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151

GILINSKIY, Ye. Ye
TO

SHUSTIN, N.A.; GILINSKIY, Ye.Ye.

Disturbances of cortical activity caused by removal of the frontal lobes. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 5:461-471 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

i. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti -
saveduyushchiy F.P.Mayorov, i Laboratoriya morfologii - saveduyushchiy
N.G.Koltsov.
(BRAIN)

GILINSKIY, YEFIM YAKOVLEVICH *

N/5
633.3
.G4

Materialy po morfologii retseptornogo apparata zheludka pozvonochnykh; sravitel'no-morfologicheskoye issledovaniye Materials on the morphology of the receptor apparatus of the stomach of vertebrates; research in comparative morphology Moskva, Leningrad, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958.

88 l p. illus. At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Fiziologii.
"Literatura": p. 85- 89

* KULTKOVSKAYA, A.A. ~~STATISTICHESKIY~~ RED.; ~~1958~~
BIANKI, V.L., RED 120-VA; PEVZNER R.S. ~~TEKHN~~ RED

GILINSKIY, Ye.Ya.; KOROT'KO, G.F.

Additional materials on the mechanism of changes in the activity of the stomach due to high external temperature and exposure to solar radiation (neurological investigation). Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.med. no.3:29-32 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Andizhanskiy gosmedinstitut, kafedra normal'noy fiziologii.
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SOLAR RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GILINSKIY, Ye.Ya.; MUSYASHCHIKOVA, S.S.

Changes in the peripheral blood, the nerve structure of some internal organs, and interoceptive reflexes from the stomach, following general and local X-ray exposure. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:199-212 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii krovoobrashcheniya i dykhaniya (save-
duyushchiy G.P.Kongradi) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
(BLOOD) (DIGESTIVE ORGANS--INNERVATION)
(REFLEXES) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GILINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Central innervation of the stomach. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:439-443
'60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii (zaveduyushchiy - N.G.Kolosov) Instituta
fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
(STOMACH—INNERVATION) (VAGUS NERVE)

GILINSKIY, Ya.Ya.

Receptor apparatus of the stomach in the rainbow trout. Trudy Inst.
fiziol. 9:444-447 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii (zaveduyushchiy - N.G.Kolosov) Instituta
fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
(STOMACH-INNervation) (TROUT)

GABER, I.E.; GILINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Change in the functional properties and structure of the peripheral nervous system of the small intestine following local infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* culture. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 55 no.3: 33-38 Mr '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav. - kand. med. nauk G.S. Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - prof. A.D. Semenov), Leningrad. Submitted June 29, 1962.

BUDOVOY, G.T.; MARTINKOV, I.P.; SHKOL'NIKOV, B.Ya.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.A.;
SOLOMIN, V.V.; REZNIK, A.I.; IGNATOVICH, A.A.; OZORNOV, A.K.;
GILINSKOY, E.B.; ZHIRNOV, V.Ye.; NEMENSKIY, M.I.; VOLKOV, N.I.,
red.; VOSKANYAN, G.G., red.; KASIMOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; FOMIN,
A.Ya., red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The district worker's manual; reference and methodological aid
for economic and cultural planning in an administrative dis-
trict] Spravochnik raionnogo rabotnika; spravochno-metodiche-
skoe posobie po planirovaniu khoziaistvennogo i kul'turnogo
stroitel'stva v administrativnom raione. Moskva, Ekonomizdat,
1962. 439 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Russia--Economic policy--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

GILINSKY, S.M. (Moskva); TELENIN, G.F. (Moskva); TINYAKOV, G.P. (Moskva)

Method for calculating a supersonic flow about blunt bodies
with a detached shock wave. Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr.
no.4:9-28 Jl-Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

PERLIN, I.L.; GILIS, E.

Determining temperature decrease in the hot rolling of titanium.
TSvet.met. 29 no.5:70-71 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Mintsvetmetroloto.
(Titanium--Metallurgy) (Rolling (Metalwork))

GILIS, M.B.

USSR/Soil Science - Organic Fertilizers:

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 9029

Author : Gilis, M.B.

Inst

Title : The Influence of Peat and Peat-Manure Composts on the Increase in the Productivity of Agricultural Crops in Western Districts of USSR.

Orig Pub : V sb. Nesto, ekonom. ucheb. zapiska. USSR, Kiev, AN UkrSSR, 1957, 128-137.

Abstract : Peat compost introduced during autumn plowing in doses of 20 t/ha increased the yield of oats from 24 to 31 c/ha on gray forest soil. The potato crop increased from 160.3 up to 180.6 c/ha with the introduction of peat-manure compost, consisting of 75% peat and 25% manure. A optimum time of composting is 6 months.

Carl 1/1

GILIS, M. B., Doc Agr Sci -- (diss) "Methods of introducing fertilizers under agricultural crops under the conditions of the western oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR." Moscow, 1960. 31 pp. (Moscow: Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. I. Gikharzev); 120 copies; none not given; (KL, 61-60, 1)

GILJAROVSKIJ, V. A.; STUHLIK, Jaroslav

Prolegomena to the study of neologisms. II. Psychology of neologisms
& glossolalia. Cesk. psychiat. 54 no.4:216-222 Aug 58.

1. J. S. Legerova 8, Praha 2.

(HALLUCINATIONS

in schizophrenia, with neologisms & glossolalia (Cz))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, psychol.

neologisma & glossolalia in hallucinatory states (Cz))

S. J. A., Frantisek, MVDr.

Defects of abomasal mucosa in calves with postnatal toxic dyspepsia.
Veter. medicina 9 no.1:35-38 Ja 1964.

1. Researcher Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Brno. Director: [doc.
MVDr. inz.] J. Vlcek.

GILKA, Frantisek, MVDr.; PEJSE, Mirko, MVDr.; TOMANKOVA, Alena

Diagnostics of abortions in cattle with special regard to the microbial and pathological findings in the abortus lungs. Veter medicina 9 no. 2:115-122 Mr '64.

1. Veterinary Examination Station, Opava. Head of the Station
[MVDr] Z.Fojtach.

L 31122-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6011463 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0077/66/000/004/0170/0174

AUTHOR: Gilka, J. (Doctor of veterinary medicine)

ORG: none

TITLE: Physical and chemical changes in animal food products in the course of refrigeration and freezing in relation to hygienic defects

SOURCE: Veterinarstvi, no. 4, 1966, 170-174

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, food sanitation, food product machinery, freezing, refrigeration, protein, cell physiology

ABSTRACT: Physical changes in animal food products in the process of refrigeration and freezing are discussed. This area is less studied than corresponding changes in plant foodstuffs. These changes have a decisive effect on the quality of meat preserved by refrigeration and freezing. Understanding these changes can speed development of the most advantageous method for preserving animal food products at low temperatures. As a rule, the best method, technologically speaking, is also the best method from the point of view of economy and hygiene. In Czechoslovakia air is normally used as the heat-transfer and refrigerating medium. The relation of the dimensions and surface area of the

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L 31122-66

ACC NR: AP6011463

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piece of meat to be frozen to the evaporation rate, the effect of very low temperatures on enzymatic processes, and the loss in weight due to refrigeration and freezing are discussed. It is pointed out that fatty tissue is the most resistant to atmospheric oxygen as a refrigerant.

