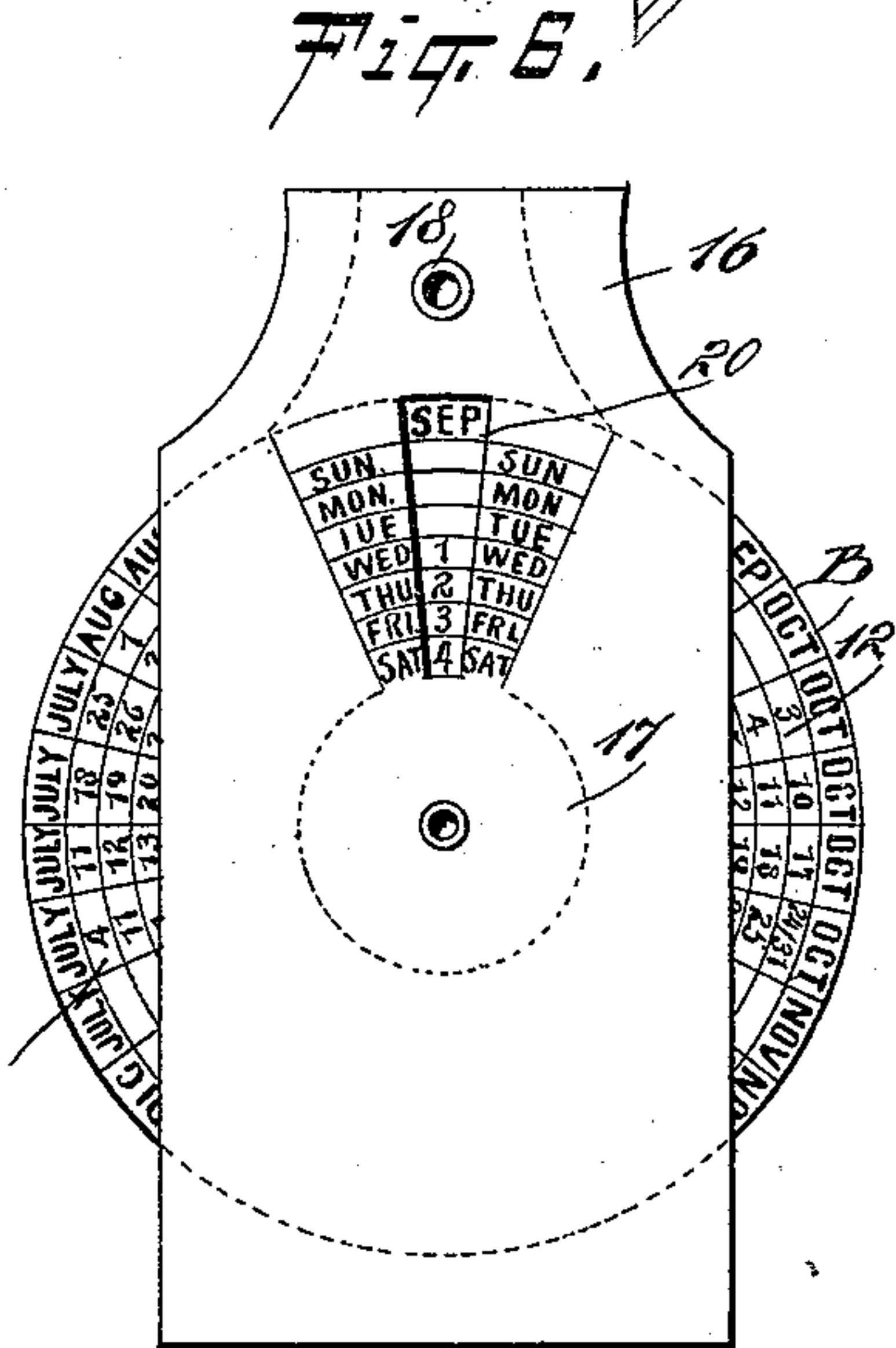
