

R. BEIGEL.

MECHANICAL DESK OR TABLE CALENDAR.

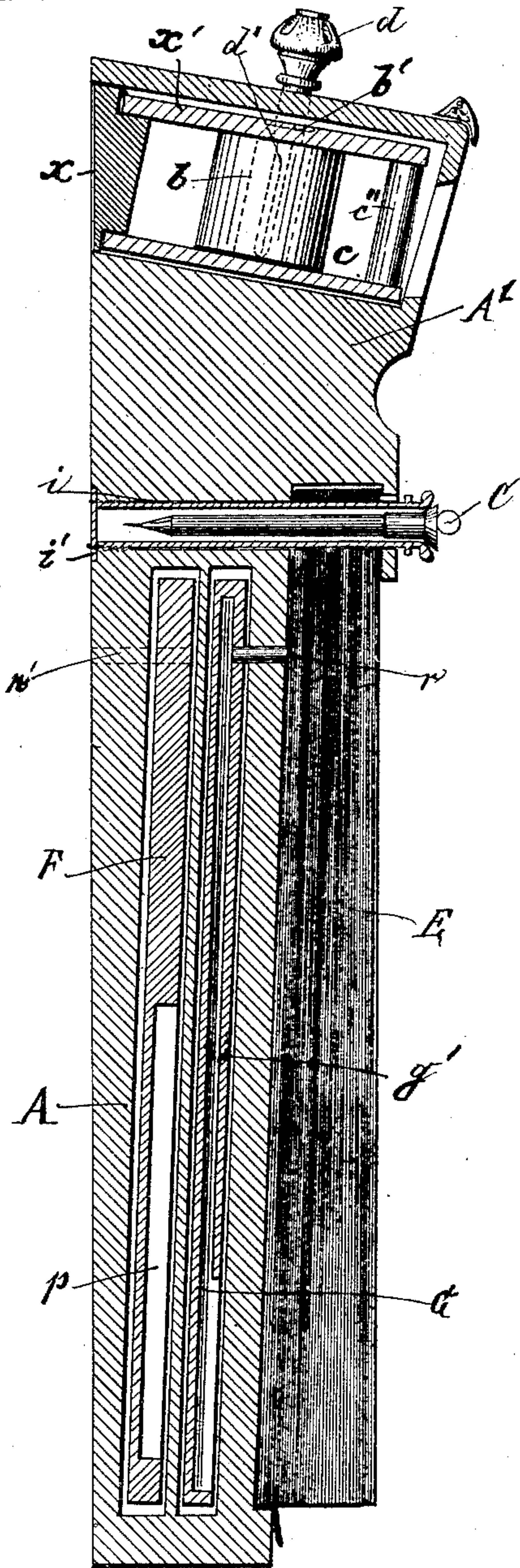
No. 450,821.

Patented Apr. 21, 1891.

Fig. I.



Fig. II.

