TABLE 2

	test data			calculation 1		calculation 2		calculation 3	
	gauge	tape interval		k	b	k	b	k	b
TEST 1	5.0	4.98	5.03	1.0232	0.	1.0248	-0.02	1.0248	0.
depth 30 to 57 m	7.3	7.50	7.60						
stations 2 to 4	9.8	9.97	10.05						
	13.5*	13.95	14.05						
	14.65	14.80	14.90						
	23.7*	24.20	24.30						
TEST 2	5.3*	5.00	5.09	1.0217	-0.36	1.0209	-0.38	1.0204	-0.36
depth 350 to 380 m	10.2	9.98	10.08						
stations 23 to 24	15.1	15.00	15.10						
	20.0	19.95	20.05						
	24.8*	24.92	25.02						
TEST 3	5.6*	4.93	5.03	1.0252	-0.67	1.0263	-0.80	1.0209	-0.67
depth 665 to 692 m	10.6	9.97	10.07						
stations 49 to 50	15.4	14.95	15.05						
daytime	20.3*	19.92	20.10						
TEST 4	5.6*	4.91	5.00	1.0217	-0.67	1.0228	-0.79	1.0157	-0.67
depth 665 to 692 m	10.6	9.96	10.08						
stations 49 to 50	15.4	14.92	15.03						
nighttime	20.3*	19.92	20.03						
TEST 5	6.0*	4.99	5.09	1.0184	-1.15	1.0184	-1.09	1.0258	-1.15
depth 1133 to 1157 m	10.9	9.93	10.03						
stations 77 to 78	15.8*	14.97	15.07						
	17.6**	16.95	17.05						

Notes on Table 2.

The tape interval is the range of distances on the tape over which the gauge gave the indicated reading. The average of the two values was used in all subsequent calculations.

Calculation 1 is from the original paper. These are the numbers cited in the text. The factor k was calculated by the graphical method: The points were plotted, two of them (the ones indicated with an asterisk) were selected as typical, and the slope of the line between those two points was calculated. The offset b (barometric correction) was not obtained from the test data, but was calculated from the approximate depth of the test. It is the same as the b used in Table 1. The average k is the 1.0220 used in Table 1.

Calculation 2 is the least-squares linear fit to the test data. Both k and b are calculated. The average k is 1.0226. If the b values are taken seriously, a systematic error of about 10 centimeters per station might have occurred in using the data for that day.

Calculation 3 is the least-squares fit for k, assuming that the intercept b is the same as that under calculation 1. This was done by adding the given b to each gauge reading and then doing a fit with no constant term, forcing the line to pass through the origin. The average k is 1.0215.

Calculations 2 and 3 are by the editor.

** This line declared erroneous by the authors. It was not used in any of the calculations.