

**Association Nationale des Collectionneurs
de
Machines à Écrire
et de
Machine à Calculer**

Planimètres

Serge Savoysky, D ès Sc

Les planimètres :

- Quelques objets
 - ▼ Ancêtres
 - ▼ Première publication
 - ▼ Planimètres polaires et linéaires
 - ▼ Willis et Prytz
- Un soupçon de théorie
- Publicité récente.

D'après Baxandall, 1975 : J M Hermann, 1814.

The invention of the first instrument for directly measuring an area bounded by an irregular curve appears to have been made by the Bavarian engineer, J M Hermann, in 1814. It was improved by Lämmle in 1816,

and actually constructed in 1817. Tito Gonella of Florence in 1824 invented independently a similar instrument. It embodied a recording wheel which rolled on the surface of a cone, the angular motion of the wheel relative to that of the cone varying with the distance of the wheel from the apex of the cone. The position of the wheel on the cone was made to vary according to the length of the ordinate of the curve, thus the total angular rotation of the recording wheel gave a measure of area. Gonella soon afterwards replaced the cone by a disc. He had one instrument made, but found it impossible to obtain that accuracy in construction which would ensure trustworthy results.

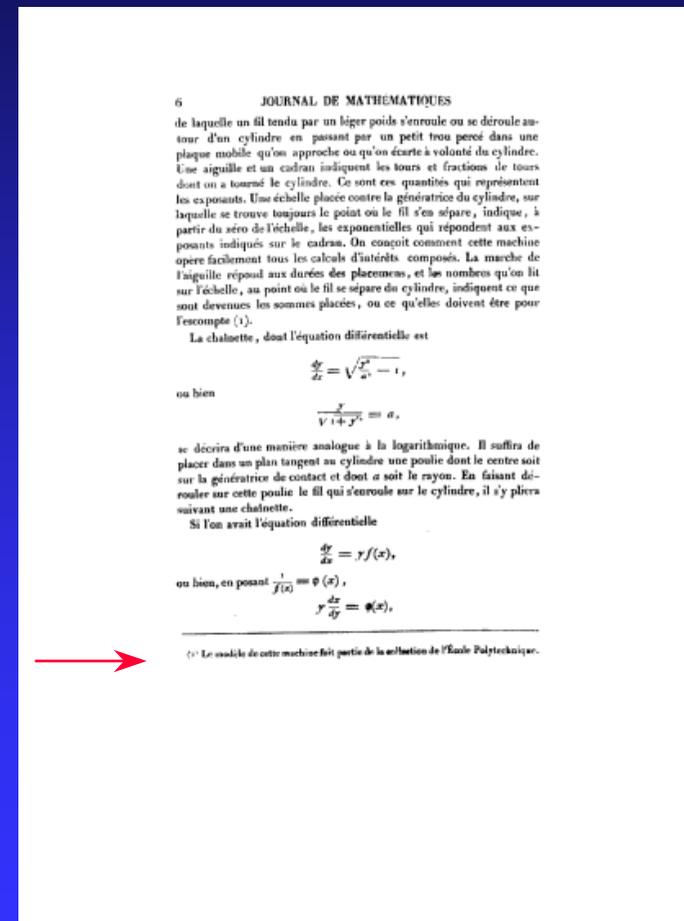
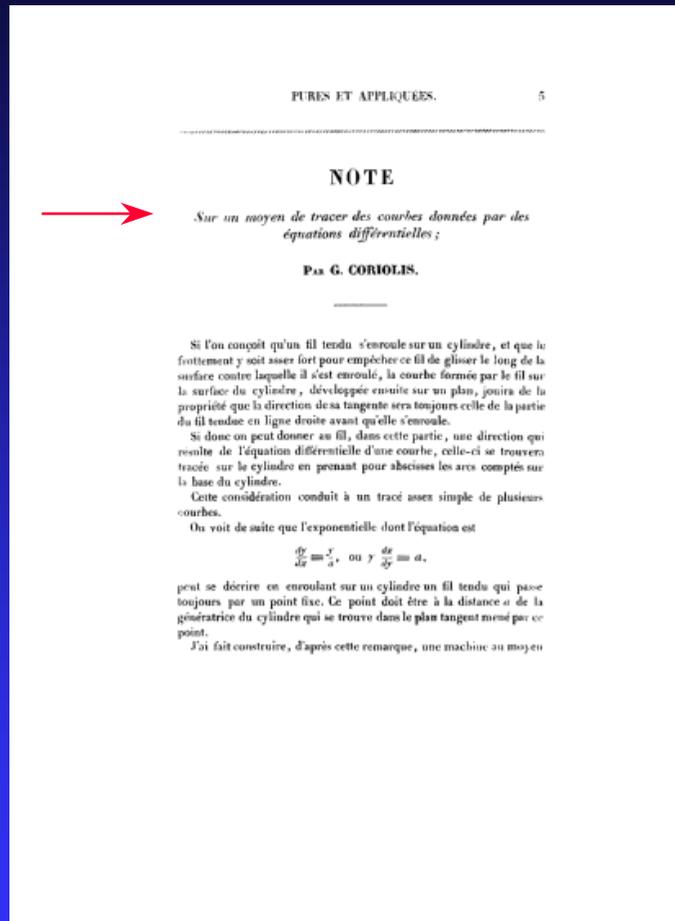
D'après Deutsches Museum, 1925 : G. Zobel, 1815

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B. Die Entwicklung des Planimeters. Die zur mechanischen Ausmessung unregelmäßiger Flächenstücke dienenden Instrumente sind in folgenden Entwicklungsstufen dargeboten: Ein Planimeter (1815) von Georg Zobel und Jos. Müller in München, ein älteres Haarplanimeter sowie ein Linearplanimeter von Wetli-Hansen, das erste Polar-Planimeter von Amsler, Momentenplanimeter von Amsler-Laffon, Schlitten- und Universalplanimeter von Ott, Polarplanimeter, das Prytz'sche Stangenplanimeter, Kugelplanimeter und Kompensationsplanimeter von Coradi. Ein großes Kugelrollplanimeter (nach Amsler) dient zur Vorführung dieser Meßinstrumente auf dem in der Mitte des Saales befindlichen Tisch.

would ensure trustworthy results.

