J. W. ROBINSON.

Calendars.

No. 216,975. **Patented July 1, 1879.**

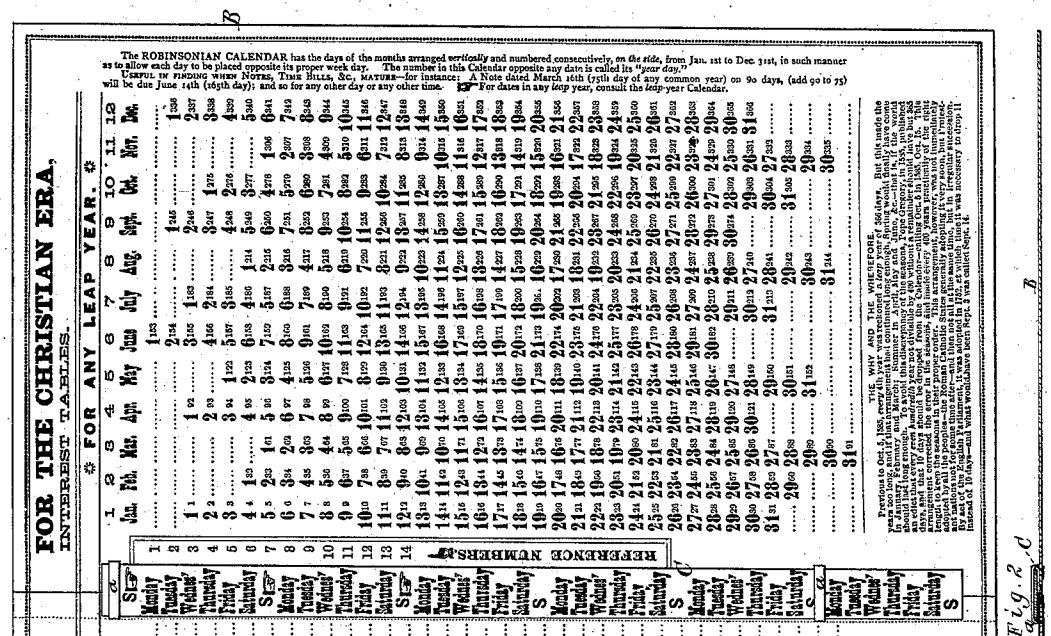


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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JAMES W. ROBINSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALENDARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,975**, dated July 1, 1879; application filed April 9, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. ROBINSON, of Boston, of the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Calendars; and do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a front view, and Fig. 2 a transverse section, of a calendar containing my invention.

This calendar has one table, A, of days for an ordinary year, and another, B, for a leap-year, the first being to the left and the second to the right. Besides such tables the calendar has a sliding scale, C, of days of the week, such scale being placed between the two tables, and applied to one of them by clasps *a a*, so as to be capable of being moved lengthwise between and parallel to them. This scale has the names or abbreviations of the names of the days of six weeks arranged on it in their order, as shown, each Sunday being denoted by a letter, S.

At the head of each table are the names or abbreviations thereof of the months in a year from January to December, inclusive, all being in one line; and below each, at equal distances apart corresponding to the distance apart of the names of the days on the sliding scale C, are the numbers of the days of each month, and against each of said numbers is a smaller number of figures, indicating what day of the year the day of such number is.

As Wednesday was the first day of January of the year 1879, the figure 1 indicative of such is placed on the third line from the top, the first line being supposed to represent Monday. The first days of February, March, and November, being Saturday, come on the sixth line, the first of April and July on the second line, the first day of May on the fourth line, the first day of June on the seventh line, the first day of August on the fifth line, and the first days of September and December on the first line.

From each of said startings of the first day of each month the other days of such month are numbered downward consecutively, as shown.

The leap-year table is also similarly made; but as it has three hundred and sixty-six days, the first day of March becomes the sixty-first instead of the sixtieth day of the year, as it is in the other table.

The object of having the week-day scale to slide endwise between the two tables is not only to enable it to be properly adapted to either table for any year, but to enable a person to ascertain the day of the week corresponding to any date in this century or in others.

Attached to the first table, A, is what I term the "Reference-Table," which gives the years of this century, and against a number which in the vertical column of days in December of the first table is opposite the first Sunday of that year—as, for instance, the first of January 1800—is Wednesday.

Now, the sliding scale being set so as to bring Wednesday of the first week opposite January 1, we shall find the following Sunday opposite the number 7 in the column for December, such number corresponding with the number against 1800 in the reference-table. The other reference-numbers for the other years are obtained in a similar manner.

To find the day of the week of any date in this century, place one S of the sliding scale opposite the date in December column of the left table indicated by the number opposite that year in the reference-table. The week-day sought will be found opposite the given date.

For example, to find what day of the week was June 10, 1873, place one S of the sliding scale or slip opposite December 7, and it will be found on the left table that Tuesday is the day-name sought. So to find the day of the week for August 12, 1824, (a leap-year,) place S opposite December 6 of the left-hand table, and we have Thursday opposite August 12 in the right-hand table.

The rule for finding dates in other centuries is stated at the foot of the left-hand table.

The two tables I usually write or print on separate sheets of pasteboard, or other suitable material, and hinge or so connect them as to enable either to be folded over upon the other, the hinge-connection being shown at *h*.

What I claim as my invention is—

The calendar, substantially as described, consisting of the sliding slip or scale C, having upon it the names of the days of a series of weeks, as represented, and the two common and leap year tables or tablets A B of months and days thereof, arranged as shown, in connection with the reference-table, as specified.

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Witnesses:
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