

No. 877,335.

PATENTED JAN. 21, 1908.

J. S. HEITHERSAY.
MECHANICAL PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

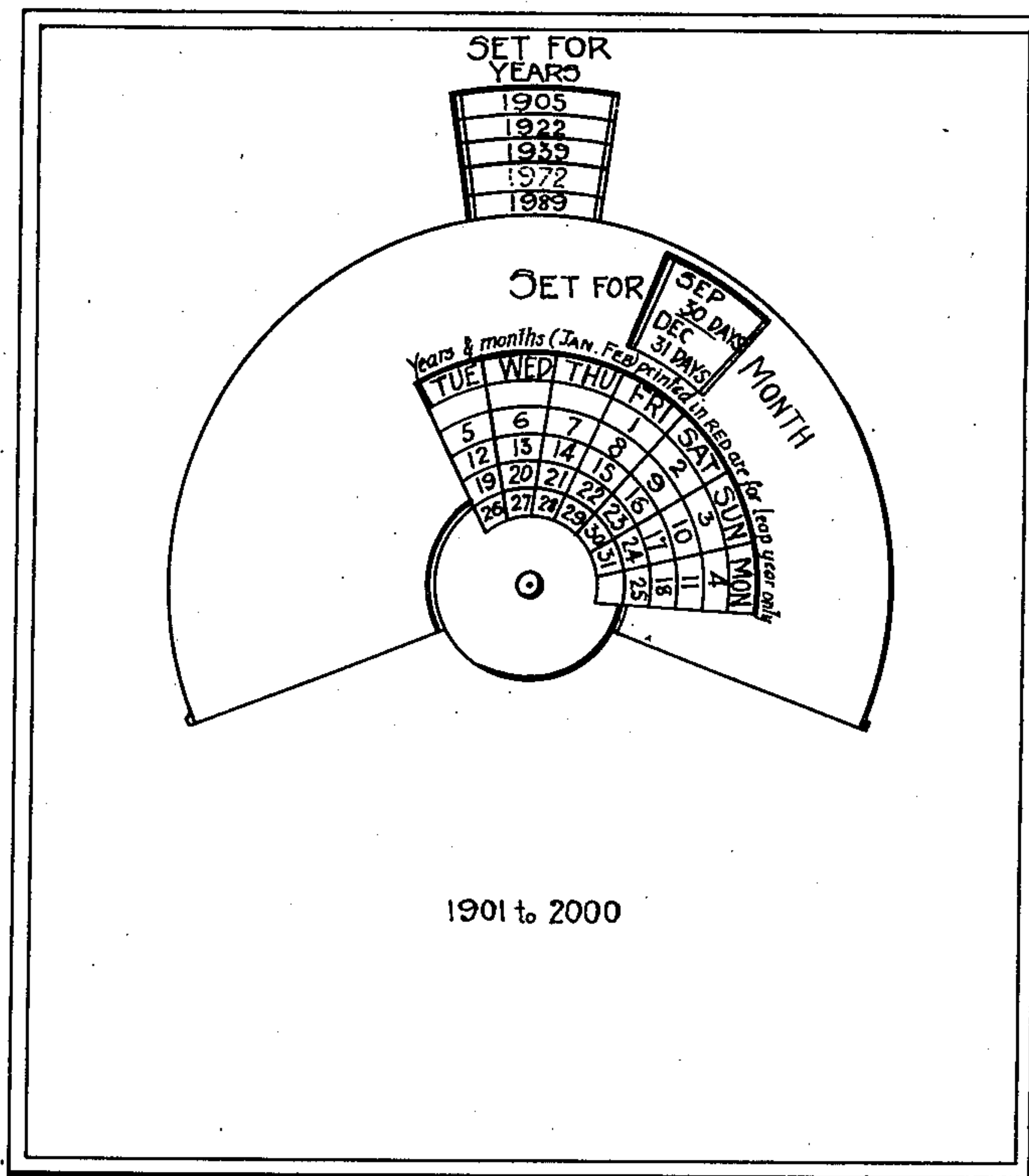
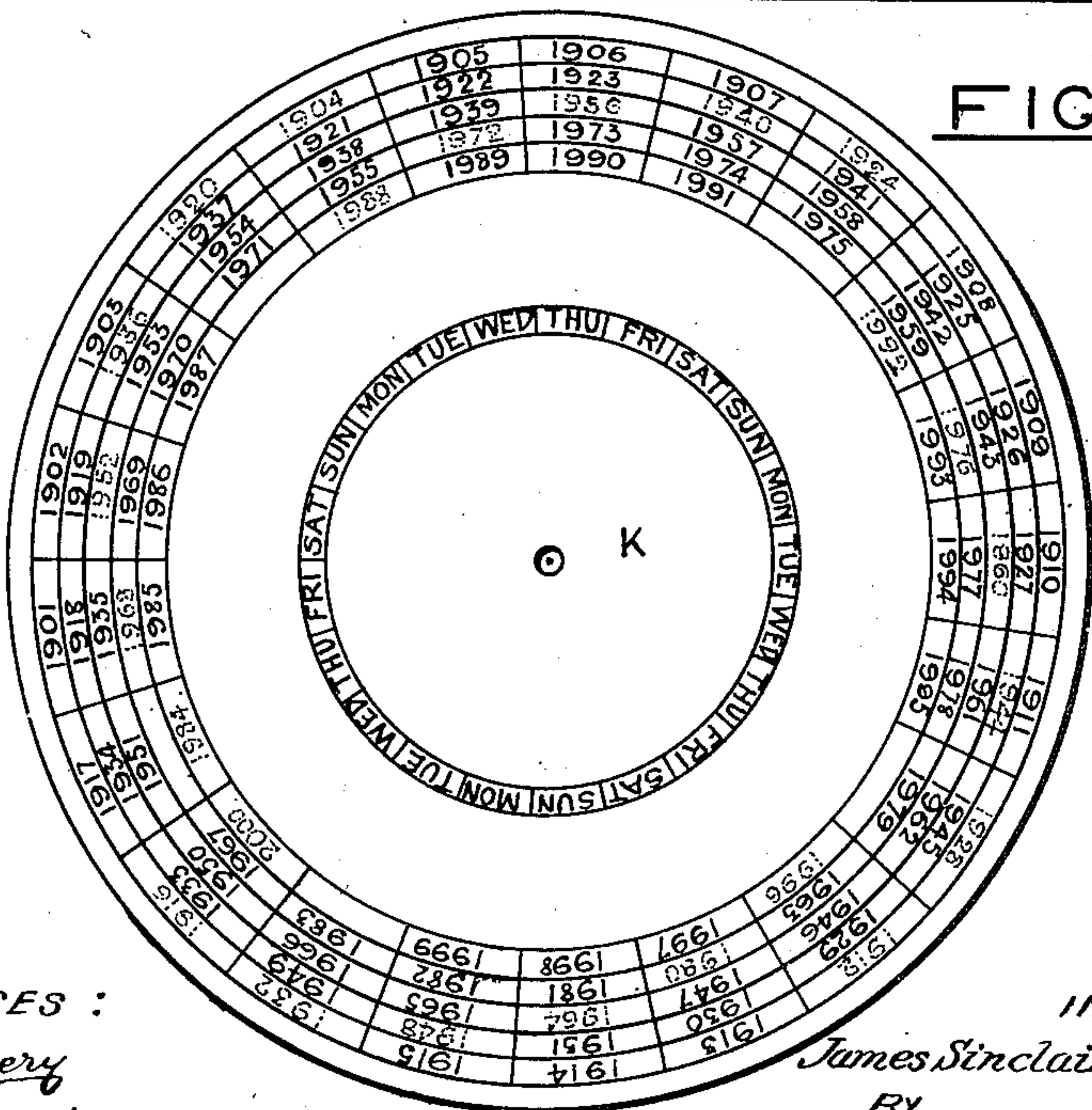


