G. F. HAHN.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1916.

1,334,031. Patented Mar. 16, 1920.

Fig. 1.

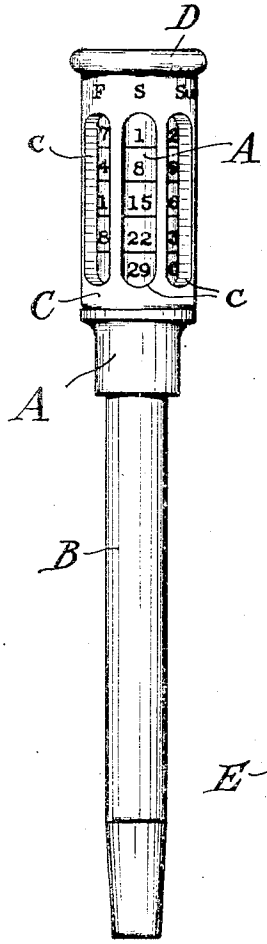


Fig. 2.

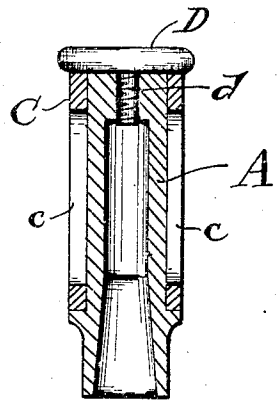


Fig. 3.

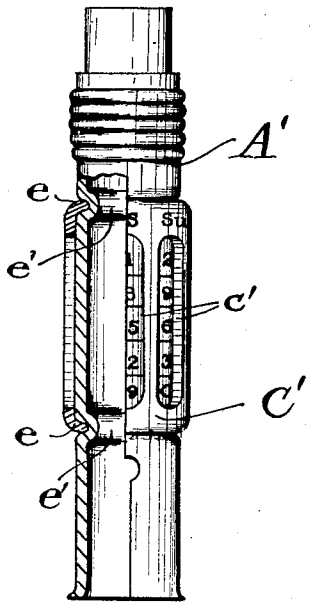


Fig. 5.

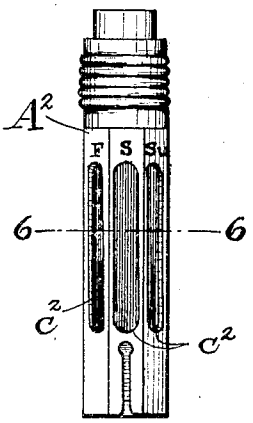


Fig. 4.

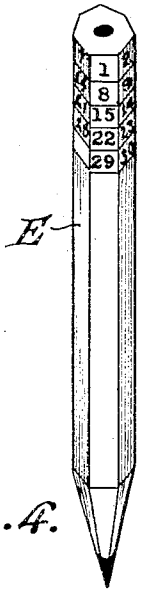
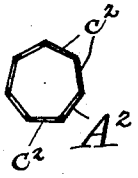


Fig. 6.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Fig. 7.

WITNESSES:

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PERPETUAL-CALENDAR DEVICE.

1,334,031. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 16, 1920.

Application filed May 10, 1916. Serial No. 96,533.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. HAHN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Perpetual-Calendar Device, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a perpetual calendar device, and the object of the invention is the provision of a calendar device which, while extremely simple in construction, is adapted, by virtue of slight manipulations, to correctly and simultaneously show the dates of all the days of any month of the year.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device of the class described, the structure of which is particularly applicable for use in pen or pencil construction, whereby a person, using such pen or pencil, is incidentally holding a calendar before him in convenient position to be observed as occasion requires. The invention is, therefore, when incorporated in a pen or pencil structure, of great practical merit for bookkeepers, clerks, and other persons who are required to frequently consult a calendar in making calculations incident to their work. Its use is, however, not limited to this field, as it is advantageous for all persons to have a calendar within ready access. As most people carry a pencil at all times, they, by having one embodying the present invention, derive the benefits of a unitary article adapted for a dual purpose. Moreover, the last-mentioned object is accomplished without unduly encumbering or otherwise complicating the construction of the pen or pencil.

Features of the invention, other than those specified, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated different practical embodiments of the invention, but the constructions therein shown are to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 shows an elevation of the present invention as adapted for use on the cap of a fountain-pen.

Fig. 2 shows the cap of the fountain-pen and calendar device in central section.

Fig. 3 illustrates the adaptation of the invention to a pencil cap, said cap being shown half in section and half in elevation.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a modified form of the invention wherein the cap shown in Fig. 5 is adapted to coöperate with the pencil shown in perspective in Fig. 4 to produce the results desired.

Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 5, and

Fig. 7 shows the development of the surface on which the numbers designating the days of the month are printed or otherwise delineated.

As heretofore stated, the invention is particularly adapted for employment in pen or pencil construction, and, accordingly, its adaptation to this environment forms the illustrative showing in the accompanying drawings.

In said drawings, and referring more particularly to Figs. 1, 2 and 7, the invention is here shown as incorporated in the construction of a cap A for a fountain-pen B. Pen B is of the usual form, but cap A is provided near its base with an annular flange forming a shoulder *a*. The portion of the cap extending from shoulder *a* to the closed end of the cap is cylindrical in shape, and encircling said cylindrical portion is a sleeve C which extends to the end of the cap and is adapted to be locked against rotation thereon by means of a thumb-screw D, the shank *d* of which threads into the closed end of cap A. When thumb-screw D is loosened, sleeve C may be rotated at will, but may be locked in any desired position by tightening said thumb-screw.

