

## Early Mechanical Computers

This section covers mechanical (physical rather than electronic) calculating devices

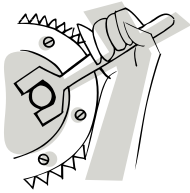
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## What Is A Mechanic?

- Modern usage



- Usage in this section of notes (~1500 – 1800s AD)



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## Common Attributes Of Early Mechanical Computers/Computing Devices

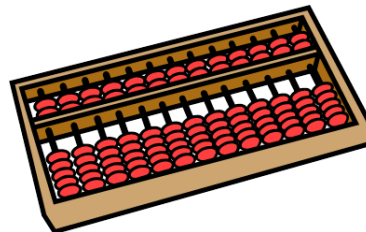
- Almost all the mechanical calculators were composed of these basic elements in some form.
  - Set up:
    - Allows the number to be entered
  - Selector:
    - Determines the type of operation (addition, subtraction)
  - Registering mechanism:
    - Indicates the value of a stored number (result)
  - Carry Mechanism:
    - Determines that any carries are handled properly
  - Control mechanism:
    - Ensures that the gears are properly aligned at the end of each operation (avoid false results and jamming)
  - Erasing mechanism:
    - Reset the result register between operations
  - The 6 parts weren't always separate but one part could implement multiple operations
    - These operations were needed in a usable machine (automated or manual)

[Optional video:](#) importance of precise design and implementation.

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## Propagating The Carry

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 19 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

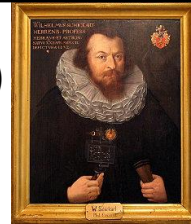


- This was a major challenge that was overcome with varying degrees of success (?) in the earliest of the calculating machines (Schickard – Grillet).
  - (It was a non-issue for the 3 commercially produced devices because the problem had been long solved)

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## Wilhelm Schickard (1592 – 1635)

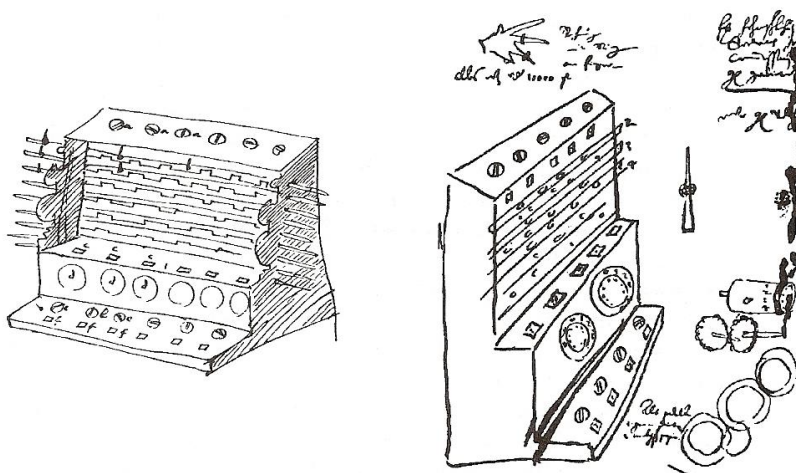
- A well-rounded 'Renaissance man' often compared to da Vinci:
  - Professor of: Hebrew, Oriental languages, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography.
  - 'Spare time' hobbies: painting, mechanic, engraver.
- Developed the first true adding machine which could handle a carry (Bruno von Freytag Loringhoff).
- Evidence of the machine:
  - Letter to sent to/from Johannes Kepler (mechanical equivalent of his manual calculations).



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Image : [www.computerhistory.org](http://www.computerhistory.org)

## Wilhelm Schickard (1592 – 1635): 2

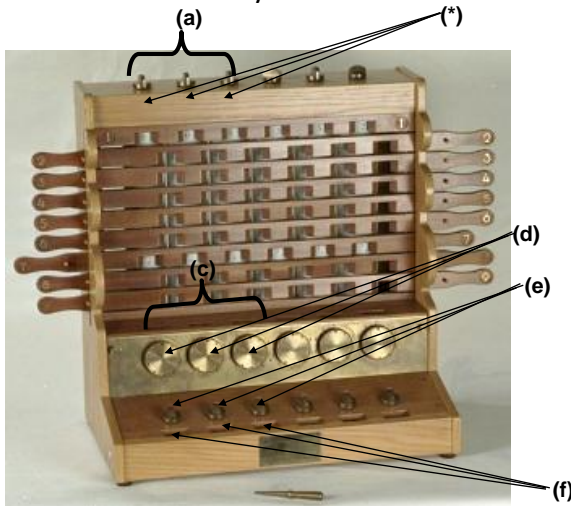


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"A History of Computing Technology" (Williams)

