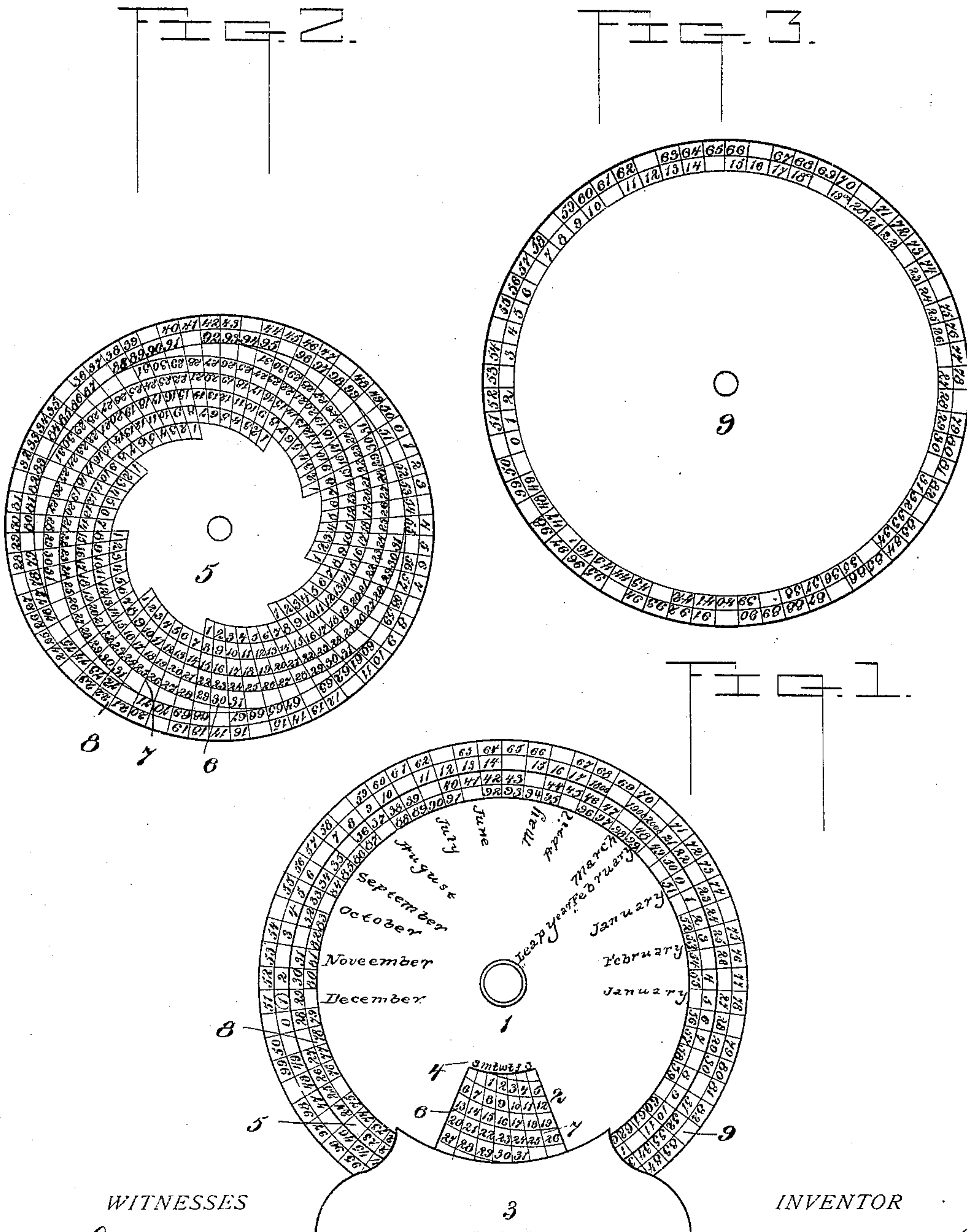


(Model.)

G. A. McLEOD.
CALENDAR.

No. 584,955.

Patented June 22, 1897.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ALFRED MCLEOD, OF HARVEY, CANADA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,955, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed January 27, 1897. Serial No. 620,910. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ALFRED MCLEOD, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Harvey, in the county of Albert and Province of New Brunswick, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to calendars; and the object in view is to provide a perpetual calendar which may be used successively from year to year and which in addition to facilitating the finding of the current date or the dates of the current month may also be used as a reference-calendar for ascertaining upon what days of the week certain anterior or ulterior days of the month or years included within the Gregorian calendar occurred.

