

TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Considering the hardening in calculating the metal pressure on
the rolls during sheet rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.
met. 7 no.10:103-111 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; YERIKLINTSEV, V.V.; LEVANOV, A.N.

Stressed state during the upsetting of a thick strip. Report No.2. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.11:93-99 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut i Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

TARNOVSKIY, I. Ya.; KOZMOGOROV, V.L.; RIMM. E.R.; VOSTRIKOV, G.A.

Variation method of calculating the state of stress during
rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 7 no.12:78-87 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I. Ya. POIDEYEV, A.A.

The physical nature of tensor representations in the theory of
plasticity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 7 no.12:177-184
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; TARNOVSKIY, G.A.; GILEV, Yu.P.; BORNOVALOV, M.A.;
SHATALOV, M.I.; LANDE, P.A. [deceased]; SYUMKIN, N.I.;
BEKISHEV, Yu.A.

Temperature conditions for the resistance of the lining of
large capacity electric furnaces at the Chelyabinsk Metallur-
gical Plant. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4:324-328 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov i Chelyabinskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy zavod.

ACCESSION NR: AP4023080

S/0251/64/033/002/0383/0389

AUTHORS: Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Khasin, G. A.; Baakashvili, V. S.

TITLE: Plasticity of some high alloy steels and alloys at high temperature

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 2, 1964, 383-389

TOPIC TAGS: steel, high-alloy steel, stainless steel, plasticity, temperature effect on plasticity, OKh23Yu5 ferrite steel, O8Kh20N10G6 austenite steel, EI602 heat-resistant alloy, Ni alloy, EI347Sh high-speed steel, EI961 chromium steel, heat-resistant steel, EI474 chromium stainless steel, Ni-Mn steel, structure, phase transformation

ABSTRACT: Seven types of high-alloy steels and alloys were studied by the standard tension test and impact bending test (at high temperature) in order to determine their plasticity. The materials tested were: O8Kh20N10G6 austenite steel, EI961 chromium heat-resistant steel, EI474 chromium stainless steel, 5Kh4SV4MF heavy duty steel, EI347Sh high-speed steel, EI602 heat-resistant alloy, and OKh23Yu5 ferrite alloy. The chemical composition of these metals was chosen in such a way that both the comparatively homogeneous and the two-phase steel structures were

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023080

represented. Samples were heated in two ways: 1) they were brought to and held at the testing temperature for 10 minutes before being tested; 2) they were heated to 1200C and held at that temperature for 10 minutes, and were then cooled in the oven to the testing temperature. The article presents the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two testing techniques. The authors indicate a preference for the second procedure which gives more accurate results when applied to the two-phase metals. In the case of homogeneous metals both testing procedures produced similar results. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metallurgii, Tbilisi (Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

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KHAYKIN, B.Ye.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Power criterion of resistance in the theory of plastic working
of metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.2:77-80 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; YERIKLINTSEV, V.V.

Method of investigating a stressed and deformed state by the simultaneous application of the Lagrange and Castigliano principles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:107-111 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

SKOROKHODOV, A.N.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; BOYKO, B.M.

Investigating contact stresses during the rolling of complex
shapes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern. met. 8 no.4:112-116 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KORZH, V.P.

Investigating asymmetrical deformation by means of the variation principle of mechanics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.5: 65-69 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

GANAGO, O.A.; STEPANENKO, V.I.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Forces during shaped, closed die piercing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 8 no.5:104-111 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KHAYKIN, B.Ye.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; LYASHKOV, V.B.

Totality of criteria characterizing the shape of the center of deformation during rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:102-107 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LEVANOV, A.N.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; YERIKLINTSEVA, Yu.Ye.; POKSEVATKIN, M.I.

Investigating the effect of tool roughness on external friction
during upsetting. Kuz.-shtam. proizvod. 7 no.8:6-9 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; VYSOKOVSKIY, S.N.

Elastic flattening of dies during the plastic deformation of a strip.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.8:61-64 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KOTSAR', S.L.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating the power and force parameters of rolling. Report No. 8.
Izv. ~~ys.~~ ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:82-87 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KOTSAR', S.L.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating force and energy parameters in rolling. *Izv. vys.*
ucheb. zav.; *chern. met.* 8 no.9:122-128 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP6023045

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/004/0092/0098

AUTHOR: Poksevatkin, M. I.; Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Levanov, A. N.; Volkovich, V. A.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Contact pressure during hot upsetting of heat resistant steels and alloys

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1966, 92-98

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant steel, heat resistant alloy, hot upsetting, metal deformation, pressure distribution, surface pressure, friction, temperature dependence

