SOV/126-6-4 22/34

AUTHOR: Gyr'yev, A.V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Transverse Deformation of Carbon Steels (Issledovaniye poperechnykh deformatsiy uglerodistykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 725-733 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When the strain/stress curve of a metal test piece strained elastically is determined experimentally, the two portions (loading and unloading) of the graph do not coincide and a closed hysteresis loop is formed, the area of which is the measure of the energy absorbed by the test piece during one loading cycle. Proper understanding of the mechanism of the formation of the hysteresis loop and the ability to predict its shape and area are of great theoretical and practical interest. Thus, for instance, knowledge of the functions describing the deviations from the Hooke's law and of the constants by which these deviations may be determined is necessary in calculations of the non-elastic strain of vibrating structures. The hypothesis put forward by Davidenkov (Ref.3) who already in 1938 postulated that the

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formation of the hysteresis loop is associated with the non-homogeneous character of polycrystalline alloys and with the anisotropy of the elastic properties of the crystals has been confirmed by the experimental results of many other workers. The object of the present investigation was to study various problems associated with the formation of the hysteresis loops during cyclic loading. The hysteresis loops were determined for both longitudinal and transverse (lateral) strains, and the relationship between these two modes of straining (the Poisson's ratio) was also studied. It was asserted by the present author in his earlier work (Ref.10) that a transverse cross-section of an elastically deformed metal specimen can, at any given moment, be divided into a large number of micro-volumes which are subjected to stresses whose value ranges from zero to σ_y = applied stress, and that the relative proportion of the transverse section of the specimen which at the given moment is deformed plastically, f_n, is given by the formula $f_n = \sigma_y/\pi$ (Equ.1) where π is a new constant of the

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metal - "modulus of micro-plasticity". From the expression $1/\pi = fn/\sigma_y$ it can be seen that the value of $1/\pi$ is numerically equal to that relative portion of the transverse section which enters the plastic range when the actual stress is increased by 1 kg/cm^2. In the same work the following formulae were derived:
(i) Strain during loading, $\vec{\varepsilon}_o$, express in terms of π, E - Young's modulus, and σ - the actual stress (Eq.3),
(ii) Strain during unloading, $\overleftarrow{\varepsilon}_o$, expressed in terms of π, σ, E and σ_1, - the maximum stress of the cycle (Eq.4)
(iii) The width of the hysteresis loop ($\Delta\varepsilon$) at a given stress σ, expressed in terms of π, E, σ and σ_1.
(The validity of these formulae was confirmed experimentally.) In his present work the author proceeds to establish the law governing the relationship between the coefficient of transverse strain, μ_o, and the applied stress σ. The coefficient μ_o can be considered as being determined by the coefficients of elastic and plastic transverse strain (μ_y and μ_n, respectively). A formula (Eq.8) is derived in which σ_o is expressed in terms of μ_y, μ_n, m'_o, m'_y and m'_n where the last three symbols

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denote the total number of deformed microvolumes, the number of microvolumes deformed elastically and the number of volumes deformed plastically. By taking $\mu_y = 0.25$ (Ref.11, 13) and $\mu_n = 0.5$ (Ref.15), and by making some simplifying assumption this formula can be simplified to give $\mu_o = 0.25 (1 + f_n)$ (Eq.9). From this, and from expressions (Eq.11, 12) obtained by the author in his earlier work (Ref.10), the final formulae are derived in which the coefficients of transverse strain during loading ($\vec{\mu}_o$) and unloading ($\overleftarrow{\mu}_o$) are expressed in terms of σ, σ_1 and η. (Eq.13 and 14). The validity of these formulae was checked experimentally: The standard, tensile test pieces were prepared from five types of plain carbon steels and a chromium steel (40 Kh) in the annealed, normalised and quenched condition. The accuracy of measurements of the longitudinal and lateral deformations was 0.1 and 0.01 μ respectively. Fig.2. shows the experimental results of the determination of μ_o of the chromium steel. It can be seen that the theoretical curve $\mu_o = f(\sigma)$ is in a good agreement with

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the experimental points. (Fig.3 shows that this relationship is not affected by the amplitude of the loading cycle.) It appears that while during loading and unloading μ_o changes gradually its value drops suddenly to a minimum of 0.25 at the beginning of both the loading and unloading period. (In the high stress region the experimental values of μ_o are markedly larger than those calculated from the theoretical formulae. This is attributed to the fact that at the high values of the applied stress a very large proportion of the microvolumes is deformed plastically.) In the next stage of the author's work the problem of determination of Π is discussed. A general formula for Π (Eq.15) is obtained by solving equation 13. With the aid of the experimental data a simplified formula $\Pi = 0.136 \frac{\sigma}{\mu_o - 0.25}$ is derived (Eq.16) and by solving Eq.16 relative to μ_o, simplified formulae for $\vec{\mu_o}$ and $\overleftarrow{\mu_o}$ are obtained (Eq.17,18). Fig. 4 shows that graphs of both the original and simplified equations are almost identical, which means that within a wide

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interval of the applied stresses the variation of μ_0 can be regarded as linear. Table 2 gives the values of μ for normalised, plain carbon steels. Thermal treatment affects μ to a considerable degree: Table 3 shows that for both the chromium steel (40 Kh) and plain carbon steel (40) the value of μ is lowest in the annealed condition, slightly larger in the normalised condition and increases considerably after quenching. In the final chapter of the present work formulae are derived in which the transverse deformation during loading and unloading (ε'_{1_0} and ε''_{1_0} respectively) are expressed in terms of σ, σ_1, E and μ. (Eq.23 and 24). The curves of the transverse deformation (like those of the longitudinal deformation) are parabolae. The theoretical hysteresis loops for the plain carbon steel 60 are shown in Fig.6, those for the chromium steel in Fig.7, and the fact that the experimental points coincide almost exactly with the theoretical curves proves the correctness of the formulated theory. Equations 3 and 23 can be written in such a manner (Eq.25)

