(No Model.)

C. N. HOYT.

CALENDAR.

No. 474,602. Patented May 10, 1892.

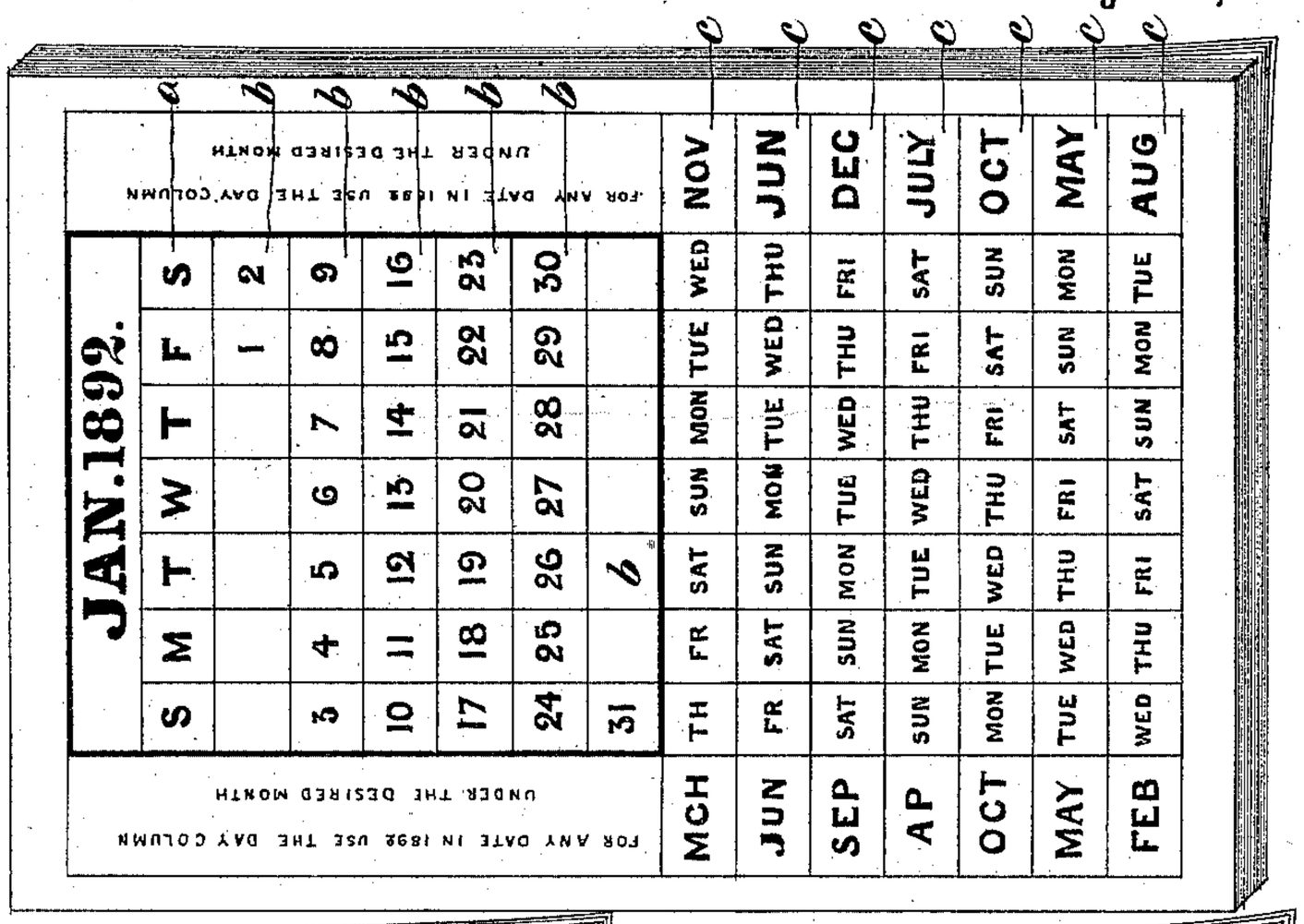

Fig. 3.

