No. 792,336. PATENTED JUNE 13, 1905.

W. H. LEWIS.

PERPETUAL PLANETARY HOUR DIAL.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

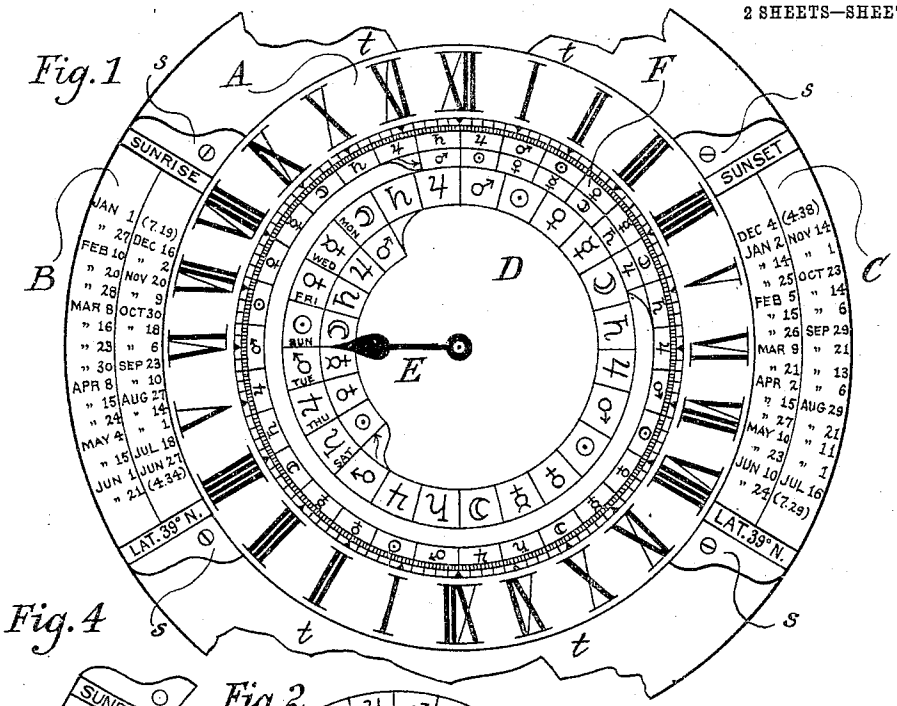


Fig. 4

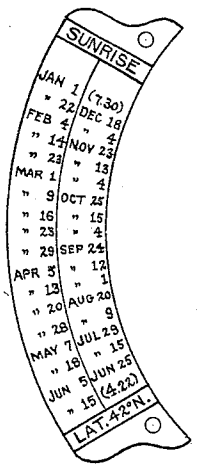


Fig. 2

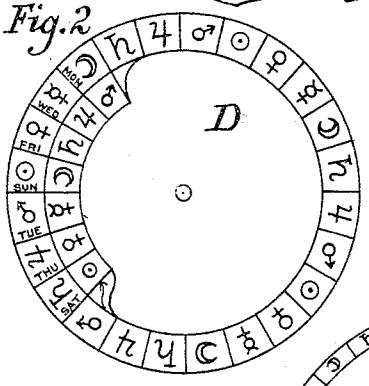


Fig. 3

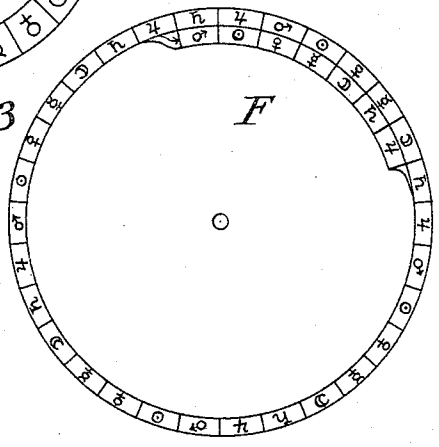
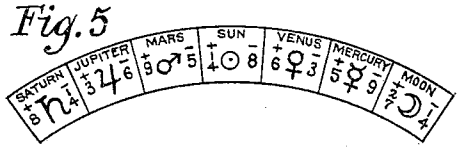


Fig. 5



Witnesses.

Walter J. Watts

Kimball W. Bates.

