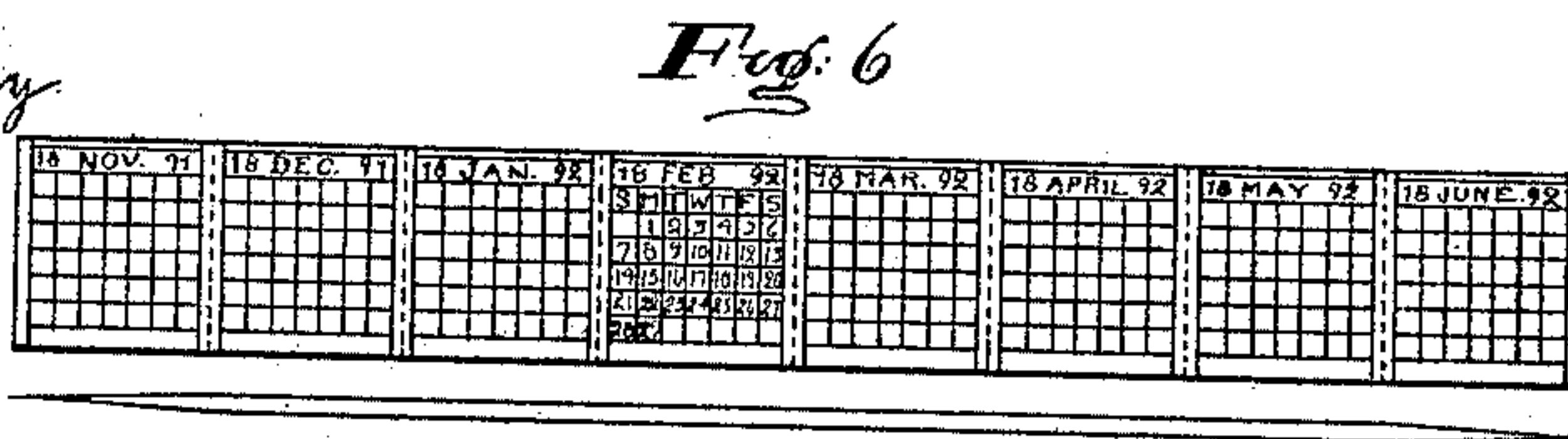
