

hole depths in the dural are 0.76, 0.66, 0.56 and 0.46 cm from the top surface with the deepest hole being the same depth as the well. These hole depths are accurately measured by the method described in Section C. Coaxial pins are inserted in the holes and epoxied in place. The 24 liquid nitrogen shock pins are also arranged in four levels on two pin circles and mounted in a Textolite disk supported on three legs. After setting the pins at specified setbacks of 0.01, 0.11, 0.30 and 0.40 cm from the bottom of the well, they are secured in position and the actual setbacks accurately measured. Then the pin disk is fastened to the well bottom. Electrical leads are soldered to each of the pins with the opposite ends soldered to a plug which connects into the PFN circuit. The pins are grouped such that four pins, one from each level, are connected to an oscilloscope trace. The charging polarity of the pins is alternated in a manner already described.

Then the 11.43 cm diameter stainless steel tube is positioned and epoxied in the groove machined for it. The inner styrofoam cylinder is placed around the steel tube and epoxied to the dural plate. The dural target is positioned into the recess in the large foam cylinder and epoxied. The shot is now ready for final assembly at the firing point.

The container is placed on the removable styrofoam slab and liquid nitrogen poured into the center portion and between the two foam cylinders. After about twenty minutes the liquid nitrogen stops boiling. The assembly, including the foam slab, is then placed on the explosive charge and the usual checks of the shot and electronics are made. To complete the assembly, the foam slab is attached via a steel cable to a lead weight resting on a trap door. When