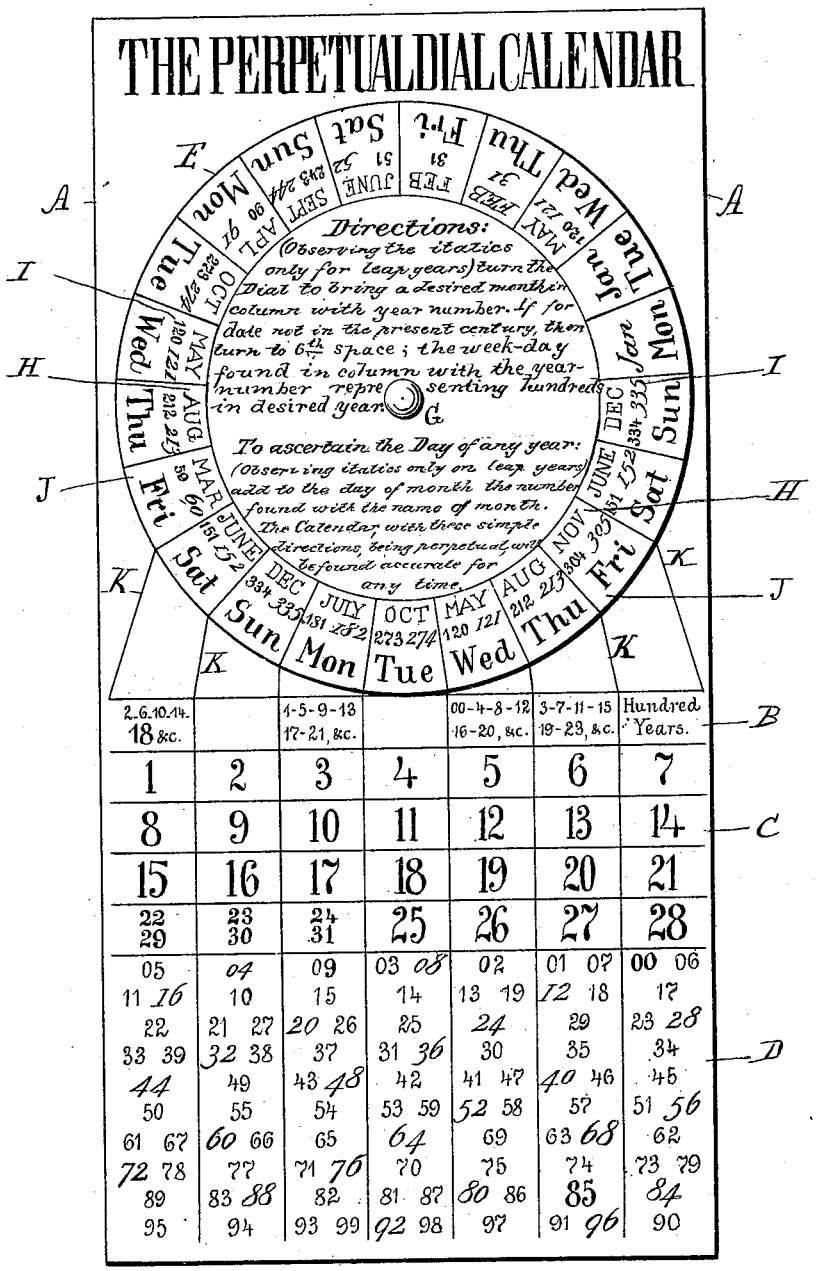
(No Model.)

