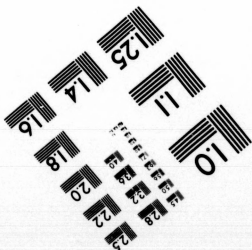
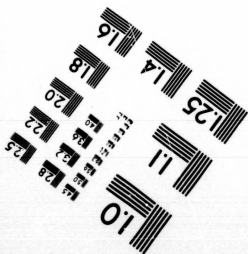
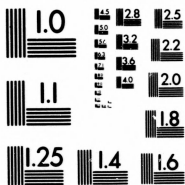


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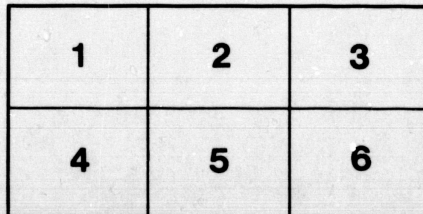
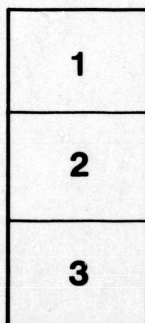
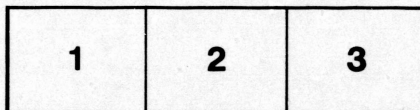
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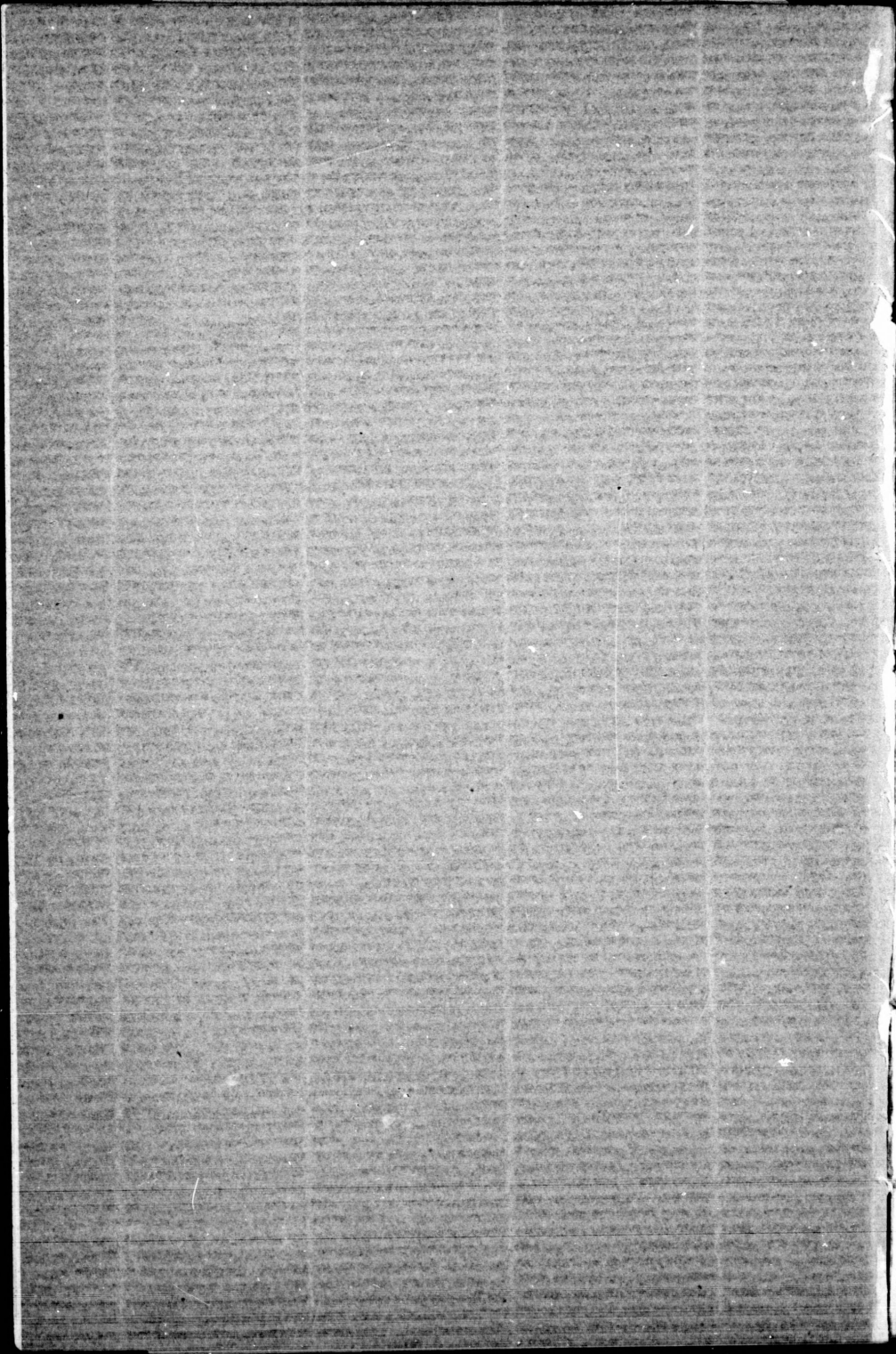
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THE

STEREOMETRICON.

NEW SYSTEM OF MEASURING

ALL BODIES

BY ONE AND THE SAME RULE.

GENERAL APPLICATION OF THE PRISMOIDAL FORMULA.

NOMENCLATURE AND GENERAL FEATURES OF EACH OF THE

200 MODELS ON THE BOARD.

THE AREAS OF SPHERICAL TRIANGLES AND POLYGONS TO ANY RADIUS
OR DIAMETER.

TABLES

of the Areas of Circles, Segments, Zones — see index, table of Specific gravities.

QUEBEC

PRINTED BY C. DARVEAU

—
1884

BAILLAIRGÉ'S STER

New system of determining the solid contents of a body of a

(Extract from the "Quebec Daily Mercury")

Mr. Baillairgé's lecture on Wednesday evening last before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, proved once more how very interesting, even in a popular sense, an otherwise dry and abstruse subject, may become, when ably handled.

The lecturer showed the relationship of geometry to all the industries of life. He traced its origin from remote antiquity, its gradual development up to the present time. He showed how it is the basis of all our public works, and how we are indebted to it for all the constructive arts; its relationship to mechanics, hydraulics, optics, and all the physical sciences. The fairer portion of mankind, said Mr. B., have the keenest, most appreciative perception of its advantages and beauties, as evidenced in the ever-varying combinations so cunningly devised in their designs for needle tracery, laces and embroidery. He showed its relationship to chemistry in crystallization and polarization; to botany and zoology in the laws of morphology; to theology, and so on. In treating of the circle and other conic sections, he drew quite a poetical comparison between the engineer who traces out his curves among the woods and waters of the earth, and the astronomer who sweeps out his mighty circuits amidst the starry forests of the heavens. The parabola was fully illustrated in its application to the throwing of projectiles of war, also as evidenced in jets of water, the speaking trumpet, the mirror and the reflector, which, in light-houses, gathers the rays of light, as it were, into a bundle, and sends them forth together on their errand of humanity. In treating of the ellipse, this almost magic curve which is traced out in the heavens by every planet that revolves about the sun, by every satellite about its primary, he alluded to that most beautiful of all ovals—the face of a lovely woman. He showed how the re-appearance of a comet may now be predicted even to the very day it heaves in sights, and though it has been absent for a century, and how in former ages, when these phenomena were unpredicted, they burst upon the world in unexpected moments, carrying terror everywhere and giving rise to the utmost anxiety and consternation, as if the end of all things were at hand; in a word, Mr. Baillairgé went over the whole field of geometry and mensuration, both plane and spherical; a difficult feat within the limits of a single lecture; and kept the audience, so to say, entranced with interest for two whole hours, which the president, Dr. Anderson, remarked: were to him as but one; and no doubt it must have been so to others, since Mr. Wilkie, in seconding the vote of thanks proposed by Capt. Ashe, alluded to the pleasure with which he had listened to the lecture as if, he said, it were like poetry to him, instead of the unpromising matter foreshadowed in the title. Mr. Baillairgé next explained in detail his stereometrical tableau, which we hope to see soon introduced into all the schools of this Dominion. He showed how conducive it will be in shortening the time heretofore devoted

to the study of solids and even to that of plane superficies, spherical trigonometry, geometric perspective, drawing the development of surfaces and shadows, and the like. Mr. Wilkie, so much opportunity had been afforded him of proving the corroborated Mr. B.'s statement in relation to saving in time, where many abstruse problems generally required hours or days to solve, can not be, as Mr. Baillairgé asserts, so generally applicable as has been certified by so many persons (in and over their own signatures,) with the help of the tableau and tableaux, be performed in as many say nothing of the use the models are in in a glance a knowledge of their nomenclature or an acquaintanceship with their varied shapes. He showed how, to the architect and engineer and mechanic, the models are suggestive of the relative proportions of buildings, roofs, domes, quays, cisterns and reservoirs, cauldrons, vats and other vessels of capacity, earthworks comprising railroad and other cuttings and the shaft of the Greek and Roman column, waney timber, saw-logs, the cupping tent, the splayed opening of a door or window, niches in a wall, the vault or arched ceiling of a church, billiard or the cannon ball, or, on a larger scale, earth, sun and planets. Mr. Baillairgé, we received an order for a tableau from the Minister of Education of New-Brunswick, with the view of introducing it into all the schools of that Province; and Mr. Baillairgé, from France, on January last, to advise him of the granting of a patent for that country, says that Messrs. Hunt, the President and secretary of the society for the promotion of education in France, have intimated, at their next general meeting of having of distinction conferred on him for the benevolent invention and discovery are likely to confer on Mr. Giard, in writing to Mr. Baillairgé, on the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Minister of Public Instruction, writes: "Il se fera un devoir d'en recommander l'usage à toutes les maisons d'éducation et dans toutes les écoles." From the Seminary and Laval University, Mr. Baillairgé writes: "Plus on étudie, plus on approfondit la géométrie, plus on est étonné de sa simplicité, de sa clarté, de sa grande généralité." Rév. Mr. McQuinn writes: "I shall be delighted to see the old and tedious method superseded by a formula so simple and so elegant, or Yale College, United States: "considering the tableau a most useful arrangement for showing the variety and extent of the applications of the formulae." The College l'Assomption "will adopt Mr. Baillairgé's tableau as part of their course of instruction." Mr. Baillairgé has written to the author that "the rule is

STEREOMETRICON!

contents of a body of any shape, by one and the same rule.

bec Daily Mercury" of 30th March, 1872.)

solids and even to that of plane and convex trigonometry, geometrical projection, and the development of surfaces, shades, and the like. Mr. Wilkie, so far as opposed to him of proving the calculations, B.'s statement in relation to the immense number of many abstruse problems which require hours or days to solve, can now (if the rule is generally applicable, and, as he asserts, so generally applicable, and, as he says, so many persons in testimonials attest,) with the help of the new formula, be performed in as many minutes; to use the models are in imparting at a glance of their nomenclature or names, and help with their varied shapes and figures. To the architect and engineer, the builder, the models are suggestive of the forms and outlines of buildings, roofs, domes, piers and reservoirs, cauldrons, vats, casks, tubs, and other cuttings and embankments, Greek and Roman columns, square and oblongs, the cupping tent, the square or of a door or window, niche or loophole in or arched ceiling of a church or hall, the moon ball, or, on a larger scale, the moon, planets. Mr. Baillaigé, we may add, has for a tableau from the Minister of Education, with the view of introducing it into that Province; and Mr. Vannier, in a letter to Mr. Baillaigé, from France, on the 10th of July, advise him of the granting of his letters patent, says that Messrs. Humbert & Noël, secretary of the society for the generation in France, have intimated their intention of having some mark conferred on him for the benefit which his discovery are likely to confer on education. Mr. Baillaigé, on the part of the Minister of Public Instruction, says: "voir d'en recommander l'adoption dans les écoles et dans toutes les écoles." Mr. Maingui, in a letter to Mr. Baillaigé, says: "plus on approfondit cette formule, plus on est enchanté (the more one sees the simplicity, the more one is charmed and especially of its simplicity)." Rév. Mr. McQuarries, B. A. writes to see the old and tedious processes of a formula so simple and so exact." New-England, United States: "considers the successful arrangement for showing the value of the applications of the formula." The Boston Convention "will adopt Mr. Baillaigé's system of instruction." Mr. Wilkie is of the opinion that "the rule is precise and

"simple, and will greatly shorten the processes of calculation. "The tableau," says this competent judge, "comprising as it does a great variety of elementary models, will serve admirably to educate the eye, and most greatly facilitate the study of solid mensuration." "Again," says Mr. Wilkie, "the Government would confer a boon on schools of the middle and higher class by affording access to so suggestive a collection." There are others who, irrespective of considerations as to the comparative accuracy of the formula, or of its advantages, as applied to mere mensuration, are awake to the fact that the models are so much more suggestive to the pupil and the teacher than their mere representation on a blackboard or on paper, and who, in their written opinion, have alluded especially to this feature of the proposed system. M. Joly, President of the Quebec Branch of the Montreal School of Arts and Design, in a letter on the subjects to Mr. Wearer, the President of the Board, and after having himself witnessed its advantages on more than one occasion, says, in his expressive style, "the difference is enormous." Professor Tousaint, of the Normal School, Dufresne, of the Montmagny Academy, Boivin, of St. Hyacinthe, and many others, are of the same opinion; among them MM. R. S. M. Bouchette, O'Farrell, Fletcher, St. Aubin, Steckel, Juneau, Venner, Gallagher, Lafrance, and the late Brother Anthony, &c., &c. Neither will it be forgotten that the professors of the Laval University, after reading the enunciation of Mr. B.'s formula, as given in his treatise of 1866, expressed themselves thus: "Un doute involontaire s'empare d'abord de l'esprit, lorsqu'on lit le No. 1521; "mais un examen attentif des paragraphes suivants, dissipe bientôt ce doute et l'on reste étonné à la vue d'une formule, si claire, si aisée à retenir et dont l'application est si générale." Mr. Fletcher, of the Crown Lands Department, says: "I have compared, in the case of several solids, the results obtained by your mode of computation with those resulting from the ordinary and more lengthy processes, and congratulate you sincerely on your enunciation of a formula so brief and simple in its character, and so precise and satisfactory in its results." Mr. Baillaigé also took occasion during his lecture to allude, in other relations, to his treatise on geometry and mensuration, in which he showed he has introduced many important modifications in the usual mode of treating the subject of plane and spherical geometry and trigonometry. In conclusion, we must add that the Council of Public Instruction, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, composed of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and of Bishops Langevin and Labrecque, to report to the Council at its next general meeting in June, and who, it may be taken for granted, after the many flattering testimonials in relation to the utility and many advantages of the stereometrical tableau for purposes of education, cannot but recommend and direct its adoption in all the schools of the Dominion.

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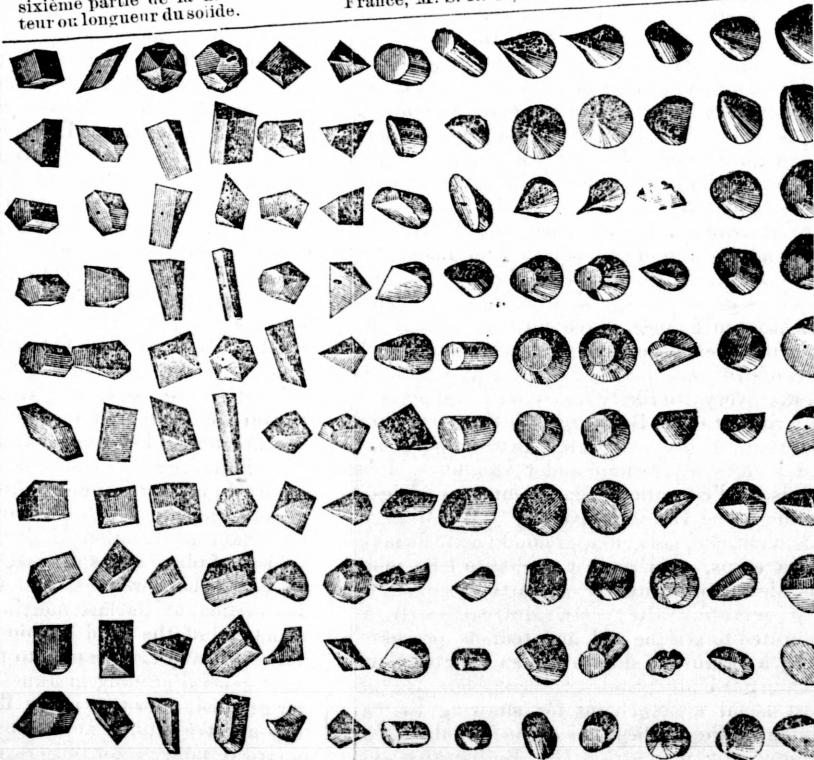
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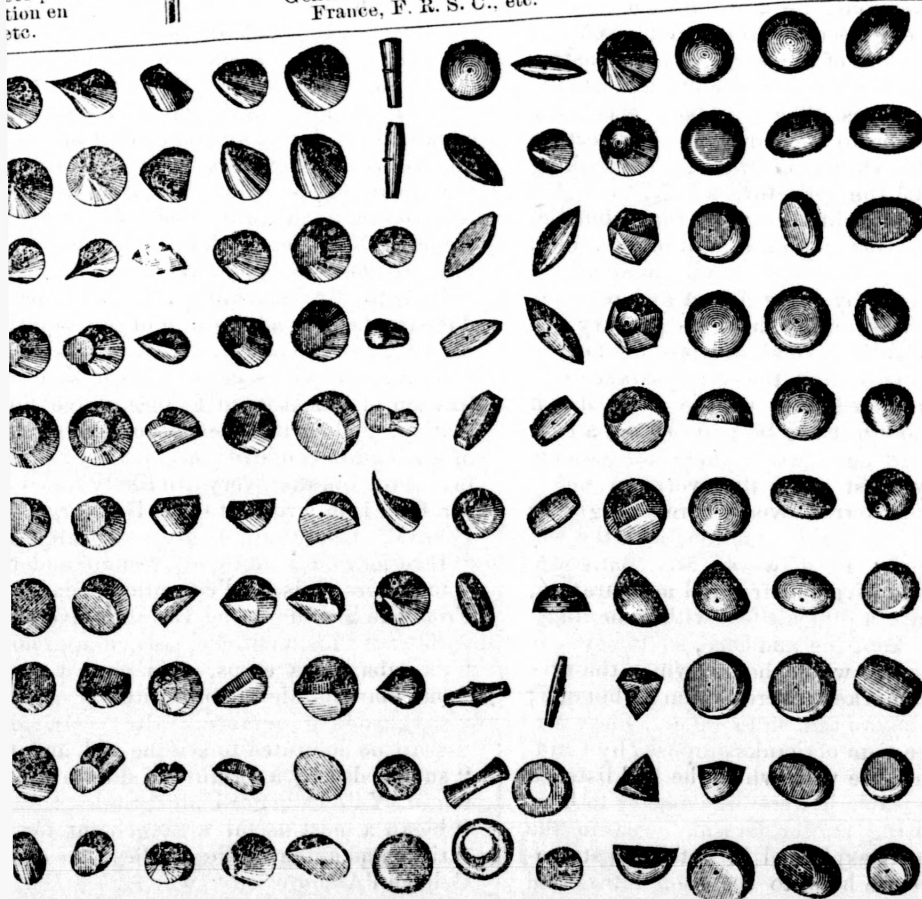
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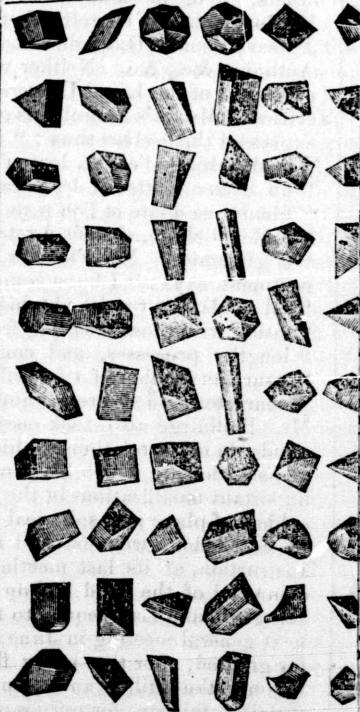
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THE
STEREOMETRICON.

ORIGINATOR : C. BAILLAIRGÉ, M. S.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE GENERALIZATION OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE, AND
OF SEVERAL LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES ; CHEVALIER OF THE
ORDER OF ST. SAUVÉUR DE MONTE-REALE, ITALY ; ETC., ETC.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, CANADA.

MEASUREMENT OF ALL SOLIDS BY ONE AND THE SAME RULE.

UNIVERSAL APPLICATION OF THE PRISMOIDAL FORMULA.

THIRTEEN MEDALS AND SEVENTEEN DIPLOMAS AND LETTERS AWARDED THE AUTHOR
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PROMOTER : THOMAS WHITTY,
PROFESSOR AT ST. DENIS ACADEMY, MONTREAL.

Comprises 200 Solids representative of all conceivable elementary forms, as of
the Component parts of Compound bodies.

Name and description of each solid. What it is representative or suggestive of,
or that of which it forms a component part.

Nature and name of opposite bases and of middle section, as of lateral faces
and remainder of bounding Area, including every species of Plane,
Spherical, Spheroidal, and Conoidal figures.

Division I, classes I to X : plane faced Solids and Solids of single curvature.
Division II, classes XI to XX : Solids of double curvature.

QUEBEC
PRINTED BY C. DARVEAU

1884

STEREOMETRICAL

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERSPECTIVE

OF THE OBJECTS OF THE ART OF PERSPECTIVE
AND THE THEORY OF THE PERSPECTIVE

OF THE OBJECTS OF THE ART OF PERSPECTIVE
AND THE THEORY OF THE PERSPECTIVE

BY THOMAS WHITT

PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR, 1831

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OF THE OBJECTS OF THE ART OF PERSPECTIVE
AND THE THEORY OF THE PERSPECTIVE

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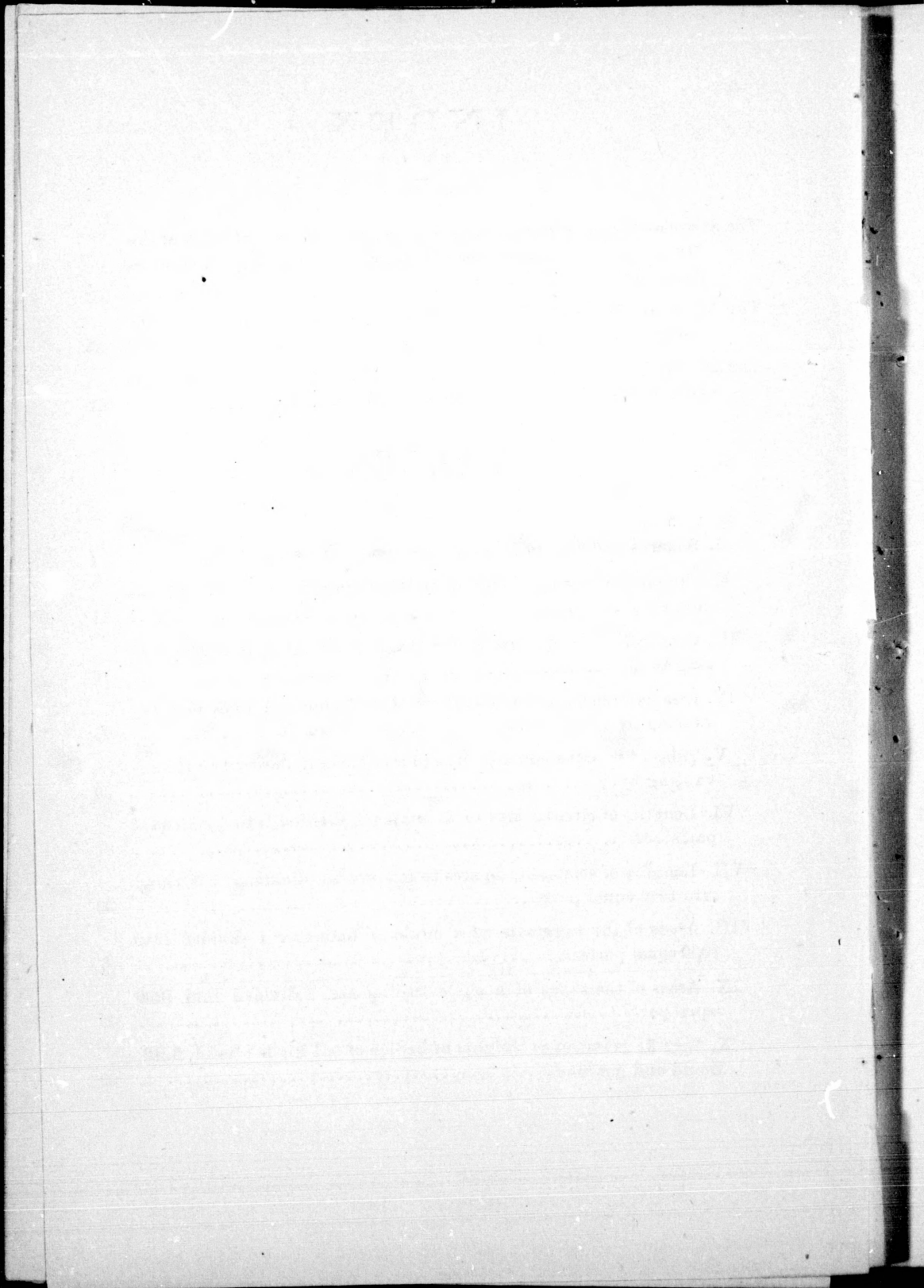
1831

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THE STEREOMETRICON

ORIGINATOR: C. BAILLAIRGÉ, M. S.

Member of the Society for the Generalisation of Education in France and of several learned and scientific Societies: Chevalier of the Order of St. Sauveur de Monte. Reale, Italy; Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, etc., etc. etc.

Measurement of all solids by one and the same rule.
Universal application of the prismoidal formula.

Thirteen Medals and seventeen Diplomas and letters awarded the author,
from France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Japan, etc.

PROMOTER: THOMAS WHITTY, professor at St. Denis Academy, Montreal, etc.

RULE: *To the sum of the opposite and parallel end areas, add four times the area of a section midway between and parallel to the opposite bases; multiply the whole by $\frac{1}{6}$ part of the length or height or diameter of the solid, perpendicular to the bases; the result will be the solidity or volume, the capacity or contents of the body, figure or vessel under consideration.*

For application of the rule and examples of all kinds fully worked out, see "Key to Stereometricon."

For areas of all kinds, plane, and of single and double curvature, see also "Key to Stereometricon," with tables of areas of circles to eighths, tenths and twelfths of an inch, or of any other unit of measure, tables of segments and zones of a circle, etc., etc., at end of "Key."

The tableau comprises 200 models, disposed in 10 horizontal and 20 vertical rows, series, families or classes. The solids may be indifferently placed, and numbered from the right or left and from below upwards or the contrary.

The solids are representative of all conceivable elementary forms and figures, as of the component parts of all compound bodies.

DIVISION I.

Plane faced solids and solids of single curvature, or of which the surfaces are capable of being developed in a plane.

CLASS I.

Prisms.

NOTE.—The author uses the term "trapezium" and not "trapezoid," as the termination "oid" conveys the idea of a solid as paraboloid, hyperboloid, conoid, prismoid, etc.

For the same reason he uses the French "trapeziform" instead of trapezoidal.

Name of solid, object of which it is representative or suggestive, or of which it forms a component part.	Nature and name of opposite bases and middle section, lateral faces and remainder of bounding surface.
Reference to "Key to Stereometricon," for computation of contents and of factors necessary thereto.	Reference to page or paragraph of "Key" for calculation of areas and of factors necessary thereto.

1.—The cube or hexaedron — one of the five platonic bodies

Representative of any other rectangular prism, of a building or block of buildings or of one of the component parts thereof; a brick or

Each of its three pairs of opposite and parallel faces or of its six faces or bases and middle sections, perfect and equal squares. For developed surface. See "Key to Ster.," page 131.

Representative of the floor, ceiling,

cut store, a pedestal, a die or dado; a pier or quay; box, chest, package of merchandise or parcel; a cistern, bin, vat or other vessel of capacity; a pile of bricks, stones, lumber, books, etc., etc., etc.

"Key to Ster.," p. 61, par. (78).

wall or partitions of a rectangular room or apartment, or of the bases and sides of the various objects mentioned under the name of the solid.

See "Key to Ster.," page 60.

2—A right isosceles triangular prism

On end, a triangular block or building; on its base, a ridge roof; on one of its sides, the roof of a penthouse or lean-to. "Key to Ster. p. 61.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **equal right-angled isosceles triangles**. Its sides or lateral faces **rectangles**. For areas, see "Key to Ster.," pages 19, 22 and 60. Sides suggestive of those of objects alluded to.

3—A right regular pentagonal prism.

On end, the base or component part of the shaft of a pentagonal pier or column; on one of its sides, a baker's, butcher's or other van; an ambulance, etc. "Key," page 61.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **regular and equal pentagons**; sides or lateral faces, **rectangles**.

Areas suggestive of those of objects mentioned in adjoining column. "Key," pages 35 and 19.

4—A right regular octagonal prism.

Base or shaft of a column, a pier or post, a bead, baluster, hand-rail, etc. "Key to Ster.," page 61.

Its parallel and opposite bases and section, **regular and equal octagons**; its sides or lateral faces, **rectangles**. "Key," pages 36, 19.

5—Oblique hexagonal prism

An inclined post or strut or the section of a stair-rail, a baluster on a rake, etc. Mitred section of a rail or bead. "Key to Ster.," page 64.

Its parallel bases and section, **symmetrical and equal hexagons**; its sides, **parallelograms**. "Key," pp. 26, 19 and 63. compute half of sym. hex. as a trapezium.

6—Oblique rectangular prism. Two of its three pairs of opposite and parallel faces or bases and sections, **equal rectangles**; the other bases and section, **equal parallelograms**. "Key," page 63.

On end, an inclined strut or post, etc; on its parallelogram base, the pier of a skew bridge, portion of a mitred fillet, etc.

See "Key to Ster.," page 64.

7—Oblique prism or parallelo-pipedon. Each of its three pairs of parallel faces or bases and sections, **equal parallelograms**.

Section of mitred fillet on an inclined or oblique surface, etc.

8—A right rectangular trapeziform prism, or a prism of which the base or section is a rectangular trapezium. Its opposite and parallel bases and section: on end, **equal rectangular trapeziums**; its lateral faces, **rectangles**; on either of its parallel sides or faces: its bases, **rectangles**; its lateral faces, **rectangles and trapeziums** See "Key to Ster.," pages 60 and 29.

On end, a pier or block of that shape; on its larger parallel face or base, the partially flat roof of a pent-house or lean-to; the base of a rectangular stack of chimneys on a sloped roof or gable, a corbel, etc.

See "Key to Ster.," page 61.

May be treated indifferently as a prism or prismoid.

9—A right trapeziform prism. On end, its bases and section, **trapeziums**, and sides, **rectangles**; on either of its parallel faces, its bases and section, **rectangles**; its sides, **rectangles and trapeziums**.

On end, the splayed opening of a door or window or loop-hole in a wall; on broader base, a partially flat roof; on its lesser parallel base, a bin or through or other vessel of capacity, section of a ditch excavation or of a railroad embankment on level ground, a scow or pontoon.

N. B. Its solid contents, like those of Nos. 2 and 8, may be computed either as prisms or prismoids.

10—A right or oblique polygonal compound prism, decom- Rule for solid contents: multiply one-third the sum of the three vert-

possible into right or oblique triangular prisms or frusta of prisms

An excavation or filling, etc.

A spoil bank or a borrowing pit.

Each frustum or component part may be treated as a prismoid, one of its sides being the base.

ical edges or depths of each of the component triangular prisms, or frusta of triangular prisms by the area of a section perpendicular to sides or horizontal, and add the results. Page 67, rule II, "Key."

CLASS II.

Prisms, Frusta and Ungulae of Prisms.

11—A right regular triangular prism.

On end, a triangular building, pier or block; on one of its sides, the gable of a wall, the roof of a gabled house, etc.

"Key to Ster.," page 61.

Its parallel bases and section, equal **equilateral triangles**; its faces, **rectangles**. Compute as prismoid with rectangular bases, the upper base then being an **arris or line**.

12—Lateral wedge or ungula of a right hexagonal prism, by a plane through edge of base,

Portion of a mitred bead or hand-rail, end of stair baluster under hand-rail, ridge roof of an octagonal tower against a wall; base of a chimney stack on a sloped roof or gable.

One of its parallel bases a **regular hexagon**; its middle base a **half hexagon or trapezium**; its upper base a **line**; its lateral faces a **line, a rectangle, triangles and trapeziums**; its sloped face a **symmetrical hexagon or 2 trapeziums, base to base**.

13—Lateral ungula of a right hexagonal prism, by a plane through opposite angles of the solid.

Base of a chimney stack, vase or ornament on a sloped roof or gable, etc.

N. B.—This solid and the last, are not prismoids according to the definition thereof, page 163, par. (206), "Key to Ster.;" but the upper half, folded over and applied to the lower half, evidently completes the prism, and hence the solidity is exactly obtained by the prismoidal formula, as it is of a like frustum of a cylinder or of an ungula thereof by a plane through edge of base.

14—Central wedge or ungula of a right hexagonal prism; a prismoid.

A wedge, the ridge roof of a tower, the base of a chimney stack, vase or ornament between two gables.

15—An oblique trapeziform prism.

The partially flat roof to a dormer window, the roof of a building abutting against another roof, the splayed opening of a basement window, mitred portion of a batten or moulding, section of a ditch excavation, or of an embankment on a slope.

One of its opposite and parallel bases, a **regular hexagon**; the other, a **point**; its middle section a **half hexagon or two rectangular trapeziums base to base**; its lateral faces, **trapeziums and triangles**; its plane of section, a **symmetrical hexagon**, which, for area, regard as two equal trapeziums base to base, compute and add.

See "Key to Ster.," page 29.

Or the symmetrical hexagon may be decomposed into a rectangle and two equal triangles, for computation of area.

One of its parallel bases, a **hexagon**; the other, a **line**; its middle section, a **symmetrical hexagon or two trapeziums, base to base**; its lateral faces, **triangles and trapeziums**.

See "Key to Ster.," page 29.

Treated as a prismoid: its opposite and parallel bases, **unequal rectangles**; its lateral faces, **trapeziums**.

The factors of its middle section arithmetical means between those of its opposite and parallel bases.

16—An oblique triangular prism.

The roof of a dormer window or of a wing to a house with a sloped roof, a mitred moulding or fillet, etc.

Treated as a prismoid: one of its opposite and parallel bases, a **rectangle**; the other, a **line**; its lateral faces, **equal triangles** and **parallelograms**.

17—Frustum of a right triangular prism.

Ridge roof of a building against a wall, a mitred moulding, etc.

As a prismoid: one of its parallel bases, a **rectangle**; its opposite base, a **line**; its middle section, a **rectangle**.

18—Irregular frustum of an oblique triangular prism.

Ridge roof of a building of irregular plan abutting on the unequally sloped roof of another building, etc.

Considered as a prismoid: one base, a **trapezium**, the other, a **line**; its middle section, a **trapezium**; its ends, **non - parallel triangles**; its sides, **trapeziums**.

19—A right prism on a mixtilinear base.

On end, the unsplayed opening of a door or window in a wall, etc.

Note, for area of segment of circle or ellipse, "Key," pages 33, 44, 51, 53, 57, tables II, III, IV, VIII.

Parallel bases and section **mixtilinear figures**, decomposable into a rectangle and the segment or half of a circle or ellipsis; the lateral face, a **continuous rectangle**.

Note.—The segment of a circle or ellipse may be equal to, less or greater than a semi-circle.

20—Regular frustum of an oblique triangular prism.

A ridge roof, mitred fillet, etc.

As a prismoid: one base, a **rectangle**; the other, a **line**; the middle section, a **rectangle**.

CLASS III.

Frusta of Prisms, Prismoids, Wedges.

21—The dodecahedron, or twelve-sided solid, one of the five platonic bodies.

Assemblage of twelve equal pyramids with pentagonal bases, their apices or summits meeting in the centre of the solid or of the circumscribed sphere.

The capital or intermediate section of a pentagonal shaft or column, a finial or other ornament.

The six pairs of parallel bases or twelve component faces of the solid, **equal and regular pentagons**; the middle section a **regular decagon**, the side of which is equal to half the diagonal of the pentagon, for area of which see "Key to Ster.," page 36, rule II; or compute one of the component pyramids and multiply by twelve. For developed surface, see "Key to Ster.," page 132.

22—A rectangular wedge, the head or heel broader than the blade or edge.

The frustum of a triangular prism, or may be treated as a prismoid, using either of its three pairs of parallel bases.

An inclined plane, a low pent roof, an ordinary wedge, etc.

On end: its opposite and parallel bases, a **rectangle** and a **line**; its middle base or section, a **rectangle**. On one of either of its other two pairs of parallel bases; one base, a **trapezium**, the other, a **line**; the middle section a **trapezium**; side faces, a **rectangle** and **triangles**.

23—A rectangular wedge or inclined plane the head or heel of equal breadth with the edge or blade.

A right triangular prism, body of a dormer window or base of a chimney stack on a low or steep roof, etc.

Each of its three pairs of parallel bases, a **rectangle** and a **line**; its middle sections, **rectangles**, respectively equal to half the corresponding bases. May also be treated as a triangular prism, with bases and section **equal triangles**.

24—An isosceles wedge, the edge or blade broader than the heel.

May also be considered, the frustum of a triangular prism or prismoid with three pairs of parallel bases.

25—Frustum of a right rectangular trapeziform prism, or a prismoid.

A roof, partially flat, abutting against a vertical wall at one end and in rear, against a sloped roof at the other, etc.

26—Irregular frustum of an oblique trapeziform prism.

A roof between two others not parallel, irregular section of a ditch or embankment.

27—Frustum of a right isosceles trapeziform prism, a prismoid.

On its larger base, a roof, section of an embankment, etc.; on its lesser base, a bin or vessel of capacity; the capital of a pilaster, a corbel; on end, a splayed opening in a wall.

28—Frustum of an isosceles triangular prism, a prismoid.

Ridge roof with ends unequally sloped, mitred moulding, etc.

As a prismoid: one of its pairs of parallel bases, a **rectangle** and a **line**; middle section, a **rectangle**; each other pair of parallel bases, a **trapezium** and a **line**; middle section, a **trapezium**.

As a prismoid: its opposite and parallel bases, **rectangles**; the longer side of the one corresponding to the shorter side of the other; its middle section, a **rectangle**; all its lateral faces, **trapeziums**.

As a prismoid: its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **trapeziums**; its lateral faces, **trapeziums**.

Factors of middle section arithmetic means between those of the bases.

As a prismoid: its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **rectangles**; lateral faces, **trapeziums**.

In all such solids, the half way factors need never be measured, as they are always means between the parallel bases of the trapezium faces.

As a prismoid: one of its opposite and parallel bases, a **rectangle**; the other, a **line**; its middle section, a **rectangle**. "Key," page 19.

29—Frustum of a trapeziform prism, a prismoid.

A flat roof, etc.; on its lesser parallel base, a bin or reservoir, a vehicle of capacity, a scow, a pontoon; on end or its parallel faces vertical, the splayed opening of a window.

As a prismoid: its opposite parallel bases and middle section rectangles; its lateral faces, trapeziums. Factors of intermediate section or middle base, arithmetic means between those of the end bases.

“Key to Ster.,” page 29.

30—A prismoid on a mixtilinear base.

The roof of a building, circular at one end or coved ceiling of a room; on its lesser base, a bathing tub, etc.; vertically, the splayed opening of a circular headed window in a wall.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, mixtilinear figures; the one a rectangle and a semi-circle; the other two, rectangles and semi-ellipses; its arched end developed, a sort of trapezium with curved bases; its area equal to half sum of bases by mean breadth or height.

CLASS IV.

Prismoids, etc.

31—The icosahedron, or twenty-sided solid; one of the five platonic bodies.

An assemblage of twenty equal pyramids on triangular bases, their apices or summits meeting in a common point, the centre of the solid or of the circumscribed or inscribed sphere.

The ten pairs of parallel bases or twenty component faces of the solid are equal equilateral triangles. Its middle section, a regular dodecagon. Its middle section parallel to two opposite apices or to the bases of any two opposite pentagonal pyramids of the solid, a regular decagon, whose side is

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A finial or other ornament, etc. More expeditious to treat it for solidity by computing one of its component pyramids, and multiplying the result by twenty.

equal to half that of one of the edges of the solid. For developed surface, see "Key to Ster," p. 133.

32—A prismoid, both its bases, lines. Irregular triangular pyramid.

Its opposite bases — considering the solid as a prismoid resting on one of its parallel edges—lines; its middle section a rectangle. See "Key to Ster.," page 164, par, (208).

Dormer or gablet abutting on a sloped roof. Component section of No. 79. "Key" p. 165, par. (212).

33—A prismoid on a trapezi- form base.

One of its parallel bases, a trapezium; the other, a line; its middle section, a trapezium.

A cutting or embankment, etc.

34—A railroad prismoid on a side slope.

Its end sections or bases and middle parallel section equal quadrilaterals, for area of which see "Key to Ster.," page 30.

Section of a railroad cutting or embankment on ground, sloping laterally or in one direction only.

This prismoid is a prism on an irregular base, and may be so treated.

35—A railroad prismoid on a grade and side slope, or on ground sloping both laterally and longitudinally.

Its opposite and parallel end bases and middle section, quadrilaterals, the factors of the middle section being all arithmetic means between those of the corresponding end areas.

Its narrow base upwards, an embankment; the same downwards, a cutting or excavation.

36—A square or rectangular prismoidal stick of timber.

Its end bases and middle section squares or rectangles.

A squared log, a tapering post,

Timber is usually measured by

the shaft of a chimney or high tower, a reducer between rectangular conduits of unequal size, etc.

Note.—25 per cent. of the whole or true content is $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., or one-third of the erroneous result.

multiplying its middle section into its length. This gives an erroneous result; the more tapering the timber is, the more so. If it tapered to a point the error would be 25 per cent., or one-quarter of the whole in defect.

37—A prismoidal stick of waney timber

A log of waney timber; on end, the shaft of a chimney, a high tower, a tapering post.

Its opposite bases and middle section, **symmetrical octagons**, for area of which see "Key," p. 176, par. (272), or squares or rectangles with chamfered corners or angles.

38—A concavo-convex prismoid or curved wedge.

A corbel, spandrel, finial, etc.; a brake, a cam, etc. "Key to Ster," par. (141).

Its opposite bases, a **rectangle** and a line; its middle section, a **rectangle**; its developed faces, **trapeziums**; sides, **mixtilinear triangle**.

39—A recto-concave prismoid, or frustum of a curved wedge.

A corbel, spandrel, buttress, etc. May be decomposed, as also No. 38, into two sections for more exact computation of solid contents.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **rectangles**; its developed faces **trapeziums**; its lateral faces **mixtilinear trapeziums**. For areas see "Key," page 57.

40—Frustum of a rectangular trapeziform prism, a prismoid

A flat roof in a rectangular corner; on its lesser base, an angular corbel, a sink, cistern, bin, etc.

As a prismoid, its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **rectangles**; its lateral faces, **trapeziums**.

"Key," page 104, par. (141).

CLASS V.

Prismoids, etc.

41—The octahedron or eight-sided figure ; one of the five platonic bodies.

Assemblage of eight equal pyramids on triangular bases, their apices meeting in a common point, the centre of the solid ; or two quadrangular pyramids, base to base.

Its four pairs of parallel bases or eight component faces, **equilateral triangles** ; its middle section, a **regular hexagon** ; its middle section through opposite apices and perpendicular to intervening axis or edge a **lozenge** ; through four apices, a **square**. For developed surface see "Key to Ster," page 132.

42—A prismoid, one of its bases a square, the other an octagon

Base or capital of a column, roof of a square tower, a tower, pier, vessel of capacity, component section of a steeple, etc.

Its opposite and parallel bases, a **square** and an **octagon** ; the middle section, a **symmetrical octagon** ; its lateral faces, **triangles** and **trapeziums**. For area of symmetrical octagon, see "Key," par. (272).

43—A prismoid, its opposite bases, a square and a circle.

Base or capital of a column, roof of a square tower, a tower, pier, vessel of capacity, a lighthouse, a section of steeple or belfry, a reducer between a square and circular conduit.

One of its opposite and parallel bases a **square** ; the other, a **circle** ; the middle section, a **mixtilinear figure** or a **square with rounded corners**.

Its lateral surface capable of development into a plane **trapeziform figure**, one base circular, the other polygonal.

44—A prismoid, its bases unequal squares set diagonally.

Representative of the same objects as solids, Nos. 42 and 43.

Its opposite bases **unequal squares** set diagonally to each other ; the middle section, a **symmetrical octagon** ; its lateral faces, **triangles**.

- 45—A prismoid its bases a hexagon and a rectangle.** One of its bases, a **hexagon**; other a **rectangle**; its middle section a **symmetrical octagon**; its lateral faces, **rectangles and triangles**.
Representative of nearly the same objects as the three last solids.
-
- 46—The lateral frustum of a rectangular prolate spindle.** Its parallel bases and section, **squares**; its lateral surface, **mixtilinear figures** capable of development into plane surfaces. For area of these see "Key," page 57.
Roof of a square tower, component part of a steeple, etc.
-
- 47—A prismoid, its bases, an ellipsis and a square.** Its middle section, a **mixtilinear figure or approximate oval**. Its lateral surface developed, a **curved trapezium**, one base curved, the other **polygonal**. See "Key to Ster.," page 166.
A reducer between an elliptic and square conduit, a roof, etc.
-
- 48—A prismoid, its bases a symmetrical hexagon and a line.** Its middle base, a **symmetrical octagon**; its lateral surface, **triangles**. For symmetrical hexagon, area equal to double that of half the figure, which is a trapezium.
Ridge roof, coping or finial to a post, panel ornament, etc.
-
- 49—A prismoid, its bases, a symmetrical hexagon and a lozenge.** Its middle section or base, a **symmetrical decagon**; its lateral faces, **triangles**. Area of hexagon, double that of component trapezium.
Flat roof, ornament, etc.; on its lesser base, a fancy basket, a disk, etc.
-
- 50—A groined ceiling or the half of a rectangular oblate spindle.** Its base and middle section, **squares**; its opposite base, a **point**; its lateral faces, **mixtilinear figures**.
A roof, panel ornament, etc. For more exact computation of contents, decompose into two parts. For areas of mixtilinear figures see "Key to Ster.," page 57.

