

J. L. LANDRUM.
CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1905.

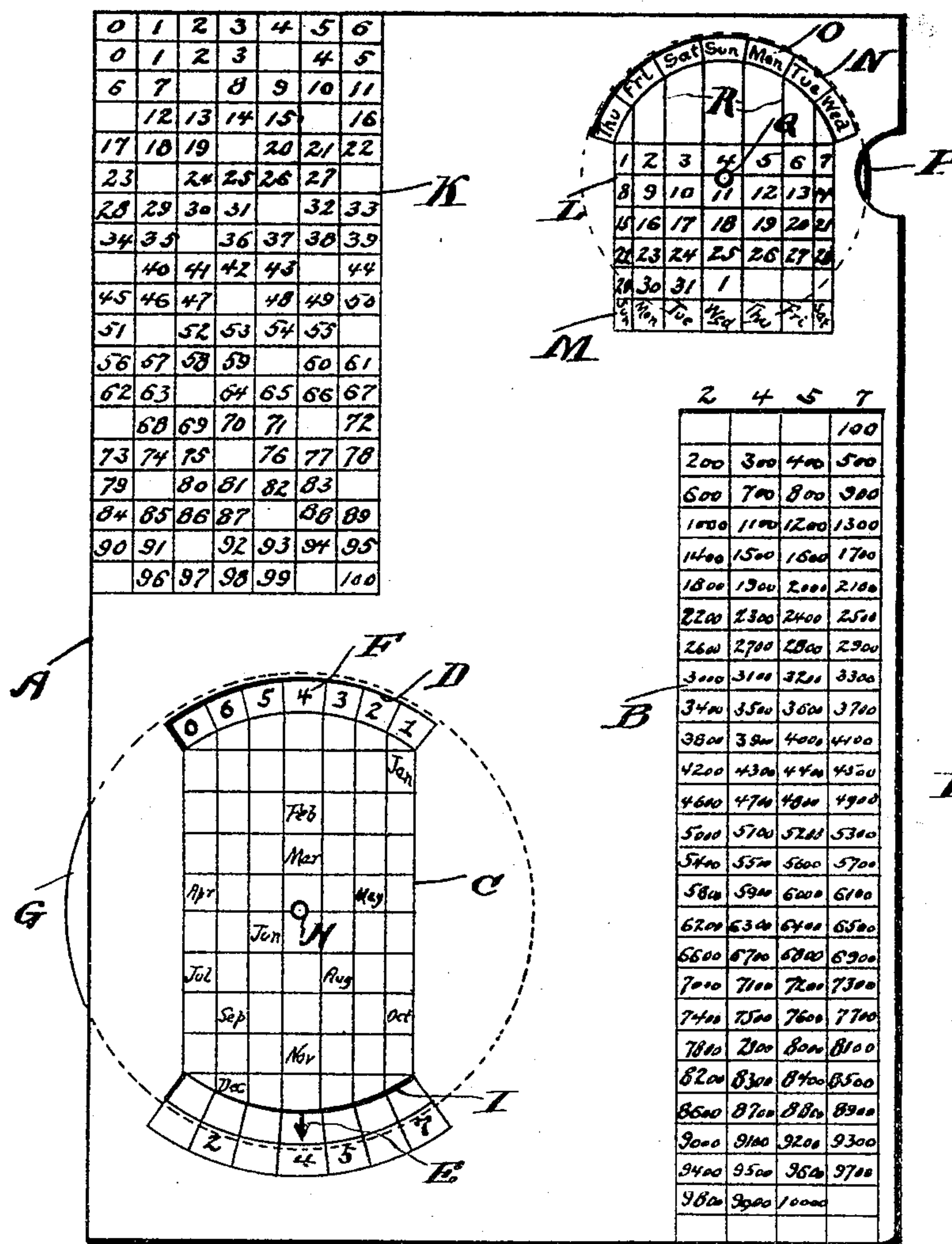


Fig. 1.