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Walter H. Lewis.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6

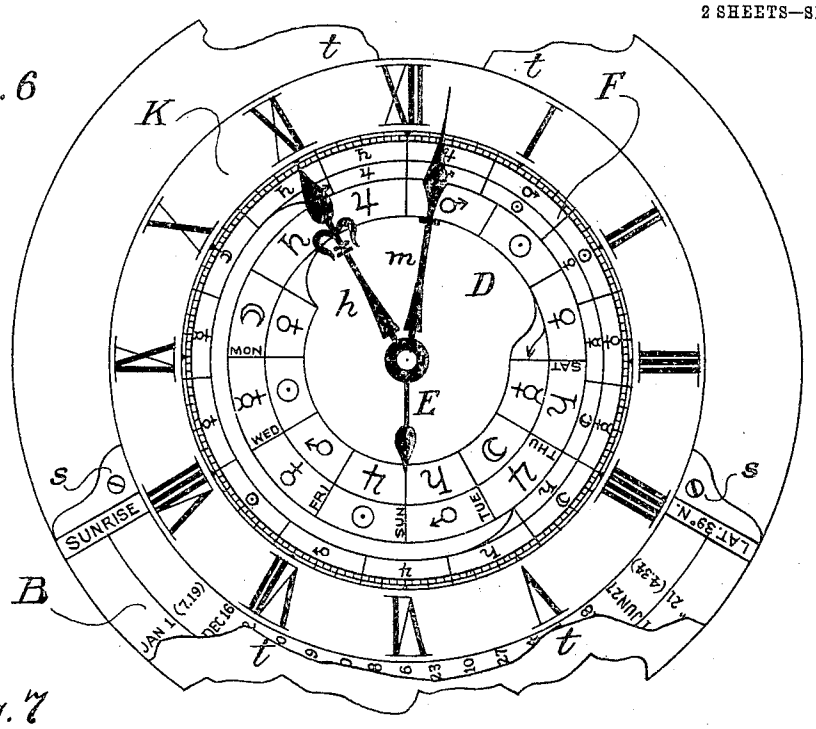


Fig. 7

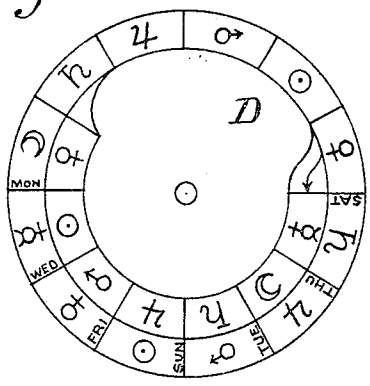
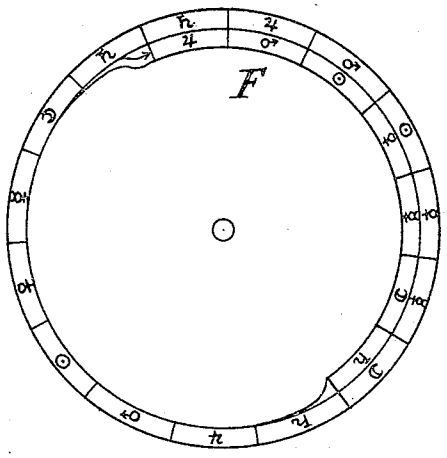


Fig. 8



Witnesses.

Walter J. Watts

Kimball W. Bates.

Inventor.

Walter H. Lewis.

No. 792,336. Patented June 13, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER HENRY LEWIS, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PERPETUAL PLANETARY HOUR-DIAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 792,336, dated June 13, 1905.

Application filed August 15, 1904. Serial No. 220,857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER HENRY LEWIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, have invented a Perpetual Planetary Hour-Dial, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a mechanical device for showing the times of sunrise and sunset and the length of the day and night, together with the planetary forces which are ruling any period of time for any day and any latitude and longitude, and the device may be attached to any clock or timepiece or used as a device complete in itself for the purposes specified.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the device assembled together for use. Fig. 2 represents the revolving planetary disk detached. Fig. 3 represents the revolving subplanetary disk detached. Fig. 4 represents another sunrise-table detached, calculated for a different latitude. Fig. 5 represents the planetary names, numbers, and symbols in detail of one set of the series of spaces on the disks. Fig. 6 represents the sunrise-table, revolving planetary, and subplanetary disks attached to an ordinary clock or timepiece having a twelve-hour dial. Fig. 7 represents the planetary disk as used on an ordinary twelve-hour dial, and Fig. 8 represents the subplanetary disk as used on an ordinary twelve-hour dial.

