

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. JORDING.
CALENDAR.

No. 371,944.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1

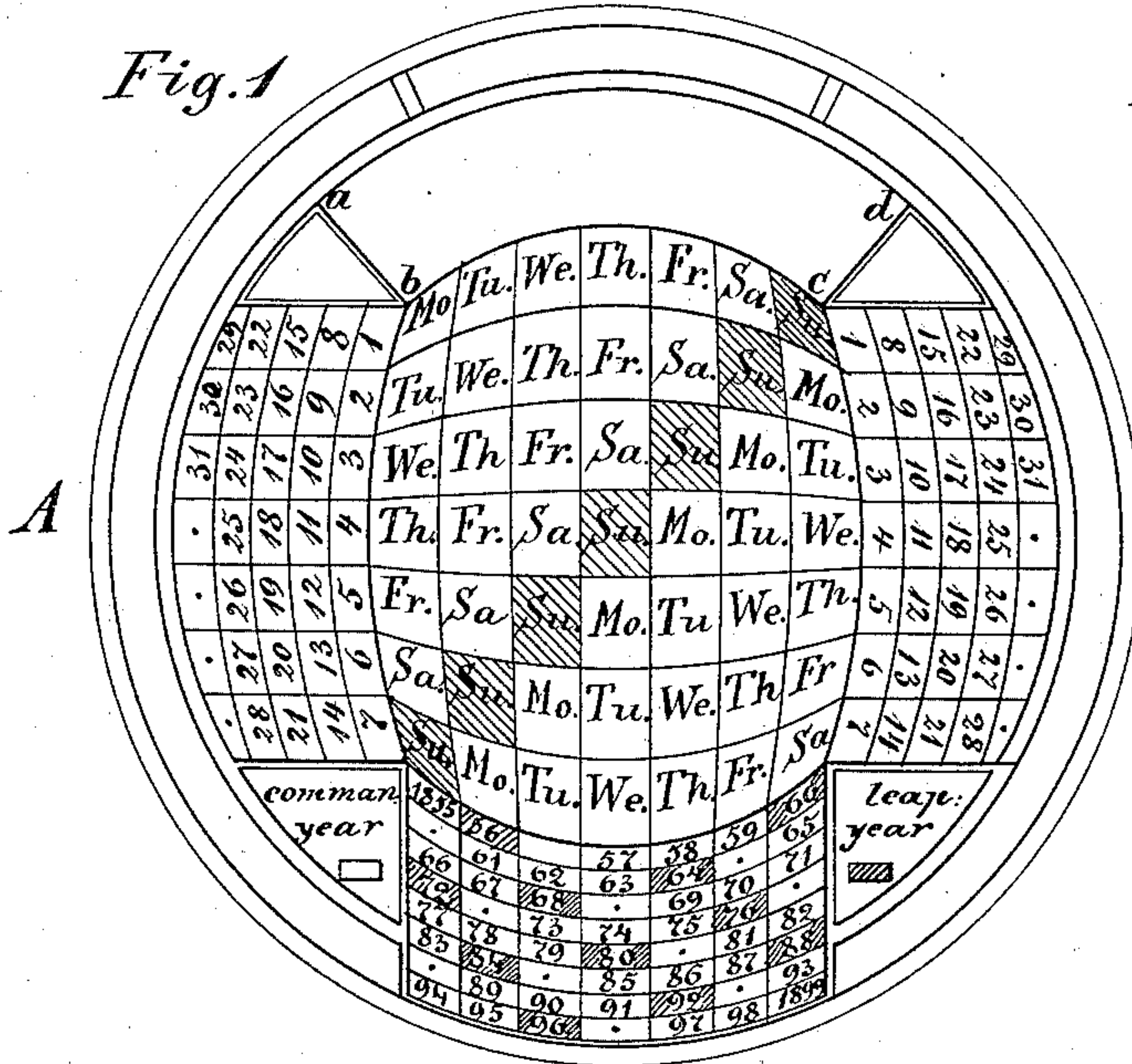


