

TABLES OF REFERENCE.

For convenience of reference a number of tables are given which contain figures of use to oil men. The Fahrenheit-centigrade conversion table (No. 71) is for approximate transformations. Table 70, for converting Baumé degrees to specific gravities, is taken from Van Nostrand's Chemical Annual. It makes use of the Baumé scale, approved by the United States Bureau of Standards, which is in general, though not universal, use among oil men in this country. The use of Baumé degrees as a measure of specific gravity is to be deplored, as the scale is not based on any simple principle, and in addition is not definitely fixed. At least one set of tables, largely used by oil men, employs a scale different from that officially accepted. The use of Baumé readings is, however, so firmly established that there is little hope that the scale will be replaced by the more logical system of specific gravities which represent ratios based on the density of water.

Tables 72 to 83 include data concerning the properties of various hydrocarbons which may be of importance to those who work with petroleum. All of these tables are taken directly from Redwood's ^a treatise, except Table 72, which is from an article by Rittman and Egloff ^b containing figures collected from various sources.

TABLE 70.—Conversion table—Baumé degrees (American standard) to specific gravities (at 60° F.).

[Specific gravity = $\frac{140}{130 - B}$ for liquids lighter than water.]

Degrees Baumé.	Specific gravity.	Degrees Baumé.	Specific gravity.	Degrees Baumé.	Specific gravity.	Degrees Baumé.	Specific gravity.
10	1.000	31	0.870	51	0.773	71	0.696
11	.993	32	.864	52	.769	72	.693
12	.986	33	.859	53	.765	73	.690
13	.979	34	.854	54	.761	74	.686
14	.972	35	.848	55	.757	75	.683
15	.965	36	.843	56	.753	76	.680
16	.959	37	.838	57	.749	77	.676
17	.952	38	.833	58	.745	78	.673
18	.946	39	.828	59	.741	79	.670
19	.940	40	.823	60	.737	80	.667
20	.933	41	.819	61	.733	81	.664
21	.927	42	.814	62	.729	82	.660
22	.921	43	.809	63	.725	83	.657
23	.915	44	.805	64	.722	84	.654
24	.909	45	.800	65	.718	85	.651
25	.903	46	.795	66	.714	86	.648
26	.897	47	.791	67	.711	87	.645
27	.892	48	.786	68	.707	88	.642
28	.886	49	.782	69	.703	89	.639
29	.880	50	.778	70	.700	90	.636
30	.875						

^a Redwood, Boverton, Petroleum, London, vol. 1, 1913, pp. 243-245, 248-250, 255-256; vol. 2, p. 202.

^b Rittman, W. F., and Egloff, Gustav, Physical constants of gas oils and derived tars: Jour. Ind. and Eng. Chem., vol. 7, June, 1915, pp. 481-484.