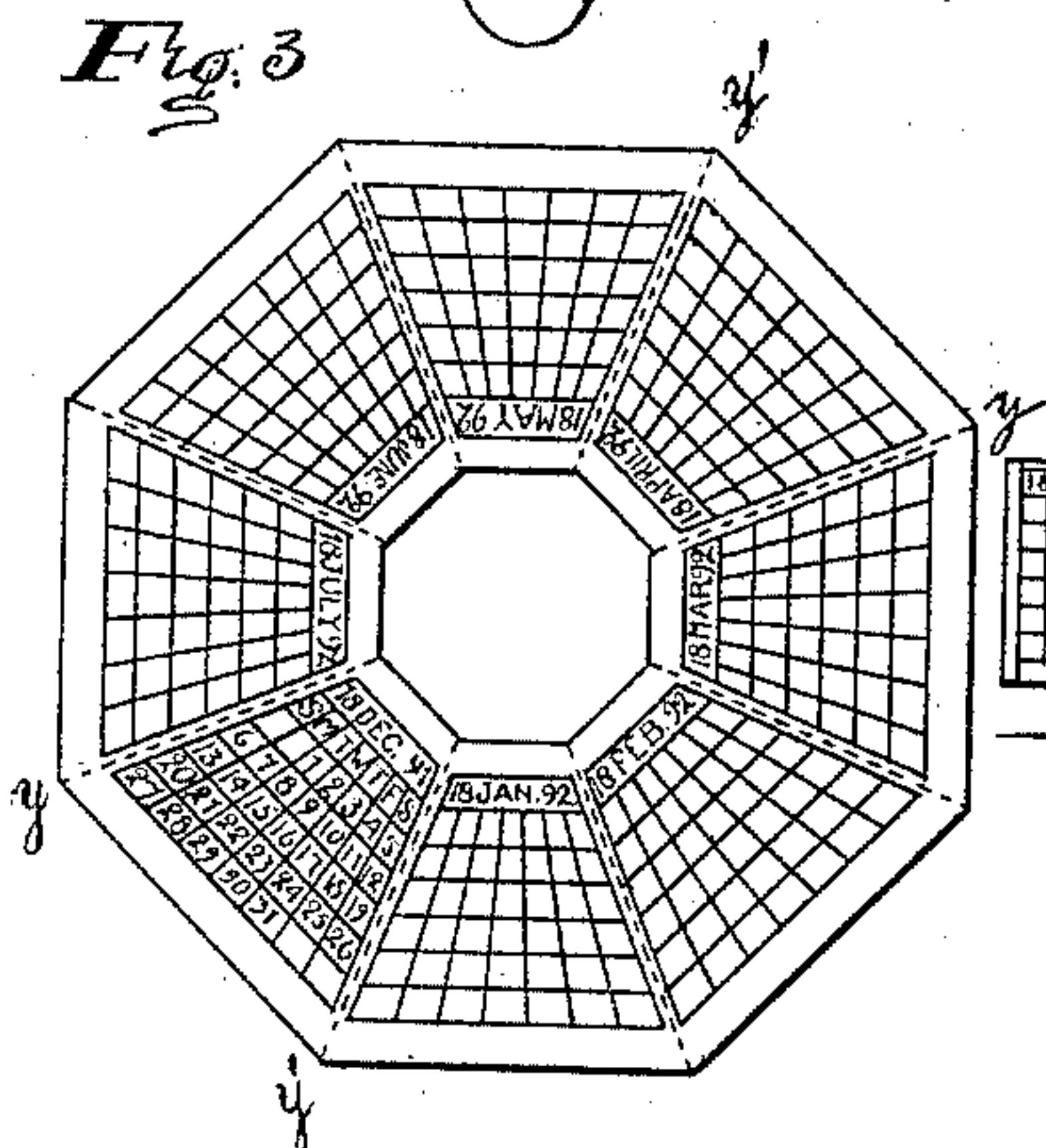
