C. N. HOYT. CALENDAR.

No. 481,563.

Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

	\boldsymbol{c}			,	Fig: 1.	•			c.		
		JANUARY, 1892.									
	1892	2014	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	1892		
a	JAN APR	180 9 SUN 1816	1803 MON 1808	1802 TUE 1813	1801WED1807	1800THU 1806	1806 FRI 1811	1804 SAT 1810	10r		
a								2			
α		1826 MON 1826	1814 TUE 1825	1819WED:024	1812 THU 1818	1817 FRI 1823	1816 SAT 1822	1821 SUN 1827	OGT		
		2	1		C		Q	0			
	MAA	1997 7777 1949	1001 7777771000	1800 11177 1941	TOOR PRI 100r			J			
α	MAL	1057 10 £ 1040	TEST WELLIAM	1990 110 1941	1939 111 1839	SAT 1834	1833 SUN 1889	1039 MON 1838			
		TO			LJ	14	LO	16	Ĭ.		
α	FEB	1948WED1854	1849 THU 1863	1847 FRI 1000	1840 SAT 1846	1845 SUN 1861	1044 MON 1860	1849 TUE 1866	AUG		
		7	18	19	20	21	22	23			
α	MAR	1865 THU 1871	1859 FRI 1804	1868 SAT 1869	1867 SUN 1863	1866 MON1862	1961 TUE 1967	1000WED1866	Nov		
		24	25	20	97	20		20			
	JUN	1274 FRT 1989	1870 SAT 1881					OU			
α_{\parallel}			TOTO BELL TOOL	TOID BATE 1486	ABBERTON YOUR	TOAN LUTETAAN	MED1848	1877 THU 1883			
		71	1896		1896		20				
2				1886 MON 1897	1886 TUE 1891	***WED1890	1889 THU 1895	1888 FRI 1894	SEP		
6 ₩		JAN OCT TUE	WED	THU	FEB MAR NOV	JUNE SAT	SEP DEC	JAN APR JUL MON			

DIRECTIONS.—Any date of 1892 is accordance by using the cross row of Days on line with the desired Month, found at the sides of the tablet. Use each cross row without reference to any other, and as if it were the only one on the calendar. For any date of Century, find the desired Month at the bettom of the calendar, and the Month Day under it; then find the Year, and in the same column with the year again find the Month Day, and use the cross row of Days in which it appears. For Loap Years, printed in heavy-faced type, always use the heavy-faced January and February at the bottom of the calendar when finding the Month Day of those months.

_	C				Fig:	2.			e		
₽ ∤	TAKE ESE MANTHS FOR	JANUARY, 1892.									
81 ^	AP YTARS. WD 1492	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	POR DESCRIPTION		
	JAN APR JUL	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	APR		
		1821 1855 1883	1805 1839 1872 1811 1844 1878 1816 1850 1889	1808 1845 1879 1817 1851 1884	1807 1840 1874 1812 1846 1885	1818 1847 1880			10r		
		1897 1860 1894 1832 1866 1900	1833 1861 1889	182318561890	1818 1857 1891 1829 1863 1896	182418581897					
	OCT	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	JAN OGT		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
[]	MAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	MAY		
α		10		12	13	14	15	16	_		
	AUG	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	AUG		
a		17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
	MAR	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	FEB MAR		
a		24	25	26	27	20	20	30	NOV		
	JUNE	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	JUN		
a		31					1803 : 63 61870 : 80 8 1842 1881 1814 1853 1887 1825 1859 : 892	1809 1843 1876 1815 1848 1882 1820 1854 1893			
- }	SEP	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY		WEDNESDAY	1831 18641898	1837 1871 FRIDAY	SEP DEG		

DIRECTIONS.—Any date of 1892 is ascertained by using the cross row of Days on line with the desired Month, found on the left side of the tablet. Use each cross row without reference to any other days on the calendar, and as if it were the only one in view. For any date of Century, find the desired Year. In the same column with this year, on line with the desired Month, is that month's first day. The cross row of Days in which this first day appears in the same column with date I, is the row to use with the dates. The Leap Years of the Century are printed in heavy-faced type. Always use the months on the left for Leap Years, and those on the right for Ordinary years.

