values α and c are very susceptible to extremely slight variations of the melting curve; therefore, their determination by the melting curves is performed with very low accuracy.

The melting curve of thallium is also bent towards the axis of pressures /5/. In the case of copper and aluminum, and cadmium and zinc as well /5/, the pressure dependence of the melting point can be expressed --within the limits of experimental error -- by a straight line.

It is to be hoped that the further accumulation of experimental data on the melting of metals under pressure will provide a theoretical explanation for the observed laws, and will link them with the characteristics of metal constitution.

Conclusions

1. The melting points of aluminum and copper have been determined in an inert gas atmosphere at pressures up to 18,000 kg/cm^2. It was found that within the limits of experimental error the melting points of these metals rise linearly with the pressure.

2. The applicability of Simon's equation to the melting points of metals at high pressures has been discussed.

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