## Re-Creation Of Schickard's Calculating Machine

- Reconstructed by Professor Bruno Baron von Freytag:



### Associations:

- (a) & (\*)
- (c) & (d)
- (e) & (f)

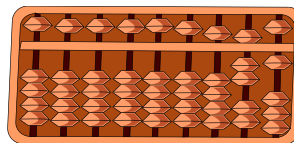
Image: <http://www.numericana.com>

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## Schickard Carry Mechanism

- Result of additions to a previous common passed in next column

00	10
01	11
02	12
03	13
04	14
05	15
06	16
07	17
08	18
09	19
10	20



Previous approaches:  
manually performed

Solution: Single toothed gear

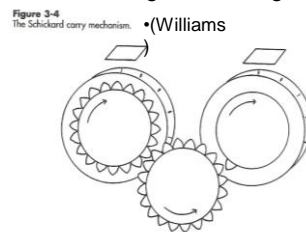


Figure 3-4  
The Schickard carry mechanism. •(Williams)

Schickard's calculator:  
automated

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## Fate Of Schickard's Calculators

- There were two
  - One was made for Kepler



- It's unknown what happened to Schickard's copy.
- It was believed that Schickard's family was wiped out in a plague and the was unceremoniously disposed of



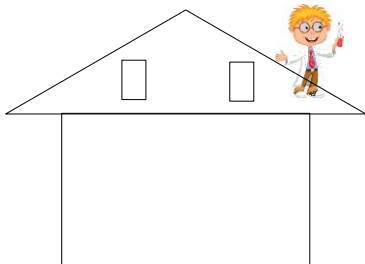
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## Blaise Pascal (1623 – 1662)



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- Born in Southern (Clermont) France
- Because of his many accomplishments some of the stories about his life were (greatly) exaggerated.



Clipart:  
colourbox.com

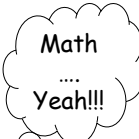
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## Blaise Pascal (2)

- Credited as the next major attempt to produce a calculating machine.
  - Initially he was credited as building the first mechanical calculator but this was disproved by Bruno Baron von Freytag Loringhoff.
- ‘Home schooled’ in the basics of reading and writing by his father Etienne Pascal.
- After learning the basics: Blaise was left to learn from reading the library of his father.



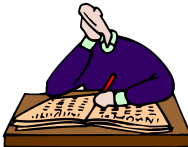
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## Pascal: Motivations

- His family were government tax collectors
- The calculations required were repetitive and rather tedious



- At 19 Pascal designed his first calculating machine (1642)
  - His attempts at finding someone to implement the design was not successful

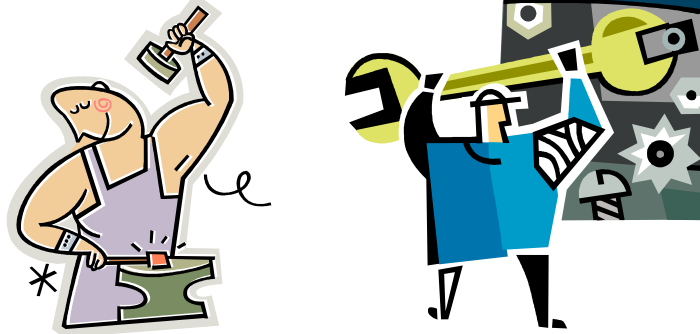


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## Pascal: Other Vocations

- After his failure at getting others to build his designs he realized that he would have to work as designer and the builder/implementer of the designs
- He trained at other vocations

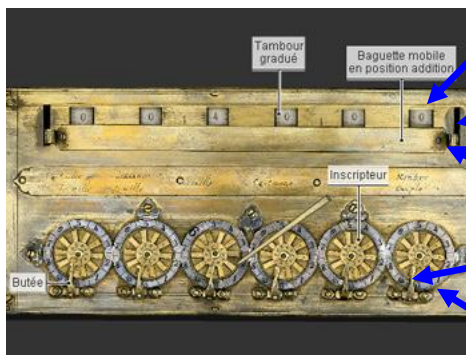


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## Pascal's First Machine: Work

- He went through nearly 50 prototypes (all based on the original design).
- In 1645 he publically presented his machine
  - Pascal's calculator (later 'Pascaline')



Result: add

Mode selector

Result: subtract

'Stopping' device

Data entry



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotary\\_dial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotary_dial)

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<http://www.laurentdumeix.fr/book-html>

## External Extra Videos: Pascaline

- Basic operations, Pascaline video #1:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvKLM\\_O1Wx0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvKLM_O1Wx0)

