

POTSDAM

TRICORNE

ABU SIMBEL
SPECIAL

POTSDAM
TRICORNE
Sundial

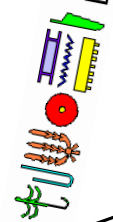
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<http://www.aip.de/lie/>
dellebscher@aip.de

ساعة شمسية

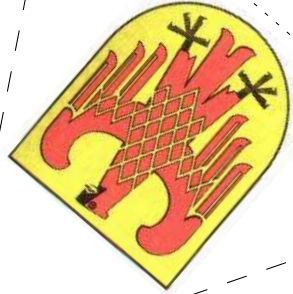
finds time and North

www.aip.de/lie/

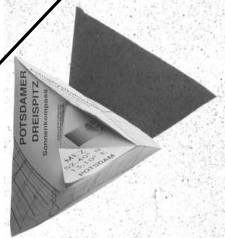
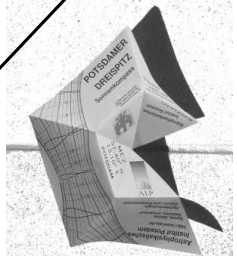
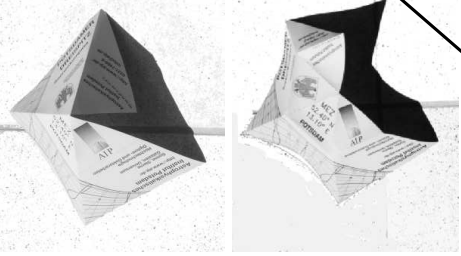
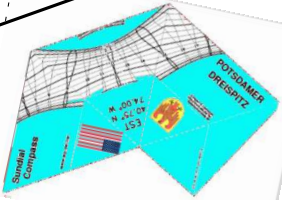
liebscher



EET
22.37° N
31.63° E



EET bei 22.37° N und 31.63° E



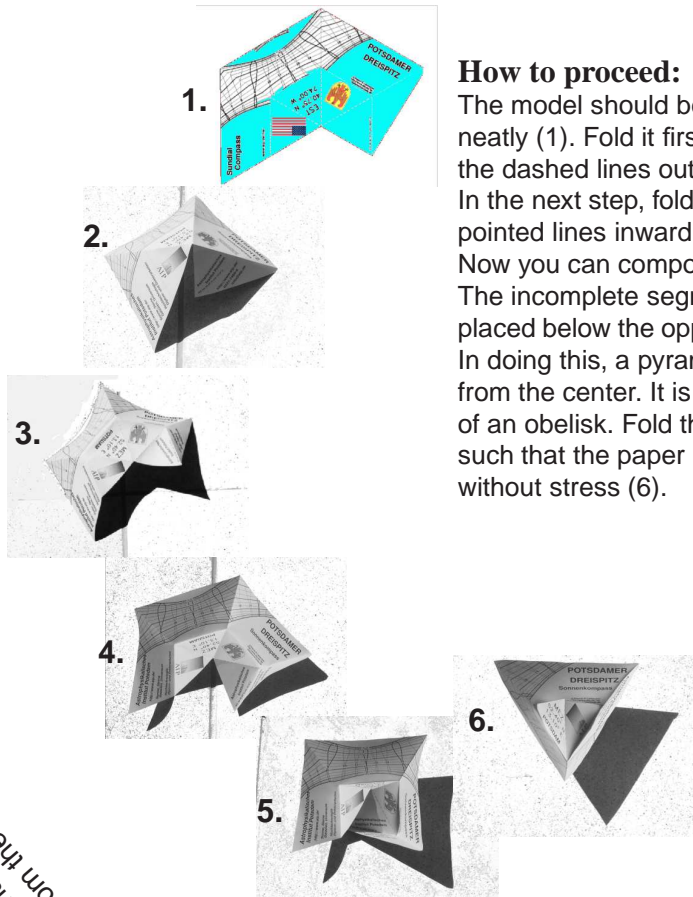


The variation of solar time against the legal time is already accounted for in the loop. The time that is read off the sundial has a fixed offset when the longitude differs from the indicated one. The difference in eastern longitude between the indicated one and that of the place of observation must be multiplied by 4 to yield the minutes that have to be added to the time shown by the Dreispitz.

The lines that cross the hat show the orbit of the shadow for the indicated date. On the indicated latitude, we find the east-west direction by turning the hat until the shadow of its top falls onto the correct calendar line. In other places, one must find this direction by other means. The time is read off the marks on the calendar line, taking that crossing of the hour loops that corresponds to the date.

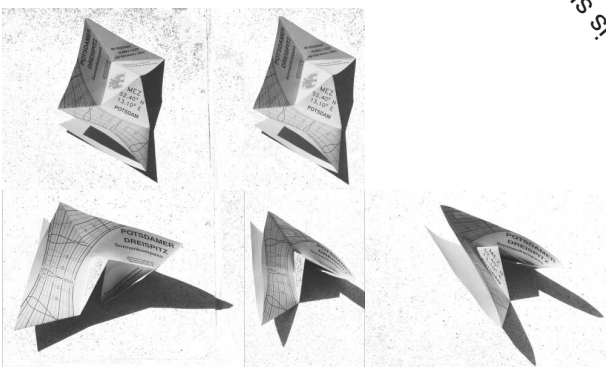
How to proceed:

The model should be cut out neatly (1). Fold it first along the dashed lines outward (2,3). In the next step, fold along the pointed lines inward (4). Now you can compose the hat. The incomplete segment is placed below the opposite one (5). In doing this, a pyramid rises from the center. It is like the top of an obelisk. Fold the lines again such that the paper remains without stress (6).



The Dreispitz is sundial and compass in one. We can determine the time and the north direction as well. This compass function, however, depends sensitively on the geographic latitude. It works well only for places with a geographic latitude as indicated with an error of less than half a degree. When you know the north, the clock works well. 8 degrees from the indicated one.

To fold it flat:



tion of solar time against the legal time is already added to the time shown by the Dreispitz. The time that is read off the place of observation must be multiplied by 4 to yield the minutes that have to be added to the time shown by the Dreispitz.

