C. M. MYERS & J. A. TERHORST.

PENCIL CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1914.

1,137,273. Patented Apr. 27, 1915.

FIG. 1.

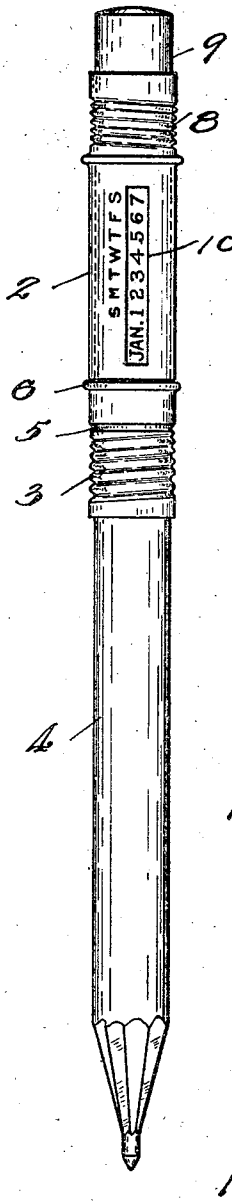


FIG. 2.

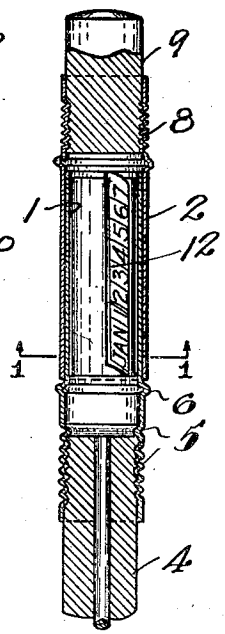


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

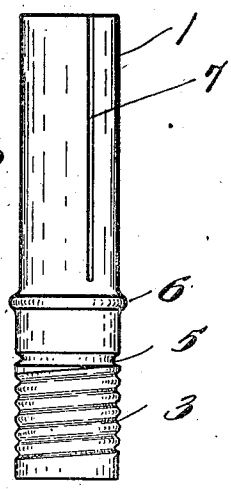


FIG. 5.

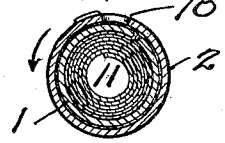


FIG. 6.

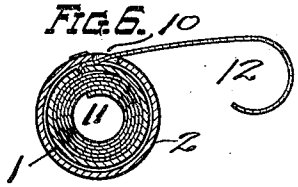


FIG. 7.

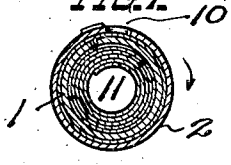


FIG. 8.

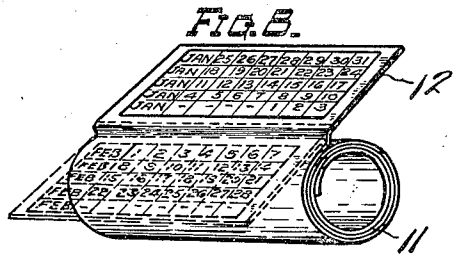
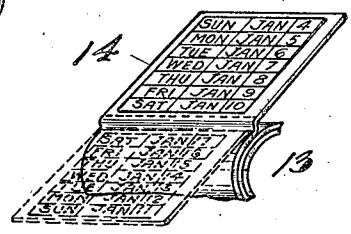


FIG. 9.



WITNESSES

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PENCIL-CALENDAR.

1,137,273. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 27, 1915.

Application filed January 19, 1914. Serial No. 812,932.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CURTIS M. MYERS and JOSEPH A. TERHORST, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Glenfield, and 2310 Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, respectively, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

Our present invention relates to improvements in pencil calendars, and is designed particularly to provide a more facile, economical, and efficient device of this character than has been heretofore obtainable in the market.

In most of the so-called pencil calendars, a fixed part and a relatively movable part are employed in connection with a paper or similar flexible strip having printed thereon the calendar, but numerous objectionable features have stood in the way of success for these devices. In the present invention we have eliminated undesirable features and provided a device which is simple in construction and operation, has its calendar strip entirely inclosed within the shield or casing for protection, and requires only a weekly adjustment.

