W. W. KITCHEN.

CALENDAR.

No. 188,248. Patented March 13, 1877.

Fig. 1.

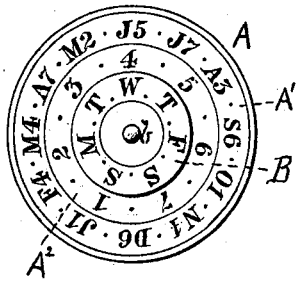


Fig. 2.

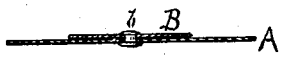
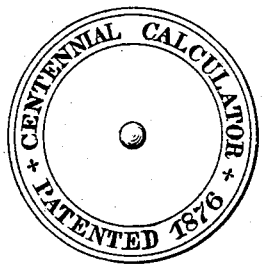


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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John A. Jones.

Inventor:
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per Edwin James.
Asso: Attorney.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM W. KITCHEN, OF GRIMSBY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **188,248**, dated March 13, 1877; application filed October 26, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. KITCHEN, of Grimsby, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, have invented an Improved Perpetual Calendar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and the letters of reference marked thereon, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front plan view. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a rear plan view.

The object of my invention is the formation of a perpetual calendar, which will always indicate the day of the week upon which any month begins.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing the dial-plate with two divisions, one containing figures and letters, and the other containing figures alone, and in pivoting to the center of the dial-plate the dial on the margin of the face of which are marked the initial letters of the days of the week.

The construction and operation of my invention are as follows: A is the dial-plate. As shown in the drawing, it is circular in form, but it may be constructed in any form that is convenient, and out of any suitable material. The face of this dial-plate A is divided into two circles, A^1 A^2. In the circle A^1 are arranged the initial letters of the months of the year, in consecutive order, with a figure attached to each letter, as shown in Fig. 1, no figure being higher than the figure 7. In the inner circle A^2 are arranged, in consecutive order, the numerals from 1 to 7. To the center of the dial-plate is pivoted, by a pin, *b*, the dial B. Around the edge of the face of this dial is arranged the initial letter of the days of the week. These letters, as the dial is moved round, can be made to correspond with the figures on the inner circle A^2 of the dial-plate.

Instead of the dial B being pivoted to the dial-plate A by means of the pin *b*, the plate A may be constructed with a circular hollow center, in which the dial may be set, the plate and dial being connected by tongue and groove.

The operation is as follows: The dial B is moved round until the letter corresponding to the day of week upon which the year begins is opposite the figure 1 in the circle A^2. The exception to this is leap-year, when the initial letter of the day of the week that March begins on must be set opposite to the figure 4, when the calendar is fixed for the last eight months of that year.

Now, to find the day of the week upon which any month begins, you look for the initial letter of the month in the outside circle A^1, and note the figure attached to the same. then find that figure in the inner circle A^2, and the initial letter on the dial corresponding thereto will give the day of the week.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A perpetual calendar, consisting of the dial-plate A, having letters and figures arranged thereon as shown, and the dial B, having letters arranged thereon as shown, so arranged that the day of the week upon which any year begins being known, the day of the week upon which each month commences can be ascertained, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM W. KITCHEN.

Witnesses:

A. S. WILSON,

E. P. MORELAND.