RASSUDOV, N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GARDENINA, G.N., inzhener.

Operation of furnaces with spreader stokers; data from foreign literature. Energomashinostroenie no.3:28-32 Mr '56.(MLRA 9:7)
(Stokers, Mechanical) (Boilers)

RASSUDOV, N.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; GARDENINA, G.N., inzh.

New block-type small boilers with 15 and 20 ton/hr. evaporative capacity.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.4:1-4 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Boilers)

AUTHORS: Garder, V. and Belotserkovskiy, M., Engineers SOV/66-59-1-22/32

TITLE: Installation of Relay of the RTP-1 Type in Household Refrigerators "DNEPR" (Ustanovka rele tipa RTP-1 v domashnikh kholodil'nikakh "DNEPR")

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 64-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The latest series of household refrigerators "DNEPR" are equipped with starting and thermal relay of the new RTP-1 type, which in design and performance is superior to the former DKhR-3 type. Being also simpler and more reliable, the new relays can readily be mounted on the old refrigerators in place of the obsolete relays, also on the refrigerators "Zil-Moskva" and "Saratov-2". The article describes how this work can be done by an ordinary mechanic.
There are 4 diagrams.

Card 1/1

KOSHENKO, A.M., YURASOVA, V.N., DVOYNIKOV, D.T., GARDER, V.G.

Aerosynoptic conditions causing spring and fall frosts in Turkmenistan. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.1:133-155 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Turkmenistan--Frost)

GONȚEA, Iancu; SUTESCU, P.; GARDEV, M.; PERETIANU, J: GONȚEA, Liviu

Study of the rationing, for agricultural workers. Bul. stiint., sect.med. 7 no.4:1097-1117 Oct-Dec '54. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Lucrare premiata de Consiliul stiintific I.M.F.
(FOOD
rationing, for agricultural workers in Rumania)
(AGRICULTURE
food rationing of agricultural workers, in Rumania)

BENETATO, Gr., acad.; ZAMFIRESCU, N.; FELBERG, B.; STOICULESCU, P.; GARDEV, M. (Bucuresti); DANIELLO, L.; LUCACI, V.; GELEPU, E.; VITEBSCHI, V. (Cluj)

Studh on the respiratory dynamics and the functional level of the superior organovegetative centers in workers exposed to silicosis. Studii cerc fiziol 5 no.1:29-41 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institutul de fiziologie normala si patologica "Prof. Dr. D.Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R.
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS)
(GARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)
(SILICOSIS)

GROZA, P.; GARDEV, Maria

Cerous proteins in atophan poisoning. Studii cerc fiziol 5 no.2:349-353 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Institutul de fiziologie normal si patologica "Prof. Dr. D.Danielopolu" al Academiei R.P.R. 2. Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari de fiziologie, membru al Comitetului de redactie, Studii si cercetari de fiziologie (for Groza)
(PLASMA PROTEINS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
(CINCOPHEN)

VASILESCU, V., assist. prof.; MIULESCU, Viorica; GARDEV, Maria

Some data concerning the action of tubocurarine on the nerve centres.
Rumanian M Rev. no.3:3-6 '61.
(BRAIN pharmacology) (CURARE pharmacology)

BENETATO, Gr.; HAULICA, I.; NESTIANU, V.; BUBUIANU, E.; GARDEV, M.; GHIZARI, E.; DUMITRIU, S.

Investigation of the relationship between cortical electric activity and cerebral metabolism. Rev. sci. med. 7 no.1/2:13-22 '62.

1. Member of the Academy of the R.P.R. (for Benetato).
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (GLUTAMINE) (BRAIN)

NIKITIN, I. (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk); SILKIN, A., obshchestvennyy kontroler; GARDEVA, V., inzh.-tekhnolog; KRAKHMALEV, V.; TSIMBALYUK, V., inzh.-tekhnolog; RADZHABLI, A. (Kirovabad)

Letters to the editor. Obshchestv.pit. no.10:44-45 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Otdel obshchestvennogo pitaniya Zheleznodorozhnogo upravleniya rabochego snabzheniya Kazakhskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Gardeva). 2. Otdel obshchestvennogo pitaniya Kurortprodtorga, g. Nal'chik (for TSimbalyuk).

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

KAHAN, I. L.; FELKAI, B., with the technical assistance of GARDIAN, I. B.

Urinary urobilinoids in health and in acute viral hepatitis. Acta med. hung. 17 no.3/4:277-291 '61.

1. First Department of Medicine (Director: M. Julesz), University Medical School, Szeged.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS urine)
(UROBILIN urine)

Gardilcic, Ante.

AKERMAN, Radoslav, dr.; GARDILCIC, Ante, dr.; MATANIC, Vladimir, dr.; PEROVIC, Slavko, dr.

Has Crede's prophylaxis of eye gonorrhea in newborn infant become outmoded? A proposal for discussion. Med. glasn. 9 no.7-8:287-289 July-Aug 55.

1. Opca bolnica u Zadru.
(OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, prov. & control
silver nitrate, value (Ser))

KHIZHNYAK, P.A.; NOVINSKIY, Yu.S., agronom; SHURKUS, I.; GARGAUN, G.; FILITSIN, V.; GARDIMAN, V.

Information and brief news. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:57-60 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya po karantinu i zashchite rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (vor Novinskiy).

GARDIN, A.I.

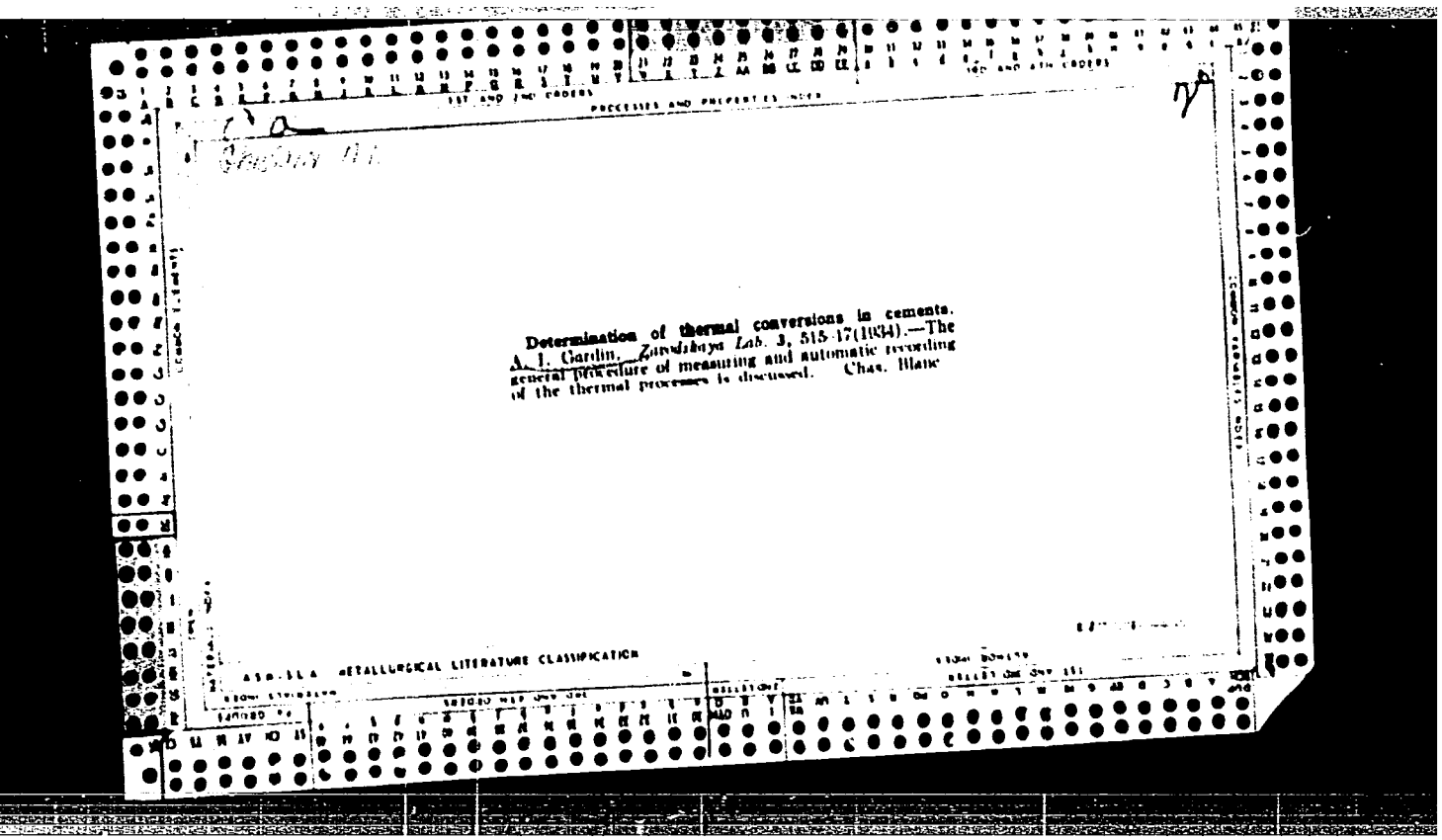
Studying the crystalline structure of cementite by means of electron diffraction analysis. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1068-1070 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom G.V.Kurdyumovym.
(Cementite) (Electron diffraction examination)