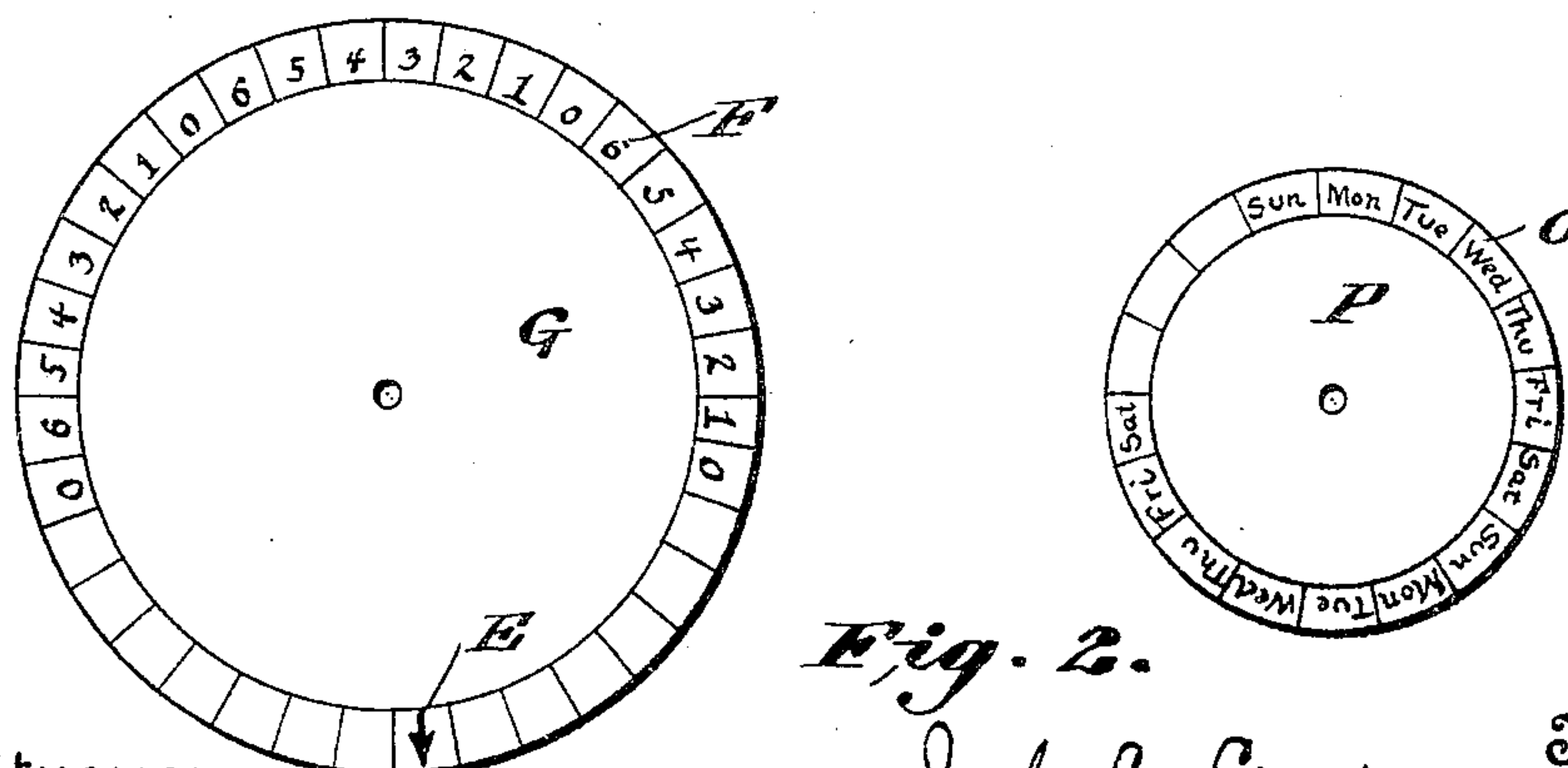


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL LEE LANDRUM, OF LITTLE RIVER, TEXAS.

