Sept. 1, 1953 Z. L. PIRSZEL 2,650,764

WOMAN'S DIARY AND MARITAL CALCULATOR

Filed Sept. 11, 1951 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

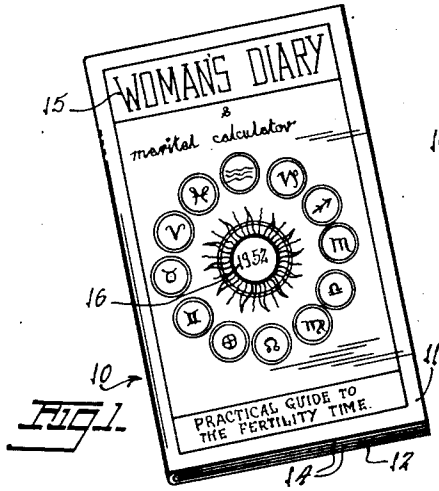


Fig. 1.

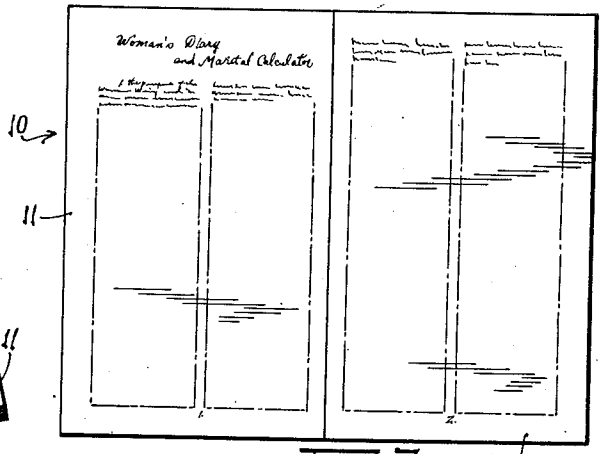


Fig. 2.

