

Adding requires thinking, so $1+1$ is already a highly complex process. You could explain it with two notches. Defining a result is a huge leap. How do you represent the result? From the original numbers or do you invent new ones?

Edgar Elsen
Collection

$$1+1 = 10$$

Slide adder

Preface

We will not succeed in finding the beginning. We can only define a starting point, which is only subjectively determined, no matter how objectively we may argue.

Of course, at some point there was a need to calculate. It probably comes from the fact that we humans always want to compare. I simply claim - adding was the first step, but this is of course only an assumption.

Adding requires thinking, so $1+1$ is already a highly complex process. You could explain it with two notches. Defining a result is a huge leap.

How do you represent the result? From the original numbers or do you invent new ones?

Why do you arrive at representations that are appropriate to the position?

The development of language seems much more complex to me, so I assume that arithmetic was developed much faster. It's all subjective.

One of my favorite subjects at school was mathematics. Because it was so simple(?) and clearly structured. My career choice was also obvious: Programmer. I am a programmer with heart and soul, but over time I have learned that development is only possible by looking to the past. That means for example, I used old program parts and improved them in a new environment

At the end of the 20th century I started collecting. It has become a whole bunch of different subjects.

A CPU collection was the first area of interest. I am a very meticulous collector, so I have always attached great importance to the different materials, the different shapes, the different manufacturers and the different labeling. You can find this form of collecting in all areas.

I could fill many pages of a document just by listing the chips I have collected, but that wasn't enough for me. I wanted to find out where they were used, what their development history was and who the people behind them were. Without realizing it, I suddenly found myself collecting other objects as well.

The document you have opened is a collection of pictures, information and personal views. If any data is incorrect, please let me know so that I can correct it. The copyrights of third parties remain unaffected.

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Have fun.

1+1 = 10

Document 1 Version 3.1

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Slide adder

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Many thanks to Friedrich Diestelkamp for his suggestions and criticism

Many thanks to Klaus Greis (edition greis) for the documents from various catalogs.

Many thanks to Volker Geppert for the pictures of the Binary Teacher.

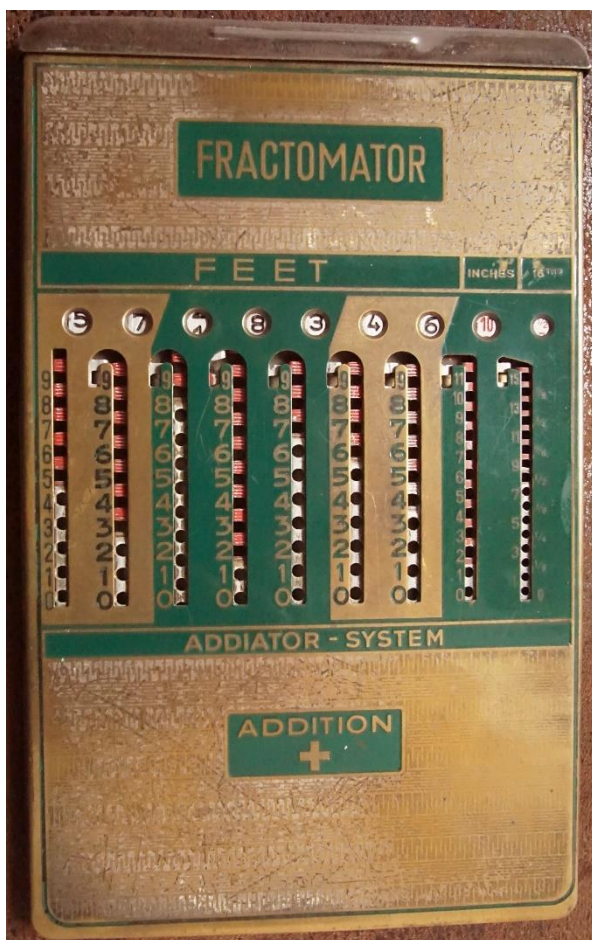
*** Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version) ***

1. Introduction slide adder

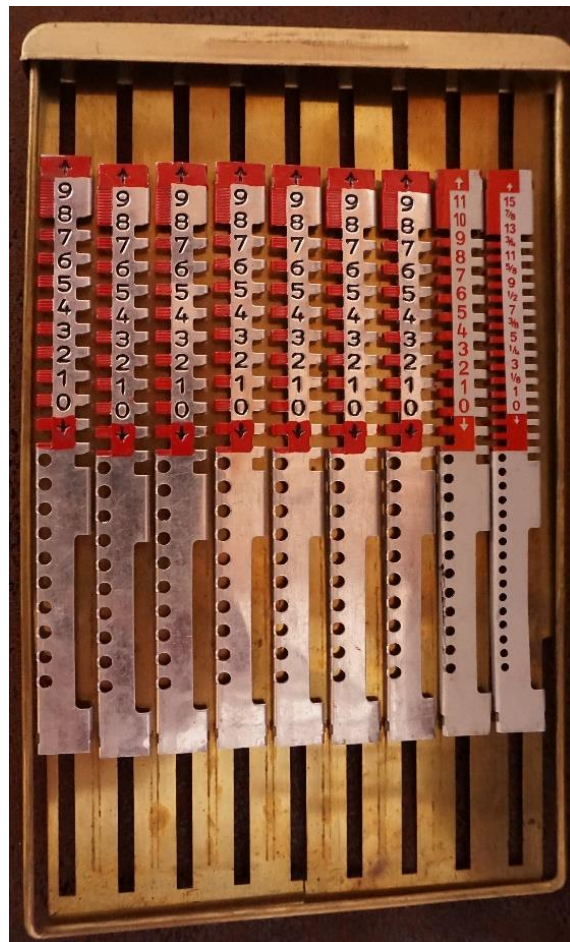
A slide adder is a tool for speeding up arithmetic operations.

The tool has numbered columns printed on the front and partly on the back side. Next to each column there are movable sliders that can be pulled up or down with a stylus. A clearly recognizable line presents the result. The number of columns and the number of movable sliders depends on the height of the numerical values that are presented as the result. There is a carryover at the top or bottom, which is used if the result field is empty, i.e. has an overflow

Example



Inside



First an excursus on the number systems:

In the hexadecimal system (16s) we count 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
10 11 12 13 etc.

We count in the tens system 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 etc.

In the octal system we count 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
10 11 12 13 etc.

In the system of two (dual system) we count 0 1
10 11 etc.

You can see that $F + 1 / 9 + 1 / 7 + 1 / 1+1$ always leads to an overflow to a higher digit and to the same result of 10, by converting to the tens system of course to 16 / 10 / 8 / 2. Note that new number signs have been invented in the hexadecimal system. So the higher the numerical value on the digit is to be, the more signs you have to know/invent. This means that in the Dual system you only need to know two digits.

Example with 2 columns each and the same number system.

Hexadec. system Column	Tens system Column	Octal system Column	Dual system Column
<u>2 1</u>	<u>2 1</u>	<u>2 1</u>	<u>2 1</u>
F F	9 9	7 7	1 1
E E	8 8	6 6	0 0
D D	7 7	5 5	
C C	6 6	4 4	
B B	5 5	3 3	
A A	4 4	2 2	
9 9	3 3	1 1	
8 8	2 2	0 0	
7 7	1 1		
6 6	0 0		
5 5			
4 4			
3 3			
2 2			
1 1			
0 0			

The number systems can also be mixed very well within slide adders, due to the always identical overflow 10, as can be seen above with the FRACTOMATOR. This is ideal for currency conversion, time conversion, length conversion, etc.

In keeping with the title, I would like to present a dual slide adder. On the left a vision supplemented with a section of the binary calculator Binary Teacher of ADM (center); on the right a section of R129 Addiator basic model currency conversion shilling to pound.



We calculate 1+1=10

We have two numbered columns with only 0 and 1 printed on them. The slider next to them have 2 holes.

Home position (Abbreviation CO = carryover)

Result	0			0		
	Column 2	CO 2	Slider 2	Column 1	CO 1	Slider 1
	1	0	0	1	0	0
	0		0	0		0

Addition means we move down

1. Step 1(+1): Right-hand slider 1 down

Result	0			1		
	Column 2	CO 2	Slider 2	Column 1	CO 1	Slider 1
	1	0	0	1	0	v
	0		0	0		0

2. Step 2 (+1): Right-hand slider 1 down

Result	0			empty		
	Column 2	CO 2	Slider 2	Column 1	CO 1	Slider 1
	1	0	0	1	0	v
	0		0	0		0

3. Step 3 Pull carryover and pull the right-hand slider all the way up.

Result	1			0		
	Column 2	CO 2	Slider 2	Column 1	CO 1	Slider 1
	1	0	0	1	v	^
	0		0	0		^

The carryover is not available on all slide adders. In this case, the user must carry the result forward to the next higher digit. There is usually a reset device, e.g. a bracket attached to the top, to reset the result to 0.

On most of the slide adder you will find the numbers 0 to 9. If you want, replace the calculation for such a calculator with $1+9$, i.e. in the 2nd step you drag 9 downwards. You will get the same result. The different optical division of digits on the casing takes account of number systems, currencies etc. are taken into account.

Additional slide adder types

Currency converter with preset currency

Time calculator

Calorie calculator

Octal calculator

Hexadecimal calculator

Length calculator

Weight calculator

Fuel calculator

Game calculator

In chapter 16 you will find overviews with examples and explanations.

I have recorded the slide adder in my collection in a database. To identify a slide adder, I have given it a unique inventory number, which is prefixed to the pictures in this document.

If you would like to hand in a slide adder that is not shown here, please feel free to contact me at zahlenschieber@edgar-elsen.de.

2.ADDIATOR

The ADDIATOR company was founded by Carl Kübler in the year 1920. His correct name was Karl Kübler, the C seemed more advantageous to him. The name Meuter (Otto Meuter) was still used for the first calculators. The company's long presence on the international market began on the basis of Meuter's utility model. By 1991, ADDIATOR had sold 5 to 6 million slide adders.

Again and again, new calculators, new design variants or other materials were invented or simply customer requests were fulfilled.

Thanks to the inventiveness of all those involved and the consistent reduction in costs, it was possible to modernize and reduce the price of calculators for a long time, parallel to the development of IT.

The double-sided style is a trademark of ADDIATOR slide adders, which was protected by patent.

Single-sided exceptions are: Arithma models, SUMAX, TOTO, Maximator storage, Duplex single-sided, UNEX, Addimax models for the USA, all models in the Arithma small size

ADDIMULT also built double-sided models. Hans-Wolfgang Kübler, the son of Carl Kübler, founded this company after Second World War. The two-sided construction was tolerated by the ADDIATOR company.

Slide adder overview ADDIATOR

MEUM

Large models

ADDIATOR Basic model (without model name) System Kübler Meuter

ADDIATOR Basic model (without model name)

ADDIATOR S12 (without model name 12 digits)

ADDIATOR Original

ADDIATOR Standard

ADDIATOR Credit-Debit

ADDIATOR Negativ

ADDIATOR Negative

ADDIATOR Super

ADDIATOR Supra

ADDIATOR Quantotar

ADDIATOR Rupee

ADDIATOR Rapid

ADDIATOR Maximator Valorect

ADDIATOR Maximator

Special size A rithma (large A)

Medium size

ADDIATOR Putty

ADDIATOR Kontrollkasse Putty

ADDIATOR FAMOS

ADDIATOR SUMAX

ADDIATOR Addiatrix

ADDIATOR Perplex

ADDIATOR Duplex

ADDIATOR Duplex Code

ADDIATOR Duplex Bundeswehr

ADDIATOR Kal-Kuli with Duplex

ADDIATOR Pythagore Blitz

ADDIATOR Mile

ADDIATOR Unex

ADDIATOR Duplex S

ADDIATOR Duplex einseitig

ADDIATOR Maximator Storage

ADDIATOR Elserie

ADDIATOR Triplex

ADDIATOR Astro

ADDIATOR ADD-A-TIME

Addimax

Addimax +/-

Addimax Triplex

Small models

ADDIATOR Arithma small model

ADDIATOR Diät mit Arithma

ADDIATOR Universal

ADDIATOR Universal Saldo negativ

ADDIATOR Mini – Multix with Universal Saldo neg. and Faber Castell Slide rule 67/87R

ADDIATOR Scheck with Universal Saldo neg.

ADDIATOR Universal S

ADDIATOR Piccolo-S

ADDIATOR Calorie Counter with Piccolo-S

ADDIATOR Recto

ADDIATOR Rectar

ADDIATOR Addfeet

ADDIATOR Octadat

Special size TOTO

Serge Giritsky had the sole distribution rights for ADDIATOR Addimax in the USA.

The slide adders were manufactured and sold until 1991, making them the last ADDIATORS to be produced.

ADDIATOR Addimax Sub-Zero

ADDIATOR Addimax Sizematic

ADDIATOR Addimax Hexadat

ADDIATOR Addimax Fractomotor

Feinmessinstitut Klawun ordered of ADDIATOR and ADDIMULT slide adders.

Klawun 9

Klawun 9 Universal

Klawun SUMMAFIX

Not directly recognisable as Piccolo S.

Thiemann

In the mid-1930s, ADDIATOR entered into a liaison with Faber-Castell. On one side there is a slide rule and on the other an integrated slide adder produced by ADDIATOR. In the meantime, Faber-Castell manufactured the combination of slide rule and slide adder entirely from plastic itself; Willi Bülow had initiated this production. Production was discontinued in the mid-70s.

Castell ADDIATOR without slide rule

Castell ADDIATOR 63/22R

Castell ADDIATOR 63/87R

Castell ADDIATOR 63/98R

Castell ADDIATOR 67/22R

Castell ADDIATOR 67/54R

Castell ADDIATOR 67/87R

Castell ADDIATOR 67/87R Bülow

Castell ADDIATOR 67/22RB

Castell ADDIATOR 67/54RB

Castell ADDIATOR 67/87Rb

Castell ADDIATOR 67/98Rb

Castell ADDIATOR 1/22A

Castell ADDIATOR 1/54A

Castell ADDIATOR 1/87A

Castell ADDIATOR 111/22A

Castell ADDIATOR 111/54A

Castell ADDIATOR 111/54A Bülow

Castell ADDIATOR 111/87A

ADDIATOR für Unis France

ADDIATOR Basic model (without model name)

ADDOTHEK / ADDITHEK / TOTOMAT with UNIVERSAL

ADDITOR Test model plastic

ADDIATOR Test model printing slide adder

ADDIATOR Test model iron

Aids

ADDIATOR Multix

ADDIATOR Fixator put on Credit DEBET

ADDIATOR Multator

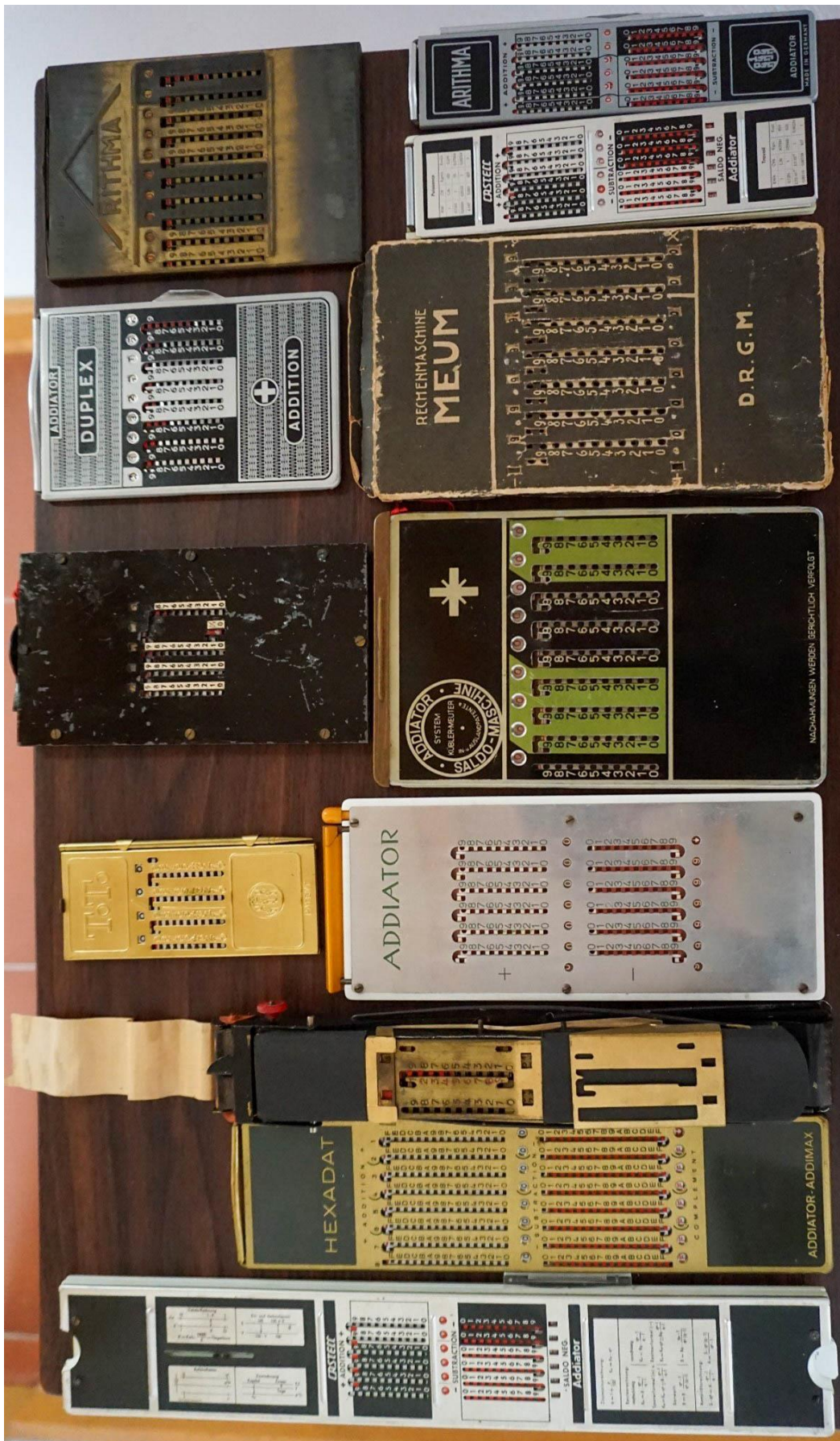
MULTI-DIVI MAXIMAL of Wilken Wilkenson

MULTI-DIVI Standard of Wilken Wilkenson

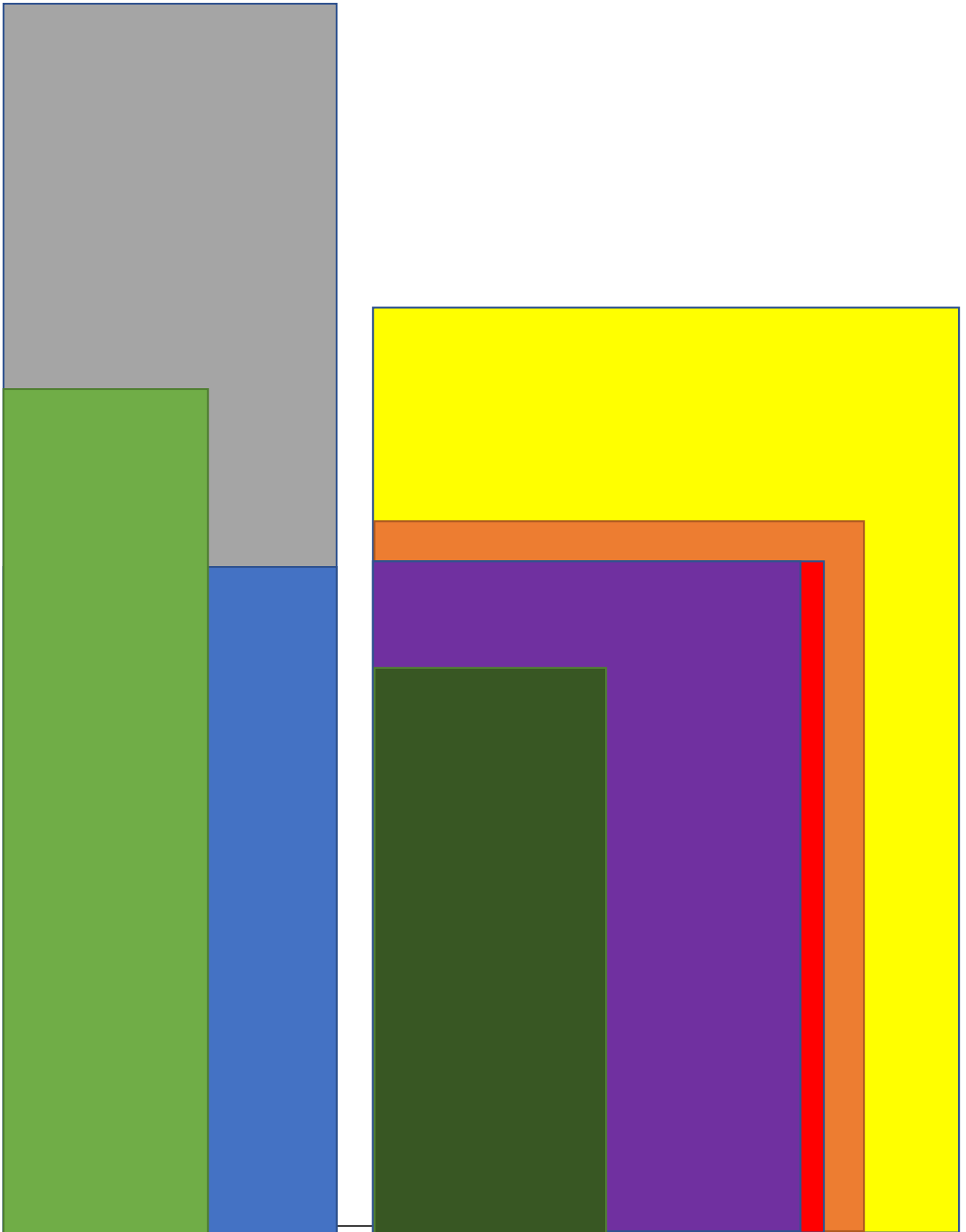
ADDIATOR ALLESRECHNER SUPER MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson

ADDIATOR ALLESRECHNER MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson

Size comparison ADDIATOR

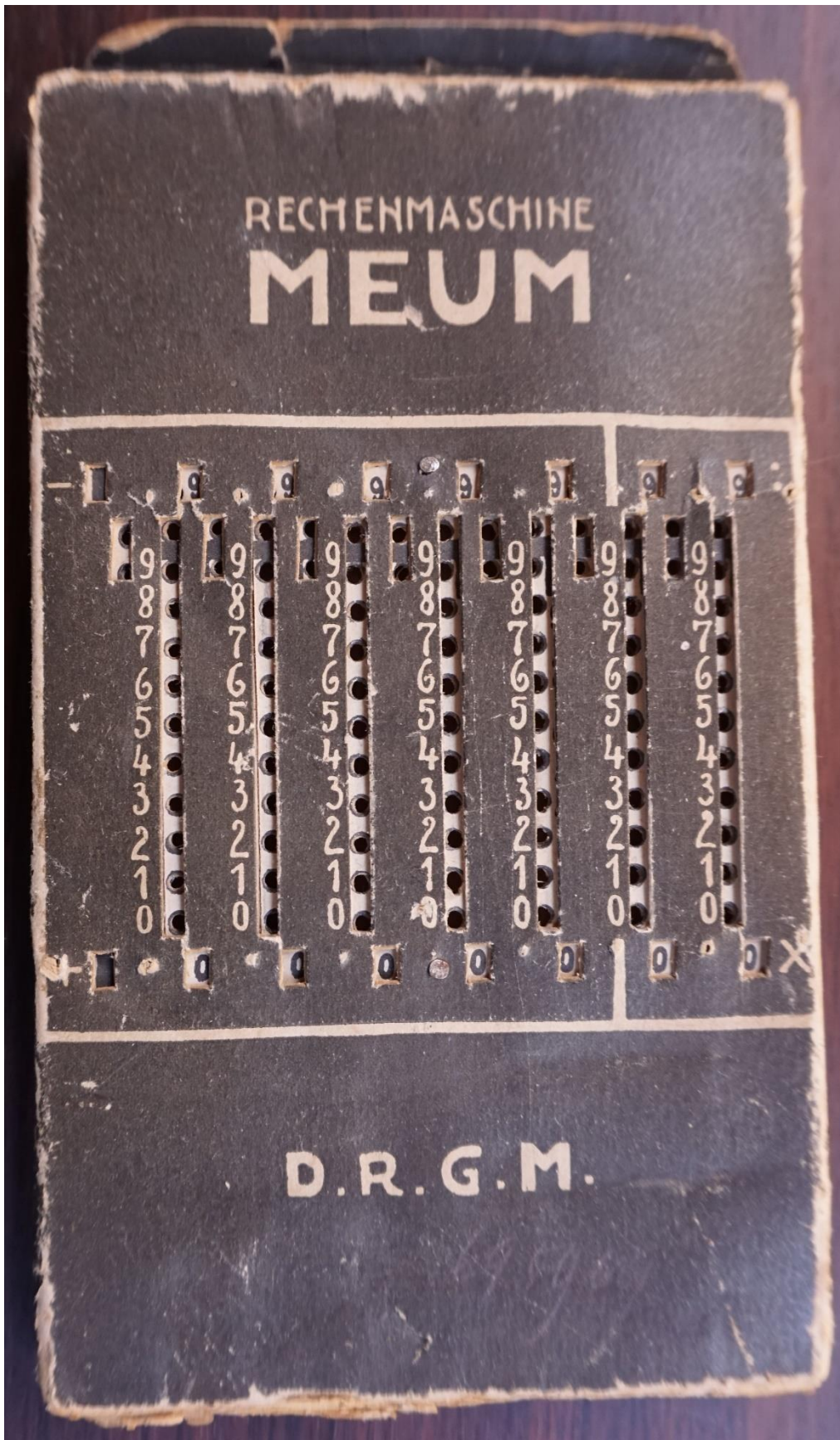


Templates ADDIATOR and ADDIMULT I have not created a template for individual pieces/unique items.

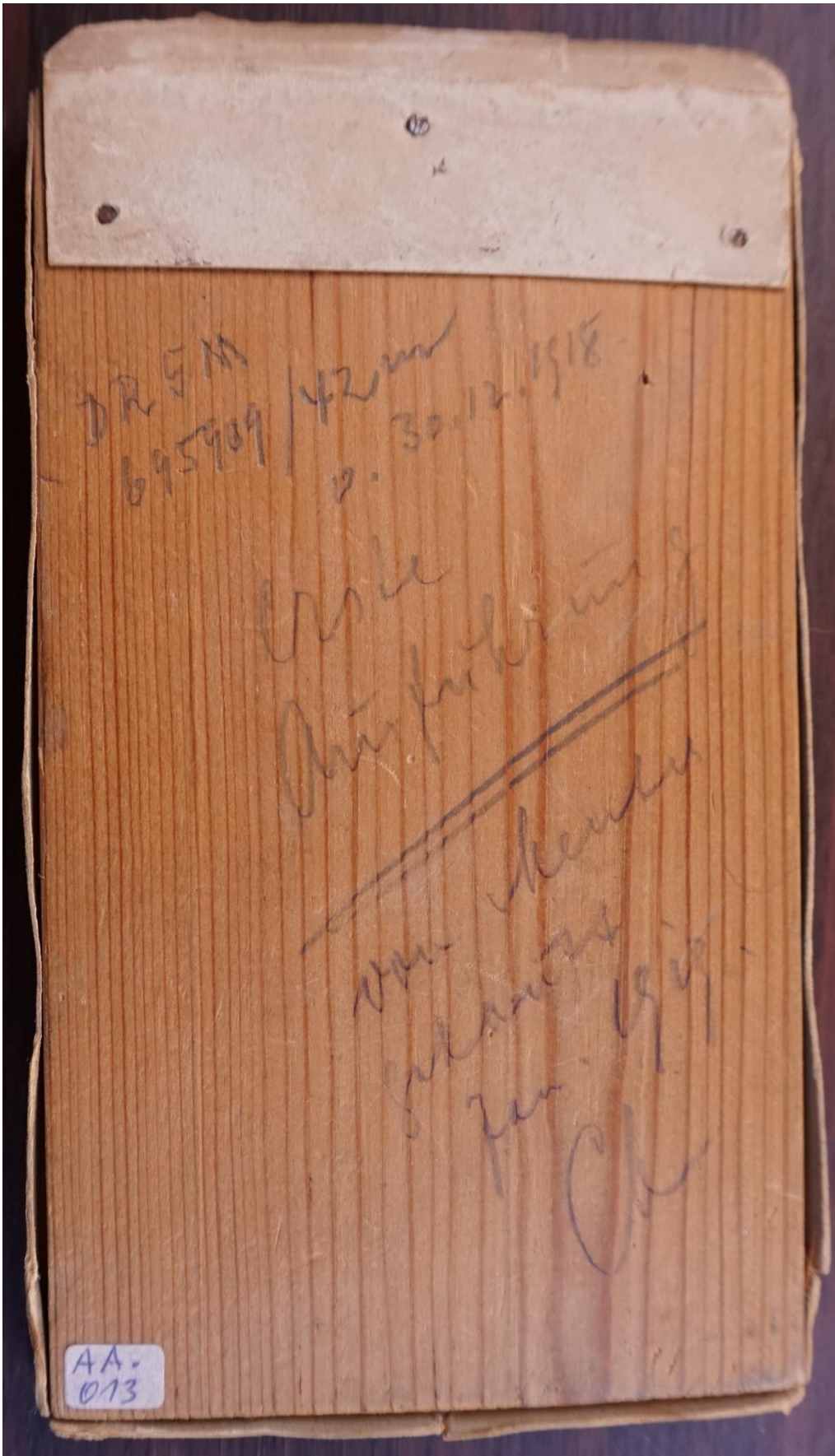


Grey 6,1 cm x 22,7 cm	ADDIATOR Addimax Sizematic	ADDIATOR Addimax Hexadat	
Light green 3,8 cm x 15,6 cm	ADDIATOR Arithma small model	ADDIATOR Universal	ADDIATOR Universal S
	ADDIATOR Piccolo S	ADDIATOR Rectar	ADDIATOR Addfeet
	ADDIATOR Addimax Sub-Zero	ADDIATOR Octadat	Thiemann
	ADDIATOR RECTO	Klawun SUMMAFIX	
Blue 6,1 cm x 12,4 cm	ADDIMULT SUMAT	ADDIMULT SUMAT-6	ADDMASTER-Baby
	ADDIFIX-6	FORWARD 6	TOWER
	Sears (6)	ROLLS RECORD (6)	ROLLS RECORD-6
	Perfect 6	QUICK -ADD	'RITZ'
	OMEGA (6)	Klawun SALDOFIX	
Yellow 10,9 cm x 17 cm	ADDIATOR Basic model	ADDIATOR S12	ADDIATOR Original
	ADDIATOR Standard	ADDIATOR Credit-Debit	ADDIATOR Negativ
	ADDIATOR Super	ADDIATOR Supra	ADDIATOR Rapid
	ADDIATOR Maximator	Addimax Fractomator	ADDIATOR Unis France
	ADDIATOR Quantotar	ADDIATOR RUPEE	ADDIMULT SUMMATOR
	ADDIMULT SALDOR	ADDIMULT FAVORIT	ADDIMULT SUPRA
	ADDIMULT SUPRA RUPEE	ADDMASTER	Klawun 9 Universal
	ADDIMULT SUMMATOR RUPEE		
Orange 9,1 cm x 13,2	ADDIATOR Arithma large model (large A)		
Red 8,3 cm x 12,4 cm	ADDIMULT SUMAX	ADDIMULT SUMAX-E	ADDIMULT SUMAX-Extra
	ADDIMULT SUMAX-S	ADDMASTER-Junior	ADDIFIX-9
	FORWARD 9	TOWER 9	Sears (9)
	ROLLS RECORD-9	ADDIFIX Super	ADDIMULT Duplex (ADDIATOR)
Lila 7,9 cm x 12,4 cm	ADDIATOR Maximator Storage	ADDIATOR Putty	ADDIATOR Addiatrrix
	ADDIATOR Perplex	ADDIATOR Duplex	ADDIATOR Mile
	ADDIATOR Unex	ADDIATOR Duplex Code	ADDIATOR Duplex Bundeswehr
	ADDIATOR Duplex S	ADDIATOR Duplex (Storage)	ADDIATOR Pythagore Blitz
	ADDIATOR Elsarie	ADDIATOR Triplex	ADDIATOR Astro
	ADDIATOR ADD-A-TIME	ADDIATOR Famos	Addimax
	Addimax +/-	Addimax Triplex	Klawun 9
Dark green 4,4 cm x 10,5 cm	ADDIATOR Toto		
Single pieces/unique items			
	Meum 10,2 cm x 17,3		
	ADDIATOR Test model plastic 7,9 cm x 18,5 cm		
	ADDIATOR Test model printing slide adder 3,4 cm x 24 cm		
	ADDIATOR Test model iron 7,8 cm x 14,3 cm		

R727 MEUM Gebrauchsmuster – utility model



R727 MEUM Back side



Meum

Front cardboard glued to wood

Size 10.2 cm wide 17.3 cm high

Text on reverse:

DRGM (Deutsches Reich Gebrauchsmuster / German Reich utility model)

695909/42

v. 30.12.1918

erste Ausführung (first version)

=====

von Meuter (from Meuter)

gekauft (bought)

Jan. 1919

Unterschrift (Signature)

The First World War ended on 11 November 1918, shortly before the utility model was registered. Otto Meuter had therefore already developed the idea during the war and Carl Kübler was involved early on.

From an essay by Martin Reese for the IFHB HBw 43: The young man first builds a functioning cardboard model and in the Christmas days of winter he writes a suitable description, his claim to protection and makes a technical drawing. "The novelty of the addition and subtraction machine described below consists in the alternating arrangement of the rows of numbers from 0 to 9 on the upper and lower half of the slide adder, so that addition and subtraction can be performed simultaneously by moving them in one and the same direction."

The transfer of tens is also described.

There was a clause in the purchase contract in which Otto Meuter was entitled to a fixed turnover per slide adder. Shortly after the war, however, the value of the currency plummeted. This meant that the shareholding actually became worthless. Despite Meuter's intervention, Kübler did not make any concessions.

As Otto Meuter continued to have access to the ADDIATOR workshops, he began to develop tools in secret with which one-sided number slides could be produced. Through an alliance with a company specialising in sales (Jean Bergmann), it was possible to market new slide adder. As Meuter had taken over a company specialising in the manufacture of metal goods in 1919, it can be assumed that production took place there. Kübler intervened and after a


dispute, an agreement was reached. Bergmann was allowed to continue marketing the slide adder, but production went to ADDIATOR. The Kübler-Meuter system was finished.

Addiator
P: V.

577

Nr. 297 Ausgabe vom 1. Februar 1922 97

Geschäftsnummer:
11. O. 476. 21



verkündet am 8. Dez. 1921.
gez. Unterschrift
Gerichtsschreiber

Im Namen des Volkes!

Anerkenntnisurteil.

In Sachen des Fabrikbesizers Carl Kübler in Berlin - Wilmersdorf, Branden-
burgschesstr. 41
Prozeßbevollmächtigte: Rechtsanwälte Justizrat Axster und Dr. Krause in
Berlin W 66, Wilhelmstr. 66,

gegen

1. Continentale Büro-Reform Jean Bergmann, G. m. b. H., vertreten durch ihren
Geschäftsführer Bergmann,
2. die Bergmann „Mercedes“ Gesellschaft m. b. H., vertreten durch ihre Ge-
schäftsführer Bergmann und Blum, beide in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 215,
Beklagte


Prozeßbevollmächtigter: Rechtsanwalt S. Pinner in Berlin, An der Spandauer-
brücke 1 b,

hat die 1. Kammer für Handelssachen des Landgerichts III in Berlin auf die münd-
liche Verhandlung vom 8. Dezember 1921 unter Mitwirkung des Landgerichtsrats
Dr. Daffis und der Handelsgeschäftsgerichte Blumenfeld und Baschwitz für Recht er-
kannt:

Der Beklagten zu 1. wird untersagt, bei Vermeidung einer fiskalischen
Strafe von Mk. 1500.— für jeden Fall der Zuwiderhandlung, Rechen-
maschinen herzustellen, in den Verkehr zu bringen, feilzuhalten und zu
gebrauchen, welche dadurch gekennzeichnet sind, daß sie zur Herstellung
der Einstellschlitz an drei Seiten aus einer unmittelbar oberhalb oder
unterhalb der Rechenschieber liegende Deckplatte gestanzten Teile nach
dem Innenraum zwischen die Deckplatten abgehoben werden.

Die Kosten des Rechtsstreits werden der Beklagten zu 1. auferlegt, soweit sie
gegen diese entstanden sind.

Dieses Urteil ist vorläufig vollstreckbar.
gez. Dr. Daffis Blumenfeld Baschwitz



Vorstehende Ausfertigung wird dem Kläger zum Zwecke
der Zwangsvollstreckung erteilt.
Charlottenburg, den 29. Dezember 1921.
(Stempel) gez. Bock
Gerichtsschreiber des Landgerichts III Berlin.

Wir sind die alleinberechtigten Hersteller von Taschenrechenmaschinen nach
dem System Kübler-Meuter.

Die Fa. Continentale Büro-Reform Jean Bergmann, später gleiche Fa. als G. m.
b. H., später Bergmann Mercedes-Ges. m. b. H., später wegen Verbot des Zusatzes
„Mercedes“ Bergmann-Universal-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin W 15, Kaiserallee 215,
hat es verstanden, den Vertragspartner Meuter wissentlich zu ihren Gunsten zum
Vertragsbruch zu veranlassen, um eine ebenfalls „Pro Calculo“ genannte minder-
wertige Umgehung unseres bewährten Fabrikates in den Handel zu bringen. Wir
überlassen es der Geschäftswelt, sich selbst ihr Urteil zu bilden und warnen vor An-
kauf der von der genannten Firma angebotenen Fabrikate, soweit sie unsere ge-
werblichen Schutzrechte verletzen.

Addiator-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung
Berlin-Steglitz Albrechtstraße 131.

No. 297 Issue of 1 February 1922

Business number: 11. 0.476. 21 promulgated on 8 Dec. 1921.

Signed Signature of the clerk of the court

In the name of the people!

Recognition judgement.

In the matter of the factory owner Carl Kübler in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Brandenburgischestr. 41

Claimant

Counsel: Attorneys-at-law Justizrat Axster and Dr Krause in Berlin W 66, Wilhelmstr. 66,

against

1 Continentale Büro-Reform Jean Bergmann, G. m. b. H., represented by its managing director Bergmann,

2. Bergmann "Mercedes" Gesellschaft m. b. H., represented by its managing directors Bergmann and Blum, both in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 215,

Defendant

Counsel: Attorney S. Pinner in Berlin, An der Spandauerbrücke 1 b,

the 1st Chamber for Commercial Matters of the Regional Court III in Berlin, with the participation of Regional Court Councillor Dr Daffis and Commercial Court Councillors Blumenfeld and Baschwitz, ruled at the hearing on 8 December 1921:

The defendant under 1. is prohibited from manufacturing, placing on the market, offering for sale and using calculating machines which are characterised by the fact that, in order to produce the adjustment slots, parts punched out on three sides from a cover plate lying directly above or below the slide rule are lifted off towards the interior between the cover plates, while avoiding a fiscal penalty of Mk. 1500 for each case of infringement.

The costs of the legal dispute are imposed on the first defendant insofar as they have been incurred against it.

This judgement is provisionally enforceable.

signed Dr. Daffis Blumenfeld Baschwitz

The above copy is issued to the plaintiff for the purpose of enforcement.

Charlottenburg, 29 December 1921.

(Stamps) signed Bock

Clerk of the District Court III Berlin.

We are the sole authorised manufacturers of pocket calculators based on the Kübler-Meuter system.

The company Continentale Büro-Reform Jean Bergmann, later the same company as G. m. b. H., later Bergmann Mercedes-Ges. m. b. H., later Bergmann-Universal-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin W 15, Kaiserallee 215, due to the prohibition of the suffix "Mercedes", has managed to knowingly induce the contractual partner Meuter to breach the contract in its favour in order to market an inferior bypass of our proven product, also called "Pro Calculo". We leave it to the business world to form its own judgement and warn against purchasing the products offered by the aforementioned company insofar as they infringe our industrial property rights.

Addiator limited liability company Berlin-Steglitz

Albrechtstraße 131.

Operating instructions System Kübler Meuter

Die Addiator-Taschenrechenmaschine

(System Kübler-Meuter, D. R. P. u. Ausl. Pat. a.)

Der „Addiator“ ist eine in Taschenformat handlich gebaute Rechenmaschine, bestehend aus zwei getrennten Rechenwerken und zwar einem additiven und einem subtraktiven, welche innerhalb der Maschine zwangsläufig verbunden arbeiten und gleiche Resultate anzeigen. Die charakteristischen Merkmale stehen unter Patentschutz und ergeben praktische Vorteile, die kein bisher bestehendes Rechenmaschinensystem aufzuweisen hat.

Die Bedienung ist ohne weiteres ersichtlich, einfach und unverfänglich. Die Befolgung einer kurzen Arbeitsvorschrift gestattet jedermann, selbst ohne jede rechnerische Vorkenntnisse, sofort richtig zu rechnen.

Für die Addition und Multiplikation dient die mit Pluszeichen versehene Seite, während für Subtraktion und Division die mit Minuszeichen bezeichnete Seite dient.

Die Maschine gestattet ein ganz beliebiges Nach- oder Durcheinanderrechnen der verschiedenen Rechenarten. Am vorteilhaftesten eignet sich das System zur Addition und Subtraktion und diese wieder in Wechselwirkung, wie es die Staffelformung des Bankiers oder die Konto-Korrentrechnung des Kaufmanns erfordert.

Das eigentliche Rechenmittel der Maschine ist eine Anzahl Rechenschieber, welche unterhalb sog. Kolonnenschlitze verschiebbar angeordnet sind. Jede Rechenseite besitzt eine der Stellenzahl entsprechende Anzahl Kolonnenschlitze, welche an der einen Seite die senkrecht übereinander angeordneten Zahlen von 0-9 tragen. Neben jeder Zahl befindet sich ein Loch, welches dazu dient, den auf und ab beweglichen Lochschieber gegen den begrenzenden oberen oder unteren Anschlag zu führen. Der obere Anschlag (B) liegt am Ende einer krückenförmigen Umbiegung des Kolonnenschlitzes, durch welche Anordnung beim vollständigen Umdrehen die Zeiterhaltung bewirkt wird. Das Resultat ist jeweils in den oberhalb des Zahlenfeldes angeordneten Schaulöchern abzulesen.

Das Rechnen selbst geschieht durch einen Stift, welchen man in das Loch neben der zu rechnenden Zahl senkrecht einführt, um den beweglichen Lochschieber gegen den unteren (A) oder oberen Anschlag (B) des Kolonnenschlitzes mit leichtem Druck zu führen. Siehe Skizze! Welcher der beiden Anschläge jeweils der richtige ist, d. h. genommen werden muß, zeigt die Markierung des Feldes, in dem das Loch liegt, und somit kommen wir zu unserer einfachen Regel für alle Rechenarten:

Liegt das Loch im „roten“ Feld, so führt es der Stift stets nach dem oberen Anschlag (B), liegt das Loch im „weißen“ Feld, so zieht man stets gegen den unteren Anschlag (A). Erscheint zuellen ein Blindfenster, so wird von Null aus nach dem oberen Anschlag (B) umgefahren, wodurch die richtigen Zahlen im Resultatfenster erscheinen.

Die Zahleneinstellung geschieht am zweckmäßigsten so wie man dieselben spricht. Es ist bei dem Addiator ganz einleuchtend, ob man von rechts nach links oder umgekehrt oder gar durcheinander einstellt, wenn nur an sich die richtige Zahl eingestellt wird.

Zum Zahlenlöschung befindet sich über der F-seite ein Nullschieber, der herausgezogen alle Zahlenfenster auf Null stellt und hierauf wieder ganz eingedrückt wird.

Etwalige Fehler in der Handhabung werden dem Rechnenden automatisch angezeigt, so daß er sich sofort verbessern kann. Es gibt nur 3 Möglichkeiten Fehler zu machen und diese zu beseitigen:

1. Wenn entgegen der Vorschrift in falscher Richtung gezogen wird, so zeigt eine eintretende Hemmung bzw. Unmöglichkeit an den Anschlag zu kommen, daß man verkehrt gearbeitet hat. Ein Zurückziehen an den andern Anschlag korrigiert sofort das Resultat.
2. Wenn bei falscher Bedienung ein Blindfenster eintritt, so korrigiert sich die Maschine von selbst durch das vorschriftsmäßige Beseitigen dieses Blindfensters. (Hierzu Beispiel 4.)
3. Wenn man aus Versehen eine falsche Zahl gezogen hat oder man will eine oder mehrere Zahlen aus der Rechnung ausschalten, so werden dieselben auf dem rückseitigen Rechenwerk gezogen, womit sie prompt aus der Rechnung verschwinden.

Als praktischer Wink möge noch beachtet werden, daß man in den meisten Fällen ohne Rücksicht auf etwaige Blindfenster einfach weiter rechnen kann; da dieselben beim Weiterrechnen in den meisten Fällen wieder von selbst verschwinden. Man kann sich auf diese Weise das Sperrmalige Beseitigen ersparen. Dies trifft zu, solange keine Übertragungssperre damit verbunden ist (Sperre des oberen Anschlages). In diesem Falle beseitigt man entweder vorschriftsmäßig vorher das Blindfenster oder aber man kann ausnahmsweise das Blindfenster auch von der „1“ aus hochziehen, wenn der Übertrag schon gesperrt ist und rechnet dann weiter. (Hierzu Beispiel 5.)

Die Blindfensterregel heißt also:

Solange ein Blindfenster keinem Übertrag im Wege steht, braucht es erst am Schluß der Rechnung beseitigt zu werden. Zeigt das Schlusresultat mehrere Blindfenster, so werden dieselben von links bei der höchsten Stelle anfangend in üblicher Weise beseitigt, womit das richtige Resultat freigegeben wird. (Hierzu Beispiel 6.)

Bei Staffelformungen kann es vorkommen, daß von einer kleineren Zahl eine größere abgezogen werden soll. Man stellt abdann stets die größere Zahl auf der Plusseite ein und zieht hiervon die kleinere auf der Minusseite ab.

Arbeitsbeispiele.

Man legt die Maschine auf die zu addierenden oder zu subtrahierenden Zahlen und läßt immer nur die zu rechnenden Zahlen am Rande des Anschlages (oben an der Maschine hervortreten). Es ist darauf zu achten, daß die Maschine vor Beginn der Rechnung auf Null eingestellt ist.

Beispiel 1. Addition.

Bei der Addition kommt die mit Pluszeichen versehene Seite des Addiators in Anwendung.
Einstellen des Betrages: M. 136,50.

Man stellt die Zahlen entweder der Reihe nach ein, oder — und das ist am zweckmäßigsten — wie man sie ausspricht. In diesem Falle also: einhundert-sechs- und-dreißig, fünfzig Pfennige. Man ziehe also die Zahlen in den entsprechenden Schlitzen nacheinander herunter, da sie sämtlich im weißen Feld liegen. Die Null ist natürlich nicht mehr zu ziehen, da sie bereits gezogen ist.

Addieren der „1“: 33 634,77.

Man ziehe wiederum wie gesprochen, und zwar werden drei- und-dreißigttausend-vierhundert, da sie im weißen Feld liegen, nach unten gezogen, die 9 auf 8 werden, da rot, an den oberen Anschlag geführt und umkrückt, die beiden Dezimalstellen — 2 und — werden, da weiß, wiederum nach unten gezogen. Es erscheint die Zahl: 33 634,77.

Beispiel 2. Subtraktion.

Man verfähre folgendermaßen: Nach vorheriger Nullstellung ziehe man wie vorher die Zahl 136,50 und drehe den Apparat auf die Minusseite. Dort ist infolge Schaulöchern ebenfalls die Zahl 136,50 ersichtlich.

Subtrahieren der Zahl: 87,38.

Man ziehe die sieben- und-achtzig, sowie die 8 in der zweiten Dezimalstelle, da sie sämtlich im roten Feld liegen, an den oberen Anschlag und kicke um. Die 3 in der ersten Dezimalstelle wird, da weiß, nach unten gezogen. Es erscheint das Resultat 49,12.

Beispiel 3. Staffelformung.

Credit 619 200,30 man ziehe die Zahl auf der Plusseite
Debet 450 000,— man subtrahiere die Zahl auf der Minusseite
Credit 169 200,30 und erhält vorstehenden Saldo
Credit 233 721,16 man addiere wiederum auf der Plusseite
Credit 402 921,66 und erhält vorstehenden Saldo
Credit 700 000,— man addiere vorstehende Zahl auf der Plusseite
Credit 1 102 921,66 und erhält vorstehenden Saldo
Debet 20 250,— man subtrahiere die Zahl auf der Minusseite
Credit 1 082 671,66 und erhält vorstehenden Saldo
Debet 168,32 man subtrahiere wiederum auf der Minusseite
Credit 1 082 503,34 und erhält vorstehenden Saldo
Debet 651 488,75 man subtrahiere auf der Minusseite
Credit 431 014,59 und erhält vorstehenden Saldo.

Beispiel 4. Die Maschine korrigiert sich bei falscher Bedienung selbsttätig.

Man stelle ein: + 996,00
+ 4,16 die in rot stehende 4 wird fälschlich nach unten gezogen, es erscheint ein Blindfenster, man addiere ohne es zu beachten weiter
+ 432,25
+ 1 432,41 und erhält vorstehendes richtiges Resultat.

Beispiel 5. Beispiel für eine Übertragungssperre des oberen Anschlages, wenn Blindfenster nicht vorschriftsmäßig beseitigt ist.

Man stelle ein: + 789,99
+ 000,32 bei dem Addieren der 3 entsteht im Einzelfeld statt der 9 ein Blindfenster. Beseitigt man dieses nicht und addiert weiter, z. B. + 000,89, so läßt sich die 8 nicht mehr umkrücken, d. h. der Übertrag ist gesperrt, man zieht
791,20 man dann das Blindfenster von der „1“ aus hoch und erhält somit wieder das richtige Resultat.

Beispiel 6. Die Beseitigung der Blindfenster am Schlusse der Rechnung.

Man addiere folgende Zahlen ohne Rücksicht auf dabei entstehende Blindfenster:
72 796,06 + 7 250,00 + 9 055,00 = 89 101,06.
Man erhält ein Resultat mit 3 Blindfenstern, die man von links anfangend vorschriftsmäßig beseitigt, dabei evtl. entstehende neue Blindfenster müssen ebenfalls beseitigt werden. Es erscheint das Resultat: 89 110,01.

Beispiel 7. Multiplikation (Hilfsmittel für die Praxis als zweckmäßig empfohlen).

Man multipliziert nach dieser Art schrittweise wie gewohnt, nur mit dem Unterschiede, daß man stets die Einzelergebnisse der Konformultiplikation, anstatt auf Papier zu schreiben (um sie nachher zusammenzuaddieren), gleich auf dem Addiator stellenrichtig einstellt, wobei das Produkt der Multiplikation automatisch im Resultatfenster erscheint. Z. B. wie folgt:

36,5	×	1625	
5	×	5	= 25 erste Stelle
5	×	2	= 10
3	×	6	= 18
3	×	0	= 0
5	×	1	= 5
Resultatfenster zeigt 8125			
dazu 6	×	1625	
6	×	5	= 30
6	×	2	= 12
6	×	0	= 0
6	×	1	= 6
Resultatfenster zeigt 105625			
dazu 3	×	1625	
3	×	5	= 15
3	×	2	= 6
3	×	0	= 0
3	×	1	= 3
Ein Komma abgestrichen = 89312,5 das Endprodukt.			

Beispiel 8. Division.

Bei der Division kommt die mit dem Minuszeichen versehene Seite in Anwendung.
Man dividiere: 7840 : 17.

Man stelle die Zahl auf der Plusseite ein und rechne auf der Minusseite weiter.
Wie beim schriftlichen Rechnen ziehe man von der höchsten Stelle anfangend — in diesem Falle von 78 — solange den Divisor ab, bis die oben erscheinende Zahl kleiner ist als der Divisor, in diesem Falle kleiner als 17. Es erscheint nach 4 maligem Abziehen die Zahl 10, also eine kleinere als 17.
78 : 17 = 4 Rest 10.

Als 1. Stelle des Quotienten notiere 4
Zu dem Rest 10 ziehe man die nächste Stelle hinzu = 4, und dividiere nun 104 : 17. Nach 6 maligem Abziehen bleibt der Rest 2.
104 : 17 = 6 Rest 2.

Als 2. Stelle des Quotienten notiere 6
Zu dem Rest 2 ziehe man wiederum die nächste Stelle hinzu = 0, und dividiere nun 20 : 17. Nach 1 maligem Abziehen bleibt der Rest 3.
20 : 17 = 1 Rest 3.

Als 3. Stelle des Quotienten notiere 1
Da die nächste Stelle schon die erste Dezimalstelle ist, muß nach der 1, wie bei jeder Division, das Komma gesetzt werden. Man ziehe nunmehr die Dezimalstelle hinzu = 0, und dividiere nunmehr 30 : 17. Nach 1 maligem Abziehen bleibt der Rest 13.
30 : 17 = 1 Rest 13.

Als 1. Dezimalstelle notiere 1
Man dividiere weiter: 130 : 17 = 7 Rest 11
Als 2. Dezimalstelle notiere 7
Resultat 7840 : 17 = 461,17

Beispiel 9. Gemischte Rechnung.

Man rechne folgende Zahlen:
52 × 5 407 533,50 + 2 368 274,75 - 7 535 908,25 + 60 000 = 624.
11 800 - 5 240,35 + 322 460,90 + 1 080,45 - 300 101
Man addiere und subtrahiere die Zahlen des Zählers, ebenso die des Nenners. Nun dividiert man diese beiden Zahlen nach Beispiel 8, gibt 12, welche Zahl nach Beispiel 7 multipliziert 624 ergibt.

Wilmann Greve, Berlin SW 68, Ritterstr. 30.

The calculator lexicon ([https://www.rechnerlexikon.de/artikel/Addiator Basismodell](https://www.rechnerlexikon.de/artikel/Addiator_Basismodell)) contains a representation of the Basic model in its original design. In contrast to R337, there were no colour differences in the columns and the values in the results row were only grouped by /. The first adverts were based on this design.

R337 ADDIATOR Basic model System KÜBLER-MEUTER Saldo-Maschine SN B024708



Patent DE367599 was filed with the patent office on 24 May 1919. The patent for the double-sided slide adder was not released until 23 January 1923.

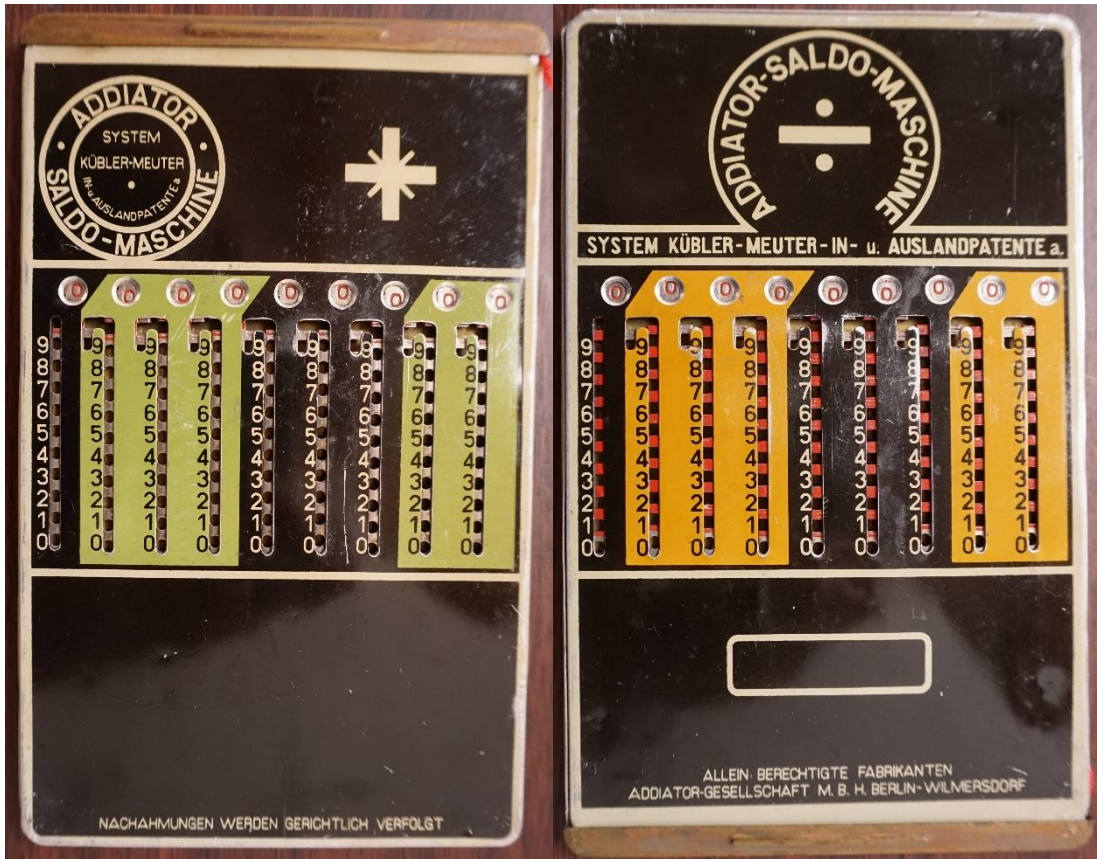
To discourage imitators, the imprint *Nachahmungen werden gerichtlich verfolgt* and on the reverse side *Allein berechtigte Fabrikanten ADDIATOR-Gesellschaft m.b.H. Berlin Wilmersdorf*.

Production started in August 1920 and a major order for Australia/New Zealand for 100,000 units enabled a successful start. By the end of 1921, 20,000 had been delivered for the major order. A further 8,000 units went to Germany and 5,000 to the rest of the world.

A D was placed in front of the serial number for the aluminium version and a B was placed in front of the serial number for the brass version.

From the number range between serial number 27,000 and 28,000, the Kübler-Meuter system was dispensed with, in line with the previously documented judgement.

R750 ADDIATOR Basic model System KÜBLER-MEUTER Saldo-Maschine SN D024511



R538 ADDIATOR Basic model System KÜBLER-MEUTER Saldo-Maschine SN B025976



1921 published: From Illustriertes ORGA-Handbuch erprobter Büro-Maschinen / II. Abschnitt
Rechenmaschinen edition greis Seite 213-214

Die Addiator-Taschen-Rechenmaschine

Genau so wie im vorigen Jahrhundert die Schreibmaschine ihren Siegeszug durch die Welt begann und allerorts die mit großem Zeitaufwand ausgeübte handschriftliche Erledigung von Schriftstücken verdrängte, hat sich heute die Rechenmaschine zu denjenigen Hilfsmitteln emporgeschwungen, die fast in keinem gut geleiteten Betriebe entbehrt werden können. Daß der Wert der Rechenmaschine noch nicht überall so bekannt ist, wie der der Schreibmaschine, liegt vornehmlich daran, daß manche auf dem Markt befindlichen Systeme im Gebrauch enttäuschten und dem Rechner, der erhebliche Erleichterung zu finden hoffte, wiederum gewisse Mühe und Unbequemlichkeiten anderer Art verursachten. Eine Rechenmaschine für den täglichen Gebrauch der Allgemeinheit, für billiges Geld zu haben, jedoch den weitestgehenden Ansprüchen genügend, zuverlässig und einfach in der Bedienung, leicht und handlich, fehlte bislang.



Diese Grundbedingungen in einer Maschine zu vereinigen, war das Bestreben der Addiator-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Brandenburgische Straße 41, als sie sich die Aufgabe stellte, eine praktische kleine Taschen-Rechenmaschine zu konstruieren.

Sie hat diese Aufgabe mit viel Geschick gelöst, denn die unter dem Namen „Addiator“ auf den Markt gebrachte Taschen-Rechenmaschine besitzt alle Eigenschaften, die man an ein praktisches Recheninstrument stellen muß. Sie hat den besonderen Vorzug, nach einer ganz einfachen Regel ohne weitere Vorkenntnisse bedient werden zu können. Ein handliches Format, in der Größe und im Gewicht einer Brieftasche, gestattet die ständige Mitführung dieses kleinen, hübsch ausgestatteten Maschinchens. Es wird nicht nur im Büro, sondern auch unterwegs auf Lagerplätzen, bei Warenverladungen, in Magazinen, auf dem Neubau, am Hafenplatz, im Bergwerk, auf dem Acker und in der Forst, ja selbst in der Eisenbahn rechnerische Arbeiten bequem erledigen und daher schnell ein unentbehrlicher Mitarbeiter und ständiger Begleiter sein.

Die „Addiator“-Taschen-Rechenmaschine arbeitet nach dem Pendelsystem und besitzt je ein zunehmendes und ein abnehmendes Rechenfeld. Beide Felder

213

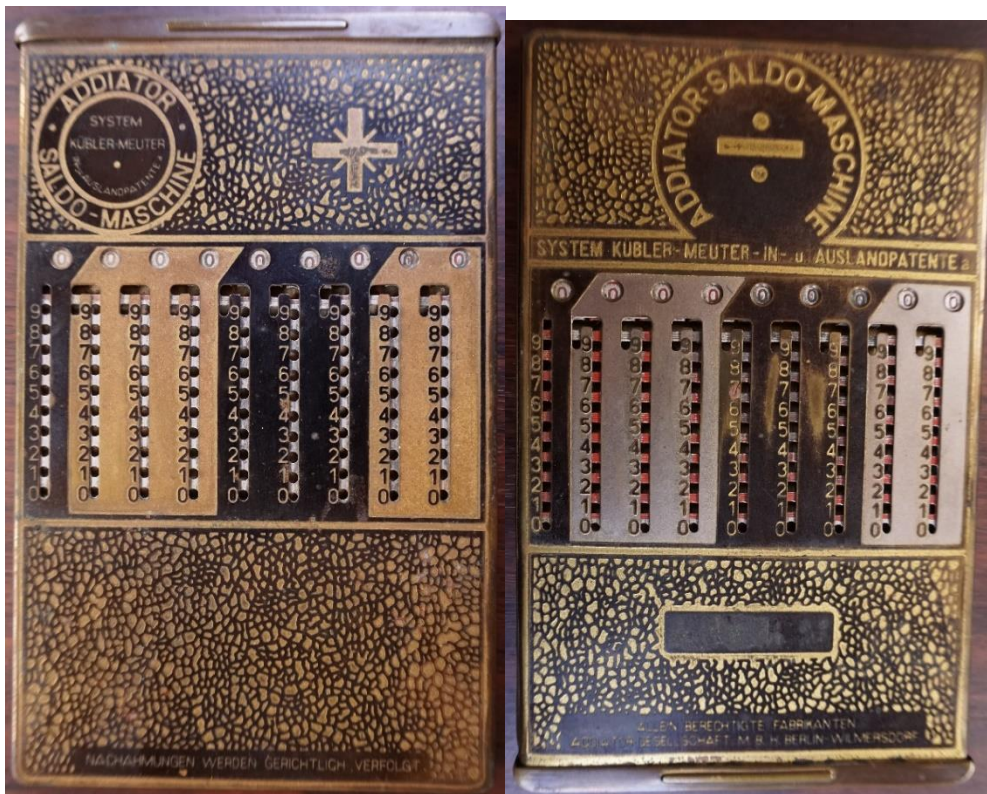
arbeiten zwangsläufig zusammen, wodurch eine völlig automatische Saldobildung ermöglicht wird, was für jede Buchhalterei von eminentem Wert ist. — Zwecks leichter Übersicht sind die Zahlenstellen farbig abgeteilt, was für die Einstellung größerer Zahlenreihen von Vorteil ist.

Die Einstellung einer Rechenaufgabe geschieht mit einem Rechenstift (Bleistift mit Metallspitze), welcher senkrecht in die Öffnung neben der gewünschten Zahlenart eingesteckt wird und je nach der einzustellenden Zahl gegen den unteren oder oberen Anschlag bewegt wird. Zahlenlöcher auf weißem Grund werden stets nach dem unteren, die auf rotem Grund stets nach dem oberen Anschlag gezogen. Durch einfaches Hochziehen eines Metallbügels wird die in der Maschine befindliche Aufgabe gelöscht und die Maschine ist zur Aufnahme neuer Rechnungen bereit.

Der Vertrieb der „Addiator“ begann im August 1920. Die Gesellschaft hat innerhalb Jahresfrist weit über 100 000 Maschinen verkauft.

Alleinberechtigte Herstellerin der „Addiator“-Taschenrechenmaschinen ist die Addiator-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Brandenburgische Straße 41.

R600 ADDIATOR Basic model System KÜBLER-MEUTER Saldo-Maschine SN M150098



This variant does not match the previous models:

The so-called M2f (brass) glass breakage pattern was used.

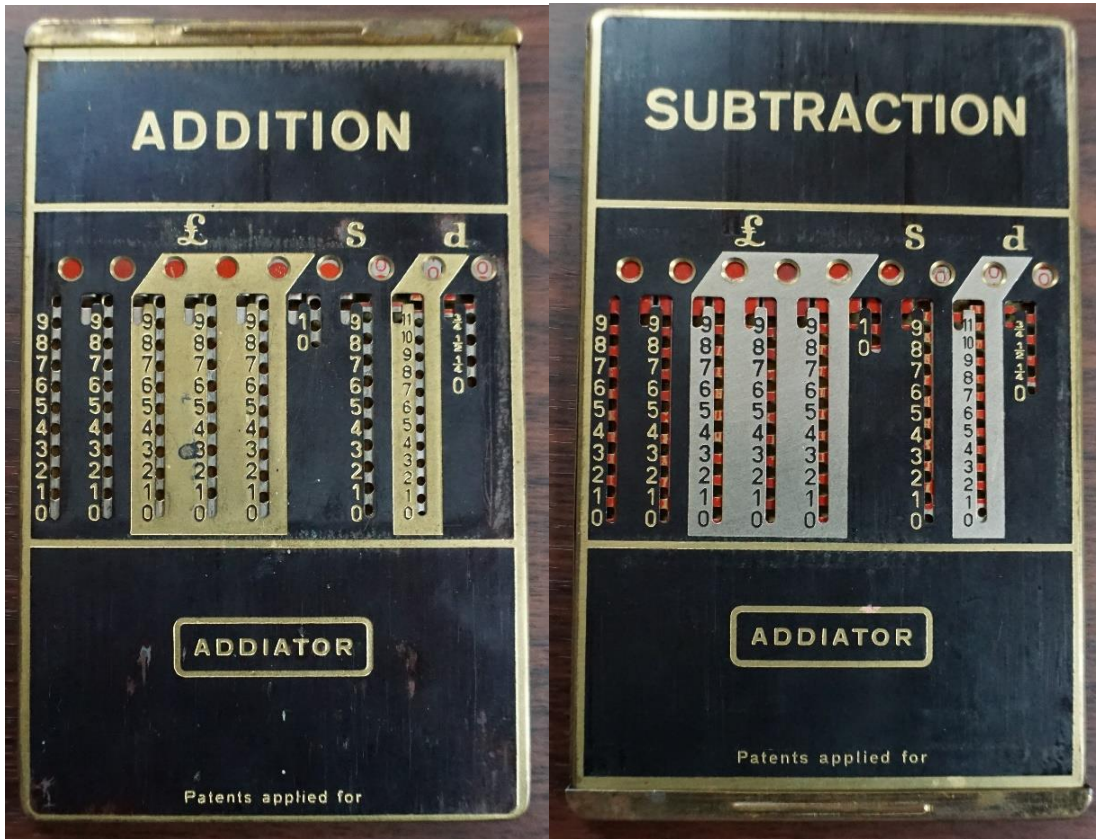
The serial number could refer to the 5th anniversary. Instead of D0..... / B0..... here M15....
So far, only a few identical-looking examples have been found, all beginning with M150, so a possible limitation to 1000 pieces.

The word ADDIATOR was protected by trademark WZ234374 on 12 December 1921.

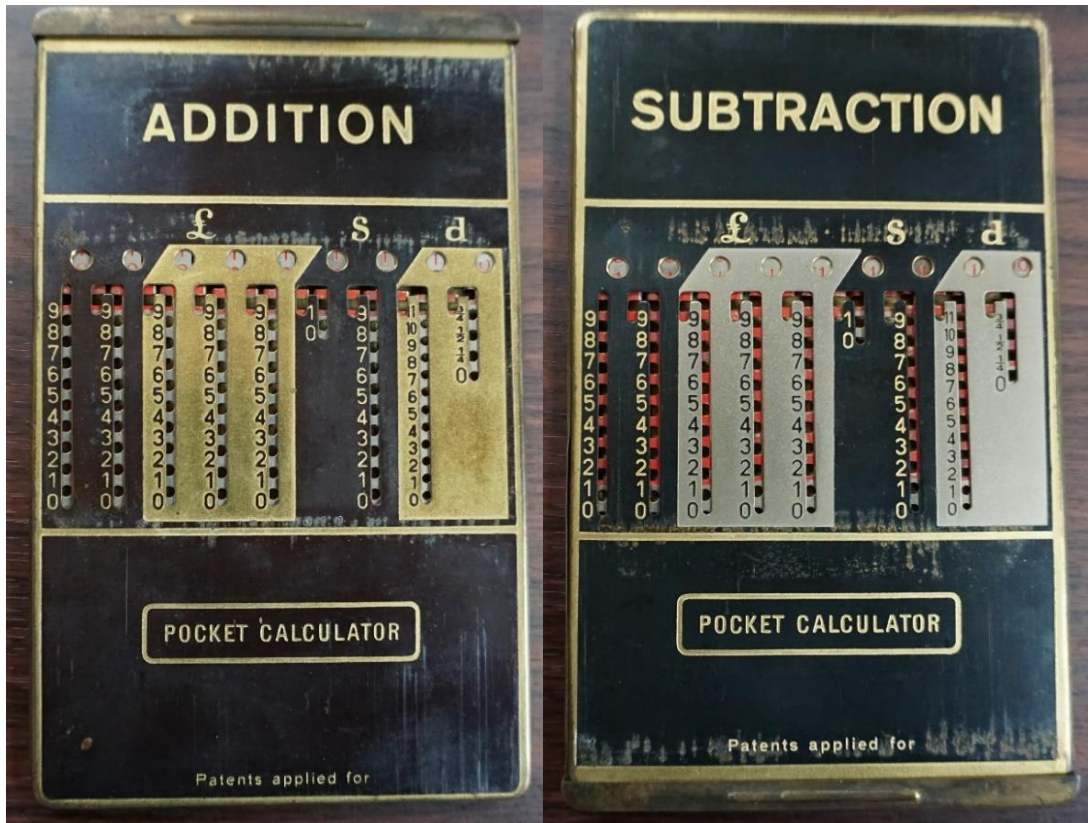
As the patent was not granted until the beginning of 1923, ADDIATOR protected the trade mark in the meantime with:

Patents applied for

Presumably for the major Australia-New Zealand contract R392 ADDIATOR Basic model Sterling SN B025533



R488 ADDIATOR Basic model Pocket Calculator Sterling SN M065208

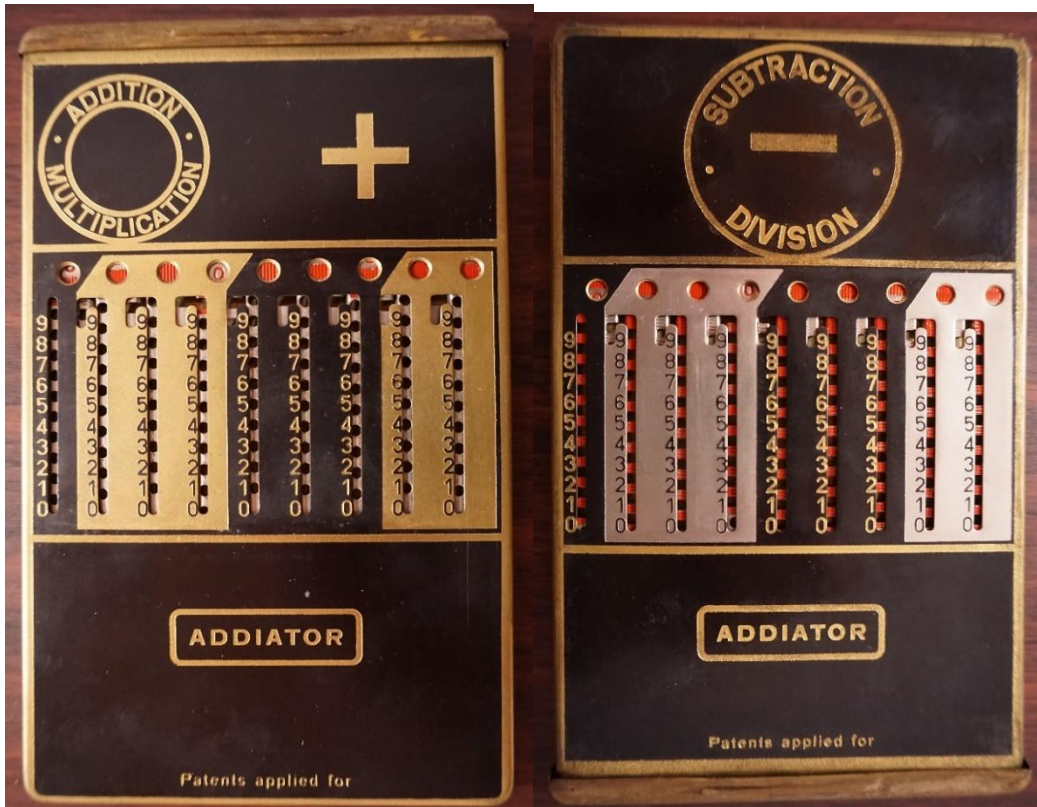


The black specimens were still very sensitive to scratches

R751 ADDIATOR Basic model SN D028625



R533 ADDIATOR Basic model SN M030312



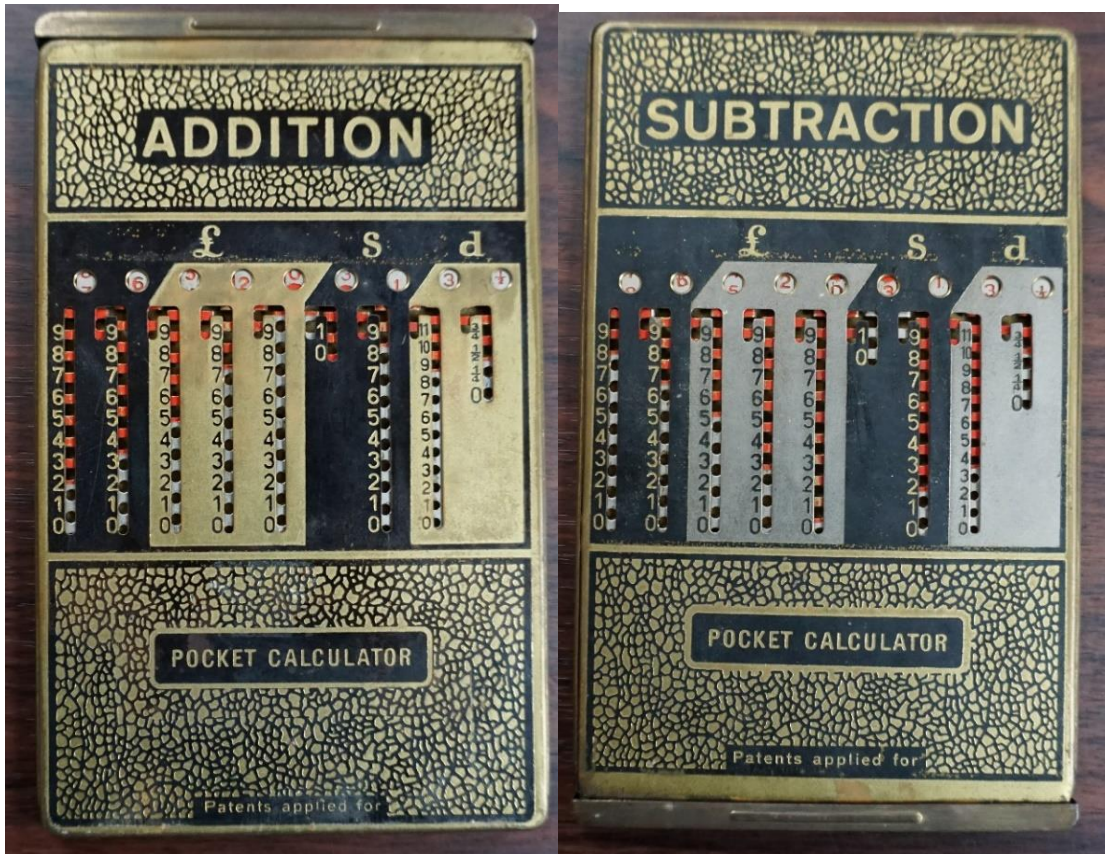
R524 ADDIATOR Basic model SN M032140 Attention black border



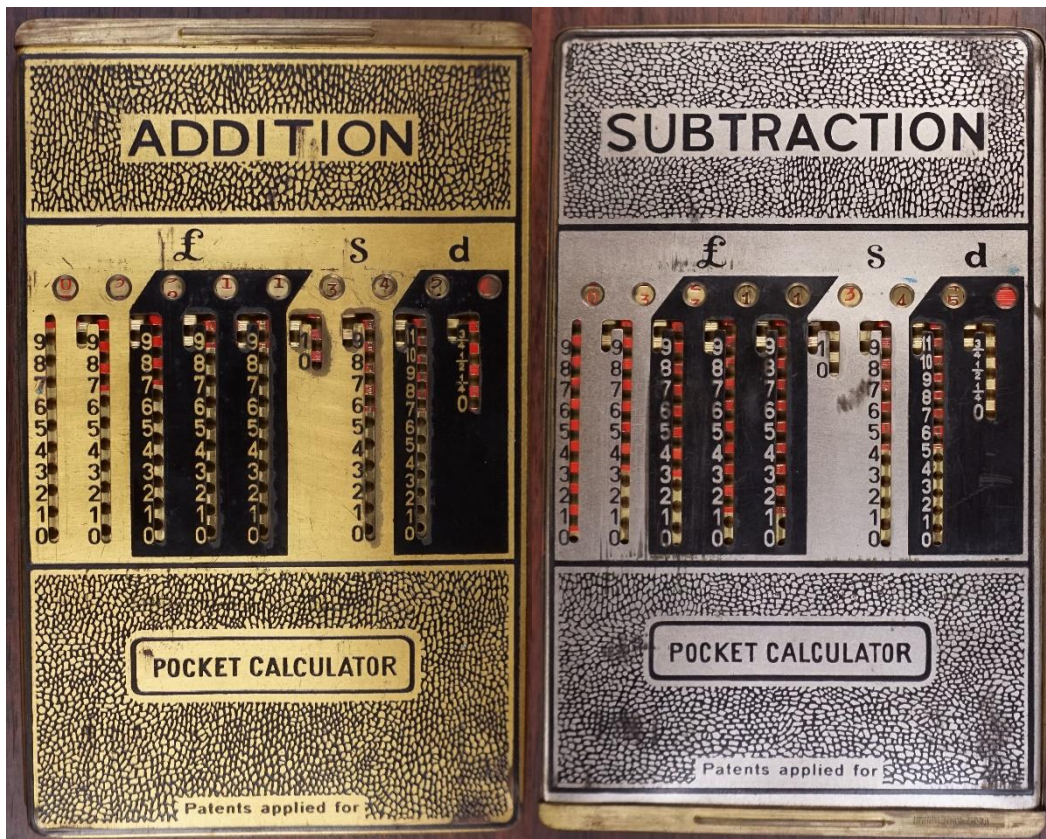
R438 ADDIATOR Basic model SN M062901



R433 ADDIATOR Basic model Pocket Calculator Sterling SN M067830



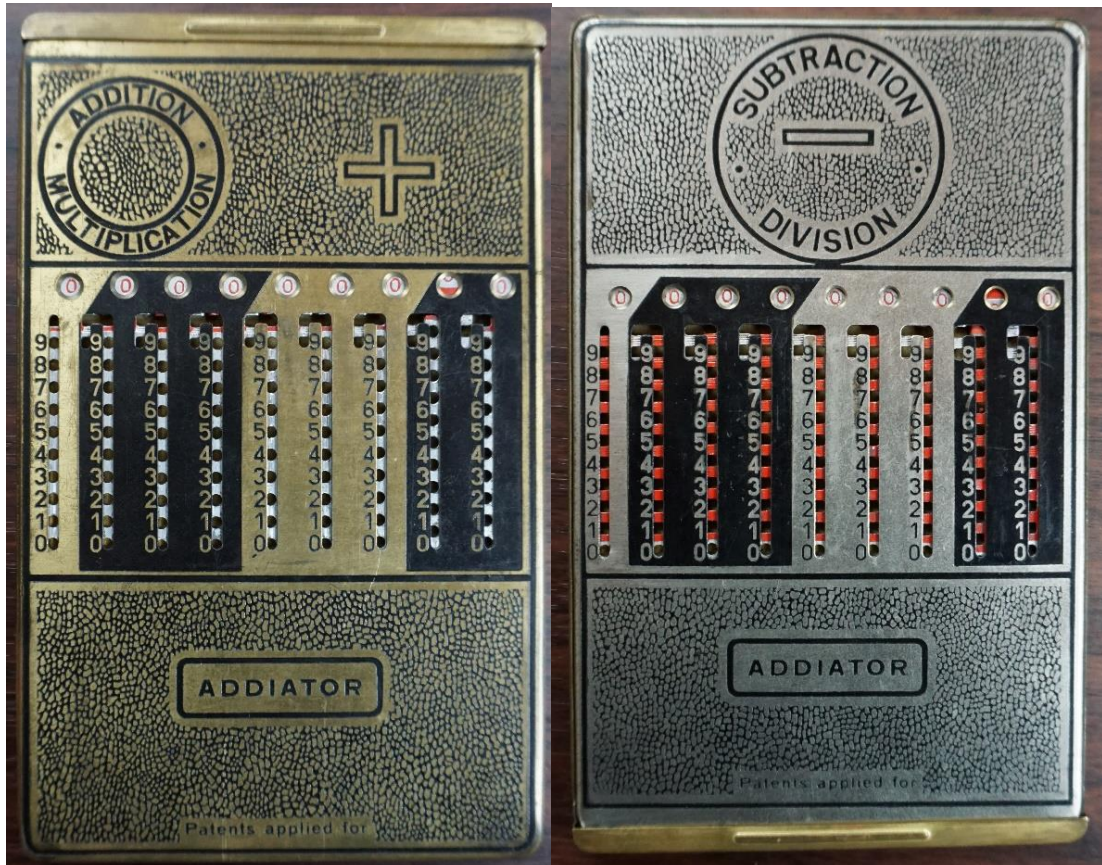
R603 ADDIATOR Basic model Pocket Calculator Sterling SN M069505



R487 ADDIATOR Basic model 3 Decimals SN M122289



R434 ADDIATOR Basic model SN M143739



Note With Patent and Logo / The ADDIATOR logo WZ305816 was released on 13/09/1923

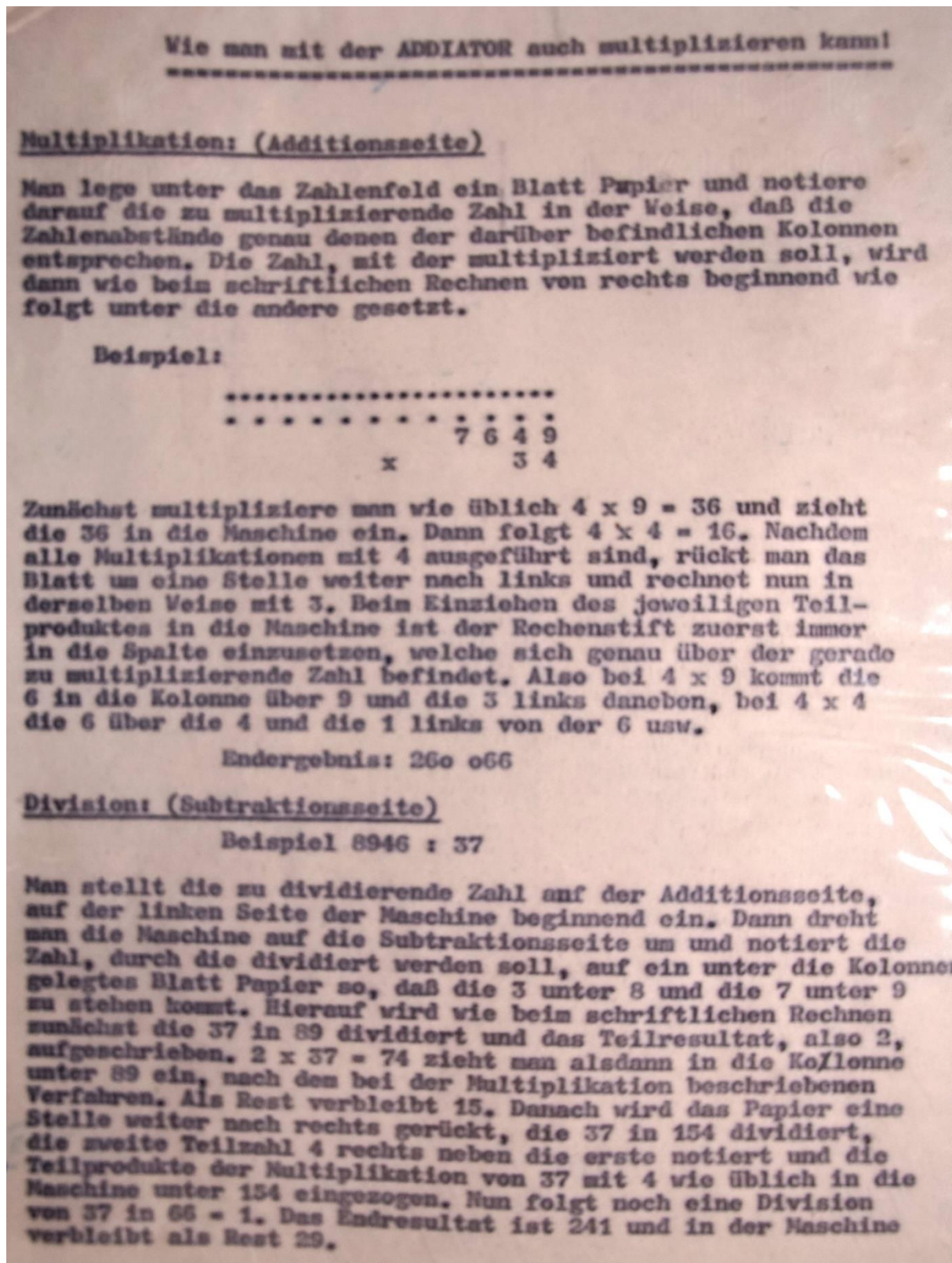
R421 ADDIATOR Basic model Pocket Calculator Sterling SN M070756



R129 ADDIATOR Basic model Sterling SN M081139



How to multiply with the ADDIATOR!



How to multiply with the ADDIATOR!

Multiplication: (addition page)

Place a sheet of paper under the number field and write down the number to be multiplied on it so that the distances between the numbers correspond exactly to those of the columns above. The number to be multiplied is then placed under the other as follows, starting from the right as in written calculations.

Example: 7649×34

First multiply $4 \times 9 = 36$ as usual and draw the 36 into the machine. Then $4 \times 4 = 16$. After all multiplications with 4 have been carried out, move the sheet one place to the left and now calculate with 3 in the same way. When entering the respective partial product into the machine, always insert the slider into the column that is exactly above the number to be multiplied. So for 4×9 the 6 is placed in the column above 9 and the 3 to the left of it, for 4×4 the 6 is placed above the 4 and the 1 to the left of the 6 and so on.

Final result: 260 066

Division: (subtraction side) Example $8946 : 37$

Set the number to be divided on the addition side, starting on the left-hand side of the machine. Then turn the machine over to the subtraction side and write down the number to be divided on a sheet of paper placed under the columns so that the 3 is under 8 and the 7 under 9. Then divide 37 into 89, as in written arithmetic, and write down the partial result, i.e. 2. 2×37 74 is then entered in the column below 89, using the method described for multiplication. The remainder is 15. Then move the paper one place to the right, divide 37 into 154, write down the second partial number 4 to the right of the first and enter the partial products of the multiplication of 37 by 4 into the machine under 154 as usual. Now divide 37 into 66 1. The final result is 241 and the remainder in the machine is 29.

R528 ADDIATOR Basic model SN M162656 3 Decimals



R003 ADDIATOR Basic model SN M308567



R490 ADDIATOR Basic model FOREIGN Sterling SN M926027



R432 ADDIATOR Basic model SN F976452 F9 means iron cap



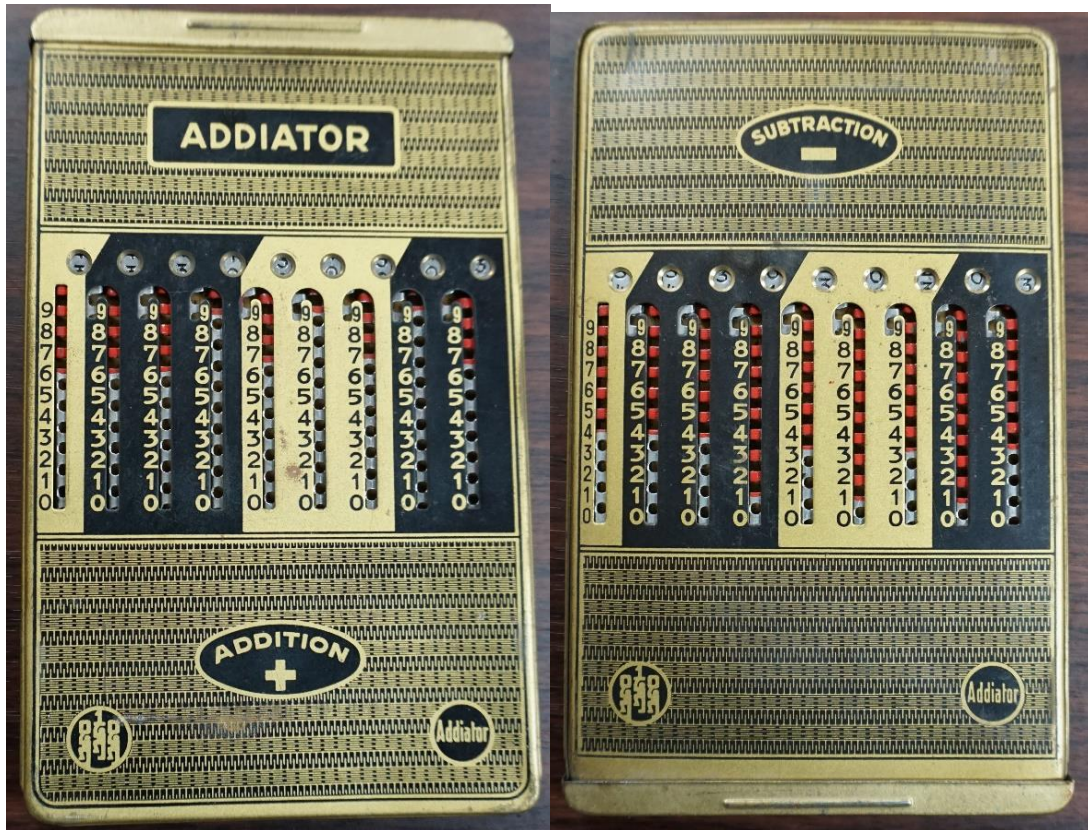
R862 ADDIATOR Basic model SN 106251 3 Decimals Attention red arrow



R414 ADDIATOR Basic model Sterling SN 108707



R399 ADDIATOR Basic model SN 165532



R555 ADDIATOR Basic model without SNR



R407 ADDIATOR Basic model S12 SN P504588



R739 ADDIATOR Basic model S12 3 Decimals SN P550391



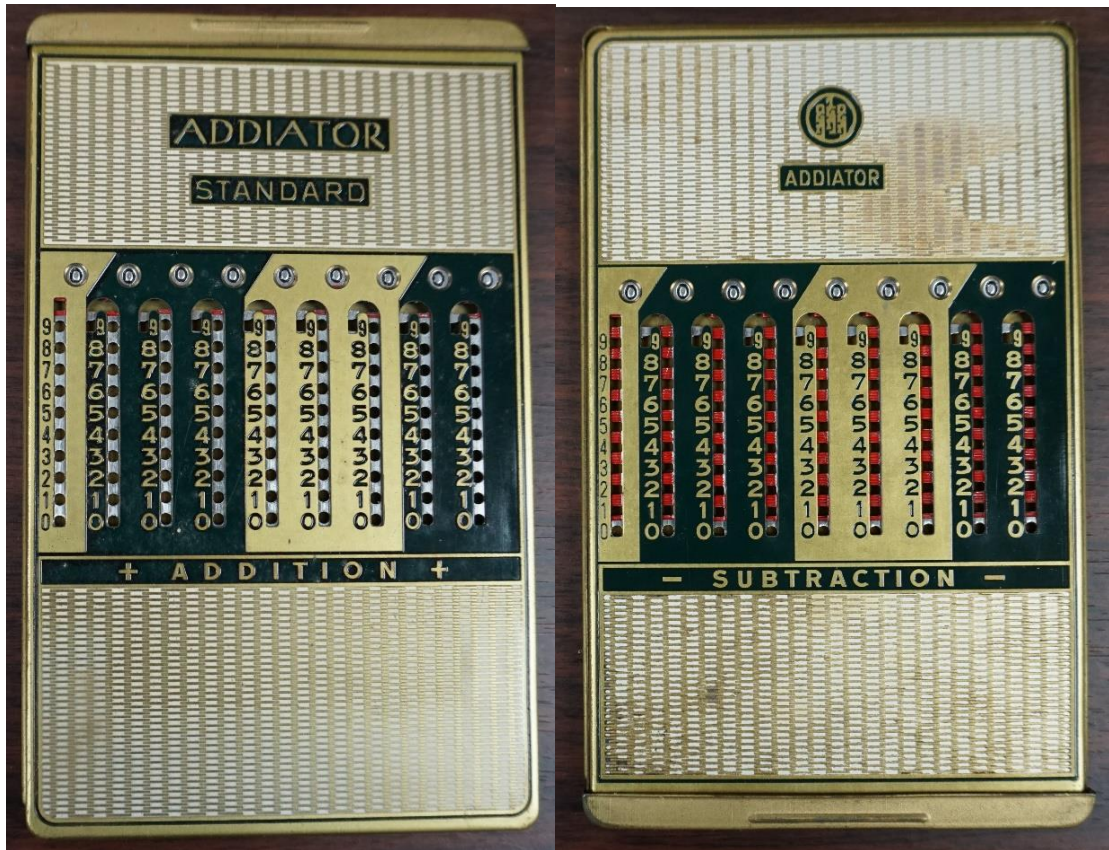
R273 ADDIATOR Original SN 180463



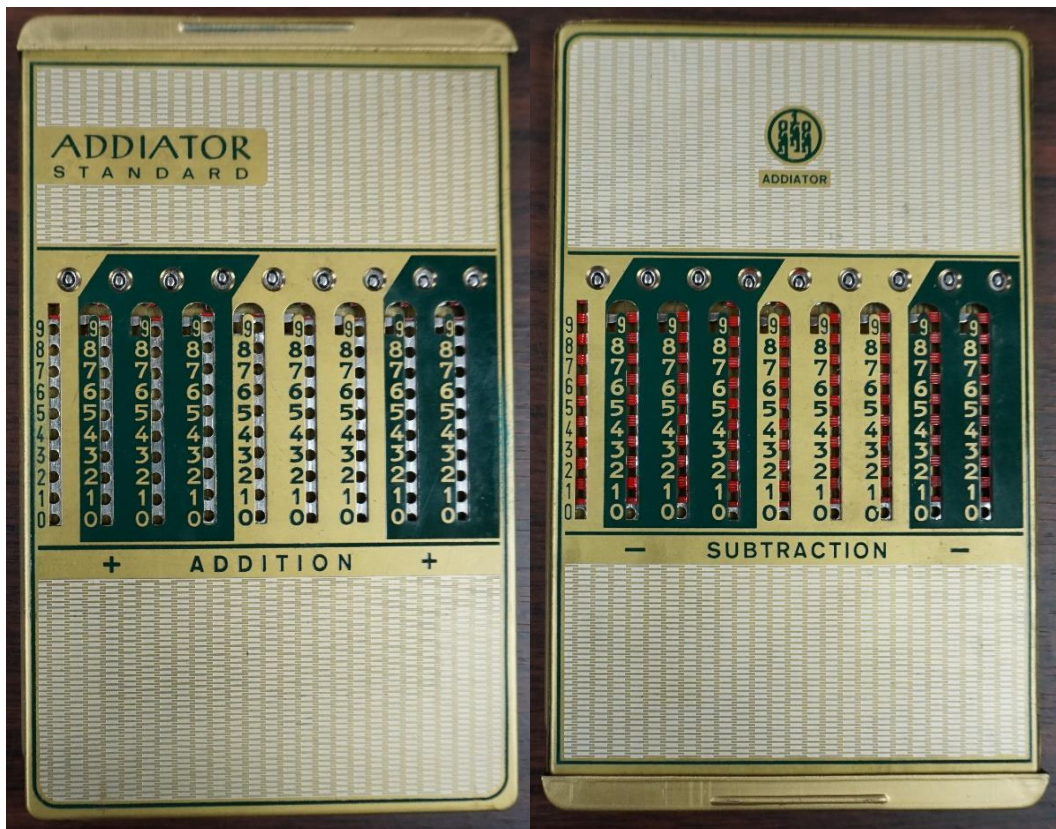
R797 ADDIATOR Original SN 219951 3 Decimals



R161 ADDIATOR Standard SN 402238



R369 ADDIATOR Standard SN D808984



The Basic model was also produced under other names, Original ADDIATOR, ADDIATOR Standard, until the end of 1960.

The 12-digit version (also S12) had serial numbers starting with P50/P55 (weak currency).

Production quantity for all models until the end of 1922 was about 60,000.

The glass breakage pattern is recognisable by an M in the serial number. The later serial numbers start without letters on the larger models. At the same time, the arrow symbol can be found instead of a red blank space.

Presentation is important



R741 ADDIATOR Rupee SN 213171



R740 ADDIATOR Quantotar SN G700365



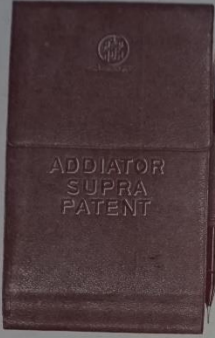
ORIGINAL Pricelist 1931




Note: Special models are not listed here

ADDIATOR SUPRA

die Kleinrechenmaschine in höchster Vollendung.



geschlossen!




offen!

„ADDIATOR - SUPRA“ ist das Produkt langjähriger Erfahrung auf dem Gebiete der Rechenmaschinenfabrikation. Sie stellt eine äußerst gediegene Präzisionsarbeit in vornehmer Aufmachung dar. Das mit der Maschine verbundene Klappstativ neuartiger Konstruktion ist elegant aus prima Saffianleder gefertigt und dient dazu, die Maschine beim Rechnen in bequemer Lage zum Auge und zur Bedienung zu halten. In der Ruhelage schützt es die Maschine vor Verstaubung und Beschädigung. Ein einfacher Handgriff genügt, um die Kombination wie eine Brieftasche flach zusammen zu legen, sodaß sie bequem in der Rocktasche untergebracht werden kann. Das Format ist alsdann $11 \times 18\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. 9 stellig, Messing geätzt, doppelseitig. RM. 48,—
2 Jahre Garantie!

ADDIATOR MODELL S 12

DEBIT		CREDIT	
S	892 24	R	12 27
	15 78		12 05
	9 78		10
	16 78		75 30
	135		21
	89		248 27
	448 59		63 15
Sales	918 10		918 10



Spezial-Buchhaltungs- und Saldiermaschine
 nebst Fixator mit Debet- und Credit-Einrichtung

Ausführung: 12stellig, Messing geätzt, doppelseitig,
 Format: 12×18 cm (mit oder ohne Pfennig-Einteilung!)

- a) auf Spritzguß - Stativ mit Gummifüßchen. RM. 49,—
 (siehe Abbildung unter M 2 f)
- b) in schwarzer Ledertasche RM. 46,50
 (siehe Abbildung unter M 2 f)
- c) in Pluviusinfasche (Leder-Imitation) . . . RM. 43,—
 (siehe Abbildung unter M 2 f)
- d) in Kassetten - Stativ RM. 43,—
 (siehe Abbildung unter M 2 f)


2 Jahre Garantie!

Fixator Resultat-Feststellungs-Vorrichtung mit Debet und Credit Einteilung für S 12 (lt. Abbildung) RM. 2,50


Note: A result fixing device has been attached to the ADDIATOR Basic model S12, it is not a new model.

ADDIATOR

mit Negativsaldo - Einrichtung („NEGATIV-ADDIATOR“)
Geschützt durch internationale Patente.



DEBET
NEGATIV SALDO



CREDIT
MULTIPLICATION



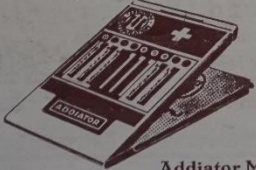
Dieses Addiatormodell bietet geradezu unerschöpfliche Auswertungsmöglichkeiten. Sein Hauptprinzip beruht darauf, daß man beim Addieren und Subtrahieren mit der „Negativ-Addiator“ nicht nur, wie üblich, kleine Werte von größeren abziehen kann, sondern umgekehrt auch größere Werte von kleineren. Dabei ist zu beachten, daß der im letzteren Falle sich ergebende Saldo unter 0 (Negativsaldo) ohne Zwischenmanipulation ebenso einfach aus den unteren Resultatfenstern abgelesen werden kann, wie der Saldo über 0 aus den oberen Resultatfenstern. Das ist bei keiner anderen Additions- und Subtraktions-Maschine möglich, und erspart das zeitraubende Umstürzen der Zahlen (nachträgliches Abziehen der kleineren von der größeren Summe).

Ausführung: 9 stellig, Messing geätzt, doppelseitig, Format: 12×18 cm.

- a) in brauner Leder-Umlegetasche RM. **35,75**
- b) in Kassettenstativ RM. **35,75**
- c) auf Spritzguß-Stativ mit Gummifüßchen . . RM. **41,75**

2 JAHRE GARANTIE!

ADDIATOR MODELL M2f decimal

Das bisher meist verbreitete Standard-Modell in 4 Aufmachungen

Ausführung: 9 stellig, Messing geätzt, doppelseitig, Format: 12×18 cm.

- a) auf Spritzguß-Stativ mit Gummifüßchen (sehr praktisch, weil mit einer Hand bedient werden kann) RM. **39,—**
- b) in schwarzer Ledertasche mit Notiztafeln (kann bequem in der Tasche mitgeführt werden, daher besonders geeignet für Bücherrevisoren, Reisende, Förster usw.) RM. **36,50**
- c) in Pluviusintasche (Lederimitation) RM. **33,—**
- d) in Kassettenstativ
(staubdichte Metallkassette, welche aufgeklappt ein praktisches Pultstativ bildet, daher besonders geeignet für staubige Betriebe wie Werkstätten, Kohlengruben, Sägewerke, Mühlen, Lederfabriken, Baugeschäfte usw.) RM. **33,—**

2 JAHRE GARANTIE!

Addiator M2f neutral (mit 3×3 Zahlenkolonnen) gleiche Preise wie für M2f decimal.

Note: the ADDIATOR Basic model M2f is still in the sales brochure

ADDIATRIX

das Juwel unter den Kleinrechenmaschinen!

Ein technisches Kunstwerk!



Addiatrix besitzt alle Vorzüge des weltbekannten Original-Addiatorsystems und leistet dieselben vielseitigen Dienste.

Addiatrix hat trotz niedrigem Taschenformat besonders große, deutliche Zahlen und große Einstecköffnungen, daher unübertroffen schnelle und sichere Handhabung.

Capazität 999 999 999
 Gediegenste Präzisionsarbeit
 Geschmackvolles Dessin
 Schutztasche aus prima Saffianleder
 Format: 12x18 cm 8x12 cm
2 JAHRE GARANTIE!

Der schönste Geschenkartikel für alle Zwecke, äußerst praktisch und viel Freude bereitend. RM. 27,75



DUPLEX

Der billigste Rechenapparat der Welt
mit **2 Rechenwerken** für
Addition, Subtraktion, Multiplikation und Division

Präzisions - Innenwerk aus Stahl neuester Konstruktion.
 Deutlich aufgedrucktes Zahlenbild, große Einstecköffnungen.
 Format: 8x12 cm
 in schwarzer Kunstleder-Klapptasche RM. 12,—



NOVA - MULTIX

auf die „ADDIATOR“ aufgesteckt ergibt die Kombination
„MULTIX-ADDIATOR“

Dieselbe bietet dem Rechner bei
Multiplikation und Division
50% Ersparnis an Zeit und Kopfarbeit

beseitigt die Haupt-Fehlerquellen, erhöht die Leistungsfähigkeit und Arbeitsfreude
gegenüber dem ermüdenden schriftlichen Rechnen. . . . RM. 6,—

Addiator - Tabelle für Multiplikation und Division
enthält in übersichtlicher Anordnung mit Blitzregister die Resultate der Multiplikation von 1-999 mit 1-9. RM. 1,50

CTTD & EMIL KLETT, BERLIN S. 42.

Note: Putty and Perplex no longer on offer, instead ADDIATRIX and DUPLEX

On 22 August 1930, ADDIATOR patented the calculation with a negative balance on Slide adder (DE586918).

When switching to the meander pattern, the name of the number slider was also changed. CREDIT DEBET only seemed interesting for accountants. ADDIATOR Negative was simple and generally usable.

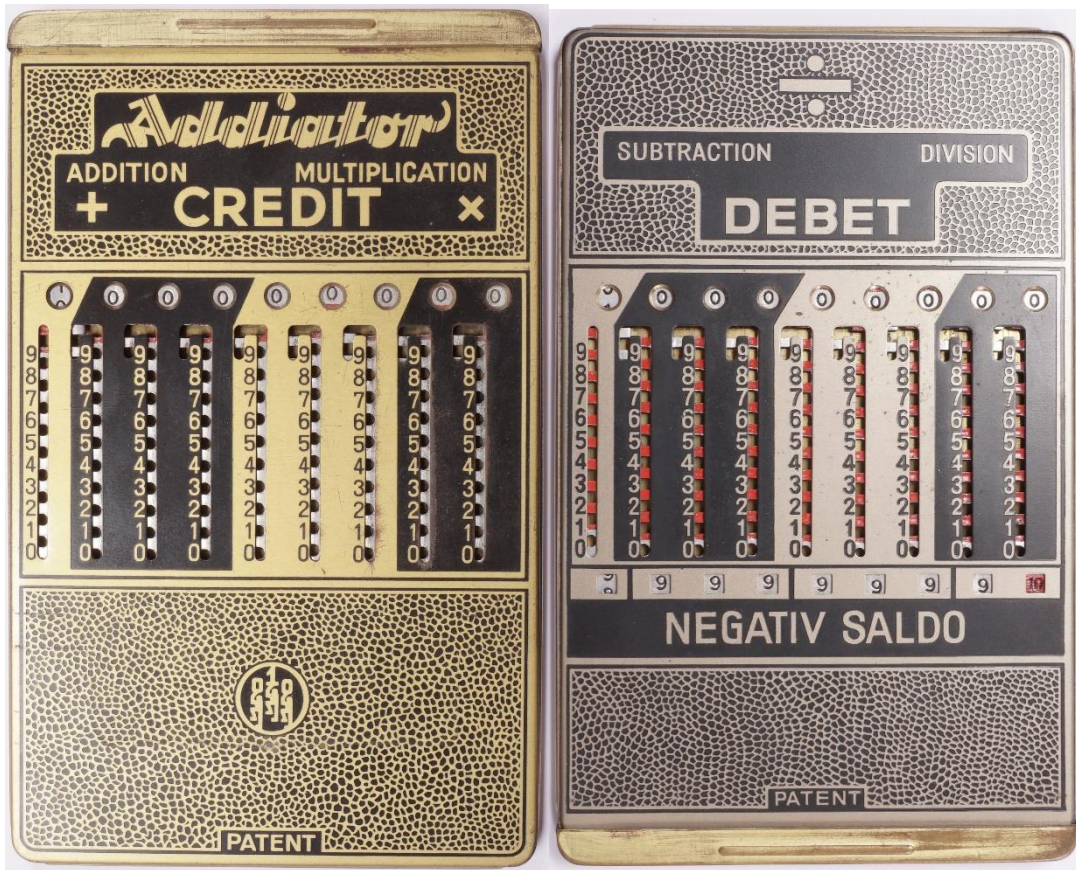
For the currency Pound Sterling there was the variant Negative R532.

From the meander pattern, see R749, via the braid pattern, see R386, to the bar pattern, see R744, and finally in the +- pattern. The transformation took place over four decades. With the ADDIATOR Super with a new logo, a new model name was chosen. Negative balance is also shown on the Maximator, ADDIATOR Triplex, Addimax Triplex, Addimax Fractomator, ADDIATOR Universal and Klawun 9 Universal.

R746 ADDIATOR CREDIT-DEBET SN F980264



R879 ADDIATOR CREDIT-DEBET SN M923453



R749 ADDIATOR Negativ SN 152130



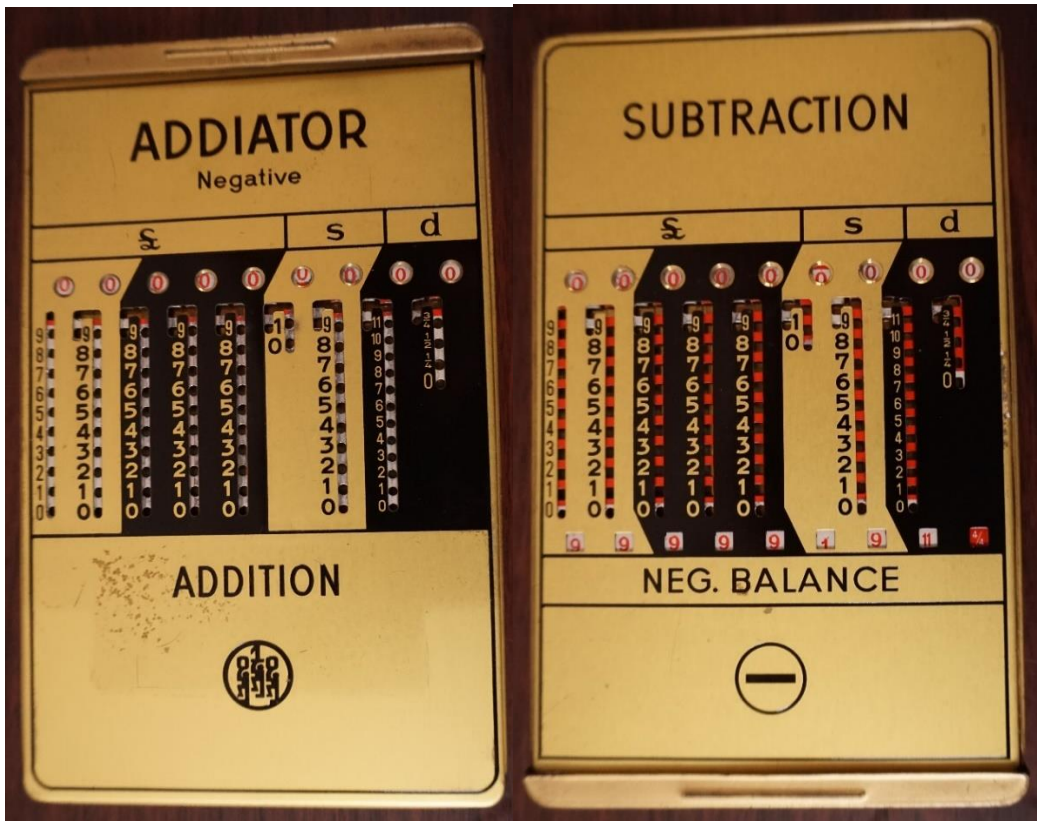
R152 ADDIATOR Negativ SN 170466



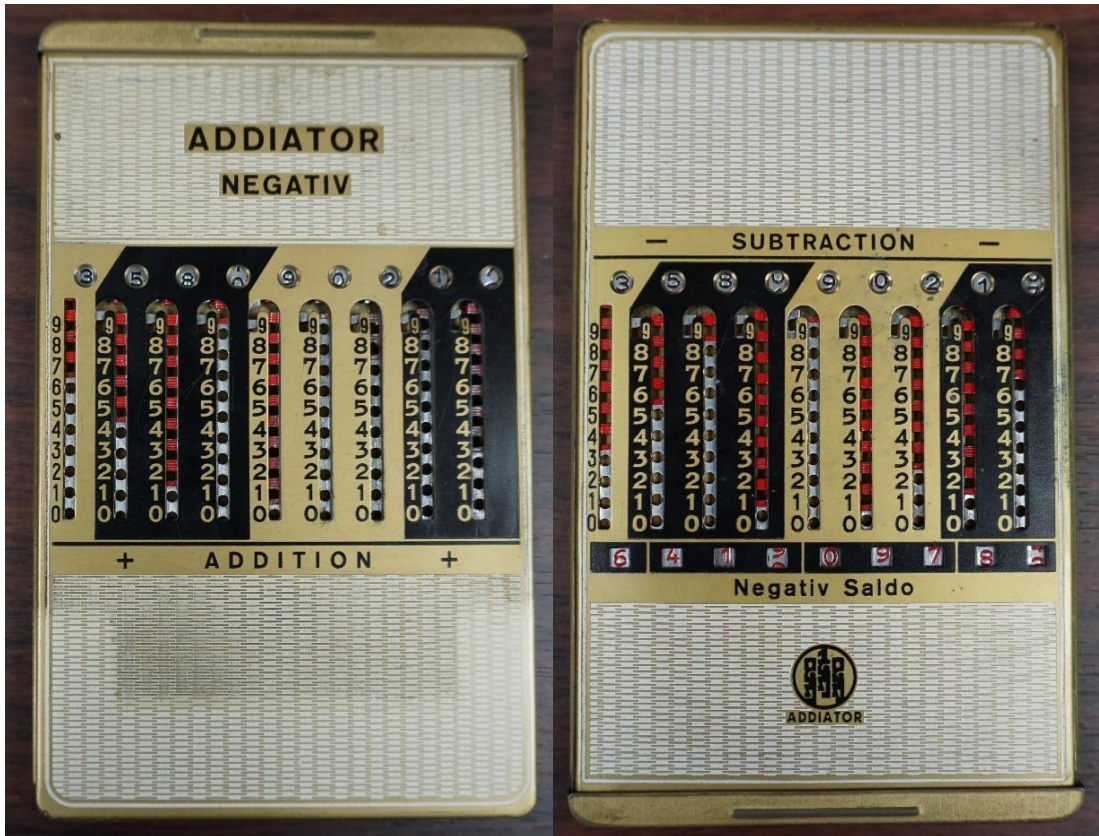
R514 ADDIATOR Negativ SN 201714



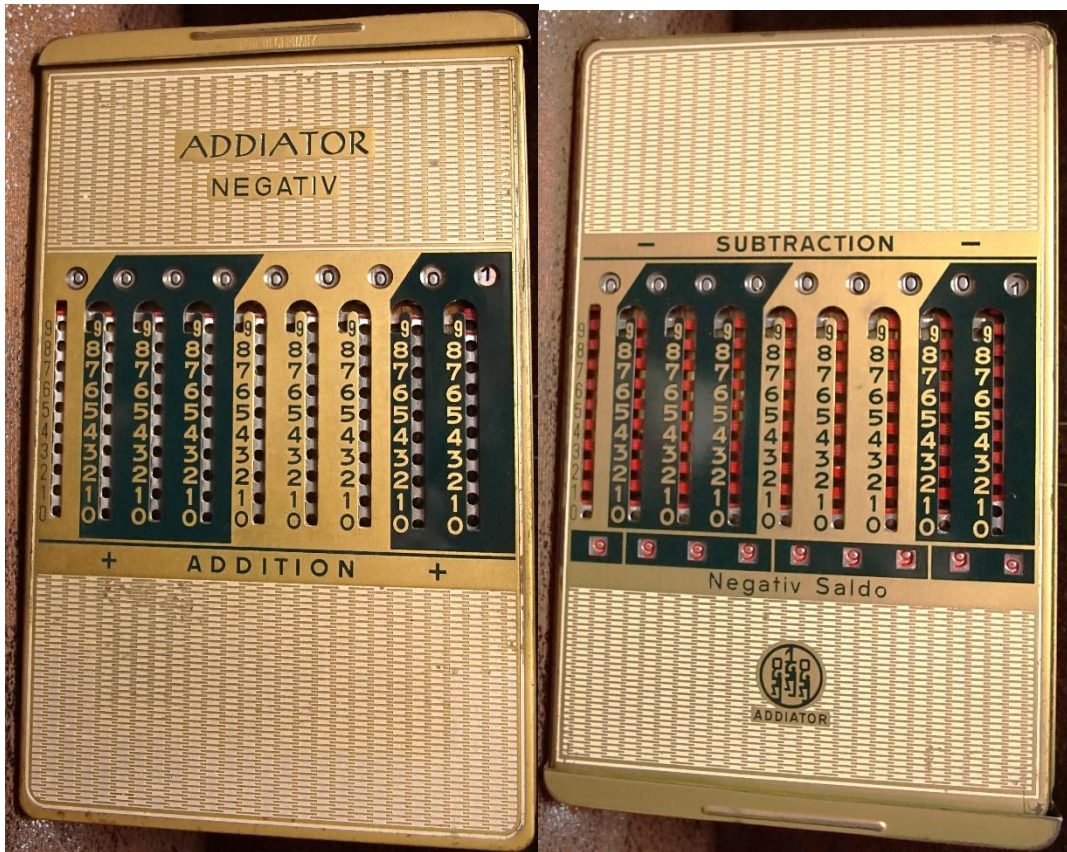
R532 ADDIATOR Negative Sterling SN 235741



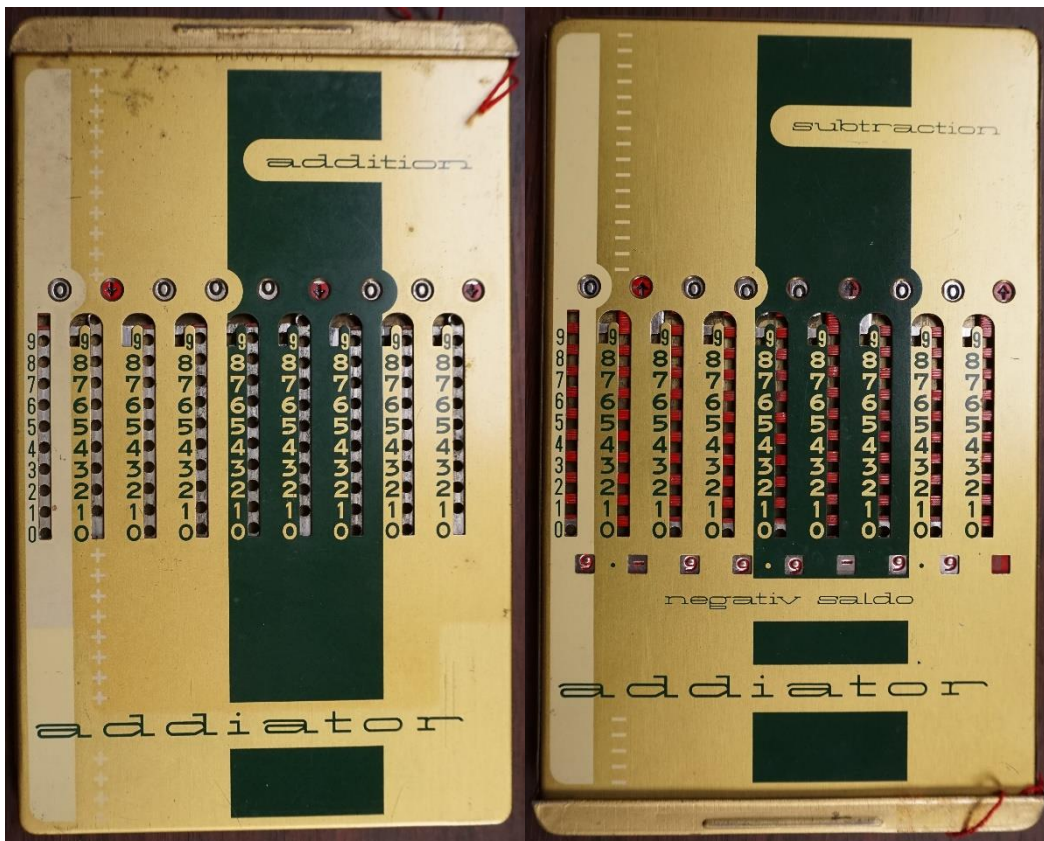
R386 ADDIATOR Negativ SN 238152 black



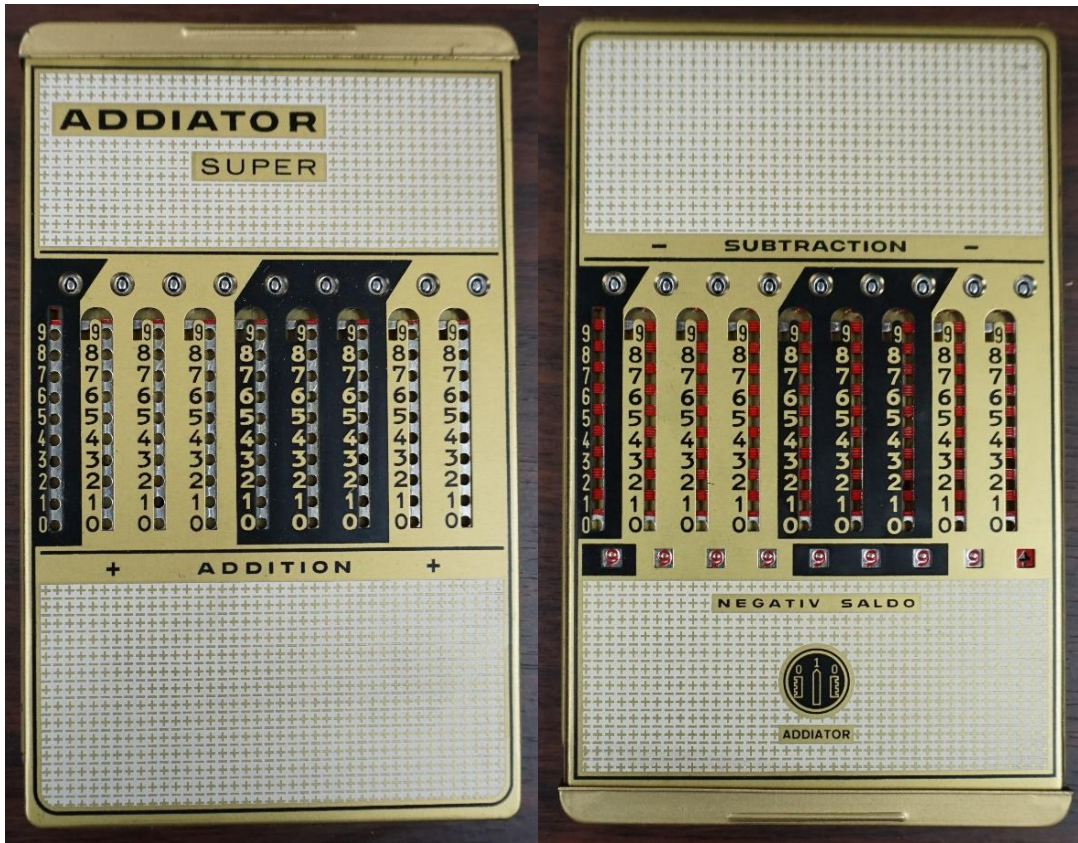
R810 ADDIATOR Negativ SN 403673 dark green



R744 ADDIATOR Negativ SN D804418 Bar patterns



R181 ADDIATOR Super new Logo black



R800 ADDIATOR Super SN D219546 new Logo green



ADDIATOR Rechenmaschinenfabrik Berlin Charlottenburg Showcase



The Maximator Valorect was probably too complicated to handle. This is why only a few examples can be found.

After the Second World War (1950-1962), the agent Aschenbrenner set up a sales organisation specifically for the Maximator model. The target group was craftsmen, for whom familiarisation and training was also offered. A special feature of the model was an integrated storage mechanism.

Of course, you could also use a normal duplex slide adder, but the back side of a storage mechanism was not required. See also duplex single-sided R429 and R684

R544 ADDIATOR Maximator VALORECT removed from a brown metal base SN 178160



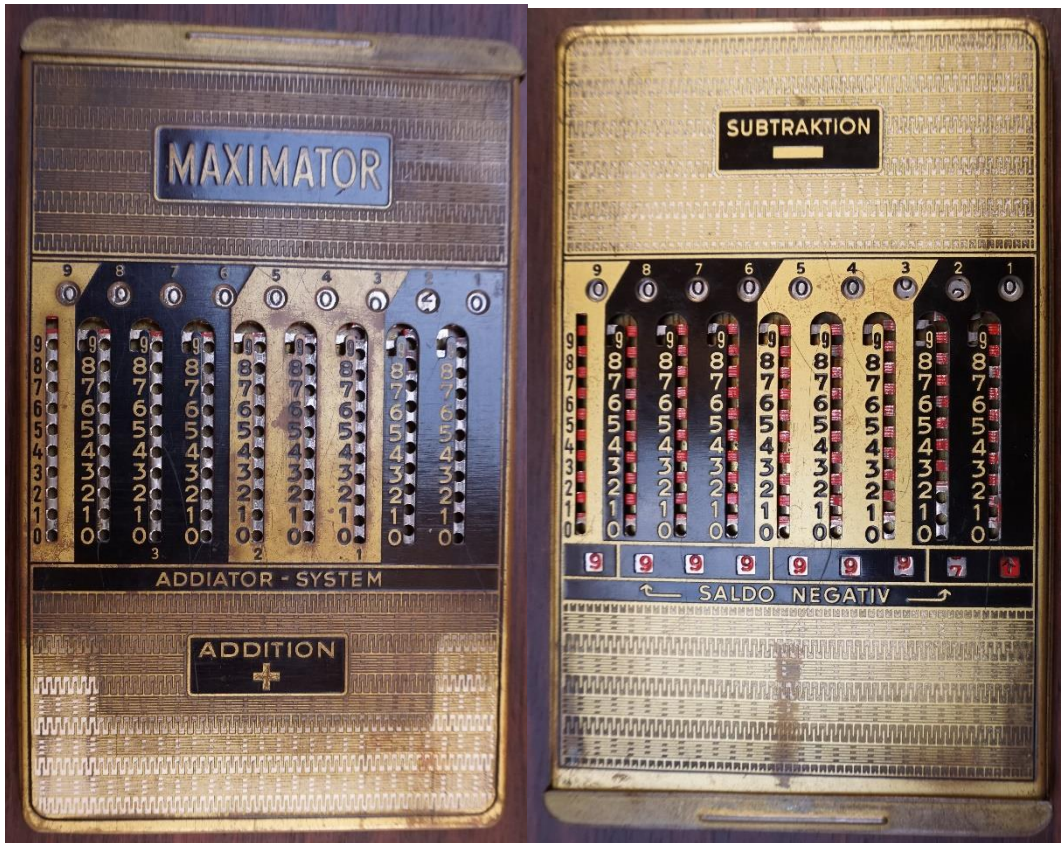
R587 ADDIATOR Maximator removed from a brown metal base SN 189352



R542 ADDIATOR Maximator removed from a brown metal base SN 191832



R809 ADDIATOR Maximator removed from a metal base SN 207226 black



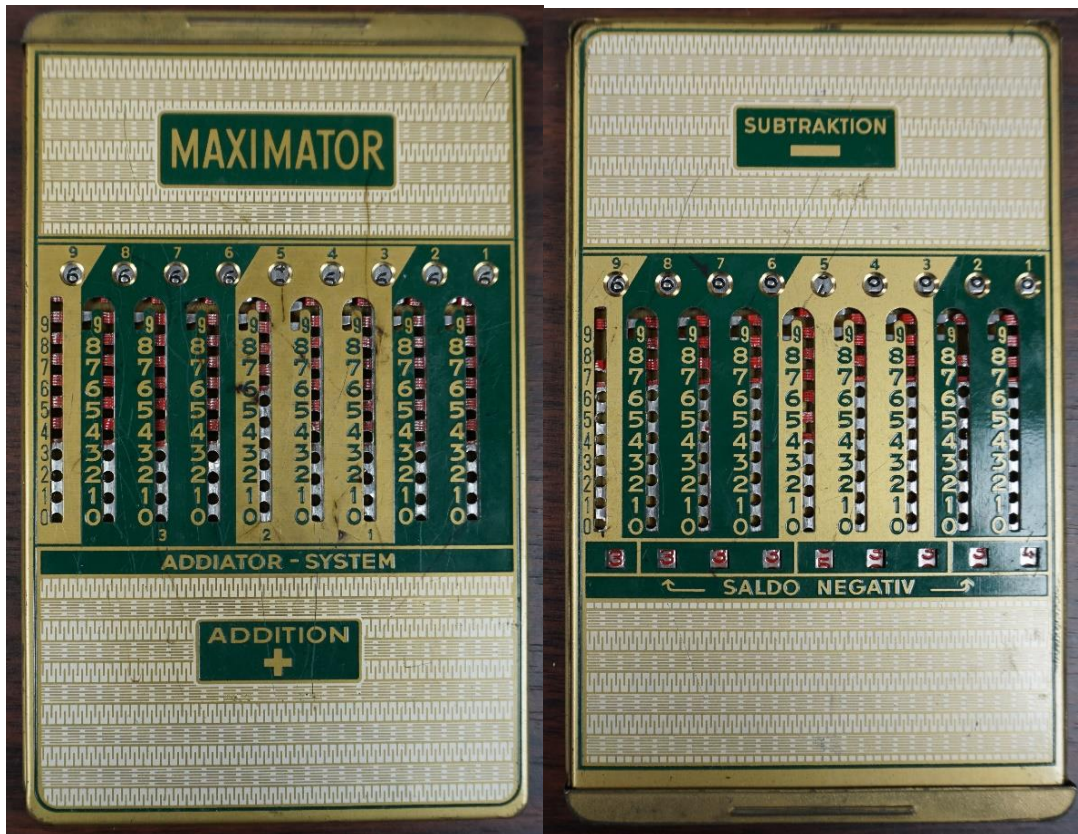
R609 ADDIATOR Maximator Storage black Note see 9 on the right



R540 ADDIATOR Maximator SN 207928



R305 ADDIATOR Maximator removed from a metal base SN 230332 green



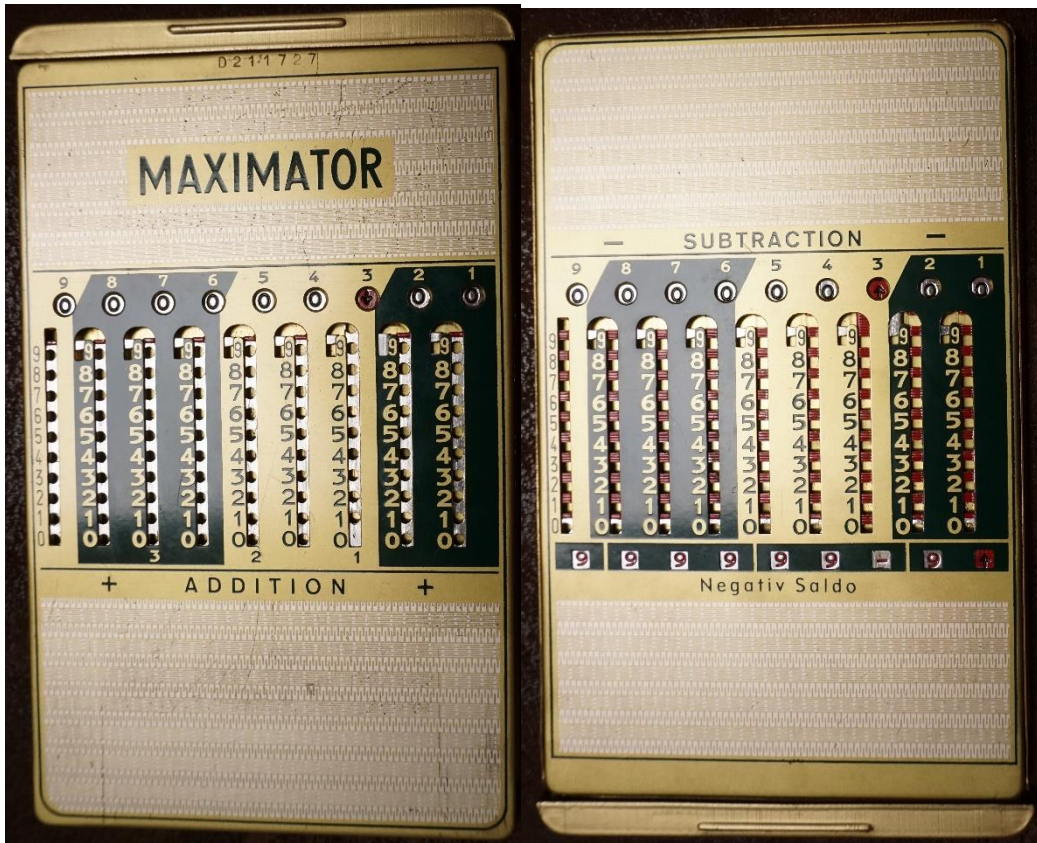
R503 ADDIATOR Maximator Storage green



R798 ADDIATOR Maximator SN D803644 3 Decimals french Variant



R605 ADDIATOR Maximator removed from a metal base SN D211727



Clichés



Apparently a new model, but identical in construction to the Basic model - the name Supra. The serial numbers for the variants without an arrow have an F in front of them. SUPRA was probably intended to replace the Basic model. As you can see from the Addiator original - unsuccessfully. During the 1930s, there was a lot of experimentation with different metals. The Rapid was the cheap model for many years.

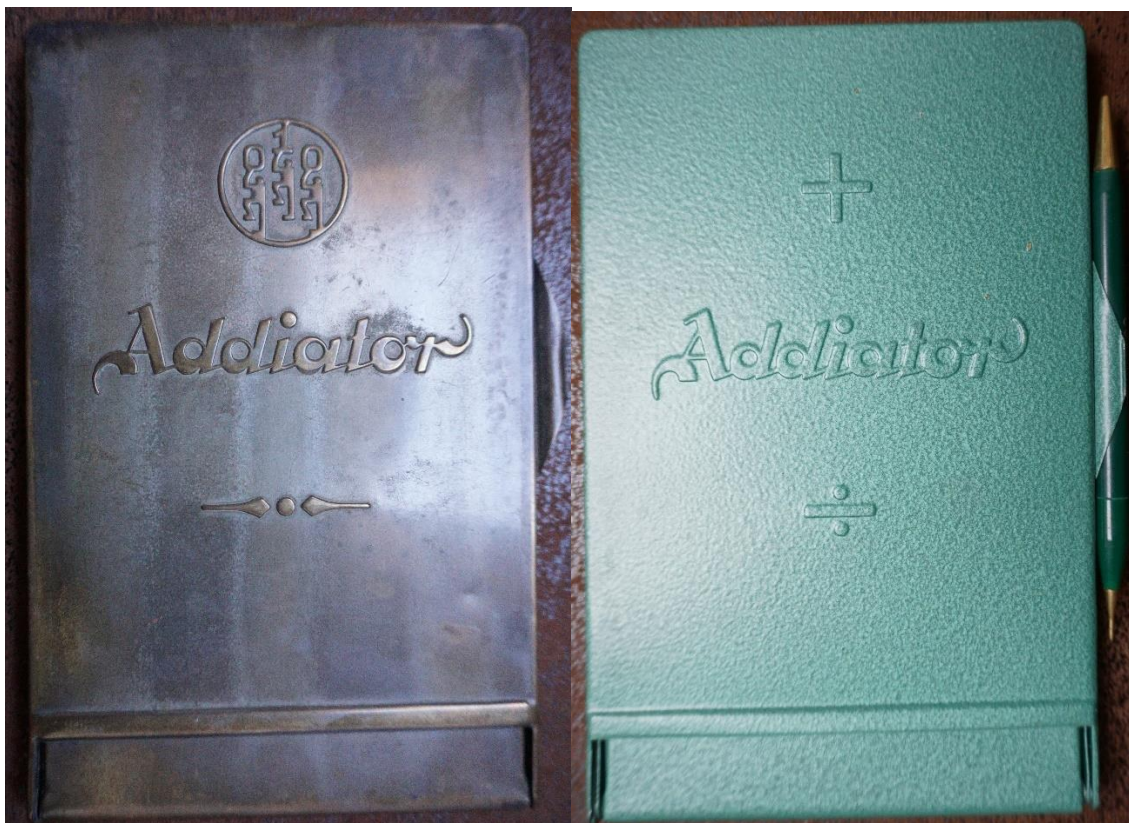
The following characteristics can be used to categorise all ADDIATOR models from around 1930 to 1950



To be found at:

- Addiator Basic model with arrow
- Addiator Rupee
- Addiator Negativ
- Addiator Supra
- Addiator Rapid
- Addiator Duplex

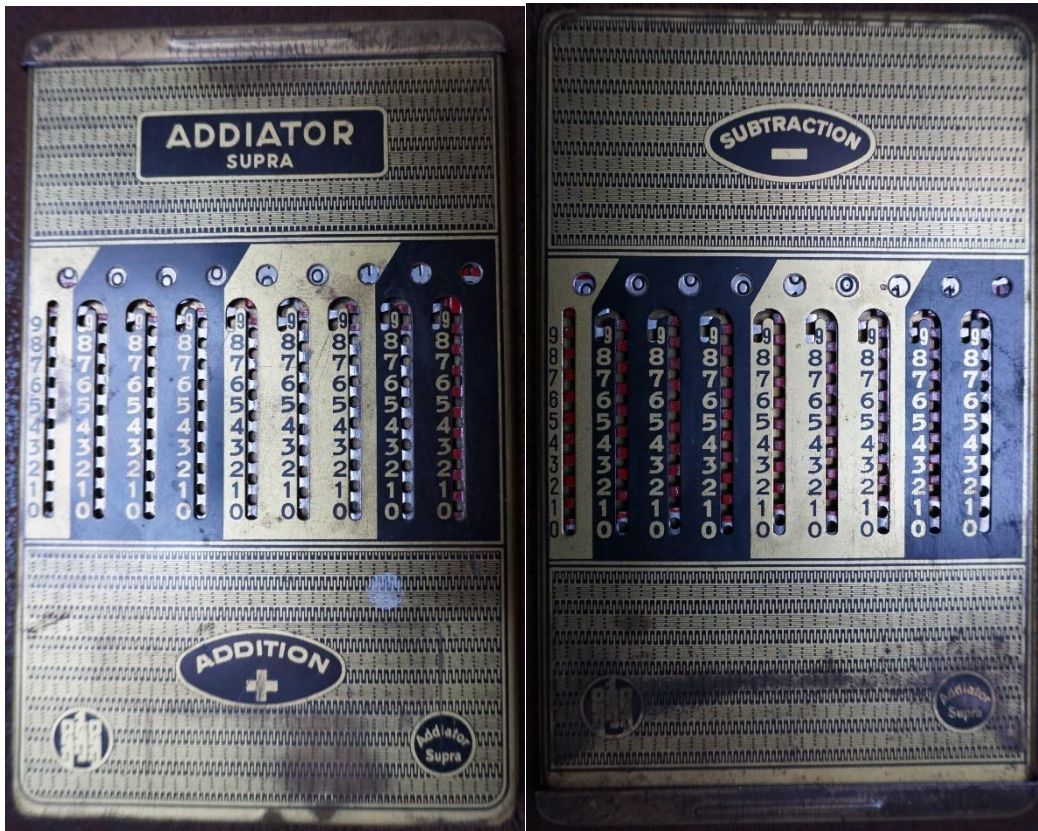
Cassette



R396 ADDIATOR Supra red arrow SN 105070



R865 ADDIATOR Supra red arrow SN 119722



R171 ADDIATOR Supra red arrow SN 142920



R612 ADDIATOR Supra red arrow SN 150449



R151 ADDIATOR Supra TRADE MARK without arrow SN F978997



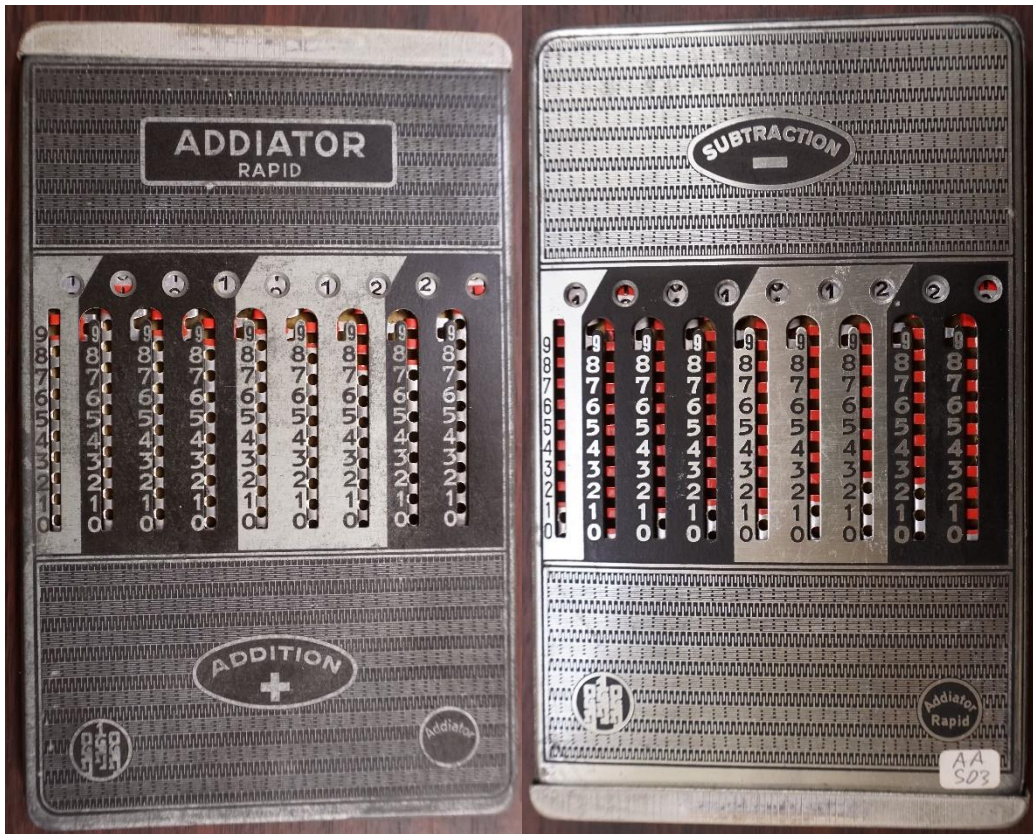
R864 ADDIATOR Supra without arrow SN F985971



R501 ADDIATOR Supra without arrow SN F990385



R748 ADDIATOR Rapid SN 150339



R486 ADDIATOR Rapid SN 159340



R136 ADDIATOR Rapid without SN



R368 ADDIATOR Rapid without SN



From the factory



Wichmann Hauptkatalog 20. Ausg. 1939 in ADDIATOR-documents

Additions-Rechenmaschinen

„Addiator“-Schnell-Rechenmaschinen sind unbedingt zuverlässig und einfach in der Handhabung. Das Gehäuse ist vollkommen geschlossen und so gegen äußere Einflüsse geschützt. Automatisch erscheinende Pfeilzeichen zeigen stets die richtige Zugrichtung an. Es ist unmöglich, die Maschine falsch zu bedienen, da eine automatische Sperrung dies verhindert und die sofortige Berichtigung etwaiger Bedienungsfehler erzwingt.

Nr. **7523** Taschen-Rechenmaschine „Arithma“, 6stellig, Leichtmetall-Gehäuse, 40 x 160 mm groß, 70 g schwer, in Lederbehälter **4,75** R.M.



Nr. 7525

Nr. **7524** Taschen-Rechenmaschine „Duplex“, doppelseitig 9stellig, Leichtmetall-Gehäuse, 80 x 120 mm groß, 115 g schwer, in Lederbehälter **9,50**

Nr. **7525** Rechenmaschine „Addiator-Rapid“, doppelseitig 9stellig; Präzisionsmaschine für den Dauergebrauch im Büro. Leichtmetall-Gehäuse mit besonders großen Zahlen, 110 x 180 mm groß, 180 g schwer, in Kunstleder-Köcher **19,—**

Nr. **7526** Rechenmaschine „Addiator-Supra“, doppelseitig 9stellig, wie Nr. 7525, jedoch Messing-Gehäuse, 110 x 180 mm groß, 450 g schwer, in Ledertasche oder Klappstativ mit Gummifüßen **29,—**

7527 Rechenmaschine „Addiator-Negativ“, Ausführung wie Nr. 7526, jedoch mit besonderer Vorrichtung zum automatischen Anzeigen des Debetsaldos (Saldo unter Null), in Ledertasche oder Klappstativ mit Gummifüßen **35,—**

Wenn bei Bestellung nichts angegeben ist, liefern wir die Rechenmaschinen Nr. 7526 und 7527 in Ledertasche.



Neu! Für Geodäten und Astronomen

Nr. **7528** Rechenmaschine „Astro-Addiator“, die einzige Klein-Rechenmaschine für automatische Addition und Subtraktion von Graden, Minuten und Sekunden oder Stunden, Minuten und Sekunden. Für trigonometrische und polygonometrische Berechnungen sowie Zeitberechnungen aller Art. Doppelseitig 9stellig, Messing-Gehäuse, 75 x 125 mm groß, 160 g schwer, in Leder-Klapptasche. Mit 360°-Teilung **15,50**

Nr. **7529** desgleichen, jedoch mit 400°-Teilung **15,50**

Wichmann - gegr. 1873

R394 ADDIATOR Rapid without SN



Note Numbers to the right of the slide adder and clips on the back side

R474 ADDIATOR Arithma large SN A043860 Patent applied for



R322 ADDIATOR Arithma large SN A102012 Patent applied for

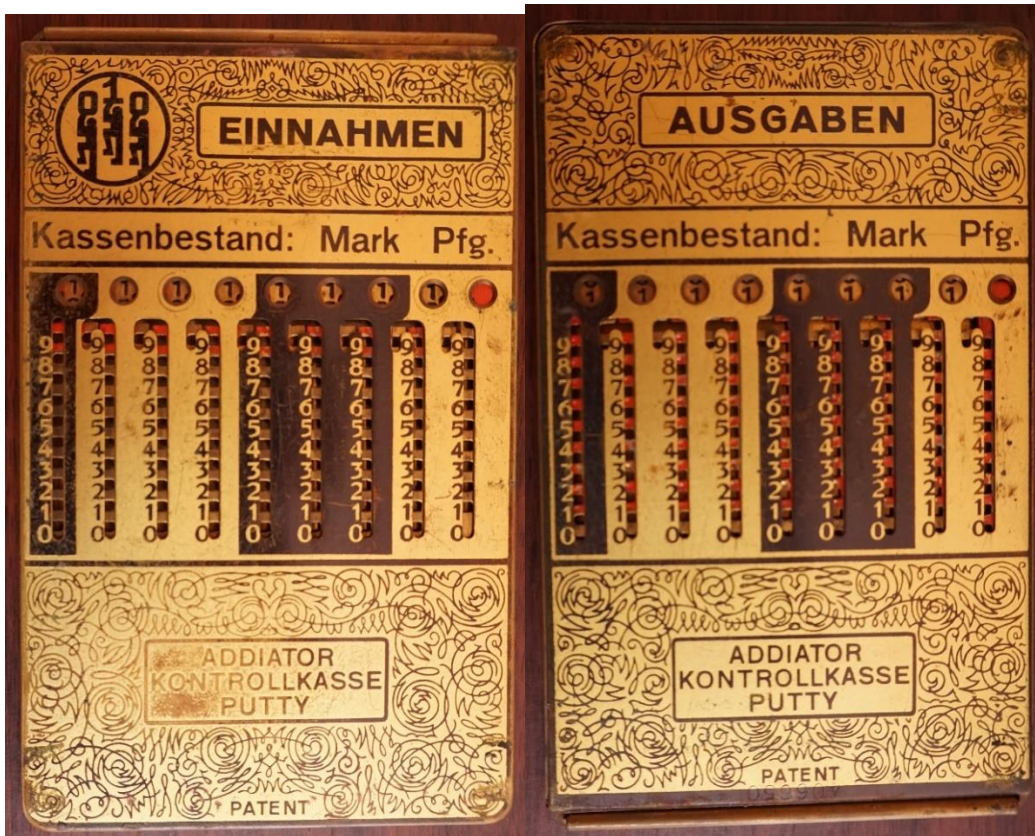


Digits now to the left of the slide adder

R246 ADDIATOR Arithma large Sterling SN A201031 Patent applied for



R522 ADDIATOR Kontrollkasse Putty SN 406650



R342 ADDIATOR Putty SN 407800



R708 ADDIATOR Putty without SN different kind of clearing bar for reset



R723 ADDIATOR Famos



R316 ADDIATOR Perplex



R867 ADDIATOR Perplex



1927 published: From Handbuch der Büro-Maschinen Teil B: Rechenmaschinen edition greis
Page 143-144

Nichtschreibende Addiermaschinen 143

Addiator Rechenmaschine.

Hersteller Addiatorgesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin-Steglitz, Albrechtstraße 131.
Vertrieb Durch Wiederverkäufer und eigene Verkaufsorganisation.






Multiplication
Addition
Division
Subtraction

Dimensionen. 11×17,5 cm.
Gewicht 210 g (normales Modell).

Verkaufspreise

Modell M 2 f, neunstellig, in Pluvisintasche	M 29,50
desgl. in schwarzer Ledertasche	M 33,
desgl. in farbiger Ledertasche	M 35,
desgl. auf Spritzgußstativ	M 35,
desgl. auf Kassettenstativ	M 30,
Modell S 12, zwölfstellig, in Pluvisintasche	M 36,50
desgl. in schwarzer Ledertasche	M 40,—
desgl. in farbiger Ledertasche	M 42,50
desgl. auf Spritzgußstativ	M 42,50
desgl. auf Kassettenstativ	M 37,50
Modell Putty, neunstellig, mit zwei Rechenwerken, Format 8×12, in Krokodil-Ledertasche	M 25,
desgl. in Köcher	M 18,

Nichtschreibende Addiermaschinen 144

Modell Perplex, neunstellig, mit 2 Rechenwerken in Schutztasche	M 10,
Modell Multimax, komplett mit Addiator S 12 a auf Spritzgußstativ	M 70,
Multix mit Printatorgarnitur	M 2,50
Modell Arithma, einseitige Addiermaschine in Kunstledertasche	M 7
Modell Calculex, einseitiger Rechenapparat, neunstellig, inkl. Schutztasche	M 6,
Resultat-Fixator mit Debet- und Krediteinrichtung für S 12	M 2,20
desgl. ohne Debet- und Krediteinrichtung für M 2 f	M 2,20

Typ. Kleintaschenmaschine mit Griffelbetätigung.

Die verschiedenen Ausführungen der „Addiator“ beruhen sämtlich auf dem gleichen Prinzip und sind mit Ausnahme der Modelle „Arithma“ und „Calculex“ mit 2 Rechenwerken, einem für Rechenarbeiten in additivem Sinne und einem zweiten für Rechenarbeiten in subtraktivem Sinne ausgestattet.

Durch Benutzung der sogenannten „Multix“-Einrichtung lassen sich auch Multiplikationen und Divisionen bequem auf der Maschine ausführen.