CLASS VI.

Pyramids and Frusta of Pyramids.

51—The tetrahedon, or four-sided figure ; one of the five platonic bodies. A regular triangular pyramid.

Apex roof of a triangular building, finial or other ornament, the component element of the icosahedron and octahedron.

Its base and middle section, equilateral triangles, the lesser equal in area to one-quarter the greater, its upper or opposite base, a point ; its faces, triangles. For development of surface see "Key to Ster.," page 131. For area of bases and faces, see page 36, rule II.

52—A regular square or rectangular pyramid.

The spire of a steeple, a pinnacle, roof of square tower, a bin, a vessel of capacity, a finial or other ornament, etc.

One of its parallel bases, a square ; the other, a point ; its middle section, a square, of which the area is one quarter that of the base. Lateral faces, isosceles triangles.

53—A pyramid, two of its faces perpendicular to base. The ungula of a rectangular prism on either of its bases.

An apex roof, section of cutting or embankment, component portion of other solids, a roof saddle.

Its base and middle section, triangles ; apex, a point. Factors of middle section half those of the base.

Affords a demonstration of the theorem that in right-angled spherical triangles the sines of the sides are as the sines of the angles.

54—Frustum of a right triangular pyramid.

Roof, base or capital of a post or column, base of a table-lamp or vase, a vessel of capacity, component section of other solids.

Its parallel bases and middle section similar triangles ; lateral faces, trapeziums. Factors of section arithmetic means between those of bases.

55—Frustum of an oblique triangular pyramid.

Flat roof of triangular building abutting against a sloped or battered wall ; portion of a ditch excavation, component portion of other solids.

Its bases and middle parallel section, **similar triangles** ; lateral faces, **trapeziums** ; factors of section, arithmetic means between those of the bases. For areas see "Key to Ster.," pages 19, 22 and 29.

56—Frustum of a right rectangular pyramid.

Flat roof to tower ; reducer between conduits of varied size, component portion of an obelisk, capital or base of a post or column, a bin, vat or other vessel of capacity, the body of a lantern, etc., etc.

Its opposite bases and middle section, **squares or rectangles** whose factors or sides are each equal to half the sum of the corresponding sides of the bases, or arithmetic means between them. For areas see "Key to Ster.," pages 19 and 29.

57—A regular octangular or octagonal pyramid.

Roof of a tower, spire of a steeple, finial or other ornament, a funnel, strainer or filter, etc.

Its base and middle section, **similar octagons** ; lesser area one-quarter of the greater ; its upper base or opposite one, an apex or a point ; lateral faces, **isosceles triangles**.

58—The frustum of a regular octagonal pyramid.

On its broader base, a roof, tower, pier, quay, component part of a steeple, etc. ; base of a column, lamp or vase, etc. ; on its lesser base, a vat, bin, vase, or other vessel of capacity ; the body of a lantern, etc., etc.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **regular octagons** ; factors of section means to those of the bases ; its lateral faces, **trapeziums**. For expeditious mode of arriving at area of octagon, see "Key to Ster.," page 176 or page 26, rule II. Developed surface a regular polygonal sector or trapezium.

59—Irregular and oblique pyramid on a quadrilateral base.

Apex roof of an irregularly shaped building against a battered wall or roof, a roof saddle, etc.

Its base, a **quadrilateral or irregular trapezium**; its summit or apex, a **point**. Middle section similar to base and equal in area to one-quarter that of base.

60—Frustum of a pyramid with non parallel bases.

Decomposable into the frustum of a pyramid with parallel bases, and an irregular pyramid, by a plane parallel to the base and passing through the nearest corner or point of the upper, or non parallel base.

When decomposed for computation of solid contents: bases and section of frustum, **similar triangles**; bases and section of component pyramid or upper portion, **similar quadrilaterals**. This pyramid has its base in one of the lateral faces of the solid.

CLASS VII.

Cylinder, Frusta and Ungulae.

61—A right cylinder or infinitary prism.

A tower or circular apartment; a bin, vat, tub, bucket, pail, vase, drinking vessel, cauldron or other vessel of capacity; a road or other roller: the cylinder of a steam or other engine; a gasometer, the barrel of a pump, etc., etc., etc.

Its parallel bases and middle section, **equal circles**; its lateral surface developed in a plane, a **rectangle**; its height, that of the cylinder; its length, the circumference of the solid.

For areas of circles calculated to eighths, tenths and twelfths of unity, see tables II., III., IV. at end of "Key to Ster."

62—Frustum of lateral ungula or wedge of a right cylinder.
May represent a cylindrical win-

Its base, a **circle**; its opposite base, a **semi-circle or other segment**; its middle section, a **seg-**

dow or opening in a sloped roof abutting to a vertical wall or surface, the liquid in a closed cylindrical vessel held obliquely, base to chimney or vase partly on a horizontal, partly on a gabled wall.

ment greater than a semi-circle; its plane of section the segment of an ellipsis; its cylindrical surface decomposable by lines parallel to bases into **trapeziums**. For areas of segments, see table VIII., "Key," pages 53, 38, 44.

63—A rectangular circular ring;

The difference between two concentric cylinders, or a solid annulus.

Horizontal section of a tower wall, cross section of a brick, iron or other conduit, section of a boiler, vat, tub, or other vessel of capacity, etc., etc.

Its bases and parallel section, **concentric annuli**; its interior and exterior surfaces **continuous rectangles**. The area of annulus equal to the difference of the inner and outer circles, or to the breadth of annulus into half the sum of its circumferences. See "Key," p. 39.

64—Central ungula or wedge of a right cylinder.

Ridge roof of a tower, a wedge, loop hole in a wall component portion of compound solid, a finial or other ornament, a strainer, etc.

Its base, a **circle**; its opposite base, a **line**; its middle section, the **zone or a circle**; its sloped faces, each a **semi-ellipsis**. Its cylindrical surface decomposable into **trapeziums** by arcs parallel to base. See tables II., III. IV., IX., of "Key to Ster.," also pages 38, 46, 53.

65—Frustum of central wedge or ungula of cylinder No. 64

Flat roof of tower or other building, base or capital of rectangular pillar, vessel of capacity, component portion of compound solid, base of chimney stack or vase between two gables.

Its greater base a **circle**; its lesser base, the **central zone of a circle**; its intermediate base, the **zone of a circle**; its lateral faces, **equal segment of equal ellipses**. Its cylindrical surface decomposable into **trapeziums** parallel to bases. See "Key to Ster.," page 51.

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" page 51.

66—Lateral ungula of right cylinder or recto-cylindrical wedge.

Lunette or arched headway of a door or window, etc., in a sloped roof, component of a compound solid, the liquid in an inclined cylindrical vessel, base of a salient chimney shaft over a roof, etc., etc.

67—Frustum of lateral wedge or ungula of a right cylinder.

Lunette to arched opening in a sloped roof or ceiling abutting on a vertical wall or surface; liquid in an inclined closed cylindrical vessel; base of engaged column against a battered wall, etc.

68—Irregular ungula or wedge of right cylinder.

Lunette to a partially circular opening in an inclined ceiling, etc. Component portion of a compound solid. For areas, see "Key to Ster.," pages 44, 46, 53, articles (61) and (62), tables VIII. and IX.

69—Concavo-convex prismoid or cylindro-cylindrical solid or concave frustum of a wedge or ungula of right cylinder

Deposit of sediment in a cylindrical sewer, section of additional

Its base, a **semi-circle**; its intermediate base or middle section **parallel to base also a segment**; its opposite base, a **point**; its plane of section or sloped face, a **semi-ellipsis**. Its curved surface developed an **approximate parabola, trapeziums**. etc. See "Key," pages 38, 44, 51, tables II., III., IV., VIII.

Its parallel bases and middle section, **segments of a circle, less than, more than, and equal to half**; sloped face, the **excentric zone of an ellipsis**; cylindrical surface, **trapezium** parallel to base. For areas of segment, see "Key," page 44, rule I., rule II., table VIII.; for zone of ellipsis, see p. 53, art. (62).

Ist base, the **segment of a circle greater than half**; its opposite base, a **line**; its middle section, an **eccentric zone of a circle**; one of its side faces, the **segment of an ellipsis**; the other plane face, an **eccentric zone of an ellipsis**.

One of its bases, the **lune of a circle greater than a semi-circle**; the other the **lune of a circle less than a semi-circle**; the middle section, a **lune equal or thereabouts to a semi-circle**. Its side surfaces, convex and concave

excavation or filling, or difference between two lunettes.

70—Frustum of an oblique cylinder.

May be decomposed into an **oblique cylinder and the ungula of one** by a plane parallel to base, and passing through nearest point of other base.

approximate trapeziums. For areas of lunes, see "Key," page 47.

When decomposed, its bases and section **ellipses**; the base of ungula, an **ellipsis** equal to each of those of the inclined cylinder; its middle section **half an ellipsis**. For ungula, see Nos. 72, 73, 75.

CLASS VIII.

Oblique Cylinder, Frusta, Ungulae, Cylindroids, etc.

71—Oblique cylinder or infinitary prism

Mitred section of conduit, hand rail, moulding; inclined column, post, strut or brace, etc.; inclined cylindrical opening in a wall, etc.

Its parallel bases and section **equal ellipses**; its lateral surface capable of development into a **plane mixtilineal figure**. See "Key to Ster.," fig. n. page 57. For area of ellipsis, see page 51 of same.

72—Obtuse frustum or ungula of oblique cylinder.

Oblique lunette inclined upwards or arched headway to a circular or elliptical opening in a sloped roof or ceiling. Component mitred portion of hand-rail, bead molding, etc.

One of its opposite bases, an **ellipsis of slight eccentricity**; its opposite base, a **point**; its middle section, a **semi-ellipsis** equal to half of base; its plane of section or lateral face, an **ellipsis of greater eccentricity**; its lateral cylindrical face developed, a figure like m page 57 of "Key."

73—Acute frustum or ungula of oblique cylinder.

Representative of same as No.

Same as No. 72. For developed cylindrical surface, see fig. h. page 57 of "Key to Stereometron."

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s bases and
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72, but inclined downwards.

For area of ellipsis, "Key to Ser." pages 51 and 53.

74 Concave ungula or frustum of oblique cylinder.

Representative of same as No. 73, but in arch roof or ceiling instead of sloped roof.

Same as No. 73, with curved instead of plane section. Its cylindrical surface developed similar to fig. h, page 57 of "Key;" its curved or concave section developed an oval or fig. like a, p. 57, "Key."

75—Frustum, ungula or wedge of right cylinder.

Base of chimney shaft on sloped roof, or same as No. 72 not inclined.

Same as No. 72. For developed cylindrical surface, see fig. g; for ellipsis, fig. b. p. 57, "Key."

oids, etc.

nd section
eral surface
nto a plane
e "Key to
For area of
same.

76—A cylindroid; its bases, a circle and an ellipsis; infinitary prismoid,

Base or capital of elliptic column, reducer or connecting link between a circular and an elliptic conduit; a tub, vat or other vessel of capacity; a hat with elliptic or oval head and a circular crown, etc.

Its middle section, an ellipsis of which the conjugate or lesser diameter or axis is an arithmetic mean between those of the opposite bases. For area of circle, see table II, III, IV, and of ellipses, p. 51, "Key." Lateral surface developed, a **plane trapeziform fig**; its greater base, convex; lesser, concave; its area, equal to periphery of middle section into mean height.

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77—Cylindroid or infinitary prismoid; its bases, an ellipsis and a circle.

Same as No. 76, or frustum of a conic metallic vessel, which has become flattened or battered at one end.

Its lateral surface develops into a **plane trapeziform figure**, with greater periphery convex; and lesser concave. Area equal to periphery of middle section into mean height.

developed
fig. h. page
tricon."

78—Cylindroid ; its bases ellipses at right angles to each other.

Capital or base of elliptic column, connecting link between conduits ; metallic envelope or tube flattened at ends in opposite directions.

Factors of middle section, arithmetic means between those of the bases. Lateral surface developed, a **plane trapeziform figure** of area equal to periphery of middle section into mean height, page 51 of "Key."

79—Cylindroid or prismoid ; its bases an ellipsis and a line.

Ridge roof to elliptical building or tower ; a hut, camping tent, a strainer of filter ; a finial or other ornament.

Middle section, a **mixtilineal figure** with factors, arithmetic means between those of bases. For area of middle section, page 57 of "Key." Lateral surface developed, a **plane trapeziform figure** ; its base, convex ; its opposite base, angular. Area equal circumference of middle section mean height.

80—A compound solid ; a cylinder and a cone.

A tower or other building, a hut, tent, or camp with conical roof ; a hay rick, canister, finial ; reversed : a cauldron, cistern, tub, filter, etc.

For cylinder, see No. 61, class VII ; for cone, see No. 81, class IX. The developed surface of a right cone is the **sector of a cercle**. For area, see "Key," page 42.

CLASS IX.

Right and inclined Cone, Frusta, Ungulae, etc.

81—A right cone or infinitary pyramid.

Roof of tower, spire, finial or other ornament, pile of shot or shells, cornet, filter or strainer, funnel, etc.

Its base, a **circle** ; its opposite base, a **point** ; its middle section, a **circle** equal in area to one quarter that of the base. Its lateral surface developed, the sector of a circle. For area of circle, see tables II, III, IV, "Key to Ster."

82—Frustum of a right cone, considered as a prismoid.

A tower, quay, pier, base or capital of a column, flat roof of tower, component portion of a spire, a salting tub, etc.; reversed: a butter firkin, a tub or vat in a brewery or distillery, etc., a drinking goblet, bucket, pail, dish, basket, lamp shade; a vessel of capacity, the plug of a stop cock, etc., etc.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **circles**; its lateral surface developed, the **sector of a circular ring**, or a **curved trapezium**. The diameter of middle section an arithmetic mean between those of the opposite bases. For area of bases and section see "Key to Ster.," page 38, for lateral surface, page 43. Tables of areas of circles to eighths, tenths & twelfths, II, III, IV.

83—Inclined or oblique cone.

Loop hole in a wall, the liquid or fluid substance in a conical vessel inclined to the horizon; a finial or ornament adapted to a raking cornice or pediment, etc.

Its base and middle section, **similar ellipses**—the latter equal in area to one quarter the former; the upper base, an apex or **point**; lateral surface developed an **irregular sector**, which, for computation of area, divide into triangles.

84—Frustum of inclined cone.

Unequally splayed circular opening in a wall; a coal scuttle: reducer or connecting link between two conduits of different diameters laid eccentrically etc.

Its opposite and parallel bases and middle section, **similar ellipses**; its lateral surface developed **portion of an eccentric annulus**, art. 39, page 33, of "Key to Ster.," Diameters of middle section, arithmetic means between those of bases.

85—Flat or low cone.

Roof to tower or circular construction; cover of a box, basket, cauldron, etc.; finial or other ornament; a chinese hat, a pile of shot or shells, a sun shade; reversed: a

Its base, a **circle**; opposite base or apex, a **point**; its middle section, a **circle** equal in area to one quarter that of base; its lateral face developed in a plane, the **sector of a circle**.

spinning top, bottom of cauldron or reservoir, a funnel, stainer or filter, etc.

For area of circle, see tables II, III, IV, of "Key to Ster.;" for sector, see page 42 of same.

86 - Frustum of a low or surbased cone.

Flat roof to a pavillion, tower, etc.; a hat, the cover of a vessel of capacity; an unfinished or truncated pile of shot or shells; a lamp shade; a finial or other ornament; the bottom, base, top or other component section of a compound solid, as of No. 100; reversed: a dish, pan, saucer, cauldron, cistern,

Its opposite bases and paralld middle section or intermediate base, **circles**; diameter of middle section, an arithmetic mean between those of the opposite bases; the lateral area developed in a plane, the **sector of a circular annulus**.

For areas of circles, see tables II, III., IV. of "Key to Ster.," sector, page 43 of same.

87—Parabolic conic ungula by a plane parallel to side of cone.

Lunette to a circular headed opening in a wall and sloped ceiling; liquid in a closed conic vessel inclined to the horizon.

N.B.—For ratio of chord of middle section or segment to that of base, see "Key to Ster.," page 143, where it is shown that the squares of the chords are proportional to the abscissae.

The base, the **segment of a circle**; the opposite base, a **point**; the middle section, the **segment of a circle**; the plane of section a **parabola**. For areas of segment, see "Key to Ster.," page 44 and table VIII.; for area of parabola, page 54 of same. The lateral surface developed an **approximate sector of a circle**. The height or versed sine of middle section segment is **half** that of base.

88 Frustum of parabolic conic ngula by a plane parallel to base of cone.

Splayed opening or embrasure to a segment-shaped window or loop hole in a wall; lunette to opening

The parallel bases and middle section, **segments of a circle**; the lateral plane face or figure, the **zone of a parabola**, for area of which see "Key to Ster.," page 55, art, (66); the developed conical

in sloped ceiling terminating in a vertical surface ; liquid in a closed vessel in the shape of the frustum of a cone, No. 82, when inclined from the vertical.

For chord of middle segment, measure solid or compute by page 143 of "Ster."

89—Frustum of a right elongated cone.

Shaft of Grecian column, tapered post, high tower or chimney shaft, funnel, pipe reducer, speaking trumpet or horn, plug of a stopcock or tap, deep drinking goblet, or other vessel of capacity large or small, shaft of a gun, component portion of many compound solids, etc.

90—A compound solid, composed of or decomposable into the frustum of a right cone and the segment or half of a sphere or spheroid.

May represent a piece of ordnance, a deep conical vessel with hemi-spherical, hemi-spheroidal or segmental bottom or top to it.

For hemi-sphere, hemi-spheroid, or segments thereof, greater or less than half, see classes 18, 19, 20.

For diameter of middle section in segment of spheroid, see "Key to Ster.," pages 139 and 140, where

surface, an approximate sector of a circular annulus or, more correctly, a trapezium with curved concentric or parallel bases, for area of which see note page 29, "Key to Ster.," For area of segment, table VIII, and page 44 of same.

Like No. 82, its opposite and parallel bases and middle section circles ; diameter of middle section equal to the half sum of those of the bases ; the developed lateral surface, the sector of a concentric annulus.

For areas of circles to eighths, tenths and twelfths, see tables II., III., IV., of "Key to Ster.;" for that of sector, page 43 of same.

For nature and areas of bases and middle section of the component frustum or a cone and of its lateral surface, see Nos. 82 and 89.

For areas of bases and middle section of hemisphere or hemispheroid or of the segment of either, greater or less than a hemisphere, see tables II., III., IV. in "Key to Ster."

For diameter of middle section in hemisphere or in segment thereof, see "Baillaigé Geometry," par. 539 or "Key to Ster.," par. 154, where $oa = \sqrt{Co. oD}$, and $oD =$

$AB : CD :: \sqrt{Ao \cdot oB} : o M$ and
 $CD : AB :: \sqrt{Co \cdot oD} : o M$, or,
 the rectangle under the required
 radius and either axis of the
 spheroid is equal to that under the
 square root of the rectangle or
 product of the abscissas of the first
 axis and the other axis.

diam. AB minus versed sine oC ;
 or, the square of the half cord equals
 the rectangle under the versed sine
 and remainder of the diameter; or,
 may be obtained directly by mea-
 suring the solid.

CLASS X.

Conic Frusta and Ungulae, etc,

**91—Conic wedge or central
 ungula of a cone by planes
 drawn from opposite edges
 of the base to meet in the
 axis of the cone.**

Ridge roof to a tower, splayed
 opening or embrasure to a long
 narrow vertical loop hole in a wall;
 component section of compound
 solid of a cone and cylinder or
 of cones having their bases or
 apices in opposite directions.

The base, a circle; the parallel
 upper base, an arris or line; the
 middle section parallel to bases,
 the zone of a circle; the lateral
 plane faces equal segments of
 equal ellipses, each greater
 than half; the curved or conical
 faces developed, equal **curvilinear
 triangles**.

For areas, see pages 38, 46, 53
 and 57, and tables II, III, IV., of
 "Ster." For area of zone, see table
 IX, of same.

**92—Frustum of a conic wedge
 or of the central ungula of a
 cone by a plane parallel to
 base; or, may be considered the
 frustum of a right cone, laterally
 and equally truncated on op-
 posite sides.**

Arched and splayed embrasure
 in a wall, component portion of a
 compound solid.

The base, a circle; the opposite
 and parallel base, a zone of a
 circle; the middle section, a zone;
 the lateral plane faces, equal seg-
 ments of equal ellipses the
 developed conical surfaces resol-
 vable into **trapeziform figures**.

For area of trapezium, page 29,
 "Key to Ster."

93—Lateral elliptic ungula of a cone, by a plane passing through edge of base.

Splayed embrasure to elliptic opening in wall and through sloped roof or ceiling, etc.

Its base, a **circle**; its upper or opposite base, a **point**; its middle section parallel to base, the **segment of a circle**; its plane face an **ellipsoid**; its conical surface developed a **concavo-convex figure** like h, page 97 of "Key to Ster."

94—Lateral elliptic conic ungula, by a plane passing within the base.

The liquid in an inclined conical vessel, lunette head of opening in sloped roof or ceiling; base of structure rising from an inclined surface, roof, pediment, etc.

For area of parabola see key to Ster., page 54; for area of hyperbola, page 55, or figure e, page 57; for ellipsis, page 51 and 53.

The base, a **segment of a circle**; the upper base, a **point**; the middle section, a **segment of a circle**; the plane lateral face, the **segment of an ellipsoid**; the developed conical surface as in No. 87 or 94. If the cutting plane be parallel to side of cone the face will be a **parabola**; if at an angle greater than side of cone to base, a **hyperbola**; if less, an **ellipsis**.

95—Central ungula of cone or conic wedge, by planes through opposite edges of upper or lesser base and meeting in the axis of the cone.

An embrasure, etc., etc.

The plane lateral faces, segments of ellipses if cutting planes more inclined to base than side of cone; if less, hyperbolas; if equally, parabolas.

Bases and sections same as No. 91; developed conical surface, a **concavo-convex triangle** computable as per page 57 of "Key."

The lateral plane faces, **equal segments of equal ellipses, equal parabolas or equal hyperbolas**, as case may be.—See No. 94.

96 Frustum of conic wedge, No 85, by a plane parallel to the base.

An embrasure; a reducer or connecting link between a rectangular and circular conduit, etc.

Its base, a **circle**; other base and middle section, **zones of circles**, for areas of which see "Key to Stereometicon, table IX.

97—Concave ungula of a cone or a conical recto-concave wedge.

Lunette of circular headed opening in wall, reaching through vaulted, groined or arched ceiling; cone scribed to cylindrical surface, or to a shaft of elliptical section.

The base, the **segment of a circle**; the other base, a **point** or curved arris; its intermediate base or section, or its bases or sections if divided for computation of cubical contents, **segments of circles**. Its sides like No. 94.

98—Portion of frustum of right cone, by a plane through both bases.

Splayed segment headed opening in wall, liquid in closed tub lying on its side; base or capital of half column against sloped wall; component section of base or capital of clustered, gothic or other column.

Its parallel end bases and middle section, **segments of circles**; its conical surface developed a figure of trapezium form, having parallel or concentric arcs of circles for its bases; its plane face, the **zone of an ellipsis or of a parabola or hyperbola** according to inclination of cutting plane.

99.—Lateral conic ungula or wedge, by a plane through edge of lesser base of frustum

Embrasure, liquid in inclined conical vessel, section of conical elbow or mitre, base of chimney stack to sloped roof. May be treated also as lying on its lateral plane face.

Its base, a **circle**; opposite base, a **point**; intermediate section a **segment of a circle**; its plane face an **ellipsis**, its conical surface developed a concavo-convex figure like g or h, page 97 of Ster. but with concave base. Treat on circular base as easier of computation.

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100—A compound solid composed of, decomposable or resolvable into **two conic frusta and a low or flat cone.**

May represent a covered dish, a basket or hamper, a vase, a finial or other ornament, an urn, a cauldron on a stand, etc., etc.

All its areas to be used in computation of solid contents or capacity are **circles**, and can be measured to eighths, tenths or twelfths of an inch or other unity, and the areas found by mere inspection in tables II., III. and IV. at end of Baillargé's "Key to Ster."

DIVISION 2.

Solids of double curvature, or of which the surfaces are not capable of development in a plane.

CLASS XI.

Concave Cones, Frusta and Ungulae.

101—Right concave cone or spindle.

Camping tent; roof of tower, pavillon, hut, etc.; spire, funnel, strainer, trumpet; finial or other ornament.

May be decomposed into two or more frusta by planes parallel to base, to admit of more accurate determination of solid contents.

Its base and parallel sections, **circles**; its upper or opposite base, an apex or **point**. Its lateral surface not capable of development in a plane or into a sector of a circle as is the case with a regular right cone, but may be readily and very approximately computed by division into **continuous trapeziums** by lines parallel to circumference of base. See "Key to Ster.," page 96.

102—Frustum of a right concave cone between parallel planes.

Its bases and parallel sections, **circles**. Intermediate diameters not, as in No. 82, arithmetical means

Illustrative of most of the objects mentioned in No. 82, which see.

For more accurate computation of contents, divide into two sections or more, according to greater or lesser curvature of the solid, and treat each section as a separate prismoid and add the results.

between those of the opposite or end bases, but must be measured or computed. Lateral area may be conceived as made up of a series of super or juxta-posed **continuous trapeziums**.

103—Inclined concave cone.

Finial, or ornament on a raking cornice; liquid in an inclined vessel, etc., as for No. 101, may be decomposed by imaginary planes parallel to base into two or more sections or slices, so that slant side of each may be sensibly a straight line. See p. 103, par. 139 "Key."

Its base and section, **approximate ellipses of slight excentricity** or **ovoid figures**; its other base, a **point**.

In developing the lateral surface into a series of **continuous trapeziums**, the lines are not as in the right cone parallel to base or to circumferences of parallel sections but are drawn equidistant from the apex, thus leaving at the base a figure like h, page. 57 of "Key."

104—Frustum of oblique concave cone between parallel planes.

Representative of same as No. 84.

Its bases and sections parallel thereto, **approximate ellipses** or **ovoid figures**. See remarks to No. 102

105—Flat or low concave cone.

Representative of many of the objects mentioned in No. 85.

Its bases, a **circle** and a **point**; section, a **circle**; lateral area reducible to **continuous trapeziums**, par. 126, "Key to Ster."

106—Frustum of flat or low cone.

Representative of objects under head of No. 86.

Its bases and section, **circles**, for areas of which see tables II., III. and IV. of "Key to Ster.," to eighths, tenths and twelfths of inch or other unity.

107—Ungula of concave cone by a plane through outer edge of base.

See No. 92, as to what it represents, etc.

See No. 92. Lateral surface reducible to trapeziums and triangles.

Base and sections, ovoid figures ; areas, page 57 of Key.

108—Ungula of concave cone by a plane cutting the base.

See No. 93 as to what it represents, etc.

Bases and section. segments of circles ; upper base, a point.

Lateral surface as No. 107.

109—Ungula of hollow cone by a plane through edge of lesser base of frustum.

See No. 99, base of chimney stack to a sloped roof.

Base, a circle ; opposite base, a point ; middle section, the segment of a circle ; lateral area,

trapeziums and triangles.

110—Frustum of (No. 109) ungula by a plane parallel to base.

See Nos. 98, 116, 126.

Base or capital of a column, or base of chimney shaft, etc., on or outside of sloped roof or gable.

Its base, a circle ; other base, a segment of a circle ; its middle section parallel to bases, also a segment.

For areas of segments of circles, see "Key to Ster.," table VIII., or rules, page 44 of same.

CLASS XII.

Paraboloid or Parabolic Conoid, Frusta and Ungulae, etc.

111—Right paraboloid or parabolic conoid.

Dome, hut, hive, roof, finial or other ornament, shade, globe, cover, hood, cowl, etc. ; reversed : a filter,

Its base and middle section, circles ; its opposite base or apex,

a point ; its lateral surface resolvable into a small circle at apex, and continuous trapeziums. The

cauldron, or other vessel of capacity, the bowl of a cup or drinking goblet, etc., etc. squares of its intermediate diameters, proportional to abscissae. See "Key to Ster.," page 96.

112—Frustum of right paraboloid, between parallel planes. End and middle bases, **circles**; squares of diameters proportional to abscissae. For areas of circles, see "Key to Ster.," tables II., III., and IV.

Represents mostly the same objects as the frustum of a cone, No. 82.

See page 142 "Key to Ster."

113—Oblique paraboloid. Its base and middle section, "Key to Ster.," page 142. **similar ellipses**; its opposite base or other end, an apex or **point**. For areas of ellipses see "Key to Ster.," page 51; for lateral area see No. 103.

Liquid in a parabolic vessel inclined to the horizon, metal in an inclined crucible, finial or ornament on an inclined or raking molding or pediment, etc.

114—Frustum of oblique paraboloid between parallel planes. Its bases and middle section, **similar ellipses**; for areas of which see "Key to Ster.," page 51. For lateral area, see No. 103 or reduce to **trapeziums** by lines from base to base.

Represents same as frustum of inclined cone No. 84, "Key to Ster.," page 142.

115—Parabolic wedge or central ungula of paraboloid. Lateral or paraboloidal surface capable of approximate development. See No. 91.

116—Portion of a paraboloidal frustum, by a plane through its greater base and edge of other or opposite base. Its lesser base, a **circle**; opposite base, the **segment of a circle**; middle section, also a **segment**. Its lateral plane face, the **segment**

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See No. 98 as to what it repre-
sents. Also, base of chimney stack,
partly on a horizontal and partly
on an inclined base, or sloped roof,
etc.

of an ellipsis. This face would be
a parabola if angle of face equalled
that of side ; if greater, a hyperbola.

**117—Lateral ungula of parabolo-
loid**

Very similar to No. 92, as to
what it represents.

Its base, a circle ; opposite base,
a point ; middle section, the seg-
ment of a circle. Its plane face
an ellipsis.

**118—Lateral ungula of parabolo-
loid ; elliptic, parabolic or
hyperbolic, according as plane
of section cuts the base at
an angle less than, equal to,
or greater than that of the
side and base.**

Its base, the segment of circle ;
its middle section, a segment ; its
upper or opposite base, a point ;
its plane face, the segment of an el-
lipsis, parabola or hyperbola,
according to angle of plane of sec-
tion.

**119—Obtuse elliptic ungula of a
paraboloid, by a plane through
edge of lesser base of frus-
tum.**

Base of chimney stack, etc., to
sloped roof ; base of vase, statue,
etc., on a pediment ; a lunette,
scoop, etc.

Its base, a circle ; middle section,
a segment ; other base, a point ;
its plane face, an ellipsis. For a-
reas of segments of circles, table
VIII of "Key to Ster." For area of
ellipsis, page 51 of same.

**120—Frustum of a paraboloid
between non-parallele bases.
"Key to Ster.," page 145.**

Lunette through a vertical wall
and inclined ceiling, etc. For com-
putation of solid contents decom-

Its factor areas, circles and a
segment ; its plane face, an ellip-
sis. For areas of segments of circles,
table VIII of "Key." Area of
circle, tables II, III and IV, of
same ; ellipsis, page 51 of same ;

pose into a frustum with parallel lateral area, page 95; solidity, page bases, and an ungula by a plane 145 of same. parallel to base, through nearest point of upper base.

CLASS XIII.

Hperboloid or Hyperbolic Conoid, Frusta and Ungulae, etc.

121—Right hyperboloid or hyperbolic conoid. For intermediate diameter or that of middle section, see "Key to Ster.," page 147, 3rd line, or by direct measurement.
Page 146, "Key to Ster." Representative of same as No. 111.

122—Frustum of right hyperboloid. Except for diameter of middle section, same as No. 112, or the diameter may be measured directly.
Representative of same, nearly as Nos. 112 and 82.

123—Oblique hyperboloid. Same as No. 113, except for diameter of middle section for which see "Key to Ster.," page 147, line 3, or the diameter may be measured.
See "Key to Ster.," p. 146. Representative of same, as No. 113.

124—Frustum of oblique hyperboloid. Same as No. 114, except for diameter of middle section for which see "Key to Ster.," page 147, line 3, or may be had by measurement.
Representative of same, nearly as Nos. 84 and 114.

125—Hyperboloid wedge or central ungula. Except for diameter of middle section, same as No. 91 or 95. For area of zone, see "Key to Ster.," page 46 or table IX of same.
Similar solid to No. 95 of a cone and representative of same objects.

126—Ungula of hyperboloid by a plane through edge of base

For solid content, treat as prismoid or by par. 185 of "Key."

Solid similar to No. 93 of cone, or to No. 117 of paraboloid.

Its base, a **circle**; middle section, the **segment of a circle**; other base, a **point**. Plane lateral face, an **ellipsis**, its lateral surface of double curvature, as all such figures are, not capable of development, but reducible as required.

127—Frustum of hyperboloid wedge.

Similar to No. 116 of paraboloid. Base of chimney stack, etc., resting partly on a sloped roof.

Bases same as in No. 116. Lateral area develops into **trapeziums** by lines parallel to bases. For areas of circles, segments, zones, see tables of "Key to Ster."

128—Ungula of hyperboloid by a plane through base.

Similar to No. 118 of paraboloid.

Bases and section same as No. 118 of paraboloid. See table VIII, of "Key to Ster.," for areas of **segments**.

129—Frustum of hyperboloid wedge, or of central ungula of hyperboloid.

Similar to No. 92 of cone.

Same as No. 92. For area of circles to eighths, tenths & twelfths, see tables II, III, and IV of "Key to Ster." For area of zone, see table IX, of same. Lateral surface decomposable into trapeziums.

130—A compound solid: two equal frusta of cone or conoid, base to base.

Illustrative of a keg or cask, barrel, hoghead, etc., of any size or shape.

Treat one-half of solid as Nos. 92, 112, 122, and double the result.

See "Key to Ster.," fig. on page 155, for mode of measuring half-way diameter, when the half solid is not the frustum of a cone, but that of a conoid or of an ellipsoid or spheroid. When of a cone middle diameter equal to arithmetic mean of end diameters.

CLASS XIV.

Sundry Solids.

131—Three axed spheroid.

See "Key to Ster.," page XXXIX. May for measurement be supposed to lie or stand on either of its sides or apices.

Representative of a pebble, a bean, spindle, torpedoe, a shell fish, a flattened ellipsoid, etc., etc.

All its sections, **ellipses**; all its parallel sections, **similar ellipses**. For areas of ellipses, "Ster.," page 51. Lateral area, see general formula, page 95, "Key to Ster." Or, as with the spheroid, suppose the surface divided as a melon is or orange into unguiae, terminating in apices or poles of the fig.

132—An ovoid or solid of the shape of an egg.

Divide into two or three sections and treat separately as conoid, segment of sphere or spheroid, and frustum of conoid.

All parallel areas perpendicular to longer or fixed axis, **circles**, which find ready calculated for all sized diameters to eighths, tenths and twelfths of an inch, or other unity of measure, tables II., III., and IV., of Key to Ster. For lateral area, see page 96 of same.

133—Circular disc with rounded edge.

Treat as a **compound solid**, to wit: a **flat or low cylinder**, and a **ring semi-circular or segmental in section**. Add the results.

For cylinder, see No. 61. For ring compute area of section thereof as **semi-circle** or **segment**, and multiply into circumference. For area, mean circumference of ring into circumference of section.

134—Twisted prism.

Portion of a circular stair rail, a twisted pillar or column, spiral ornament, etc.

Its bases and sections similar and equal figures. The lateral surface of each face can be developed in a plane, a **trapezium** or **rectangle**.

135—A compound solid.

Two frusta of cones, their lesser bases joined.

A windlass, spool, handle, shaft, axle-tree, etc.

Treat half the solid as the frustum of a cone, and double the result, either for solid content or area of figure.

136—A compound solid.

Two frusta of hollow cones joined by their lesser bases.

A windlass, spool, handle, shaft, axle-tree, etc.

Treat one half the solid as frustum of cone No. 102, and double the result.

Lateral area resolvable into continuous trapeziums.

137—Compound solid.

Two frusta of concave cones joined by their greater bases

A windlass, shaft, axle-tree, etc.

Treat half the solid, and double the result. For areas of circles, see tables II., III. and IV. of Ster.

138—Compound solid.

The segment or half of an elongated or prolate spindle, No. 151, and the segment or half of an oblate spindle, No. 141, or the segment of a sphere or spheroid, classes XVII, and XIX., a buoy, etc.

Sections perpendicular to axis, circles; Area resolvable into continuous trapeziums, a circle and the sector of a circle. The circle at apex of segment of sphere or spheroid; the sector at apex of spindle. See page 55 of "Key to Ster."

139—Compound solid like the last with hollow cone instead of spindle.

A finial or other ornament, a cul-de-lampe or pendant.

Sections perpendicular to axis, circles. Lateral surface, continuous trapeziums, a circle, and the sector of a circle at apex of cone.

140—Compound solid: the frustum of a sphere or sphe-

Bases and sections, circles. Lateral surface resolvable into

roid and a hollow cone. continuous trapeziums. See
A Moorish dome, a minaret, general formula, page 95 of "Key
chimney of a coal oil lamp, a to Ster."
decanter, a vase, a pitcher.

CLASS XV.

**Oblate or Flattened Spindle, Frusta, Segments,
Sundry.**

141—Oblate spindle, as two Treat one half as segment of
equal segments of sphere or sphere or spheroid, and double the
spheroid base to base. result. See classes 17 and 19.
A quoit, etc.

142—Semi-oblate spindle by a Treat its two halves together as
plane parallel to fixed axis. one segment of sphere or spheroid.
Floating caisson to entrance of See classes 17 and 19.
dock, etc.

143—Middle frustum of oblate The bases and middle section
spindle. each a double segment of a
Fixed caisson or coffer-dam. circle or ellipsis, or two seg-
Treat as prismoid. ments thereof, base to base.
Table VIII., "Key to Ster."

144—Lateral frustum of oblate The bases and section half-way
spindle, between planes pa- between them, double segments
rallel to fixed axis. of circles or ellipses, for areas
A flat-bottomed boat or other of which see table VIII., "Key to
sailing vessel or a caisson, etc. Ster.," and page 53 of same.

ziums. See
95 of "Key

145—Lateral frustum of oblate spindle truncated at one end. Bases and middle section, double segments, base to base. of circles or ellipses truncated at one end. For areas, see page 57 "Key to Ster."

A flat-bottomed boat or other sailing vessel.

gments,

146—Lateral frustum of oblate spindle truncated at both ends. Bases, double segments of circles or ellipses truncated at both ends. Divide into trapeziums and compute areas by page 57 "Key to Ster."

A flat-bottomed boat or pontoon, a scow, lighter, etc.

s segment of
nd double the
7 and 19.

147—Quarter of an oblate spheroid, No. 181. Its base and middle section, semi-circles, if treated on its broader base ; if on its lesser face, its base and middle section, semi-ellipses. On whatever base it stands, treat as if on broader base, it being easier to compute circles than ellipses.

The arched ceiling, roof or vault of the apsis of a church or half-groined ceiling of a circular apartment. On its lesser base, the head of a shallow niche in a wall, etc.

es together as
e or spheroid.
9.

148—A compound body, a cone, and the segment of a sphere or spheroid. Treat separately as cone No. 81, and as segment of sphere, No. 173, or of spheroid No. 182.

A buoy, covered filter, etc.

iddle section
gment of a
or two seg-
ase to base.
o Ster."

149—Elliptic ring, or may be called an eccentric ring. Compute half of solid as the lateral frustum of a half-prolate spindle or the frustum of an elongated cone. The solid may be conceived of as formed of the middle frustum of an elongated spindle bent till its ends meet.

Treat as circular or cylindrical ring, taking for bases, its least, its greater, and its mean sections ; and for length the mean of the inner and outer circumferences.

ction half-way
le segments
ses, for areas
III., "Key to
if same.

150—Compound solid : a cylinder and the segment of a sphere or spheroid.

A mortar, a tower with domed roof, a hall or room with groined ceiling, a hut, hive, hood.

For area of sphere or spheroid, see page 95 "Key to Ster.," or page 105, 110, 124, Ex. 3. Areas of circles tables II., III. and IV. of same. Half-way diameter in segment of circle or sphere a mean proportional between abscissae of diameter.

CLASS XVI.

Prolate or Elongated Spindle, Frusta, Segments, etc.

151—Prolate spindle.

A shuttle, a torpedoe, a cigar, a sheath, case, etc.

Its sections perpendicular to axis, **circles**. Decompose its lateral area into **continuous trapeziums and a sector**.

152—Semi-prolate spindle by a plane through its greater or fixed axis.

A boat or sailing vessel, a canoe, etc.

For solidity, compute planes perpendicular to fixed axis, as **segments of circles, semi-circles**, while the sections parallel thereto are not so readily computed.

153—Semi-prolate spindle by a plane perpendicular to fixed axis.

A hut, roof, filter or vessel of capacity, a minaret or finial.

For greater accuracy, divide into a frustum and segment, compute and add cubical contents. Areas of bases, tables II., III. and IV. of "Key to Ster."

154—Middle frustum of prolate spindle between planes perpendicular to fixed axis.

A cask or keg, puncheon, hog-head, etc.; see page 155 "Key."

See page 149 of "Key to Ster.," and for lateral surface, page 95 of same. See page 155 of same. Bases and sections, **circles**, tables II., III. and IV. of Key to Ster."

155—Semi-middle frustum of prolate spindle.

The liquid in a cask lying on its side, a boat with truncated ends. Compute as No. 154 and take half.

Bases and middle section, **semi-circles**, see page 160 of "Key to Ster." Lateral surface decomposable into **trapeziums**.

156—Lateral frustum of prolate spindle by planes parallel to fixed or longer axis.

A flat-bottomed boat or other sailing vessel.

Treat as prismoid, the greater base, a **double segment of a circle**. The other base and section, **oval figures** for areas of which see page 57 of "Key to Ster."

157—Eccentric frustum of a prolate spindle by planes perpendicular to fixed or larger axis of solid.

The shaft of a Roman column. Compute each frustum from centre and add the results.

Its bases and sections, **circles**, for areas of which to eighths, tenths and twelfths of inch or other unit of measure, see tables II., III. and IV., "Key to Ster."

Its lateral surface decomposable into **continuous trapeziums**, or nearly equal to length of side into mean circumference.

158—Middle frustum of elongated spindle by planes perpendicular to fixed or longer axis.

The shaft of a windlass, a drum or pulley, a cigar, torpedo, etc.

Its bases and sections, **circles**, for areas of which see "Key to Ster.," page 38, or tables II., III. and IV. of same.

Lateral area equal nearly length of curved side into mean of circumferences.

159—A curved half-spindle or cone.

A horn, powder flask, tusk or tooth of an elephant, etc., a supporting bracket from face of wall.

Base and sections **circles** or **ellipses of slight eccentricity**. Lateral area decomposable into **continuous trapeziums** and sector at apex.

- 160—Frustum of a prolate spindle between non parallel bases.** Base and sections parallel thereto, **circles**, base of ungula a **circle** ; middle base of ungula, a **semi-circle** ; apex of ungula or opposite base, a **point** ; lateral surface, **continuous trapeziums**, and a fig. like h, page 57 “Key to Ster.”
- Decompose into a **frustum with parallel bases and an ungula** by a plane through nearest point of one of the bases.

CLASS XVII.

Sphere, Segments, Frusta and Ungulae, etc.

161—The sphere.

A billiard or other playing ball, the ball of a vane or steeple, spherical shot and shell, school spheres, lamp globe or well, component part of compound solid, etc. Solid content may be had by computing one of the component ungulae and multiplying into number thereof.

The opposite bases, **points** ; the middle section, a **circle**. The area of surface admits of approximate development into a series of equal figures in the shape of the longitudinal section of a prolate spindle, or of **double segments of a circle**, **base to base**.

Surface equal to four great circles or to four times that of a great circle.

162.—A hemisphere.

A dome, arched ceiling, globe, shade, cover, hut, hive, etc. ; reversed : a bowl, cauldron, copper, vase, etc.

Contents more easily computable as half of those of a whole sphere, where there is no intermediate diameter to calculate or measure.

Its base, a **circle** ; opposite base, a **point** ; its middle section, a **circle**, the half diameter of which equals the square root of the rectangle under the versed and sversed sines or portions of the diameter of the sphere. The lateral area equal to two great circles of the sphere.

163.—Segment of a sphere less than a hemisphere.

Representative of same objects as No. 162, cover or bottom of a boiler. Solid contents also equal to one of the component unguiae into the number thereof.

Base and section, **circles**; other base, a **point**; radius of middle section for area thereof, equal to root of rectangle of parts into which it divides the diameter of the sphere of which the segment forms part. For lateral area see "Key to Ster.," page 110, or General Formula, page 95.

164.—Segment of sphere, greater than a hemisphere.

Representative of same as No. 162, and of a Moorish or Turkish or horse-shoe dome.

Its base and section **circles**; other base a **point**; radius of middle section the root of rectangle of parts into which it divides diameter of sphere. Lateral area, see "Key to Ster.," pages 117 and 123.

165. — Middle frustum of a sphere.

Base, capital or middle section of a column or post, a puncheon, hogsh-head, crusher, roller, lamp shade, etc., etc.

Bases, equal **circles**; middle sections, a **circle**; see tables of areas of circles to eighths, tenths, and twelfths of an inch or other unity of measure, II., III., and IV. of "Key to Ster."

166. — Lateral frustum of sphere.

Base or capital of column, coved ceiling, cauldron, dish, soup plate, saucer, etc. Radii of bases and sections proportional to square roots of rectangles of portions into which such radii or ordinates divide the diameter of which the solid forms a part.