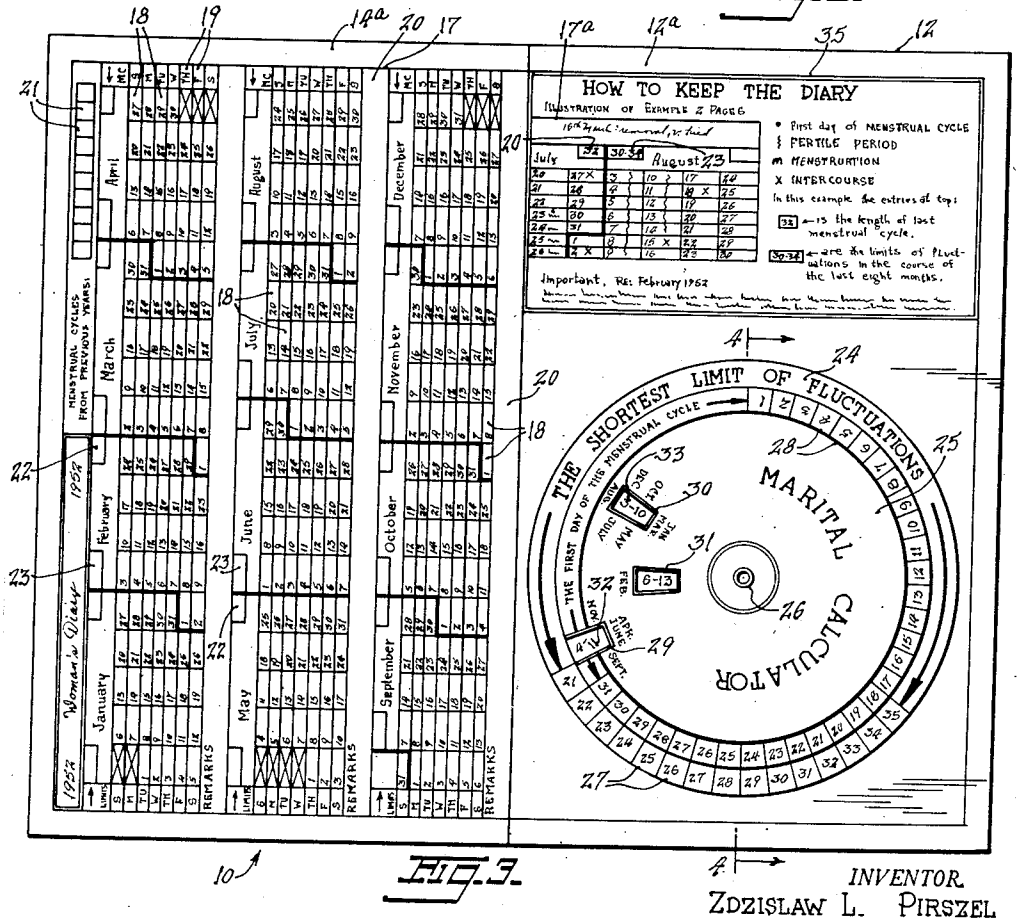


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR
ZDZISLAW L. PIRSZEL
BY
Zoltan A. Polachek
ATTORNEY

Sept. 1, 1953 Z. L. PIRSZEL 2,650,764

WOMAN'S DIARY AND MARITAL CALCULATOR

Filed Sept. 11, 1951 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

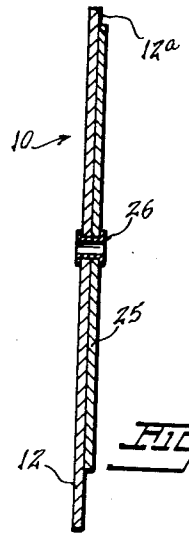


Fig. 4.

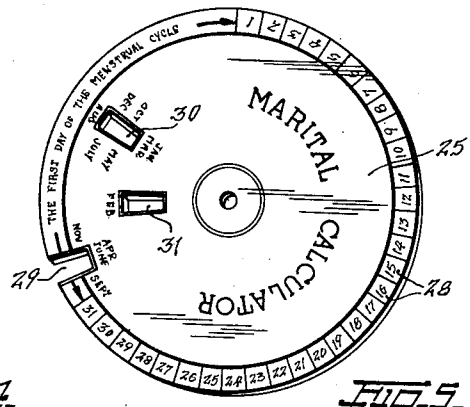


Fig. 5.

