No. 801,772. PATENTED OCT. 10, 1905.

J. CUSSONS.

CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

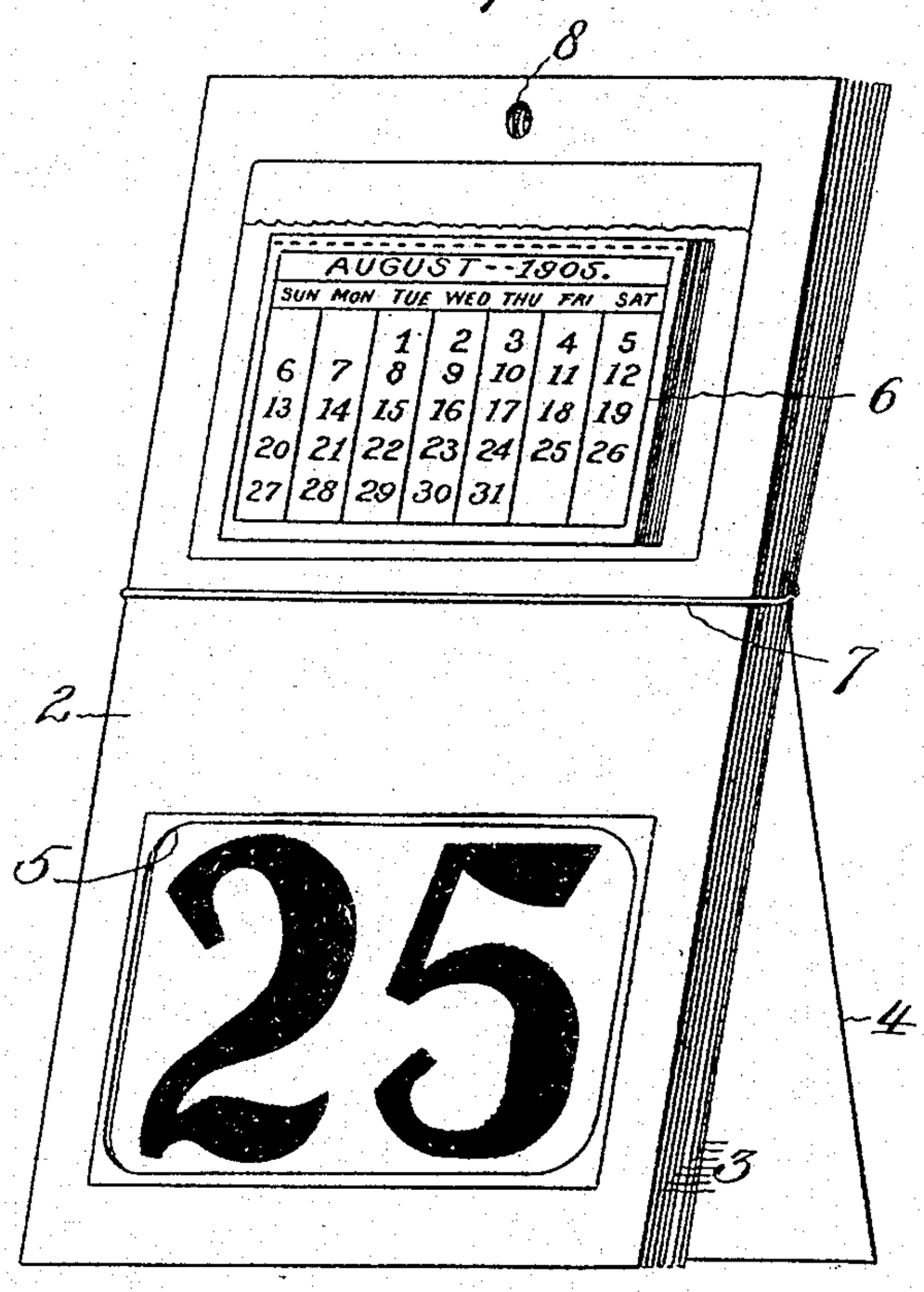
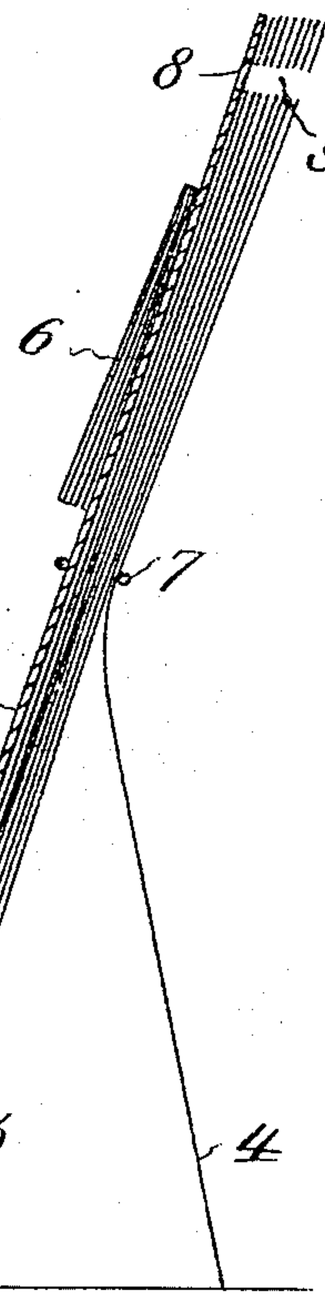