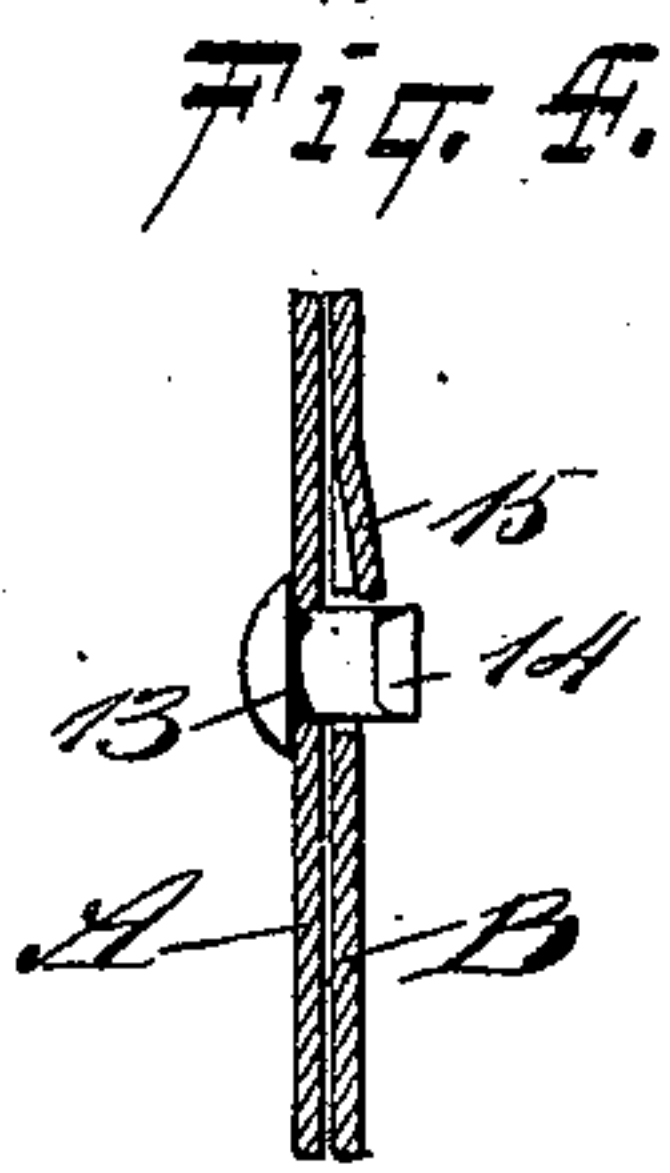
