

F. VAN ANDEN.  
MEMORANDUM DEVICE.  
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978,962.

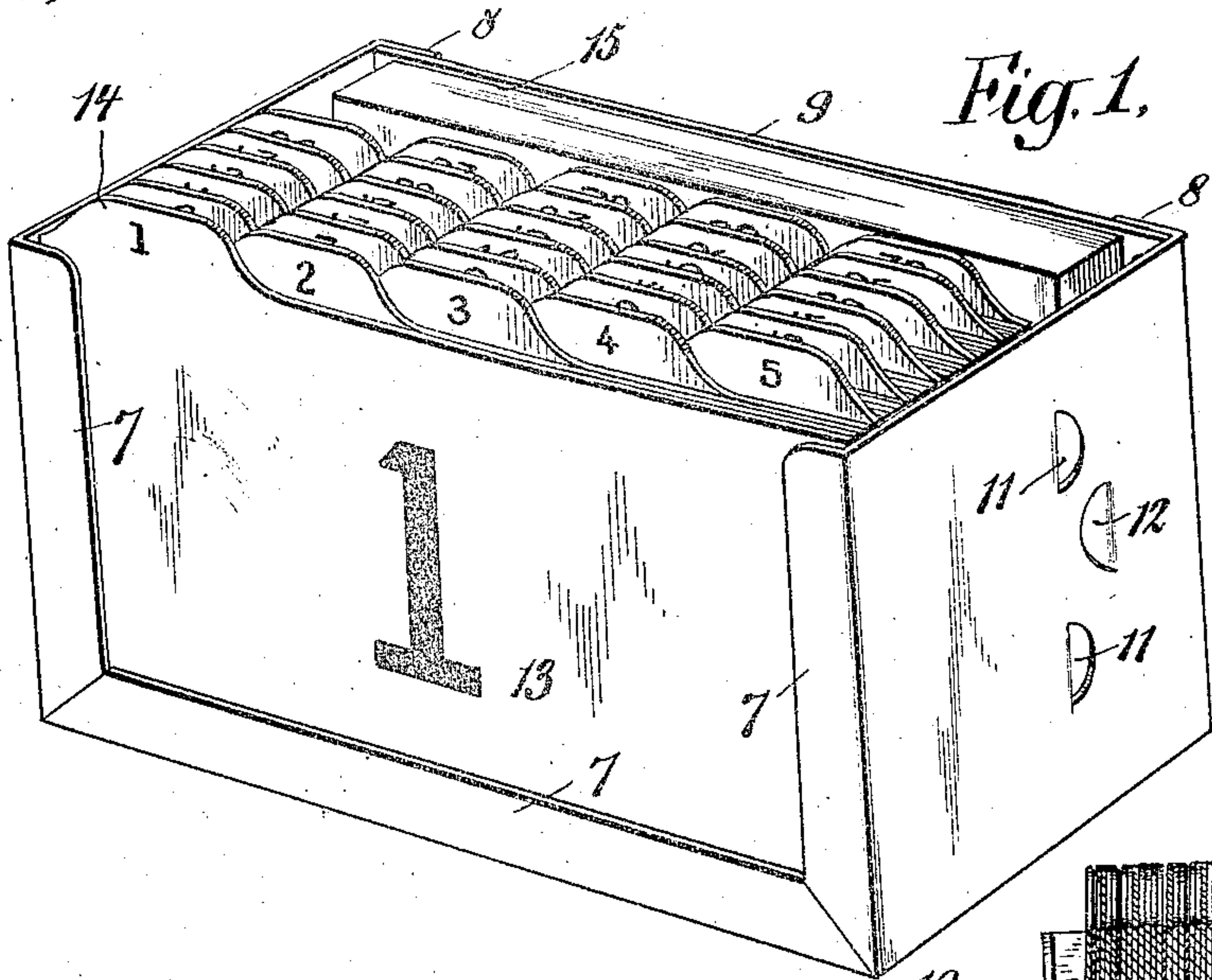


Fig. 1.

