

No. 617,387.

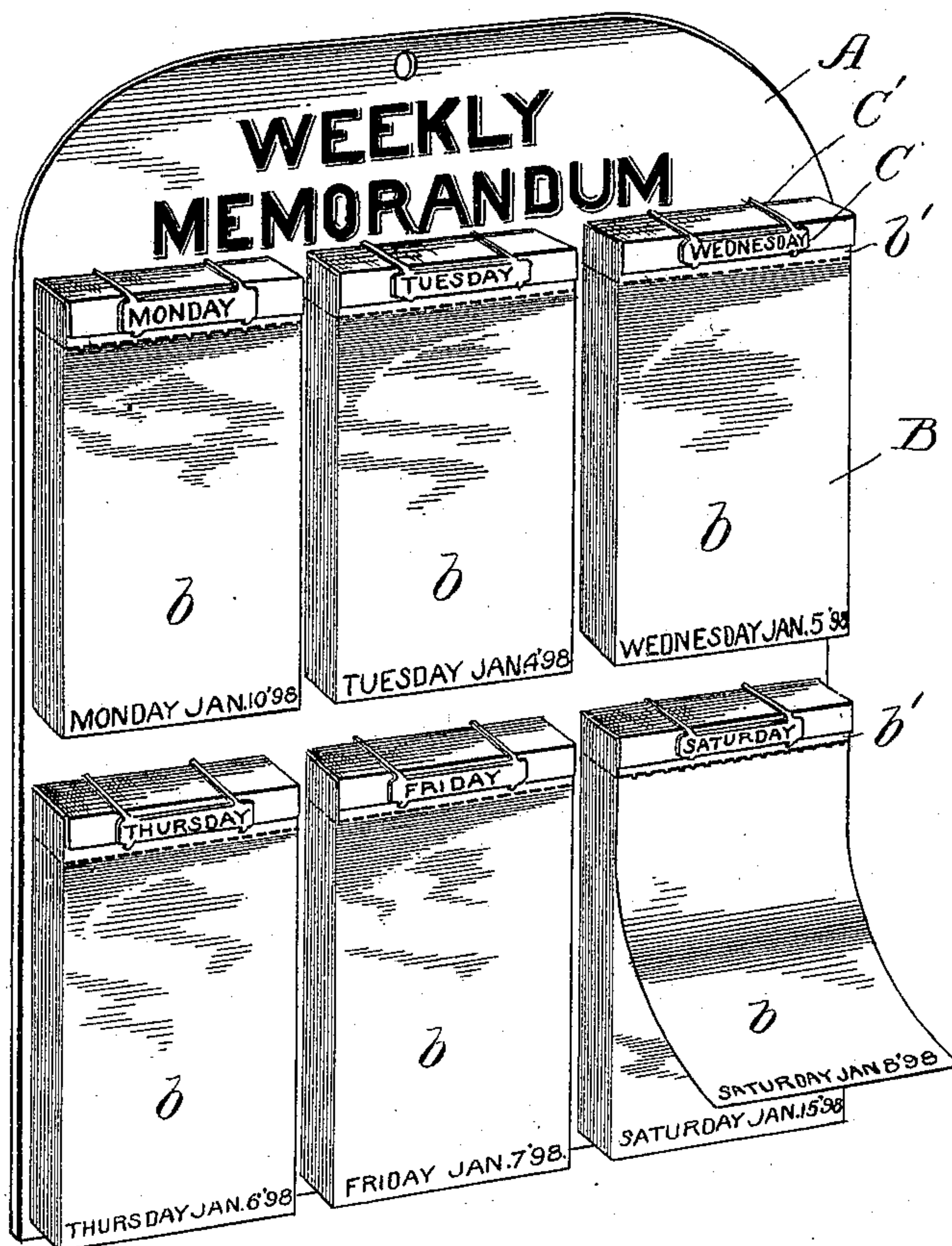
Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

