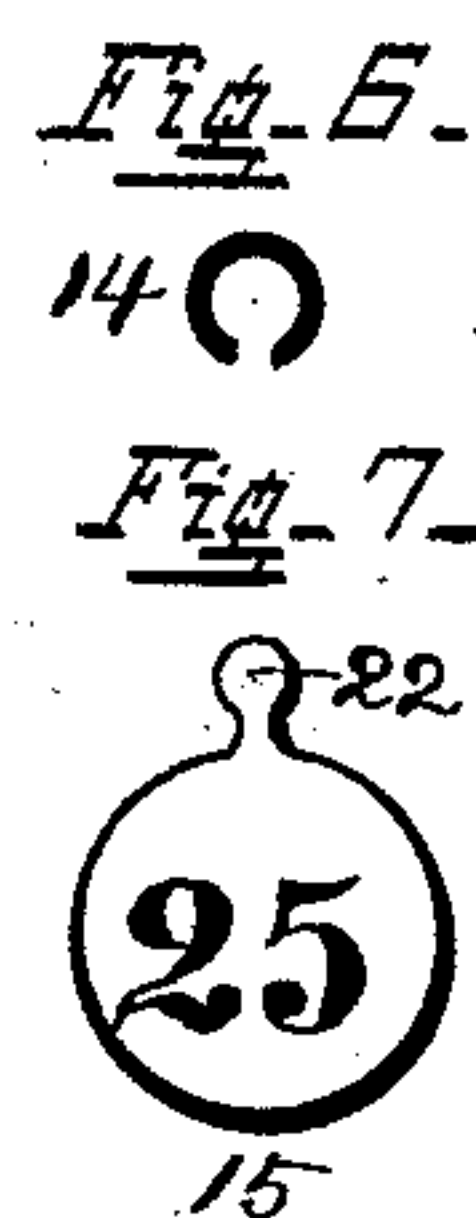
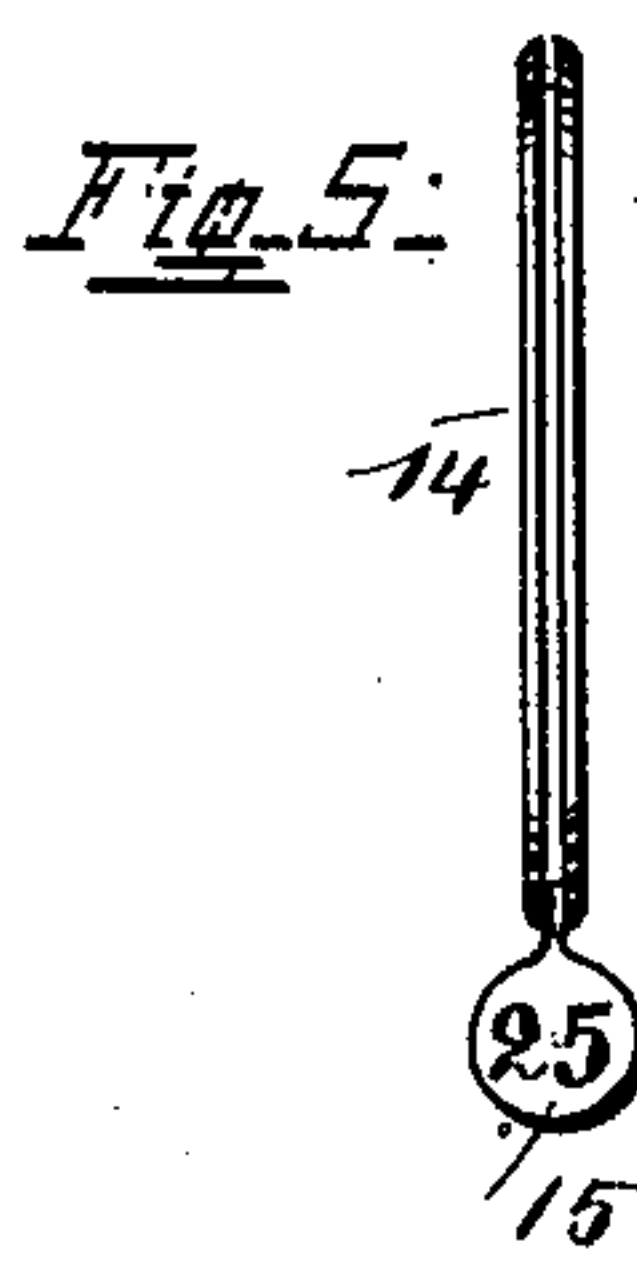
