(No Model.)

W. L. GORTON.

CALENDAR.

No. 273,725. Patented Mar. 13, 1883.

Fig. 1.

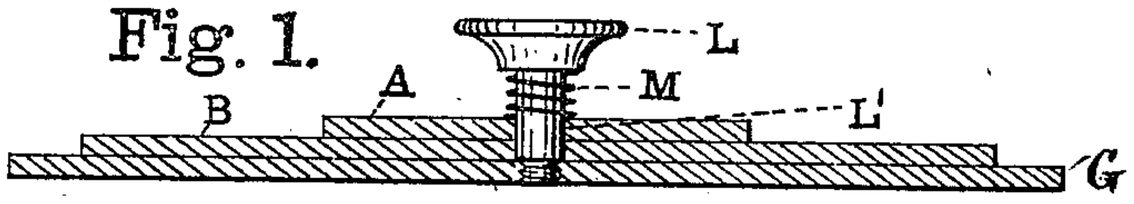


Fig. 2.

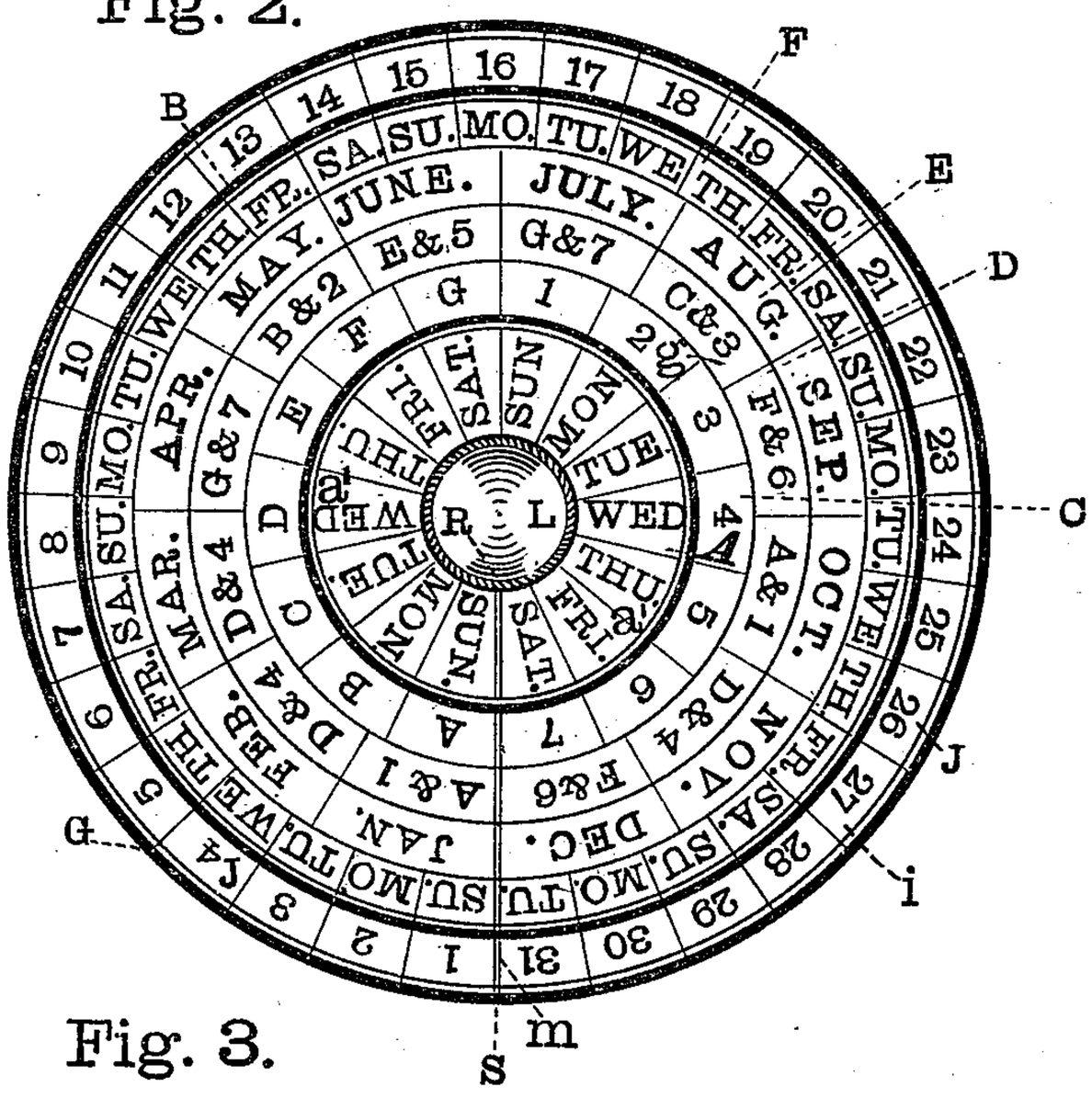
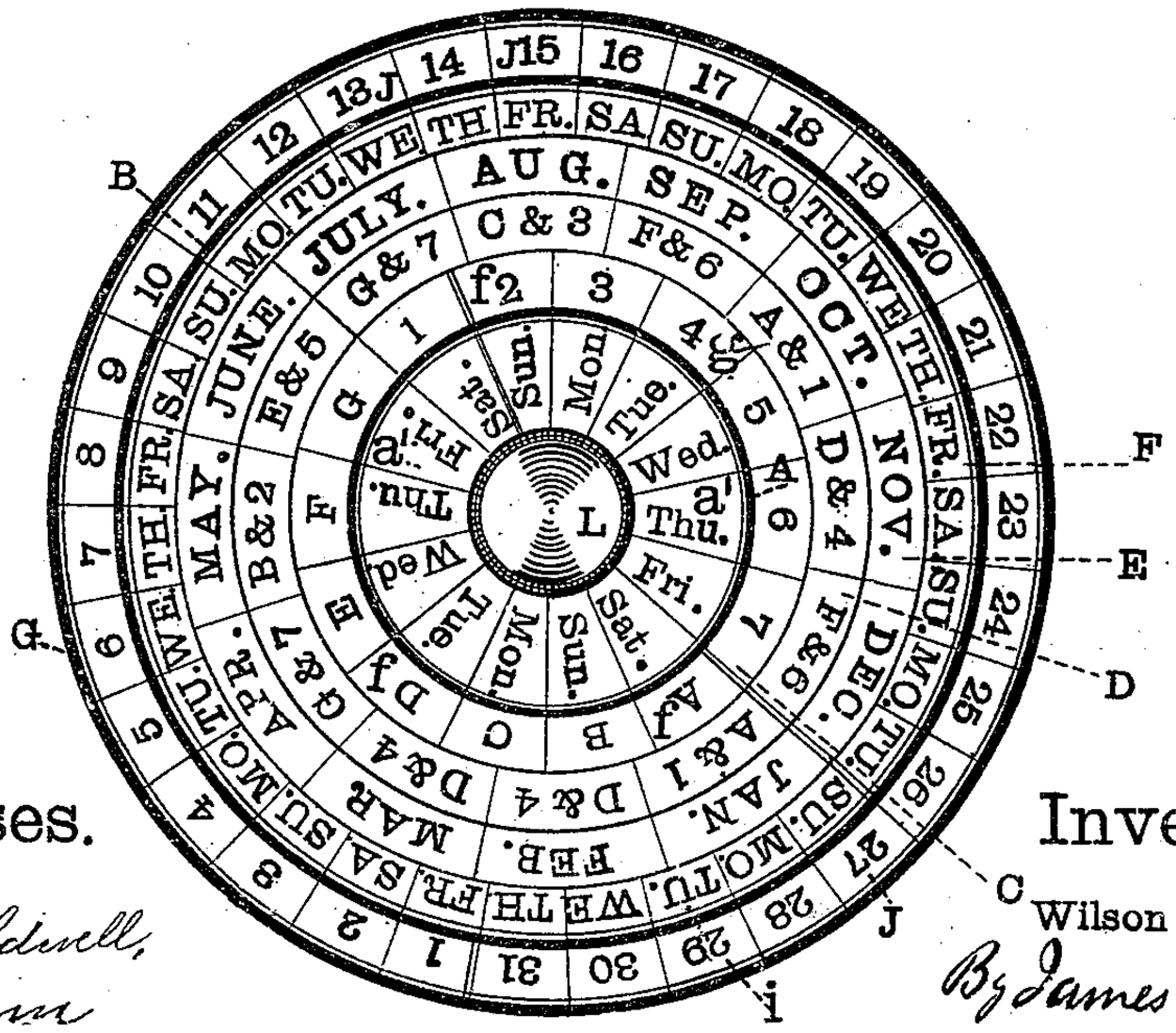


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILSON L. GORTON, OF PLANO, ILLINOIS.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,725, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed September 6, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON L. GORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Plano, in the county of Kendall and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a certain means whereby the days of the week and dates of any occurrence in any year within the Christian era may be readily shown, all of which will be fully and clearly hereinafter shown by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an enlarged vertical central section through the disks or compass-wheels, and a side elevation of the thumb-screw, the spring for holding the wheels or plates together, and the pin which passes through the center of all the compass or index wheels. Fig. 2 represents a face view of my invention complete, showing all the parts arranged at the starting-point; and Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing the parts arranged in a certain position for illustrating the operation of the invention.