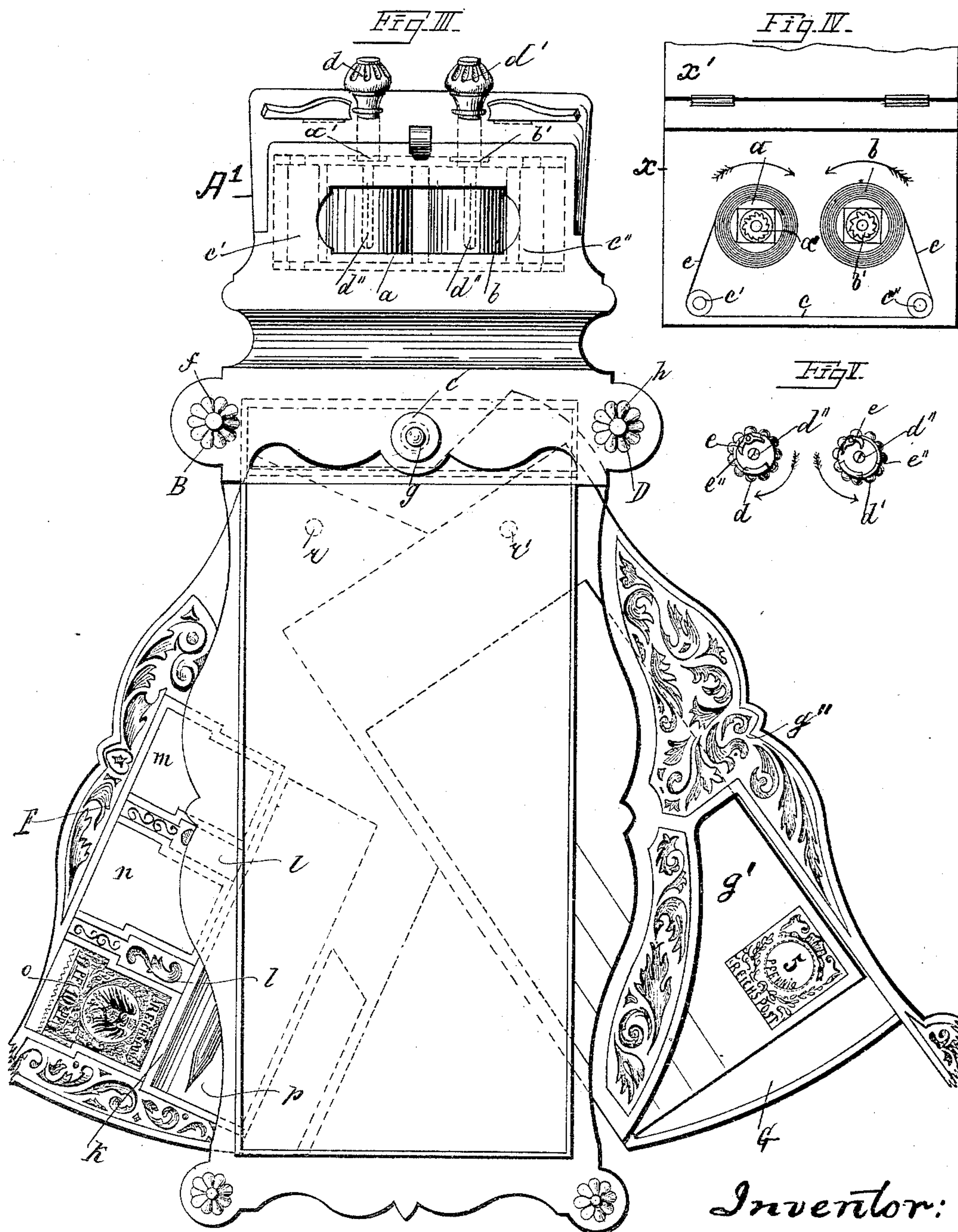


Witness:  
J. H. Caplinger  
E. W. Stuart

Inventor:  
Rudolf Beigel  
By Henry Comstock  
Attorney.



R. BEIGEL.  
MECHANICAL DESK OR TABLE CALENDAR.  
No. 450,821. Patented Apr. 21, 1891.



Witnesses:  
*J. H. Caplinger*  
*E. W. Stuart*

Inventor:  
*Rudolf Beigel*  
By *Henry Connors*  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF BEIGEL, OF STRASBURG, GERMANY.

## MECHANICAL DESK OR TABLE CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,821, dated April 21, 1891.

Application filed August 22, 1890. Serial No. 362,786. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUDOLF BEIGEL, a subject of the King of Prussia, and a resident of Strasburg, Alsace, in the German Empire, have invented certain Improvements in Mechanical Desk or Table Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a mechanical or shifting calendar adapted to show the day, month, and year, provided with convenient receptacles for pads, pencils, stamps, postal-cards, &c.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter, and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure I is a front elevation of a calendar constructed according to my invention; and Fig. II is a section of the same, taken on the line 2 2 in Fig. I. Fig. III is an elevation of the calendar, showing the inner receptacles drawn partly out. Figs. IV and V are detached detail views.

