

(No Model.)

W. D. ROMAINE.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

No. 424,356.

Patented Mar. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1.

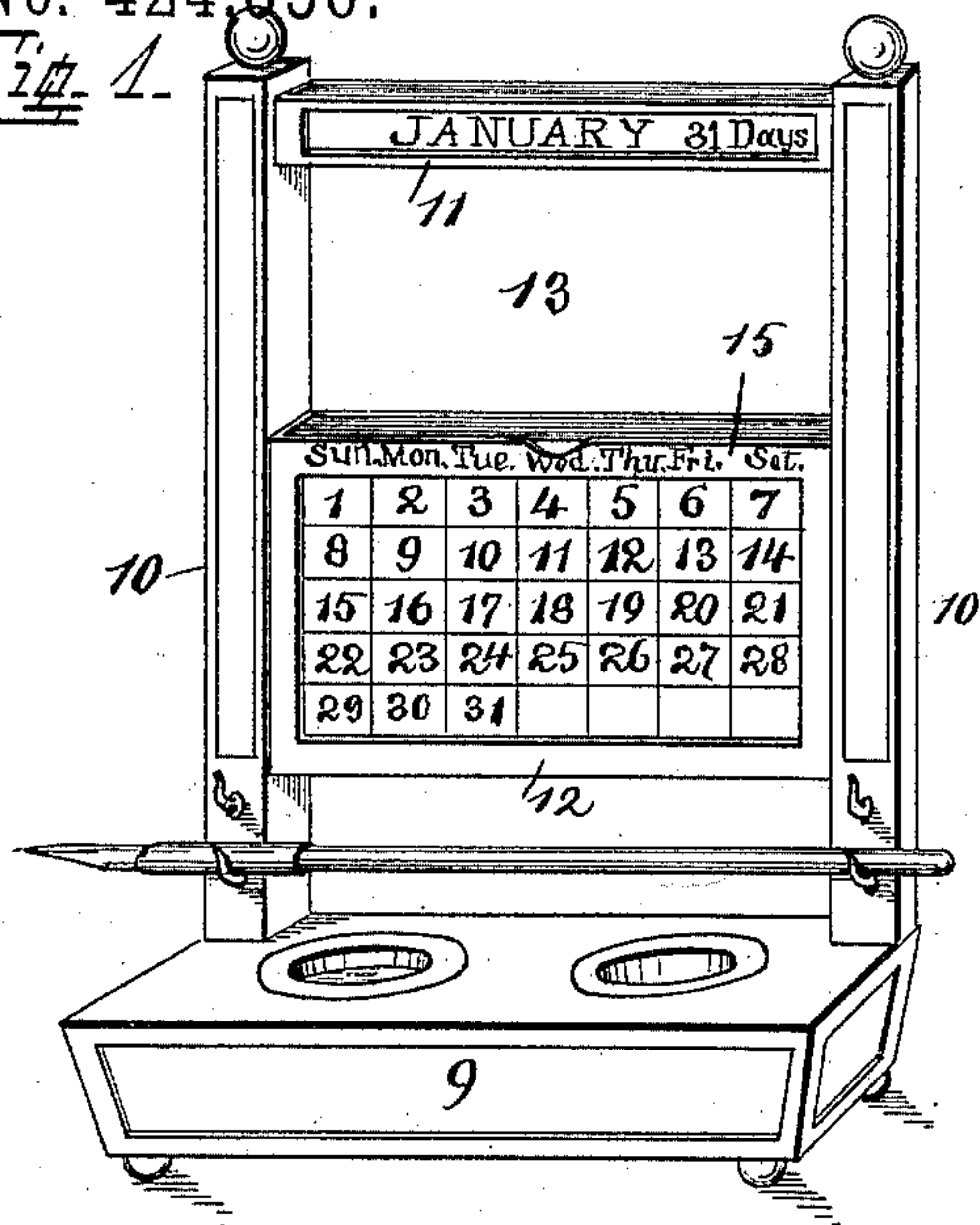


Fig. 2.