80
78
B

ABSTRACT: Experimental methods and analysis of data are based on an earlier work (Poksevatkin, et al, *Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya*, 1964, no. 6). The parameters $\psi = \tau_{av} / \tau_s$ and $\eta = p_{av} / \sigma_s$ are given as functions of the ratio of surface contact diameters D to sample heights H at 950, 1050 and 1150°C. Upsetting was done on a friction press and a drop hammer. Values for ψ and η were calculated by averaging the tangential τ_{av} and normal pressures p_{av} over the contact surface, while $\tau_s = \sigma_s / \sqrt{3}$, where σ_s is the average value of the flow limit in the deformation volume. The relative compression was 20-30% in the friction press and 15-20% in the drop hammer. Data for heat resisting steels and alloys corresponded to those obtained in the reference cited above for ordinary carbon and alloy steels. A theoretical analysis of

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UDC: 621.731:669.14.018.45

ACC NR: AP6023045

42

contact pressure during plastic deformation is given. During plastic deformation under variable surface friction, the tangential contact pressure τ depended on the normal pressure p and on the contact displacement u . A qualitative graph is shown of τ as a function of u at constant p for both strain hardening and nonstrain hardening materials. The onset of external friction forces was caused by deformation and other mechanical processes. The increase of contact slipping obeyed the law of minimum external and internal work. For internal displacement under constant relative deformation, samples of different thickness (B) to height (H) ratios but constant widths were compared. For complete surface contact, the displacement deformation depended on H , given a constant value of B , or on B/H --given a constant deformation. The magnitude and distribution of surface friction depended on the mechanical properties of the materials and above all on the thin precontact layer. For hot deformation, the change of temperature fields on the contact surface was extremely important. Under upsetting, the increase in τ_{av}/τ_s with D/H was retarded, while P_{av}/σ_s rose sharply with increase in D/H . This was caused by the character of strengthening of the precontact and inner layers during deformation and of the temperature changes on the contact. The changes in τ_{av}/p_{av} , indicating the force of contact friction!! were given as functions of D/H at 950, 1050 and 1150°C. In all cases, τ_{av}/p_{av} had a maximum at about $D/H=5$. This was explained by changes in kinematic conditions and the nonlinear dependence of friction on pressure. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 *ee/s*

TARNOVSKIY, L.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Producing grid positives in connection with reproduction of water
areas on planimetric maps. Geod.i kart. no.4:49-53 Ja '56.
(Cartography) (MLRA 9:10)

MIKHAYLOV, V.G.; TARNOVSKIY, M.A.

Using hydraulic displacement transmissions in working frozen
soils. Stroil. i dor. mash. 9 no.11:17-18 N 162

(MIRA 18:2)

1. TARNOVSKIY, M.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Perennial grasses in field crop rotations. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

TARNOVSKIY, N. N.

Category : USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4205

Author : Rodkevich, S.D., Tarnovsky, N.N.

Title : Appearance of a Residual EMF in Thin Films of Aquadag Activated with $ZnCl_2$.

Orig Pub : Sb. statey Leningr. in-ta tehnol mekhan. i optiki 1955, vyp. 18, 169-173.

Abstract : A layer of aquadag containing an admixture of an aqueous solution of $ZnCl_2$ and coated on a glass base was first dried and formed with current, after which the residual emf was measured by null methods. The low-resistance films gave an emf of approximately 1.5 volts. In the case of high-resistance films, the forming voltage varied over a wide range (up to 500 volts). The emf of the films depended on the quality of the surface of the base: on smooth glass it was not more than 1 volt, and on ground glass it was 1.5 -- 3 volts. The maximum emf was obtained with films coated on glass that was ground in the direction of flow of the forming current (up to 6 volts). Emf's up to 50--80 volts were obtained. In all cases, the emf was very unstable and

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4205

varied with time. The residual emf is explained as follows: in the presence of salts, the air humidity causes an electrolyte to form in the contact gaps between the crystalline and amorphous grains comprising the film. During the forming process, electrolysis takes place, and the sequence of grains and contact gaps forms a battery of minute cells. If grains, each measuring approximately 1 micron, are ranged over a length of 10 cm, this battery should produce 10^4 -- 10^7 volts. However, the emf does not exceed 10^2 -- 80 volts. Consequently, the cells are grouped in a complex network and the electrolyte is common to various miniature cells. It is therefore possible for individual micro-cells to become short circuited by the electrolyte, thus reducing the emf of the film.