Now comes the 9 right-hand column

R336 ADDIATOR Duplex



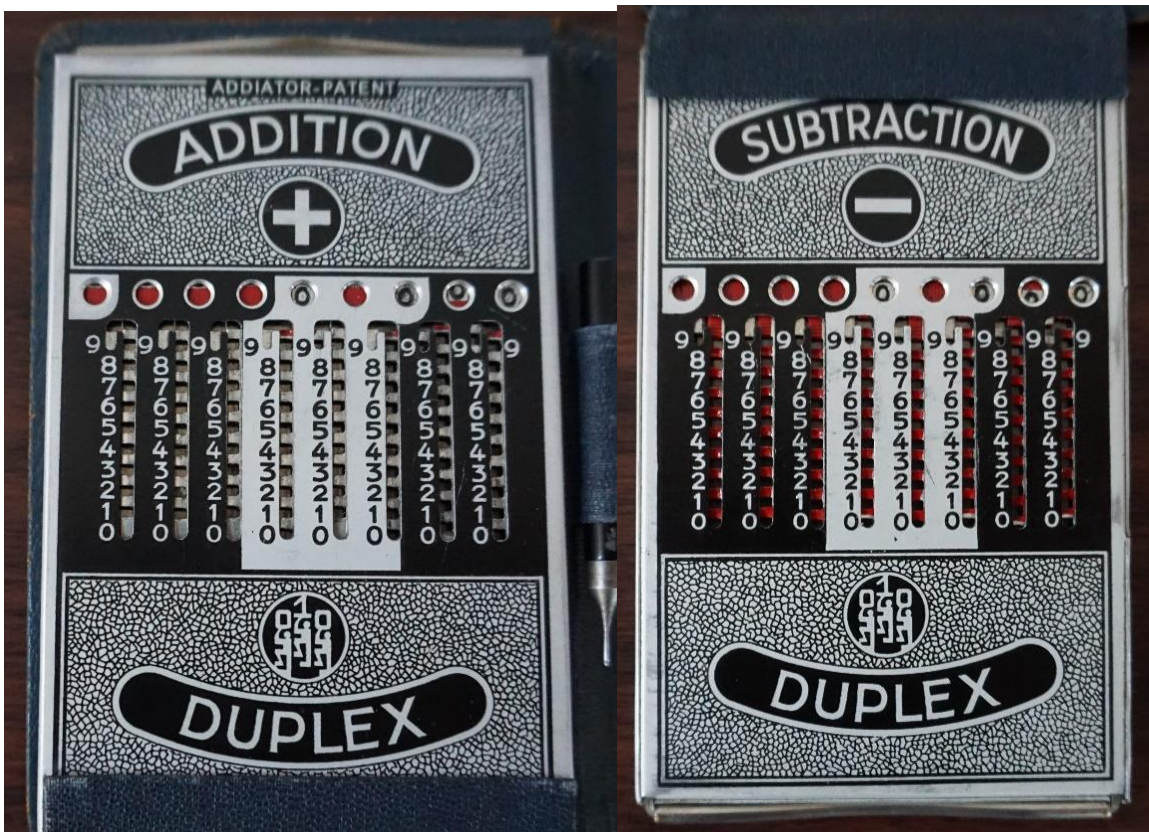
R497 ADDIATOR Duplex (small step backwards without 9)



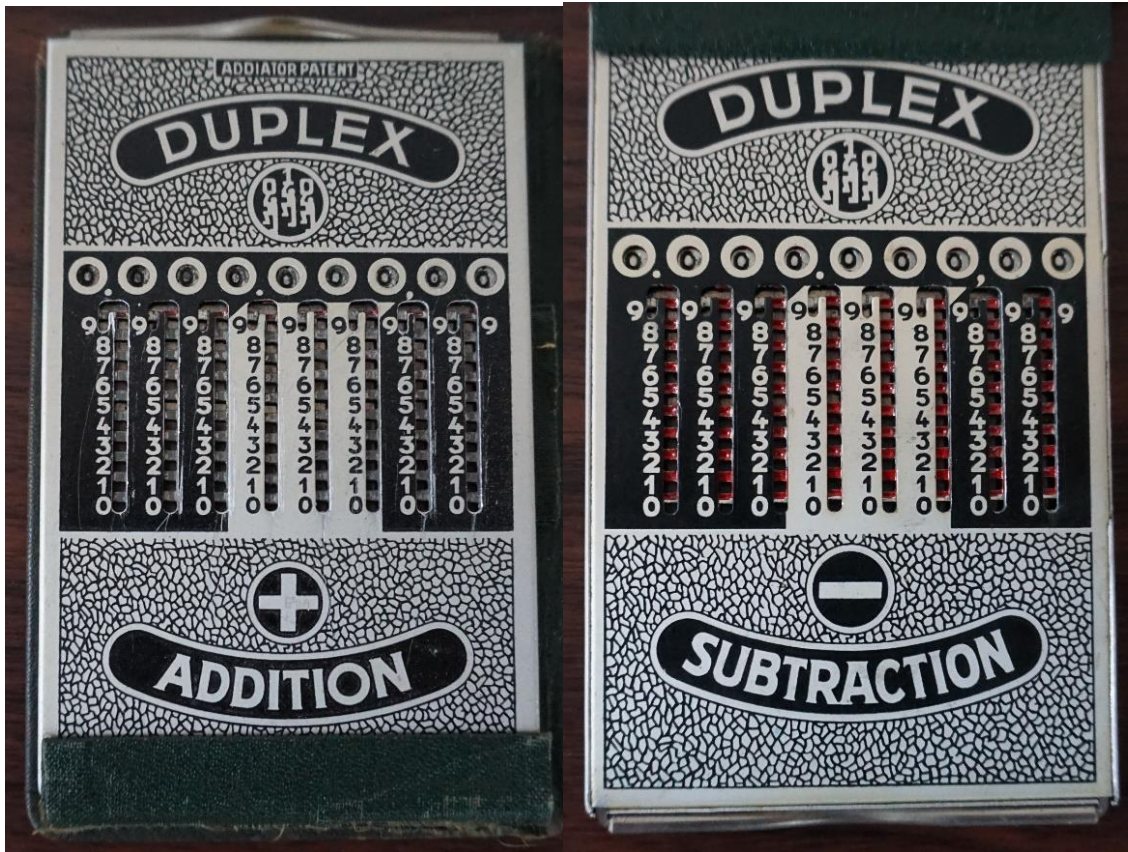
R518 ADDIATOR Duplex



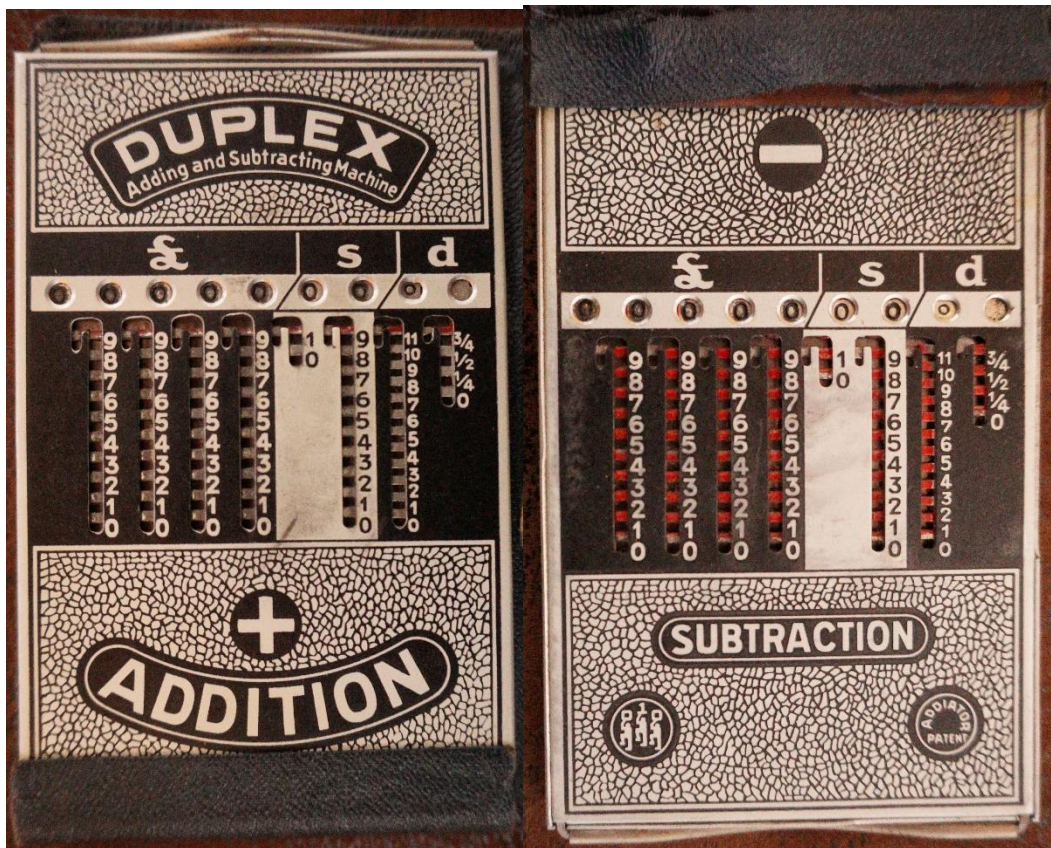
R431 ADDIATOR Duplex



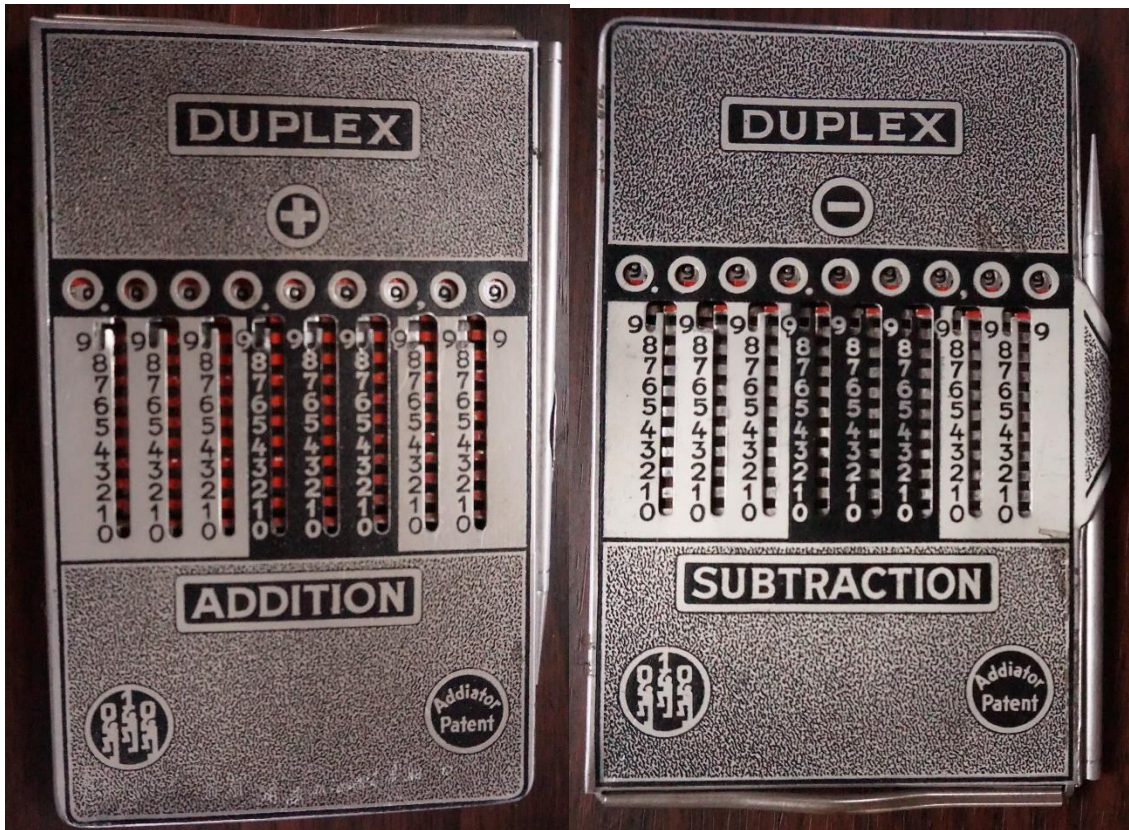
R010 ADDIATOR Duplex



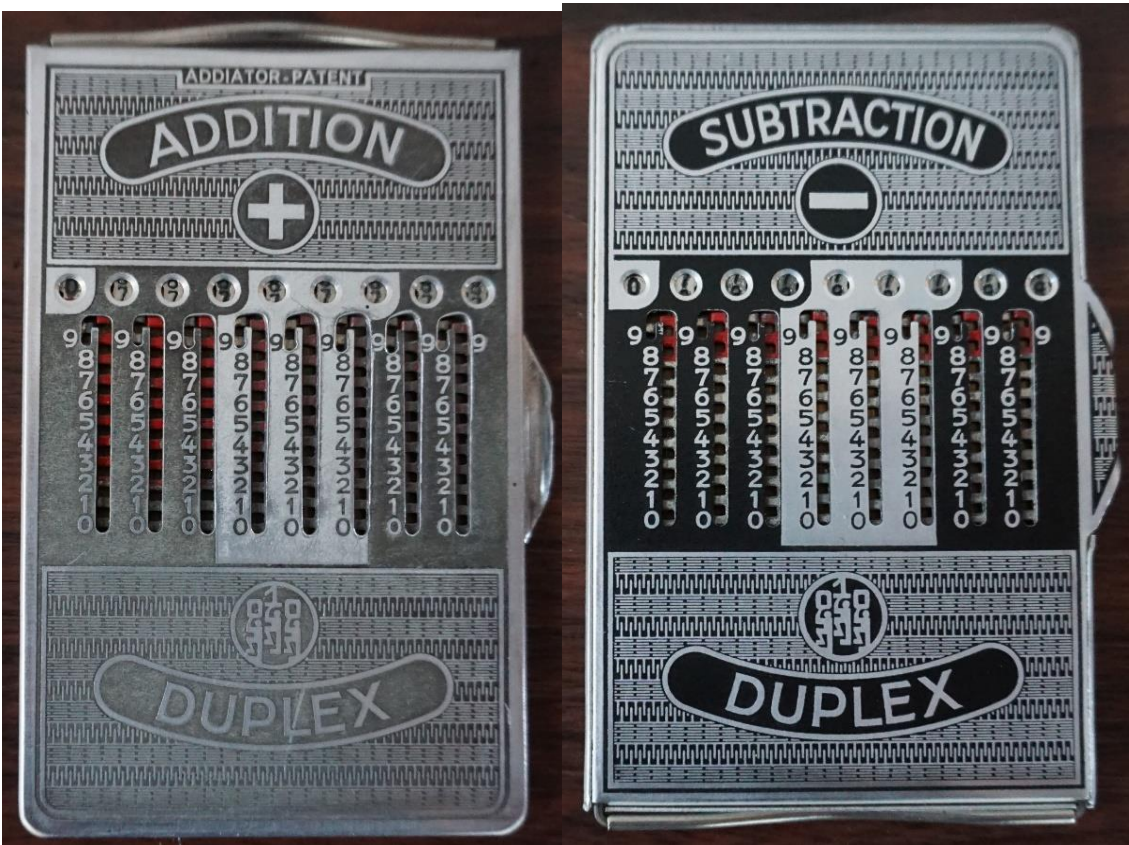
R870 ADDIATOR Duplex



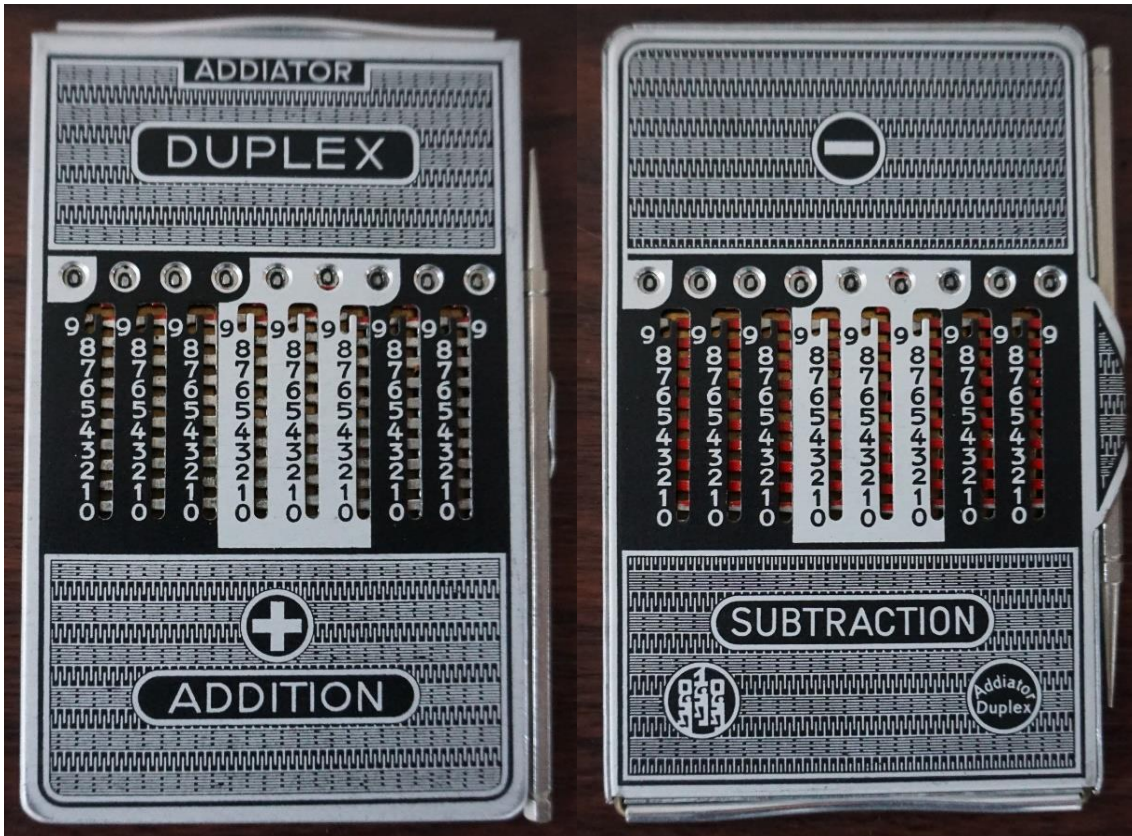
R509 ADDIATOR Duplex



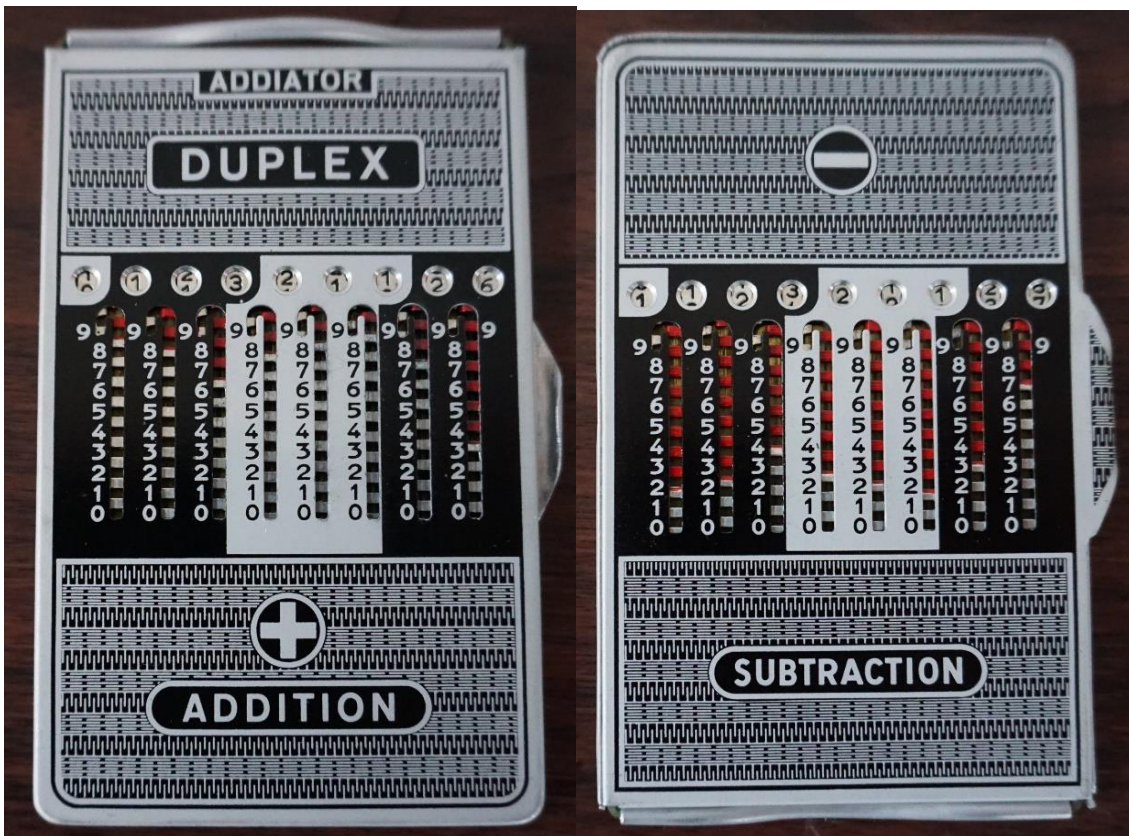
R135 ADDIATOR Duplex



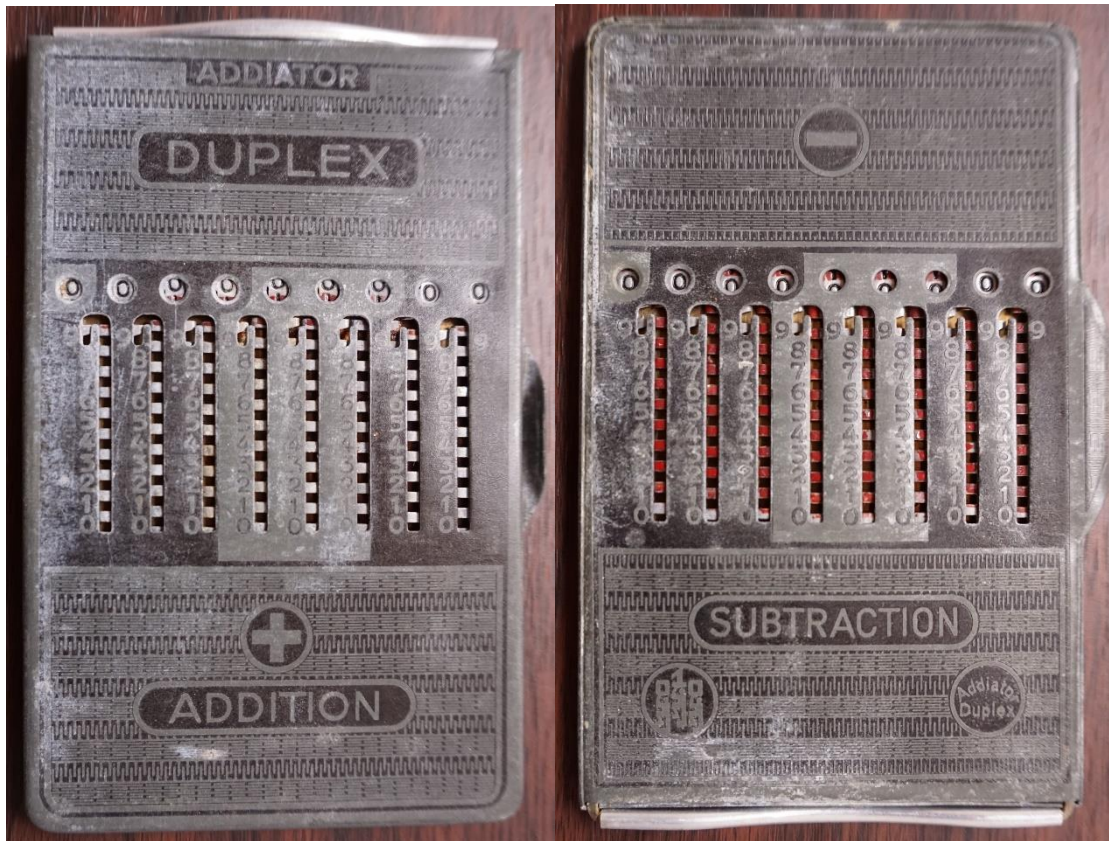
R475 ADDIATOR Duplex



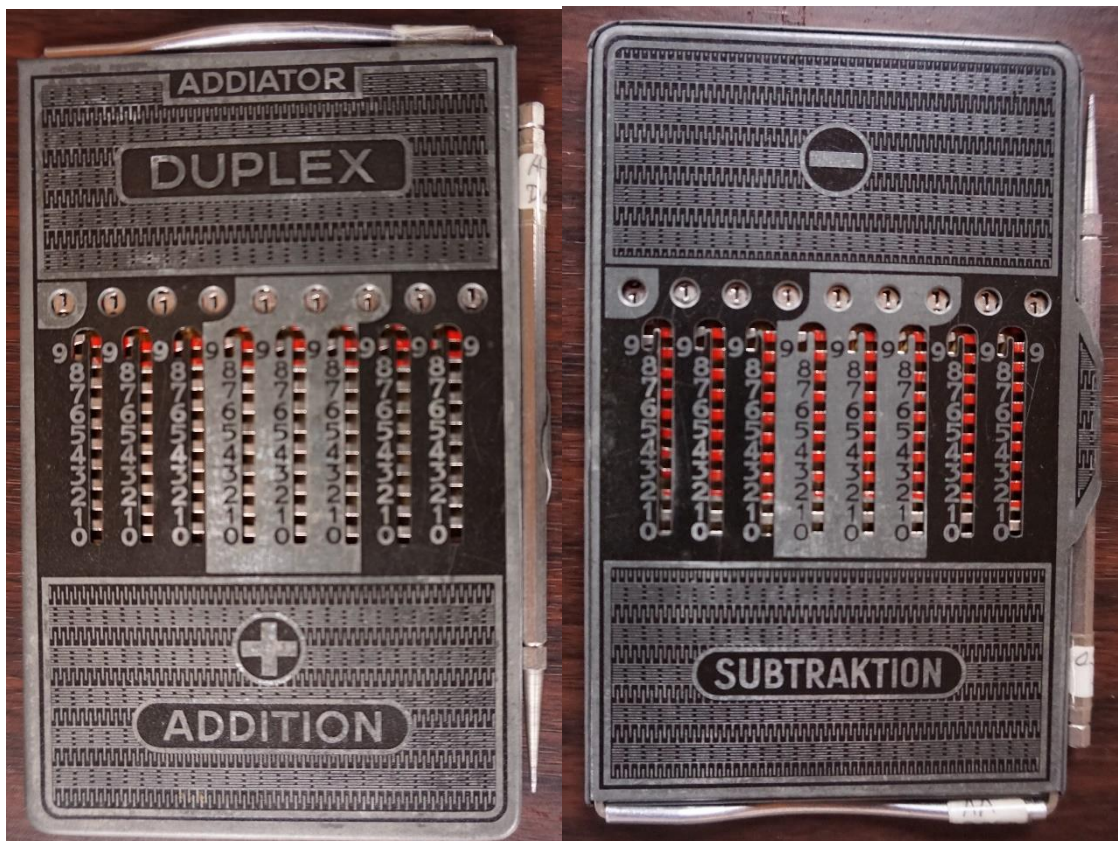
R127 ADDIATOR Duplex



R706 ADDIATOR Duplex Zinc



R671 ADDIATOR Duplex Zinc german spelling instead SUBTRACTION here SUBTRAKTION



R548 ADDIATOR Duplex spanish single Duplex with floral pattern



Pricelist Nr. 1 January 1952 Production

Preisliste Nr. 1

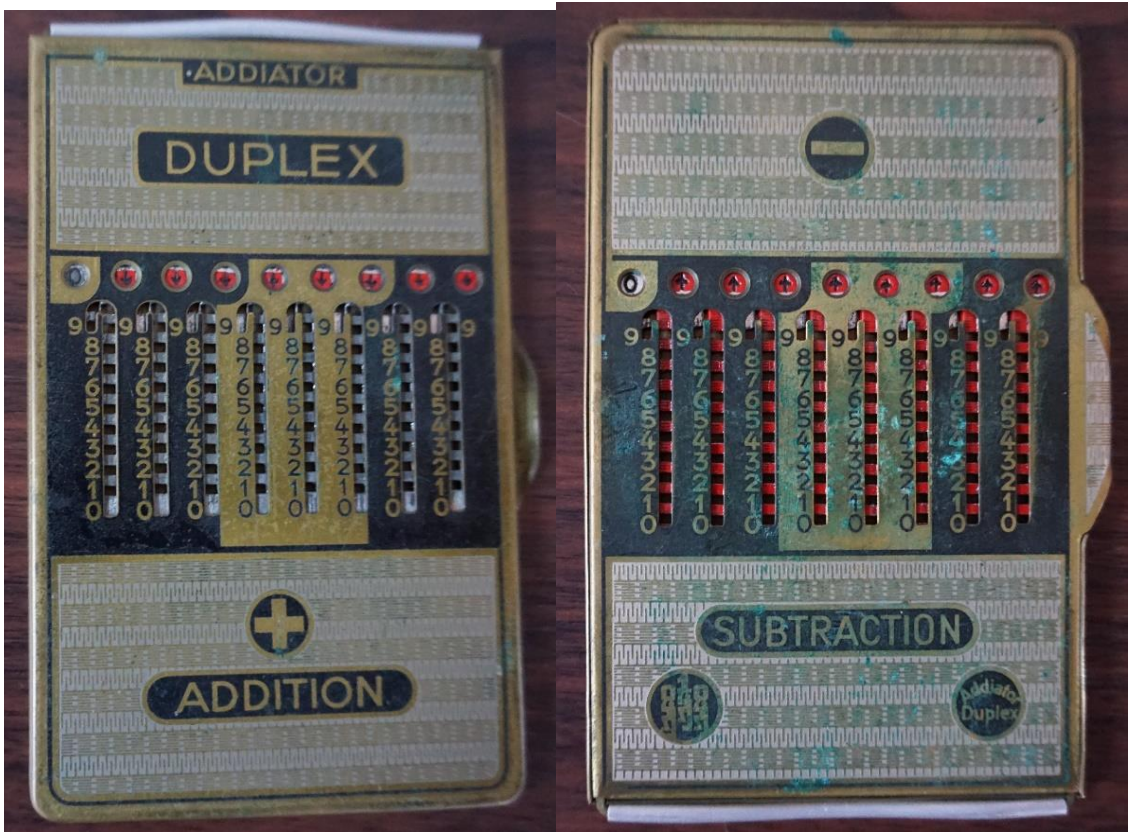
	Bestell-Nr.	Stückpreis DM
„Addiator-Negativ“ auf Sockel	11	49.—
„ „ „ in Lederklappstativ	13	44.—
„ „ „ in Klappstativ	14	42.—
„ „ „ in Ledernotiztasche	15	42.—
„Addiator-Standard“ (Supra) auf Sockel	21	43.—
„ „ „ in Lederklappstativ	23	38.—
„ „ „ in Klappstativ	24	36.—
„ „ „ in Ledernotiztasche	25	36.—
„Duplex“ I (Messing) in Ledernotiztasche	35	23.50
„Duplex“ I (Messing) in Lederetui	36	18.50
„Duplex“ II (Alu-Zink) in Etui	47	13.50
„Arithma“ in Etui	56	8.—
„Astro-Addiator“ in Ledernotiztasche	65	25.—
„Astro-Addiator“ in Lederetui	66	22.—
„Multi-Divi-Super“	F 3	29.—
„Multi-Divi-Standard“	F 4	19.—
„Multator“	M 1	6.50
„Multix“	M 2	4.50

E R S A T Z T E I L E - P r e i s l i s t e a u f b e s o n d e r e A n f o r d e r u n g !

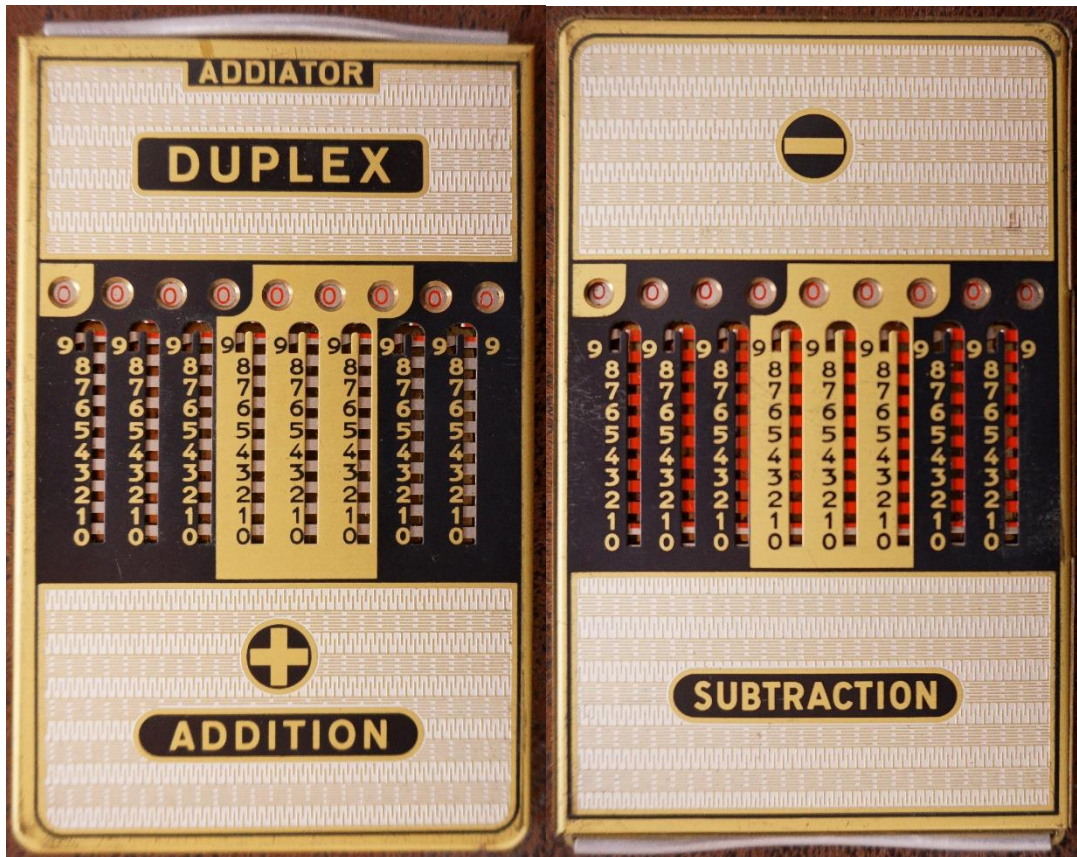
Januar 1952



R153 ADDIATOR Duplex



R356 ADDIATOR Duplex SN D405679



R154 Made in Germany engraved only



R679 Made in Germany underneath the clearing bar for reset



R675 ADDIATOR Duplex SN D606964 Made in Germany in colour



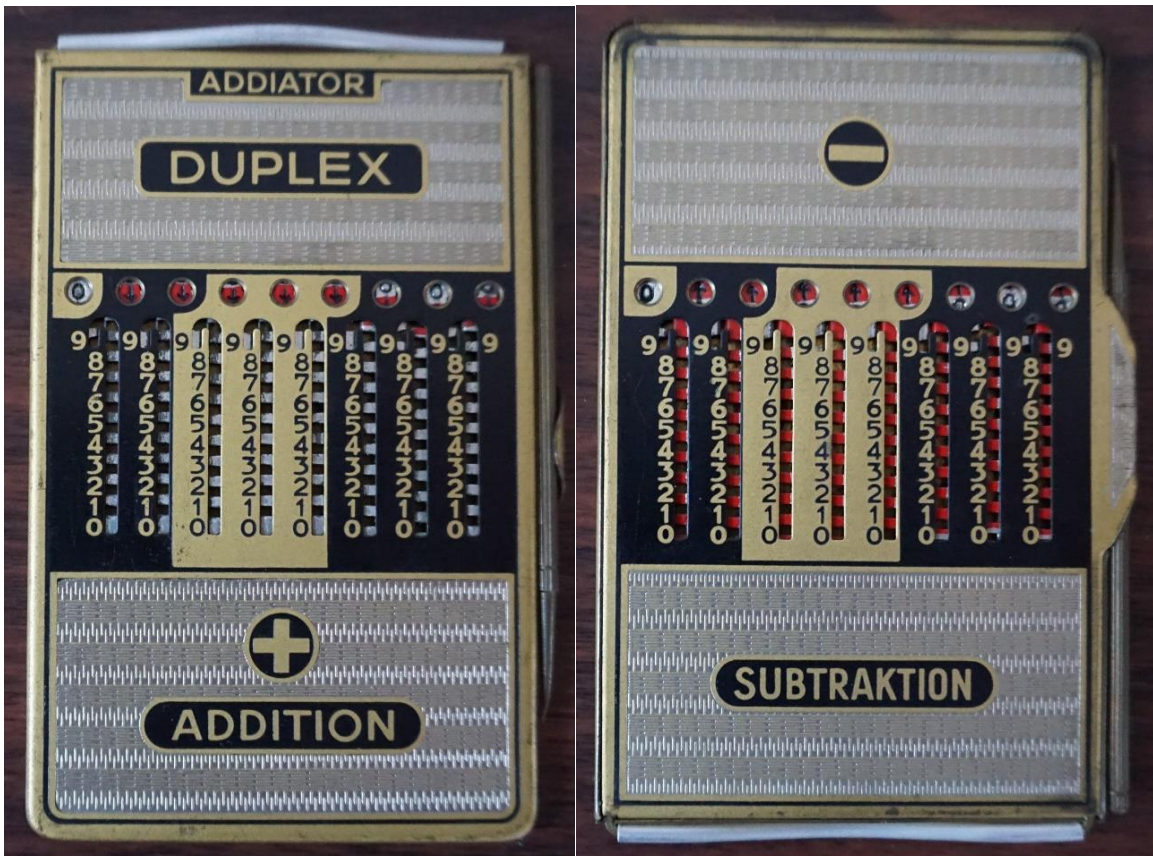
R672 ADDIATOR Duplex SN A611244 without Made in Germany



R516 ADDIATOR Duplex SN D393764



R402 ADDIATOR Duplex SN A400035 3 Decimals



R848 OLYMPIC-ADDIATOR with Duplex in gift box



R851 ADDIATOR Duplex in gift box



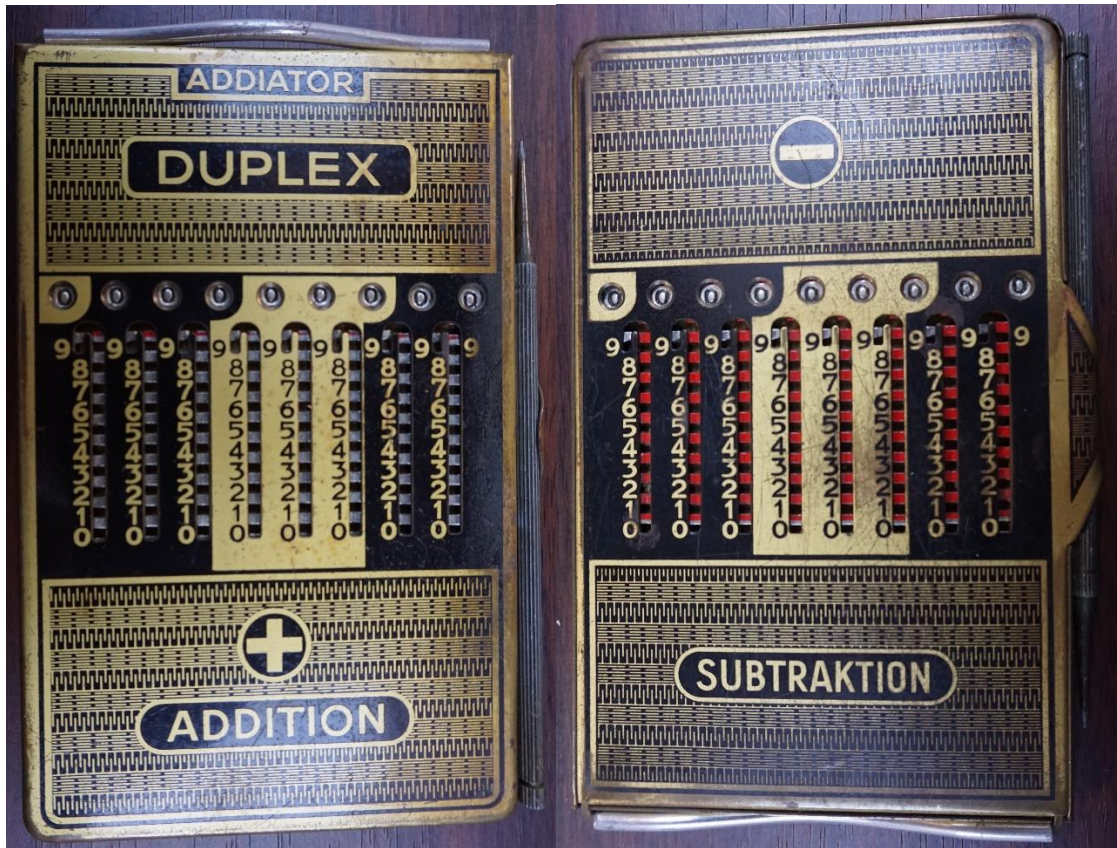
R517 ADDIATOR Duplex



R687 ADDIATOR Duplex



R523 ADDIATOR Duplex



R685 ADDIATOR Duplex Owner was the maths historian Kurt Vogel (1888-1985), who calculated with this slide adder



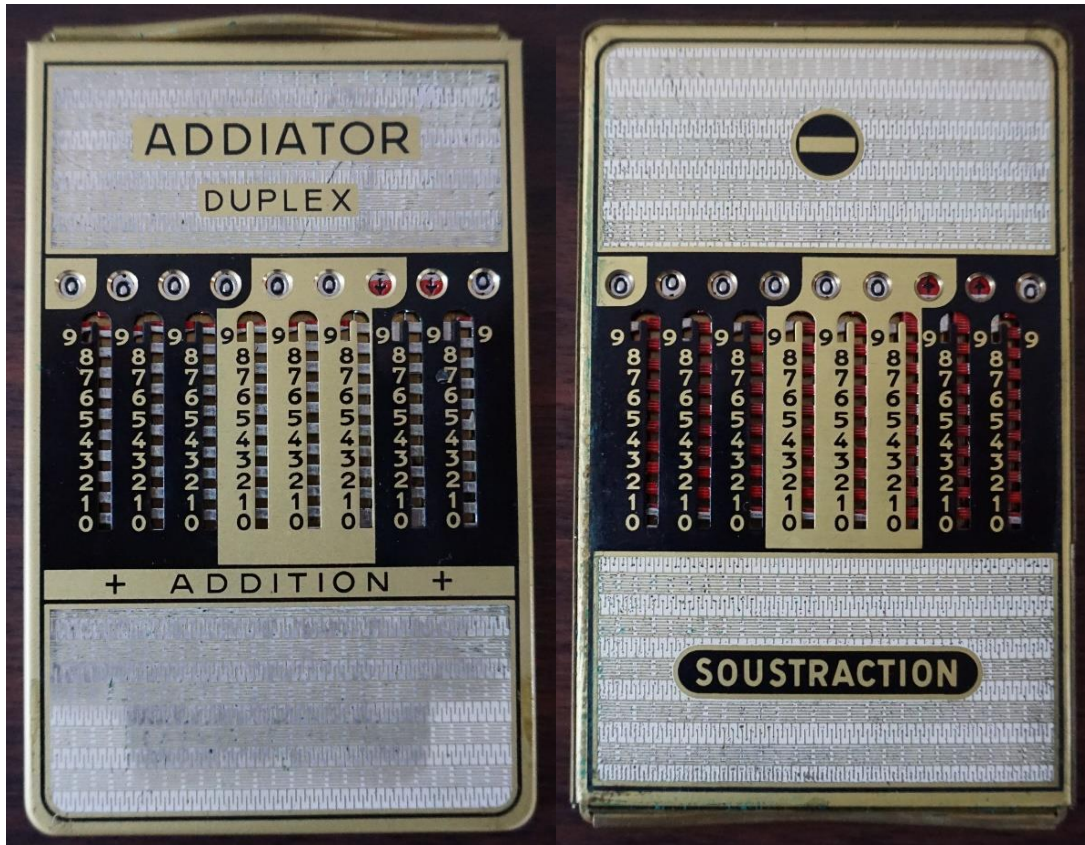
R686 ADDIATOR Duplex spanish



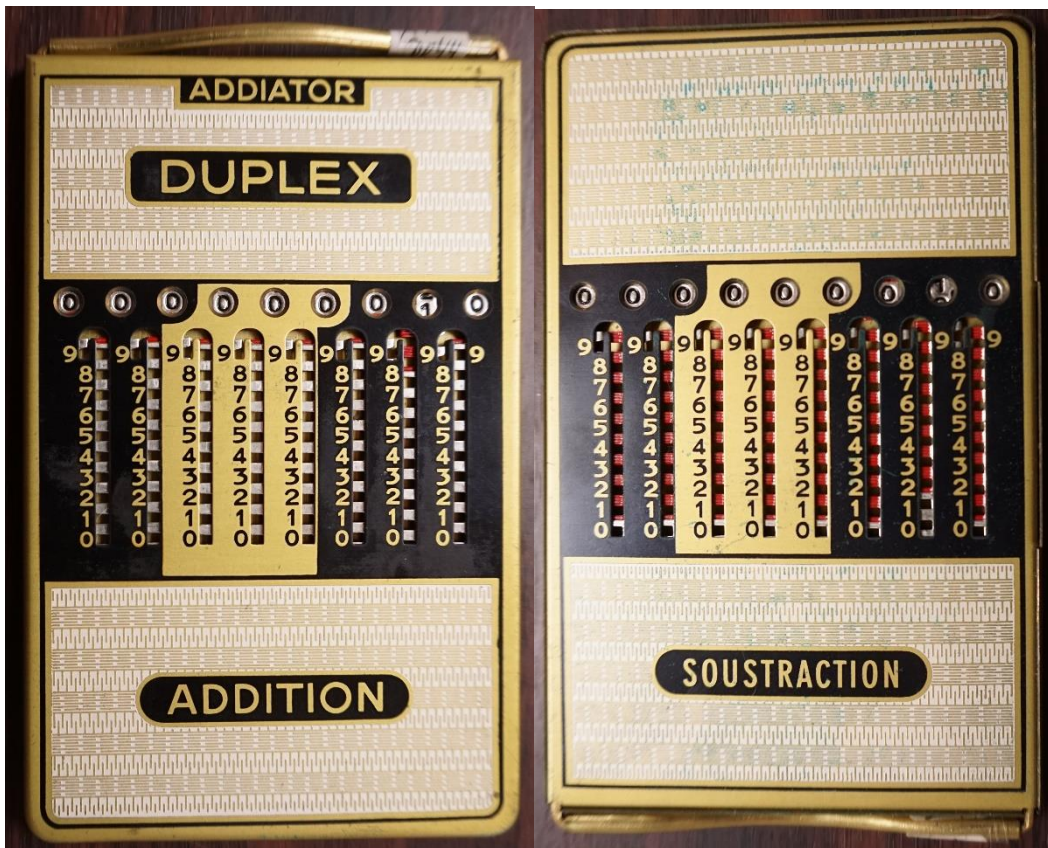
R669 ADDIATOR Duplex 3 Decimals without ADDIATOR sign!



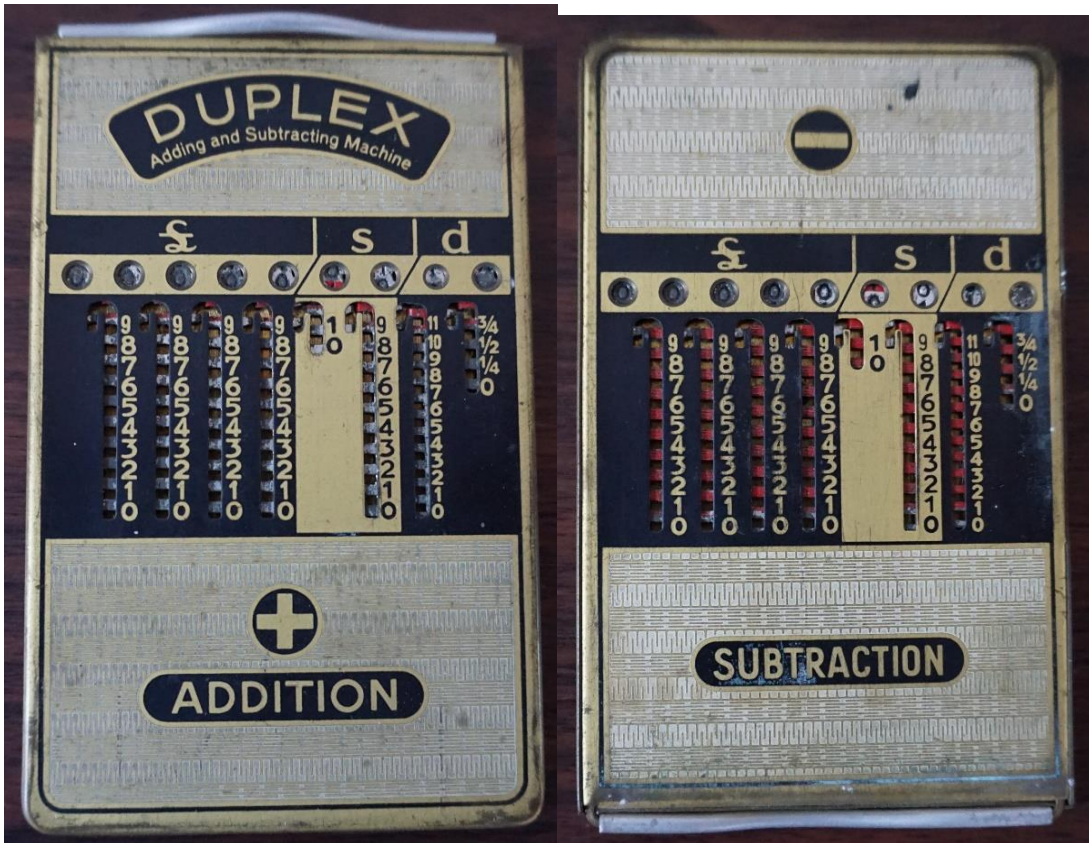
R364 ADDIATOR Duplex SN D334087 french



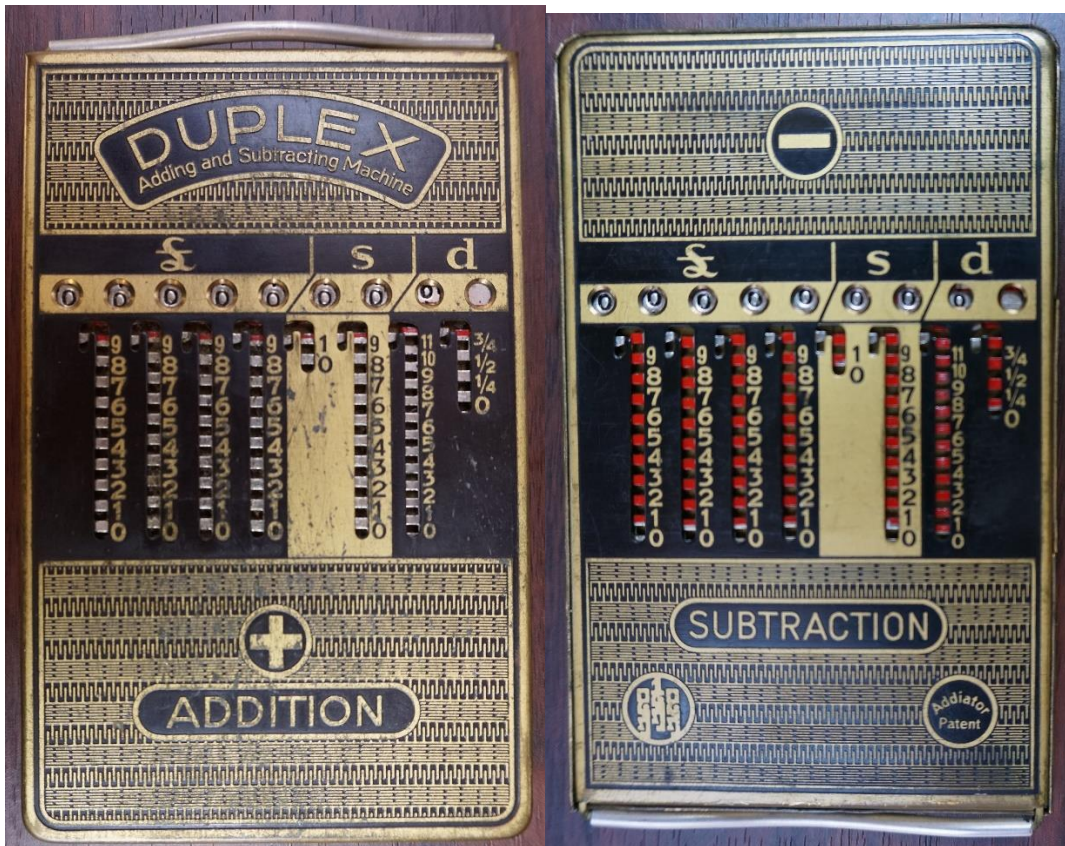
R688 ADDIATOR Duplex SN D312680 french 3 Decimals



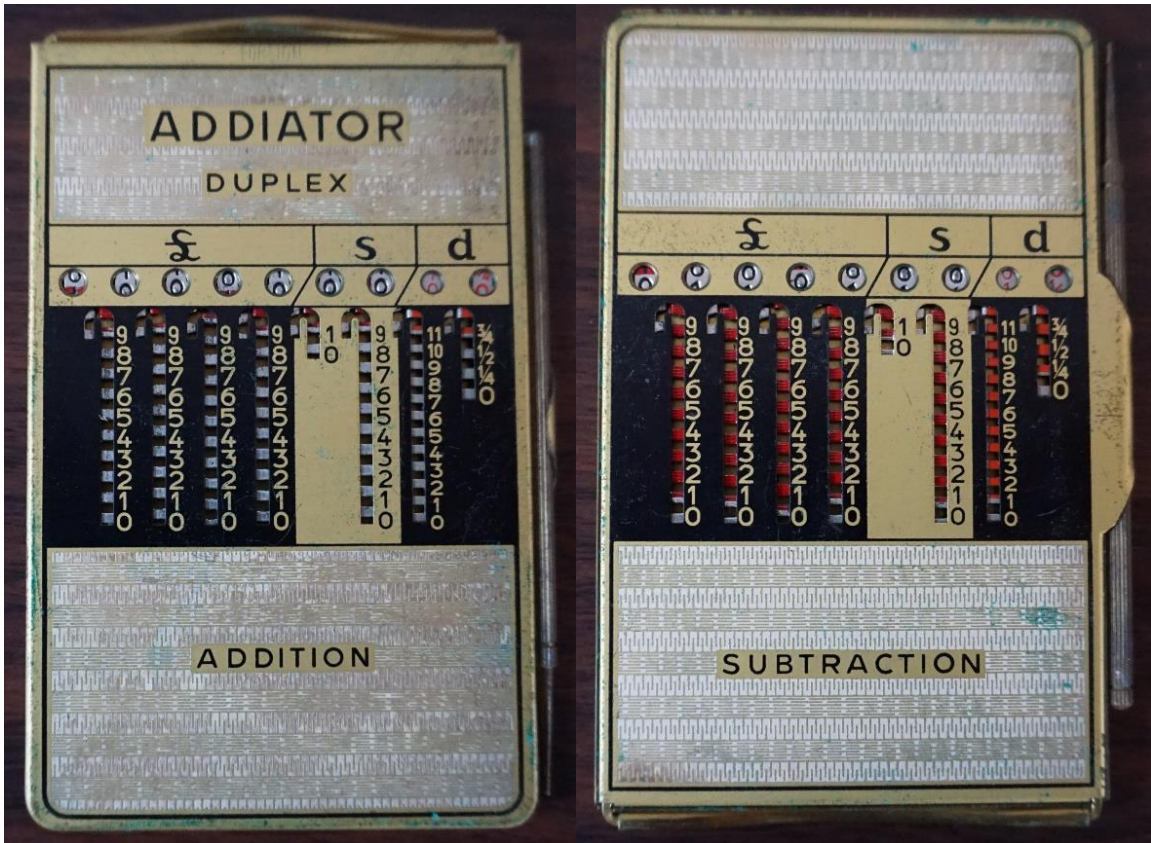
R281 ADDIATOR Duplex



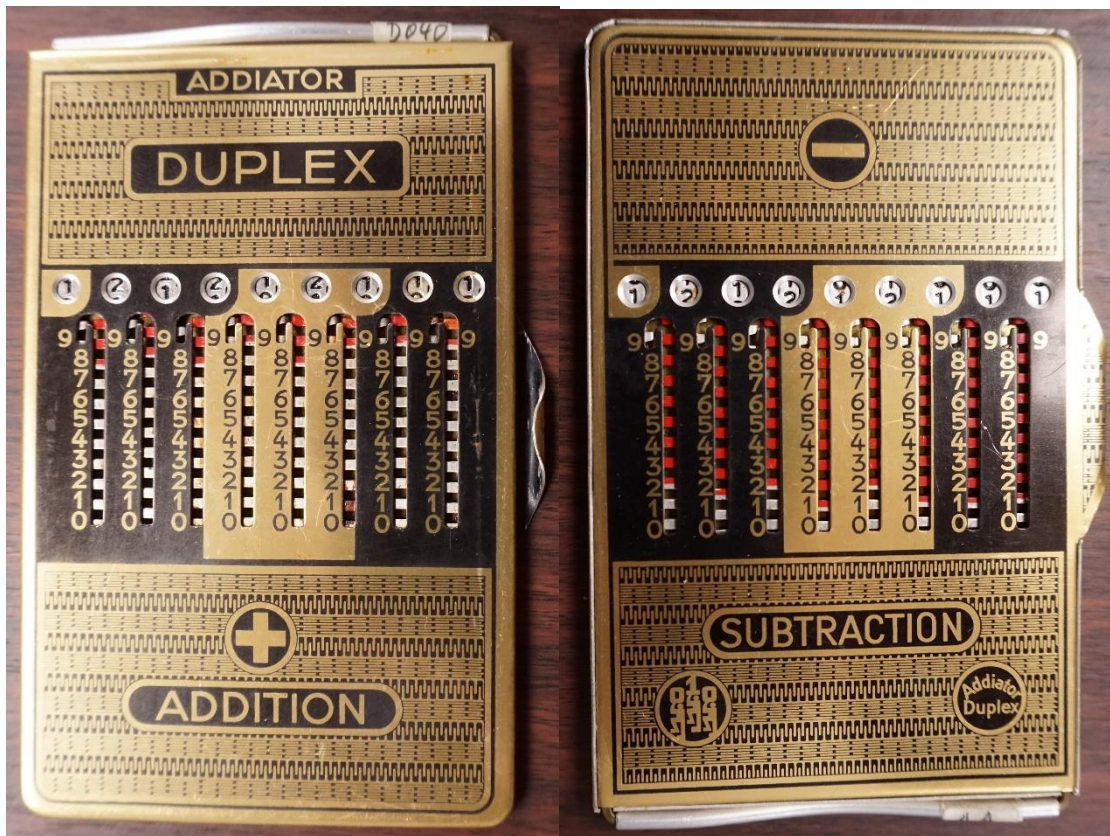
R541 ADDIATOR Duplex



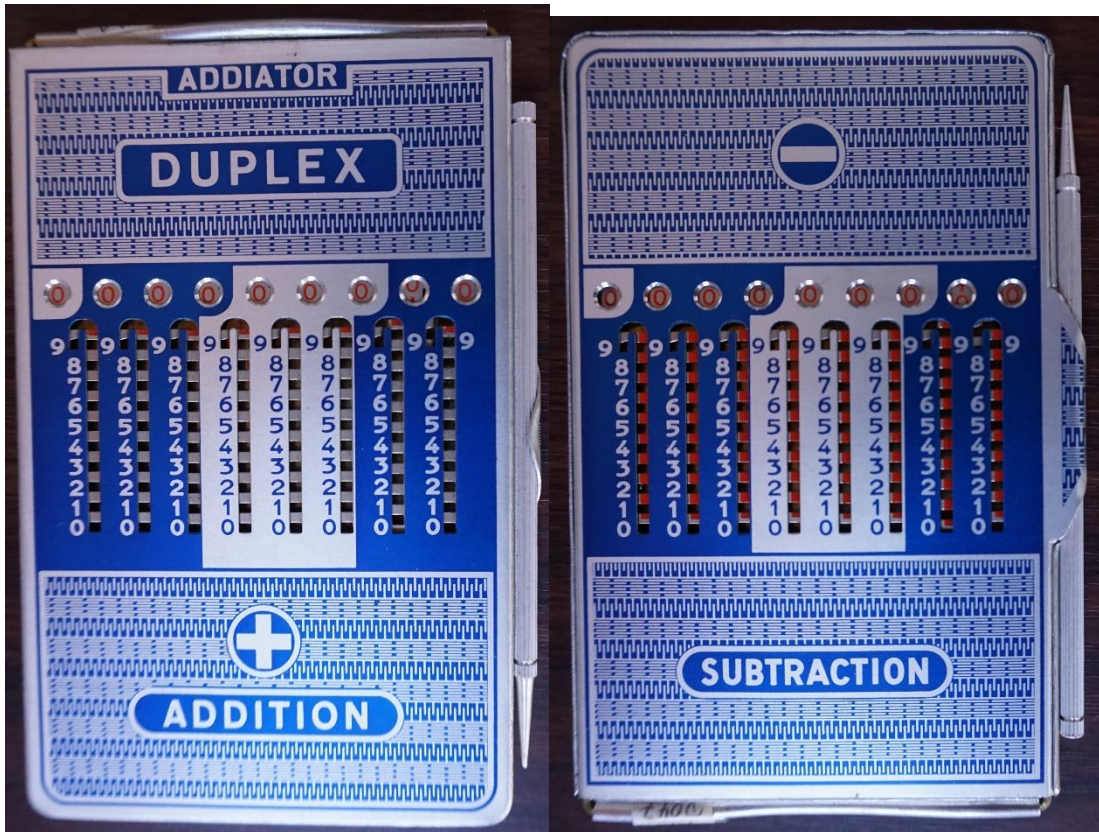
R485 ADDIATOR Duplex



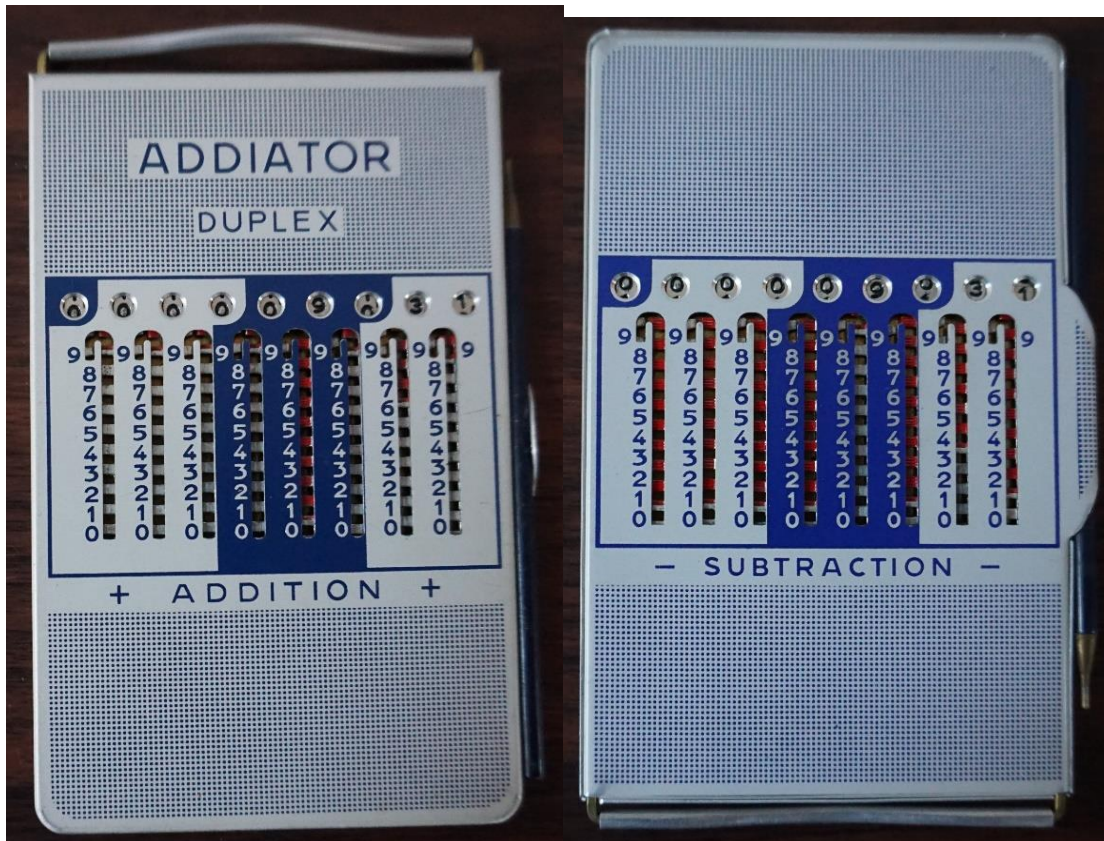
R673 ADDIATOR Duplex printed not etched



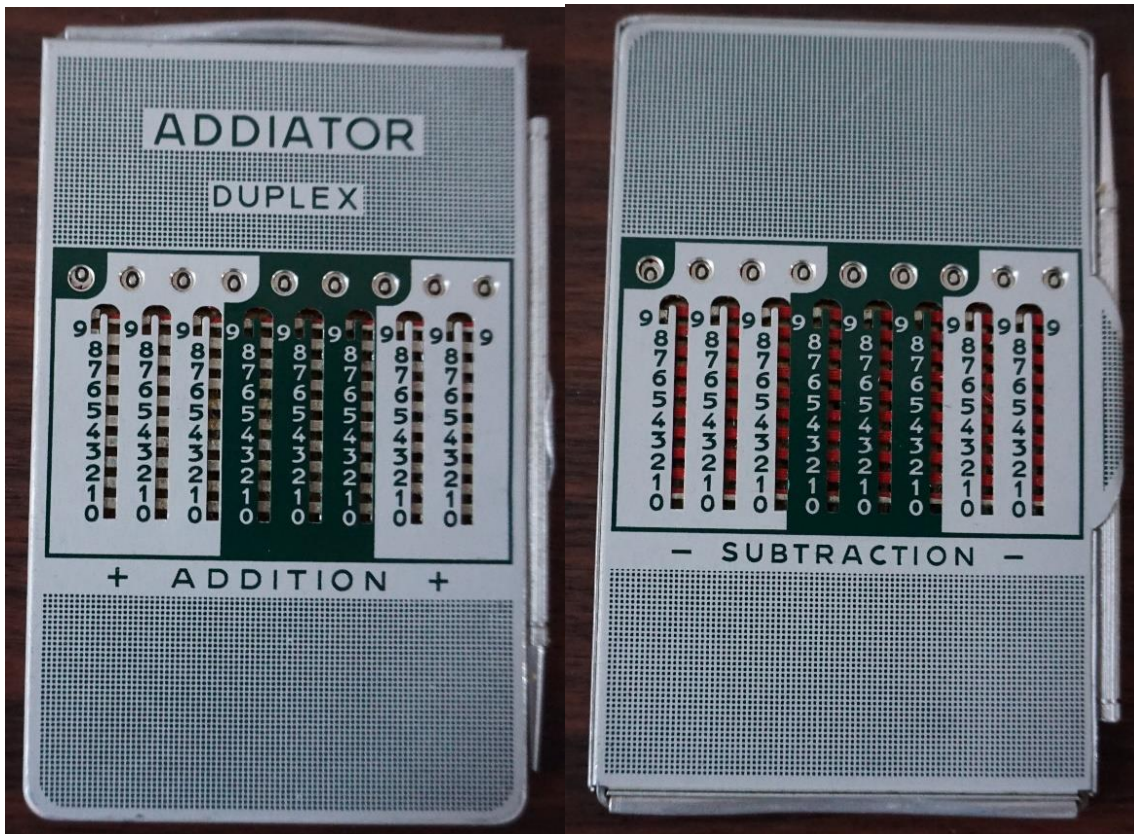
R683 ADDIATOR Duplex printed not etched Sample sent to Harrison 14.XII.61



R172 ADDIATOR Duplex



R162 ADDIATOR Duplex



Further documents with new logo Instructions for use top left

Für den intensiven Dauergebrauch
empfehlen wir unsere
Messingmodelle
ADDIATOR-Werk Wolfach/Baden

ORIGINAL ADDIATOR

ADDIATOR
Gebrauchsanleitung

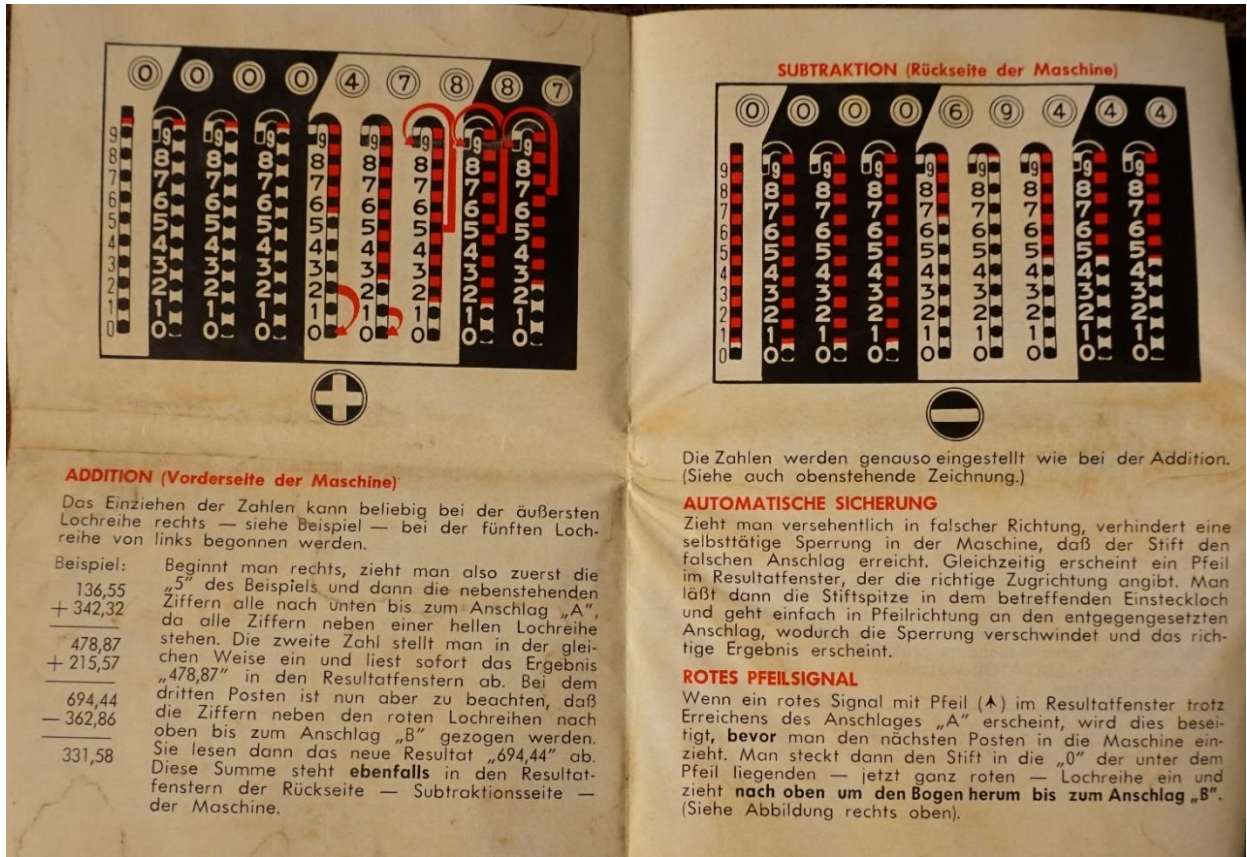
Vorderseite: ADDITION **Rückseite: SUBTRAKTION**

Die Maschine ist sofort arbeitsbereit, wenn in allen oberen Resultatfenstern Nullen stehen. Ist dies nicht der Fall, ziehe man den Nullsteller ganz heraus und schiebe ihn wieder zurück. Pfeilsignale in den Resultatfenstern, die nach unten zeigen, werden beseitigt durch Einstecken des Rechenstiftes in das unterste Loch der unter dem Pfeil befindlichen Lochreihe und Hinunterziehen bis zum Anschlag „A“.

Man beginnt zu rechnen, indem man die Metallspitze des Rechenstiftes **senkrecht** in das Loch neben der gewünschten Ziffer einsteckt und sie mit leichter Hand gegen den unteren Anschlag „A“ zieht. Nunmehr erscheinen Teile der Lochreihe in den Schlitzen in Rot.

Bitte, beachten Sie jetzt beim Weiterrechnen: Ziffern neben der **hellen** Lochreihe werden nach unten gezogen bis zum Anschlag „A“.

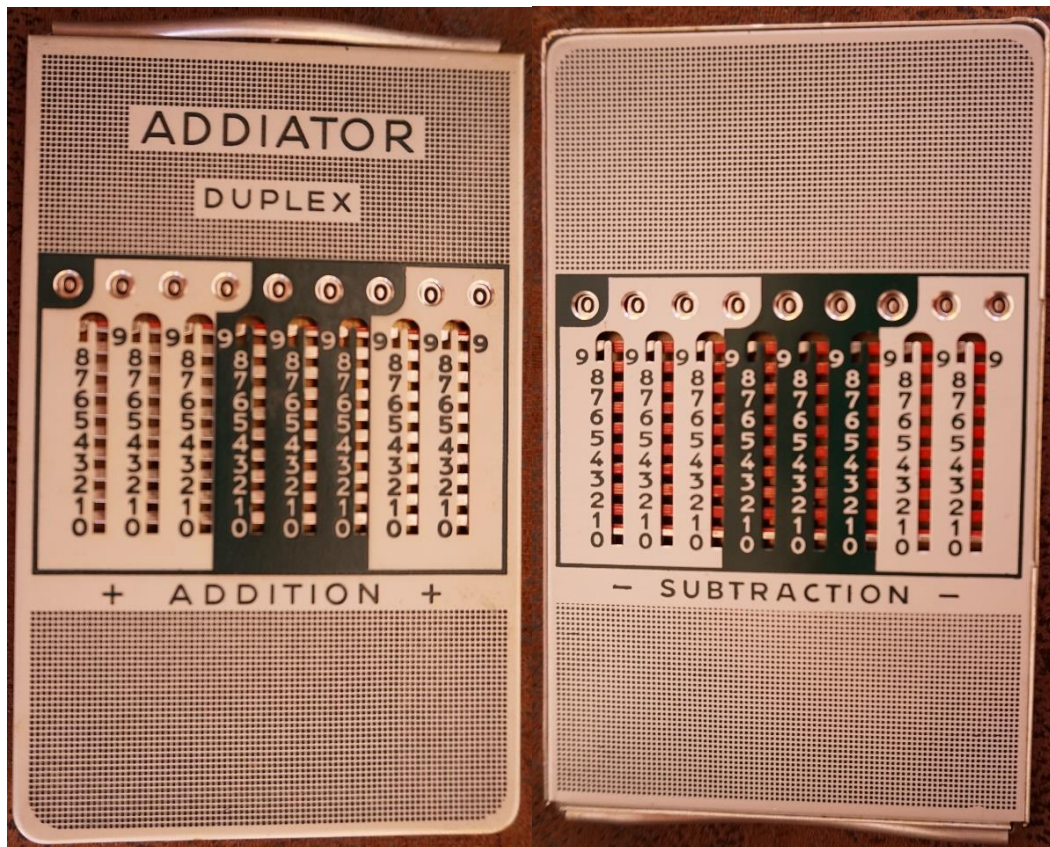
Ziffern neben **roten** Lochreihen ziehe man mit dem Stift nach oben und umfahre den Bogen bis Anschlag „B“. Das Ergebnis ist sofort in den Resultatfenstern abzulesen.



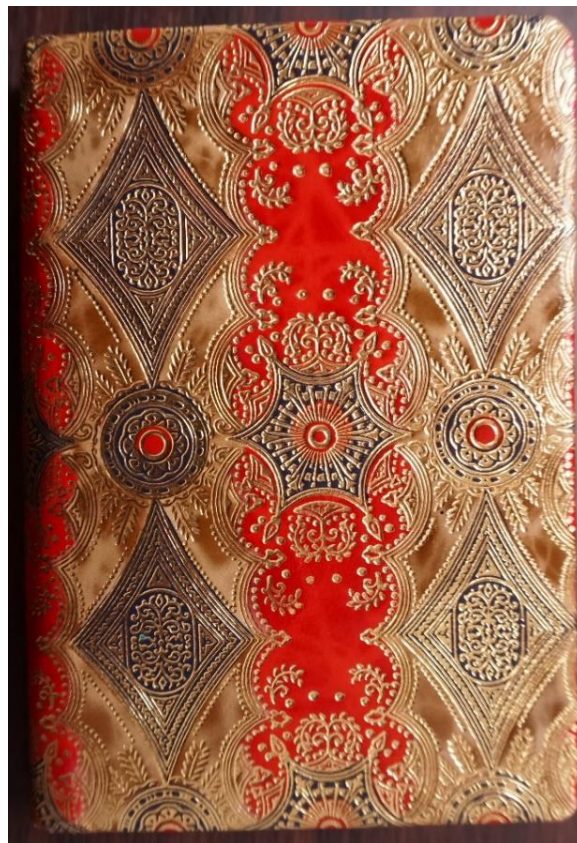
R400 ADDIATOR Duplex



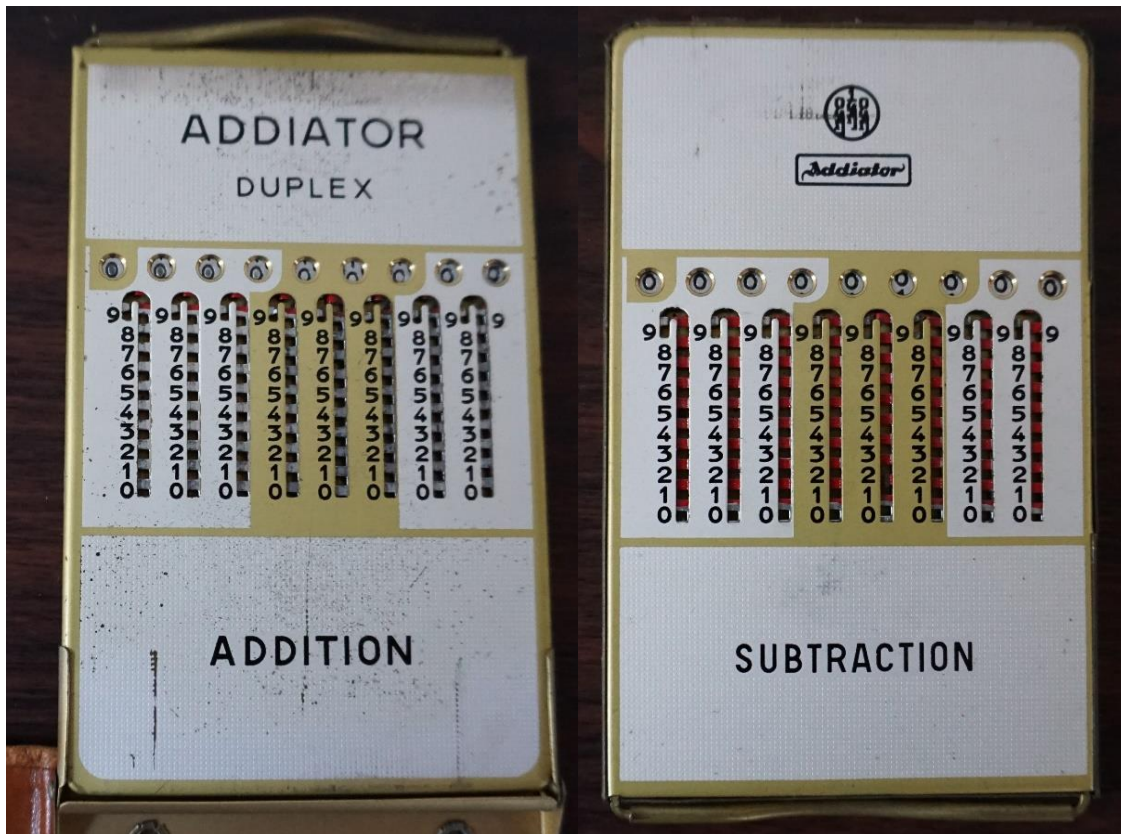
R507 ADDIATOR Duplex without pen holder



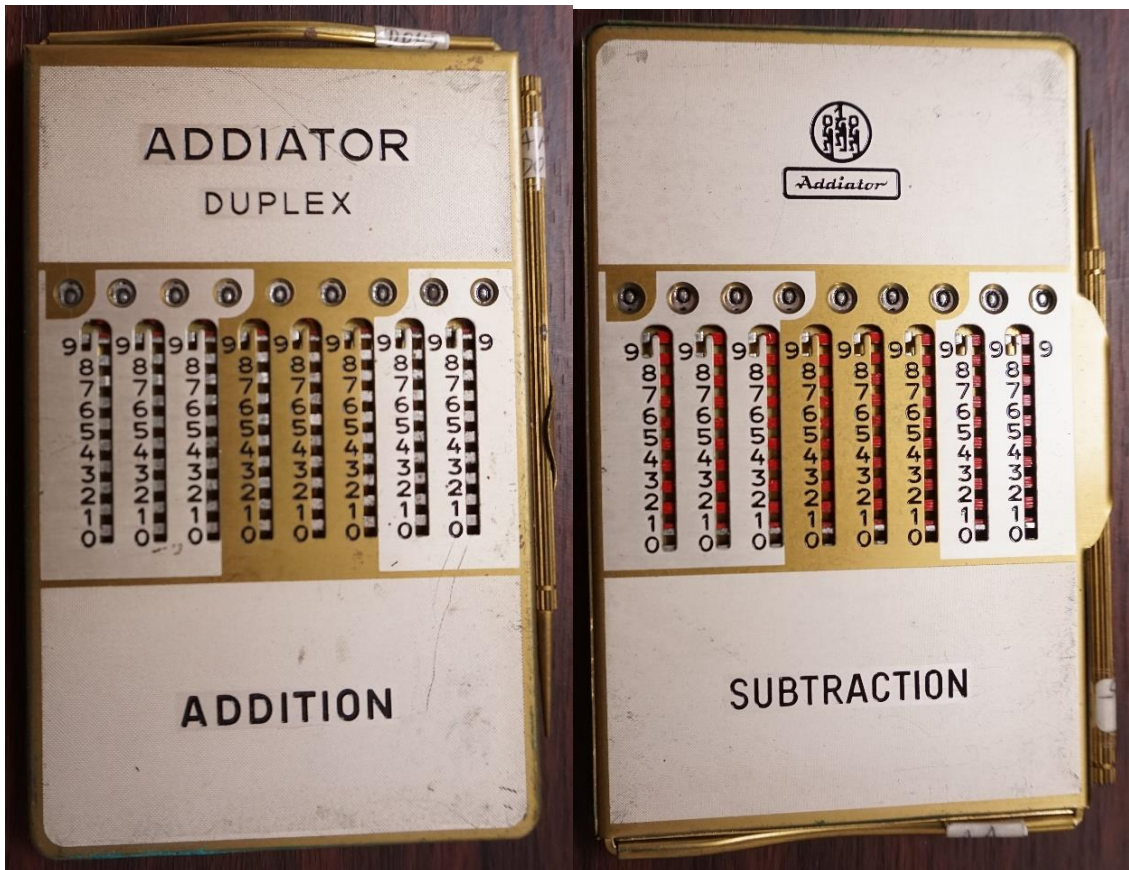
Etui zu R710 Duplex Luxury version



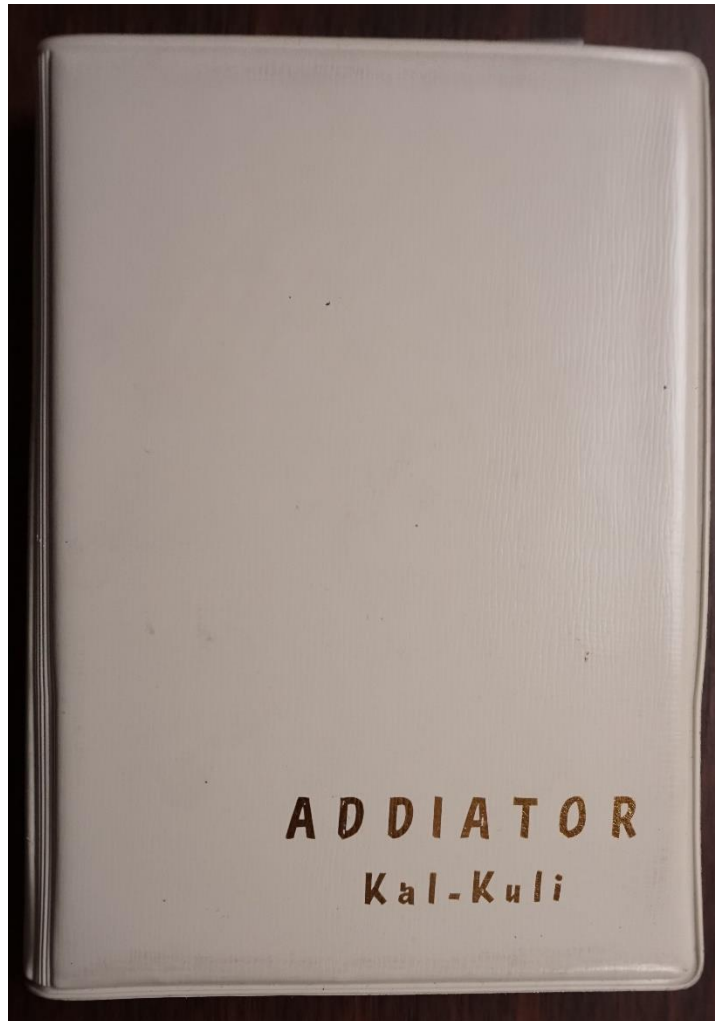
R355 ADDIATOR Duplex (Luxury version)



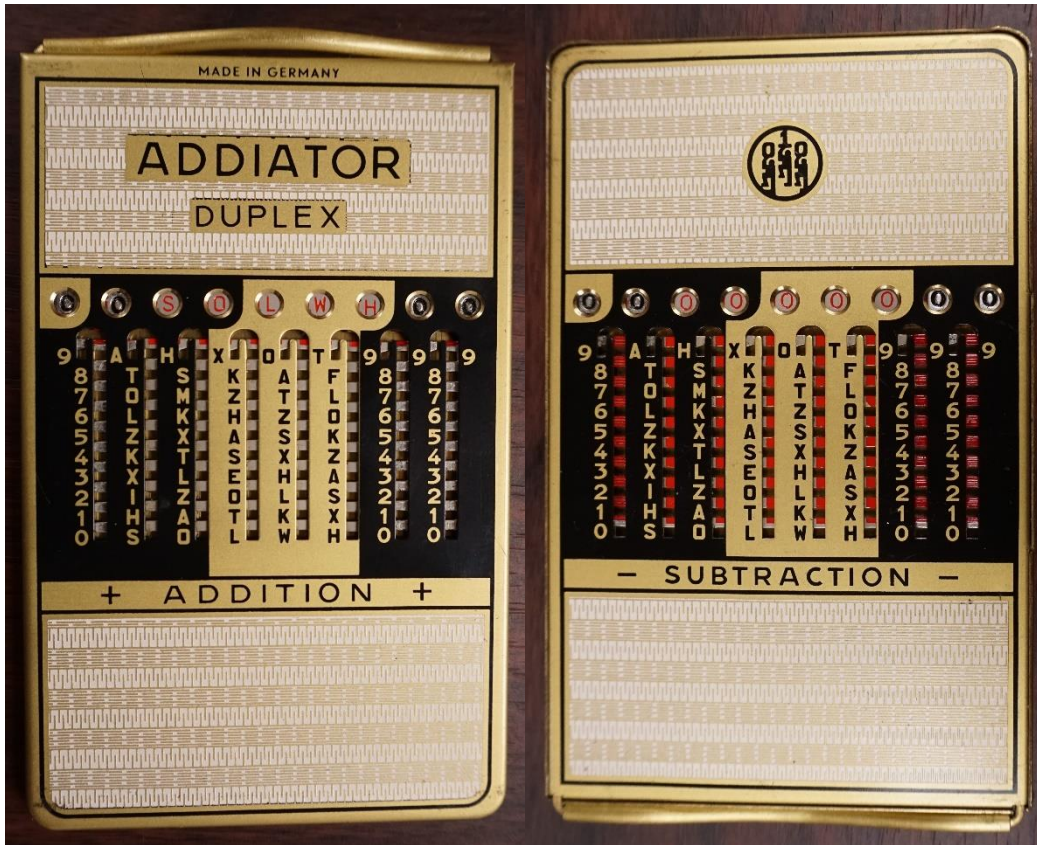
R710 ADDIATOR Duplex (Luxury version) with pen



R757 ADDIATOR Kal-Kuli



R593 ADDIATOR Duplex Code



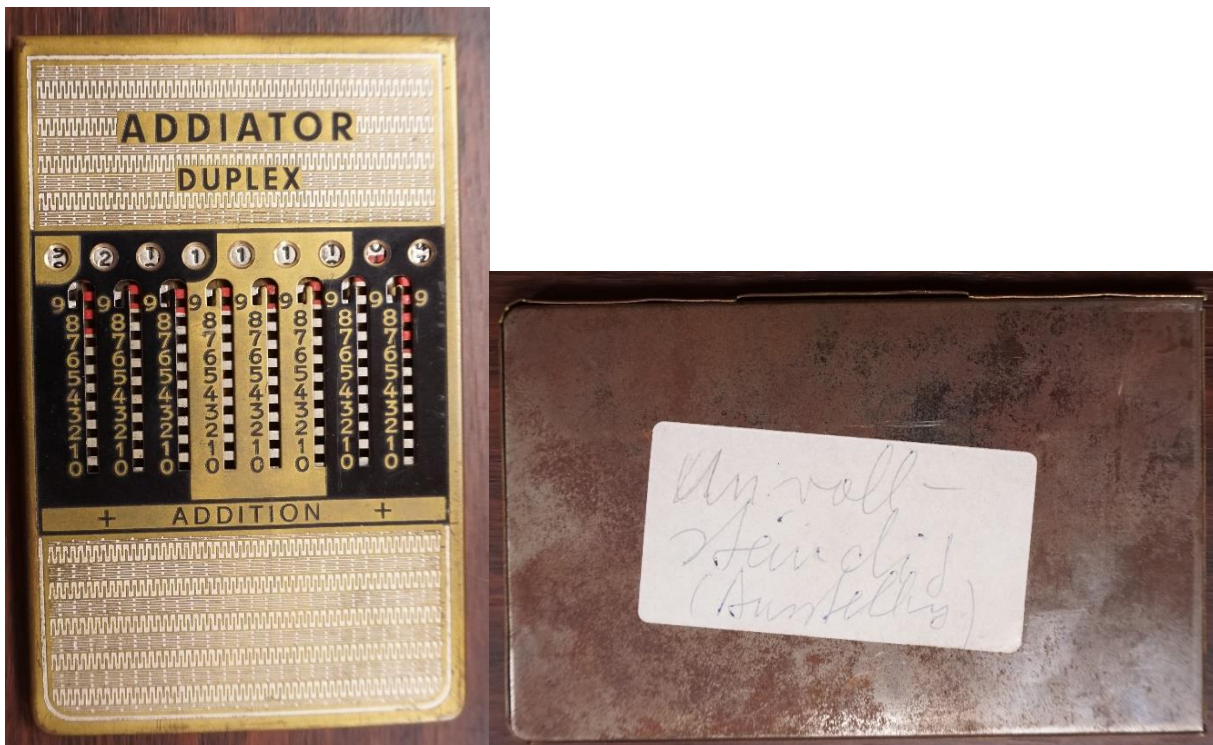
R690 ADDIATOR Duplex Code Development pattern



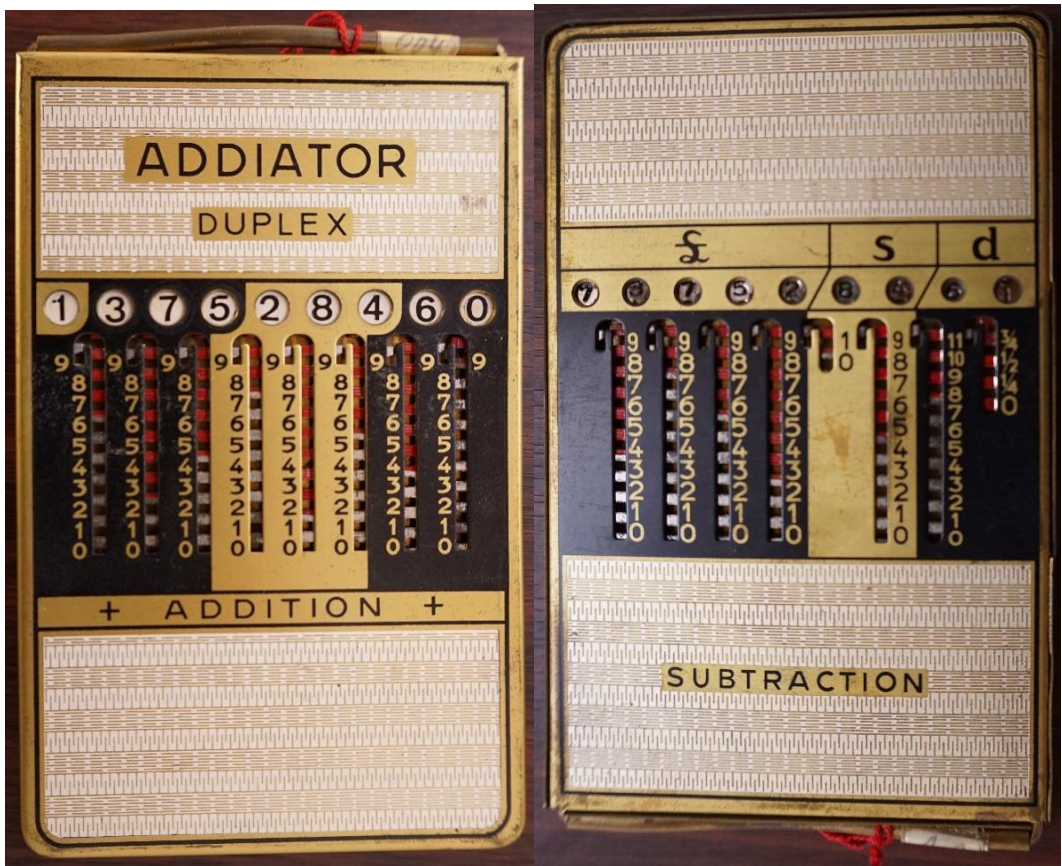
R594 ADDIATOR Duplex Bundeswehr BW-7520-12-129-3959



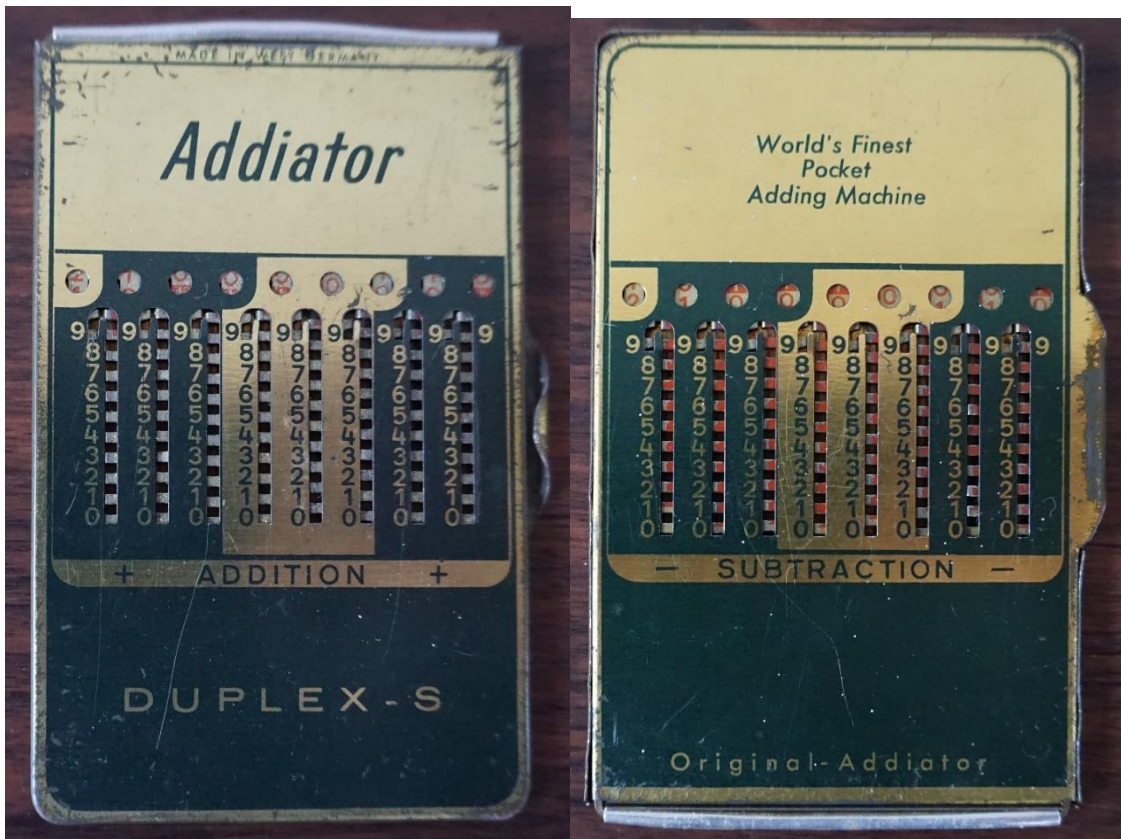
R801 ADDIATOR Duplex incomplete (without clearing bar and without back side) for exhibition



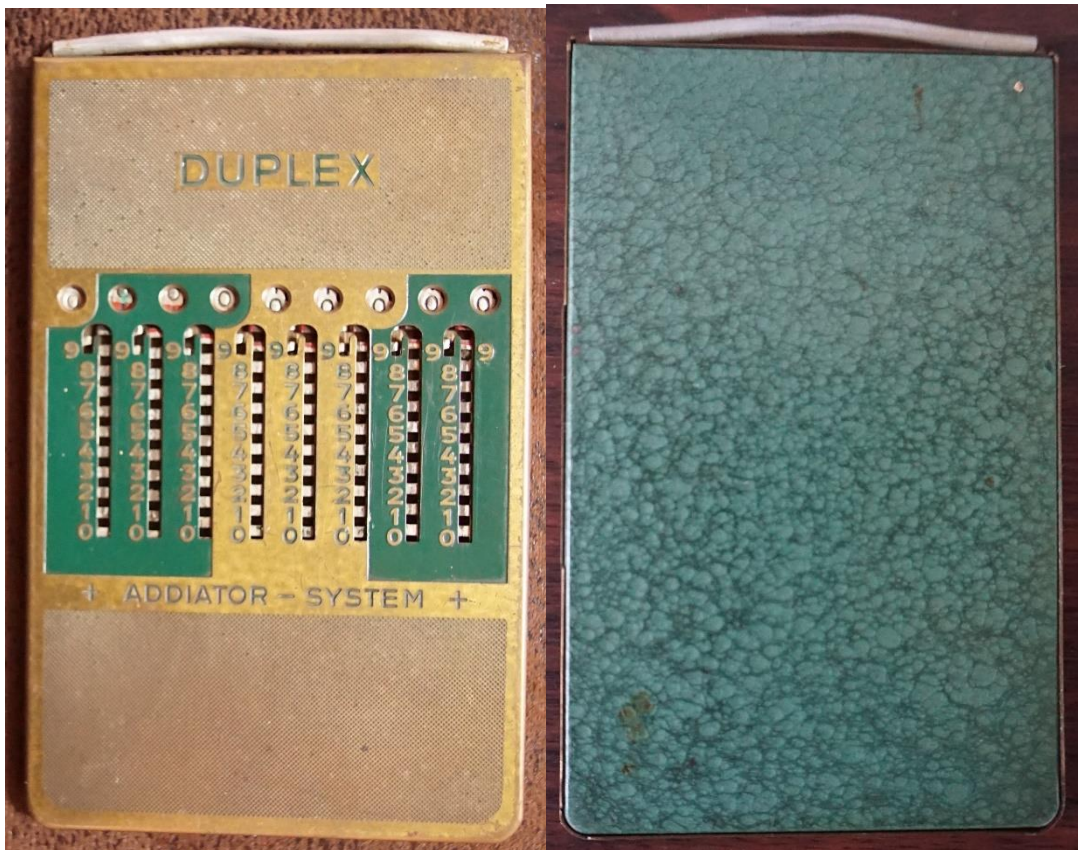
R689 ADDIATOR Duplex Sample for advertising



R263 ADDIATOR Duplex S S equal design in steel



R429 Duplex (Storage)



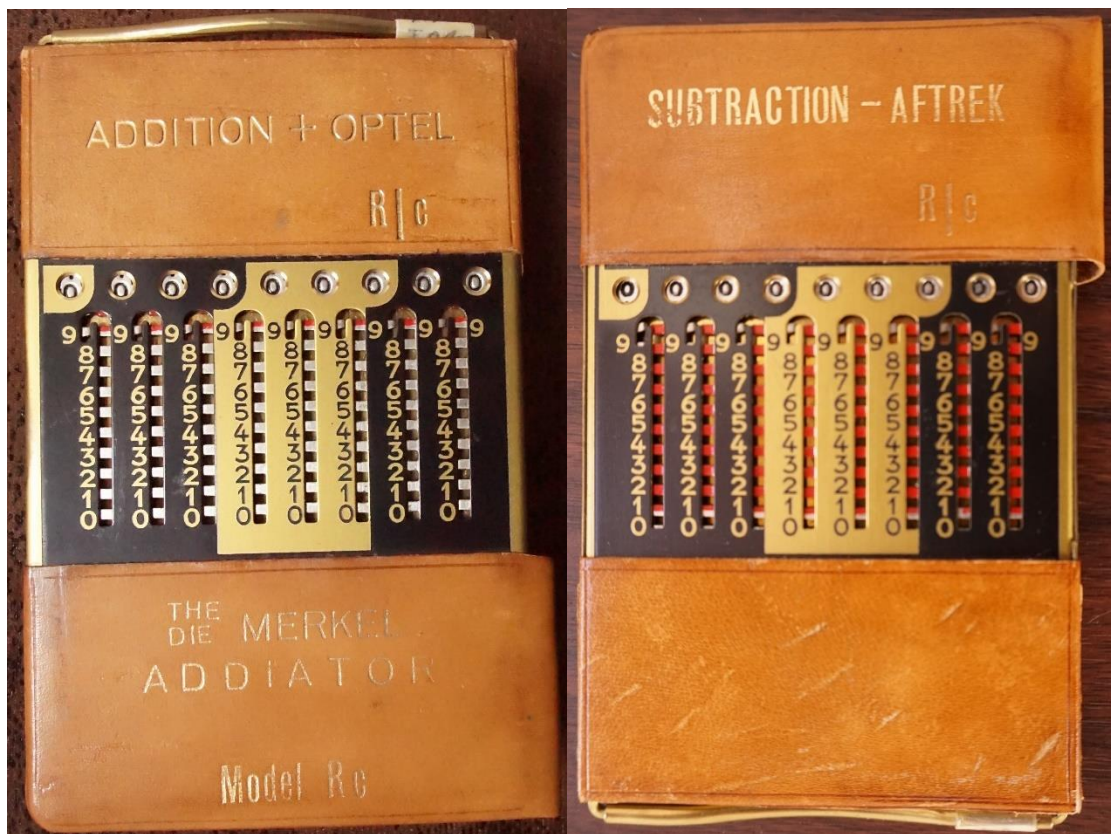
R684 Duplex (Storage)



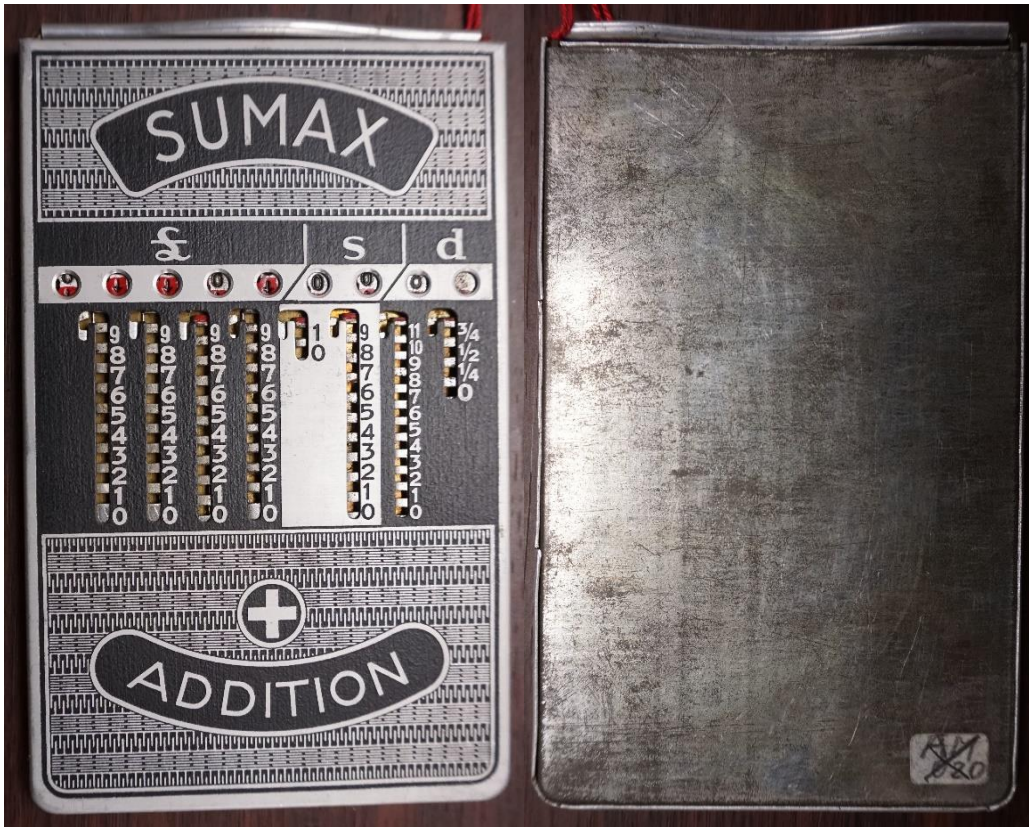
R843 Duplex (Storage)



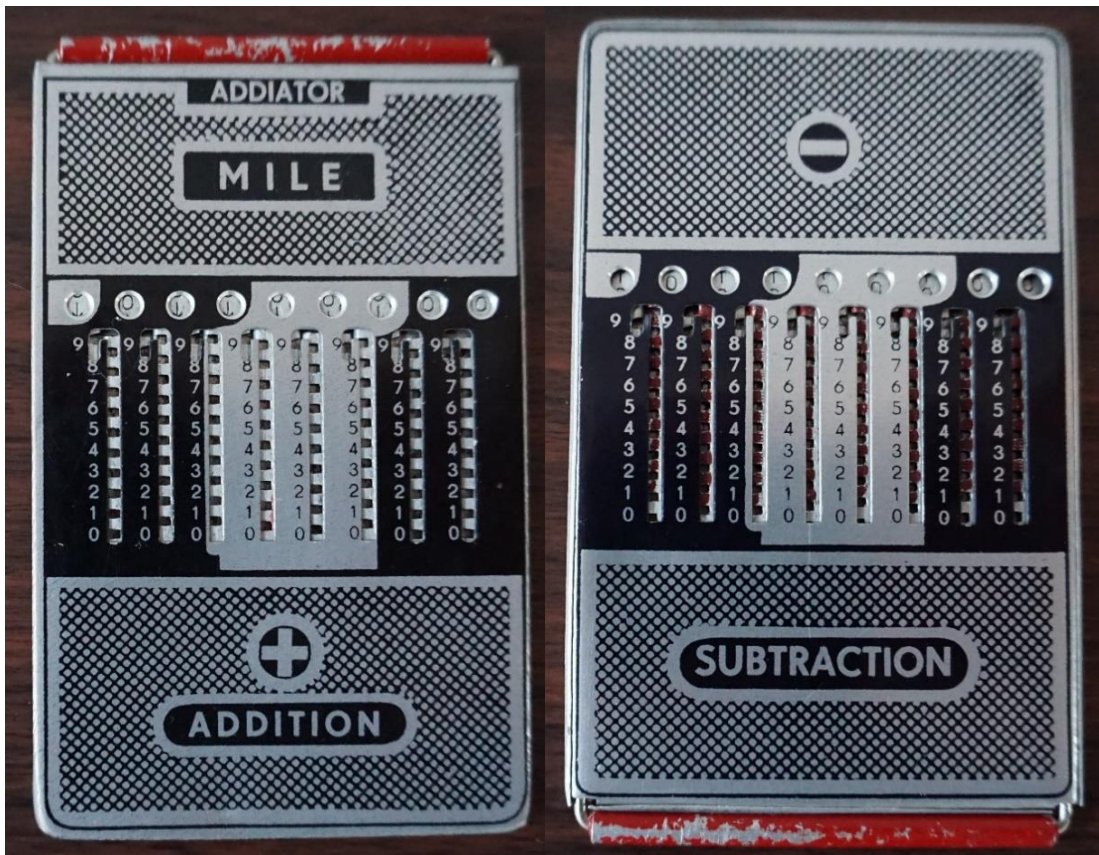
R691 ADDIATOR THE DIE MERKEL



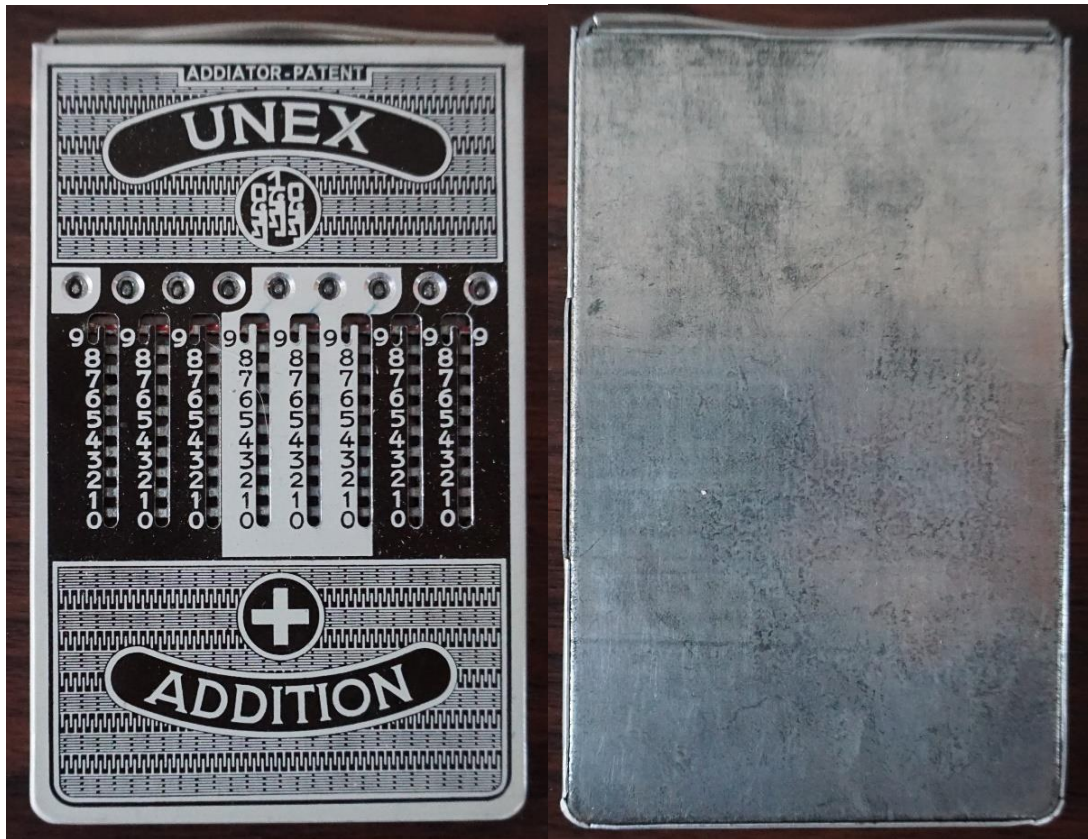
R730 ADDIATOR Sumax SN 113085



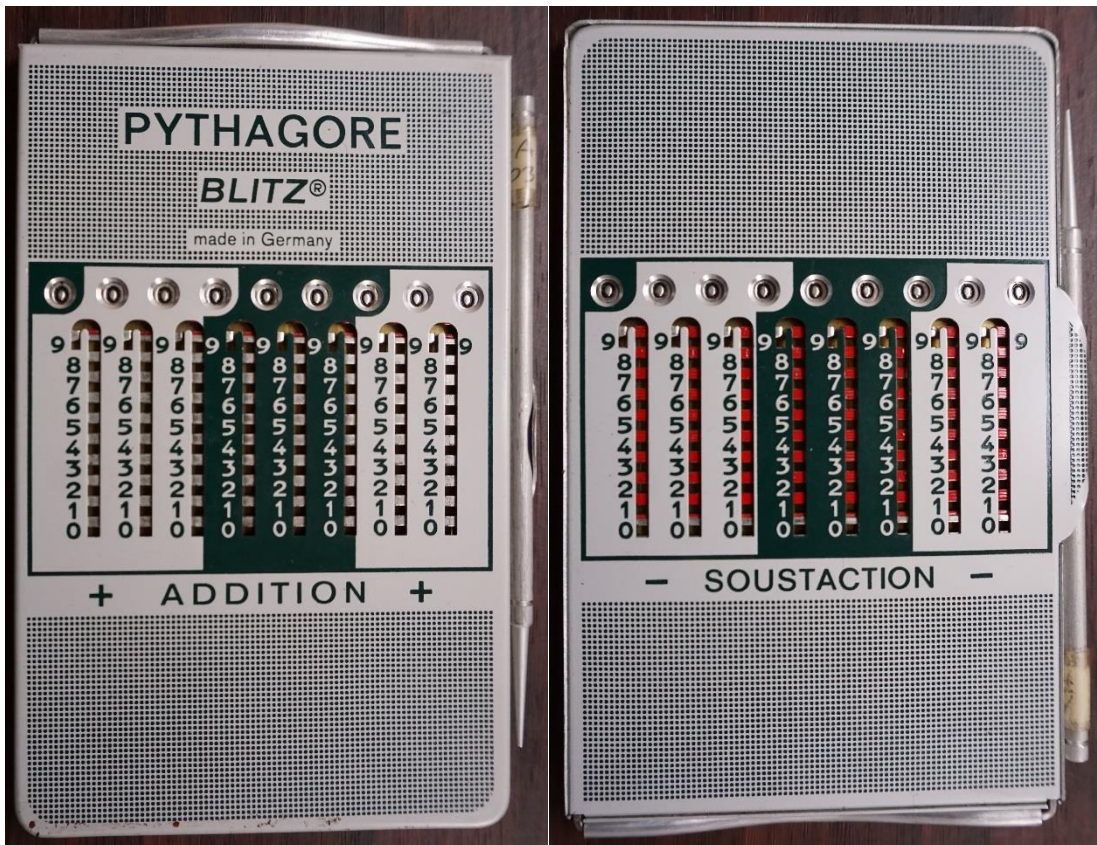
R370 ADDIATOR Mile



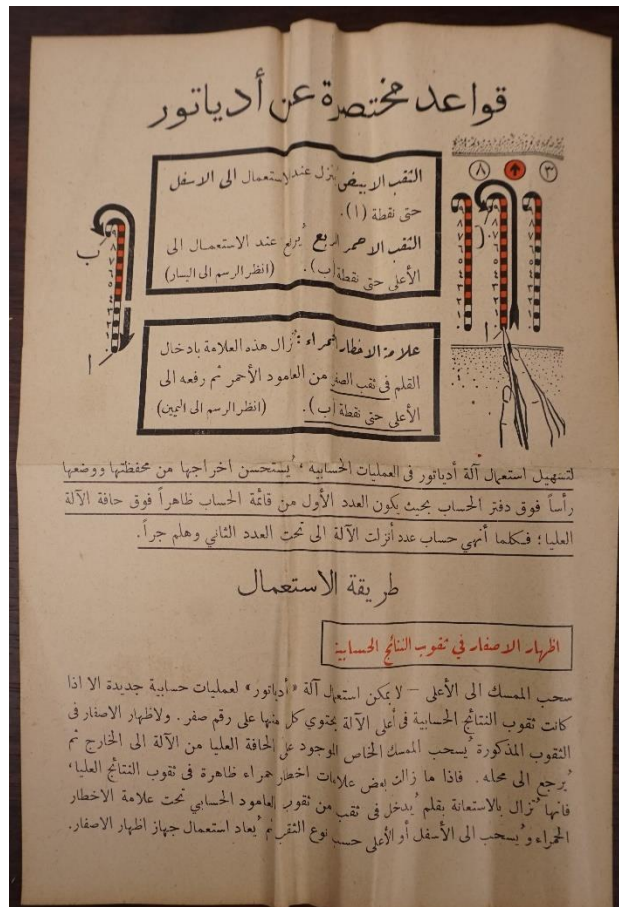
R247 ADDIATOR Unex



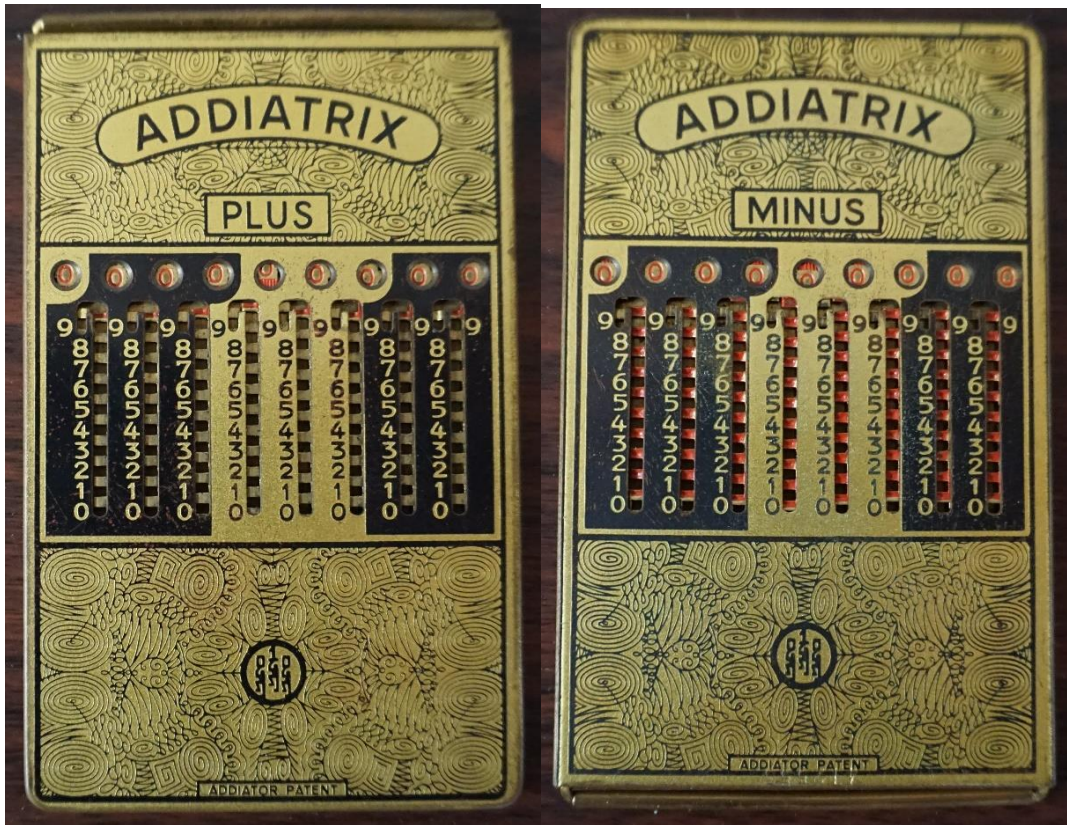
R794 ADDIATOR Pythagore Blitz



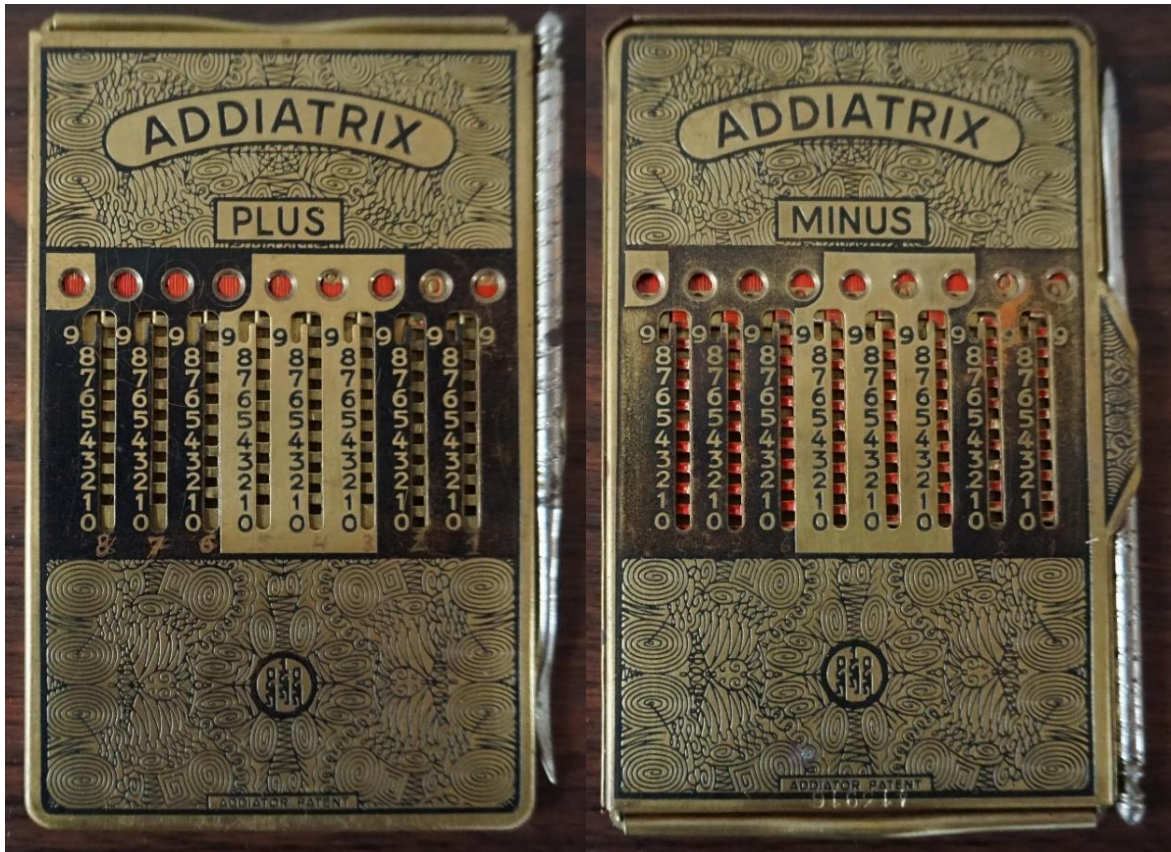
R595 ADDIATOR Elsarie



R304 ADDIATOR Addiatrix SN 412556



R384 ADDIATOR Addiatrix SN 413916 with pen holder



R489 Astro ADDIATOR



R249 ASTRO ADDIATOR SN D605712



R339 ADDIATOR ADD-A-TIME



R668 ADDIATOR ADD-A-TIME without PO BOX EULESS



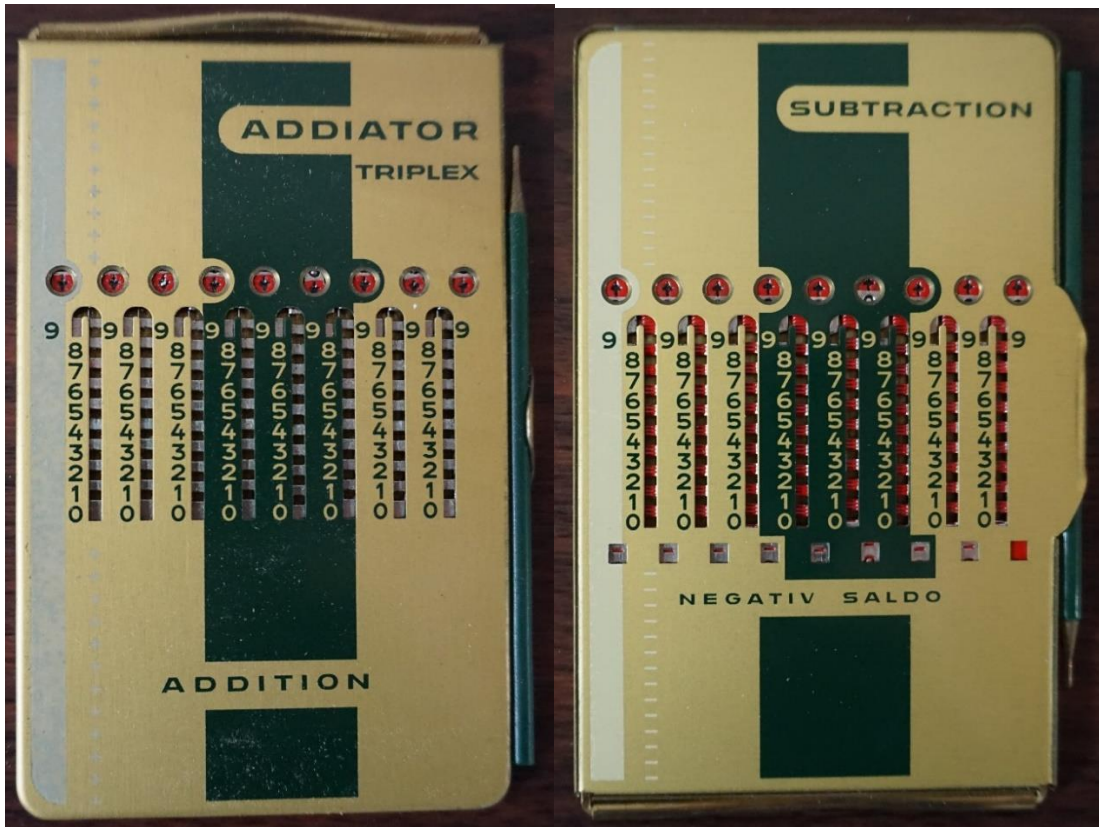
R317 ADDIATOR Triplex SN D331412



R707 ADDIATOR Triplex Development pattern



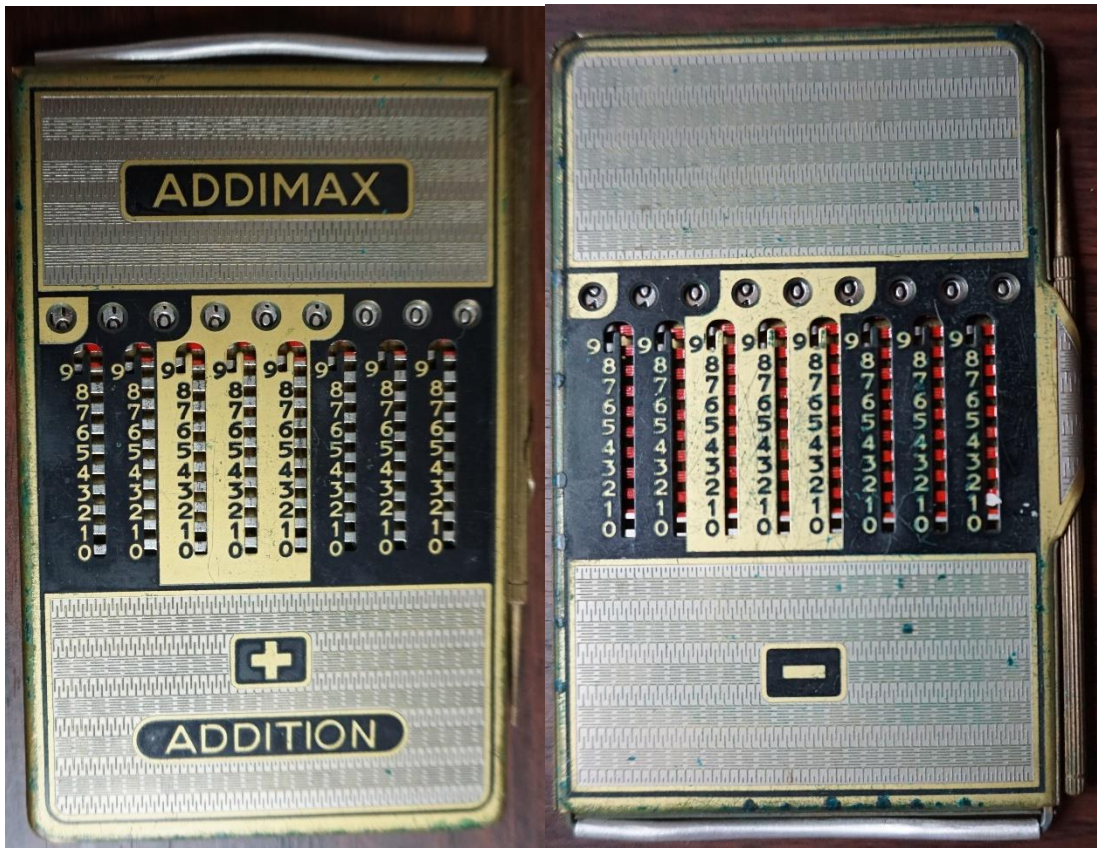
R274 ADDIATOR Triplex SN D361620



R345 ADDIMAX SN D312325



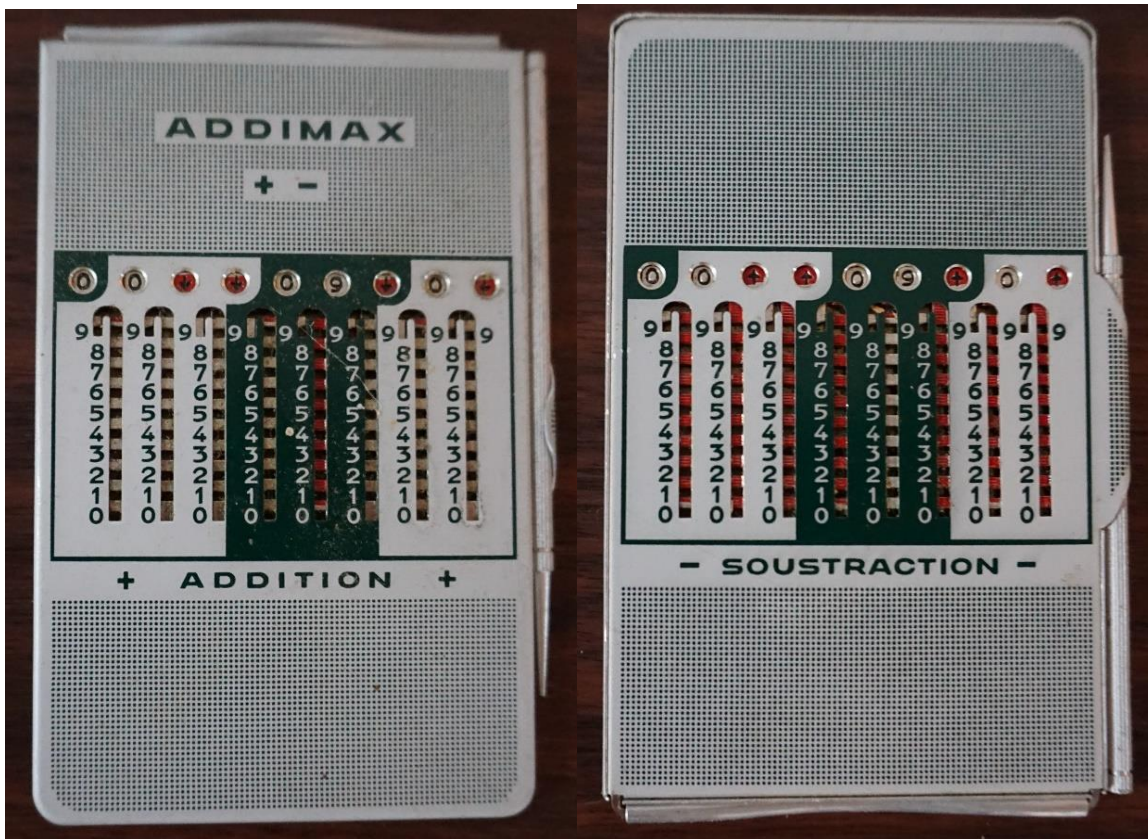
R552 ADDIMAX



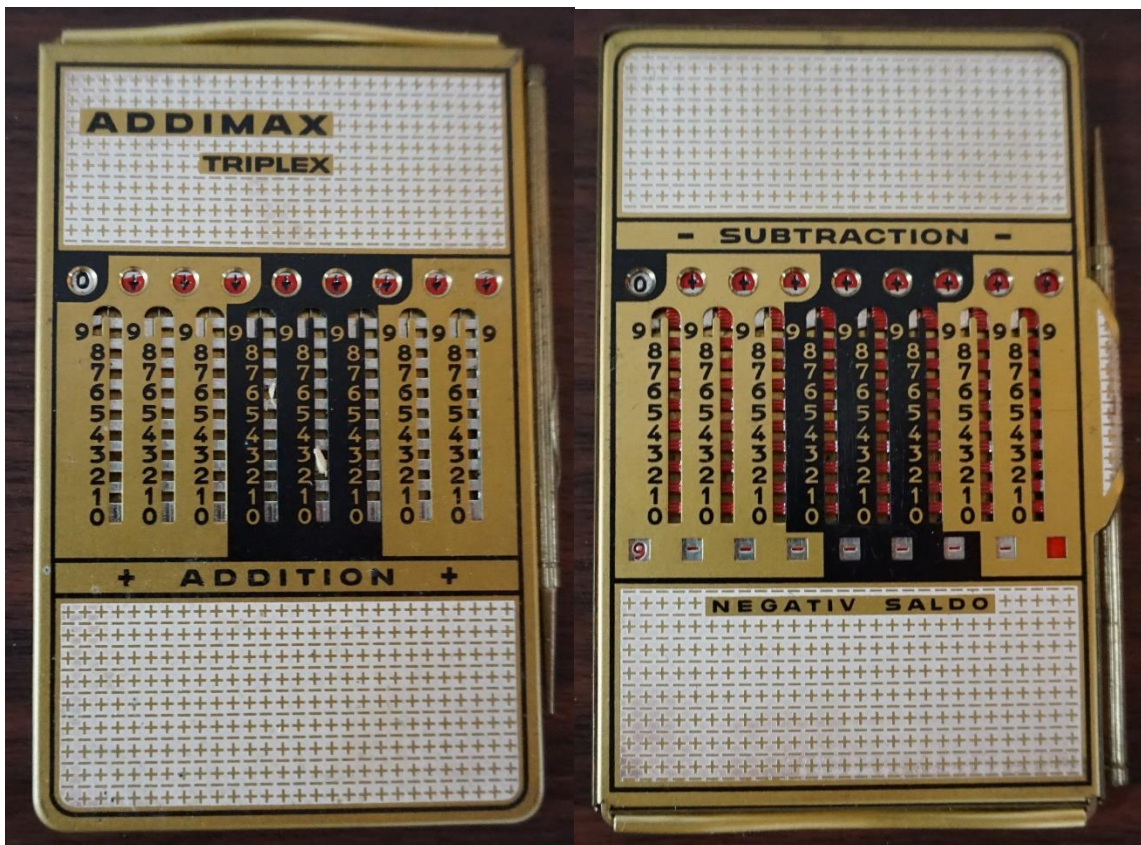
R701 ADDIMAX without pen holder



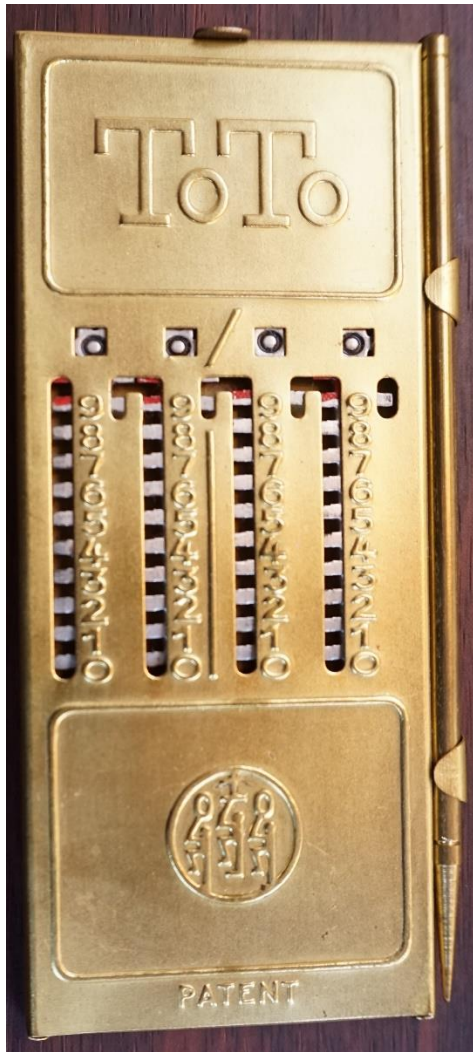
R270 ADDIMAX + -



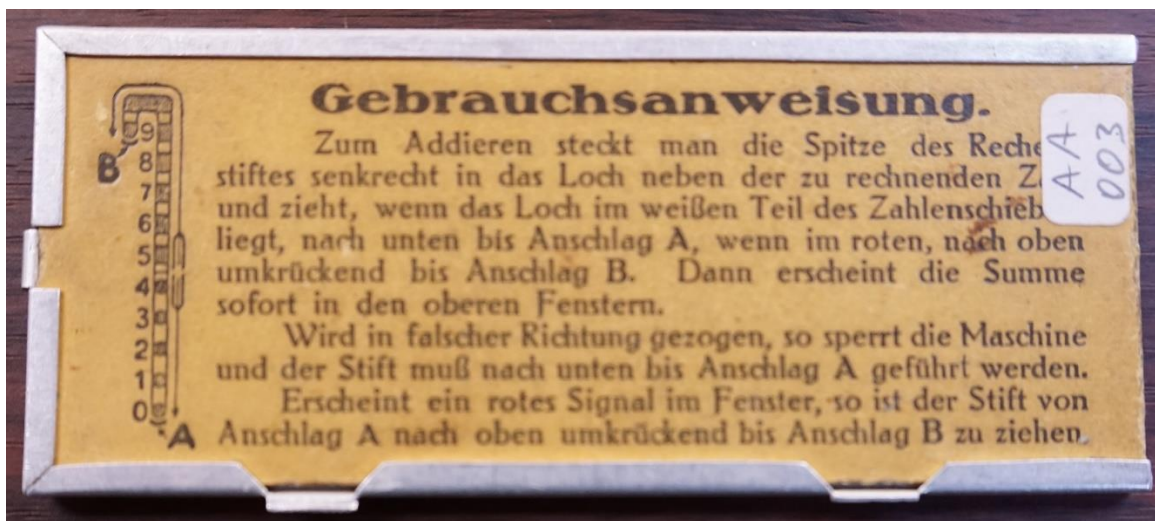
R179 ADDIMAX TRIPLEX



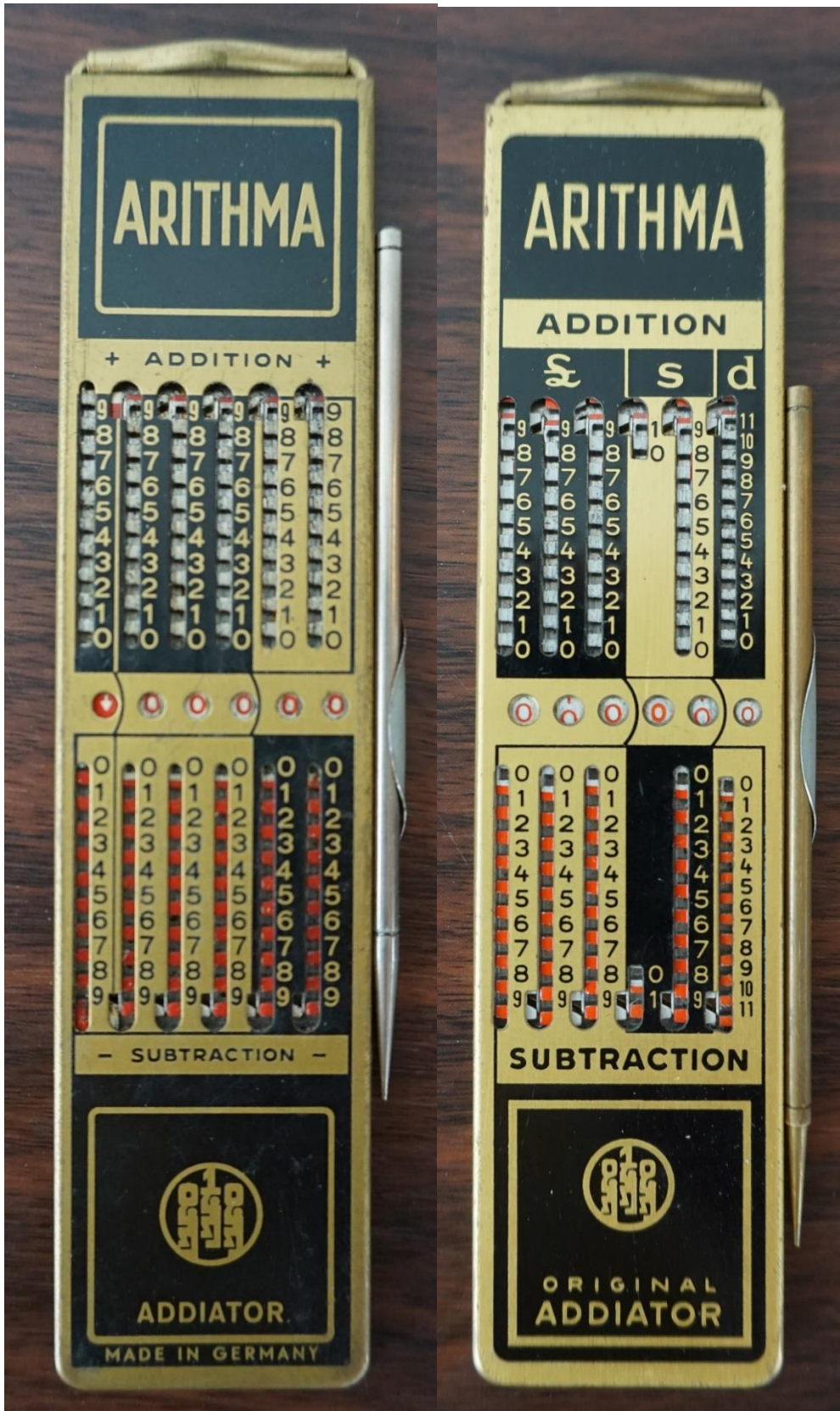
R724 ADDIATOR TOTO R725 ADDIATOR TOTO



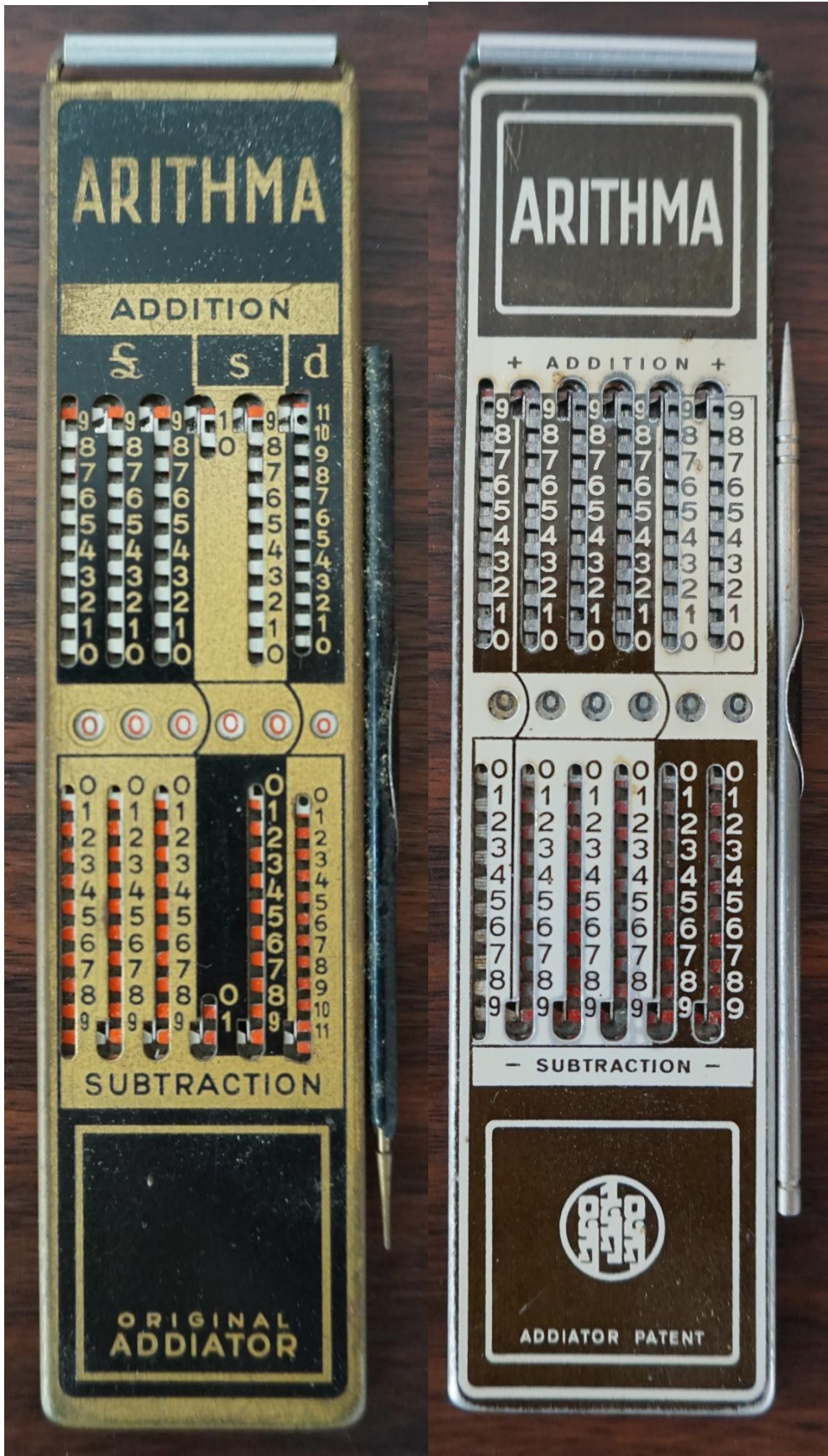
R725 ADDIATOR TOTO back side



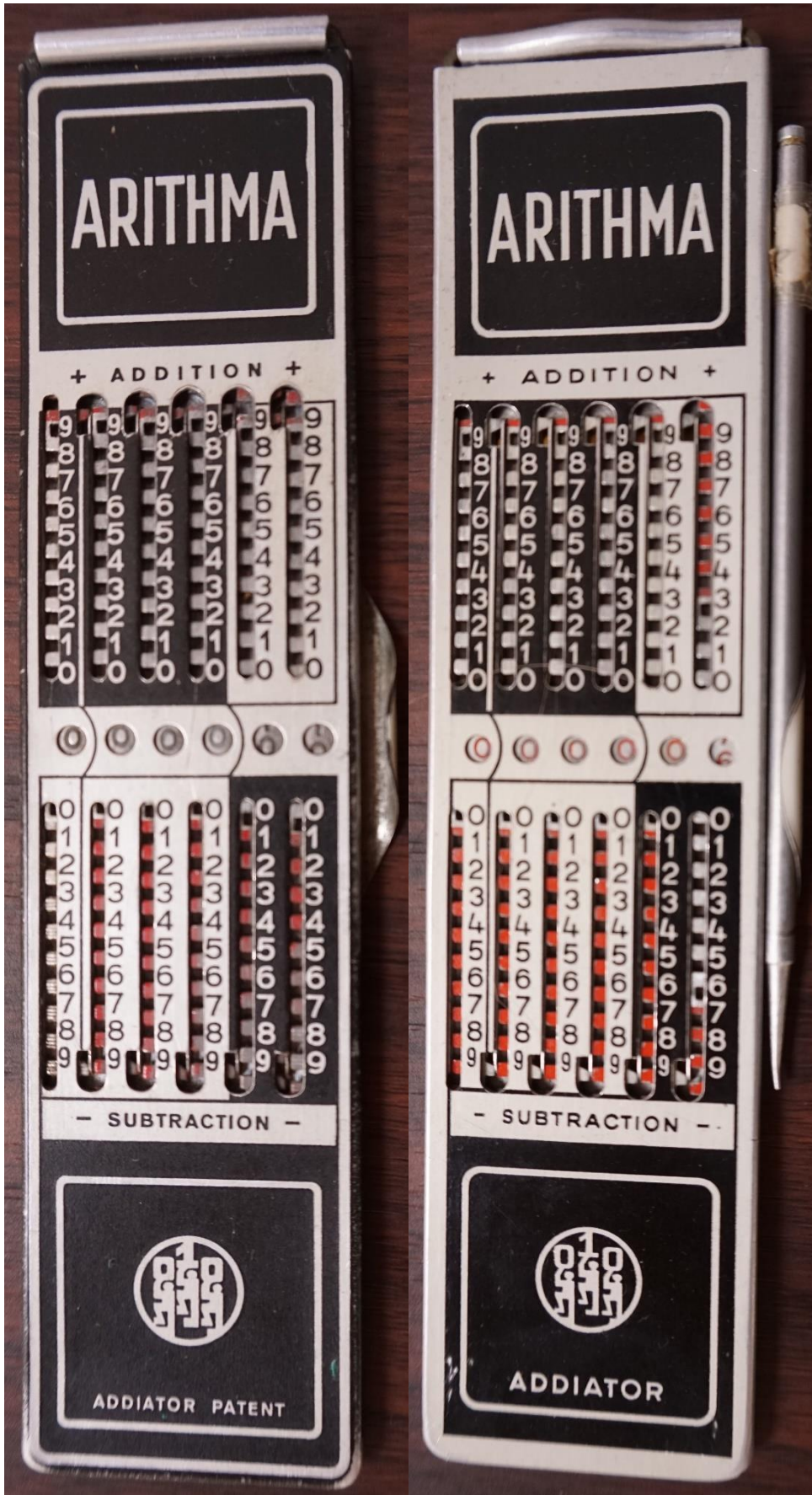
R233 ADDIATOR Arithma small model R409 ADDIATOR Arithma small model



R288 ADDIATOR Arithma small model R004 ADDIATOR Arithma small model brown



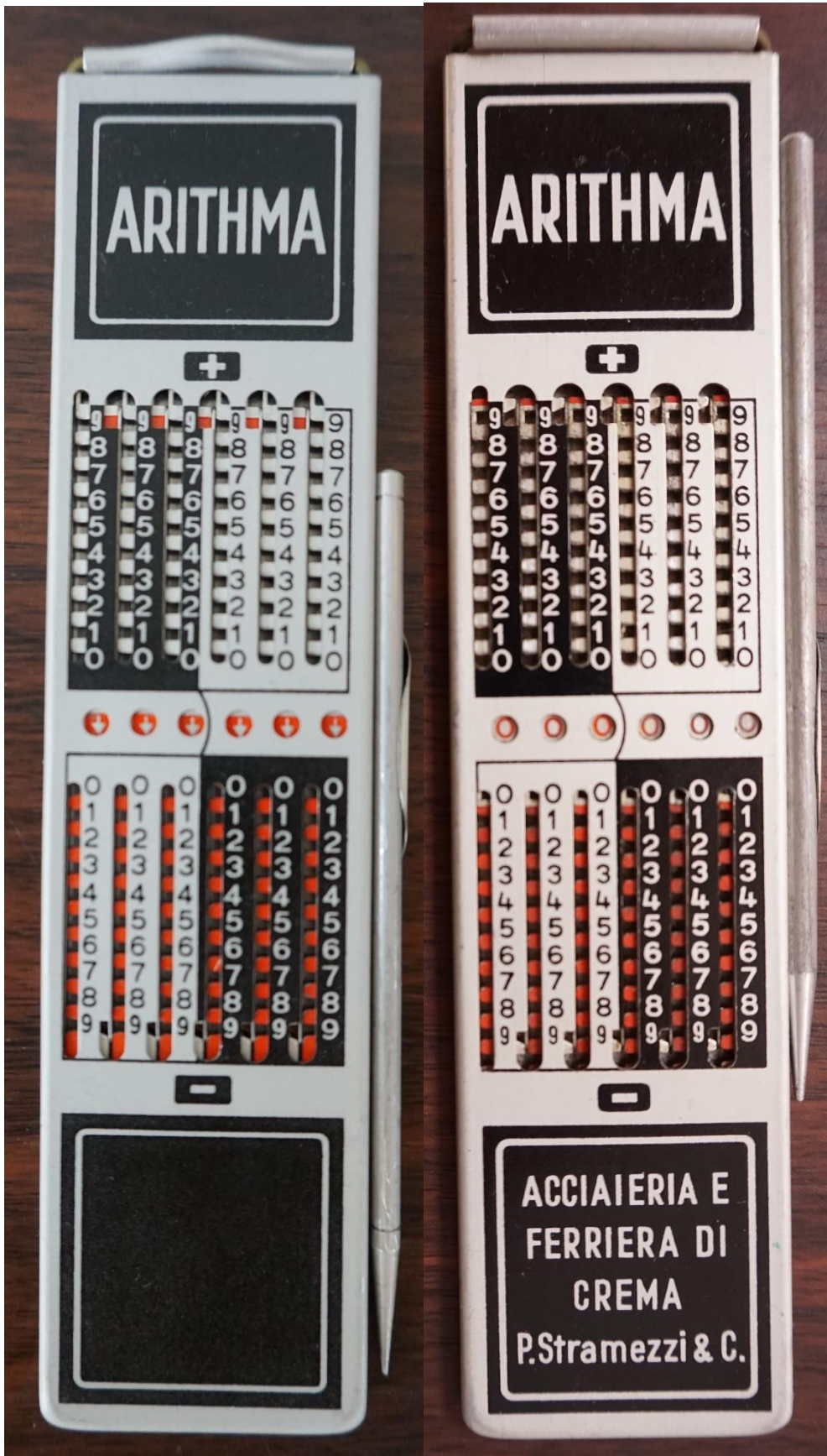
R694 ADDIATOR Arithma small model with Patent R695 ADDIATOR Arithma small model



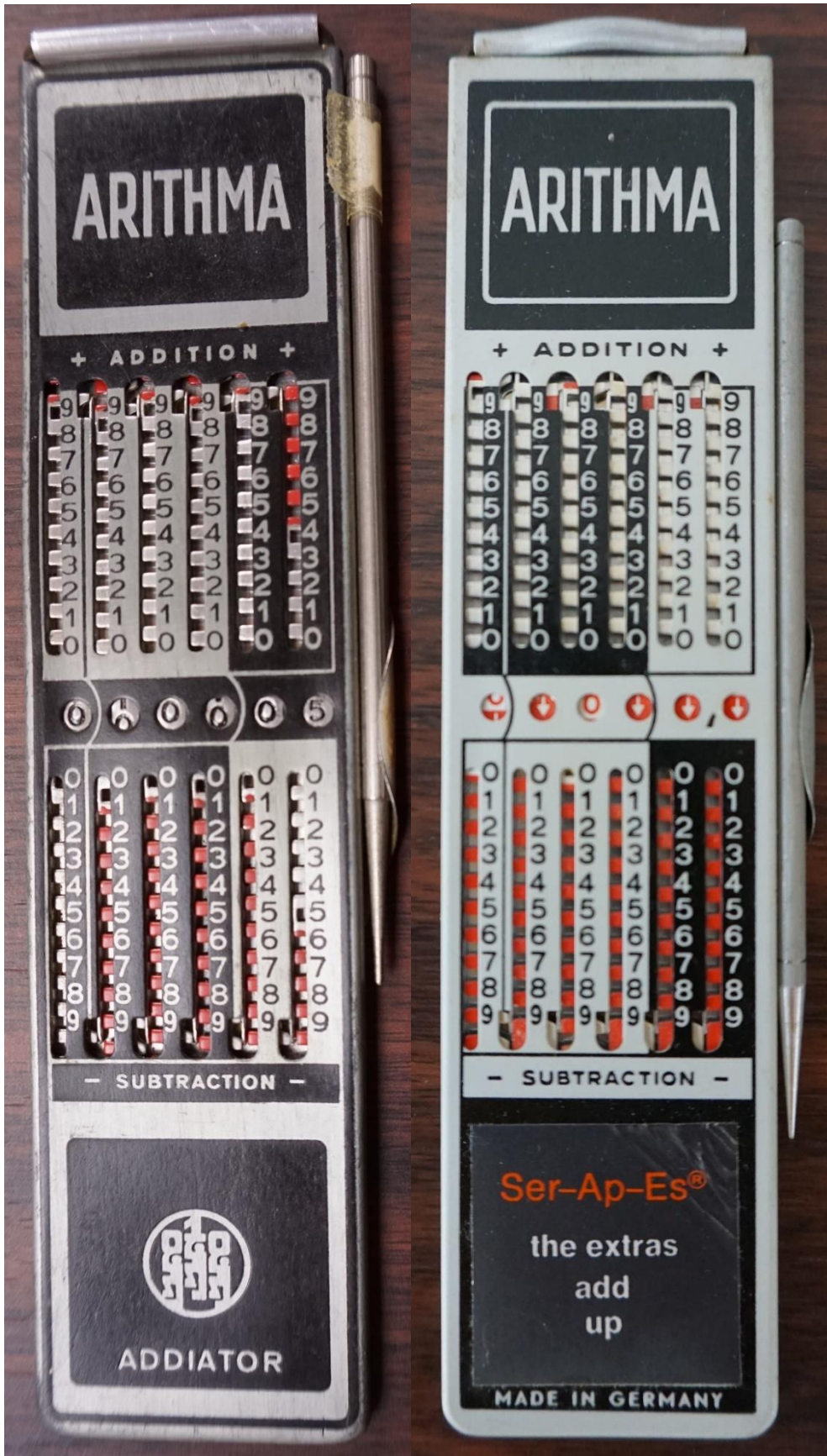
R410 ADDIATOR Arithma small model



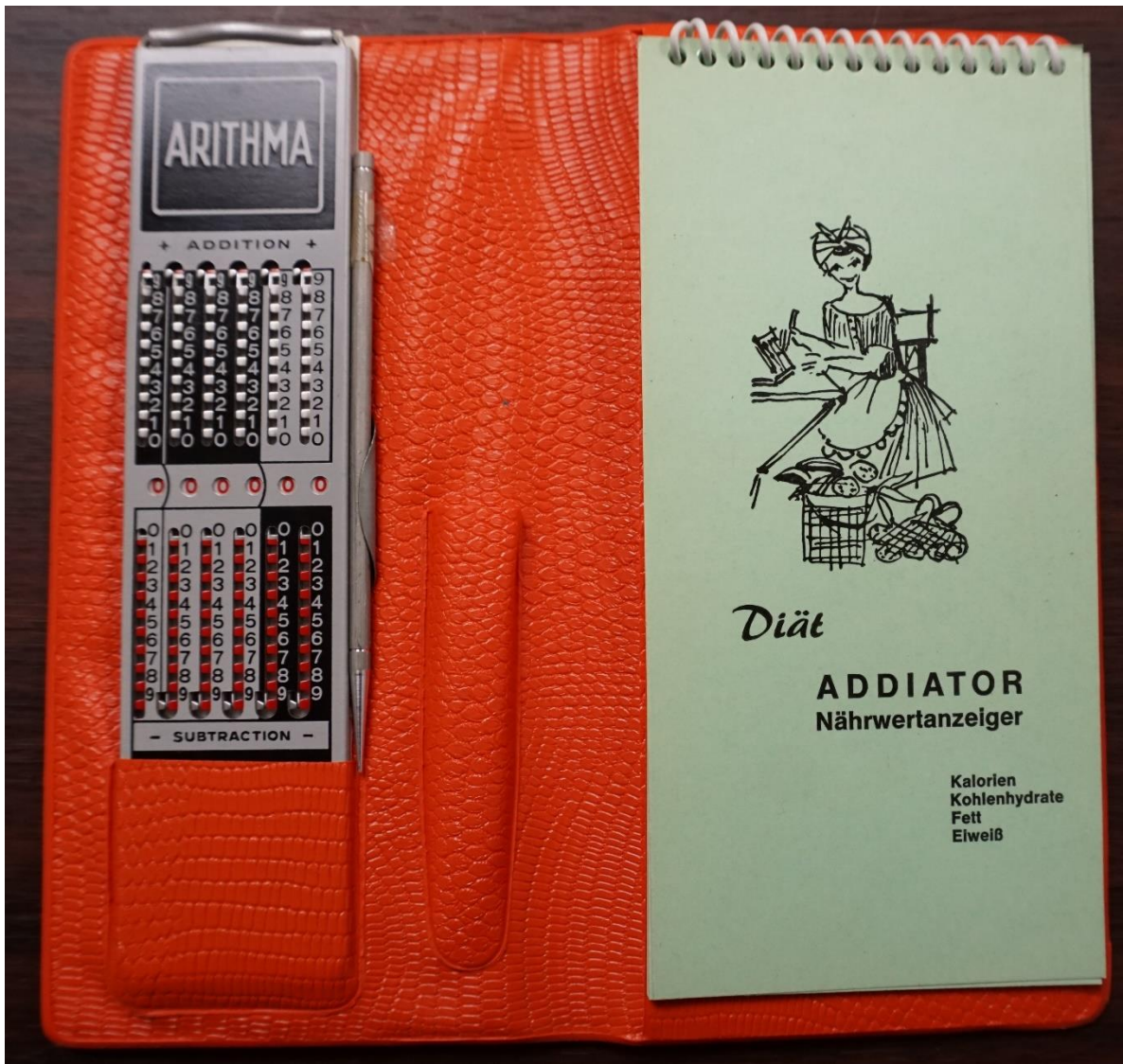
R422 ADDIATOR Arithma small model 3 decimals R693 ADDIATOR Arithma small model Stramezzi 3 decimals



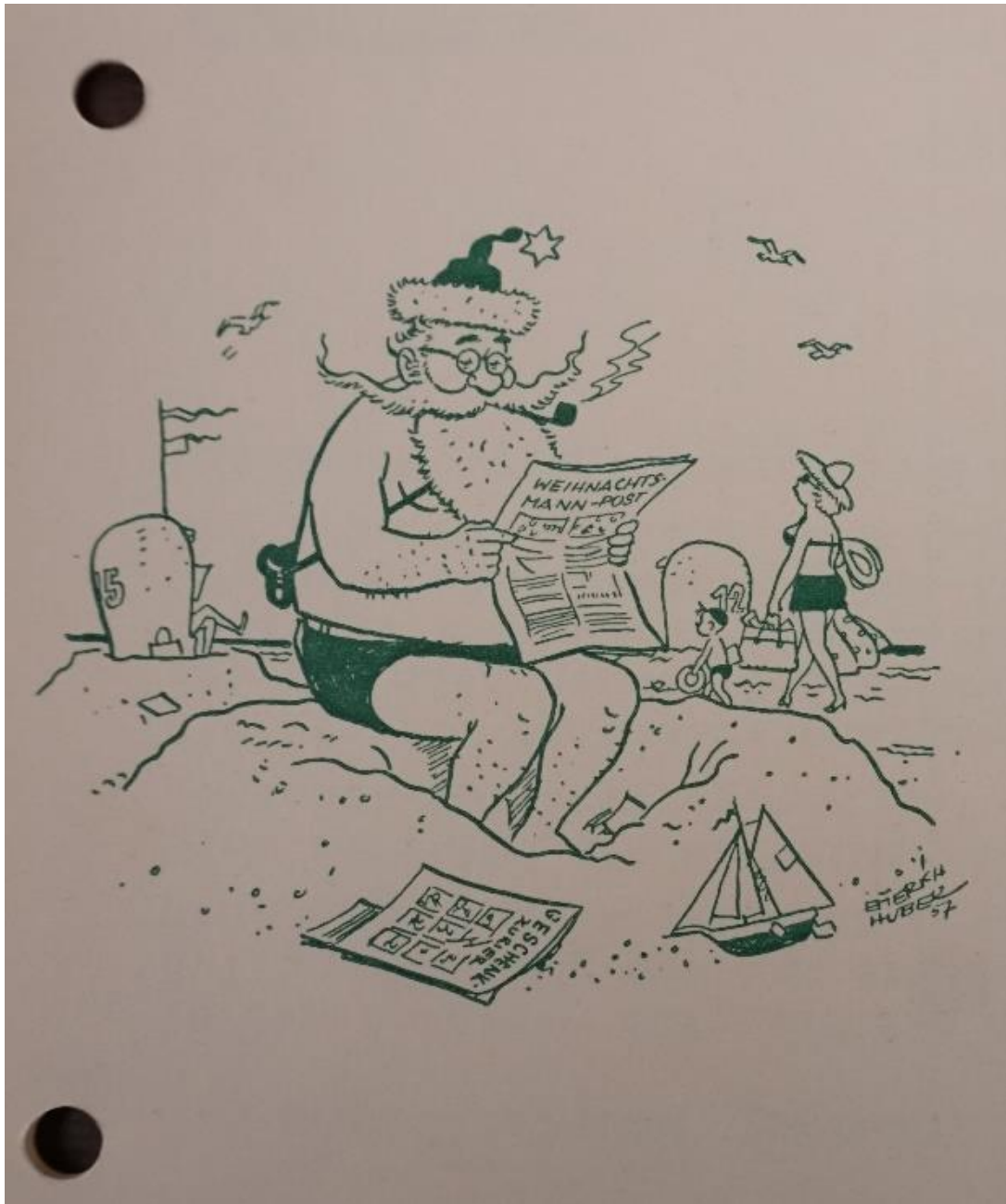
R416 ADDIATOR Arithma small model Zinc R381 ADDIATOR Arithma small model Ser-Ap-Es



R754 ADDIATOR Diät with Arithma



Christmas mail with order card 1961



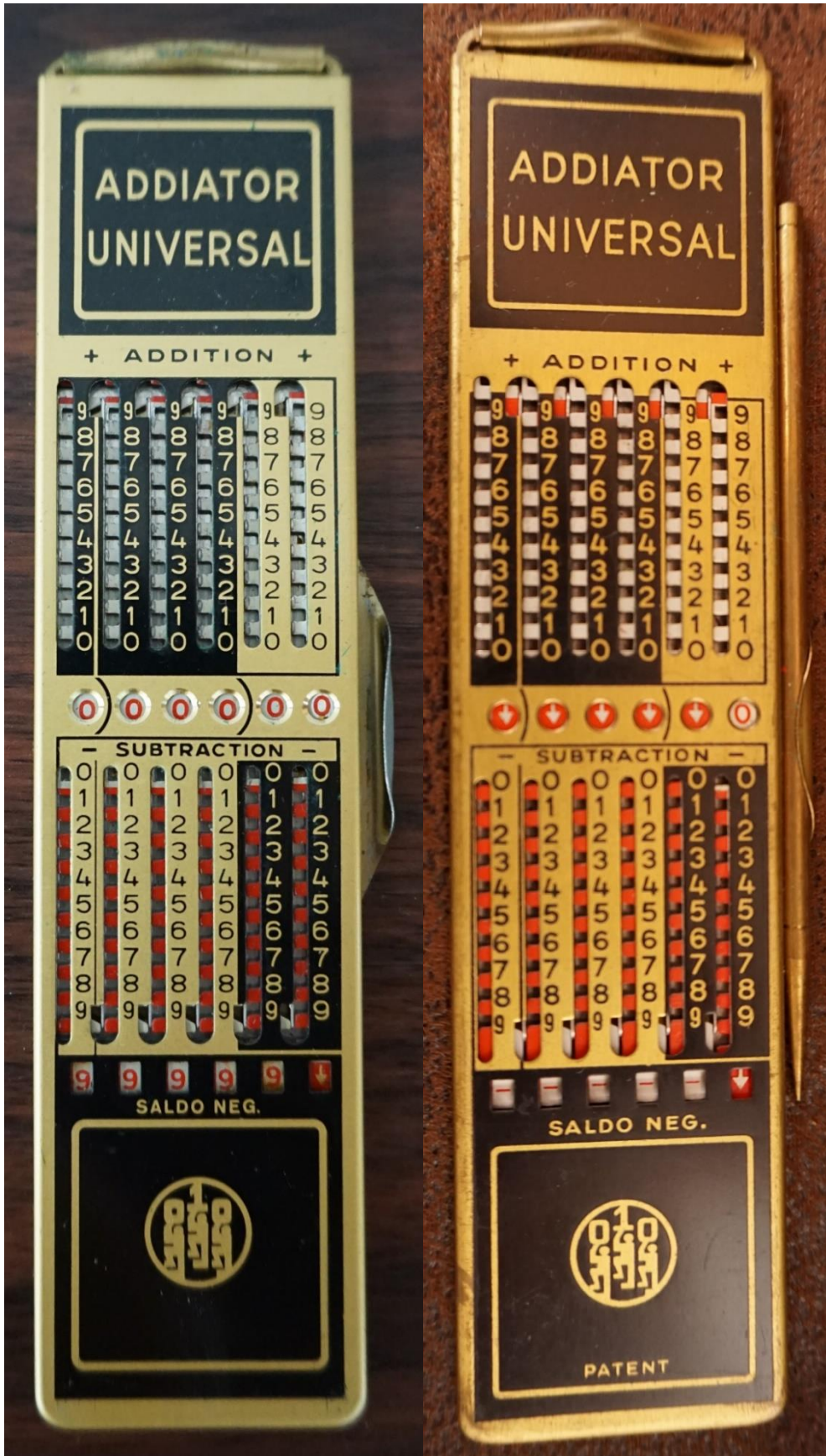
Magazine Heim and Welt 1960



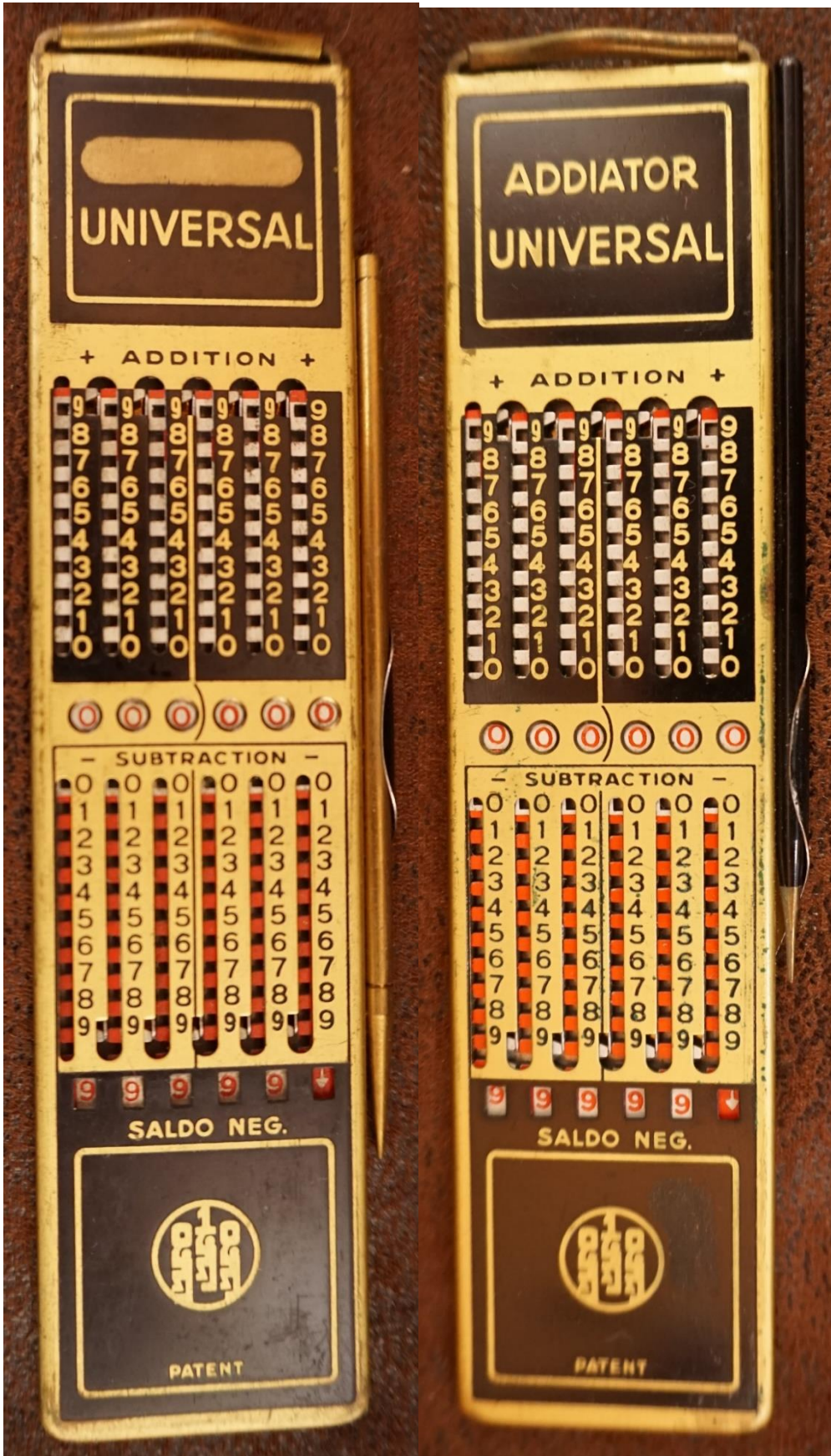
40 years ADDIATOR-Company

When Mr Carl Kübler developed the first ADDIATOR calculating machine in Febr. 1920 - the factory is still owned by the same family in West Berlin to this day - he had no idea how important these small precision machines would become in the age of technology. They are already exported to 92 countries. In the meantime, large and largest electric calculating machines have come onto the market. Today, the factory has a versatile production and is constantly working on the development of new models and combinations in order to meet all requirements, even in the course of progressive rationalisation.

