

(No Model.)

C. E. STEWART.
AMOUNT FINDING TABLE.

No. 556,719.

Patented Mar. 17, 1896.

Fig. 1 is a diagram of the Amount Finding Table, showing a grid of values for different rates and periods. The table is divided into two main sections, A and D, with various sub-sections labeled with letters and numbers. The grid contains values for PER DAY, PER WEEK, and FOR 1/4 HOUR, FOR 1/2 HOUR, FOR 3/4 HOUR, and PER DAY, PER WEEK. The values are arranged in columns and rows, with some values being fractions or decimals. The table is labeled with letters A, D, D', a, a', e, e', e2, e3, F, f, y, and x.

PER DAY				PER WEEK			
PER DAY				PER WEEK			
1	.03	.04	.05	1	.06	.07	.08
2	.07	.08	.09	2	.11	.13	.15
3	.10	.12	.14	3	.17	.20	.25
4	.13	.17	.21	4	.23	.26	.30
1/2	.17	.21	.25	1/2	.29	.33	.42
6	.20	.25	.30	6	.35	.40	.50
7	.23	.29	.35	7	.41	.47	.58
8	.27	.33	.40	8	.47	.53	.67
9	.30	.37	.45	9	.52	.60	.75
10	.33	.42	.50	10	.58	.67	.83
11	.37	.46	.55	11	.64	.73	.92
12	.40	.50	.60	12	.70	.80	1.00
13	.43	.54	.65	13	.76	.87	1.08
14	.47	.58	.70	14	.82	.93	1.17
1 1/2	.50	.62	.75	1 1/2	.87	1.00	1.25
16	.53	.66	.80	16	.93	1.07	1.42
17	.57	.70	.85	17	.99	1.13	1.50
18	.60	.74	.90	18	1.05	1.20	1.58
19	.63	.78	.95	19	1.11	1.27	1.67
20	.67	.83	1.00	20	1.17	1.33	1.75
21	.70	.87	1.05	21	1.22	1.40	1.83
22	.73	.91	1.10	22	1.28	1.47	1.91
23	.77	.95	1.15	23	1.34	1.53	2.00
24	.80	.99	1.20	24	1.40	1.60	2.08
2 1/2	.83	1.03	1.25	2 1/2	1.45	1.67	2.17
26	.87	1.07	1.30	26	1.51	1.73	2.25
27	.90	1.12	1.35	27	1.57	1.80	2.33
28	.93	1.16	1.40	28	1.63	1.87	2.42
29	.97	1.20	1.45	29	1.69	1.93	2.50
30	1.00	1.25	1.50	30	1.75	2.00	
FOR 1/4 HOUR	.00 3/4	.01	.01 1/4	FOR 1/4 HOUR	.01 1/2	.01 3/4	.02
FOR 1/2 HOUR	.01 3/4	.02	.02 1/2	FOR 1/2 HOUR	.03	.03 3/4	.04
FOR 3/4 HOUR	.02 1/2	.03	.03 3/4	FOR 3/4 HOUR	.04 1/4	.05	.06
PER DAY	.33	.42	.50	PER DAY	.58	.67	.83
PER WEEK	2.00	2.50	3.00	PER WEEK	3.50	4.00	5.00

Fig. 1.

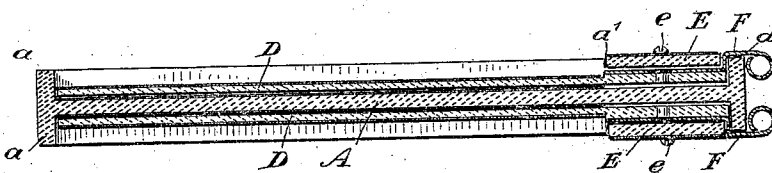


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AMOUNT-FINDING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,719, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed October 14, 1895. Serial No. 565,637. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EAGER STEWART, manufacturer, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Amount-Finding Tables, of which the following is a specification.

While I have described the invention as particularly adapted for finding wages, it will be understood that it is also adapted for calculating other amounts.

