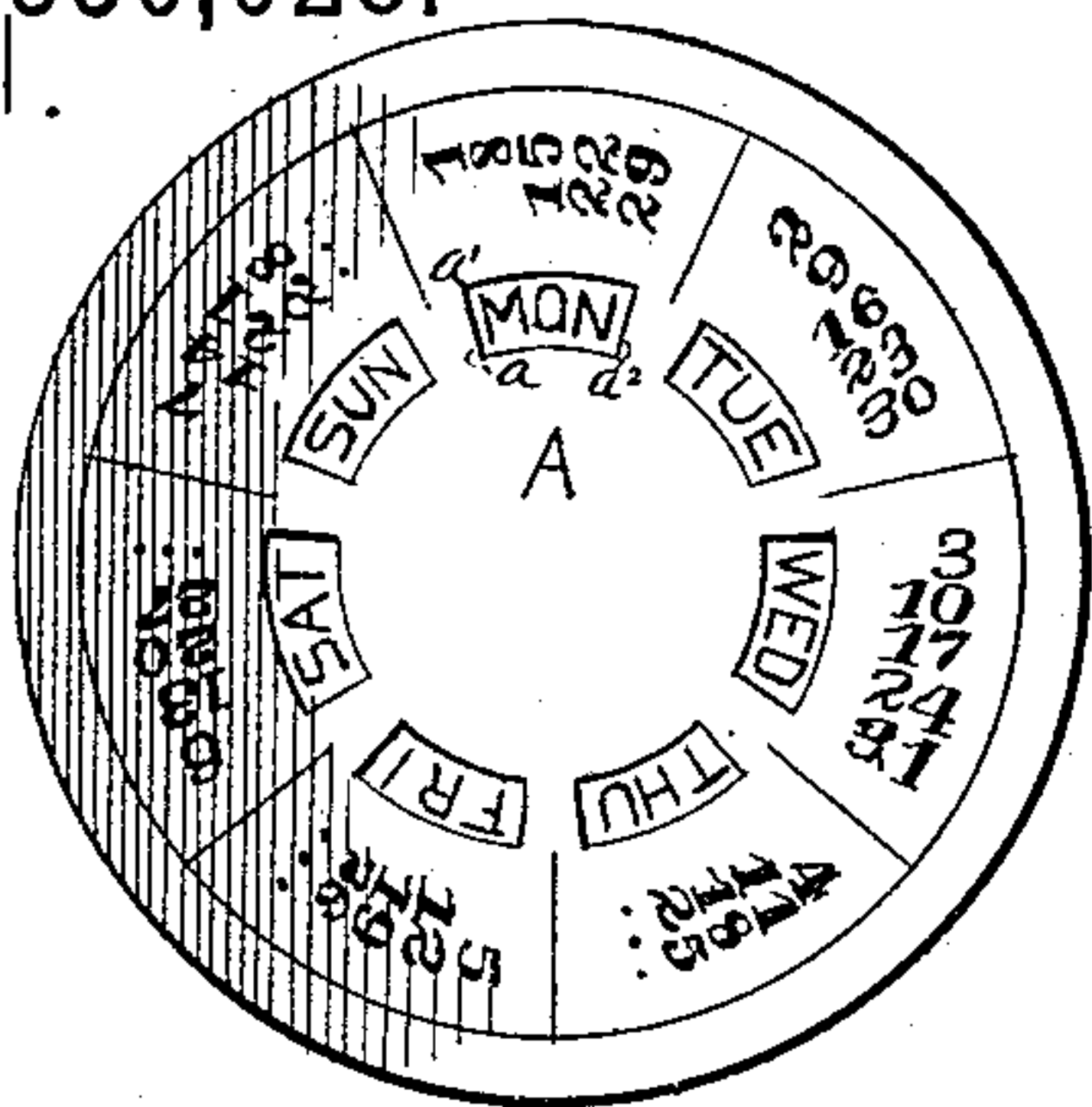


(No Model.)

B. R. JOLLY.

CALENDAR.

No. 330,028.
Fig. 1.



Patented Nov. 10, 1885.
Fig. 2.

