

No. 633,435.

Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

J. T. DRAPER.

PERPETUAL DATE CALENDAR FOR PENCIL CASES, WALKING STICKS, &c.

(Application filed Apr. 21, 1897.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

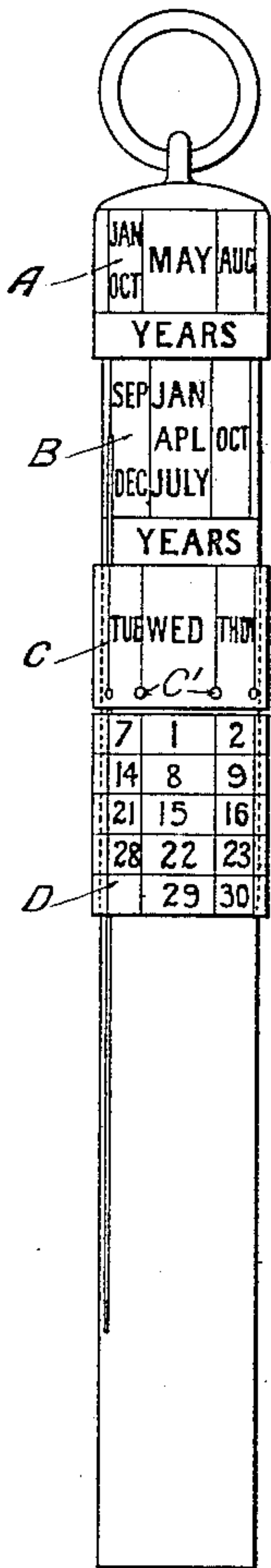


FIG. 3.

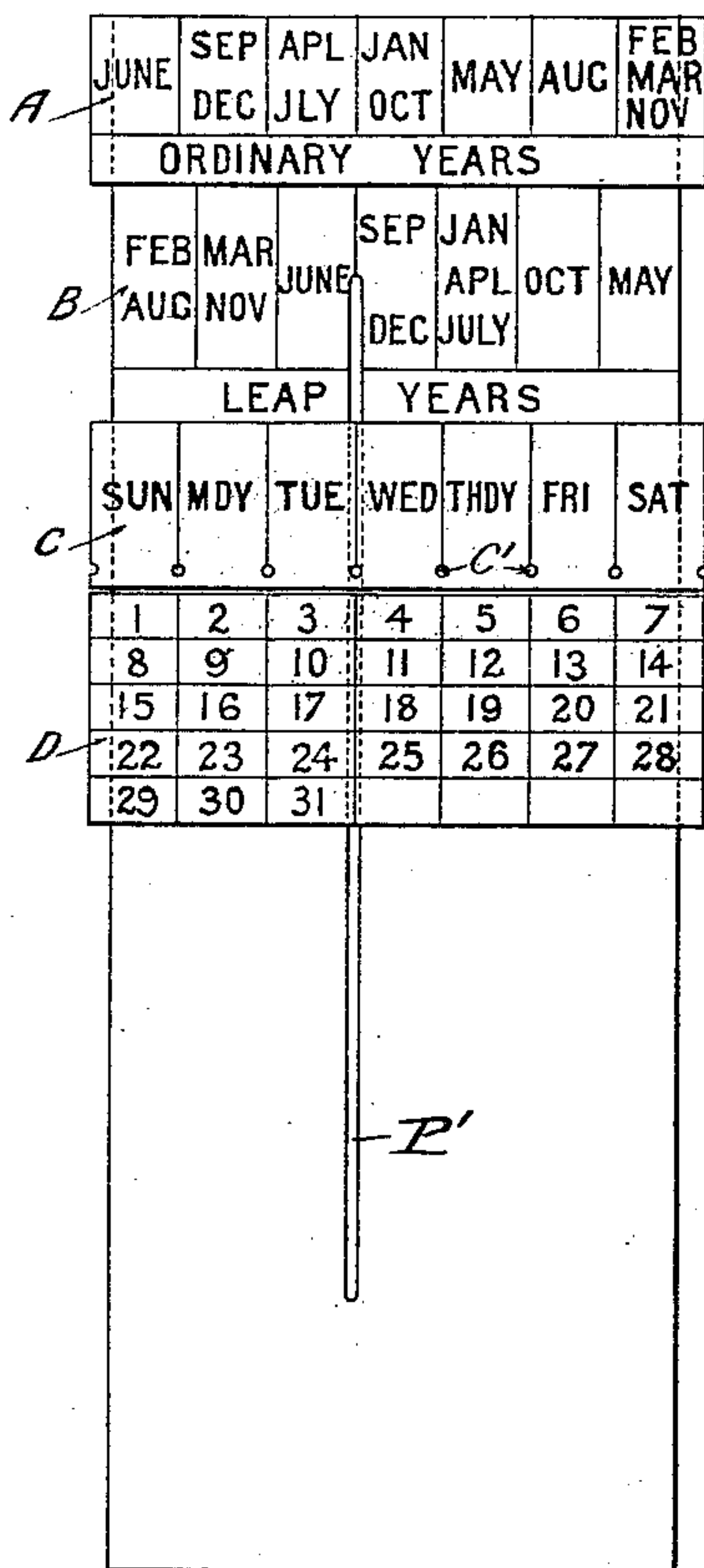
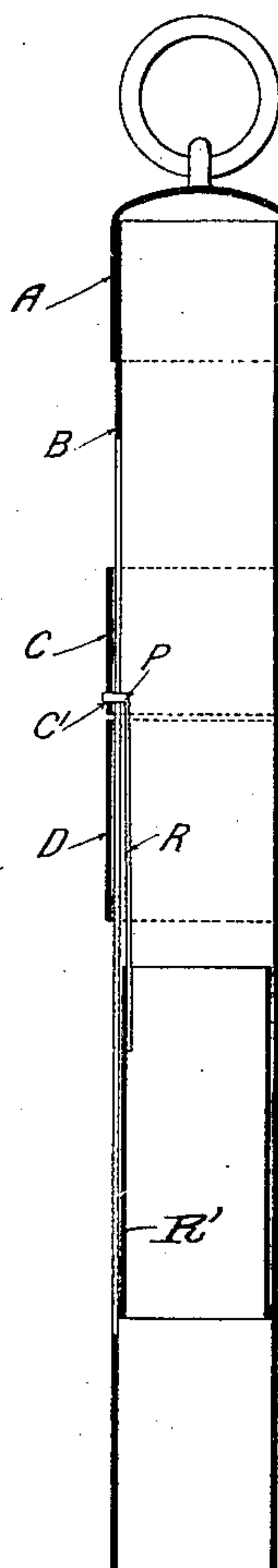