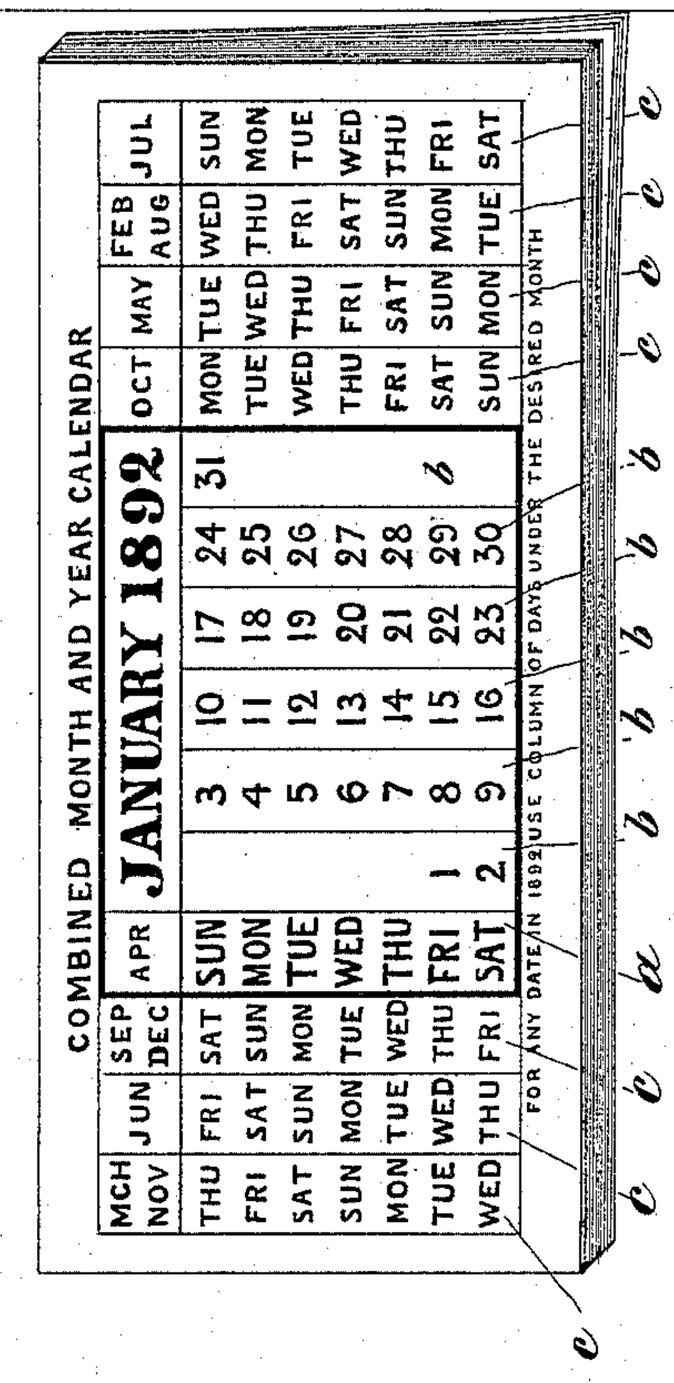

Fig. 1.

