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#### ABSTRACTS FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PRESS.

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## The Fundamentals of Photoelastic Stress Analysis Applied to Dynamic Problem<sup>8</sup>. (W. N. Findley, Eastern Photoelasticity Conference, Cornell University, 1939, pp. 1-11.) (116/1 U.S.A.)

Photoelastic stress analysis depends on the fact that for most transparent isotropic solids the velocity of propagation of polarised light will depend on whether the beam is polarised along or perpendicular to the direction of stress. Moreover, this velocity depends on the state of stress.

If a beam is subjected to pure bending, only longitudinal stresses are set up which vary directly as the distance from the neutral plane. The state of stress is thus constant in a series of planes parallel to the neutral plane, reaching its maximum values (compression or tension) on the outer surface of the beam. If such a transparent beam is illuminated laterally by polarised monochromatic light, the plane of polarisation being inclined at 45° to the axis of the beam, the component in the plane of stress will travel at a different speed to the component perpendicular to the stress and on examining the transmitted light through an analyser, interference fringes parallel to the neutral plan of the beam will be seen.

In the neutral plane itself, since there is no stress, the vertical and horizontal components of the polarised light remain in step and will both be extinguished by the analyser, resulting in a dark fringe. The next dark fringe will appear when the retardation due to the state of stress of the material is equivalent to a path difference of one wavelength between the two polarised components of the light. ABSTRACTS FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PRESS.

In general we thus have

$$n\lambda = c\sigma t$$
 . . . . . . (1)

where n =fringe order.

 $\sigma =$  state of stress.

c = photoelastic constant of material.

t = width of beam (path length).

Fringe order zero ( $\sigma = 0$ , n = 0) thus corresponds to the neutral plane. If  $\lambda$  is measured in A units

$\sigma$	16 psi
t	inches
c	Brewster
n	=1.75 ct

The following values of c are of interest :—

	C
Optical glass	 I - IO
Celluloid	 20 .
Bakelite	 60
Gelatine	 α 10,000

The higher c, the smaller the stress increment between successive fringes. Thus with  $\lambda = 4,400$  and thickness of beam = 1 in., the stress increment

=.25 psi for gelatine

=.40 psi for bakelite.

Since in pure bending,

 $\sigma = (M/I) y$  $=(E/\rho)y$ 

where y = distance from neutral plane.

 $\rho =$ radius of curvature.

M =bending moment.

I =moment of inertia of section,

we have .

$$n\lambda = c \left( M/I \right) y \cdot t \qquad . \qquad . \qquad . \qquad (2)$$

where y = distance of fringe of order n from neutral axis.

For a given beam and bending moment, y/n is therefore constant, *i.e.*, the fringes are equally spaced. Also the fringes order *n* corresponding to a given distance. distance y varies directly as the bending moment, *i.e.*, the fringes are the closer together, the higher the bending moment. Static tests have confirmed these conclusions in the case of bakelite and celluloid under pure bending.

From equation (2) we obtain

$$\lambda/c = \text{fringe value}$$
  
=  $(y/n) \times (t) \times (E/\rho)$  .  
= constant for a given material.

(3)

Also  $\frac{\text{fringe value} \times \text{order number}}{\text{width of beam}} = \text{longitudinal stress.}$ 

For bakelite  $\lambda/c=71.1$ For celluloid  $\lambda/c=211$  } static conditions,  $\lambda=4,481$  A.

For the same size beam and bending moment, therefore

$$\overline{y/n}\Big|_{\text{bakelite}} = (1/3) \overline{y/n}\Big|_{\text{cellul}}$$

*i.e.*, the fringes are much more closely packed in the former material.

The object of the author's experiments was to determine whether  $\lambda/c$  depends markedly on the rate of loading. Now it is known that the fringe value of both both both both bakelite and celluloid depends on the previous stress history and the static values quoted above only apply to the first loading of freshly prepared (annealed)

The effect of rate of loading can therefore only be investigated for a single application of the load. For this purpose the author devised a loading machine consisting of a rotating flywheel fitted with a cam, the bending moment on the specimen being produced by a roller actuating a yoke contacting the ends of the beam. A special electric relay enables the roller to be displaced so as to miss the cam, this enabling the flywheel to be run up to speed. At the required instant, the roller is allowed to contact the flat portion of the cam and withdrawn again after maximum deflection.

