the same way as by the usual wall calendars, only that the months of January and February are provided each with two number columns, one of which serves for the leap-years. In order to make the second member 4, which is slidably arranged between the plates 1 and 2, visible, from outside, these plates have sight apertures of variable length cut out under the month designations.

These sight aperatures are marked in the drawings by the numeral 5. In addition to the month designations and columns the prime member also bears the fixed holidays and red-letter days of the year. These are only shown in Figure 4 on account of the clearness of the drawings.

The slidably arranged second member 4, Figure 2, bears the names of the week days or day designations (not shown), the movable holidays and the movable red-letter days. These names and designations are arranged in columns so as to be visible through the sight apertures 5 in the plates 1 and 2 respectively (Figure 4). The second member 4 is guided by the assembled rims of these plates, whereas two apertures 13 are arranged at the border of the

plates through which the slidable member 4 may be seized and moved into desired positions. Along the rims of the apertures 13 the plates 1 and 2 are provided with vertically arranged divisons 7 serving for the adjustment of the slidable member 4, which is provided, on its visible parts, with an arrow 6 or a single adjustment line. The divisions 7 may be designed in any suitable way by leading ordinals, letters or other characters. In the drawings the leading ordinals 1–35 are used.

The leading ordinals and the corresponding year ordinals are to be found in a leading table 14, in which the year ordinals are arranged in succession. In order to adjust the calendar for the year 1934, the leading ordinal facing the year ordinal 1934 in the leading table 14 is searched and found to be 11. Hence the slidable member 4 is so adjusted as to bring its arrow 6 in juxtaposition with relation to the division marked 11. In this manner the complete calendar for 1934 is reproduced by a single adjustment.

The leading ordinals may evidently also be disposed on the movable member 4 and the arrow 6 on one or both of the plates 1 and 2.

According to the embodiment of my invention shown and described, each half part of the year is reproduced on one side of the calendar. Nevertheless my calendar may also be formed with a prime member in only one part showing the total year on its face. Neither is it necessary that the calendar should be made of plates only, other forms as for instance cylindrical forms being equally useful for attaining the purpose as heretofore described.

Figure 5 shows another embodiment of my invention comprising a box like prime member with faces 1 and 2, in which a band or second member 4 is arranged to slide on span-rollers 10 and 11 and to be wound up and off by means of rollers 8 and 9, which are connected to each other by a crossed cord or string 12, thus permitting both rollers 8 and 9 to be rotated by a single hand or button on the shaft of one of said rollers.

As already described the months January and February are provided each with two number columns, one of these serving for years with 365 days, the other for leap-years. Instead of two number columns it is possible to use only one column slidably arranged to show the dates for leap-years when it is moved one division into its upper position, and to show the dates for common years in its lower position. The slidable columns for both months may also be arranged on a common slide.

When two number columns are used for each of the first two months, the columns for leap-years may be coloured, as well as the year ordinals for leap-years in the leading table. In this way the user of the calendar is secured against false readings. In the drawings the number columns and year ordinals for leap-years are hatched.

Having thus fully described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. Perpetual calendar in which the number of day designations equals the number of days in the year, having a prime member provided with sight apertures disposed side by side and surrounded by month designations, day numbers and fixed holidays, a second member partly covered by the prime member and containing day designations and movable holidays, which second member is slidably arranged in relation to the prime member in the longitudinal direction of its sight apertures and adapted to be selectively adjusted as determined by a series of divisions carried by either of the two members and designed by a series of leading ordinals or letters, said prime member having a leading table showing said ordinals or letters and the corresponding year ordinals arranged in succession.

2. Perpetual calendar in which the number of day designations equals the number of days in the year, having a prime member provided with sight apertures disposed side by side and surrounded by month designations, day numbers and fixed holidays, a second member partly covered by the prime member and containing day designations and movable holidays which second member is slidably arranged in relation to the first member in the longitudinal direction of its sight apertures and adapted to be selectively adjusted as determined in by a series of 35 divisions carried by either of the two members and designed by a series of leading ordinals or letters, said prime member having a leading table containing said ordinals or letters and the corresponding year ordinals arranged in succession.

3. Perpetual calendar, in which the number of day designations equals the number of days in the year, having a prime member provided with sight apertures disposed side by side and surrounded by month designations, day numbers and fixed holidays, a second member partly coveved by the prime member and containing day designations and movable holidays which second member is slidably arranged in relation to the first member in the longitudinal direction of its sight apertures and adapted to be selectively adjusted as determined by a series of 35 divisions carried by either of the two members and designed by a series of leading ordinals or letters, said second member having day designations on both sides and the prime member having two parts surrounding the second member in all relative positions.

4. Perpetual calendar in which the number of day designations equals the number of days in the year, having a prime member provided with sight apertures disposed side by side and surrounded by month designations, day numbers and fixed holidays, a second member partly covered by the prime member and containing day designations and partly movable holidays which second member is slidably arranged in relation to the first member in the longitudinal direction of the sight apertures and adapted to be selectively adjusted as prescribed for each year by one or the other of a series of 35 divisions carried by either of the two members and designed by a series of leading ordinals or letters, said second member having day designations on both sides, the prime member having two parts surrounding the second member in all relative positions, which parts have assembled side edges acting to guide the second member and one or more apertures displaying part or parts of the second member.

5. Perpetual calendar in which the number of day designations equals the number of days in the year, having a prime member provided with sight apertures disposed side by side and surrounded by month designations, day numbers and fixed holidays, a second member partly covered by the prime member and containing

day designations and movable holidays which second member is slidably arranged in relation to the first member in the longitudinal direction of the sight apertures and adapted to be selectively adjusted under the control of a series of 35 divisions carried by either of the two members and designed by a series of leading ordinals or letters, said second member having day designations on both sides and the prime member having two parts surrounding the second member in all relative positions, which parts have assembled side edges serving to guide the second member and one or more apertures displaying part or parts of the second member, one or more series of divisions with leading ordinals or letters on the prime member or on the discovered part of the second member being arranged to cooperate with a single mark on the other member.

6. The perpetual calendar of claim 5, in which the prime member has a leading table containing the leading ordinals or letters and the corresponding year ordinals.

7. The perpetual calendar of claim 5, in which the prime member has a leading table containing the year ordinals arranged in succession along the leading ordinals or letters corresponding to the leading ordinals or letters of the series of adjustment divisions.

8. The perpetual calendar of claim 1 in which the prime member is formed as a box and the second member as a band, said box having guiding rollers for said band and rollers for winding it up and off, means for interconnecting said winding rollers and means for rotating said rollers.

9. The perpetual calendar of claim 2, in which the prime member is formed as a box and the second member as a band, said box having guiding rollers for said band and rollers for winding it up and off, means for interconnecting said winding rollers and means for rotating said rollers.

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