

No. 672,549.

Patented Apr. 23, 1901.

J. FULMER.

COMBINED CALENDAR AND ADVERTISING DEVICE.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

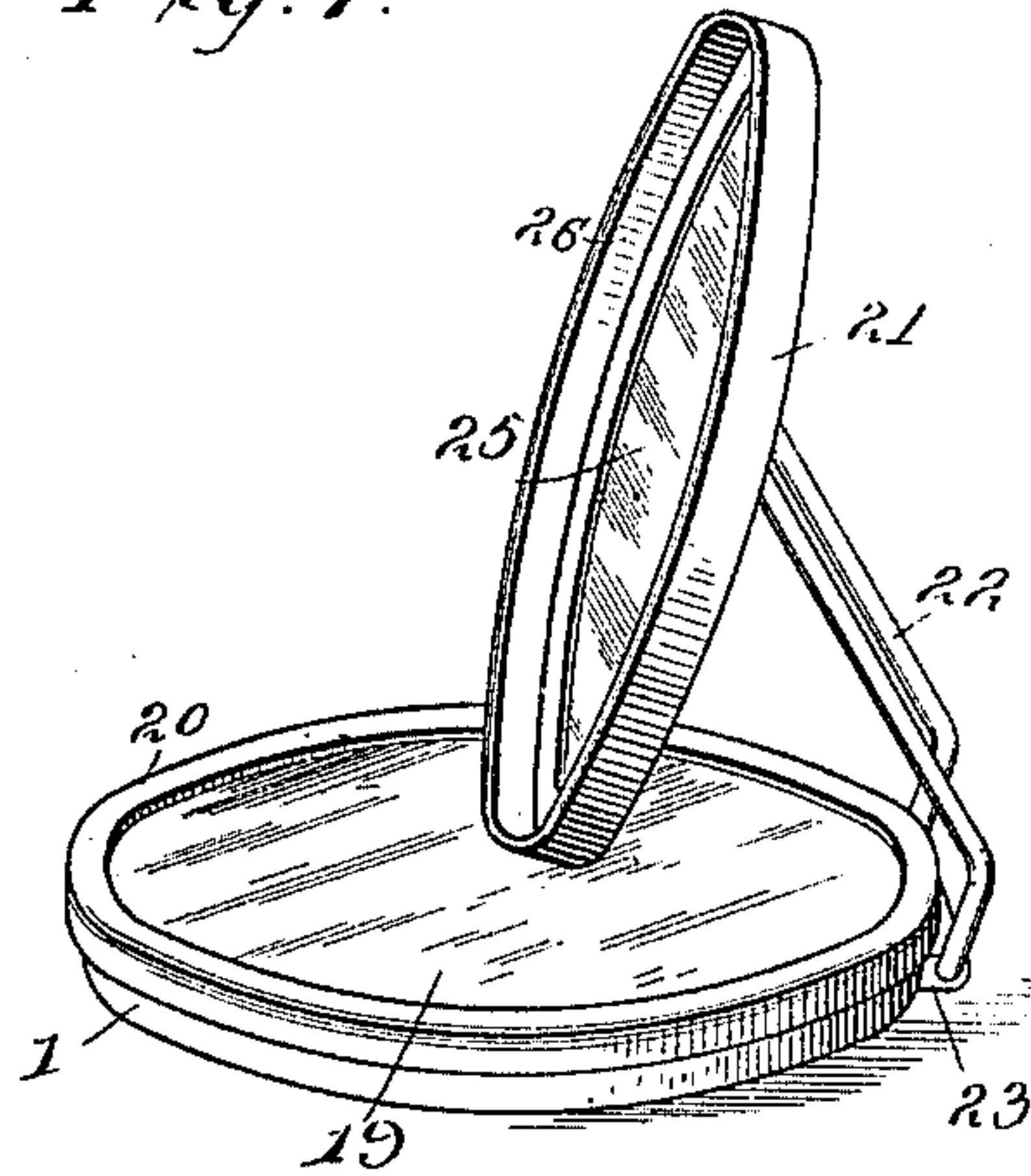


Fig. 2.

