L. L. KELLOGG.

Clock-Calendar.

No. 165,840. Patented July 20, 1875.

*Fig. 1.*

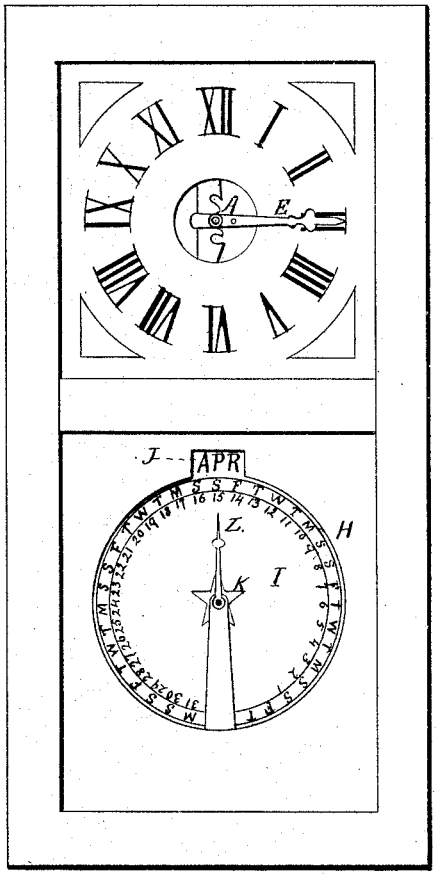
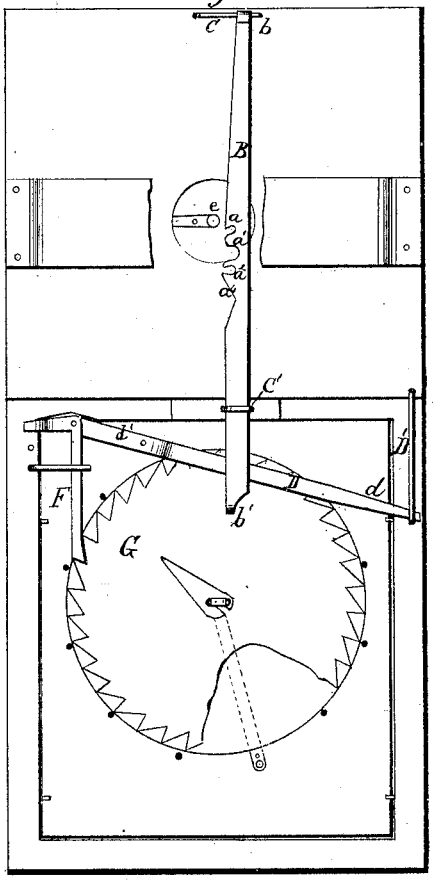



*Fig. 2.*




WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUKE L. KELLOGG, OF LEON, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CLOCK-CALENDARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,840**, dated July 20, 1875; application filed May 22, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LUKE L. KELLOGG, of Leon, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Clock-Calendar; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is front view; Fig. 2 a back view.

The invention relates to modes of exhibiting on a clock the day of the week, the month, and the day of the month.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawing and then pointed out in the claim.

A represents the hour-hand shaft of a clock, while B is a lift-bar, having hook *b* at the top to catch on the wire guide C, hook *b'* at the bottom to lift a lever, D, and the intermediate notches *a* $a^1$ $a^2$ into which works the stud *e* of the hour-hand E. C' is a guide near the lower end of drop-bar, in which there is but little play, while in the top guide C there is sufficient lateral movement allowed to permit the lever to clear the shaft A. The long and heavier arm *d* of lever travels in a keeper, D', while at the front end of short arm *d'* is a pivoted pawl, F, which turns the pin or notched wheel G once in twenty-four hours. On the pin-wheel are two disks, H I, on the edge of which are notated the day of the week and month, while at an opening, J, is placed the month. The months may be arranged on a large disk adjustable with the finger, or otherwise, while the disk I is held by a light spring, K, to the disk H so as to move with it, but may be adjusted independdently.

The operation is as follows: When the hour-hand of the clock stands at 12 on the 1st of a month, the name of the month is placed at the hole J, the disk H turned until the day of the week comes opposite thereto, the disk I rotated until 1 comes opposite the name of month, and the lift-bar allowed to hang by its hook *b*. When the hour-hand E moves around the first twelve hour-spaces, the stud *e* will enter notch *a*, take up the bar, and at the top cause the middle notch $a^1$ to embrace the hour-hand shaft. During the next twelve hours the stud *e* will enter notch $a^3$ and lift the bar B still higher, causing the incline $a^4$ to rest upon the hour-hand shaft. As soon as the hour-hand leaves 12, the stud leaves the notch $a^3$, while the bar slides down on its incline $a^4$, clears the shaft, and again hangs by its hook *b*. Thus after the lapse of each twenty-four hours, the pin or notched wheel will be moved but once, carrying the disks H I the distance of one notation, with respect to the stationary hand L. The pawl F may have the usual arm *f* that strikes against a stop, *f'*, to throw it out as soon as the disk has been turned the proper distance.

This calendar is found in practice more easily managed than those now in use, requiring less power from the clock mechanism.

It may also be readily attached to any clock now in use, and is set with more facility at the beginning of each month.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The loose lift-bar B, having end hooks *b b'*, and notches *a* $a^1$ $a^2$, combined in a calendar-clock, with the hour-hand shaft and lever D, as and for the purpose described.

LUKE L. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:
JOHN HAGER,
LANSING SYKES.