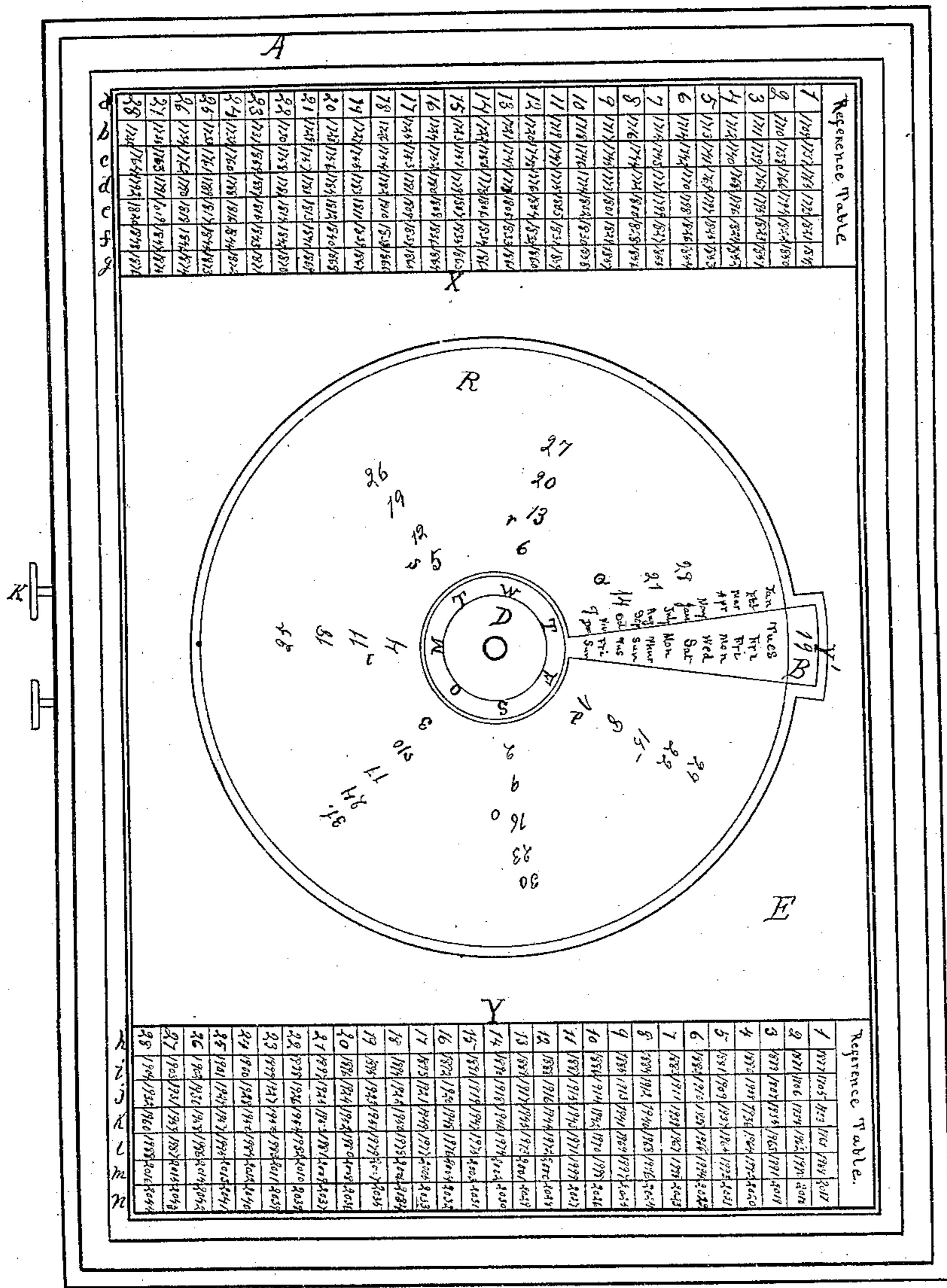


S. L. Barinds.

Perpetual Calendar

N^o 78356

Fig. 1. Patented May 26, 1868.



S. L. Barinds.
Perpetual Calender.

Nº 78356

Patented May 26, 1868.

Fig. 2.

