

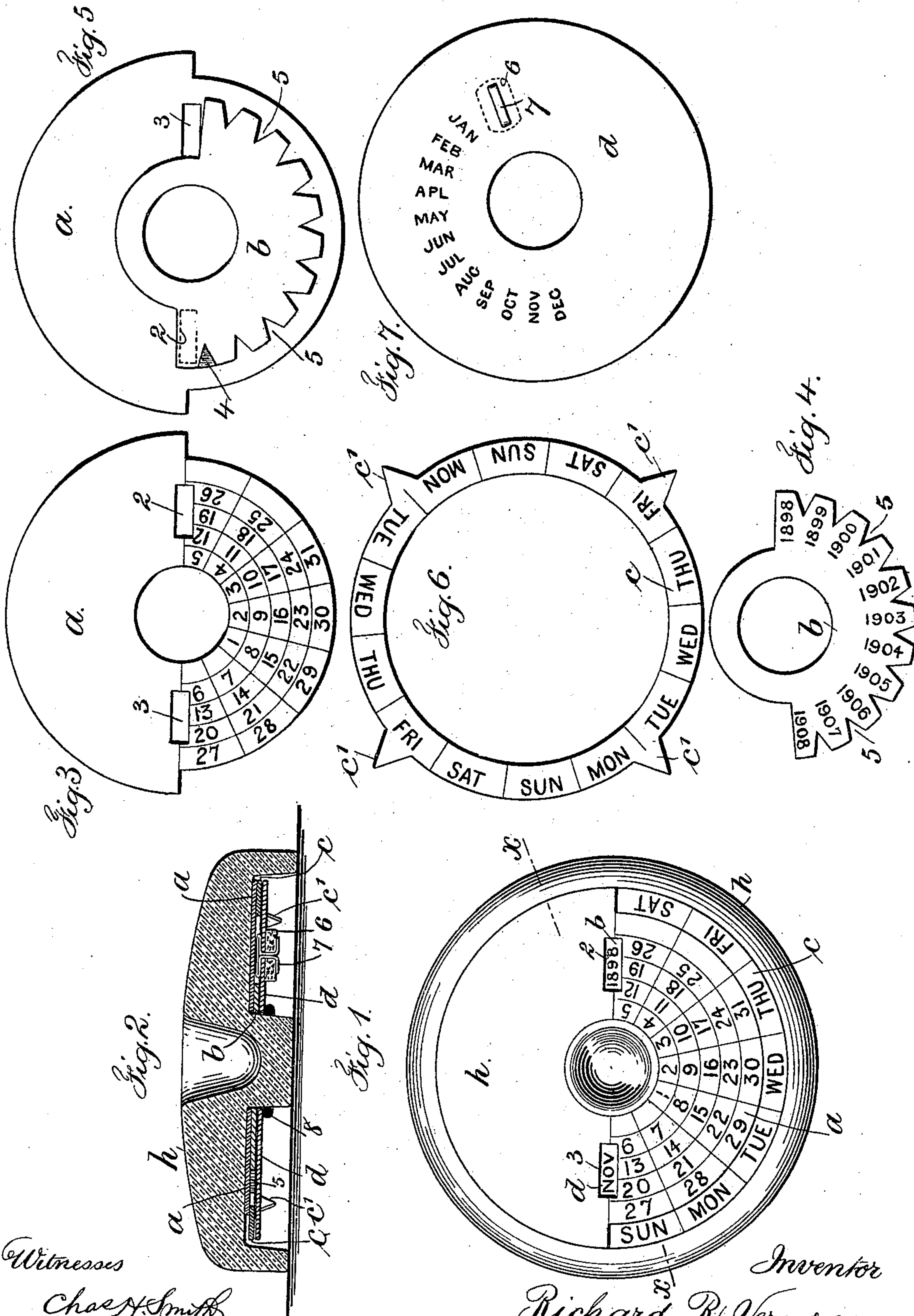
No. 621,589.

Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

R. R. VERNON.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

(Application filed Nov. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD R. VERNON, OF SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,589, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed November 17, 1898. Serial No. 696,663. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD R. VERNON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Summit, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Perpetual Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a novel combination and arrangement of parts for producing a perpetual calendar and in which the part containing the years is adapted to be maintained in a fixed relation to the ring having the days of the month and in which the ring having the months of the year is adapted to be turned alone or with one of the other rings, and one part is held stationary so that the other parts may be moved in relation thereto, and in my improvement all the rings may be separated from one another at any time desired. I usually place the rings composing the perpetual calendar in an annular recess or cavity in the under side of a transparent desk paper-weight or else in an annular recess or cavity formed in the rear of a hanging device of any desired ornamental configuration and in which there is a crystal face over the calendar. The same may, however, be placed upon a cardboard foundation.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, and Fig. 2 a cross-section at the line xx of Fig. 1, illustrating my improvement and the holder for the same. Figs. 3 to 7, inclusive, are plans of the respective rings composing my improvement in perpetual calendars and which are more particularly hereinafter described.

