

(No Model.)

E. C. JAYNE.

CALENDAR.

No. 369,945.

Patented Sept. 13, 1887.

Days Month and Week.		Hours of Moonlight.												
		Evening.						After Midnight						
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sunday	☐	☐	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
2	Monday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
3	Tuesday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
4	Wednesday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
5	Thursday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
6	Friday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
7	Saturday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
8	Sunday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾
9	Monday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾
10	Tuesday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾
11	Wednesday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	Thursday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	Friday	☉	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	Saturday	☉	☉	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	Sunday	☉	☉	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	Monday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	Tuesday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	Wednesday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19	Thursday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	Friday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
21	Saturday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
22	Sunday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
23	Monday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
24	Tuesday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
25	Wednesday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
26	Thursday	☾	☾	☾	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
27	Friday	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
28	Saturday	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
29	Sunday	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
30	Monday	☐	☐	☐	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
31	Tuesday	☐	☐	☐	☐	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾

Witnesses
 Alex. Parkoff
 William D. Conner.

Inventor
 Eben C. Jayne

By his Attorneys

Horvath and Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBEN C. JAYNE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,945, dated September 13, 1887.

Application filed July 7, 1887. Serial No. 243,619. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBEN C. JAYNE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Calendar, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a calendar with characters so arranged that the phase of moon and duration of moonlight for any hour of the night and for any day of the month can be ascertained at a glance.

The accompanying drawing represents sufficient of a calendar to illustrate my invention.

I form the calendar in sections, each section representing a month, and each month is separated into days of the weeks, as illustrated. For convenience of reference, I prefer to separate the month into sections of weeks spaced from each other, as shown. I form a column representing the hours of moonlight, and this column is divided into sections representing the hours of the night—that is, from six p. m. to six a. m., inclusive. At the intersection of each division of days with the sections representing each hour of the night, I form a character indicating either that the moon is visible or invisible, and, if visible, the phase of the moon—whether full, waxing, or waning, as the case may be.

The characters that I prefer to use are as follows: For the new moon, when not sufficiently strong to give an appreciable light, I use a circle with a black dot in the center. For a full moon and visible waxing and waning moons, I use a disk or sections of a disk, and for the hours that the moon is invisible I use a black rectangle, as shown. As an example take the first day of the month in the example illustrated. For the first two hours of the night the moon is not visible, and this I represent by the dark squares or rectangles; but after the second hour a full moon becomes visible, and this continues till six a. m., as represented by complete disks. The indications

for the second day of the month are that during the first three hours and a half no moon is visible, and for the rest of the night a waning moon will be visible. (Indicated by three-fourths of a disk.) Now take the fifteenth day of the month—a Sunday in the example illustrated. For the first two and a half hours of the night there is a new moon; but its light is not strong enough to be appreciable. This is indicated on the calendar by the circle with a black dot in the center. The balance of the night the moon is invisible, and is indicated by the black squares. On the night following (Monday) we find a quarter waxing moon for the first three hours and a half, and the rest of the night the moon is invisible.

It will thus be seen that by a glance at the calendar the duration of moonlight and the phase of moon can be ascertained for any hour of the night and day of the month.

I have shown the disk representing the moon on the calendar divided into quarters, halves, and three-quarters, waxing and waning; but it will be understood that in larger calendars the divisions of the disks representing the moon may be eighths or smaller divisions, this depending greatly on the size of the calendar and the desired fineness of the graduations.

I claim as my invention—

A calendar provided with divisions for each day of the month, separated into sections for the hours of the night, the sections representing those hours in which the moon is visible, having characters indicating the phases of the moon, substantially as described.

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

EBEN C. JAYNE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM D. CONNER,
HARRY SMITH.