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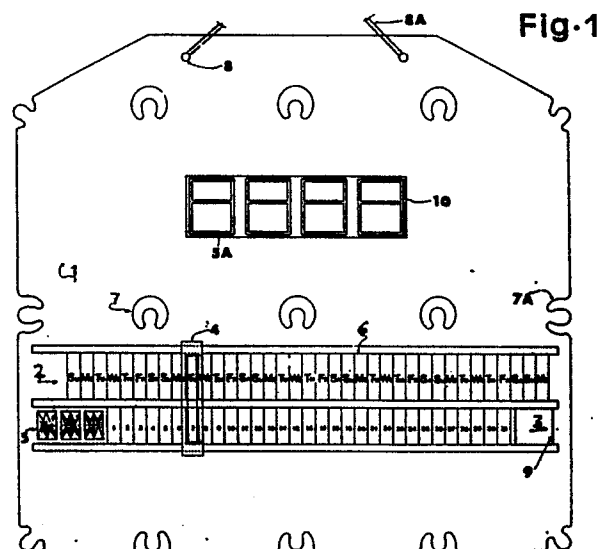
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54 **Perpetual blind calendars.**

57 The present invention deals with perpetual wall, desk and pocket calendars and combined calendars using an assembly of weekdays unit and monthly unit or units set in parallel or concentric relation with each other, fastened in between guides on a base-board, suspended on transparent films in a venetian blind pattern, strapped around transparent concentric drums, packed in a slide rule pattern or as concentric rings/discs rotating around a central pin, with solid or flexible cursors to identify the current day and its date and large displays of the current day and date by means of One Letter Alphabet (OLA) common variable symbols and coloured, luminous or physical display means that could be visually read at large distance and could be read by the blind through touching process.



Perpetual Blind Calendars

1 - The present invention is titled Perpetual Blind calendars, abbreviated (PBC) and deals with a variety of permanent advanced and combined calendars using basically mobile monthly units with daily displays using common variable symbols of One Letter Alphabet (OLA) system.

2 - Comparison with the prior art revealed no substantial prior art in that field, that could replace the present invention.

3 - Field of the invention.

3-1 The present invention deals with a variety of advanced calendars, and combined calendars involving a Gregorian calendar and Oriental short months moon calendars, based on mobile months' units, where the month's units could be moved monthly or yearly with respect to the weekdays, which units are of longitudinal shape, circular shape or the like and are positioned and held with respect to each other and the weekdays unit by means of: a) a base plate and guides guiding the units; b) opposite flexible transparent films or suspenders interconnected in between the monthly units, with the said films or suspenders suspended, or rolled in a form of a belt around a central shaft; c) chains supporting the opposite sides of the monthly units in a venetian blind pattern with a provision to move said units laterally; d) opposite solid transparent plates pressed against the month's units to keep them in place; e) cylindrical transparent concentric drums around which the longitudinal units are fastened; f) longitudinal strips packed in a slide rule pattern; g) circular rings or discs rotating around a common central pin, and a variety of cursors, flexible or solid, moved daily to indicate the current weekday and the corresponding date of the month, and with additional large display of the actual weekday and the corresponding date of the month, with coloured, luminous or physical display means using a common variable symbol of One Letter Alphabet (OLA) system, that could be visually seen at large distance and could be read by the blind through touching process.

4 - Prior Art

4-1 The Prior Art uses mainly disposable calendars hinging basically around the 7 days weekly unit and since the number of days in the months differs from one month to the other, and while said numbers are not divisible by 7, it makes it difficult to produce re-usable calendars hinging on the 7 days weekly unit.

Several attempts were made in the past to produce permanent calendars but failed to come up with a satisfactory permanent calendar in relation to the mechanisms, positioning of the units, displays of information, and the overall costs, to replace the present calendars.

4-2 On the other hand a calendar hinging around the monthly unit results with very small figures hard to distinguish on a distant wall calendar and such are the problems that the present invention tries to solve to create permanent practical calendars.

5 - Summary

5-1 The present invention deals with a variety of perpetual calendars and combined calendars hinging around monthly units aligned with a number of weekdays displayed and positioned; a) in one row of weekdays and one parallel strip representing one month at a time; b) in one row of weekdays and 12 parallel strips for the 12 months of the year with the said strips, installed in between guides, suspended by transparent suspenders, pressed in between transparent plates, strapped around transparent cylinders, squeezed in a slide rule pattern, or the like; c) along circular discs or rings, with the provision to move the strips or discs representing the monthly units with respect to those representing the weekdays and with cursors to indicate the actual weekday and the corresponding date of the month and overall with One Letter Alphabet variable systems to display daily at a large scale the said actual day and its corresponding date, etc., resulting in a variety of perpetual calendars adaptable for the wall, for the wrist and the pocket, that could be visually read at long distance and understood by the blind through touching process.

6 - Brief Description of the drawings

Fig. 1 shows a perpetual calendar consisting of two strips displaying 37 weekdays and one month at a time with One Letter Alphabet common variable symbols for larger displays.

Fig. 1X shows a typical cursor used in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 shows a perpetual calendar consisting of a base plate with 13 strips on it; one for the weekdays and 12 for the 12 months of the year.

Fig. 2X shows a typical transparent cursor used in Fig. 2 and the like.

Fig. 2Y shows a typical baseboard with upper and lower protruding edges for pressing thick strips calendars.

Fig. 3, 3X shows a dual perpetual calendar consisting of 26 strips representing solar and moon calendars (a Western and an Oriental calendar) with one strip representing the weekdays and 6 pairs representing 6 months of each calendar at opposite sides of the base plate.

Fig. 4, 4X is similar to Fig. 3 showing a Gregorian and a corresponding Chinese calendar.

Fig. 5 shows a suspended, venetian blind pattern, combined perpetual calendar consisting of 13 pairs of strips back to back, suspended at opposite ends by means of transparent suspenders interconnected in between each pair of strips.

Fig. 5X shows a flexible cursor used in Fig. 5, or the like.

Fig. 6 shows a perpetual calendar comprising 13 strips mounted on concentric transparent cylinders.

Fig. 7 shows a slide rule perpetual calendar consisting of a transparent flat sleeve casing, with pairs of back to back strips inside it and a cursor outside.

Fig. 8 shows a combined perpetual calendar with 13 pairs of strips back to back, held by pressure, sticking or the like, in between two transparent plates.

Fig. 9 shows a circular perpetual calendar consisting of 2 discs, one for the weekdays and one displaying one consecutive month at a time.

Fig. 10, 10V shows a perpetual calendar consisting of 13 discs, rings or the like, one for the weekdays marked at the opposite sides and 6 discs on each side of it for the 12 months of the year.

Fig. 10W shows a frame of opposite trifork plates to hold the circular calendars.

Fig. 10X shows a combined hanger/triangular flexible cursor used with circular calendars.

Fig. 10Y shows a circular cursor used with pocket sized circular calendars, showing the first 6 months of the year.

Fig. 10Z shows a circular cursor, showing the last 6 months of the year and used opposite to that shown in Fig. 10Y.

6-1 Description of Numbered Items on the Drawings.

1-Baseboard, 1A-short baseboard, 1B-chassis, 2-weekdays strip, 2A-weekdays ring/disc, 2B-two opposite weekdays discs, 3-variable month strip, 3A-12 months strips, 3B-opposite months strips, 3C-variable months' ring/disc, 3D-6 months' discs, 3E-opposite 6 months' rings/discs, 4-cursor, 4A-long cursor, 4B-double cursor, 4C-slide rule cursor, 4D-hanger/flexible triangular cursor, 4E-circular transparent cursor, 5-One Letter Alphabet (OLA) common variable symbols, 5A-O.L.A. current year display, 6-guides for strips, 6A-guides/connectors for strips, 6B-cursor guide, 7-holding means for One Letter Alphabet (OLA) common variable symbols, 7A-central holding means, 8-wall hanging means, 9-cover for excess numbers, 10-One Letter Alphabet (OLA) display means, 11-cursor window, 12-week separators, 13-cursor strings, 14-cursor weights, 15-month indicator pin, or the like, 16-transparent suspenders, 17-attachment means on strips, 18-top plate stiffener, 19-combined chains/holding means, 20-shaft, 21-transparent cylinders, 22-transparent casing, 23-tightening screws, 24-flat spring loaded squeezer plate, 25-opposite transparent plates, 26-central pin, 27-notches on ring 3C, 28-slot on ring 2A, 29-eccentric pin on slot 28, 29A-general eccentric pin, 30-elastic month indicating band on transparent cursors, 31-hanger/spacer for cursor band.

7 - Preferred Embodiments

The present invention, called the perpetual blind calendar and abbreviated as (PBC) deals with a variety of perpetual calendars and related issues, described as follows:

7-1 (See Fig. 1)

7-1-1 Fig. 1 shows a baseboard like No. 1, supporting a plurality of parallel strips like No. 2, 3 with equal size divisions.

7-1-2 One strip like No. 2, considered fixed, and representing a number of weekdays equal to the number of days in the longest month, in the type of calendar under consideration, plus 6.

For the western Gregorian calendar, the number of weekdays on the weekdays strip No. 2 is 31 plus 6 = 37 occupying individually 37 consecutive divisions.

7-1-3 The strip No. 3 is considered mobile and is marked with consecutive numbers representing the number of days in the longest month in the year, in the calendar under consideration.

For the western Gregorian calendar, the numbers marked on the months strip No. 3 are, from 1 to 31, occupying individually 31 divisions of the same size as the divisions on the weekdays strip No. 2.

7-1-4 The names of the consecutive months are displayed and changed on the same mouldings of One Letter Alphabet (OLA) common variable symbols like No. 5, placed at one end of the strip.

7-1-5 The current weekday and the corresponding date of the month are identified through the window of a cursor like No. 4, (see Fig. 1X), mounted on a guide fixed on the baseboard. Every day the said cursor is slid by one weekday division to display through its window the new weekday on strip No. 2 and its corresponding date on the months strip No. 3 or the like. 7-1-6 Every month, the strip No. 3 is moved through its guides like No. 6, to re-align the new month with respect to the weekday strip No. 2.

