(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. W. BALCH.

CALENDAR.

No. 401,624. Patented Apr. 16, 1889.

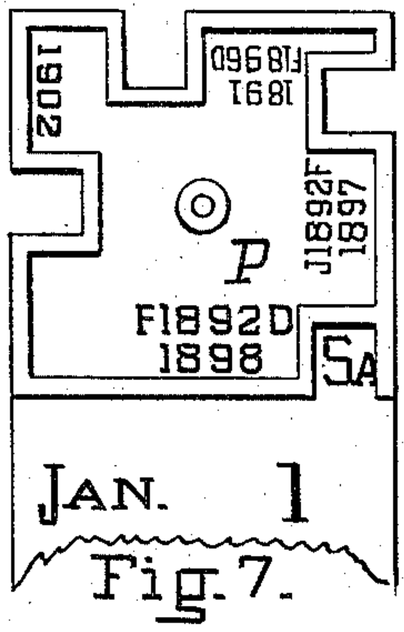


Fig. 7.

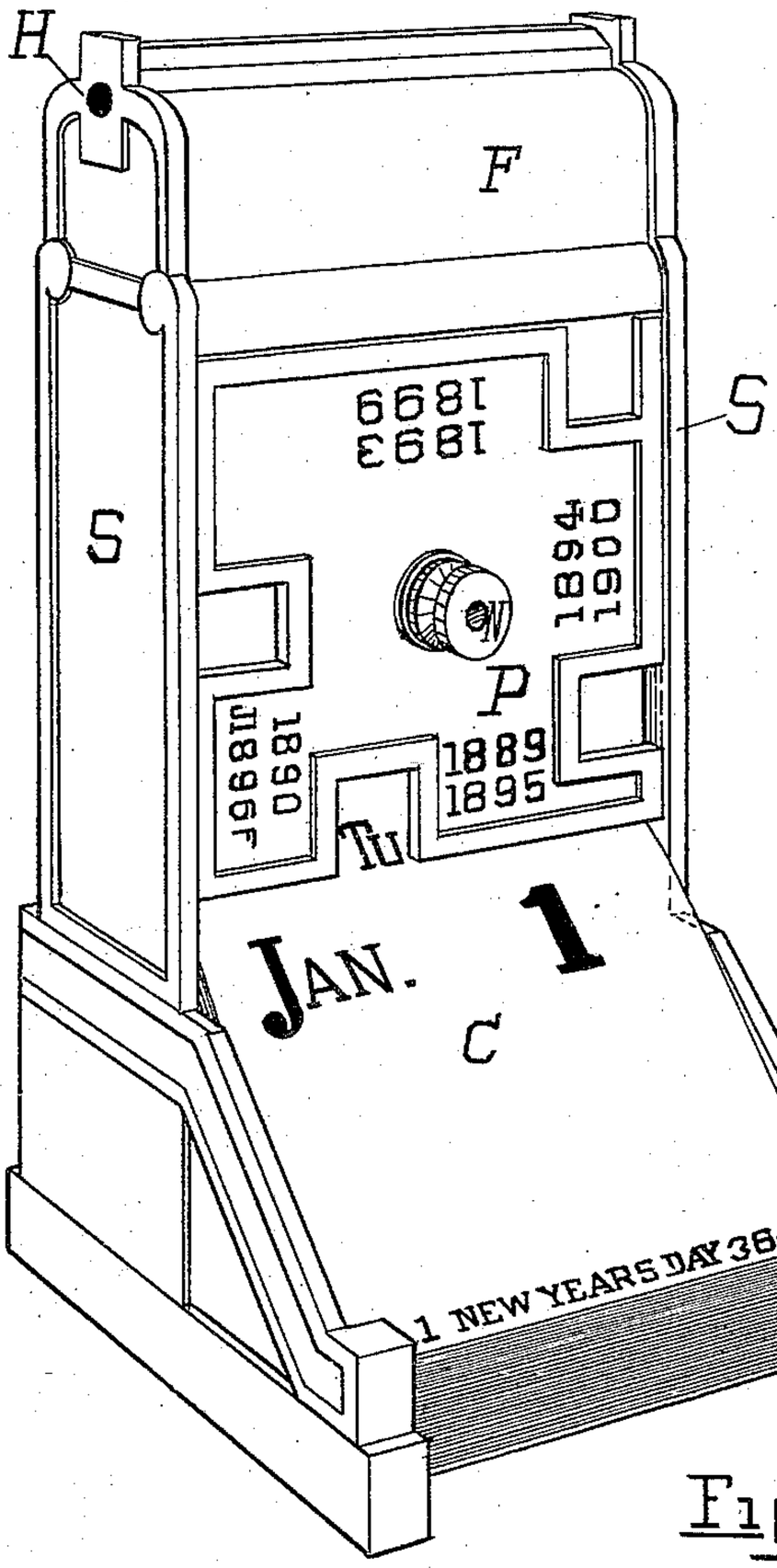


Fig. 1.