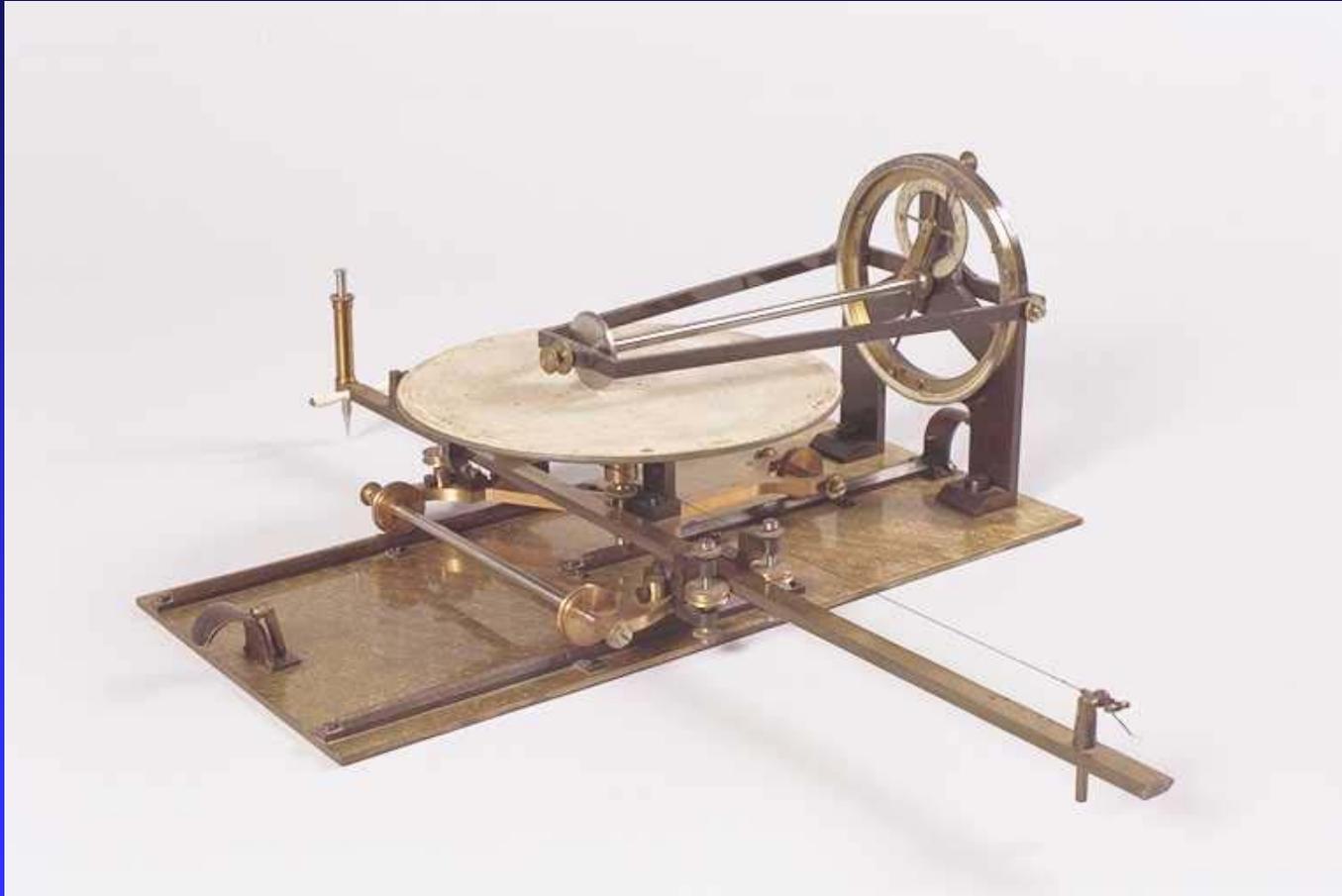
Coriolis, Journal de Mathématiques, 1836.



Scheiben-Planimeter von Johannes Oppikofer, Heinrich Rudolf Ernst, Kaspar Wetli und Georg Christoph Starke.

Coll. : Technik Museums der Technischen Universität Delft

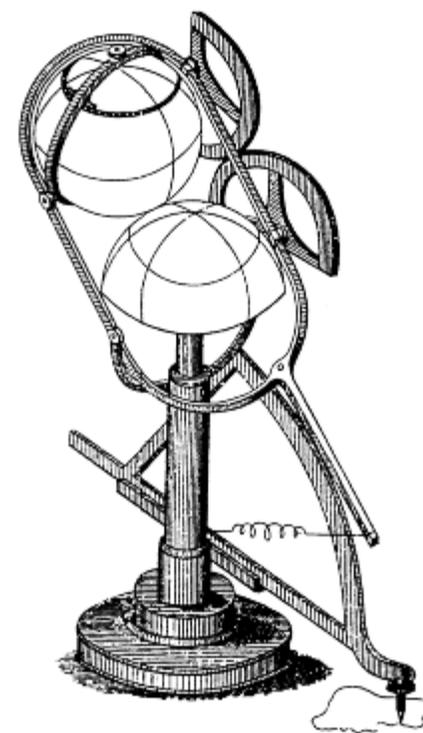
Es wurde zwischen 1850 und 1870 bei Starke in Wien produziert.



During the first half of the Nineteenth Century, the need for an instrument that would accurately measure area inspired several ingenious devices. Planimeters previous to Amsler's invention were either inaccurate, difficult to use, or cumbersome. The inventors were in good company -- one of them was J. C. Maxwell, of electromagnetic theory fame.

This planimeter consists of a fixed hemisphere and a sphere of the same radius. The motion of the tracer point causes the sphere to roll on the hemisphere. Exactly how this translates into area is far from obvious! The details (including this picture) are in Maxwell's paper *Description of a New Form of Platometer, an Instrument for measuring the Areas of Plane Figures drawn on Paper* (Maxwell's Collected Papers, v. I, p. 230). Maxwell learned of Amsler's planimeter after this article was accepted, but before it appeared. Without even seeing a working model, Maxwell immediately realized the significance of Amsler's invention and had the editor of the journal add the following to the end of the article:

Maxwell's Planimeter, 1855

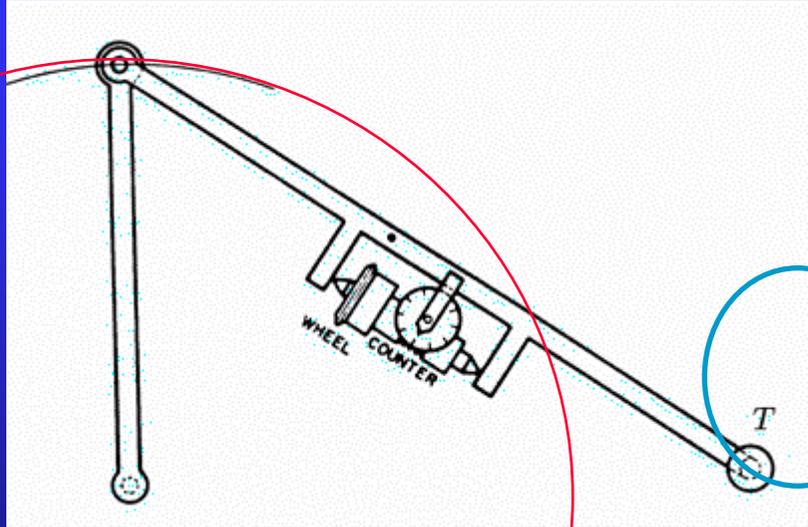


Reconnaissance par Maxwell de l'excellence du planimètre polaire

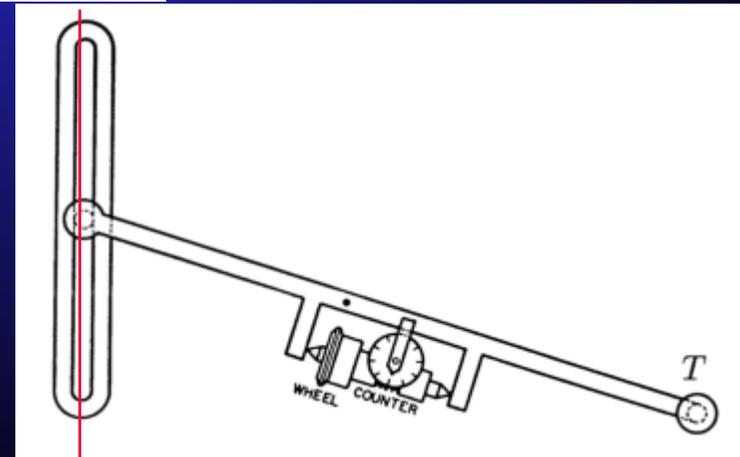
Since the design of the above instrument was submitted to the Society of Arts, I have met with a description of an instrument combining simplicity of construction with the power of adaptation to designs of any size, and at the same time more portable than any other instrument of its kind. I think that its simplicity, and the beauty of the principle on which it acts, render it worth the attention of engineers and mechanists, whether practical or theoretical.

