107/126-6-4 22/34

AUTHOR:

Gyr'yav, A.V.

TITIE:

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

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(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 The hysteresis loops were determined for both loading. 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 Gy = applied stress, and that the relative proportion of the transverse section of the specimen which at the given moment is deformed plastically, fn. is given by the formula  $f_n = G_v/\Pi$  (Equ.1) where  $\Pi$  is a new constant of the

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ारण । एक सर्वामा प्रकृतिमान कार्मावृक्षामा कार्यक्रिकामा केर्यक्रिया कार्यक्रिया है। इस उपमान क्रिकामा अस्ति ।

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metal - "modulus of micro-plasticity". From the expression 1/Π = fn/σy it can be seen that the value of 1/Π 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/cm². In the same work the following formulae were derived:

(i) Strain during loading, ε₀, express in terms of Π.

E - Young's modulus, and σ - the actual stress (Eq.3),

(ii) Strain during unloading, ε₀, expressed in terms of Π, σ, E and σ₁, - the maximum stress of the cycle (Eq.4)

(iii) The width of the hysteresis loop (Δε) at a given stress σ, expressed in terms of Π. Ε, σ and σ₁.

(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, μ₀, and the applied stress σ. The coefficient μ₀ can be considered as being determined by the coefficients of elastic and plastic transverse strain (μy and μη, respectively). A formula (Eq.8) is derived in which σ₀ is expressed in terms of μy, μη, m'ο, 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  $\mu_{\rm y}$  = 0.25 (Ref.11, 13) and  $\mu_{\rm n}$  = 0.5 (Ref.15), and by making some simplifying assumption this formula can be simplified to give  $\mu_0 = 0.25 (1 + f_n) (Eq.9)$ . 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  $(\vec{\mu_0})$  and unloading  $(\vec{\mu_0})$ are expressed in terms of o, or and n. (Eq.13 and 14). The validity of these formulas 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 μο of the chromium steel. It can be seen that the theoretical curve  $\mu_0 = f(\sigma)$  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  $\mu_0$  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 up 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 n is discussed. A general formula for N (Eq.15) is obtained by solving equation 13. With the aid of the experimental data a simplified formula | = 0.136 o is derived (Eq.16) and by

 $\mu_0 = 0.25$  solving Eq.16 relative to  $\mu_0$  simplified formulae for  $\mu_0$  and  $\mu_0$  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 Fo can be regarded as linear. Table 2 gives the values of T for normalised, plain carbon steels. Thermal treatment affects T to a considerable degree: Table 3 shows that for both the chromium steel (40 Kh) and plain carbon steel (40) the value of T 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 transwerse deformation during loading and unloading (E) and E l respectively) are expressed in terms of c c. E and [1] (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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Investigation of the Transverse Deformation of Carbon Steels

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 ( $\Delta \epsilon l$ ) is expressed in terms of E,  $\sigma_l$ ,  $\sigma$  and  $\eta$ . It is easy to show that the width of the hysteresis loop of longitudinal deformation is twice that of ( $\Delta \epsilon l$ ). 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 Makhanicheskiy Institut (Stalingrad

Mechanical Institute)

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

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617/30006-1			
GYSEL, -tt.		C - 2	
	7282. Passessian tables for counts connected. H. Gyest, (Mihrochem. mibrochem. Acta, 1962, BB, 30—37).—Tables [** Presentabilles organische Verbindungen **, Verlag Brithaumer, Rusel, 1961) are described which give % composition, to ±0.008 %, and sud. wt. to ±0.008 units, for org. compounds of the type CHON with C up to (0, O up to 13, and N up to 8. Compositions and mid. wt. of S and Br compounds can be calculated from the tabulated values for S- and Br-free compounds in which 20, is substituted by S, and 80, by 21r.		

GYSEVA, 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 5h)

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

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

GYSETHOV, 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

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-isəledovatel'skogo instituba gematologii i perelivaniya krovi.

tion than the appeal rates betrechmine with metablicate betrefted to be betreet betreet and the control of the

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.

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

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

L 22625-66 EWF(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWF(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 fact tradment.

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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L 22625-66 ACC NR: AP6008074 2 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. SUB CODE: 11/3/SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 018/ SOV REF: Card 2/2

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

Eye injuries in Beltsy and surrounding districts. Zdravockhrannenie 2 no.6:7-9 N-D '50. (MIRA 13:6)