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

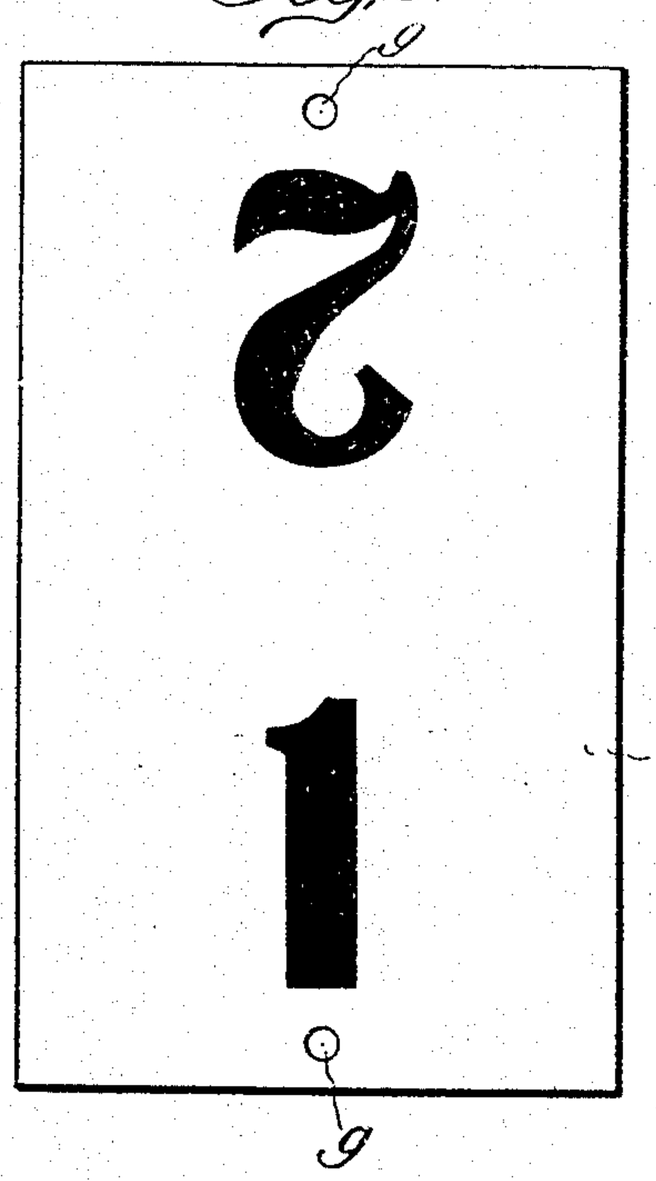


Fig. 4.