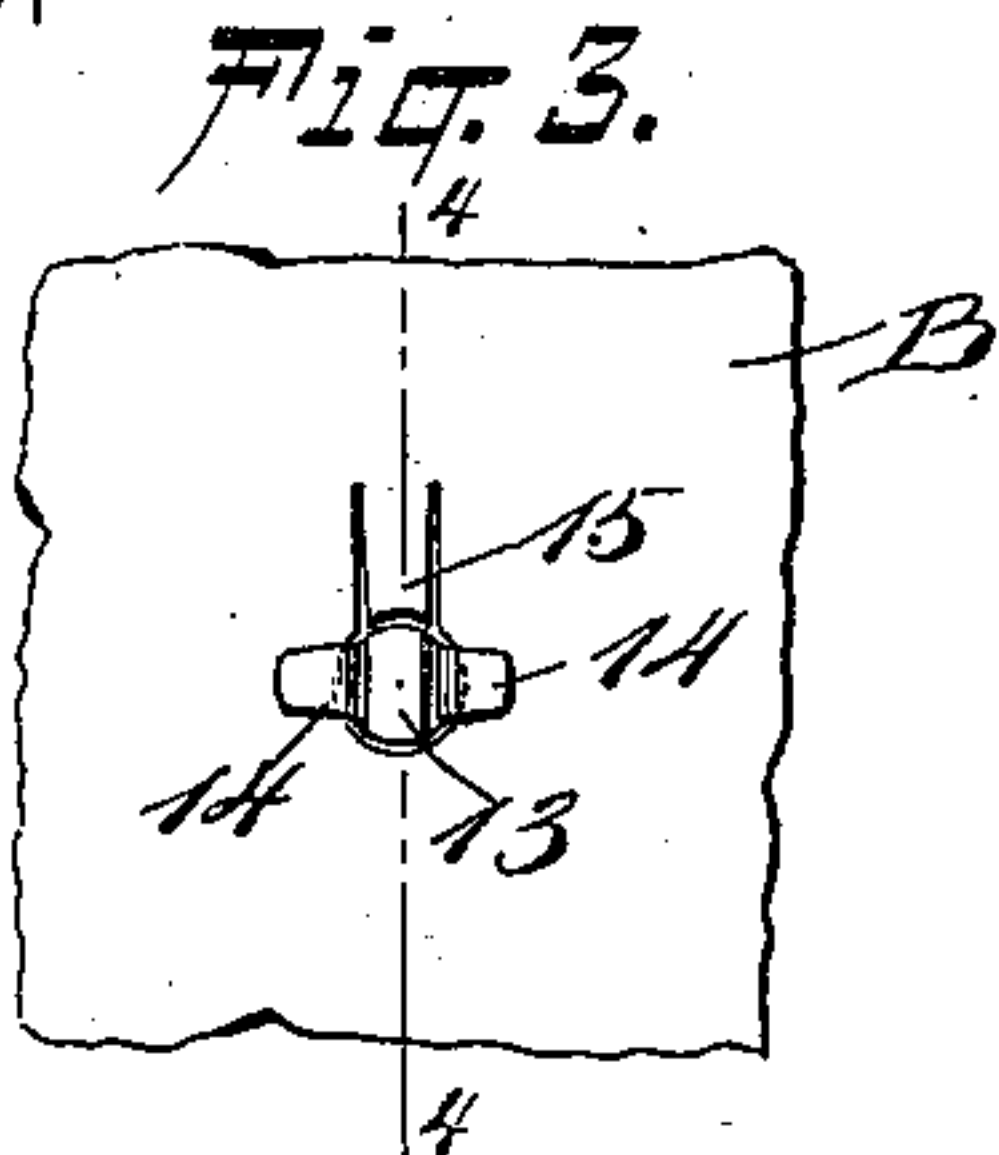
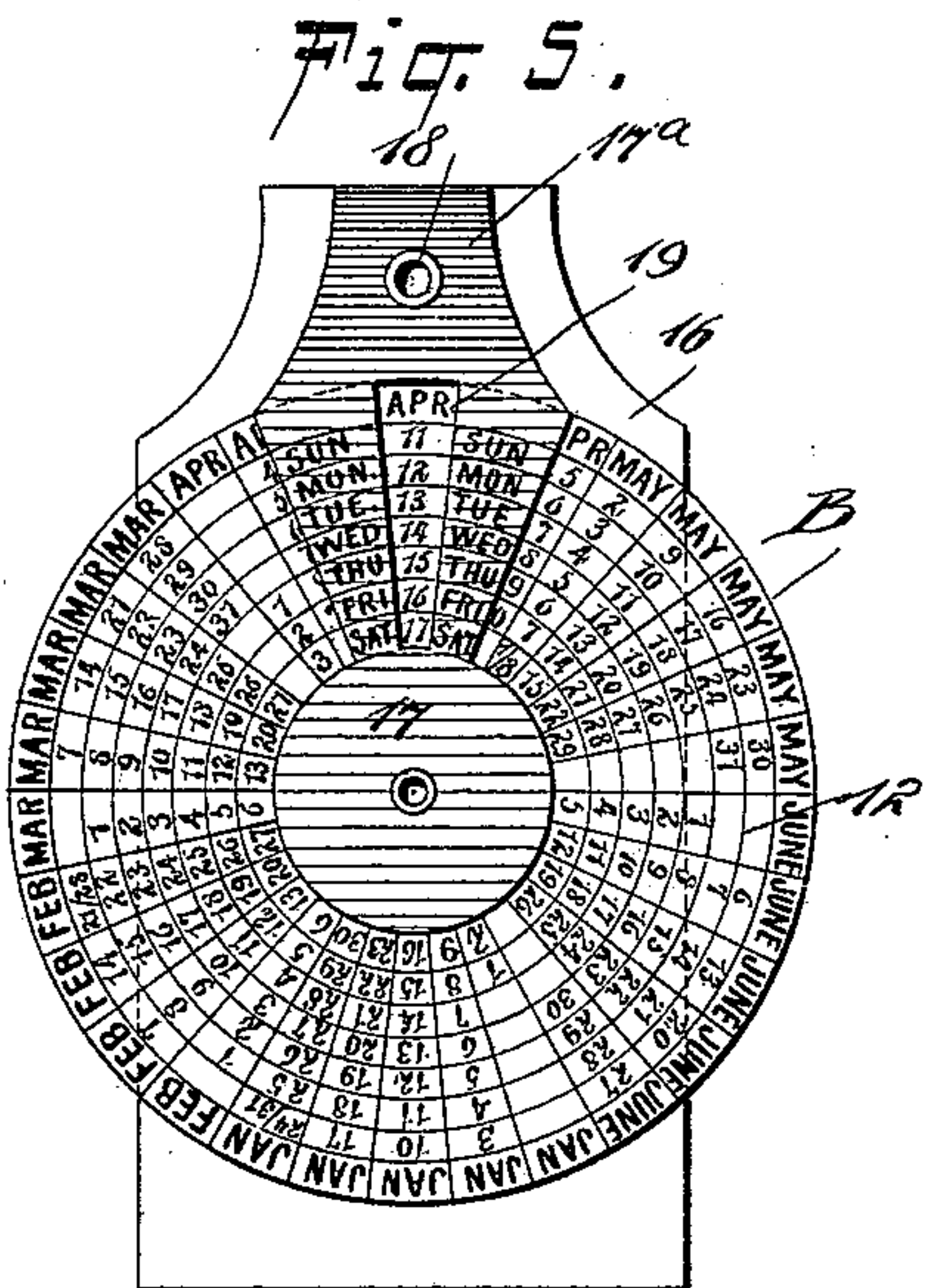