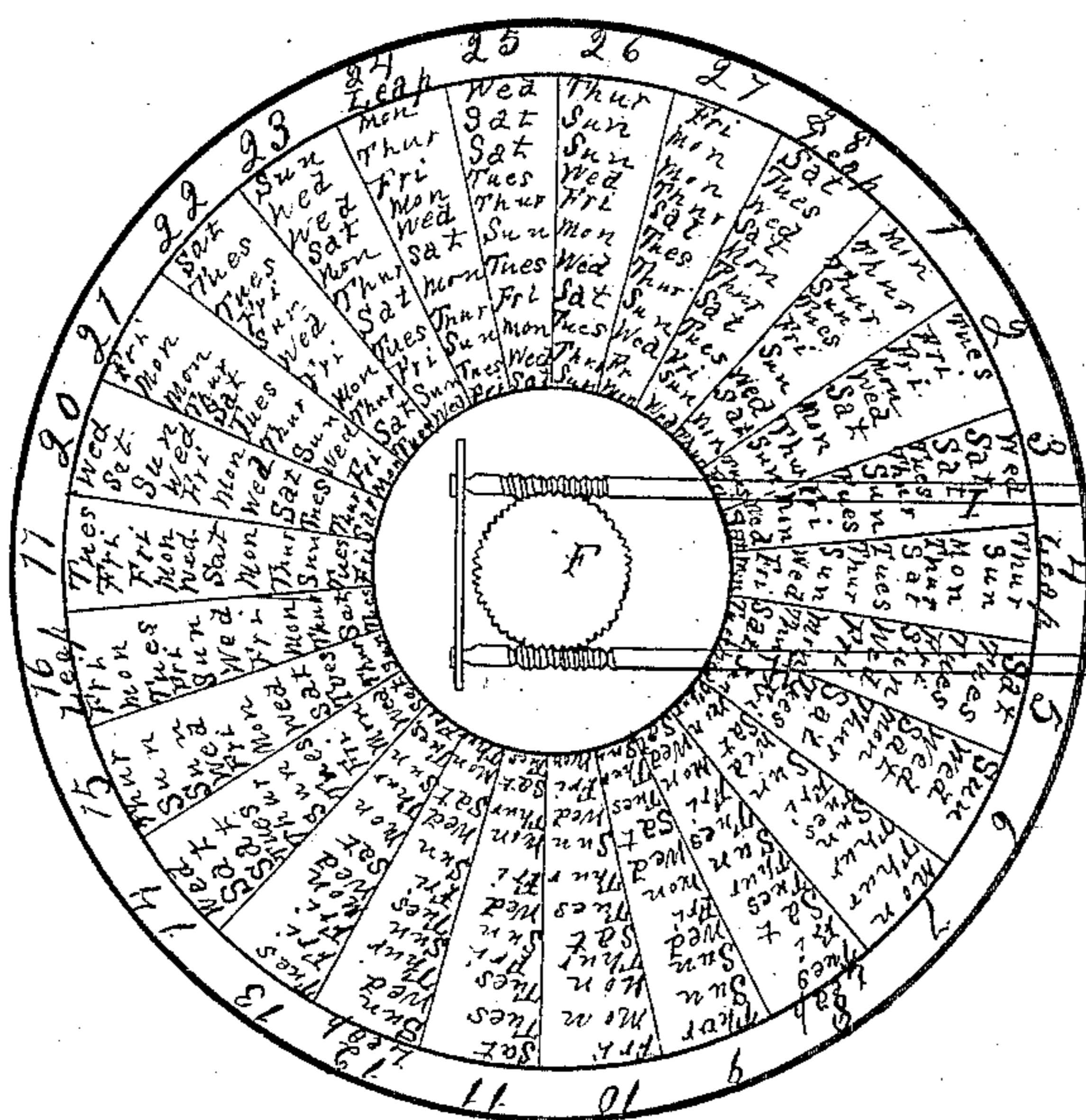
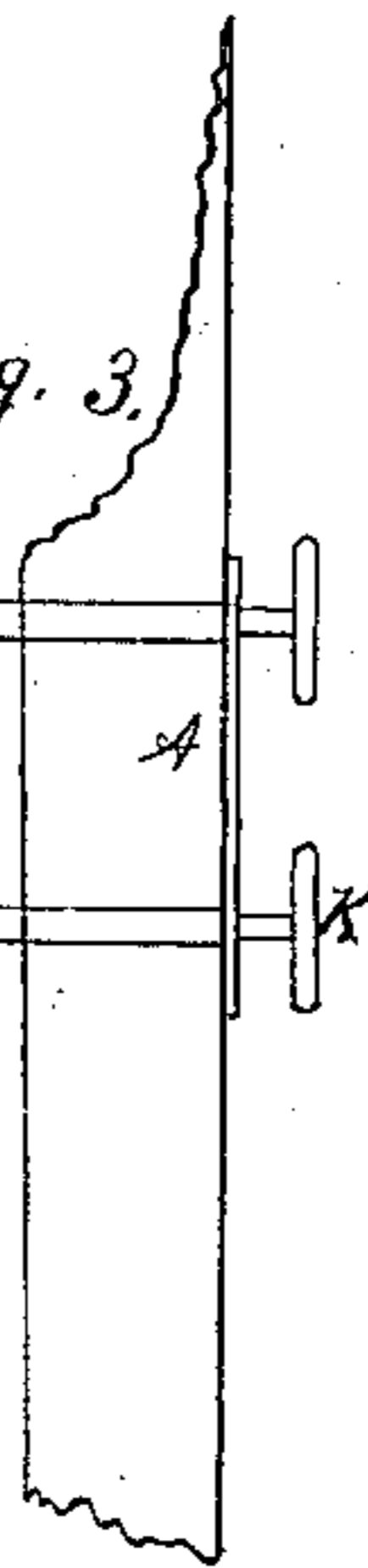