# C. R. TALCOTT.

## PERPETUAL DIAL CALENDAR.

No. 342,981. Patented June 1, 1886.




| 2-6-10-14-18 &c. | | 1-5-9-13 17-21, &c. | | 00-4-8-12 16-20, &c. | 3-7-11-15 19-23, &c. | Hundred Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 29 | 23 30 | 24 31 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 05 | 04 | 09 | 03 08 | 02 | 01 07 | 00 06 |
| 11 16 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 13 19 | 12 18 | 17 |
| 22 | 21 27 | 20 26 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 23 28 |
| 33 39 | 32 38 | 37 | 31 36 | 30 | 35 | 34 |
| 44 | 49 | 43 48 | 42 | 41 47 | 40 46 | 45 |
| 50 | 55 | 54 | 53 59 | 52 58 | 57 | 51 56 |
| 61 67 | 60 66 | 65 | 64 | 69 | 63 68 | 62 |
| 72 78 | 77 | 71 76 | 70 | 75 | 74 | 73 79 |
| 89 | 83 88 | 82 | 81 87 | 80 86 | 85 | 84 |
| 95 | 94 | 93 99 | 92 98 | 97 | 91 96 | 90 |

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. TALCOTT, OF VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

## PERPETUAL DIAL-CALENDAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,981, dated June 1, 1886.

Application filed November 17, 1885. Serial No. 183,096. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. TALCOTT, of Valparaiso, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Perpetual Dial-Calendar, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists of a perpetual calendar composed of two tablets, one a revolving dial and the other a fixed or stationary tablet, by the combination of which the day of the week, day of the month, and the day in any given year may be quickly and accurately ascertained.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which the figure represents the tablet complete.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents a fixed tablet, upon which are printed in suitable spaces, B C, and columns D, certain combinations of figures, as follows: In the spaces B are represented centuries or hundreds, in numbers, of any desired years. In the spaces C the days of a month, and in the columns D the years in a century are printed.

The revolving and adjustable tablet in this construction consists of a disk, E, divided on its periphery into twenty-one separate spaces, or some other number of spaces which is a multiple of seven, by division-lines radiating from the central pivot, G, in which spaces are printed certain combinations, H, consisting of the months in a year, days, I, of common years, and of leap-years on which fall the first days of the calendar-months, respectively, and the days of the week J.

On the fixed or stationary tablet A are lines K, by which the spaces on the revolving tablet E are connected with the spaces on the fixed tablet A, so that in revolving the tablet E the spaces on the two tablets may be set to correspond, so as to refer to any day in any year; also to the day of the week in any desired year.

On the revolving dial-tablet E the following directions are printed, which fully describe the manner of using this perpetual calendar, (observing the italics only for leap years:) Turn the dial to bring a desired month in column with year-number. If for date not in the present century, then turn to sixth space, the week day found in column with the year-number representing hundreds in desired year. To ascertain the day of any year, (observing italics only on leap-years,) add to the day of month the number found with the name of month.

This calendar, with these simple directions, being perpetual, will be found accurate for any time. Instead of the revolving dial-tablet E, a tablet may be arranged and constructed so as to slide back and forth over the fixed or stationary tablet A, if preferred, which would accomplish the same object of the revolving dial-tablet without departing from my invention.

For example, in the use of this perpetual calendar, as represented in the accompanying drawing: On what day of the week was the first day of November, 1884? Turn the revolving tablet E until November is in line with the column of year in section D, in which is found 84, then read back or toward the left on section C, of the days of the week until the first of the month is found, which will be Saturday, as represented. Example second: On what day of the week will occur the thirteenth day of December, 1955? Turn the revolving tablet E until December is in line with the column of section D, of the years in which is found 55. Thursday will be found in space of the revolving tablet E, corresponding with the column of figures in which the number 19 is found in line of spaces indicating centuries B. This year 1955 being not in the present century, turn the revolving tablet E until this space, Thursday, comes in column with the first day of the month, then read the days of the week on the dial E, forward or toward the right, and directly over the thirteenth in section C will be found on the dial E the right day, which will be Tuesday.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an improved article of manufacture, a perpetual calendar consisting of the fixed tablet A, having the spaces B, containing the centuries, the spaces C, containing the days of the month, and the columns D, containing

the years in a century, and a movable tablet, E, pivoted to the tablet A, above the subdivisions of the same, and provided with a series of spaces containing the months in a year, the days of common years, and of leap-years on which fall the first days of the calendar month and the days of the week, the spaces of the revolving tablet being connected with the spaces of the fixed tablet, as specified.

CHARLES R. TALCOTT.

Witnesses:
WM. C. WELLS,
J. R. DRAPIER.