Card : 2/2

69965

S/170/60/003/01/03/023
B022/B007

24,7600

AUTHORS: Dul'nev, G. N., Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: A Theory of the Heat Behavior of Semiconductor Rectifiers of the Radiator Type

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 18 - 24

TEXT: In the present paper, the analytical relation between the mean temperature of the valve washers of a rectifier of the radiator type and the heat losses of the rectifier are calculated. A simplified scheme of a semiconductor rectifier is given (Fig. 1). Equation (11), which is derived, makes it possible analytically to determine the relation between the mean surface temperature t_{s1} of the rectifier column and the amount of heat losses P under steady heat conditions in dependence on the geometric parameters, the thermo-physical characteristics of the materials, and the conditions during use. The diagrams of the dependence $L = L(\eta)$ (Fig. 2) and $A_2 = A_2(t_m)$ (Fig. 3) are given. The dimensions of the selenium columns used in the control tests are given (Table 1), and the dependence $t_{s1} - t_c = f(P/n)$ is graphically represented on the basis of the calculated

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A Theory of the Heat Behavior of Semiconductor
Rectifiers of the Radiator Type

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B022/B007

and experimental results (Fig. 4). It is shown that the suggested calculation method makes a sufficiently accurate analysis of heat conditions possible. E. F. Trudkova, a student of the Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of High-precision Mechanics and Optics) took part in the experimental work. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, g.Leningrad (Institute of High-precision Mechanics and Optics, City of Leningrad)

K

80271
S/170/60/003/02/01/026
B008/B005

24.5200

AUTHORS: Dul'nev, G. N., Tarnovskiy, N. N.
TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Heat Transfer¹ of Radiators²
Under Conditions of Natural Convection
PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2,
pp. 5-11

TEXT: This paper describes a method of calculating the mean heat-transfer coefficient for typical radiator constructions under conditions of natural convection. The three types of constructions investigated are shown by Fig. 1. The mean heat-transfer coefficient is expressed by the formula

$$\bar{\alpha} = \sum_i \alpha_i \frac{S_i}{S} \frac{t_i - t_{\text{mean}}}{\bar{t} - t_{\text{mean}}} \quad (3)$$

i = part of the radiator surface; S = the entire heat-emitting surface; t_i = temperature of each i -surface; \bar{t} = mean temperature of all radiator surfaces; t_{mean} = temperature of the medium.

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Experimental Investigation of the Heat Transfer
of Radiators Under Conditions of Natural Con-
vection

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Formulas are written down for the mean value of air temperature between the heated radiator ribs. They are graphically represented by Figs. 2 and 3. The calculation method was experimentally checked on the three above-mentioned radiator types. A comparison of calculated and experimental values of the temperatures (for radiators of the types A and C) and the mean value of the heat-transfer coefficient (for radiators of the type B) shows a mean divergence of 5-8%. This result is satisfactory for technical calculations. Optimum radiator constructions can be found by applying the calculation method suggested. The relation

$\frac{P_{\text{ribbed}}}{P_{\text{smooth}}} = f_1 \left(\frac{S_{\text{ribbed}}}{S_{\text{smooth}}} \right)$ is given as an example. P_{ribbed} and P_{smooth} are

the heat quantities emitted by the respective surfaces. S_{ribbed} and S_{smooth} are the areas of the respective heat-emitting radiator surfaces (Fig. 4). There are 4 figures and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, g. Leningrad (Institute
of High-precision Mechanics and Optics, City of Leningrad)

Card 2/2

06351
S/146/60/003/005/016/017
B019/B054

9.4340 (7143,116A)
9.4360 3203 ONLY

AUTHOR: Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Heat Balance in Low-power Crystal Diodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye,
1960, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 128 - 135

TEXT: The following diode structure was assumed for the investigations conducted here: diode body, outer electrodes, cap, crystal and solder, crystal holder, inner electrode, insulator, and electrode fastening. It was presupposed for the calculation that there is no convection or emission from the inner diode body, and no spreading of the heat flow passing through the crystal, the temperatures of diode body, insulator, and cap are equal (also that of the central part), the energy released at the electrodes can be neglected, the temperature field along the electrodes is inhomogeneous, in the cross section of electrodes, however, homogeneous, and the temperature field in the crystal holder only changes in a radial direction. On these premises, the author studies the heat exchange of the outer diode elements, determines the temperature of the

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Heat Balance in Low-power Crystal Diodes

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p-n junction, and calculates the heat balance. The formulas suggested consider the effect of the kind of diode fastening, the construction of the diode, as well as the state and properties of the media. Three diagrams present the calculated results and the experimentally obtained data. They show that the method developed here is well suited for technical calculations. E. F. Trudkov and I. P. Karasev, students of the LITMO, assisted in the investigations. The publication of this article was recommended by the Kafedra teplovykh i kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (Chair of Heat- and Control Measuring Instruments). There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references; 7 Soviet and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1960

TARNOVSKIY, N. N.