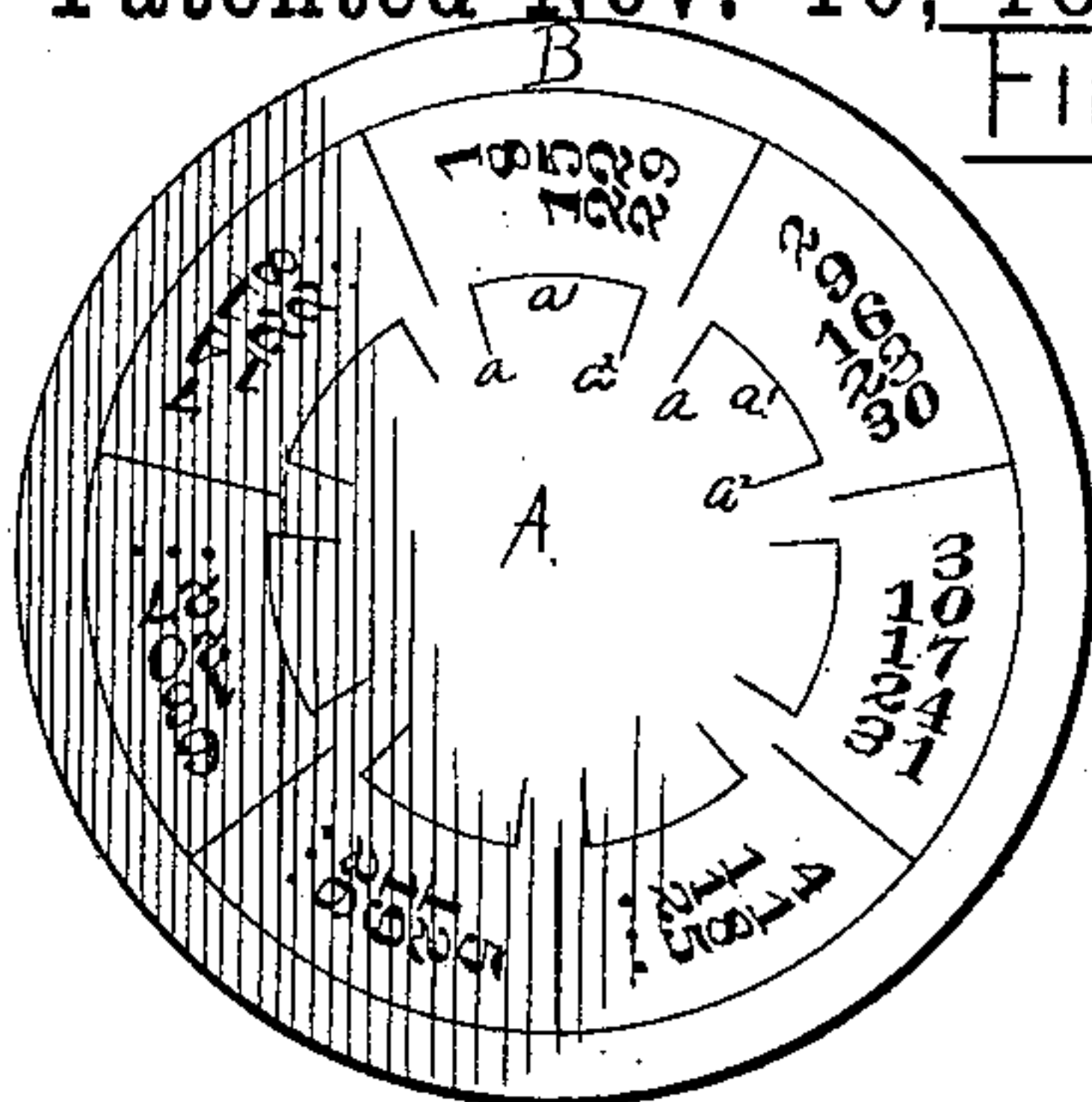


Fig. 3.