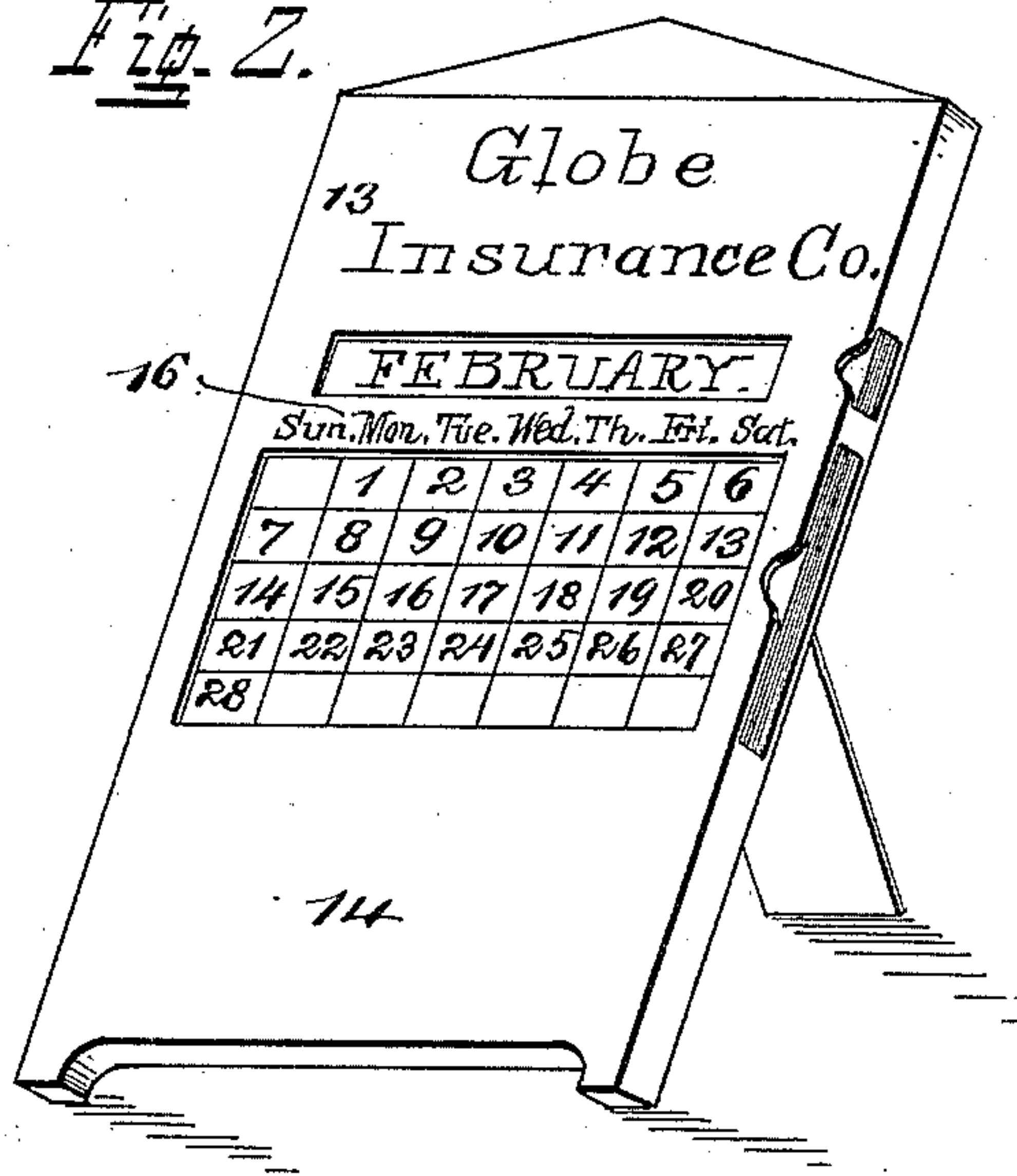


Fig. 3.

