

(Model.)

J. CUSSONS.
CALENDAR.

No. 258,897.

Patented June 6, 1882.

Fig. 1.

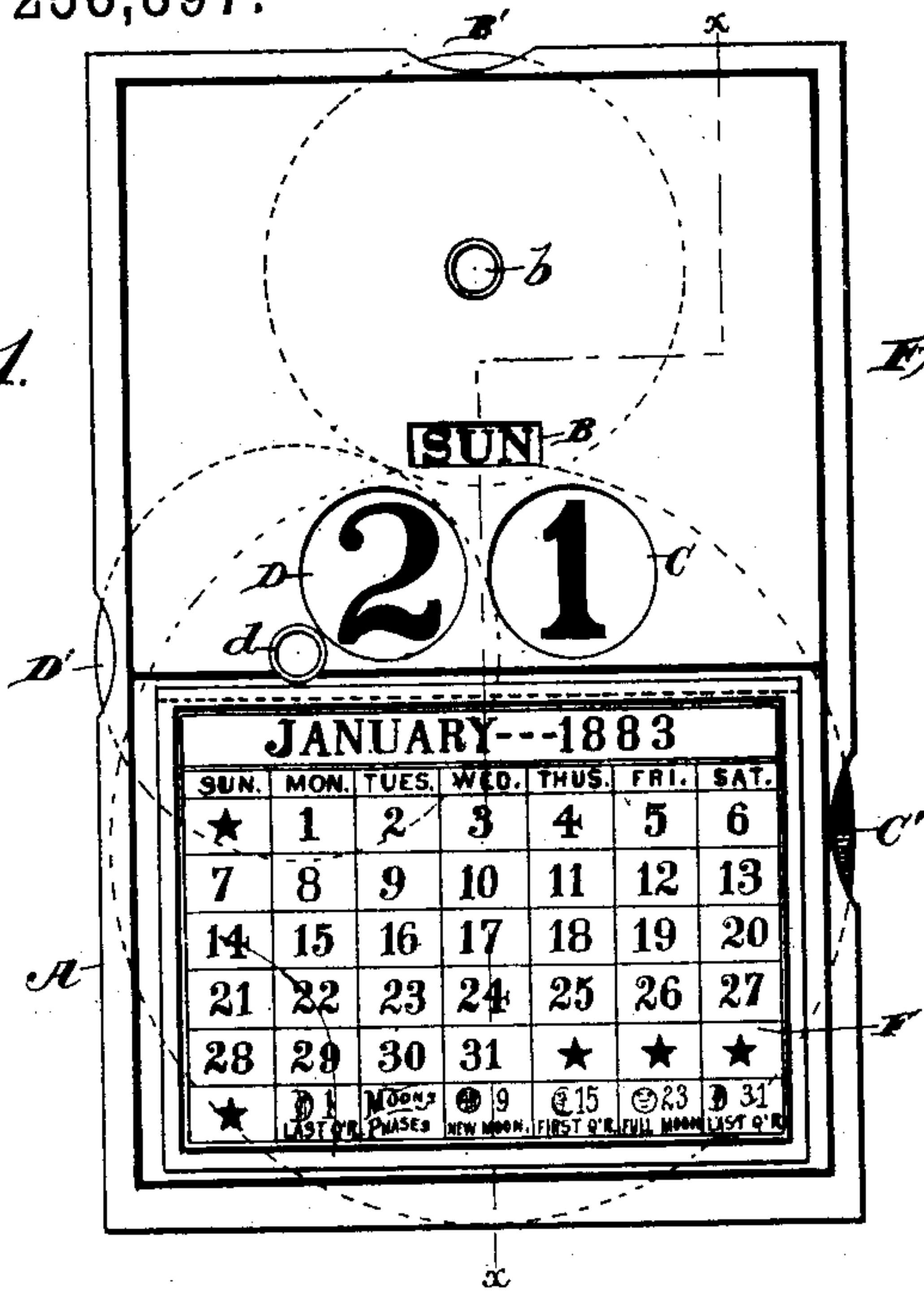


Fig. 4.