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WITNESSES:

Herbert Bloffon. Peler a Bross By Nenny Courses

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C			F	ig:3.				c	
		J	ANU	ARY	, 189	2 .			
1682	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	HORTHS 108	
JAN APR	SEP DEC SUNDAY	JUNE	r	FEE AUG WEDNESDAY		JAN OCT FRIDAY	JAN APR JUL SATURDAY-	JUL	
	1820 1864 1893 1826 1865 1899	1804 1838 1877 1810 1849 1883 1821 1855 1888 1827 1860 1894 1832 1866 1900	1811 1844 1878 1816 1850 1889 1899 1881 1898	1906.1845.1879	180718401874		2		
	JAN APR JUL MONDAY	SEP DEC TUESDAY	JUNE WEDNESDAY	FEB MAR NOV THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	JAN OCT SUNDAY	OCT	_a
		JAN APR JUL	SEP DEC	JUNE	FEB MAR NOV	B AUG	9 MAY		
MAY	TUESDAY 10	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY 2	FRIDAY 13	SATURDAY 1	SUNDAY	MONDAY -		a
FKB	MAY WEDNESDĄY	JAN. OCT THURSDAY	JAM APR JUL FRIDAY	SEP DEC SATURDAY	JUNE SUNDAY	FEB MAR NOV MONDAY	FEB AUG TUESDAY	AUG	$-\alpha$
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
MAR	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	JAN OCT SATURDAY	SUNDAY	SEP DEC MONDAY	JUNE TUESDAY	FEB MAR NOV WEDNESDAY	NOV	a
	FEB MAR NOV	AUG AUG	26		28	29	30		
AUK	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY			JUNE THURSDAY- 1803 1836 1870		$-\alpha$
	31					1813 1847 1880 1819 1852 1886 1824 1858 1897 1830 1369			α
	JUNE SATURDAY	FEB MAR NOV SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	JAN OCT WEDNESDAY	JAM APR JUL	SEP DEC FRIDAY	SEP DEG	-er

DIRECTIONS.—Any date of 1892 is ascertained by using the cross row of Days on line with the desired Month, found at the sides of the tablet. Use these days without reference to any other cross row on the calendar, and as if they were the only ones in view. For any date of Century, find the desired Year, and in the same column with this year find the Month wanted; then use the cross row of Days directly under this month. For Leap Years, printed in heavy-faced type, always use the heavy-faced January and February, and for Ordinary years the light-faced.

MO2	JANUARY 1892								
JAN APX JUL	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SEP DEG	
OCT	MONDAY	Timen				1	2		
		TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY		FRIDAY	SATURDAY		APR JUL	
YAN	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY-	JAR OGT	
FEB AUG	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	12 FRIDAY	13 SATURDAY	14 SUNDAY	15 MONDAY	16		
MAR Hoy	THURSDAY	18 FRIDAY	19	20	21	22	Z3	70.1	
	24		SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	AUG	
UN	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FEB MAR	
E P DEG	FRIDAY SATURDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY		TUESDAY WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY	MAR NOV	

INVENTOR:

WITNESSES:

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Attorney.

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	<u>e</u>	Fig. 5.									
		JANUARY, 1892.									
189	92[SUN	MON TUE		WED	THU	FRI	SAT	1892		
Z JA	R	MAY SUNDAY	FEB AUG MONDAY	FEB MAR NOV TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	SEP DEC THURSDAY	JAN APR JUL FRIDAY	JAN OCT SATURDAY	JUL		
		1809 2 1807 3 1803 1808 1 1804 6 1809 7 1806 5 1810 6	1818 3 1817 4 1818 2 1818 3 1814 1819 2 1815 7 1820 7	1823 4 1828 4 1824 2 1829 3 1825 1 1830 2	1832 6 1837 7 1833 5 1838 6 1834 4 1839 5 1835 3 1840 2	1848 7 1848 7 1844 5 1849 6 1846 4 1850 5		2			
α		MONDAY AUG	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	SEP DEC THURSDAY	JAN APR JUL FRIDAY	SATURDAY SATURDAY	SUNDAY	OGT		
Z-W	LY	10	JUNE WEDNESDAY	SEP DEC THURSDAY	FRIDAY 13	JAN OCT SATURDAY	SUNDAY 15	MONDAY 16			
FE		JUNE WEDNESDAY	18	FRIDAY 101	SATURDAY 20	SUNDAY 2	MONDAY 22	TUESDAY 23	AUG		
		SEP DEC THURSDAY	FRIDAY 25	SATURDAY 26	SUNDAY 2	MONDAY 28	TUESDAY 20	JUNE WEDNESDAY	MOA		
a 10		FRIDAY B1	JAN OCT SATURDAY	1853 1858 2 1854 7 1859	1862 4 1867 5 1863 3 1868 3	1871 7 1876 7 1872 5 1877 6 1873 4 1878 5 1874 3 1879 4	1882 7 1887 1 1883 6 1888 6 1884 4 1889 5	1891 3 1896 3 1892 1 1897 2 1893 7 1898 1 1894 6 1899 7			
α		JAN OCT -SATURDAY	MAY SUNDAY	FEB AUG MONDAY	FEB MAR NOY		SEP DEC	JAN APR JUL FRIDAY	SEP DEG		