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that the first terms of the right side of these equations represent the elastic deformations of a perfectly elastic body. Consequently, the second terms give the corrections for the non-elastic deformation (Eq.26). Lastly, from equations 23 and 24 a formula is derived (Eq.27) in which the width of the hysteresis loop of transverse deformation ($\Delta\varepsilon_1$) is expressed in terms of E, σ_1, σ and Π. It is easy to show that the width of the hysteresis loop of longitudinal deformation is twice that of ($\Delta\varepsilon_1$). The same conclusion was reached by the present author on the basis of experimental results (Ref.16). The results of the present work have proved the expediency of the introduction of the concept of the "micro-plasticity modulus": If its value for any given material is known, the hysteresis loop can be determined and the coefficient of the transverse deformation can be

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calculated without resorting to complex and difficult experiments. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 18 references of which 17 are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Stalingradskiy Mekhanicheskiy Institut (Stalingrad Mechanical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15th September 1956 (Initially)
28th October 1956, (After revision)

Card 8/8

GYSEL, H.

BA.

C-2

7282. **Percentage tables for organic compounds.** H. Gysel. (*Mikrochem. mikrochim. Acta*, 1952, [B], 39—57).—Tables ("*Prozentabellen organischer Verbindungen*", Verlag Birkhauser, Basel, 1951) are described which give % composition, to ±0·003%, and mol. wt., to ±0·008 units, for org. compounds of the type CHON with C up to 80, O up to 12, and N up to 8. Compositions and mol. wt. of S and Br compounds can be calculated from the tabulated values for S- and Br-free compounds in which $2O_2$ is substituted by S, and $5O_2$ by 2Br.

O. D. SALTMARSH.

NYSTVA, K. M.

"A Comparative Study of the Growth and Development of Young Red Tambov, and Simmental Breeds of Cattle on Various Feeding Schedules." Cand Agr Sci, Moscow Agricultural Acad imeni Timiryazev, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

GYSEYNOV, G.A., dotsent

Role of the adrenal cortex in the reactions of the organism to blood transfusion. Azerb. med. zhur. no.9:31-35 S '62
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi.

ALIYEV, F.S., GYSEYNOVA, A.A.

Characteristics from the viewpoint of engineering geology of the Quaternary sediments in the region of Bulla Island and the [Caspian] Sea in connection with the conditions governing their formation. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.10:49-53 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut geologii imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydchanskoy SSR A.D. Sultanovym.

L 22625-66 EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) JD

ACC NR: AP6008074 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0065/66/000/001/0074/0086

AUTHOR: Hyspecka, Ludmila—Gyspetska, Ludmila

ORG: VU VZKG, Ostrava

TITLE: The effect of carbon content on mechanical properties of structural Cr-Ni-Mo steel after thermo-mechanical treatment

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 1, 1966, 74-86

TOPIC TAGS: steel structure, carbon, plasticity, martensite, austenite, tensile test, solid mechanical property, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: A number of experiments and studies dealing with the effect of carbon content on the properties of structural steel after thermo-mechanical treatment have produced differing opinions and even contradictory results during the past six years. This was because the steel used in the experiments was not of uniform composition and was subjected to differing treatments. A series of experimental tests were carried out recently by the Research Institute of the Klement Gotwald Iron Works in order to examine the effect of carbon content on the properties of structural Cr-Ni-Mo steel after thermo-mechanical treatment, and to attempt a more generally valid evaluation of the effect examined. Potak's study (Potak Ya. M., Orzhekhovskiy Yu. F., Pevzner L. M., Roshchina I. N., Yermakov, V. N., MiTOM 1961, 5, 2.) was used as a basis for the experiment. All rolling operations were

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performed in the Foundry Research Institute (VUS) in Bratislava. The results of the experiment have shown that: (1)The presence of carbon is necessary for significant increase in strength, the optimum value being 0.52% C. (2)For higher carbon content (0.4 to 0.52 %), the strength and plastic properties are higher after thermo-mechanical treatment than after conventional treatment. The strength and plastic properties also were shown to be in full agreement with the character of the fracture surfaces investigated in tensile tests. On the basis of experimental results, the author presents a concept of the influence and the so-called dynamic effects of martensite plates on grain boundaries of initial austenite. In steel with a higher carbon content, it was possible to obtain higher values of plasticity or strength after thermo-mechanical treatment by limiting the dynamic effects of martensite plates. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, and 2 tables. [JKP]

SUB CODE: 11/3/SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 018/ SOV REF: 002/

Card 2/2 BLG

GYTSU, F.I., zasluzhennyy vrach Moldavskoy SSR (Bel'tsy)

Eye injuries in Beltsy and surrounding districts. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.6:7-9 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(BELTSY--EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

GYTSU, F. I.

Causes of blindness in children as revealed by data from a study of the republic School for the Blind in Bel'tsy. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.2:39-40 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz I gorodskoy bol'nitsy g. Bel'tsy (glavnyy vrach L. Ya. Marmor).

(CHILDREN, BLIND)

GYUBBENET, Ye.R.

Temperature and light limits of photosynthesis in Laminaria digitata. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 8 no.5:51-57 '49. (MLRA 9:10)

(Photosynthesis) (Algae)

Gyubbenet, E.R.

Daily dynamics of content of chlorophyll in potato leaves. E. R. Gyubbenet and N. V. Bazhanova (P. F. Lesgaft State Inst. Nat. Sci., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 105, 586–7(1955).—The max. level of chlorophyll in potato leaf is found during mid-day and the min. at early morning hrs.; the difference reaches 21–53%. G. M. K.

