

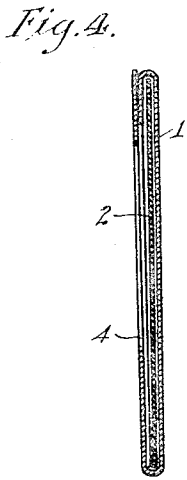
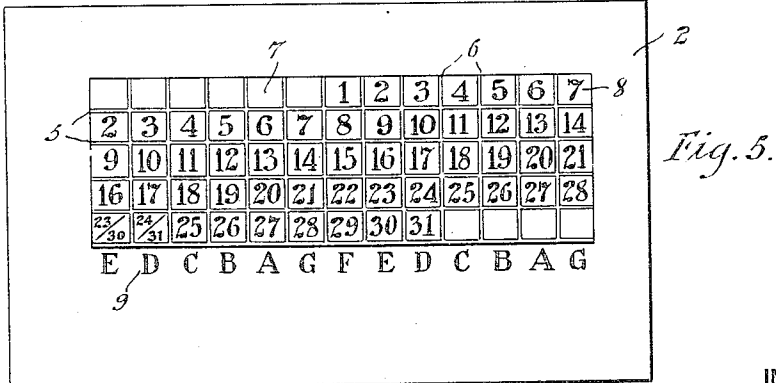
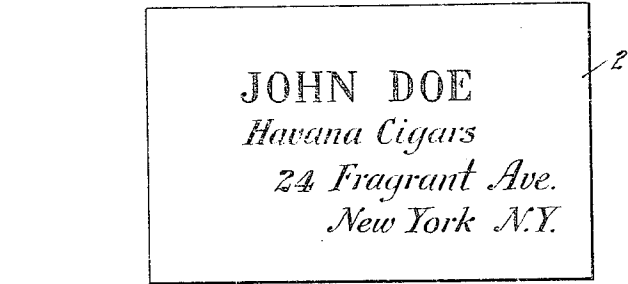
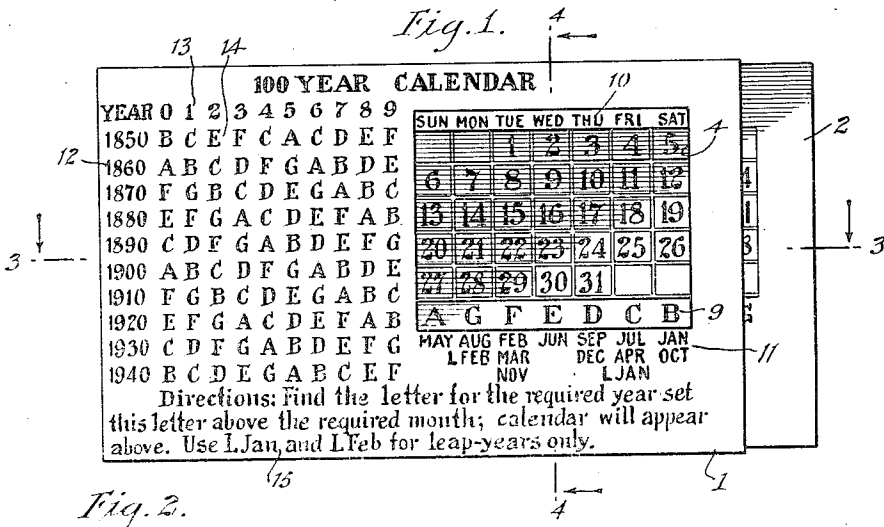
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1,949,328

CALENDAR

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CALENDAR

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3 Claims. (Cl. 40—109)

This invention relates to calendars, and has for an object to provide an improved calendar which is of the perpetual type and which may be easily adjusted to secure an indication of the days in any month and any year within the range of the calendar.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved calendar of the perpetual type, which is formed substantially as a business card, the business name and address being on one side, and the opposite side and opposite parts presenting a calendar structure.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved calendar of the perpetual type wherein there are only two parts, one moving with respect to the other, and yet a month's sight may be secured, which presents the numbers in ample size to be readily seen by a person of ordinary eyesight.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the calendar disclosing an embodiment of the invention, the same being shown set to indicate the month of August and the year 1933;

Figure 2 is a rear view of the structure shown in Figure 1, with the slide nested and the parts shown on a reduced scale;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through Figure 1 on the line 3—3;

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view through Figure 1 on the line 4—4;

Figure 5 is an elevation of the slide shown in Figure 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, 1 indicates what may be termed a container, and 2 indicates a slide which is normally nested or fitted within the container 1. The container may be made from celluloid, metal, paper or other material without departing from the spirit of the invention, and the slide 2 may also be of any desired material.

In forming the container 1 the same is completely closed except for the open end 3 and the window or sight opening 4. In forming the slide the same is preferably formed rectangular, as shown in Figure 5, and with horizontal lines 5 and vertical lines 6 for presenting the squares 7. In certain of these squares numbers are arranged. The arrangement of the lines just described causes the various numbers 8 to form horizontal and vertical columns. It will be noted that the first horizontal column is at the right seven last squares 7 with numbers from one to seven. The second column has the numbers two to fourteen, inclusive, while the third and fourth

columns have numbers respectively from nine to twenty-one and from sixteen to twenty-eight, inclusive. The last column has the numbers extending from the left and reaching from twenty-three to thirty-one. In addition, the first two squares are provided with double numbers, namely, the first square is provided with the numbers twenty-three and thirty-one, while the second square is provided with the numbers fifteen and thirty-one, arranged in regular order.

