

No. 725,869.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

F. F. PULVER.

CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Figure 1.

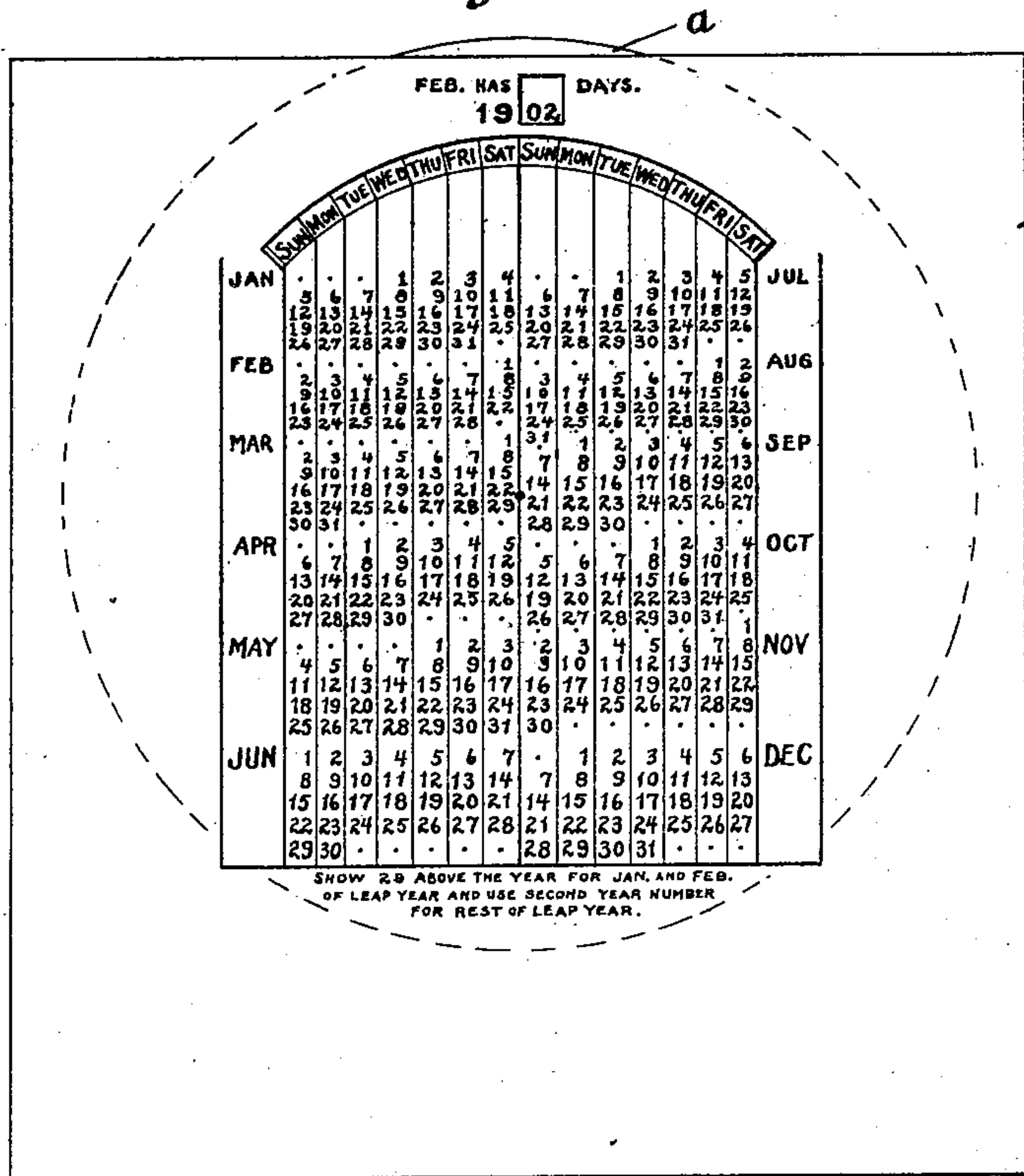
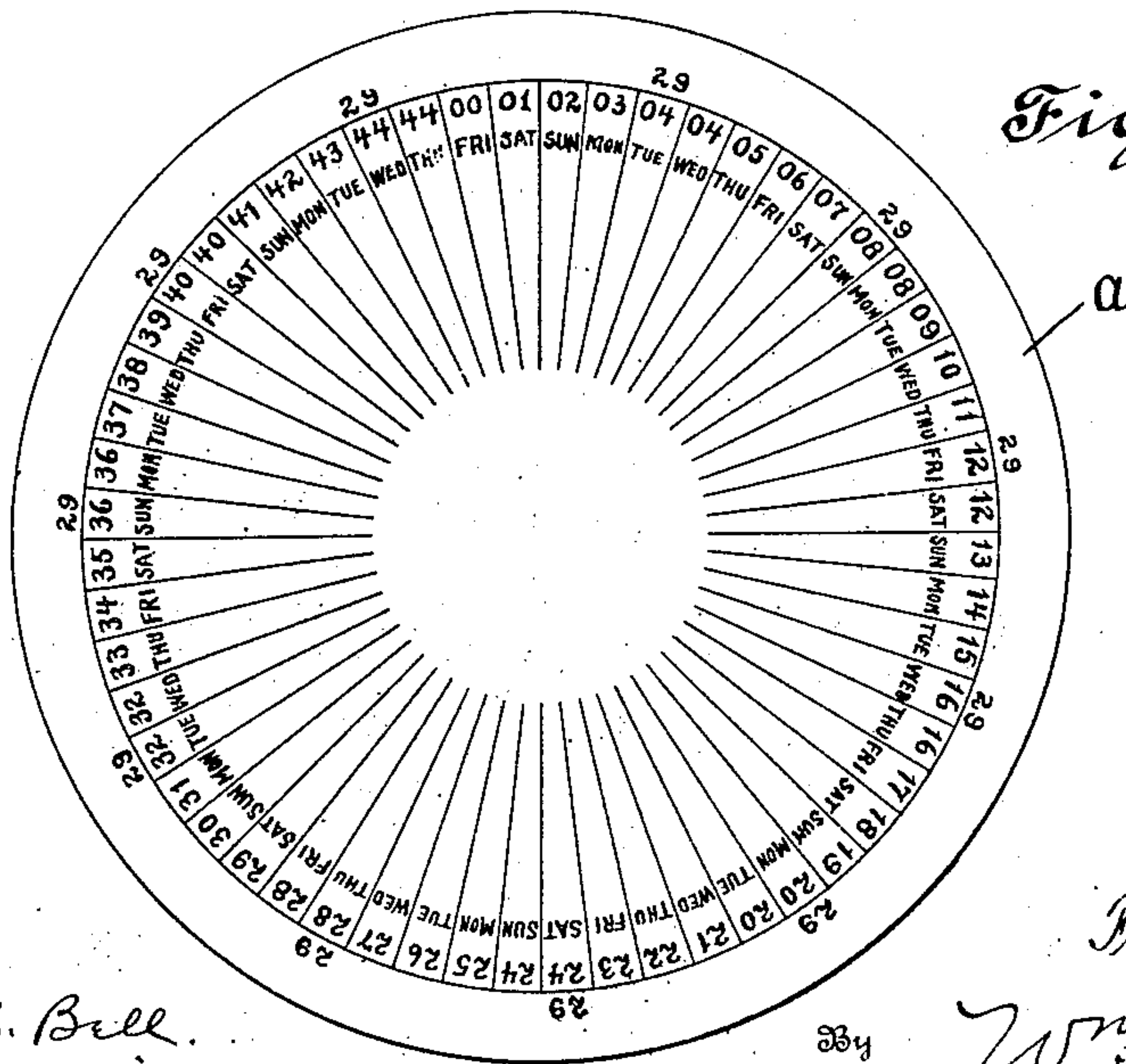


