

(No Model.)

E. A. CRESSON.
COMBINED PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND WATCH TRINKET OR CHARM.
No. 452,450. Patented May 19, 1891.

FIG. 1.

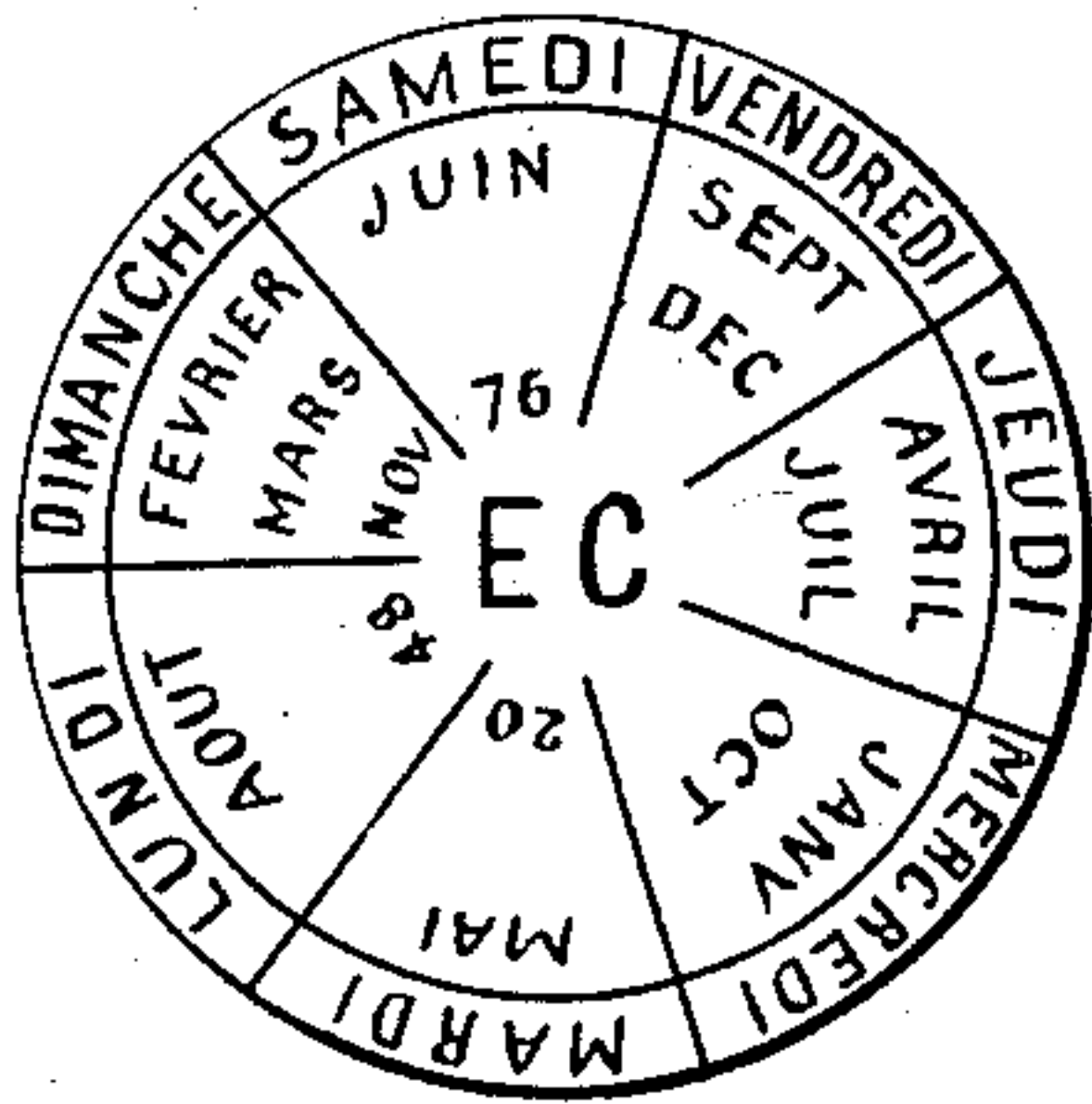


FIG. 2.

