


The Description of the Universal Ring-Diall which sheweth the Hour of the Day in any part of the World.

 This is projected out of two great Circles on the Sphere, An Axis, and a little Ring to hang it by. The greater Circle is the *Meridian*; one quadrant or quarter of it is divided into 90. degrees, to set it to the *Latitude* of the place wherein you are: On the other side of this *Meridian*, is a quadrant of *Altitude*, to take the height of the *Sun*, whereby you may find the *Latitude*.

The lesser Circle, is the *Aequinoctial*, divided into 24. equal parts or *Hours*, with their halves and quarters; which are numbred but from III. in the morning, to IX. at night: the rest of the *hours* are left out, being seldom or never used.

The *Diameter*, or broad *Plate*, hath a slit in the middle; and upon one side are the Moneths and Days of the Year graduated to every fifth Day. On the other side is the *Declination* of the *Sun*, from the *Aequinoctial* to every fifth Day, which is to be used with the Quadrant of *Altitude*, to find the *Latitude* of the place. The little *Ring* is made to slide along the Quadrant, with a small tooth to set it to the *Latitude*; which if you know not, you may find in this manner,

How to find the Elevation of the Pole, or Latitude of the Place.

First set the *Hole* in the moving piece, to the day of the Moneth; then turn the other side, and against the hole you shall find the *Sun's Declination* for that day. The same day you must take the *Meridian Altitude* of the *Sun*, which will be at twelve a clock every day, and may be performed by this *Instrument* thus: Put a *Pm* into the *Hole*, which you shall find in the *Greatest Circle*; Then move the *tooth* to the beginning of the degrees in the lesser Quadrant, and turn the *Pm* next to the *Sun*: and that degree which is cut by the *shadow* of the *Pm* is the height of the *Sun*.

If the time of your observation be from the 10h. of *March*, to the 13th. of *September*, you must subtract the *Declination* out of the *Altitude*, and the remainder is the height of the *Aequinoctial*; which number being taken out of 90. degrees, sheweth the *Latitude* of the place.

1. EXAMPLE.

Suppose the *Latitude* were unknown to you, and you would find it out yourself, admit on the 11. of *June*; you must by the former Rule find the *Declination* of the *Sun* for that day, which will be 23. degrees and a half, or 30. minutes *Northwards*: then take the height of the *Sun* at 12. a clock, which near about *London*, will be 62. degrees; subtract the *Declination* 23. degrees, 30. minutes, out of 62. gr. and the remainder will be 38. degrees, 30. minutes, the height of the *Aequinoctial*; take this 38. gr. 30' from 90. degrees, the remainder will be 51. deg. 30. min. the *Latitude* at *London*.

Now if you observe in the Winter half year, viz, from the 13th. of *September*, to the 10th. of *March*, then you must add your two sums together; and the sum taken out of 90. gr. will be the *Latitude*, as before.

2. EXAMPLE.

Admit the 10th. of *December*, the *Sun's Declination* will be 23. gr. 30' *Southward*, the *Meridian Altitude* 15. gr. add these two sums together, which make 38. gr. 30. min. the height of the *Aequinoctial*; which being subtracted from 90. gr. leaves 51. gr. 30. min. as before.

How to find the Hour of the Day.

You must set the *tooth* to the height of the *Poles Latitude*, and the *Hole* in the *Plate* you must slide to the day of the Moneth; then draw out the *Aequinoctial*, or lesser Circle, and as neer as you can, guess at the hour, and turn the *hole* to it; then hold the *Instrument* by the little Ring, and move it, till the *Sun* shine through the *Hole* upon the middle line in the *Aequinoctial*, that is the *Hour* of the Day: And the *Meridian*, as it hangeth, sheweth the true *South* and *North* parts of the *World*.

*This, or any other Mathematical Instruments, either in Silver,
Brass, or Wood, are made by Hilkiah Bedford,
at the Signe of the Globe near Holborn-Conduit.*