

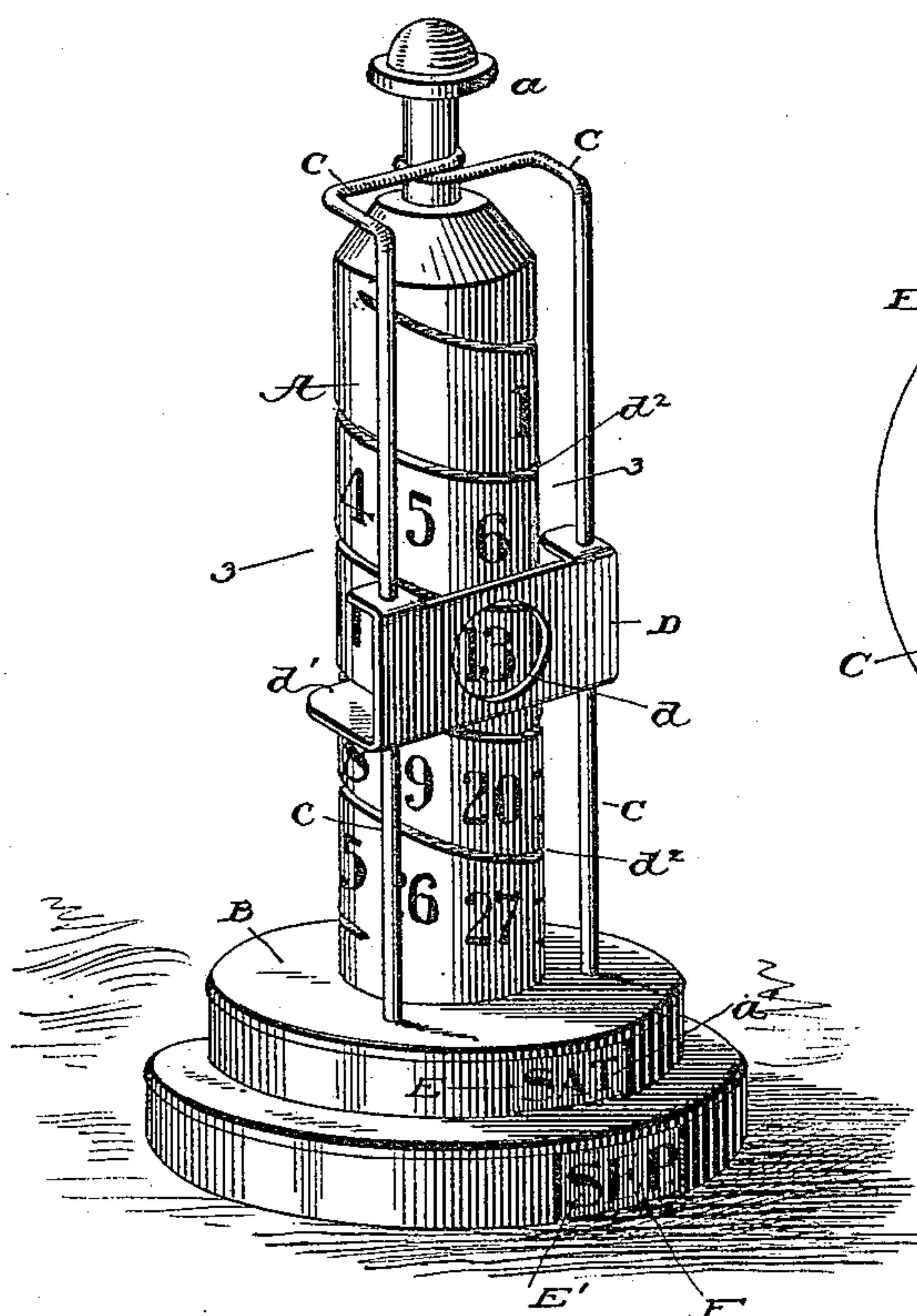
(No Model.)

