

No. 690,670.

Patented Jan. 7, 1902.

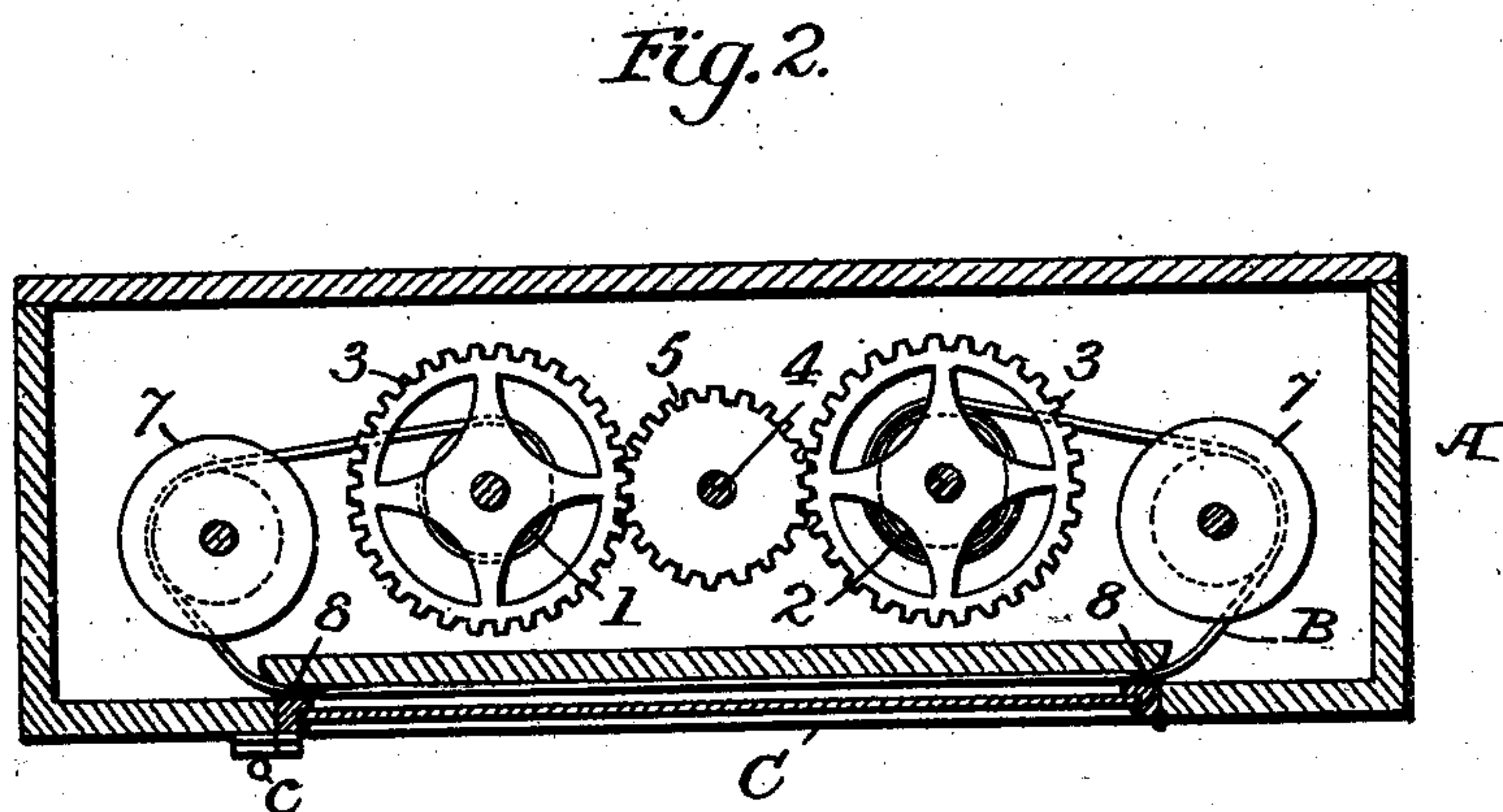
