(No Model.)

W. W. KITCHEN.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

No. 464,372. Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

Fig 1

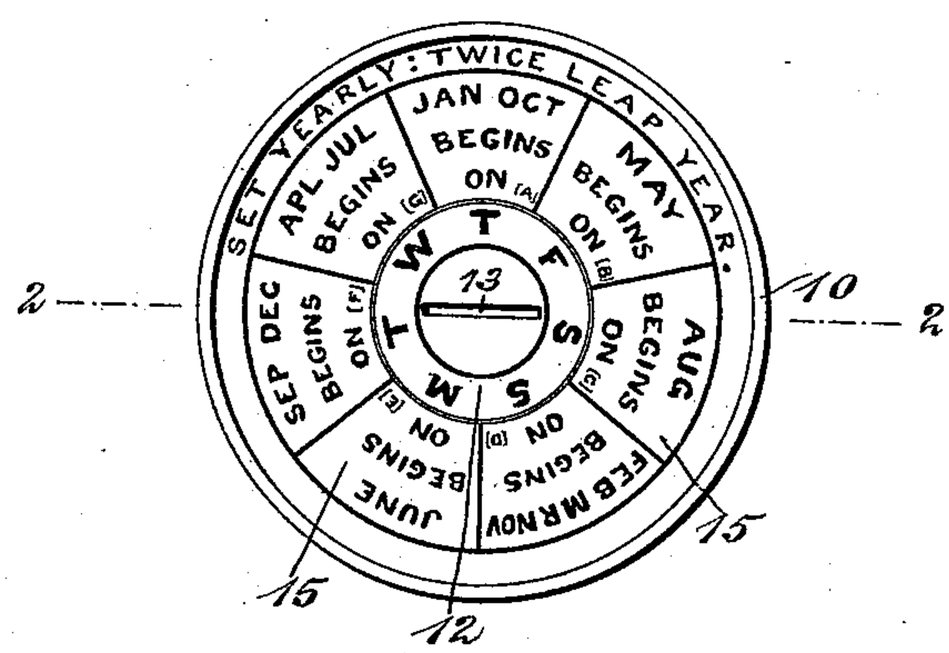
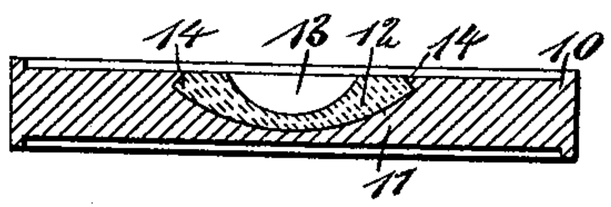


Fig 2



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PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,372, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed September 24, 1891. Serial No. 406,640. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WHITNEY KITCHEN, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Perpetual Calendar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in perpetual calendars; and the object of my invention is to produce a simple and attractive device which when properly constructed will make a nice souvenir article, which is adapted to be carried about in the pocket, which accurately indicates the days of the month, week, and year, as well as the dominical days of the year, and which needs to be set but once in ordinary years and twice in leap years.

To this end my invention consists in a perpetual calendar, the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the calendar embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1.

The body of the calendar consists of a disk 10, which has a central concaved recess 11 in the top side, which recess is adapted to receive a revoluble center piece 12, the center piece having a convex bottom, so that it may fit nicely in the recess, and the center piece has also a transverse open slot 13, adapted to receive a dime or other small article, so that it may be easily turned. The center piece 12 is provided with a beveled edge 14, and the metal or other material composing the disk 10 is stamped down over the upper surface of the beveled edge, thus holding the center piece firmly in place, and there should be sufficient friction upon the center piece to prevent it from accidentally turning. The center piece is lettered with the initial letters of the days of the week, the said letters being spaced regularly upon it, and the disk is divided into seven radial spaces adapted to register with the letters on the center piece, the said spaces having the months of the year inscribed or otherwise produced in them, and as in some cases two months will begin with the same day it will be seen that in some of the spaces the names of two months will appear and in others the names of but one. The letter on the center piece which appears opposite a certain space will indicate the first day of the month, and in each of the radial spaces on the disk, and preferably near the inner portion of the space, is one of the dominical letters, the letters being arranged from A to G in the usual manner and serving the ordinary purpose of indicating the Sundays in the year. On the outer portion of the disk are preferably printed brief directions, such as "Set yearly; twice leap year." The calendar is set the 1st of January, and if the year is a leap-year on the 29th of February or 1st of March.

The manner of using the device is as follows: As shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that the year comes in on Thursday, and the letters which appear opposite the months other than the month of January will indicate the first days of the respective months. We will say that the day of the week on which the 4th of July occurs is to be found. Reference is had to the space on the disk in which the month of July is printed and to the letter on the center piece, and it will thus be seen that the first day of July is Wednesday, and by reckoning on four spaces to the right it will be found that the 4th of July comes on Saturday. For another example, suppose that the 30th day of May is to be found—that is, the day of the week which occurs on the 30th. By reference to the month of May it will be seen that the first day of the month is Friday, and as Friday comes on the 29th, as well as the 1st, the following day, the 30th, will be Saturday. It will thus be seen that any day may be quickly found, and at the end of the year it is only necessary to move the center piece back one space to set the calendar for the ensuing year. If the year is a leap-year, it will be also necessary to reset the center piece on the 29th of February or 1st of March.

It will be noticed by reference to the disk that the months are not regularly arranged thereon, but are arranged according to their opening days—that is to say, there are two months, January and October, which begin on Thursday, and these are included in one space. There is but one month, May, which begins on Friday, and this is arranged singly in another space, and so on.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A perpetual calendar comprising a body having a central recess and having the names of the months arranged radially around the recess, and a center piece held to turn in the recess, provided with a beveled edge 14, over which the edge of said recess is upset or projected, and having the initial letters of the days of the week produced thereon and adapted to register with the month-spaces, substantially as described.

2. A perpetual calendar comprising a body having a central concaved recess and having radial spaces arranged around the recess with the months of the year produced therein, a convex bottomed center piece held to turn in the recess, said center piece having a beveled edge over which the adjacent portion of the body fits, and the center piece also having a transverse slot therein and the initial letters of the days of the week produced thereon, substantially as described.

3. A perpetual calendar comprising a body having a central recess therein and having names of the months arranged in radial spaces around the central recess, the month-spaces having also the dominical letters therein, and a center piece held to turn in the recess, said center piece having letters indicative of the days of the week thereon, substantially as described.

WILLIAM WHITNEY KITCHEN.

Witnesses:
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CHAS. H. KNAPP.