

(No Model.)

J. CUSSONS.

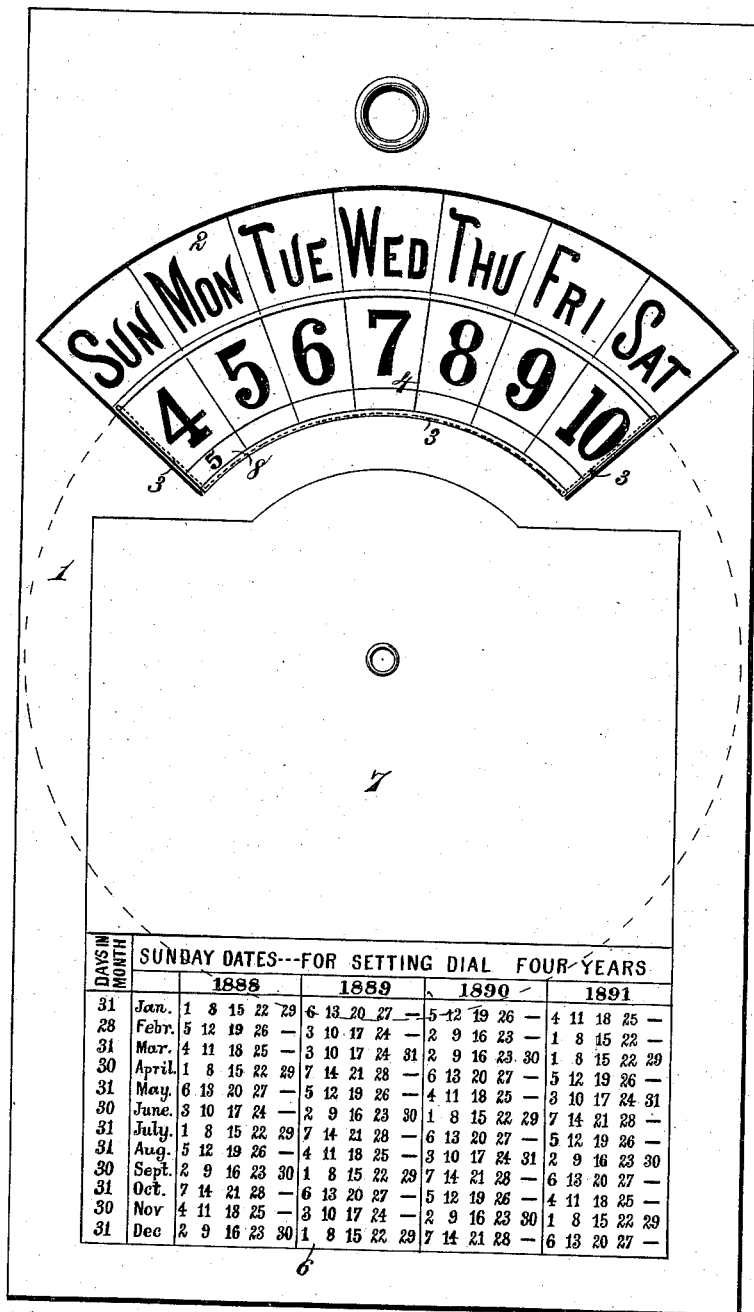
CALENDAR.

No. 385,245.

Patented June 26, 1888.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses,

Robert Swartz

J. A. Rutherford.

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE:

JOHN CUSSONS, OF GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,245, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed March 13, 1888. Serial No. 267,095. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CUSSONS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Glen Allen, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to calendars, and the purpose thereof is to provide a changeable calendar-dial which may be set each week for current use, and to combine therewith a tabular series of calculated dates for ensuing years, by reference to which the dial may be set, in order to determine the day of the week upon which any given day of the month will fall in future during the years for which the tabular dates are calculated.