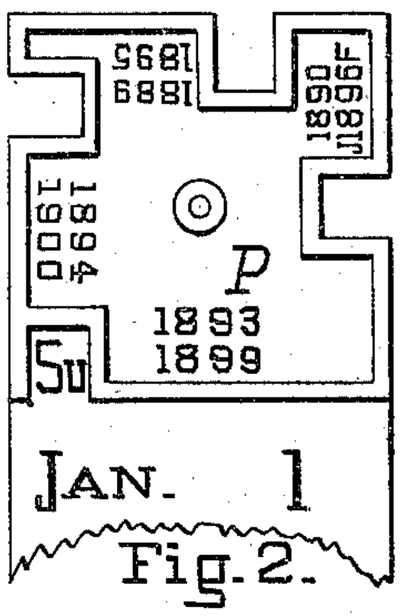


Fig. 2.

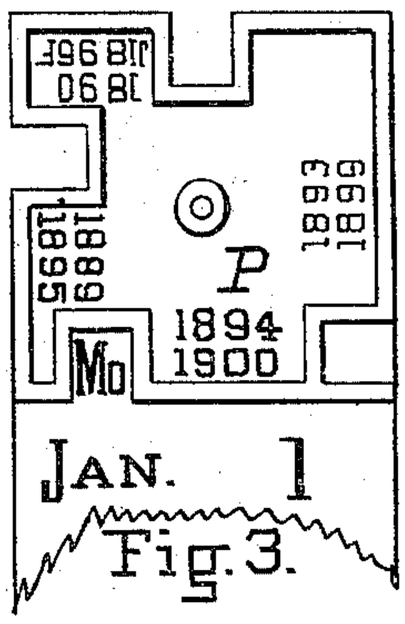
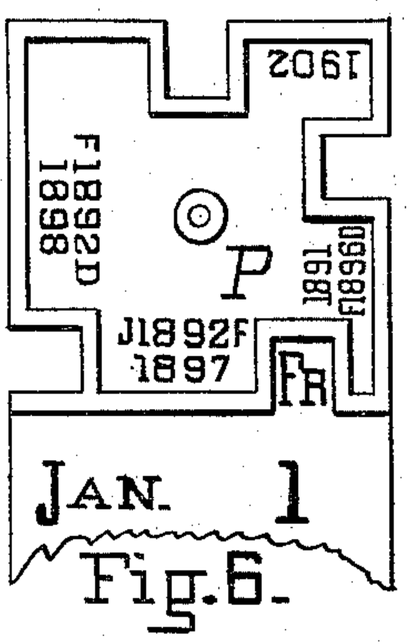


Fig. 3.



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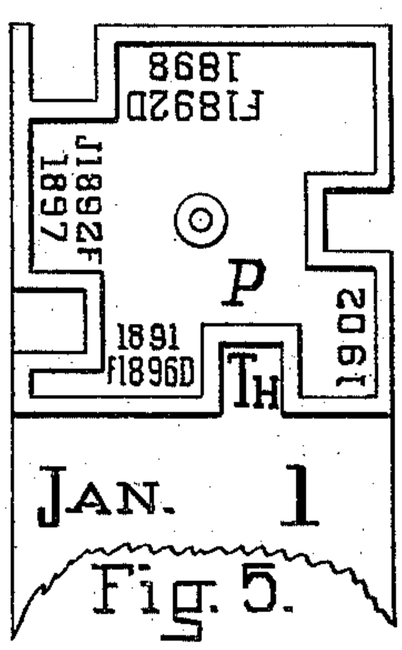

Fig. 5.

