

E. F. RÖNNEBERG.
APPOINTMENT CALENDAR.

(Application filed May 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

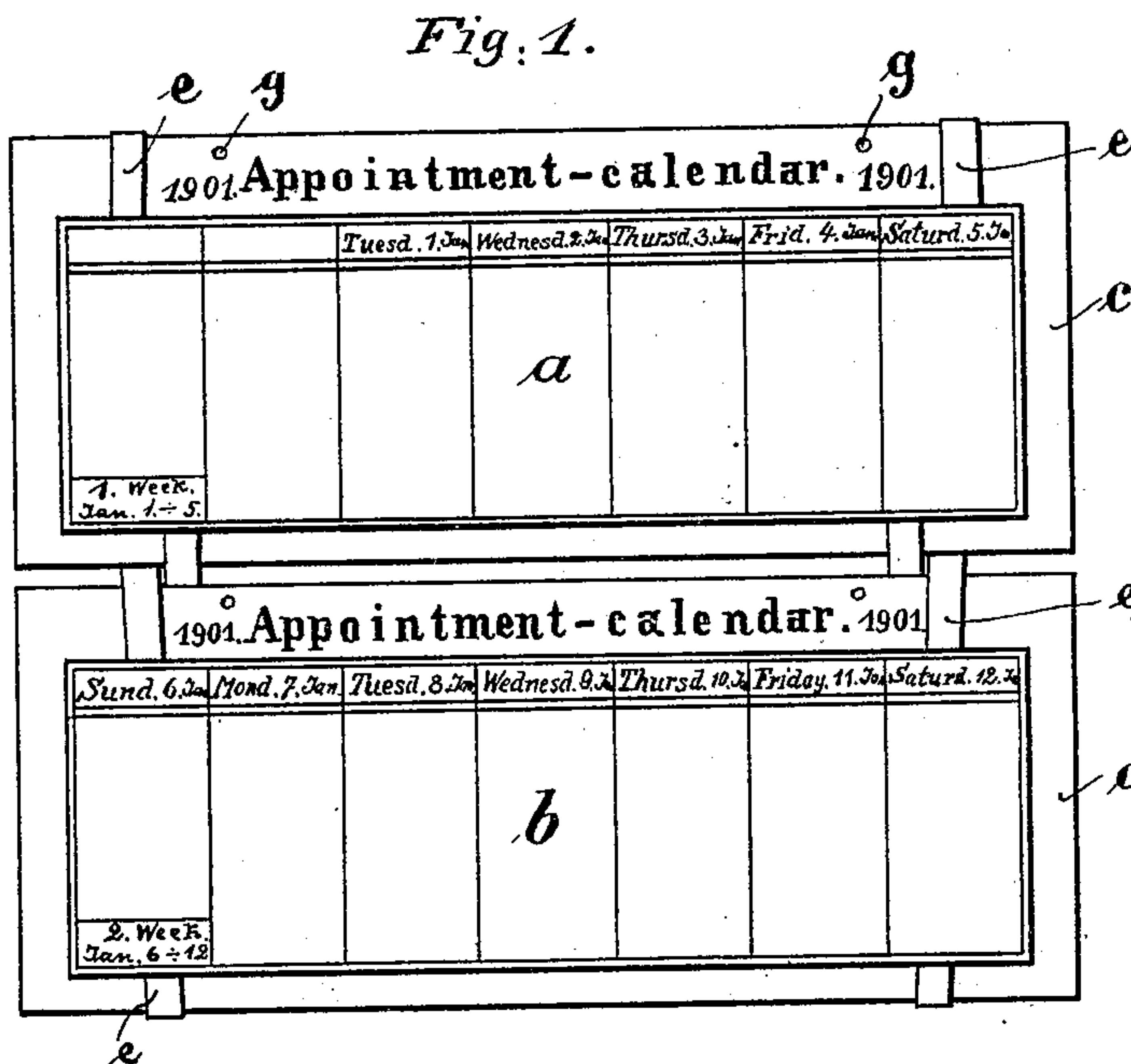


Fig. 2.

