

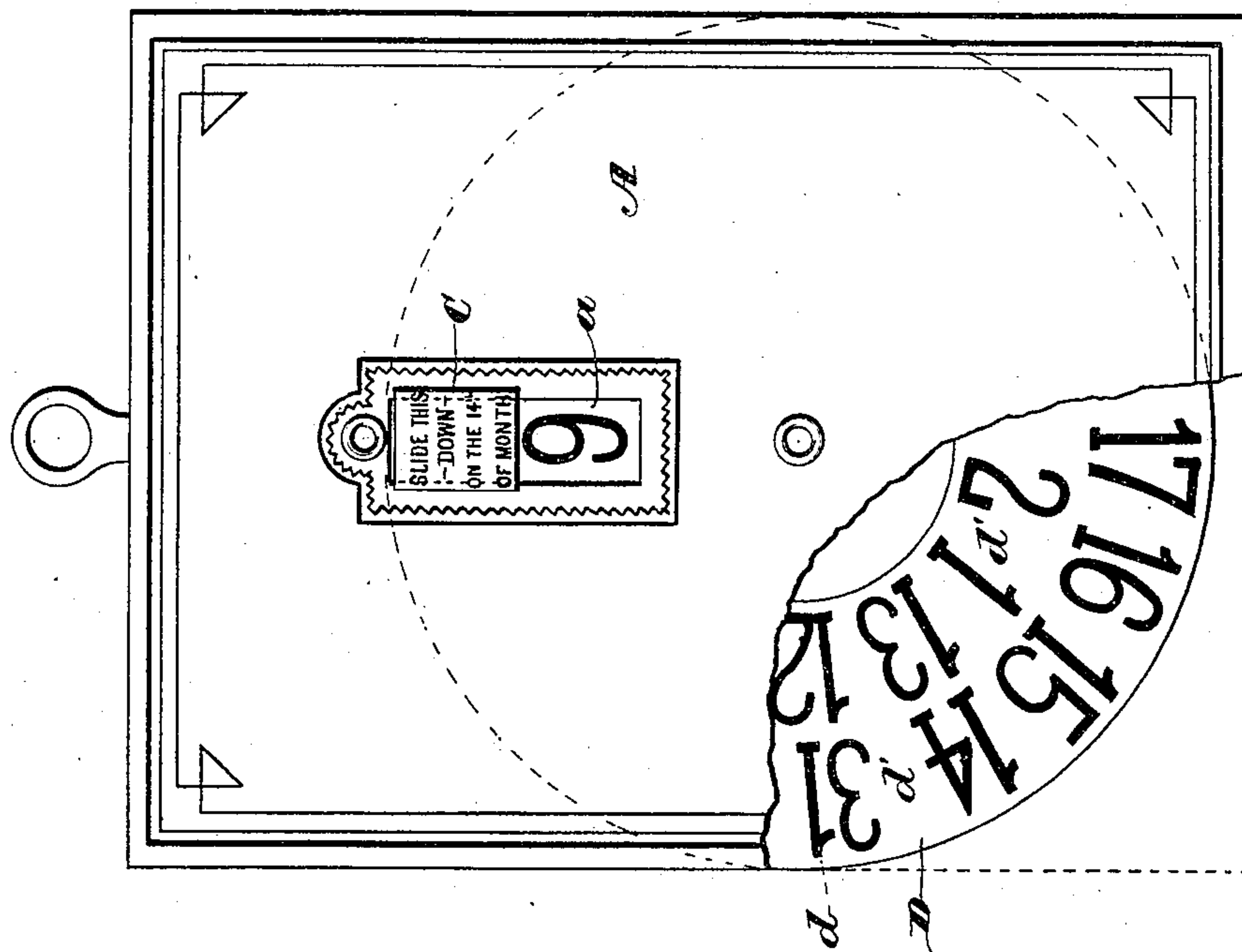
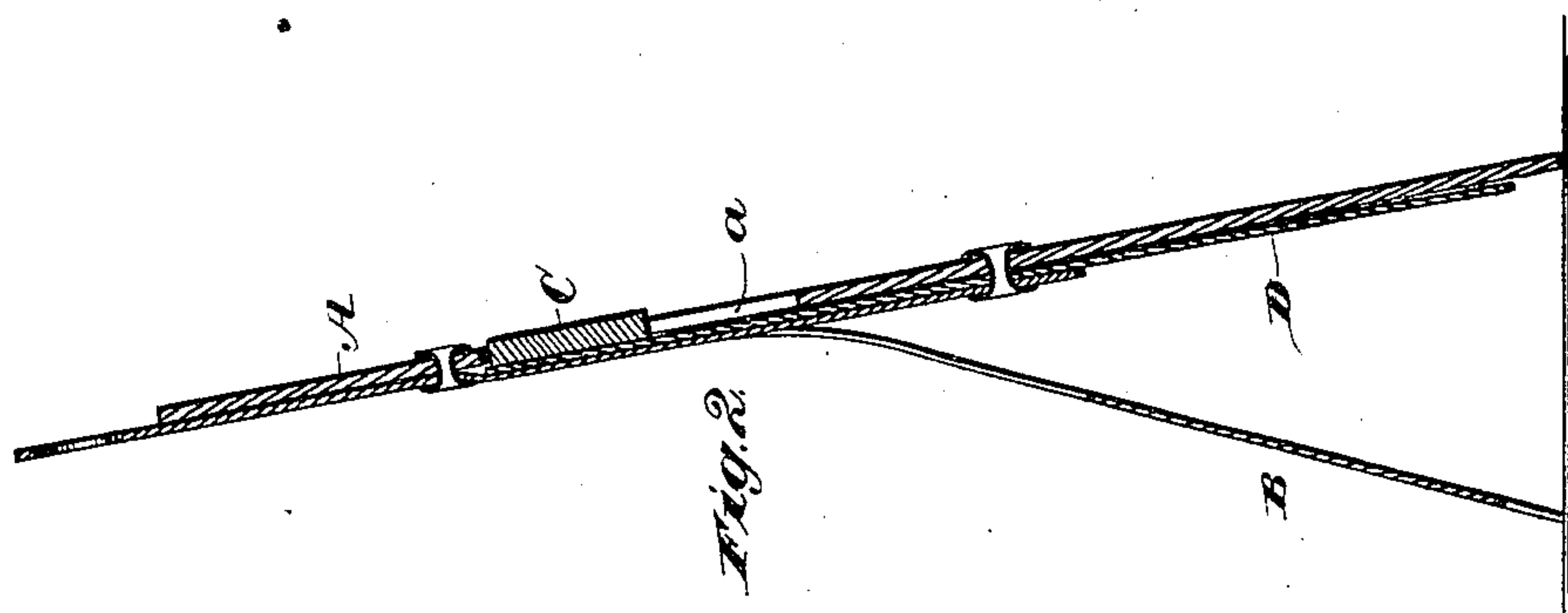
(Model.)

