

(No Model.)

A. F. BRADSHAW & W. B. WOOD.
PENCIL CALENDAR.

No. 582,007.

Patented May 4, 1897.

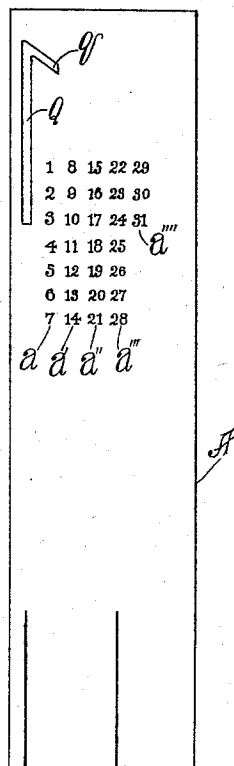
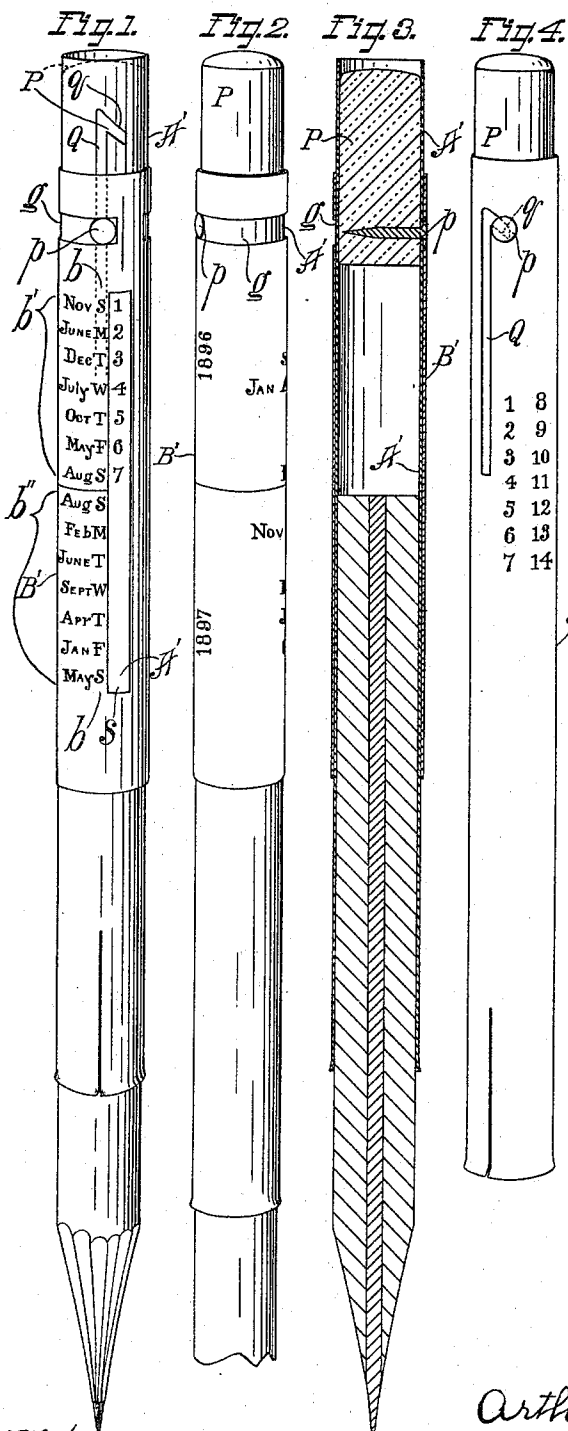
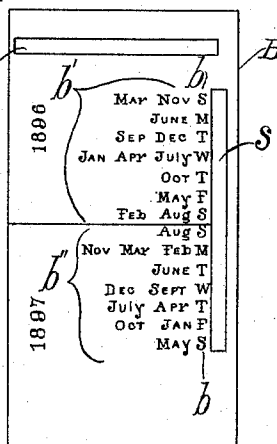


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PENCIL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,007, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed October 19, 1896. Serial No. 609,275. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ARTHUR FRANKLIN BRADSHAW and WILLIAM B. WOOD, citizens of the United States, residing at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of California, have invented a new and useful Pencil Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a neat, simple, and convenient calendar, applicable to pen and pencil, and which can be readily adjusted to indicate dates for any week in one or more predetermined years. The calendar is also adapted for holding a rubber on the end of the pencil.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the calendar on a pencil, the rubber being withdrawn into the tubes. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same with the rubber projecting. The calendar is turned to show a portion not shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal mid-section of the pencil calendar. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the inner tube. Fig. 5 is a plan of two flat sheets, on one of which the months and week-days are arranged for two years, and on the other of which the month-days are arranged according to our invention. This arrangement of months, week-days, and month-days is applicable for either flat or cylindrical calendars.

Our invention includes a calendar comprising two parts A B, which are movable with relation to each other. One of said parts, A, is provided with the days of the month (indicated by numerals "1" to "31," inclusive) arranged in five vertical rows $a, a', a'', a''',$ and a'''' , four of which rows contain seven consecutive days each and the other column, a'''' , three days; and the other of said parts, B, being provided with the days b of two weeks consecutively arranged in a vertical column and with the months of one or more years arranged in horizontal lines, all the months b' of one year being grouped with the days of one week, and the particular months being in line with the week-days with which they begin, respectively. That is to say, for example, the months of March and November, 1896, begin on Sunday and are therefore placed in line with the day "Sunday" in the group for 1896, but in the 1897 group "August" is

the only month found in the "Sunday" line. These movable parts may be flat, as indicated in Fig. 5, or they may be in cylindrical form, as indicated in the other views.