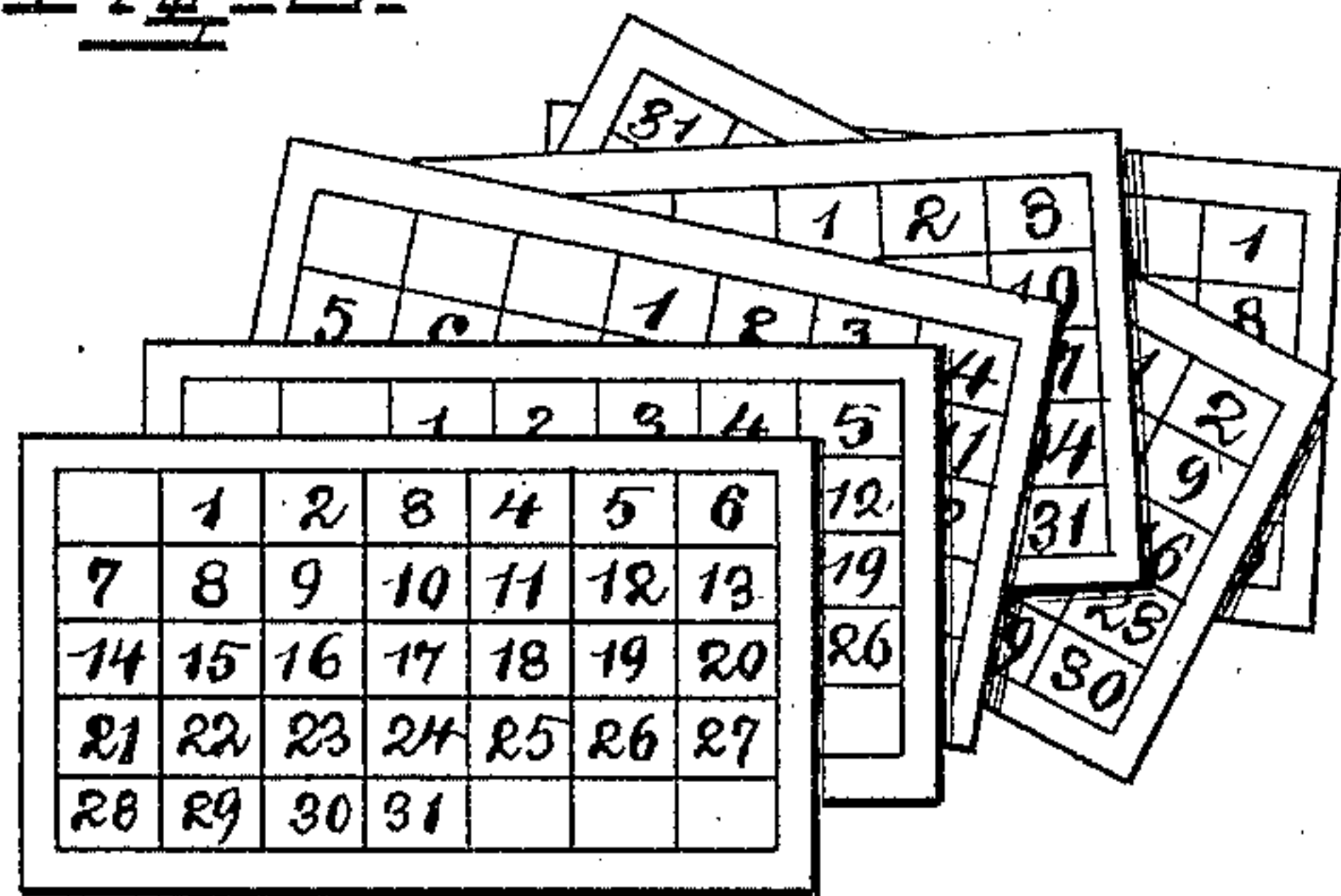


Fig. 4.

