(No Model.)

A. H. ISBELL.

MEMORANDUM CALENDAR.

No. 384,526. Patented June 12, 1888.

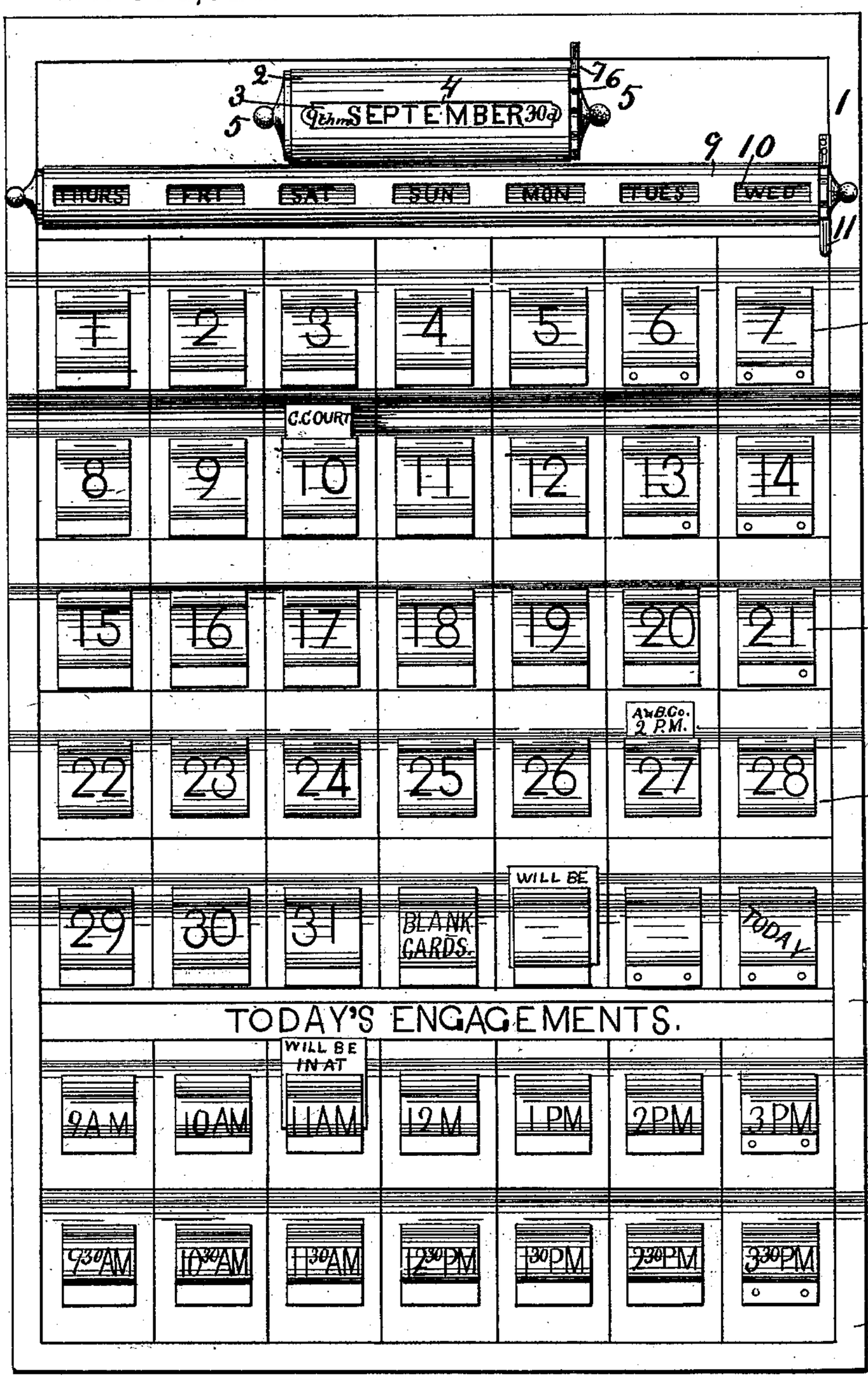

Fig 1.