Sleeve C is provided with seven longitudinally extending slots or sight openings *c*, each of which is designated in accordance with one day of the week, such as "F" for "Friday", "S" for "Saturday", "Su" for "Sunday", etc. Upon the cylindrical portion of cap A are printed or otherwise delineated thirty-one consecutive numbers ranging from "1" to "31", inclusive, and arranged in five superimposed rows, the first four rows embodying seven numbers each, and the remaining numbers being in the fifth row. The numbers are so arranged that they are in alinement both vertically and horizontally, as shown in Fig. 7. The relation between sight openings *c* of sleeve C and the thirty-one consecutive numbers printed on the cylindrical portion of the cap is such that, when said sleeve is manipulated

so that one number shows through one sight opening, all of said numbers will appear through the seven sight openings.

Thus, when sleeve C is in such position, thirty-one days of some particular month will show through openings *c*, but, since the dates of the different months do not always fall upon the same day of the week, it is necessary to properly manipulate the device to obtain the correct relation between the dates of the month and the days of the week for any particular month of the year. This may be accomplished by rotating sleeve C so that number "1" printed upon the cylindrical portion of cap A will show through slot *c* corresponding to the day of the week on which falls the first day of the month which it is desired to have the calendar record; *e. g.*, April 1, 1916, falls upon a Saturday, and, accordingly, to adapt the device to record the month of April, sleeve C should be turned so that the numeral "1" will show through the aperture *c* delineated "S" (Saturday). This having been accomplished, it will be found that all of the dates of the month will be shown through the respective sight openings in their proper relation to the days of the week.

If the month of May were to be shown, the sleeve would be manipulated so that the numeral "1" would show through the opening designated "*m*", since the first of May falls on a Monday. In like manner, any particular month desired may be shown by a simple manipulation of sleeve C, and, in the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, this, as stated, may be accomplished by loosening thumb-screw D to allow of the rotation of the sleeve. After the manipulations desired have been made, thumb-screw D is again tightened to lock the sleeve against inadvertent rotation.

In Fig. 3, the invention is shown as adapted for use on a pencil cap of the type generally formed from sheet metal. By virtue of the formation of these caps, a simplified construction is possible over that necessary for use in fountain-pen caps. Thus, a cap A′ is shown as provided with a revoluble sleeve C′ provided with a plurality of sight openings *c*′ and secured to cap A′ by turning the edges *e* of the sleeve into annular channels *e*′ formed in cap A′. The turned-in portions *e* engage with channels *e*′ rather tightly, so that sleeve C′ will not inadvertently shift, but, by grasping the sleeve tightly, it may be readily manipulated to show through the sight apertures *c*′ the days of the month delineated upon cap A′ and at that portion thereof which underlies sleeve C′.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6, the invention is illustrated in its adaptation directly to a pencil. In the embodiment shown, the pencil E is formed with seven flat sides, corresponding to the seven days of the week, and properly disposed about the several sides, in the manner shown in Fig. 7, are the thirty-one consecutive numbers, said numbers being positioned directly upon the pencil. With a pencil so formed and marked is adapted to coöperate a cap A^2, also formed with seven flat surfaces, as shown in Fig. 6, and operable to fit over the end of pencil E. Cap A^2 is provided with seven sight apertures c^2 of sufficient length to show the five rows of figures therethrough, and each aperture of which is, as described in the previous embodiments of the invention, designated in accordance with the days of the week.

The manner of manipulating the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is substantially the same as that described relative to the other forms of the invention, with the exception that, because of the angular or polygonal character of the coöperating pencil and cap, the parts cannot be rotated relative to one another, but, in making the manipulations described, cap A^2 is removed from the pencil and again positioned thereon in proper relation to the dates of the month. Of course, if desired, the pencil might be made circular and cap A^2 might be correspondingly formed, but it is preferable that the angular construction be employed, as such construction absolutely precludes inadvertent rotation of the cap while the pencil is in use or is being inserted in, or removed from, a pocket.

It will be apparent, from the foregoing description, that the calendar device of this invention may, by slight manipulations, be made to correctly disclose the corresponding days and dates throughout any desired month of the year. Moreover, the construction is such that the device is of a perpetual character; that is to say, it may be used from year to year without necessitating any change in the numbers, but simply requiring slight manipulations to compensate for the variations in the dates on which the several days of the week fall.

The invention, particularly when adapted to pen and pencil construction, is of great utility, since, as hereinbefore stated, a person, using the pencil or pen in the course of bookkeeping or other similar work, has directly in his line of vision a calendar which will enable him to quickly and readily ascertain such dates as may be desired, without the necessity of looking up at a calendar pad, or, if such is not at hand, of hunting for one. The advantages of this invention are, moreover, derived without unduly encumbering the pen or pencil. In the interest of clearness, the parts are shown in the drawings on a somewhat enlarged scale, but, in practice, they may be made much smaller so as not to appreciably enlarge the parts of the pen or pencil.

It will, of course, be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific structural characteristics shown, as these might be varied in adapting the invention to different environments, and that the invention is to be understood to be as broadly novel as is commensurate with the appended claim.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

In a perpetual calendar device, a cap adapted to fit over the end of a pen or a pencil and having a pocket in one end thereof, to receive such pen or pencil, numbers corresponding to the days of the week delineated on the outer face of said cap in seven vertical, parallel columns, a shoulder circumferentially of the cap, a sleeve surrounding the cap and seated on the shoulder thereof, said sleeve being normally rotatable and provided with parallel slots, to designate the days of the week in accordance with the seven vertical columns of numbers on the cap, and a thumb screw threaded into the closed end of the cap, and adapted to engage with one end of the sleeve, for frictionally locking the sleeve against rotation by forcing it firmly to its seat on the shoulder of the cap.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

GEORGE F. HAHN.