Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Lenin Prospekt 7, Moscow)

### August 1964

2-8. International Assoc., Applied Psychology, 15th congr., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. (Inst. of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Askerceva 12, Ljubljana)

14-19. Soil Scientists tour of the Soviet Union to precede congress. (Acad. of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Lenin Prospekt 7, Moscow)

31–9. Soil Scientists, 8th intern. congr., Bucharest, Rumania. (Acad. of the Rumanian People's Republic, Calea Victoriei 125, Bucharest)

26-3. Electron Microscope Societies, intern. 3rd European conf., Prague, Czechoslovakia. (Czechoslovak Acad. of Sciences, Narodní Tr. 3, Prague 1)

#### September 1964

15-20. Pharmacists, Yugoslav, 4th congr., Opatija. (Yugoslav Acad. of Sciences and Arts, Zrinski trg. 11, Zagreb 1) 28-4. Cardiology, 14th European congr., Prague, Czechoslovakia. (H. Kafka, Karlovo nam. 31, Prague 2)

30-4. Spectroscopy, 11th intern. conf. Belgrade, Yugoslavia. (11th Colloquium Spectroscopicum Internationale, Sekretarijat, Prirodno-matematicki fakultet, Fizickohemijsky zavod. Beograd, Studentski trg. 16, Blok "C" Yugoslavia)

## September 1964 (no dates)

**Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences**, 7th intern. congr., Moscow, U.S.S.R. (Acad. of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Lenin Prospekt 7, Moscow)

**Ophthalmological** Soc., 28th annual congr., Kosice, Czechoslovakia. (Ophthalmological Diseases Clinic, Medical Faculty, P.J. Safarki Univ., Ratislavova 41, Kosice)

**Polarography** in chemotherapy, biochemistry, and biology, 2nd Jena symp., Jena, East Germany. (Inst. for Microbiology and Experimental Therapy, Reuthenbergstrasse 11, Jena)

#### September-October 1964

Pathophysiologists, 1st all-union congr., Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. (I. R. Petrov, All-Union Soc. of Pathophysiologists, Moscow)

### 1964 (no dates)

Animal Blood Group, 9th conf., Czechoslovakia. (Czechoslovak Acad. of Sciences, Narodní Tr. 3, Prague 1)

**Ophthalmologists**, 29th Polish congr., Krakow, Poland. (M. Wilczek, ul. Slawkowska m. 3, Krakow)

High Energy Nuclear Physics, 12th intern. conf., Moscow. (I. E. Tamm, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., B. Kaluzhskaya 14, Moscow)

Inquiries on the following meetings should be addressed to the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Lenin Prospekt 7, Moscow:

Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, 2nd all-union congr., Moscow. (Dept. of Technical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.)

5 JULY 1963

Microelements and Natural Radioactivity in Soils, inter-VUZ conf., U.S.S.R. Neurocybernetics, 2nd all-union conf., Kiev, U.S.S.R.

Zoologists, 2nd conf., Krasnodarsk, U.S.S.R.

## Forthcoming Events

#### July

24–27. Nucleon Structures, intern. conf., Stanford, Calif. (R. Hofstader, Dept. of Physics, Stanford Univ., Stanford)

25. Chemotherapy, 1st intern. meeting, Stuttgart, Germany. (H. P. Kuemmerle, Postfach 3030, Stuttgart 1)

25-26. Veterinary Toxicology, conf., New York, N.Y. (K. L. Gabriel, School of Veterinary Medicine, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia)

27-3. Institute of **Religion in an Age of** Science, 10th conf., Portsmouth, N.H. (Inst. of Religion in an Age of Science, 280 Newton St., Brookline 46, Mass.)

28-1. American Veterinary Medical
Assoc. 100th annual, New York. (AVMA,
600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.)
28-3. Pediatrics, 7th Pan American

28-3. Pediatrics, 7th Pan American congr., Quito, Ecuador. (J. Vallarino, P.O. Box 2269, Quito)

29-1. International **Psycho-Analytical** Assoc., 23rd congr., Stockholm, Sweden. (E. R. Zetzel, Intern. Psycho-Analytical Assoc., 14 Hubbard Pl., Cambridge 38, Mass.)

29-3. Global Impacts of Microbiology, intern. conf., Stockholm, Sweden. (M. Tveit, Swedish Sugar Corp., Arlöv, Sweden)

29-9. Chemicals and Paper, 1st annual conf., Appleton, Wis. (Inst. of Paper Chemistry, Appleton)

#### August

1-6. Group **Psychotherapy**, 3rd intern. congr., Milan, Italy. (P.O. Box 311, Beacon, N.Y.)

3-7. Contact Lens, 2nd world congr., Chicago, Ill. (H. G. Klene, 18 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3)

3-10. International **Esperanto** Congr., Sofia, Bulgaria. (R. A. Lewin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.)