KATANSKAYA, V.M.; TIKHOVSKAYA, Z.P.; KISELEV, I.A.; GYURDJINET, Ye.R.; KALININA, A.V.

"Hydrobotany" [in German], vol.1: Conservation of energy, by Fr.Gessner. Reviewed by V.M.Katanskaia and others. Bot.zhur.42 no.1:119-127 Ja '57.
(Marine flora) (Fresh-water flora) (Botany--Ecology)
(Gessner, Fr.)

GYUBSHMANN, K., FRAGNER, P.

Treatment of dermatomycoses with griseofulvin. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.8:20-22 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz II dermato-venerologicheskoy kliniki Karlova universiteta (dir. - prof. doktor K. Gyubshmann). Oblastnaya epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Oblastnogo natsional'nogo komiteta Prag (dir. - doktor L. Gofta).

(GRISEOFULVIN) (DERMATOMUCOSIS)

LANTRATOVA, A.S., dotsent; GYUBIYEVA, V.F.

Use of heteroauxin in growing the Siberian larch. Uch. zap. Petrozav. gos. un. 12 no.3:43-46 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra botaniki i fiziologii rasteniy Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni O.V. Kuusinena.

GYUDI, Sandor

Didactic problems of circular movements. Fiz Szemle 8 no.2: 60-63 F'58

1. "Garay Janos" gimnazium, Szekszard.

15-57-7-10004

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 184 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Konovalov, I. M., Gyul', A. K.

TITLE: Water Saturation on Sliding Slopes (Obvodnennost' opolznevykh sklonov --In Azerbaydzhan)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN AzSSR, 1956, Vol 12, Nr 9, pp 675-681

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the classification of landslide movements, devised by the Institute of Hydrogeology (S. K. Abramov, N. V. Glazov, and others, Protivoopolznevyye sooruzheniya. Stroyizdat Narkomstroya, 1940. (Landslide-Preventing Structures. Structural Publications of the People's Commissariat for Construction)) and concluded that is was schematic and formal and did not reflect at all exactly the processes of landslide movements. A new systematic outline of landslides is given, based on the principle

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Water Saturation on Sliding Slopes (Cont.)

of water saturation, as exemplified in the northern part of the southeastern Caucasus and the Apsheron Peninsula. The following are the basic factors used in the classification: 1) depth of occurrence of the aquifer; 2) hydrostatic head in the aquifer within the area of the slope; 3) persistence of the aquifer, 4) hydrochemical type and degree of mineralization of the water seeping through the sliding slope; 5) lithic character of the rocks containing the subsurface water and of the surface on which the sliding occurs; and 6) sources of the water seeping through the sliding slopes.

Card 2/2

V. S. Kovalevskiy

GYUL', A.K.

On the confining of ancient landslides to the marine terraces of the Apsheron Peninsula. Uch.zap.AGU.Geol.-geog.ser. no.3:43-54 no.3:43-54 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Landslides)

GYUL', A. K.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Lithology and physico-mechanical properties of clays of the Apsheronskiy stage of the Apsheronskiy Peninsula." Baku, 1961. 14 pp; (Committee of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education of the Council of Ministers Azerbaydzhan SSR, Azer Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 224)

GYUL', A.K.

Physicomechanical properties of clays of the Apsheron stage (as in the Apsheron Peninsula). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no. 2:119-124 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh.F. Mekhtiyevym.
(Apsheron Peninsula--Clay)

GYUL', A.K.

Compression resistance of clays in the Apsheron stage of the Apsheron Peninsula. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk i nefti no.3:39-45 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Clay)

GYUL', A.K.

Granulometric composition of Apsheron stage clays in connection with their physicomechanical properties. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.5:17-19 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR Sh.F. Mekhtiyevym.

GYUL', A.K.

Comparative characteristics from the viewpoint of engineering geology of the Apsheronian stage clays in the Apsheron Peninsula. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no.3:47-48 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azer SSR Sh.F.Mekhtiyevym.

GYUL', S.K.

Some characteristics of the change in the physicomechanical properties of Apsheronian clays on the Apsheron Peninsula. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no. 6-45 47 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR Sh.F.Mekhtiyevym.

ASHUMOV, G.G.; NASIROV, A.B.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; GYUL', E.K.; MAMEDOV, F.A.

Hydrocarbon composition of gasoline fractions obtained from Karadag waxy crudes (Puta. Supra-Kirmaki sand series). Azerb. khim. zhur. no.1:23-29 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

124-57-1-563

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gyul', K.K.

TITLE: Ocean Waves (Morskoye volneniye)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-ta, 1955, Nr 1, pp 53-66

ABSTRACT: An analysis of data from more than 6600 observations of wave elements in coastal regions has led the author to the conclusion that empirical formulas for the calculation of wave elements cannot be universally applicable to all areas and all circumstances. The existing conversion scale from wind velocity to wind force (Beaufort number) and thence to a corresponding wave intensity scale, according to the author, does not correspond to any actual relationship between the wind and the waviness in a coastal zone. Various data on the relationship between the wave parameters and the wind velocity are adduced. It is found that the ratio between the stationary wave velocity c and the wind velocity V is 0.25-0.5. The paper contains a number of unfounded assertions and vague statements.

P.L.

Card 1/1 1. Water waves--Data analysis

GYUL', K.K.

~~Gyul, G.K.~~

Morphology of the southwestern cost of the Caspian and tectonic movements of the present [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Uch.zap.AGU no.2:33-38 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Caspian Sea region--Earth movements)

GYUL', K.K.; ZHIRNOV, V.M.

