I. S. HYATT.

Tax Calculator.

No. 77,736. Patented May 12, 1868.

Fig. 1.

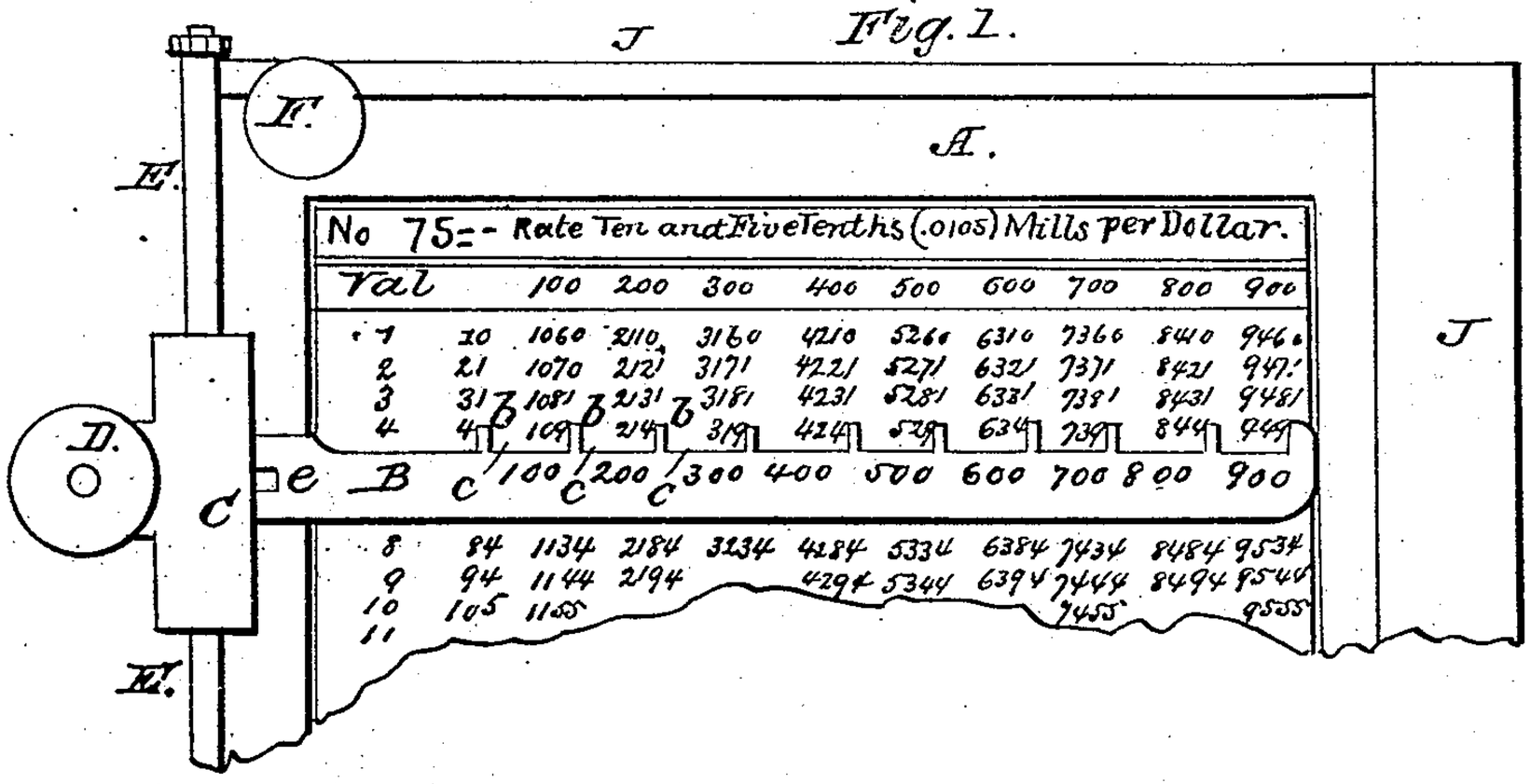


Fig. 2.