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

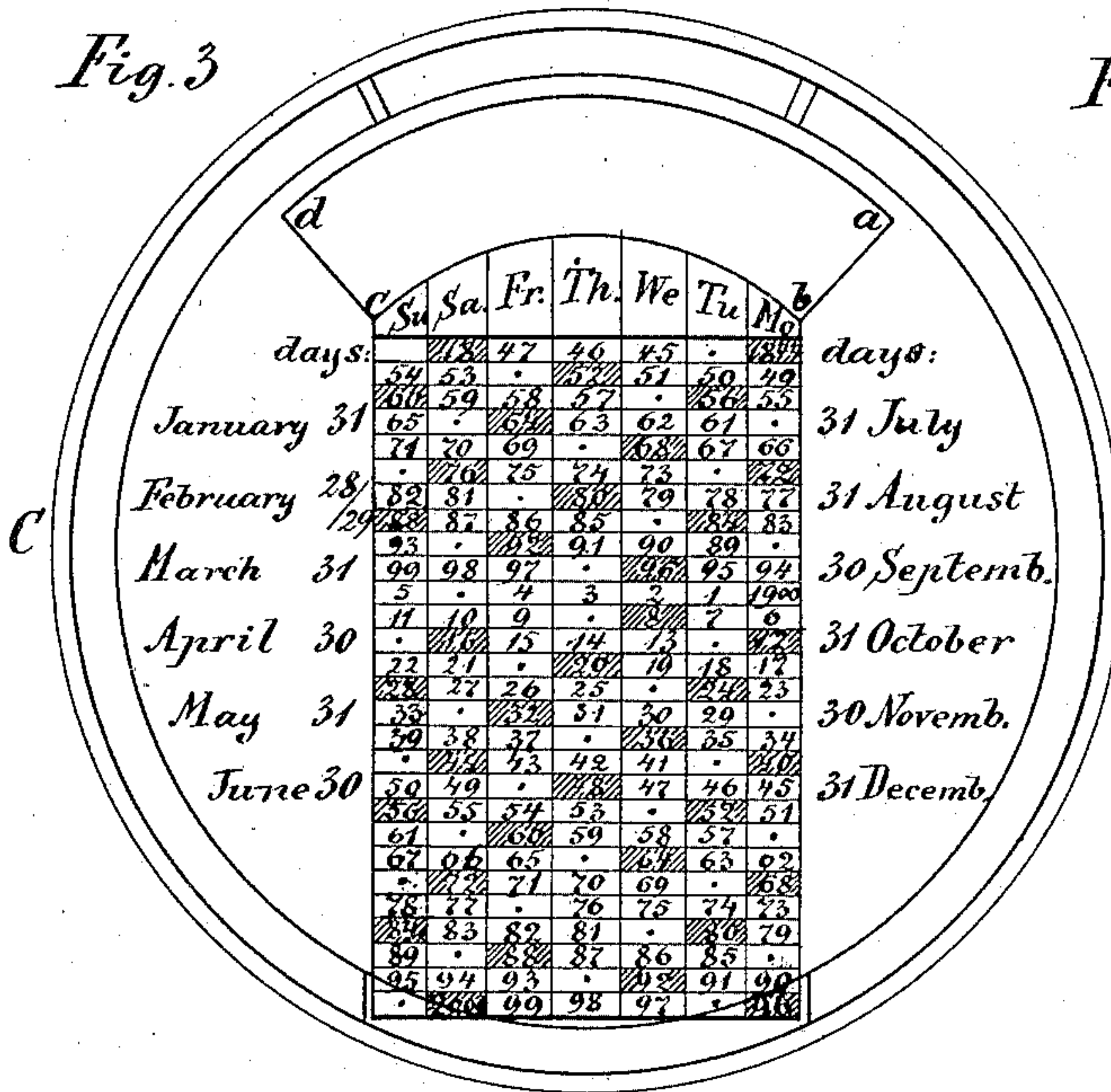


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
G. Adolf Hardt.
Gustave Albert Oelrichs.

