

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. N. HOYT.  
CALENDAR.

No. 509,166.

Patented Nov. 21, 1893.

*Fig. 1.*

AUG FEBRU	FEBR MARCH NOVEM	JUNE	SEPT DECE	1802 1813 1819 + 1824	1830 1841 1847 1852 +	CENTURY CALENDAR	1858 1869 1875 + 1880	1886 1897	APRI JULY JANU +	JANU OCTO	MAY
SEPT DECE	APRI JULY JANU +	JANU OCTO	MAY	1805 1811 + 1816 1822	1833 1839 1844 + 1850	1895	1861 1867 + 1872 1878	1889 1895	AUGU FEBR +	FEBR MARC NOVE	JUNE
APRI JULY JANU +	JANU OCTO	MAY	AUGU FEBR +	+ 1804 1810 1821 1827	1832 + 1838 1849 1855	1894	+ 1860 1866 1877 1883	1888 + 1894 1900	FEBR MARC NOVE	JUNE	SEPT DECE
JANU OCTO	MAY	AUGU FEBR +	FEBRU MARCH NOVEM	1809 1815 + 1820 1826	1837 1843 1848 + 1854	1893	1865 1871 + 1876 1882	1893 1899	JUNE	SEPT DECE	APRI JULY JANU +
MAY	AUGU FEBR +	FEBRU MARCH NOVEM	JUNE	1803 + 1808 1814 1825	1831 1836 + 1842 1853	1892	1859 + 1864 1870 1881	1887 1892 + 1898	SEPT DECE	APRI JULY JANU +	JANU OCTO
FEBRU MARCH NOVEM	JUNE	SEPT DECE	APRI JULY JANU +	1801 1807 + 1812 1818	1829 1835 1840 + 1846	1891	1857 1863 + 1868 1874	1885 1891 1896 +	JANU OCTO	MAY	AUGU FEBR +
JUNE	SEPT DECE	APRI JULY JANU +	JANU OCTO	+ 1800 1806 1817 1823	1828 + 1834 1845 1851	1890	+ 1856 1862 1873 1879	1884 + 1890	MAY	AUGU FEBR +	FEBR MARC NOVE
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	1	8	15	22	29	THU	FRI	SAT
MON	TUE	WED	THU	2	9	16	23	30	FRI	SAT	SUN
TUE	WED	THU	FRI	3	10	17	24	31	SAT	SUN	MON
WED	THU	FRI	SAT	4	11	18	25		SUN	MON	TUE
THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	5	12	19	26		MON	TUE	WED
FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	6	13	20	27		TUE	WED	THU
SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	7	14	21	28		WED	THU	FRI

INVENTOR:

WITNESSES:

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By

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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*Fig. 2.*

*D*

<i>c c c c</i> <b>FEB JUN SEP APR</b>				<i>1894</i>					<i>x c c c c</i> <b>JAN MAY AUG MAR</b>			
<b>DEC JUL</b>									<b>OCT NOV</b>			
THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	1	8	15	22	29	MON	TUE	WED	THU
FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	2	9	16	23	30	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	3	10	17	24	31	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	4	11	18	25		THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
MON	TUE	WED	THU	5	12	19	26		FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
TUE	WED	THU	FRI	6	13	20	27		SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
WED	THU	FRI	SAT	7	14	21	28		SUN	MON	TUE	WED


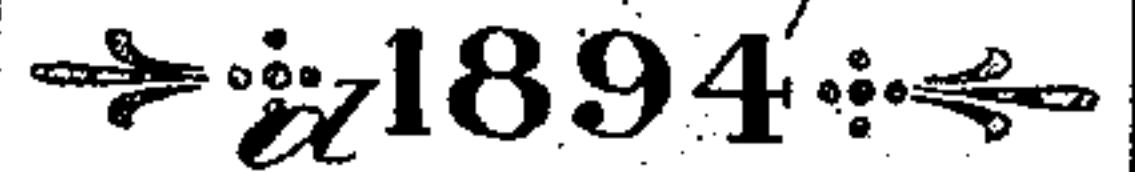
*b b b b*  
*B*

*a a a a a*  
*A*

*b b b b*  
*B*

*Fig. 3.*

*D*

<i>c c c c</i> JUN SEP APR JAN				 1893					<i>c c c c c</i> MAY AUG FEB JUN			
DEC JUL OCT									MAR NOV			
FEB JUN SEP APR				 1894					JAN MAY AUG MAR			
OCT JUL									NOV			
THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	1	8	15	22	29	MON	TUE	WED	THU
FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	2	9	16	23	30	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	3	10	17	24	31	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	4	11	18	25		THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
MON	TUE	WED	THU	5	12	19	26		FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
TUE	WED	THU	FRI	6	13	20	27		SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
WED	THU	FRI	SAT	7	14	21	28		SUN	MON	TUE	WED

*b b b b*
*a a a a a*
*b b b b*

*B*
*A*
*B*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES N. HOYT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,166, dated November 21, 1893.

Application filed March 11, 1893. Serial No. 465,504. (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 the city of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of annual calendars, and the object is to provide a single-sheet calendar of simple form whereby one may ascertain with ease, and indeed by mere inspection, on what day of the week any date during the year will fall; or, the calendar may as well be made to include or cover two or more years if this be desired.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the drawings—Figure 1 represents a century calendar embodying my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate modified forms of the same adapted to a less number of years.

