

No. 788,241.

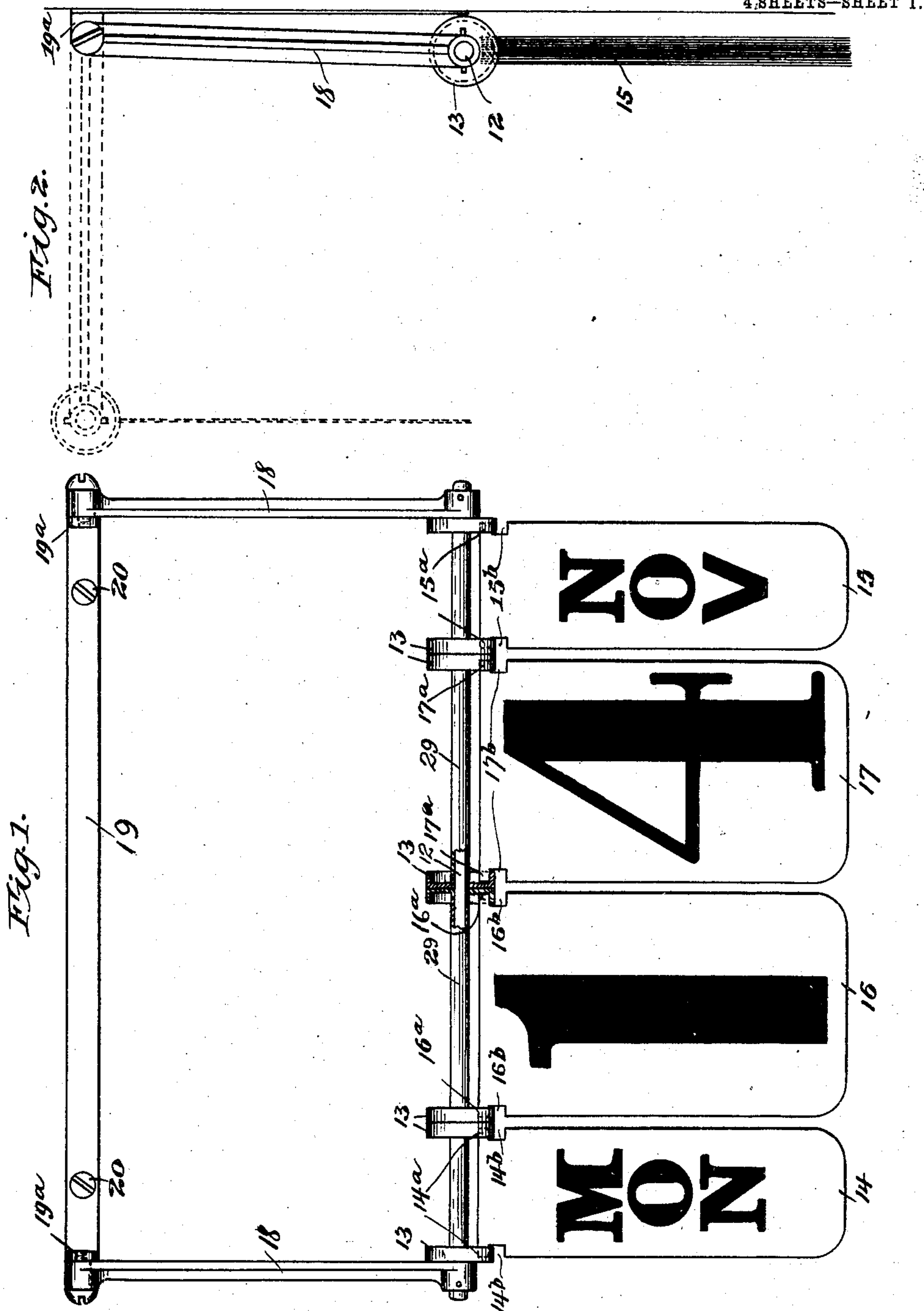
PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

E. J. BRANDT.

CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses,
J. D. Mann
S. N. Pond.