R165 ADDIATOR Universal R662 ADDIATOR Universal with PATENT



R663 ADDIATOR Universal ADDIATOR removed R664 ADDIATOR Universal Upper columns black



R665 ADDIATOR Universal Playing card set

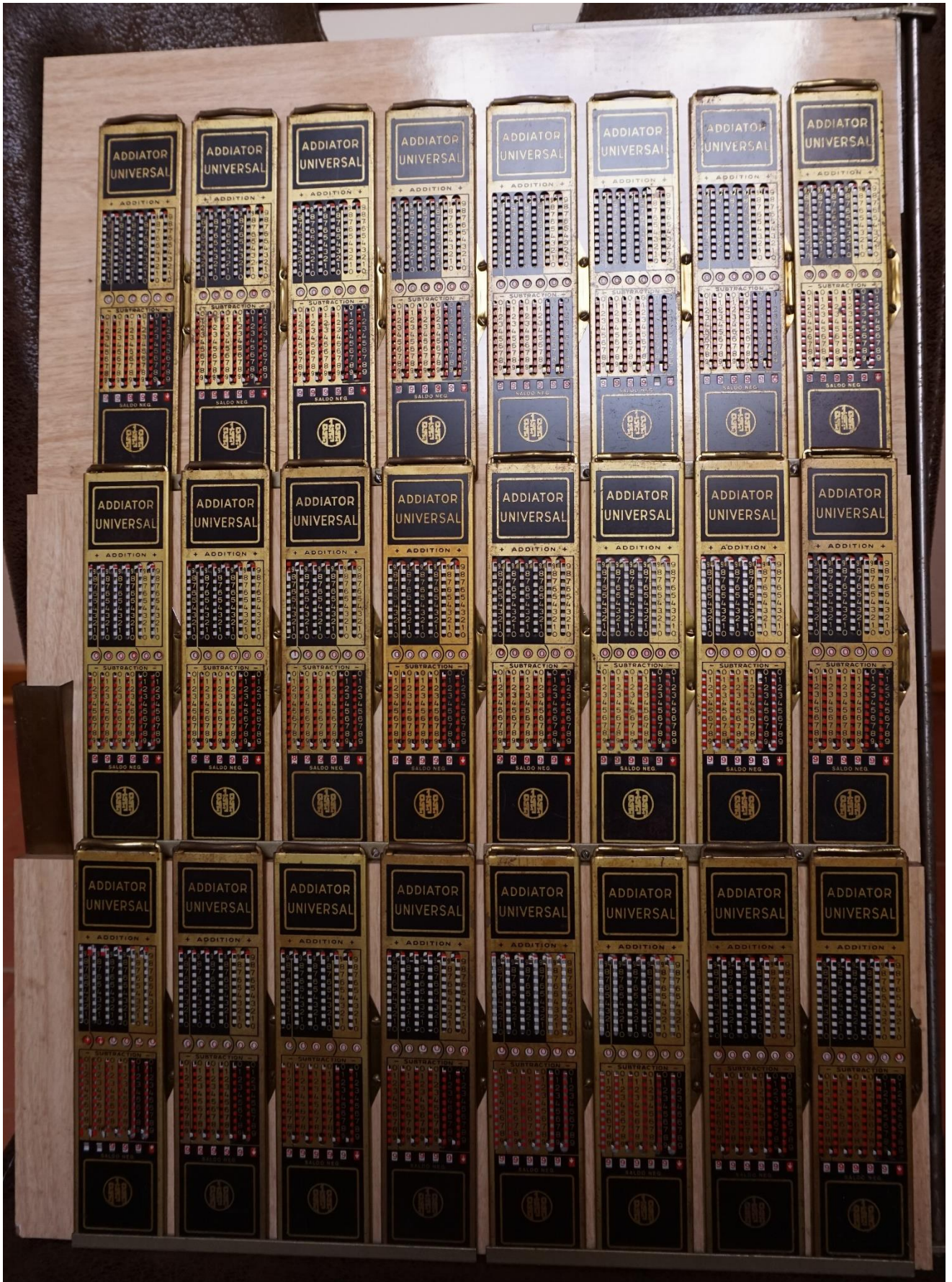


ADDIATOR *Spielkarten-Set*

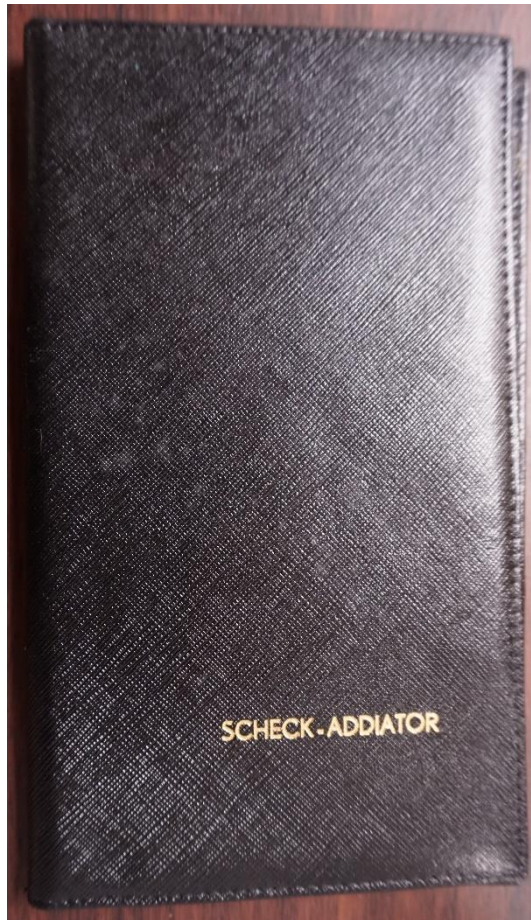
Für alle Freunde des Kartenspiels — z. B. Rommé und Canasta —, die sich beim Zusammenzählen der Ergebnisse nicht mehr anstrengen wollen.

Die hübsche, schwarze Kassette ist mit weinrotem Seidenamt ausgefüllt und enthält eine sechsstellige Original-ADDIATOR-Universal-Kleinrechenmaschine aus Messing mit geätztem Zahlenfeld, die Gewinne und Verluste berechnet, d. h. jeden Betrag bis zu 10 000,00 mühelos addiert und subtrahiert. In besonderen Resultatfenstern werden auch die Verluste, also die Minuswerte, automatisch angezeigt. Ferner befindet sich ein Notizblock, ein Karten-Doppelspiel bester Qualität sowie zwei hübsche Drehbleistifte in dieser Kassette.

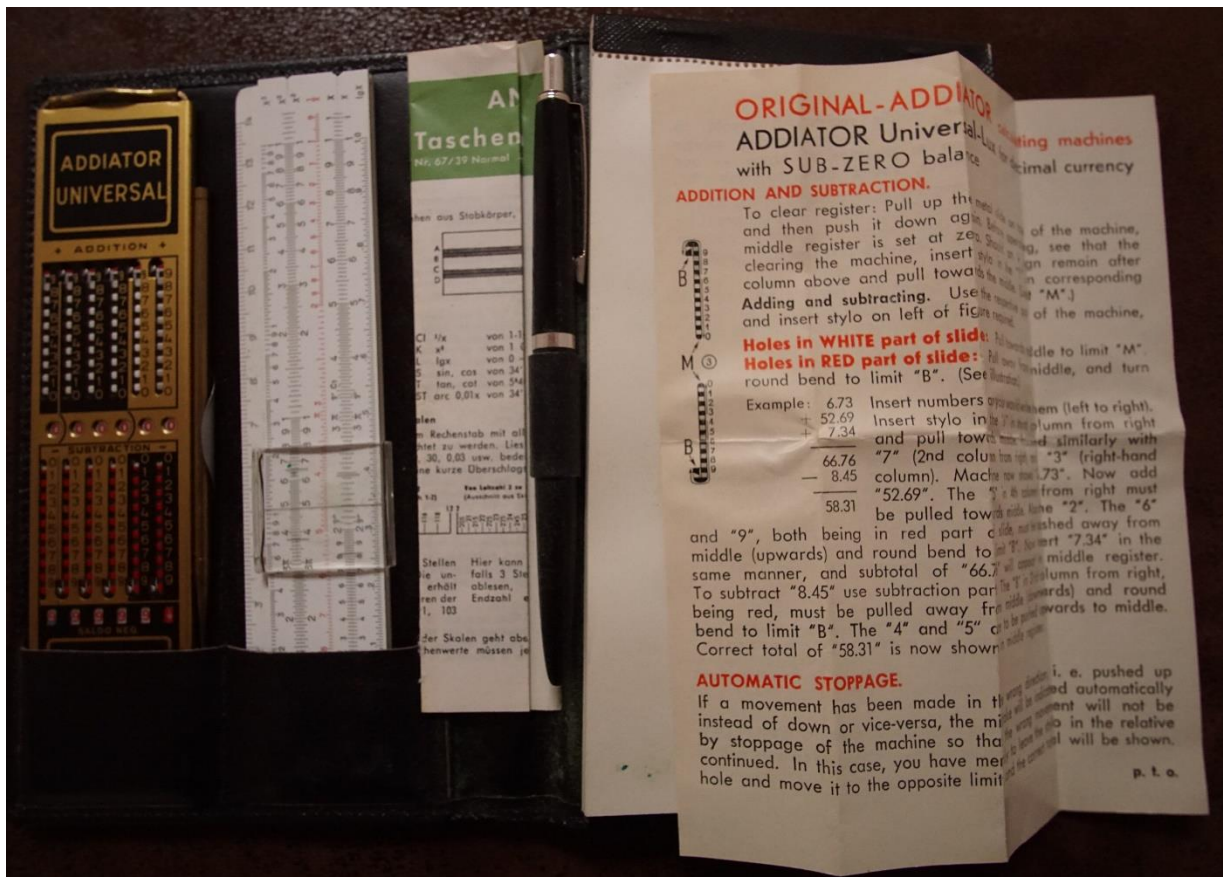
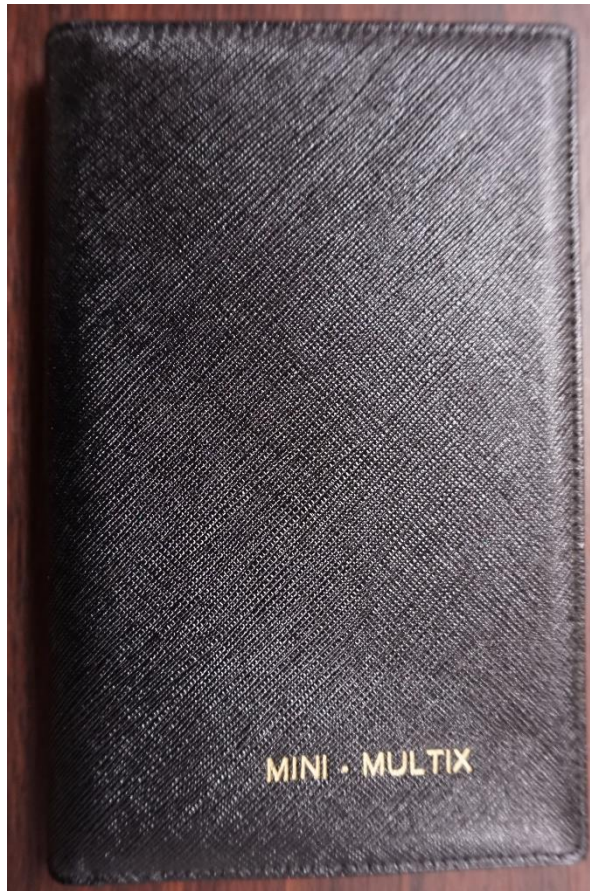
R667 ADDIATOR ADDOTHEK with Universal



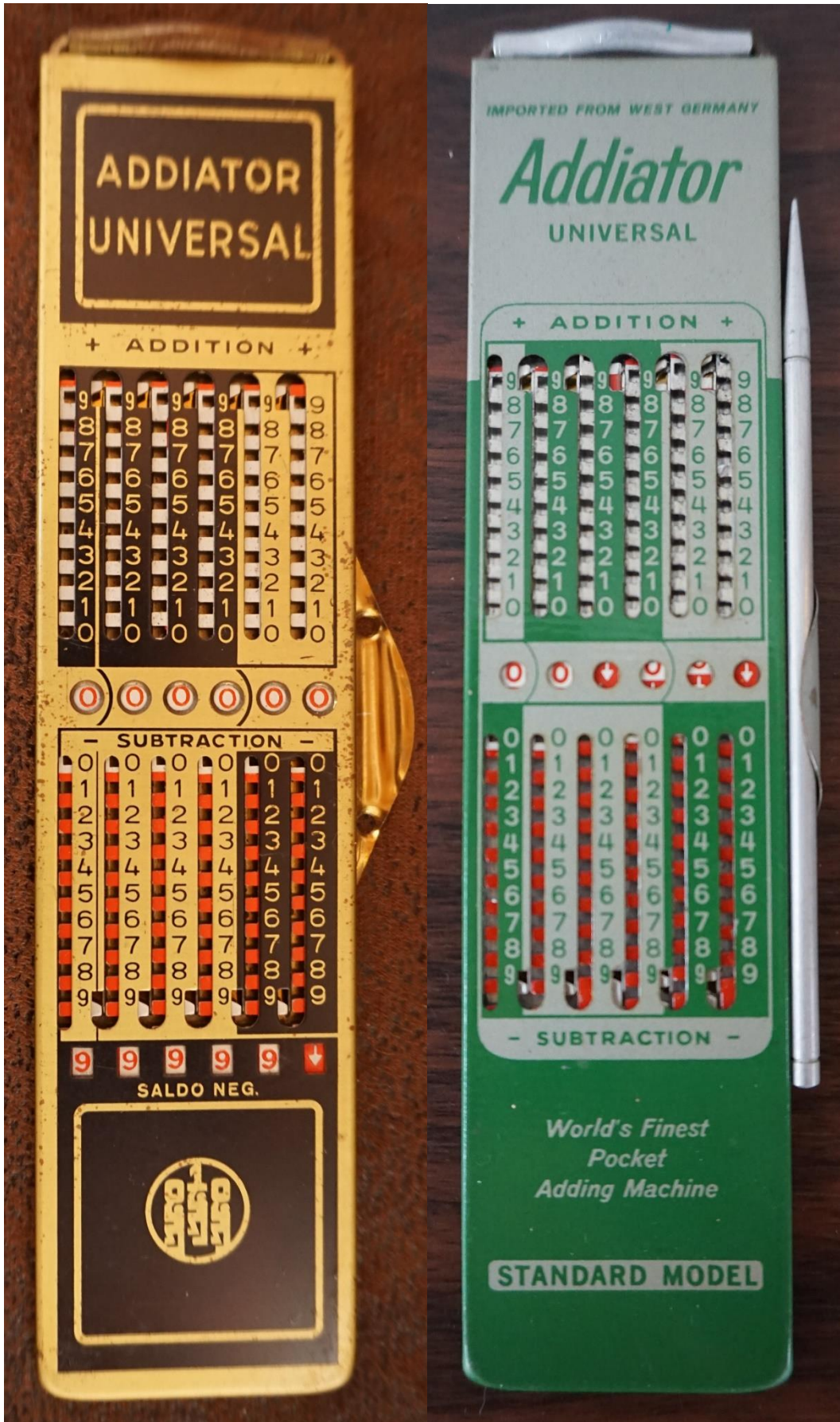
R755 Scheck-ADDIATOR with Universal



R753 ADDIATOR Mini-Multix with Universal



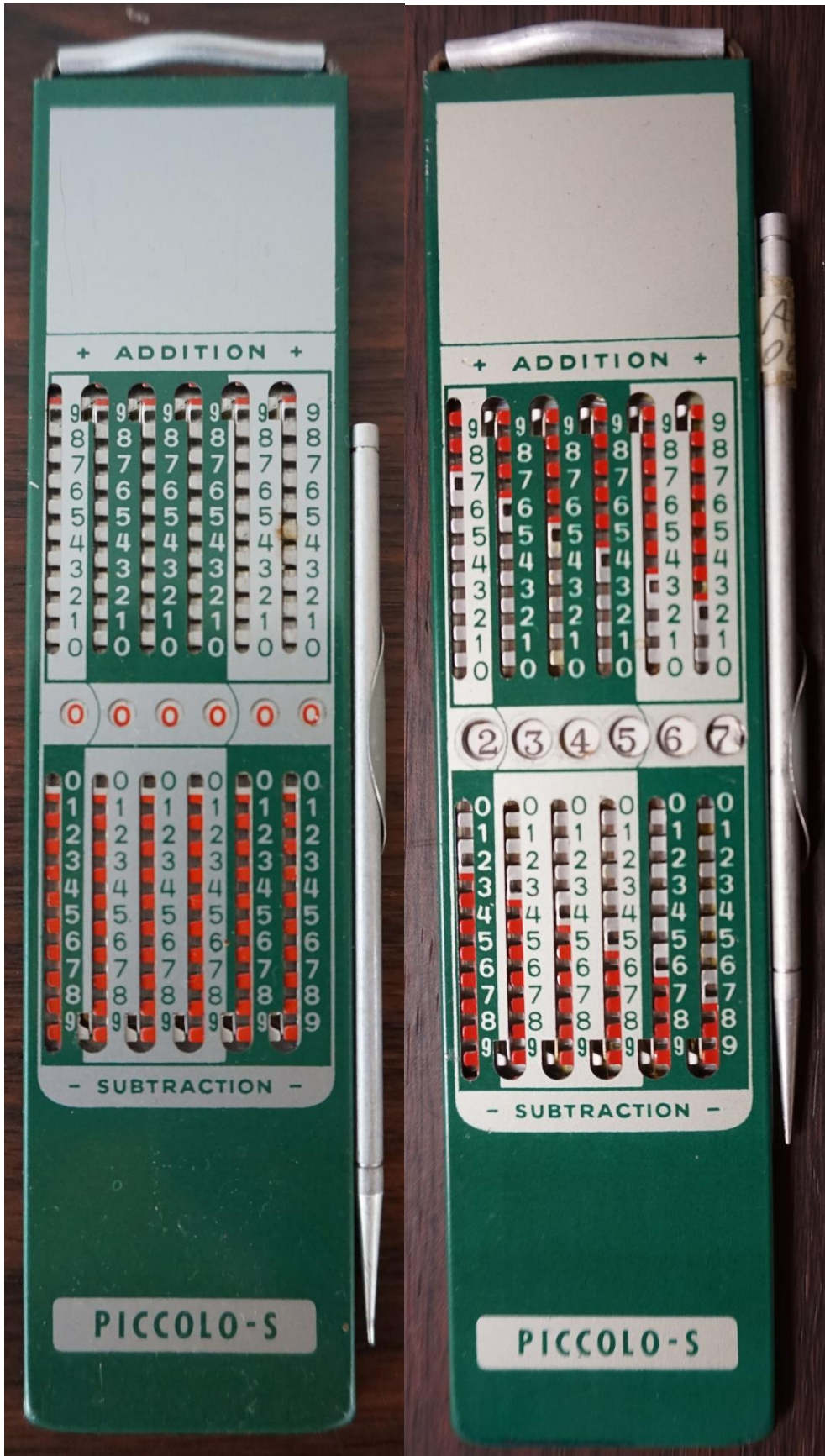
R666 ADDIATOR Universal prepared for ADDOTHEK R194 ADDIATOR Universal



R698 ADDIATOR UNIVERSAL Advertising samples R289 ADDIATOR UNIVERSAL S



R173 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S R699 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S



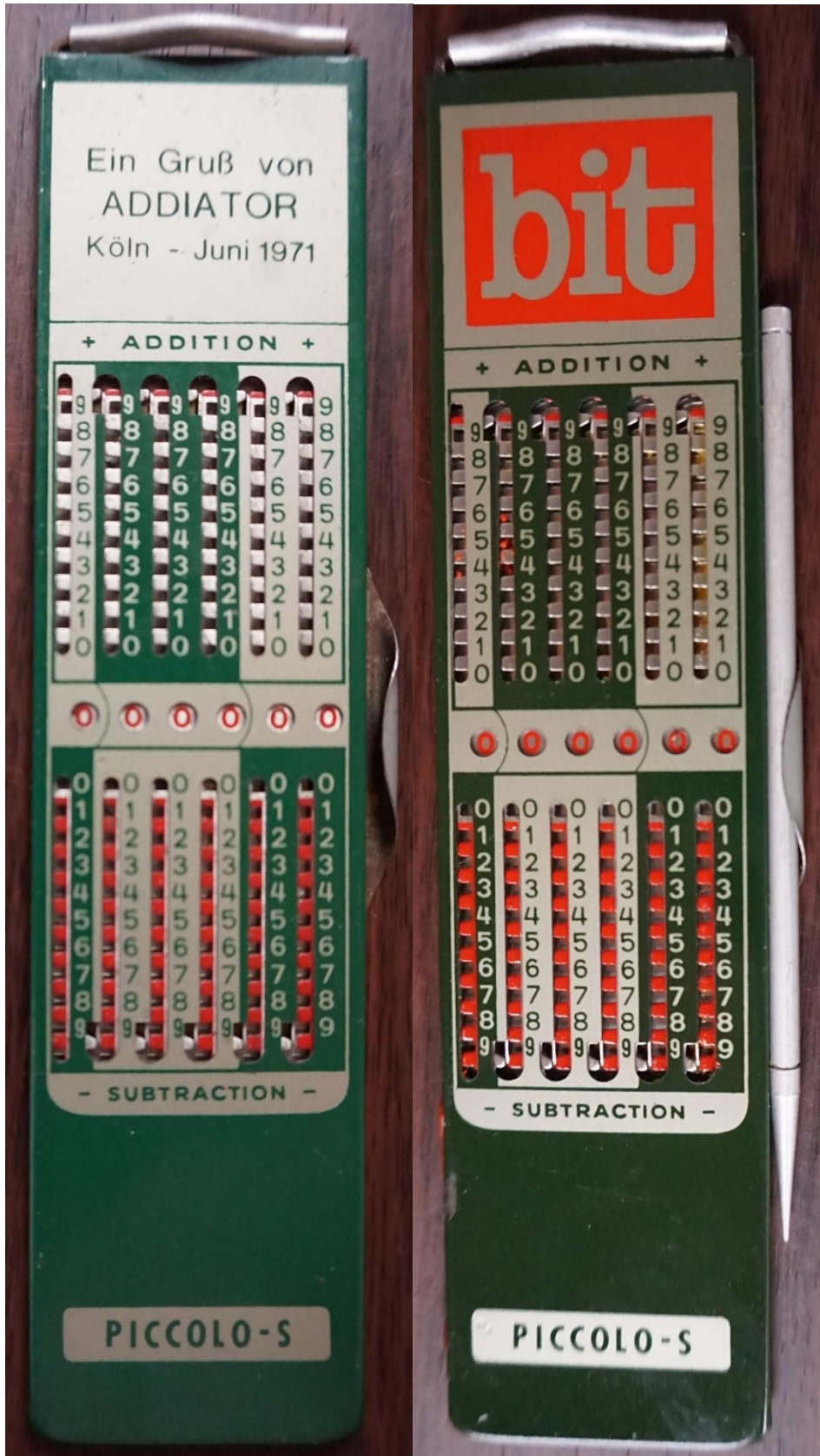
R278 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S NEHO R310 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S 1972 OLYMPIC



R589 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S mis ladrillos R616 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Ein Gruß von ADDIATOR



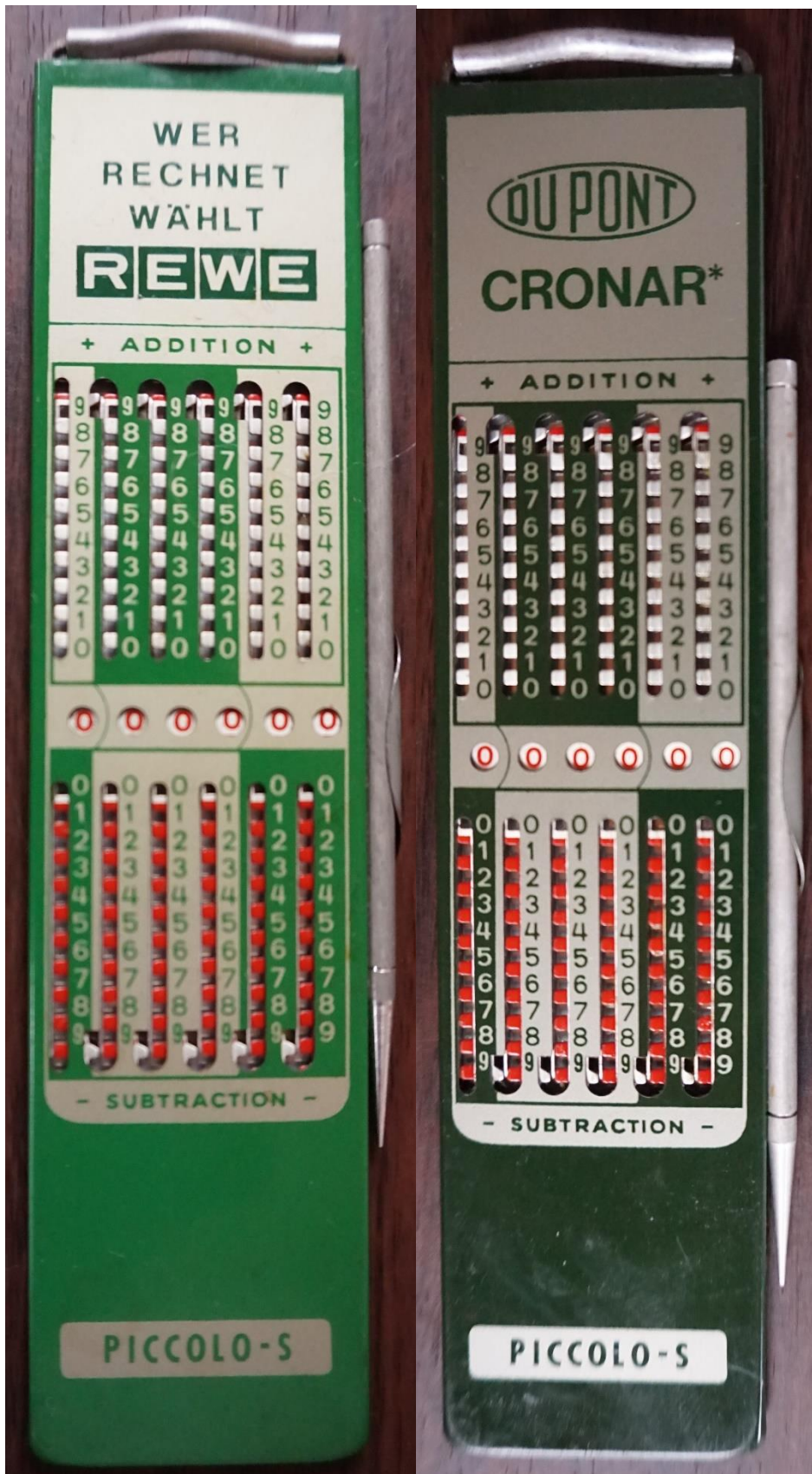
R617 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Ein Gruß von ADDIATOR Köln R618 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S bit



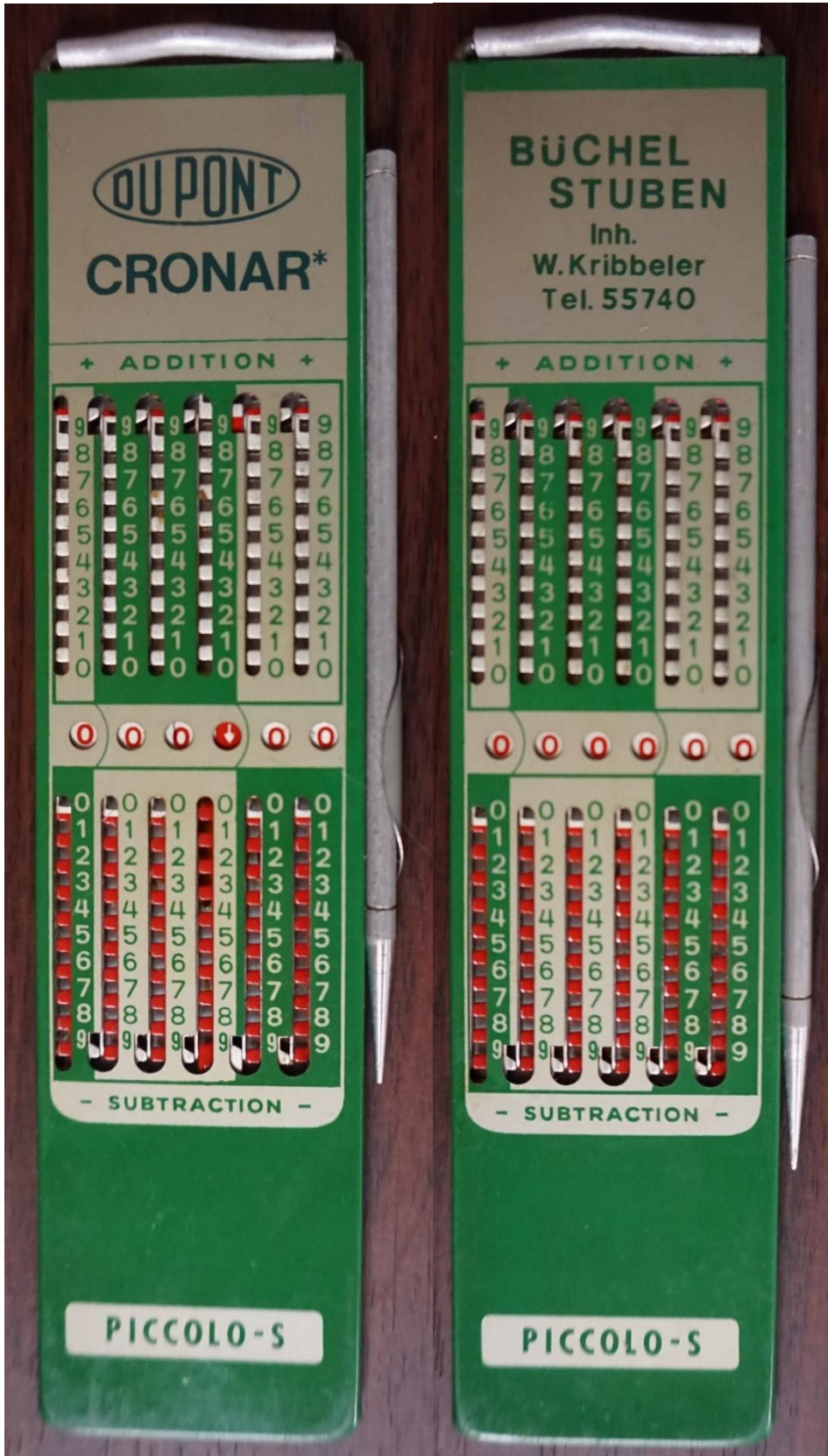
R619 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Hailo R620 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S AEG-Kanis



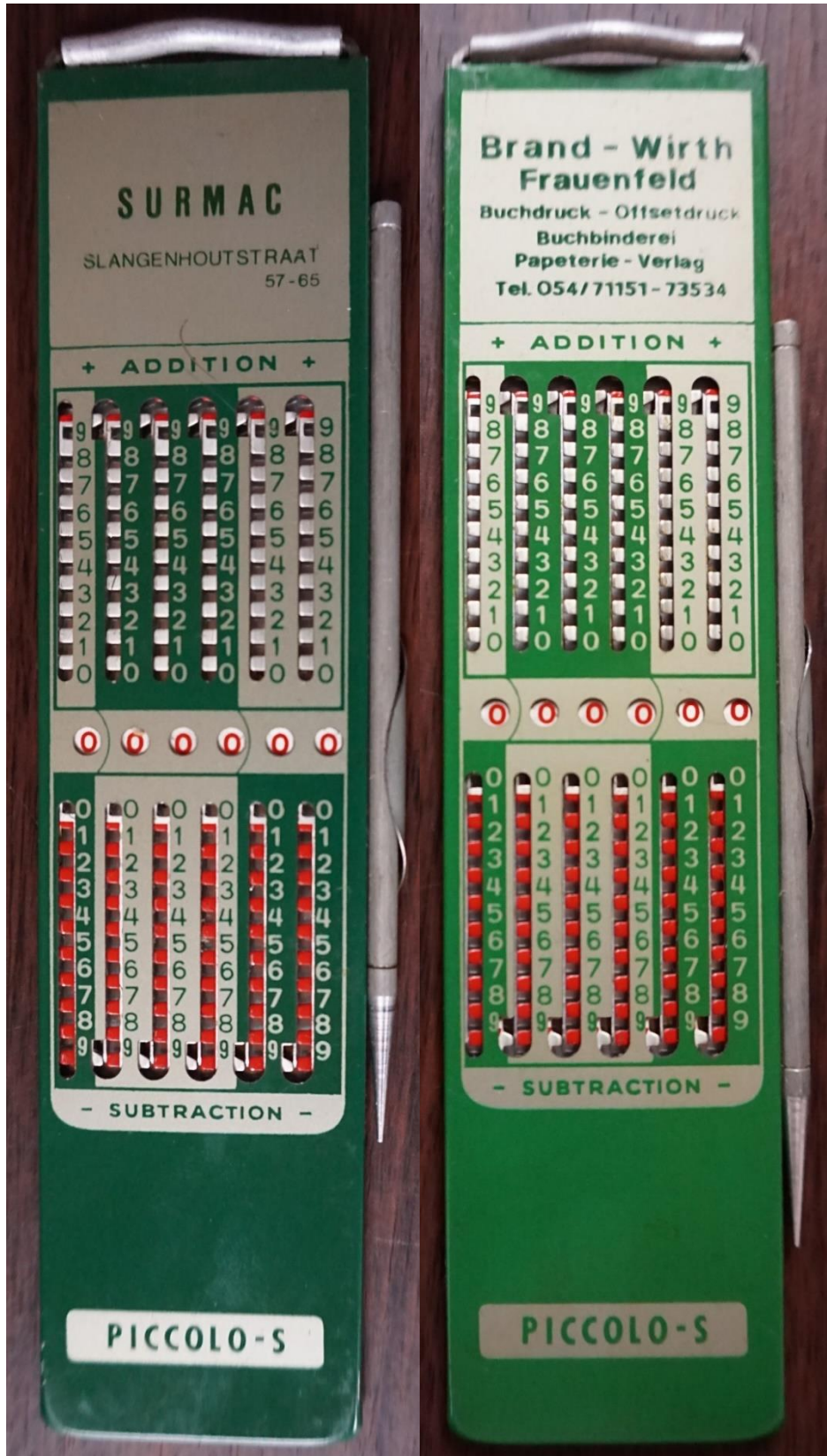
R621 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S WER RECHNET WÄHLT REWE R622 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S DU PONT CRONAR



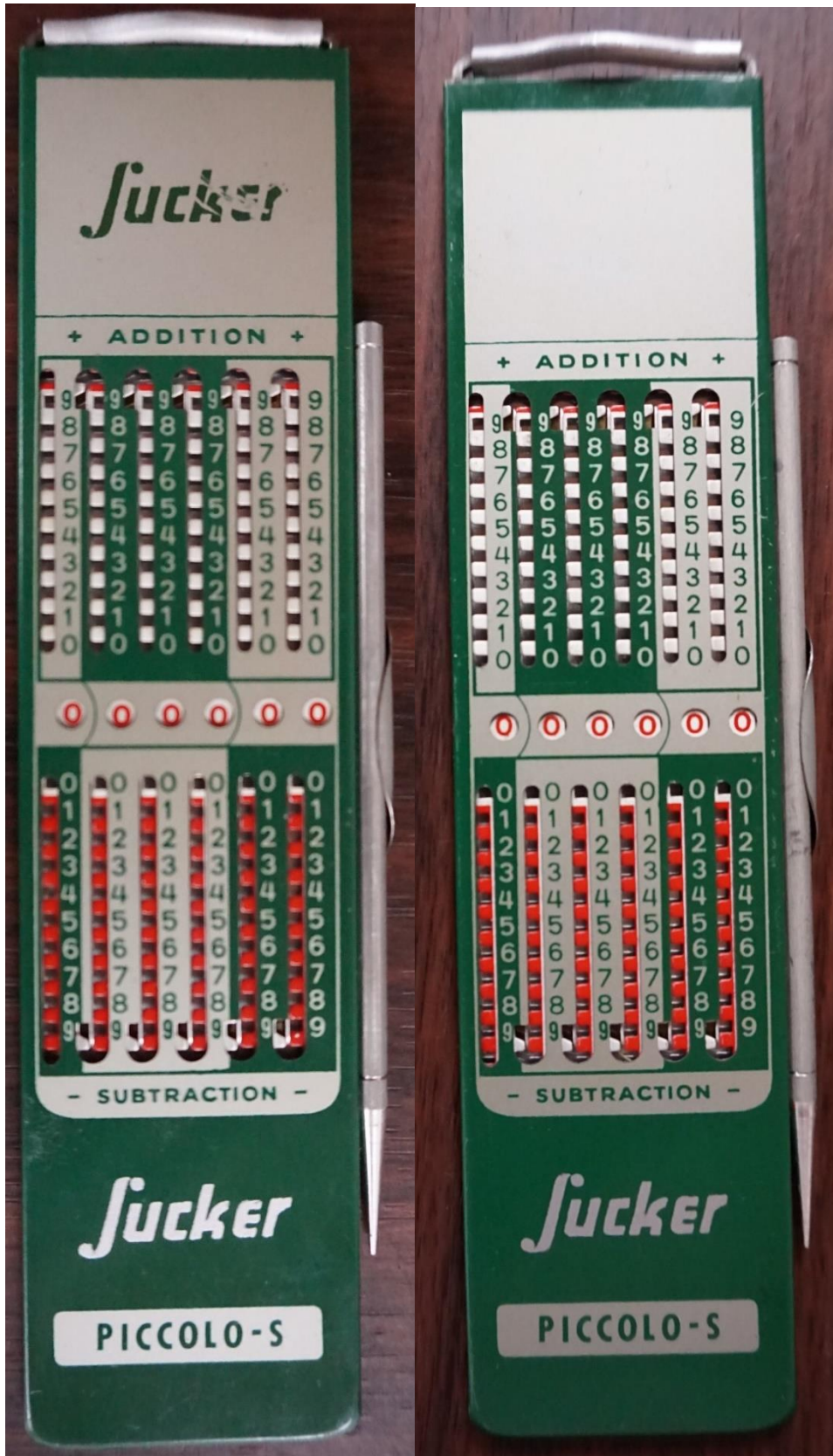
R623 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S DU PONT CRONAR R624 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S BÜCHEL STUBEN



R625 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S SURMAC R626 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Brand-Wirth



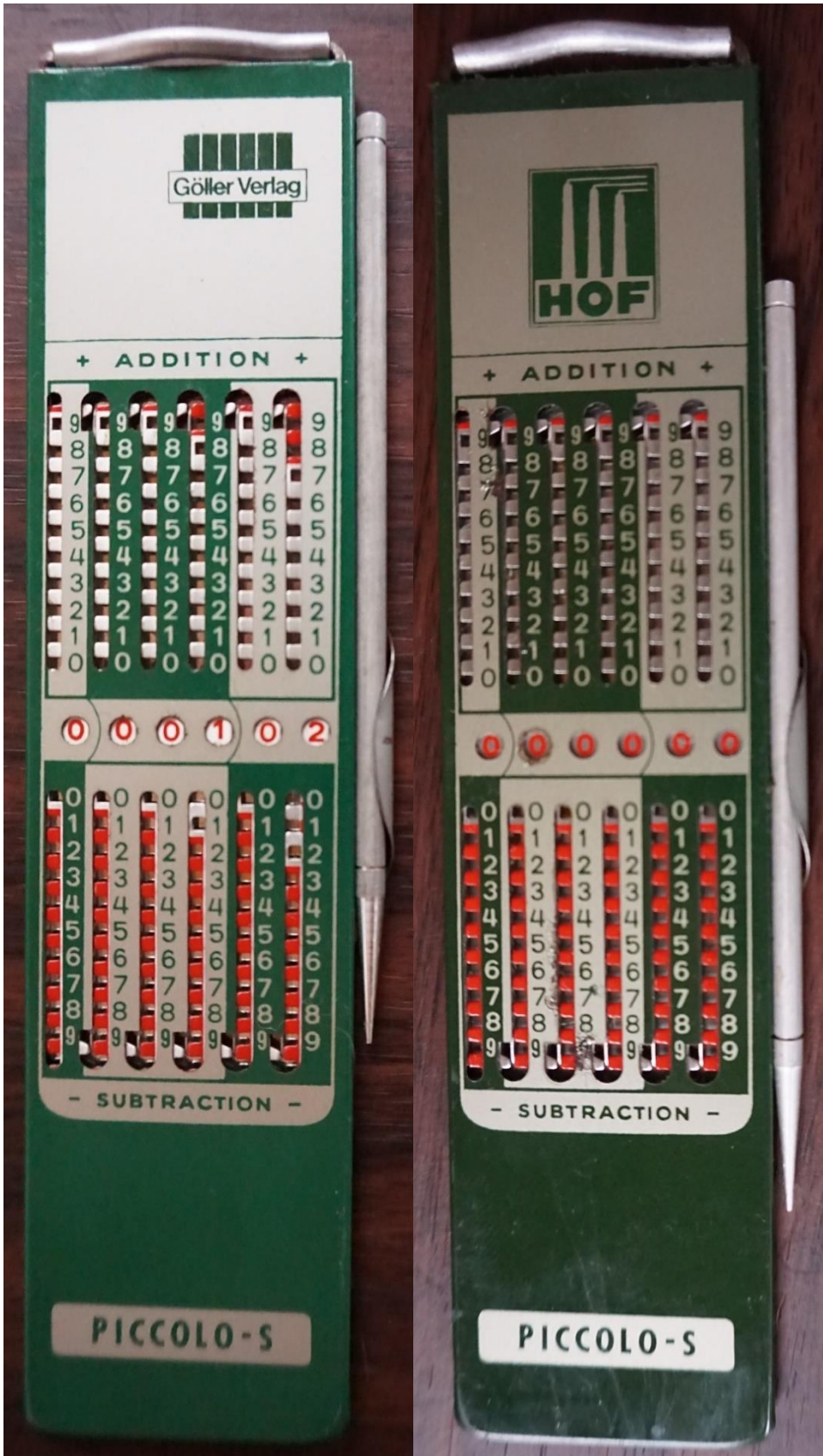
R627 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Jucker R628 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Jucker



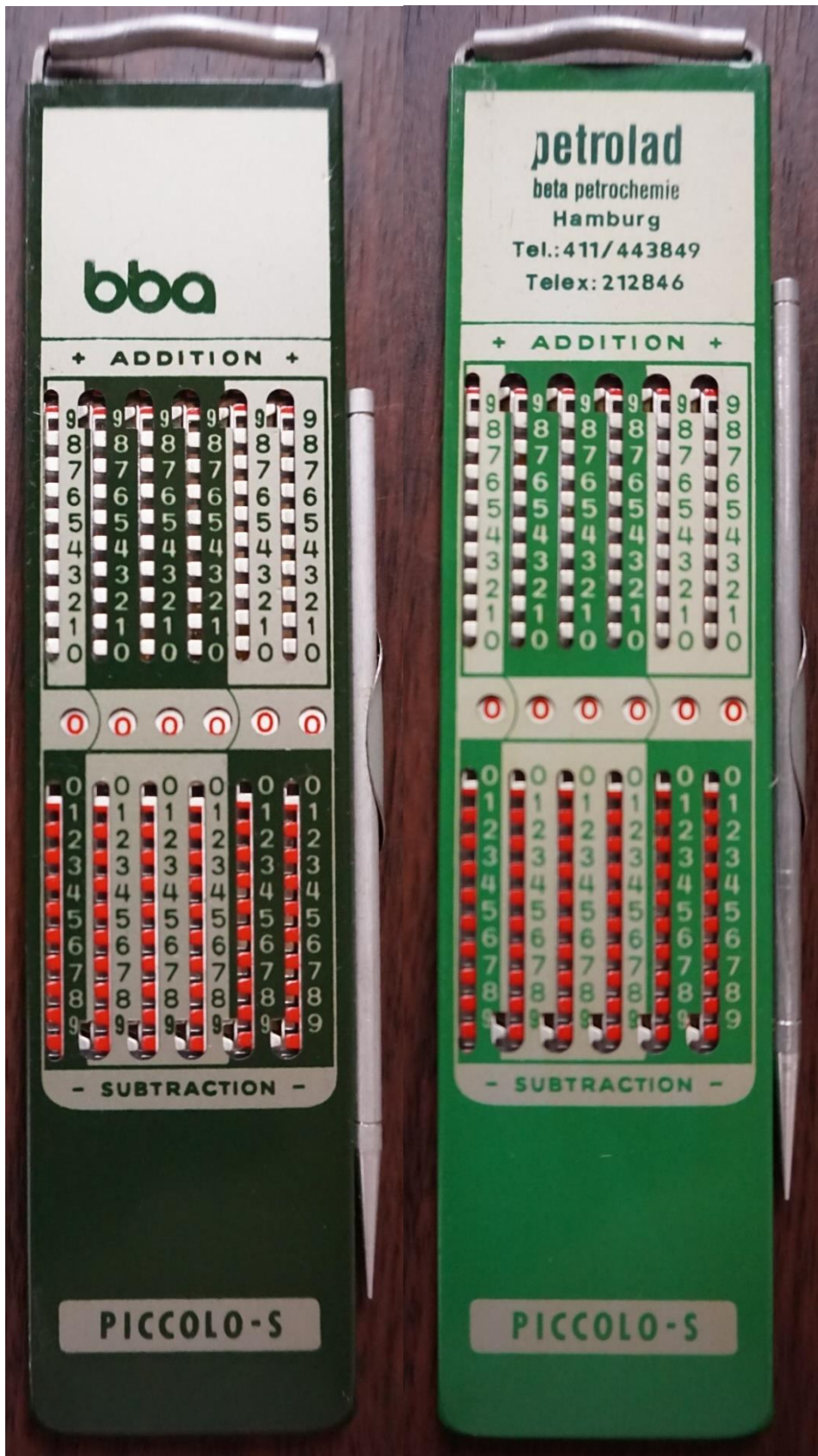
ADDIATOR as a promotional gift



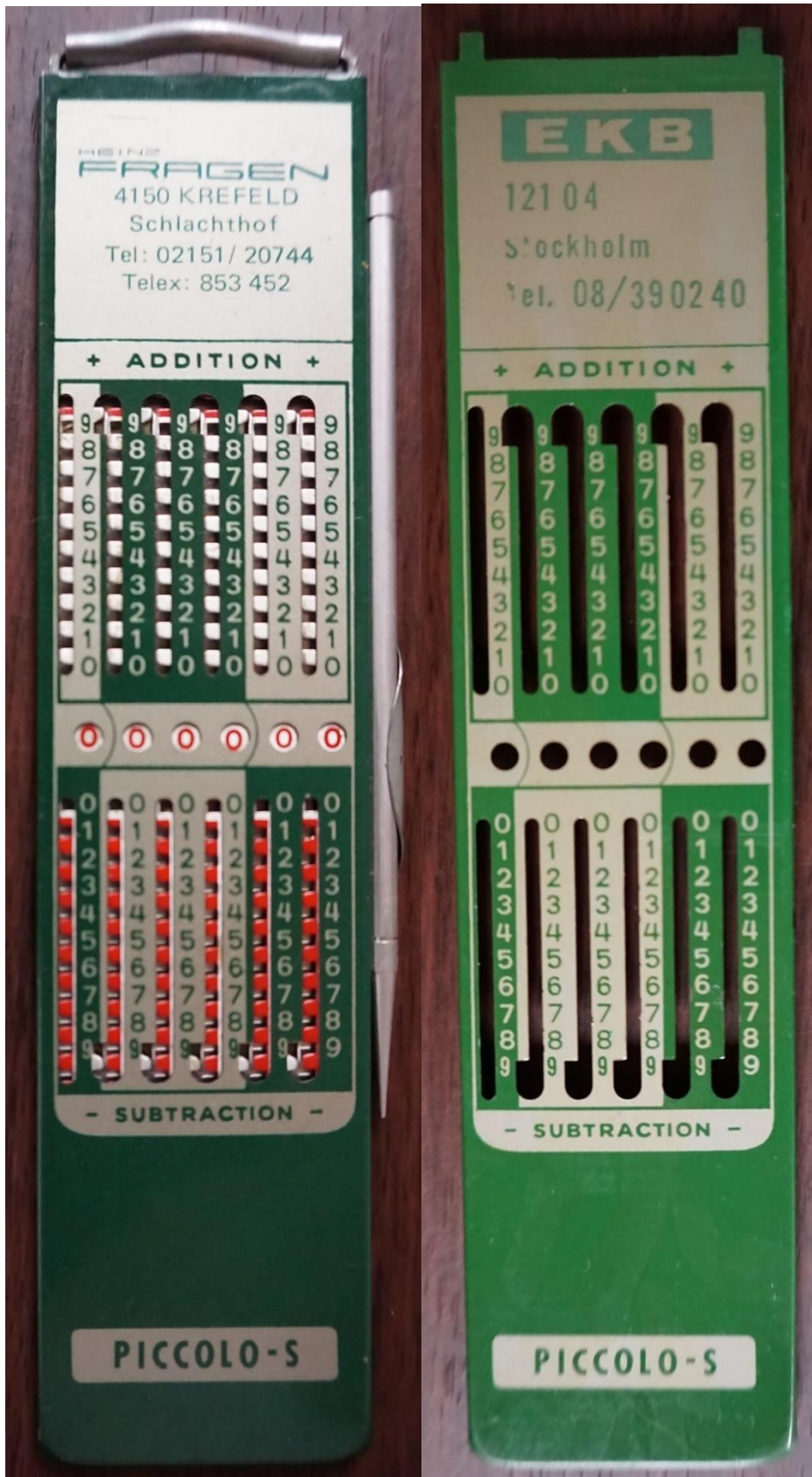
R629 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Göller Verlag R630 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S HOF



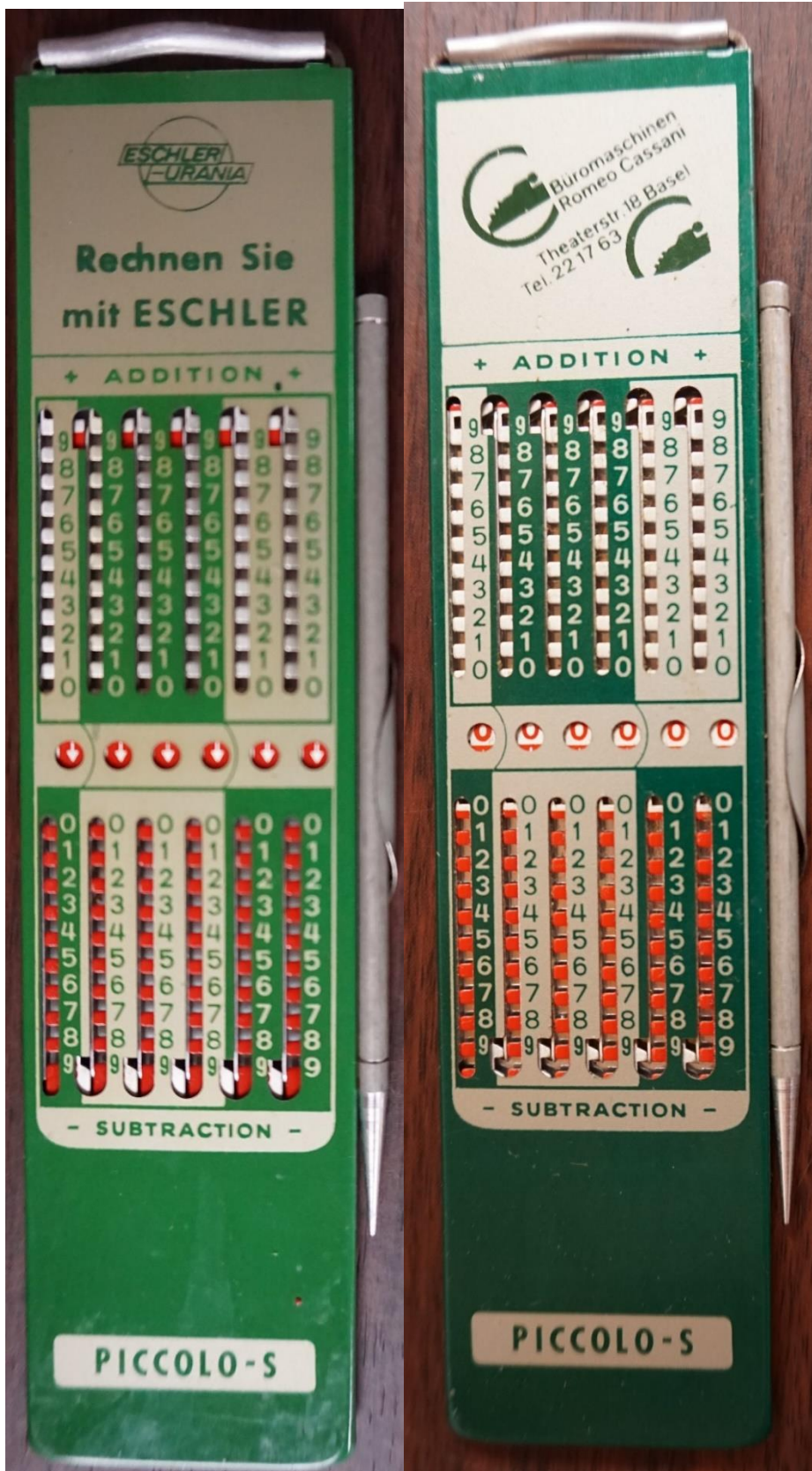
R631 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S bba R632 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S petrolad



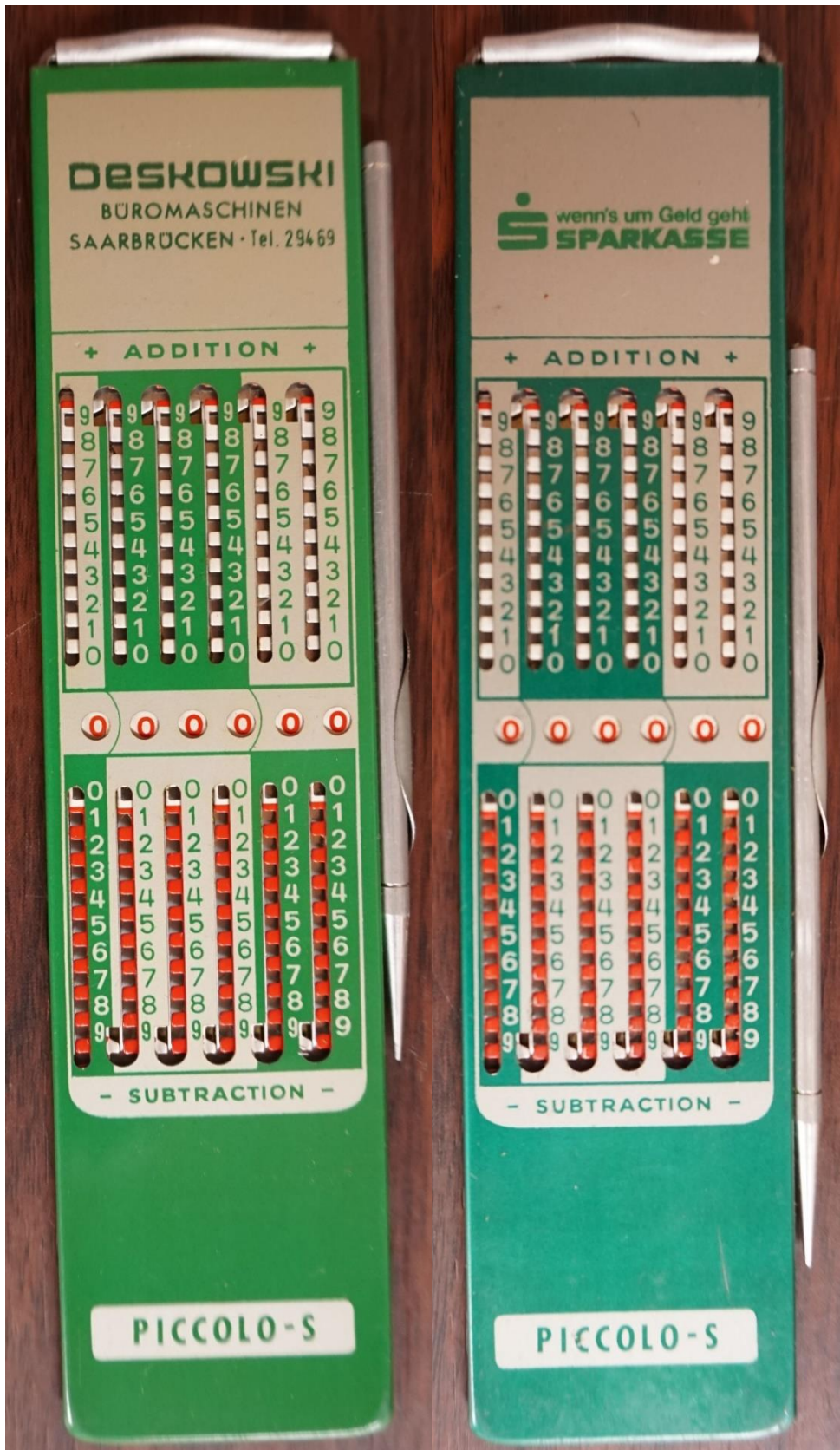
R633 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S HEINZ FRAGEN R634 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S EKB



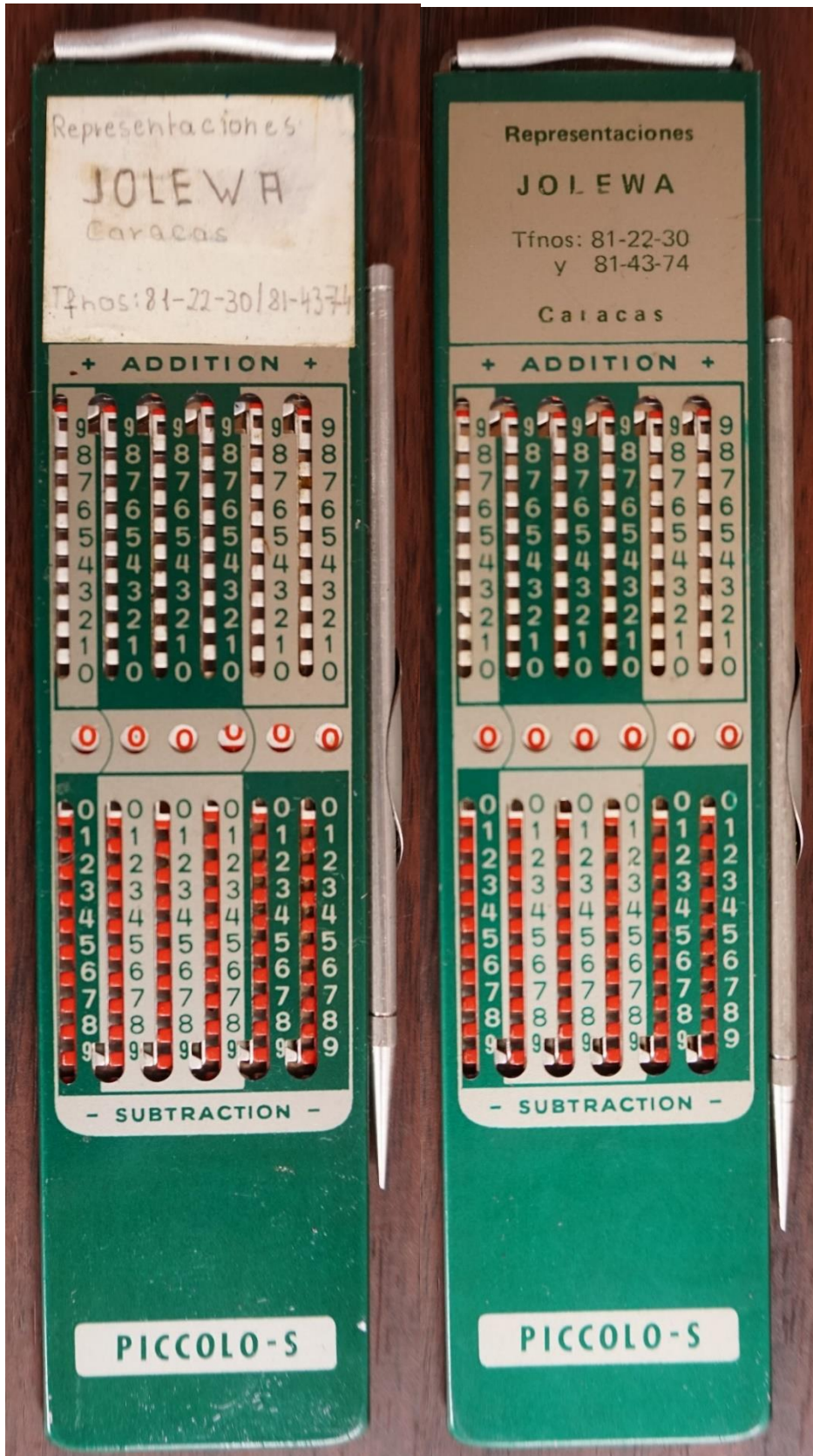
R635 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Eschler R636 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Romeo Cassani



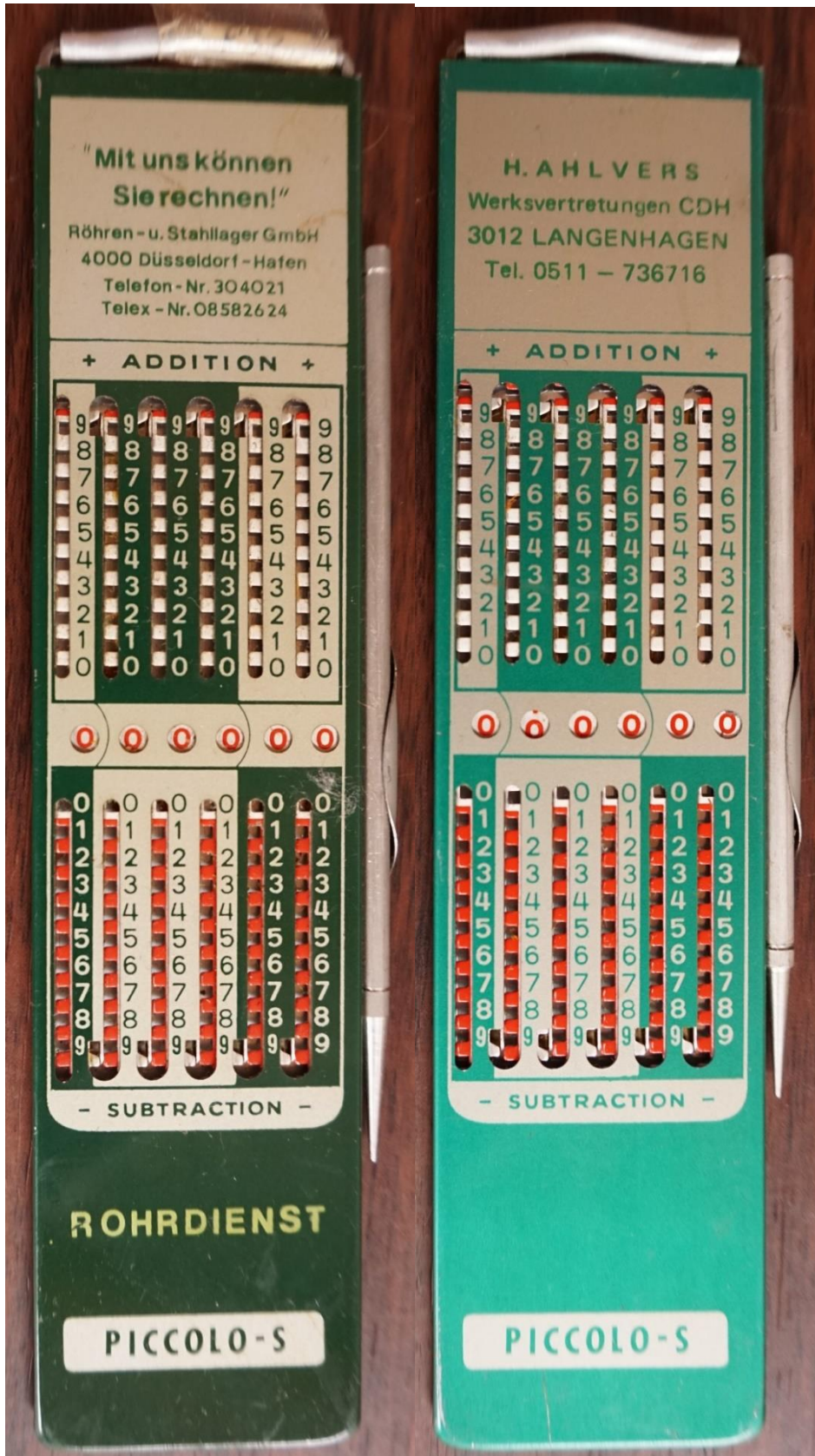
R637 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S DESKOWSKI R638 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S SPARKASSE



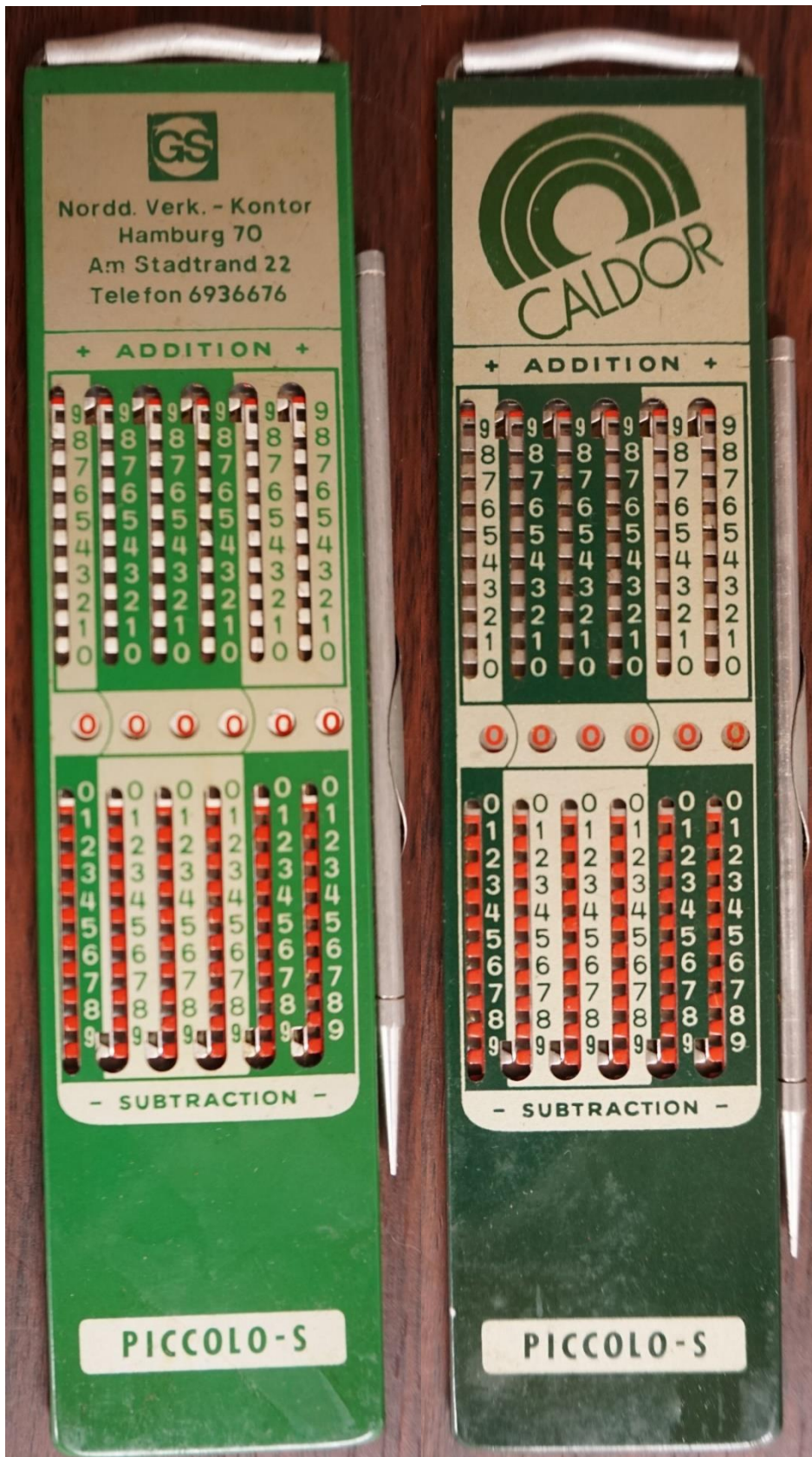
R639 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S JOLEWA R640 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S JOLEWA



R641 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Röhren u. Stahllager R642 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S AHLVERS



R643 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S GS Nordd. Verk. Kontor R644 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S CALDOR



ADDIATOR- Decorative items for shop window advertising


ADDIATOR-Dekorationsstücke für Schaufensterwerbung

... gut dekoriert ist halb verkauft!

Bei den angegebenen Nummern handelt es sich um die Bestell-Nummern der Dekorationsstücke.


Wenn im Schaufenster wenig Platz ist, Arithma-Tresor-Aufhänger an Nylonfäden mit rotem, gelbem, grünem und blauem Fähnchen, jeweils mit einem kurzen Werbetext schwarz bedruckt.
Best.-Nr.: 16 AF

addiator
taschen-rechenmaschinen von weltluft



Farbe: Oliv-Weiß mit schwarzem Druck
sehr dekorativer Aufstellständer für alle ADDIATOR-Modelle geeignet.
Größe: 66,5 x 28,5 cm
Best.-Nr.: 6 P


Arithma
addiert subtrahiert multipliziert



Arithma-Aufstellständer für unsere Arithma-Alu-Maschine mit Steckvorrichtung.
Farbe: schwarz, weiß, rot
... eine ideale Werbung für die vielgekaufteste, kleinste Rechenmaschine!
Größe: 21 x 15 cm
Best.-Nr.: 14 P

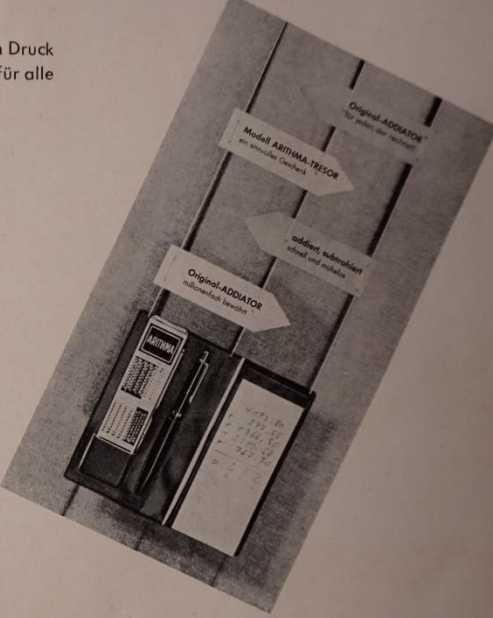
Duplex-Plakat schwarz-gelb bedruckt, zeigt ADDIATOR-Duplex-Maschine in schwarz-gelb.
Größe: 29,5 x 21 cm

Arithma-Tresor-Aufstellständer mit Osterhasen- oder Weihnachtsengel-Motiv, gelbgrundig mit schwarzem Druck. Eine hervorragende Hilfe für das Oster- oder Weihnachtsgeschäft.
Größe: 28,5 x 22,5 cm
Best.-Nr.: 12 P/13 P



Arithma-Tresor
addiert subtrahiert multipliziert

Original-ADDIATOR
Modell ARITHMA-TRESOR
addiert subtrahiert multipliziert
Original-ADDIATOR



Arithma!
addiert subtrahiert multipliziert
Klein- und Taschenrechenmaschinen
original-ADDIATOR

Das Geschäft
...
original-ADDIATOR

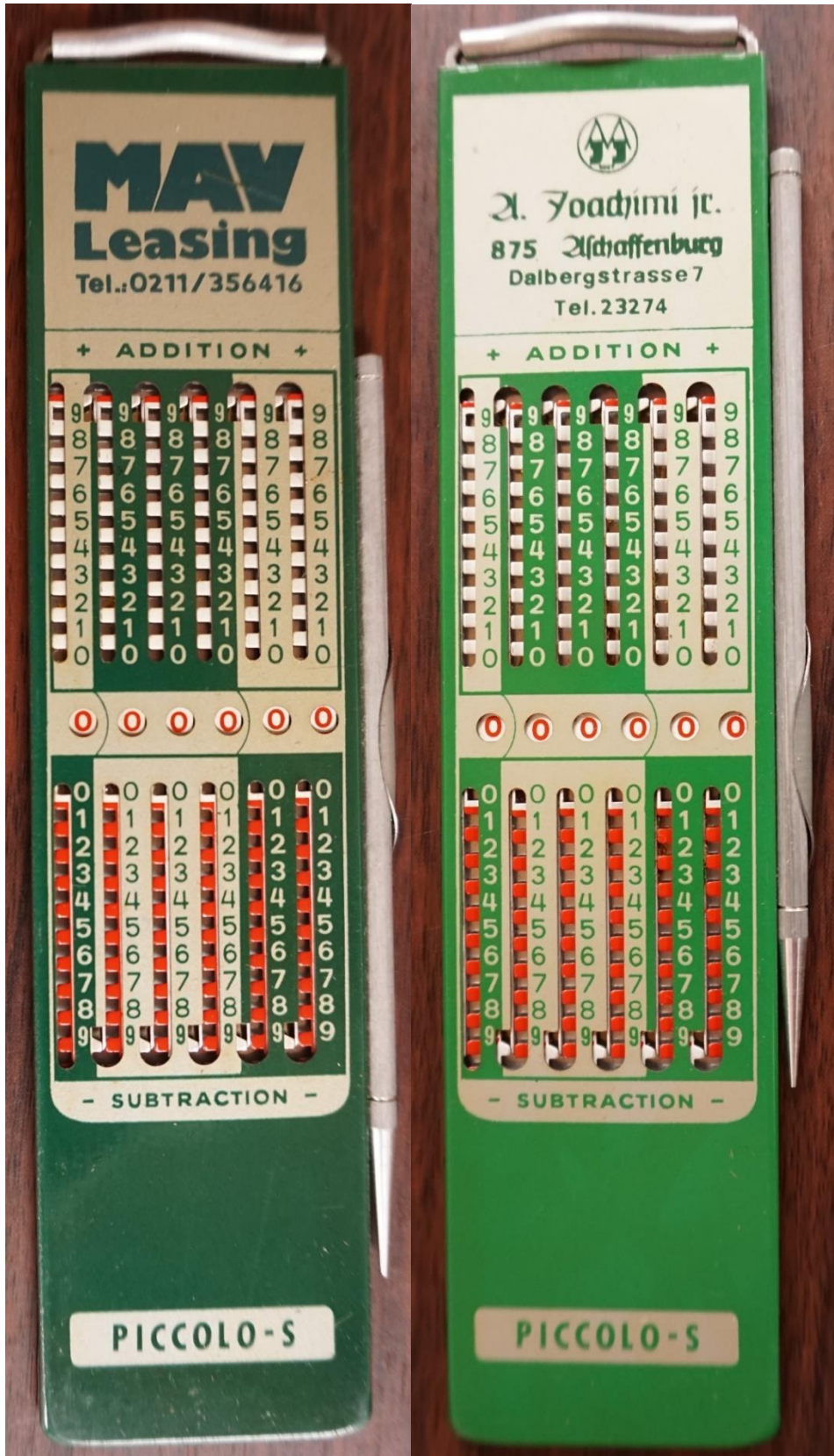
Arithma!
addiert subtrahiert multipliziert
Klein- und Taschenrechenmaschinen
original-ADDIATOR

Arithma!
addiert subtrahiert multipliziert
Klein- und Taschenrechenmaschinen
original-ADDIATOR

Gelbe, lackierte Aufsteller mit 4 verschiedenen Motiven zeigen die vielfältige Verwendung der „ADDIATOR“
Größe: 15,5 x 11,5 Best.-Nr.: 8 P

Alle Aufsteller mit fremdsprachigem Text lieferbar.

R645 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S MAV LEASING R646 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S A. Joachimi jr.



50 years ADDIATOR

50 Jahre ADDIATOR-Kleinrechenmaschinen

Die Firma ADDIATOR Rechenmaschinenfabrik C. Kübler, 7620 Wolfach/Baden, blickt am 13. Februar auf ihr 50jähriges Bestehen zurück. Der Gründer, Carl Kübler, ein gebürtiger Schwabe, erkannte früh die Notwendigkeit des maschinellen Rechens auch für kleinere Unternehmen, für Einzelkaufleute, Ärzte, Vertreter, für jeden, der zu rechnen hat und sich keine große teure Maschine anschaffen kann oder will. Diese Kleinrechenmaschine mußte einfach zu bedienen sein, schnell und zuverlässig arbeiten, möglichst in jede Tasche passen und für jedermann erschwinglich sein. Angeregt durch die „Napierschen Stäbchen“, eine frühere österreichische Erfindung, entwickelte Carl Kübler das heute in aller Welt verbreitete ADDIATOR-System, für das er zahlreiche in- und ausländische Patente erhielt. In späteren Jahren folgten Gebrauchsmuster und weitere Patente. Für die Ergänzung des ADDIATOR-Systems durch Einbauen der Negativ-Saldo, für die Kombination ihrer Geräte mit einem Rechenschieber etc. folgten weitere Patente.

Die ersten 25 Jahre wurde die von Carl Kübler in Berlin gegründete Firma von ihm selbst geleitet. Der Krieg brachte schwere Verluste: die Zweigfabrik im Sudetenland, das Büro- und Wohnhaus in Westberlin, starke Schäden an den restlichen Fabrikationsräumen in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

1945 übergab Carl Kübler die Firma seiner Tochter und Mitarbeiterin Frau Margot Schaffhirt-Kübler, welche die ersten 5 Jahre nach dem Zusammenbruch gemeinsam mit einigen langjährigen Mitarbeitern die Firma wieder aufbaute und sie seit 1950 zusammen mit ihrem Ehemann Carl Schaffhirt leitet. Wesentlichen Anteil an der Entwicklung nahm 46 Jahre lang der Prokurist der Firma Ernst Schweder — vielen Fachhandelskunden von den Messen in Leipzig, Frankfurt und Hannover bekannt. Dieser mußte leider aus gesundheitlichen Gründen vorzeitig in den Ruhestand treten, steht aber weiterhin der Geschäftsleitung beratend zur Seite.

Margot Schaffhirt-Kübler



Carl Friedrich Kübler

Durch den in Stuttgart geborenen Gründer der Firma bestanden von jeher enge Beziehungen zu süddeutschen Geschäftsfreunden. 1958 wurde in Wolfach/Baden eine Zweigstelle errichtet. 1963 wurde der Hauptsitz der Firma dorthin verlegt, während in Westberlin eine Zweigstelle mit Auslieferungslager weiterbesteht.

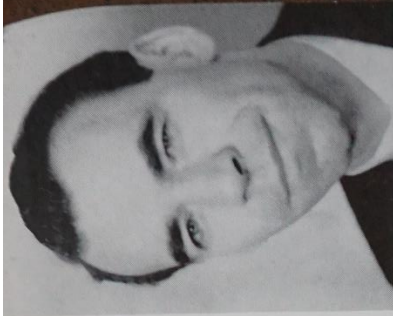
Schon das erste ADDIATOR-Modell, Addition auf der Vorderseite, Subtraktion auf der Rückseite, stellte in der Größe: 17 x 12 x 1 cm fand viele Freunde von Deutschland bis Neuseeland.

In den nachfolgenden Jahren wurden zahlreiche weitere Modelle entwickelt, nicht nur für das Dezimal-System, sondern auch für sämtliche von diesem System abweichenden Währungen der Welt, ferner für englische Maße und Gewichte, für Zeitberechnungen, ein Code-Modell, welches auf der einen Seite Buchstaben zeigt und auf der anderen die entsprechenden einschließlichen Zahlen. Als neuestes wurde ein sog. „Computer“ Modell „Hexadat“ herausgebracht, welches nach dem hexadezimalen System arbeitet, dessen sich viele moderne EDV-Anlagen bedienen. Damit gibt es heute 20 verschiedenartige ADDIATOR-Modelle in unterschiedlichen Aufmachungen.

In den letzten 20 Jahren erweiterte die Firma ADDIATOR ihr Fabrikationsprogramm durch einige Büro- und Organisationsgeräte, wie fahrbare Postverteiler, neuartige Stempelhalter und ihr Disponentor-Sichtregister.

Die verschiedenen ADDIATOR - Rechengeäte fanden im Laufe der Jahre viele Millionen Freunde in Deutschland und in über 90 anderen Ländern. Billige Imitationen konnten das Vordringen der Original-ADDIATOR-Rechengeäte auf dem Weltmarkt nicht verhindern, weil einerseits unbeeinträchtigt das Qualitätsprinzip im Vordergrund steht, andererseits kein Unternehmen auf der Welt derart auf die Herstellung von Kleinrechenmaschinen spezialisiert ist.

Ernst Schweder



Carl Schaffhirt



50 years of ADDIATOR small calculating machines

The company ADDIATOR Rechenmaschinenfabrik C. Kübler, 7620 Wolfach/Baden, looks back on its 50th anniversary on 13 February. The founder, Carl Kübler, a native of Swabia, recognised early on the need for automatic calculating machines for smaller companies, sole traders, doctors, sales representatives, for anyone who has to calculate and cannot or does not want to buy a large, expensive machine. This small calculating machine had to be easy to use, work quickly and reliably, fit into any pocket and be affordable for everyone. Inspired by the "Napierschen Stäbchen", an earlier Austrian (note: Austria is a misnomer, the inventor was John Naper, a Scot) invention, Carl Kübler developed the ADDIATOR system, which is now widely used all over the world and for which he was granted numerous domestic and foreign patents. Utility models and further patents followed in later years. Further patents followed for the addition of negative balances to the ADDIATOR system, for the combination of their devices with a slide rule, etc.

Picture top left Carl Friedrich Kübler

For the first 25 years, the company founded by Carl Kübler in Berlin was managed by himself. The war brought heavy losses: the branch factory in the Sudetenland, the office and residential building in West Berlin, severe damage to the remaining factory premises in Berlin-Charlottenburg. In 1945, Carl Kübler handed the company over to his daughter and employee Mrs Margot Schaffhirt-Kübler, who spent the first 5 years after the collapse rebuilding the company together with a number of long-serving employees and has managed it together with her husband Carl Schaffhirt since 1950. For 46 years, Ernst Schweder, the company's authorised signatory, played a major role in the company's development and was known to many trade customers from the trade fairs in Leipzig, Frankfurt and Hanover. Unfortunately, he had to retire early for health reasons, but continues to support the management in an advisory capacity.

The founder of the company, who was born in Stuttgart, has always maintained close relations with business friends in southern Germany. In 1958, a branch office was established in Wolfach/Baden. In 1963, the company headquarters were relocated there, while a branch office with a distribution centre continued to exist in West Berlin.

Even the first ADDIATOR model, addition on the front, subtraction on the back side, in the size: 17 x 12 x 1 cm, found many friends from Germany to New Zealand.

Picture top right Carl Schaffhirt

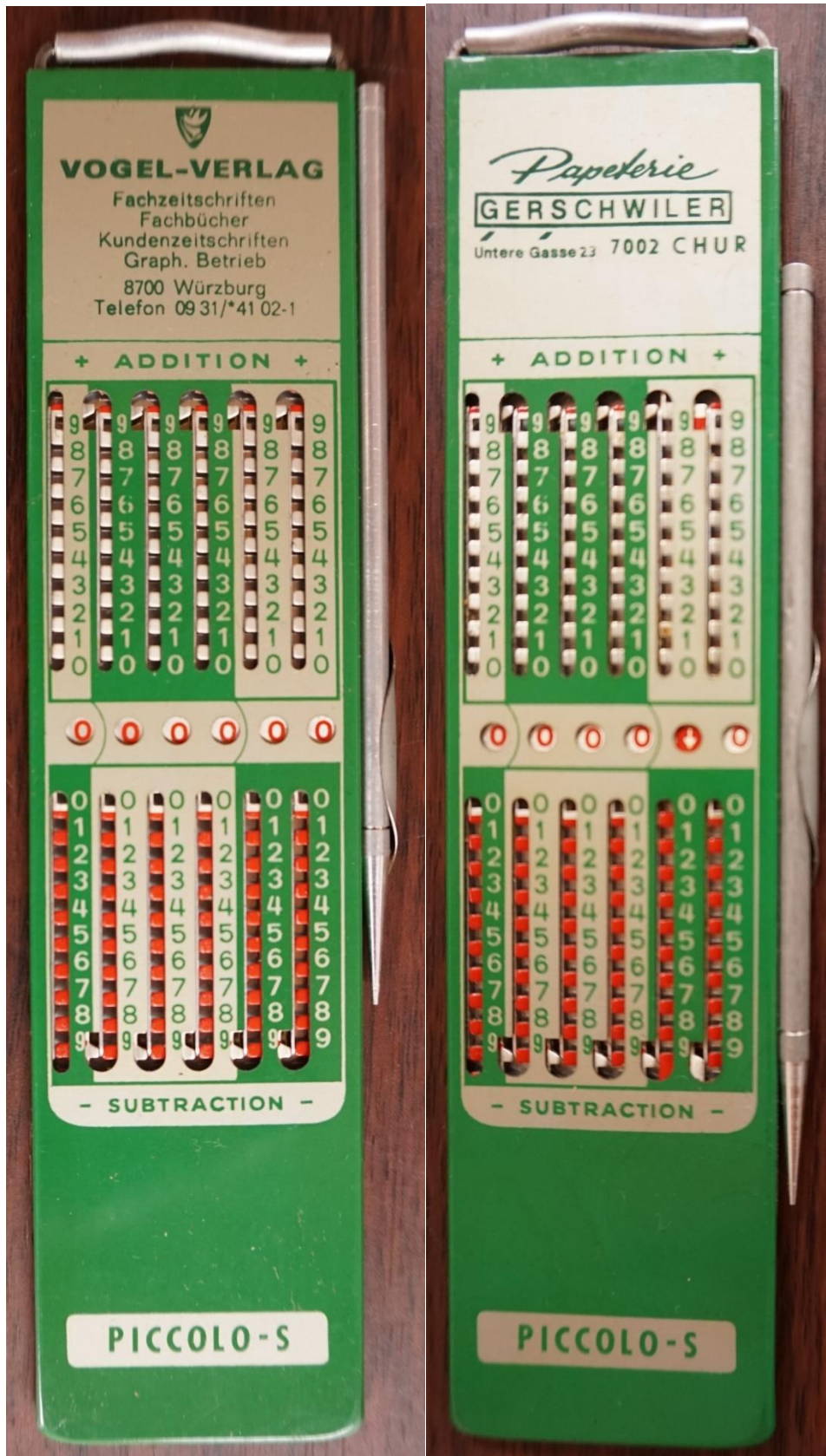
In the years that followed, numerous other models were developed, not only for the decimal system, but also for all the currencies in the world that deviated from this system, as well as for English weights and measures, for time calculations, a code model showing letters on one side and the corresponding decoded numbers on the other. The latest addition is a so-called "computer" model "Hexadat", which works according to the hexadecimal system used by many modern computerised systems. Today there are 20 different ADDIATOR models in various designs.

Over the last 20 years, ADDIATOR has expanded its product range to include a number of office and organisational devices, such as mobile mail distributors, innovative stamp holders and its Disponator visual register. Over the years, the various ADDIATOR calculators have made millions of friends in Germany and over 90 other countries. Cheap imitations were unable to prevent the original ADDIATOR calculators from penetrating the world market because, on the one hand, the principle of quality remained unwavering and, on the other, no other company in the world specialised in the manufacture of miniature calculators to such an extent.

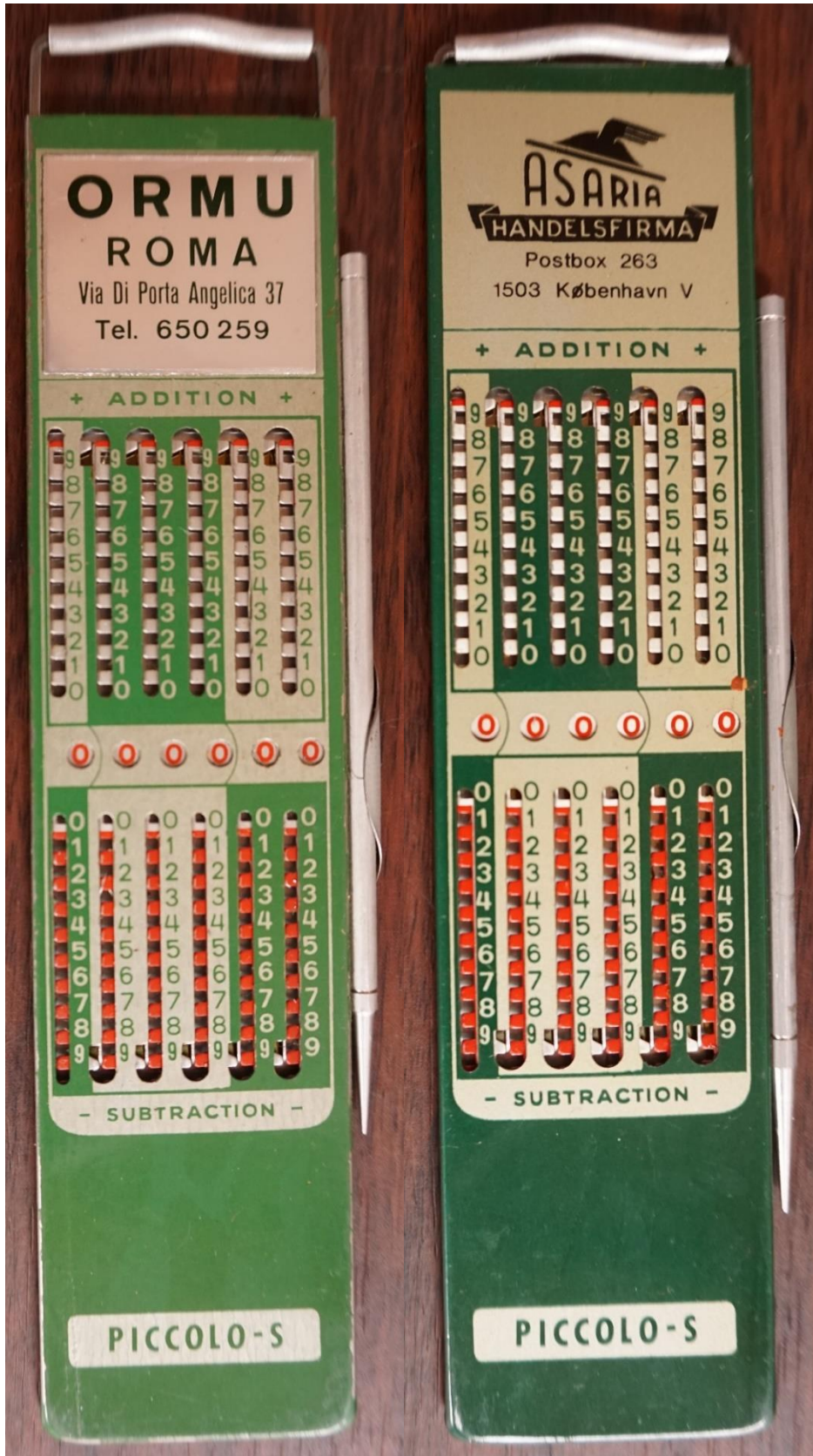
Picture bottom left Margot Schaffhirt-Kübler

Picture bottom right Ernst Schweder

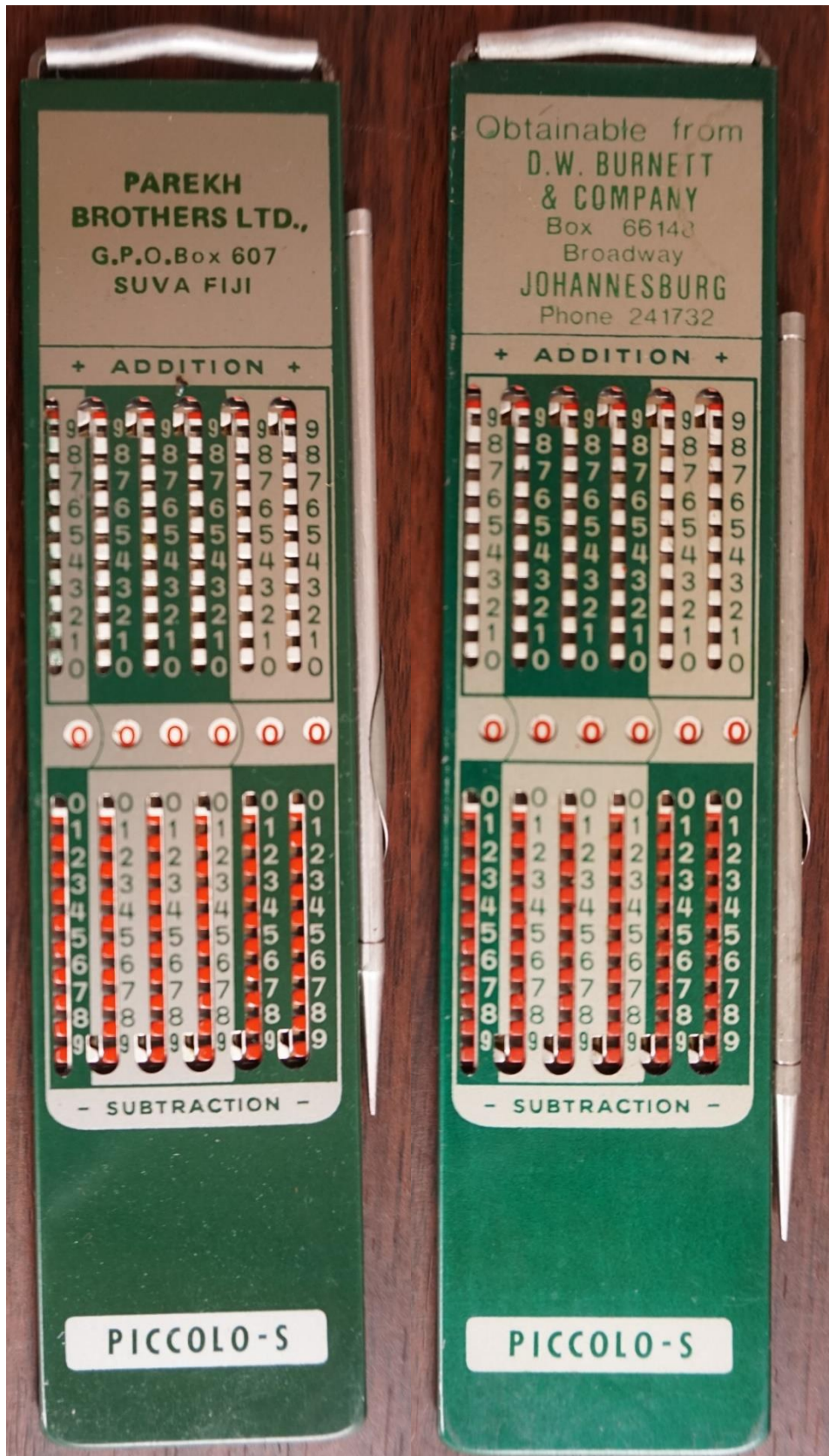
R647 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S VOGEL-VERLAG R648 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S GERSCHWILER



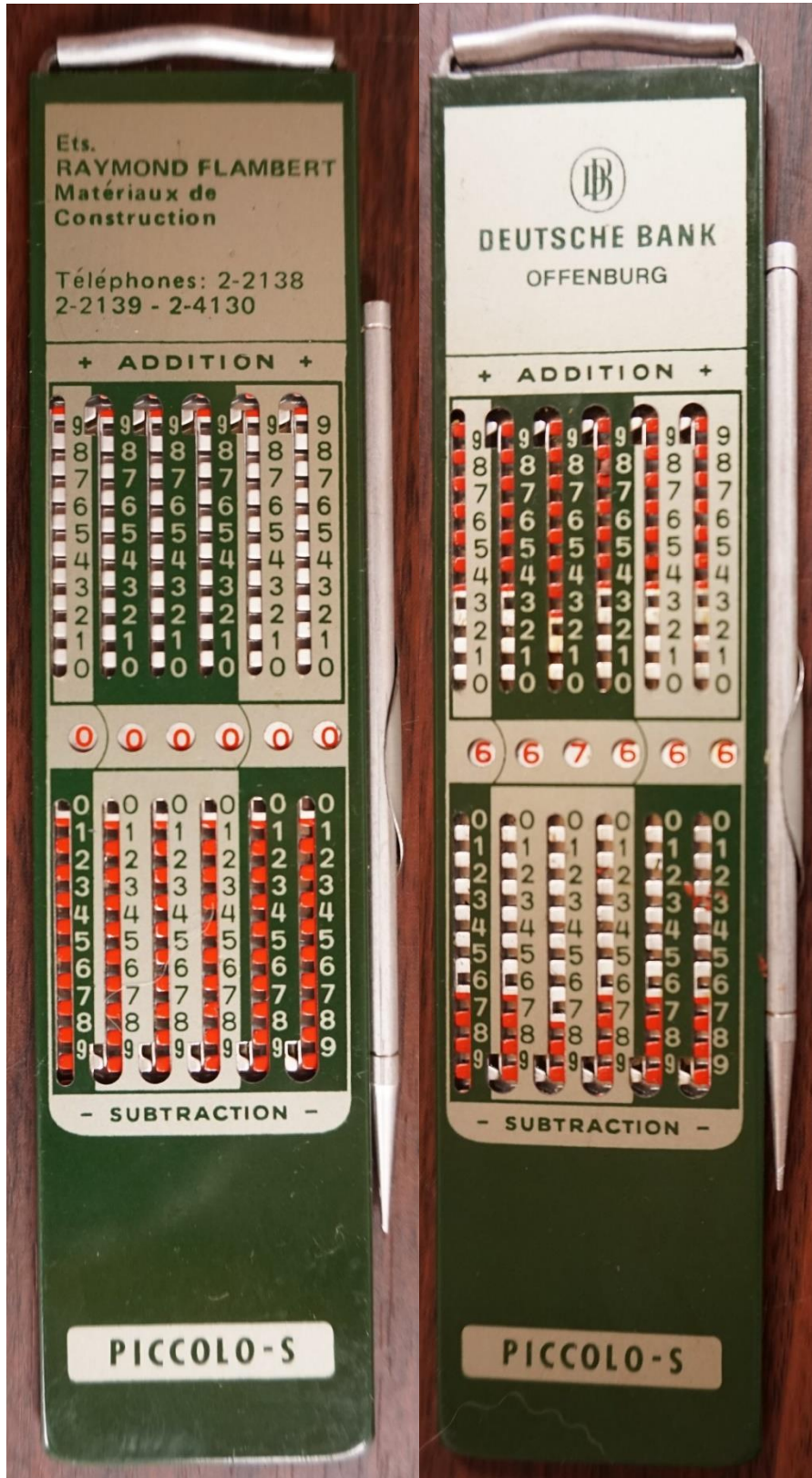
R649 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S ORMU ROMA R650 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S ASARIA



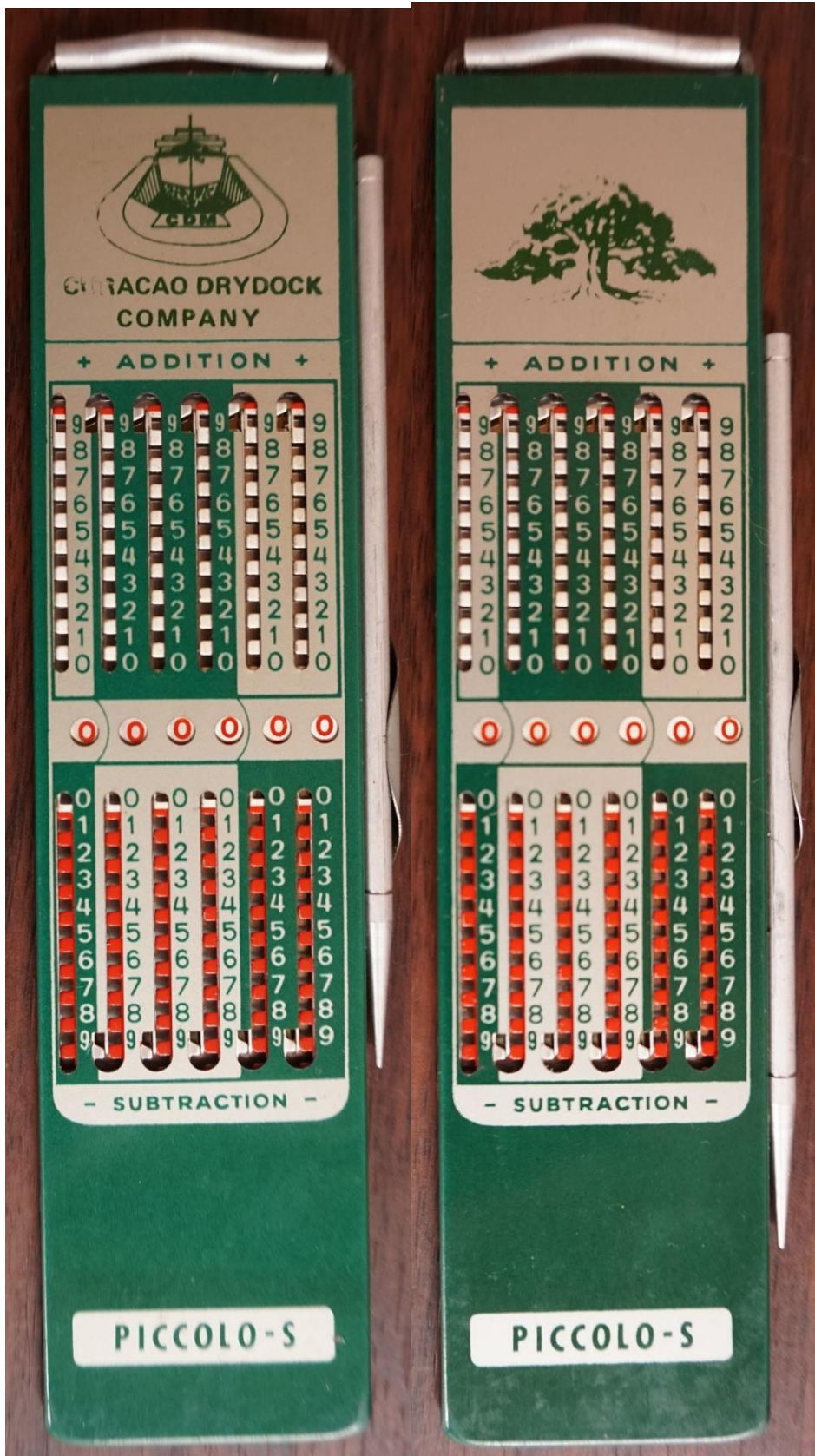
R651 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S PAREKH R652 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S BURNETT



R653 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S RAYMOND FLAMBERT R654 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S DEUTSCHE BANK



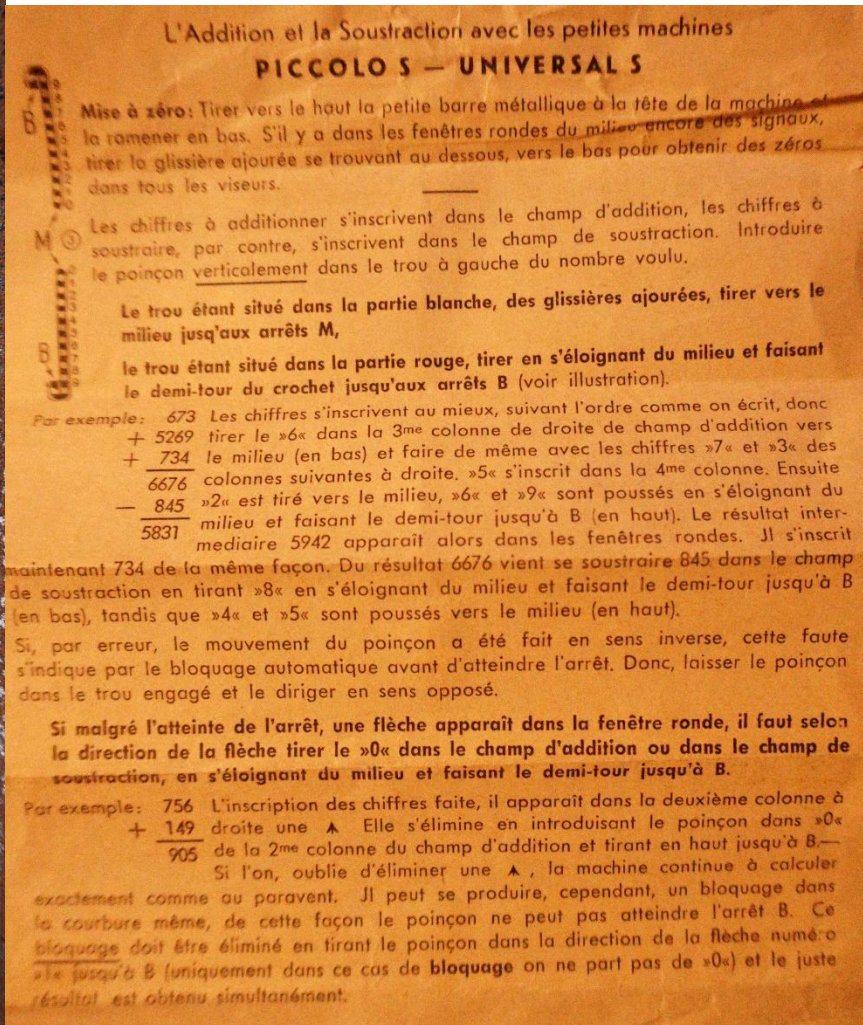
R655 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S CURACAO R656 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S BAUM



R657 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S B+A Bank of America R658 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S Advertising samples 1972 OLYMPIC



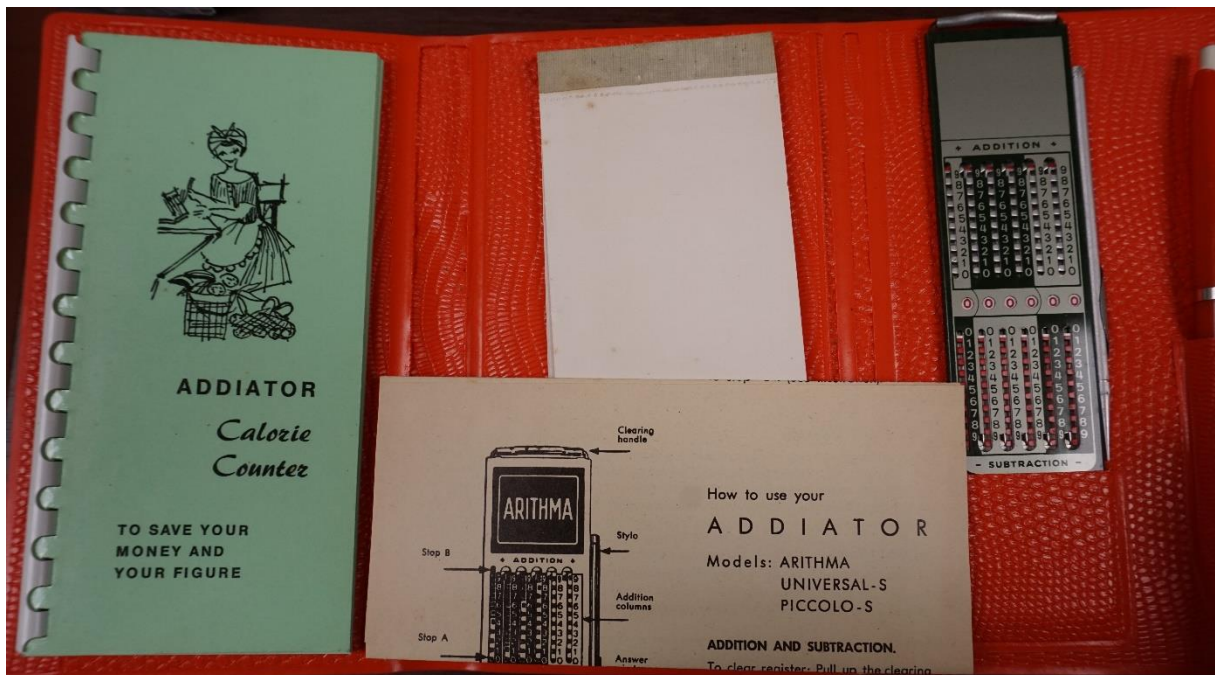
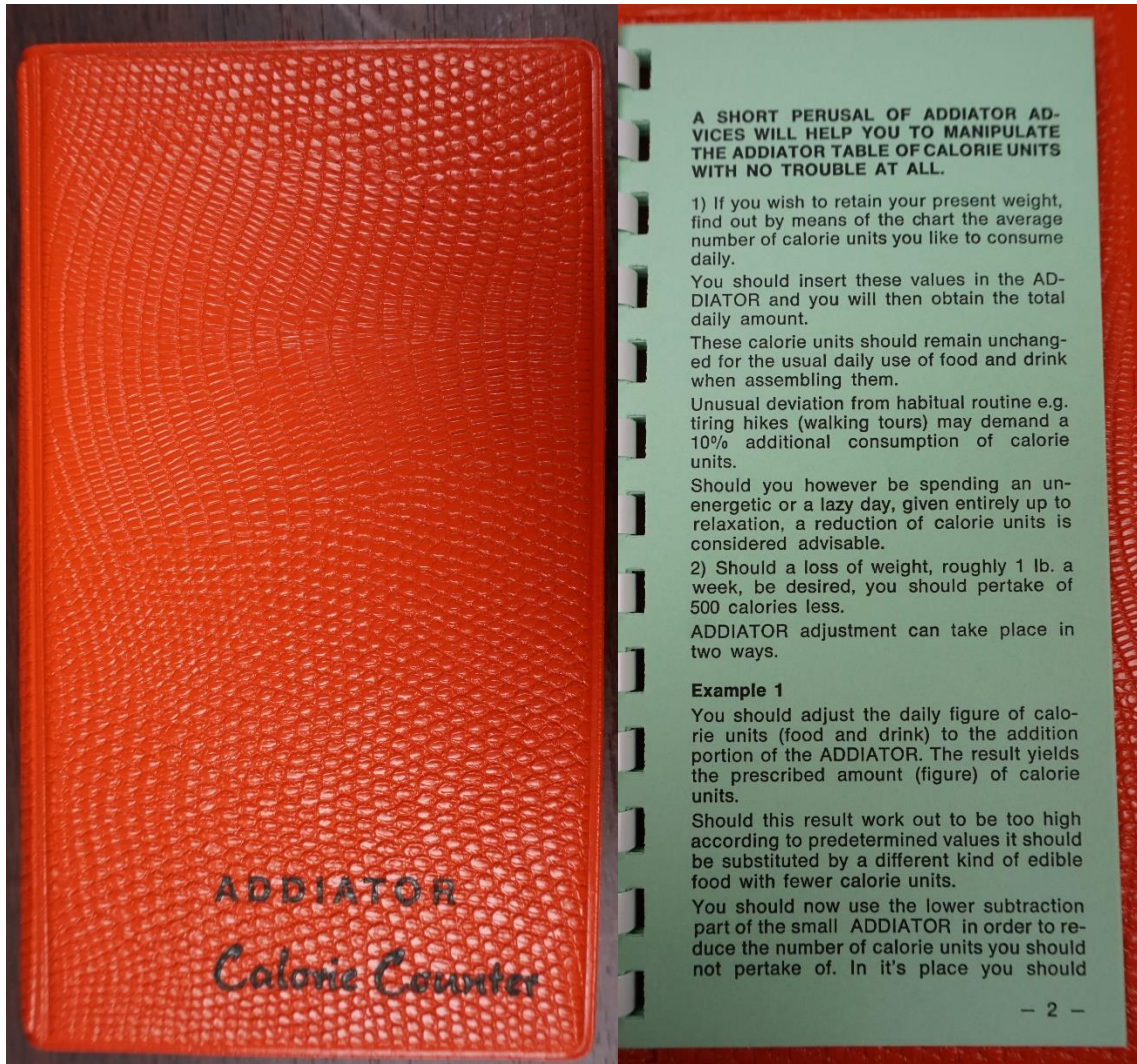
R858 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S ACIER TOR



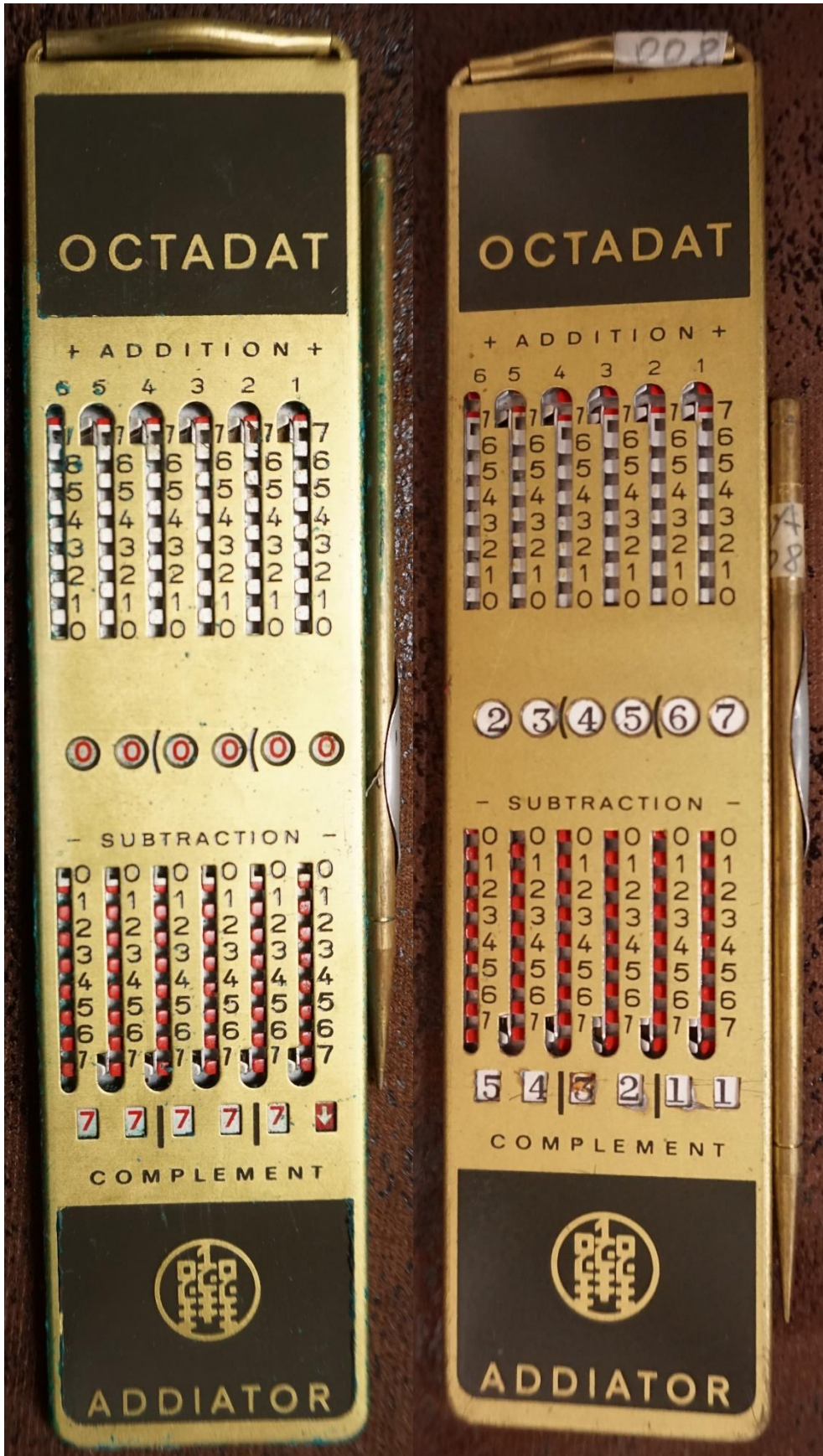
R697 ADDIATOR PICCOLO-S DEUTSCHE BANK Packaging samples



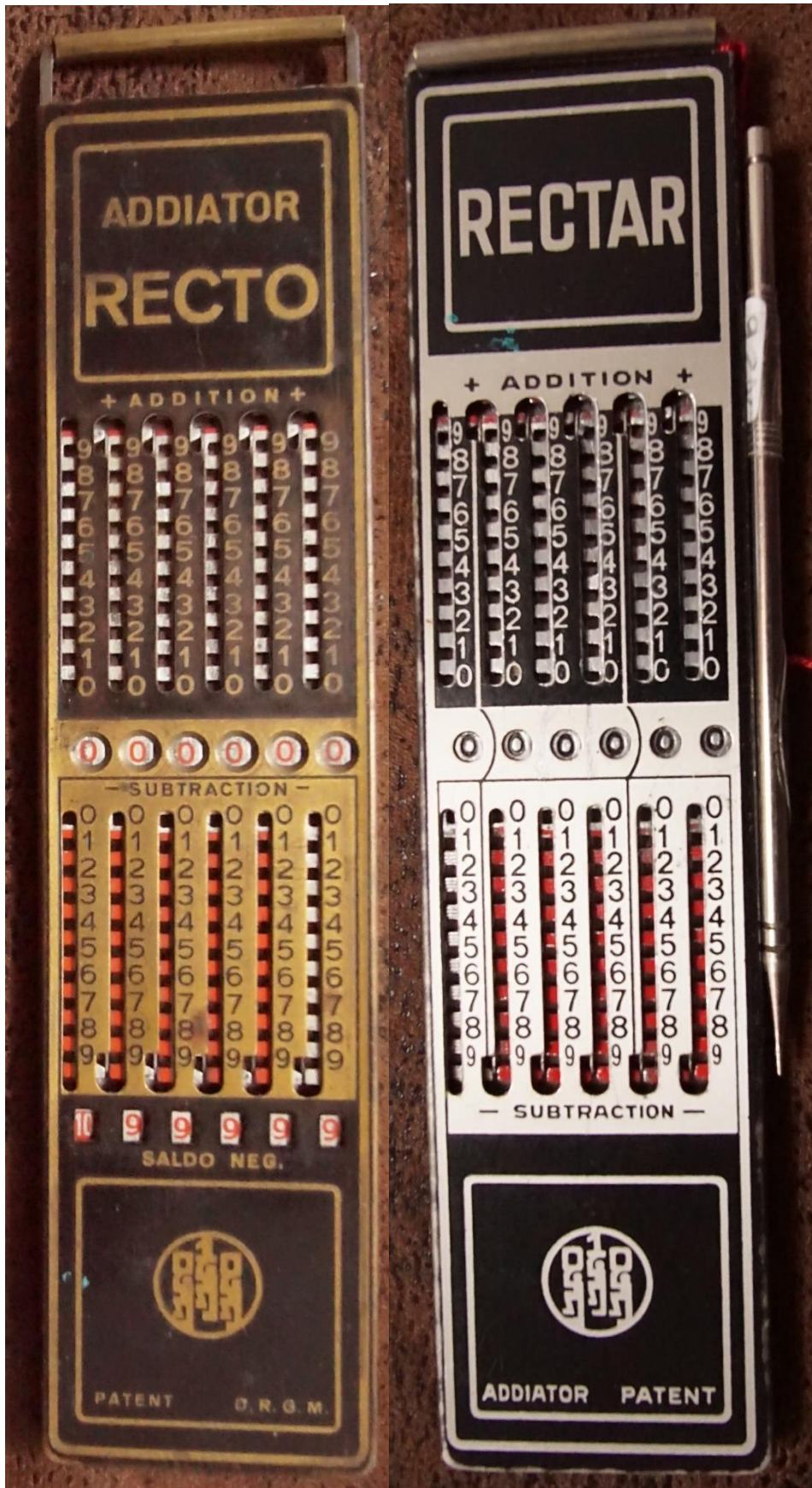
R596 ADDIATOR Calorie Counter



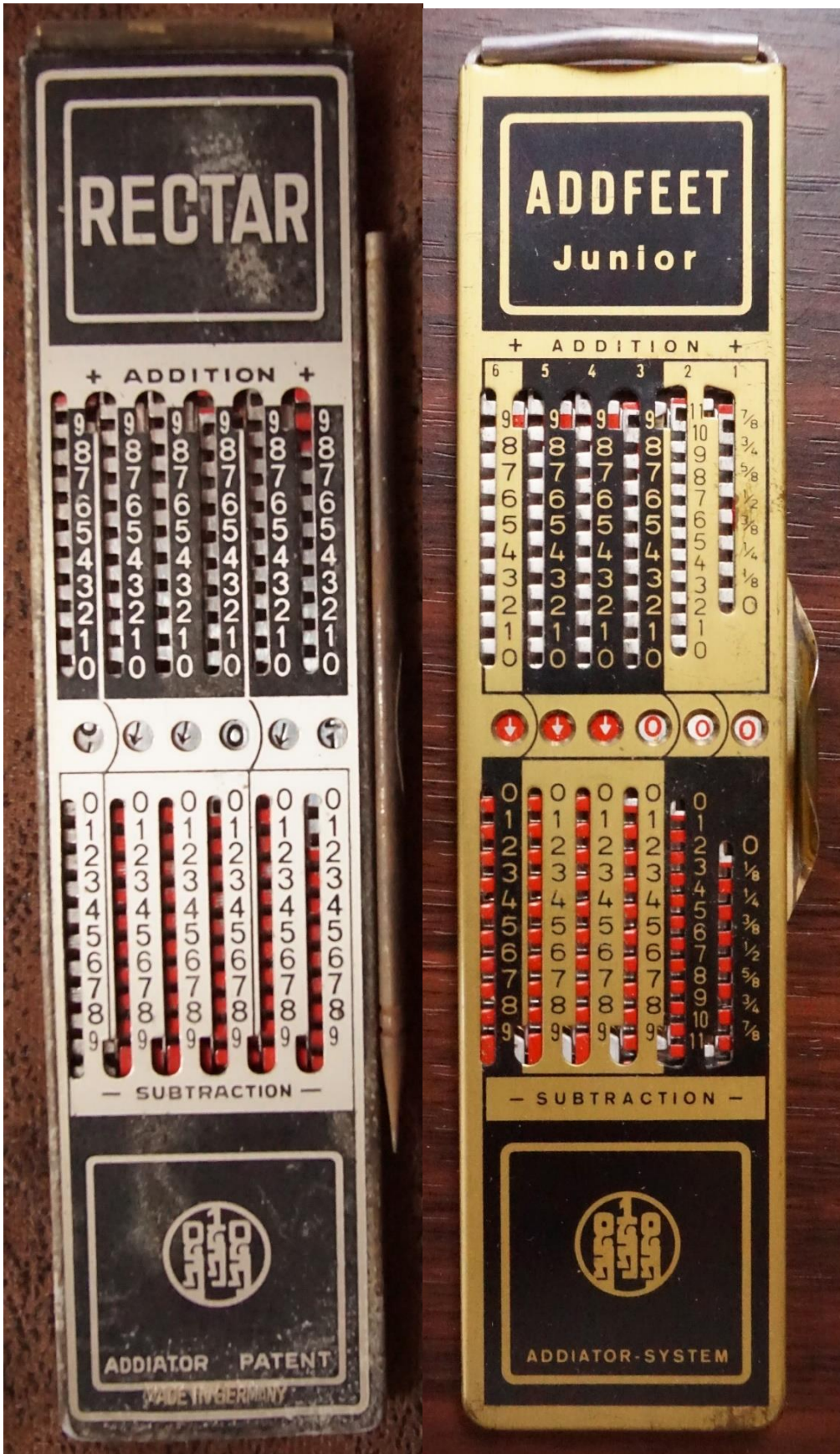
R608 ADDIATOR Octadat R659 ADDIATOR Advertising samples OCTADAT



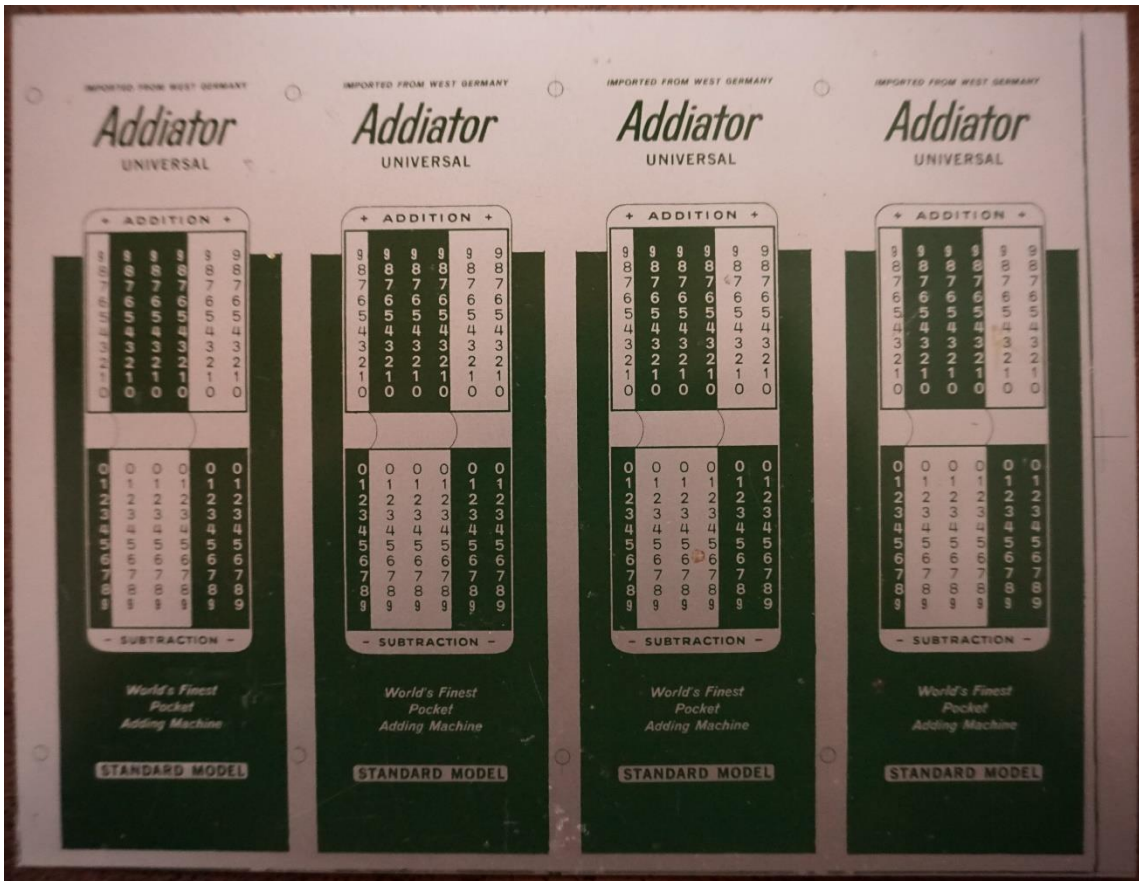
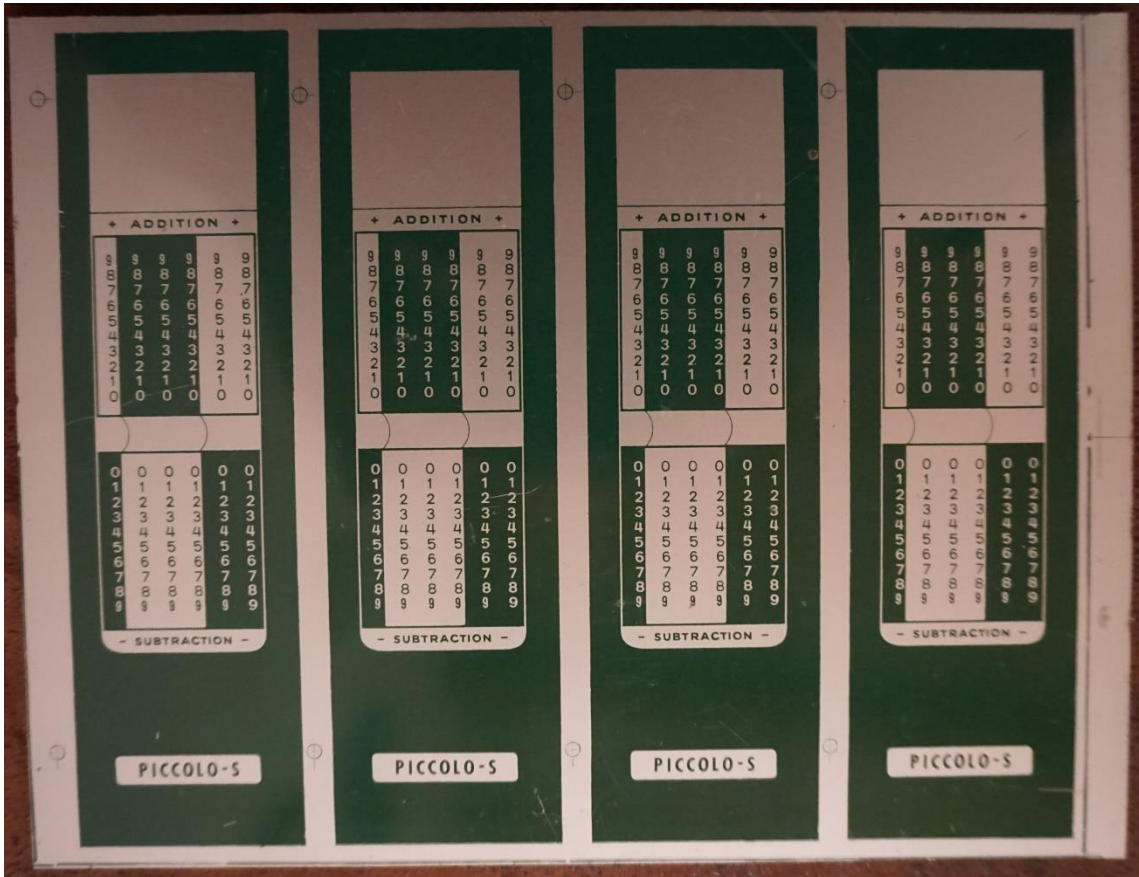
R660 ADDIATOR RECTO R661 ADDIATOR RECTAR without MADE IN GERMANY



R229 ADDIATOR RECTAR Made in Germany R393 ADDIATOR ADDFEET Junior



Printed panels



R241 ADDIATOR ADDFEET Junior R531 ADDIATOR ADDFEET Junior



R295 ADDIMAX SUB-ZERO

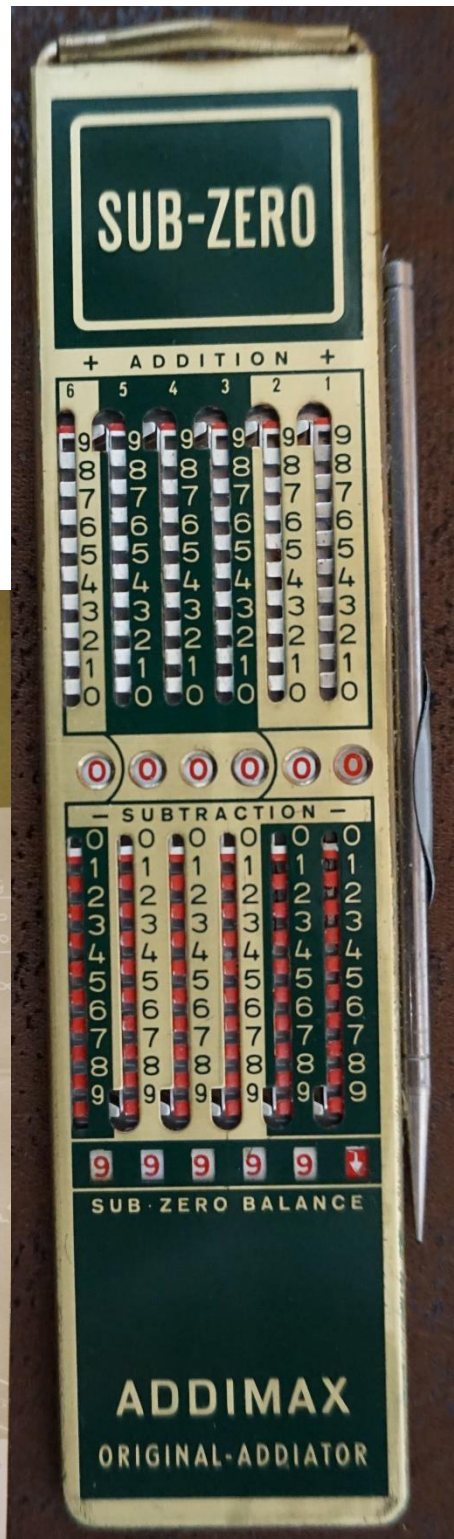
SPEED UP & STREAMLINE CALCULATIONS!
USE ADDIMAX
 the *ONE* and *ONLY* pocket adding machine with a *CREDIT BALANCE!*

credit balance shown here
 (12.85 - 20.00 = -7.15)

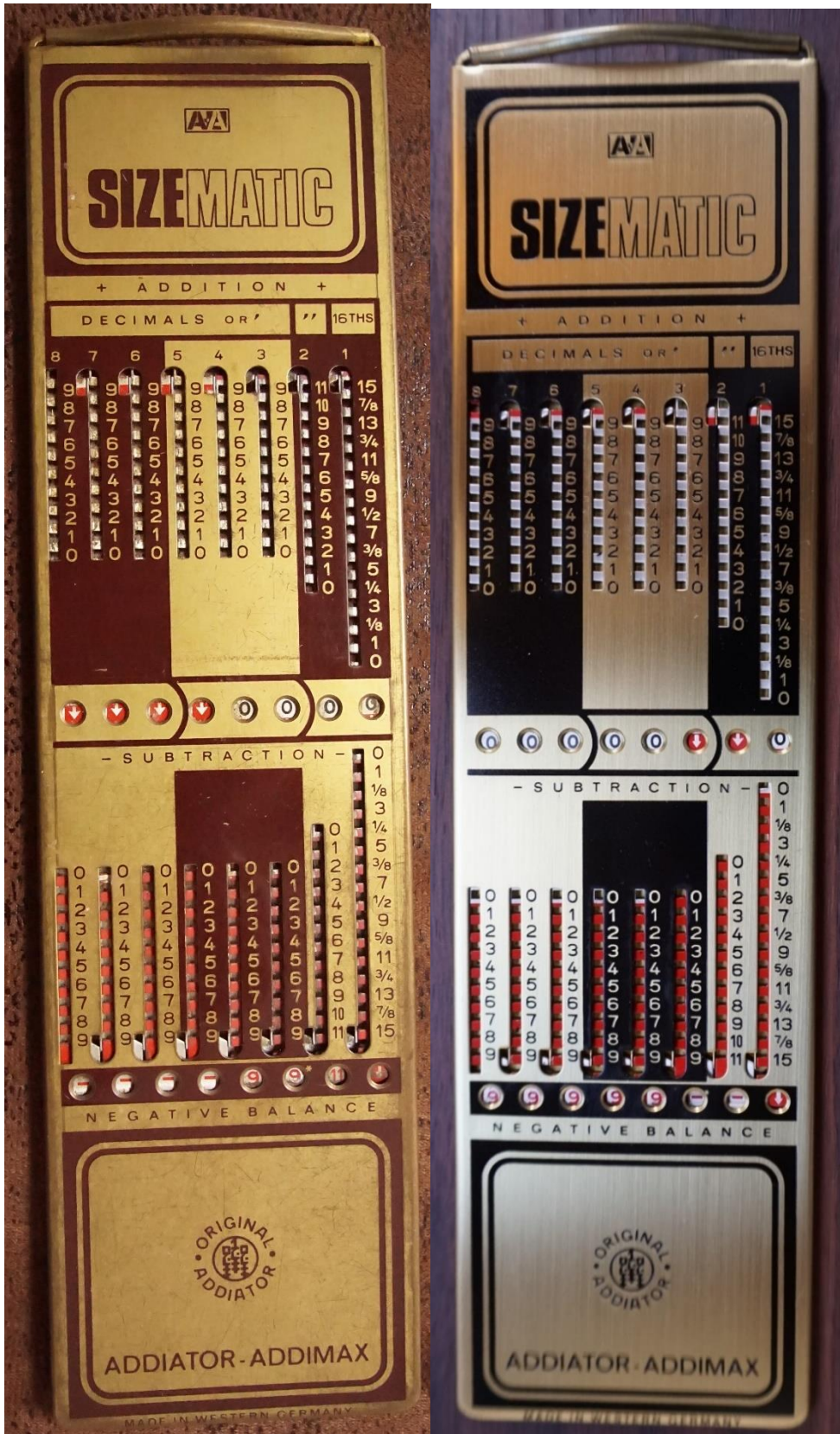
ADDIMAX
 ORIGINAL-ADDIATOR

only **\$4.95**
 genuine leather case incl.

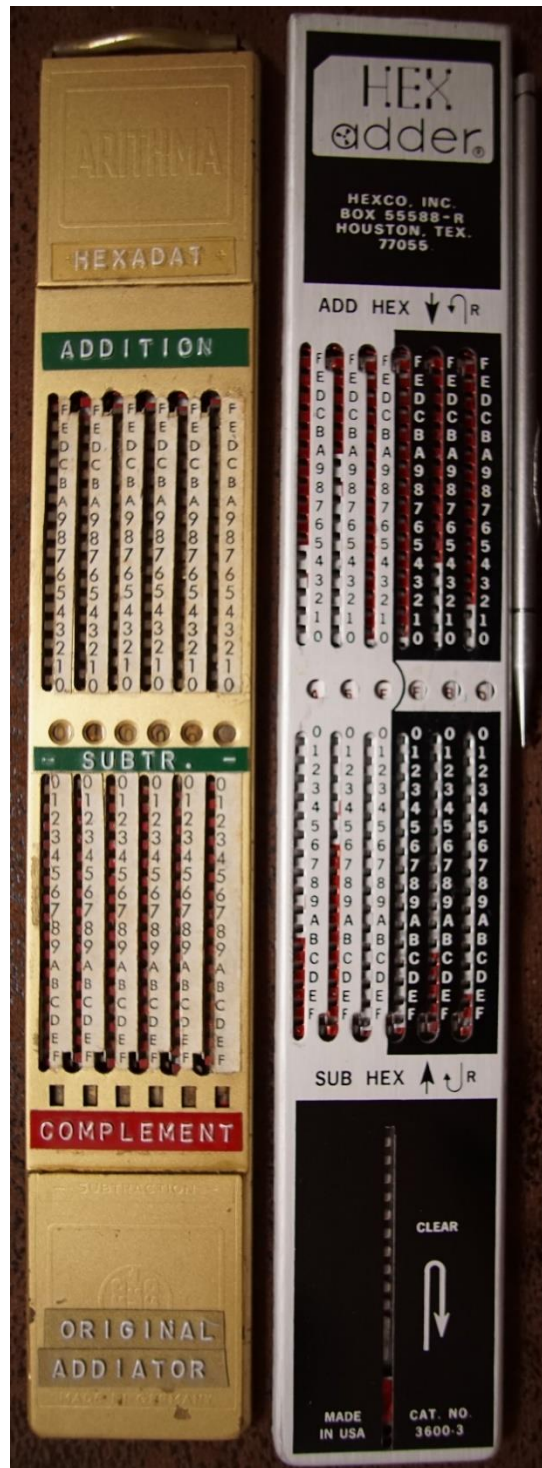
Only ADDIMAX has two rows of answer windows. Look for them in a machine you buy!