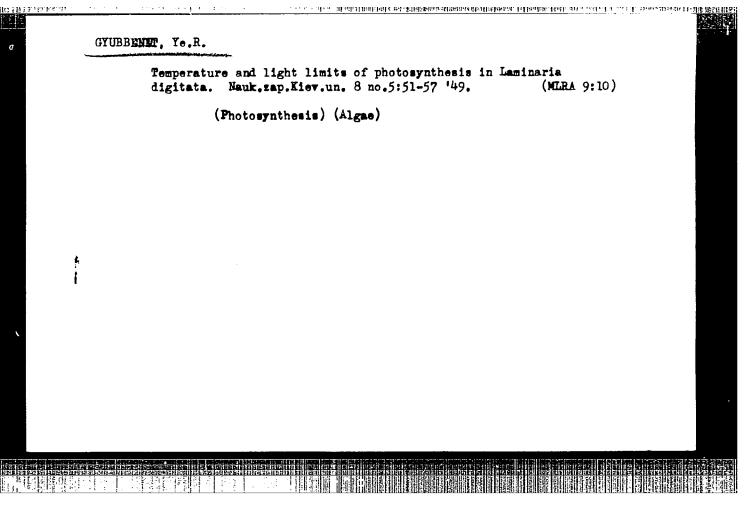
(BELTSY-EYE-DISEASES AND DEVECTS)

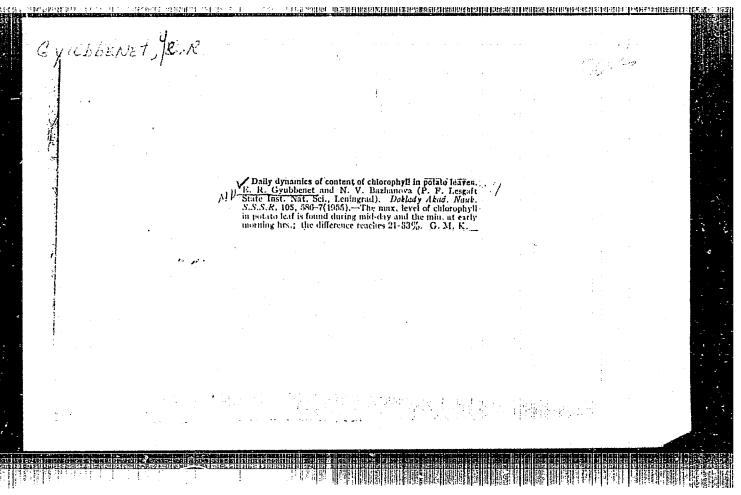
GYTSU, F. I.

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)





KATANSKAYA, V.M.; TIKHOVSKAYA, Z.P.; KISELEV, I.A.; GYUBBENET, 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)

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

(GRISEOFULVIN) (DERMATCHUCOSIS)

IANTRATEVA, A.S., dotsent; GYUBIYOVA, V.F.

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

1. Kafedra botaniki i fiziologii rasteniy Pe'rozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni O.V. Kuusinena.

GYUDI, Sandor

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

1. "Garay Janos" gimnazium, Szekszard.

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

15-57-7-10004

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,

p 184 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

**法法国过去的批准的现在式**出现的高温性的表现的变形的形式,但是是是一种的一种的一种。

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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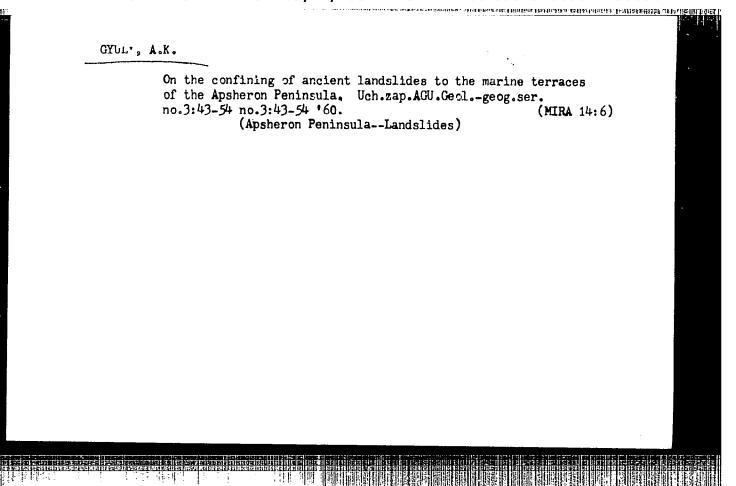
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Water Saturation on Sliding Slopes (Cont.)

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.

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V. S. Kevalevskiy



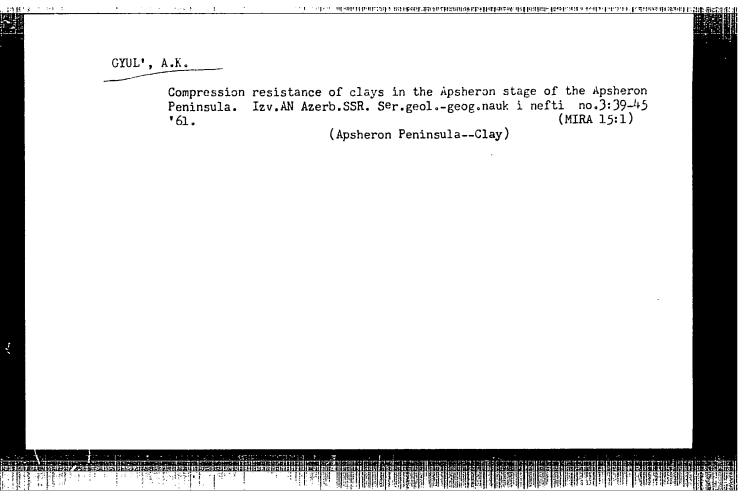
GYUL', A. K.