The fringe pattern during the bending process is photographed on a rotating film, the light source being a high frequency spark of short duration. The central deflection of the beam corresponding to each pattern can also be measured from the photographs and thus the radius of curvature of the beam estimated. Assuming that E maintains its static value, the fringe value can therefore be calculated from equation (3), the factor (y/n) being determined by the fringe spacing on the particular photograph. By repeating the experiment at different flywheel speeds, any effect of rate of loading on fringe value is rendered obvious.

The results show that in case of bakelite  $\lambda/c$  is not affected by rate of loading, the average fringe value under dynamic conditions being certainly within 1 per cent. of the static value (71.1). In the case of celluloid however, the dynamic fringe value is about 16 per cent. less than the static value, this drop being already indicated at the lowest experimental speed. Subsequent increase in speed of loading apparently produces no further effect.

The above conclusions depend on the fact that the test was carried out under pure bending and that E is not affected by speed of loading.

Further experiments are in hand to verify the constancy of C and E under more general conditions.

Gelatine Models. (T. R. Cuykendell, Eastern Photoelasticity Conference, Cornell University, 1939, pp. 13-17.) (116/2 U.S.A.)

Gelatine models have been successfully employed for the study of foundation stresses in gravity earth dams, the main interest being the effect of slope of the dam on the toe stresses. Details of making the model are given. The main difficulty is to free the gelatine from the glass surfaces of the mould after casting and the subsequent replacement of the model.

It was found that a preliminary lining of the glass mould with cellophane .oor in. thick facilitated removal from the mould whilst subsequent freedom of the model under the action of gravity was ensured by a thin film of lubricating oil on the cover glasses.

The calibration of the material was effected by cutting a suitable prism from the body of the model and loading it with mercury. Straight line calibrations are obtained, the fringe value of the material being of the order of .23 psi (c=10,000 Brewsters, see Abstract 116/1).

Gelatine, although attractive in many respects on account of its cheapness and the relative ease with which large models can be prepared, suffers from the drawback that the fringe value alters with time (about 10 per cent. in 15 hours) and that successive melts and casts of the same concentration may differ by as much as 15 per cent., depending on the treatment of the material. A detailed study of the elastic-optical properties of the gelatine is therefore of limited value for general use, since the physical properties depend so much on manipulation, remelt, pH value, shrinkage or swelling at the surfaces.

It appears, however, that satisfactory models can be made, provided precautions are taken during manufacture (e.g., the gelatine should be in the liquid form for as short a time as possible) and that the model is frequently tested for permanent relative retardation, non-linearity of stress optical coefficients, swelling, etc. Three Dimensional Photoelastic Analysis by Scattered Light. (R. Weller, Eastern Photoelastic Conference, Cornell University, 1939, pp. 19-21.) (116/3 U.S.A.)

The difficulty of three dimensional photoelastic stress analysis is due to the fact that the phase difference of the emerging beam represents the integrated effect of the whole path and thus gives no information of the distribution of stress. If, however, a source of polarised light could be obtained inside the model, the motion of this source along a given path away from the observer would enable us to judge the state of stress along this path, since a uniform stress would require dN/dS=constant where N=number of fringes corresponding to a displacement S of the source.

Such a source of polarised light within a model may be produced by scattering. Consider, for example, a horizontal tension member made of transparent plastic and illuminated from below through a slit placed parallel to the stress axis. A thin longitudinal section is thus illuminated. The light is polarised at 45° to the slit length and on entering the model will be split into two equal components, respectively, along the perpendicular to the beam. As the beam of light penetrates the model, the relative phase of the two components will differ and at certain points will amount to multiple of one wavelength. All such points, when viewed at right angles to the original plane of polarisation will appear as bright bands due to scattered light whilst those with a phase difference corresponding to a multiple of half wave lengths will appear black under similar conditions. If the fringe value of the material of the model is known, the stress will follow directly by dividing this constant by the fringe spacing. The closer the spacing, the higher the stress.