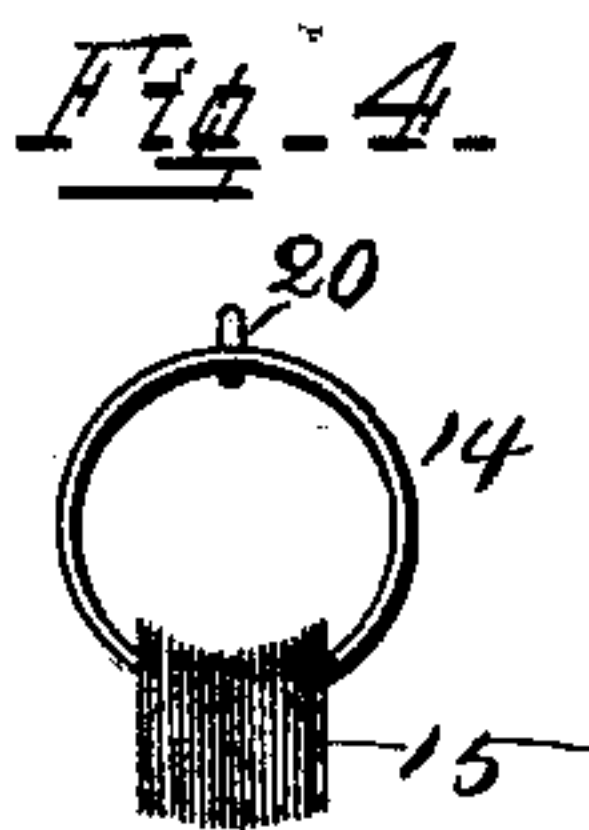
