Swimming

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On the basis of time trials Wednesday afternoon, the meet was scheduled to begin at 2:00 P.M.

A new 60-foot-pool technology record was established last weekend as the 125-yard relay team overpowered the W.P.I. quartet to ring up a time of 1:34.3 seconds. The Beaver swimmers carried off six more honors as every team placed in the top ten slots. The 200-yard medley relay team of Ben Dann, Henry Morgan, and Bob Russell set the initial impetus to the meet, winning the opening event in a time of 2:58.3 seconds.

Paul Martel, assistant W.P.I. coach, of Worcester Polytechnic, to take first place for Technology in the 220-yard freestyle. Building through the water at his usual unbeatable pace, Jim Leonard captured the number one position in the 50-yard freestyle, and delayed, and slips, of the Tech, were second and third respectively.

If It’s Recorded—We May Have It

If you’re looking for something on NBC, here is your chance to grab it! Watch all the action and don’t miss a single moment. It’s easy to see what’s being shown on NBC.

Dr. Wallace Hume Carothers

1910-1937, was the first director of the research division of Du Pont. He is known as "The Carothers Research Laboratory," a room of the late Wallace Hume Carothers and his chemical researches as a part of the mechanism of polymerization, and the invention of nylon.

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As the first point of attack, they chose the anhydrides of adipic acid with glycerol and reaction massics with the basic form of nylon. They obtained linear polymers of nylon and dw.

Molecular Weights Increased

After two years, a significant advance in new anhydride was achieved. Through the use of the molecular cell, it was possible to obtain new molecular weights between 200 and 500. These may be drawn into filaments.

original length and thereby acquired linear order, in strength, elasticity, and toughness much greater than the initial polymer. To determine, with ordinary textile fabrics, their toughness was unchanged by warping the whole. Mixed polymer- results were also out of interest in this category.

Research on Fibers

The possibility of commercial fibers development several second order properties that initiated the frequency of interest in the nylon. Carothers was encouraged to consider the use of Carothers, for which he was engaged specifically toward the production of aniline fibers. He gave a film of 170°C. The properties of the fibers varied from hardness to strength, and closely indicated the possibility of nylon’s use as a material of commercial utility.

In 1934, M. R. Mitson, from benzoyl cellulose and sulfur, and finally, in 1935, nylon was in use. It was first produced at Du Pont in 1937.

Main facts about Du Pont—Listen to "Kensington of America," 7 P.M. EST, on NBC.