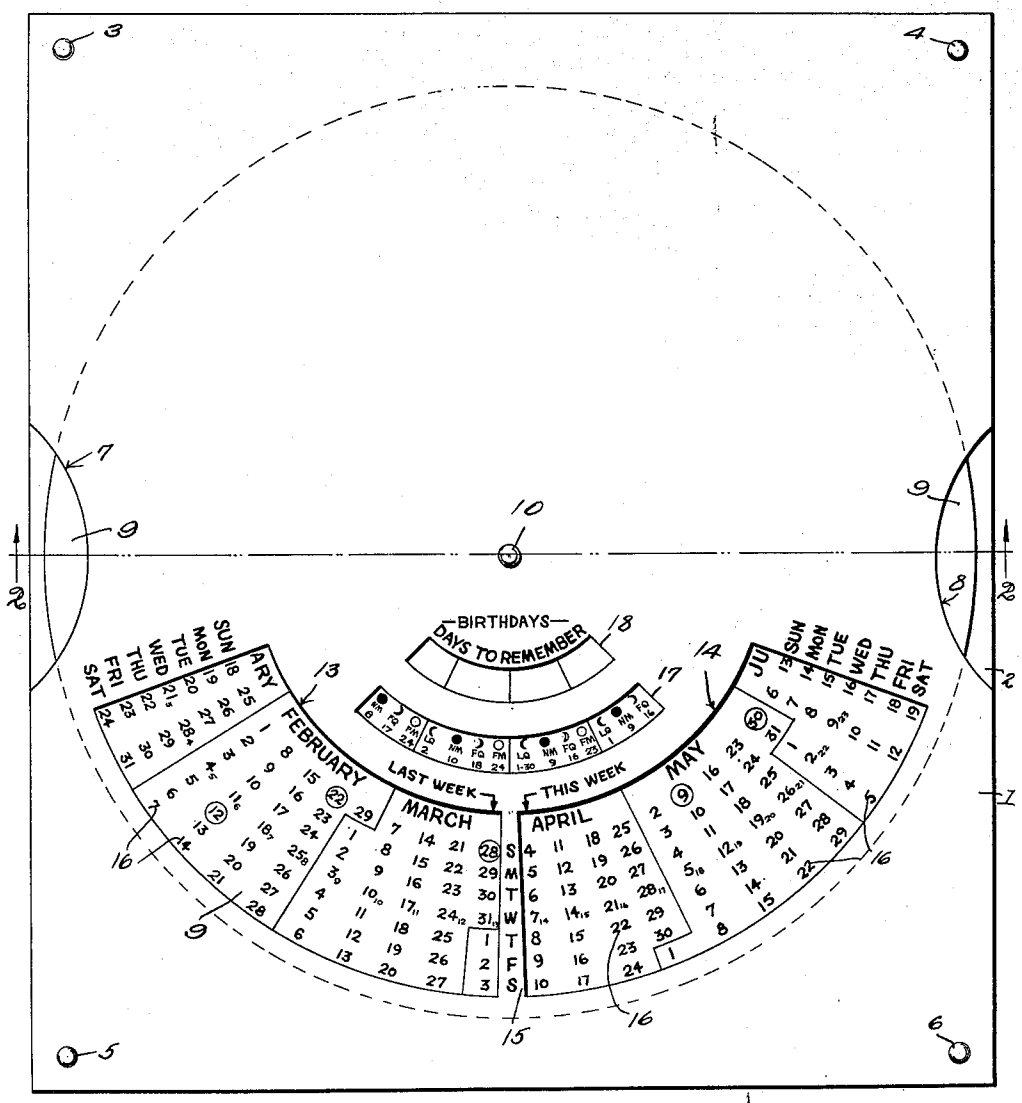
March 17, 1953 F. G. HANNA 2,631,391

CALENDAR

Filed May 11, 1948

Fig. 1.