While keeping the division No. 1 on the months strip No. 3, in the zone of the first week of strip No. 2, said No. 1 division is re-aligned with the weekday on which the new month begins.

7-1-7 Holding means like No. 7 are located at the main intersection of the lines of One Letter Alphabet (OLA) common variable symbols and are used as holding points for coloured display means spread in between the said holding points to display at a large scale the first letter of the actual weekday and its corresponding date.

7-1-8 the current year is shown by means of One Letter Alphabet (OLA) common variable symbols like No. 5A, installed on the main baseboard.

7-1-9 No. 8 identifies hanging means for wall calendars, consisting of holding means on the baseboard No. 1 and ties attachment.

7-1-10 Coloured display means (not shown) spread in between the holding means No. 7, to show at a large scale the current weekday and its date.

7-1-11 The item No. 9 is a decorative cover, tape or a sliding plate to hide the excess number of days at the end of the months strip when the current month is shorter than 31 days.

7-2 (See Fig. 2)

7-2-1 Fig. 2 shows a perpetual calendar consisting of a baseboard like No. 1, supporting a fixed weekday strip like No. 2, and 12 strips like No. 3A representing individually the 12 consecutive months of the year.

Once a year each of the 12 months strips is moved along its guides like No. 6, to re-align the No. 1 division of each month in line with the weekday on strip No. 2, on which each month begins, in the same way described for Fig. 1.

7-2-2 Week separation lines like No. 12 are permanently marked in between consecutive weeks to show at any time the dates of the weekends and serve at the same time as references in the alignment of the months' strips with the weekday strip.

7-2-3 The items 5A, 7, 8, 9, 10, etc., are the same as described for Fig. 1.

7-2X - (See Fig. 2X)

7-2X-1 - Fig. 2X shows a long transparent cursor used to identify the weekday and its date.

The names of the 12 months of the year are marked on the window of the said cursor in line with the strips representing the corresponding months.

The current month is indicated by a marker, an elastic band, or the like slipped down along the cursor arm and positioned opposite the current month to indicate said month.

7-3 (See Fig. 3, 3X)

7-3-1 Fig. 3 shows a combined calendar consisting of a western Gregorian calendar and a Middle East Oriental calendar based on the moon shorter months.

7-3-2 The months' strips No. 3A are mounted alternatively with the shorter months strip No. 3B to indicate at all times the correspondence of any day of the year on either calendar.

7-3-3 Another alternative is to install 6 months of each calendar on one side and the remaining 6 months, back to back on the opposite side, with a weekday strip on each side.

7-3-4 Still another alternative is to install separate 12 months of the corresponding calendars back to back on the opposite sides of the baseboard with a double cursor like No. 4B, showing the correspondence between the two calendars, on the opposite sides of the assembly.

7-3-5 One of the corresponding calendars has to have the numbers indicating the dates of the month housed on separate mobile divisions inserted through guides forming a separate months strip each.

Each year, when adjusting the months' strips with respect to the weekdays strip, some numbers, at the end of the months strip have to be removed and inserted at the beginning of the strip of the following month or vice versa.

7-4 (See Fig. 4, 4X)

7-4-1 Fig. 4 shows a combined calendar similar to Fig. 3, with the difference that it relates to a western Gregorian calendar combined with a far East Chinese calendar.

7-5 (See Fig. 5)

7-5-1 Fig. 5 shows a perpetual foldable calendar in a venetian blind pattern consisting of a short baseboard like 1A, combined with a fixed weekday strip like No. 2, and 12 mobile strips like No. 3A, suspended at their opposite sides from the baseboard by means of:

A) Chains and hooks that could hook the months' strips through one of a plurality of holes like No. 17, at the opposite sides of said strips.

B) Flexible transparent sheets, interconnected in between the strips to create guides for said strips.

C) A pair of transparent flexible suspenders, like No. 16, interconnected in between the strips to create guides for said strips, or the like.

7-5-2 In the case of (B) where the suspenders are continuous transparent sheets the marking of the week separators like No. 12, is made along the flexible transparent sheets themselves.

7-5-3 The top baseboard No. 1, is stiffened with a plate like No. 18, from which additional ties like No. 19, are suspended and are used, at certain points along their links, as holding points like No. 7, for the display means No. 10 (not shown) to show at a large scale the first letter of the actual weekday and its corresponding date of the month.

7-5-4 At the same time holding means could be fastened along the suspenders so saving the use of additional ties such as No. 19, or the like.

7-5-5 The resultant foldable calendar is presented either: a) as a wall suspended calendar in a venetian blind pattern; b) with both ends of the 12 strips joined together and rolled around a central shaft.

7-5X - (See Fig. 5X)

7-5X-1 A flexible cursor like No. 4A is slid over guides mounted over the strips assembly, and consisting of flexible strings like No. 13, stretching over the strips No. 2, 3A, with weights like No. 14, suspended at the end of the strings to keep them stretched and a month indicator like No. 15, made of a pin held between the twists of the strings No. 13, and could be rolled inside the said twists and positioned opposite the current month to identify said month.

The opposite strings No. 13, are twisted separately to form loose loops, then the pin No. 15 is inserted through said loops resulting in an assembly allowing the pin to roll up and down, moving the carrying loops with it, to indicate the new month.

7-6 - (See Fig. 6)

7-6-1 Fig. 6 shows a cylindrical perpetual calendar consisting of a chassis like 1 (b), supporting a plurality of concentric transparent cylinders like No. 21, 21A.

7-6-2 The external cylinder No. 21 (a) is considered fixed and supports the weekdays strip No. 2, while the internal cylinder No. 21 is mobile and supports 12 strips like No. 3 (a), representing the 12 months of the year.

7-6-3 The strips are either wrapped around the cylinders and fastened by means of external flexible bands, by sticking means or the like, or rather they are inserted through grooves provided for them on the periphery of the circular discs, etc.

7-6-4 The weekdays and their dates are identified in between the strings of a flexible cursor, suspended from a guiding edge mounted on the chassis 1 (b) above the said cylinders. The weekdays are shown on the outer cylinder and their dates are seen on the inner cylinder, on the month strip, seen adjacent to the weekdays strip.

7-6-5 Every month the inner cylinder is rotated around the shaft No. 20 to bring the strip representing the new month to be seen adjacent to the weekdays strip mounted on the outer cylinder.

7-6-6 The whole assembly is supported on a chassis that could be either standing on a desk or suspended on the wall by means of a hanger.

7-6-7 A set of minimum 3 chains (not shown) are stretched above the calendar assembly or suspended below it to be used, at certain points, as holding means for One Letter Alphabet common variable symbols to display at a large scale the current weekday and its date.

7-7 - (See Fig. 7)

7-7-1 Fig. 7 shows a perpetual calendar made in a slide rule pattern, consisting of a transparent longitudinal flat casing like No. 22, with a plurality of strips inserted inside the said casing: A weekdays strip like No. 2 marked at its opposite sides and 6 strips like No. 3(b) marked at opposite sides, representing the 12 months of the year and installed in 3 pairs back to back to each other.

Every 6 months the 3 pairs of strips No. 3(b) are reversed to display the following 6 months of the year, and adjusted with respect to the weekdays strip as already described for Fig. 1.

7-7-2 The set of strips are squeezed inside the casing by means of a spring loaded flat plate like No. 24 over pressed by a tightening screw like No. 23.

7-7-3 The weekdays and their dates are identified by lines marked on a double cursor sleeve like No. 4(c) sliding along the transparent casing No. 22.

7-7-4 The opposite longitudinal edges of the casing used as holding means to display at a large scale the weekdays and their dates, with coloured display means like No. 10 (not shown) or the like.

7-7-5 The central holding points are provided by means of an elastic colourless string wrapped longitudinally along the middle of the said calendar.

7-8 (See Fig. 8)

7-8-1 Fig. 8 shows a perpetual calendar consisting of a weekday strip like No. 2 and 12 strips like No. 3A, parallel to the strip No. 2 and held altogether in place by means of opposite transparent plates like No. 25, stuck, glued or pressed against each other, by means of Chicago screws or the like, with the 13 strips squeezed in between.

7-8-2 Each year, the assembly is opened, and the month's strips No. 3A are adjusted with respect to the weekdays strip No. 2 and the assembly is tightened again for the whole year.

7-8-3 The outer periphery of the transparent plates is provided with holding means like No. 7 which could be:

A - Notches cut in the plates to hold the display ties.

B - Pins, screws or the like fastened on the plates, or the extension of the tightening Chicago screws themselves, etc., with a central pin like No. 7B or similar one.

7-8-4 The resulting calendar is also provided with a cursor like Fig. 5X, with week separation lines like No. 12, with wall hanging means, etc.

7-8-5 The same procedure of pressing the strips to hold them in place could be applied to hold circular rings representing the months of the year, with the strips or the rings mounted on one side, back to back at opposite sides or the like.

7-9 (See Fig. 9)

7-9-1 Fig. 9 shows a perpetual circular calendar consisting of a plurality of concentric rings marked on superimposed discs like No. 2A, 3C, rotating around a central pin like No. 26.

7-9-2 The outer, larger disc No. 2A is marked around its periphery with 37 consecutive weekdays, housed on 37 equal divisions occupying each of them $360^\circ/37$.

7-9-3 The inner, smaller disc No. 3C, representing the months of the year, is considered mobile with respect to the weekdays disc No. 2A, and houses around its periphery numbers from 1 to 31 occupying 31 divisions equal to $360^\circ/37$ each.

7-9-4 The number one division on the disc No. 3C is kept always in the sector of the first week of the weekdays disc No. 2A and every month said division No. one is turned to be in line with the weekday on which the new month begins.

7-9-5 A wall hanger like No. 8 and a triangular flexible cursor like 4D are combined to produce a cursor with its strings open by $360^\circ/37$.

7-9-6 The two discs are fastened with respect to each other for the duration of the month, and every day the circular calendar assembly is rotated by one division, and the new weekday is read on the weekdays disc No. 2A in between the strings of the cursor No. 4D and its corresponding date is read below it, on the months' disc No. 3C.

7-9-7 To lock the calendar assembly in a fixed position for the whole month, an eccentric spring loaded pin (not shown) is housed in a slot on disc No. 2A, which pin engages in one of 7 notches cut on disc 3C to lock the two discs to each other.