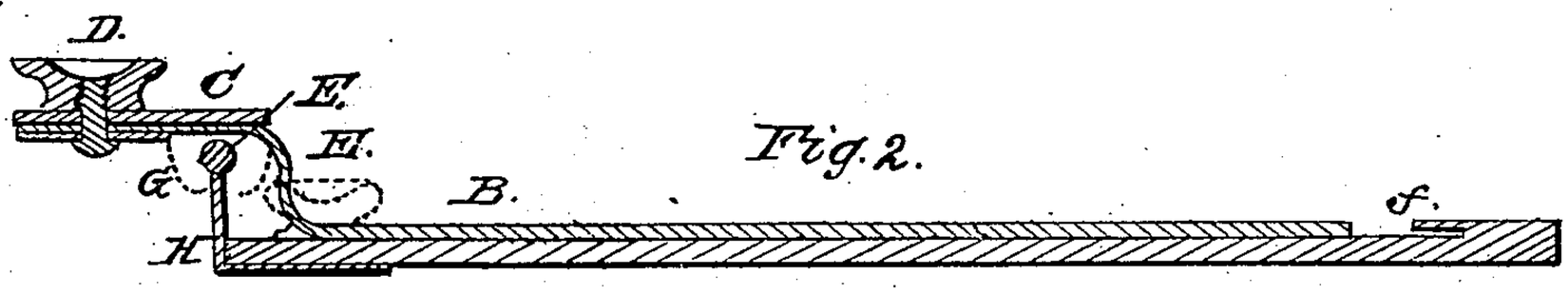
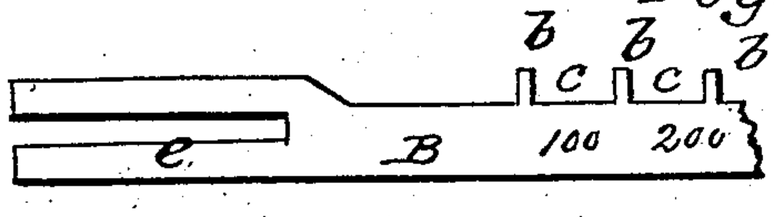


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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I. S. HYATT, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 77,736, *dated May* 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN TAX-CALCULATORS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, I. S. HYATT, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and improved Mode of Computing Taxes, Equalizing Valuations, and Making Rate-Bills, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a portion of the tax-calculator and a table.

Figure 2 is a cross-section through the sliding index,

Figure 3 is a top view of the sliding index.

Like letters refer to like parts in the different figures.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a board, J, suitable to hold a table of figures, A, and having on its left side a rod or track, E, on which plays the slide C, carrying the adjustable index B, which serves to find the amount, in the table of figures, required on any given sum within the scope of said table.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct the board J of wood, pasteboard, or any other suitable material. On the left side, I make a rod or track, E, attached to the metal strip H, which is fastened to the board J. On this rod or track I make a slide, C, which traverses up and down the rod E. In this slide I insert one end of an index, B, made of brass, steel, card-board, or any other suitable material. This index I provide with a slot, *e*, in one end, so that it may be inserted in the slide C, and, when properly adjusted, may be held in position by the set-screw D. On this index, B, I make projections *b b b*. These projections are for the purpose of covering up or cutting off the last one or more figures in each column of figures, according as the index may be adjusted to the specific use for which the table is desired.

On the sliding index, B, I make figures 100, 200, 300, &c., to indicate the hundreds of the values on which the amount of per cent. is calculated in the tables. On one side of the board, J, I make a groove, *f*, in which one edge of the table of figures may be inserted, and on the two corners opposite I provide set-screws, F, for the purpose of fastening the table A in position, so that, as the index B is carried from one part of the table to another, its projections, *b b b*, will always cut off the same number of figures in one part of the table as in another.

With the device thus described I provide tables of figures, each of which correctly expresses some rate per cent. on amounts from 1 to 1,000, or 10,000, or such other compass of amounts as may be desired. The table A is one of these, its rate being ten and five-tenths mills per dollar.

I will now describe the method of use. If it is desired to compute taxes at the rate of ten and five-tenths mills per dollar, the table shown in the drawing is used. The sliding index, B, is carried, by the left hand of the operator, to the figures in the left column of the table, which expresses the units or tens of the value on which the amount, according to the per cent. mentioned, is desired. From this point the eye runs along the index till it rests on the figures expressing the hundreds of the valuation, when the amount required is instantly seen on the printed table just above the index and between two of the projections, *b b*.

In the accompanying drawing, the sliding index B is in position to show the tax on $4, $104, $204, $304, &c., and shows it to be, respectively, 4 cents, 109 cents, 214 cents, 319 cents, &c. If the tax or amount per cent. were required on any other valuation, the slide would be raised or lowered to the units or tens of such valuation, and the amount read as before. If the rate desired were ten times that mentioned, the index B would first be adjusted, by means of the set-screw D, so as not to cut off any figure, which is practically removing the separating point one figure to the right. If the rate required were one-tenth of the first rate mentioned, the sliding index would first be adjusted so as to cut off two figures in each column, which is practically removing the separating or decimal point two figures to the left. In this way, any table that may be used in the calculator may, by means of the adjustable sliding index B, be used for three or more rates, changing from one to

another, by changing the decimal point by means of the projections *b b b*, and cutting off, when required, the fractions of cents.

When the tables are used for the purpose of equalizing valuations, by increasing or diminishing the same, the numbers shown by the sliding index are called dollars. Thus, the table here used will serve to add five per cent. to the assessed valuations; and, as the index stands in the drawing, the values, $4, $104, $204, $304, &c., are shown to be raised, respectively, to $4, $109, $214, $319, &c.

Having thus described my invention and its uses, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with tax-table A, constructed substantially as described, the sliding bar B, operating in the manner and for the purposes as set forth.

2. Providing the sliding bar B with the projections *b b*, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. Rendering the sliding bar B adjustable in a direction at right angles to the carrier E, by means of a slot and set-screw, or their equivalents, for the purpose substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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