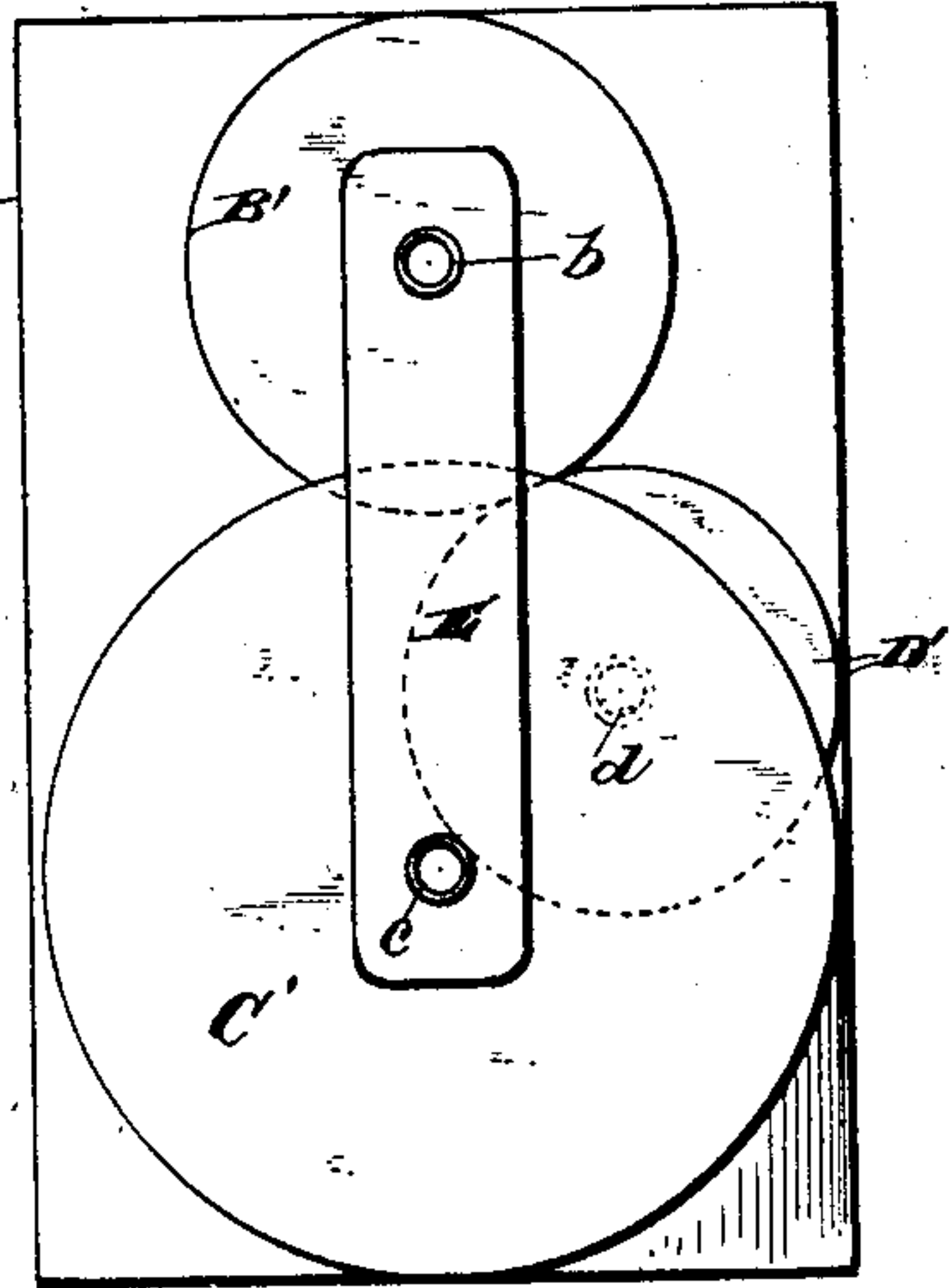


Fig. 2.