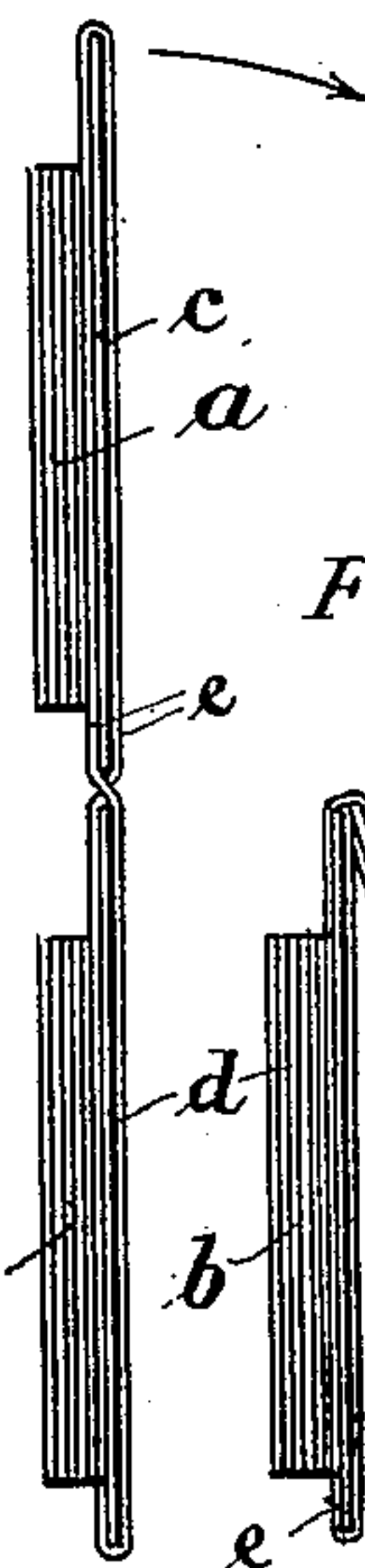


Fig. 3.