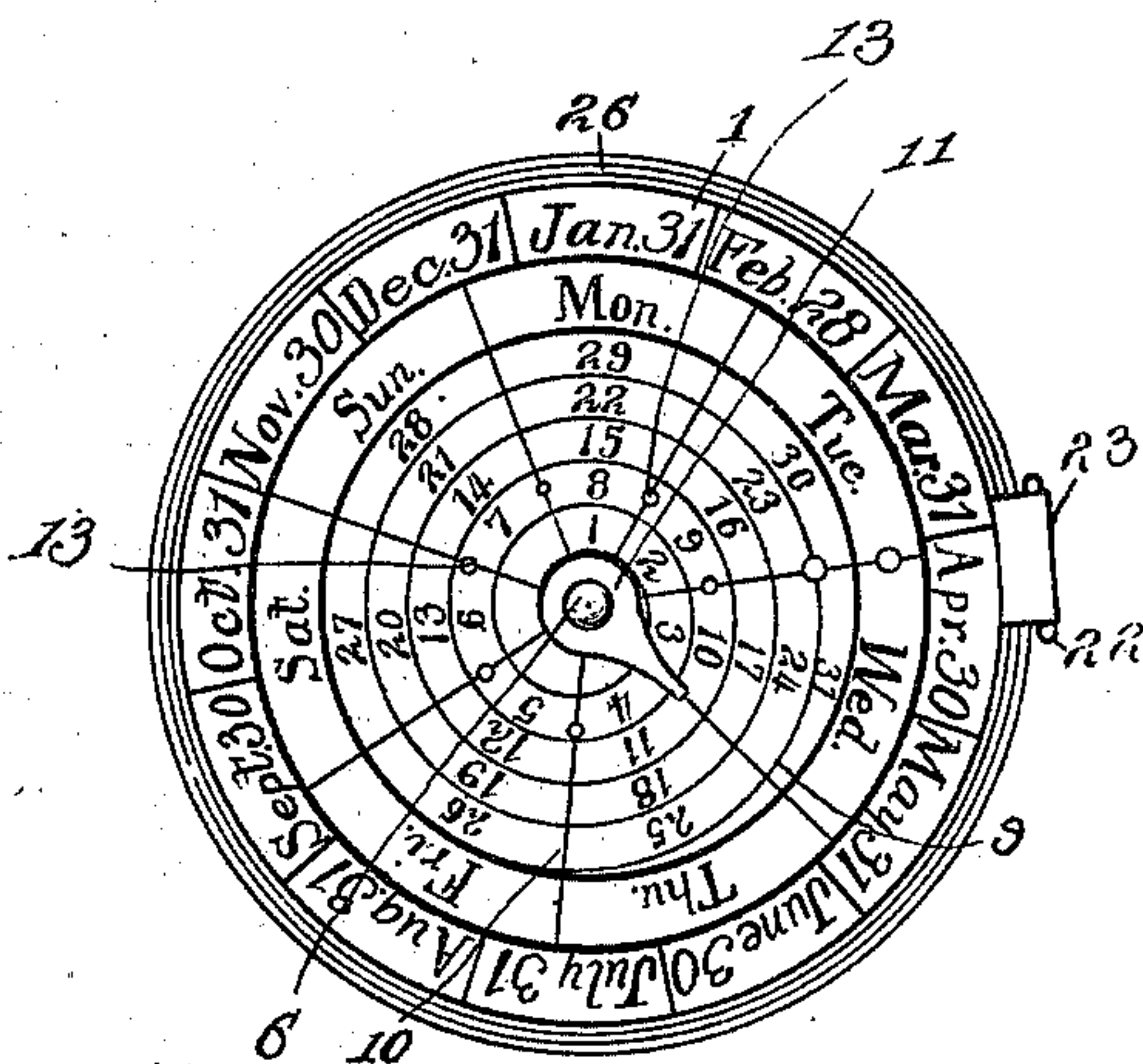


Fig. 3.

