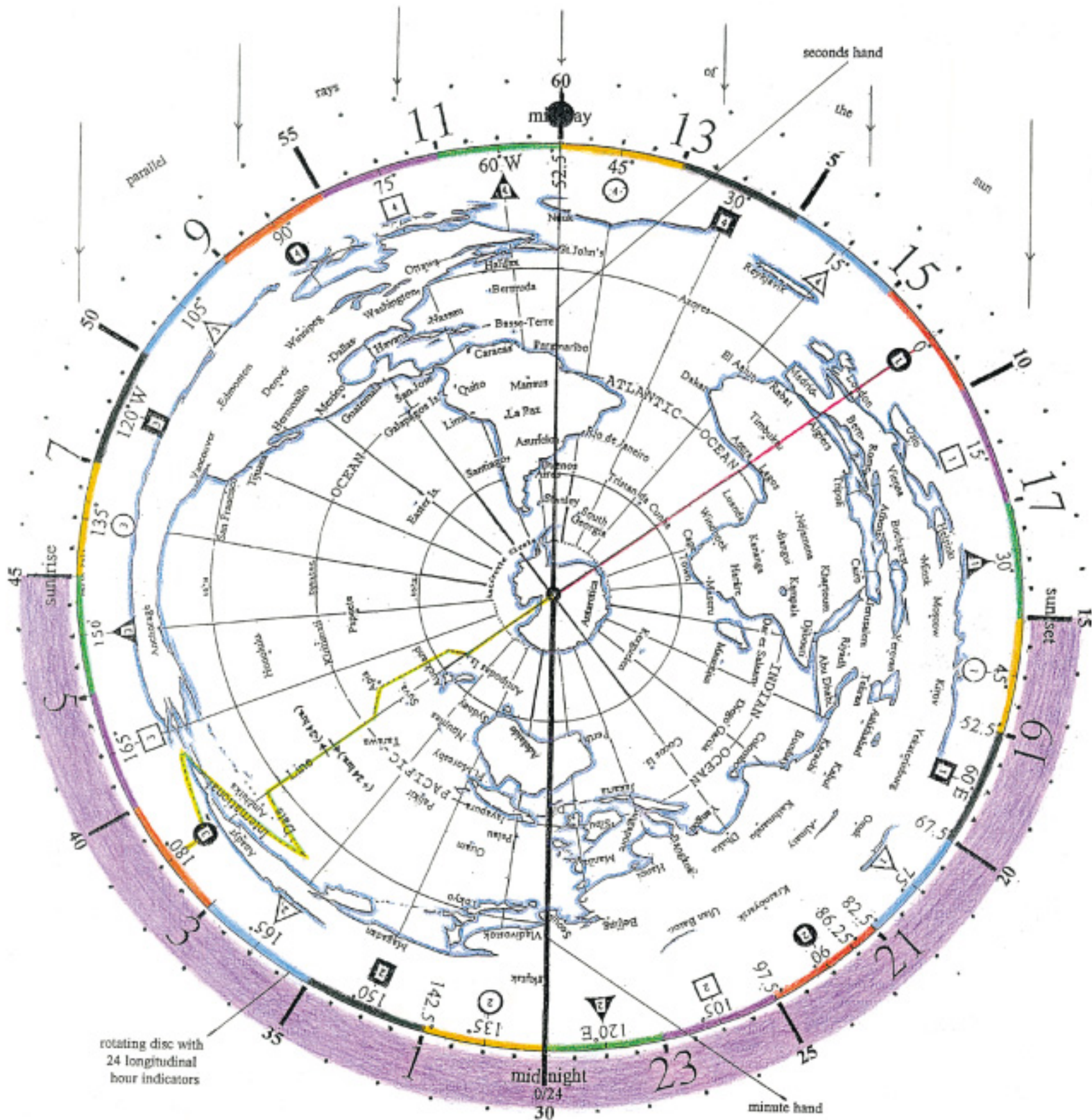


The geographic clock-face of the Earth's Rotation Simulating Chronographometer (E.R.S.C.)



The clock-face of the E.R.S.C. features an antipodes map (antarctic view) which is ideally suited to simulate the earth's rotation from west to east in a clockwise manner, thus satisfying the popular analogue method of reading time on a 24 hour circuit. Moreover the longitudinal hour indicators that are 15° apart serve as ideal demarcators of the 24 hours, thus facilitating the reading of true geographical earth time (E.T.) globally for a whole day. It is termed a chronographometer because the specific E.T. of a place is determined by the longitudinal coordinate of that place. Note that the sun remains static while only the earth rotates. It is the position of the sun and the earth's axially inclined (23.5°) rotation that determines the passing of the days for any place. A glance at the clock-face showing the parallel rays of the sun can instantly reveal those areas of the earth experiencing sunrise, midday, sunset and midnight during a whole 24 hour period. This is also due to the sun's central position at the hub of the rotating earth's revolutionary orbit circling the sun.

To facilitate the reading of world standard times in a simultaneous manner for any place on earth the longitudinal hour indicators are differentiated and identified by 6 numbered geometric symbols in a quadruplicated manner as shown on the clock-face. Longitudinal hour indicators bearing identical symbols, numbered from 1 to 4, are 90° or 6 hours apart from each other. This same scheme that is further enhanced by colour is duplicated in "The table facilitating the reading of world standard times through the longitudinal hour indicators of the E.R.S.C." Thus