Refraction at the boundaries of the model is eliminated by immersing the latter in a liquid of the same refractive index as that of the transparent solid. (In the case of bakelite, a mixture of Halowax oil and mineral oil.)

It should be pointed out that the stress distribution obtained in this manner corresponds to that existing in the thin internal section illuminated by the beam of light and is not affected by the outside material of the model.

Fixing our attention on some particular point inside the model, it is now possible to orientate the model so that the fringes are most closely packed. The light direction is now normal to the plane containing the largest and smallest principal stress. The model is next rotated through 90° about a line in this plane and then turned in a plane normal to the light beam and the positions of closest and widest spacings of the fringes noted. Both the maximum shear and the three principal stress directions are thus known exactly as in conventional two dimensional photoelastic analysis. Since at the free boundary one of the principal stresses is zero, the other two may be evaluated by observing consecutively the fringe spacing in a plane containing the zero stress and one of the other stresses.

The values at the interior of the model may then be estimated by the network method. The main disadvantage of the scattered light method of photoelasticity is the relatively long exposure time required for complicated stress patterns. In this case the width of the slot must necessarily be small. Using  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. width, an 85 watt mercury arc, exposure varying from 30 minutes to six hours were required by the author.

 $T_{wo}$  examples of scatter fringes obtained respectively with a circular and square shaft under torsion are given.

## The Preparation of Photoelastic Models. (M. L. Price, Eastern Photoelastic Conference, Cornell University, 1939, pp. 23-26.) (116/4 U.S.A.)

Photoelastic investigations were originally carried out on glass models, but difficulties of manufacture of the models and application of the load severely restricted practical applications.

Useful progress was only made with the advent of optically sensitive plastics which can be easily cut to shape and produce a closer fringe spacing. At the moment, the most generally employed material is water-white bakelite, BT 61-893. Only in special cases, especially for large models, alternative materials such as celluloid and gelatine are employed.

The bakelite is available in standard plates  $6 \times 12 \times \frac{1}{4}$  inch (rough sawn) with the surfaces either polished or unpolished. On account of the great saving in cost, the author recommends carrying out the polishing in the laboratory. It appears that satisfactory results can be obtained by rubbing the specimen over with various grades of emery paper supported on a smooth surface such as glass.

For the actual manufacture of the model, the author recommends selecting areas of the plate which preliminary examination has shown to be reasonably free from stress. The profile of the model is then laid on the polished surface and the part cut out by a machine powered jig saw operating at about 500 strokes per minute,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. excess stock being left for finishing. This is carried out with a rotary file.

Simple shapes can also be produced on a milling or shaping machine, provided very sharp tools ground to give ample relief and produce a shearing cut are employed. Light cuts and low cutting speeds must be employed, with a light mineral oil or soda water as coolant.

If great care is taken, the residual stress effect is small and the model can be immediately used, before drying out of the edges introduces optical effects. If necessary, small inherent stresses can be allowed for by taking a preliminary fringe pattern at about 10 per cent. full load and working by difference.

In case of larger inherent stresses, however, and in all cases where the model is intended for instructional purposes necessitating long periods of utilisation, some form of annealing is required. For this purpose immersion in an oil bath at 230°F. for 2-3 hours is recommended. The subsequent cooling must be very slow, the maximum rate being 3-6°F. per hour. The author points out that annealing sometimes introduces more serious effects than the faults it is supposed to remedy. For this reason every effort should be made both in the selection of the material and subsequent machining of the model to prevent accumulation of stresses and make direct observation possible.

Stress Peaks in Cold Worked Riveted Plates. (M. Koenig, Schweizer Archiv., Vol. 3, No. 2, Feb., 1937, pp. 41-46.) (116/5 Switzerland.)

The cold working of rivets introduces additional radial and tangential stresses in the plate hole due to the expansion of the rivet shaft. These stresses are similar to those arising when a rivet of larger diameter is inserted in a hole previously expanded by heating the plate and then allowing the plate to cool. (Theory of shrinkage.)

If r = initial diameter of rivet hole (cm.).