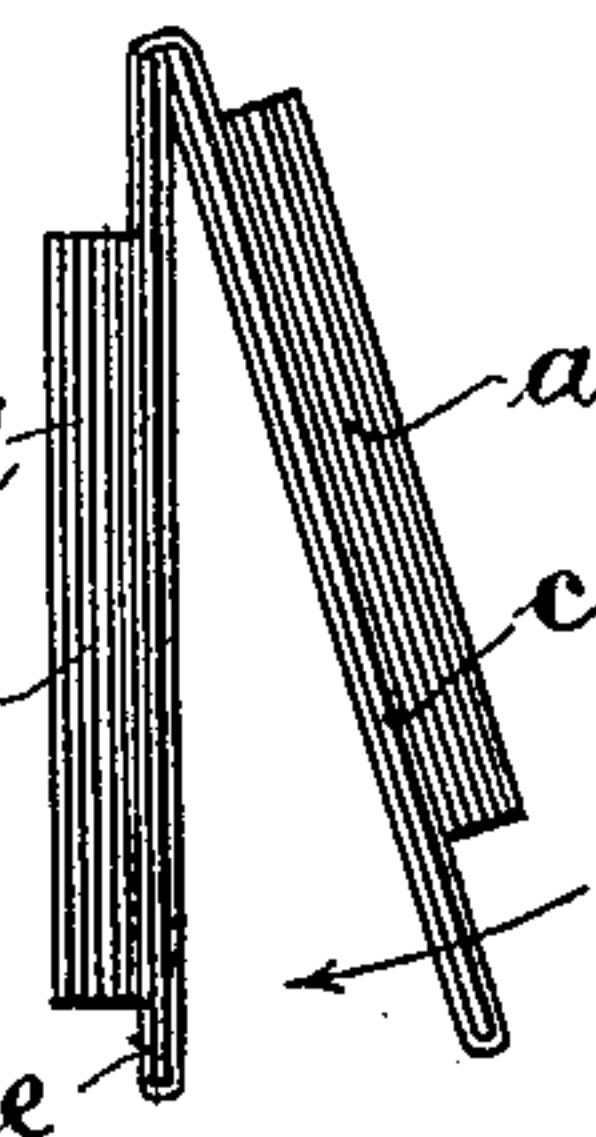


Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

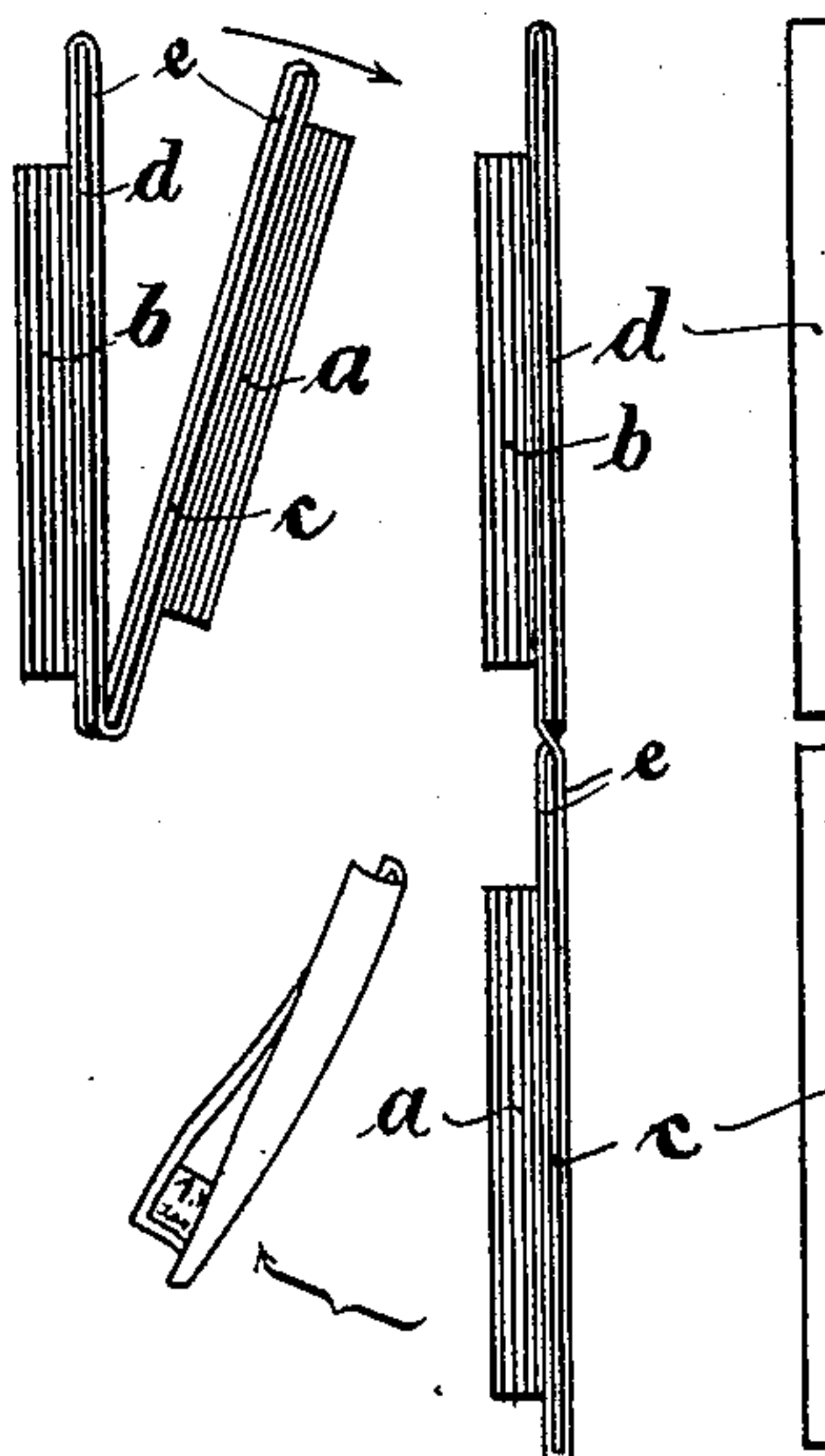
