is to be expected from theory since
npletely in the gas phase; thus, the
scribed by simple kinetic theory.
rates a varied behaviour. $\eta_{red.}$ of
which, as saturated vapours, differ

= Hg
= Na
= K
= Ar
= H_2O
rit.
vap.

y of Hg, Na and K vs. $T_{red.}$.

liquids-see upper or combined
ssium, which lie close together,
nembered that these latter data
simple kinetic theory; direct

n. curves are subject to *experi-*
ithin the range of present day

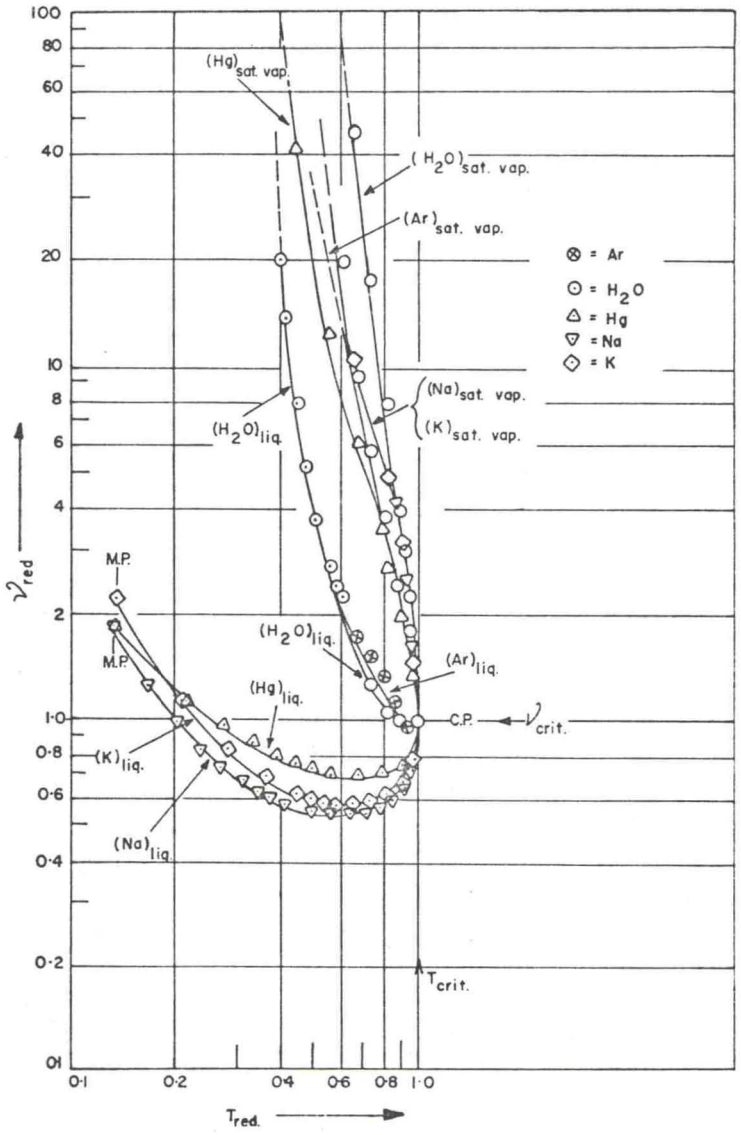

FIG. 2.—$\nu_{red.}$ or reduced kinematic viscosity vs. $T_{red.}$.

It is obviously desirable to extend viscosity measurements to additional metals and to proceed to higher temperatures, preferably up to 2500°K. Estimates up to the critical point can be made based [1–3] on da C. ANDRADE's II equation and density measurements.

In view of the different viscosity behaviour of metals, it is also obvious that CODEGONE's[7] similar relationship (see reference (7), Fig. 2) for the reduced *thermal conductivity* of liquids would have to be changed as far as its application to *liquid metals* is concerned.