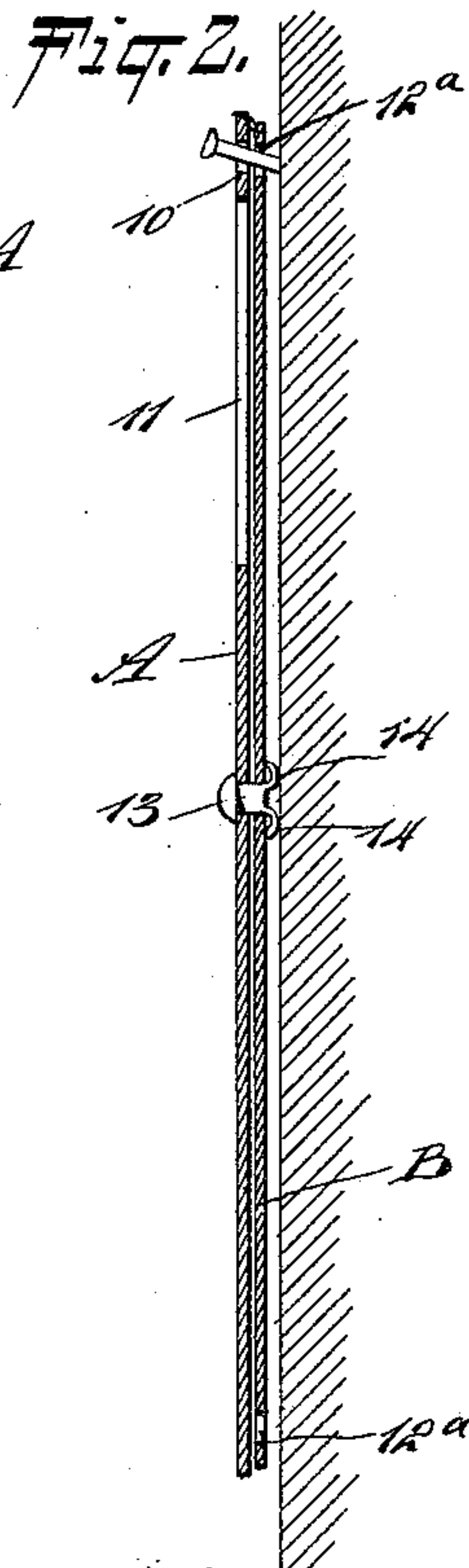
