

No. 728,904.

PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

G. G. GRAESSLE.  
CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.

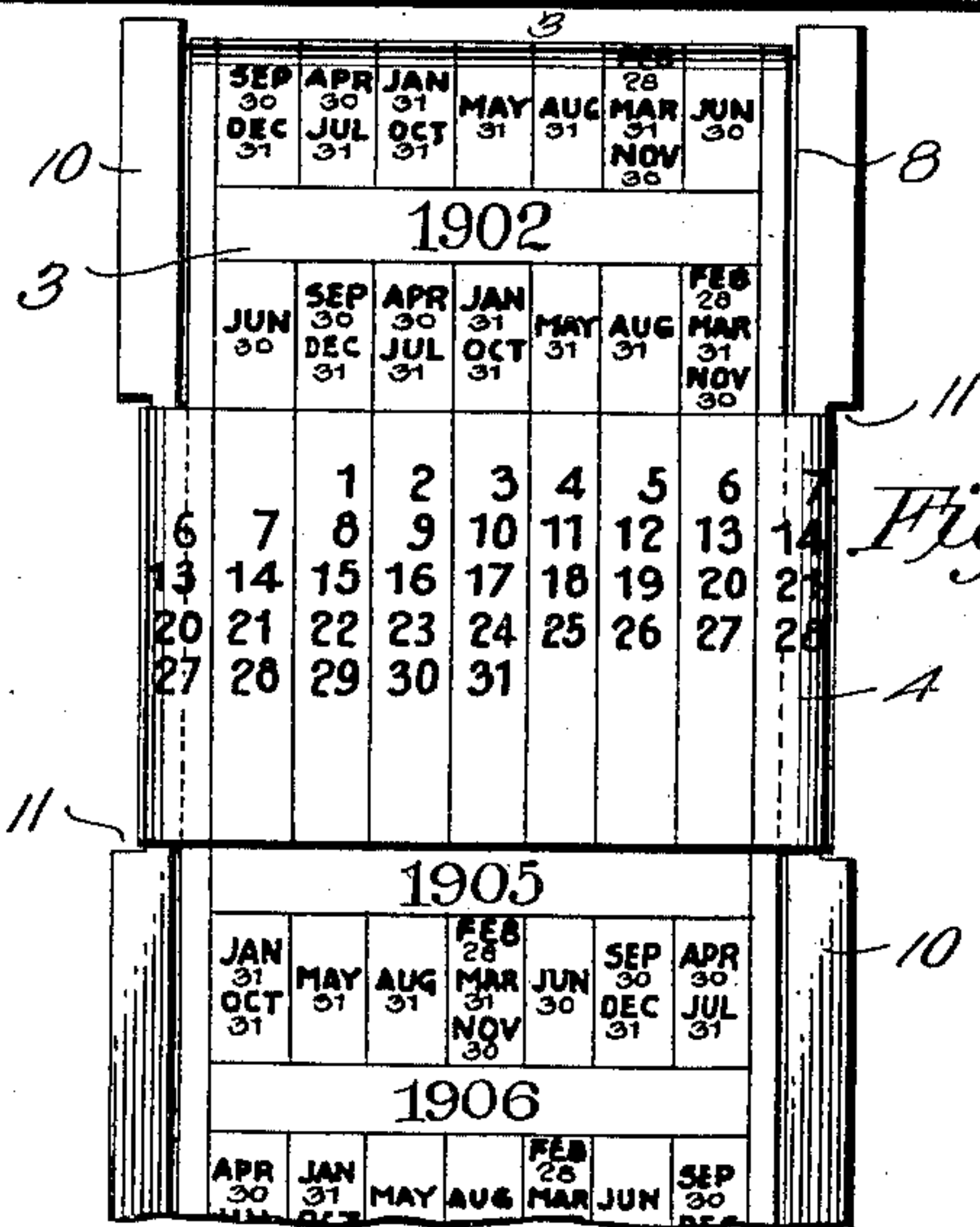
