

BOKAY, Janos, dr.; ~~GOSZLÉTH~~, Tiber, dr.; GERGELY, Pal, dr.;

Anesthesia with narcogen (trichloroethylene) in obstetrics.
Magy.noorv.lap. 18 no.1:30-43 Jan 55

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Női Klinikájának
közleménye (Igazgató: Horn Béla dr. egyet. tanár)
(TRICHLOROETHYLENE, analgesia & anesthesia
in pregn. & labor (Hun)
(LABOR, anesthesia & analgesia
trichloroethylene (Hun)

GOSZLETH, Tibor, dr.; BOKAY, Janos, dr.

Supplementary medication in psychoprophylactic painless labor.
Magy.noorv.lap. 23 no.6:340-346 N '60.

(LABOR)

GOSZLETH, Tibor, dr.; DOMOTORI, Jenő, dr.

The role of forceps delivery in modern obstetrics. *Magy. orv. lap.* 26 no.5:272-280 S '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Női Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Horn Béla dr. egyet. tanár.).

GOSZLONYI, B.

B. Goszlonyi
The mechanization of work of the permanent
way -- *Hasznos felépítendő munkák a gépességek*
Budapest, 1954. Közl. Kiadó, 21 p. 13 -

GOSZTONY, Geza

Basic principles of congestion calculation in link systems. Pt.
1. Hir techn 16 no.3:70-78 Mr '65.

1. Beloiannis Telecommunication Engineering Factory, Budapest.

GOSZTONY, Geza

Basic principles of congestion calculation in link systems.
Pt.2. Hir techn 16 no.4:105-111 Ap '65.

1. Beloiannis Telecommunication Engineering Factory, Budapest.

GOSZTONYI, Gyorgy

Real inflammation of the acoustic nerve. *Ful orr gegegyogy* 4 no.3:
115-120 Sept 58.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg. és Elmeklinikájának (Igazgató:
Kornyei István dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(NERVES, ACOUSTIC, dis.
neuritis (Hun))

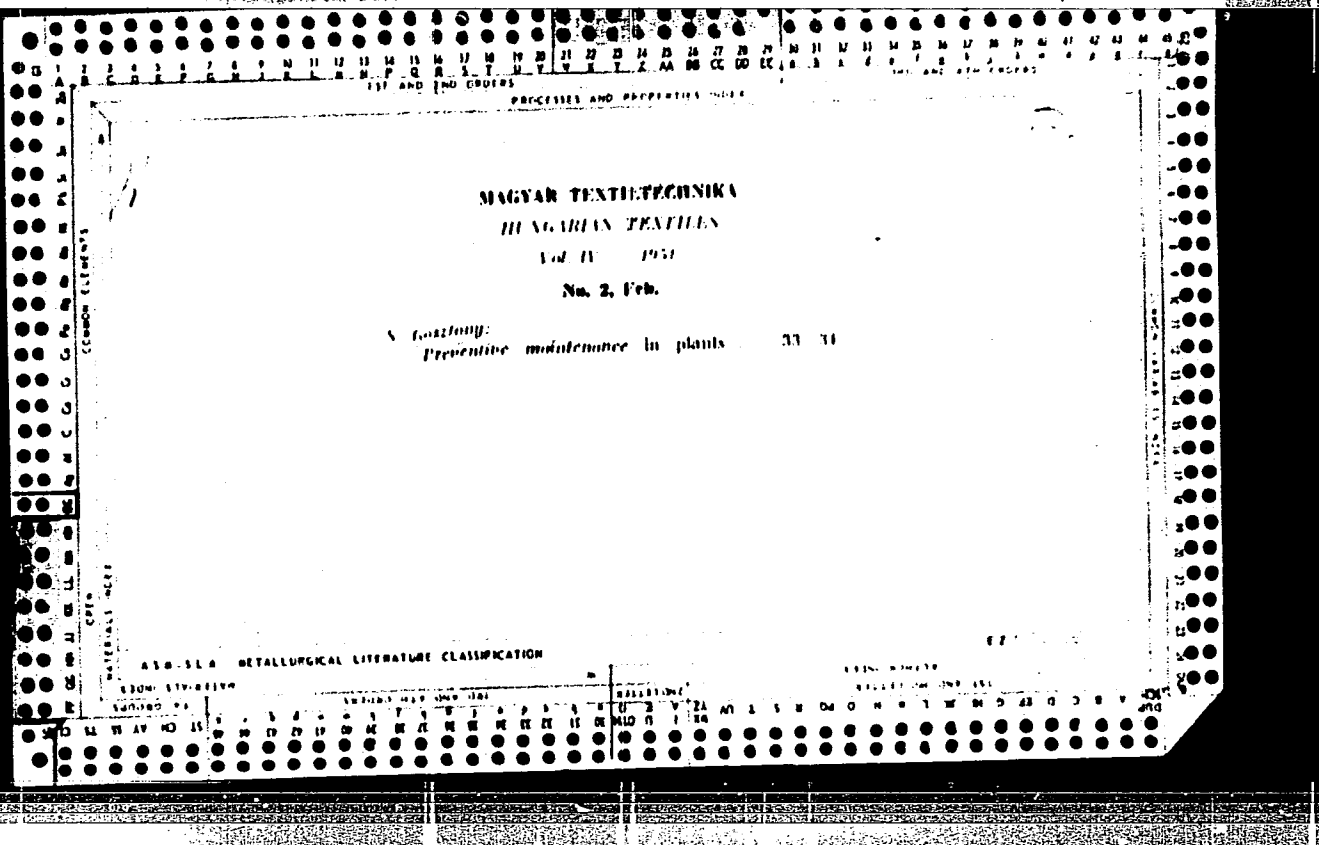
(NEURITIS
acoustic nerve (Hun))

