W. F. HUNT.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1907.

903,192.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

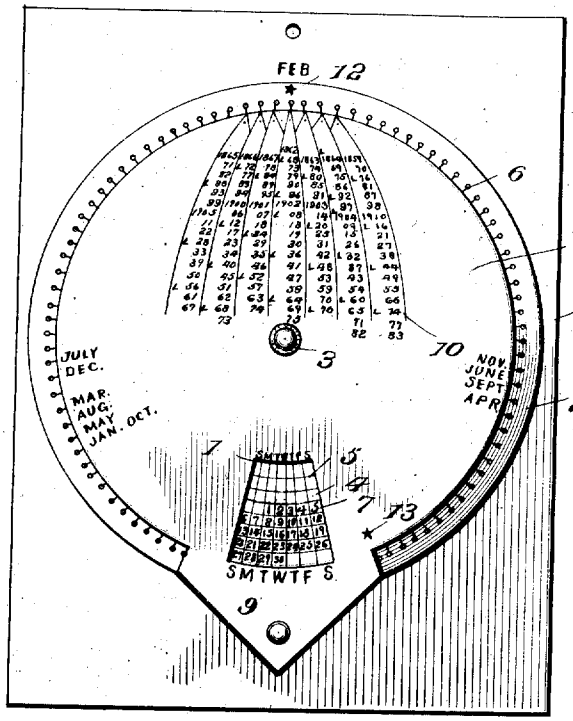


Fig. 3.

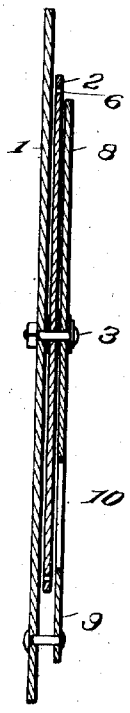
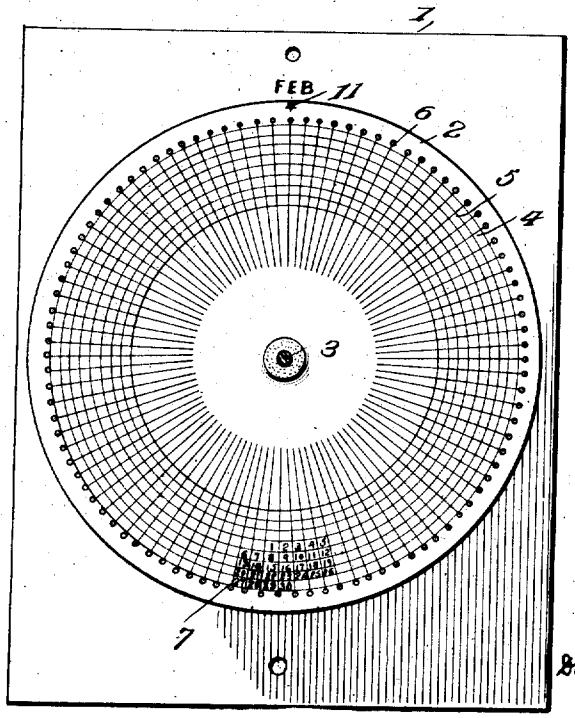