[11]

SUB CODE: 02, 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
SOV REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4239

Card 2/2 CC

L 39620-66 T JK/GD-2

ACC NR: AP6003462

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0077/65/000/010/0472/0475 7

AUTHOR: Gilka, J. (Doctor of veterinary medicine) (Brno); Zatocil, O. (Brno) 6

ORG: none

TITLE: Possibilities of spreading hoof and mouth disease through meat products

SOURCE: Veterinarstvi, no. 10, 1965, 472-475

TOPIC TAGS: virus, ~~hoof and mouth disease, infectious disease, zoonosis, medicine, experimental~~
~~animal, animal disease~~ hoof and mouth disease, disease control, epidemiology, pro-
cessed animal product

ABSTRACT: The article reviews what is known about the possibilities and dangers of spreading hoof and mouth disease through meat products which carry the virus from animals infected with the disease before being slaughtered. This type of contagion is the most important epidemiological factor in the spread of hoof and mouth disease. Data on the occurrence and stability of the virus in the flesh and organs of animals slaughtered for meat in experimental animals are not simple because the survival of the virus is affected by a number of factors. The article discusses the published data at some length and also discusses factors and conditions to be considered in storing meat. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/02/SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1/74

GILKA, Jaroslav

Problem of preserving the natural color in storing and packing
meat and meat products. Prum potravin 14 no.10:519-522 0
'63.

1. Ustav pro hygienu a technologii potravin veterinarni fakulty
Vysoke skoly zemedelske, Brno.

GILKA, Jaroslav

Causes of brown color in meat from sublimation drying. Prum
potravin 14 no.11:589-591 N°63.

1. Veterinarni fakulta Vysoke skoly zemedelske, Ustav pre
hygienu a technologii potravin, Brno.

STAROSEL'TSEV, V.S.; GIL'KIN, V.N.

Prospecting for copper-nickel ores based on the occurrence of
boulders. Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.32:45-51 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

GLIKINA, Ye.L.

Studies on the effect of γ -rays on the development of *Trichoccephalus trichiurus* eggs; preliminary report. Med.paraz.i paraz. bol. 30 no.2:177-181. M-Ap '61. (MIRA 14x4)

1. Iz kafedry biologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. instituta - prof. V.K. Suprunov).
(TRICHOSEPHALIASIS) (GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

1949 AND 1950 CODES
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

5

GILKMAN, L. A.

INFLUENCE of TEMPERATURE and HEATING PERIOD on the REMOVAL of RESIDUAL STRESSES in AUSTENITIC STEELS. L. A. Gilkman and V. P. Tekht. (Kototurbostroenie, 1948, No. 2, pp. 12-16 (in Russian) (Abstract) Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique, Bulletin Analytique, 1949, vol. 10, No. 2, p. 1164). Residual stresses were created in austenitic 16% chromium 8% nickel steel by quenching in water from 1050°C. The influence of tempering temperature in the range 600-850°C. Similar treatment for other austenitic steels is recommended.

A. S. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IRON										NON-FERROUS									
STEEL										ALLOY									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

GILEMAN, L.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Stability of residual stresses and their effect on the mechanical
properties of metals and the durability of pieces. Trudy LIMI no.13:
145-203 '56. (LIRA 10:8)
(Strains and stresses) (Metals--Fatigue)
(Mechanical wear)

GLIKMAN, L. A.

PAGE I BOOK DIFFERENTIATION 507/8501

Leningrad, Institute-Komunisticheskii Institut

Chetvorny otkrytoye i zatvornye obrabotki porfirinovoi (Pulishing Operations and Shutting) [in Russian] Moscow, 1960, 128 p. 559 p. (Series: Izv. Vuzov, 779, 20) 1,327 copies printed.

24. (Title page): A.A. Metalin, Professor; M. (Inside book): G.M. Aron; Techn. Ed.: S.D. Yodol'skaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in the machine-building industry and for students in schools of higher technical education.

COMMENT: The collection contains articles on the problems of developing methods for mechanical cutting (in particular, the method of grinding with stream hardened wheels) and on the problems of increasing the life of machine parts exposed to friction and wear, and thereby insure high productivity and economy. Methods for determining residual stresses (only in microtensile and microstress) are discussed in detail. Also considered are the possibility of using hydraulically actuated slide rests in lat production, the use of the group working method, and an attachment for program control of an existing lathe which would not necessitate modernization of the lathe. A description of methods production methods and work planning used in plants of the German Democratic Republic is given. No periodicals are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Ed. Aronov, O. Ya. Engineer of Precision Grinding of Parts with the Wheel

Ed. Glikman, L.A., Doctor of Technical Science, Professor. Method of Determining Residual Stresses 37

PART II. MODERN METHODS OF THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL MACHINING

LET PRODUCTION 97

Ed. Glikman, L.A., Candidate of Tech. Sci. Sciences, Doctor. Problems of Labor Productivity and Efficiency in the Application of Hydraulic Slide Rests on Lathes 99

Ed. Aronov, O. Ya., Engineer. Accuracy of Machining on Lathes with a Hydraulic Slide Rest 109

Ed. Glikman, L.A., Engineer. Experience Gained in Preparation for Manufacture of Parts by Group Machining Methods at the "Dromogorsk" Plant: Performance of a Slag-Castable System of Program Control of a Lathe (with limit switches) 117

Ed. Glikman, L.A., Candidate of Tech. Sci. Sciences, Doctor. Analysis of Performance of a Slag-Castable System of Program Control of a Lathe (with limit switches) 124

X Prudkov, P.A., Candidate of Sciences of Engineering and Techn. Application 131

PART III. ADVANCED MANUFACTURING METHODS

PLANTS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC 190

Ed. Metalin, A.A., Preparation for Production and Some Problems of Planning and Organization of Production in Plants of the German Democratic Republic 190

Ed. Metalin, A.A., Advanced Production Methods in the Industry of the German Democratic Republic 216

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Classification

U.S. Gov. / GPO 11-16-60

6

GILKMAN, S. A.

22957 *Primeneniye metoda padayushchikh sharikov dlya kharakteristiki strukturnoy vyaskosti i tiksotropii. Doklady akad. Nauk SSSR, novaya seriya, T. LXVII, No. 3, 1949, C. 483-86.*

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

1. GILKMAN, S. A.; YEFRENOVA, O. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Cellulose
7. Effect of metallic ions on the elastic-plastic properties of ethylcellulose.
Dokl. AN SSSR, 31, No. 6, 1951. Rec. 19 Sept. 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress 1952 (May). UNCLASSIFIED

GIL'KNER, Ya., yuriskonsul't.

Rights and duties of automotive transportation in regard to the
customers. Avt.transp. 37 no.4:48 kp '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Transportation, Automotive)

GILKO, A. (Sr. Akhtubinskiy rayon, Stalingradskoy oblasti).

Activities of the Seminar for the Improvement of Teachers'
Qualifications. Mat.v shkole no.1:84 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:1)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

GILKSMAN, B.

GLIKSMAN, B. Managing high-voltage overhead lines in areas of highly polluted atmosphere. p. 305.

Vol. 9, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1955

ENERGETYKA

TECHNOLOGY

Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

GILL, B.V., inzh.

Useful timely book ("Planning and building underwater pipe
lines" by S.I. Levin. Reviewed by B.V. Gill) Stroi.
truboprov. 6 no.6:31-37 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Pipe lines)
(Levin, S.I.)

ZAREMBO, L.K., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; KARFOV, A.K., inzh.; LEGOSTAYEV, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRGDSKIY, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRENOV, N.S., inzh.; KHODANOVICH, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRISKMAN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORODETSKIY, V.I., inzh.; NIKITIN, A.A., inzh.; GILL', B.V., inzh.; KRAYZEL'MAN, S.M., inzh.; DZHAFAROV, M.D., inzh.; LUNEV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKITENKO, Ye.A., inzh.; YERSHOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAYTSEV, Yu.A., inzh.; MAGAZANIK, Ya.M., inzh.; SHAROVATOV, L.P., inzh.; RABINOVICH, Z.Ya., inzh.; BIBISHEV, A.V., inzh.; ASTAKHOV, V.A., dots.; KOMYAGIN, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANDERS, V.R., inzh.; SERGOVANTSEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; UTKIN, V.V., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, P.L., inzh.; MAMAYEV, M.A., inzh.; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the transportation of combustible gases] Spravochnik po transportu goriuchikh gazov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 887 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Gas, Natural--Transportation)

GILL', B.V., inzh.