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 [MIRA 14:4)

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



GYUL¹, A.K.

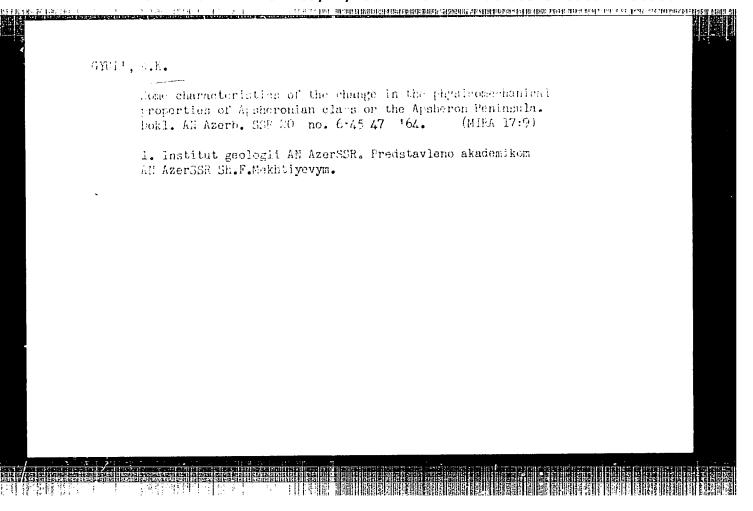
Granulometric composition of Apsheron stage clays in connection with their physicomechanical properties. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.5:17-19 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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.3:47-48 164. (MIRA 17:7)

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



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

Hydrocarbon cortosition 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

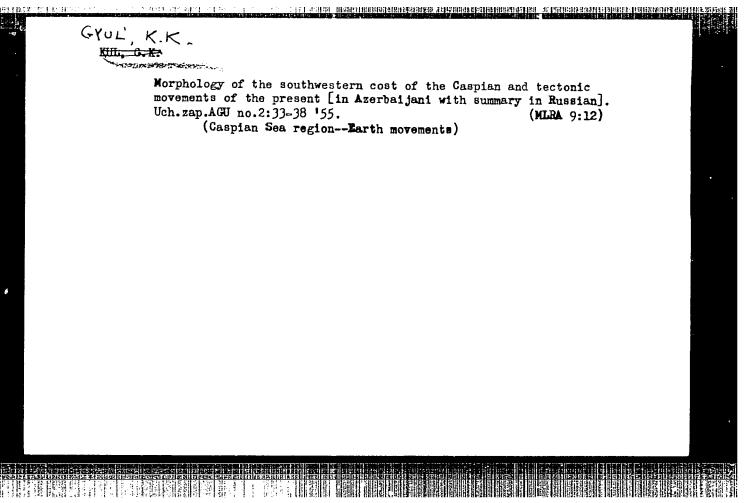
ABSTRACT: An analysis of data from more than 6600 observations of wave elements in coastal regions has led the author to the conclusion that empirical formulas for the calculation of wave elements cannot be universally applicable to all areas and all circumstances. The existing conversion scale from 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.; 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. sap. AGU no.8:95-103 '55. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Prorektor po nauchnoy rabote Asgosuniversiteta imeni S.M. Ki-rova.

(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 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)

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GYUL', Kasum Kyazy i ogly, professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk; SULRY-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-te'chn. lit-ry. 1956. 324 p. (MLRA 10:4) (Caspian Sea)

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

GYUI. Kasum Kyazim ogly, prof.; PROSHYANTS, Grigoriy Gagigovich; KHURSIN, teonid Aleksandrovich; YAKUBOVSKIY, G.I., red.; SHTEYRGEL, 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) Futevoditel' po Kaspiiu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morakoi transport," 1959. 154 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Caspian Sea region--Guide books)

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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)

(Caspian Sea)

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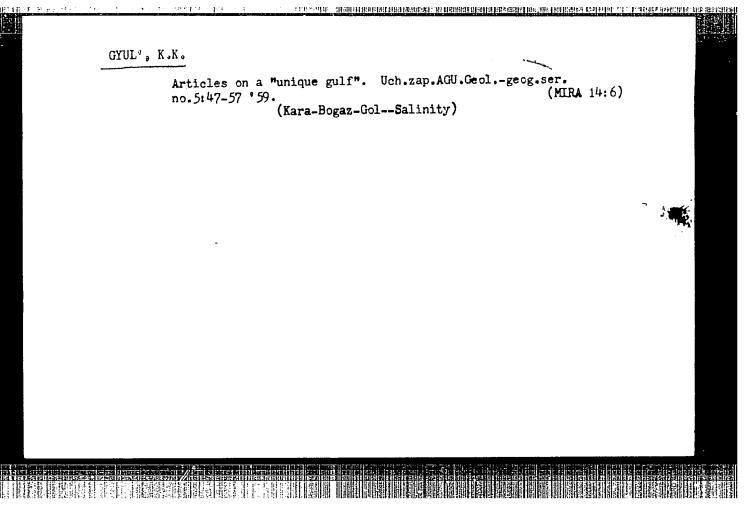
GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.M.; TERTEROV, A.A.; KASHKAY, M.A., akademik, red.

