

Co-relating "The table facilitating the reading of world standard times through the longitudinal hour indicators of the E.R.S.C." and the various clock-faces of the E.R.S.C.

The longitudinal hour indicators determine the true earth time (E.T.) of all the regions aligned geographically along their courses. All the indicators representing the complete hours are shown in the four clock-faces of the E.R.S.C. together with some of the indicators representing intermediate times of populous regions. But in the table proper all the longitudinal time indicators are given under which all, but one, of the independent countries of the world and some of the dependencies are grouped in accordance with the politico-economic preferences of the various countries. Extensive countries spanning more than one time-zone are named repeatedly under various longitudinal time indicators. Insular territories that are close to the coasts of countries are generally not named as their times follow that of the parent countries nearby (eg. Corsica = France, Crete = Greece, Andaman Is. = India). The following regions are not included in the table because :

- (1) Taiwan, as it is a part of China and follows the same time.
- (2) Vatican City, as it is a part of Italy and follows the same time.
- (3) Antarctica, being an extensive multinational conservation territory, the times of which can be indicated by the corresponding longitudinal hour indicators.
- (4) Tonga, which cannot be included because it has opted to be outside the rotational ambit of the E.R.S.C. in which it is impossible to accommodate a 13th hour.

The quadruplicated geometric symbols help to co-relate world standard times

The 6 quadruplicated geometric symbols identifying the 24 longitudinal hour indicators and the colour scheme in the table define the time-zone (E.T.) jurisdiction of each longitudinal hour indicator. The same scheme is duplicated in the faces of 3 of the E.R.S.Cs. for convenient cross-reference with the table. Note that the indicators within any quadruplicated group of identical symbols are 6 hours apart of each other, thus reflecting the corresponding time interval between the places aligned along the respective hour indicators.

The cities named in the E.R.S.C. represent their countries wholly, or the regions of extensive countries. Some dependencies are also included. They can all be identified in the table and they also represent all the other places within their respective groupings. Thus even the standard times of places not mentioned in the clock-faces can be easily figured out through cross-reference with the table.

The table is devised to accommodate future changes.

The empty spaces are to accommodate newly independent countries and future changes in time alignments of any country. In such a case the country or dependency can be deleted from its present listing and re-listed under the appropriate new longitudinal time indicator reflecting its change in time in the spaces provided.

Elaborating on the co-relationship between the table and the various E.R.S.Cs.

- (1) The geographic clock-face of the E.R.S.C. (see page 42)
Reference has to be made to the table to correctly identify the alignment of the places with the respective longitudinal time indicators in order to tell world standard times.

- (2) The digital clock-face of the E.R.S.C. (see pages 46,47)
The same co-relationship between the simplified clock-face and the table which is described below can also be applied to this version of the E.R.S.C.

- (3) The simplified clock-face of the E.R.S.C. (see page 48)
Note that the identical quadruplicated geometric symbols (black circles) denoting the longitudes 0° (1), 90°E (2), 180° (3), 90°W (4), are 6 hrs. apart of each other. From the clock-face and with reference to the table :
- world std. times indicated by the longitudinal hour indicator 0° (1) are GMT 12.00 hrs. in U.K. (represented by London); Ivory Coast; and in Tristan da Cunha (a dependency).
- world std. times indicated by the longitudinal hour indicator 90°E (2) are GMT 18.00 hrs. in Omsk, representing a region of the extensive Russian Federation and in Thimphu, representing Bhutan.
- world std. times indicated by the longitudinal hour indicator 180° (3) are GMT 0.00 hrs. in Auckland, representing New Zealand and in Tarawa, representing a region of the extensive oceanic territory of Kiribati.
- world std. times indicated by the longitudinal hour indicator 90°W (4) are GMT 6.00 hrs. in Dallas, representing a region of the extensive U.S.A. and in Honduras and in Easter Island, a dependency.

- (4) The conventional clock-face modified as an E.R.S.C. (see page 49)

