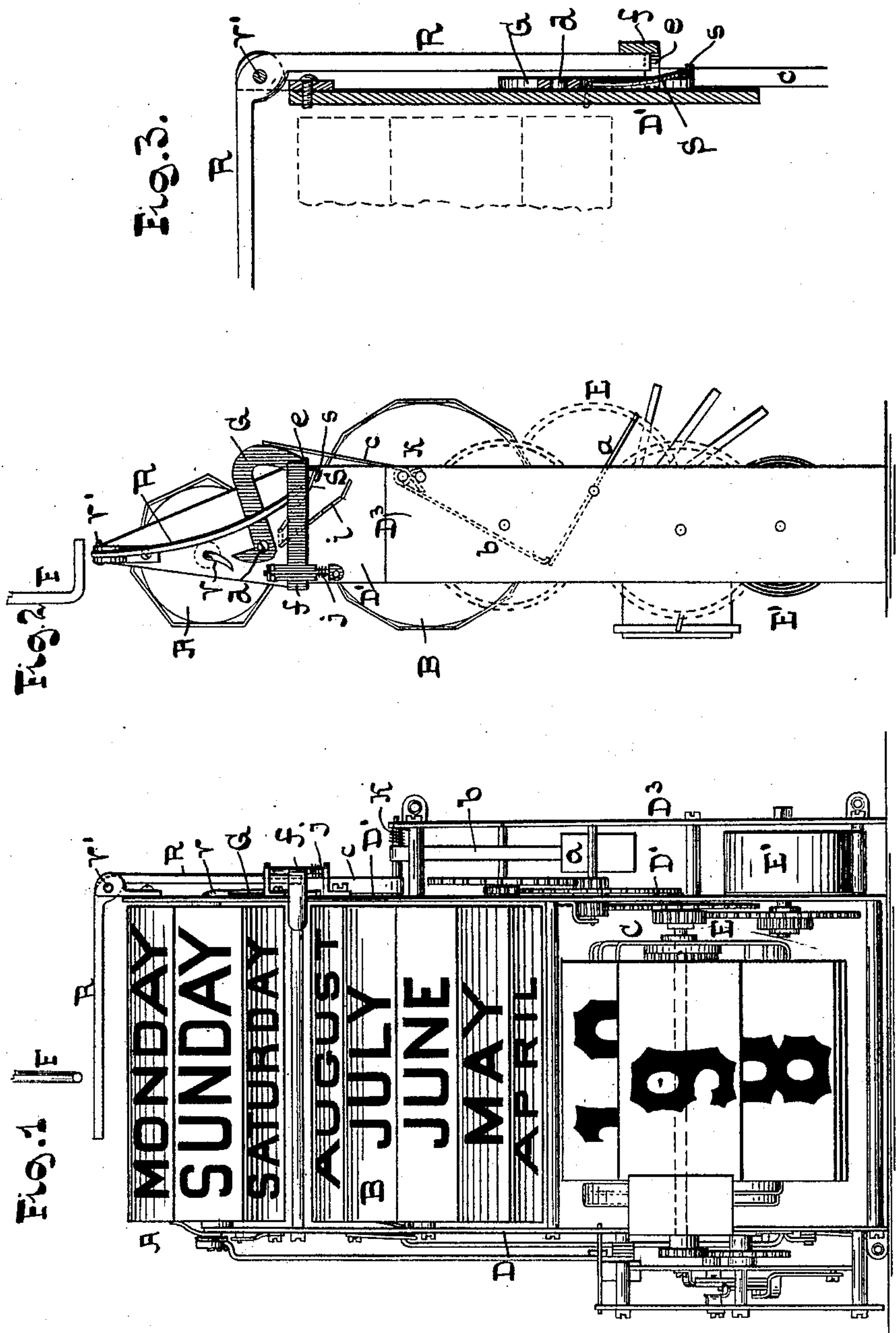


(No Model.)

H. S. PRENTISS.
CALENDAR.

No. 441,443.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. PRENTISS, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,443, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed July 10, 1890. Serial No. 358,333. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY S. PRENTISS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in calendars of that class which are adapted to be operated directly or indirectly by a clock-movement to indicate at all times the day of the week, the day of the month, and the month.

More particularly my invention relates to improvements in the releasing devices for the calendar shown and described in Letters Patent No. 428,318, granted to me May 20, 1890, its object being to provide means for insuring greater reliability in the operation of the several devices for holding the calendar out of action and for releasing the same at the proper intervals.

To this end my invention consists, essentially, in combining with the locking-lever which holds the motor out of action a clearing-lever arranged to turn about its pivot in a plane at right angles to the plane of motion of the locking-lever, and a drop adapted to engage with the clearing-lever, all of which is more fully pointed out in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a calendar embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation drawn to a larger scale than the preceding figures.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the cylinder carrying the names which indicate the days of the week; B, the similar month-cylinder, and C the device for holding and displaying the cards or plates indicating the days of the month, all supported in suitable side frames D D'.

E is the spring-motor which operates the various parts of the calendar through suitable connections, E' being the mainspring thereof. The motor E is normally held out of action by a stop which engages with the regulating-fan a or with any part of the motor where

the tension is not excessive. This stop I have shown in the form of a lever b c, pivoted to the side frame D' and to a supplementary frame D^s, the upper arm c of said lever being held by a spring k in contact with a cam-surface formed on the end of a lever G, pivoted at d to the side frame D'. The cam-lever G is held in the position shown in Fig. 2 by a stop e on a locking-arm f, which latter can turn about suitable bearings in brackets secured to the side frame D'. When the locking-arm is swung outward, the cam-lever is released and is drawn downward by the action of a spring S, engaging with a projection s on the end of said lever. This downward movement of the cam-lever causes the lever b c to be swung clear of the fan a, and the motor is free to act. A suitable spring-stop i limits the downward movement of the lever G, and it is returned to its normal position to check the motor by the action of a finger r, as fully explained in my prior patent No. 428,318.

R is the clearing-lever, which is pivoted at r', suitable brackets secured to the frame to turn in a plane substantially at right angles to the plane of motion of the locking-arm f. The lever is bent at substantially right angles, its vertical portion being in engagement with the inner side of the locking-arm, while its horizontal arm extends across the path of a drop F, which engages directly with the same once in every twenty-four hours to turn the clearing-lever about its pivot.

The clearing-lever when engaged by the drop F turns the locking-arm about its hinges to release the cam-lever G. A spring j returns the latter to its normal position when released by the clearing-lever.

By the use of a clearing-lever constructed as herein described, the necessity of a fine adjustment is avoided and the device is rendered more certain in its operation than when wedges or cam-surfaces are employed to effect the release of the motor.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the locking-arm f and intermediate devices connecting with the motor, of a clearing-lever pivoted to turn in a plane at right angles to the plane of the

locking-arm *f*, and the drop *F*, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the lever *b c*, engaging with the motor, the spring-pressed lever
5 *G*, engaging-lever *b c*, the locking-arm *f*, the clearing-lever *R*, pivoted to turn in a plane at right angles to the plane of motion of the locking-arm, and the drop *F*, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two witnesses this 26th day of June, 1890.

HENRY S. PRENTISS.

Witnesses:

A. FABER DU FAUR,
W. C. GUNNELL.