Referring first to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the calendar consists in part of a space A, of dates, containing the numerals from 1 to 31, arranged in five columns or vertical rows, *a*, the first four of which contain each seven numerals, as 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, and the last, or fifth row contains the three remaining numerals 29, 30 and 31. Thus these date numerals are arranged in seven horizontal rows, the first containing, for example, the numerals 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29. Another part, B, of the calendar comprises seven vertical rows, *b*, containing the names of the days of the week, or their ordinary abbreviations, "Sun," "Mon.," "Tue.," &c. For symmetry and convenience of reference, four of the rows *b* are placed at one side of the space A, and three at the other side thereof. Another space, C, on the calendar contains seven vertical rows, *c*, containing the names of the months, or abbreviations thereof. These rows *c* are arranged directly over the respective rows *b*, and form substantial continuations of the same. Another portion, D, of the calendar contains the numbers of the years of the century, or any number of years adapted to the calendar, grouped in horizontal rows, *d*. This

space D is arranged over the space A and abreast of the space C; or, as shown herein, it is arranged between the two divisions of the space C, the rows *d* corresponding with the horizontal rows in the space C embraced between horizontal lines separating the rows *d*. Thus the entire calendar is cut up into rectangular spaces by horizontal and vertical lines as will be readily seen by inspection of Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 1, the calendar may be used as a "current" calendar for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, as these year numerals are enlarged and occupy conspicuous central positions in the respective rows *d*, the other years of the century being grouped in the respective rows *d*, as clearly shown. The leap years are marked in Fig. 1 with a small cross, thus: +, for reasons that will be explained. It will be seen by inspection that in each of the horizontal rows of the space C, are grouped the names of all of the months of the year, the months "Jan." and "Feb." being repeated and the repetitions thereof marked with a small cross. These months thus marked are to be used in connection with the leap years marked in a similar manner.

In using the calendar one proceeds as follows: Suppose it be desired to know on what day of the week fell the first of March, 1805. The year 1805 appears in the second row *d* from the top, and in the same horizontal line or row, in the space C, the month "Mar." will be found in the vertical row *c* which is the last but one to the right. Follow this column down and into the column *b* below it, when it will be found that "Fri." is in the same horizontal line or row with the date numeral "1" in the rows of dates in the space A. That is, the name "Fri." heads that column *b* which is directly under the column *c* in which the name "Mar." was found. Then the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th of March, 1805, fell on Friday. In the case of a leap year, as 1848, for example, suppose we wish to ascertain on what day of the week fell the 24th day of February, 1848. This leap year will be found in the group in the fourth row *d* from the top, and the month of February, marked thus:



"Febr.+", will be found in the same horizontal line in the row *c*, which is the last but one at the left. In the column *b* below this column *c*, the name "Wed." will be found in the same horizontal row with the date number "24" in the space A. Then the 24th day of Feb. 1848, fell on Wednesday. For any year, not a leap year, in the same group with 1848, use the "Feb." in the column *c* which is the fourth from the left.

This calendar may be used for the current year with almost the same convenience as an ordinary annual, or monthly tablet calendar. For example, the year number "1892" is printed conspicuously and the months of the year are in the columns *c* in the same horizontal line with it. For the current month,—say December, which is in the column *c* third from the right,—it is only necessary to consider in connection with the date numerals of the part A, the column *b* of names of days directly under column *c* containing December. By mere inspection it will be seen that for December, 1892, Thursday was the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th. By ignoring all other parts of the calendar except those used, the calendar becomes a monthly calendar for the current month, or indeed for any month of any year in the groups of years. Fig. 2 illustrates the application of this principle to a calendar for one year only, and Fig. 3, to a calendar for two years only. In these the year numbers *c*<sup>x</sup>, are marked in conspicuous numerals over the date numerals. For the sake of uniformity I have used eight columns *b* and *c* in these two last named calendars, two of such columns being duplicates.

The manner of designating the leap years, and the repetitions, of the names of the months "Jan." and "Feb." is arbitrary; they may be printed in colors.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A calendar for one or more years comprising a space A, divided into squares arranged in five columns and seven rows, and containing the date numerals, 1 to 31, inclu-

sive, the space B, also divided into squares, forming columns *b*, arranged part on one side of the space A and part on the other, and containing the names of the days of the week, the space C, divided into columns *c*, arranged over the respective rows *b*, and the space D, containing the number or numbers of the years, arranged over the space A, and between the two divisions of the space C', as set forth.

2. A calendar for a series of years, comprising a space A, divided into squares arranged in five columns and seven rows, and containing the date numerals, 1 to 31, inclusive, the space B, also divided into squares, forming columns *b*, arranged part on one side of the space A and part on the other, and containing the names of the days of the week, the space C, divided into columns *c*, arranged over the respective rows *b*, and the space D, arranged over the space A and between the divisions of the space C, said space D being divided into horizontal rows *d*, each containing a group of year numerals, as set forth.

3. A calendar comprising a space A, containing the date numerals, 1 to 31, arranged in five columns and seven rows, as shown, a space B, containing the names of the days of the week, arranged in rows *b*, parallel with the rows of date numerals, the columns *c*, arranged over the respective columns *b*, and containing the names of the months with the names "Jan." and "Feb." repeated, the repetitions being marked as set forth, and the space D, arranged over the space A and abreast of the columns *c* and divided into rows *d*, containing the numbers of the years arranged in groups, the numbers of the leap years being marked, as set forth.

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

CHAS. N. HOYT.

Witnesses:

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