CALENDAR.

No. 801,387.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

Application filed May 25, 1905. Serial No. 262,213.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOEL LEE LANDRUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Little River, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to calendars, and more particularly that kind known as "perpetual" calendars, and has for its object certain novel features of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the two rotatable disks used in connection with the invention.

Referring specifically to the drawings, A denotes a piece of cardboard or other suitable material which forms the base of the calendar. At one corner of the base-board the centuries are arranged in four columns B, which are numbered at the top "2," "4," "5," and "7," respectively.

The twelve months of the year are arranged in seven columns C to the left of the columns B. At the top of the columns C is a sight-opening D, through which numbers F on a rotatable disk G, pivoted, as at H, to the base-board, are exposed. Said numbers extend from "0" to "6." The disk also contains an index E, which is exposed through a sight-opening I at the bottom of the columns C. Under said opening opposite the bottom of the column containing the months September and December the number "2" is placed. February, March, and November are numbered "4." August is numbered "5," and January and October are numbered "7." These numbers "2," "4," "5," and "7" correspond to the numbers at the top of the columns B.

The years of the century are arranged in seven columns, as at K, which columns are numbered at the top "0," "1," "2," "3," "4," "5," and "6," respectively. The years are arranged in a sequence of four, as shown, one space being skipped at the end of each sequence.

The days of the month and week are indicated at L and M, respectively, being arranged in a table in the usual manner. At the top of the columns containing the days of the month is a sight-opening N, through which characters O, indicating the days of the week, are exposed. The characters O are arranged on a rotatable disk P, pivoted at Q to the base-board.

At R are indicated guide-lines, by which the characters O are registered with the characters L.

Directions: Let it be required to set the calendar for June, 1905. Find the century (1900) in the columns B and note the number of the column in which it appears, which is "4." Next turn the disk G until the index E appears opposite the number "4" at the bottom of the columns C. Then note the number exposed through the sight-opening D, which is in line with the column containing the month of June, which is "5." Make a note of this number. Next find the year of the century in the columns K. This is "5" and appears in the column numbered "6." Note this number. Then add six to five, heretofore noted, and also add one, making a total of twelve. Find this number "12" in the columns L, and at the bottom of the column containing this number will be indicated the day of the week on which the month of June enters, which is "Thursday." Now set the disk P so that Thursday indicated thereon will register with "1" in the columns L, which sets the calendar for the month of June, 1905. For leap-years one must be subtracted from the calculations for January and February. For instance, if the calendar is to be set for January, 1904, instead of adding one, five, and one (obtained in the same manner as heretofore described) the one and five only are added, making a total of six. Look for this number on the columns L, as before, to find the day of the week on which the month enters. In this case it is "Friday." After this the disk P can be set as before.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A perpetual calendar, comprising a table of the centuries arranged in columns which have distinctive indexes, a table of the months arranged in columns having corresponding indexes, a disk provided with a series of numbers and movable to register the numbers with different columns of months, a table of the years of a century arranged in seven columns numbered the same as the disk, and a table of the days of the week and month arranged in columns and having a disk provided with the days of the week and movable to register with the respective columns.

2. A perpetual calendar comprising a table of centuries arranged in columns which have distinctive indexes, a table of months arranged

in columns having corresponding indexes, a
disk provided with a series of numbers and
movable according to said indexes to register
the numbers with different columns of months,
5 a table of years of a century arranged in a
sequence of four and in seven columns one
space being skipped after each fourth year,
said columns being numbered the same as the
disk, and a table of the days of the week and
10 month arranged in columns and having a disk

provided with the days of the week and movable to register with the respective columns.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOEL LEE LANDRUM.

Witnesses:

J. E. EVANS,

JOHN A. NOTT.