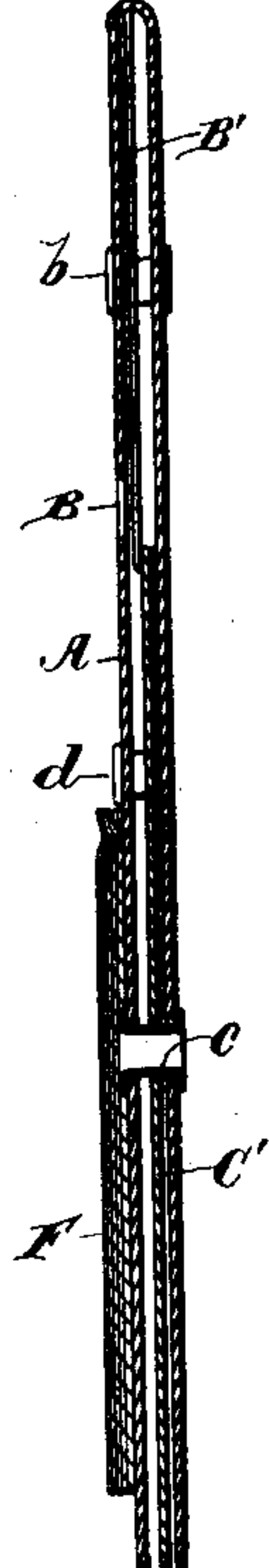


Fig. 3.

