(No Model.)

T. McCARTHY.

CALENDAR.

No. 330,038. Patented Nov. 10, 1885.

Fig. 1.

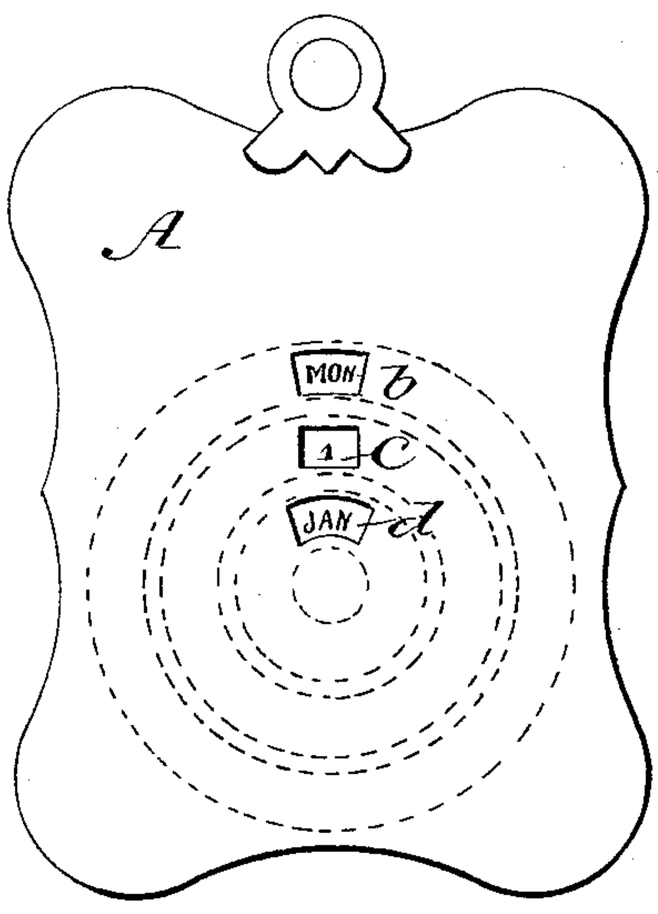


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

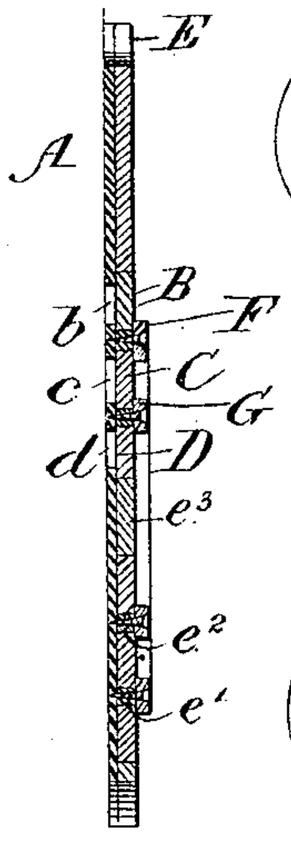