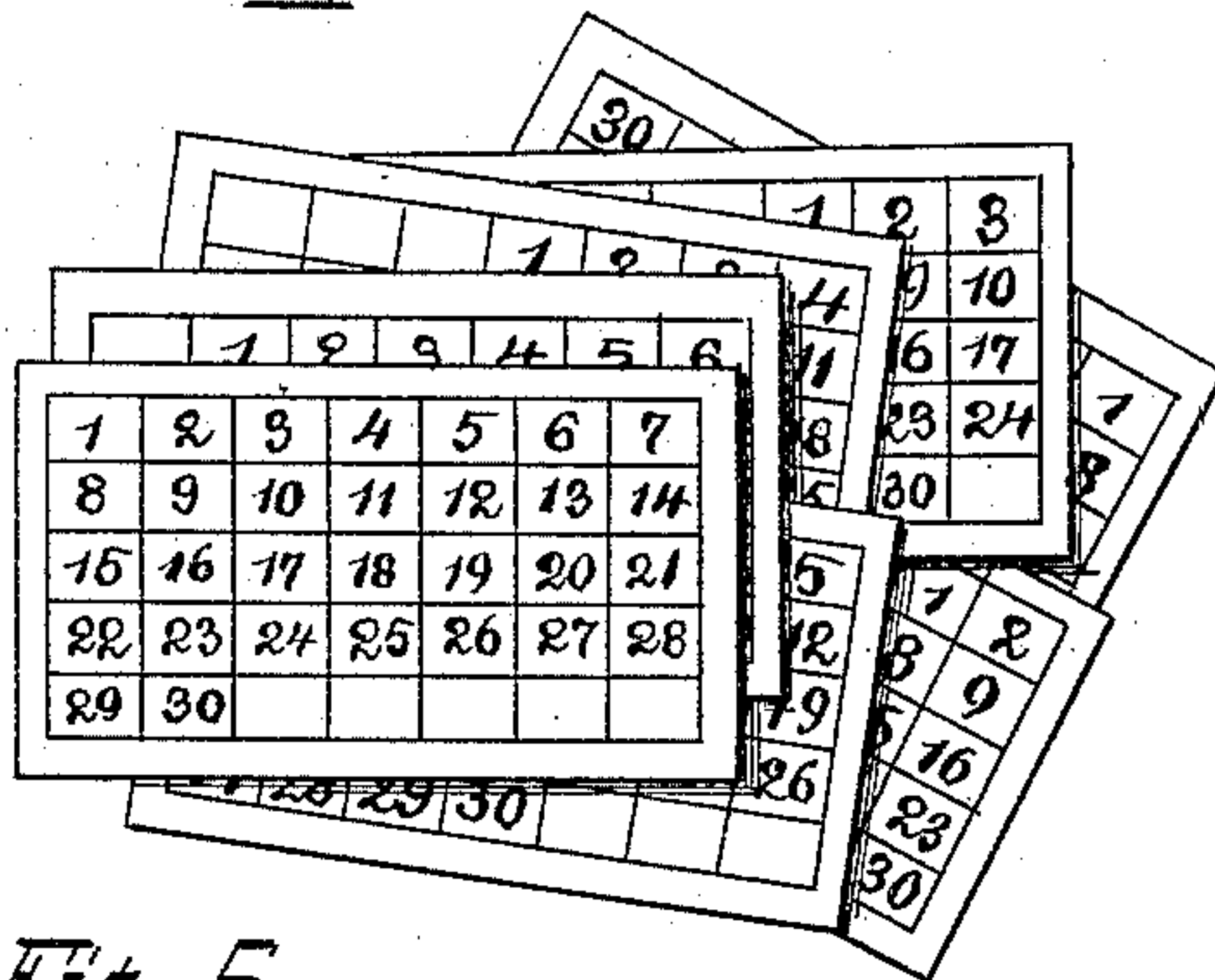


Fig. 5.