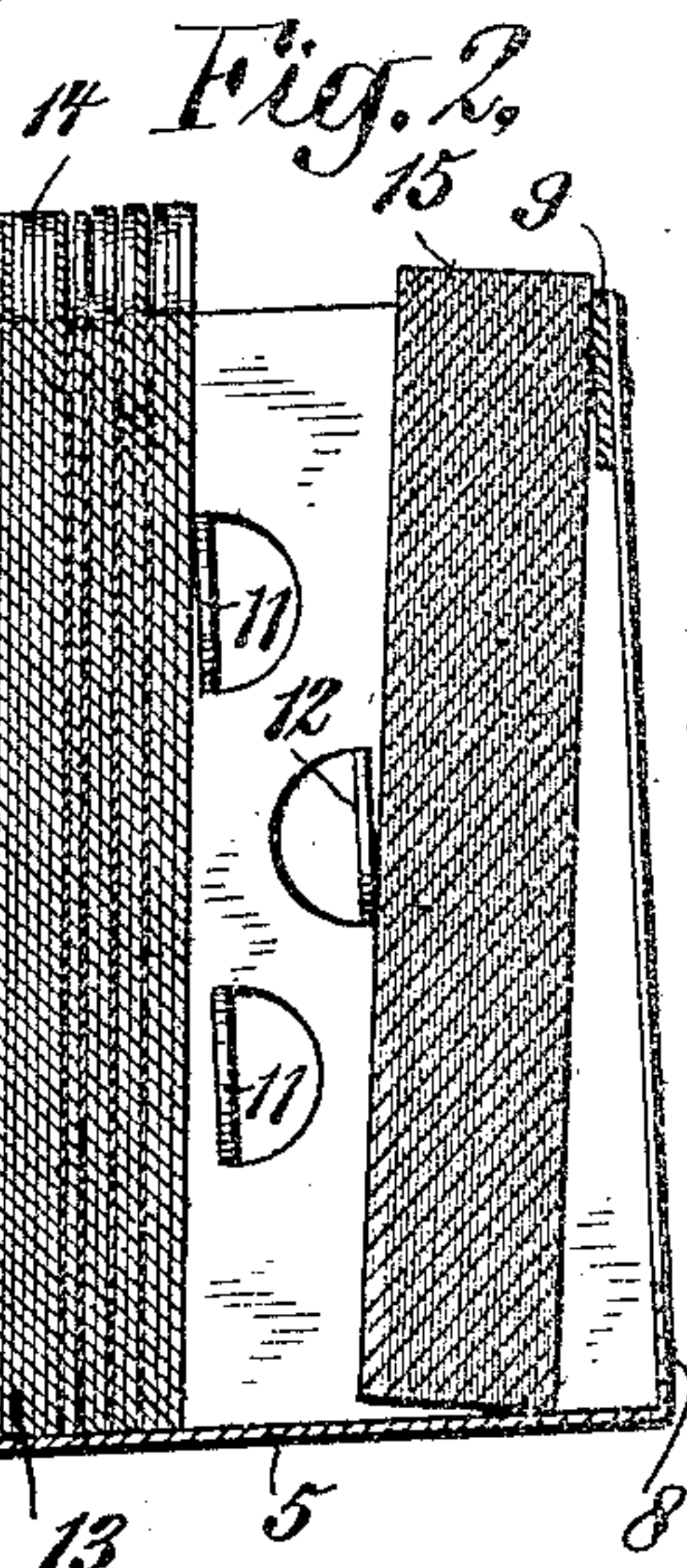


Fig. 2.