R190 ADDIMAX SIZEMATIC SN 697399 red R804 ADDIMAX SIZEMATIC black

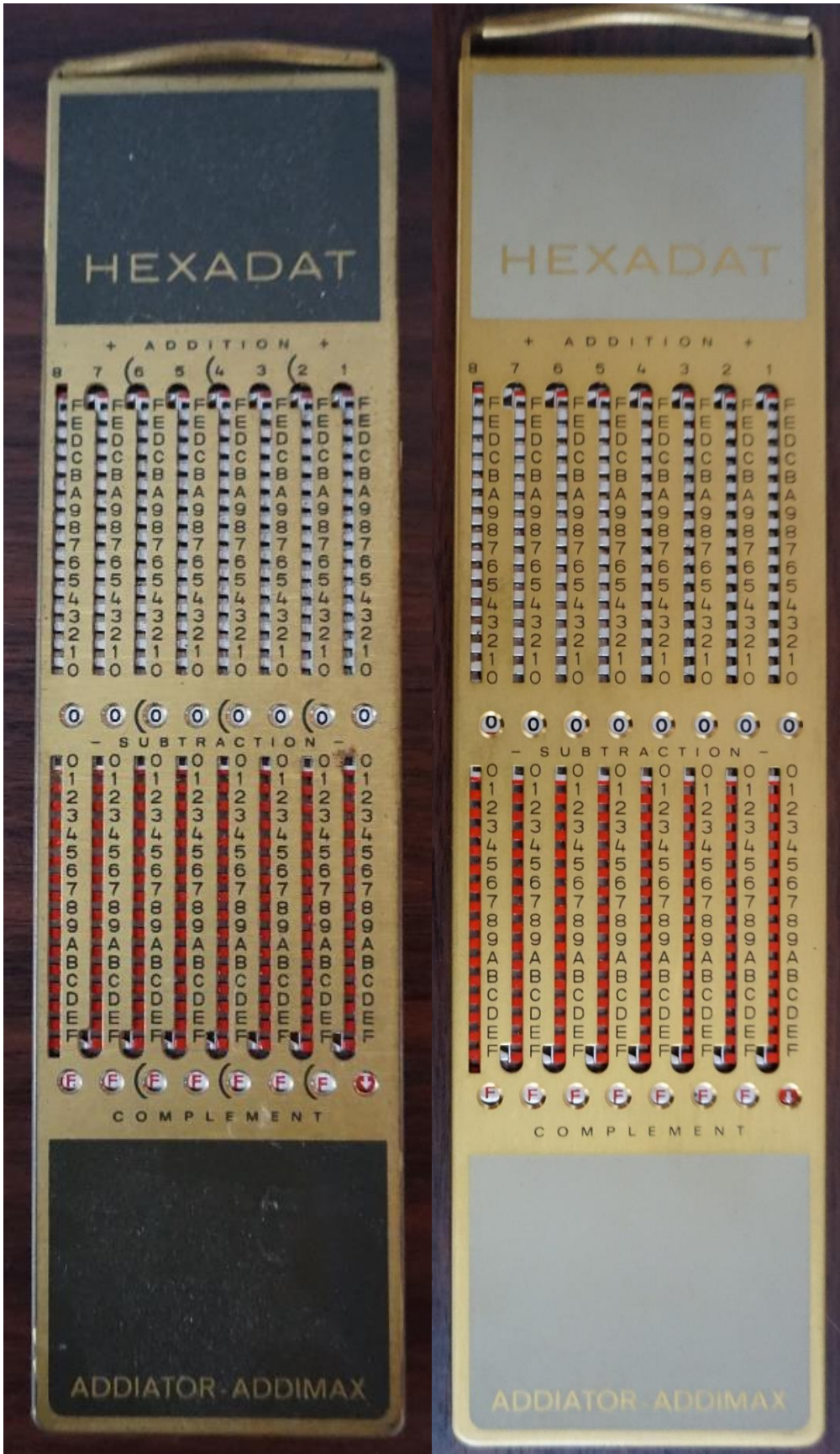


R807 ADDIMAX HEXADAT Development pattern Comparison with HEXadder



ADDIATOR sent a Hexadat sample to the USA. The information reached the HEXCO company via nebulous channels, which then launched a very similar slide adder on the market, but did not receive a patent for it. However, production of the HEXadder could not be stopped. The HEXadder variant shown here does not contain a patent notice. The R855 variant shown later bears the note Patent Pending.

R282 ADDIMAX HEXADAT SN D300786 R558 ADDIMAX HEXADAT SN 681326



The modern programmer's cutlery

*Das Besteck
des modernen
Programmierers*



*Programmer's
Tool-Bag
up to date*

Programmierer sind keine billigen Arbeitskräfte — es sind wertvolle Mitarbeiter, von deren Leistungen vieles abhängt.

Jede Erleichterung macht sich mehrfach bezahlt, spart viel Zeit und steigert die Arbeitsfreude.

Alle diese Voraussetzungen erfüllt das neue Programmier-Set. In einer schwarzen Ledertasche, verschließbar und mit Reißverschluss, sind die wichtigsten „Werkzeuge“ enthalten:

1 ADDIATOR-Hexadat für hexadezimale Additionen und Subtraktionen und 2er Komplement, 1 ADDIATOR - Universal - Lux für dezimales Rechnen, 1 Tabelle hexadezimal von $n \cdot 16^0$ bis 16^7 und dezimalhexa von $n \cdot 10^0$ — 10^9

1 Rechenstab Faber-Castell, Rietz oder Disponent, 1 Zeichenstift — 0,5 mm Faber-Castell, 1 Hülse mit Minen, 1 Schreib-Ziehstift, 1 Programmier-Schablone, 1 Radiergummi, 1 Programmblock und außerdem noch Platz für Notizblock und Notizblätter.

Größe: 38 x 27 x 5 cm
Gewicht: 1100 g

The programmer is not a cheap assistant, he is vital to your computer operation, and on his abilities and output depends a lot.

Every possible aid to efficient working should be used, particularly where such aid makes the job more pleasurable.

The new „programmer-set“ fulfils both of these qualifications. The most important „tools“ are included in a black leather briefcase.

1 ADDIATOR-Hexadat, a small calculating machine for addition and subtraction in hexadecimal radix.

1 ADDIATOR-universal-lux for decimal calculations with negative balance.

1 conversion table showing hexadecimal from $n \cdot 16^0$ — $n \cdot 16^7$ decimal-hexa from $n \cdot 10^0$ — $n \cdot 10^9$

1 Faber-Castell, slide rule, Rietz or Disponent, 1 drawing pencil, 1 case of refills, 1 ballpen with stylus, 1 programmer stencil, 1 rubber, 1 programme-pad, and also room for papers.

Size: 15" x 10 1/2" x 2"
Weight: 39 ounces.

R234 ADDIMAX FRACTOMATOR black



R811 ADDIMAX FRACTOMATOR SN 210835 green



R583 ADDIMAX FRACTOMATOR SN 225281



Remaining stocks were sold to the representative in the USA together with the "Metallindustrie Gutach" near Wolfach from 1975 to 1991. Even small-scale production was still possible.



R164 Klawun 9



R747 Klawun 9 Universal SN F985852



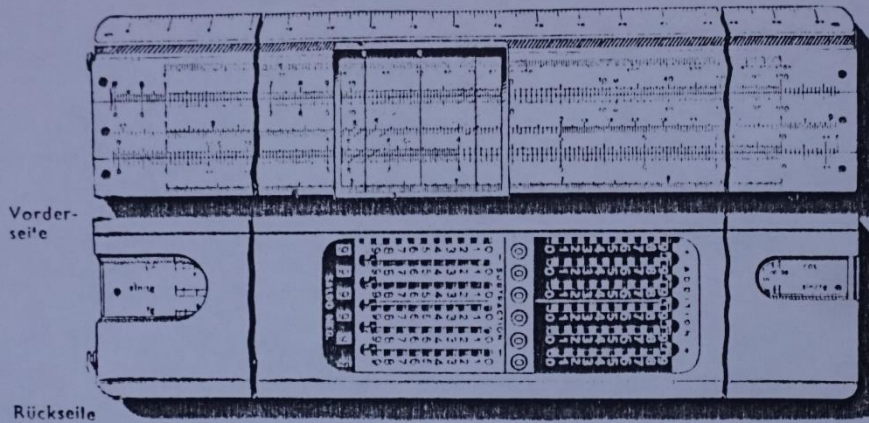
R238 Klawun SUMMAFIX R006 Thiemann



Wichmann Hauptkatalog 20. Ausg. 1939 in ADDIATOR-documents

C. Präzisions-Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“

Die Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, DRP., stellen eine Verbindung von Normal-Rechenschieber mit einem sechsstelligen „Addiator“-Additions- und Subtrahiergerät dar, wie es die beiden Abbildungen zeigen. Jedem Rechenschieber wird eine leichtfaßliche Anleitung, in der sich eine Maximator-Tabelle für besonders genaue Ergebnisse befindet, mitgegeben. Die 25 cm-Rechenschieber werden in Pappbehälter, die Taschen-Rechenschieber in Lederbehälter geliefert.



Rückseite
Nr.

RM

- 2323 Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, System „Rietz“, mit Skala zum direkten Ablesen der Kubikzahlen und -wurzeln sowie Logarithmen, Reziprok-Teilung, Sinus- und Tangenteilung auf der Rückseite der Zunge. Teilungslänge 25 cm, Dreistrich-Glasläufer 22,50
- 2324 Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“ für den Kaufmann, Bankfachmann und Verkäufer, Ausführung „Disponent“ wie Nr. 4448 auf Seite 419, Teilungslänge 25 cm, Einstrich-Glasläufer 22,50
- 2325 Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, Ausführung System „Darmstadt“, mit Reziprok-Teilung und allen Skalen des bewährten System „Rietz“, wie Nr. 4477 auf Seite 417, Teilungslänge 25 cm, Dreistrich-Glasläufer 27,—
- 2326 Taschen-Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, mit N.-Tlg. und roter Überteilung, wie Nr. 1870 auf Seite 433. Teilungslänge 12,5 cm, Einstrich-Glasläufer 11,50
- 2327 Taschen-Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, mit Sinus-, Tangens- und Logarithmenteilung auf der Rückseite der Zunge, wie Nr. 1871 auf Seite 433, Teilungslänge 12,5 cm, Einstrich-Glasläufer 12,—
- 2328 Taschen-Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, Ausführung wie Nr. 2323. Teilungslänge 12,5 cm, Dreistrich-Glasläufer 13,50
- 2329 Taschen-Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, Ausführung „Disponent“, wie Nr. 4458 auf Seite 435, Teilungslänge 12,5 cm, Einstrich-Glasläufer 13,50
- 2322 Taschen-Rechenschieber „Castell-Addiator“, mit Sonder-
teilung für Elektro-Ingenieure. Teilungslänge 12,5 cm, Einstrich-
Glasläufer 14,40

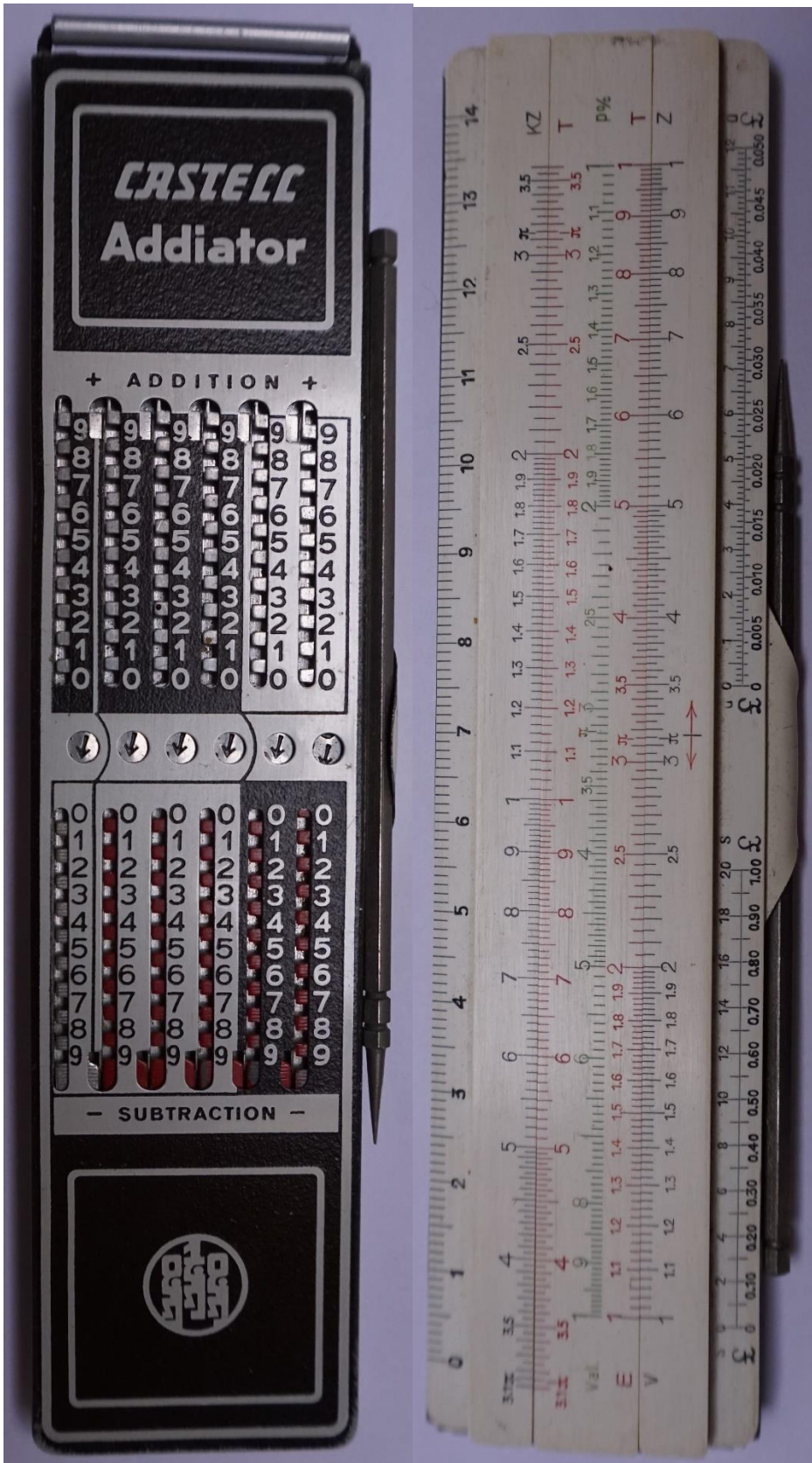
Wichmann - gegr. 1873

432. Wichmann-Haupt-Kat. 20. Ausg. 1939

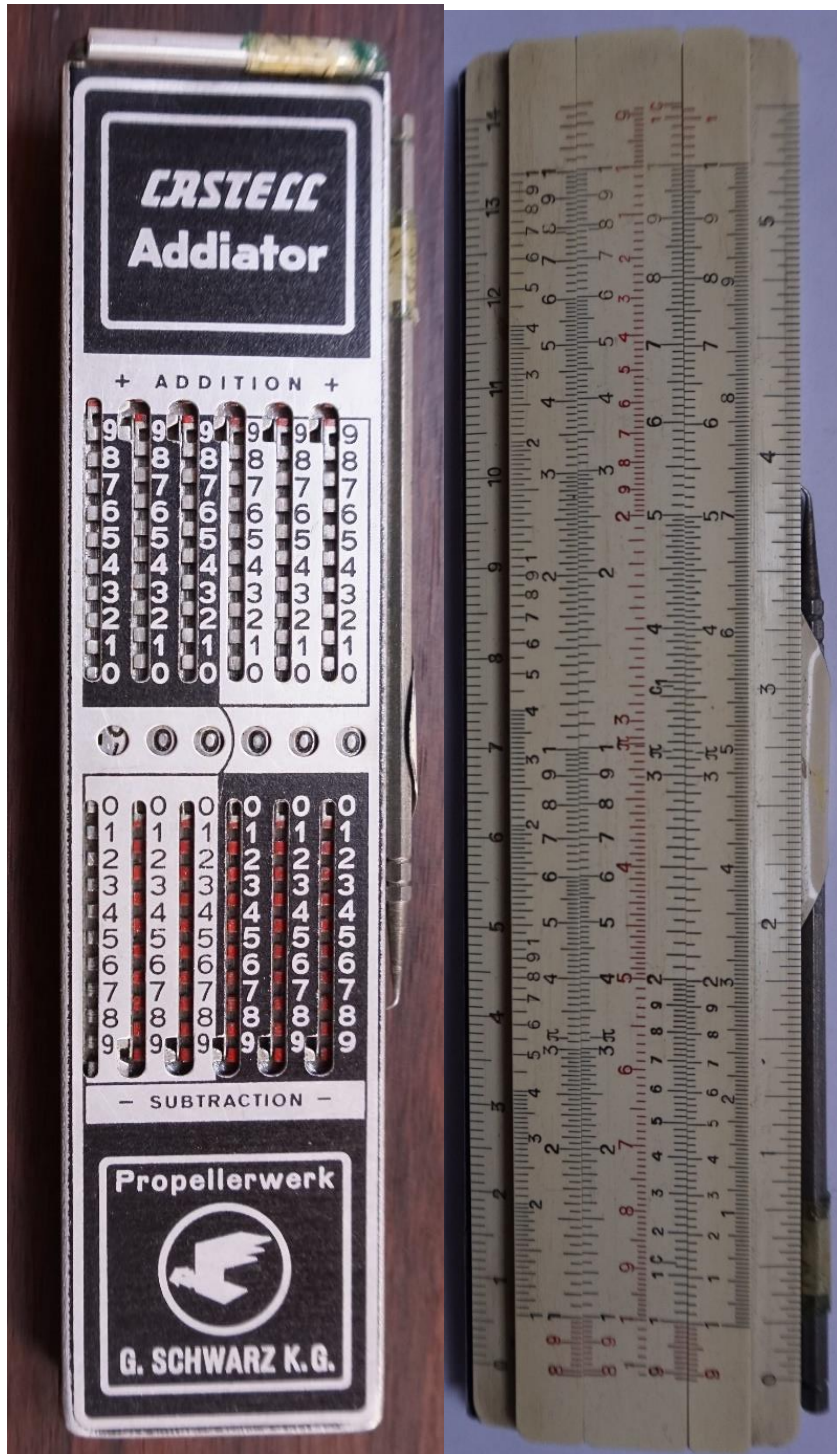
R283 CASTELL-ADDIATOR without slide rule left-hand pen



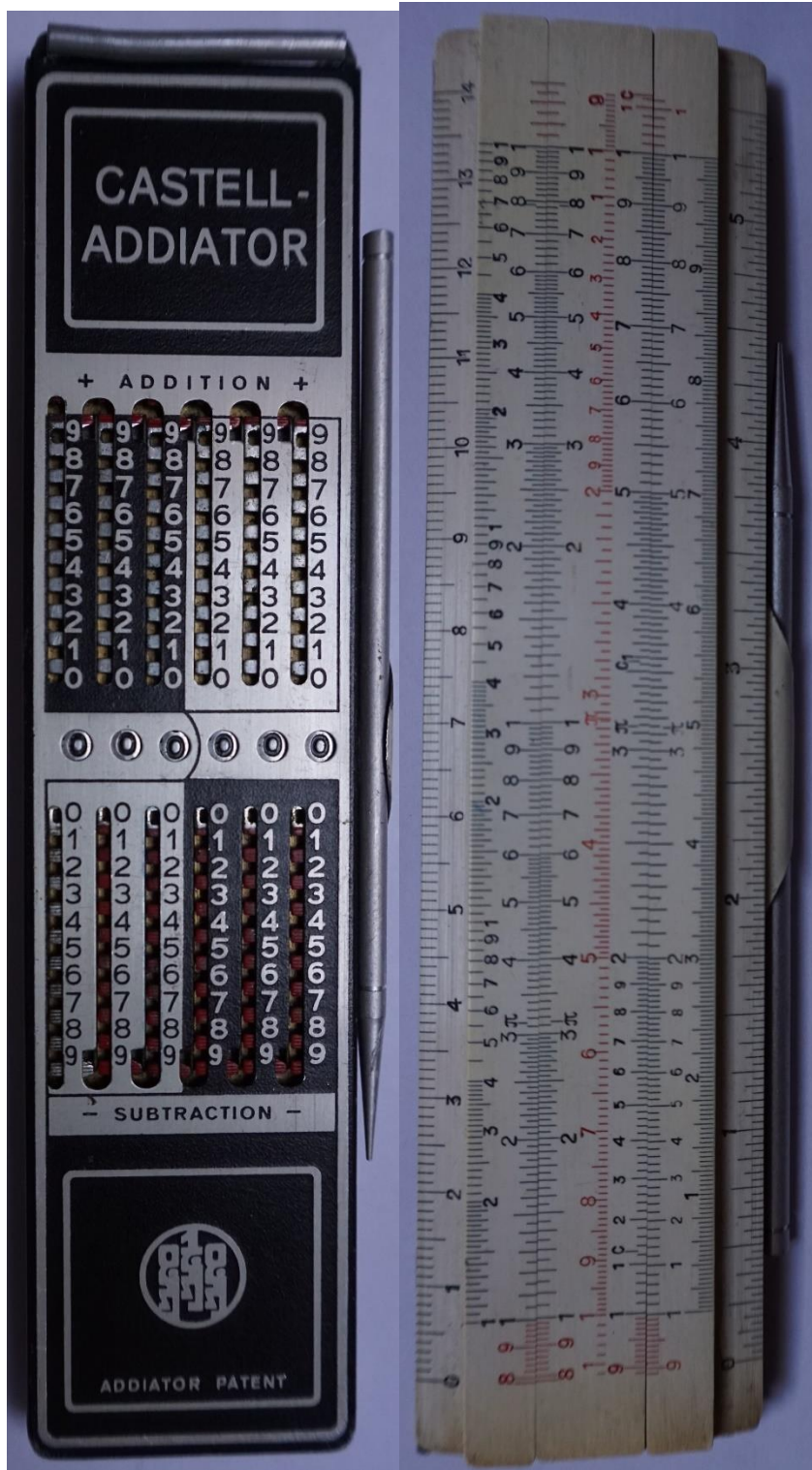
R280 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 63/22R



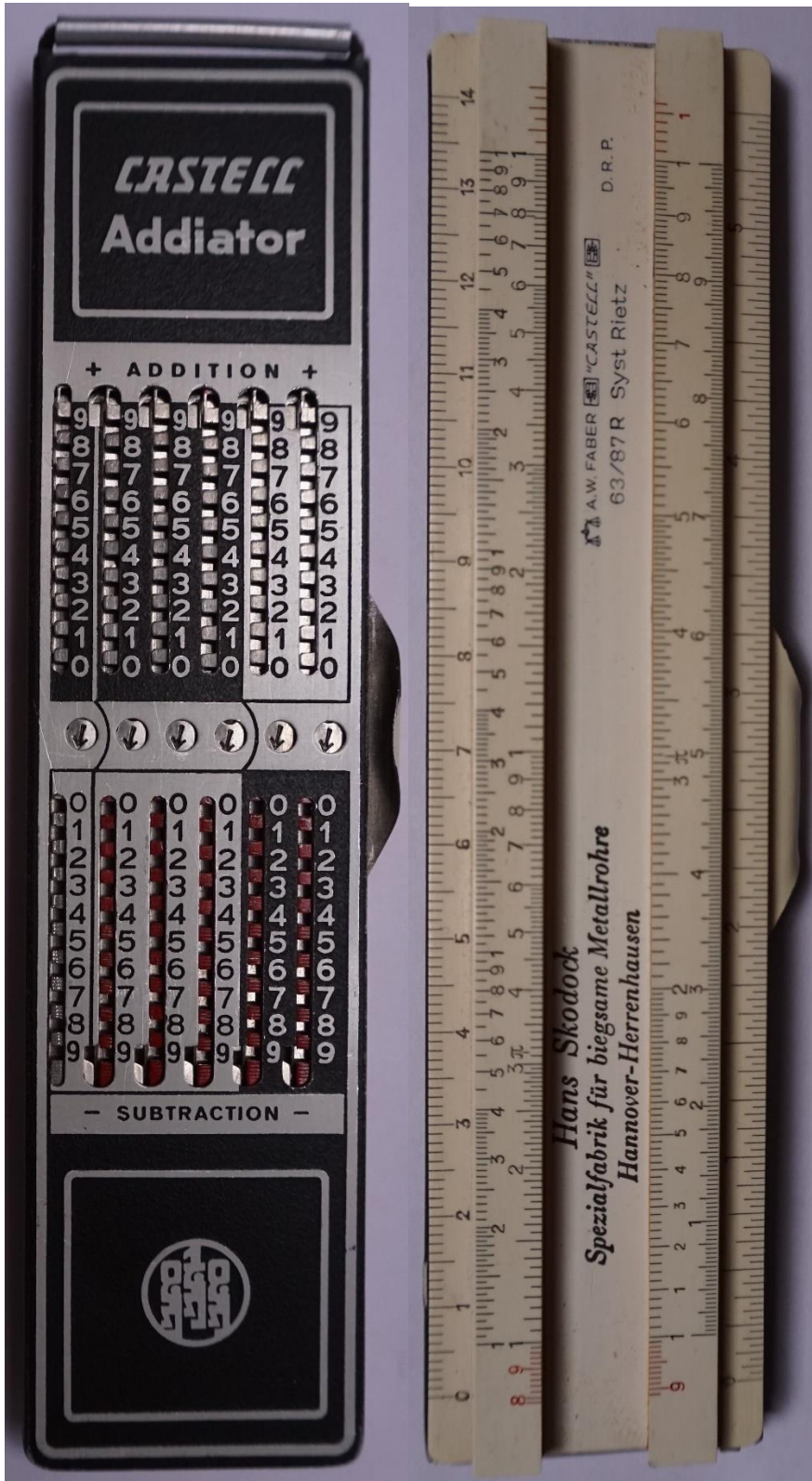
R692 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 63/87R Propellerwerk G. Schwarz



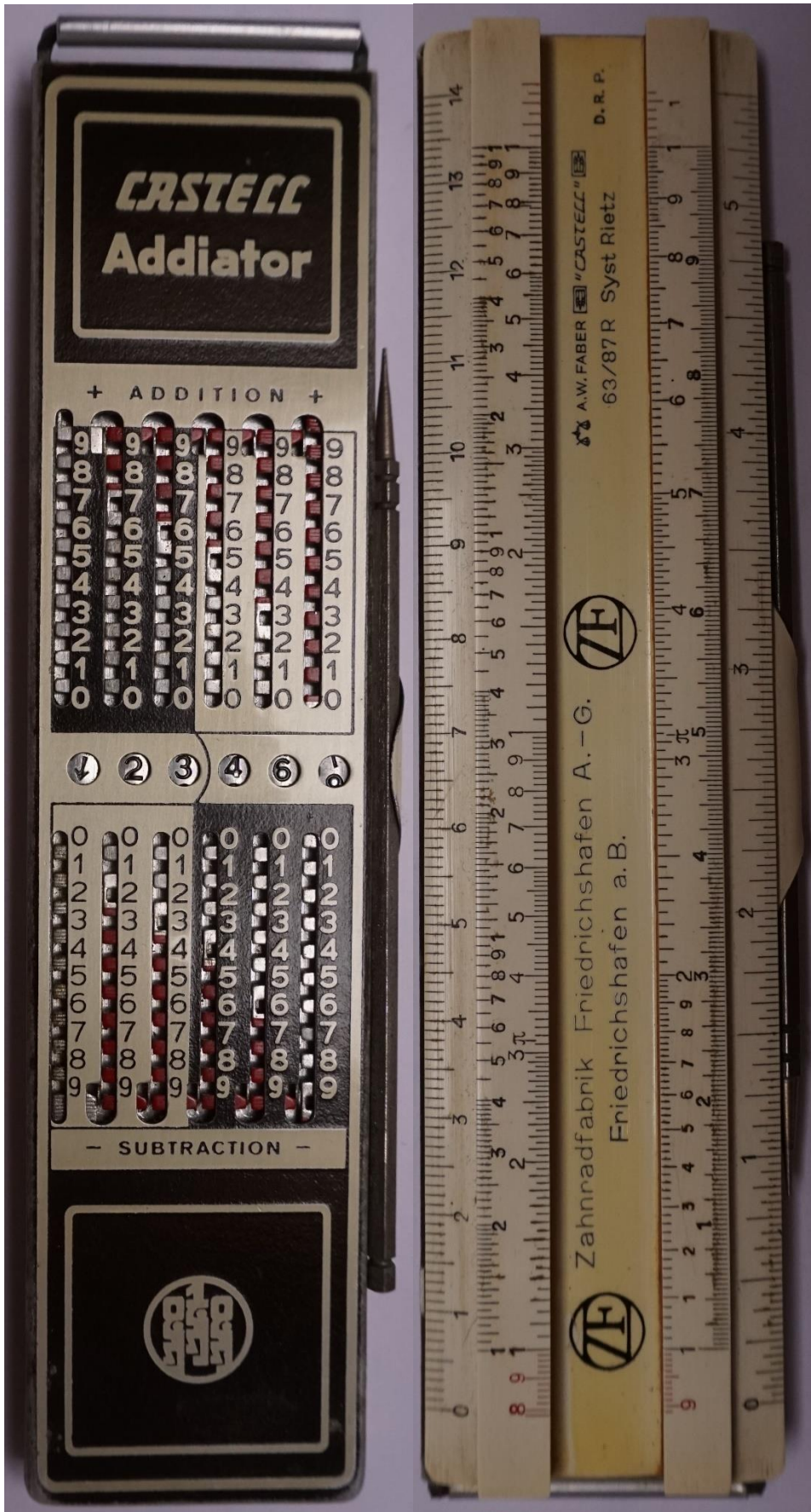
R358 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 63/87R



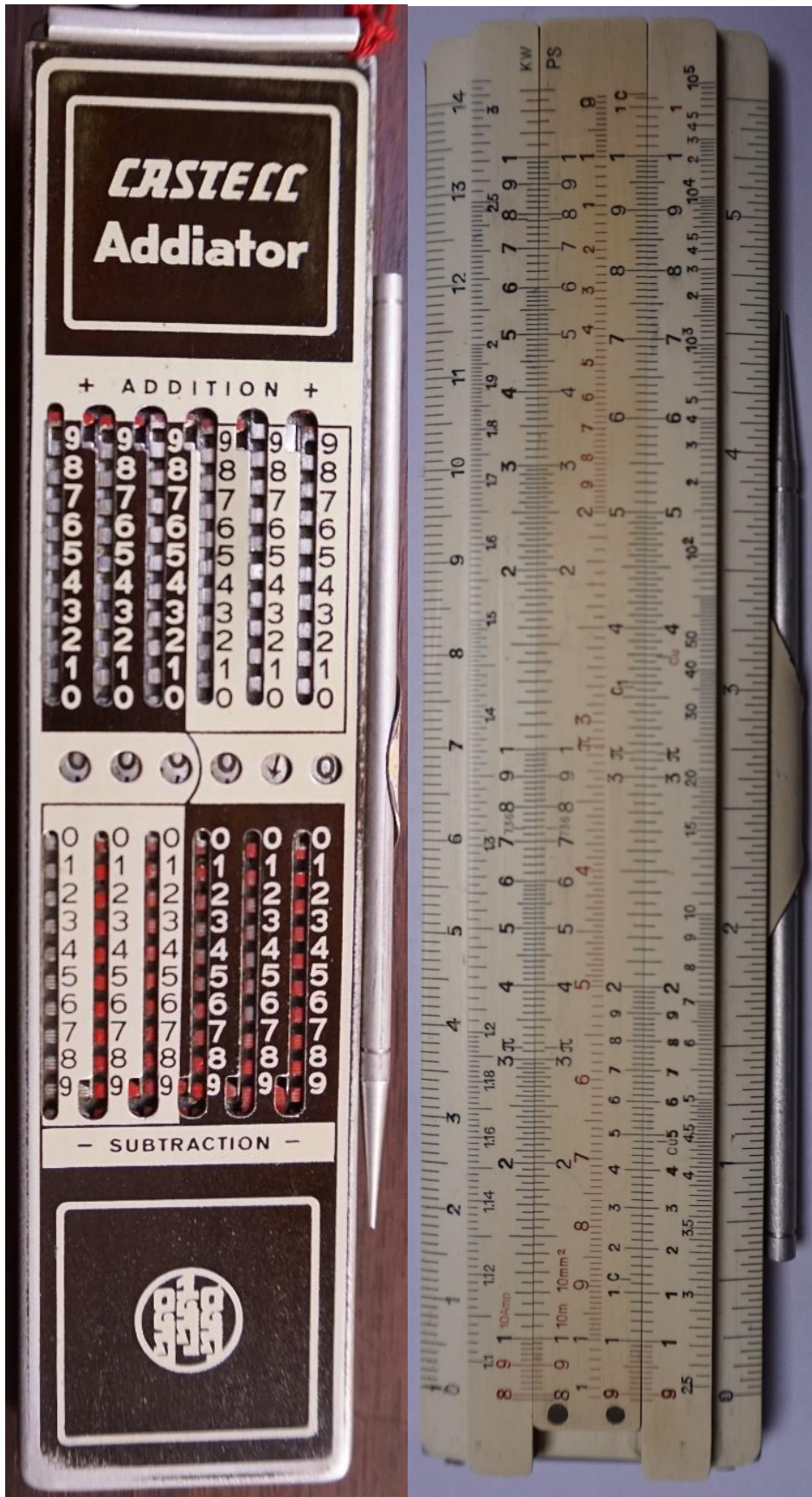
R613 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 63/87R Hans Skodock Spezialfabrik für biegsame Metallrohre



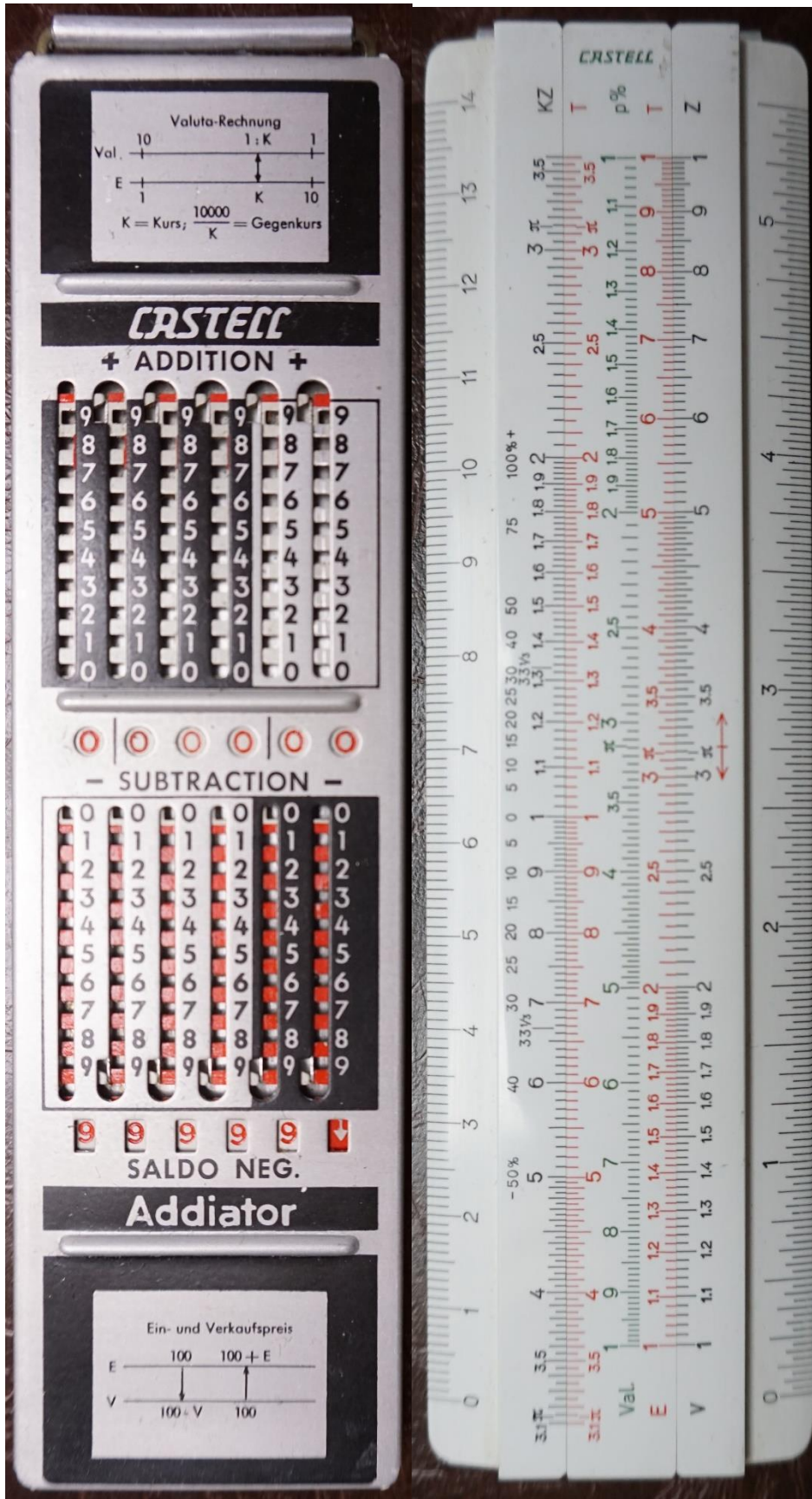
R720 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 63/87R Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen



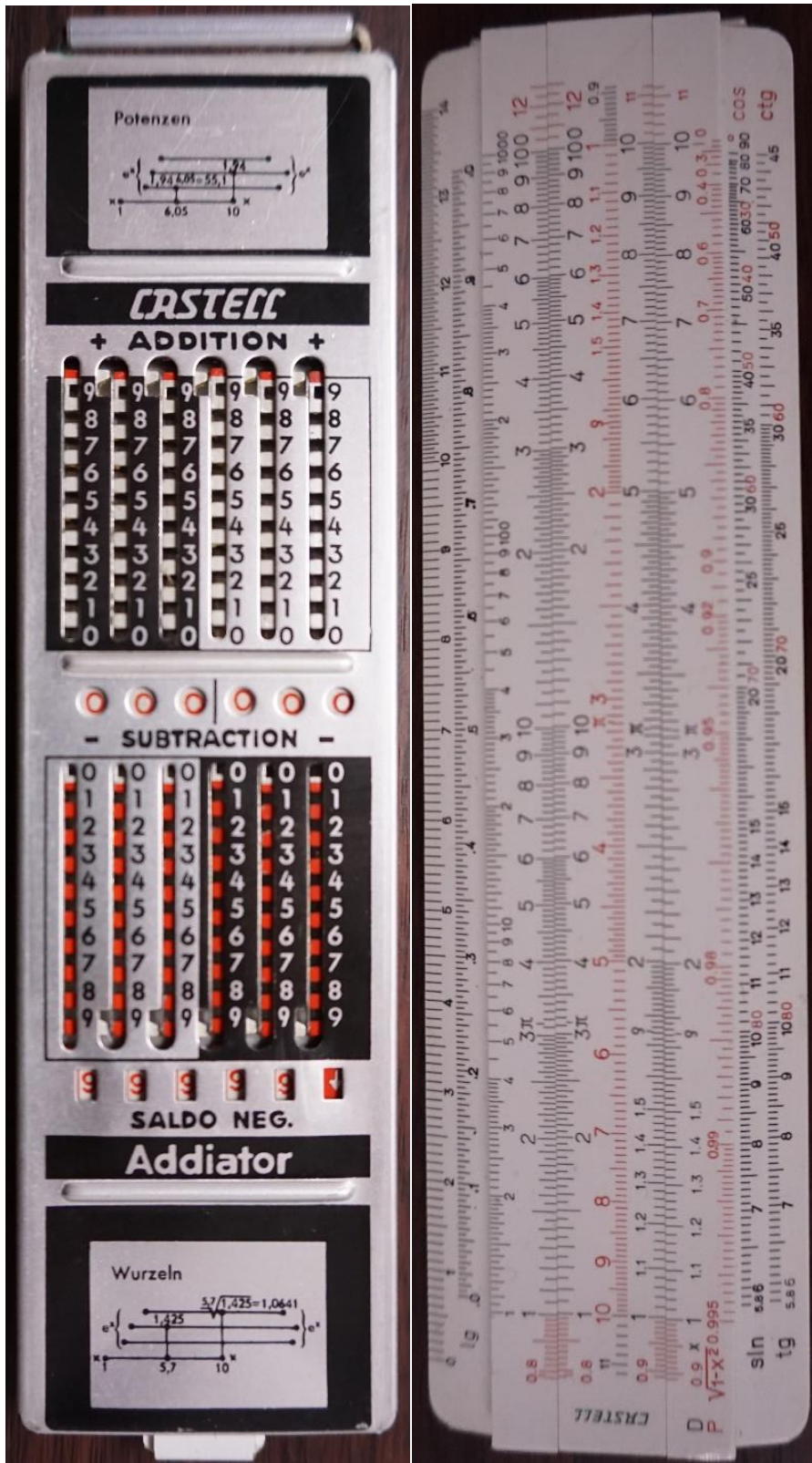
R712 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 63/98R



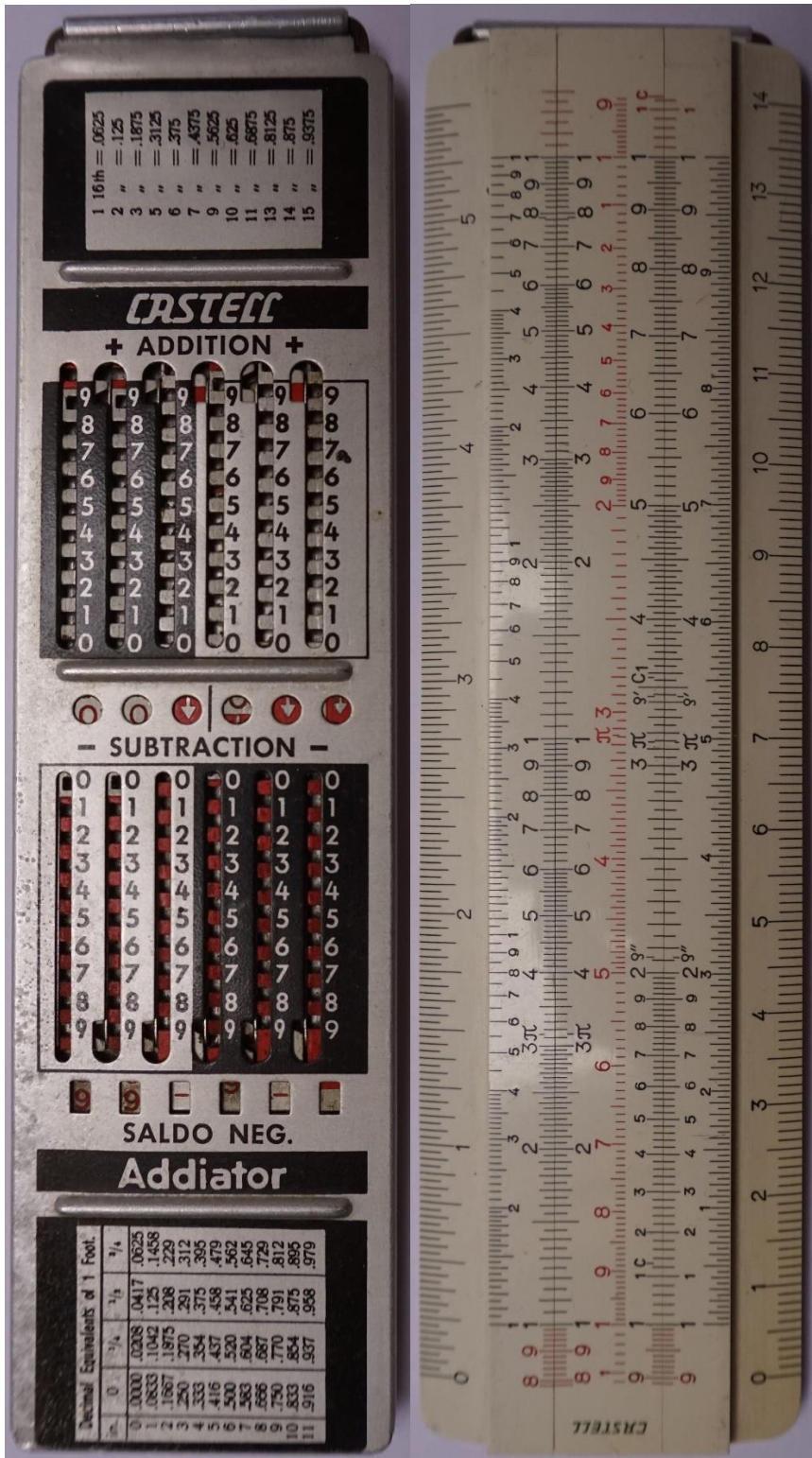
R713 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/22R



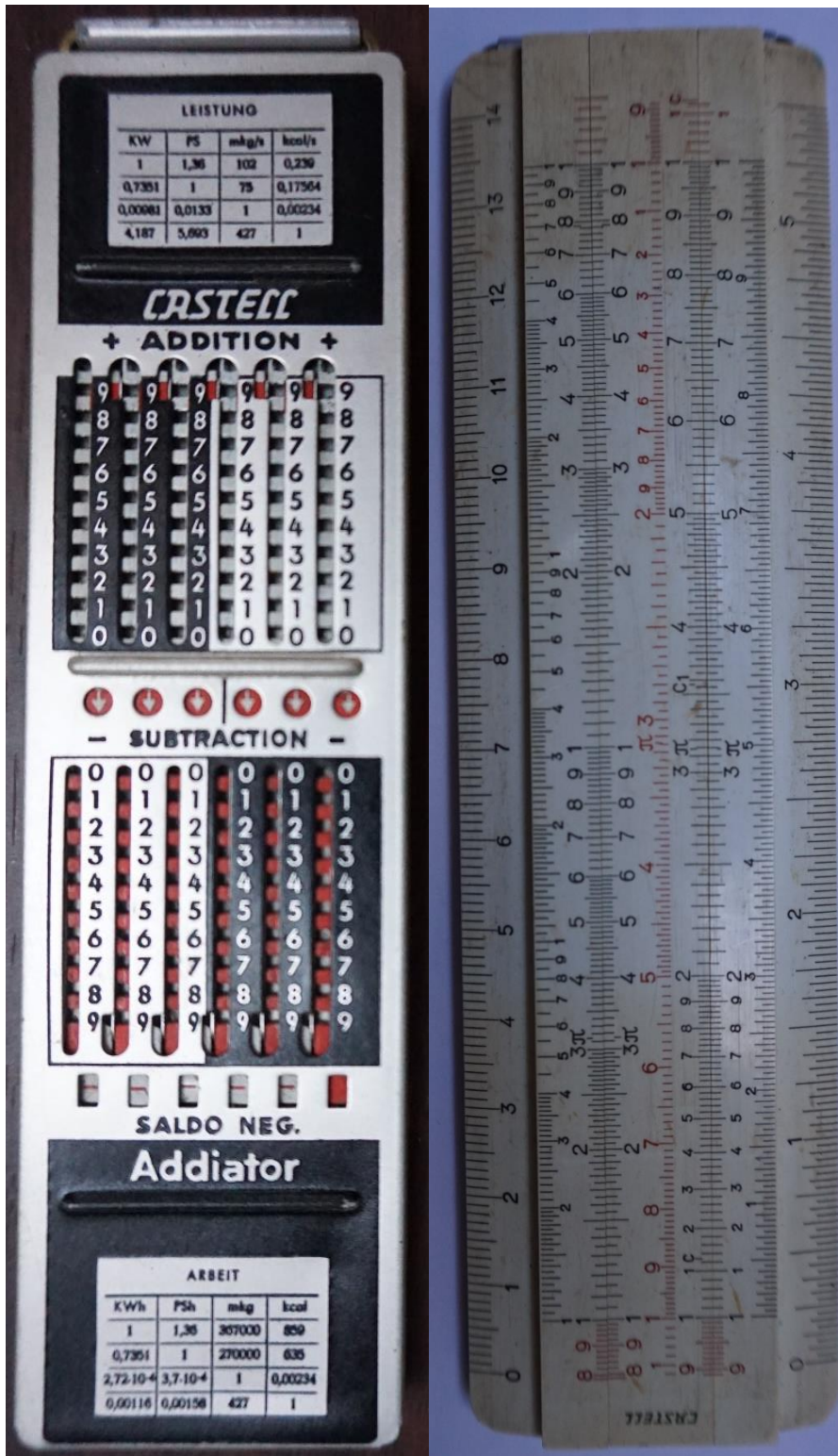
R715 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/54R



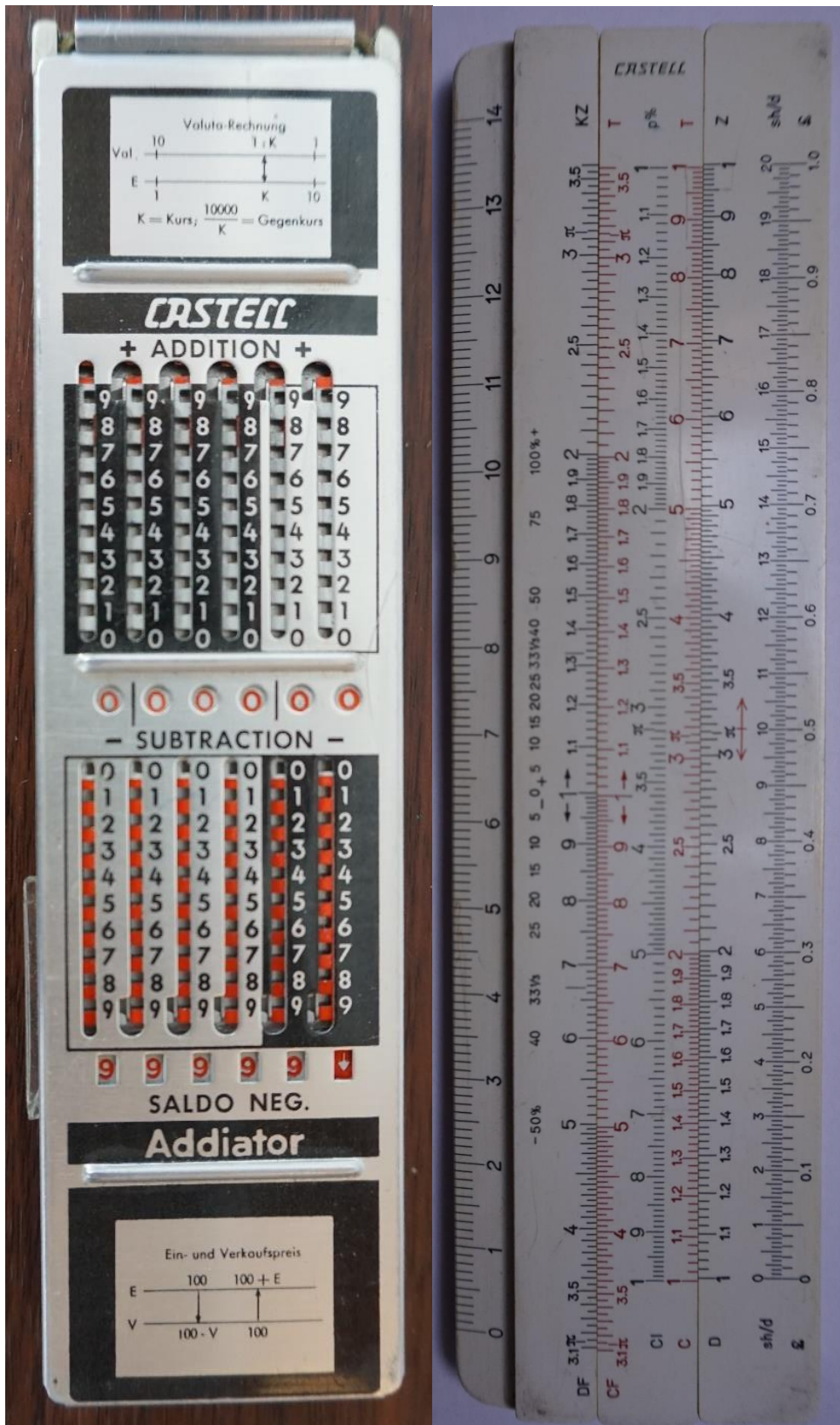
R359 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/87R



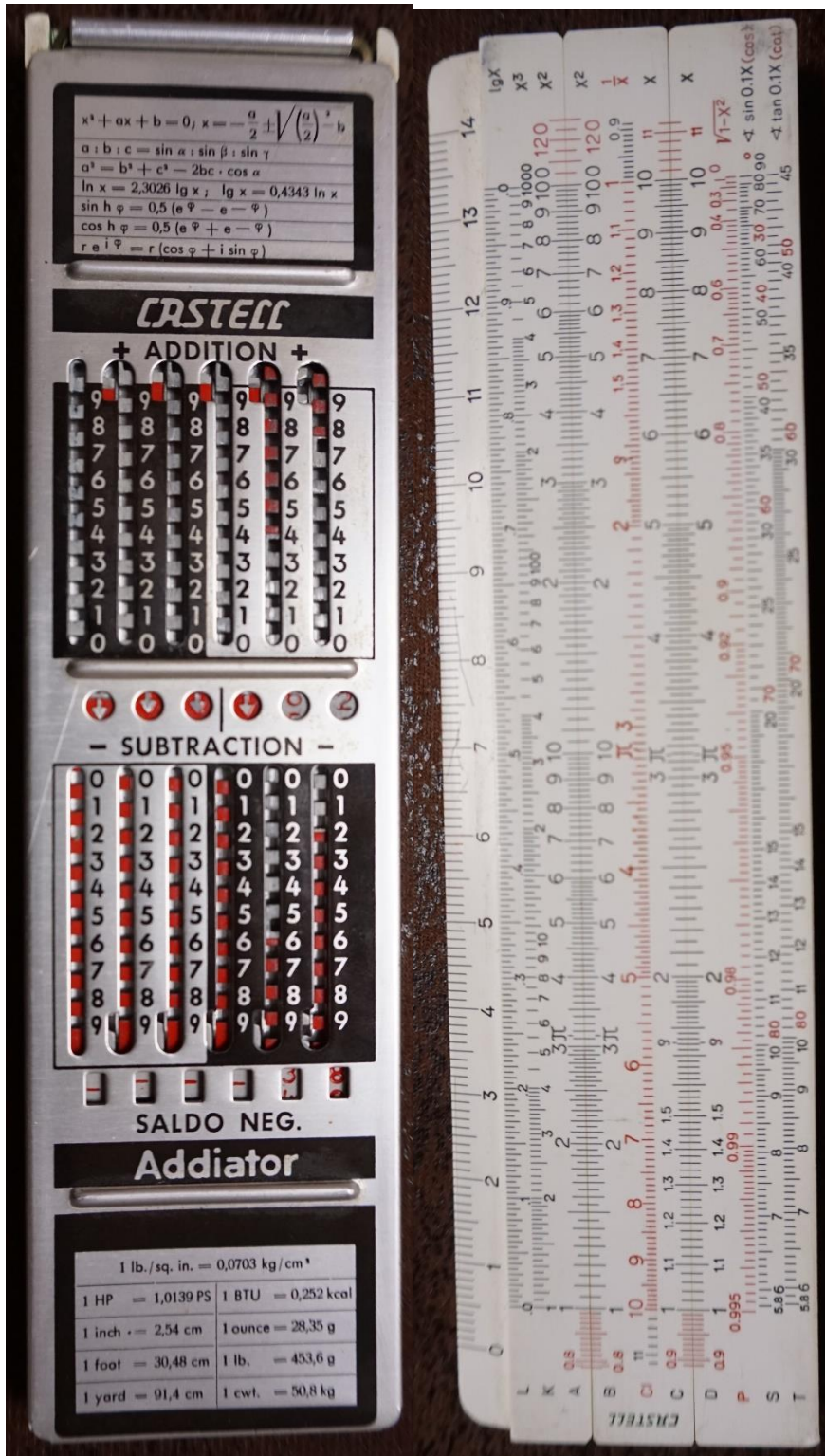
R602 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/87R



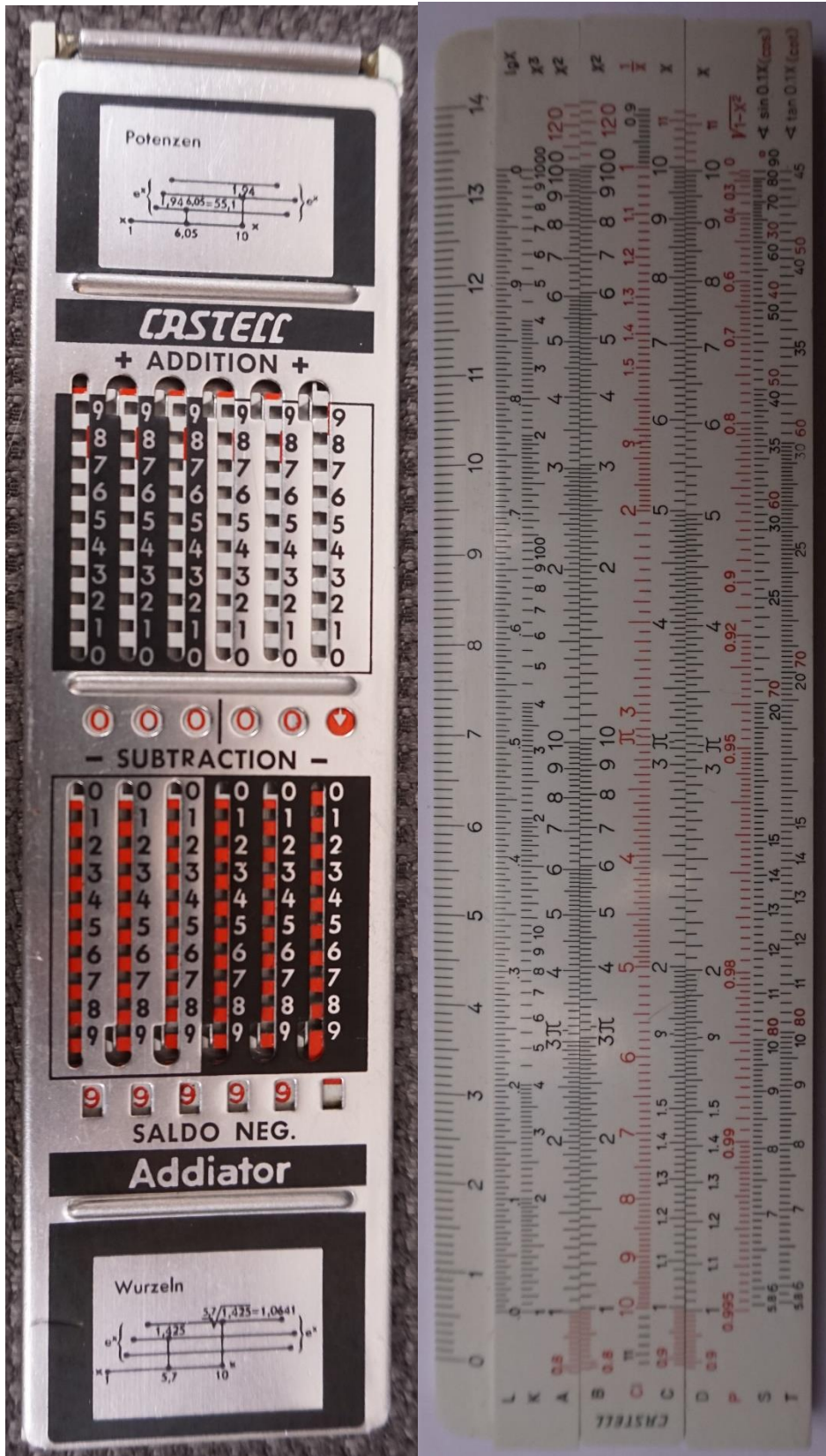
R391 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/22Rb



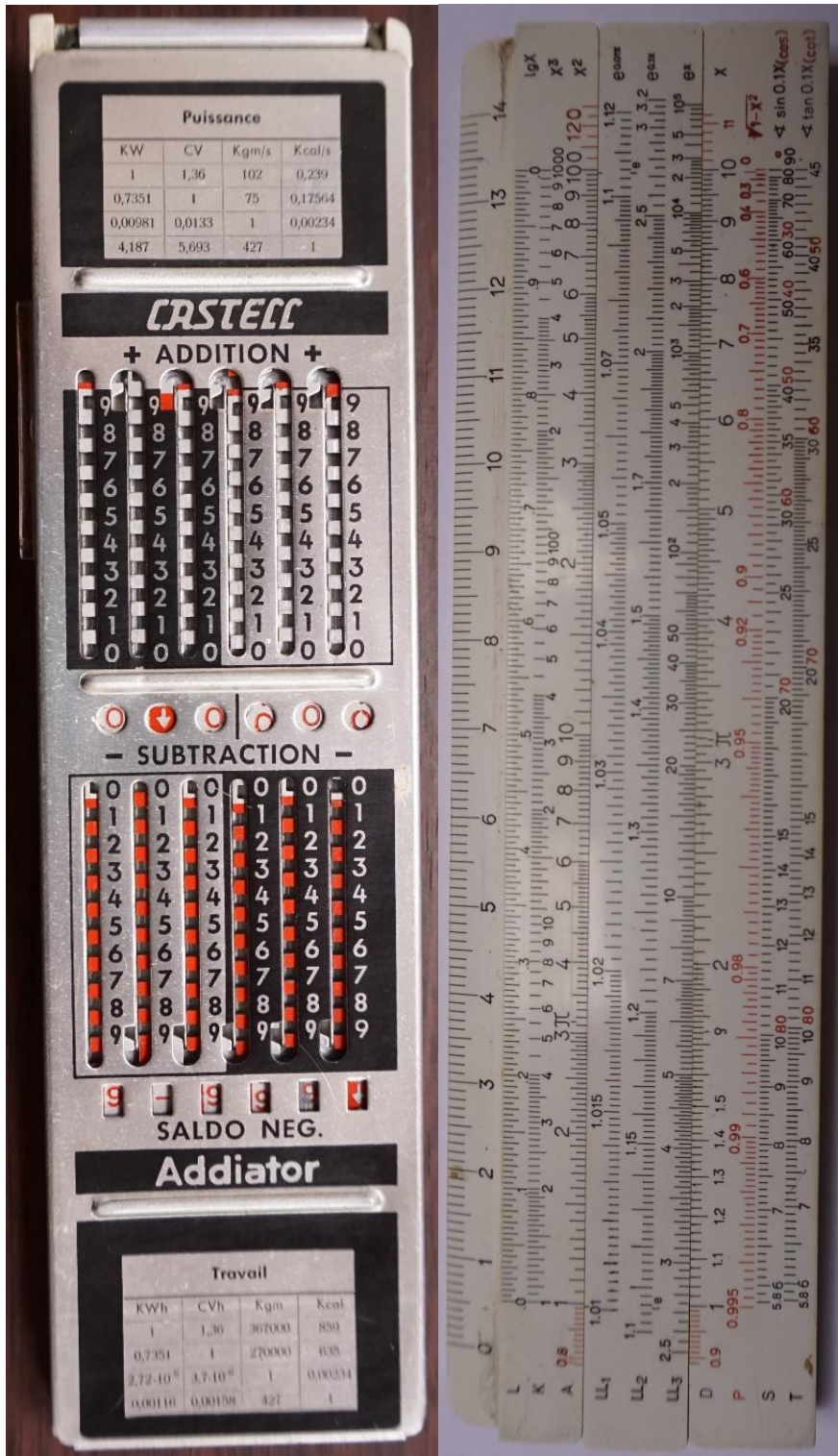
R427 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/54Rb



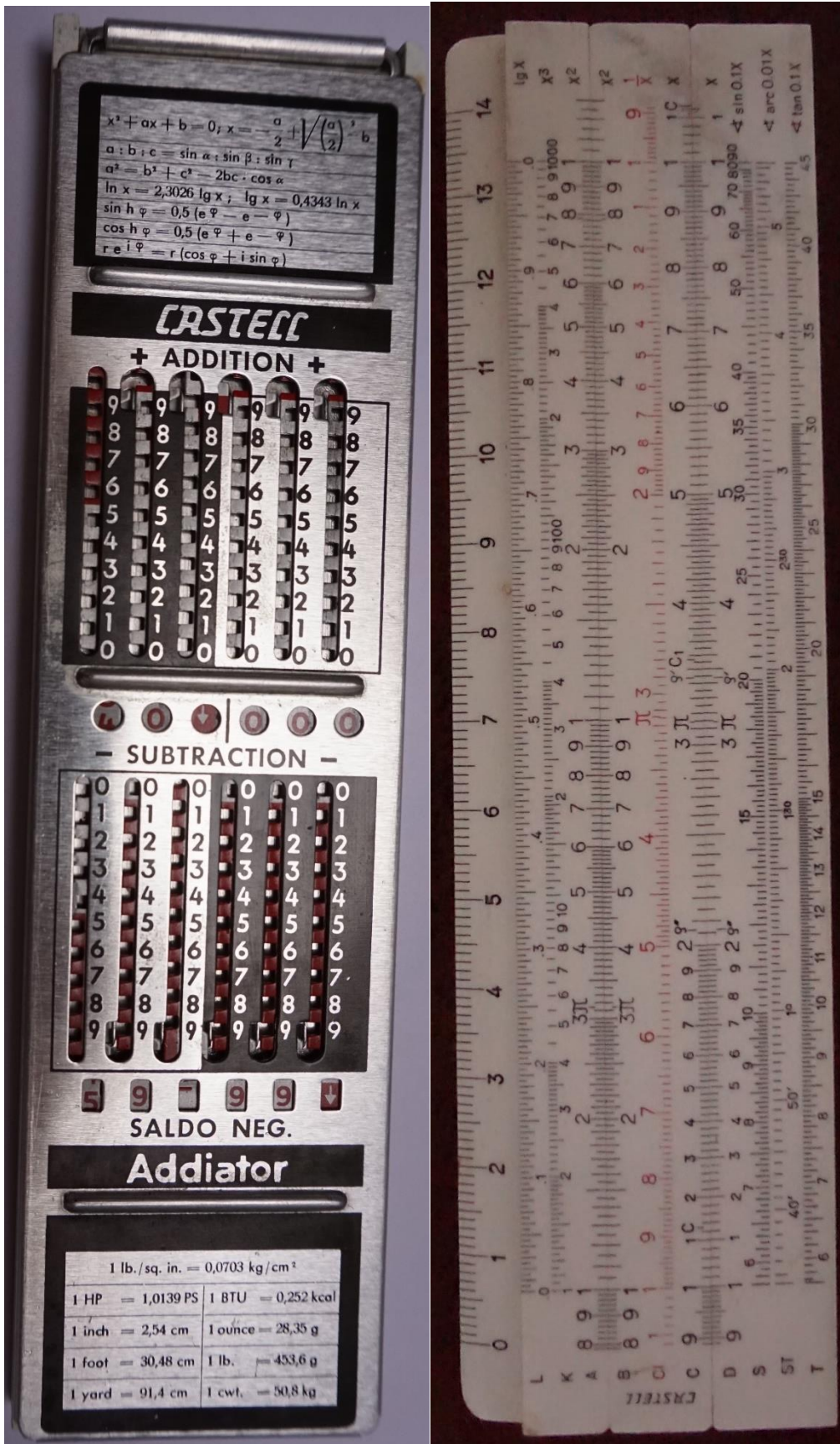
R716 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/54Rb



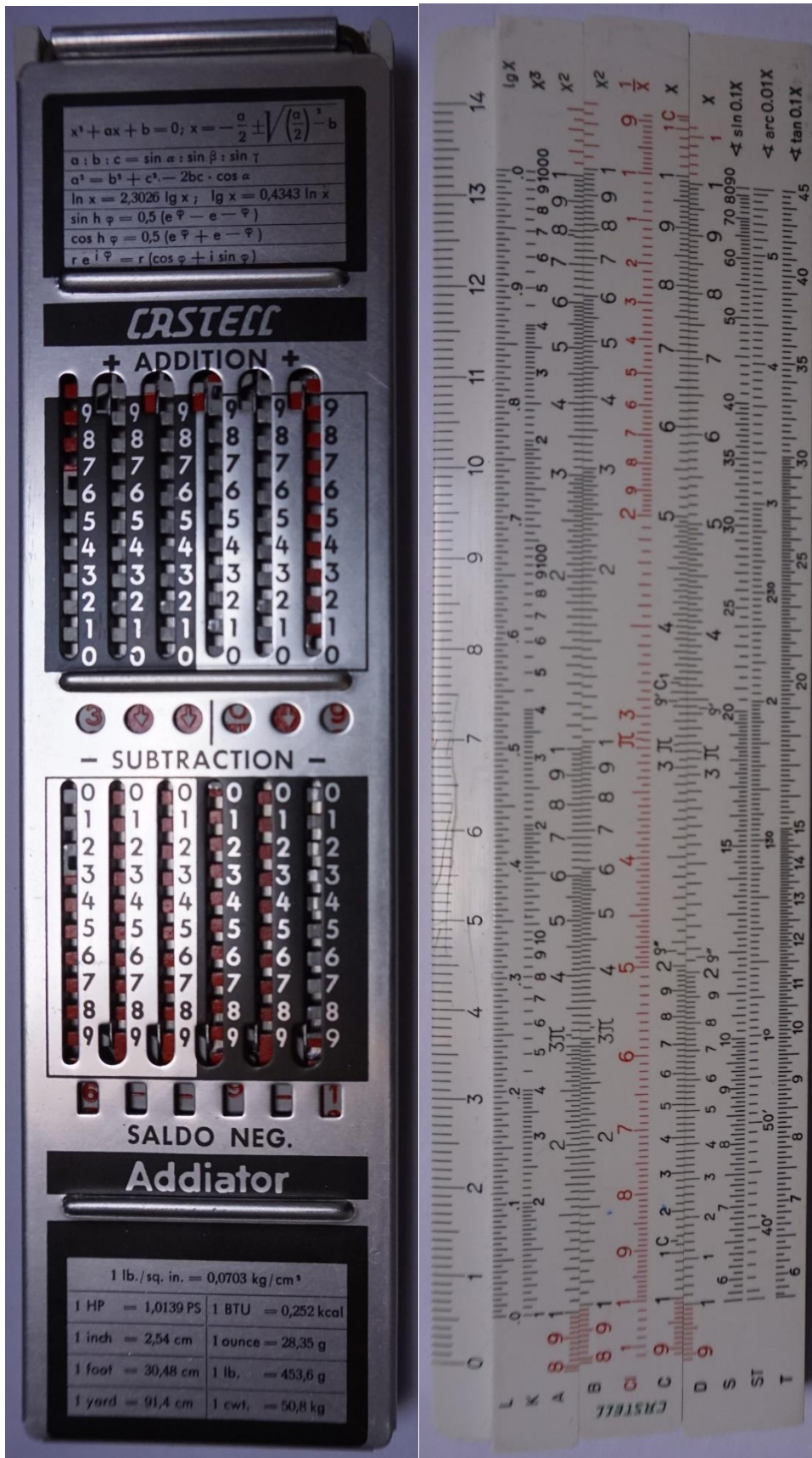
R719 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/54Rb



R360 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/87Rb



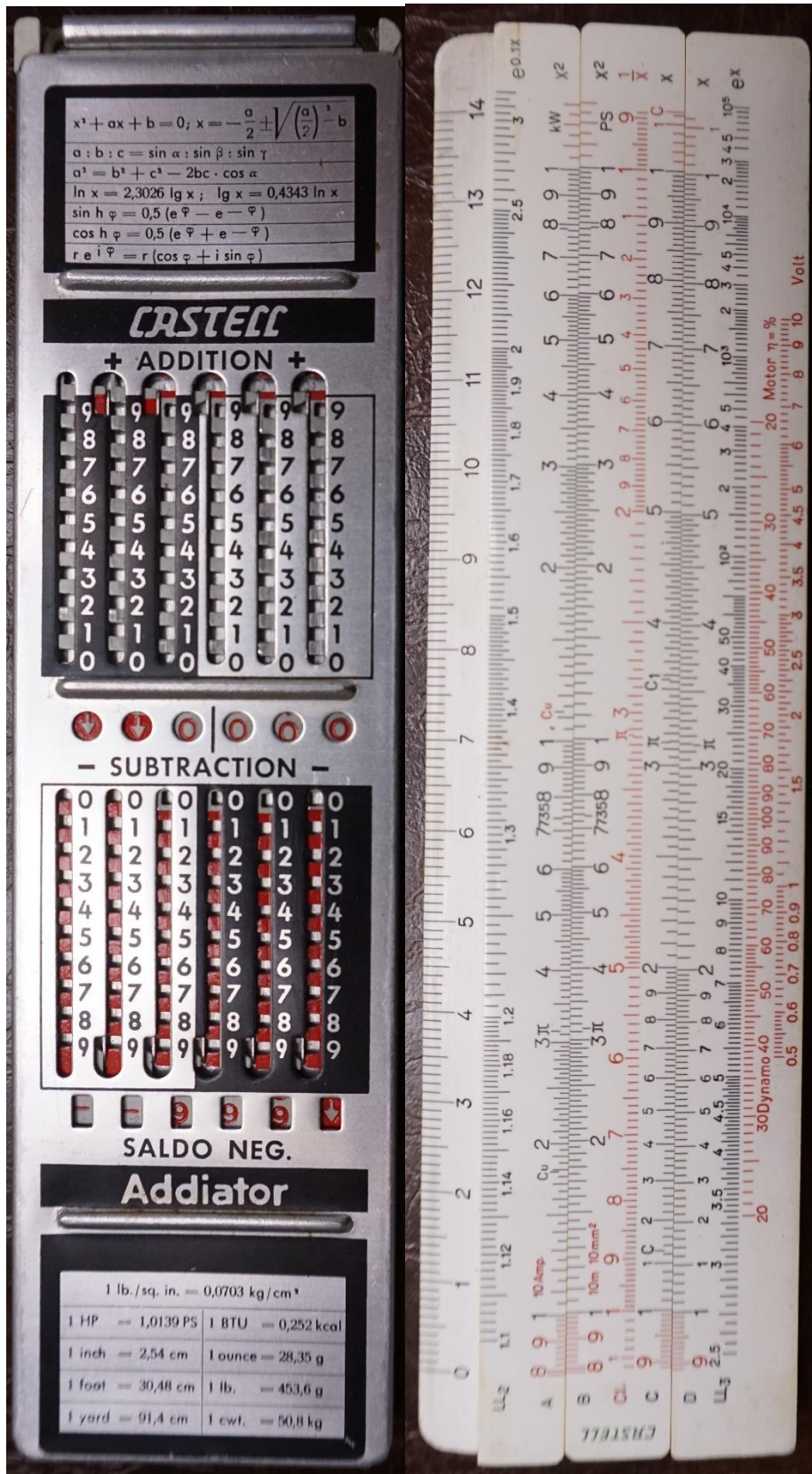
R856 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/87Rb Castell has also changed designs



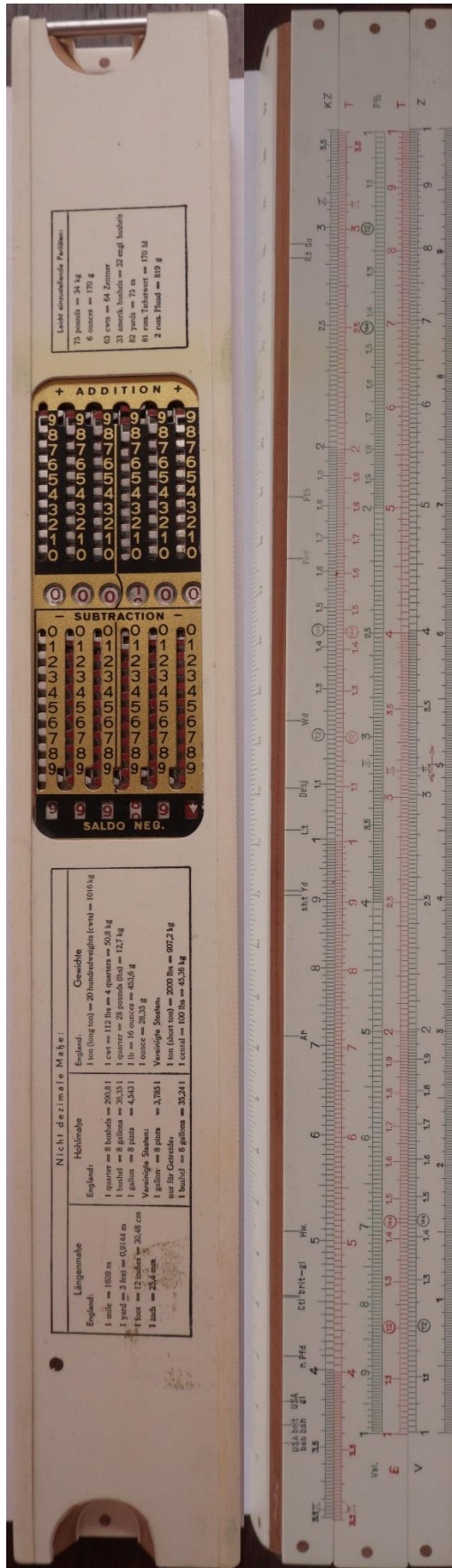
R714 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/87Rb Advertising on the case 67/87R BACH



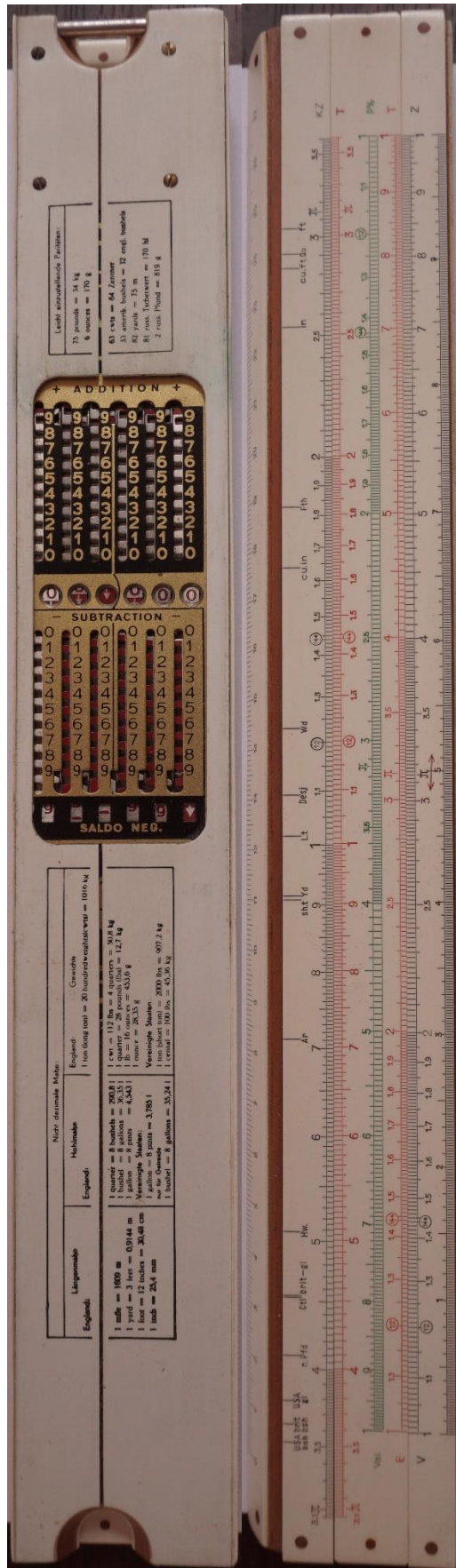
R240 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/98Rb



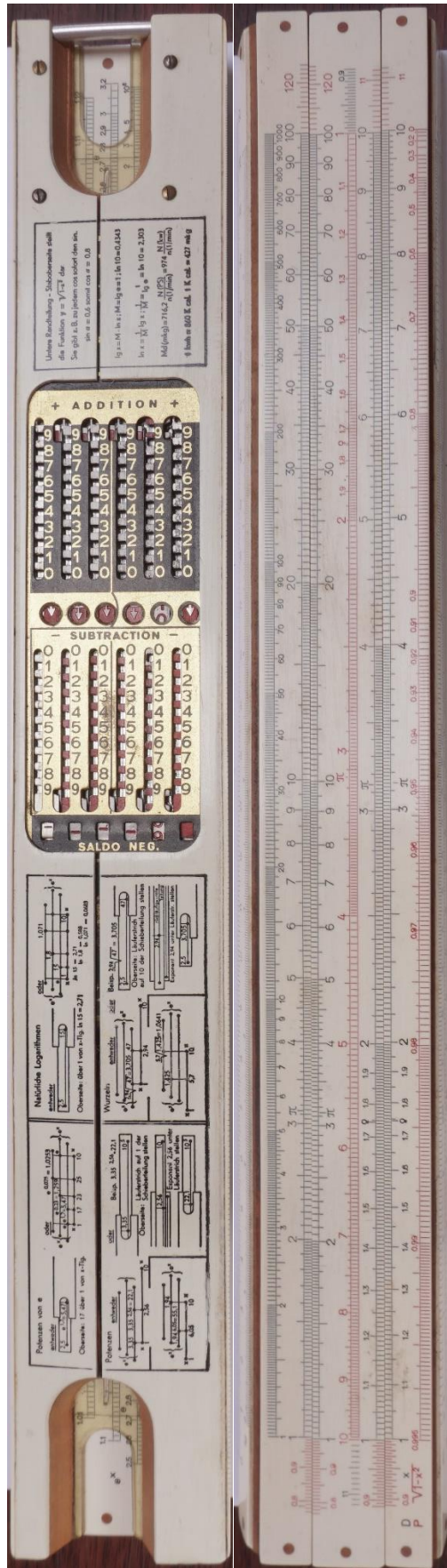
R875 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 1/22A



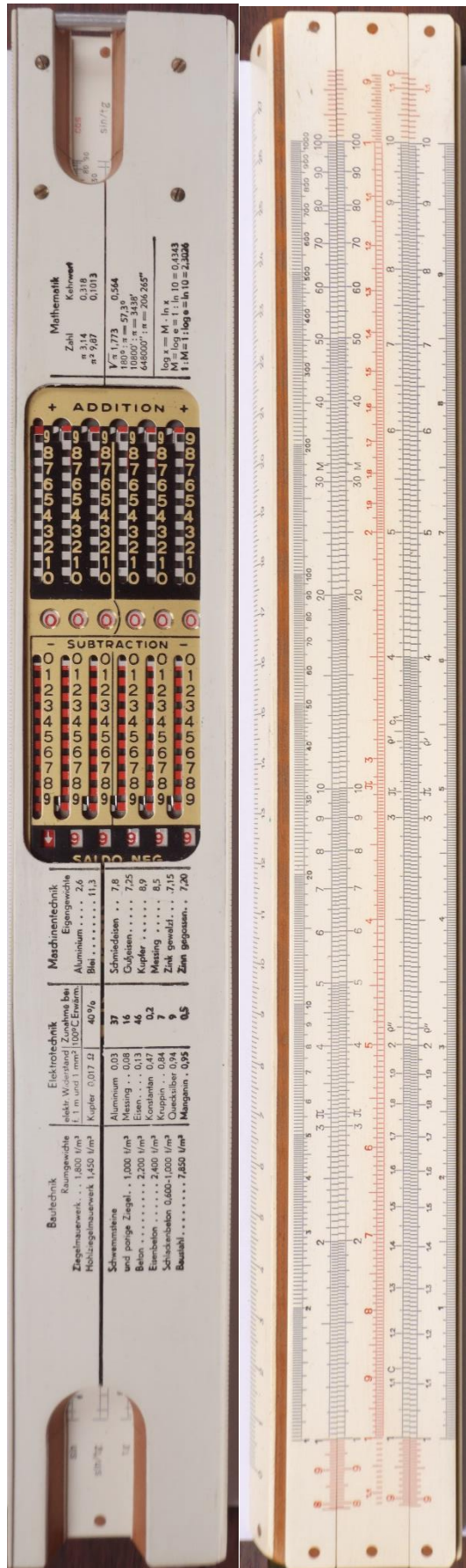
R521 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 1/22A Plastic two-piece



R426 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 1/54A



R361 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 1/87A gold split in two



R857 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 1/87A gold other production Size comparison with R806

Mathematik
Zahl Kehrwert
π 3,14159
√2 1,414
√10 3,162
180°:π = 57,3°
10000°:π = 3438°
log x = M · h · x
log e = 1 · h · 10 = 0,4343
1 · h · M = 1 · log e = h · 10 = 2,3026

Bautechnik		Elektrotechnik		Maschinentechnik	
Raumgewichte	elektr. Widerstand	Zusätze bei	Eigengewichte		
l. 1 m und 1 mm ²	l. 1 m und 1 mm ²	100°C Erwärm.	Aluminium	Blei	
Ziegelmauerwerk ... 1,800 t/m ³	Kupfer 0,017 Ω	40%	Aluminium ... 2,6	Aluminium ... 2,6	
Hohlziegelmauerwerk 1,450 t/m ³	Aluminium 0,03	37	Blei ... 11,3	Blei ... 11,3	
Schwemmsteine	Messing ... 0,08	16	Schmelzblei ... 7,8	Schmelzblei ... 7,8	
Bundporige Ziegel ... 1,000 t/m ³	Eisen ... 0,13	46	Kupfer ... 8,9	Kupfer ... 8,9	
Eisbaustein ... 2,200 t/m ³	Konstantan 0,47	0,2	Messing ... 8,5	Messing ... 8,5	
Eisblech ... 2,400 t/m ³	Krippan ... 0,84	7	Zinn gewalzt ... 7,15	Zinn gewalzt ... 7,15	
Schlackenbeton 0,600-1,000 t/m ³	Quecksilber 0,94	0,5	Zinn gegossen ... 7,20	Zinn gegossen ... 7,20	
Baustahl ... 7,850 t/m ³	Mangan ... 0,95				

SALDO NEG. SUBTRACTION

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

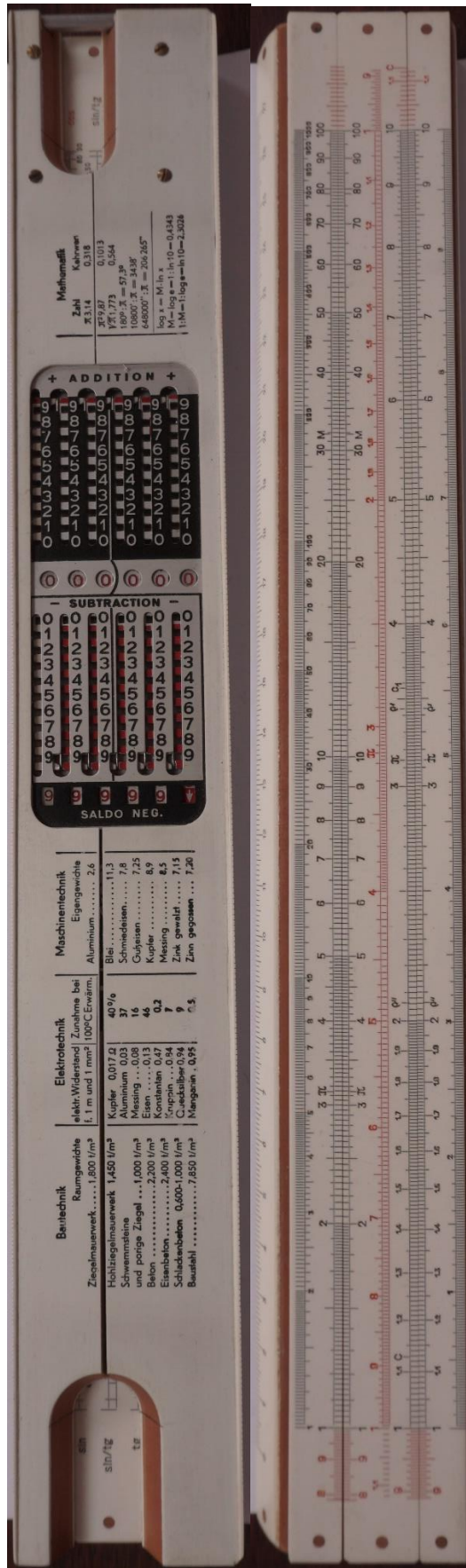
Mathematik
Zahl Kehrwert
π 3,14159
√2 1,414
√10 3,162
180°:π = 57,3°
10000°:π = 3438°
log x = M · h · x
log e = 1 · h · 10 = 0,4343
1 · h · M = 1 · log e = h · 10 = 2,3026

Bautechnik		Elektrotechnik		Maschinentechnik	
Raumgewichte	elektr. Widerstand	Zusätze bei	Eigengewichte		
l. 1 m und 1 mm ²	l. 1 m und 1 mm ²	100°C Erwärm.			
Ziegelmauerwerk ... 1,800 t/m ³	Kupfer 0,017 Ω	40%	Aluminium ... 2,6	Aluminium ... 2,6	
Hohlziegelmauerwerk 1,450 t/m ³	Aluminium 0,03	37	Blei ... 11,3	Blei ... 11,3	
Schwemmsteine	Messing ... 0,08	16	Schmelzblei ... 7,8	Schmelzblei ... 7,8	
Bundporige Ziegel ... 1,000 t/m ³	Eisen ... 0,13	46	Kupfer ... 8,9	Kupfer ... 8,9	
Eisbaustein ... 2,200 t/m ³	Konstantan 0,47	0,2	Messing ... 8,5	Messing ... 8,5	
Eisblech ... 2,400 t/m ³	Krippan ... 0,84	7	Zinn gewalzt ... 7,15	Zinn gewalzt ... 7,15	
Schlackenbeton 0,600-1,000 t/m ³	Quecksilber 0,94	0,5	Zinn gegossen ... 7,20	Zinn gegossen ... 7,20	
Baustahl ... 7,850 t/m ³	Mangan ... 0,95				

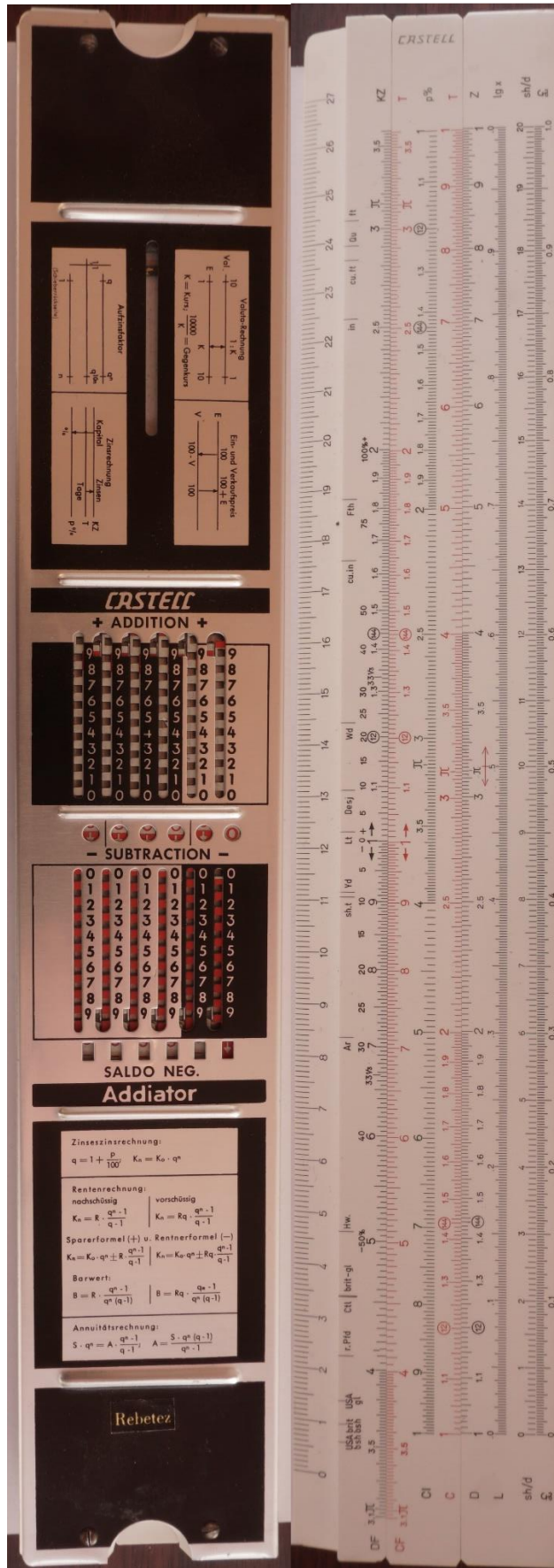
SALDO NEG. SUBTRACTION

+ ADDITION +

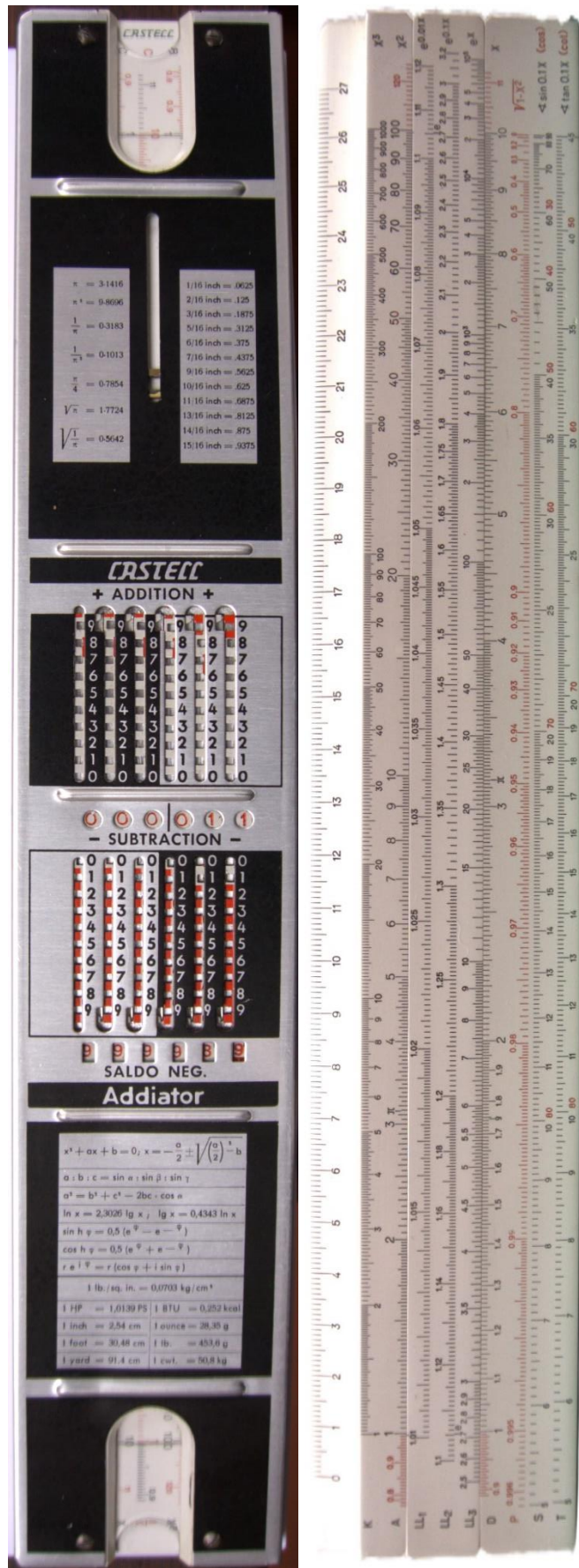
R806 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 1/87A silver



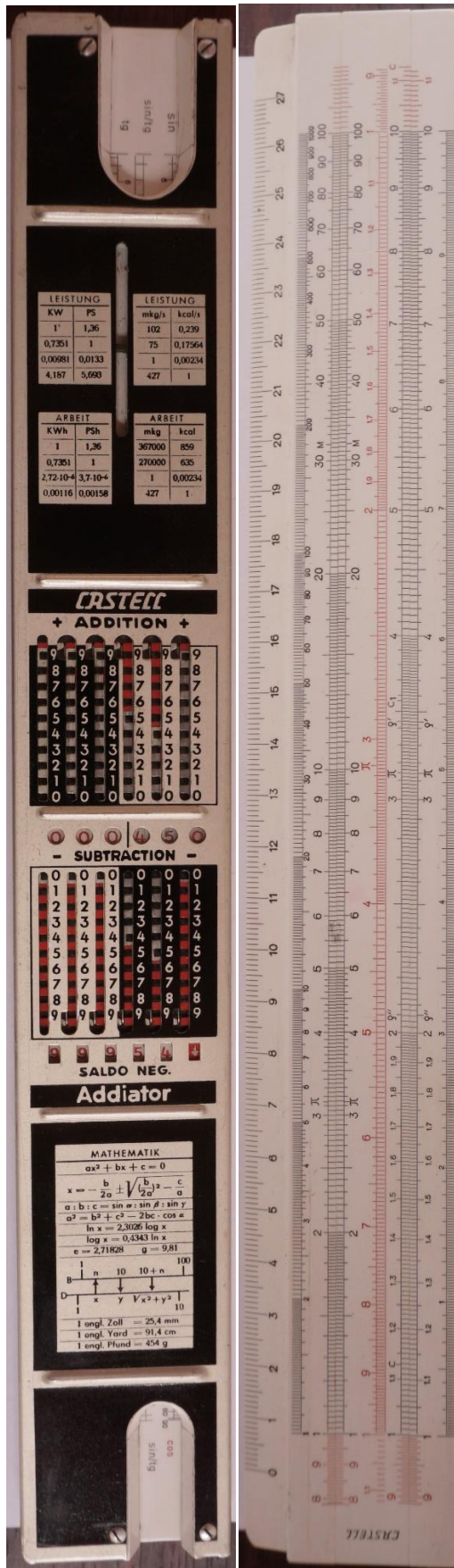
R362 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 111/22A



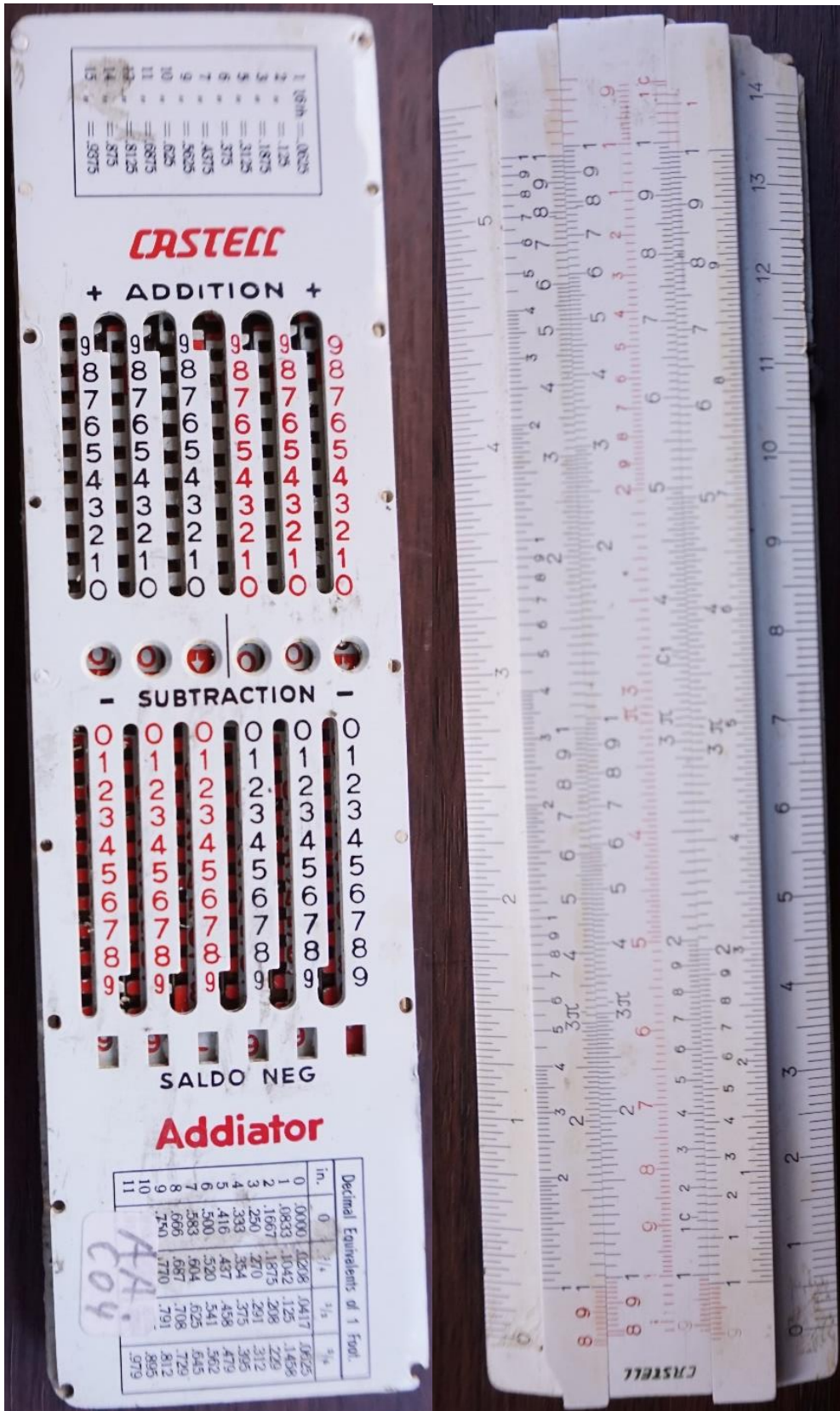
R808 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 111/54A



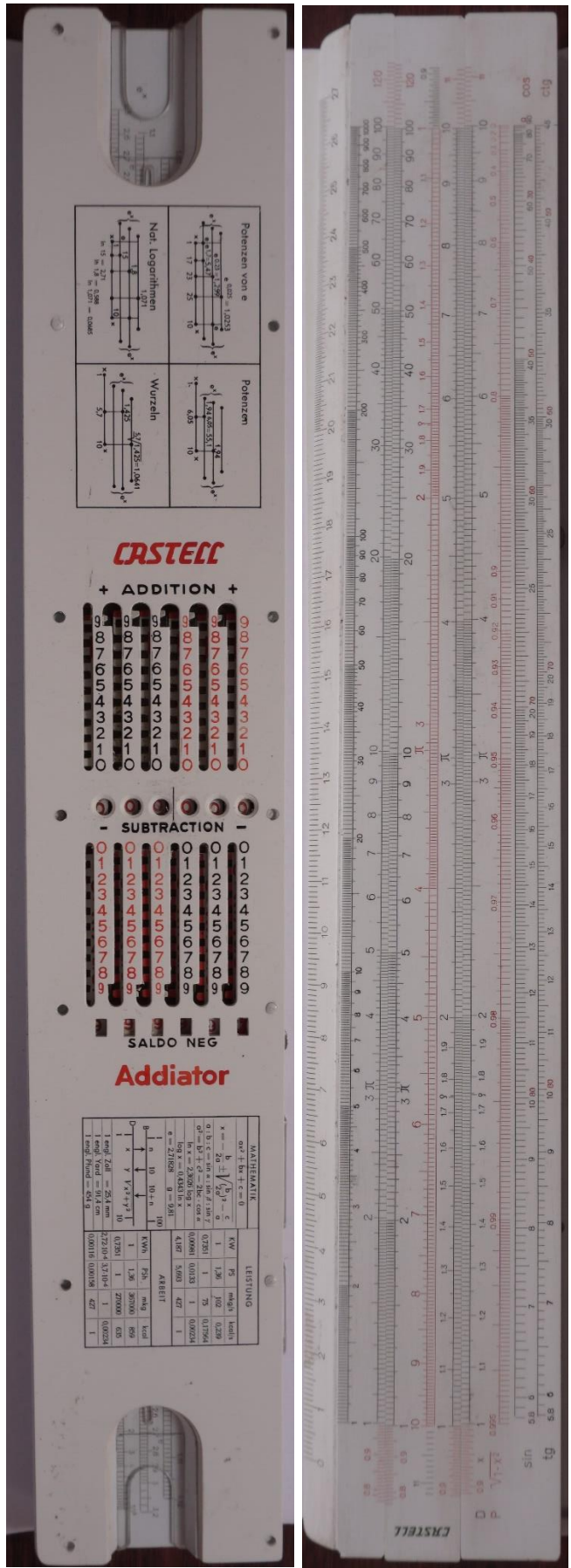
R721 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 111/87A



R728 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 67/87R Bülow



R729 CASTELL-ADDIATOR 111/54A Bülow



The model number can be found on the slide rule side if you slide the rail in the centre/tongue outwards. Example R613 Castell ADDIATOR 63/87R

Extract from Rechenschieber Slides Rules A.W. Faber A.W. Faber-Castell

Models, types, scales by Peter Holland 6th revised edition

6.5 All slide rules with ADDIATOR

1/... and 63/... with wooden core (pear tree) rest plastic

1/22A Disponent	Kübler Interest	1940-1942 and 1948-1955
1/54A Darmstadt	Kübler Super	1940-1942 and 1948-1955
1/87A Rietz	Kübler Rietz	1940-1942 and 1948-1955
111/22A Disponent		1952-1958 2teilig brit. Currency scale then 1 part brit. Currency scale towards the end (until 1973) without C.scale
111/54A Darmstadt		1952-1976 about 1955 ADDIATOR made of plastic
111/87A Rietz		1952-1975
63/22R Smalldisponent		1940-1942
63/39R Normal		1937-1943
63/87R Rietz		1937-1943
63/91R Normal-Trig		1937-1943
63/98R Elektro	Kübler Elektro	1935-1943
67/22R Disponent		1947-1958 2-piece brit. Currency scale then 1 part brit. Currency scale
67/22Rb Disponent		1957-1973
67/54R Darmstadt		1948-1957
67/54Rb Darmstadt		1958-1976
67/87R Rietz		1949-1959 about 1955 ADDIATOR made of plastic
67/87Rb Rietz		1960-1975
67/98R Elektro		1952-1960
67/98R Elektro		1961-1975

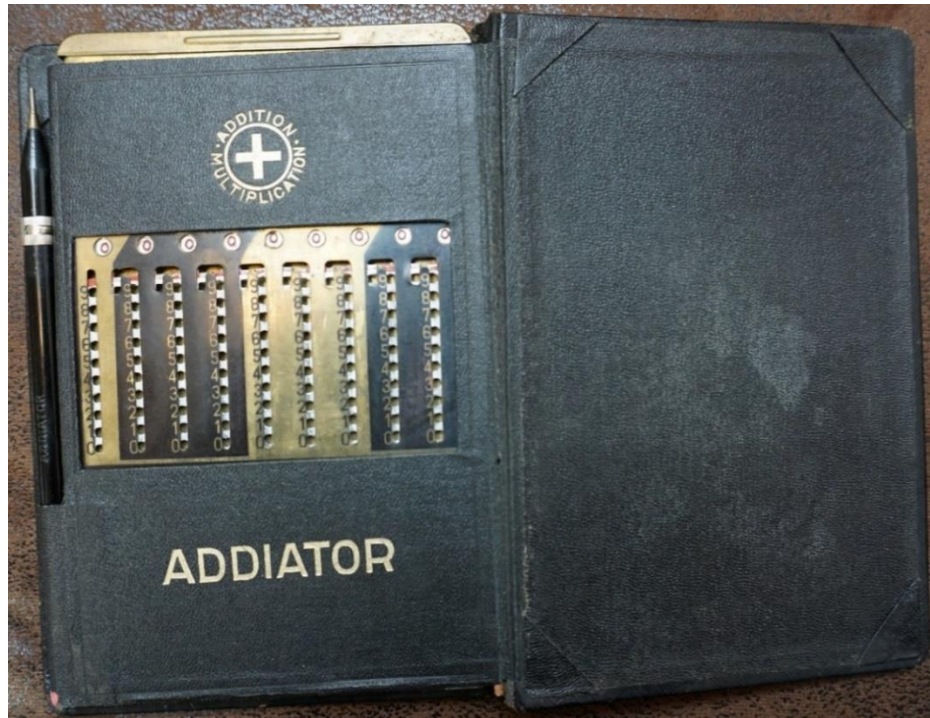
Patents

655353	1936	ADDIATOR from Kübler
1062040	1952	ADDIATOR in the plastic floor

Utility model

1734411	1956	Attaching the ADDIATOR to a slide rule
1765971	1958	Attaching the ADDIATOR to a slide rule

In June 1923, the journal *La Nature Revue de Sciences* published the article *LA MACHINE A CALCULER ADDIATOR*. The following model was probably manufactured exclusively for distribution in France, as the use of Unis France was only permitted for products manufactured in France. R866 in wallet. In contrast to the Unis France models, the serial number is stamped on the clip.



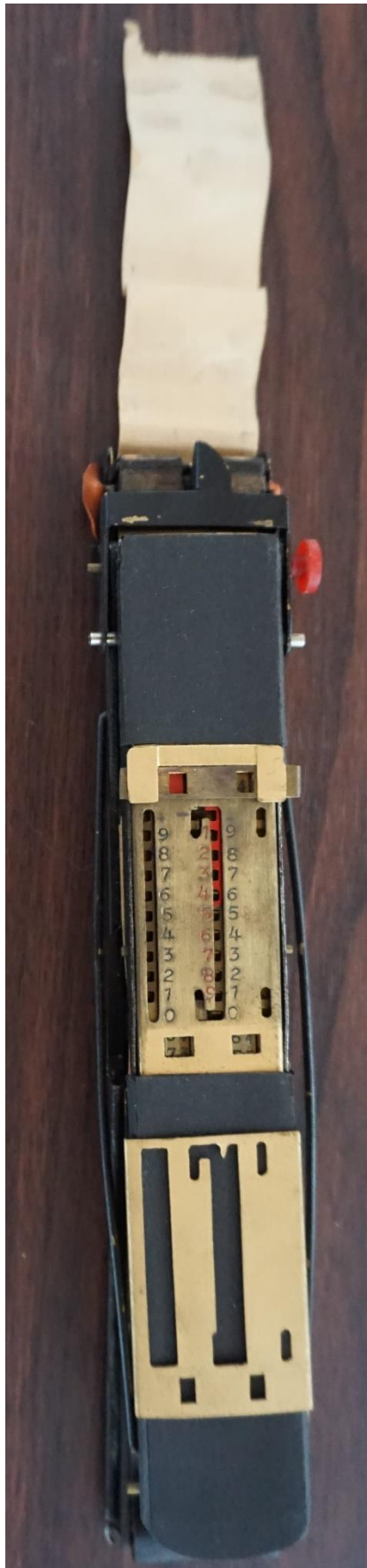
R866 ADDIATOR SN F 1053 dans tous les pays du monde without Unis France



R726 ADDIATOR Plastic model



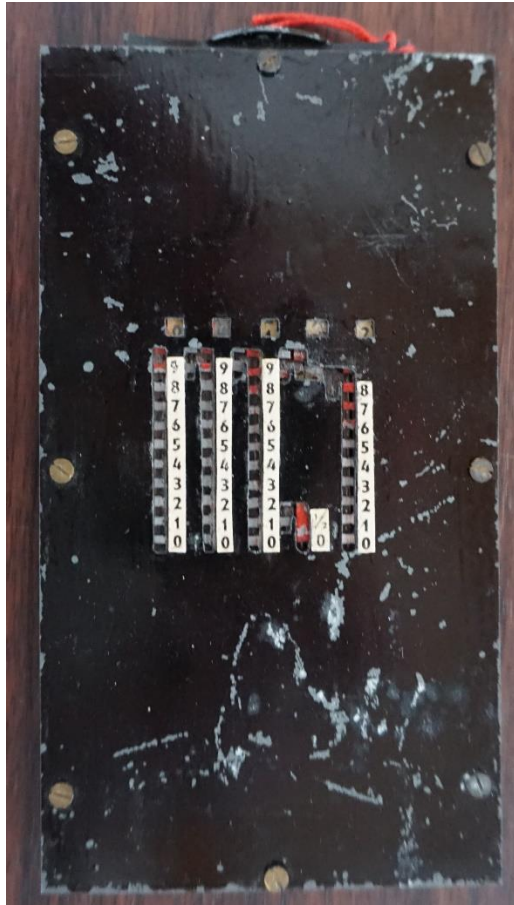
R828 ADDIATOR with printing unit



From the side



R827 ADDIATOR Iron currency model

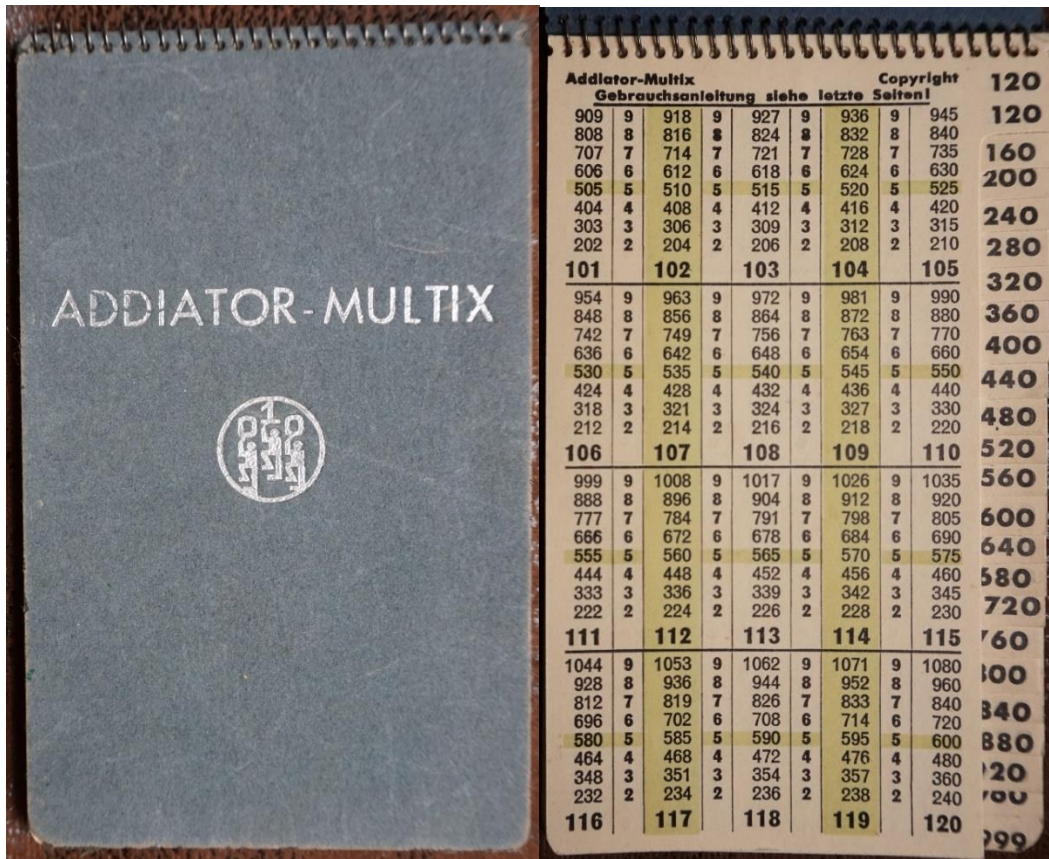


Aids

R545 ADDIATOR Multix



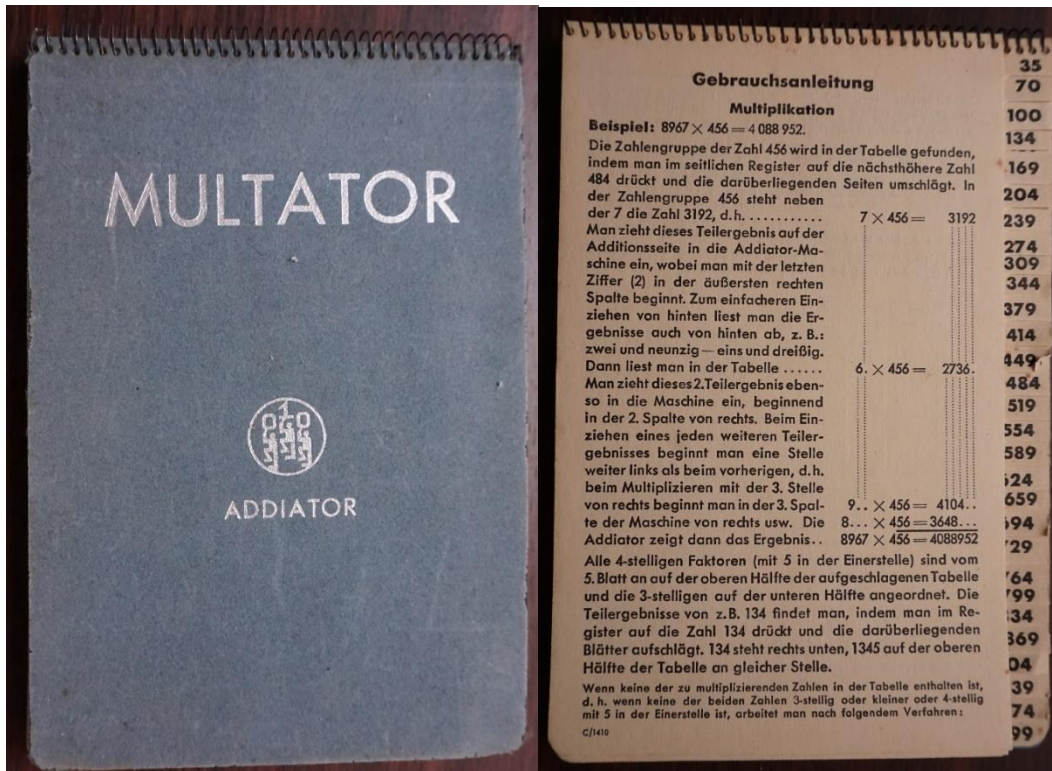
R852 ADDIATOR Multix



R752 ADDIATOR Fixator



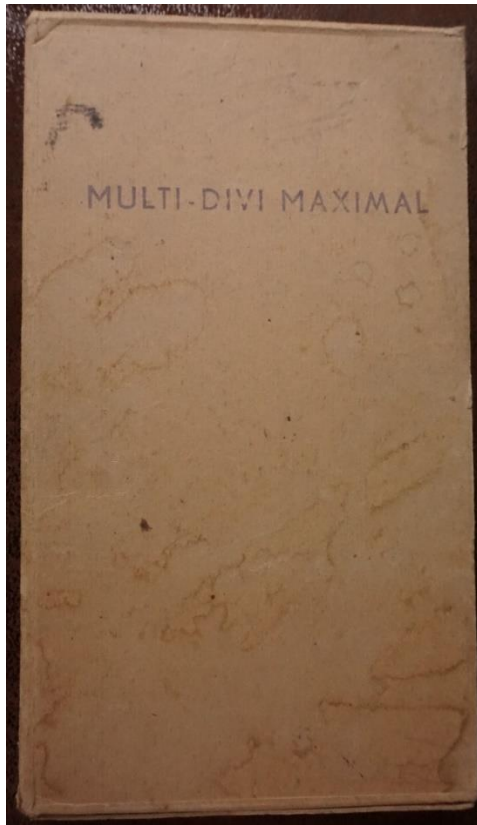
R846 ADDIATOR Multator



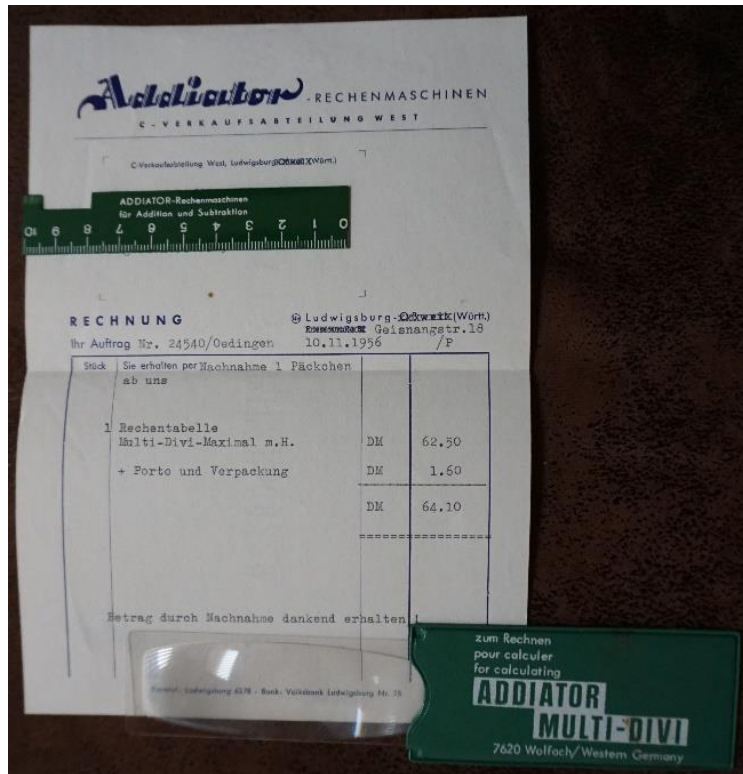
R841 Maximal MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson without slide adder



R841 Packaging



R841 Invoice for table work Multi-Divi Maximal, the set includes a ruler and a magnifying glass, ruler was placed over the receiving address, magnifying glass on the contact address of ADDIATOR




R836 Maximal MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson without slide adder



R840 Standard MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson without slide adder



R840 Standard MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson without slide adder



Ich rechne nicht! Ich lese nur ab!
Einfacher und schneller
geht's nicht mehr!

Anleitung für schnelles Rechnen mit der Multi-Divi- Rechentabelle

Jede Rechen- oder sonstige Maschine benötigt eine Gebrauchsanleitung, wenn man sie richtig bedienen will. Ebenso verhält es sich mit der Multi-Divi-Rechentabelle! Machen Sie sich bitte die Mühe, entweder die gesamte Anleitung oder nur die bei Ihnen vorkommenden Rechenbeispiele **wiederholt** durchzuüben. Schon nach kurzer Einarbeitung werden Sie erfreut feststellen, daß die Multi-Divi-Rechentabelle Ihnen SICHERHEIT, richtige **ERGEBNISSE** und **ZETTERSPARNIS** bietet.

Zum sicheren Ablesen der Ergebnisse nehmen Sie bitte den beiliegenden Ergebnisanzeiger. Den ausgeschnittenen Teil des Anzeigers in der gewünschten Kopfspalte so anlegen, daß nur die Zahlen des Resultats und des Multiplikators im Ausschnitt des Ergebnisanzeigers erscheinen.

Falsches Ablesen ist dabei unmöglich! Legen Sie aber bitte den Ergebnisanzeiger erst an, wenn das Auge vorher das Ergebnis im Schnittpunkt der beiden Zahlen (Kopfzahl und Multiplikator) gesehen hat.

Für Addition der Teilergebnisse sowie für Addition und Subtraktion überhaupt wird die **ADDIATOR**-Rechenmaschine empfohlen, die besonders praktisch bei der Anwendung der Multi-Divi-Rechentabelle ist.

A) MULTIPLIKATION

Beispiele:

Nr.	Rechnung	Kopfzahl	Seite	Multiplikator	Resultat
1	73 x 49	73	rechts	49	3577
2	736 x 0,49	736	rechts	49	360,64
3	736 x 495	736	links	495	364320
4	7,36 x 6,30	736	rechts	630	46,3680
			(an 63 und Resultat wird (0) angehängt!)		
5	736 x 493	736	rechts	93	68448
		736	rechts	400	294400
			(an 4 und Resultat werden (00) angehängt!)		
oder:	736 x 493	736	rechts	400	294400
		736	rechts	93	68448
			362848		
6	7365 x 49	7365	rechts	49	360885
7	7365 x 495	7365	links	495	3645675

1

Einige Urteile über MULTI-DIVI

Edeka Großhandel, Minden/Westfalen
Wir empfangen von Ihnen wiederum ein Exemplar Ihres MULTI-DIVI, den wir seit Jahren bereits schätzen gelernt haben.

Jos. Mazenauer, Zimmerei — Sägerei, Eggersriet/Schweiz
MULTI-DIVI ist mir ein unentbehrlicher Helfer geworden. In meinem Beruf brauche ich ihn für jede Rechnung speziell zur Berechnung der Quadrat- und Kubikmeter, der Schnittholzwaren. Eine Kostenberechnung ohne MULTI-DIVI habe ich nicht mehr gemacht.

Seitz Werke GmbH, Kreuznach/Rhein
Die MULTI-DIVI-Tabellen werden von unseren Werkstattschreibern zur Errechnung der Lohnsummen verwendet. Die Tabellen leisten uns dabei sehr gute Dienste.

Gemeinde Bernhausen a. F., Kreis Eßlingen a. N.
Wir bestätigen Ihnen, daß wir mit Ihrer MULTI-DIVI-Rechentabelle in diesem Jahre erstmals die Steuern und Umlagen der Gemeinde berechnet haben. Insbesondere bei der Umlageberechnung der Grundsteuer A, Grundsteuer B, Landwirtschaftliche Unfallversicherung, Familienausgleichskasse und Brandschaden zeigte sich das direkte Ablesen der Endresultate aus der Tabelle als sehr vorteilhaft. Bei ca. 1000 Umlageberechnungen benötigten wir früher etwa eine Woche. Jetzt konnte diese Arbeit mit Hilfe der MULTI-DIVI-Tabelle binnen eines Tages erledigt werden. Wir können deshalb allen Gemeindeverwaltungen die MULTI-DIVI-Tabelle auf das Beste empfehlen.

Einige von vielen MULTI-DIVI-Freunden aus der Schweiz
J. Berchtold, Wibichstr. 35, Zürich
Jos. Süssstrunk, Josefstr. 36, Zürich
Pneumatik Koch, Panorama, Luzern
E. Stieger, Bosch-Service, St. Gallen usw.

... einige von vielen aus den USA
United States Tobacco Co., New York
Walter Gas Co., Walters, Oklahoma
National Orange Co., Riverside, Calif.
The Trinchera Timber., Co. Denever, Colo.
Goodyear Rubber Co., Milwaukee, Wis. usw.

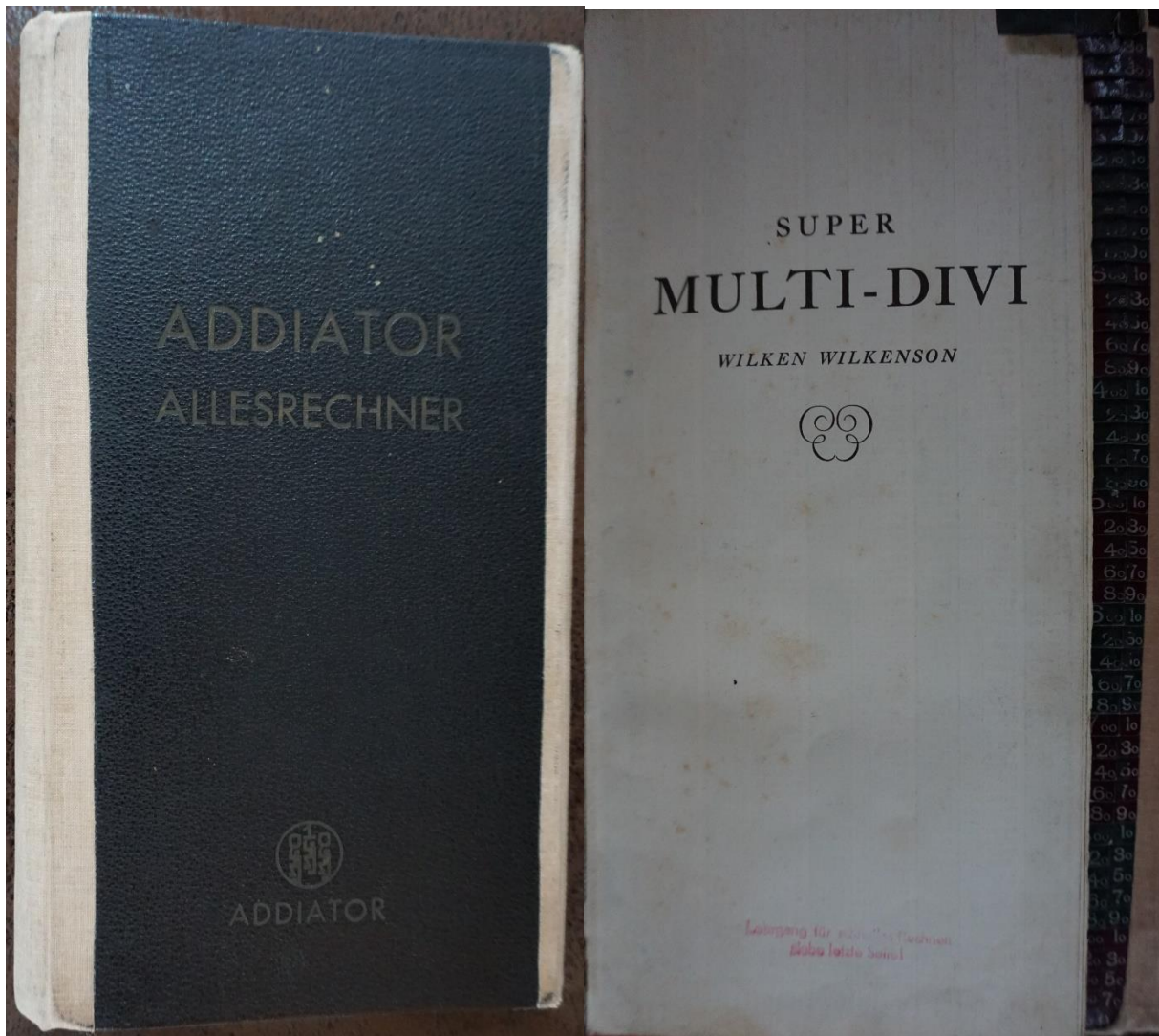
ADDIATOR

RECHENMASCHINENFABRIK C. KOBLER

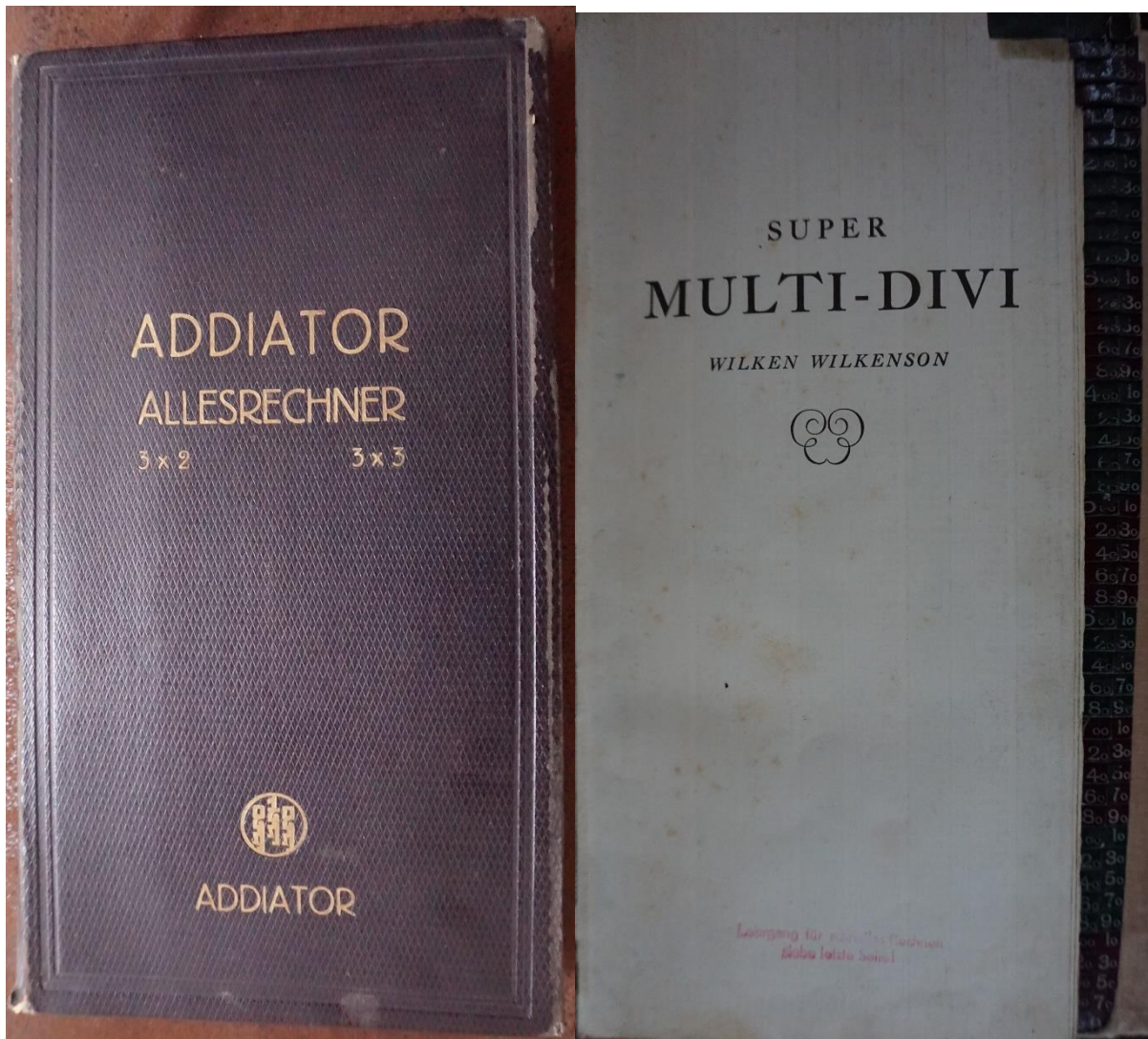
762 Wolfach/Baden

25 C 369 A

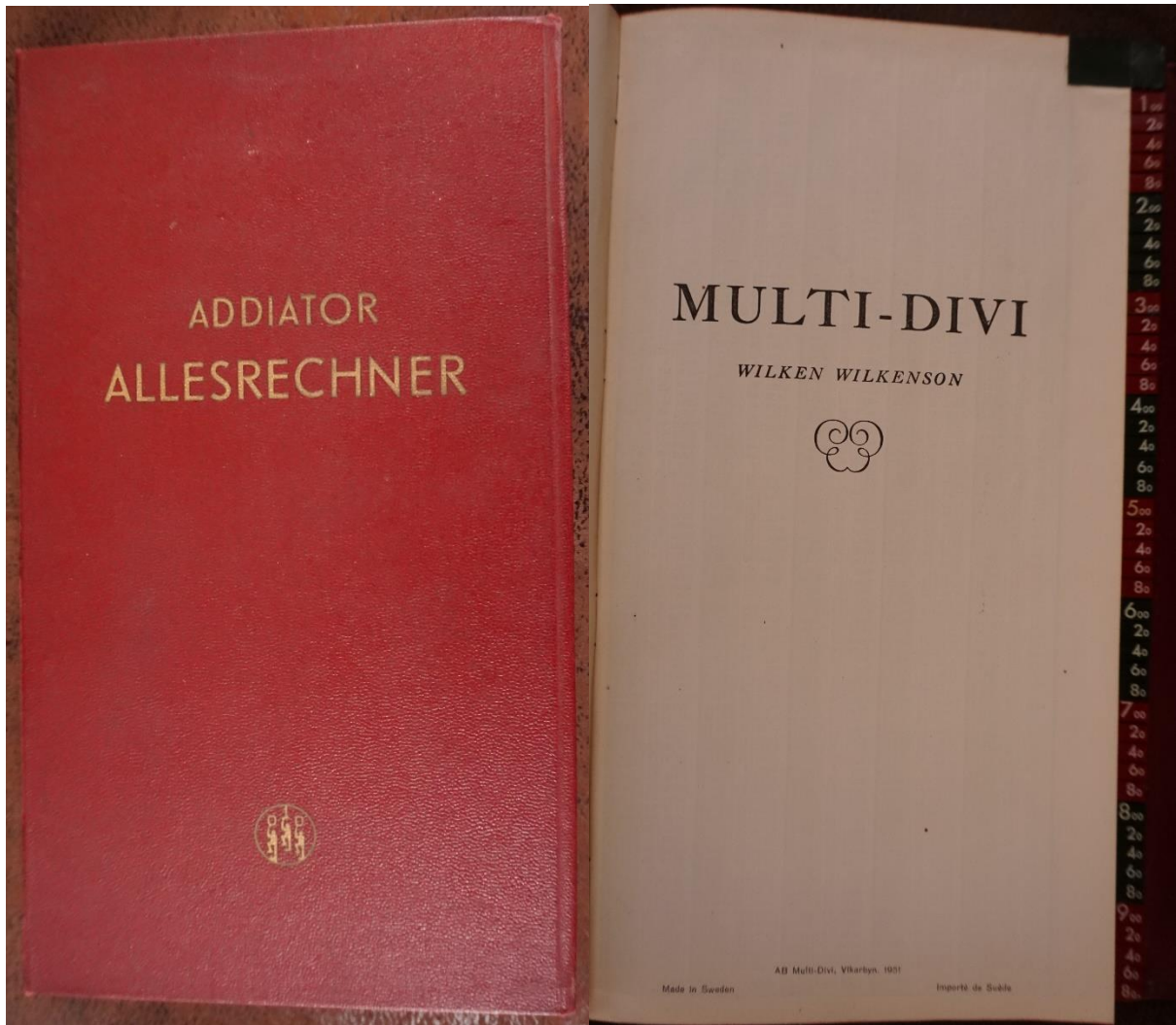
R837 ADDIATOR Allesrechner SUPER MULTI-DIVI of Wilken WilkenSON (slide adder removed)



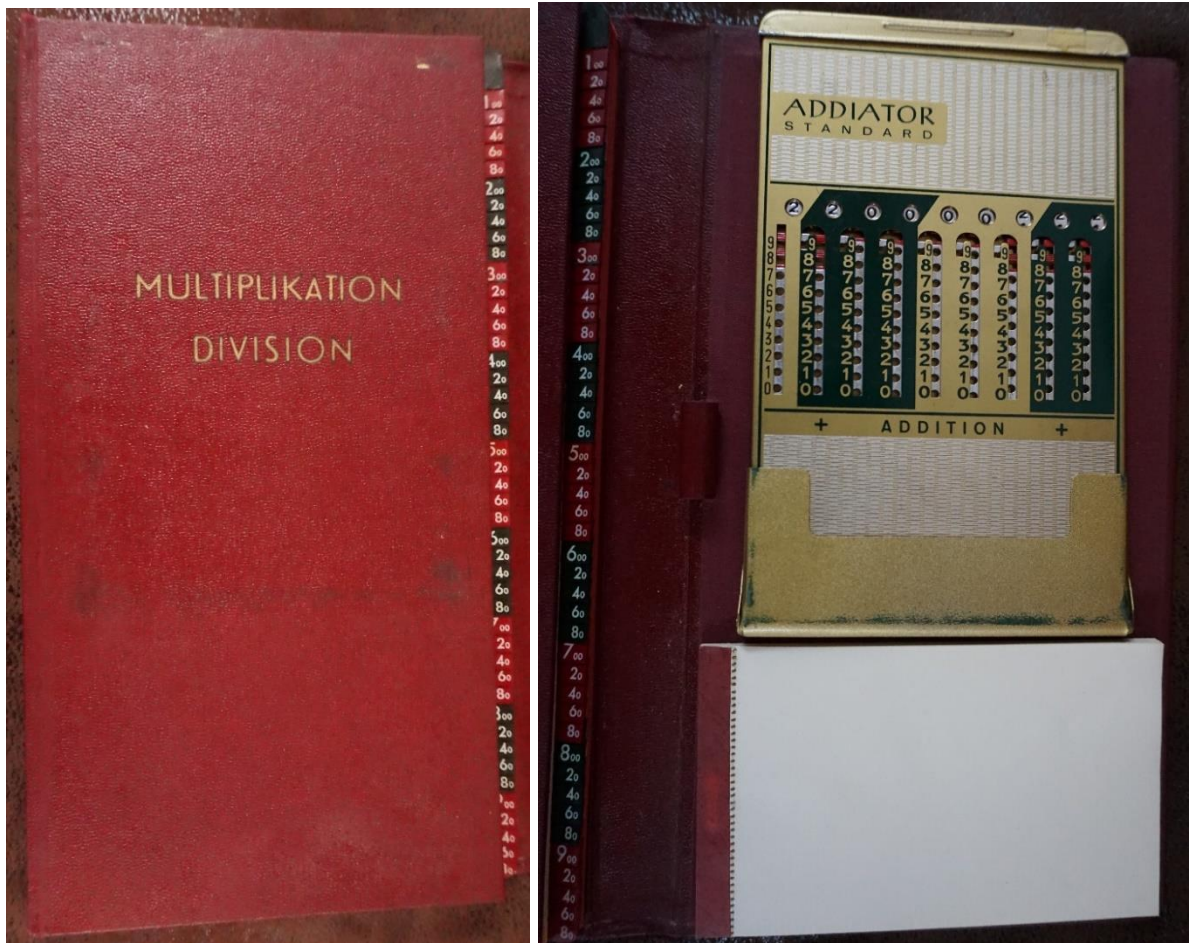
R838 ADDIATOR Allesrechner SUPER MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson (slide adder Rapid)



R839 ADDIATOR Allesrechner MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson (slide adder Standard)



R839 ADDIATOR Allesrechner MULTI-DIVI of Wilken Wilkenson (slide adder Standard)



Serial numbers (SN) ADDIATOR

On the ADDIATOR large models, usually on the reset bracket

R556	Klawun	9 Universal	104033
R396	ADDIATOR	Supra	105070
	ADDIATOR	Basismodel	106251
R414	ADDIATOR	Basic model	108707
	ADDIATOR	Basic model	110102
R705	ADDIATOR	Addiatrix	117303
R737	ADDIATOR	Supra	119670
	ADDIATOR	Supra	119722
R314	ADDIATOR	CREDIT-DEBET	123320
R171	ADDIATOR	Supra	142920
R748	ADDIATOR	Rapid	150339
R612	ADDIATOR	Supra	150449
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	150792
R749	ADDIATOR	Negativ	152130
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	153254
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	153494
	ADDIATOR	Supra	153566
	ADDIATOR	Rapid	154149
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	154391
	ADDIATOR	Supra	154958
R742	ADDIATOR	Supra	155006
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	155178
	ADDIATOR	Rapid	155273
R486	ADDIATOR	Rapid	159340
R399	ADDIATOR	Basic model	165532
R152	ADDIATOR	Negativ	170466
R541	ADDIATOR	Duplex Sterling	171820
R544	ADDIATOR	Maximator VALORECT	178160
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	178733
R273	ADDIATOR	Original	180463
	ADDIATOR	Original	189048
R587	ADDIATOR	Maximator	189352
	ADDIATOR	Negativ	197353
	ADDIATOR	Maximator	197673
R514	ADDIATOR	Negativ	201714
R809	ADDIATOR	Maximator	207226
R540	ADDIATOR	Maximator	207628
	ADDIATOR	Original	207718
R610	ADDIATOR	Maximator	209149
R741	ADDIATOR	Rupee	213171
R122	ADDIATOR	Maximator	219894
R797	ADDIATOR	Original	219951

	ADDIATOR	Maximator	220568
R736	ADDIATOR	Maximator	224597
R583	ADDIMAX	FRACTOMATOR	225281
	ADDIATOR	Maximator	226898
R305	ADDIATOR	Maximator	230332
R532	ADDIATOR	Negative	235741
R386	ADDIATOR	Negativ	238152
	ADDIATOR	Original	401252
R161	ADDIATOR	Standard	402238
R810	ADDIATOR	Negativ	403673
	ADDIATOR	Standard	405729
R522	ADDIATOR	Kontrollkase Putty	406650
R342	ADDIATOR	Putty	407800
R711	ADDIATOR	Putty	408424
R304	ADDIATOR	Addiatrix	412556
R703	ADDIATOR	Addiatrix	412722
R384	ADDIATOR	Addiatrix	413916
R743	ADDIATOR	Negative	500209
R558	ADDIMAX	HEXADAT	681326
R190	ADDIMAX	SIZEMATIC	697399
R474	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A043860
R731	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A100292
R732	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A101004
R733	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A101373
R322	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A102012
R700	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A103263
R871		GEMEKO	A120043
R435	ADDIATOR	UNIS France	A160500
R543	ADDIATOR	UNIS France	A200837
R246	ADDIATOR	Arithma large	A201031
R402	ADDIATOR	Duplex	A400035
R677	ADDIATOR	Duplex	A400665
R154	ADDIATOR	Duplex	A607524
R672	ADDIATOR	Duplex	A611244
R674	ADDIATOR	Duplex	A728435
R670	ADDIATOR	Duplex	A733674
R337	ADDIATOR	Basic model	B024708
R392	ADDIATOR	Basic model	B025533
R538	ADDIATOR	Basic model	B025976
R599	ADDIATOR	Basic model	B027344
R559	ADDIATOR	Basic model	B027730
R799	ADDIATOR	Unis France	C 00313

R750	ADDIATOR	Basic model	D024511
R751	ADDIATOR	Basic model	D028625
R811	ADDIATOR	Fractomator	D210835
R605	ADDIATOR	Maximator	D211727
R800	ADDIATOR	Super	D219546
	ADDIATOR	Super	D219860
R282	ADDIMAX	HEXADAT	D300786
R345	ADDIMAX		D312325
R676	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D319126
R704	ADDIATOR	Duplex Code	D321235
R678	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D326204
R317	ADDIATOR	Triplex	D331412
R364	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D334087
R680	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D337475
R606	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D358171
R274	ADDIATOR	Triplex	D361620
R516	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D393764
R249	ADDIATOR	ASTRO	D605712
R675	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D606964
R688	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D312680
R680	ADDIATOR	Duplex	D337680
R709	ADDIATOR	Elsarie	D366325
R798	ADDIATOR	Maximator	D803644
R774	ADDIATOR	Negativ	D804418
R592	ADDIATOR	Standard	D806470
	ADDIATOR	Standard	D808141
R369	ADDIATOR	Standard	D808984
R866	ADDIATOR	Basic model	F 1053
R507	ADDIATOR	UNIS France	F133130
R432	ADDIATOR	Basic model	F976452
R151	ADDIATOR	Supra	F978997
R746	ADDIATOR	Credit-DEBET	F980264
R747	Klawun	9 Universal	F985852
	ADDIATOR	Supra	F985971
R501	ADDIATOR	Supra	F990385
R740	ADDIATOR	Quantotar	G700365
R533	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M030312
R524	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M032140
R438	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M062901
R488	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M065208
R735	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M066230
R433	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M067830
R603	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M069505

R421	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M070756
R129	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M081139
	ADDIATOR	Basismodel	M120098
	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M121920
R487	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M122289
	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M128829
R434	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M143739
R600	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M150098
R745	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M150175
R528	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M162656
R590	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M303209
R003	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M308567
	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M914783
	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M917117
R490	ADDIATOR	Basic model	M926027
R879	ADDIATOR	Credit-DEBET	M923453
R407	ADDIATOR	Basic model S12	P504588
R738	ADDIATOR	Basic model S12	P505293
R739	ADDIATOR	Basic model S12	P550391

Small analysis of the serial numbers

The ADDIATOR serial numbers consist of a 6 digits number, with or without leading letters. The letters used are M, D, B, F, P, G, A.

The serial numbers were not always used in ascending order at ADDIATOR. Probably only the large models should be taken into account. The Addimax models should not be taken into account.

Production started in 1920 with the ADDIATOR Basic model. The first numbers known to me start at 023,000, with D being used for the aluminium version and B for the etched brass version, considering the numbers below 30000. A large order for Australia and New Zealand could be responsible for the serial numbers up to 023,000 that have not yet been found. Otto Meuter's break with Carl Kübler at the end of 1921 was probably accompanied by a change from the Kübler-Meuter system to the pure ADDIATOR mark. This can be recognised by the serial numbers between 027... and 028.... The frequent design changes at the beginning are not reflected in large coherent number ranges. I therefore assume that the production quantities (apart from the large order mentioned) were small at the beginning. From numbers 030... a new pattern, the broken glass pattern, was used. At the same time, an M was placed in front of the serial number for the basic models.

The System Kübler Meuter variant starting with M15 is unusual. Here, too, only one assumption: these were produced on the occasion of the 5th anniversary. At the end of 1925, ADDIATOR stated that it had produced approx. 175,000 units. 125000 of these were exported abroad.

ADDIATOR advertised the Calulex in 1923 with a 2nd article. In the meantime, Otto Meuter's single-sided models were still being produced in small numbers, but with the A rithma (capital A) a single-sided successor was found, but the name ADDIATOR was not placed underneath. The A in front of the serial number could stand for abroad, because of 41 serial numbers beginning with A that I know of, 7 have the feature Unis France, 9 are A rithma and Duplex Sterling variants, 13 are A rithma decimal. Therefore, the A rithma would have been produced especially for foreign countries. The R474 variant is still very similar in style to the ADDIATOR Basic model in the black design. The successors to the first A rithma variant start in the number range A10 and A20 (Sterling).

Whether the ADDIATOR S12 models were produced before the first Arithma variant cannot be deduced from the serial numbers, as a separate number range was used here: P5, there is also an S12 without P. I suspect the slide adder R474 was developed before this, as the name Arithma was already protected in 1922.

The Quantotar models also have their own number range G7.

The serial numbers of the Putty model all start with 40 and the trade mark was registered in 1924. The successor to the Addiatrrix was also documented with 41.

Duplex, Triplex, Astro and Elsarie are frequently represented in the D3 number range. No serial numbers are known for the Perplex.

It is striking that no serial numbers are known for the small models and that the medium sizes, without Putty and Addiatrix, were only exceptionally given a number.

Accordingly, D0 / B0 / M0 / A0 would be in ascending production order in the last 5 digits. Labelled here as Group1.

A10 was blocked for Arithma, therefore M12 to M14 follow the previously mentioned group1.

M15 was blocked for balance machine with glass breakage.

A20 was blocked for Arithma Sterling

40 was blocked for Putty

41 was used for Addiatrix

P50 or 50 was blocked for Basic model S12

P55 was blocked for Basic model S12 3 decimals

G70 was blocked for Quantotar.

M3 / M9 / F8 / F9 cannot be clearly classified, probably all have in common that no arrow symbol was used.

Between 1926 and 1929 ADDIATOR decides to do without the leading letters, except for the blocked areas. Exceptions remain the letters A and D.

3.ADDIMULT

Shortly after the Second World War, December 1945, the first ADDIMULT slide adders were produced in Switzerland by Addimult A G Spezialfabrik für Recheninstrumente. In 1947 the company was closed and Hans Wolfgang Kübler(1909-1987) traveled to Sweden, where he sold further parts under the ADDIMULT brand engraved with Made in Sweden. In 1949 Kübler founded the ADDIMULT Rechenmaschinenfabrik in Bad Harzburg. In 1958 the company moved to Donaueschingen. Production stopped in the early 1970s.

H.-W. Kübler had taken two sets of tools from his father's company during the turmoil of the Second World War. However, only the large models, such as Summator, Supra, etc. match the ADDIATOR large models.

For many years there was a competition within the family.

Slide adder overview ADDIMULT

ADDIMULT DUPLEX (ADDIATOR)

ADDIMULT SUMAX

ADDIMULT SUMAX-E

ADDIMULT SUMAX-Extra

ADDIMULT SUMAX-S

ADDIMULT SUMAT

ADDIMULT SUMAT-6

ADDIMULT SUMMATOR

ADDIMULT SUMMATOR RUPEE

ADDIMULT SALDOR

ADDIMULT FAVORIT

ADDIMULT SUPRA

ADDIMULT SUPRA RUPEE

ADDMASTER

ADDMASTER-Junior

ADDMASTER-Baby

ADDIFIX-6

ADDIFIX-9

ADDIFIX Super

FORWARD 6

FORWARD 9

TOWER (6)

TOWER (9)

TOWER 9

Sears (6)

Sears (9)

ROLLS RECORD (6)

ROLLS RECORD-6

ROLLS RECORD-9

Perfect 6

QUICK -ADD

'RITZ'

Feinmessinstitut Klawun had slide adders produced by ADDIATOR and ADDIMULT.

Klawun SALDOFIX

WESCOSA distribution in the USA / OMEGA was also produced in HONG KONG for Wescosa

OMEGA 6 digits

Aids

Saldor with position flags and calculation table 99 x 999

With ADDIMULT logo:

R537 ADDIATOR Duplex other dimensions than ADDIATOR / compare ADDIATOR Duplex R523

R853 ADDIATOR Duplex other dimensions than ADDIATOR Italian variant

R790 ADDIMULT Duplex Made in Customs Territory of SWITZERLAND

R526 Summator

R722 Summator Rupee Made in Western Germany

R510 Supra Made in Switzerland

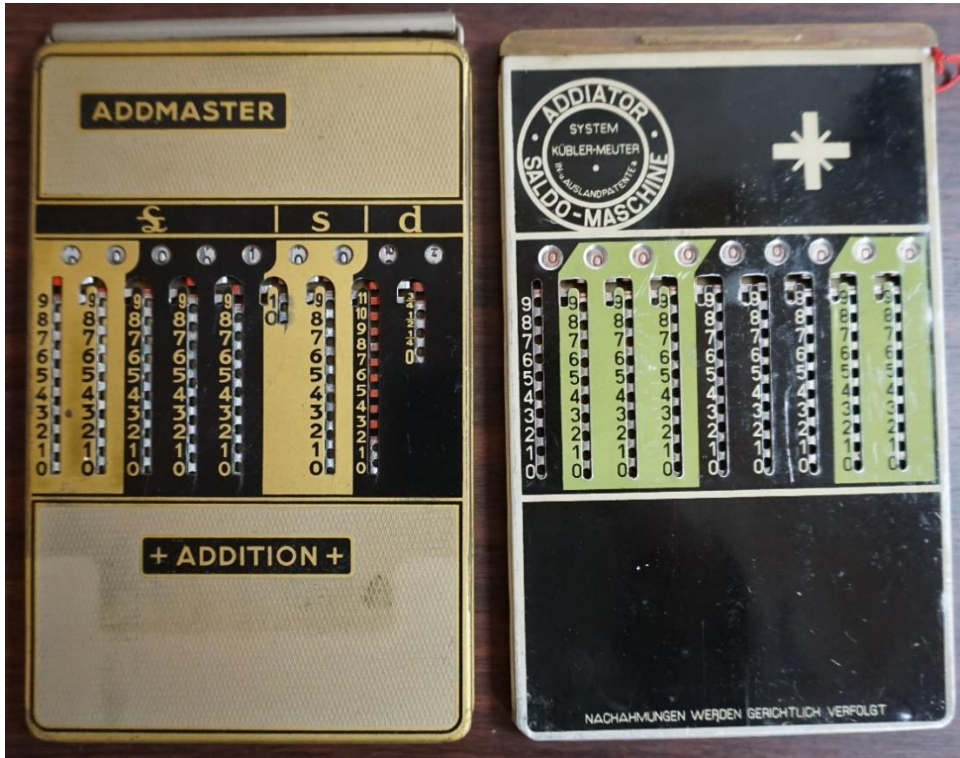
R372 Supra Rupee Made in Sweden

Size comparison Attention Addiator Duplex shown is from Addimult see R537

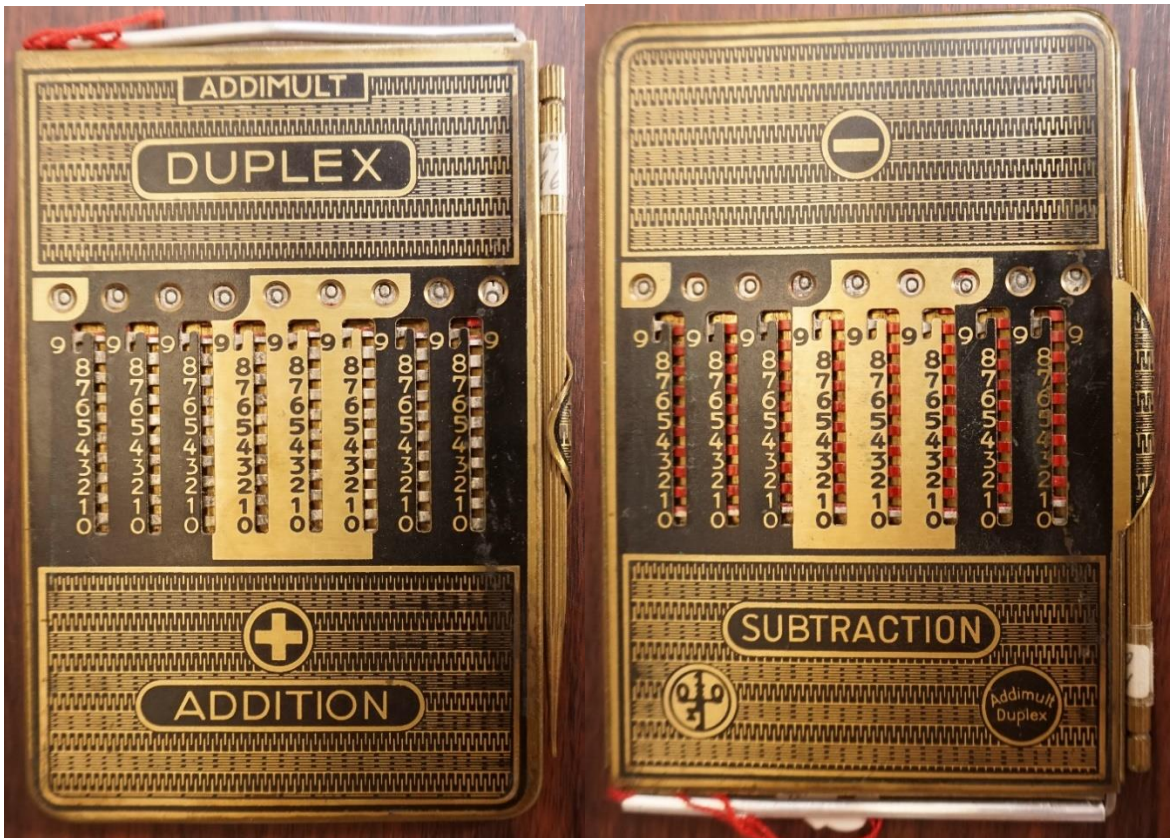


The large models of Addimult and Addiator are identical in width and length.