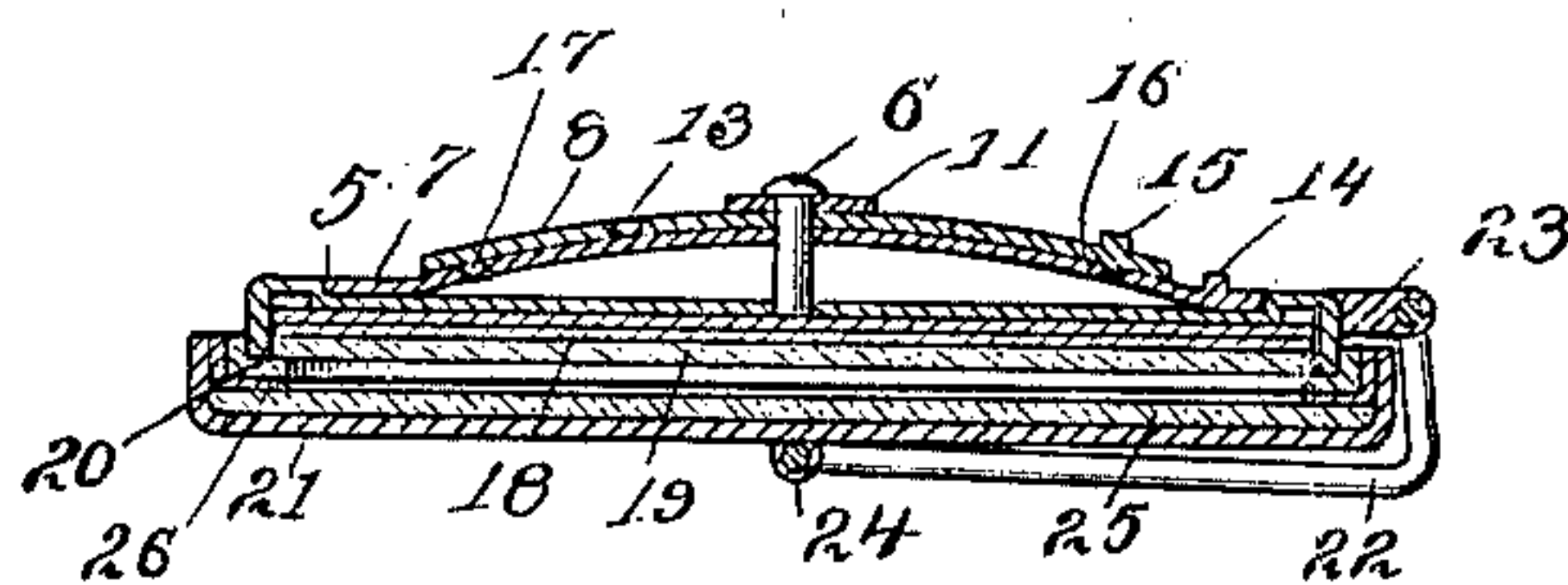
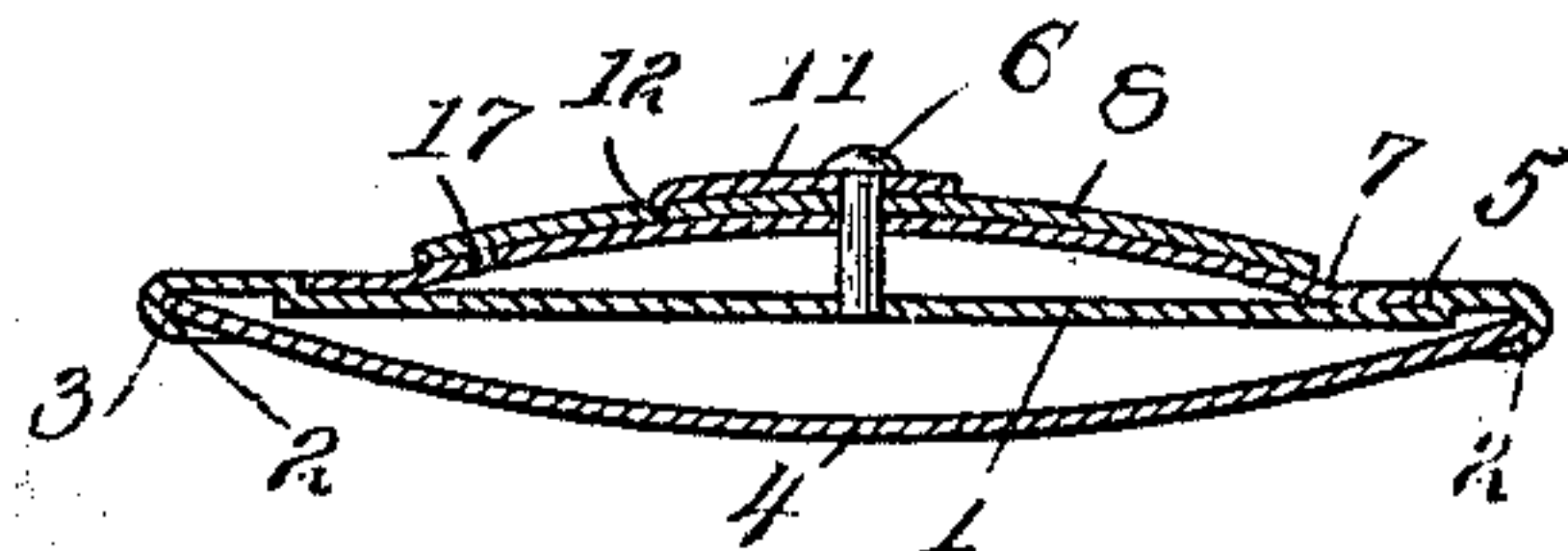