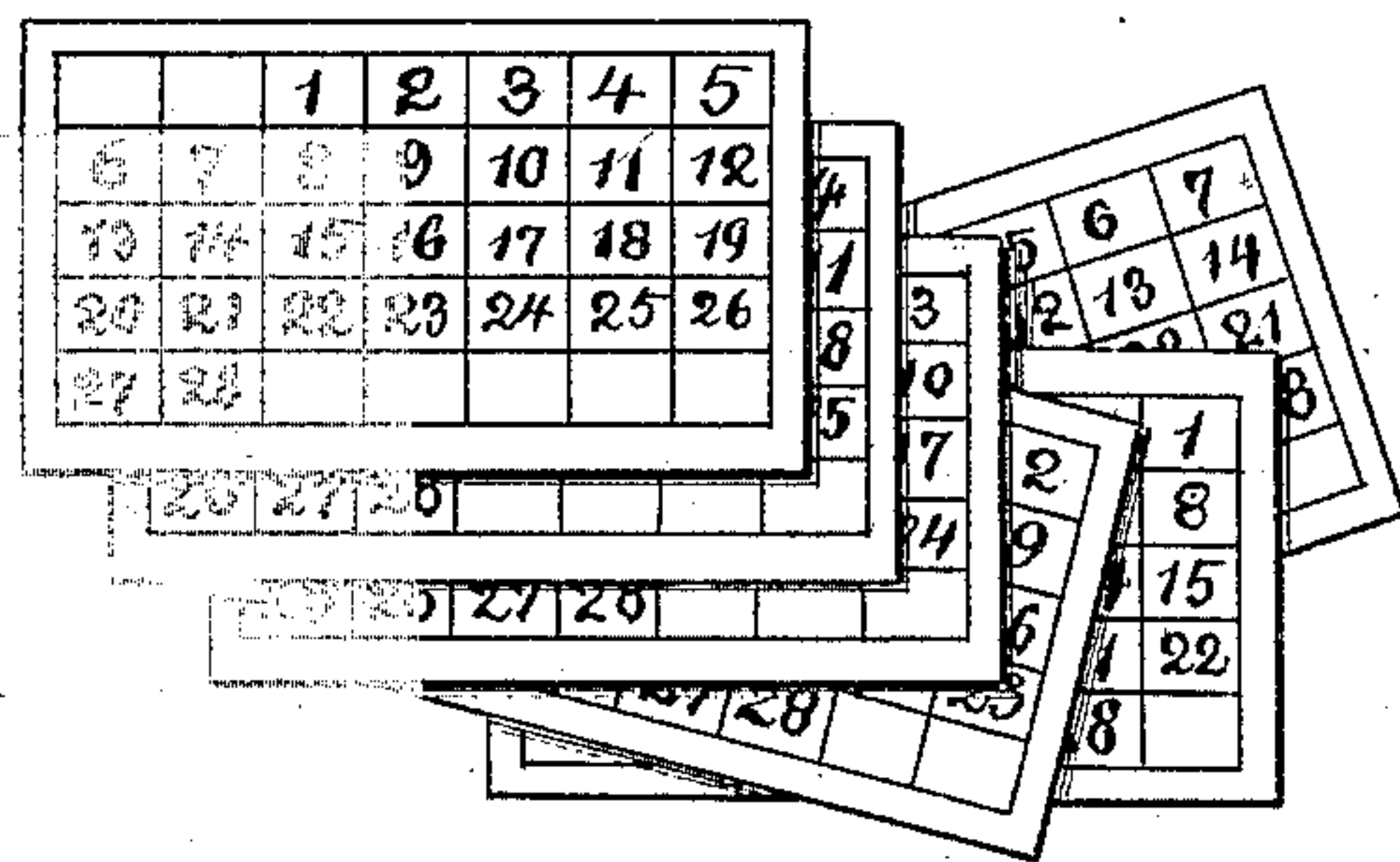
