solute accuracy relative to the International Temperature Scale is better than 3°C, which includes an uncertainty of 1°C due to the variation of temperature with focal distance. The accuracy on the emittance measurement has been found to be better than 0.02. The accuracy of the device deteriorates above 2500 K. It has been found that the use of an interference filter rather than a glass absorber helps in increasing the overall accuracy of the device.

Acknowledgment

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³Petrov, V. A., Chekovskoi, V. Y., and Sheinblin, A. E., "Experimental Determination of the Integral Emissivity of Metals and Alloys at High Temperatures," *High Temperature*, Vol. 1, Jan. 1963, pp. 19-23.

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⁴Gubareff, G. G., Janssen, J. E., and Torburg, R. H., "Thermal Radiation Properties Survey," Honeywell Research Center, Minneapolis, MN, April 1960.

⁵Sadykov, B. S., "Temperature Dependence of the Radiating Power of Metals," *High Temperature*, Vol. 3, March 1965, pp. 352-356.

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Errata

1987 Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer Index

[JTHT 1, pp. 379-383 (1987)]

THE following entries did not appear in the 1987 annual index:

Analysis of Radiation-Induced Natural Convection in Rectangular Enclosures. B.W. Webb and R. Viskanta, *Purdue University* (1, 2, p. 146) Article

Prediction of Film Boiling Wakes Behind Cylinders in Cross Flow. Rajeev Kaul, Pipeline Hydraulics Engineering, and Larry C. Witte, University of Houston (1, 2, p. 186) Engineering Note

Simultaneous Conduction and Radiation in a Two-Layer Planar Medium

C.-H. Ho and M. N. Özisik North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina

[JTHT 1, pp. 154-161 (1987)]

THE following corrections made by the authors were not included in the published paper:

The factor 2π on the right-hand side of Eqs. (10a), (10b), (A1), and (A2) should have been $\frac{1}{2}$.

Page 155:

Equations (10a) and (10b) should begin

$$Q_1'(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \theta_L^4 E_3(\tau) - I_1(\tau) + \sum_{\ell=0}^{L_1} h_{1,\ell} \ell! \left[(-1)^{\ell+1} E_{\ell+3}(\tau) \right] \right\}$$
 (10a)

$$Q_2^{r}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \theta_R^4 E_3(\tau_2 - \tau) + I_2(\tau) \right\}$$
 (10b)

Page 160:

Equations (A1) and (A2) should begin

$$d_{1,m} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \theta_L^4 m! \left[\left(\frac{1}{m+2} - \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{\tau_1^{m-j}}{(m-j)!} E_{j+3}(\tau_1) \right) \right] \right\}$$
 (A1)

$$d_{2,m} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \theta_L^4 \Gamma_1 \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{m!}{(m-j)!} \right\}$$
 (A2)

Melting of a Horizontal Substrate Placed Under a Heavier and Miscible Pool

K. Taghavi
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

[JTHT 1, pp. 321-326 (1987)]

S EVERAL errors were inadvertently introduced during production of the paper:

Page 321:

In the Nomenclature, the correct definition for β is

 β = power in the relation $q'' \propto (R-1)^{\beta}$

Page 324:

Replace p in Eqs. (20–22) with ρ . The corrected equations should read

$$\omega = \left[\frac{2g(R-1)k^4 \Delta T^4}{\nu r_0^2 \rho^4 h_{sf}^4} \right]^{1/5}$$
 (20)

$$q'' = \rho h_{sf} \omega = \left[\frac{2g(R-1)k^4 \Delta T^4 \rho h_{sf}}{\nu r_0^2} \right]^{1/5}$$
 (21)

$$q'' = \left[\frac{g(R-1)k^4 \Delta T^4 \rho h_{sf}}{8\pi\nu[(R+1)/(R-1)]^{2/3} (\nu^2/g)^{2/3}}\right]^{1/5}$$
(22)