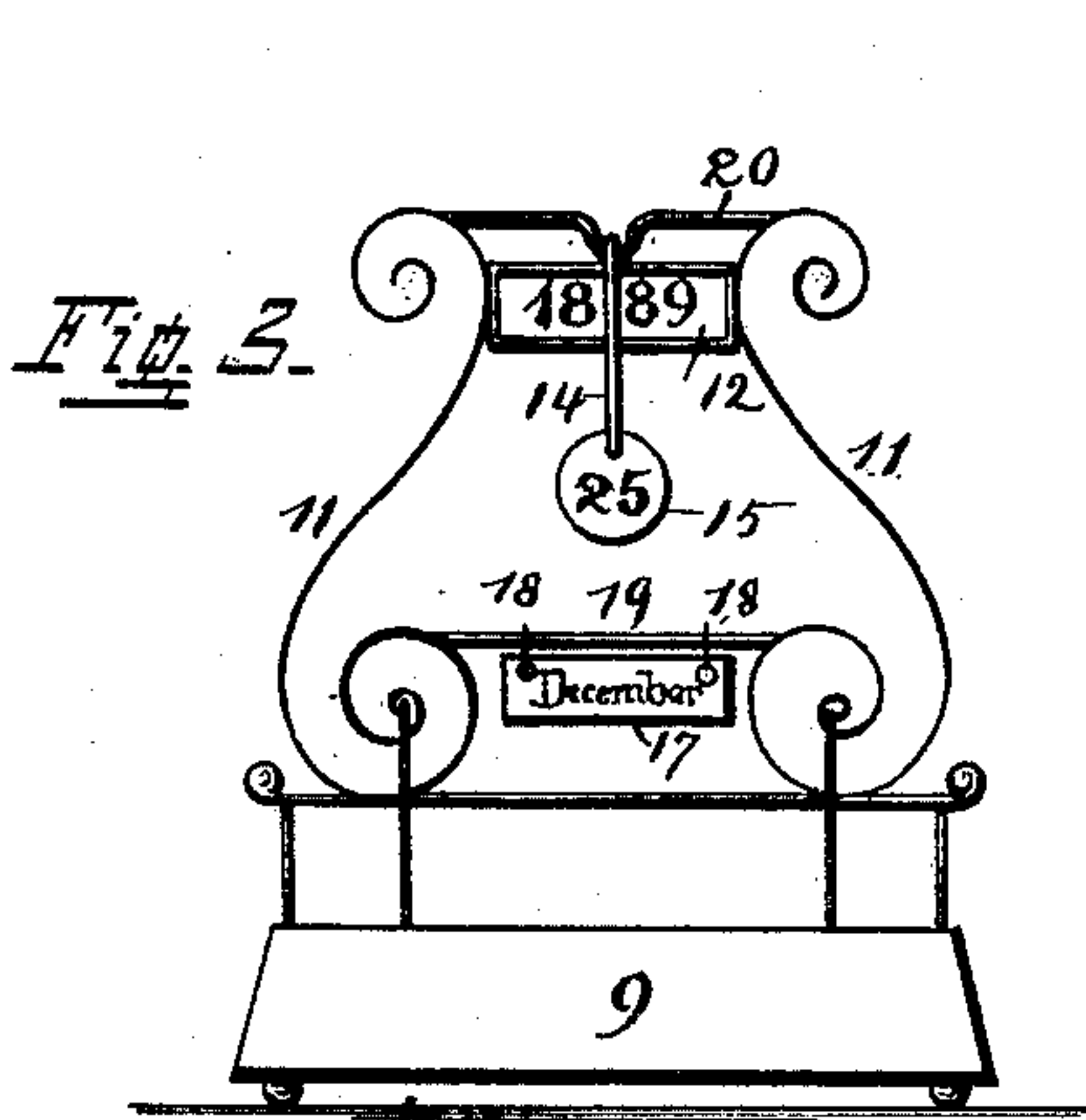
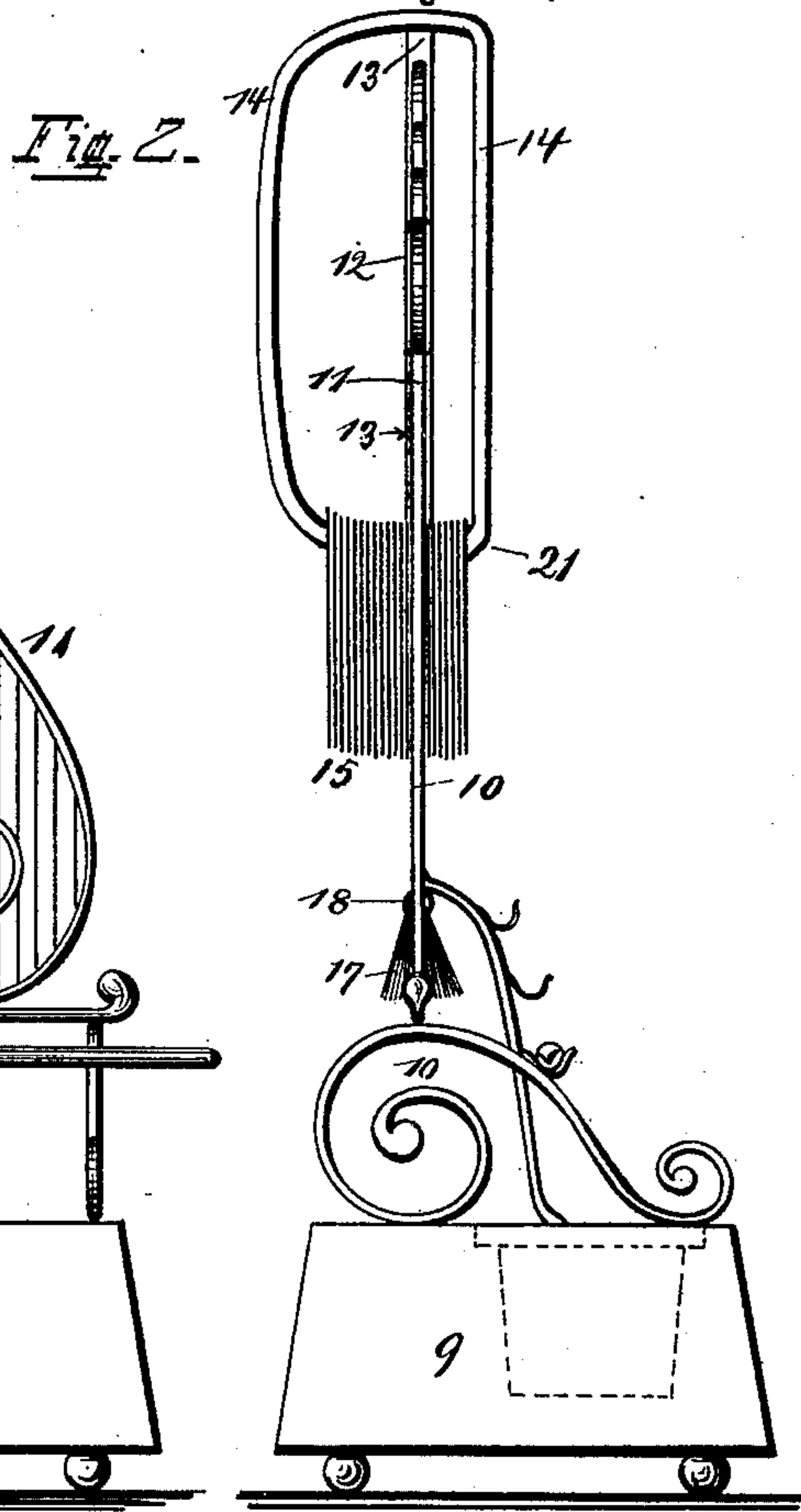