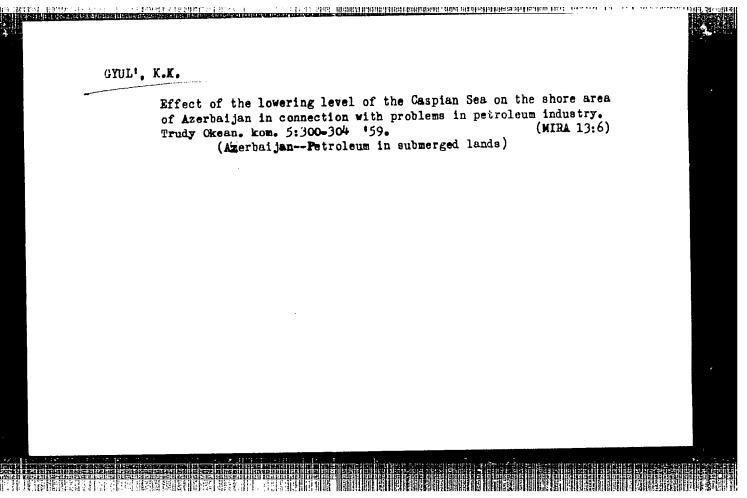
[Physical geography of the Daghesten A.S.S.R.] Fizicheskais geografiia Dagestanskoi ASSR. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 248 p. (MIRA 13:2) (Daghestan--Physical geography)

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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., 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.; BAGDAT-LISHVILI, 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. All SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:139-141 N-D '60.

(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)

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

Hydrological conditions at the mouth of the Kura River

during \*ugust and September 1958. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.5: Geog. 15 no. 5:61-66 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

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

GYUL', K.K., prof.; VLASOVA, S.V.; KISIN, I.R.; TERTEROV, A.A.;

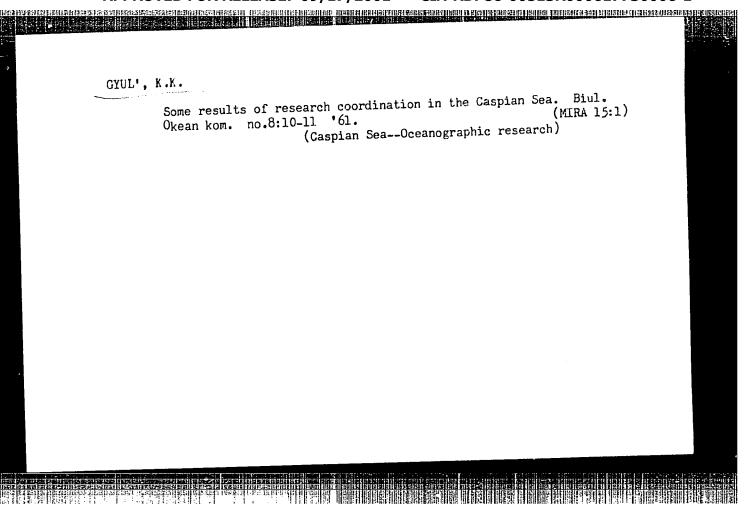
Prinimali uchastive: BABAYEV, A.D.; KOHDRASHOV, V.D.;

PAZUKHIN, P.N., red.; KHASIN, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Rivers of the Daghestan A.S.S.R.] Rieki Dagestanskoi ASSR.

[By] K.K.Giul' i dr. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izdvo, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Daghestan—Rivers)



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.

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

APOLIOV, B.A., red.; GYUL! K.K., red.; ZAVRIYEV, V.C., red.;
BAGDATLISHVILI, D., red. izd-va; IBRAGIMOV, M., tekhn. red.

