## VII. Inclination of the Hole Drilled by JARE-13

Inclination of the hole drilled by JARE-13 was measured at every 5 m down to 135 m by the author on December 5, 1972, shortly after the termination of drilling at 147.5 m below the snow surface. A one-shot type inclinometer made by Murata Mfg . Co. (Fig. 1a) fixed in a 2 m long brass pipe with guide rings (Fig. lb) was lowered to a desired depth to record the inclination there. The clearance between the rings and the hole wall was about 2 mm so that the recorded inclination could be

Table 1. Inclination of the JARE-13 hole measured on December 5, 1972.

| Depth | Inclination <br> (degree) | Direction <br> from magnetic north* <br> (degree) | Accumulated <br> deviation (m) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.0 | 0.9 | 47 | x |  |
| 10.0 | 1.2 | 34 | y |  |
| 15.0 | 1.3 | 29 | 0.158 |  |
| 20.0 | 1.5 | 47 | 0.235 |  |

[^0]
regarded as the inclination of the hole. The working principle of the inclinometer is such that, triggered by a clock-work, a piece of recording paper on a magnetic bearing disc is pushed up against a plumb needle.

The inclination was remeasured by Renji Naruse on April 14, 1973 at several depths down to 100 m with the same inclinometer. Since no significant differences were noticed between the results of two measurements, only the results of the former measurement is tabulated below in Table 1 and diagrammatically shown in Fig. 2.
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[^0]:    * Direction of magnetic north is $49^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ from true north.