S/70/60/003/008/007/014
B019/B054

AUTHORS: Dul'nev, G. N., Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Thermal Conditions of Semiconductor Power Diodes²⁵

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 8,
pp. 61-68

TEXT: The authors deal with the theory and technical computing methods for the thermal conditions of semiconductor power diodes fitted onto a chassis. In the first part, they discuss the heat flows occurring in typical diodes with the aid of Figs. 1 and 2; in the second part, they carry out a detailed mathematical analysis of the steady temperature field in the diode. Proceeding from the heat conduction equations they find solutions which allow the temperature to be calculated in various points of the diode, and the changes in heat exchange coefficients occurring with the temperature changes to be determined. Finally, they briefly deal with the technical calculation of the temperature field of diodes, and state that the methods suggested had been checked experimentally. Deviations not exceeding 5-7% were found to exist. ✓B

Card 1/2

Thermal Conditions of Semiconductor Power
Diodes

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B019/B054

There are 3 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, g. Leningrad
(Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics, Leningrad)

✓B

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1959

87873

8/146/60/003/006/010/013
B012/B060

9,4310
26,1631

AUTHOR: Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Thermal Conditions of Power Semiconductor Diodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye,
1960, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 89 - 99

TEXT: The author studied the stabilized thermal conditions of a power semiconductor diode. It was mounted on a radiator, the latter in its turn being fastened onto a chassis. Radiator and chassis were insulated from one another by an insulating layer (Fig.1). It is assumed that energy is liberated only in the p-n junction, and that there are no other energy sources. Every element of the system investigated yields a certain heat flux P_i to the surrounding medium. A method is given here for the approximate calculation of the thermal conditions of the system described. The effect of insulation upon these conditions is taken into account. Formulas are derived for the determination of P_i and the

Card 1/4

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Thermal Conditions of Power Semiconductor
Diodes

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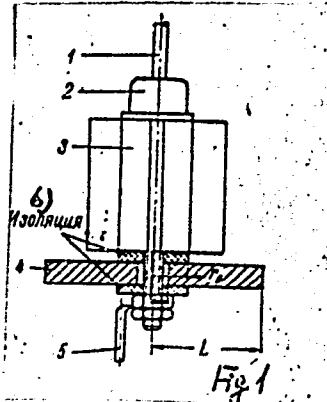
temperature field of the system. The analytical relationship between power P and the temperatures at the various points of the system is noted, and in this way, the thermal conditions of the diode itself are determined. The sequence in which the calculation must be made is also shown. Calculations were also made of the thermal conditions in diodes of the same type, but differently mounted on the chassis (Fig.2). Initial data and some results of these calculations are given in the appendix. Results are in fairly good agreement with those derived from experiments. The publication of this article was recommended by the kafedra teplovykh i kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (Department of Thermal and Control Measuring Instruments). There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet. X

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1960

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B012/B060

Fig. 1

Legend to Fig. 1: Power diode mounted on radiator and chassis.
1) Current feed, 2) Diode, 3) Radiator, 4) Chassis, 5) Current feed,
6) Insulation.

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B012/1-0

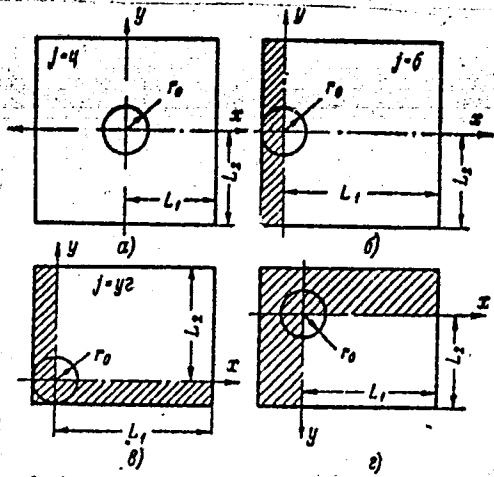


Fig.2

Legend to Fig.2: Position of diode and radiator, respectively, on the chassis.

VOINOV, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; ~~TARNOVSKIY, Oleg~~
~~Ivanovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., fed.;~~
~~RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.~~

[Toward a common aim with a united front; on the economic co-
operation of socialist ~~countries~~] Edinym frontom k edinoi tseli;
ob ekonomicheskom sotrudnichestve sotsialisticheskikh stran.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 46 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo
po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Ser.3,
no.23/24) (MIRA 15:2)
(Communist countries--Foreign economic relations)

SERGEYEV, V.P.; TARNOVSKIY, O.I.; MITROFANOVA, N.M.; SHMELEV, N.P.;
SHABUNINA, V.I.; SKVORTSOVA, A.I.; VASIL'TSOV, V.D.;
KRASNOGLAZOV, B.P.; BELYAYEV, Yu.N.; KURAKIN, V.A.; YUMIN,
M.N.; SERGEYEV, V.P.; ZOTOVA, N.A.; MATVIYEVSKAYA, E.D.;
STUPOV, A.D., otv. red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red. izd-va;
NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Economic cooperation and-mutual aid in socialist countries]Eko-
nomicheskoe sotrudnichestvo i vzaimopomoshch' sotsialisticheskikh
stran. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 272 p.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisti-
cheskoy sistemy. (MIRA 16;2)

