

W. H. CARS.  
Calendar.

No. 215,094.

Patented May 6, 1879.

Fig. 1

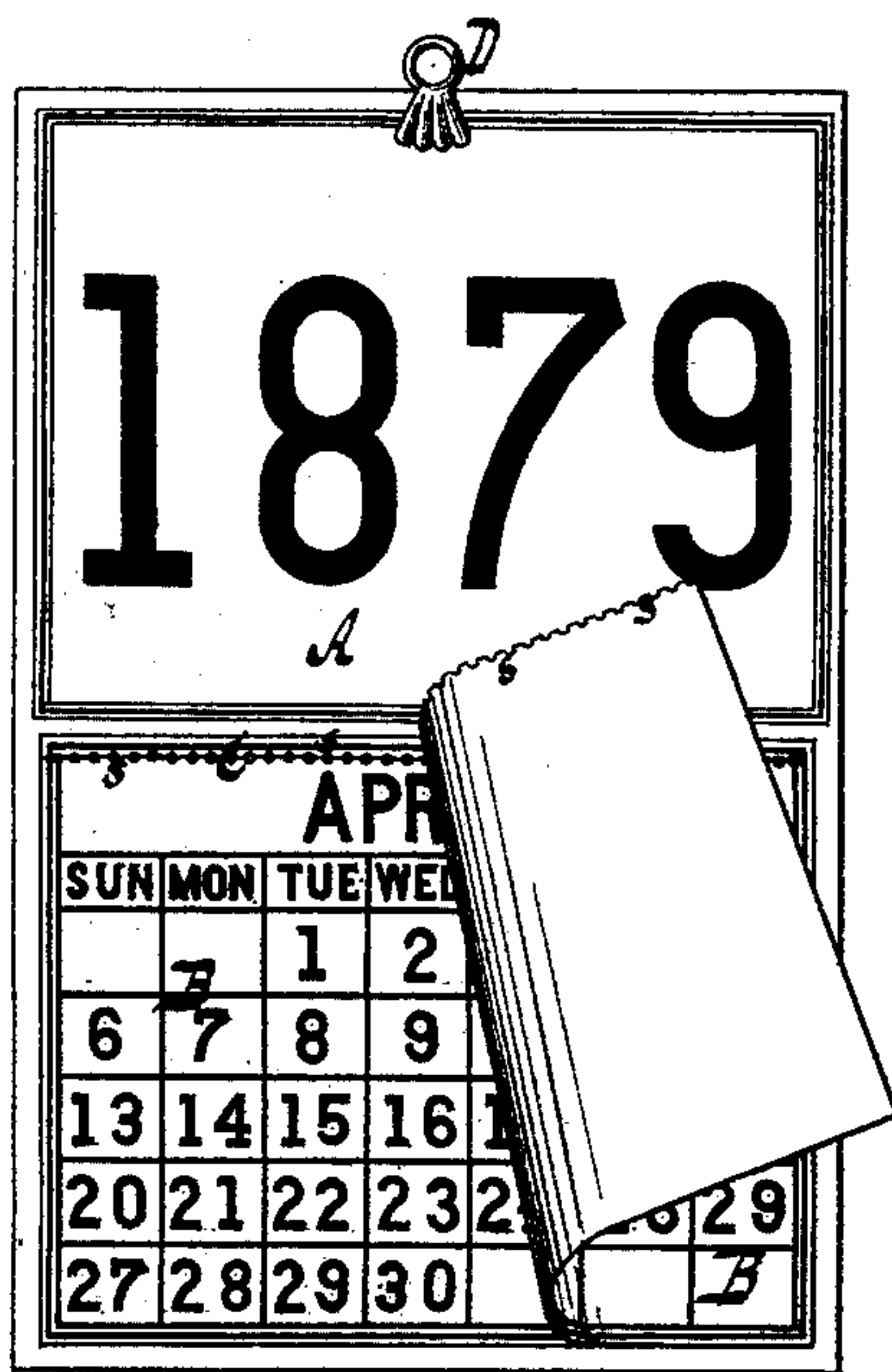


Fig. 2.



Witnesses  
Otto Schufeldt  
William Miller.

Inventor.  
William H. Cars.  
by  
Van Gentoord & Hauff  
his attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CARS, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **215,094**, dated May 6, 1879; application filed March 12, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. CARS, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tear-Off Calendars, which improvement is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view of a calendar containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to certain improvements in calendars; and it consists in a calendar constructed of sheets of paper each separate and independent of the other, each having printed thereon the days of the week and the month, and attached to a backing provided with means for suspending it in any desired location, the sheets being secured together and to the backing by a row of stitching, which serves to hold the whole together and to form a series of perforations, on the line of which the sheets may be successively torn off and separated to expose the next succeeding sheet, as more fully hereinafter specified.