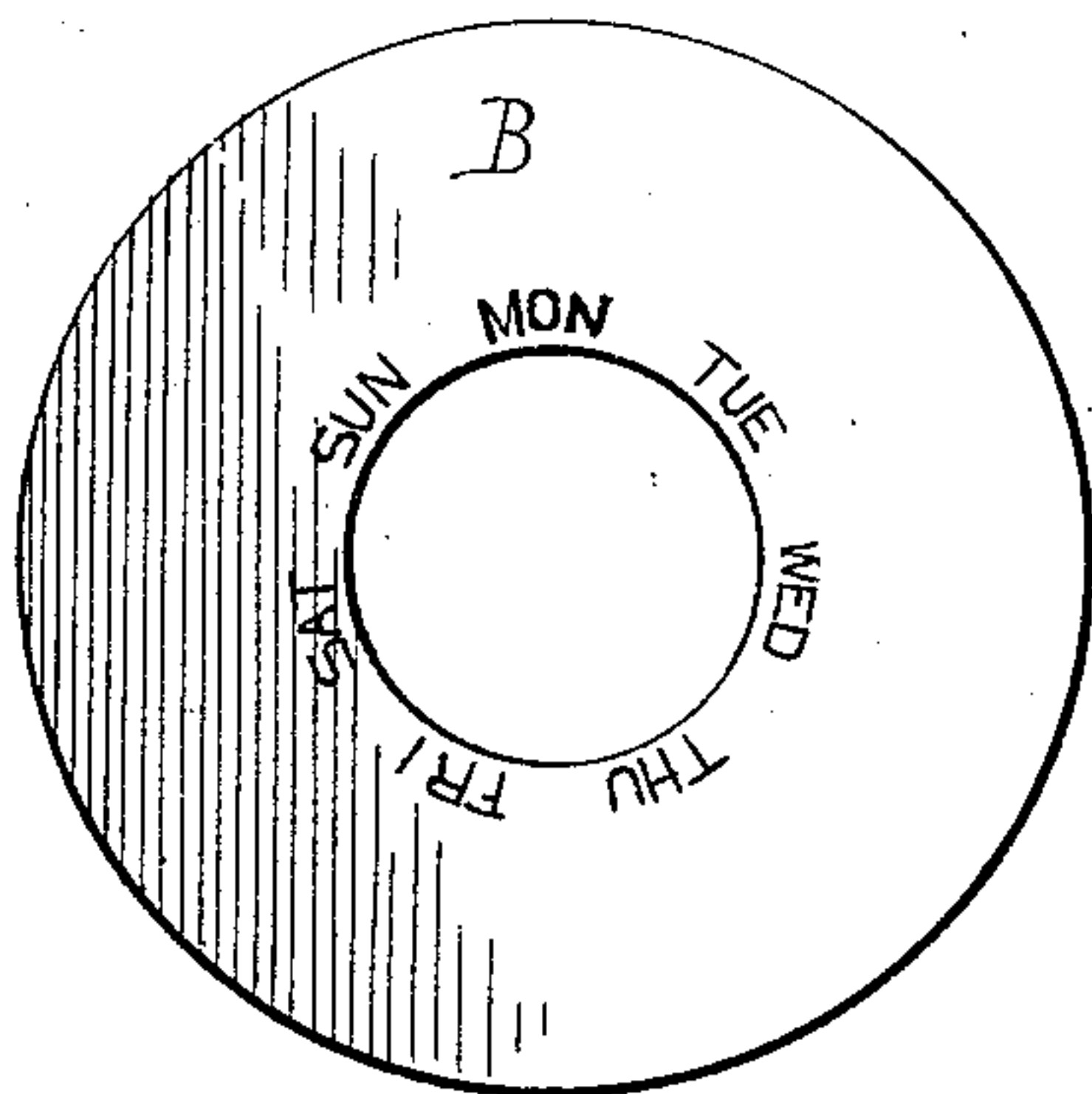


Fig. 4.

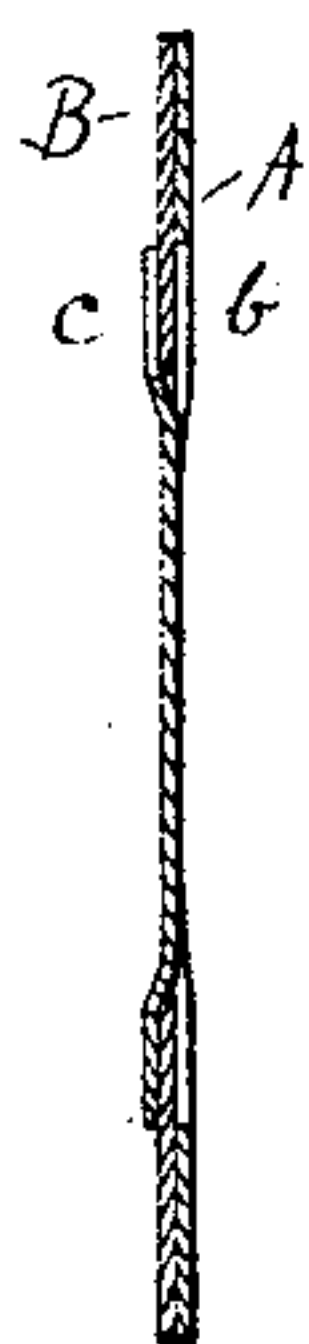


Fig. 5.

