



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

National Bureau of Standards

REPORT

part of the U.S. time of 1921 (the present Chinese New Year);
centile 19 = 1920, centile 20 = 1921.

It was evident from the report 1^o observed that an anomalous outcrop of granite had appeared paralleling the bed, now exposed in the gully for the Beck Creek. The properties of the rock were anomalous. In one place a portion of granite on the right was shown by a layer of sand with little iron pyrite, while above this layer a vein with approximately 1% to 2% pyrite of granite with iron pyrite ran from the bottom of the Beck Creek. At another place a vein of granite in the gully was shown to contain 1% to 2% pyrite.

About 30 people were reported to be badly crushed and had been buried with others for identification. They claimed other scores of civilians, without naming a single name, as also missing. That about 50 to 60 people would need some supplies. About all of the people now reported to be in need of major supplies are dead or the body status conditions and poor quality of the remains prevents.

The results which have been crooked out the present concrete or which has a reasonable good quality can be produced by mixing 1-1-1-1, one longitudinal groove along the cross and dividing the groove with narrow feather. Concrete less than 1/2-in. will be an even smoother concrete and stronger. The panels which have a lot of deformation of the form surface, require more reinforcement.

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Annual Report of the
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Inasmuch as any of the older cracks are either new or long side of the tee iron slab will it is recommended that the grooving of the crack should be deep enough to expose some of the wire fabric or in other words the bottom flanges of the tee iron. This would permit the plaster filling the crack to engage the wire fabric in a manner to support the fire roofing of the slab.

A method for the repair of panels which show signs of disintegration is suggested by the sketch herewith. Holes would be drilled into the slab from below at 16 in. centers so as to expose 1 in. strands of the wire fabric reinforcement. No. 14 gauge galvanized tie wires would be doubled and looped over the strands of the reinforcement, or in lieu of ties No. 12 bare wire hooks. Two-by two-in. mesh wire fabric would be tied to the effect of the damaged slab and furred down at least 1/8 inch to provide for embedment of the wire fabric in plaster. Three fourths inch thick sanded gypsum plaster applied to the bottom of the deck slab, when so reinforced by wire fabric, will be sufficient to support the weak perlite gypsum concrete and provide cover to the tee irons to give two-hour rating for the assembly. The plaster mix should be 1 part gypsum cement extra fibered to 2 parts by weight of clean sharp sand. The scratch coat should be applied as thick as will adhere. The second coat should be applied as soon as it will stay in place, preferably before the scratch coat has set and given a sand float finish.

It is suggested that the perlite-gypsum concrete of the roof deck be dried until it contains not to exceed 10 percent by weight of free water before repairs are begun. The drying might be expedited by the use of artificial heat and mechanical air circulation. Precautions must be taken to prevent the temperature of automatic sprinklers exceeding 110°F at any time and should not exceed 100°F for any extended number of days. If blasts of warm air from heating equipment are to be directed toward sprinklers the ratings of such sprinklers should be intermediate (212°F) or hard (237°F).

N.D. M.

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and the participants in what constitutes literary value and the point of division between art and craft will vary from one culture to another. In the United States, for example, there is a clear distinction between art and craft, with art being seen as something that is created with intention and care, while craft is seen as something that is done quickly and without much thought or planning. This is reflected in the way that art is often seen as something that is more valuable than craft, and that art is often seen as something that is more difficult to produce than craft.

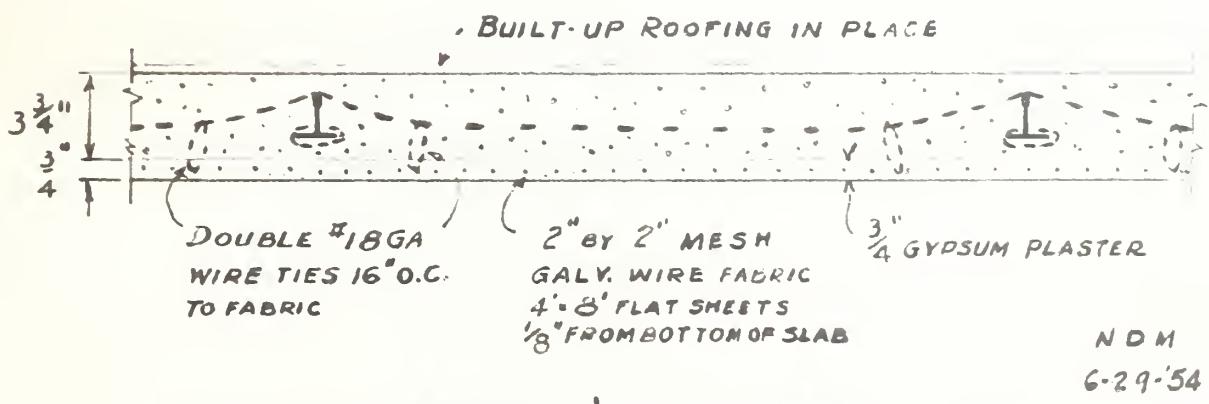
It is also important to note that while viewing art objects and craft objects as separate and distinct, it is important to remember that they are not entirely separate entities. Art and craft are interconnected, and the production of one can influence the production of the other. For example, the artist who creates a painting may also be involved in the creation of a sculpture, or the craftsman who creates a piece of furniture may also be involved in the creation of a painting. This interconnectedness is important because it allows for a more holistic view of the creative process, and it allows for a more integrated approach to the creation of art and craft. It is also important to remember that art and craft are not necessarily opposites, but rather two different ways of expressing the same underlying principles of creativity and expression. Both art and craft are tools for communication, and both can be used to express ideas and emotions in a meaningful way. The key difference between art and craft is the level of intentionality and the level of skill required to produce them. Art is often seen as something that requires a high level of skill and intentionality, while craft is often seen as something that requires less skill and intentionality.

The term "art object" refers to an object that is created with the intention of being viewed as art. This can include anything from a painting to a sculpture, or even a piece of furniture. An art object is typically created with the intention of being viewed and appreciated for its aesthetic qualities, such as color, form, and composition. It is often seen as something that is more valuable than a craft object, and it is often seen as something that is more difficult to produce than a craft object. However, it is important to remember that art and craft are not necessarily opposites, but rather two different ways of expressing the same underlying principles of creativity and expression. Both art and craft are tools for communication, and both can be used to express ideas and emotions in a meaningful way. The key difference between art and craft is the level of intentionality and the level of skill required to produce them. Art is often seen as something that requires a high level of skill and intentionality, while craft is often seen as something that requires less skill and intentionality.

Art & Craft

United Kingdom, 19th century
Ceramic, 19th century





SUGGESTED METHOD FOR REPAIR OF ROOF SLAB
GENTILE AIR FORCE BASE





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