FOG DISSIPATED BY NEW DEVICE

Chemical Method Developed At Institute Research Station

A chemical method for dissipating fog over a limited area has been developed at the research station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at South Waltham, Mass., and tests of the process are now under way at the Round Hill Airport on the estate of Col. E. H. R. Green.

This method, which is believed to be the first practical step in the long search to reduce the hazards of landing aircraft in fog, was developed by Henry G. Houghton, Jr., a member of the Institute's research staff, who has been studying the physical characteristics of fog for several years.

The chemical used in the process has the ability to reflect or emphasize the water vapor in the air, for applying the method for its first tests in natural fog a pipe 100 feet long and fitted with a nozzle of special design was set up in a cleared area. Within a few seconds the fog drifting through the chemical curtain began to precipitate, and a fine spray of chemical began falling from the long pipe suspended in the air. In a few seconds the fog drifting through the chemical curtain began to precipitate, falling to the ground in the form of water drops. The visibility was less than 500 feet.

The first test was successfully carried out when fog closed over the Round Hill Airport on Friday night, July 20, when a fog bank driven by a southerly wind at 25 miles an hour drifted in from Bourne's Bay. The visibility was less than 500 feet.

As soon as the fog had completely enveloped the airport the centrifugal pumps which drive the chemical solution to the distributing system were started and a fine spray of chemical began falling from the long pipe suspended in the air. Within a few seconds the fog drifting through the chemical curtain began to precipitate, falling to the ground in the form of water drops. The visibility was less than 500 feet.

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