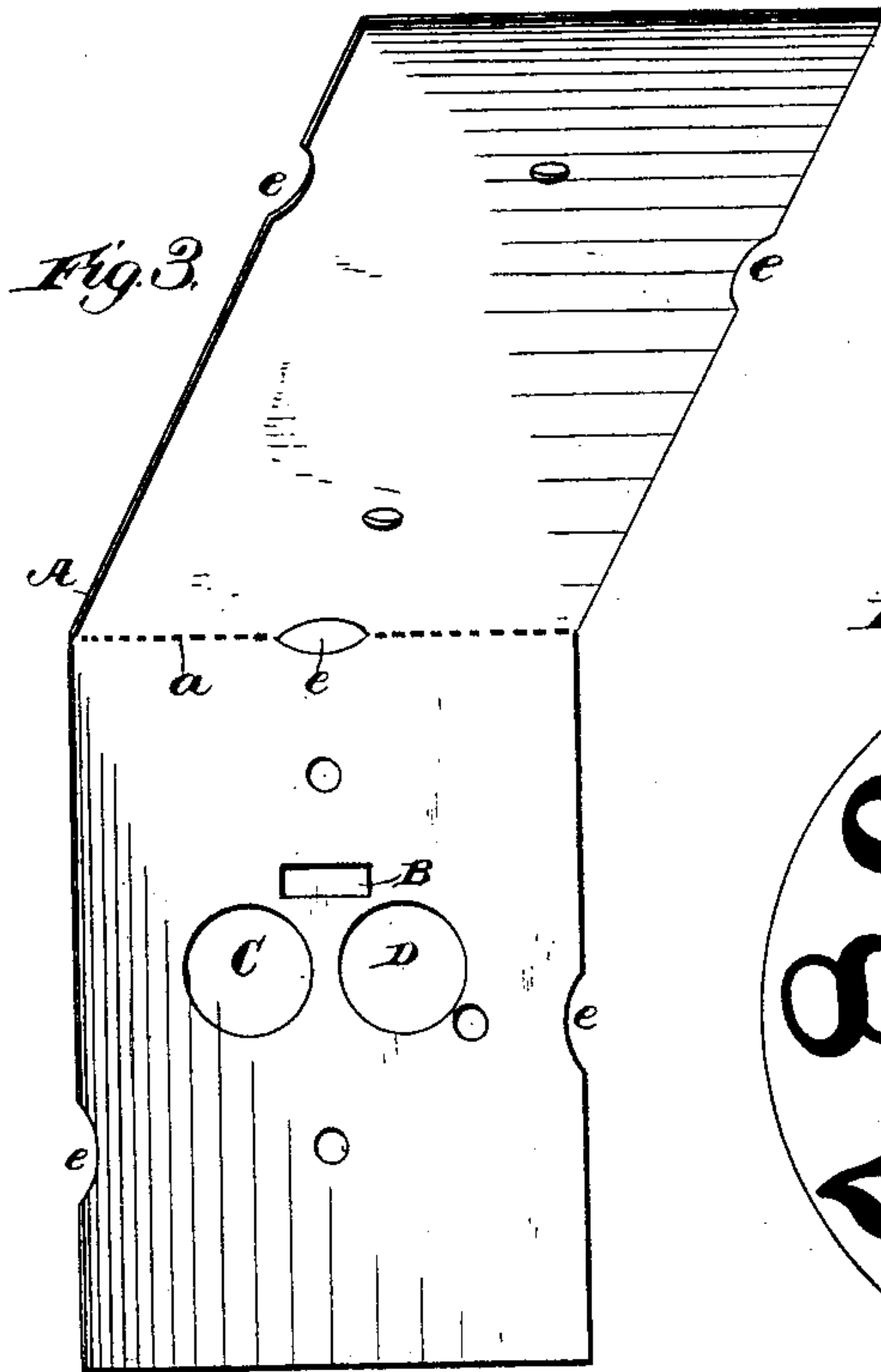


Fig. 5.

