

1,369,865.

Patented Mar. 1, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

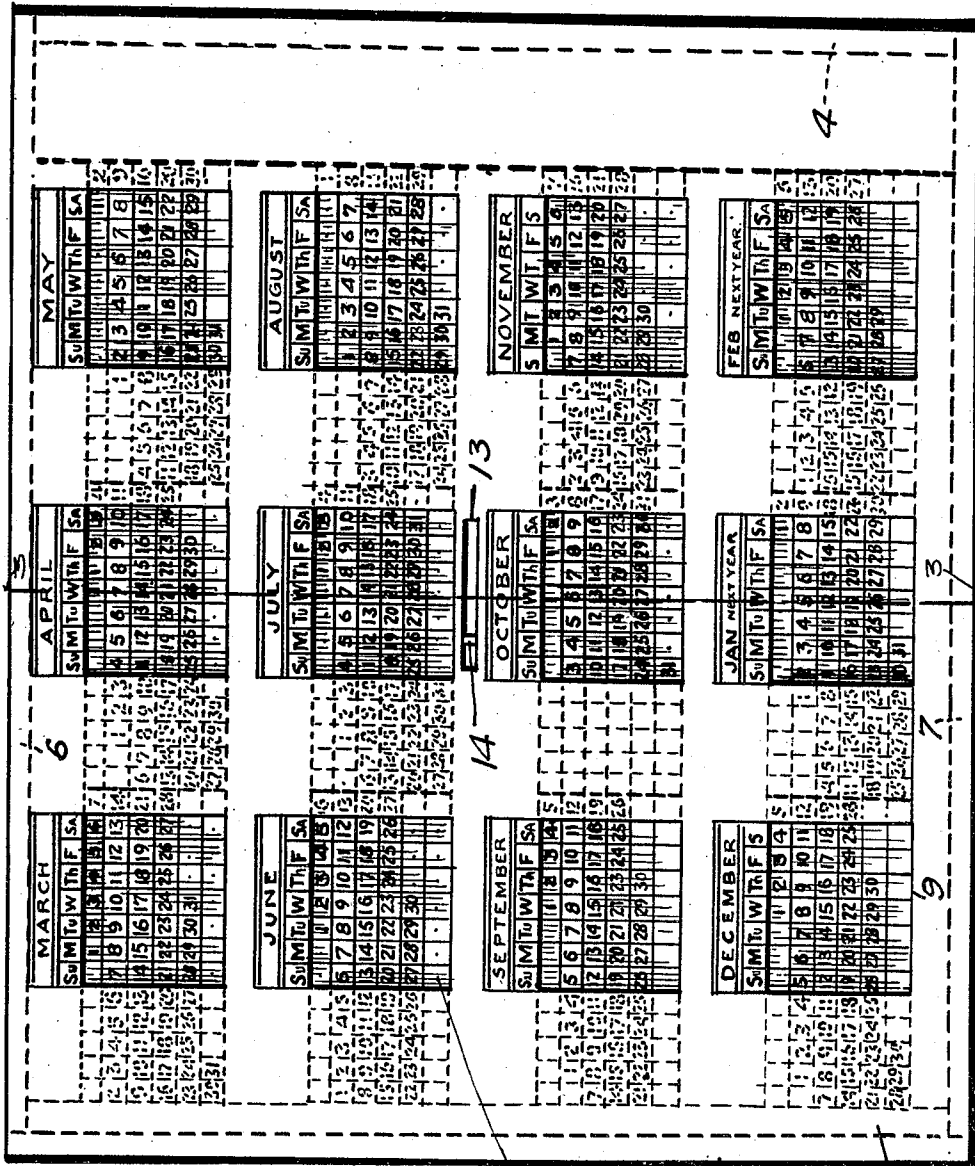


FIG. 1.

INVENTOR
NOËL WILDE.

By *Attorney*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NOËL WILDE, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NOËL WILDE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Toronto, in the county of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Perpetual Calendars, of which the following is the specification.

My invention relates to improvements in perpetual calendars, and the object of the invention is to devise a calendar of this class which would have the days of each month arranged to correspond to the arrangement of an ordinary calendar and yet may be adjusted by a single movement so that the days of each month may be made readable for any year of any century within the limits of 4000 years and it consists essentially of the arrangement and construction of parts as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a face view of my calendar showing the arrangement of the months and the numerals indicating the days of the month.