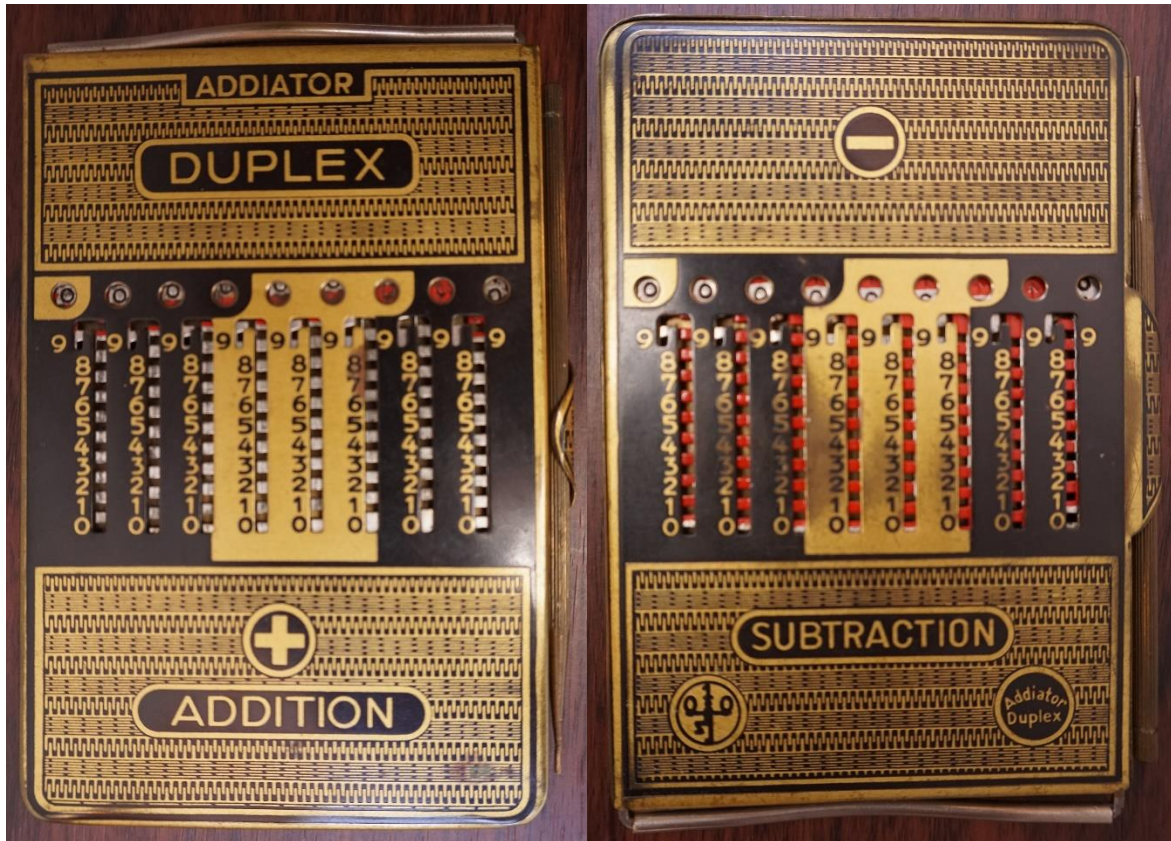
In contrast to Addiator, Addimult has chosen a different bracket shape.



R790 ADDIMULT DUPLEX Made in Customs Territory of SWITZERLAND



R537 ADDIMULT DUPLEX (ADDIATOR)



R853 ADDIMULT DUPLEX (ADDIATOR) Italian variant

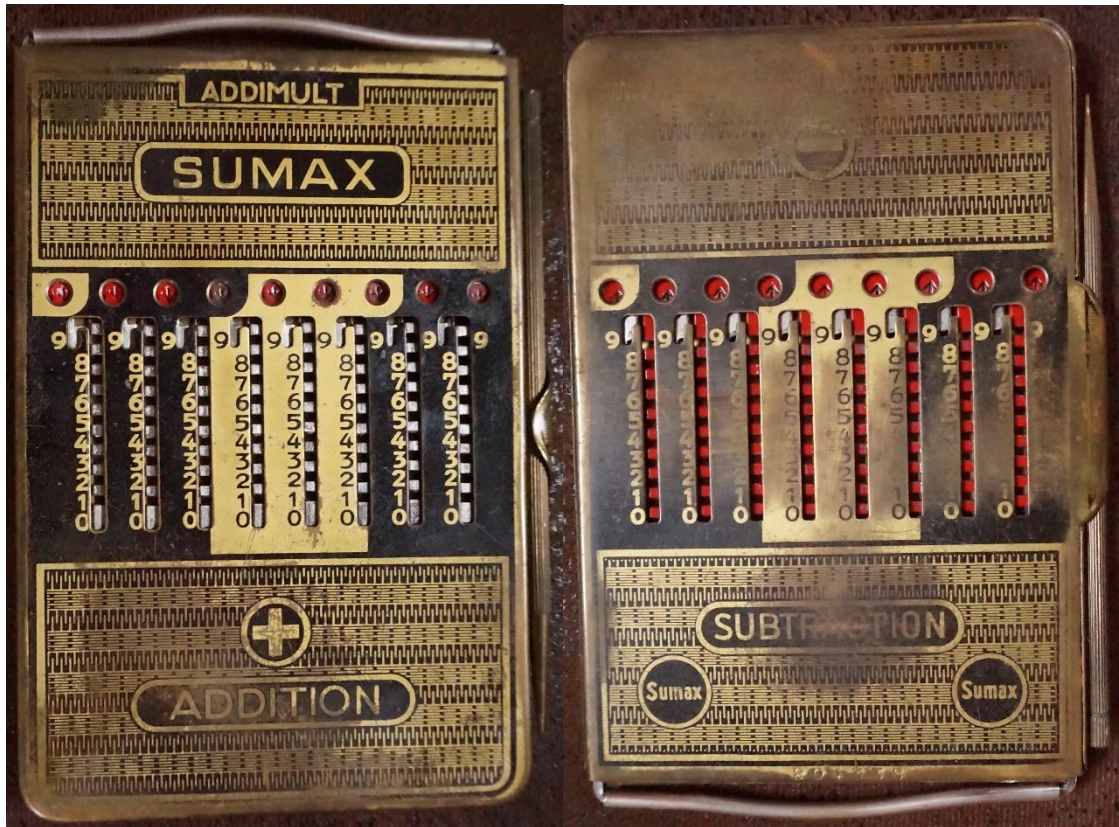


ADDIMULT had apparently also produced slide adders under the ADDIATOR brand, because ADDIATOR would not have purchased its own duplex size tool set that would have deviated from the standard size of the medium-sized slide adders. The size clearly speaks in favour of ADDIMULT and is further emphasised by the ADDIMULT logo

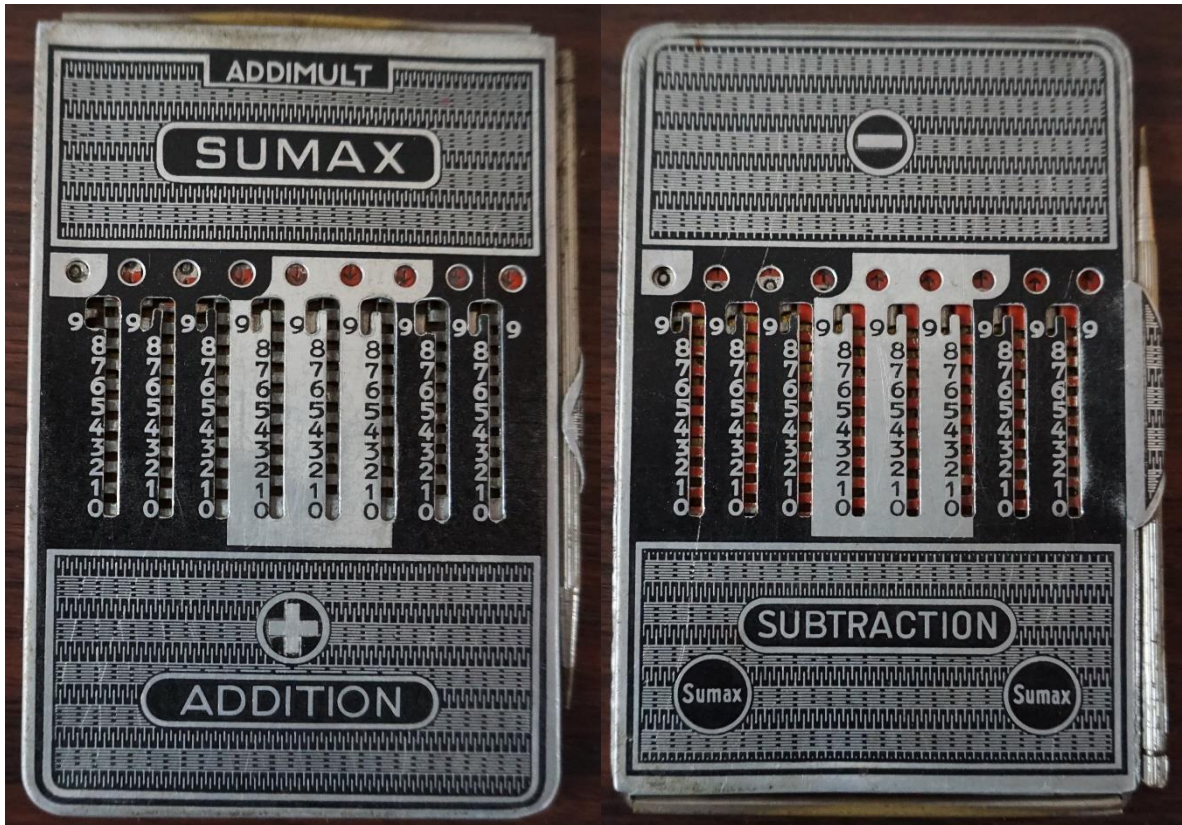
Size comparison ADDIMULT Duplex (still with ADDIATOR brand) with ADDIATOR Duplex.
ADDIMULT Duplex is 5 mm wider.



R842 ADDIMULT SUMAX



R411 ADDIMULT SUMAX



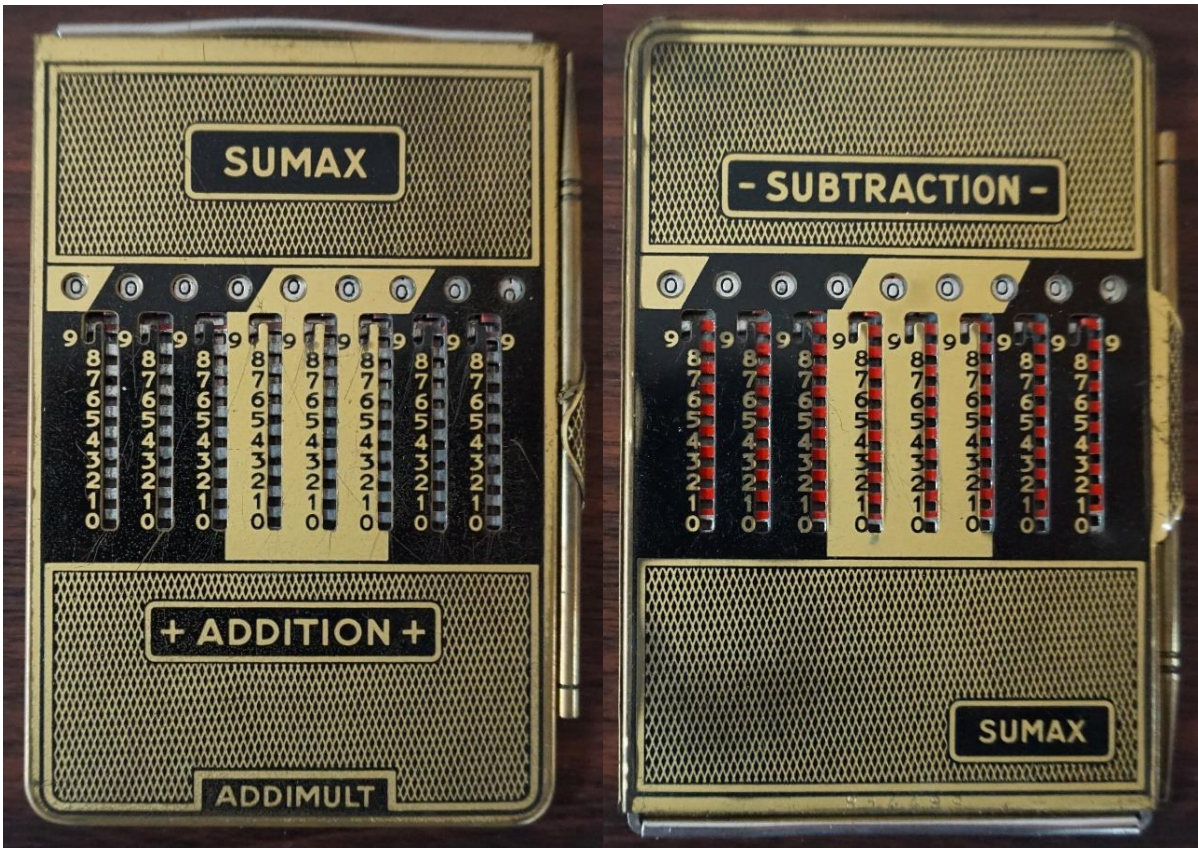
R884 ADDIMULT SUMAX 3 decimals



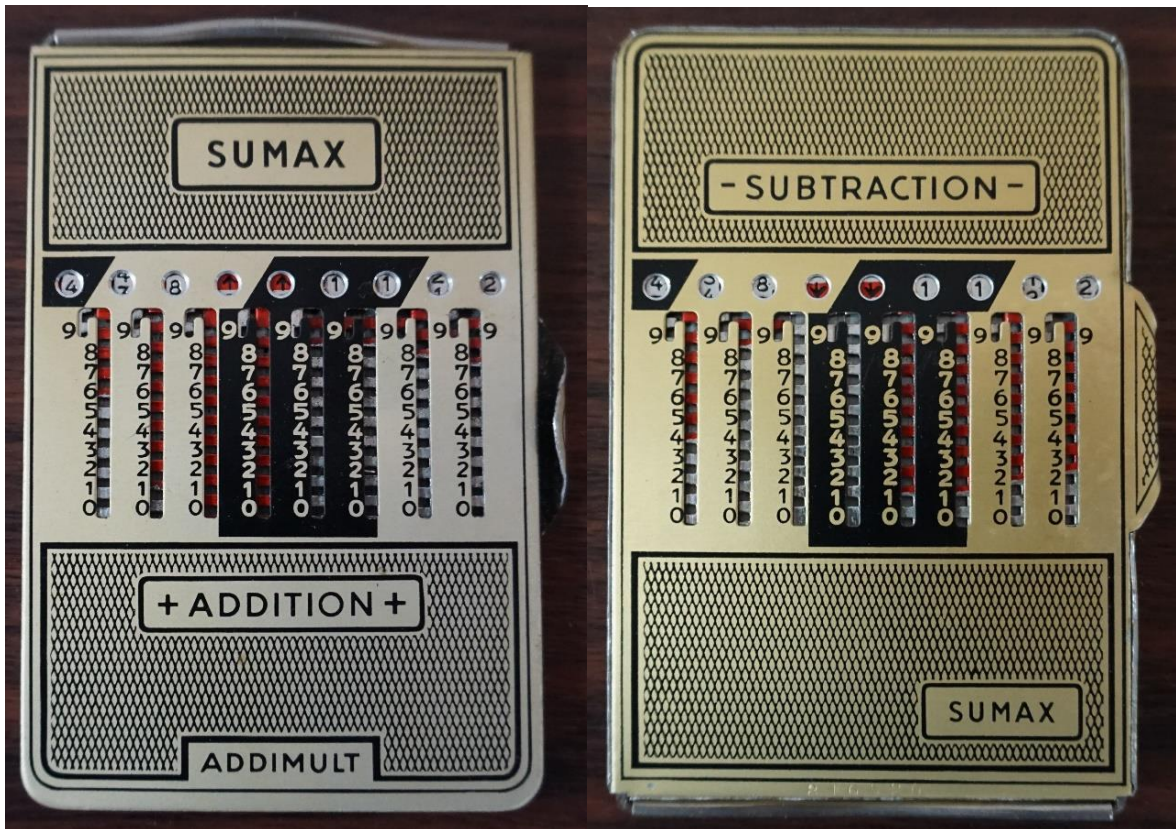
R395 ADDIMULT SUMAX



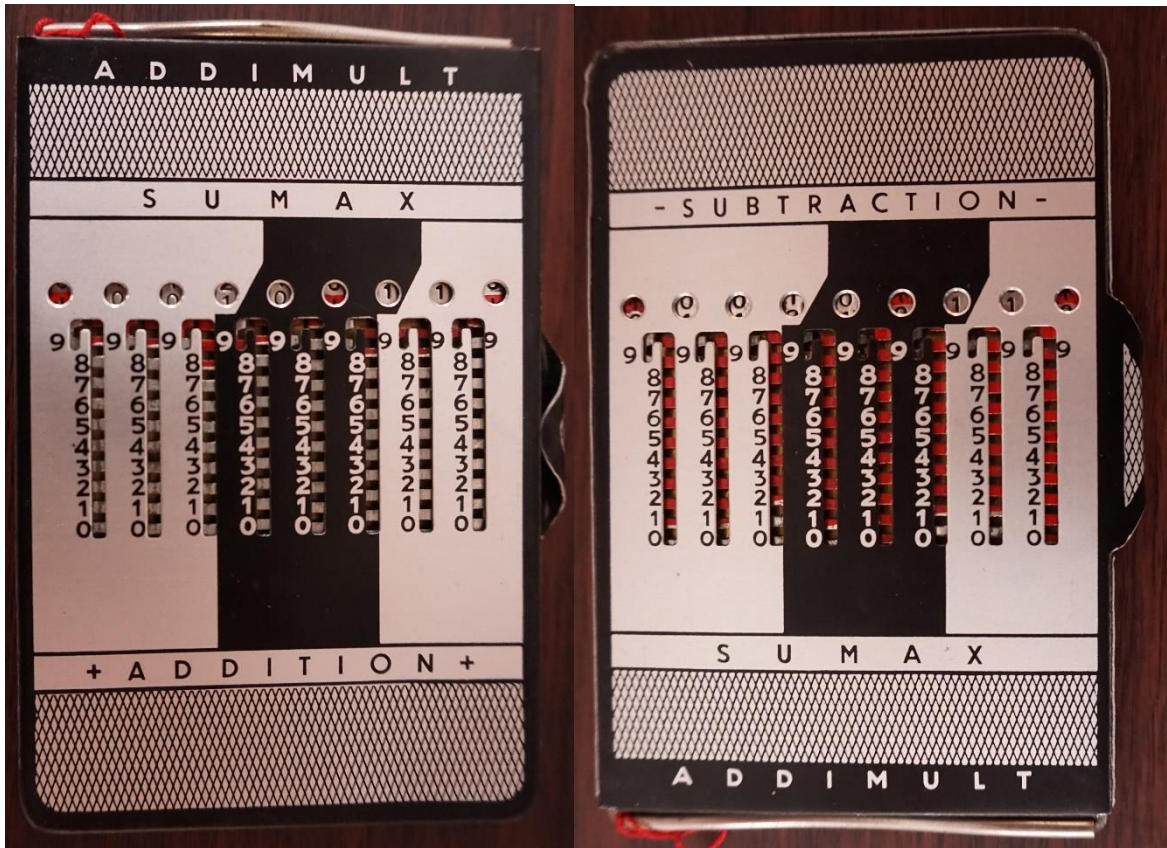
R156 ADDIMULT SUMAX SN 814499



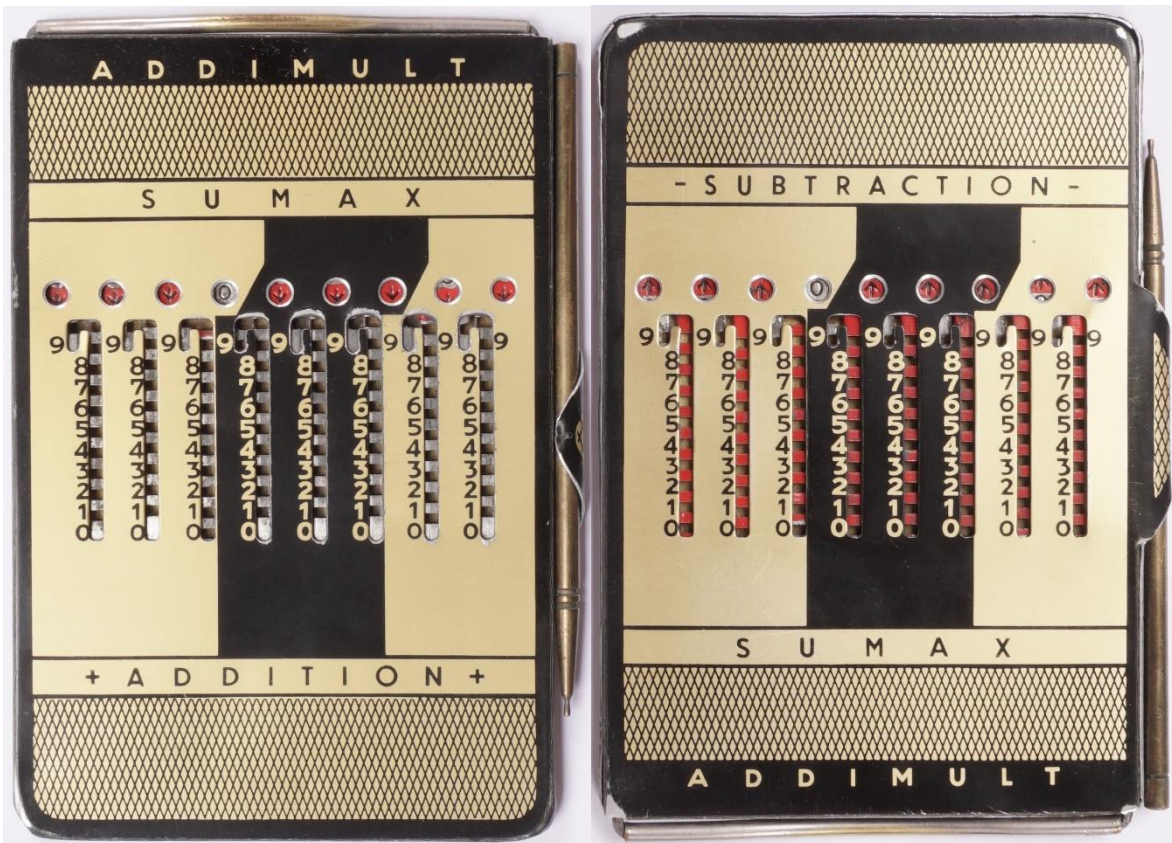
R321 ADDIMULT SUMAX SN 816526



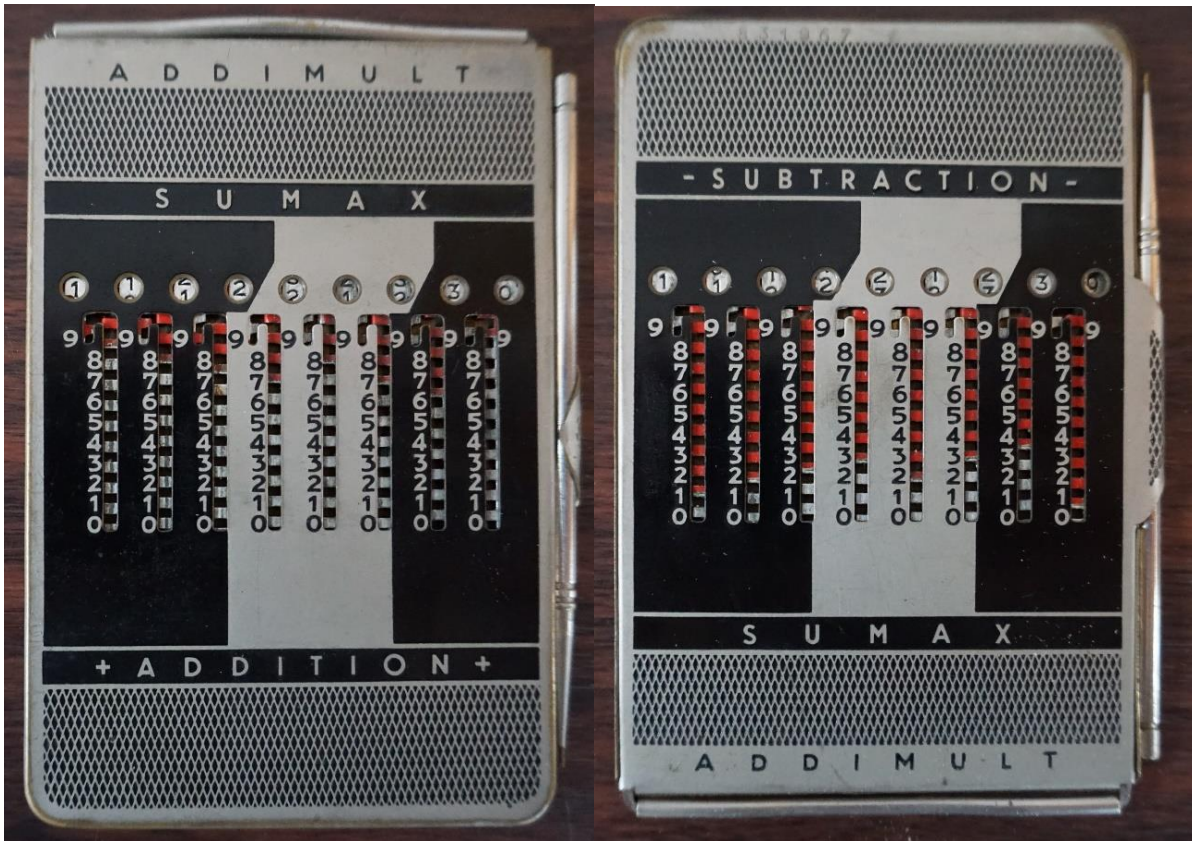
R785 ADDIMULT SUMAX



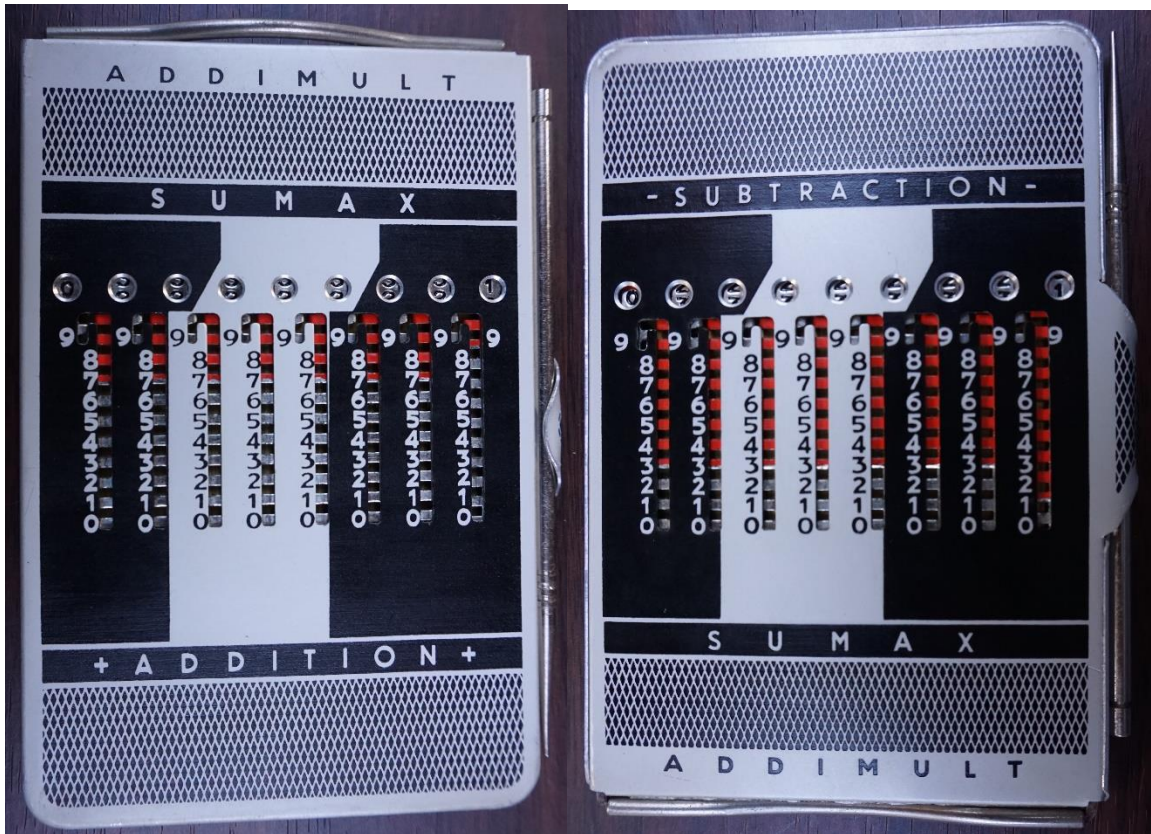
R878 ADDIMULT SUMAX



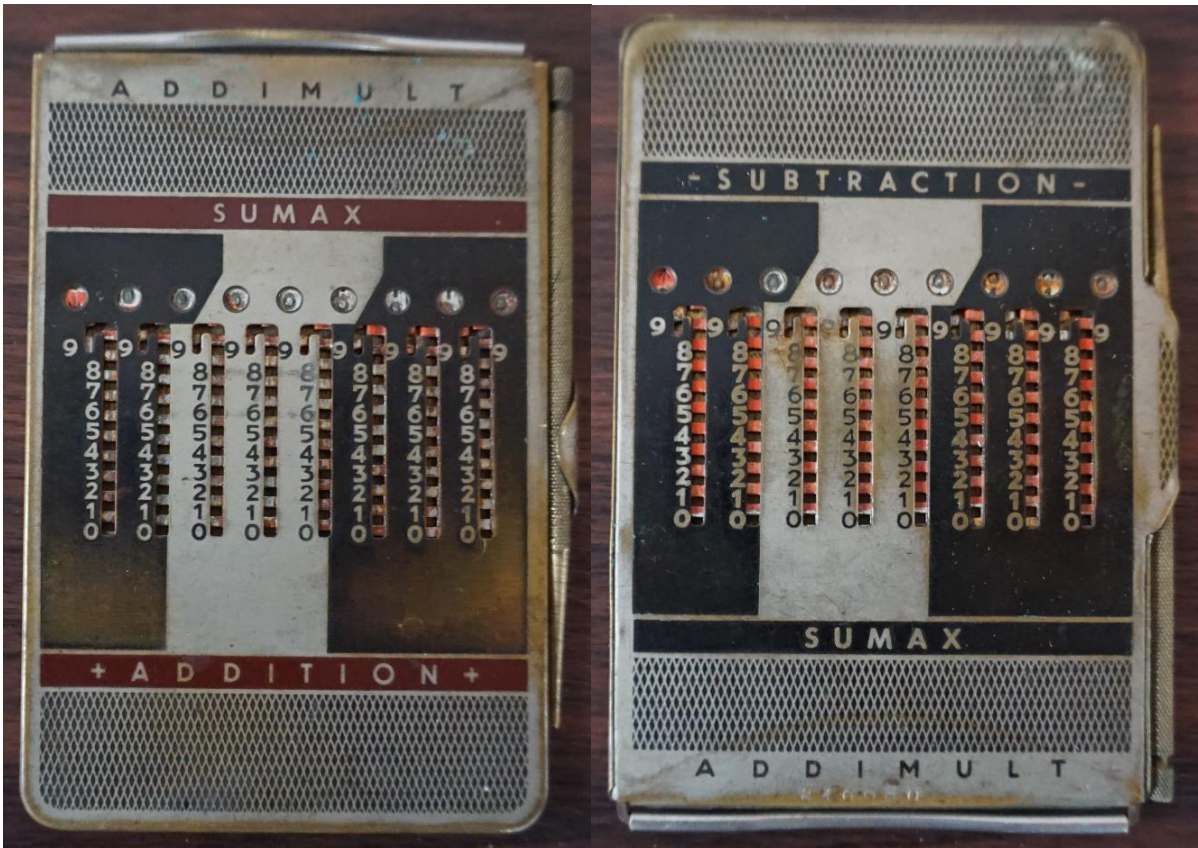
R375 ADDIMULT SUMAX SN 831967



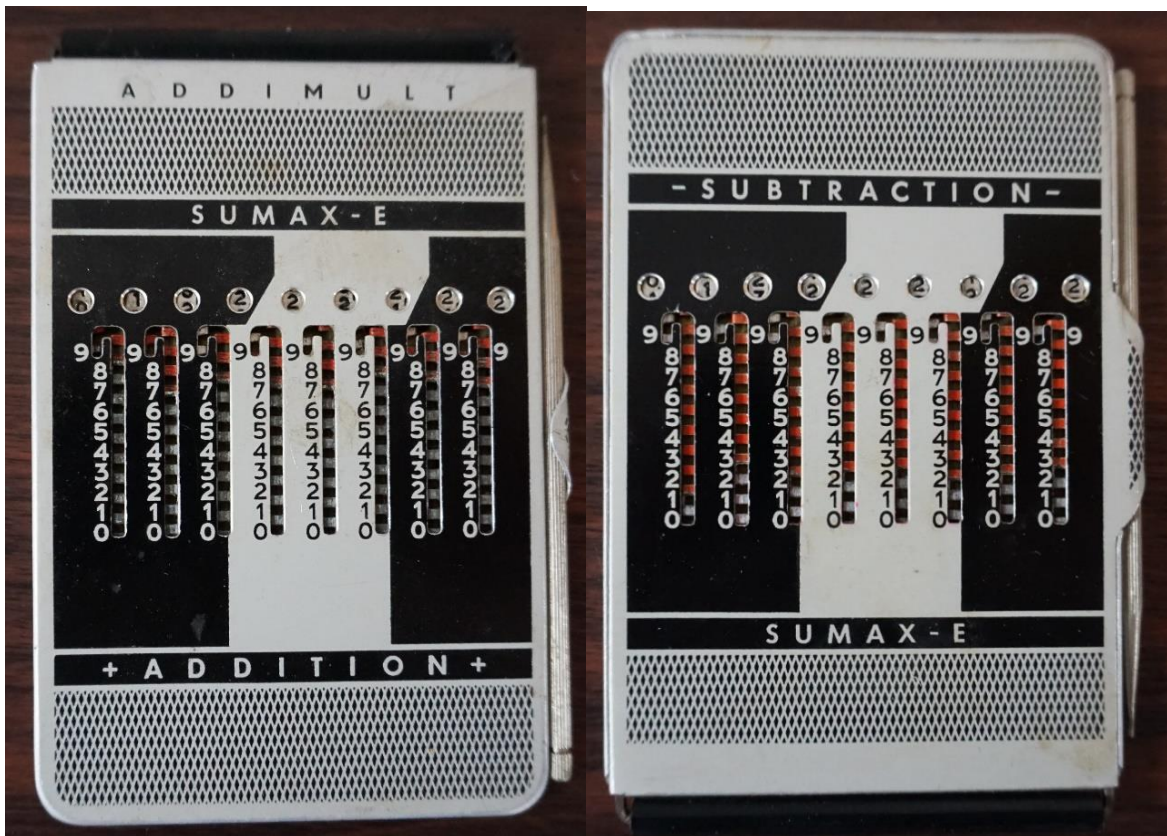
R525 ADDIMULT SUMAX 3 decimals



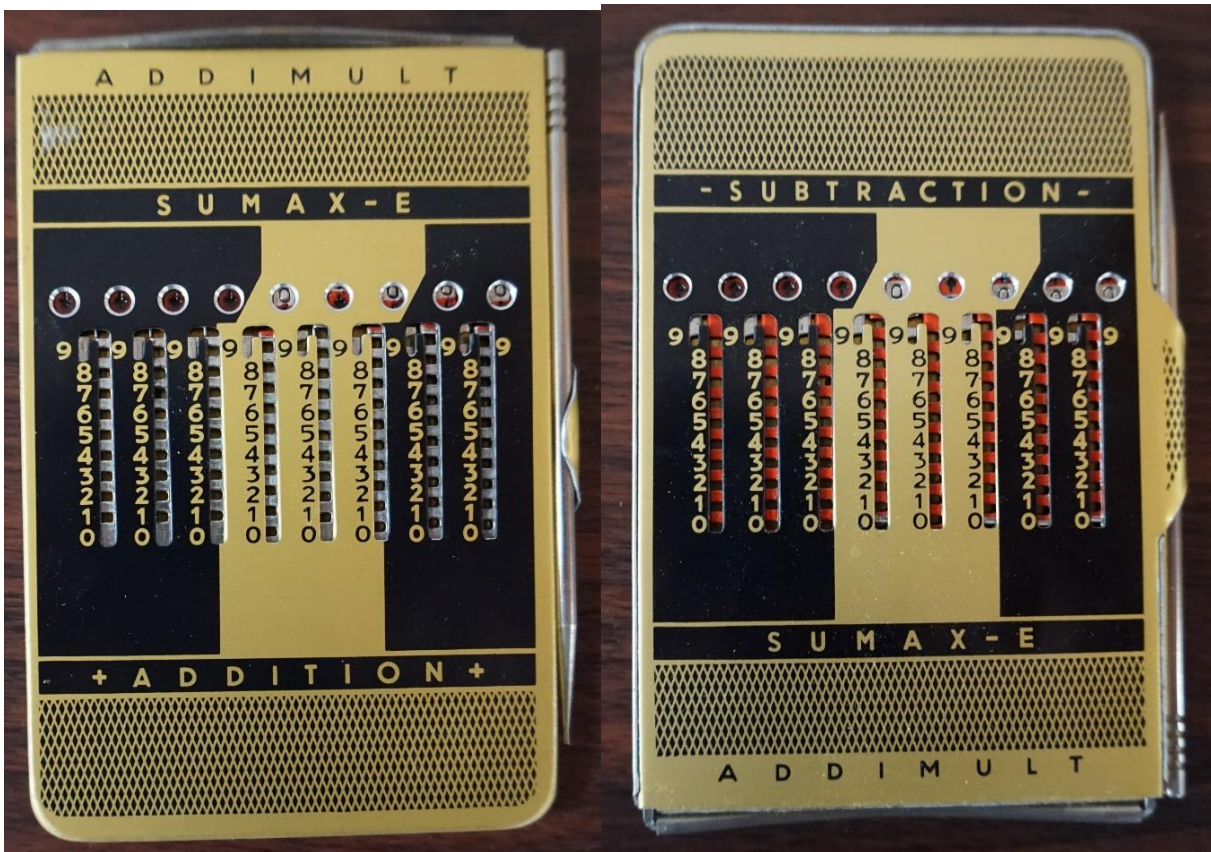
R484 ADDIMULT SUMAX SN 846060 3 decimals



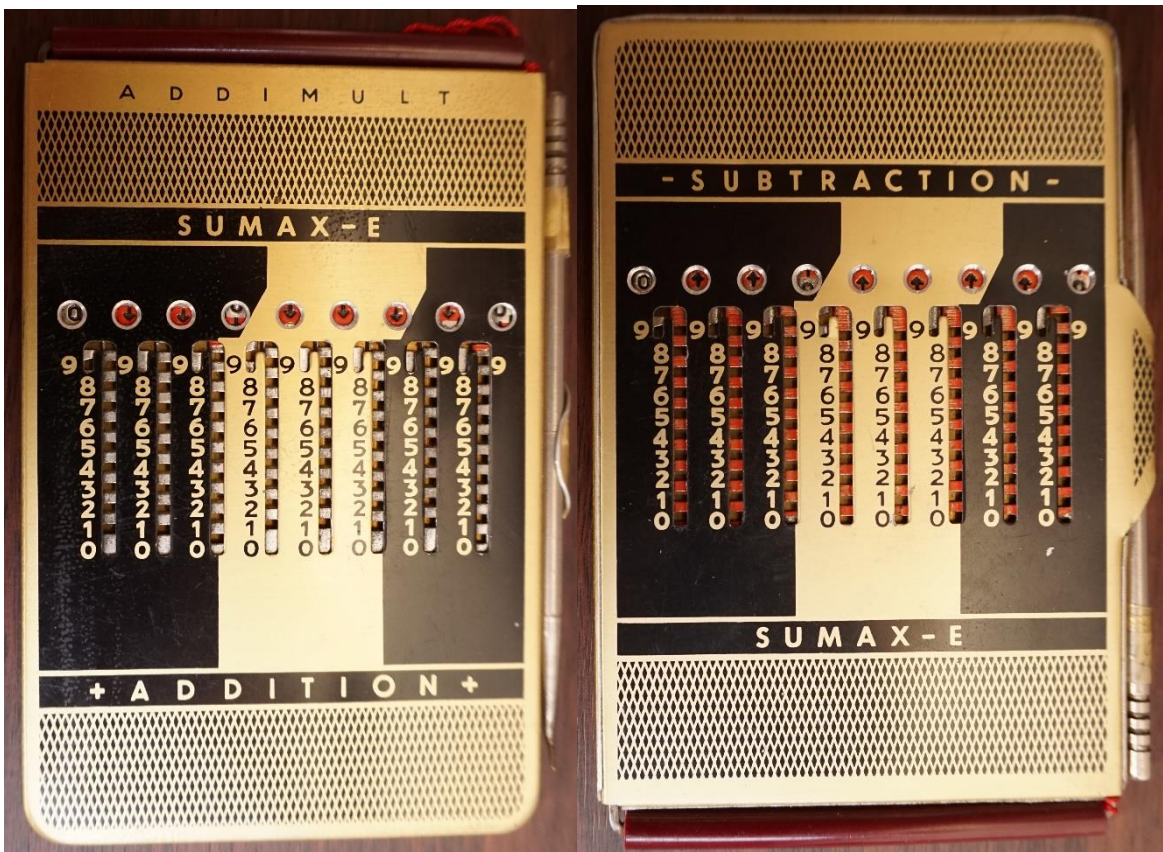
R353 ADDIMULT SUMAX-E



R267 ADDIMULT SUMAX-E



R791 ADDIMULT SUMAX-E



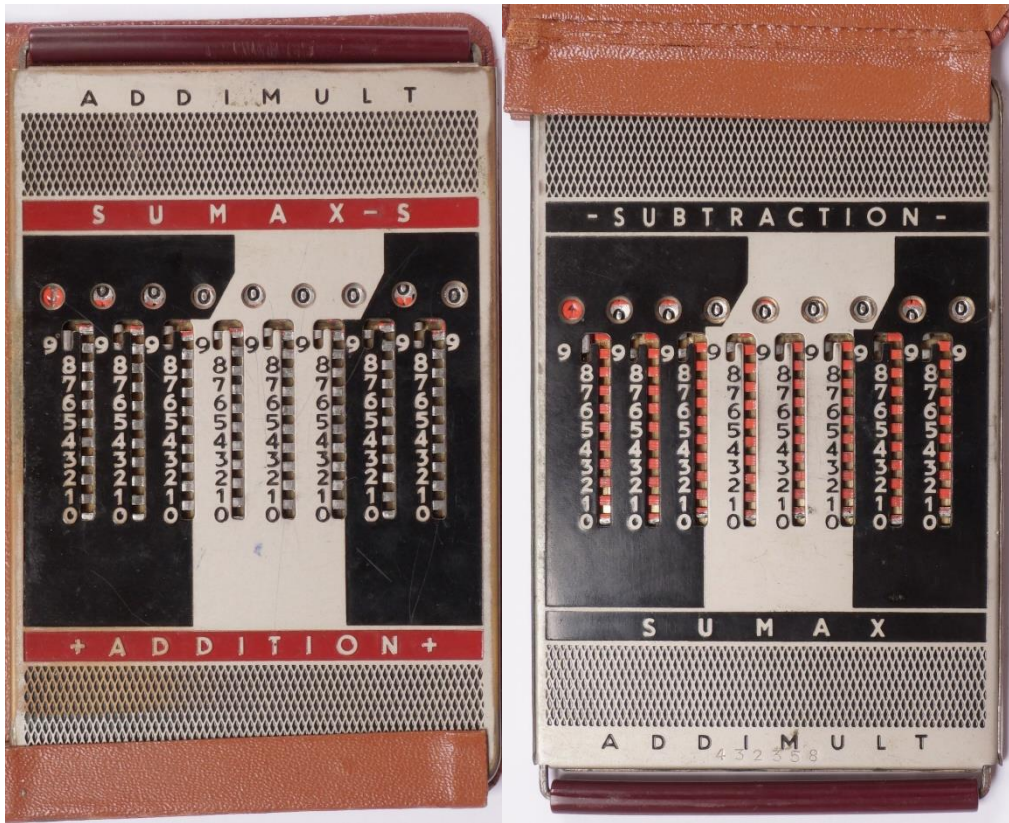
R500 ADDIMULT SUMAX-E 3 decimals



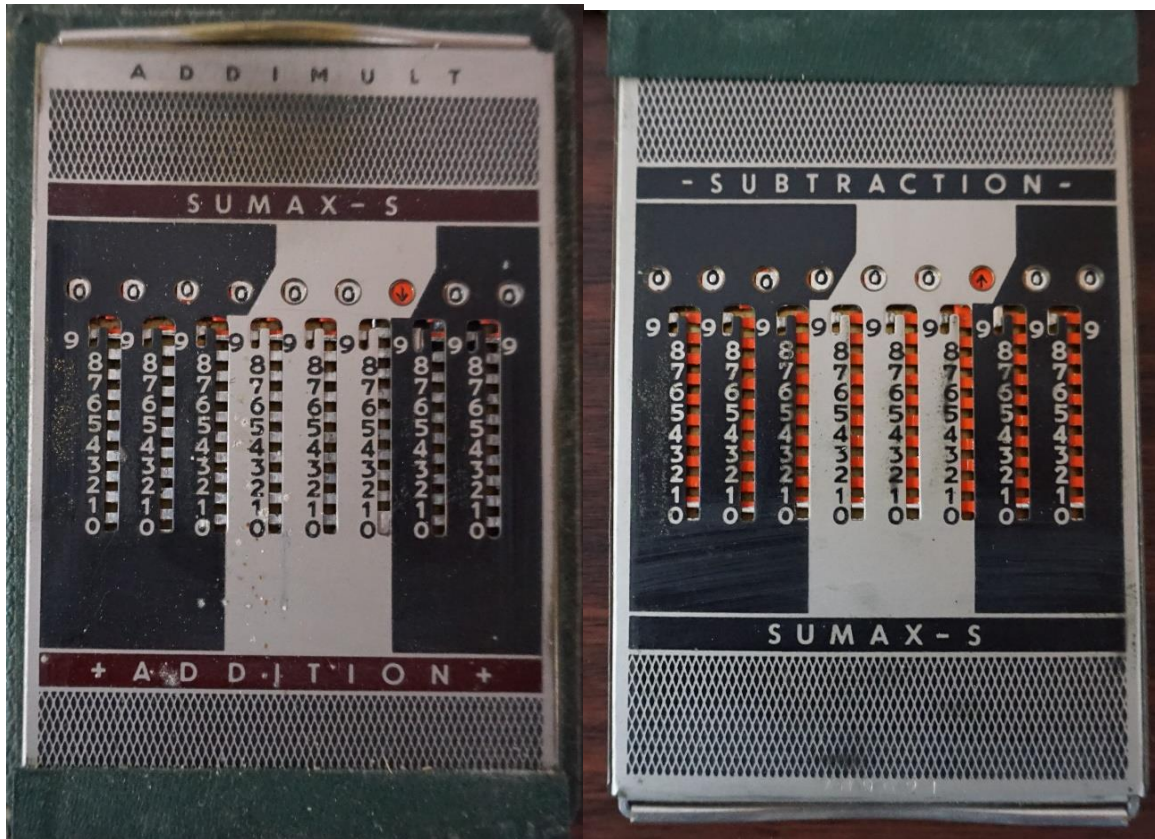
R294 ADDIMULT SUMAX-Extra



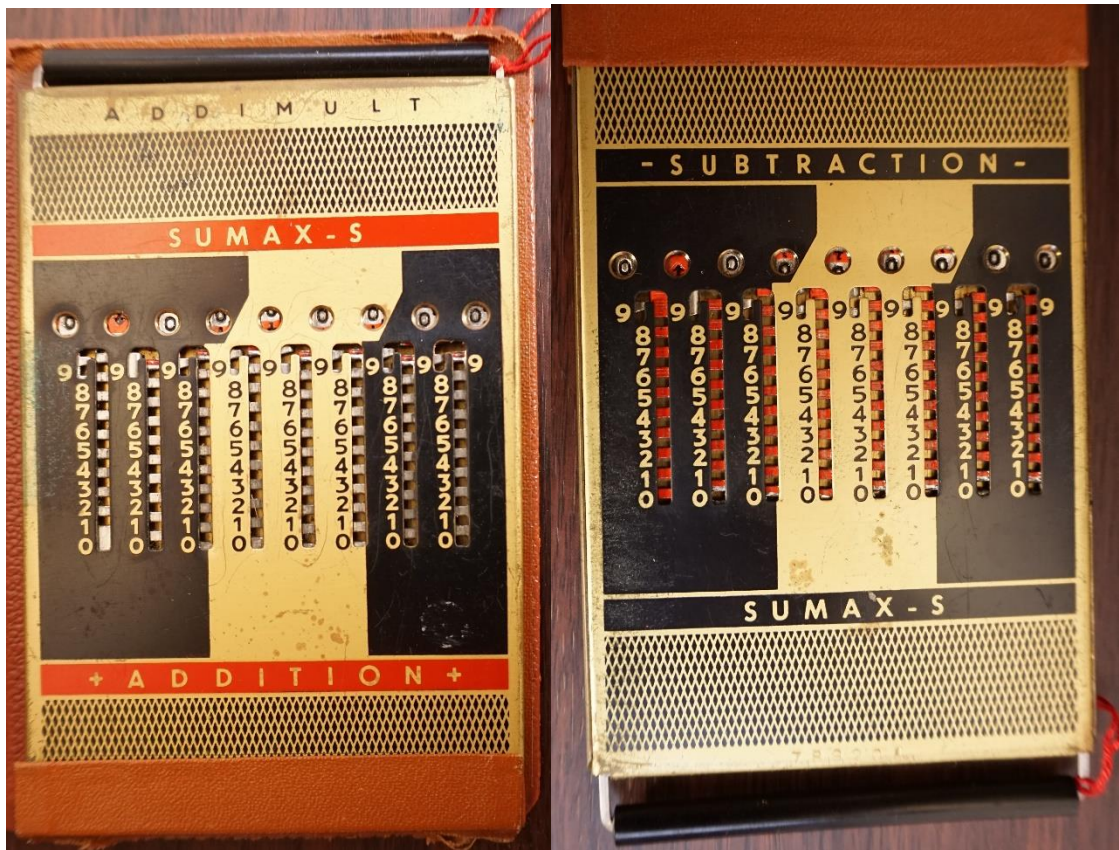
R880 ADDIMULT SUMAX-S SN 432358 Note on the back side Sumax



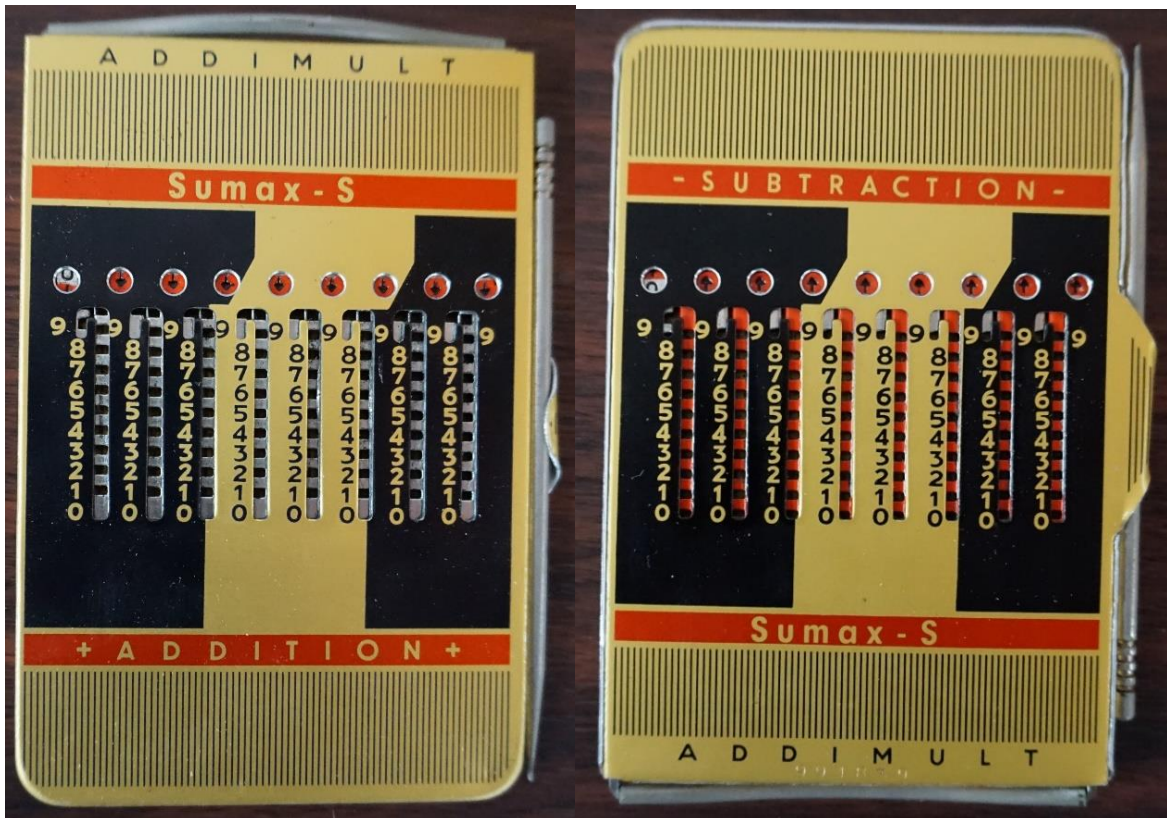
R168 ADDIMULT SUMAX-S SN 769621



R789 ADDIMULT Sumax-S SN 789204



R376 ADDIMULT Sumax-S SN 991839



R225 ADDIMULT SUMAT



R293 SUMAT 6



R551 ADDIMULT SUMAT 6



R611 ADDIMULT SUMAT 6 3 decimals



R792 ADDIMULT SUMAT 6



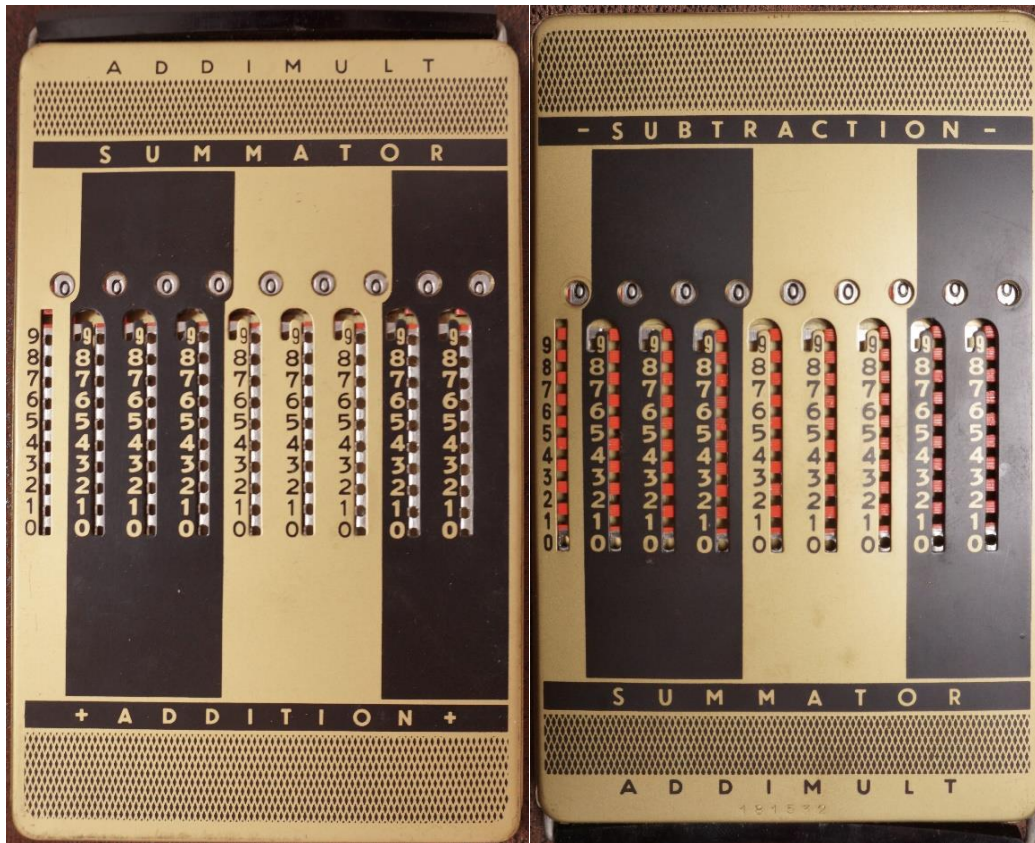
R149 ADDIMULT SUMAT 6



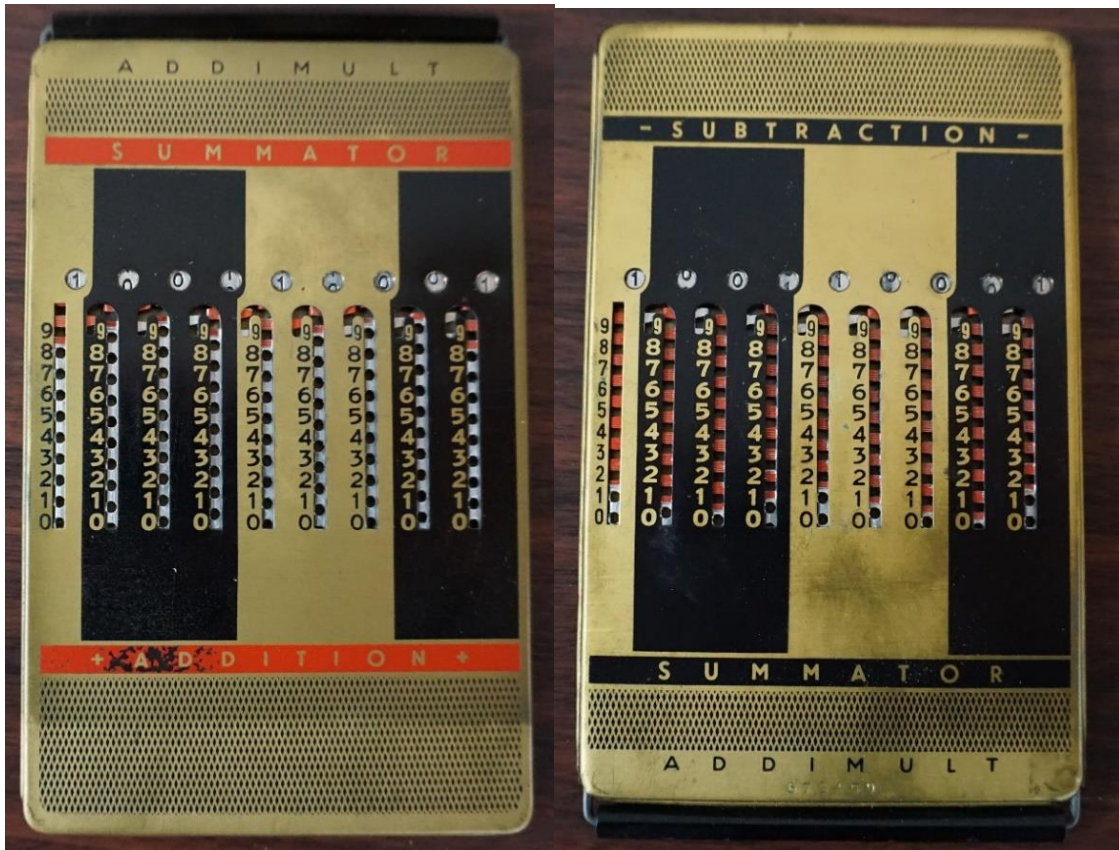
R722 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR Rupee Made in Western Germany



R874 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR SN 181532



R170 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR SN 672459



R526 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR SN 800893



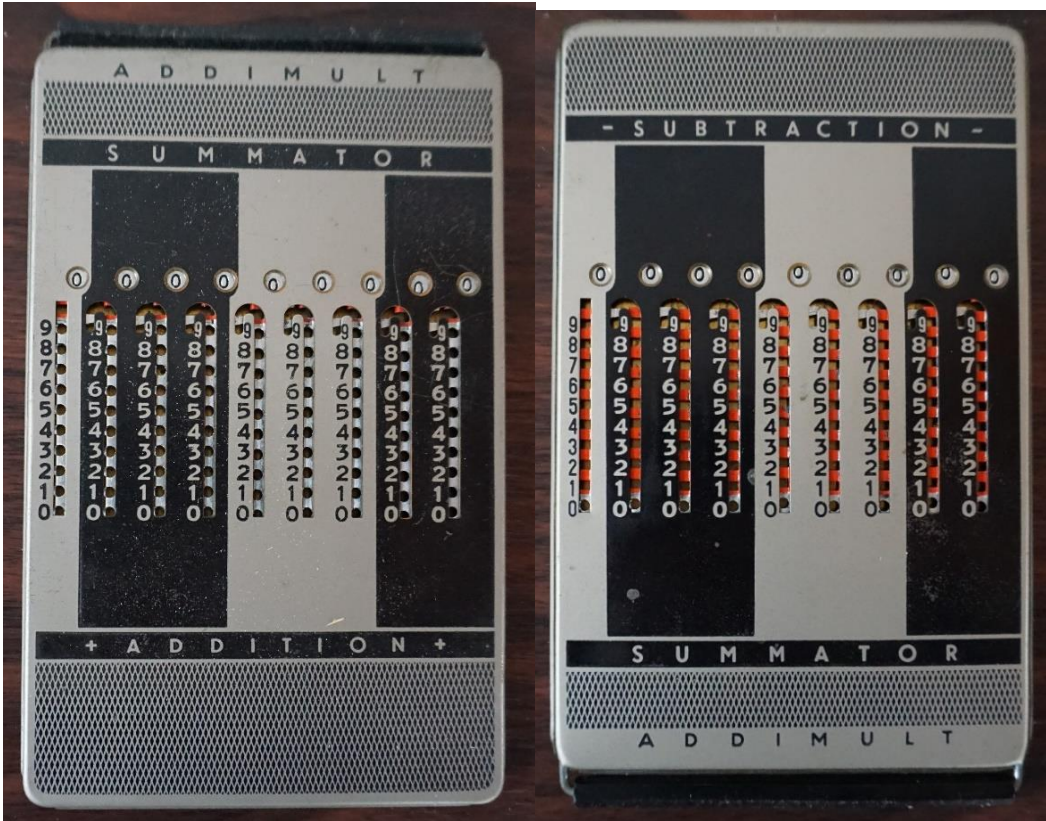
R203 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR SN 815641



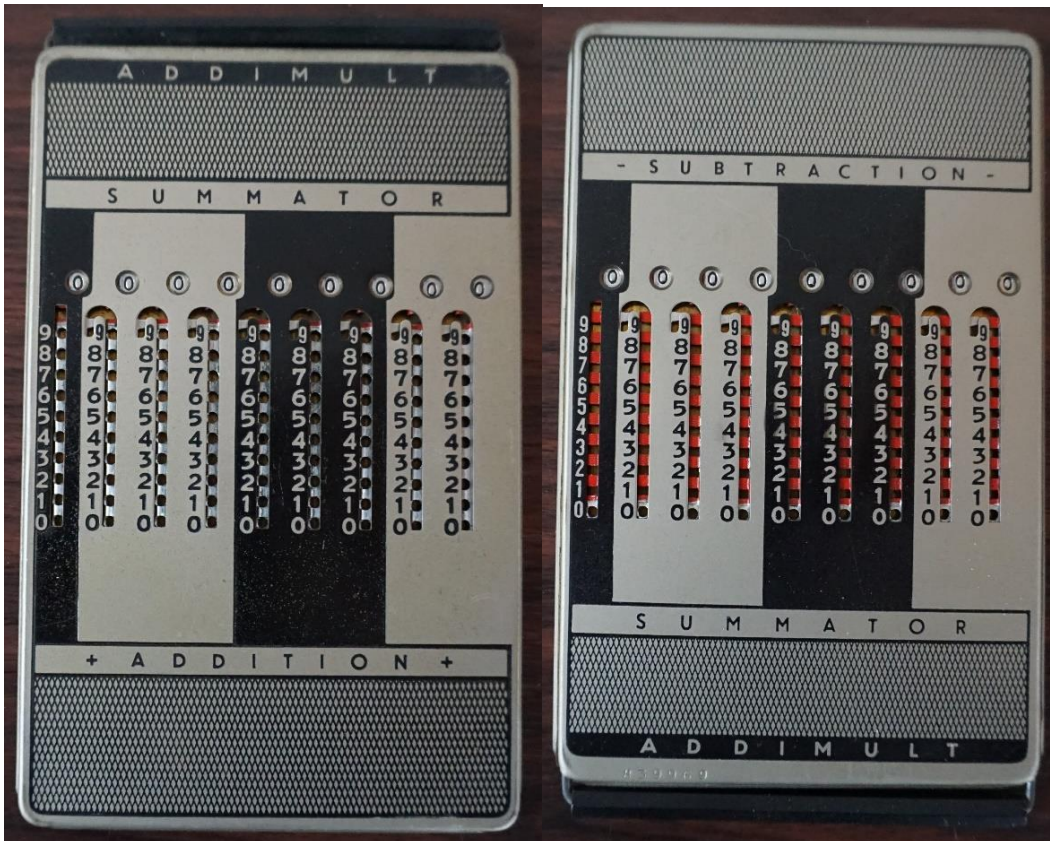
R601 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR Debet Saldo SN 819087



R007 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR SN 836570



R378 ADDIMULT SUMMATOR SN 839969



R268 ADDIMULT SALDOR SN 656805



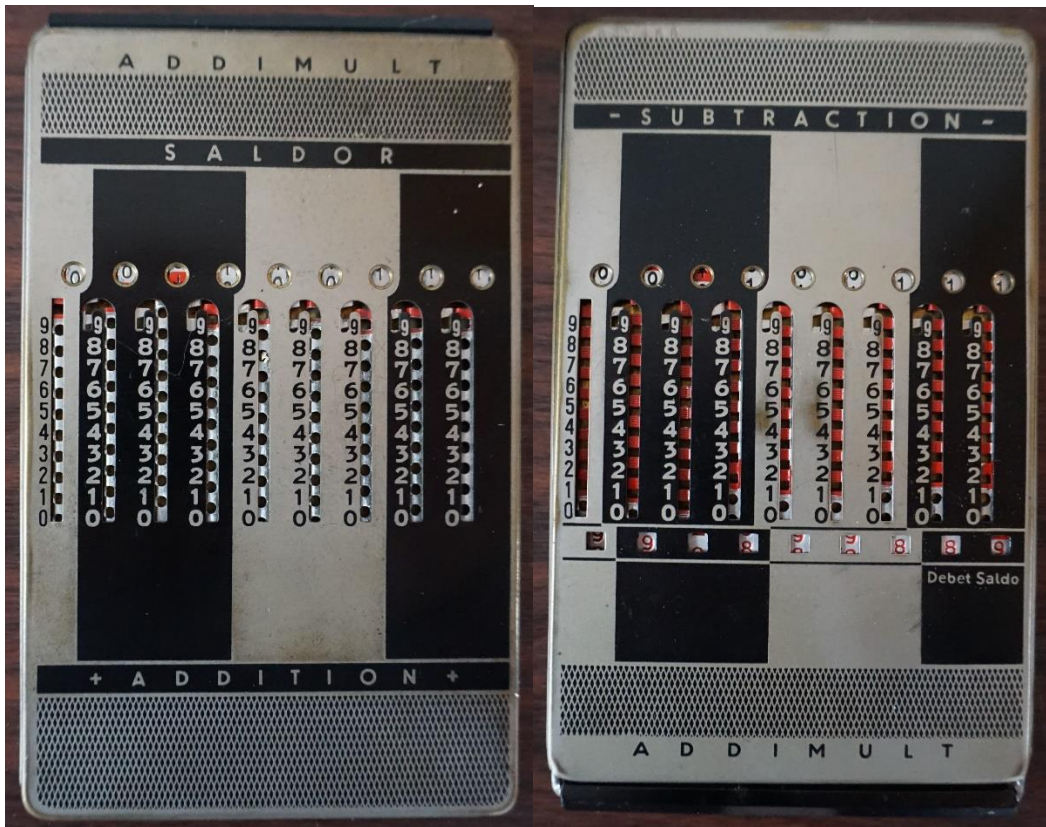
R327 ADDIMULT SALDOR SN 804825



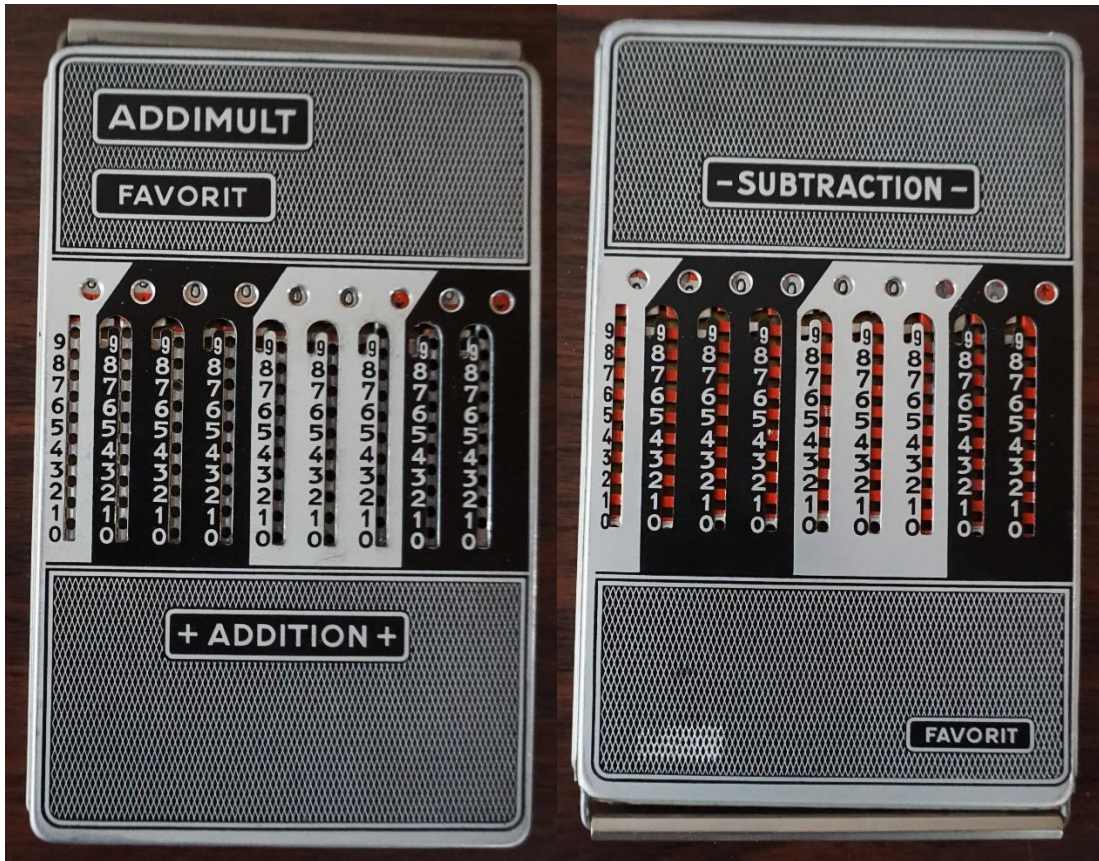
R547 ADDIMULT SALDOR SN 820243



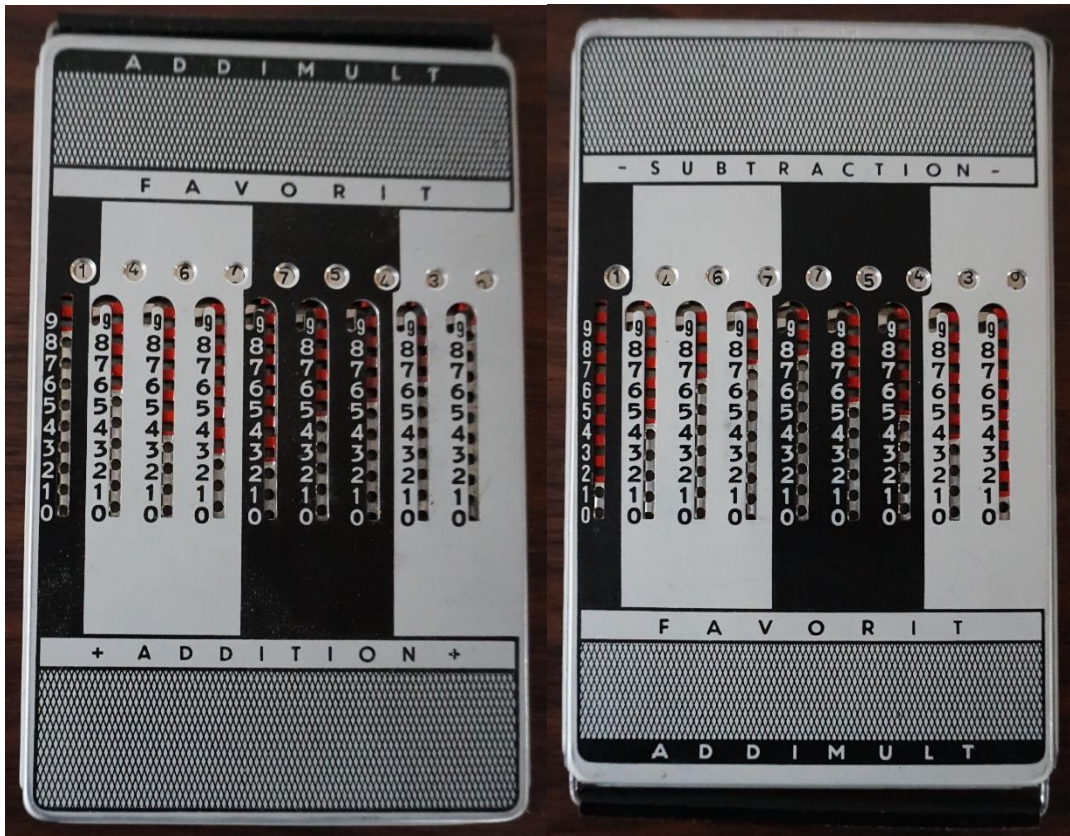
R412 ADDIMULT SALDOR SN 838468



R285 ADDIMULT FAVORIT



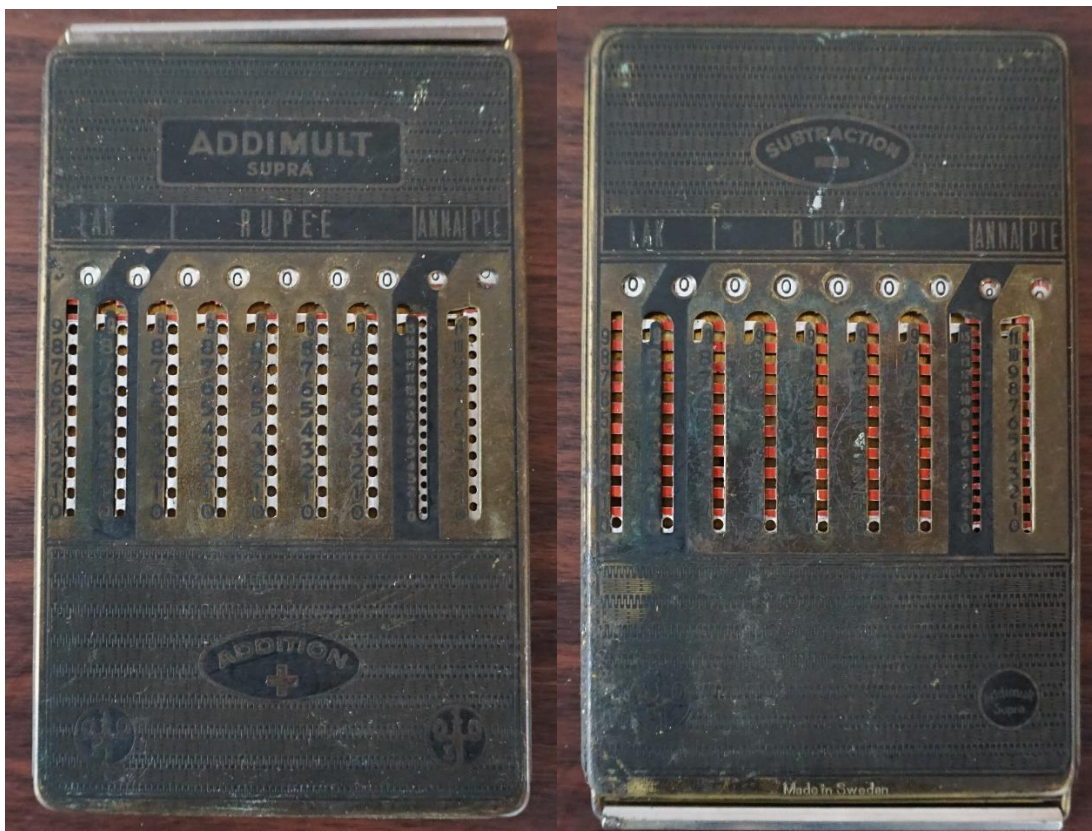
R493 ADDIMULT FAVORIT SN 834206



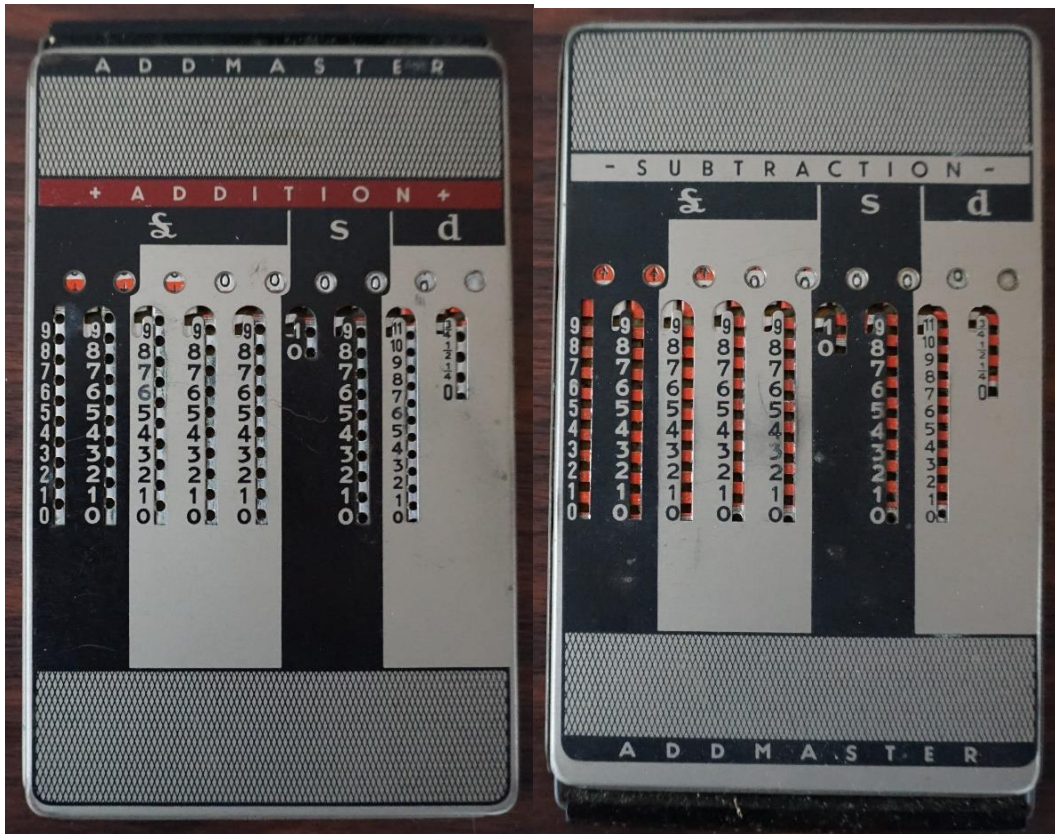
R510 ADDIMULT SUPRA Made in Switzerland



R372 ADDIMULT SUPRA RUPEE Made in Sweden



R257 ADDMASTER



R366 ADDMASTER SN 802190



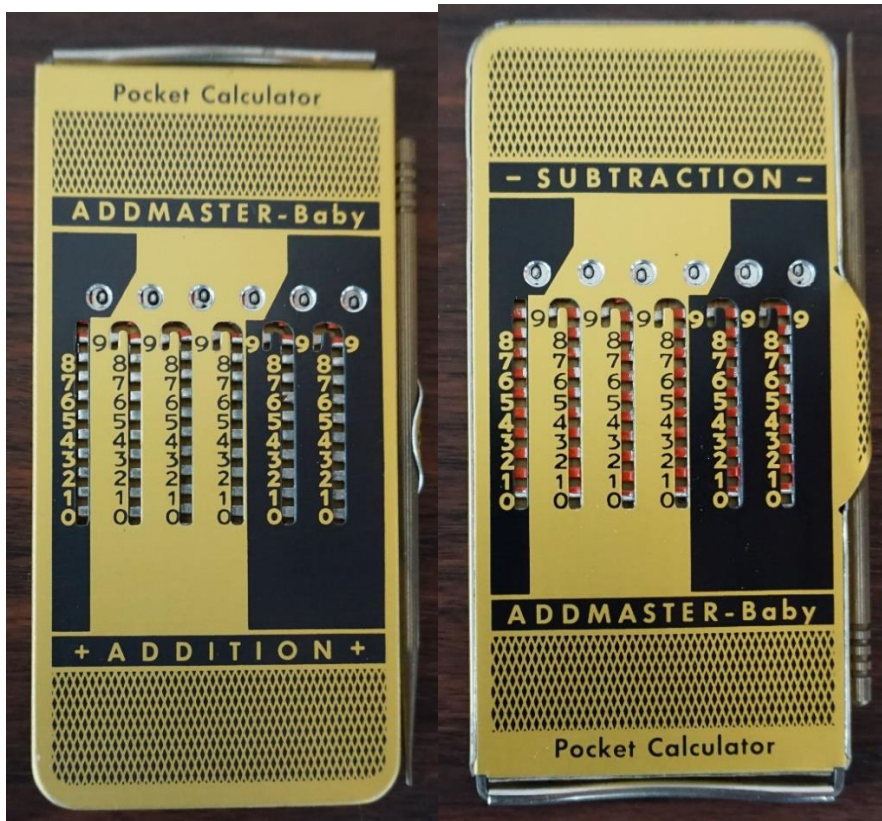
R284 ADDMASTER-Junior



R428 ADDMASTER-Baby



R110 ADDMASTER-Baby



R167 ADDIFIX-6 SN 564683



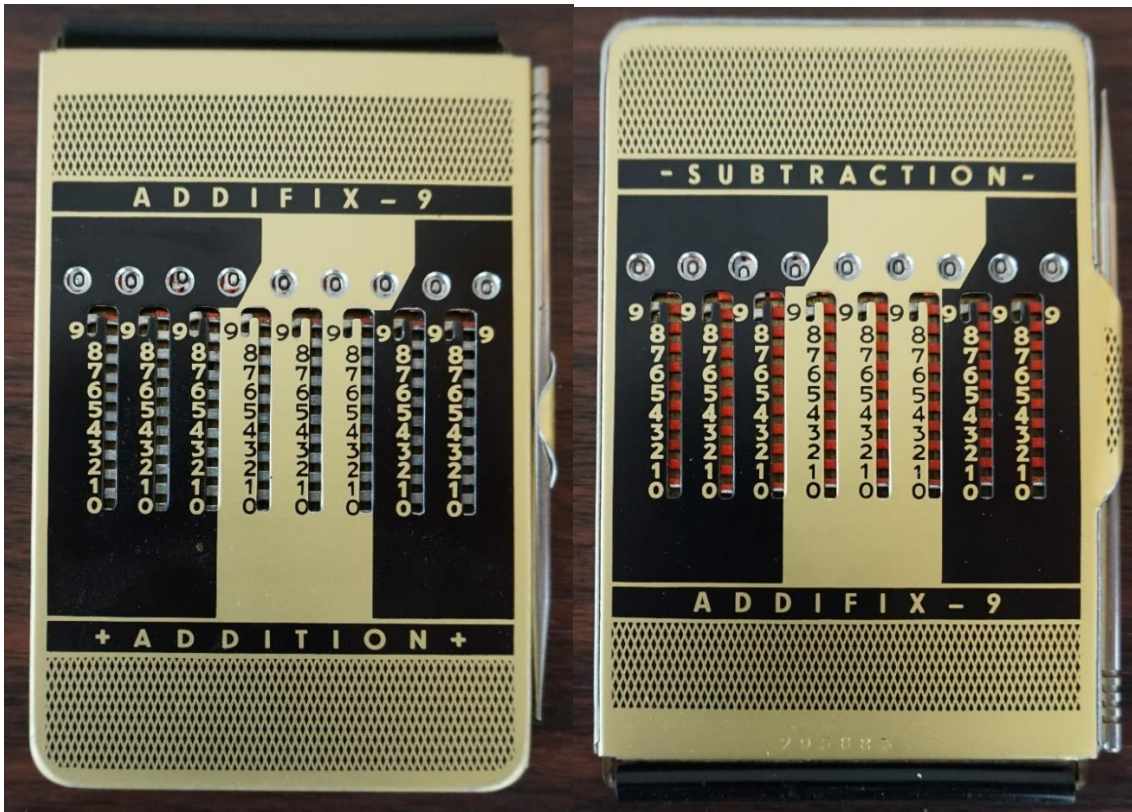
R511 ADDIFIX-6 SN 71303 Neckermann



R160 ADDIFIX-6 SN 798732 Neckermann



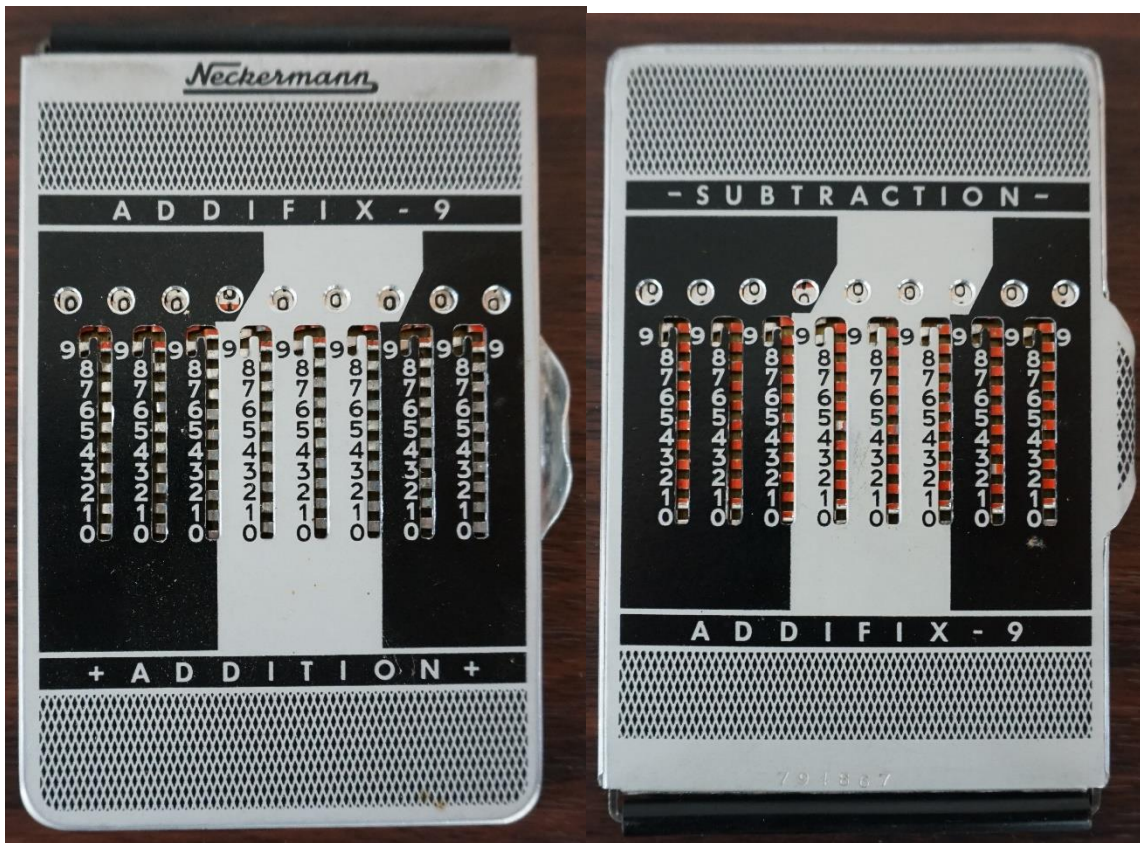
R099 ADDIFIX-9 SN 295883



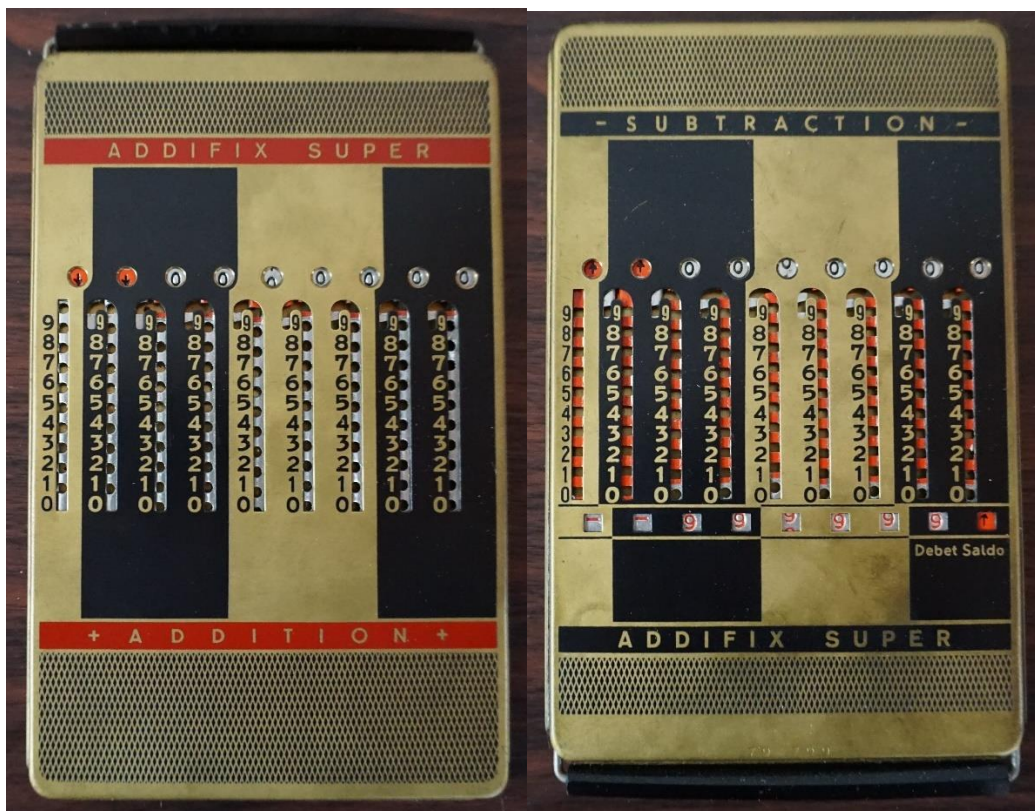
R513 ADDIFIX-9 SN 74676 Neckermann



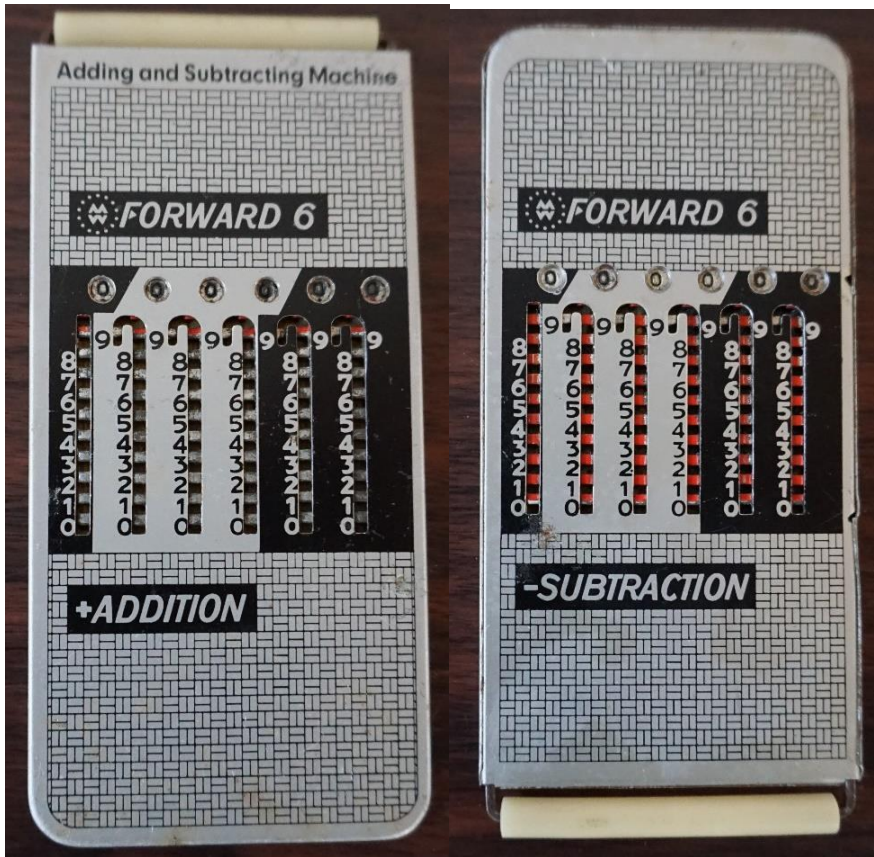
R159 ADDIFIX-9 SN 794867 Neckermann



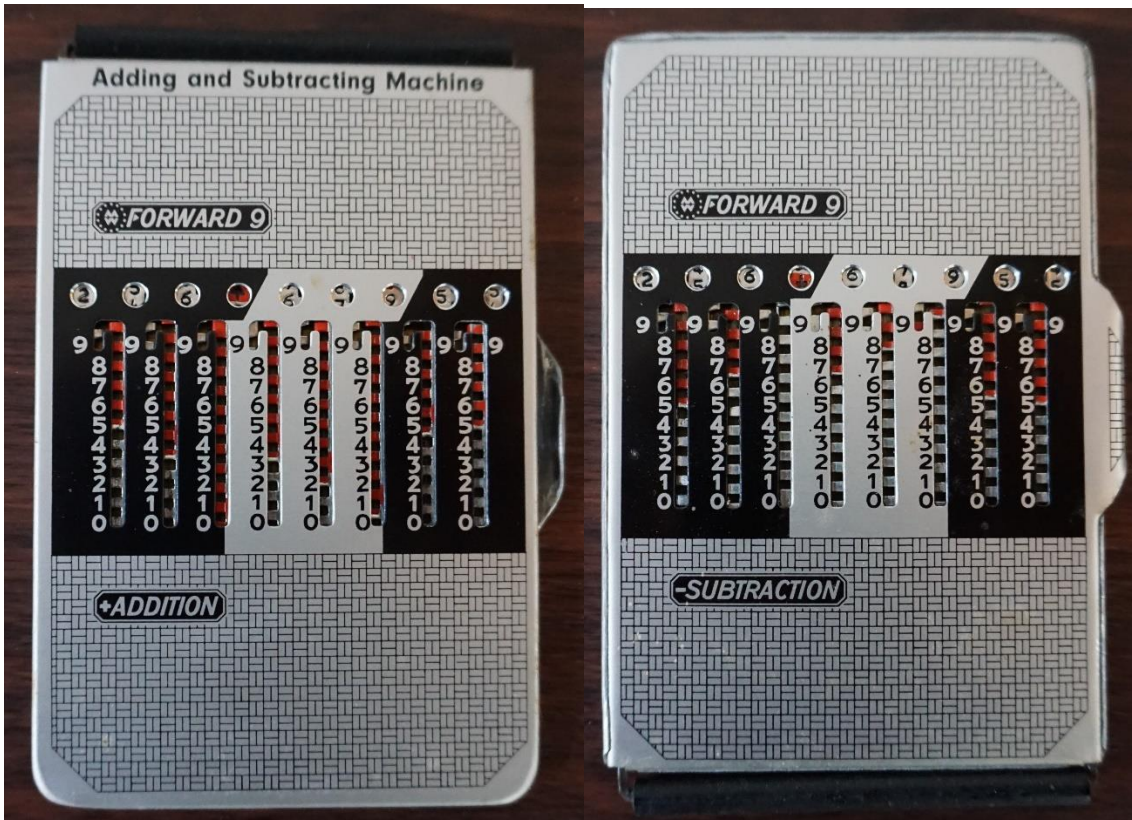
R340 ADDIFIX SUPER SN 794799



R183 FORWARD 6



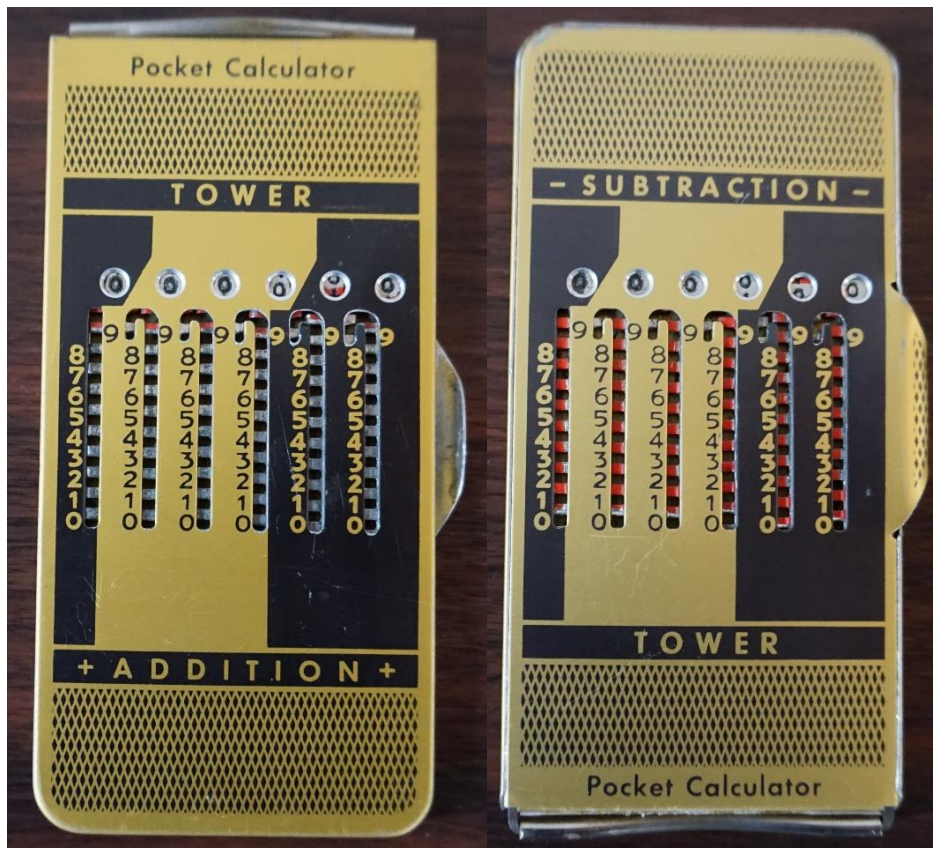
R131 FORWARD 9



R786 TOWER



R186 TOWER



R868 TOWER 9



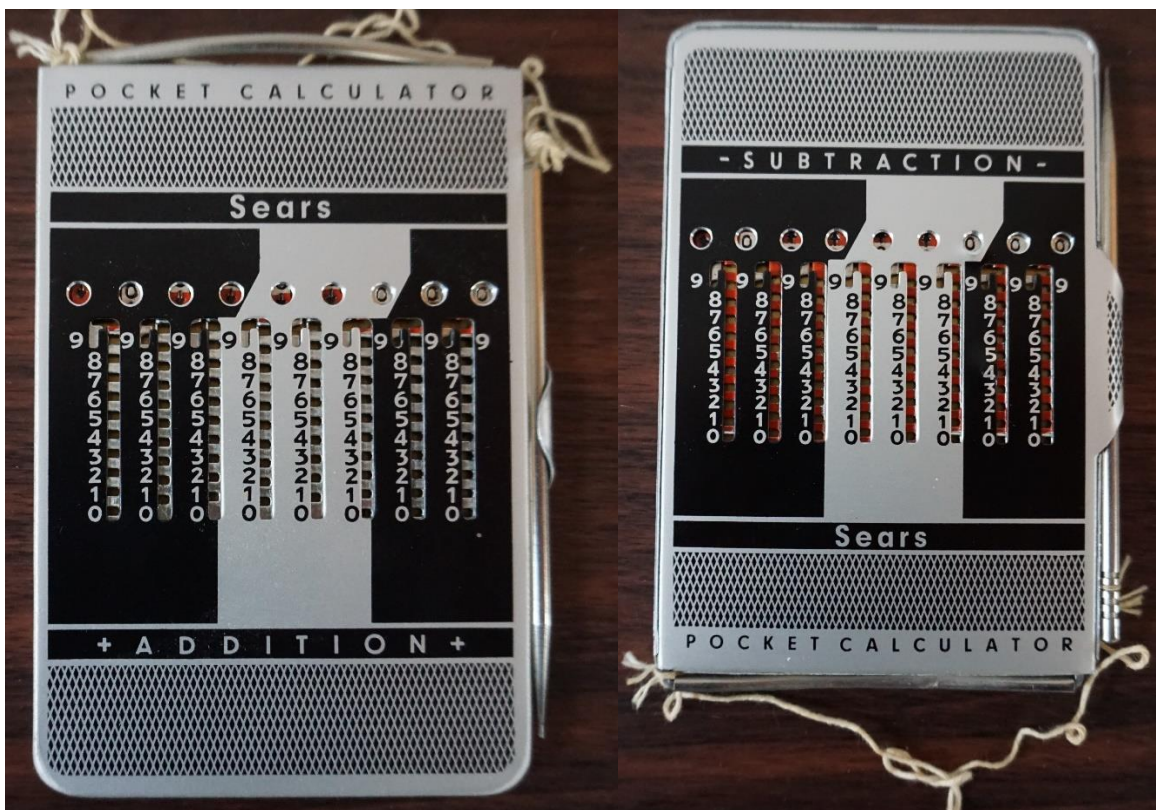
R222 TOWER 9



R169 Sears (6)



R185 Sears (9)



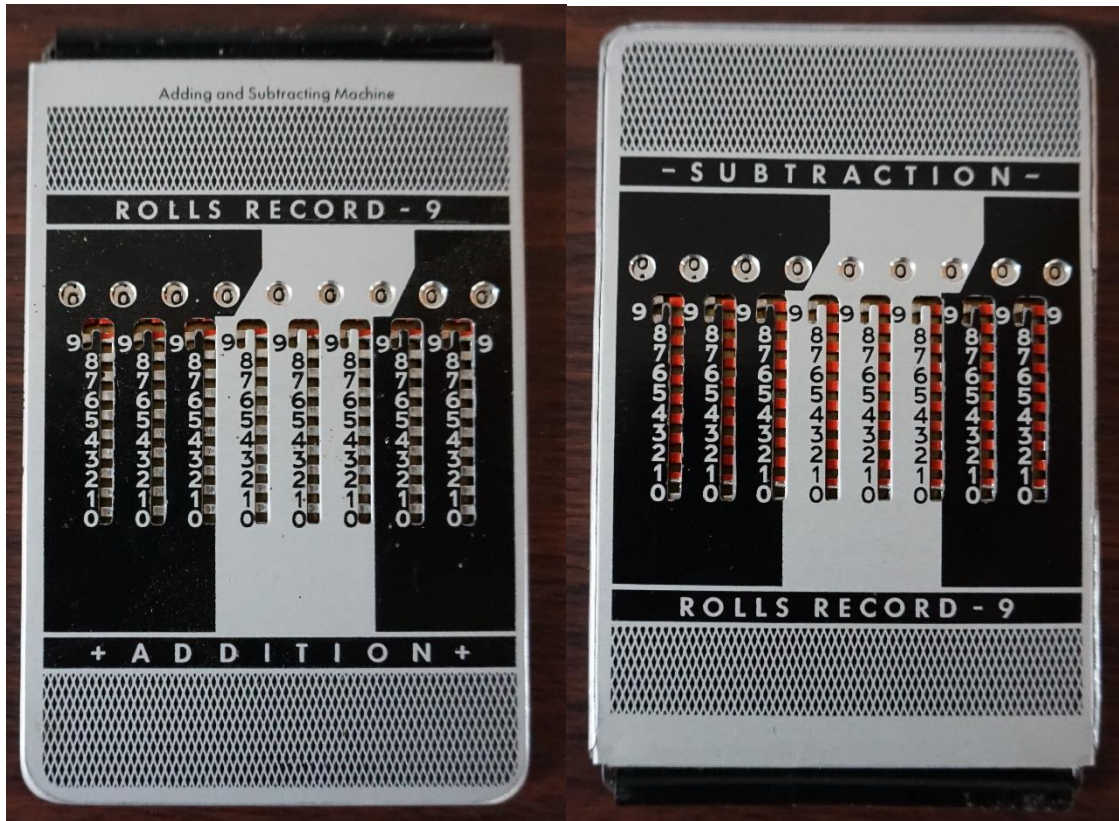
R787 ROLLS RECORD



R188 ROLLS RECORD-6



R002 ROLLS RECORD-9



R324 Perfect 6



R202 Perfect 6



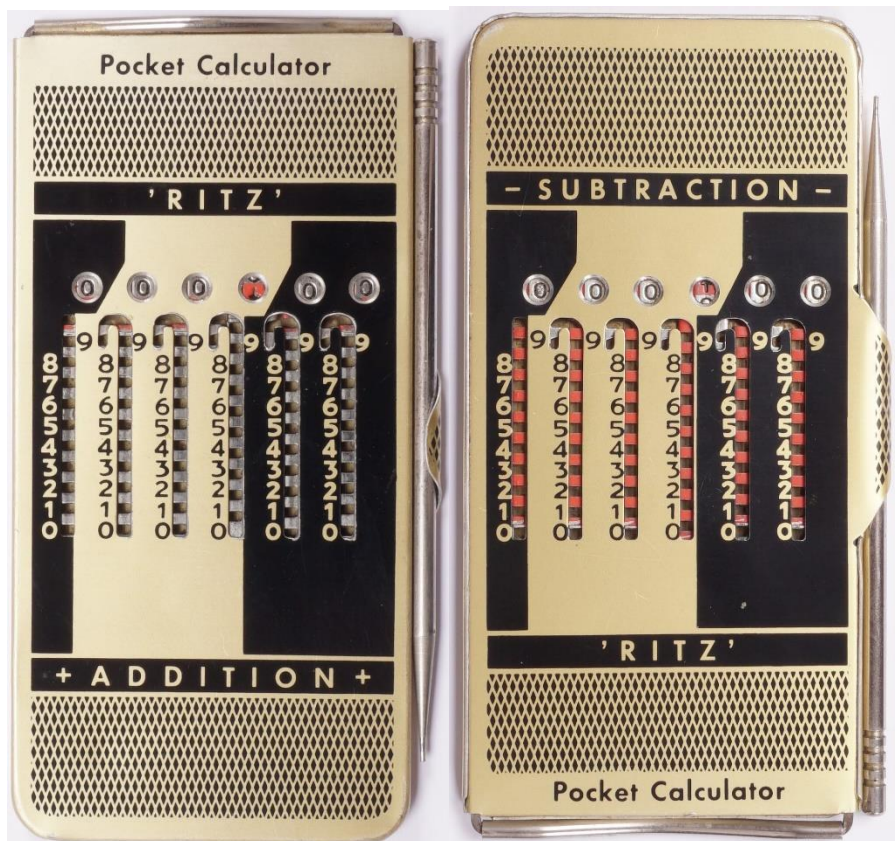
R187 QUICK -ADD



R223 'RITZ'



R877 'RITZ'



R315 Klawun SALDOFIX

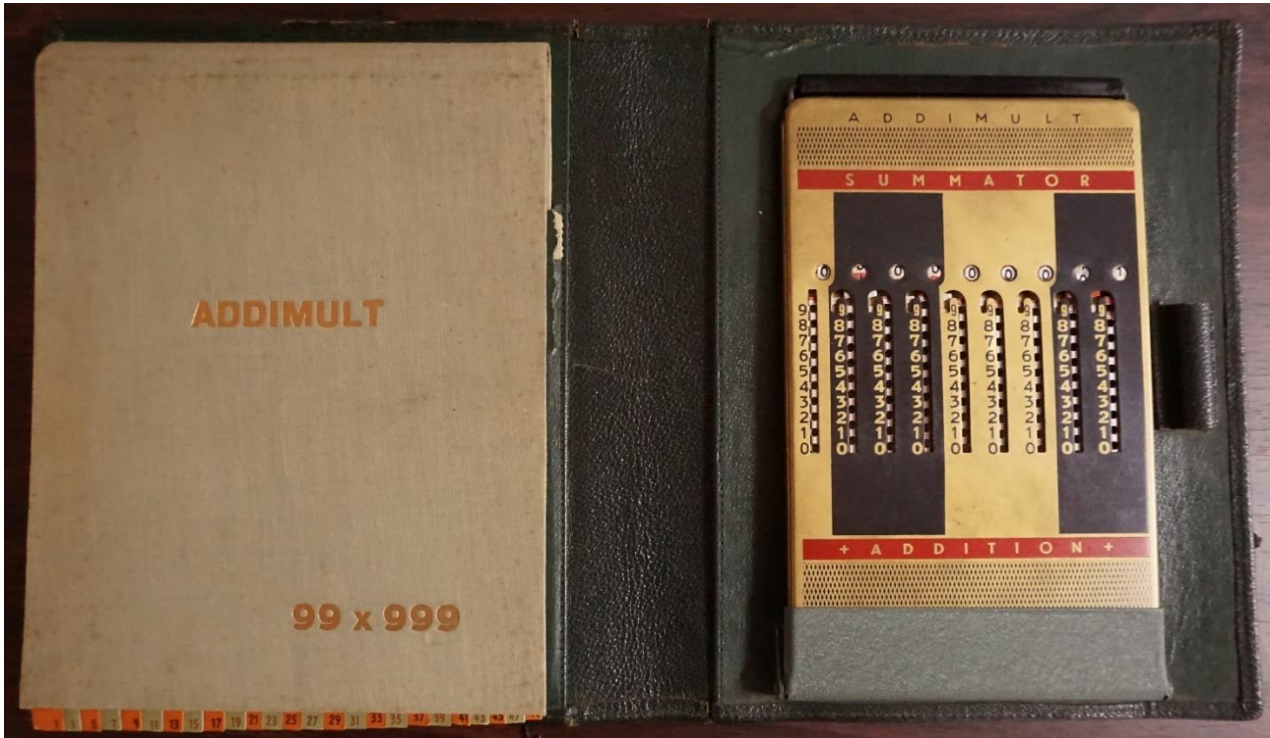


R419 OMEGA (Wescosa 6 digits)



Aids

R849 Summator and Spreadsheet 99x999 (bis 100 x 1000) SN 793526



R849 Instructions for use

Division: Man drückt auf die 25 und sucht in Kolonne 256 die nächst kleinere Zahl als 7327, das ist 7168 neben der 28. Die 28 wird als erste Ergebniszahl notiert. 7327 wird in der äußersten linken Kolonne beginnend in die Maschine eingezogen. Auf der Rückseite der Maschine wird hiervon 7168 abgezogen. Rest 159. Komma in Resultat hinter 28 setzen und 2 Nullen an Rest anhängen. Man sucht dann in der gleichen Kolonne 256 die nächst kleinere Zahl als 15900 und findet 15872 neben der 62. Die 62 wird im Ergebnis notiert und 15872 auf der Rückseite der Maschine von dem dort bereits stehenden Betrag abgezogen. Rest 28.

Falls man noch weitere Stellen im Resultat hinter dem Komma benötigt, kann man dieses Verfahren beliebig fortsetzen, also wieder an den Rest 2 Nullen anhängen, nächst kleinere Zahl aufsuchen usw.

Beispiel: $7327 : 256 = 28,62$
 $7327 : 256 = 28,62$
 7168
 15900
 15872
 Rest 28

Beispiel: $319 \times 212 = 67628$
 Man drückt auf die 31 und schlägt die darüberliegenden Seiten auf. Man liest in Spalte 319 in Zeile 12 = 3828
 Etwas darüber steht in Zeile 2
 $2 \times 319 = 638..$
 Die Addition beider Zahlen, wobei die 2. Zahl immer 2 Stellen nach links gerückt wird, ergibt das Resultat = 67628

Beispiel: $35\% \text{ von DM } 66,27 = 23,19$
 Man drückt auf die 3 des Registers und schlägt die darüberliegende Seite auf. In Spalte 35 liest man in Zeile 27 = 945 und in Zeile 66 = 2310..
 Resultat = 231945
 = abgerundet DM 23,19

Beispiel: $643 \times 2531 = 1627433$
 Man faßt mit dem linken Daumen unter die 63 und schlägt Seite 64 auf. In der senkrechten Spalte 643 steht $31 \times 643 = 19933$
 In der gleichen senkrechten Spalte 643 steht $25 \times 643 = 16075..$
 Die beiden Zahlen werden um 2 Stellen nach links versetzt zusammengezählt. Resultat = 1627433

Am einfachsten macht man dies mit einer Addimult Addiermaschine indem man die Zahl 19933 von rückwärts beginnend einzieht und dann 2 Stellen weiter links beginnend die Zahl 16075 ebenfalls von rückwärts einzieht.

Beispiel: $53,19 \times 26,38 = 1403,1522$
 Man drückt auf die 1 und liest in Spalte 19
 $19 \times 38 = 722$
 sowie $19 \times 26.. = 494..$
 Man drückt auf die 5 und liest in Spalte 53
 $53.. \times 38 = 2014..$
 sowie $53.. \times 26.. = 1378..$
 Resultat = 14031522

Man setzt Punkte für die rechts vor den Zahlen beim Bilden der Teilergebnisse fortgelassenen Ziffern.
 Beim Einziehen der Teilergebnisse in die Maschine (immer rückwärts beginnend) läßt man ebensoviel Kolonnen rechts frei wie die Summe der Punkte rechts von den multiplizierten Zahlen ausmacht.

Kalkulationstabelle
für Zuschläge auf den Einkaufspreis bei verschiedenen Verdienstsätzen vom Verkaufspreis

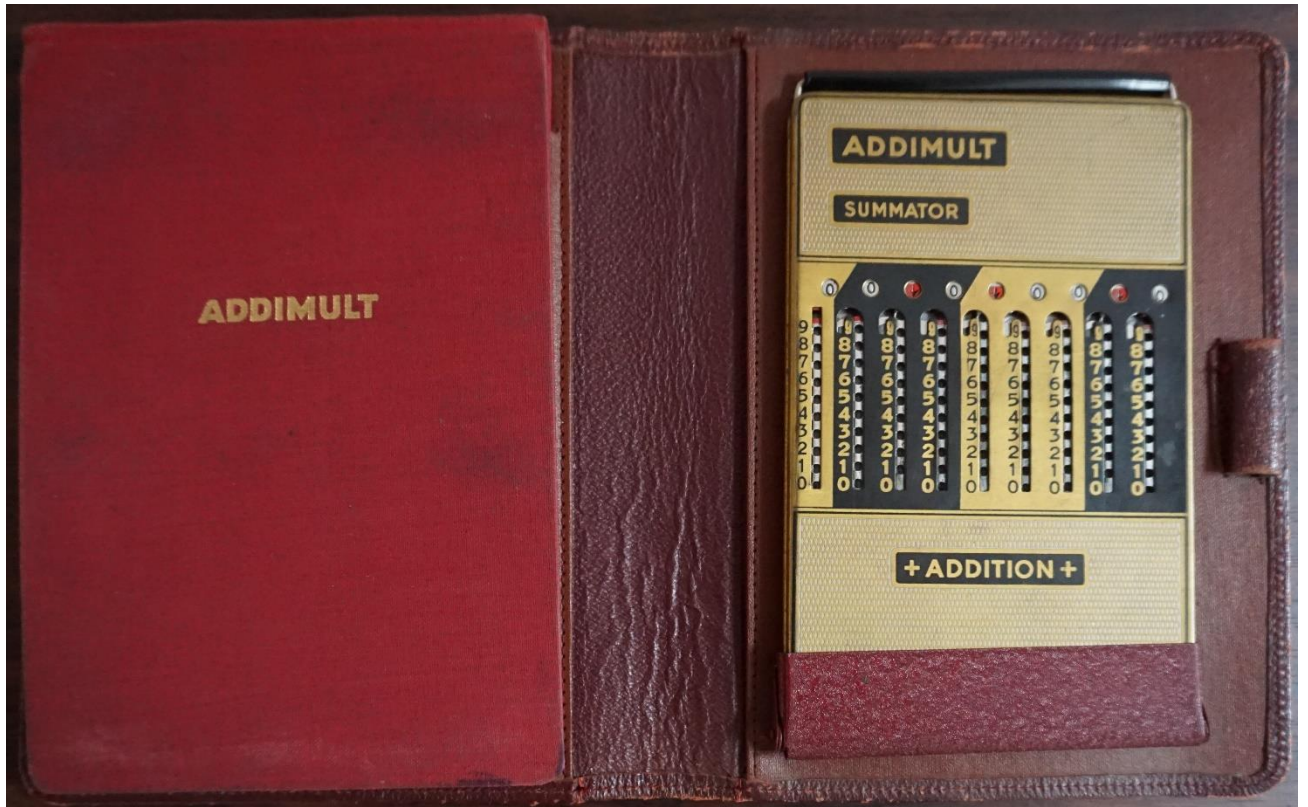
Verdienssatz v. Verk.-Pr. V % ₀	Zuschlag z. Eink.-Pr. E % ₀	Verdienssatz v. Verk.-Pr. V % ₀	Zuschlag z. Eink.-Pr. E % ₀
5	05	33 1/3	50
6	06	34	52
7	07	35	54
8	08	36	56
9	09	37	58
10	11	38	61
11	12	39	64
12	14	40	67
13	15	41	69
14	16	42	72
15	18	43	75
16	19	44	79
17	20	45	82
18	22	46	85
19	23	47	89
20	25	48	92
21	27	49	96
22	28	50	100
23	30	51	104
24	32	52	108
25	33	53	113
26	35	54	117
27	37	55	122
28	39	56	127
29	41	57	133
30	43	58	138
31	45	59	144
32	47	60	150
33	49		

Copyright by Addimult, Donaueschingen

R849 Table

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	2
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	3
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	4
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	5
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	6
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	7
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	8
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	9
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	10
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	11
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	12
13	13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	13
14	14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	14
15	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	15
16	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	16
17	17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	17
18	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	18
19	19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	19
20	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	20
21	21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	21
22	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	22
23	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	23
24	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	24
25	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	25
26	26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260	26
27	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270	27
28	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280	28
29	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290	29
30	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	30
31	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310	31
32	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320	32
33	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330	33
34	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340	34
35	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	35
36	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360	36
37	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370	37
38	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380	38
39	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390	39
40	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	40
41	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410	41
42	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420	42
43	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430	43
44	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440	44
45	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450	45
46	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460	46
47	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470	47
48	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480	48
49	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490	49
50	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	50

R850 Summator and Calculation table (up to 100 x 1000) SN 815641



R850 Tables

The image shows two pages of a slide adder's reference tables. The left page is a multiplication table for numbers 1 through 30. The right page contains various mathematical constants and functions, including pi, square root of n, and logarithm of n, along with their decimal approximations.

R847 Saldor with position marker and Spreadsheet to 100 x 1000

The image shows a slide adder (Saldor) with a spreadsheet (Kalkulationstabelle) attached. The spreadsheet provides a table for calculating discounts and surcharges on the purchase price. The table is titled "Kalkulationstabelle für Zuschläge auf den Einkaufspreis bei verschiedenen Verdienstprozent-sätzen vom Verkaufspreis" and includes columns for "Verdienstst. v. Verk.-Pr.", "Zuschlag z. Eink.-Pr.", and "V", "E", "E 4".

Kalkulationstabelle
für Zuschläge auf den Einkaufspreis bei verschiedenen Verdienstprozent-sätzen vom Verkaufspreis (mit und ohne Berücksichtigung der Umsatzsteuer)

Beispiel: Einkaufspreis = 24,80.
Sie wollen 35% vom Verkaufspreis verdienen. Wieviel müssen Sie auf den Einkaufspreis zuschlagen?
Neben der 35 in Spalte V lesen Sie 54 in Spalte E, d. h. 54%¹/₁₀₀ Zuschlag auf den Einkaufspreis sind nötig.
Auf Seite 48 ablesen:
Zuschlag = 24,8 x 0,54 = 13,39
+ Einkaufspreis = 24,80
= Verkaufspreis 38,19

Beispiel: Einkaufspreis 62,70.
Sie müssen 25% von Ihrem Netto-Verkaufserlös verdienen. Die Umsatzsteuer von 4% soll der Käufer tragen. Wieviel müssen Sie auf den Einkaufspreis zuschlagen?
In Höhe der 25 in Spalte V lesen Sie in Spalte E 4 = 39, d. h. 39% Zuschlag sind nötig, um den gewünschten Verkaufspreis zu erhalten!
Auf Seite 27 ablesen: 62,7 x 0,39 = Zuschlag 24,45
+ Einkaufspreis 62,70
= Verkaufspreis 87,15

Verdienstst. v. Verk.-Pr.	Zuschlag z. Eink.-Pr.	V	E	E 4
3	03	10		
4	04	11		
5	05	12		
6	06	13		
7	07	14		
8	08	15		
9	09	16		
10	10	17		
11	11	18		
12	12	19		
13	13	20		
14	14	21		
15	15	22		
16	16	23		
17	17	24		
18	18	25		
19	19	26		
20	20	27		
21	21	28		
22	22	29		
23	23	30		
24	24	31		
25	25	32		
26	26	33		
27	27	34		
28	28	35		
29	29	36		
30	30	37		
31	31	38		
32	32	39		
33	33	40		
34	34	41		
35	35	42		
36	36	43		
37	37	44		
38	38	45		
39	39	46		
40	40	47		
41	41	48		
42	42	49		
43	43	50		
44	44	51		
45	45	52		
46	46	53		
47	47	54		
48	48	55		
49	49	56		
50	50	57		
51	51	58		
52	52	59		
53	53	60		
54	54	61		



R847 Tables

n	101201	n	301 401 501 601	n	701801901
2	502 402	2	602 802 1002 1202	8	1402 1602 1802
3	503 603	3	903 1203 1503 1803	9	2103 2403 2703
4	404 804	4	1204 1604 2004 2404	10	2804 3204 3604
5	505 1005	5	1505 2005 2505 3005	11	3505 4005 4505
6	606 1206	6	1806 2406 3006 3606	12	4206 4806 5406
7	707 1407	7	2107 2807 3507 4207	13	4907 5607 6307
8	808 1608	8	2408 3208 4008 4808	14	5608 6408 7208
9	909 1809	9	2709 3609 4509 5409	15	6309 7209 8109
10	1010 2010	10	3010 4010 5010 6010	16	7010 8010 9010
11	1111 2211	11	3311 4411 5511 6611	17	7711 8811 9911
12	1212 2412	12	3612 4812 6012 7212	18	8412 9612 10812
13	1313 2613	13	3913 5213 6513 7813	19	9113 10413 11713
14	1414 2814	14	4214 5614 7014 8414	20	9814 11214 12614
15	1515 3015	15	4515 6015 7515 9015	21	10515 12015 13515
16	1616 3216	16	4816 6416 8016 9616	22	11216 12816 14416
17	1717 3417	17	5117 6817 8517 10217	23	11917 13617 15317
18	1818 3618	18	5418 7218 9018 10818	24	12618 14418 16218
19	1919 3819	19	5719 7619 9519 11419	25	13319 15219 17119
20	2020 4020	20	6020 8020 10020 12020	26	14020 16020 18020
21	2121 4221	21	6321 8421 10521 12621	27	14721 16821 18921
22	2222 4422	22	6622 8822 11022 13222	28	15422 17622 19822
23	2323 4623	23	6923 9223 11523 13823	29	16123 18423 20623
24	2424 4824	24	7224 9624 12024 14424	30	16824 19224 21624
25	2525 5025	25	7525 10025 12525 15025	31	17525 20025 22525
26	2626 5226	26	7826 10426 13026 15626	32	18226 20826 23426
27	2727 5427	27	8127 10827 13527 16227	33	18927 21627 24327
28	2828 5628	28	8428 11228 14028 16828	34	19628 22428 25228
29	2929 5829	29	8729 11629 14529 17429	35	20329 23229 26129
30	3030 6030	30	9030 12030 15030 18030	36	21030 24030 27030
31	3131 6231	31	9331 12431 15531 18631	37	21731 24831 27931
32	3232 6432	32	9632 12832 16032 19232	38	22432 25632 28832
33	3333 6633	33	9933 13233 16533 19833	39	23133 26433 29733
34	3434 6834	34	10234 13634 17034 20434	40	23834 27234 30634
35	3535 7035	35	10535 14035 17535 21035	41	24535 28035 31535
36	3636 7236	36	10836 14436 18036 21636	42	25236 28836 32436
37	3737 7437	37	11137 14837 18537 22237	43	25937 29637 33337
38	3838 7638	38	11438 15238 19038 22838	44	26638 30438 34238
39	3939 7839	39	11739 15639 19539 23439	45	27339 31239 35139
40	4040 8040	40	12040 16040 20040 24040	46	28040 32040 36040
41	4141 8241	41	12341 16441 20541 24641	47	28741 32841 36941
42	4242 8442	42	12642 16842 21042 25242	48	29442 33642 37842
43	4343 8643	43	12943 17243 21543 25843	49	30143 34443 38743
44	4444 8844	44	13244 17644 22044 26444	50	30844 35244 39644
45	4545 9045	45	13545 18045 22545 27045	51	31545 36045 40545
46	4646 9246	46	13846 18446 23046 27646	52	32246 36846 41446
47	4747 9447	47	14147 18847 23547 28247	53	32947 37647 42347
48	4848 9648	48	14448 19248 24048 28848	54	33648 38448 43248
49	4949 9849	49	14749 19649 24549 29449	55	34349 39249 44149
50	5050 10050	50	15050 20050 25050 30050	56	35050 40050 45050

n²	n³	√n	√n	n	log n	1000/n	nπ	n²π
002500	857875000	30,8221	9,8305	050	2,97772	1,0526	2984,5	708822
004401	860085351	8883	8339	051	97819	0515	2987,7	710315
006304	862801408	8545	8374	052	97884	0504	2990,8	711809
008209	865523177	8707	8408	053	97909	0493	2993,9	713306
910116	868250664	8869	8448	054	97955	0482	2997,1	714803
912025	870983875	9081	8477	055	98000	0471	3000,2	716300
913936	873722816	9192	8511	056	98046	0460	3003,4	717804
915849	876467493	9354	8546	057	98091	0449	3006,5	719306
917764	879217912	9516	8580	058	98137	0438	3009,6	720810
919681	881974079	9677	8614	059	98182	0428	3012,8	722316
921600	884736000	9839	8648	060	98227	0417	3015,9	723823
923521	887503681	81,0000	8683	061	98272	0406	3019,1	725332
925444	890277128	0161	8717	062	98318	0395	3022,2	726842
927369	893056347	0322	8751	063	98363	0384	3025,4	728354
929296	895841344	0483	8785	064	98408	0373	3028,5	729867
931225	898632125	0644	8819	065	98453	0363	3031,6	731382
933156	901428696	0805	8854	066	98498	0352	3034,8	732899
935089	904231063	0966	8888	067	98543	0341	3037,9	734417
937024	907039232	1127	8922	068	98588	0331	3041,1	735937
938961	909853209	1288	8956	069	98632	0320	3044,2	737458
940900	912673000	1448	8990	070	98677	0309	3047,3	738981
942841	915498611	1609	9024	071	98722	0299	3050,5	740506
944784	918330048	1769	9058	072	98767	0288	3053,6	742032
946729	921167317	1929	9092	073	98811	0278	3056,8	743559
948676	924010424	2090	9126	074	98856	0267	3059,9	745088
950625	926859375	2250	9160	075	98900	0256	3063,1	746619
952576	929714176	2410	9194	076	98945	0246	3066,2	748151
954529	932574833	2570	9227	077	98989	0235	3069,3	749685
956484	935441352	2730	9261	078	99034	0225	3072,5	751221
958441	938313739	2890	9295	079	99078	0215	3075,6	752758
960400	941192000	3050	9329	080	99123	0204	3078,8	754296
962361	944076141	3209	9363	081	99167	0194	3081,9	755837
964324	946966168	3369	9398	082	99211	0183	3085,0	757378
966289	949862087	3528	9430	083	99255	0173	3088,2	758922
968256	952763994	3688	9464	084	99300	0163	3091,3	760466
970225	955671925	3847	9497	085	99344	0152	3094,5	762013
972196	958585956	4006	9531	086	99389	0142	3097,6	763561
974169	961506033	4166	9565	087	99432	0132	3100,8	765111
976144	964432112	4325	9599	088	99476	0122	3103,9	766662
978121	967363169	4484	9632	089	99520	0111	3107,0	768214
980100	970299200	4643	9666	090	99564	0101	3110,2	769769
982081	973242271	4802	9699	091	99607	0091	3113,3	771325
984064	976191488	4960	9733	092	99651	0081	3116,5	772882
986049	979146657	5119	9766	093	99695	0071	3119,6	774441
988036	982107784	5278	9800	094	99739	0060	3122,7	776002
990025	985074875	5436	9833	095	99782	0050	3125,9	777564
992016	988047936	5595	9866	096	99826	0040	3129,0	779128
994009	991026973	5753	9900	097	99870	0030	3132,2	780693
996004	994011992	5911	9933	098	99913	0020	3135,3	782260
998001	997002999	6070	9967	099	99957	0010	3138,5	783828
1000000	1000000000	31,6228	10,0000	1000	3,00000	1,0000	8141,6	785398

Serial numbers (SN) ADDIMULT

To be found on the Subtraction page bottom

	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	803257
R511	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-6	71303
R513	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-9	74676
R874	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	181532
		ADDIFIX-6	188734
		ADDIFIX-6	293867
R099		ADDIFIX-9	295883
		ADDIFIX-9	296348
R880	ADDIMULT	SUMAX-S	432358
R167		ADDIFIX-6	564683
R268	ADDIMULT	SALDOR	656805
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	672374
R170	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	672459
	ADDIMULT	SALDOR	768433
R847	ADDIMULT	SALDOR	788637
R849	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	793526
R168	ADDIMULT	SUMAX-S	769621
R789	ADDIMULT	SUMAX-S	789204
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	793526
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	793613
R159	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-9	794867
R340		ADDIFIX SUPER	794799
	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-9	795558
	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-9	797865
R160	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-6	798732
	Neckermann	ADDIFIX-9	799795
R526	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	800893
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	800903
R366	ADDMASTER		802190
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	803257
R327	ADDIMULT	SALDOR	804825
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	809481
R156	ADDIMULT	SUMAX	814499
R203	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	815641
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	815753
R321	ADDIMULT	SUMAX	816526
R601	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	819087
R547	ADDIMULT	SALDOR	820243
	ADDIMULT	SUMAX-E	820098
R375	ADDIMULT	SUMAX	831967

	ADDIMULT	FAVORIT	833521
R493	ADDIMULT	FAVORIT	834206
R007	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	836570
R412	ADDIMULT	SALDOR	838468
R378	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	839969
	ADDIMULT	SUMMATOR	843498
R484	ADDIMULT	SUMAX	846060
	ADDIMULT	SUMAX-S	881863
R376	ADDIMULT	SUMAX-S	991839
		ADDIFIX-6	995731

4. ProCalculo! and CORRENTATOR

Otto Meuter was able to work on further developments in the ADDIATOR workshop after the start of production at ADDIATOR. His goal was a single-sided specimen. He made the tools for this in ignorance of Carl Kübler. With his ally Jean Bergmann the competition to the ADDIATOR began. The ProCalculo! was probably the first calculator to be marketed by CBR. The tools were later returned to ADDIATOR. ADDIATOR also took over production.

There was also a large version of ProCalculo! CALCULEX, OBRA and IMAC are identical in appearance and design. OBRA is an abbreviation for Otto Brabant . Two result lines, as intended in his original design, are presented here.

The CORRENTATOR, a single-sided slide adder with a reversible plate that was further developed by Jean Bergmann, was later produced in Switzerland as the CORRENTATOR UNICAL. As the successful Berlin businessman was persecuted by the Nazis because of his Jewish faith, he fled to Switzerland at the end of the 1930s.