(Communist countries--Foreign economic relations)
(Communist countries--Industries)

SOROKIN , G.M.; OLEYNIK, I.P., doktor ekon. nauk; RYABUSHKIN, T.V., doktor ekon. nauk; DUDINSKIY, I.V., kand. ekon. nauk; MIROSHNICHENKO, B.P., kand. ekon.nauk; SERGEYEV, V.P., kand. ekon. nauk; TARNOVSKIY, O.I., kand. ekon. nauk; STOROZHEV, V.I., kand. 1st. nauk; KONOVALOV, Ye.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GERTSOVICH, G.B., kand. ekon. nauk; POPOV, K.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; ZEVIN, L.Z., red.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; FAK, G.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[The building of communism in the U.S.S.R. and cooperation among the socialist countries]Stroitel'stvo kommunizma v SSSR i sotrud-nichestvo sotsialisticheskikh stran. Pod obshchei red. G.M.Soro-kina. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 334 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Sorokin).

(Communist countries--Foreign economic relations)

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating the trajectory of metal particles in the center of
deformation during rolling. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.* no.7:82-88
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Public inspection of plants in Moscow. Mashinostroitel' no. 4:37-38
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog upravleniya mashinostroyeniya Mosgorsovnarkhoza.
(Moscow—Machinery industry)

IL'YUSHIN, A.A.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Applying the method of hydrodynamic approximations to variational problems of plastic flow. Inzh.zhur. 1 no.4:59-67 '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Plasticity)

35221

S/148/62/000/001/006/015
EC32/E414

18.0700

AUTHORS: Pozdeyev, A.A., Tarnovskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Application of the method of hydrodynamic analogy to the theory of forming of metals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
Chernaya metallurgiya, no.1, 1962, 90-100

TEXT: This paper is concerned with problems in the theory of plastic flow as applied to the calculation of the stress-strain relation in the plastic deformation of metals. The theory is based on a synthesis of the method of hydrodynamic approximations and the energy principles of the mechanics of continuous media, which leads to solutions suitable for technological applications. The first section is concerned with the equation of state of a metal under the conditions of hot forming. Assuming that the stress state is linear, a relation is derived between the stress deviator D_{σ} and the deformation-rate deviator $D_{\dot{\epsilon}}$, which involves the yield point, the rate of deformation and a constant characteristic of the particular material. This relation is shown to be formally identical with the equation of state for visco-
Card 1/3

X

Application of the method ...

S/148/62/000/001/006/015
E032/3414

plastic flow reported by the present authors and others in a previous paper (Ref.1: Mechanical properties of steel in hot forming. Metallurgizdat, 1960). The second section is concerned with the derivation of a variational equation on the basis of the hydrodynamic model of a continuous medium which was put forward by A.A.Il'yushin and V.S.Lenskiy (Ref.3: Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, 1958, no.2; Ref.4: The strength of materials. Fizmatgiz, 1959). The hydrodynamic model is based on the assumption that the state of a metal can be described by the following relation between the stress and deformation-rate deviators:

$$D_{\sigma} = 2\mu [1 - \omega(H)] D_{\xi} \quad (5)$$

where $\omega(H)$ is a certain function which is given by the difference between the experimental stress-strain curve and the straight line obtained as a first approximation on the hydrodynamic model; μ is the viscosity. The final variational equation turns out to be a linear functional. The general method is then applied to the determination of the deformed state of a parallelepiped. Some numerical results for this case are given. K

Card 2/3

Application of the method ...

S/148/62/000/001/006/015
E032/E414

It is shown that in a large class of problems of the theory of pressure forming, the first approximation of the hydrodynamic model is sufficient. This is deduced from a comparison with the experimental data of I.Ya.Tarnovskiy and others (Ref.5: Deformation and stresses in forming metals. Mashgiz, 1959). The final section is concerned with the deformed state in axially symmetric deformation by upsetting between two plane-parallel plates. The general conclusion is that the method of hydrodynamic analogy can be used to overcome the various mathematical difficulties and yields relatively simply the deformed state as required in various technological operations. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 3/3

X

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Applying the Ritz method to the theory of the press working
of metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 5 no.10:67-76
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Deformations (Mechanics))

S/148/62/000/011/004/013
E081/E435

AUTHORS: Pozdeyev, A.A., Tarnovskiy, V.I.
TITLE: Investigation of the stress state during forging in
absence of lateral constraint
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, No.11, 1962, 90-98