-- J. C. Maxwell, 1856

Planimètres polaires et linéaires, principes



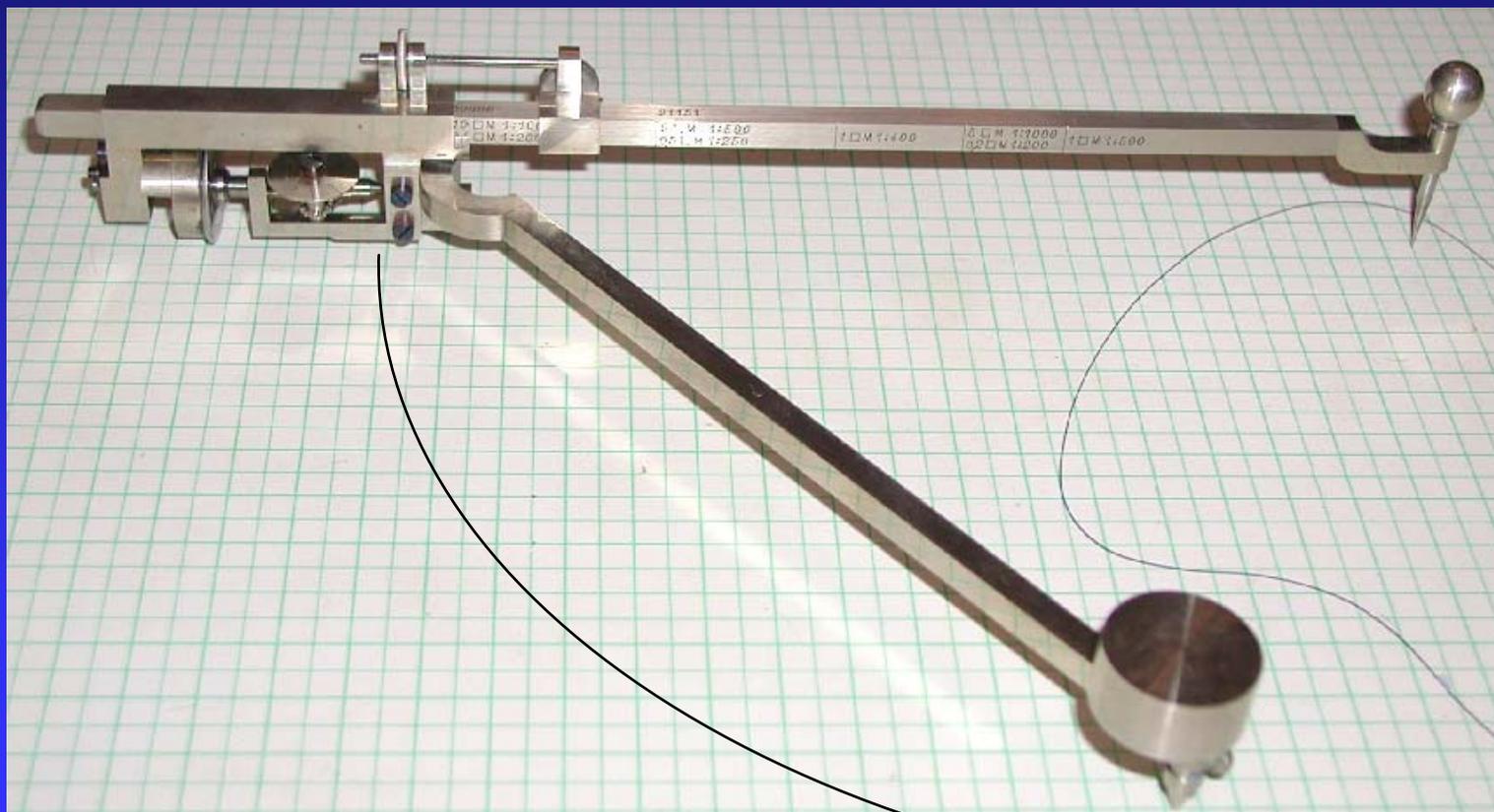
Γ et Γ' quelconques,
bras traceur invariant



Nom : **Amsler** (Coll. SS n°340).

Année : 1880.

Type : Planimètre polaire.

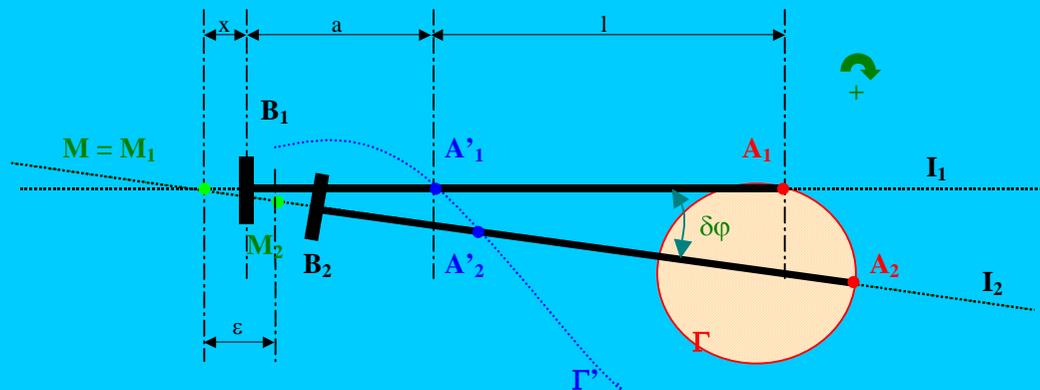
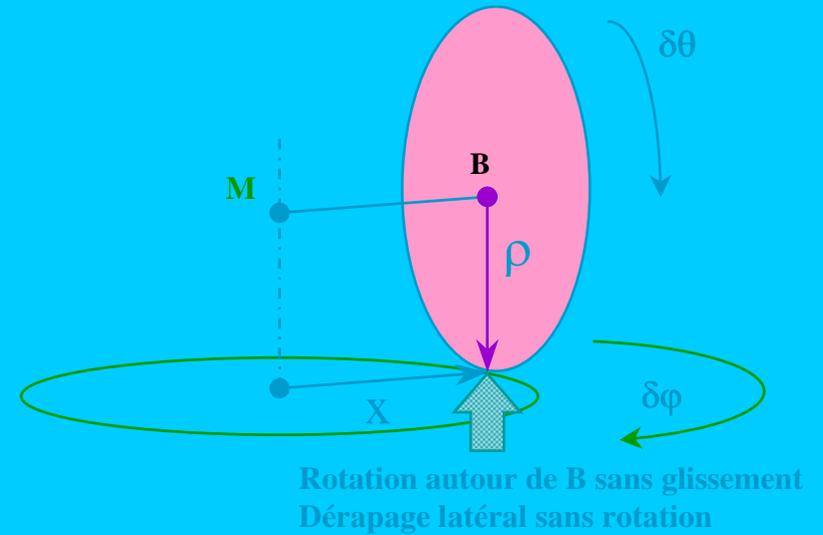