**E. A. ARMSTRONG.**  
**MEMORANDUM CALENDAR.**

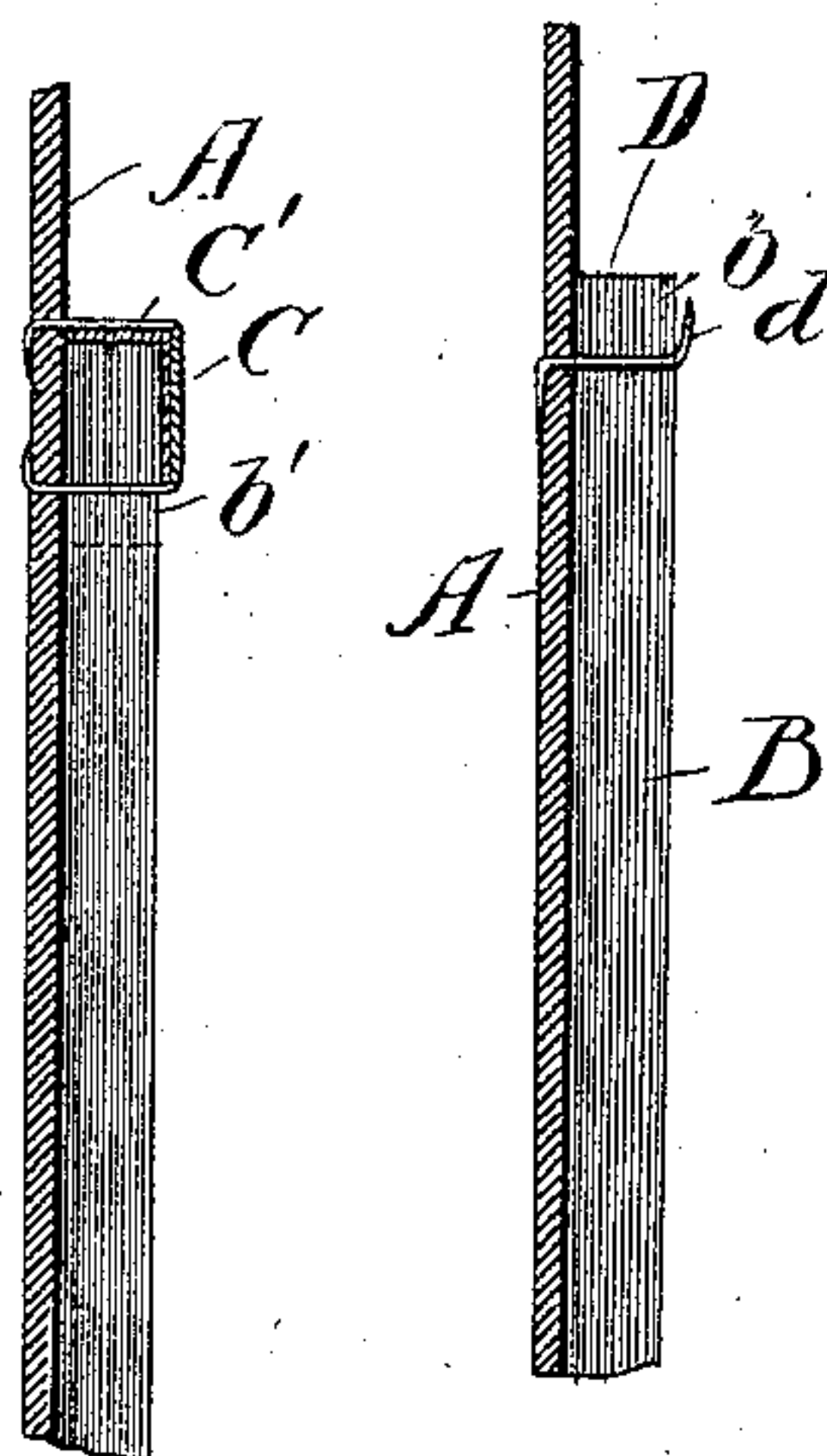
(Application filed Jan. 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)

*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2 Fig. 3*



*Witnesses:*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN A. ARMSTRONG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## MEMORANDUM-CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,387, dated January 10, 1899.

Application filed January 8, 1898. Serial No. 666,015. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN A. ARMSTRONG, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Memorandum - Calendars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked  
10 thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a novel form of memorandum-calendar or tickler which is designed for use by commercial and professional  
15 men to aid them in remembering future appointments or other matters which must be attended to upon a certain date.

The object of the invention is to provide a compact form of such calendar which will  
20 afford the maximum space upon each individual tablet bearing different dates and days of the week and which will also give notice to the user in ample time before such date arrives, so that any preliminary work in the  
25 matter may be done before such date.