E =modulus of plate kg./cm.<sup>2</sup>.

 $\Delta = expansion of hole (cm.).$ 

x = distance from centre of hole.

The radial and tengential stresses are given by

 $\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\mathbf{r}} &= - p_{\mathbf{A}} \left( \frac{r^2}{x^2} \right) \\ \sigma_{\mathbf{t}} &= + p_{\mathbf{A}} \left( \frac{r^2}{x^2} \right) \end{aligned} . \label{eq:sigma_relation}$ 

(1)

where  $p_{\Lambda} = E\Delta/2r =$  specific shrinkage pressure.

On the assumption of an elastic deformation of .15 per cent. over and  $abov^e$  the permanent set, we have  $\Delta/2r = .15/100$ 

 $p_{\rm A} = E \ (\Delta/2r) = 1050 \ \text{kg./cm.}^2 \ (E = 7,000,000 \ \text{for Al.}).$ 

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This is the radial or tangential stress at the hole since r/x=1, and is constant round the periphery. If several holes are present, the stress pattern will superpose, leading to slightly higher edge stresses at certain points of the intermediate holes.

If now the riveted joint is subjected to tension, two further sets of stress fields are introduced.

(1) The rivet, acting as a pin, will subject one side of the hole to a mean bearing pressure  $p_{\rm L}$  given by

$$p_{\rm L} = \frac{P_{\rm r}}{ds}$$

where  $P_{\mathbf{r}} = \text{load on rivet.}$ d = diameter of hole.

s = thickness of plate.

In the case of single row rivets,  $P_r = P_T/n$ ,

where  $P_{\rm T}$  = total tensile load on plate.

n = number of rivets.

 $P_{\rm T}$  is fixed by the fact that the plate stress in the metal between the holes must not exceed a certain limiting value, on the assumption that this stress distribution is uniform and not affected by the presence of the hole. This will be considered in section (2) below.

Experiment has shown that the actual stress at the edge of the hole in the direction of pull may attain 2.5  $p_L$ . With increasing distance from the edge of the hole (in direction of pull)

$$\sigma = \pm p_{\rm L} \left( \frac{r^2}{x^2} \right). \qquad . \qquad . \qquad . \qquad . \qquad (2)$$

(2) The effect of the hole on the stress distribution is expressed by the author as follows:-

$$\sigma_{t} = \frac{1}{2} p \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{r^{2}}{x^{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} p \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{3r^{4}}{x^{4}} \right) \cos 2\phi$$
  
$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{1}{2} p \left( \mathbf{I} - \frac{r^{2}}{x^{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} p \left( \mathbf{I} - \frac{3r^{2}}{x^{2}} \right) \cos 2\phi$$
(3)

where  $p = \text{basic load on plate (kg./cm.}^2)$ .

 $\phi$  = angle between direction of external load and point under consideration, as viewed from centre of hole.

The actual stress distribution of the riveted plate under tensile load is then given by the superposition of the three tensile fields considered above, *i.e.* :----

(1) Elastic deformation of edge due to expanding rivet shaft.

(2) Bearing pressure.

(3) Hole effect.

Of these (1) is independent of the external load applied.

The author has carried out this summation for a simple riveted joint of the following dimensions :---

Diameter of rivet	 1.3 cm.
Rivet spacing	 3.25 cm.
Number of rivets	 2
Edge spacing	 2.6 cm. (symmetrical)
Plate thickness	 .5 cm.
Basic load on plate	 500 kg./cm. <sup>2</sup>

Four quadrant positions at the circumference of the hole are considered, labelled respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4 in a clockwise direction.

The external load is applied in the direction 1-3, maximum bearing pressure being exerted at 1.

The following table gives the stresses at the individual positions due to the various component loads as well as their summation for a single hole. The number in brackets gives the corresponding stress equation. These stresses will vary with distance from the edge in accordance with the equations given above and the stress pattern due to a number of holes in the resultant of the individual patterns.

In the example considered by the author, this will lead to a small increase of stress in the region between the holes.