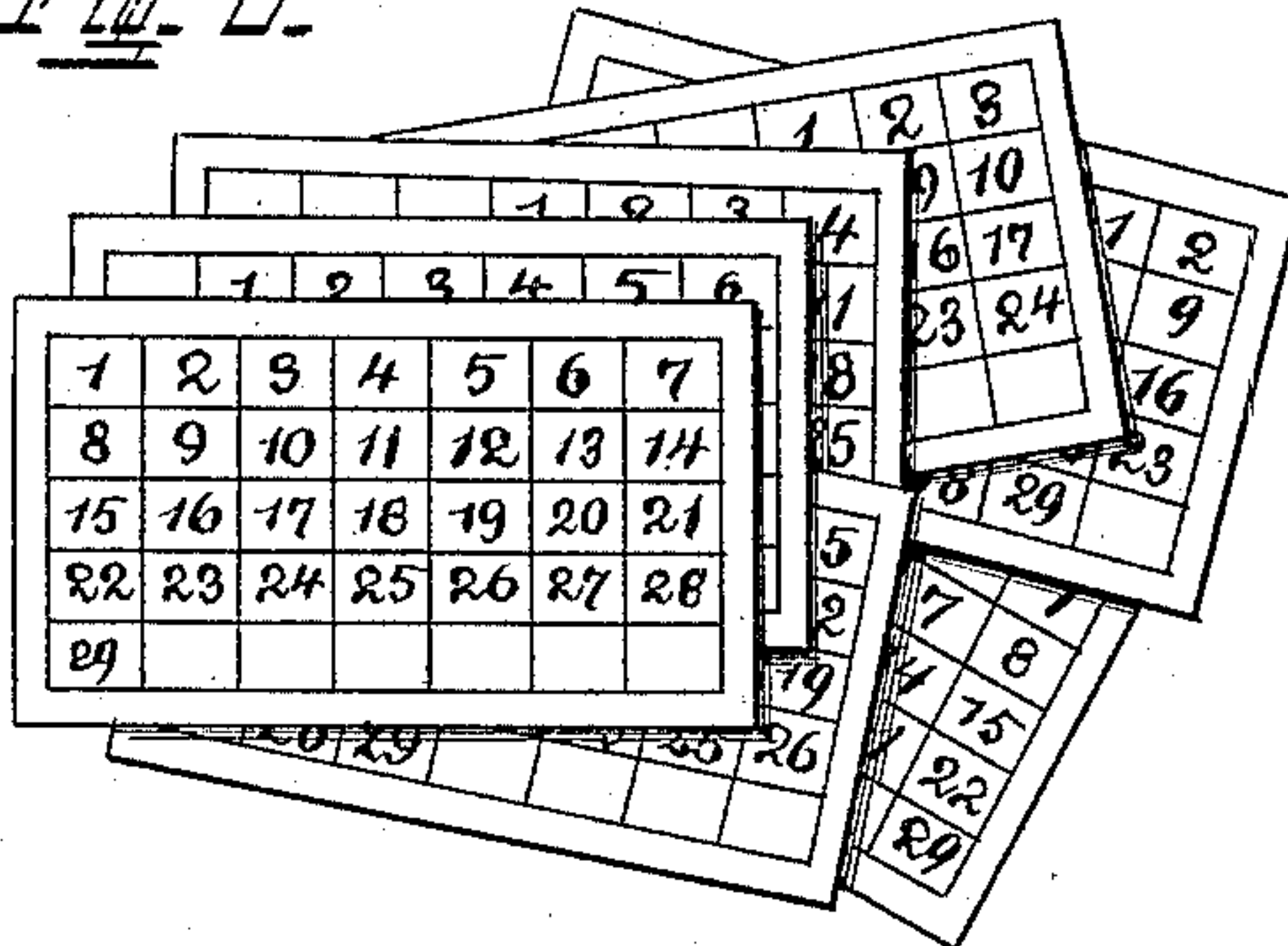