The device consists of a sunrise-table (marked B, Fig. 1) attached to a segment of the circle on the dial of a clock or timepiece, (marked A, Fig. 1,) which dial is divided into hours, fractions of the hours, minutes, and degrees, said sunrise-table containing the months and days in line with and opposite to the minutes on the dial A corresponding to the minutes of sunrise on those several days, respectively, and a sunset-table C, Fig. 1, at another segment of the circle on the dial A, Fig. 1, said sunset-table containing the months and days in line with and opposite to the minutes on the dial A corresponding to the minutes of sunset on those several days, respectively, the tables B and C being computed for any and every latitude and longitude, covering every place on the globe and being detachable by the screws S S, Fig. 1, or other suitable means, so as to be used for any place desired. If it be desired to use latitude 42° north, as shown in Fig. 4, it could be changed with latitude 39° north, as shown in Fig. 1, and so in like manner with all other latitudes for both the sunrise and sunset tables. The sunrise-table may also be used on an ordinary twelve-hour dial, as shown at B, Fig. 6, in a similar manner.

There is also a revolving circular planetary disk D, Fig. 2, divided into equal parts or spaces along its periphery, each part or space containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of a planet or any combination of the same, the complete detail of one set of the series being shown in Fig. 5, the distinguishing color for the planet Saturn being blue, and for Jupiter being indigo or purple, and for Mars being red, and for the sun being orange, and for Venus being yellow, and for Mercury being violet, and for the moon being green, this set of parts or spaces being repeated in consecutive order, so that each part or space will equal in size the space of one hour on the dial, thus dividing the periphery of the disk into twenty-four equal parts for use on a twenty-four-hour dial in the specified order as shown in Fig. 2 or into twelve equal parts for use on a twelve-hour dial in the specified order as shown in Fig. 7, said disk having seven or more parts or spaces bearing the names or abbreviations of the names of the days of the week ruled by each planet in the specified order as shown in Fig. 2, together with a second or inner row of parts or spaces containing a continuation of the same series of planetary names, numbers, symbols, distinguishing colors, and days in the specified order as shown in Fig. 2. This disk revolving around the circle on the dial A in such manner that by setting any line bounding any space on the disk D in line with and opposite to any month and day in the sunrise-table B, Fig. 1, the spaces on the disk D will be opposite to equal divisions of equal hours on the dial A for that day, thus showing by the planetary name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color on the disk D the

planet ruling any of the hours of that day, so that by merely revolving the disk D, thus changing the day of the week and hour of sunrise and day of the month, it becomes a perpetual calendar of planetary hours, good or evil in their influences, as may be designated by printed references in accordance with the accepted laws of occult science, and showing on the space on the disk in line with and opposite to the minute on the dial corresponding to the time of sunset in the sunset-table C the hour commencing the night and the planetary ruler thereof. If the planetary disk be used on an ordinary clock or timepiece, the series of parts or spaces are shown at D, Figs. 6 and 7, to correspond with the ordinary twelve-hour dial.

There is also a revolving circular subplanetary disk F, Fig. 3, divided into equal parts or spaces along its periphery, each part or space containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of a planet or any combination of the same, the complete detail of one set of the series being shown in Fig. 5, the distinguishing color for the planet Saturn being blue, and for Jupiter being indigo or purple, and for Mars being red, and for the sun being orange, and for Venus being yellow, and for Mercury being violet, and for the moon being green, this set of parts or spaces being repeated in consecutive order, so that each part or space will equal in size the space of four minutes on the dial, thus dividing the periphery of the disk into thirty equal parts for use on a twenty-four-hour dial in the specified order as shown in Fig. 3 or into fifteen equal parts for use on a twelve-hour dial in the specified order as shown in Fig. 8, said disk having a second or inner row of parts or spaces containing a continuation of the same series of planetary names, numbers, symbols, or distinguishing colors in the specified order as shown in Fig. 3, this disk revolving around the circle on the dial A in such manner that by setting any line bounding any space on the disk F in line with and opposite to any minute-division on the dial A the spaces on the disk F will subdivide the hour into equal sections of four minutes of time, thus showing the subplanetary influence for any four-minute period corresponding to the revolution of the earth, which changes one degree of space in four minutes of time. By thus setting the line commencing the subplanetary space containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of the planet corresponding to the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of the planet ruling the hour in line with and opposite to the minute-fraction of the hour in the circle of minutes on the dial at which the planetary hour commences, which is regulated by the minute-fraction of the hour of sunrise, the subplanetary influence of the subperiods of each hour are given. Thus if the sun rises exactly at the commencement of an hour the line commencing the subplanetary space containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of the planet corresponding to the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of the planet ruling the hour will be set exactly at "XII" in the circle of minutes on the dial; but if the sun rises at twelve minutes past the exact hour then the minute commencement of each hour will be at twelve minutes past the exact hour, so that the line commencing the subplanetary space containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of the planet corresponding to the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color of the planet ruling the hour will be set at the corresponding minute-division in the minute-circle twelve minutes past the exact hour, and when used on a clock or timepiece a section of which is shown at *t t t t*, Fig. 1, the hour-hand would indicate the planetary hour on the inner disk D and the minute-hand would indicate the four-minute subperiod on the outer disk F.