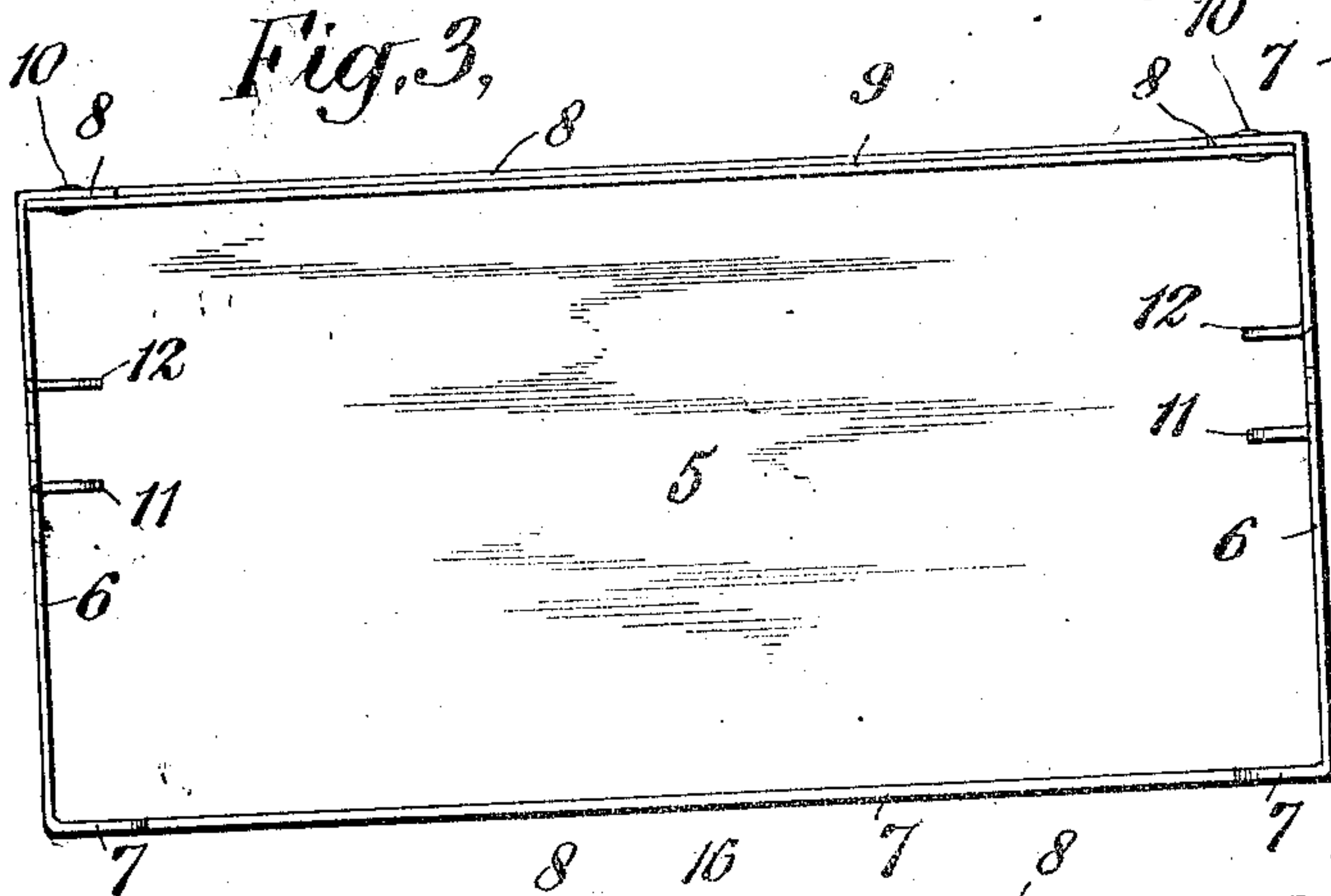


Fig. 3.

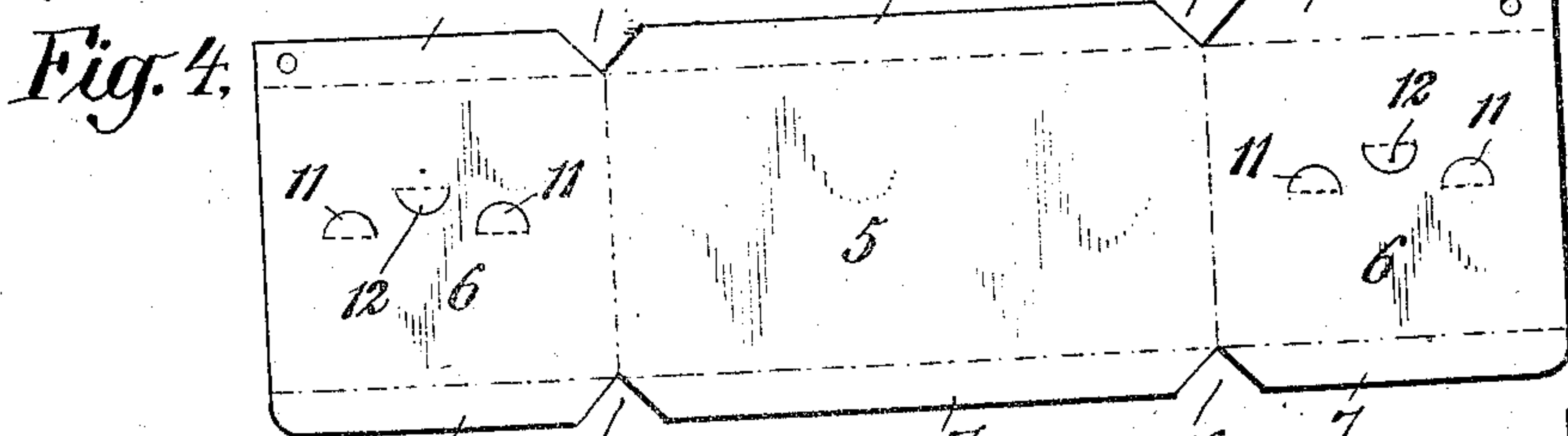


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK VAN ANDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## MEMORANDUM DEVICE.

