

**SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF
THE COMPENSATING PLANIMETERS
CORA-SENIOR
CORE-JUNIOR**

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CORE-JUNIOR

1. The Plan to be measured should be laid on a flat horizontal surface.
2. The instrument is placed on the plan so that the entire area can be easily traversed, check this by a test traverse. If it is not possible to traverse the entire area in one sweep the pole should be positioned in the centre of the area.
3. The tracing lens or point tracer is set at a identifying mark on the perimeter of the area to be measured. If one does not exist a mark should be made in pencil perpendicular to the perimeter line.
4. After setting the tracing lens or point tracer exactly on the identifying mark, the reading of the revolution counter, measuring wheel drum, and vernier are taken and noted down.
5. Traverse the area to be measured as accurately as possible in a clockwise direction until the tracing lens or point tracer is again exactly over the identifying mark.
6. The counters are again read off and the second reading entered above the first.
7. The first figure is now subtracted from the second, a zero is then added to the resulting four digit number, and this gives the area measurement in mm^2 .
8. When measuring with the pole inside the figure the result must be added to the constant C given on the chart in the instrument case lid, or alternatively subtracted according to whether the movement of the measuring wheel has been positive or negative.

CORA-SENIOR

1. The Plan to be measured should be laid on a flat horizontal surface.
2. The tracing arm is set in accordance with the data given on the table in the instrument case lid to correspond with the scale of the plan to be measured. If this scale required is now shown the correct setting can be calculated by the method given in the detailed instructions.
3. The instrument is placed on the plan so that the entire area can be easily traversed, check this by a test traverse. If it is not possible to traverse the entire area in one sweep the pole should be positioned in the centre of the area. It is however also possible to divide large areas by one or two pencil lines and the results of planimetering the sub-areas then added together.
4. The tracing lens or point tracer is now set at an identifying mark on the perimeter of the area to be measured. If one does not exist a mark should be made in pencil perpendicular to the perimeter line.
5. Set the counter to zero. To carry out this operation cant the measuring head slightly the tracing lens or point tracer being held firmly and exactly over the point of departure. The zero setting button is then depressed. The measuring head should then be gently replaced on the paper and the zeroing button gently released. If however, a small error still exists in the setting, the pole can be slightly displaced until all dials read zero. If however, the pole arm and tracing arm are at approximate right angles to each other a possibility of off setting the counter will be minimised.
6. The area is now carefully traversed until the tracing lens or point tracer is again exactly over the point of departure.
7. The counter is then read off and the four-digit figure multiplied by the factor shown in the table in the instrument case lid apertaining to the bar setting which you are using.
8. When measuring with the pole inside the figure, the pole arm setting should be checked before traversing with the data given on the table in the instrument case lid. This setting should never be altered. The measurement is then added to the constant $C = 25000 \text{ mm}^2$, provided that the cumulative movement of the measuring wheel has been positive or to a constant of 10000 mm^2 smaller, if the cumulative movement has been negative. If the measuring wheel revolves more than one complete revolution, the constant C must be increased by 10000 mm^2 or reduced by 20000 mm^2 according to whether the cumulative movement of the measuring wheel has been positive or negative. All measurements can be carried out with the instrument set for a scale of 1:1, in which case the result must be multiplied by the square of the plan scale.

