PATENT SPECIFICATION

359,830

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Calendars or Date Indicators.

We, THE NAMIKI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, a British Company, of 87, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention, which has been communicated to us by Kabushiki Kaisha Namiki Seisakusho, a Company organized under the laws of Japan, of 1356, Sugamo-Machi, Kitatoyoshima, Tokyo, Japan; and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to rotary calendars or date indicators of the type comprising two concentrically mounted drums, one drum, bearing on its circumference the days of the week, being adapted to be moved angularly, and the other, bearing on its circumference the dates of the month, being adapted to be moved both angularly and axially.

According to this invention, a rotary calendar of the type set forth is characterized in that one of said drums is provided with a detent or pawl adapted to engage a groove or the like formed in the other drum, such that both drums move only as a single unit in one direction but independently in the opposite direction.

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a front elevation of one form of Rotary Calendar constructed in accordance with this invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional elevation;

Figure 3 is a sectional end elevation;

Figure 4 is an elevation, partly in section of the two concentric drums, and Figure 5 is an end elevation thereof.

a, *b*, are two concentrically mounted drums arranged horizontally, the drum *a* is formed with a flanged end *c*, the exterior surface of which is knurled.

Drum *b* is formed with an end plate *d* which has a screw-threaded aperture through which passes the screw *e*.

The said screw *e* is held in two vertical supports *f* which are secured in the base *g*. *h*, *h* are ball bearings arranged between the end *c* and supports *f*.

j, *j* are two rods mounted on the end plate *k* and passing through two slots *l*, *l* in the end plate *d*.

m is a cylindrical cover surrounding the two drums *a*, *b* and disposed between the two end plates *c* and *k*.

n, *o* are two windows formed in the said cover *m*.

The days of the week are marked on the outside of the drum *a* and the dates of the month, 1 to 31, are marked on the outside of the drum *b*, the dates being arranged in the form of a spiral as will be seen in Figure 4.

The inner or left extremity of the drum *b* is formed with a circumferential flange *p* having fourteen grooves *q* cut therein, said grooves being equally spaced around said flange.

r is a detent or pawl formed on the inner surface of the drum *a*. Said detent is so shaped (see Figure 5) that if the drum *b* is rotated in an anti-clockwise direction is will ride over the grooves *q*, but it will prevent the independent rotation of the said drum in a clockwise direction.

s is a small container mounted on the base *g* and provided with a window for the reception of cards bearing the month of the year.

The days of the week are so marked on the drum *a* that when the said drum is rotated the days appear under the window *n* and likewise the dates of the month will appear under the window *o* when the drum *b* is operated. Mere manipulation of the knurled flange *c* will rotate the drum *a*.

Manipulation of the knurled flange *k* will cause a combined angular and axial movement to the drum *b* through the rods *j* and screw-threaded end plate *d* travelling along the screw *e*.

By arranging the dates of the month in the form of a spiral, any number from 1 to 31 inclusive may be caused to appear under the window *o*.

In order to set the calendar for the month of July, 1931, the knurled flange *c* is rotated until "Wednesday" appears under the window *n*. Then the knurled flange *k* is rotated in a left hand direction in order to travel back the drum *b* until the numeral "1" appears under the window *o*.

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The calendar is now set for the month, and in order to change the date to, say, Thursday the 2nd, it is only necessary to rotate to the right the knurled flange c, because the detent r engaging in one of the grooves q locks the two drums together.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A rotary calendar or date indicator of the type set forth, characterized in that one drum is provided with a detent or pawl adapted to engage a groove or the like formed in the other drum such that both drums can move only as a single unit in one direction but independently of one another in the other direction.

2. A rotary calendar or date indicator, constructed, arranged and adapted to operate substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated the 2nd day of February, 1931.

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Fig. 1.