Some characteristic features of contemporary oceanographic research. Uch. zap. AGU no.5:21-30 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Oceanographic research)

GYUL', K.K.

Scientific session of the S.M.Kirov State University of Azerbaijan dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the M.V.Lomonosov State University in Moscow. Uch.zap. AGU no.8:95-103 '55. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Prorektor po nauchnoy rabote Azgosuniversiteta imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Azerbaijan State University) (Moscow University)

GYUL', K.K., professor, redaktor; PEVZNER, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methods of studying the hydrometeorological system and the control of the water surface of oil fields in the Caspian Sea; transactions of the scientific conference of the S.M.Kirov Azerbaijani State University, of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of the Azerbaijani S.S.R., and the Baku section of the Aral-Caspian Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., June 16-23, 1956] Puti izucheniia gidrometeorologicheskogo rezima i osvoeniia akvatorii neftianykh promyslov Kaspiiskogo moria; trudy nauchnoi konferentsii Azerbaidzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. S.M.Kirova, Ministerstva neftianoi promyshlennosti Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR i Bakinskoi sektsii Aralo-Kaspiiskoi komissii AN SSSR, 16-23 iiunia 1955 g. Baku, Izd-vo Azerbaidzhanskogo univ., 1956. 105 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Baku. Azerbaidzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Caspian Sea--Oil fields)

GYUL', Kagum Kyazy i ogly, professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk; SULEY-MANOV, D.M., professor, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva

[The Caspian Sea] Kaspiiskoe more. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neft. i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1956. 324 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Caspian Sea)

GYUL', Kasum Kyazim ogly, prof.; PROSHYANTS, Grigoriy Gagigovich; KHURSIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; YAKUBOVSKIY, G.I., red.; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., red.izd-va

[Handbook for shiphandlers in the Caspian Sea] Spravochnik dlia sudovoditelia Kaspiiskogo moria. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo neft. i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 707 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Caspian Sea--Navigation)

GYUL', Kasum Kyazim ogly; ZARANKIN, V.M., red.; DIZHUR, I.M., red. izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Caspian region guide-book] Putevoditel' po Kaspiiu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 154 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Caspian Sea region--Guide books)

GYUL', Kasum Kyazim ogly, prof., doktor geograf.nauk; APOLLOV, B.A., prof., red.; STRELKOVA, N.A., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[The Caspian Sea problem; based on a public lecture delivered in Baku] Problema Kaspiia; po materialam publichnoi lektsii, prochitannoi v Baku. Pod red. B.A.Apollova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiia, no.19) (MIRA 12:10)

(Caspian Sea)

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.; KASHKAY, M.A., akademik, red.

[Physical geography of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Fizicheskaia geografiia Dagestanskoi ASSR. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 248 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Daghestan--Physical geography)

GYUL', K.K.; ZHILO, P.V.; GUSEYNOV, A.G.

Effect of the Caspian Sea level fluctuations on the shipping in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.4:127-133 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Caspian Sea--Hydrography)

GYUL', K.K.

Articles on a "unique gulf". Uch.zap.AGU.Geol.-geog.ser. no.5:147-57 '59. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kara-Bogaz-Gol--Salinity)

GYUL', K.K.

Effect of the lowering level of the Caspian Sea on the shore area of Azerbaijan in connection with problems in petroleum industry. Trudy Okean. kom. 5:300-304 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum in submerged lands)

GYUL', Kasum Kyazim ogly

GYUL', K.K., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; ALIYEV, G.B., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; ZAVRIYEV, V.G., doktor geogr.nauk, red.; RUSTAMOV, S.G., doktor geogr.nauk, red.; SHIKHLINSKIY, E.M., kand.geogr.nauk, red.; BAGDATLISHVILI, D., red. izd-va; ISMAYLOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Proceedings of the Geographical Society of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.] Trudy Geograficheskogo obshchestva Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR. Baku, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1960. 365 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR.
(Azerbaijan—Physical geography)

GYUL', K.K.

Conference on the Caspian Sea problem. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:139-141 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Caspian Sea)

GYUL', K.K.

History of geographical studies of the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijani. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.2:89-97 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Caspian Sea--Geography)

GYUL', K.K.; ZAVRIYEV, V.G.; KOSAREV, A.N.

Hydrological conditions at the mouth of the Kura River during August and September 1958. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.5: Geog. 15 no. 5:61-66 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra okeanologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Kura River--Hydrology)

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.N.; TERTEROV, A.A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BABAYEV, A.D.; KONDRASHOV, V.D.;
PAZUKHIN, P.N., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Rivers of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.]Reki Dagestanskoi ASSR.
[By] K.K.Giul' i dr. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Daghestan—Rivers)

GYUL', K.K.

Some results of research coordination in the Caspian Sea. Biul. Okean kom. no.8:10-11 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Caspian Sea--Oceanographic research)

ABDULLAYEV, I.K., red.; GYUL', K.K., red.; IBRAGIMOV, A.I., red.; KASHKAY, M.A., red.; MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G., red.[deceased]; MEKHTIYEV, Sh.F., red.

[Atlas of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic] Atlas Azerbaidzhanskoi Sovetskoi Sotsialisticheskoi Respubliki. Baku, Glav. upr. geodez. i kartografii Gos.geol. kom-ta SSSR, 1963. 213 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Institut geografii.

APOLLOV, B.A., red.; GYUL', K.K., red.; ZAVRIYEV, V.G., red.; BAGDATLISHVILI, D., red. izd-va; IBRAGIMOV, M., tekhn. red.

[Materials from the All-Union Conference on the Problem of the Caspian Sea] Materialy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po problme Kaspiiskogo moria. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1963. 381 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme Kaspiyskogo morya, Moscow, 1960. 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Apollov).