[Materials from the All-Union Conference on the Problem of the Caspian Sea] Materialy Veseoiuznego soveshchaniia po probleme 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)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617730006-1 CHERRISTERS AND A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

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 n

Alloys with 8-9% Mg+Zn Content

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

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<sub>2</sub>, 20% CaF<sub>2</sub>, 34% KCl and 10% NaCl, to give alloys of the following nominal composition: 1) A1-6%Mg-2%Zn; 2) A1-5.5%Mg-3%Zn, 3) Al-3%Mg-5%Zn, 4) Al-2.5%Mg-7%Zn, 5) Al-1%Mg-8%Zn. 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 diagram Card 1/4

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

**医电线电子用 机进程设置 经实际的 计交通线 经通过股份 电影 医性性病 医乳球性皮肤** 

# CIA-RDP86-00513R000617730006-1

H/014/60/000/009/001/002 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 homogenized at  $450\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  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 preheated at 400°C for 3 hours, followed by 450°C for 2 hours, are 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 (57% 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 Card 2/4

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H/014/60/000/009/001/002 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 corresion 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 Nost 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 content of the five alloys was calculated (Table 6); alloy No 4 is close to the  $\alpha_4\text{-MgZn}_2$  quasi-binary section, whilst Nos. 1 2 and The results of solution 3 contain excess Mg, No.5 excess Zn. 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 Card 3/4

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

Experience with preventive gynecological anti-cancer examinations conducted in the village Lorinc in 1953-1960. Nepegearsegugy 42 no.10:311 0 '61.

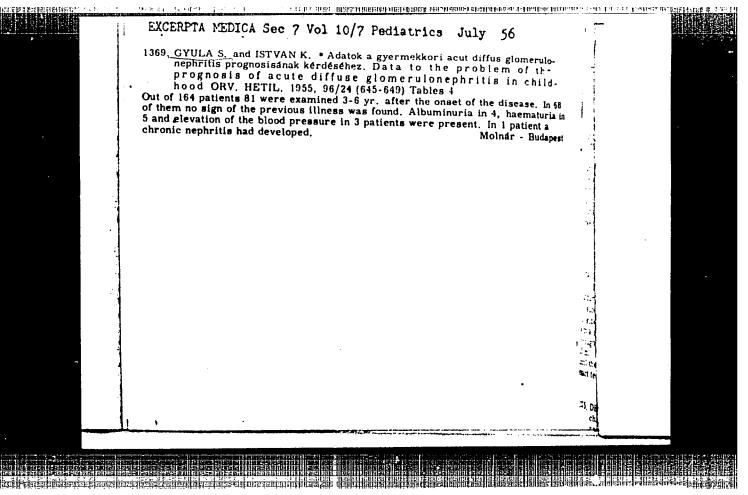
1. Lorinci (Heves megye) korzeti orvosa.

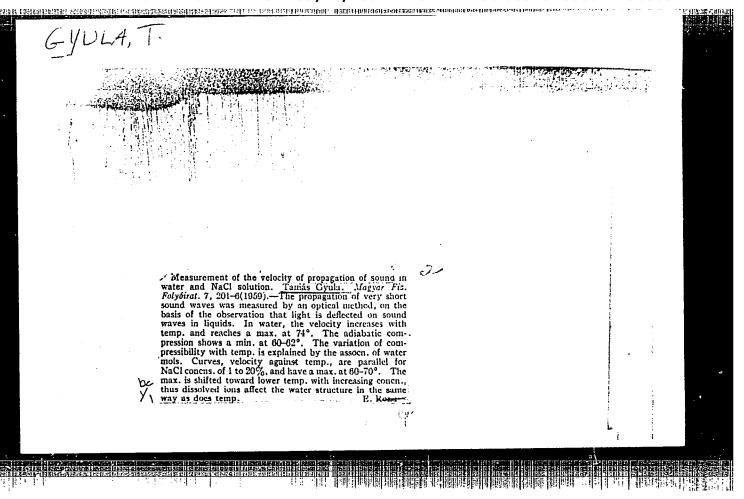
(GENITALIA FEMALE neopl)

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

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SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/047/002/0199/0209 AT6035007 NR: 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 Fecs. "Allylphenol and Prophenylphenol Derivatives" Budapest, Acta, Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2, 1966, pp 199**-209**. Mintract: [English article] The synthesis and properties of 2-methoxy-4-propenv1-2'-morpholinoethoxybenzene, 2-methoxy-4-propeny1-2'-morpholinoethoxybeazene monoethiodide, 2-methoxy-4-propenylphenoxyacetylpiperidine, 2-methoxy-4-propenylphenoxyacetyl(N-)N'-methyl)piperazine, 2-methoxy-4-propenyl-βpiperidinoethoxybenzene, 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 mjs Cord 1/1 **通过外区**""打井"的工





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.

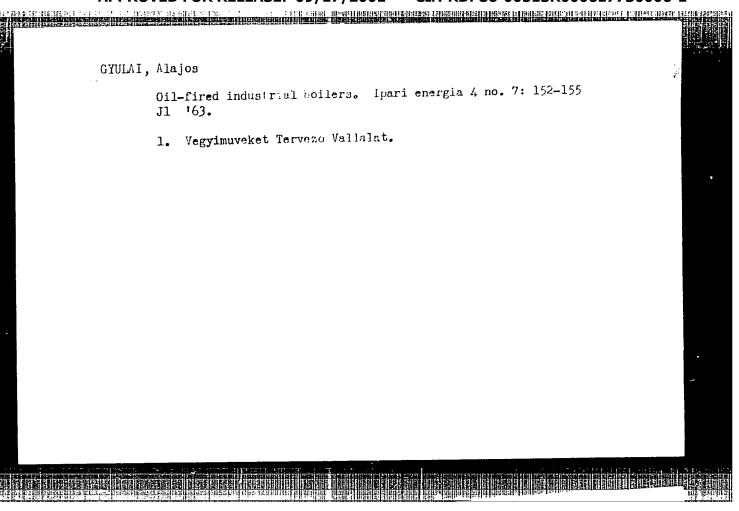
GYULAI, Alajos, okl.geneszmernok; VEGYIMUVEKET Tervezo Vallalat

Safety equipments and their control at gas firing machinery.