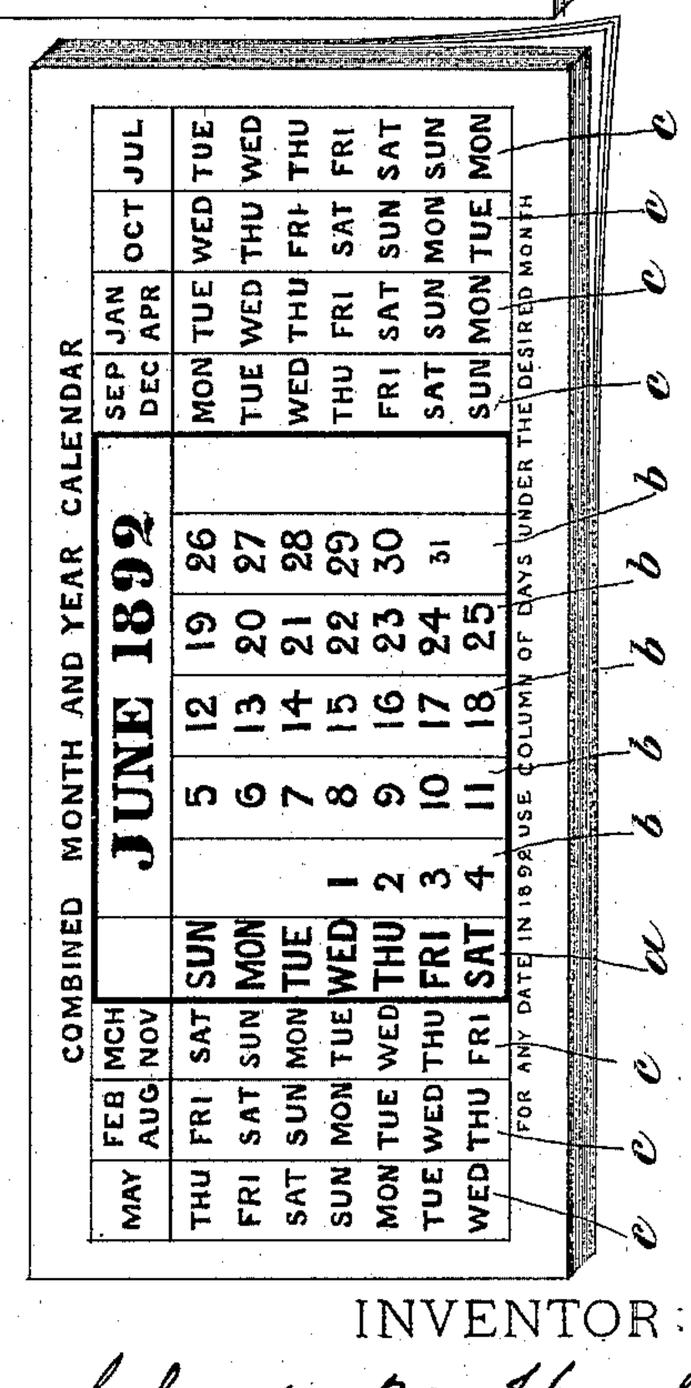

Fig. 2.

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CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,602, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed September 2, 1891. Serial No. 404,493. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES N. HOYT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of calendars each of which consists of a set of leaves, usually twelve, secured together in the form of a pad, each leaf having printed or marked on it the calendar for a single month and the whole forming a calendar for the entire year, the uppermost or exposed leaf being torn off at the expiration of the current month to which it appertains.

The object of my invention is to render it possible to ascertain or determine with the same ease that the day of the current month may be determined on what day of the week any date during the current year will fall by a mere inspection of the exposed leaf and without in any way altering the form of the monthly calendar, which may be of the usual kind.

In order that my invention may be the more readily understood, I will state that on one of the leaves is printed within a circumscribed space a monthly calendar, which ordinarily consists of seven vertical columns, over the tops of which are printed the name of the month, as "January," and of the year, as "1892." In the first column at the left are printed the names of the days of the week, as "Sun.," "Mon.," "Tue.," &c., and in the other columns are printed the numbers of the days of the month in such order that opposite the name of each day will be found in the several columns the numbers of the days of the month on which that day falls, as "Fri. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29."

Broadly speaking, my improvement consists in arranging outside of the space occupied by the monthly calendar, but on the same leaf, columns parallel with those of the monthly calendar and containing each the names of the seven days of the week arranged in series similar to the left-hand column or "day-column" in the monthly calendar. Each of these auxiliary day-columns will have the name of a month or months printed at one end of it. The names of the days in these auxiliary columns will be arranged in their proper sequence and order, as will be more particularly explained hereinafter, so that one may readily ascertain at a glance on what day of the week any day of the month during the year will fall.

The accompanying drawings illustrate a calendar embodying my improvement.

Figure 1 is a face view of the calendar with the leaf bearing a monthly calendar for January, 1892, exposed; and Fig. 2 shows the leaf bearing a similar calendar for June, 1892, exposed. These two leaves will suffice to illustrate the arrangement of the matter on all of the leaves of the calendar. Fig. 3 illustrates a slightly-different arrangement of the matter, as will be hereinafter described.