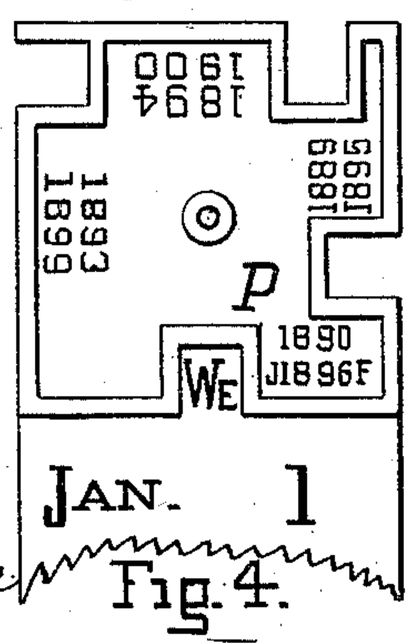

Fig. 4.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

S. W. BALCH.

CALENDAR.

No. 401,624. Patented Apr. 16, 1889.

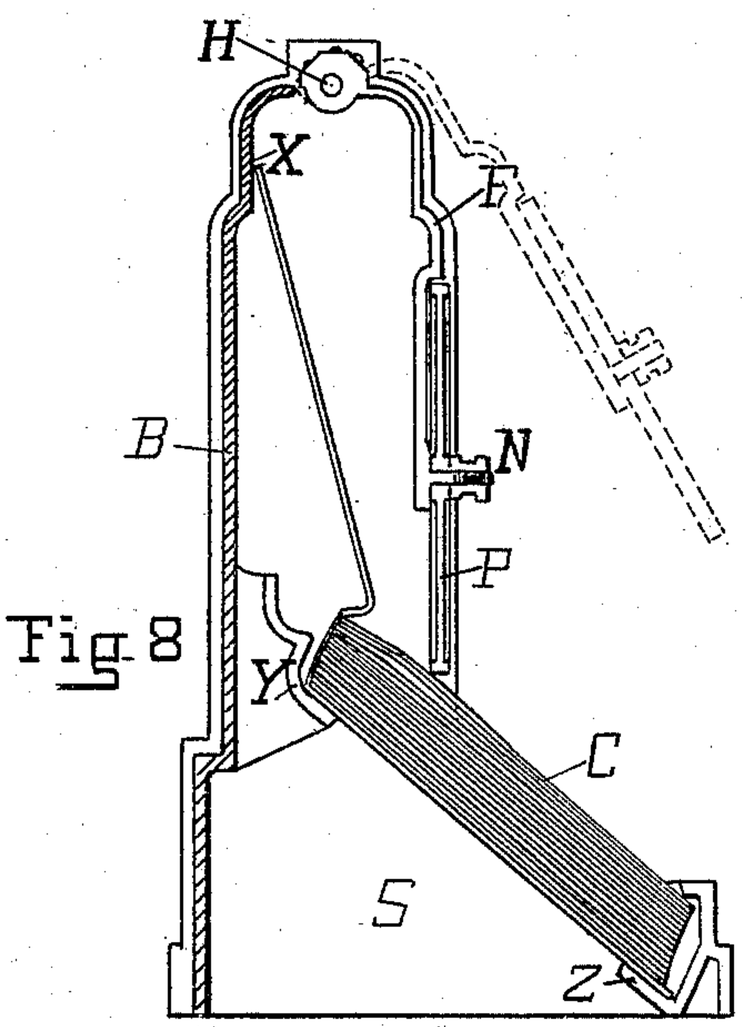

Fig. 8

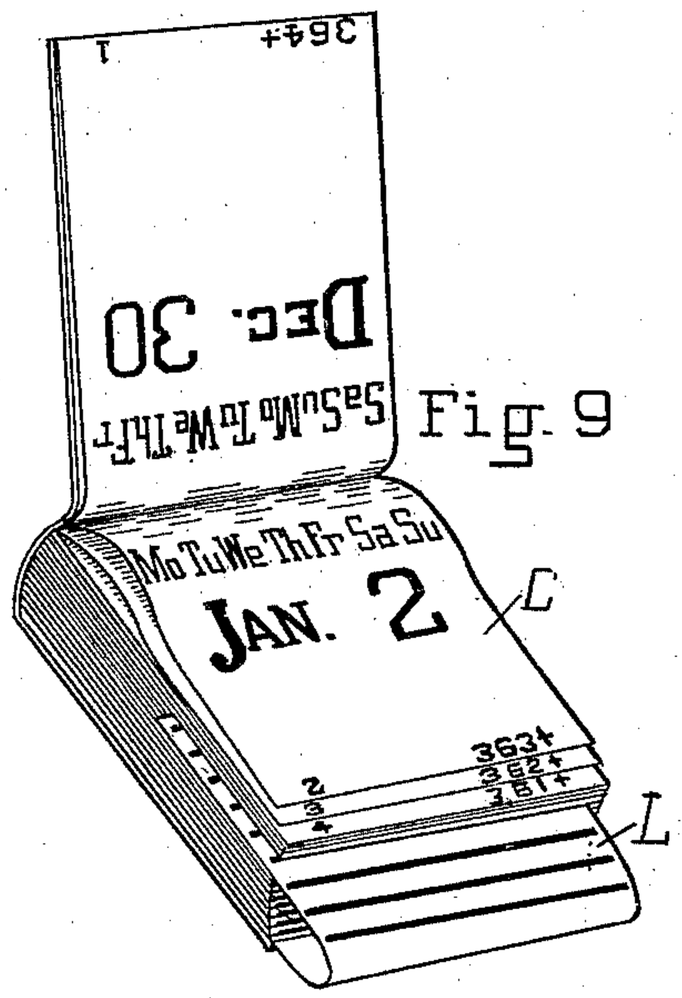

Fig. 9

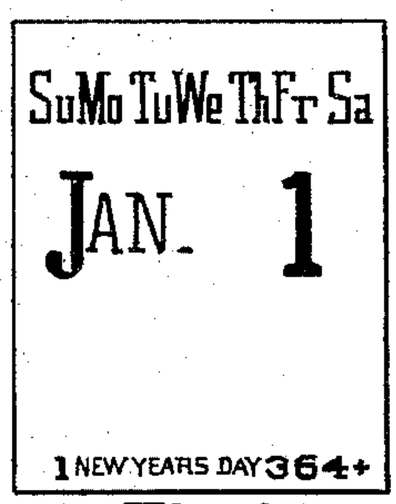

Fig. 10

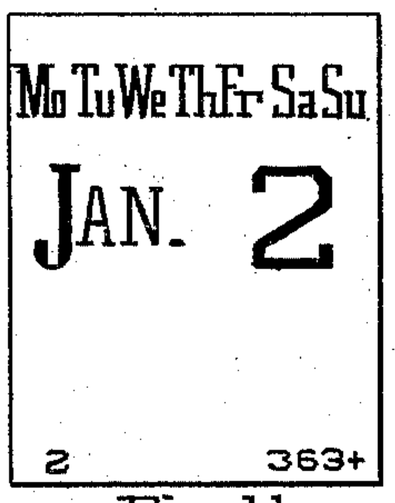

Fig. 11

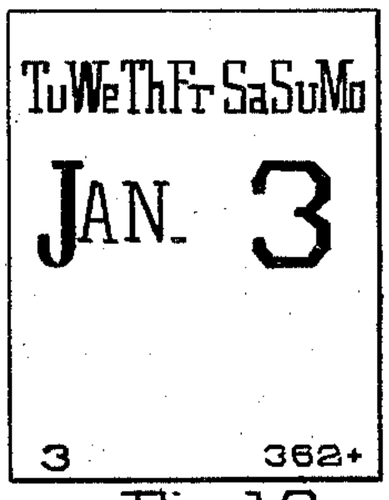

Fig. 12

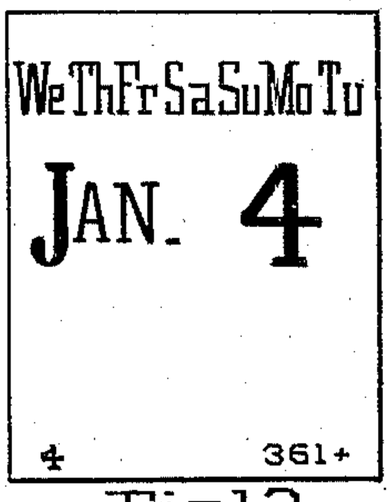

Fig. 13

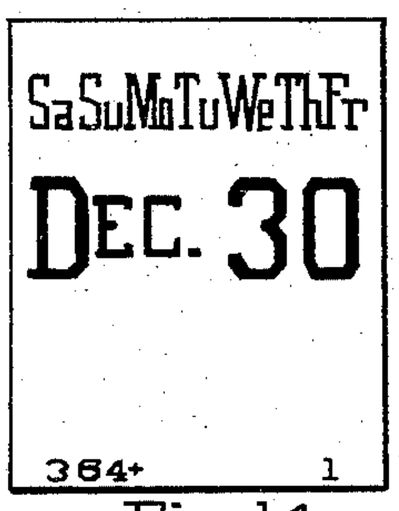

Fig. 14

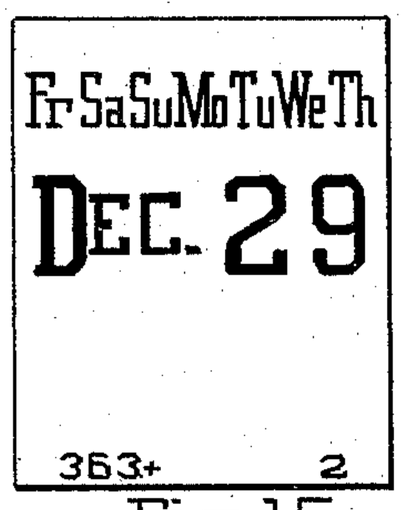

Fig. 15

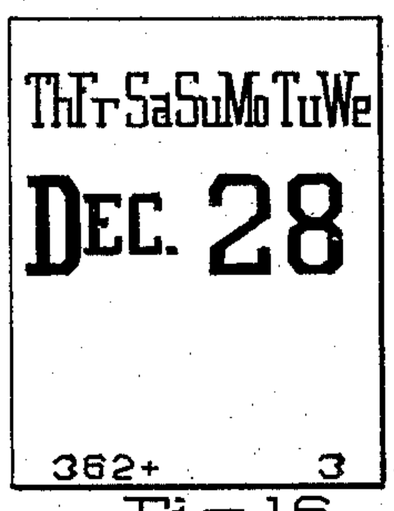

Fig. 16

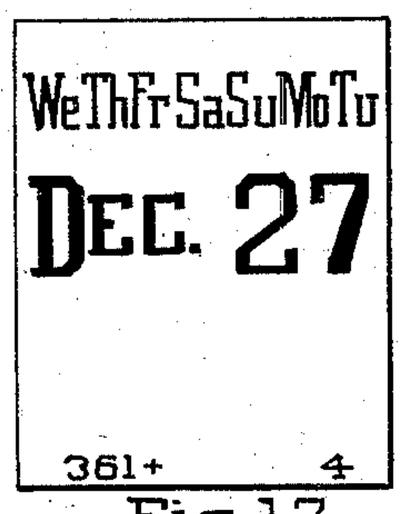

Fig. 17

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL W. BALCH, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,624, dated April 16, 1889.

Application filed September 3, 1888. Serial No. 284,434. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. BALCH, of Yonkers, in the county of Westchester, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Daily Calendars, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to the construction of a daily calendar arranged so as to show the day of the week corresponding to the day of the month for any year by a readjustment of parts, and also constructed to facilitate the making and exposing to view of daily memoranda.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Figs. 2 to 7, inclusive, show various positions that the front plate may hold relative to a page of the calendar. Fig. 8 is a vertical section showing the interior construction. Fig. 9 shows the bound leaves of the calendar. Figs. 10 to 13, inclusive, show the corresponding sides of successive leaves. Figs. 14 to 17, inclusive, show the opposite sides of these leaves, respectively.

My invention is comprised in two elements—a calendar, C, Fig. 9, bound together in book form, and a frame, Figs. 1 and 8, in which the calendar may be supported in an open position.