Bases and section, **circles**; lateral area resolvable into **continuous trapeziums**; or lateral area may be had very nearly at one operation, if the frustum be low or flat and that its lateral curvature be not considerable.

167.—Spherical wedge or central ungula of a sphere by planes from opposite edges of base of hemisphere to meet in apex. Its base, a **circle** ; opposite base, a ridge, or axis, or **line** ; middle section, the **zone of a circle** ; its plane faces, **circles** ; and lateral area resolvable into **trapeziums and triangles**

Component portion of a compound solid.

168.—Frustum of a spherical wedge or central ungula between parallel planes. Base, a **circle** ; other base and middle section, **zones of circles**. For areas of zones, see table IX.,

Component portion of compound solid.

“Key to Ster.”

169.—Spherical pyramid, obtuse-angled and triangular. Base, a **spherical triangle** having three obtuse angles ; apex or opposite base, a **point** ;

Illustrative of the tri-obtuse-angular spherical triangle, and of the fact that the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle, may reach to six right angles, when each of the component angles increases to 180° . middle section, a **similar tri-obtuse angular spherical triangle**, and whose area is equal to one-quarter that of base, its factors being halves of those of base, and $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

170.—Frustum of sphere between non-parallel bases.

Elbow or connecting link between two portions of a rail or bead ; base of a vase or other ornament on a raking cornice.

Decompose into frustum and ungula of a sphere by a plane parallel to one of the bases and passing through nearest point of other base, or more readily and exactly, compute whole sphere, and deduct segment.

CLASS XVIII.

Spherical Ungulae, Sectors, Pyramids and Frusta.

171 — **Quarter-sphere or rectangular ungula of a sphere.**

Domed roof to a semi-circular plan, vault of the apsis of a church, head of a niche, "Key to Ster.," page 117.

On its base : one base, a **semi-circle**; opposite base, a **point**; middle section, the **segment of a circle**. On end : each of its opposite bases, **points**; its middle section, the **sector of a circle**. Only

Compute as a whole sphere, and divide by 4, or treat as an ungula. See opposite par.

one area to compute, and easier and quicker than a segment.

172. — **Acute-angled spherical ungula.**

Component portion of the ball of a vane or steeple; natural section of an orange, or of a ribbed melon, section of a buoy, cauldron, etc., etc., elbow of two semi-cylindrical mouldings, etc., at an obtuse angle.

Its opposite bases, **points**; its middle section, the **sector of a circle**; the spherical surface, the component of a hollow metallic or other sphere or spherical vessel, or of the covering for a racket or other playing ball, etc.

For spherical area see "Key to Ster.," page 117.

173. — **Obtuse-angled ungula of a sphere.**

Head of niche reaching into a sloped ceiling; elbow of two half-heads at an acute angle, etc.

Opposite bases **points**; middle sections, the **sector of a circle**; its plane faces, **semi-circles**. Spherical area, page 117 "Key to Ster."

174—Spherical sector or cone, or, to avoid computing spherical areas, may be treated as a **compound body, a cone and the segment of a sphere.**

A buoy, a finial or ornament, a top, etc., a covered filter. For areas of circles see tables II, III and IV, of "Key to Ster."

Its base, a **spherical segment**; the other base, a **point**; middle section, a **spherical segment** concentric to the base and equal in area one quarter of base; its height equal to radius of sphere, its lateral face developed, the **sector of a circle.** See "Key to Ster.," page 110.

175—Frustum of a spherical sector between parallel spherical bases.

Portion of a shell or bomb or hollow sphere. To avoid computing spherical areas, treat as frustum of cone, adding greater and deducting lesser segment.

Its bases and middle section parallel thereto, **concentric and similar segments of spheres of corresponding radii.** Its height, the length of slant side. Solidity also equal to difference between whole and partial spherical sectors.

176—Hexagonal spherical pyramid.

Its base illustrative of a spherical polygon, page 127 of "Key."

Component portion of a solid sphere or ball; keystone of a vault, finial or other ornament; decomposable for computation into six equal triangular spherical pyramids, "Key to Ster.," page 129. See rule for spherical areas at end of this pamphlet.

Its base, a regular **six-sided spherical polygon**; its middle section a figure similar to the last, and equal in area to one-quarter thereof; its opposite base, a **point**, the centre of the sphere of which it forms part. For area of base, see "Key to Ster.," page 127. For area of component spherical triangle of base, see page 123 of same. Its plane faces **equal sectors of a circle.**

177—Frustum of hexagonal spherical pyramid between parallel bases.

Keystone of vault. Component

Its bases and middle section, **similar spherical polygons**; factor of middle section, as in cone, an arithmetic mean between those of

portion of hollow sphere. Surfaces illustrative of similar spherical polygons. Height of solid equal slant height of side.

the bases. Its lateral faces, equal **frusta of equal sectors of a circle**, or **concavo-convex trapeziums**. See rule at end of this work.

178—Half-quarter or one-eighth of sphere or tri-rectangular spherical pyramid.

Its base illustrative of the **tri-rectangular spherical triangle**, page 123 of "Key."

Termination or stop to chamfer on angle of wall or pillar.

May compute for solid contents as the half of an ungula where only one area is required, that of a sector of a circle. See rule at end of this work.

Compute whole sphere and divide by eight.

179—Acute equilateral triangular spherical pyramid.

Base and middle section **similar equilateral spherical triangles**, for areas of which, see "Key to Ster.," page 123, and rule at end of this work.

Its base illustrative of the equilateral spherical triangle.

180—Frustum of triangular spherical pyramid.

Bases and middle section, **similar spherical triangles** whose areas are as the squares of the corresponding radii; or factors of middle section, arithmetic means between those of the opposite bases.

Illustrative in its bases of similar spherical triangles. Keystone of a vault to a triangular plan.

CLASS XIX.

Oblate Spheroid, Frusta and Segments.

181—Oblate spheroid.

Treated perpendicularly to its fixed axis, its opposite bases are considered **points**, as in the sphere, a plane touching the solid only in

Representative, in a less exaggerated ratio of its diameters or axes, of the Earth and planets which are

flattened at the poles or extremities of fixed axis and protuberant at the equator. An orange, lamp-shade, or globe, or bowl.

a point ; its middle section, a **circle**. If considered parallel to its fixed axis, its middle section, an **ellipsis**. For spheroidal surface or area, see N. 161.

182—Semi-oblate spheroid by a plane perpendicular to its fixed or lesser axis.

Elliptical ceiling, dome, cauldron, basin, dish, vase, shade, globe, etc.

Base, a **circle** ; opposite base, a **point** ; middle section, a **circle** ; for diameter of which, if not from direct measurement, see "Key to Ster.," page 139, line 10 and page 140, line 20.

183—Semi-oblate spheroid by a plane parallel to its fixed or lesser axis.

Dome or ceiling to an elliptic plan ; glass globe or shade, dish cover, hut, a trough, cauldron, etc.

Equal in area and solid contents to No. 182 and of easier and quicker computation, if considered such, the factors being **circles** instead of **ellipses**. As it stands, its base and middle section, **similar ellipses**.

184—Segment of oblate spheroid, greater than half by a plane perpendicular to fixed axis,

Turkish, Moorish or horse-shoe, dome or ceiling ; a cauldron or copper, etc.

Its base and middle section, **circles** ; opposite base, **point**. Spheroidal surface **continuous trapeziums** and a **circle** at apex. For areas of circles, see tables II., III. and IV. of "Key to Ster." For factors of middle section, see No. 182.

185—Middle frustum or solid zone of an oblate spheroid between planes perpendicular to fixed or shorter axis.

Representative of same as No. 165.

Opposite bases and middle section, **circles** ; for areas of circles to eighths, tenths and twelfths of an inch or other unity, see tables II., III. and IV. of "Key to Ster." Spheroidal area, see page 95 of same.

186—Middle frustum or solid zone of oblate spheroid by planes parallel to fixed or lesser axis of solid.

Its bases and middle section similar ellipses, for areas of which see page 51 of "Key to Ster." Spheroidal area, page 95 of same.

187—Segment of oblate spheroid less than half, by a plane parallel to its fixed or lesser axis.

Its base, an ellipsis; opposite base, a point; middle section, an ellipsis similar to base. For factors of middle section, see No. 182.

Representative of same as as No.

183.

188—Lateral frustum of oblate spheroid by planes parallel to fixed or shorter axis.

Its opposite parallel bases and middle section, ellipses, for areas of which see "Key to Ster." p. 51.

Coved ceiling of elliptic plan; reversed: a boat, a scow, a vessel of capacity, etc.

Its spheroidal surface decomposable into continuous trapeziums of variable height.

189—Half or segment of oblate spheroid by a plane inclined to axis of solid

Its base and middle section, similar ellipses; its opposite base, a point; its spheroidal surface trapeziums, with ellipsis at apex and a curvilinear triangle at base of shape similar to fig. h. page 57 of "Key to Ster.," or lateral area may be divided and computed as triangles.

Liquid or fluid in a semi-spheroidal vessel inclined from the vertical. Finial on a pediment or sloped surface.

190—Frustum of oblate spheroid between non-parallel bases.

Bases and middle section of component frustum with parallel bases, ellipses; base of ungula, an ellipsis; middle section of ungula the segment of an ellipsis; its other base, a point.

Decompose into a frustum with parallel bases, and an ungula by a plane parallel to one base and drawn through nearest point of

For factors of middle sections,

other base, or compute whole spheroid and deduct segments.

see "Key to Ster.," page 139, line 10 and page 140, line 20, where $AB : CD :: \sqrt{Ao.oB} : oM$ and $CD : AB :: \sqrt{Co.oD} : oM$.

CLASS XX.

Prolate Spheroid, Frusta and Segments.

191—Prolate spheroid

Representative of a lemon, melon, cucumber, etc. ; a case, sheath, etc.

The work of computation expedited by treating circles instead of ellipses ; that is, areas perpendicular instead of parallel to fixed axis.

Its middle section perpendicular to fixed or longer axis, a **circle** ; its opposite end bases, **points**. Spheroidal surface, **continuous trapezoids**, or a series of **double segments base to base** as the component ribs a of melon. May treat as plane segment with length of cord equal to semi-elliptical section.

192—Semi-prolate spheroid by a plane parallel to fixed axis.

Vaulted ceiling to elliptic plan ; reversed : a boat or other sailing vessel, a cauldron or vessel of capacity, etc., etc.

For solid contents and spheroidal surface, treat perpendicular to fixed axis, where factors are **circles** or **semi-circles** instead of **ellipses**. For areas of circles, see tables II., III. and IV. of "Key to Ster."

193—Semi-prolate spheroid by a plane perpendicular to fixed axis.

A hive, hut, roof or dome to circular tower or apartment ; reversed : a copper or boiler.

Base, a **circle** ; other base, a **point** ; middle section, a **circle**. For radius of middle section, see formula given in No. 190, or at page 139, line 10, page 140, line 20 of "Key to Ster." Spheroidal area, see No. 191.

- 194—Segment of prolate spheroid greater than half, by a plane perpendicular to fixed axis.** Base and middle section, **circles**; its other base, an apex or **point**. Its spheroidal surface resolvable into **continuous trapeziums** and a **circle** at apex.
- A hut, hive, dome, a cauldron or copper, etc.

- 195—Middle frustum or solid zone of prolate spheroid by parallel planes perpendicular to fixed axis.** End bases, equal **circles**; middle section, a **circle**. Unlike the middle frustum of a spindle, the solid contents of this solid are obtained exactly by treating the whole figure at once.
- A cask, keg, barrel, puncheon, hogshhead, etc., "Key." page 138.

- 196—Middle frustum or solid zone of prolate spheroid by parallel planes oblique to axis.** Opposite bases and middle section, **similar ellipses**. Spheroidal surface, **trapeziums** of which take mean height.
- A boss on raking strut, etc.

- 197—Lateral frustum or solid zone of prolate spheroid by planes perpendicular to fixed axis.** Bases and section, **circles**, for areas of which see tables II., III. and IV. "Key to Ster." For diameter of middle section, measure solid or compute by formula of page 139, line 10; page 140. line 20, where it is shown that the rectangle under the required radius, and either axis of the spheroid, is equal to that under the square root of the rectangle or product of the abscissæ of the first axis and the other axis.
- Coved ceiling, base of column, etc.; reversed: capital of column, dish, basin, bowl, tub, hamper or basket, stew pan, cauldron or other vessel of capacity, etc., etc.

198—Lateral frustum or solid zone of prolate spheroid by planes parallel to each other, and to longer or fixed axis. Its parallel bases and middle section, **similar ellipses**; for areas of which see "Key to Ster." page 51. Its lateral area resolvable into **continuous trapeziums** of varying height if parallel to bases, but of uniform height, if lines be drawn from extremities of fixed axis.

Coved ceiling of elliptical plan, etc.; reversed: a flat-bottomed boat, a scow; a dish, basket, etc., etc.

199—Segment of prolate spheroid by a plane inclined to axis. Its base and middle section, **similar ellipses**; its other base, a **point**; its spheroidal surface resolvable by circles drawn from extremity of fixed axis, into a **circle, trapeziums and a triangle.**

Liquid in spheroidal vessel inclined from the vertical, a scoop, scuttle, etc.

200—Frustum of prolate spheroid between non-parallel planes. Decompose into frustum with parallel bases, and an ungula. Compute separately, and add; or compute whole segment due to frustum and deduct lesser segment.

The one, perpendicular to fixed axis, the other oblique or inclined thereto.

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THE AREAS OF SPHERICAL TRIANGLES & POLYGONS

TO ANY RADIUS OR DIAMETER.

Read before the mathematical, physical and chemical section of the
Royal Society of Canada, May 22nd 1883.

Last year I laid before this section of the Royal Society my proposal to substitute in schools the prismoidal formula for all other known formulae pertaining to the cubing of solid forms.

I then showed that on this sole condition, the computation of solidities, even the most difficult by ordinary rules, as of the segments, frusta and ungluae of Conoids and Spheroids, was susceptible of generalisation and of being taught in the most elementary institutions.

I then submitted that the advantage of the proposed system consisted in this; that while he who had gone through a course of mathematics would, in three months thereafter or out of college, have completely forgotten or have inextricably mixed up in his mind the numerous and ever varying formulae for arriving at the contents of solids; the simple artisan, on the contrary, who at an elementary school would have been taught the universal formula, and who from the fact of having to learn but one, could not forget it nor mix it up in his mind with any others, could apply it always and everywhere during a life time without the aid even of any book excepting may be, to save time, a table of the areas of circles or of other figures lengthy of computation.

What I then did for the measurement of solid forms, I now propose to do for the mensuration of areas of spherical triangles and polygons on a sphere of any radius; I mean a simple and expeditious mode of getting at the doubly curved area of any portion of the terrestrial spheroid as of every sphere great or small: interior or exterior surface of a dome for example or of one of its component parts, as well of the bottom or roof of a gasometer, boiler, or of one of the constituent sections thereof, descending even to the surface of the ball of a spire, a shell, a cannon or a billard ball.

TO THIS END :

The area of a sphere to diameter I. being	= 3.141,592,653,589,793+
Dividing by 2, we get that of the hemisphere	= 1,570,796,326,794,896,5
This divided by 4=area of tri-rectgl'r sph. triangle	= 0,392,699,081,698,724,1
÷90=area of 1° or of bi-rect. sph. tri. with sp. ex.=1°	= 0,004,363,323,129,985,8
÷60= " of 1' or of " " " " 1'	= 0,000,072,722,052,166,43
÷60= " of 1" or of " " " " 1"	= 0,000,001,212,034,202,77
÷10= " of 0.1" or of " " " " 0.1"	= 0,000,000,121,203,420,277
÷10= " of 0.01" or of " " " " 0.01"	= 0,000,000,012,120,342,027,7
÷10= " of 0.001" or of " " " " 0.001"	= 0,000,000,001,212,034,202,77

Find the spherical excess, that is, the excess of the sum of the three spherical angles over two right angles, or from the sum of the three spherical angles deduct 180°. Multiply the remainder, that is, the spherical excess, by the tabular number herein above given: the degrees by the number set opposite to 1°, the minutes by that corresponding to 1' and so on of the seconds and fractions of a second; add these areas and multiply their sum by the square of the diameter of the sphere of the surface of which the given triangle forms part; the result is the area required.

EXAMPLE.

Let the spherical excess of a triangle described on the surface of a sphere of which the diameter is an inch, a foot, or a mile, etc., be 3°—4'—2.235". What is the area ?

Area of 1° = 0.004,363,323,129,985,8	×	3	= 0.013,089,969,389,955
" 1' = 0.000,072,722,052,166,43	×	4	= 0.000,290,888,208,664
" 1" = 0.000,001,212,034,202	×	2	= 0.000,002,424,068,404
" 0.1" = 0.000,000,121,203,420	×	2	= 0.000,000,242,406,840
" 0.01" = 0.000,000,012,120,342	×	3	= 0.000,000,036,361,026
" 0.001" = 0.000,000,001,212,034	×	5	= 0.000,000,006,060,170

Area required	0.013,383,566,495,059
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The answer is of course in square units or fractions of a square unit of the same name with the diameter. That is, if the diameter is an inch, the area is the fraction of a square inch; if a mile, the fraction of a square mile, and so on.

Remark.— If the decimals of seconds are neglected, then of course the operation is simplified by the omission of the three last lines for tenths, hundredths and thousandths of a second or of so many of them as may be omitted.

If the seconds are omitted, as would be the case in dealing with any other triangle but one on the earth's surface, on account of its size; there will in such case remain only the two upper lines for degrees and minutes, which will prove of ample accuracy when dealing with any triangular space, compartment, or component section of a sphere of the size of a dome, vaulted ceiling, gasometer, or large copper or boiler, etc; and in dealing with such spheres as a billiard or other playing ball, a cannon ball or shell, the ball of a vane or steeple, or any boiler, copper, etc., of ordinary size, it will generally suffice to compute for degrees only. Whence the following

RULE TO DEGREES ONLY.

Multiply the spherical excess in degrees by 0.004,363 and the result by the square of the diameter for the required area. For greater accuracy use—0.004,363,323.

RULE TO DEGREES AND MINUTES.

Proceed as by last rule for degrees. Multiply the spherical excess in minutes by 0.000,073, or for greater accuracy by 0.000,072,722. Add the results, and multiply their sum by the square of the diameter for the required area.

EXAMPLE I.

Sum of angles $140^\circ + 92^\circ + 68^\circ = 300$; $300 - 180 = 120^\circ$ spherical excess. Diameter = 30. Answer area of 1° 0.004,363
Multiply by spherical excess 120°

	0.523,560
This multiplied by square of diameter 30=	900
Required area =	471.194,000

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170
059

A result correct to units. If now greater accuracy be required, it is be obtained by taking in more decimals; thus, say area $1^\circ = 0.004,363,323$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ \hline 0.523,598,760 \\ 900 \\ \hline 471.238,884,000 \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE II.

The three angles each 120° their sum 360° , from which deducting 180° we get spherical excess = 180° . Diameter 20, of which the square = 400.

Answer.....Area to $1^\circ = 0.004,363,323$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ \hline 0.785,398,140 \\ 400 \\ \hline 314.159,256,000 \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE III.

The sum of the three angles of a triangle traced on the surface of the Terrestrial sphere exceeds by ($1''$) one second, 180° ; what is the area of the triangle, supposing the Earth to be a perfect sphere with a diameter = 7,912 English miles, or, which is the same thing, that the diameter of the Terrestrial spheroid or of its osculatory circle at the given point on its surface be 7,912 miles.

Answer. Area of $1''$ to diameter 1. = 0.000,001,212,034,202

Square of diameter 62,598,744

$$\hline 75.871,818,730,242,288$$

Remark.—This unit 75.87 etc., as applied to the Terrestrial sphere, becomes a tabular number, which may be used for computing the area of any triangle on the earth's surface, as it evidently suffices to multiply the area 75.87 etc., corresponding to one second ($1''$) by the number of seconds in the spherical excess, to arrive at the result; and the result may be had true to the tenth, thousandth, or millionth of a second, or of any other fraction thereof by successively adding the same figures

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75.87 etc., with the decimal point shifted to the left, one place for every place of decimals in the given fraction of such second: the tenth of a second giving 7.587 etc., square miles, the $0.01'' = .7587$ of a square mile, the $0.001'' = .07587$ etc., of a square mile, and so on; while, by shifting the decimal point to the right, we get successively $10'' = 758.7$ square miles, $100'' = 7587$. etc., square miles, or $1' = 75.87 \times 60$ (number of seconds in a minute), $1^\circ = 75.87 \times 60 \times 60$ (number of seconds in a degree).

RULE.

To compute the area of any spherical polygon.

Divide the polygon into triangles, compute each triangle separately by the foregoing rules for triangles and add the results.

OR,

From the sum of all the interior angles of the polygon subtract as many times two right angles as there are sides less two. This will give the spherical excess. This into the tabular area for degrees, minutes, seconds and fractions of a second, as the case may be, and the sum of such areas into the square of the diameter of the sphere on which the polygon is traced, will give the correct area of the proposed figure.

It may be remarked here that the area of a spherical lune or the convex surface of a spherical ungula is equal to the tabular number into twice the spherical excess, since it is evident that every such lune is equivalent to two bi-rectangular spherical triangles of which the angle at the apex, that is the inclination of the planes forming the ungula, is the spherical excess.

Remark.—The area found for any given spherical excess, on a sphere of given diameter, may be reduced to that, for the same spherical excess, on a sphere of any other diameter; these areas being as the squares of the respective diameters.

The area found for any given spherical excess on the earth's surface, where the diameter of the osculatory circle is supposed to be 7912 miles, may be reduced to that for the same spherical excess where the osculatory circle is of different radius; these areas being as the squares of the respective radii or diameters.

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ON THE APPLICATION OF THE
PRISMOIDAL FORMULA

TO THE MEASUREMENT OF ALL SOLIDS

By CHS. BAILLAIRGÉ, M. A.,

Member of the Society for the Generalization of Education in France, and of several learned and scientific Societies, Chevalier of the Order of St. Sauveur de Monte-Reale, Italy, &c. Recipient of 13 medals of honor and 17 diplomas and letters from Russia, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, &c. Member of the Royal Society of Canada.

Read before the mathematical section of the Society on Saturday the 28th of May. 1882. *

" Cette formule $V = \frac{H}{6}(B + B' + 4M)$ (Says " the late Revd, N. Maingui of the Laval University) que Mr. Baillargé travaille à vulgariser, a l'immense avantage de pouvoir remplacer toutes les autres formules de stéréométrie,"

The prismoidal formula reads thus: "*To the sum of the opposite and parallel end areas of a prismoid, add four times the middle area and multiply the whole into one sixth the length or height of the solid.*"

* See this formula at article "Stéréométrie of " Le grand dictionnaire universel du XIXème siècle par P. Larousse."

The following letter from the Minister of Education, Russia, may be considered interesting in its bearings on the subject matter of this communication

MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

Saint-Petersburg, le 29 février 1877.

No. 1823.

A. M. BAILLAIRGÉ,

Architecte à Québec,

Monsieur,

Le comité scientifique du ministère de l'Instruction Publique, (de Russie,) reconnaissant l'incontestable utilité de votre "Tableau Stéréométrique" pour l'enseignement de la géométrie en général de même que pour son application pratique à d'autres sciences, éprouve un plaisir tout particulier à joindre aux suffrages des savants de l'Europe et de l'Amérique sa complète approbation, en vous informant que le susdit tableau, avec toutes ses applications, sera recommandé aux écoles primaires et moyennes, pour en compléter les cabinets et les collections mathématiques, et inscrit dans les catalogues des ouvrages approuvés par le ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

Agréez, monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le chef du département au ministère de l'Instruction Publique,

E. DE BRADKER.

The following extract from the Quebec Mercury, July 10, 1878 further corroborates its importance.

"It will be remembered that in February, 1877, Mr. Baillairgé received an official letter from the Minister of Public Instruction, of St. Petersburg, Russia, informing him that his new system of mensuration had been adopted in all the primary and medium schools of that vast empire. After a lapse of eighteen months, the system having been found to work well, Mr. Baillairgé has received an additional testimonial from the same source informing him that the system is to be applied in all the polytechnic schools of the Russian Empire."

Should the Royal Society of Canada prove instrumental in the introduction of the new system throughout the remainder of the civilized world. It will have shown that its creation by the Marquis of Lorne, the Govr. Gen. of Canada, has been in no way premature.

The definition of a prismoid as generally given is understood to apply to a solid having parallel end areas bounded by parallel sides.

This parallelism of the sides or edges of the opposite bases or end areas does not imply, not does it exclude any proportionality between such sides or edges.

Therefore is the frustum of a pyramid a prismoid, as also that of a cone which is nothing but an infinitary pyramid, or one having for its base a polygon of an infinite number of sides.

Now let two of the parallel edges of either base of the frustum approach each other until they meet or merge in a single line or aris, when we have the wedge which is therefore to all intents and purposes a prismoid.

Further let this edge or aris become shorter and shorter until it reduces to a point and then have we the pyramid which is again a prismoid, as is the cone.

It need hardly be said that the prism and cylinder are prismoids, whose opposite edges are equal as well as parallel in the same way as for the frusta of the pyramid and cone the opposite edges are proportional while parallel.

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BRADKER.

Now, nine tenths or more of all the vessels of capacity, the world over, and either on a large or reduced scale, have the shape of the frustum of a cone or pyramid ; the latter as evidenced in bins, troughs and cisterns of all sizes, in vehicles of capacity ; the former, in the brewers vat, the salting tub, the butter firkin, the common wooden pail, the drinking goblet, the pan or pie dish, the wash tub — of whatever shape its base — the milk pan and what not else ; again the lamp shade, the shaft of a gun or mortar, the buoy, quai, pier, reservoir, tower, hay-rick, hamper, basket and the like.

These are forms which in every-day life the otherwise untutored hand and eye are called upon to estimate. Why then not teach a mode of doing it which every one can learn, and not only learn but what is of greater import, retain in mind or memory when mastered.

Why continue the old routine when, as here evidenced, it is so much more simple and concise, so much quicker to apply the prismoidal formula to all these forms, than resort to one more difficult of apprehension and which to carry or work out requires tenfold the time the other does.

Legendre's formula requires a geometric mean between the areas of the opposite bases of the solid under consideration. This mean is far less easily conceivable than the arithmetic one ; and to arrive at it the end areas are to be multiplied into each other, and the square root extracted of their product ; a long and tedious operation, one known only to the few, most difficult to retain, forgotten as soon as learnt and therefore useless.

With the formula proposed on the contrary, the operation is one which the merest child can master, the mere mechanic or the artisan remember all his life and readily apply ; for he has been taught at school to compute areas, that of the circle as well as others, a figure which he readily sees is resolvable into triangles by lines drawn from the centre to equidistant points, or not, in the circumference, and the area thence equal to the circumference—sum of the bases of the component triangles—into half the radius, or height of the successive sectors which make up the figure.

Now, of almost all the solids herein above alluded to, the opposite

bases and middle section are circles and the operation can be further expedited by taking the areas ready made, to inches and even lines or less, from tables prepared for the purpose.

The labour then reduces to the mere arithmetic of adding the areas so found, that is the end areas and four times the middle area, and of multiplying the sum thereof into one sixth the altitude, or depth ; that is, to the simplest form of arithmetic taught in the most elementary schools, to wit : addition and multiplication, with division added when the cubical contents in feet, inches or other unit of capacity, are to be reduced, as of inches into gallons and the like.

I would have but one formula applicable to all bodies, and it will of course be asked : why, for instance in the case of the cylinder, the whole cone or pyramid, substitute the more complex for the simpler form of computation. My reason for doing so has its untold importance to thousands of the human race. Memory is not a gift to every one. I have none of it myself or hardly any, and its absence only entails a little reasoning as I am now to show.

I have seen students, only three months out of college doubtful as to which of the ordinary formulae to apply, to this pyramid or cone, the conoid, the spheroid. In one—the first—the volume is due to the base and one third the height ; in the second, the base and one half the height ; in the other, the base and two thirds the height. Any mistake is fatal to the result.

But with the one and only one, the unique and universal formula which I propose to substitute for every other, no error can obtain. Take hold of the pyramid or cone : set down its upper or one end area or that of its apex, equal nought (0) or zero, its other end area, whatever that may be. Its middle area, you see at once is one quarter that of its base ; for the middle or half way diameter is half that of the base, and the areas of similar figures as the squares of their homologous or like dimensions. Now, ere you have put this down on paper ; ere you have had time to do so, the reasoning process is going on within your mind and in far less time than it takes me to relate it — that four times the middle area plus the area of the base is equal to twice the base, and that twice the base into one sixth the altitude is precisely the same thing

as once the base, that is, the base into one third the altitude, and so come you back to the old or ordinary rule, the simpler of the two in this case, and without the necessity of having this formula stored in your mind as a separate process.

And so with the cylinder where you see at once that the area of each base and of the middle section being all equal quantities, the sum of these bases and of four times the middle section is the same thing as six times the base, and again that six times the base into one sixth the altitude is the old rule of the base into the altitude, without the necessity of remembering it as a separate and additional formula.

But the great advantage of this one universal rule, its beauty so to say is further evidenced and more strikingly in the computation of the more difficult solids, that is of those which are more difficult under the old or ordinary rules.

In the sphere, spheroid and conoids, the one area, that at the apex or crown is always nought or nothing, as a plane there touches them in one and only one point. The formula applied to the sphere and spheroid therefore reduces to four times the middle area into one sixth the altitude or diameter or axis perpendicular to the plane of section.

Now, let it be required to measure the liquid in a conoidal or spheroidal vessel inclined to the horizon or out of the vertical. This by ordinary rules, becomes an operation of much time, trouble and anxiety, as the size of the whole body or solid of which the portion or figure under consideration forms a part, has to be made known, its factors entering into the formula for the content required; whereas by the prismoidal formula, no concern need be had as to the dimensions of the entire body of which the figure submitted to computation is a segment.

That the rule applies to all such cases, is and has been abundantly proven by myself (see my treatise of 1866) as applied to any segment of a sphere or spheroid, to any ungula of such solids contained between planes passing in any direction through the centre, to any frustum of these bodies, — lateral or central — contained between parallel planes inclined in any way to the axes; to any parabolic or hyperbolic conoid, right or inclined, as well to any parallel frustum of either.

This proof has been substantiated by MM. Steckel of the Dept. of Dominion Public Works, Deville a member of this society, and the late Revd. M. Maingui, professor of Mathematics at the Laval University, as well by the Revd. M. Billion, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice—Montreal; by His Grace, bishop Langevin of Rimouski, and by many other mathematicians fully adequate to the task.

M. Maingui says (page IX of his pamphlet and as already quoted from the french version): "This formula $V = \frac{H}{6}(B + B + 4M)$ is that " which Mr. Baillaigé is endeavouring to introduce; *it has the immense advantage of replacing all other stereometrical formulae.*"

This is the only formula which will allow of teaching stereometry in all schools however elementary, and as has just been shown, the application of it is the more simple, so to say, the more complex the body is, since in the conoid and segment of spheroid, one of the factors at least is zero, while two of them are zeros in the sphere and spheroid as in their unguulae.

Thus while the student at college or from a University after having devoted much time to the acquisition of a hundred rules for the cubing of as many solids, has hopelessly forgotten them in after life, the comparatively illiterate artisan, tradesman, merchant, &c. who has never frequented ought but a village school, will, having but one rule wherewith to charge his memory, remember it all his life and be ever ready to apply it?

In the case of spindles and the measurement of their middle frusta — the representatives of casks of all varieties and sizes, — the prismoidal formula does not bring out the true content to within the tenth or twentieth and up to the half or thereabout of one per cent; notwithstanding which, it is the only practical formula which can bring out anything like a reliable result. The true formulae for casks never can, nor will they ever be applied; they are too lengthy, too abstruse, and the wine merchant will tell you that the nearest the gauge rod can come to within the truth, the gauge rod founded on these formulae, is to within from one to three and even four per cent. This stands to reason, as when operating on the half cask—which is always done with all figures having symmetrical and equal halves—the half way diameter between

the head and bung, the very element by which the cask varies its capacity, enters as a factor into the occupation, while the gauging rod can take no note of it.

It remains but to say that in the case of hoof and unguiae of cones and cylinders, of conoids and of spheroids, when the bounding planes do not pass through the centre, the prismoidal formula is still the best to be employed in practice, and again brings out the volume to within one half or so of one per cent. The true rules applicable to these unguiae can never be remembered, nor are or will they ever be applied in practice. Rather than that, the fudging or so called rule of thumb system, some averaging of the dimensions is sure to be resorted to and a result arrived at, where two or three to five per cent of error is considered near enough, while the proposed application of the prismoidal formula would reduce the error to almost nothing.

Compound bodies must of course be treated separately or in parts. Thus, a gun or mortar, as made up of a cylinder or the frustum of a cone and the segment or half of a sphere or spheroid ; a morish or turkish dome, as the frustum of a spheroid surmounted by a hollow cone ; a roofed tower, as a cone and cylinder, a cone and frustum of a cone or two conic frusta as the case may be and so of other compound forms.

Again when frusta between non parallel bases are to be treated, the solid is to be divided by a plane parallel to one of its bases and passing through the nearest edge or point of its opposite base, into a frustum proper and an angula, subject to the percentage of error already noticed in the volume of the angula ; while, by cubing the whole conoid on segment of a spheroid of which the frustum forms a part, and then the segment which is wanting to make up the whole, the true content can be arrived it.

There are a class of solid forms where it would appear at first sight that a departure from the prismoidal formula becomes necessary ; not so however as will presently be seen. I allude to the cubing of the fragment of a shell for instance, or of the material forming the vaulting of a dome as contained between its intrados and extrados. This is simply arrived at, when the inner and outer faces are parallel or when the dome or arch is of uniform thickness by applying the spherical, spheroidal or

cylindrical surfaces of the opposite bases, and the equally curved surface of the middle section; while, when the faces are not parallel or the thickness of varying dimensions, as well when the faces are everywhere equidistant, the volume may be had by cubing the outer and inner component pyramids and taking the difference between them.

And in the making out of such spherical areas as may enter as factors into any computation, a most concise and easy rule will be found at page 35 of my "stereometrical" published in 1880; when any such area can in a few minutes be made up the mere multiplication and addition of the elemental quantities given in the text, and any portion of the earth's surface thus arrived at when the radius of the osculatory circle for the given latitude is known.

With irregular forms, the figure can be sliced up and treated by the formula, and those forms when small and still more complex, such as carving, statuary, bronzes and the like, can be measured with minute accuracy by the indirect process of the quantity of fluid of any kind displaced, as of water when non absorbent or of sand or sawdust etc., when the contrary.

Again may the specific gravities of bodies be applied, or their weights to making out their volumes by simple rule of three, or the reverse process of weighing them by ratio when their volumes are ascertained.

Finally the quantities and respective weights of the separate substances which enter into amalgams or alloys are obtainable as taught by a comparison of their weights in air and water, that is of the amalgam itself and of its unalloyed constituents.

The whole field of solid measurement is thus gone over in these few pages, instead of the volume required to contain the many separate and varied formulae which the old process of computation gives rise to and renders indispensable. The whole I say is gone over in as many minutes as the old process requires hours or even days.

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T A B L E S

OF

- I. Squares and Square Roots of numbers from 1 to 1600.
- II. Circumferences and areas of circles of diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ to 150
advancing by $\frac{1}{8}$.
- III. Circumferences and areas of circles of diameter $\frac{1}{16}$ to 100
advancing by $\frac{1}{16}$.
- IV. Circumferences and areas of circles of diameter 1 to
50 feet, advancing by 1 inch.
- V. Sides of Squares equal in area to a circle of a diameter
1 to 100 advancing by a $\frac{1}{4}$.
- VI. Lengths of circular arcs, to diameter 1 divided into 1000
equal parts.
- VII. Lengths of semi-elliptic arcs to transverse diameter
1 divided into 1000 equal parts.
- VIII. Areas of the segments of a circle to diameter 1 divided
into 1000 equal parts.
- IX. Areas of the zones of a circle to a diameter 1 divided
into 1000 equal parts.
- X. Specific gravities or weights of bodies of all kinds solid,
fluid, liquid and gaseous.

TABLE OF SQUARES, SQUARE ROOTS

No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.
1	1	1.0000000	61	3721	7.8102497	121	14641	11.0000000
2	4	1.4142136	62	3844	7.8740079	122	14834	11.0453610
3	9	1.7320508	63	3969	7.9372539	123	15129	11.0905365
4	16	2.0000000	64	4096	8.0000000	124	15376	11.1355287
5	25	2.2360680	65	4225	8.0622577	125	15625	11.1803399
6	36	2.4494897	66	4356	8.1240384	126	15876	11.2249722
7	49	2.6457513	67	4488	8.1853528	127	16129	11.2694277
8	64	2.8284271	68	4624	8.2462113	128	16384	11.3137085
9	81	3.0000000	69	4761	8.3066239	129	16641	11.3578167
10	100	3.1622777	70	4900	8.3666003	130	16900	11.4017543
11	121	3.3166248	71	5041	8.4261498	131	17161	11.4455231
12	144	3.4641016	72	5184	8.4852814	132	17424	11.4891253
13	169	3.6055513	73	5329	8.5440037	133	17689	11.5325626
14	196	3.7416574	74	5476	8.6023253	134	17956	11.5758369
15	225	3.8229833	75	5625	8.6602540	135	18225	11.6189500
16	256	4.0000000	76	5776	8.7177979	136	18496	11.6619038
17	289	4.1231056	77	5929	8.7749644	137	18769	11.7046999
18	324	4.2426407	78	6084	8.8317609	138	19044	11.7473401
19	361	4.3585989	79	6241	8.8881944	139	19321	11.7898261
20	400	4.4721360	80	6400	8.9442719	140	19600	11.8321596
21	441	4.5825757	81	6561	9.0000000	141	19881	11.8743421
22	484	4.6904158	82	6724	9.0553851	142	20164	11.9163753
23	529	4.7958315	83	6889	9.1104336	143	20349	11.9582607
24	576	4.8989795	84	7056	9.1651514	144	20736	12.0000000
25	625	5.0000000	85	7225	9.2195445	145	21025	12.0415946
26	676	5.0990195	86	7396	9.2736185	146	21316	12.0830460
27	729	5.1961524	87	7569	9.3273791	147	21609	12.1243557
28	784	5.2915026	88	7744	9.3808315	148	21904	12.1655251
29	841	5.3851648	89	7921	9.4339811	149	22201	12.2065556
30	900	5.4772256	90	8100	9.4868330	150	22500	12.2474487
31	961	5.5677644	91	8281	9.5393920	151	22801	12.2882057
32	1024	5.6568542	92	8464	9.5916634	152	23104	12.3288280
33	1089	5.7445626	93	8649	9.6436508	153	23409	12.3693169
34	1156	5.8309519	94	8836	9.6953597	154	23716	12.4096736
35	1225	5.9160798	95	9025	9.7467943	155	24025	12.4498996
36	1296	6.0000000	96	9216	9.7979590	156	24336	12.4899960
37	1369	6.0827625	97	9409	9.8488578	157	24649	12.5299671
38	1444	6.1644140	98	9604	9.8994949	158	24964	12.5698051
39	1521	6.2449980	99	9801	9.9498744	159	25281	12.6095202
40	1600	6.3245553	100	10000	10.0000000	160	25600	12.6491106
41	1681	6.4031242	101	10201	10.0498756	161	25921	12.6885775
42	1764	6.4807407	102	10404	10.0995049	162	26244	12.7279221
43	1849	6.5574385	103	10609	10.1488916	163	26569	12.7671453
44	1936	6.6332496	104	10816	10.1980390	164	26896	12.8062485
45	2025	6.7082039	105	11025	10.2469508	165	27225	12.8452326
46	2116	5.7823300	106	11236	10.2956301	166	27556	12.8840987
47	2209	6.8556546	107	11449	10.3440804	167	27889	12.9228480
48	2304	6.9282032	108	11664	10.3923048	168	28224	12.9614814
49	2401	7.0000000	109	11881	10.4403065	169	28561	13.0000000
50	2500	7.0710678	110	12100	10.4880885	170	28900	13.0384048
51	2601	7.1414284	111	12321	10.5356538	171	29241	13.0766968
52	2704	7.2111026	112	12544	10.5830052	172	29584	13.1148770
53	2809	7.2801099	113	12769	10.6301458	173	29929	13.1529464
54	2916	7.3484692	114	12996	10.6770783	174	30276	13.1909060
55	3025	7.4161985	115	13225	10.7238053	175	30625	13.2287566
56	3136	7.4833148	116	13456	10.7703296	176	30976	13.2664992
57	3249	7.5498344	117	13689	10.8166538	177	31329	13.3041347
58	3364	7.6157731	118	13924	10.8627805	178	31684	13.3416641
59	3481	7.6811457	119	14161	10.9087121	179	32041	13.3790882
60	3600	7.7459667	120	14400	10.9544512	180	32400	13.4164079

TABLE OF SQUARES, SQUARE ROOTS

No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.
361	130321	19.0000000	421	177241	20.5182845	481	231361	21.9318122
362	131044	19.0262976	422	178084	20.5426386	482	232324	21.9544984
363	131769	19.0525589	423	178928	20.5669638	483	233289	21.9772610
364	132496	19.0787810	424	179776	20.5912603	484	234256	22.0000000
365	133225	19.1049732	425	180625	20.6155281	485	235225	22.0227155
366	133966	19.1311265	426	181476	20.6397674	486	236196	22.0454077
367	134689	19.1572441	427	182329	20.6639783	487	237169	22.0680765
368	135424	19.1833261	428	183184	20.6881609	488	238144	22.0907220
369	136161	19.2093727	429	184041	20.7123152	489	239121	22.1133444
370	136900	19.2353841	430	184900	20.7364414	490	240100	22.1359436
371	137641	19.2613603	431	185761	20.7605395	491	241081	22.1585198
372	138384	19.2873015	432	186624	20.7846097	492	242064	22.1810730
373	139129	19.3132079	433	187489	20.8086520	493	243049	22.2036033
374	139876	19.3390796	434	188356	20.8326667	494	244036	22.2261108
375	140625	19.3649167	435	189225	20.8566536	495	245025	22.2485955
376	141376	19.3907194	436	190096	20.8845130	496	246016	22.2710575
377	142129	19.4164878	437	190969	20.9045450	497	247009	22.2934968
378	142884	19.4422221	438	191844	20.9284495	498	248004	22.3159136
379	143641	19.4679223	439	192721	20.9523268	499	249001	22.3383079
380	144400	19.4835887	440	193600	20.9765770	500	250000	22.3606798
381	145161	19.5192213	441	194481	21.0000000	501	251001	22.3830293
382	145924	19.5448203	442	195364	21.0237960	502	252004	22.4053565
383	146689	19.5703858	443	196249	21.0475652	503	253009	22.4276615
384	147456	19.5959179	444	197136	21.0713075	504	254016	22.4499443
385	148225	19.6214169	445	198025	21.0950231	505	255025	22.4722051
386	148996	19.6468827	446	198916	21.1187121	506	256036	22.4944438
387	149769	19.6723156	447	199809	21.1423745	507	257049	22.5166605
388	150544	19.6978156	448	200704	21.1660105	508	258064	22.5388553
389	151321	19.7233029	449	201601	21.1896201	509	259081	22.5610283
390	152100	19.7484177	450	202500	21.2132034	510	260100	22.5831796
391	152881	19.7737199	451	203401	21.2367606	511	261121	22.6053091
392	153664	19.7989899	452	204304	21.2602916	512	262144	22.6274170
393	154449	19.8242276	453	205209	21.2837967	513	263169	22.6495033
394	155236	19.8494332	454	206116	21.3072758	514	264196	22.6715681
395	156025	19.8746069	455	207025	21.3307290	515	265225	22.6936114
396	156816	19.8997487	456	207936	21.3501565	516	266256	22.7156334
397	157609	19.9248588	457	208849	21.3775583	517	267289	22.7376340
398	158404	19.9499373	458	209764	21.4009346	518	268324	22.7596134
399	159201	19.9749844	459	210681	21.4242853	519	269361	22.7815715
400	160000	20.0000000	460	211600	21.4476106	520	270400	22.8035085
401	160801	20.0249844	461	212521	21.4709106	521	271441	22.8254244
402	161604	20.0499377	462	213444	21.4941853	522	272484	22.8473193
403	162409	20.0748599	463	214369	21.5174348	523	273529	22.8691933
404	163216	20.0997512	464	215296	21.5406592	524	274576	22.8910463
405	164025	20.1246118	465	216225	21.5638587	525	275625	22.9128775
406	164836	20.1494417	466	217156	21.6870331	526	276676	22.9346899
407	165649	20.1742410	467	218089	21.6101828	527	277729	22.9564806
408	166464	20.1990099	468	219024	21.6333077	528	278784	22.9782506
409	167281	20.2237484	469	219961	21.6564078	529	279841	23.0000000
410	168100	20.2484567	470	220900	21.6794834	530	280900	23.0217289
411	168921	20.2731349	471	221841	21.7025344	531	280961	23.0434372
412	169744	20.2977831	472	222784	21.7255610	532	283024	23.0651252
413	170569	20.3224014	473	223729	21.7485632	533	284089	23.0867928
414	171396	20.3469899	474	224676	21.7715411	534	285156	23.1084400
415	172225	20.3715488	475	225625	21.7944947	535	286225	23.1300670
416	173056	20.3960781	476	226576	21.8174242	536	287296	23.1516738
417	173889	20.4205779	477	227529	21.8403297	537	288369	23.1732605
418	174724	20.4450483	478	228484	21.8632111	538	289444	23.1948270
419	175561	20.4694895	479	229441	21.8860686	539	290521	23.2163735
420	176400	20.4939015	480	230400	21.9089023	540	291600	23.2379001

