

No. 804,385.

PATENTED NOV. 14, 1905.

J. M. CRAWFORD.  
PERPETUAL CALENDAR.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1905.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

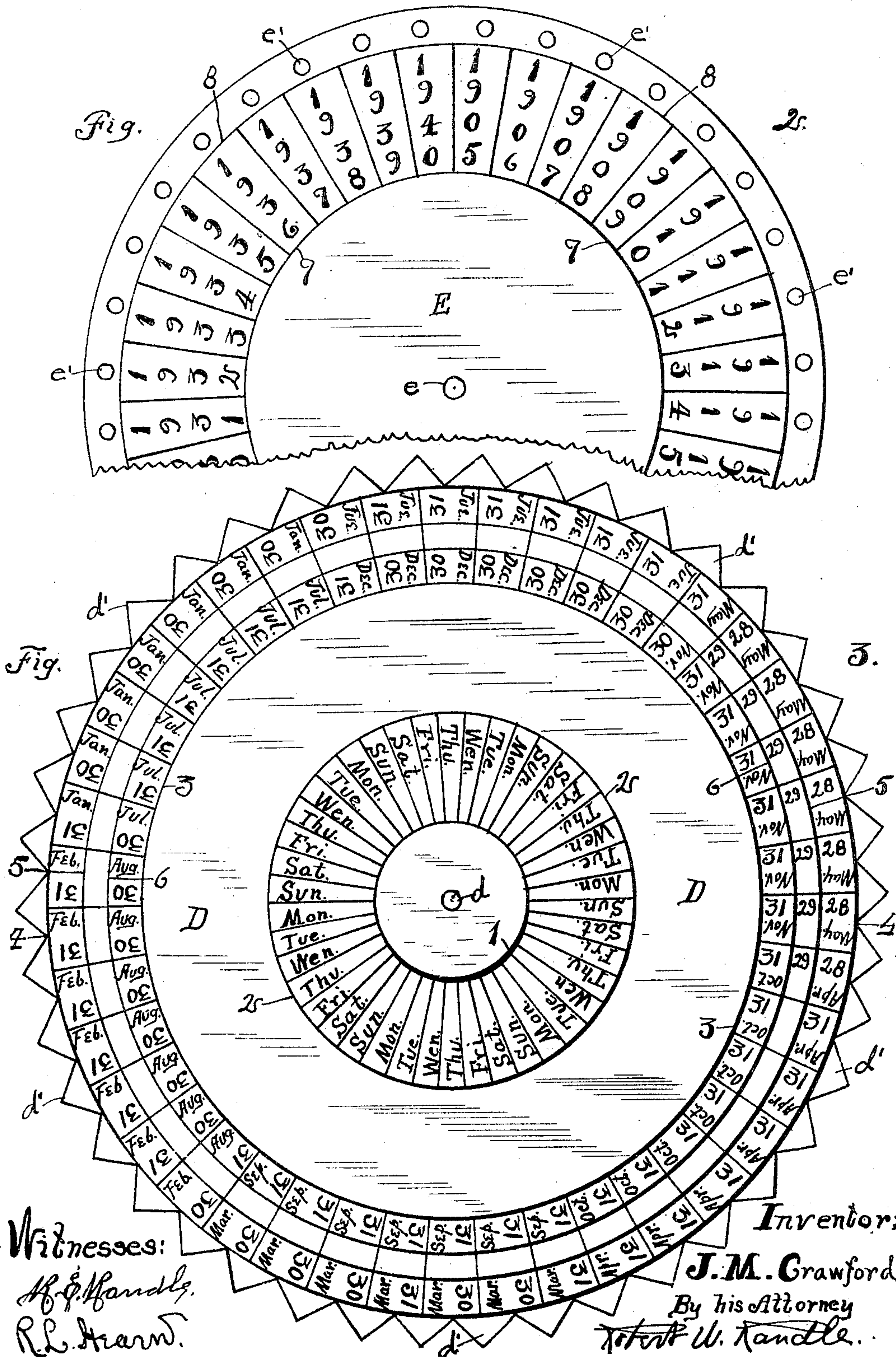
**Fig. 1.**

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Inventor;  
J. M. Crawford,  
By his Attorney  
Robert W. Tangle.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. CRAWFORD, OF BENTONVILLE, INDIANA.

## PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

No. 804,385.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 14, 1905.

Application filed February 16, 1905. Serial No. 245,898.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES M. CRAWFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing in Bentonville, in the county of Fayette and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Perpetual Calendars, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact exposition, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention relates to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying two sheets of drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The object of my present invention is to provide a calendar designed for useful and ornamental application either separately or for attachment to other articles of manufacture—such, for instance, as advertising-cards or works of art.