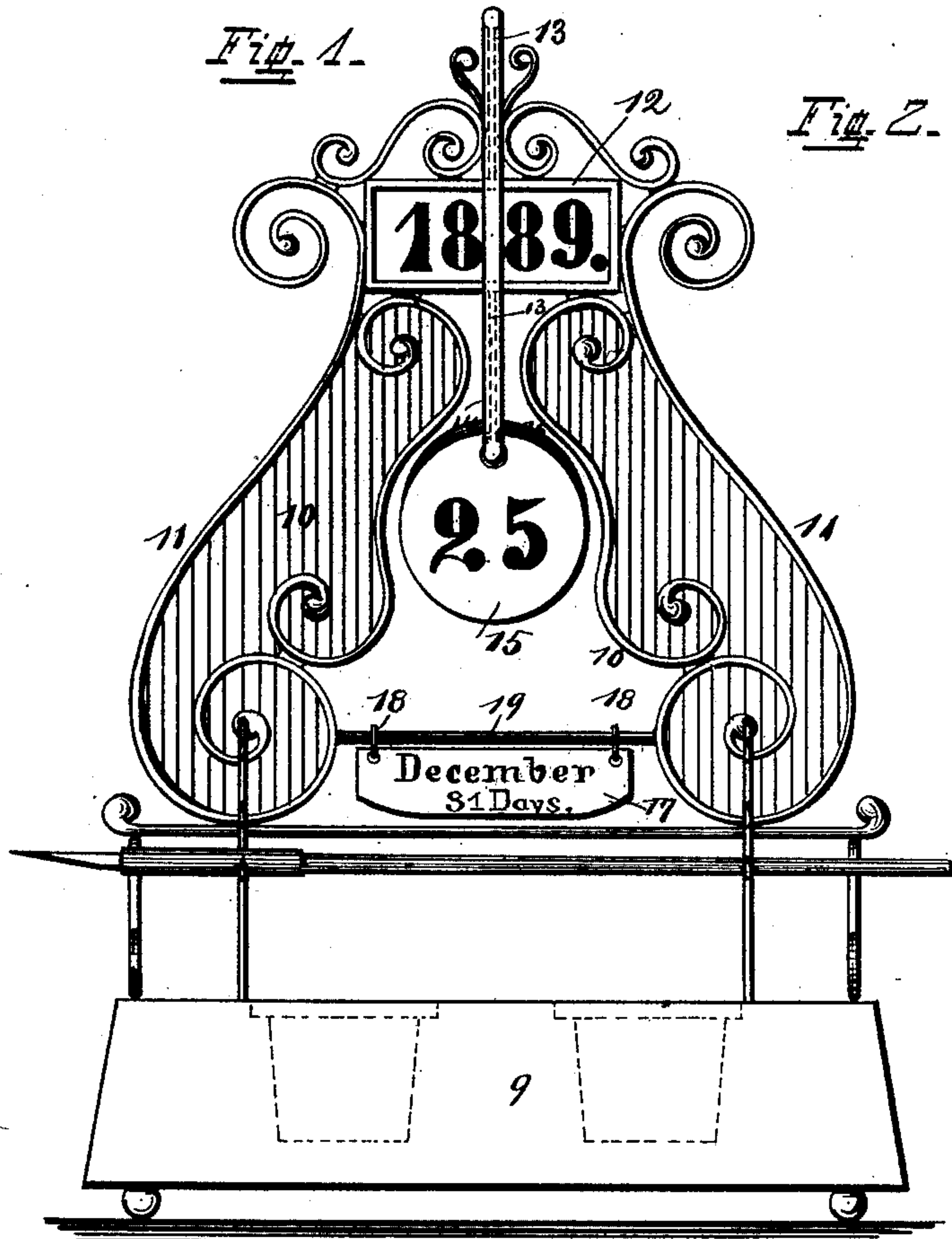