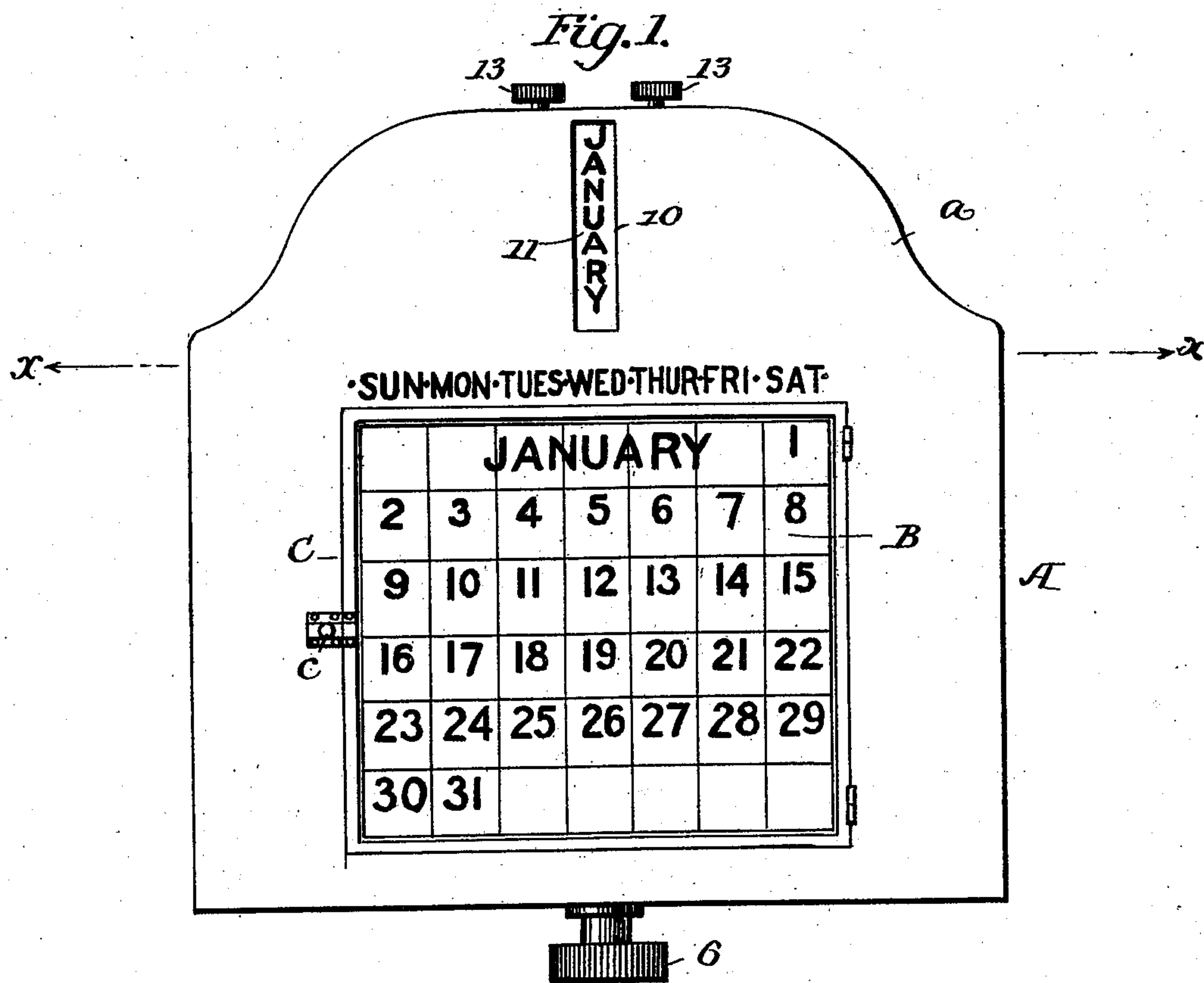
F. C. W. STELTER.

CALENDAR.