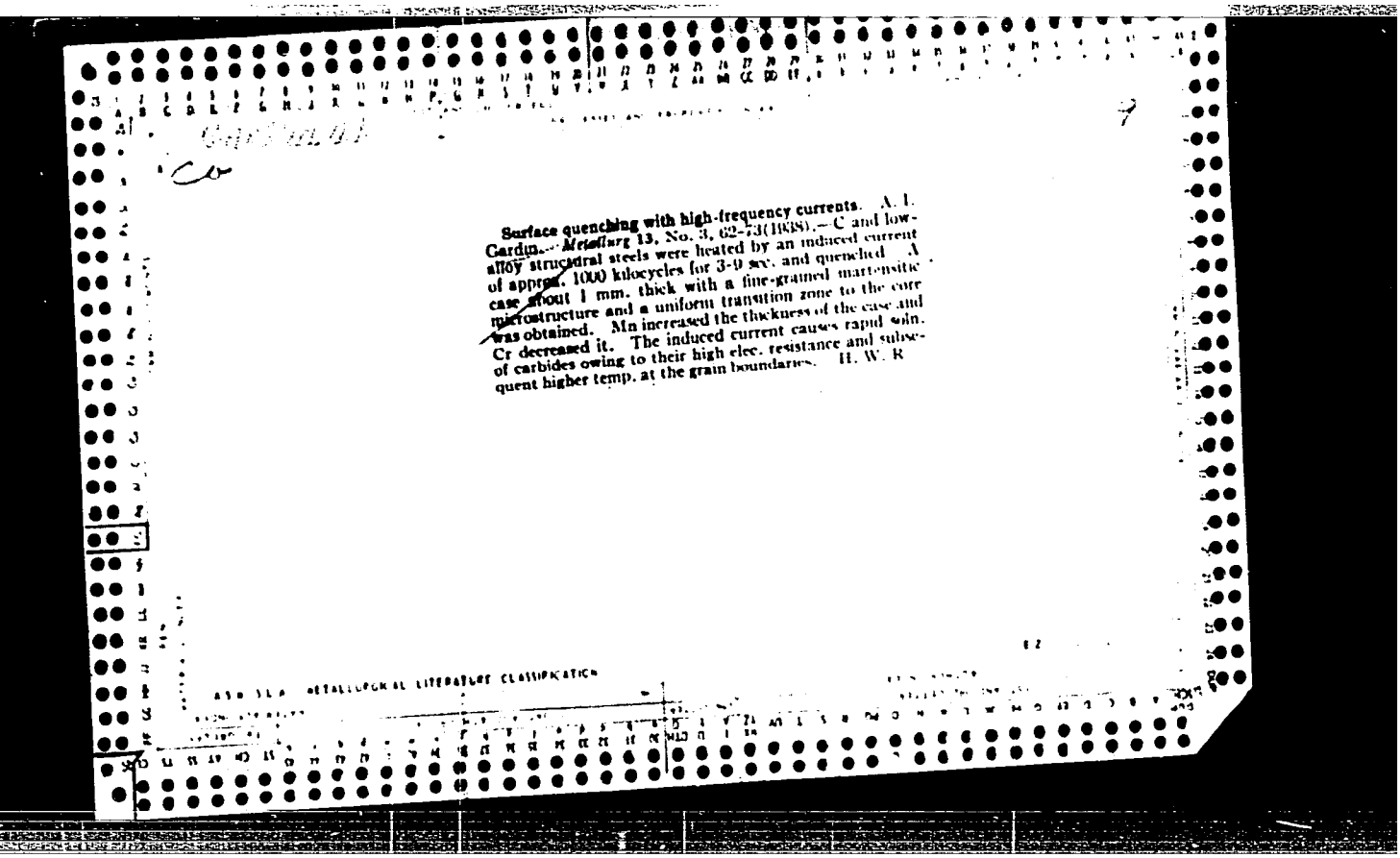
GARDIN, A.I.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of cementite. Kristallografiia 7 no.6:854-861 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.
(Electron diffraction examination) (Cementite)



Determination of thermal conversions in cements. A. I. Gardin. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 515-17(1934).—The general procedure of measuring and automatic recording of the thermal processes is discussed. Chas. Blanc



Surface quenching with high-frequency currents. A. I. Gardin. *Metallurg* 13, No. 3, 62–73(1938).—C and low-alloy structural steels were heated by an induced current of approx. 1000 kilocycles for 3-9 sec. and quenched. A case about 1 mm. thick with a fine-grained martensitic microstructure and a uniform transition zone to the core was obtained. Mn increased the thickness of the case and Cr decreased it. The induced current causes rapid soln. of carbides owing to their high elec. resistance and subsequent higher temp. at the grain boundaries. H. W. R

GARDIN, A. I.

PA 20T42

USSR/Metals, Ceramic Sprayed Aug 1947
Brakes

"The Production of Metal-ceramic Frictional Materials," A. I. Gardin, 10 pp

"Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" Vol XXVII, No 8

Fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams of equipment. Discusses parts of couplings and brakes made with subject materials and their composition.

20T42

GARDIN, A. I., ENGR.

PA 3/49T54

Jan 48

USSR/Engineering
Heating, Industrial
Heating, Electric

"The Use of Higher Frequency Current for Continuous Heating of Metal Objects," A. I. Gardin, Engr, 8 pp

"Vest Mashinostroy" Vol XXVIII, No 1

Describes US equipment and techniques.

3/49T54

CH

9

The structure and machinability of steel and cast iron. A. I. Gardin. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniya* **28**, No. 9, 49-54 (1948); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) **1949**, I, 1411.—The best structures for good machinability are a fine, uniformly distributed ferrite-perlite structure in low-C steel, a globular cementite structure in high-C steel, and a coarse graphite formation in cast iron. M. G. Moore

GARDIN, A. I.

Ispol'zovanie toka vysokoi chastoty. Moskva, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel, 1949. 214 p. illus.

Bibliographical footnotes.

(Heating by high-frequency currents.)

DLC: TK1601.G3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

GARDIN, A. I.

Paika s nagrevom tokom vysokoi chastoty. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 12, p. 36-40)

Soldering by high-frequency current.

DLC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

GARDIN, A. I.

GARDIN, A. I. -- "Electron Microscope Investigation of Structural Changes in Carbon Steel." Sub 27 Nov 52, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

GARDIN, A. L.

USSR.

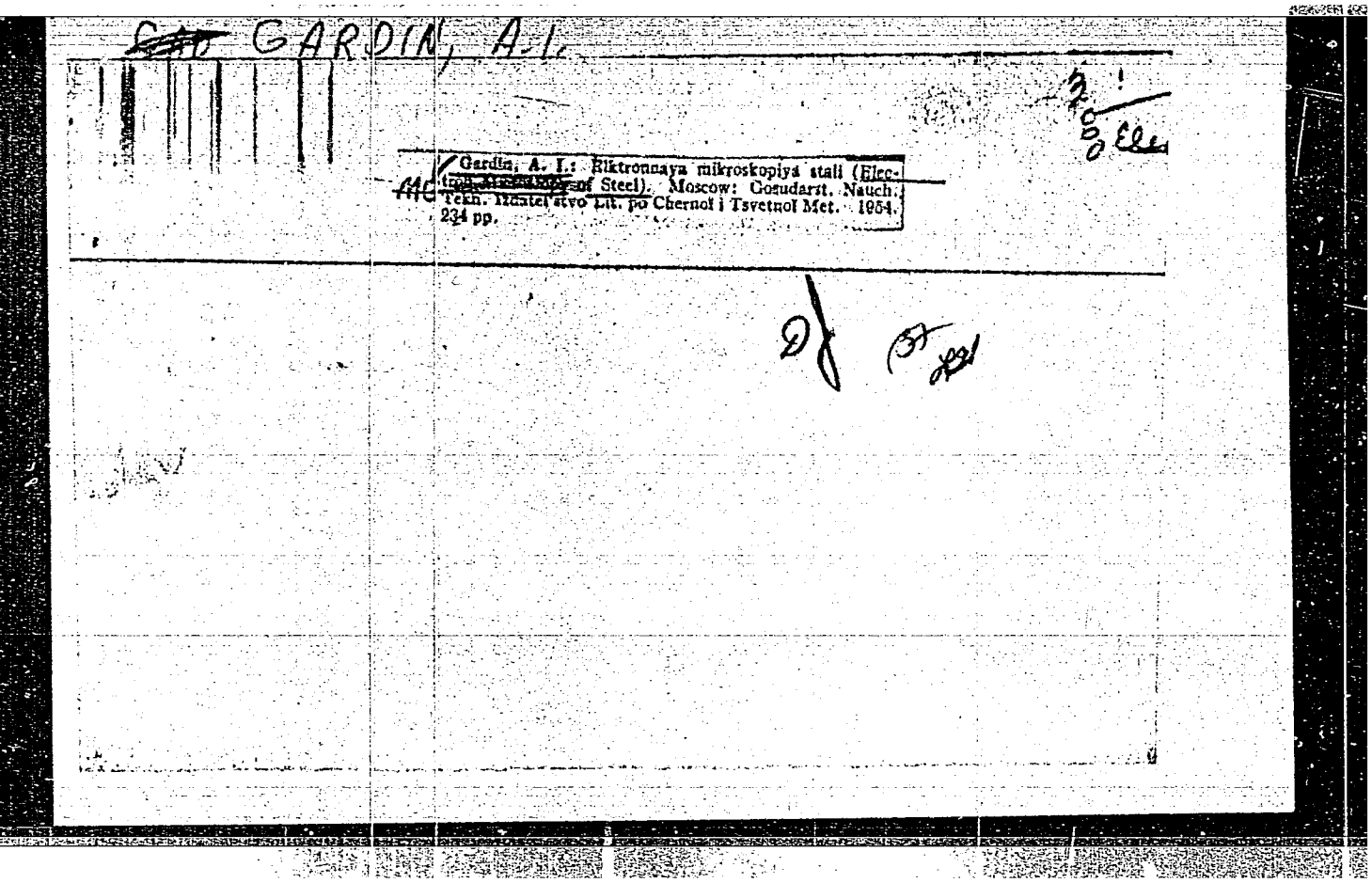
Interlamellar distance in products of isothermal transformation of austenite in carbon steel. A. L. Gardin and A. P. Sulzacy. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 23, [illegible] (1953).—The interlamellar distances of product of isometric disintegration of austenite were measured over a wide range of temp. (200–700°). Products of "A" transformation differ from products of "A" transformation by large interlamellar distances (at same temp. of disintegration) and smaller length of lamella. The change of mechanism of transformation of austenite in carbon steel is observed in the interval 450–550°. The influence of interlamellar distance on hardness is elucidated.

