

Electron transmission microscopy studies of a foil cut parallel to the $\{11\bar{2}0\}$ surface of this specimen did not reveal the presence of dislocations having non-basal Burgers vectors. The dark field contrast obtained for $g.(0002)$ and $g.(\bar{1}010)$ of the same region are shown in Figure 7(a) and (b). Numerous dislocations and dislocation loops having Burgers vectors coincident with the basal plane appear in contrast in (b) and are extinguished for $g.(0002)$ in (a).

b. Specimen ISR-11 (238-255 ksi Pressure)

A macroscopic photograph showing the two mutually perpendicular lateral surfaces parallel to the $(11\bar{2}0)$ and $(10\bar{1}0)$ planes is shown in Figure 8. The fracture in this case was somewhat different from that previously described. The fracture appeared in the region of the platens and the fracture plane was inclined at a different angle to the (0001) plane than that observed for specimen ISR-10.

Optical microscopy examination of the lateral surfaces revealed markings which were similar to those in Figures 3 and 4. One set of pyramidal slip lines were observed only in the vicinity of the fracture, similar to those shown in Figure 6. Electron transmission microscopy studies of a foil cut parallel to the $\{11\bar{2}0\}$ surface did not reveal the presence of dislocations having non-basal Burgers vectors. The contrast effects obtained for $g.(0002)$ and $g.(\bar{1}010)$ for the same area are shown in Figure 9(a) and (b). Dislocations having Burgers vectors lying in the basal plane $1/3 \langle 11\bar{2}0 \rangle$ type are revealed for the operating $g.(\bar{1}010)$ in Figure 8(b). These are extinguished for $g.(0002)$ Figure 8(a).

c. Specimen ISR-12 (261-293 ksi Pressure)

The macroscopic photographs showing the two mutually perpendicular lateral surfaces parallel to the $(11\bar{2}0)$ and $(\bar{1}010)$ planes are shown in Figure 10. The fracture surface was again non-crystallographic and appeared in the region of the platens similar to specimen ISR-11.