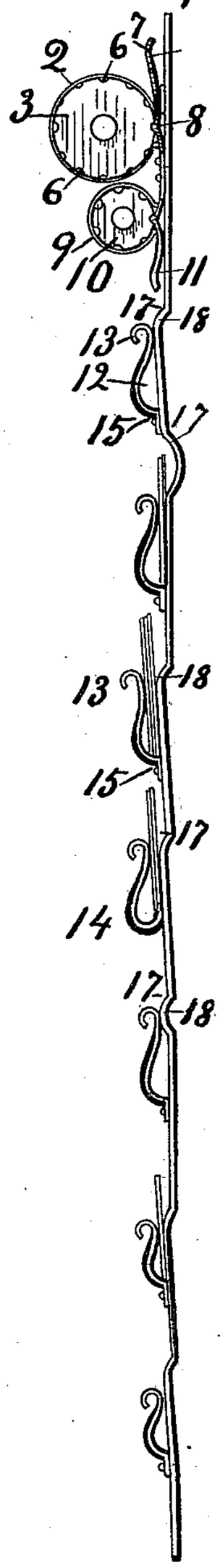

Fig 11.

Witnesses.
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Inventor.
Arista H. Isbell.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARISTA H. ISBELL, OF ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

MEMORANDUM-CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,526, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed September 20, 1887. Serial No. 250,224. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARISTA H. ISBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Memorandum-Calendars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to perpetual calendars which exhibit at the same time a name of a month, the days of a week, and numerals for all the days of a month, and which are also adapted to be set to exhibit the name of any month of the year, and to further exhibit the name of any day of the week opposite the first monthly numeral, so that all the week-days shall register with the proper numerals throughout a month when once properly set.

The object of the invention is to aid the memory of business men in remembering appointments made for future days and for the hours of any day; and the invention consists in a memorandum-calendar constructed and arranged as hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a front view of a perpetual calendar according to my invention, and Fig. II is a side elevation of the same.

Of the numbers representing parts of the device, 1 represents the back board on which the other parts are mounted.

2 is a cylindrical tin case secured permanently to the face of the board 1, and having an aperture, 4, in its front, through which a cylinder, 3, may be seen. This cylinder has printed upon it the names of all the months, and the said aperture is wide enough vertically to expose the name of one month at a time. September is here shown, and it is long enough to expose the name of each month preceded by a printed figure indicating the number of that month in its serial order—*e. g.*, "9th m."—shown and followed by printed figures indicating the number of days in that month—*e. g.*, "30 d."—shown.

The cylinder 3 is mounted to revolve in the case 2, and it is provided with knobs 5 at its ends, whereby the operator may revolve it to bring the name of any month to the aperture. The cylinder is provided with twelve equidistant notches, 6; and a spring, 7, with a projecting nib, 8, and adapted to engage the said notches one at a time, is secured to the board 1 to hold the cylinder when set with any month exposed.

The spring 7 may be cheaply made of any spring metal—such as sheet-brass or stiff tin—and its free end projects above the case 2 to serve as a handle in case it holds the cylinder 3 too firmly to be turned by its knobs 5.

9 represents another cylindrical case, 10 another cylinder, and 11 a spring, all like those before described, except that case 9 has seven apertures in a line, and the cylinder 10 has the names of the week-days, adapted to register all at once with the seven apertures by the spring 11. This cylinder further has seven zones of week-days, the days of each zone placed in serial order, and the successive zones so placed that the seven days exposed through the apertures when read in a circle will always recur in their serial order, no matter what line of days may be exposed. At the same time any day of the week may be set at the first or left-hand column.

12 represents receptacles for the memorandum-cards. These receptacles are located below the week-day cylinder 7 in each line, and numbered on their face from 1 to 31, each to represent one day of a month. The front of each receptacle is a spring, 13, secured at its lower end to the board 1, and free at its upper end for a card to pass in behind it, and it is adapted to spring back upon the card to hold it in place.

Heretofore devices for a similar purpose have been provided with hooks upon which cards might be hung, or with knobs upon which cards provided with loops might be hung; but there are two objections to those devices, to wit: First, the cards when loosely hung on such hooks or knobs are likely to be blown away and lost; second, when a number of cards are hung on the hooks they are likely to conceal the dates, so as to confuse a person looking at the calendar. These objections are

obviated, first, by my springs 13, which press firmly upon the cards and hold them in place, and, second, the dates are marked on the face of the springs and cannot be concealed by cards of suitable size held thereby. There are various ways in which these springs may be made, those at 14 showing a different attachment from those at 13. It is also evident that the fronts 13, now shown as springs, might be hinged at their lower edges, 15, and be provided with any kind of springs to press their upper ends back upon the board or upon interposed cards.