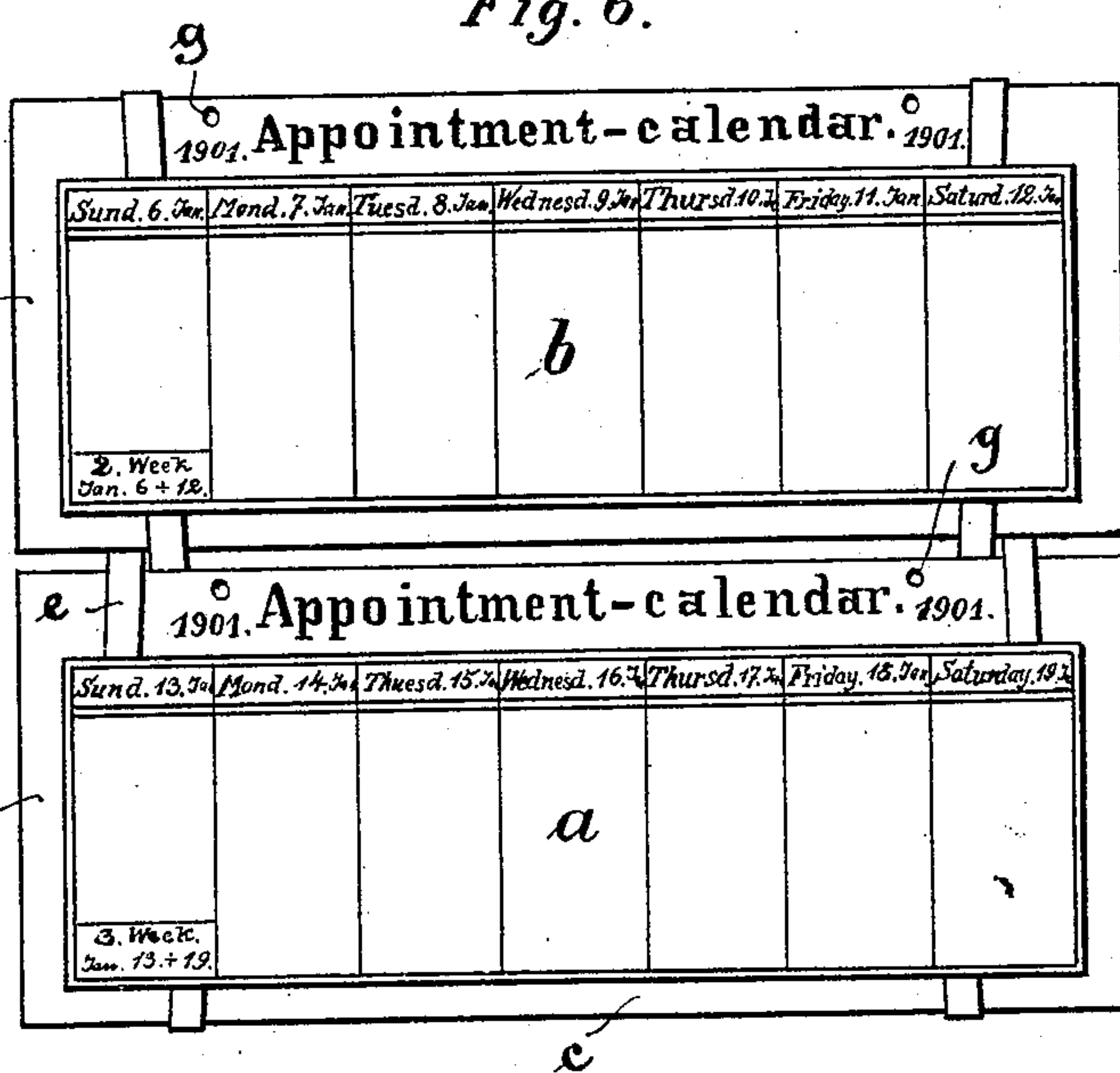


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

Emil F. Rönneberg

No. 680,670.

Patented Aug. 13, 1901.