V. N. Bednarski

GARDIN, A. I.

USSR

Gardin, A. I., and Dobrynina, L. A.: Elektronnye mikrofotografii struktur tekhnicheskogo zheleza i stali (Electronic Microphotographs of the Structure of Technical Iron and Steel). Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatel'stvo Mashinostroitel. i Sudostroitel. Lit., 1954. 45 pp.



GARDIN, A. I.

Gardin, A. I.: Elektronnaya mikroskopiya stali (Electron Microscopy of Steel). Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatel'stvo Lit. po Chernoi i Tsvetnoi Met. 1954. 234 pp.

GARDIN, A.I.

Some questions on the mechanism of the decomposition of supercooled austenite. A. I. Gardin. *Issledovan. Struktury Instrumental. Stalei. Moscow: Mashgiz.* 1954. 90–108; *Referat. Zhur., Fiz.* 1955, No. 4924.—A crit. analysis of current ideas regarding the nature of pearlitic conversion in steel is made. G. sets forth some ideas and electron-microscopic data which confirm the belief of Soviet investigators that ferrite is the leading phase during pearlitic conversion. After examg. the conversion of austenite in an intermediate range of temp., G. presents some objections to the idea that a difference in the leading phases is the only way in which this conversion differs from the pearlitic. The coeff. of surface tension, which was obtained on the basis of electron-microscopic data (interlamellar distances of pearlite and acicular troostite), agrees with that for lamina of pearlite and acicular troostite, which is one confirmation of the diffusion-free nature of conversion in an intermediate range of temp. By making a more accurate calcn. of the equil. concn. of C in austenite and ferrite, which was done by introducing a conversion heat effect according to new reference data, it is possible to plot the equil. line of austenite and supersatd. ferrite on a Fe-C structural diagram. The idea is suggested that intermediate conversion consists of 2 processes occurring at the same time; the transfer of C from ferrite to austenite and partial diffusion of cementite. The decompn. process stops automatically when the concn. of C in the austenite, which remains after partial conversion, reaches the line of equil. segg. the areas of austenite and supersatd. ferrite.

Marjorie Ketner

MG

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GARDIN, A. L.

Deformation of casts used in electronic microscopy.

[illegible] III, as [illegible] to the method. The III of II depends on the opening mold temp. and is detd. by optometric measurement of the mold and [illegible] imperial diams. III is 0.3% which is as calcd. Expts. with [illegible] prepn. of diffraction grating with 600 lines/mm according to II show the uniformity of shrinkage. Checking the deformation of I (after segm. it from II), with an optical microscope with magnification 1000 times, shows that the dimensional changes of I in relation to II are <0.2%, and compared with the investigated samples ~0.6%. N. V.

GARDIN, A. I.

USSR/Metal - Austenite decomposition

FD-440

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 10/18

Author : Gardin, A. I.

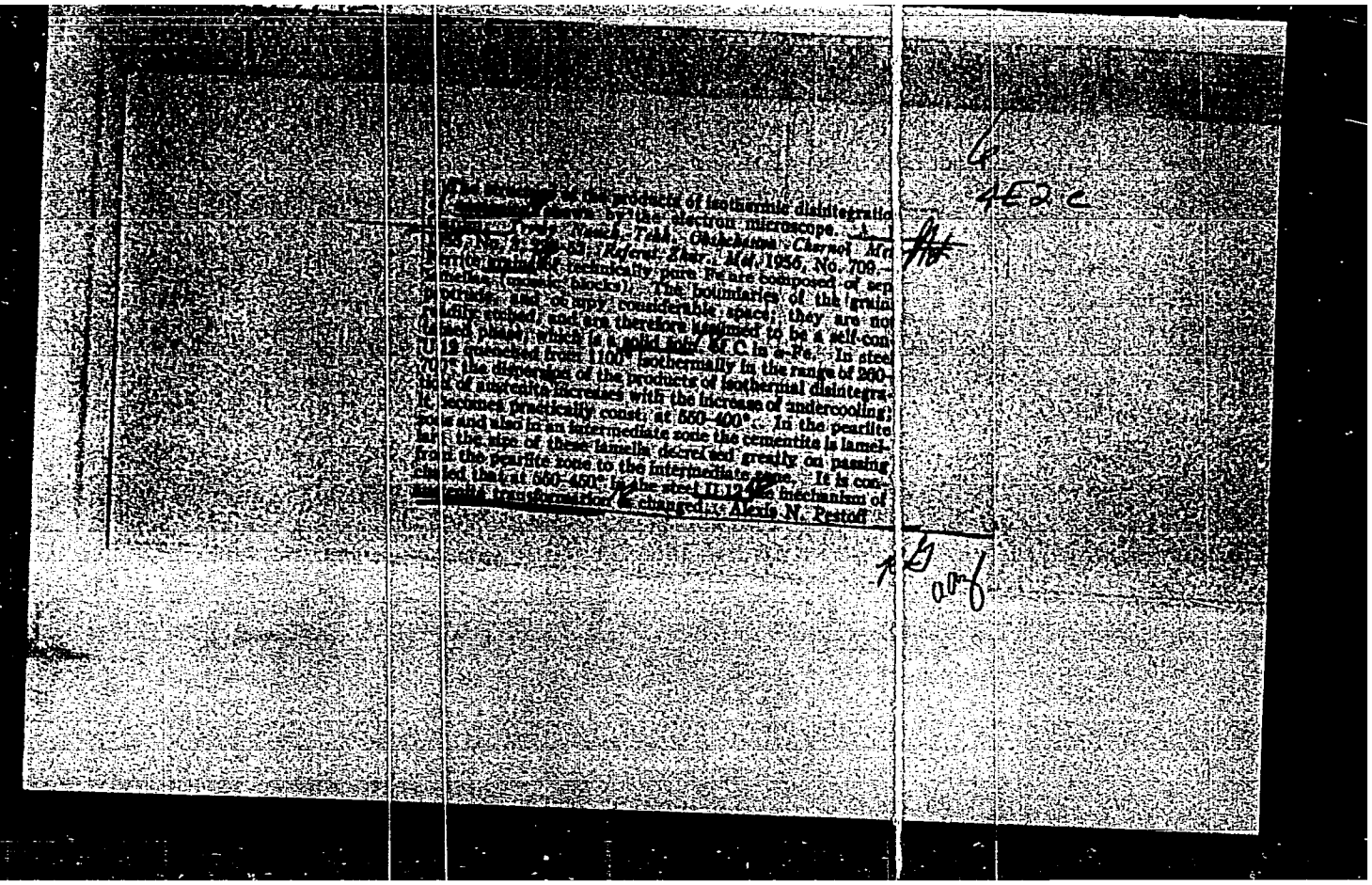
Title : Temperature dependence of interplate distances in the products of isothermal decomposition of austenite

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz. 24, 686-693, Apr 1954

Abstract : States that one of the most important problems in the modern science of metals is the establishment of the connections between the structure and properties of metals and alloys. Surveys recent works, connected with the problem of transition from qualitative to quantitative characterization of metals, on the measurement of interplate distances in austenite decomposition.