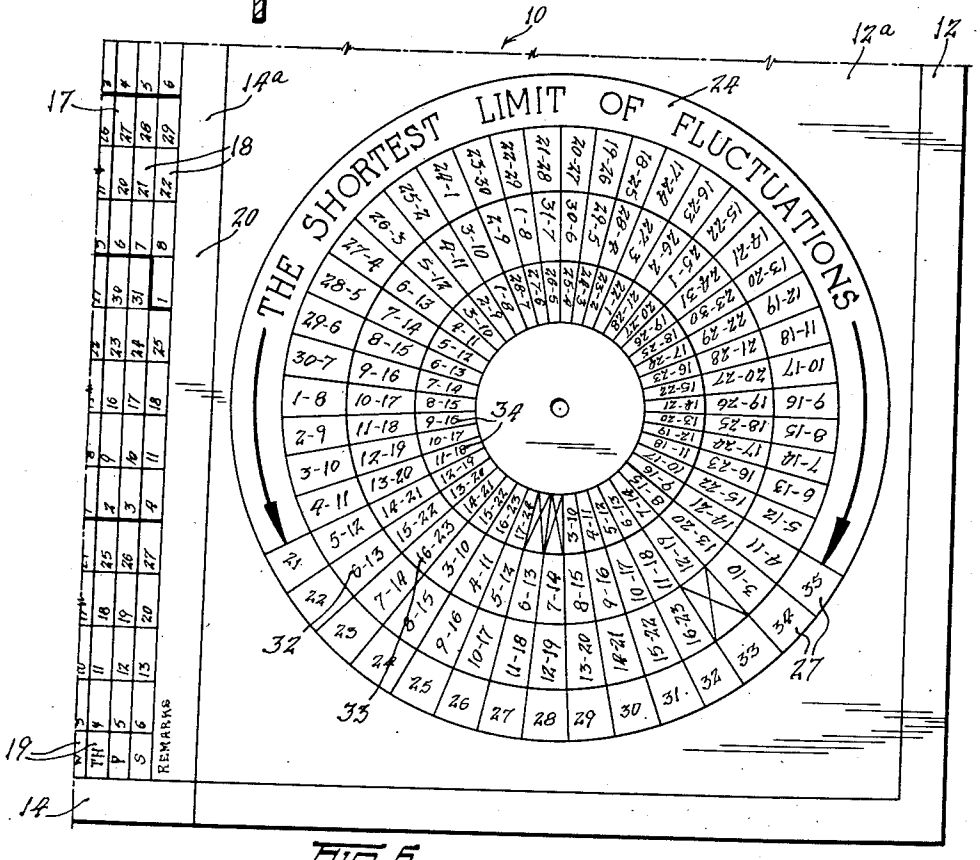


Fig. 6.

INVENTOR.
ZDZISLAW L. PIRSZEL
BY Zoltan Polecsky
ATTORNEY

Patented Sept. 1, 1953

2,650,764

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,650,764

WOMAN'S DIARY AND MARITAL CALCULATOR

Zdzislaw L. Pirszel, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Application September 11, 1951, Serial No. 246,045

2 Claims. (Cl. 235—88)

1

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a woman's diary and marital calculator.

More specifically, the present invention proposes the construction of an improved woman's diary and marital calculator in the form of a booklet prepared to include information regarding the biological problems of childbirth and the method of using the booklet, a diary for recording pertinent information regarding menstrual cycles and a calculator to be used for determining sterile and fertile periods on the basis of recorded information and in accordance with the so-called "Ogino-Knaus," "rhythmic" or "safe period" method of birth control.

Still further, the present invention proposes constructing the diary to record information regarding the periods of menstruation and phenomena accompanying them, of great importance in every woman's life and which enables the woman to control the phenomena, supply valuable information to the physician, if his assistance is required, and to operate the calculator on the basis of certain information obtained from the diary.

Another object of the present invention proposes constructing the calculator so that by turning a movable dial relative to a fixed dial in accordance with certain information obtained from the diary it is possible for a woman to determine, for each menstrual cycle, the period of fertility making family planning a simple matter by making use of the fertile periods for intercourse when a child is desired or by abstaining from intercourse during the fertile periods if pregnancy is not wanted.

As a further object, the present invention proposes constructing the calculator so that it will give the duration of the fertile periods for each menstrual cycle in terms of days of the month eliminating involved calculations which often lead to error; making it a simple matter to arrange procreation intentionally and to secure birth control without the use of contraceptives which prevent the male sperm from reaching the woman's organism which ofttimes has a harmful effect on the woman's health.

It is a further object of the present invention to construct a woman's diary and marital calculator which is simple to use, which is effective for its intended purpose and which can be manufactured and sold at a reasonable cost.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

On the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the booklet which embodies the woman's diary and marital calculator in accordance with the present invention.

2

Fig. 2 is a view of the booklet opened between the front cover and the first leaf.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the booklet opened between the last leaf and the back cover to show the diary and the calculator.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged partial sectional view taken through the calculator on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the rotatable disc of the calculator, per se.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detailed view of the lower right hand corner of Fig. 3 showing the calculator before the rotatable disc is mounted in position.