(Application filed May 13, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

J. Hinkel
John Gillman, Jr.

Inventor
Francis C. W. Stelter.

By *John Freeman*
Attorneys

No. 690,670.

Patented Jan. 7, 1902.

F. C. W. STELTER.
CALENDAR.

(Application filed May 13, 1901.)

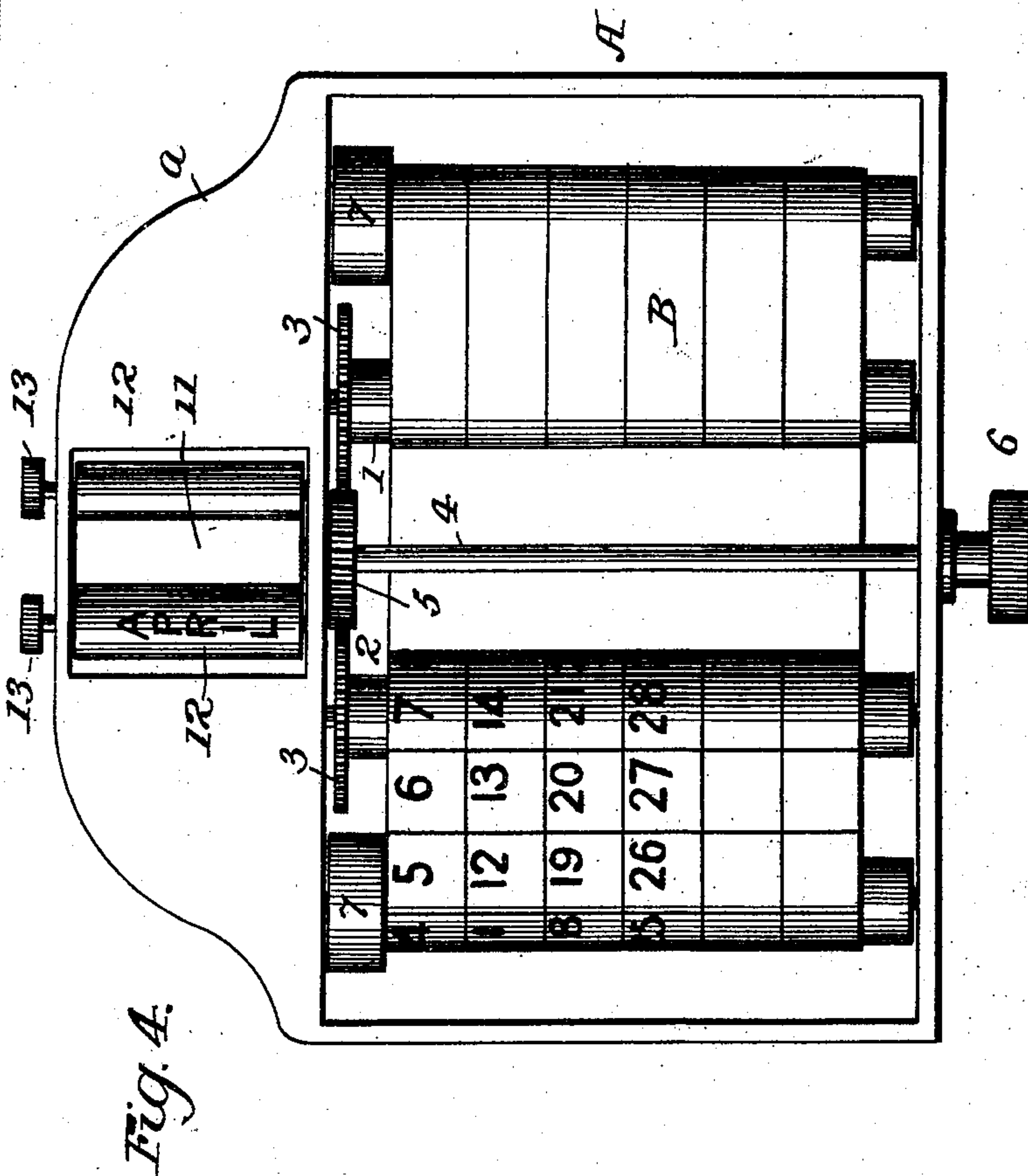
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

							<i>x</i>													
FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
							29	30	31					29	30					
FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						

Witnesses
J. H.inkel
Wm. Gillman, Jr.