Institution : —

Submitted : July 10, 1953



SOV/112-57-5-10725

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 162 (USSR)

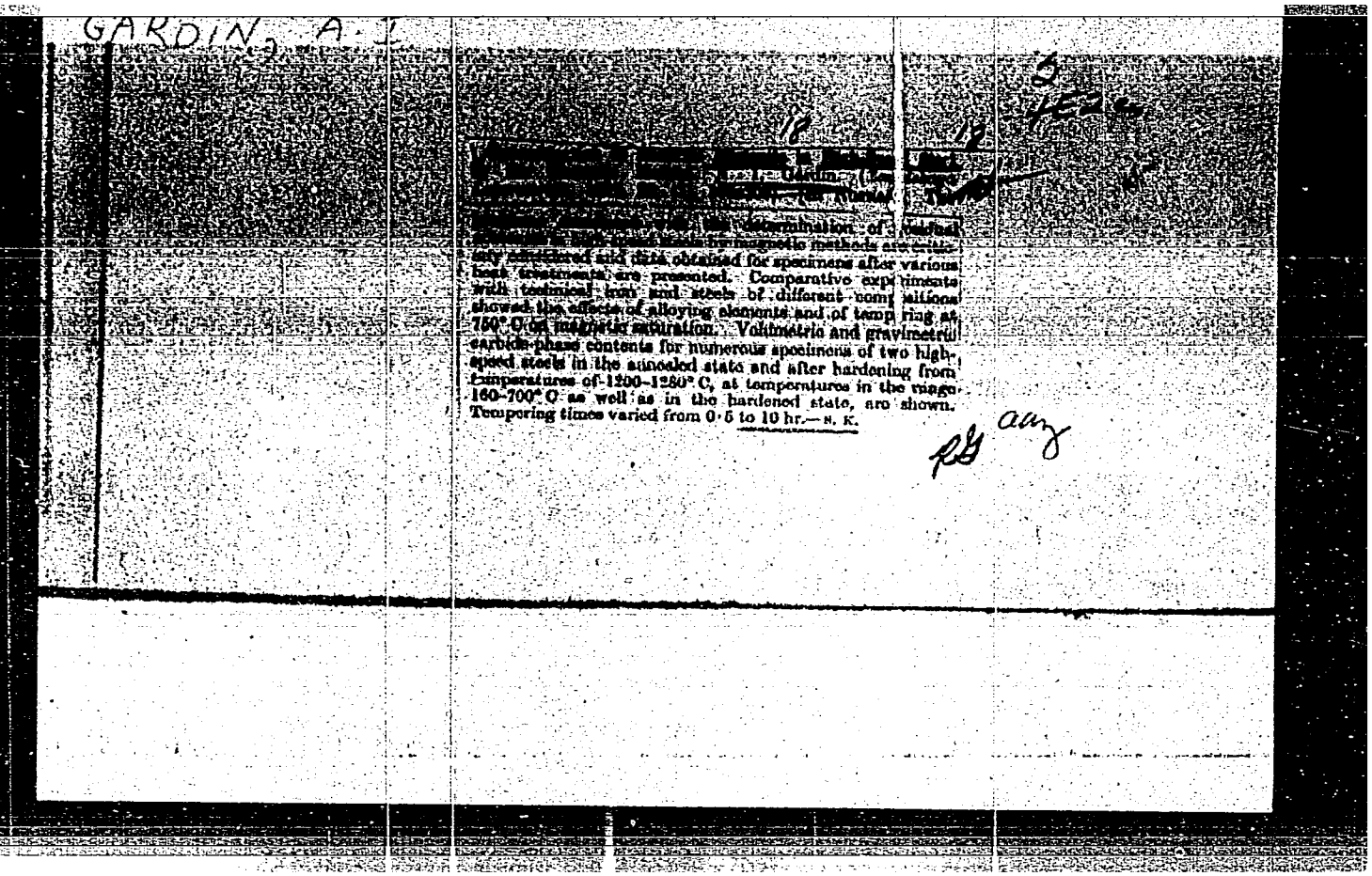
AUTHOR: Gardin, A. I.

TITLE: Modern Electromagnetic Methods for the Quality Control of Parts Thermal Treatment (Sovremennyye elektromagnitnyye metody kontrolya kachestva termicheskoy obrabotki detaley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sovrem. metody ispytaniy materialov v mashinostroyenii. M., Mashgiz, 1956, pp 229-249

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1



GARDIN, A. I.

18 18

[redacted]

determination of [redacted] methods are critically considered and data obtained for specimens after various heat treatments are presented. Comparative experiments with technical iron and steels of different compositions showed the effects of alloying elements and of tempering at 750° C. in magnetic saturation. Volumetric and gravimetric carbide-phase contents for numerous specimens of two high-speed steels in the annealed state and after hardening from temperatures of 1200–1280° C. at temperatures in the range 160–700° C. as well as in the hardened state, are shown. Tempering times varied from 0·5 to 10 hr.—N. K.

SOV/137-59-12-27189

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 12, p 203 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Qardin, A.I.

TITLE: Structural Transformations in Isothermal Tempering of High-Carbon Steel

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sektsii metalloved. i term. obrabotki metallov. Tsentr. pravl. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va mashinostroit. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 1, pp 265 - 286

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the structure of high-carbon "U-12" steel after tempering by the electron-microscopical method with the use of two-stage quartz replicas. Quantitative evaluation of the structure was made by measuring the surface of separation of the carbide and ferrite phases; hardness of the specimens was measured after various types of heat treatment. To reveal the actual shape of carbides they were separated out by the Popova method with subsequent thorough washing and application to a collodion backing with chromium shading. In tempering hardened carbon steel below 550°C, the martensite decomposition is accompanied by the separation of lamellar particles of the carbide phase, whose dimensions increase with elevated tempering temperatures, attaining the maximum at 400°C. In tempering over 550°C, small spheroidal particles of the carbide

Card 1/2

Structural Transformations in Isothermal Tempering of High-Carbon Steel

phase occur together with the lamellar particles. It was stated that carbide lamina are, as a rule, arranged at an angle of 45°, (and sometimes at 90° or 180°), to the axis of the martensite crystal; consequently, it is assumed that the lamina are arranged along the martensite faces(110) or the austenite faces (111). This is in a direct connection with the separation of particles on the boundaries of lamellar blocks of mosaic structure, arranged in martensite crystals at an angle of 45° to their axis. If the tempering temperature is raised from 200° to 250°C, the specific surface of the carbide phase increases on account of the transformation of residual austenite and its decomposition to a ferrite-carbide mixture. Further elevation of tempering temperature causes the continuous decrease of the specific surface due to the separation of coarser particles; it remains approximately unchanged at 500 - 600°C. It is probable that austenite is transformed directly into a ferrite-carbide mixture, without passing through a martensite transformation; this is connected with the separation of considerably more dispersed particles than in martensite decomposition. A comparison of the degree of dispersion of the carbide phase to the hardness of tempered steel leads to the conclusion that the first is not a decisive factor, characterizing the hardness. The main effect is exerted by the properties of the ferrite base. There are 13 bibliographical titles.

Card 2/2

V.R.

GARDIN, A.I.

Method of isolating the carbide phase of carbon steel. Zav.lab. 26 no.9:1088-1090 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Carbides)

S/020/62/146/005/008/011
B125/B186

AUTHOR: Gardin, A. I.

TITLE: Study of cementite crystal structure by electron diffraction analysis

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 5, 1962, 1068-1070

TEXT: The position of the carbon atoms in the cementite structure is determined by electron diffraction analysis. Fe_3C of tempered carbon steel (0.79% C, 0.34% Mn, 0.24% Si, 0.014% P, and 0.013% S) was investigated for this purpose. The cementite was separated from the steel by anodic dissolution. The diffraction patterns were taken from this precipitation using an electron diffraction camera of the type ЭМ-4 (EM-4). For individual particles microdiffraction point patterns were taken with an electron microscope. The samples examined had a plate-like texture. The Fe_3C crystals lie with their face (001) parallel to the collodion base layer. The z-axis of the Fe_3C cell lies in the direction of the electron

beam. All reflexes of the Fe_3C lattice are observed. The space group D_{2h}^1-Pbnm is confirmed by the character of extinction of reflexes. Only one projection of the potential on the (001) plane, as well as the x- and y-coordinates of the Fe and C atoms, could be determined from the reflexes. The electron scattering seems to be dynamic. In two Fourier projections of the potential on the (001) plane a peak is clearly visible in the position 000; this peak corresponds to the C atom. The atoms have the following coordinates: 8Fe, $x_1 = 0.338$, $y_1 = 0.169$; 4Fe, $x_2 = -0.178$, $y_2 = 0.030$; 4C, $x_3 = 0$, $y_3 = 0$. The interatomic distances in the Fe_3C molecule are shown in Fig. 4. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy instrumental'nyy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Tool Engineering)

PRESENTED: May 18, 1962, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1962

GARDIN, A.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Quantity of carbide phases in the R9 and R18 steel varieties after various heat treatment operations. Metalloved. i obr. met.no.3:61-63 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Steel alloys--Heat treatment) (Carbides)

GARDIN, O., ing.