4-7. Heat Transfer, 6th natl. conf., Boston, Mass. (D. Q. Kern, 7016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio)

4-9. Aerospace Support, intern. conf. and exhibit, Washington, D.C. (I.E.E.E., Box 6635, Washington 9)

5-7. Western **Resources** Conf., 5th annual, Fort Collins, Colo. (N. Evans, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins)

5-9. Lattice Dynamics, intern. conf., Copenhagen, Denmark. (S. Lundqvist, Dept. of Mathematical Physics, Chalmers Univ. of Technology, Gibraltargatan 58, Göteborg S, Sweden)

5-23. Relativity in College **Physics**, Ithaca, N.Y. (T. J. Peterson, Jr., Dept. of Physics, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.) 5-30. **Engineering Foundation** Research

5-30. Engineering Foundation Research Conf., Andover, N.H. (H. K. Work, Engineering Foundation, 345 E. 47 St., New York 17)

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and any distress condition triggers a continuous tone, both adjustable for desired volume. For connection of the Viso-Monitor to a hospital call system, an oscilloscope, or the Remote Indicator unit, plug-in jacks are provided on the rear of the main unit.--R.L.B. (Sanborn Co., Medical Div., Dept. S786, 175 Wyman St., Waltham 54, Mass.)

**Temperature-instrumented** soldering tool provides both temperature control and temperature indication. The device is comprised of a soldering pencil having a 5-ft cord that plugs into an individual temperature control and indication box. The latter includes a power switch, indicator lamp, and fuse; a continuously variable temperature control; and an indicating instrument calibrated in both 0 to 650°F and the corresponding Celsius-scale indications. With this tool it is said to be possible to predetermine and specify a temperature high enough to assure optimum flux utilization without endangering the supporting structures of substrates or the operating characteristics of temperaturesensitive components .--- J.s. (Royco Instruments, Inc., Dept. S799, 440 Olive St., Palo Alto 6, Calif.)

**High-temperature** tube furnace (model CT-215) produces controlled temperatures from 2000° to 5500°F. It can be heated to its maximum temperature in 55 min and is said to respond rapidly to changes of input power. The work chamber is 2 in. in diameter and 16 in. long. Oxidizing atmospheres may be used by inserting an annular ceramic muffle tube. The furnace can be tilted for use in a vertical, horizontal, or any intermediate position. Standard equipment includes bulkheads with heatresistant windows at both ends, breather plates to regulate the flow and displacement of protective atmosphere, and a saturable-reactor control unit.-J.s. (Pereny Equipment Co., Inc., Dept. S797, 893 Chambers Rd., Columbus 12, Ohio)

Integrating attachment for the Varian G-14 Graphic Recorder provides a simultaneous measure of the area under the strip-chart curve. Useful for many d-c recording applications such as gas chromatography, x-ray diffraction, and flow measurement, the G-14 Recorder/ Integrator combination features fast response, voltage spans down to 1 mv, accuracy to 0.5 percent of full scale, and all solid-state circuitry. The basic integrating mechanism operates on the proven ball-and-disk principle. The device is capable of counting up to 30,000 count/min and it measures the area beneath the recorder's curve trace to within 0.1 percent of full scale. The integrating unit is externally mounted on the right side of the G-14 and is enclosed in a metal cover styled to match the recorder case. A separate readout pen, operating over a 1-in. width on the right side of the chart, the integral information. records Nominal full-scale pen travel for the main recording pen is 3.5 in.—R.L.B. (Varian Associates, Dept. S783, 611 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif.)

Dual counting instrument is designed to count simultaneously pulses from two separate radiation detectors or from two different energy ranges of a single detector. The twin input circuits will accept pulses from scintillation, proportional, or Geiger detectors. Maximum input sensitivity for scintillation or proportional inputs is 25 mv. Each of the two counting channels uses six plug-in electronic decades with total count capacity of 999,999 per channel. Eleven preset counts from 100 to 200,000 may be selected on each counter. Resolving time is less than 1  $\mu$ sec. A four-decade electronic timer offers a choice of ten preset times either from 0.1 to 80 min or from 1 to 800 sec, with timing accuracy 0.001 min and 0.01 sec, respectively. Other time intervals can be set by adjustment of a slide switch.-J.s. (Picker X-ray Corp., Dept. S817, Cleveland, Ohio)

Solar radiometers measure total, diffuse, and direct solar radiation. The devices measure radiation by generating a short-circuit current proportional to the intensity of the sunlight falling upon them. The standard dual-range type MV meter produces signal strengths of 5 and 10 my in response to short-wave radiation equivalent to the solar constant, 442 BTU/hr-ft.<sup>2</sup> Higher signal strength can be provided.