(Caspian Sea)

H/014/60/000/009/001/002
E190/E580

AUTHOR: Gyula, Emöd

TITLE: The Influence of Heat-Treatment and of Alloying Elements on the Strength and Corrosion of Al-Mg-Zn Alloys with 8-9% Mg+Zn Content

PERIODICAL: Kohászati Lapok, 1960, No.9, pp.385-389.

TEXT: The paper is part of a "Candidate" thesis. The work aimed at establishing the effect of alloying elements on the plastic deformation, heat treatment, strength, electrical conductivity and corrosion resistance of Al-Mg-Zn alloys with 8-9% total Mg and Zn content. Previous work is summarized with reference to Varley, Day and Sandorek (Ref.9).

Experimental. 99.5% Al, electrolytic Zn and 99.9% Mg were melted in an electric resistance furnace, under a flux composed of 36% $MgCl_2$, 20% CaF_2, 34% KCl and 10% NaCl, to give alloys of the following nominal composition: 1) Al-6%Mg-2%Zn; 2) Al-5.5%Mg-3%Zn; 3) Al-3%Mg-5%Zn; 4) Al-2.5%Mg-7%Zn; 5) Al-1%Mg-8%Zn. The actual composition of the 80 mm dia., 120 mm long chill-cast blocks is shown in Table 2 and, by numbered rings, in the Al-Mg-Zn equilibrium diagram of Fig.1. The blocks were scalped to 70 mm dia.:

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The Influence of Heat-Treatment and of Alloying Elements on the Strength and Corrosion of Al-Mg-Zn Alloys with 8-9% Mg+Zn Content

homogenized at 450°C for 12 hours and extruded into 8 x 24 mm rods on the 250 ton press of the Fémipari Kutató Intézet (Non-Ferrous Metals Research Institute). Temperature, speed and force in extrusion are given in Table 3. Values obtained on material pre-heated at 400°C for 3 hours, followed by 450°C for 2 hours, are shown in Table 4. Extrusion pressures measured on some other alloys (Ref.4) are included in Table 5 and Fig.3 for purposes of comparison. The extruded rods were cold rolled to 2.5 mm thickness annealed at 320°C for 2 hours, cooled in the furnace and cold rolled to 1 mm (60% cold work). The effect of intermediate heat treatment was studied on rods rolled to 3 mm, then quenched from 400°C in water and cold rolled to 1 mm (67% cold work). Vickers hardness was measured on specimens homogenized at 200, 300, 400, 420, 450, 480°C for 1/2, 1 and 2 hours, and aged at 20°C for 3, 5, and 10 days or at 100 and 130°C for 4, 16 and 48 hours. Tensile test specimens were homogenized at 420 and 480°C for 1 hour and aged at 20°C for 10 days or at 100°C for 48 hours. Electrical conductivity was measured on homogenized and aged material, and

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The Influence of Heat-Treatment and of Alloying Elements on the Strength and Corrosion of Al-Mg-Zn Alloys with 8-9% Mg+Zn Content

corrosion resistance of similarly treated tensile test pieces tested in a 3% NaCl, 0.1% H_2O_2 aqueous solution for 31 days (stirring test).

Experimental Results. The alloy No.1 exhibited the highest, alloys Nos.4 and 5 the lowest resistance to deformation both in cold and hot working (see Tables 3 and 4 and Fig.3). This is explained by the more severe lattice distortion caused by Mg atoms. In order to compare behaviour in heat-treatment systematically, the $MgZn_2$ content of the five alloys was calculated (Table 6); alloy No 4 is close to the α_4-$MgZn_2$ quasi-binary section, whilst Nos. 1 2 and 3 contain excess Mg, No.5 excess Zn. The results of solution treatment on Vickers hardness are summarized in Fig.4 (Heng. kem. = as rolled). Heating at 200°C for 1 hour released stresses and hardness dropped; the drop was bigger at 300°C and the effect of solution treatment became evident at 400°C and above only. The behaviour of the Mg-rich alloys Nos. 1 and 2 (Figs.5-8) suggests that Zn hinders the dissolution of Mg. For this reason these alloys

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E190/E580

The Influence of Heat-Treatment and of Alloying Elements on the Strength and Corrosion of Al-Mg-Zn Alloys with 8-9% Mg+Zn Content

harden less in solution treatment than alloys Nos. 3, 4 and 5, all of which contain more Zn. To be concluded.
There are 7 figures and 6 tables.

Card 4/4

GYULA, Jeszenszky, dr.

Experience with preventive gynecological anti-cancer examinations conducted in the village Lorinc in 1953-1960. Nepegeszsegugy 42 no.10:311 O '61.

1. Lorinci (Heves megye) korzeti orvosa.
(GENITALIA FEMALE neopl)

L 47528-66
ACC NR: AT6035007 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/047/002/0199/0209

AUTHOR: Hankovszky, Olga H.--Khankovski, O. Kh. (Doctor), Hideg, Kalman--Khideg, K. and Mehes, Gyula--Mekhesh, D. (Professor; Doctor) of the Institute for Pharmacology at the University Medical School in Pecs.

"Allylphenol and Prophenylphenol Derivatives"

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2, 1966, pp 199-209.