7-9-8 The accessories numbered 5, 5a, 9, 15, and 15X, etc. are similar to those described in Fig. 1.

7-10 (See Fig. 10, 10X)

7-10-1 Fig. 10 shows a perpetual circular calendar consisting of a plurality of concentric rings marked on superimposed variable sized discs like the weekdays disc No. 2B, and two sets of 6 smaller back to back discs like No. 3D, 3E representing the 12 months of the year, with the whole assembly of discs rotating around a central pin like No. 26.

7-10-2 The larger weekdays disc No. 2B is marked with the weekdays at opposite sides in the same way described for Fig. 9.

7-10-3 The set of 6 smaller discs like No. 3D, representing the first 6 months of the year, are installed on one side of the weekdays disc No. 2B while the 6 other discs No. 3E are installed at the opposite side of the said weekdays disc.

7-10-4 The 12 discs No. 3D, 3E, represent the 12 months of the year and each one of them is marked around its periphery outside the border of the adjacent concentric disc with consecutive numbers equal to the number of days in the month it represents, said numbers occupy divisions, having the same number of degrees as the weekdays division on disc No. 2B.

7-10-5 Once a year the months' discs are adjusted with respect to the weekdays disc in the manner described for Fig. 1 and Fig. 9 and are locked with respect to the said weekdays disc by means of:

A - Eccentric pin (not shown) passing through one of a plurality of corresponding holes perforated along the same circle on each of the 13 discs of the calendar assembly.

B - Detachable gluing/sticking means, (velcro, or the like) in between the various discs.

C - By pressing the assembly in between opposite transparent plates as described for Fig. 8, or the like.

7-10-6 In certain cases the circular calendar consists of circular concentric rings of a certain thickness, replacing the discs, rotating inside each other with a central pin for the whole assembly. In such case, the 12 months of the year would be shown on one side of the calendar, otherwise, the oppositely marked months' rings have to be adjusted every 6 months with respect to the weekdays ring.

7-10-7 The said circular calendar is adaptable for a large wall calendar and for a pocket calendar, or the like.

For a wall calendar the assembly uses:

7-10-8 (See Fig. 10W) Trifork transparent opposite plates used in conjunction with circular calendars using thick concentric rings rotating around each other.

The weekday is shown through the provided window and its corresponding date is read beside the indicated month above a flexible band like No. 30 (not shown) slid monthly on the arm of the trifork plate.

The opposite trifork plates are installed at the opposite sides of the concentric rings and pinned together with the said rings to prevent them from falling apart.

7-10-9 (See Fig. 10X) A combined hanger with a triangular flexible cursor as described for Fig. 9, with a month indicator pin like No. 15, the same as described for Fig. 5X.

To hold this type of circular calendar in place the strings of the flexible cursor are made double at opposite sides of the said calendar and are passed through small rings or beads above the circular calendar which beads, when pulled down they clamp the opposite strings of the said cursor, against the calendar periphery and prevent it from rotating.

7-10-10 An additional baseboard connected to the calendar assembly through its central pin with the flexible cursor fastened to the supporting baseboard, and with a separate wall hanger on the said supporting baseboard.

7-10-11 Thin concentric rings supported on a baseboard by means of Chicago screws, fasteners, snaps or the like mounted in between the adjacent concentric rings with certain allowance to rotate the rings around the said fasteners.

7-10-12 Thin flat rings for the weekdays and the months of the year adjusted, once a year, with respect to each other and pressed in between two transparent plates or temporarily stuck or glued on or in between transparent plates.

For a pocket calendar, the calendar assembly uses:

7-10-13 (See Figs 10Y, 10Z) Transparent double cursor as shown in Figs. 10Y, 10Z rotating around the central pin No. 26, joining the whole disc assembly.

Said cursor represents one arm of the trifork plates described in Fig. 10W.

To lock the cursor in place with respect to the general discs assembly, a system is used, consisting of a slot with a spring loaded pin mounted on the transparent cursor and engaging through notches cut at the periphery of the largest disc in a similar way to the system described for Fig. 9 and 10, No. 27, 28, 29, or the like.

7-10-14 A simplified reference system (not shown) consisting of an elastic string fastened at its opposite ends to the opposite sides of the central pin No. 26 joining the whole discs assembly, and stretched out to engage in one of the 37 notches like No. 28A (Fig. 10).

Every day said elastic string is stretched, pulled out and positioned in the following notch over the new weekday to indicate the current day.

The current month is indicated by means of a small bead tightly slipped on the said string and positioned opposite the current month.

Each month, the said bead is slipped along the said string and positioned in front of the following month to indicate said month.

The notches cut around the periphery of the circular calendars, whether wall calendars or pocket calendars are also used as holding points for colour display means to show at a large scale the current weekday and its corresponding date.

30 Claims

1 - A perpetual advanced calendar using in combination, a plurality of parallel strips, divided into equal divisions, with means to keep them in a proper position with relation to each other, and with the first strip marked with a number of consecutive weekdays equal to the number of days in the longest month, in the calendar system under consideration, plus 6, occupying individually an equal number of divisions on the said first strip, while the additional strip is marked with consecutive numbers beginning with 1 and equal to the number of days in the longest month of the calendar system under consideration, occupying individually an equal number of divisions on the said additional strip, with the division marked No. 1, positioned always in the zone of the first week on the first strip, and re-aligned each month in line with the weekday on which that month begins, with a separate identification of the current month and a proper covering of the excess numbers at the end of the said additional strip.

2-A perpetual calendar as in Claim 1, mounted on a main baseboard with the strips mounted in between guides fastened to the said baseboard, the first strip marked with 37 consecutive weekdays and the additional strip with numbers from 1 to 31, using one letter alphabet common variable

symbols at one end of the additional strip to identify the current month and similar common symbols placed on the main baseboard to identify the current year, holding points on the main baseboard located at the intersections of the main lines of large scale one letter alphabet common variable symbols to be used as points of attachment for coloured display means to show on a large scale, the current weekday and its corresponding date, and with a transparent cursor sliding on a guide mounted over the said strips and provided with a window through which the current weekday and its corresponding date are instantly identified.

3 - A perpetual calendar as in Claim 2 having 12 additional strips representing individually the 12 months of the year with the said 12 strips mounted in between guides fastened to the main baseboard where the said 12 strips are aligned individually once a year with regard to the weekday on which each month begins, where a long cursor is used to identify the current weekday and its corresponding date through its long window, which window is marked with the names of the 12 months of the year in line with the strips representing said months while the current month is identified with a marker, an elastic band, or the like wrapped around the suspended arm of the said cursor and is slipped every month to the next month to identify said month.

4 - A perpetual calendar as in Claim 1, made in a foldable pattern, using a short baseboard supporting the first strip representing the weekdays with opposite pairs of flexible transparent suspenders supporting 12 additional strips representing individually the 12 months of the year, which suspenders are interconnected to each other in between the individual strips thereby providing adequate lateral guides to said 12 strips which are slid once a year and adjusted with respect to the first day of each month and the weekday on which said month begins, with the resulting assembly; a) joined end to end and rotated around a central shaft in a belt like pattern with the weekday strip separately fixed outside said belt; b) or suspended in a venetian blind pattern, while a flexible cursor sliding along a guide mounted on the supporting baseboard, consisting of a plurality of strings suspended in front of the whole assembly, with weights, beads or the like at the bottom of said strings to keep them stretched and with a pin held in between opposite twists made along the said strings which pin could be rolled up and down along the said strings moving the supporting twists with it to be positioned opposite the strip representing the current month to identify said month while the current day is identified on the weekdays strip in between the suspended strings of the said cursor, where, in addition to that, the top baseboard

supports a minimum of 3 chains suspended all along the said calendar to be used as holding points to support coloured display means for alpha numeric common variable symbols showing on a large scale the current weekday and its corresponding date.

5 - A perpetual calendar as in Claim 1, made in a cylindrical rotative pattern having the first strip, representing the weekdays fastened longitudinally along a transparent first cylinder while additional 12 strips representing the 12 months of the year are mounted longitudinally along a second internal transparent cylinder, in a parallel position to the weekdays strip, with means to hold them along the cylinder while keeping them adjustable with respect to the weekdays strip, with both cylinders supported on a main chassis that is suspended from a wall hanger, supported on a desk stand or the like and with means to rotate the inner cylinder with respect to the outer one where each year, the 12 strips representing the 12 months of the year are adjusted with respect to the weekdays strip to have the first of each month in line with the weekday on which it begins, where each month the inner cylinder is rotated to bring the new month in an adjacent position to the weekdays strip while an indicator is mounted on a horizontal string stretching over the weekdays strip, in between the opposite ends of the supporting chassis or the suspending hanger, which indicator that is consisting of a coloured chain or the like, is slid over the said horizontal string and hangs over the weekdays strip to indicate the current weekday on the outer cylinder and its adjacent corresponding date on the inner one, where, in addition to that, a minimum of 3 chains are suspended from the main chassis or from the hanger supporting it, to be used as holding points to support coloured display means for alpha numeric common variable symbols showing on a large scale the current weekday and its corresponding date.

6. A perpetual calendar as in Claim 1, made in a slide rule pattern, having the first strip representing the weekdays marked at its opposite sides and 6 additional strips representing at their opposite faces the 12 months of the year and installed in 3 pairs back to back inserted together with the weekdays strip into a flat transparent casing, adjusted, 3 months' strips at a time on each face of the casing with respect to the weekdays strip with a spring loaded longitudinal squeezer plate or the like pressing down the set of plates inside the transparent casing and with an external transparent double cursor in a form of a flat sleeve over the transparent casing to indicate along reference lines marked on it, the weekday and its corresponding date on either side of the transparent casing and every 6 months the six strips are reversed back to back

and adjusted to show the following 6 months of the year while on the other hand the opposite longitudinal edges of the transparent casing are provided with notches to be used in conjunction with a central longitudinal band wrapped at mid distance in between the opposite notches, as holding points to support coloured display means for alpha/numeric common variable symbols showing on a large scale the current weekday and its corresponding date.