Inventor.
August Jording
per: *G. Adolf Hardt*

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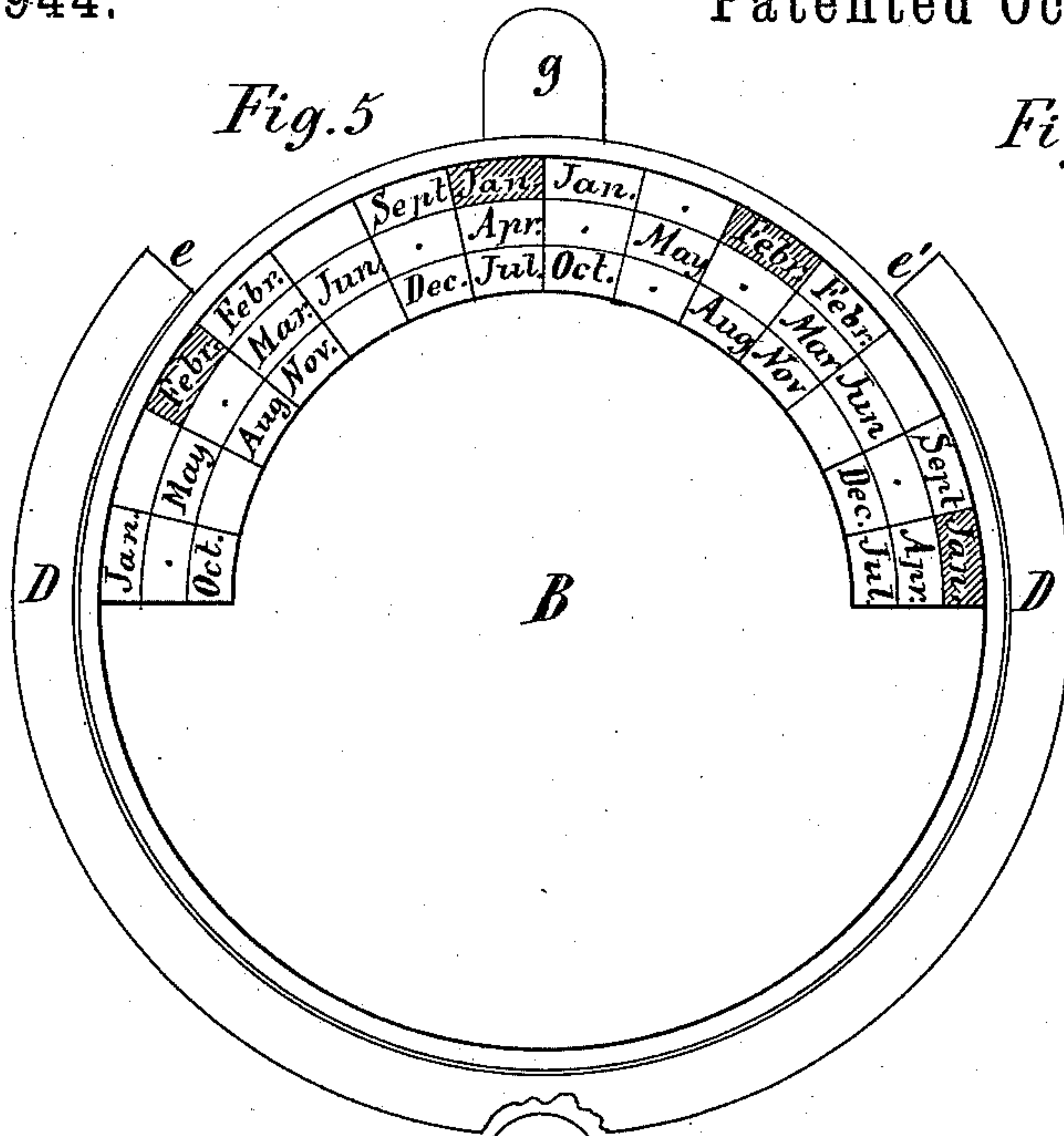