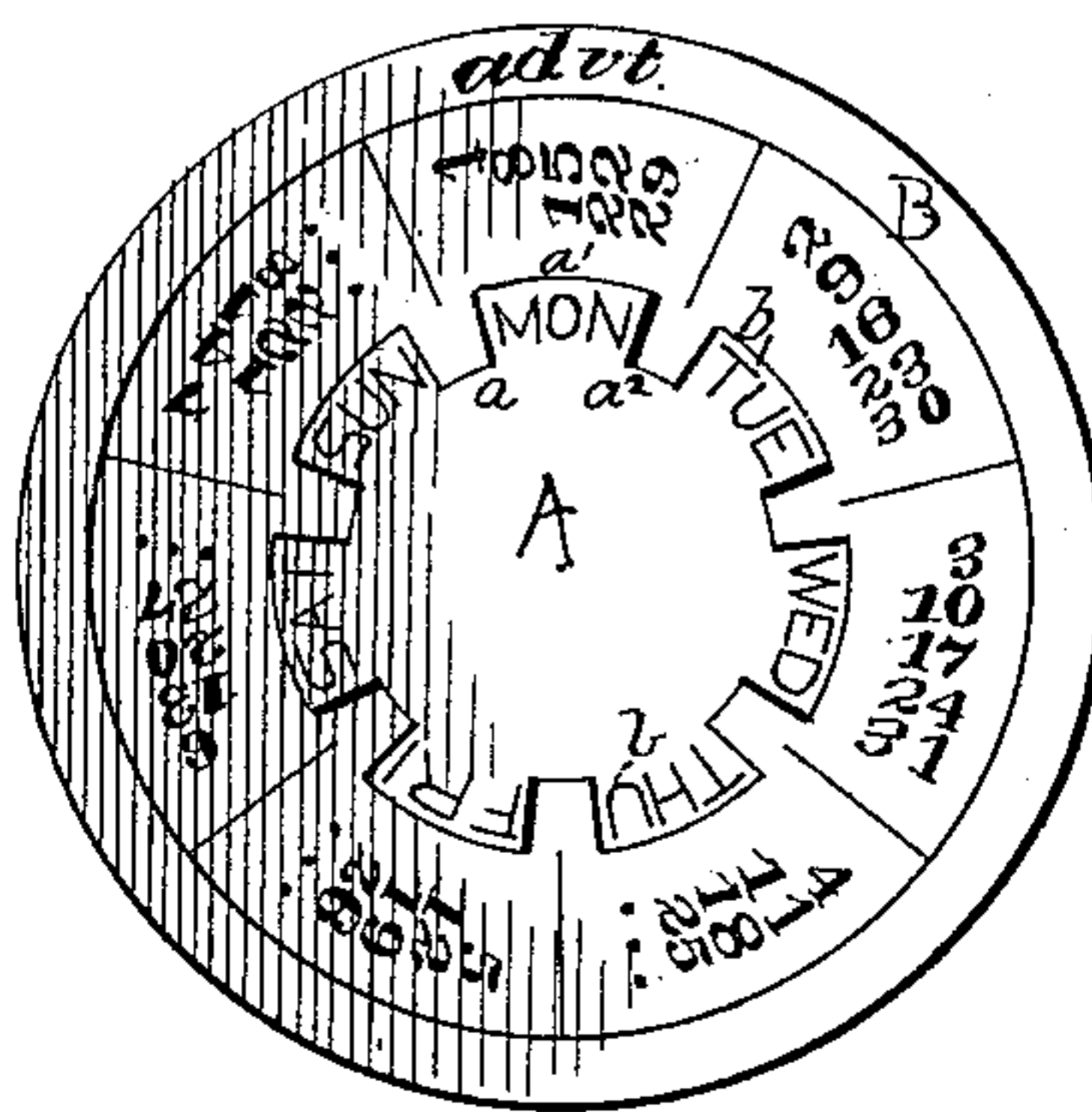


Fig. 6.

