

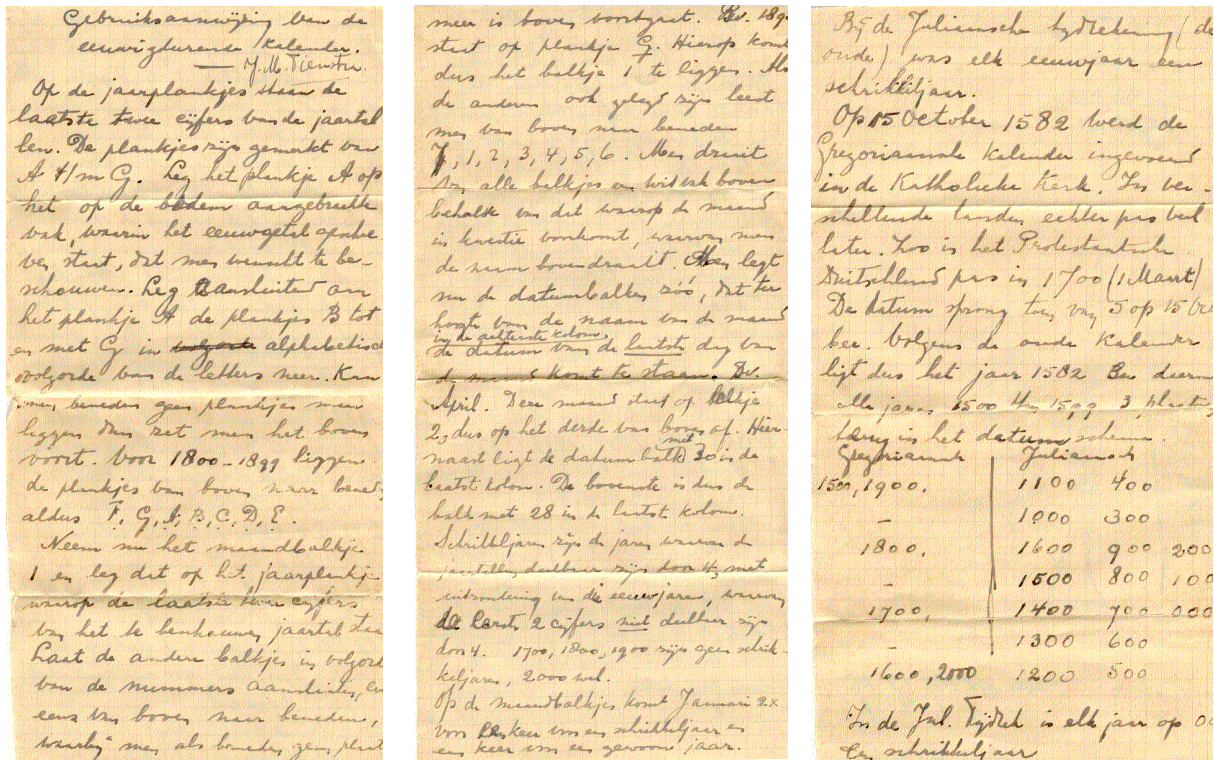
REKENSCHUIF VOOR BEREKENING VAN DE DAG VAN DE WEEK
Chris Hakkaart

Title: Slidechart for calculating day of the week

Owner: M. Tienstra (contact: Ch.J.A. Hakkaart)



Manual: A handwritten manual, made by the designer, is available



Purpose of the Item:

This is a perpetual calendar. The theory behind the perpetual calendar is not explained here. There are several internet sites where you can find all the ins and outs related to a perpetual calendar.

Dimensions:

? **Box:** 405 mm * 205 mm * 40 mm.

Material:

- ? **Box:** an oak box with a front, that can be opened. The box is home made and finished. The front door has 4 windows to allow reading of:
 - o Year
 - o Days of the week
 - o Numbers of the month
 - o month
- ? The bars in the windows are of timber with a paper cover

Layout and scales:

- ? **Year:**
 - o This is just an indicator
- ? **Days of the week (left window):**
 - o This is just an indicator
- ? **Day numbers of the month (middle window):**
 - o One bar corresponds with one day of the week. A bar has four sides and each side is provided with numbers, which count up with an interval of 7. The four sides of each bar start with the same number, from 1 to 7. The position of the first number of each side of a bar is such, that the last day meets the following table:

	2	9	16	23	30
	3	10	17	24	31
	4	11	18	25	
	5	12	19	26	
	6	13	20	27	
	7	14	21	28	
1	8	15	22	29	

? **Month (right window):**

- Behind this window three different devices are present:
- Bars which indicate the months. The bars have one, two or three names of a month in Dutch on it and at the right upper corner a small number from 1 to 7 (see table) and at the left side the maximum number of days of that month. The month January exists two times, to take account of the leap year.