Tear-off calendars have been made by securing a mass of weekly or monthly calendar-sheets to the "back" or foundation sheet by means of metallic eyelets, two eyelets being employed for the purpose, which are located at the upper corners of the sheets; but that method of securing them is objectionable, because the back or foundation sheet is left free to warp or buckle away from the temporary sheets between the eyelets, and an unsightly gap is produced between them by the warping of the back. Another objection arises from the fact that on tearing off the temporary sheets they do not come away clean, but almost always leave fragments sticking out from the edges of the eyelets, so that the calendar, after one or more sheets are torn off, gets to present an unsightly and ragged appearance, and loses its beauty. Another objection to the fastening with eyelets arises from the fact that in packing the articles for transportation or for storage on shelves in stock the faces of the eyelets become impressed by means of the weight of the calendars upon the surfaces of the under-

lying calendars, so as to produce on their surfaces an ugly mark or impression, which seriously impairs them and produces a defect in the article which tends to prevent their sale.

The same objections are true of other calendars which have the temporary sheets secured by other kinds of metallic fastenings.

The temporary sheets have also been secured to each other and to the back or foundation card by pasting them to each other with an adhesive material. This method is objectionable, because portions of the temporary sheets torn off frequently adhere to the body of sheets remaining on the calendar, and greatly detract from the good appearance of the calendar, and also because the whole body of sheets is liable to become detached, owing to the insecure character of the mode of fastening by adhesive material.

The defects of the heretofore-known methods of securing the temporary sheets of the calendar to the back or foundation sheet are well known, and the trade has long wanted a calendar which would combine removable or temporary sheets with a permanent back or foundation calendar, and would at the same time be free from the defects of the common methods of making tear-off calendars.

My invention is intended to overcome the defects common to tear-off calendars as heretofore made.

In carrying out my invention I make use of a series of perforations in the temporary sheets, so as to weaken them along a line where they are attached to the back or main calendar, and also of a series of stitches of sewing for uniting the temporary sheets of the calendar to its permanent back or foundation. The stitches of sewing are made in the perforations; but all the perforations need not be filled with stitches of sewing, although it is more convenient to produce the perforations in the sheets and the securing of the sheets to each other and to the back calendar by the operation of sewing, when the needle makes the perforations and the thread composes the fastening. The row of perforations is made at the upper edge of the temporary sheets, and the several perforations are very near to each other and across the temporary sheets, so that the sheets are weakened on the



line where they are attached to the back, and on tearing off the sheets one by one no fragment will be likely to remain on the calendar to mar its beauty.

My invention enables me to avoid the defects which are common to tear-off calendars as previously made, and my calendar always presents a neat, tidy, and handsome appearance during all the period of its use until the last of the temporary sheets is removed.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the back of a so-called tear-off calendar, and B a number of superposed sheets attached thereto by means of a line of stitches, C, in accordance with my invention. The back A is made of card-board, and is provided with a ring, D, at the top edge, whereby it may be suspended from a nail or other support, and it is printed with desirable characters, the same being generally utilized to contain a counting-house calendar and to exhibit an advertisement, while the sheets B are made of paper and are usually printed with the names and the days of the month.

In attaching the sheets B to the back A they are superposed or placed upon each other and secured at a proper place to the back by running the same through a sewing-machine, so that the line of stitches C is formed across the sheets along the upper edge.

The line of stitches C obviously prevents the sheets B from bulging out from the back A at any point on the upper edge, while it also prevents the parts from warping away from each other, and, furthermore, facilitates the tearing off of the sheets by reason of the

perforations s, formed in the paper by the sewing-needle.

I am aware that a book consisting of a series of folded sheets connected to the cover at or near the folded part of the same, as described in the patent of James S. McDonald, No. 200,145, of February 12, 1878, has heretofore been constructed, and such I do not claim, as it is common in book-binding to stitch the sheets composing a book to each other along one of their edges. Neither do I claim a row of stitches of sewing for uniting sheets to each other. Neither do I claim a row of perforations in a sheet to make a weakened line in the sheet along which it may be separated; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a tear-off calendar, of a permanent back or foundation calendar, A, a series of temporary sheets, B, a series of perforations, s, in the temporary sheets along the line where it is desired to connect them to the back or foundation, and stitches of sewing C in the perforations, going through the temporary sheets B and the back A, so as to connect them to each other, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of March, 1879.

W. H. CARS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.