(No Model.)

H. S. PRENTISS.

CALENDAR.

No. 458,490. Patented Aug. 25, 1891.

Fig. 2.

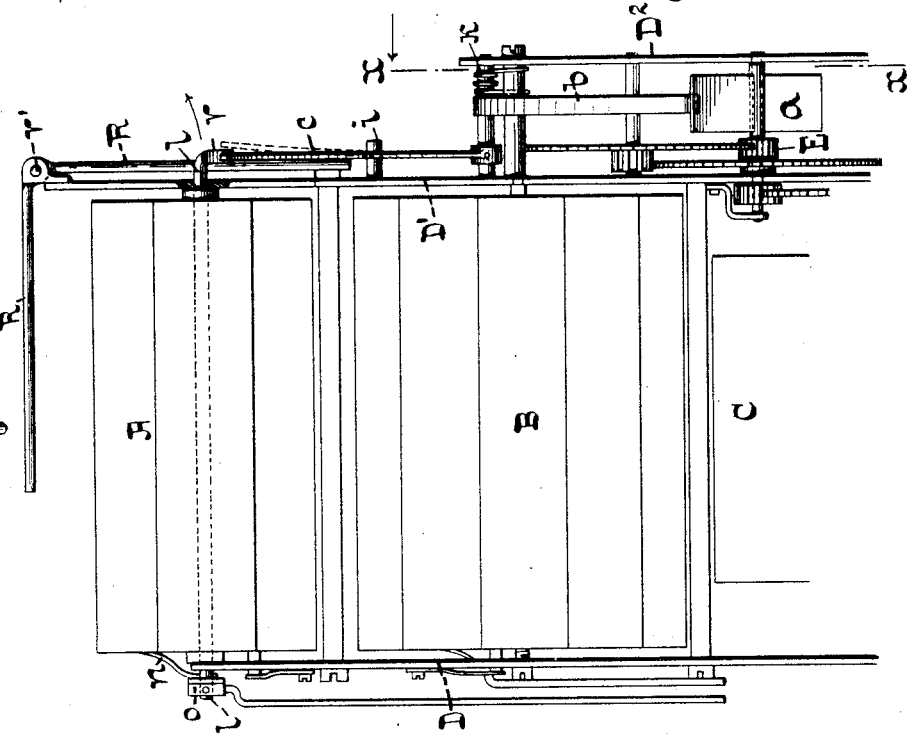
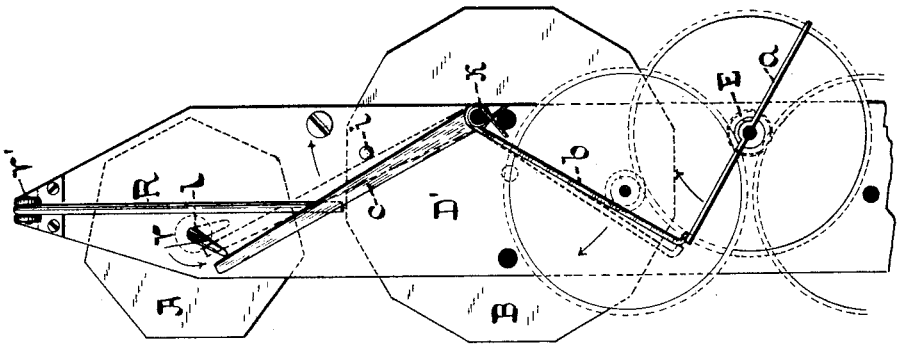


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

W. F. Bristol

A. Faber du Faur

INVENTOR:

Henry S. Prentiss,

BY A. Faber du Faur

his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. PRENTISS, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,490, dated August 25, 1891.

Application filed June 1, 1891. Serial No. 394,737. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY S. PRENTISS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in calendars of that class adapted to be operated directly or indirectly by a clock-movement to indicate at all times the day of the week, the day of the month, and the month.

More particularly my invention relates to improvements in the releasing devices shown and described in Letters Patent No. 428,318, granted to me May 20, 1890, its object being to provide more simple means and at the same time to insure greater reliability in the operation of the several devices for holding the calendar out of action and for releasing the same at the proper intervals.

To this end my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as fully pointed out in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 2, of a calendar embodying my new releasing device, part being broken away. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the cylinder carrying the names which indicate the days of the week; B, the month-cylinder; and C the plates indicating the days of the month, all supported in suitable side frames D D′.

E is the gear on the tubular shaft of the fan *a*, said gear forming one of the train of the spring-motor, part of which is omitted in the drawings.

The motor is normally held out of action by a stop engaging with the regulating-fan *a*, or with any part of the motor where the tension is not excessive. This stop I have shown in the form of a locking-lever *b c*, pivoted to the side frame D′ and a supplementary frame D^2, the lower arm of which engages the fan and the upper arm of which is normally engaged by a finger *r*, projecting from a horizontal shaft *l*, upon which the day-cylinder A is loosely mounted. This finger *r* holds the lever *b c* against the fan in opposition to a spring *k*.

R is the clearing-lever, bent at right angles and pivoted at *r′* to the frame, with its vertical limb adapted to engage with the arm *c* of the locking-lever and to move in a plane at right angles to the motion of the latter, the said arm *c* being made flexible in order to permit of the lateral movement imparted thereto by the clearing-lever R. The horizontal limb of the lever R extends across the path of a drop F, which engages with the former once in every twenty-four hours to turn it about the pivot *r′*. When the clearing-lever R is moved by the drop, it throws the arm *c* of the locking-lever out of engagement with the finger *r*, and in virtue of the spring *k* the locking-lever is turned to assume the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, its motion being arrested by a stop *i*. The motor is now free to act until arrested again by the locking-lever, which latter is accomplished by the engagement of the said lever by the finger *r*, which again restores it to the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1. When the motor is released, the shaft *l* (which bears finger *r*) is turned to bring the finger to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 by means of an arm *o*, secured to said shaft *l* and carrying a pawl *n*, which turns the cylinder A through one-seventh of a revolution, the shaft being turned through the same angle. The arm *o* is then immediately withdrawn, thus bringing the finger *r* back to its original position, as shown by full lines in Fig. 1.

The mechanism for actuating the pawl-bearing arm *o* is fully described in the prior patent, before referred to, and need not be more fully described here. Furthermore, it is evident that any other means could be substituted for oscillating said finger.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a motor, a locking-lever engaging a moving part of the motor, a finger for holding the lever in its locking position, and a clearing-lever adapted to engage with the locking-lever to disengage it from the finger, said finger returning the lever to its locking position to check the motor, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a motor, a locking-lever engaging with a moving part of the motor and having a flexible arm, a finger adapted to hold the locking-lever in its normal position and to return it to said position after release, and a clearing-lever engaging with the flexible arm of the locking-lever, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a motor, of the locking-lever *b c*, engaging with a moving part of the motor, the finger *r*, engaging one arm *c* of the locking-lever, a clearing-lever engaging with the locking-lever to free it from the finger *r*, and means for imparting a reciprocating motion to the finger, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of May, 1891.

HENRY S. PRENTISS.

Witnesses:
W. H. BRISTOL,
A. FABER DU FAUR.