"For further progress in pipeline construction." Reviewed by
B.V. ~~...~~ truhprov. no.5:30-31 My '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Pipelines)

GILL', B.V., inzh.

Standard planning is the most important condition for the improve-
ment of planning. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.3:9 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Pipelines—Design and construction)

GILL, F.

The removal of straw after combine harvesting. p.296.
(Mechanisace Zemedelstvi, vol. 7, No. 13, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957 Uncl.

GILL', I. L.

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Interference Rejection of Radio Telemetry Systems Subjected to Aperiodic Interference." Sub 20 Jun 47, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

42909

S/547/62/000/146/002/004
A001/A101

13,7200

AUTHOR: Gill', I. L.

TITLE: The improved model of the PBTII (RVTD) radar-altimeter

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy. no. 146. 1962, Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii, 17 - 22

TEXT: Radar-altimeters operate reliably in plain, hilly and forest regions, but in mountainous regions their functioning proved to be unsatisfactory, mainly due to insufficient power of generator of ultrahigh frequency in transmitter. In the present article the author describes a new model of modernized radar-altimeter in which the generator power was increased by a factor of 4.5 - 5. Since the circuits of the receiver and indicator remained practically unchanged, only the circuit of the radar-altimeter transmitter is described and presented in Figure 1. The generator produces oscillations of frequency $f = 440$ Mc (wave-length $\lambda = 68$ cm) and contains 8 tubes of 6H15II (6N15P) type assembled according to the ring circuit. Recurrent frequency of pulses is 16,000 cps and dura-

Card 1/3

The improved model of...

S/547/62/000/146/002/004
A001/A101

tion is about 0.4 μ sec. The output power of the generator is about 500 w. In addition to modernization of the transmitter, sensitivity of the radar-altimeter was increased by 4 - 5 times by eliminating some losses in antennas feeders and adaptors. Of a special importance is mentioned the MA3П(MAZP) device for operations in mountainous regions. This device blocks instantaneously the receiver as soon as the first reflected signal appears on the tube screen, which eliminates a simultaneous occurrence of several reflections, possible in mountains, leading to impossibility of finding the true altitude. In 1959, GVF and TsNIIGAiK tested four specimens of the modernized radar-altimeter in mountainous, high-mountainous and plain-hilly regions. Depending on the altitude of photographing and country relief, the number of negatives containing information on altitude amounts to 70 - 100% of the whole number of negatives in mountainous regions and 100% in plain-hilly regions. It is concluded that the modernized radar-altimeter is adequate to operations also in mountainous regions. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

42911

S/547/62/000/146/004/004
A001/A101

13.7200

AUTHOR: Gill', I. L.

TITLE: Phase relations in a tellurometer

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros'yemki i kartografii. Trudy. no. 146. 1962. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii, 147 - 152

TEXT: The new radar range finding device, tellurometer, can measure distances from 150 m to 50 km with an accuracy of $5 \text{ cm} \pm 3 \times 10^{-6}$ on the average. Its simplified block-diagram is presented in the figure attached and the mode of operation is described in detail. The left-hand part of the figure represents the key station, A, and the right-hand part -- the slave station, B. Both stations are mounted at the points between which the distance is measured. The magnitude of this distance is read off the phase indicator which yields the quantity $2\pi \frac{r}{v}$, where r is distance being measured, v is velocity of radio wave propagation, and $\Omega = 2\pi F$ is angular oscillation frequency of the modulating quartz generator of Station A. The ultra-high frequency oscillator of Station B is

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A001/A101

Phase relations in a tellurometer

modulated by sinusoidal oscillations from the quartz generator having angular frequencies $\Omega - \Delta\Omega$ and $\Omega + \Delta\Omega$, where $\Delta\Omega = 2\pi\Delta F$; is difference of angular frequencies of modulating oscillations at Stations A and B. It is recommended to carry out distance determination twice; one with the modulation frequency $\Omega - \Delta\Omega$, and the other with the frequency $\Omega + \Delta\Omega$; thereby residual errors are eliminated. There is one figure.

X

Card 2/3

GILL, Janusz.

Application of certain method of determination of cellulose in investigation of digestion in ruminants. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.4:528-530 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Zwierzat Wydz. Weterynaryjnego Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr B.Gutowaki.
(CELLULOSE, determination,
in investigation of digestive physiol. in ruminants)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, physiology,
investigation with cellulose tests in ruminants)

GILL, James

Investigation of Infusoria in contents of the gastrointestinal system
in Bison bonasus L. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.4:530-532 1954.

1. Z Zakładu Fizjologii Zwierząt Wydz. Weterynaryjnego Szkoły Głównej
Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr B.Gutowski.

(PROTOZOA,

Infusoria in gastrointestinal system in Bison bonasus)

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM,

Infusoria in Bison bonasus)

GILL, J.

Studies on physiology of digestion in deer elaphus L. Acta physiol.
polon. 8 no.3:335-336 1957.

1. Z Katedry Fizjologii Zwierząt Wydz. Weter. Szkoły Głównej
Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr B. Gutowski.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, physiology,
digestion in deer (Pol))

(ANIMALS,
deer, digestion physiol. (Pol))

GILL, J.

Attempted determination of the rate of passage of gastrointestinal contents in wild ruminating animals; *Cervus elaphus* L., *Dama dama* L., and *Lama glama* L. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:336-338 1957.

1. Z Katedry Fizjologii Zwierząt Sydz. Weter. Szkoły Głównej. Gówpodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr B. Gutowski.

(ANIMALS,

ruminating, gastrointestinal passage of content, determ. of rate (Pol))

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, physiology,

passage rate of content in ruminating animals, determ. (Pol))

GILL, James

The rate of passage of food through the digestive system in Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus* L.) in zoo conditions. Acta physiol. polon. 11 no. 2: 277-289 Mr-Apr '60.

1. Laboratorium Fizjologiczne Miejskiego Ogródu Zoologicznego w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof. dr B. Gutowski.
(ANIMALS)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM physiol.)

GILL, J.; HOFFMANNOWA, H.; PIEKARZ, R.

Digestive capacity of the salivary glands, pancreas and duodenum and size of the digestive system in boars (*Sus scrofa* L.) *Acta physiol.polon.* 11 no.5/6:706-707 '60.

1. Z Laboratorium Fizjologicznego Miejskiego Ogrodu Zoologicznego w Warszawie. Z Zakładu Hodowli Doswiadczalnej PAN.

(SALIVARY GLANDS physiol)

(PANCREAS physiol)

(DUODENUM physiol)

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM physiol)

GILL, J.; HOFFMANNOWA, H.; PIEKARZ, R.

Effect of histamine on the course of digestive and secretory activity in the stomach in boars (*Sus scrofa* L.). *Acta physiol. polon.* 11 no.5/6:707-709 '60.

1. Z Laboratorium Fizjologicznego Miejskiego Ogrodu Zoologicznego w Warszawie. Z Zakladu Hodowli Doswiadczalnej PAN.

(STOMACH pharmacol)

(GASTRIC JUICE)

(HISTAMINE pharmacol)

JACZEWSKI, Z.; GILL, J.; KOZNIIEWSKI, S.

Regulation of blood pressure in the brown bear (*Ursus arctos* L.).
Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.5:227-229 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Laboratory of Physiology, Municipal Zoological Garden, Warsaw and
Laboratory of Game Animals Physiology, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Popielno. Presented by W. Stefanski.

