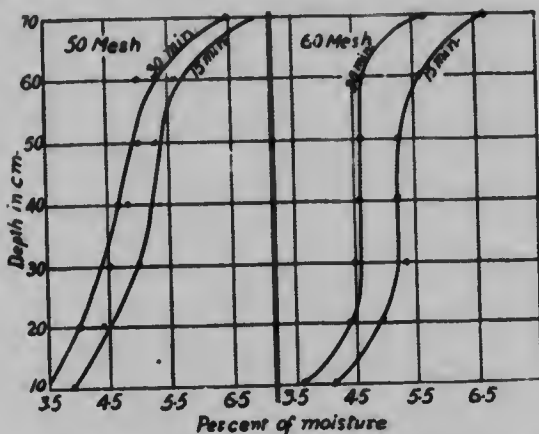


TABLE V—PERCENTAGE MOISTURE AT END OF 30 MINUTES

30	4.5	2.84	3.08	3.10	3.31	3.19	3.51	4.56	3.33
40	5.0	3.03	3.24	3.30	3.76	3.83	4.20	3.15	3.85
50	6.5	3.40	4.00	4.50	4.65	4.95	5.00	6.50	4.70
60	7.0	3.58	4.37	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.65	5.75	4.70

These results were plotted and curves were drawn as shown in the accompanying illustrations. The



individual points were sometimes decidedly off the curves, but although the experiments were repeated in these cases, no better agreement could be obtained; the accurate determination of small amounts of moisture in these sands proved to be difficult, probably owing to sampling. The average per cent of moisture was determined by measuring the areas under the curve, and dividing this by the height which gave the width of the rectangle of equal area.

FILTRATION WITH CENTRIFUGE

This well-known method of separating solids from liquids was next subjected to test for the sake of comparison with the previous experiments.

A small hand centrifugal, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside diameter, was used; it could be run at 5000 r. p. m. without any trouble. A cylinder of wire gauze, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, was placed over the axis of the machine and the sand was poured into the annular space thus formed; the layer had, therefore, a thickness of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches which was the same as that in the Buchner funnel.

As a preliminary experiment, the sand was thoroughly wetted, and the centrifugal run at 2000 r. p. m. for