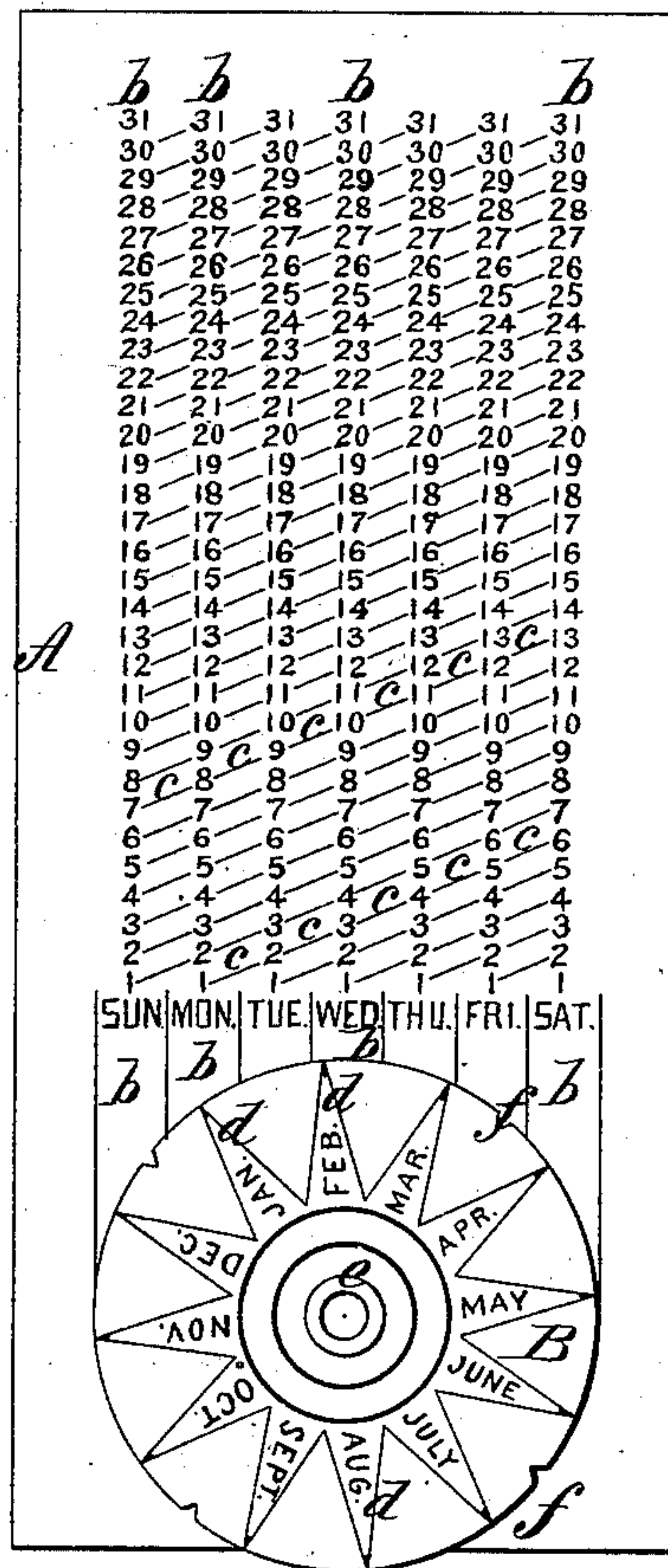


(Model.)

H. W. KIBBE.
CALENDAR.

No. 285,138.

Patented Sept. 18, 1883.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT W. KIBBE, OF UTICA, NEW YORK.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,138, dated September 18, 1883.

Application filed January 12, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT W. KIBBE, of Utica, Oneida county, New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Calendars, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to perpetual calendars; and it consists in a card, strip, or base-piece having a special arrangement of figures in rows or columns connected by diagonal lines, and with the days of the week at the ends of said rows, also column-spaces extending beyond the same, and a movable or rotating disk having the months of the year arranged upon it for operation or adjustment at the initial ends of the columns of figures, and in the column-spaces beyond the same, substantially as hereinafter described, the whole forming a very compact and efficient calendar, good for all time—past, present, and future.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which the figure represents a face view of my improved calendar.