Heretofore calendars have been made which expose upon a single sheet the days of a month arranged in series in proper relation with the days of the week. Such calendars are desirable for general office use; but owing to the  
30 large number of days (thirty or thirty-one) which must be placed upon a single sheet it is not practical to provide adjacent to each individual date a memorandum space or tablet of sufficient size to be of practical use without so increasing the size of the article as a whole as to render it cumbersome. Moreover, any form of such calendar is not practical for desk use, which it is one of the special objects of this invention to provide. Furthermore, it is the practice of business-men to destroy such memory-aiding memorandum after it has served its purpose, and this, as  
40 will be obvious, would be impractical with the device in question, which gives the calendar for a whole month.

Another form of calendar in common use and which is designed primarily for use upon a desk is one in which the successive days of  
50 the year are arranged in their chronological order and are each printed upon an individ-

ual tablet or sheet, which is made of such size as to provide room for memoranda. Such sheets or tablets are provided adjacent to one end thereof with perforations or with weakened lines by which each date may be detached from the block or group as they become antedated. Such a form of calendar is a very desirable one for use on a desk and in which it is desired that the appointments of  
55 business or professional arrangements of one day only shall be brought to the notice of the user. This form of calendar, however, is defective in that the attention of the user is not called by the exposure of the sheet bearing a  
60 given date to the fact that the subject of the memorandum on said sheet is to be attended to until that day has arrived, or until the sheet of the day previous thereto has been removed from the device. Therefore, if such  
65 memorandum requires preliminary work to be attended to before said day arrives the attention of the user has been called to the matter too late, and the calendar has not therefore served the purpose for which it is designed.  
70

It is the object of this invention to provide a calendar which will combine to a certain extent the advantages of the calendar first described, or one in which all of the days of one month or any given period are simultaneously exposed to view, and the second form, in which each day is provided with an individual tablet or sheet which is of such size as to afford ample room for memoranda, but which at the same time is made of such compact form that it may be used upon a desk.  
75 In order to secure these results, I propose to use tablets or sheets substantially like those which are at present used in the desk-calendar, or second form above mentioned, and to  
80 arrange said tablets or sheets in groups, each group to be differentiated from the other groups by the name of the day of the week which it bears. In other words, I propose to group each day of the week for a given period in their chronological order from the beginning to the end of such period and arrange  
85 said groups in their successive order with relation to the days of the week which they bear. The tablets or sheets in each group  
90 and bearing the name of a certain day of the week will be arranged upon a block which  
100



bears such name, so that each group will be designated by such certain day of the week, as well as by the day of the month which said tablet indicates. As the date upon each of the tablets or sheets becomes antedated said tablet will be removed, and the tablet bearing the date of the day of that group one week in advance of the date carried by the sheet which has been removed will thus be exposed to view. It will thus be seen that the group of tablets or sheets bearing the different days of the week in their chronological order will expose to view at one time an entire week, (or any given period,) so that the attention of the user will be called to any memoranda of appointments or other business matters one week (or other period) in advance of the time for which the appointment is made. Such notice therefore provides ample time for the user to complete any preliminary arrangements which may be required prior to the date of said appointment.

I have shown in the drawings one form of arranging the groups of tablets or sheets bearing the different days of the week and have further shown two details of construction by which said groups are attached to a common support; but it will be obvious that the groups may be otherwise arranged with relation to each other and may be variously secured to the support.

In said drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective a memorandum-calendar or tickler constructed and arranged in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken through one of the groups and through the fastening devices by which it is secured to the supporting-back. Fig. 3 illustrates a modified form of attaching the groups of tablets or sheets to the supporting-back.

In said drawings, A designates a common support or back, and B designates the different groups of tablets bearing the names of the different days of the week and arranged in chronological order, which are attached to said support or back A. The form of calendar shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings is designed for commercial use and is provided, therefore, with only the names of the six working-days of the week. For other uses—such as for clergymen, doctors, and the like—the tablet will be provided with groups bearing the seven days of the week and may be arranged in any preferred or convenient manner. Said groups are arranged in two rows and in successive order from left to right, the groups bearing the names of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday being arranged at the upper side of said support A, while the groups bearing the names of the remaining days of the week are arranged at the lower side of said support. This arrangement, however, is optional. All of the Mondays for a given period—as, for instance, for one year—are arranged in one group in their chronological order, so that as each tablet or sheet is removed from the group the sheet below the same, and

which is exposed by the removal of the latter, will indicate the date of the Monday following that removed, or one week in advance of the sheet removed. The same is true of all of the groups bearing the names of the remaining days of the week. With this arrangement it will be seen that at any given time the entire business week or six days, from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, will be simultaneously exposed to the view of the user of the calendar, the lowest date of the month indicating the beginning of the week which is exposed to view at any given time.

