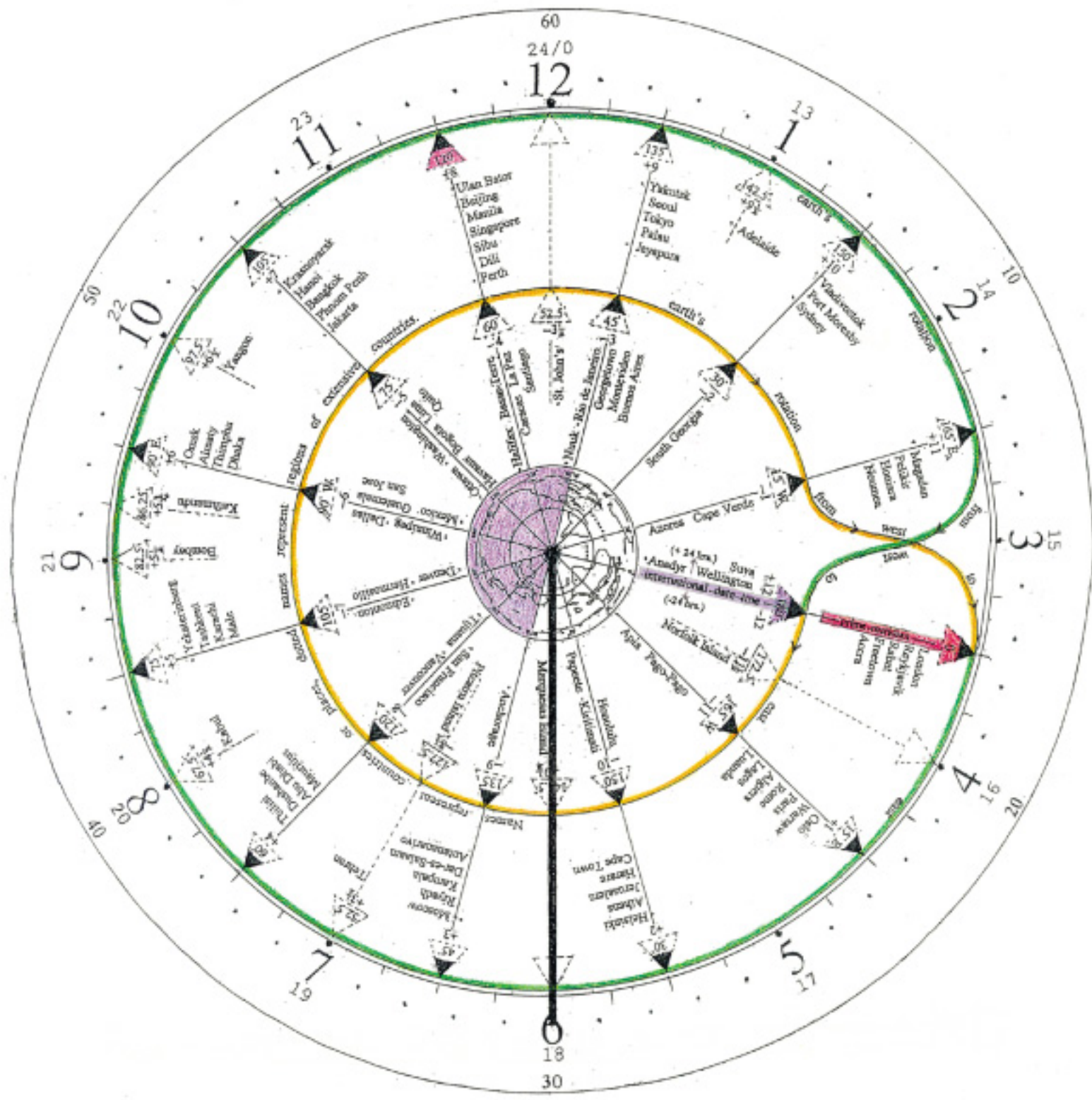


A modified E.R.S.C. with a conventional clock-face



It is possible to modify a conventional 12-hour clock-face to serve as a 24-hour E.R.S.C. I did this by simply realigning the 24 single longitudinal hour indicators (l.h.i.) of a true E.R.S.C. into 12 dual-time indicators in the modified version. Thus a l.h.i. and its antipodal counterpart are aligned along a hour hand that indicates dual-time that is always 12 hours apart. The l.h.is. that are past (+) the time indicated by the prime meridian (0°) are arranged along the green circle, and those that are before (-) the time indicated by 0° are arranged along the yellow circle. Both the circles are inter-looped to form one great circle to serve as an E.R.S.C. Despite this obvious facial difference the clock-face shown above co-relates perfectly with the clock-face of the E.R.S.C. in page 42 to denote time globally. Thus the modified E.R.S.C. can also tell the time of any place on earth after cross-reference to the table in page 41.

As the conventional clock-face takes two circular movements to cover the earth's single axial rotation it cannot simulate the earth's rotation as faithfully as the other 24-hour E.R.S.Cs do. However the daytime hemisphere is between sunrise, G.M.T. 6 hrs. (6 am.) and sunset, G.M.T. 18 hrs. (6 pm.). The night-time hemisphere is reversed, from sunset to sunrise. The time of a place for any moment could be within one of the hemispheres. The antipodes map in the centre gives the daytime and night-time hemispheres only when it is midday in London. The International Date Line that is aligned generally along longitude 180° serves as a legal demarcator of time and dates and it also denotes the Unitary Global Time (U.G.T.) of the moment.

Reading time off the clock-face

It is G.M.T. 15.30 hrs. (3.30 pm.) in London indicated by the prime meridian, longitude 0°. Then it is G.M.T. 3.30 hrs. (3.30 am.) in Wellington, G.M.T. 19 hrs. (7 pm.) in Tehran, G.M.T. 7 hrs. (7 am.) in Pitcairn Island, G.M.T. 23.30 hrs. (11.30 pm.) in Singapore, G.M.T. 9.30 hrs. (9.30 am.) in San Jose and G.M.T. 12.30 hrs. (12.30 pm.) in Buenos Aires. The Unitary Global Time (U.G.T.) indicated by the International Date Line along longitude 180° is 3.30 hrs. (3.30 a.m.) After 12 hours the position of the clock-face will be the same again. But the time in London would be G.M.T. 3.30 hrs. (3.30 am.) and the time in Wellington would be G.M.T. 15.30 hrs. (3.30 pm.). Similarly the times of all the other places would be past 12 hours. The U.G.T. would be 15.30 hrs. (3.30 p.m.)