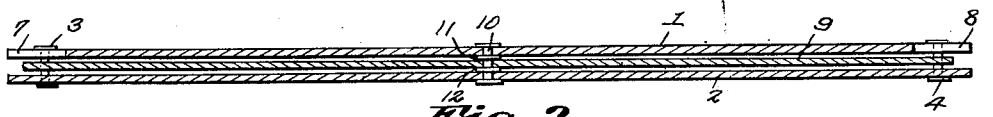


Fig. 2.

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CALENDAR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 40—113)

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This invention relates to improvements in calendars.

An object of the invention is to provide an improved form of the regular Gregorian calendar having the indicia disposed upon a rotatable disk.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved rotatable disk-type yearly calendar which will instantly indicate the days of the current week and the days of the past week, as well as the monthly calendars and indications of the dates of changes in the visibility and conditions of the moon.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved disk calendar which may be replaced from year to year, and which will be highly efficient in use, and relatively inexpensive to manufacture and produce.

Other objects will appear as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved calendar.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Like characters of reference are used throughout the following specification and the accompanying drawings to designate corresponding parts.

In carrying out the invention, there is shown and provided an improved form of calendar comprising substantially rectangular front and back rigid plates 1 and 2 which are slightly spaced and extend in parallel relation to each other, being secured together by means of the four rivets 3, 4, 5 and 6 located adjacent their several corners.

Oppositely disposed arcuate notches 7 and 8 are formed in the opposite side edges of the front plate for facilitating the engagement with and operation of the centrally disposed calendar disk 9 which lies between the front and back plates 1 and 2, and is rotatably mounted upon the central pivoting or bearing rivet 10. Washers 11 and 12 will be disposed about the rivet 10 to lie between the front plate 1 and the disk 9, and between the disk 9 and the back plate 2.

Arcuate windows 13 and 14 are cut through the front plate 1 with a dividing strip 15 left therebetween, and upon which the initials of the days of the week are printed. Also indicia 16 representing the twelve months of a year is shown in side by side relation about the outer upper surface of the disk 9, with proper notations being made regarding the phases of the moon, holidays, etc.

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When the calendar disk 9 has been shifted in its proper position, the days of the last week will appear in a radially extending line to the left of the partition or dividing strip 15, and the days of this week appearing at the right thereof, also in a radially extending line.

Every week beginning with Sunday, the calendar disk 9 will be rotated a slight distance in a clockwise manner to present the indicia for a new week.

Arcuate interiorly disposed windows 17 and 18 also will be cut through the front panel 1 to show the phases of the moon appearing on the disk 9, and the days to remember, such as birthdays, etc., also appearing on the calendar disk 9.

The days of the week will also appear beside the outer ends of the windows 13 and 14 for more ready reading of the calendar dates.

While the preferred embodiment of the instant invention has been illustrated and described, it will be understood that it is not intended to limit the scope of the invention thereto, as many minor changes in detail of construction may be resorted to without departure from the spirit of the invention.

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

A calendar comprising relatively flat substantially rectangular plates having registering notches extending therethrough and opening through opposite side edges thereof, a rivet extending centrally through the plates, a disk mounted on the rivet for rotation between the plates, the edge of the disk extending into the notches, one of said plates having a pair of peripherally spaced arcuate openings extending therethrough adjacent one end edge thereof, said openings being of relatively large area and lying concentric about the axis of the rivet, a narrow dividing strip lying between the openings and defining separate windows through which are visible relatively large areas adjacent the periphery of the disk, said plate having an inner relatively narrow arcuate opening extending therethrough in concentric spaced relation to the first mentioned openings, opposite ends of the last mentioned opening lying intermediate opposite ends of the first mentioned openings, said last mentioned opening forming a window hrough which is visible a portion of the disk lying between the first mentioned openings and the rivet, said plate having a relatively narrow intermediate arcuate opening extending therethrough and lying in concentric relation to the rivet and

between the first and second mentioned openings to form a window through which is visible a portion of the disk lying between the first and second mentioned arcuate openings, indices carried by the disk and visible through the windows, and indices carried by the dividing strip and by the plate adjacent the ends of the first mentioned openings remote from the dividing strip for cooperation with the indices carried by the disk.

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