

No. 646,457.

M. O'MARRA.
CALENDAR.

Patented Apr. 3, 1900.

(Application filed Oct. 1, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

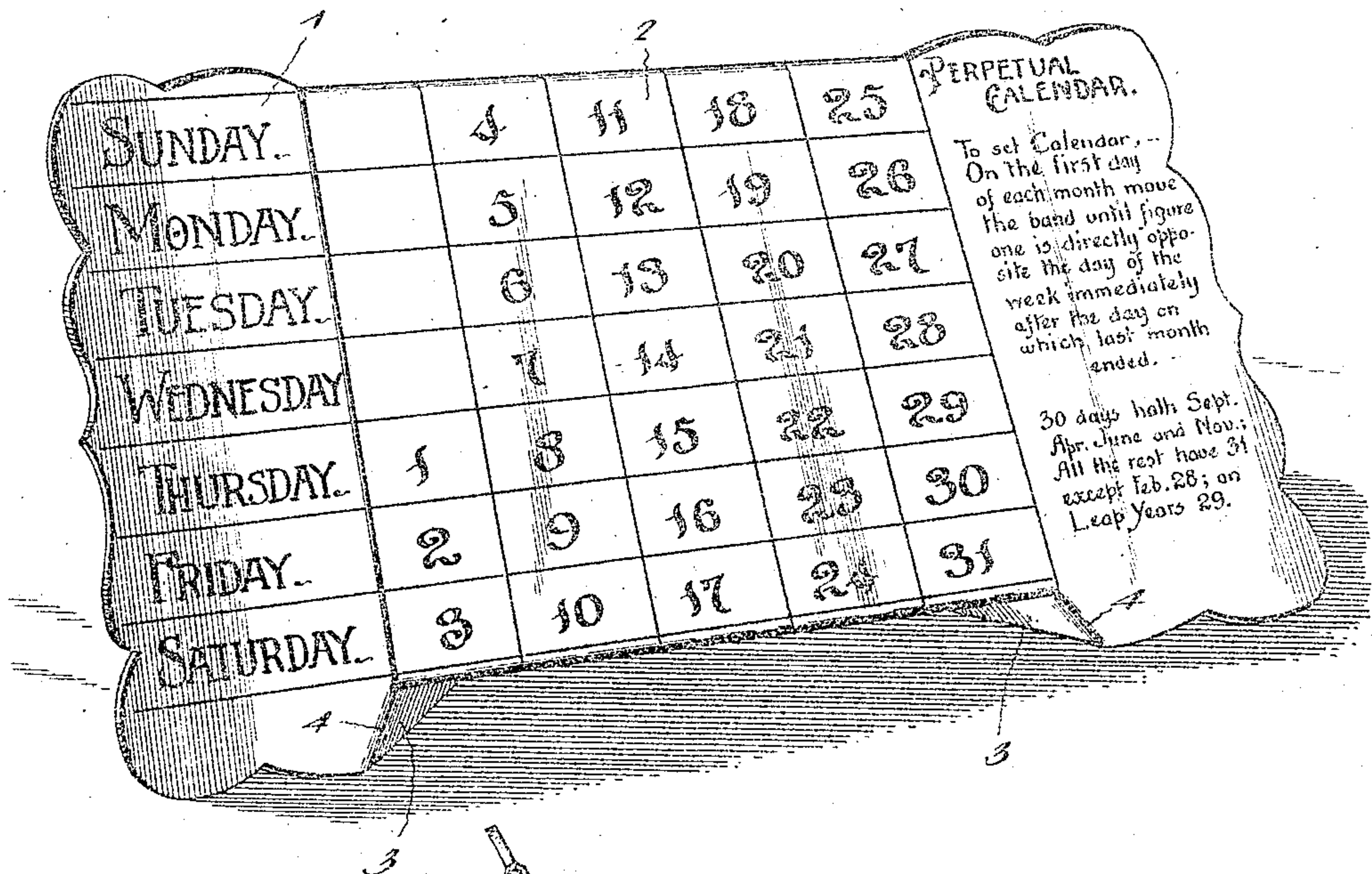
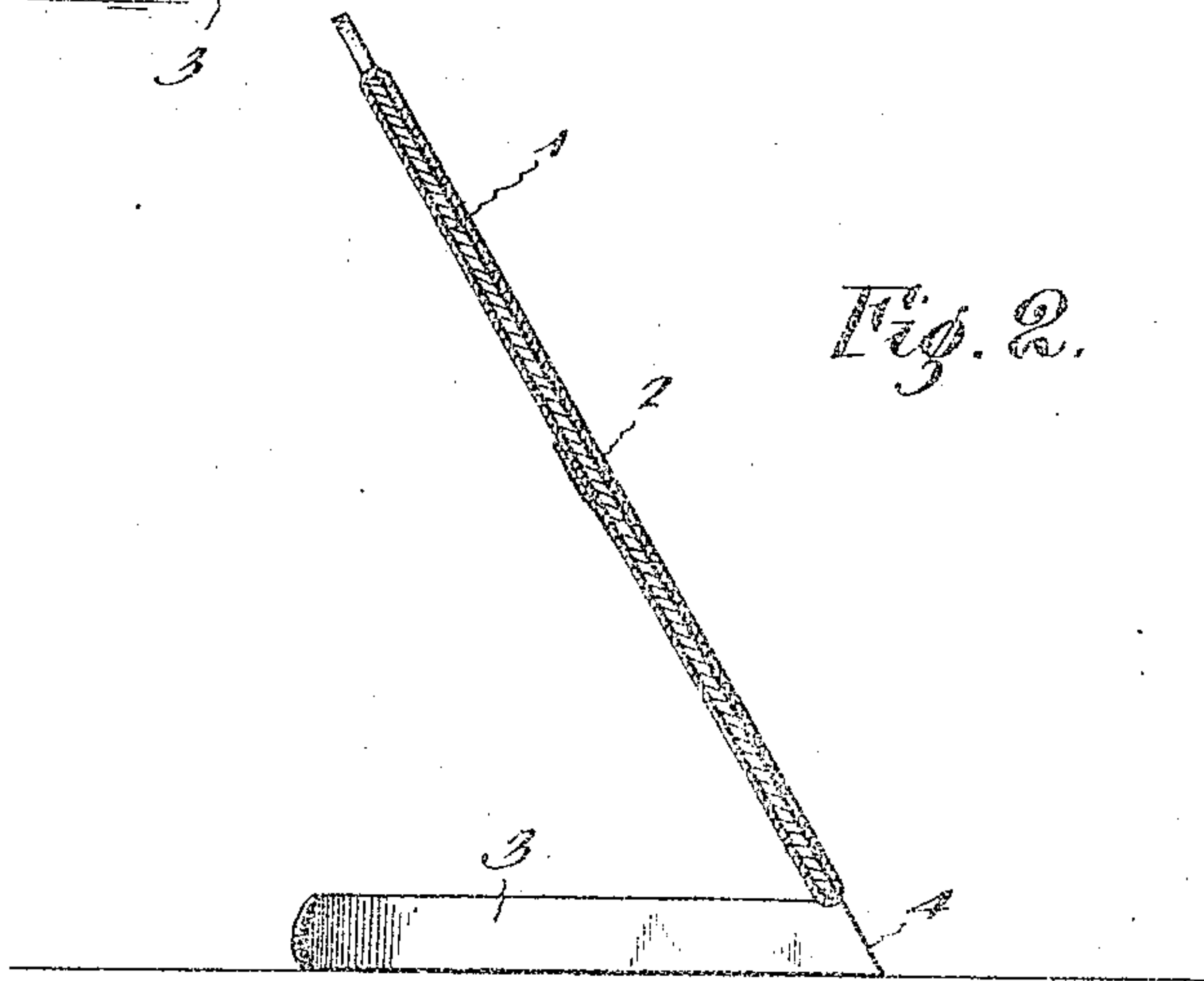