Fig. 6

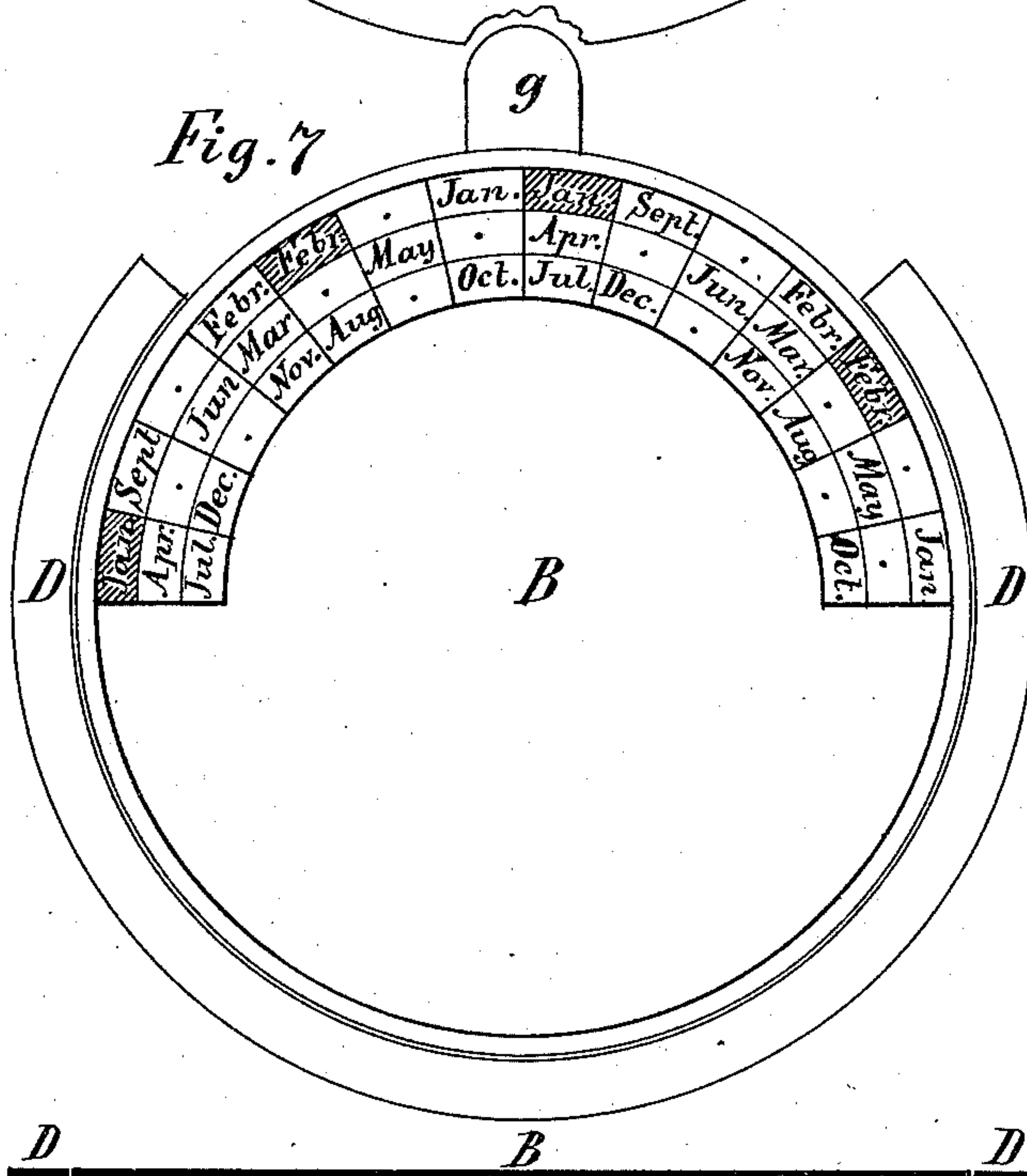


Fig. 9

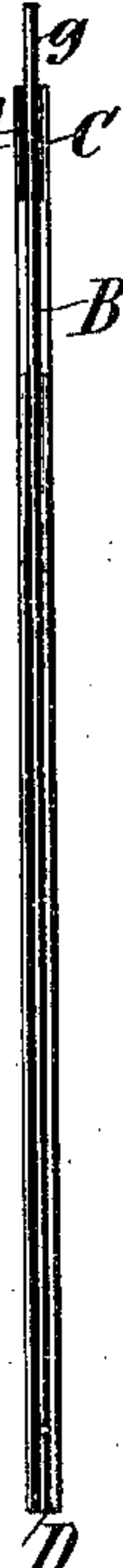


Fig. 8

Witnesses:
G. Adolf Hardt.
Gustave Albert Oelrichs.