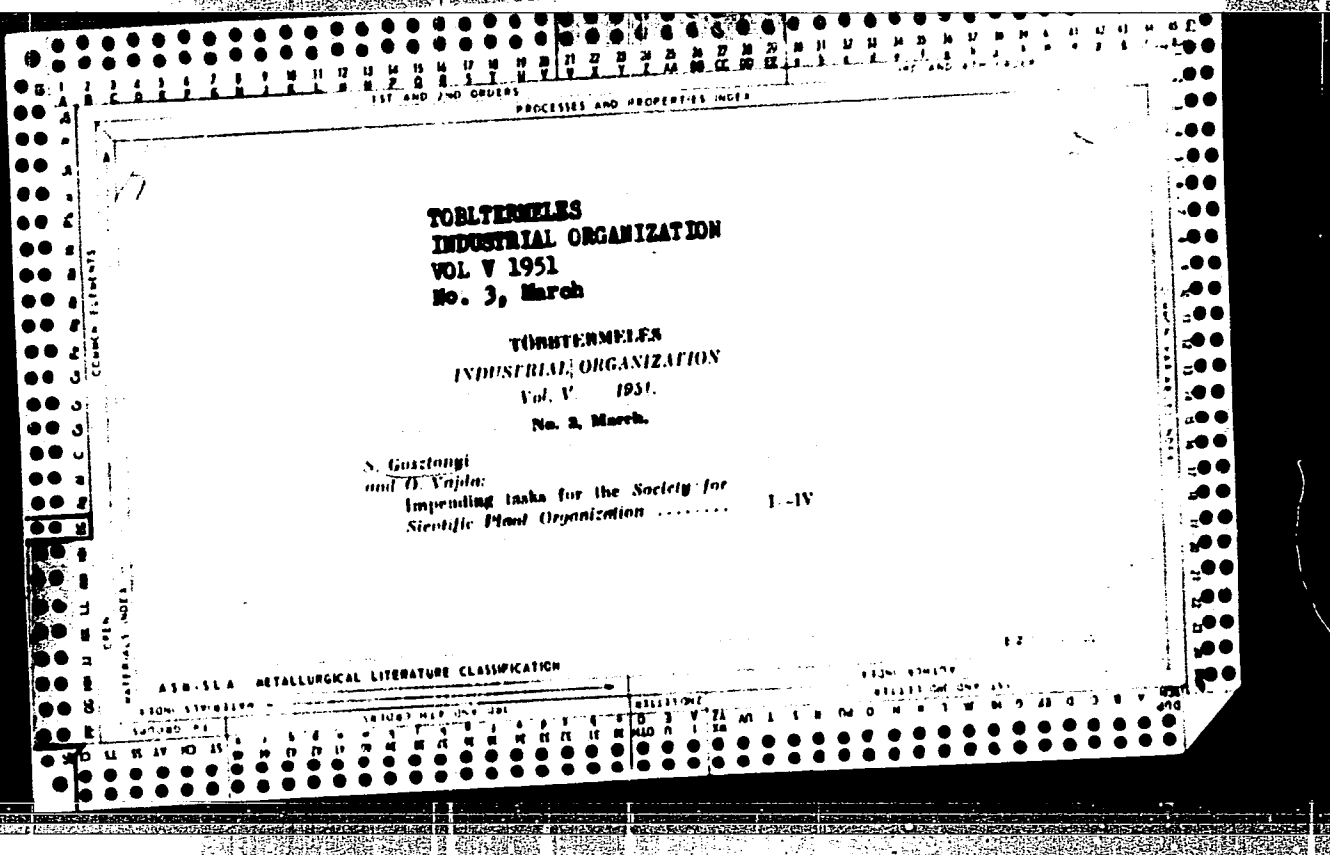
GOSZTONYI, Gyorgy, dr.

Data on the symptomatology and fibrous anatomy of the mesencephalon with special reference to the mechanism of horizontal movements of both eyes. *Ideggyogy. szemle* 14 no.7:193-204 J1 '61.

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Ideg- és Elméklínikájának közleménye.

(OCULOMOTOR NERVE physiol)
(MESENCEPHALON physiol)
(BRAIN dis)





GOSZTOMYI, S.

"Before our 4th National Congress" p. 225 (Magyar Textiltechnika, No. 8,
August, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol. 3, No. 3 1954
1953 Accessions/ Library of Congress, March 1953, Uncl.

GOSZTONYI, S.

"Results and tasks in the innovators' movement of the textile industry." (p.3)
"Report from the textile factories in Szeged." (p.4) "Kossuth Prize for the
development of continuous bleaching. (p.4) "Interesting innovations in planning
tasks at the Kisperst Textile Works." (p.5) UJITOK LAPJA (Orszagos Talalmanyi
Hivata) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 6, Mar. 1954.

SO: EAST European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

GOSZTONYI, S.

Trends in the development of the textile industry. P. 243
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNICKA BUDAPEST Vol. 11, No. 7, June 1955

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

GOSZTONYI, S.

"Developing trends in textile machinery." p. 45

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 2, Feb. 1959

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

GOSZTONYI, Sandor

Experiences with the use of technical development fund in the light
industry. Musz elet 15 no.11:6 My '60. (EEAI 9:9)
(Hungary--Industry, Light)

GOSZTONYI, Sandor; LEHR, Ferenc, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa;
FICHTNER, Kurt; MARECKI, Jacek, prof., dipl. ing. (Lengyelország);
WRESNIOWSKI, Romuald; BURSZTYNSKI, Janusz; HUBNER, Ewald;
KIEFER, Erich; BOIE, Werner, prof., dr. ing. (Nemet Demokrati-
kus Köztársaság); BOSNIC, Cedomir (Jugoszlavia); ZILBER,
Aleksander (Lengyelország); GRUBER, S.M. (Anglia); STANCESZKU,
Ian, prof. (Románia); BONKALO, Tamas, dr.; ENDRENYI, Sandor;
KATONA, Kalman; KOHARY, Lajos

Rationalization in power utilization in the field of the light
industry. Ipari energia 3 no.1/2:32-38 Ja-F '62.

1. Könyvipari Minisztérium helyettes főosztályvezetője (for
Gosztonyi). 2. Könyvipari Tervező Iroda (for Lehr). 3. Textil-
ipari Kutató Intézet (for Bonkalo). 4. Papíripari Kutató Intézet
(for Endrenyi).

GOSZTONYI, Sandor, okl. gepeszmernok

Rationalization possibilities in energy utilization in the field of
the light industry. Magy textil 14 no.1:16-21 Ja '62.

(Hungary--Industry, Light) (Power resources)

GSUROS, Z., prof. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); DEAK, Gy. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); GOSZTONYI, T. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3); KELEMEN, O. (Budapest XI., Muegyetem rakpart 3)

Kinetics of alkali decomposition of phenyl- β -D-glucosidetetraacetate and its phenyl substituting derivatives. Periodica polytechn chem 5 no.3:197-207 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Organisch-Chemische Technologie der Technischen Universitat.