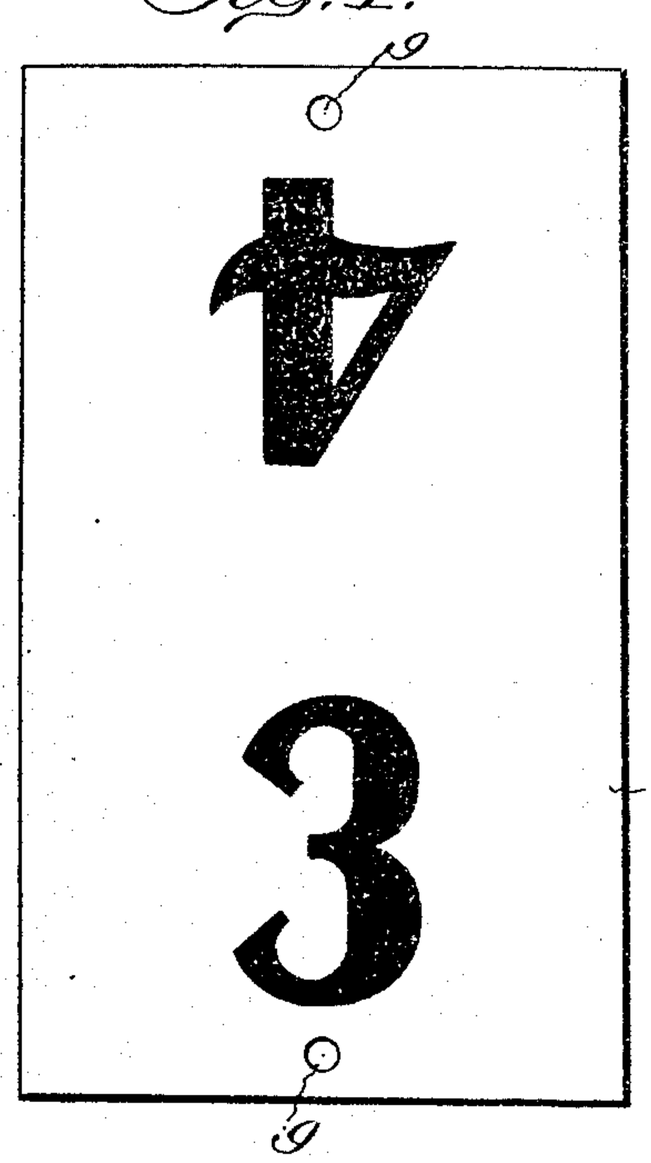


Fig. 5.