Teh conoidal mechanism. Ind text Rum 13 no.9:361-363 S '62.

IVAN'KINA, L.L.; LOGINOVA, K.A.; GARDIN, Yu.V.; LAPTEV, A.I.; KOMSHILOV, N.N.

Studying the adsorption of dyes by lignin. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.38:26-30 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Ivan'kina, Loginova, Gardin). 2. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Laptev, Komshilov).

GARDINA, L. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

3

Met

Low-temperature treatment of carbon-chromium-tungsten steel. L. I. Gardina. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniya*, 33, No. 11, 54-5(1953).—Steels contg. C 0.94, Mn 0.95, Si 0.18, Cr 1.07, and W 1.38% quenched at 840° and tempered for 2 hrs. at 150–160° were cooled at −11 to −183°. Cooling to −183° increased hardness from 66.5 to 68.5 Rockwell C, and reduced tensile strength from 201.3 to 178.9 kg./sq. mm. and impact strength from 5.96 to 4.27 kg./m./sq. cm. No microscopic changes were seen at a magnification of 1250. With the usual tempering, 20% residual austenite remains; on cooling 30–40 sec. at −183° the steel contains but 1.2% austenite. The treatment increases the life of cutting tools from 165 to 195 min. J. D. Gat

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SOV/42-15-1-3/27

AUTHOR: Garding, L.

TITLE: Some Trends and Problems in the Theory of Linear Partial Differential Equations

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol 15, Nr 1, pp 137-152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a translation by V. S. Berman of the English original written by the author in 1959.

Card 1/1

GARDINOVACKI, M.,ing.

Connection of electric power systems of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.
Elektroprivreda 14 no.9:486-487 S '61.

GARDINOVACKI, Z., ing.

Connecting the electric power systems of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Elektroprivreda 14 no.7/8:385 Jl-Ag '61.

GARDNER, K.J.

H-26

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Their Refining.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58948

Author : Gardner, K.J.
Inst : -
Title : Chromatographic Polymicromethod for the Determination of Sugars.

Orig Pub : Edesipar, 1956, majus-junius, 22-24

Abstract : For determinations, a solution is used that contains ~10-50 mg of composite sugars in 0.2 ml, after the settling of albumens. 0.2 ml of the solution is deposited in the center of round filter paper (Watman No 3 MM); the center of the paper is pricked after drying and a paper wick is introduced which is immersed in the eluent, chromatographed in an atmosphere of saturated steam of the eluent. Chromatograms, after drying at 80-100°, show (40 mg purpuric bromcresol in a solution of

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58948

100 mg of tarteric acid in 100 ml of methanol and 7.5 ml of a 1% solution of borax) the manifest rings of chromatograms and the analogously-located rings of the opaque test are eliminated by fields ~ 1 mm; sugars are washed out by capillary flow of the eluent (up to a blue color), and the sugar in the solution is determined. The eluent: for dextrose, mixtures of saccharose and lactose and syrups - 6 hours of n-propanol, 1 hour of ethylacetate and 3 hours of water, chromatographed 16 hours (5 sugars of syrup divided). For a mixture of saccharose, dextrose and fructose - 1 hour NCOOH, 5 hours of n-butanol and 5 hours of water, 4 subsequent chromatographings are cited. Determinations are conducted in model solutions.

Card 2/2

GARDOLINSKI, Jan, inz.

Soil improvement machinery. Przegl mech 23 no.9/10:278-280 25 My '64.

1. Asscciation of the Construction Machine Industry, Warsaw.

GARDONYI, Jeno

How does the school reform promote the teaching in electric industry? Villamossag 8 no.11:321-322 N '60.

GARDONYI, P.

ELELMEZESI IPAR. (Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.

First international industrial fair of packaging and its lessons. p. 245.

Vol. 12, No. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1958.

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

GARDONYI, S.

21

Determination of the size of crystal nuclei. Sándor Gárdonyi. *Kohászati Lapok* 92, 23-8(1959).—Formulas were developed for calcg. the sizes of crystal nuclei, the probability of crystal formation, and the shape of crystals formed in metallic systems. The total formation energy of a crystal nucleus is $^1/_3$ of its surface energy (defined as the product of the area and surface tension). The area of a nucleus is in an inverse relation to the degree of supercooling. Nuclei will form first on solid impurities having a higher m.p. than that of the basic metal. The rate of growth of a crystal, in the directions normal to its surfaces, is in relation to the specific surface energy of the surface concerned. The final shape of the crystal is governed by Curie's law. L. G. Arval

JW
1/1

GARDOS, Ferenc

Raising rabbits in Hungary. Elet tud 16 no.33:1048-1050 13 Ag '61.

1. Szovetkezetek Orszagos Felvasarlo es Ertekesito Kozpontijanak osztalyvezetoje.

GARDOS, Milos

Peoples may achieve and will achieve disarmament. Munka 12 no.9:18-19 S '62.

GARDOS, Miklos

The German peace treaty from the Hungarian viewpoint. Hungarian TU no.10:2-3 O '61.

WARSZEWSKI, Stefan; GARDULSKI, Jozef

Value of wedge resections in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Postepy hig. med. dosw. no.2:171-172 '60.

1. Z Sanatorium "Bukowiec" w Kowarach.

(PNEUMONECTOMY)

GARDYGA, M.V.

Ceramic equipment and apparatus. Stek. i ker. 17 no.12:40-41 D '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Ceramics)

GARDYGA, M.V.

Striving for technical progress. Stek. i ker. 20 no.5:39-41 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Direktor Slavyanskogo keramiko-izolyatornogo kombinata.
(Ceramics—Technological innovations)

GARDYJAS, Z.

Automatic block signal system on the Warsaw Suburban Railroads. p. 129.

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

MIKSZA, E., inz.; CZYZEWSKI, J., inz.; GARDYJAS, Z., inz.

Integra-Domino type relays. Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.3:75-83 Mr '63.

GARDYMOV, Yu A.

KHOKHLOV, D.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GARDYMOV, Yu.A., inzhener; GORDON, M.M.

Experience in automatically regulating the speed of sintering furnace performance by the degree of completion of the sinter process [with summary in English, German and French in insert]. Stal' 17 no.6:481-488 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov. (Sintering) (Automatic control)

S/194/62/000/012/058/101
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Kortnev, A. V., Gardymova, Z. N., Protopopov, R. V. and Rublev, Yu. V.

TITLE: Calibration of thermoelectric meters of ultrasonic intensity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1962, 12, abstract 12-5-23 e (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, v. 37, 1962, 54-59)

TEXT: The problem of the calibration of thermoacoustic pickups is considered. The authors suggest that the intensity distribution be determined in relative units at a certain distance from the transducer by means of a coordinate-type apparatus, using the topographical-survey method. The obtained energy values should be added together and equated to the energy measured by some absolute method, e.g. by a calorimeter. The proportionality factor will then be the sensitivity of the temperature detector. Data are given on the method of calibrating pickups in the form of differential thermocouples

Card 1/2

GARDZILEWICZ, Andrzej; PUZYREWSKI, Romuald (Gdansk)

Influence of the casting of the mercury thermometer tip on temperature measurements of air-water mixtures. Inst masz przep PAN no.23:121-124 '65.

1. Submitted March 1964.

GARDZIELEWSKI, KLEMENS

Category : POLAND/Optics - General problems

K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fiziks, No 1, 1957, No 2206

Author : Gardzielewski, Klemens
Title : Use of Infrared Rays for Heating

Orig Pub : Budown. okret., 1956, 1, No 5, 130-133

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

GARELIK, O.S.

MARETSKAYA, M.F.; RAYADINA, S.A.; GARELIK, O.S.; GEYSHINA, R.V.; BONDARENKO, T.V.; SHISHOVA, Ye.M.

Pneumonia in infants. Sovet. med. 17 no.7:30-32 July 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director -- Prof. Yu. F. Dombrovskaya, Corresponding Member AMS USSR) of First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, Frunzenskiy Rayon Children's Hospital (Head Physician -- F. I. Fefer), and the Children's Division (Head -- R. V. Geyshina) of Polyclinic No. 56.

GARELIK, Ye.M.

SHESTIALTYNOV, S.I.; KORENEV, N.I.; GARELIK, Ye.M.; VYATKIN, M.D.

Drying lumber in the chamber-24 produced by the Central Scientific Research Institute for Machine Woodworking. Der.prom. 5 no.6:18-19 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Rechitskiy mebel'nyy kombinat.
(Lumber--Drying)

GARELIK, Z.A., MISHAGOVA, E.D.

Natural garnet concentrates in the midst of Quaternary deposits in the northern and northwestern part of the White Russian S.S.R. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:86-99 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(White Russia--Garnet)

GARELIN, A.A.

Calculation of girders bent in a horizontal plane. Gidrotekhnika no.1:90-91 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Beams and girders)

GARELIN, A.A.

Graphic integration of rational fractions in problems of structural mechanics. Gidrotekhnika no.2:28-34 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Structures, Theory of—Problems, exercises, etc.)