(No Model.)

T. STAPLETON.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

No. 428,788.

Patented May 27, 1890.



Attest
H. S. Romane
R. L. Jones

Inventor
Thomas Stapleton
by Carl Spengel his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS STAPLETON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,788, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed January 7, 1890. Serial No. 336,214. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS STAPLETON, 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, after used one year they may be used again, and so on indefinitely until they become worn out. Those intended for use in offices and other similar places are in many cases combined with inkstands or other articles found on the desk. It is this latter class, particularly, to which my calendar belongs, and I preferably combine it with an inkstand, although it could be arranged on a frame by itself or combined with some other suitable implement or fixture. For a more specific description I refer to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view, and Fig. 2 is a side view, of the device. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 illustrate modifications of the same.

9 is the inkstand proper, having one or two ink-receptacles within it.

10 is a more or less ornamental frame rising from the top of the inkstand. It may be of sheet metal or wire, whatever is preferred or found most suitable for the purpose.

11 11 are the principal parts of this upright structure and connected near their upper ends by a cross-frame 12, which may be utilized for holding a tablet showing the year and being the only part of the calendar which can be used only once, although it is hardly necessary to indicate the year, since this is a point about which mistakes do not frequently occur. From the center of frame 12, extending vertically, up and down, are two thin supports 13 13, which are, however, stiff enough to sustain in position an endless piece of wire

14, connected to them. This wire holds a number of tablets or checks 15, bearing consecutively the numbers from "1" to "31," and are used to indicate the date of the days. They are perforated and strung onto the wire before its ends are connected. For appearance sake it is desirable to have the foremost check in about a plane with the balance of the frame. Ordinarily this could not well be accomplished, since by their weight the checks would slide forward and be far in advance of the other parts of the structure, were it not for the acute bend at 21 in the endless piece of wire 14 keeping them back.