The woman's diary and marital calculator, according to the present invention, is in the form of a booklet 10 having a front cover 11, a rear cover 12 and a plurality of leaves 14 between the covers 11 and 12. The inner page of the front cover 11 and the pages of the leaves 14, except for the rear page 14a of the last leaf 14 and the inner page 12a of the rear cover 12, are imprinted with pertinent information regarding the biological problems of childbirth and the manner of using the diary and calculator, to be hereinafter described. The number of leaves 14 embodied in the booklet 10 is not important and their number can be increased or decreased in accordance with the amount of information which it might be desired to imprint thereon.

The front face of the front cover 11 is attractively imprinted with the name of the booklet 15 and the number 16 of the year 1952 covered by the booklet as well as other material which enhances the appearance of the booklet 10.

Imprinted on the rear page 14a of the last leaf 14 of the booklet 10, there is a diary 17 which covers one complete year, see Fig. 3. In the booklet 10 illustrated on the drawings, the diary 17 covers the calendar year 1952; it being understood of course, that the diary 17 will be similarly arranged for any other calendar year. The diary 17 is subdivided into three lines of four calendar months with each day of the month being indicated by a suitably numbered box 18. The day of the month numbers are positioned at one of the ends of the boxes 18 leaving a blank space within each box for the notation of pertinent information as will become clear as this specification proceeds. At the ends of each line of four calendar months, there are boxes 19 imprinted with letters designating the days of the week as follows:

S for Sunday
M for Monday
TU for Tuesday
W for Wednesday
TH for Thursday
F for Friday
S for Saturday

Beneath each line of four calendar months, there is provided a blank space **20** for the recordation of pertinent things which take place during any one calendar month and which might possibly effect the start of the next menstrual cycle causing it to be premature or to be delayed, and which might so effect the normal menstrual cycle as to limit or even prevent the use of the calculator.

In the upper right hand corner of the diary **17**, there are provided ten small boxes **21** for recording the length in number of days of the last ten menstrual cycles of the preceding calendar year. The recorded numbers are essential in determining the limit of fluctuations when making fertile period determinations in connection with each of the first eight months of the calendar year for which the booklet **10** has been prepared.

In the upper right hand corner of each of the month designations of the diary **17**, there is provided a small box **22** for recording the length of the last menstrual cycle in the total number of days. In the upper left hand corner of each of the month designations of the diary **17**, there is a box **23** for recording the limits of the fluctuations of the menstrual cycles of the preceding eight months. Those limits of fluctuations are recorded in pairs of numbers—one indicating the least number of days and the other indicating the greatest number of days.

The calculator is mounted on the lower portion of the inner page **12a** of the back cover **12** and consists of a fixed dial **24**, see Figs. 3 and 6, imprinted on the page **12a** and over which a rotatable dial **25**, see Figs. 3 and 5, is mounted using a grommet **26**, see Figs. 3 and 4. The fixed dial **24**, see Fig. 3, is somewhat larger than the rotatable dial **25** and beyond the periphery of the rotatable dial **25**, the fixed dial **24** has an arcuate area subdivided into a plurality of small boxes **27** each imprinted with a number. There are fifteen boxes **27** each having a number with the numbers running consecutively from 21 to 35, see Figs. 3 and 5.

The rotatable disc **25** immediately adjacent the periphery has a segmental area subdivided into a plurality of boxes **28**. The boxes **28** are thirty-one in number and each is imprinted with a number; with the numbers running consecutively from 1 to 31 designating the days of the month or more correctly the first day of a menstrual cycle. Closely adjacent the box **28** provided with the number **31**, the rotatable disc **25** is formed with a radially elongated slot **29** for the months of the year which have thirty days—namely, April, June, September and November. Spaced circumferentially and radially inward from the slots **29**, the rotatable disc **25** has another radially elongated slot **30** for the months of the year which have thirty-one days—namely, January, March, May, July, August, October and December. Between the slots **29** and **30** and radially inward from the slot **30**, the rotatable disc has a third elongated slot **31** for the month of February which has twenty-eight days in a normal year and twenty-nine days in leap years.

