

No. 696,098.

Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

M. HAMBURGER & A. J. BIRKHOLZ.
COMBINED WEEK NOTE AND DAY BLOCK CALENDAR.

(Application filed Nov. 4, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Combined
week note and day block calendar.

<i>a</i>		Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	<i>b</i>
1901		15	16	17	18	19	
		October					31 Days.
Sunday	13						
Monday	14						
Tuesday	15						
Wednesday	16						
Thursday	17						
Friday	18						<i>a</i>
Saturday	19						
		October 13-19.					41 week.

Witnesses.

Jules C. Delaney
Ludwig Flum.

Inventors.

Moritz Hamburger
August Jean Birkholz
by B. Singer Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ HAMBURGER AND AUGUST JEAN BIRKHOLZ, OF BUDAPEST,
'AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

COMBINED WEEK-NOTE AND DAY BLOCK-CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,098, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed November 4, 1901. Serial No. 81,120½. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MORITZ HAMBURGER and AUGUST JEAN BIRKHOLZ, printers, of 13 Csákyutcza, Budapest, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Combined Week-Note and Day Block-Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

The so-called "week-note" calendars have the disadvantage that they do not at first sight give immediate comprehensive information with regard to the notes for the day in question. It is frequently necessary to consider for a moment in order to find that one of the seven days which is wanted, and mistakes are easily made. The ordinary day block-calendars from which one leaf is torn every day are, on the other hand, not suitable for notes of the week. The advantages of both these calendars are combined by the present invention in such a manner that it is rendered possible to immediately recognize the date on glancing at the calendar and also to use the latter for weekly notes.

The annexed drawing represents a front view of the calendar; and the invention essentially consists in the fact that between the usual leaves *a* of the block-calendar a strip of paper *b*, cut into seven parts corresponding to the days of the week, is introduced. This strip of paper is connected with the upper part of the calendar together with and in exactly the same manner as the note-leaves. The strip of paper is cut into seven parts, as

already stated, and held in the block by perforations. Of the seven smaller strips one is torn off each day of the week, so that the first of the remaining ones give the desired information at the first glance, more particularly the date and the like of the day in question. The calendar represented in the annexed drawing, for instance, indicates the 15th October, 1901. The note-calendar leaves may of course contain the necessary data exactly as hitherto; but the usual data—such as religious name-days and feasts, birthday, Protestant and Greek calendar—may also be so arranged that, for instance, the local religious date appears on the note-leaf and the other calendar-dates on the corresponding small strip of paper.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A combined week-note and day block-calendar comprising an ordinary week-note calendar with strips in separable divisions interleaved therein and bearing thereon the days of the week in the order given in the week-note calendar, whereby the current day may be indicated daily by detaching one of said divisions.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MORITZ HAMBURGER.

AUGUST JEAN BIRKHOLZ.

Witnesses:

JOSEF WIRKMANN,
ARTHUR BARUSH.