A in the drawing indicates the base-piece or column-piece of the calendar. This base-piece, which may be made of card or other suitable material, has printed or otherwise delineated upon it seven parallel rows or columns, *b*, of figures, running upward, and each ranging from 1 to 31, inclusive, signifying dates. These date-numbers in each of said columns are connected, respectively—that is, each date-number in either column with the date-number of next denomination above it, to the right—by oblique lines *c*. At the ends of said rows or columns of figures or dates, preferably the initial ends thereof, are marked the days of the week, commencing with Sunday below the left-hand column, and terminating with Saturday below the extreme right-hand column, each column having a different day of the week referring to it. These columns *b* are extended by ruled lines below the days of the week at the foot of the columns.

B is a circularly-movable disk or month-indicator, arranged below or beyond the initial ends of the columns of figures on the base-piece A, and in central position relatively to said collective columns, also of such diameter or dimensions as to include or take in the several columns or columned spaces below the rows

of figures. This disk is radially divided between pointers *d*, marked thereon, with the months of the year in regular or successive order. This arrangement of the disk or month-indicator B provides for either of its twelve or monthly division being adjusted by turning the disk to point into any of the seven columns *b* marked with the days of the week.

The calendar is used as follows: Supposing it to be used for the year 1883, for instance, and the indicator B be turned so that its division marked January comes under Monday in the second column *b* of dates, which is the first day of that year, then, following the connecting oblique lines *c* to the right of the column-piece A, Tuesday will be indicated as the 2d of the same month, Wednesday the 3d, and so on till Saturday is reached, which will be indicated as the 6th. After this follow the row of sixes to the left-hand side of the column-piece A, when next above the extreme left-hand figure, 6, will be found the 7th of the month as arranged over Sunday. Commencing again at this figure 7, and reading the several columns successively as before and as connected by the oblique lines *c*, Monday will be found to be the 8th of said month, Tuesday the 9th, and so on until Saturday the 13th is reached at the extreme right-hand column. The row of thirteens is again followed to the left hand and the operation continued as before, commencing with Sunday the 14th and repeated till the 31st, standing over the column marked Wednesday, is reached, which is the last day of January, 1883.

When it is desired to set the calendar for any future month, the way to proceed is to divide the number of days from the first of the present month (including the 1st) to the first of the future month by seven. If there be no remainder, the future month commences on the same day as the present. If there be a remainder, it is counted forward from the day on which the present month began. Thus, the calendar being set for January, 1883, Monday being the first day, supposing it is required to set it for July, 1883, then the number of days from December 31, 1882, to July 1, 1883, is one hundred and eighty-one, which divided by seven leaves a remainder of six, that represents a like number of days to be counted forward from Monday. This will give

Sunday for the 1st day of July. The same rule is applicable for all past time; but in setting the calendar for back count, the remainder of the division by seven, instead of being counted forward, as in the instance having reference to the future just cited, must be counted backward.

The monthly indicator or disk B of months may be secured at its center so as to turn upon the column-piece A by a common eyelet, *e*, when said disk or the calendar is made of paper, rubber, or other analogous material. When, however, the calendar is made of metal, the rotary monthly indicator B may be secured to the column-piece A by a screw. Said indicator may also have notches *f* in its edge to facilitate turning it.

The oblique lines *c* may either be entire, broken, or dotted ones.

A calendar constructed as described may readily be set for any month—past, present, or future—by a simple but infallible rule. When made of metal, it will form a durable or lasting as well as a perpetual calendar. Furthermore, it may not only be constructed cheaply, but sufficiently compact to admit of its being carried in the vest-pocket without any incon-

venience, and will always be ready and handy for reference. It, or, rather, its column-piece, may also, if desired, be made of a strip of metal of suitable length to admit of its being used as a paper tearer or cutter, and be provided with a hole near its one end, to allow of its being hung upon a nail in the wall or elsewhere.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a perpetual calendar, a base or column piece provided with seven similarly-numbered columns of consecutive dates, with oblique lines connecting the denominations in each preceding column with the denominations next in order in each succeeding column, and having the days of the week successively arranged at the ends of the columns, in combination with an adjustable indicator having the months of the year successively arranged upon the face of it for operation at the initial ends of the columns, substantially as specified.

HERBERT W. KIBBE.

Witnesses:

C. K. GRANNIS,
JOHN FRANKLIN.