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Deformatsii
i usiliya pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem - Deformations and
stresses during pressure forming of metals - Mashgiz, 1959;
Izv. VYS, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.1, 1962). If the strain
velocity distribution in a metal forming process is known, the
stresses can be found from the equilibrium equations, the equation
of state and the boundary conditions. Assuming incompressibility
of the material, a differential equation is set up for the mean
hydrostatic pressure. The case of pure compression is considered
on the assumption that the equation of state is represented by a
hydrodynamic approximation, including a viscosity term, and that
there is no slip at the contact surfaces. Expressions are
derived for the normal and shear stresses and for the specific
Card 1/2

Investigation of the stress state ... S/148/62/000/011/004/013
EOB1/E435

force required to produce deformation under conditions of plane and axially symmetrical strain states. Results of calculations for stress distribution based on these equations are shown graphically. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 2/2

TARNOVSKIY, Iosif Yakovlevich; POZDEYEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich;
GANAGO, Oleg Aleksandrovich; KOIMOCOROV, Vadim Leonidovich;
TRUBIN, Valeriy Nikolayevich; VAYSEURD, Rual'd Arkad'yevich;
TARNOVSKIY, Valeriy Iosifovich; GOROBINCHENKO, V.M., red.
izd-va; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Theory of working metals by pressure; variational methods
of calculating forces and deformations] Teoriia obrabotki
metallov davleniem; variatsionnye metody rascheta usilii i
deformatsii. [By] I.IA.Tarnovskii i dr. Moskva, Metallurg-
izdat, 1963. 672 p. (MIRA 17:1)

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; VAYSBURD,
R.A.; GUN, G.Ya.; KOTEL'NIKOV, V.P.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.;
SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

[Variational principles of mechanics in the theory of metal-
working by pressure] Variatsionnye printsipy mekhaniki v teo-
rii obrabotki metallov davleniem. Moskva, Metallurgizdat,
1963. 52 p. (MIRA 17:5)

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating metal pressure on the rolls during sheet rolling.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.8:84-92 '64.

'MIRA 17:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Considering the hardening in calculating the metal pressure on
the rolls during sheet rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.
met. 7 no.10:103-111 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018348

S/0251/64/033/001/0019/0025

AUTHORS: Baakashvili, V. S.; Pozdeyev, A. A.; Tarnovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Physical equations for the state of a metal in the theory of heredity
(Presented by academician O. D. Oniashvili 22 January, 1963)

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 1, 1964, 19-25

TOPIC TAGS: equation of state, heredity, plasticity, deformation, stress deformation, Boltzman-Volterra equation, dynamic equilibrium, elastic aftereffect

ABSTRACT: In the general theory of plasticity, the methods of the theory of heredity, based on the equation of elastic aftereffect of Boltzman-Volterra, are useful. The solution of many problems in the theory of working of metals by pressure can also be obtained by using the theory of heredity. The authors derive physical equations for the state of a metal for a complex stress-deformation state with consideration of the influence of heredity. They discuss the physical meaning of the Boltzman-Volterra equation for a medium with nonlinear relations between deformation and stress. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas, 1 table, and, 1 figure.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018348

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Poly-
technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; YEREMEYEV, V.I.

Prospects for applying the theory of creep and inheritance
toward calculation of processes in metalworking by pressure.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 8 no.11:62-68 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

BAAKASHVILI, V.S.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Use of the methods of the law of heredity in studying resistance
to deformation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no. 3:269-274 S '62
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut metallurgii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted December
18, 1961.

TARNOVSKIY, YU. K., CAND TECH SCI, *Setting up* "CONSTRUCTION OF AN
Schedule of housing construction OPTIMAL ~~DIAGRAM FOR A RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE ON PERPETUALLY~~
permafrost
~~FROZEN~~ *under* GROUND AND IN SEVERE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS." MOSCOW,
1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR, MOSCOW ORDER
OF LABOR RED BANNER ENGINEERING-CONSTRUCTION INST IM V. V.
KUYBYSHEV). (KL, 3-61, 220).

VASIL'YEV, Ye.D. [Vasyl'iev, V.I.] (Kiyev); SVETAL'SKIY, B.K. [Svetal'sk'kyi, B.K.] (Kiyev); TARNOVSKIY, Yu.P. [Tarnovs'kyi, IU.P.] (Kiyev)

Possibilities for constructing an optimal speed regulator for river craft with positive feedback of engine revolutions.
Avtomatyka 9 no.5:80-82 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

TARNOWSKA, Halina, mgr

New regulation concerning claims of employees. Praca
zabezp spol 7 no.3:1-9 Mr '65.