Referring to Fig. 1, in the middle portion of the leaf is situated the monthly calendar, arranged in the form of a rectangle. This calendar may be of the usual form, comprising a vertical column *a* at the left containing the names of the days of the week, abbreviated, and six vertical columns *b*, containing the numbers of the days of the month from "1" to "31." These numbers are so arranged in the columns that by reading across the columns from left to right one may see at a glance on what day of the week certain days of the month will fall. For example, in January, 1892, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th will fall on Friday. Above the vertical columns is printed the name of the month, as "January," and the year, as "1892."

The auxiliary day-columns *c* are preferably arranged parallel with the columns in the monthly calendar, and they are also, by preference, arranged in two groups, one group at the right and the other at the left of the monthly calendar. Each of these columns *c* serves for one or more months of the year and the name of the month is printed at one end of the column. For example, the arrangement of the days in the first column *c* at the left serves for the two months March and November of the year 1892, and as the first day of each of these months will be Tuesday this day is placed in the same horizontal line as the number "1" in the column *b* of the monthly calendar. So, also, in the second column *c*, (marked "June.") As the 1st of June will be "Wednesday," this day is placed in the same horizontal line as the

number "1" in the calendar for January, and this arrangement is followed for all columns. However, the names of the days in these auxiliary columns *c* will always be arranged in their proper order or sequence, and this arrangement will differ from that of the names in the day-column *a* of the monthly calendar only in this: that in the column *a* the first name at the top will ordinarily be "Sunday" or "Sun.," that being the first day of the week, while in the auxiliary columns they may begin with any day of the week. For example, in the first column *c*, for the months of March and November, they will be arranged thus: "Thu." "Fri." "Sat." "Sun." "Mon." "Tue." "Wed."

It happens that in the year 1892 the first day of the month in both January and April falls on Friday, and hence, as will be seen in Fig. 1, I may and do utilize the column *a* for the month of April, as well as the current month. Now suppose that during the month of January, 1892, we wish to ascertain on what day of the week the 4th day of July will fall. To ascertain this it is only necessary to find the number "4" in its column *b* in the monthly calendar, and then note where the horizontal row in which this number is situated intersects the column *c* for "July," which happens to be the column at the extreme right, when it is found to be "Monday." Any other day in the year may be found in the same way by simple inspection.

The leaf bearing the monthly calendar for April, 1892, will be precisely like that for January except that the names of the two months will be transposed.

I have selected the leaf bearing the calendar for June, 1892, for illustration in Fig. 2 for the reason that it is the only month in the year in which the first day falls on Wednesday, and the column *a* in this calendar cannot be utilized for any other month. Where the month has less than thirty-one days, the number in excess of the days in the month may be printed in the column *b* in a different form or style of type. Thus in Fig. 2 the numeral "31" is printed in a lighter-faced type than that with which the other numerals are printed. I prefer to arrange the several columns *a*, *b*, and *c* vertically on the sheet or leaf so as to be able to read the calendar across from right to left, and this arrangement has the further advantage that it enables me to place the columns *c* partly on one side of the monthly calendar and partly on the other side very conveniently. However, it is possible to carry out my invention with other arrangements, one of which is illustrated in Fig. 3, wherein the monthly calendar is placed above the auxiliary day-columns and the several columns *a*, *b*, and *c* extend horizontally across the leaf or sheet. This figure shows the leaf bearing the monthly calendar for January, 1892. For convenience I have printed the names of the months at the respective ends of the columns or rows *c*. Thus where the day-column *c* serves for two different months—as "March" and "November," for example—I have printed the name of one of these months at the left-hand end of the row and the name of the other month at the right-hand end thereof. Where the row serves but for one month—as "June," for example—the name of this month may be printed at both ends of the row. This is merely for convenience of reference.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A calendar comprising a monthly calendar having a row of names representing the days of the week and parallel with this row several rows of numerals representing the days of the month, whereby each name of a day of a week is in the same line with the numbers of the days of the month it falls on, and auxiliary rows of names representing the days of the week parallel with that of the monthly calendar for the several months of the year, the names of days being arranged, respectively, in said rows in such manner that the name of the day on which the month begins shall be in the same line with the numeral "1" in the rows of numerals in the monthly calendar, each of said auxiliary rows having, also, the name of the month to which it appertains marked at the end or ends thereof, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. N. HOYT.

Witnesses:
HENRY CONNETT,
HERBERT BLOSSOM.