Dec. 7, 1943. E. KOTTLE 2,335,863

ROTARY DRUM CALENDAR

Filed Oct. 15, 1942

FIG. 1.

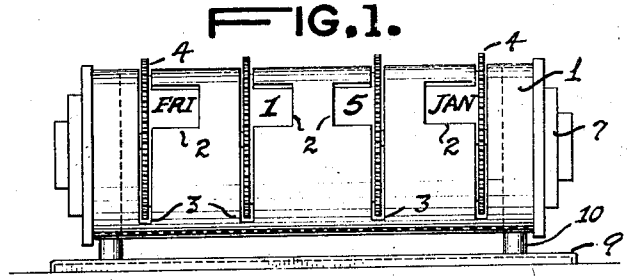


FIG. 2.

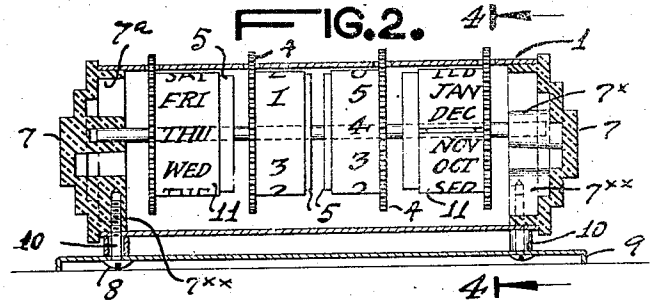


FIG. 3.

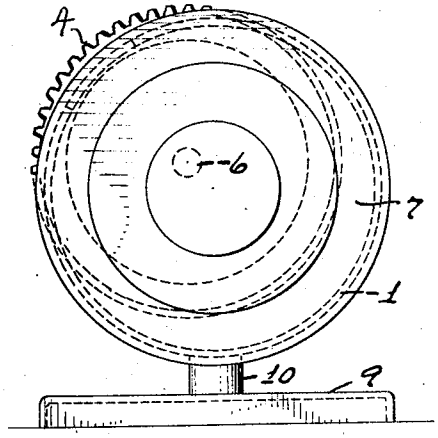


FIG. 4.

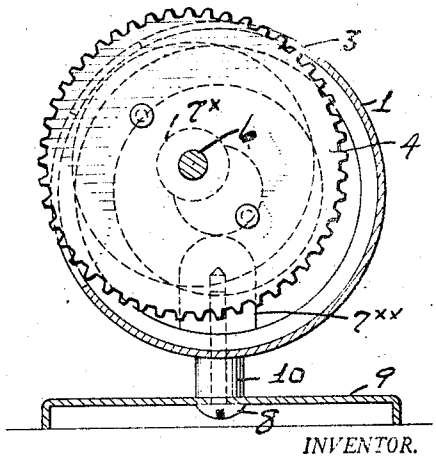
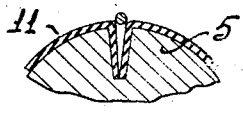


FIG. 5.



INVENTOR.
Edward Kottle
BY
H. Lee Helms
ATTORNEY.

Patented Dec. 7, 1943 2,335,863

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,335,863

ROTARY DRUM CALENDAR

Edward Kottle, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Application October 15, 1942, Serial No. 462,092

2 Claims. (Cl. 40—111)

The object of the present invention is to provide a calendar which employs a plurality of drum-like carriers for the indicia, which carriers are mounted on a shaft in such manner that operating serrated wheels carried by the drums have part of their peripheries projected outwardly of a tubular casing so that the drums may be rotated. The tubular casing is supported by molded plastic end members of special form and these end members are supported upon a simple type of base by special means. The assembly provides a calendar construction which is effective and which may be very easily assembled, the construction being of low cost.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional elevation, the section being taken through the tubular casing longitudinally thereof.

Figure 3 is an enlarged end elevation.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional elevation, the section being taken on the line 4—4, Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a detail section of a drum and indicia strip.

Referring to the drawing, the tubular casing is shown at 1. It may be formed as a rolled sheet of metal or plastic with the longitudinal margins connected, or it may be a section taken from a seamless tube. At a plurality of areas, such as that indicated at 2, sight openings are formed for exposing the indicia on the drums, and adjacent each sight opening the casing is cut transversely with a slot as at 3, through which slots the serrated wheels 4 project for manipulation. There are four drums 5 and hence four serrated wheels 4 are provided, each attached to a face of one of the drums 5.

On each drum is applied a strip of paper or plastic 11, having printed thereon the appropriate indicia. Reading from the left to right of Figures 1 and 2, the first indicia strip has printed thereon the days of the week, the second indicia strip bears numerals 1 to 3, the third indicia strip is marked with the numerals 1 to 9 and with "0," and the fourth indicia strip is marked with the twelve months of the year.

The drums are rotationally mounted on a shaft 6 which is frictionally held in bearing bosses 7*x* eccentrically placed in the end members 7. The mounting of shaft 6 eccentrically of the casing 1 has the function of projecting the serrated wheels 4 through the slots 3 in the casing and to an extent permitting ready manual rotation of the wheels as indicated in Figures 3 and 4. At the same time the major peripheral area of each wheel 4 is contained within the casing. Each end member is a molded disk, preferably of plastic material, and each disk is formed with a block-like boss 7*xx*, these bosses lying at the base of the tubular casing 1 when the device is assembled.

Each end member 7 is formed with an inwardly projected annular flange 7*a* to receive the tubular casing 1 with frictional fit, as indicated in the drawing.

The inwardly projected bosses 7*xx* carried by the end members are formed with threaded apertures to receive screws 8. Each screw passes upwardly through an aperture in a base plate 9, and through a spacer ring 10. Base member 9 may be of any suitable material, either solid in form or a sheet pressed in a die to form down turned marginal flanges, the latter being the form illustrated in the drawing. When the screws 8 are tightened a rigid structure is provided in which the frame comprises the two end members 7, the two spacer rings 10 and the base 9. The block-like bosses 7*xx* not only provide firm anchorage areas for the end members but throw the major weight of the end members toward the base, providing balance, notwithstanding the fact that the drums are mounted on a shaft which lies forwardly of the axis of each drum.

The ease of assembly is apparent. It is only necessary to place the drums on shafts 6 followed by inserting the serrated wheels 4 in slots 3. The end members are pressed into the tubular casing 1, which is then lined up with the screws which have been passed through the base 9 and the spacer rings 10, tightening of the screws completing the assembly.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the structure and its ease of assembly, it not only provides an effective calendar of durability but presents attractiveness.

What I claim and desire to secure as Letters Patent is as follows:

1. A calendar comprising a tubular casing formed with a plurality of longitudinally extending sight apertures and a transversely extended slot adjacent each aperture, two end members each consisting of a molded disc-like body formed with an inwardly projected and eccentrically disposed bearing boss and an underlying inwardly projected block-like boss, a shaft held in said bearing bosses, indicia carrying drums mounted on the shaft, a serrated wheel carried by each drum and having part of its periphery projected through one of said slots, a base member, spacer rings mounted on said base member, and studs passing upwardly through the base member, through the spacer rings and into said block-like bosses.

2. A calendar constructed in accordance with claim 1 in which the block-like bosses carried by the end members are of such width as to lie within a vertical line intersecting the shaft, the bosses thence extending rearwardly of the shafts.

EDWARD KOTTLE.