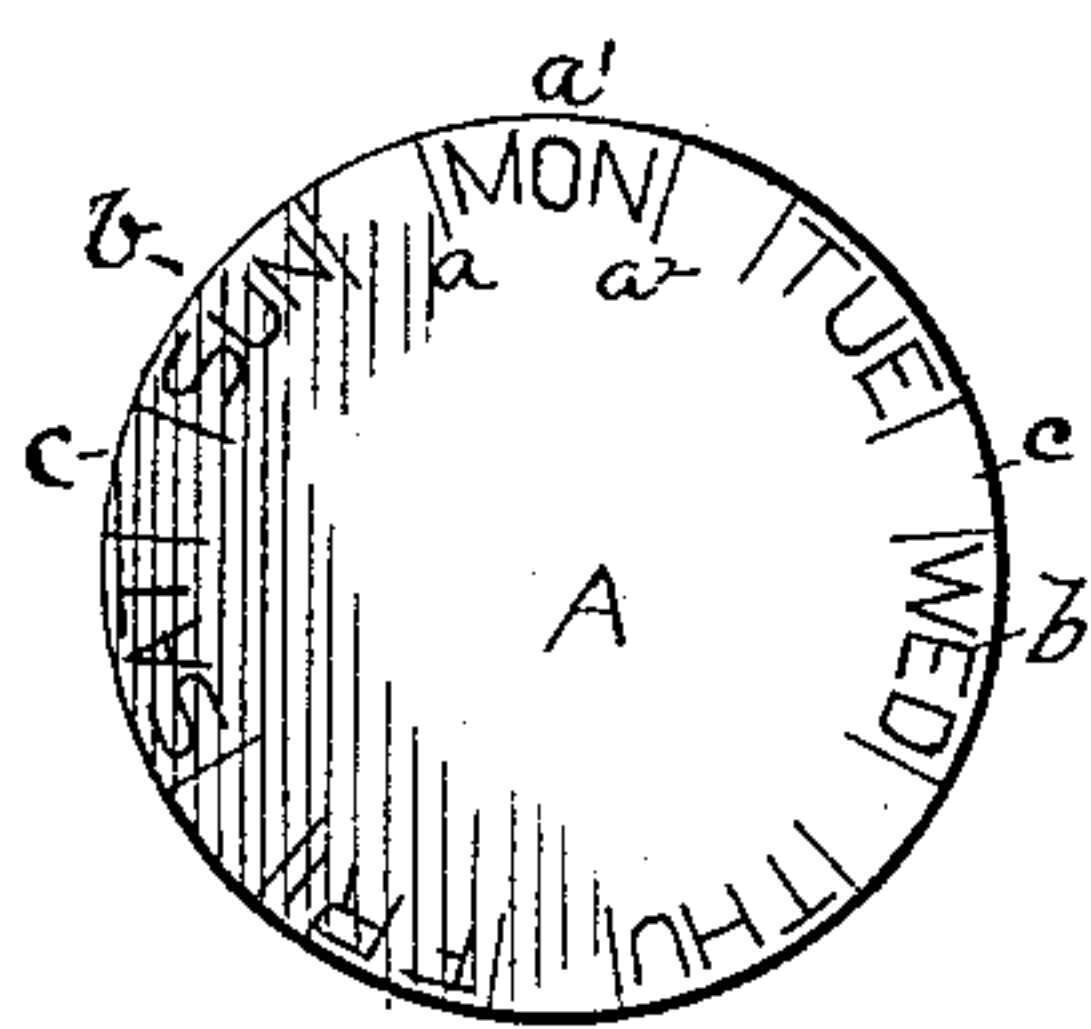


Fig. 7.