Arrangement of the calendar.—The calendar is printed on both sides of each leaf, whereby the number of leaves required is much reduced. In Fig. 9 two of the leaves are shown slipped so that the printing at the lower margins of the leaves underneath may be seen. This printing belongs to the pages shown in Figs. 12 and 13. It will therefore be seen that the pages for January 2, January 3, and January 4 follow on the same side of successive leaves. On the leaves following these the calendar is continued in the same manner for half the year. Then the calendar is turned over, and on the opposite sides of the leaves the days for the remaining half of the year are arranged in the same manner. Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 show pages bearing successive dates. These, when bound together, occupy the corresponding sides of successive leaves. On the opposite sides of these leaves are the dates shown in Figs. 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Construction of the frame.—The frame consists, mainly, of two side plates, S S, a back, B, and front F, hinged at H, so as to lift in order to turn the leaves of the book. To this front F the plate P is fastened by a screw and nut, N, at its center, so that it may be attached with either of its edges lowest. Within the frame is so shaped and the parts so located as to provide at X, Y, and Z support for a book in an open position. In the upper part of the frame the back and front together form a pocket that serves to confine that portion of the book which lies on one side of where it is opened. The plate P is so placed as to cover a portion of the page that is exposed to view. Along the four edges of this plate are notches, so located that according as different edges are turned to cover the page different portions will be exposed through the notches, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. By fastening the plate to the front with the other side up it may be adjusted to show through the notches three additional portions of the page, as in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. Beside each notch is shown the years for which their calendars are identical—that is, for which any given day of the month in each falls on the same day of the week. As a calendar for leap year does not agree throughout with any calendar for a common year on account of the extra day at the end of February, such years are assumed to be divided at the last day of February in two sections, each of which will be found to coincide with a common year. The sections including January and February are designated on the notched plate by the letters "J" and "F." The sections embracing the remainder of the years are designated by the letters "F" and "D."

Having provided the calendar and its frame as thus far described the next step in its construction will be to place upon it the days of the week. With the calendar in its frame, and being provided with an almanac for one of the years shown beside the notch—that is, opposite the page of the calendar C—proceed to expose each page of the calendar successively and copy in the notch the corresponding day of the week, then adjust the plate P to its remaining positions, and repeat the operation for the appropriate years. Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 show pages for successive days of the month January 1, 2, 3, and 4, with the days of the week positioned on them in

the manner described. In the same relative position where "Tu.," for example, is shown with "Jan. 1," "We." appears with "Jan. 2," "Th." with "Jan. 3," and "Fr." with "Jan. 4," each page of the calendar bearing the day of the month and month will be found to have on it all of the seven days of the week, and they will be so positioned that any one may be shown through a notch in the plate P, and in the same relative position on pages bearing successive days of the month will appear successive days of the week. A portion of each leaf is left blank that various memoranda pertaining to the day—such as home and public events, of which it may be desirable to be reminded on their anniversary days—or thoughts of one's own or others that may be deserving of second thought and rereading as each year the page is returned to view. To facilitate the neat inscription of such matter, a leaf, L, having heavy parallel lines, is provided to slip under the page to guide in writing the lines straight. To prevent this leaf from being lost, it is bound in, adjoining the cover of the book, and made of extra length so that it may be folded under any page. As such a leaf when bound in can be used only as a guide for writing on one side of each memorandum-leaf, a second ruled leaf is bound in, adjoining the other cover of the book, to be used as a guide in writing on the pages on the opposite sides of the leaves.

I claim as my invention—

1. A frame provided with supporting-points X Y Z and a pocket in its upper portion, in combination with a calendar bound in book form, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a calendar, the combination of a frame and movable plate having notches in its edge, for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the side frames, S S, the supporting-points X Y Z, and hinged front F, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the book C, the supports X Y Z, the hinged front F, and a pocket, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a calendar, the combination of a page having all the days of the week, a month, and a day of the month printed upon it with an adjustable plate to designate on which day of the week the date falls and the year for which it is correct, as set forth.

6. A calendar bound together in book form having the days printed on both sides of each leaf and arranged so that successive days will appear on the corresponding sides of successive leaves, substantially as described.

7. A calendar in which all the days of the week are repeated with each day of the month and arranged so that successive days of the week appear in the same relative position with successive days of the month, for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL W. BALCH.

Witnesses:

WILSON D. YOUMANS,

W. T. COLEMAN CARPENTER.