My invention relates to improvements in amount-finding tables, and the especial object of the invention is to design a simple device to be used in connection with a tabulated scale of wages by which the exact amount of wages to be paid a workman may be accurately and quickly estimated for the week, day, hour and fraction thereof if necessary, and it consists essentially of a board provided with tabulated columns of wages arranged in spaces vertically as to rate per hour, beginning with one at the top and ending with any desired number of hours-rate at the bottom, the column of hours being arranged preferably to the left-hand side of the table, and of a sliding hour-arm corresponding to the hour-indicating column, which arm slides in suitable guides and is manipulated by outwardly-extending gripping-plates, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my table. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the line xy , Fig. 1.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the board, both sides of which I show arranged for use in Fig. 2. The board has outwardly-extending flanges a at all sides, within which is placed the tabulated scale of wages, which consists of headings b and b' at so much per day and at so much per week, arranged in equal spaces from left to right, a vertical column arranged in spaces under the headings "Per day" "Per week" at so many hours a day, and arranged vertically from "1" to "30" in this case as to hours, or as indicated to the left in " $\frac{1}{2}$ day," "1 day," " $1\frac{1}{2}$ days," "2 days," " $2\frac{1}{2}$ days" and "3 days." The headings of the other column are at so much per day and per week, and the rates are

in the spaces c underneath at so much per hour or number of hours at the corresponding rate per week.

D is a sliding hour-scale bar with the headings "Per day" "Per week" and corresponding exactly to the column D' at the left-hand side as to spaces and number of days and half-days. The sliding bar D is duplicated on the opposite side of the board, as shown in Fig. 2.

E are guide-bars which extend from side to side of the board A, and are fastened in recesses a' in the flanges a by screws e . To the portion of the sliding bars D underneath the guide-bars E, I fasten extension plates or arms F, which are substantially L-shaped in cross-section (see Fig. 2) and are curled at their outer ends for convenience in handling. The portions F and the adjacent parts of the bars D are made double the width of the exposed portions of the bar D or of a vertical column, and the portions F are provided with index-pointers f , as shown. On the face of each bar E are arranged spaces e' at the left-hand side for quarter-hour, half-hour, three-quarter hour, per day, and per week. Directly opposite the vertical columns are the rates in spaces e'' for these periods of time based on the week-scale. Immediately below the spaces I arrange index-points e''' suitably marked or formed.

Before describing the operation and advantages of my invention I shall premise it by stating that of course the board shown is but small in proportion to what would be actually used where there are several rates of wages; but I have shown this size with corresponding tabulations, so as to explain briefly the advantages arising from my invention. The continuation of the table may for convenience be made in the form on the opposite side of the board as shown in Fig. 2.

In order to find the rate of wages for one-half day, day or so many hours, the sliding hour-bar is moved so as to bring the index-point on the plate F opposite the amount paid the workman per week. In this case it is brought opposite the pointer in which the sum of \$3.50 is paid per week. If the number of days, we will say, were two and one-half days, this would be immediately found out on account of the sliding hour-bar being in proximity to the proper vertical column,

the amount in this instance being instantly ascertained—viz., \$1.45.

By such a device as I describe the desired columns of figures are brought adjacent to each other, and by this means one is enabled to find instantly the amount of wages for any given time and at any given rate limited only by the extent of the table.

The great advantage of my device is that tabulated tables such as described contain a great number of closely-printed figures, and the sliding bar will always afford a guide to the eye and a ready means for locating any amount shown thereon, which would be tedious work if it were necessary to get the apex of the converging lines running from the top and the side in order to get the figures wanted.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination in a wages-finding table, a board having a time-column and a series of wages-rate columns arranged thereon, the guide-bar having a series of corresponding columns forming continuations of those on the board, and the shiftable bar also having

a tabulated column thereon, substantially as described.

2. A board having a time-column and a series of wages-rate columns thereon, a guide-bar having a series of columns corresponding to and forming continuations of the forms on said board, a series of pointers on said guide-bar, and a shiftable tabulated bar having an extension, said extension carrying a pointer adapted to be registered with one of the pointers on said guide-bar, substantially as described.

3. An amount-finding table comprising a board having bordering flanges, the tabulated form confined by said flanges, the shiftable bar tabulated to correspond to said form and the guide-bar for said shifting bar supported upon the side flanges of said board, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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