(BLOOD PRESSURE) (BEARS)

GILL, Janusz; JACZEWSKI, Zbigniew

Regulation of the blood pressure in the European bison, *Bison Bonasus*
(L). *Acta physiol pol* 12 no.6:859-857 '61.

1. Physiological Laboratory at the Zoological Garden in Warsaw,
Ratuszowa 1/3 (for Gill) 2. Department of Experimental Animal Breeding,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Popielno, District Pisz (for Jaczewski)

(Poland--Bison) (Blood pressure)

HOFFMANNOWA, Hanna; GILL, Janusz; PIEKARZ, Ryszard

Studies on the digestive physiology of the wolf (*Canis lupus* L.), dingo (*Canis dingo* L.) and jackal (*Canis aureus* L.). I. Effect of histamine on the course of digestive-excretory processes of the stomach under morphine-eunarcon anesthesia. *Acta physiol. Pol.* 15 no.1:125-136 Ja-F '64.

Studies on the digestive physiology of the wolf (*Canis lupus* L.), dingo (*Canis dingo* L.) and jackal (*Canis aureus* L.). II. Digestive capacity of the pancreas, duodenum and salivary glands; size of the digestive system; weight of internal organs. *Ibid.*:137-148

1. A Laboratorium Fizjologicznego Miejskiego Ogrodu Zoologicznego w Warszawie (Kierownik: mgr J. Landowski) i Z Zakładu Hodowli Doświadczalnej Zwierząt Państwowej Akademii Nauk (Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Kaminski [deceased]).

GILL, Janusz

Regulation of blood pressure and respiration and effect of lactic acid on the pressor effect of epinephrine and nor-epinephrine in the hare (*Lepus europeus* Pallas 1778). *Acta physiol. Pol.* 16 no.1:81-103 Ja-F '65.

1. Katedra Fizjologii Zwierząt Wydziału Weterynarii Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Miejskiego w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. E. Domanski) i Laboratorium Fizjologiczne Miejskiego Ogrodu Zoologicznego w Warszawie (Dyrektor: mgr. J. Landowski).

GILL
STAWISIAW, ~~6 Feb~~

Vitamin C content in the fruit of roses from the region of
Danzig. Stanislaw Gill (Acad. Med., Danzig, Poland).
Acta Pol. ~~1953~~ 1953-54 (1953) (English summary).
The max. content of vitamin C was found in the fruit of
wild roses gathered during the period of ripening and
vacuum dried at 40°. 30 references. B. A. A. 1

KOŁODZIEJSKI, Jozef; GILL, Stanisław

Daily qualitative variations of oil in certain plants of families Labiatae and Compositae in various stages of development. Farm. polska 10 no.3:72-76 Jx '54.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakognosji A.M. w Gdansk. Kierownik: prof. Dr J.Kołodziejcki.

(PLANTS,

*Labiatae & Compositae, daily qualitative variations of oil in various stages of develop.)

(OIL,

*Labiatae & compositae oils, daily qualitative variations in various stages of plant develop.)

GILL, Stanislaw, Dr. Farm.

The code of pharmaceutical deontology should take into account the specific character of the profession. Farmacja Pol 16 no. 17: 361-362 September 1961.

GILL, Stanislaw

The usefulness of the more recent methods in chemistry for the appreciation of tannin raw materials. *Farmacja Pol* 18 no.5:108-112 Mr '62.

1. Katedra Farmakognozii, Akademia Medyczna, Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Kolodziejcki.

GILL, Stanislaw

Critical evaluation of the new physicochemical methods of determining tanning agent raw materials. *Farmacja Pol* 18 no.13:312-314 10 J1 '62.

1. Katedra Farmakognozji, Akademia Medna, Gdansk. Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. Jozef Kolodziejski.

POLAND

GILL, S.: The Chair of Pharmacognosy AM (Academy of Medicine), Gdansk
(Katedra Farmakognozji A.M. w Gdanaku).

"The Selectivity of Biological Methods in Evaluation of Tanning Raw
Materials."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 3, 10 Feb 63, pp 45-47

Abstract: The author gives a critical analysis of the various methods
of estimating the tanning agents in raw materials.
Twenty references are cited of which six are from the Soviet block.

1/1

POLAND

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

KOJOCZYŃSKI, J., GILL, S. and PRZYBYLICKI, W.: The Chair of
Medical Academy, Gdansk (Katedra Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej
w Gdanaku).

"Tanning Agents in Specific Morphological Parts of Rumex crispus L."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 3, 10 Feb 63, pp 47-50

Abstract: Various parts of Rumex crispus L. were subjected to qualitative
and quantitative tests for the presence of Tannins. The bulk of these
materials was found to be in the roots.
This article contains three tables and twenty three references. Thirteen
of the references are from the Soviet block.

1/1

KOŁODZIEJSKI, Jozef; GILL, Stanislaw; MRUK, Anna; SUREWICZ-SZEWczyk,
Halina

Variable content of ethereal oils and tannic compounds during
the vegetation stage of *Salvia officinalis* L. Acta pol. pharm.
20 no.3:269-276 '63.

l. Z Katedry Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Kolodziejski.
(PLANTS, MEDICINAL) (OILS, VOLATILE) (TANNINS)

KOŁODZIEJSKI, Jozef; GILL, Stanislaw; MRUK-LUCZKIEWICZ, Anna

Effect of wilting on the yield, content and physico-chemical stability of the principal components of the oil of *Thymus vulgaris* L. Acta pol. pharm. 30 no.5:349-355 '63.

1. Katedra Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk; kierownik: prof.dr. J.Kolodziejski.

*

GILL, Stanislaw

Studies on the chemical composition of *Trifolium arvense* L.
IV. Isolation and identification of kaempherol-3-glycoside.
Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.3:287-290 '64

1. Z Katedry Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej w Gdanaku
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GILL, Stanislaw

Thin-layer and paper chromatography of quinolizidine alkaloids present in some species of *Typhis* L and *Cenista* L. Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.4:379-386 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakognozji Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Bernie (Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Steinegger); z Zakladu Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Kolodziejcki).

KOŁODZIEJSKI, Jozef; GILL, Stanislaw; LUCZKIEWICZ, Irena

Localization of sparteine in *Cytisus scoparius* Link. (*Sarothamnus scopariu* L. Wimm.) during the vegetation stage. Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.6:501-508 '64

1. Z Katedry Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk (kierownik: prof. dr. J. Kolodziejski).

G

HILL, S.A.

Secretion of saliva in ingestion of kefir and milk, acidified by lactic acid; experimental study. Vopr.pediat. 18 no.2:36-38 Mr '50.(GLML 19:3)

1. Of the Department of Child Physiology and Dietetics, Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute OKhMD (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences A.G.Logunova; Scientific Director -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. S.Ya.Shafershteyn).

SVOBODA, M., inz.; GILLAR, J., promovany biolog; SALPLACHTA, J.; HLAVKA,
C. M., inz.; STELCLOVA, D.; MARVAN, P., RNDr.

Last stage purification of dairy waste waters by biologic
filters. Vodni hosp 14 no.6:219-222 '64.

1. Institute of Dairy Research Brno (for all except Marvan).
2. Research Institute of Water Resources Management, Brno (for Marvan).

GILBE, J. C.

~~W. GILBE (in English); Given Name~~

Country: Poland

Academic Degree:

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de L'Academie des Sciences /Serie
des Sciences Techniques, Vol 1K, No.1, Jan 61, pp 59-68.

Topic: "Adequate Stability Condition for Non-linear Control
Systems"

Co-author:

WEGRZYN, S.

(French)

GILLE, J.C.; WEGRZYN, S.

Stability of nonlinear systems of the second order. Bul Ac Pol
tech 10 no.9:563-570 '62.

1. Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Aéronautique, Paris (France),
et Laboratoire de la Théorie de la Communication, Institut des
Problèmes Techniques Fondamentaux, Académie Polonaise des
Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by J.Groszkowski.