			Position Number.						
			1		3		2	4	ł
Type of Stress.		σt	$\sigma_r$	$\sigma_t$	$\sigma_{r}$	$\sigma_t$	$\sigma_{\mathbf{r}}$	$\sigma_{L}$	J'r
Elastic Deformation ()	).	1050	-1050	1050	-1050	1050	-1050	1050	-1050
Bearing Load (2) .		2250	-2250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hob Effect (3)		- 500	ò	- 500	0	1500	0	1500	0
									-050
Total (Kg./cm. <sup>2</sup> )		2800	3300	550	-1050	2550	-1050	2550	-10,50

It will be noted that even without any external load, the edge stress due to elastic deformation is considerable. If the joint is subjected to a relatively small load corresponding to 500 kg./cm.<sup>2</sup>, the edge stresses reach a peak value of 3,300 kg./cm.<sup>2</sup> at position 1.

Now we know from the practical behaviour of such riveted joints that their fatigue strength is superior to that of a welded joint.

It is then clear that the theoretical peak stresses calculated above must equalise themselves largely by plastic flow and permanent stretch.

The above investigation nevertheless emphasises the need of certain precautions to ensure best results with riveted joints. These are given below.

- (1) The plate stress should be kept as low as possible.
- (2) The rivet hole should be clean and free from cracks.
- (3) The rivet spacing must not be too small.
- (4) The rivet distance from the edge of the plate should be sufficient to ensure the local hole stresses have largely disappeared.

(5) The edges of the plate should be smooth and free from cracks.

# Auxiliary Motors for High Performance Gliders. (E. Huttemann, Sportflieger, Vol. 9, No. 8, August, 1942, p. 175.) (116/6 Germany.)

The advantages of fitting an auxiliary motor to a glider are very great, since it would enable the pilot to search for suitable meteorological conditions of the atmosphere and render "target" flights more generally possible. The essential condition, however, is that the performance of the aircraft as a glider is not seriously jeopardised and that the engine can be started at will.

Early attempts were failures, the drag with the engine stopped being such that the rapid loss of height restricted possible glides. In order to save weight, no starter was fitted and the engine had then to be run continuously. Even at small throttle, the fuel weight to be carried restricted the possible range and the compression solution offered no advantages being both a poor aircraft and a worse glider.

A new design brought out by the Chemnitz gliding association appears to overcome these difficulties. Known as the C10 it is fitted with an 18 h.p. Krober engine placed inside the fuselage behind the pilot and driving a rear airscrew. This screw is fitted with hinged blades which fold inside the tail boom when the engine is stopped. Under these conditions, and with ventilating slot shut, the aircraft has a gliding angle of 1.22 at 85 km./h. and a rate of descent of .85 m./sec. at 65 km./h. With engine under operation, and ventilating slots open, a rate of climb of 1.9 m./sec. is possible.

Since the engine can be easily started by hand, it need only be in operation over restricted periods with the result that only a small quantity of fuel need be carried. The equivalent of one hour's continuous operation is considered sufficient, since it will enable the pilot to climb four to six times to an altitude of

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UBRAD about 1,000 m. from which he can start a fresh glide. A machine of the type considered should prove of very great value since valuable gliding experience can be gained at very little cost.

The Realisation of the Aircraft Propeller Landing Brake. (A. V. der Muhll, Flugwehr u. Technik, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb., 1943, pp. 51-54.) (116/7 Switzerland.)

Any propeller can be converted into a brake (negative thrust) either by reversing its direction of rotation or by a suitable change in pitch. The former method has been used on board ship for a very long time, but recently the variable pitch form has also been successfully applied in this field. On aircraft, the propeller brake was first considered for limiting the speed during a dive. Obviously only the variable pitch type con be considered in this case. The experiments, however, 

- (1) During a high speed dive, the negative thrust required is very large and it is difficult to provide the necessary stiffness for the blades and control mechanism without excessive weight.
- (2) Unless the pitch change during the dive is very rapid, a considerable increase in r.p.m. will occur as the propeller passes through the region of small pitch (windmilling). Normal values of the r.p.m. will only return when the full negative pitch is reached. Even if the propeller could be designed to stand this speeding up over a period, there is a grave risk of the engine being damaged.