FIG. 4.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2.

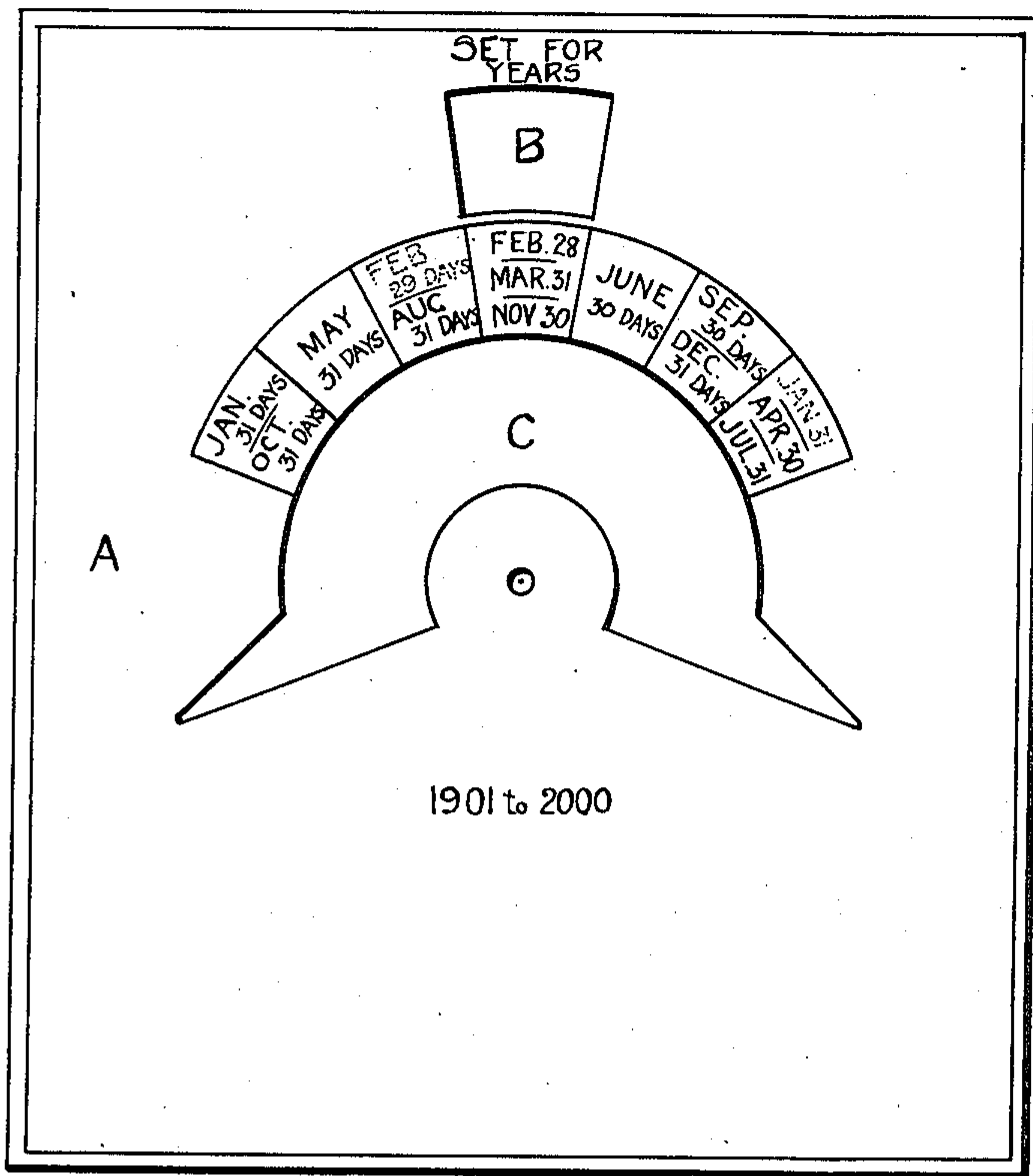
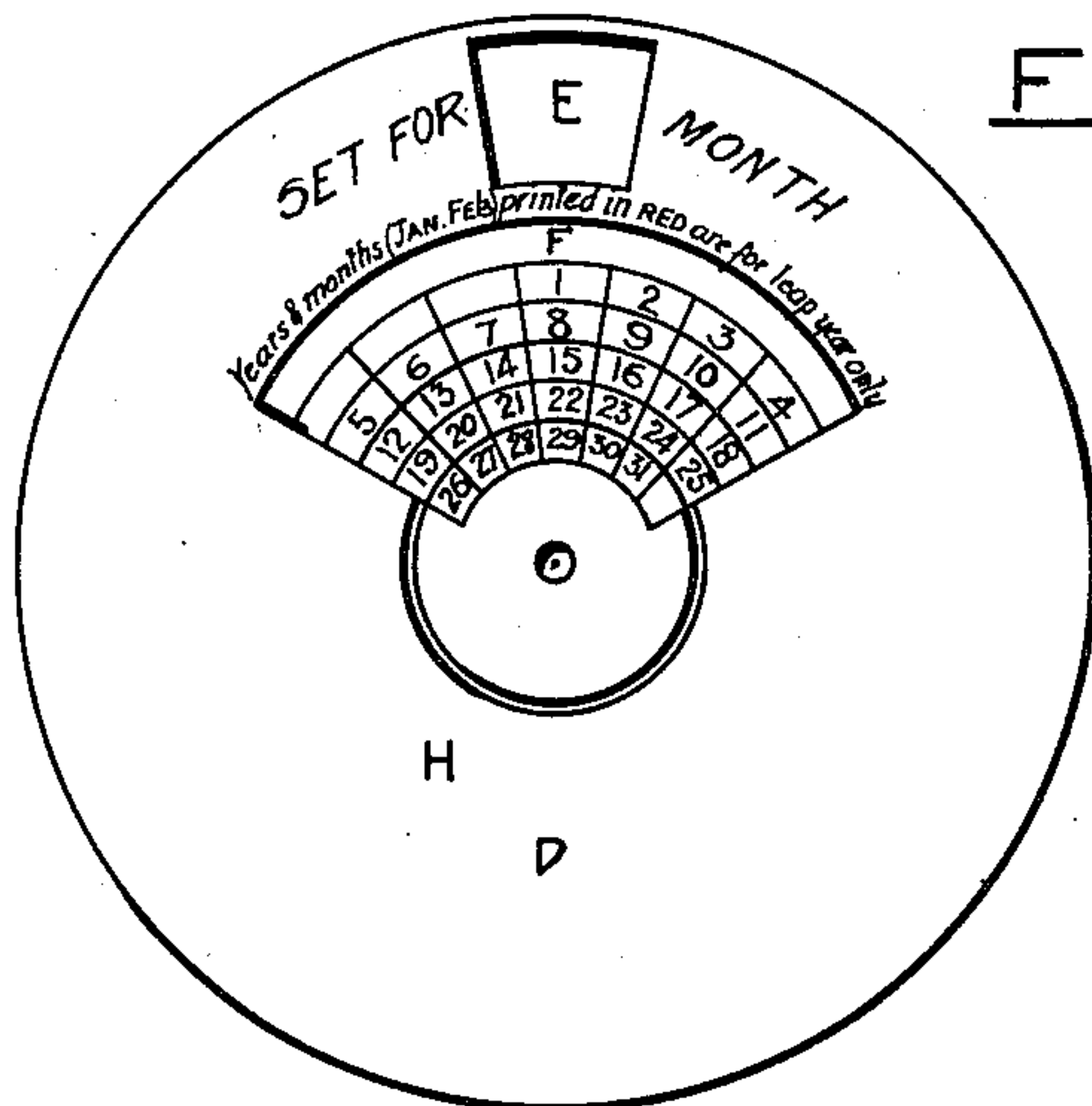