Planimètres à bras de longueur constante

Éléments théoriques

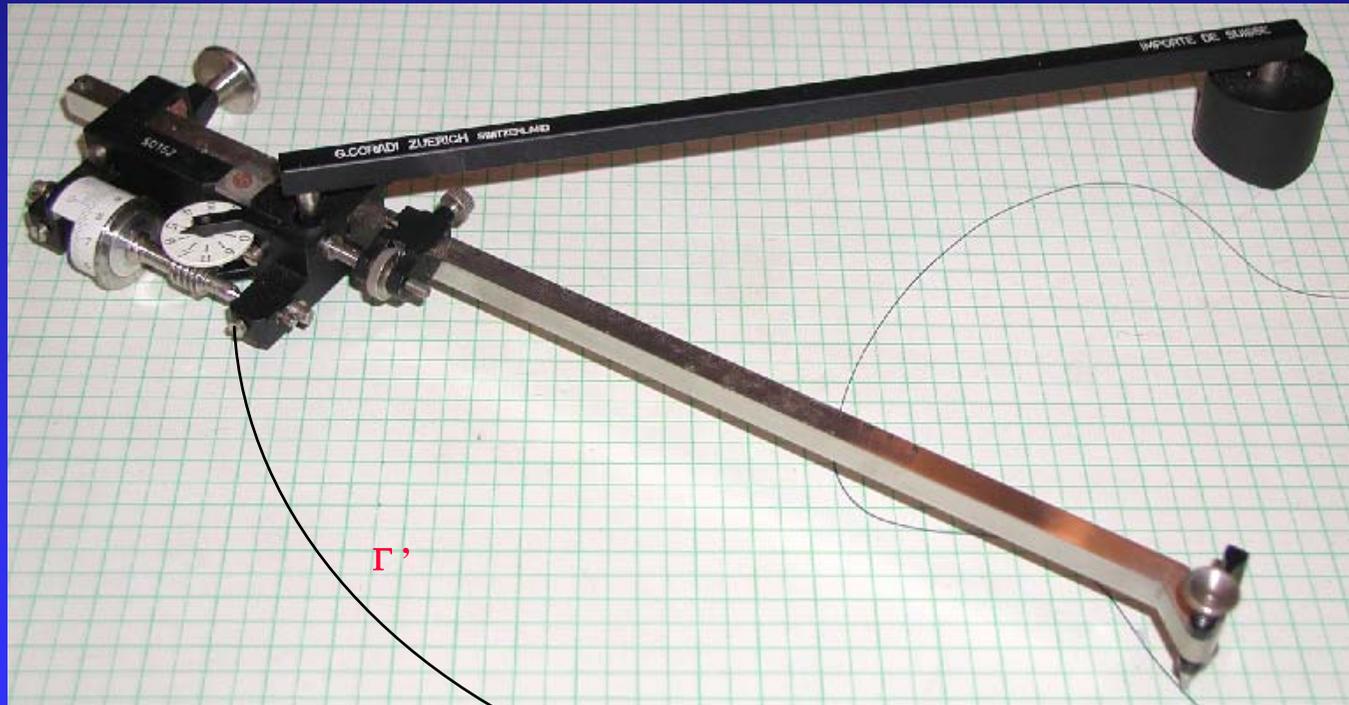
$$S \equiv (l^2 + 2al) \frac{(\varphi_f - \varphi_i)}{2} + l \int_{\varphi_i}^{\varphi_f} x \cdot \delta\varphi$$

$$x \delta\varphi = \rho \delta\theta$$



Nom : **Coradi** (Coll. SS n°157). Date : 1959.
Type : Planimètre polaire compensateur.
Constructeur : Coradi G. *Zuerich, Switzerland.*

Référence : n°50512.



Nom : **Coradi** (Coll. SS n°480).

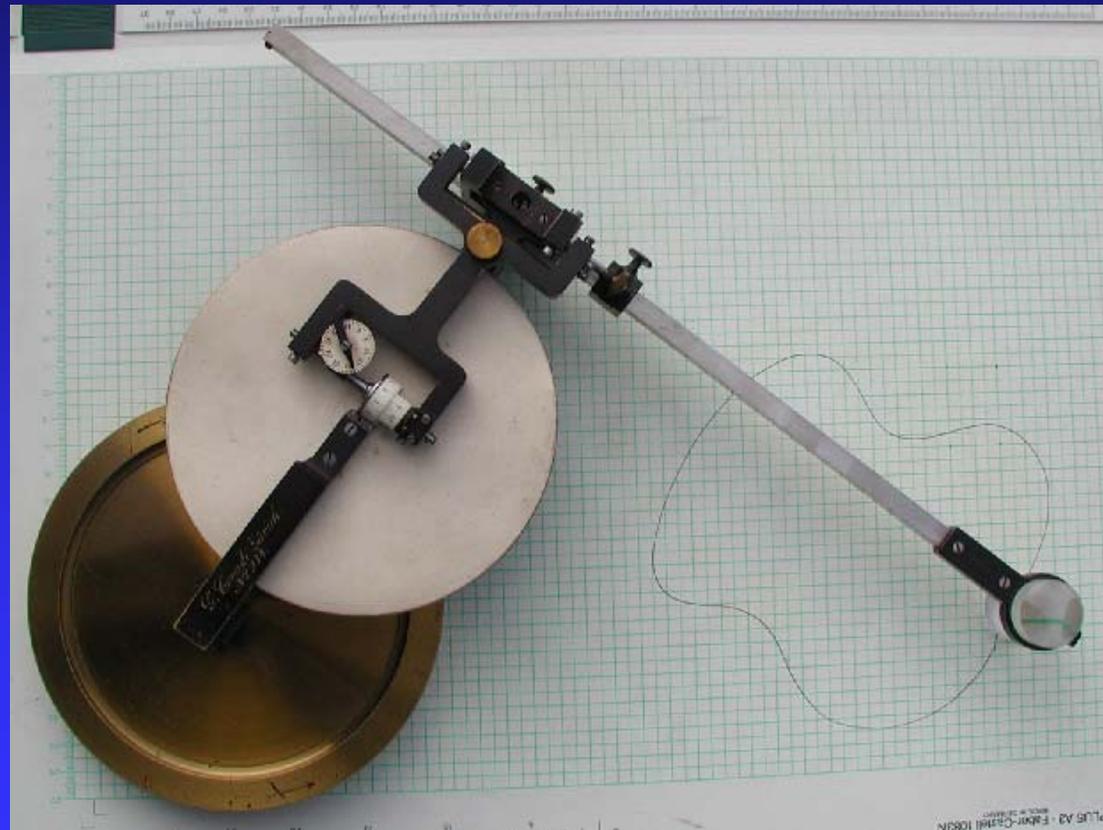
Année : 1895.

Type : Planimètre à disque.

Auteur : G. Coradi. Zürich.

Constructeur : G. Coradi. Zürich.

Références : n°934.



Nom : **Ott** (Coll. SS n°327). Année : 1958.