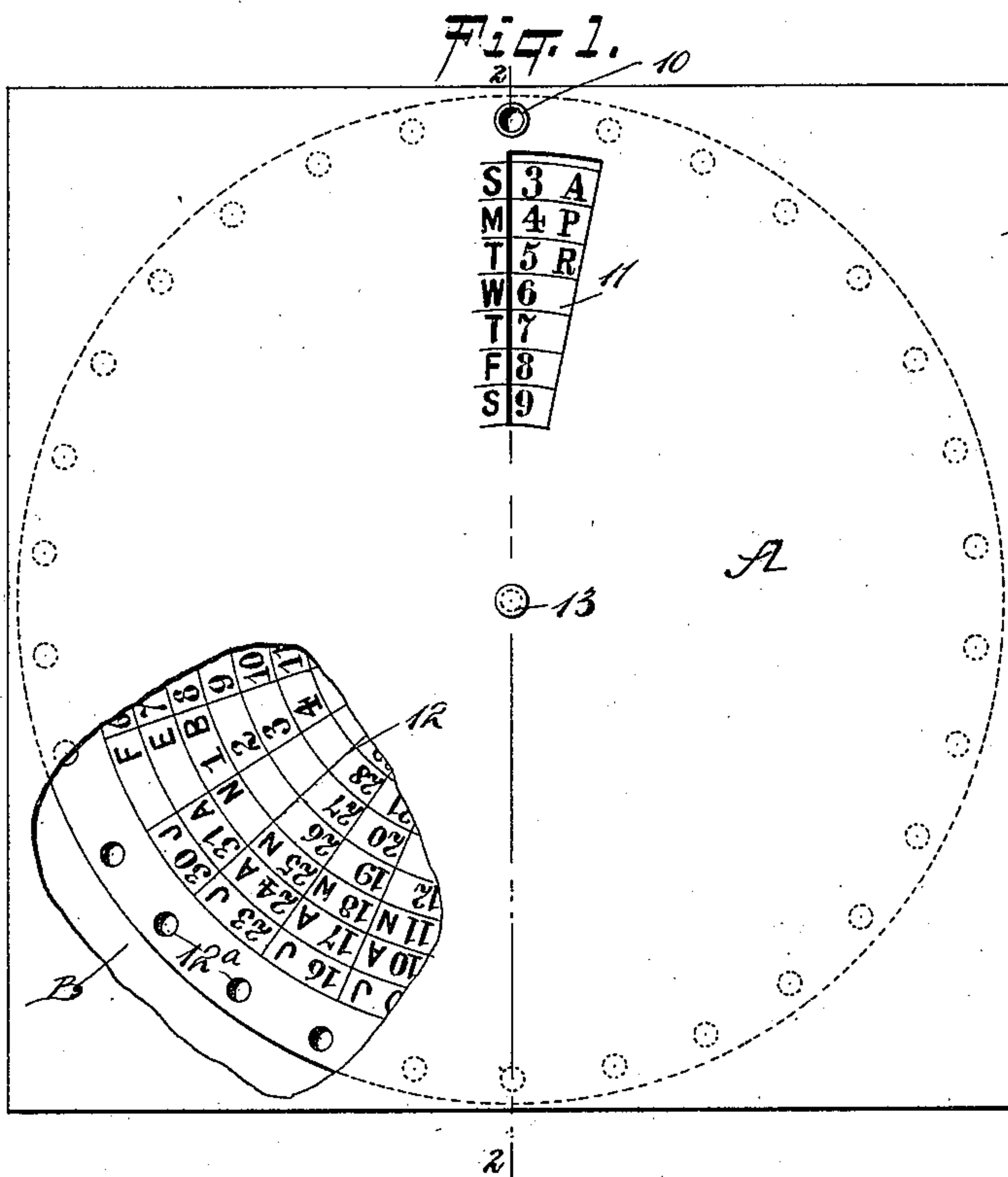