H/006/61/000/002/001/001
D228/D301

AUTHORS: Gosztonyi, Tamás, and Tóth, István

TITLE: Rocket fuels

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémikusok lapja, no. 2, 1961, 59-63

TEXT: The maximum speed of a rocket at the moment of the "burn-up" of the fuel is deduced from the impulse formula of classical mechanics. Abstractor's note: The deduction is omitted in the article.

$$V = \text{const} \cdot c \ln \frac{m_i}{m_v} \quad (1)$$

where c - discharge speed of the gases; m_i - initial mass of the rocket (including fuel); m_v - final mass of the rocket (after the "burn-up" of the fuel); $\frac{m_i}{m_v}$ - is termed the "mass ratio". The con-

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stant takes air resistance into consideration. The speed of the rocket may be increased either by increasing the "mass ratio" (the quantity of propellant) or by increasing the discharge speed of the gases. Increase of the "mass ratio" is limited by economic and design factors. The discharge speed of the gases depends on the shape of the orifice as well as on the specific energy of the propellant, and particularly on the chemical composition. Given a certain nozzle, the nozzle velocity of the gases is expressed by the following equation

$$c = \text{const} \sqrt{\frac{T}{M}} \quad (2)$$

where T - absolute temperature in the burner (in °K) and M - mean molecular weight of the gases at the moment of discharge. Rocket propellants generally consist of two main components: 1) the fuel itself; 2) an oxidizing agent. The propellant may be either in a solid or liquid state. Generally liquid fuels are more efficient

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but their burner mechanism is more complicated. Although the specific energy of solid rocket propellants is smaller, their burner mechanism is considerably simpler. The main requirements of modern rocket propellants are then given by the authors, as cited by E.A. Weilmuenster (Ref. 5: Ind.Eng.Chem. 49, 1337-1338, 1957). The specific energy of propellants is usually expressed by the amount of heat (in k/cal) freed when 1 kilogram or 1 liter of fuel is burnt. Quoting American sources, the authors point out that this is expressed by the so-called "specific impulse" (Isp). The connection between the "specific impulse" and the "specific energy" is then expressed by an equation taken from J.F. Tormey (Ref. 6: Ind.Eng. Chem. 49, 1339-1343, 1957). The specific impulse of a molecular system may equal 150 - 400 secs. provided that the pressure of the burner chamber is 34 atm. (500 lbs/sq. in) while the outside pressure is 1 atm. The specific impulse and the specific energy of some fuel mixtures are then given in tabulated form, the data being taken from J.F. Tormey (Ref. 6: Op.cit.) and A. Stettbacher

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(Ref. 3: Explosivstoffe (Explosives), 4, 25-33, 1956). In order to obtain greater nozzle velocity, it is advantageous to keep the molecular weight of the burnt bases to a minimum. Compounds consisting of elements with light molecular weight such as H, C, N, B, Be, Al and Li are primarily used as fuels. Nitrates, perchlorates, H₂O₂, liquid O₂ and F may be considered as oxidizing agents. The composition of some gas mixtures after burning and their average molecular weights are also tabulated according to data from J.F. Tormey (Ref. 6: Op.cit.). Solid propellants may be either: 1) Composite or heterogenous, eg. "black" gun powder; or 2) Colloidal or homogenous, eg. "smokeless" gun powders. The most versatile types of colloidal propellants are the two-base gun powders. The chemical composition of a typical two-base rocket fuel is a) Nitrocellulose (N. content = 13.25 %) 54 %, nitroglycerine 43 %, centralite I (diethyl-diphenyl-carbamide) 3 %; b) Nitrocellulose (N. content = 13.22 %) 59.92 %, nitroglycerine 38.96 %, centralite I 0.94 %, diphenylamine 0.18 %. Bitumen as cited by A. Stettbacher

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(Ref. 3: Op.cit.) and mixtures containing various synthetic materials as cited by H. Seidel (Ref. 4: Chemische Industrie (Chemical Industry), 11, 445-447, 1959), are also solid propellants, but no information is available on their exact chemical composition. The specific energy of a two-base gun powder is approximately 1,100 kg cal/kg or approximately 1,700 kg cal/liter. The specific energy of a bitumen-potassium perchlorate mixture of stoichiometric composition (130 g + 870 g = 1 kg) is nearly the same as that given above, while that of black gun powder is approximately 640 kg cal/kg. Ethyl-alcohol, hydrocarbons, hydrazine and hydrazine based compounds are mainly used as fuels. Hydrogen-peroxide, liquid oxygen and fluorine compounds are the oxidizing agents. The propellant of the V2 rocket is then given by the authors as well as its chemical reaction and data on its specific energy. Hydrogen peroxide, the authors state, is often used both alone and as an oxidizing agent with fuels in rocket and submarine propulsion; Fe or Cu are used as a catalyst for starting decomposition of the peroxide. The specific energy of a 100 % hydrogen peroxide is 369 kg cal/kg or 540

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kg cal/liter; corresponding figures for the 85 % peroxide are 226 and 314. Liquid oxygen is gaining importance as an oxidizing agent, note the authors, who then point out that the propellant of the US IRBM-s and ICBM-s is the assymmetrical dimethyl-hydrozine, a typical example for such propellants being $5\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + 4\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (vapour) + 7N_2 H = - 541 kg cal. The specific energy is 1,312 kg cal/kg or 1,557 kg cal/liter. This mixture belongs to the so-called "hypergol" mixtures, where spontaneous combustion occurs as the fuel and the oxidizing agent are brought into contact. In the Oerlikon rockets, kerosene is mixed with triethylamine or xylydine and HNO_3 ; in this case, too, spontaneous combustion occurs. The hydrogen-fluorine system is known as the mixture that has the highest specific energy (approx. 3,000 kg cal/kg) the specific impulse being 373 secs. The two main difficulties encountered with this fuel are the low boiling point of the H_2 and the very strong corrosive nature of the fluorine. In the most recent experiments FClO_4

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is proposed as a substitute for the fluorine. Although ozone-benzole mixtures have good properties, the use of ozone is not practicable because it decomposes rapidly. The benzine-beryllium system also appears to have good properties, but the price of the beryllium makes it uneconomical. The mixture consists of: 175 gm benzine + 78 gm beryllium + 747 gm oxygen = 1 kg mixture. The simplicity of the solid rocket engines has impelled researchers to find such solid propellants that have comparable specific energies to those of the liquid fuels. It appears that some organic boron compounds have great future. The 'HEF2' (alkali-pentaborane) and 'HEF3' (alkali-decaborane) are two such propellants now in use in the United States, the authors claim. The foregoing boranes with sodium or ammonia perchlorate as an oxidizing agent exceed the specific energy of most of the widely used liquid fuels. If lithium perchlorate is employed, the specific energy is higher than that of hydrogen-fluorine system. This is explained by the density of the lithium-perchlorate and by its high relative oxygen content. Moreover, the boron compounds are very expensive. Efforts are being made to ex-

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explore other sources of energy, such as energy freed by nuclear fission (U^{235} or Pu^{239}). These efforts are greatly hampered at present by the high radioactivity of the propellant and even more by that of the products. There are 2 tables and 6 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: B.L. Crawford, C. Hugett, F.C. Daniels, R.E. Wilfong, Anal.Chem. 19, 630-633, 1947; E.A. Weilmuenster, Ind.Eng.Chem. 49, 1337-1338, 1957; and J.F. Tormey, Ind. Eng.Chem. 49, 1339-1343, 1957. ✓

ASSOCIATION: (Gosztonyi) Bpesti műszaki egyetem szerves kémiai technológiai tanszék (Institute of Technology of Organic Chemistry, Technical University, Budapest); (Tóth) Gyógyszeripari kutató intézet (Research Institute for the Pharmaceutical Industry)

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GOSZTONYI, Tamas

HUNGARY

KEMENY, Armand (Mrs); VECSEI, Pal; MARTON, Jozsef; GOSZTONYI, Tamas;
Research Laboratory of the State Institute for Rheumatism and Balneo-
logy (Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet Kutato Laboratoriuma) and
Department of Organic Chemistry of the Isotope Institute of the State
Atomic Energy Committee (Orszagos Atomenergia Bizottsag Isotop Inte-
zetnek Szerves Kemiai Osztalya)

"Data on the Reaction Between the Enzymes of the Adrenal Cortex and
Tetrazolium Salts."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 608-614.