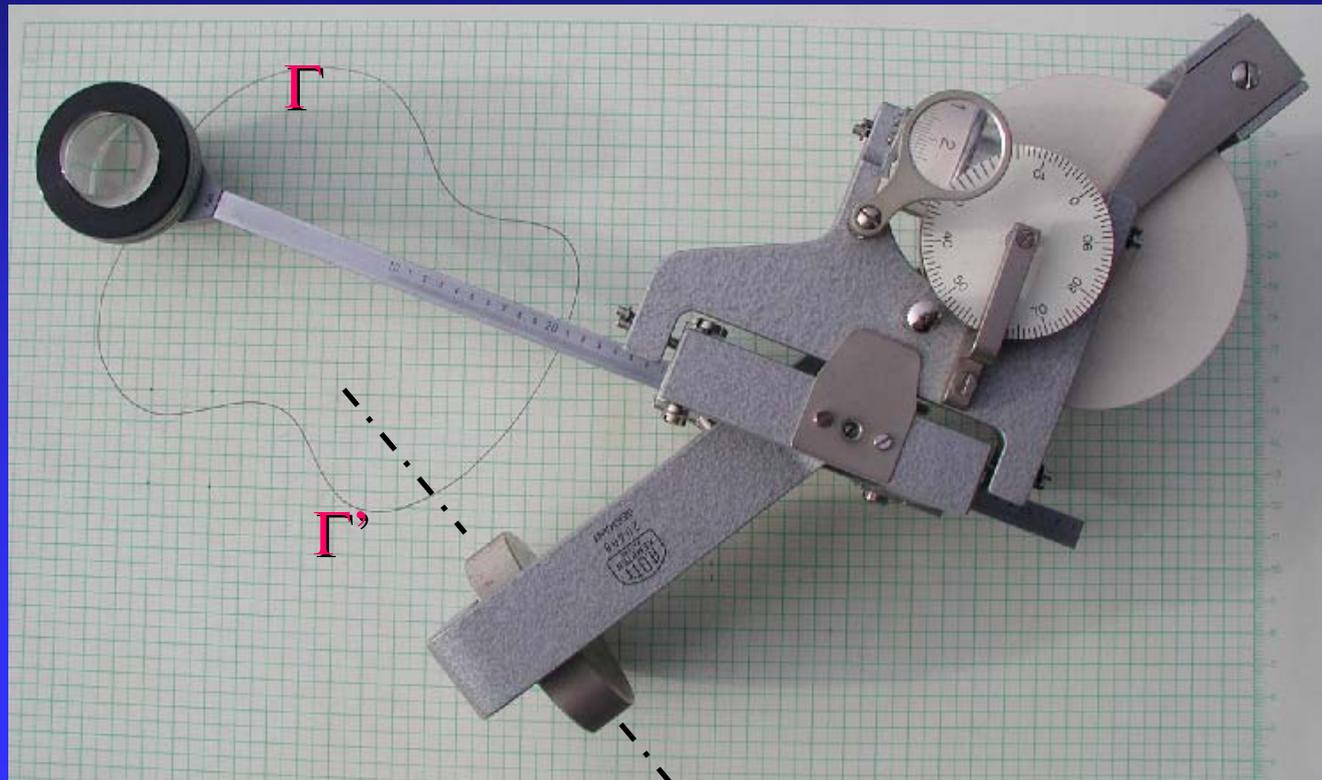
Type : Planimètre linéaire à disque, modèle 131L/45.

Auteur : Ott (A.).

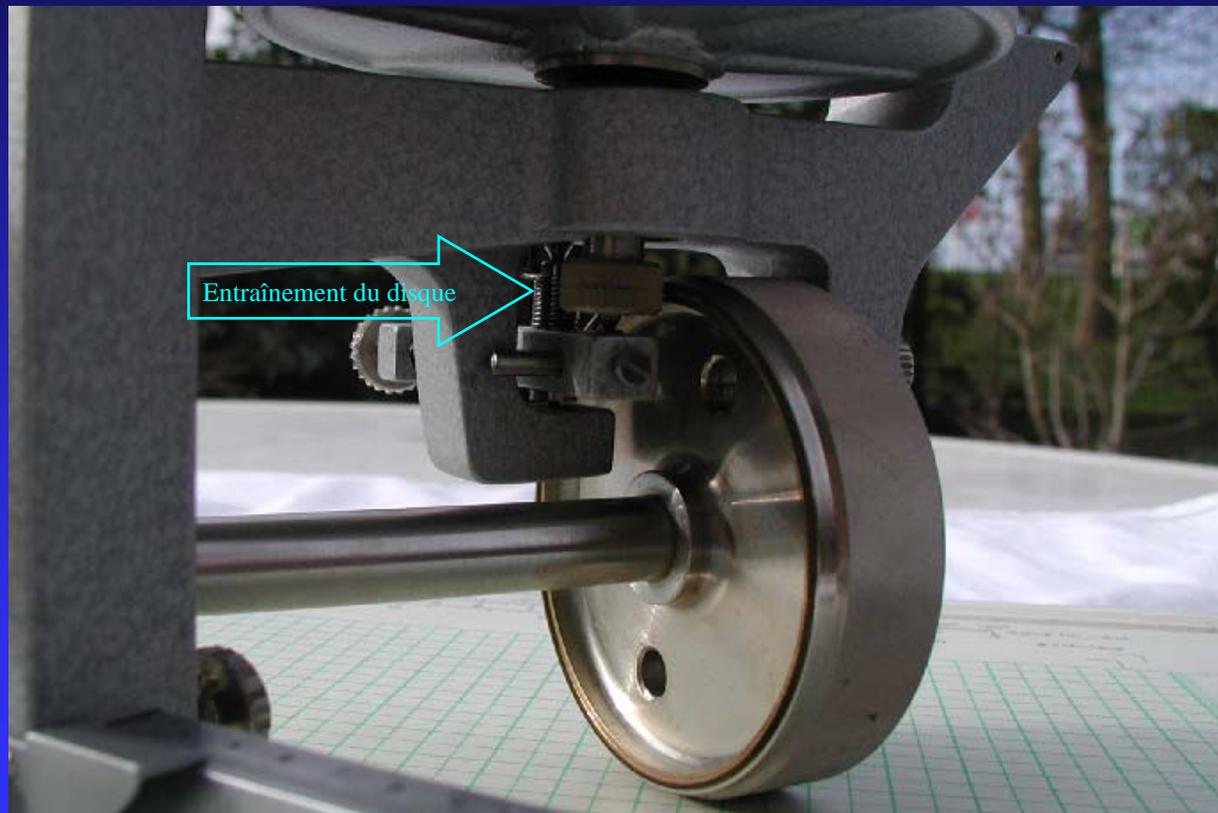
Constructeur : Ott. Bayern.

Vendeur : Société de vente d'instruments d'optique et de précision. 41 av. de

Villiers. Paris 17.



Nom : **Ott** (Coll. SS n°327). Détail de l'entraînement du disque.



Pictures of Prytz Planimeters (WEB site)

Planimeters of this type were manufactured commercially starting in 1887 by the Copenhagen firm of Cornelius Knudsen.