The invention resides essentially in the novel combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings we have illustrated one complete example and a modification thereof, constructed according to the best mode we have so far devised for the practical application of the principles of our invention.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a side elevation of an embodiment of our invention showing the calendar device attached to a lead pencil. Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view of the device of Fig. 1 disclosing the interior of the structure. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detached elevation of the rotary casing or shield. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the interior fixed sleeve. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view, enlarged, at line 1—1 Fig. 2, showing by the arrow the direction of movement of the rotary casing, to successively expose weekly calendar readings. Fig. 6 shows the monthly strip withdrawn from the device, ready either to be torn from the roll if both sides of it have been used, or, if only one side has been used, to be again drawn into the casing to be again exposed. Fig. 7 shows by the arrow the direction of rotation of the casing after the strip has been drawn in from Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows the strip of paper or other suitable material upon which the dates of the calendar months are printed, alternately on each side, the roll being detached from the device. Fig. 9 shows a modification of the calendar strip.

The preferred embodiment of the device comprises the fixed sleeve 1 and the outer rotatable casing 2, each cylindrical in cross section and consisting of suitable metal or other material. The fixed member of the device is formed with threads 3 near its lower end and these are adapted to incase the upper end of a lead pencil 4 or other device. Directly above the threaded portion of the sleeve an inner annular ring 5 is provided as a stop for the upper end of the pencil, and a suitable distance above this inner ring, an outer ring or rib 6 is provided as a stop for the rotary casing 2. A narrow slit or slot 7 is cut in the sleeve and this slit extends to the upper edge of the sleeve, as seen clearly in Fig. 4. The rotary casing 2 has a threaded portion 8 for a rubber 9, and a slot 10, with closed ends, extends a suitable distance along the wall of the casing. Adjacent the slot the letters S M T W T F S are impressed in bas relief in the metal of the casing being the initial letters of the days of the week, as will of course be understood. The casing or sleeve 2 is of a diameter greater than the fixed sleeve 1 sufficient to permit the inclosure, between the sleeves, of the paper strip 11 or rather one section 12 of the strip, and the presence of the paper insures a frictional contact between the two sleeves to prevent accidental rotary movement of the outer casing 1. The paper strip 11 is formed in the shape of a roll as in Fig. 8 and has printed thereon, alternately on each side, the months of the year. In Fig. 8 it will be seen that the upper face of the end of the strip or section 12 has the days of the month of January printed thereon, with the January abbreviation repeated at the left end of the five week lines. The opposite side of this same section 12 has printed thereon the calendar month of February, as indicated in dotted lines.

In operation, the roll is placed within the inner or fixed sleeve 1, the end of the strip

or section being passed through the slit 7, and the section 12 which is as long as the circumference of the outer face of the fixed member, is wrapped thereabout, exposing the January side of the section. The rotary sleeve is now slipped over the end of the fixed sleeve and made to incase the strip or section of strip wrapped about the fixed member, it being understood that the remainder of the strip or roll is inside the fixed member. The rotary sleeve is held or retained on the fixed member by friction, but it can be rotated so that the slot 11 will expose the first line Jan. 1–2–3 of the section. After the 3rd of January the casing is rotated to expose another line, and so on until the five successive lines of January have been exposed through the slot 11. The casing is now taken off and the section 12 is wrapped about the fixed sleeve with the February or reverse side exposed. The rotary casing is again slipped on the fixed member, and the casing is rotated in the direction indicated in Fig. 7. Thus it will be seen that the dates are adjusted each week, the month section is reversed and torn off alternately, and the strip may be of suitable length, preferably to accommodate two years of months.

In Fig. 9 the strip or roll 13 is provided with sections 14 having thereon the date, day, and month, and when this form is used the day abbreviations S M, etc., are omitted. This form is acceptable and preferable in some instances, and we contemplate using it when desired.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

The combination in a pencil calendar with a fixed slitted sleeve open at one end and a removable slotted outer casing free to rotate forwardly and reversely thereon, of a reversible, dispensable rolled strip in the sleeve having its end passed through and loosely wrapped once around the sleeve and in frictional contact with the outer casing, and said strip having the successive calendar months printed upon its sides, whereby the casing may be revolved to disclose a calendar month, then be reversely revolved to reverse and wrap the strip upon the sleeve and successively disclose the dates of the calendar month on the reverse side of the strip.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CURTIS M. MYERS.
JOSEPH A. TERHORST.

Witnesses:
W. A. HIRTLE,
R. D. GIBSON.