Abstract [Authors' summary] The increase in sensitivity effected by
use of apolar solvent systems on the reduction of tetrazolium salts
by steroids was investigated. Various reduction products were isolated
and their interconversions were classified. Apolar chromatographic
systems increase the sensitivity of various other reactions as well.

[1 Hungarian, 7 Western references]

1/1

VECSEI (WEISZ), P. ; TANKA, D.; KELLER, Maria; KEMENY, Vera; MARTON, J.;
GOSZTONYI, T.

Determination of succinic dehydrogenase by means of ^{14}C -labelled triphenyl
tetrazolium chloride. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.2:125-129
'62.

1. National Institute of Rheumatology and Department of Organic Chemistry
of the Isotope Institute of the National Atomic Energy Commission, Budapest.
(TETRAZOLIUM SALTS) (SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE)

KEMENY, Armandne, dr.; VECSEI, Pal, dr.; MARTON, Jozsef, dr.; Gosztonyi, Tamas, dr.

The use of H³-labeled steroids in adrenal cortex function tests. Orv. hetil. 106 no.23:1077-1081 6 Je '65

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyl Intezet (igazgato: Farkas, Karoly, dr.) es az Orszagos Atomenergia Bizottsag Izotop Intezete (igazgato: Teteryi, Pal. dr.).

COSZTOWTT, LEON

Gosztowtt, Leon. Usprawnienie obsługi i modernizacja pras hydraulicznych. Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Techniczne, 1952. 88 p. (Improvement of service and modernization of the hydraulic press. Illus., bibl.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

Gasztowt, h.

621.643/619 : 512.54 : 620.19

3457

* Gasztowt L. Pipelines and Fittings.

„Rurociągł. i armatura”. Warszawa, 1953, PWT 163, 124 pp., 293
figs., 68 tabs.

In addition to introductory, theoretical and general information,
the following matters are dealt with: types and application of pipelines,
unions and other fittings, deformation under the influence of heat,
fixing of pipelines, insulation, classification of fittings, types and uses
of control, safety and auxiliary valves. Computations are given for
strength, and standard specifications for pipelines and fittings.

GOSZTOWTT, L.

"OJ-type tightening rings and their repair." p. 150.
(MECHANIK Vol. 27, No. 4, Apr. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

GOSZTOWIT, L.

"Fixing and Maintaining Packings", p. 312, (MECHANIK, Vol. 27, No. 8,
Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEML), LC, Vol. 4, No.
5, May 1955, Uncl.

GOSZTOWTT, LEON.

Prasy hydrauliczne. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Techniczne,
1955. 348 p. (Hydraulic press. 1st ed. illus., bibl., diagrs., tables)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3,
March 1956

GOSZTOWTT, L.

"Prasy hydrauliczne" (Hydraulic presses), by L. Gosztowtt. Reported in
New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 14, July 15, 1955

GOSZTOWTT, L.

Operating of hydraulic presses, p.16.

(OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY. Vol. 10, No. 9, Sept. 1956)
Warszawa, Poland

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

GOZTOWT, L.

"Rurociagi i armatura" (Pipings and armature), by L. Gosztowt. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiazki), No. 12, June 15, 1956.

GOSZTOWTT, L.

Methods of obtaining very high hydraulic pressures.

P. 488. (MECHANIK) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 30, no. 11, Nov. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

GOSZTOWTT, Leon, doc. mgr inz.

"Hydraulic presses and compressed-liquid installations"
by Ernst Müller. Vol.1: "Forging presses." Reviewed
by Leon Gosztowtt. Prægl mech 21 no.18:578-579
25 S '62.

GOSZTOWTT, Leon, doc. inz.

Standardization in the field of hydraulic drive and control. Przegl
mechan 21 no.23:717-721 10 D '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

GOSZTOWTT, L., doc.

"Selection procedure for hydraulic accumulators" by L. Dodge.
Reviewed by L. Gosztowtt. Przegl mech 21 no.24:768-769 25 D '62.

GOSZTOWTT, Leon, doc. mgr inz.; PELCZYNSKI, Tadeusz jr., mgr. inz.

Moving ring testing of automatically tightening hydraulic installations. Przegł mech 22 no.10:296-298 25 My '63.

1. Katedra Przerobki Plastycznej, Politechnika Warszawa (for Gosztowtt).
2. Starszy technolog Oddziału Produkcji Tasm i Foli, Walcownia Metali "Warszawa," Warszawa.

GOSZTOWT, W.; URBANOWICZ, H.

Reactive power of rectifier units and its compensation. p. 405.

PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich) Warszawa,
Poland, Vol. 35, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

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

Uncl.

GOSZTOWT, Waclaw, dr inż.

Capacitors or filters for reactive power compensation in
medium voltage networks? Przegl elektrotech 40 no.3:129-132
Mr '64

1. Katedra Elektroenergetyki, Politechnika, Lodz.

KAIM, Franciszek, mgr inz.; MOTAWA, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; GOSZYK,
Oskar, mgr inz.; SZNUK, Witold, mgr inz.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Koksoprojekt
(1953-1963). Problemy proj hut maszyn 11 no. 6: 163-167
Je '63.

1. Wiceminister Przemyslu Ciezkiego, Warszawa (for Kaim).
2. Dyrektor Departamentu Inwestycji, Ministerstwo Przemyslu
Ciezkiego, Warszawa (for Motawa)
3. Dyrektor Techniczny Zjednoczenia, Hutnictwa Zelaza i
Stali, Katowice (for Goszyk)
4. Dyrektor do spraw Inwestycji, Zjednoczenie Hutnictwa i
Stali, Katowice (for SznuK).

GOT, A. (Goth, E.)

Action of amino acids on the activity of the adreno-pituitary
system. Probl.endok.i gorm. no.1:33-39 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(AMINO ACIDS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ADRENAL GLANDS)
(PITUITARY BODY)

GOT', O.I.