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

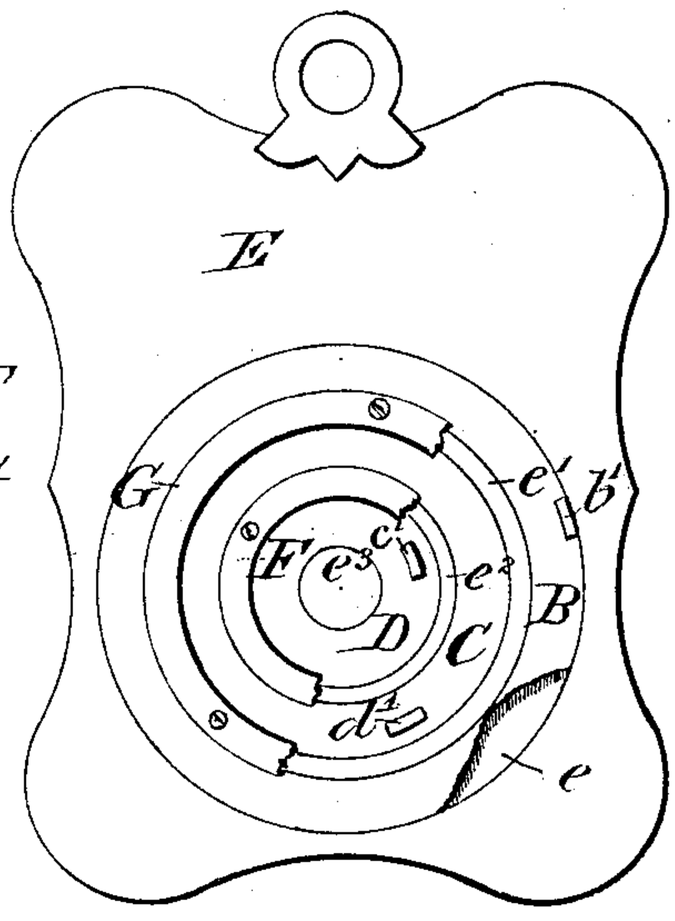
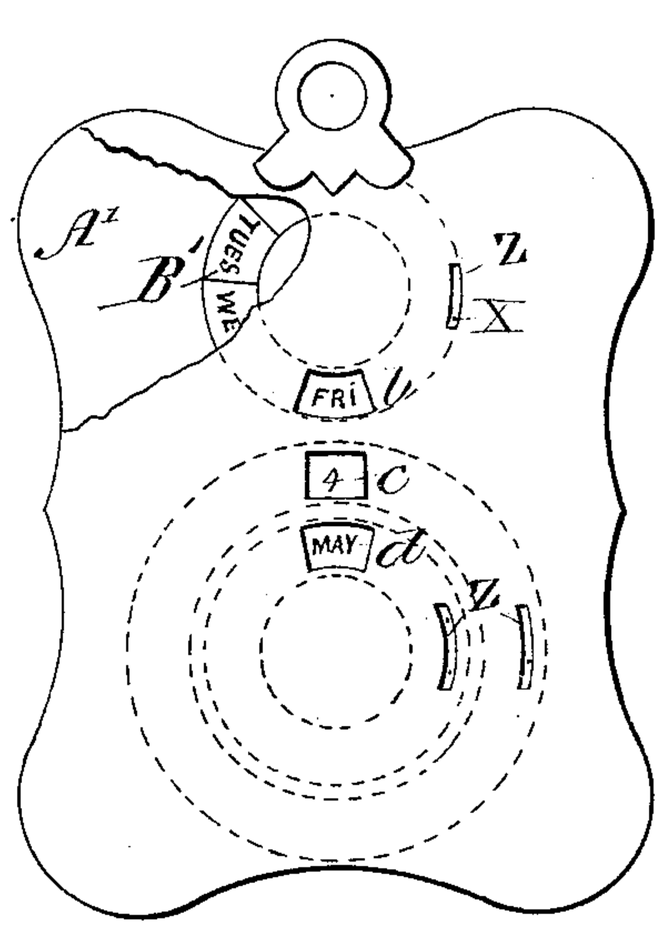
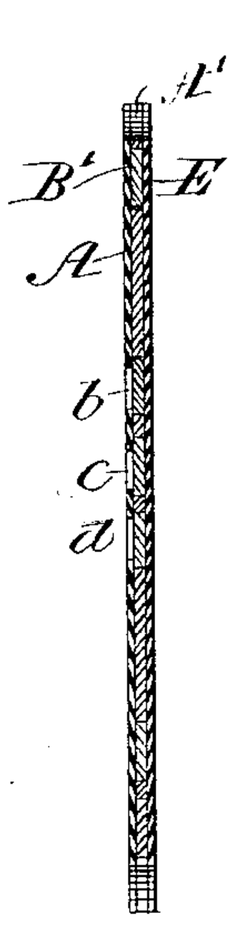
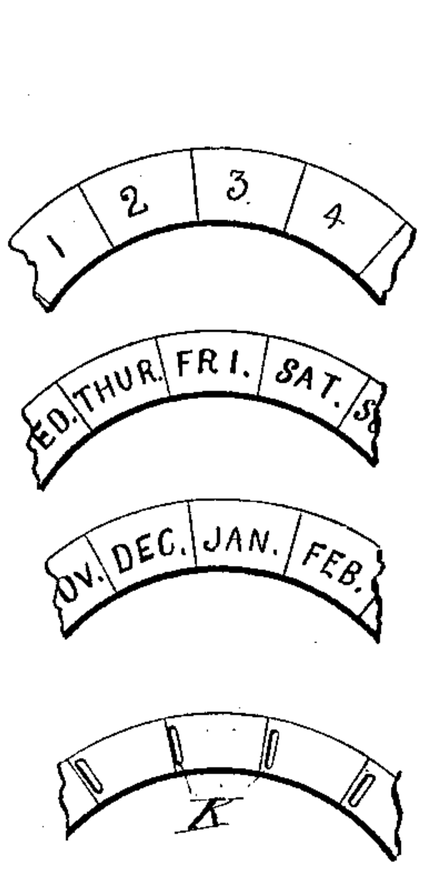


Fig. 6.