GILJE, J.C.: WEGRZYN, S.

Stability of conservative associated equations. Bul Ac Pol tech 12
no.6:425-430 '64.

1. National School of Aeronautics, Paris, and Institute of Automatic
Control, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by J.Groszkowski.

P/0019/64/013/001/0003/0014

ACCESSION NR: AP4039448

AUTHOR: Gille, J. C.; Wegrzyn, S.

TITLE: A sufficient condition for the stability of second order nonlinear system

SOURCE: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 13, no.1, 1964, 3-14

TOPIC TAGS: Automatic control, control theory, automatic control system, nonlinear control system, second order nonlinear system, control system stability, differential equation, second order differential equation

ABSTRACT: The authors previously (J. C. Gille and S. Wegrzyn, "O pewnym wystarczającym warunku stabilności nieliniowych układów automatyki." Automat i Telemek, Vol VII, nos 1 and 2, 1962) proposed a practical condition for nonlinear stability which was unusually simple in application. They also indicated the feasibility of defining more precisely the areas of its application. The present article attempts to do this very thing. The conditions for a second order system were determined and the proof was given. In a stable linear differential equation $\lambda_1 \dot{x} + \lambda_2 x + \lambda_3 x = 0$ the coefficient λ_2 represents the losses in the system while the coefficients λ_1 and λ_3 represent the retentive properties. The differ-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039448

ence in these two types of coefficients is also unusually useful in the case of an analysis of nonlinear systems. The following two special cases are therefore examined in detail: (1) nonlinear second order differential equations, all the coefficients of which (losses and retentions) are the functions of the variables x , \dot{x} , and \ddot{x} , while the coefficients of retention are constant. This type of equation was called a type of equation with nonlinear scatter. The authors proved that strict stability conditions for these two types of nonlinear equations are different. The requirements for group 1 are higher than for group 2. Authors conclude that the stability conditions derived in the above-mentioned previous study for linear static conjugate systems assures the stability of nonlinear systems provided the latter system belongs to a system type with nonlinear scattering. If the coefficients of retention are also nonlinear, then this condition should be supplemented by an additional uniqueness condition for the nonlinear coefficients. It would be of great interest if the results could be generalised for equations of high orders. Original article has: 11 figures and 21 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Ośrodek Badań Naukowych Automatyki, Paris (Scientific Research Center for Automatic Control); Instytut Automatyki PAN, Warsaw (Institute of Automation, PAN)

