

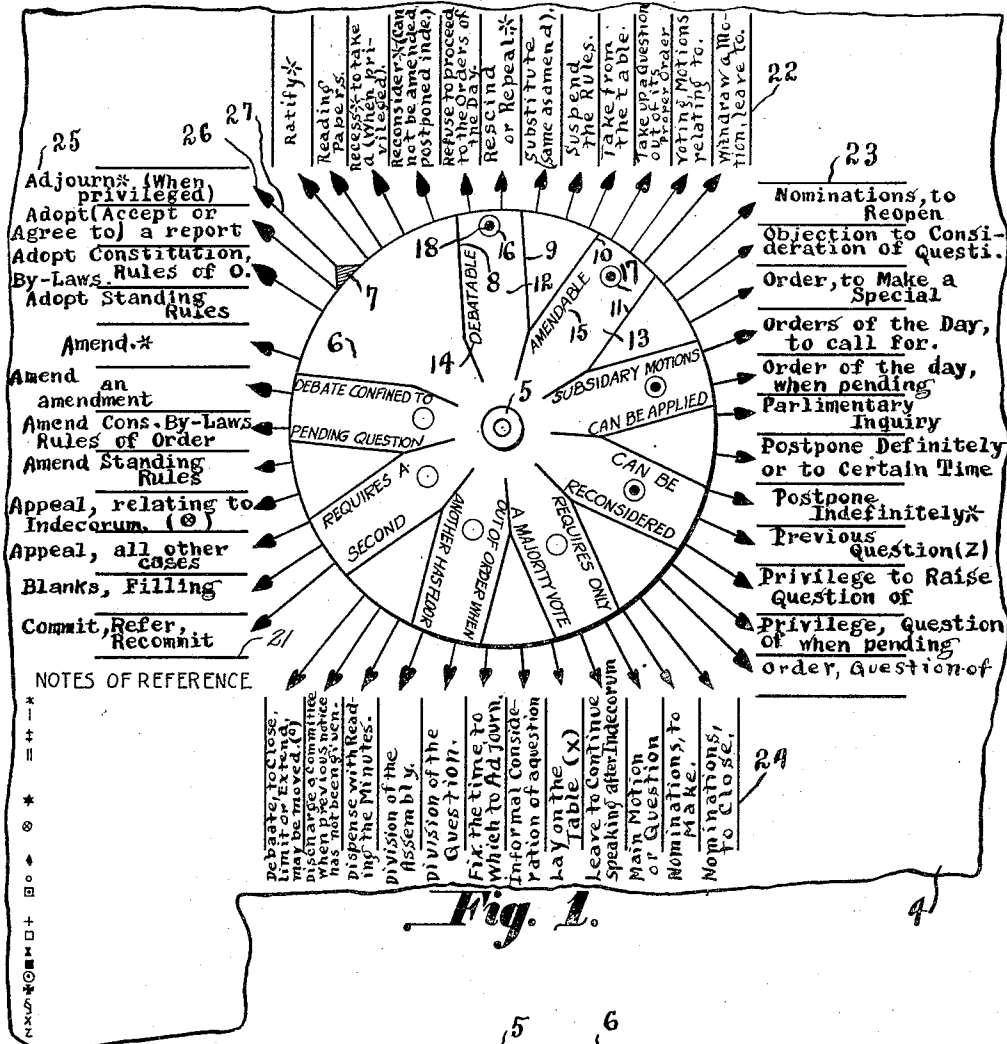
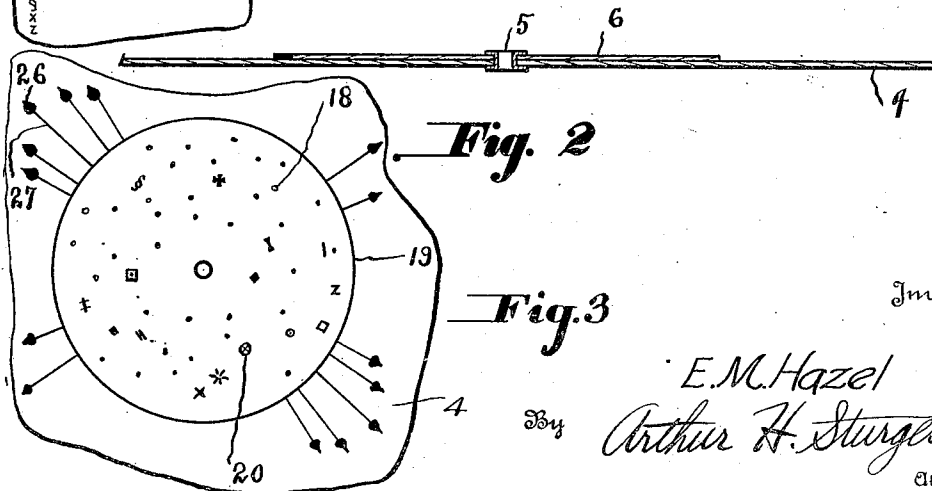
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PARLIAMENTARY CHART