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

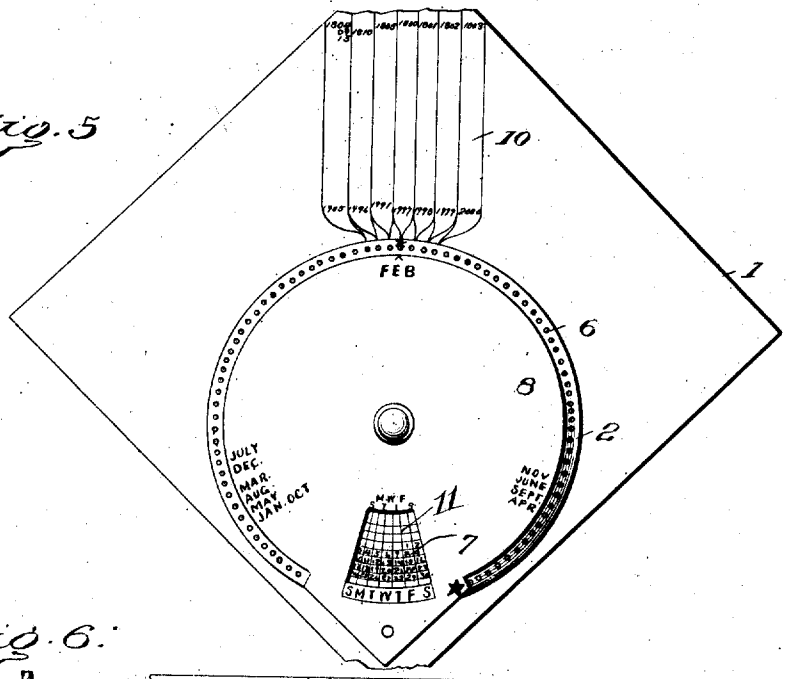
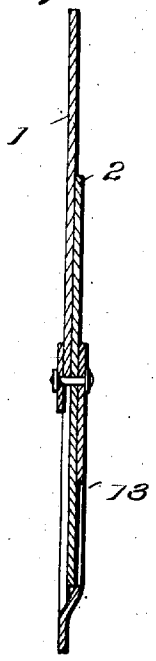


Fig. 6.