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285
AUTHOR : Tarnowska, M.
INST. : Chemical Scientific Society of Lodz
TITLE : N-Ethanol- α -naphthylamide of 3-amino-6-methylbenzenesulphonic Acid
ORIG. PUB. : Soc. scient. lodz. acta chim., 1958, 3, 67-71
ABSTRACT : 3-NH₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃SO₂N(R)CH₂CH₂OH (I), where always R= α -naphthyl, was synthesized by two methods: the condensation of 3-NO₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃-SO₂Cl (II) with RNH₂ and subsequent interaction between the formed 3-NO₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃SO₂NHR (III), with CH₂OHCH₂Cl (IV) and the reduction of the formed 3-NO₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃SO₂N(R)CH₂CH₂OH (V), as well as the condensation of RNHCH₂-CH₂OH (VI) with II. The latter method produces
CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 62285
AUTHOR :
INIT. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : better results since, during the preparation of I according to the first method, difficulties occur in the separation of IV from the excess of III. It is better to use the latter method in the form of a li- or I-salt insoluble in C₆H₆. To 3.5 moles of H₂SO₄, during 1.5 hours (at a temperature not below 110° and not above 115°), 1 mole of p-RO₂C₆-H₄CH₃ was added, heated for 1 hour at 115° and 1 hour at 120°, poured out hot (80°); on

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKham., No. 23 1959, No. 82285
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : ice, and 92% of II was obtained; b.p. 220°/
cont'd : /28 mm, m.p. 45-47° [from (C₂H₅)₂O]. 0.3 mole
of II was added during 10 min at 95-100° to
0.3 mole of RHMg in 45 g of pyridine; after
about 2 hours ~400 ml of water were added and
by oxidation with HCl, III was separated,
yielding 74%. III, m.p. 155-157° (from alcohol,
then from benzene) was also obtained with
a yield of 70% by heating for ~2 hours, almost
CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to the the b.p., of 0.5 mole of RNH₂ with
cont'd 0.5 mole of II and 0.5 mole of CH₃COONa·3H₂O
in 300 ml of 30% alcohol. 25 mmoles of III
were added to 3 g of NaOH in 200 ml of water;
then, during 15 min at 80-90°, 75 mmoles of
IV were added, and after 1 hour the crushed
residue obtained was boiled with dilute NaOH
and 62% of V was obtained, m.p. 126-127° (from
alcohol). V, with a yield of 71%, was also
obtained by the addition, during 30 min at

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 85°, of 0.16 mole of II to a mixture of 0.15
cont'd mole of VI, 21.8 g of $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 300
ml of ~25% alcohol with subsequent heating
for 1 hour. 0.03 mole of V was added for 15
min at 80-90° to a mixture of 11 g of Fe-
filings, 1.5 ml of 36% HCl and 100 ml of wa-
ter; after 2 hours the mixture was alkalinized,
the residue was extracted with alcohol in the
Soxhlet apparatus, the extract was evaporated,

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABB. JOUR. : *izKhim.*, No.23 1950, No. 02205

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : dissolved in HCl, and with dilute NaOH 60%
cont'd of 1 was separated, m.p. 92-94° (from alco-
hol).-- N. Turitsyna

CARD:

6/6

TARNOWSKA, M.

Azo dyes deriving from hydroxy-alkyl- α -naphthylamides of arylsulfonic acids. Acta chim 8:147-170 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented by
A. Chmąszczewska.

TARNOWSKA, M.

N(2'-chloroethyl)-d-naphthylamide of 3-aminobenzenesulfonic acid.
Acta chim 8:171-177 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented
by A. Chrzaszczewska.

JEZEWSKA, Ewa; BUKSOWICZ, Czeslaw; TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKOWA, Eugenia;
DYMECKI, Jerzy

On the problem of interparoxysmal symptomatology of myoclonus
epilepsy. Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.1:21-31 Ja-F '61.

(EPILEPSY diag)

TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKO, E.

Morphology of tissue reactions in hepatolenticular degeneration. Pat.
Pol. 12 no.5:309-319 '61.

1. Z Pracowni Neuropatologii Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie
Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr Z. W. Kuligowski Kierownik Prac.: doc. dr
E. Osetowska.

(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION pathol)

WALD, Ignacy; SZAJBEL, Wacław; TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKOWA, Eugenia

On the problem of an infantile form of hepatolenticular degeneration.
Pediat. pol. 37 no.8:837-842 Ag '62.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Dyrektor: prof. dr
med. Z. W. Kuligowski.
(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION)

TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKO, E.; ZIELINSKI, J.J.

Use of vaskulat in vascular diseases of the brain. Neurol.
neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no.1:51-54 Ja-F '64.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego
w Pruszkowie (Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr. med. A. Dowzenko).

TARNOWSKI, Aleksander

Work analysis of a weir when doubling the unit discharge by closing one half of the number of weir openings. Rozpr hydrotechn no. 15:93-113 '64.

TARNOWSKI, Aleksander, mgr inż.

Distribution of hydrodynamic pressure on a vertical up-stream wall of a dam with a Creager outlet. Gosp wcdna 24 no.3:Supplement; Biul inst bud wodn 5 no.1:121-122 Mr '64.

