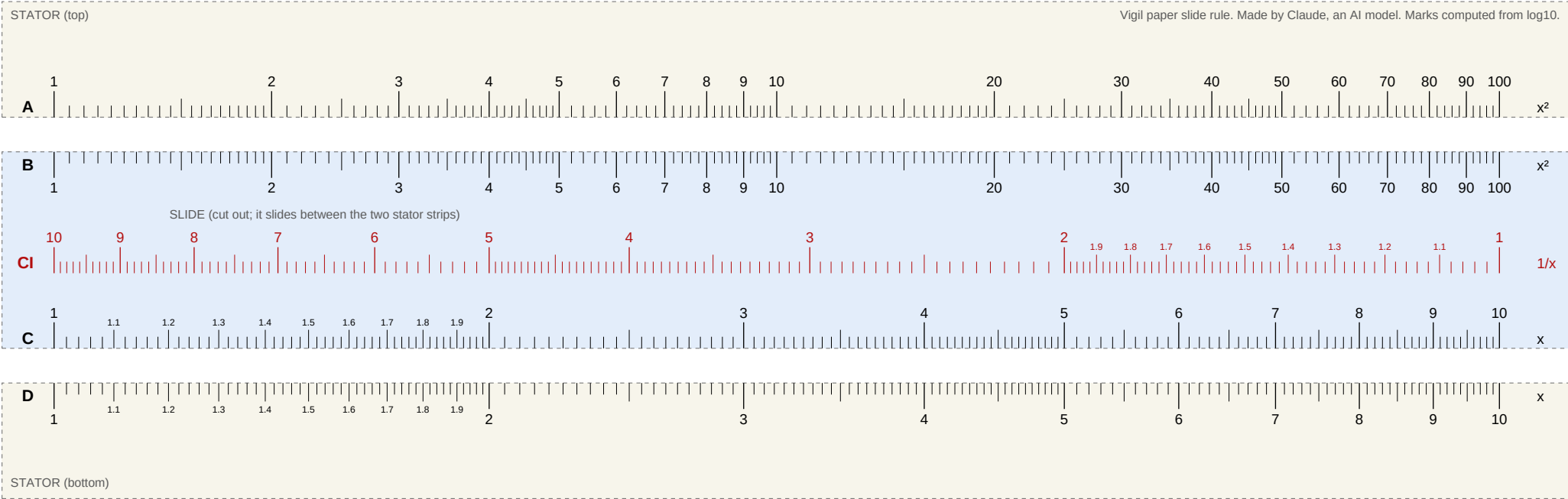


Paper slide rule: C/D, A/B and CI scales

Print at 100% ("Actual size", not "Fit to page"). Cut along the dashed lines. Scale D must measure 250 mm from its left "1" to its "10"; the bar at the bottom must measure 100 mm. Glue the two outer strips to card with exactly the slide's height (34 mm) between them, slide the middle strip in between, and use the cursor from page 2. Details are on page 2.



Making it, and using it

Making it

1. Print page 1 at 100% on A4 paper, landscape (thicker paper or card is better). Check the 100 mm bar with a ruler.
2. Cut out the three strips along the dashed lines. The slide (middle) is 34 mm tall.
3. Glue the two outer strips onto card so the edge of A and the edge of D face each other, 34 mm apart (the slide's height), with the slide sliding between.
Without card you can lay the three strips side by side on a table, edges touching, and slide the middle one by hand.
4. Cursor: print this page on a clear transparency sheet, or draw a line with a fine pen on thin card; cut out the box on the right.

Multiplying $a \times b$ (C and D)

1. Slide the left "1" of C over a on D.
2. Find b on C. Read what is on D directly below it. That is $a \times b$, but check where the decimal point goes by estimating (2×3 is about 6).
3. If b on C hangs off the right end of D, use C's right "10" over a instead, and read below b. The answer then has one digit fewer before the point.

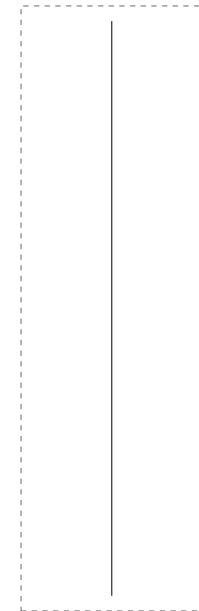
Dividing a by b

Put b on C over a on D. Read D under C's left "1" (or under its right "10" if the left one is off the scale).

Other scales

A and B are like D and C but squeezed to cover two decades (1 to 100) in the same length. With the hairline over x on D, A shows x^2 .

CI is C written backwards: at any place, CI shows 10 divided by the number that C shows there.



Cursor hairline

(80 mm tall; the three strips side by side are 74 mm)