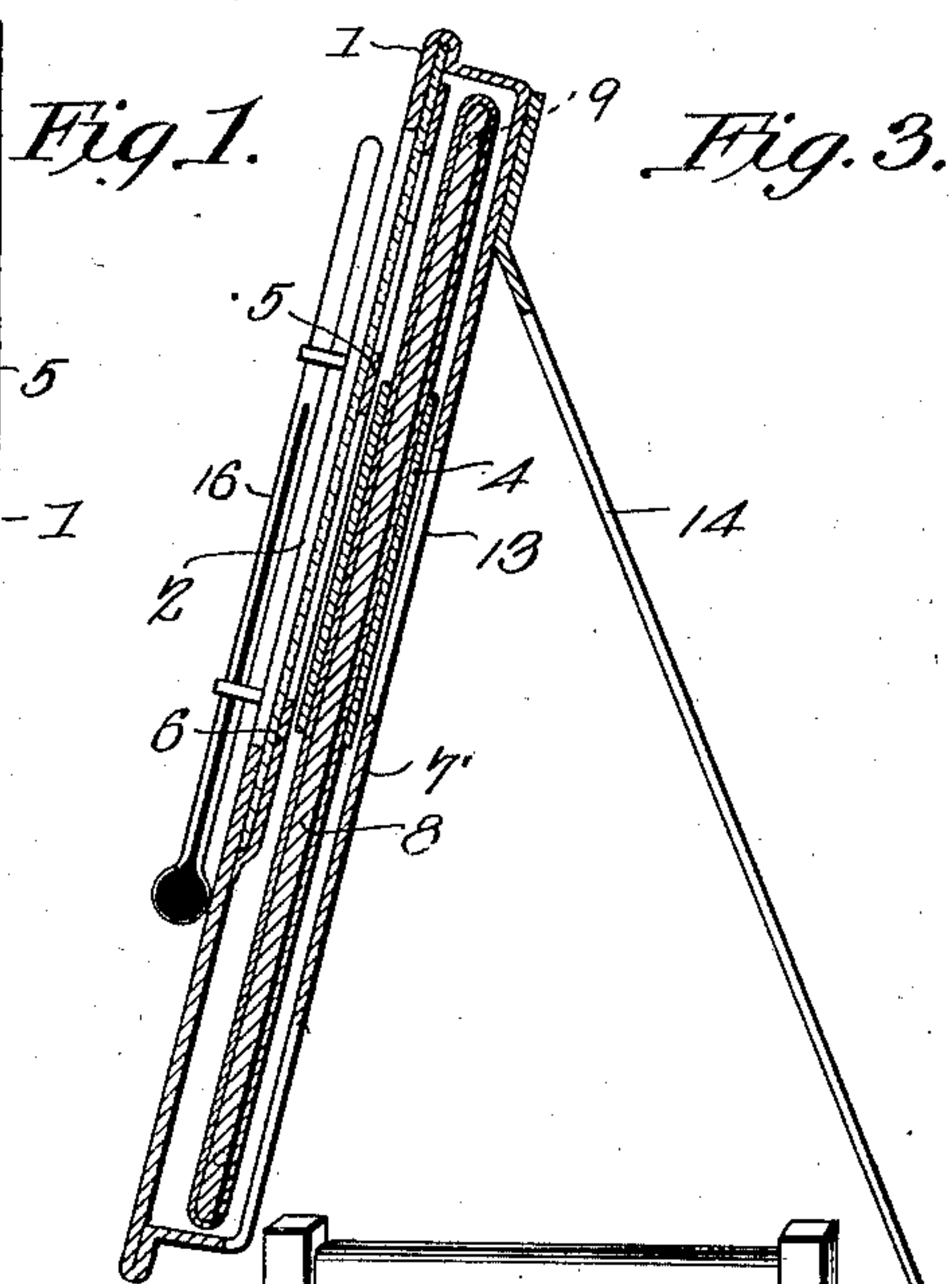
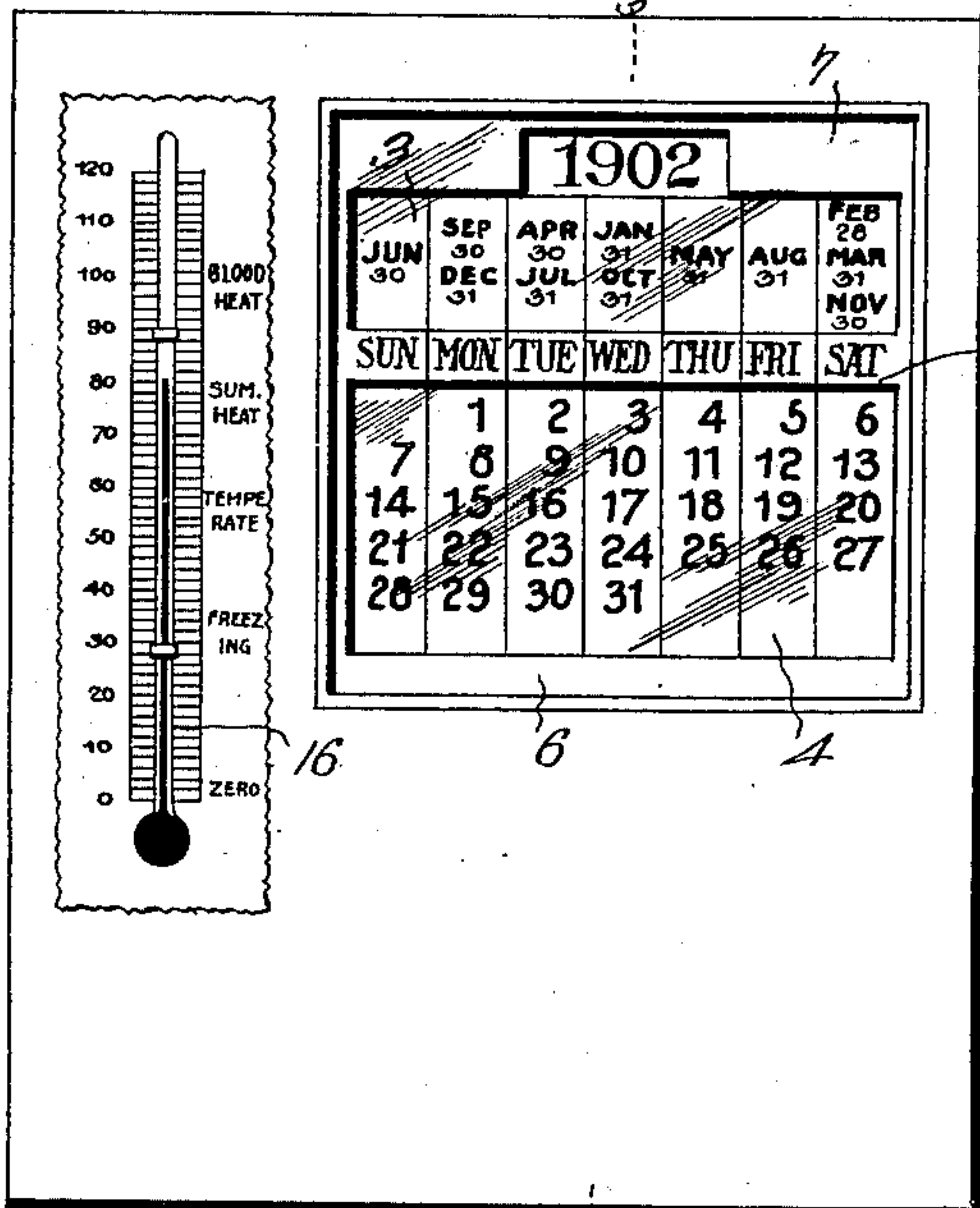