Chemical Technology, Protective Coatings (15585)

Poligraf. Proiz-vo, No 2, 1953, pp 10-12

Got', O.I.

Increasing the Acid Resistance of the Chromate-Glue Copying Layer

The acid resistance of the chromate-glue copying layer can be increased by introducing a small amount of rosin to the copying solution.

Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Khimiya, No 3, 1954 (W-30976)

PAVLOV, M.M., prof., GOT-LOPAKOZA, A.I.

Chologenic function of the liver following gastric resection and
the addition of phytoncides to the diet. Trudy LMI 2:67-76 '55
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.-prof. M.M. Pavlov)
Pervogo Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika
I.P. Pavlova.

(BILE)

(STOMACH--SURGERY)

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Fluxes

Jun 51

"Cohesion of the Slag Crust With the Metal Sur-
face of a Joint During Welding Under Flux," D. M.
Rabkin, Cand Tech Sci, Yu. N. Gotal'skiy, Ye. S.
Kudelya, V. V. Podgryetskiy, Engineers, Inst of
Elec Welding Imeni Acad Ye. O. Paton, Acad Sci
Ukrainian SSR

"Avtogen Delo" No 6, pp 10-14

Studied the nature of chem adhesion of slag to
the surface of the weld and methods of improving
the slag separability. Oxidized layer of metal,
formed on surface of weld, creates strong bond
200134

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Fluxes
(Contd)

Jun 51

between slag crust and metal. Measures which
hamper formation and growth of oxidation film
facilitate sepn of slag crust.

GOTAL'SKIY, YU. N.

200134

GOTAL'SKIY, YU. N.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 990
Card 1/1 Pub. 11 - 4/13
Author : Gotal'skiy, Yu. N.
Title : ~~Problem of the interaction between slag and metal in electric-slag welding~~
Periodical : Avtom. svar., #5, 38-43, S-0 1954
Abstract : The significance of the basic composition of the flux on transmission of silicon and manganese into the metal of the weld is discussed. The higher rate of transmission of the above components under slag welding than with the open arc welding is explained by electrolysis. The chemical composition of the welded metal is controlled by a process occurring on the end of the electrode and in the metal drops passing into the weld bath. Two tables, 2 charts and 12 Russian references (1936-53).
Institution : Institution of Electric Welding im. E. O. Paton
Submitted : Je 21, 1954

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu. N.

MAKARA, A.M.; GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.; GRABIN, V.F.

Investigation of the effect of the electric fusion welding process on the bead fusion and the width of the zone surrounding the bead in connection with the problem of steel alloy welding. Avtom. svar. 8 no.2:11-25 Mr-Apr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Orden Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona, Akademiya nauk USSR. (Steel alloys--Welding)
(Electric welding)

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu. N.

MAKARA, A.M.; GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.; NOVIKOV, I.V.

Hot cracking of welds in automatic seam welding with flux and their relation to initial crystallisation. Avton.svar.8 no.4:3-11 J1-Ag'55 (MIRA 8:11)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona Akademii nauk USSR (Electric welding)

Gotal'skiy, Yu.N.

MAKARA, A.A.: GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.

Investigating thermal processes in the heat-affected zone of the
weld joint during electric welding under flux of tempered steels.
Avtom. svar. 8 no.5:25-32 S-0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Ordena Trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki imeni
Ye.O.Patona AN USSE. (Steel--Welding)

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.

Effect of the type of current on the interaction of slag and metal
in electric welding under flux. Avtom.svar. 8 no.5:47-49 S-0 '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

1.Ordena Trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki imeni
Ye.O.Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding)

GOTALSKIY, YU.N.

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding.

135-3-1/17

AUTHOR: Gotal'skiy Yu. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Flux Properties which Determine the Stability of Electric Slag-Welding Processes. (Svoystva flyusa, opredelyayushchiye ustoychivost' protsessa elektroshlakovoy svarki).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 3, pp 1-3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: General principles of slag-welding technology and the necessary properties of welding slag are reviewed. Further, the article describes the experimental work which has been carried out to find the correct slag composition and the proper welding technology to obtain stability of welding processes (without flaring-up of electric arc). The results obtained with various flux compositions (the compositions are specified) have shown that:

1. The stability of a process is determined by the conductivity, viscosity, and the boiling temperature of the flux. The higher the conductivity and the boiling temperature of the flux, and the lower its viscosity, the more stable is the welding process.

Card 1/2

135-3-1/17

TITLE: Flux Properties which Determine the Stability of Electric Slag-Welding Processes. (Svoystva flyusa, opredelyayushchiye ustoychivost' protsessa elektroshlakovoy svarki).

2. The flux properties which affect the stability of welding processes depend on chemical composition and, in the first place, on SiO₂ content. Low-silicon fluxes provide more stable welding processes than high-silicon fluxes.

The article contains 2 tables, and 8 references (all Russian)

ASSOCIATION: Electric Welding Institute im.E.O. Paton, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. (Institut elektrosvarki imeni E.O. Patona ("AH YCCP"))

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card: 2/2

125/60/000/007/006/010
A161/100

AUTHORS: Tsyao-Sun-lin; Chen Si-kan; Gotal'skiy, Yu.N.

TITLE: The Plate Electrode With Effect on the Stability of Electroslag Welding Process and the Quality of Welded Joints

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 7, pp. 65 - 69

TEXT: No sufficient data are yet available to determine the cause of strong oscillations of welding current in the electroslag welding process with plate electrodes. It can only be assumed that the cause is the peculiar fusion process of such electrodes. In the stabilized and evenly progressing welding process it can be seen that an intensively boiling slag spot is constantly moving back and forth on the pool surface directly at the electrode (across its width). The phenomenon may mean that the fusion takes place not simultaneously over the entire electrode cross section but consecutively, and the butt end surface area of the electrode is continually changing. This would mean that welding current always will fluctuate in this process and the width of the plate electrode must have a direct effect. To investigate this problem a special study was carried out at NIITMASH KNR (Scientific Research Institute of Heavy Machine-Building of the

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Card 1/2

Card 2/2

... KNR (Scientific Research Institute of Heavy Machine-Building of the USSR) - Tsyao-Sun-lin; Chen Si-kan; Gotal'skiy, Yu.N. (Shanghai Machine Building Institute) - E.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute of the Red Banner of Labor" (Electric Welding Institute of the Ukrainian SSR) imeni Ye.O. Patona

S/125/60/000/010/013/015
A161/A:33

AUTHOR: Gotal'skiy, Yu.N.