In order to permit the checks 15 to pass back on wire 14, which is necessary when the date is to be changed, they are provided with a slot 16, running from the perforation by which they are held on wire 14 to their outer edge, permitting them to pass easily, supported 13 13 sustaining wire 14 above and below. In order to have this operation clearly understood, it might be mentioned here that supports 13 13 are thinner than the material of part 14, so that while the former easily clear the slot in the checks this slot is not wide enough to let the checks drop off of the thicker material of wire 14.

The months are indicated on tablets 17, which are perforated and strung on rings 18, supported from a cross-piece 19, forming part of the main frame. At the expiration of a month they are changed by simply turning the front one over to the rear, exposing the next lower one, which will show the correct month, having of course been originally properly arranged.

When the design is of such a character that it is not necessary to keep the day-tablets back in a line with the main structure, they may be simply filed on a loose ring supported from a cross-piece 20, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings in a front and partial side view, respectively. In this case slot 16 may be dispensed with in the checks.

Another mode of securing the checks to their support 14 when this latter is not loose, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, but sustained by braces 13 13, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, is to construct part 14 out of a tube slotted on

its outside, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and to provide the checks 15 with a lug 22, as shown in Fig. 7.

Having explained my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks indicating the date of the days, and which consists in confining them, movably and consecutively arranged, on a piece of wire, from which they are suspended in such a manner as to permit their complete rotation on said wire, so they may appear in front again, all as shown and described.

2. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks indicating the date of the days, and which consists in confining them, movably and consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire in such a manner as to permit their complete rotation on said wire, so they may appear in front again, all as shown and explained.

3. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks indicating the date of the days, and which consists in confining them, movably and consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire in such a manner as to permit their complete rotation on it, so they may appear in front again, said wire having an acute bend in its lower portion, whereby said checks are retained in a certain position thereon, all as fully shown and explained.

4. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks showing the date of the days, and which consists in perforating and slotting them and stringing them, consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire, in combination with supports sustaining the former in position, the slots in the checks clearing said supports when the date is changed, all as shown and described.

5. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks indicating the date of the days, and which consists in confining them, movably and consecutively arranged, on a piece of wire in such a manner as to permit their complete rotation on said wire, so they may appear in front again, in combination with the tablets showing the names of the months, supported as shown, all as fully shown and illustrated.

6. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks showing the date of the days, and which consists in confining them, movably and consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire in such

a manner as to permit their complete rotation on said wire, so they may appear in front again, in combination with the tablets showing the names of the months, supported as shown, all as shown and explained.

7. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks indicating the date of the days, and which consists in confining them, movably and consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire in such a manner as to permit their complete rotation on it, so they may appear in front again, said wire having an acute bend in its lower portion, whereby said checks are retained in a certain position on it, in combination with the tablets showing the names of the months, supported as shown, all as illustrated and described.

8. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks showing the date of the days, and which consists in perforating and slotting them and stringing them, movably and consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire, in combination with supports sustaining the former in position, the slot in the checks clearing said supports when the date is changed, and a series of tablets showing the names of the months, suspended as shown, all as illustrated and explained.

9. In a perpetual calendar, the arrangement and construction of the tablets or checks indicating the date of the days, and which consists in perforating and slotting them at a point equally located in all and stringing them, movably and consecutively arranged, on an endless piece of wire, in combination with supports sustaining the former, the material of the supports being thinner than the material of the ring, so as to permit the slot in the tablets running from the perforations therein to their edge to clear said supports without permitting said tablets to escape from their confinement, in combination with a series of tablets showing the names of the months and strung on a cross-piece, the supports sustaining the wire detaining the day-tablets and the parts carrying the month-tablets being incorporated and forming elements of a structure suitably arranged and combined to an inkstand, all as fully shown and described.

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

THOMAS STAPLETON.

Witnesses:

RANKIN D. JONES,
CARL SPENGEL.