Inventor:
August Jording
per: G. Adolf Hardt

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST JORDING, OF RUHRORT, PRUSSIA, GERMANY.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,944, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed February 8, 1887. Serial No. 226,960½. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST JORDING, a citizen of the Kingdom of Prussia, and residing at Ruhrort, Prussia, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

The present calendar, which serves for a period extending from 1855 to 1899, or even from 1844 to 2000, can be made use of by a most simple arrangement for a whole year and every day of the year, and is available for pointing out in the clearest manner every date and every day.

The calendar consists of the disks A, B, and C and the ring D.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view, and Fig. 2 a section, of the disk A. Fig. 3 represents a view, and Fig. 4 a section, of the disk C. Figs. 5 and 6 represent the front and side views of the disk B and the ring D. Fig. 7 is the rear view, and Fig. 8 a horizontal section, of the disk B and the ring D. Fig. 9 is a vertical section of the complete calendar when put together.

With regard to Figs. 5 and 7, it is to be observed that the surface of B facing disk A shows the front view, and the surface of B facing disk C shows the rear view. In the ring D, through which disks A and C are firmly connected together, a piece is missing, and the two edges *e e'* serve to confine the lifting of the disk, which is provided with a handle, *g*. By means of the handle the disk B, which is placed between the disks A and C within the ring D, can be turned by means of a rivet or pin in the middle, and can be made to move to and fro.

On the disk A are inscribed, first, in the middle, the week-days from left to right and from the top to the bottom; second, right and left, the dates, and below the week-days the number of years from 1855 to 1899, which are arranged in such a manner that the week-days on the top row show at the same time the first of January of those years. The leap-years are raised by hatching. The disk is furnished, besides, with a sector, *a b c d*, in which the

months inscribed on the disk B appear in every position of the disk in such a manner that all twelve months can be read off. For instance, if the calendar should be required for the year 1885, then it is sufficient that the disk B be turned in such a way that the month of January is placed over the number of the year 1885, (therefore over Thursday, the first of January,) and the calendar is then correct. At the same time the calendar would be available for the years 1857, 1863, 1874, and 1891, as well as for the leap-years 1868 and 1896.

With respect to the leap-years, a deviation from the prescribed simple directions is only necessary so far as to replace the months of January and February without hatching by those months with hatching—that means to say, that the hatched January is placed over the hatched number of year, and then it is available for reading off. The same refers also to hatched February. The other months remain unchanged. In the present position of the year 1885 it can be seen at once on which day the first of every month in that year falls; for instance, the first of June on a Monday, the first of September and first of December on a Tuesday, the first of April and first of July on a Wednesday, and so on.

In order to ascertain on which day, for instance, the seventeenth of May falls, you must go down the column "May" until you reach the top of the number 17, and then it will be found that the seventeenth of May is on a Saturday, and so on.

Should the calendar be required to be used for a longer period than indicated—say from 1844 to 2000—then a simple yearly table, as shown on disk C, is sufficient under the same directions as with disk A. If the month of January is then placed on the number of the year, then the calendar on the side of A is correct for the year required, and thereupon it is read off, as previously described.

The year 1900 is no leap-year, and this, as will be seen, has been taken into account.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a universal calendar, the combination of disks A and C with the ring D, through which A and C are firmly connected together.

2. The combination of the rightly-disposed
5 disks A and C with the disk B, which is furnished on both sides with a corresponding division, and which disk is attached to disks A and C, and can be moved by means of a handle within certain points.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUST JORDING.

Witnesses:

G. ADOLF HARDT,
GUSTAVE ALBERT OELRICHS.