Table III. Polynomial Coefficients in Expression ln $(\kappa_p/\kappa_1)^\circ = \sum_{N=0}^{3} D(N)P^N$

	Temperatures, °C								
LiCl	3	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55
$D(0) \times 10^4$	3.215	−1.657	−1.376	−1.741	−1.027	−0.6098	−0.1705	−0.4221	0.1116
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.958	1.851	1.592	1.363	1.159	1.018	0.7664	0.5796	0.4430
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.755	−6.406	−5.538	−4.591	−3.670	−3.354	−2.465	−1.903	−1.519
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	7.979	7.631	6.896	5.285	3.635	3.731	2.444	1.737	1.262
NH_4Cl									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	0.7839	0.3419	−2.503	−0.2943	0.3560	−0.7373	0.5812	−1.221	−1.581
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.775	1.656	1.417	1.205	1.049	0.8977	0.6736	0.5258	0.3864
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.965	−6.281	−5.394	−4.541	−3.970	−3.314	−2.473	−2.223	−1.647
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	9.099	7.624	6.543	5.346	4.630	3.491	2.215	2.505	1.416
NaCl									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	−0.2432	2.946	−1.463	−1.513	−2.031	−0.9871	−2.715	0.2682	−0.3163
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.663	1.532	1.321	1.140	0.9589	0.8182	0.6113	0.4326	0.3305
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.412	−5.719	−4.927	−4.329	−3.481	−2.959	−2.354	−1.622	−1.520
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.166	6.653	5.708	5.143	3.728	2.881	2.260	1.232	1.681
KCl									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	8.019	−1.855	−0.3459	−1.707	−1.382	−0.0859	−0.8493	−1.237	3.864
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.655	1.536	1.318	1.125	0.9751	0.8293	0.6314	0.4739	0.3012
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.312	−5.513	−4.811	−4.038	−3.496	−2.945	−2.338	−1.813	−0.7245
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.261	6.147	5.661	4.450	3.759	2.930	2.313	1.583	−1.499
RbCl									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	−1.560	−3.063	−0.1641	−1.564	−0.1306	−1.837	−0.9944	−0.3806	0.2574
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.609	1.482	1.265	1.071	0.9195	0.7893	0.5729	0.4060	0.2953
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.440	−5.695	−4.938	−4.105	−3.499	−3.048	−2.109	−1.645	−1.398
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.622	6.795	6.168	4.827	3.838	3.240	1.490	1.309	1.445
CsCl									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	0.8316	−2.164	−1.274	−1.107	−1.185	−1.234	−0.0944	−0.8013	0.2515
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.502	1.391	1.169	0.9742	0.8283	0.7107	0.5097	0.3491	0.2429
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.317	−5.685	−4.725	−3.931	−3.368	−2.947	−2.359	−1.718	−1.603
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.524	7.097	5.576	4.473	3.604	3.210	2.679	1.594	2.224
KF									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	2.209	−0.0308	−0.4858	0.7505	0.0156	−1.172	0.8747	−3.262	1.282
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.618	1.496	1.289	1.107	0.9507	0.8162	0.6186	0.4859	0.3401
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.059	−5.300	−4.541	−3.965	−3.228	−2.676	−2.086	−2.096	−1.211
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.575	6.692	5.748	5.350	3.807	2.865	2.251	3.735	1.203
KBr									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	3.747	−0.9306	−1.028	−0.5682	−2.021	−2.844	−0.0347	−2.888	−3.684
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.543	1.446	1.224	1.028	0.8814	0.7534	0.5494	0.3867	0.3339
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.411	−5.933	−4.990	−4.184	−3.566	−3.142	−2.445	−1.744	−2.204
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.515	7.531	6.055	4.977	3.884	3.559	2.770	1.419	3.117
KI									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	0.5503	−1.186	−1.122	−1.137	−1.286	−4.549	−1.758	−7.638	−3.225
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.341	1.240	1.023	0.8372	0.7016	0.5811	0.3850	0.2461	0.1388
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−6.269	−5.788	−4.731	−3.915	−3.416	−2.992	−2.230	−1.912	−1.513
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	8.581	7.700	5.759	4.540	3.943	3.569	2.465	2.463	2.060
KNO_3									
$D(0) \times 10^4$	0.3480	−1.275	−0.4411	−1.160	−1.593	−0.3279	−0.1232	−2.900	−1.369
$D(1) \times 10^4$	1.233	1.139	0.9449	0.7688	0.6411	0.5348	0.3664	0.2183	0.1286
$D(2) \times 10^8$	−5.747	−5.306	−4.424	−3.608	−3.163	−2.735	−2.254	−1.545	−1.544
$D(3) \times 10^{12}$	7.771	6.959	5.454	4.172	3.772	3.096	2.911	1.379	2.492

Table IV. Adequacy of Equation 2 in Representing $(\kappa_p/\kappa_1)^\circ$

	Temperature, 25°C			
	CsCl		KI	
Pressure, atm	Measured	Calcd	Measured	Calcd
200	1.0127	1.0123	1.0092	1.0100
800	1.0398	1.0396	1.0299	1.0291
1500	1.0506	1.0509	1.0315	1.0319
2000	1.0490	1.0492	1.0247	1.0249

constant. Our constancy of better than 0.01°C and absolute certainty of 0.05°C are sufficient to ensure an accuracy of 0.1% in the conductance ratios. To ensure thermal equilibration after each incremental change of pressure, readings were always taken as a function of time; the final resistance reading was not recorded unless constancy had been apparent for about 30 min.

Even when intrinsic point-by-point accuracy and reproducibility are good, and scatter is kept to a minimum by observing the mentioned precautions, errors may exist in the process of extrapolation to infinite dilution. Without the aid of the theoretical limiting slopes, the tendency is to draw the best