(No Model.)

A. B. FREEMAN & M. F. RICHARDSON.

DISCAL CALENDAR.

No. 290,763. Patented Dec. 25, 1883.

Fig. 1.

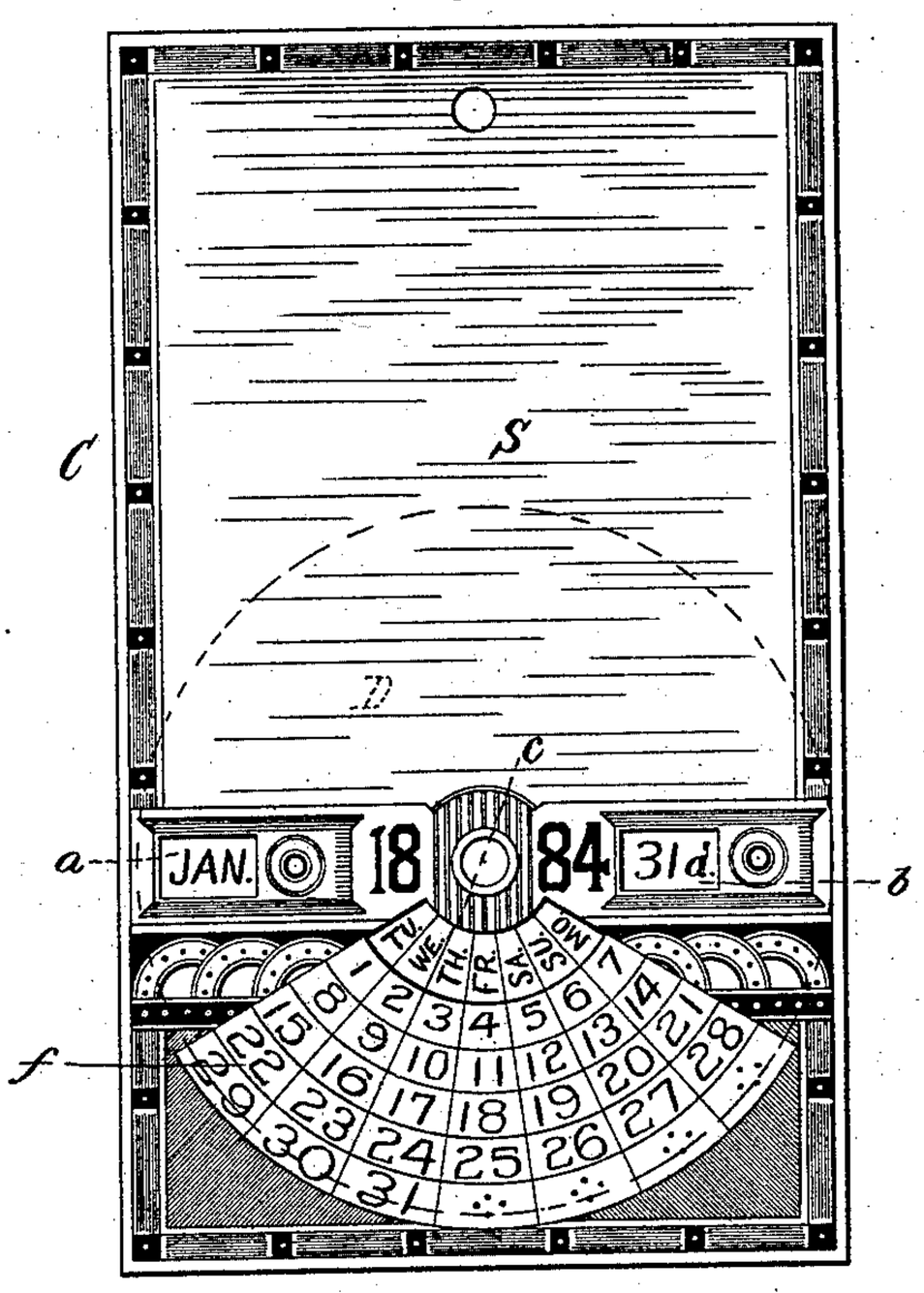
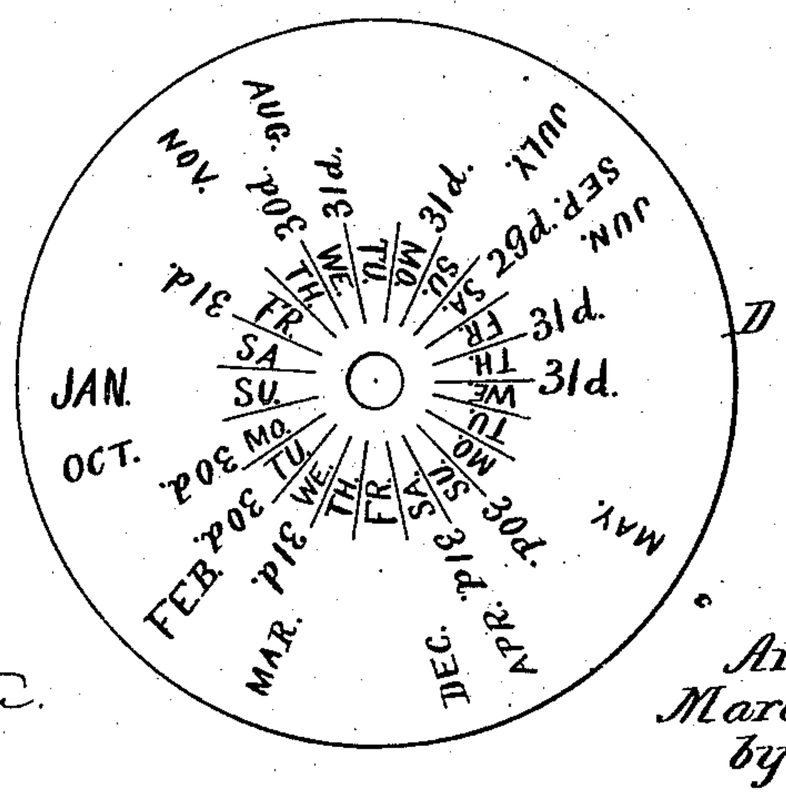