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APPOINTMENT CALENDAR.

(Application filed May 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 7.

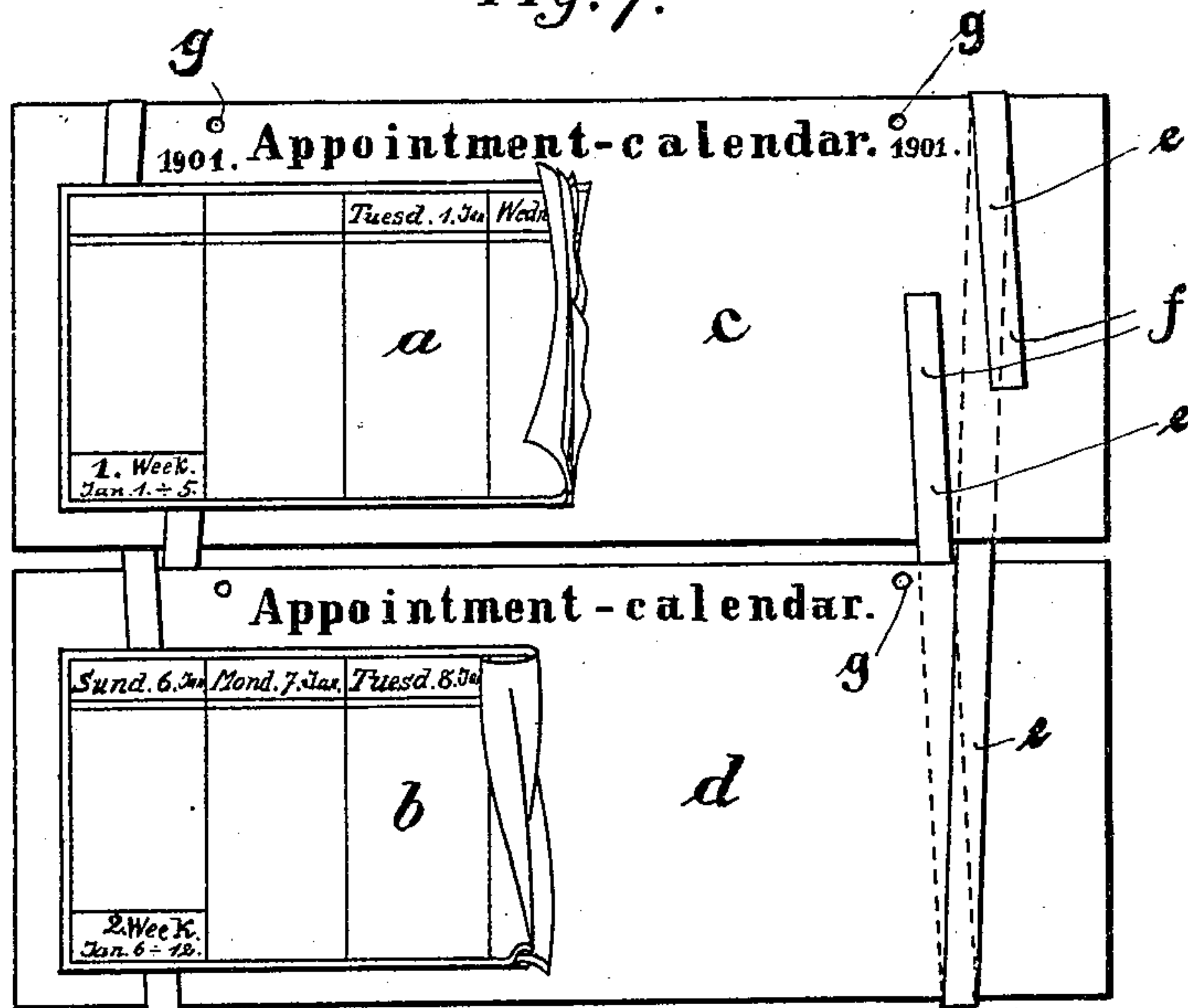


Fig. 8.