7 - A perpetual calendar as in Claim 1, having 12 additional strips representing individually the 12 months of the year, set in a parallel position, adjusted in relation to the weekdays strip and held in place; a) by detachable gluing/sticking means on a common baseboard; b) by means of baseboard and sticking transparent film in the same way as photos in a photo album; c) by having the strips made of a certain thickness, stacked and pressed against each other to hold them in place; d) by pressing the said strips in between opposite transparent plates, tightly bolted to each other across the said strips, or the like which assembly is opened once a year to adjust the months' strips in relation to the weekdays strip while a flexible cursor is slid at the upper edge of the said transparent plates to show in between its strings the current day and its corresponding date, which date is indicated by means of beads or the like installed along the strings of the said cursor which strings are restrung through the beads to allow the said beads to be moved up and down along the said strings and to be held opposite the current month to indicate that month while notches are made on the periphery of the transparent plates to be used in conjunction with central pins made across the opposite plates as holding points to support coloured display means, for alpha numeric common symbols showing on a large scale the current weekday and its corresponding date.

8 - A perpetual advanced calendar using in combination, a plurality of circular concentric rings, divided into equal divisions, occupying equal number of degrees, with means to keep them in a proper position in relation to each other, and with a first ring marked with a number of consecutive weekdays equal to the number of days in the longest month, in the calendar system under consideration, plus 6, occupying individually an equal number of divisions on the said first ring, while the additional ring is marked with consecutive numbers beginning with 1 and equal to the number of days in the longest month of the calendar system under consideration, occupying individually an equal number of divisions on the said additional ring with the division housing number 1, positioned always in the sector of the first week on the first ring and realigned each month in line with the weekday on

which that month begins, with a separate identification of the current month and a proper covering of the excess numbers at the end of the said additional ring.

9 - A perpetual circular calendar as in Claim 8, having the first ring marked with 37 consecutive weekdays occupying individually 37 divisions equal to $360^\circ/37$ each, while the additional ring is marked with numbers from 1 to 31 occupying individually 31 divisions, equal to $360^\circ/37$ each, and with one letter alpha numeric common variable symbols at one end of the said additional ring to remark said variable symbols each month to identify the new month, while the said rings are separately marked on different size superimposed discs, having the same central point and joined together with a central pin around which the whole circular calendar rotates with an eccentric pin joining the set of discs, through corresponding holes, slots, notches or the like, made around the same circle on each one of the discs, to lock the discs together, where each month the eccentric pin is removed and the set of discs are rotated to have the No. 1 of the new month on the additional disc, re-aligned with the weekday of the first disc, on which the new month begins, while the whole assembly is suspended from its central pins, by means of a combination of a hanger/triangular flexible cursor, with its strings opened by $360^\circ/37$ and each day the circular calendar is rotated around its central pin by one weekday division to show the new weekday on the first ring and the corresponding date on the adjacent additional ring, in between the triangular strings of the said cursor, where the outer disc of the said circular calendar is provided with notches that are used in conjunction with an extension of the said central pin, as holding points to support coloured display means for alpha numeric variable symbols, showing on a large scale the weekday and its corresponding date.

10 - A perpetual circular calendar as in Claim 9, having the first ring or disc showing the weekdays, represented on the outermost disc with 12 additional concentric rings representing the 12 months of the year, marked separately on 12 different size superimposed discs, where each year the eccentric pin is removed and all the 12 months are re-aligned with respect to the first day of each month and the weekday on which each month begins, and to identify the date of the month on any of the 12 discs, the opposite strings of the triangular cursor are twisted and a pin is passed through said twists which pin could be rolled up and down along the strings of the said cursor moving the supporting twists with it and could be positioned in front of the disc representing the current month to identify said month, while to lock the circular calendar and prevent it from rotating

with respect to its combined hanger/cursor, double front and back opposite flexible cursors are installed where the strings of the said opposite cursors, are inserted, beyond the outer disc, through a narrow slot, separate beads or the like, which beads are pulled up to allow the rotation of the calendar assembly or pulled down to clamp the discs in between the strings of the opposite cursors, and prevent them from rotating.

11 - A perpetual calendar as in Claim 10, having the 12 rings representing the 12 months of the year installed back to back, 6 on each side with the first 6 months of the year on one side and the following 6 months on the opposite side which rings are; a) represented on the largest concentric rings possible, marked on superimposed discs; b) marked on the opposite sides of thick rings rotating around each other with a common central point, adjusted every 6 months with respect to the weekdays and locked in place by means of interconnected pins, transparent tape band, pressure in between opposite transparent plates, pins at the joint circles, or the like; c) marked on the opposite sides of thin rings and pressed in between transparent plates where the whole assembly is opened once every 6 months to be adjusted with respect to the first of each month and the weekday on which it begins.

12 - A perpetual circular calendar as in Claim 8, adapted for a miniature pocket calendar, having the first ring representing the weekdays marked with 37 weekdays on an outer disc, while the second ring is represented by 12 smaller concentric rings, representing individually the 12 months of the year, on 12 superimposed discs, or the like, installed back to back 6 on each side where the whole assembly is adjusted every 6 months or every year with respect to the weekdays and locked in place by means of an eccentric pin, or the like, while the current weekday is indicated by; a) a transparent double cursor, rotating around the central pin that joins the whole calendar assembly, which cursor is provided with a transversal trapezoidal window on each side, marked with the name of each month, in line with the ring representing said month and every day the said transparent cursor is rotated by one weekday division to show the new weekday on the outer weekdays ring and its corresponding date, on the ring representing the current month, identified by an elastic band or the like, slipped along the arm of the said cursor; b) an elastic string tied at its opposite sides to the opposite ends of the central pin and stretching out to engage through notches indented at the division lines on the outer periphery of the weekdays disc and every day said elastic string is moved from one division notch to the following one to indicate the new weekday, while the correspond-

ing date is indicated on the rings representing the current month opposite a small bead, clamp, or the like, slipping tightly along the said elastic string and positioned opposite the ring representing the current month to identify that month.

13 - A perpetual calendar as in Claims 1 to 12, combining a plurality of calendar systems, like the Gregorian calendar, combined with the Chinese calendar, the Middle East calendar, the Biblical calendar, or the like, all of which could have short months based on the moon cycle, which combined calendar would have additional 12 strips, rings, or the like, installed in a parallel or concentric position with the original strips, for example one strip representing a month of the Gregorian calendar and next to it a strip representing a month of the shorter moon calendar or that the 12 strips representing the Gregorian calendar are installed on one side and the 12 strips representing the corresponding calendar installed back to back on the opposite face of the Gregorian calendar with a double cursor showing the weekday and its corresponding date on one face on the Gregorian calendar, while the opposite cursor shows the weekday and the corresponding date on the moon calendar at the opposite face of the assembly, where, in such case, one of the calendar systems should have each of the 28 or 31 divisions, or the like, represented on each strip, to be independently removable from one strip and insertable in the other strip through special guides, or the like, so that the numbers with the divisions carrying them could be removed from one strip or ring and inserted into the other to compensate for the shortage or the excess numbers in between the corresponding strips.