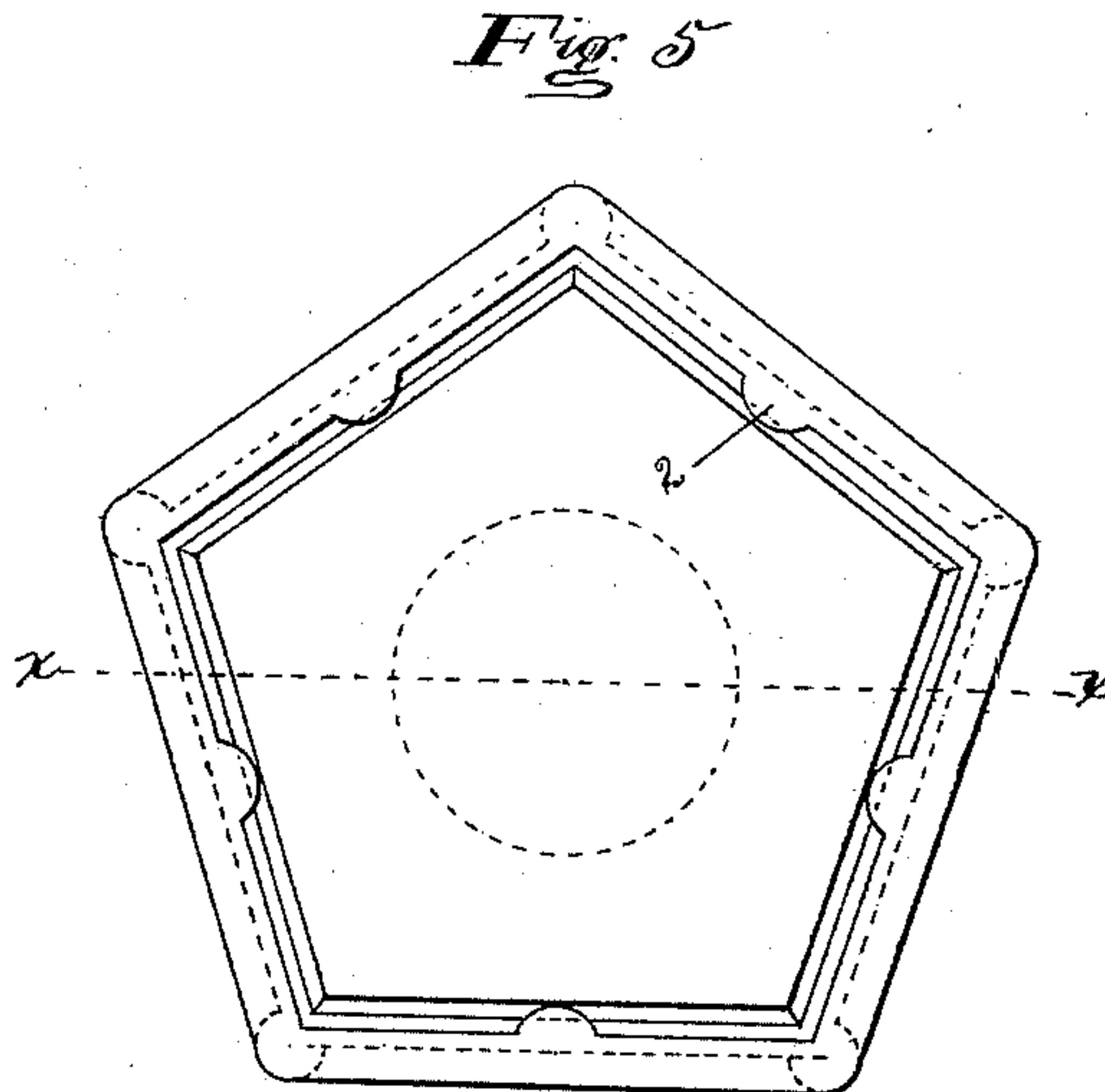
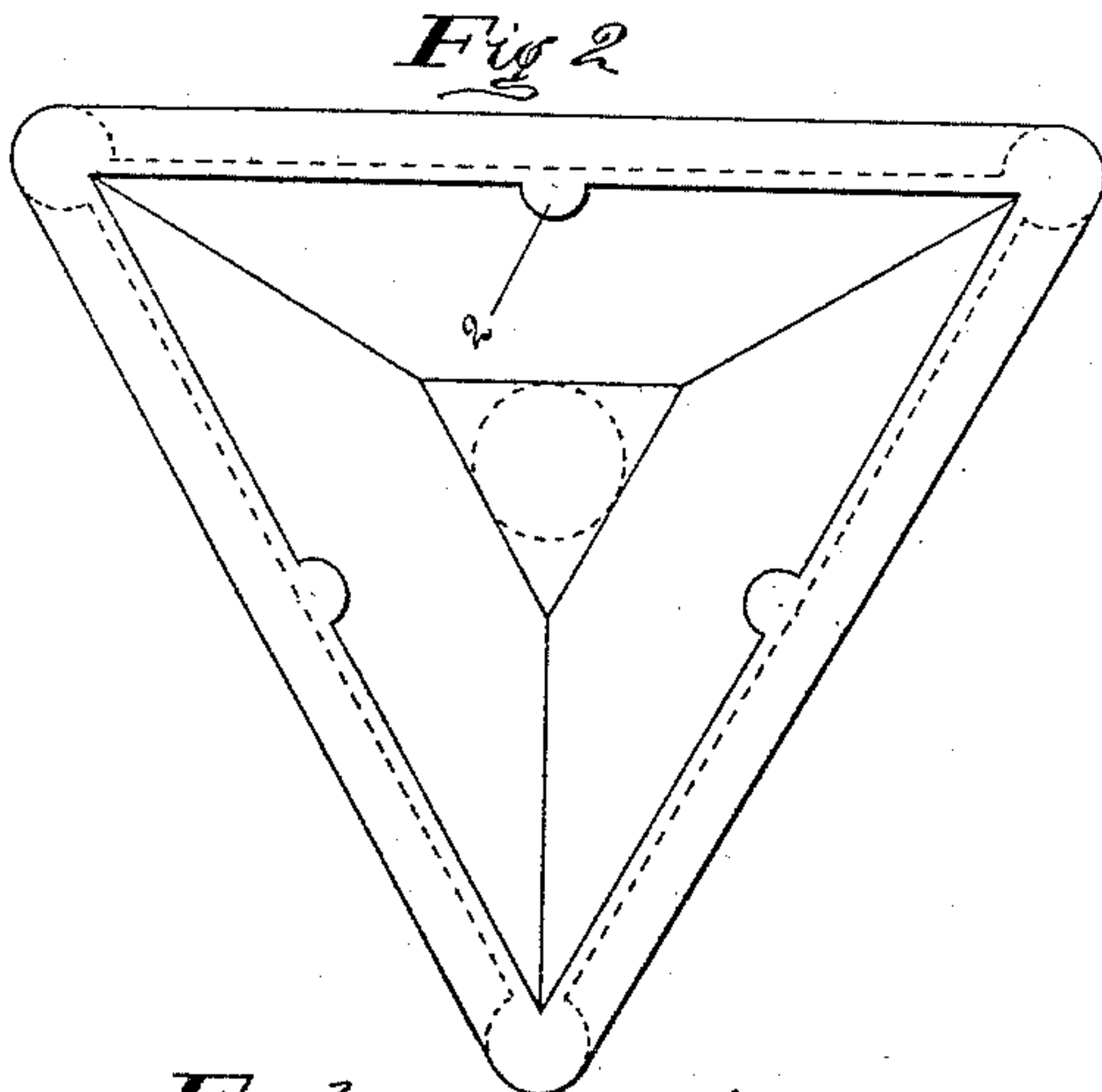