If the subplanetary disk is used on an ordinary clock or timepiece, the series of parts or spaces are shown in Fig. 8 to correspond with the ordinary twelve-hour dial, and when the planetary and subplanetary disks are used on an ordinary clock or timepiece a section of which is shown at *t t t t*, Fig. 6, having the ordinary twelve-hour dial, as shown at K, Fig. 6, the hour-hand *h* would indicate the planetary hour on the inner disk D and the minute-hand *m* would indicate the four-minute subperiod on the outer disk F.

The movable dial-hand E, Fig. 1, which is of some distinguishing shape or color, is used to indicate the day of the week for which the dial may be set by pointing to the line bounding the space bearing the name of that day on the outer row on the disk D and also to indicate at the same time the end of that day on the inner row on the disk D, which inner row is to be taken in counting around the spaces on the disk when the double row is reached.

Fig. 1 shows the device set for any Sunday near March 23 or October 6, and the sun rises at six o'clock a. m. and sets at 5.36 o'clock p. m. on that day in latitude 39° north, thus showing that day to be eleven hours and thirty-six minutes long and that night to be twelve hours and twenty-four minutes long.

If it be desired to know what planet is ruling between the hours of eleven and twelve a. m. on either the twenty-four-hour dial, Fig. 1, or the twelve-hour dial, Fig. 6, a glance at the space on the disk D shows that Jupiter (4) covers that period for that day and latitude and the subplanetary influence in the four-minute subperiod commencing at eleven a. m. would be ruled on disk F by Jupiter (4) and the four-minute subperiod commencing at 11.04 a. m. would be ruled on disk F by Mars (—).

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sunrise-table, a sunset-table, a dial of a clock, or timepiece, to which said tables are attached, said tables containing the months and days, in line with, and opposite to, the minutes on the dial, corresponding to the minutes of sunrise and sunset on those several days respectively; said tables being computed for any and every latitude and longitude, being detachable, so as to be changed and used as desired, for any and every place on the globe, all substantially as described.

2. A revolving, circular, planetary disk, a dial of a clock, or timepiece, to which said disk is attached, said disk being divided into equal parts, or spaces, along its periphery, each part, or space, corresponding in size, to the space of one hour, on said dial, and each part, or space, containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color, of a planet, or any combination of the same, and having seven, or more, parts, or spaces, bearing the names, or abbreviations of the names, of the days of the week, ruled by each planet; together with a second, or inner row of parts, or spaces, containing a continuation of the same series of planetary names, numbers, symbols, distinguishing colors, and days; said disk revolving around the circle on said dial, in such manner that, by setting any line bounding any space on the planetary disk, in line with, and opposite to, any minute-division on the dial, the spaces on the disk will divide the circle on the dial into equal sections of one hour of time, all substantially as described.

3. A revolving, circular, subplanetary disk, a dial of a clock, or timepiece, to which said disk is attached, said disk being divided into equal parts, or spaces, along its periphery, each part, or space, corresponding in size, to the space of four minutes, on said dial, and each part, or space, containing the name, numbers, symbol, or distinguishing color, of a planet, or any combination of the same; and having a second, or inner row of parts, or spaces, containing a continuation of the same series of planetary names, numbers, symbols, or distinguishing colors; said disk revolving around the circle on said dial, in such manner that, by setting any line bounding any space on the subplanetary disk, in line with, and opposite to, any minute-division on the dial, the spaces on the disk will divide the hour into equal sections of four minutes of time, all substantially as described.

4. The combination of a sunrise-table, a sunset-table, a dial of a clock, or timepiece, a revolving planetary disk, a revolving subplanetary disk, and a movable dial-hand, of some distinguishing shape or color, either together, or any of its parts, or as an attachment to any clock, or timepiece, or as a device complete in itself, for the purposes specified, substantially as set forth.

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

WALTER HENRY LEWIS.

Witnesses:

WALTER J. WATTS,

KIMBALL W. BATES.