TABLE OF SQUARES, SQUARE ROOTS

No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.
721	519841	26.8514442	781	609961	27.9463772	841	707281	29.0000000
722	521284	26.8700577	782	611524	27.9642629	842	708964	29.0172363
723	522729	26.8886593	783	613089	27.9821372	843	710649	29.0344623
724	524176	26.9072481	784	614656	28.0000000	844	712336	29.0516781
725	525625	26.9258240	785	616225	28.0178515	845	714025	29.0688837
726	527076	26.9443872	786	617796	28.0356915	846	715716	29.0860791
727	528529	26.9629375	787	619369	28.0535203	847	717409	29.1032644
728	529984	26.9814751	788	620944	28.0713377	848	719104	29.1204396
729	531441	27.0000000	789	622521	28.0891438	849	720801	29.1376046
730	532900	27.0185122	790	624100	28.1069386	850	722500	29.1547595
731	534361	27.0370117	791	625681	28.1247222	851	724201	29.1719043
732	535824	27.0554985	792	627264	28.1424946	852	725904	29.1890390
733	537289	27.0739727	793	628849	28.1602557	853	727609	29.2061637
734	538756	27.0924344	794	630436	28.1780056	854	729316	29.2232784
735	540225	27.1108834	795	632025	28.1957444	855	731025	29.2403830
736	541696	27.1293199	796	633616	28.2134720	856	732736	29.2574777
737	543169	27.1477439	797	635209	28.2311884	857	734449	29.2745623
738	544644	27.1661554	798	636804	28.2488938	858	736164	29.2916370
739	546121	27.1845544	799	638401	28.2666181	859	737881	29.3087018
740	547600	27.2029410	800	640000	28.2842712	860	739600	29.3257566
741	549081	27.2213152	801	641601	28.3019434	861	741321	29.3428015
742	550564	27.2396769	802	643204	28.3196045	862	743044	29.3598365
743	552049	27.2580263	803	644809	28.3372546	863	744769	29.3768616
744	553536	27.2763634	804	646416	28.3548938	864	746496	29.3938769
745	555025	27.2946881	805	648025	28.3725219	865	748225	29.4108823
746	556516	27.3130006	806	649636	28.3901391	866	749956	29.4278779
747	558009	27.3313007	807	651249	28.4077454	867	751689	29.4448637
748	559504	27.3495887	808	652864	28.4253408	868	753424	29.4618397
749	561001	27.3678644	809	654481	28.4429253	869	755161	29.4788059
750	562500	27.3861279	810	656100	28.4604989	870	756900	29.4957624
751	564001	27.4043792	811	657721	28.4780617	871	758641	29.5127091
752	565504	27.4226184	812	659344	28.4956137	872	760384	29.5296461
753	567009	27.4408455	813	660969	28.5131549	873	762129	29.5465734
754	568516	27.4590604	814	662596	28.5306852	874	763876	29.5634910
755	570025	27.4772633	815	664225	28.5482048	875	765625	29.5803989
756	571536	27.4954542	816	665856	28.5657137	876	767376	29.5972972
757	573049	27.5136330	817	667489	28.5832119	877	769129	29.6141858
758	574564	27.5317998	818	669124	28.6006993	878	770884	29.6310648
759	576081	27.5499546	819	670761	28.6181760	879	772641	29.6479342
760	577600	27.5680975	820	672400	28.6356421	880	774400	29.6647939
761	579121	27.6862284	821	674041	28.6530976	881	776161	29.6816442
762	580644	27.6043475	822	675684	28.6705424	882	777924	29.6984848
763	582169	27.6224546	823	677329	28.6879766	883	779689	29.7153159
764	583696	27.6405499	824	678976	28.7054002	884	781456	29.7321375
765	585225	27.6586334	825	680625	28.7228130	885	783225	29.7488496
766	586756	27.6767050	826	682276	28.7402157	886	784996	29.7655521
767	588289	27.6947648	827	683929	28.7576077	887	786769	29.7822452
768	589824	27.7128129	828	685584	28.7749891	888	788544	29.7989289
769	591361	27.7308492	829	687241	28.7923601	889	790321	29.8156030
770	592900	27.7488739	830	688900	28.8097206	890	792100	29.8322678
771	594441	27.7668868	831	690561	28.8270706	891	793881	29.8489231
772	595984	27.7849880	832	692224	28.8444102	892	795664	29.8655690
773	597529	27.8020775	833	693889	28.8617394	893	797449	29.8822056
774	599076	27.8200555	834	695556	28.8790582	894	799236	29.8988328
775	600625	27.8388218	835	697225	28.8963666	895	801025	29.9154506
776	602176	27.8567766	836	698896	28.9136646	896	802816	29.9320591
777	603729	27.8747197	837	700569	28.9309523	897	804609	29.9486583
778	605284	27.8926514	838	702244	28.9482297	898	806404	29.9652481
779	606841	27.9105715	839	703921	28.9654967	899	808201	29.9818287
780	608400	27.9284801	840	705600	28.9827535	900	810000	30.0000000

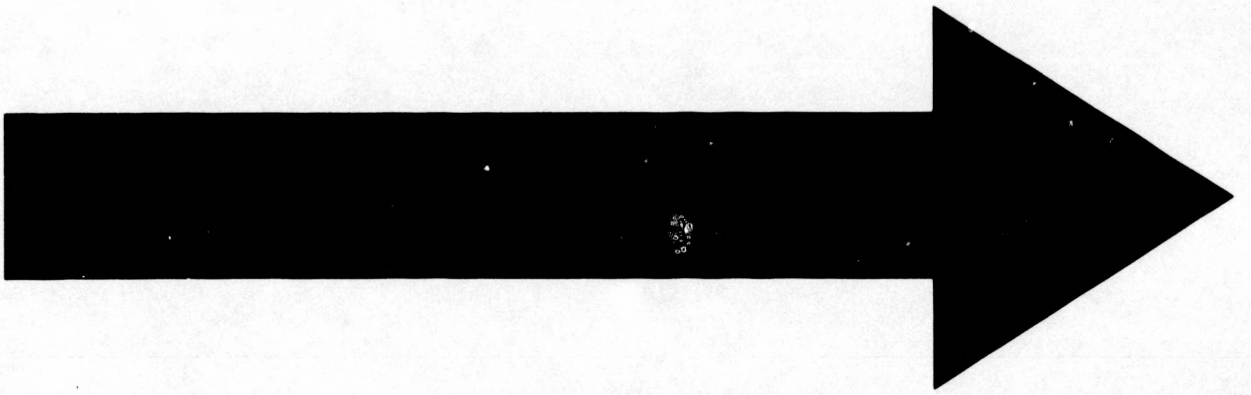
TABLE OF SQUARES, SQUARE ROOTS

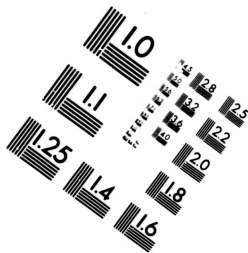
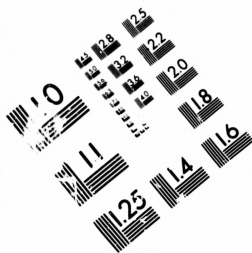
No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.
1081	1168561	32.8785644	1141	1301881	33.7786915	1201	1442401	34.6554469
1082	1170724	32.8937684	1142	1304614	33.7934905	1202	1444804	34.6698716
1083	1172889	32.9089653	1143	1306449	33.8082830	1203	1447209	34.6842904
1084	1175056	32.9241553	1144	1308736	33.8230691	1204	1449616	34.6987031
1085	1177225	32.9393382	1145	1311025	33.8378486	1205	1452025	34.7131099
1086	1179396	32.9545141	1146	1313316	33.8526218	1206	1454436	34.7275107
1087	1181569	32.9696830	1147	1315609	33.8673884	1207	1456849	34.7419055
1088	1183744	32.9848450	1148	1317904	33.8821487	1208	1459264	34.7562944
1089	1185921	33.0000000	1149	1320201	33.8969025	1209	1461681	34.7706773
1090	1188100	33.0151480	1150	1322500	33.9116499	1210	1464100	34.7850543
1091	1190281	33.0302891	1151	1324801	33.9263909	1211	1466521	34.7994253
1092	1192464	33.0454233	1152	1327104	33.9411255	1212	1468944	34.8137904
1093	1194649	33.0605505	1153	1329409	33.9558537	1213	1471369	34.8281495
1094	1196836	33.0756708	1154	1331716	33.9705755	1214	1473796	34.8425028
1095	1199025	33.0907842	1155	1334025	33.9852910	1215	1476225	34.8568501
1096	1201216	33.1058907	1156	1336336	34.0000000	1216	1478656	34.8711915
1097	1203409	33.1209903	1157	1338649	34.0147027	1217	1481089	34.8855271
1098	1205604	33.1360830	1158	1340964	34.0293990	1218	1483524	34.8998567
1099	1207801	33.1511689	1159	1343281	34.0440890	1219	1485961	34.9141805
1100	1210000	33.1662479	1160	1345600	34.0587727	1220	1488400	34.9284984
1101	1212201	33.1813200	1161	1347921	34.0734501	1221	1490841	34.9428984
1102	1214404	33.1963853	1162	1350244	34.0881211	1222	1493284	34.9428104
1103	1216609	33.2114438	1163	1352569	34.1027858	1223	1495729	34.9571166
1104	1218816	33.2266955	1164	1354896	34.1174442	1224	1498176	34.9714169
1105	1221025	33.2415403	1165	1357225	34.1320963	1225	1500625	34.9857114
1106	1223236	33.2565783	1166	1359556	34.1467422	1226	1503076	35.0000000
1107	1225449	33.2716095	1167	1361889	34.1613817	1227	1505529	35.0142828
1108	1227664	33.2866339	1168	1364224	34.1760150	1228	1507984	35.0285598
1109	1229881	33.3016616	1169	1366561	34.1906420	1229	1510441	35.0428309
1110	1232100	33.3166625	1170	1368900	34.2052627	1230	1512900	35.0570963
1111	1234321	33.3316666	1171	1371241	34.2198773	1231	1515361	35.0713558
1112	1236544	33.3466640	1172	1373584	34.2344855	1232	1517824	35.0856096
1113	1238769	33.3616546	1173	1375929	34.2490875	1233	1520289	35.0998575
1114	1240996	33.3766385	1174	1378276	34.2636834	1234	1522756	35.1140997
1115	1243225	33.3916157	1175	1380625	34.2782730	1235	1525225	35.1283361
1116	1245456	33.4065862	1176	1382976	34.2928564	1236	1527696	35.1425568
1117	1247689	33.4215499	1177	1385329	34.3074336	1237	1530169	35.1567917
1118	1249924	33.4365070	1178	1387684	34.3220046	1238	1532644	35.1710108
1119	1252161	33.4514573	1179	1390041	34.3365694	1239	1535121	35.1852242
1120	1254400	33.4664011	1180	1392400	34.3511281	1240	1537600	35.1994318
1121	1256641	33.4813381	1181	1394761	34.3656805	1241	1540081	35.2136337
1122	1258884	33.4962684	1182	1397124	34.3802268	1242	1542564	35.2278299
1123	1261129	33.5111821	1183	1399489	34.3947670	1243	1545049	35.2420204
1124	1263376	33.5261092	1184	1401856	34.4093011	1244	1547536	35.2561501
1125	1265625	33.5410196	1185	1404225	34.4238289	1245	1550025	35.2702842
1126	1267876	33.5559234	1186	1406596	34.4383507	1246	1552516	35.2844575
1127	1270129	33.5708206	1187	1408969	34.4528663	1247	1555009	35.2987252
1128	1272384	33.5857112	1188	1411344	34.4673759	1248	1557509	35.3128872
1129	1274641	33.6005952	1189	1413721	34.4818793	1249	1560001	35.3270435
1130	1276900	33.6154726	1190	1416100	34.4963766	1250	1562500	35.3411941
1131	1279161	33.6303434	1191	1418481	34.5108678	1251	1565001	35.3553391
1132	1281424	33.6452077	1192	1420864	34.5253530	1252	1567504	35.3694784
1133	1283689	33.6600653	1193	1423249	34.5398321	1253	1570009	35.3836120
1134	1285956	33.6749165	1194	1425636	34.5543051	1254	1572516	35.3977400
1135	1288225	33.6897610	1195	1428025	34.5687720	1255	1575025	35.4118624
1136	1290496	33.7045991	1196	1430416	34.5832329	1256	1577536	35.4259792
1137	1292769	33.7194306	1197	1432809	34.5976879	1257	1580049	35.4400963
1138	1295044	33.7340556	1198	1435204	34.6121364	1258	1582564	35.4541958
1139	1297321	33.7490741	1199	1437601	34.6265796	1259	1585081	35.4682957
1140	1299600	33.7638860	1200	1440000	34.6410162	1260	1587600	35.4823900

No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.	No.	Square.	Sqre. root.
1441	2076481	37.9605058	1495	2235025	38.6652299	1548	2396304	39.3446311
1442	2079364	37.9736751	1496	2238016	38.6781593	1549	2399401	39.3573373
1443	2082249	37.9868938	1497	2241009	38.6910843	1550	2402500	39.3700394
1444	2085136	38.0000000	1498	2244004	38.7040050	1551	2405601	39.3827373
1445	2088025	38.0131556	1499	2247001	38.7169214	1552	2408704	39.3954312
1446	2090915	38.0263067	1500	2250000	38.7298335	1553	2411809	39.4081210
1447	2093809	38.0394432	1501	2253001	38.7427412	1554	2414916	39.4208067
1448	2096704	38.0525952	1502	2256004	38.7556447	1555	2418025	39.4334883
1449	2099601	38.0657326	1503	2259009	38.7685439	1556	2421136	39.4461658
1450	2102500	38.0788655	1504	2262016	38.7814389	1557	2424249	39.4588393
1451	2105401	38.0919939	1505	2265025	38.7943294	1558	2427364	39.4715087
1452	2108304	38.1051178	1506	2268034	38.8072158	1559	2430481	39.4841740
1453	2111209	38.1182371	1507	2271049	38.8200978	1560	2433600	39.4968353
1454	2114116	38.1313519	1508	2274064	38.8329757	1561	2436721	39.5094925
1455	2117025	38.1444622	1509	2277081	38.8458491	1562	2439844	39.5221457
1456	2119936	38.1575681	1510	2280100	38.8587184	1563	2442969	39.5347948
1457	2122849	38.1706693	1511	2283121	38.8715834	1564	2446096	39.5474399
1458	2125764	38.1837662	1512	2286144	38.8844442	1565	2449225	39.5600809
1459	2128681	38.1968585	1513	2289169	38.8973006	1566	2452356	39.5727179
1460	2131600	38.2099463	1514	2292196	38.9101529	1567	2455489	39.5853508
1461	2134521	38.2229297	1515	2295225	38.9230009	1568	2458624	39.5979797
1462	2137444	38.2361085	1516	2298256	38.9358447	1569	2461761	39.6106046
1463	2140369	38.2491829	1517	2301289	38.9486841	1570	2464900	39.6232255
1464	2143296	38.2622529	1518	2304334	38.9615194	1571	2468041	39.6358424
1465	2146225	38.2753184	1519	2307381	38.9743505	1572	2471184	39.6484552
1466	2149156	38.2883794	1520	2310440	38.9871774	1573	2474329	39.6610640
1467	2152089	38.3014360	1521	2313441	39.0000000	1574	2477475	39.6736688
1468	2155024	38.3144881	1522	2316484	39.0128184	1575	2480625	39.6862696
1469	2157961	38.3275358	1523	2319529	39.0256326	1576	2483776	39.6988665
1470	2160900	38.3405790	1524	2322576	39.0384426	1577	2486929	39.7114593
1471	2163841	38.3536178	1525	2325625	39.0512483	1578	2490084	39.7240481
1472	2166784	38.3666522	1526	2328676	39.0640499	1579	2493241	39.7366329
1473	2169729	38.3796821	1527	2331729	39.0768473	1580	2496400	39.7492138
1474	2172676	38.3927076	1528	2334784	39.0896406	1581	2499561	39.7617907
1475	2175625	38.4057287	1529	2337841	39.1024296	1582	2502724	39.7743636
1476	2178576	38.4187454	1530	2340900	39.1152144	1583	2505889	39.7869325
1477	2181529	38.4317577	1531	2343961	39.1279951	1584	2509056	39.7994976
1478	2184484	38.4447656	1532	2347024	39.1407716	1585	2512225	39.8120585
1479	2187441	38.4577691	1533	2350089	39.1535439	1586	2515396	39.8246155
1480	2190400	38.4707681	1534	2353156	39.1663120	1587	2518569	39.8371684
1481	2193361	38.4837627	1535	2356225	39.1790760	1588	2521744	39.8497177
1482	2196324	38.4967530	1536	2359296	39.1918359	1589	2524921	39.8622628
1483	2199289	38.5097390	1537	2362369	39.2045915	1590	2528100	39.8748040
1484	2202256	38.5227206	1538	2365444	39.2173431	1591	2531281	39.8873413
1485	2205225	38.5356977	1539	2368521	39.2300905	1592	2534464	39.8998747
1486	2208196	38.5486705	1540	2371600	39.2428337	1593	2537649	39.9124041
1487	2211169	38.5616389	1541	2374681	39.2555728	1594	2540836	39.9249295
1488	2214144	38.5746030	1542	2377764	39.2683078	1595	2544025	39.9374511
1489	2217121	38.5875627	1543	2380849	39.2810387	1596	2547216	39.9499687
1490	2220100	38.6005181	1544	2383936	39.2937654	1597	2550409	39.9624824
1491	2223081	38.6134691	1545	2387025	39.3064880	1598	2553604	39.9749922
1492	2226064	38.6264158	1546	2390116	39.3192065	1599	2556801	39.9874980
1493	2229049	38.6393582	1547	2393209	39.3319208	1600	2560000	40.0000000
1494	2232036	38.6522962						

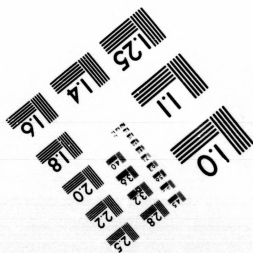
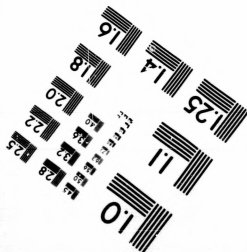
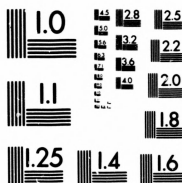
TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.
28.	615.754	35.	962.115	42.	1385.41	49.	1885.74	56.	2463.01
1/8	621.263	1/8	968.999	1/8	1393.7	1/8	1895.37	1/8	2474.02
1/4	626.798	1/4	975.908	1/4	1405.98	1/4	1905.03	1/4	2485.05
3/8	632.357	3/8	982.842	3/8	1410.29	3/8	1914.7	3/8	2496.11
1/2	637.941	1/2	989.8	1/2	1418.63	1/2	1924.42	1/2	2507.19
5/8	643.549	5/8	996.783	5/8	1426.98	5/8	1934.15	5/8	2418.3
3/4	649.182	3/4	1003.79	3/4	1435.36	3/4	1943.91	3/4	2529.43
7/8	654.839	7/8	1010.822	7/8	1443.77	7/8	1953.69	7/8	2540.54
29.	660.521	36.	1017.878	43.	1452.21	50.	1963.5	57.	2551.76
1/8	666.227	1/8	1024.959	1/8	1460.65	1/8	1973.33	1/8	2562.97
1/4	671.958	1/4	1032.065	1/4	1469.13	1/4	1983.18	1/4	2574.2
3/8	677.714	3/8	1039.195	3/8	1477.63	3/8	1993.05	3/8	2585.45
1/2	683.494	1/2	1046.349	1/2	1486.17	1/2	2002.97	1/2	2596.73
5/8	689.298	5/8	1053.528	5/8	1494.72	5/8	2012.89	5/8	2608.83
3/4	695.128	3/4	1060.732	3/4	1503.3	3/4	2022.85	3/4	2619.36
7/8	700.981	7/8	1067.96	7/8	1511.9	7/8	2032.82	7/8	2630.71
30.	706.86	37.	1075.213	44.	1520.53	51.	2042.82	58.	2642.09
1/8	712.762	1/8	1082.49	1/8	1529.18	1/8	2052.85	1/8	2653.49
1/4	718.69	1/4	1089.792	1/4	1537.86	1/4	2062.9	1/4	2664.91
3/8	724.641	3/8	1097.118	3/8	1546.55	3/8	2072.98	3/8	2676.36
1/2	730.618	1/2	1104.469	1/2	1555.28	1/2	2083.08	1/2	2687.8
5/8	736.619	5/8	1111.844	5/8	1564.03	5/8	2093.2	5/8	2699.33
3/4	742.644	3/4	1119.244	3/4	1572.81	3/4	2103.35	3/4	2710.86
7/8	748.694	7/8	1126.668	7/8	1581.61	7/8	2113.52	7/8	2722.4
31.	754.769	38.	1134.118	45.	1590.43	52.	2123.72	59.	2733.98
1/8	760.868	1/8	1141.591	1/8	1599.28	1/8	2133.94	1/8	2745.57
1/4	766.992	1/4	1149.089	1/4	1608.15	1/4	2144.19	1/4	2757.2
3/8	773.14	3/8	1156.612	3/8	1617.04	3/8	2154.46	3/8	2768.84
1/2	779.313	1/2	1164.159	1/2	1625.97	1/2	2164.76	1/2	2780.51
5/8	785.51	5/8	1171.731	5/8	1634.92	5/8	2175.08	5/8	2792.21
3/4	791.732	3/4	1179.327	3/4	1643.89	3/4	2185.42	3/4	2803.93
7/8	797.978	7/8	1186.948	7/8	1652.88	7/8	2195.79	7/8	2815.67
32.	804.545	39.	1194.593	46.	1661.91	53.	2206.19	60.	2827.44
1/8	810.545	1/8	1202.263	1/8	1670.95	1/8	2216.61	1/8	2839.23
1/4	816.865	1/4	1209.958	1/4	1680.01	1/4	2227.05	1/4	2851.05
3/8	823.209	3/8	1217.677	3/8	1689.1	3/8	2237.52	3/8	2862.89
1/2	829.578	1/2	1225.42	1/2	1698.23	1/2	2248.01	1/2	2874.76
5/8	835.972	5/8	1233.188	5/8	1707.37	5/8	2258.53	5/8	2886.65
3/4	842.390	3/4	1240.981	3/4	1716.54	3/4	2269.07	3/4	2898.57
7/8	848.833	7/8	1248.798	7/8	1725.73	7/8	2279.64	7/8	2910.51
33.	855.301	40.	1256.64	47.	1734.95	54.	2290.23	61.	2922.47
1/8	861.792	1/8	1264.5	1/8	1744.18	1/8	2300.84	1/8	2934.46
1/4	868.309	1/4	1272.39	1/4	1753.45	1/4	2311.48	1/4	2946.48
3/8	874.85	3/8	1280.31	3/8	1762.73	3/8	2322.14	3/8	2958.52
1/2	881.415	1/2	1288.25	1/2	1772.05	1/2	2332.83	1/2	2970.58
5/8	888.005	5/8	1296.21	5/8	1781.39	5/8	2343.55	5/8	2982.67
3/4	894.62	3/4	1304.2	3/4	1790.76	3/4	2354.28	3/4	2994.78
7/8	901.259	7/8	1312.21	7/8	1800.14	7/8	2365.05	7/8	3006.92
34.	907.922	41.	1320.26	48.	1809.56	55.	2375.83	62.	3019.08
1/8	914.61	1/8	1328.32	1/8	1818.99	1/8	2386.65	1/8	3031.26
1/4	921.323	1/4	1336.4	1/4	1828.46	1/4	2397.48	1/4	3043.47
3/8	928.06	3/8	1344.51	3/8	1837.93	3/8	2408.34	3/8	3055.71
1/2	934.822	1/2	1352.65	1/2	1847.45	1/2	2419.22	1/2	3067.97
5/8	941.609	5/8	1360.81	5/8	1856.99	5/8	2430.18	5/8	3080.25
3/4	948.419	3/4	1369.	3/4	1866.55	3/4	2441.07	3/4	3092.56
7/8	955.255	7/8	1377.21	7/8	1876.13	7/8	2452.03	7/8	3104.89





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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TABLE—(Continued).—[Advancing by a Quarter and a half.]

Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.	Diam.	Area.
98.	7542.98	105.	8659.03	114.	10207.06	123.	11882.32	139.	15174.71
$\frac{1}{8}$	7562.24	$\frac{1}{4}$	8700.32	$\frac{1}{4}$	10251.88	$\frac{1}{4}$	11930.67	$\frac{1}{2}$	15284.08
$\frac{1}{4}$	7581.51	$\frac{1}{2}$	8741.7	$\frac{1}{2}$	10296.79	$\frac{1}{2}$	11979.2	140.	15333.84
$\frac{3}{8}$	7600.8	$\frac{3}{4}$	8783.18	$\frac{3}{4}$	10341.8	$\frac{3}{4}$	12027.66	$\frac{1}{2}$	15503.98
$\frac{1}{2}$	7620.15	106.	8824.75	115.	10386.91	124.	12076.31	141.	15614.53
$\frac{5}{8}$	7639.5	$\frac{1}{4}$	8866.43	$\frac{1}{4}$	10432.12	$\frac{1}{4}$	12125.05	$\frac{1}{2}$	15725.47
$\frac{3}{4}$	7658.88	$\frac{1}{2}$	8908.2	$\frac{1}{2}$	10477.43	$\frac{1}{2}$	12173.9	142.	15836.8
$\frac{7}{8}$	7678.28	$\frac{3}{4}$	8950.07	$\frac{3}{4}$	10522.84	$\frac{3}{4}$	12222.84	$\frac{1}{2}$	15948.52
99.	7697.71	107.	8992.04	116.	10568.34	125.	12271.87	143.	16060.54
$\frac{1}{8}$	7717.16	$\frac{1}{4}$	9034.11	$\frac{1}{4}$	10613.94	$\frac{1}{2}$	12370.25	$\frac{1}{2}$	16173.15
$\frac{1}{4}$	7736.63	$\frac{1}{2}$	9076.28	$\frac{1}{2}$	10659.64	126.	12469.01	144.	16286.05
$\frac{3}{8}$	7756.13	$\frac{3}{4}$	9118.53	$\frac{3}{4}$	10705.44	$\frac{1}{2}$	12568.17	$\frac{1}{2}$	16399.34
$\frac{1}{2}$	7795.2	108.	9160.91	117.	10751.34	127.	12667.72	145.	16513.03
$\frac{5}{8}$	7814.78	$\frac{1}{4}$	9203.37	$\frac{1}{4}$	10797.34	$\frac{1}{2}$	12767.66	$\frac{1}{2}$	16627.11
$\frac{3}{4}$	7834.38	$\frac{1}{2}$	9245.92	$\frac{1}{2}$	10843.43	128.	12867.99	146.	16741.59
$\frac{7}{8}$	7854.	$\frac{3}{4}$	9288.58	$\frac{3}{4}$	10889.62	$\frac{1}{2}$	12968.71	$\frac{1}{2}$	16856.44
100.	7874.	109.	9331.34	118.	10935.9	129.	13069.84	147.	16971.71
$\frac{1}{4}$	7933.32	$\frac{1}{4}$	9374.19	$\frac{1}{4}$	10982.3	$\frac{1}{2}$	13171.35	$\frac{1}{2}$	17087.36
$\frac{1}{2}$	7932.74	$\frac{1}{2}$	9417.14	$\frac{1}{2}$	11028.78	130.	13273.26	148.	17203.4
$\frac{3}{4}$	7972.21	$\frac{3}{4}$	9460.19	$\frac{3}{4}$	11075.37	$\frac{1}{2}$	13371.55	$\frac{1}{2}$	17319.83
101.	8011.87	110.	9503.34	119.	11122.06	131.	13478.25	149.	17436.67
$\frac{1}{4}$	8051.58	$\frac{1}{4}$	9546.69	$\frac{1}{4}$	11168.83	$\frac{1}{2}$	13581.33	$\frac{1}{2}$	17553.89
$\frac{1}{2}$	8091.39	$\frac{1}{2}$	9589.93	$\frac{1}{2}$	11215.71	132.	13684.81	$\frac{1}{2}$	17671.5
$\frac{3}{4}$	8131.3	$\frac{3}{4}$	9633.37	$\frac{3}{4}$	11262.69	$\frac{1}{2}$	13788.67	$\frac{1}{2}$	17789.51
102.	8171.3	111.	9676.91	120.	11309.76	133.	13992.94		
$\frac{1}{4}$	8211.41	$\frac{1}{4}$	9720.73	$\frac{1}{4}$	11356.93	$\frac{1}{2}$	13997.54		
$\frac{1}{2}$	8251.61	$\frac{1}{2}$	9764.29	$\frac{1}{2}$	11404.2	134.	14102.64		
$\frac{3}{4}$	8291.91	$\frac{3}{4}$	9808.12	$\frac{3}{4}$	11451.57	$\frac{1}{2}$	14208.07		
103.	8332.31	112.	9852.06	121.	11499.04	135.	14313.91		
$\frac{1}{4}$	8372.81	$\frac{1}{4}$	9896.09	$\frac{1}{4}$	11546.61	$\frac{1}{2}$	14420.14		
$\frac{1}{2}$	8413.4	$\frac{1}{2}$	9940.22	$\frac{1}{2}$	11594.27	136.	14526.76		
$\frac{3}{4}$	8464.09	$\frac{3}{4}$	9984.45	$\frac{3}{4}$	11642.09	$\frac{1}{2}$	14633.76		
104.	8494.89	113.	10028.77	122.	11689.89	137.	14741.17		
$\frac{1}{4}$	8535.78	$\frac{1}{4}$	10073.2	$\frac{1}{4}$	11737.85	$\frac{1}{2}$	14848.96		
$\frac{1}{2}$	8576.77	$\frac{1}{2}$	10117.72	$\frac{1}{2}$	11785.93	138.	14957.16		
$\frac{3}{4}$	8617.85	$\frac{3}{4}$	10162.34	$\frac{3}{4}$	11834.06	$\frac{1}{2}$	15065.73		

To Compute the Area of a Diameter greater than any in the preceding Table.

RULE—Divide the dimension by two, three, four, etc., if practicable to do so, until it is reduced to a diameter to be found in the table.

Take the tabular area for the diameter, multiply it by the square of the diviser, and the product will give the area required.

EXAMPLE—What is the area for a diameter of 1050 ?

$1050 \div 7 = 150$; tab. area, $150 = 17671.5$, which $\times 7^2 = 865903.5$, area required.

To Compute the Area of an Integer and a Fraction not given in the Table.

RULE—Double, treble, or quadruple the dimension given, until the fraction is increased to a whole number, or to one of those in the table, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc., provided it is practicable to do so.

Take the area for this diameter ; and if it is double of that for which the area is required, take one fourth of it ; if treble, take one ninth of it and if quadruple, take one sixteenth of it, etc., etc.

EXAMPLE—Required the area for a circle of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

$2\frac{3}{8} \times 2 = 4\frac{3}{4}$, area for which $= 15.0331$, which $\div 4 = 3,758$ ins.

TABLE II. b.

CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES, FROM $\frac{1}{8}$ TO 150.

[Advancing by an Eighth.]

half.]

Diam.	Area.
139.	15174.71
$\frac{1}{2}$	15284.08
140.	15393.84
$\frac{1}{2}$	15503.98
141.	15614.53
$\frac{1}{2}$	15725.47
142.	15836.8
$\frac{1}{2}$	15948.52
143.	16060.54
$\frac{1}{2}$	16173.15
144.	16286.05
$\frac{1}{2}$	16399.34
145.	16513.03
$\frac{1}{2}$	16627.11
146.	16741.59
$\frac{1}{2}$	16856.44
147.	16971.71
$\frac{1}{2}$	17087.36
148.	17203.4
$\frac{1}{2}$	17319.83
149.	17436.67
$\frac{1}{2}$	17553.89
150.	17671.5
$\frac{1}{2}$	17789.51

Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.
$\frac{1}{8}$	.04909	4.	12.5664	10.	31.416	16.	50.2656	22.	69.1152
$\frac{1}{4}$	.09817	$\frac{1}{8}$	12.9591	$\frac{1}{8}$	31.8087	$\frac{1}{8}$	50.6583	$\frac{1}{8}$	69.5079
$\frac{1}{6}$	.19635	$\frac{1}{4}$	13.3518	$\frac{1}{4}$	32.2014	$\frac{1}{4}$	51.051	$\frac{1}{4}$	69.9066
$\frac{1}{8}$	.3927	$\frac{3}{8}$	13.7445	$\frac{3}{8}$	32.5941	$\frac{3}{8}$	51.4437	$\frac{3}{8}$	70.2933
$\frac{1}{6}$	.589	$\frac{1}{2}$	14.1372	$\frac{1}{2}$	32.9868	$\frac{1}{2}$	51.8364	$\frac{1}{2}$	70.686
$\frac{1}{4}$	.7854	$\frac{5}{8}$	14.5299	$\frac{5}{8}$	33.3795	$\frac{5}{8}$	52.2291	$\frac{5}{8}$	71.0787
$\frac{1}{6}$	.98175	$\frac{3}{4}$	14.9226	$\frac{3}{4}$	33.7722	$\frac{3}{4}$	52.6218	$\frac{3}{4}$	71.4714
$\frac{1}{8}$	1.1781	$\frac{7}{8}$	15.3153	$\frac{7}{8}$	34.1649	$\frac{7}{8}$	53.0145	$\frac{7}{8}$	71.8641
$\frac{1}{6}$	1.37445	5.	15.708	11.	34.5576	17.	53.4072	23.	72.2568
$\frac{1}{8}$	1.5708	$\frac{1}{8}$	16.1007	$\frac{1}{8}$	34.9503	$\frac{1}{8}$	53.7999	$\frac{1}{8}$	72.6495
$\frac{1}{6}$	1.76715	$\frac{1}{4}$	16.4934	$\frac{1}{4}$	35.343	$\frac{1}{4}$	54.1926	$\frac{1}{4}$	73.0422
$\frac{1}{8}$	1.9635	$\frac{3}{8}$	16.8861	$\frac{3}{8}$	35.7353	$\frac{3}{8}$	54.5853	$\frac{3}{8}$	73.4349
$\frac{1}{6}$	2.15985	$\frac{1}{2}$	17.2788	$\frac{1}{2}$	36.1284	$\frac{1}{2}$	54.978	$\frac{1}{2}$	73.8276
$\frac{1}{4}$	2.3562	$\frac{5}{8}$	17.6715	$\frac{5}{8}$	36.5211	$\frac{5}{8}$	55.3707	$\frac{5}{8}$	74.2203
$\frac{1}{6}$	2.55255	$\frac{3}{4}$	18.0642	$\frac{3}{4}$	36.9138	$\frac{3}{4}$	55.7634	$\frac{3}{4}$	74.613
$\frac{1}{8}$	2.7489	$\frac{7}{8}$	18.4569	$\frac{7}{8}$	37.3065	$\frac{7}{8}$	56.1561	$\frac{7}{8}$	75.0057
$\frac{1}{6}$	2.94525	6.	18.8496	12.	37.6992	18.	56.5488	24.	75.3984
$\frac{1}{8}$	3.1416	$\frac{1}{8}$	19.2423	$\frac{1}{8}$	38.0919	$\frac{1}{8}$	56.9415	$\frac{1}{8}$	75.7911
$\frac{1}{4}$	3.5313	$\frac{1}{4}$	19.635	$\frac{1}{4}$	38.4846	$\frac{1}{4}$	57.3342	$\frac{1}{4}$	76.1838
$\frac{1}{6}$	3.927	$\frac{3}{8}$	20.0277	$\frac{3}{8}$	38.8773	$\frac{3}{8}$	57.7269	$\frac{3}{8}$	76.5765
$\frac{1}{8}$	4.3197	$\frac{1}{2}$	20.4204	$\frac{1}{2}$	39.27	$\frac{1}{2}$	58.1196	$\frac{1}{2}$	76.9692
$\frac{1}{6}$	4.7121	$\frac{5}{8}$	20.8131	$\frac{5}{8}$	39.6627	$\frac{5}{8}$	58.5123	$\frac{5}{8}$	77.3619
$\frac{1}{8}$	5.1051	$\frac{3}{4}$	21.2058	$\frac{3}{4}$	40.0554	$\frac{3}{4}$	58.905	$\frac{3}{4}$	77.7546
$\frac{1}{6}$	5.4978	$\frac{7}{8}$	21.5985	$\frac{7}{8}$	40.4481	$\frac{7}{8}$	59.2977	$\frac{7}{8}$	78.1473
$\frac{1}{8}$	5.8905	7.	21.9912	13.	40.8408	19.	59.6904	25.	78.54
$\frac{1}{6}$	6.2832	$\frac{1}{8}$	22.3839	$\frac{1}{8}$	41.2335	$\frac{1}{8}$	60.0831	$\frac{1}{8}$	78.9327
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.6759	$\frac{1}{4}$	22.7766	$\frac{1}{4}$	41.6262	$\frac{1}{4}$	60.4758	$\frac{1}{4}$	79.3254
$\frac{1}{6}$	7.0686	$\frac{3}{8}$	23.1693	$\frac{3}{8}$	42.0189	$\frac{3}{8}$	60.8685	$\frac{3}{8}$	79.7181
$\frac{1}{8}$	7.4613	$\frac{1}{2}$	23.562	$\frac{1}{2}$	42.4116	$\frac{1}{2}$	61.2612	$\frac{1}{2}$	80.1108
$\frac{1}{6}$	7.854	$\frac{5}{8}$	23.9547	$\frac{5}{8}$	42.8043	$\frac{5}{8}$	61.6539	$\frac{5}{8}$	80.5035
$\frac{1}{8}$	8.2467	$\frac{3}{4}$	24.3474	$\frac{3}{4}$	43.197	$\frac{3}{4}$	62.0466	$\frac{3}{4}$	80.8962
$\frac{1}{6}$	8.6394	$\frac{7}{8}$	24.7401	$\frac{7}{8}$	43.5897	$\frac{7}{8}$	62.4393	$\frac{7}{8}$	81.2889
$\frac{1}{8}$	9.0321	8.	25.1328	14.	43.9824	20.	62.832	26.	81.6816
$\frac{1}{6}$	9.4248	$\frac{1}{8}$	25.5255	$\frac{1}{8}$	44.3751	$\frac{1}{8}$	63.2247	$\frac{1}{8}$	82.0743
$\frac{1}{4}$	9.8175	$\frac{1}{4}$	25.9182	$\frac{1}{4}$	44.7678	$\frac{1}{4}$	63.6174	$\frac{1}{4}$	82.467
$\frac{1}{6}$	10.2102	$\frac{3}{8}$	26.3109	$\frac{3}{8}$	45.1605	$\frac{3}{8}$	64.0101	$\frac{3}{8}$	82.8597
$\frac{1}{8}$	10.6029	$\frac{1}{2}$	26.7036	$\frac{1}{2}$	45.5532	$\frac{1}{2}$	64.4028	$\frac{1}{2}$	83.2524
$\frac{1}{6}$	10.9956	$\frac{5}{8}$	27.0963	$\frac{5}{8}$	45.9459	$\frac{5}{8}$	64.7955	$\frac{5}{8}$	83.6451
$\frac{1}{8}$	11.3883	$\frac{3}{4}$	27.489	$\frac{3}{4}$	46.3386	$\frac{3}{4}$	65.1882	$\frac{3}{4}$	84.0378
$\frac{1}{6}$	11.781	$\frac{7}{8}$	27.8817	$\frac{7}{8}$	46.7313	$\frac{7}{8}$	65.5809	$\frac{7}{8}$	84.4305
$\frac{1}{8}$	12.1737	9.	28.2744	15.	47.124	21.	65.9736	27.	84.8232
		$\frac{1}{8}$	28.6671	$\frac{1}{8}$	47.5167	$\frac{1}{8}$	66.3663	$\frac{1}{8}$	85.2159
		$\frac{1}{4}$	29.0598	$\frac{1}{4}$	47.9094	$\frac{1}{4}$	66.759	$\frac{1}{4}$	85.6086
		$\frac{3}{8}$	29.4525	$\frac{3}{8}$	48.3021	$\frac{3}{8}$	67.1517	$\frac{3}{8}$	86.0013
		$\frac{1}{2}$	29.8452	$\frac{1}{2}$	48.6948	$\frac{1}{2}$	67.5444	$\frac{1}{2}$	86.394
		$\frac{5}{8}$	30.2379	$\frac{5}{8}$	49.0875	$\frac{5}{8}$	67.9371	$\frac{5}{8}$	86.7867
		$\frac{3}{4}$	30.6306	$\frac{3}{4}$	49.4802	$\frac{3}{4}$	68.3298	$\frac{3}{4}$	87.1794
		$\frac{7}{8}$	31.0233	$\frac{7}{8}$	49.8729	$\frac{7}{8}$	68.7225	$\frac{7}{8}$	87.5721

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TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.
25.	87.9648	35.	109.956	42.	131.947	49.	153.938	56.	175.93
$\frac{1}{8}$	88.3575	$\frac{1}{8}$	110.349	$\frac{1}{8}$	132.34	$\frac{1}{8}$	154.331	$\frac{1}{8}$	176.322
$\frac{1}{4}$	88.7502	$\frac{1}{4}$	110.741	$\frac{1}{4}$	132.733	$\frac{1}{4}$	154.724	$\frac{1}{4}$	176.715
$\frac{3}{8}$	89.1429	$\frac{3}{8}$	111.134	$\frac{3}{8}$	133.125	$\frac{3}{8}$	155.117	$\frac{3}{8}$	177.108
$\frac{1}{2}$	89.5356	$\frac{1}{2}$	111.527	$\frac{1}{2}$	133.518	$\frac{1}{2}$	155.509	$\frac{1}{2}$	177.5
$\frac{5}{8}$	89.9283	$\frac{5}{8}$	111.919	$\frac{5}{8}$	133.911	$\frac{5}{8}$	155.902	$\frac{5}{8}$	177.893
$\frac{3}{4}$	90.321	$\frac{3}{4}$	112.312	$\frac{3}{4}$	134.303	$\frac{3}{4}$	156.295	$\frac{3}{4}$	178.286
$\frac{7}{8}$	90.7137	$\frac{7}{8}$	112.705	$\frac{7}{8}$	134.696	$\frac{7}{8}$	156.687	$\frac{7}{8}$	178.679
29.	91.1064	36.	113.098	43.	135.089	50.	157.08	57.	179.071
$\frac{1}{8}$	91.4991	$\frac{1}{8}$	113.49	$\frac{1}{8}$	135.481	$\frac{1}{8}$	157.473	$\frac{1}{8}$	179.464
$\frac{1}{4}$	91.8918	$\frac{1}{4}$	113.883	$\frac{1}{4}$	135.874	$\frac{1}{4}$	157.865	$\frac{1}{4}$	179.857
$\frac{3}{8}$	92.2845	$\frac{3}{8}$	114.276	$\frac{3}{8}$	136.267	$\frac{3}{8}$	158.258	$\frac{3}{8}$	180.249
$\frac{1}{2}$	92.6772	$\frac{1}{2}$	114.668	$\frac{1}{2}$	136.66	$\frac{1}{2}$	158.651	$\frac{1}{2}$	180.642
$\frac{5}{8}$	93.0699	$\frac{5}{8}$	115.061	$\frac{5}{8}$	137.052	$\frac{5}{8}$	159.044	$\frac{5}{8}$	181.035
$\frac{3}{4}$	93.4626	$\frac{3}{4}$	115.454	$\frac{3}{4}$	137.445	$\frac{3}{4}$	159.436	$\frac{3}{4}$	181.427
$\frac{7}{8}$	93.8553	$\frac{7}{8}$	115.846	$\frac{7}{8}$	137.838	$\frac{7}{8}$	159.823	$\frac{7}{8}$	181.82
30.	94.248	37.	116.239	44.	138.23	51.	160.222	58.	182.213
$\frac{1}{8}$	94.6407	$\frac{1}{8}$	116.632	$\frac{1}{8}$	138.623	$\frac{1}{8}$	160.614	$\frac{1}{8}$	182.606
$\frac{1}{4}$	95.0334	$\frac{1}{4}$	117.025	$\frac{1}{4}$	139.016	$\frac{1}{4}$	161.007	$\frac{1}{4}$	182.998
$\frac{3}{8}$	95.4261	$\frac{3}{8}$	117.417	$\frac{3}{8}$	139.408	$\frac{3}{8}$	161.4	$\frac{3}{8}$	183.391
$\frac{1}{2}$	95.8188	$\frac{1}{2}$	117.81	$\frac{1}{2}$	139.801	$\frac{1}{2}$	161.792	$\frac{1}{2}$	183.784
$\frac{5}{8}$	96.2115	$\frac{5}{8}$	118.203	$\frac{5}{8}$	140.194	$\frac{5}{8}$	162.185	$\frac{5}{8}$	184.176
$\frac{3}{4}$	96.6042	$\frac{3}{4}$	118.595	$\frac{3}{4}$	140.587	$\frac{3}{4}$	162.578	$\frac{3}{4}$	184.569
$\frac{7}{8}$	96.9969	$\frac{7}{8}$	118.988	$\frac{7}{8}$	140.979	$\frac{7}{8}$	162.971	$\frac{7}{8}$	184.962
31.	97.3896	38.	119.381	45.	141.372	52.	163.363	59.	185.354
$\frac{1}{8}$	97.7823	$\frac{1}{8}$	119.774	$\frac{1}{8}$	141.765	$\frac{1}{8}$	163.756	$\frac{1}{8}$	185.747
$\frac{1}{4}$	98.175	$\frac{1}{4}$	120.166	$\frac{1}{4}$	142.157	$\frac{1}{4}$	164.149	$\frac{1}{4}$	186.14
$\frac{3}{8}$	98.5677	$\frac{3}{8}$	120.559	$\frac{3}{8}$	142.55	$\frac{3}{8}$	164.541	$\frac{3}{8}$	186.533
$\frac{1}{2}$	98.9604	$\frac{1}{2}$	120.952	$\frac{1}{2}$	142.943	$\frac{1}{2}$	164.934	$\frac{1}{2}$	186.925
$\frac{5}{8}$	99.3531	$\frac{5}{8}$	121.344	$\frac{5}{8}$	143.336	$\frac{5}{8}$	165.327	$\frac{5}{8}$	187.318
$\frac{3}{4}$	99.7458	$\frac{3}{4}$	121.737	$\frac{3}{4}$	143.728	$\frac{3}{4}$	165.719	$\frac{3}{4}$	187.711
$\frac{7}{8}$	100.1385	$\frac{7}{8}$	122.13	$\frac{7}{8}$	144.121	$\frac{7}{8}$	166.112	$\frac{7}{8}$	188.103
32.	100.5312	39.	122.522	46.	144.514	53.	166.505	60.	188.496
$\frac{1}{8}$	100.9239	$\frac{1}{8}$	122.915	$\frac{1}{8}$	144.906	$\frac{1}{8}$	166.898	$\frac{1}{8}$	188.889
$\frac{1}{4}$	101.3166	$\frac{1}{4}$	123.308	$\frac{1}{4}$	145.299	$\frac{1}{4}$	167.29	$\frac{1}{4}$	189.281
$\frac{3}{8}$	101.7093	$\frac{3}{8}$	123.701	$\frac{3}{8}$	145.692	$\frac{3}{8}$	167.683	$\frac{3}{8}$	189.674
$\frac{1}{2}$	102.102	$\frac{1}{2}$	124.093	$\frac{1}{2}$	146.084	$\frac{1}{2}$	168.076	$\frac{1}{2}$	190.067
$\frac{5}{8}$	102.4947	$\frac{5}{8}$	124.486	$\frac{5}{8}$	146.477	$\frac{5}{8}$	168.468	$\frac{5}{8}$	190.46
$\frac{3}{4}$	102.8874	$\frac{3}{4}$	124.879	$\frac{3}{4}$	146.87	$\frac{3}{4}$	168.861	$\frac{3}{4}$	190.852
$\frac{7}{8}$	103.2801	$\frac{7}{8}$	125.271	$\frac{7}{8}$	147.263	$\frac{7}{8}$	169.254	$\frac{7}{8}$	191.245
33.	103.673	40.	125.664	47.	147.655	54.	169.646	61.	191.638
$\frac{1}{8}$	104.066	$\frac{1}{8}$	126.057	$\frac{1}{8}$	148.048	$\frac{1}{8}$	170.039	$\frac{1}{8}$	192.03
$\frac{1}{4}$	104.458	$\frac{1}{4}$	126.449	$\frac{1}{4}$	148.441	$\frac{1}{4}$	170.432	$\frac{1}{4}$	192.423
$\frac{3}{8}$	104.851	$\frac{3}{8}$	126.842	$\frac{3}{8}$	148.833	$\frac{3}{8}$	170.825	$\frac{3}{8}$	192.816
$\frac{1}{2}$	105.244	$\frac{1}{2}$	127.235	$\frac{1}{2}$	149.226	$\frac{1}{2}$	171.217	$\frac{1}{2}$	193.208
$\frac{5}{8}$	105.636	$\frac{5}{8}$	127.627	$\frac{5}{8}$	149.619	$\frac{5}{8}$	171.61	$\frac{5}{8}$	193.601
$\frac{3}{4}$	106.029	$\frac{3}{4}$	128.02	$\frac{3}{4}$	150.011	$\frac{3}{4}$	172.003	$\frac{3}{4}$	193.994
$\frac{7}{8}$	106.422	$\frac{7}{8}$	128.413	$\frac{7}{8}$	150.404	$\frac{7}{8}$	172.396	$\frac{7}{8}$	194.387
34.	106.814	41.	128.806	48.	150.797	55.	172.788	62.	194.779
$\frac{1}{8}$	107.207	$\frac{1}{8}$	129.198	$\frac{1}{8}$	151.19	$\frac{1}{8}$	173.181	$\frac{1}{8}$	195.172
$\frac{1}{4}$	107.6	$\frac{1}{4}$	129.591	$\frac{1}{4}$	151.582	$\frac{1}{4}$	173.573	$\frac{1}{4}$	195.565
$\frac{3}{8}$	107.993	$\frac{3}{8}$	129.984	$\frac{3}{8}$	151.975	$\frac{3}{8}$	173.966	$\frac{3}{8}$	195.957
$\frac{1}{2}$	108.385	$\frac{1}{2}$	130.376	$\frac{1}{2}$	152.368	$\frac{1}{2}$	174.359	$\frac{1}{2}$	196.35
$\frac{5}{8}$	108.778	$\frac{5}{8}$	130.769	$\frac{5}{8}$	152.76	$\frac{5}{8}$	174.752	$\frac{5}{8}$	196.743
$\frac{3}{4}$	109.171	$\frac{3}{4}$	131.162	$\frac{3}{4}$	153.153	$\frac{3}{4}$	175.144	$\frac{3}{4}$	197.135
$\frac{7}{8}$	109.563	$\frac{7}{8}$	131.554	$\frac{7}{8}$	153.546	$\frac{7}{8}$	175.537	$\frac{7}{8}$	197.528