TITLE: The Present State of Welding Science and Welding Engineering in the Chinese People's Republic

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 10, pp. 82-93

TEXT: The author was in China for two years and emphasizes that the development is rapid, and changes may have taken place during the time he was preparing the review. Fourteen organizations were doing welding research in China by the end of 1959, and one of them, the Kharbinskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mashinostroyeniya pri 1-m Ministerstve mashinostroyeniya (The Kharbin Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering at the 1st Ministry of Machinery) will soon be specialized on welding only. The other organizations are branch institutes where separate groups of specialists are working on welding. Besides, nine higher technical education institutions have welding departments and are also occupied with welding research. Research is carried out on a modern level, but
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S/125/60/000/010/013/015
A161/A133

The Present State of Welding Science and Welding Engineering in the Chinese People's Republic

some organizations have only small welding groups (of 8 to 15 staff) and very little experimental facilities. The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya, or NIIMASH (Scientific Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering) is in Peking. It is one of the largest research organizations in China and has one experimental plant and four branches - the materials branch at Shanghai, a foundry branch at Shen'yan, a heat-treatment branch at Ukhan', and a welding branch at Kharbin. The NIIMASH has also a mechanical engineering institute that is training workers for the NIIMASH itself. The NIIMASH departments include all specialties regardless of the branch institutes working on the same problems. The Welding Department will soon begin to develop welding technology on orders from the industry. The Welding Branch Institute of the NIIMASH was organized in 1956, obtained a building at Kharbin in 1960, and is going to have four main blocks and a number of auxiliary buildings in future; it had a staff of 192 in January 1960, 22 of whom were engineers, 16 technicians, and the rest workers. Many of the workers have graduated from high school. The Institut metallov AN KNR (Institute of Card 2/6

S/125/60/000/010/013/015
A161/A133

The Present State of Welding Science and Welding Engineering in the Chinese People's Republic

Metals of the China Academy of Sciences) has a welding bureau with a staff of 30 people (i.e., there were 30 by the beginning of 1960). The Institute of Metal has now a good building and sufficient facilities. The Materials Branch is a modern institute with yet a small staff and modest experimental facilities. The review includes 15 photographs illustrating practical welding applications in the country. Manual welding is on modern level, electrodes are of normal quality. Local plants are mostly producing electrodes according to Soviet specifications. Only special electrode grades as for heat resistant and stainless steels are being imported. The electrode plants have obsolete equipment and their output is not high. Some of the large machine plants have well-equipped electrode shops and produce electrodes for own needs, as well as for other plants, e.g., the Kharbinskiy kotel'nyy (Kharbin Boiler Plant) and Dal'ninskiy parovostr. zavod (Dal'nyy Locomotive Plant). Automatic submerged-arc welding is the most used machine welding method. The shipbuilders were the first to use it, and boiler drums for medium pressure are also being welded by this method, collectors for high-pressure boilers,

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S/125/60/000/010/013/015
A161/A153

The Present State of Welding Science and Welding Engineering in the Chinese People's Republic

bottoms to high-pressure boiler drums, etc. The Chanchun' Automobile Plant uses automatic submerged-arc welding for joining wheel rims to the hubs. This is done on a production line. The An'shanskiy (An'shan) Metallurgical Combine hard-faces worn rolls of rolling mills by an automatic built-up process under ceramic flux. Semiautomatic welding is coming into use slower than automatic and mainly in shipbuilding. Recently it had been used for joining reaction columns for the chemical industry. The total of automatic and semiautomatic welding work is yet low in the country and reaches 40-50% only at single shipbuilding and boiler plants. The main reason is the lack of equipment and materials. Electro-slag welding came into use in 1958, and by the beginning of 1960, 25 plants were already using this process. The electro-slag process with plate electrodes is preferred for joining heavy castings, and this includes annular joints. Examples are rolling mill stand frames, blast furnace bells, turbine shafts, presses. Some plants are using electro-slag process with several 3 mm electrode wires, and many are employing it for repairs. Resistance welding and friction welding processes are also being used, the lat.

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A161/A133

The Present State of Welding Science and Welding Engineering in the Chinese People's Republic

ter only at some tool plants. The production of welding equipment began in 1953 in Shanghai where three existing workshops were fused into one plant. It has been producing welding equipment only since 1956 and is the sole special plant of this kind in China. Drawings for the greater part of the equipment produced at this plant are being supplied by the USSR. Some of the other machine plants are systematically producing a certain quantity of welding equipment, mostly transformers for manual welding. A training of welding engineers did not exist before 1953, and now welding is included in the program of nine institutes. The first welding engineers graduated in 1956 from the Kharbin Polytechnic Institute, the other institutes will have their first graduates in 1960 and later. The training of lower grade welding technicians has begun at several technical schools. Practical training is included in the program, and every teaching institution produces some industrial items. Thus, e.g., the Welding Department of the Kharbin Polytechnic Institute produced small transformers in 1959; students of the Peking Polytechnic Institute constructed boilers for agricultural requirements. The production is
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S/125/60/000/010/013/015
A161/A133

The Present State of Welding Science and Welding Engineering in the Chinese People's Republic

organized by students. Apart from higher special education there are many courses. Special literature is being published in increasing quantities, and many translations are being made from Soviet and other foreign books. One monthly welding journal is published.

Card 6/6

S/137/61/000/006/059/092
ACC6/A101

AUTHORS: Gotal'skiy, Yu.N., Ch'ao Sung-lin

TITLE: Some information from electric-slag welding practice with plate electrodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1961, 17, abstract 6E116 ("Hanjie", 1960, no. 2, 6 - 9, Chinese)

TEXT: The authors describe basic difficulties in electric slag welding with plate electrodes and means of eliminating them, i.e. arc excitation and stabilization of current intensity during welding.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KAKHOVSKIY, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GOTAL'SKIY, Yusef
Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; TRUSHCHENKO, Anton Antonovich,
inzh.; ROMANOV, B.V., red.; SCROKINA, S.L., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA,
M.D., tekhn.red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Automatic and semiautomatic welding] Avtomaticheskaya i polu-
avtomaticheskaya svarka. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo,
1961. 422 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Electric welding)

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.

Peculiarities of the welding of dissimilar steels, review of literature. Avtom. svar. 14 no.8:49-57 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.

(Steel--Welding)

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.

Control of the slag bath depth in electric slag welding. Avtom.
svar. 14 no.9:65-67 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosyarki
imeni Ye.O.Patona AN USSR.

(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

KAKHOVSKIY, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GOTAL'SKIY,
Yuzef Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PATON, Vladimir
Yevgen'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TRUSHCHENKO, Anton
Antonovich, inzh.; ZVEGINTSEVA, K.V., nauchn. red.;
GORJUNOVA, L.K., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology of mechanized arc and electric slag welding]
Tekhnologiya mekhanizirovannoi dugovoi i elektroshlakovoi
svarki. [By] N.I.Kakhovskii i dr. Moskva, Proftekhizdat,
1963. 383 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.M.; TSYKULENKO, A.K.; KUSHNIRENKO, B.N.

