

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,796**, dated August 17, 1875; application filed June 17, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID J. MILLER, of Santa Fé city and county, Territory of New Mexico, have invented a new and Improved Calendar; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the calendar as arranged for the year 1874; Fig. 2, a detail perspective of one of the reciprocally-transferable pegs with its date-bearing slide.

My invention relates to certain improvements in calendars; and it consists in a system of movable pegs, in combination with the attachment hereinafter explained, marked and arranged in headings, columns, and rows, as shown in the drawing, the whole constructed in a block of wood or other suitable material, headed with the year current and divided into twelve divisions, each representing and headed with the name of a month, and each month divided into seven columns of six pegs, the columns headed with the names of the days of the week, and the pegs marked with the numbers of the days of the month and of the days of the year in their order, each date-peg having attached to it, on the back or immediately adjoining, a sliding slip or piece of metal, or other material, also marked, and each being susceptible of bearing other marks or indicators, as of celestial phenomena, and other occurrences capable of easy visible representation.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention, in which the pegs are shown, each fitted into and made to work in orifices, and are all of such size as to be reciprocally transferable in the orifices. Each peg in each month-division bears upon one end a number, showing the day of the month it stands for, and at the same end, on the side, a number showing the day of the year it stands for, and also a spring, if desired, to hold the peg in the socket. The other end of the peg is blank, so as when not in use to be reversed and to represent and show nothing, and until needed to be used only to fill the orifices, and together with those of the forty-two pegs occupying orifices beyond where the days of

the month ever reach in the month-division, to present an agreeable view of uniformity in the tables. The pegs are made reciprocally transferable on account of the obvious necessary variations of position they will each have to take when rearranged for another year, owing to different days of the week commencing the respective months. All the month-divisions (except for February, which in no year will need more than five date rows, but which, for the reason of uniformity, is given six) must therefore, if the calendar be adapted to use during a series of years, have six date-rows, inasmuch as those months of thirty days commencing as late in the week as Saturday, and those of thirty-one days as late as Friday, will extend into the sixth row.

The pegs in the month-divisions, used to show the month and year days are, until used for that purpose, shoved down in their orifices so as to conceal the year-day marked on the side, and when brought into use as the months and year progress, are drawn forth daily sufficiently to show said year-day on the side, as shown in the drawing, from January 1 to July 24, inclusive; the year being thus shown to have progressed 205 days to July 24. After February 29, leap-year, add one to the ostensible number of the year-day shown on the drawn peg—the first day of March in leap-year being, not as it purports to be on the drawn peg, the sixtieth, but the sixty-first day of the year. Thus, by the pegs being drawn into prominence daily as the months and year progress, the day of both at actual date is presented prominently to the eye, all the days occurred to date showing a drawn peg and exposing to view the year-day, while all those yet to come show an undrawn peg, and conceal the year-day.

The year current at the top of the calendar—for instance, 1874—for which the calendar represented in the drawing is adjusted, is formed of movable pegs bearing no year-day number, but similar in size to the month-pegs, with which they are therefore reciprocally transferable. The pegs needed from year to year for the year-head may be kept in reserve, reversed in the unused peg-orifices of either of the month-divisions, say the January division, wherein there are always eleven orifices occupied by pegs not needed, and bearing no month-

day on the end or year - day on the side, but appearing as blanks. These, however, are each to have a figure upon the end of equal size and style of the figures 1 and 8 in the year-heading, which may be permanent till the year 1900, and upon the entrance of each new year, and the consequent annual rearrangement or adjustment of the calendar, the pieces bearing the one or more figures to be changed in the year-heading are taken thence, and the pieces bearing the figures required to substitute them are taken from among said blank pegs and transferred to the vacancy or vacancies in the year-heading, and the pieces taken thence, as aforesaid, are placed reversed among, and to appear as said blank - pegs.

That this may be done annually from the year 1874 to the year 1899 inclusive, the eleven concealed figures kept in reserve as blank pegs in the month-division for use in the year-heading will be the figures 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 0.

The date-indicators, hereinbefore mentioned as sliding strips or pieces of metal or other material, are shown in the drawing at January 15 and other points, but more clearly in the detail, Fig. 2. They are designed and so prepared and used as to assist the memory of a person to remember any day or date previously known, determined on, or designated for the future observance or doing of any mat-

ter or thing at the due or proper time, by having such day or date by that means marked on the calendar, and in constant prominence there before the eye as a reminder until the day noted arrives.

These indicators are thin slips *a*, of tin or other suitable material, so constructed and arranged as to slide up and down within the edge of or adjacent to the month-day pegs, and bearing upon them, in descending order, the figures 1, 2, 3, and so on as far as desired or practicable, the whole slip concealed from view when not required to note and mark a date, and capable of being partially withdrawn, so as to expose one or more of the figures when it is desired to note and mark a date according as one or more matters are to be attended to upon such noted and marked date. The calendar may be constructed and used in combination with or without the said indicators.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination, with the reciprocally-transferable dating-pegs, of adjustable supplementary date-indicators *a*, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth and described.

DAV. J. MILLER.

Witnesses:

A. Z. HUGGINS,
EDURIGEN MONTOYA.