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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS McCARTHY, OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,038, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed April 13, 1885. Serial No. 162,161. (No model.) Patented in Canada March 16, 1885, No. 21,278.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MCCARTHY, of St. Vincent De Paul, in the county of Laval and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of calendars in which circular revolving cards are used to indicate the dates; and the improvement consists in a number of rings bearing the names of the days of the week, the dates, names of months, and numbers of years, or any less number of these, placed concentrically with relation to each other, and adapted to be revolved between front and back card covers or plates. Heretofore the only calendars of the kind of which I am aware have consisted of a single card bearing printed matter, and having attached to its back by a central rivet a circular card or disk, near the periphery of which the dates are printed, and these show one at a time through an opening in the large card. To change the dates it is necessary to pull the revolving card somewhat away from the face-card, and the effect produced is to tear it away from the rivet, and thus soon destroy the calendar. By my invention each ring revolves on its own ground, and not having any central pivot the wear is distributed evenly all round the periphery.

For full comprehension of the invention reference must be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of one of my calendars; Fig. 2, a back view, partly broken away; and Fig. 3, a vertical section, this construction being suitable when the device is made of iron, wood, or other heavy material. Fig. 4 is a front view, and Fig. 5 a section, of a cheaper form of calendar with front and back coverings of paper or card-board. Fig. 6 shows details of the rings.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the face-plate of any desired shape and material, varied, as will be understood, according to the price at which my calendars will be supplied. Usually and preferably this face-plate will have a yearly calendar formed or printed thereon, and this may be accompanied by advertisements or other useful information.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, I show three concentric rings, B, C, and D, bearing the names of the days, the dates, and months, respectively, and corresponding openings *b*, *c*, and *d*, are provided in the face-plate, through which one division in each ring will be visible.

This calendar has a back plate, E, fastened in any suitable way to A, (or the plate A may be cast or formed with a countersink on its back, to serve the same purpose,) in which back plate is a circular or annular opening, *e*, in which are placed the concentric rings B, C, and D, as shown. They fit one inside the other, annular pieces e' and e^2 and central piece, e^3, fastened to or made in one with the front plate being interposed, and the joints are covered by other annular plates, F G, screwed or otherwise fastened to the front plate, A. On the backs of the concentric rings B, C, and D, I form small projections b', c', and d', by which the rings are turned to change the dates.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I show a cheap form of my invention, constructed with front and back covers or plates, A and E, of paper or card-board, and an intermediate plate, A′, of card-board, having openings for three rings—viz., one (marked B′) bearing the names of the days, and two (concentric) having the dates and months. To turn these, I form small holes X in the faces of the rings, into which a point can be inserted from the front or back of the calendar. In Fig. 4 I show curved slots Z in the face-plate for this purpose; but it will be understood that the point can be inserted at the openings *b*, *c*, and *d* with equal facility; or, as shown in Fig. 6, at K, I sometimes make vertical slots in the rings, which allow the same to be turned by using the finger-nail from the front.

Many modified arrangements of my invention could be suggested; and it will be understood that I do not confine myself to the exact details of construction herein specified.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a calendar, the combination, with a case composed of a front plate, A, having dis-

play-openings, and a back plate, E, of suitably-inscribed revolving rings mounted concentrically in the case and adapted to be moved independently, substantially as described.

2. In a calendar, the combination, with the plate A and back plate, E, forming a case, of concentric rings B C D, mounted in such case and adapted to revolve independently, projections on such rings whereby they are turned, and annular fastening-plates F G, secured to the front plate, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the case composed of front plate, A, having slots Z and the back plate, E, of the concentric rings B C D, having holes X, adapted to register with the slots Z, substantially as described.

THOMAS McCARTHY.

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