Card 2/3.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039448

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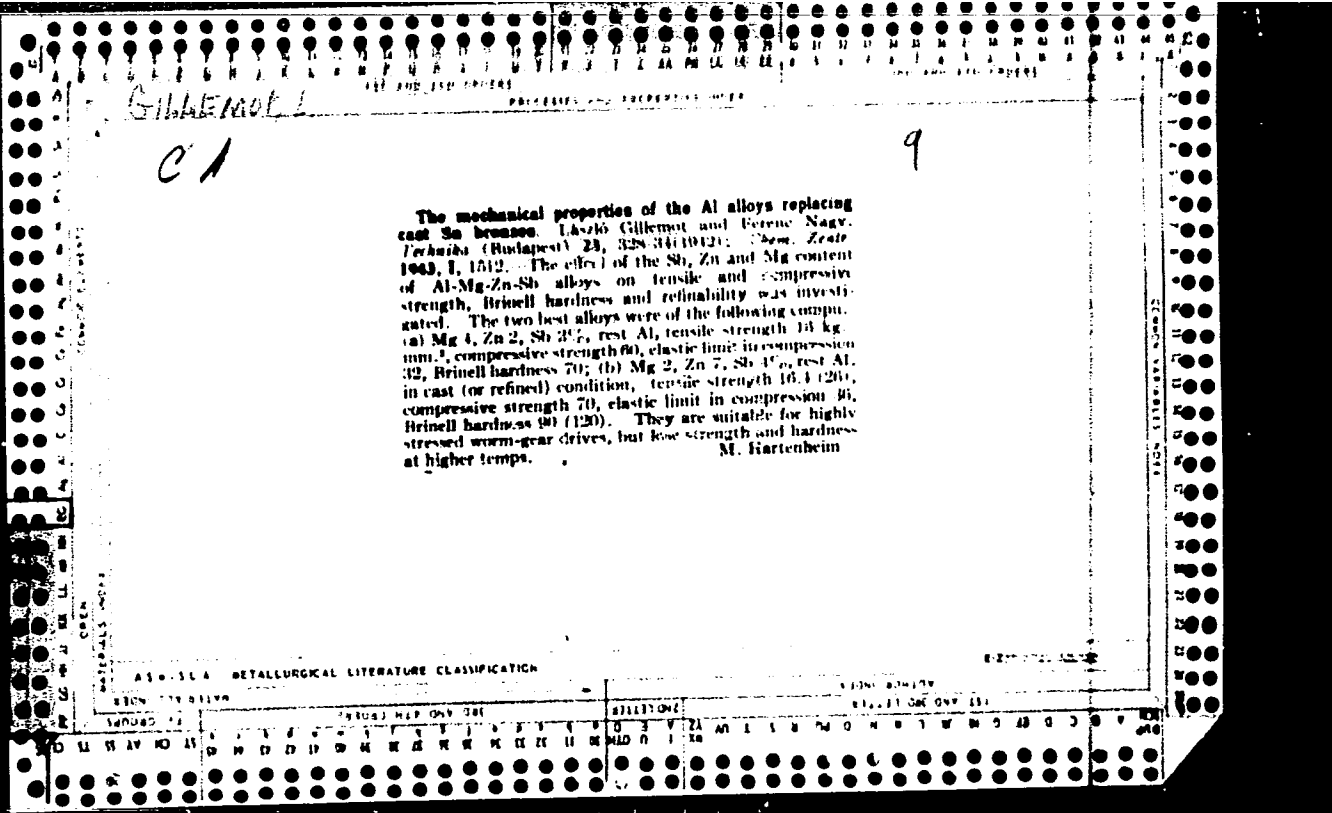
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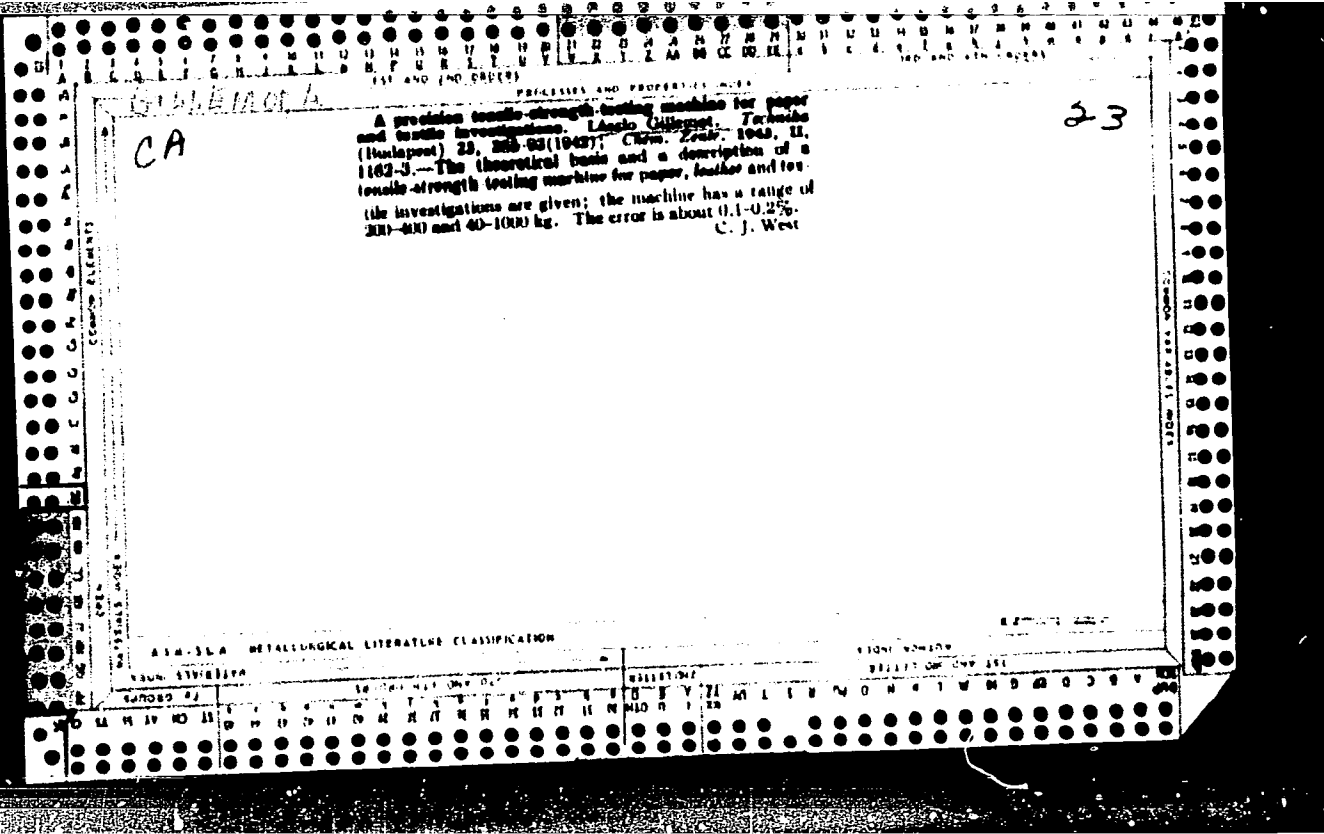
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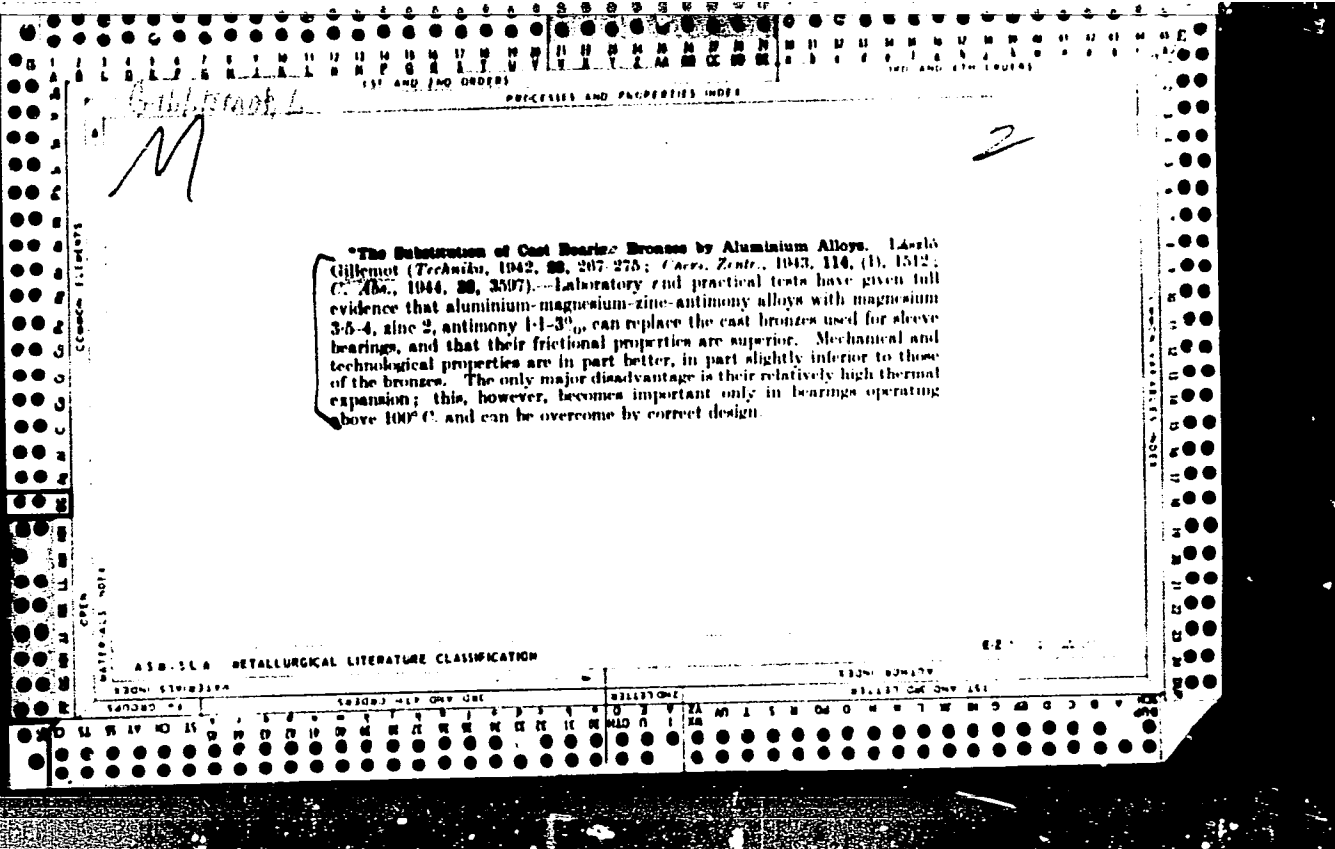
GILLEMOT, Ferenc (Budapest, XI., Tarcali u.2); HORVATH, Miklos (Budapest, I.,
~~Parashiro ut 10~~)

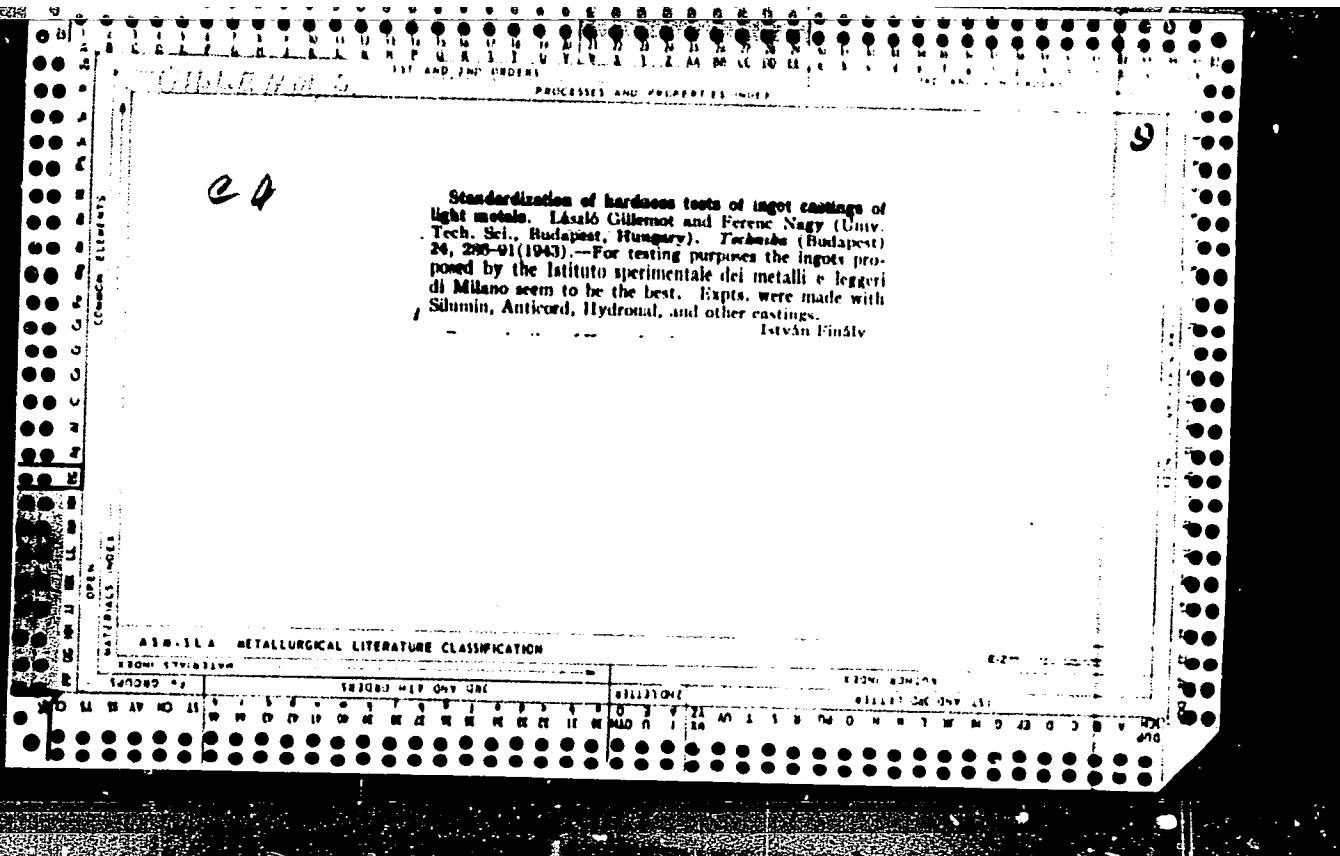
The CO₂ position welding. Periodica polytechn eng 8 no.3:353-
362 '64.