FIG. 3.



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JAMES SINCLAIR HEITHERSAY, OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AUSTRALIA.

MECHANICAL PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

No. 877,335.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1908.

Application filed December 29, 1906. Serial No. 349,928.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES SINCLAIR HEITHERSAY, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 59 South Terrace, Adelaide, State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Mechanical Perpetual Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

10 This calendar consists of three plates or disks united by a central pivot pin, all of said plates or disks carrying printed matter and the upper two being provided with openings through which certain of the matter on those
15 behind can be read.

In order that my invention may be clearly understood I will describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings in which—

20 Figure 1 shows the calendar set for the months of September and December of the years 1905, 1922, 1939, 1972, and 1989. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show the several plates or disks separately.

25 Fig. 2 represents what may be called the fixed or main plate A. This plate has in addition to the central hole for the pivot pin, two openings B and C, and bears upon its face the names of the months with the number of days in each arranged around portion
30 of the upper edge of the opening C. Immediately adjacent to the opening B are the words "Set for years" and the remainder of the surface may be utilized to display advertising matter. The opening B is of the requisite shape and size to permit the number of the year required (printed on the disk K) to be read. The opening C is arc shaped with projecting slots at the lower ends.

40 Fig. 3 represents the front rotatable disk D. This disk has in addition to the central hole for the pivot pin, three openings E, F and H, and bears upon its face the numerals 1 to 31, arranged around portion of the lower
45 edge of the opening F. Immediately adjacent to the opening E are the words "Set for month," and immediately around the upper edge of the opening F are the words "Years and months (Jan. Feb.) printed in red are for leap year only." The opening E is of the requisite shape and size to permit the names of the months (printed on the plate A) to be read. The opening F is arc shaped and of sufficient extent to permit the names of seven
50 days of the week (printed on the disk K) to be read simultaneously. The opening H is

also arc shaped and very narrow, its purpose being to make a tongue of the central portion of the disk.

Fig. 4 represents the back rotatable disk 60 K. This disk has no opening except that for the central pivot pin, but it bears upon its face, in a circular table, the numbers of the years for which the calendar is designed to be used and also, in a circle, the names of the
65 days of the week repeated three times.

This calendar may be made to apply to any number of years without any alteration to the main plate and the front rotatable disk, the only alteration necessary being in
70 the printed matter upon the back disk which bears the numbers of the years. In the illustration this disk bears the numbers from 1901 to 2000. It might for instance be made to cover the years 1901 to 1925 or any
75 other set of years desired.

The three parts of the calendar are put together thus. The disk D is placed upon the front of the plate A and its lower edge slipped down under the tongue or central part of the
80 plate A, but the tongue or central part of the disk is kept over the tongue of the plate. The disk K is placed at the back and the three parts connected by a rivet or other pivot pin. The movement of the disk D is
85 limited by the ends of the arc shaped opening H coming against the lower edges of the opening C in the plate A.

In order to use the calendar, the back disk is rotated until the year required shows
90 through the opening B at the top of the main plate A, the intermediate disk D is then rotated until the month required shows through the opening E in the front rotatable disk and the calendar is then ready for use.

95 The leap year numbers and the months of January and February for the same are indicated on the drawings by dotted figures and letters. In the actual calendar they may be indicated by a distinctive colored ink or the
100 words "Leap year" may be printed beneath each.

Having now fully described and ascertained my said invention and the manner in which it is to be performed I declare that
105 what I claim is—

1. In a perpetual calendar, a plate having an opening and below said opening, an arc-shaped opening having downwardly and outwardly projecting extensions at its ends and
110 forming a central upwardly projecting tongue, and a disk having an opening, an arc-shaped

opening below the first named opening, and a second arc-shaped opening forming a downwardly projecting central tongue, the lower portion of the disk extending through the arc-shaped opening of the plate and having its tongue projecting over the tongue of the said plate and pivoted thereto.

2. A perpetual calendar, comprising a plate having the names of the months with the numbers of days in each month produced thereon and provided with an opening and below said opening an arc-shaped opening, said arc-shaped opening having downwardly and outwardly projecting extensions at its ends and forming a central upwardly projecting tongue, a disk having numerals 1 to 31 produced thereon and provided with an opening, an arc-shaped opening below the first named opening, and a second arc-shaped opening forming a downwardly projecting

central tongue, the lower portion of the disk extending through the arc-shaped opening of the plate and having its tongue projecting over the tongue of the said plate, an imperforate disk at the back of the plate and having the number of the years for which the calendar is used and the names of the days of the week repeated three times, produced thereon, and a pivot passing through the said disk and the tongues of the plate and the first named disk.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses this twenty-first day of November 1906.

JAMES SINCLAIR HEITHERSAY.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR GORE COLLISON,

LESLIE HERBERT BROADBENT.