

(No Model.)

L. LANE.
CALENDAR.

No. 487,929.

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.

Fig-1.

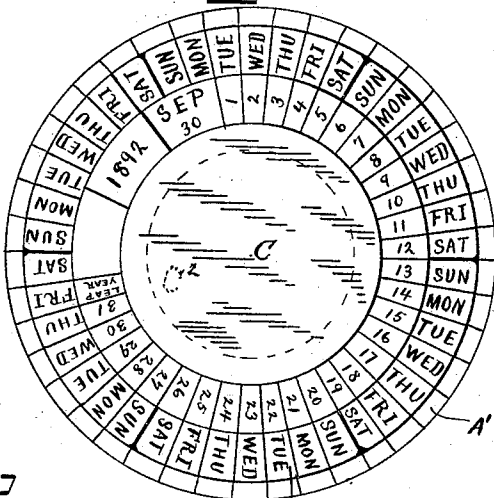


Fig-2.

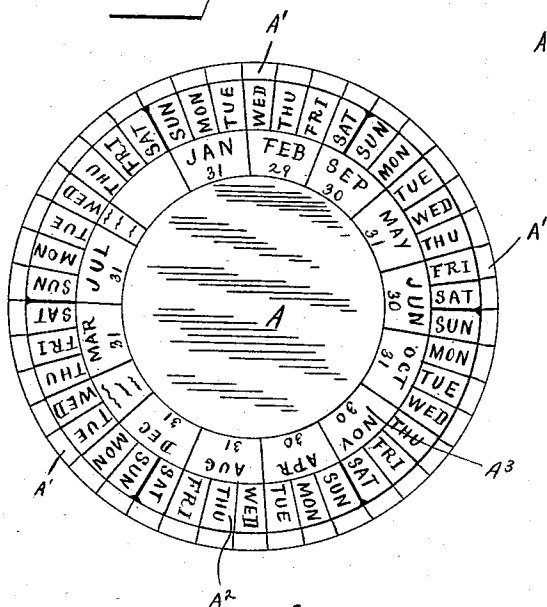
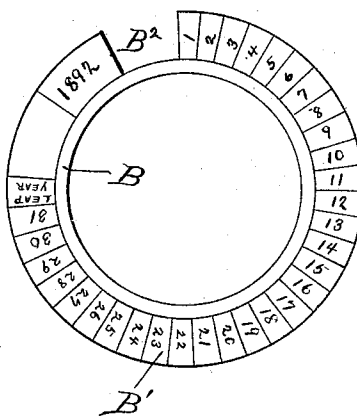


Fig 3



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS LANE, OF NEWARK, OHIO.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,929, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed June 21, 1892. Serial No. 437,473. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS LANE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, county of Licking, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which I declare the following to be a full and exact specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in calendars, and more especially to that class denominated as "yearly" calendars; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter set forth and described.

The objects of this invention are to provide two co-operative disks so combined that by the adjustment of one the month, the days of the month, and the days of the week are placed in their proper relation, and to provide simple and convenient means for attaching the disks to a watch-case.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the invention complete. Fig. 2 is a front view of the lower or stationary disk in detail. Fig. 3 is a front view of the upper or movable disk in detail.

In the form illustrated in the drawings the calendar is shown in its application to a watch-case. For this purpose the outer edge of the disk A is cut into small sections A' to allow for easy displacement in being pressed into the concave shape of the lid of the watch. This lid is usually provided with a small annular inner flange. The disk A being constructed of any resilient material, such as card-board, celluloid, &c., the small sections A' spring out or under the annular flange of the lid and retain the disk A rigidly in position. The disk A has graved on its face two concentric rings A² and A³, which for the purposes of identification are differently colored. The ring A² is divided primarily into six divisions by heavy diametrically-drawn lines, and each of these six divisions is divided into seven divisions by lighter lines. In the smaller divisions are graved the abbreviations of the days of the week, beginning with Sunday, next the heavy division-lines, and following in regular order to the right the succeeding days of the week, and so on around the entire ring A². By means of the heavy divi-

ion-lines the weeks are set apart and easily distinguishable.