DIRECTIONS.-Any date of 1892 is ascertained by using the cross row of Days on line with the desired Month found at the sides of the calendar. Use each cross row without reference to any other days on the calendar, and as if it were the only one in view. For any date of Century, find the calendar DATE like the number opposite the desired Year; then find in the same column with this date the Month wanted, and use the cross row of Days directly under this month. For Leap Years, printed in heavy-faced type, always use the heavy-faced "January" and "February," and for Ordinary years the light-faced.

Charles N. Hoyt,

By Henry Connects

Attorney.

United States Patent Office

CHARLES N. HOYT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,563, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed January 27, 1892. Serial No. 419,434. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES N. HOYT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have in-5 vented certain Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of calendars comprising each a monthly calendar and a calendar for the year or a series of years 10 combined therewith; and the essential feature of the calendar is the arrangement between or with the rows of conspicuous numerals which designate the days of the month on the monthly calendar of alternating rows of time 15 divisions—that is, days, month, or years, one or more—these time divisions being designated by names or numerals and printed in much less conspicuous characters than the characters of the monthly calendar. Thus 20 the calendar when placed at a little distance from the eye will present clearly the matter forming the common monthly calendar without liability of confusion with the interlined matter, while the latter enables the user to 25 readily ascertain on what day of the week will fall any given day of the month in a given year.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter, and its novel features carefully de-

30 fined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated several forms of calendars embodying

my invention.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are different forms of 35 combined monthly and century calendars. Fig. 4 illustrates a simpler form of the calendar combining a monthly and biennial calendar. Fig. 5 is a combined monthly and century calendar in which the years or the 40 numerals designating them are arranged in numerical order, so as to be readily found.

In all of the calendars illustrated the monthly calendar is that of January, 1892; but the principle is the same for any month

45 of any year.

Referring first to Fig. 1, at the top is printed, in conspicuous characters, "January, 1892," and below this, in conspicuous type and in a horizontal row, the names of the seven days of 50 the week—"Sun.," "Mon.," "Tue.," &c. Below each name of a week-day of this row are the numbers of the days of the month it falls !

on, arranged in vertical columns divided by ruled lines. Under "Sun." we find, for example, the numerals "3," "10," "17," "24," 55 and "31." These numbers of the days of the month read from left to right, being arranged in horizontal rows, and the numerals are large and conspicuous. For brevity I will call these conspicuous day-of-the-month numerals 60 (which are common to most calendars) the "D. O. M." numerals.

What I have so far described constitutes the ordinary monthly calendar. On the face of such a calendar I print cross-rows a of time 65 divisions, which alternate with the rows of "D. O. M." numerals and are usually parallel therewith. Thus the time divisions in each row a will be divided into groups, each group being in one of the vertical columns of "D.O. 7c M." numerals, and each group in Fig. 1 consists of the name of a day of the week and one or more year numbers. For example, in the first group to the left of the second row aof time divisions, over the "D.O.M." numeral 75 "3," we find "1820, Mon., 1826." At the extreme lower part of the calendar in Fig. 1 is a horizontal row b of time divisions, which are also divided into groups in the same manner as those in the rows a. The groups in the 80 row b are index groups and contain each the name of a day of the week and one or more names of months. For example, on the left under the first column of the "D. O. M." numerals the group in row b is "Tue., Jan., Oct." 85