Arranged below these numbers is a line of key characters 9, there being one character opposite each vertical column of numbers. In forming the numbers they are made comparatively large and the window 4 is made of a corresponding size so that when the slide is in the container 1, as shown in Figures 1 and 3, there is presented a month's sight with the numbers clearly visible by reason of their rather large size. Also, seven key characters 9 are disclosed.

On the container 1 above the window 4 is arranged a line of characters or legends 10 indicating the days of the week, while on the container 1 below the various columns and in line with the legends 10 are arranged a plurality of horizontal rows of legends 11 indicating the months of the year. It will be noted that some of the months are arranged in vertical columns. This is true because these months present identical month sights on the slide 2. In the case of a leap year the months of January and February are somewhat different, and consequently the key character 9 used must be placed above the legend L—Feb. for the month of February, and above the legend L—Jan. for the month of January in this instance, while it is placed in the usual manner above the other months as they come around.

Preferably adjacent one end of the container 1 there is arranged a column 12 of numbers indicating certain years with the word Year arranged thereover. The calendar disclosed in the drawing is intended to cover a period of one hundred years, namely, from the year 1850 up to and including the year 1949, though the column of numbers merely shows a legend indicating every ten years, the first legend being 1850 and the last legend 1940. Opposite the word Year is arranged a horizontal line of characters or numbers 13 which are preferably arranged from 0 to 9. Below each of these numbers there is provided a vertical row of key characters 14. These key characters are also arranged in horizontal rows opposite the respective numbers 12. In each horizontal row of key characters opposite column 12 there are ten characters, while

in the row of characters 9 there are thirteen key characters, said last mentioned key characters being the same as the first mentioned characters except that certain of the characters have been duplicated.

Below the various matter just described there is provided instructions 15 which briefly tell how the calendar is to be operated. When the parts are positioned as shown in Figure 1 the month of August and the year 1933 are shown. When it is desired to disclose the month of September, 1933, the letter G is moved to a position above the legend Sept. in the row of legends 11. In case it is desired to present the month of September in the year 1893 the letter G is placed in the same place, namely, over the legend Sept. in column 11. If the month of January 1933 is desired, the person using the device would look at the number 1930 in column 12 and then glance to the right until he reaches the fourth vertical column, wherein he would use the letter G. Slide 2 may then be moved until the letter G appears over the legend indicating January in the column 11. This will cause the month sight for January to appear in window 4. By the same method any month sight can be brought into view within the scope of the calendar. In bringing the different months into view opposite the window 4, the slide 2 can be moved back and forth, and sometimes it will project an appreciable distance from the container 1. After the month has been observed and the desired information secured the slide can then be forced back into the container 1 and the entire device placed away as, for instance, in a card case or a pocket book. The entire device is preferably made not much larger than an ordinary business card and is comparatively thin because it is made of thin sheet material as, for instance, thin celluloid. By reason of this fact the device may be readily placed in a card case or pocket book and thereby carried about for use at any time.

On the back of the calendar is shown in Figure 2 the name 16 of a person or business firm so that the device may be readily used as a business card and a calendar. When so used a person may hand out the calendar with the name 16 uppermost. When the person receiving the supposed business card examines the same he will find that it is not only a business card but a calendar also of the perpetual type, and consequently will preserve the device by reason of the desirable features of the calendar, so that the name 16 will also be preserved which is one of the desirable points of the device.

I claim:

1. A calendar comprising two parts, one part being formed as a container, and the other part being formed as a slide movably positioned in the container, said slide having numbers indicating the days of the month thereon, said numbers be-

ing arranged in horizontal and vertical columns, and a key character arranged below each of the vertical columns, said container being open at one end and formed in one face with a window of a size to expose said slide sufficiently to permit a month's sight to be presented, a vertical row of numbers indicating a plurality of years, a horizontal row of key characters opposite each year corresponding to the key characters on the slide, the names of the days of the week arranged in a horizontal line above said window, and legends indicating the months arranged in horizontal rows and vertical rows beneath said window, the vertical rows being seven in number.

2. A calendar formed in two parts, one part acting as a receptacle and the other acting as a slide, said slide being slidably mounted in the receptacle and adapted to be moved into and out of the receptacle, said slide having a plurality of horizontal rows of numbers, said numbers being also arranged in vertical rows, there being thirteen vertical rows and five horizontal rows, said receptacle having a window of a size to expose one calendar sight at all times, the calendar also being provided with legends above the window indicating the days of the week, means below the window indicating the months of the year, a row of year numbers and a horizontal row of characters opposite each year number, there being ten key characters in each row, and a row of key characters arranged on said slide, said last mentioned key characters being positioned so that there will be a key character opposite each vertical row of numbers on the slide, the key characters on the slide and the key characters on the receptacle corresponding.

3. A calendar of the perpetual type comprising two members slidable relative to each other, one member acting as a base and the other acting as a slide, said slide having numbers thereon indicating days and months, said numbers being arranged in horizontal and vertical columns, and a plurality of key characters arranged below said numbers, there being one key character below each of said vertical columns, said base being formed with a window of a size to expose said slide sufficiently to permit a month's sight to be presented, said base also having thereon a vertical row of numbers indicating a plurality of years, a horizontal row of key characters opposite each year corresponding to the key characters on the slide, means indicating the names of the days of the week arranged in a horizontal line above said window, and means arranged below said window indicating the months of the year, said last mentioned means being arranged in seven vertical columns, said columns being in line with the columns of numbers on the slide when the slide is correctly positioned to show a month's sight.

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