

WILLIAM McADAMS.

Calendar.

No. 119,381.

Patented Sep. 26, 1871.

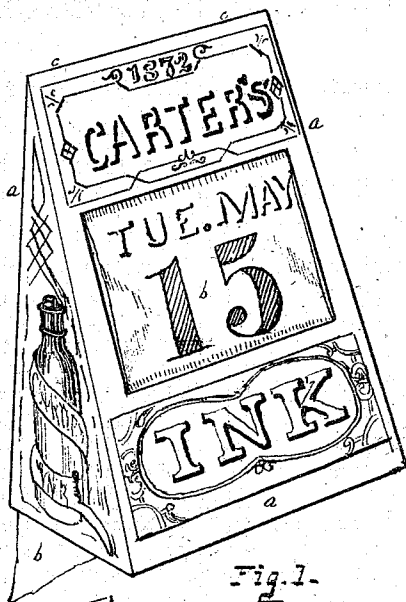


Fig. 1.

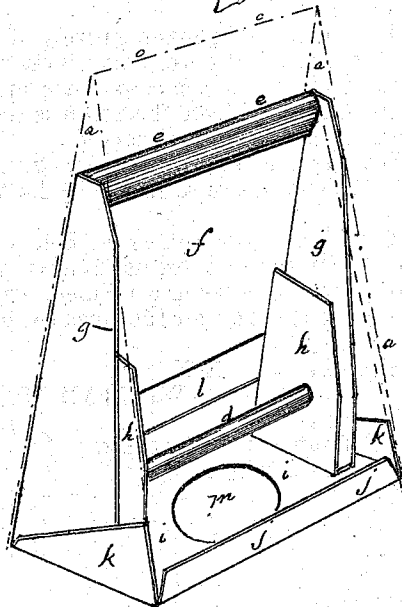


Fig. 2.

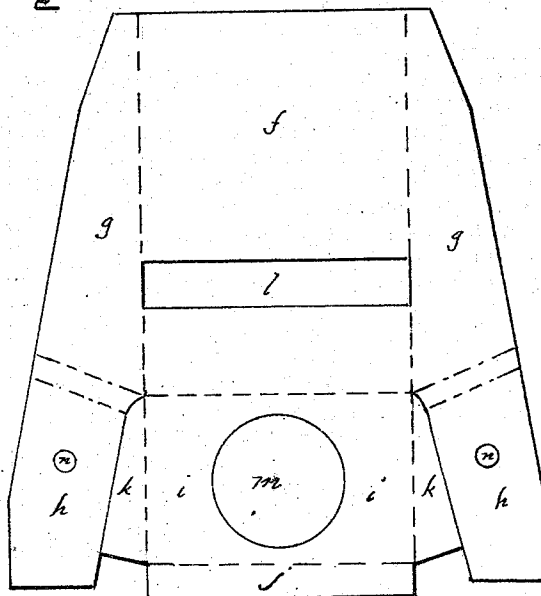


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McADAMS, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,381, dated September 26, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McADAMS, of Newton, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in connection with Panoramic Calenders, of which the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a full and complete specification.

My invention, which is an improvement upon my calender for which I obtained a patent June 21, 1870, relates to a panoramic calender with an inner box, in and over which the roll is carried, the arrangement and construction of which are below described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of the calender as it appears when in use. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the inner box, the dotted lines showing the position of the outer box. Fig. 3 is a view showing the shape of the pasteboard forming the inner box.

a is the outer box, of the same general shape as is usual in panoramic calenders. *b* is the roll, also constructed as usual. *c* is the top of the box *a*, which, in this invention, is closed at that point. *d* is the shaft upon which the roll *b* is placed. *e* is a shoulder formed by the bending over of the pasteboard, intended to facilitate the passage of the roll. *f* is the plain front surface of the inner box. *g g* are the sides of the same. *h h* are extensions of the sides *g g*, which bend up (see Fig. 2) and support the shaft *d*. *i* is the bottom of the boxes, both outer and inner, forming the base of the calender. *j* is a narrow piece turned up at the back to fit the outer box. *k k* are pieces turned up at the sides for a similar purpose. *l* is an opening in the front surface *f*

of the inner box, through which the roll passes. *m* is an opening in the bottom, as usual, to give access to the roll. *n n* are the openings in the pieces *h h* which hold the shaft *d*.

By this invention the roll *b* passes from the shaft *d*, through the opening *l*, over the surface *f* and around the shoulder *e*, and thence down the back of the strip *j*, and thence out, as seen in Fig. 1.

There are various advantages connected with this invention. One is that as the roll is connected with the inner box only, passing through no portion of the outer box, it is comparatively secure against injury by tearing. For the same reason the roll runs easily and smoothly. The shoulder *e* is a much cheaper device than a shaft, while it answers the same purpose and does not injure the roll.

The inner box is made entirely of one piece of pasteboard. The outer box *a* is open at the bottom, closed at the top *c*, and has an opening in front, through which the roll *b* is seen as it lies upon the inner plain surface *f*.

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

The whole inner box *e f g g h h i j k k*, in combination with the outer box *a* having the closed top *c*, the whole being combined, arranged, and constructed as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

Signed June 1, 1870.

WILLIAM McADAMS.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
V. C. JUST.

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