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES.

Julius Lutz.
Isaac B. Mearns

INVENTOR:

J. T. Draper
BY *mumy*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES TONGHAM DRAPER, OF PINGELLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, ASSIGNOR
TO JAMES SINCLAIR HEITHERSAY, OF ALBANY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERPETUAL DATE-CALENDAR FOR PENCIL-CASES, WALKING-STICKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,435, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed April 21, 1897. Serial No. 633,157. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES TONGHAM DRAPER, schoolmaster, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Pingelly, in the Colony of Western Australia, have invented a certain new and Improved Perpetual Date-Calendar Applicable to Pencil-Cases, Pens, Walking-Sticks, or Similar Cylindrical Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in the arrangement of the names of the months and of the days of the week and the numbers of the days of the month upon three separate cylindrical surfaces capable of being moved relatively one against the other. The names and numbers are so arranged that a person having the calendar in his possession can at any time ascertain the day of the week any particular date ahead or past falls upon.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood, I will describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, which represent, on an enlarged scale, the calendar as applied to a pencil-case.

Figure 1 is an outside view showing the calendar set for the year 1896. Fig. 2 is a central section. Fig. 3 shows how the names and figures are arranged upon the three cylindrical surfaces, the surfaces being shown in one plane, the parts being shifted from the position shown in Fig. 1.

Although I have shown the invention applied to a pencil-case, it is equally suited for penholders, walking-sticks, umbrellas, and other cylindrical articles in common use, all of which for the purposes of my invention form a body portion or support.

In order to provide for ordinary years and leap-years, the names of the months are set out in two separate arrangements, the one being for ordinary years, as shown in the upper one, A, and the other for leap-years, as shown in the lower one, B. The surface displaying these I prefer to have formed on or fixed to the body of the article.

The names of the days of the week are displayed in regular order upon the surface of a cylinder C, which is so fitted as to be capable of rotation upon the article adjacent to the surface A B; but it is provided with a

catch whereby it may be held in any desired position. The catch illustrated consists of a pin P upon the end of a spring R, which is secured to an interior sleeve R', movable within the case B. The pin P projects up through a longitudinal slot P' in the case B and fits into one of a number of holes or indentations C', provided in the cylinder C. The pin P is released by pushing the pin inward.

The numbers "1" to "31" of the days of the month are displayed upon the surface of a cylinder D adjacent to the cylinder C and also capable of rotation upon the article. The numbers are arranged in regular order, as shown more particularly in Fig. 3.

In order to ascertain the day of the week that any particular date in any year falls upon, or vice versa, it is necessary to set the surface C relatively to the surfaces A B. For ordinary purposes this is done on the first day of January in each year, the relative positions of the surfaces remaining unaltered until another year is entered upon. The surface C is turned so that the name of the day on which the first of January falls is brought immediately below the name "January" on the surface A if it be an ordinary year or on the surface B if it be a leap-year. Take, for instance, the year 1896. This being leap-year and the first of January falling upon a Wednesday, the name "Wednesday" is brought immediately below the name "January" on the surface B. The pin P engages one of the holes in C. The surface is then set for any date in 1896. Now to find the day of the week of any particular month the figure "1" on the surface D must be brought below the name of the month desired. The calendar will then be set for that month and the day of the week any date falls upon can be seen at a glance. For instance, if it is desired to ascertain what day the 29th of September falls upon the figure "1" is turned to below the name "September." On reading up the column from the "29" the name "Tuesday" indicates that the 29th of September, 1896, falls upon a Tuesday.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A perpetual calendar having a hollow cylindrical body portion or support, the body

portion or support having the names of the
 months produced thereon and also having a
 slot formed longitudinally therein, a sleeve
 movable within the case, a spring attached to
 5 said sleeve, a pin attached to the spring and
 projecting through the slot of the body por-
 tion or support, a cylinder loose on the body
 portion or support and held removably by the
 pin, the cylinder having the names of the
 10 days produced thereon, and a second cylinder
 loose on the support or body portion and lo-

cated adjacent to the first cylinder, the second
 cylinder having the numbers of the days of
 the months produced thereon.

• In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 15
 my invention I have signed my name, in the
 presence of two witnesses, this sixteenth (16th)
 day of January, 1897.

JAMES TONGHAM DRAPER.

Witnesses:

DAVID CHARLES LAMB,
 ALBERT LIVESEY.