In order to limit the speed increase to less than 10 per cent., it is imperative that the full change in pitch (say from  $+40^{\circ}$  to  $-30^{\circ}$ ) be carried out in less than <sup>2</sup> seconds, *i.e.*, at a minimum rate of  $40^{\circ}$ /sec.

Before the advent of the Escher-Wyss design, the maximum rate of change of pitch of existing types of variable pitch propellers averaged only 1° to 3°/sec. and such propellers were therefore totally unsuited for the serving as an air brake during a dive.

High rates of change of pitch are difficult to produce by electrical means. Propellers working on this principle usually employ an electric motor of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  h.p. sufficient for a rate of change of pitch of about 2°/sec. It is estimated mated that a pitch change rate of 30°/sec. would require about 12 h.p. assuming constant gear efficiency. In practice at least 15 h.p. would be required and it would be quite impossible to provide a satisfactory housing for such a motor together with the necessary reduction gear inside the propeller hub. According to the author, the only feasible method of providing the necessary power is by hydraulic means and for this purpose the Escher-Wyss design utilises a reserve of oil under high air pressure which is admitted directly to the propeller mechanism when the quick change of pitch is required. (For normal changes in pitch at pitch the ordinary circuit oil controlled by, an automatic speed governor is employed.)

In the Escher-Wyss propeller the control lever, as usually fitted on hydraulically operated variable pitch propellers, is provided with a special gate, passage through the birth pressure system. through which disconnects the governor and applies the high pressure system. The extra weight entailed for the braking control including oil storage cylinder is about 12 kg.

The maximum rate of change of pitch obtainable with the present Escher-Wyss propeller is of the order of 20°/sec. As already stated, this is not yet sufficient for a satisfactory diving brake, but very satisfactory for landing purposes at which the air speeds are much lower. As is well known, the Escher-Wysspropeller has been the standard equipment of the Swiss Air Force for a number of voor of years. This propeller was designed from the start for eventual use as a brake and thus incorporated the necessary pitch range (about  $70^{\circ}$ ).

The adaptation to actual braking during landing has however only been carried out comparatively recently. According to official tests on a standard single-seater fighter of the Swiss Air Force, the following average results were obtained (percentage basis) :—

Run out	with no brakes	 100
,,	with wheel brakes alone	 61
,,	with propeller brake alone	 28
,,	with combined wheel	 17

The propeller brake thus reduces the run out length to less than one-third of the normal distance required with wheel brakes only. Since, moreover, the propeller brake becomes more efficient at high touch-down speeds, the run-out no longer increases as  $V^2$  as it would do if only wheel brakes were utilised. If the old run out length is thus retained, it should be possible to increase the existing wind loading of aircraft very considerably and this represents, according to the author, the most important immediate development.

Although, as already stated, the original field of application of the propeller brake was thought to be speed limitation during a dive, interest in this development has somewhat faded since satisfactory aerodynamic brakes are now available as an alternative solution for this purpose. This, however, does not imply that the present rate of change of pitch of about 20°/sec. represents the limit of the Escher-Wyss design, which is still in progress of development.

The Take-off of Heavily Loaded Aircraft. (H. L. Studer and F. Widmer, Flugwehr und Technik, Vol. 5, 1943, pp. 48-51 and 75-77.) (116/8 Switzerland.)

As is well known, the length of take-off run for heavily loaded aircraft presents serious difficulties, whilst the actual landing, especially if propeller air brakes are fitted can be carried out in much shorter distances. This renders the layout of the aerodrome uneconomical and focuses attention on any means by which the take-off run can be shortened.

Now the take-off run consists of two distinct parts :---

1. Accelerated ground run till the aircraft becomes airborne (unstick).

2. Accelerated climb to an altitude of 20 m. followed by steady climb.

It is relatively easy to obtain an expression for the ground run (unsticking) provided certain simplifying assumptions are made, such as

(a) Constant angle of incidence.

(b) Linear decrease of static propeller thrust with increase in dynamic head.
 (c) Constant coefficient of friction.