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB FULMER, OF TOMOTLA, NORTH CAROLINA.

## COMBINED CALENDAR AND ADVERTISING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,549, dated April 23, 1901.

Application filed February 20, 1900. Serial No. 5,927. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB FULMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tomotla, in the county of Cherokee and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Combined Calendar and Advertising Device, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to calendars, and has for its object to produce a perpetual calendar which may be provided with advertising matter or may be secured to any article—as, for instance, to a box, package, or receptacle; and it consists in the improved construction and novel combination of parts of the same, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in each of the views in which they occur, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same closed, showing the calendar in position. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the same, and Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of a device embodying my invention in its preferred form.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 indicates the base-plate, which is preferably formed from a circular disk the periphery of which is provided with a suitable flange 2. In the preferred form, as shown in Fig. 4, the flange is grooved or undercut, as shown at 3, into which may be inserted a circular disk 4 of suitable material, upon which may be printed or otherwise formed any desired advertising matter. The upper face of the base is preferably countersunk, as at 5, and has the portion between the depressed portion and the periphery divided into twelve equal spaces, within which are suitably engraved or formed names of the month and the number of days in each month.

Projecting from the center of the base is a stud or rivet 6, upon which are rotatably mounted two disks 7 and 8 of different diameters, the disk with the larger diameter fitting snugly within the countersunk portion of the base and having its exposed surface divided into seven equal spaces, within which are engraved or otherwise formed the names of the days of the week. The face of the smaller disk is provided with a spiral 9, which extends from its center to its periphery, and with a se-

ries of radial lines 10, which divide the spiral into seven radially-arranged spaces, within which are engraved or otherwise formed the numbers of the days of the month, the corresponding days of each week being in the same space. A pointer 11 is pivotally mounted upon the stud 6 on top of the number-disk, the free end of which is bent downward to form a tip for engaging with any one of a series of depressions 13, formed in the upper surface of the disk 8. The pointer is in the form of a washer or tension device and also acts as a reminder of the close of the month.