Ipari Energiagazgdalkodas 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 163. 1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

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



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

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

AUTHORS:

Gyulai, Béla, Gaál, Antal

TITLE:

Manufacturing process for glue based on synthetic carbamide

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 1 reaction vessel Card 1/2

Manufacturing process for glue ...

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

(cubic content 22.5 1). 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.]

分钟的复数形式 170分钟的 计可数据数据 150分钟的 150次钟的 150分钟的 150次钟的 150次钟的 150次钟的 150分钟的 150分钟的

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. (CIML 24:1)

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

SZANTO, Laszlo; Fakkas, Karoly; Gyulai, Erno

Sjeegren syndrome. Orv hetil 95 no.15;413-416 Ap '54. (EEAL 3;8)

1. Orszegos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr.) II. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) es Prosecturajanak (foorvos: Farkas Karoly dr.) kozlemenye.

(SJOEGEN SYNDROME

\*pathogen. & ther.)

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

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

1. Az Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet es a Balneologiai Kutato Inteset (igazgato-foorvos: Dubovitz Denes dr., tudomanyos veseto Schulhof Odon dr.) II. sz. Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Smanto Lasslo dr. ) Reuma Osztalyanak (foorvos: Schulhof Odon dr.) B-reuma Osztalyanak (foorvos: Danyi Mihaly dr.) koslemenye. (BONES, dis.

\*Milkman's synd.)

SZANTO, Laszlo, dr.,; CYULAI, Erno, dr.

Rheumatic pneumonia. Orv. hetil. 96 no.9:235-239 27 Feb 55
1. Orszagos Aheuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Dubovitz Denes dr.) II. Beloztalyanak (foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(PREUMONIA, 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. Belssztalyanak (foorvog: Szanto, Laszlo, dr.) es Uzsoki utcai
Korhaz (igaz.: Farkas, Karoly, dr.) kozl.

(THYROIDITIS

non-specific, incidence & pathol. (Hun))

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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.

(DIAMETES, MELLITUS

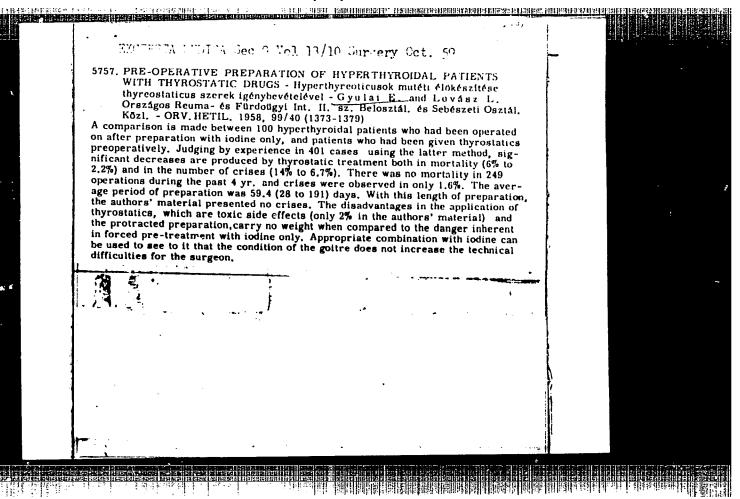
coma, with shock, ther., intra-arterial blood transfusion (Hun))

(SHOCK

in diabetic coma, ther., intra-arterial blood transfusion (Hun))