GARELKOV, D. and ANGELOV, S.

"The Water Regulating and Anti-erosion Role of the Soil-binding Grass in the Water-storage Reservoirs of the Stalin Dam." p.33
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9, Oct. 1953, Uncl.

GAPELKOV, D.

GAPELKOV, D. Bringing coniferous types of trees into the beech forests of the Balkan Mountains. p. 292.

Vol. 12, No. 7, Sept. 1956.
GORSKO STOPANSTVO
AGRICULTURE
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

GARTLEV, D.

BULGARIA / Forestry. Forest Management. K

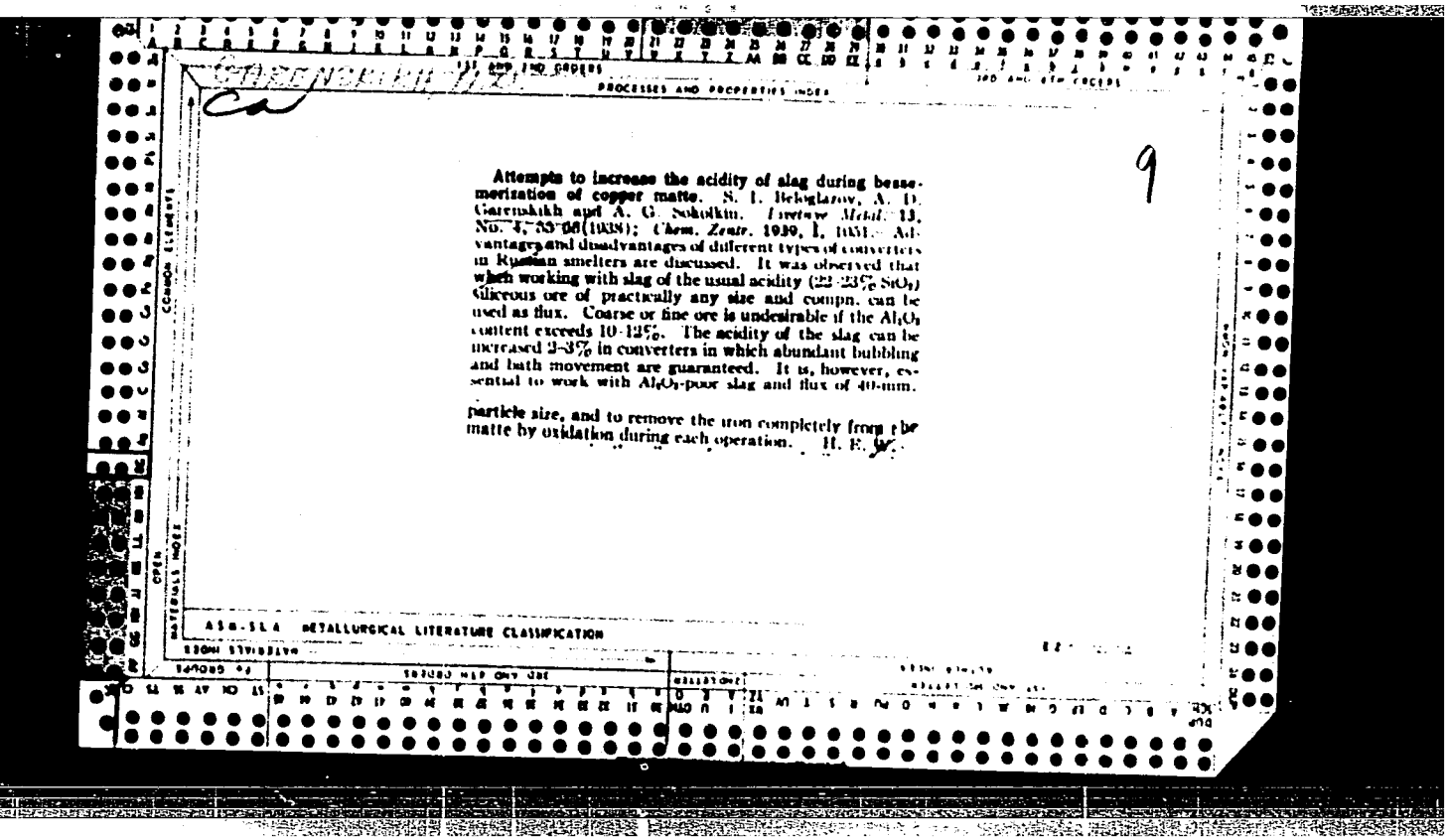
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29568.

Author : Garelkov, D.
Inst : Not given.
Title : How the East Balkan Pig's Grazing Affected Forest Renewal in the "Primorskoye" Forest Land of Bulgaria.
(O vliyanii vypasa vostochnobalkanskoy svin' i na lesovozobnovleniye v lesnichestve "Primorskoye" (Bolgariya).

Orig Pub: Gorsko stopanstvo, 1957, 13, No 6, 243-251. Sofiya, Bulgaria.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1



Attempts to increase the acidity of slag during bessemerization of copper matte. S. I. Beloglazov, A. D. Garemskikh and A. G. Sokolkin. *Tsvetnye Metall.* 13, No. 4, 55-68(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 1051. Advantages and disadvantages of different types of converters in Russian smelters are discussed. It was observed that when working with slag of the usual acidity (22-23% SiO_2) siliceous ore of practically any size and compn. can be used as flux. Coarse or fine ore is undesirable if the Al_2O_3 content exceeds 10-12%. The acidity of the slag can be increased 2-3% in converters in which abundant bubbling and bath movement are guaranteed. It is, however, essential to work with Al_2O_3-poor slag and flux of 40-mm. particle size, and to remove the iron completely from the matte by oxidation during each operation. H. E. W.

GARENSKIKH, A.D.; BULATOV, V.D.; FEDCHENKO, Yu.P.; RAFALOVICH, I.M.; ZABEREZHNYY, I.I.

Industrial air heater units for reverberatory copper smelting furnaces. TSvet.met. 29 no.4:38-43 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kirovgradskiy medeplavil'nyy zavod (for Garenskikh, Bulatov, Fedchenko); 2. Gintsvetmet (for Rafalovich, Zaberezhnyy).
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Smelting furnaces)

, GARENSKIKH, A.D.

136-1-6/20

AUTHORS: Babadshan, A.A., Aglitskiy, V.A., Drobchenko, A.T., Garenskikh, A.D., Bulatov, V.D., Kondrashov, D.P., Medvedev, V.K. and Milyayev, V.L.

TITLE: Treatment of Polymetallic Sulphide Concentrates in a Converter by Pyrometallurgical Selection (Pererabotka polimetallicheskikh sul'fidnykh kontsentratov v konvertere metodom pirometallurgicheskoy selektsii)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, No.1, pp. 24 - 30 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The method described for the treatment of copper-zinc and copper-lead beneficiation products depends on the blowing of these in a converter with a carbon-air mixture after preliminary oxidation. The method was adopted at the Kirovgrad Works after tests in which the following participated: L.N. Leonov, K.L. Demyak, L.M. Kabanov, Sh.G. Bolgozhin, P.I. Dochello, G.I. Chernnykh, F.P. Kulenko, N.P. Savchenko, K.Ya. Shreyber and M.D. Galimov at the Kirovgrad Works and P.S. Vlasov, M.S. Khamylov, I.S. Reunov and others at the Karabashskiy Copper Smelting Works (Karabashskiy medenlavil'nyy zavod). After briefly mentioning preliminary experiments in 16- and 40-ton converters, the article goes on to describe the characteristics of the materials used. These consisted of a wide variety of polymetallic materials with a

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Treatment of Polymetallic Sulphide Concentrates in a Converter by Pyrometallurgical Selection

copper and zinc content of 5 - 25% and a sulphur content of over 30%. Difficulties with coal injection were encountered in tests and care had to be exercised in balancing concentrate feed rate with the blowing rate. During the first (melting) stage, the gas is rich in sulphur trioxide, which is neutralised in the second (oxidation) stage by the zinc dust evolved; for the third (reducing) stage, a bath temperature of 1 350 - 1 450 °C is recommended. The article discusses the characteristics of the stages and shows contents of sulphur and zinc against time (Figs. 1, 2 and 3). From a joint study of the full-scale process by the Unipromed' Institute and the Kirovgrad Works, the following were among the main conclusions drawn: the method is practicable for the treatment of copper-zinc and copper-lead-zinc sulphide concentrates to give a dust containing zinc, lead and rare metals; the ratio of previously charged liquid matte to concentrate is 1:2.5-3.0; coal consumption in the reducing period does not exceed 20% of the concentrate weight; melt temperatures should be 1 150 - 1 250 °C in Stage I, 1 200 - 1 400 in II and 1 350 - 1 450 °C in III; complete oxidation is neither practicable nor desirable; the

Treatment of Polymetallic Sulphide Concentrates in a Converter by Pyrometallurgical Selection

air/coal ratio should be such as to give 40% CO_2 and 60% CO in the gas phase; copper contents in the ferruginous slag are 1.5-3%, hence the slag is treated further; 80% of the zinc is trapped in the dust; 80% of the copper is in the crude copper (98.0-98.5% Cu, 0.07% Ni, 0.004-0.02% Sb, 0.002-0.004% Bi; crude dust yield is 11% of the concentrate weight. The present form of the plant layout is shown (Fig.4) and the economic advantages of the process for Kirovgrad-region ores are said to have been confirmed by calculations by the Giprotsvetmet and Unipromed organisations.
There are 4 figures and 7 references, of which 6 are Russian and 1 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Unipromed' and Kirovgrad Coppr Smelting Works (Kirovgradskiy medeplavil'nyy zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GARENSKIKH, A.D.; DROBCHENKO, A.T.; RANSKIY, B.N.; SHELUDYAKOV, L.N.