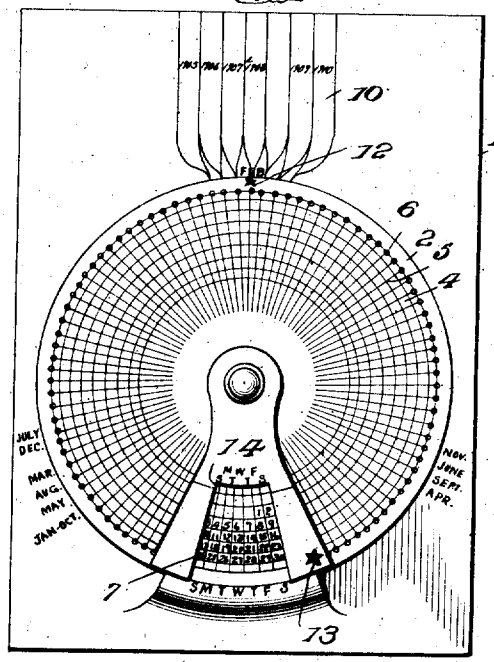


Fig. 4

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

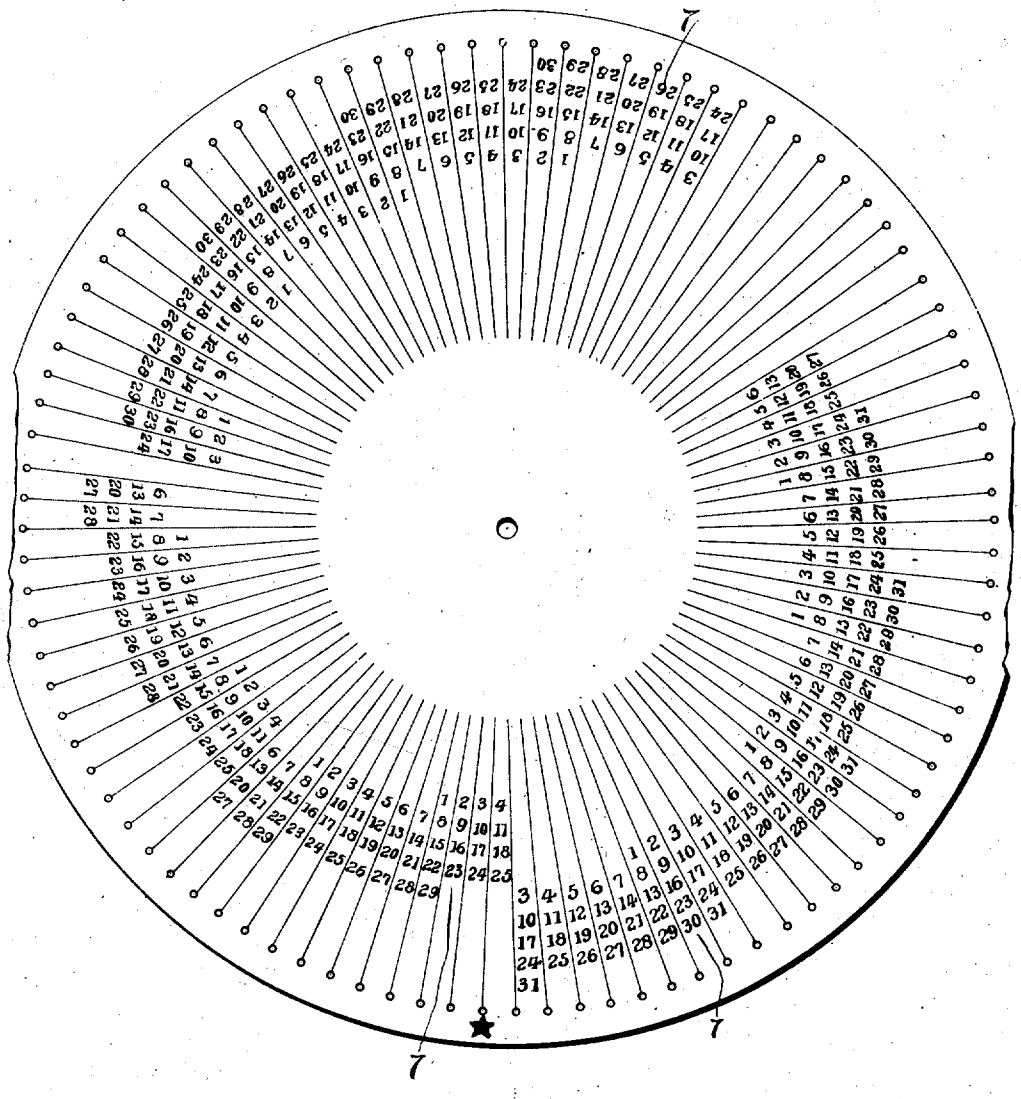
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

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Application filed May 31, 1907. Serial No. 376,540.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. HUNT, citizen of the United States, residing at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Perpetual Calendars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to calendars and it has for its object the provision of a calendar which may be termed perpetual in that it can be changed from month to month with the current progression of time, and can also be quickly changed so as to show what the calendar was in one or two or more centuries in the past, or what the same will be for one or two or more centuries in the future.

A further object of the invention is the making of such a calendar which may also be useful either as a work of art or for advertising purposes, or a combination of both. Also by means of the novel method employed in the adjustment of the parts to ascertain the divisions of past, present or future time, the article is one which will afford more or less amusement to the user.

The specific objects of my invention and the particular advantages thereof will be more fully pointed out in the following specification and the concluding claims, it being understood that while I have shown in the accompanying drawings and shall describe herein the preferred embodiment of my invention, yet the same may be departed from without material departure from the spirit of the invention, as shown, described and claimed herein.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front or face view of my invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view with the face disk removed to show the revolving dial; Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of Fig. 1; Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate modifications of the structure as a whole; Fig. 6 is a similar section of Fig. 4, and Fig. 7 is a plan view of the revolving dial.

In the drawing 1 designates a back piece or support which may be of card board or other material as preferred.