Abstract: [English article] The synthesis and properties of 2-methoxy-4-propenyl-2'-morpholinoethoxybenzene, 2-methoxy-4-propenyl-2'-morpholinoethoxybenzene monoethiodide, 2-methoxy-4-propenylphenoxyacetylpiperidine, 2-methoxy-4-propenylphenoxyacetyl(N-)N'-methyl)piperazine, 2-methoxy-4-propenyl-β-piperidinoethoxybenzene, 2'-(3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)-isopropylmorpholine, 2-methoxy-4-allyl-6-pyrrolidinomethylphenol, and 2-methoxy-4-allyl-6-(-N-)-2'-phthalimidoethyl(-piperazinomethyl)-phenol were described. The authors thank Miss T. Huszar and Mrs. M. Ott for the microanalysis and for the technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. /JPRS: 36,002/

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, nonmetallic organic derivative, phenol

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08 Mar 65 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 mjs

1369. GYULA S. and ISTVAN K. * Adatok a gyermekkori acut diffus glomerulonephritis prognosisának kérdéséhez. Data to the problem of the prognosis of acute diffuse glomerulonephritis in childhood ORV. HETIL. 1955, 96/24 (645-649) Tables 4

Out of 164 patients 81 were examined 3-6 yr. after the onset of the disease. In 58 of them no sign of the previous illness was found. Albuminuria in 4, haematuria in 5 and elevation of the blood pressure in 3 patients were present. In 1 patient a chronic nephritis had developed.

Molnár - Budapest

GYULA, T.

Measurement of the velocity of propagation of sound in water and NaCl solution. Tamás Gyula. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat*. 7, 201–6(1959).—The propagation of very short sound waves was measured by an optical method, on the basis of the observation that light is deflected on sound waves in liquids. In water, the velocity increases with temp. and reaches a max. at 74°. The adiabatic compression shows a min. at 60–62°. The variation of compressibility with temp. is explained by the assocn. of water mols. Curves, velocity against temp., are parallel for NaCl concns. of 1 to 20%, and have a max. at 60–70°. The max. is shifted toward lower temp. with increasing concn., thus dissolved ions affect the water structure in the same way as does temp. E. K[illegible]

GYULAI, Alajos, okl. gepeszmernok

Problems of industrial waste water economy and boiler feed make-up. Ipari energia 2 no.8/9:192-197 Ag-S '61.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

GYULAI, Alajos, okl.gepeszmernok; VEGYIMUVEKET Tervezo Vallalat

Safety equipments and their control at gas firing machinery.
Ipari Energiagazdalkodas 2 no.11:256-259 N '61.

GYULAI, Alajos, okleveles gepeszmernok

Dimensioning and economical designing of fuel oil burning installations. Ipari energia 4 no.3:49-54 Mr '63.

1. Vegyimuvoket Tervezo Vallalat.

GYULAI, Alajos

Oil-fired industrial boilers. Ipari energia 4 no. 7: 152-155 Jl '63.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

S/081/62/000/019/052/053
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Gyulai, Béla, Gaál, Antal

TITLE: Manufacturing process for glue based on synthetic carbamide resin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 581, abstract 19P477 (Hungarian patent 147940, December 30, 1960)

TEXT: A continuous process is patented for making synthetic resin from urea (I) and formaldehyde (II), by condensation at a temperature of > 95°C and by continuous introduction into the reaction vessel which is subdivided into zones communicating through apertures. The bottom part of the reaction vessel is provided with a jacket and a thermometer. II is introduced from below and I is added as aqueous solution at certain zones of the flow of II; causing the pH of the reaction mixture to rise from 3.5-5.0 to 6.2-7.0. The final molar I-to-II ratio is between 1 : 10 and 1 : 2. The condensation product is evaporated continuously at atmospheric pressure and afterwards kept at 90°C for some hours. Example: 423 ml/min (2.6 moles) of a 36% solution of II with pH 3.5 is introduced into a 22.5 l reaction vessel

Card 1/2

Manufacturing process for glue ...

(cubic content 22.5 l). 50% solution of I with pH 10 (adjusted by adding KOH) is added at 95 - 100°C at 5 points, totalling 222.5 ml/min (1 mole). The reaction mixture is left for 35 min in the reactor at a pH of 6.8; subsequently it is led into the evaporator heated with high-pressure steam and then, as a foam, into the separator. The steam enters a cooler. The condensate contains 6-9% of II. From the separator the 75% solution of resin passes through a cooler where it is cooled to 95°C; before entering a heat-insulated vessel where it is kept for 5 hrs. The solution of the final resin is drawn off continuously. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BACH, I.; SZMUK, I.; GYULAI, E.; VIRANYI, A.

Investigation of the pituitary and adrenal gland system in experimental fever; new method for eosinophil cell count. Orv. hetil., Budap. 93 no.35:1117-1125 2 Sep 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Internal Department (Head Physician — Prof. Dr. Imre Bach) and Laboratory (Head Physician -- Dr. Imre Szmuk), Peterfy Sandor-utcai Metropolitan Hospital, Budapest.

GYULAI, E.; SZANTO, L.

The role of ACTH in the pre-operative preparation of hyperthyroidism; neuroendocrine relations between thyroid function and the hypophysio-adrenal system. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 49:1392-1396 7 Dec 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. National Rheumatism and Baths Institute (Director -- Dr. Denes Dubovitz), Second Internal Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Laszlo).

SZANTO, Laszlo; FARKAS, Karoly; Gyulai, Erno

Sjoegren syndrome. Orv hetil 95 no.15:413-416 Ap '54. (KRAL 3:8)

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr.) II. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) es Prosectura-janak (foorvos: Farkas Karoly dr.) kozlemenye.
(SJOEGREN SYNDROME
*pathogen. & ther.)

DANYI, Mihaly, dr.; FULOP, Jozsef, dr.; GYULAI, Erno, dr.; SCHULHOF, Odon, dr.; Szanto, Laszlo, dr.

Spontaneous symmetrical fractures; Milkman's syndrome. Orv hetil 95 no.18:482-486 My '54. (KRAL 3:8)

1. Az Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet es a Balneologiai Kutato Inteset (igazgato-foorvos: Dubovitz Denes dr., tudomanyos vezeto Schulhof Odon dr.) II. sz. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) Reuma Osztalyanak (foorvos: Schulhof Odon dr.) B-reuma Osztalyanak (foorvos: Danyi Mihaly dr.) kozlemenye.
(BONES, dis.
*Milkman's synd.)