Fig. 2.

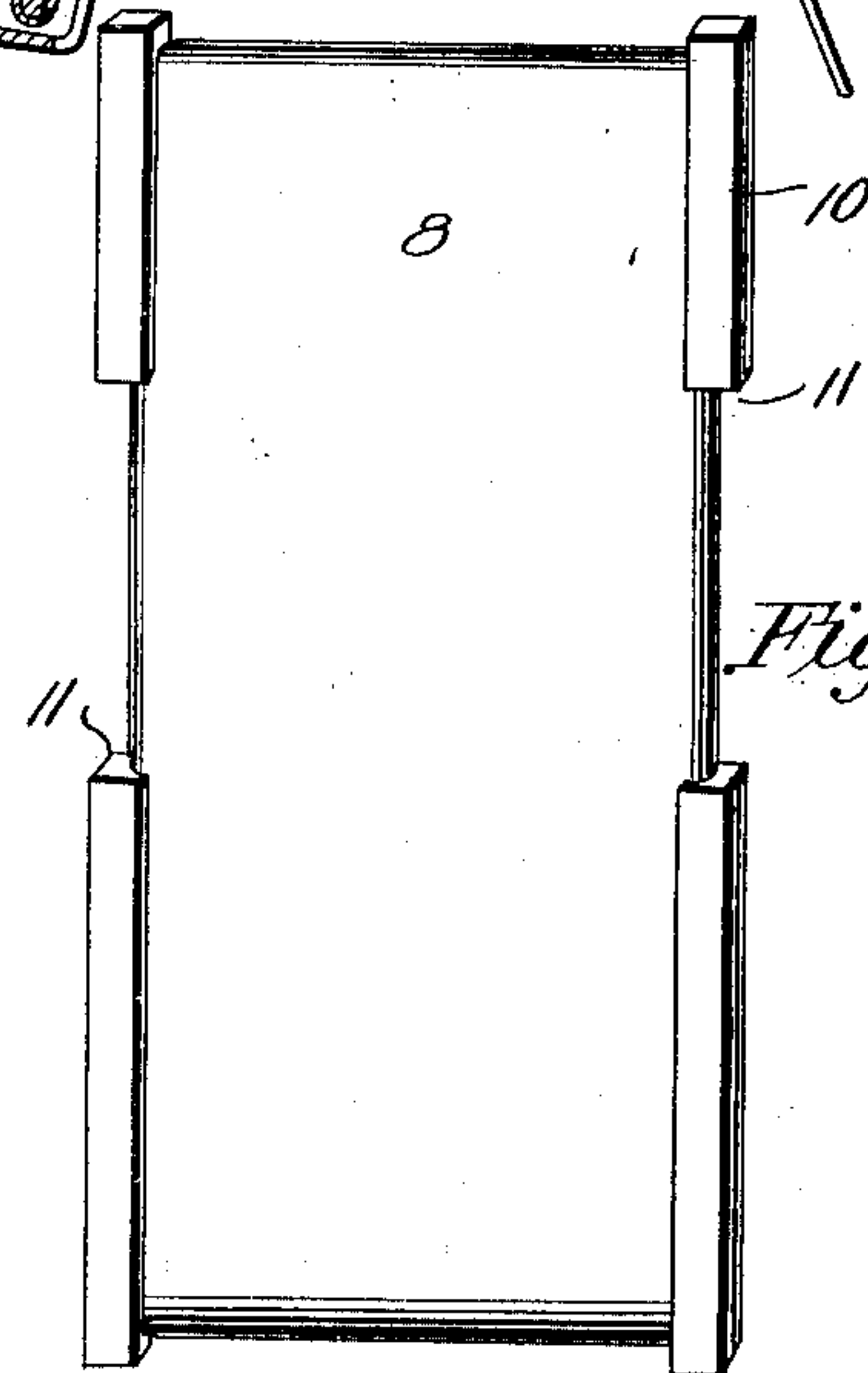
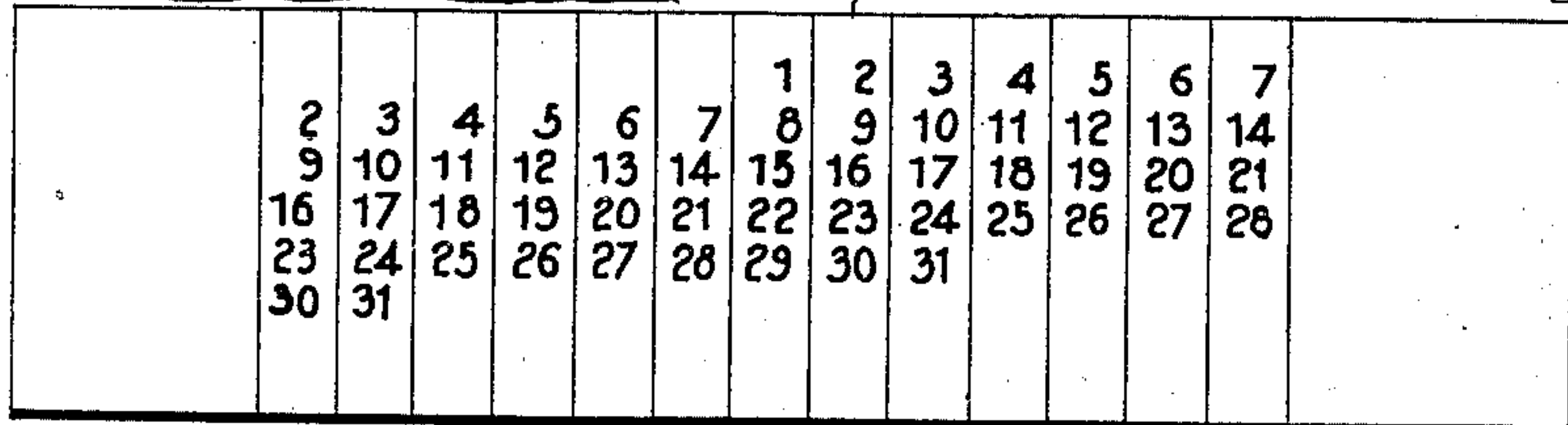


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE G. GRAESSLE, OF SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,904, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed January 29, 1903. Serial No. 141,040. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE G. GRAESSLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a calendar, and more particularly to that type of calendars known as "perpetual," and has for its object the production of a device of this character embodying the desirable advantages of cheapness and simplicity and which may be used for ready reference as well as an every-day calendar.