2 is a revolving dial suitably journaled on the back piece or support 1 by a stud or pivot 3 and provided on its face with divisional spaces 4 formed by lines 5 drawn from its center, and with holes 6 at the outer end of each of the said lines 5. In the particular form of my invention shown, as will be seen in Fig. 2, the revolving disk or dial 2 is provided with 96 of the spaces 4 and holes 6. This number may however be varied if desired. The dial is shown in detail in Fig. 7, and from this figure it will be seen that on the face of the revolving dial 2 and disposed radially to the axis or center of rotation thereof, I provide a plurality of columns of numerals 7 from which the calendar is formed. The columns of numerals are arranged in the divisions formed by the lines 5. These numerals are, as shown in Fig. 2, arranged in four divisions, one division being adapted and so located as to form calendars for the thirty-one-day months, one division for the thirty-day months, one division for February when it has twenty-eight days and one division for February when it has twenty-nine days. In the form of my invention shown there are blank divisional spaces between the thirty-one-day division of the dial and the thirty-day division and a blank divisional space between the thirty-day division and the twenty-eight-day division, and all or part of these blank spaces may be omitted if desired which would decrease the number of divisional spaces accordingly.

Arranged in front of the revolving dial 2 and confined in place on the pivot 3 is a fixed disk 8 having an extension piece 9 at its lower edge, and which piece is attached to the back piece or support 1 in any suitable manner. The sides of the extension 9, under which the holes 6 in the disk 2 revolve, form stops against which an instrument engaging the holes will contact as will be hereinafter explained. The fixed disk 8 is provided on its upper face portion with a series of lines 10 forming between them seven spaces, which spaces are of gradually decreasing width from the bottom upward, the lines forming the same converging at the top towards a point similar to the lines indicating degrees of latitude on a globe. Within each of the spaces formed by the lines 10 is arranged a series of figures indicating yearly periods of time. The years in each column are those in which the first of January occurs on the same day of the week. That is to say in the left hand column the first of January in all the years represented comes in on Sunday, in the second column on Monday etc. It

will be noted in these columns the letter L appears opposite certain years, such letter designating a leap year, and it is obvious that such designating character as well as the figures of the year opposite to which it is placed may be printed in red or other color so as to quickly indicate to the eye the leap years shown in the several columns. Arranged on the outer edge on opposite sides of the disk or dial 8 and at the marginal edges thereof appear the names of the months of the year; July, Dec., Mar., Aug., May, Jan. and Oct. appearing on the left hand side and Nov., June, Sept. and Apr. on the right hand side, while Feb. appears at the top on the back 1, so as not to interfere with the year column. At the bottom of the dial or disk is a cut-away portion or panel 11 forming a segmental aperture for exposing therethrough a portion of the underlying revolving disk. At the upper and lower edges of the opening 11 are arranged the initials S M T W T F S, indicating the days of the week. As the disk or dial 2 is revolved beneath the fixed disk, such a part of each division as will indicate the days of a single month of a given year will appear through the panel or cut away portion of such fixed disk, each of the divisions being so arranged as to be able to show a complete calendar with the first beginning on any day of the week. As will be noted, the year columns on the fixed disk 8 have been filled in so as to show the years 1862 to 1977 inclusive, but it will be obvious that this arrangement may be changed as desired, and the number of past years decreased and those of the future increased or vice versa, as desired. On the revolving dial, as well as on the fixed disk or dial appear two stars numbered respectively 12 and 13 and which indicate starting points in the use of the device as will now be described.

In the construction as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, to ascertain any given date in any given year, the following method is employed:

A pencil point or other point is inserted in one of the holes 6 near the margin of the movable dial at the star 12, and such dial is then revolved to the right until the pencil is stopped opposite the star 13 on the fixed dial by coming in contact with the overlying side of the portion 9, in the form shown in Fig. 1, or 14 in the form shown in Fig. 4, which brings the movable dial to its starting position. The point of the pencil is then inserted in the hole opposite the top of the column of the face or fixed dial in which the year of the date desired to be found is shown, and the movable dial is again turned to the right until stopped at the point opposite star 13 on the fixed dial. The pencil point is now inserted in the hole 6 on the margin of the movable dial opposite the month in which the date desired is found, and the dial is again turned to the right until stopped opposite the star 13, on the fixed disk or dial, and then there will be shown through the opening 11 in such fixed dial the calendar of the month desired. The reason for this is that by the first movement of the dial from its starting position the dial has been given a setting in relation to the month indications dependent upon what day of the week the year started on and the month indications are so arranged that when the dial has been given its second setting the proper division of the movable dial will be brought under the opening 11. As there are seven divisions 10 the dial can be set in seven positions by its first setting and any one of seven holes 6 brought opposite each month indication so that upon the second movement of the dial from the month indication the proper calendar can be found. Where the date sought occurs during a leap year, and the month in which such date sought occurs in a month other than January in such leap year, then the movable dial is turned to the left, except as to the month of January as to which in leap years, as well as in other years, the dial 2 is turned to the right. The effect of reversing the direction of rotation of the dial is to advance the calendar one day which in the construction shown is due to the fact that the distance from one side to the other of the projection 9 is equal to the distance of thirteen spaces on the disk or one less than two weeks.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification in which the year columns are on the back portion 1 instead of on the front portion.