In the cylindrical form the calendar comprises two telescoping calendar-tubes or cylindrical parts $A' B'$, the outer one, B' , of which has a longitudinal sight-slot s , a guide g transverse to such slot, the days of two weeks b consecutively arranged in a column parallel with the sight-slot s and the months $b' b''$ of one or more years arranged in horizontal lines, the months of one year being grouped with the days of one week and the months being respectively in line with the week-days with which they begin, the inner one, A' , of said calendar-tubes being provided with a longitudinally-moving pin p , extending into the transverse guide g of the outer part, and also provided with the month-days ("1" to "31," inclusive) arranged in columns of seven to be exhibited through the sight-slot in line with the week-days.

The inner tube A' is fitted in the outer tube B' to turn therein, and the month-days in the columns a , &c., are spaced uniformly to correspond with the spacing of the column of week-days on the outer tube—that is to say, the spaces between consecutive month-days in each column correspond to the spaces between the consecutive week-days. The guide-slot g , in which the pin p moves, is transversely arranged with relation to the sight-slot, so that the inner tube A' can be turned to bring any of the columns of month-days into view through the sight-slot, and the pin p is arranged to slide lengthwise the inner tube A' , so that the inner tube can be slid lengthwise the outer tube as well as rotated, so that the month-days of any column may be brought into sight through the sight-slot and may also be moved lengthwise the slot to bring the first month-day of any column into line with any month and the week-day with which such month begins.

The pin p is preferably fastened to a slide P, which is preferably a rubber eraser which fits inside the inner tube and slides therealong, the longitudinal guide-slot Q being provided extending lengthwise the inner tube A' and having an angular bend q at one end to receive the pin p when the eraser P is projected from the end of the tubes, as indicated

in Fig. 2. The purpose of the bend q in the guide-slot Q is to firmly hold the pin p when the eraser is projected from the case for use. The pin p holds the parts together in position.

5 When it is desired to use the rubber as an eraser, the outer tube B' is moved to push the pin p to the end of the slot Q , and then the outer tube and inner tube are rotated with relation to each other to bring the pin down
10 into the bend q , where it is held firmly, so that the eraser can be used. When the eraser becomes worn out, the pin p may be withdrawn, another eraser placed in position, and the pin p replaced.

15 In practical use the calendar is adjusted for any week by bringing the first month-day "1," "8," "15," "22," or "29" of any of the columns on the inner tube into the sight-slot
20 and moving the inner tube so as to bring such day into line with the name of the month for which the time is to be reckoned. For example, if it is desired to get the proper dates for the first week in October, 1896, the first month-day "1" would be brought into the
25 sight-slot opposite "Oct. T." for the year 1896, for the reason that the first day of October in 1896 is Thursday. Immediately the calendar is thus adjusted the dates for the first week in October are shown. Then to get the dates
30 for the second week in October the tubes will be rotated relatively to bring the month-day "8" into the position formerly occupied by the month-day "1." For the third week the third column will be brought into the sight-slot with the month-day "15" next to "Oct. T.," and so on.

Now, having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

40 1. A calendar comprising two telescoping cylindrical parts, the outer one of which has a longitudinal sight-slot, a guide transverse to said slot, the days of two weeks consecutively arranged in a column parallel with the
45 sight-slot, and the months of one or more years arranged in horizontal lines, the months of one year being grouped with the days of one week and the months being respectively in line with the week-days with which they
50 begin, respectively; the inner one of said cylindrical parts being provided with a longi-

tudinally-moving pin extending into the transverse guide of the outer part, and also provided with the month-days arranged in columns of seven to be exhibited through the sight-slot in line with the week-days and the months which begin with said week-days, respectively.

2. The combination of an outer tube provided with a longitudinal sight-slot, the week-days arranged parallel with the slot and the months of a year arranged, respectively, in line with the week-days with which said months begin, respectively; and an inner tube fitted in the outer tube to turn therein and
65 provided with the month-days arranged consecutively in columns of seven spaced to correspond with the spacing of the column of week-days.

3. The combination of the outer tube provided with a longitudinal sight-slot, the guide-slot transversely arranged with relation to the sight-slot, the week-days arranged in a column parallel with the sight-slot, and the months of the year arranged, respectively, in line with the week-days with which said months begin, respectively; an inner tube fitted in the outer tube to turn therein and provided with the month-days arranged consecutively in columns of seven, to be exhibited through the sight-slot in line with the week-days and the months which begin with said week-days respectively, and also provided with a longitudinal guide-slot; a slide within the inner tube, and a pin projecting
85 from the slide through the guide-slots of the inner and the outer tubes.

4. The combination of an outer calendar-tube provided with a longitudinal sight-slot and a guide-slot transverse thereto; an inner calendar-tube provided with a longitudinal guide-slot with an angular bend at one end, an eraser inserted in the inner tube, and a pin inserted through the guide-slots and into the eraser.

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