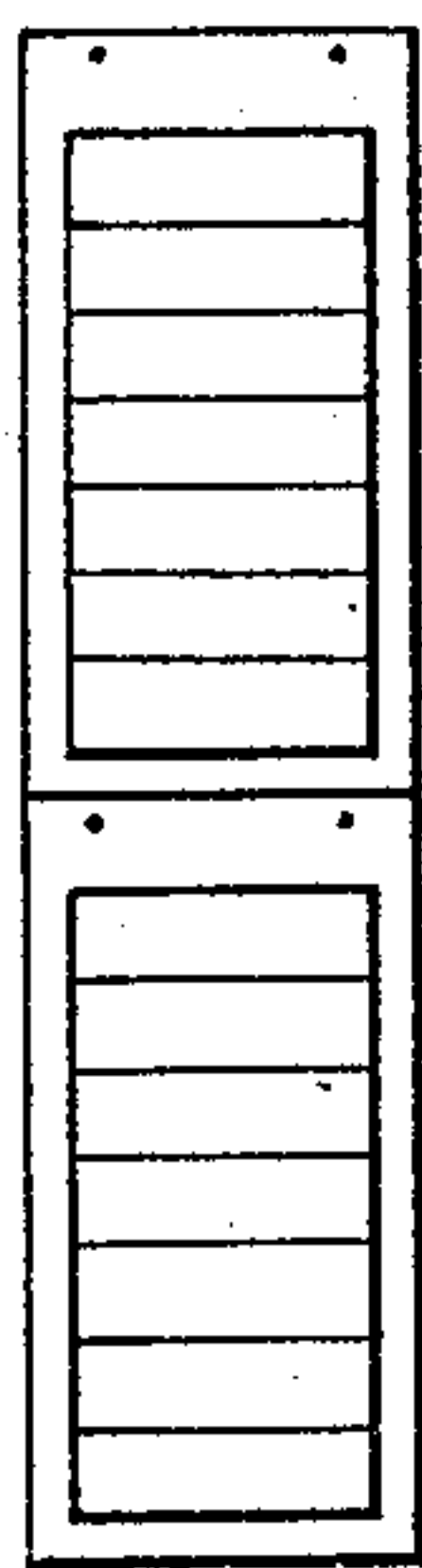


Fig. 9.