1. Submitted February 28, 1964.









C.A. Gillemot.

9

Improved utilization of bauxites. László Gillemot. *Aluminium (Budapest)* 2, 25-32 (1950). The processing of high iron content bauxites has been found to be economical if iron and alumina are produced simultaneously. The bauxite is roasted and then a magnetic separation process is applied, as a result of which an iron-enriched portion and a low iron content portion are obtained. The iron-enriched part can be directly utilized as iron ore, while the low iron content portion can be utilized to produce alumina according to the Bayer process. The drying process can be dispensed with, since the ore is roasted prior to magnetic sepn. The iron-enriched portion has a reduced content of slag components and is suitable for producing high-grade gray iron and steel for transformer sheet and welding rods.
E. Gros

S
C. 11/15/41

Forging, Drawing, Stamping &
Pressing

Patenting Steel Wires by High-Frequency Induction Heating.
L. Gillemit and J. Konec. (*Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 1950, 1, 1, 60-77). [In German]. In conventional patenting steel wires are heated to about 1000°C in long furnaces while on their way to the lead bath. A new method is described whereby the wires are preheated by high-frequency induction. The theoretical development of the induction-heating coil and its performance as checked in actual operation in steel wire patenting are described, and the advantages attainable are discussed. p. 2.

GILLMAN, J.
Met. Abs.

13

Apparatus for Determining True Tensile Stresses. J. Gillman.
(Acta Techn. Acad. Sci. Hungar., 1951, 1, (3), 191-197).
[In German]. Tensile testing machines usually incorporate
a drum for the automatic registration of stress, as ordinate,
and extension, as abscissa, but, in general, these do not take
account of the change of cross-sectional area of the test-piece
under stress. A pendulum device, whereby this defect is
eliminated, and the true stress, viz. tension/actual cross sec-
tional area, is inscribed on the record, is described. —J. S. G. T.

PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Gillemot, L.

On the Crystallization of Nodular Graphite. L. Gillemot. (Ostale, 1951, vol. 2, Mar., pp. 49-56; Kohászai Lapok, 1951, vol. 6, Mar.). [In Hungarian]. Experiments were carried out to study the influence of the carbon, silicon, and cerium contents, the wall thickness, and the temperature on the formation of nodular graphite in iron castings. The pouring temperature was kept at 1400° C, except when this factor was the subject of study. The results showed that nodular graphite in a ferrite-perlite matrix can form only in a limited range of silicon and cerium contents; it is possible to obtain nodular graphite in a matrix of ferrite or pearlite plus carbide outside this silicon and cerium range. Contrary to Myskowsky and Dunphy, this author found that formation of nodular graphite depends greatly on the carbon content. The influence of remelting and heat-treatment was also investigated. The author believes nodular graphite is formed by the decomposition of undercooled carbide.

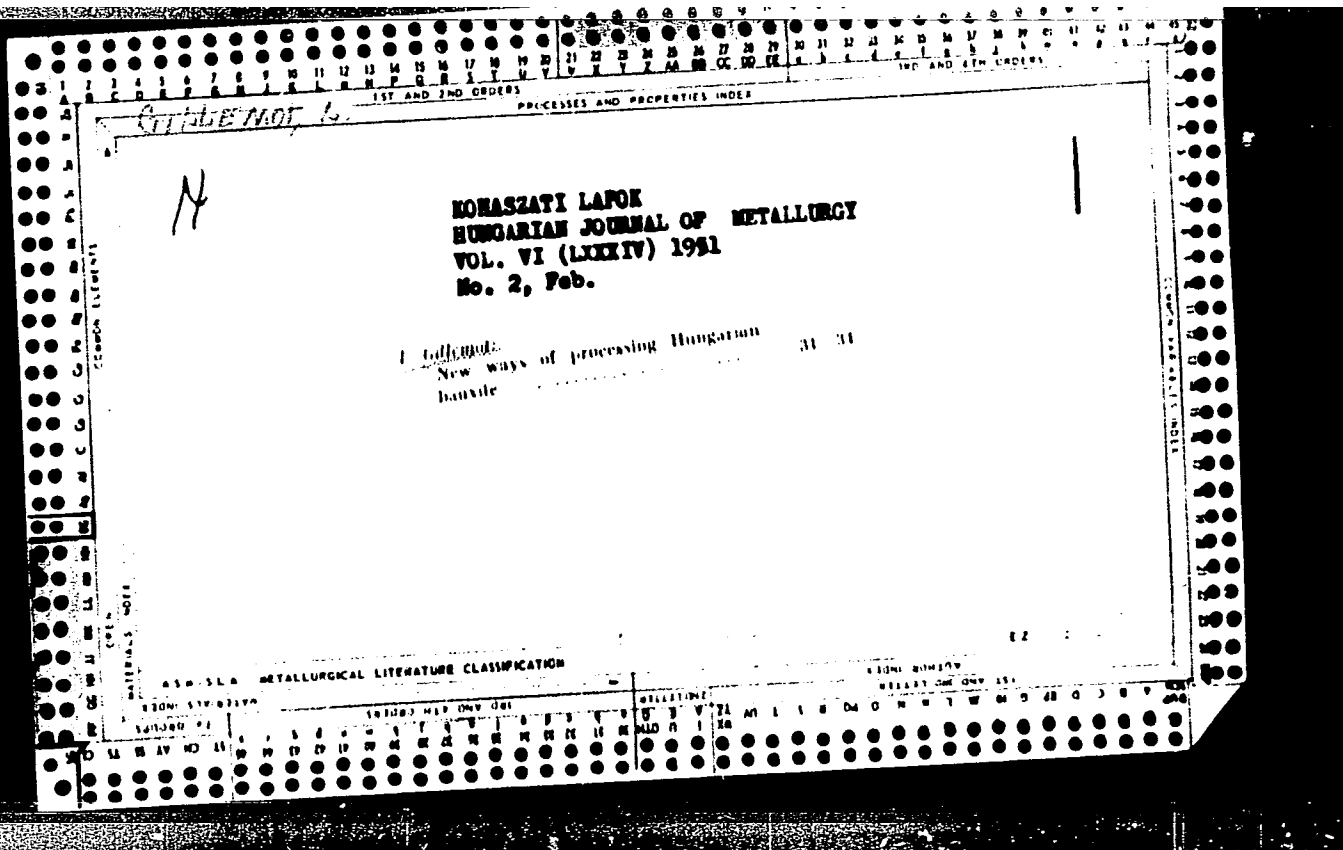
ASST. SIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62

CA Gilmanoff L.

