WALTER HAYES, THE HOROLOGICAL RING-DYAL

London 1680

The Description of the Horological Ring-Dyall, which sheweth the Hour of the Day in any part of the World.



T is projected out of two great Circles of 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 if this Meridian, is a quadrant of Altitude, to take the heighth of the Sun, whereby you may find the Latitude.

The leffer Circle, is the *Æquinoctial*, divided into 24. equal parts or *hours*, with their halfs and quarters ; which are numbered but from III. in the morning, to IX. at night: the reft of the hours are left out, being feldom or never ufed.

The Diameter, or broad Plate, hath a flit in the middle; and upon one fide are the Months and Dayes of the year graduated to every fifth Day. On the other fide is the Declination of the Sun, from the *Aquinoctial* to every fifth Day, which is to be used with the Quadrant of *Alti*tude, to find the Latitude of the place. The little Ring is made to flide along the Quadrant, with a small tooth to fet it to the Latitude; which if you know not, you may find it in this manner.

I. EXAMPLE.

Suppose the Latitude were unknown to you, and you would find it out your self, admit on the 11th 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; substract the Declination 23. degrees 30. minutes out of 62. gr. and the remainder will be 38. degrees 30. minutes, the height of the Aquinoctial; take this 38. gr. 30'. from 90. degrees, the remainder will be 51. deg. 30. min. the Latitude at London.

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

2. EXAMPLE.

Admit the 10th of December, the Suns Declination will be 23. gr. 30'. Southward, the Meridian Altitude 15. gr. add these two fums together, which will make 38. gr. 30. min. the height of the *Æ*-quinoctial; which being fubftracted from 90. gr. leaves 51. gr. 30. min, as before.

How to find the Hour of the Day.

You muft fet the tooth to the height of the Pole or Latitude, and the Hole in the Plate you muft flide to the day of the Month; then draw out the *Æquinoctial*, or leffer Circle, and as near as you can, guess at the hour, and turn the *hole* to it; then hold the Inftrument by the little Ring, and move it, till the Sun shine through the Hole upon the middle line in the *Æquinoctial*, that is the Hour of the Day: And the Meridian, as it hangeth, sheweth the true South and North parts of the World.

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

First fet the Hole in the moving piece to the day of the Month ; then turn the other fide, and against the hole you shall find the Suns 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 Pin into the Hole, which you shall find in the Greatest Circle ; then move the tooth to the beginning of the degrees in the leffer Quadrant, and turn the pin next to the Sun : and that degree which is cut by the shadow of the pin, is the height of the Sun.

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

Note that this Dyal, or any other Inftrument for the Mathematicks, are made by Walter Hayes, at the Crofs-daggers in Moor-Fields, next door to the Popes-head Tavern, London.

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Illustrations: None	See a similar sheet by Hilkiah Bedford.	