(No Model.)

M. COWEN.  
CALENDAR.

No. 601,949.

Patented Apr. 5, 1898.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN COWEN, OF BELLAIRE, OHIO.

## CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,949, dated April 5, 1898.

Application filed March 13, 1897. Renewed March 10, 1898. Serial No. 673,403. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN COWEN, of Bellaire, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Calendars, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a calendar which may in a measure be considered a perpetual calendar, and to construct the calendar in such a manner that the figures representing the days of one week only will appear at the face of the calendar, together with the name of the month to which the week belongs, thereby preventing confusion in reading the calendar and enabling a person to quickly and accurately ascertain a given date.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the calendar that the member of the calendar upon which the dates and names of months are printed may be securely held in such position that when a given week is made to appear at the opening in the casing or frame of the calendar it cannot be dislodged accidentally.

A further object of the invention is to construct the calendar in such manner that the leaf or member bearing the dates and the names of the months may be expeditiously and conveniently replaced and the said leaf freely revolved upon the frame.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a simple form of the improved calendar, a portion of the frame being broken away to disclose the date-bearing disk, leaf, or member. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the back central portion of the calendar. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a slightly-modified form of the calendar, and Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of the said modified form.

In the simpler form of the calendar shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 a frame or a casing A is employed in connection with the calendar,

and the said casing or frame may be of any ornamental character or may consist of one or two leaves or members placed back to back. At the upper central portion of the frame A an opening 10, usually eyeleted, is made, and beneath the eyeleted opening 10 a display-opening 11 is produced, being radially disposed and preferably wider at the top than at the bottom. At one or both sides of this opening 11 the initial letters of the names of the days of the week are printed or otherwise produced.

A disk B, which is in the nature of a leaf, is mounted at the back of the front member of the frame A if two members are used. The disk B is mounted to turn freely and is provided with radially-arranged panels 12, in each of which panels the dates of the days of a week are printed, and preferably likewise, in each panel the name of the month to which the dates appertain is likewise produced. Near each panel 12 and close to the margin of the disk B an aperture 12<sup>a</sup> is made, the apertures being so placed and so grouped that when one of the apertures 12<sup>a</sup> is in registry with the eyeleted opening 10 in the frame one of the panels 12 will be in registry with the display-opening 11 in the front of the frame. Therefore by passing a nail or its equivalent through the eyeleted opening 10 and registering aperture 12<sup>a</sup> in the date-bearing disk the disk cannot move until the calendar has been taken off from the nail or its support. It is evident that when the calendar is constructed as above set forth a large space is obtained for advertising or decorative purposes.

The display-opening 11 may occupy any desired position on the frame, and as the dates of one week only of a month are exposed at one time there is no confusion in reading said dates. It will be understood that the dates may read toward or from the center of the disk calendar. The date-bearing disk B is pivoted to the frame through the means of a pivot pin or stud 13, having a head at one end, its opposite end being bifurcated to form oppositely-disposed members 14, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4.

In order that the date-bearing disk may be removed at the end of the year, for example, and another disk substituted without dis-



turbing the pivot, the disk is provided with a central opening, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, receiving the body of the pivot-pin, and cuts are made from the central opening in a manner to produce a tongue 15. This tongue is carried backward or folded upon itself when a date-disk is to be placed on the frame of the calendar, so that the date-disk may be carried over the spreading members of the pivot-pin without trouble. After the date-disk is in position the tongue 15 may be straightened out.

Under the construction of the calendar shown in Figs. 5 and 6 I have illustrated a back 16, the date-disk B being pivoted on the said back-piece. A small disk frontispiece 17 is placed at the center of the date-disk, around which frontispiece the panels of the date-disk are arranged. An extension 17<sup>a</sup> is carried from the frontispiece 17 to the top of the back-piece, being secured thereto by an eyelet 18. In this extension of the frontispiece an opening 19 is made, having the days of the week produced at one or at both sides, and at this opening 19 the dates of the days of a week only will be displayed. The back 16 is provided also with a second opening 20, corresponding to the opening 19 at the front, having the days of a week produced at one or at both sides, and the date-disk B used in connection with the modified form of frame differs from that illustrated in Fig. 1 only in that the panels bearing the names of the month and the numerals representing the dates of the days of a week are produced upon both the front and the back of the disk, so that no matter whether the back or the front of the calendar be presented for observation the dates may be equally well read.

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

1. In a calendar, the combination, with a

frame provided with a back and a narrower front extending from the top of the back, terminating at the central portion of the back in a disk, the back being provided with an opening and the front with a corresponding or registering opening, at a margin of each of which openings the names of the days of the week are indicated, of a date-bearing leaf pivoted between the front disk portion of the frame and the back of the frame, revolving between the two members, said date-bearing leaf being provided with a series of radial panels, the inner or contracted ends whereof terminate at the disk portion of the frame, each of said panels bearing characters representing the dates of the days of one week and the name of the month to which the week belongs, all being arranged for the purpose set forth.

2. In a calendar, the combination, with a frame, of a date-bearing leaf mounted to revolve on the frame, said frame being provided with a display-opening, and a pivot on which the date-bearing leaf revolves, the said pivot having one of its ends bifurcated and the members thereof carried in opposite directions, the date-bearing leaf being also provided with a tongue forming a portion of the margin of the opening through which the pivot passes, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a calendar, the combination, with a frame and a revolving date-bearing disk, the said disk being provided with a central opening and cuts leading therefrom, forming a tongue, of a pivot passed through the frame and through the opening in the disk, one end of said pivot being bifurcated and its members carried in opposite directions, as and for the purpose specified.

MARTIN COWEN.

Witnesses:

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