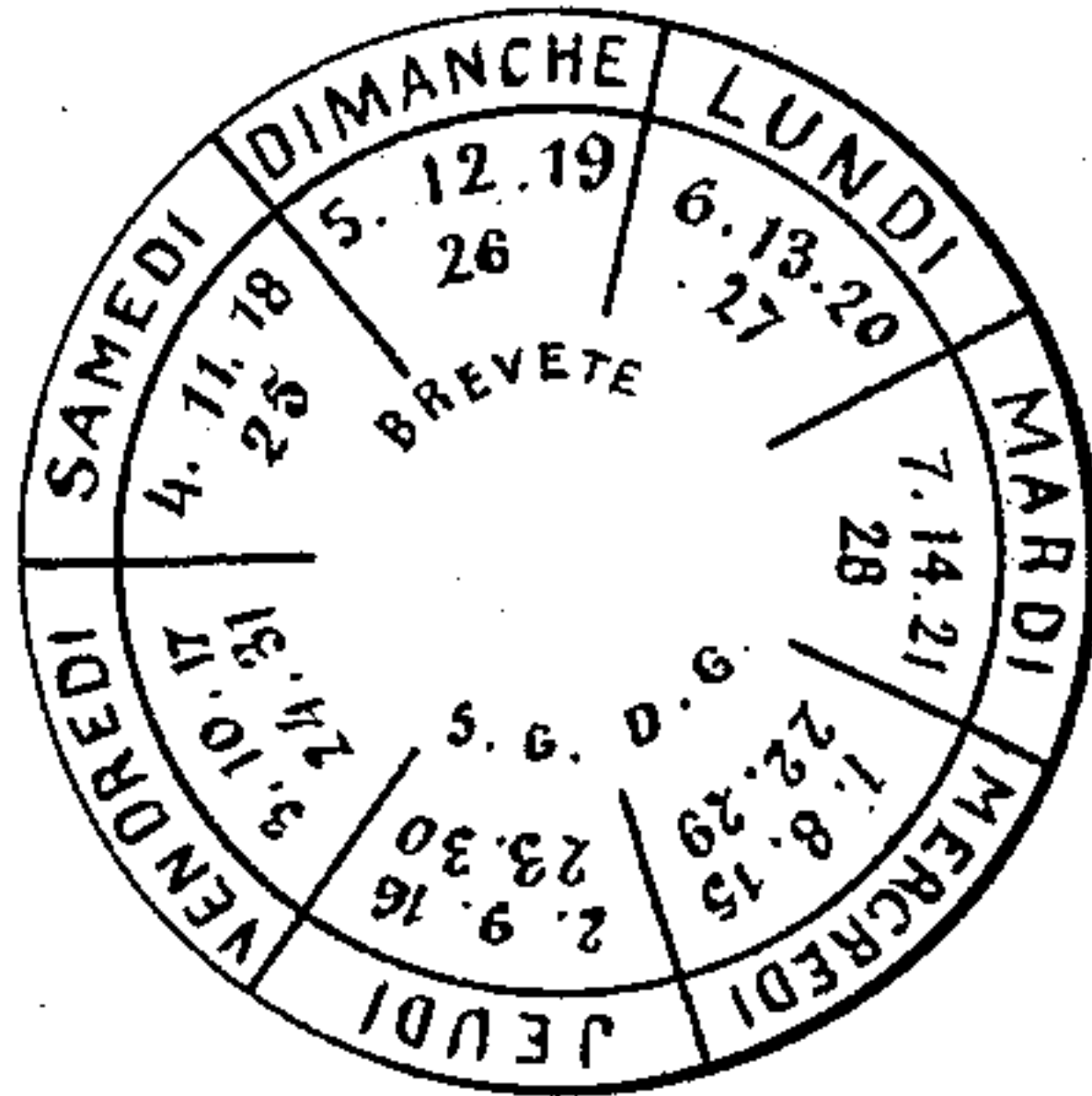