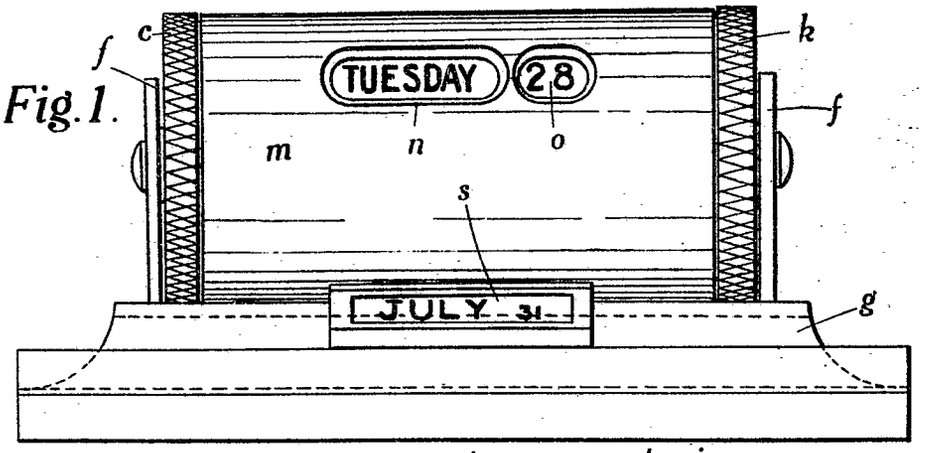


Fig. 2.

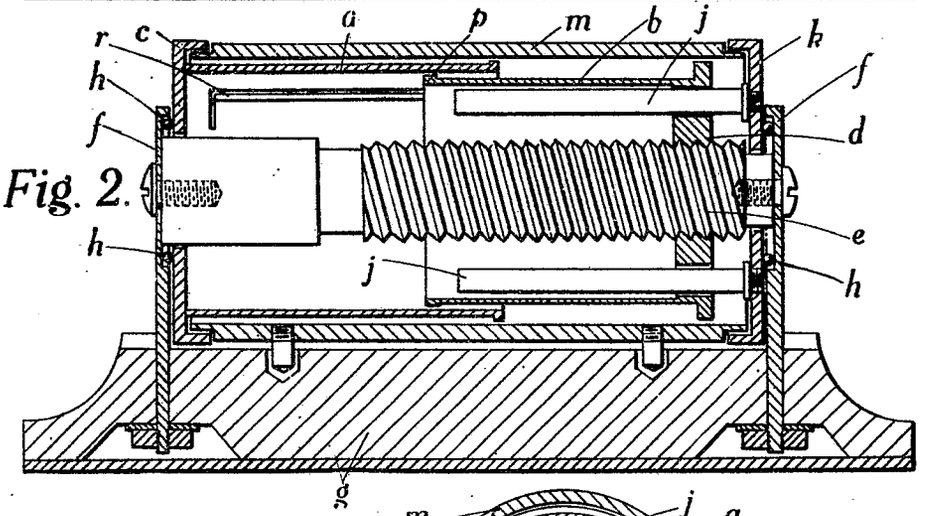


Fig. 3.

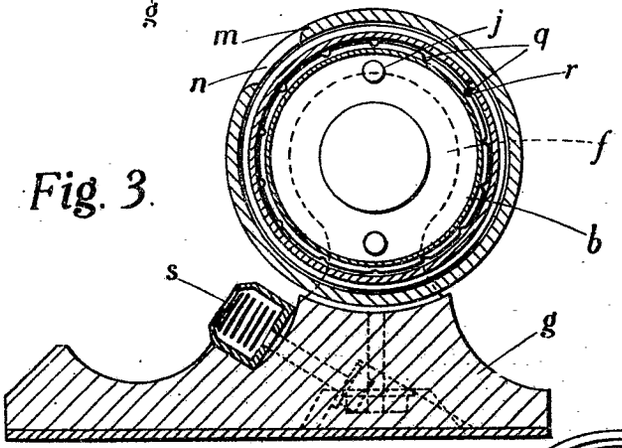


Fig. 4.

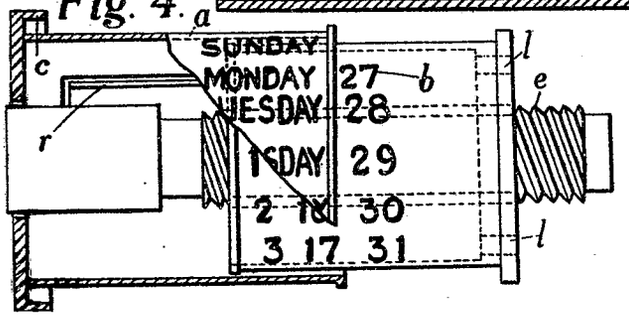
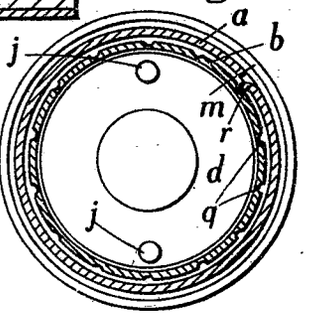


Fig. 5.



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