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR B. FREEMAN AND MARCUS F. RICHARDSON, OF LEBANON, N. H.

DISCAL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,763, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed September 13, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ARTHUR B. FREEMAN and MARCUS F. RICHARDSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Lebanon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, have invented and produced a new and useful Improvement in Discal Calendars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of our invention is to provide an annual discal calendar for any year desired—one which shall be useful, cheap, compact, and durable, the former as it shows at a glance the year, month, total number of days in the month, and the day of the week and month, the calendar being compact and durable, as the material of it is made into two parts only, a rectangular card and a circular disk, both made of card-board and suitably joined together.

The nature of our invention consists in combining a circular rotating disk, having thereon the names, in abbreviation, of the months, the total number of days in each month, and the days of the week, with a suitable card having on its outer surface the desired year, a fixed table of numbers from 1 to 31, inclusive, below, and a space for advertising above.

The invention further consists in combining said disk with a card having three openings, to allow the desired month, total number of days in the month, and the days of the week to show through, the printed matter on the disk being so arranged that when the name of any month is under the left-hand opening the total number of days in that month will appear to the right of the year, and the days of the week will be below the day of the week on which the month begins; also the following days, properly registering with a fixed table of numbers below.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, showing the card and disk combined for use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the disk detached from the card.

C represents the card. The larger portion of it, S, is left for advertising-space, as the calendars are designed with a view to sending through the mails to parties ordering them. Below said space are printed the figures of any current year. To the left and right thereof are openings *a* and *b*, and below an opening, *c*. Beneath the latter is arranged a fixed table of monthly dates from 1 to 31, inclusive, printed upon a fan-shaped ground, each date being divided from the next by radial lines and from the one below by arcs of a circle, (see *f*, Fig. 1.)

D represents the card-board disk. Just inside of the circumferential line, and on one side of the disk only, are placed the names of the months, not in regular order, but with a view to the proper registering of the day of the week on which the month begins with the numeral 1 of the fan-shaped table *f* on the card C. Inside the names of the months are arranged the figures representing the total number of days in each month. Said figures are necessarily opposite the corresponding month, but on the other side of the disk, so as to show in the opening *b* when the month shows through *a*. About the hub of the disk D are placed in circular order the abbreviations representing the days of the week. Each one is separated from the other by a radial line, so that when the seven days show through the opening *c* eight of the lines will match with corresponding lines on the table *f*. There are twenty-one of these abbreviations, and they are so arranged in regard to the names of the months that when any month registers under opening *a* seven of them appear in the opening *c*, and the day of the week on which the month begins will appear to the left, and that day and the remaining six will properly register with the table *f* during the whole month, and the disk need not be turned again until a new month begins. The disk and card are fastened together by a metal eyelet, enabling the former to be easily turned without wear.

It is evident that by differently placing or shaping the table *f* and the openings in the card the printed matter on the disk D could be varied without departing from our invention.

It will be seen that our calendar is useful, simple, and strong, consisting, as it does, of but two parts, and is also well adapted for advertising and mailing.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The rotating disk D, provided with abbreviations representing the months, total number of days in each month, and the days of the week, combined with the card C, having thereon the desired year and the fixed table of numbers *f*, and having therein the openings *a*, *b*, and *c*, whereby the disk and card operate together to form an annual calendar, as set forth.

2. The card C, having the advertising-space S, the openings *a*, *b*, and *c*, and the desired year and fan-shaped table *f*, representing the days of the month, combined with the disk D, having, in abbreviation, the days of the week about the hub, the intermediate figures for the total number of days in each month, and the outer letters for the months of the year, as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR B. FREEMAN.
MARCUS F. RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:
CHARLES A. DOWNS,
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