A is the frame or body portion of the device, A' being the upper portion, in which the calendar proper is placed and housed. This calendar comprises a box *x*, which has a hinged cover *x'*, and is adapted to be pushed into the hollow in the part A' from the back thereof. In the box *x* are mounted the rollers or cylinders *a* and *b*, on which is wound a strip or ribbon *c*, which has marked on it the dates for a whole year and the respective names of the days of the week, as "Friday, 1 August, 1890."

Fig. IV is a view showing the box *x* detached and its cover *x'* thrown open. The ribbon *c* in going from one winding-roller to the other passes around guide-rollers *c'* and *c''*, the straight portion of the ribbon between these rollers being opposite to a sight-aperture in the part A' of the frame at which the date appears, as seen in Fig. I. The ribbon *c* is moved to the right or left, as required, by turning knobs *d d'* on the respective pins or studs *d''* of the rollers *a* and *b*. In Fig. V the lower faces of the two knobs are shown.

The knob *d* serves to advance the ribbon *c*, while the knob *d'* serves to draw it back again if it should have been advanced too far or for any other reason. To effect this the

rollers are provided, respectively, with ratchet-wheels *a'* and *b'*, the teeth of which are turned in opposite directions. On the lower faces of the knobs *d* and *d'* are mounted spring-pawls *e* and *e'*, which engage with said ratchet-wheels. When the knob *d* is turned to the right, the pawl *e* thereon drives the roller *a* and sets the date forward. On the other hand, when the knob *d'* is turned to the left its pawl gears ratchet-wheel thereon and drives the ribbon in the opposite direction. When the knobs are turned in the other directions, the pawls play over the teeth of the ratchet-wheels and the ribbon is not moved. The ribbon is wound at its ends on two card-board frames or cylinders, which are slipped onto the cores of the rollers *a* and *b*, the core being square at one end to fit into a square aperture in the end of the card-board cylinder.

Below the date-indicator or calendar proper are formed three sockets *f*, *g*, and *h* to receive as many pencils B, C, and D, which have knob-like heads, whereby they may be drawn out. The middle pencil C may be of plumbago and the other two be colored. Into the middle socket *g* is inserted a tube or sleeve *i*, on which is suspended a pad of paper E for memorandums. This tube may be drawn out to permit of the pad being slipped on it, and when in place it may, if need be, be secured by a nut or washer *i'* at the back, as seen in Fig. II. The pencil C is inserted in this tube. This pad E, in connection with the pencils B, C, and D, is convenient for use in making a note or memorandum at the desk or writing-table.

In the frame A, back of the pad E, are formed hollows to receive two recessed holders F and G, which are pivotally hung on the respective pins *r* and *r'* in the frame, so that they may be drawn out laterally at opposite sides of the frame A to afford access to their contents, as seen in Fig. III. The recess in the holder F is divided by a partition *k* into a space *p* for extra pencils and a space which is further subdivided by partitions *l* into spaces *m n*, &c., for stamps. The recess in the holder G is for postal-cards *g'*, and is provided with a retaining-plate *g''* to keep the cards in place.

The calendar as here described may be set

upon a desk or table or be suspended, as preferred.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

- 5 1. In a calendar, the combination, with the frame A, having hollows to receive them, of the pivotally-mounted holders F and G, arranged in said hollows and adapted to be swung out laterally, as set forth.
- 10 2. A calendar consisting of a frame the upper part of which has a recess in which is contained a band or ribbon having on it the dates and the corresponding names for the days of the whole year, said frame having at

its middle part sockets for the reception of 15 pencils having knob-like ends or heads and a metal tube carrying a memorandum-pad and at its lower part the two pivotally-mounted holders serving as receptacles for stamps, pencils, and postal-cards, substan- 20 tially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

RUDOLF BEIGEL.

Witnesses:

PAUL FISCHER,  
WILHELM SCHWICHTAL.