

No. 669,319.

Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

J. A. DAILEY.
CALENDAR.

(Application filed July 14, 1900.)

(No Model.)

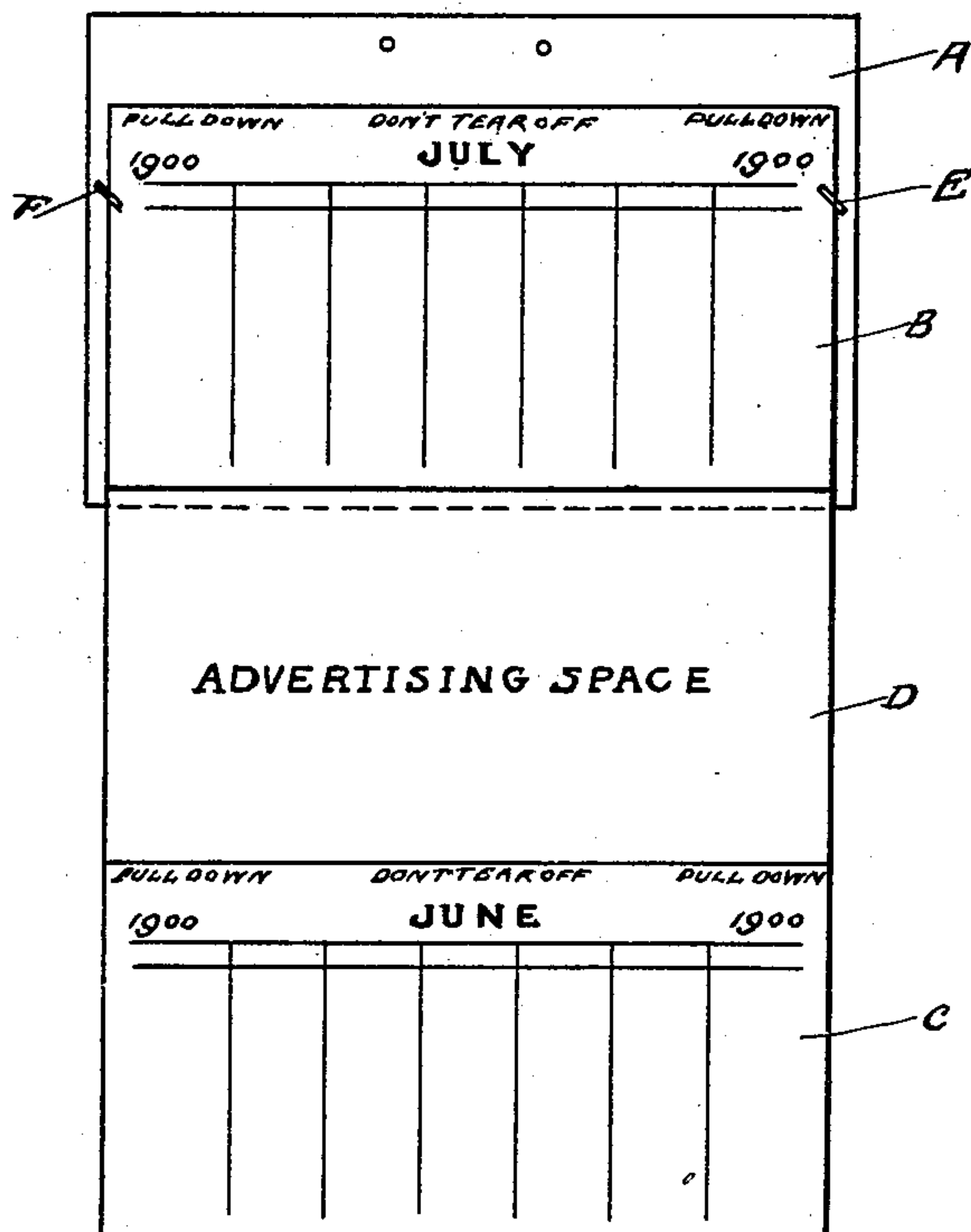


Fig. 1.

