

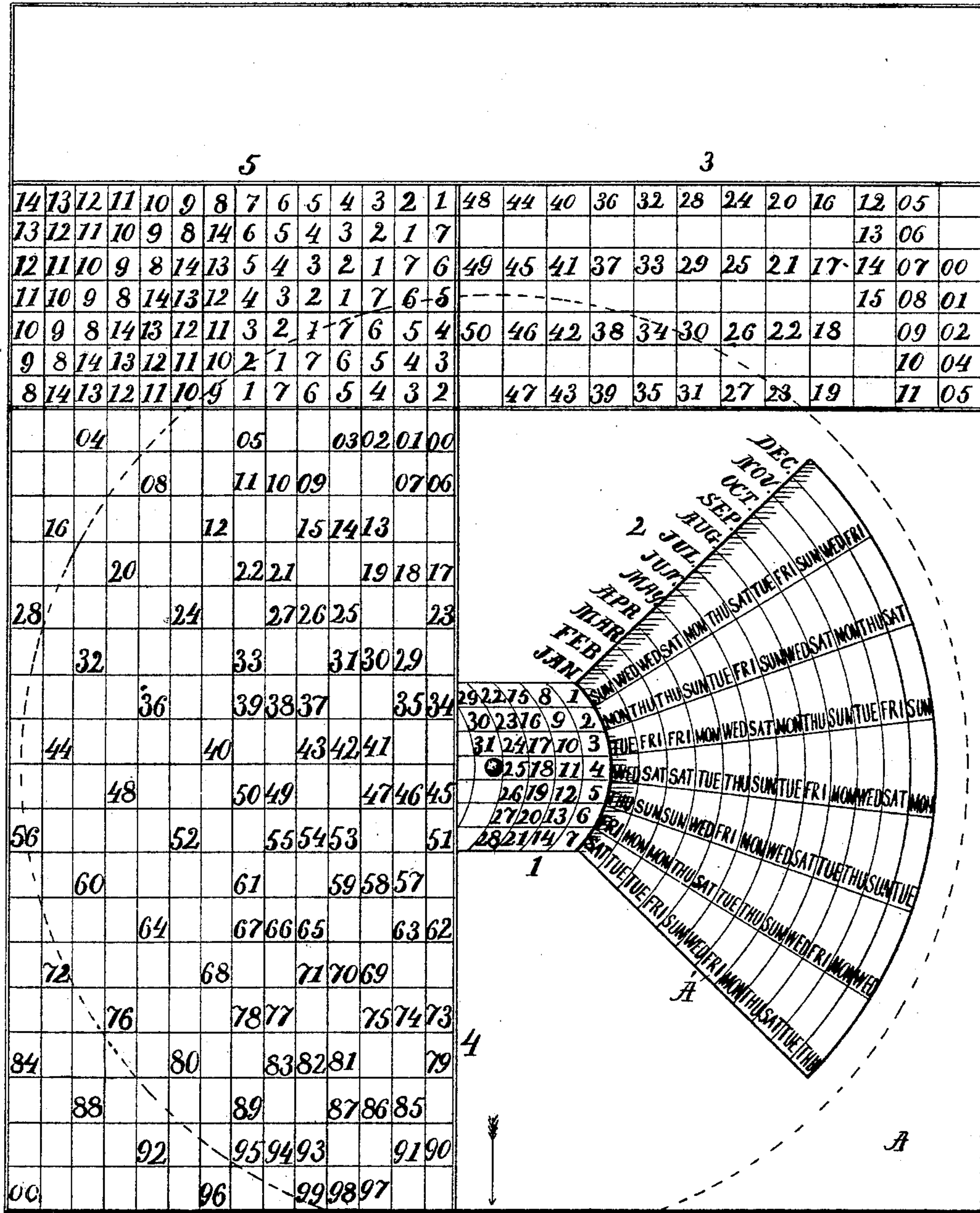
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. J. MEDALIE.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

No. 435,664.

Patented Sept. 2, 1890.



WITNESSES:
Charles A. Buchanan
Lulu E. Pierce

Fig. 1.

INVENTOR
Alex J. Medalie
BY
Moulton & Rogers.
ATTORNEYS

(No Model.)