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PARLIAMENTARY CHART.

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The present invention relates to improvements in parliamentary chart, and has for an object to provide a handy pocket chart to which ready reference may be had for answering instant the numerous questions raised in connection with parliamentary procedure.

Another object of the invention consists in providing a complete chart and folder containing, in addition to the chart itself, certain other classified information useful to the student or legislator.

A further object of the invention lies in providing an improved parliamentary chart in which the construction is of the simplest, the cost negligible and the data so arranged as to be grouped compactly into small space for yielding promptly the information sought.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be more fully described hereinafter, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the drawings, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of an improved parliamentary chart constructed according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a central section taken there-through, and

Figure 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the portion of the chart obscured beneath the rotary disc.

Referring more particularly to the drawings 4 designates generally a chart body made of cardboard or other material appropriate for the purpose.

Secured as by the eyelet 5, or some other fastening means permitting of rotary movement, to the chart is a disc 6, from which projects a pointer 7. This pointer is preferably of a contrasting color compared to the disc and chart; for instance, the pointer 7 might be of a red color, as indicated in the drawing, while the chart and rotary disc are white.

The disc 6 is divided by groups of radial lines into a number of separated radial spaces. These groups of lines are in spaced pairs 8, 9, 10, 11 etc. The radial spaces are indicated at 12, 13 etc., and in the spaces are inscribed certain indicia or legends indicated at 14, 15 etc.

The disc is provided with a number of perforations or openings 16, 17 etc. arranged in a spiral row, through which are exposed indicating dots or other indicia 18. These dots, as shown in Fig. 3, are arranged in radial and

circumferential groups in the portion of the chart body contained within the inscribed circle 19 which coincides with the edge of the disc 6 and is obscured thereby.

Within this inscribed circle 19 are also contained certain signs 20, which cooperate with a table of reference which may either be printed on the chart or contained in a reference pamphlet or book, used in connection with the chart.

The chart body 4 contains a number of groups of division lines 21, 22, 23 and 24. These groups represent quadrants and are disposed above, below and at both sides of the rotary disc and the field of indicating dots and signs beneath the disc. Each of the division lines separates the quadrants into blocks or spaces which contain question indicia 25. To each block or space points an arrow head 26 having a lead line 27, the arrow head and lead line being printed, or otherwise produced upon the chart body, and the lead line extending to the circle 19 and to the edge of the disc.

In use of the device, the black dot 18 in any hole 16, 17 etc., means Not. If there is no black dot visible, it indicates a main motion which yields to all privileged, incidental and subsidiary motions. For instance, a motion to adjourn can be made and seconded while a question is pending, and a member wishes to debate in favor of or against the immediately pending question, or to make an amendment to the latter. The presiding officer, in case of doubt, rotates the disc 6 until the red guiding pointer 7 arrives at the lead line 27 of arrow head 26 pointing to the quadrant space having the legend "Adjourn (When Privileged)." He will then take a look around the indicating disc and see if there is a black dot in any of the holes. If there is, he will discover that the motion to Adjourn (When Privileged) is not debatable, cannot be amended, cannot be reconsidered and that subsidiary motions cannot be applied to it. This is the condition shown in Figure 1 of the drawings.