SZANTO, Laszlo, dr.; GYULAI, Erno, dr.

Rheumatic pneumonia. Orv. hetil. 96 no.9:235-239 27 Feb 55.

1. Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr.) II. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.
(PNEUMONIA, etiology and pathogenesis, rheum.)
(RHEUMATISM, complications,
pneumonia)

FARKAS, Karoly, dr.; GYULAI, Erno, dr.; SZANTO, Laszlo, dr.

Non-specific thyroiditis. Magy. belorv. arch. 9 no.3:65-72 June 56.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igaz.: Dubovits, Denes, dr.) II. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto, Laszlo, dr.) es Uzsoki utcai Korhaz (igaz.: Farkas, Karoly, dr.) kozl.
(THYROIDITIS
non-specific, incidence & pathol. (Hun))

GYULAI, Erno, dr.,; KATONA, Maria, dr.

Applications of intra-arterial transfusion in non-surgical cases. Orv. hetil. 97 no.6:165-166 5 Feb 56.

1. Az Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr.) II. sz. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) kozl.

(DIABETES, MELLITUS
coma, with shock, ther., intra-arterial blood transfusion (Hun))
(SHOCK
in diabetic coma, ther., intra-arterial blood transfusion (Hun))
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION
intra-arterial, in shock in diabetic coma (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 59

5757. PRE-OPERATIVE PREPARATION OF HYPERTHYROIDAL PATIENTS WITH THYROSTATIC DRUGS - Hyperthyreoticusok mutéti előkészítése thyreostaticus szerek igénybevételével - Gyulai E. and Lovász L. Országos Reuma- és Fürdőügyi Int. II. sz. Belosztál. és Sebészeti Osztál. Közl. - ORV. HETIL. 1958, 99/40 (1373-1379)

A comparison is made between 100 hyperthyroidal patients who had been operated on after preparation with iodine only, and patients who had been given thyrostatics preoperatively. Judging by experience in 401 cases using the latter method, significant decreases are produced by thyrostatic treatment both in mortality (6% to 2.2%) and in the number of crises (14% to 6.7%). There was no mortality in 249 operations during the past 4 yr. and crises were observed in only 1.6%. The average period of preparation was 59.4 (28 to 191) days. With this length of preparation, the authors' material presented no crises. The disadvantages in the application of thyrostatics, which are toxic side effects (only 2% in the authors' material) and the protracted preparation, carry no weight when compared to the danger inherent in forced pre-treatment with iodine only. Appropriate combination with iodine can be used to see to it that the condition of the goitre does not increase the technical difficulties for the surgeon.

SZANTO, Laszlo, dr.; FORGACS, Peter, dr.; LIGETINE, Revicsky Alice, dr.; VEKERDY, Laszlo, dr.; GYULAI, Erno, dr.

Study of antithyroid drugs by radioactive-paper chromatographic methods. Orv. hetil. 101 no.13:444-448 27 Mr '60.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet, II. Belosztaly, Orszagos Balneologiai Kutato Intezet.
(IODINE radioactive)
(THYROID ANTAGONISTS pharmacol.)

SZANTO, Laszlo, dr.; GYULAI, Erno, dr.; STURM, Jozsef, dr.

Death caused by myxedema. Orv.hetil. 101 no.42:1487-1489 16 O '60.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet, II, Belosztaly.
(MYXEDEMA case reports)

SZANTO, Laszlo; GYULAI, Erno

Neurological involvements in myxedema crisis (coma). Magy belorv. arch. 14 no.2:71-75 My '61.

(MYXEDEMA compl) (NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

SZANTO LASZLO, L.; REVICZKY, Alice; GYULAI, Erno; GORGENYI, Frigyes

Chronological formulation of the effect of thyroid antagonists. (Studies on the therapeutic mechanism of I-131). Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:165-173 Ap '62.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Budapest.

(IODINE radioactive)
(THYROID ANTAGONISTS pharmacol)

SZANTO, Laszlo, dr.; GORGENYI Frigyes, dr.; GYULAI, Erno, dr.

ACTH-loading studies in hyperthyroidism. Magy. belorv. arch. 16 no.1:22-26 Mr '63.

1. Orszagos Reuma- es Furdougyi Intezet II. Belosztaly.
(CORTICOTROPIN) (HYDROCORTISONE) (HYPERTHYROIDISM)
(ADRENAL CORTEX FUNCTION TESTS) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

HUNGARY

GYULAI, Erno, Dr, KATONA, Maria, Dr; National Institute of Rheumatism and Balneology, II. Medical Department (Orszagos Reuma- es Furdougyi Intezet, II. Belosztaly).

"Potassium Perchlorate in the Treatment of Hyperthyreosis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 22, 2 June 63, pages 1028-1033.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors report the results of perchlorate treatment on 86 hyperthyreotic patients. The cessation of symptoms and increase of body weight were noticed after an average treatment of 3.3 weeks. Previous treatment with iodide compounds delays the effect of the perchlorate. Combined treatment with iodide is strongly contraindicated. Perchlorate was used effectively in the preparation for surgery although its relative merits to the combined use of organic thyreostatica and iodide were not evaluated because of the insufficient number of cases. The prolonged success of this conservative treatment is discussed. Clinical signs of a resulting increase of TSH secretion were hardly noticed. Increase in the size of the goiter is rare, increase of the exophthalmus even more so. Transitory symptomatic relapse was noticed in 7 per cent of the cases.

1/2

GYULAI, Erno, dr.