Welding pearlitic with austenitic steels in structures operating
at high temperatures. Avtom. svar. 16 no.9:13-18 3 '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4013082

S/0125/64/000/002/0049/0053

AUTHOR: Gotal'skiy, Yu. N.; Tsy*kulenko, A. K.

TITLE: Investigation of open-arc welding of medium-alloy steels with powder-core wire

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka,¹⁷ no. 2, 1964, 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: welding, open arc welding, powder core wire, open arc powder wire welding, medium alloy steel welding, austenitic metal weld

ABSTRACT: The reasons for this powder-core wire composition — 30% Mn, 10% Cr, 0.2% Ti or V — are set forth. V. M. Kir'yakov and D. M. Kushnerev obtained good-quality welds with a ceramic flux and the above wire. Rutile and fluorite concentrate were used as slag-forming agents and marble as a gas-forming agent. The wire was prepared by drawing from a soft low-carbon steel strip. The exact composition "can be learned from the Institute of Electric

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013082

Welding, AN UkrSSR." Medium-alloy 30KhGSA and 30Kh2NM steels were welded by an A-765 semiautomatic machine with a current of 300-350 amp, a voltage of 26-28 v, and a wire diameter of 3 mm. Austenitic weld metal and no cracks in the weld-affected zone were observed even with rigid 15-20-mm-thick pieces welded together. The toxicity of Mn vapors is noted. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Electric Welding, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 23331-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-A MJW/JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AP5001192 S/0125/64/000/012/0038/0045

AUTHOR: Gotal'skiy, Yu. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: On welding of dissimilar steels in constructions intended for continuous work at high temperatures

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1964, 38-45

TOPIC TAGS: dissimilar steel welding, austenitic steel, nonaustenitic steel, linear heat expansion coefficient, weld, construction rigidity, high temperature effect, steel welding

ABSTRACT: Recent experience on welding together steels which have dissimilar physico-chemical properties shows that the structure of the welded zone becomes nonuniform at high temperatures, thus lowering the usefulness of the construction. The author investigated the weld of the 2xMF steel with the high nickel steels X15N60 and X20N80 by the tensile test and subsequent microphotographing the rupture. The prevailing explanations of the structural nonuniformity in the case

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L 23331-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001192

of joining austenitic and nonaustenitic steels as a result of decarburizing of a layer of the nonaustenitic, and carburizing the austenitic steel, does not agree with certain observed facts. Further investigation is needed, and it is pointed out that the differences of the coefficients of linear thermal expansion might be essential. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UKrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding AN UKrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

GOTAL'SKIY, Yu.N.; ZIL'BAN, M.S.

Branch conferences on the technology of boiler making.
Avtom. svar. 17 no.9:94-95 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

L 07431-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6030271 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/008/0044/0047

AUTHOR: Gotal'skiy, Yu. N.; Tsykulenko, A. K.; Peysin, M. I.ORG: [Gotal'skiy, Tsykulenko] Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR
(Institut elektrosvariki AN UkrSSR); [Peysin] Kharkov Electrotechnical Plant
(Khar'kovskiy elektrotekhnicheskii zavod)TITLE: Automatic welding of electric motor shafts from dissimilar steels, 8

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 8, 1966, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: inert gas welding, low carbon steel, austenite steel, argon, carbon dioxide, *AUTOMATIC WELDING, SHAFT*

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss a process developed by the Institute of Electric Welding in cooperation with the Kharkov Electrotechnical Plant for manufacturing shafts in which low-carbon 5 steel (GOST 380-60) is welded to Kh18N9T austenite steel (GOST 5632-61). Circular components 36-60 mm in diameter are welded by this method. While components of this type are most easily joined by resistance welding, this method cannot be used at the Kharkov Electrotechnical Plant at the present time and therefore gas-arc welding is used. Tests show that the best joints are produced by using argon gas and Sv-04Kh19N11M3 electrode wire. The stability of the structure in the heat-affected zone of the weld was tested by holding a welded specimen at 200°C for 200

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UDC: 621.791.756:669.15-194:669.26:669.15-194

L 07431-67

ACC NR: AP6030271

2

hours. The results show no appreciable changes in the structure of the weld zone. The welding is done on a lathe which is slowed to 0.5-10 rpm by an additional speed reducer. A semiautomatic A-929 welding machine with a modified electric circuit is mounted on the lathe. The following conditions are recommended for welding in argon: welding current -- 200 a, arc voltage -- 24-26 v, electrode gap -- 15-20 mm and rate of gas flow -- 12-17 l/min. Carbon dioxide may be used at the same rate of flow if the arc voltage is reduced to 20-22 v and the electrode gap is narrowed to 10-15 mm. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

PACHULIYA, Samson Farnozovich; GOGARIDZE, G.D., red.; GELIASHVILI, L.,
red.izd-va; KIKNADZE, I., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of interchangeability and technical measurements]
Osnovy vsaimozamenisemosti i tekhnicheskikh izmerenii. Tbilisi,
Gos.izd-vo uchebno-pedagog.lit-ry "Podna". 1960. 290 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Interchangeable mechanisms)

(Measuring instruments)

COUNTRY : Rumania K
 CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest Cultures
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 2, 1959, No. 6182
 AUTHOR : Carniatchi, A.; Gotsa, I.
 INST. : Rubtov, St.; Spirchez, Z.; Bindju, G.;
 TITLE : Strimbei, M.; Andreica, Gh., Paun, Vasile,
 : Methods for the Cultivation of Elms in Nur-
 series.
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. padurilor, 1957, 71, No.12, 772-776
 ABSTRACT : In nurseries of Bucharest, Kaluzhskaya, and
 Konstantovskaya Oblasts experiments were con-
 ducted with the littleleaf elm and the Eng-
 lish elm to demonstrate in nurseries produc-
 tivity depending on the denseness of the
 seedling stand in the steppe zone. It was
 established that seedlings of the English
 elm could exist perfectly on a permanent
 cultural tract after a period of a year.
 The optimal denseness of 1 - 2-year old
 CARD: 1/2 49

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420007-6
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 2, 1959, No. 6182
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : seedlings was conducted on nursery surfaces.
 There was no preference as to the productivi-
 ty of strips of two - and three-line sowings.
 Seedlings of the littleleaf elm in a year
 with normal precipitation in the steppe en-
 vironment did not acquire standard dimen-
 sions for 1 year; fertilization with peat
 and P_c had no effect. -- A. Yana
 CARD: 2/2

GOTEL, W.