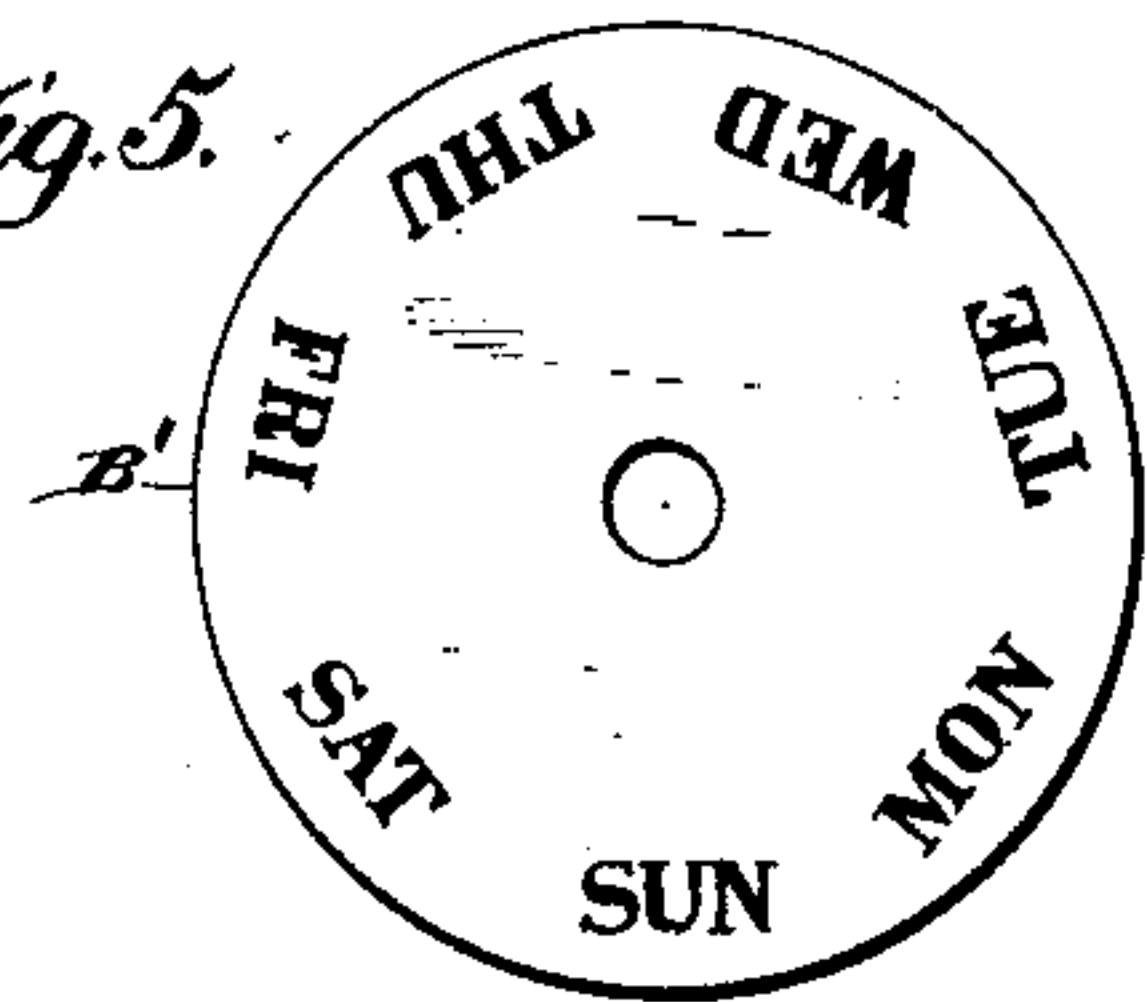


Fig. 6.