Recovery from waste slag by cementation. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.5:27-30 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Slag)

GARENSKIKH, A.D.; RANSKIY, B.N.

Nickel in the process of crude copper smelting. TSvet. met. 35 no.5:44-46 My '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Nickel--Metallurgy)

ACC NR: AP6023047 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/004/0014/0018

AUTHOR: Garetnin, N. (Major General; Chief)

ORG: Vol'sk Military School (Vol'skoye Voennoye Uchilishchye)

TITLE: Training and indoctrination of young military cadres

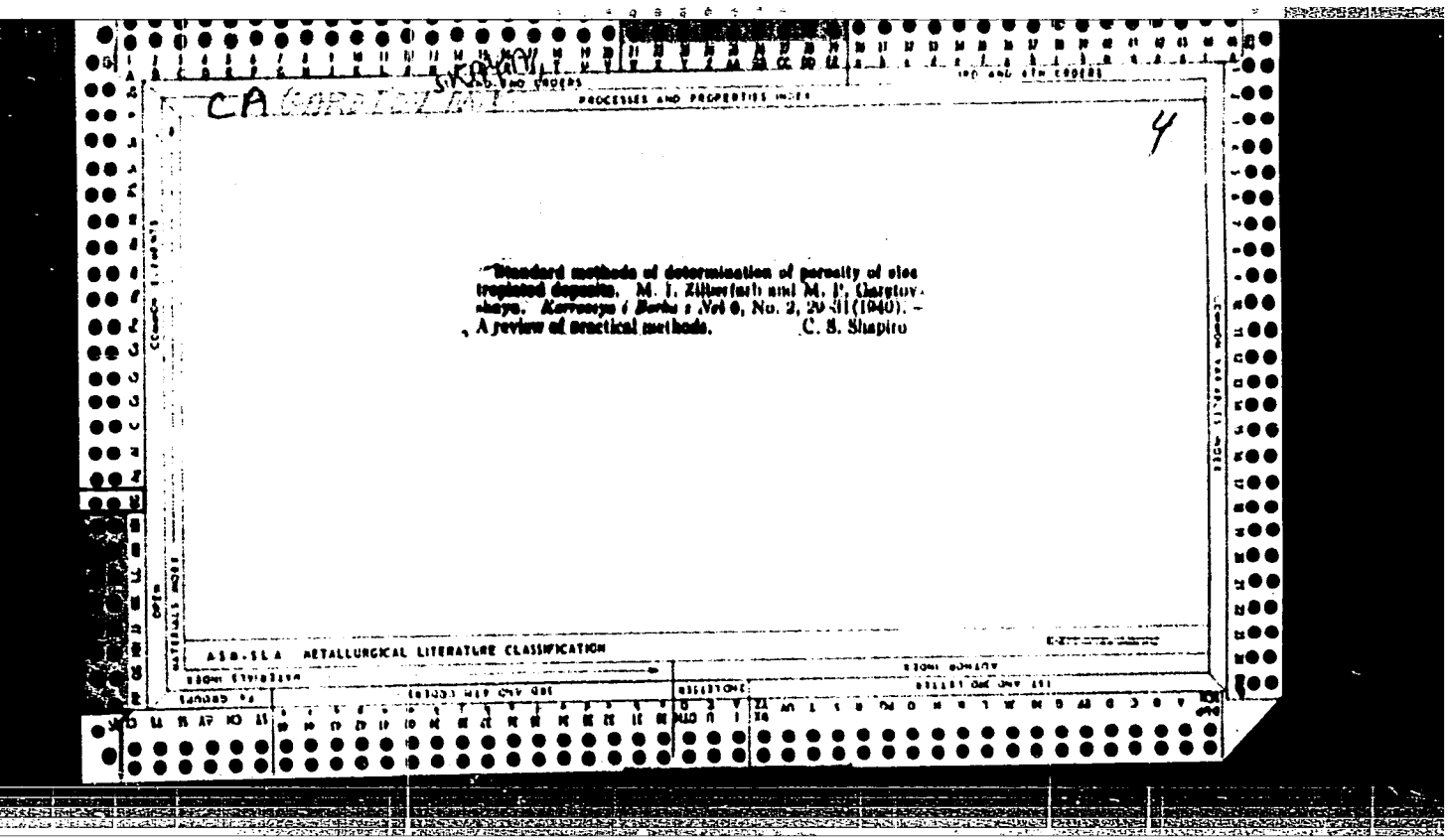
SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 4, 1966, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: military training, military installation

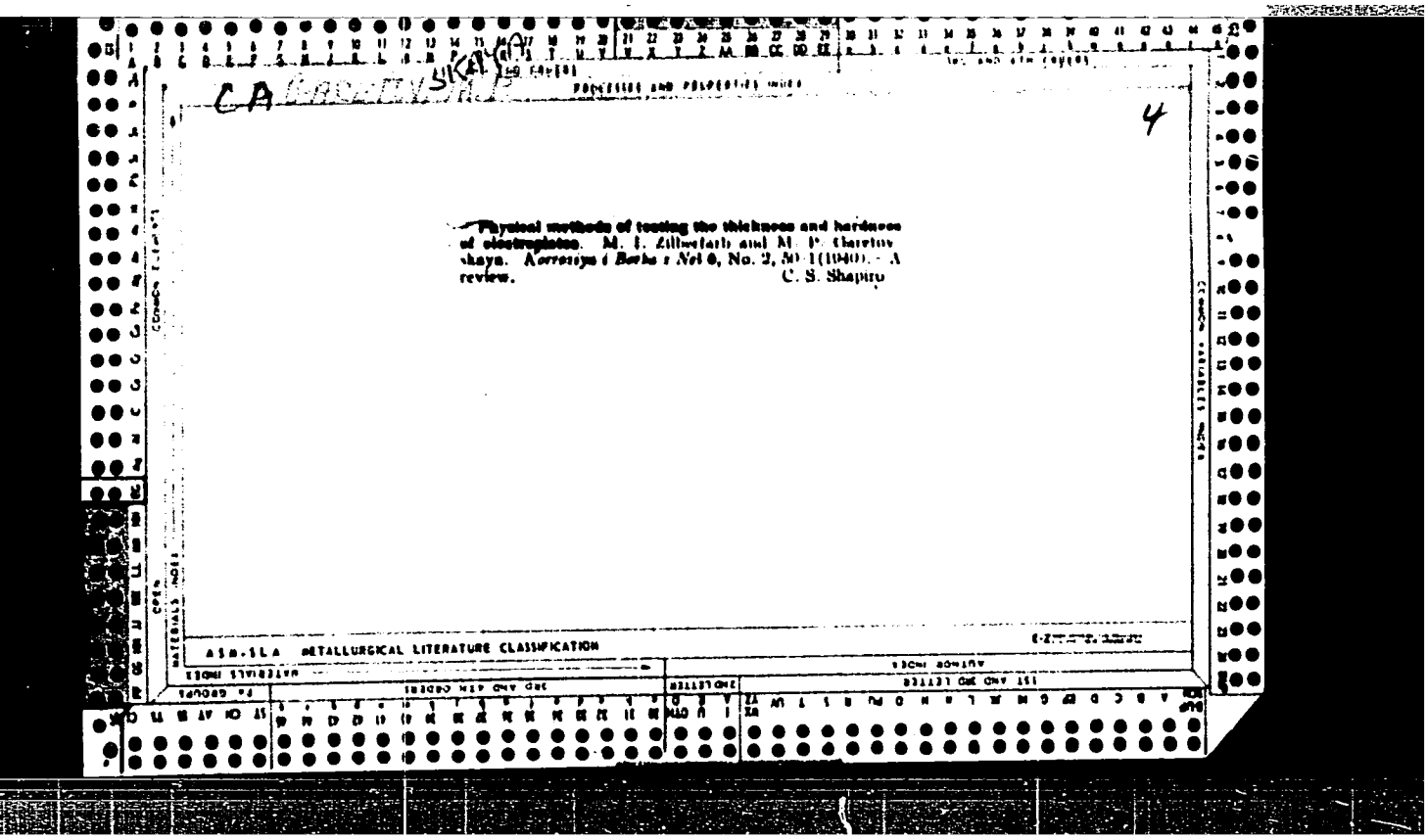
ABSTRACT: The methods used by the Vol'sk Military School imeni Lenin Red Banner Komsomol to train officers for the Rear Services are described. The school takes only graduates of special secondary schools, and training, in addition to general military drills and physical training, includes tactics and rules as applicable to the Rear Services, protection against weapons of mass destruction, topography, and other branches of military science. Field training is stressed. School facilities are described, as are classes and laboratories, and the daily routine. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 15/SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1



"Standard methods of determination of porosity of sintered deposits. M. I. Zilberfarb and M. P. Chaptuvshaya. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*, Vol 6, No. 2, 29-31 (1940). - A review of practical methods. C. S. Shapiro



4

Physical methods of testing the thickness and hardness of electroplates. M. I. Zilberfarb and M. P. Cherstvo khaya. *Korroziya i Borba s Nei* 6, No. 2, 50-1(1940). - A review.
C. S. Shapiro

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Garetovskaya, M. P.

