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# Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry. August 195

## Abstract

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## RESEARCH FOR THE METALS INDUSTRIES

The Research Association, financed largely by the industry for which it undertakes research work, but substantially aided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is now a familiar part of the scientific life of the country. It is convenient to consider together the Annual Reports for 1957 of the two Associations which, between them, have a membership of some 1060 firms in the metallurgical industry of Great Britain and the Commonwealth.\* Both have much the same responsibilities to industry and the Reports show several parallels. In both Associations there has been expansion of effort and close integration of the research programmes, not only with problems now confronting industry, but also with those which lie ahead. Thus, BISRA has strengthened its researches on the use of fuel and power by the steel industry because of uncertainty about the quantity and quality of future supplies, while BNFMR has begun its contribution to the study of metals of special interest to nuclear engineering. The scale of operations may be judged by the fact that the incomes of BISRA and BNFMR respectively totalled £671,400 and £190,000.

The main bulk of the two Reports contains outlines of researches and services upon which this money was well spent. BISRA is organised in five main Divisions, supported by departments of physics, chemistry and operational research. The researches described are consequently of very wide scope, ranging from full-scale trials of refractories and processes in the works, to laboratory bench experiments in which, for instance, the physical aspects of problems related to inactive metal mixers are studied with models using paraffin wax and mercury. The Plant Engineering and Energy Division has a heavy responsibility, since fuel and power account for 20 per cent of the cost of finished steel products, while the industry uses 13 per cent of the fuel consumed in the U.K. The activities of this division make fascinating reading. The main responsibility of the Iron Making Division is to increase pig-iron production and reduce fuel consumption, and here again fundamental work on ore-preparation and operating factors is in progress. The Steel Making Division is concerned largely with plant processes; of particular interest here is the study of the electric-arc process, necessitating the correlation of oscillograms of arc current and

\* Annual Reports of The British Iron and Steel Research Association (11 Park Lane, London, W.1) and The British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association (Euston Street, London, N.W.1).

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the case of the *Staphylococcus aureus* strains, the  $\beta$ -lactamase gene was found to be present in all strains, but the *bla*<sub>TEM</sub> gene was not detected in any of the strains. The *bla*<sub>TEM</sub> gene was found in all strains of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, but not in any of the *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* strains.

The *bla*<sub>TEM</sub> gene was found in all strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, but not in any of the *Staphylococcus epidermidis* strains. The *bla*<sub>TEM</sub> gene was found in all strains of *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, but not in any of the *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. The *bla*<sub>TEM</sub> gene was found in all strains of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, but not in any of the *Staphylococcus aureus* strains.

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to the study. The first group of 20 participants were given a 10 min practice session on the test to become familiar with the test format and to stabilize their reaction times. The second group of 20 participants were given a 10 min practice session on the test to become familiar with the test format and to stabilize their reaction times. The third group of 20 participants were given a 10 min practice session on the test to become familiar with the test format and to stabilize their reaction times.

The test was presented on a computer screen and consisted of a series of 20 trials. Each trial began with a fixation cross (X) on the screen for 100 ms. This was followed by a blank screen for 100 ms. The test then presented a series of 20 trials. Each trial began with a fixation cross (X) on the screen for 100 ms. This was followed by a blank screen for 100 ms.

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