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.	Diam.	Circum.
98.	307.877	105.	329.868	114.	358.142	123.	386.417	139.	436.682
$\frac{1}{8}$	308.27	$\frac{1}{4}$	330.653	$\frac{1}{4}$	358.928	$\frac{1}{4}$	387.202	$\frac{1}{2}$	438.253
$\frac{1}{4}$	308.662	$\frac{1}{2}$	331.439	$\frac{1}{2}$	359.713	$\frac{1}{2}$	387.988	140.	439.824
$\frac{3}{8}$	309.055	$\frac{3}{4}$	332.224	$\frac{3}{4}$	360.499	$\frac{3}{4}$	390.773	$\frac{1}{2}$	441.395
$\frac{1}{2}$	309.448	106.	333.01	115.	361.284	124.	389.558	141.	442.966
$\frac{5}{8}$	309.84	$\frac{1}{4}$	333.795	$\frac{1}{4}$	362.069	$\frac{1}{4}$	390.344	$\frac{1}{2}$	444.536
$\frac{3}{4}$	310.233	$\frac{1}{2}$	334.58	$\frac{1}{2}$	362.855	$\frac{1}{2}$	391.129	142.	446.107
$\frac{7}{8}$	310.626	$\frac{3}{4}$	335.366	$\frac{3}{4}$	363.64	$\frac{3}{4}$	391.915	$\frac{1}{2}$	447.678
99.	311.018	107.	336.151	116.	364.426	125.	392.7	143.	449.249
$\frac{1}{8}$	311.411	$\frac{1}{4}$	336.937	$\frac{1}{4}$	365.211	$\frac{1}{2}$	394.271	$\frac{1}{2}$	450.82
$\frac{1}{4}$	311.804	$\frac{1}{2}$	337.722	$\frac{1}{2}$	365.996	126.	395.842	144.	452.39
$\frac{3}{8}$	312.196	$\frac{3}{4}$	338.507	$\frac{3}{4}$	366.782	$\frac{1}{2}$	397.412	$\frac{1}{2}$	453.961
$\frac{1}{2}$	312.589	108.	339.293	117.	367.567	127.	398.983	145.	455.532
$\frac{5}{8}$	312.982	$\frac{1}{4}$	340.078	$\frac{1}{4}$	368.353	$\frac{1}{2}$	400.554	$\frac{1}{2}$	457.103
$\frac{3}{4}$	313.375	$\frac{1}{2}$	340.864	$\frac{1}{2}$	369.138	128.	402.125	146.	458.674
$\frac{7}{8}$	313.767	$\frac{3}{4}$	341.649	$\frac{3}{4}$	369.923	$\frac{1}{2}$	403.696	$\frac{1}{2}$	460.244
100.	314.16	109.	342.434	118.	370.709	129.	405.266	147.	461.815
$\frac{1}{4}$	314.945	$\frac{1}{4}$	343.22	$\frac{1}{4}$	371.494	$\frac{1}{2}$	406.837	$\frac{1}{2}$	463.386
$\frac{1}{2}$	315.731	$\frac{1}{2}$	344.005	$\frac{1}{2}$	372.28	130.	408.408	148.	464.957
$\frac{3}{4}$	316.516	$\frac{3}{4}$	344.791	$\frac{3}{4}$	373.065	$\frac{1}{2}$	409.979	$\frac{1}{2}$	466.528
101.	317.302	110.	345.576	119.	373.85	131.	411.55	149.	468.098
$\frac{1}{4}$	318.087	$\frac{1}{4}$	346.361	$\frac{1}{4}$	374.636	$\frac{1}{2}$	413.12	$\frac{1}{2}$	469.669
$\frac{1}{2}$	318.872	$\frac{1}{2}$	347.147	$\frac{1}{2}$	375.421	132.	414.691	150.	471.24
$\frac{3}{4}$	319.658	$\frac{3}{4}$	347.932	$\frac{3}{4}$	376.207	$\frac{1}{2}$	416.262	$\frac{1}{2}$	472.811
102.	320.443	111.	348.718	120.	376.992	133.	417.833		
$\frac{1}{4}$	321.229	$\frac{1}{4}$	349.503	$\frac{1}{4}$	377.777	$\frac{1}{2}$	419.404		
$\frac{1}{2}$	322.014	$\frac{1}{2}$	350.288	$\frac{1}{2}$	378.563	134.	420.974		
$\frac{3}{4}$	322.799	$\frac{3}{4}$	350.074	$\frac{3}{4}$	379.348	$\frac{1}{2}$	422.545		
103.	323.585	112.	351.859	121.	380.134	135.	424.116		
$\frac{1}{4}$	324.37	$\frac{1}{4}$	352.645	$\frac{1}{4}$	380.919	$\frac{1}{2}$	425.687		
$\frac{1}{2}$	325.156	$\frac{1}{2}$	353.43	$\frac{1}{2}$	381.704	136.	427.258		
$\frac{3}{4}$	325.941	$\frac{3}{4}$	354.215	$\frac{3}{4}$	382.49	$\frac{1}{2}$	428.828		
104.	326.726	113.	355.001	122.	383.275	137.	430.399		
$\frac{1}{4}$	327.512	$\frac{1}{4}$	355.786	$\frac{1}{4}$	384.061	$\frac{1}{2}$	431.97		
$\frac{1}{2}$	328.297	$\frac{1}{2}$	356.572	$\frac{1}{2}$	384.846	138.	433.541		
$\frac{3}{4}$	329.083	$\frac{3}{4}$	357.357	$\frac{3}{4}$	385.631	$\frac{1}{2}$	435.112		

To Compute the Circum of a Diameter greater than any in the preceding Table.

RULE—Divide the dimension by two, three, four, etc., if practicable to do so, until it is reduced to a diameter to be found in the table

Take the tabular circumference for this dimension, multiply by 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., according as it was divided, and the product will give the circumference required

EXAMPLE—What is the circumference for a diameter of 1050?
 $1050 \div 7 = 150$; tab. circum. 150 = 471.239, which $\times 7 = 3299.073$, *circum. required.*

To Compute the Circumference for an Integer and Fraction not given in the Table.

RULE—Double, treble, or quadruple the dimension given, until the fraction is increased to a whole number or to one of those in the table, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc., provided it is practical to do so.

Take the circumferences for this diameter; and if it is double of that for which the circumference is required, take one half of it; if treble, take one third of it; and if quadruple, one fourth of it.

EXAMPLE—Required the circumference of 2.21875 inches
 $2.21875 \times 2 = 4.4375 = 4\frac{7}{16}$, which $\times 2 = 8\frac{7}{8}$; tab. circum = 27.8817, which $\div 4 = 6.9704$ ins.

To Compute the Circum of a Diameter in Feet and Inches, etc. by the preceding Table.

RULE—Reduce the dimension to inches or eighths, as the case may be, and take the circumference in that term from the table for that number.

Divide this number by 8 if it is in eighths, and by 12 if in inches, and the quotient will give the area in feet.

EXAMPLE—Required the circumference of a circle of 1 foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 1 foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. = 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. = 147 eighths. Circum. of 147 = 461.815, which $\div 8 = 57.727$ inches; and by 12 = 4.81 feet.

TABLE III.

AREAS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES, FROM 10 TO 100.

[Advancing by Tenths.]

Diam.	Circum.
139.	436.682
1/2	438.253
140.	439.824
1/2	441.395
141.	442.966
1/2	444.536
142.	446.107
1/2	447.678
143.	449.249
1/2	450.82
144.	452.39
1/2	453.961
145.	455.532
1/2	457.103
146.	458.674
1/2	460.244
147.	461.815
1/2	463.386
148.	464.957
1/2	466.528
149.	468.098
1/2	469.669
150.	471.24
1/2	472.811

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Di. m.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
			5.	19.635	15.708	10.	78.54	31.416
.1	.007854	.31416	.1	20.4282	16.0221	.1	80.1186	31.7301
.2	.031416	.62832	.2	21.2372	16.3363	.2	81.713	32.0443
.3	.070686	.94248	.3	22.0618	16.6504	.3	83.323	32.358
.4	.12566	1.2566	.4	22.9022	16.9646	.4	84.9488	32.6726
.5	.19635	1.5708	.5	23.7583	17.2788	.5	86.5903	32.9868
.6	.28274	1.885	.6	24.6301	17.5929	.6	88.2475	33.3009
.7	.38485	2.1991	.7	25.5176	17.9071	.7	89.9204	33.6151
.8	.50266	2.5133	.8	26.4208	18.2212	.8	91.609	33.9292
.9	.63617	2.8274	.9	27.3397	18.5354	.9	93.3133	34.2434
1.	.7854	3.1416	6.	28.274	18.8496	11.	95.0334	34.5576
.1	.9503	3.4557	.1	29.2247	19.1637	.1	96.7691	34.8717
.2	1.1309	3.7699	.2	30.1907	19.4779	.2	98.5205	35.1859
.3	1.3273	4.084	.3	31.1725	19.792	.3	100.2877	35.5001
.4	1.5393	4.3982	.4	32.1699	20.1062	.4	102.0705	35.8142
.5	1.7671	4.7124	.5	33.1831	20.4204	.5	103.8691	36.1284
.6	2.0106	5.0265	.6	34.212	20.7345	.6	105.6834	36.4425
.7	2.2698	5.3407	.7	35.2566	21.0487	.7	107.5134	36.7567
.8	2.5446	5.6548	.8	36.3168	21.3628	.8	109.359	37.0708
.9	2.8352	5.969	.9	37.3928	21.677	.9	111.2204	37.384
2.	3.1416	6.2832	7.	38.4846	21.9912	12.	113.0976	37.6992
.1	3.4636	6.5973	.1	39.592	22.3053	.1	114.9904	38.0133
.2	3.8013	6.9115	.2	40.7151	22.6195	.2	116.8989	38.3275
.3	4.1547	7.2256	.3	41.8539	22.9336	.3	118.8231	38.6416
.4	4.5239	7.5398	.4	43.0085	23.2478	.4	124.7631	38.9558
.5	4.9087	7.854	.5	44.1787	23.562	.5	122.7187	39.27
.6	5.3093	8.1681	.6	45.3647	23.8761	.6	124.6901	39.5841
.7	5.7255	8.4823	.7	46.5663	24.1903	.7	126.6771	39.8983
.8	6.1575	8.7964	.8	47.7837	24.5044	.8	128.6799	40.2124
.9	6.6052	9.1105	.9	49.0168	24.8186	.9	130.6984	40.5266
3.	7.0686	9.4248	8.	50.2656	25.1328	13.	132.7326	40.8408
.1	7.5476	9.7389	.1	51.53	25.4469	.1	134.7824	41.1549
.2	8.0424	10.0531	.2	52.8102	25.7611	.2	136.848	41.4691
.3	8.553	10.3672	.3	54.1662	26.0752	.3	138.9294	41.7832
.4	9.0792	10.6814	.4	55.4178	26.3894	.4	141.0264	41.0974
.5	9.6211	10.9956	.5	56.7451	26.7036	.5	143.1391	42.4116
.6	10.1787	11.3097	.6	58.0881	27.0177	.6	145.2675	42.7257
.7	10.7521	11.6239	.7	59.4469	27.3319	.7	147.4117	43.0399
.8	11.3411	11.938	.8	60.8213	27.646	.8	149.5715	43.354
.9	11.9459	12.2522	.9	62.2115	27.9602	.9	151.7471	43.6682
4.	12.5664	12.5664	9.	63.6174	28.2744	14.	153.9384	43.9824
.1	13.2025	12.8805	.1	65.0389	28.5885	.1	156.1453	44.2965
.2	13.8544	13.1947	.2	66.4762	28.9027	.2	158.368	44.6107
.3	14.522	13.5088	.3	67.9292	29.2168	.3	160.6064	44.9248
.4	15.2053	13.823	.4	69.3979	29.531	.4	162.8605	45.239
.5	15.9043	14.1372	.5	70.8823	29.8452	.5	165.1303	45.5532
.6	16.619	14.4513	.6	72.3824	30.1593	.6	167.4158	45.8673
.7	17.3494	14.7655	.7	73.982	30.4735	.7	169.717	46.1815
.8	18.0956	15.0796	.8	75.4298	30.7876	.8	172.034	46.4956
.9	18.8574	15.3938	.9	76.977	31.1018	.9	174.3666	46.8098

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TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
15.	176.715	47.124	.6	335.2923	64.7161	.2	539.1239	82.3099
.1	179.079	47.4381	.7	336.536	65.0311	.3	543.2533	82.624
.2	181.4588	47.7523	.8	339.7954	65.3452	.4	547.3323	82.9382
.3	183.8542	48.0664	.9	343.0705	65.6594	.5	541.5471	83.2524
.4	186.2654	48.3806	21.	346.3614	65.9736	.6	555.7176	83.5665
.5	188.6923	48.6948	.1	349.6679	66.2877	.7	559.9038	83.8807
.6	191.1349	49.0089	.2	352.9901	66.6019	.8	564.1056	84.1948
.7	193.5932	49.3231	.3	356.3281	66.916	.9	568.3232	84.509
.8	196.0672	49.6372	.4	359.6817	67.2302	27.	572.5566	84.8232
.9	198.5569	49.9514	.5	363.0511	67.5444	.1	576.8056	85.1373
16.	201.0624	50.2656	.6	366.4362	67.8585	.2	581.0703	85.4515
.1	203.5835	50.5797	.7	369.837	68.1727	.3	585.3303	85.7656
.2	206.1203	50.8939	.8	373.2534	68.4868	.4	589.6469	86.0798
.3	208.6729	51.208	.9	376.6856	68.801	.5	593.9587	86.394
.4	211.2411	51.5224	22.	380.1336	69.1152	.6	598.2863	86.7081
.5	213.8251	51.8364	.1	383.5972	69.4293	.7	602.6295	87.0223
.6	216.4248	52.1505	.2	387.0765	69.7435	.8	606.9885	87.3364
.7	219.0402	52.4647	.3	390.5751	70.0576	.9	611.3632	87.6506
.8	221.6712	52.7788	.4	394.0823	70.3718	28.	615.7536	87.9648
.9	224.318	53.093	.5	397.6087	70.686	.1	620.1596	88.2789
17.	226.9806	53.4072	.6	401.1509	71.0001	.2	624.5814	88.5931
.1	229.6588	53.7213	.7	404.7087	71.3143	.3	628.019	88.9072
.2	232.3527	54.0355	.8	408.2823	71.6284	.4	633.4722	89.2214
.3	235.0623	54.3496	.9	411.8716	71.9426	.5	637.9411	89.5356
.4	237.7877	54.6638	23.	415.4766	72.2568	.6	642.4257	89.8497
.5	240.5287	54.978	.1	418.0972	72.5709	.7	646.9261	90.1639
.6	243.2855	55.2921	.2	422.7336	72.8851	.8	651.4421	90.478
.7	246.0579	55.6063	.3	426.3858	73.1992	.9	655.8739	90.7922
.8	248.8461	55.9204	.4	430.0536	73.5134	29.	660.5214	91.1064
.9	251.65	56.2346	.5	433.7371	73.8276	.1	965.0845	91.4205
18.	254.4696	56.5488	.6	437.4363	74.1417	.2	669.6634	91.7347
.1	257.3048	56.8629	.7	441.1511	74.4559	.3	674.258	92.0488
.2	260.1558	57.1771	.8	444.8819	74.768	.4	678.8683	92.363
.3	263.0226	57.4912	.9	448.6283	75.0822	.5	683.4943	92.6772
.4	265.905	57.8054	24.	452.3904	75.3984	.6	688.136	92.9913
.5	268.8031	58.1196	.1	456.1681	75.7125	.7	692.7934	93.3055
.6	271.7169	58.4337	.2	459.9916	76.0267	.8	697.4666	93.6196
.7	274.6465	58.7479	.3	463.7708	76.3408	.9	702.1554	93.9338
.8	277.5917	59.062	.4	467.5957	76.6523	30.	706.86	94.248
.9	280.5527	59.3762	.5	471.4363	76.9692	.1	711.5802	94.5621
19.	283.5294	59.6904	.6	475.2926	77.2833	.2	716.3162	94.8763
.1	286.5217	60.0045	.7	479.1646	77.5975	.3	721.0678	95.1904
.2	289.5298	60.3187	.8	483.0524	77.9116	.4	725.8352	95.5046
.3	292.5536	60.6328	.9	486.9558	78.2258	.5	730.6183	95.8188
.4	295.5931	60.947	25.	490.875	78.54	.6	735.4171	96.1329
.5	298.6483	61.2612	.1	494.8098	78.8541	.7	740.2316	96.4471
.6	301.7192	61.5753	.2	498.7604	78.1693	.8	745.0618	96.7612
.7	301.806	61.8895	.3	502.7266	79.4824	.9	749.9077	97.0754
.8	307.9082	62.2036	.4	506.7086	79.7966	31.	754.7694	97.3896
.9	311.0252	62.5178	.5	510.7063	80.1108	.1	759.6467	97.7037
20.	314.16	62.832	.6	514.7196	80.4248	.2	764.5397	98.0179
.1	317.3094	63.1461	.7	518.7488	80.7391	.3	769.4485	98.332
.2	320.4746	63.4603	.8	522.7936	81.0532	.4	774.3729	98.6452
.3	323.6554	63.7744	.9	526.8541	81.3674	.5	779.3131	98.9604
.4	326.852	64.0886	26.	530.9304	81.6816	.6	784.2689	99.2745
.5	330.0643	64.4028	.1	535.0223	81.9976	.7	789.2406	99.5887

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Area.	Circum.
39.1299	82.3099
43.2533	82.624
47.3923	82.382
51.5471	83.224
55.7176	83.5665
59.9038	83.807
64.1056	84.1948
68.3232	84.509
72.5566	84.8232
76.8056	85.1373
81.0703	85.4515
85.3503	85.7656
89.6469	86.0798
93.9587	86.394
98.2863	86.7081
102.6295	87.0223
106.9885	87.3364
11.3632	87.6506
15.7536	87.9648
20.1596	88.2789
24.5814	88.5931
28.019	88.9072
33.4722	89.2214
37.9411	89.5356
42.4257	89.8497
46.9261	90.1639
51.4421	90.478
55.8739	90.7922
60.5214	91.1064
65.0845	91.4205
69.6634	91.7347
74.258	92.0488
78.8683	92.363
83.4943	92.3772
88.136	92.9913
92.7934	93.3055
97.4666	93.6196
102.1554	93.9338
106.86	94.248
111.5802	94.5621
116.3162	94.8763
121.0678	95.1904
125.8352	95.5046
130.6183	95.8188
135.4171	96.1329
140.2316	96.1471
145.0618	96.7612
149.9077	97.0754
154.7694	97.3896
159.6467	97.7037
164.5397	98.0179
169.4485	98.332
174.3729	98.6452
179.3131	98.9604
184.2689	99.2745
189.2406	99.5887

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
.8	794.2278	99.9028	.4	1098.5862	117.4958	43.	1452.2046	135.0888
.9	799.2308	100.217	.5	1104.4687	117.81	.1	1458.9668	135.4029
32.	804.2496	100.5312	.6	1110.3671	118.1241	.2	1465.7448	135.7171
.1	809.284	100.8453	.7	1116.2811	118.4383	.3	1472.5385	136.0332
.2	814.3341	101.1595	.8	1122.2109	118.7524	.4	1479.348	136.3454
.3	819.3999	101.4736	.9	1128.1564	119.0666	.5	1486.1731	136.6596
.4	824.4815	101.7478	38.	1134.1176	119.3808	.6	1493.0139	136.9737
.5	829.5787	102.102	.1	1140.946	119.6949	.7	1499.8705	137.2879
.6	834.6917	102.4161	.2	1146.087	120.0091	.8	1506.7427	137.602
.7	839.8203	102.7303	.3	1152.0954	120.3232	.9	1513.6287	137.9162
.8	844.9647	103.0444	.4	1158.1194	120.6374	44.	1520.5344	138.2304
.9	850.1248	103.3586	.5	1164.1591	120.9516	.1	1527.4537	138.5445
33.	855.3006	103.6728	.6	1170.2145	121.2657	.2	1534.3888	138.8587
.1	860.492	103.9869	.7	1176.2857	121.5799	.3	1541.3396	139.1728
.2	865.6992	104.3011	.8	1182.3725	121.894	.4	1548.3061	139.487
.3	870.9222	104.6151	.9	1188.4651	122.2082	.5	1555.2883	139.8012
.4	876.1608	104.9294	39.	1194.5434	122.5224	.6	1562.2862	140.1153
.5	881.4151	105.2436	.1	1200.7273	122.8365	.7	1569.2998	140.4295
.6	886.6851	105.5577	.2	1206.877	123.1507	.8	1576.3292	140.7436
.7	891.9709	105.8719	.3	1213.0424	123.4648	.9	1583.3742	141.0578
.8	897.2723	106.186	.4	1219.2243	123.779	45.	1590.435	141.372
.9	902.5895	106.5002	.5	1225.4203	124.0932	.1	1597.5114	141.6861
34.	907.9224	106.8144	.6	1231.6328	124.4073	.2	1604.6036	142.0003
.1	913.2709	107.1285	.7	1237.861	124.7215	.3	1611.7114	142.3144
.2	918.6352	107.4427	.8	1244.121	125.0356	.4	1618.835	142.6286
.3	924.0115	107.7568	.9	1250.3646	125.3498	.5	1625.9743	142.9428
.4	929.4109	108.071	40.	1256.64	125.664	.6	1633.1293	143.2569
.5	934.8223	108.3852	.1	1262.931	125.9781	.7	1640.302	143.5711
.6	940.2494	108.6993	.2	1269.2388	126.2923	.8	1647.4846	143.8852
.7	945.6922	109.0352	.3	1275.5602	126.6064	.9	1654.6885	144.1994
.8	951.1508	109.3076	.4	1281.8984	126.9206	46.	1661.9064	144.5136
.9	956.625	109.6418	.5	1288.2523	127.2348	.1	1669.1399	144.8277
35.	962.115	109.856	.6	1294.6219	127.5489	.2	1676.3891	145.1419
.1	967.6206	110.2701	.7	1301.0071	127.8631	.3	1683.6511	145.456
.2	973.142	110.5843	.8	1307.4082	128.1772	.4	1690.9347	145.7702
.3	978.679	110.8984	.9	1313.8249	128.4914	.5	1698.2311	146.0844
.4	984.2318	111.2126	41.	1320.2574	128.8056	.6	1705.5432	146.3985
.5	989.8003	111.5268	.1	1326.7055	129.1197	.7	1712.871	146.7127
.6	995.3845	111.8409	.2	1333.1693	129.4323	.8	1720.2144	147.0268
.7	1000.9843	112.1551	.3	1339.6489	129.748	.9	1727.5736	147.341
.8	1006.6	112.4692	.4	1346.1441	130.0622	47.	1734.9486	147.6552
.9	1012.2313	112.7834	.5	1352.6551	130.3764	.1	1742.3392	147.9693
36.	1017.8784	113.0976	.6	1359.1818	130.6905	.2	1749.7455	148.2835
.1	1023.5411	113.4117	.7	1365.7242	131.0047	.3	1757.1675	148.5976
.2	1029.2195	113.7259	.8	1372.2822	131.3188	.4	1764.6045	148.9118
.3	1034.9131	114.04	.9	1378.856	131.632	.5	1772.0587	149.226
.4	1040.6235	114.3542	42.	1385.4456	131.9472	.6	1779.5279	149.5361
.5	1046.3491	114.6684	.1	1392.0508	132.2613	.7	1787.0127	149.8543
.6	1052.0904	114.9825	.2	1398.6717	132.5755	.8	1794.5133	150.1684
.7	1057.8474	115.2967	.3	1405.3083	132.8896	.9	1802.0296	150.4826
.8	1063.62	115.6108	.4	1411.9607	133.2039	48.	1809.5616	150.7968
.9	1069.4084	115.925	.5	1418.6287	133.518	.1	1817.1092	151.1109
37.	1075.2126	116.2392	.6	1425.3125	133.8321	.2	1824.6726	151.4251
.1	1081.0324	116.5533	.7	1432.0119	134.1463	.3	1832.2518	151.7392
.2	1086.8679	116.8675	.8	1438.7271	134.4604	.4	1839.8466	152.0534
.3	1092.7191	117.1816	.9	1445.458	134.7746	.5	1847.4576	152.3676

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
.6	1855.0833	152.6817	.2	2307.2224	170.2747	.8	2808.6218	187.8676
.7	1892.7253	152.9559	.3	2316.744	170.5883	.9	2818.023	188.1818
.8	1870.3829	153.31	.4	2323.2813	170.903	60.	2827.44	188.496
.9	1878.0563	153.6242	.5	2332.8343	171.2172	.1	2836.8726	188.8101
49.	1885.7454	153.9384	.6	2341.403	171.5343	.2	2846.321	189.1243
.1	1893.4501	154.2525	.7	2349.9874	171.8455	.3	2855.785	189.4384
.2	1901.1706	154.5667	.8	2358.5876	172.1596	.4	2865.2648	189.7526
.3	1908.9068	154.8808	.9	2367.2034	172.4738	.5	2874.7603	190.0668
.4	1916.6587	155.195	55.	2375.835	172.788	.6	2884.2615	190.3809
.5	1924.4263	155.5092	.1	2384.4822	173.1021	.7	2893.7984	190.6951
.6	1932.2006	155.8233	.2	2393.1452	173.4163	.8	2903.341	191.0092
.7	1940.0086	156.1375	.3	2401.8238	173.7304	.9	2912.8993	191.3234
.8	1947.8234	156.4516	.4	2410.5182	174.0446	61.	2922.4734	191.6376
.9	1955.6538	156.7558	.5	2419.2283	174.3588	.1	2932.0631	191.9517
50.	1963.5	157.08	.6	2427.9541	174.6729	.2	2941.6685	192.2659
.1	1971.3618	157.3941	.7	2436.6956	174.9771	.3	2951.2897	192.58
.2	1979.2394	157.7083	.8	2445.4528	175.3002	.4	2960.9265	193.8942
.3	1987.1326	158.0224	.9	2454.2257	175.6154	.5	2970.5791	193.2084
.4	1995.0416	158.3366	56.	2463.0144	175.9296	.6	2980.2474	193.5225
.5	2002.9663	158.6508	.1	2471.8187	176.2437	.7	2989.9314	193.8367
.6	2010.9067	158.9649	.2	2480.6387	176.5579	.8	2999.63	194.1508
.7	2018.8628	159.2791	.3	2489.4745	176.872	.9	3009.3464	194.465
.8	2026.8346	159.5932	.4	2498.3259	177.1862	62.	3019.0776	194.7792
.9	2034.8227	159.9074	.5	2507.1931	177.5004	.1	3028.8244	195.0933
51.	2042.8254	160.2216	.6	2516.076	177.8145	.2	3038.5869	195.4075
.1	2050.8443	160.5357	.7	2524.9736	178.1287	.3	3048.3651	195.7216
.2	2058.8784	160.8499	.8	2533.8888	178.4428	.4	3058.1591	196.0358
.3	2066.9293	161.164	.9	2542.8188	178.757	.5	3067.9687	196.35
.4	2074.9953	161.4782	57.	2551.7646	179.0712	.6	3077.7941	196.6641
.5	2083.0771	161.7924	.1	2560.726	179.3853	.7	3087.6311	196.9783
.6	2091.1746	162.1065	.2	2569.7031	179.6995	.8	3097.4919	197.2924
.7	2099.2878	162.4207	.3	2578.6959	180.0136	.9	3107.3644	197.6066
.8	2107.4166	162.7348	.4	2587.7045	180.3278	63.	3117.2526	197.9208
.9	2115.5612	163.049	.5	2596.7287	180.642	.1	3127.1564	198.2349
52.	2123.7216	163.3632	.6	2605.7687	180.9561	.2	3137.0758	198.5491
.1	2131.8976	163.6773	.7	2614.8243	181.2803	.3	3147.0114	198.8632
.2	2140.0893	163.9935	.8	2623.8957	181.5844	.4	3156.9664	199.1774
.3	2148.2967	164.3056	.9	2632.9828	181.8986	.5	3166.9291	199.4916
.4	2156.5199	164.6198	58.	2642.0856	182.2128	.6	3176.9115	199.8057
.5	2164.7587	164.934	.1	2651.2046	182.5269	.7	3186.9097	200.1199
.6	2173.0133	165.2481	.2	2660.3382	182.8411	.8	3196.9235	200.434
.7	2181.2835	165.5623	.3	2669.4882	183.1552	.9	3206.9531	200.7482
.8	2189.5695	165.8764	.4	2678.6538	183.4694	64.	3216.9984	201.0624
.9	2197.8712	166.1906	.5	2687.8351	183.7836	.1	3227.0593	201.3765
53.	2206.1886	166.5048	.6	2697.0321	184.0977	.2	3237.136	201.6907
.1	2214.5216	166.8189	.7	2706.2449	184.4119	.3	3247.2284	202.0048
.2	2222.8704	167.1331	.8	2715.4733	184.726	.4	3257.3365	202.319
.3	2231.235	167.4472	.9	2724.7175	185.0402	.5	3267.4603	202.6332
.4	2239.6152	167.7614	59.	2733.9774	185.3544	.6	3277.5998	202.9473
.5	2248.0111	168.0756	.1	2743.2529	185.6685	.7	3287.755	203.2615
.6	2256.4227	168.3897	.2	2752.5442	185.9827	.8	3297.926	203.5756
.7	2264.8501	168.7049	.3	2761.8512	186.2969	.9	3308.1126	203.8898
.8	2273.2931	169.018	.4	2771.1739	186.611	65.	3318.315	204.204
.9	2281.7519	169.3322	.5	2780.5123	186.9252	.1	3328.534	204.5181
54.	2290.2264	169.6464	.6	2789.8664	187.2393	.2	3339.7668	204.8323
.1	2298.7165	169.9605	.7	2799.2362	187.5535	.3	3349.0162	205.1464

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Area.	Circum.
07.6218	187.8676
18.023	188.1818
27.44	188.496
36.8726	188.8101
46.321	189.1243
55.785	189.4384
65.2648	189.7526
74.7603	190.0668
84.2615	190.3809
93.7984	190.6951
103.341	191.0092
112.8993	191.3234
122.4734	191.6376
132.0631	191.9517
141.6685	192.2659
151.2897	192.58
160.9265	192.8942
170.5791	193.2084
180.2474	193.5225
189.9314	193.8367
199.63	194.1508
209.3464	194.465
219.0776	194.7792
228.8244	195.0933
238.5869	195.4075
3048.3651	195.7216
3058.1591	196.0358
3067.9687	196.35
3077.7741	196.6641
3087.6311	196.9783
3097.4949	197.2924
3107.3644	197.6066
3117.2526	197.9208
3127.1564	198.2349
3137.0758	198.5491
3147.0114	198.8632
3156.9664	199.1774
3166.9291	199.4916
3176.9115	199.8057
3186.9097	200.1199
3196.9235	200.434
3206.9531	200.7482
3216.9984	201.0624
3227.0593	201.3765
3237.136	201.6907
3247.2284	202.0048
3257.3365	202.319
3267.4603	202.6332
3277.5998	202.9473
3287.755	203.2615
3297.926	203.5756
3308.1126	203.8898
3318.315	204.204
3328.534	204.5181
3339.7668	204.8323
3349.0162	205.1464

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
.4	3359.2814	205.4606	71.	3959.2014	223.0536	.6	4608.3816	240.6465
.5	3369.5623	205.7748	.1	3970.3619	223.3677	.7	4620.4218	240.9607
.6	3379.8529	206.0889	.2	3981.5381	223.6819	.8	4632.4776	241.2748
.7	3390.1712	206.4031	.3	3992.7301	223.996	.9	4644.5492	241.6987
.8	3400.4992	206.7172	.4	4003.9373	224.3102	77.	4656.6366	241.9032
.9	3410.8429	207.0314	.5	4015.1611	224.6244	.1	4668.7396	242.2173
66.	3421.2024	207.3456	.6	4026.4002	224.9385	.2	4680.8583	242.5315
.1	3431.5775	207.6597	.7	4037.655	225.2527	.3	4692.9927	242.8456
.2	3441.9633	207.9739	.8	4048.9254	225.5668	.4	4705.1429	243.1598
.3	3452.3749	208.288	.9	4060.2116	225.881	.5	4717.3087	243.474
.4	3462.7971	208.6022	72.	4071.5136	226.1952	.6	4729.4903	243.7881
.5	3473.2351	208.9164	.1	4082.8332	226.5093	.7	4741.6875	244.1023
.6	3483.6888	209.2305	.2	4094.1645	226.8235	.8	4753.9005	244.4164
.7	3494.164	209.5446	.3	4105.5125	227.1376	.9	4766.1292	244.7306
.8	3504.6432	209.8588	.4	4116.8793	227.4518	78.	4778.3736	245.0448
.9	3515.143	210.173	.5	4128.2587	227.766	.1	4790.6336	245.3589
67.	3525.6606	210.4872	.6	4139.6524	228.0801	.2	4802.9094	245.6731
.1	3536.1928	210.8013	.7	4151.0667	228.3943	.3	4815.201	245.9872
.2	3546.7404	211.1155	.8	4162.4943	228.7084	.4	4827.5082	246.3014
.3	3557.3043	211.4296	.9	4173.9376	229.0226	.5	4839.8311	246.6156
.4	3567.8837	211.7438	73.	4185.3966	229.3368	.6	4852.1697	246.9297
.5	3578.4787	212.058	.1	4196.8712	229.6509	.7	4864.5241	247.2439
.6	3589.0895	212.3721	.2	4208.3614	229.9651	.8	4876.8973	247.558
.7	3599.7159	212.6863	.3	4219.8678	230.2792	.9	4889.2799	247.8722
.8	3610.3581	213.0004	.4	4231.3896	230.5934	79.	4901.6814	248.1864
.9	3621.016	213.3146	.5	4242.9271	230.9076	.1	4914.0985	248.5005
68.	3631.6896	213.6288	.6	4254.4803	231.2217	.2	4926.5314	248.8147
.1	3642.3788	213.9429	.7	4266.0493	231.5359	.3	4938.982	249.1288
.2	3653.0838	214.2571	.8	4277.6339	231.85	.4	4951.4443	249.443
.3	3663.804	214.5712	.9	4289.2343	232.1642	.5	4963.9243	249.7572
.4	3674.541	214.8854	74.	4300.8504	232.4784	.6	4976.424	250.0713
.5	3685.2931	215.1996	.1	4312.4821	232.7925	.7	4988.9314	250.3855
.6	3696.066	215.5137	.2	4324.1296	233.1067	.8	5001.4586	250.6996
.7	3706.8445	215.8279	.3	4335.7928	233.4208	.9	5014.0014	251.0138
.8	3717.6437	216.142	.4	4347.4717	233.735	80.	5026.56	251.3280
.9	3728.4587	216.4562	.5	4359.1663	234.0492	.1	5039.1342	251.6421
69.	3739.2894	216.7704	.6	4370.8766	234.3633	.2	5051.7242	251.9563
.1	3750.1357	217.0845	.7	4382.6026	234.6775	.3	5064.3258	252.2704
.2	3760.9978	217.3987	.8	4394.3448	234.9916	.4	5076.9552	252.5846
.3	3771.8756	217.7128	.9	4406.1018	235.3058	.5	5089.5883	252.8988
.4	3782.7691	218.027	75.	4417.875	235.62	.6	5102.2411	253.2129
.5	3793.6783	218.3412	.1	4429.6638	235.9341	.7	5114.9096	253.5271
.6	3804.6032	218.6553	.2	4441.4684	236.2483	.8	5127.5938	253.8412
.7	3815.5438	218.9695	.3	4453.2886	236.5624	.9	5140.2937	254.1554
.8	3826.5002	219.2836	.4	4465.1246	236.8766	81.	5153.0094	254.4696
.9	3847.4722	219.5978	.5	4476.9763	237.1908	.1	5165.7407	254.7837
70.	3848.46	219.912	.6	4488.8437	237.5049	.2	5178.4877	255.0979
.1	3859.4952	220.2261	.7	4500.7268	237.8191	.3	5191.2505	255.412
.2	3870.4926	220.5403	.8	4512.6256	238.1332	.4	5204.0285	255.7262
.3	3881.5174	220.8544	.9	4524.5401	238.4474	.5	5216.8231	256.0404
.4	3892.568	221.1686	76.	4536.4704	238.7616	.6	5229.633	256.3545
.5	3903.6343	221.4828	.1	4548.4163	239.0757	.7	5242.4586	256.6687
.6	3914.7163	221.7969	.2	4560.3787	239.3899	.8	5255.2998	256.9828
.7	3925.814	222.1111	.3	4572.3553	239.704	.9	5268.1568	257.297
.8	3936.9274	222.4252	.4	4584.3583	240.0182	82.	5281.0286	257.6112
.9	3948.0565	222.7394	.5	4596.3571	240.3324	.1	5293.918	257.9253

AREAS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES.

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
.2	5306.8221	258.2395	.8	6054.5149	275.8324	.4	6851.4840	293.4254
.3	5319.7439	258.5536	.9	6068.3224	275.1466	.5	6866.1631	293.7396
.4	5332.6775	258.8646	88.	6082.1376	276.4608	.6	6880.8579	294.0537
.5	5345.6287	259.182	.1	6095.9684	276.7749	.7	6895.5685	294.3679
.6	5358.5957	259.4961	.2	6109.815	277.0891	.8	6908.2947	294.682
.7	5371.5983	259.8103	.3	6123.6774	277.4032	.9	6925.0367	294.9962
.8	5384.5762	260.1244	.4	6137.5554	277.7174	94.	6939.7944	295.3104
.9	5397.5908	260.4386	.5	6151.4491	278.0316	.1	6954.5677	295.6245
83.	5410.6206	260.7528	.6	6165.3585	278.3457	.2	6969.3568	295.9387
.1	5423.666	261.0669	.7	6179.2837	278.6599	.3	6984.1614	296.2436
.2	5436.7272	261.3811	.8	6193.2245	278.975	.4	6998.9821	296.567
.3	5449.8042	261.6952	.9	6207.1811	279.2882	.5	7013.8183	296.8812
.4	5462.8968	262.0094	89.	6221.1534	279.6024	.6	7028.6702	297.1953
.5	5476.0051	262.3236	.1	6235.1413	279.9165	.7	7043.5025	297.5095
.6	5489.1291	262.6376	.2	6249.145	280.2307	.8	7058.418	297.8236
.7	5502.2689	262.9519	.3	6263.1644	280.5448	.9	7073.3202	298.1378
.8	5515.4243	263.264	.4	6277.1995	280.859	95.	7088.235	298.452
.9	5528.5958	263.5802	.5	6291.2035	281.1732	.1	7103.1654	298.7661
84.	5541.7824	263.8944	.6	6305.3168	281.4873	.2	7118.1116	299.0723
.1	5554.9847	264.2085	.7	6319.399	281.8025	.3	7133.0734	299.3944
.2	5568.2032	264.5227	.8	6333.497	282.1156	.4	7148.051	299.7086
.3	5581.4372	264.8368	.9	6347.6813	282.4298	.5	7163.0443	300.0228
.4	5594.6869	265.151	90.	6361.74	282.744	.6	7178.0533	300.3369
.5	5607.9523	265.4652	.1	6375.885	283.0581	.7	7193.078	300.6511
.6	5621.2334	265.7793	.2	6390.0458	283.3723	.8	7208.1184	300.9652
.7	5634.5682	266.0935	.3	6404.2222	283.6864	.9	7223.1745	301.2794
.8	5647.8428	266.4076	.4	6418.4144	284.0006	96.	7238.2464	301.5936
.9	5661.171	266.7218	.5	6432.6223	284.3148	.1	7253.3339	301.9077
85.	5674.515	267.036	.6	6446.8474	284.6289	.2	7268.4371	302.2219
.1	5687.8746	267.3501	.7	6461.0852	284.9431	.3	7283.5561	302.536
.2	5701.25	267.6643	.8	6475.3402	285.2572	.4	7298.6907	302.8502
.3	5714.641	267.9784	.9	6489.6109	285.5714	.5	7313.8411	303.1644
.4	5728.0478	268.2926	91.	6503.8674	285.8856	.6	7329.0072	303.4785
.5	5741.4703	268.6068	.1	6518.1995	286.1997	.7	7344.189	303.7927
.6	5754.9085	268.9209	.2	6532.5173	286.5139	.8	7359.3864	304.1068
.7	5768.3624	269.2351	.3	6546.8909	286.829	.9	7374.5996	304.421
.8	5781.832	269.5492	.4	6561.2081	287.1422	97.	7389.8286	304.7352
.9	5795.3173	269.8634	.5	6575.5651	287.4564	.1	7405.0732	305.0493
86.	5808.8184	270.1776	.6	6589.9458	287.7705	.2	7420.3335	305.3635
.1	5822.3351	270.4917	.7	6604.3222	288.0847	.3	7435.6095	305.6776
.2	5835.8675	270.8059	.8	6618.7542	288.3988	.4	7450.9013	305.9918
.3	5849.4157	271.12	.9	6633.182	288.713	.5	7466.2087	306.306
.4	5862.9795	271.4342	92.	6647.6356	289.0272	.6	7481.5319	306.6201
.5	5876.5591	271.7484	.1	6662.0848	289.3413	.7	7496.8707	306.9363
.6	5890.1541	272.0665	.2	6676.5597	289.6555	.8	7512.2253	307.2484
.7	5903.7654	272.3767	.3	6691.0161	289.9696	.9	7527.5956	307.5626
.8	5917.392	272.6908	.4	6705.5567	290.2838	98.	7542.9816	307.8768
.9	5931.0344	273.005	.5	6720.0787	290.598	.1	7558.3832	308.1909
87.	5944.6926	273.3192	.6	6734.6165	290.9121	.2	7573.806	308.5051
.1	5958.3644	273.6333	.7	6749.1699	291.2263	.3	7589.2338	308.8192
.2	5972.0559	273.9475	.8	6763.7391	291.5404	.4	7604.6826	309.1334
.3	5985.7691	274.2616	.9	6778.324	291.8546	.5	7620.1471	309.4476
.4	5999.4821	274.5758	93.	6792.9246	292.1688	.6	7635.6273	309.7617
.5	6013.2187	274.89	.1	6807.5408	292.4829	.7	7651.1333	310.0769
.6	6026.9711	275.2041	.2	6822.173	292.7971	.8	7666.9349	310.395
.7	6040.7391	275.5183	.3	6836.8296	293.1112	.9	7682.1623	310.7072

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Area.	Circum.
1.4840	293.4254
16.1631	293.7396
30.8579	294.0537
45.5685	294.3679
60.2947	294.682
75.0367	294.9962
89.7944	295.3104
104.5677	295.6245
119.3568	295.9387
134.1614	296.2536
148.9821	296.5677
163.8183	296.8812
178.6702	297.1953
193.5025	297.5095
208.418	297.8236
223.3202	298.1378
238.235	298.452
253.1654	298.7661
268.1116	299.0723
283.0734	299.3944
298.051	299.7086
313.0443	300.0228
328.0533	300.3369
343.078	300.6511
358.1184	300.9652
373.1745	301.2794
388.2464	301.5936
403.3339	301.9077
418.4371	302.2219
433.5561	302.536
448.6907	302.8502
463.8411	303.1644
479.0072	303.4785
494.189	303.7927
509.3864	304.1068
524.5996	304.421
539.8286	304.7352
555.0732	305.0493
570.3335	305.3635
585.6095	305.6776
600.9013	305.9918
616.2087	306.306
631.5319	306.6201
646.8707	306.9363
662.2253	307.2484
677.5956	307.5626
692.9816	307.8768
708.3832	308.1909
723.8006	308.5051
739.2338	308.8192
754.6826	309.1334
770.1471	309.4476
785.6273	309.7617
801.1233	310.0769
816.6349	310.395
832.1623	310.7072

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
99.	7697.7054	311.0184	.4	7760.0347	312.275	.8	7822.6154	313.5116
.1	7713.2641	311.3325	.5	7775.6563	312.5892	.9	7838.2998	313.8458
.2	7728.8336	311.6467	.6	7791.2936	312.9033	100.	7854.	314.16
.3	7744.4288	311.9608	.7	7806.9466	313.2175			

To Compute the Area or Circumference of a Diameter greater than any in the preceding Table.