5
4E2c

18

Diffusion zinc plating. M. J. Zil'berfarb, M. P. Garetovskaya, and B. A. Leshchenko. *Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Konstruktor. Inst. Khim. Mashinostroeniya, Metal. Pokrytiya v Khim. Mashinostroenii* (Moscow) 1954, No. 15, 196–230); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, Abstr. No. 56178.—A study is made of the effect of different factors on thermodiffusion Zn plating of low-C steels such as: the gas phase compn. (air, N, HCl, H), Zn content of the used mixt., temp., and duration of the process. It is found that depending on the conditions of the process the sample wt. increases or decreases and 1 or 2 diffusion microlayers (the outer layer pure Zn and intermetallic compd. of Zn and Fe, the inner being solid solns. with small Zn amt.) are formed. A method for successive removal of the diffusion layers is developed: the outer layers are removed by solns. of *m*-nitrobenzoic acid, and the inner layers with acid solns. with inhibitors. It is shown that diffusion zinc plating at temps. up to 810° in the presence of HCl, N, or air can be used for protection against atm. and water corrosion. Corrosion test in H_2 and H_2S currents at 420 and 520° show that a long diffusion Zn plating does not protect steel from corrosion. The best results are observed with steels Zn plated at relatively low temps. in the presence of HCl. N. V.

ZIL'BERFARB, M.I.; GARETOVSKAYA, M.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Determining the stability of materials in a solution of flux and melted tin. Sbor.st.NIIKHIMMASH no.15:97-102 '54. (MLRA 10:1)
(Tinning)

SOV/137-59-9-21035

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 298 - 299 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kristal', M.M., Zil'berfarb, M.I., Garetovskaya, M.P.

TITLE: Comparative Corrosion Resistance of Various Steels and Diffusion Chrome Coating in Media of Liquid Fuel Synthesis

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey, Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., 1958, Nr 25, pp 145 - 150

ABSTRACT: The authors present results of investigations into corrosion resistance of 3, NL2, Kh5M, 1Kh13, 1Kh18Kh9T steel specimens and diffusion Cr-Al coatings (I) in media of artificial liquid fuel containing aliphatic acids and CO_2. The tests were carried out in laboratories and under industrial conditions simultaneously. The duration of laboratory tests was 500 hours and 3,600 and 4,300 hours in the industrial tests. It was stated that 3 grades NL2 and Kh5M steel grades were not resistant to corrosion in water and in synthesis products under operation conditions of the synthesis shop equipment. 1Kh13 grade steel was resistant in CO_2-saturated water at 150°C to the liquid phase and less resistant to the vapor phase. 1Kh13 steel was corrosion-resistant in recovery water, containing only a

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Comparative Corrosion Resistance of Various Steels and Diffusion Chrome Coating in Media of Liquid Fuel Synthesis

SOV/137-59-9-21035

small amount of CO_2 at 200°C and in CO_2-saturated condensate at ~60°C. Corrosion resistance of 1Kh13 steel in reaction water containing aliphatic acids is somewhat lower than that of 1Kh18N9T steel and I. Corrosion resistance of 1Kh18N9T steel is high in synthesis shop media. I is resistant (corrosion rate is 0.001 mm/year) in CO_2-saturated water at 60°C and at 150 - 200°C. This coating is also resistant in reaction water containing aliphatic acids at 150 - 200°C. As a result of investigations on the manufacture of devices for the synthesis shop, the authors recommend the use of 1Kh13, two-layer 20 + 08Kh13 steels. To protect internal and external "3"-steel pipe surfaces, the authors recommend to use I.

M.K.

Card 2/2

VINITSKIYM, L.Ye.; GARETOVSKAYA, N.L.; GRITSENKO, M.M.

Manufacture of articles from "kvalitex" bythe ion deposition method. Trudy NIIKHP no.4:17-24 '56. (MIRA 11:4)
(Latex) (Vulcanization)

L 63798-65 EWT(m)/EEF(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018794 UR/0138/65/000/007/0023/0028
667.494.7.061.43.01:621.792

AUTHOR: Garetovskaya, N. L.; Belyayeva, N. V.

TITLE: Adhesive compositions for polyester fiber

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1965, 23-28

TOPIC TAGS: polyester fiber, adhesive, bonding material, isocyanate, rubber bonding

ABSTRACT: The article presents certain data obtained by testing methods of bonding heavy technical polyester fabrics such as belting to rubbers used for the production of high-strength conveyor belts. Isocyanates were found to produce very strong bonds between polyester fiber and rubbers. At the present time, the most efficient method of production consists of a two-stage impregnation: in a latex - resorcinol - formaldehyde composition and in an organic solvent. The bonding strength between rubber and fabric was studied as a function of the amount of isocyanate in the adhesive, duration of storage of the adhesive composition, duration of storage of the fabric smeared with the adhesive, method of impregnation, duration of contact between the fabric and a dichloroethane solution of isocyanate, and duration of storage of various bonded samples. The method of treatment

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L 63798-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018794

with adhesive compositions containing isocyanates is recommended for the manufacture of materials obtained by spreading. In the production of triphenylmethane triisocyanate, the solvent dichloroethane should be replaced by methylene chloride. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE:

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

GARETOVSKIY, Nikolay Viktorovich; GRANOVSKIY, G., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Enterprise fund; new order for its formation and utilization] Fond predpriiatiia; novyi poriadok obrazovaniia i ispol'zovaniia. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Industrial management)

GARETOVSKIY, N.

Order for accumlating and using enterprise fund. Fin. SSSR 22 no.4:63-69 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Industrial management)

DINDUYEV, G.; GARETOVSKIY, N.

Prepare the draft of the 1963 state budget of the U.S.S.R. with high standards and on time. Fin. SSSR 23 no.7:8-19 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Budget)

GARETOVSKIY, N.

Group incentive funds of enterprises in the national economy.
Sots. trud 8 no.9:47-54 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Ministerstva finansov SSSR.

GARETOVSKIY, N.V.

Additional material incentive for a high quality of furniture. Der. prom. 12 no.11:1-3 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ministerstvo finansov SSSR.

GARETOVSKIY, N.

Issuing bonuses for the manufacture of high-quality goods. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.14:43-45 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Ministerstva finansov SSSR.
(Russia—Manufactures) (Bonus system)

GARETOVSKIY, N.

Several problems of material incentives. Fin.SSSR 37 no.3:8-15 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Industrial management) (Bonus system)

GARETOVSKIY, N.

New features in the formation and utilization of the fund of an enterprise. Fin. SSSR 37 no.7:35-42 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Incentives in industry) (Industrial management)

GARETOVSKIY, Nikolay Viktorovich; KHARCHENKOV, A., otv. red.

[Incentive funds of enterprises] Poosshchritel'nye fondy predpriiatii. Moskva, Finansy, 1964. 222 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

GARETOVSKIY, N.

The plant fund. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.1:44-45 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Ministerstva finansov SSSR.

GARETOVSKIY, N.V.

Important incentive of the production of goods of high quality.
Tekst. prom. 24 no.2:13-15 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Ministerstva finansov SSSR.

GARETOVSKIY, N.

State budgets of the Union Republics for 1964-1965. Fin.SSSR 38 no.2: 26-35 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

L 35831-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6015729 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/005/0568/0570

AUTHOR: Voyutskiy, S. S.; Rudkovskaya, Z. S.; Garetovskaya, N. L.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for the Plastics Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Determination of the specific adhesion of different adhesives to fiber type polymers

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 5, 1966, 568-570

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive bonding, elastomer, chloroprene, cyanate, SYNTHETIC FIBER

ABSTRACT: The article presents a simple method for determining the specific adhesion of various adhesives to fiber type polymers. It includes a consideration of the effect of the nature of the elastomeric adhesive, the introduction of polyisocyanates into the adhesive, the thickness of the layer of adhesive, the duration of vulcanization, and the temperature of the layer of glue. With respect to the effect of the nature of the adhesive, it was found in a qualitative way that the use of natural rubber produced bonds with a small resistance to stratification; it is recommended therefore that use be made of mixtures of chloroprene rubber containing vulcanizing agents and polyisocyanates.

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.179.4