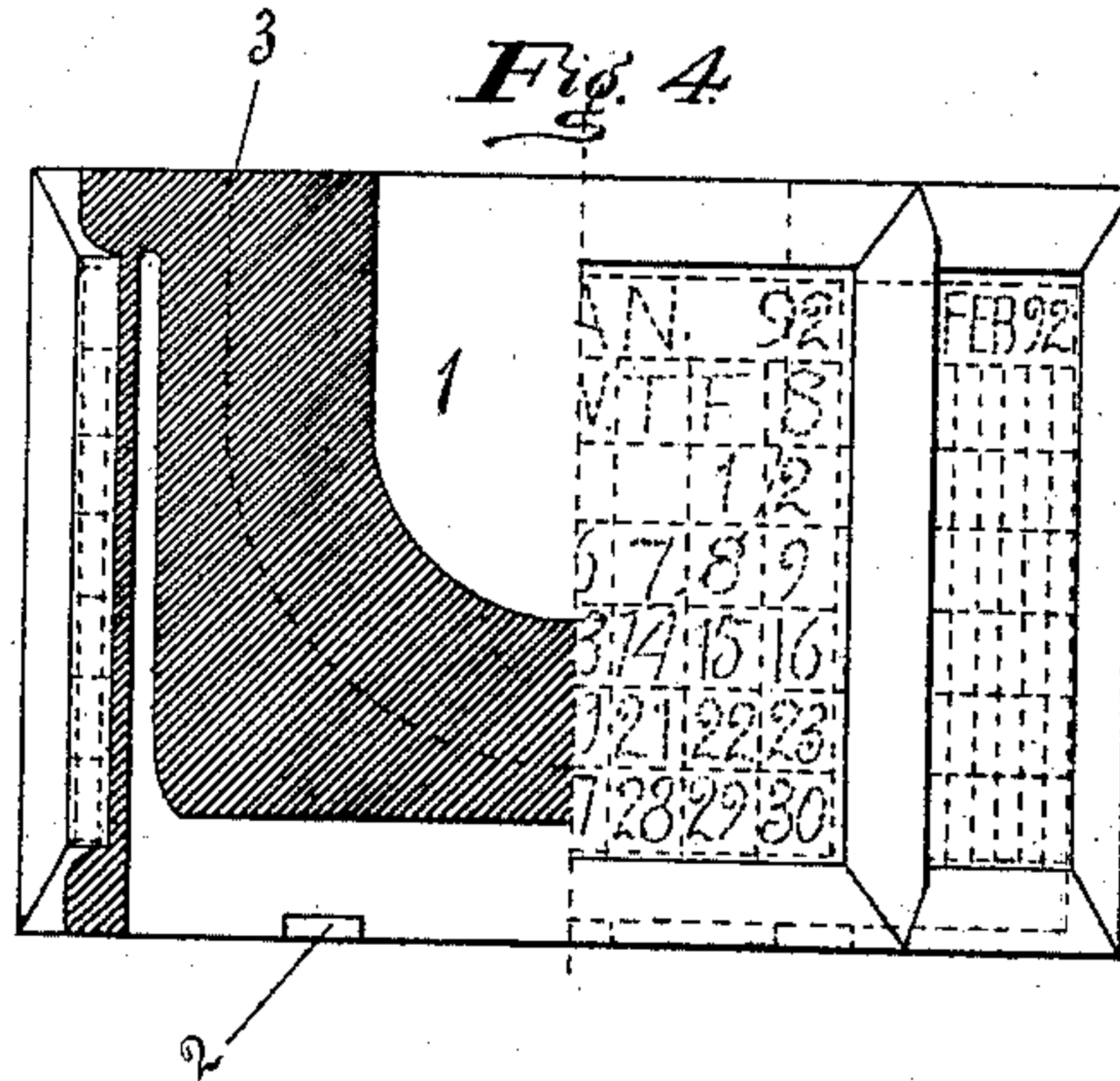