See Rules, pages 176 and 181.
 Or, If the Diameter exceeds 100 and is less than 1001.
 Remove the decimal point, and take out the area or circumference as for a Whole Number by removing the decimal point, if for the area, two places to the right; and if for the circumference, one place.

ILLUSTRATION.—The area of 96.7 is 7344.189; hence for 967 it is 734418.9; and the circumference of 96.7 is 303.7927, and for 967 it is 3037.927.

TABLE III.

AREAS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES

FROM 1 TO 50 FEET.

(Advancing by an Inch.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
	Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.
1 ft.	.7854	3 15/8	3 ft.	7.0686	9 5	5 ft.	19.635	15 81/8
1	.9217	3 45/8	1	7.4666	9 81/4	1	20.2947	15 115/8
2	1.069	3 8	2	7.8757	9 113/8	2	20.9656	16 23/4
3	1.2271	3 11	3	8.2957	10 21/2	3	21.6475	16 53/4
4	1.3962	4 21/8	4	8.7265	10 53/8	4	22.34	16 9
5	1.5761	4 53/8	5	9.1683	10 83/4	5	23.0437	17 1/8
6	1.7671	4 81/2	6	9.6211	10 117/8	6	23.7583	17 31/4
7	1.9689	4 115/8	7	10.0846	11 3	7	24.4835	17 63/8
8	2.1816	5 23/4	8	10.5591	11 61/8	8	25.2199	17 95/8
9	2.4052	5 57/8	9	11.0446	11 93/8	9	25.9672	18 33/4
10	2.6398	5 9	10	11.5409	12 1/2	10	26.7251	18 37/8
11	2.8852	6 21/4	11	12.0481	12 35/8	11	27.4943	18 71/8
2 ft.	3.1416	6 33/8	4 ft.	12.5664	12 63/4	6 ft.	28.2744	18 101/8
1	3.4087	6 61/2	1	13.0952	12 97/8	1	29.0649	19 113/8
2	3.6869	6 95/8	2	13.6353	13 1	2	29.8668	19 43/8
3	3.976	7 3/4	3	14.1862	13 41/8	3	30.6796	19 71/2
4	4.276	7 37/8	4	14.7479	13 73/4	4	31.5029	19 105/8
5	4.5869	7 7	5	15.3206	13 101/2	5	32.3376	20 17/8
6	4.9087	7 101/4	6	15.9043	14 13/8	6	33.1831	20 47/8
7	5.2413	8 13/8	7	16.4986	14 45/8	7	34.0391	20 81/8
8	5.585	8 41/2	8	17.1041	14 77/8	8	34.9065	20 111/2
9	5.9395	8 75/8	9	17.7205	14 11	9	35.7847	21 23/8
10	6.3049	8 103/4	10	18.3476	15 21/8	10	36.6735	21 51/2
11	6.6813	9 17/8	11	18.9858	15 51/4	11	37.5736	21 83/4

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
	Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.
7 ft.	38.4846	21 11 ⁷ / ₈	7	105.3794	36 4 ¹ / ₂	2	205.2726	50 9 ⁵ / ₈
1	39.406	22 3	8	106.9013	36 7 ³ / ₄	3	207.3946	51 1 ¹ / ₂
2	40.3388	22 6 ¹ / ₈	9	108.4342	36 10 ⁷ / ₈	4	209.5264	51 3 ³ / ₄
3	41.2825	22 9 ¹ / ₄	10	109.9772	37 2 ³ / ₄	5	211.6703	51 6 ¹ / ₂
4	42.2367	23 3 ³ / ₈	11	111.5319	37 5 ¹ / ₄	6	213.8251	51 10
5	43.2022	23 2 ⁷ / ₈	12 ft.	113.0976	37 8 ³ / ₄	7	215.9896	52 11 ¹ / ₆
6	44.1787	23 6 ³ / ₄	1	114.6732	37 11 ¹ / ₂	8	218.1662	52 4 ¹ / ₄
7	45.1656	23 9 ¹ / ₈	2	116.2607	38 2 ⁵ / ₈	9	220.3537	52 7 ³ / ₈
8	46.1638	24 1 ¹ / ₈	3	117.859	38 5 ³ / ₄	10	222.551	52 10 ¹ / ₂
9	47.173	24 4 ¹ / ₈	4	119.4674	38 8 ⁷ / ₈	11	224.7603	53 1 ⁵ / ₈
10	48.1926	24 7 ¹ / ₄	5	121.0876	39	17 ft.	226.9806	53 4 ⁷ / ₈
11	49.2236	24 10 ³ / ₈	6	122.7187	39 3 ¹ / ₄	1	229.2105	53 8
8 ft.	50.2656	25 1 ¹ / ₂	7	124.3598	39 6 ³ / ₈	2	231.4525	53 11 ¹ / ₈
1	51.3178	25 4 ⁵ / ₈	8	126.0127	39 9 ¹ / ₂	3	233.7055	54 2 ¹ / ₈
2	52.3816	25 7 ⁷ / ₈	9	127.6765	40 5 ⁵ / ₈	4	235.9682	54 5 ³ / ₈
3	53.4562	25 11	10	129.3504	40 3 ³ / ₄	5	238.243	54 8 ¹ / ₂
4	54.5412	26 2 ¹ / ₈	11	131.036	40 6 ⁷ / ₈	6	240.5287	54 11 ⁵ / ₈
5	55.6377	26 5 ¹ / ₄	13 ft.	132.7326	40 10	7	242.8241	55 2 ⁷ / ₈
6	56.7451	26 8 ³ / ₈	1	134.4391	41 1 ¹ / ₆	8	245.1316	55 6
7	57.8628	26 11 ¹ / ₂	2	136.1574	41 4 ⁵ / ₈	9	247.45	55 9 ¹ / ₈
8	58.992	27 2 ³ / ₄	3	137.8867	41 7 ¹ / ₂	10	249.7781	56 1 ¹ / ₄
9	60.1321	27 5 ³ / ₄	4	139.626	41 10 ⁵ / ₈	11	252.1184	56 3 ¹ / ₂
10	61.2826	27 9	5	141.3771	42 1 ⁵ / ₈	18 ft.	254.4696	56 6 ¹ / ₂
11	62.4445	28 1 ¹ / ₈	6	143.1391	42 4 ⁷ / ₈	1	256.8303	56 9 ⁵ / ₈
9 ft.	63.6174	28 3 ¹ / ₄	7	144.9211	42 8	2	259.2033	57 7 ⁷ / ₈
1	64.8006	28 6 ⁵ / ₈	8	146.6949	42 11 ¹ / ₈	3	261.5872	57 4
2	65.9951	28 9 ¹ / ₂	9	148.4896	43 2 ¹ / ₄	4	263.9807	57 7 ¹ / ₈
3	67.2007	29 5 ⁷ / ₈	10	150.2943	43 5 ¹ / ₂	5	266.3864	57 10 ¹ / ₄
4	68.4166	29 3 ³ / ₄	11	152.1109	43 8 ³ / ₈	6	268.8031	58 1 ³ / ₈
5	69.644	29 7	14 ft.	153.9384	43 11 ³ / ₄	7	271.2293	58 4 ¹ / ₂
6	70.8823	29 10 ¹ / ₈	1	155.7758	44 2 ¹ / ₈	8	273.6678	58 7 ⁵ / ₈
7	72.1309	30 1 ¹ / ₄	2	157.625	44 6	9	276.1171	58 10 ³ / ₄
8	73.391	30 4 ³ / ₈	3	159.4852	44 9 ¹ / ₈	10	278.5761	58 2
9	74.662	30 7 ¹ / ₂	4	161.3553	44 1 ¹ / ₄	11	281.0472	59 5 ¹ / ₈
10	75.9433	30 11 ³ / ₈	5	163.2373	45 3 ¹ / ₂	19 ft.	283.5294	59 8 ¹ / ₄
11	77.2362	31 1 ³ / ₄	6	165.1303	45 6 ⁵ / ₈	1	286.021	59 11 ¹ / ₂
10 ft.	78.54	31 5	7	167.0331	45 9 ³ / ₄	2	288.5249	60 2 ¹ / ₂
1	79.854	31 8 ¹ / ₈	8	168.9479	46 4 ⁷ / ₈	3	291.0397	60 5 ⁵ / ₈
2	81.1795	31 11 ¹ / ₄	9	170.8735	46 4	4	293.5641	60 8 ³ / ₄
3	82.516	32 2 ³ / ₈	10	172.8091	46 7 ¹ / ₈	5	296.1107	60 11 ⁷ / ₈
4	83.8627	32 5 ¹ / ₂	11	174.7565	46 11 ¹ / ₄	6	298.6483	60 3 ¹ / ₈
5	85.2211	32 8 ⁵ / ₈	15 ft.	176.715	47 1 ¹ / ₂	7	301.2054	61 6 ¹ / ₄
6	86.5903	32 11 ³ / ₄	1	178.6832	47 4 ⁵ / ₈	8	303.7747	61 6 ¹ / ₂
7	87.9697	33 2 ⁷ / ₈	2	180.6631	47 7 ³ / ₄	9	306.355	61 1 ¹ / ₂
8	89.3608	33 6 ¹ / ₈	3	182.6545	47 10 ⁵ / ₈	10	308.9448	61 3 ⁵ / ₈
9	90.7627	33 9 ¹ / ₄	4	184.6555	48 2 ¹ / ₂	11	311.5469	62 6 ³ / ₄
10	92.1749	34 3 ³ / ₈	5	186.6684	48 5 ¹ / ₈	20 ft.	314.16	62 9 ⁷ / ₈
11	93.5986	34 3 ³ / ₂	6	188.6923	48 8 ¹ / ₄	1	316.7824	62 1 ¹ / ₈
11 ft.	95.0334	34 6 ⁵ / ₈	7	190.726	48 11 ³ / ₈	2	319.4173	63 4 ¹ / ₄
1	96.4783	34 9 ³ / ₄	8	192.7716	49 2 ⁵ / ₈	3	322.063	63 7 ³ / ₈
2	97.9347	35 7 ⁷ / ₈	9	194.8282	49 5 ³ / ₄	4	324.7182	63 11 ¹ / ₂
3	99.4021	35 4 ¹ / ₈	10	196.8946	49 8 ⁷ / ₈	5	327.3858	63 1 ⁵ / ₈
4	100.8797	35 7 ¹ / ₄	11	198.973	50	6	330.0643	64 4 ³ / ₈
5	102.3689	35 10 ⁵ / ₈	16 ft.	201.0624	50 3 ¹ / ₈	7	332.7522	64 7 ⁷ / ₈
6	103.8691	36 1 ¹ / ₂	1	203.1615	50 6 ¹ / ₄	8	335.4525	64 11 ¹ / ₂

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
	Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.
6	934.8223	108 45/8	1	1199.7195	122 9 1/2	8	1497.5821	137 21/8
7	939.3421	108 73/4	2	1204.8244	123 1 1/2	9	1503.3046	137 5 1/4
8	943.8753	108 107/8	3	1209.9577	123 3 7/8	10	1509.0348	137 8 3/8
9	948.4195	109 2	4	1215.099	123 6 3/4	11	1514.7791	137 11 5/8
10	952.972	109 5 1/8	5	1220.2542	123 9 7/8	44 ft.	1520.5344	138 2 3/4
11	957.538	109 8 1/4	6	1225.4203	124 1 1/8	1	1526.2971	138 5 7/8
35 ft.	962.115	109 11 3/8	7	1230.5943	124 4 1/4	2	1532.0742	138 9
1	966.7701	110 2 5/8	8	1235.7822	124 7 3/8	3	1537.8622	139 1/8
2	971.2989	110 5 3/4	9	1240.981	124 10 1/2	4	1543.6578	139 3 1/4
3	975.9085	110 8 7/8	10	1246.1878	125 1 5/8	5	1549.4776	139 6 3/8
4	980.5264	111	11	1251.4084	125 4 1/4	6	1555.2883	139 9 5/8
5	985.1579	111 3 1/8	40 ft.	1256.64	125 7 7/8	7	1561.1165	140 3 3/4
6	989.8003	111 6 1/4	1	1261.8794	125 11	8	1566.9591	140 6 7/8
7	994.4509	111 9 3/8	2	1267.1327	126 2 1/4	9	1572.8125	140 10 1/2
8	999.1151	112 1 1/2	3	1272.397	126 5 3/8	10	1578.6735	141 1 1/8
9	1003.7902	112 4 3/4	4	1277.6692	126 8 1/2	11	1584.5488	141 4 3/8
10	1008.4736	112 7 7/8	5	1282.9553	126 11 5/8	45 ft.	1590.435	141 7 1/2
11	1013.1705	112 10	6	1288.2523	127 2 1/4	1	1596.3286	141 10 3/4
36 ft.	1017.8784	113 1 1/8	7	1293.5572	127 5 7/8	2	1602.2366	142 1 7/8
1	1022.5944	113 4 1/4	8	1298.876	127 9	3	1608.1555	142 5
2	1027.324	113 7 3/8	9	1304.2057	128 1 1/4	4	1614.0819	142 8 1/8
3	1032.0646	113 10 5/8	10	1305.5433	128 4 3/8	5	1620.0226	142 11 1/4
4	1036.8134	114 1 3/4	11	1314.8949	128 7 1/2	6	1625.9743	143 2 3/8
5	1041.5758	114 4 7/8	41 ft.	1320.2574	128 10 5/8	7	1631.9334	143 5 1/2
6	1046.3491	114 8	1	1325.6276	129 1 3/4	8	1637.9068	143 8 3/4
7	1051.1306	114 11 1/8	2	1331.0119	129 4 7/8	9	1643.8912	143 11 7/8
8	1055.9257	115 2 1/4	3	1336.4071	129 7	10	1649.8831	144 3
9	1060.7317	115 5 3/8	4	1341.8101	129 10 1/8	46 ft.	1655.8892	144 6 1/8
10	1065.5459	115 8 1/4	5	1347.2271	130 1 3/8	1	1661.9064	144 9 1/4
11	1070.3738	115 11 5/8	6	1352.6551	130 4 1/2	2	1667.9308	144 12 1/4
37 ft.	1075.2126	116 2 7/8	7	1358.0908	130 7 5/8	3	1673.9698	145 1 3/8
1	1080.0594	116 6	8	1363.5406	130 10 3/4	4	1680.0196	145 4 1/2
2	1084.9201	116 9 1/8	9	1369.0012	131 1 7/8	5	1686.0769	145 7 5/8
3	1089.7915	117 1 1/4	10	1374.4697	131 5	6	1692.1475	145 10 7/8
4	1094.6711	117 4 1/2	11	1379.9521	131 8 1/8	7	1698.2311	146 1 1/8
5	1099.5644	117 7 3/4	42 ft.	1385.4456	131 11 3/8	8	1704.321	146 4 1/8
6	1104.4687	117 10 5/8	1	1390.2467	132 2 1/2	9	1710.4254	146 7 1/4
7	1109.381	118 1 3/4	2	1396.4619	132 5 5/8	10	1716.5407	146 10 3/8
8	1114.3071	118 4 7/8	3	1401.988	132 8 3/4	11	1722.6634	147 1 1/2
9	1119.244	118 8 1/8	4	1407.5219	132 11 7/8	47 ft.	1728.9005	147 4 5/8
10	1124.1891	118 11 1/4	5	1413.6698	133 3	1	1734.9486	147 7 3/4
11	1129.1478	119 1 3/8	6	1418.6287	133 6 1/8	2	1741.1039	147 11
38 ft.	1134.1176	119 4 1/2	7	1424.1952	133 9 1/4	3	1747.2738	148 1 1/8
1	1139.0953	119 7 5/8	8	1429.7759	134 1 3/2	4	1753.4545	148 4 1/4
2	1144.0868	119 10 3/4	9	1435.3675	134 4 3/8	5	1759.6426	148 7 3/8
3	1149.0892	120 2	10	1440.9668	134 7 3/4	6	1765.8452	148 10 1/2
4	1154.0907	120 5 1/8	43 ft.	1446.5802	134 10 7/8	7	1772.0587	149 1 5/8
5	1159.1239	120 8 3/8	1	1452.2046	135 1	8	1778.2795	149 4 7/8
6	1164.1591	120 11 3/8	2	1457.8365	135 3 1/8	9	1784.5148	149 8 1/8
7	1169.2023	121 2 1/2	3	1463.4827	135 6 1/4	10	1790.761	150 1 1/8
8	1174.2592	121 5 5/8	4	1469.1397	135 9 1/2	11	1797.0145	150 4 1/4
9	1179.3271	121 8 3/4	5	1474.8044	136 1 5/8	48 ft.	1803.2826	150 7 3/8
10	1184.403	121 11 7/8	6	1480.4833	136 4 3/4	1	1809.5616	150 10 1/2
11	1189.4927	122 3 1/8	7	1486.1731	136 7 7/8	2	1815.8477	151 1 5/8
39 ft.	1194.5934	122 6 1/4		1491.8705	136 11		1822.1485	151 4 3/4

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.	Diam.	Area.	Circum.
	Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.		Feet.	Feet. Ins.
3	1828.4602	151 67/8	11	1879.3355	153 81/8	7	1930.9188	155 91/4
4	1834.7791	151 101/8	49 ft.	1885.7454	153 111/4	8	1937.3159	156 11/4
5	1841.1727	152 1/4	1	1892.1724	154 23/8	9	1943.914	156 31/2
6	1847.4571	152 43/8	2	1898.5041	154 51/2	10	1950.4392	156 65/8
7	1853.8087	152 71/2	3	1905.0367	154 85/8	11	1956.9691	156 93/4
8	1860.175	152 105/8	4	1911.4965	154 117/8	50 ft.	1963.5	157 7/8
9	1866.5521	153 13/4	5	1917.9609	155 27/8			
10	1872.9365	153 37/8	6	1924.4263	155 6			

TABLE V.

TABLE OF THE SIDES OF SQUARES-EQUAL IN AREA TO
A CIRCLE OF ANY DIAMETER.

FROM 1 TO 100.

Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.
1.	.8862	8.	7.0898	15.	13.2934	22.	19.497	29.	25.7006
1/4	1.1078	1/4	7.3114	1/4	13.515	1/4	19.7185	1/4	25.9221
1/2	1.3293	1/2	7.5329	1/2	13.7365	1/2	19.9401	1/2	26.1437
3/4	1.5509	3/4	7.7545	3/4	13.9581	3/4	20.1617	3/4	26.3653
2.	1.7724	9.	7.976	16.	14.1795	23.	20.3832	30.	26.5868
1/4	1.994	1/4	8.1976	1/4	14.4012	1/4	20.6048	1/4	26.8084
1/2	2.2156	1/2	8.4192	1/2	14.6227	1/2	20.8263	1/2	27.0299
3/4	2.4371	3/4	8.6407	3/4	14.8443	3/4	21.0479	3/4	27.2515
3.	2.6587	10.	8.8623	17.	15.0659	24.	21.2694	31.	27.473
1/4	2.8802	1/4	9.0838	1/4	15.2874	1/4	21.491	1/4	27.6947
1/2	3.1018	1/2	9.3054	1/2	15.509	1/2	21.7126	1/2	27.9161
3/4	3.3233	3/4	9.5269	3/4	15.7305	3/4	21.9341	3/4	28.1377
4.	3.5449	11.	9.7485	18.	15.9521	25.	22.1557	32.	28.3593
1/4	3.7665	1/4	9.97	1/4	16.1736	1/4	22.3772	1/4	28.5808
1/2	3.988	1/2	10.1916	1/2	16.3952	1/2	22.5988	1/2	28.8024
3/4	4.2096	3/4	10.4132	3/4	16.6168	3/4	22.8203	3/4	29.0239
5.	4.4311	12.	10.6347	19.	16.8383	26.	23.0419	33.	29.2455
1/4	4.6527	1/4	10.8563	1/4	17.0599	1/4	23.2634	1/4	29.467
1/2	4.8742	1/2	11.0778	1/2	17.2814	1/2	23.485	1/2	29.6886
3/4	5.0958	3/4	11.2994	3/4	17.503	3/4	23.7066	3/4	29.9102
6.	5.3174	13.	11.5209	20.	17.7245	27.	23.9281	34.	30.1317
1/4	5.5389	1/4	11.7425	1/4	17.9461	1/4	24.1497	1/4	30.3533
1/2	5.7605	1/2	11.9641	1/2	18.1677	1/2	24.3712	1/2	30.5748
3/4	5.982	3/4	12.1856	3/4	18.3892	3/4	24.5928	3/4	30.7964
7.	6.2036	14.	12.4072	21.	18.6109	28.	24.8144	35.	31.0179
1/4	6.4251	1/4	12.6287	1/4	18.8323	1/4	25.0359	1/4	31.2395
1/2	6.6467	1/2	12.8503	1/2	19.0539	1/2	25.2575	1/2	31.4611
3/4	6.8683	3/4	13.0718	3/4	19.2754	3/4	25.479	3/4	31.6826

Area.	Circum.
Feet.	Feet. Ins.
497.5821	137 21/8
503.3046	137 51/4
509.0348	137 83/8
514.7791	137 115/8
520.5344	138 23/4
526.2971	138 57/8
532.0742	138 9
537.8622	139 1/8
543.6578	139 31/4
549.4776	139 63/8
555.2883	139 95/8
561.1165	140 3/4
566.9591	140 37/8
572.8125	140 71/2
578.6735	141 101/8
584.5488	141 11/4
590.435	141 43/8
596.3286	141 71/2
602.2366	141 103/4
608.1555	142 17/8
614.0819	142 5
620.0226	142 81/8
625.9743	142 111/4
631.9334	143 23/8
637.9068	143 51/2
643.8912	143 83/4
649.8831	144 117/8
655.8892	144 3
661.9064	144 61/8
667.9308	144 91/4
673.9698	145 3/8
680.0196	145 31/2
686.0769	145 65/8
692.1485	145 97/8
698.2311	146 17/8
704.321	146 41/8
710.4254	146 71/4
716.5407	146 103/8
722.6634	147 11/2
728.9005	147 45/8
734.9486	147 73/4
741.1039	147 11
747.2738	148 21/8
753.4545	148 51/4
759.6426	148 83/8
765.8452	148 111/2
772.0587	149 25/8
778.2795	149 57/8
784.5148	149 87/8
790.761	150 1/8
797.0145	150 31/4
803.2826	150 63/8
809.5616	150 91/2
815.8477	151 1/8
822.1485	151 33/4

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.	Diam.	Side of Sq.
36.	31.9042	49.	43.4251	62.	54.9461	75.	66.467	88.	77.988
$\frac{1}{4}$	32.1257	$\frac{1}{4}$	43.6467	$\frac{1}{4}$	55.1676	$\frac{1}{4}$	66.6886	$\frac{1}{4}$	78.2095
$\frac{1}{2}$	32.3473	$\frac{1}{2}$	43.8682	$\frac{1}{2}$	55.3892	$\frac{1}{2}$	66.9104	$\frac{1}{2}$	78.4316
$\frac{3}{4}$	32.5688	$\frac{3}{4}$	44.0898	$\frac{3}{4}$	55.6107	$\frac{3}{4}$	67.1317	$\frac{3}{4}$	78.6526
37.	32.7904	50.	44.3113	63.	55.8323	76.	67.3532	89.	78.8742
$\frac{1}{4}$	33.0112	$\frac{1}{4}$	44.5329	$\frac{1}{4}$	56.0538	$\frac{1}{4}$	67.5748	$\frac{1}{4}$	79.0957
$\frac{1}{2}$	33.2335	$\frac{1}{2}$	44.7545	$\frac{1}{2}$	56.2754	$\frac{1}{2}$	67.7964	$\frac{1}{2}$	79.3173
$\frac{3}{4}$	33.4551	$\frac{3}{4}$	44.976	$\frac{3}{4}$	56.497	$\frac{3}{4}$	68.0179	$\frac{3}{4}$	79.5389
38.	33.6766	51.	45.1976	64.	56.7185	77.	68.2395	90.	79.7604
$\frac{1}{4}$	33.8982	$\frac{1}{4}$	45.4191	$\frac{1}{4}$	56.9401	$\frac{1}{4}$	68.461	$\frac{1}{4}$	79.982
$\frac{1}{2}$	34.1197	$\frac{1}{2}$	45.6407	$\frac{1}{2}$	57.1616	$\frac{1}{2}$	68.6826	$\frac{1}{2}$	80.2035
$\frac{3}{4}$	34.3413	$\frac{3}{4}$	45.8622	$\frac{3}{4}$	57.3832	$\frac{3}{4}$	68.9041	$\frac{3}{4}$	80.4251
39.	34.5628	52.	46.0838	65.	57.6047	78.	69.1257	91.	80.6467
$\frac{1}{4}$	34.7844	$\frac{1}{4}$	46.3054	$\frac{1}{4}$	57.8263	$\frac{1}{4}$	69.3473	$\frac{1}{4}$	80.8682
$\frac{1}{2}$	35.006	$\frac{1}{2}$	46.5269	$\frac{1}{2}$	58.0479	$\frac{1}{2}$	69.5688	$\frac{1}{2}$	81.0898
$\frac{3}{4}$	35.2275	$\frac{3}{4}$	46.7485	$\frac{3}{4}$	58.2694	$\frac{3}{4}$	69.7904	$\frac{3}{4}$	81.3113
40.	35.4491	53.	46.97	66.	58.491	79.	70.0119	92.	81.5329
$\frac{1}{4}$	35.6706	$\frac{1}{4}$	47.1916	$\frac{1}{4}$	58.7125	$\frac{1}{4}$	70.2335	$\frac{1}{4}$	81.7544
$\frac{1}{2}$	25.8922	$\frac{1}{2}$	47.4131	$\frac{1}{2}$	58.9341	$\frac{1}{2}$	70.455	$\frac{1}{2}$	81.976
$\frac{3}{4}$	36.1137	$\frac{3}{4}$	47.6347	$\frac{3}{4}$	59.1556	$\frac{3}{4}$	70.6766	$\frac{3}{4}$	82.1975
41.	36.3353	54.	47.8562	67.	59.3772	80.	70.8981	93.	82.4191
$\frac{1}{4}$	36.5569	$\frac{1}{4}$	48.0778	$\frac{1}{4}$	59.5988	$\frac{1}{4}$	71.1197	$\frac{1}{4}$	82.6407
$\frac{1}{2}$	36.7784	$\frac{1}{2}$	48.2994	$\frac{1}{2}$	59.8203	$\frac{1}{2}$	71.3413	$\frac{1}{2}$	82.8622
$\frac{3}{4}$	37.0000	$\frac{3}{4}$	48.5209	$\frac{3}{4}$	60.0419	$\frac{3}{4}$	71.5628	$\frac{3}{4}$	83.0838
42.	37.2215	55.	48.7425	68.	60.2634	81.	71.7844	94.	83.3053
$\frac{1}{4}$	37.4431	$\frac{1}{4}$	48.964	$\frac{1}{4}$	60.485	$\frac{1}{4}$	72.0059	$\frac{1}{4}$	83.5269
$\frac{1}{2}$	37.6649	$\frac{1}{2}$	49.1856	$\frac{1}{2}$	60.7065	$\frac{1}{2}$	72.2275	$\frac{1}{2}$	83.7484
$\frac{3}{4}$	37.8862	$\frac{3}{4}$	49.4071	$\frac{3}{4}$	60.9281	$\frac{3}{4}$	72.4491	$\frac{3}{4}$	83.970
43.	38.1078	56.	49.6287	69.	61.1497	82.	72.6706	95.	84.1916
$\frac{1}{4}$	38.3293	$\frac{1}{4}$	49.8503	$\frac{1}{4}$	61.3712	$\frac{1}{4}$	72.8921	$\frac{1}{4}$	84.4131
$\frac{1}{2}$	38.5509	$\frac{1}{2}$	50.0718	$\frac{1}{2}$	61.5928	$\frac{1}{2}$	73.1137	$\frac{1}{2}$	84.6347
$\frac{3}{4}$	38.7724	$\frac{3}{4}$	50.2934	$\frac{3}{4}$	61.8143	$\frac{3}{4}$	73.3353	$\frac{3}{4}$	84.8562
44.	38.994	57.	50.5149	70.	62.0359	83.	73.5568	96.	85.0778
$\frac{1}{4}$	39.2155	$\frac{1}{4}$	50.7365	$\frac{1}{4}$	62.2574	$\frac{1}{4}$	73.7784	$\frac{1}{4}$	85.2993
$\frac{1}{2}$	39.4371	$\frac{1}{2}$	50.958	$\frac{1}{2}$	62.479	$\frac{1}{2}$	73.9999	$\frac{1}{2}$	85.5209
$\frac{3}{4}$	39.6587	$\frac{3}{4}$	51.1796	$\frac{3}{4}$	62.7006	$\frac{3}{4}$	74.2215	$\frac{3}{4}$	85.7425
45.	39.8802	58.	51.4012	71.	62.9221	84.	74.4431	97.	85.9641
$\frac{1}{4}$	40.1018	$\frac{1}{4}$	51.6227	$\frac{1}{4}$	63.1437	$\frac{1}{4}$	74.6647	$\frac{1}{4}$	86.185
$\frac{1}{2}$	40.3233	$\frac{1}{2}$	51.8443	$\frac{1}{2}$	63.3652	$\frac{1}{2}$	74.8862	$\frac{1}{2}$	86.4071
$\frac{3}{4}$	40.5449	$\frac{3}{4}$	52.0658	$\frac{3}{4}$	63.5868	$\frac{3}{4}$	75.1077	$\frac{3}{4}$	86.6289
46.	40.7664	59.	52.2874	72.	63.8083	85.	75.3293	98.	86.8502
$\frac{1}{4}$	40.988	$\frac{1}{4}$	52.5089	$\frac{1}{4}$	64.0299	$\frac{1}{4}$	75.5508	$\frac{1}{4}$	87.0718
$\frac{1}{2}$	41.2096	$\frac{1}{2}$	52.7305	$\frac{1}{2}$	64.2514	$\frac{1}{2}$	75.7724	$\frac{1}{2}$	87.2933
$\frac{3}{4}$	41.4311	$\frac{3}{4}$	52.9521	$\frac{3}{4}$	64.4730	$\frac{3}{4}$	75.9934	$\frac{3}{4}$	87.5149
47.	41.6527	60.	53.1736	73.	64.6945	86.	76.2155	99.	87.7364
$\frac{1}{4}$	41.8742	$\frac{1}{4}$	53.3952	$\frac{1}{4}$	64.9161	$\frac{1}{4}$	76.4371	$\frac{1}{4}$	87.958
$\frac{1}{2}$	42.0958	$\frac{1}{2}$	53.6167	$\frac{1}{2}$	65.1377	$\frac{1}{2}$	76.6586	$\frac{1}{2}$	88.1796
$\frac{3}{4}$	42.3173	$\frac{3}{4}$	53.8383	$\frac{3}{4}$	65.3592	$\frac{3}{4}$	76.8802	$\frac{3}{4}$	88.4011
48.	42.5389	61.	54.0598	74.	65.5808	87.	77.1017	100.	88.6227
$\frac{1}{4}$	42.7604	$\frac{1}{4}$	54.2814	$\frac{1}{4}$	65.8023	$\frac{1}{4}$	77.3233	$\frac{1}{4}$	88.8442
$\frac{1}{2}$	42.982	$\frac{1}{2}$	54.503	$\frac{1}{2}$	66.0239	$\frac{1}{2}$	77.5449	$\frac{1}{2}$	89.0658
$\frac{3}{4}$	43.2036	$\frac{3}{4}$	54.7245	$\frac{3}{4}$	66.2455	$\frac{3}{4}$	77.7664	$\frac{3}{4}$	89.2874

TABLE VI.

TABLE OF THE LENGTHS OF CIRCULAR ARCS.

The Diameter of a Circle assumed to be Unity, and divided into 1000 equal Parts.

Diam.	Side of Sq.
88.	77.988
$\frac{1}{4}$	78.2095
$\frac{1}{2}$	78.4316
$\frac{3}{4}$	78.6526
89.	78.8742
$\frac{1}{4}$	79.0957
$\frac{1}{2}$	79.3173
$\frac{3}{4}$	79.5389
90.	79.7604
$\frac{1}{4}$	79.982
$\frac{1}{2}$	80.2035
$\frac{3}{4}$	80.4251
91.	80.6467
$\frac{1}{4}$	80.8682
$\frac{1}{2}$	81.0898
$\frac{3}{4}$	81.3113
92.	81.5329
$\frac{1}{4}$	81.7544
$\frac{1}{2}$	81.976
$\frac{3}{4}$	82.1975
93.	82.4191
$\frac{1}{4}$	82.6407
$\frac{1}{2}$	82.8622
$\frac{3}{4}$	83.0838
94.	83.3053
$\frac{1}{4}$	83.5269
$\frac{1}{2}$	83.7484
$\frac{3}{4}$	83.970
95.	84.1916
$\frac{1}{4}$	84.4131
$\frac{1}{2}$	84.6347
$\frac{3}{4}$	84.8562
96.	85.0778
$\frac{1}{4}$	85.2993
$\frac{1}{2}$	85.5209
$\frac{3}{4}$	85.7425
97.	85.9641
$\frac{1}{4}$	86.185
$\frac{1}{2}$	86.4071
$\frac{3}{4}$	86.6289
98.	86.8502
$\frac{1}{4}$	87.0718
$\frac{1}{2}$	87.2933
$\frac{3}{4}$	87.5149
99.	87.7364
$\frac{1}{4}$	87.958
$\frac{1}{2}$	88.1796
$\frac{3}{4}$	88.4011
00.	88.6227
$\frac{1}{4}$	88.8442
$\frac{1}{2}$	89.0658
$\frac{3}{4}$	89.2874

H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.
.1	1.02645	.148	1.05743	.196	1.09949	.244	1.15186	.292	1.21381
.101	1.02698	.149	1.05819	.197	1.10048	.245	1.15308	.293	1.2152
.102	1.02752	.15	1.05896	.198	1.10147	.246	1.15429	.294	1.21658
.103	1.02806	.151	1.05973	.199	1.10247	.247	1.15549	.295	1.21794
.104	1.0286	.152	1.06051	.2	1.10348	.248	1.1567	.296	1.21926
.105	1.02914	.153	1.0613	.201	1.10447	.249	1.15791	.297	1.22061
.106	1.0297	.154	1.06209	.202	1.10548	.25	1.15912	.298	1.22203
.107	1.03026	.155	1.06288	.203	1.1065	.251	1.16033	.299	1.22347
.108	1.03082	.156	1.06368	.204	1.10752	.252	1.16157	.3	1.22495
.109	1.03139	.157	1.06449	.205	1.10855	.253	1.16279	.301	1.22635
.11	1.03196	.158	1.0653	.206	1.10958	.254	1.16402	.302	1.22776
.111	1.03254	.159	1.06611	.207	1.11062	.255	1.16526	.303	1.22918
.112	1.03312	.16	1.06693	.208	1.11165	.256	1.16649	.304	1.23061
.113	1.03371	.161	1.06775	.209	1.11269	.257	1.16774	.305	1.23205
.114	1.0343	.162	1.06858	.21	1.11374	.258	1.16899	.306	1.23349
.115	1.0349	.163	1.06941	.211	1.11479	.259	1.17024	.307	1.23494
.116	1.03551	.164	1.07025	.212	1.11584	.26	1.1715	.308	1.23636
.117	1.03611	.165	1.07109	.213	1.11692	.261	1.17275	.309	1.2378
.118	1.03672	.166	1.07194	.214	1.11796	.262	1.17401	.31	1.23921
.119	1.03734	.167	1.07279	.215	1.11904	.263	1.17527	.311	1.2407
.12	1.03797	.168	1.07365	.216	1.12011	.264	1.17655	.312	1.24216
.121	1.0386	.169	1.07451	.217	1.12118	.265	1.17784	.313	1.2436
.122	1.03923	.17	1.07537	.218	1.12225	.266	1.17912	.314	1.24506
.123	1.03987	.171	1.07624	.219	1.12334	.267	1.1804	.315	1.24654
.124	1.04051	.172	1.07711	.22	1.12445	.268	1.18162	.316	1.24801
.125	1.04116	.173	1.07799	.221	1.12556	.269	1.18294	.317	1.24946
.126	1.04181	.174	1.07888	.222	1.12663	.27	1.18428	.318	1.25095
.127	1.04247	.175	1.07977	.223	1.12774	.271	1.18557	.319	1.25247
.128	1.04313	.176	1.08066	.224	1.12885	.272	1.18688	.32	1.25391
.129	1.0438	.177	1.08156	.225	1.12997	.273	1.18819	.321	1.25539
.13	1.04447	.178	1.08246	.226	1.13108	.274	1.18969	.322	1.25686
.131	1.04515	.179	1.08337	.227	1.13219	.275	1.19082	.323	1.25836
.132	1.04584	.18	1.08428	.228	1.13331	.276	1.19214	.324	1.25987
.133	1.04652	.181	1.08519	.229	1.13444	.277	1.19345	.325	1.26137
.134	1.04722	.182	1.08611	.23	1.13557	.278	1.19477	.326	1.26286
.135	1.04792	.183	1.08704	.231	1.13671	.279	1.1961	.327	1.26437
.136	1.04862	.184	1.08797	.232	1.13786	.28	1.19743	.328	1.26588
.137	1.04932	.185	1.0889	.233	1.13903	.281	1.19887	.329	1.2674
.138	1.05003	.186	1.08984	.234	1.1402	.282	1.20011	.33	1.26892
.139	1.05075	.187	1.09079	.235	1.14136	.283	1.20146	.331	1.27044
.14	1.05147	.188	1.09174	.236	1.14247	.284	1.20282	.332	1.27196
.141	1.0522	.189	1.09269	.237	1.14363	.285	1.20419	.333	1.27349
.142	1.05293	.19	1.09365	.238	1.1448	.286	1.20558	.334	1.27502
.143	1.05367	.191	1.09461	.239	1.14597	.287	1.20696	.335	1.27656
.144	1.05441	.192	1.09557	.24	1.14714	.288	1.20828	.336	1.2781
.145	1.05516	.193	1.09654	.241	1.14831	.289	1.20967	.337	1.27964
.146	1.05591	.194	1.09752	.242	1.14949	.29	1.21202	.338	1.28118
.147	1.05667	.195	1.0985	.243	1.15067	.291	1.21239	.339	1.28273

TABLE.—(Continued.)

H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.
.34	1.28428	.373	1.3373	.406	1.39372	.439	1.45327	.472	1.51571
.341	1.28583	.374	1.33896	.467	1.39548	.44	1.45512	.473	1.51764
.342	1.28739	.375	1.34063	.408	1.39724	.441	1.45697	.474	1.51958
.343	1.28895	.376	1.34229	.409	1.399	.442	1.45883	.475	1.52152
.344	1.29052	.377	1.34396	.41	1.40077	.443	1.46069	.476	1.52346
.345	1.29209	.378	1.34563	.411	1.40254	.444	1.46255	.477	1.52541
.346	1.29366	.379	1.34731	.412	1.40432	.445	1.46441	.478	1.52736
.347	1.29523	.38	1.34899	.413	1.406	.446	1.46628	.479	1.52931
.348	1.29681	.381	1.35068	.414	1.40788	.447	1.46815	.48	1.53126
.349	1.29839	.382	1.35237	.415	1.40966	.448	1.47002	.481	1.53322
.35	1.29997	.383	1.35406	.416	1.41145	.449	1.47189	.482	1.53518
.351	1.30156	.384	1.35575	.417	1.41324	.45	1.47377	.483	1.53714
.352	1.30315	.385	1.35744	.418	1.41503	.451	1.47565	.484	1.5391
.353	1.30474	.386	1.35914	.419	1.41682	.452	1.47753	.485	1.54106
.354	1.30634	.387	1.36084	.42	1.41861	.453	1.47942	.486	1.54302
.355	1.30794	.388	1.36254	.421	1.42041	.454	1.48131	.487	1.54499
.356	1.30954	.389	1.36425	.422	1.42222	.455	1.4832	.488	1.54696
.357	1.31115	.39	1.36596	.423	1.42402	.456	1.48509	.489	1.54893
.358	1.31276	.391	1.36767	.424	1.42583	.457	1.48699	.49	1.5509
.359	1.31447	.392	1.36939	.425	1.42764	.458	1.48889	.491	1.55288
.36	1.31599	.393	1.37111	.426	1.42942	.459	1.49079	.492	1.55486
.361	1.31761	.394	1.37283	.427	1.43127	.46	1.49268	.493	1.55685
.362	1.31923	.395	1.37455	.428	1.43309	.461	1.4946	.494	1.55884
.363	1.32086	.396	1.37628	.429	1.43491	.462	1.49651	.495	1.56083
.364	1.32249	.397	1.37801	.43	1.43673	.463	1.49842	.496	1.56282
.365	1.32413	.398	1.37974	.431	1.43856	.464	1.50033	.497	1.56481
.366	1.32577	.399	1.38148	.432	1.44039	.465	1.50224	.498	1.5668
.367	1.32741	.4	1.38322	.433	1.44222	.466	1.50416	.499	1.56879
.368	1.32905	.401	1.38496	.434	1.44405	.467	1.50608	.5	1.57079
.369	1.33069	.402	1.38671	.435	1.44589	.468	1.508		
.37	1.33234	.403	1.38846	.436	1.44773	.469	1.50992		
.371	1.33399	.404	1.39021	.437	1.44957	.47	1.51185		
.372	1.33564	.405	1.39196	.438	1.45142	.471	1.51378		

To Ascertain the Length of an Arc of a Circle by the preceding Table.

RULE.—Divide the height by the base, find the quotient in the column of heights, and take the length of that height from the next righthand column. Multiply the length thus obtained by the base of the arc, and the product will give the length of the arc.

EXAMPLE.—What is the length of an arc of a circle, the base or span of it being 100 feet, and the height 25 feet?
 $25 \div 100 = .25$; and .25 per table, = 1.5912, the length of the base, which, being multiply by 100 = 115.912 feet.

NOTE.—When, in the division of a height by the base, the quotient has a remainder after the third place of decimals, and great accuracy is required.

Take the length for the first three figures, subtract it from the next following length; multiply the remainder by the said fraction of remainder, add the product to the first length, and the sum will be the length for the whole quotient.

EXAMPLE.—What is the length of an arc of a circle, the base of which is 35 feet, and the height or versed sine 8 feet?

$8 \div 35 = .2285714$; the tabular length for .228 = 1.13331, and for .229 = 1.13444, the difference between which is .00113. Then $.5714 \times .00113 = .000645682$.

Hence
 $.228 = 1.13331$
 and $.0005714 = .000645682$
 1.133955682 , the sum by which the base of the arc is to be multiplied; and $1.133955682 \times 35 = 39.68845$ feet.

TABLE VII.

TABLE OF THE LENGTHS OF SEMI-ELLIPTIC ARCS.

The Transverse Diameter of an Ellipse assumed to be Unity, and divided into 1000 equal Parts.