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION

intra-arterial, in shock in diabetic coma (Hun))
```



SZANTO, Iauzlo, dr.; FORGACS, Peter, dr.; I.IGETINE, Reviewky Alice, dr.; VEKERDY, Iaszlo, dr.; GYUIAI, Erno, dr.

Study of antithyroid drugs by radioactive-paper chrometographic 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 myxaama. Orv.hetil. 101 no.42:1487-1489 16 0 60.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet, II, Belosztaly.

(MYIEDEMA case reports)

SZANTO, Laszlo; GYULAI, Erno

Neurological involvements in myxedema crisis (coma). Magy belorv.
arch. 14 no.2:71-75 My <sup>3</sup>61.

(MIXEDEMA compl) (NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

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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.

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HOVALE

GYMIAI, Trao, Or, MYARATOY, Gyorny, Oc: Capital City Council, Useoki Citate Hospital, Til. Mc Heal Mari (Tovarosi Tanaes Musoki Uteni Morhay, Jil. Pelesztaly), Bulkymis, and Otate Canitacium at Mckestato (Mckestato Allami

"The Tvaluation of Thyroid Jurgary Based on the Patient Meterial of the Camitarium at Kekesteto."

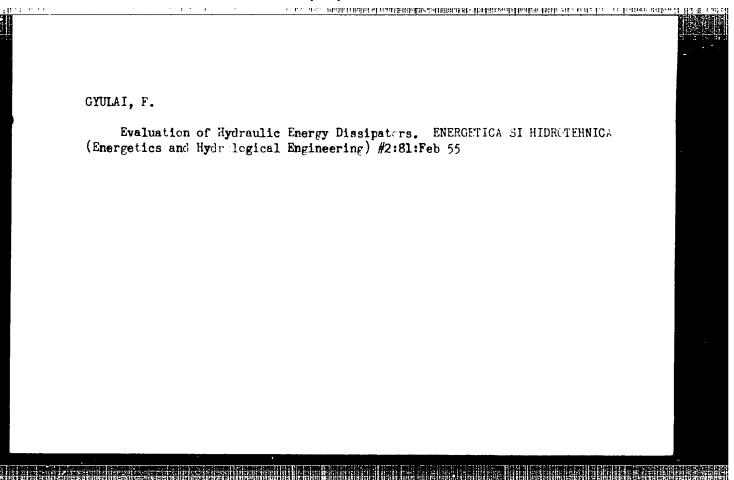
onlings t. Cryosi Hatilan, Vol 107, No 42, 16 Oct 66, pages 1369-1974.

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 for far behind the desirable oneswith respect to the establishment of indications and surgical preparations in the case of hyperfunction. 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 soldom used in preoperative preparation, with the exception of iodide. The number of later disabilities is not negligible either.

1/1

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Mortal duel of fishes. Slet tod 19 no.34:1592-1594 31 Ag 164.



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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.; CIOCIRIAN, C.