In using my calendar, as above described, first move the disk 8, which I shall call the "dial-plate," with the number "1," which is preferably located near the center of the dial, in alinement with the day of the week on which the first of the month falls on the disk 7, which I shall call "week-dial." Said dials are then rotated until the first day of the month and the day of the week register with the name of the month for which the calendar is to be set. The pointer is then turned around until the tip at its end will enter the depression following the last day of the month, the depressions 13 being arranged on the radial lines 10. The disks 7 and 8 are provided with pins or projections 14 and 15, respectively, by means of which they may be rotated, and the disk 8 is provided with an inner projection 16, which fits in one of a series of depressions 17, which are formed in the upper face of the dial 7. The dials 7 and 8, and also the advertising-disk 4, are preferably concaved to a slight extent, as shown more particularly in Fig. 4, and by countersinking the base on top and locating the edge of the week-dial therein it will retain its position without any further retaining mechanism.

As thus constructed my improved calendar can be arranged to indicate the day of the week and of the month for any month of any year, thus rendering it a perpetual calendar, and by providing it with suitable advertising matter the advertisement will be retained longer than if the calendar had to be renewed at the end of each month or year. However, as the back of the calendar is all that can be utilized for advertising purposes the use of my calendar, as above described, is limited to but one surface. When it is desired to in-



crease the capacity of the advertising surface and also the utility of the device to which the calendar is applied, I prefer to extend the flange at the back of the base so as to become  
 5 a wall, as shown in Fig. 3, within which may be placed a flat sheet of advertising 18, and placing a glass or transparency 19 over it and secure the glass or mica in position by means of a flanged ring 20. By extending the walls  
 10 far enough a receptacle can be made for jewelry or other small articles. In addition to this I prefer to provide the base with a flanged cover 21, which is pivotally secured thereto by means of an angle-bail 22, the bail  
 15 being secured to the base by means of a perforated ear at one end and by means of a loop 24 at the other end. The parts are so adjusted to each other that when folded together the wall or flange 2 of the base will fit  
 20 within the flange 2 of the cover 21; but the cover may be arranged to rest upon the base with a portion of its periphery, so as to stand at an angle thereto, as shown in Fig. 1. Secured within the flanged portion of the cover  
 25 is preferably arranged a mirror 25, which can be used by holding the entire device in the hand, or it can be utilized by placing the base upon the dresser or table and inclining the cover, as shown in Fig. 1. The mirror is held  
 30 in position by means of a clamping-ring 26, as shown in Fig. 3. Instead of using the interior of the cover for the reception of a mirror it can be utilized for advertising purposes by engraving the advertisement directly upon  
 35 the surface of the cover, or a disk of suitable material may be inserted in place of the mirror, which can be provided with any desired advertisement. The exterior of the cover may be provided with suitable advertising, either  
 40 printed, stamped, or engraved thereon, thus giving the possibility of three surfaces, which

may be provided with advertising matter and have them all connected with the perpetual calendar, which will insure their retention and observation by the owner of the calendar  
 45 and life thereof.

As above described, my calendar is applicable to a wide scope of uses, and it may be secured to or form a part of the watchcase or other articles of apparel, packages of different kinds, including cans or like receptacles, and can be made of cheap or costly material and will prove a desirable article and pocket novelty wherever used.

Having thus fully described my invention,  
 55 what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an improved calendar, the combination, with a base, the periphery of which is provided with characters to indicate the months  
 60 of the year, of two disks pivotally secured thereto, each of which is provided with a projection and with a circularly-arranged series of depressions, the exposed surface of the larger disk being provided with characters to indicate  
 65 the names of the days of the week, and the surface of the smaller disk being provided with radially-arranged characters to indicate the dates of the month, and the inner surface being provided with a projection to engage  
 70 with one of the series of depressions in the larger disk, and a combined washer and pointer pivotally secured at the center of said disk, the end of which is formed into a tip which is adapted to enter any one of the series of depressions in the smaller disk, substantially as described.

JACOB FULMER.

Witnesses:

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 CHAS. MAYFIELD.