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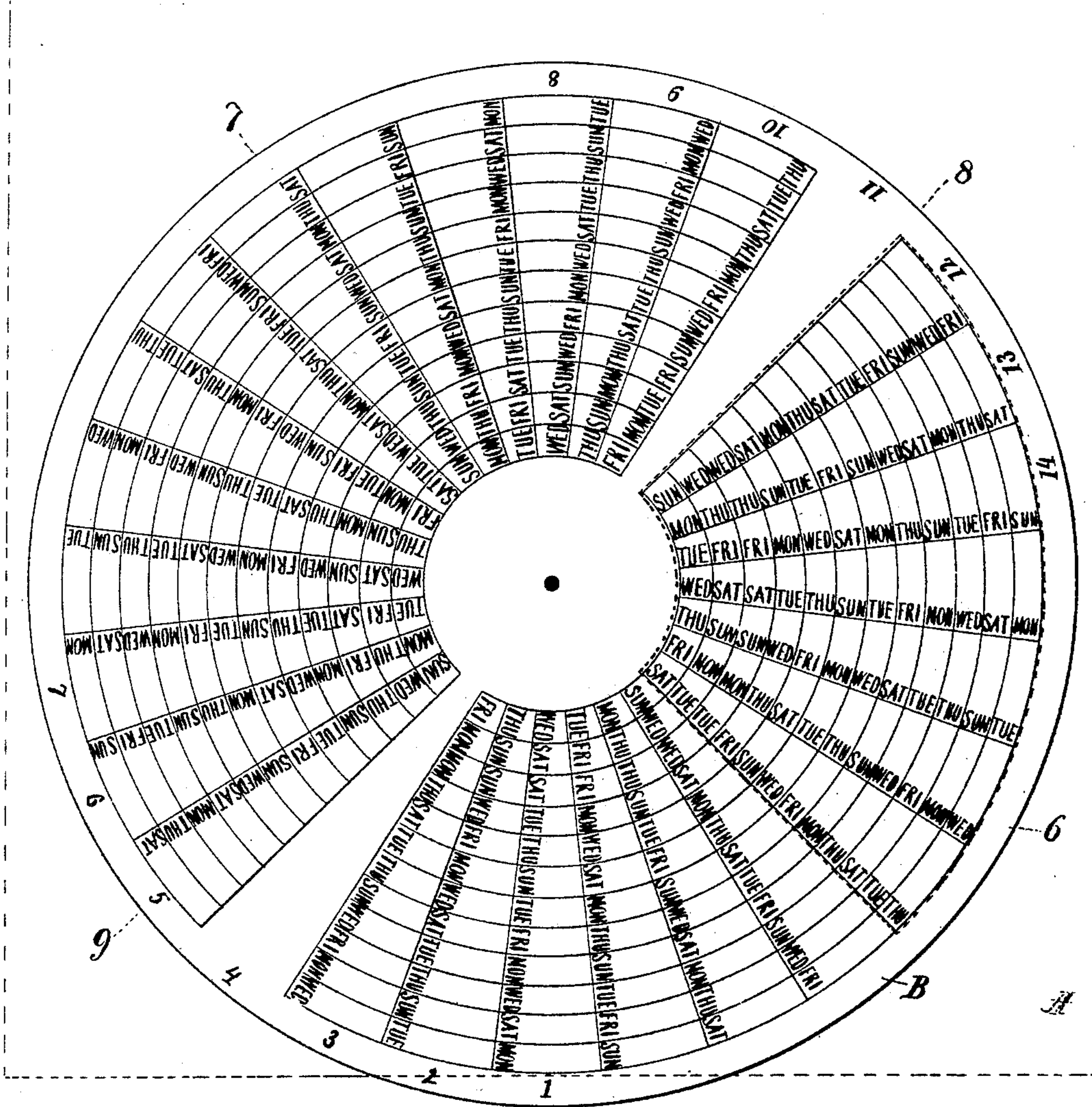


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

Charles R. Buchanan,
Lulus E. Pierce.

INVENTOR

Alex J. Medalie
BY

Moulton Rogers.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEX. J. MEDALIE, OF MANCELONA, MICHIGAN.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,664, dated September 2, 1890.

Application filed July 3, 1890. Serial No. 357,676. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEX. J. MEDALIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mancelona, in the county of Antrim and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Perpetual 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 same.

My invention relates to a perpetual calendar.

My object is to construct a device of this description which, upon being adjusted only once in each year, will register correctly the days of the week and of the month for any year from A. D. 1 to 5000; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front view of a device embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a detail of the rotatable disk and the tablets thereon movable therewith.

A represents a suitable face-plate, of cardboard or other suitable material, to which the rotatable disk B is centrally pivoted, and has the fan-shaped view opening or aperture A', through which the tablets upon B are shown.

Upon A are arranged a number of fixed tablets. Tablet 1 contains the days of the month arranged in gradation in seven parallel lines and five vertical columns. Tablet 2 contains the months of the year arranged in rotation radially along the margin of the view-opening. Tablet 3 contains the two left-hand figures of the centuries from A. D. 1 to 5000, inclusive, arranged in twelve vertical columns and seven parallel lines in spaces formed by a series of vertical lines crossed at right angles by a series of lateral lines. Tablet 4 is placed at right angles to tablet 3, and contains the two right-hand figures of the centuries for the same period arranged in fourteen vertical columns and eighteen parallel lines. Tablet 5 is the register-index, and contains the position-numbers 1 to 14, inclusive, arranged, as shown, in fourteen vertical

columns in continuation of the vertical columns of tablet 4 and seven parallel lines in continuation of the parallel lines of tablet 3. It will now appear that the intersecting perpendicular lines of tablet 4 and parallel lateral lines of tablet 3 at their junction in continuation in tablet 5 inclose a space within which is placed a position figure or number, and that a corresponding position number or figure will be found in tablets 8 or 9 upon the margin of the disk B. (Shown in Fig. 2.) Tablets 6 and 7 contain the days of the week. Tablet 6 is arranged for common years, and tablet 7 for leap-years. Tablet 9 registers for tablet 6, and tablet 8 for tablet 7.

