$C/B = 0{\cdot}438$

By calculation,

$$\frac{C}{B} = 1 - \left\{1 - \frac{9.98{\cdot}2}{\pi 10(2{\cdot}5^2+5^2)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 1-(1-\tfrac{9}{10})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 1-0{\cdot}5624 = 0{\cdot}4376$$

With three linear measurements and a simple volume calculation, the chart should provide a fair approximation to the concentration-gradient curve required.

Eqn. 1, used above for cylinders, shows that C/B varies with the height of the instantaneous liquid level to the height of the initial level. Cylinders had been considered; but clearly this is applicable to right prisms, hence widening the combinations of vessels that could be utilised, e.g. cuboid to cuboid, triangular prism to rectangular tank etc. In this event a^2 would be the sectional area of the second vessel and b^2 the sectional area of the first vessel.

Acknowledgment—The chart was produced by the programming services on the ICL 1903A installation at the Polytechnic, Wolverhampton.

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Erratum

TOLL, M. O. (1972) An isolated transient-free solid-state a.c. power switch. *Med. & Biol. Engng.* **10**, 532–535.

In the above paper, Fig. 2 should have appeared as shown here.

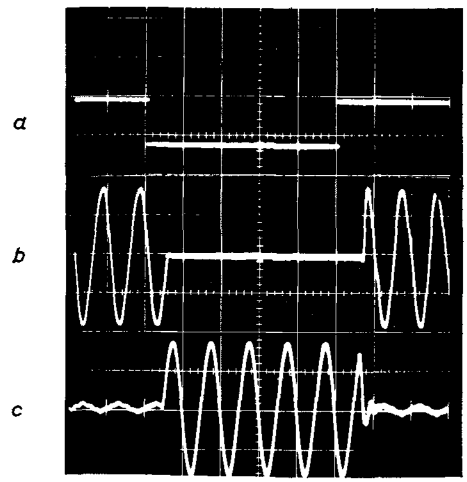

Fig. 2 Typical response of a.c. power switch as related to an input trigger pulse. Horizontal scale is 20 ms/division
(a) input-trigger pulse (10 V/division)
(b) triac voltage (200 V/division)
(c) load voltage (200 V/division)