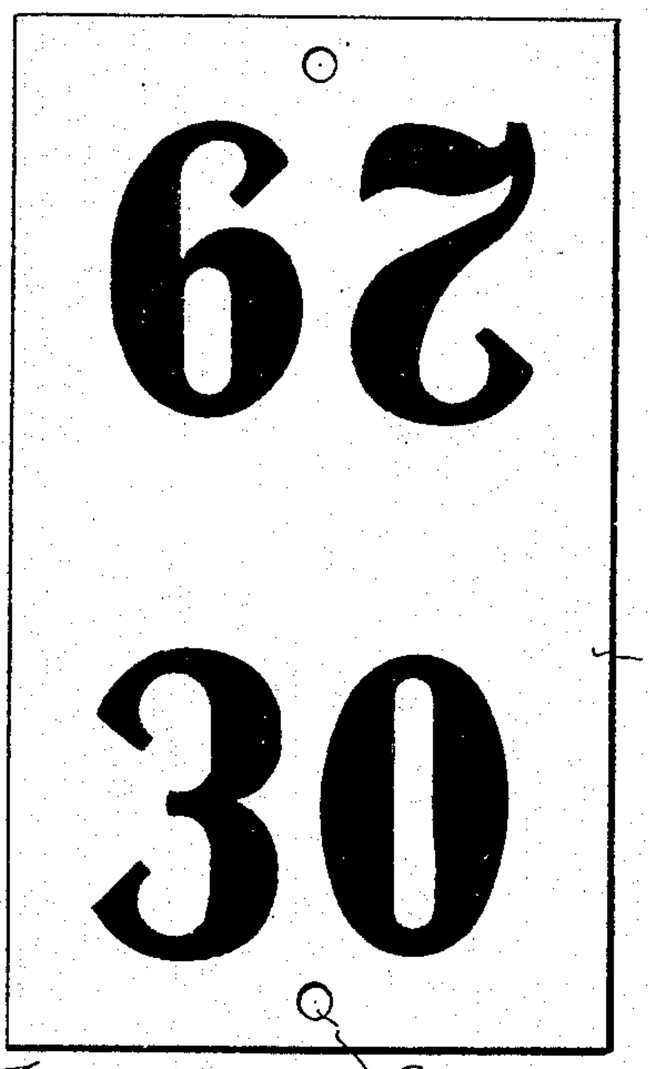
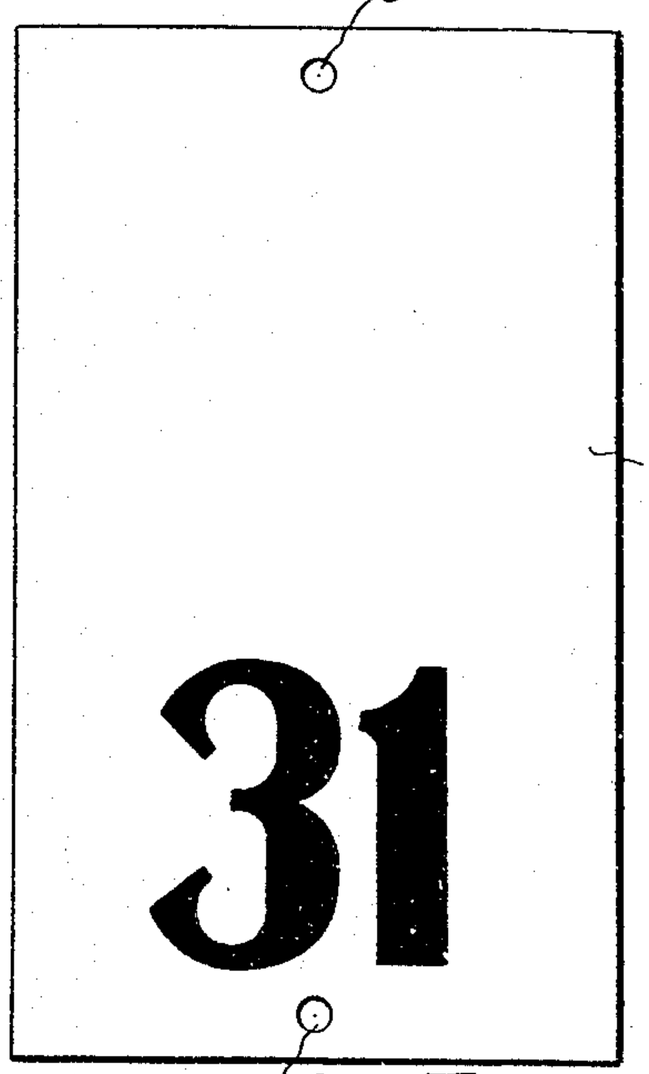


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CUSSONS, OF GLENALLEN, VIRGINIA.

CALENDAR.

No. 801,772. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

Application filed July 27, 1905. Serial No. 271,515.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CUSSONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glenallen, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to calendars, the object being to provide a simple article of this character which is of the perpetual type and wherein the numbers of the days of the month are prominently displayed and the cards bearing which are capable of easy and quick change.

The device is of such a nature that it can be readily employed as a desk-calendar or a wall-calendar.

Other objects and advantages of the invention with the foregoing will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty thereof will be included in the claims succeeding said description.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification I have illustrated a simple form of embodiment of the invention to enable those skilled in the art to practice said invention.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view from the front of a calendar including my invention and showing the same adapted to desk use. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are opposite face views of the first of the body-cards. Figs. 5 and 6 are similar views of the final body-card.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

In the form of embodiment shown the calendar includes a face-card, as 2, and several body-cards, which in the present case are of equal area and which are loosely associated. I use the term "loosely associated" to distinguish the invention from those calendars wherein the sheets are permanently connected. By loosely associating the cards the dates can, as will hereinafter appear, be very easily and quickly changed.

I show eight body-cards, the first seven of them being designated by 3 and the final one by 4. The first seven cards bear upon their opposite faces reversely or oppositely placed numerals. The final card bears upon one of its faces two oppositely-placed numerals and on the other face a single numeral. As will be evident, the first one of the series of body-cards has provided upon its opposite faces the numerals "1," "2," "3," and "4." The final body-card bears upon one face the numerals "29" and "30" and upon the opposite face the numeral "31." I can therefore get with only eight cards all the days of all the months. The cards may be made of any suitable material, such as calendar-board, although this is not essential. Their area is sufficiently reduced that the calendar may be placed within an ordinary envelop, and they are sufficiently light in practice as to be capable of being sent through the mails with a small amount of postage. The face-card 2 is a little heavier or thicker than the body-cards 3 and 4, so as to assure a certain amount of strength in the complete article.