The material in this section is prepared by the

Robert L. Bowman (R.L.B.), with the assistance Denis J. Prager, Laboratory of Technical of Denis J. Frager, Laboratory of Technical Development, National Heart Institute, Bethesda 14, Md. (medical electronics and biomedical laboratory equipment). Joshua Stern (J.S.), Basic Instrumentation Sec-

tion, National Bureau of Standards, Washing-ton 25, D.C. (physics, computing, electronics,

and nuclear equipment). The information reported here is obtained from manufacturers and from other sources considered to be reliable. Neither Science nor the writers assume responsibility for the accu-

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PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPT. INSTRUMENT SOCIETY of AMERICA 530 William Penn Place Pittsburgh 19, Pa. The type MA instrument produces an output signal in the range 0 to 20 ma. The sensitive element of both models is a 1-cm<sup>2</sup> silicon cell. Advantages claimed for the devices by the manufacturer include rapid response, built-in temperature compensation, and accuracy of  $\pm 3$  percent.—J.S. (Yellott Solar Energy Laboratory, Dept. S798, 9051 N. Seventh Ave., Phoenix 21, Ariz.)

Solid-state electronic null detector (model ND-106) is designed for use in instrument systems where low sensitivity and low input impedance make conventional galvanometer null detectors unsatisfactory. The instrument includes a high-gain chopper stabilized d-c amplifier, a calibrated attenuator, and a differential d-c output amplifier. Provision is made for zeroing the meter for both short-circuit and open-circuit conditions. Output may be selected to be variable, calibrated, or logarithmic. The input circuit is completely isolated from ground and a guard terminal permits reading of voltages more than 100 volts off ground. Output terminals provide approximately  $\pm 2$  volts for fullscale meter deflection. Sensitivity is 0.2  $\mu$ v and can be varied in 9 steps from  $\pm 3$  to  $\pm 30$  mv full scale. Nominal input impedance is 100,000 ohms. Maximum noise is stated to be 0.2  $\mu$ v and drift 1 µv/week.—J.s. (Julie Research Laboratories, Inc., Dept. S814, 211 W. 61 St., New York 23)

Digital voltmeter of the reed-relay type is a solid-state device measuring 6.5 by 5 by 8 in. The voltmeter is a threedecimal-digit instrument with automatic ranging and automatic polarity. Sensitivity is 1 mv and input impedance is 10 megohms. Differential input circuit is floated and guarded and commonmode rejection is greater than 100 db. Absolute accuracy is said to be  $\pm 0.1$ percent. The instrument is available with ten-line decimal coded output for digital printout. Power requirement is 105 to 125 volts, or 215 to 240 volts, 50 to 60 cy/sec.-J.s. (Princeton Applied Research Corp., Dept. S789, Box 565, Princeton, N.J.)

**Cryogenic liquid-level controller** is designed to permit unattended monitoring and control of liquid level of nitrogen or oxygen in cold traps, research Dewars, cryostats, and the like. It consists of an automatic recycling timer and a probe to sense liquid level. When the probe senses absence of liquid, it starts the timer and signals a solenoidoperated container discharge device to start the liquid transfer. The sensor is cut out of the operation at this point in the cycle and power is furnished to the liquid transfer mechanism for a preset time established to compensate for such variable factors as length of the transfer line, evaporation losses due to heat transfer, and so forth. The high-level limit is established by the duration of the timer cycle.—J.s. (Sulfrian Cryogenics, Inc., Dept. S790, 1290 Central Ave., Hillside, N.J.)

**Radioactive gases** are available in lecture size or larger size compressedgas cylinders. Carbon-14-labeled chemicals that are available in this way include: acetylene; 1, 3-butadiene-1, 4-c-14; 1, 3-butadiene-2, 3-c-14; carbon dioxide; carbon monoxide; ethane; ethylene; ethylene oxide; isobutane; isobutylene; methane; methyl bromide; methyl chloride; methyl iodide; phosgene; propane; and others. Tritiumlabeled and sulfur-35-labeled chemical gases can also be supplied.—J.s. (Nuclear Research Chemicals, Inc., Dept. S788, Orlando, Fla.)

Cathode-ray-tube display—(DEC type 30) is a 16-in. random-position, pointplotting cathode-ray tube that permits rapid conversion of digital computer data into graphic or tabular form. The display instrument requires only logic level inputs for operation. Location of any desired point may be specified by any of the 1024 x- and 1024 y-coordinate addresses contained in a 9.5-in. square on the tube face. X- and y-coordinate information in two ten-bit words is received from the computer and, on command, displayed as a spot of light on the tube face. Discrete points may be plotted in any sequence at a 20 kcy/sec rate. Resolution is said to be uniform over the entire usable area of the tube face and maximum spot size is approximately 0.015 in. A "light pen" available as an accessory is a photosensitive device with which the operator can cause the computer to modify the display on the tube. As the pertinent display information is selected by the operator, the pen signals the computer by generating a pulse. Acting on this signal, the computer can instruct other points to be plotted across the tube face in accordance with pen movements or exercise specific options previously programmed without the need for separate input devices.-J.S. (Digital Equipment Corp., Dept. S803, 146 Main St., Maynard, Mass.)

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