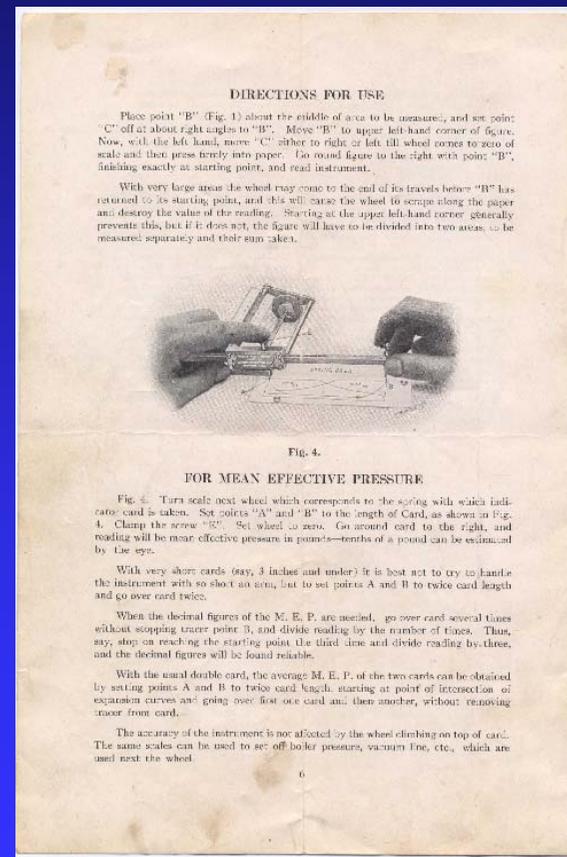
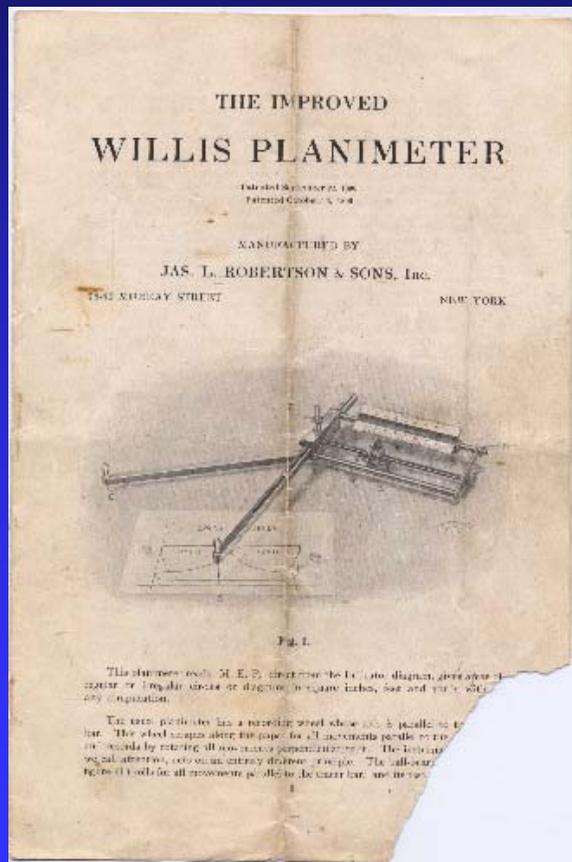
Nom : Improved **Willis** Planimeter (Coll. SS n°494).

Époque probable : 1901/1920.

Type : Planimètre à roulette tranchante.

Auteur. : Willis. Références : N°8191. Patented September 22, 1896, October 6,

1896, April 23, 1901.



**Improved Willis Planimeter with 3 patent dates ranging from 1896-1901.
Manufactured by James L. Robertson & Sons Inc., New York. (WEB Site)**



Place des planimètres dans les techniques d'intégration.

Objet de l'étude



Place des planimètres dans les techniques d'intégration.