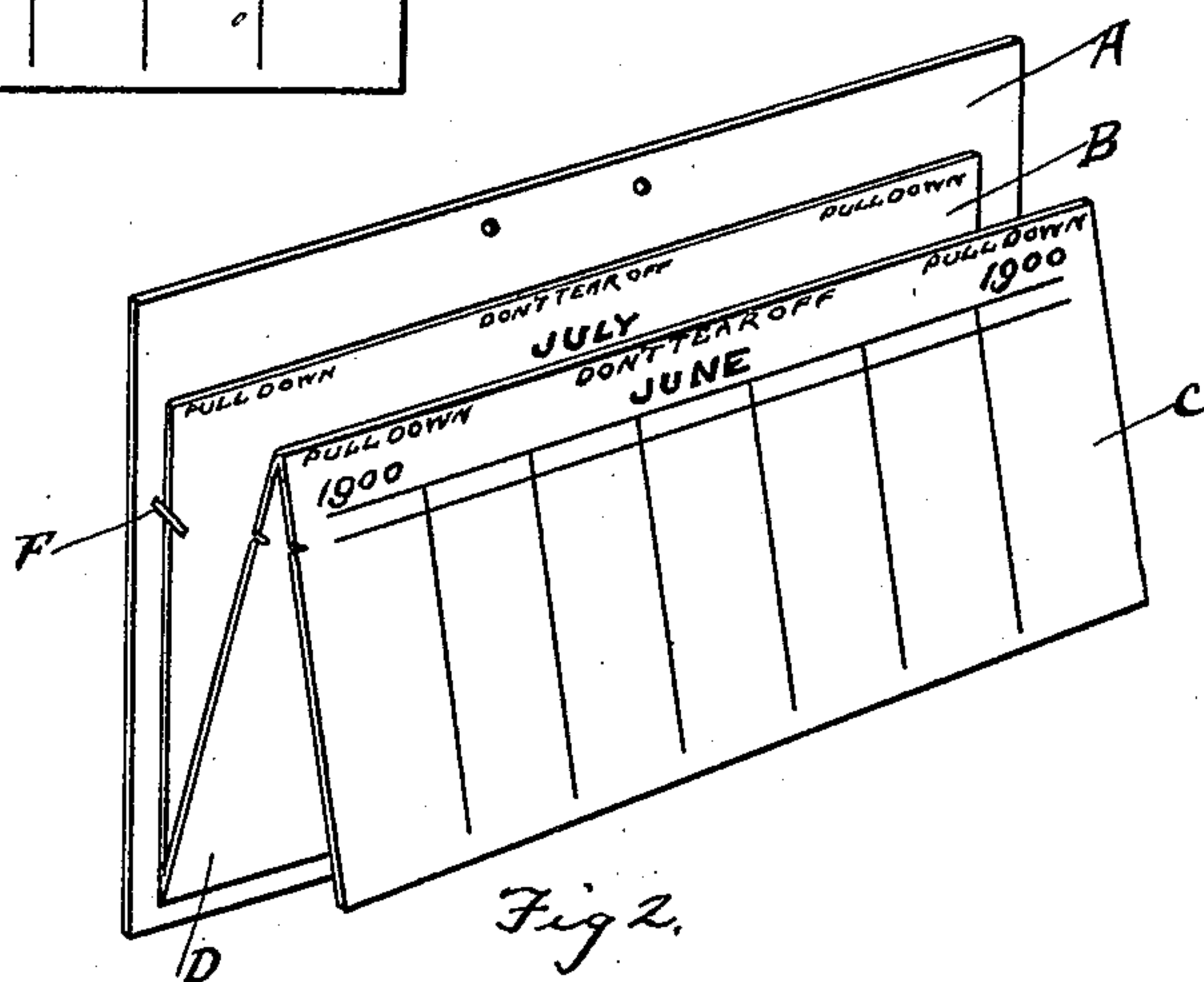


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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JOHN ARTHUR DAILEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,319, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed July 14, 1900. Serial No. 23,558. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ARTHUR DAILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Calendars; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to calendars, and has for its object an improved calendar adapted to be unfolded as it is used, so as to bring into view the current month and leave in view the month that has just expired. If it be desired to leave in view more of the calendar than that which relates to the current month and the month just expired, all or any part from the first sheet on the calendar to the last sheet thereon may be left in view.