Immediately below the rotatable disc **25** and in alignment with the slots **29**, **30** and **31**, the fixed disc **24**, see particularly Figs. 3 and 6, has spaced sets of two numbers each. The sets of numbers are arranged in circles and consists of an outer circle of numbers **32** in alignment with the slot **29**, an intermediate circle of numbers **33** in alignment with the slot **30** and an inner circle of numbers **34** in alignment with the slot **31**. Thus, in each rotative position of the rotatable disc **25** relative to the fixed disc **24** one of the sets of numbers **32**, **33** and **34** will be aligned with the respective slots **29**, **30** and **31**, as shown in Fig. 3. The sets of numbers **32**, **33** and **34** designate the starting and ending days, in day dates, of the fertile periods of each menstrual cycle.

The inner page **12a** of the back cover **12**, above the calculator is imprinted with an area **35** which gives information on how to keep the diary **17**. The area **35** has duplicated therein a portion **17a** of the diary **17** corresponding to the months of July and August. Alongside of the portion **17a**, the area **35** includes an explanation of the symbols to be used in marking the diary. Those symbols are as follows:

o—First day of menstrual cycle
§—Fertile period
m—Menstruation
x—Intercourse

Those symbols are to be marked within the boxes **18** immediately adjacent the respective day numbers, as shown in the portion **17a** of the area **35**. As the year 1952 is a leap year, the bottom of the area **35** is imprinted with information regarding adjustments to be made in view of the fact that the calculator only provides for twenty-eight days in February. The imprinted information reads as follows:—

IMPORTANT—Re: February 1952 (29 days):
1952 is a leap year and the calculator provides only 28 days for February. Therefore, when the first day of the menstruation falls in February 1952 and the fertility period begins in March, it will be necessary to lengthen the March fertility period by one day at the beginning.

This, of course, applies only to leap year and is to be ignored in normal years of 365 days.

To illustrate the manner of using the diary and calculator let us assume a hypothetical case for the months of July and August 1952, in which the last menstrual cycle had 32 days and in which menstrual bleeding at the start of the next menstrual cycle was first noted on July 23rd. That is the situation which is illustrated in the example imprinted within the area **35** at the top of the inner page **12a** of the back cover **12**. The number **32** designating the length of the last menstrual cycle is then written within the box **22** for the month of July and a small dot (·) designating the start of menstrual bleeding and also the start of the next menstrual cycle is made within the box **18** for July 23rd immediately to the right of the numeral **23**. Now let us assume that the last eight previous menstrual cycles were of 30, 34, 33, 31, 37, 32, 33 and 32 days in duration. The limits of fluctuation for the last eight menstrual cycles are 30—34, and the difference is four days. The numbers **30** and **34** designating the limits of fluctuation pertinent to the present menstrual cycle are written within the box **23** of the month of August, as shown within the area **35**. In determining the limits of fluctuation, the last three cycles approached the previous norm, so it is possible to overlook the one cycle of 37 days in determining the maximum limit, particularly as that abnormal limit was known to be caused by a troublesome removal.

With that pertinent data entered in the diary

17, namely, July 23rd as the first day of the new menstrual cycle, 32 days as the length of the last menstrual cycle and 30—34 as the limits of the last fluctuation. We then turn to the calculator and rotate the rotatable disc 25 relative to the fixed disc 24 to align the numbered box 23 of the rotatable disc having the number 23, the first day of the new menstrual cycle, with the numbered box 27 of the fixed disc having the number 30, see Fig. 3, which is the shortest limit of fluctuation of the combination 30—34. With the discs 24 and 25 in that position, we then look with the slot 30 for the thirty-one day months, of which July is one, and obtain the answer 3—10, see Fig. 3. If the month we were working in had been a thirty day month we would have looked in the slot 29 and obtained the answer 4—11. By the same token if the month we were working in had been February we would have looked in the slot 31 and obtained the answer 6—13. The slot 30 for July is used because the first day of the menstrual cycle took place in July on the 23rd day.