Fig. 1x

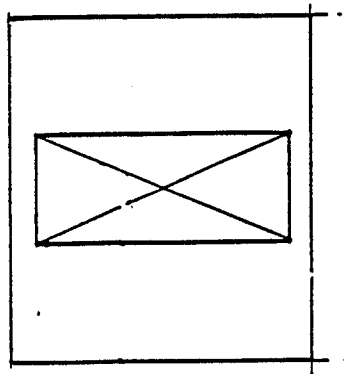


Fig. 1

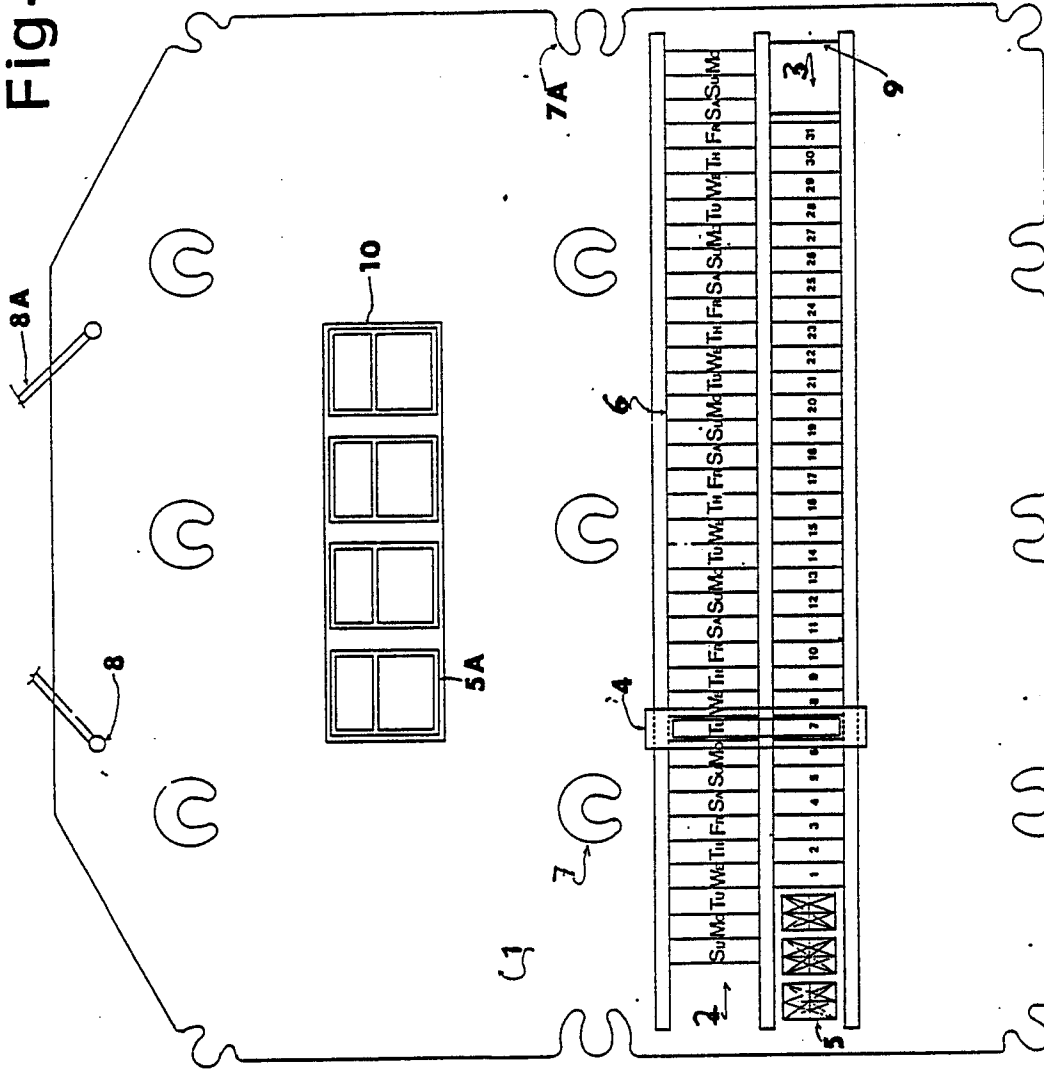


Fig. 2

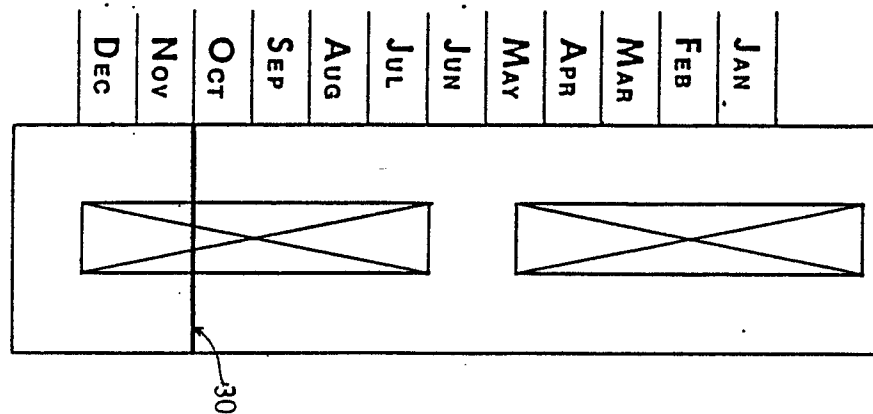
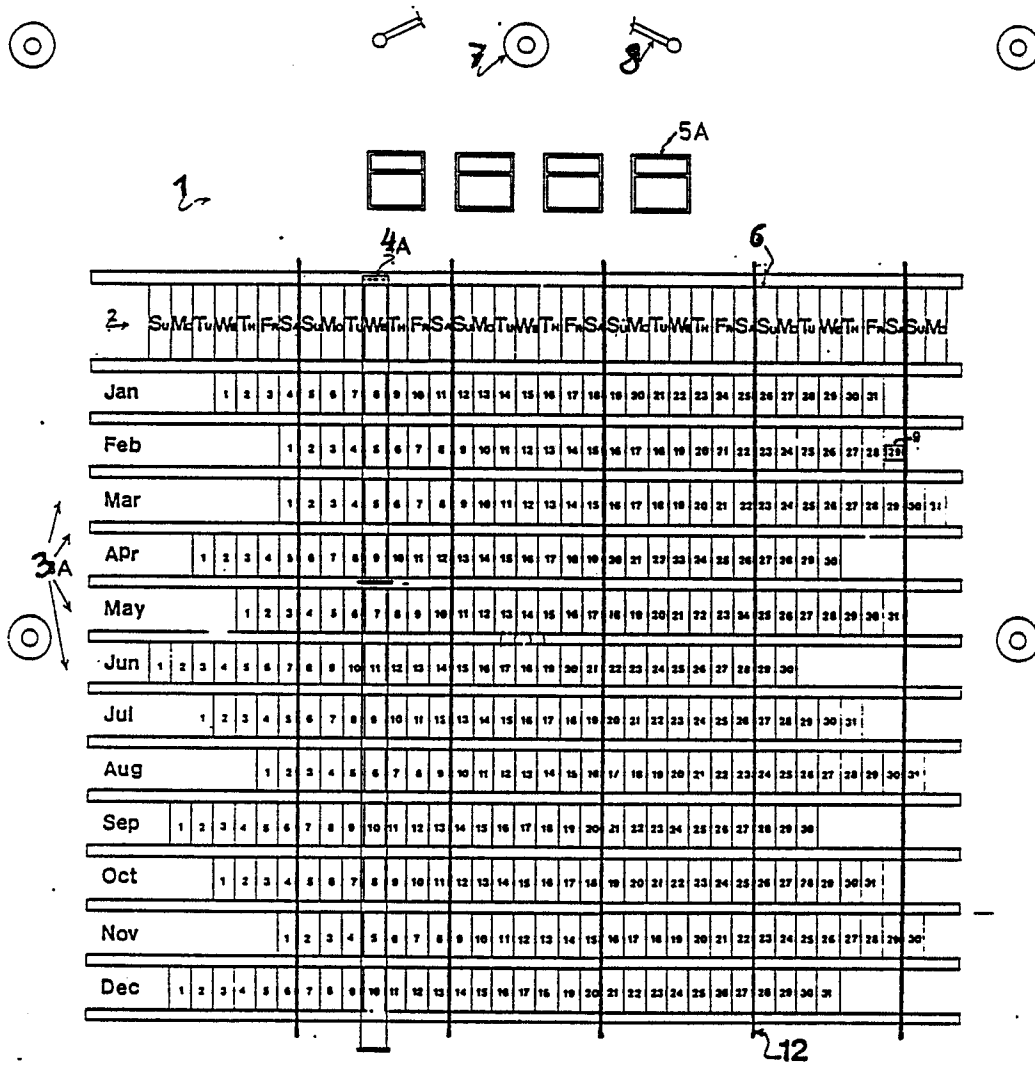


FIG -2X

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo
3. →																						
Jan 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																						
Rabi 11 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Jumadi 1																						
Feb 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																						
3A. → Jumadi 1 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 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 Jumadi 11																						
5. → Mar. 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																						
Jumadi 11 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Rajab																						
Apr. 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																						
Rajab 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Shaban																						
May 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																						
Shaban 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Ramadan																						
Jun 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																						
Ramadan 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Shawwal																						

27

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo			
Jul																																
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Shawwal																																
Aug																																
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Zul-qida																																
Zul-Hijja																																
26	27	28	29	30	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		
Zul-Hijjah																																
Muharram																																
Oct																																
26	27	28	29	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	
Muharram																																
Nov																																
26	27	28	29	30	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
Safar																																
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		
Rabi 1																																
28	29	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	
Rabi 11																																

FIG-4

3
2

S _U	M _D	T _U	W _E	T _H	F _R	S _A	S _U	M _D	T _U	W _E	T _H	F _R	S _A	S _U	M _D	T _U	W _E	T _H	F _R	S _A	S _U	M _D
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3
5

Jan																							
11 th																							
Feb																							
12 th																							
Mar																							
1st																							
Apr																							
2nd																							
May																							
3rd																							
4th																							
Jun																							
4th																							

FIG-4X

	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo																			
Jul						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						
5th						25	26	27	28	29	30	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	6th					
Aug						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						
6th						26	27	28	29	30	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	7th					
Sep						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							
7th						27	28	29	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	8th						
Oct						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						
8th						28	29	30	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	9th					
Nov.						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							
9th						29	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	10th						
Dec						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						
10th						30	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	1	11th					