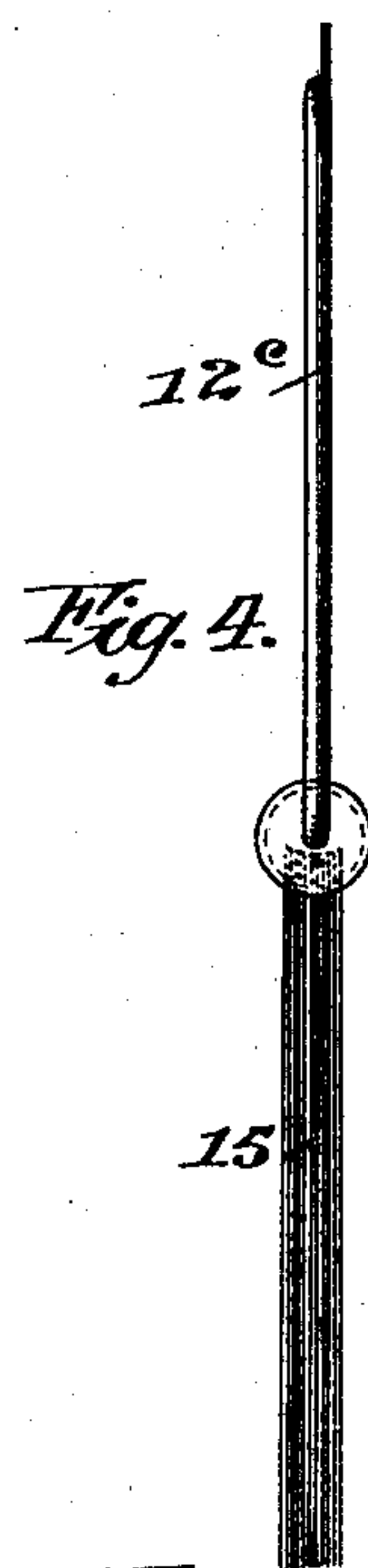
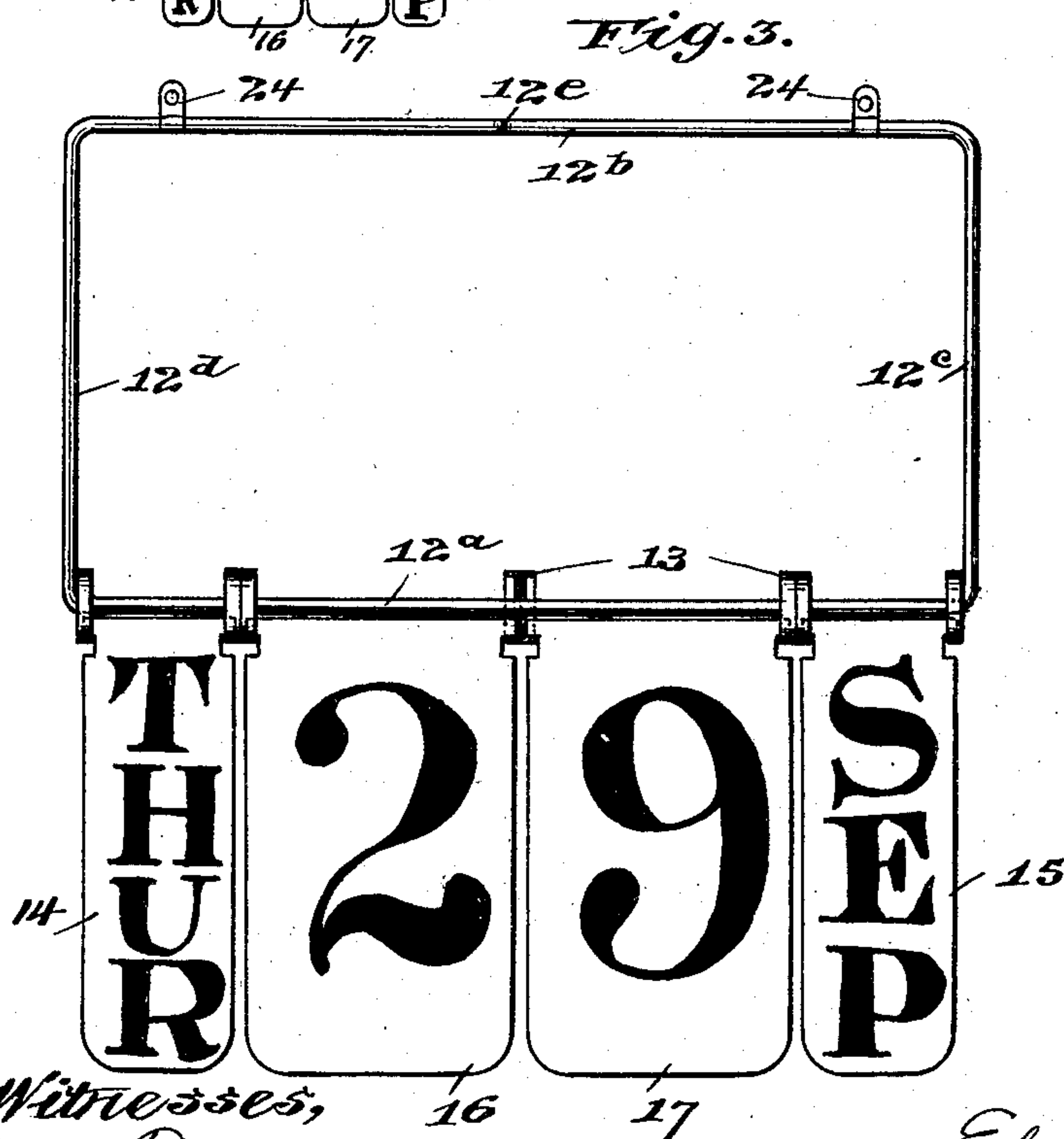
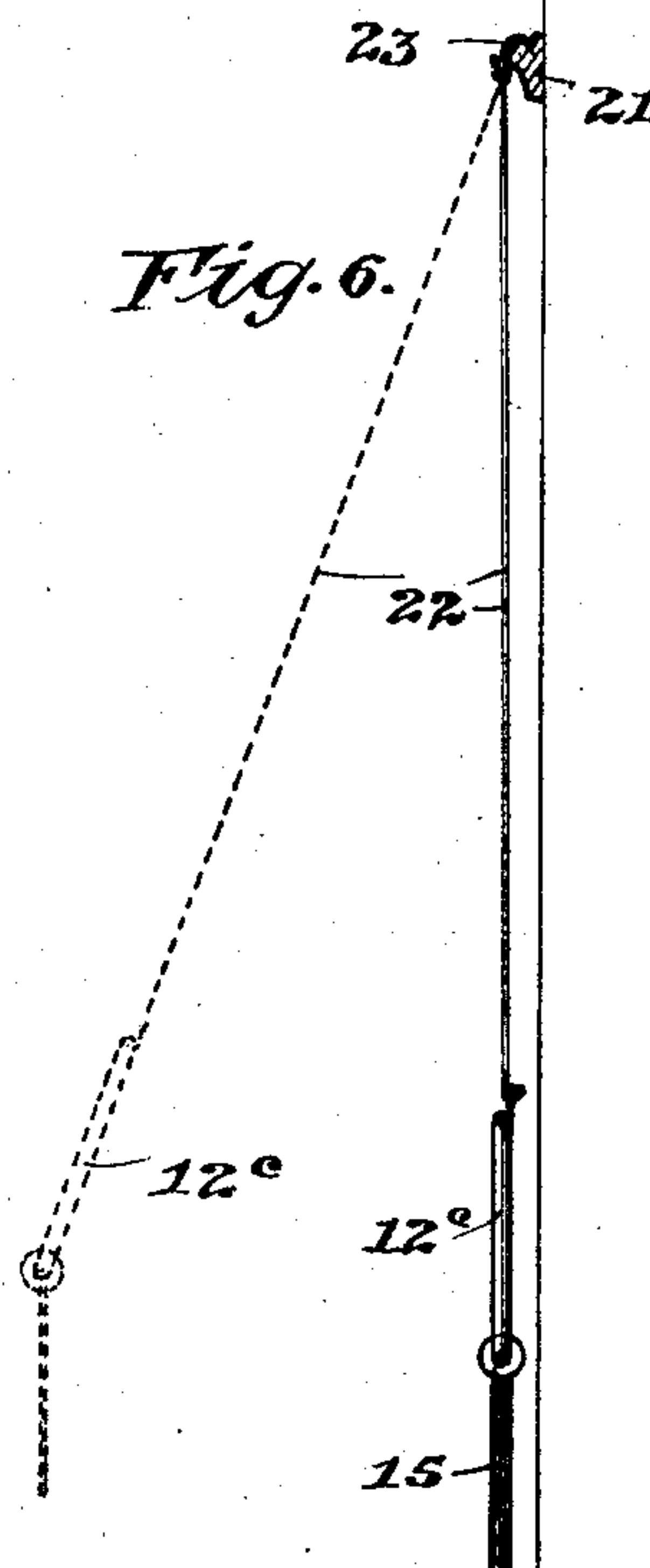