Slide adder Overview ProCalculo! and CORRENTATOR

ProCalculo! (small) 8 and 9- digits result

The Pocket Adding Machine

CALCULEX

OBRA

IMAC

With reversible plate

CORRENTATOR (small)

TAPPIT POCKET ADDER (CORRENTATOR small)

CORRENTATOR (large)

CORRENTATOR UNICAL (small)

CORRENTATOR UNICAL (large)

EXACTUS (small) (Made in England)

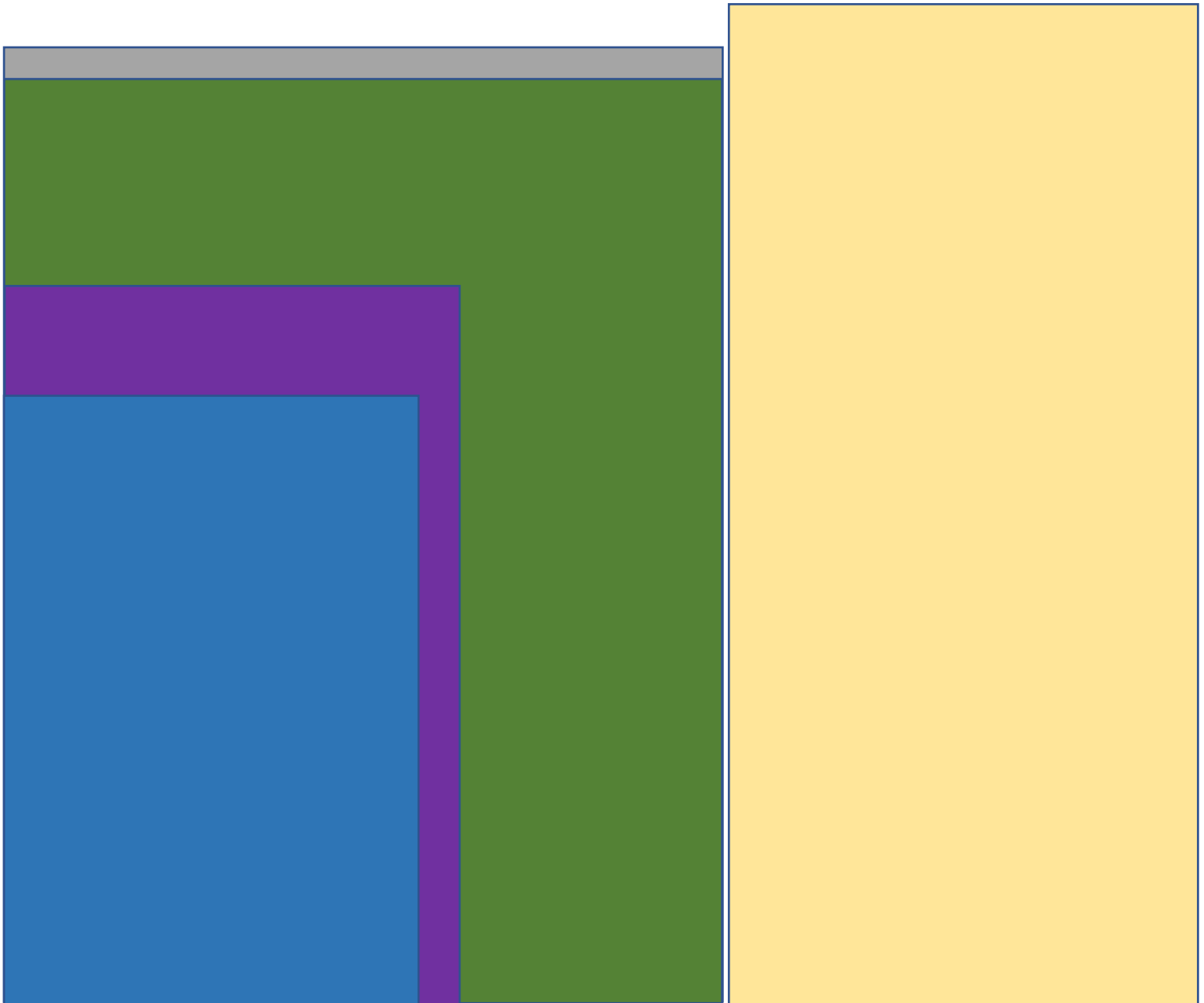
MIDGET CALCULATOR (Copy of EXACTUS Made by GREAT EASTERN COMMERCE CO., LTD. in Japan)

Aids

JEAN BERGMANN UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR Deutsche Ausgabe German edition

JEAN BERGMANN UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR Französische Ausgabe French edition

Templates ProCalculo! and CORRENTATOR



Grey 12 cm x 16 cm

CORRENTATOR UNICAL (large)

Green 12 cm x 15,5 cm

CORRENTATOR (large)

Lila 7,7 cm x 12 cm

ProCalculo! (small) 8 Digits

ProCalculo! (small) 9 Digits

The Pocket Adding Machine

Blue 7 cm x 10,5 cm

CORRENTATOR (small)

TAPPIT POCKET ADDER

CORRENTATOR UNICAL (small)

EXACTUS (small)

MIDGET CALCULATOR

Yellow 7,8 cm x 16,8 cm

CACULEX

OBRA

IMAC

R163 ProCalculo! Result 9 digits R765 ProCalculo! Result 8 digits



R177 The Pocket Adding Machine



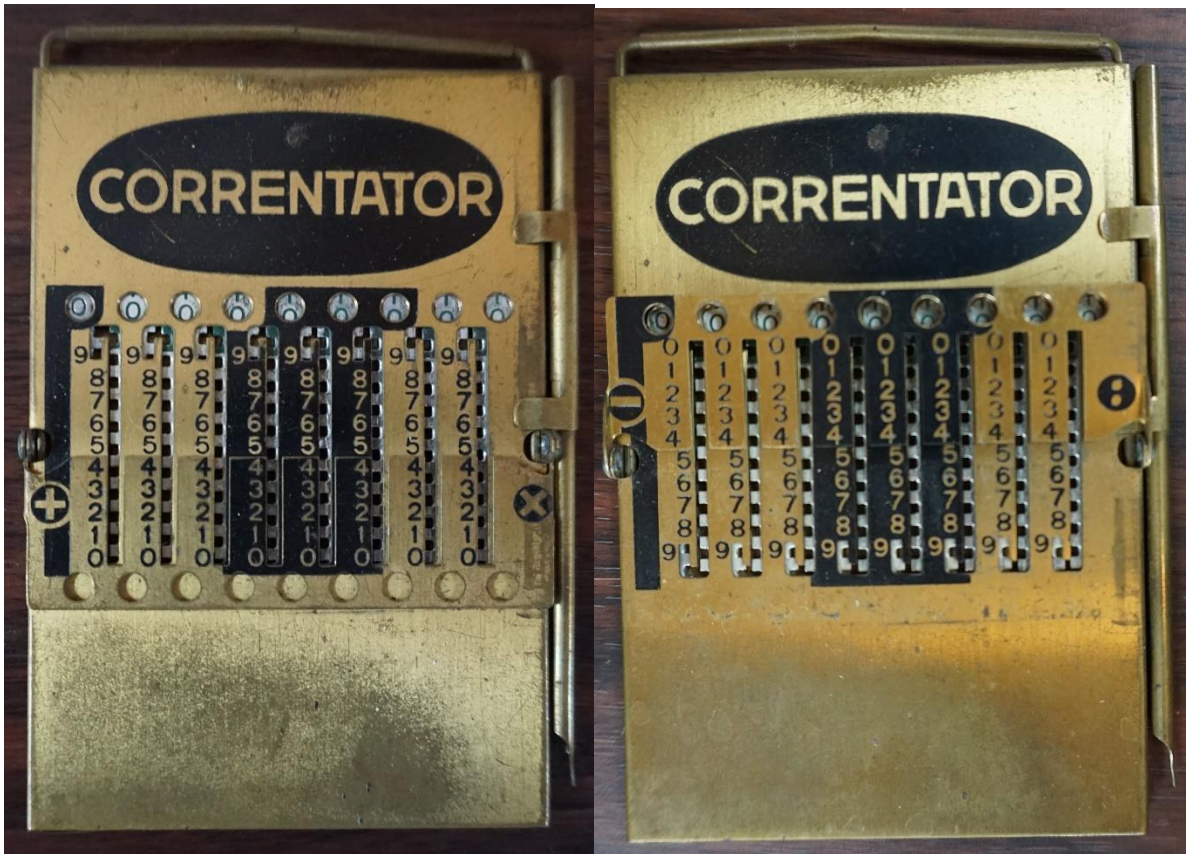
R308 CALCULEX R279 OBRA



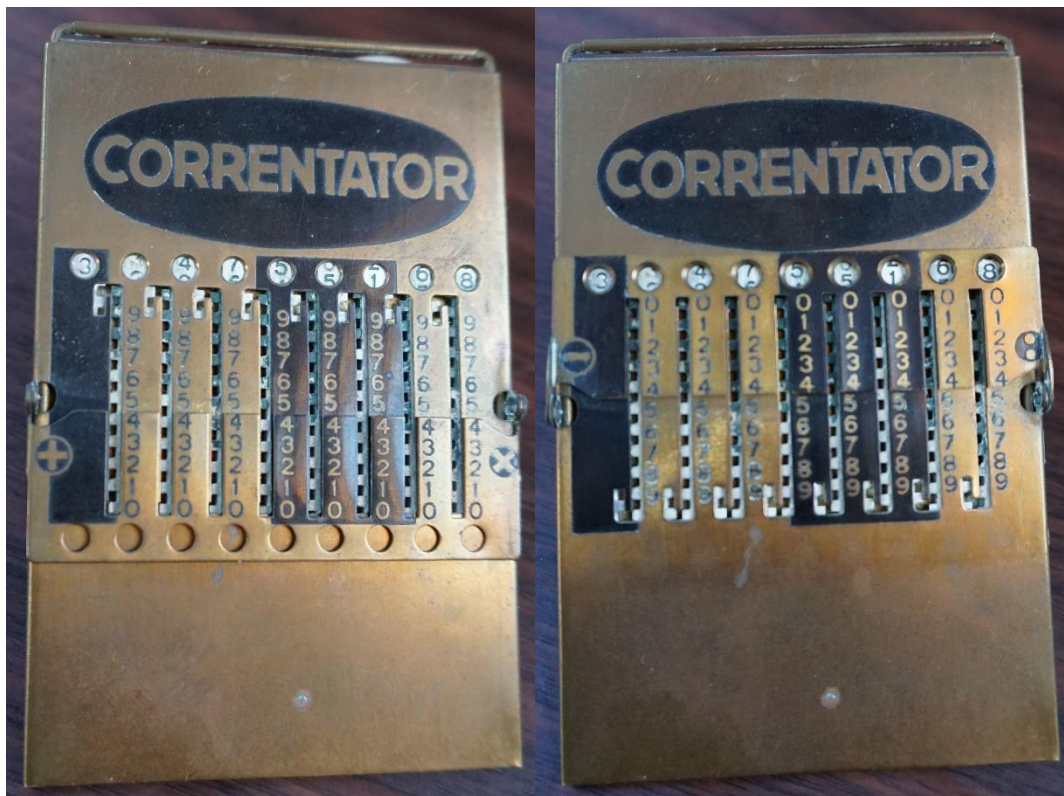
R770 IMAC



R126 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 010753



R584 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 029823 Numbers to the right of the column



R207 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 037605 CBR see W.15

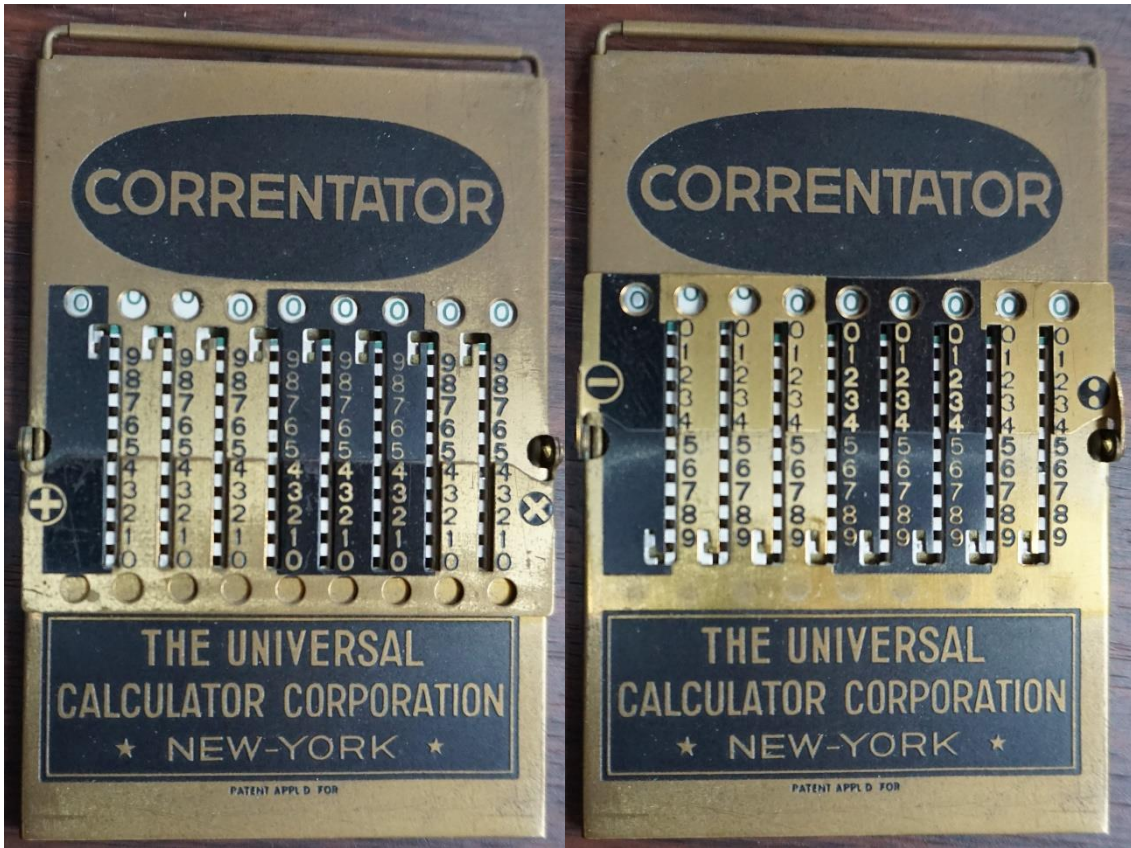


R424 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 052735 CBR see W15

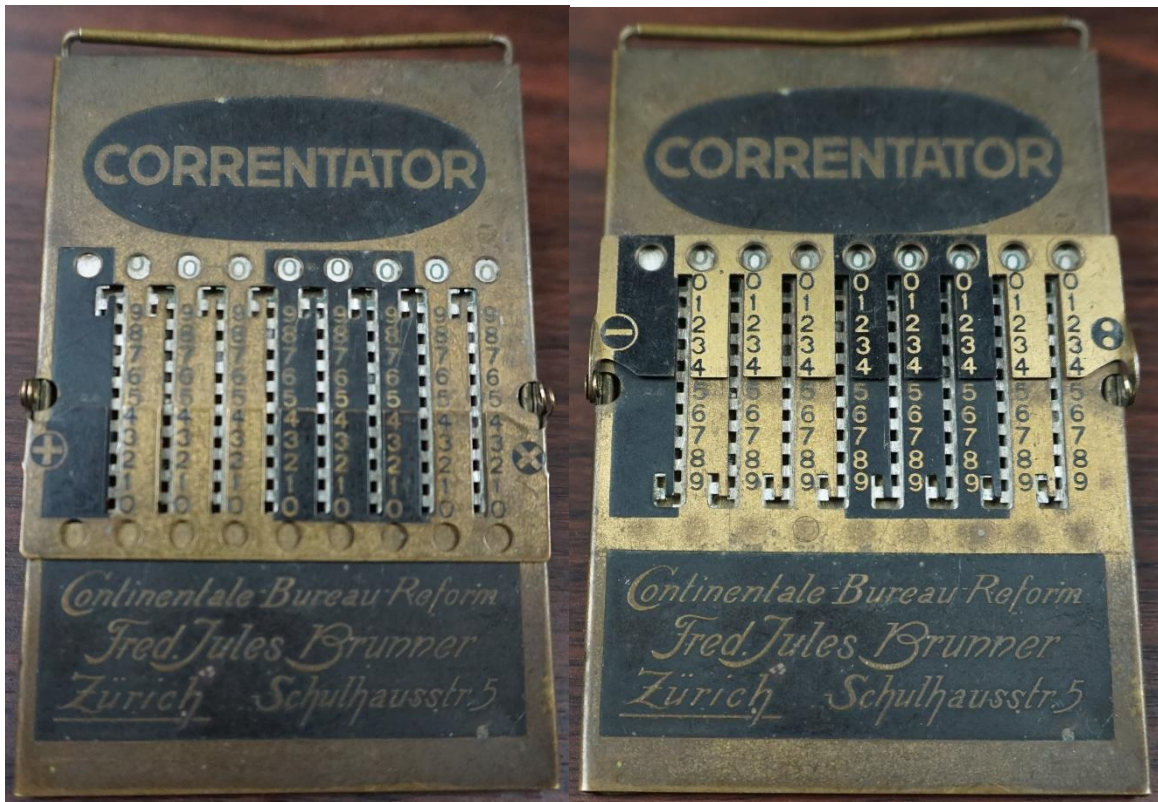




R290 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 078968 THE UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR CORPORATION



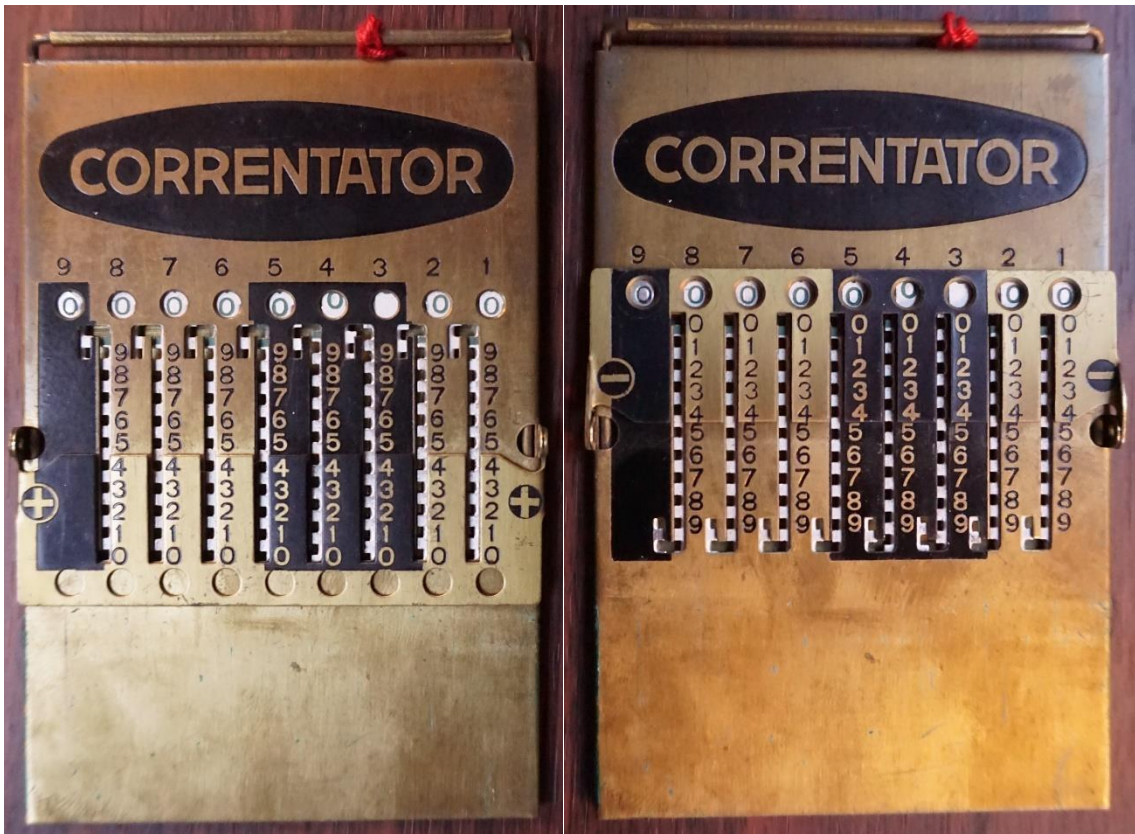
R387 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 085506 Fred. Jules Brunner



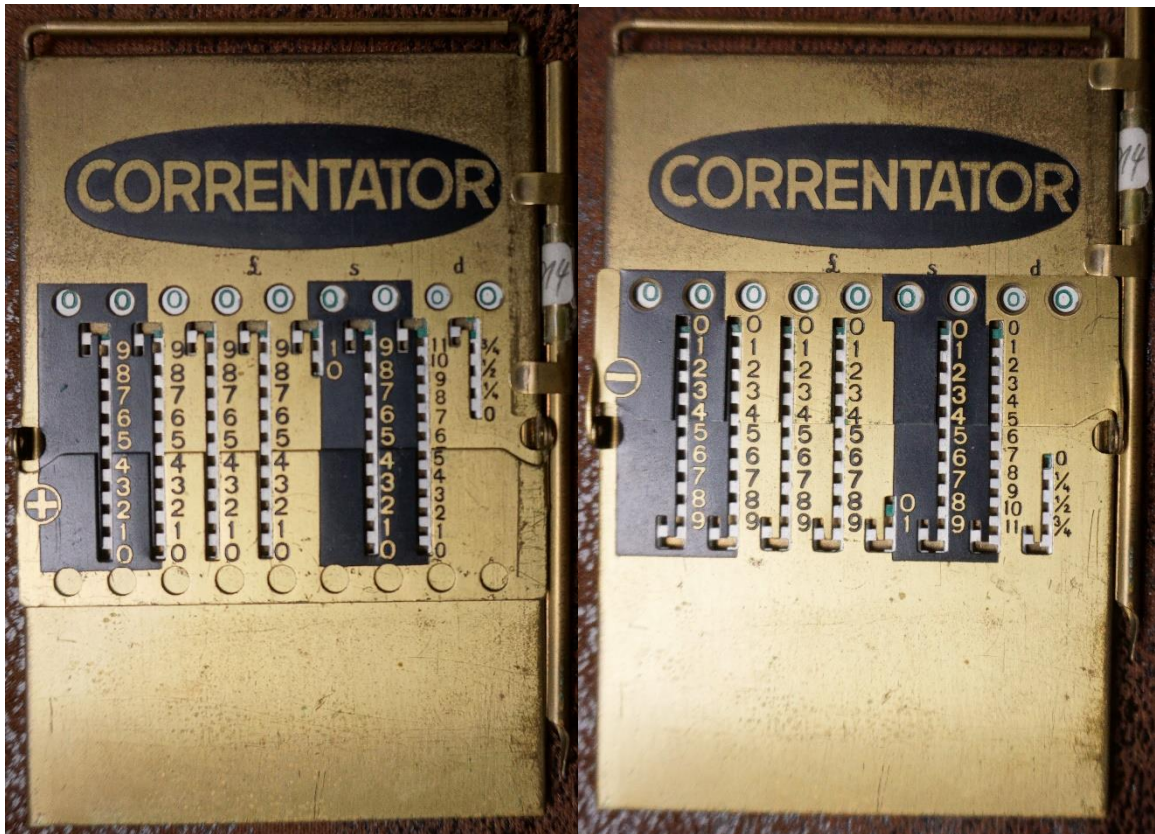
R814 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 093151 Note ++/-- insteadt +x/-:



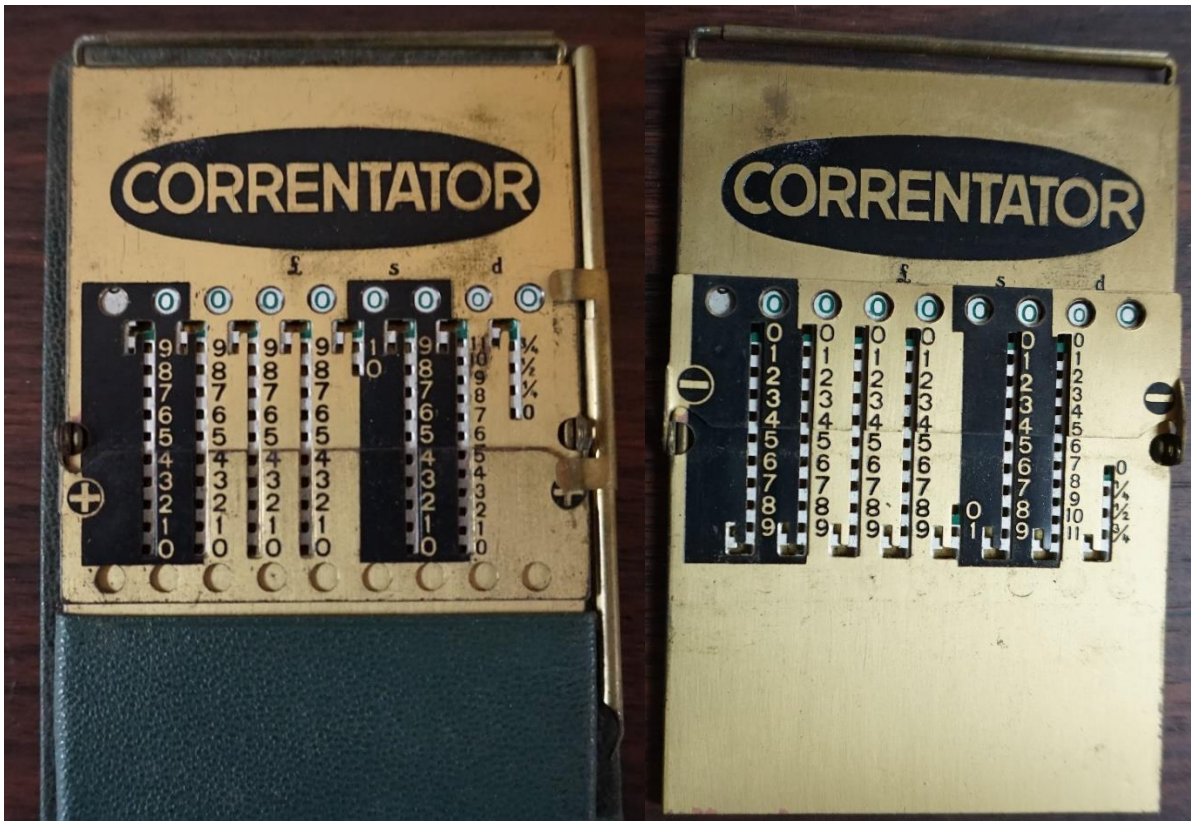
R813 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 106854 Note Numbers above result line



R860 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 114560 right without +-



R397 CORRENTATOR (small) SN 126476



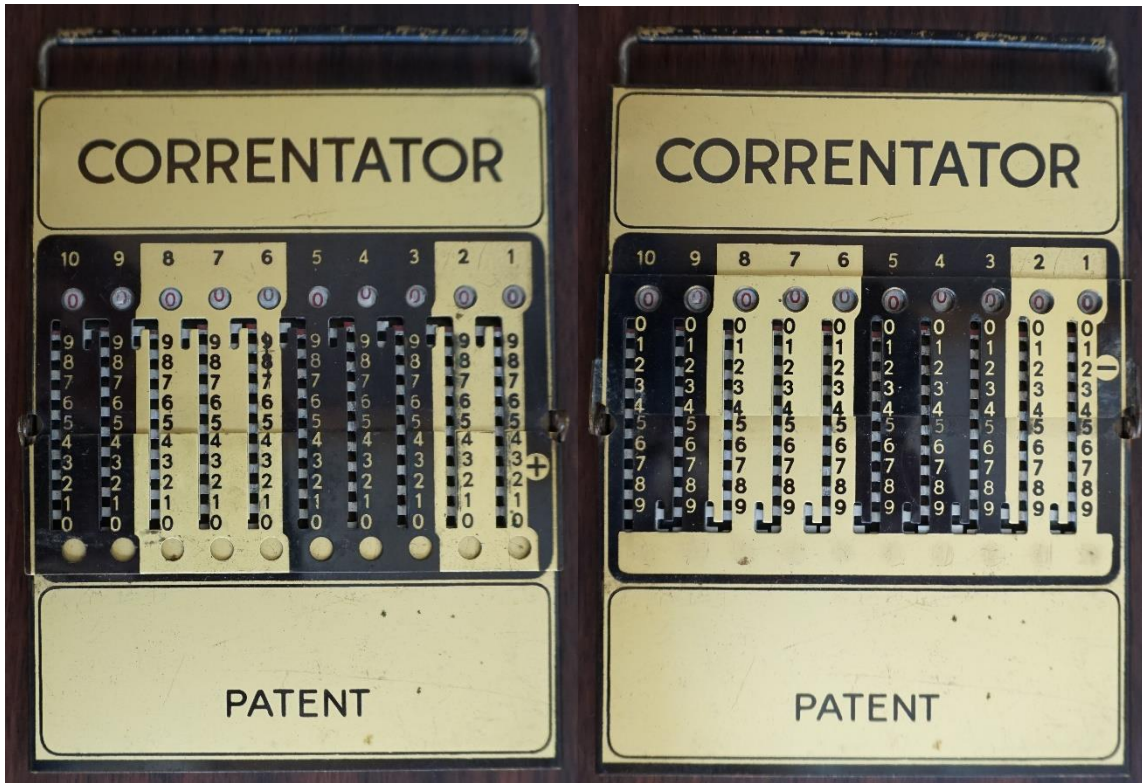
R549 TAPPIT POCKET ADDER (decimal) SN 118194



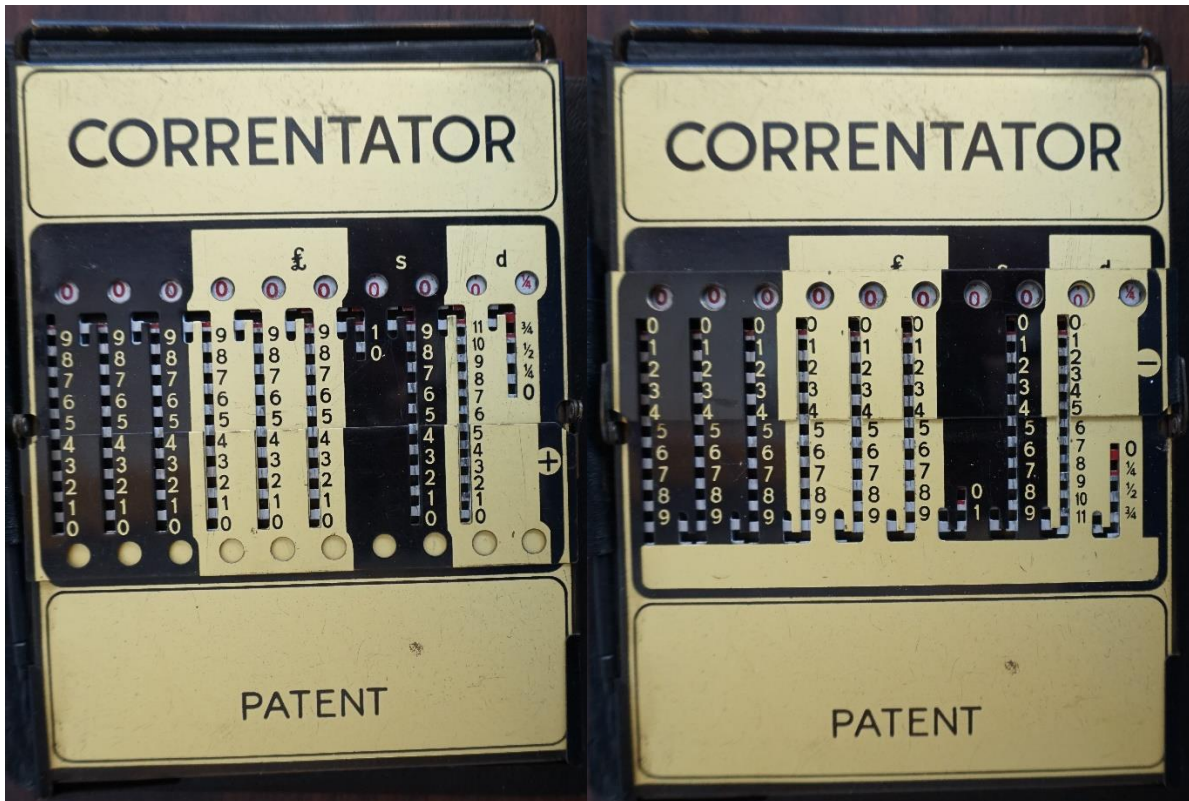
R244 TAPPIT POCKET ADDER (CORRENTATOR small) SN 118228



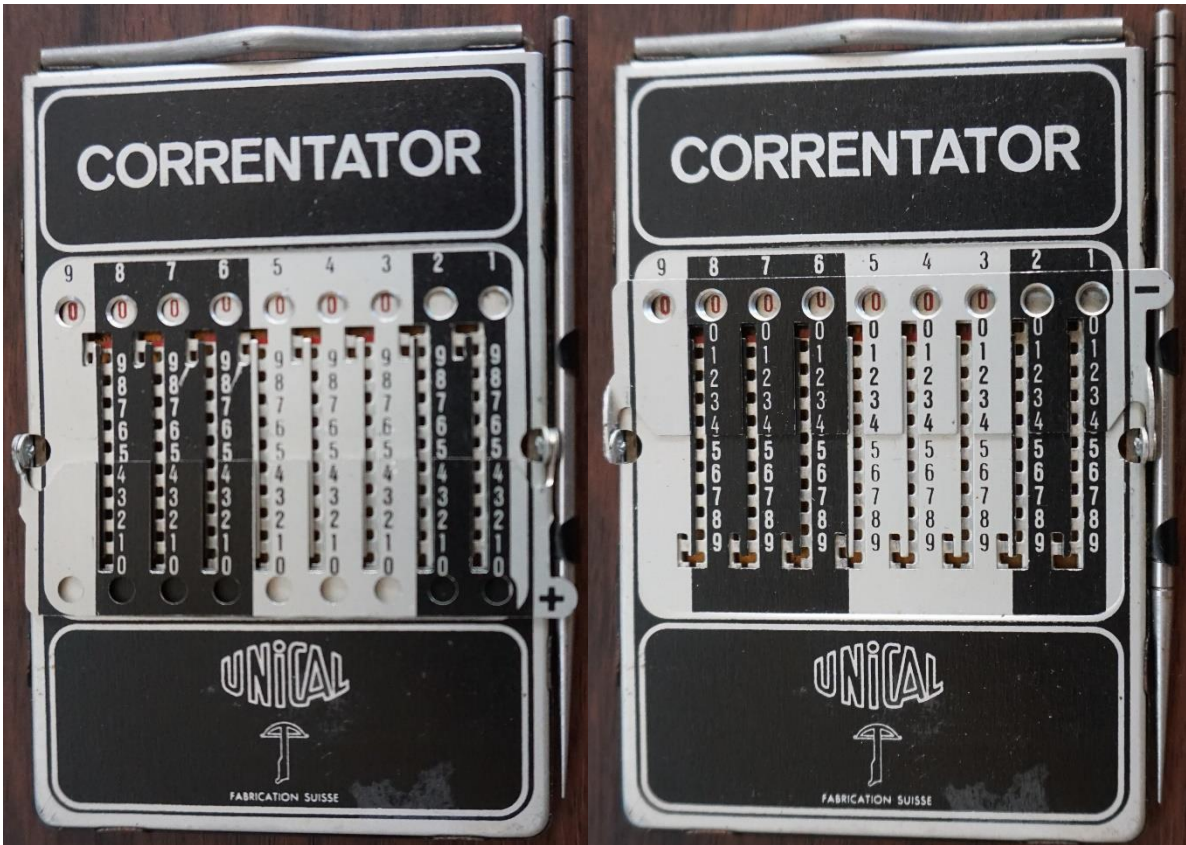
R348 CORRENTATOR (large)



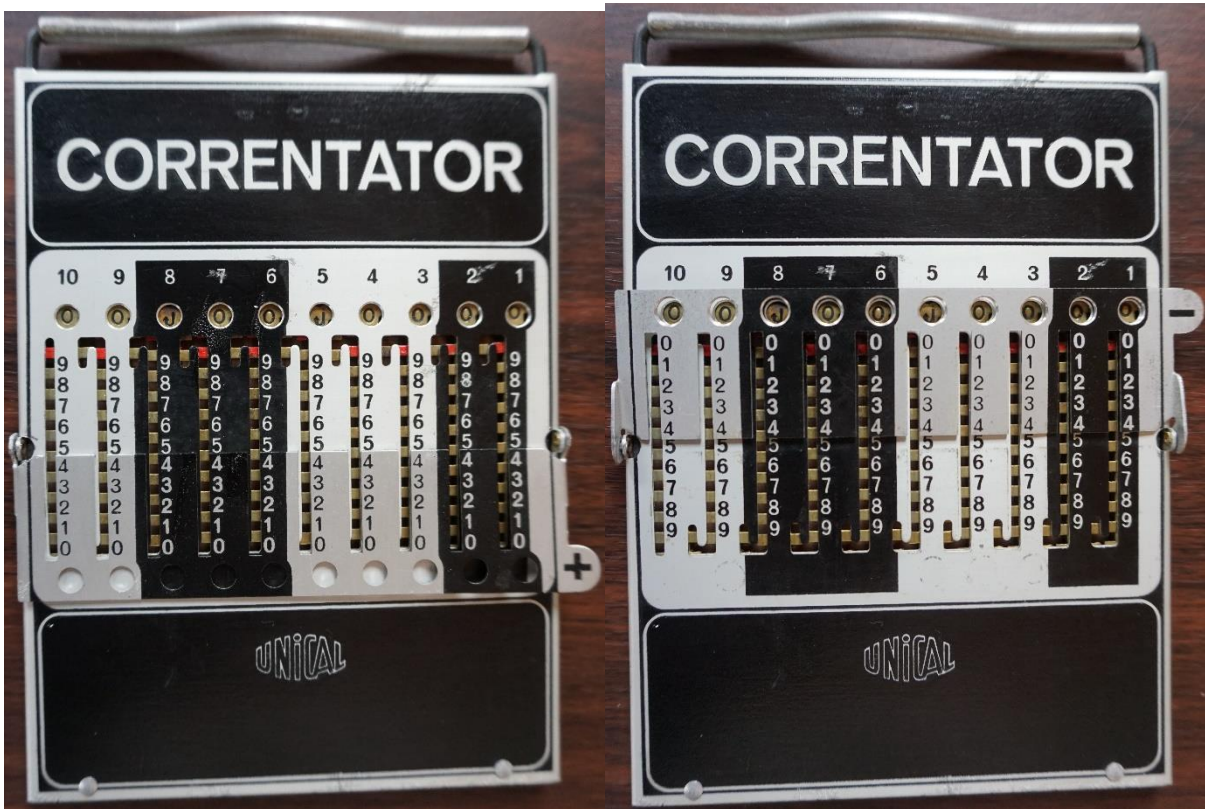
R333 CORRENTATOR (large)



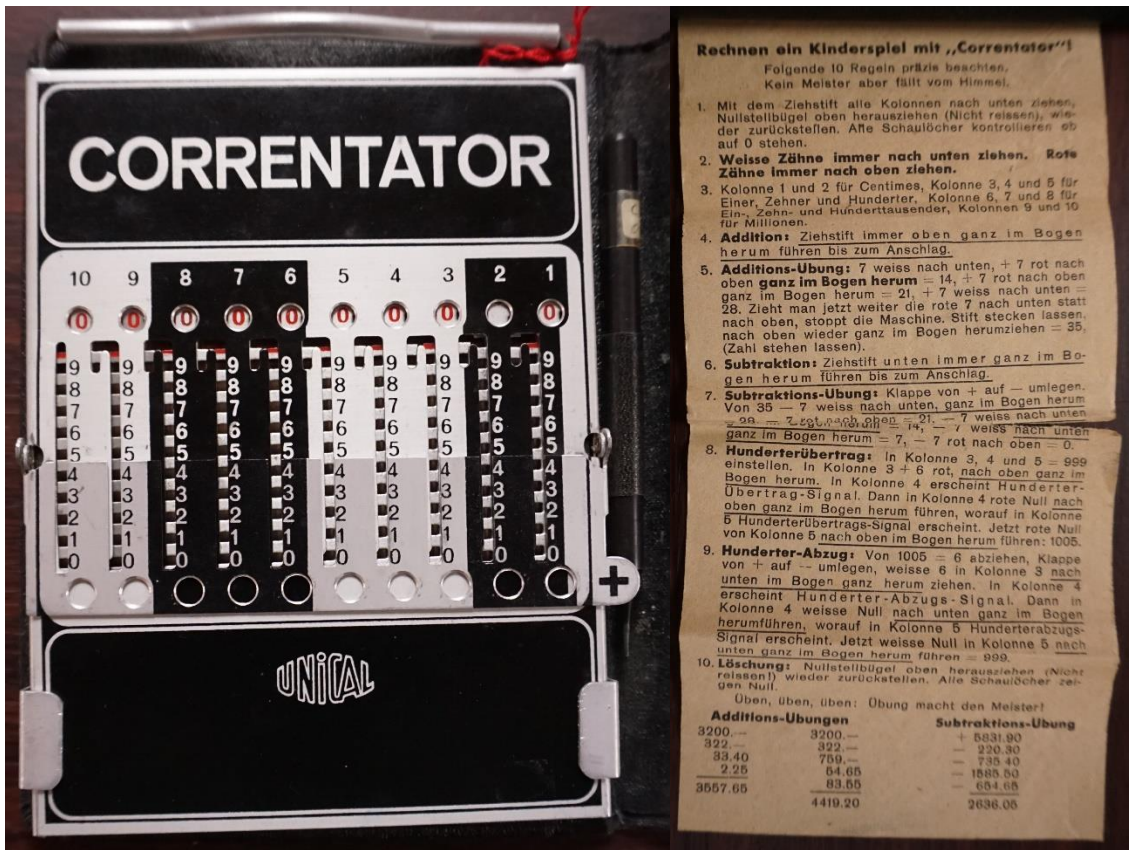
R363 CORRENTATOR (small) UNICAL



R546 CORRENTATOR (large) UNICAL without Armbrust with rivets



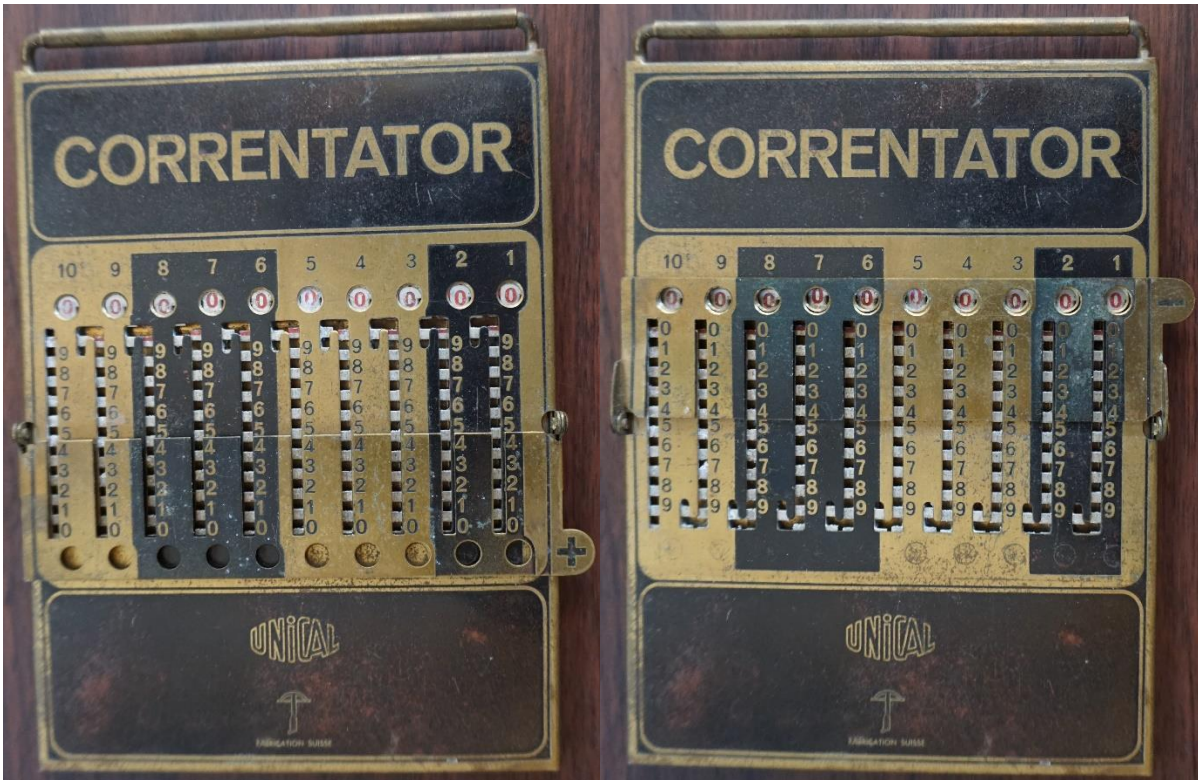
R817 CORRENTATOR (large) UNICAL without Armbrust in case with description



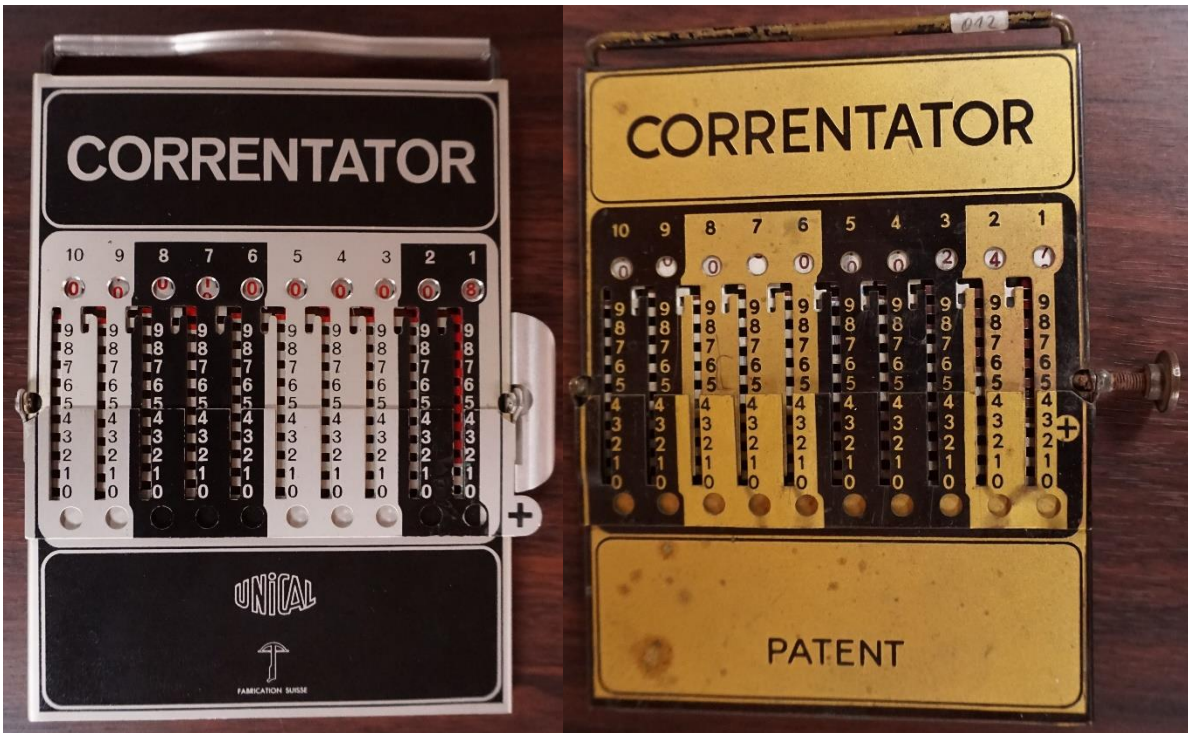
R206 CORRENTATOR (large) UNICAL in a wooden block



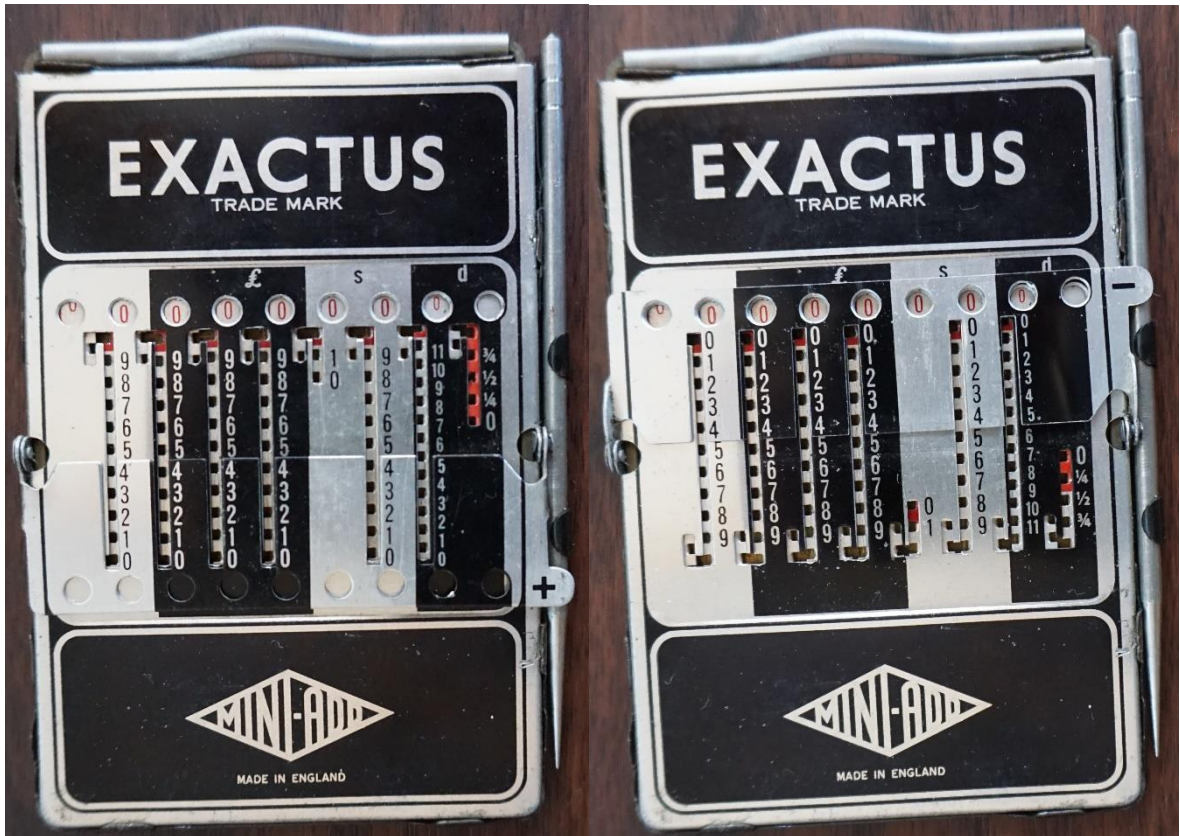
R415 CORRENTATOR (large) UNICAL



R818 CORRENTATOR (large) UNICAL Unusual pen holder R819 CORRENTATOR (large) Turning plate can be moved via rotary wheel



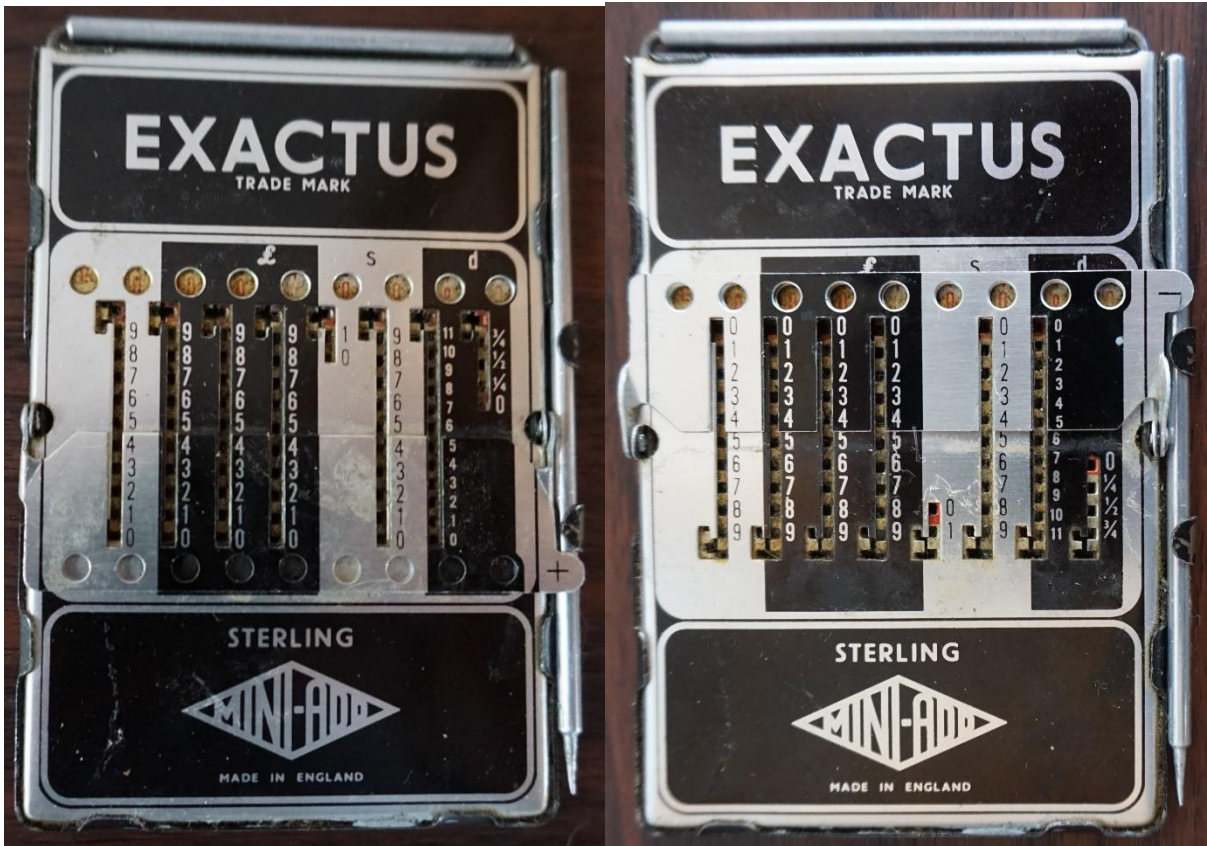
R130 EXACTUS



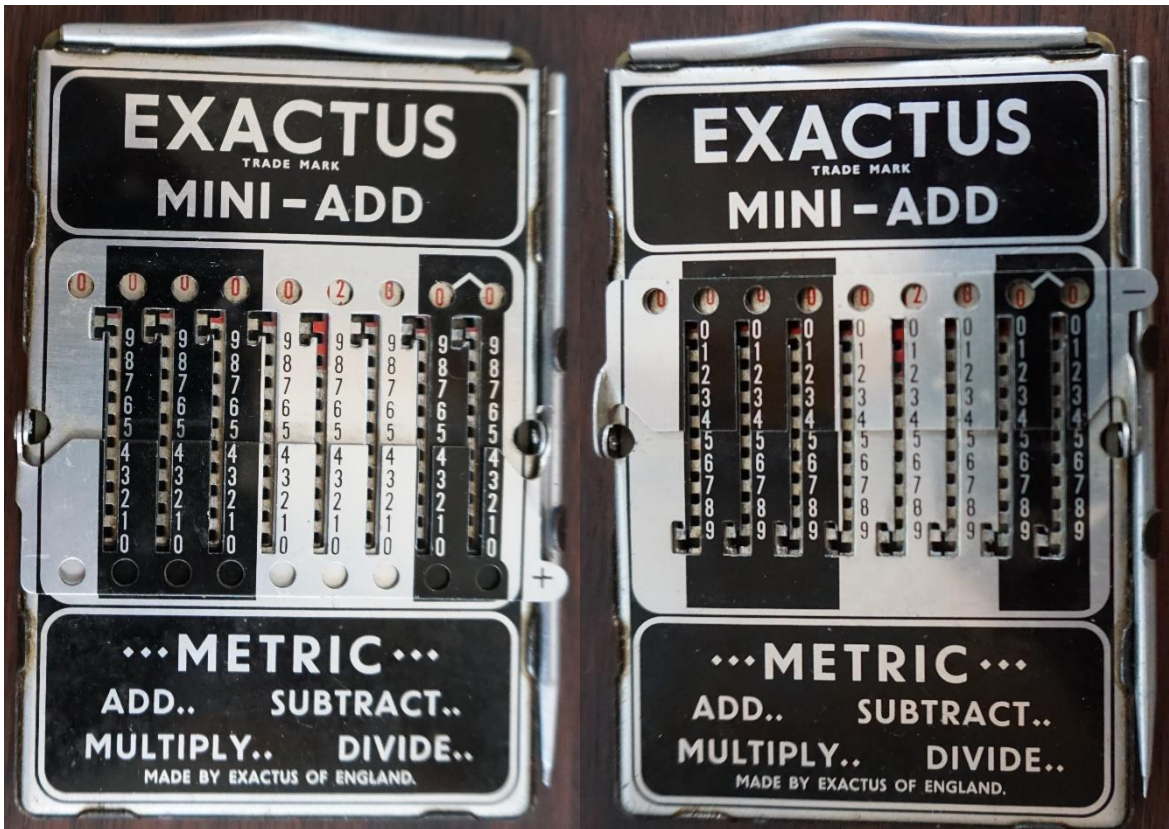
R876 EXACTUS Reg. TRADE MARK



R390 EXACTUS STERLING



R182 EXACTUS

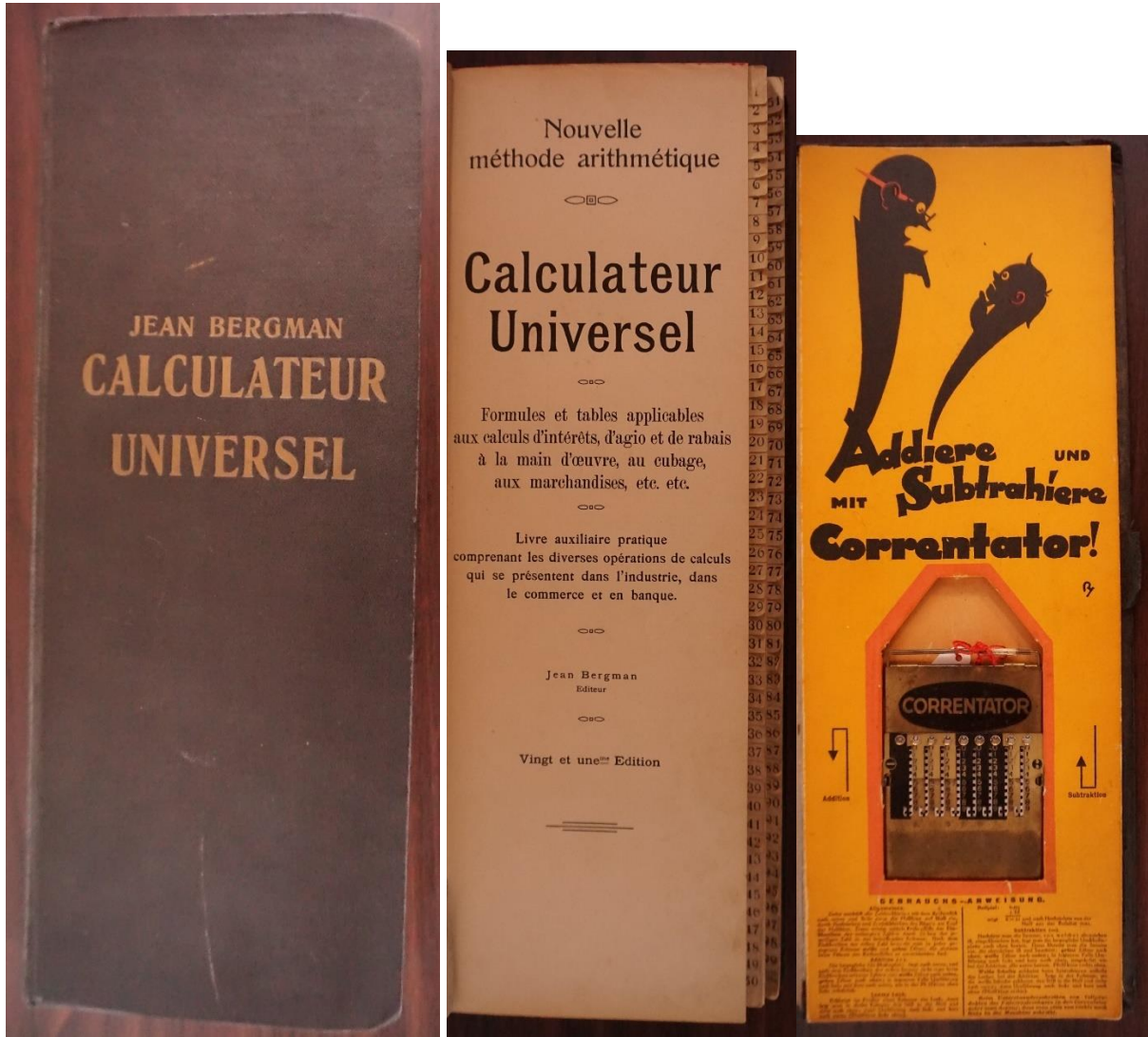


R299 MIDGET CALCULATOR (Copy of EXACTUS)

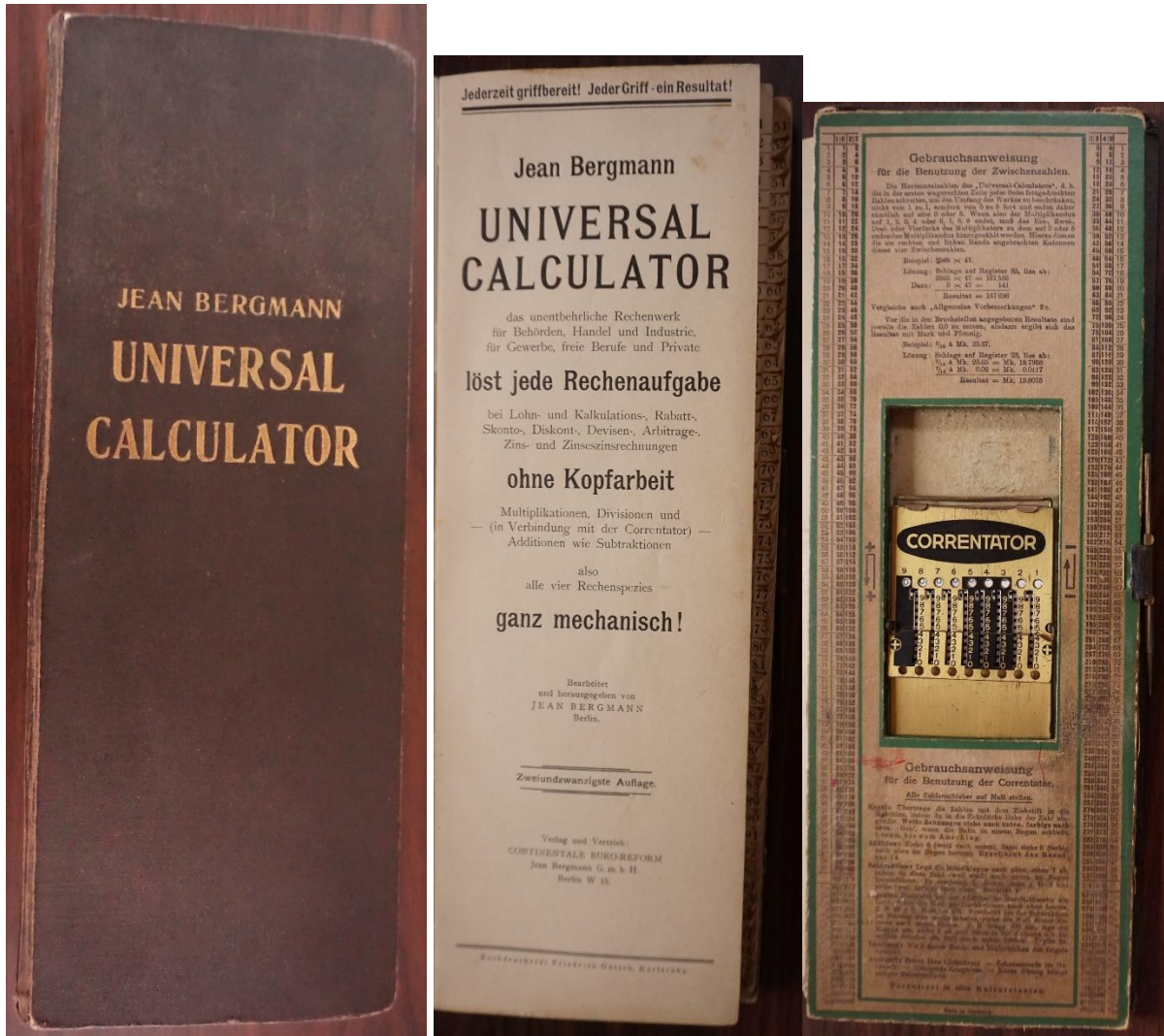


Aids

R816 JEAN BERGMANN UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR French version



R815 JEAN BERGMANN UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR German version



Serial numbers (SN) Correntator

To be found on the back side

	CORRENTATOR(large)	6030
	CORRENTATOR(large)	8233
	CORRENTATOR(large)	9434
R126	CORRENTATOR(small)	10753
	CORRENTATOR	
R584	(small)	29823
R207	CORRENTATOR(small) CBR	37605
	CORRENTATOR(small) CBR	38496
R424	CORRENTATOR(small) CBR	52735
R816	CORRENTATOR(small) in UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR french	68822
R290	CORRENTATOR(small) THE UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR CORPORATION	78968
R387	CORRENTATOR(small) Fred. Jules Brunner	85506
R814	CORRENTATOR(small)	93151
R813	CORRENTATOR(small)	106854
R815	CORRENTATOR(small) in UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR german	113840
	CORRENTATOR(small)	114560
R549	CORRENTATOR(small) TAPPIT POCKET ADDER (decimal)	118194
R244	CORRENTATOR(small) TAPPIT POCKET ADDER	118228
R397	CORRENTATOR(small)	126476

On the small models with serial numbers starting from 93151(SN where I recognized it), only + and - are shown on the right and left of the reversing plate, before that you will find +x and -:. On the large models, Exactus and Midget, + and - can only be found on the right.

5. PRODUX and Record

Otto Meuter(1892-1975) had the name PRODUX protected in 1927 and sold single-sided slide adders and later calculating machines under this brand from 1928 onwards. In the post-war period, Claus Meuter succeeds in transferring presses and tools from Berlin-Neukölln to Achim near Bremen. In 1950, the new company Otto Meuter and Sohn oHG is registered at the local court. Typically, the PRODUX slide adder has a result field in the centre and addition takes place below the result line, subtraction above. The small addiator models are very similar to this design. With Produx, however, the 9 is placed in the centre and Addiator uses the 0 as the starting point.

slide adder overview PRODUX

PRODUX RECORD

PRODUX M

PRODUX MA

ORIGINAL PRODUX MA

PRODUX Original (small)

PRODUX Original (large)

PRODUX ST

PRODUX (small)

PRODUX FRITZ HEINECKE (Advertising)

Hergestellt für Franz Zimmer

EFZET (small)

EFZET (large)

Manufactured for Walter J. Noske

RECHENHEXE MODELL I

RECHENHEXE MODELL II

RECHENHEXE MODELL III

Manufactured for Wilh. Garnier (in the meantime also own production through Garnier)

Viktoria (small)

Viktoria RECHENAPPARAT

EXACTA

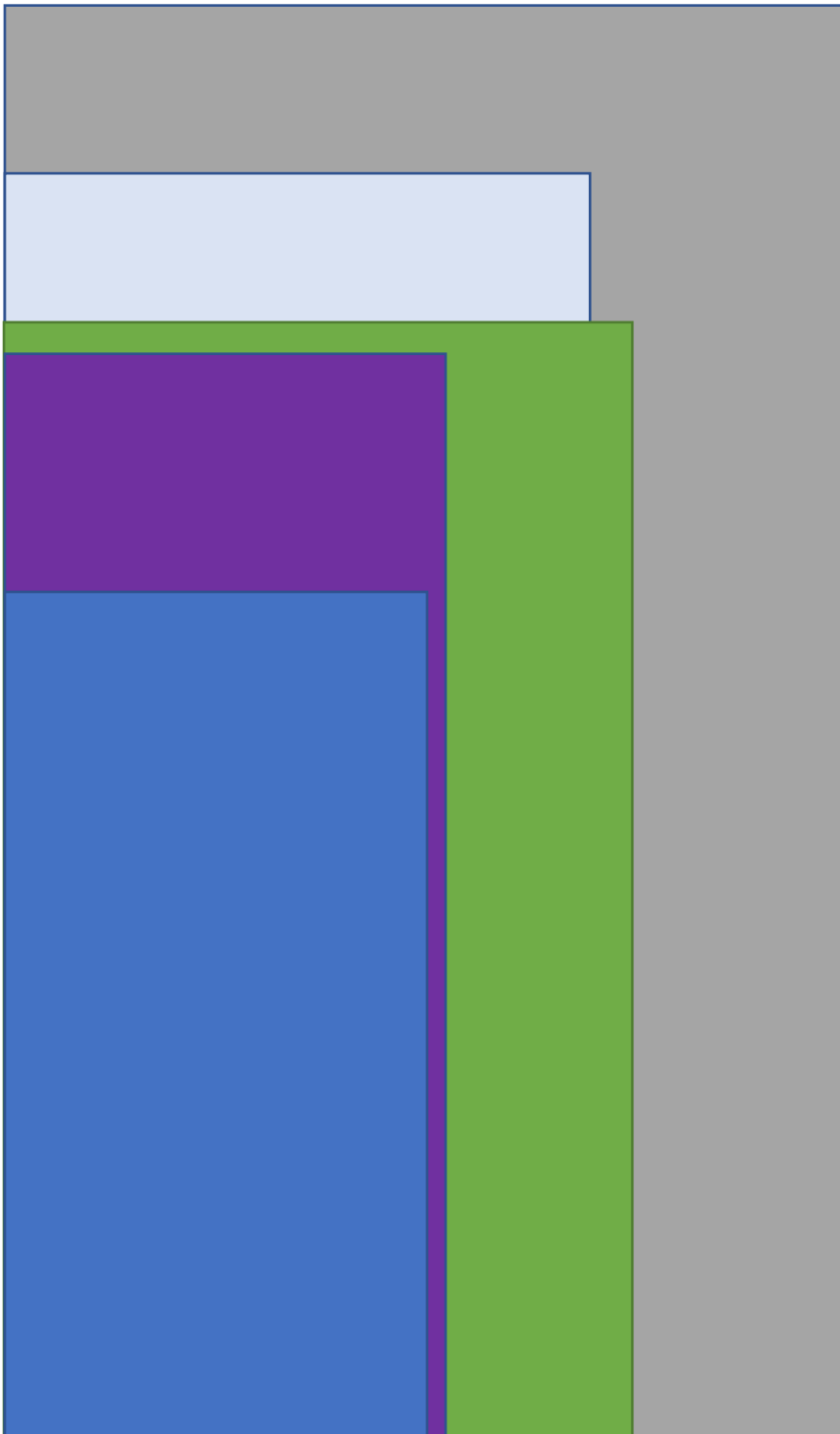
MARYGRAN

The RECORD model, identical in construction to PRODUX RECORD, was developed in the GDR by Lucie Meuter, the divorced wife of Otto Meuter. At the end of the 1940s, Claus Meuter had handed over cutting and punching tools from the Klausdorf plant in Berlin to his mother, as the Soviet Union had imposed a blockade to prevent transport to West Germany. Slide adders were produced here until 1983. In the logo, the L is linked to the M. Only one model was produced: RECORD

Otto Meuter has put a final exclamation mark on the slide adder OM.

Om

Templates PRODUX and Record



Grey 11,5 cm x 19,7 cm	PRODUX RECORD	RECHENHEXE MODELL III	RECORD
Green 8,6 cm x 15,4 cm	PRODUX M	PRODUX MA	ORIGINAL PRODUX MA
	PRODUX ORIGINAL (large)	RECHENHEXE MODELL II	EFZET (large)
Lila 6 cm x 15 cm	PRODUX ORIGINAL (small)	VIKTORIA RECHENAPPARAT	
Blue 5,7 cm x 11,6 cm	PRODUX ST	PRODUX (small)	EFZET (small)
	RECHENHEXE MODELL I	VIKTORIA (small)	EXACTA
	MARYGRAN		
Light blue 8,2 cm x 17,4 cm	Om		

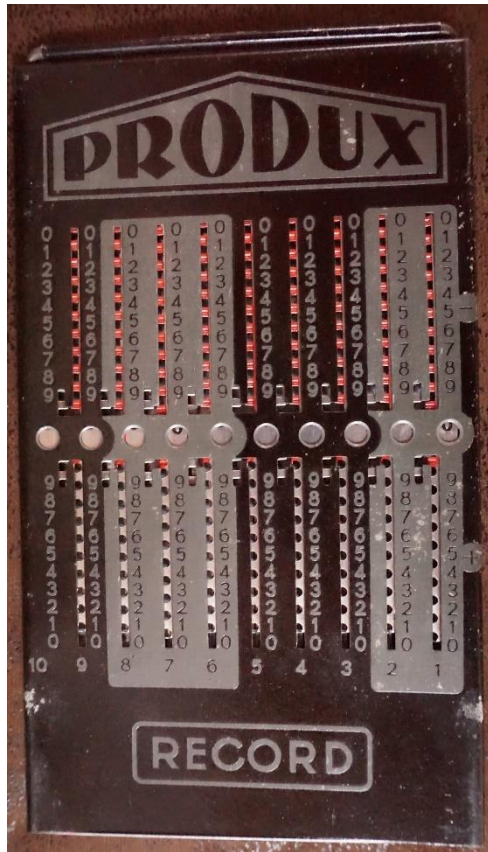
R374 PRODUX RECORD R377 PRODUX RECORD



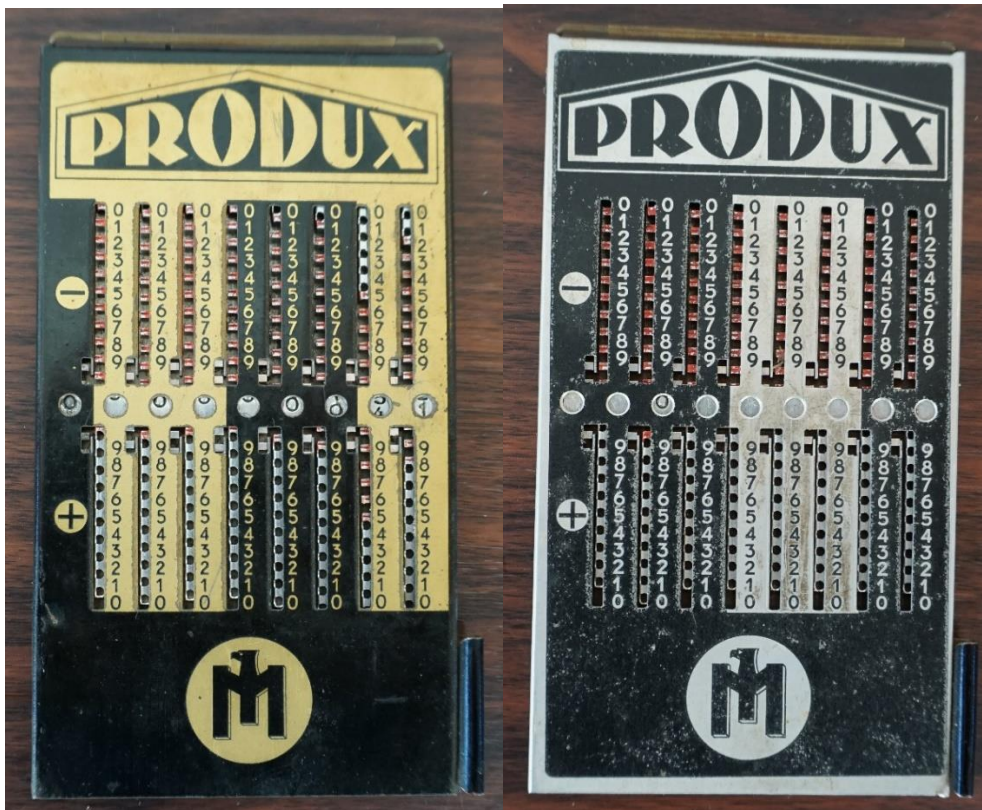
R331 PRODUX RECORD R178 PRODUX RECORD



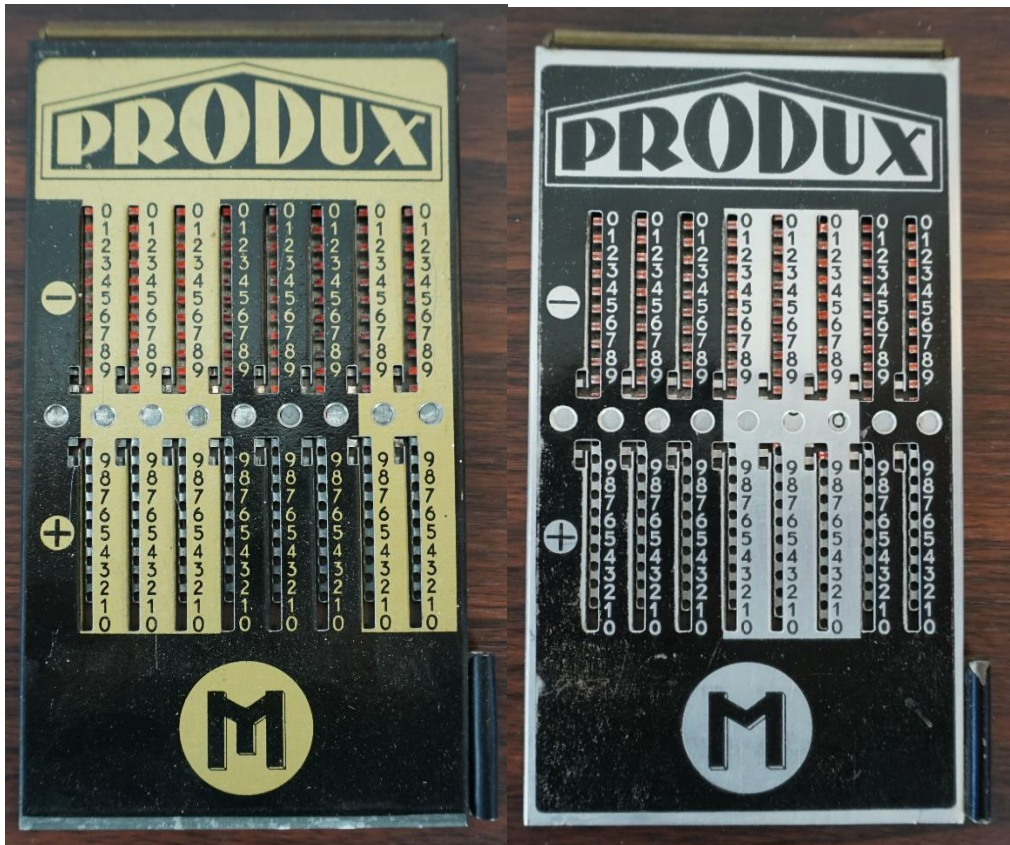
R835 PRODUX RECORD



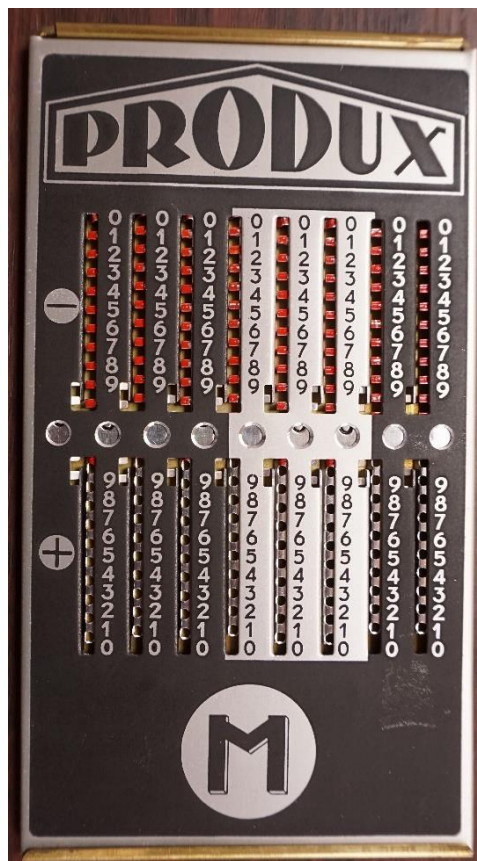
R495 PRODUX M Eagle in M with pen holder R204 PRODUX M Eagle in M with pen holder



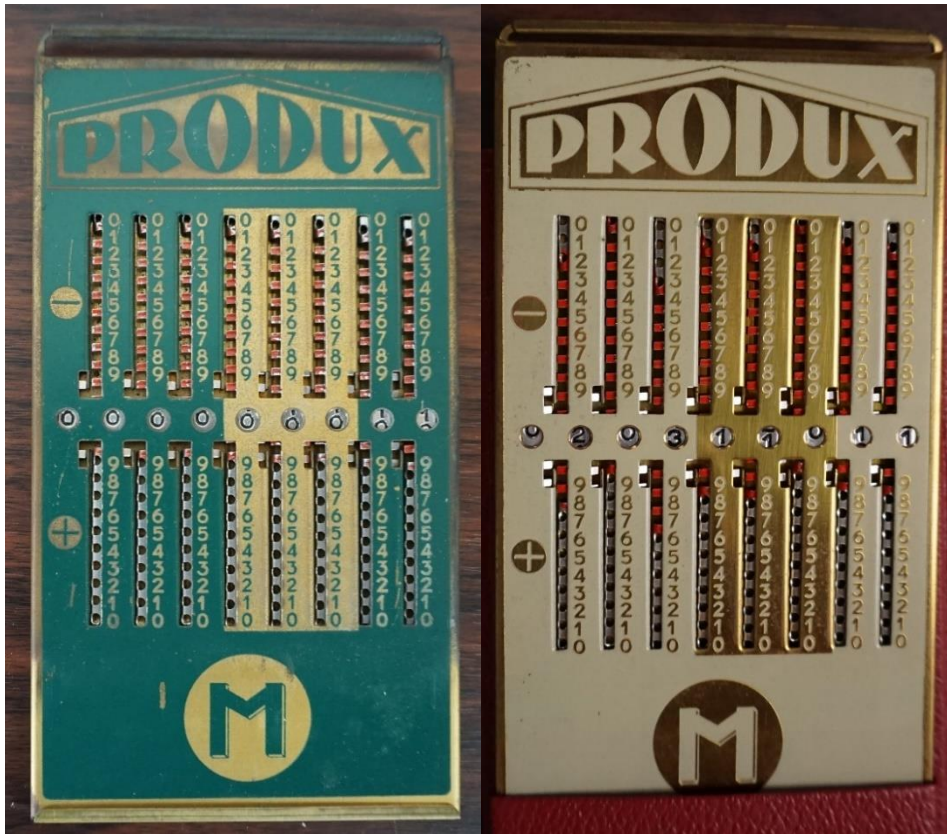
R175 PRODUX M with pen holder R371 PRODUX M with pen holder



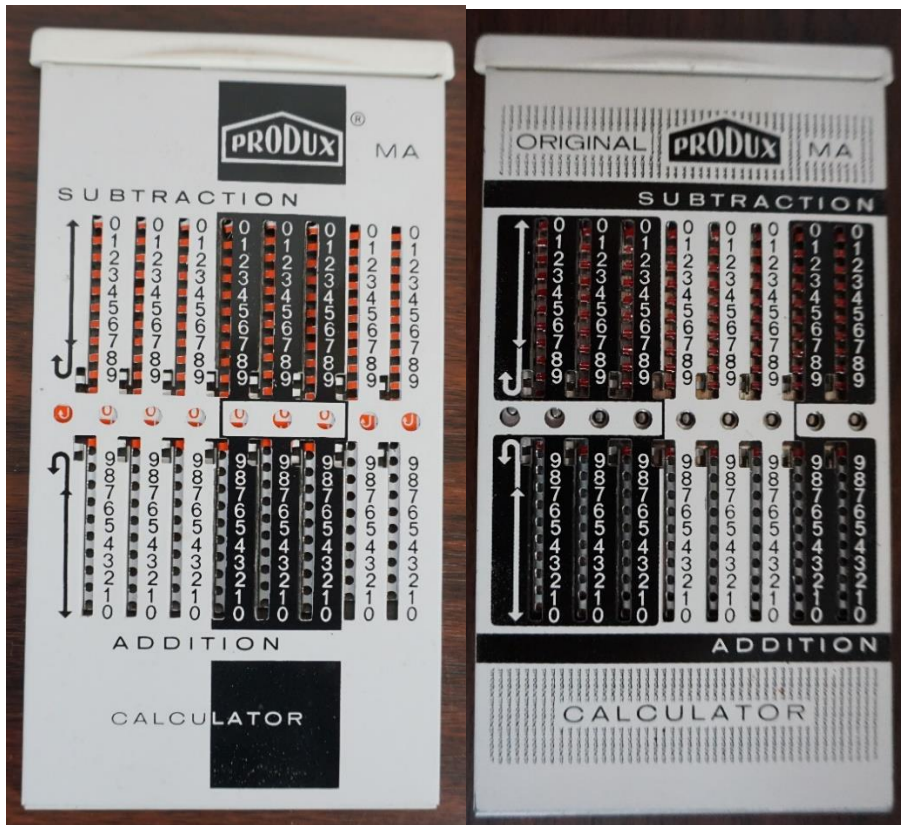
R775 PRODUX M without pen holder



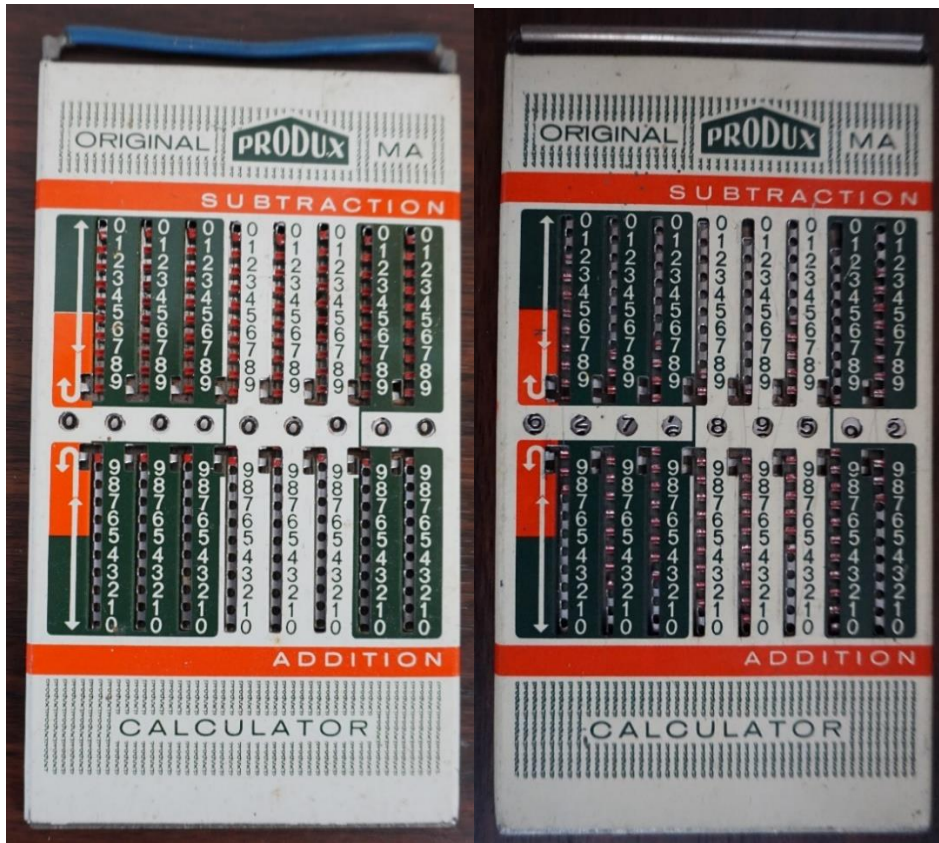
R436 PRODUX M R607 PRODUX M



R347 PRODUX MA R581 ORIGINAL PRODUX MA



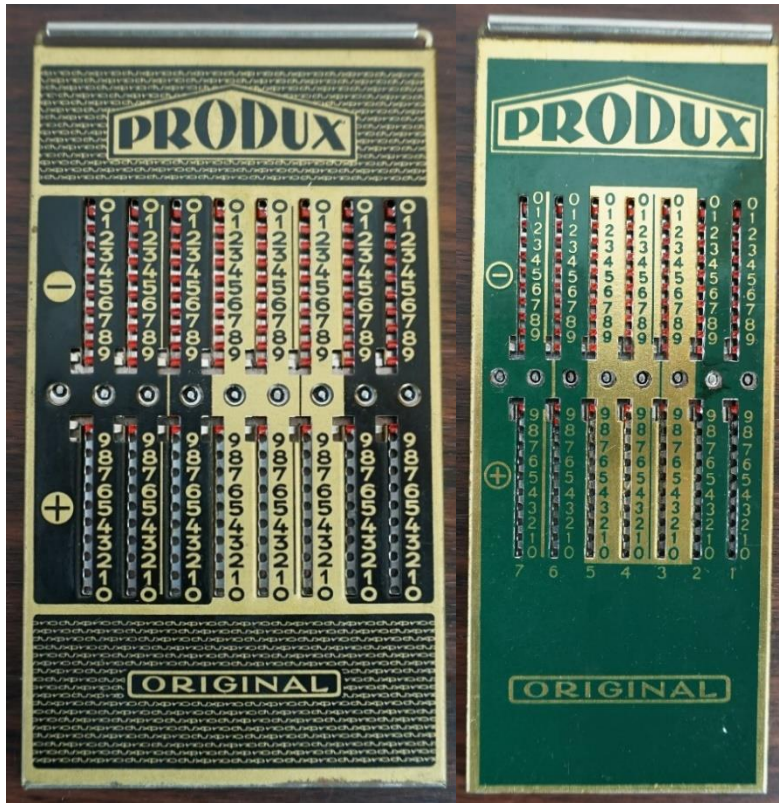
R009 ORIGINAL PRODUX MA bars orange R578 ORIGINAL PRODUX MA bars red



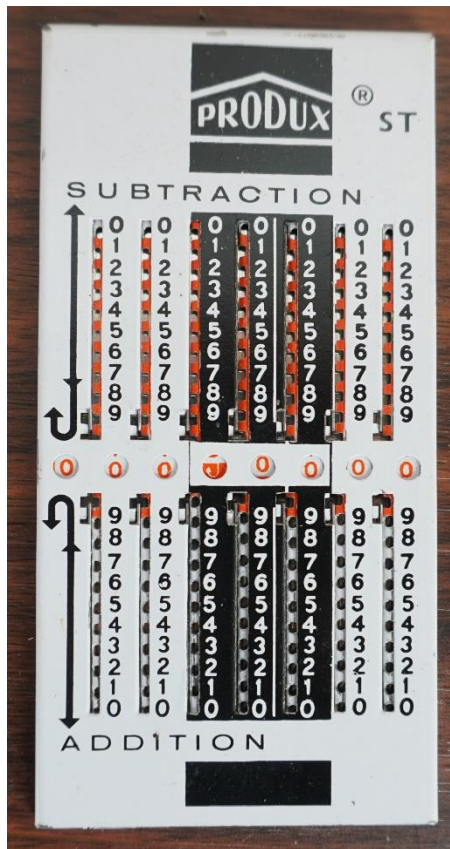
R413 PRODUX ORIGINAL (large) R773 PRODUX ORIGINAL (large)



R180 PRODUX ORIGINAL (large) R297 PRODUX ORIGINAL (large/schmal)



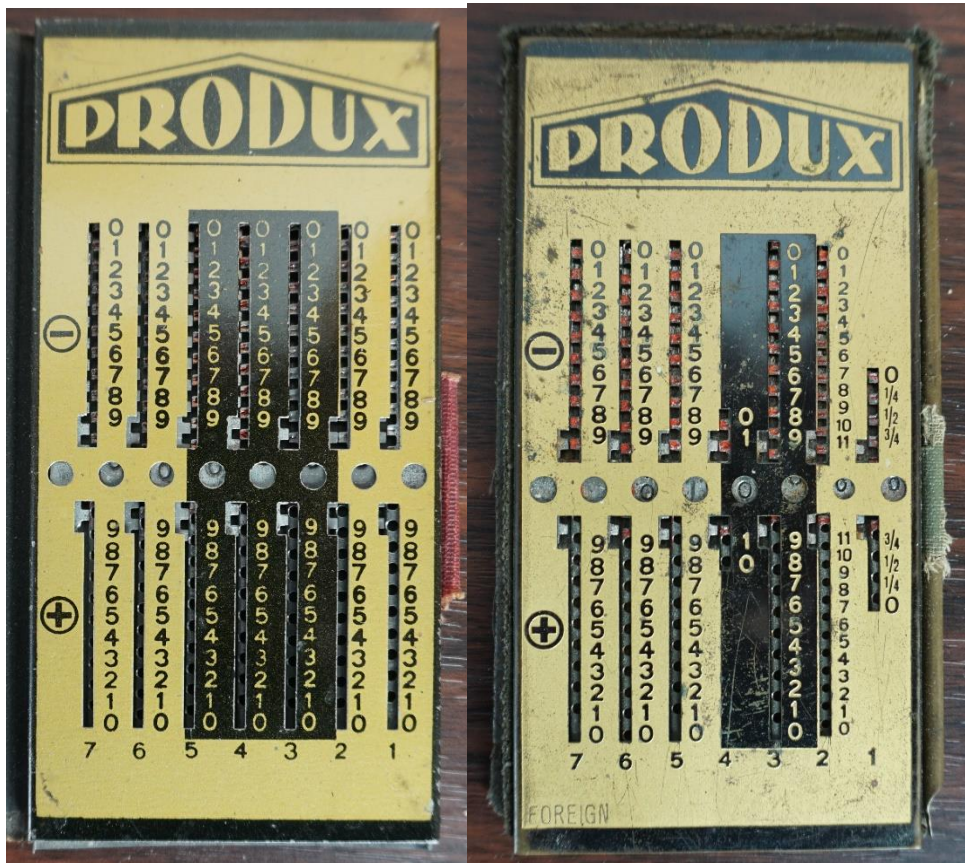
R155 PRODUX ST



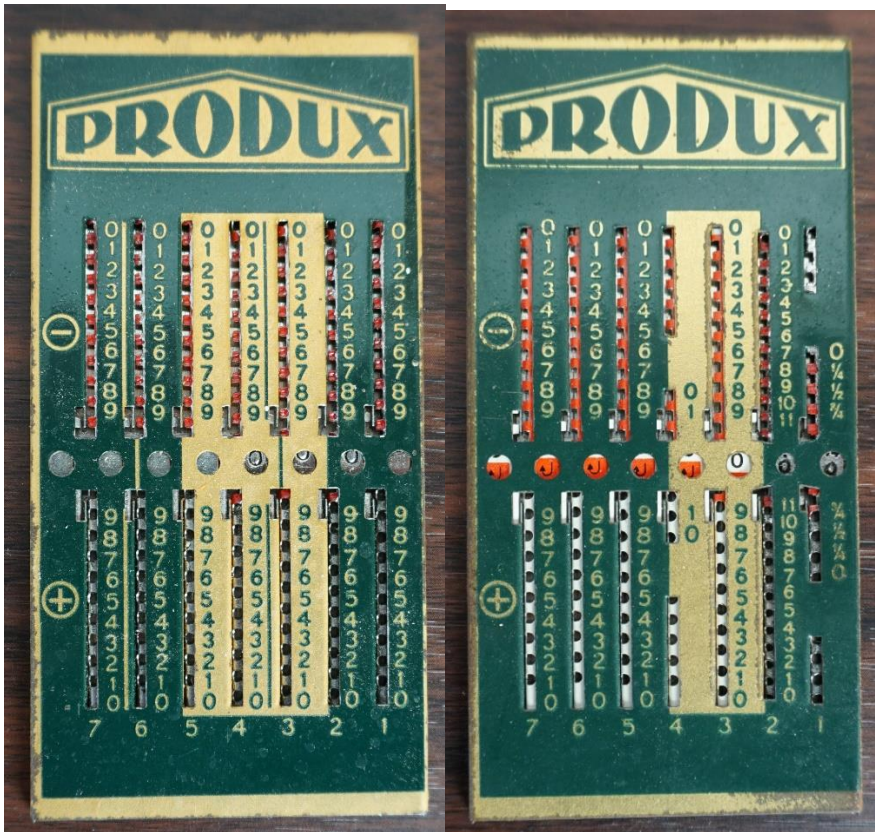
R205 PRODUX (small) R769 PRODUX (small) Made in Germany



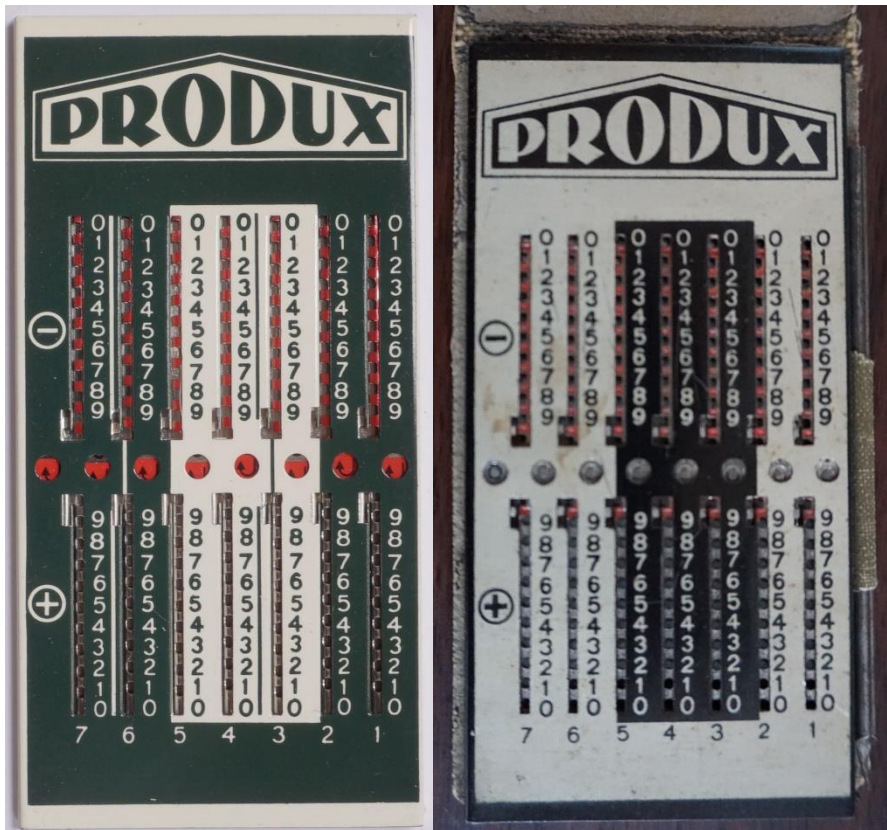
R123 PRODUX (small) R158 PRODUX FOREIGN (small)



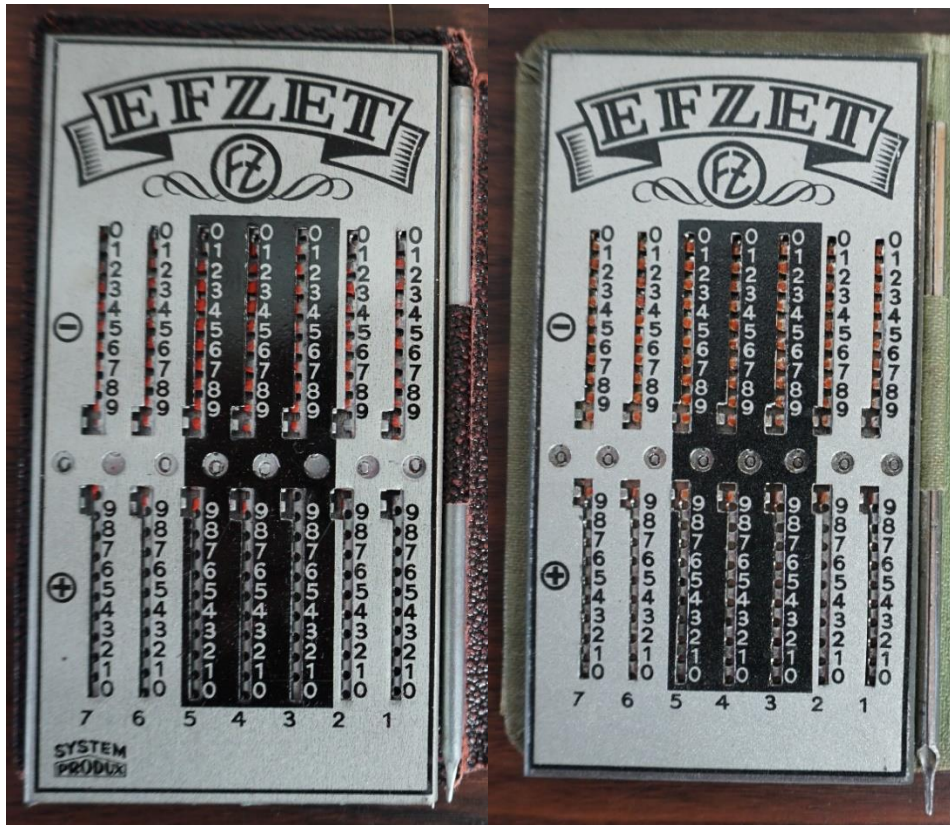
R166 PRODUX (small) R344 PRODUX (small)



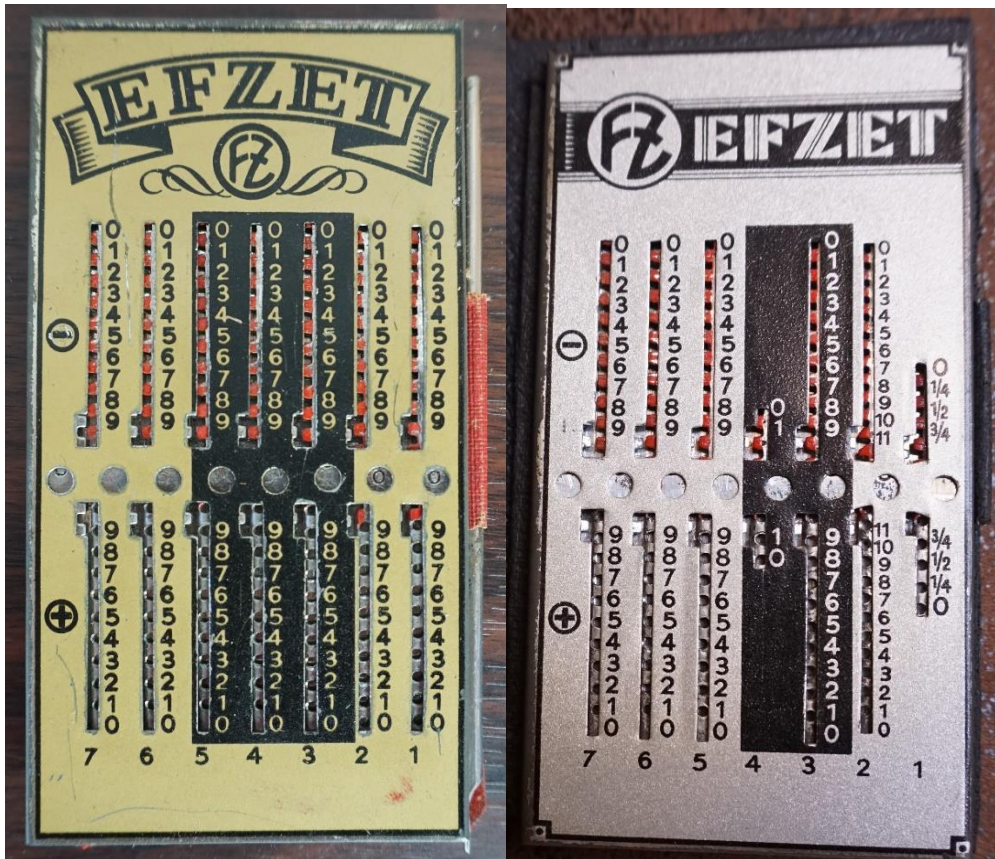
R881 PRODUX (small) R579 PRODUX (small)



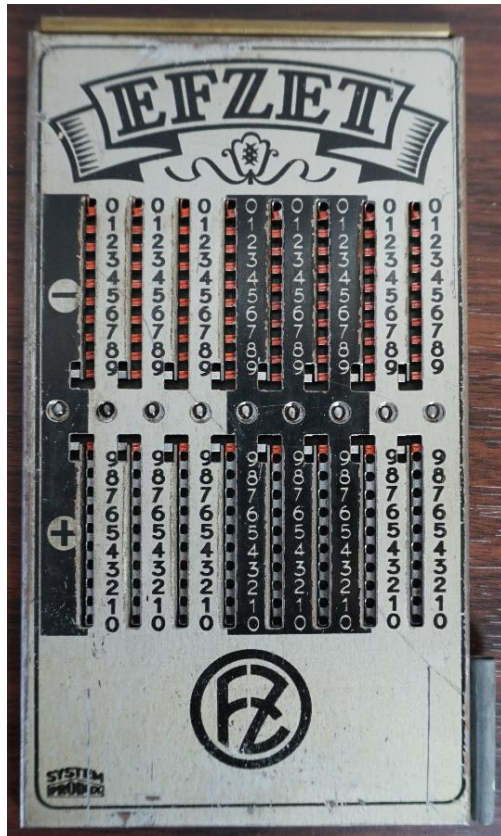
R420 EFZET (small) R097 EFZET (small)



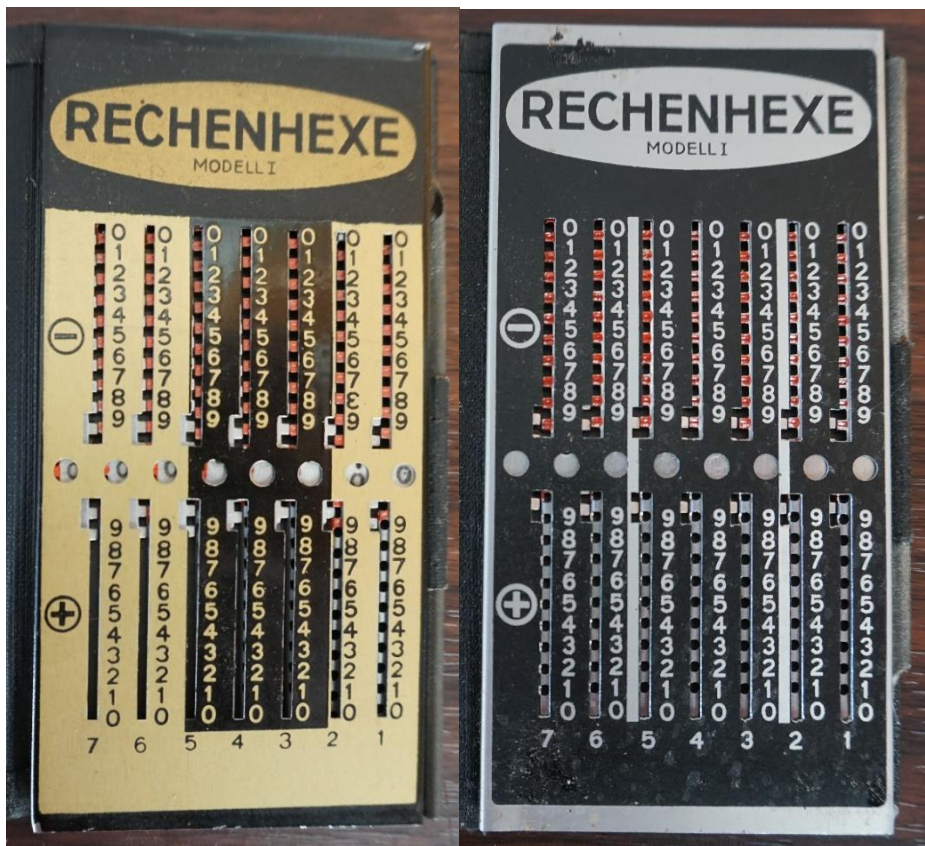
R425 EFZET (small) R614 EFZET (small)



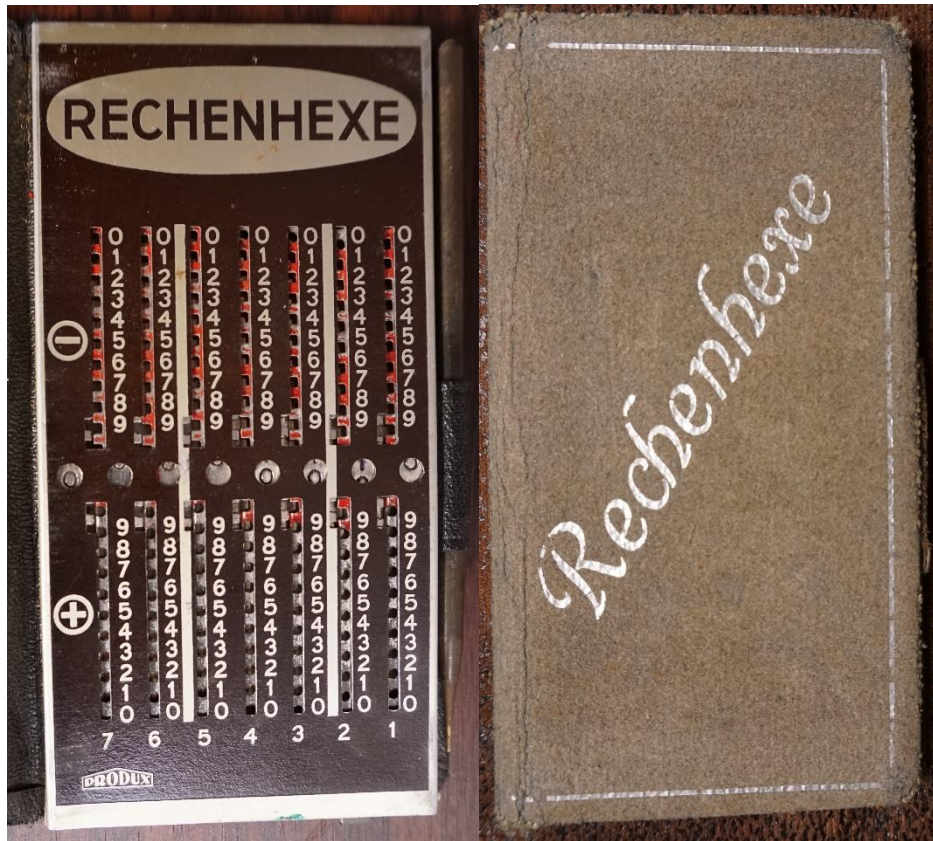
R418 EFZET (large)



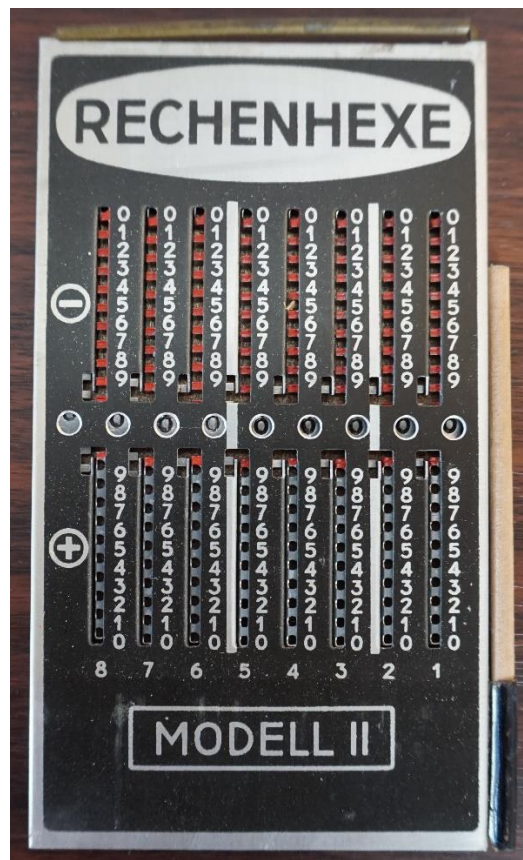
R332 RECHENHEXHE MODELL I R005 RECHENHEXHE MODELL I



R534 RECHENHEXE (MODELL I) PRODUX



R271 RECHENHEXE MODELL II



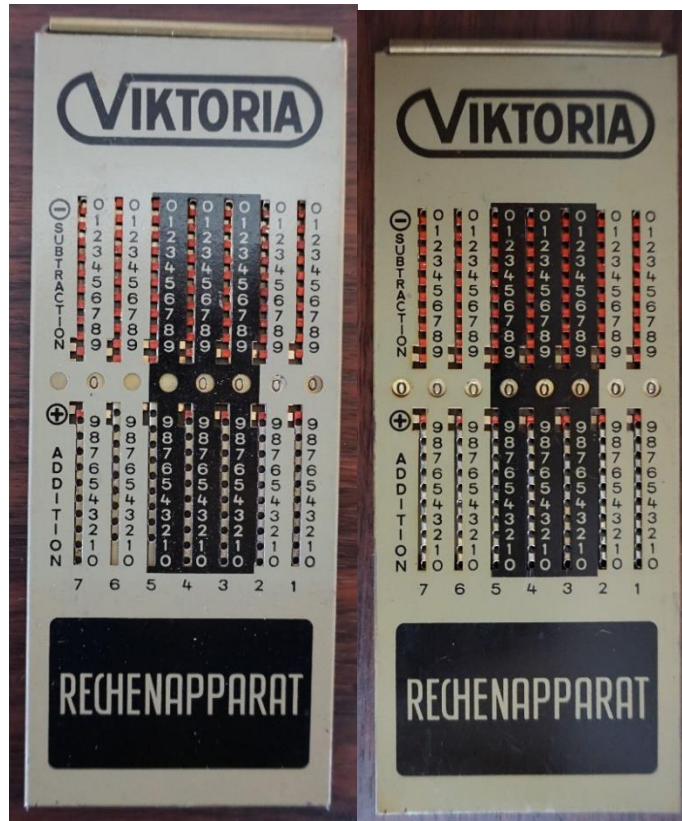
R334 RECHENHEXE MODELL III R352 RECHENHEXE MODELL III



R873 FRITZ HEINECKE Advertising R157 VIKTORIA (small)



R330 VIKTORIA RECHENAPPARAT R557 VIKTORIA RECHENAPPARAT



R301 EXACTA



R491 MARYGRAN



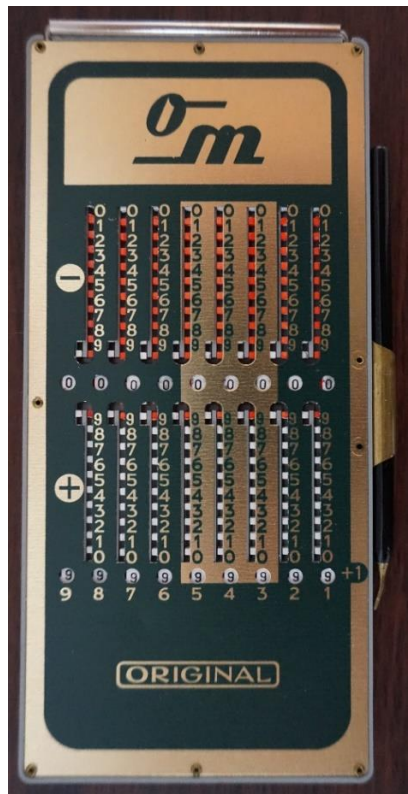
R096 RECORD bracket around +- R883 RECORD



R515 RECORD changed clearing bar for reset R539 RECORD

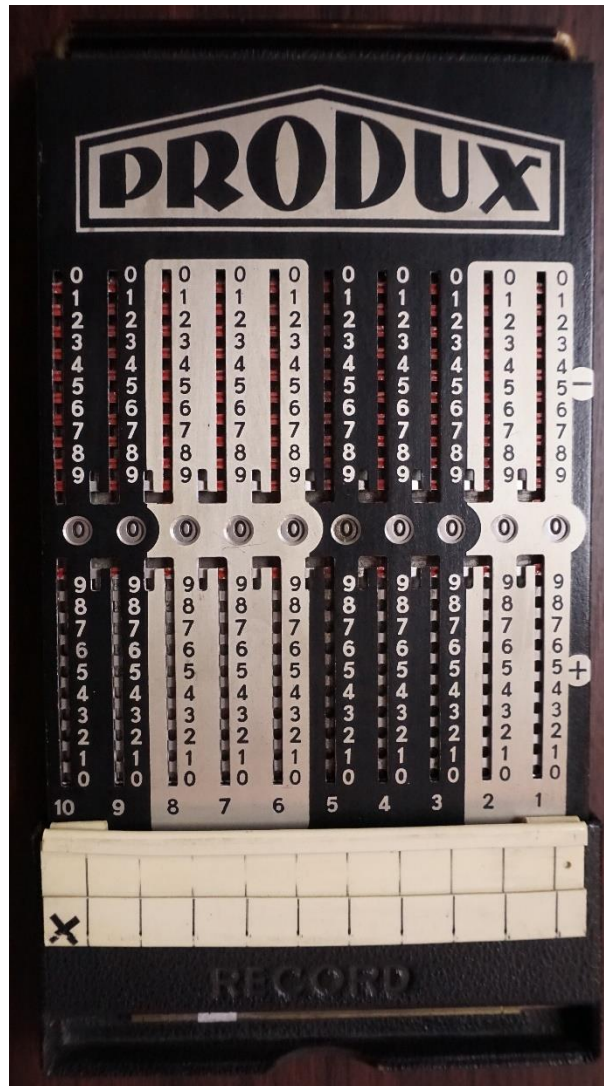


R303 Om



Aids

R844 PRODUX RECORD with multiplication aid



6. Germany more

Slide adder overview Germany more

Justin Wilhelm Bamberger had founded the company Export and Import Business for American Bureau Equipment in 1902. He was certainly familiar with The Locke Adder and shortly afterwards designed the Universal.

Universal

Omega

The manufacturer was the company Mercedes, Mehlis. The patent was granted in 1912. In the catalogue Gebr. Wichmann from 1913, the slide adder was offered for 12 M. under catalogue number 1944. Zocher, Kontorbedarf 1915 lists a sales price of 18 Mk. The illustration of the slide adder is different, with and without D.R.P. The trick was also offered with the currency pound sterling.

TRICK

Predecessor of ProCalculo!

+ - x

Produced in the 1920s

ORIGINAL „UNIC“

Manufacturer Heinrich Voß, Design engineer Robert Hüber, Berlin ca 1930

ADISUMA

SALDA

Manufacturer Addi GmbH, Hannover ca 1925

SUMMAX

Taschen-Rechen-Maschine, Manufacturer H.W. Ebmeyer, Leipzig from 1924/25 until the 1930s

Tarema

ADNOMA

Produced in the early 1930s, very elaborate construction

AD-ABASUB

Produced by ABA Apparatebau Ges. m.b.H. ca 1923. There was a legal dispute with ADDIATOR.

Plu-Mi

Produced with our authorisation and help. Information on an envelope from ADDIATOR.

For calculating calories, from the company IWA produced with a pen from ADDIATOR

The invention is probably the last new design of a slide adder.

Kaloriemeter

Calculator with plastic back similar to Magic Brain, but with a different size. Made in Germany. If you compare Wizard R585 with R196 W Calculator or Wizard R275 with R383 X-Acta, you can assume that they all come from the same manufacturer. The manufacturer is Wizard Werke from Bonn. These slide adders were cheap products and so it is reasonable to assume that production was later relocated to Japan and Hong Kong, as the similarity is very striking.

Addi

Bogene

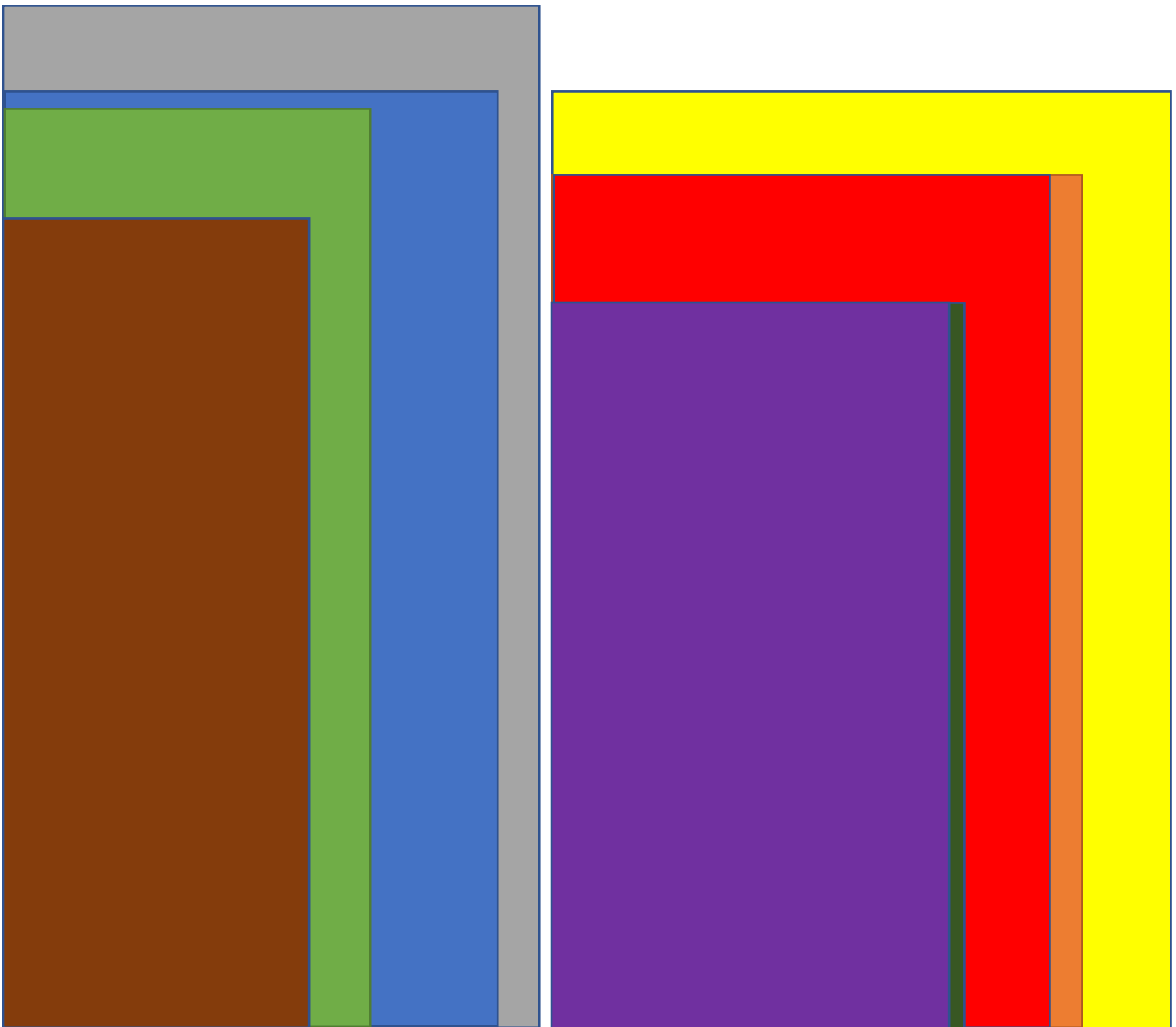
PIC GERMAN CALCULATOR

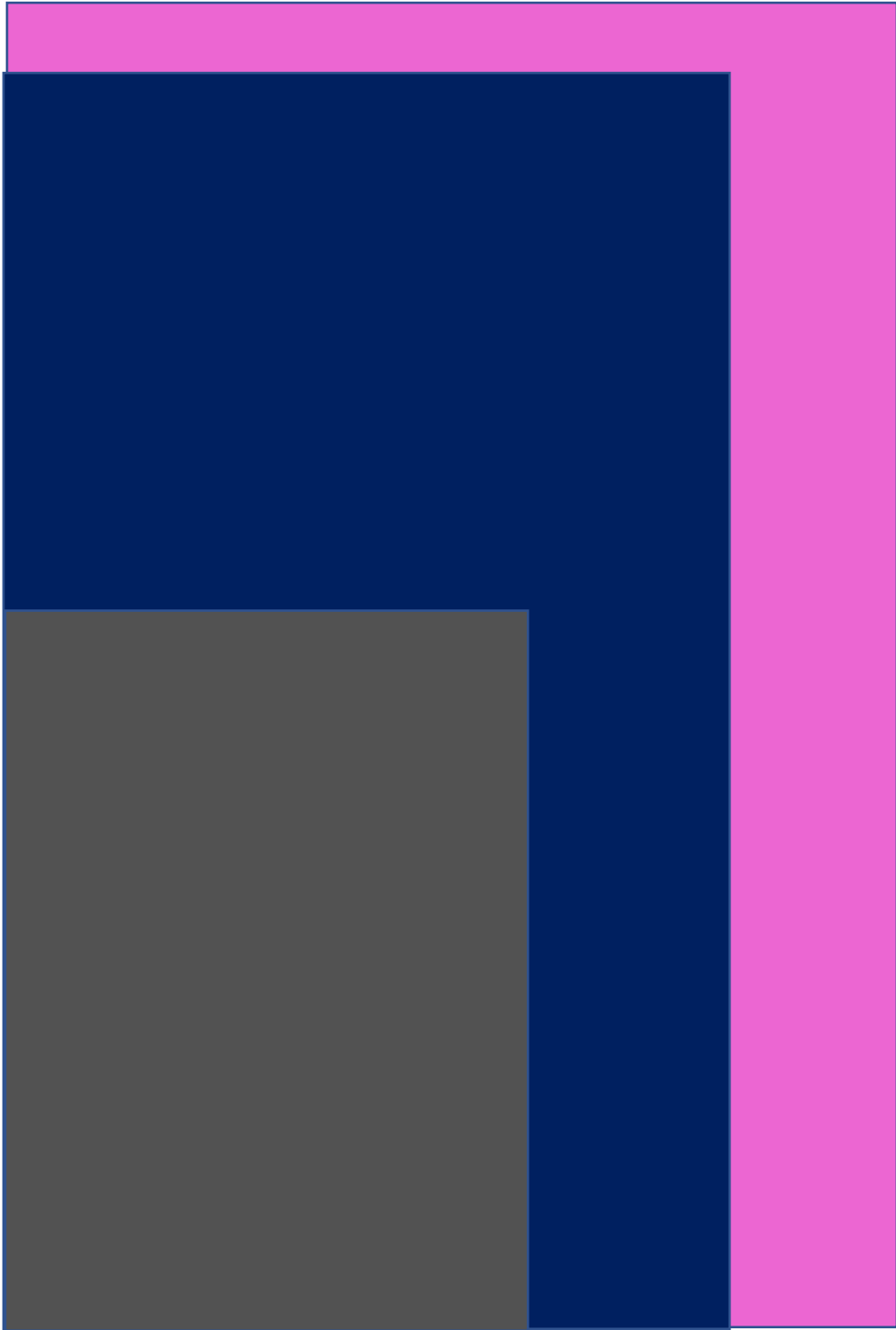
W CALCULATOR

WIZARD

X-ACTA

Templates Germany more I have not created a template for individual pieces





Grey 8,9 cm x 17 cm

TAREMA

Light blue 8,2 cm x 15,4 cm

TRICK

Green 6,1 cm x 15,1 cm

Kalorimeter

Brown 5,1 cm x 13,3 cm

ORIGINAL „UNIC“

Yellow 10,2 cm x 15,4 cm

SUMMAX

Orange 8,7 cm x 14 cm

PIC GERMAN CALCULATOR

W CALCULATOR

Red 8,2 cm x 14 cm

Addi

Bogene

W-CALCULATOR

WIZARD

X-ACTA

Dark green 6,8 cm x 12 cm

+x

Lila 6,6 cm x 12 cm

ADISUMA

SALDA

Dark blue 11 cm x 19 cm

ADNOMA

Dark grey 8 cm x 10,9 cm

ECCO

Rosa 13,5 cm x 20 cm

AD-ABASUB

Without template

Bamberger Omega 11,5 cm x 39,2 cm

Bamberger Universal 11,3 cm x 38,8 cm

Individual pieces

Plu-Mi 8,3 cm x 22,6 cm

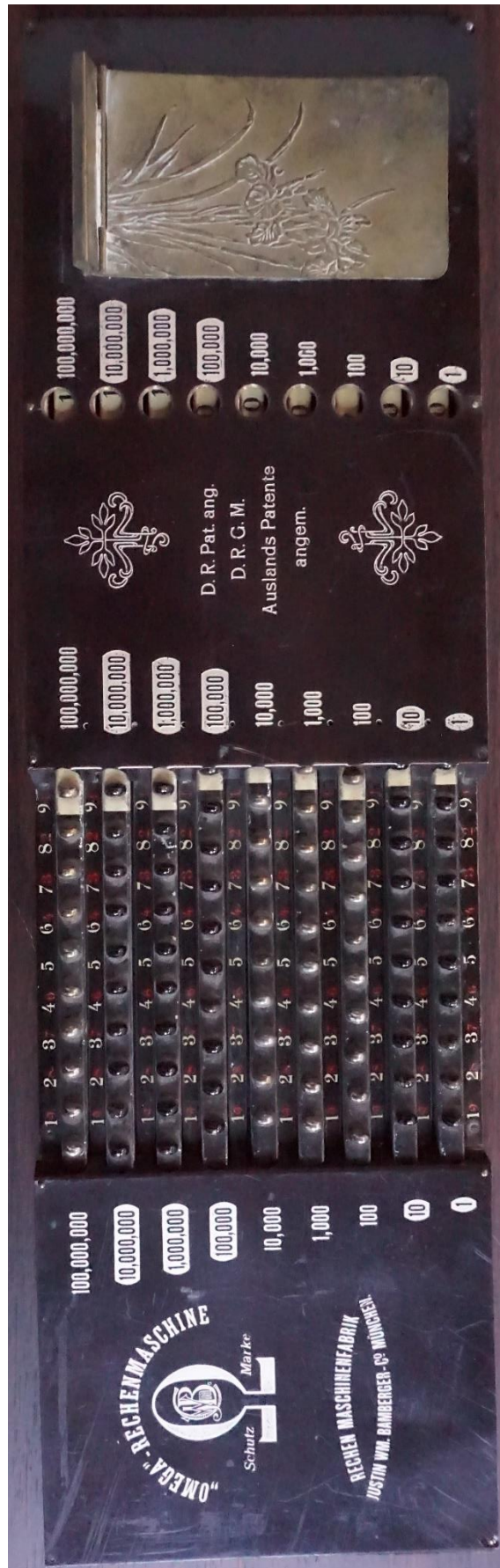
R831 Bamberger Universal



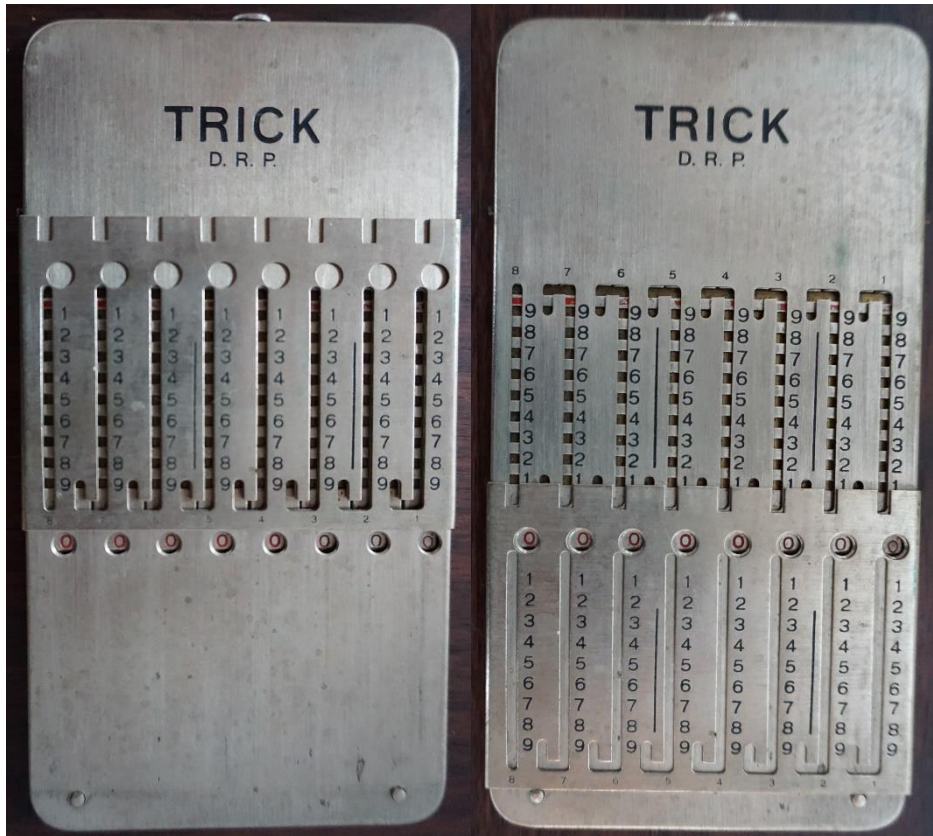
Comparison of R831 Bamberg Universal with R505 The LOCKE ADDER



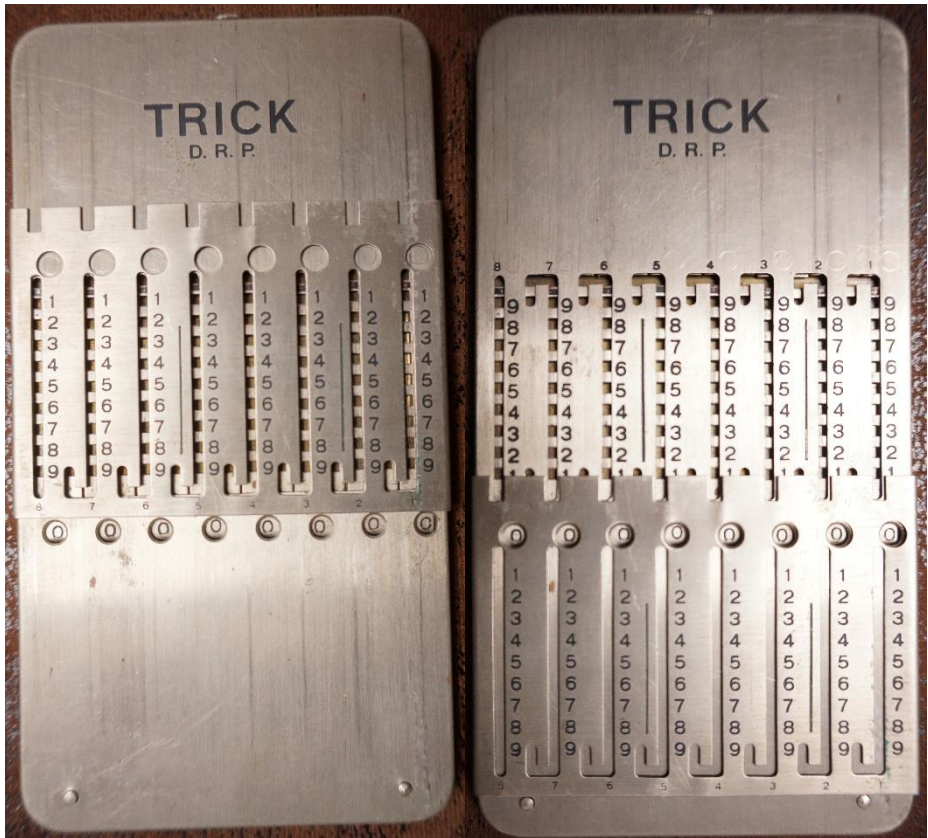
R830 Bamberger Omega



R365 TRICK Result red



R859 TRICK Result black



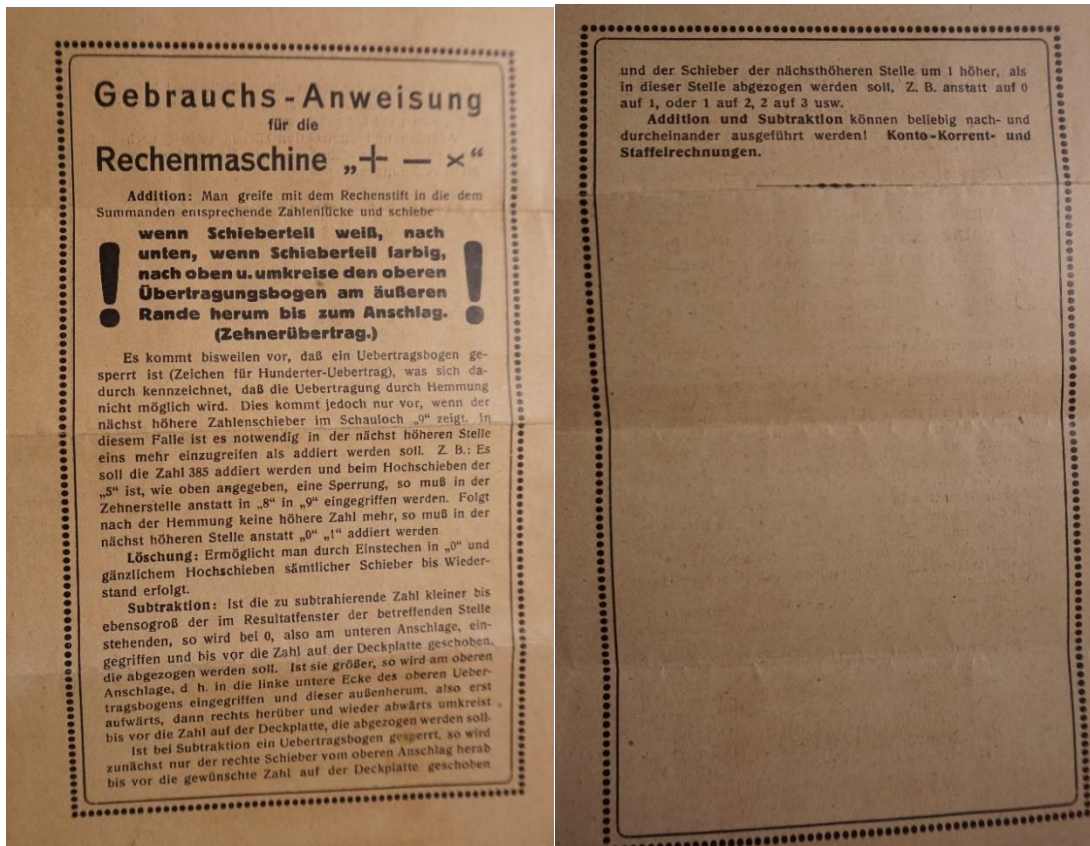
R774 TRICK on the right back side / below Enlargement of the front side



R535 +-x



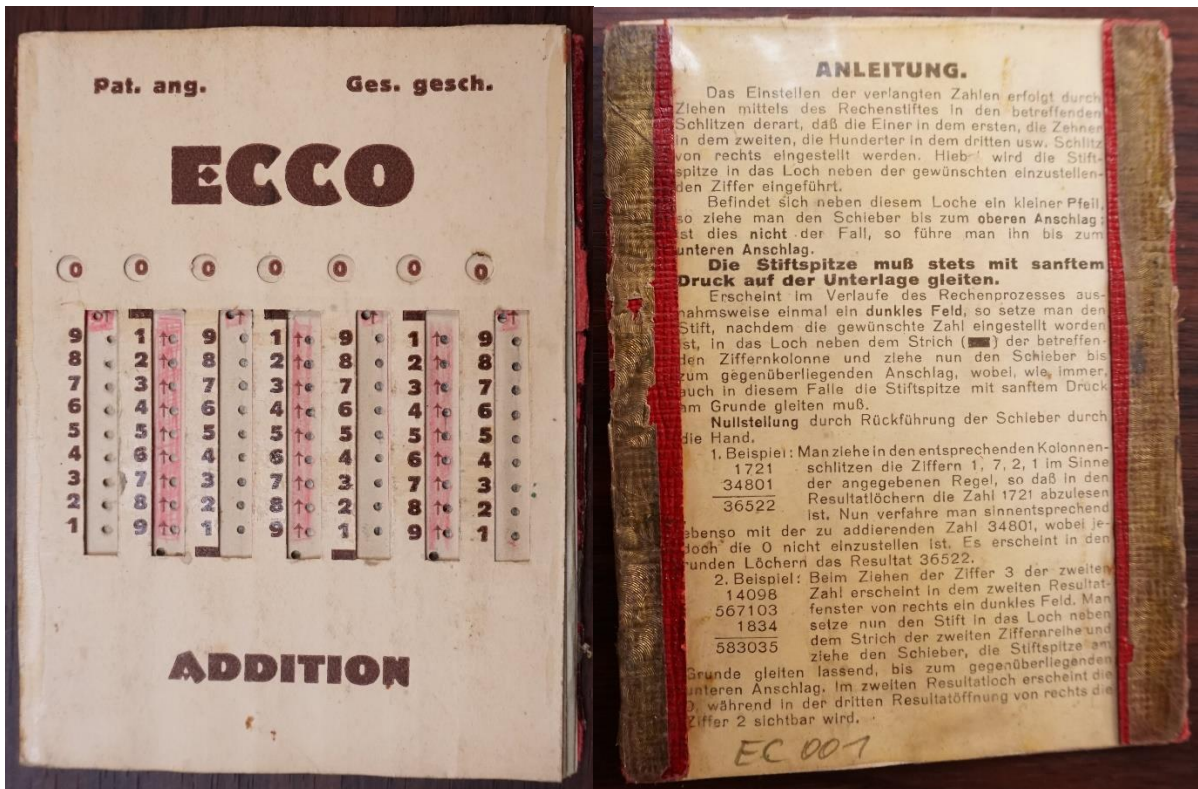
R535 +-x Documents



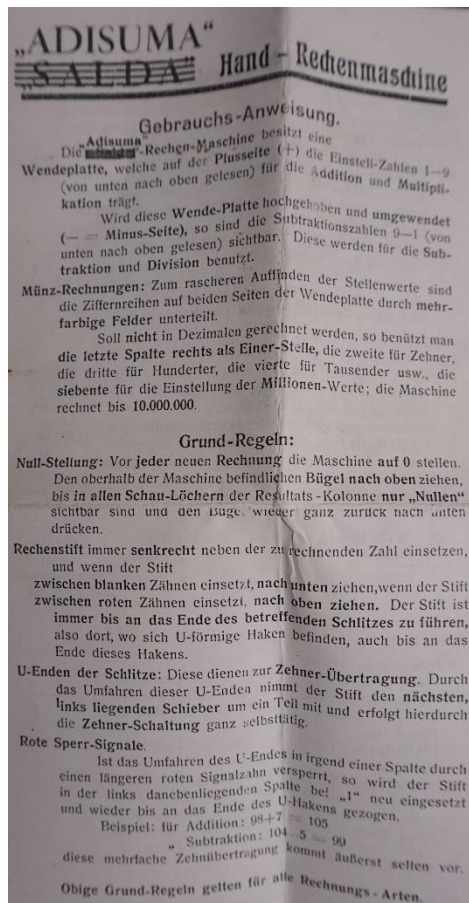
R318 ORIGINAL „UNIC“



R772 ecco



R382 ADISUMA



R245 SALDA



R408 SUMMAX



R328 SUMMAX



R882 Tarema D.R.P. 3/3/3 R496 Tarema D.R.P. 3/3/3 shifted categorisation



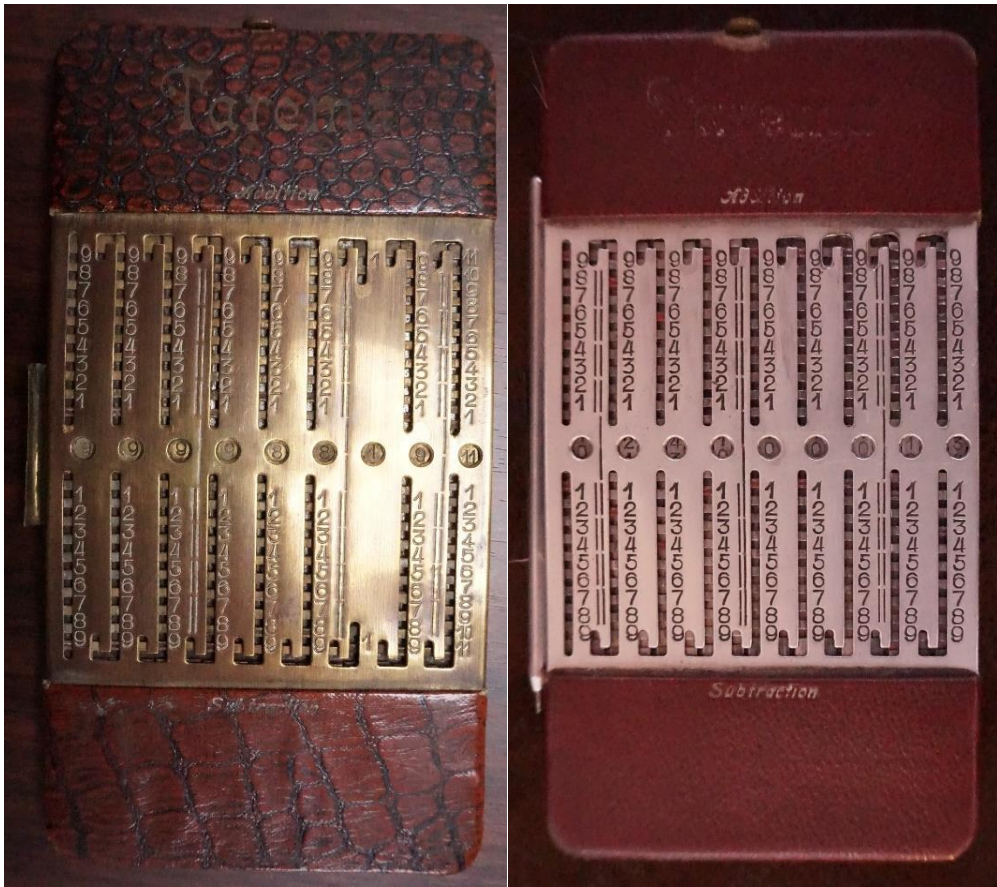
R530 Tarema D.R.P. 1/3/3/2 R771 Tarema D.R.P. 3/3/3 Note result window in the middle



R536 Tarema with rhombus R237 Tarema two horizontal lines in the lower area (covered here)



R380 Tarema Pound Sterling R512 Tarema alu



R272 Kalorimeter Equipped with an ADDIATOR pen



Instructions for use

Gebrauchsanleitung

Mit Ihrem Kalorienzähler sind Sie in der Lage, Ihren täglichen Verbrauch an Nahrungsmitteln in Form von Kalorieneinheiten auf Ihren persönlichen Bedarf festzulegen. Eine Kontrolle über die zu sich genommenen Kalorien war bis jetzt nur möglich, wenn eine Kalorientabelle, Papier und Schreibstift zur Hand waren, was sich auf Reisen und im Beruf als sehr umständlich oder als nicht durchführbar erwies. Dieser Kalorienzähler soll Ihnen nun die Möglichkeit geben, in müheloser Art den Kalorienwert der aufgenommenen Nahrungsmittel, welchen Sie aus der Tabelle ablesen und auf den Zähler übertragen, nach Ablauf eines Tages zu kontrollieren. Mittels eines Beispiels möchte ich Ihnen die Handhabung des Kalorienzählers erläutern: Angenommen Sie würden zu sich nehmen:

100 g Lachsschinken, 50 g Knäckebrot, 100 g rote Beete. Nach der Kalorientabelle finden Sie unter Lachsschinken die Zahl 140. Nun nehmen Sie Ihren Stift, welcher neben dem Kalorienzähler in der Mappe eingesteckt ist und beginnen unter der Zehnerstelle, indem Sie bei dem eingestanzten Loch neben der 4 den Läufer nach unten bis zum Anschlag durchschieben; in der gleichen Weise dann die 1. Die aufgedruckten Zahlen unter dem Läufer entsprechen genau dem einzustellenden Zahlenwert, nämlich Einer-, Zehner-, Hunderter- und Tausender-Werte. In unserem Beispiel kommen nun 50 g Knäckebrot mit 191 Kalorien zur Einstellung, Sie beginnen mit der Einerstelle, d. h. Sie ziehen die 1 bis zum Anschlag nach unten, dann die 9 auf der Zehnerskala und nun werden Sie feststellen,

daß nur noch 6 Werte eingestellt werden können. Wenn Sie diese 6 Werte nach unten gezogen haben, sehen Sie auf Ihrer Summenskala, welche über dem einzustellenden Wert ist, einen Pfeil nach links. Das bedeutet, daß Sie auf der Hunderterskala einen Wert einstecken müssen und nach unten ziehen. Nach dieser Tätigkeit bringen Sie die Zehnerskala nach oben in die Ausgangsstellung, daß auf Ihrer Summenskala „0“ erscheint und nun müssen Sie die fehlenden 3 Stellen auf der Zehnerskala erneut nach unten bis zum Anschlag durchziehen. Somit haben Sie die zweite Stelle, bestehend aus 6 + 3 addiert und können nun den Hunderterwert um einen weiteren Punkt nach unten ziehen. Als letztes wären nun rote Beete mit 29 Kalorien einzustellen. Sie beginnen wieder mit der Einerkala. Hierbei verfahren Sie genau wie vorher bei der Zehnerskala angegeben.

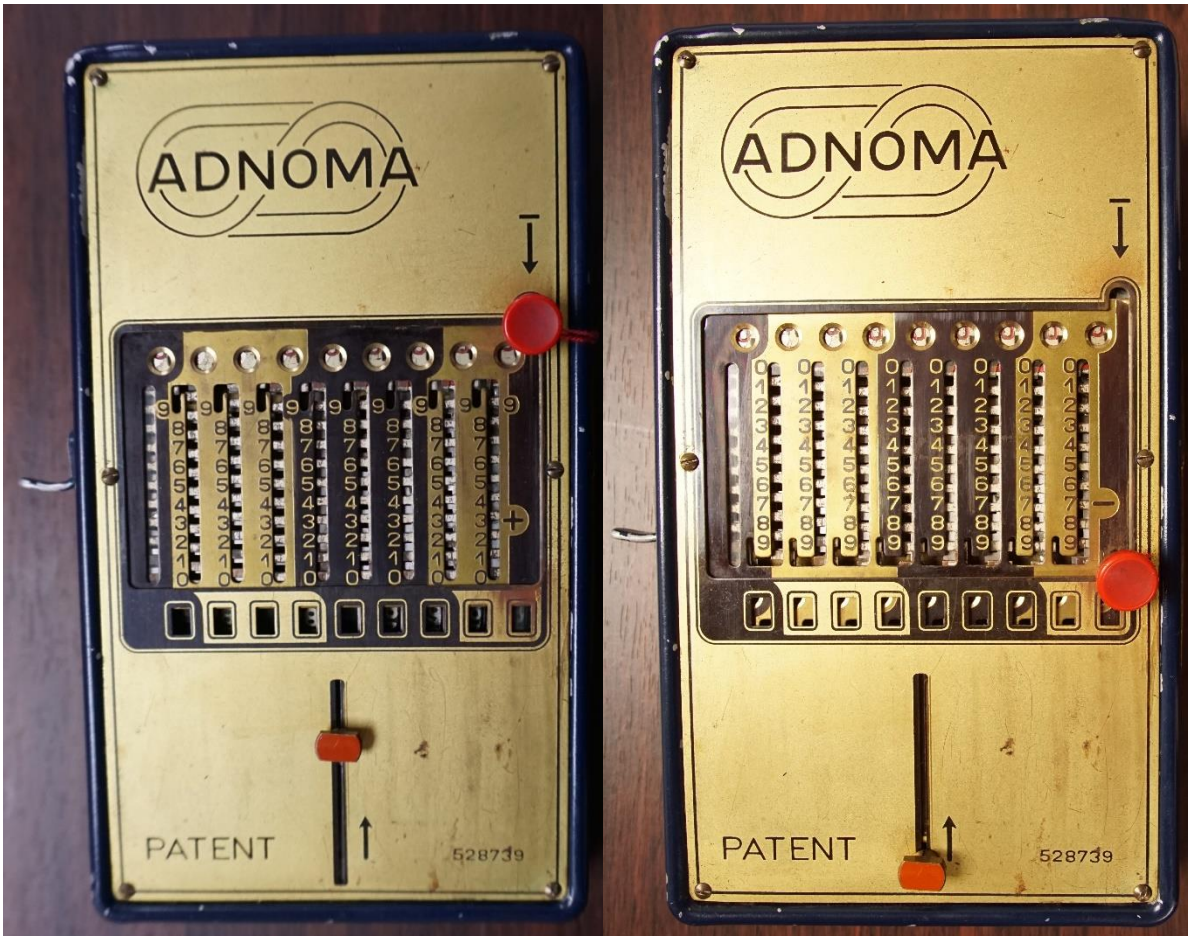
Wenn Sie nun den Wert in der Summenskala kontrollieren, dann muß bei Ihnen die Zahl 360 sichtbar sein. Anhand dieses ermittelten Wertes können Sie nun persönlich feststellen, bei welcher eingenommenen Kalorienzahl Sie zunehmen, Ihr Gewicht halten oder abnehmen. Damit sind Sie in der glücklichen Lage, individuell Ihren Kalorienbedarf festzulegen.

Ich hoffe, daß Sie mit Hilfe Ihres Kalorimeters Ihre Traumfigur erreichen, behalten und wiedererlangen und wünsche Ihnen dazu viel Erfolg.

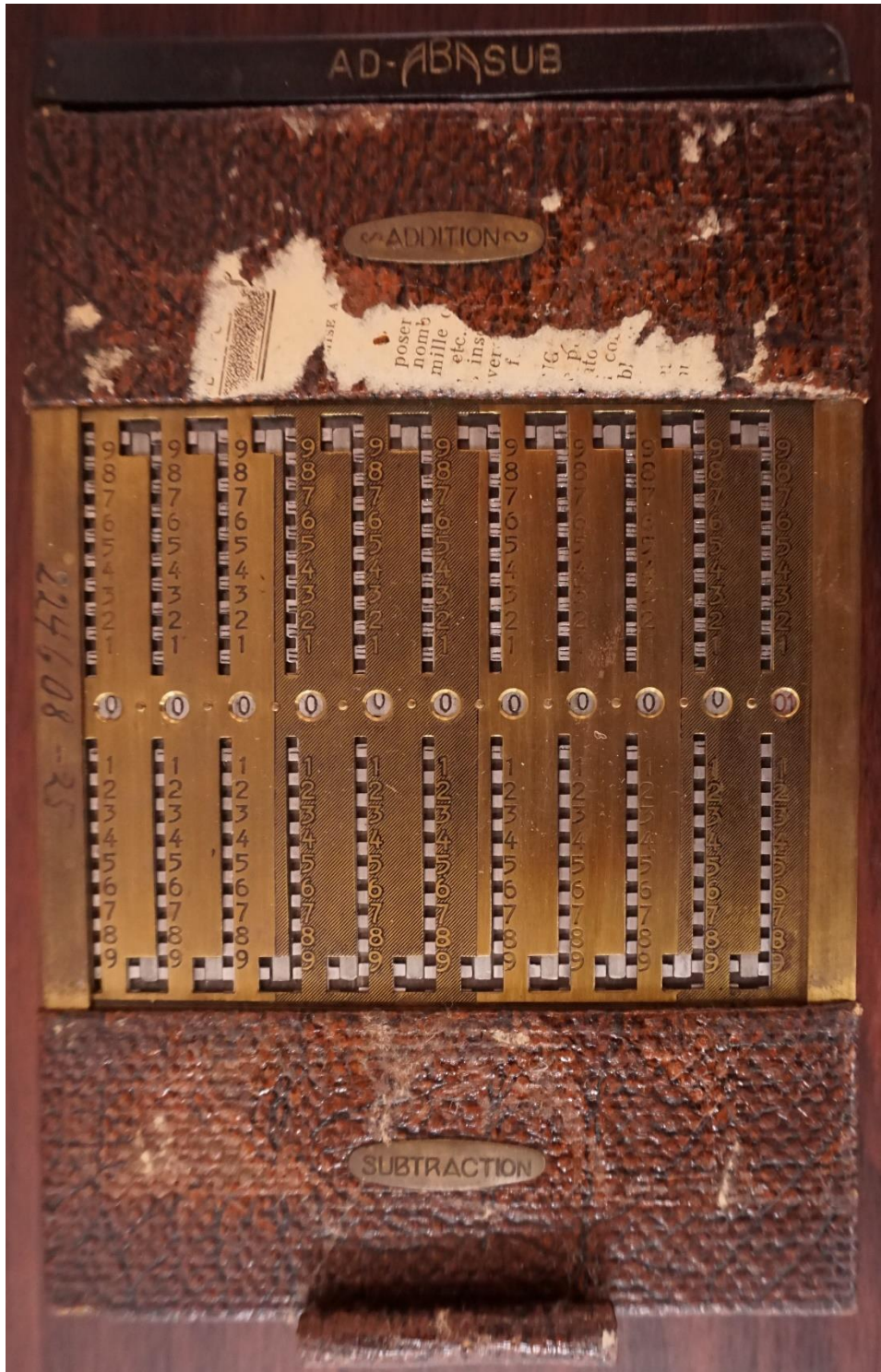
Ihre

Erna Huttenlochner

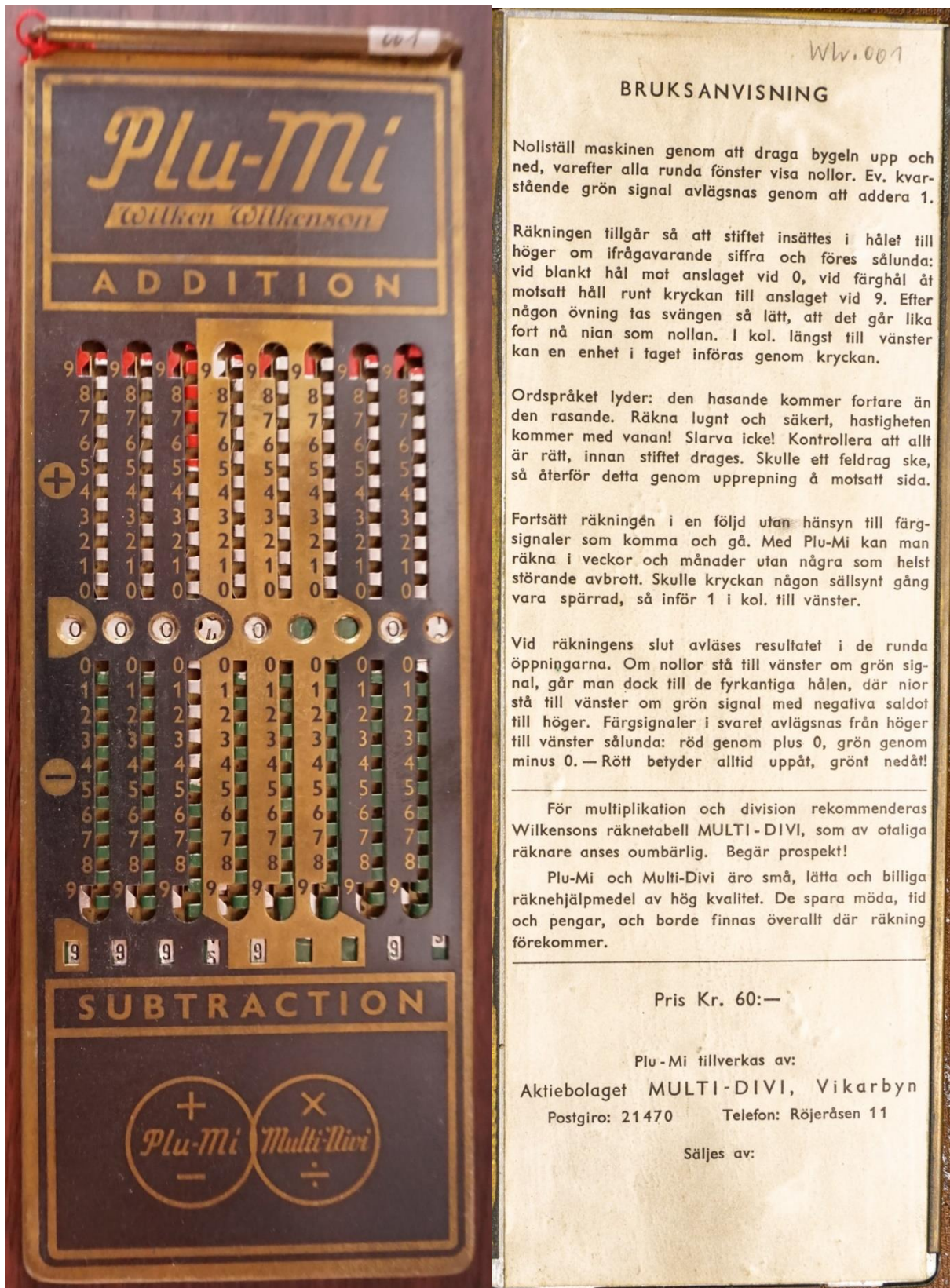
R759 Adnoma



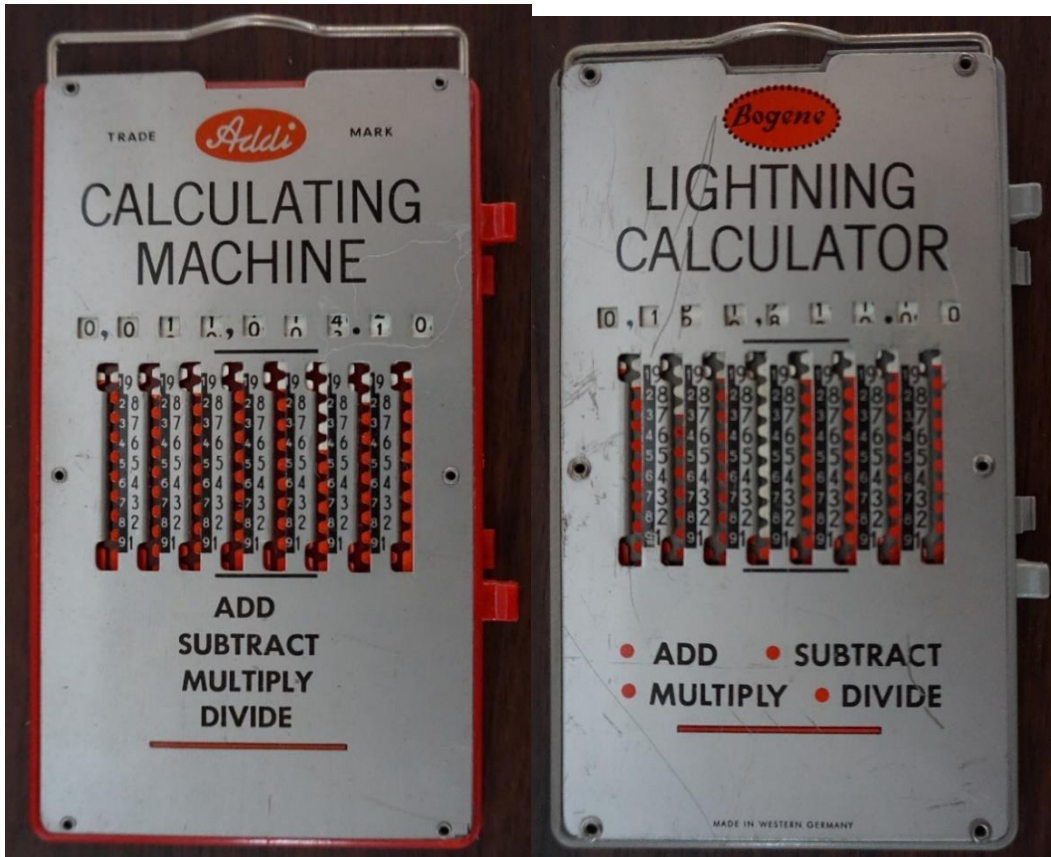
R784 AD-ABASUB



R788 Plu-Mi



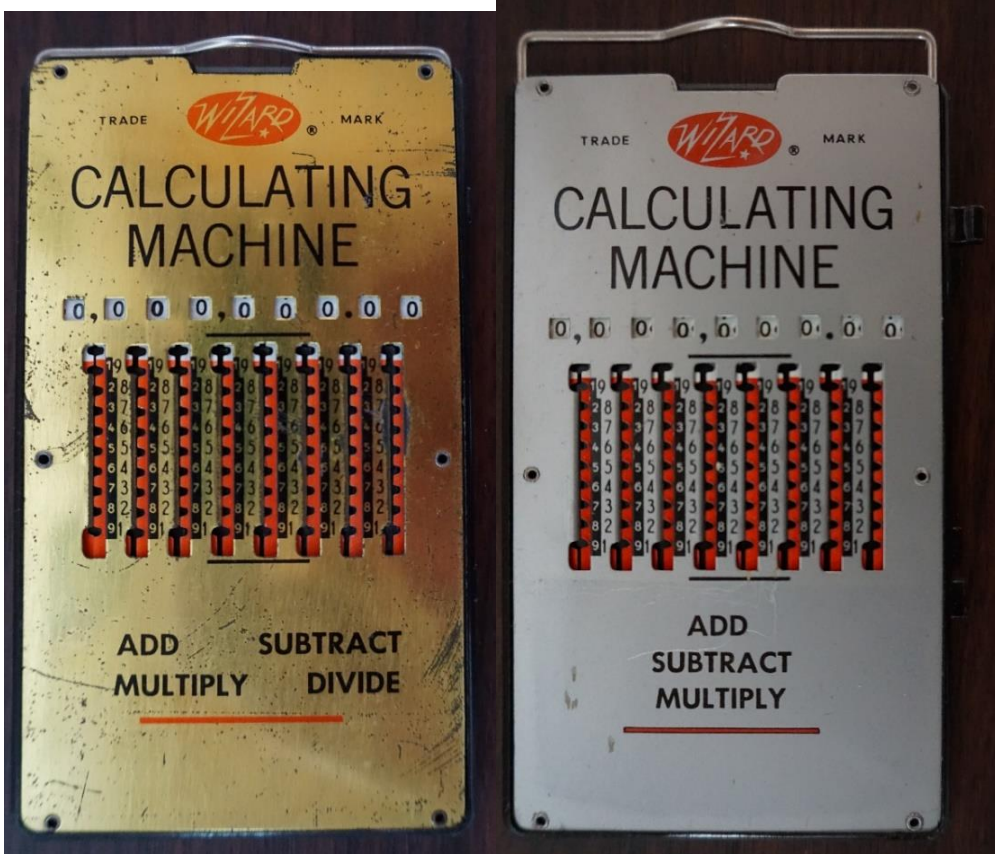
R214 Addi R215 Bogene



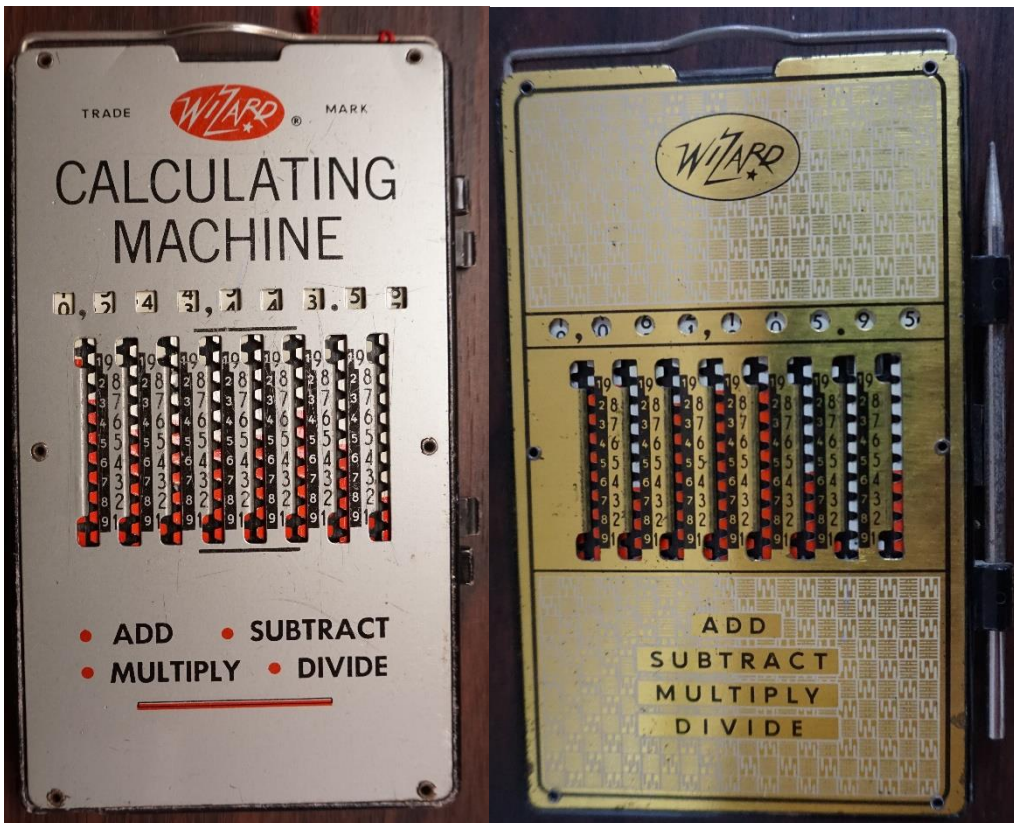
R116 PIC GERMAN CALCULATOR R196 W CALCULATOR



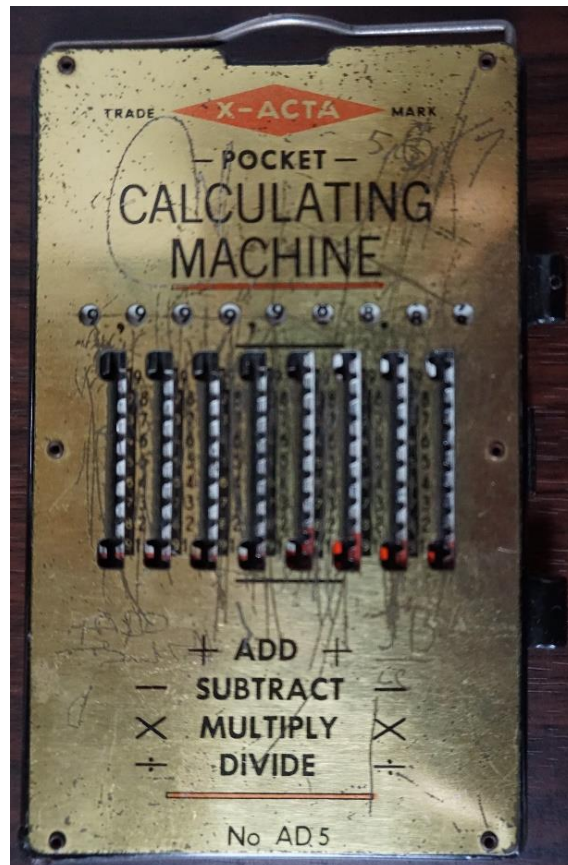
R275 WIZARD R220 WIZARD



R776 WIZARD R585 WIZARD



R383 X-ACTA



Serial numbers (SN) Germany more

To be found on the clearing bar for reset

R771	TAREMA D.R.P. 3/3/3	1162
R496	TAREMA D.R.P. 3/3/3	1786
R882	TAREMA D.R.P. 3/3/3	2996
R380	TAREMA Sterling	E1633
R530	TAREMA D.R.P. 1/3/3/2	13534
R328	SUMMAX D.R.P.	122
R759	ADNOMA	1005

At TAREMA, the ALU variant R512, the rhombus variant R536 and the double line variant R237 have no serial number. At the same time, D.R.P. is not used.

7. France

Slide adder overview France

The Frenchman Louis-J. Troncet lived from 1850 to 1920 and was a teacher and inventor. His patents related to a numerator, which was probably never produced, and various versions of the Arithmographe Troncet. The Arithmographe Troncet was produced from 1889. There are result fields for subtraction and addition. Above and below is a sticker bar where you can make a note of intermediate results. When the sticker is removed, you can see a continuous colour between SOUSTRACTION and ADDITION (sometimes shown as a separate variant). The manufacturer is Ve P. Larousse & Cie (advertised in Russia in 1892) and Librarie Larousse (advertised in Nature in 1890). In 1890, the slide adder could be purchased for 4 francs, see La Federation Horlogere 6 September. In 1907, another large model was patented. A description in the magazine La Nature already included an illustration in 1902. I found the last advertisement in La Nature from 1911. Here H. Morin, 11, Rue Dulong, Paris offers under catalogue number 1236 the Arithmographe Troncet with 7 digits for 8 Francs and under catalogue number 9114 a model with 13 digits, modèle du bureau for 25 Francs, as well as a grand modèle with 20 digits for 45 Francs.

ARITHMOGRAPHE TRONCET

Manufacturer Reybaud (Marseille)

Konstrukteur 1923 E. Reybaud

Re'Bo.

There is also a Russian version.

Manufacturer UNIS FRANCE ELPE or ELGE. ELGE is traced back to Le Girondin (L G = eL Ge), a company in Bordeaux. In 'Mon Bureau' December 1923 it is reported that Le comptoir Elpé offers three small calculating machines: Addiator, Francia and Hora.