Inventor
Francis C. W. Stelter
By *John Freeman*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS C. W. STELTER, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,670, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed May 13, 1901. Serial No. 60,038. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS C. W. STELTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Astoria, Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to calendars, and particularly to perpetual calendars.

The objects and nature of my invention will be fully disclosed in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a calendar embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the movable strip employed to indicate the days of the month, showing the arrangement of figures for three months having unequal numbers of days. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the rear side of the casing with the back plate removed.

Preferably I employ a rectangular casing A of any desired dimensions in which the operating devices for moving the strip B are inclosed. The two ends of the strip B are respectively secured to spools 1 and 2, journaled in bearings within the case and each having a gear-wheel 3 at one end, preferably at its upper end, as shown. Intermediate the spools 1 and 2 a shaft 4 is supported to turn and carries a gear 5, which meshes with the gears 3 on the spools 1 and 2. For the purpose of turning the shaft 4 a knob 6, exterior of the casing, is connected to one end of the shaft, preferably its lower end, as shown. The strip B, which will wind onto and off the spools 1 and 2 when the shaft 4 is rotated, passes from the spools around guide-rollers 7 7, near the ends of the casing, and through slots 8 in the front wall of the casing, so that any desired part of the strip B may be exposed on the outer face of the casing. The space between the slots 8 will be just sufficient to expose any seven of the vertical columns of the strip B. Preferably a glass cover C will be hinged to the casing at one side and detachably secured by a suitable catch, as c , at its other side in order to protect the strip B, but at the same time afford access thereto, if necessary. To the top of the casing A may be secured an-

other casing a of any desired ornamental design, or the casing a may be integral with the casing A, if preferred. In the front of the casing a an opening 10 may be formed, and within the casing an endless strip 11 may be supported upon two rollers 12, one of which will preferably be extended outside the casing and provided with a knob 13 for turning it. The strip 11 will have the names of the months printed or otherwise marked upon it, and by turning the knob 13 the name of any month may be exposed through the opening 10.

The strip B is an important feature of my invention, and I will now particularly describe it and point out its special advantages over other strips heretofore employed in perpetual calendars.

The strip B has twelve divisions x , one for each month of the year, and three of these divisions (for February, March, and April) are shown in Fig. 3. Each division is divided into seventy-eight squares, there being six parallel horizontal rows of thirteen squares each. In the top row the first six squares to the left are left vacant, and in the other seven the numbers "1" to "7" appear consecutively. In the second row the numbers "2" to "14" appear consecutively. In the third row the numbers "9" to "21" appear consecutively. In the fourth row the numbers "16" to "28" appear consecutively. In the fifth row the numbers "23" to "31" appear consecutively in those sections where the month has thirty-one days, there being four vacant squares at the right-hand end of the row, and in the sixth row the numbers "30" and "31" appear in the first two squares to the left, all the other squares in this row being left vacant.

In the case of sections for months having only thirty days the numbers "23" to "30" appear consecutively in the fifth row, with five squares left vacant at the right of the row, and only the number "30" appears in the sixth row, the remaining twelve squares being left vacant. In the section for the month of February, which sometimes has twenty-eight days and sometimes twenty-nine days, I show the numbers "23" to "29" in the fifth row, leaving six squares vacant, and no number at all appears in the sixth row.

It will be observed that the numbers "1," "8," "15," "22," and "29," which appear in the central vertical row of each section, are not duplicated and that all the other numbers in each section are duplicated.