978,962.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

Application filed February 26, 1909. Serial No. 480,198.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK VAN ANDEN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York city, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Memorandum Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to memorandum devices, and consists in a novel form of perpetual card calendar arranged for receiving memorandum slips, including a peculiar form of tray for holding the cards, the memorandum slips, and a reserve supply of blank slips for memorandum purposes.

The device is intended to be used upon a desk in plain sight of the user and is so arranged that day by day the date of the current day appears prominently before the user with the current memoranda in direct proximity thereto, while the subsequent dates, for a predetermined period, appear in less prominence in regular succession, the memoranda corresponding to the succeeding dates being successively arranged with relation thereto. The tray is preferably composed of a metal stamping, the construction whereof is reduced to an extremely simple form so that the whole device may be very inexpensively produced.

In order that my invention may be fully understood I will now proceed to describe an embodiment thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the same, and will then point out the novel features in the claim.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a memorandum device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in transverse section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a top view of the tray with the cards and memorandum slips removed. Fig. 4 is a detail view on a reduced scale of a form of blank from which the tray may be produced.

The tray comprises a base 5, two end walls 6—6, front flanges 7, and rear flanges 8. As stated, these parts may conveniently be formed of a single blank of the form shown in Fig. 4. The flange portions 7 and 8 are notched in the blank, as at 16, so as to form mitered corners when the blank is bent up upon the broken lines shown in Fig. 4. The rear flanges 8 of the end walls 6 may be connected together by a connecting bar 9, if

desired, the said bar being connected to the flanges by any suitable means,—as by rivets 10. If the tray is otherwise stiff enough this bar may not be found to be necessary, but the employment of the bar permits a very thin material to be used for the tray. The tray is divided into three compartments by means of lugs 11—12 which project inwardly from the end walls 6. These lugs may be conveniently formed by stamping up portions of the end walls, as is clearly illustrated in the drawings, thereby avoiding the expense attendant upon the use of extra parts.

A plurality of calendar cards 13 are disposed in the compartment defined by the lugs 11 and the front flanges 7. These calendar cards have a main body portion which may conveniently be rectangular in shape and of a suitable size to be received easily within the tray, and supported against forward or rearward displacement by the flanges 7 and lugs 11 respectively, and a tab portion 14 which projects upward from the top edge thereof. These tabs are arranged in staggered relation in successive cards in a manner well known in card systems, so that all of them will be readily visible to the user. I may employ as many cards as I find convenient,—preferably I employ thirty-one such cards, so that there is one for every day of any month. Each card bears upon the body portion thereof a large character representing the day of any month, and upon its tab a small character indicating the same date.

In Fig. 1 the cards are so arranged as to indicate the first day of any month. When it is desired to indicate the following day the first card is removed from its front position in the tray and placed to the rear of the set so that the rear thereof rests against the lugs 11. The numeral which is contained upon the body portion of a second card, then appears to view in order to indicate the succeeding day of the month. Memorandum slips may be located between the successive cards, the slip containing the memoranda for each particular date, being disposed immediately behind the card bearing that date. For the convenience of the user I have provided a pad 15 of blank slips which is contained in the rear compartment, namely that limited by the rear flanges 8 and the lugs 12. When it is desired to make a memorandum for any date this pad may be



removed from its compartment, the memorandum made on the front slip, such slip then removed from the pad and placed to the rear of the card containing the proper date, and the pad then returned to its position ready for further use. Should it be desired to make a memorandum for any date more than, say, thirty days ahead the memorandum may be made upon a slip, the date being also noted on the said slip and the slip then placed in the central compartment, the same being the compartment limited by the lugs 11 and 12. By examining the slips contained in this compartment, at intervals of once a month, more or less, and transferring them to their proper positions between the calendar cards 13 as the date of the said slip approaches within the thirty day limit (or whatever limit is imposed by the cards employed), the said memorandum slips will be in their proper positions as the dates thereof are reached.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided a very simple form of desk memorandum device, the same including a perpetual calendar. Memoranda made many days ahead are gradually brought to a

proper position as their dates approach. The employment of the large numeral on the body portion of the card prevents there being any possibility of confusion as to the date of the current day, such as might follow if the small numerals on the tabs were relied upon for this purpose, the form of the tray being such as to expose the body portion of the card for the purpose of bringing the said current date into prominence. The face of the card may also be used for advertising purposes, if desired, thereby adding to the commercial value of the device.

What I claim is:

A tray for a memorandum device of the character described comprising a base, end walls, and front and rear flanges, all struck up from a single blank, the end walls having inwardly projecting portions formed intermediate their side edges whereby to divide the tray into a plurality of compartments, and a bar for connecting the rear flanges together.

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Witnesses:

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