TOTALIS

PIQUET BELOTTE MANILLE (was always sold as a set, one copy per player)

Francia

PICMA

ADDIATOR (Basic model)

GEMEKO

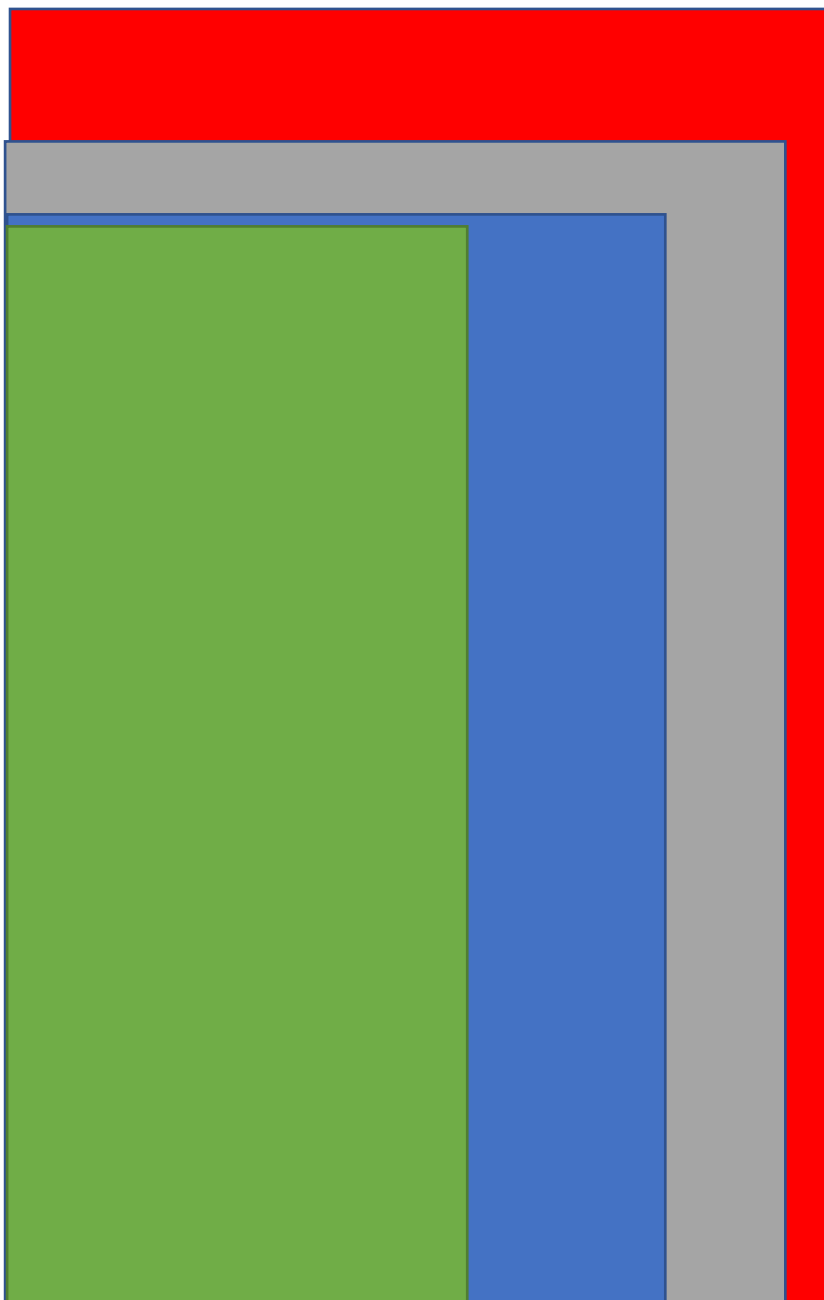
Manufacturer MACHINES A CALCULER RAYMOND (PERNES)

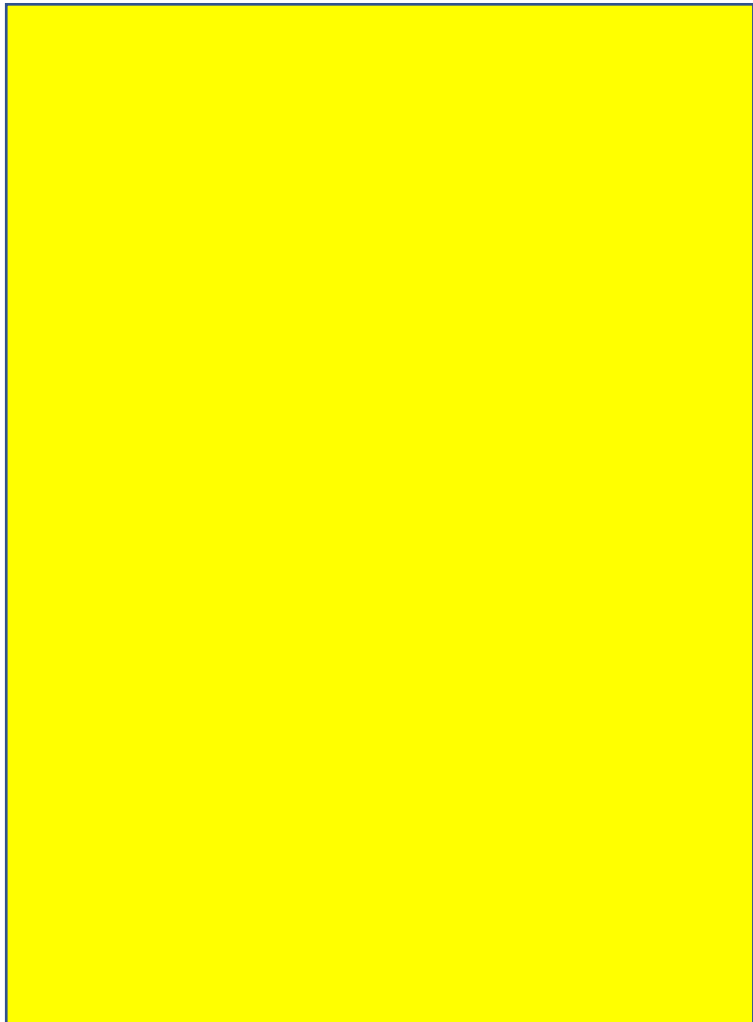
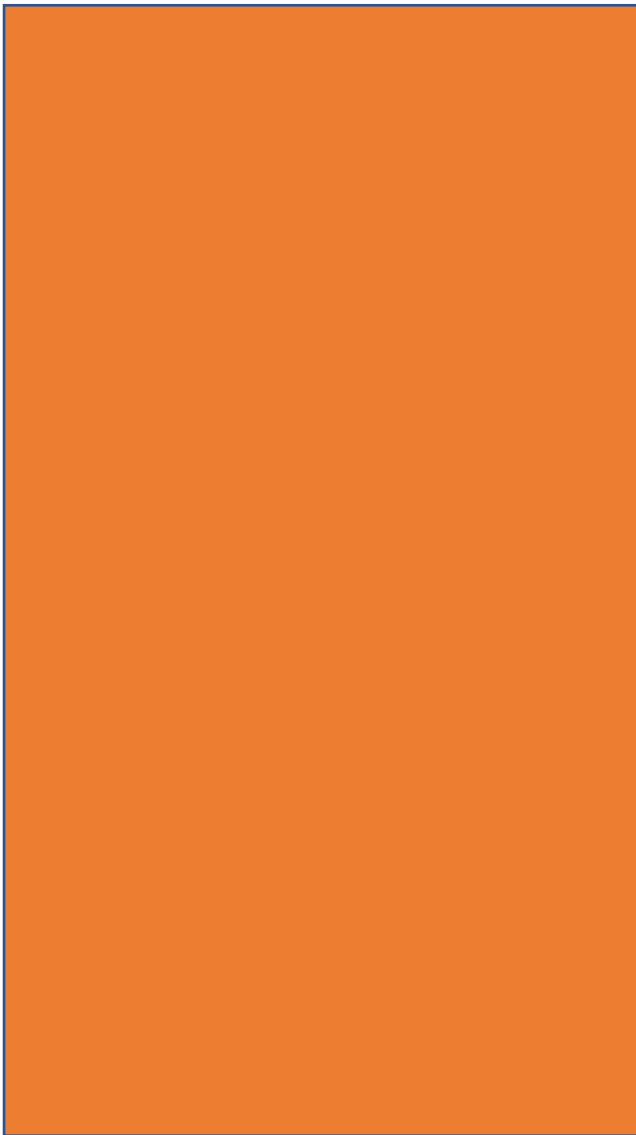
Multi-award-winning models developed by Casimir Raymond

Produced from the 1930s onwards

RAYMOND

Templates France





Grey 10,4 cm x 15,4 cm

RAYMOND

Blue 8,8 cm x 14,4 cm

FRANCIA PICMA

Green 6,1 cm x 14,3 cm

TOTALIS

PIQUET BELOTTE MANILLE

Yellow 10,4 cm x 15,4 cm

ARITHMOGRAPHE TRONCET

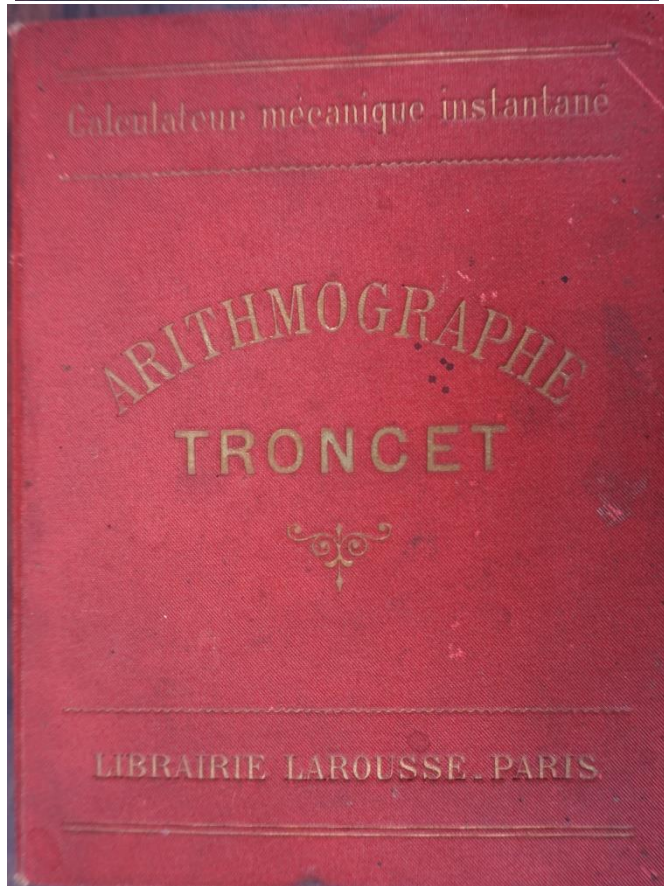
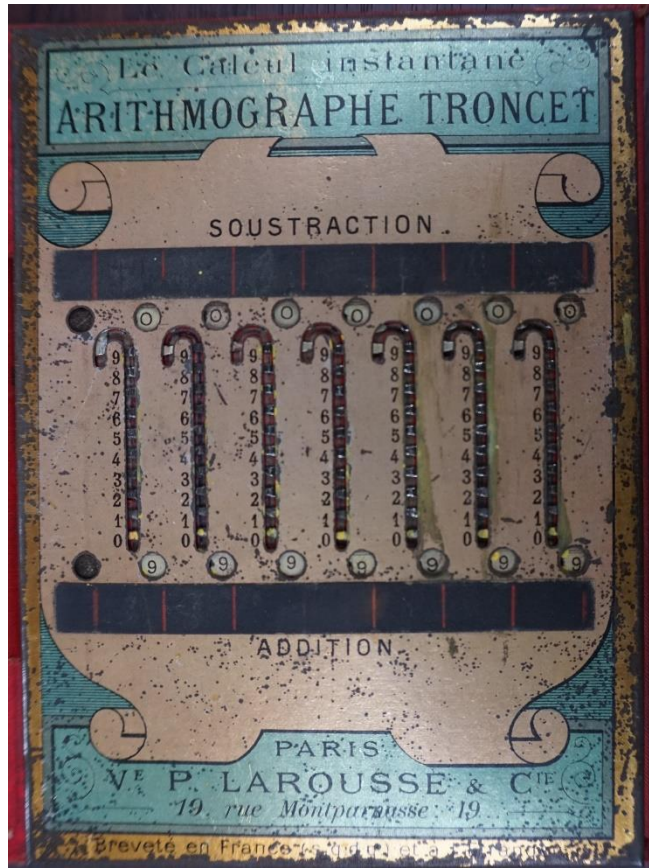
Orange 8,4 cm x 15 cm

RéBo.

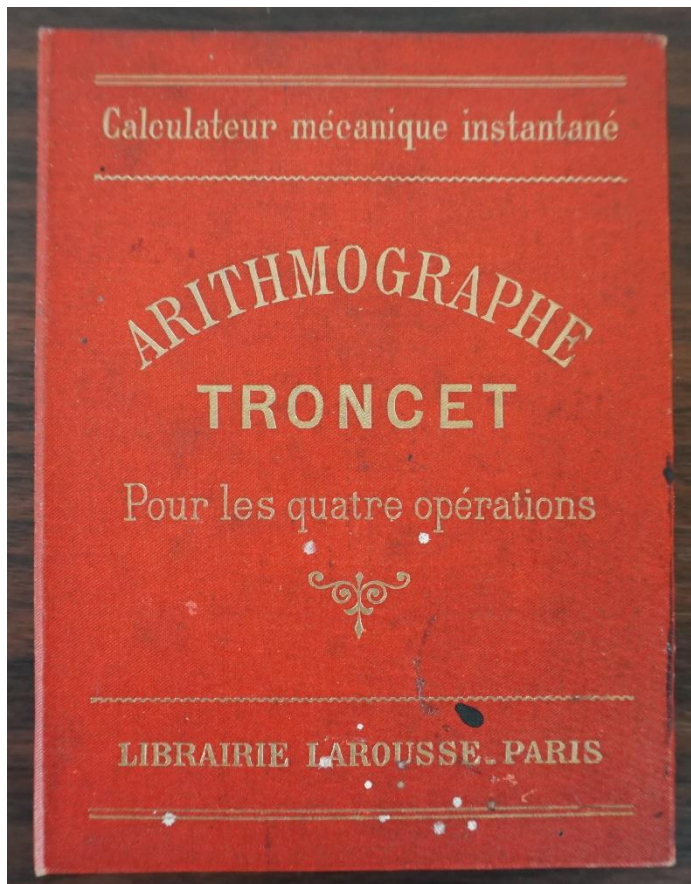
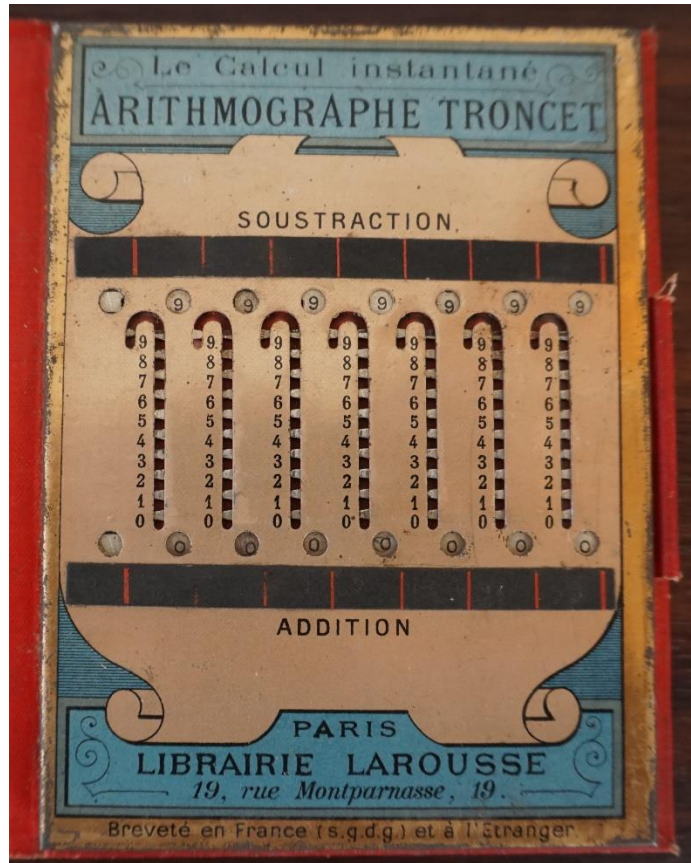
Red 10,9 cm x 17 cm

ADDIATOR Basic model GEMEKO

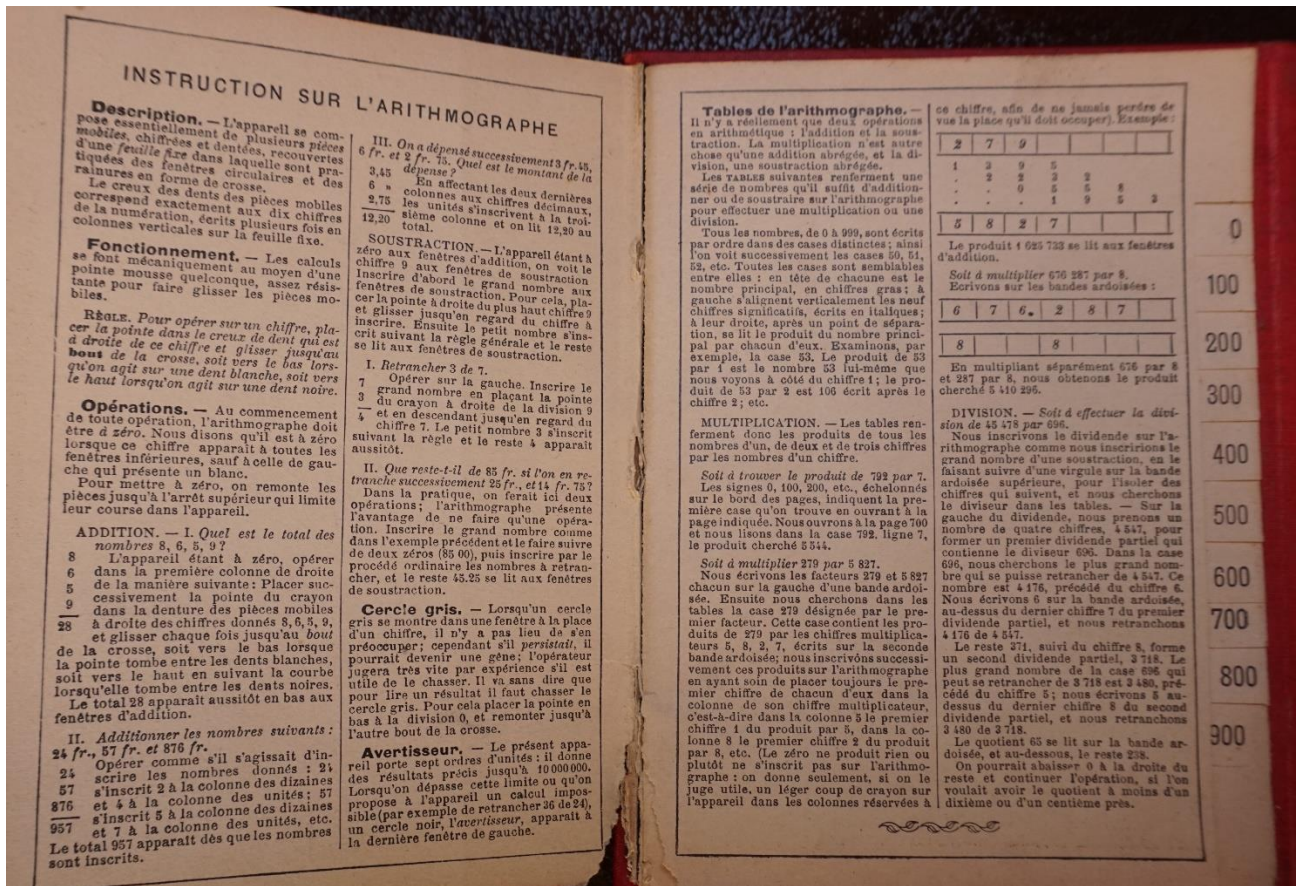
R591 ARITHMOGRAPHE TRONCET



R254 ARITHMOGRAPHE TRONCET



Operating instructions for R254



R176 Re'Bo.



R242 TOTALIS ELPE



R615 PIQUET BELOTTE MANILLE ELPE



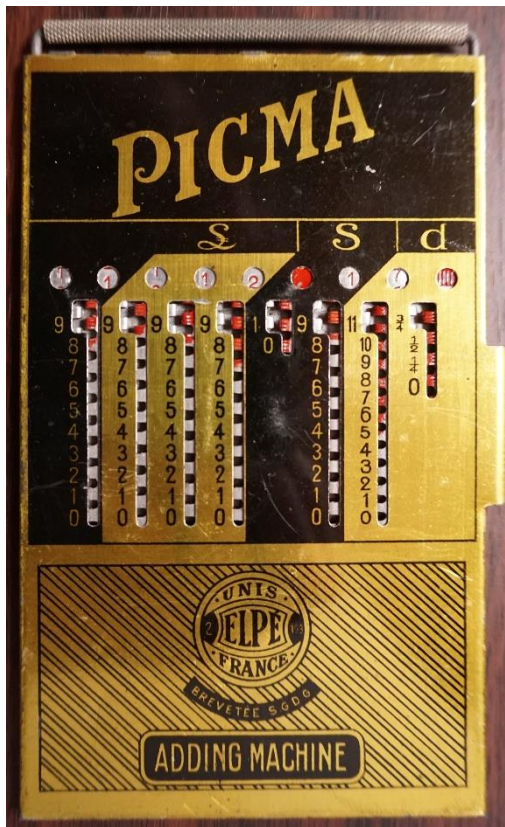
R253 Francia ELPE R476 Francia SN A070630 ELGE



R212 PICMA ELPE R405 PICMA ELGE



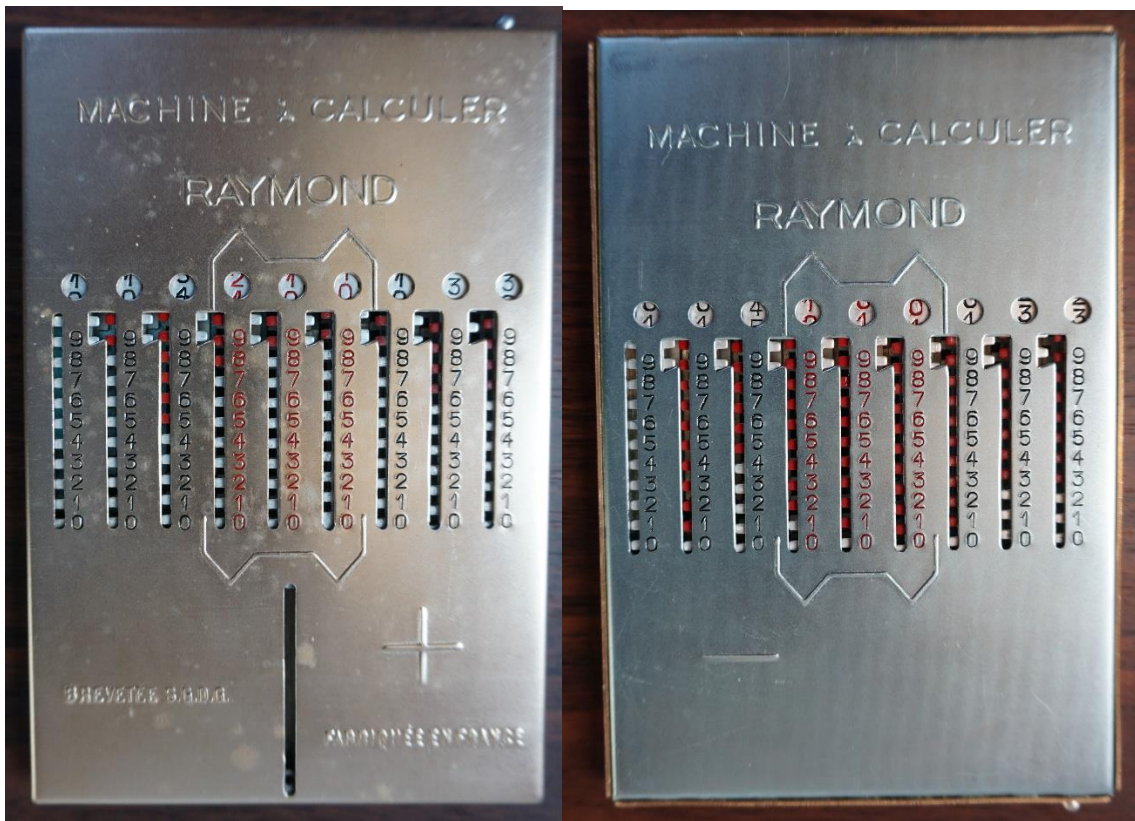
R768 PICMA Sterling ELPE



R529 RAYMOND two-sided 4/3/2



R208 RAYMOND zweiseitig 3/3/3



R498 RAYMOND one-sided Bakelit 1/3/3/2



Machine à calculer RAYMOND

Brevetée S.G.D.G.

Médaille d'Or, Diplôme de Grand Prix, Marseille 1935
Médaille d'Argent, Concours Lépine 1937
1^{er} Prix Ministre du Commerce, Marseille 1935

OFFICE SOULIÈRE D'ETUIES
PAR LE FILM
12, Rue de Valenciennes, PARIS-11

CERTIFICAT DE GARANTIE DE 5 ANS

La présente machine est garantie CINQ ans à partir de cette date, contre tous vices de construction, à condition qu'il en soit fait un usage régulier. Nous déclinons toute responsabilité si la machine a été démontée ou abîmée.

N. B. — La machine doit être retournée franco avec le montant des frais de retour, tarif échantillon recommandé.

MODE D'EMPLOI

GÉNÉRALITÉS

Par son double tableau, la "RAYMOND" réalise deux mouvements de calcul indépendants, bien que mécaniquement conjugués.

Sur la face (+) s'exécutent les additions.
Sur la face (—) les soustractions.

Chaque face présente 9 colonnes chiffrées qui, de la droite vers la gauche, représentent unités, dizaines, etc. et millions.

Quelle que soit l'opération, il y a toujours gain de temps à poser directement sur la machine les nombres tels que vous les lisez ou les écrivez, en commençant par le chiffre de gauche. Le stylet pointé bien à fond dans l'entre-dent correspond au chiffre à inscrire et tenu bien perpendiculairement au tableau sur lequel on opère.

Avant toute opération, il est absolument indispensable pour l'exactitude des calculs de ramener à zéro les fenêtres des résultats situées au-dessus des colonnes chiffrées en introduisant la pointe du stylet dans le petit trou du poussoir descendu dans la fente centrale, située sous les colonnes chiffrées de la face (+) et en communiquant à ce poussoir un mouvement ascendant et descendant.

ADDITION (machine simple et double tableau)

Introduire bien perpendiculairement la pointe du stylet dans l'entre-dent correspondant au chiffre à inscrire ou à additionner.

- Si la crémaillère est blanche, tirer vers le bas jusqu'au butoir inférieur (Fig. 1).
- Si l'entre-dent correspondant au chiffre à inscrire est entre deux dents rouges, remonter jusqu'en haut de la colonne, puis la pointe du stylet restant engagée dans la rainure lui faire suivre à gauche et vers le bas la découpe du métal jusqu'au fond de l'encoche (Fig. 2).
- Si en cours d'opération apparaît un voyant rouge dans la fenêtre de résultat de la colonne voisine de celle où l'on opère (1), cela ne signifie pas « zéro » mais « dix », il suffit alors d'enfoncer le stylet dans l'entre-dent correspondant au zéro de cette colonne où apparaît le voyant rouge et d'opérer comme en b (Fig. 2).

SOUSTRACTION (machine double tableau)

Inscrire le plus grand nombre sur la face (+).
Retourner ensuite votre "RAYMOND" de bas en haut et vous apercevrez alors le même nombre dans les fenêtres.

Inscrire sur la face (—) le ou les nombres à soustraire en opérant sur la face (—) comme si l'on opérât pour les additionner sur la face (+).
Les restes successifs apparaissent au fur et à mesure de l'inscription des nombres dans les fenêtres de résultats.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

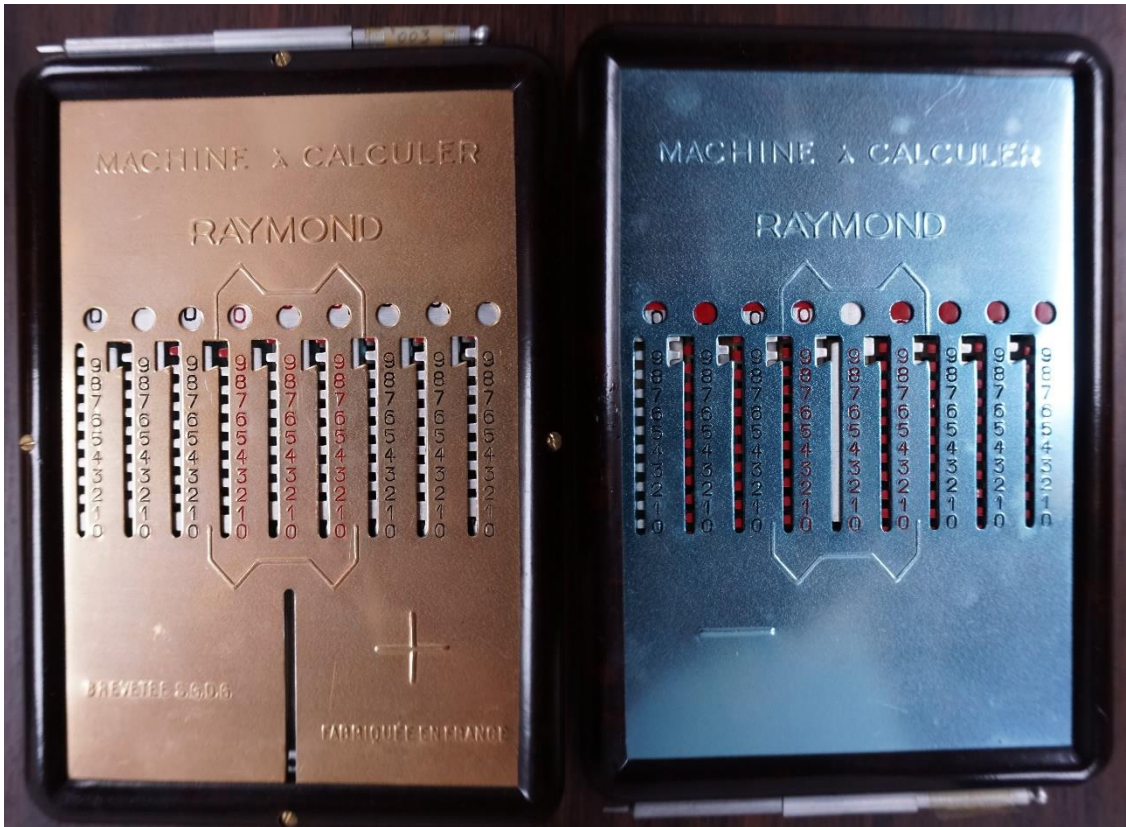
Placer ici le stylet et le faire agir dans le sens de la flèche

(1) Si le voyant rouge apparaît dans la colonne où l'on opère, cela dénote une fausse manœuvre ; la machine bloquée indique l'erreur. Il suffit alors pour rétablir l'opération, laissant le stylet enfoncé entre les dents rouges où il se trouve, de lui faire exécuter la manœuvre indiquée en b, fig. 2.

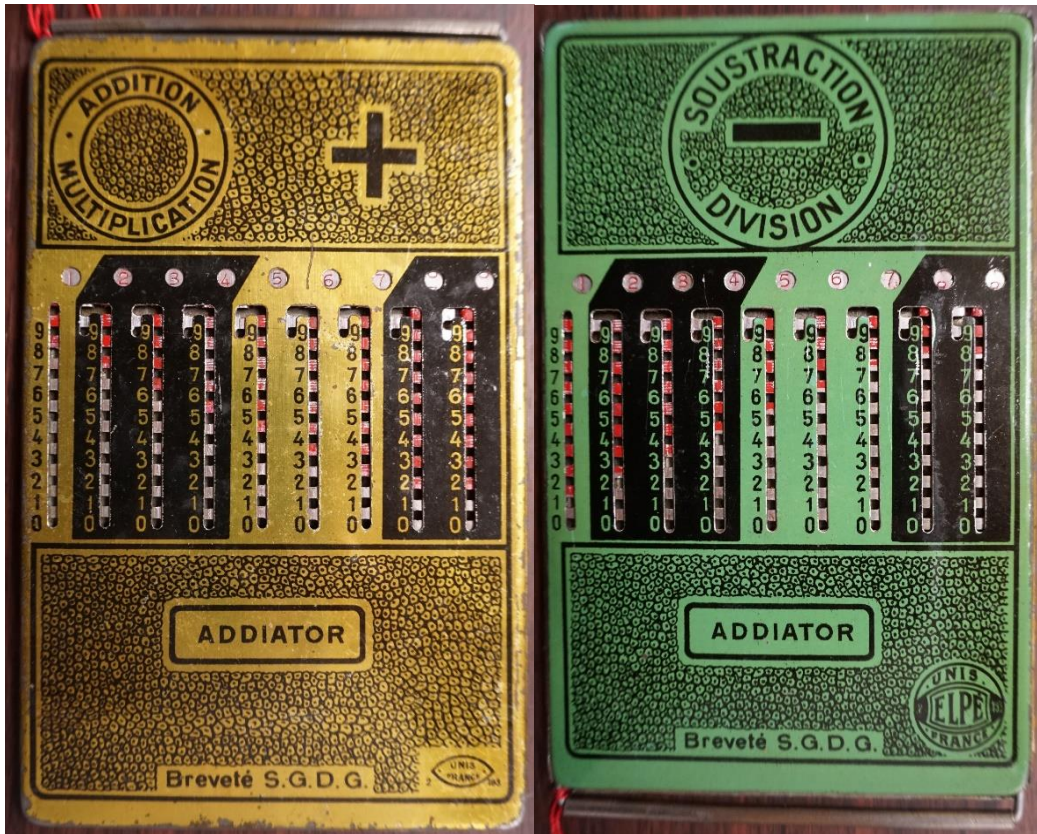
(2) Si au contraire apparaît un voyant blanc, il y a également fausse manœuvre ; la machine bloquée indique l'erreur. Il suffit, tout en laissant le stylet enfoncé entre les dents blanches où il se trouve, d'exécuter la manœuvre indiquée en a, fig. 1.

Pour faire de très longues additions, poser la machine à plat sur le registre en couvrant avec l'appareil l'addition à faire, ne laisser visible que le 1^{er} nombre, le poser sur la machine, découvrir le 2^e, le poser, et ainsi de suite jusqu'en bas, la machine servant de guide, l'addition sera rigoureusement exacte.

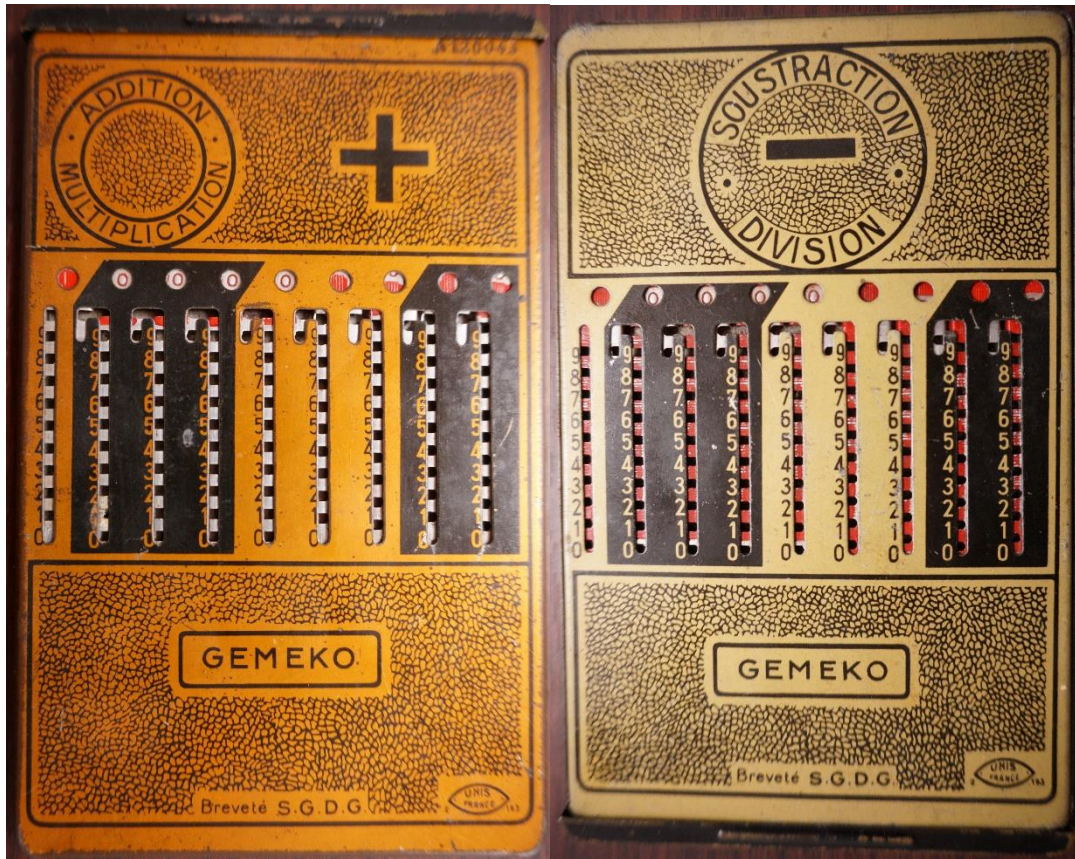
R764 RAYMOND two-sided Bakelit 3/3/3



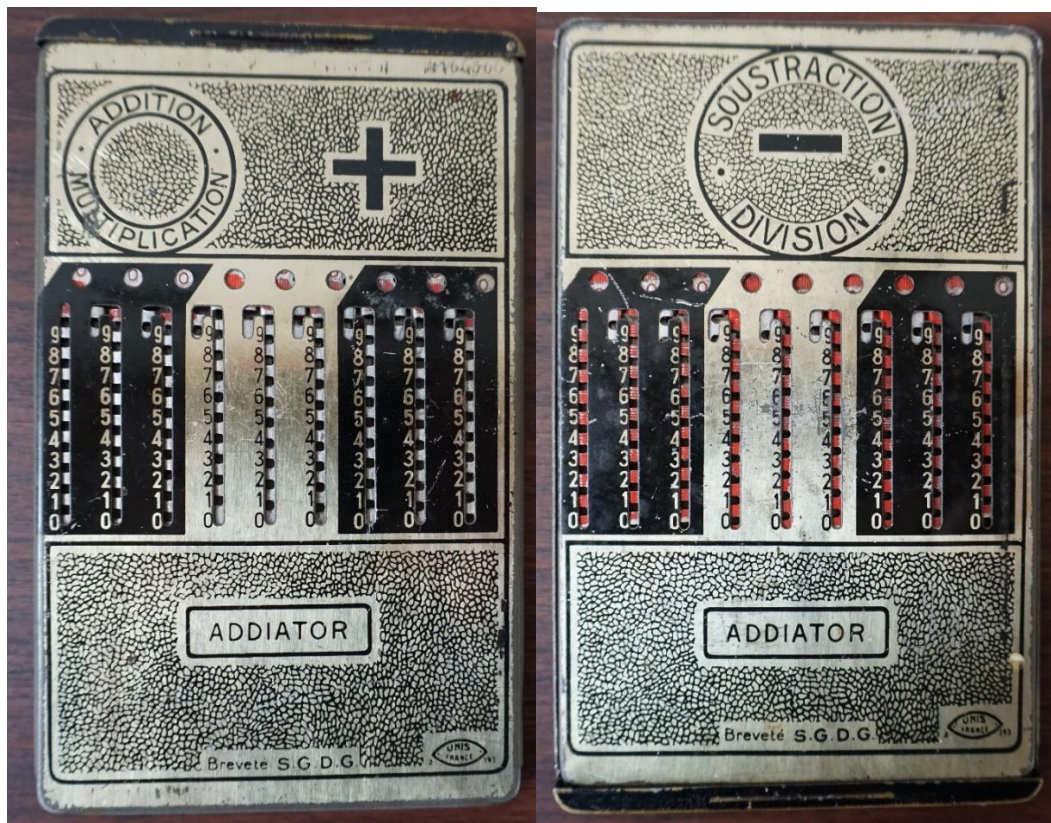
R756 ADDIATOR UNIS France without SN



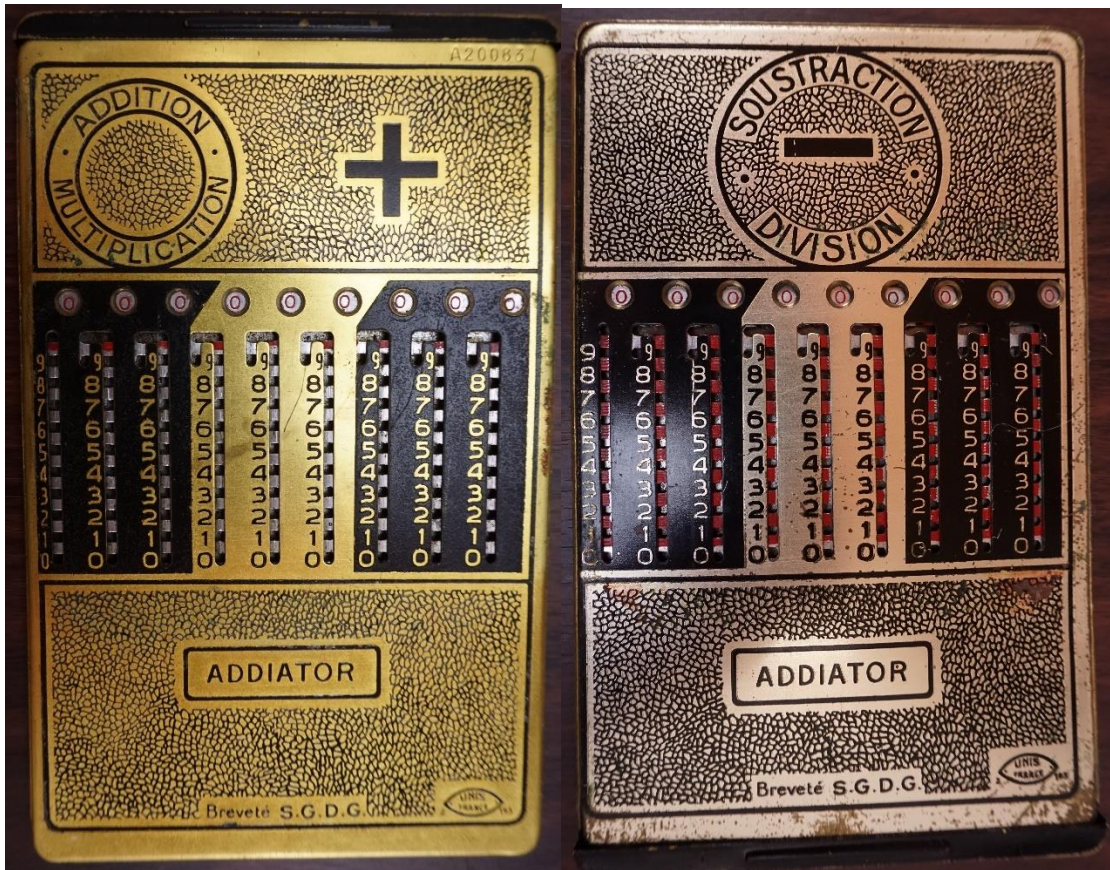
R871 GEMEKO UNIS France SN A120043



R435 ADDIATOR UNIS France SN A160500



R543 ADDIATOR UNIS France SN A200837 3 decimals Numbers 0 to 8 greater



R799 ADDIATOR UNIS France SN C 00313 Numbers 0 to 8 greater



R213 ADDIATOR UNIS France



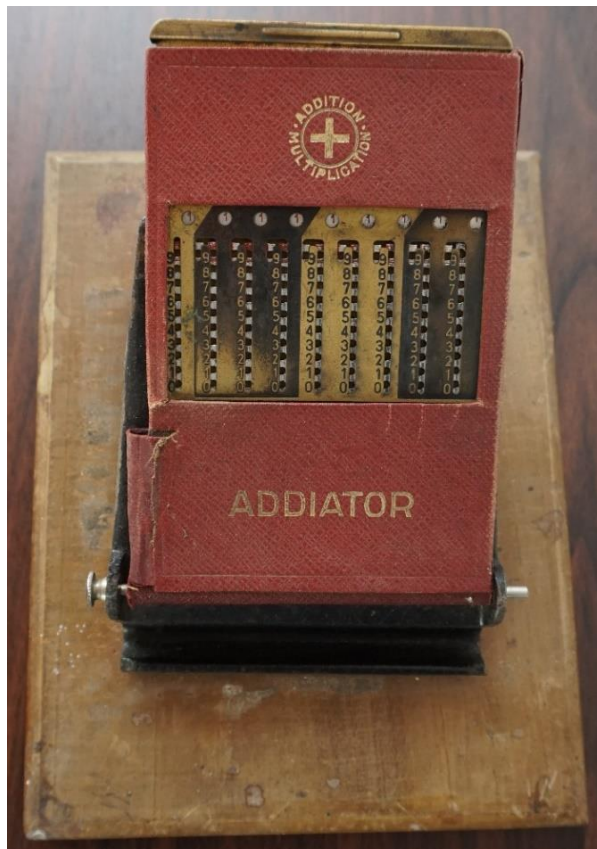
For comparison R866 ADDIATOR dans tous les pays du monde without Unis France Serial number on the clearing bar for reset



R507 ADDIATOR UNIS France SN F133130 dans tous les pays du monde



R507 ADDIATOR UNIS France additional pictures





Serial numbers (SN) France

To be found at the top right of the front

Picma Elge	A030011
Francia Elge	A040008
Francia Elge	A070630
Francia Elpe	F19357
Francia Elpe	F30140

For comparison Addiator produced for or in France

R871	GEMEKO Unis France	A120043
R435	Basic model Unis France	A160500
R543	Basic model Unis France	A200837
R799	Basic model Unis France	C 00313
R866	Basic model	F 1053
R507	Basic model Unis France	F133130

8. Belgium

Slide adder overview Belgium

The company Master produced slide adders in Liège from as early as 1926. The first models of the business still have a clearing bar for reset, similar to the Addiator. The later models have a crank on the right-hand side. A multiscriptor was also offered on many models. The connection with a logical check by an electronic component is also very interesting.

Business

DA 702

Master

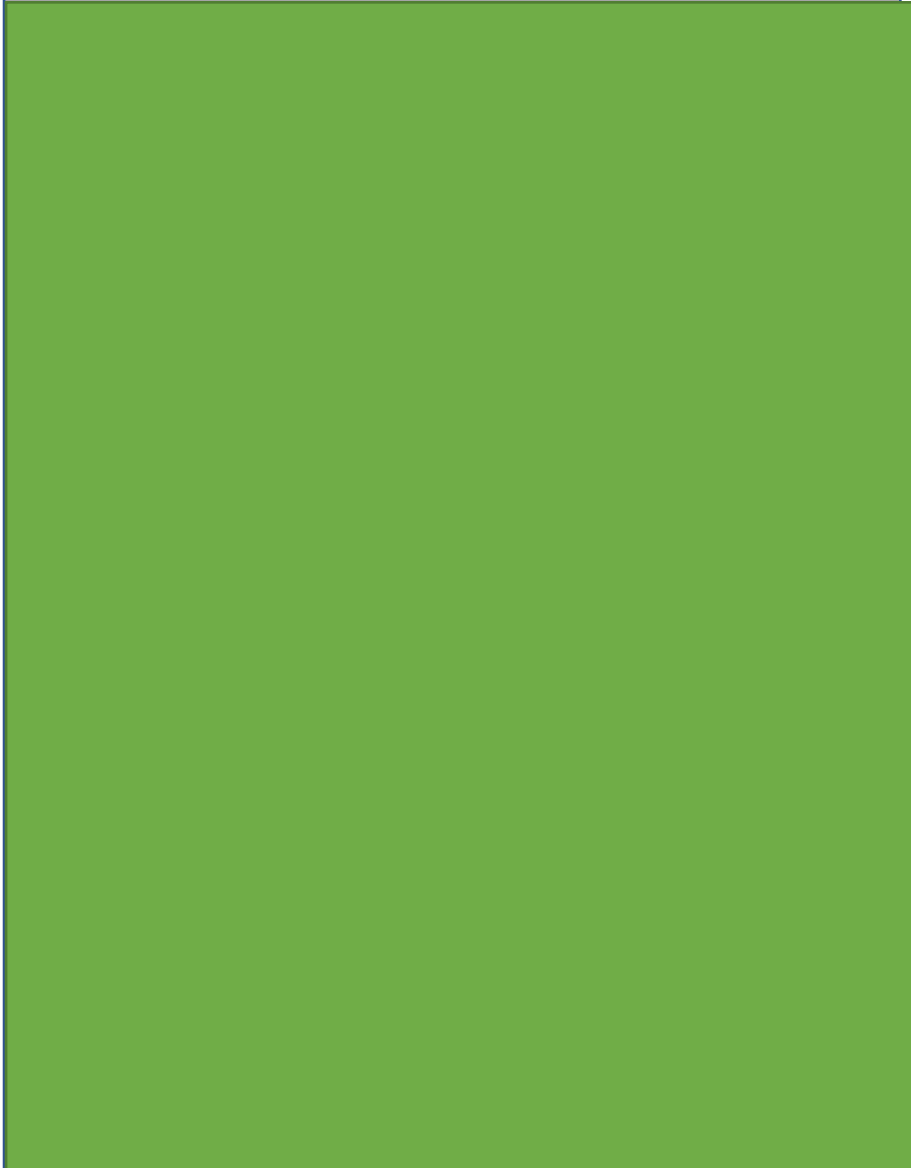
Controleur des Calculs (Design engineer Fernand Platiau, Production under licence for Master)

Models missing in the collection: Belga Novac, Effience, Sirius, All

Mads stands for **M**ultiplications / **A**dditions / **D**ivisions / **S**oustractions

Mads

Templates Belgium



Grey 11,9 cm x 22,9 cm

MADS

Green 12,2 cm x 15,4 cm

Business

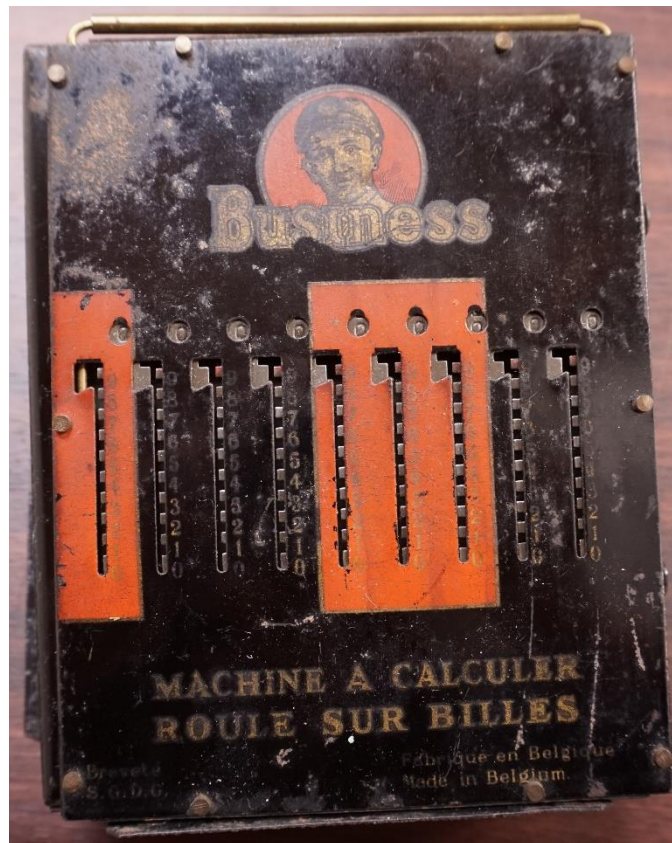
DA-702

Master

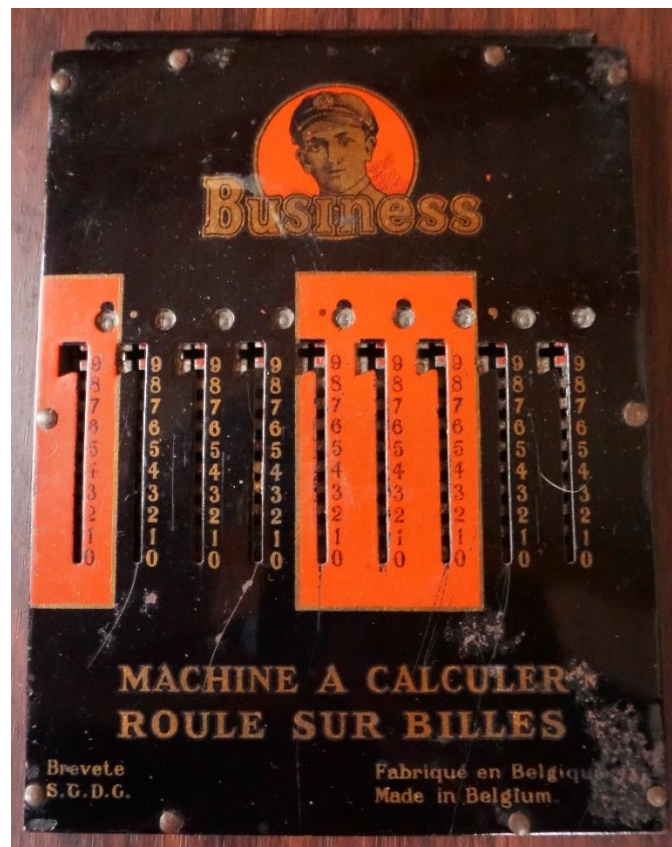
Without template

Controleur des Calculs 8 cm x 33 cm

R780 Business with clearing bar for reset on pedestal



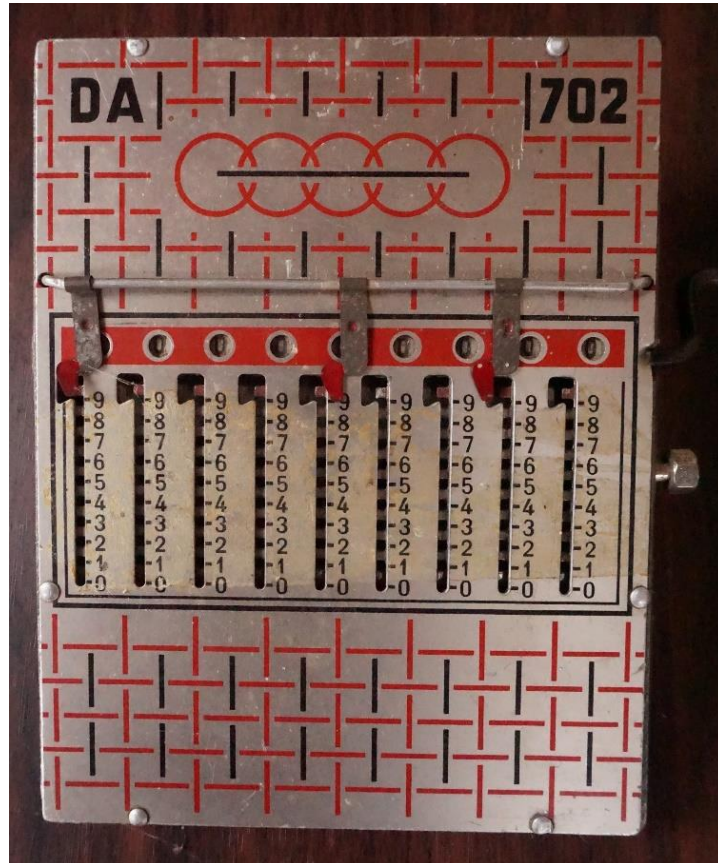
R313 Business flat



R781 Business with crank on pedestal



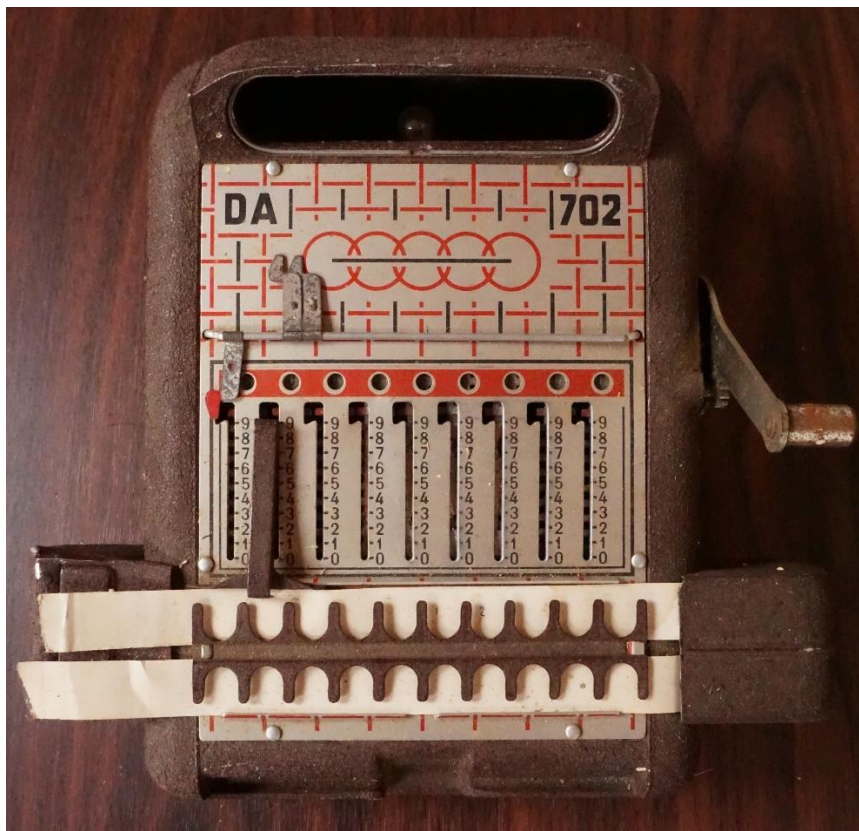
R209 DA 702



R379 DA 702 with Atomium



R210 DA 702



R779 Ref. DA N°702



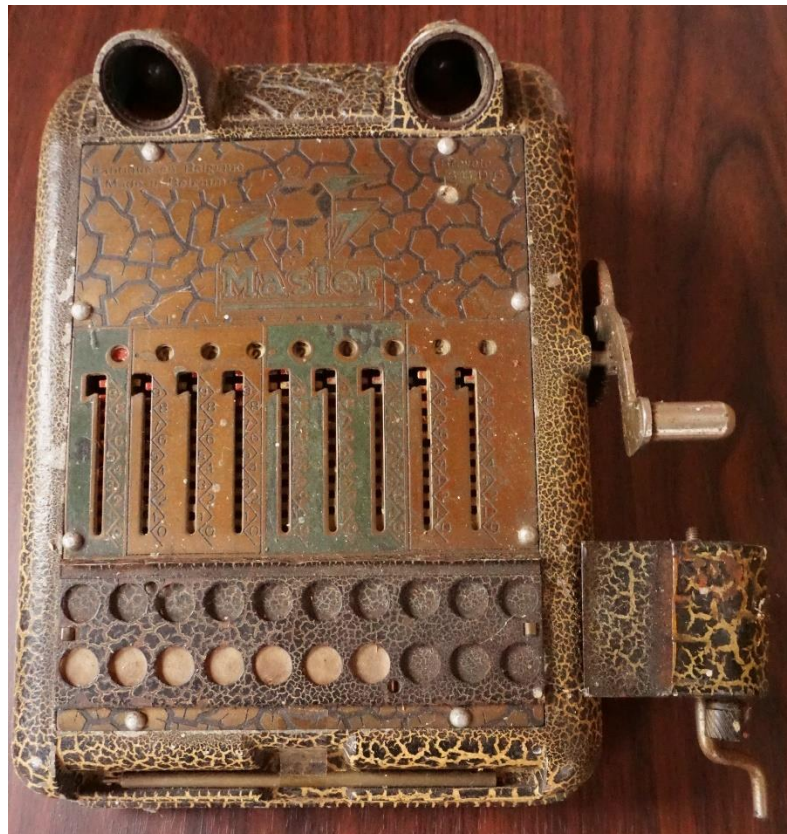
R406 Master



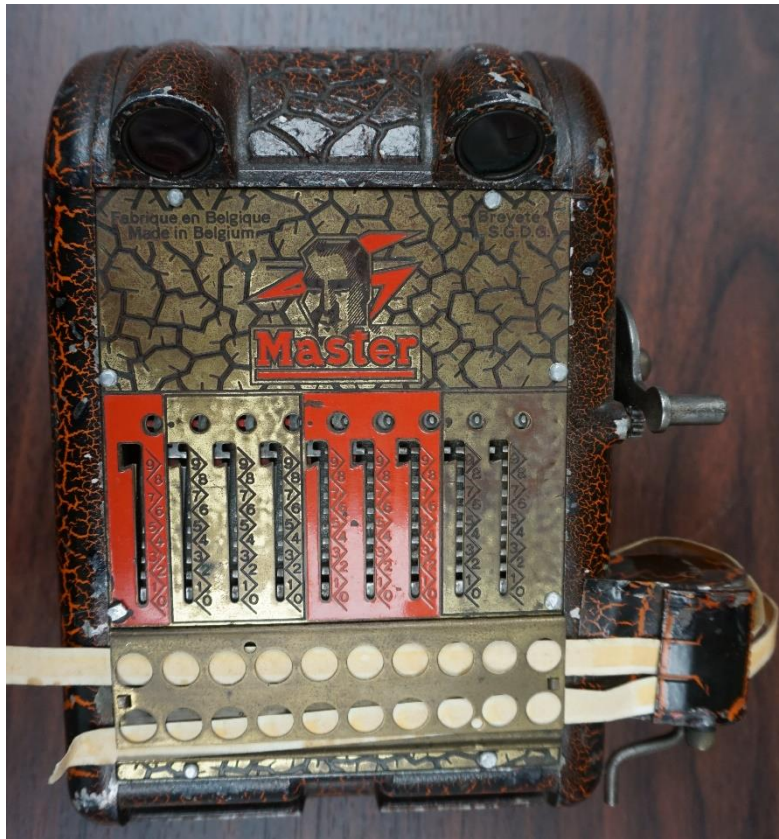
R782 Master



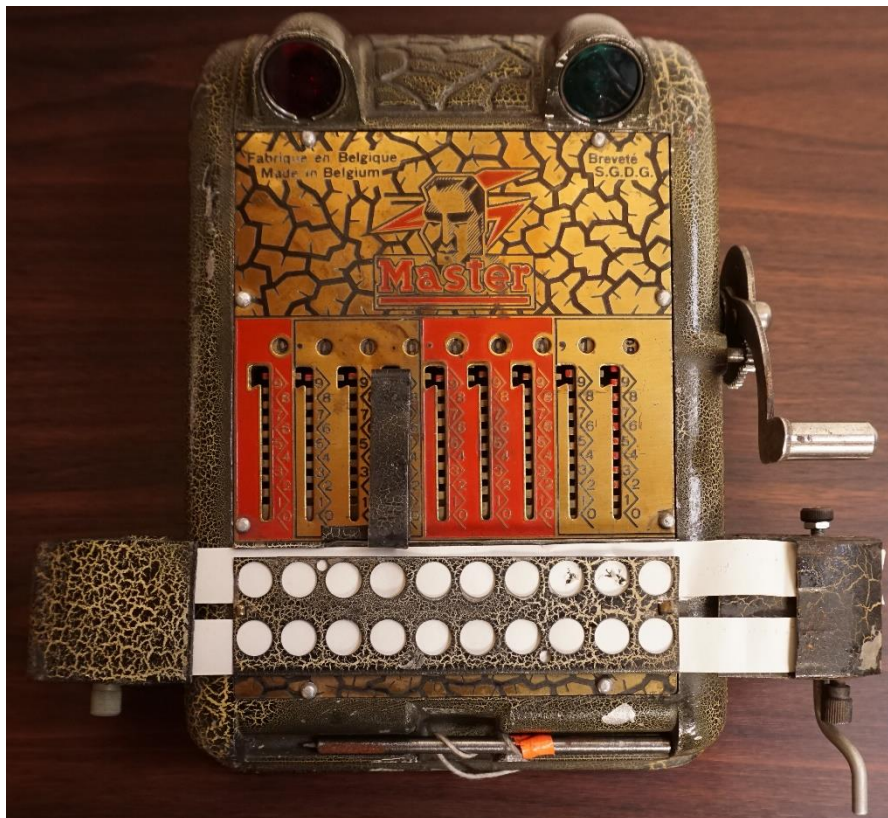
R235 Master



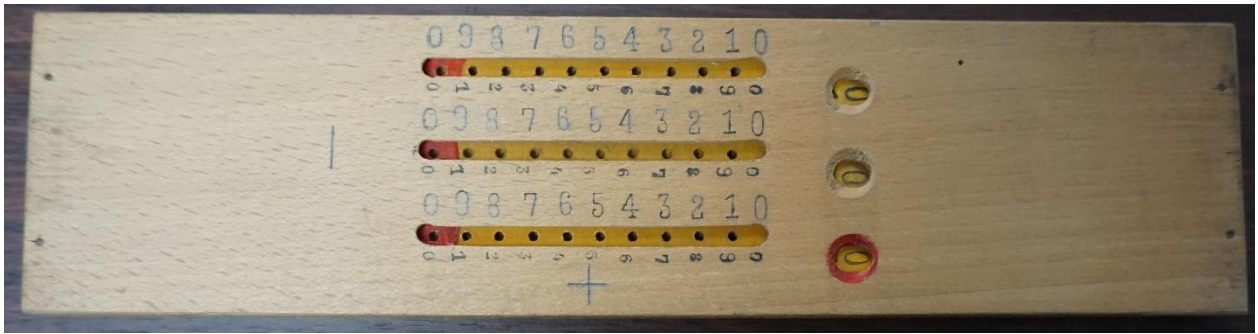
R582 Master



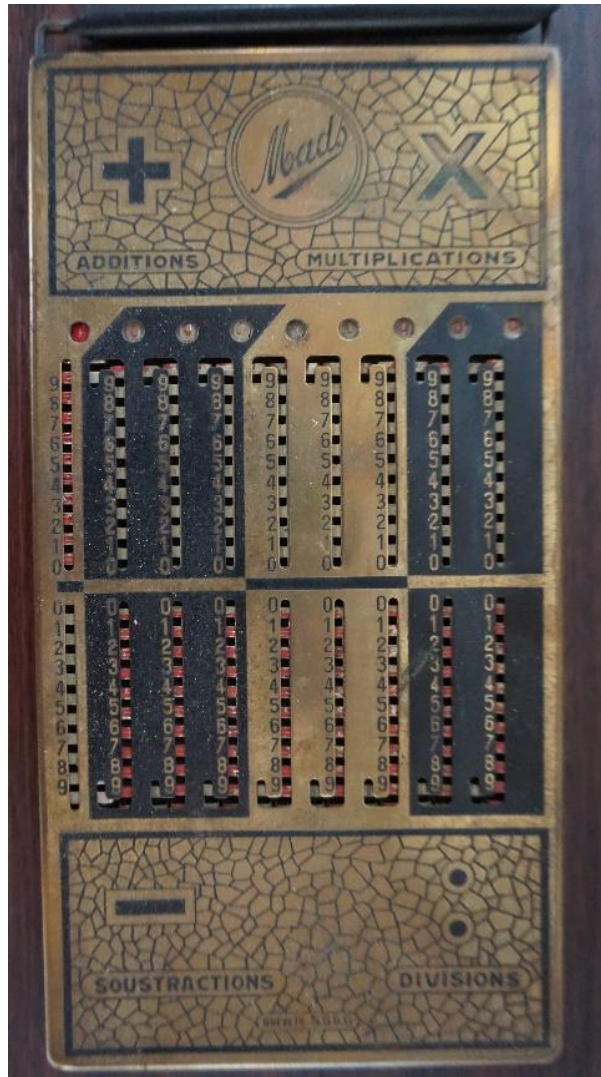
R793 Master



R812 Controleur des Calculs



R350 Mads



9. Italy

Slide adder overview Italy

Produced since about 1926

SEMPLIX

Manufacturer Sascol since about 1957

MICRO SUMMA OMNIA

Manufacturer F.D. , Produced in the 1930s

SUPER-SIMPLEX

Manufacturer M.D. Mario Diaz produced in the 1940s in Milan

SUPER-CORONA

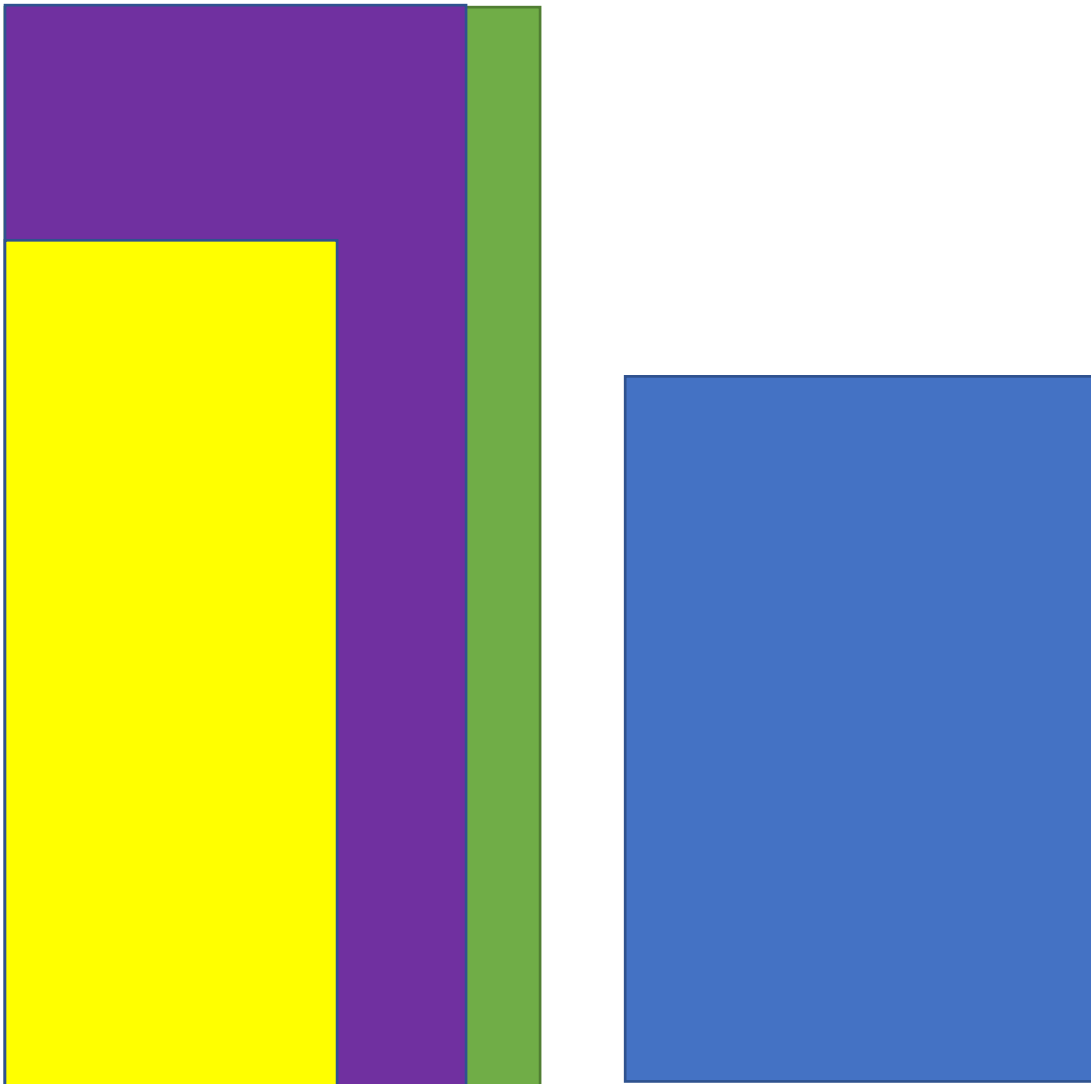
Manufacturer S.G. produced in the 1950s

RAPID-CALCOLO

RAPID-CALC

CERVELLO D'ACCIAIO

Templates Italien



Green 7,2 cm x 14,3 cm

RAPID-CALCOLO

RAPID-CALC

CERVELLO D'ACCIAIO

Lila 6,1 cm x 14,3 cm

SUPER-CORONA

SUPER SIMPLEX

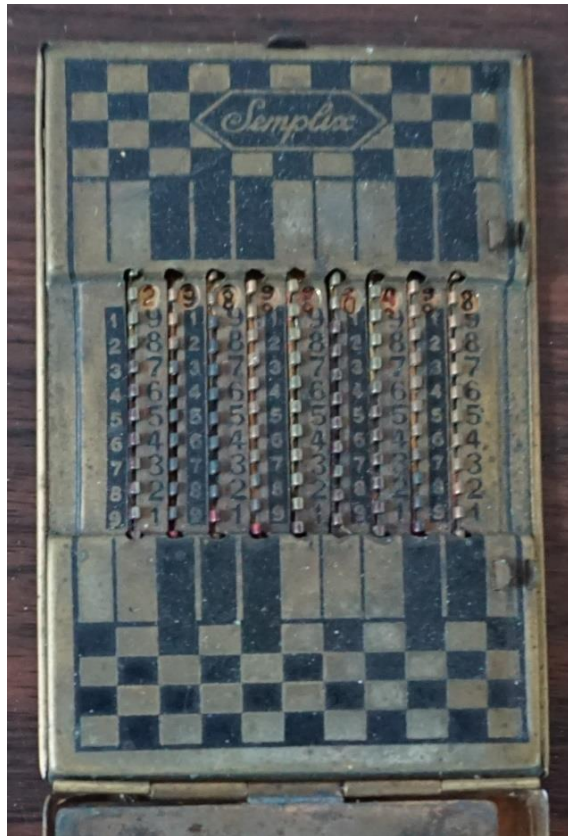
Yellow 4,4 cm x 11,2 cm

MICRO SUMMA OMNIA

Blue 6,3 cm x 9,3 cm

Semplix

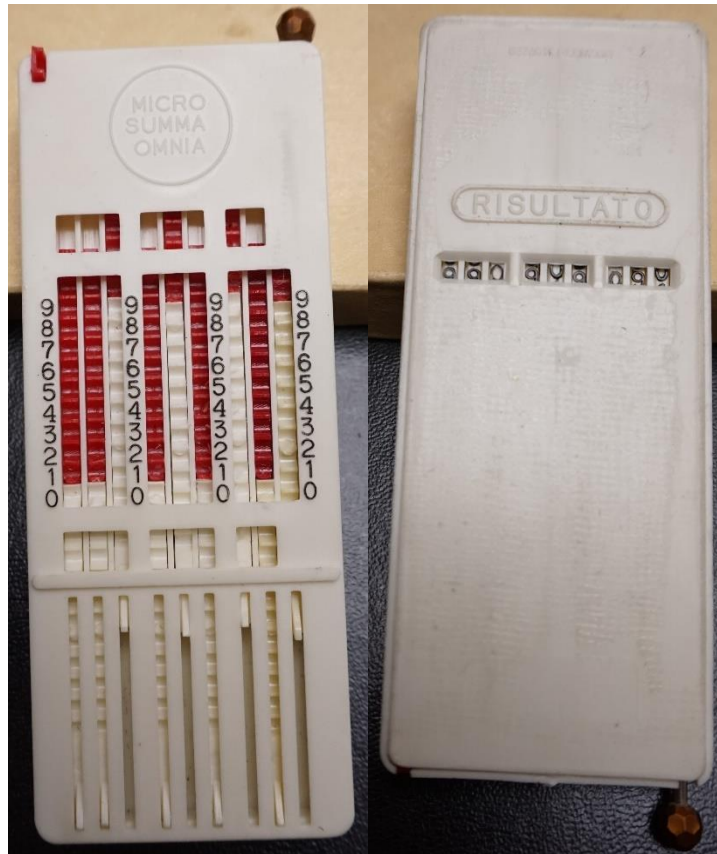
R286 Semplix



R580 Semplix R854 Semplix



R527 MICRO SUMMA OMNIA

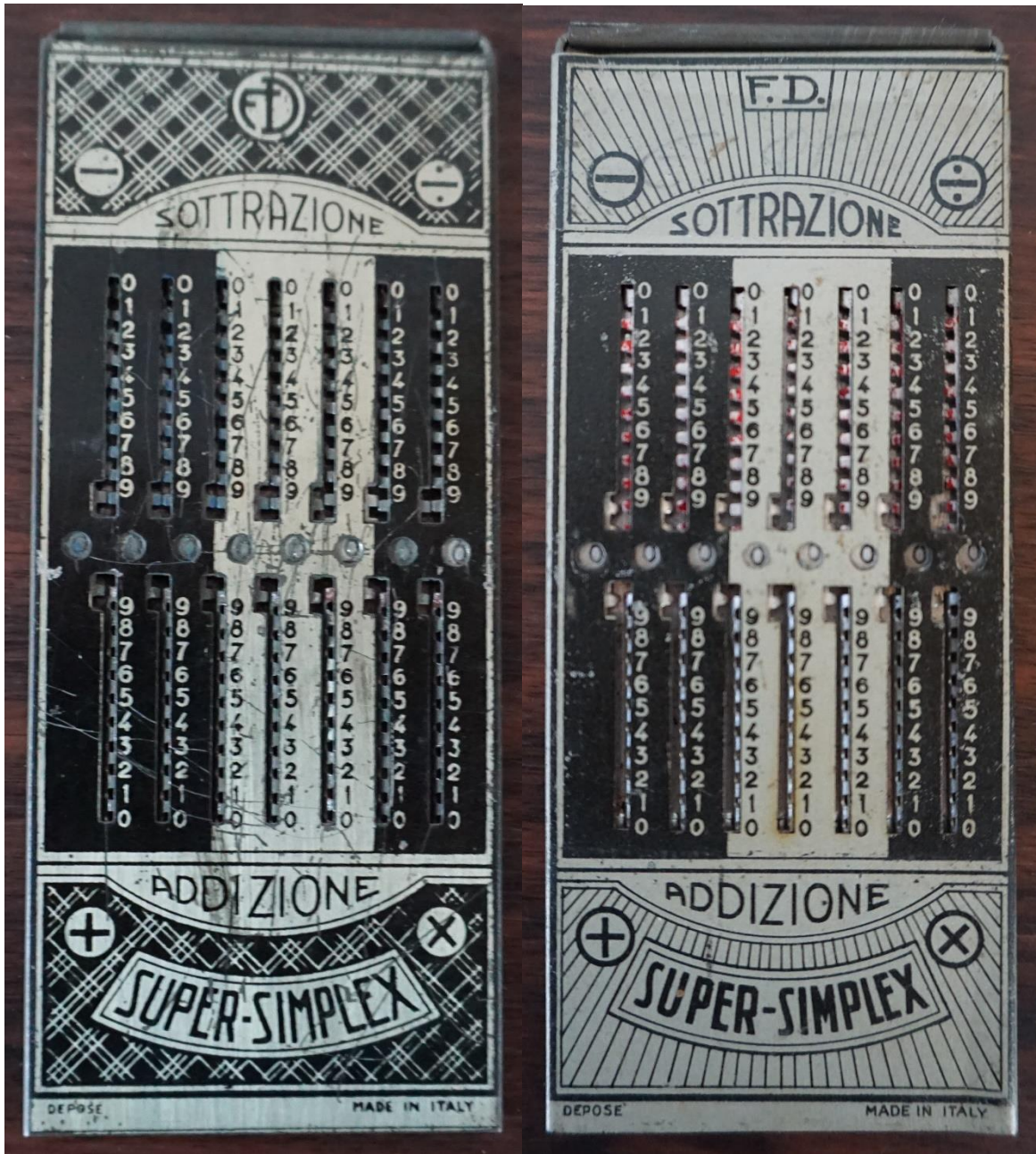


R767 MICRO SUMMA OMNIA



R403 SUPER-SIMPLEX

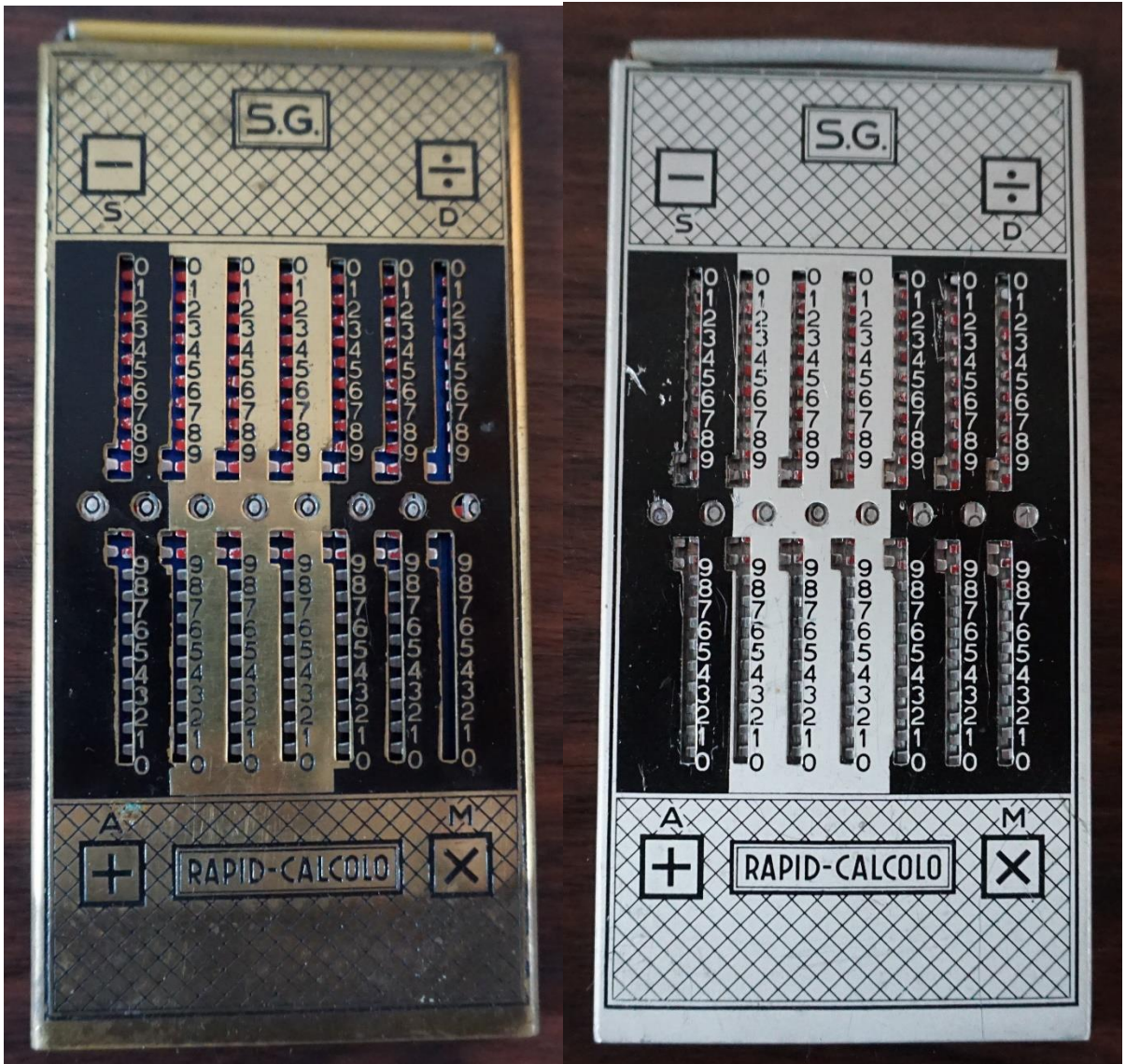
R335 SUPER-SIMPLEX



R258 SUPER-CORONA R437 SUPER-CORONA



R309 RAPID-CALCOLO R357 RAPID-CALCOLO



R385 RAPID-CALC R276 CERVELLO D'ACCIAIO



10. Soviet Union

Replicas of German slide adder

Slide adder overview Soviet Union

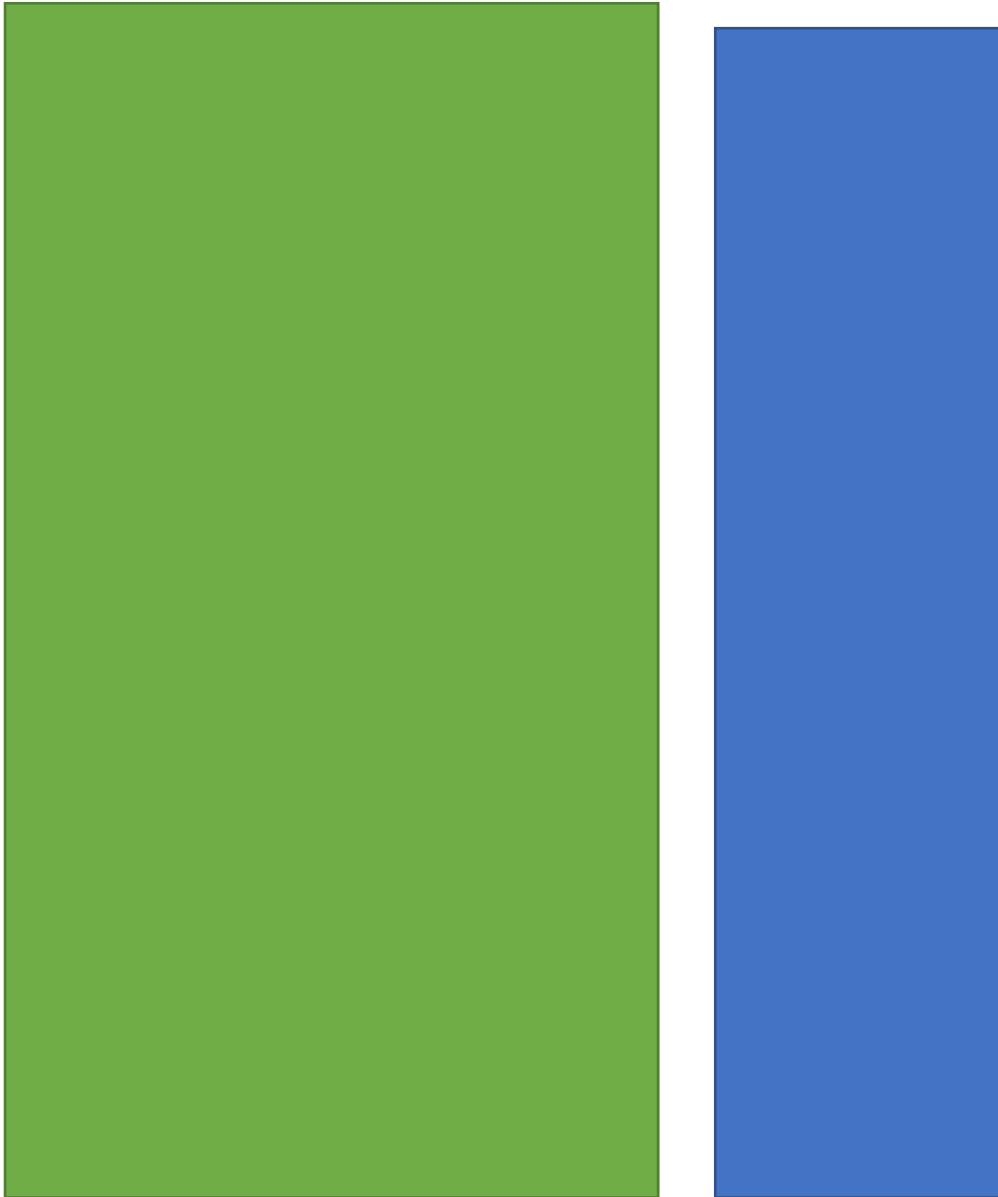
PROGRESS

50 years of the 1917 revolution

Sailing ship

Woman's head

Templates Soviet Union



Green 8,7 cm x 15,8 cm

PROGRESS

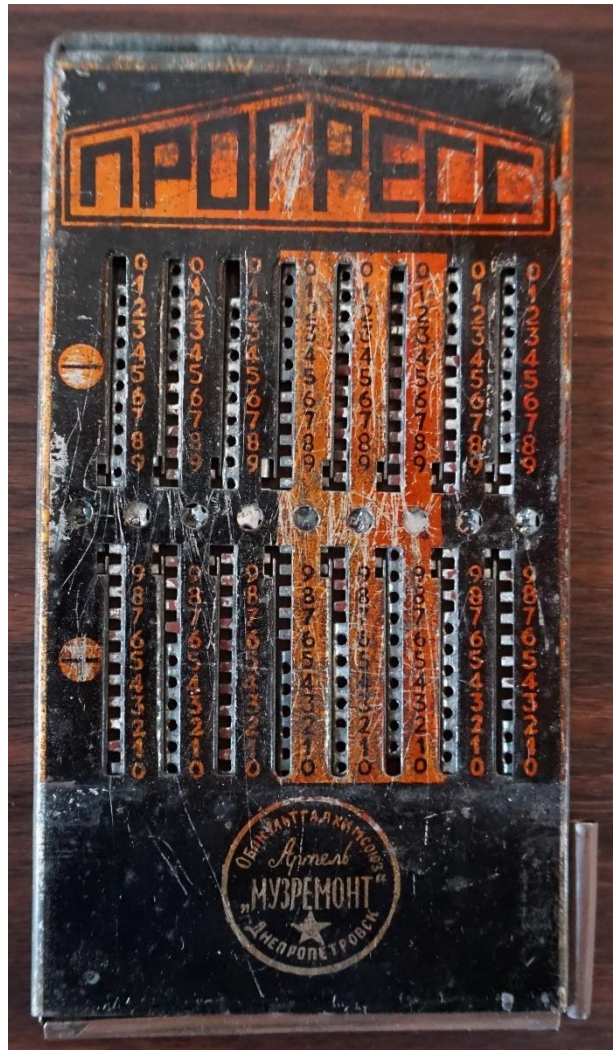
Blue 3,8 cm x 15,5 cm

50 years of the 1917 revolution

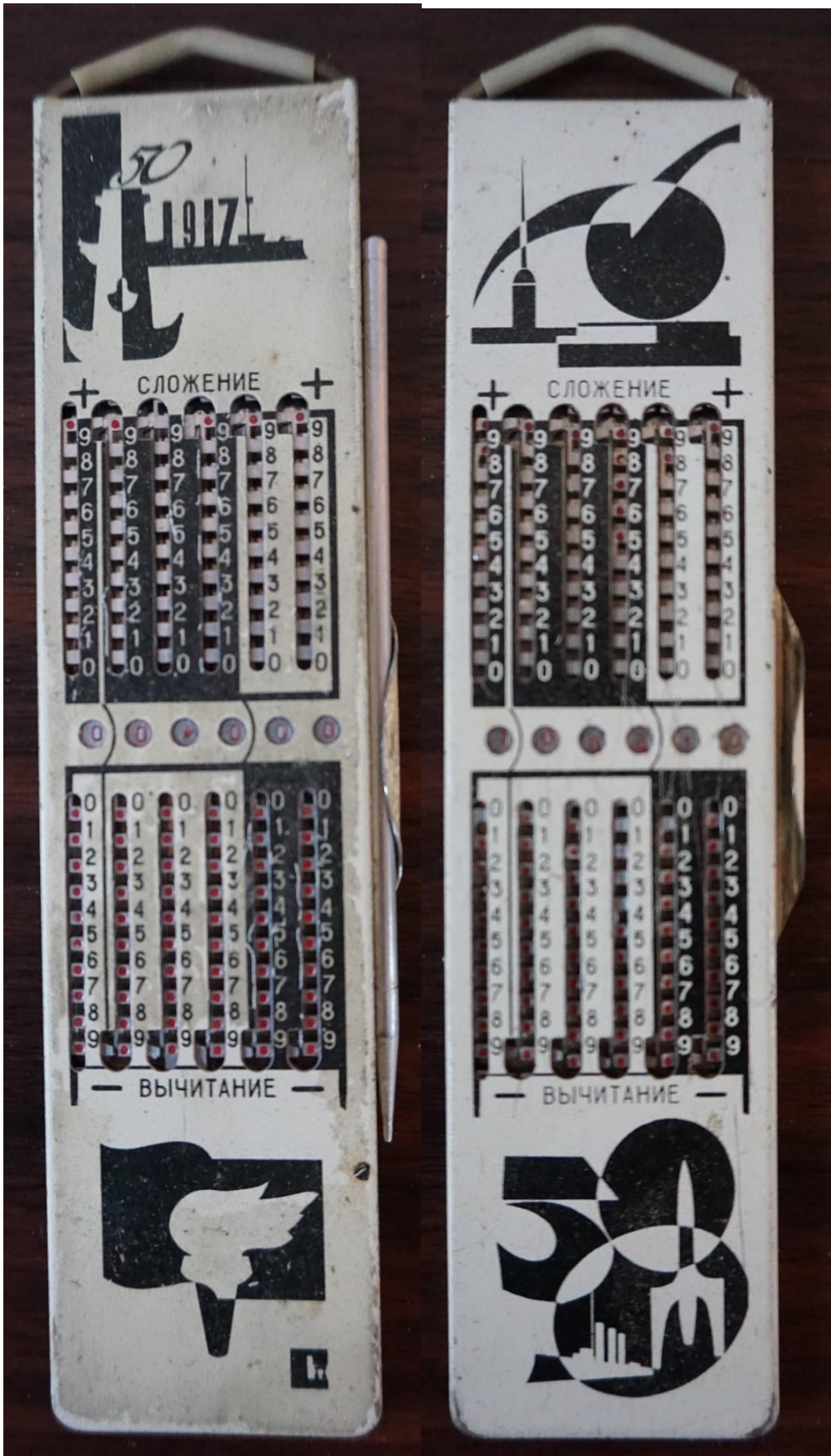
Sailing ship

Woman's head

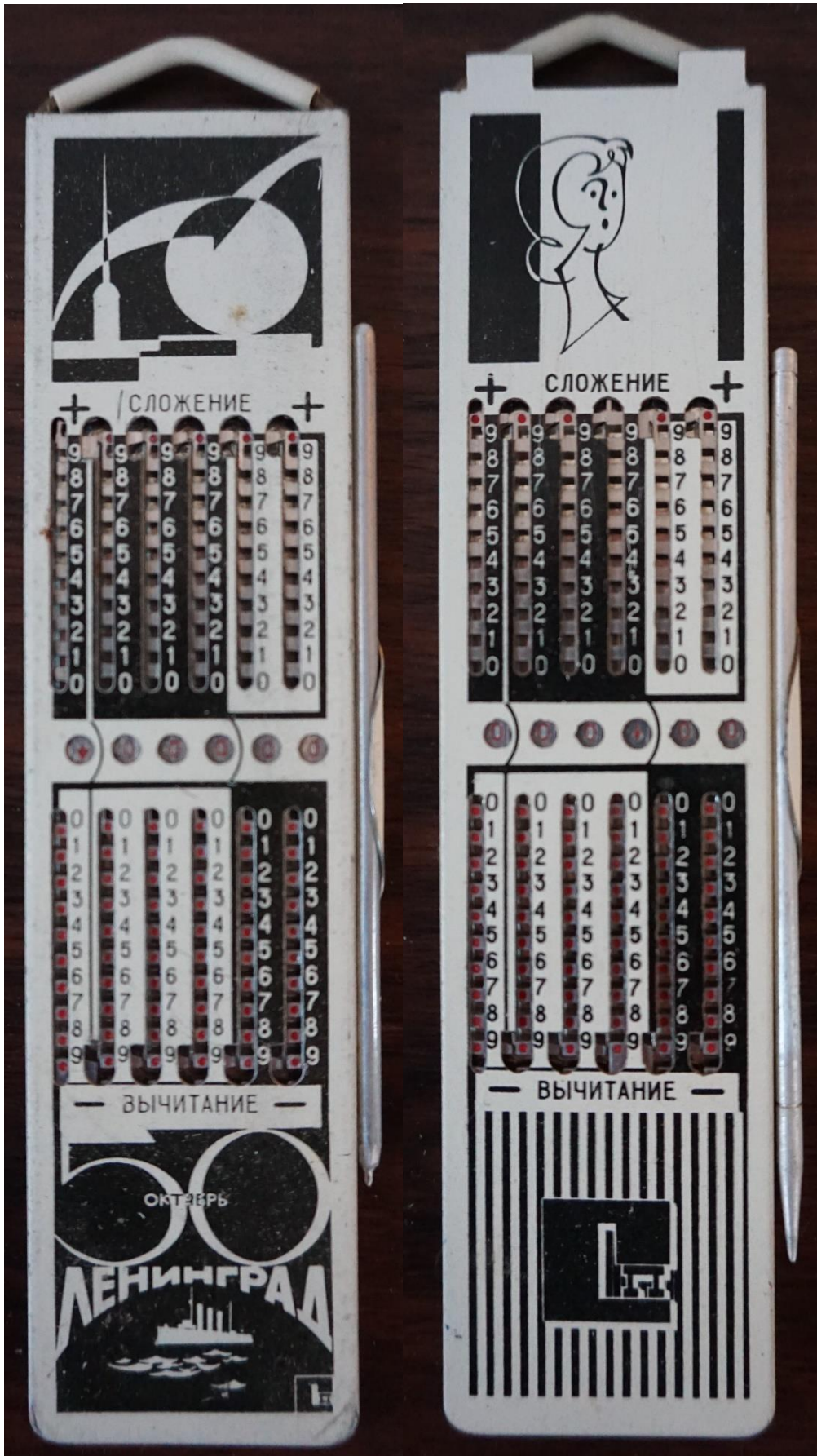
R312 PROGRESS



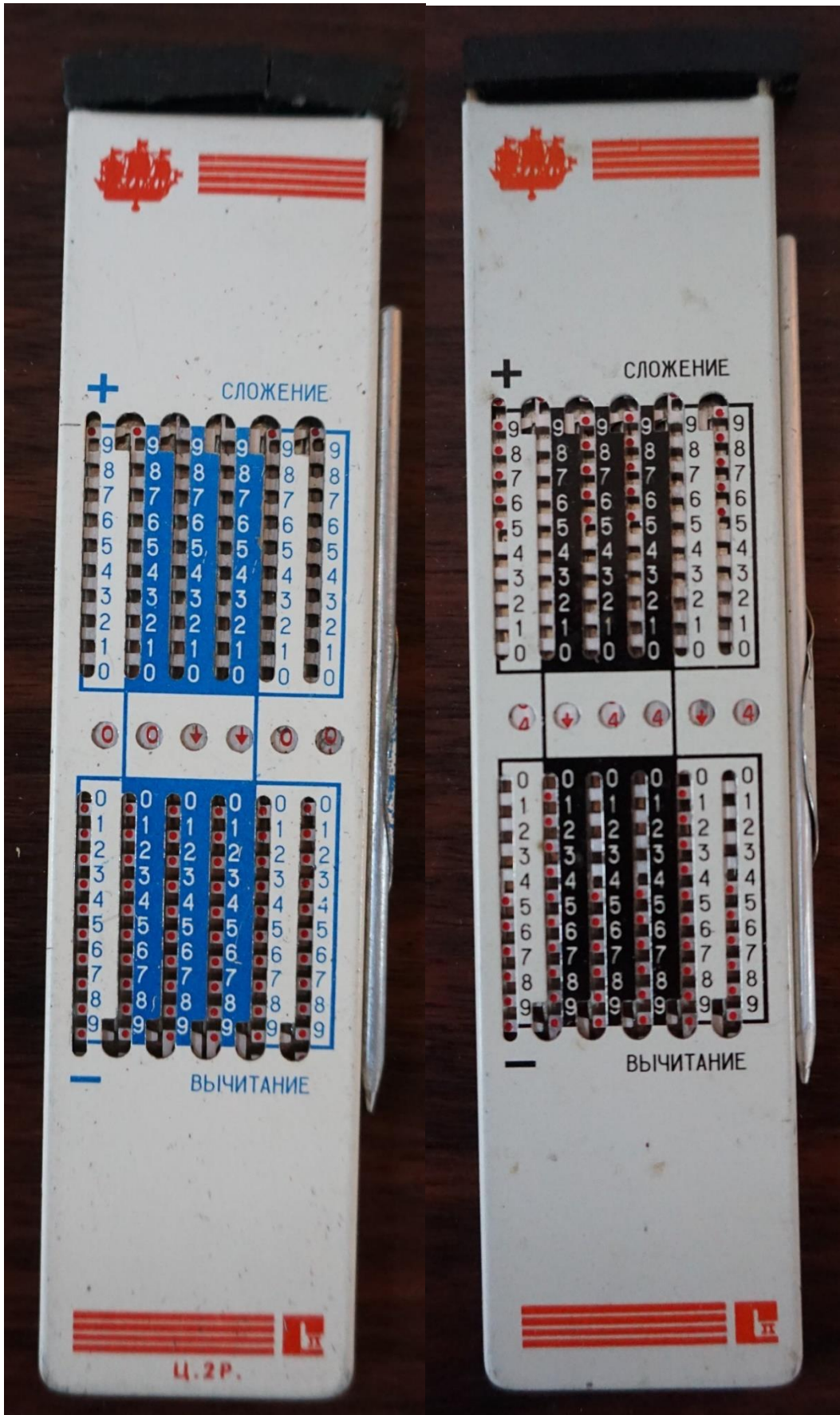
R311 50 years of the 1917 revolution R277 50 years of the 1917 revolution



R269 50 years of the 1917 revolution R211 Woman's head



R351 Sailing ship R236 Sailing ship



11. USA

Slide adder overview USA

Clarence E. Locke lived from 1865 to 1945 and there are two US patents for slide adders in his name (1901 and 1905). Presumably a replica of Fowler's slide adder: The Universal Adding Machine. Justin Wilhelm Bamberger produced the replica with Bamberger Universal.

THE LOCKE ADDER

THE CALCULATOR MACHINE COMPANY, formerly Baby Calculator Company founded in 1923, later also Baby Calculator Machine Co. In 1925, 70,000 units were sold at a price of 2.50 dollars. In 1928 the Baby Calculator brand was registered at the patent office. From 1944 design changes are noticeable, see R192. In 1956 the model R232 was offered for 2.95 dollars. Sales were discontinued around 1960. Tom Thumb has the same production features as the Baby Calculator R232 model.

BABY CALCULATOR

Tom Thumb

Replicas of the Trick slide adder

GRAY (The Gray Arithmometer Company Owner James Gray / Morse Chain Co. was the main distributor), Production start 1922

TASCO (Advertising points to the start of production ca 1945; End probably in 1950s)

VE-PO-AD Company / RELIABLE TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE CO CHICAGO ILL,
Production mid 1920s until 1940, in total about 720.000 produced items

VE-PO-AD

SCORE-UR-BRIDGE

The ADDEX ADDER

The NU AD ADDER

The fingertip SYSTEM

THE SUMASTER ADDER

Sum=fix

THE SERVAL-SYSTEM

MIDGET

Missing in collection: RELIABLE ADDER; EX-AC-TO, SCORE-UR-GOLF, AUTO-COST RECORDER, PILOT ADDING MACHINE

KALKOMETER

RAY CALCULATOR

A black variant is missing in collection

Fuel calculator

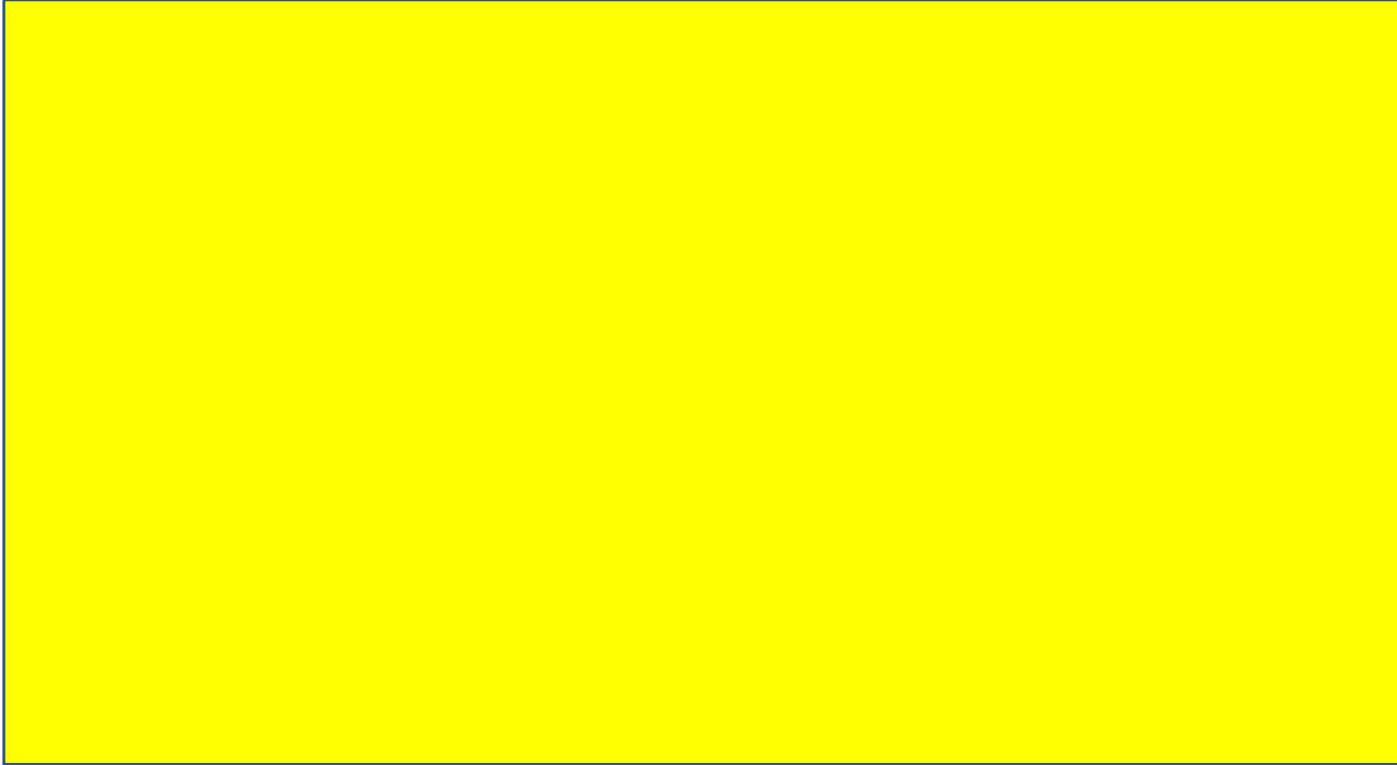
Kee-Pa-Count

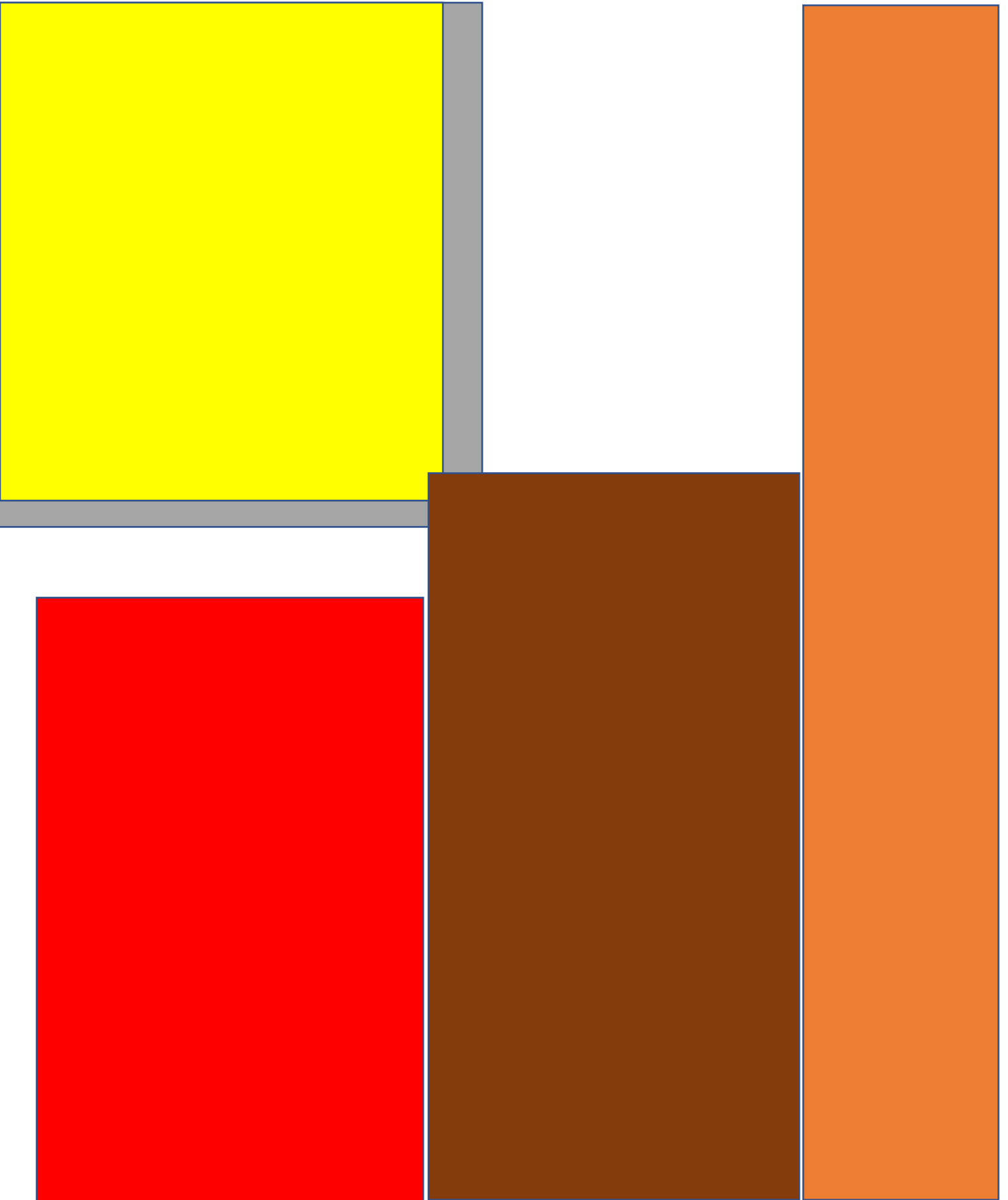
Hexadecimal calculator

From HEXCO

HEXadder

Templates USA





Grey 28,2 cm x 10,7 cm

The Locke Adder on wood, place pages of the USA templates directly next to each other

Yellow 27,4 cm x 10,3 cm

The Locke Adder Patented 1901 and 1905, place pages of the USA templates directly next to each other

Green 8,1 cm x 14 cm

Kalkometer

Tom Thumb

Baby Calculator R232

Blue 6,1 cm x 12,4 cm

GRAY

TASCO

Red 7,9 cm x 12,1 cm

VE-PO-AD

The Addex Adder

The Nu Ad Adder

The Fingertip System

The Sumaster Adder

Sum=Fix

The Serval System

Midget Adding Machine

SCORE-UR-BRIDGE

Kee-Pa-Count

Lila 6,1 cm x 13,5 cm

Ray Calculator

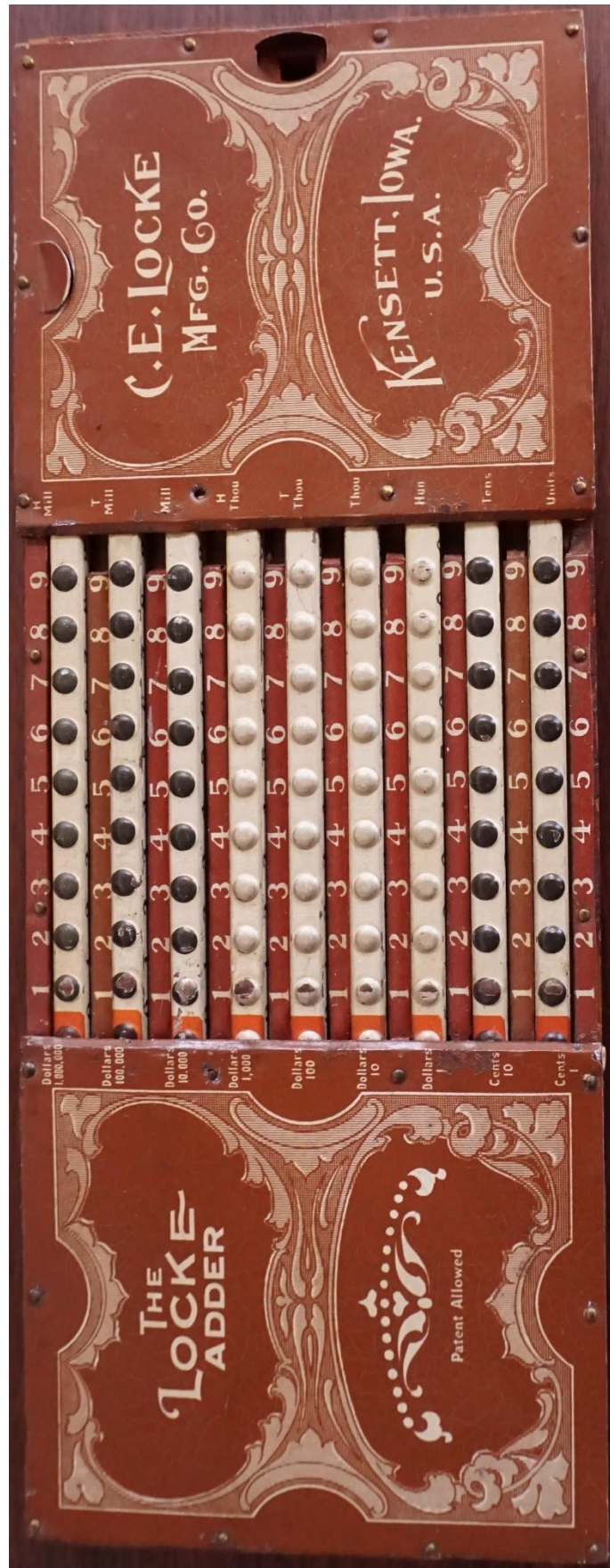
Brown 7,6 cm x 14,8

Baby Calculator

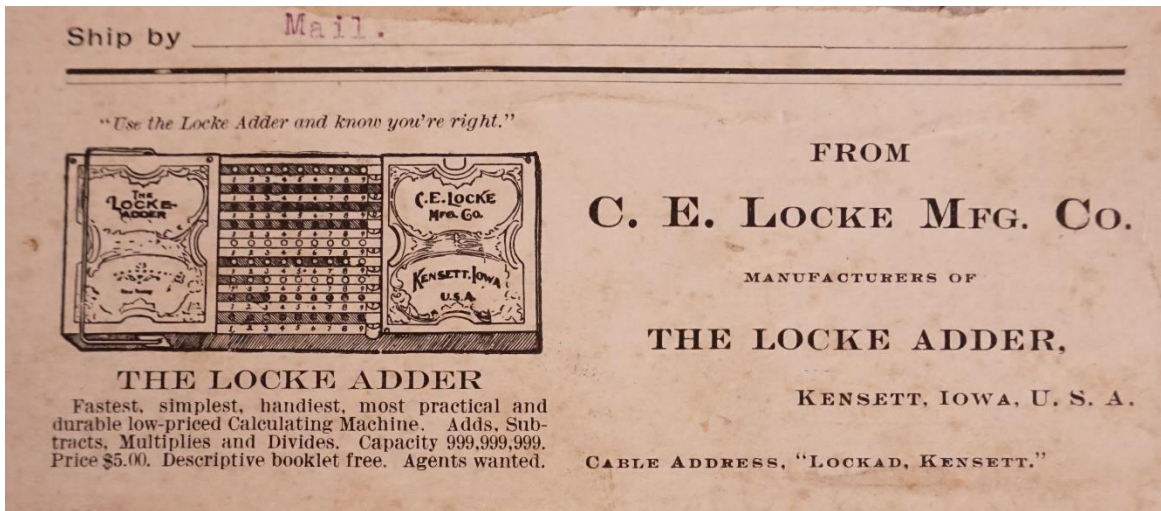
Orange 4 cm x 24,1

HEXadder

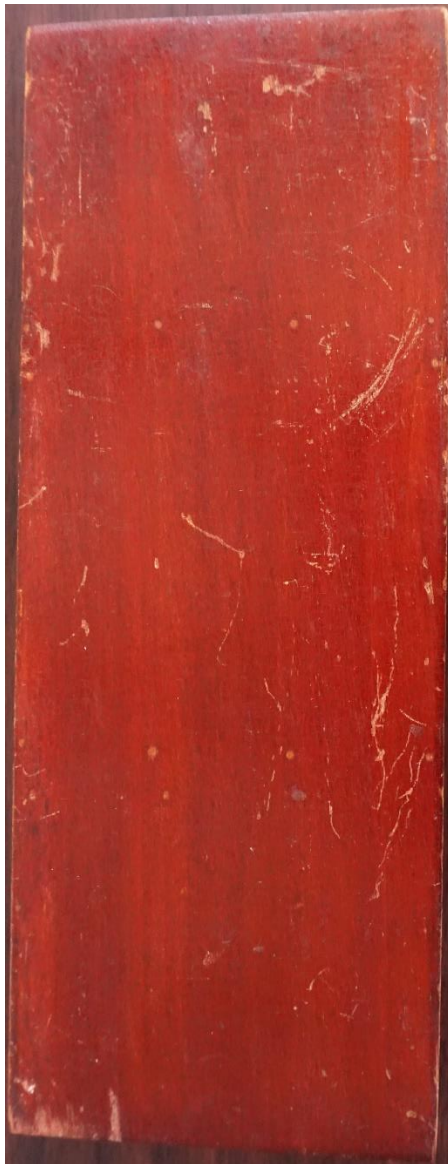
R505 The LOCKE ADDER Patent allowed



On shipping carton



Made of wood with sheet metal support



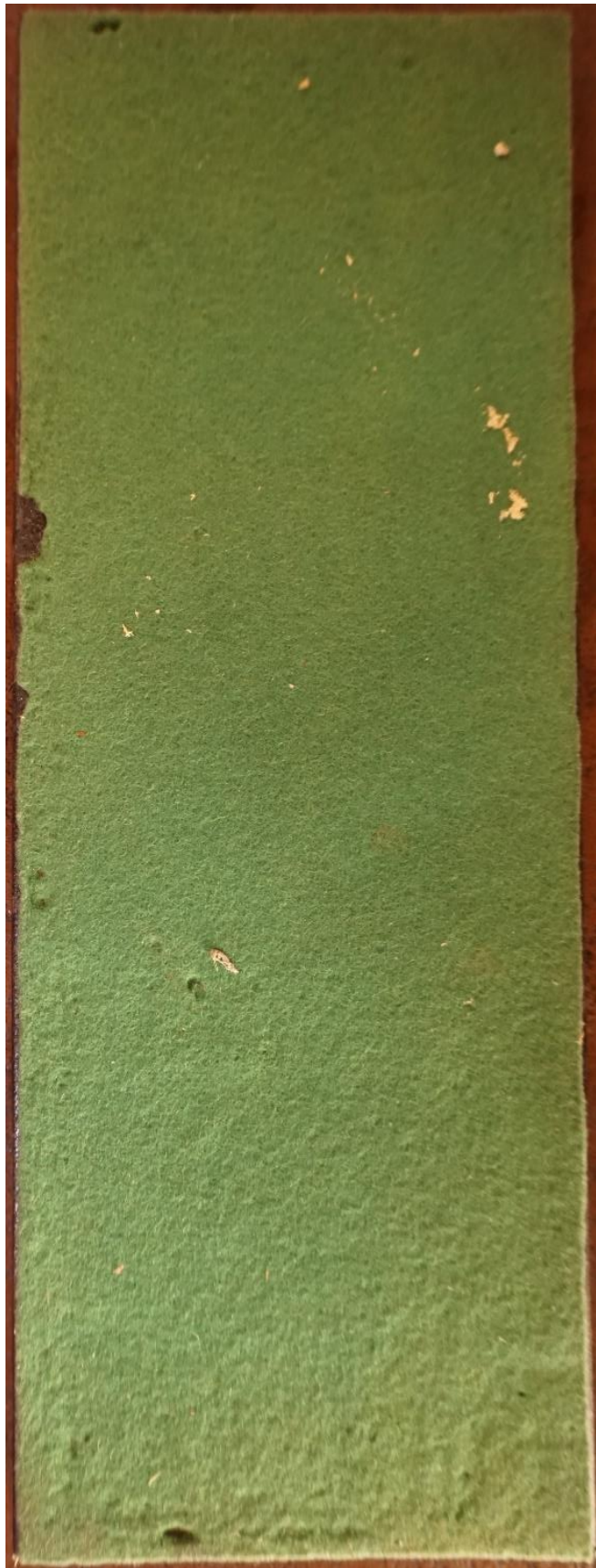
R255 The Locke ADDER Patent 24 December 1901 / 3 January 1905



Result can be read from the side



back Felt cover on metal frame



R373 BABY CALCULATOR



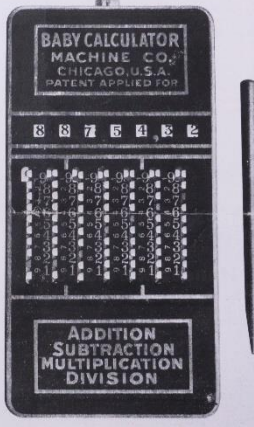
R604 BABY CALCULATOR



Sales brochure Baby Calculator Sales CO. from 1924

The Baby Calculator
The Vest Pocket Adding Machine

GUARANTEED



EXACT SIZE

**Add to Your Efficiency
 Subtract the Errors
 Multiply Your Time
 Divide Bigger Profits**

WHAT OUR PRODUCT IS

It is the product of much study and experiment. The BABY CALCULATOR combines the good points we found in other machines of this type with the good points developed by our own experiments, bringing together in a complete unit the very best mechanical thought and skill available.

RELIABILITY

STEEL: What does the word bring to mind? Unconsciously we register the ideas of strength, durability and reliability. The BABY CALCULATOR is "built-in" strength, durability and reliability. Built in with thin sheets of steel. Cold rolled steel. This means efficiency and economy.

SIMPLICITY

Again BABY CALCULATOR is so very simple in construction. There are no parts to get out of order and call for adjustments. No wheels nor springs to oil. Built for continuous use and guaranteed by us indefinitely. Vest pocket size. Carried without inconvenience. Weighs 5 ounces.

ECONOMY

BABY CALCULATOR combines the best in materials and workmanship and a price within the reach of everyone. Retail at \$2.00—East Rocky Mountains, West of Rocky Mountains, \$2.50 each. Foreign countries, \$3.00.

Why I Am Interested

Here's the reaction you'll have—
 I want to sell merchandise that is honestly built at an honest price and make an honest profit.

Honest Merchandise

I find upon investigation that the BABY CALCULATOR is one of the most honest pieces of merchandise I have ever seen. It will do all the manufacturer claims for it and is built of honest materials, just as the manufacturer says it is.

Honest Price

I find that many people do not want, or cannot afford to buy calculating machines, because of the price. Many housewives, clerks, small storekeepers and others would purchase a machine of this kind if one could be bought at a reasonable price. The BABY CALCULATOR sells for \$2.00 and will do the work of a high priced machine. ADDING—SUBTRACTING—MULTIPLYING and DIVIDING quickly and accurately, saving much time. Therefore, I can sell BABY CALCULATORS.

Honest Profit

I find that the manufacturer of the BABY CALCULATOR has considered carefully the needs of his salesmen. There is shown a realization that I pay my own way and that I must make an honest profit, otherwise I cannot sell his merchandise. That is why he pays a good commission.

"Baby Calculator"

MY PROSPECTS

No need for us to enumerate the thousands of men, women, boys and girls who have use for a moderate priced calculator machine, so we'll just mention all of the small shops and factories in and near your town. Many students—both high school and college, clerical workers, and so on and so on. Even housewives buy BABY CALCULATORS to more easily and accurately take care of their home accounts.

The BABY CALCULATOR adds long columns in journals, pay rolls, etc. Makes bookkeeping a pleasure. Simplifies statistical work, wage accounts, estimates, invoices, stock-taking, technical arithmetic. A priceless tool for every office, commercial or technical, or in banking or insurance companies. For premium and advertising purposes it can not be equalled. Accurate, durable and fully guaranteed. Easy to learn.

The cost is very moderate and many people who could not otherwise avail themselves of the use of such a time and energy saver as the BABY CALCULATOR are buying them without any hesitancy whatever.

Our other salespeople tell us that they are often surprised at the out of the way places in which sales are made. One fellow tells of selling a BABY CALCULATOR to the village blacksmith, and so it goes, prospects everywhere along the highways and byways. All it takes is a little energy and ingenuity and prospects can be found. And that is all there is to selling BABY CALCULATORS. Just dig up the prospects.

OUR OFFER TO YOU

A Partnership in a Growing Business backed by a Firm who believes in Practical Co-operation, Men of Untiring Energy and Determination, who will work for you and with you, and Help you to Win a Big Success!!

If you mean Business, if you have the Ambition every American ought to have; if you believe in honest co-operation and appreciate an All-around Square Deal, and are determined to get your Full Share of the Wealth put on this Earth—then we invite you to read every word we have written you in this Folder, for here is the stepping-stone by which you can climb to financial success.

In this age, every man has a chance to DETERMINE whether he will work for someone else, letting his employer make a profit on his labor, or to establish a business of his own and profit by the labor of others, as well as by his own concentrated efforts. Business building with a comfortable income in sight is the greatest game in the world. If you have a business of your own—a business that gives you a chance to increase your earnings, then you have something worthwhile to work for. And right here we offer you an opportunity to get into and control a fast-growing business of your own that will leap into big earnings immediately.

We sincerely and honestly believe our proposition to be the fairest, squarest and most liberal offer ever made to ambitious, energetic men who want to share in the "thousands" that will be made yearly out of the sales of the "Baby Calculator." If you are willing to make an honest effort to get your share, then we invite you to join our company now while the offer is before you. YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY.

"Baby Calculator"

One Live Wire Man Needed in Every Locality

We want an active distributor or representative in your field. If you have the foresight to accept this unusual opportunity, we will grant you EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY and all rights therein will be absolutely protected. Please bear in mind we are not selling territory rights, nor do we require the men who receive them to put up any deposit either in cash or in the form of a bond.

What we do insist in cases where exclusive territory is granted, is that a certain number of machines be purchased as an initial order, and a guarantee of so much business each month. The number of machines required purchased on an initial order depends upon the population in that particular territory. For example, exclusive rights in the average populated state would warrant an initial order of 144 machines.

Should you not desire exclusive rights you may sell and order machines as you need them, providing no one else is working in your locality on an exclusive basis.

If you are travelling and want a wonderful selling sideline,—the BABY CALCULATOR solves the problem.

TERRITORY is going fast. Play safe! Send in your application at once. First come, first served.

Please note that we do not state how much you are going to earn during the next six months or year selling the BABY CALCULATOR in any of our literature such as a great many other concerns are doing. It is all guess work on their part. The salary that a man earns selling the BABY CALCULATOR is directly commensurate with the amount of "energy" and "pep" he injects into his sales efforts.

We believe you will agree with us that it would be utterly foolish for us to sit back and tell you that you are going to earn a fabulous income selling our machines—not knowing how much effort you are going to put behind your selling. However, WE CAN TELL YOU WHAT OTHERS ARE MAKING AND WHAT YOU SHOULD MAKE!!

IMPORTANT

Let everyone remember after reading these pages, that this proposition, offered by a reliable firm, is not to be confused with the fly-by-night affairs that crowd the mails today. It is as far above them as heaven is above earth. You are invited to join a prosperous and reputable growing business enterprise. This notice is sent to one man in each locality where the BABY CALCULATOR machine is not already represented and the offer can be made to only one man at a time, therefore, in fairness, you are respectfully requested to honor this invitation by writing your decision—whether it be yes or no—as soon as possible.

WHY NOT TELEGRAPH ?

Baby Calculator Machine Company
 P. O. Box #1118 122 West Madison Street :: Chicago, Illinois

Pricelist to the sales brochure

PRICE LIST COVERING THE "BABY CALCULATOR" MACHINE IN VARIOUS LOTS TO SALESMEN AND DISTRIBUTORS

Machines in Lots of:		You Sell For	Your Profit
1 to 12	.....\$2.00 each.....	\$2.50 each	
12 to 72	.....1.25 each.....	\$2.00 each	\$.75 each
72 to 144	.....1.00 each.....	2.00 each	1.00 each
144 to 288	......90 each.....	2.00 each	1.10 each
288 to 500	......80 each.....	2.00 each	1.20 each
500 and over	......75 each.....	2.00 each	1.25 each

We pay all postage and express on machines ordered in U. S. when cash accompanies order. C. O. D. orders are shipped F. O. B. Chicago, Ill.

All machines ordered from Canada and foreign countries are shipped F. O. B. Chicago, Ill.

(Please Note)—Selling price of the "Baby Calculator" is \$2.50 West of the Rockies.
Selling price of the "Baby Calculator" is \$3.00 in Canada and foreign countries.

BABY CALCULATOR SALES COMPANY. P. O. Box #1118

Cover letter

PHONE DEARBORN 8919

"BABY CALCULATOR"
THE VEST POCKET CALCULATING MACHINE

Addition
Subtraction
Multiplication
Division

Baby Calculator Sales Co.
23 West Madison Street
CHICAGO
P. O. Box #1118

Dec. 16th, 1924

Mr. W. Foss,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir:-

GUARANTEED

Your sample "Baby Calculator" machine is being mailed to you. When it arrives look it over carefully and you will soon realize why anyone is glad to pay \$2.50 for this remarkable invention. It does the work of an expensive machine efficiently and promptly. It is the lowest priced practical calculating machine on the market today.

Read the instructions carefully and see how easy it is to ADD-SUBTRACT-MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE with the "Baby Calculator". It is simplicity itself and you can successfully demonstrate it to your prospects.

The "Baby Calculator" is the best selling proposition offered Specialty Salesmen today. Your field is absolutely unlimited. Everyone over fourteen years of age who can read and write has a daily use for the "Baby Calculator". Merchants, professional men, in fact every business man, needs a "Baby Calculator" whether he has a \$100 machine or not. Remember this -- a man can carry a "Baby Calculator" in his pocket. It is always on the job when he needs it the most.

Every housewife has a use for the "Baby Calculator". Students, farmers, mechanics, printers and teachers are among the biggest buyers. The "Baby Calculator" sells because the price is right and within the reach of everyone.

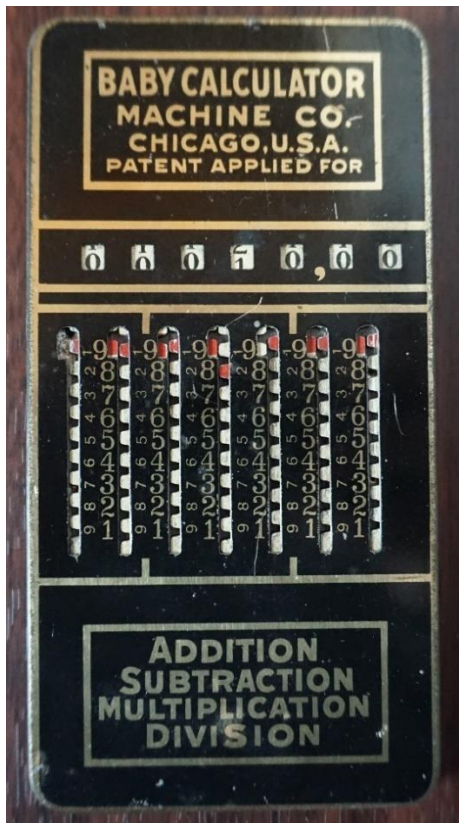
The "Baby Calculator" is substantially built of cold rolled steel, -is indestructible and fool-proof. A written guarantee of a life time is given with every machine. Attached is a price list giving you quotations on the "Baby Calculator" in various lots. If you are a distributor with a selling force already working for you, you should immediately take advantage of our low price quantity discount.

Get on the job immediately. Demonstrate the "Baby Calculator" to all your friends and acquaintances - everyone you meet and see how fast your sales pile up. Successful salesmen are making 15 to 30 sales daily, netting \$15 to \$37 for themselves. Rush your order for a trial quantity immediately. When you have demonstrated to yourself and to us that you can successfully sell the "Baby Calculators" in your territory we'll talk "cold turkey" on exclusive selling rights for you.

Yours very truly,
BABY CALCULATOR SALES CO.,
Sales Manager.

HFD:C

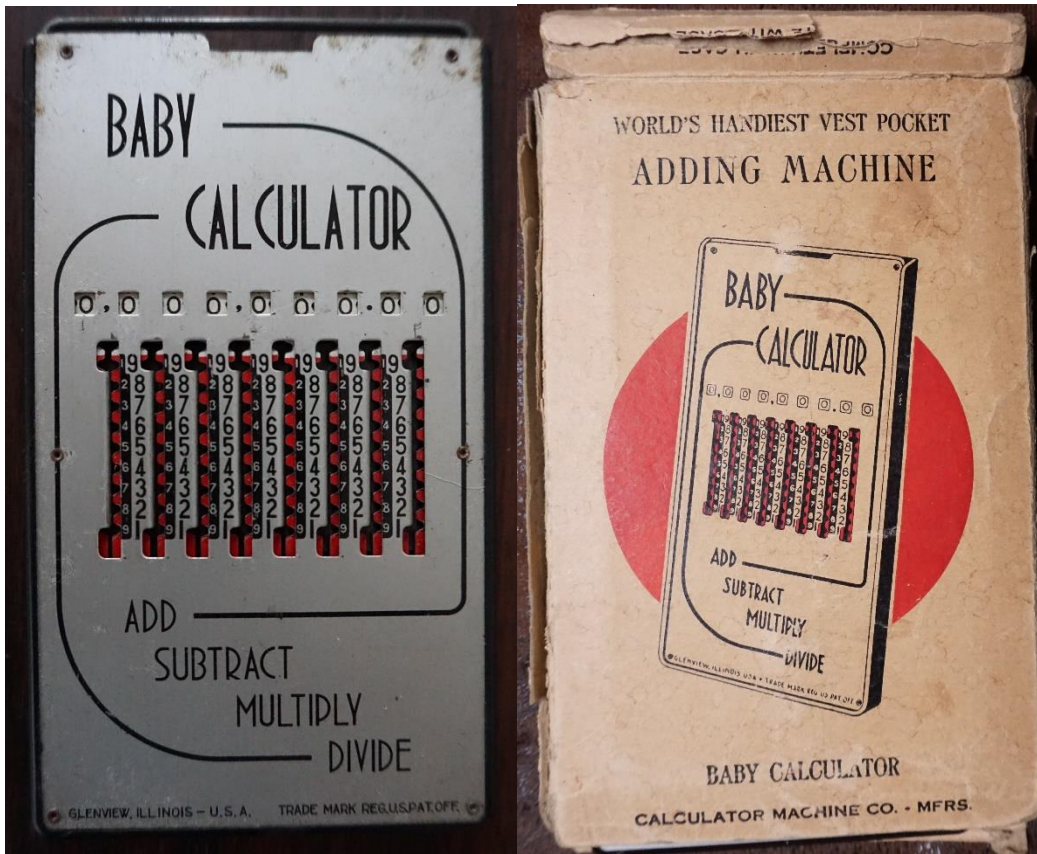
R191 BABY CALCULATOR



R192 BABY CALCULATOR R298 BABY CALCULATOR



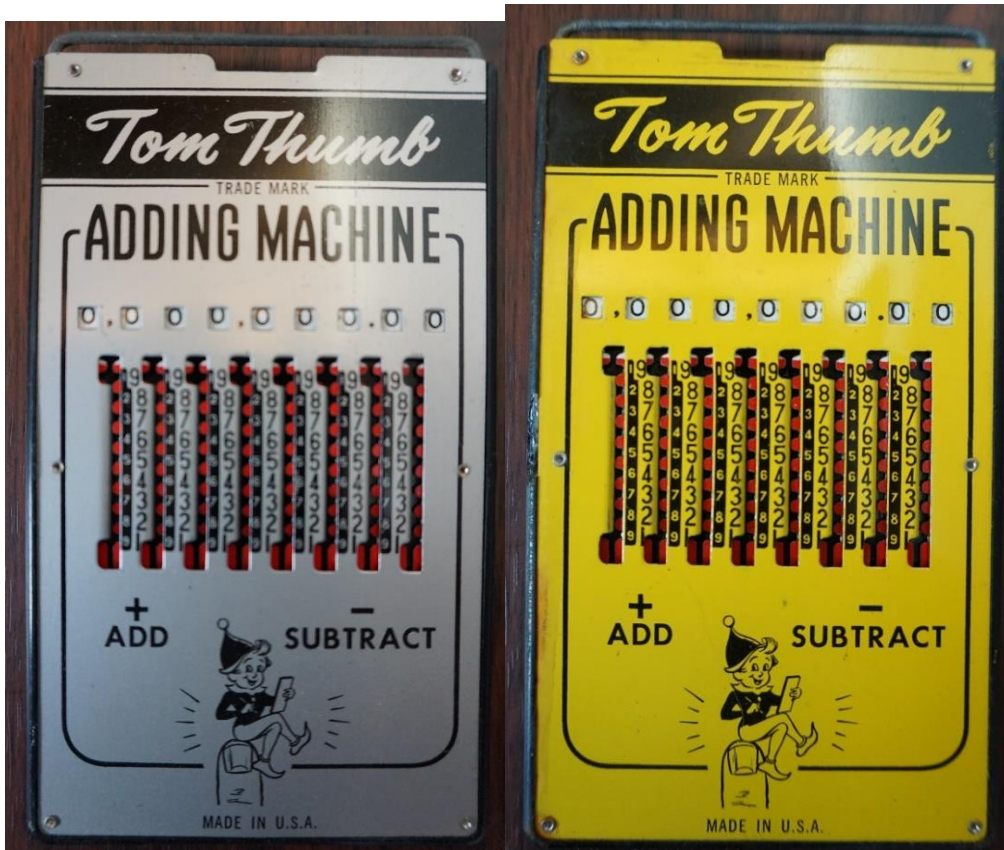
R232 BABY CALCULATOR GLENVIEW



R885 BABY CALCULATOR Hunttingdon



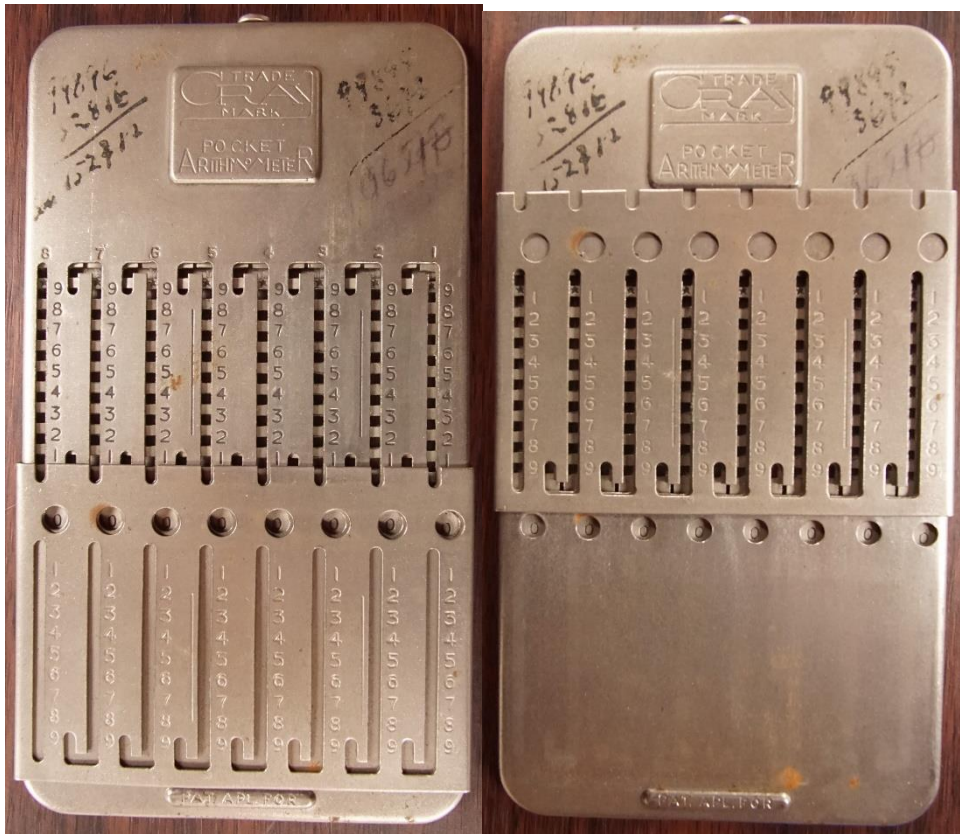
R189 Tom Thumb R221 Tom Thumb



R231 GRAY in black

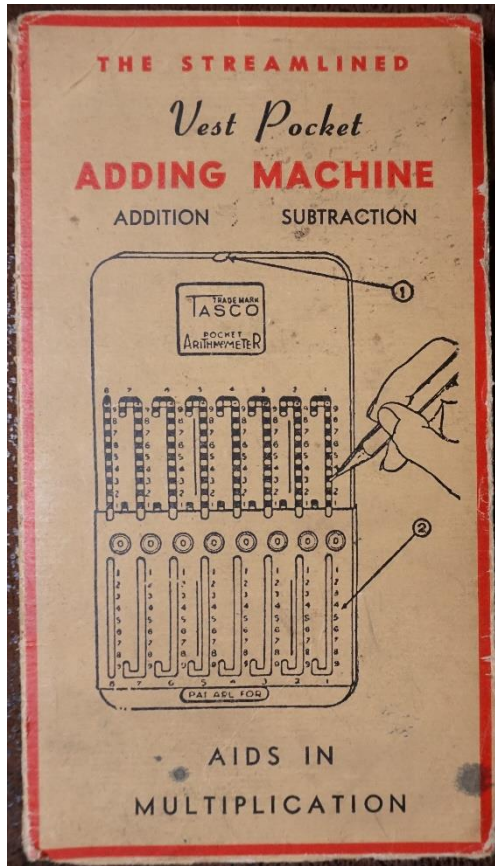


R778 GRAY in silver



R118 TASCO in silver





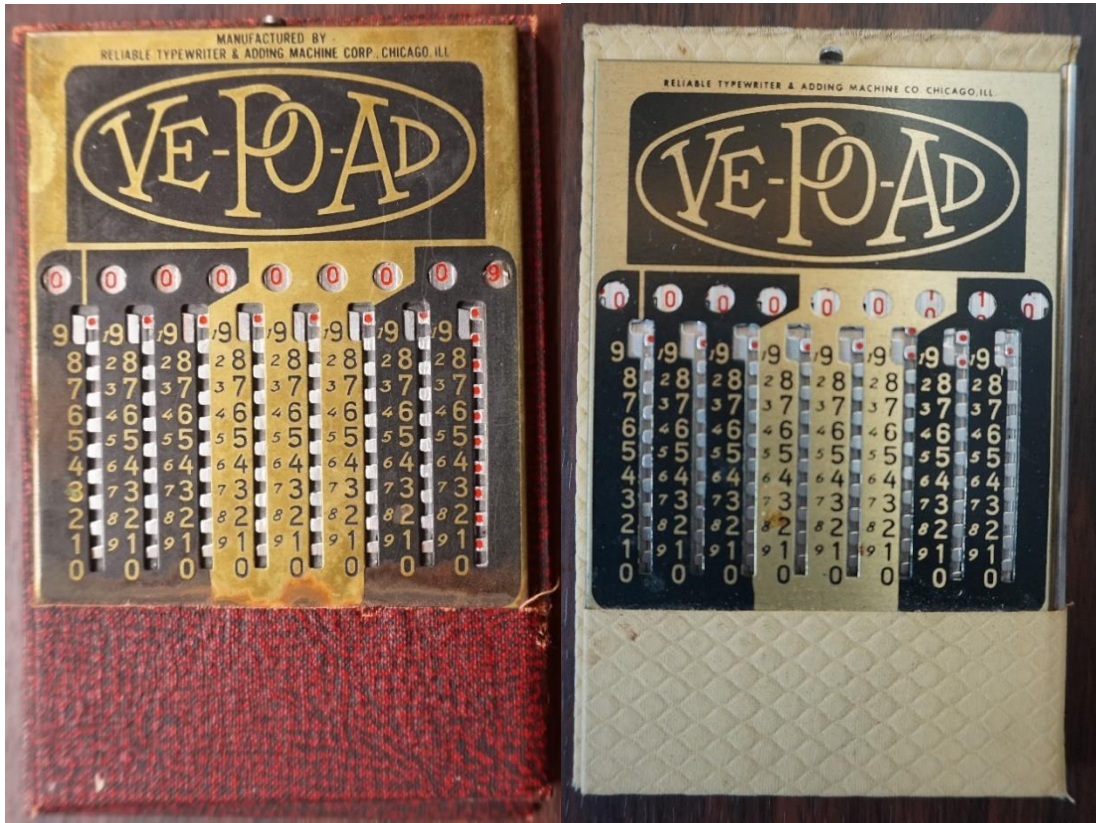
R795 VE-PO-AD opposite column missing / without Production note



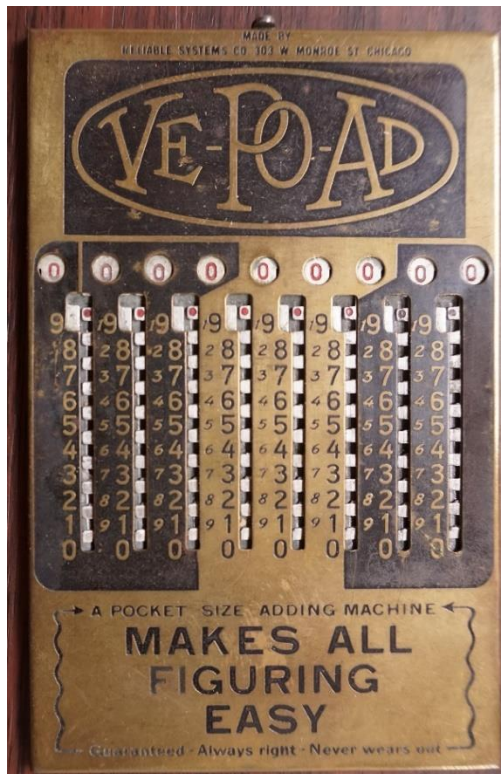
R802 VE-PO-AD without Production note R001 VE-PO-AD offset 1 Manufactured by RELIABLE TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE CORP. CHICAGO ILL.



R803 VE-PO-AD Manufactured by RELIABLE TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE CORP. CHICAGO ILL. R224 VE-PO-AD RELIABLE TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO ILL.



