Acta Cryst. (1959). 12, 417

The structure of benzamide. By C. C. F. Blake and R. W. H. Small, Chemistry Department, The University, Birmingham, 15, England (Received 17 March 1959)

The structure of benzamide has been determined using both two- and three-dimensional photographic intensity data. A note submitted earlier, giving details of the results of the two-dimensional analyses about the [b] and [c] axes, was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Editor pending the publication of the results of the analysis of the three-dimensional data. The results reported were in general agreement with those published later by Penfold & White (1959) which probably represent the practical limit of refinement using two-dimensional photographic data. The atomic co-ordinates

from the three-dimensional photographic data Blake (1959) show some interesting differences compared with the two-dimensional work; these results together with others derived from three-dimensional proportional counter intensity measurements will be published later.

References

Penfold, B. R. & White, J. C. B. (1959). Acta Cryst. 12, 130.

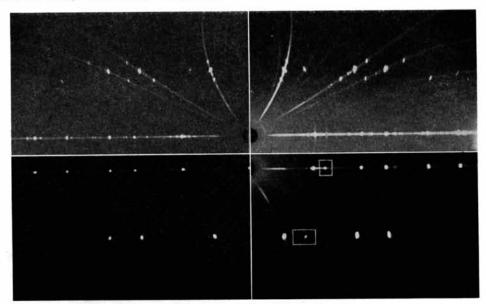
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New use for old X-ray tubes. By K. Lonsdale and H. J. Milledge (née Grenville-Wells), Department of Chemistry, University College, London W.C. 1, England

(Received 9 February 1959)

We have recently found a new use for a heavily contaminated sealed-off X-ray tube which was giving, in addition to Cu K_{Λ} and β , considerable amounts of NiK and WL radiations.



A. Top right

Diamond matrix containing Ni-rich inclusions with parallel f.c.c. structure. Rotation about [011] with radiation from Cu target contaminated with Ni and W. Weak powder pattern from unknown impurity with larger spacings also visible. Attention is particularly drawn to the Ni $K\alpha$ and Cu $K\beta$ spots on opposite sides of Cu $K\alpha$. The differential absorption of Ni $K\alpha$ and Cu $K\beta$ by diamond and the inclusion respectively proves that the inclusion contains Ni.

B. Top left

A similar pattern with the same crystal and tube but with less exposure. The powder lines are not seen.

C. Bottom right

The same crystal used with a clean tube and filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The 200, (020, 002) spots from the inclusion are marked. Faint powder lines.

D. Bottom left

The same with less exposure. No powder lines; and inclusion spots very weak. Almost all the information given by A would be missed in D.