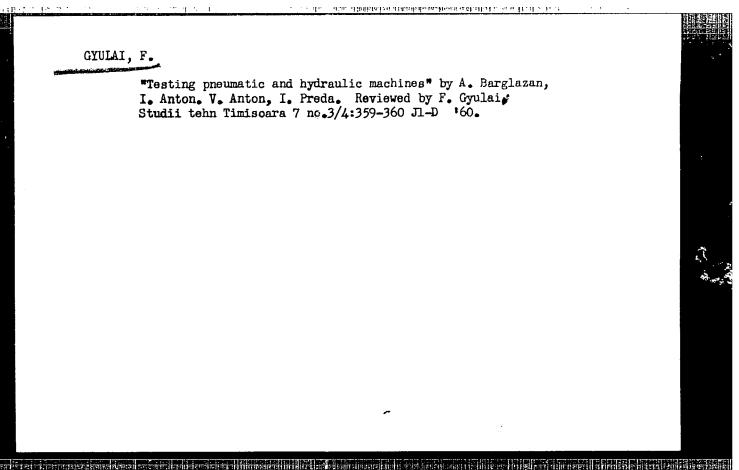
Station for the experimental research on axial pumps. Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.1/2:153-161 Ja-Je \*62.

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

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GYUIAI, 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.



:10.4.5 TO UNBERTHURBEN AUGUSTUS BERGEREN BESTELLE BESTELLE BESTELLE BERGEREN BERGER BERGER BESTELLE STELLE BE

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: J1-D '60.

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

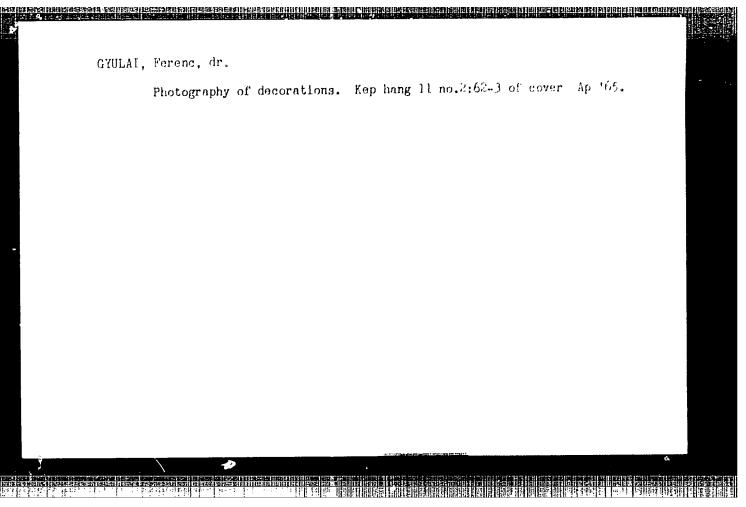
् १० १८ वर्षः । वस्यारम् सामान्त्रात्राकृतिकाम् अस्यानाम् अस्यानामान्त्रः स्थापनाम् स्थापनाम् । वस्य स्थापनाम

GYMLAI, F., mernok; POTONOZ, I., mernok; CIGGLdLAN, U., mernok; LAMBERG, Gyorgy [translator]

Testing cavitation characteristic curves on wing-blade pumps. Gep 16 no. 3:86-90 Mr 164.

1. Laboratory of Hydraulic Engineering, Humanian Academy of Sciences, Timiscara (for Gyulai, Potencz, Ciccirlan).

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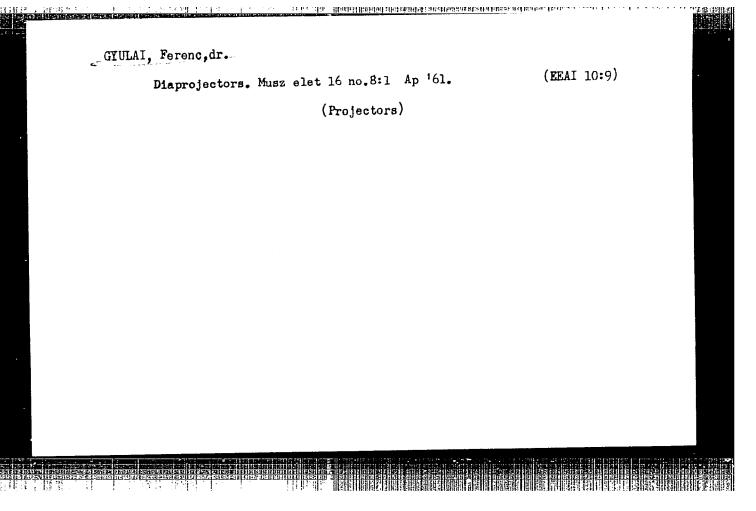
SORA, Ion; VIORICA, Anton, conf. ing.; GYULAI, Francisc, conf.

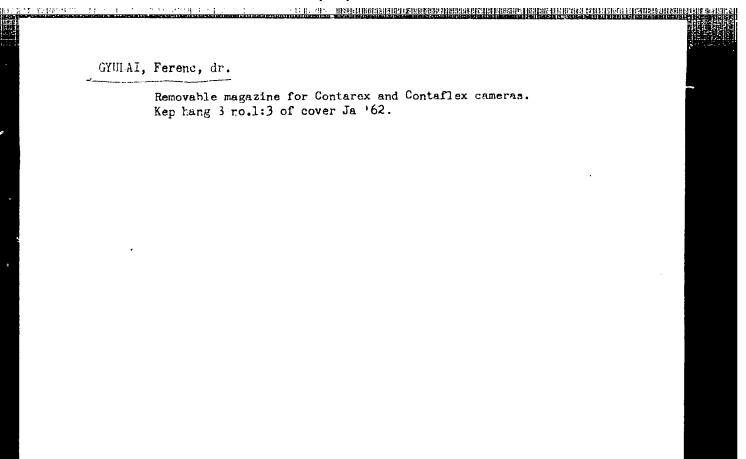
Ventilation of closed asynchronous engines corresponding to the 0,6-100 kw power range. Electrotehnica 12 no.4:121-124 Ap '64.

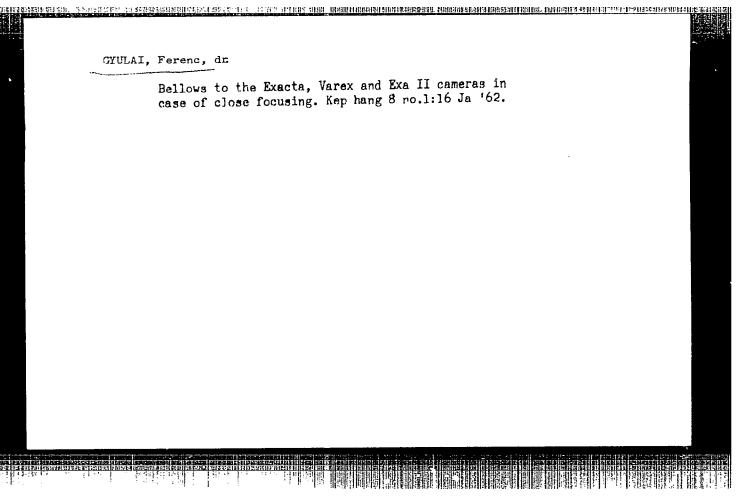
1. Chief Planning Engineer, "Electromotor" Plant, Timisoara (for Sora). 2. Chai sof Hydraulic Machines, Mimisoara Polytechnic Institute (for tiorica, Gyulai).

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

GYU	ULAI, Ferenc, dr.
	Interesting machines for phototechnic processes. Musz elet 15 no.16:1  Ag °60. (EEAI 10:1)  (Photography)







GYUIAI, Ferenc, dr.

AGFA REGISTRIER - CAMERA (ACFA registering camera).

Kep hang 8 no.1:18 Ja '62.