17 represents a series of depressions or grooves behind the upper ends of the receptacle for the purpose of leaving cards which rest on the board at 18 elevated from the board at the said depressions, to be easily seized by the person's fingers. In the present case the board 1 is tin and the grooves 17 are made completely across it. Any other suitable material may be substituted for tin.

Within the brackets 16 I have shown another series of the same kind of receptacle beneath a line marked "To-day's engagements." These receptacles are in two lines, the upper line being marked with whole numbers representing the business hour of a day, from 9 to 3 o'c., and the lower line marked with the half-hour numbers, from 9.30 to 3.30 o'c. As there are but thirty-one days in any month, and five lines of receptacles are required to place the same in seven columns, each headed by a week-day, there remain four receptacles after the 31, not numbered. They are designed for blank cards, for cards marked "Will be in at," "Will be away after," &c., and one receptacle has been assigned for to-day's cards.

I now describe principal use of the memorandum-calendar.

First, when the proprietor has an engagement for a fixed date, he makes a memorandum of it on a blank card and places it in the receptacle bearing that date—*e. g.*, to attend circuit-court on Sat., September 10th; also to confer with a representative of the A x B Co. at 2 p. m. of Tuesday, Sept. 27th, &c. The proprietor will judge how long each engagement will occupy his time, and can thus apportion each day's engagements throughout the month to his ability or inclination. When he enters his office each day, he will take all the memoranda accumulated in that day's receptacle and first note the particular hours already fixed, and distribute the cards accordingly in the receptacles of section 16. Then he may assign the remaining engagements for that day to other hours to suit his own convenience or the time when such persons are likely to call, thereby avoiding confusion and economizing his time.

Memoranda of future occurrences may also be made and placed in the receptacle of their date for the proprietor's convenience. A pocket to receive cards with names of months marked on them is not an equivalent of my case 2 and monthly cylinder 3, for two reasons—first, those cards may be easily separated by wind or otherwise and lost, but no part of this cylinder can be removed or lost; second, this cylinder, by its notches and spring, is mechanically retained when once set until it is designedly changed, and the months occur in serial order, while in that the cards may be misplaced and there is no mechanical recurrence or retention.

This calendar may be artistically decorated on the board between the various attachments, and when this board is tin may be printed and enameled and then be passed through rollers to groove it.

I am aware that a spring similar to my spring 13 has before been shown facing downward to hold papers; but that depends entirely upon the strength or grip of the spring to hold the papers, and their own weight, assisted by a little shaking, might drop them, while my springs, opening upward, serve as pockets which will hold cards unaided by the grip, the latter being added merely to keep the cards from being blown up out of the receptacle.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent is the following:

1. The combination, in a calendar-roll, of the board 1, the receptacles 12, secured therein, seven in a line and numbered from 1 to 31, the cylindrical case 2, having an aperture in its front, the cylinder 3, journaled in the case and having names of months upon it to register with the said apertures, and, further, having the notches 6 around it, the spring 7, provided with a nib, 8, to engage the said notches, the case 9, secured to the board 1 and having seven apertures in a line in its front, the cylinder 10, journaled in the case 9 and having the days of a week in seven zones upon it to register with the said seven apertures, and each aperture to head a column of the said numbered receptacles, the cylinder 10 being notched circumferentially, and a spring, 11, adapted to engage the said notches, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, in a calendar, of a board, 1, a cylindrical case secured thereon and having an aperture in its front, a cylinder having the names of divisions of time marked on it in circumferential spaces, and, further, having notches in it to register with the said spaces, and the spring 7, secured at one end to the board 1 and having a nib, 8, to engage the said notches, and a projecting handle portion, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, in a calendar, of a back or board, 1, and a series of springs secured thereto and forming receptacles therewith, the receptacles having marks upon their faces outside of the said springs indicating dates, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, in a calendar, of a

board or back having depressions 17 and card-receptacles secured to the said back below the said depressions, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, in a calendar, of a board having depressions 17 and receptacles having fronts adapted to press upon the said board at the projection below the said depressions, substantially as shown and described.

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

ARISTA H. ISBELL.

Witnesses:
E. L. WHITE,
W. X. STEVENS.