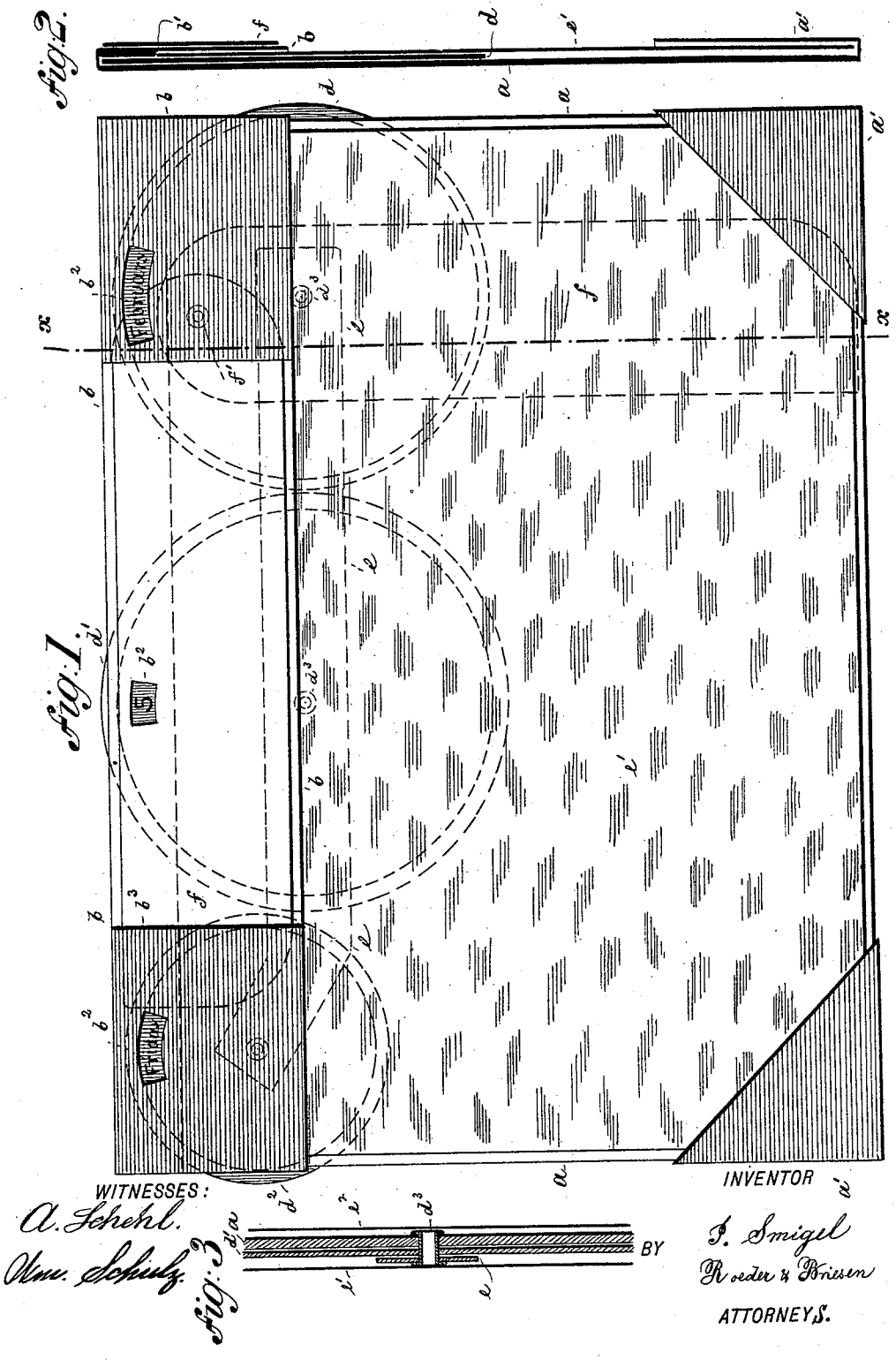
(No Model.)

I. SMIGEL.

WRITING PAD.

No. 471,293. Patented Mar. 22, 1892.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAK SMIGEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WRITING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,293, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed February 9, 1892. Serial No. 420,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAK SMIGEL, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Writing-Pad, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a writing-pad of novel construction; and it consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the pad; Fig. 2, a section on line x x, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a central section through one of the disks.

The letter a represents a base-plate provided with two corner-pieces a', as usual, to constitute a pocket for the reception of blotting-papers, that serve as a foundation in writing. At the top the corner-pieces are dispensed with and a flap or pocket b is provided, that extends from the right to the left of the plate a. This flap is provided with an inner offset or shoulder b', Fig. 2, against which the inserted blotters abut. Thus these blotters cannot reach up to the edge of the flap and cannot conceal three openings b^2, formed therein. Through these openings are exposed the calendar-disks d d' d^2, bearing the days, dates, and months, and which project slightly beyond the edge of the pad, so as to be readily revolved. The disks d d^2 project to the right and left, as shown, while the central disk projects above the pad. The calendar-disks are pivoted by eyelets d^3 or in other suitable manner to the base-plate a and also to a narrow top strip e. (Shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.) To conceal the eyelets and protect the disks, I cover the inside of plate a by lining e', and I also cover the outside of the plate by lining e^2. The lining e^2, as also the strip e, are omitted in Fig. 2 for the sake of clearness.

To the flap b there is pivoted at f' a tablet of silicate paper f. When this tablet is swung up, its free edge is received by an end pocket b^3 or flap b; but when swung down for use (dotted lines, Fig. 1) its free end is received by the right-hand corner-piece a'.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of base-plate a with corner-pieces a', slotted flap b, and with calendar-disks d d' d^2, pivoted to the plate a, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of base-plate a with slotted flap b, disks d d' d^2, pivoted to the base-plate, and with a silicate tablet f, pivoted to the flap, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of base-plate a with slotted flap b, having offset b' and pocket b^3, a set of calendar-disks pivoted to the base-plate, and a silicate tablet f, pivoted to flap b, substantially as specified.

ISAAK SMIGEL.

Witnesses:
F. v. BRIESEN,
A. JONGHMANS.