The ways of development of geology in Poland, p. 237.
Vol. 1, no. 3, 1955 Warszawa

SERIA B: PRZYROD A NEOZYWIONA

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

ZASLAVSKIY, B. (Khar'kov); LYUSHNIN, N. (Khar'kov); GOTENOV, S. (Khar'kov);
PIL'NIK, A. (Khar'kov); MISAN, L. (Khar'kov); GAYDACHUK, V.,
(Khar'kov); SBOYCHAKOV, V. (Khar'kov)

Attention and support to volunteer design offices. Kryl.rod.
14 no.3:2-3 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Aeronautics--Technological innovations)

SELEZNEV, Vasiliv Petrovich; OL'MAN, Ye.V., inzh., retsenzent; BODNER, V.A.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GOTESMAN, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
BOGOMOLOV, M.F., red. izd-va; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Navigational instruments] Navigatsionnye ustrojstva. Pod red.
V.A.Bodnera. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961.
615 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Navigation (Aeronautics)) (Electronics in aeronautics)
(Aeronautical instruments)

GOTESMAN, Z.
GOTESMAN, Z.; MORSKI, S.

Methods of planning and realizing the material completion of construction assembling.

p. 10 (Budownictwo Przemyslowe) Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (BEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

GOTEV, I.

GOTEV, I. The LZ1KPZ in the competition of September 8, 1956. p. 4. Vol. 5,
no. 11, 1956 ELEKTROENERGIJA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

GOTEV, N.; SUMNALIEV, M.; ZHECHEVA, M.

A case of the pulmonary form of tularemia. Suvr. med. 14 no.12:
42-45 '63.

*

KUPENOV, N.; GOTEV, N.; SYMNALIYEV, M. [Symnaliev, M.]; TOMOV, A.; KHRISTOV, Iv.; BAYEV, V. [Baev, V.]; DOBREVA, Yev. [Dobrevva, Ev.]; MICHEV, T.; CHEKHLAROV, V.

Natural tularemia focus in Bulgaria. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immn. 41 no.4:124-131 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra voyennoy epidemiologii i gigiyeny Sofiyskogo vysshego voyenno-meditsinskogo instituta, Bolgariya.

GOTEV, R. (Bulgariya)

Effect of the central nervous system on metabolic processes in
fowls. Trudy VIEV 26:198-204 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'-
noy veterinarii.

(Nervous system) (Metabolism)

GOTFIYRNKO, P.

On drifting observatories. Vokrug sveta no.10:24 0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Arctic regions).

GOTFRID, A.I.

Loading of S-158 concrete mixers by skip hoists. Rats.i izobr.
predl.v stroi. no.55:3-4 '53. (MLRA 7:3)
(Hoisting machinery) (Mixing machinery)

Gotfrid, F.

GOTFRID, F., vetvrach.

Reliable instrument for holding pigs. Mias. ind. SSSR 28 no. 5:58
'57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Leninogorskiy myasokombinat.
(Veterinary instruments and apparatus)

NOSOVA, T. Dr. As; GOCERYD, O. Dr.

Surgical treatment of chronic paralysis of the ulnar nerve. Neur.
psychiat. cesk. 17 no.5:291-295 Oct 54.

1. Neurochir. odd. pri I. klin. v Brne; predn. prof. Dr. J. Podlaha
Neurol. klin. v Brne; predn. prof. Dr. K. Popak.
(NERVES, ULNAR, paralysis
surg.)
(PARALYSIS
ulnar nerve, surg.)

GOTFRYD, O., MUDr

Giant cell tumors of the vertebrae compressing the spinal cord.
Rozhl.chir. 34 no.4:261-267 Apr '55.

1. Z neurochirurgického oddelení I chirurgické kliniky v Brně
Prednosta prof. Dr J.Podlaha
(SPINE, neoplasms
giant cell tumor compressing spinal cord, diag.)
(SPINAL CORD, diseases
compression, caused by giant cell tumor of spine)

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Sec. 2 Vol. 11/3 Surgery Aug 1957
GOTFRÝD O.

4020. (776) GOTFRÝD O. and NOSOVÁ T. I. Chir. Klin., Brno; Neurol. Klin., Brno.
Výsledky chirurgického léčení výhřezu meziobratlové ploténky. The re-
sults of surgical treatment of herniation of the inter-
vertebral disc ROZHLE. CHIR. 1956, 35/11 (665-672)
The experiences with 202 operations for herniation of intervertebral disc are pre-
sented; 163 patients were followed up. The number of negative findings was 5.
142 operated patients returned to work (87%), the majority of these having started
work within 6 months after operation. Some comments on the diagnosis of inter-
vertebral disc herniation are appended, the operative technique used is briefly
described, and a personal concept of vertebral fusion and relapse of herniation is
suggested. Attention is directed to postoperative treatment and rehabilitation. In-
dividual factors which determine the period before return to work after operation
are detailed.

GOTFRYD, O., As., Dr.; HOLUB, V., prim., Dr.

Disappearance of a large congenital tumor of the spinal cord after x-ray treatment. Cesk. neur. 20 no.1:18-20 Feb 57.

1. Neurochirurgické oddělení I. chirurgické kliniky v Brně, přednosta prof. Dr. J. Podlaha, neurologicko-psychiatrické oddělení Krajské dětské nemocnice v Brně.

(NEURILEMONA, case reports

congen. of spinal cord., disappearance after radiother. in inf. (Cz))

(SPINAL CORD, neoplasms

neurilemona, congen., disappearance after radiother. in inf. (Cz))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

neurilemona, congen., of spinal cord in inf., disappearance (Cz))

GOTFRYD, Otto

Problem of surgical treatment of chronic cerebrospinal fluid discharge through the nose. Rozhl. chir. 38 no.6:393-398 June 59

1. Neurochirurgické oddelení I. chirurg. kliniky v Brně, přednosta
prof. dr. J. Podlaha.
(NOSE, dis.) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)

ANDROVIC, A.; SKODACEK, P.; GOTFRYD, O.; LEJDAR, Z.; ZEMAN, J.; HERMANEK, S.;
JANCEKOVA, G.

Discussion on the interlaminar solution of laminal syndromes and the
course of re-education. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.46:1444-1448 17 N '61.

1. Neurolog. a rehabilitac. odd. Cs. st. kupelov Piestany ako aj
chirurg. klinika v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. Podlaha a VKU Piestany.

(SPINE dis)

GOTFRYD, O.; NOSOVA, T.

Post-traumatic epidural hematoma in the posterior cranial fossa. Cesk. neurol. 25 no.2:125-128 Mr '62.

1. Neurochirurgicke oddeleni I. chirurgicke kliniky lek. fak. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. J. Podlaha, DrSc Neurologicka klinika lek. fak. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. K. Popek.

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE etiol)
(BRAIN wds & inj)

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