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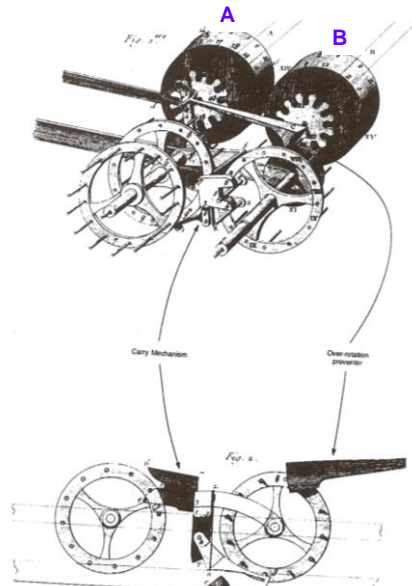
## Pascal's Machine: Carry

- Pascal realized that the gear and tooth mechanism used by Schickard was problematic.
  - (A carry propagated for more than several digits would require force such that the gears could/would be damaged).
- Instead a complex system of falling weights was employed

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## Pascal's Machine: Carry (2)



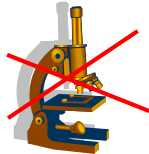
Additional details coming up in Pascaline video #2

From: A history of computing technology (Williams)

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## Pascal's Later Life

- Later in life (1650) Pascal had a life changing dream



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## External Extra Videos: Pascaline Video #2

- More advanced operations of Pascaline (e.g. nines complement arithmetic for subtractions, carry mechanism):  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3h71HAJWnVU>

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## Fate Of Pascal's Machines

- Several machines were produced but sales weren't profitable
- Few survive to today.
  - They were quite delicate
- Pascal suffered from a painful illness which led to his death at 39 (1662).



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## Gottfried Leibniz (1646 – 1716)

- Age 15: admitted to university Leipzig (law)
- Age 20: applied for his doctorate (law)
  - Declined (“Ya bother me kid...”)



“A history of computing technology” (Williams)



colourbox.com

- Doctorate awarded at the university of Altdorf



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## Challenges Faced By Leibniz, Pascal And Others



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## Leibniz's Final Machine

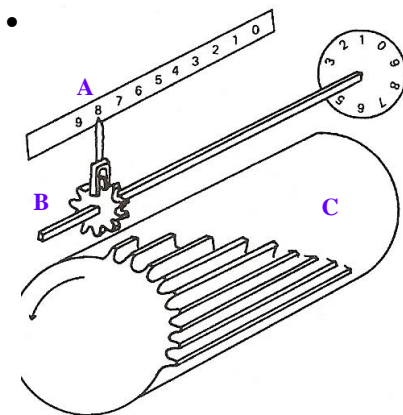
- Luckily Leibniz enlisted the aid of M. Oliver



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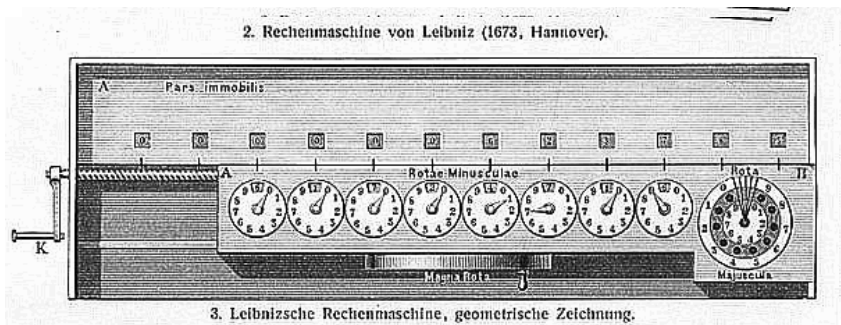
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## Leibniz's Calculating Machine



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## Leibniz's Calculating Machine (2)



• "eine Zahl von einer ganzen Reihe  
Ziffern, sie sey so lang sie wolle (nach  
proportion der Größe der Maschine)!!!" -  
Leibniz

"A number from a whole series of ciphers,  
they are as long as they want (according to  
the proportion of the size of the machine "

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Image: <http://www.rechnerlexikon.de>

## Leibniz's Calculating Machine (3)

- It used a gear based system (not single tooth gear) for carries.
- Carries were problematic.
- Ripple carry through several digits had to be manually propagated.