In Figs. 1 and 2, h represents a transparent desk paper-weight having an annular recess or cavity in the under side. This is shown as a suitable receptacle or holder for the calendar and in which the same may be received and secured and used to advantage; but the same forms no necessary part of my invention.

The respective rings forming the perpetual calendar are preferably made of very heavy paper or light-weight cardboard, so as to obtain the necessary stiffness and strength. The ring a is provided with a notched edge of smaller diameter for about one-half of its circumference and with openings 2 3 preferably in line with the ends of such reduced diameter, and the surface of the smaller half

of said surface between the said openings is preferably provided with radial and concentric lines, forming spaces in which and in radial columns are placed the days of the month from "1" to "31," inclusive, said surface being equally divided by the radial lines into seven columns, and upon the back of this ring a I place a stop 4, preferably of wedge shape.

The ring b , Fig. 4, is extended for about one-half its circumference, and upon the surface, at regular intervals, are placed figures representing years progressively, and the edge of this ring is made with V-shaped notches 5, and Fig. 5 is a rear view of the rings a and b , superposed and in the same relation to one another as they bear in Fig. 1, in which the year "1898" appears in the opening 2. It will thus be seen that as each year progresses the ring b is changed one notch in its relation to the ring a to change the year.

The ring c is of the same extreme diameter as the ring a , and it is narrow and provided with divisions that coincide with the projections of the radial divisions upon the smaller half of the ring a , and in these divisions are placed the days of the week in two sets, and this ring c is provided with projections c' , the object of which is to secure the ring c in a fixed relation to the foundation or other part holding the calendar, so that while the same is stationary the other rings may be turned in relation thereto.

The ring d , Fig. 7, is provided with the months of the year, printed upon its surface preferably at equal distances apart and upon radial lines, and the respective rings are superposed in the order of their letters $a b c d$, a being uppermost to the visual surface.

The months upon the ring d appear in the opening 3 of the ring a , as will be seen by reference to Fig. 1. In order to turn the rings with reference to one another, I employ a device connected to the ring d . In its simplest form this device preferably comprises a projection 6 from the under side of the disk d , such as a piece of rubber or a block of felt secured to the ring by a staple 7, the flat head of which is above the ring and the prongs turned beneath the projection.

In the operation of the calendar it will be seen that when the fingers grasp the projection the ring d can be turned so as to bring

any desired month into position at the opening 3 without disturbing the rings *a* or *b*. When it is desired to move the ring *a* as the months progress, so as to change its relation to the days of the week upon the fixed ring *c*, the head of the staple or fastener 7 is brought up into the opening 3, and the ring *d* is pressed against the ring *a*, and the parts are turned together to the right position, *a* and *b* moving together with *d*, and when the ring *a* is in the right position to the ring *c* the head of the fastening 7 is moved out of the opening 3, and the ring *d* is moved alone to bring the proper month thereon to the opening 3.

It is to be understood that a suitable pivot or center is to be provided in all cases about which the rings turn, and I prefer to make this projection integral with the foundation behind which the superposed rings of the calendar are placed, and it is preferable to hold the rings in place against the foundation by such a device as the rubber ring 8.

I claim as my invention—

1. The perpetual calendar comprising the ring *a* having openings 2, 3 and radial columns of figures indicating the days of the month, the ring *b* having figures representing the years and a means for controlling the relation of the rings *a* and *b* to one another, the ring *c* having the days of the week placed to coincide with the radial columns of figures of the ring *a*, and a ring *d* having the months of the year, a means for turning the ring *d*

alone or the rings *a* and *d* together, and a means for holding the rings in their superposed relation, substantially as set forth.

2. A perpetual calendar comprising a ring *a* reduced in diameter for about one-half its circumference and having openings 2, 3 and radial and concentric divisions at the reduced portion forming spaces in which are printed radial columns of figures indicating the days of the month, and a stop 4 on the back of the ring, the ring *b* having a notched edge to receive the said stop 4, and figures representing years upon the surface, the narrow ring *c* and the days of the week upon the same coinciding with the radial columns of figures of the ring *a*, and projections from the edge of said ring by which it is secured in a fixed relation to a foundation, the ring *d* having the months of the year upon the surface thereof, and a projection from the under surface of said ring and a projection from the upper surface of the ring, whereby the ring *d* can be turned alone by the projection or the rings *a* and *d* be turned together when the projection is placed in one of the openings in the ring *a*, and means for holding the superposed rings to a foundation, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 9th day of November, 1898.

RICHARD R. VERNON.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
HAROLD SERRELL.