Another and a more specific object is to provide a perpetual calendar which may be shifted from month to month and from year to year indefinitely, whereby a calendar is provided for each month of each year perpetually; and, finally, another object is to provide a perpetual calendar which will be useful and ornamental and which can be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low price and which will be accurate in the accomplishment of its intended results.

Other specific objects and particular advantages will appear in the course of the following specification, and the particular invention will be set forth in the claim hereunto appended.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my invention as it may appear in actual use. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatical face view of the year-disk of this invention, and Fig. 3 is a diagrammatical face view of the month and week disk of this invention.

Similar reference characters denote and refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In order that my invention may be more fully understood, I will now take up the detail description of the various parts and the operation of the invention, which I will state as briefly as I may.

This present invention is intended more particularly to be used in connection with advertising or art cards, and in Fig. 1 of the drawings the letter A denotes a card having a central space of the desired area to receive advertising matter or pictures or the like thereon and also having its length sufficient to allow

for the operation of the disks (shown in Figs. 2 and 3) without their interfering with each other. Near the upper central portion of the card A is formed a vertically-elongated trapezoid-shaped opening *a* therethrough, through which may appear the various succeeding years, and also formed through the card A, between the upper edge thereof and the upper edge of the opening *a*, is a small round aperture *a'*, by which means are provided for suspending the card from a nail or the like or from a string passed therethrough. Directly below the center of the opening *a* is a pivot-aperture, whereby means are provided for pivoting a disk to the back of the card A by means of an eyelet or a rivet B, as is indicated in the drawings. In the center of the card A, laterally and some distance from its lower edge, is an opening to receive an eyelet or rivet C, which provides means for pivoting the disk shown in Fig. 3 to the back of the card A. Located some distance below the pivot C is a segmental aperture formed through the card A, whose sides are shown by the lines *x* and *x'*, which lines radiate from the center of the pivot C, and upper and lower segmental curved lines 5 and 5', respectively, having their center point in the center of the pivot C. Radiating downward and outward from the lower corners of said segmental aperture are the lines *b* and *b'*, which connect at their lower ends to the respective outer ends of the segmental line 6, which line 6 is parallel with the line 5', but of greater length and having its center point in the center of the pivot C. The space thus formed by the lines 5', *b*, *b'*, and 6, printed on the card A, is subdivided by six equally-spaced radial lines thereacross and then by the four segmental lines thereacross spaced equally apart and parallel with the lines 5' and 6, thus dividing the space inclosed by the lines 5', *b*, *b'*, and 6 into thirty-five trapezoidal spaces, in thirty-one at least of which is printed a numeral, beginning with "1" in the upper left-hand corner and extending across and down in progressive sequence, there being one numeral for each day in a month, the same being arranged in the usual order. Equally distant from the pivot C and on each side thereof are the two oblong apertures A' and A<sup>2</sup>, with their upper edges on a line with the center of the pivot C, said apertures being formed through the card A for the purpose presently appearing herein.

Pivoted to the card A at points above the center of the respective apertures A' and A<sup>2</sup>.



are the blinds F and F', mounted by the respective pivots  $f$  and  $f'$ , whereby one end of the apertures A' and A<sup>2</sup> may be covered when desired.

5 The most important single member in this invention is the disk D. (Shown in full by Fig. 3.) This disk D may be of cardboard or same material as is the card A, and it has a central pivot-aperture  $d$  to receive the pivot C on  
10 which the said disk may revolve. A circular line 1 is drawn on the disk D, having the aperture  $d$  as its center and being located the same distance from its center as the line 5 is from the center of the pivot C, and line 2 is drawn  
15 on the disk D, having the aperture  $d$  as its center and being located the same distance from its center as the line  $x'$  is from the center of the pivot C. The space between the lines 1 and 2 is subdivided into forty-two  
20 equal spaces by means of cross-lines radiating from a common central point, and in each space is printed the abbreviation or the full name of the days of the week in progressive succession, and when all the spaces are full,  
25 as shown, it will be noticed that each day of the week will appear six times. A circular line 3 is drawn on the disk C, having the aperture  $d$  as its center and being located the same distance from its center as the inner ends  
30 of the apertures A' and A<sup>2</sup> are from the center of the pivot C, and line 4 is drawn on the disk C, having the aperture  $d$  as its center and being located the same distance from its center as the outer ends of the apertures A'  
35 and A<sup>2</sup> are from the center of the pivot C. The space between the lines 3 and 4 is divided into three nearly equal parts by means of the lines 5 and 6, which lines are parallel with the lines 3 and 4, between which they are lo-  
40 cated. Crossing the lines 5 and 6 the space between the lines 3 and 4 is subdivided into forty-two equal spaces by cross-lines radiating from a common center point. Each outside  
45 portion of each space contains the abbreviations seven times for each month of the first six months of the year, said abbreviations being so located that they will each appear properly in the outer portion of the aperture A', and the same outside portion of each space  
50 contains numerals oppositely disposed from their consort, (the said abbreviations for the month,) which numerals being so located that they will each appear properly in the outer portion of the aperture A<sup>2</sup> and will denote the  
55 number of days in the month indicated or showing at the same time in the outer portion of the aperture A'. Each inside portion of each space just referred to above contains the abbreviations seven times for each month of  
60 the last six months of the year, said abbreviations being so located that they will each appear properly in the inner portion of the aperture A', and same inside portion of each space contains numerals oppositely disposed  
65 from their consort, (the said abbreviations