Provision is made for the current year 1892 of the calendar in a manner to be hereinafter described; but for any other year of the century the day of the month on which any day of any other year of the century will fall may go be readily ascertained as follows: Seek the desired month in the index groups of row b at the bottom of the calendar and note the week-day in the same group. Then seek the year again in the groups of the rows a, and g_5 when found in the same vertical column find the week-day previously noted in the index group of row b. Then use the week-days in that cross-row a in lieu of the row of weekdays at the top of the calendar. For example, 100 suppose we wish to find on what day fell August 1, 1826. Turning to the index group of row b, under the third column from the l left, we find the desired month "Aug.," and

note that in the same group is the week-day "Thu." We find the year "1826" in the second row a and first vertical column at the left. Following down this column we find 5 "Thu.," the week-day noted, in the fifth row a. Now by mentally substituting the weekdays as arranged in this fifth row a for those at the head of the monthly calendar we find that in the month of August, 1826, Tuesday ro was the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th, Thursday the 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st, and so on.

For the current year of the calendar I have arranged the matter differently. At the left-15 hand and right-hand ends of the monthly calendar are auxiliary columns cc, at the head of each of which is printed the year number 1892, and opposite the respective cross-rows aare printed, in one or the other of the columns 20 c, the names of the months in the year. All of the names of the months might as well be printed in one column c and the other column c be omitted; but for the purpose of attaining symmetry I prefer the arrangement shown. 25 For any month in the year 1892 it is only necessary to mentally substitute for the cross-row of week-days at the top of the monthly calendar the cross-row of week-days found in the groups of the row a opposite to the desired 30 month. For example, if we wish to know the arrangement of days of the month of May, 1892, we find "May" in the left-hand column c and mentally substitute the days in the opposite row a-viz., Tuesday, Wednesday, 35 Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday—for those in the row at the head of the monthly calendar. We find that in May, 1892, Sunday will be the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th.

The leap-years of the century are printed 40 in the rows α in darker-faced type than the other years, and for a leap-year if the month sought be January or February the "Jan." and "Feb." in the row b, which are printed in dark-faced type, should be used. The 15 names of these two months will be found repeated in the row b. For practical use the leap-years and leap-year months may be

printed in different colored ink.

The monthly calendar illustrated in Fig. 2 50 is the same as that seen in Fig. 1, but there is a slight variation in the other matter. In order to leave room in the alternating crossrows a for the full name of the week-day, the number of the years of the century are grouped 55 together, either at the top or bottom of the columns of conspicuous "D.O.M." numerals in the blank spaces of the monthly calendar. Therefore the groups in the rows a contain only the names of days. The row b of index 60 groups is omitted. At the left, in column c,

are the names of the months opposite the respective rows a, and at the right is a column d, containing, also, the names of the months opposite the respective rows a.

I will give an illustration which will explain how to find any desired date of the century. Suppose we wish to find, as before, on

what day August 1, 1826, fell. Seek the year 1826 in the year groups. It will be found in the group at the foot of the last column to the 70 right. Follow up this column to the crossrow a opposite to the month "Aug." in column d. The day "Tuesday" appears in the row a opposite the month "Aug." and in the same column with the year "1826." 75 This is that month's first day. Now if we look down the column containing "1" of the "D. O. M." numerals until we come to the cross-row a, in which the name "Tuesday" appears, we may mentally substitute this row 80 a for the row of week-days at the top of the monthly calendar, as explained with reference to Fig. 1. If the year sought be a leapyear use the column c at the left in place of the column d. The column c is also used, as 85 before explained in reference to Fig. 1, for ascertaining a date in 1892.

The monthly calendar illustrated in Fig. 3 is the same as those already described; but the other matter varies slightly. The year 90 numerals of the century are grouped in the blank spaces of the monthly calendar, as in Fig. 2, and the columns c c at the right and left are used for the year 1892 in the same manner as in the calendar of Fig. 1. The 95 groups in the alternating cross-rows a contain the names of months and days, as "Tue.," "Jan.," "Oct." The cross-row b of Fig. 1 is

not used.