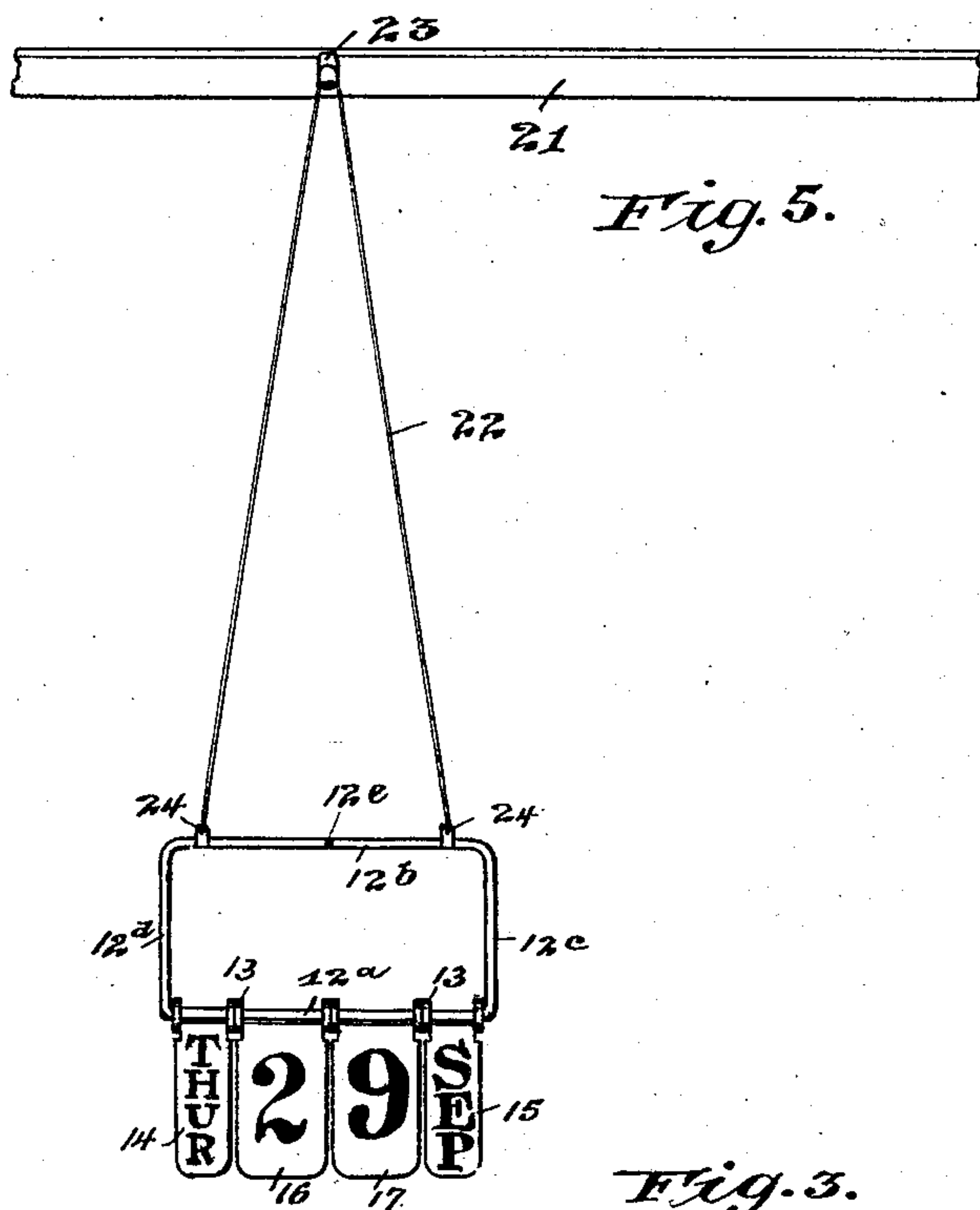
Inventor,
Edward J. Brandt,
By Offield, Fowler & Litchum
Attys.