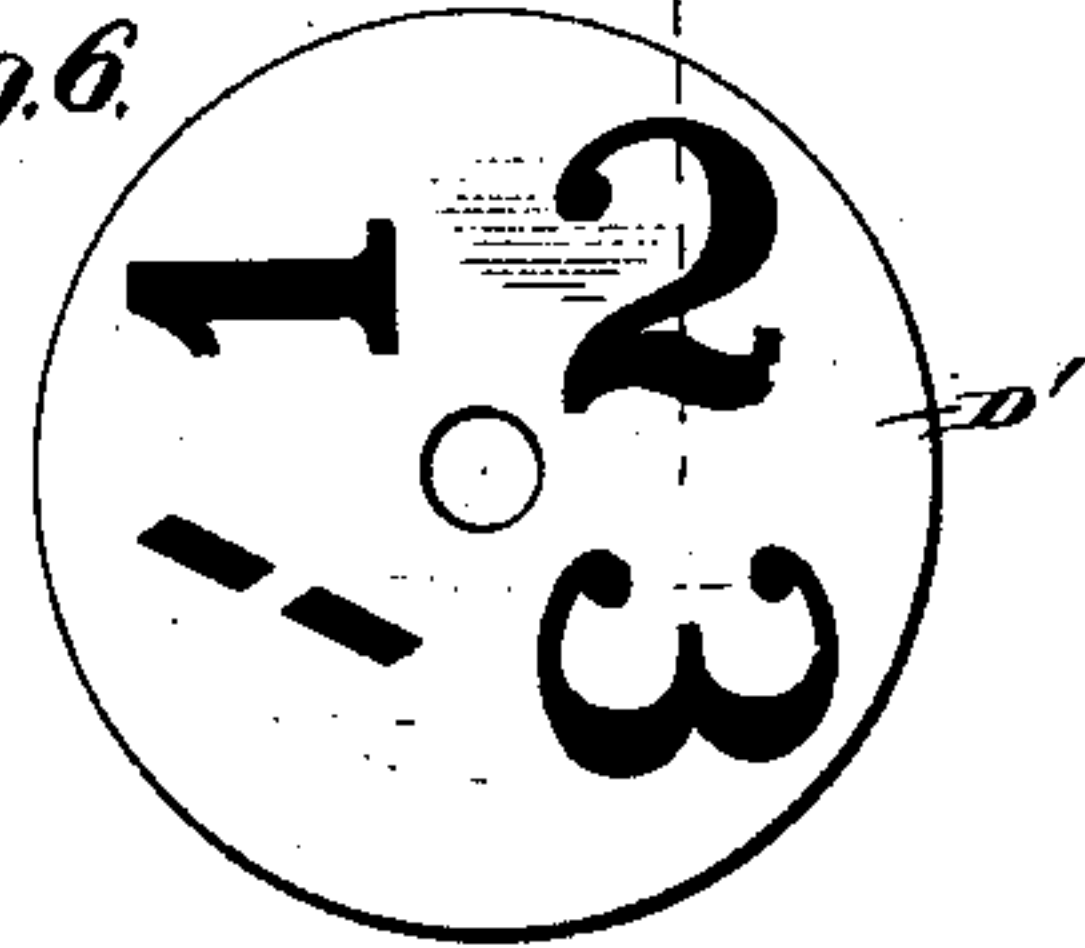
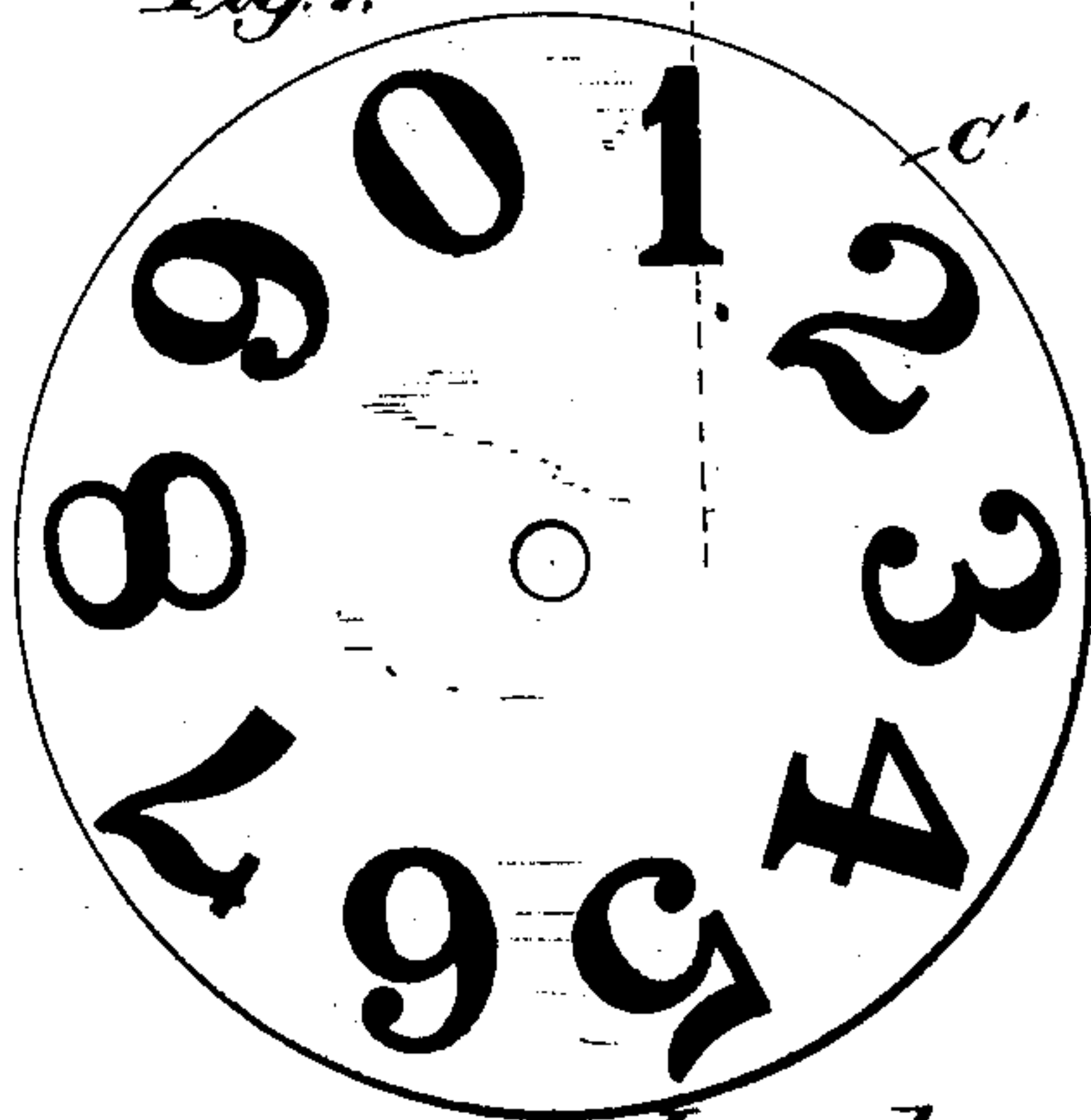