30	September					1	
30	April	31	December			2	
31	Januari	31	Juli			3	No leap year
31	Januari	31	Februari	31	Oktober	4	Leap year
31	Mei					5	
31	Augustus	30	November			6	
30	Juni	31	Maart			7	

- Below these bars are 7 timber strips with the year indications. The difference between the numbers is in vertical direction 5, 6 or 11 and in horizontal direction always 28.
- The third level of information is written on the bottom of the box. This gives the centuries 0 till 3100. There is a certain sequence. Each next age from 0 to 1500 in the Julian calendar jumps one set of rows upward. From 1500 to 1600 the jump is two sets of rows downward. From 1600 to 3100 in the Gregorian calendar the jump is two sets of rows upward.

	Year indications	Vertical difference	Horizontal difference
A	0 28 56 84	6 6 6 6	28 28 28
	6 34 62 90	11 11 11	28 28 28
	17 45 73	6 6 6	28 28
	23 51 79		28 28
B	1 29 57 85	6 6 6 6	28 28 28
	7 35 63 91	5 5 5 5	28 28 28
	12 40 68 96	6 6 6	28 28 28
	18 46 74		28 28
C	2 30 58 86	11 11 11 11	28 28 28
	13 41 69 97	6 6 6	28 28 28
	19 47 75	5 5 5	28 28
	24 52 80		28 28
D	3 31 59 87	5 5 5 5	28 28 28
	8 36 64 92	6 6 6	28 28 28
	14 42 70 98	11 11 11	28 28
	25 53 81		28 28
E	9 37 65 93	6 6 6 6	28 28 28
	15 43 71 99	5 5 5	28 28 28
	20 48 76	6 6 6	28 28
	26 54 82		28 28
F	4 32 60 88	6 6 6 6	28 28 28
	10 38 66 94	11 11 11	28 28 28
	21 49 77	6 6 6	28 28
	27 55 83		28 28
G	5 33 61 89	6 6 6 6	25 28 28
	11 39 67 95	5 5 5	28 28 28
	16 44 72	6 6 6	28 28
	22 50 78		28 28

AGES				COLOUR OF THE TEXT
1900	2300	2700	3100	Green
1100	400			Blue
1000	300			Blue
1800	2200	2600	3000	Green
900	200			Blue
1500	800	100		Blue
1700	2100	2500	2900	Green
1400	700	0		Blue
Rood oude stijl				
1300	600			Blue
1600	2000	2400	2800	Green
1200	500			Blue

Remarks:

- ? A hand written manual is available.
- ? Operational manual:
 - o The device is checked for the IM 2007:
 - o Start with establishing the century on the bottom of the device, in this case the row with century 2000, lowest row.
 - o Place the year strip A on top of it.
 - o Place the other timber strips according to the alphabet downwards
 - o Establish the year, in this case the strip B with year 7
 - o Take the month bar number 1 with September and place it on top of the year strip B.
 - o Turn all other bars with a blank side up.
 - o Take from the stack with long bars, the bar with at the right side the number of days belonging to the month September (30) and place it in front of September.
 - o Place the other bars with day numbers in the sequential order of the last row of numbers.
 - o The day number 14 and 15 corresponds with the day name in the left window Friday and Saturday.

Designer:

Prof. Ir. Jacob Menno Tienstra (7 april 1895 Sneek / 15 sept 1951 Delft)

Manufacturer:

Prof. Ir. Jacob Menno Tienstra

Miscellaneous:

The designer was professor at the Technical University of Delft in geodesy. He developed this perpetual calendar, which can also be used as a standard calendar, during WWII.

The designer has also developed and built an Eastern calendar. A description can be found in the Proceedings of IM 2007