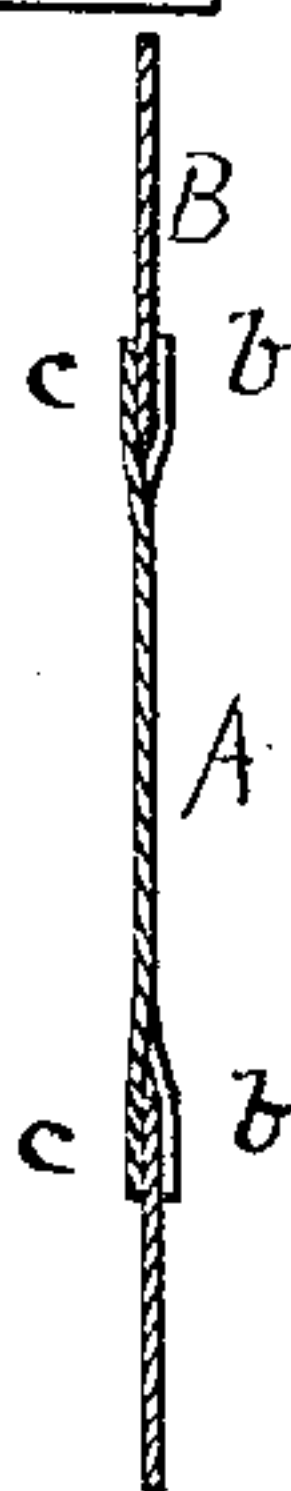
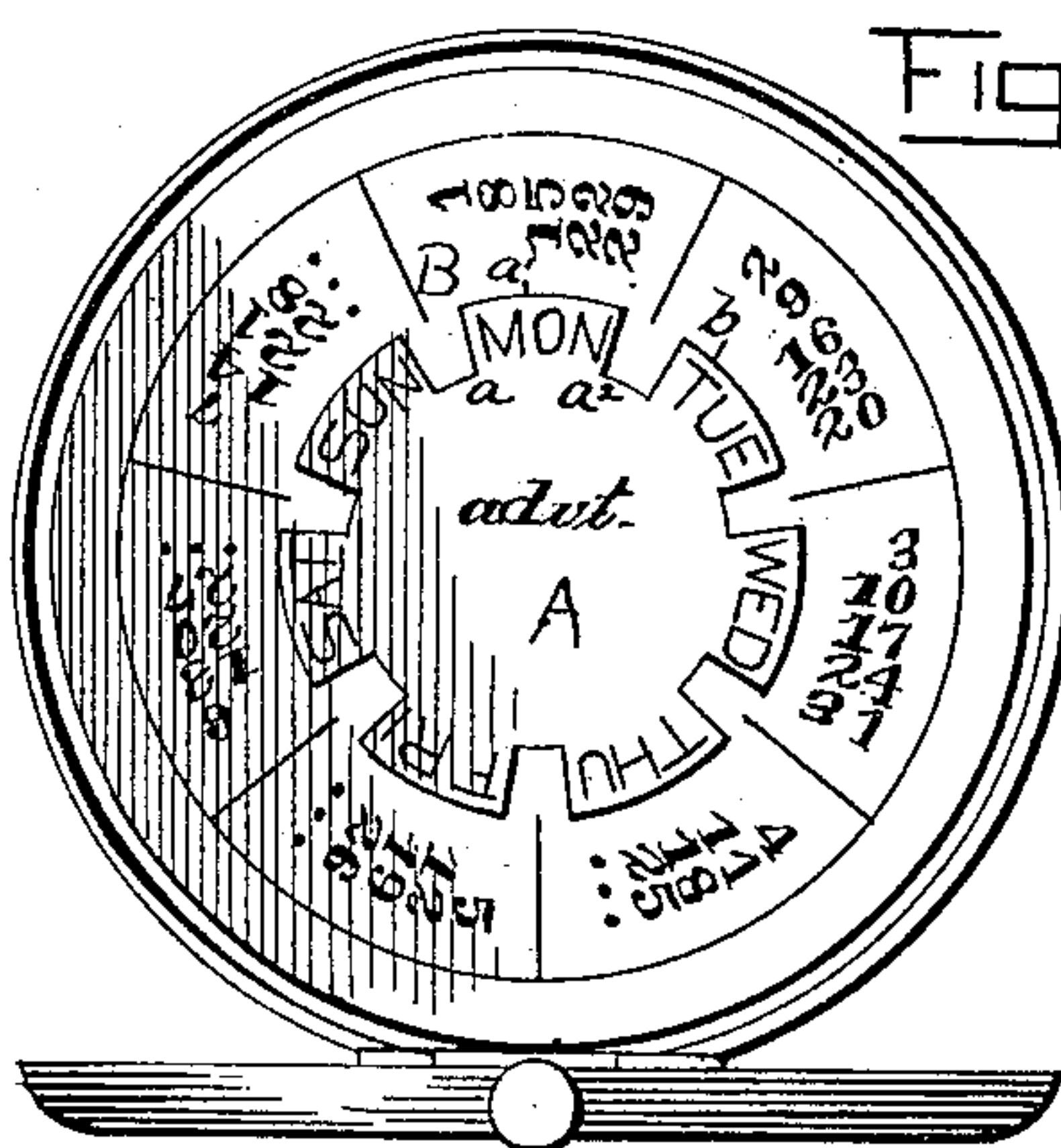