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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JOHN CUSSONS, OF GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,897, dated June 6, 1882.

Application filed March 14, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CUSSONS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Glen Allen, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in dial and tablet calendars, the object being to furnish a calendar that shall comprise the desirable qualities of comprehensiveness in the range of dates, devices for giving prominence to current dates, and such compactness in form and simplicity of construction as will render it convenient in use, economical in cost, and neat in appearance. This object is attained by the use of three pivoted dials, one of which contains characters indicating the days of the week, while the other two contain respectively ten and three large figures or numerals, which figures, placed in proper relation, as hereinafter described, are adapted to exhibit jointly any required day of the month.

Heretofore a calendar has been made which shows the figures of the day of the month on a single dial that necessarily contains fifty-three figures, while my two dials have together but thirteen. They may therefore be made relatively smaller than would otherwise be required in order to give equal prominence to the figures marked thereon.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my calendar. Fig. 2 is a section of the same on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the calendar-frame unfolded. Fig. 4 is a back view of the calendar, showing a modified form of frame. Fig. 5 is a plan of the disk or dial containing abbreviations of the names of the days of the week. Fig. 6 is a plan of a small dial containing the first three numerals; and Fig. 7 is a plan of a large dial containing ten numerals or figures, from 1 to 0, inclusive, the dials represented in the last two mentioned figures being used to designate the days of a month.

Like letters indicate like parts in the several views.

The frame of the calendar *A* is made of a sheet of card-board or similar material, which is preferably folded in long folio at the transverse line of perforations *a*, as shown in Fig.

3, for the purpose hereinafter described. If desired, however, the frame may consist of a single thickness of any suitable material. The face of the frame is provided with an oblong opening, *B*, to the rear of which is pivoted the disk or dial *B'* by means of an eyelet, *b*, which is so arranged above the opening *B* that the abbreviations indicating the days of the week, which are printed or marked upon said dial near its margin, may be made to appear successively at the opening *B* by turning the dial upon its pivot. The eyelet *b*, besides forming the pivot of the dial *B'*, also serves as a convenient suspension-ring for the support of the calendar.

Below the opening *B*, and in line with each other, are two circular openings, *C D*, to the rear of which are pivoted by means of the eyelets *c d* the disks or dials *C' D'*, that together contain the necessary numerals to indicate the days of the month. The large dial *C'* has a diameter equal to the width of the calendar-frame, while the diameter of the small dial *D'* is about twenty-seven fifty-ninths ($\frac{27}{59}$) less. On the larger dial *C'* are printed the ten figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0, and on the smaller dial *D'* are printed the figures 1 2 3, a blank space being left between the figures 1 and 3, in which said blank space a simple dash or dashes can be printed. It being important that these figures should be as prominent as possible, I make them large enough to fill the space exposed by the two perforations or openings *C D*, each of which perforations has a diameter equal to one-fourth the width of the calendar-frame. The figures on the large dial *C'* are arranged eighteen degrees out of perpendicular, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 7, and the figures on the smaller dial *D'* are arranged forty degrees out of perpendicular, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 6.