FIG-5X

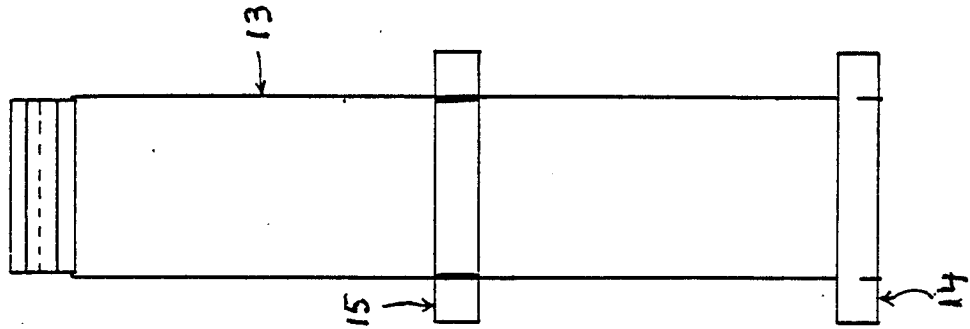


FIG-2Y

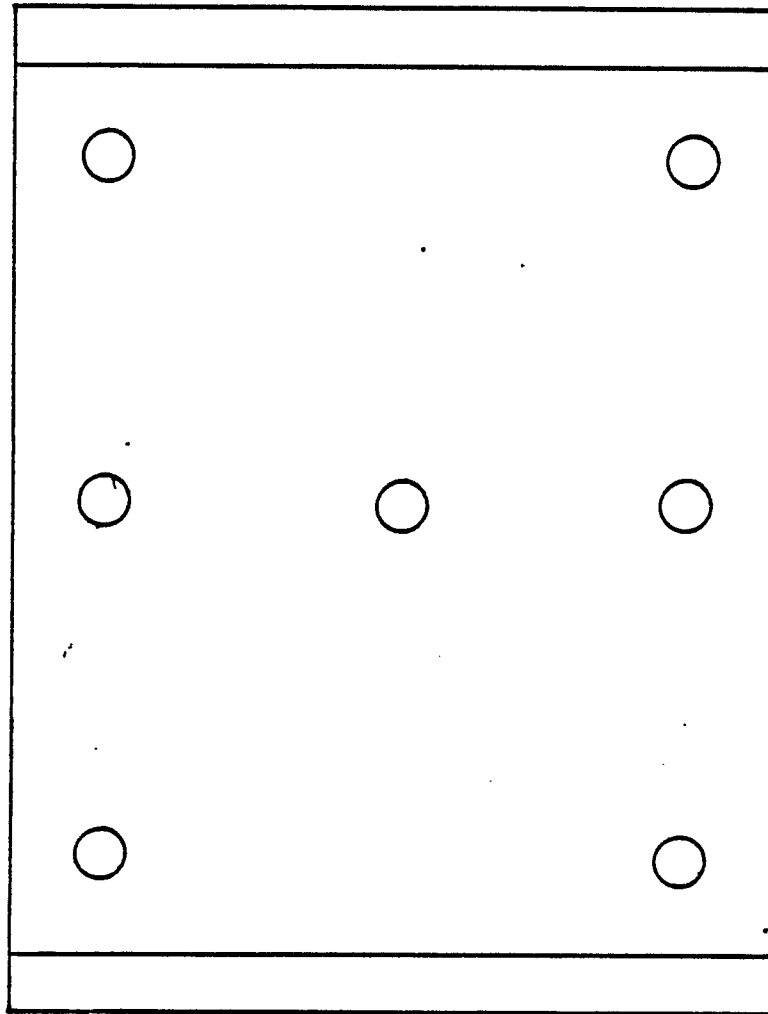


FIG- 5

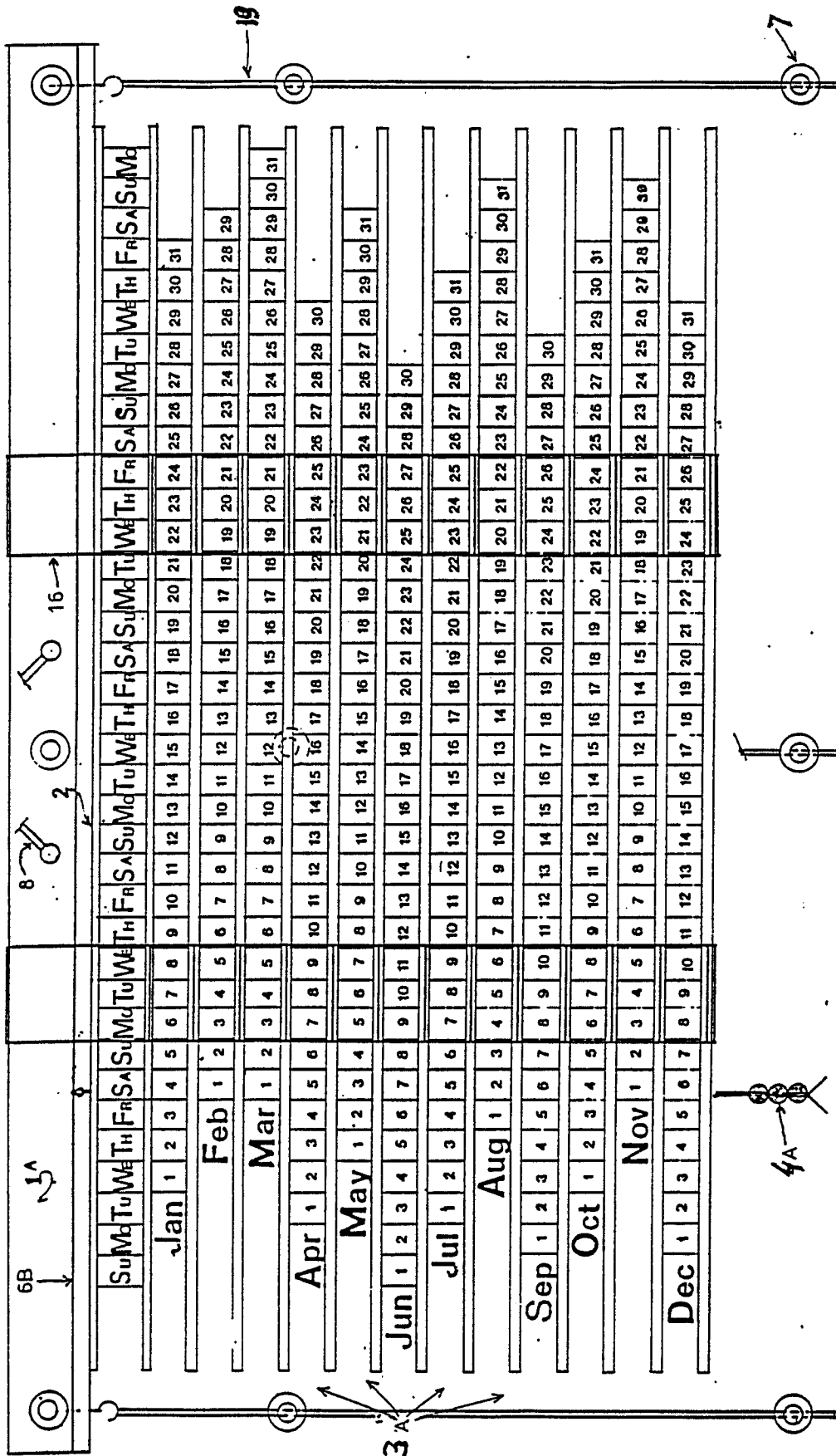


FIG. 6

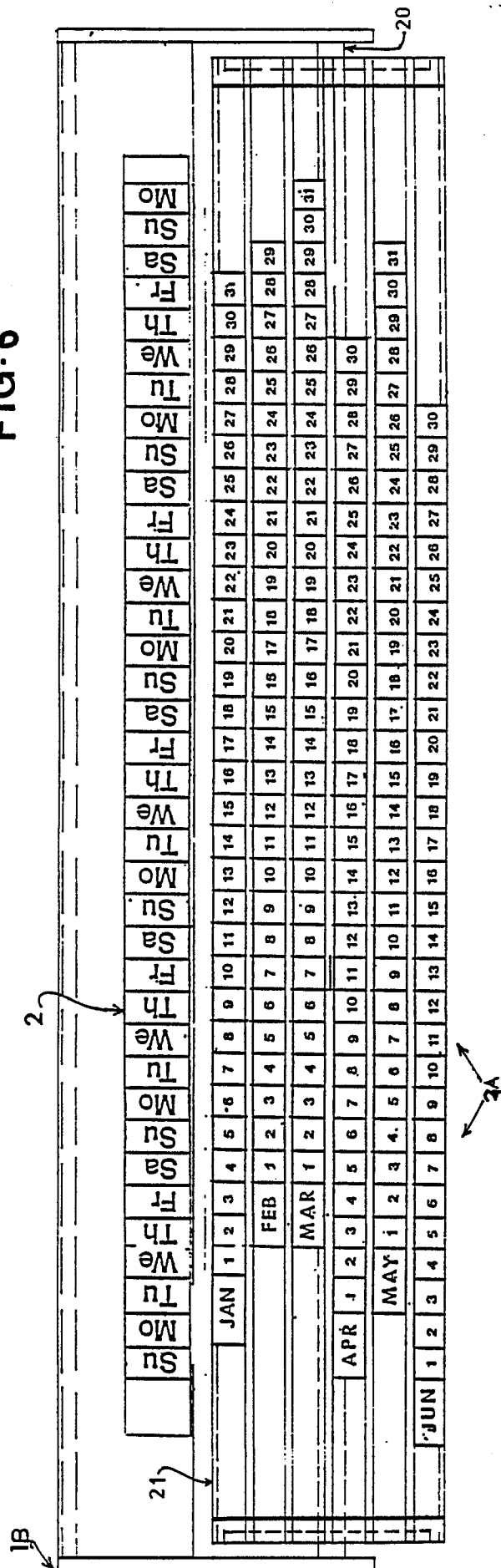


FIG. 7