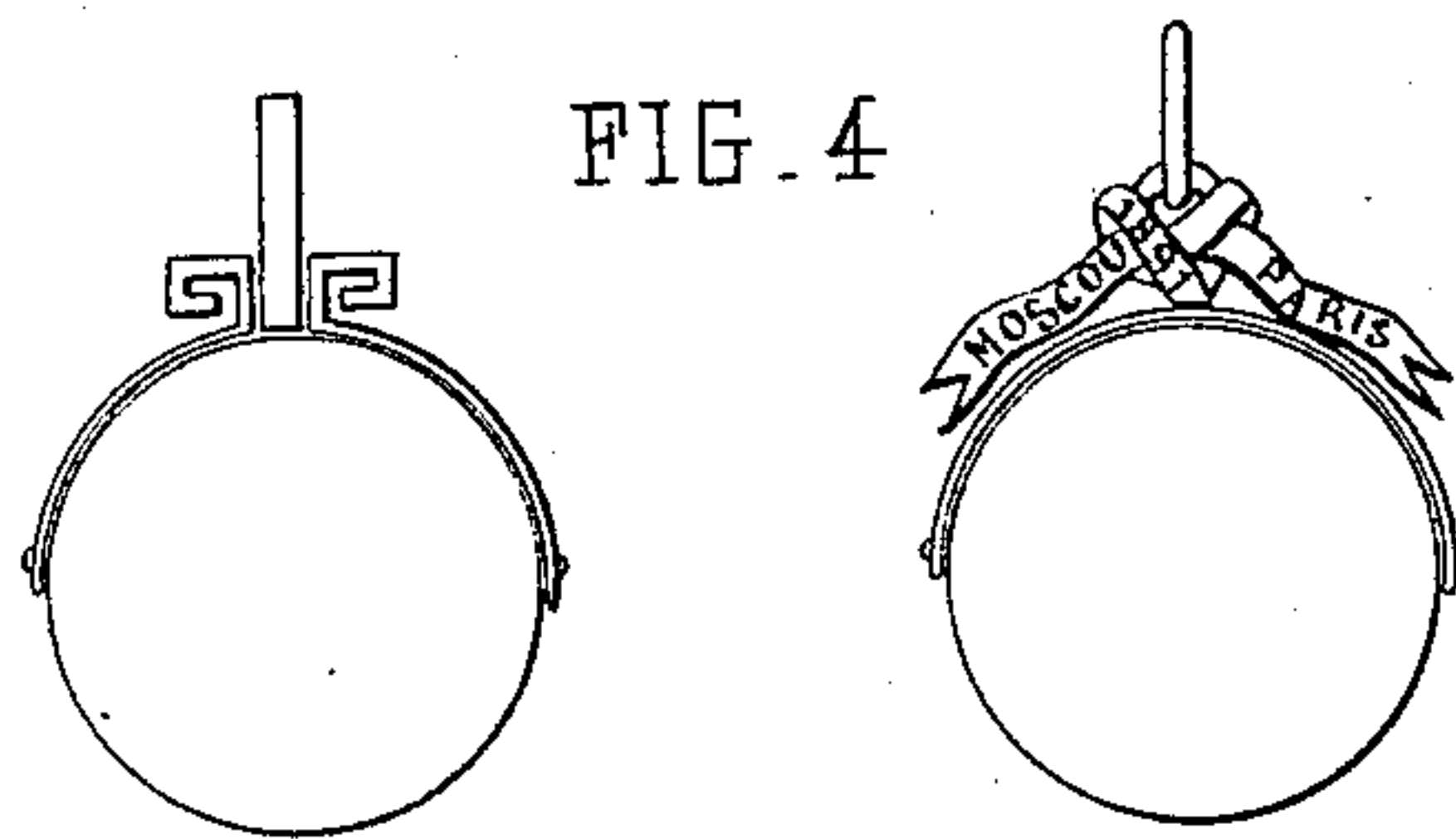