With the above object in view the invention consists in an improved calendar embodying certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a calendar constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a front face view of the intermediate disk containing the days of the month, &c. Fig. 3 is a face view of the larger or remotest disk containing numbers representing the centuries.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

The improved calendar contemplated in this invention embodies a series of disks, two of which are journaled upon an axis concentric to all of the disks, the remaining disk being stationary.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the face of the calendar, which is in the form of a disk, the same being provided at or near its bottom edge with a segmental observation-aperture 2 for exposing a portion of the underlying disk. The stationary disk or face 1 is connected to a supporting-base 3 or stand for supporting the calendar in an upright po-

sition. Arranged above the segmental aperture 2 are letters indicating the days of the week, as indicated at 4, the said letters being adapted to register with the columns of the numbers on the underlying disk in a manner similar to an ordinary calendar. The face or stationary disk 1 is also provided along its front side near the periphery with the months of the year, together with additional months of January and February for leap-years.

Arranged behind the stationary disk 1 is a revolving disk 5, which is provided upon its front surface with curved rows of numerals arranged in parallel relation to each other, certain rows being disposed concentrically and others spirally to the center of rotation of the disk. These numerals (indicated at 6) are also separated by means of division-lines 7 into a plurality of columns which are disposed radially to the center of rotation of the disk. A multiplicity of these columns of figures extend around the front face of the disk 5, and by rotating said disk any particular set or series of columns may be brought into view through the observation-aperture 2, so as to cause the proper columns of figures to tally with the letters "4" at the top of said aperture. In addition to the numerals "6" the disk 5 is provided along its marginal edge near its periphery with two circular rows of numerals from "0" to "99," inclusive, as indicated at 8, the said numerals representing the last two figures of the year, to which reference is to be made.

A third disk 9, larger in diameter than those arranged in advance thereof, is mounted on the same axis of rotation and behind the second rotatable disk 5. This large disk is provided along its marginal edge with two circular rows of numerals from "0" to "99," inclusive, representing the centuries.

In order to ascertain upon what day of the week a certain date fell or will fall, the large disk is turned so as to bring the first two numerals of the year opposite the last two numerals of the year contained on the intermediate disk. The two revoluble disks are now simultaneously rotated until the numeral "1" on the larger disk 9 is brought opposite the month in which the day occurs. This operation brings the numerals "6," indicat-

ing the days of the month on the intermedi-
ate disk 5, in proper position in the observa-
tion-aperture 2, and by now referring to the
numeral indicating the day of the month and
5 glancing at the head of the column the day
of the week upon which that day fell or will
fall may be ascertained by observing the lat-
ter at the head of such column. For exam-
ple, suppose it is desired to ascertain upon
10 what day of the week the 1st day of Decem-
ber, 1895, fell. The number "18" on the
large disk 9 is brought opposite "96" on the
intermediate disk, thus indicating the year
1896. Both disks are now rotated together
15 until the numeral "1" on the larger disk is
brought opposite the word "December" on
the stationary disk or face 1 of the calendar.
By now looking through the observation-ap-
erture 2 it will be observed that the numeral
20 "1" lies at the head of the column, above
which is the letter "T," representing the day
of the week, "Tuesday." It is thus ascer-
tained that the 1st of December, 1896, fell
upon Tuesday. It will also be seen that the
25 calendar in addition to performing its usual
function of a calendar is of great utility and
convenience, as it enables the day of the week
upon which any date in the Gregorian calen-

dar has fallen or will fall to be readily ascer-
tained. 30

Having thus described the invention, what
is claimed as new is—

In a calendar, the combination with a sta-
tionary disk or face having the months of the
year represented thereon and also provided 35
with an observation-aperture surmounted by
letters denoting the days of the week, of a
disk rotatably mounted behind the station-
ary disk on an axis concentric thereto, the
said rotatable disk having represented on its 40
face rows and columns of numerals some con-
centric and parallel and others spirally ar-
ranged, the spiral rows designating the days
of the month adapted to register with the let-
ters representing the days of the week, the 45
concentric rows along its marginal edge in-
dicating the years of the century, substan-
tially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib- 50
ing witnesses.

GEORGE ALFRED McLEOD.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. PECK,
S. C. MURRAY.