The calendar is preferably printed on sheets of paper easily folded, and the calendar for each month of the period covered by the entire calendar occupies a space sufficient to properly contain the words indicative of the month, the words indicative of the days of the week, and the figures indicative of the days of the month, which are arranged in lines under the words which indicate the days of the week. Between each month and the one next succeeding it is a space equal in extent to the space occupied by the calendar of the month, and this may be left blank or it may be filled with any suitable matter—as, for example, advertising matter pertaining to the business of the publisher of the calendar. The calendar for the year thus forms a long strip, made either on an integral piece of paper or of a number of pieces of paper pasted together, and these are folded to bring the printed matter of the calendar proper to face to the front. The vacant spaces or the advertisement-filled spaces face to the back. The sheet folded in this way is secured to a stiff back by a fastener, from under which the paper or a fold thereof can easily be removed by tearing it slightly, and in use as soon as the month has expired that part of the calendar

which relates to that month is loosened from the fasteners, without, however, tearing it from the succeeding sheet, and the loosened part is allowed to drop down. This brings into view that part of the calendar which relates to the succeeding month, which has now become the current month, leaves the part of the calendar which relates to the last preceding month in full view, but below that part of the calendar which relates to the current month, and between the two there is exhibited the blank or the advertisement-filled blank, and at the expiration of the new current month the same operation is repeated, bringing into view the calendar for a new month and leaving in view the calendars relating to both the preceding months.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows an elevation of the calendar with that part of it which relates to the current month in view at the top and that part which relates to the last expired month in view lower down. Fig. 2 shows in perspective a calendar partially unfolded.

In the drawings, A indicates the stiff backboard upon which is mounted the complete calendar.

B and C indicate partial calendars for two of the months of the year.

D indicates the blank between two successive months. The paper is adapted to be readily torn apart, as by a line of perforations, between the blank and the space upon which is printed the calendar for the later of each pair of consecutive months. The blank D may be used for advertising purposes, if desired, or it may be filled with ornamental matter, if desired.

E and F indicate the means by which the calendar-leaves are secured to the stiff backboard or base-board. Preferably this is a staple, of which one leg is driven through the calendar-leaves and the backboard, and the other leg is driven through the backboard, but not through the calendar-leaves, and the cross-bar of the staple reaches across the edge of the leaves from one point of fastening to the other. The character of this fastening, however, is not material, as any fastening from which the leaves can be easily torn will

satisfy the requirement. It is, however, desirable that the fastening should be at or near the top of the leaves.

What I claim is—

5 1. In a calendar, in combination with the backboard, a sheet divided into spaces, each alternate one of which is filled with proper words and figures to indicate the month and days of the month, and the calendar-strip being folded and secured at the upper edges of the folded parts to the backboard by an easily-severable holding means, whereby as successive portions of the calendar are loosened they drop down and bring to exposure a newly-uncovered portion of the calendar, leaving exposed at a lower point that part which was earlier exposed at the top of the calendar, substantially as described.

20 2. In a calendar, the combination with a backboard, a sheet divided into spaces each alternate space being utilized for calendar purposes, and the spaces between the calendar-spaces being reserved for advertising matter, the entire strip being folded and secured by the upper edges of the folded parts to the backboard by an easily-severable holding

means, whereby as successive folds of the calendar are loosened, they drop and bring to exposure a newly-uncovered advertising-space, and a newly-uncovered calendar-space, and leave exposed at a lower point that part of the strip which was earlier exposed at the top, substantially as described. 30

3. A continuous strip of paper having printed thereon portions of a calendar representing consecutive divisions of time, the portions of the calendar alternating with blank spaces, said strip of paper being folded in opposite directions at the dividing-lines between the printed and blank spaces, said strip of paper being adapted to be easily torn apart at the dividing-line between each blank space and the space adjacent thereto upon which is printed the part of the calendar representing the later division of time, substantially as, and for the purpose described. 35 40 45

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN ARTHUR DAILEY.

Witnesses:

C. C. JENNINGS,

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