

J. H. Mead. *Calendar.*

N^o 45,064. Patented Nov. 15, 1864.

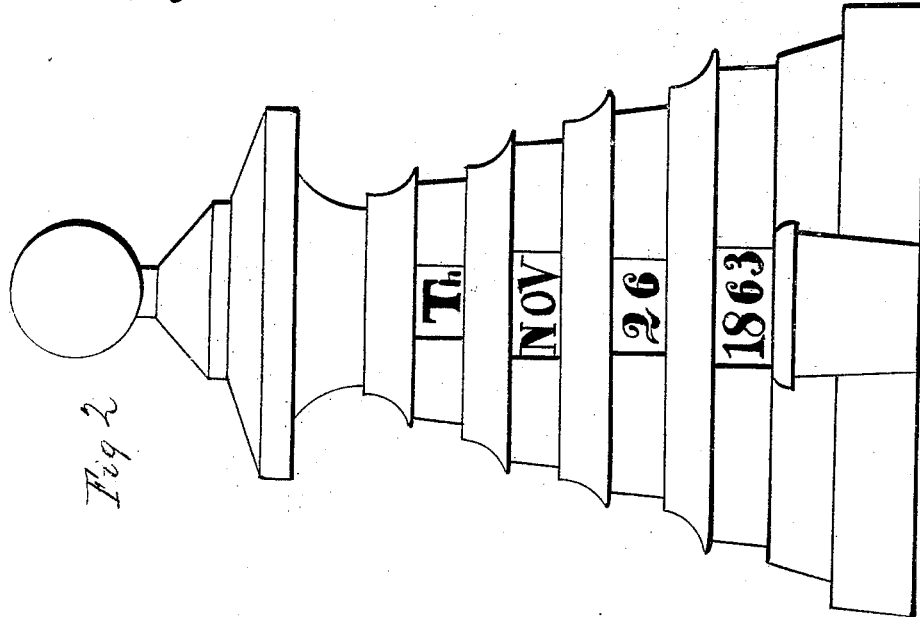


Fig 2

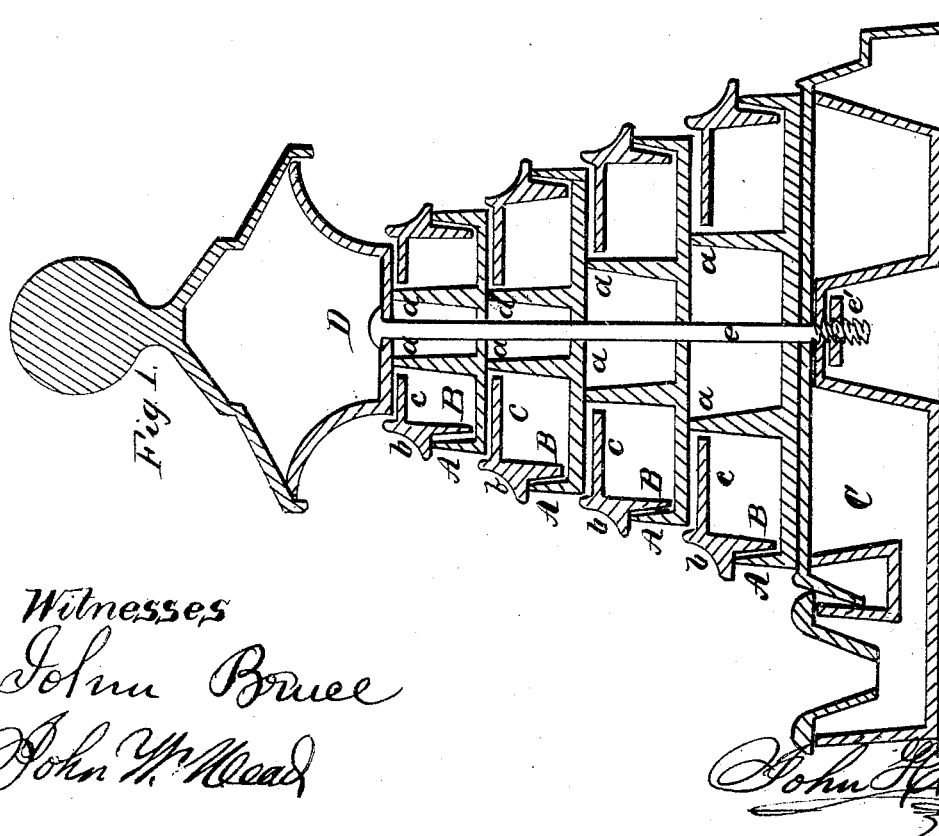


Fig 1.

Witnesses

John Bruce

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IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDARS FOR ALMANACS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,064, dated November 15, 1864; antedated November 3, 1864.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, JOHN H. MEAD, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Construction of Revolving or Perpetual Calendar; and I do hereby declare and ascertain the same, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of said calendar connected with an inkstand suitable for counting-room purposes.

My improvement consists in the mode of constructing and arranging the parts of the well-known perpetual calendar so as to render it convenient and durable, and easily and cheaply constructed and combined. For this purpose I use iron or other suitable metal cast in short cylindrical or frustum cups.

The construction is as follows: The exterior figure being first determined, (in the drawing it is conical,) I form a hollow base, A', which may contain a suitable ink-reservoir, C. Above the base A' there is a cylindrical cup-formed casting, A, having concentric with its center a projecting ring, *a a*, which rises perpendicularly up from the bottom, as clearly seen in the section, Fig. 1, to a height greater than the outer rim. Upon this section A, I impose a second one, A, of precisely similar form, but in the drawings shown smaller, to comport with the outline of the figure. This rests upon the ring *a a*, above named, and is surmounted by two more similar cylindrical sections, A A. It will be noticed that this form and arrange-

ment of parts leaves an open space all around the circumference of the section A. These spaces are filled by an ornamental molding or projection, *b*, formed on the circumference of a disk, *c*, that has an aperture in the center surrounding and fitting the ring *a a*. From the molding *b* projects downward a plain cylindrical ring, B, (see Fig. 1,) just within the outer rim of section A A. Bolt *e* extends down through the center from the top (which may be surmounted with a wafer-box or other device) to the base, thus securing the base and sections A A A immovably together, and leaving the rings B free to be turned by the molding *b*. On the front of each of the sections A the rim is cut out so as to expose to view the interior ring, B, at that point. On one of these interior rings may be marked the days of the week, the months on a second one, the days of the month on the third, and the years on the fourth. This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. By turning the ring B by means of the molding the proper numbers are exhibited.

Having thus fully described my improved construction of calendar, what I claim therein as new is—

The combination and arrangement of the stationary sections A and revolving rings B, constructed as and for the purposes set forth

JOHN H. MEAD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. HERNTMANN,
J. J. GREENOUGH.