The chart is based upon Robert's Rules of Order and other accepted authorities. Over three hundred questions may be answered by the chart without delay.

The quadrant spaces about the chart body to which the arrows point are in effect question spaces and the legends upon the radial divisions of the disc are in effect answers. Whether the answer shall be applied to any particular question put from the quadrant spaces depends upon the presence or absence

of the black dot showing through the perforation in the disc.

The following table is provided in conjunction with the signs 20 shown upon the chart body. When one of these signs appears reference is had to this table for the answer.

NOTES OF REFERENCE.

- Main motion when no question is pending.
- Can not be reconsidered after affirmative vote.
- Not debatable when the amended or reconsidered question is not debatable.
- 10 ¶ Before adoption Constitutions, By-Laws, and Rules of Order are main motions, and may be amended by a majority vote. After adoption a two-thirds vote, with previous notice, is required for amendment.
- Standing Rules may be amended any time, if notice is given. Otherwise a two-thirds vote is needed.
- 15 ⊗ Undebatable—when relating to indecorum, priority of business, transgression of rules, or while an undebatable question is pending. When debatable, members may speak but once. On a tie vote, the Chair is sustained in his decision.
- Not open to reconsider after committee has taken up the subject. Committee may, at any time, be discharged by a two-thirds vote.
- When the immediately pending question is debatable, unless otherwise specified.
- 20 □ Must be made if resolutions or propositions relate to different subjects that are independent of each other. Request for such a division is in order while another member has the floor. If they relate to same subject each part of which is independent of the other, a division can be made only on a regular motion and vote.
- Not debatable when another question is pending.
- 25 Must be made before debate. A two-thirds vote is necessary to sustain an objection.
- ⊗ A negative vote is final.
- ⊗ Can not be reconsidered when a vote has been taken under it.
- ⊙ Debatable when the main motion is debatable.
- + Same rule applies as to amending something already adopted.
- § Requires a two-thirds vote.
- 30 ✕ Can be renewed after material progress in debate.
- ✕ Can be reconsidered before vote taken under it, but not afterwards.

I do not wish to be restricted to the size, form, and proportions of the various parts, and obviously changes could be made in the construction herein described without departing from the spirit of the invention, it being only necessary that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. A parliamentary chart comprising a chart body having question indicia thereon, and a rotary disc secured to the chart body and having a pointer adapted to be brought opposite the questions on the chart, said disc having divisions thereon containing tentative answers to the questions, and means arranged on the chart body and beneath the disc for in-

dicating whether such tentative answers shall be final with reference to any question pointed to by said pointer, said disc having apertures therethrough arranged to expose said means on the chart to indicate as desired.

2. A parliamentary chart comprising a chart body having question indicia, a disc connected for rotation to said chart body and having a pointer for pointing to the question indicia, said disc having radially separated divisions containing tentative answers to the questions in said question indicia and also having perforations in the divisions, said chart body having insignia thereon beneath the disc to show through the perforations and to indicate whether the answer in the division shall or shall not apply to the question pointed out by said pointer.

3. A parliamentary chart comprising a chart body having central circular field containing indicating dots and signs, said chart body having an inscribed circle defining said field with lead lines extending radially outward from said circle and having indexes at their outer ends, four groups of separated lines forming spaces to which the arrow heads individually point, said spaces containing questions or problems for solution, a rotary disc secured for rotation to said chart body and being of substantially the same diameter as said inscribed circle, said disc having groups of radial lines thereon, pairs of lines being spaced apart to provide separate radial divisions containing tentative answers, to the questions and problems, said disc having a pointer adapted to register over any of said lead lines, and said disc having perforations in the divisions, said perforations being spaced variably from the center of the disc, said perforations adapted to reveal the indicating dots and signs in said field for confirming or denying the answers given to any question or problem to which the pointer refers.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature.

EDWIN M. HAZEL.