Fig. 2 is a face view showing the rear side of my calendar, on which side appears the century and year scales which coact with the ordinary calendar appearing on the opposite or front face.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view through my calendar on line 3—3.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

1 indicates an outer casing provided with a front plate 2 and a rear plate 3 separated apart by end spacing strips 4 and 5, and top and bottom spacing strips 6 and 7, thereby forming a hollow casing. 10 is a slide plate which fits within the hollow casing and fits between the front plate 2 and the back plate 3 and extends between the top and bottom strips 6 and 7. The front plate 2 is provided with 12 exhibiting orifices 9, the months of the year being indicated above each orifice, that is to say, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, and February. It will be noted that according to my arrangement the year starts with the month of March and ends with the month of February, thereby eliminating the necessity of making an adjustment in the calendar during the year to compensate for leap years. Below the indication of the month over each orifice 9, appear the indications of the days

of the week, that is to say Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, to correspond with the arrangement of the ordinary calendar. 10 is the slidable plate upon which are arranged the numerals indicating the days of the week. It will be noted that these numerals are so arranged that no matter to what position the plate 10 is slid laterally the proper numerals for indicating the days will always appear through the exhibiting orifices 9, let us say, for instance as shown in the drawing the month of March is provided with the numerals 1 to 31. If the plate 10 is slid to the left one space numerals 1 to 31 will still appear. If the plate 10 is slid in the opposite direction any desired number of spaces the numerals 1 to 31 will always appear. In other words the vertical set of numerals on one side of an exhibiting orifice and which are covered by sliding the slide plate 2 in one direction are provided with a complementary set of numerals on the opposite side of the exhibiting orifice which are uncovered by the same movement. On the opposite side of the calendar, that is to say in the plate 3 is formed an exhibiting orifice 11. Beneath this exhibiting orifice is arranged a year scale 12 upon the slidable plate 10 and upon the opposite face of such plate to the day scales hereinbefore described. It will be noted that the years are arranged in groups of four with a blank space intervening between each group to indicate the leap year. Above the exhibiting orifice 11 is arranged a century scale, the numerals of the century scale being so arranged that all the years appearing under each number will correspond one to the other as to the days on which any given date will fall, that is to say, as shown in the calendar the numeral 20 indicating the year appears in vertical alinement with the numeral 19 indicating the century. All the other years arranged in the same vertical column will have their arrangement of days corresponding to that of the year 1920 and similarly the same arrangement of days will occur in all the centuries indicated in the same vertical column. 13 is a slot formed in the front plate 2 and 14 is a projection extending from the movable plate 10 through the slot 13 so that the movable plate may be manipulated by the hand of the operator. In adjusting the calendar for any given year the number of the year is first found on the

year scale and the number of the year moved by the sliding of the plate 10 beneath the vertical column of the century scale to contain the number of the century. As the day scales appear on the opposite face of the plate 10 the corresponding adjustment is made. It will be understood that there are only seven different arrangements of days and that therefore each arrangement of days corresponds to each column of the year and century scales so that if the year scale is moved over a certain number of columns, the day scale is moved the corresponding number, and therefore exhibits the arrangement of days corresponding to the year to which the calendar is adjusted.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a perpetual calendar, the combination with a stationary member having the months and days of the week indicated thereon and a stationary century scale also inscribed on the stationary member and arranged in columns of centuries of the same calendar, of a movable member having day date numerals arranged in columns under the week day indications of the stationary member, and a year scale the years of which are arranged in columns of the same calendar and located beneath the century scale, the columns of week day numerals and the

columns of the year scale being so arranged that columns of week day numerals and year scale are moved in unison beneath the corresponding week day indications and columns of the century scale.

2. A perpetual calendar comprising a casing having day and year scale exhibiting orifices, a plate slidable within the casing having a month day scale extended with complementary columns of figures at each side, adapted to be simultaneously covered on one side of the orifice and uncovered on the opposite side by the movement of the slide plate beneath the orifice and a year scale having the years arranged in a series of columns each column containing a series of years having the same calendar, one column corresponding to one of the columns of the day scale, and having the number of columns exposed by the exhibiting orifice of the casing corresponding to the number of exposed columns of the day scale, and a century scale located over the year scale and arranged in columns of centuries having the same calendar, the century, year, and day scales coöperating when moved to indicate the day, month and year of any given century.

NOËL WILDE.