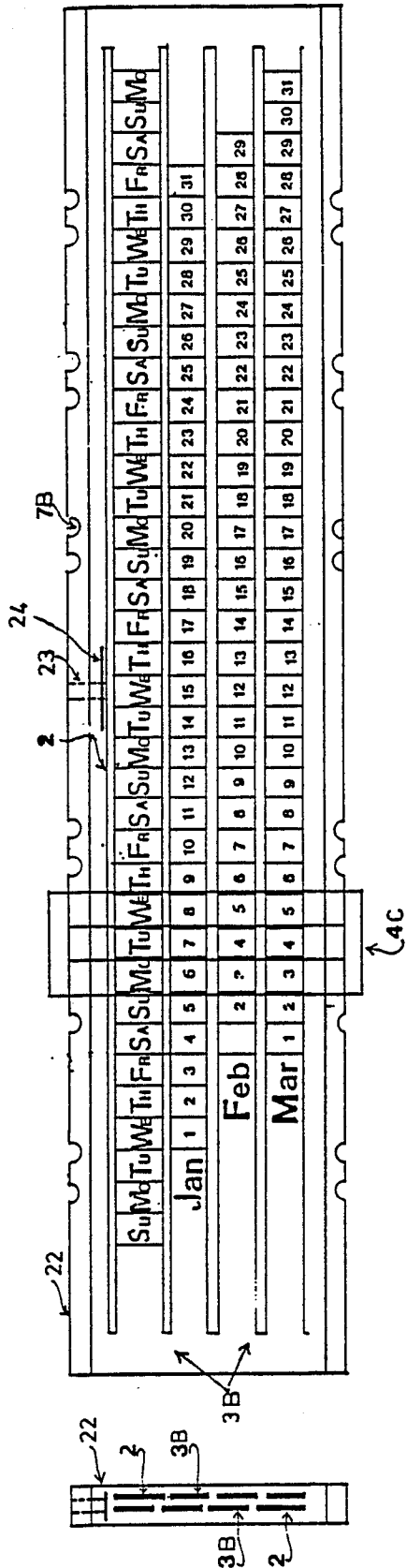


FIG. 7X

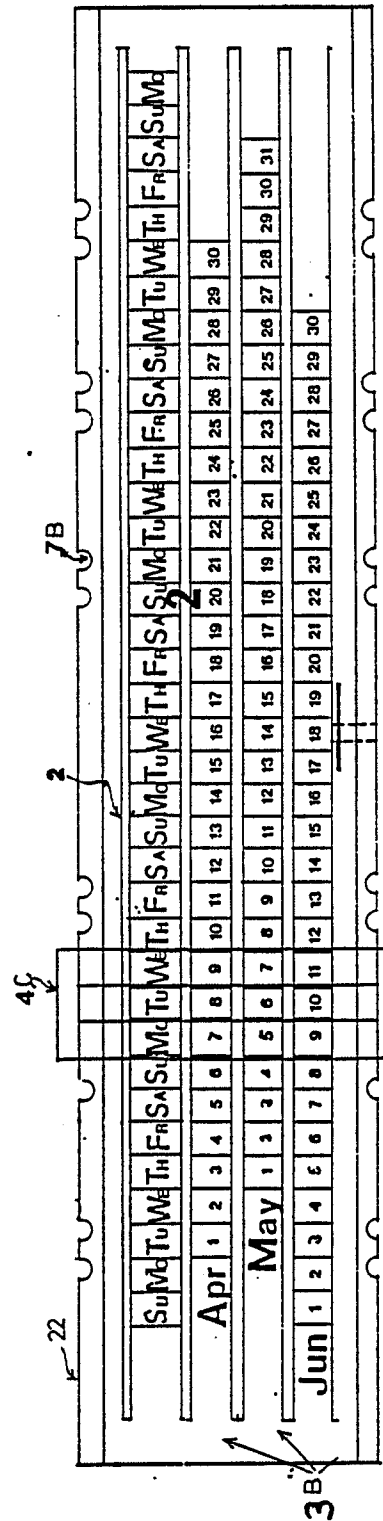


FIG-8

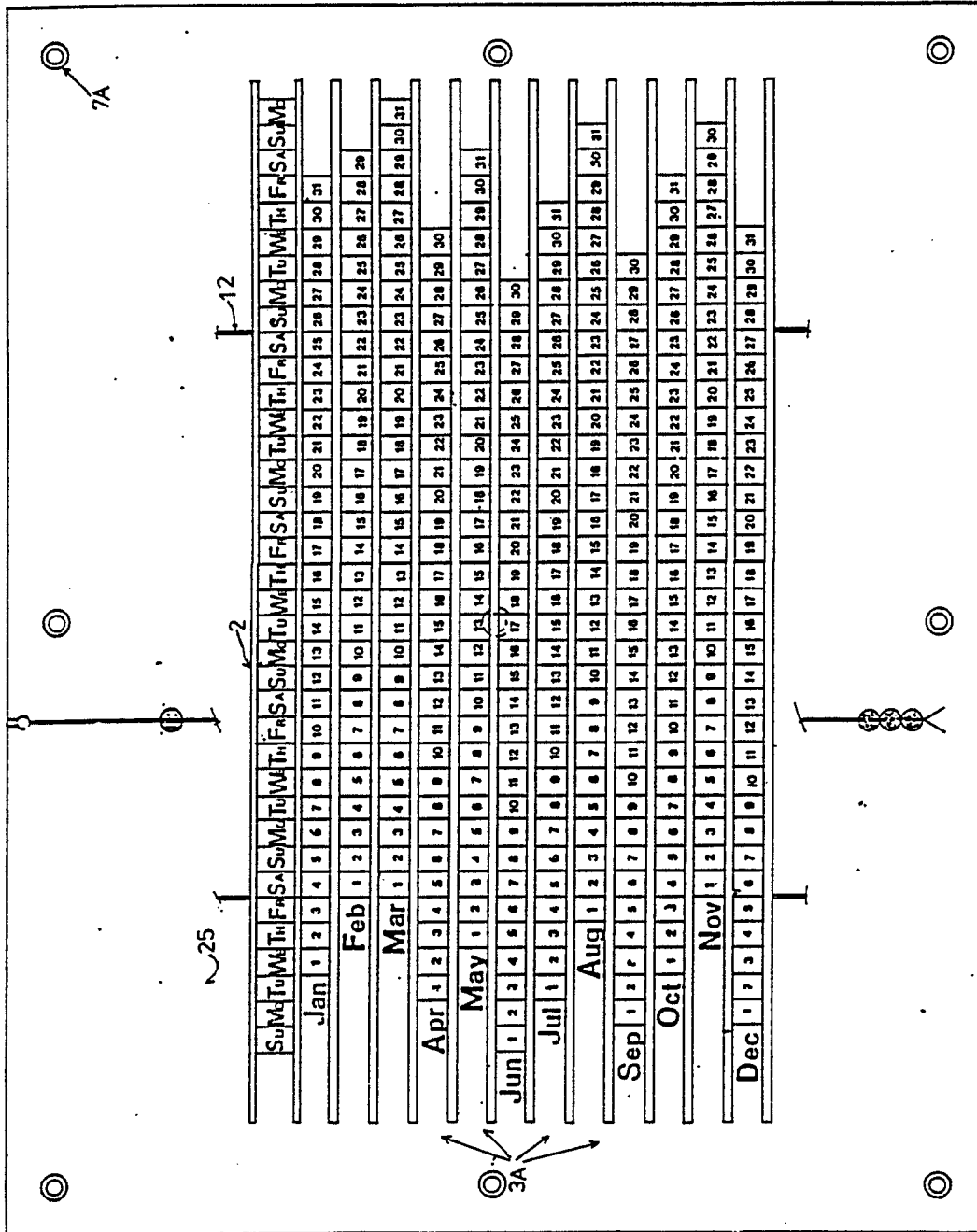


Fig. 9

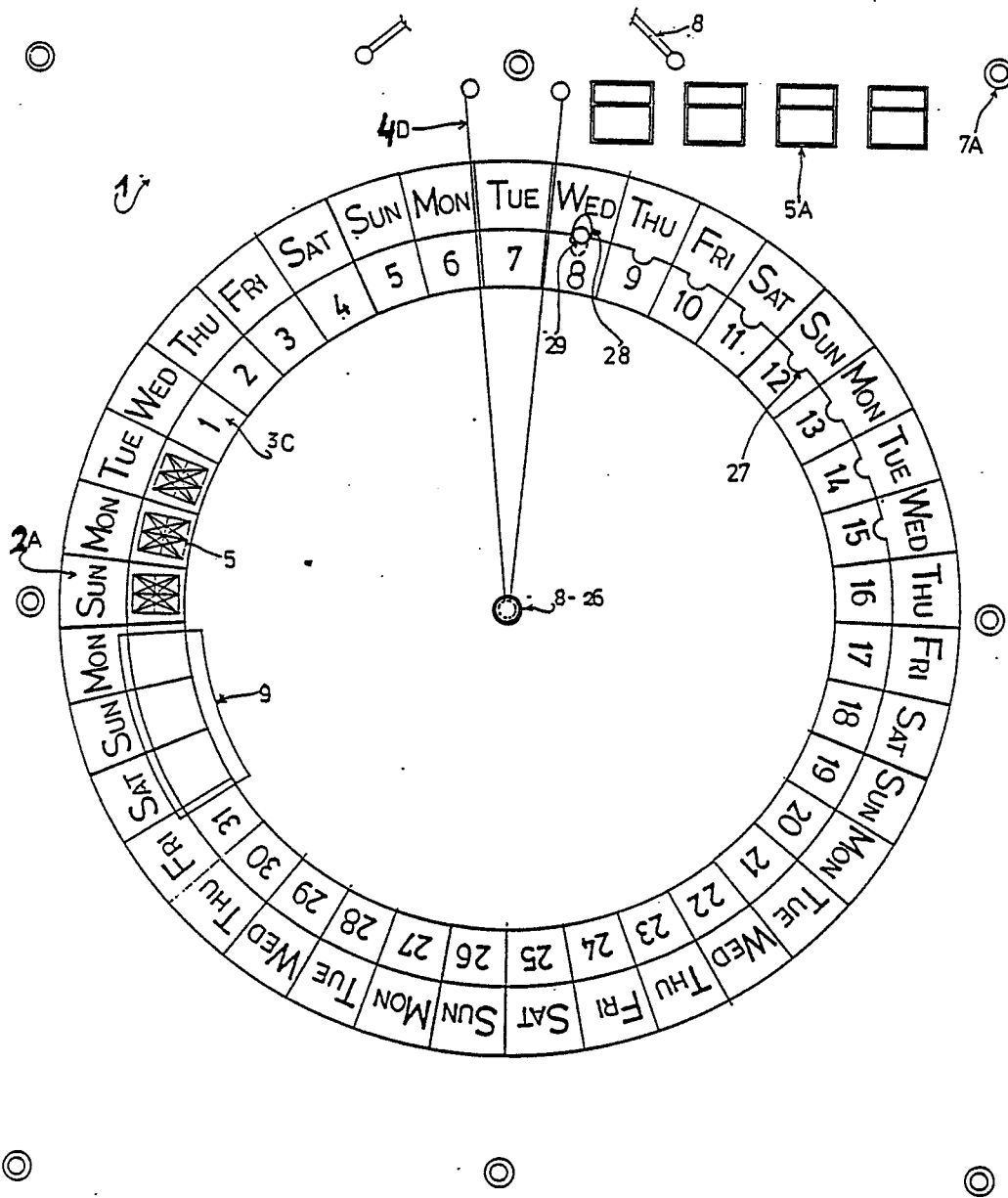


FIG. 10

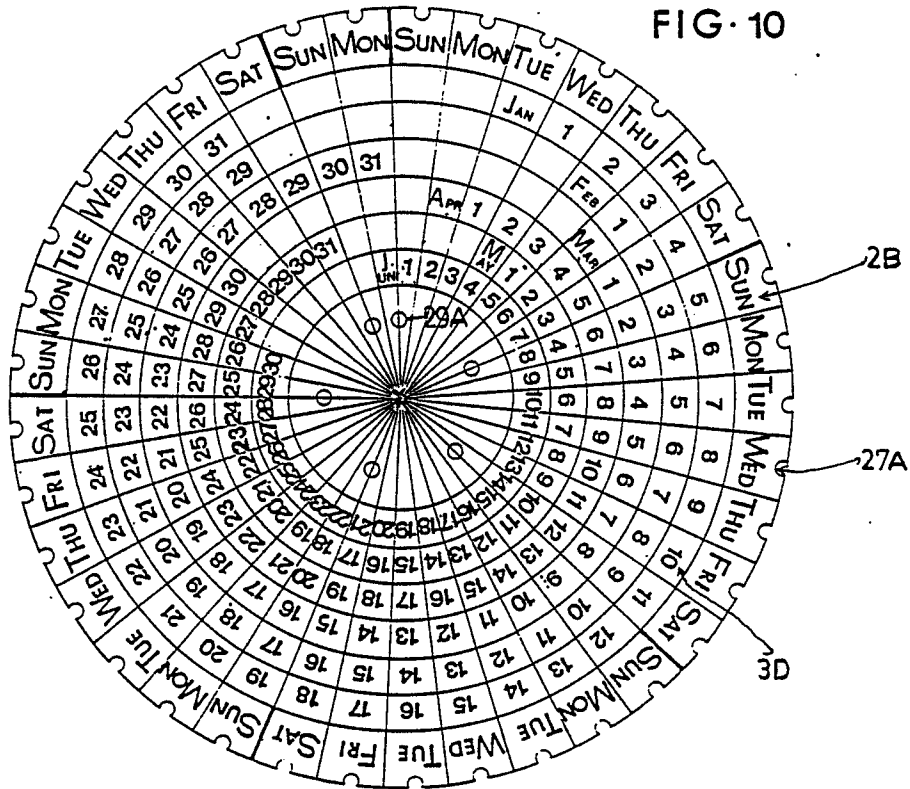