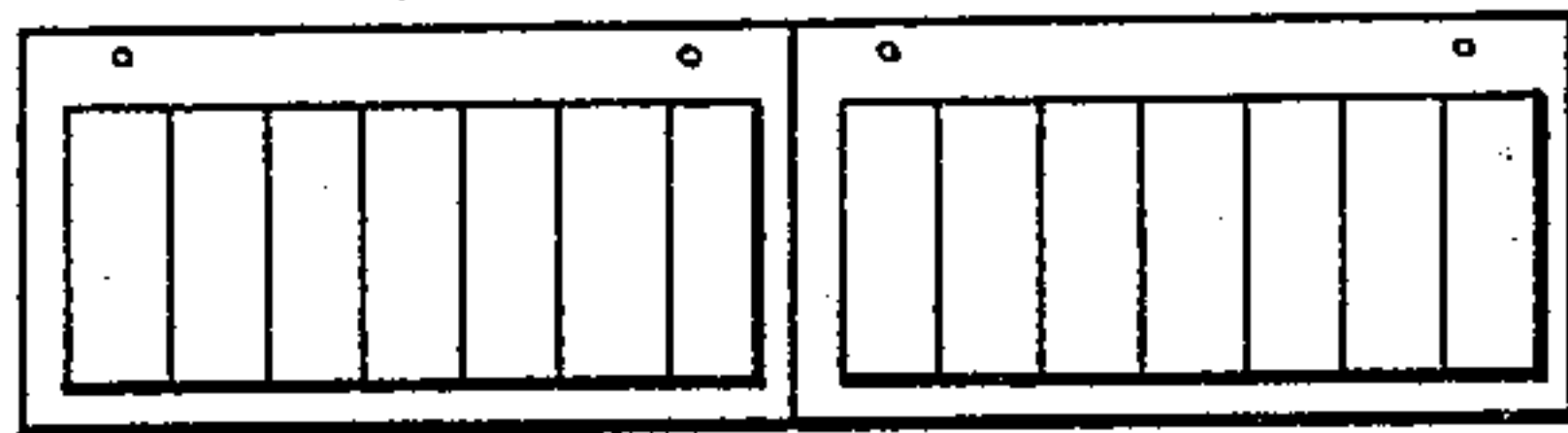
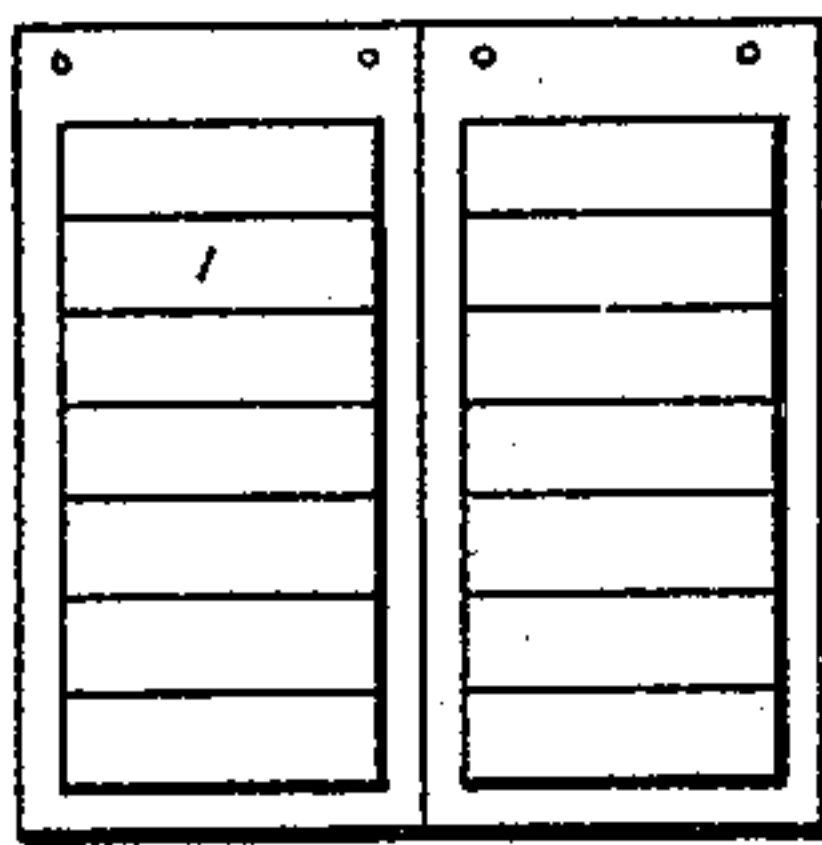


Fig. 10.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL FRIEDRICH RÖNNEBERG, OF LEIPSIC, GERMANY.

APPOINTMENT-CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 680,670, dated August 13, 1901.

Application filed May 23, 1901. Serial No. 61,595. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL FRIEDRICH RÖNNEBERG, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at 17 Inselstrasse, Leipsic, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new or Improved Appointment-Calendar, (for which I have applied for patent in Germany bearing date August 15, 1900,) of which the following is a specification:

10 This invention relates to appointment-calendars in which pads or blocks of sheets are provided, so that the sheet may be torn away after use; and the invention relates more particularly to such appointment-calendars as
15 are divided into two parts, each of which receives a block or pad of sheets and each of which sheets is marked out for equal spaces of time, such as a week, the periods indicated alternating on the sheets of the respective blocks or pads, so that the user has before him two periods or weeks.

The invention consists in the arrangement of the parts of such an appointment-calendar that their positions may be reversed, so that
25 the sheet for the current period shall always be above or on the left of the other, so that thereby no confusion can result in the appointments of the current period or week with those of the period or week after.

30 The respective blocks or pads affixed to the two parts of the appointment-calendar may be conveniently arranged in weeks which alternate on one block or pad and the other so that the sheets of the odd weeks are arranged on one block or pad and those for even weeks are arranged upon the other.