H'ght.	Length.
.472	1.51571
.473	1.51764
.474	1.51958
.475	1.52152
.476	1.52346
.477	1.52541
.478	1.52736
.479	1.52931
.48	1.53126
.481	1.53322
.482	1.53518
.483	1.53714
.484	1.5391
.485	1.54106
.486	1.54302
.487	1.54499
.488	1.54696
.489	1.54893
.49	1.5509
.491	1.55288
.492	1.55486
.493	1.55685
.494	1.55884
.495	1.56083
.496	1.56282
.497	1.56481
.498	1.5668
.499	1.56879
.5	1.57079

H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.
.1	1.04162	.148	1.09119	.196	1.14531	.244	1.2038	.292	1.26601
.101	1.04262	.149	1.09228	.197	1.14646	.245	1.20506	.293	1.26734
.102	1.04362	.15	1.0933	.198	1.14762	.246	1.20632	.294	1.26867
.103	1.04462	.151	1.09448	.199	1.14888	.247	1.20758	.295	1.27
.104	1.04562	.152	1.09558	.2	1.15014	.248	1.20884	.296	1.27133
.105	1.04662	.153	1.09669	.201	1.15131	.249	1.2101	.297	1.27267
.106	1.04762	.154	1.0978	.202	1.15248	.25	1.21136	.298	1.27401
.107	1.04862	.155	1.09891	.203	1.15366	.251	1.21263	.299	1.27535
.108	1.04962	.156	1.10002	.204	1.15484	.252	1.2139	.3	1.27669
.109	1.05063	.157	1.10113	.205	1.15602	.253	1.21517	.301	1.27803
.11	1.05164	.158	1.10224	.206	1.1572	.254	1.21644	.302	1.27937
.111	1.05265	.159	1.10335	.207	1.15838	.255	1.21772	.303	1.28071
.112	1.05366	.16	1.10447	.208	1.15957	.256	1.219	.304	1.28205
.113	1.05467	.161	1.1056	.209	1.16076	.257	1.22028	.305	1.28339
.114	1.05568	.162	1.10672	.21	1.16196	.258	1.22156	.306	1.28474
.115	1.05669	.163	1.10784	.211	1.16315	.259	1.22284	.307	1.28609
.116	1.0577	.164	1.10896	.212	1.16436	.26	1.22412	.308	1.28744
.117	1.05872	.165	1.11008	.213	1.16557	.261	1.22541	.309	1.28879
.118	1.05974	.166	1.1112	.214	1.16678	.262	1.2267	.31	1.29014
.119	1.06076	.167	1.11232	.215	1.16799	.263	1.22799	.311	1.29149
.12	1.06178	.168	1.11344	.216	1.1692	.264	1.22928	.312	1.29285
.121	1.0628	.169	1.11456	.217	1.17041	.265	1.23057	.313	1.29421
.122	1.06382	.17	1.11569	.218	1.17163	.266	1.23186	.314	1.29557
.123	1.06484	.171	1.11682	.219	1.17285	.267	1.23315	.315	1.29693
.124	1.06586	.172	1.11795	.22	1.17407	.268	1.23445	.316	1.29829
.125	1.06689	.173	1.11908	.221	1.17529	.269	1.23575	.317	1.29965
.126	1.06792	.174	1.12021	.222	1.17651	.27	1.23705	.318	1.30102
.127	1.06895	.175	1.12134	.223	1.17774	.271	1.23835	.319	1.30239
.128	1.06998	.176	1.12247	.224	1.17897	.272	1.23966	.32	1.30376
.129	1.07001	.177	1.1236	.225	1.1802	.273	1.24097	.321	1.30513
.13	1.07204	.178	1.12473	.226	1.18143	.274	1.24228	.322	1.3065
.131	1.07308	.179	1.12586	.227	1.18266	.275	1.24359	.323	1.30787
.132	1.07412	.18	1.12699	.228	1.1839	.276	1.2448	.324	1.30924
.133	1.07516	.181	1.12813	.229	1.18514	.277	1.24612	.325	1.31061
.134	1.07221	.182	1.12927	.23	1.18638	.278	1.24744	.326	1.31198
.135	1.07726	.183	1.13041	.231	1.18762	.279	1.24876	.327	1.31335
.136	1.07831	.184	1.13155	.232	1.18886	.28	1.2501	.328	1.31472
.137	1.07937	.185	1.13269	.233	1.1901	.281	1.25142	.329	1.3161
.138	1.08043	.186	1.13383	.234	1.19134	.282	1.25274	.33	1.31748
.139	1.08149	.187	1.13497	.235	1.19258	.283	1.25406	.331	1.31886
.14	1.08255	.188	1.13611	.236	1.19382	.284	1.25538	.332	1.32024
.141	1.08362	.189	1.13726	.237	1.19506	.285	1.2567	.333	1.32162
.142	1.08469	.19	1.13841	.238	1.1963	.286	1.25803	.334	1.323
.143	1.08576	.191	1.13956	.239	1.19755	.287	1.25936	.335	1.32438
.144	1.08684	.192	1.14071	.24	1.1988	.288	1.26069	.336	1.32576
.145	1.08792	.193	1.14186	.241	1.20005	.289	1.26202	.337	1.32715
.146	1.08901	.194	1.14301	.242	1.2013	.29	1.26335	.338	1.32854
.147	1.0901	.195	1.14416	.243	1.20255	.291	1.26468	.339	1.32993

ing Table.
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 being 100 feet, and
 g multiply by 100=
 remainder after the
 ng length; multiply
 th, and the sum will
 5 feet, and the height
 3444, the difference
 7 which the base of

TABLE.—(Continued.)

H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.
.34	1.33132	.396	1.41211	.452	1.49618	.508	1.58319	.564	1.67087
.341	1.33272	.397	1.41357	.453	1.49771	.509	1.58474	.565	1.67245
.342	1.33412	.398	1.41504	.454	1.49924	.51	1.58629	.566	1.67403
.343	1.33552	.399	1.41651	.455	1.50077	.511	1.58784	.567	1.67561
.344	1.33692	.4	1.41798	.456	1.5023	.512	1.5894	.568	1.67719
.345	1.33833	.401	1.41945	.457	1.50383	.513	1.59096	.569	1.67877
.346	1.33974	.402	1.42092	.458	1.50536	.514	1.59252	.57	1.68036
.347	1.34115	.403	1.42239	.459	1.50689	.515	1.59408	.571	1.68195
.348	1.34256	.404	1.42386	.46	1.50842	.516	1.59564	.572	1.68354
.349	1.34397	.405	1.42533	.461	1.50996	.517	1.5972	.573	1.68513
.3	1.34539	.406	1.42681	.462	1.5115	.518	1.59876	.574	1.68672
.351	1.34681	.407	1.42829	.463	1.51304	.519	1.60032	.575	1.68831
.352	1.34823	.408	1.42977	.464	1.51458	.52	1.60188	.576	1.6899
.353	1.34965	.409	1.43125	.465	1.51612	.521	1.60344	.577	1.69149
.354	1.35108	.41	1.43273	.466	1.51766	.522	1.605	.578	1.69308
.355	1.35251	.411	1.42421	.467	1.5192	.523	1.60656	.579	1.69467
.356	1.35394	.412	1.42569	.468	1.52074	.524	1.60812	.58	1.69626
.357	1.35537	.413	1.43718	.469	1.52229	.525	1.60968	.581	1.69785
.358	1.3568	.414	1.43867	.47	1.52384	.526	1.61124	.582	1.69945
.359	1.35823	.415	1.44016	.471	1.52539	.527	1.6128	.583	1.70105
.36	1.35967	.416	1.44165	.472	1.52691	.528	1.61436	.584	1.70264
.361	1.36111	.417	1.44314	.473	1.52849	.529	1.61592	.585	1.70424
.362	1.36255	.418	1.44463	.474	1.53004	.53	1.61748	.586	1.70584
.363	1.36399	.419	1.44613	.475	1.53159	.531	1.61904	.587	1.70745
.364	1.36543	.42	1.44763	.476	1.53314	.532	1.6206	.588	1.70905
.365	1.36688	.421	1.44913	.477	1.53469	.533	1.62216	.589	1.71065
.366	1.36833	.422	1.45064	.478	1.53625	.534	1.62372	.59	1.71225
.367	1.36978	.423	1.45214	.479	1.53781	.535	1.62528	.591	1.71286
.368	1.37123	.424	1.45364	.48	1.53937	.536	1.62684	.592	1.71546
.369	1.37268	.425	1.45515	.481	1.54093	.537	1.6284	.593	1.71707
.37	1.37414	.426	1.45665	.482	1.54249	.538	1.62996	.594	1.71868
.371	1.37662	.427	1.45815	.483	1.54405	.539	1.63152	.595	1.72029
.372	1.37708	.428	1.45966	.484	1.54561	.54	1.63309	.596	1.7219
.373	1.37854	.429	1.46167	.485	1.54718	.541	1.63465	.597	1.7235
.374	1.38	.43	1.46268	.486	1.54875	.542	1.63623	.598	1.72511
.375	1.38146	.431	1.46419	.487	1.55032	.543	1.6378	.599	1.72672
.376	1.38292	.432	1.4657	.488	1.55189	.544	1.63937	.6	1.72833
.377	1.38439	.433	1.46721	.489	1.55346	.545	1.64094	.601	1.72994
.378	1.38585	.434	1.46872	.49	1.55503	.546	1.64251	.602	1.73155
.379	1.38732	.435	1.47023	.491	1.5566	.547	1.64408	.603	1.73316
.38	1.38879	.436	1.47174	.492	1.55817	.548	1.64565	.604	1.73477
.381	1.39024	.437	1.47326	.493	1.55974	.549	1.64722	.605	1.73638
.382	1.39169	.438	1.47478	.494	1.56131	.5	1.64879	.606	1.73799
.383	1.39314	.439	1.4763	.495	1.56289	.551	1.65036	.607	1.7396
.384	1.39459	.44	1.47782	.496	1.56447	.552	1.65193	.608	1.74121
.385	1.39605	.441	1.47934	.497	1.56605	.553	1.6535	.609	1.74283
.386	1.29751	.442	1.48086	.498	1.56763	.554	1.65507	.6	1.74444
.387	1.39897	.443	1.48238	.499	1.56921	.555	1.65665	.611	1.74605
.388	1.40043	.444	1.48391	.5	1.57089	.556	1.65823	.612	1.74767
.389	1.40189	.445	1.48544	.501	1.57234	.557	1.65981	.613	1.74929
.39	1.40335	.446	1.48697	.502	1.57389	.558	1.66139	.614	1.75091
.391	1.40481	.447	1.4885	.503	1.57544	.559	1.66297	.615	1.75252
.392	1.40627	.448	1.49003	.504	1.57699	.56	1.66455	.616	1.75414
.393	1.40773	.449	1.49154	.505	1.57854	.561	1.66613	.617	1.75576
.394	1.40919	.45	1.49311	.506	1.58009	.562	1.66771	.618	1.75738
.395	1.41065	.451	1.49465	.507	1.58164	.563	1.66929	.619	1.759

TABLE.—(Continued.)

H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.	H'ght.	Length.
.9	2.24142	.921	2.27987	.942	2.31852	.963	2.3581	.984	2.39823
.901	2.24325	.922	2.2817	.943	2.32038	.964	2.36	.985	2.40016
.902	2.24508	.923	2.28354	.944	2.32224	.965	2.36191	.986	2.40208
.903	2.24691	.924	2.28537	.945	2.32411	.966	2.36381	.987	2.404
.904	2.24874	.925	2.2872	.946	2.32598	.967	2.36571	.988	2.40592
.905	2.25057	.926	2.28903	.947	2.32785	.968	2.36762	.989	2.40784
.906	2.2524	.927	2.29086	.948	2.32972	.969	2.36952	.99	2.40976
.907	2.25423	.928	2.2927	.949	2.3316	.97	2.37143	.991	2.41169
.908	2.25606	.929	2.29453	.95	2.33348	.971	2.37334	.992	2.41362
.909	2.25789	.93	2.29636	.951	2.33537	.972	2.37525	.993	2.41556
.91	2.25972	.931	2.2982	.952	2.33726	.973	2.37716	.994	2.41749
.911	2.26155	.932	2.30004	.953	2.33915	.974	2.37908	.995	2.41943
.912	2.26338	.933	2.30188	.954	2.34104	.975	2.381	.996	2.42136
.913	2.26521	.934	2.30373	.955	2.34293	.976	2.38291	.997	2.42329
.914	2.26704	.935	2.30557	.956	2.34483	.977	2.38482	.998	2.42522
.915	2.26888	.936	2.30741	.957	2.34673	.978	2.38673	.999	2.42715
.916	2.27071	.937	2.30926	.958	2.34862	.979	2.38864	1.	2.42908
.917	2.27254	.938	2.31111	.959	2.35051	.98	2.39055		
.918	2.27437	.939	2.31295	.96	2.35241	.981	2.39247		
.919	2.2762	.94	2.31479	.961	2.35431	.982	2.39439		
.92	2.27803	.941	2.31666	.962	2.35621	.983	2.39631		

**To Ascertain the Length of a Semi-Elliptic Arc (right Semi-Ellipse)
by the preceding Table.**

RULE.—Divide the height by the base, find the quotient in the column of heights, and take the length of that height from the next righthand column. Multiply the length thus obtained by the base of the arc, and the product will be the length of the arc.

EXAMPLE.—What is the length of the arc of a semi-ellipse, the base being 70 feet, and the height 30.10 feet.

$$30.10 \div 70 = .43; \text{ and } .43 \text{ per table, } = 1.46268.$$

Then $1.46268 \times 70 = 102.3876$ feet.

**When the Curve is not that of a Right Semi-Ellipse, the Height being half
of the Transverse Diameter.**

RULE.—Divide half the base by twice the height, then proceed as in the preceding example; multiply the tabular length by twice the height, and the product will be the length required.

EXAMPLE.—What is the length of the arc of a semi-ellipse, the height being 35 feet, and the base 60 feet?

$$60 \div 2 = 30, \text{ and } 30 \div 35 \times 2 = .428 \text{ the tabular length of which is } 1.45966.$$

Then $1.45966 \times 35 \times 2 = 102.1762$ feet.

NOTE.—If in the division of a height by the base there is a remainder, proceed in the manner given for the Lengths of Circular Arcs, page 32.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE OF THE AREAS OF THE SEGMENTS OF A CIRCLE.

The Diameter of a Circle assumed to be Unity, and divided into 1000 equal Parts.

H'ght.	Length.
.984	2.39823
.985	2.40016
.986	2.40208
.987	2.404
.988	2.40592
.989	2.40784
.99	2.40976
.991	2.41169
.992	2.41362
.993	2.41556
.994	2.41749
.995	2.41943
.996	2.42136
.997	2.42329
.998	2.42522
.999	2.42715
1.	2.42908

Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.
.001	.00004	.048	.01382	.095	.0379	.142	.06822	.189	.10312
.002	.00012	.049	.01425	.096	.03849	.143	.06892	.19	.1039
.003	.00022	.05	.01468	.097	.03908	.144	.06962	.191	.10468
.004	.00034	.051	.01512	.098	.03968	.145	.07033	.192	.10547
.005	.00047	.052	.01556	.099	.04027	.146	.07103	.193	.10626
.006	.00062	.053	.01601	.1	.04087	.147	.07174	.194	.10705
.007	.00078	.054	.01646	.101	.04148	.148	.07245	.195	.10784
.008	.00095	.055	.01691	.102	.04208	.149	.07316	.196	.10864
.009	.00113	.056	.01737	.103	.04269	.15	.07387	.197	.10943
.01	.00133	.057	.01783	.104	.0431	.151	.07459	.198	.11023
.011	.00153	.058	.0183	.105	.04391	.152	.07531	.199	.11102
.012	.00175	.059	.01877	.106	.04452	.153	.07603	.2	.11182
.013	.00197	.06	.01924	.107	.04514	.154	.07675	.201	.11262
.014	.0022	.061	.01972	.108	.04575	.155	.07747	.202	.11343
.015	.00244	.062	.0202	.109	.04638	.156	.0782	.203	.11423
.016	.00268	.063	.02068	.11	.047	.157	.07892	.204	.11503
.017	.00294	.064	.02117	.111	.04763	.158	.07965	.205	.11584
.018	.0032	.065	.02165	.112	.04826	.159	.08038	.206	.11665
.019	.00347	.066	.02215	.113	.04889	.16	.08111	.207	.11746
.02	.00375	.067	.02265	.114	.04953	.161	.08185	.208	.11827
.021	.00403	.068	.02315	.115	.05016	.162	.08258	.209	.11908
.022	.00432	.069	.02366	.116	.0508	.163	.08332	.21	.1199
.023	.00462	.07	.02417	.117	.05145	.164	.08406	.211	.12071
.024	.00492	.071	.02468	.118	.05209	.165	.0848	.212	.12153
.025	.00523	.072	.02519	.119	.05274	.166	.08554	.213	.12235
.026	.00555	.073	.02571	.12	.05338	.167	.08629	.214	.12317
.027	.00587	.074	.02624	.121	.05404	.168	.08704	.215	.12399
.028	.00619	.075	.02676	.122	.05469	.169	.08779	.216	.12481
.029	.00653	.076	.02729	.123	.05534	.17	.08853	.217	.12563
.03	.00686	.077	.02782	.124	.056	.171	.08929	.218	.12646
.031	.00721	.078	.02835	.125	.05666	.172	.09004	.219	.12728
.032	.00756	.079	.02889	.126	.05733	.173	.0908	.22	.12811
.033	.00791	.08	.02943	.127	.05799	.174	.09155	.221	.12894
.034	.00827	.081	.02997	.128	.05866	.175	.09231	.222	.12977
.035	.00864	.082	.03052	.129	.05933	.176	.09307	.223	.1306
.036	.00901	.083	.03107	.13	.06	.177	.09384	.224	.13144
.037	.00938	.084	.03162	.131	.06067	.178	.0946	.225	.13227
.038	.00976	.085	.03218	.132	.06135	.179	.09537	.226	.13311
.039	.01015	.086	.03274	.133	.06203	.18	.09613	.227	.13394
.04	.01054	.087	.0333	.134	.06271	.181	.0969	.228	.13478
.041	.01093	.088	.03387	.135	.06339	.182	.09767	.229	.13562
.042	.01133	.089	.03444	.136	.06407	.183	.09845	.23	.13646
.043	.01173	.09	.03501	.137	.06476	.184	.09922	.231	.13731
.044	.01214	.091	.03558	.138	.06545	.185	.1	.232	.13815
.045	.01255	.092	.03616	.139	.06614	.186	.10077	.233	.139
.046	.01297	.093	.03674	.14	.06683	.187	.10155	.234	.13984
.047	.01339	.094	.03732	.141	.06753	.188	.10233	.235	.14069

-Ellipse)

heights, and take the
thus obtained by the
being 70 feet, and the

ht being half

preceding example ;
length required
being 35 feet, and the

proceed in the manner

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.	Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.
.236	.14154	.289	.18814	.342	.23737	.395	.28848	.448	.34079
.237	.14239	.29	.18905	.343	.23832	.396	.28945	.449	.34179
.238	.14324	.291	.18995	.344	.23927	.397	.29043	.45	.34278
.239	.14409	.292	.19086	.345	.24022	.398	.29141	.451	.34378
.24	.14494	.293	.19177	.346	.24117	.399	.29239	.452	.34477
.241	.1458	.294	.19268	.347	.24212	.4	.29337	.453	.34577
.242	.14665	.295	.1936	.348	.24307	.401	.29435	.454	.34676
.243	.14751	.296	.19451	.349	.24403	.402	.29533	.455	.34776
.244	.14837	.297	.19542	.35	.24498	.403	.29631	.456	.34875
.245	.14923	.298	.19634	.351	.24593	.404	.29729	.457	.34975
.246	.15009	.299	.19725	.352	.24689	.405	.29827	.458	.35075
.247	.15095	.3	.19817	.353	.24784	.406	.29925	.459	.35174
.248	.15182	.301	.19908	.354	.2488	.407	.30024	.46	.35274
.249	.15268	.302	.2	.355	.24976	.408	.30122	.461	.35374
.25	.15355	.303	.20092	.356	.25071	.409	.3022	.462	.35474
.251	.15441	.304	.20184	.357	.25167	.41	.30319	.463	.35573
.252	.15528	.305	.20276	.358	.25263	.411	.30417	.464	.35673
.253	.15615	.306	.20368	.359	.25359	.412	.30515	.465	.35773
.254	.15702	.307	.2046	.36	.25455	.413	.30614	.466	.35872
.255	.15789	.308	.20553	.361	.25551	.414	.30712	.467	.35972
.256	.15876	.309	.20645	.362	.25647	.415	.30811	.468	.36072
.257	.15964	.31	.20738	.363	.25743	.416	.30909	.469	.36172
.258	.16051	.311	.2083	.364	.25839	.417	.31008	.47	.36272
.259	.16139	.312	.20923	.365	.25936	.418	.31107	.471	.36371
.26	.16226	.313	.21015	.366	.26032	.419	.31205	.472	.36471
.261	.16314	.314	.21108	.367	.26128	.42	.31304	.473	.36571
.262	.16402	.315	.21201	.368	.26225	.421	.31403	.474	.36671
.263	.1649	.316	.21294	.369	.26321	.422	.31502	.475	.36771
.264	.16578	.317	.21387	.37	.26418	.422	.316	.476	.36871
.265	.16666	.318	.2148	.371	.26514	.424	.31699	.477	.36971
.266	.16755	.319	.21573	.372	.26611	.425	.31798	.478	.37071
.267	.16844	.32	.21667	.373	.26708	.426	.31897	.479	.3717
.268	.16931	.321	.2176	.374	.26804	.427	.31996	.48	.3727
.269	.1702	.322	.21853	.375	.26901	.428	.32095	.481	.3737
.27	.17109	.323	.21947	.376	.26998	.429	.32194	.482	.3747
.271	.17197	.324	.2204	.377	.27095	.43	.32293	.483	.3757
.272	.17287	.325	.22134	.378	.27192	.431	.32391	.484	.3767
.273	.17376	.326	.22228	.379	.27289	.432	.3249	.485	.3777
.274	.17465	.327	.22321	.38	.27386	.433	.3259	.486	.3787
.275	.17554	.328	.22415	.381	.27483	.434	.32689	.487	.3797
.276	.17643	.329	.22509	.382	.27580	.435	.32788	.488	.3807
.277	.17733	.33	.22603	.383	.27677	.436	.32887	.489	.3817
.278	.17822	.331	.22697	.384	.27775	.437	.32987	.49	.3827
.279	.17912	.332	.22791	.385	.27872	.438	.33086	.491	.3837
.28	.18002	.333	.22886	.386	.27969	.439	.33185	.492	.3847
.281	.18092	.334	.2298	.387	.28067	.44	.33284	.493	.3857
.282	.18182	.335	.23074	.388	.28164	.441	.33384	.494	.3867
.283	.18272	.336	.23169	.389	.28262	.442	.33483	.495	.3877
.284	.18361	.337	.23263	.39	.28359	.443	.33582	.496	.3887
.285	.18452	.338	.23359	.391	.28457	.444	.33682	.497	.3897
.286	.18542	.339	.23453	.392	.28554	.445	.33781	.498	.3907
.287	.18633	.34	.23547	.393	.28652	.446	.3388	.499	.3917
.288	.18723	.341	.23642	.394	.2875	.447	.3398	.5	.3927

To Ascertain the Area of a Segment of a Circle by the preceding Table.

RULE.—Divide the height or versed sine by the diameter of the circle; find the quotient in the column of versed sines. Take the area noted in the next column, multiply it by the square of the diameter, and it will give the area

EXAMPLE.—Required the area of a segment, its height being 10, and the diameter of the circle 50 feet.

$10 \div 50 = .2$, and .2, per table, = .11182; then $.11182 \times 50^2 = 279.55$ feet.

NOTE.—If in the division of a height by the base, the quotient has remainder after the third place of decimals, and great accuracy is required.

Take the area for the first three figures, subtract it from the next following area, multiply the remainder by the said fraction, and add the product to the first area; the sum will be the area for the whole quotient.

2 What is the area of a segment of a circle, the diameter of which is 10 feet, and the height of it 1.575 feet.

$1.575 \div 10 = .1575$; the tabular area for .157 = .07892, and for .158 = .07965, the difference between which is .00073.

Then $.5 \times .00073 = 0.000365$.

Hence

$.157 = .07892$

$.0005 = .000365$

$.079275$, the sum by which the square of the dia-

meter of the circle is to be multiplied; and $.079285 \times 10^2 = 7.9286$ feet.

TABLE IX.

TABLE OF THE AREAS OF THE ZONES OF A CIRCLE.

The Diameter of a Circle assumed to be Unity, and divided into 1000 equal Parts.

H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.
.001	.001	.029	.02898	.057	.05688	.085	.08459	.113	.11203
.002	.002	.03	.02998	.058	.05787	.086	.08557	.114	.113
.003	.003	.031	.03093	.059	.05886	.087	.08656	.115	.11398
.004	.004	.032	.03198	.06	.05986	.088	.08754	.116	.11495
.005	.005	.033	.03298	.061	.06085	.089	.08853	.117	.11592
.006	.006	.034	.03397	.062	.06184	.09	.08951	.118	.1169
.007	.007	.035	.03497	.063	.06283	.091	.0905	.119	.11787
.008	.008	.036	.03597	.064	.06382	.092	.09148	.12	.11884
.009	.009	.037	.03697	.065	.06482	.093	.09246	.121	.11981
.01	.01	.038	.03796	.066	.0658	.094	.09344	.122	.12078
.011	.011	.039	.03896	.067	.0668	.095	.09443	.123	.12175
.012	.012	.04	.03996	.068	.0678	.096	.0954	.124	.12272
.013	.013	.041	.04095	.069	.06878	.097	.09639	.125	.12369
.014	.014	.042	.04195	.07	.06977	.098	.09737	.126	.12469
.015	.015	.043	.04295	.071	.07076	.099	.09835	.127	.12562
.016	.016	.044	.04394	.072	.07175	.1	.09933	.128	.12659
.017	.017	.045	.04494	.073	.07274	.101	.10031	.129	.12755
.018	.018	.046	.04593	.074	.07373	.102	.10129	.13	.12852
.019	.019	.047	.04693	.075	.07472	.103	.10227	.131	.12949
.02	.02	.048	.04793	.076	.0757	.104	.10325	.132	.13045
.021	.021	.049	.04892	.077	.07669	.105	.10422	.133	.13141
.022	.022	.05	.04992	.078	.07768	.106	.1052	.134	.13238
.023	.023	.051	.05091	.079	.07867	.107	.10618	.135	.13334
.024	.024	.052	.05191	.08	.07966	.108	.10715	.136	.1343
.025	.025	.053	.0529	.081	.08064	.109	.10813	.137	.13527
.026	.02599	.054	.05389	.082	.08163	.11	.10911	.138	.13623
.027	.02695	.055	.05489	.083	.08262	.111	.11008	.139	.13719
.028	.02799	.056	.05588	.084	.0836	.112	.11106	.14	.13815

Versed Sine.	Seg. Area.
.448	.34079
.449	.34179
.45	.34278
.451	.34378
.452	.34477
.453	.34577
.454	.34676
.455	.34776
.456	.34875
.457	.34975
.458	.35075
.459	.35174
.46	.35274
.461	.35374
.462	.35474
.463	.35573
.464	.35673
.465	.35773
.466	.35872
.467	.35972
.468	.36072
.469	.36172
.47	.36272
.471	.36371
.472	.36471
.473	.36571
.474	.36671
.475	.36771
.476	.36871
.477	.36971
.478	.37071
.479	.3717
.48	.3727
.481	.3737
.482	.3747
.483	.3757
.484	.3767
.485	.3777
.486	.3787
.487	.3797
.488	.3807
.489	.3817
.49	.3827
.491	.3837
.492	.3847
.493	.3857
.494	.3867
.495	.3877
.496	.3887
.497	.3897
.498	.3907
.499	.3917
.5	.3927

AREAS OF THE ZONES OF A CIRCLES.

TABLE.—(Continued.)

H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.	H'ght.	Area.
.141	.13911	.197	.19178	.253	.24175	.309	.28801	.365	.32931
.142	.14007	.198	.1927	.254	.24261	.31	.2888	.366	.32999
.143	.14103	.199	.19361	.255	.24347	.311	.28958	.367	.33067
.144	.14198	.2	.19453	.256	.24433	.312	.29036	.368	.33135
.145	.14294	.201	.19545	.257	.24519	.313	.29115	.369	.33203
.146	.1439	.202	.19636	.258	.24604	.314	.29192	.37	.3327
.147	.14485	.203	.19728	.259	.2469	.315	.2927	.371	.33337
.148	.14581	.204	.19819	.26	.24775	.316	.28348	.372	.33404
.149	.14677	.205	.1991	.261	.24861	.317	.29425	.373	.33471
.15	.14772	.206	.20001	.262	.24946	.318	.29502	.374	.33537
.151	.14867	.207	.20092	.263	.25021	.319	.2958	.375	.33604
.152	.14962	.208	.20183	.264	.25116	.32	.29656	.376	.3367
.153	.15058	.209	.20274	.265	.21201	.321	.29733	.377	.33735
.154	.15153	.21	.20365	.266	.25285	.322	.2981	.378	.33801
.155	.15248	.211	.20456	.267	.2537	.323	.29886	.379	.33866
.156	.15343	.212	.20546	.268	.25455	.324	.29962	.38	.33931
.157	.15438	.213	.20637	.269	.25539	.325	.30039	.381	.33996
.158	.15533	.214	.20727	.27	.25623	.326	.30114	.382	.34061
.159	.15628	.215	.20818	.271	.25707	.327	.3019	.383	.34125
.16	.15723	.216	.20908	.272	.25791	.328	.30266	.384	.3419
.161	.15817	.217	.20998	.273	.25875	.329	.30341	.385	.34253
.162	.15912	.218	.21088	.274	.25959	.33	.30416	.386	.34317
.163	.16006	.219	.21178	.275	.26043	.331	.30491	.387	.3438
.164	.16101	.22	.21268	.276	.26126	.332	.30566	.388	.34444
.165	.16195	.221	.21358	.277	.26209	.333	.30641	.389	.34507
.166	.1629	.222	.21447	.278	.26293	.334	.30715	.39	.34569
.167	.16384	.223	.21537	.279	.26376	.335	.3079	.391	.34632
.168	.16478	.224	.21626	.28	.26459	.336	.30864	.392	.34694
.169	.16572	.225	.21716	.281	.26541	.337	.30938	.393	.34756
.17	.16667	.226	.21805	.282	.26624	.338	.31012	.394	.34818
.171	.16761	.227	.21894	.283	.26706	.339	.31085	.395	.34879
.172	.16855	.228	.21983	.284	.26789	.34	.31159	.396	.3494
.173	.16948	.229	.22072	.285	.26871	.341	.31232	.397	.35001
.174	.17042	.23	.22161	.286	.26953	.342	.31305	.398	.35062
.175	.17136	.231	.2225	.287	.27035	.343	.31378	.399	.35122
.176	.1723	.232	.22335	.288	.27117	.344	.3145	.4	.35182
.177	.17323	.233	.22427	.289	.27199	.345	.31523	.401	.35242
.178	.17417	.234	.22515	.29	.2728	.346	.31595	.402	.35302
.179	.1751	.235	.22604	.291	.27362	.347	.31667	.403	.35361
.18	.17603	.236	.22692	.292	.27443	.348	.31639	.404	.3542
.181	.17697	.237	.2278	.293	.27524	.349	.31811	.405	.35479
.182	.1779	.238	.22868	.294	.27605	.35	.31882	.406	.35538
.183	.17883	.239	.22956	.295	.27686	.351	.31954	.407	.35596
.184	.17976	.24	.23044	.296	.27766	.352	.32025	.408	.35654
.185	.18069	.241	.23131	.297	.27847	.353	.32096	.409	.35711
.186	.18162	.242	.23219	.298	.27927	.354	.32167	.41	.35769
.187	.18254	.243	.23306	.299	.28007	.355	.32237	.411	.35826
.188	.18347	.244	.23394	.3	.28088	.356	.32307	.412	.35883
.189	.1844	.245	.23481	.301	.28167	.357	.32377	.413	.35939
.19	.18532	.246	.23568	.302	.28247	.358	.32447	.414	.35995
.191	.18625	.247	.23655	.303	.28327	.359	.32517	.415	.36051
.192	.18717	.248	.23742	.304	.28406	.36	.32587	.416	.36107
.193	.18809	.249	.23829	.305	.28486	.361	.32656	.417	.36162
.194	.18902	.25	.23915	.306	.28565	.362	.32725	.418	.36217
.195	.18994	.251	.24002	.307	.28644	.363	.32794	.419	.36272
.196	.19086	.252	.24089	.308	.28723	.364	.32862	.42	.36326

TABLE.—(Continued.)

Hght.	Area.
.365	.32931
.366	.32999
.367	.33067
.368	.33135
.369	.33203
.37	.3327
.371	.33337
.372	.33404
.373	.33471
.374	.33537
.375	.33604
.376	.3367
.377	.33735
.378	.33801
.379	.33866
.38	.33931
.381	.33996
.382	.34061
.383	.34125
.384	.3419
.385	.34253
.386	.34317
.387	.3438
.388	.34444
.389	.34507
.39	.34569
.391	.34632
.392	.34694
.393	.34756
.394	.34818
.395	.34879
.396	.3494
.397	.35001
.398	.35062
.399	.35122
.4	.35182
.401	.35242
.402	.35302
.403	.35361
.404	.3542
.405	.35479
.406	.35538
.407	.35596
.408	.35654
.409	.35711
.41	.35769
.411	.35826
.412	.35883
.413	.35939
.414	.35995
.415	.36051
.416	.36107
.417	.36162
.418	.36217
.419	.36272
.42	.36326

Hght.	Area.	Hght.	Area.	Hght.	Area.	Hght.	Area.	Hght.	Area.
.421	.3638	.437	.37202	.453	.37931	.469	.38549	.485	.39026
.422	.36434	.438	.3725	.454	.37973	.47	.38583	.486	.3905
.423	.36488	.439	.37298	.455	.38014	.471	.38617	.487	.39073
.424	.36541	.44	.37346	.456	.38056	.472	.3865	.488	.39095
.425	.36594	.441	.37393	.457	.38096	.473	.38683	.489	.39117
.426	.36646	.442	.3744	.458	.38137	.474	.38715	.49	.39137
.427	.36698	.443	.37487	.459	.38177	.475	.38747	.491	.39156
.428	.3675	.444	.37533	.46	.38216	.476	.38778	.492	.39175
.429	.36802	.445	.37579	.461	.38255	.477	.38808	.493	.39192
.43	.36853	.446	.37624	.462	.38294	.478	.38838	.494	.39208
.431	.36904	.447	.37669	.463	.38332	.479	.38867	.495	.39223
.432	.36954	.448	.37714	.464	.38369	.48	.38895	.496	.39236
.433	.37005	.449	.37758	.465	.38406	.481	.38923	.497	.39248
.434	.37054	.45	.37802	.466	.38443	.482	.3895	.498	.39258
.435	.37104	.451	.37845	.467	.38479	.483	.38976	.499	.39266
.436	.37153	.452	.37888	.468	.38514	.484	.39001	.5	.3927

This Table is computed only for Zones, the longest chord of which is diameter.

To Ascertain the Area of a Zone by the preceding Table.

RULE 1.—When the Zone is Less than a Semicircle, Divide the height by the diameter, and find the quotient in the column of height. Take out the area opposite to it in the next column on the right hand and multiply it by the square of the longest chord; the product will be the area of the zone.

EXAMPLE.—Required the area of a zone the diameter of which is 50, and its height 15.
 $15 \div 50 = .3$; and $.3$; as per table, = .28088.

Hence $.28088 \times 50^2 = 702.2$ area.

RULE 2.—When the Zone is Greater than a Semicircle: Take the height on each side of the diameter of the circle, and ascertain, by Rule I, their respective areas; add the areas of these two portions together, and the sum will be the area of the zone.

EXAMPLE.—Required the area of a zone, the diameter of the circle being 50, and the heights of the zone on each side of the diameter of the circle 20 and 15 respectively.
 $20 \div 50 = .4$; $.4$, as per table, = .35182; and $.35182 \times 50^2 = 879.55$.
 $15 \div 50 = .3$; $.3$, as per table, = .28088; and $.28088 \times 50^2 = 702.2$.

Hence $879.55 + 702.2 = 1581.75$ area.

RULE 3.—When the longest chord of the zone is less than diameter, Take the height or distance from the diam. to each of the chords respectively; find the area corresponding to each height and deduct the lesser from the greater area; the result will be the area required.

NOTE.—When, in the division of a height by the chord, the quotient has a remainder after the third place of decimals, and great accuracy is required.

Take the area for the first three figures, subtract it from the next following area, multiply the remainder by the said fraction, and add the product to the first area; the sum will be the area for the whole quotient.

EXAMPLE.—What is the area of a zone of a circle, the greater chord being 100 feet, and the breadth of it 14 feet 3 inches?

14 feet 3 inches = 14.25 and $14.25 \div 100 = .1425$; the tabular area for $.142 = 14007$, and for $.143 = 14103$, the difference between which is .00096.

Then $.5 \times .00096 = .00048$.

Hence $.142 = 14007$

$.0005 = .00048$

$.14055$, the sum by which the square of the greater chord is to be multiplied; and $.14055 \times 100^2 = 1405.5$ feet.

TABLE X.

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

The Specific Gravity of a body is the proportion it bears to the weight of another body of known density.

If a body float on a fluid, the part immersed is to the whole body as the specific gravity of the body is to the specific gravity of the fluid.

When a body is immersed in a fluid, it loses such a portion of its own weight as is equal to that of the fluid it displaces.

An immersed body, ascending or descending in a fluid, has a force equal to the difference between its own weight and the weight of its bulk of the fluid, less the resistance of the fluid to its passage.

Water is well adapted for the standard of gravity; and as a cubic foot of it weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois, its weight is taken as the unit, viz: 1000.

To Ascertain the Specific Gravity of a Body heavier than Water.

RULE.—Weight it both in and out of water, and note the difference; then, as the weight lost in water is to the whole weight, so is 1000 to the

specific gravity of the body. Or, $\frac{W \times 1000}{W - w} = G$, *w* representing the weight in water, and *G* the specific gravity.

EXAMPLE.—What is the specific gravity of a stone which weighs in air 15 lbs., in water 10 lbs. ?

$$15 - 10 = 5; \text{ then } 5 : 15 :: 1000 :: 3000 \text{ spec. grav.}$$

To Ascertain the Specific Gravity of a Body lighter than Water.

RULE.—Annex to the lighter body another that is heavier than water, or the fluid used; weigh the piece added and the compound mass separately, both in and out of the water or the fluid; ascertain how much each loses in water, or the fluid, by subtracting its weight in water, or the fluid, from its weight in air, and subtract the less of these differences from the greater; then,

As the last remainder is to the weight of the light body in air, so is 1000 to the specific gravity of the body.

EXAMPLE.—What is the specific gravity of a piece of wood that weighs 20 lbs. in air; annexed to it is a piece of metal that weighs 24 lbs. in air and 24 lbs. in water, and the two pieces in water weigh 8 lbs. ?

$$20 + 24 - 8 = 44 - 8 = 36 = \text{loss of compound mass in water};$$

$$24 - 21 = 3 = \text{loss of heavy body in water.}$$

$$33 : 20 :: 1000 : 606 = 24 \text{ spec. grav.}$$

To Ascertain the Specific Gravity of Fluid.

RULE.—Take a body of known specific gravity, weigh it in and out of the fluid; then, as the weight of the body is to the loss of weight, so is the specific gravity of the body to that of the fluid.

EXAMPLE.—What is the specific gravity of a fluid in which a piece of copper (*spec. grav.*=9000) weighs 70 lbs. in, and 80 lbs. out of it ?

$$80 : 80 - 70 = 10 : : 9000 \text{ 1125 } \textit{spec. grav.}$$

To Compute the Proportions of two Ingredients in a Compound, or to discover Adulteration in Metals.

RULE.—Take the differences of each specific gravity of the ingredients and the specific gravity of the compound, then multiply the gravity of the one by the difference of the other ; and, as the sum of the products is to the respective products, so is the specific gravity of the body to the proportions of the ingredients.

EXAMPLE.—A compound of gold (*spec. grav.*=18.888) and silver (*spec. grav.*=10.535) has a specific gravity of 14 ; what is the proportion of each metal.

$$18.888 - 14 = 4.888 \times 10.535 = 51.495$$

$$14 - 10.535 = 3.465 \times 18.888 = 65.447$$

$$65.447 + 51.495 : 65.447 : : 14 : 7.835 \textit{ gold.}$$

$$65.447 + 51.495 : 51.495 : : 14 : 6.165 \textit{ silver.}$$

To compute the Weights of the Ingredients, that of the compound being given.

RULE.—As the specific gravity of the compound is to the weight of the compound, so are each of the proportions to the weight of its material.

EXAMPLE.—The weight, as above, being 28 lbs., what are the weights of the ingredients ?

$$14 : 28 : : \begin{cases} 7.835 : 15.67 \textit{ gold,} \\ 6.165 : 12.33 \textit{ silver.} \end{cases}$$

Proof of Spirituous Liquors.

A cubic inch of *proof spirits* weighs 234 grains ; than, if an immersed cubic inch of any heavy body weighs 234 grains less in spirits than air, it shows that the spirit in which it was weighed is *proof*.

If it lose less of its weight, the spirit is above proof ; and if it lose more, it is below proof.

ILLUSTRATION.—A cubic inch of glass weighing 700 grains weighs 500 grains when weighed in a certain spirit ; what is the proof of it ?

$$700 - 500 = 200 = \textit{grains} = \textit{weight lost in the spirit.}$$

Then $200 : 234 : : 1 : 1.17 = \textit{ratio of proof of spirits compared to proof spirits, or 1.17 above proof.}$

Solids.

RULE.—Divide the specific gravity of the substance by 16, and the quotient will give the weight of a cubic foot of it in pounds.

OF DIFFERENT BODIES AND SUBSTANCES.

METALS.	Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic inch.	METALS.	Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic inch.
Alluminum.....	2560	.0926	Palladium.....	11350	.4105
Antimony.....	6712	.2428	Platinum, hammered..	20337	.7356
Arsenic.....	5763	.2084	“ native.....	16000	.5787
Barium.....	470	.017	“ rolled.....	22069	.7982
Bismuth.....	9823	.3553	Potassium, 59°.....	865	.0313
Brass, copper 84 } “ tin 16 } “ copper 67 } “ zinc 33 } “ plate.....	8832 8832 7820 7820 8380	.3194 3194 2828 2828 3031	Red-lead.....	8940	.3241
“ wire.....	8214	.2972	Rhodium.....	10650	.3852
Bronze, gun metal.....	8700	.3147	Ruthenium.....	8600	.3111
Boron.....	2000	.0723	Selenium.....	4500	.1627
Bromine.....	3000	1085	Silicium.....		
Cadmium.....	8650	.3129	Silver, pure, cast.....	10474	.3788
Calcium.....	1580	.057	“ “ hammered..	10511	.3902
Chromium.....	5900	.2134	Sodium.....	970	.0351
Cinnabar.....	8098	.2929	Steel, plates.....	7806	.2823
Cobalt.....	8600	.3111	“ soft.....	7833	.2833
Columbium.....	6000	.217	“ tempered and hardened.....	7818	.2828
Gold, pure, cast.....	19258	.6965	“ wire.....	7847	.2838
“ hammered.....	19361	.7003	Strontium.....	2540	.0918
“ 22 carats fine.....	17486	.6325	Tin, Cornish, hammed	7390	.2673
“ 20 carats fine.....	15709	.5682	“ pure.....	7291	.2637
Copper, cast.....	8788	.3179	Tellurium.....	6110	.221
“ plates.....	8698	.3146	Thalium.....	11850	.4286
“ wire.....	8880	.3212	Titanium.....	5300	.1917
Iridium.....	18680	.6756	Tungsten.....	17000	.6149
“ hammered.....	23000	.8319	Uranium.....	10150	.3671
Iron, cast.....	7207	.2607	Wolfram.....	7119	.2575
“ “ gun metal...	7308	.264	Zinc, cast.....	6861	.2482
“ hot blast.....	7065	.2555	“ rolled.....	7191	.26
“ cold “.....	7218	.2611	WOODS (DRY.)		Cubic foot.
“ wrought bars...	7788	.2817	Alder.....	800	50
“ “ wire...	7774	.2811	Apple.....	793	49.562
“ rolled plate.....	7704	.2787	Ash.....	845	52.812
Lead, cast.....	11352	.4106	Bamboo.....	600	43.125
“ rolled.....	11388	.4119	Bay.....	400	25.
Lithium.....	590	.0213	Beech.....	822	51.375
Manganese.....	8000	.2894	“.....	852	53.25
Magnesium.....	1750	.0633	Birch.....	690	43.125
Mercury—40°.....	15632	.5661	Box, Brazilian.....	567	35.437
“ + 32°.....	13598	.4918	“ Dutch.....	1031	64.437
“ 60°.....	13580	.4912	“ French.....	912	57.
“ 212°.....	13370	.4836	Bullet-wood.....	1328	83.
Molybdenum.....	8600	.3111	Butternut.....	928	58.
Nickel.....	8800	.3193	Campeachy.....	376	23.5
“ cast.....	8279	.2994	Cedar.....	913	57.062
Osmium.....	10000	.3613	“ Indian.....	561	35.062
				1315	82.157

Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic inch.
1350	.4105
10337	.7356
6000	.5787
12069	.7982
865	.0313
8940	.3241
10650	.3852
8600	.3111
4500	.1627
10474	.3788
10511	.3902
970	.0351
7806	.2823
7333	.2833
7818	.2828
7847	.2838
2540	.0918
7390	.2673
7291	.2637
6110	.221
11850	.4286
5300	.1917
17000	.6149
10150	.3671
7119	.2575
6861	.2482
7191	.26
	Cubic foot.
800	50
793	49.562
845	52.812
600	43.125
400	25.
822	51.375
852	53.25
690	43.125
567	35.437
1031	64.437
912	57.
1328	83.
928	58.
376	23.5
913	57.062
561	35.062
1315	82.157

WOODS, (Dry.) (Continued.)		Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.	WOODS, (Dry.) (Continued.)		Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.
Charcoal, pine.....		441	27 562	Oak, Dantzic.....		759	47.437
“ fresh burned		380	23.75	“ English		932	58.25
“ oak		1573	98 312	“ green... ..		1446	71.625
“ soft wood ...		280	17 5	“ heart, 60 years...		1170	73.125
“ triturated ...		1380	86.25	“ live, green.....		1260	78.75
Cherry.....		715	44 687	“ “ seasoned.....		1068	66.75
Chesnut, sweet.....		610	38 125	“ white.		860	53.75
Citron.....		726	45 375	Orange.....		705	44.062
Cocoa.....		1040	65	Pear.....		661	42 312
Cork.....		240	15	Persimmon.....		710	44.375
Cypress, Spanish.....		644	40.25	Plum.....		785	49.062
Dog-wood.....		756	47 25	Pine, pitch.....		660	41.25
Ebony, American.....		1331	83.187	“ red.....		590	36 875
“ Indian		1209	75 562	“ white.		554	34.625
Elder.....		695	43 437	“ yellow.....		461	28.812
Elm.....		570	35 625	Pomegranate.....		1354	84 625
Filbert		671	41 937	Poon		580	36.25
Fir (Norway Space)....		600	37.5	Poplar		383	23.937
Gum, blue.....		512	32	“ white.....		529	33.062
“ water.		843	52 687	Quince.....		705	44.062
Hackmatack		1000	62 5	Rose-wood.....		728	45.5
Hazel.....		592	37.	Sassafras.....		482	30.125
Hawthorn.....		860	53.75	Satin-wood		885	55.312
Hemlock.....		910	56.875	Spruce.....		500	31.25
Hickory, pig-nut.....		368	23.	Sycamore.....		523	38.937
“ shell-bark.....		792	49.5	Tamarack		383	23.937
Holly.....		690	43 125	Teak (African oak). }		657	41.062
Jasmine.....		760	47.5	Walnut.....		745	46.562
Juniper.....		770	48 125	“ black.....		671	41.937
Lance-wood.....		566	35 375	Willow.....		500	31.25
Larch.....		720	45.	Yew, Dutch.		486	30.375
Lemon.....		544	34.	“ Spanish.....		585	36.562
Lignum-vitæ		560	35.			788	49.25
Lime.....		703	43.937			807	50.437
Linden.....		1333	83.312				
Locust.....		804	50.25	(Well Seasoned.*)			
Logwood		604	37.75	Ash.....		722	45.125
Mahogany.....		728	45.5	Beech.....		624	39.
“ Honduras... }		913	57.062	Cherry.....		606	37.875
“ Spanish..... }		720	45.	Cypress.....		441	27.562
Maple.....		1063	66.437	Hickory, red.....		838	52.375
“ bird's eye		560	35.	Mahogany, St. Domg..		720	45.
Mastic.....		852	53.25	Pine, white.....		473	29.562
Mulberry.....		750	46.875	“ yellow.....		541	33.812
Oak, African		576	36.	Poplar.....		587	36.687
“ Canadian.....		849	53.062	White Oak, upland... }		687	42.937
		561	35.062	“ James River. }		759	42.437
		897	56.062				
		823	51.437				
		872	54.5				

* Ordnance manual 1841.