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## External Extra Videos: Leibniz Stepped-Drum

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kILB5k3LkwU>

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## Leibniz: End Years

- “..he (Leibniz) holds the position, perhaps more than any other post-Renaissance figure, of a man of almost universal genius.
- People like him are often very difficult to get along with, and there was an almost audible sigh of relief from his contemporaries when he finally died.”
  - Williams (History of Computing Technology)



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## External Extra Videos: Leibniz Vs. Newton

- Leibniz-Newton feud (video mostly just for fun, caution: minor gore near the end)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KQyIU10pD-A>

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## Who Invented The First True Adding Machine?

- Pope Sylvester II (946 – 1003)?



• [www.d.umn.edu](http://www.d.umn.edu)

- No it was most certainly an abacus that was referred to
- (Delicate machining wasn't possible).
- William Schickard (first: but may have been incomplete Williams and others, did the carry work?)
- Blaise Pascal (either second or the first complete)

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## Operations Available: Schickard, Leibniz And The Pascal Machines

- Addition (Schickard, Pascal, Leibniz)
- Addition and subtraction (Pascal & Leibniz)
- Multiplication and division (Leibniz)
  - Repeated additions and subtractions

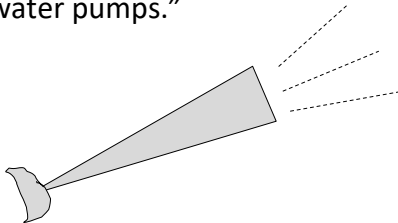
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## Samuel Morland (1625 – 1695)

- Due to the political strife in England he attended university at an older than average age.
- He received a BA from university (usual profession was in the clergy) but instead he took up Mathematics.
- Also he was a capable mechanic and invented several devices, "...ranging from calculating machinery to barometers, speaking trumpets and water pumps."



Image: "A history of computing technology" (Williams)



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## Morland's Adding/Subtracting Machine

- Carry handling (Williams):
  - Schickard: carries propagated multiple times could damage the machine
  - Pascal: the carry mechanism was delicate and sometime unreliable.
- Morland's machine implemented a partial (manual) carry



'Pocket' calculator 4"  
x 3" x 0.25"

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Re-creation from: <http://collectionsonline.nmsi.ac.uk>

## Morland's Adding/Subtracting Machine

- (Auto carry Morland machine)
  - "As far as the author is aware, no instruments of this design were actually constructed or if they were, none survived to modern times" (Williams)
- Morland also designed another machine for multiplication, division, square and cube roots
  - Based on Napier's bones (circular)

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## External Extra Videos: Morland Machine

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJ7cscFVNFO>

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## René Grillet

- “Very little is known about René Grillet or his accomplishments...” (Williams)
  - Birth? Death?
  - One source: He was appointed clockmaker to very prestigious position to a royal!
  - Second source: His working machine was exhibited in county fairs for a silver (Williams)
- In 1678 he published information about his calculating machine.
- Unfortunately the article was short on details (“marketing brochure”)

It does it all!

*Here's how you can get one...*

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## René Grillet (2)

- Some additional details came from a manuscript from Charles Babbage (discovered by Michael R. Williams).
  - As compared to Morland's machine:
  - Morland's machine had the more useful mechanism Napier's bones (multiplication) while Grillet's had the larger capacity adding mechanism.

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## Commercially Produced Machines

- These machines that achieved (varying degrees of) commercial success and were based on the older designs:
  - The Thomas Arithmometer
  - Baldwin-Odhner Machines
  - Key-Driven Machines: Comptometers

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## The Thomas Arithmometer (1820s ~1914)

- M. Charles Xavier Thomas de Colmar applied modern engineering and design practices to the Leibniz mechanism.



Image: [www.cis.cornell.edu](http://www.cis.cornell.edu)

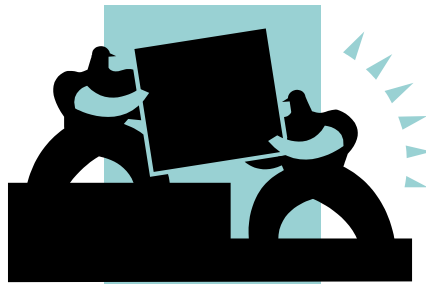
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## The Thomas Arithmometer (1820s ~1914): 2

- Thomas created an industry in which mechanical devices were used to aid in calculation (Williams).
- However the device was fairly large:
  - Big foot print
  - Not very portable



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## External Extra Videos: The Thomas Arithmometer

- Besides showing how the Arithmometer works it shows how Leibniz's stepped drum design is employed inside the device
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8DVTaeyXK4>

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## Baldwin-Odhner Machines (1885 - ~1965)

- It consisted of two different sets of machines
  - US: Frank S. Baldwin (Baldwin machines: America)
  - Russia: W.T. Odhner (Odhner machines: Europe)
- They used a variable toothed gear (# of protruding 'teeth')