D. M. HENDERSON.  
CALENDAR.

No. 441,067.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

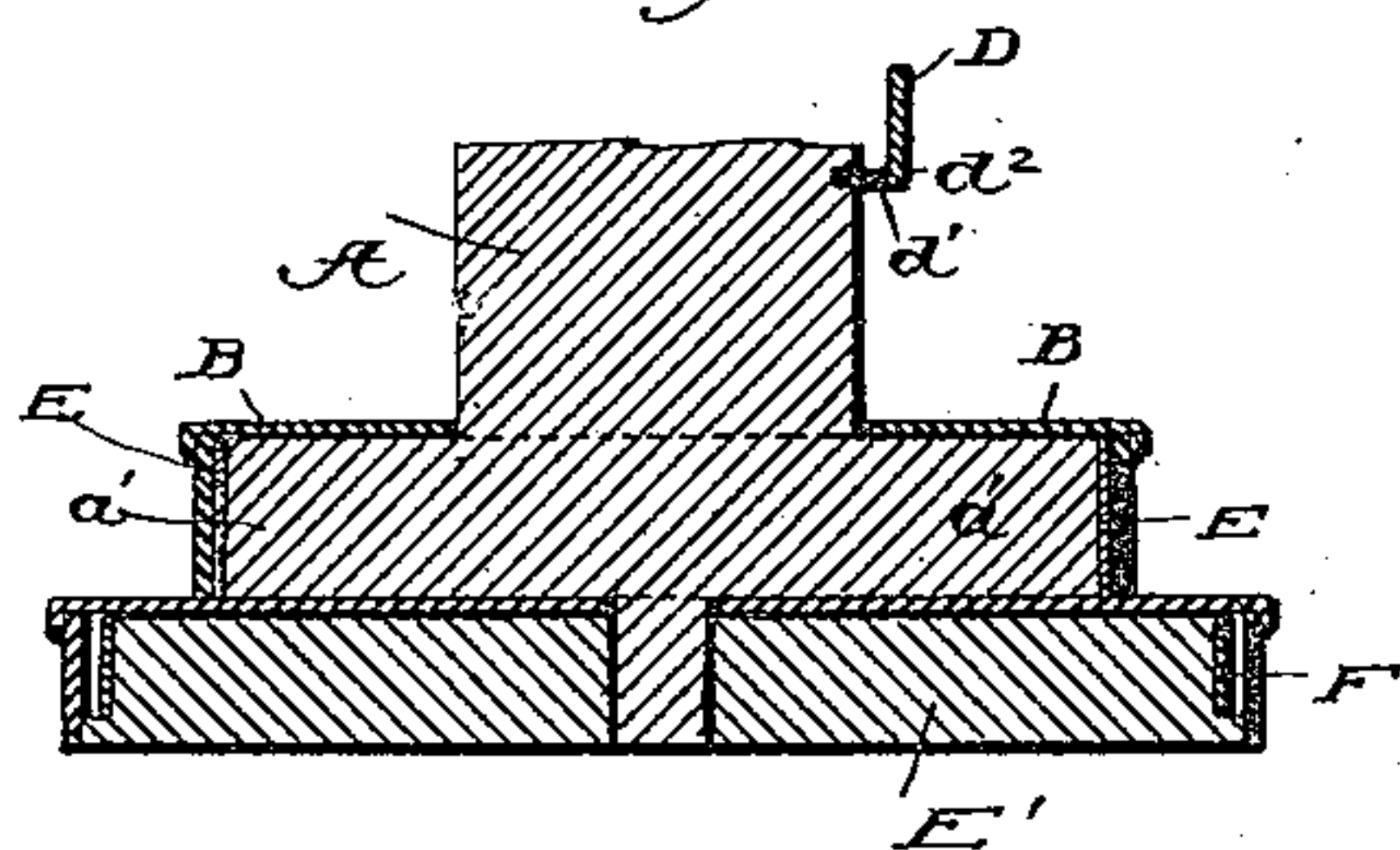


Fig. 3.  
on line 3-3