The calendar, as shown in Fig. 1, is arranged for Tuesday, January 4, 1898, while the succeeding days are exposed to and including January 10, 1898, or the Monday next following. As the entire business week next succeeding any given time is exposed to view, the user may know a week in advance of any date which has been previously set for doing certain work or for keeping a certain appointment, and will thus be enabled to arrange his business affairs in view of such date or attend to any preliminary matters which may be necessary.

As before stated, the groups or tablets may be otherwise arranged than herein shown or may be of greater or less number. Furthermore, the tablets may be arranged to expose a period of two weeks instead of one, as shown, in which event the sheets bearing the name of a certain day of the week for a given period will not be grouped together, but will be arranged in two separate groups, and the dates instead of being chronologically arranged will be arranged alternately with reference to their chronological order between the two groups bearing the name of such day of the week. With this arrangement the user of the calendar will have two weeks' notice of any memorandum which has been previously entered upon any of the tablets or sheets.

The tablets or sheets shown in Fig. 1 consist of two sections  $b$   $b'$ , divided by a line of perforations, by which one of said sections may be detached from the other. The section  $b$  is made of considerable size to provide ample space for the memorandum, while the section  $b'$  is made only of such width as to provide space for attaching the same to a suitable support or back. In the present instance each group is attached to the support A by means of a metallic clip C, which is provided with rearwardly-extending prongs or arms  $C'$ , which pass through the sections  $B'$  of the tablets or sheets and through the support A and are clenched upon the rear side of the latter, as more clearly seen in Fig. 2. In the present construction the clips are provided with four rearwardly-extending prongs, two of which pass through the sections and two of which engage the upper ends thereof and pass through the support above the same. As a convenient arrangement the front portion of the clip is made of such size and form as to carry the name of the day of the week



which the group to which it is attached represents, so that the name designating such group is permanently affixed thereto. Each of the sections *b* of the tablets or sheets B is provided with the name of the month and date thereof and is also shown as further provided with the name of the day of the week corresponding to that which the group represents. Such latter name, however, may be omitted, as the name which is attached to the clip C will usually be sufficient for the purpose.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modified form of the means for attaching the groups of tablets or sheets to the back A. Said attaching means consists of a metal rod or pin D, which is rigidly secured in any suitable manner in the support A and projects forwardly therefrom. When this form of attachment is used, the sections *b'* of the sheets B will be provided centrally thereof with an aperture through which the pin D passes and by means of which the groups may be suspended upon a support. In order to prevent the sheets, whether in groups or separated, from becoming accidentally detached from the pin, said pin will be provided outside of said sheets or tablets with an upwardly-bent portion or head *d*. Said hook will be made of such length that the groups of sheets or tablets may be intentionally removed, but will prevent their accidental detachment. With this form of attaching means the tablets or sheets need not be bound together, as in the form shown in Fig. 1, but may be loosely strung upon a hook, and instead of being provided with weakened lines formed by perforations, as in said previously-described figures, each sheet may be separately removed from the hook as the date which it bears becomes antedated.

It will be seen that the memorandum-calendar constructed in accordance with my invention possesses many advantages over the forms of office and desk calendar now in use, as it provides for the maximum notice to the user of the same of dates which have been previously set aside for certain work and also

provides with a very limited space ample room for memoranda for each day of the year.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a memorandum-calendar comprising a plurality of sheets, each appropriated to a single day; the sheets appropriated to the different days of the week for a given period being arranged in separate groups.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a memorandum-calendar comprising a plurality of sheets, each appropriated to a single day; the sheets appropriated to the different days of the week for a given period being arranged in chronological order in separate groups.

3. In a memorandum calendar or tickler, the combination with a back or support of a plurality of removable memorandum sheets or tablets, each designated by a single day of week, month and year, and all of the sheets bearing the same day of the week being arranged in the same group.

4. In a memorandum calendar or tickler, the combination with a back or support, of a plurality of groups of memorandum-sheets removably attached to said support, each group comprising a plurality of sheets each appropriated to a single day and the sheets of each group representing all the days of a certain name for a given period.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a memorandum calendar or tickler comprising a plurality of groups of sheets or tablets, the sheets of each group being appropriated singly to all of the days of a certain name for a given period, and each group being provided with a common legend designating the day of the week represented by said sheets.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1898.

EDWIN A. ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,

LUKIMER BRIGHT ARMSTRONG.