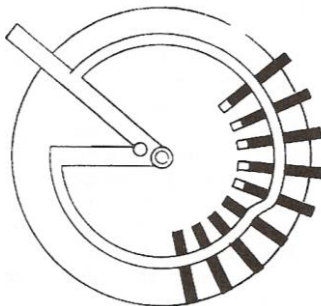


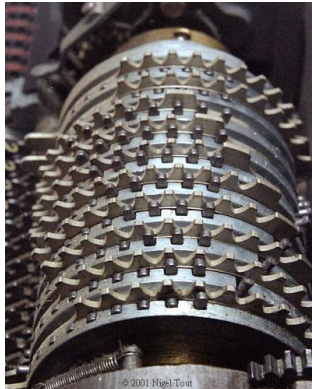
Image: "A History of Computing Technology" (Williams)

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## Baldwin-Odhner Machines (1885): 2

- It was a 4 function calculator that could now sit on a corner of a desk

Baldwin-Odhner



[www.vintagecalculators.com](http://www.vintagecalculators.com)

Leibniz



[www.teachingcollegemath.com](http://www.teachingcollegemath.com)

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## Baldwin-Odhner Machines (1885): 3

- Even with the improvements of the other machines (Arithmometer and the Baldwin-Odhner Machines), the UI (User Interface) was still too awkward and time consuming for general office tasks (e.g., adding up long columns of numbers).

Example balance sheet		
<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>
Inventory \$100k		Short term funds \$125M
Machinery \$50M		Bonds \$25M
Furniture \$15k		Deferred taxes \$15k

Incorrec because account (propo time)

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ +58 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 + 8 = 17 \\ 2 + 5 = 7 \\ \hline 29 \end{array}$$

1

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ +58 \\ \hline 87 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 + 8 = 17 \\ 1 \quad 2 + 5 = 7 \\ \hline 87 \end{array}$$

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## Baldwin-Odhner Machines (1885): 4

- Example of data entry with an Odhner machine (non-key driven)

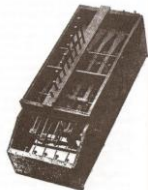


Image: <https://ca.wikipedia.org> (last accessed Jan 2016)

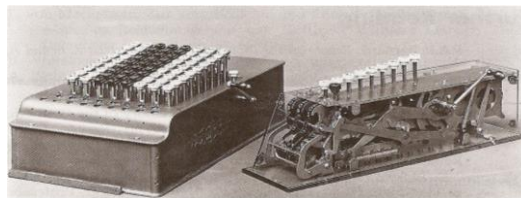
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## Key-Driven Machines

- Mr. Dorr E. Felt was the person who made a functional key driven machine “Comptometers”:
  - Prototype completed N.Y.D.: 1885:
  - First fully working model completed: Autumn 1886



“Macaroni box”



Production model

James Tam

Images: “A History of Computing Technology” (Williams)

## Key-Driven Machines (2)

- “Felt was able to speed up the addition operation by an order of magnitude above the times available with other mechanical calculators” – A History of Computing Technology (Williams) p. 151

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## External Extra Videos: Comptometer Video #1

- External operations & explanation of the input and display mechanism: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l41k4q755yE>

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## External Extra Videos: Comptometer Video #2

- Internal mechanisms:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8DVTaeyXK4>

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## After This Section You Should Now Know

- Who were some of the people behind the early mechanical computers and when they lived
- The appearance and general operation of these mechanical machines
- What was the one major challenge faced in the design of all the early calculating machines (Schickard – Grillet)
- William Schickard's calculator
  - How were Napier's bones employed
  - How did carries get propagated from one digit to another
  - What was the limit on the carry and how was it deal with
  - The eventual fate of Schickard's calculators
- Who invented the first true adding machine

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## After This Section You Should Now Know (2)

- Events from Pascal's early childhood background, the events that lead up to the design and eventual development of his Pascaline and the end of his life
- The Pascaline
  - How the Pascaline is operated in order to perform an operation and what operations were possible
  - How a carry is propagated between digits
- The eventual fate of Pascal and his machines
- How the stepped drum was implemented in Leibniz's calculating machine
- How the partial carry approach for Morland's adding (subtracting) machine worked

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## After This Section You Should Now Know (3)

- The approximate date in which Grillet published work on his calculating machine
- What were the three commercially produced mechanical calculators and roughly when were they available
- The impact of the Thomas Arithmometer
- How the variable toothed gear mechanism in the Baldwin-Odhner Machines worked and the benefit of this design
- What was the advantage of the key-driven machines
- The history behind the development of the first key driven machine

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