One important use of a calendar is the making of notes or memoranda adjacent to the days of the month for the purpose of reminding the owner or user of the calendar of some important matter in connection with a particular date. Now there are many matters or events of which a person may desire to be reminded on the same date each year—as, for instance, birthdays, the dates on which insurance premiums are due, &c.—and one of the most important advantages of my improved calendar is that such memoranda may be made on the strip B and once made will be a permanent reminder as long as the strip B is used. For instance, the anniversary of Washington's birthday occurs on February 22, and as a reminder the word "Washington" may be written under the number "22" in the section for February, and each year as the section for February is exposed on the face of the casing A such memoranda will appear. Again, a life-insurance premium may be due on March 3 each year, and if the words "life-insurance" or any abbreviation thereof be written under both numbers "3" in the section for March one or the other will always appear in view every year when the section for March is exposed on the face of the casing A. In order that such memoranda may be made, the squares of each section will be made large enough to receive both the number indicating the day of the month and such memoranda.

On the face of the case A above the strip B there will be seven divisions or spaces *d* substantially equal in width to the width of the squares on the strip B, and in the respective spaces *d* will appear the usual abbreviations "Sun.," "Mon.," &c., indicating the seven days of the week, and these will be permanent.

Obviously the vacant spaces on the left of the top row of each section of the strip B and also all the vacant spaces in the fifth and sixth rows could be without the vertical dividing-lines and form a continuous space in each case. Preferably, also, I shall print or otherwise mark on each section the name or the usual abbreviation of the name of the month each section represents, and preferably such name or abbreviation will appear twice on each section, once in the space in the top row immediately to the left of the central vertical row and again in sixth row immediately to the right of the central vertical column, as indicated in Fig. 3, and if such names or abbreviations occupy only a space equal to the width of three squares one or the other will be fully in view, no matter what part of the section is exposed on the face of the casing A. In such case the strip for the months in the casing *a* may be omitted, if desired, and I wish it to be un-

derstood that my invention is not limited to the use of the month-strip in the casing *a* nor to the printing or otherwise marking the names of the month on the sections of the strip B, as either one or both may be used, as preferred.

Obviously other devices may be employed for moving the strip B to expose the proper section or part thereof on the face of the casing A, and my invention contemplates the use of any suitable means for such purpose, that shown in the drawings being illustrative only.

I am aware that a strip with figures or numbers arranged thereon just as I arrange them on the sections of my strip B for months having thirty-one days have heretofore been employed in perpetual calendars; but heretofore, so far as I am aware, one such strip has been used for every month in the year, and it is therefore obvious such strip could not be used for making permanent memoranda or reminders of events occurring annually on fixed dates in different months. Furthermore, unless some means is employed to cover or hide the number "31" for months having only thirty days or the numbers "30" and "31" and sometimes "29," when the strip is used for February, some confusion is liable to occur. In my strip the exact number of days is indicated for each month, except for February, and to avoid confusion in this case I shall preferably have the number "29" in a contrasting color to the other numbers on the section, which will serve as a reminder that such number is necessary only in leap-years.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a perpetual calendar, a strip having twelve divisions or sections one for each month of the year arranged consecutively, each section having a plurality of parallel rows of divided spaces in which the numbers indicating the days of the particular month are printed or otherwise marked, the numbers indicating the days of the month in the central vertical row of each section appearing once only and all the other numbers in each section being duplicated, combined with a support for such strip having on its face marks indicating the days of the week, and means for moving said strip across the face of the support adjacent to said marks, substantially as set forth.

2. In a perpetual calendar, a strip having twelve divisions or sections one for each month of the year arranged consecutively, each section having a plurality of parallel rows of divided spaces in which the numbers indicating the days of the particular month are printed or otherwise marked, the numbers indicating the days of the month in the central vertical row of each section appearing once only and all the other numbers in each section being duplicated, and each section having letters indicating the name of the month it is designed for on each side of the

vertical row of numbers and adjacent there-
to, combined with a support for such strip hav-
ing on its face marks indicating the days of
the week, and means for moving said strip
5 across the face of the support adjacent to said
marks, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

FRANCIS C. W. STELTER.

Witnesses:

LENA STELTER,

H. BOEDDINGHAUS.