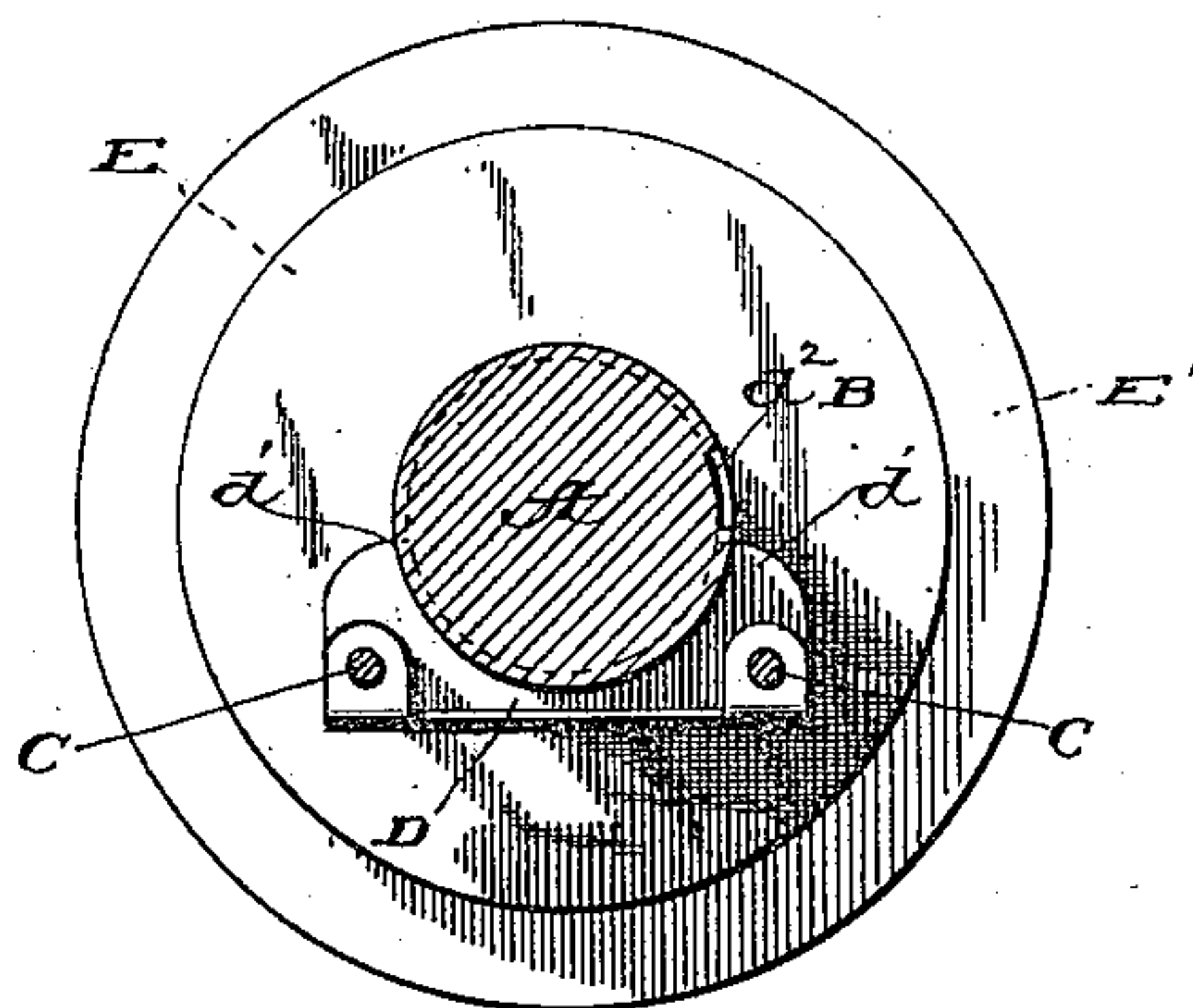
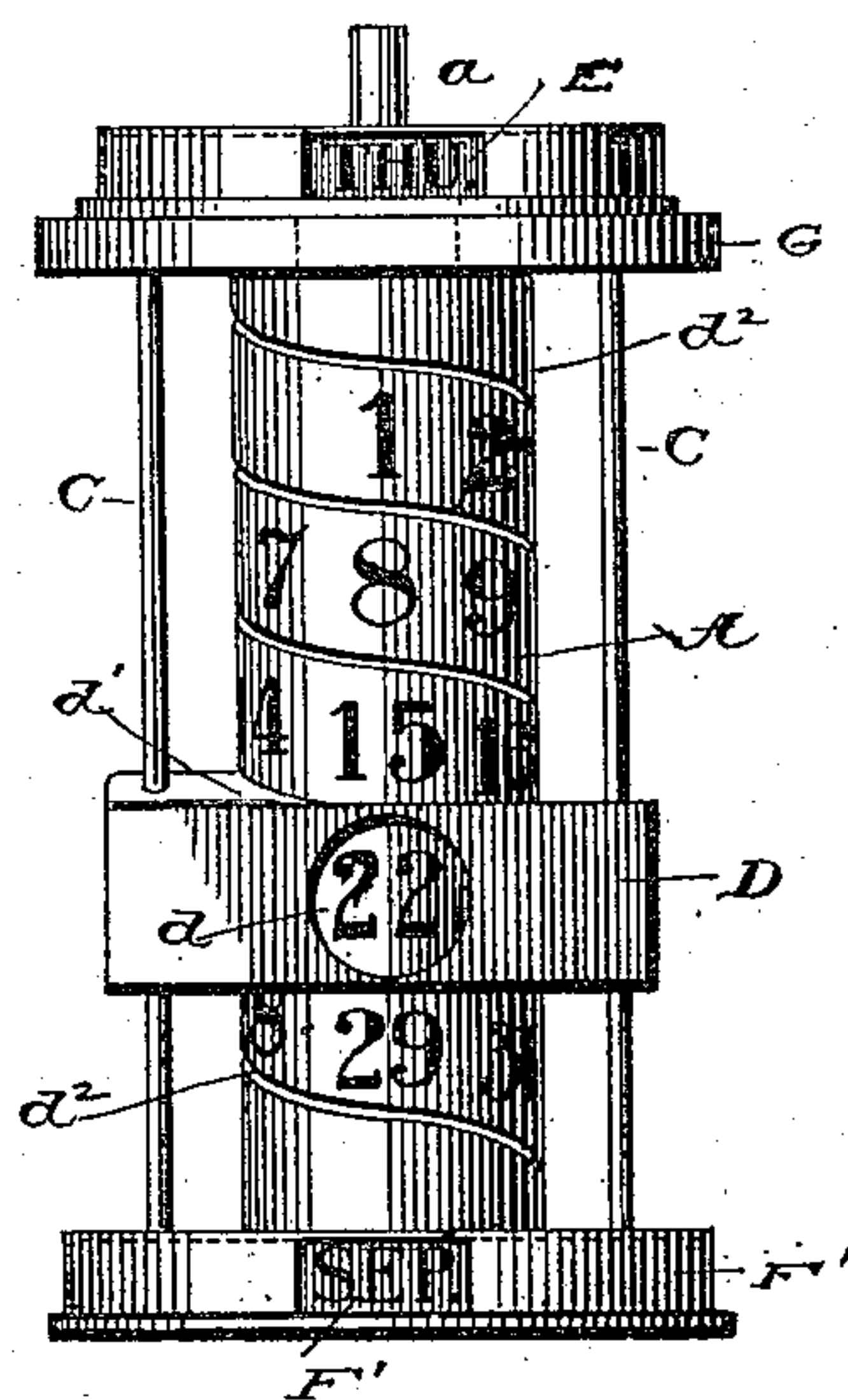


Fig. 4.