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

M. M. R. Mersland
J. M. Blakeman.

Inventor.

S. L. Barinds
By his attorney.
C. S. Chapin.

United States Patent Office.

SIMEON L. BARINDS, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Letters Patent No. 78,356, dated May 26, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERPETUAL CALENDARS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SIMEON L. BARINDS, of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, in the State of Missouri, have invented an Improved Perpetual Calendar; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my calendar.

Figures 2 and 3, a view of the device which operates the dials.

This invention relates to a new method of ascertaining the day of the week when the month and year are given, and in the use of novel means for turning the dials.

In order to give a correct understanding of my invention, I have marked corresponding parts with similar letters, and will now give a detailed description.

A, drawing A, represents the front of a common picture-frame, which supports the calendar and the operating arrangements. An outer card-board, E, is made fast to said frame independently of the dials B D, and has a series of figures and letters marked on it, as will be hereinafter described.

A dial, B, drawing A, is placed inside of the card-board E, and made fast to a screw-wheel F, figs. 2 and 3, drawing B, in order that said dial may be turned around by means of a screw, H, having a knob, K, projecting outside of the frame A, shown by a broken section. The small dial D is made to project through the card-board E, and is fastened to a post, L, that it may turn independently of the dial B, when operated upon by a screw-wheel, G, and screw I, made similar to H. This arrangement is quite simple, yet provides very convenient means for operating the dials.

The letters and figures marked on the face of the card-board consist, first, of two tables, Y X, having seven columns of figures each, the columns a and b, drawing A, being numbered from 1 to 28, inclusive. The remainder of the columns in table X are all together numbered from 1709 to 1876, inclusive, and the balance of table Y from 1877 to 2044, this latter being the future scope of the calendar. It also has the months marked on it. The circle R has seven columns of figures marked on it, as follows: Column P has the figures 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; column O, 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; column U, 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; column L, 4, 11, 18, 25; column S, 5, 12, 19, 26; column r, 6, 13, 20, 27; column Q, 7, 14, 21, 28.

The small dial D is divided in seven parts, and marked with letters indicating the days of a week. The inner dial B has the figures from 1 to 28 marked on its face near the periphery, and twenty-eight divisions, in which are marked the days of the week, as seen at fig. 3, drawing B.

Operation.

The following examples will show how the calendar is to be worked to find what day of the week the 13th day of November, 1867, fell on. In the reference column, 1867 is placed opposite 19. Turn the dial B until the column 19 appears in the space Y'; this shows that the 1st day of November fell on Friday. Then turn dial D until Friday is opposite 1 on dial B, which shows that the 13th day fell on Wednesday.

Again, to find what day of the week the 4th day of March, 1877, will fall on. It will be seen by the reference table that 1877 is placed opposite 1 in column P. Bring 1 on dial B into space Y', and it will be seen that the 1st of March falls on Thursday. Then turn dial D until Thursday is opposite 1 on B, and it will be seen that the 4th of March falls on Sunday.

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

1. The combination of the card-board E and dials D B, having letters and figures marked on them, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of screw-wheels F G, screws H I, and dials D B, substantially as set forth.

S. L. BARINDS.

Witnesses:

M. M. RITTERBAND,

J. M. BLAKEMORE.