for the month,) which numerals being so located that they will each appear properly in the inner portion of the aperture A<sup>2</sup> and will denote the number of days in the month indicated by its appearance at the same time in  
70 the inner portion of the aperture A'. It will be noticed that abbreviations for any particular month appear on the left side of the disk, while the number of days in that month will at the same time appear in numerals on  
75 the right side of the disk, each month appearing seven times in succession, and the month of February having twenty-nine days every four years means are provided for the appearance of the numeral "29" seven times in the  
80 central space opposite its month. The periphery of the disk D is notched to provide points  $d'$  whereby the disk may be more easily turned in setting it for the proper calendar. The disk D is pivoted in its center to the back  
85 of the card A by means of the pivot C, whereby the points  $d'$  will extend somewhat below the lower edge of the card A, as in Fig. 1.

The table printed on the card A, containing the numerical days of any month, inclosed  
90 by the lines 5', 6, 6', and 6, is a permanent fixture on the card A, as shown, while the abbreviations for the days of the week are movable and seven abbreviations appearing at all times through the aperture inclosed by  
95 the lines 5,  $x$ ,  $x'$ , and 5'.

It will now be apparent that by turning the disk D by engaging the hand with the points  $d'$  until the proper month is caused to appear through the aperture A' as the month  
100 appears seven times the proper combination of the days of the week may be made to appear above the numerical table, whereby a complete calendar is provided for that month, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1, and may be pro-  
105 vided for any month in any year indefinitely and forever. By a glance at the aperture A<sup>2</sup> one may see the number of days contained in the month which at that time appears in the aperture A'.  
110

It will be understood that the abbreviations for the month could all appear in one of the circular spaces instead of in two parallel spaces, as shown; but this would require a much larger disk or would necessitate mak-  
115 ing the characters too small; but by this method the characters for the first six months of any year appear in the left portion of the apertures A' and A<sup>2</sup>, while those for the last six months appear in the right-hand portion,  
120 and by means of the blinds F and F' the right-hand portion of these apertures A' and A<sup>2</sup> may be closed or covered during the first six months of the year and opened the last six, with the left-hand portion of the apertures  
125 closed during the latter time.

The letter E denotes a disk of any desired dimension having a central aperture  $e$ , by which it is pivoted to the back of the card A  
130 by the pivot B. A circular line 7 is drawn



on the disk E, having the aperture  $e$  as its center and being located the same distance from its center as the lower end of the aperture  $a$  is from the center of the pivot B, and  
5 a circular line 8 is drawn on the disk E, having the aperture  $e$  as its center and being located the same distance from its center as the upper end of the aperture  $a$  is from the center of the pivot B. The space between the  
10 lines 7 and 8 are subdivided by cross-lines into spaces corresponding in shape and size to the aperture  $a$  of the card, and in each of the subdivisions is printed in a vertical line the numerals for a year, which in this instance begins with "1905," and may extend indefinitely,  
15 depending on the size of the disk E. Opposite the center of each of the said subdivisions for the year-dates and near the edge of the disk E apertures  $e'$  are formed through the  
20 disk, one aperture for each year-date, which apertures  $e'$  are adapted to coincide with the apertures  $a'$  in the card A. Thus it will be seen that by bringing the desired date, as "1905," in position it will bring its aperture  $e'$  in alinement with the similar aperture  
25  $a'$ , and then by hanging the card on a nail or the like by means of said apertures or by a cord or the like tied in a loop through said

apertures the calendar will be locked at the point to exhibit the proper year-date. 30

Having now fully shown and described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A perpetual calendar consisting of a card, a table printed on the lower central portion 35 of the card and comprising numbers indicating the days of the month and an aperture formed through the card adjoining said table, a disk pivoted in its center to the back of the card and having printed thereon abbrevia- 40 tions for the days of the week occurring seven times which appear through said aperture as the disk is revolved, the abbreviations for each month appearing seven times each printed on said disk to be brought into view through 45 an aperture in said card, and means for indicating the year numerically, all substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub- 50  
scribing witnesses.

JAMES M. CRAWFORD.

Witnesses:

ROBT. W. RANDLE,  
R. E. RANDLE.