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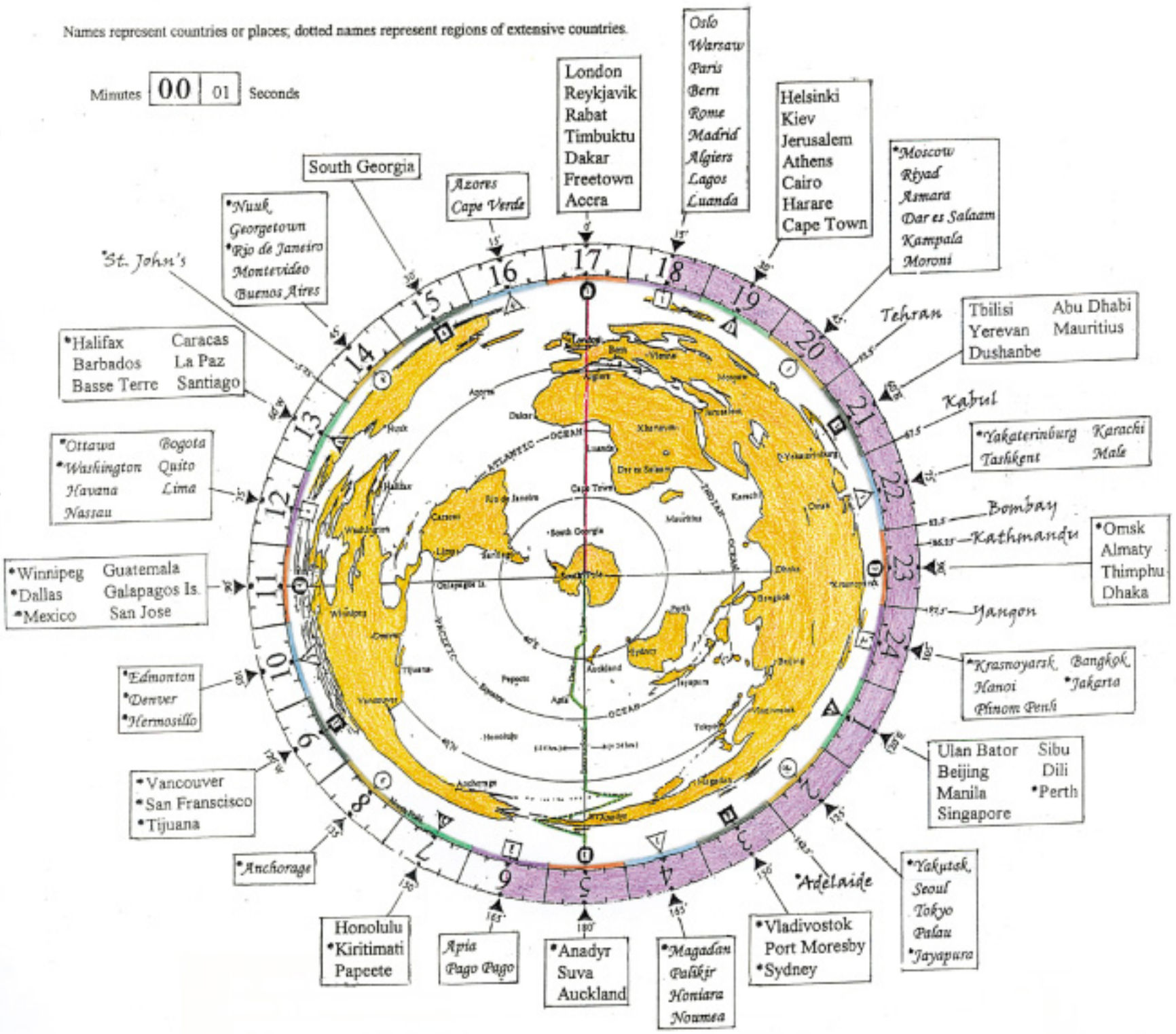
Synchronising the setting of the digital E.R.S.C.
Since the G.M.T. reading of any place is dependent on two parts of the clock – (1) the hour disc and (2) the digital timer – the setting of the time of reference (G.M.T. London) should be synchronised by firstly :
(1) turning the hour disc to the correct G.M.T. of London, which is indicated by longitude 0° (preferably at an hour or quarter hour mark)
(2) adjusting the digital timer to display the minutes of London's G.M.T.

Once the G.M.T. of London is set correctly in this synchronised manner the G.M.Ts. of all the other places will be correct automatically, as can be seen from the clock-face.

The digital clock-face of the E.R.S.C. after a lapse of an hour and a quarter.



Notice that the earth appears to have rotated 18.75° eastwards from its position in the earlier diagram and the clock-face shows the time in London is G.M.T. 17 hrs. The times of all the other places on earth have also advanced an hour and a quarter correspondingly. All the longitudinal hour indicators show the full hour for the various places aligned along them and the digital timer shows a second past a full hour.
The optical illusion of the earth's eastward movement is caused by the multiple hour disc rotating anti-clockwise. Thus the sun, which is represented by G.M.T. 12 hrs., moves from east to west and the earth seems to be stationary. The clock-face, therefore, gives "credibility" to the Catholic Church's condemnation of Galileo as a heretic who had to recant his new teaching that the earth moves round the sun and not the other way round, as was believed by the intelligentsia of the period.