According to the invention the respective parts of the appointment-calendar are connected one to the other by means of bands
40 arranged in the form of the figure 8, said bands being connected to the respective parts so that they may be moved in relation to the other in the manner of collapsible links in a chain and in the manner hereinafter described.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an appointment-calendar provided according to the invention. Fig.
50 2 is an end elevation corresponding thereto. Figs. 3 and 4 are end elevations showing the

movement of the respective parts into reverse positions. Fig. 5 is an elevation showing the reverse position to that indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 6 is a front elevation
55 corresponding to Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a front elevation showing the manner in which the bands are connected to the respective parts. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 are diagrammatic views illustrating modifications in the arrangement
60 of the parts and the divisions on the sheets.

In carrying the invention into effect, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it will be understood that the sheets having the even weeks of one and the same year form
65 one block or pad and those having the odd weeks of the same year form another block or pad, both blocks or pads being formed in the manner usual in block or pad calendars, in which the uppermost sheet is torn off as
70 that day or period of time expires. Each of the blocks *a* and *b* is secured to separate cardboard parts *c d* or parts of other suitable material, the cardboard being preferably of larger size than the blocks. The parts *c d*
75 are connected or linked together by bands *e*, slung around them in the manner of the figure 8. The ends *f* of the bands which lie at the front of the cardboard parts *c d* are preferably secured thereto beneath the block *a*.
80 It will be understood that the bands lie loosely, but stretched upon the back of the parts *c d*.

The manner in which the bands *e* are secured to the respective parts *c d* is illustrated
85 in Fig. 7. At the top of both the parts *c d* holes *g* may be provided by which the appointment-calendar may be hung to the wall. Instead of holes any other suitable means may be provided for the purpose.
90

The sheets *a b* upon the parts of the appointment-calendar illustrated in Fig. 1 show the first and second weeks of the year 1901, respectively. At the end of the first week the appointment-calendar is taken
95 down and the part *c* turned down in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, so as to assume the position indicated in Fig. 3, being further moved into the position indicated by the arrow, Fig. 3. The upper edge of the part *c*
100 is taken forward in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 4, and the part *c* then assumes the

position beneath the part *d*, as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6. If now the sheet on the block *a*, Fig. 1, is torn off, the sheet beneath it will indicate the third week of January, and thus the second week will be above the third. The calendar may then be hung up again, and when the second week expires it may be manipulated again, as before described, and the sheet for the second week may be torn off, giving place for the sheet for the fourth week.

The invention is not limited to the superposition of the parts *c d* in the manner illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, as the sheets, for example, may be arranged with their divisions horizontal instead of vertical, in the manner illustrated in Fig. 8, and with the respective parts *c d* disposed one beneath the other in the manner illustrated in that figure, or the arrangement of the divisions on the sheet may be maintained the same, but the parts *c d* may be arranged one beside the other, in which case the bands *e* are so mounted that the parts *c d* may be moved laterally, one at the back of the other, or while the sheets are divided into horizontal spaces the parts *c d* may be arranged side by side, in the manner illustrated in Fig. 10.

It will be understood that in none of the modifications illustrated in Figs. 8, 9, and 10 is any substantial departure involved from the invention as applied in the principal modification described.

Instead of bands such as *e* links may be employed, whereby the reversal of the posi-

tion of the parts might in the same way be effected.

It will of course be understood that the invention is not limited to the arrangement of the sheets as hereinbefore specified with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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

1. In an appointment-calendar constituted of two parts, two blocks or pads of sheets affixed to said parts, said sheets being marked out in equal spaces of time, which alternate on the respective blocks or pads, and means for connecting the respective parts together, so that their position may be reversed, substantially as described.

2. In an appointment-calendar constituted of two parts, two blocks or pads of sheets affixed to said parts, said sheets being marked out in equal spaces of time, which alternate on the respective blocks or pads, and means for connecting the respective parts together consisting of bands slung around the respective parts, said bands being secured to the faces of the said parts, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMIL FRIEDRICH RÖNNEBERG.

Witnesses:

HERMANN OEHLER,
WALDER RÖNNEBERG.