In Fig. 4 is illustrated another modification in which is shown but one dial or disk, and that the revolving one 2, the front piece or standard 14 which supports the said dial being cut out from out the back piece or support 1. As will be seen in this modified construction the columns for containing the numerals denoting the years are arranged on the back piece or support 1, as well as the designations of the months. The operation of both of these modifications is the same as that already described.

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

1. A calendar comprising a fixed member, a revolving member adjustably rotatable with reference to such fixed member, and bearing on its face tables of numerals so arranged as to present the consecutive numerical designation of the days of the successive months of the year, said revolving member having turning apertures adapted to be engaged by a suitable turning instrument, stops to limit the turning movement and said fixed member having a slot or cut-away portion therein through which monthly

calendars appear in the successive rotation as set forth.

2. A calendar comprising fixed rear and front members, the front member having a cut away portion, a rotating dial pivoted between said members provided with turning apertures adapted to be engaged by a suitable turning instrument, daily, monthly and yearly divisions of time imprinted on said several members, stops adapted for starting and stopping points of rotation of said rotating dial with relation to the printed matter on said several members, whereby the successive movement of said rotating dial in a given direction and a predetermined succession of movements will cause the calendar for any desired month to appear beneath the cut away portion of said front or fixed member, as set forth.

3. In a calendar the combination with a fixed member and a rotating member, of a series of designations for the days of the month upon the rotating member, said rotating member being provided with turning apertures adapted to be engaged by a suitable turning instrument, a series of yearly designations on the stationary portion of the calendar, a series of monthly designations on the stationary portion of the calendar, stops on said stationary member to limit the movement of the rotary member, said yearly and monthly designations being so arranged in relation to each other and to the designations of the days of the month on the movable member that by a predetermined manipulation in successive sequence a calendar may be ascertained for any month of any year appearing within the limit of time of the years appearing in the yearly columns.

4. A calendar having a fixed support or back member, a rotating member mounted thereon and having a series of holes therein in which to insert a pencil or other pointed means for rotating the same, stops on the stationary member to limit the movement of the rotary member, said rotating member bearing a series of columns of figures on its face representing daily and monthly divisions of time, a fixed front member imposed over said rotating member and having a cut-away portion therein and a series of figures thereon representing yearly divisions of time and the names of the twelve months of the year imprinted thereon, such yearly columns of figures and the months so registering with the holes in the rotating member as to cause the column of figures representing the monthly calendar of any given year on the rotating member to appear beneath the cut-away portion of the fixed front member when the rotating member shall have been turned in successive sequence from the holes or points on such rotating member registering successively with the initial starting point thereon and the year and month in succession, as set forth.

5. A calendar comprising a fixed member, a revolving member adjustably rotatable with reference to such fixed member, so arranged as to present the consecutive numerical designation of the days of the successive months of the year, one table being arranged for thirty day months, one table for thirty-one day months, one table for twenty-eight day months and one for twenty-nine day months, a slot or cut-away portion in the fixed member through which monthly calendars appear, said calendar only showing the proper number of days for the month desired, said revolving member having turning apertures therein adapted to be engaged by a suitable turning instrument and stops on the stationary member adapted to limit the movement of the revolving member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM F. HUNT.

Witnesses:
MARIE GUNNERSON,
WALTER L. ANDERSON.