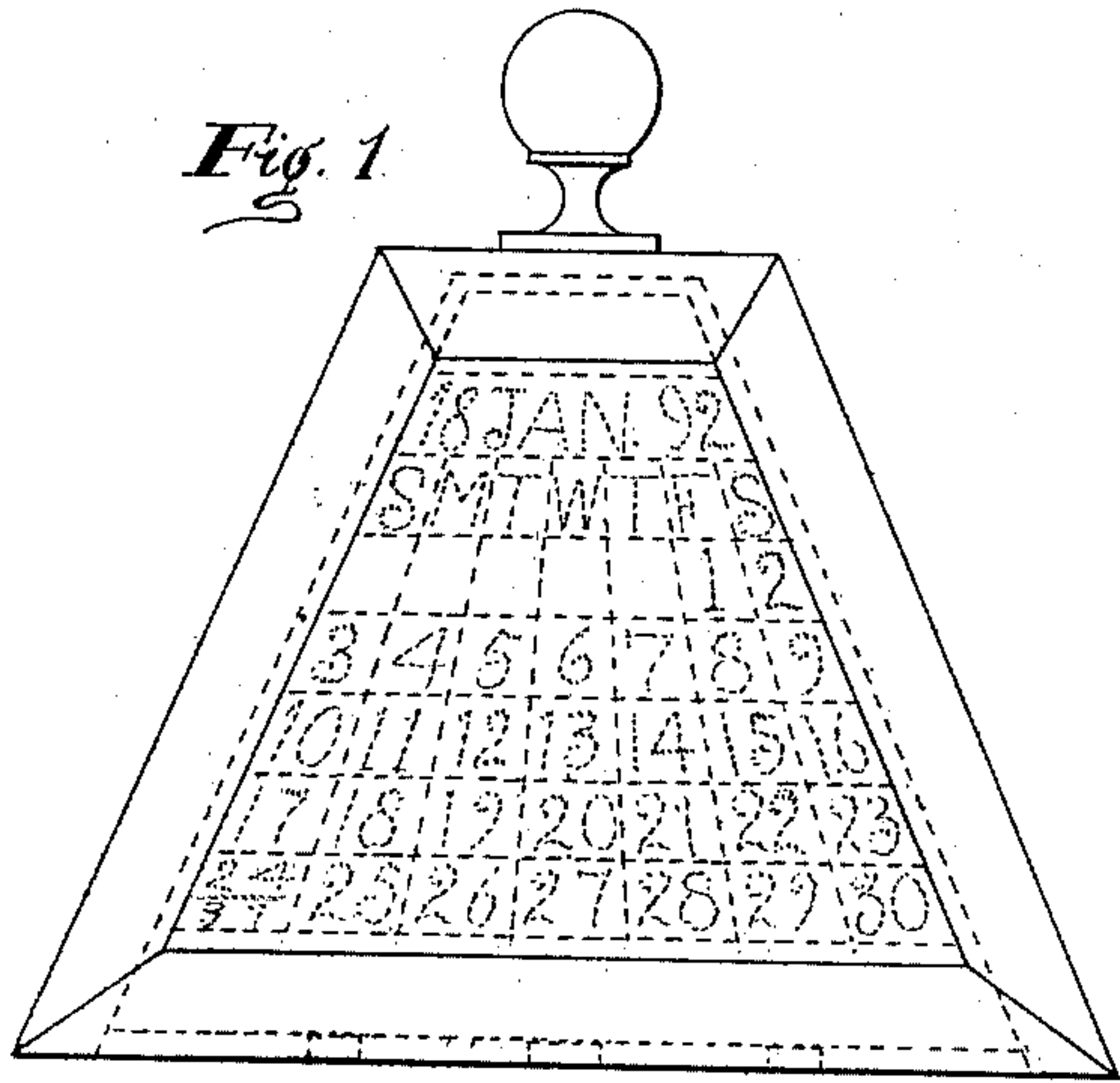