Objet de l'étude

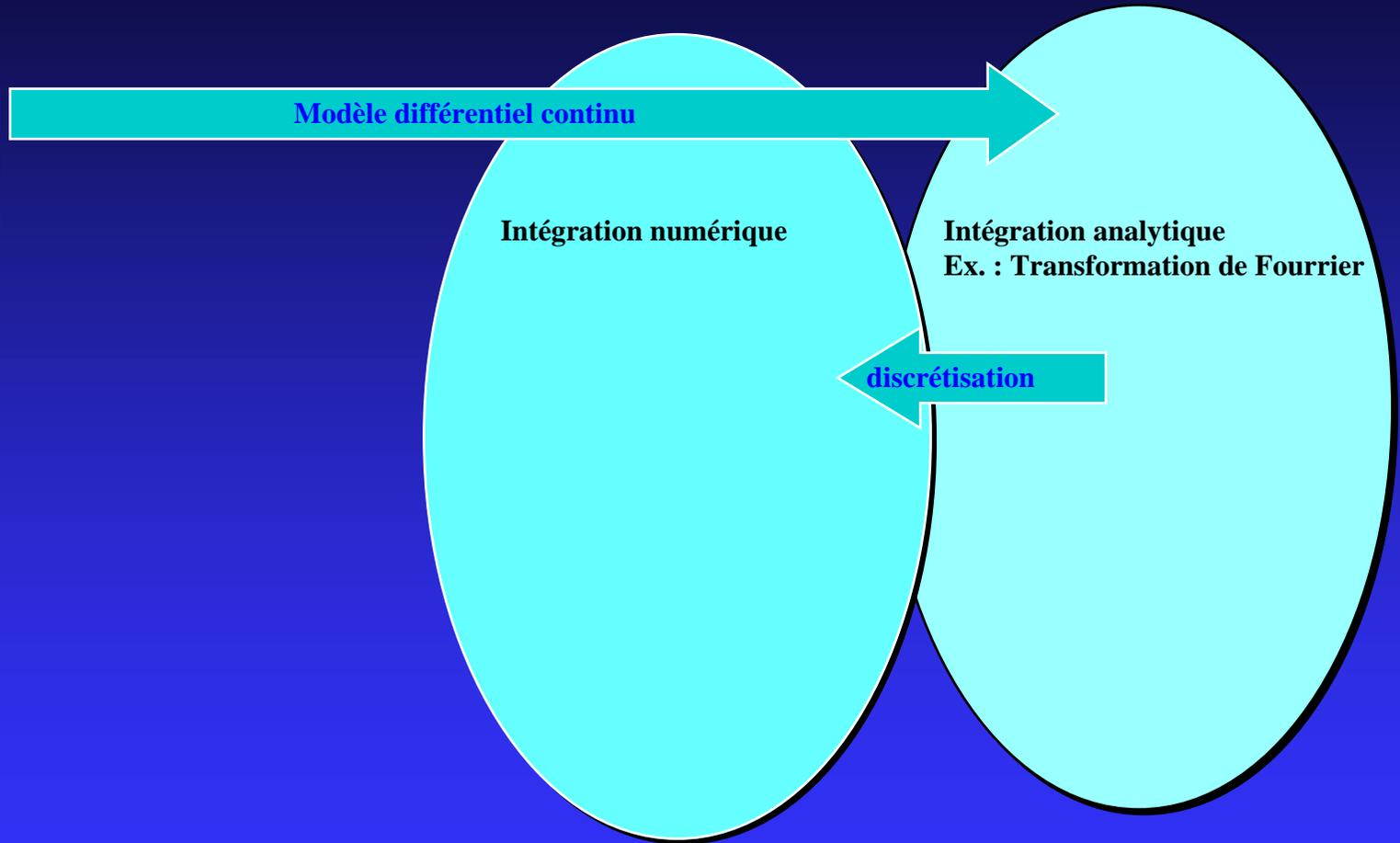


Modèle différentiel continu

Intégration analytique
Ex. : Transformation de Fourier

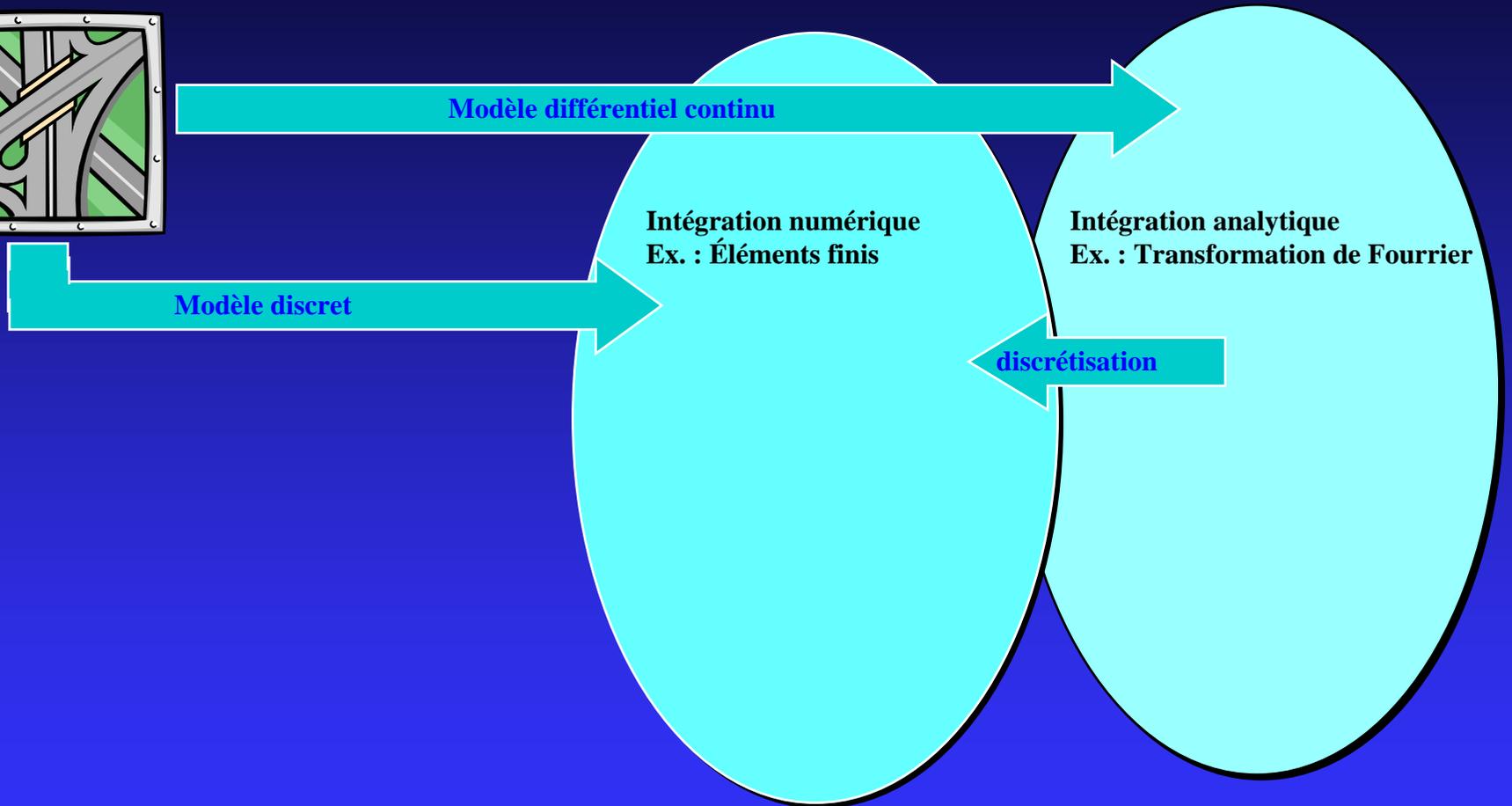
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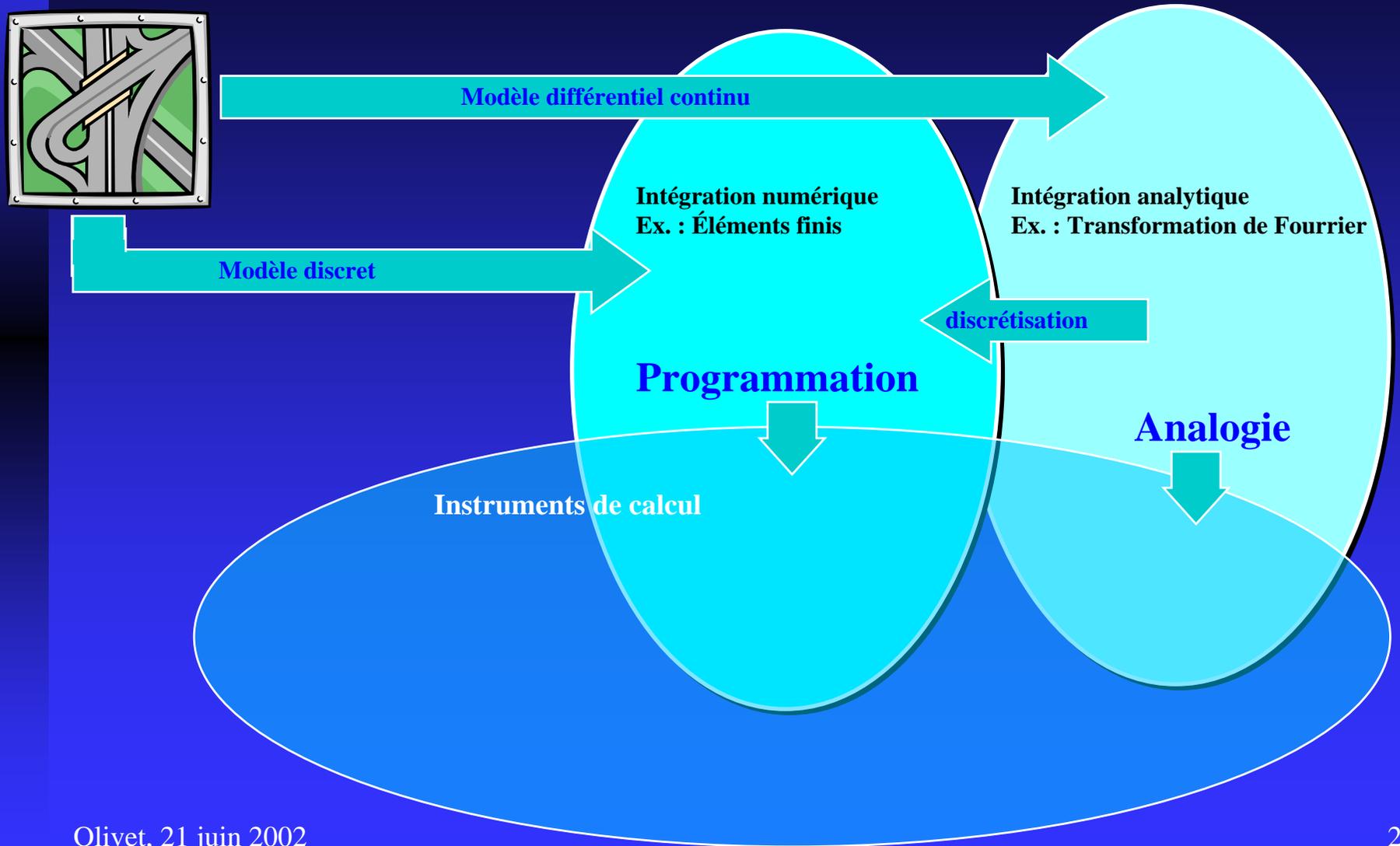
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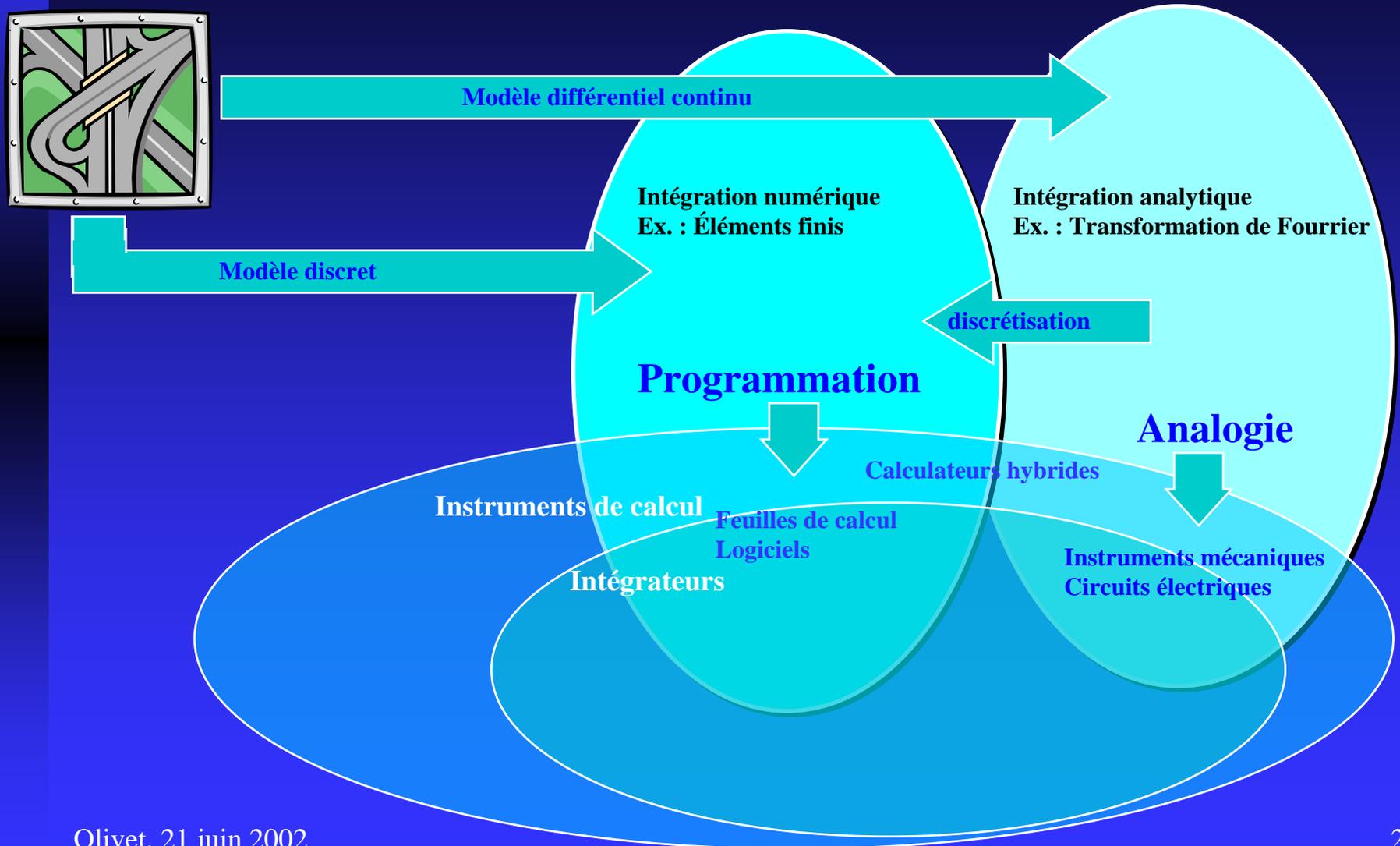