A is a face view of the first or top compass-wheel, having on its face fourteen equal spaces, *a'*, and in the spaces (stamped or otherwise put on) are abbreviated words representing the days of the week for two weeks, beginning with Sunday, as shown.

B represents the middle or second compass-wheel, on which are four circular lines and spaces, C D E F. On this disk or wheel the first circular space, C, is divided into fourteen equal spaces, *f*, corresponding in number with the spaces in the first compass-wheel. In seven of these spaces *f* are stamped or otherwise placed numerals from 1 to 7, and in the next seven spaces are alphabetically arranged letters from A to G. The second and third circular spaces, D and E, are divided into twelve equal spaces, respectively. In each of the spaces *g* (of the second circular space, D) are stamped or otherwise placed one letter, the character "&," and one figure. Their object is to represent the months under which they are placed—*i. e.*, January is represented by A & 1, February by D & 4, March by D & 4, April by G & 7, May by B & 2, June by E & 5, July by G & 7, August by C & 3, September by F & 6, October by A & 1, November by D & 4, and December is represented by F & 6. In the third circular space, E, are abbreviated words representing the twelve calendar months from January to December, as shown. The fourth circular space, F, is divided into thirty-one equal spaces, having stamped or otherwise placed therein letters or abbreviations representing the days of the week for one month of thirty-one days, beginning at Sunday and ending on Tuesday.

G is the third or last compass-wheel. It is provided with one circular space, *i*, divided into thirty-one equal spaces, J, to correspond with the circular spaces F in the compass-wheel B. The spaces J are provided with numerals (stamped or otherwise placed therein) from 1 to 31, for representing the dates of the month. I make my invention of any suitable size or material, either wood, leather, paper, or metal; but I prefer to make it of brass nickel-plated, as the cheapest and best material. The most desirable size I believe to be as follows: the first or top compass-wheel, A, about one and one-quarter inch across and one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The second wheel, B, should be about two and five-eighths of an inch in diameter, or across the same, and one-twelfth of an inch thick. The third or bottom compass-wheel, G', should be about three inches across, or in diameter, and one-twelfth of an inch thick, with the hole in the center about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and provided with a screw-thread inside for the lower end of the pin and thumb-screw L to screw into. The holes in compass-wheels A B should be about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, or of a suitable size to fit the part L' of the thumb-screw L.

M represents a spiral spring slipped onto the part L' of the thumb-screw between the compass-wheel A and the head, for the purpose of holding all the compass-wheels to their places when set.

My invention is operated as follows: The plain double line *m* extends across all the compass-wheels from center to outside, and is to be used as a starting-point, all the compass-wheels being set so that the double line *m* shall extend in a straight direction across all the compass-wheels A B G' from R to S, as shown in Fig. 2. The first or top compass-wheel requires setting but once for each and every year, unless otherwise disturbed. To set it for the

year 1881, for instance, turn the top wheel, A, to the left until "Saturday" is exactly under the letter A, and "Saturday" on the other side of the disk opposite figure 1. After setting it for the year 1881, as above mentioned, and we want the calendar to show for the month of July, by examining the circular spaces D and E we find that the letters "G & 7" represent the month of July. Then by examining the calendar-space C we find that "G" and "7" are each exactly opposite "Friday" on the wheel A, which shows that Friday is the first day of July, 1881. Then turn the compass-wheel B to the left until "Friday" on the outer edge of said wheel is exactly opposite figure 1 upon the third or bottom wheel, G'. The calendar is now set for the month of July, 1881. (See Fig. 3.) In leap-years, for finding the first days of the months within that year after February, the top wheel, A, should be turned to the left one day. For instance, 1884 being leap-year, and the first day being Tuesday, "Tuesday" can be used for January and February, but for March and all the other months in that year the top compass-wheel, A, should be turned to the left one day—"Wednesday."

I claim as my invention—

A perpetual calendar consisting of the compass-wheels A B C, secured together by the thumb-screw L L' and spring M, the first wheel, A, having the days of the week for two weeks stamped or otherwise placed thereon, the second wheel, B, having four circular spaces, C D E F, the space C having a series of letters alphabetically arranged from A to G, and seven numerals consecutively arranged from 1 to 7, the circular spaces D and E being provided, respectively, with a series of characters indicating reference to characters on space C and disk A to ascertain the day of the week on which falls the first day of the desired month, and words indicating the twelve calendar months of the year, in combination with a series of letters indicating the days of the week for one month of thirty-one days in the circular space F, and a series of numerals from 1 to 31 on the last wheel, C, substantially as and for the purposes described.

WILSON L. GORTON.

Witnesses:
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