(No Model.)

J. T. HAWKINS.
COMBINED CALENDAR AND DESK ARTICLE.

No. 474,449.

Patented May 10, 1892.



Witnesses.

Wm Clinton Smith.
John W. Hawkins

Inventor.

John T. Hawkins

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. HAWKINS, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMBINED CALENDAR AND DESK ARTICLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,449, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed December 29, 1891. Serial No. 416,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. HAWKINS, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Combined Calendar and Desk Article, which invention is fully set forth and illustrated in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to combine with sundry articles of desk-furniture in the general forms of hollow pyramids or prisms a calendar which shall exhibit to the user with each table for the current month, for every month in the year, one or more calendar-tables for a month or months last past, or one or more such tables for a month or months next ensuing, one series or both, and to combine with the same advertising matter in conjunction with said calendar-tables.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of one side, and Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view, with the printed matter omitted, of this combination constructed to serve as a paper-weight. Fig. 4 is a front elevation, half in vertical section, on the line xx of Fig. 5; and Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view, with the printed matter omitted, of a similar construction in the form of a hollow pentagonal prism designed to serve as an inkstand. Fig. 3 is a diagram drawn one-third the size of Figs. 1 and 2 of the preferable arrangement of calendar-tables for the pyramidal form, being an annular strip, such as is described and claimed in application Serial No. 356,509, filed June 23, 1890, and which is combined with the paper-weight shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 6 is a diagram in two views drawn one-third the size of Figs. 4 and 5 of an endless calendar-strip, such as is also described and claimed in the above-mentioned application, and which is combined with the pentagonal inkstand shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

The two articles of desk-furniture shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5 are preferably made of glass, the calendar-tables or advertising matter placed therein being read through the thin panels, as shown in dotted characters in Figs. 1 and 4, these characters being omitted from all but the central panel of Fig. 4 because of their obliquity; but these articles may be made of any suitable opaque material with the thin panels cut out or omitted, the

article then being in the form of a pyramidal or prismoidal hollow frame, within which the calendar-tables or advertising matter are placed and the same read through the open panels.