I effect the proposed result by means of the novel features hereinafter fully set forth, and then definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a calendar containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of Fig. 1.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 denotes the face-board or calendar-plate, having a segmental space, 2, upon which the days of the week are displayed in any suitable manner, the usual abbreviated form being that shown. Below the space 2 the plate is slitted along the dotted lines 3 3 and bent back sufficiently to permit the insertion of the edge of a dial, 4, which is attached to the calendar-plate by a central eyelet, 5, and has upon its margin the numerical indications of dates arranged in spaces which register, as the dial is turned, with the divisions or spaces containing the days of the week. The latter, as I have shown them, are arranged with Sunday as the initial day, in accordance with the usual custom; but it is evident that any other day might initiate the series, the other days of a complete week following thereafter in their regular order.

Upon the calendar-plate is laid off a space, 6, which is divided vertically into six divisions. Beginning at the left hand, the first division or space contains a column of figures giving the number of days in each month in the proper order of months, and adjacent

thereto is a space in which the abbreviated designations or names of the months are arranged in order corresponding with the arrangement of the figures in the first space. The remainder of the space is divided into four substantially-equal parts, in which, under the current year and the three years next ensuing, are displayed figures representing the days of the month upon which the initial day in the segmental space 2 falls. By the arrangement shown, this day being Sunday, the tabular statement in these four divisions will indicate upon the line containing the designation of each month not only the number of Sundays in said month, but the numerical dates upon which each Sunday will fall in each month during the four years covered by the tabular statement.

For current use the dial is set each week in the usual manner. In order to determine upon what day of the week any given day of the month will fall in future, the user runs down the list of months in the second division of space 6 until he reaches the month required. Noting the date upon which the Sunday preceding the required day will fall, he turns the dial until the numerical designation of that Sunday corresponds or registers with the first or Sunday division in the segmental space 2. A glance at the displayed figures on the dial will then give the desired information, care being taken to make suitable allowance for months having but thirty days and for the month of February. For example, if it is desired to ascertain upon what day of the week the 4th day of March will fall in 1891, the operator looks in the second division of the space 6 for the month of March. He then runs along the line to the fourth yearly division under the figures 1891, where he finds the Sunday preceding the 4th of March falls upon the first day of the month. He then turns the dial until the figure 1 registers with the initial division of the segmental space 2, thereby falling under Sunday, and a glance at the numeral 4 on the dial shows that it registers with the Wednesday space, upon which day the 4th of March will therefore fall in that year.

It is evident that the calendar might be cal-

culated for any number of years, without any departure from my invention, by simply extending the tabular series of Sunday dates.

A space, 7, may be allowed for advertising purposes.

A second series of figures may be arranged in a space, 8, opposite a portion of the monthly series, to adapt the calendar to correctly indicate dates of the month and week days on which they fall in the last week of one month and first week of the ensuing month without shifting the dial.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a calendar consisting of a face-plate, 1, having a segmental slot and a corresponding space above the slot bearing stationary designations of the names of all the seven days of a week, said face-plate having a rectilinear space, 6, divided vertically into several divisions, one division containing figures giving the number of days of each month in regular order in a single vertical column from top to bottom, another division containing in regular order designations of all the months in a year in a single vertical column from top to bottom, and the remaining divisions being substantially equal, and in which, under the cur-

rent year and one or more succeeding years, are respectively displayed in regular order figures designating the several days of each month upon the initial day in the segmental space above the slot, falls, and a rotating dial behind the face-plate having an annular row of figures designating the thirty-one days of a month, of which figures seven only are exposed through the slot, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination, with a calendar having a space showing the days of a week in order and provided with a tabular statement showing the day of the month upon which the initial week day will fall throughout each of the months for a series of years, of a dial pivoted centrally upon the calendar-plate and having the numerical designations of the days of the month represented on its margin in spaces adapted to register with the spaces containing the designations of the days of the week, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN CUSSONS.

Witnesses:

FRANK M. WOON,
W. F. REDDY.