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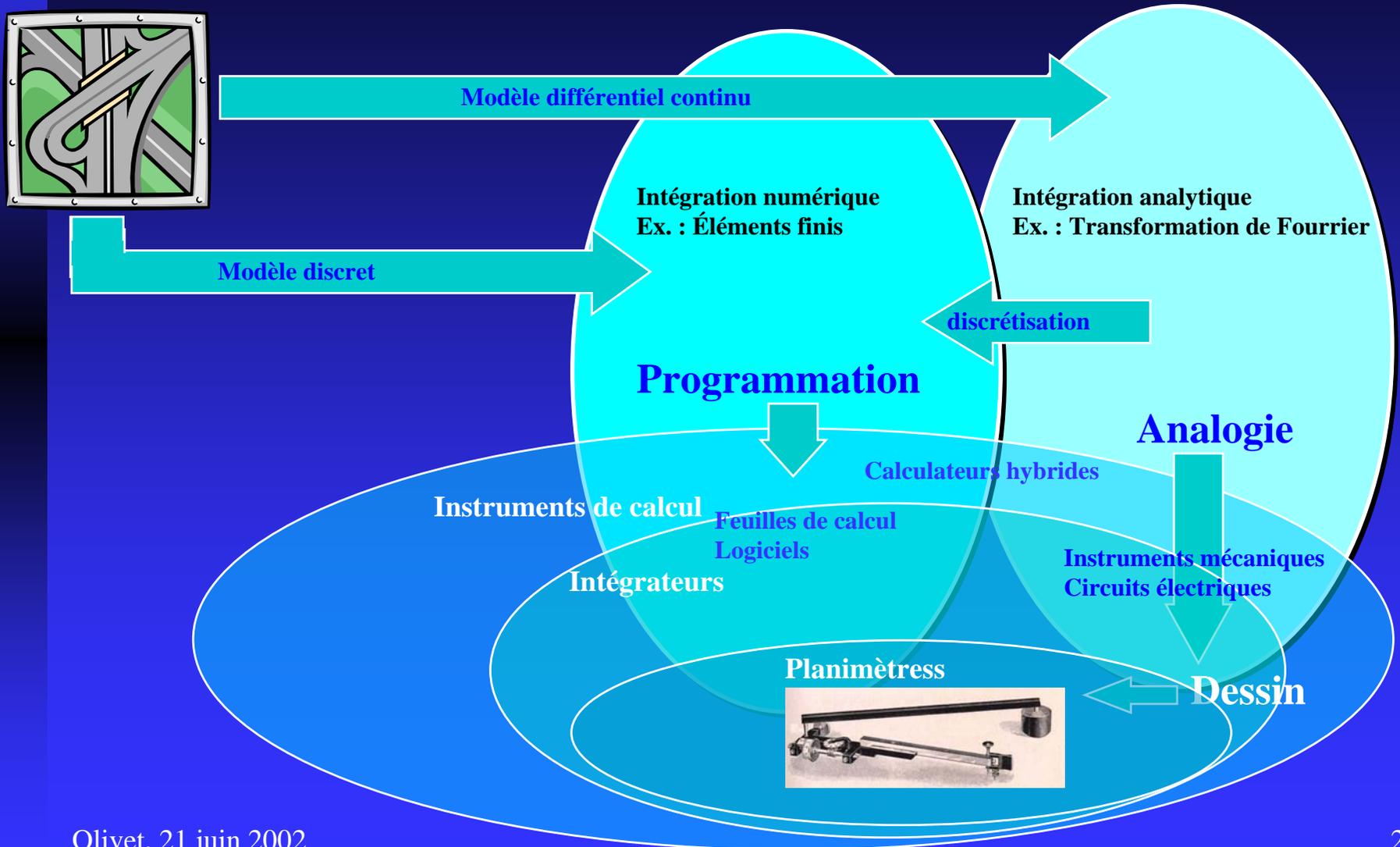
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Place des planimètres dans les techniques d'intégration.

Objet de l'étude



LASICO

Mechanical Polar Planimeter Models Series 10, 20 and 30



Merci de votre attention...

Questions ?