Inventor

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## Witnesses

*H. J. Roehner*  
*H. Kennedy*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL M. HENDERSON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,067, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed September 22, 1890. Serial No. 365,810. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL M. HENDERSON, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an adjustable mechanical calendar intended more particularly for desk or table use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a complete calendar. Fig. 2 is a central vertical cross-section through the base portion of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross-section on the line 3 3 of the preceding figures. Fig. 4 represents one of the modified constructions.

Referring to the drawings, A represents an upright rotary cylindrical body, bearing on its outer surface the number of the days of the month from one to thirty-one, inclusive. These numbers, commencing at the top of the body, are arranged around the same in a continuous spiral line, seven in each convolution, so that days falling in the same week will appear in line vertically. At its upper end the cylinder is provided with a stem or spindle *a* by which to turn it, and at the lower end it is formed with a cylindrical or disk-like enlargement *a'*, mounted in an inclosing base or shell B, by which the cylinder is sustained in position and in which it may be rotated at will. Rising from this base B are two vertical rods C C, the upper ends of which encircle the neck or spindle at the top of the cylinder. On these guide-rods is mounted a vertically-sliding shield-plate D, provided with a central opening *d*, through which the numbers of the cylinder may be observed one at a time and also provided with a lip or flange *d'*, which enters a spiral groove *d<sup>2</sup>* in the surface of the cylinder, so that as the cylinder is turned to bring the successive numbers opposite the opening in the shield the latter is raised or lowered in such manner that it will stand directly in front of the number and fully expose the same. The base *a'* of the cylinder is encircled by a band E, adapted to be turned around the same, but bearing thereon with sufficient friction to turn therewith under ordinary conditions. This band is divided into seven spaces, bearing the names of the days of the week, so that by turning the band upon

the cylinder the names may be brought beneath the columns bearing the numbers on which the days fall. This adjustment is required but once a month. As the band turns with the cylinder, the operator has only to turn the cylinder until the day in the month is exposed through the opening in the shield, as the same adjustment will expose the appropriate day of the week through an opening left for the purpose in the base.

In the bottom of the shell or base is a stationary block or plate E', encircled by a band F, bearing the names of the months and adapted to be turned by hand in order to expose the name of the current month through the front opening.

While I have represented my device in its preferred form, it is to be understood that the rotary indicator of months may be omitted, or that it may be applied otherwise than in the form shown in the drawings. It is also to be observed that the spirally-numbered cylinder and the sliding shield may be varied in form and arrangement at will, the only essential requirement being that the rotation of the cylinder shall effect the longitudinal adjustment of the shield.

In Fig. 4 the rotary grooved and numbered cylinder and the sliding shield are the same as in the preceding figure; but the shield-guiding rods C are seated in a base-block F' and a cap-block G, in which the ends of the cylinder revolve. The band bearing the names of the months is arranged to revolve upon the base-block, while a band bearing the names of the days of the week is mounted on and arranged to be turned around the block G, fixed to the upper end of the cylinder.

While I have illustrated the cylinder in a vertical position, it is manifest that it may be laid horizontally, if preferred.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a calendar, the combination of the rotary spirally-grooved cylinder having the numbers thereon, a support therefor, a shield-plate engaging the cylinder and moved thereby, and guides whereon said shield is moved.

2. In a calendar, the cylinder provided with spirally-arranged numerals, in combination with the shield moved by the cylinder, guides

for the shield, and the rotary adjustable indicator bearing the names of the days and turned by the cylinder.

3. The calendar comprising the rotary indicator bearing the names of the months, the  
5 rotary cylinder bearing the number of days, the shield moved by the cylinder, and the indicator bearing the names of days connected to the cylinder and adapted for rotary adjustment in relation thereto.  
10

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 11th day of September, 1890, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

DANIEL M. HENDERSON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. JONES,  
GEO. J. DUFUR.