Figs. 1 and 2 show a hollow truncated triangular pyramid with beaded corners made to such an angle that an annular strip—such as is shown in Fig. 3—when doubled on any one of four diametral lines, as on the dotted lines yy , Fig. 3, and one of the terminal double folds thus formed lapped over the other terminal fold, forming a triangular truncated pyramid of paper, this paper pyramid will fit into the inside of the pyramid, Figs. 1 and 2, and present through the thin glass panels or openings three consecutive monthly calendar-tables or any advertising matter which may be printed upon said annular strip. When the annular strip, Fig. 3, is printed in calendar-tables, as shown, to change from month to month, the strip is removed from the paper-weight, opened flat, and folded on the next diametral line—as, for instance, on $y'y'$ —and the same process pursued. Thus if folded on the line yy and the table for December, 1891, lapped over that for March, 1892, the paper-weight will exhibit on its three sides tables for the months of December, 1891, January, 1892, and February, 1892, and be set and arranged for the first month of 1892, with the month last past and the month next ensuing exhibited in conjunction with January, 1892, the current month. Then if folded on the line $y'y'$ and the table for January, 1892, lapped over that for April, 1892, it will similarly be set for the second month, and so on to the end of the year. The annular strip, Fig. 3, is printed on both sides, one side containing the first seven months of the year, with the last month of the preceding year, with the first month of the succeeding year, and after the first side is used for the first six months of the year it is folded in reverse on the same lines for the last six months. The date-numbers on the annular and endless strips, Figs. 3 and 6, are shown on one table only, the others being practically a repetition of the same.

Figs. 3 and 4 show a hollow pentagonal prism, within which are placed the calendar-tables or advertising matter and within which

is formed an ink-well 1, space being left between the ink-well and the inside of the prism for the introduction of the printed slip or pages. It is beaded on the corners similarly to Figs. 1 and 2, so that if made of glass the calendar-tables or advertising matter may be read through the thin panels, or if made of opaque material the panels may be left out, leaving openings through which the calendar-tables or advertising matter may be read.

The doubled calendar-strip, Fig. 6, is folded on the dotted transverse lines, so that two tables at one end lap over three tables at the other end, and thus exhibit on its exterior as thus folded five consecutive calendar-tables. Thus if the doubled strip shown in Fig. 6 be folded over upon itself, so as to lap the month of November, 1891, over the month of April, 1892, the five consecutive months from November, 1891, to March, 1892, both inclusive, will be exhibited, and in this condition it is placed in the pentagonal inkstand for the month of January, 1892, exhibiting on the other four sides tables for the two months last past and for the two months next ensuing. To change and set for February, 1892, it is folded as shown in Fig. 6, except that the table for December, 1891, is placed at the extreme left and the table for July, 1892, at the extreme right. It is then folded and lapped over upon itself, as before described, with the table for December, 1891, over the table for May, 1892, and so on for the rest of the year, exhibiting five months for every month in the year. On the side of the strip, Fig. 6, (not seen,) are printed the last six months of the year and the first two months of the succeeding year.

In Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, 2 2 are small ledges or lugs projecting inward from the bottom, upon which the lower edges of the calendar-tables or advertising-sheets rest to prevent their dropping out when the article is lifted about. In Fig. 4 the dotted line 3 illustrates how the same construction may be made to

serve as a pin-cup or sponge-cup by making the depression or well 1 larger. It is obvious that in these constructions the articles may be made with any other number of sides than those shown or as cones or cylinders without departing from this invention. I therefore do not confine myself to a figure having a polygonal base or to the exact number of sides shown. It is also evident that the annular or endless strips, Figs. 3 and 6, may be cut on their folding-lines into separate tables or leaves and in this form placed in the hollow pyramid, prism, cone, or cylinder without departing from the gist of this invention. I therefore do not confine myself to the endless or annular strips; but

What I claim as of my invention is—

1. A new article of manufacture, consisting of the combination, with a hollow article of desk-furniture provided with a plurality of transparent or open panels, of an endless or annular strip of paper or other suitable material having printed or otherwise displayed on one or both sides, with or without advertising matter in conjunction therewith, calendar-tables in proper order and number, such that by folding said strip upon itself, substantially as described, and inserting it in said hollow article there may be displayed through said panels simultaneously with a table for a current month one or more calendar-tables for months last past or next ensuing, one or both, for every month of the year, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a hollow article of desk-furniture provided with transparent or open panels through which printed matter is to be exhibited, ledges or lugs, as 2 2, projecting inward from their bottom edges, whereby printed matter inserted therein will be held in place, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN T. HAWKINS.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK S. HALL,
FRANK P. LINCOLN.