Let $\backslash(\mathrm{D} \backslash)$ be a totally ordered integral domain. We study partial orders on the rings $\backslash(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{Di} \backslash)$ and $\backslash(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{Di}+\mathrm{Dj}+\mathrm{Dk} \backslash)$, where $\backslash\left(\mathrm{i}^{\wedge}\{2\}=\mathrm{j}^{\wedge}\{2\}=\mathrm{k}^{\wedge}\{2\}=-1 \backslash\right)$.