Four days must be added to the answer 3—10 (due to the difference in the limit of fluctuation for the current cycle), making a total of the 3rd to the 14th as the fertile period for the month of August and those days are so indicated in the respective boxes 18, using the symbol (§), see the example in the area 35. To determine the period of greatest fertility between the date of August 3rd and August 14th, it is customary to deduct the two days at each end of the period. Doing so, it is determined that the period of greatest fertility is between August 5th and the 12th and if pregnancy is desired intercourse should be had between those days.

Each day that menstrual bleeding continues, it is noted on the diary using the symbol (*m*) in each of the day blocks 18 that bleeding continues. From the example illustrated within the area 35 it will be noted that bleeding continued from July 23rd until July 26th—a period of four days. The periods from July 27th to August 2nd and from August 15th to the start of the next menstrual cycle are the sterile periods during which copulation may be had without conception. Each copulation is indicated on the diary using the symbol (*x*) and from the example within the area 35 it will be noted that intercourse was had on the following days of the sterile periods: July 27th, August 2nd, August 15th and August 18th.

The next menstrual cycle is indicated by the next start of menstrual bleeding and its date—probable sometime in August—is noted using the symbol (*m*) to denote the start of the next menstrual cycle when the procedure outlined above is repeated.

From the foregoing description, it is apparent that the present invention provides a simple method of determining and recording pertinent information regarding menstrual cycles. Keeping the diary and operating the calculator is so simple and requires only a knowledge of certain elementary rules; so that if anything goes wrong it will be due not to the shortcomings of the method but to inaccurate observations and lack of exactness in keeping the diary. The method has its shortcomings which arise mostly as a result of human failure; notwithstanding, the method is recognized as giving the same safety in practice as the best artificial contraceptives, without their harmful effect on the woman.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. In a woman's diary and marital calculator comprising a booklet having at least one set of facing pages, with a diary imprinted in one of said facing pages for recording data regarding menstrual cycles, a calculator mounted on the other of said facing pages for determining the sterile and fertile periods of a menstrual cycle, said calculator comprising a fixed disc imprinted on the said other facing page, a smaller disc rotatively mounted on the said other facing page concentric with said fixed disc, said rotative disc having individual boxes adjacent its periphery numbered from 1 to 31 corresponding to the days of the month, said fixed disc having individual boxes exposed beyond the periphery of said rotative disc and imprinted with numbers corresponding to the shortest limit of fluctuations of a number of consecutive menstrual periods, said rotative disc having radially and circumferentially spaced slots one for 31 day months, one for 30 day months and for February, and sets of numbers imprinted on said fixed disc beneath said rotatable disc and arranged in circles concentric with said slots of said rotative disc.

2. In a woman's diary and marital calculator comprising a booklet having at least one set of facing pages, with a diary imprinted in one of said facing pages for recording data regarding menstrual cycles, a calculator mounted on the other of said facing pages for determining the sterile and fertile periods of a menstrual cycle, said calculator comprising a fixed disc imprinted on the said other facing page, a smaller disc rotatively mounted on the said other facing page concentric with said fixed disc, said rotative disc having individual boxes adjacent its periphery numbered from 1 to 31 corresponding to the days of the month, said fixed disc having individual boxes exposed beyond the periphery of said rotative disc and imprinted with numbers corresponding to the shortest limit of fluctuations of a number of consecutive menstrual periods, said rotative disc having radially and circumferentially spaced slots one for 31 day months, one for 30 day months and for February, and sets of numbers imprinted on said fixed disc beneath said rotatable disc and arranged in circles concentric with said slots of said rotative disc, each of said sets of numbers consisting of two numbers, one designating the starting day of a fertile period and the other designating the ending day of a fertile period.

ZDZISLAW L. PIRSZEL.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
896,002	Free	Aug. 11, 1908
2,127,612	Murguia	Aug. 23, 1938
2,481,067	Benner et al.	Sept. 6, 1949

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
668,721	France	July 22, 1929