Abutting the ring A² is the ring A³, which is divided into spaces for the accommodation of the graving of the abbreviations of the twelve annual months. These divisions are made by continuations of the daily divisions of the ring A² toward the common center. The months are so arranged with reference to the daily divisions that the name of the first day of each month will be a succeeding daily division in ring A² beyond the monthly-division line in ring A³ to the right of the abbreviation for that month will stand opposite the figure "1" on disk B when in adjustment, as shown in drawings, Fig. 2. In making these monthly divisions I prefer to maintain an equal size of three daily divisions on ring A². In graving the abbreviations of the days I arrange them to read radially, while the abbreviations of the months I arrange to read tangentially. Under the abbreviation of the month I place a number indicating the number of days in that month. The disk B is of the same outer dimension as the ring A³ and is provided with the ring B' of equal dimensions to ring A³, so that when the two disks are joined the ring B' rests over and conceals the ring A³. A small section B², the exact size of the monthly divisions of the ring A³, is cut out of the ring B', whereby the abbreviations of any one month on the ring A³ can be read according to the adjustment of the disk B. To accommodate this adjustment, the two disks are joined by the pivot C. The ring B' is divided into thirty-one spaces, beginning to the right of section B². The dividing-lines of these divisions are extended toward the center from the daily-division lines on the ring A², whereby the divisions on ring B' and those on A² when in line are read together.

In the divisions on ring B' are graved the numerals from "1" to "31" in *seriatim* to the right of section B². The space remaining between the section B² and the thirty-one daily divisions can be utilized for additional information, such as the denomination of the year, leap-year, &c., as may be desired. The space inclosed by the ring B' may be used for advertising or decorating purposes, as shown in drawings.

The pivot C may be constructed in any known way. The form shown in the drawings is a preferred form, as by it I am enabled to get a stationary advertising surface. This form I construct by gluing the advertising-disk C', which extends over the disk B to the inner circumference of the ring B', to a smaller disk C², which forms the shank of the pivot. Around the disk C², I fit the disk B to revolve upon it snugly. The disk C² is then glued to the disk A, being careful to adjust the disks A and B so that the rings A² and B' will be concentric. In this construction the disk B may be revolved, while the head of the pivot C remains stationary, or vice versa.

In the operation of this calendar it will be observed that by the arrangement of the monthly divisions of the ring A² so that the proper daily division to the right on the ring A², that bears the weekly name of the first day of the designated month, and the numerical divisions of the ring B' to the right of the open section B² when the disk B is so adjusted as to expose through the section B² any monthly division of the ring A² the number "1" will rest opposite the daily division on ring A², which bears the weekly name of the first day of that month, and so on in *seriatim*, the number of the day of the month being opposite the name of the day of the week.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In a calendar such as described, the combination, with a plate provided with two parallel strips, the one having engraved thereon designations for the days of the week in *seriatim* and the other designations for the months

of the year, the latter being arranged to bring the designations of the week-day of the first day of each month to the right or left of the designation of that month, of an adjustable plate attached to the first plate and provided with a strip having engraved thereon the numerals from "1" to "31" in *seriatim* and so arranged as to be opposed to the designations of the week-days, substantially as described.

2. In a calendar such as described, the combination, with a circular disk provided with two concentric rings, the one having engraved thereon designations for the days of the week in *seriatim* and on the other designations for the months of the year, the latter being arranged to bring the designation of the week-day of the first day of each month to the right or left of the designation of that month, of a second circular disk pivotally attached to the first disk and provided with a ring of the same dimensions as that on the first plate bearing the designations of the months and having engraved thereon the numerals from "1" to "31" in *seriatim* and so arranged as to be opposed to the designations of the week-days and provided with an opening with reference to the numeral "1" to expose the designations of the months on the first disk as the second disk is adjusted, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of May, 1892.

LOUIS LANE.

Witnesses:

IDA E. LANE,
ROY G. LANE.