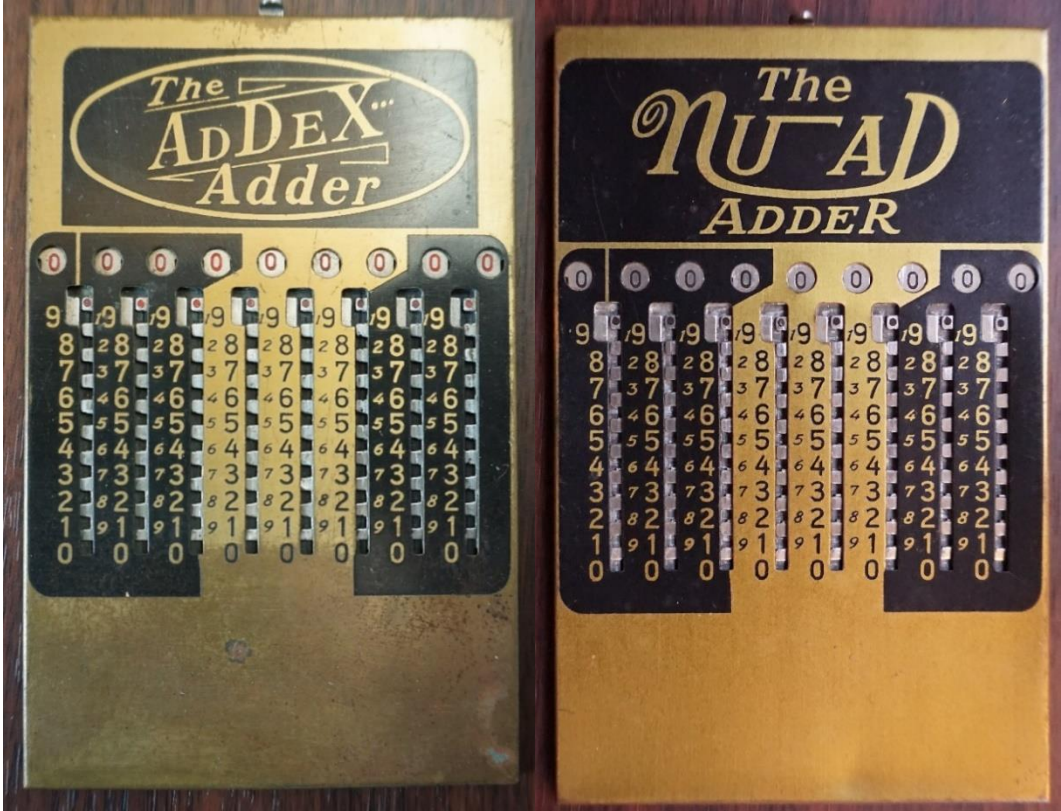
R796 VE-PO-AD MAKES ALL FIGURING EASY MADE BY RELIABLE SYSTEMS CO: 303 W. MONROE ST. CHICAGO



R766 SCORE-UR-BRIDGE



R388 The ADDEX ADDER R349 The NU AD ADDER



R228 The fingertip SYSTEM R198 THE SUMASTER ADDER



R440 Sum=fix R300 THE SERVAL-SYSTEM offset 1 like VE-PO-AD R001



R132 MIDGET



R262 RAY CALCULATOR



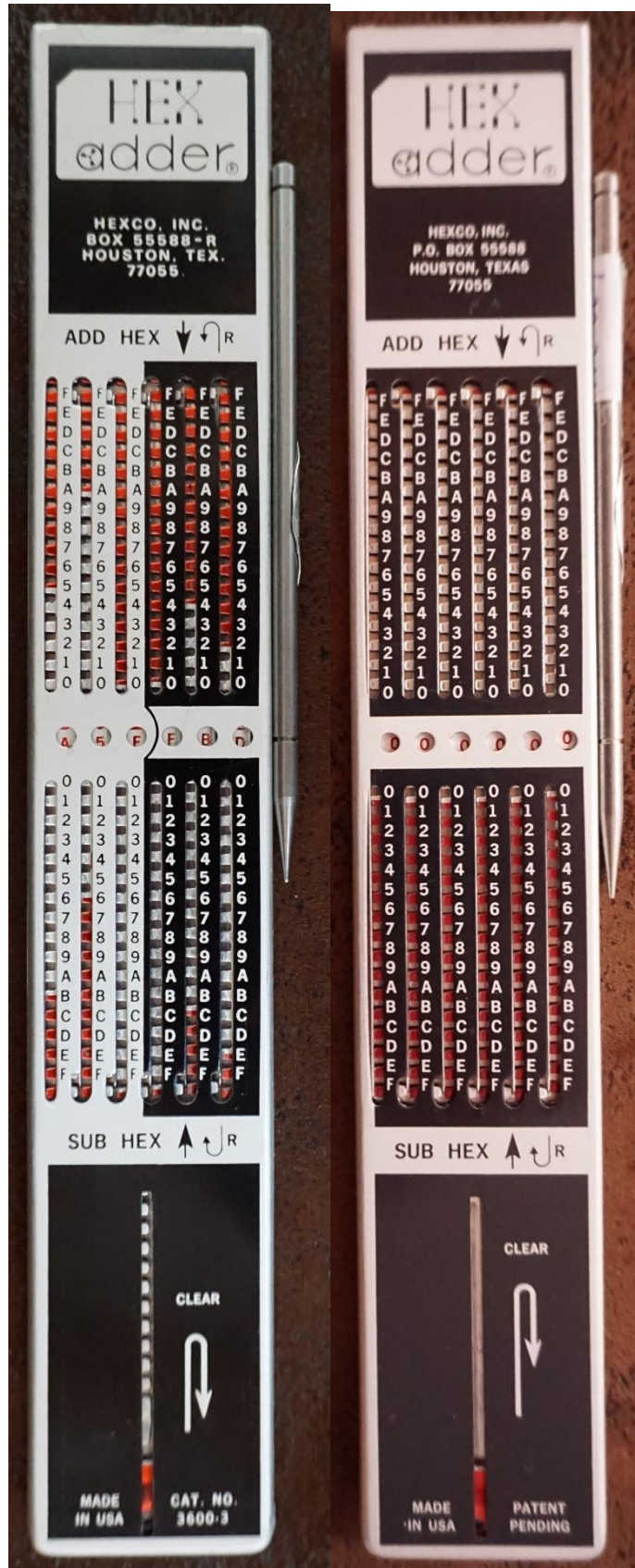
R075 KALKOMETER R508 KALKOMETER



R254 Kee-Pa-Count Fuel calculator



R430 HEXadder R855 HEXadder



12. Hong Kong

Slide adder overview Hong Kong

Produced for the mail order business Wescosa USA

OMEGA 6 Digits

OMEGA 9 Digits

Slide adder with slide rule

KINGSON

Without slide rule

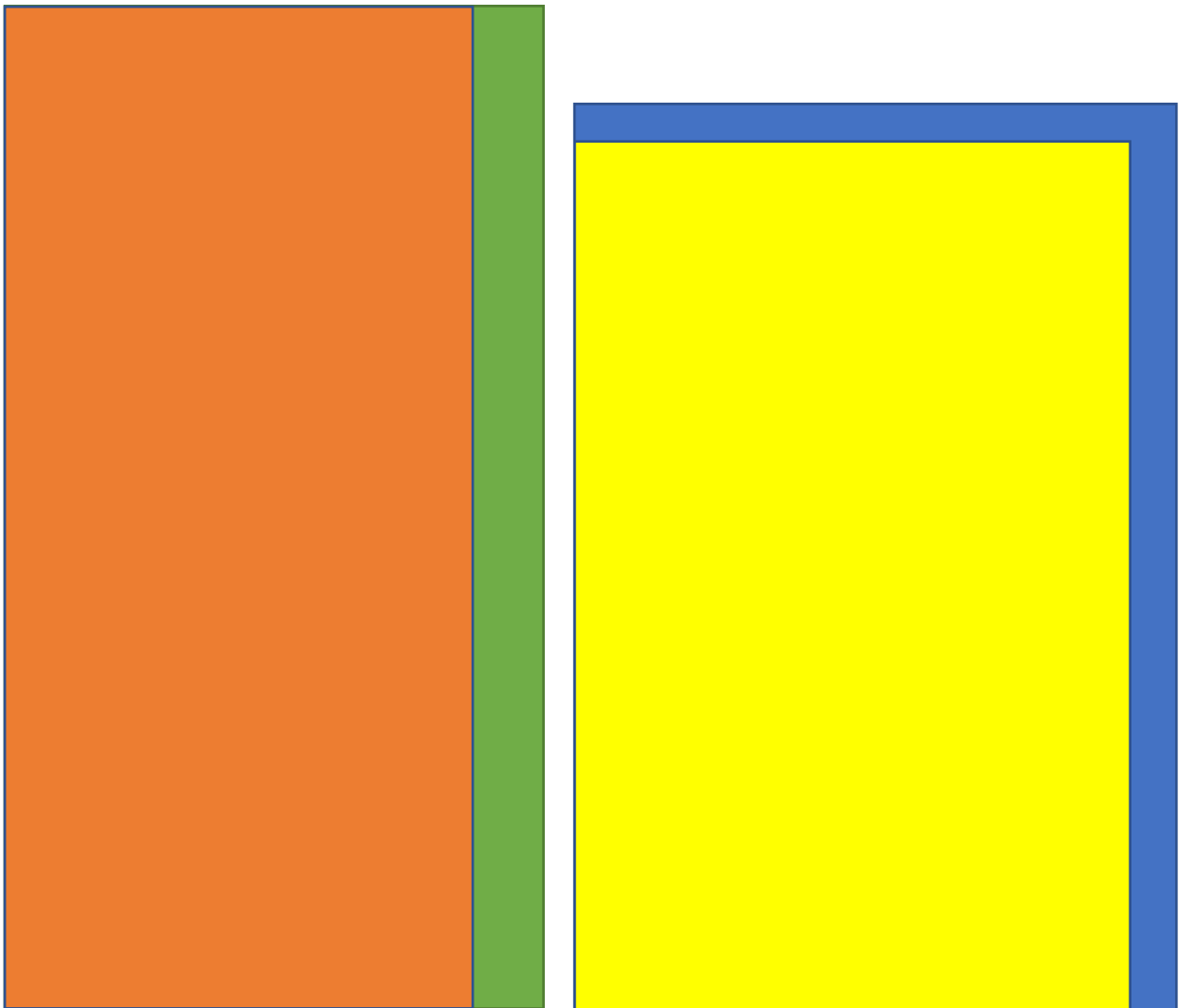
KINGSON

K ACCURATOR

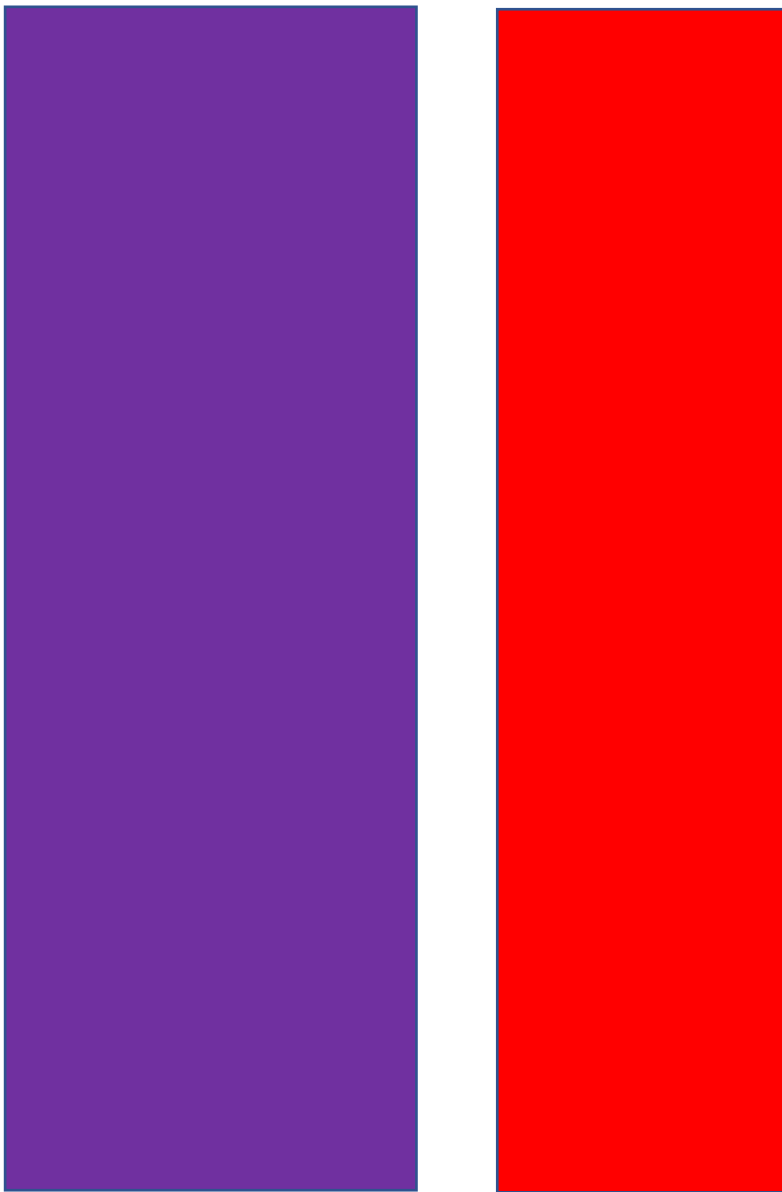
W (mit Krone)

CALCULATOR

Templates Hong Kong and Japan



Templates Hong Kong and Japan



Green 7,5 cm x 14 cm

MBC Plastic (8 Digits)

Magic-Brain

Pacific Calculating Machine

FETRO

Taschen-Rechner

LOBECO Pocket Calculator

Instamatic

Compact Calculator

Orange 6,5 cm x 14 cm

Calculator (red)

Pocket Calculator SH

Calculator (mint)

Pocket Calculator Windsor

Calculator (black)

Blue 8,4 cm x 12,6 cm

MBC Metal (9 Digits 3/3/3)

Yellow 7,7 cm x 12,1 cm

MBC Metal (9 digits 1/3/3/2)

Lila 5,5 cm x 15,7 cm

OMEGA 9 digits

Red 3,8 cm x 15,7 cm

OMEGA (6 digits)

W (with Krone)

RENOWN

MATH-ADD-MATIC

KINGSON

ALCO

VALIANT

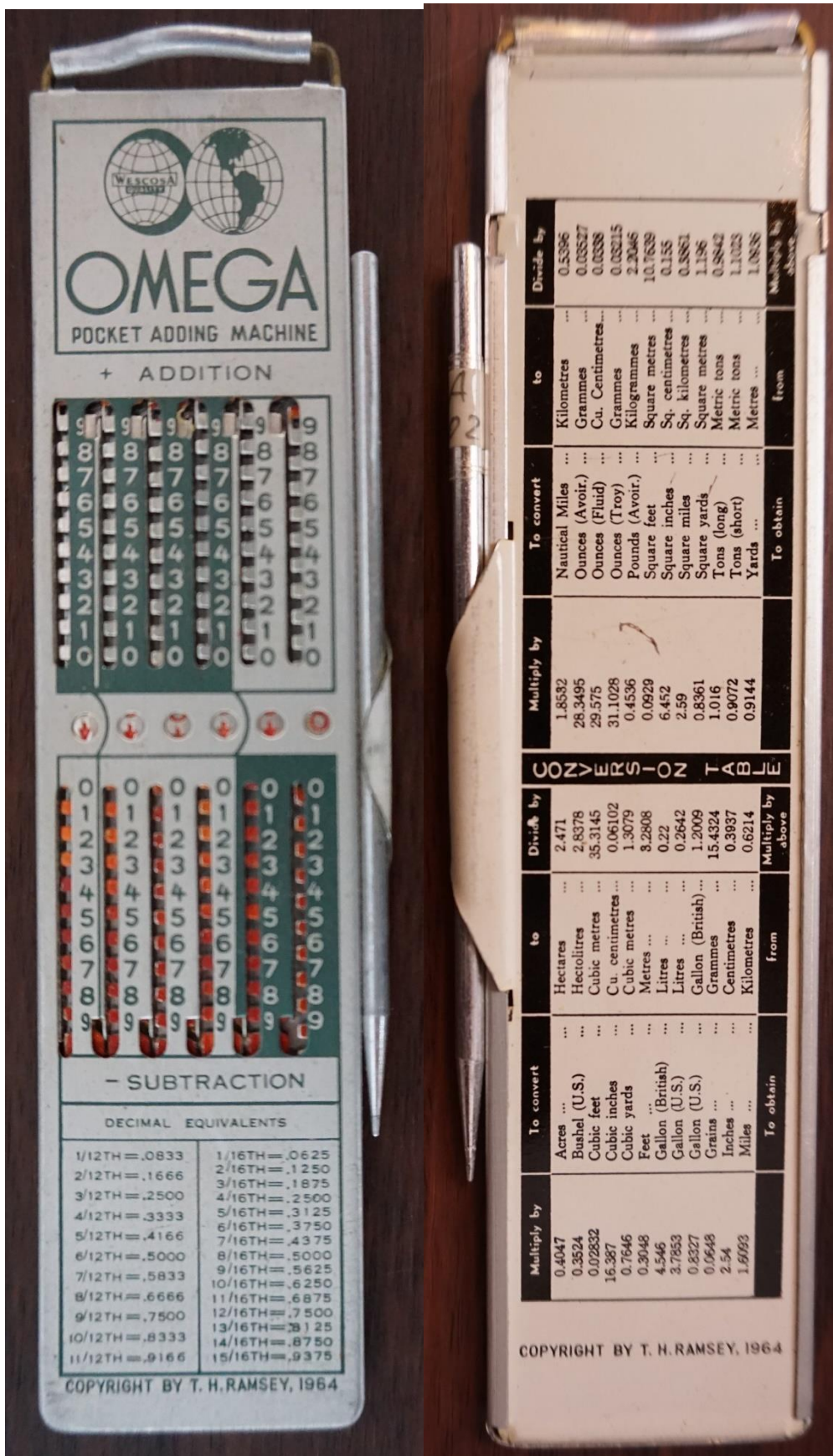
MBC Metal (6 digits)

K ACCURATOR

MAJESTIC

PIC

R115 OMEGA (6 digits)



R325 OMEGA (6 digits) R265 OMEGA (9 digits)



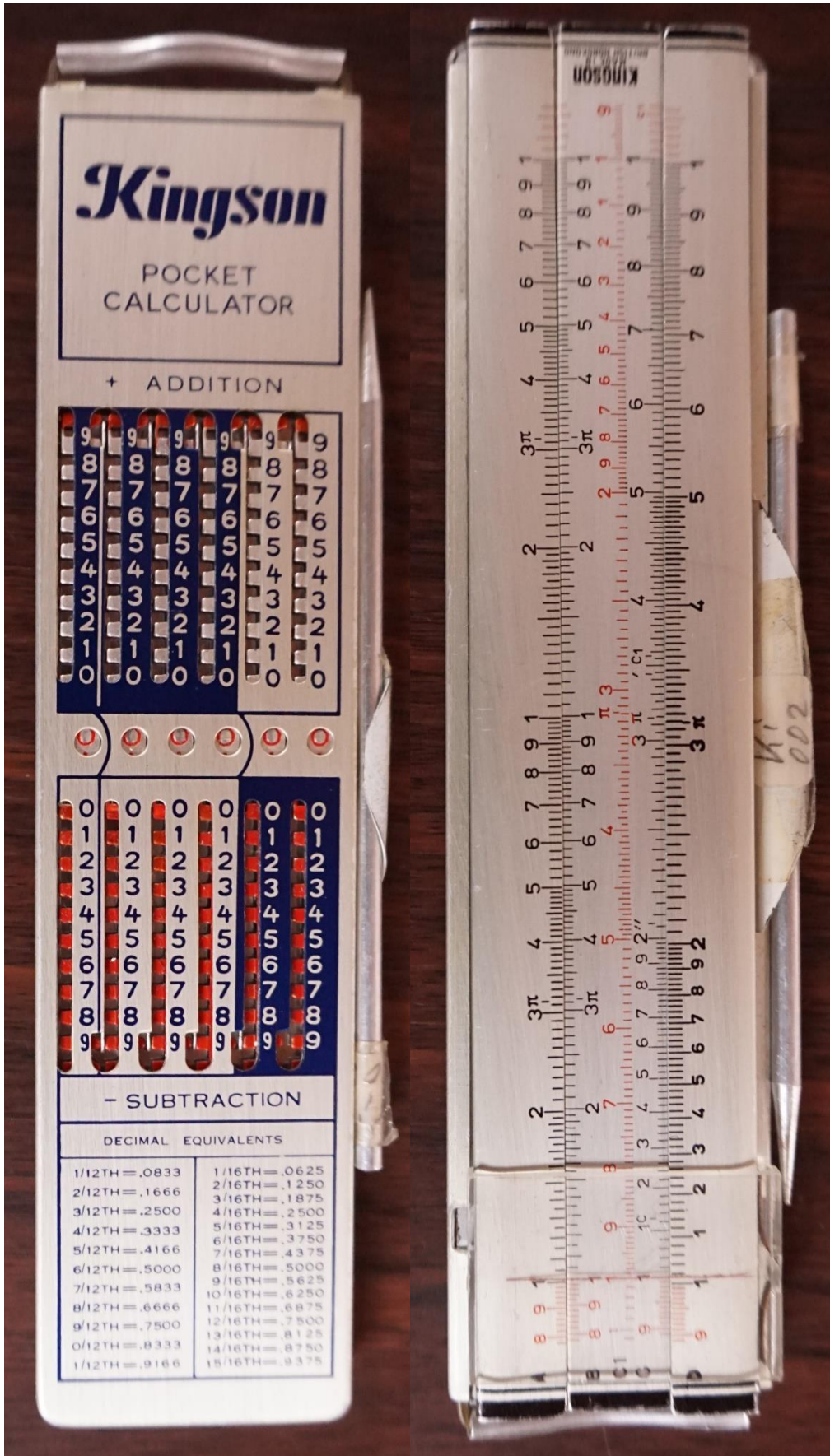
R266 OMEGA (9 digits)



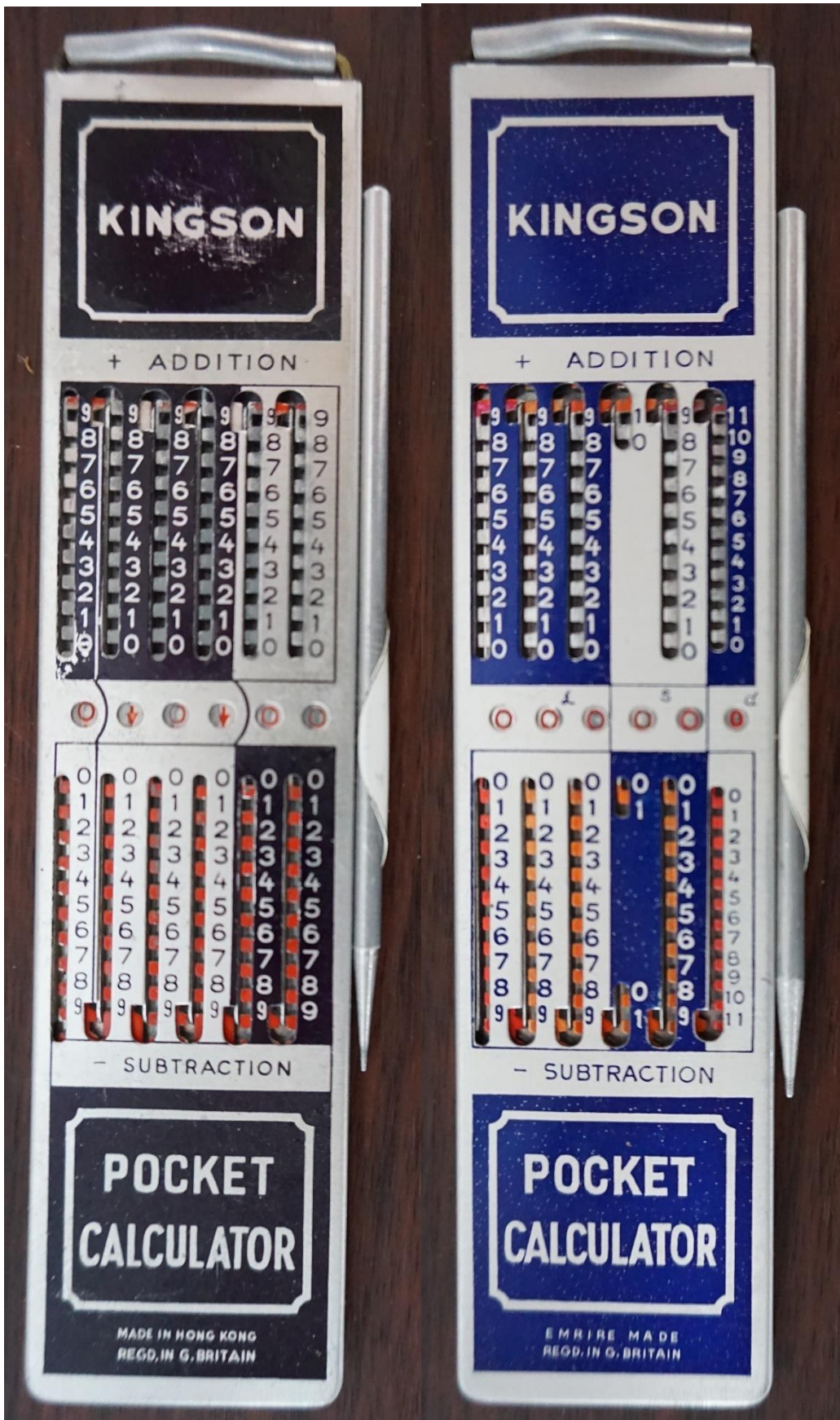
R417 KINGSON R306 KINGSON



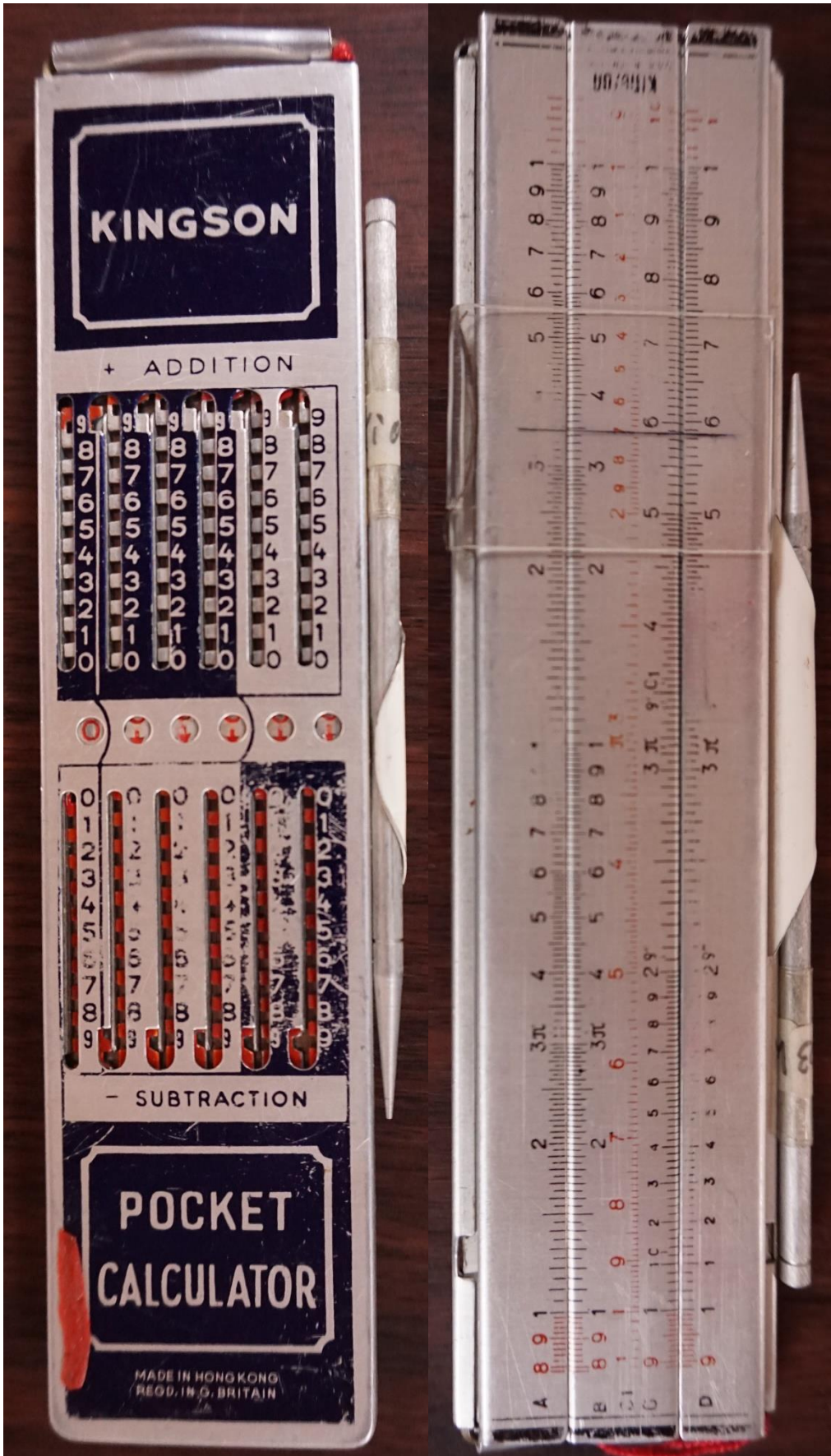
R822 KINGSON with slide rule



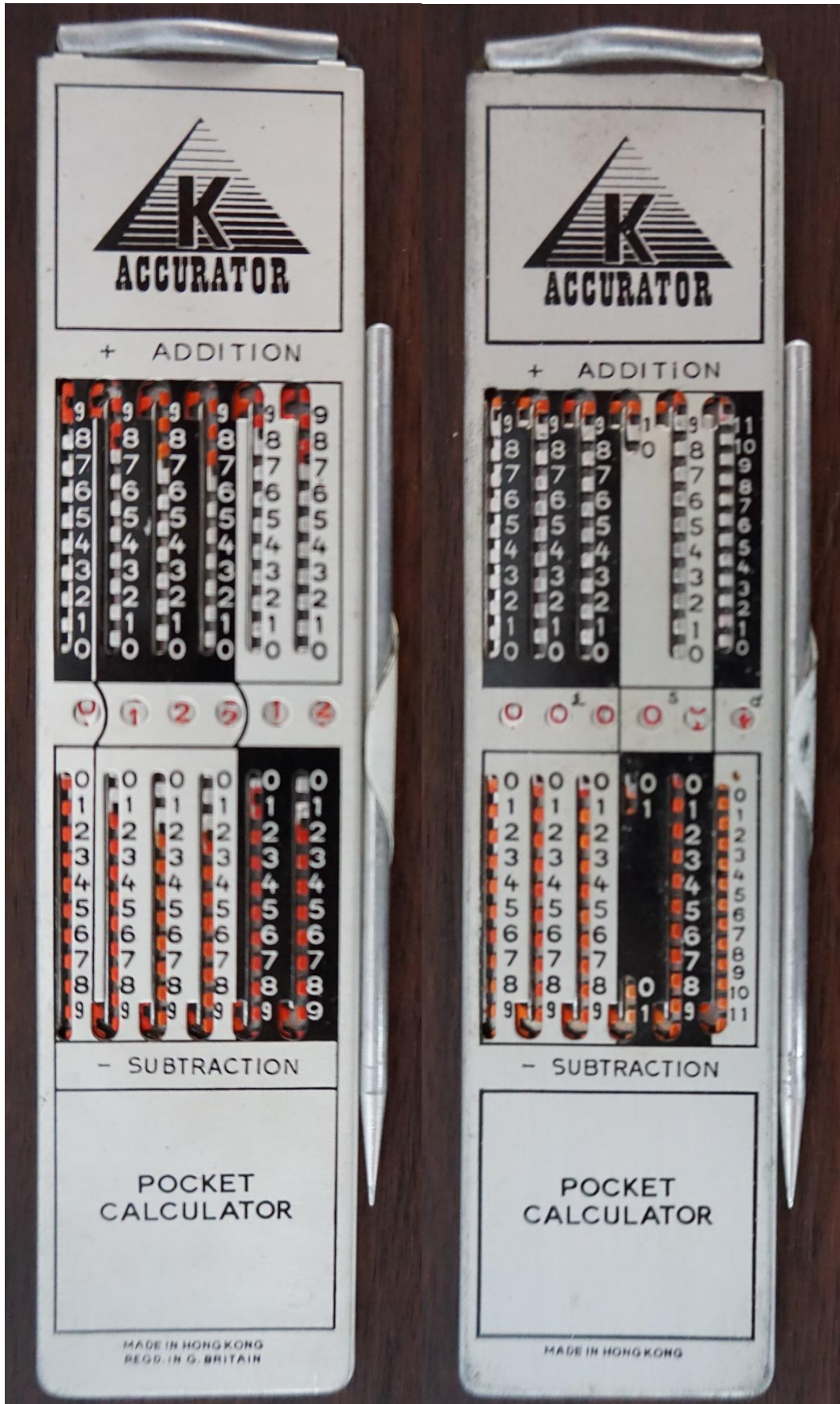
R184 KINGSON R150 KINGSON



R823 KINGSON with slide rule



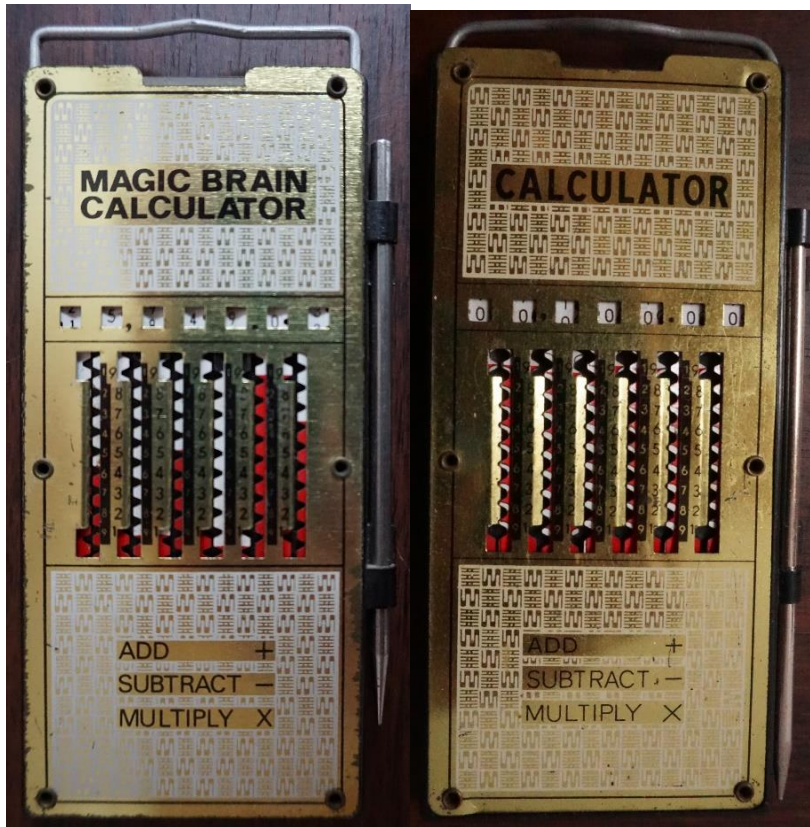
R389 K ACCURATOR R174 K ACCURATOR



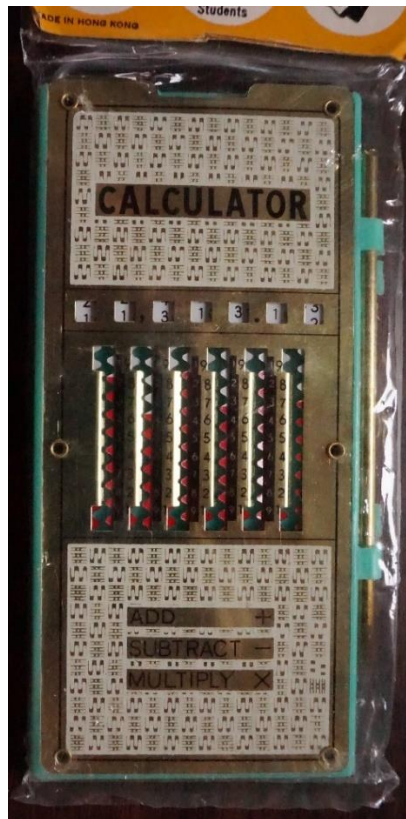
R319 W (with crown)



R586 MAGIC BRAIN CALCULATOR R112 CALCULATOR



R230 CALCULATOR



13. Japan

Slide adder overview Japan

With slide rule (similar Faber-Castell) on the back side

ALCO

Majestic

Renown

Without slide rule

Valiant

PIC

MATH-ADD-MATIC

MBC-slide adder

Pocket CALCULATOR (Metal 6 Digits)

Pocket CALCULATOR (Plastic 8 Digits)

Pocket CALCULATOR (Metal 9 Digits 3/3/3)

Pocket CALCULATOR (Metal 9 Digits 1/3/3/2)

7 Result fields back Plastic

TASCHENRECHNER (red)

CALCULATOR (red)

POCKET CALCULATOR SH (House)

POCKET CALCULATOR SH (Book)

POCKET CALCULATOR Windsor

8 Result fields back Plastic

FEDTRO

Instamatic

MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR

MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR

MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR LINEMAR

MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR VANGUARD

MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR Chadwick

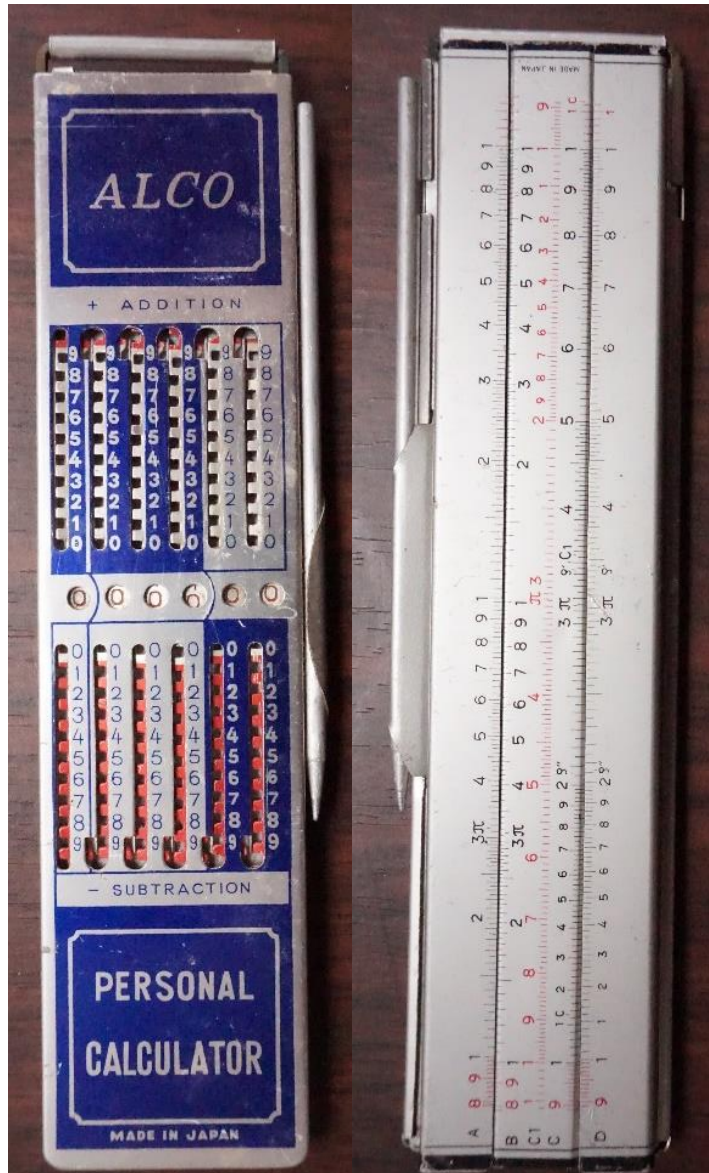
TASCHEN-RECHNER

COMPACT CALCULATOR

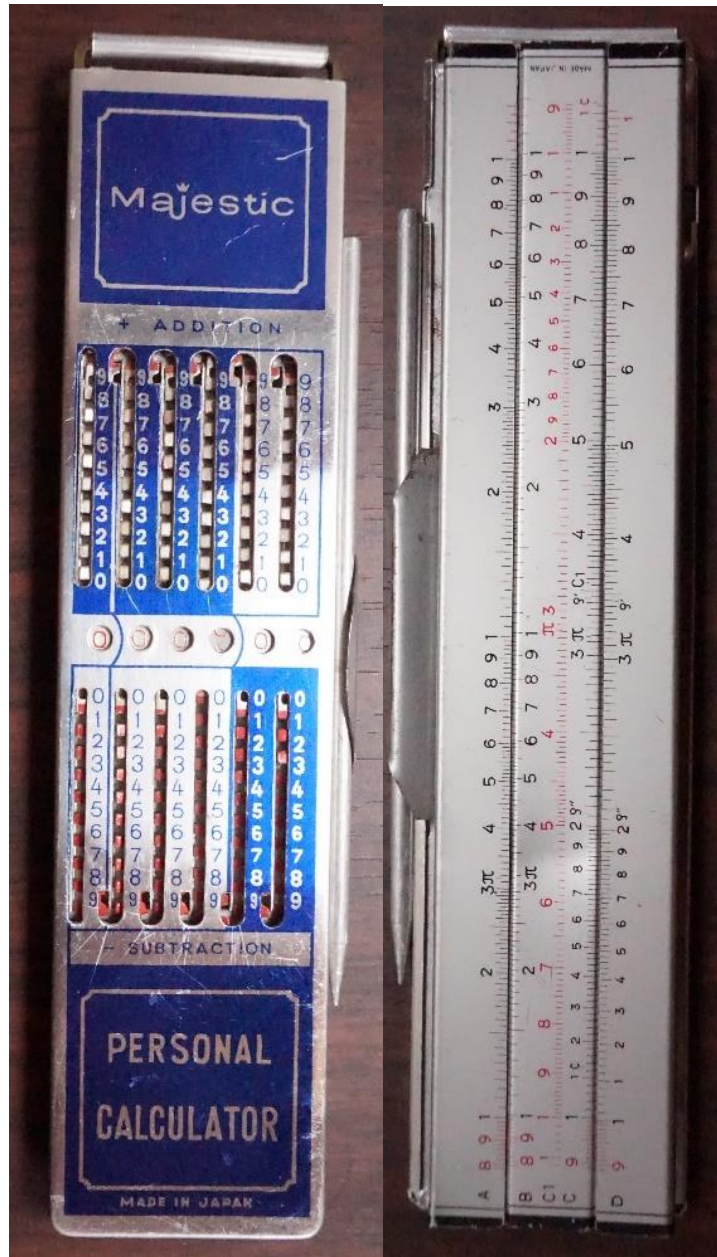
Pacific CALCULATING MACHINE

LOBECO POCKET COMPUTATOR

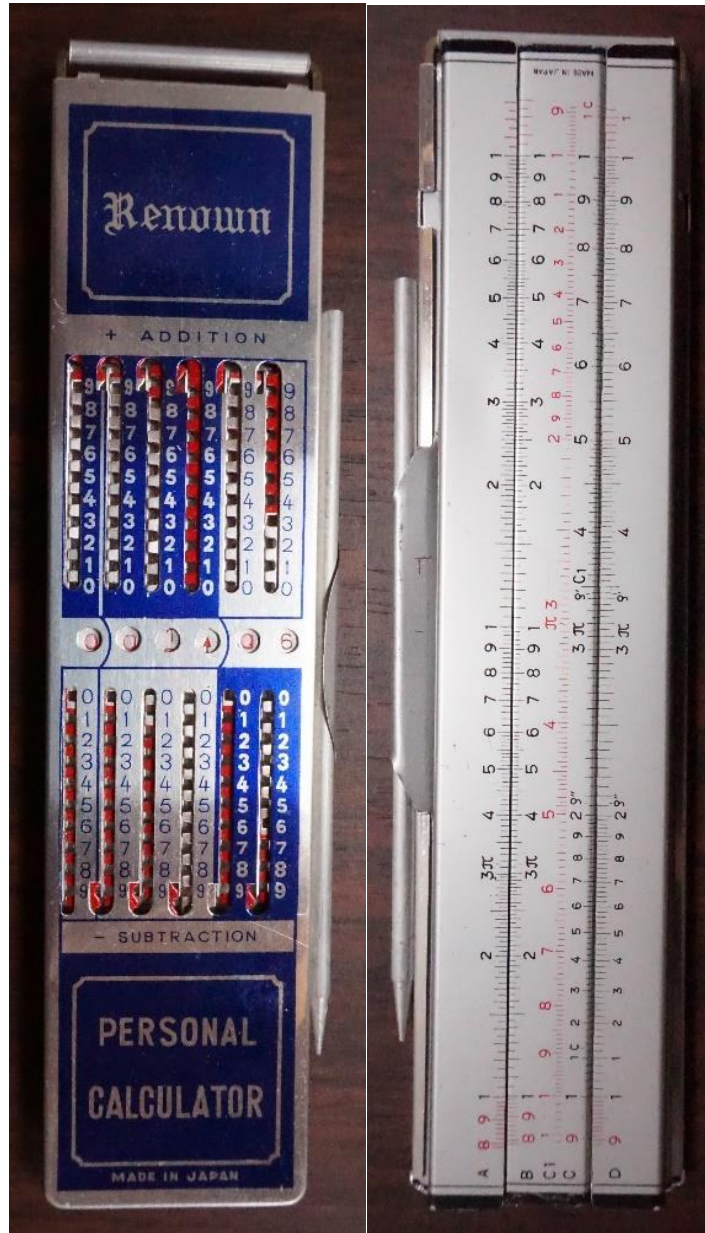
R248 ALCO with slide rule



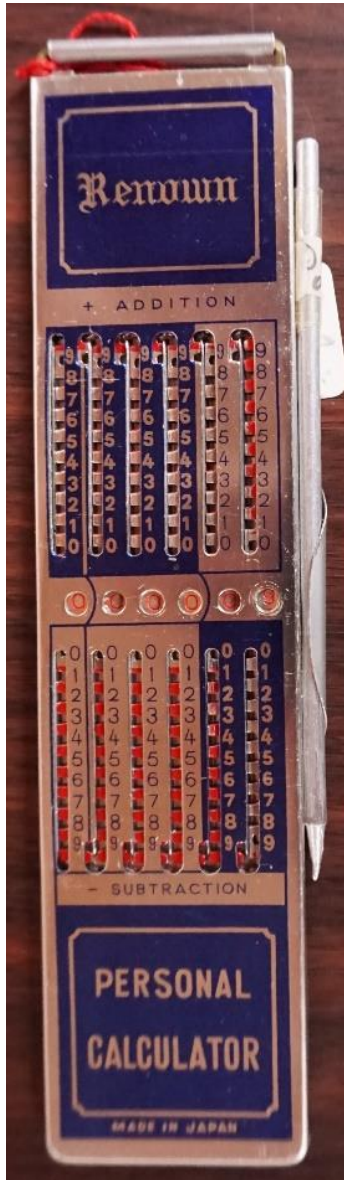
R341 Majestic with slide rule



R291 Renown with slide rule



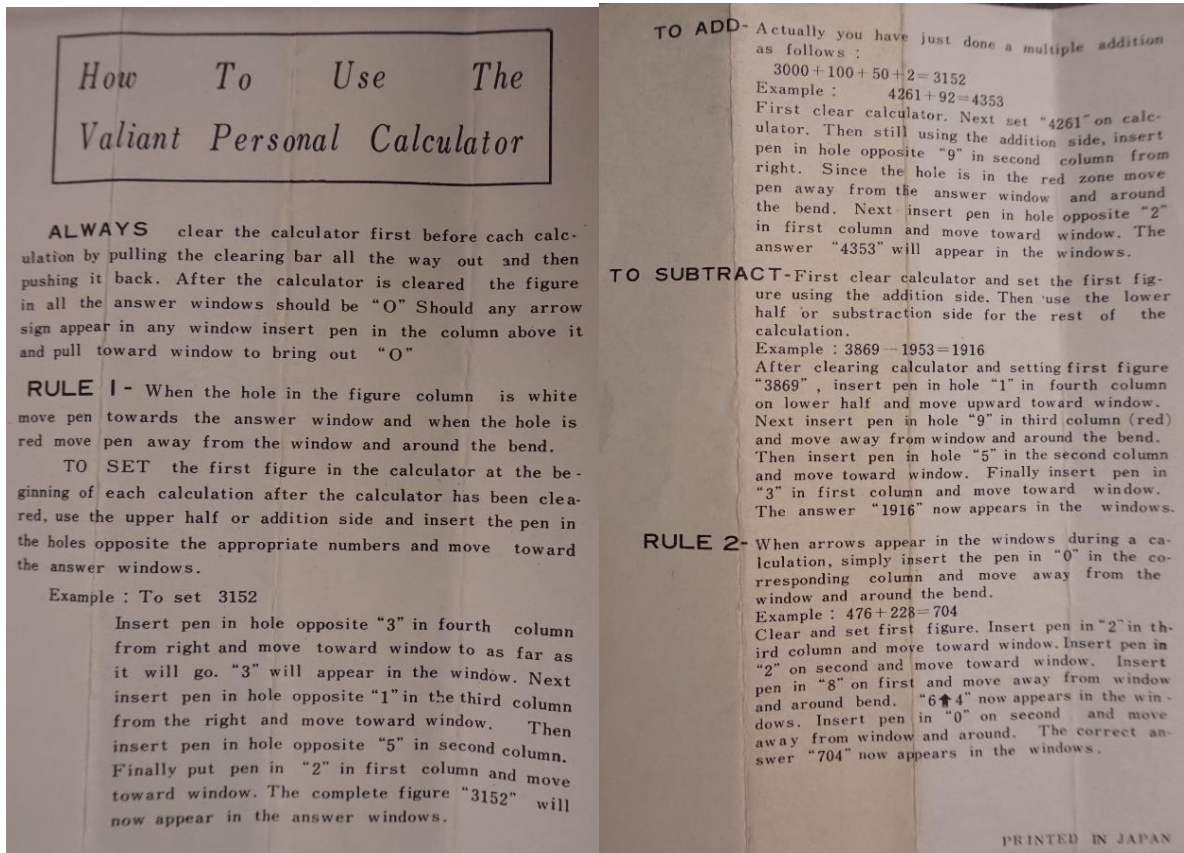
R821 Renown without slide rule



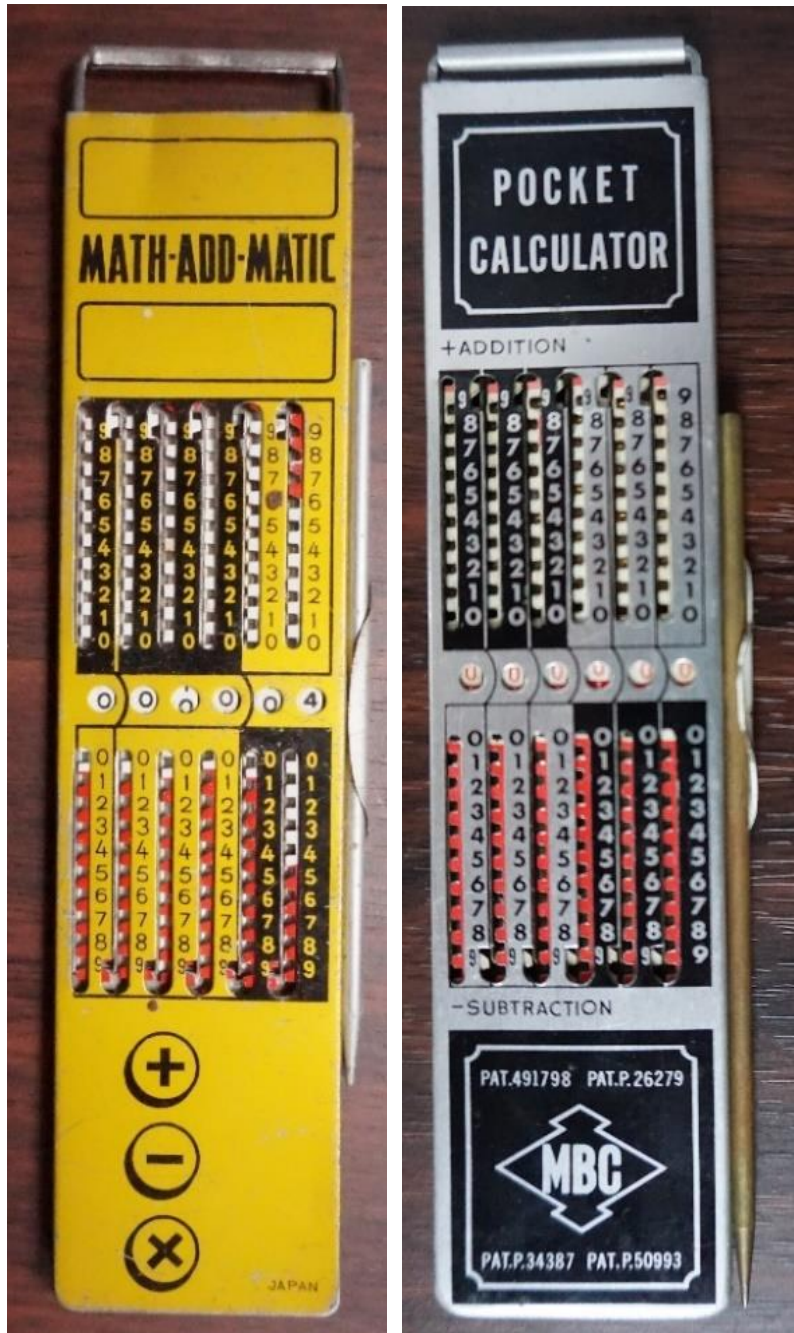
R120 Valiant R820 Valiant Made in Japan



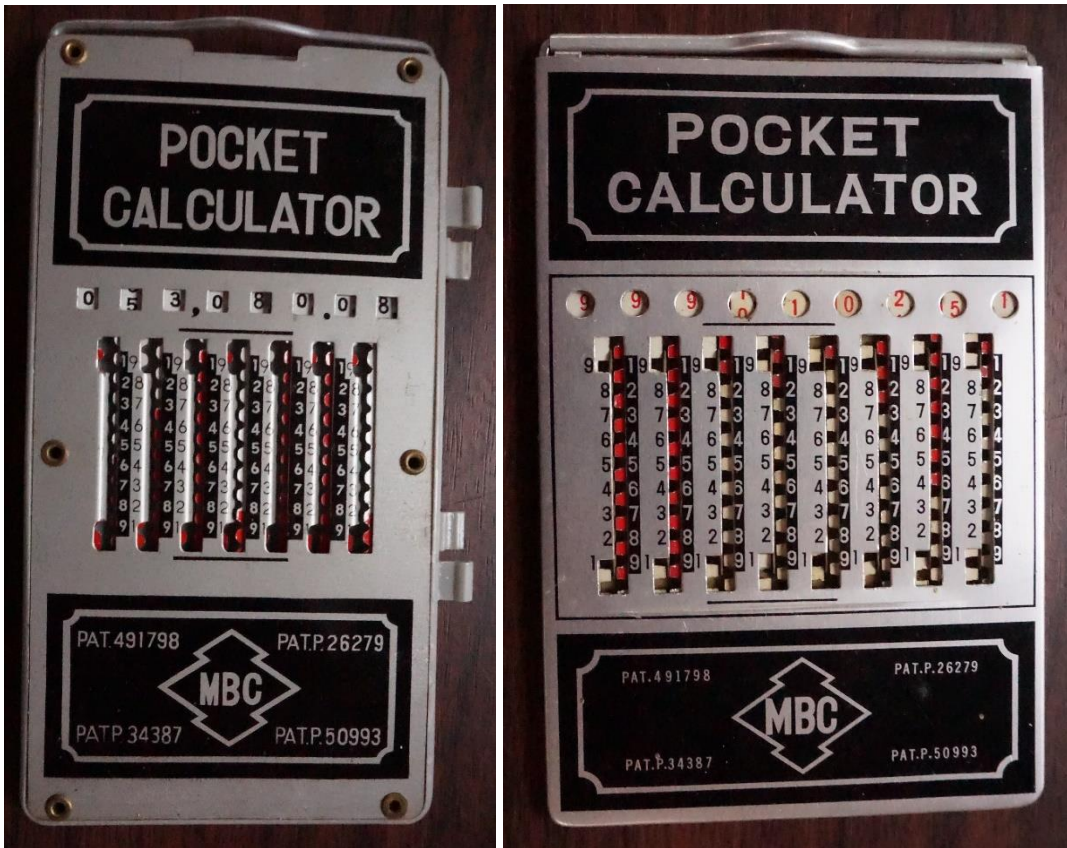
R820 How to use



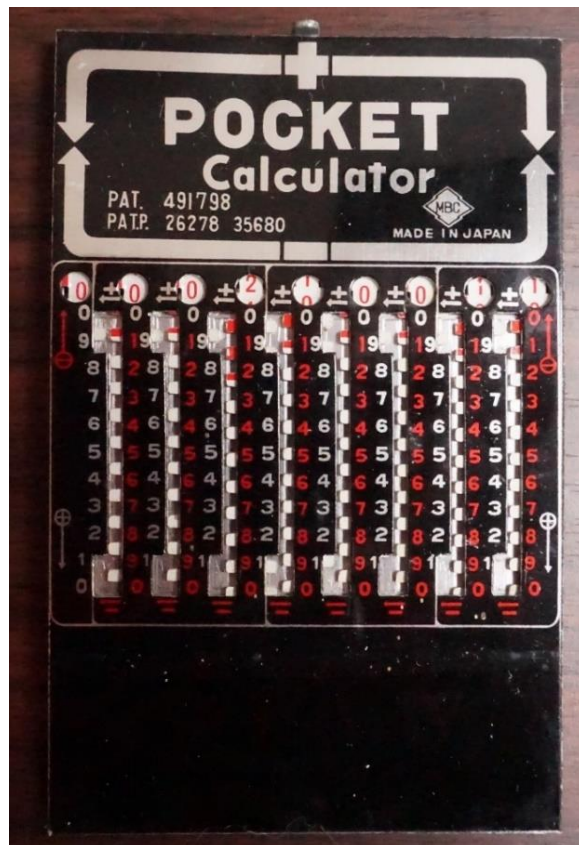
R259 MATH-ADD-MATIC R227 Pocket CALCULATOR



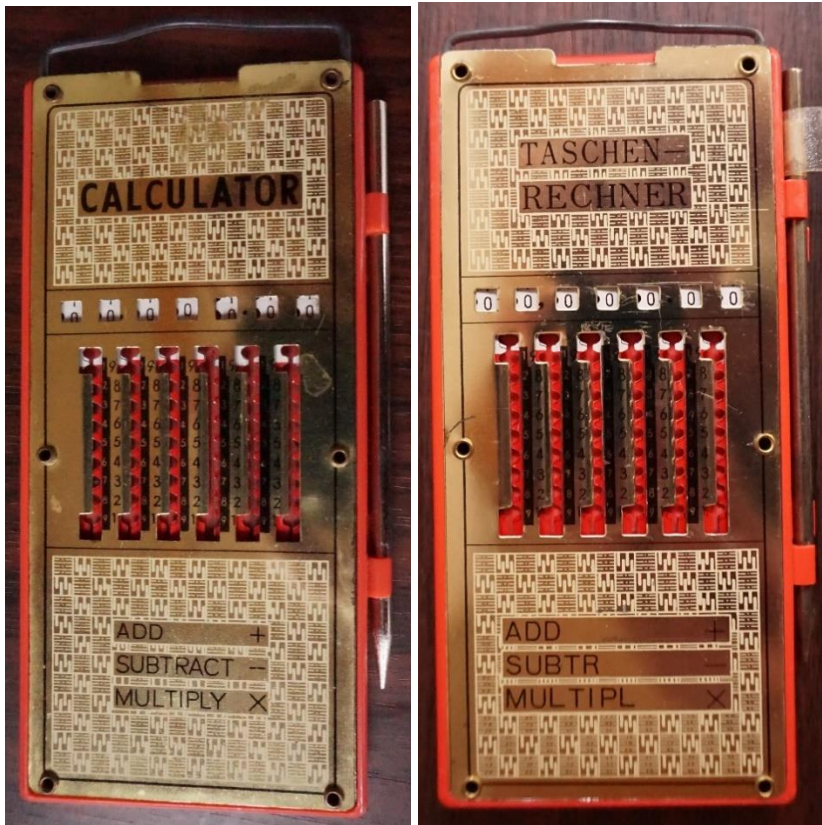
R398 Pocket CALCULATOR R193 Pocket CALCULATOR



R226 Pocket CALCULATOR



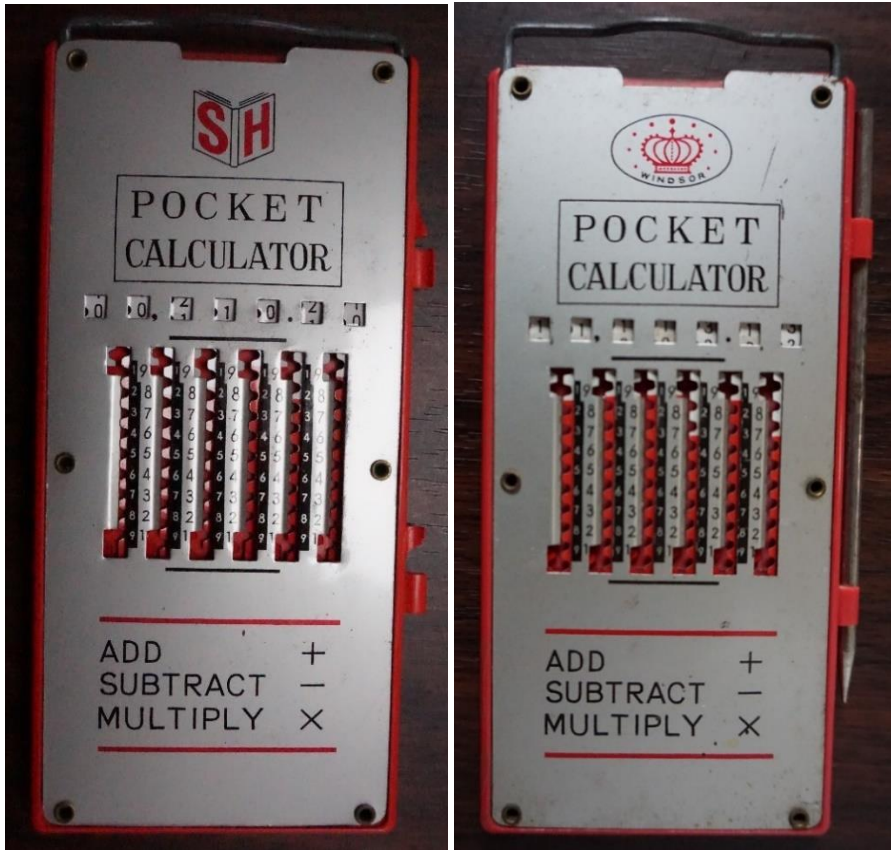
R111 CALCULATOR R824 TASCHEN-RECHNER



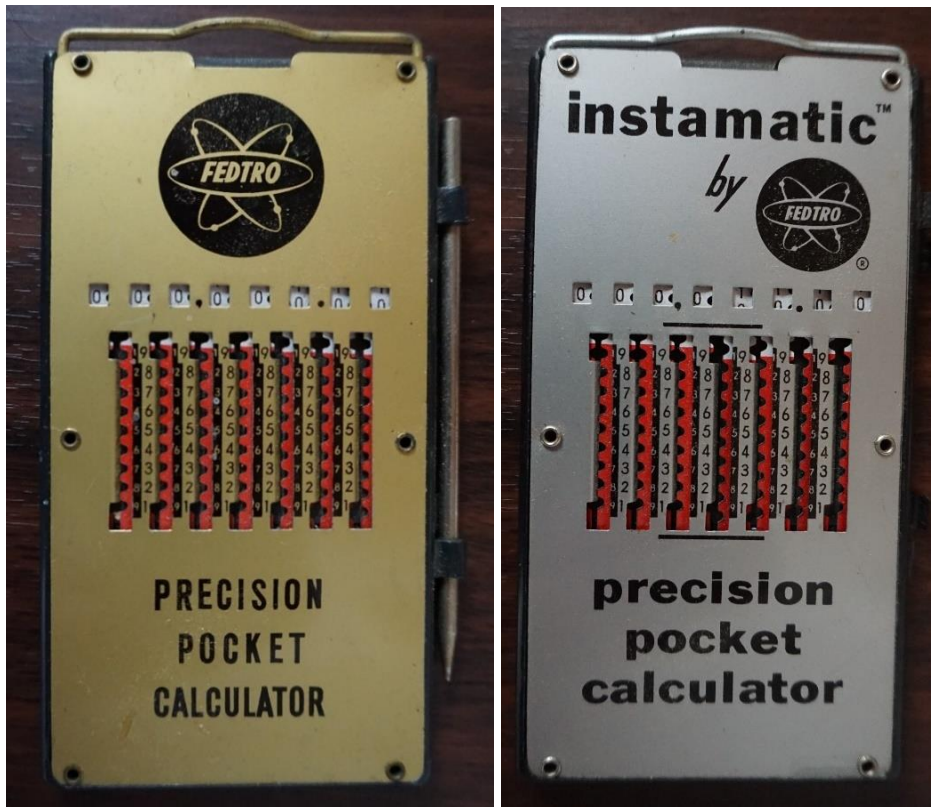
R588 POCKET CALCULATOR R197 POCKET CALCULATOR SH (House)



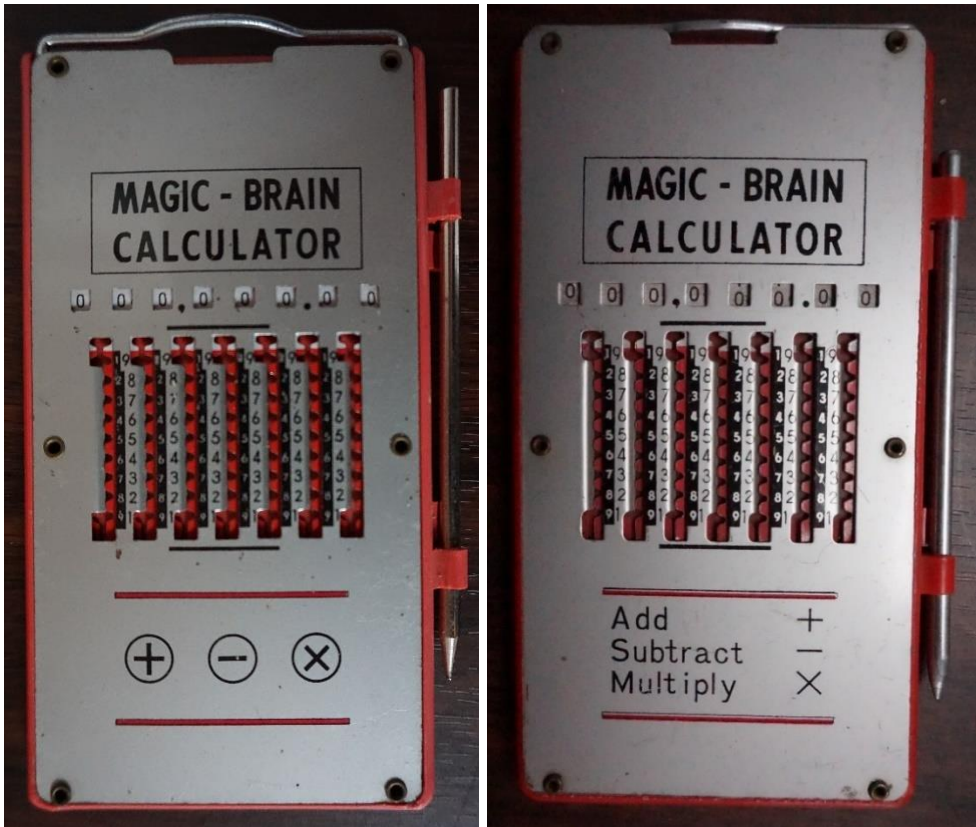
R326 POCKET CALCULATOR SH (Book) R195 POCKET CALCULATOR Windsor



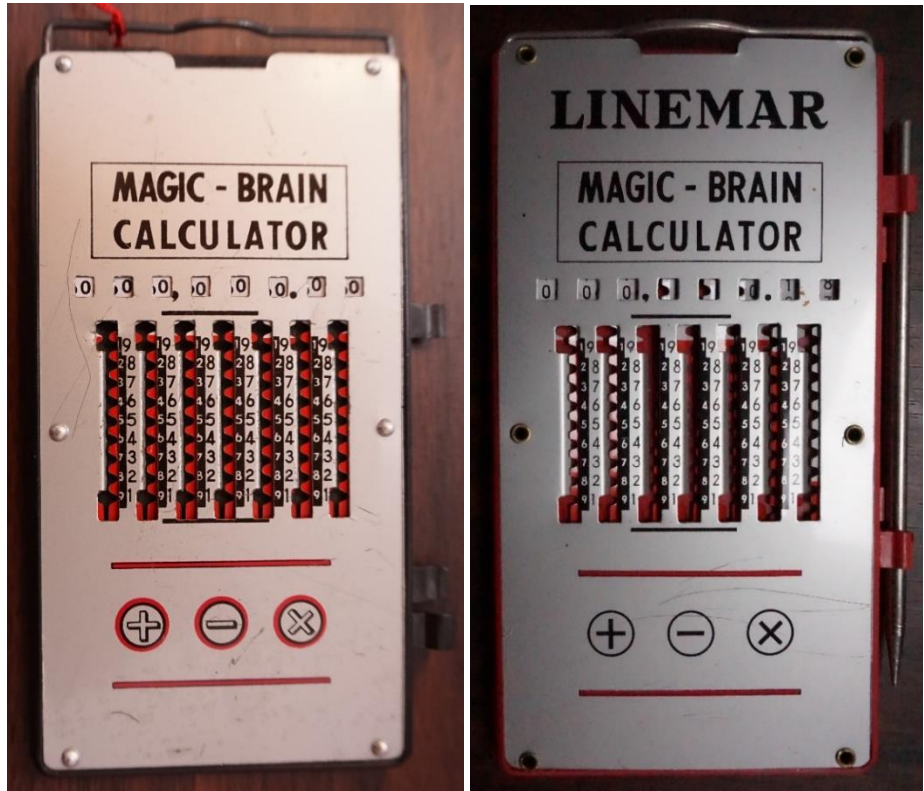
R252 FEDTRO R260 Instamatic



R008 MAGIC – BRAIN CALCULATOR R423 MAGIC – BRAIN CALCULATOR



R826 MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR R219 MAGIC – BRAIN CALCULATOR LINEMAR



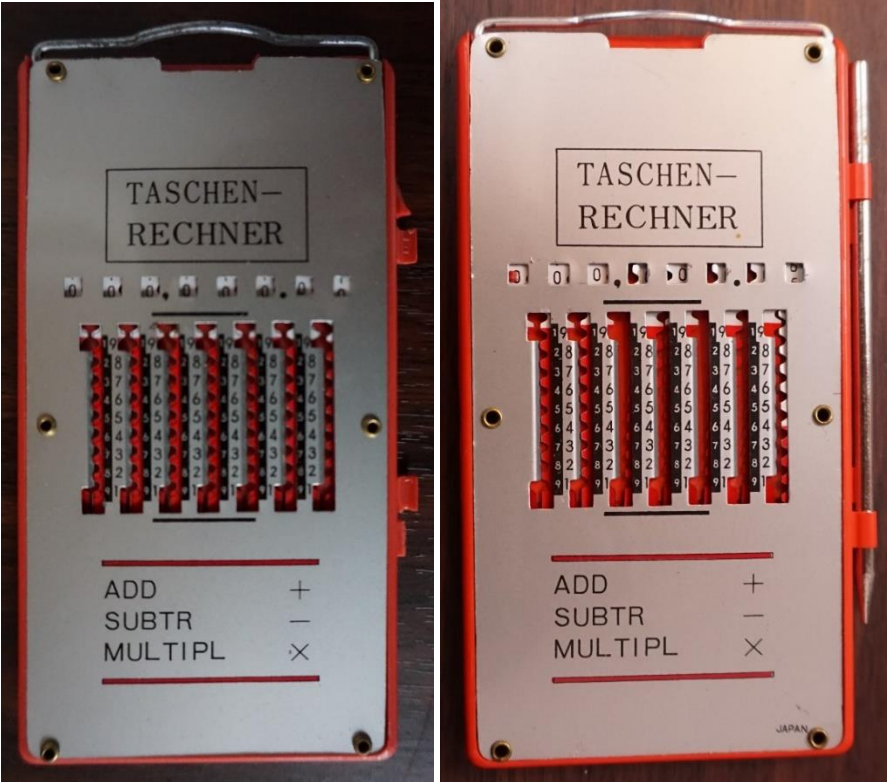
R218 MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR Chadwick R872 MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR Chadwick



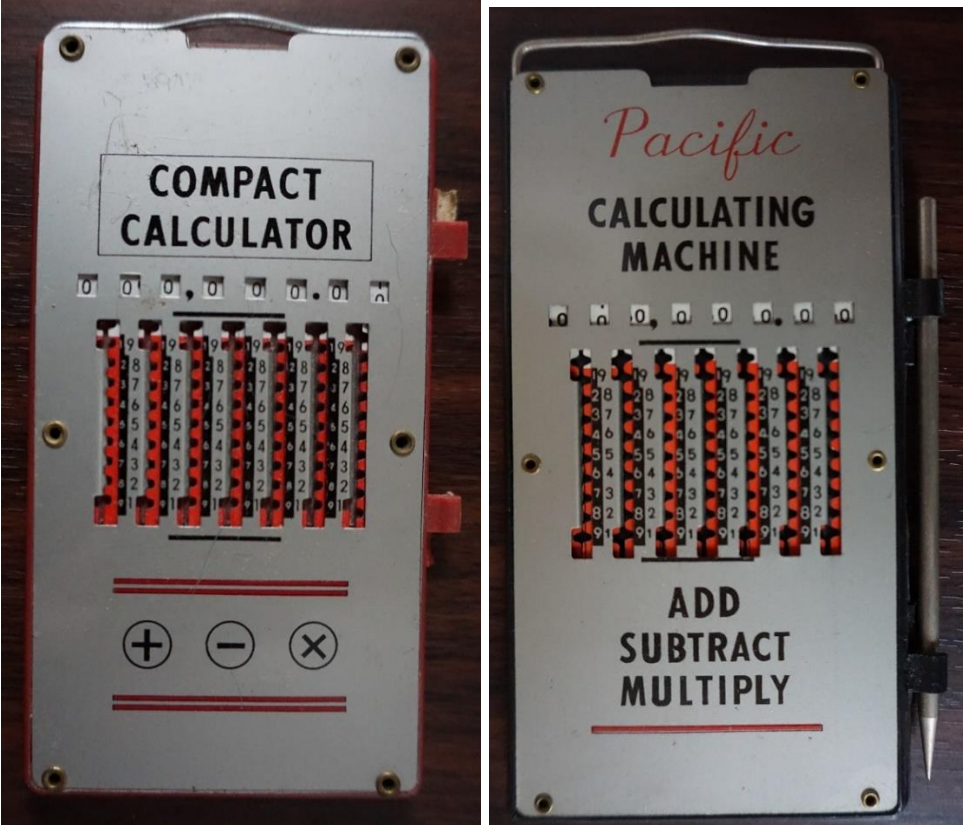
R217 MAGIC – BRAIN CALULATOR VANGUARD R261 LOBECO POCKET COMPUTATOR



R216 TASCHEN-RECHNER R825 TASCHEN-RECHNER JAPAN bottom right



R323 COMPACT CALCULATOR R346 Pacific CALCULATING MACHINE



14. World more

Slide adder overview World more

From Great Britain

The GEM CALCULATOR

From Switzerland

Albert Steinmann, ca 1930

Trebla

From Spain

Ofling

From Hungary/produced first in Denmark

Design engineer Paksy Jenő, ca 1940

Danaddo

From Czechoslovakia

Production co-operative Znak České Budějovice, End 1950s

RYCHLO POČTÁŘ

From Poland

Szyldy

Kopernik

From Argentina

mercurio

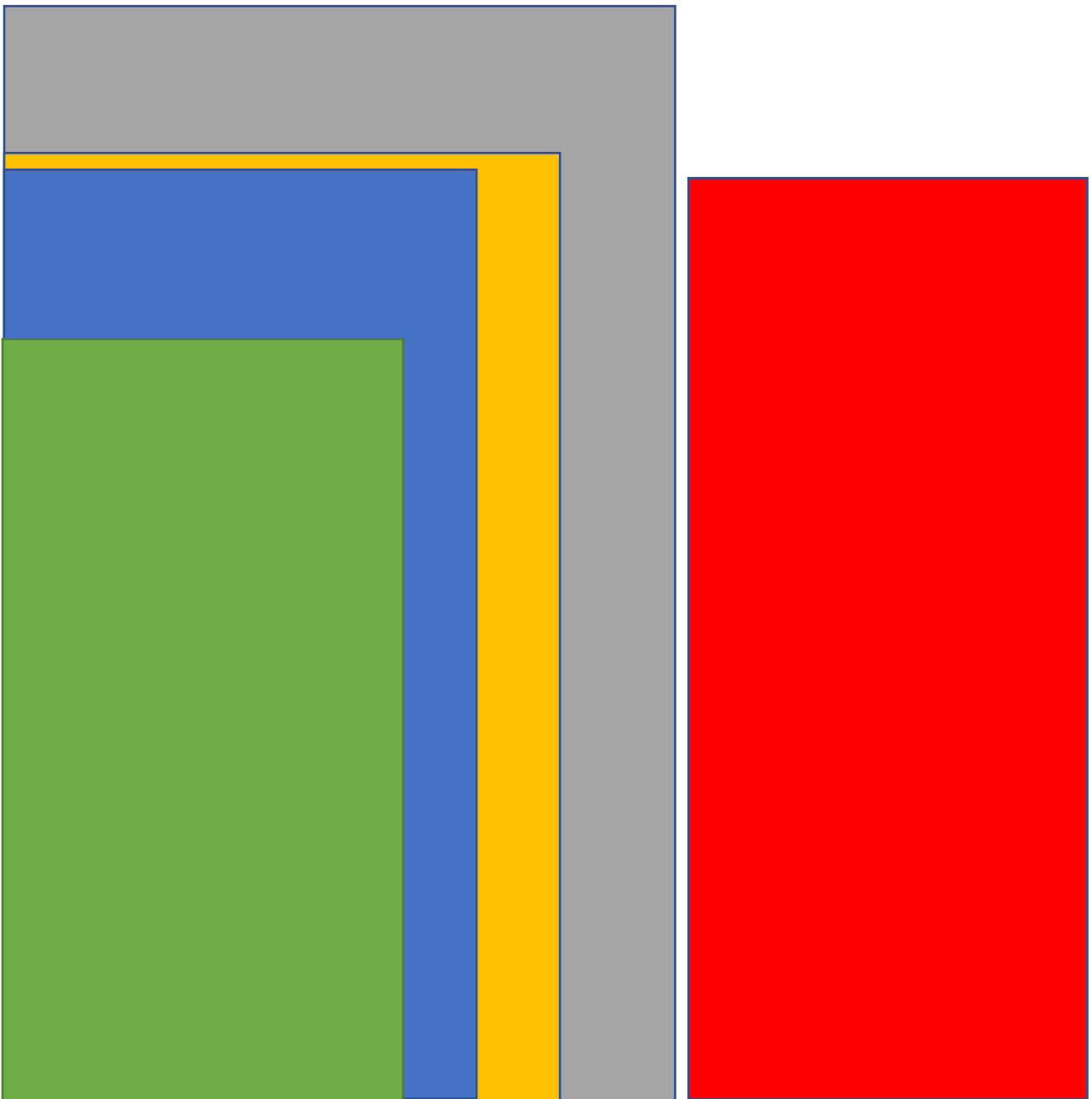
From Denmark

REGNEMASKINEN MULTI

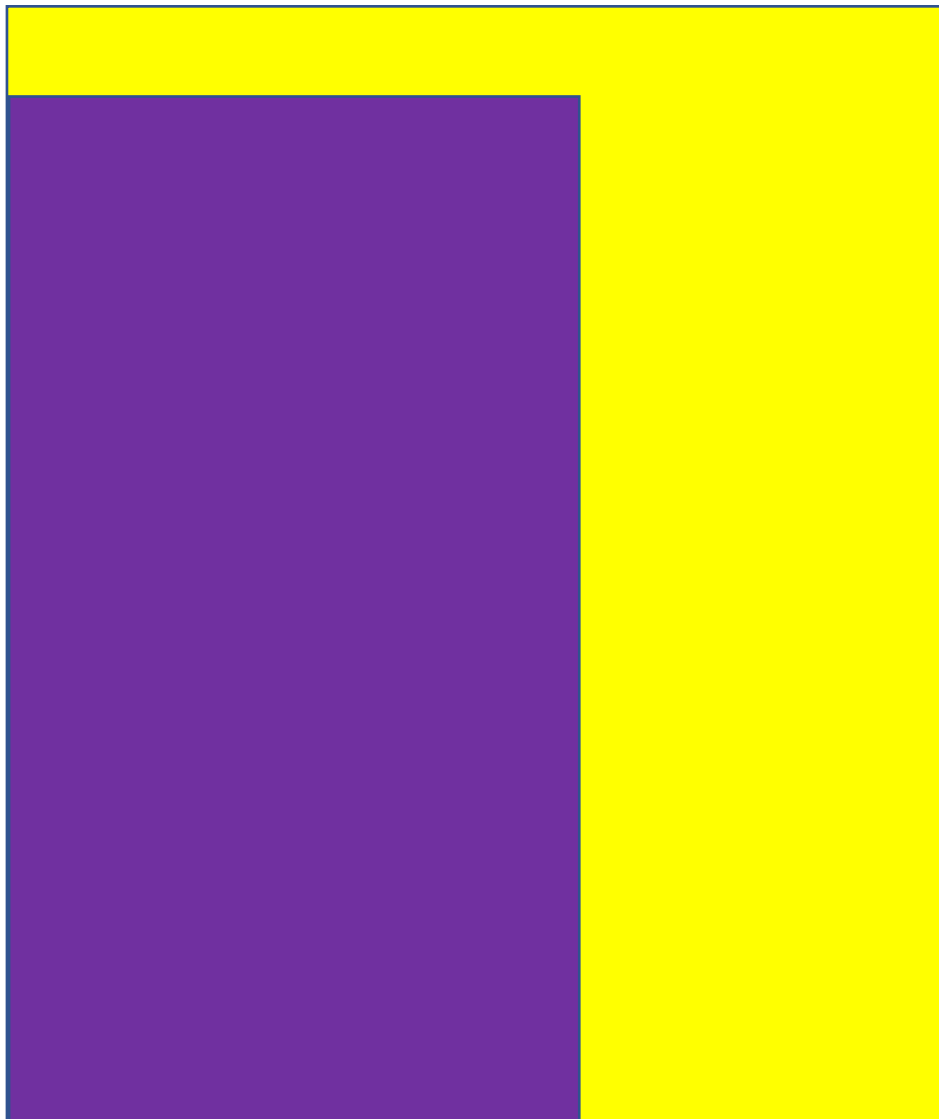
From the Ukraine

Addiator from Ugears (self-assembly kit)

Templates World more



Templates World more



Grey 10,2 cm x 17,3 cm

Trebla

Blue 7,5 cm x 14,7 cm

REGNEMASKINEN MULTI

Green 6,4 cm x 12,1 cm

mercurio

Red 6,3 cm x 14,6 cm

Ofling

Yellow 12,5 cm x 14,8 cm

Danaddo

Orange 9 cm x 15,3 cm

Kopernik

Lila 7,6 cm x 13,6 cm

RYCHLO POČTÁŘ

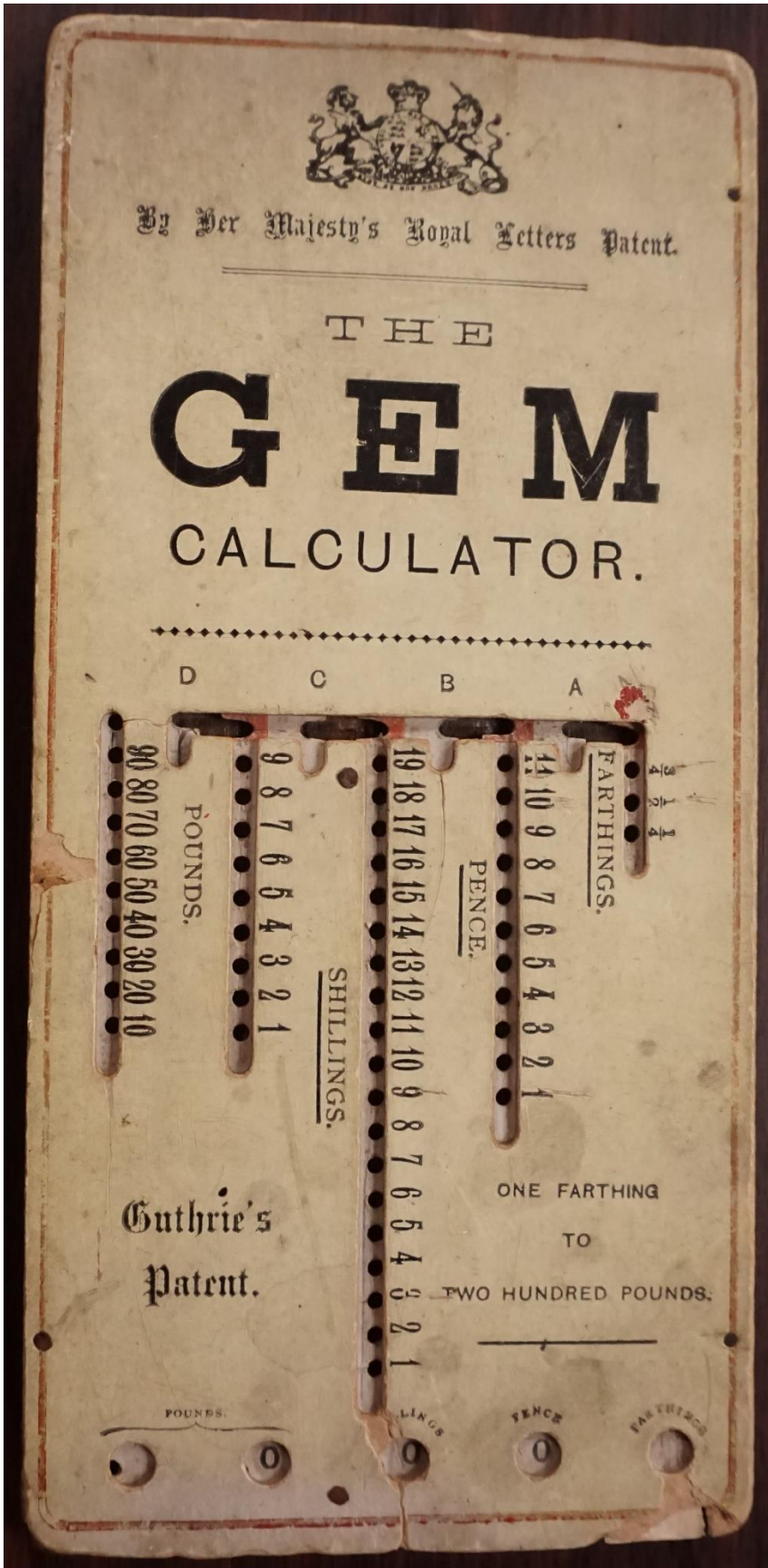
Individual pieces

THE GEM CALCULATOR 10,5 cm x 22 cm

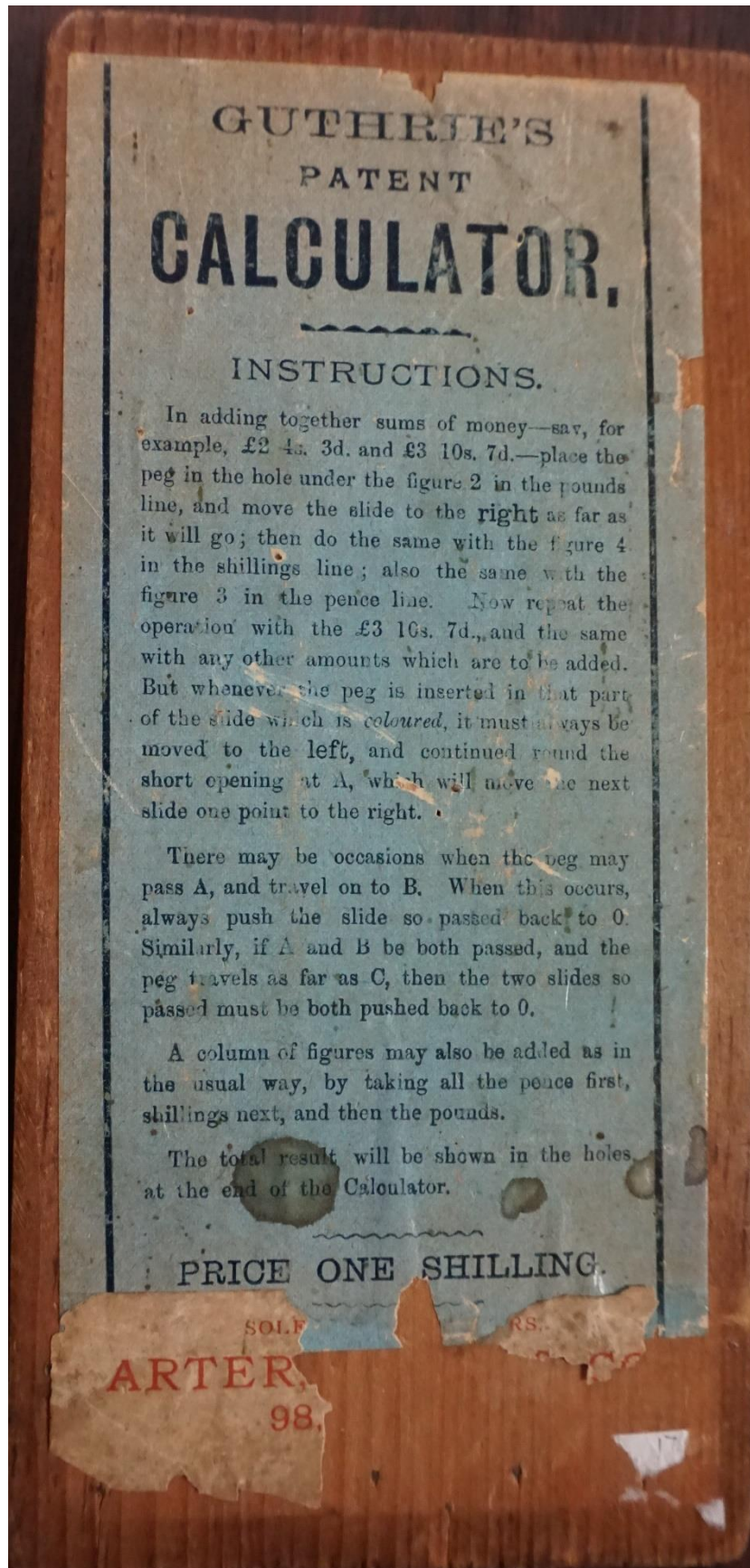
Self-assembly kitz

Addiator from UGEARS 11 cm x 21,5 cm

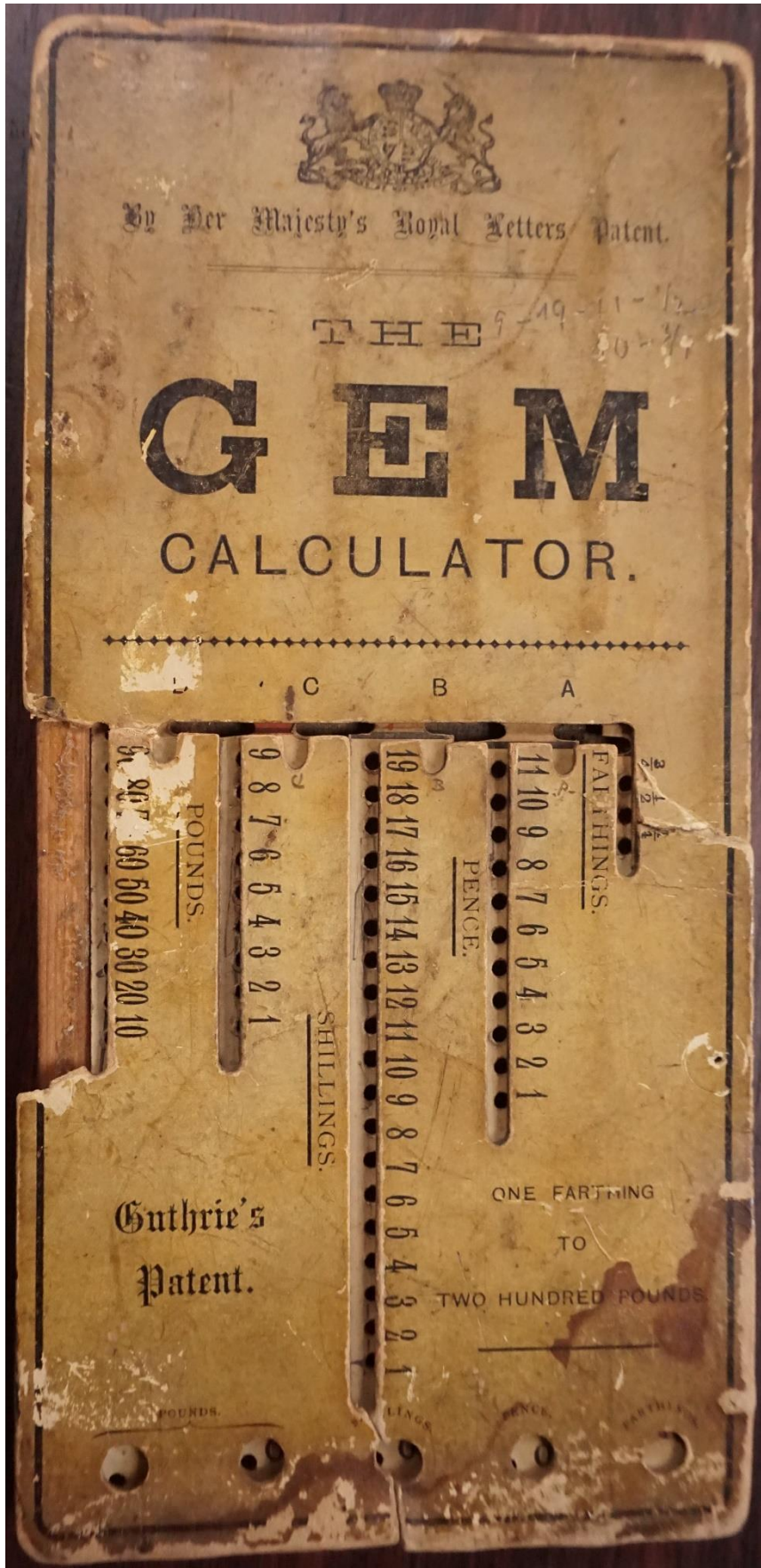
R832 THE GEM CALCULATOR



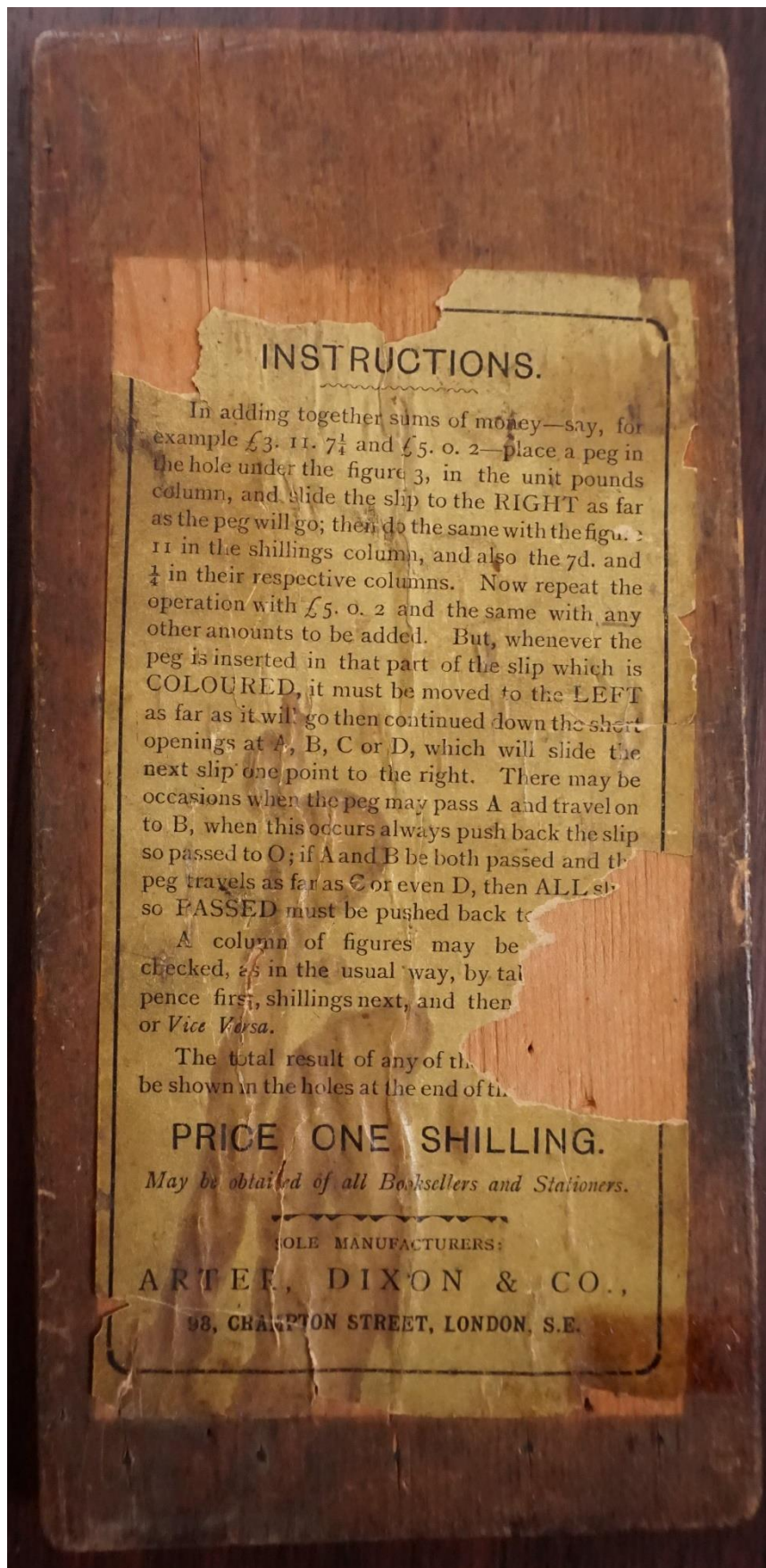
R832 THE GEM CALCULATOR back side



R833 THE GEM CALCULATOR



R833 THE GEM CALCULATOR back side



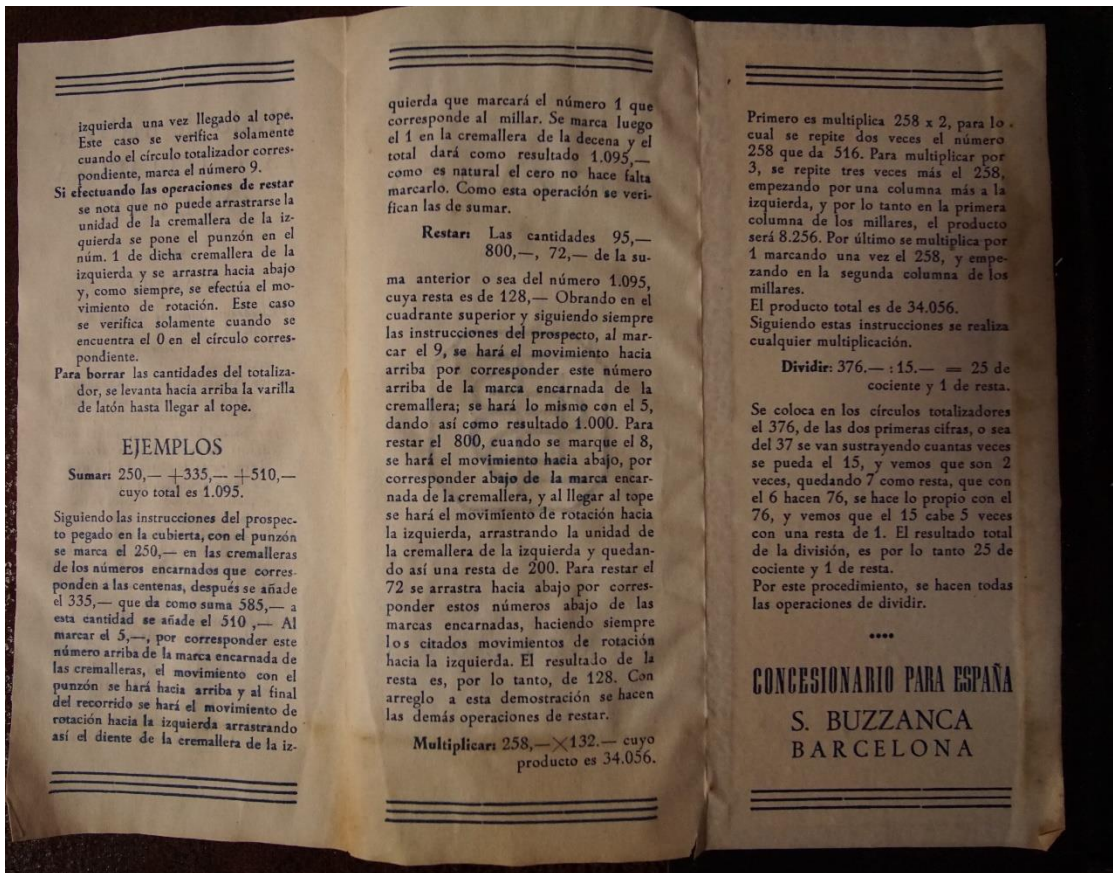
R250 Trebla



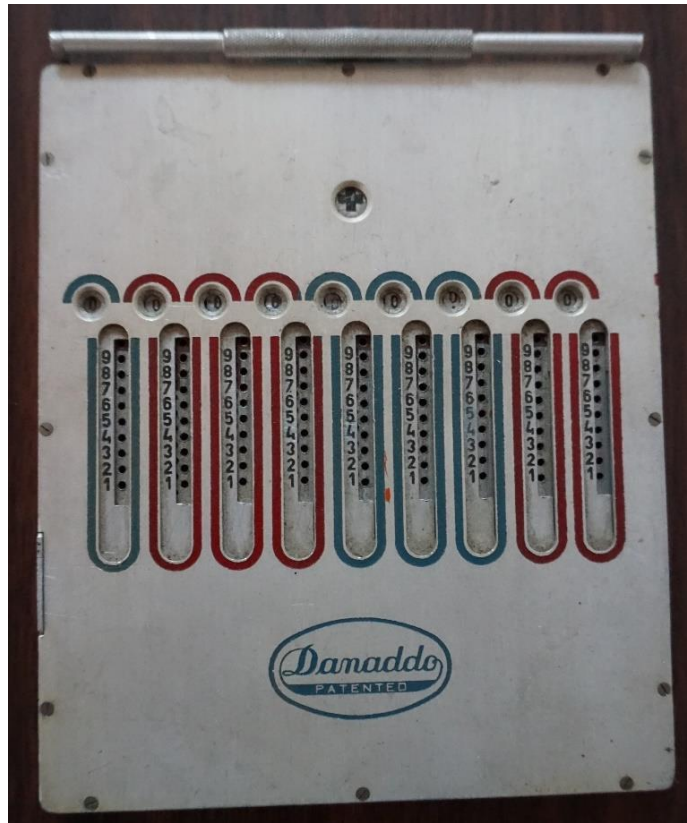
R777 Trebla Sterling



R439 Oflling



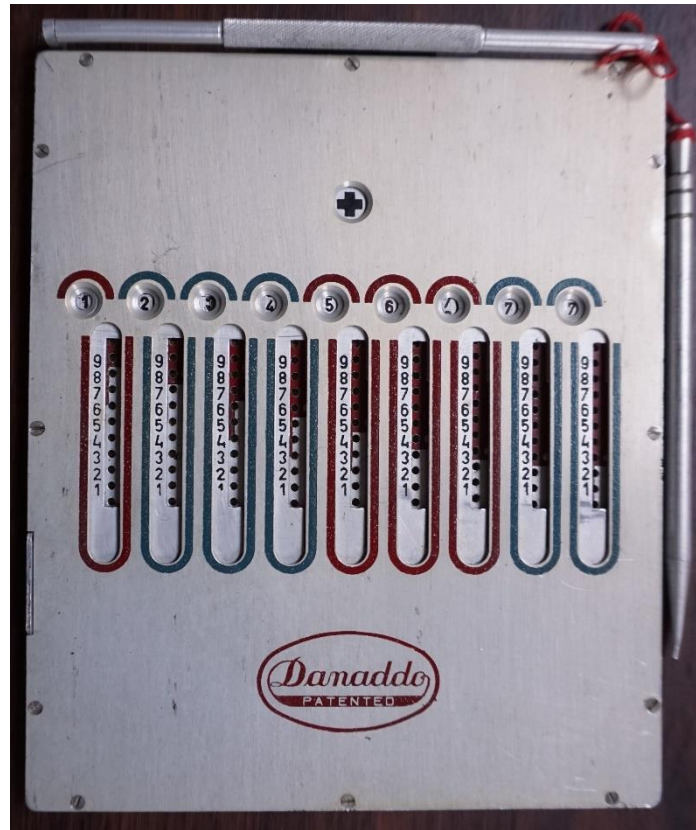
R492 Danaddo Font turquoise



R761 Danaddo Font green



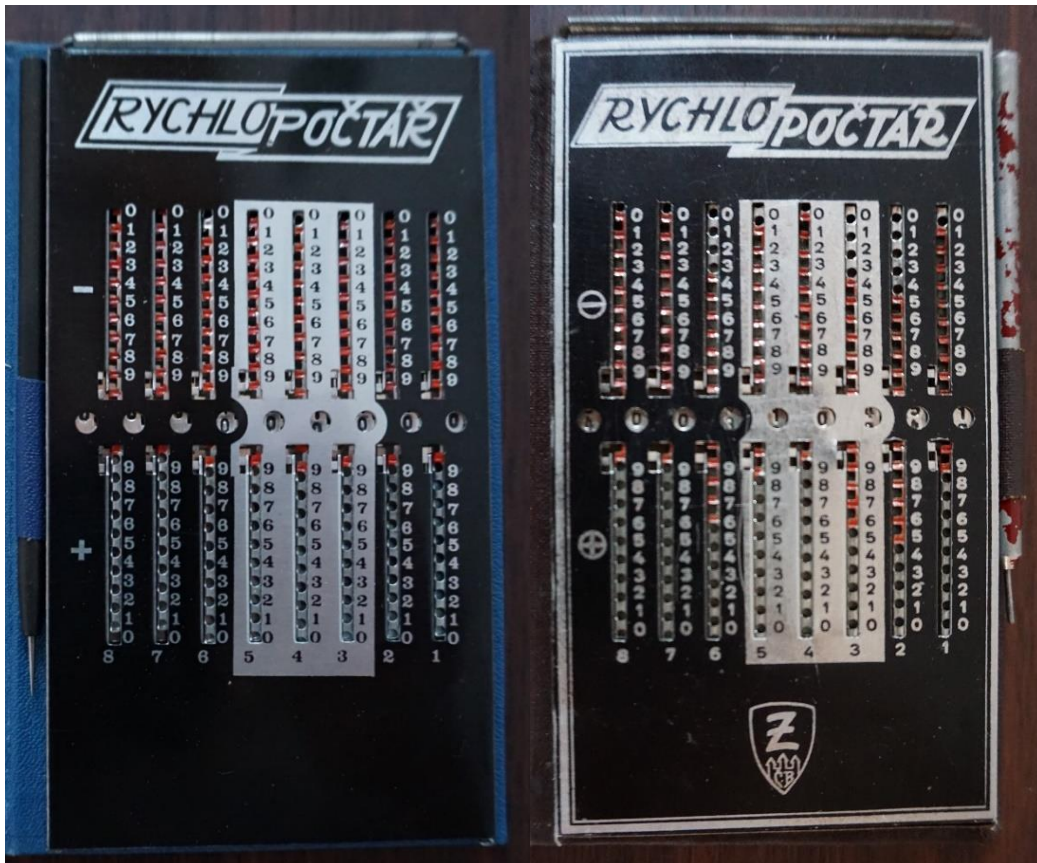
R760 Danaddo Font red



R554 Kopernik



R251 RYCHLO POČTÁŘ R494 RYCHLO POČTÁŘ



R550 RYCHLO POČTÁŘ R863 RYCHLO POČTÁŘ



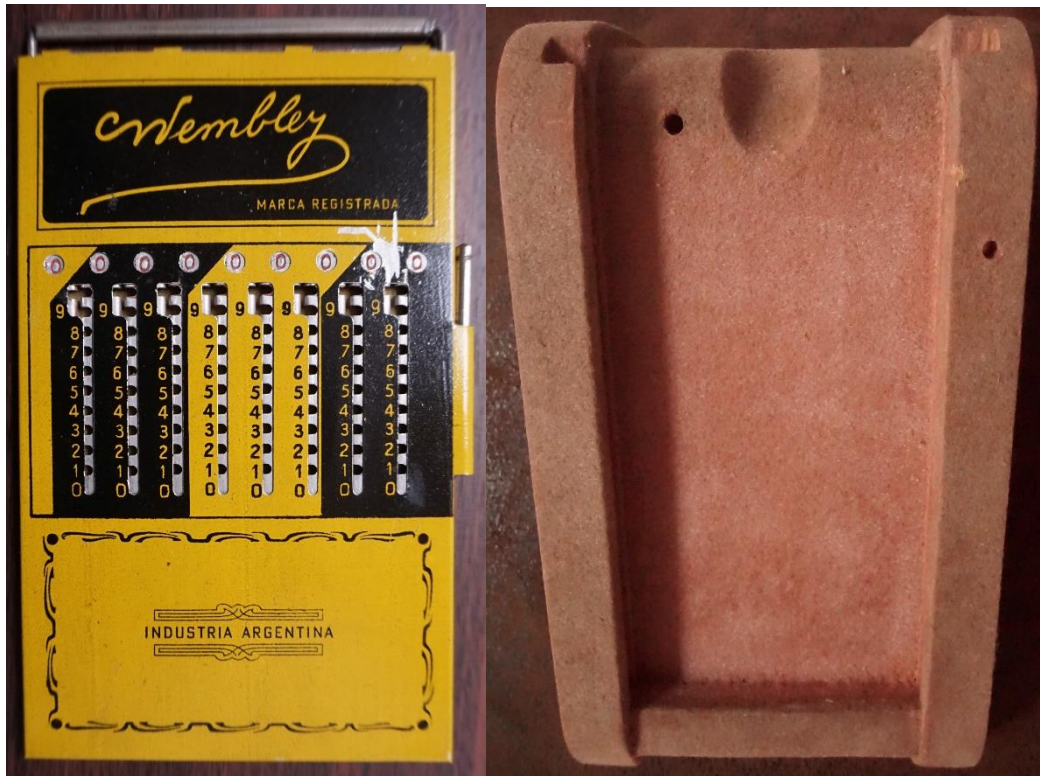
R367 mercurio Bow to the front resembles ProCalculo! and +-x



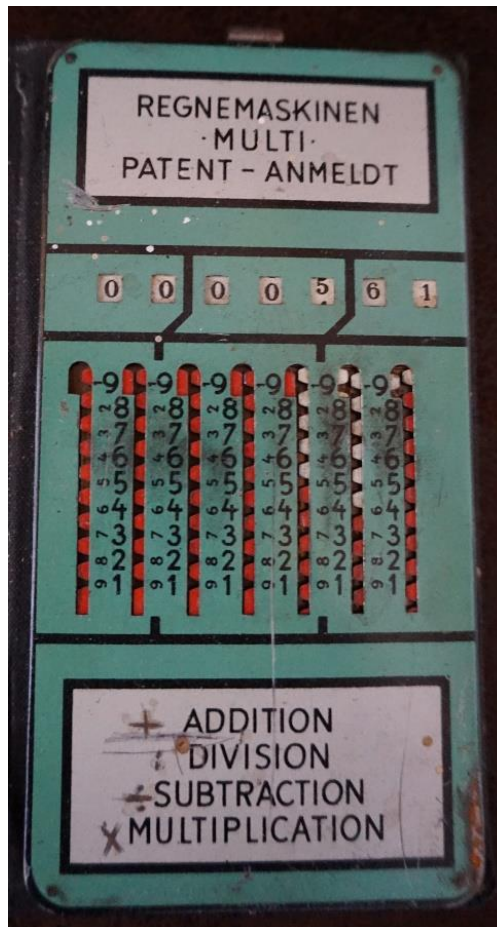
R553 mercurio Rear bracket INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA



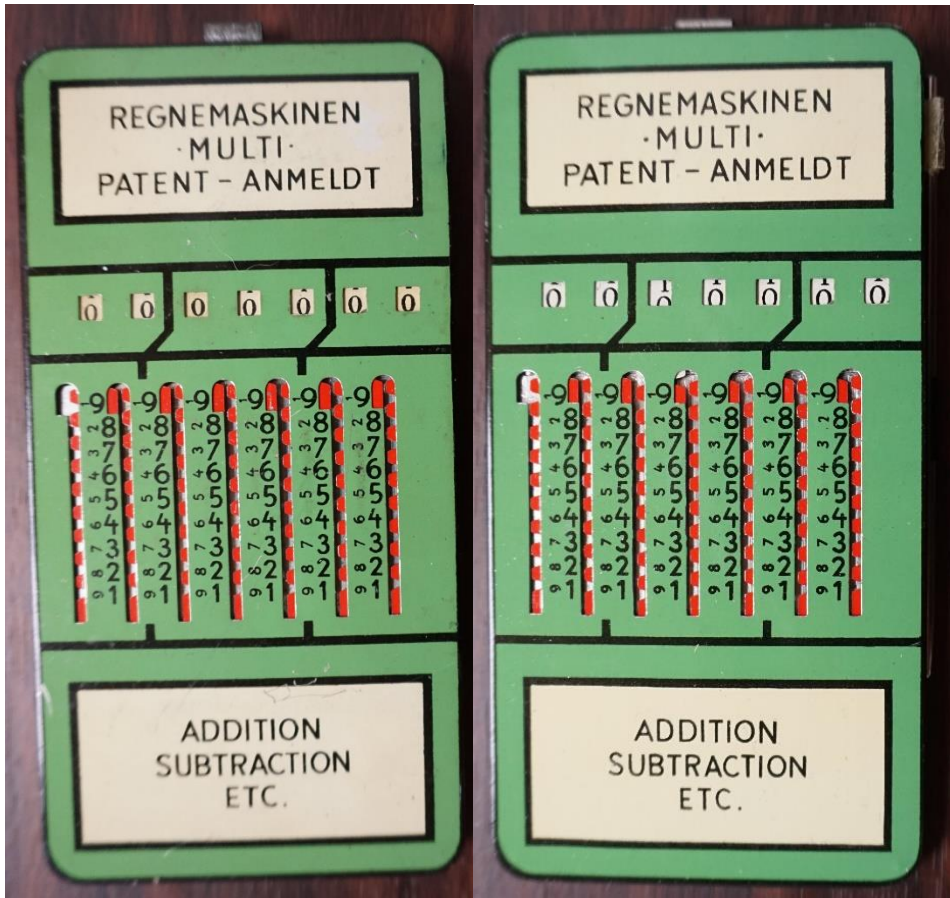
R758 Wembley right Podest



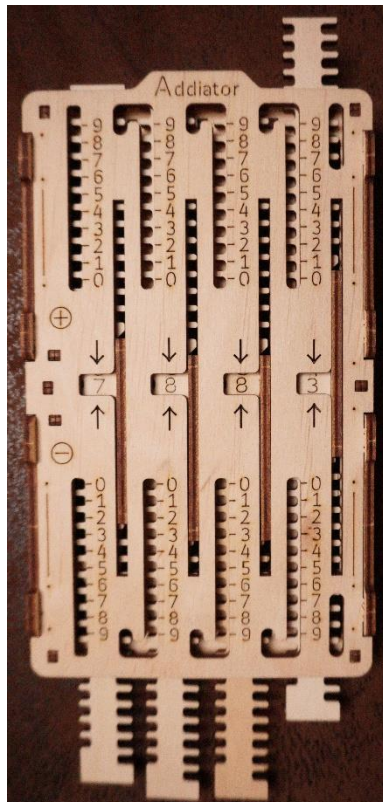
R243 REGNEMASKINEN MULTI



R762 REGNEMASKINEN MULTI etc. R763 REGNEMASKINEN MULTI etc. with pen holder



R868 Addiator from Ugears



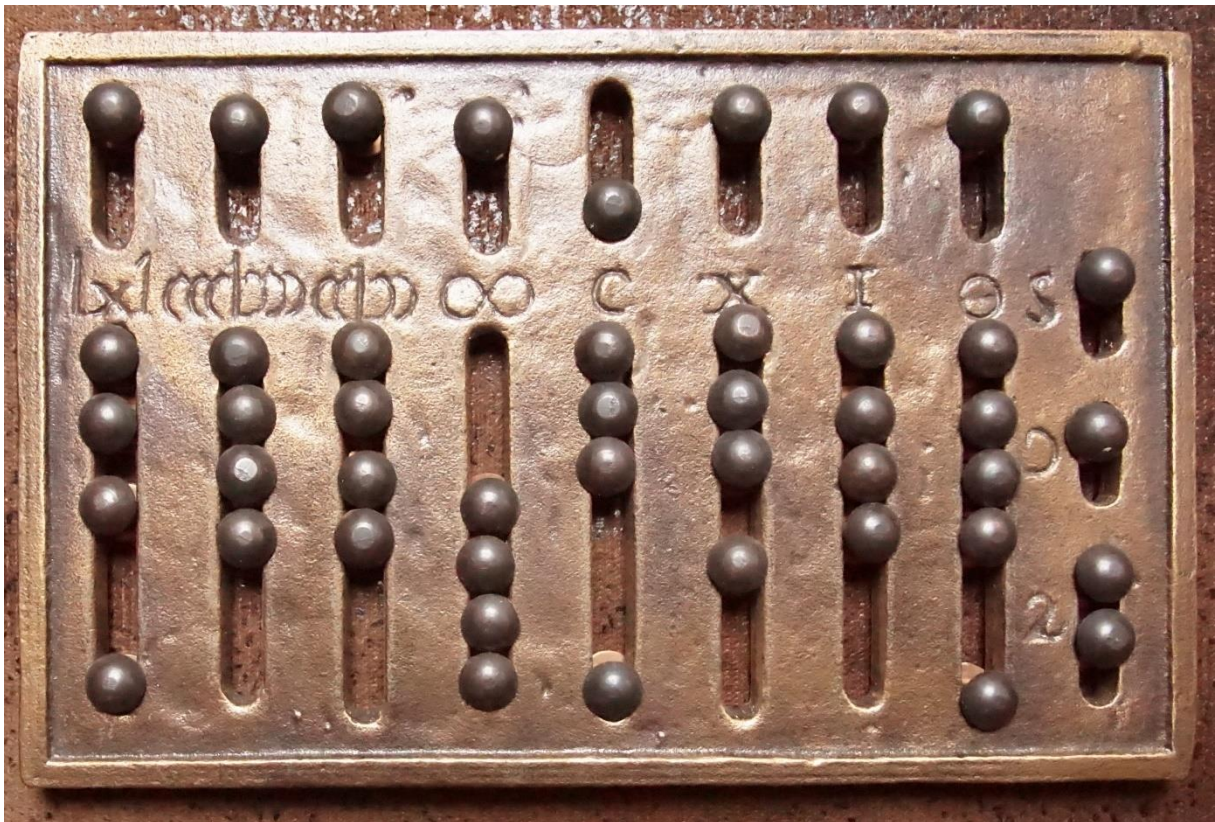
15. Timetable

Origin	Inventor	Model name	Copies
1666/75	Claude Perrault		Replik Musée des Arts et Métiers, Paris
1720	De Caze		Replik Musée des Arts et Métiers, Paris
1839	Bardach		not known
1844/47	Heinrich Kummer		Musée des Arts et Métiers, Paris + 4 more copies
1849	Samual S. Young	Young Adder	see Rechnerlexikon
1860	Dubois	Arithmographe Polychrome	not known
1863	Fowler	Universal adding machine	see Rechnerlexikon
1869		F. Straton	see Rechnerlexikon
1888	Reimann	Additionsapparat	not known
1889	Louis Troncet	Arithmographe	see slide adder France R254
1889	Léon Bollee	Arithmographe	see Rechnerlexikon
1890	John Guthrie	GEM calculator	see slide adder World more R832
1892	Louis Troncet	Arithmographe	see slide adder France R591
1892	C. Webb	The Ribbon Adder	Arithmeum
?	Louis Troncet	Arithmographe	Simplified model see Rechnerlexikon
1901	Clarence E. Locke	Locke Adder	see slide adder USA R505
1902	Louis Troncet		large Modell see Rechnerlexikon
1903	Justin Bamberger	Universal	see slide adder Germany more R831
1904	Dilworth	Dilworth Adder	see Rechnerlexikon
1905	Clarence E. Locke	Locke Adder	see slide adder USA R255
1905	Justin Bamberger	Omega	see slide adder Germany more R830
1905/06	Cabrol	Additionneur Cabrol	see Rechnerlexikon
1912	Espero		not known
1912	Christel Hamann	Trick	see slide adder Germany more R365
1913	Klaczko	Additionsmaschine	not known
1913	Christel Hamann	Trick Sterling	see Rechnerlexikon
1918	Otto Meuter	Meum	see slide adder ADDIATOR R727
1920	Carl Kübler	ADDIATOR	see Rechnerlexikon
1920	Carl Kübler	ADDIATOR Sterling	not known
1920		Blitz	see Rechnerlexikon
Ab 1921	Carl Kübler	ADDIATOR	see slide adder ADDIATOR Different variants
Ab 1921	Carl Kübler	ADDIATOR Sterling	see slide adder ADDIATOR Different variants
1921	Otto Meuter	+ - x	see slide adder Germany more R535
1921	Otto Meuter	ProCalculo! Kl. Version 8	see slide adder ProCalculo! R765
1921	Otto Meuter	ProCalculo! Kl. Version 9	see slide adder ProCalculo! R163
1921		Little Adding Wonder	see Rechnerlexikon
1922	Otto Meuter	Pro Calculo! Gr. Version	see Rechnerlexikon
1922	Otto Meuter	Pocket Adding Machine	see slide adder ProCalculo! R177
1922	Carl Kübler	A rithma	see slide adder ADDIATOR R474
1922	Carl Kübler	ADDIATOR S12	see slide adder ADDIATOR R407
1922	Frank Morse	Gray	see slide adder USA R231

1923	Carl Kübler	Calulex	see slide adder ProCalculo! R308
1923	Carl Kübler	OBRA	see slide adder ProCalculo! R279
1923	Carl Kübler	IMAC	see slide adder ProCalculo! R770
1923	Otto Meuter	Correntator	see slide adder Correntator R126
1923		Baby Calculator	see slide adder USA R373
1923		Gilson Adder	see Rechnerlexikon
1923		Hora	see Rechnerlexikon
1923	Reybaud	Re'Bo	see slide adder France R176
1923		Summax	see slide adder Germany more R328

If something is missing, please bear with me and let me know. Inventors who have only applied for a patent are not listed. There are probably even larger variants of the Louis Troncet Arithmographe, see slide adder France.

The idea of the slide adder is an improvement of the Abacus



Replica of a Roman abacus

16. Overviews and information

The overviews and information refer to slide adders in this document.

16.1. Slide adder types

As announced in Chapter 1, I would like to provide an overview of the various slide adder types here.

The overflow to the next highest digit can be used for many tasks. Currencies, for example, have very unusual units, see Pound Shilling Pence. Or length, weight and liquid specifications in the USA have to be added together in a time-consuming process. As shown with the Fractomator in Chapter 1, with the slide adder you define a 'number system' and add a unit to it. The overflow 10 will be found in all models.

Different sliders



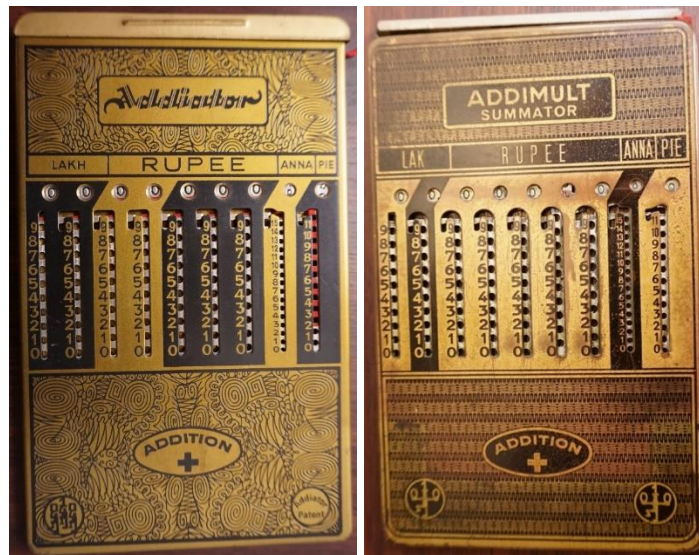
There is one character (character string) per unit. For 10 units you would use the left slider, for 12 units the centre one and for 16 the right one. Instead of $1/8$ there could also be a 2 ($=2/16$). As soon as you add 1 to the highest value, you always get the result 1 0 and this is independent of the slide adder used. This is why it is so easy to combine different slide adders.

A. Currency converter with preset currency.

Slide adder Rupee

1 LAKH = 100000 RUPEE / 1 RUPEE = 16 ANNA (ANNA valid until 1957) / 1 ANNA = 12

PIE (PIE valid until 1947)



Overview slide adder Rupee

ADDIMULT Supra Made in Sweden R372
 ADDIMULT Supra Made in Switzerland R510
 ADDIMULT Summator Rupee R722
 ADDIATOR Rupee R741

Slide adder Francs

1 FRANC = 100 Centimes

No special conversion is necessary for francs. This slide adder therefore offers no real advantage over the slide adder with 2 decimal places.



Overview slide adder Francs

Totalis R242

Slide adder Pound Sterling

1 Pound Sterling = 20 Shilling / 1 Shilling = 12 Pence



Overview slide adder Pound Sterling

ADDIATOR Basic model R129, R392, R414, R421, R433, R488, R490, R555 and R603

ADDIATOR Negative R532

ADDIATOR A(large)arithma R246

ADDIATOR Duplex R281, R485, R541 and R870

ADDIATOR Sumax R730

ADDIATOR Arithma R288 and R409

Addmaster R257 and R366

Addmaster Junior R284

Addmaster Baby R110, R200 and R428

Correntator small R397

Correntator large R333

Exactus R130, R390 and R876

Kingson R150 and R306

K Accurator R174

PRODUX small R158, R166 and R344

EFZET R614

Tappit Pocket Adder R244

Tarema R380

The Pocket Adding Machine R177

Picma R768

K Accurator R174

Kingson R150 and R306

Trebla R777

B. Time calculator or angle calculator

1 hour = 60 minutes / 1 degree = 60 minutes / 1 minute = 60 seconds

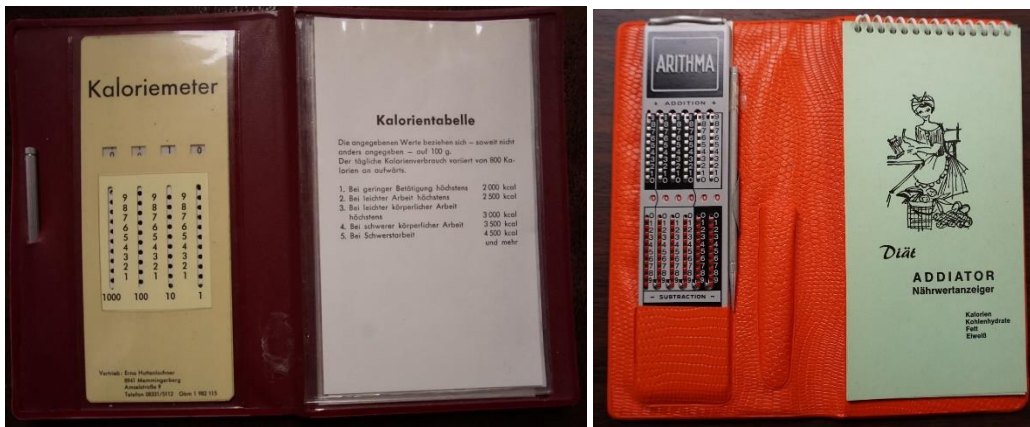


The company Addiator produced slide adders with time conversion. Another one was manufactured by Unis France: Hora, in the Rechnerlexikon illustrated.

Overview slide adder Time

ADDIATOR Add-A-Time R339 and R668
 Astro ADDIATOR R249 and R489

C. Calorie calculator



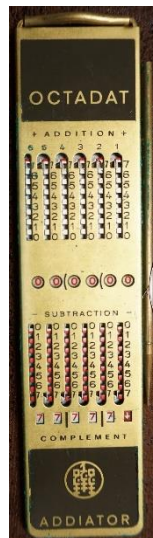
No special conversion is needed for this type, so Addiator has added a table to an arithma and sold it as a diet calculator.

Overview slide adder Calorie calculator

ADDIATOR Diät R754
 Kalorimeter R272

D. Octal calculator

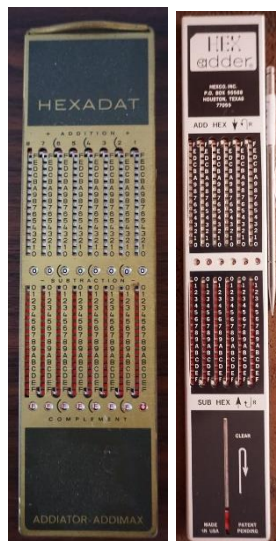
Octal calculators were developed especially for programmers, as the first programmes often calculated with octal numbers.



Overview slide adder Octal calculator

ADDIATOR Octadat R608 and R659

- E. Hexadecimal calculator
 Programmers are also the target group here.



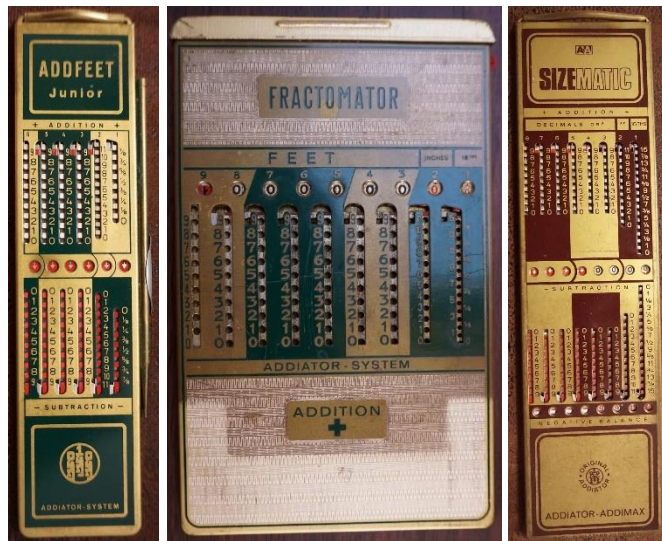
Overview slide adder Hexadecimal calculator

Addimax Hexadat R282 and R558

HexAdder R430 and R855

F. Length calculator

1 Feet = 12 Inch / 1 Inch = 16 Units

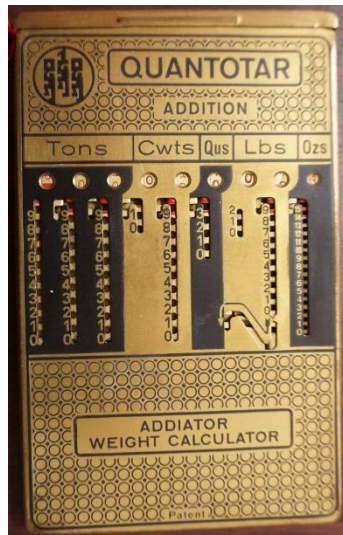


Overview slide adder Length calculator

Fractomator R234, R583 and R811
 Sizematic R190 and R804
 Addfeet R241, R393 and R531

G. Weight calculator

1 Tons = 20 Cwts / 1 Cwt = 4 Qus / 1 Qu = 28 Lbs / 1 Lb = 16 Ozs



Overview slide adder Weight calculator

ADDIATOR Quantotat R740

H. Fuel calculator

No separate conversion is necessary here either. The number of gallons is entered on the left and the value in dollars and cents on the right.



Overview slide adder Fuel calculator

Kee-Pa-Count R254

I. Calculator for games

Similar to calorie calculators, no conversions are necessary for the game calculators, so other models can also be used. See R665 ADDIATOR Universal Playing Card Set.



Overview slide adder Calculator for games

PIQUET BELOTTE MANILLE R615
SCORE-UR-BRIDGE R766

16.2 Slide adder with slide rule

Now that the slide adder types have found a possible definition, I would like to emphasise further features.

In the mid-1930s, Faber Castell and Addiator invented the combination slide adder and slide rule. Further models from Asia were added in the following 50 years. As there is no conversion here, I do not want to call this combination a slide adder type.

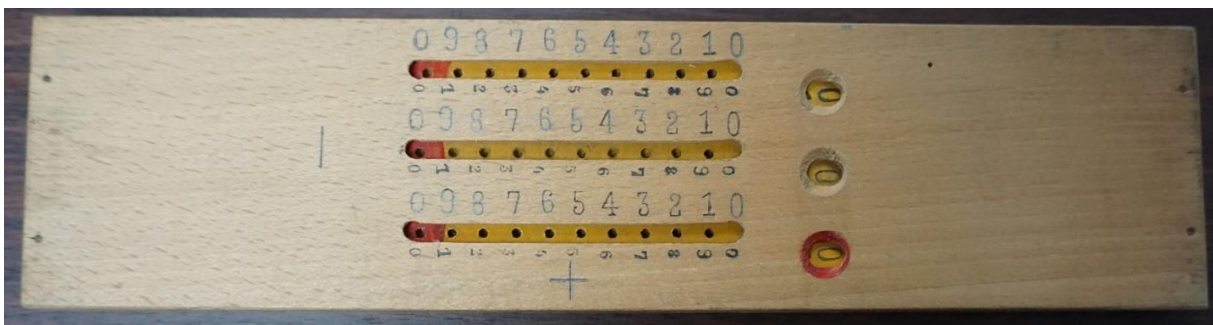
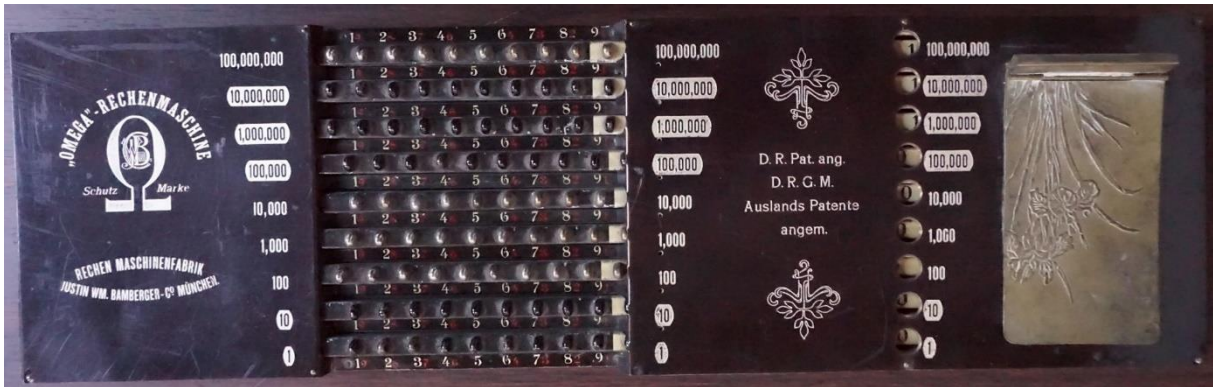
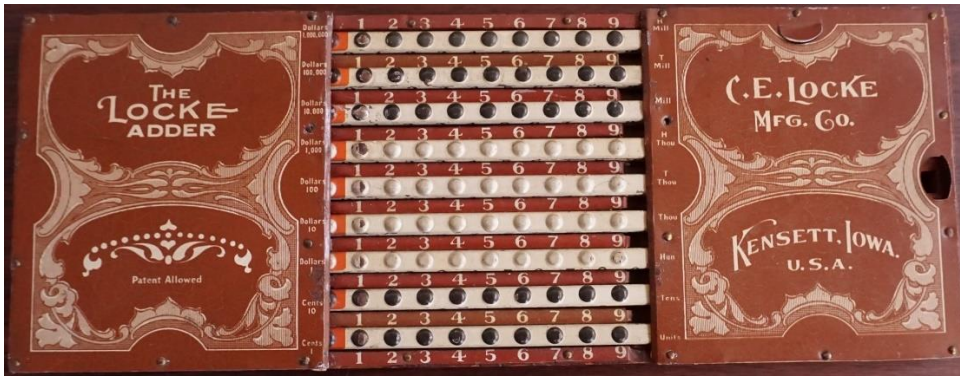


Overview slide adder with slide rule

Castell ADDIATOR
Kingson R822 and R823
ALCO R248
Majestic R341
Renown R291

16.3. Slide adder horizontal

Slide adders can be aligned horizontally and vertically. Presumably for reasons of space, the vertical orientation has been favoured. As there are only a small number of models with a horizontal orientation, an overview is provided here.



Overview slide adder horizontal

The Locke Adder R255 and R505
 Bamberger Universal R831
 Bamberger Omega R830
 Controleur des Calculs R812

16.3. Slide adder characteristic Result line

After this short intermezzo, I would now like to look at the design of the slide adder from the inventor's point of view. No, from the perspective of an inventor who sees a customer working with it.

In contrast to Abacus, the individual slide adders are easily fixed. This also makes it easier to transfer results to a new calculation. Just look at the Roman Abacus and set it up, and all the values have disappeared. Another difference to the Abacus is the practical result line.

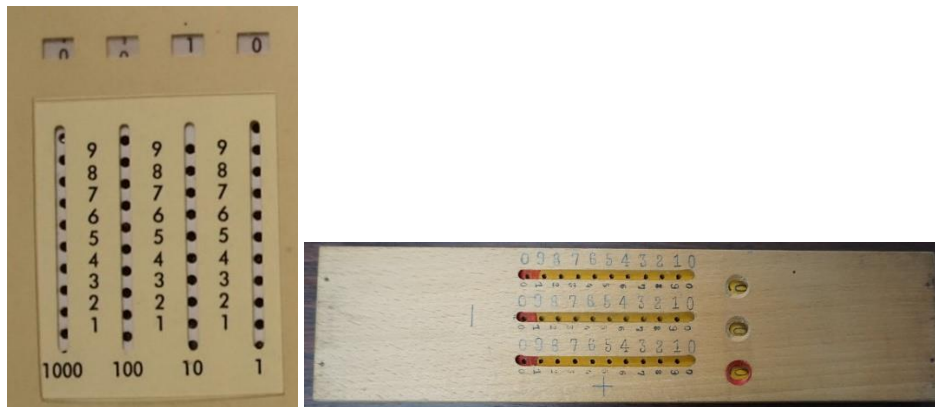
Sometimes there are even two of them, usually at the top, often in the centre, sometimes at the bottom, on the back side or on the right, see alignment.

The following list is not historical.

First the one-sided models

I. Result line without Carryover

No support for carryover and subtraction (because only intended for addition?)



Overview of models Result without Carryover

KALORIEMETER R272
 Controleur des Calculs R812
 The Locke Adder R255 and R505
 Bamberger Universal Rechner R831
 Bamberger Omega R830

II. Result line at the top with carryover

These models are not well suited for subtraction, although the carryover can be technically accompanied.



Overview of models Result line at the top with carryover

A rithma R246, R322 and R474
 Addiator Sumax R730
 Toto R724 and R725
 Unex R247
 Addiator Duplex einseitig R429, R684 and R843
 Maximator Storage R503 and R609
 ProCalculo R163 and R765
 The Pocket Adding Machine R177
 +-x R535
 Re'Bo R176
 Totalis R242
 PIQUET BELOTTE MANILLE R615
 SCORE-UR-BRIDGE R766
 Francia R253 and R476
 Picma R212, R405 and R768
 Raymond R498
 Business R313 and R780
 VE-PO-AD R795
 Wembley R758
 Mercurio R367 and R553
 Kee-Pa-Count R254

III. Result line at the top with carryover and opposing column (partner number)

To support subtraction, an opposing column (partner number) has been placed in front of the numerical value used for addition. Incidentally, the partner number always leads to the value 10.



Overview of models Result line at the top with carryover and opposing column

SEMPLEX R286, R580 and R854
 Baby Calculator R191, R192, R298, R373 and R604
 Ve-Po-Ad R001, R224, R796, R802 and R803
 The Addex Adder R388
 The Nu-Ad Adder R349
 The fingertip System R228
 The Sumaster Adder R198
 sum = fix R440
 The Serval System R300
 Mideget R132
 Ray Calculator R262
 Regnemaskinen Multi R243. R762 and R763

IV. Result line at the top with Carryover and reversable plate

Adisuma and Salda have a reversible plate with the numbers 1 to 9 per column. Trebla also includes the number 0. With the Correntator family it is only necessary to print half of the numbers on the reversible plate, the rest is on the front plate. As with the slide adder with opposing columns, you have to slide upwards for the subtraction. The system of partner numbers is also concealed here.



Overview slide adder Reversible plate

Adisuma R382
 Correntator (small) R126, R207, R244, R290, R387, R397, R424, R584, R813, R814 and R860
 Correntator (large) R333 and R348
 Correntator Unical (small) R363
 Correntator Unical (large) R206, R415, R546, R817, R818 and R819
 Exactus R130, R182, R390 and R876
 Midget Calculator R299

Tappit Pocket Adder R244 and R549
 Salda R245
 Trebla R250 and R777

V. Result line at the bottom with Carryover and Moveable cover

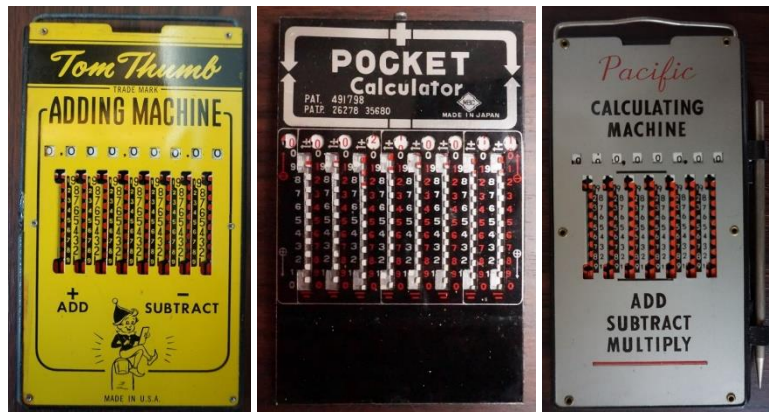
The Mercedes company discovered the trick with the moveable cover in 1912 and named the slide adder after it. It was a simple way to support subtraction using a moveable plate with opposing numerical values. Apparently the invention was also known overseas after the First World War, because Gray and Tasco are very similar. The result can be found below. The 0 is not present as a numerical value. A carryover is also provided for the subtraction.



Overview slide adder Moveable cover

Gray R231 and R778
 Summax R328 and R408
 Tasco R118
 Trick R365, R774 and R859

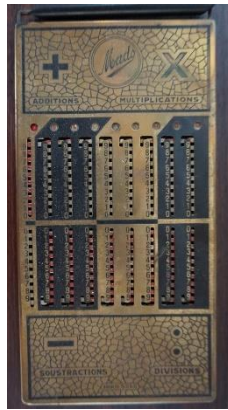
VI. Result line at the top with Carryover for addition and subtraction and opposing column
 To further support subtraction, a separate carryover for subtraction has been created in addition to the opposing column.



Overview slide adder Result line at the top with Carryover for addition and subtraction and opposing column

Addi R214
 Bogene R215
 PIC R116
 W Calculator R196
 Wizard R220, R275. R585 and R776
 X-Acta R383
 Baby Calculator R232
 Tom Thumb R189 and R221
 Magic Brain Calculator R008, R423, R586 and R826
 Magic Brain Calculator Linemar R219
 Magic Brain Calculator Chadwick R218 and R872
 Magic Brain Calculator Vanguard R217
 Magic Brain Calculator LOBECO R261
 Calculator R111, R112 and R230
 Pocket Calculator R193, R226, R398 and R588
 Taschen-Rechner R216, R824 and R825
 Compact Calculator R323
 Pocket Calculator SH R197 and R326
 Pocket Calculator Windsor R195
 Fedtro R252
 Instamatic R260
 Pacific Calculating Machine R346

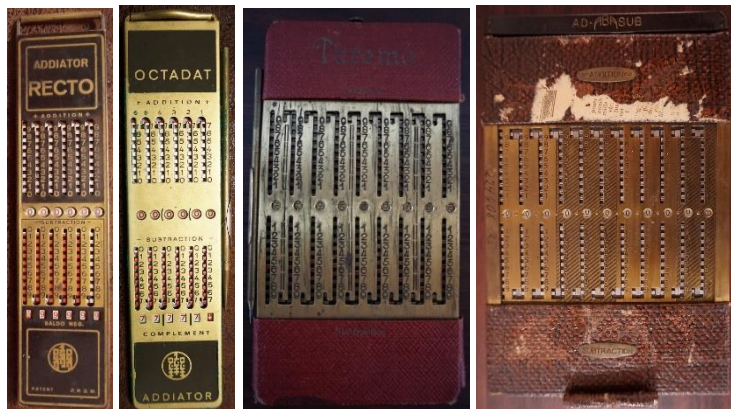
- VII. Result line at the top addition and subtraction on top of each other
 A single development, instead of using partner numbers, you can add in the upper part and subtract at the bottom



Overview slide adder Result line at the top addition and subtraction on top of each other

Mads R350

- VIII. Result line centre addition top subtraction bottom
 In contrast to the previously mentioned solutions for addition and subtraction, the widely used variant of a result representation between addition and subtraction was invented in the 1920s.



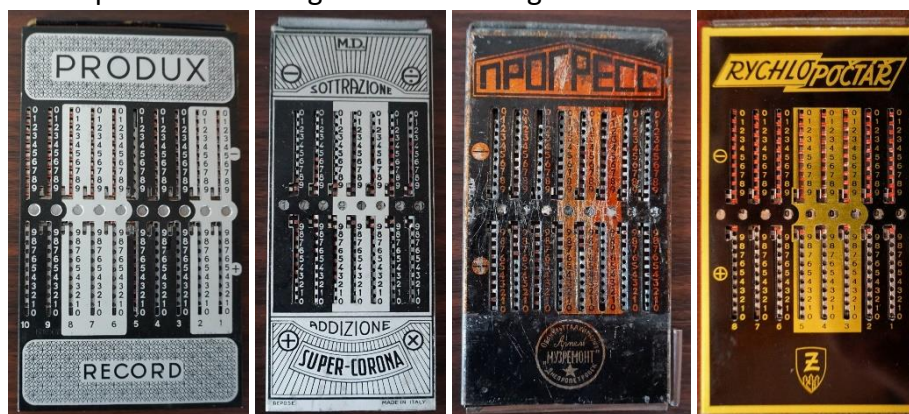
Overview slide adder Result line centre addition top subtraction bottom

ADDIATOR Arithma (small)
 ADDIATOR Universal
 ADDIATOR Universal S
 ADDIATOR Piccolo-S
 ADDIATOR Octadat
 ADDIATOR Recto
 ADDIATOR Rectar
 ADDIATOR Addfeet Junior
 ADDIMAX Sub-Zero

ADDIMAX SizeMatic
 ADDIMAX Hexadat
 Klawun Summafix
 Thiemann
 Castell Addiator (alle)
 ADDIATOR Kunststoffmodell
 Tarema
 Ad-ABASUB
 PLU-MI
 HexAdder
 50 Jahre Revolution
 Frauenkopf (Sowjetunion)
 Segelschiff (Sowjetunion)
 Omega
 Kingson
 K Accurator
 W (mit Krone)
 Alco
 Majestic
 Renown
 Valiant
 Math-Add-Matic
 Pocket Calculator (MBC)

IX. Result line centre subtraction top addition bottom

If you swap addition and subtraction for the previous solution, you also have to align the numerical values differently. Here, the highest numerical values are in the centre. This also means that the carryover is not at the top or bottom, but also in the centre. The Produx development can be regarded as the origin here.



Overview slide adder Result line centre subtraction top addition bottom

PRODUX Record
 PRODUX M
 PRODUX MA
 PRODUX Original MA
 PRODUX Original
 PRODUX Original (schmal)
 PRODUX ST
 PRODUX (small)
 EFZET (small)
 EFZET (mittellarge)
 Rechenhexe Modell 1
 Rechenhexe Modell 2
 Rechenhexe Modell 3
 Fritz Heinecke (PRODUX small)
 Viktoria (small)
 Viktoria (large)
 Exacta
 Marygran
 Record
 Om
 Super Simplex
 Super Corona
 Rapid Calcolo
 Rapid Calc
 Cervello D'Acciaio
 Progress
 Ofiling
 Kopernik
 RYCHLO POČTÁŘ

X. Result line on the back side

The Sascol company developed a very interesting format in the 1950s. The data is set on the front side and the result is on the back side. By the way, a positive and negative carryover is possible due to the additional fields above and below the value entry. The subtraction is supported by the aperture labelled with complementary numbers inserted at the top left. The aperture can be pulled out and placed to the right of the last row of numbers. Reset can be carried out via the clips below the negative carryover.

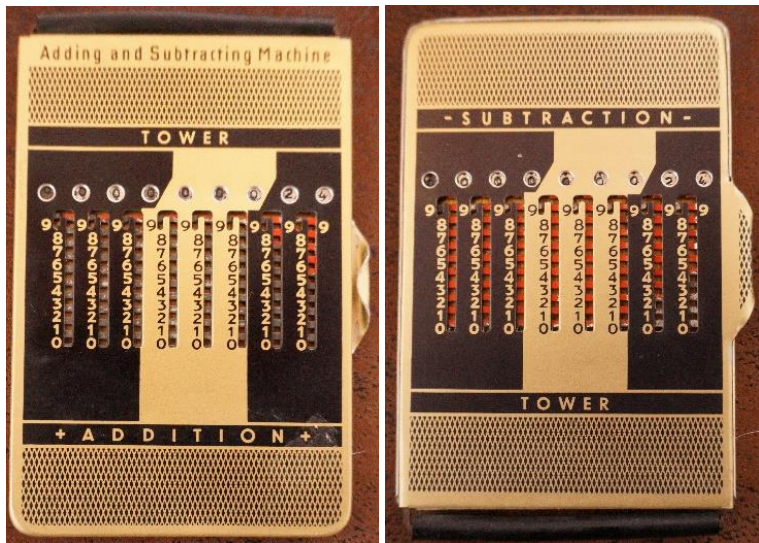


Overview slide adder Result line on the back side

MICRO SUMMA OMNIA (Two variants)

XI. Two result lines for addition on the front- and subtraction on the back side

Addition and subtraction is supported by slide adder in a simple way - in the simplest case, drag downwards for addition and upwards for subtraction. The carryover to the next higher digit is usually the biggest problem. In many cases, the design is protected by patent. Addiator, for example, has patented the two-sided design. Two-sided means that on one side you add and on the back side you can use the intermediate result to continue directly with the subtraction. It is important that the slide adder is not turned like a book page, but upside down, otherwise the smallest would become the highest digit. As a result: the result line is always at the top and the shifting always takes place downwards with this system. In addition to Addiator, the company Addimult also developed two-sided slide adders, not entirely unrelated, as Wolfgang Kübler was the son of Carl Kübler, the founder of Addiator. The French company Raymond has won several prizes with its slide adders and also produced two-sided models.



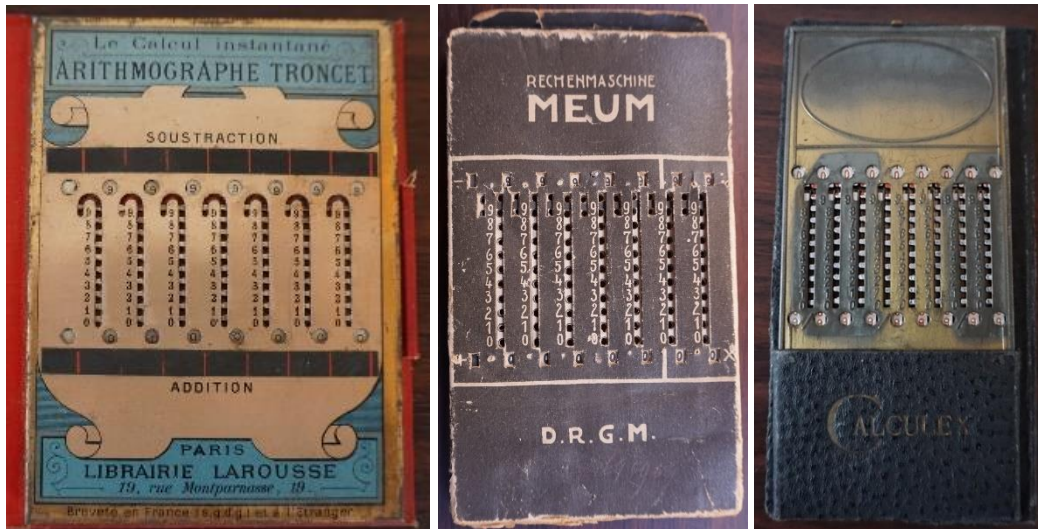
Overview double sided slide adder

ADDIATOR Basic model (without model name) System Kübler Meuter
ADDIATOR Basic model (without model name)
ADDIATOR S12 (without model name 12 digits)
ADDIATOR Original
ADDIATOR Standard
ADDIATOR Credit-Debit
ADDIATOR Negativ
ADDIATOR Negative
ADDIATOR Super
ADDIATOR Supra
ADDIATOR Quantotar
ADDIATOR Rupee
ADDIATOR Rapid
ADDIATOR Maximator Valorect
ADDIATOR Maximator ADDIATOR Putty
ADDIATOR Kontrollkasse Putty
ADDIATOR FAMOS
ADDIATOR Addiatrix
ADDIATOR Perplex
ADDIATOR Duplex
ADDIATOR Duplex Code
ADDIATOR Duplex Bundeswehr
ADDIATOR Kal-Kuli mit Duplex
ADDIATOR Pythagore Blitz
ADDIATOR Mile
ADDIATOR Duplex S
ADDIATOR Elsarie
ADDIATOR Triplex
ADDIATOR Astro
ADDIATOR ADD-A-TIME
Addimax
Addimax +/-
Addimax Triplex
Klawun 9
Klawun 9 Universal
ADDIMULT DUPLEX (ADDIATOR)
ADDIMULT SUMAX
ADDIMULT SUMAX-E
ADDIMULT SUMAX-Extra
ADDIMULT SUMAX-S
ADDIMULT SUMAT
ADDIMULT SUMAT-6

ADDIMULT SUMMATOR
ADDIMULT SUMMATOR RUPEE
ADDIMULT SALDOR
ADDIMULT FAVORIT
ADDIMULT SUPRA
ADDIMULT SUPRA RUPEE
ADDMASTER
ADDMASTER-Junior
ADDMASTER-Baby
ADDIFIX-6
ADDIFIX-9
ADDIFIX Super
FORWARD 6
FORWARD 9
TOWER (6)
TOWER (9)
TOWER 9
Sears (6)
Sears (9)
ROLLS RECORD (6)
ROLLS RECORD-6
ROLLS RECORD-9
Perfect 6
QUICK -ADD
'RITZ'
Klawun SALDOFIX
Wescosa OMEGA 6 Digits
ADDIATOR UNIS France
GEMEKO UNIS France
Raymond

XII. Two lines of results

Negative balance or complement are the descriptions for the second result line. In some double-sided models, the additional row is found on the subtraction side.



Overview slide adder Two lines of results

Meum R279
 Arithmographe Troncet R254 and R591
 Calculix R308
 Obra R279
 Imac R770
 ADDIATOR Negativ
 ADDIATOR Maximator
 ADDIATOR Triplex
 ADDIATOR Octadat
 ADDIMAX Triplex
 ADDIATOR Universal Lux
 ADDIMAX Sub-Zero
 ADDIMAX Hexadat
 ADDIMAX Sizematic
 ADDIMAX Fractomator
 Klawun 9 Universal
 Castell Addiator 67/xxx
 Castell Addiator 1/xxx
 Castell Addiator 111/xxx
 ADDIMULT Saldor
 ADDIMULT Summator Debet Saldo
 Original UNIC
 Om

16.4. Slide adder characteristic Result grouping

- a. The result line feature is not the only special feature of a slide adder. The display of the result is also very important.

The last digits of the result field are often interpreted as decimal places. Depending on the currency, the next unit is reached after 2 or 3 digits. With 3 digits, one speaks of weak currency, but one could also calculate weights or volumes with 3 decimals. Slide adders with 2 decimal places were standard in Germany, so I would only like to mention the exceptions here.



Overview slide adder with 3 decimals

ADDIATOR Basic model R487, R528 and R862
 ADDIATOR Basic model S12 R739
 ADDIATOR Original R797
 ADDIATOR Maximator R798
 ADDIATOR Basic model Unis France R435 and R543
 ADDIATOR Duplex R402, R669 and R688
 ADDIATOR Arithma small R422 and R693

Addimax R552 and R701

Castell ADDIATOR R240, R283, R358, R359, R360, R427, R602, R692, R712, R715, R716, R719 and R720

ADDIMULT Sumat 6 R611

ADDIMULT Sumax R484, R525 and R884

ADDIMULT Sumax-E R500

Cervello D'ACCIAUO R276

Micro Summa Omnia R527 and R767

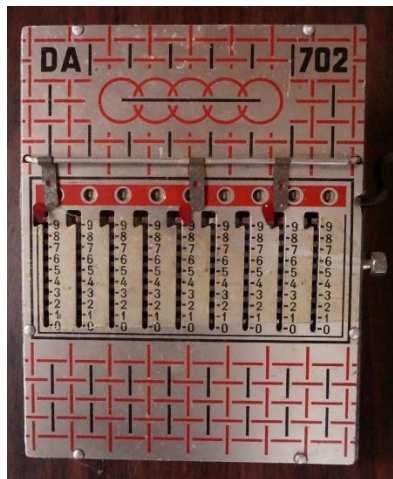
Pocket Calculator R227

Rapid Calcolo R309 and R357

Raymond R208 and R764

HexAdder R430

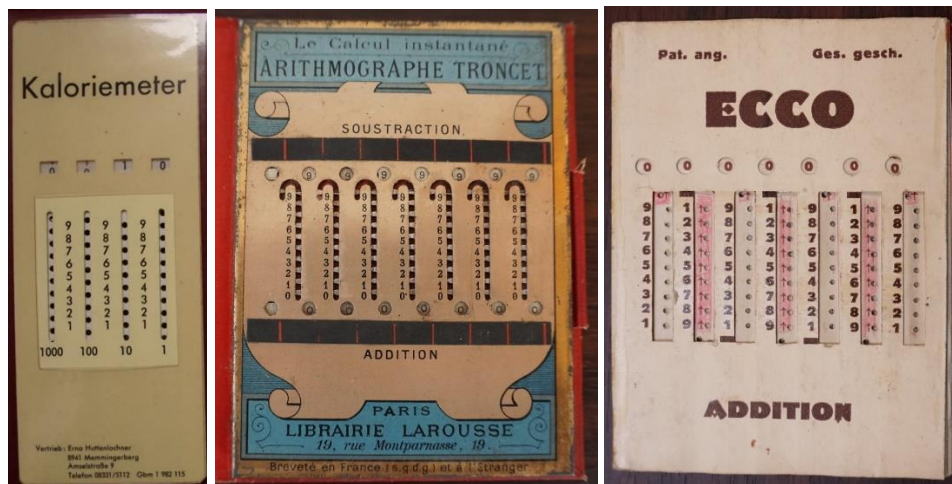
- b. With the DA702 model, Master has probably produced the only slide adder with variable adjustment.



Overview slide adder variable adjustment

DA702 R209, R210, R379 and R779

- c. For particularly small slide adders, it made no sense to show decimal places. However, there were also other models where this division was deliberately omitted.



Overview slide adder without unit

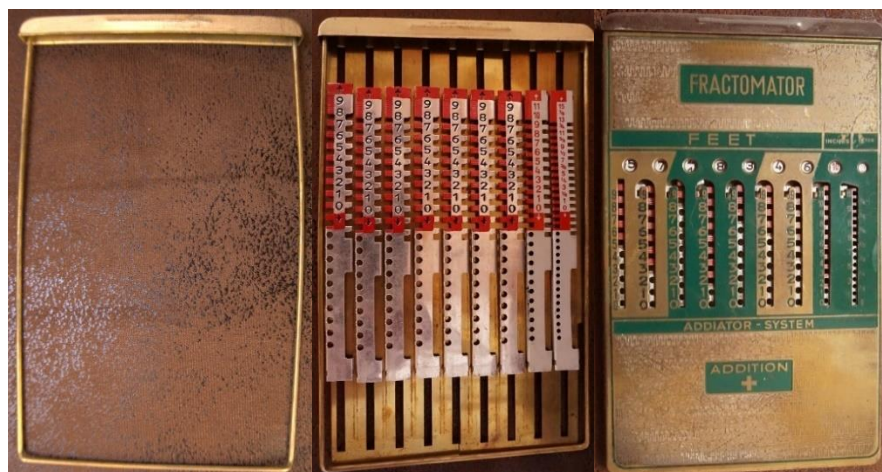
Arithmographe Troncet R254 and R591
 Kaloriemeter R272
 Pocket Calculator R193
 Ray Calculator R262
 Ecco R772
 Controleur des Calculs R812

16.5. Slide adder characteristic Clearing

There are probably many other features, but the reset function seems important to me.

There are only a few slide adders without a reset function. The reset function ensures that the slide adder is reset to its initial position and the result is set to 0.

- With a clearing bar for reset, a rod pulls the individual sliders up to the housing head. The result line is aligned so that a 0 is now displayed on all digits. Ultimately, the function is solved in different technical ways.

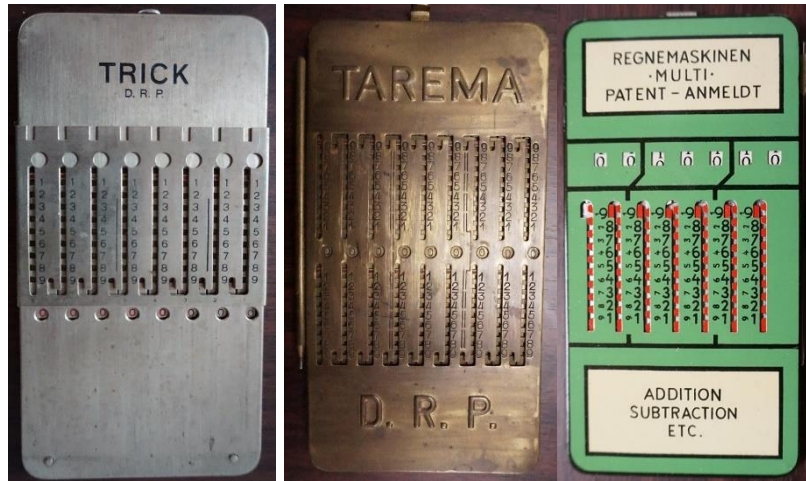


Overview slide adder Clearing via reset rod

ADDIATOR all models except Castell Addiator Group 111/xxx
ADDIMULT all models
Correntator all models
Tappit Pocket Adder R244 and R549
Exactus R130, R182, R390 and R876
Midget (Japan) R299
Om R303
PRODUX all medium and larger models
EFZET large model R418
RECHENHEXE models 2 and 3 R271, R334 and R352
VIKTORIA large model R330 and R557
RECORD R096, R515 and R539
SALDA R245
ADISUMA R382
PLU-MI R788
AD-ABASUB R784
Addi R214
Bogene R215
PIC R116
W Calculator R196
Wizard R220, R275, R585 and R776
X-ACTA R383
Totalis R242
Francia R253band R476
PICMA R212, R405 and R768
PIQUET BELOTTE MANILLE R615
ADDIATOR Unis France R312, R435, R507, R543, R756 and R799
GEMEKO R781
Business R313 and R780
Mads R350
SUPER-SIMPLEX
SUPER-CORONA
RAPID-CALCOLO
RAPID CALC
CERVELLO D'ACCIAIO
All models Soviet Union
All models Hong Kong and Japan
DANADDO R492, R760 and R761
RYCHLO POČTÁŘ R251, R494, R550 and R863
TREBLA R250 and R777
OFLING R439

KOPERNIK R554
WEMBLEY R758

- Clearing via a pull flap that is always incorporated in the centre of the housing head.



Overview slide adder Clearing via a pull flap

Baby Calculator R191, R192, R298, R373 and R604
 Calculex R308
 Gray R231 and R778
 Obra R279
 IMAC R7770
 Mercurio front R367 and rear R553
 Midget Adding Machine R132
 ProCalculo! R163 and R765
 RéBo wide flap R176
 Simplix R286, R580 and R854
 Summax R328 and R408
 Sum=Fix R440
 Tarema R237, R380, R496, R512, R530, R536 and R771
 Tasco R118
 The Addex Adder R388
 The Fingertip System R228
 The Nu Ad Adder R349
 The Pocket Adding Machine R177
 The Serval-System R300
 The Sumaster Adder R198
 Trick R365, R774 and R859
 Ve-Po-Ad R001, R224, R795, R796, R802 and R803
 SCORE-UR-BRIDGE R766

REGEMASKINEN MULTI R243, R762 and R763

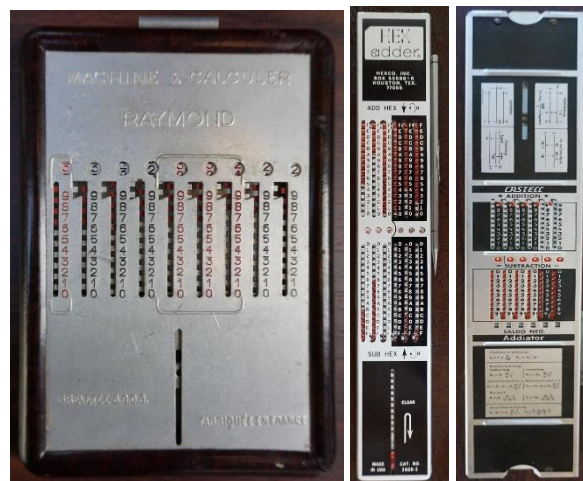
- The ADNOMA is clearing via a lateral slider.



Overview slide adder Clearing via slider

ADNOMA R759

- A rod is always installed below the slide adder, even when clearing via a slot.



Overview slide adder Clearing via a slot

Front page

Hex Adder R430 and R855

Raymond R208, R498, R529 and R764

Castell Addiator 111/22A R362

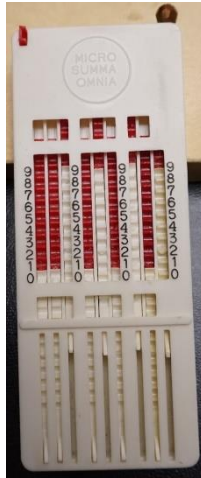
Castell Addiator 111/54A R808

Castell Addiator 111/87A R721

On the side

Castell Addiator Bülow 111/54A R728

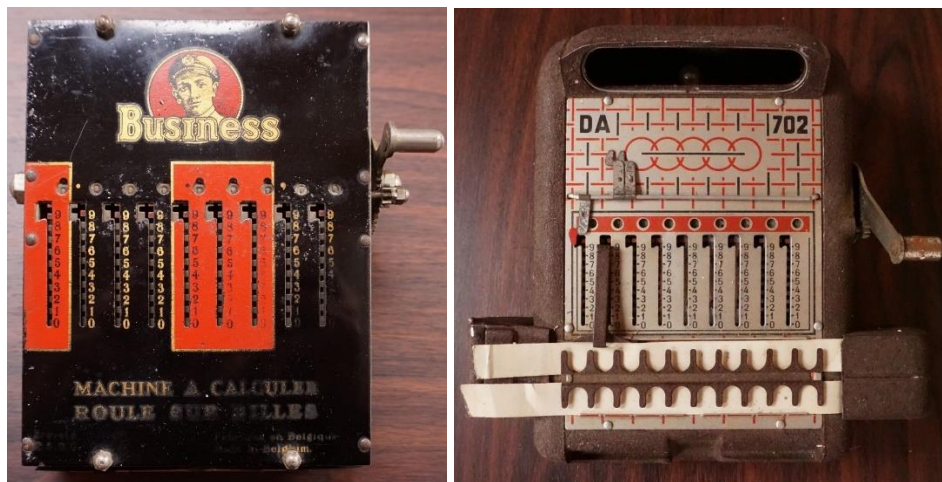
- The solution of installing a reset clip for each individual slide adder is only offered with the Micro Summa Omnia. Quite cumbersome, in my opinion.



Overview slide adder Clearing via reset clips

Micro Summa Omnia R527 and R767

- The company Master has offered a crank for reset.



Overview slide adder Clearing via crank

Business R781

DA702 R209, R210, R379 and R779

Master R235, R406, R582, R782 and R793

16.6. Translations or synonyms for slide adder

Ábacos de ranuras
slide adder
Slotted abacus
Troncet adder
Additionneur à crosses
Machine à crosses
Addizionatrice a cremagliere
Antiker Taschenrechner
Pocket adding machine
ADDIATOR

16.7. Websites

www.rechnerlexikon.de
mechanicalcalculator.com
ADDIATOR.de
calculators.de
www.sliderulemuseum.com
bluemich.net/rechner
www.ami19.org/Troncet/Troncet.html
www.telmachines.nl/www.telmachines.nl/Telmachines/Paginas/ADDIATORs.html
www.rechnen-ohne-strom.de
www.mechrech.de
www.mathsinstruments.me.uk/page5.html
www.rechenwerkzeug.de
www.calculatinginstruments.com/2-ábacos-de-ranuras
www.johnwolff.id.au/calculators/ADDIATORs/ADDIATORs.htm
www.vintagecalculators.com/html/ADDIATOR.html
www.jaapsch.net/mechcalc/master.htm

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