THE CORRENTATOR

CALCULATING MACHINE

Directions for Use.

The Correntator Calculating Machine consists of only one mechanism

The Calculating is done by means of a pencil mounted with a metal point which is introduced vertically into the hole on the left side of the number required. These holes are cut into movable slides divided into coloured sections



If the hole required is in the white section of the slide move the pencil towards the bottom to "0" (terminal "A"), on the other hand, if the hole is in the red section of the slide, push the pencil upwards and turn it round the bend at the top of the column of figures as far as it will go (terminal "B").

The Numbers required are best obtained by putting up the figures in the order in which they are spoken. The division of the operating field into compartments of different colours for f s. d. is to facilitate both rapidity and accuracy. For instance: the amount £53 15s. 3d. is to be registered in such a manner that 53 appears in the f columns, 15 appears in the shillings columns, and 3 appears in the pence columns.

The reduction of the register to zero.

A special bar is arranged on the top ledge of the apparatus which, if pulled out, will set all the discs indicating the results at zero. It is then pushed back again into its place, making the machine instantly ready for the next calculation.

white section of the 3rd slide to terminal "B", and the 2 in the red section up to terminal "A".

Now you turn the flap back to the plus side and read

The Result.

Hole Signal Discs. If it should happen that a hole or blank signal appears in the register, eliminate the same before continuing the calculation by pushing upward (or downward on the minus side) from "0" (nought) and turning round the bend to terminal "B" whereby the number to appear in the register is set free. For example:

the register will show a hole disc and 3d. If now the "0" in the red section of the slide is moved upwards and round the bend to terminal "B" the register will show the number 10 instead of the hole signal disc. The total amount will be 10/3.

If, by mistake, a movement has been made in a wrong direction, i.e. up instead of down, or vice versa, this will be indicated automatically by the machine. Your attention will be called to this fact by a deadlock which will prevent you from reaching the end of the slide. Moving back to the other end of the slide will at once correct the wrong

If these instructions are followed closely, the operator will, after short practice, be able to work with perfection and remarkable rapidity and will never want to miss

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Addition. Use the plus side. Add, for instance, the following amounts: S.

25 12 18 43 18 31/4

To show the amount £25 12s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. As all the figures are in the white section of the slide, move them one after the other, in the slides running parallel to the columns down to terminal "A" 2 is moved in the 6th column from the right, 5 in the 5th, 1 in the 4th, 2 in the 3rd, 7 in the 2nd and ½ in the first.

Adding of £18 5s. 7\(2\)d. Move as before 1 which is in the white section of the 6th slide down to terminal "A". Move 8 which is in the red section of the 5th slide upwards and turn it round the bend to terminal "B" Push 5 which is in the white section of the 3rd slide to terminal "A" and 7 and 3 being in the red section to terminal "B"—the register will then show:

The total amount £43 18s. 3 d.



For Subtraction, the metal flap must be turned over to the minus side after inserting in the plus side the amount from which you want to deduct :

£ s. 135 12 Plus Minus 76 8 Result 59 4 5

Always note that the register be put to zero before beginning a new calculation.

To show the amount £135 12s. 7d. move on the plus side the figures down to terminal "A" as described above. Turn over to minus side, then subtract the amount £76 8s. 2d. on the then subtract the amount £76 8s. 2d. on the minus side. Push the 7 in the white section down and round the bend to terminal "B", then move the figure 6 which is in the white section down to terminal "B", the figure 8 in the

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