E. J. BRANDT.

CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses,
J. S. Mann,
S. N. Pond

Inventor,
Edward J. Brandt,
By Offield, Towler & Lutherman
Attys.

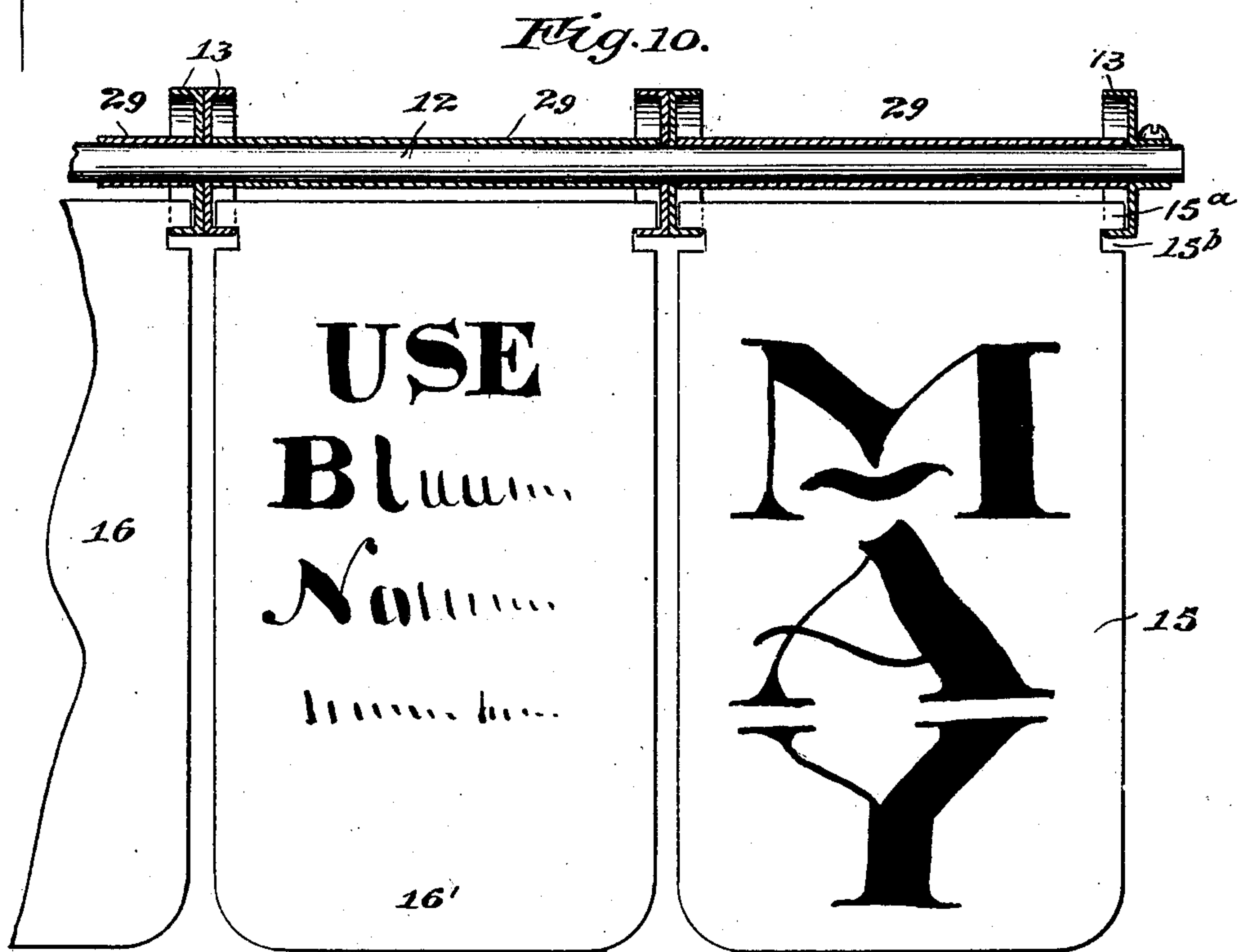
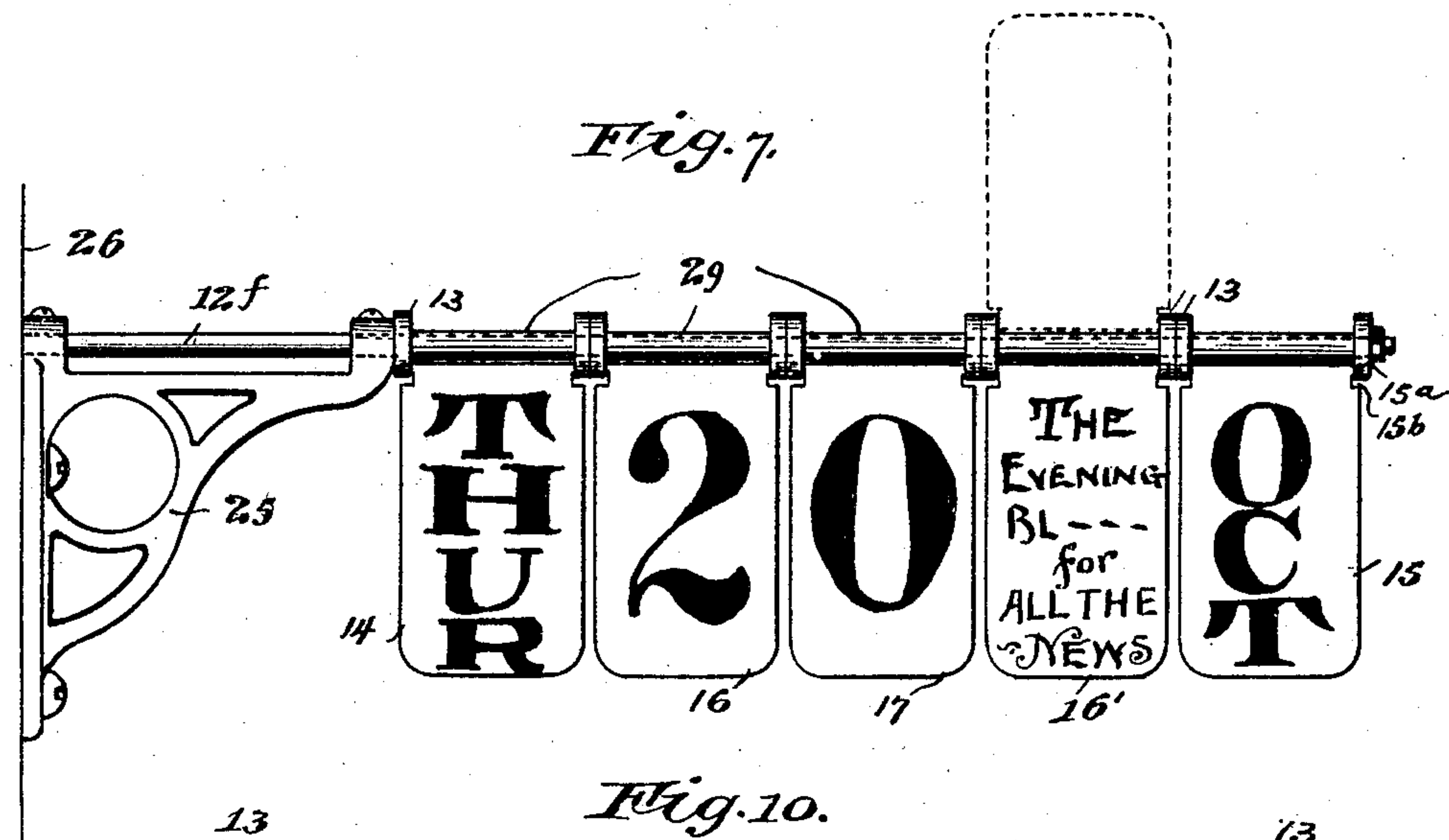
No. 788,241.

PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

E. J. BRANDT.
CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses,
J. O. Mann,
S. N. Pond.

Inventor,
Edward J. Brandt
By *Byfield, Towler & Luthman*
Attys.

No. 788,241.

PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

E. J. BRANDT.
CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 8.

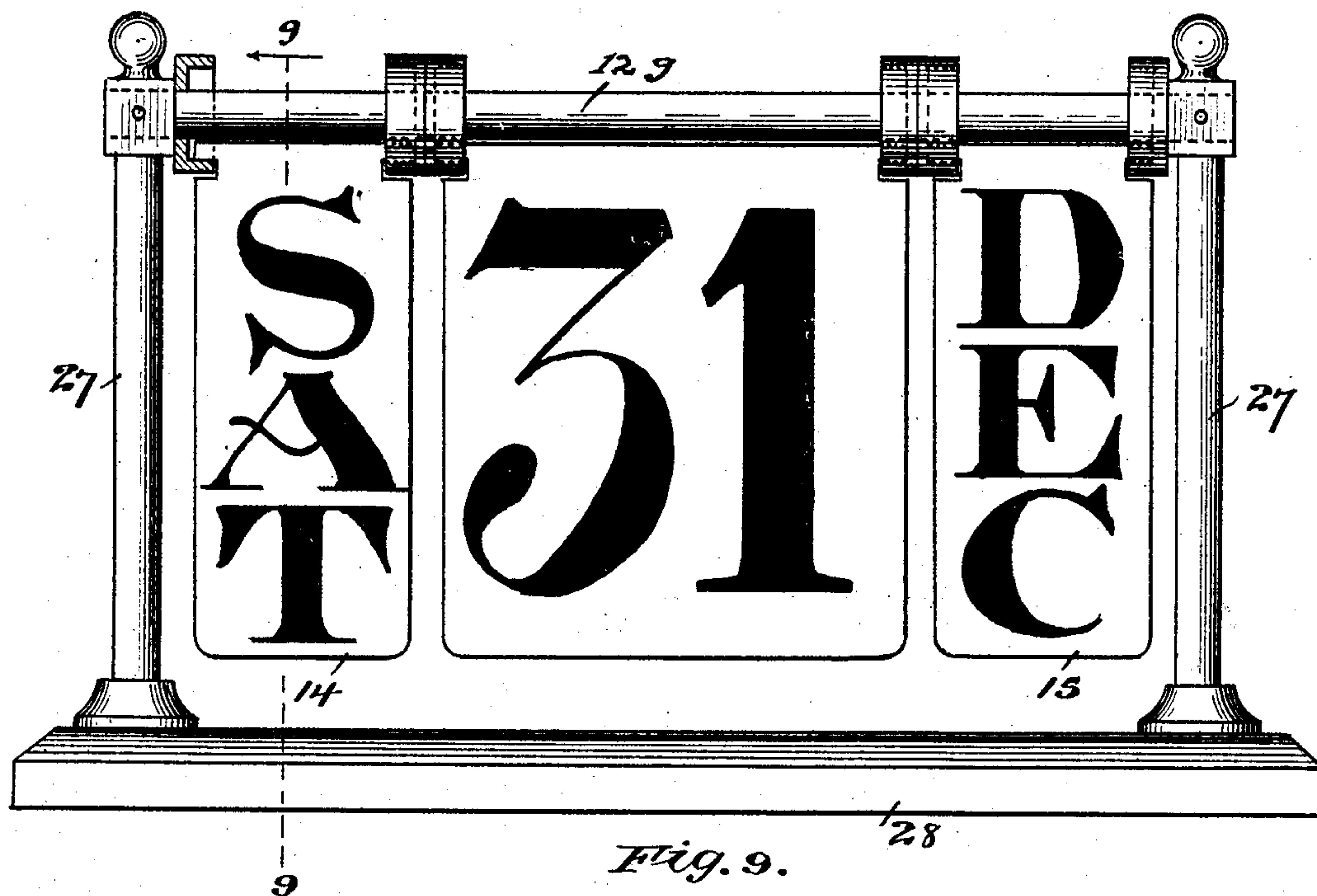
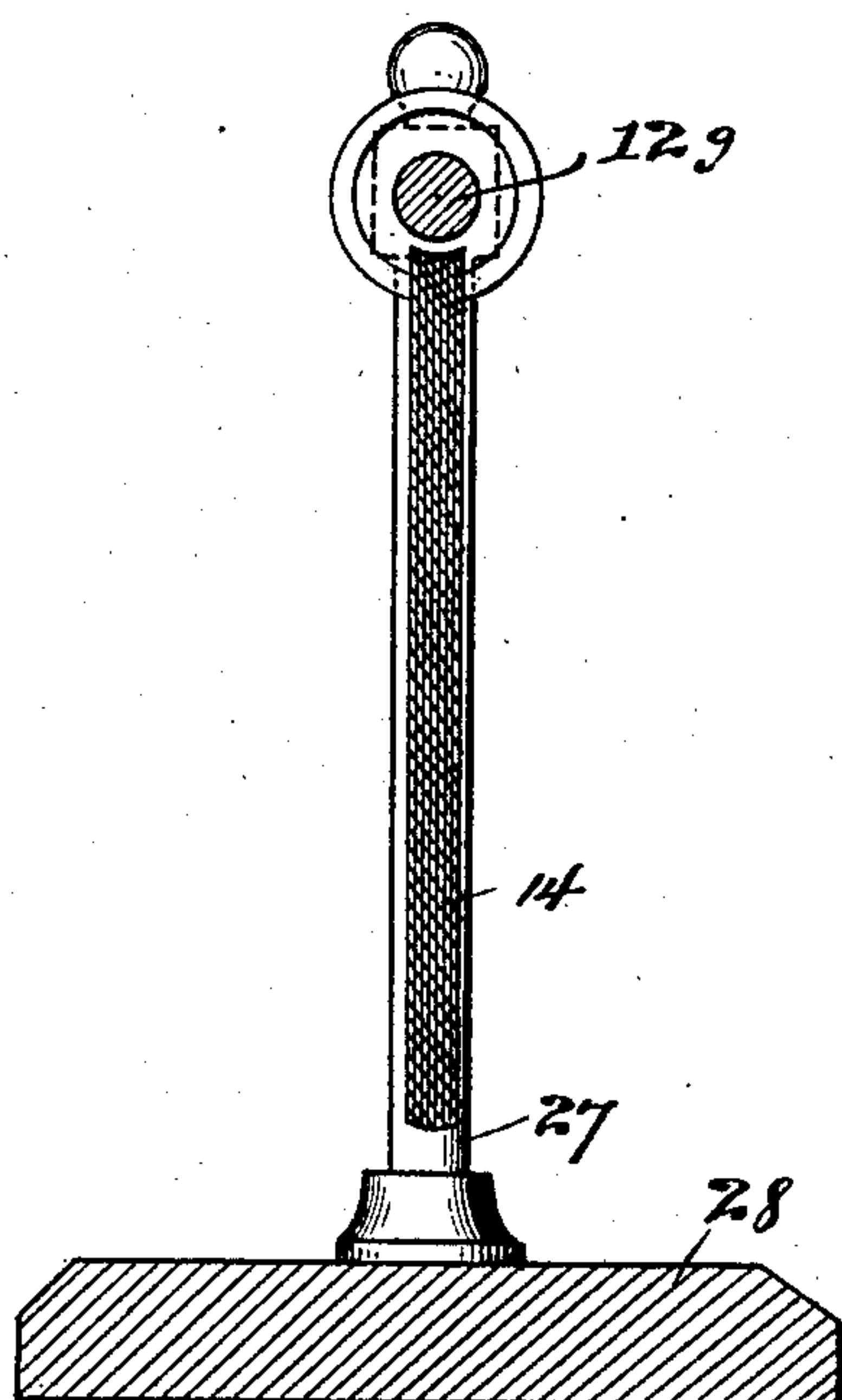


Fig. 9.



Witnesses,
J. D. Mann,
S. N. Pond.

Inventor,
Edward J. Brandt,
By Offield, Towle & Lathum
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. BRANDT, OF WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO BRANDT CASHIER COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,241, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed November 18, 1904. Serial No. 233,300.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. BRANDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to calendars, and more particularly to that class of calendars which are rendered universal or perpetual through the provision of independent manually-operable means for disclosing the days of the week, the months, and the days of the month.

My invention has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive calendar wherein the changes of the dates exhibited thereby may be effected by an easy manipulation of the independently-movable parts bearing the various indicia.

Another object of the invention is to provide a calendar which is capable of manipulation so as to disclose the same date on both sides thereof.

To these and other ends my invention resides in a calendar possessing the novel features of construction, mode of manipulation, and relative arrangement of parts substantially as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out and defined in the claims.

In the preferred form of the invention and as herein shown the tablets are provided at their upper ends with laterally-projecting lugs or ears constituting, in effect, hinge-pintles which engage the inner peripheries of a series of rings supported upon a rod extending across above the series of groups of tablets.

My invention in several approved forms in which its principle may be embodied is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of one form of the invention. Fig. 2 is an edge elevational view of the same, said figure also showing in dotted lines the position assumed by the device when a change of the date indicated thereby is to be effected. Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2 of another form which the invention may take, especially adapted to be suspended from a pic-

ture-molding or the like. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate in front and edge elevation, respectively, the manner of suspending and manipulating the device of Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of still another form which the invention may take, wherein it is supported at one end by a single bracket. Fig. 8 is a front elevational view of a form of the invention especially adapted for use in situations where it is to be read on both sides, such as the center of a double desk. Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view on the line 9 9 of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is an enlarged detail view, in longitudinal section, through the tablet-supporting means, illustrating the preferred form of the latter.