A further object of the invention is to construct a device by means of which, having the month and year, the day of the week of any desired date may be readily ascertained.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the calendar. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the calendar, showing it removed from the casing. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of the block carrying the endless belts, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the date-carrying belt.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the calendar-frame, made of any suitable material, preferably leather, which is provided with an opening 2, as shown, to expose the calendar-tables 3 and 4. Extending across the opening 2 is a strip or bar 5, on which is printed, stamped, or otherwise affixed the names or abbreviations designating the days of the week. The opening 2 may be covered by a transparent medium 6—such as glass, mica, celluloid, or the like—to protect the calendar-tables, and the appearance of the device may be improved by the employment of an ornamental mat 7, of which the week-indicating strip 5 may form an integral part.

Secured to the back of the frame 1 in any

suitable manner is a casing 7', and within the casing is mounted a block 8, secured thereto by pins 9. The block 8, which is substantially rectangular in shape, has mounted thereon the endless calendar-tables 3 and 4 in the form of belts arranged at right angles to each other. The year and month table 3 is guided between flanges 10 at the side of the block and is freely movable in order to adjust any desired portion of the table opposite the visual opening 2, while the table, bearing the month-numerals, passes through recessed portions 11 of said flanges. The flanges prevent the displacement of the belts and also serve to space the block from the front and back of the frame and casing, thereby allowing the calendar-belts to move freely on said blocks without coming in contact with the frame. The calendar table or belt 3 has printed on its face the year and names of the months in the year, and adjacent to each month are numerals designating the number of days in said month. The names of the month or corresponding abbreviations designating such names are arranged in predetermined order in seven columns, the columns being vertical or parallel with each other and so spaced that one shall be above each of the names designating the days of the week. The order in which the months are arranged is determined by the day of the week on which each month commences. Thus in the year 1902 June commences on Sunday and appears in the first column, September and December both begin on Monday and appear in the second column, April and July commence on Tuesday and appear in the third column, and so on until all the months appear in the proper columns. The strip 3 may be of any length and bear numerals representing as many years as may be necessary or desired, and the length of the strip may be shortened by using one monthly table for more than one year. For instance, in 1900 and 1906 the months start on the same day of the week in both years, and likewise in 1901 and 1907, 1902 and 1913, although this will not generally be followed, owing to the risk of confusion. The table or belt 4 is freely movable transversely of the block and is provided with numerals printed thereon, so that the first row of numbers will commence at "1"



and end with "7," the second row commences with "2" and ends with "14," the third row commences with "9" and ends with "21," the fourth row commences with "16" and ends with "28," the fifth row commences with "23" and ends with "31," and the sixth row commences with "30" and ends with "31." By this arrangement of the numerals on the table 3 any day of a week on which a month may commence may be indicated at the opening 2 and all the rest of the days of the month exposed to view in their regular order. The casing 7 is provided with openings 12 and 13, through which the fingers may be inserted to move the belts in the desired direction.

A thermometer 16 may be attached to the frame 1, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The frame is also provided with a pivoted or hinged back 14, designed to serve as a rest for supporting the calendar in an upright position.

The operation of the calendar is as follows: Assuming that the year is 1902, to set the calendar insert the finger 3 until the figures "1902" appear at the visual opening 2, and if the month be December the belt 4 is moved either to the right or left until the numeral "1" is under the name of the month, as clearly indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Thus the day of the week, the day of the month, and the month with its number of days in the year are brought into view through the openings in the frame. Any year and the particular month and day thereof may be found for an indefinite period by operating the belts in the manner stated, the correct date being displayed as soon as the indicator or numeral "1" is under the name of the selected month.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the princi-

ple or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A calendar comprising a frame, a casing secured to the frame, a support pivoted to the casing, a table-carrying block arranged within the casing having a pair of endless table-carrying belts movably mounted thereon and arranged at right angles to each other, one of said belts being provided with year-numerals and the names of the months and number of days in each month, and the other belt having numerals thereon indicating the respective days of each month, the table-carrying block being provided with marginal flanges defining vertically and horizontally disposed guides for said endless belts.

2. A calendar comprising a frame, a mat mounted in the frame, a strip provided with the names of the days of the week extending across the opening in the mat, a casing secured to the frame, a table or belt carrying block arranged within the casing, a pair of endless table-carrying belts arranged at right angles to each other and movably mounted on the block, one of said belts being provided with year-numerals and the names of the months and number of days in each month arranged in a number of columns equal to the number of days in the week and the other table having numerals thereon indicating the respective days of each month, the strip bearing the days of the week being arranged at the intersection of the endless belts.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE G. GRAESSLE.

Witnesses:

F. B. MERCER,  
A. W. MERCER.