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,356, dated March 25, 1890.

Application filed January 7, 1890. Serial No. 336,156. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WORTHINGTON D. ROMANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Perpetual Calendars; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to calendars arranged after the perpetual plan—that is, having been used for the first year they may be used again, and so on indefinitely until they become worn out. It is my intention to combine them either with an inkstand or with an easel, in order to afford in the latter case some suitable space for the display of advertising matter.

The specific construction and arrangement are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows in a perspective view the calendar combined with an inkstand. Fig. 2 shows it in a similar view combined with an easel. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 show cards having the date for every day of the month on them.

9 is an inkstand having two standards 10 connected to it. Between them and supported by them are two pockets 11 and 12, with open fronts. The upper pocket 11 contains twelve tablets bearing the names of the months. The lower pocket 12 receives the tablets having the dates for the days on them. One of the difficulties in calendars of this kind is to provide for the variations and changes taking place every year between the week days and the date and also the change caused by the leap-years. Thus, for instance, while in a given year the first of January might fall upon a Sunday, it will very likely change the following year to a different day. To overcome this disturbing element, I provide seven tablets arranged so that in each one the month starts from a different day. (See Figs. 3 and 4.) There being months of thirty-one and thirty days, it is desirable to have seven tablets thus arranged for each month. (See Figs.

3 and 4.) In the same manner I provide for February having only twenty-eight and on leap-years twenty-nine days. (See Figs. 5 and 6.)

The tablets having only thirty, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine days on them, Figs. 4, 5, and 6, could be omitted, or at least the last one, with twenty-nine, or the last two, with twenty-nine and twenty-eight days, in which case the thirty-one or thirty day tablets would simply be changed at the end of the month proper and not at the end of the number of days they are capable of indicating. Thus, for instance, on a twenty-eight or thirty day month the thirty-one-day tablet would simply be taken out after having served to show the date for the twenty-eight or thirty days, and another tablet having the first of the month starting from the proper week-day is substituted.

Card-board is the best material for those tablets; but celluloid or other suitable material may be used.

When more than one set of tablets are used, they may be printed on both sides of the material. The same may be done with the tablets having the names of the months on them.

In Fig. 1 the tablets are inserted into their pockets from the top. In Fig. 2, the calendar being in the general shape of an easel, they are inserted sidewise. The spaces 13 and 14 on the front of this easel above and below the calendar may be utilized for advertising purposes.

The names (or their abbreviations) of the days might go with each tablet; but the better practice would be to print them onto the top of the pocket at 15 in Fig. 1, or above the opening in the front of the easel at 16 in Fig. 2, in such position as to correspond with the seven columns of the tablets after they are inserted.

One of the peculiar features of this system is, in addition to the manner of printing the face of the tablets, the separation from them of the names of the months, and, although not absolutely necessary, the separation from them of the names of the week-days. The separation first mentioned, however, is needed; otherwise the limited number of tablets would not be sufficient, but would have to be increased twelve times for each group. The

principal advantage consequent upon this novel and peculiar arrangement is the fact that it needs adjusting not more than once a month, and when the twenty-eight tablets are
5 used their sequency may be arranged once for the whole year.

I do not confine myself to the modes shown for confining the tablets. They might be strung on rings and suspended or detained in
10 any other suitable way to conform to the purpose—as, for instance, they might be printed all on one strip and operated by means of one or two rollers.

Having explained my invention, I claim as
15 new—

1. In a perpetual calendar, the novel manner of indicating the dates during the whole month on one tablet, adjusted once at the first of the month, and having a series of them
20 arranged so as to have one for every weekday to begin the month from, as fully shown and described.

2. In a perpetual calendar, the novel manner of indicating the dates during the whole

month on one tablet, adjusted once at the first of the month, and having a series of them arranged so as to have one for every weekday to start the month from, in combination with separate tablets separately adjusted and having the names of the months on them, all
25 as fully shown and described. 30

3. In a perpetual calendar, the novel manner of indicating the dates during the whole month on one tablet, adjusted once at the first of the month, and having a series of them
35 arranged so as to have one for every weekday to start the month from, in combination with separate tablets separately adjusted and having the names of the months on them and a suitable frame or structure within which
40 all these tablets are confined, all as fully shown and explained.

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

WORTHINGTON D. ROMANE.

Witnesses:

RANKIN D. JONES,
CARL SPENGEL.