Referring first to the generic features of the invention, which are common to all of the several modifications illustrated, 12 designates a rod, preferably circular in cross-section, on which is mounted a plurality of disks 13, that are made concave or hollow on one side, so as to provide on their peripheries supporting-rings for the tablets hereinafter described. Preferably these disks are loosely mounted, so as to turn on the rod 12, and they are disposed in coöperating pairs, with the two members of each pair arranged with their concave sides toward each other. From and between the two disks nearest one end of the rod is hung a series of seven tablets 14, having marked thereon the names of the days of the week or abbreviations thereof. From and between the two disks nearest the opposite end of the rod is similarly suspended a series of twelve tablets 15, which bear the names or abbreviations of the several months of the year. From the two pairs of disks disposed intermediate the disks supporting tablets 14 and 15 are hung two series of tablets 16 and 17.

In the simplest form of the invention, wherein the calendar is designed to be read from one side only, the tablets 14 and 15 may be printed on one side only, the series 16 may consist of four tablets only, one of said tablets being blank and the others bearing the numerals "1," "2," and "3," respectively, and the series 17 may consist of ten tablets bearing on one side only the numerals from

"0" to "9," inclusive, respectively. The simplest and preferred means and manner of suspending the tablets consists of laterally-projecting lugs or hinge-pintles 14^a, 15^a, 16^a, and 17^a, formed on the upper ends of the individual tablets of the several series 14, 15, 16, and 17, respectively, these lugs being conveniently formed by notching out the edges of the tablets directly therebeneath, as indicated at 14^b, 15^b, 16^b, and 17^b, respectively, the lugs entering the concave sides of the disks and engaging the inner peripheries of the rims or flanges of said disks. This construction renders the tablets incapable of removal or displacement except by withdrawal of the supporting means and also positions the tablets as to their edges without objectionable space therebetween.

When a date is to be changed, one or more of the exposed tablets is simply grasped by its lower end and said lower end raised outwardly, upwardly, and rearwardly until the tablet is swung so as to lie at the rear of the series, the lugs or ears slidingly engaging the rings by which they are suspended during the said movement.

The device thus far described is capable of being supported for effective display in quite a variety of ways and by a variety of means. In Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown the rod 12 as supported in the outer ends of a pair of arms 18, that are pivoted at their ends to forwardly-projecting lugs 19^a on a bar 19, that may be secured to the wall or other upright support, as by screws 20. In this form the tablets normally lie slightly removed from the surface of the wall, with their supporting-disks lying against the latter, as shown in Fig. 2, and when a change is to be made the supporting-arms 18, carrying the rod 12, are swung upwardly to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thereby providing ample space for the swinging movement of the tablets from front to rear.

Figs. 3 to 6, inclusive, illustrate a form which the invention may conveniently take when it is to be hung from a picture-molding or other elevated support against the wall of a room. In this form the essential and fundamental elements of the invention comprising the several series of tablets and the means whereby they are suspended and supported from a horizontal rod with capacity for adjustment from front to rear by an overturning swinging movement are present; but in this case the rod 12^a, on which the tablets are hung, constitutes an integral member of a rectangular frame having a parallel side member 12^b and parallel end members 12^c and 12^d. The disks or rings 13 may be assembled by stringing them on a straight rod having a total length equal to the sum of the lengths of the four sides of the frame and then subsequently bending the rod up into the form of the frame shown and brazing or otherwise

securing the ends, as indicated at 12^e. The frame and tablets thus assembled may be conveniently suspended from a support, such as a picture-molding 21, by means of a cord or wire 22, hung over a hook 23 on the picture-molding and secured at its lower ends to clips 24 on the upper horizontal member 12^b of the supporting-frame. To set the calendar at any desired indication when made and supported in the manner last described, the frame and tablets can simply be swung outwardly on the cord or wire 22, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 6, whereupon any or all of the tablets of the several series are free to be swung from front to rear through the rectangular supporting-frame in the manner already described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 7 illustrates another simple and convenient form which the invention may assume when adapted to be displayed so as to be readable from both sides thereof. In this form the tablet-supporting rod 12^f is mounted at one end only in a bracket 25, secured to and projecting from the wall 26, the several series of tablets being suspended from the overhanging portion of the rod by the means and in the manner already described. In connection with this form of the invention I have shown an additional group of tablets disposed between the two end groups bearing the designations of the days of the week and the months of the year, respectively—that is to say, between the groups 14 and 15 are suspended three groups 16, 17, and 16', the group 16 consisting of four tablets, one of which is blank and the others of which bear the numerals "1," "2," and "3," respectively, on one side thereof, and the group 16' also consists of four tablets bearing the same indicia, but on the opposite sides thereof. The several tablets of the groups 16 and 16' may on the sides opposite to those which bear the numerals indicating the tens of the days of the month display matter of art or advertising, as indicated, and the intermediate group 17 consists of ten tablets, each bearing a numeral on both sides thereof. The adjacent sides of the adjacent tablets will be marked with the same numeral, so that when any tablet is swung from one side to the other the same numeral will be exposed on both sides of the group. Similarly the adjacent sides of adjacent tablets in the groups 14 and 15 will be marked with the same characters, so that when a tablet is swung from one side of the group over and around to the other the same designation of the day of the week or name of the month will appear on both sides. It will thus be seen that the numerals of the days of the month will be displayed on one side by the tablets of the groups 16 and 17, while the tablets of the group 16' simply display matter of art or advertising, while on the other side the numerals of the days of the month will

be displayed by the tablets 16' and 17, the tablets of the group 16 displaying the art or advertising matter.

