B. F. NORRIS.

POCKET CALENDAR.

No. 181,706. Patented Aug. 29, 1876.

Fig. 1.

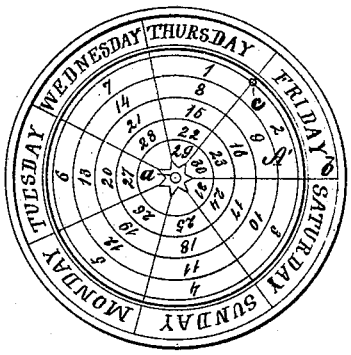


Fig. 2.

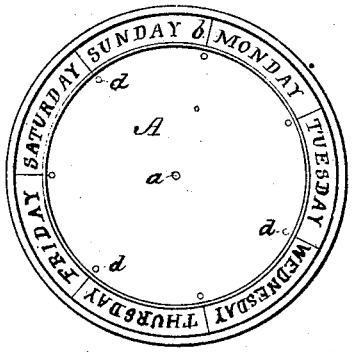
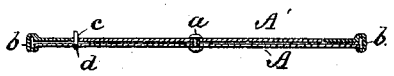


Fig. 3.



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BENJAMIN F. NORRIS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN POCKET-CALENDARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,706**, dated August 29, 1876; application filed June 8, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. NORRIS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Pocket-Calendar; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the calendar. Fig. 2 is the same view with the smaller disk removed, so as to show the indentations in the larger disk; Fig. 3, a central transverse section.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of perpetual pocket-calendars in which two disks are pivoted concentrically together, one of which is provided with the names of the days of the week, and the other with the figures of the days of the month, both disks being graduated, and arranged to move upon their common pivot with respect to each other, so as to cause the graduations to register interchangeably to form a perpetual calendar.

My improvement consists in the particular construction and arrangement of the two sheet-metal disks to each other, one of which is provided with a series of indentations, corresponding to the divisions of the calendar-face; and the other of which is provided with a stud, one end of which affords a knob for turning the disk, and the other end of which forms a stop, which enters the indentations of the other disk, and, by locking the two disks, determines the proper registrations of the divisions of the two disks, and prevents accidental displacement of the same while in the pocket.

In the drawing, A A′ represent the two sheet-metal disks, pivoted concentrically together at *a*, and graduated or divided into seven divisions, by lines radiating from the central pivot to the outer circumference. The larger of these disks, A, is provided with a circumferential rim, *b*, made of a separate piece of sheet metal, but rigidly attached to the circumference of said disk, and extending over the side of the same, so as to form a part of the face of the calendar. This rim leaves a central depression of a smaller size, adapted to receive the second disk, A′, in such a manner as to allow its upper face to be flush with the face of the said rim.

Upon the annular face of the rim, and between the seven divisions on the same, are arranged the names of the days of the week, stamped in letters from the sheet metal; and upon the division of the smaller central disk, arranged in radial columns and read circularly, are the figures indicating the days of the month, from 1 to 31.

The calendar, as thus described, represents an entire month without change; and, by moving the central disk upon the larger one until the first day of the month is beneath the day of the week upon which it enters, it is obvious that the calendar, by this monthly adjustment, is made perpetual.

The calendar, as thus described, is made in a durable manner of sheet metal, and of an attractive appearance and small size, adapted to be carried in the pocket.

As the jolting incident to handling, however, and its contact with other articles in the pocket, is liable to disarrange its adjustment and defeat its uses, I have constructed the two disks with special reference to each other to obviate this difficulty.

Near the circumference of the smaller disk I have arranged a stud, *c*, one end of which projects upon the exterior and forms a knob, by means of which the disk is turned upon its pivot and adjusted, and the other end of which projects inwardly to engage with indentations *d* of the disk A, to operate in the nature of a stop or locking device, to determine the proper registration of the divisions of the respective disks, and obviate accidental displacement.

The stud projects but a short distance upon each side, so as to form a knob, that can be urged by the finger-nail, upon one side, and a short stop upon the other, which the natu-

ral spring of its disk A′ will allow to pass over the spaces between the indentations of the other disk.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The disk A, having indentations *d*, corresponding to the division of its face, in combination with the disk A′, pivoted concentrically thereto, and having a stud, *c*, projecting upon one side to form a knob for turning, and upon the other to form a locking-stop to engage with the indentations, substantially as and for the purpose described.

BENJAMIN F. NORRIS.

Witnesses:

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