1. Inland Hydrotechnic Laboratory, Institute of Hydraulic Engineering
Polish Academy of Sciences, Gdansk.

TARNOWSKI, Aleksander, mgr inz.

Distribution of hydrodynamic pressure on the vertical upstream wall of a dam with Creager overflow. Gosp wodna 24 no. 4: 157-158 Ap '64.

1. Research Institution for Inland Hydraulic Construction.
Institute of Hydraulic Construction, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Gdansk.

TARNOWSKI, H.

Charcoal produced from substitute materials. p. 202. CHEMIK.
Katowice. Vol. 8, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1955.

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

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"Ventilation by air ducts."

p. 221 (Przegląd Gorniczny) Vol. 12, no. 6, June 1956
Katowice, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

YANIGOSKI, J.

The suction and lowering of air with the aid of ventilating pipes. p. 55.
(ARCHIWUM GOSPODARSTWA. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1956. Warszawa, Poland)

S0: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAL) IC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

TARNOWSKI, J.

An estimate of the amount of methane in mines based on data from boreholes.
p. 172.

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Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol, 8, no. 9, September, 1959.
Uncl.

TARNOWSKI, Jan, dr inz.

A research method on the degree of hazard of coal and gas outbursts and the behavior of gas around underground excavations. Przegł gorn 18 no. 7/8:402-411 J1-Ag '62.

TARNOWSKI, J. dr. inz.; SUCHODOLSKI, Zbigniew, mgr. inz.; OSMEIDA,
Josef, mgr. inz.; HALAMAJ, Wladyslaw, mgr. inz.; CYBULSKI,
Waclaw, prof. dr. inz.;

Discussion concerning J. Tarnowski's paper on "Method of
investigating the degree of danger caused by ejections of coal
and squealers as well as the behavior of gas around underground
workings. Przegl gorn 19 no.5:233-236 My '63.

1. Kopalnia Doswiadczalna Barbara, Glowny Instytut Gornictwa
(for Cybulski)

TARNOWSKI, Jan, dr inz.

Physico-chemical properties as one of the bases for the
classification of coal deposits with regard to gas hazards.
Przeegl gorn 20 no.1:20-25 Ja '64.

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Steel production and export of rolled products. Przegl techn
79 Special issue:342-347 Je '61.

TARNOWSKI, K.

Geodetic surveying of distortions in skyscrapers with special consideration for investigations on the premises of the Palace of Culture and Science.

p. 89 (Prace Proceedings) Vol. 4, no. 2, 1957, Warszawa, Poland

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

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The world chemical industry in its present stage. Przegl techn. 79
no.3:87-95 F '58.

(Chemical industry)

TARNOWSKI, Konstanty

Production and export of Polish chemicals. Przegl techn 79
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TARNOWSKI, L.

"Work of high-duty motors at a reduced voltage. Pt. 2.", p. 193, Vol. 7, no. 4,
July/Aug. 1953. Stalinograd. (Energetyka)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3
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TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw, mgr.,inz.

Metallurgy fights air dusting. Przegl techn 81 no.18:31-32
'60.

TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw, mgr., inz.

Air pollution by automobiles motors. Energetyka przem 10 no.2:74 '62.

TARNOWSKI, L., mgr inż.

Conference of electric power engineering specialists of the steel
and iron industry in the Lenin Steel Work. Energetyka przem 10
no.10:361-362 0 '62.

ZUBER, Henryk, mgr inz.; GEBICZ, Stanislaw, mgr inz.; TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw,
mgr inz.

Heat utilization of dehydrators and slime separators and better
condensate management. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue No.(95):32
Ja '63.

1. Huta Kosciuszko, Chorzow (for Zuber and Gebicz). 2. Zjed-
noczenie Hutnictwa Zelaza i Stali, Katowice (for Tarnowski).

*

FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755020005-6

BLAKALA, Kazimierz, inz.; MICHALIK, Janusz, inz.; RESPONDEK, Alojzy, inz.;
TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw; GLOWANIA, Edward

Increasing the disposable power of the power plant of the Florian Steel
Works by 7 MW. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no.(95):59 Ja '63.

TARNOWSKI, M.

1007

623 524

Tarnowski M. Methods of Testing Propellant Explosives.

„Metody badania prochów” Warszawa, 1919, MPHI, 4^o, pp: 152.
65 figs.

Physico-chemical properties of smokeless propellents and gun-powder. Energy of propellents. Action of explosive gases inside the barrel. Methods of testing propellents. Preliminary and laboratory tests. Ballistic test methods. Testing of propellents used for practice purposes. Test records. Computation of ballistic values. Ancillary tables.

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TECHNOLOGY

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TARNOWSKI, M. Concerning the sequence of standardization. p. 132.

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Accidents of driving elements in steel rolling machinery. p. 100

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Poland

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