THE BAROCYCLONOMETER

Part I—Description of the Barocyclonometer.

1—The Barocyclonometer is an instrument intended to give the distance and the bearing of the center of a typhoon. It was devised by Rev. Jose Algué (1856-1930), former director of Manila Observatory.

2—*Parts*—The barocyclonometer is made up of two parts: the aneroid barometer and the cyclonometer.

3—*The aneroid barometer*—The barometer is not mercurial, but fluidless or aneroid: it is standardized by comparison with a good mercurial barometer. The barometric and thermometric scales are marked on the face of the aneroid. "Around this face is laid a flat ring of silvered brass about 23 millimeter wide, which, being attached to the rim that holds the cover glass, can be made to revolve around the dial by turning said rim." The movable needle, usually of golden color, rotates with the disc and is movable at will for purposes of comparison: the lower needle, usually black in color, is independent of the rotating disc and is controlled by the vacuum box of the aneroid. Three legends engraved upon the face and ring of the barometer are of special interest: the scales of measurement, the critical barometric pressure and the zones.

a) *The scales of measurement.*—The barometric scale is graduated from 920 to 1040 millibars, or from 27.20 to 30.70 inches or from 690 to 780 millimeters. The thermometer is not an essential, but only a convenient, part of the instrument. The thermometric scale covers from 32 to 135° Fahrenheit, or from 0 to 57° Centigrade or from 273 to 328° Absolute.

b) *The critical barometric pressure.*—It has been found from experience that for every latitude and month there is an average barometric reading below which the