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

K. A. Silverwell,

By *Two* Attorneys.

Martin O'Marra, Inventor

[Signature]

[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN O'MARRA, OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JOHN J. MORAN, OF SAME PLACE.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,457, dated April 8, 1900.

Application filed October 1, 1898. Serial No. 892,386. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN O'MARRA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kingston, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to calendars, and particularly to perpetual calendars, and has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive device adapted to be arranged in an upright position upon a desk or other horizontal supporting-surface and provided with means for adjustment to suit the different months of the year and of any year.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a calendar constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention the calendar consists of two elements—namely, a base 1 and an endless adjustable web 2, mounted upon the base and provided with a series of numerals or other characters representing the days of the month, said characters being arranged in series longitudinally of the web or parallel with the direction of movement thereof. The base is provided with a series of characters representing the days of the week, and the several characters on the month-web are adapted to be arranged in operative or comparative relation with the characters on the base. The width of the base at the point embraced by the web is sufficient to expose seven of the month-character spaces of the web, the remaining characters of the web being concealed in the rear of the base, whereby confusion in referring to the calendar is avoided.

A simple construction of base is illustrated in the drawings, the same consisting of a flat card or sheet which may be of metal, celluloid, cardboard, or any analogous material, the central portion of the sheet at its side

edges being reduced to form the seat for the web 2, while the terminal portions of the sheet remain of a greater width than said intermediate seat to prevent the displacement of the web in a direction transverse to that of its movement in operation. On the enlarged portions of the base are arranged, respectively, the week-day characters and suitable directions for the operation of the calendar. Also at the lower edge of the base and preferably integral therewith are formed ears 3, which may be upstruck from the material of the plate and which are adapted to be bent or curved rearwardly from the plane of the plate to occupy a position suitable for supporting the base in an approximately-vertical position or preferably inclined slightly toward the rear. In order that this inclination of the base may be attained, the ears are bent upon inclined lines, as indicated at 4. This causes the lower edges of the ears when deflected rearwardly to lie in a plane which is inclined to that of the base.

In operation the web is moved in either direction parallel with the series of week-day characters until the initial month-day character is transversely opposite the day of the week upon which the first day of the month falls, and it is obvious that such adjustment is necessary only once a month and that by this adjustment the calendar may be adapted for perpetual use.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The herein-described perpetual calendar comprising two members, viz., a plate having a centrally-reduced portion with opposite parallel edges confined between end portions having upper and lower extensions beyond the said parallel edges, one end portion having the names of the days of the week arranged in sequence thereon horizontally from top to bottom and also having the lower inner parts of the lower extensions turned under the adjacent edge of the centrally-reduced portion to provide arms which are upwardly bent and

slightly deflected inwardly toward each other, thereby providing means for holding the calendar in rearwardly-inclined position on a base rest or support, and an endless web movably surrounding the centrally-reduced portion of the plate and having a width equal to the length of the latter and provided with week-day characters arranged parallel with the opposite edges of the reduced central portion of said plate and adapted to be brought

into alinement with the names of the days of the week on the one end portion of the plate.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN O'MARRA.

Witnesses:

P. A. O'MARRA,
PHILIP ELTING.