J. CUSSONS.

CALENDAR.

No. 292,106.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.



Witnesses.

Robert Everett.

J. A. Rutherford

Inventor:

John Cussons.

By James L. Norris.

Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CUSSONS, OF GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,106, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed July 7, 1883. (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 on calendars of the class in which a patent (No. 277,411) was granted to me May 8, 1883; and the novelty consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In that class of calendars in which a revolving disk has combinations of figures which are disclosed by an aperture in an ornamental face-plate, in order to arrange the figures corresponding to the days of the month—say from 1 to 31—the calendar would necessarily have to be large, unwieldy, and cumbersome, or the figures would be so small as not be conveniently discernible from even a short distance.

The object of this invention is to produce a calendar in which figures approximating four times the size of those ordinarily used may be employed without increasing the size of the calendar, so that said figures will be apparent from a distance and form a striking contrast with the face-plate. To this end I arrange the said figures in double circular concentric rows, the inner row comprising the figures, say, from 1 to 13, inclusive, and the outer row from 14 to 31, the figures 13 and 14 being in the same radial line. The recess or aperture in the face-plate is of sufficient size to embrace both rows, and in it works a slide, which may, by being forced into the outer end of the recess, disclose all the figures of the inner row until the 13 has been used, and then, by being forced into the inner end of said recess, disclose the 14 first and afterward all the remaining figures of the outer row in the succession desired.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a front view of the complete device broken away to show the arrangement of the figures on the dial, and Fig. 2 a central vertical section.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the

ornamental face-plate, having disclosing-aperture *a* and strap or leg B. These parts are of the construction fully explained in the patents hereinbefore mentioned, except that the aperture is approximately double the size and provides guides for a slide, C, which occupies about one-half the area of the aperture, and which may be forced into either end of the aperture at will. The dial-plate D is pivoted centrally to the face-plate A, and has its characters *d* arranged in two concentric circular rows, *d'*, the inner one of which occupies a space corresponding to the inner half of the aperture *a* and the outer row the outer portion. Supposing figures to be used—say from 1 to 31—a convenient division is made between 13 and 14, the figures from 1 to 13 being arranged in the inner row, and those from 14 to 31 in the outer row, the combinations 13 and 14 being in a line radial from the pivot. By this construction I can reduce the size of the calendar without reducing the size of the characters, and thus greatly increase the practical usefulness of the device.

Heretofore a calendar has been composed of a card containing columns of figures to designate the days of the month, over the face of which card is arranged a second card having seven apertures running toward its center to exhibit the columns of figures, a slide having an aperture being adapted to move vertically to point out the monthly dates or days of the month, as in Patent No. 50,430; but such does not constitute my invention, and is not claimed by me.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

In combination with the face-plate A, having aperture *a* and the dial D, having concentric circular rows *d'* of characters *d*, the slide C, moving in guides in the aperture *a*, and adapted to disclose either row of characters at will, substantially as described.

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

JOHN CUSSONS.

Witnesses:

N. W. BOWE,

G. R. TABB.