Stones, Earths, &c	Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.	Stones, Earths, &c	Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.
Agate.....	2590	—	“ white.....	2550	—
Alabaster, white.....	2730	170.625	Cornelian.	2613	—
“ yellow.....	2699	168.687	Diamond, Oriental.....	3521	—
Alum.....	1714	107.125	“ Brazilian.....	3444	—
Amber.. ..	1078	67.375	Earth, * common soil.	2194	137.125
Ambergris.....	866	—	“ loose.....	1500	93.75
Asbestos, starry.....	3073	192.062	“ moist sand... ..	2050	128.125
Asphaltum.....	905	56.562	“ mould, fresh... ..	2050	128.125
	1650	103.125	“ rammed.....	1600	100.
Barytes, sulphate... ..	4000	250.	“ rough sand.....	1920	120.
	4865	304.062	“ with gravel.....	2020	126.25
Basalts.....	2740	171.25	Emery.....	4000	250.
	2864	179	Flint, black.....	2582	161.375
Borax.....	1714	107.125	“ white.....	2594	162.125
Brick.....	1900	118.75	Fluorine.....	1320	82.5
	1367	85.437	Glass, bottle.....	2732	170.75
“ fire.....	2201	137.562	“ Crown.....	2487	155.437
“ work in cement.....	1800	112.50	“ flint.....	2933	183.312
“ “ “ mortar.....	1600	100.	“ green.....	3200	196.
	2000	125.	“ optical.....	2642	165.125
Carbon.....	3500	218.75	“ white.....	3450	215.625
Cement, Portland.....	1300	81.25	“ window.....	2892	180.75
“ Roman.....	1560	97.25	Garnet.....	2642	165.125
Chalk.....	1520	95.	“ black.....	4189	—
	2784	174.	Granite, Egyptian red.	3750	—
Chrysolite.....	2782	—	“ Patapsco.....	2654	165.875
Clay.....	1930	120.625	“ Quincy.....	2640	165.
“ with gravel.....	2480	155.	“ Scotch.....	2652	165.75
Coal, Anthracite.....	1436	89.75	“ Susquehanna	2625	164.062
	1640	102.5	Gravel, common.....	2704	169.
“ Borneo.....	1290	80.625	Grindstone.....	1749	109.312
“ Cannel.....	1238	77.375	Gypsum, opaque.....	2143	133.937
	1318	82.375	Hone, white, razor... ..	2168	135.5
“ Caking.....	1277	79.812	Hornblende.....	2876	179.75
“ Cherry.....	1276	79.75	Iodine.....	3540	221.25
“ Chili.....	1290	80.625	Jet.....	4940	—
“ Derbyshire.....	1292	80.75	Lime, hydraulic.....	1300	—
“ Lancaster.....	1273	79.562	“ quick.....	2745	171.562
“ Maryland.....	1355	84.687	Limestone, green.....	804	50.25
“ Newcastle.....	1270	79.375	“ white.....	3180	198.75
“ Rive de Gier.....	1300	81.25	Magnesia, carbonate... ..	3156	197.25
“ Scotch.....	1259	78.687	Marble, Adelaide.....	2400	150
	1300	81.25	“ African.....	2715	169.687
“ Splint.....	1302	81.375	“ Biscayan, black.....	2708	169.25
“ Wales, mean.....	1315	82.187	“ Carara.....	2695	168.437
Coke.....	1000	62.5	“ common.....	2716	169.75
“ Nat'l, Va.....	746	46.64	“ Egyptian.....	2686	167.875
Concrete, mean.....	2000	125.	“ French.....	2668	166.75
Copal.....	1045	65.312	“ Italian, white... ..	2649	165.562
Coral, red.....	2700	—		2708	169.25

* Spec. grav. of the earth in variously estimated at from 5,450 to 5,600.

Specific Gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.	Stones, Earths, &c	Specific Gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.	Stones, Earths, &c	Specific Gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.
50	—	Marble Parian.....	2838	177.375	Stone, Craigleth..Engl.	2316	144.75
113	—	“ Vermont, white	2650	165.57	“ Kentish rag “	2651	165.687
121	—	Marl, mean.....	1750	109.375	“ Kip's Bay...N.Y.	2759	172.
144	—	Mica.....	2800	175.	“ Norfolk (Parliament House).	2304	744.
194	137.125	Mortar.	1384	86.5	“ Portland...Engl.	2368	148.
500	93.75	Millstone.....	1750	109.375	“ Sandstone, mean	2200	137.5
050	128.125	Mud.....	2484	155.25	“ “ Sydney	2237	139.812
050	128.125	Nitre.....	1630	101.875	“ Staten Isl'd. N.Y.	2976	186.
500	100.	Opal.....	1900	118.75	“ Sullivan Co. “	2688	168.
920	120.	Oyster shell.	2114	—	Schorl.....	3170	198.125
020	126.25	Paving-stone.....	2092	130.75	Spar, calcareous.....	2735	170.937
000	250.	Peal, Oriental.....	2416	151.	“ Feld, blue.....	2693	168.312
582	161.375	Peat.	2650	—	“ “ green.....	2704	169.
594	162.125	Phosphorus.....	600	37.5	“ “ Fluor.....	3400	215.5
320	82.5	Plaster of Paris.....	1329	83.062	Stalactite.....	2415	150.937
732	170.75	Plumbago.....	1770	110.625	Sulphur, native.....	2033	127.062
487	155.437	Porphyry, red.	1176	73.5	Talc, mean.....	2500	156.25
933	183.312	Porcelain, China	2100	131.25	Talc, black.....	2900	181.25
200	196.	Pumice-stone.....	2765	172.812	Tile.....	1815	113.437
642	165.125	Quartz.....	2300	143.75	Topaz, Oriental.....	4011	—
450	215.625	Rotten-stone.....	915	57.187	Trap.....	2720	170.
892	180.75	Red lead.....	2660	166.25	Turquoise.....	2750	—
642	165.125	Resin.....	1981	123.812			
189	—	Rock, crystal.....	8940	558.75			
750	—	Ruby.....	1089	68.062			
654	165.875	Salt, common.....	2735	170.937			
640	165.	Salt, common.....	4283	—			
652	165.75	Salt, common.....	2130	133.125	Asphaltum.....	905	56.562
625	164.062	Salt, common.....	2090	130.625	Atmospheric Air.....	1650	103.125
704	169.	Salt, common.....	2090	130.625	Beeswax.....	*	.07529
749	109.312	Sand, coarse.....	1800	112.5	Butter.....	965	60.312
1143	133.937	“ common.....	1670	104.375	Camphor.....	942	58.875
1168	135.5	“ damp and loose..	1392	87.	Caoutchouc.....	938	61.75
1876	179.75	“ dried and loose.	1560	97.5	Egg.....	903	56.437
3540	221.25	“ dry.....	1420	88.75	Fat of Beef.....	1090	—
1940	—	“ mortar, Ft. Rich.	1659	103.66	“ Hogs.....	923	57.688
1300	—	“ “ Brooklyn	1716	107.25	“ Mutton.....	936	58.5
2745	171.562	“ sillicious.....	1701	106.33	Gamboge.....	923	57.687
804	50.25	Sapphire.....	3994	—	Gum Arabic.....	1222	—
3180	198.75	Shale.....	2600	162.5	Gunpowder, loose.....	1452	90.75
3156	197.25	Slate.....	2900	181.25	“ shaken.....	900	56.25
2400	150	Slate, purple.....	2672	167.	“ solid... }	1000	62.5
2715	169.687	Smalt.....	2784	174.	“ solid... }	1550	96.875
2708	169.25	Stone, Bath.....Engl.	2440	152.5	Gutta-percha.....	1800	112.5
2695	168.437	“ Blue Hill.....	1961	122.562	Horn.....	980	61.25
2716	169.75	“ Bluestone (basalt)	2640	165.	Ice, at 32°.....	1689	105.562
2686	167.875	“ Breakneck..N.Y.	2625	164.062	Indigo.....	920	57.5
2668	166.75	“ Bristol.....Engl.	2704	169.	Isinglass.....	1009	63.062
2649	165.562	“ Caen, Normandy	2510	156.875	Ivory.....	1111	69.437
2708	169.25	“ Common.....	2076	129.75	Lard.....	1825	114.062
			2520	157.5		947	59.187

(*) .001205.

Miscellaneous.	Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.	Liquids.	Specific gravity.	Weight of a cubic foot.
Mastic	1074	67.125	Aquafortis, double.....	1300	81.25
Myrrh.....	1360	85.	“ single.....	1200	75.
Opium.....	1336	83.5	Beer.....	1034	64.625
Soap, Castile.....	1071	56.937	Bitumen, liquid.....	848	53.
Spermaceti.....	943	58.937	Blood (human).....	1054	65.875
Starch.....	950	59.375	Brandy, $\frac{5}{8}$ or 5 of spirit	924	57.75
Sugar.....	1606	100.375	Cider.....	1018	63.625
“ .66.....	1326	82.875	Ether, acetic.....	866	54.125
“ .66.....			“ muriatic.....	845	52.812
Tallow.....	941	58.812	“ sulphuric.....	715	44.687
Wax.....	964	60.25	Honey.....	1450	90.625
	970	60.625	Milk.....	1032	64.5
Liquids.			Oil, Anise-seed.....	986	61.625
Acid, Acetic.....	1062	66.375	“ Codfish.....	923	57.687
“ Benzoic.....	667	41.687	“ Cotton-seed.....	—	—
“ Citric.....	1034	64.625	“ Linseed.....	940	58.75
“ Concentrated.....	1521	95.062	“ Naphta.....	848	53.
“ Fluoric.....	1500	93.75	“ Olive.....	915	57.187
“ Muriatic.....	1200	75.	“ Palm.....	969	60.562
“ Nitric.....	1217	76.062	“ Petroleum.....	878	54.875
“ Phosphoric.....	1558	97.375	“ Rape.....	914	57.125
“ “ solid.....	2800	175.	“ Sunflower.....	926	57.875
“ Sulphuric.....	1849	115.562	“ Turpentine.....	870	54.375
Alcohol, pure, 60°.....	794	49.622	“ Whale.....	923	57.687
“ 95 per cent.....	816	51.	Spirit, rectified.....	824	51.5
“ 80 “.....	863	53.937	Tar.....	1015	63.437
“ 50 “.....	934	58.375	Vinegar.....	1080	67.5
“ 40 “.....	951	59.437	Water, Dead Sea.....	1240	77.5
“ 25 “.....	970	60.625	“ 60°.....	999	62.449
“ 10 “.....	986	61.625	“ 212°.....	957	59.812
“ 5 “.....	992	62.	“ distilled, 39°†.....	998	62.379
“ proof spirit, *50 } per cent 60° } “ proof spirit, 50 } per cent 80° } Ammonia, 27.9 per ct.	934	58.375	“ Mediterranean... 1029	64.312	
	875	54.687	“ rain.....	1009	62.5
	891	55.687	“ sea.....	1026	64.125
			Wine, Burgundy.....	992	62.
			“ Champagne.....	997	64.375
			“ Madeira.....	1038	62.312
			“ Port.....	997	62.312

Compression of the following fluids under a pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch :

Alcohol.....	0000216	Mercury.....	00000265
Ether.....	0000158	Water.....	00004663

* Specific gravity of proof spirit according to Ure's Table for Sykes's Hydrometer, 920.
† 1 cubic inch = .252.69 Troy grains.

Elastic Fluids.

1† Cubic Foot of Atmospheric Air weighs 527.04 Troy Grains.

Its assumed Gravity of 1 is the Unit for Elastic Fluids.

Atmospheric air, 34°.....	1.	Phosphureted hydrogen.....	1.77
Ammonia.....	.589	Sulphureted ".....	1.17
Azote.....	.976	Sulphurous acid.....	2.21
Carbonic acid.....	1.52	Steam, * 212°.....	.4883
" oxyd.....	.972	Smoke, of bituminous coal....	.102
Carbureted hydrogen.....	.559	" coke.....	.105
Chlorine.....	2.47	" wood.....	.09
Chloro-carbonic.....	3.389	Vapor of alcohol.....	1.613
Cyanogen.....	1.815	" bisulphuret of carbon	2.64
Gas, coal.....	.4	Vapor of bromine.....	5.1
".....	.752	" chloric ether.....	3.44
Hydrogen.....	.07	" ether.....	2.586
Hydrochloric acid.....	1.278	" hydrochloric ether....	2.255
Hydrocyanic ".....	.942	" iodine.....	8.675
Muriatic acid.....	1.247	" nitric acid.....	3.75
Nitrogen.....	.972	" spirits of turpentine..	4.763
Nitric oxyd.....	1.094	" sulphuric acid.....	2.7
Nitrous acid.....	2.638	" " ether.....	2.586
Nitrous oxyd.....	1.527	" sulphur.....	2.214
Oxygen.....	1.102	" water.....	.623

Weights and Volumes of various Substances in Ordinary Use.

Substances.	Cubic Foot.	Cubic Inch.	Substances.	Cubic Foot.	Cubic Inch.
Metals.	Lbs	Lbs.	Metals.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Brass { copper 67 } { zinc 33 } " gun metal... " sheets..... " wire..... Copper, cast..... " plates..... Iron, cast..... " gun metal... " heavy forging " plates..... " wrought bars. Lead, cast..... " rolled..... Mercury, 60°..... Steel, plates..... " soft.....	488.75 543.75 513.6 524.16 547.25 543.625 450.437 466.5 479.5 481.5 486.75 709.5 711.75 848.7487 487.75 489.562	2829 3147 297 3033 3179 3167 2607 27 2775 2787 2816 4106 4119 491174 2823 2833	Tin..... Zinc, cast..... " rolled..... Woods. Ash..... Bay..... Cork..... Cedar..... Chestnut.. Hickory, pig nut.. " shell-bark.. Lignum-vitæ..... Logwood..... Mahogany, Hon- duras.....	455.687 428.812 449.437 52.812 51.375 15. 35.062 38.125 49.5 43.125 83.312 57.062 35. 66.437	.2637 .2482 .2601 Cub. Feet in a Ton. 42.414 43.601 149.333 63.886 58.754 45.252 51.942 56.886 39.255 64. 33.714

† Equal to .07529143 lbs. avoirdupois. * Weight of a cubic foot, 257,333 Troy grains.

Weight of a cubic foot.
81.25
75.
64.625
53.
65.875
57.75
63.625
54.125
52.812
44.687
90.625
64.5
61.625
57.687
58.75
53.
57.187
60.562
54.875
57.125
57.875
54.375
57.687
51.5
63.437
67.5
77.5
62.449
59.812
62.379
64.312
62.5
64.375
62.312
62.312
15 lbs. per
00000265
00004663
ydrometer, 920.

Substances.	Cubic Foot.	Cub. Feet in a Ton.	Substances.	Cubic Foot.	Cub. Feet in a Ton.
Oak, Canadian....	54.5	41.101	Coal, Welsh, mean	81.25	27.56
“ English.....	58.25	38.455	Coke.....	63.5	35.84
“ live, seasoned	66.75	33.558	Cotton, bale, mean	14.5	154.48
“ white, dry...	53.75	41.674	“ “ pressed }	20.	114.
“ “ upland	42.937	52.169	“ “	25.	89.6
Pine, pitch	41.25	54.303	Earth, clay.....	120.625	18.569
“ red.	36.875	60.745	“ common soil	137.125	16.335
“ white.....	34.625	64.693	“ “ gravel	109.312	20.49
“ well seasoned	29.562	75.773	“ dry, sand....	120.	18.667
“ yellow	33.812	66.248	“ loose.....	93.75	23.893
Spruce.....	31.25	71.68	“ moist, sand.	128.125	17.482
Walnut, black, dry	31.25	71.68	“ mold.....	128.125	17.482
Willow.....	36.562	61.265	“ mud.....	101.875	21.987
“ dry.....	30.375	73.744	“ with gravel.	126.25	17.742
Miscellaneous			Granite, Quincy...	165.75	13.514
Air.....	075291	—	“ Susqueh'na	169.	13.254
Basalt, mean.....	175.	12.8	Hay, bale.....	9.525	235.17
Brick, fire.....	137.562	16.284	“ pressed.....	25.	89.6
“ mean.....	102.	21.961	India rubber.....	56.437	39.69
Coal, anthracite }	89.75	24.958	“ vulcanized .	—	—
“ bitumin., mean	102.5	21.854	Limestone.....	197.25	11.355
“ Cannel.....	80.	28	Marble, mean.....	167.875	13.343
“ Cumberland...	94.875	23.609	Mortar, dry, mean	97.98	22.862
	84.687	26.451	Water, fresh.....	62.5	35.84
			“ salt.....	64.125	34.931
			Steam.....	.036747	—

Application of the Tables.

When the Weight of a Substance is required. RULE.—Ascertain the volume of the substance in cubic feet; multiply it by the unit in the second column of tables, and divide the product by 16; the quotient will give the weight in pounds.

When the Volume is given or ascertained in Inches. RULE.—Multiply it by the unit in the third column of the tables, and the product will be the weight in pounds.

EXAMPLE.—What is the weight of a cube of Italian marble, the sides being 3 feet?

$$3^3 \times 2708 = 73116 \text{ oz., which } \div 16 = 45.975 \text{ lbs.}$$

Or of a sphere of cast iron 2 inches in diameter?

$$2^3 \times .5236 \times .26 \text{ weight of a cubic inch} = 1.089 \text{ lbs.}$$

Comparative Weight of Timber in a Green and Seasoned State.

Timber.	Weight of a Cub. Ft.		Timber.	Weight of a Cub. Ft.	
	Green.	Seasoned.		Green.	Seasoned.
	Lbs. Oz.	Lbs. Oz.		Lbs. Oz.	Lbs. Oz.
American Pine.....	42.12	30.11	Cedar.....	32.	28.4
Ash.....	58.3	50.	English Oak.....	71.10	43.8
Beech.....	60.	53.6	Riga Fir.....	48.12	35.8

To Compute the Capacity of a Balloon.

RULE.—From specific gravity of the air in grains per cubic foot subtract that of the gas with which it is inflated; multiply the remainder by the volume of the balloon in cubic feet; divide the product by 7000, and from the quotient subtract the weight of the balloon and its attachments.

EXAMPLE.—The diameter of a balloon is 26.6 feet, its weight in 100 lbs., and the specific gravity of the gas with which it is inflated is .06 (air being assumed at 1); what is its capacity?

$$\frac{527.04 - 31.62 \times \frac{26.6^3}{7000} \times .5236}{7000} - 100 = \frac{495.42 \times 9854.726}{7000} - 100 = 597.461 \text{ lbs.}$$

To Compute the Diameter of a Balloon, the Weight to be raised being given.

By inversion of the preceding rule,

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{W \times 7000 \div s - s'}{.5236}} = d$, s and s' representing the weight of air and gas in grains per cubic foot, and d the diameter of the balloon in feet.

EXAMPLE.—Given the elements in the preceding case

$$\text{Then } \sqrt[3]{\frac{597.461 + 100 \times 7000 \div 527.04 - 31.62}{.5236}} = \sqrt[3]{18821.09} = 26.6 \text{ feet.}$$

To Compute the Weight of Cast Metal by the Weight of the Pattern.

When the Pattern is of White Pine.

RULE.—Multiply the weight of the pattern in pounds by the following multiplier, and the product will give the weight of the casting:

Iron, 14; Brass, 15; Lead, 22; Tin, 14; Zinc, 13.5.

When there are Circular Cores or Prints.—Multiply the square of the diameter of the core or print by its length in inches, the product by .0175, and the result is the weight of the pattern of the core or print to be deducted from the weight of the pattern.

It is customary, in the making of patterns for castings, to allow for shrinkage per lineal foot of pattern.

Iron and Lead $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch, Brass and Zinc $\frac{3}{16}$ ths, and Tin $\frac{1}{2}$ th.

Sub. Feet
in a Ton.

27.56
35.84
154.48
114.
89.6
18.569
16.335
20.49
18.667
23.893
17.482
17.482
21.987
17.742
13.514
13.254
235.17
89.6
39.69

11.355
13.343
22.862
35.84
34.931

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a Cub. Ft.

Seasoned.

Lbs. Oz.
28.4
43.8
35.8

PROBLEM.

To determine the accurate solidity of any irregular body of small dimensions or of a body composed of several elementary parts with different dimensions and forms.

(1) RULE. If it is the capacity of any vase or vessel which we want to measure, the idea generally suggest itself of arriving at the result by determining the number of times which such a vessel can give place to or contain the contents of any other vessel of an elementary form of which we know the capacity.

(2) But if it is the solidity of the substance itself of the vessel, &c., which we desire to measure, the manner of operating does not immediately present itself to the mind of any one wishing to obtain the result.

(3) RULE. If the solidity to be measured is that of a non absorbent substance, we immerse it in a vessel full of water or any other liquid of which we will measure the displacement by means of another vessel of known capacity ; or if the first vessel is large enough and it form rectangular or cylindrical and of easy gauging, we will first put in it enough liquid to cover the object to be measured ; having afterwards observed the height of the level of the water in the vessel, we will immerse in it the object in question and observe again the level of the liquid ; if now we suppose that each fraction of a metre, inch line or any other unit of the height of the containing vessel corresponds to a cubic metre, foot, inch, or line, &c., we will have but to count the number of such units in the height of the displaced level of the water to obtain immediately the solidity of the proposed object.

(4) If the body is absorbent, we may for instance use sand or any other fluid substance, of the kind, that we can level the surface of by means of a rod with a rectilineal edge.

In this manner we would arrive at the solidity of the most diversified bodies of the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom and of the thousand and one raw or manufactured objects which we have constantly under o

and of which it would often be impossible to measure the solidities by the ordinary rules of geometry.

It is well to remind also that we may arrive by a simple proportion at the solidity of a body by comparing its weight with that of another body of the same substance and of determined solidity, that is by the system of specific gravities which shows at the same time how to obtain the solidity of a body from its weight : which will form the subjects of the next problem.

Ex. 1. The weight of an irregular block of stone is 13 pounds 7 ounces : required to determine with the help of the given piece the weight nearly of a cubic foot of such stone.

Ans. First cube the block of stone ; to that effect get a rectangular vessel, say 10 inches square or 100 inches in horizontal area, and the height of which is divided into inches and hundredths of an inch ; having poured into the vessel water enough to cover the stone to be cubed, I note the height of the water which I find 8.53 inches, I then immerse the stone in the vessel and I note again the height of the water which is now 9.89 inches ; the difference of these heights is 1.36 inches. Since the vessel is 10×10 inches, it is plain that every inch of its height corresponds to 100 cubic inches and consequently, each hundredth of an inch of such a height to one cubic inch ; therefore the observed height 1.36, of the displaced level of the water corresponds to 136 cubic inches ; therefore the solidity of the stone is 133, and we will now obtain the weight of the cubic foot by making $136 : 215$ ounces (weight of the stone) :: 1728 cubic inches (that is a cubic foot) : 2732 ounces, or, dividing by $16, 170\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the required weight.

2. In a cylindrical vessel such that each inch of its height corresponds to 1 cubic inch of space or solidity, we have immersed a piece of silver which has displaced by 73 hundredths of an inch the level of the liquid in the vase ; required the solidity of the ingot of silver ?

Ans. .73 of a cubic inch.

3. Having filled with water any vessel, we have immersed in it an object the solidity of which we want to know ; we have gathered in another vessel, the water overflown, the quantity of which is 3 gal. 2 quarts and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; what is the solidity of the proposed object, the gallon made use of being 231 cubic inches ?

Ans. 1 gallon + 2 quarts + $\frac{1}{2}$ pint = $231 + 115\frac{1}{2} + 14\frac{7}{8} = 360\frac{7}{8}$ cubic inches.

4. Required the solidity of an absorbent substance placed in a vessel one foot square filled with sand ; after having removed the object to be measured, we find that the uniform height of the sand in the vessel, first levelled to that effect, is .3 of a foot, the height of the vessel being 1.5 feet ?

Ans. $1.5 - .3 = 1.2$ feet = height of the displaced level of the sand, and as

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other vessel of
n rectangular or
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the vessel is 1 square foot in horizontal section, it follows that the solidity of the object is 1.2 cubic feet.

5. In a vessel having the form of the frustum of a cone is a quantity of liquid of which the diameter at the surface is 10 inches : we immerse in it an object which increases by 9 inches the height or depth of the liquid in the vessel and which gives to its displaced surface a diameter of 14 inches ; required the solidity of the proposed body ?

Ans. The volume of water displaced which is at the same time that of the object, is that of the frustum of a cone of which the parallel bases measure respectively 10 and 14 inches and of which the height is 9 inches ; this sol. = $(112, T.) (10^2 + 14^2 + 4 \text{ times } 12)^2 \times 7354 \times 9 \div 6 = 872 \times .7854 \times 1.5$
 $684.8688 \times 1.5 = 1027.3032$ cubic inches.

THEOREM.

To determine the solidity or weight of any body or substance, by comparing the volume or weight of such body with that of a body or substance of the same nature of which we know beforehand the weight and volume.

(5) **REM.** The weight of a cubic foot of water at the temperature of 40° Fahrenheit (at which water nearly reaches its greatest density) is 1000 ounces *avoir du poids* nearly, or 62½ pounds (english weight) and we denominate weight or specific gravity of any body or substance, the weight of a volume of such body or substance equal to that of the water taken for comparison ; whence it results that if in advance we know the weight of a cubic foot, for instance, of each of the different substances that we may be called on to measure or value, as stated in table X, we will at once determine by a simple proportion the volume of any other weight or quantity of the same substance or the weight of any other volume of such substance, by the following rules.

(6) **RULE.** To determine the solidity of a body from its weight ; make the proportion : the specific weight of the proposed body is to (:) its weight in ounces or pounds, &c, as (::) 1 cubic foot or 1728 cubic inches, is to (:) the solidity of the body in feet or inches, as the case may be.

Ex. 1. The weight of a shell or cast iron ball or of any fragment of such a solid is 45 pounds : required the solidity of the proposed body ?

Ans. It is seen by table X of specific gravities that the weight of cast iron is 450 pounds nearly, per cubic foot ; we will then obtain the required solidity by making 450 pounds : 1728 cubic inches :: 45 pounds : 172.8 cubic inches.

2. Required the volume of a marble statue the weight of which is 1000 pounds, the specific gravity of the marble from which the statue is drawn being 170 pounds nearly to the cubic foot ?

Ans. 170 pounds : 1 cubic foot :: 1000 pounds : 5.9 cubic feet nearly.

3. A quantity of sand weighs 13 pounds : what is its solidity ?

Ans. From table X, the specific gravity of sand is 1.520, that is, 1.520 times the weight of an equal volume of water or 1520 ounces to the cubic foot (since the weight of a cubic foot of water is 1000 ounces) ; we will therefore make 1520 ounces : 1728 cubic inches :: $(13 \times 16 =)$ 208 ounces : $x = \frac{1728 \times 208}{1520} = 236\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.

4. The weight of a tusk or tooth of an elephant is 25 pounds ; what is its solidity ?

Ans. Ivory is 1825 ounces to the cubic foot ; we will therefore obtain the solidity of the tooth by making 1825 : 1 :: (25 pounds or) 400 ounces : .22 nearly of a cubic foot, or 1825 ounces : 1728 cubic inches :: 400 ounces : 378.74 cubic inches.

5. It is required to determine in advance the probable weight of a cast iron grating which must be cast according to a carved model of pine wood the weight of which is 7 pounds ?

Ans. We will first obtain the solidity of the pine model by making, as per rule (the pine being considered in this case as of 25 pounds to the cubic foot) 25 pounds : 1 cubic foot :: 7 pounds : .28 of a cubic foot. Now, as the solidity of the cast iron is 450 pounds per cubic foot, we will obtain the weight of the proposed grating = $450 \times .28 = 126$ pounds.

(7) **RULE.** To determine the weight of a body from its volume ; make the proportion : as one cubic foot is to (:) the volume of the proposed body, so is (:) its specific gravity to (:) its weight.

Ex. 1. The volume of a heap of snow on the roof of a building is 7000 cubic feet, the weight of a cubic foot of this snow, made heavy by rain, &c. is 30 pounds required the total weight which bears on the roof ?

Ans. $7000 = 210,000$ pounds.

2. What is the weight of a piece of pure cast gold the dimensions of which are 3 inches by $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches ?

Ans. The solidity = $3 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches ; the specific gravity of pure gold is 19.258 ; the rule gives : 1 cubic foot or 1728 cubic inches : $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches :: 19.258 : $x = \frac{19.258 \times 2.25}{1728} = 25.07552$ ounces

3. One desires to know the weight of a firkin of butter the volume of which obtained from the rule to article (112), is 1830 cubic inches ?

Ans. The specific weight of the butter is .940 of that of water, that is, of 940 ounces to the cubic foot; we will therefore obtain the required weight $= 1830 \times .940 = 995\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, $\div 16 = 62$ pounds $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

1728

4. What is the weight nearly of a stick of english oak half-dry, the volume of which is 150 cubic feet?

Ans. The half-dry oak, from the table, is 66 pounds nearly per cubic foot, whence the required weight, is $150 \times 66 = 9900$ pounds.

5. What is the weight nearly of a box of bound books the volume of which is 15 cubic feet?

Ans. 15 cubic feet \times 43 pounds nearly = 645 pounds.

PROBLEM.

To determine the specific gravity of any body or substance.

(S) **RULE. I.** *Cube and weight the proposed body, and afterwards make this proportion; as the solidity of the body is to (:) its weight in ounces, so is (: :) a cubic foot of such body to (:) the weight of one foot of it in ounces; that is, by cutting off three figures for deci-its specific gravity.*

Ex. 1. What is the specific weight of seasoned black walnut, if a simple of this wood the dimensions of which are $11 \times 7 \times 9$ inches, weighs 24 ounces?

Ans. $11 \times 7 \times 9 = 69.3$ cubic inches = sol. of the proposed body; now, from the rule 69.3 inches : 24 ounces :: 1728 inches : 598 ounces or 37.4 pounds; the required specific gravity is therefore .598 of that of water the weight of which is 1000 ounces to the cubic foot.

2. An irregular piece of chalk of which the solidity has been obtained, = 432 cubic inches, by the method of exemple 4 of the last but one problem, weighs $43\frac{1}{2}$ pounds : required the specific gravity of that substance.

Ans. 432 inches : 1728 inches :: $43\frac{1}{2}$ pounds : 174 pounds : whence, the required specific gravity is $174 \times 16 = 2.784$ times the weight of an equal volume of water.

3. A bateau or pontoon of 100 feet by 20 \times 10 feet and the total volume of which is consequently 20,000 cubic feet, required in its construction 5000 feet of white pine half-seasoned, the weight of which is estimated at 40 pounds for the cubic foot, 500 cubic feet of elm computed at 50 pounds to the cubic foot, and 5000 pounds weight of iron spikes : required the draught of water of the proposed body?

Ans The weight of the pine = $5000 \times 40 = 200,000$ pounds, the weight of the elm = $500 \times 50 = 25000$, the iron 5000 pounds; the total weight of the bateau is consequently 230,000 lbs; the average weight or the specific grav-

ity of the pontoon is 230,000 pounds \div 20,000 cubic feet = 11.5 pounds to the cubic foot, that is $11.5 \times 16 = 184$ ounces per cubic foot, say .184 of the weight of an equal volume of water. The weight of the pontoon is 10 feet, therefore the draught will be .184 of the height of the pontoon or 1.84 feet, that is 1 foot 10 inches and .96 of an inch = 1 foot 11 inches nearly.

4. By what quantity can the bateau or pontoon of the last example be loaded without causing it to founder or sink beyond its deck or superior surface?

Ans. Since water weighs 62.5 pounds to the cubic foot and the total volume of the pontoon is 20,000 cubic feet, the total weight of the water which the pontoon must displace before sinking to the level of the water is $20,000 \times 62.5 = 1,250,000$ pounds; now the weight of the boat is but 230,000 pounds; whence it follows that we might still without causing the bateau to founder load it with a weight equal or nearly equal to the difference between 1,250,000 pounds and 230,000 that is 1,020,000 pounds.

(9) **RULE II.** If the body to be computed is heavier than water; first weigh the body in air, then in water, by means of a hydraulic balance; the difference between the results will be the weight lost in water, or the weight of a quantity of water equal in volume to that of the body. Make now the proportion: as the weight lost in water (:) is to the weight of the body in air (::) so is the specific gravity of water (:) to the specific gravity of the body.

Ex 1. A piece of tin weighs 183 pounds, its weight in water is but 158 pounds: what is the specific gravity of tin?

Ans. $183 - 158 = 25 : 183 :: 1000 : 7320 =$ required specific gravity.

2. A block of granite weighs 21 ounces in air and only 13 ounces in water: what is the specific gravity of the granite?

Ans. 2625

(10) **RULE III.** If the body to be computed is lighter than water; tie to the proposed body by a thread the weight of which is relatively null, another body heavier than water, so that both of them taken together may penetrate or sink in the water; having first weighed each body in air, and the heavier in water, weigh then in water the compound body, and from the weight lost by the compound body, subtract the weight lost by the heavier body as weighed alone; the remainder is the weight lost by the lighter body. Then: as the weight lost by the lighter body in water, (:) is to the weight of that body in air, (::) so is the specific gravity of water (:) to the specific gravity of the body.

Ex 1. To a piece of elm which in air weighs 15 grains, we have tied a piece of copper the weight of which is 18 grains in air and 16 grains in water, and the compound in water weighs but 6 grains: what is the specific gravity of the elm?

Ans. $18-16 = 2$ = the number of grains lost by the copper in the water.

$18 + 15 - 6 = 27$ = the number of grains lost by the compound in the water.

$27-2 = 25$ = the number of grains lost by the elm in the water.

$25 : 15 :: 1000 : 600$ = the specific gravity of the elm.

2. A piece of copper, weighing in air 27 ounces and in water 24 ounces, is tied to a piece of cork weighing in air 6 ounces, and the compound weighs in water but 5 ounces : what is the specific gravity of cork ?

Ans. 0.240.

PROBLEM.

To determine the quantity of each ingredient or element in a compound of two substances or elements.

(11) RULE. Find first the specific weight of the compound, mixture or alloy, and of each of the component elements and multiply the difference of every two of these three specific weights by the third. Make then : the greatest product, (:) is to each of the other product, (::) as the weight of the alloy, (:) is to the weight of each ingredient.

Ex. 1. A mass of gold and silver weighs 62 ounces, and its specific gravity is 16126 ; what is the quantity of each ingredient, the specific gravity of gold being 19640, and that of silver 11091 ?

Ans. $(19640-11091) \times 16126 = 137,861,174$. Alloy.

$(19640-16126) \times 11091 = 38,973,774$. Silver.

$(16126-11091) \times 19640 = 98,887,400$. Gold.

$137,861,174 : 98,888,400 :: 63 : 45$ ounces, 3 penny weights, 19 grains of gold.
 $137,861,174 : 38,973,774 :: 63 : 17$ ounces, 16 penny weights, 5 grains of silver.

2. A mass of copper and gold weighs 48 ounces, and its specific gravity is 17150, the specific gravity of gold is 19640 and that of copper 9000 : what is the quantity of each element of the mixture ?

Ans. Gold = 42 ounces 2 penny weights $2\frac{20}{100}\frac{70}{100}$ grains, copper = 5 ounces, 17 penny weights $21\frac{25}{100}\frac{44}{100}$ grains.

3. An alloy of silver and copper weighs 60 ounces, its specific gravity being 10535 : required the weight of each ingredient, their respective specific gravities being 11091 and 9000 ?

Ans. 46 ounces 7 penny-weights $9\frac{123}{100}\frac{339}{100}$ grains silver, 13 ounces 12 penny-weights $14\frac{23}{100}\frac{618}{100}$ of copper.

4. An alloy of copper and tin weighs 112 pounds and its specific gravity is 8784, what is the quantity of each of the ingredients of the mixture, their respective specific gravities being 9000 and 7320 ?

Ans. 100 pounds copper, 12 pounds tin.

5. Required the weight of gold, in a compound of quartz and gold the specific gravity of which is 3500, that of gold being 19640 and that of quartz 3000 ?

Ans. $19640 - 3000 = 16640 \times 3500 = 58,240,000 =$

Factor for the compound body.

$19640 - 3500 = 16140, 16140 \times 3000 = 48,420,000 =$

Factor for the quartz.

$3500 - 3000 = 500, 500 \times 19640 = 9,820,000 =$

Factor for the gold.

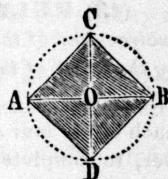
$58240000 : 9820000 :: 100 : 16.86.8612638$ — ounces of gold ; if this result be correct, the weight of the quartz must be equal to the difference between the weight of the gold and that of the alloy, and in fact $58240000 : 48420000 :: 100 : 83.1337362$ + ounces of quartz ; the sum of these numbers = 100 ; therefore, &c.

PROBLEM.

To determine the solidity of the largest piece of squared timber that may be got out of a round log, or out of felled or standing tree.

(12) RULE. Multiply the diameter of the tree or log by the half-diameter, and this product by the length : the result will be the required solidity.

In fact, it is plain that the diam. AB multiplied by the half-diameter OC (or $\frac{1}{2}$ AB) given for product the area of the inscribed square ABCD, that is, the area of a section, of the timber to be computed, by a plane perpendicular to its length, and that area multiplied by the length of the log gives **(78 T.)** the required solidity.



REM. This rule supposes that the diam. of the tree is every where the same or that we make use of a mean diameter, as taken at middle of the length, and this generally done when there is not too much difference between the diameters of the opposite ends ; but to be precise **(148, T.)** we must as already stated **(91, T.)** add to the sum of the areas of the ends of the log or tree to be measured four times the area of a section taken at the centre and multiply the whole by the sixth part of the length, or which is the same thing, multiply the sum of the areas by the whole length and take the sixth part of the result.

Ex. I. The circumference of a log, the length of which is 12 feet, is 6.23 feet, deduction being made of the bark if necessary : how many cubic feet of wood will there be in the stick of squared timber to be got out of the log ?

Ans. The circ. 6.23 corresponds to a diam. 2, the section of the timber

will therefore be $2 \times 1 = 2$ square feet in area, and as the length is 12, the solidity will be 24 cubic feet.

2. A tree the height of which is 50 feet, has for its sup. diam. 30 inches, and for its inf. diam. 33 inches, for its interm. diam. 33 inches; what is the solidity of the piece of square timber that may be got out of it.

Ans. Area small end $= 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ feet $= 3.125$ sup. feet, area large end $= 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 4.5$ sup. feet, intermediat area $= 2.75 \times 1.375 = 3.78125$, 4 intermediate area $= 15.125$, the sum of the areas $= 22.75$ and that sum $\times 50 \div 6 = 189.6$ cubic feet.

3. We have measured at 5 places nearly equidistant by means of a thickness compass, the diam. of an irregular tree just felled; these diameters are respectively 39, $30\frac{1}{2}$, 38, $37\frac{1}{2}$ and 35 inches, and the length of the tree 40 feet; what will its solidity be after it has been squared.

Ans. The sum of the diameters 190 inches $\div 5 = 38$ inches = mean diam. $= 3\frac{1}{3}$ feet, $3.163 \times 1.583 = 5.012$ nearly = area of the section; multiplying this latter by the length 40, we get $200\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.

PROBLEM.

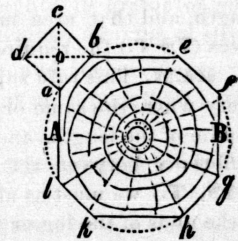
To cube a stick of timber AB which is but partly squared, or of which the edges or angles are wanting, called "waney timber."

(13) RULE. Square the diam. AB of the timber, and from such square subtract that of the diam. ab of the sapwood, the difference of these squares multiplied by the length of the timber, will be the required solidity.

In fact, it is plain that the surface wanting at each of the four angles, corners of edges of the timber, to complete the square AB, is the triangle *abo*, or a triangle equal to *abo*, when as it is supposed, $ef = gh = kl = ab$; now the square on *ab* is worth 4 *abo*; therefore, &c.

REM. I. If the sides *ab*, *ef*, &c. are not equal to each other, we may take one fourth of the sum of these four sides for a mean diameter *ab*, or for greater accuracy, we will make separately the squares of *ab*, *ef*, &c., and the fourth of the sum of those squares will be, or the sum of the fourths of those squares will be the quantity, nearly, to be subtracted from the square AB to obtain the net area of the section of the timber.

REM. II. Let us observe as in the last problem that if the timber is not throughout its entire length of equal size, its section must be taken at about the middle of its length, and this is generally what is done **(14S T.)** or, we will determine several sections of the timber and then take their mean, or



finally we will make the sum of the areas of the opposite ends plus four times that of the intermediate section and afterwards multiply the whole by the length and take the sixth part of the result.

REM. III. We must also observe that we may arrive at the area of any regular or symmetrical octagon or of the kind here illustrated by subtracting from the square of the perpendicular distance AB which separates any two of its parallel sides, the square of one *ab* of the sides adjacent to the first.

Ex. 1. An eight sided pillar is 3 feet wide or thick AB, the side *ab* of the chamfer *aob* is 6 inches : what is the solidity of the pillar, its length or height being 10 feet ?

Ans. $(3 + 3 - (.5 \times .5)) = 8.75$ superficial feet, and $8.75 \times 10 = 87.5$ cubic feet = required solidity.

2. A log of timber the edges of which are waney, measures 30 inches square and 30 feet long, the average of the sides *ab*, *ef*, &c., of the wane is 9 inches ; what is the solidity of the timber ?

Ans. (30×30) minus $(9 \times 9) = 919$ square inches = area of the section of the timber = 6.382 feet very nearly, and $6.382 \times 30 = 171.46$ cubic feet.

3. We have reduced to 30 inches square at the large end a tree the diam, of which was at that point 36 inches ; at the small end the diam. 30 inches has been reduced to 25 inches ; the wane, sapwood or defect from a true square *ab* is from 7 to 6 inches respectively at the two ends, such as obtained by a direct measurement of the piece of wood to be cubed, or by means of a sketch made from a scale of equal parts : what is the solidity of the timber, its length being 60 feet ?

Ans. Area at the large end = $(30 \times 30) - (7 \times 7) = 851$ square inches, area at small end = $(25 \times 25) - (6 \times 6) = 589$ sq. f., the intermediate area $\left(\frac{30 + 25}{2} \times \frac{30 + 25}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{7 + 6}{2} \times \frac{7 + 6}{2}\right) = (27\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}) - (6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}) = 27.5^2 - 6.5^2 = 756.25 - 42.25 = 714$; $851 + 859 + 4$ times $714 = 4296$ square inches, dividing by 144 we obtain 29.833 square feet, multiplying by $\frac{1}{6}$ of the length or by 10 we obtain 298.33 cubic feet.

Ans. Area section at the centre = 714 square inches, $714 \div 144 = 4.9583$ square feet, $4.9583 \times 60 = 297.498$ cubic feet, that is, equal to the accurate solidity by less than one foot nearly, or by less than one 300th nearly, or by less than one third nearly of 1 per cent, sufficient accuracy (**148 T.**) in practice.

REM. IV. A comparison of the two answers of the last problem indicates sufficiently that the ordinary practice of cullers, who take the dimensions of a log at the middle of its length, and afterwards multiply the area of the section at that place by the length of the timber, to obtain thus its solidity, is, considering all things, (**148 T.**) sanctioned by circumstances.

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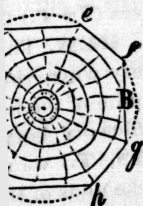
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