In the face-card I form an aperture or slot 5, presenting a sight-opening. This aperture or slot in the present case is located below the center of the face-card and also below a year-calendar, as 6. This year-calendar 6 may be of the type shown by Letters Patents Nos. 237,825 and 240,099, both granted to me. The year-calendar 6 therefore involves several tear-off sheets and a backing-sheet. This backing or foundation sheet may be fastened to the face-card 2 in any desirable manner—for example, by some adhesive substance, such as gum. Therefore when all the tear-off sheets have been used at the conclusion of a year the backing-sheet of said year-calendar can be easily removed and a new calendar put in its place. The space between the year-calendar 6 and the aperture or slot 5 can be used for advertising. As a matter of fact advertising may be placed upon the front of the face-card 2, around its margin, or along its edges, if deemed advisable, for there is ample room for such advertising matter.

In Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown a band 7 as surrounding the group of cards 2, 3, and 4. This band 7 may be the ordinary rubber band. When it is present, or some equivalent of it, the calendar may be used as a desk-calendar by slightly bending back the rearmost card, whether it be one of those designated by 3 or the one designated by 4, and using said rearmost card as a prop or support for the remainder of the cards.

The face-card 2 is shown as having a perforation 8 at its top, through which a pin, tack, or some equivalent device may be passed. This perforation is adapted to register with coincident perforations 9, formed near the opposite ends of the body-cards 3 and 4, it being understood that each body-card has a perforation near each end. The said pin

nail, or tack can therefore be passed through the perforation 8 in the face-card and the registering perforations 9 in the eight body-cards when it is desired to hang the calendar upon a wall or other support, and it will be understood that the object in question can be obtained no matter what the disposition of the numbers on the said body-cards may be. For example, the calendar may be hung up when either the numeral "1" or "2" shows through the aperture or slot 5 in the face-card.

It will be assumed that the numeral "1" shows through the aperture or slot 5, indicating the first day of the month. To change the calendar to the second day of the month, it is only necessary to invert the first card thereof. To change the calender to the third day of the month, it is simply necessary to turn the card over and bring the numeral "3" opposite the aperture or slot 5. Then the card is again inverted to bring the "4" opposite said aperture. This procedure is carried out until the particular month has been concluded. When a card—say the first one—has been used, it is placed behind the outermost card, so that when the numeral "1" is again ready for use it will be found that the cards behind it are in absolutely correct order. The changing of the dates is one that can be performed with facility and rapidity.

A calendar involving my invention is portable, compact, and can be easily adjusted to suit the daily date. The numerals are prominent and conspicuous. I make the body-cards flexible yet relatively stiff, so that any one of them can be bent outward between its ends to act as a support for the calendar as a whole.

When the year has expired for which the year-calendar 6 is employed, said calendar (as it is in the form of an adhesive pad) can be easily detached from the face-card 2 and in its place can be applied, after the manner of a postage-stamp, a new calendar, so that the device as a whole is made perpetual.

What I claim is—

1. A calendar consisting of a face-card having a slot, and body-cards provided with numerals, all the cards being of equal area and being loosely associated, the body-cards being so related that their numerals can show in succession through said slot, and having at their opposite ends registering perforations, and the face-card having a perforation to register with either series of perforations of the body-cards.

2. A calendar consisting of a face-card and body-cards, the face-card being of stiffer material than the body-cards and the latter being stiff, yet relatively flexible, so that they can be bent, said body-cards bearing numerals from "1" to "31," and the face-card having a slot, all the cards being so related that the numerals can be successively seen through said slot.

3. A calendar consisting of a face-card having a slot and body-cards, the face-card being of stiffer material than the body-cards and the latter being bendable, and bearing numerals from "1" to "31," the said body-cards having registering perforations at their opposite ends and the face-card having a single perforation at its top to register with either series of perforations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN CUSSONS.

Witnesses:
ALFRED T. TAYLOR,
ALBERT B. CORY.