Figs. 8 and 9 illustrate a convenient form of the invention when it is to be mounted on a horizontal support and read from either one or both sides, such as the center of a double desk or counter. In these figures the supporting-rod 12^s is mounted at its ends in the upper end of a pair of vertical posts 27, that are mounted on a bed or base plate 28. Within the rings thus formed by the rod 12^s, base-plate 28, and side posts 27 are suspended the groups of end tablets 14 and 15, as in the constructions previously described, and between these groups is hung a single intermediate group of thirty-one tablets bearing the numerals "1" to "31," inclusive, respectively. In this case, as in the arrangement described in connection with Fig. 7, where the calendar is made readable from both sides, adjacent sides of adjacent tablets in all three groups are marked with the same character or characters, so that when any tablet is inverted and moved from one side to the other of the group the same numeral or character will be displayed on both sides of the same group.

In all of the several forms of the invention shown the parts are conveniently assembled by first mounting upon the horizontal supporting-rod a disk 13, then introducing to the concave face thereof the lugs on one side of an end group of tablets, then introducing the companion or coöperating disk, sliding it along the rod until its concave side engages the lugs on the opposite side of the group of tablets, then introducing another disk disposed back to back relatively to the previously-applied disk, then introducing the lugs on that side of the next group of tablets, then introducing the coöperating supporting-disk of the second group, and so on. In this way in a simple form of the invention the tablets thus constitute the spacing members of the several supporting disks or rings, it being necessary only to confine endwise the two outside disks of the entire series, which latter will ordinarily be confined by engagement with the supporting members of the rod. In Fig. 10, however, I have illustrated an improvement which is capable of application to all of the several forms of the invention shown and which is shown as applied in Figs. 1 and 7. This improvement consists in the application to the rod 12 of spacing-sleeves 29 between the coöperating disks of each pair. This relieves the tablets entirely of endwise pressure upon their supporting ears or lugs and facilitates their turning movement around the disks or rings from one side of the group to the other.

The supporting disks or rings 13 may in all cases be mounted either loosely or rigidly upon their supporting-rod; but I prefer to mount them loosely with capacity to turn

thereon, since this construction facilitates the more perfect centering of the several groups of tablets, as well as the ease and facility with which they can be changed.

While I have illustrated and described several mechanical forms in which my invention may be embodied, I wish it to be understood that the forms described and shown are not inclusive of all the forms and arrangements which the invention may take, since it is obvious that still other ways and means of advantageously suspending or otherwise supporting the horizontal rod 12 with its suspended groups of tablets and tablet-inverting means might be employed in situations other than and different from the situations herein described. So far as the mechanical features of the invention are concerned, it is also obvious that the particular matter or indicia displayed by the tablets is immaterial and may be varied to suit different uses or circumstances. It is also evident that the principal details of construction might be somewhat varied from the details herein shown and described without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the benefits and advantages thereof.

I claim—

1. In a calendar of the character described, the combination with a horizontal supporting-rod, of a pair of disks mounted on said rod, said disks having lateral flanges extending toward each other, and a group of tablets having lugs at their upper ends engaging said flanges, whereby said tablets are suspended with capacity for a bodily-swinging movement of each tablet from one side of the group over the rod to the other side of the group, substantially as described.

2. In a calendar of the character described, the combination with a horizontal supporting-rod, of a pair of disks rotatably mounted on said rod, said disks having lateral flanges extending toward each other, and a group of tablets having laterally-projecting lugs at their upper ends engaging said flanges, whereby said tablets are suspended with capacity for a bodily-swinging movement of each tablet from one side of the group over the rod to the other side of the group, substantially as described.

3. In a calendar of the character described, the combination with a horizontal supporting-rod, of a pair of disks mounted on said rod, said disks having lateral flanges extending toward each other, a spacing-sleeve on said rod between said disks, and a group of tablets having laterally-projecting lugs at their upper ends engaging said flanges, whereby said tablets are suspended with capacity for a bodily-swinging movement of each tablet from one side of the group over the rod to the other side of the group.

4. In a calendar of the character described, the combination with a horizontal supporting-

rod, of a series of pairs of disks mounted on said rod, the two disks of each pair having lateral flanges extending toward each other, and a plurality of groups of tablets having laterally-projecting lugs at their upper ends, the several groups being suspended by their lugs from and between the flanges of the respective pairs of disks, the tablets of one group being marked with characters indicating the days of the week, the tablets of another group being marked with characters indicating the months of the year, and the tablets of the third group being marked with characters indicating the days of the month, substantially as described.

5. In a calendar of the character described, the combination with a supporting-rod, of a plurality of groups of tablets, the tablets of one group being marked with characters indicating the days of the week, the tablets of another group being marked with characters indicating the months of the year, and the tablets of the third group being marked with characters indicating the days of the month, the tablets of the several groups being so marked on both sides as to unitedly present the same matter on both sides of the calendar, and connections between said rod and groups of tablets permitting a bodily-swinging movement of a tablet on one side of a group around the rod to a position on the opposite side of the group, substantially as described.

6. In a calendar of the character described, adapted to be suspended against a wall, the combination with a horizontal supporting-rod, of one or more groups of tablets, connections

between said rod and tablets permitting a bodily-swinging movement of a tablet on one side of the group over the rod to a position on the opposite side of the group, and a hinged support in the free ends of which said supporting-rod is mounted, substantially as described.

7. In a calendar of the character described adapted to be suspended against a wall, the combination with a horizontal supporting-rod, of one or more groups of tablets, connections between said rod and tablets permitting a bodily-swinging movement of a tablet on one side of a group over the rod to a position on the opposite side of the group, and a pair of arms hinged at their inner ends to a suitable support and at their outer ends carrying between them said supporting-rod, substantially as described.

8. In a calendar of the character described, the combination with a supporting-rod, of a plurality of pairs of disks mounted thereon, the members of each pair of said disks having lateral flanges disposed toward each other, and a corresponding plurality of groups of tablets, the vertical sides whereof are notched near their upper ends to provide lugs engaging the inner peripheries of said flanges, whereby the several groups may be disposed in close edgewise proximity, substantially as described.

EDWARD J. BRANDT.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL N. POND,
FREDERICK C. GOODWIN.