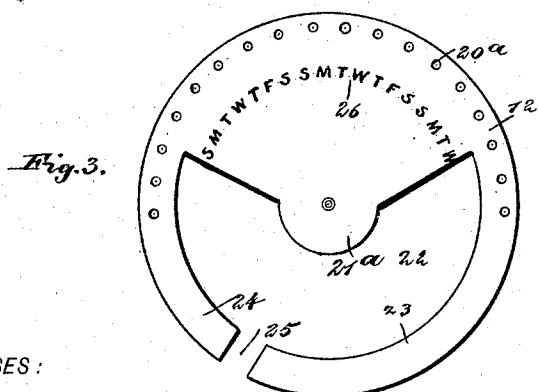
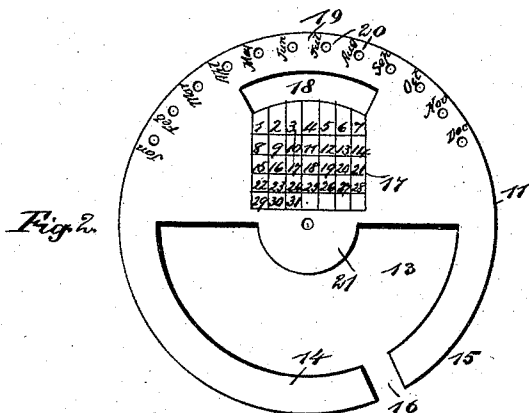
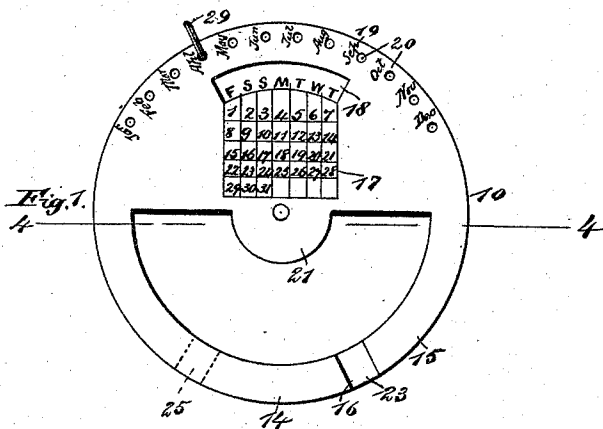


(No Model.)

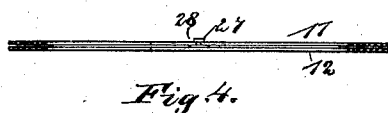
A. B. DWIGANS.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND KEY RING.

No. 474,725.

Patented May 10, 1892.



WITNESSES:
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C. Sedgwick



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ANDREW B. DWIGANS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND KEY-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,725, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed November 12, 1891. Serial No. 411,653. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW B. DWIGANS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Perpetual Calendar and Key-Ring, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in perpetual calendars and key-rings; and the object of my invention is to produce a pocket-calendar which may also be used as a key-ring, having means for the easy attachment of keys to it, which may also be quickly and nicely adjusted, so as to indicate the day of the week, month, and year, and which may be changed to adapt it for any year.

To this end my invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the calendar embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the face-plate of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the back plate, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4 4 in Fig. 1.

The calendar 10 is preferably made of a disk shape, so that there will be no corners to wear on the pocket, and it is composed of two similar plates 11 and 12, the plate 11 serving as a face-plate and having nearly one-half of it cut away, as shown at 13 in Fig. 2, the cut-away portion being made to leave curved arms 14 and 15, which are separated at the ends by a slot 16, adapted to facilitate the securing of keys upon the arms. On the solid portion of the disk are the usual squares 17, in which the days of the month are produced in the usual way, and at the top of these squares—that is, at a point between them and the circumference of the disk—is a curved slot 18, through which the letters indicative of the days of the week may be seen, said letters being produced upon the back plate, as described below. The names of the several months of the year are produced in regular order near one edge of the plate 11, as at 19, and at a point above the numbered squares 17,

and near each month is a hole 20, which may be made to indicate the current month, as described below, and which also enables the face-plate to be fastened to the back plate. The face-plate has centrally a hub-like portion 21, and the back plate has a similar part 21^a, so that the pivoted portions of the parts may be strong and the parts may turn easily. The back plate 12 is also cut away, as shown at 22, leaving outside arms 23 and 24, which are left near the circumference of the plate, and these arms are also separated by a slot 25, which is adapted to register with the slot 16 in the face-plate. The cut-away portion 22 of the plate 12 is larger than the similar part 13 of the plate 11, so that the plate 11 may be turned, when necessary, and still leave an open portion of the calendar as large as the part 13 of the face-plate.

On the solid portion of the back plate 12 are produced in a curved line the letters indicative of the days of the week, as shown at 26 in Fig. 3, and these letters are adapted to register with the slot 18 of the face-plate, so that they may be seen through the slot. The face-plate and back plate are pivoted together by a rivet 27, which is rigidly secured to the back plate and which has a groove 28, in which the face-plate 11 may turn. The back plate has also a series of holes 20^a, which are adapted to register with the holes 20 of the face-plate, and a split ring 29 or its equivalent is used to hold the two plates in the correct relative positions, the ring being inserted through one of the holes 20 and a corresponding hole 20^a.

Keys are secured to the calendar by removing the ring 29 and then turning the face-plate 11 until the slot 16 registers with the slot 25 of the back plate. The keys may then be placed upon the arms 14 and 23 and the parts turned so that the slots will not register. The split ring 29 serves to keep the parts together, and before it is inserted the calendar is turned so that the day of the week on which a month comes in will appear above the numeral "1" of the calendar, and the split ring is then inserted in the hole 20 nearest the current month, so that the ring serves as an indicator for the current month, as well as to fasten the plates together.

It will be understood that the months which have but thirty days may be indicated by an asterisk, dash, or other mark.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A perpetual calendar and key-ring comprising a back plate having a cut-away portion and a slot extending from the cut-away portion to one edge, the said back plate having, also, letters indicative of the days of the week produced thereon, and a face-plate pivoted on the back plate, the face-plate having a cut-away portion and a slot extending from the cut-away portion to one edge, the face-plate having, also, a slot adapted to register with the letters on the back plate, the day-numbers of the month produced thereon adjacent to the slot, the names of the months produced thereon, and a fastening device for securing the two plates together, substantially as described.

2. A perpetual calendar and key-ring comprising a back plate having the letters indicative of the days of the week produced in a curved line thereon, and a face-plate pivoted on the back plate and having a slot

adapted to register with the line of letters on the back plate, the face-plate having, also, the numbers of the days of the month arranged in their usual order adjacent to the slot and having the names of the months produced thereon, and a fastening device for securing the two plates together, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the back plate having the letters indicative of the days of the week produced thereon and having a series of holes near one edge, of the face-plate pivoted on the back plate and having a slot adapted to register with the line of letters on the back plate, the face-plate having, also, the numbers of the days of the month produced thereon adjacent to the slot, the names of the months produced adjacent to one edge, a series of holes in one edge, adapted to register with the holes of the back plate, there being a hole for each month, and a fastening device adapted to extend through the holes of the two plates, substantially as described.

ANDREW B. DWIGANS.

Witnesses:

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