I will explain by an illustration how we roo may find on what day any date of the century falls, and we will suppose, as before, that the date sought is August 1, 1826. Seek the year 1826 in the year groups. It will be found in the group at the head of the first 105 column at the left. Follow down this column until the month "Aug." is found in a group of one of the alternately-arranged rows a of time divisions. It will be found in the fifth row from the top. Mentally substitute the 110 arrangement of days in this row for that of the monthly calendar and we find that in August, 1826, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th fell on Tuesday.

The monthly calendar illustrated in Fig. 4 115 is the same as those before described. This is merely a biennial calendar for the years 1892 and 1893, and the alternating cross-rows a contain only the names of days. The column c at the left is for 1892, and contains the 120 names of the months arranged as in the calendars before described. The column c' at the right is for 1893, and has the names of the months arranged opposite the respective rows a. For example, if we wish to know the 125 arrangement of the days in October, 1893, we find "Oct." in the column c' and mentally substitute the opposite row a of days for those of the monthly calendar. Thus the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th of October, 1893, will fall 130 on Sunday.

The monthly calendar of Fig. 5 is the same as those before described, and the other matter differs from that in Fig. 3 only in the ar-

63

rangement of the year numbers of the century in regular order in the successive groups, so that the desired year may be found withless difficulty. To permit of this arrange-5 ment, however, each year number is provided with an index number, as "1801-3," in which "3" is the index-number for that year. To illustrate the use of this calendar, suppose we take the same month and year as before. We 10 wish to ascertain on what day August 1, 1826, will fall. In the group at the head of the third column of "D. O. M." numerals we find "1826-7". Take the column of "D.O.M." numerals of the monthly calendar in which 15 the numeral "7" is found—that is, the fifth from the left. Seek the month "Aug." in the groups of the rows a in this column. It will be found in the fifth row a from the top. This fifth row a contains the arrangement of days 20 to be used in lieu of that at the head of the monthly calendar, and by this we find, as before, that in the month of August, 1826, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th fell on Tuesday.

It will be seen that the several calendars 25 illustrated differ only in detail and not in principle. Each has an ordinary monthly calendar printed in conspicuous characters and adapted for the ordinary purposes of such a calendar. Each has, also, the same simple 30 arrangement for ascertaining on what day any date of the current calendar year will fall. Each has, also, a provision for ascertaining on what day any date of the current year and other years will fall, this provision compris-35 ing cross-rows a of time divisions, as years, months, days, which alternate with the crossrows of "D. O. M." numerals of the monthly calendar and are less conspicuous than the latter.

40 Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A monthly calendar having the numbers of the days of the month in conspicuous numerals arranged in seven columns and forming cross-rows reading from left to right and having, also, cross-rows α of time divisions in less-conspicuous characters extending across the calendar and alternating with the rows of conspicuous numerals of the monthly calendar, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A monthly calendar having the numbers of the days of the month in conspicuous numerals arranged in seven columns and forming cross-rows reading from left to right and 55 having cross-rows a of time divisions in less-conspicuous characters extending across the calendar and alternating with the rows of conspicuous numerals of the monthly calendar, and having, also, a column c, containing the 60 number of the current year of the calendar, and the names of the months arranged opposite the respective rows a, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A monthly calendar consisting of the 65 names of the current month and year, the names of the days of the week arranged in a row, and the numbers of the days of the month in conspicuous numerals arranged in columns and forming cross-rows, as set forth, said 70 monthly calendar having cross-rows a alternating with the rows of day-of-the-month numerals of the calendar and consisting of groups, each comprising the name of a week-day and the name of one or more months, and having, 75 also, printed in the blank spaces of the calendar the numbers of the years of the century arranged in groups, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. A monthly calendar consisting of the 80 names of the current month and year, the names of the days of the week arranged in a row, and the numbers of the days of the month in conspicuous numerals arranged in vertical columns and forming cross-rows, as set forth, 85 said calendar having rows α alternating with the rows of conspicuous numerals of the monthly calendar, the rows a being composed of groups comprising each the name of a day of the week and the name of a month, and 90 having, also, printed in the blank spaces of the monthly calendar the numbers of the years of the century arranged in their proper order and each having an index-number, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

CHAS. N. HOYT.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. GALLAGHER, SAMUEL J. COMFORT.