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Albert C. Bell.

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CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,869, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed December 9, 1902. Serial No. 134,586. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. PULVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is the production of a calendar of simple form that is good for and readily adjustable to any one year of a long term of years. It is the purpose of my present invention to so arrange these adjustable time indications that they may be carried by a circular dial, whereby the parts may be readily secured together, and thus be held in readiness for any desired adjustment by the rotation of the dial.

The several views illustrating my invention are as follows:

Figure 1 is a view of the face of the calendar complete; and Fig. 2 is a face view of the circular dial *a*, which has on it the successive time indications used on the calendar.

As seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the calendar consists of a main or front piece *b* of any suitable material, as cardboard, press-board, celluloid, &c., and has printed thereon a calendar of practically the ordinary form, covering a period of one year. Pivoted to the piece *b* at a point which may be between the indications "Mar. 22" and "Sept. 21" of the calendar, as indicated, is seen a disk *a* of suitable material, which, as shown in Fig. 2, has printed thereon in a closed series, circular in form, abbreviations of the names of the days of the week, and in the same radial lines with these indications is seen a second larger circle of indications, which are used to represent the units and tens of the successive years. It will be noticed that outside of this second circle of indications the figures "29" appear at intervals. The purpose of these figures will be explained later.

It will be noticed that disk *a* projects a little above piece *b*, so that such disk *a* may be rotated about the pivot described by engaging such projection by the finger.

Near the top of piece *b* is seen a square opening, near the top and on the left of which is printed on piece *b* the words "Feb. has" and in the same horizontal line to the right of the opening the word "days."

Near the lower part of the square opening and to the left thereof are printed on piece *b* the numerals "19." Below the square opening there is seen a second opening in piece *b*, segmental in form, to which vertical lines extend from the body of the calendar, forming fourteen vertical columns of days of the week, in which the months are arranged in two vertical rows side by side, with seven columns of days of the week to each row of months.

The openings just described are so proportioned and located that when disk *a* is fastened at its center to piece *b*, as described above, fourteen of the series of days of the week on disk *a* show through the segmental opening in *b* and form the headings for the fourteen columns of days of the week indicated. At the same time one of the indications of the series of numerals appears through the lower part of the small square opening in piece *b*, forming, together with the "19" already described as printed on piece *b* to the left of such square opening, a complete indication of the year for which the calendar is set, as "1902," "1903," "1904," &c. It will be noticed in Fig. 2 that the numerals indicating the units and tens of the leap-years occur twice consecutively as "04," "04," "08," "08," &c., and that just outside of these numerals and in a radial line with the first indication of each leap-year the numerals "29" occur. Thus when any leap-year first appears in the square opening in piece *b* the numerals "29" appear above the year in the same opening and form part of the statement "Feb. has 29 days." It is of course understood that unless such indication appears February has twenty-eight days.

The reason for the duplication of the leap-year designations is that the calendar is made, as will be noticed, for twenty-eight days in February, and thus the first leap-year designation in each case is used for January and February, and for the rest of the months of leap-year the second designation of the same year is used. This operation is indicated on the calendar by the following direction: "Show 29 above the year for Jan. and Feb. of leap-year and use second year-number for rest of leap-year."

The calendar as shown is good for forty-four years; but evidently without departing

from the spirit of the invention the same principle may be used for practically any number of years such that the total number of year indications is a multiple of seven.

5 What I claim is—

1. In a calendar, a front piece bearing characters arranged in a series of seven or some multiple of seven rows indicating the several successive days of each month for any year
10 not a leap-year, in combination with a back piece pivoted to such front piece and carrying a first series of characters standing for the successive days of one or more complete weeks and also a second and corresponding series
15 of characters indicating successive calendar years with the characters indicating each leap-year, during the period of time covered by such second series of characters, appearing twice, such first and second series of characters circularly arranged to show success-
20 sively through suitable openings therefor in such front piece, with one of such first-named series of characters opposite each of the rows of characters in such front piece indicating
25 the several successive days of the month.

2. In a calendar, a front piece bearing characters arranged in a series of seven or some multiple of seven rows indicating the several successive days of each month for any year

not a leap-year, in combination with a back 30 piece pivoted to such front piece and carrying a first series of characters standing for the successive days of one or more complete weeks and also a second and corresponding series of characters indicating successive calendar 35 years with the characters indicating each leap-year, during the period of time covered by such second series of characters, appearing twice, such first and second series of characters circularly arranged to show success- 40 sively through suitable openings therefor in such front piece, with one of such first-named series of characters opposite each of the rows of characters in such front piece indicating the several successive days of the month, 45 such back piece also carrying the figures "29" repeated thereon for each leap-year during the period of years covered by such second series of characters and arranged to show through suitable openings in such front piece, 50 and printed matter on such front piece cooperating therewith to read "Feb. has 29 days this year."

FRANK F. PULVER.

Witnesses:

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