The names of the days of the week are arranged in concentric annular lines and radial lines, each name being inclosed in a segmental space formed by intersecting radial and circumferential spacing lines. There are thirteen radial lines of names and twelve names in each line, making twelve annular lines or columns of names in each tablet; but the opening A' in the face-plate A is of such size as to expose to view seven only of these radial lines. Therefore only seven are at any one time in view, and the disk B is pivoted to the back of A to revolve in such manner as to bring each row or each series of seven rows within the view-opening A'. The position-numbers in the tablet 9 are so adjusted with relation to tablet 6 that when the figure "1" is opposite the point of the arrow on plate A the first seven radial lines of tablet 6 will be within the view-opening A', and when by the movement of the disk upon its pivot from left to right the figure "2" is opposite the arrow the next seven lines will be within view—that is, one line passing out of sight underneath the margin of the opening at each adjustment—and the tablet 8 is adjusted with relation to the tablet 7 in a similar manner.

The operation of my device is as follows: To adjust the same for any given year, find the first two figures of the year in the tablet 3 and the last two in the tablet 4, and the figure or figures at the junction of the columns in tablet 5 is the position-number for that year. Turn the disk until the corresponding position-number in tablet 8 or 9 is opposite to the arrow. The calendar is then adjusted to reg-

ister for that year. It will be observed that the circumferential division-lines upon the plate B register with the names of the month in tablet 2 and that the radial lines register with the days of the month in tablet 1.

In Fig. 1 the calendar is adjusted for registering all common years having the first day of the year fall upon the first day of the week, of which the years 1809, 1815, 1826, 1837, 1843, 1854, 1865, 1871, 1882, 1893, and 1899 are examples in the present century.

What I claim to have invented, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a perpetual calendar consisting of a face-plate A, having a segmental-face-shaped view-aperture A' at one side of the central pivot, and bearing fixed tablet 1, containing the days of the month, arranged in regular order in five vertical and seven parallel lines adjacent to the narrow side of the view-opening; tablet 2, containing the names of the months of the year, arranged radially in regular order adjacent to one of the sides of the opening; tablet 3, containing the first two figures of the centuries, arranged in vertical and parallel rows; tablet 4, containing the last two figures of the centuries, arranged in vertical and parallel rows, and tablet 5, containing the position-numbers arranged at the junction of the several vertical rows of figures in tablet 4 and the several lateral rows of figures in tablet 3, prolonged and intersecting, as described, and a rotating plate or disk B, centrally pivoted to the back of plate A and bearing tablet 6, arranged for common years and containing the names of the days of the week, arranged in annular and radial lines, of which radial lines seven only are exposed through the opening A', and having the tablet 9, containing the position-numbers related thereto and to tablet 5, as described, and tablet 7, arranged for leap-years and containing the days of the week, also arranged in annular and radial lines, of which radial lines seven only are exposed through the opening A', and having

the tablet 8, containing the position-numbers related thereto and to tablet 5, as described, the annular lines registering with the names of the months in tablet 2 and the radial lines with tablet 1 upon plate A, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a perpetual calendar, the combination of a face-plate having a view-aperture and bearing a tablet 1, containing the days of the month arranged in regular order in vertical and parallel lines adjacent to the view-opening; a tablet 2, containing the names of the months of the year, arranged in regular order in a line at an angle to tablet 1; a tablet 3, containing the first two figures of the centuries, arranged separately in vertical and parallel lines; a tablet 4, containing the last two figures of the centuries, arranged at right angles to tablet 3, having the said figures arranged separately in vertical and parallel rows; a tablet 5, arranged at the junction of tablets 3 and 4 and containing position-numbers at the junction or intersection of the vertical lines of tablet 4 and the parallel lines of tablet 3, prolonged, respectively, as described, and a relatively-movable plate B, arranged at the back of A, bearing tablets 6, arranged for common years, and 7, arranged for leap-years, and having the names of the days of the week arranged in regular order in a series of substantially parallel lines, only seven of which lines are exposed through the view-opening, and registering with the names of the month and the days of the month in tablets 1 and 2, respectively, and having tablets 8 and 9 related thereto and to tablet 5, substantially as set forth, whereby such portion of the tablets may be exposed as may be indicated, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

ALEX. J. MEDALIE.

Witnesses:

NELSON C. WETER,
C. L. BAILEY.