7

Investigation of spheroidal (nodular) graphite. I.
(Gilmanoff: *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 70 (1961))
(German summary).--The occurrence of nodular graphite
in cast iron in the presence of Si and Ce was studied. It
was found that its formation took place only between cer-
tain chem. compn. limits and that it may be related to the
decompos. of supercooled carbides. Factors and condi-
tions affecting supercooling were discussed. A. J. A.



Gillemot, László

Gillemot, László. Metallography and Materials Testing
Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1961.

met
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Metallography and Materials Testing

if

GILLETOT, LASZLO

Met
The Materials of the Iron and Nonferrous Metals Industry

ENMG

Gilletot, Laszlo, and Kerpely, Koloman von. *Vas és
fémszerkezet-anyagismeret.* Budapest: Népszava. 1962. ①
698 pp.

Gillet, M. T., L.

When the arc is struck with the rod held in the hand, the arc of the suspended electrode is also ignited, and the welder fills the melt of both rods into the joint. A disadvantage of this method is that the angle of inclination of the suspended electrode continually changes in relation to the joint, and, consequently, conditions of welding constantly vary. Another handicap of it is that best results have been obtained with specially coated welding rods.

Disadvantages of the methods reviewed above may be eliminated if the welder holds a common welding rod with the standard electrode holder, while placing the other rod horizontally into the joint.

From the electrical point of view, twin-rod welding presents three solutions: The ideal solution is a three-phase transformer. Two single-phase transformers can be used as well, but the combination transformer-dynamo is also very suitable. Test results of the suggested improved method may be summed up as follows: (1) Through the observation of the principle of double-rod welding, performance can be more than doubled in relation to the ordinary method, even at the low current intensity chosen on purpose at the test. (2) The operation of welding is very simple; chiefly because no particular care has to be taken to remove slag or to maintain the length of the arc. Even beginners can attain thereby much better results than with common arc welding. (3) Tests showed a 40-60% economy in energy consumption. (4) Contrary to the Humboldt-Moller method, no special coating is required on the welding rods.

From author's English summary

2/3

GILLEMOT, L.

7 8357. Gillemot, L. Novel method of speeding up manual arc welding. (in Russian) with English, French, and German summaries. *Acia Techn. Prog. Budapest* 7, 3-4, 277-292, 1963.

Much thought has been given to boosting the output in arc welding; especially heavy plate and sections take a long time. Although shielded arc automatic welding greatly increases performance as compared to manual arc welding, it cannot be applied at present to every job. An obvious way to boost the efficiency of manual arc welding is to increase the diameter of the welding rod, but the result is not in proportion to the increase of its cross-section of the filler rod; the boost in performance is by no means linear, and specific increase becomes less and less. Double rods in continuous coating, with a three-phase current supply, have given far better results (e.g., Kael's method).

An interesting and quite different way of increasing output is the Humboldt-Moeller method, in which the welder leads one filler rod with his hand while the other rod is rotatably fixed to a special stand.

1/2

(over)

GILLETOT, L.

"New process for the acceleration of hand operated arc welding." p. 173. (GEP, Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1953. Budapest.)

50: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.

GILLEMOT, L.

"Calculation of the characteristic data of double-rod (quick) welding" p. 268,
(GEP, Vol. 5, no. 6, July 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

GITINOT, I.

The metal titanium produced from bauzite; also, remarks by E. Winter and others. p. 303. KOZLENYEI. Budapest. (Reports issued by the Section of Technical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Quarterly) Vol. 14, No. 1/3 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

HUNG.

Design and operation of reactors for titanium production.
 L. Gillemot (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 221-48 (1955) (in English).—A disassemblable reactor vessel of 3000 cc. is used consisting of a cylindrical bottom-closed steel vessel with a conically fitting lid in a resistance furnace with a gas-tight water-cooled cover. Pressure is checked with a Hg manometer. $TiCl_4$ is pumped into the Mg-contg. reactor by means of A pressure from a calibrated glass wash-bottle; the A pressure, throughout the expt., is 70 or 115 ± 15 mm. Hg higher than the reaction pressure in the vessel. The reaction pressure initially 760 mm., goes up in 8 min. to about 800 mm., then sinks after 20 min. to about 680 mm., to rise again to 880 mm. Hg after 50 min. The reaction temps. are 900, 850, or 800°. Ground reaction products are washed with 2% HCl. The higher the $TiCl_4$ ratio fed during the process of Ti reduction the less Mg in the sponge grains. The high-Mg fraction can be recycled. The equil. pressures of the reaction have been computed by Z. Horváth (private communication) (temp. °C, P_{H_2} , P_{H_2O} , P_{HCl} , mm. Hg): 777, 2.89×10^{-14} , 16.05, 1.023; 827, 3.21×10^{-14} , 34.80, 2.350; 877, 3.03×10^{-14} , 50.30, 4.920; 927, 2.68×10^{-14} , 123.0, 10.01; 977, 20.4×10^{-14} , 209.8, 17.8. M. M.

M 237

Gillemot, L.

Gillemot, L. Nondestructive testing of materials in the iron and metal
industry. p. 173. Vol. 16, no. 2/4, 1955, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMEI

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEM), 19, Vol. 5, No. 3,
March, 1956

GILLETOT, L.

Survey. p. 463

Vol. 16, no. 2/4, 1955
KOZLEMENYEI

SOURCE: Monthly list of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 5, No. 3, March, 1956

GILBERT, L.

Current problems of training engineers. p. 241.
Vol 7, no. 7, July 1955. GEP. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

GILEMOT, L.

Education of mechanical engineers. p. 15
What important changes will be effected by the decree of the Council
of Ministers concerning inventions? p. 20
Can synthetic materials compete with steel? Tr. from the German. p. 22

p. 15 & 20 & 22
Vol. 5, no. 16, August 1955
MUSZAKI ELET
BUDAPEST

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

GILLETOT, L.

Processing metallic titanium. p. 548.

Vol 10, no. 12, Dec. 1955. KOHASZATI LAPOK. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

GILLETOT, I.

The working of metallic titanium. In German. p. 155.
(ACTA TECHNICA. Vol. 15, no. 1/2, 1956. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

Gillemot, L.

Working metallic titanium. L. Gillemot, *Acta Met.*, 1959, 7, 155-167. -- Optimum annealing temp. depends on the purity of the Ti and lies between 680° and the temp. of α - β transition. With Ti from the iodide process the optimum tenacity properties are obtained in the temp. range of the β -field and the metal cold rolled followed by hot annealing, hot rolling etc.

advantage. With hard Ti hot rolling of the metal is not necessary; it is however advantageous, to reduce ϵ_{β} by anneal at 900° for 10 sec., following by cold rolling and annealing at temp. between 680° and the α - β transition temp. The cold rolling can be performed at any temp. between room and the softening temp.; higher temp. within this range may be used with advantage for obtaining products of increased dimensional stability, but with sintered foams containing Mg impurity a temp. of ~ 500° must be used or cracks may appear. By suitable rolling and heat treatment a product of 17% elongation can be made from Ti of Brinell hardness 225.

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WF

GILLETOT, I.

Present conditions in the titanium industry and trends in its evolution. p. 45.
(Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 12, No. 2, Feb 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.