FIG. 10V

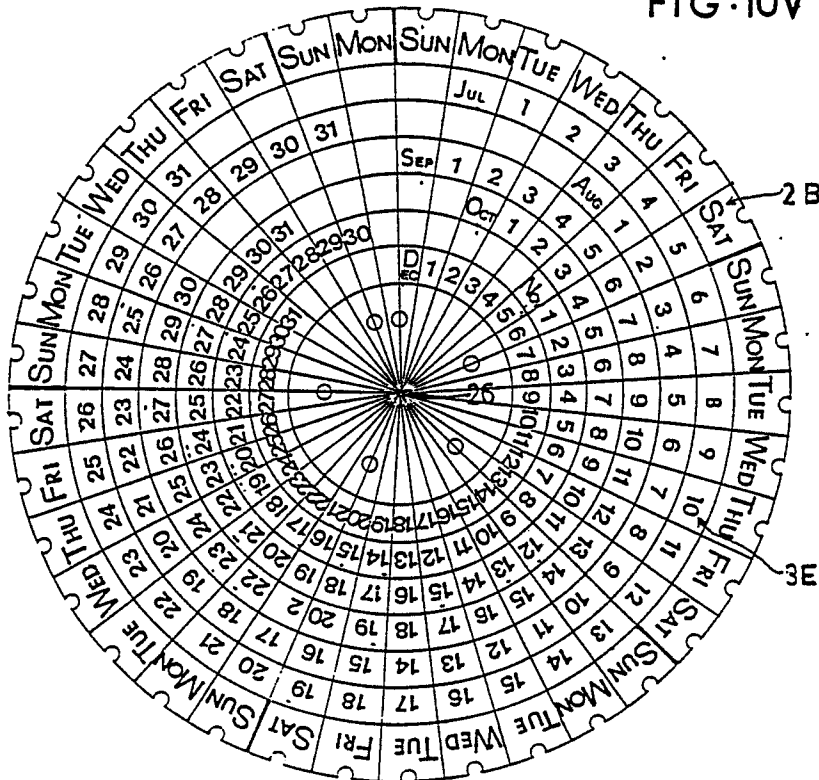


FIG. 10X

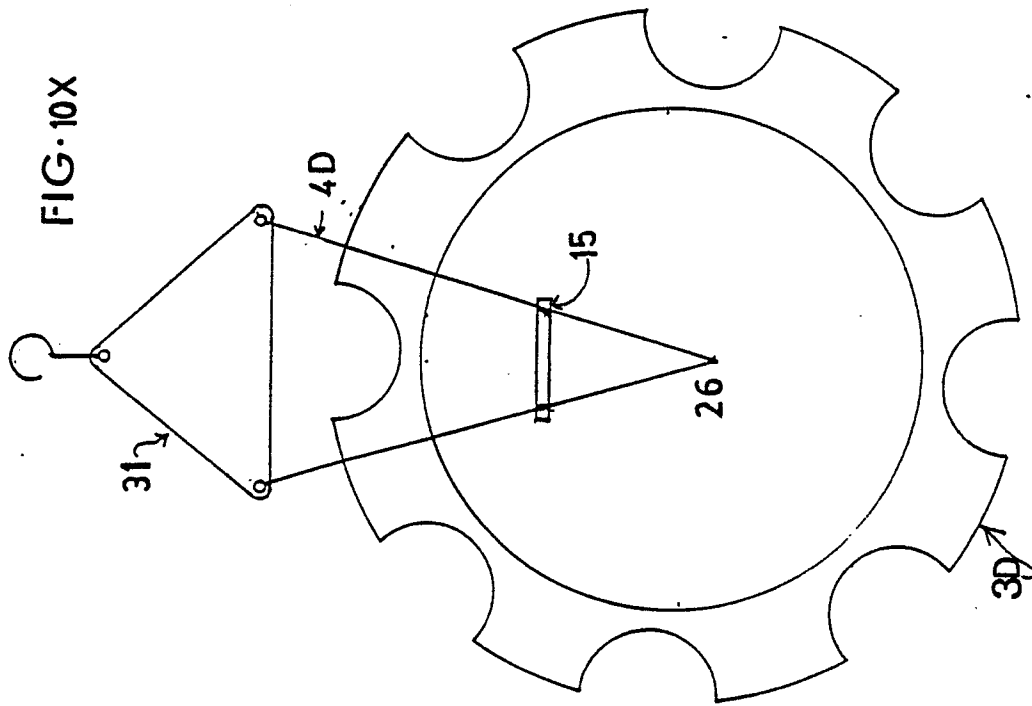


FIG. 10W

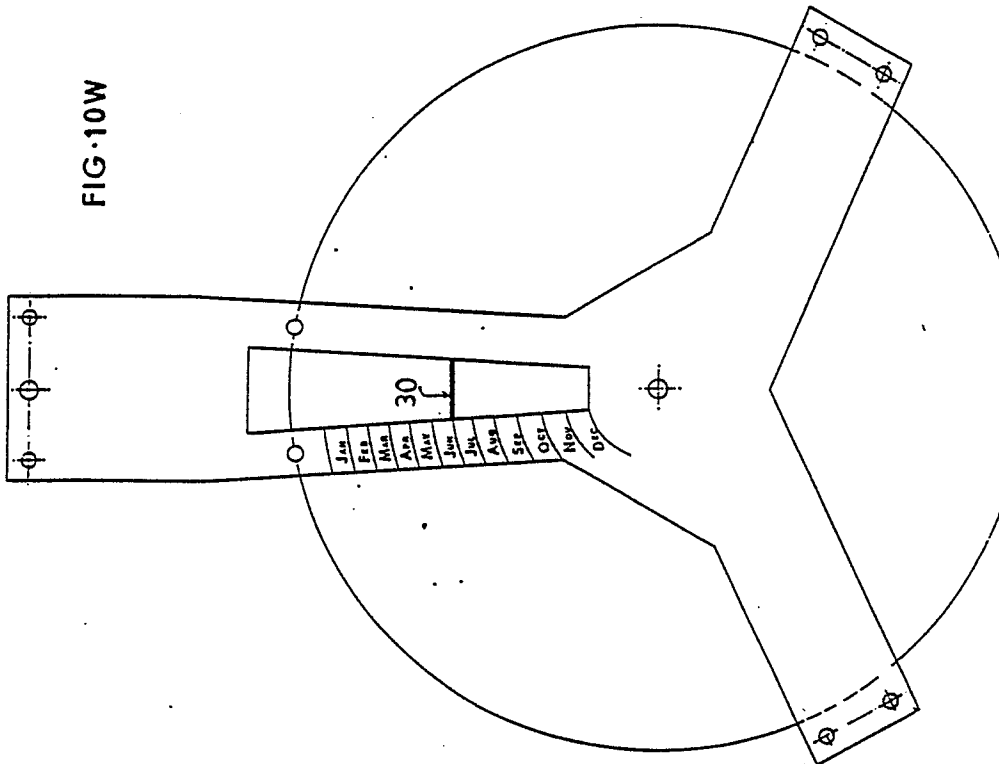


FIG. 10Y

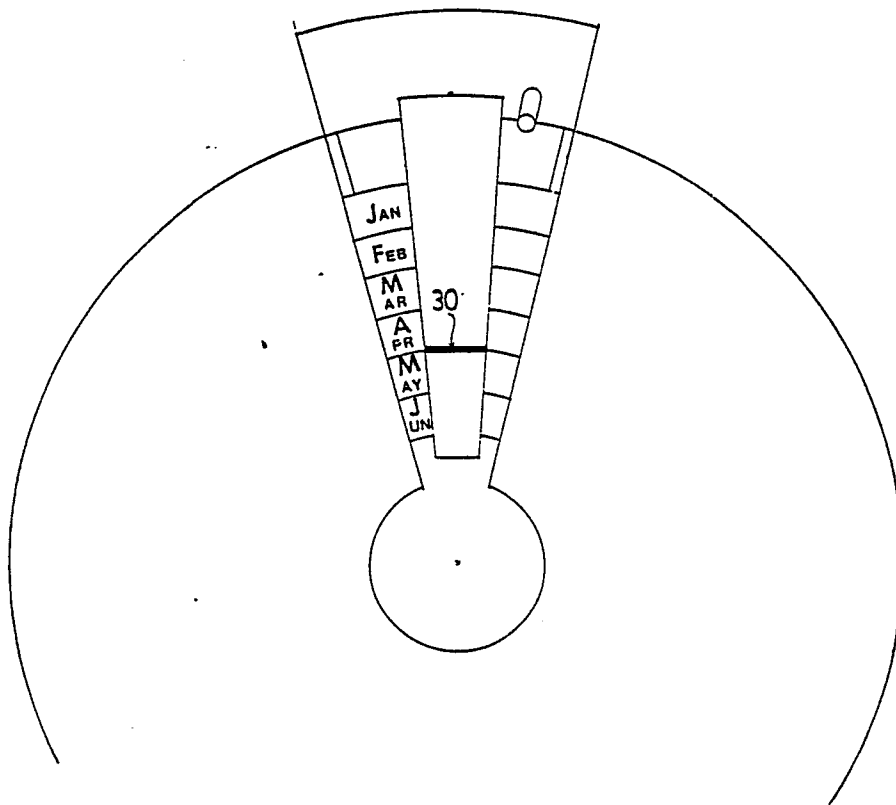


FIG. 10Z