Experimental data on the problem of treating hyperthyroidism with ACTH and glycocorticoids. Orv. hetil. 106 no.45:2119-2122 7 N '65.

1. Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet (Igazgato foorvos: Farkas, Karoly, dr.).

HUNGARY

GYULAI, Erno, Dr, NYARADY, Gyorgy, Dr; Capital City Council, Uzsoki Street Hospital, III. Medical Ward (Fovarosi Tanacs Uzsoki Utcai Korhaz, III. Belosztaly), Budapest, and State Sanitarium at Kekesteto (Kekestetoi Allami Gyogyintezet).

"The Evaluation of Thyroid Surgery Based on the Patient Material of the Sanitarium at Kekesteto."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 42, 16 Oct 66, pages 1969-1974.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The analysis of data of the patients at Kekesteto who underwent thyroid surgery is suited to gauge the nation-wide practice. Based on the study of 320 medical histories, it can be concluded that, in contrast to the up-to-date procedures used at certain departments, the average standards lag far behind the desirable ones with respect to the establishment of indications and surgical preparations in the case of hyper-function. The number of unnecessary operations is still large. In one-fourth of the cases, surgery is performed at a stage of hyperthyroidism still in existence. As a result, postoperative crises and pronounced postoperative reactions are still encountered with relative frequency. Drugs which inhibit thyroid function were seldom used in preoperative preparation, with the exception of iodide. The number of later disabilities is not negligible either. 12 Hungarian, 28 Western references.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617730006-1

Mortal duel of fishes, Elet tud 19 no.34:1592-1594 23 Ag '64.

GYULAI, F.

Evaluation of Hydraulic Energy Dissipators. ENERGETICA SI HIDROTEHNICA (Energetics and Hydrological Engineering) #2:81:Feb 55

GYULAI, F
TECHNOLOGY

Experimental research regarding the cavitation phenomenon in axial pumps. p.41

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Baza de Cercetari Stiintifice, Timisoara. STUDII SI CERCETARI STIINTIFICE. SERIA STIINTE TEHNICE. Timisoara. (Journal on technical sciences issued by the Scientific Research Base in Timisoara, Rumanian Academy.)

Vol. 4, no. 1/2, 1957

Monthly List of East European Acessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3 March 1959, Unclass.

GYULAI, F., and others

TECHNOLOGY

Influence of cavitation phenomenon on characteristic curves of centrifugal pumps. p. 71

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Baza de Cercetari Stiintifice, Timisoara. STUDII SI CERCETARI STIINTIFICE. SERIA STIINTE TEHNICE. Timisoara. (Journal on technical sciences issued by the Scientific Research Base in Timisoara, Rumanian Academy.)

Vol. 4, no. 1/2, 1957

Monthly List of East European Acessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3 March 1959, Unclass.

GYULAI,F.

"Paralleling converging lines during the enlargement." p. 41

KEP ES HANGTECHNIKA (Optikai es Kinotechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 5, No. 2, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

GYULAI, F.; ANTON, Viorica; ANGHEL, A.; DOBINDA, V., ing.; CIOCIRLAN, C.

Station for the experimental research on axial pumps. Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.1/2:153-161 Ja-Je '62.

1. Secretar stiintific al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari, Stiinte tehnice" - Timisoara - (for Dobinda).

GYULAI, F.; POTENCZ, I.; CIOCIRLAN, C.

Some optical and acoustic observations on the cavitation phenomenon in axial pumps. Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.1/2:37-42 Ja-Je '62.

GYULAI, F.

"Testing pneumatic and hydraulic machines" by A. Barglazan, I. Anton, V. Anton, I. Preda. Reviewed by F. Gyulai. Studii tehn Timisoara 7 no.3/4:359-360 Jl-D '60.

BARGLAZAN, Aurel, dr. ing. [deceased]; GYULAI, F.; ANGHEL, A.

Experimental research on the conduct of annular chamber in centrifugal pumps. Studii tehn Timisoara 7 no.3/4: Jl-D '60.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Barglazan).

GYULAI, F., mernok; POTENCZ, I., mernok; CIOCIRLAN, C., mernok; LAMBERG, Gyorgy [translator]

Testing cavitation characteristic curves on wing-blade pumps. Gep 16 no. 3:86-90 Mr '64.

1. Laboratory of Hydraulic Engineering, Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Timisoara (for Gyulai, Potencz, Ciocirlan).

GYULAI, Ferenc, dr.

Photography of decorations. Kep hang 11 no.2:62-3 of cover Ap '65.

SORA, Ion; VIORICA, Anton, conf. ing.; GYULAI, Francisc, conf.

Ventilation of closed asynchronous engines corresponding to the 0,6-100 kw power range. Electrotehnica 12 no.4:121-124 Ap '64.

1. Chief Planning Engineer, "Electromotor" Plant, Timisoara (for Sora). 2. Chair of Hydraulic Machines, Timisoara Polytechnic Institute (for Viorica, Gyulai).

GYULAI, Ferenc, dr.

Interesting machines for phototechnic processes. Musz elet 15 no.16:1 Ag '60. (EEAI 10:1)

(Photography)

GYULAI, Ferenc,dr.

Diaprojectors. Musz elet 16 no.8:1 Ap '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Projectors)

GYULAI, Ferenc, dr.

Removable magazine for Contarex and Contaflex cameras.
Kep hang 3 no.1:3 of cover Ja '62.

GYULAI, Ferenc, dr.

Bellows to the Exacta, Varex and Exa II cameras in case of close focusing. Kep hang 8 no.1:16 Ja '62.

GYULAI, Ferenc, dr.

AGFA REGISTRIER - CAMERA (AGFA registering camera).
Kep hang 8 no.1:18 Ja '62.