FIG. 3

0.6.12.17.23	0.5.11.16.22	4.10.16.21.27	4.9.15.20.26	3.8.14.20.25	2.8.13.19.24	1.7.12.18.24
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FIG. 4



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Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUSTACHE AUGUSTE CRESSON, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

COMBINED PERPETUAL CALENDAR AND WATCH TRINKET OR CHARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,450, dated May 19, 1891.

Application filed March 4, 1891. Serial No. 383,700. (No model.) Patented in France August 23, 1889, No. 200,364.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUSTACHE AUGUSTE CRESSON, of the city of Paris, France, have invented a Perpetual Calendar and Watch

5 Trinket or Charm, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in France for fifteen years, dated August 23, 1889, No. 200,364,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 My invention relates to a perpetual calendar especially suitable for attachment to a watch-chain in the manner of a coin, medal, or charm. The calendar consists, essentially, of a ring within which a disk is fitted to re-

15 volve, the ring and disk being divided into segments inscribed for reference the one to the other, in the manner hereinafter described, for the purposes for which such a calendar is required.

20 In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents the side of the calendar bearing upon the rotating disk the names of the months, and Fig. 2 the opposite face bearing the days of the month, the inscriptions on both faces be-

25 ing contained in seven sector-shaped divisions arranged in a certain order. The outer ring bears upon both faces the days of the week inscribed in segments corresponding in length and number to the divisions of the disk. Fig. 3 represents the peripheral rim of the outer ring developed in the flat, bearing, in seven segments or divisions corresponding to those of the faces, numbers by which to

30 find the key to the instrument, which is the first day of the year. Fig. 4 shows the calendar as a watch-trinket.

The day of the week on which the first day of the year falls being known, in order to

40 find the day of the week corresponding to any given date of any month the name of the said month is placed opposite the day of the week on which the first day of the year falls, and then by referring to the opposite face of the disk the date of the month will be found below the name of the day sought for.

50 *First example.*—To find on which day of the week the 21st of March, 1891, will fall, the first day of the year 1891 being known to be Thursday, the month of "March" is to be placed opposite to "Thursday" by rotating the disk, when it will be found on referring

to the opposite face of the calendar that the number "21" is opposite to "Saturday," thus showing that the 21st of March, 1891, will be 55 Saturday.

Second example.—To find the date of the second Saturday in October, 1891, place "October" opposite to "Thursday, January 1, 1891," and then find on the opposite face of the 60 calendar the second date beneath the "Saturday," which is "10." Consequently the second Saturday in October, 1891, is on the 10th day of the month.

To find the day of the week on which the 65 first day of any year falls, which, as above mentioned, forms the key to the use of the instrument, the one of the three numbers "20 48 76" (inscribed upon the month-disk) which most nearly corresponds to the number of 70 the year in the century is to be subtracted therefrom, and by referring to the number on the rim corresponding to the remainder the first day of the year will be found beneath it, which is the key sought for; or the year 75 may be divided by the constant number "28," which gives the same result.

Example for 1891.—"91 76 15," is found on the rim above "Thursday" on the face, thus showing that the first day of the year was 80 a Thursday. The key may thus be found for any year in a similar manner. If in subtracting in the above manner the remainder is repeated on the rim, this will indicate leap-year, in which case the following method is 85 adopted: For the months of January and February the key will be the day found upon the rim below the first number to the right. From the month of March it will be the day found below the second figure to the left. For ex- 90 ample, the year 1892 is found to be leap-year, as by subtracting from "92" the number most nearly approaching it, which is "76," there remains "16," which is found repeated twice upon the rim. Below the "16" on the right 95 is found "Friday," which serves as the key for the months of January and February, and below the "16" to the left is found "Saturday," which forms the key from March to the end of the year.

I claim—

1. A perpetual calendar consisting of an inner disk revoluble within an encircling rim and bearing on the one side the months

of the year and on the other the days of the month, in combination with the days of the week upon the faces of the ring and numbers inscribed upon the peripheral rim by which
5 the key to the use of the instrument is found, as hereinbefore described, and illustrated in the drawings.

2. The herein-described perpetual calendar, consisting of a disk fitted to revolve within a
10 ring, both having names and figures inscribed

thereon for interreference, as described, the calendar being mounted as a watch trinket or charm, as set forth.

The foregoing specification of my perpetual calendar signed by me this 16th day of Feb- 15
ruary, 1891.

EUSTACHE AUGUSTE CRESSON.

Witnesses:

ROBT. M. HOOPER,

ALBERT MOREAU.