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:

Wm. A. Clark,
M. L. Williams,

INVENTOR.

B. R. Jolly
By Wallaw A. Bartlett
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN R. JOLLY, OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,028, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed November 13, 1884. Serial No. 147,825. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN R. JOLLY, residing at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to calendars for watch-cases, &c.; and it consists in the construction and combination hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

The object of my invention is to produce a calendar of paper or thin sheet metal which may be inclosed in the case of a watch, and by setting the calendar monthly the user will have a perpetual calendar.

It will be understood that the calendar may be used in a match-box, tobacco-box, cigar-case, &c., but is specially intended for watches, and is made very thin, so it may go between the case and crystal of the usual hunting-case watches, and will be retained in the case so that the calendar can be seen whenever the watch is consulted.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of calendar complete. Fig. 2 is a face view of one of the sheets of which the calendar is composed, showing the slits in the sheet. Fig. 3 is a face view of the other sheet. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the calendar, showing sheets interlocked. Fig. 5 is a face view of a modified construction. Fig. 6 is a view of the notched piece with external piece or ring cut away. Fig. 7 is an edge view of this calendar. Fig. 8 represents the calendar applied to a watch-case.

A represents the face-plate of the calendar, which is of paper or a metal foil, and is cut through on the lines $a a' a''$, so that the piece b , embraced between the lines $a a''$ and inside the boundary-cut line a' , may be turned either to front or rear. The central portion of plate A, bounded by a circle which just touches the inner ends of the lines $a a''$, constitutes a disk from which the pieces b and c extend.

B is a ring of material similar to A, and having a central perforation of such size that the inner ends of the cuts $a a''$ will come just

in line with the inner edge of ring B when the two plates are placed together. The turned-up pieces b are passed through the ring B and flattened down against its face. The plate A and ring B are thus held together by the pieces b , which extend over one portion of the ring, and by the main part of plate A on the other side of the ring, as in Fig. 4; but the ring B will be free to rotate about the central part of plate A.

The names of the days of the week will be printed on the pieces b of plate A, and corresponding data showing the day of the month on the ring B; or this arrangement may be reversed.

In some cases the portion of the plate A exterior to the edges of the pieces b may be omitted, and the edge of the ring B secured between these pieces b and the intervening portions c . (See Figs. 6 and 7.)

An advertisement or business-card may be put in the central space of the calendar, inside the calendar proper, and also outside the calendar-figures or between the same.

I contemplate the addition of a separate sheet which gives the day of the month.

The calendar is "set" by turning the ring until the word or letter indicating the day of the week comes opposite the column of figures which indicates the day of the month. Thus Monday will be opposite the figures 1 8 15 22 29, or 2 9 16 23 30, or other column, as the case may be, and the names of the other days will each be opposite its appropriate column, as the figures representing the days of the months are arranged in seven groups, either radially or circumferentially.

These calendars can be made very cheaply, and when they contain the business-card of a jeweler form an excellent advertising medium.

I claim—

1. The calendar described, consisting of the ring B, of thin material, and the thin plate A, having pieces b and c (formed by cuts on lines $a a' a''$) surrounding a central disk, the pieces b being passed through the ring and flattened against the same, the ring and plate bearing the letters and figures necessary to constitute a calendar, as set forth.

2. The combination, with ring B, bearing seven groups of figures to indicate days of the month, of the plate A, having pieces *b* and *c* (formed by cuts on lines *a a' a''*) around a central disk portion, the pieces *b* bearing the names of the days of the week and passed through the ring and flattened against the front of the same, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN R. JOLLY.

Witnesses:

W. A. BARTLETT,
M. P. CALLAN.