In order to find the proper point for pivoting the small dial *D'*, a perpendicular and a horizontal line are run so that they shall intersect where the large dial *C'* centers. A circle is then struck, the radius of which shall be one-third the width of the calendar-frame, and the proper pivotal point will be forty-seven degrees above the horizontal and forty-three degrees to the left of the perpendicular line. This will bring the pivoting-eyelet *d* of the

small dial D' close to the aperture D, while the periphery of the small dial will come flush with the edge of the calendar-frame, will just miss the eyelet *c* of the large dial C', will approach 5 closely, without touching, the figure exposed at the opening C, and will conceal the dial-figures on the large dial without exposure of the small dial at the openings B and C. These proportions may be somewhat varied by using smaller 10 figures; but in any case the points above mentioned must be made to harmonize.

It should here be observed that when the calendar-frame is made double and the overlapping dials inclosed therein, as shown in 15 Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the eyelet *d*, used for pivoting the small dial D', must be fastened to the upper or front portion of the frame only. This double frame A is provided with perforations corresponding with the eyelets *b c d*, and has 20 notches *e* at the top and sides for convenience in manipulating the respective dials which register with said notches, as shown in Fig. 1.

A certain amount of labor and material may be saved by employing only a single sheet of 25 card-board or other material for the calendar-frame, and either supporting the dials at the back by means of a strip, E, as shown in Fig. 4, or leaving them unsupported, as may be desired. This strip may be arranged vertically, 30 as shown, or may be placed diagonally or transversely across the back of the frame, the vertical position being preferable, as it is thereby less liable to become detached.

The advantage of the double card-board 35 frame consists in the fact that it incloses and protects the dials, and so stiffens the whole structure that a lighter material may be used. The principle of construction is the same whether the calendar be made of a single or 40 double sheet of card-board, the latter form, however, being deemed preferable for the reason stated.

Attached to the face of the calendar-frame, directly beneath the circular openings C D, is 45 placed a monthly tablet, F, composed of sheets that may be torn off in succession at the expiration of each month. These sheets are each provided with a title-line that gives the name of the month and year, the words or characters 50 printed upon said line having a proper relation in size and position to the conspicuous characters displayed above it at the openings B, C, and D, while the bottom or connecting sheet of the said tablet is provided in the usual 55 manner with a miniature calendar for the whole year.

It is obvious that the calendar, when constructed as described, may be adjusted instantly, as it is only necessary to turn the dials B and C one point each day, to turn the dial 60 D one point or figure each tenth day, and to tear off a tablet-sheet at the expiration of each month. The blank space on dial D', between figures 1 and 3, will be brought opposite the opening when figures below ten on the larger 65 dial are exposed.

It will be seen that the parts of my improved calendar are so arranged as to give great prominence to the letters and figures indicating the current day, intermediate prominence to the 70 letters and figures of the current month, and minor prominence to the letters and figures of the current year. Besides being thus comprehensive and discriminating in its range of dates, it is also compact in form and neat in appearance. 75

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A calendar made substantially as described, and adapted to show the figures indicating the day of the month through suitable 80 openings formed in the face of the calendar-frame for said purpose, by means of two dials, one of which is smaller than the other, and carries three figures and a blank, while the larger dial carries ten figures, the dials being 85 arranged, substantially as described, so that the smaller one shall partially overlap the other, and while exposing its own figure at its own aperture shall conceal the figure on the larger dial, which would otherwise be exposed at the 90 aperture of the small dial, another figure of the larger dial being exposed at a second aperture, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a calendar, of a frame of card-board or similar material, doubled in 95 long folio and provided with perforations and notched edges, dials containing the days of the week and the days of the month, pivoted within said frame and adapted to register with the openings formed therein, and a tear-off tablet 100 attached to the face of the frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN CUSSONS.

Witnesses:

SETH GAYLE,
A. C. HARRINGTON.