For the case of take-off from a horizontal surface, the distance d for unsticking is given by

$$d = \frac{m}{\rho F (k/F - C_{\rm D} + \mu C_{\rm L})} \log \left\{ 1 + V \frac{2\rho F (k/F - C_{\rm D} + \mu C_{\rm L})}{r (S_{\rm o}/m - \mu g)} \right\}$$
(1)

where m = mass of aircraft.

F = wing area.

 $\mu = \text{coefficient of friction.}$ 

 $\dot{S}_{o} = \text{static propeller thrust.}$ 

 $S = d^{\circ}$  at dynamic pressure q.

$$=S_{o}+k \cdot q$$
.

 $V_{\rm T}$  = minimum airborne speed.

For a given aircraft, therefore, d becomes a minimum if  $\mu C_{\rm L} - C_{\rm D}$  is a maximum and this determines the incidence required for shortest unstick.

From the envelope polar diagram of the aircraft (taking into account flap deflection, ground effect and air drag of undercarriage)  $\mu C_{\rm L} - C_{\rm D}$  can be plotted against  $C_{\rm L}$  with  $\mu$  as parameter and the optimum value of  $C_{\rm L}$  determined.

In the case of a special aircraft considered by the author the following values were obtained :---

C <sub>L</sub> opt.	μ	Weight of Aircraft.	10 tons.
· 5	.05	F –	55 m.2
•9	.10	N	4,000 h.p.
1.4	.15		
1.75	.20		

These optimum values are relatively low provided  $\mu < .15$ . Moreover,  $C_{\rm L}$  opt. is considerably smaller than the max.  $C_{\rm L}$  obtainable with this aircraft.

C <sub>L</sub> max,	$C_{\mathbf{D}}$	Flap deflection.	as additional flap).	
1.4	.15	o°	o°	
1.8	.22	200	$7^{\circ}$	
2.25	·33	45°	15°	

It thus appears that large incidence or flap operation on smooth runways is definitely harmful as regards unstick distance, the increase in lift being more than balanced by the accompanying increase in drag, thus causing a decrease in  $(\mu C_{\rm L} - C_{\rm D})$ .

(If it were possible to increase  $C_{\rm L}$  without spoiling the lift-drag ratio, e.g., by boundary layer suction, the unstick distance could be considerably reduced.)

In the above calculations, the unstate durative curve the ground run is assumed, the actual unsticking taking place at the same incidence. Since, however, the aircraft has a considerable lift reserve, the unstick distance could be reduced by accelerating at  $C_{\rm L}$  opt. only until the dynamic pressure corresponding to  $C_{\rm L}$  max. is reached, and altering the incidence suddenly at this point so as to obtain maximum lift. In this way the unstick run given by equation (1) can be reduced by about 10-15 per cent., leading to the following values for the particular aircraft considered.

$\mu$	Unstick	distance (m.)	
0.0		210	
.Ι		280	
.2		360	

To this distance must be added the ground distance corresponding to a climb to 20 m. The first part of this climb would be carried out under accelerated conditions and the shortest ground distance corresponds to steady climb conditions being reached at 20 m. altitude. For the particular aircraft considered, the author estimates an optimum distance of 185 m. for this purpose, the total starting distance thus ranging from 390 to 540 m., depending on state of surface of aerodrome. It should be emphasised that these are optimum figures and are liable to an increase of at least 100 m. by relatively slight departures from the best take-off technique.

As already stated, a marked reduction of these distances by purely aerodynamic means (*i.e.*, by design features incorporated in the aircraft) appears possible if boundary layer control by suction could be adopted.

As experiments in this direction have not yet led to a practical solution, the author briefly reviews other possible aids for take-off such as :--

1. TEMPORARY INCREASE OF ENGINE POWER BY BOOST CONSIDERABLY ABOVE PRESENT-DAY LIMITS.

This requires special fuels, supplementary engine cooling by means of a fan, and a possible redesign of the engine. Although promising, this method entails considerable development work.

2. CATAPULT STARTS.

Lack of mobility of equipment is the main drawback.

#### 3. ROCKET STARTS.

This has proved of considerable help, provided the equipment can be jettisoned after take-off. The author states, however, that the fuel consumption of such devices is heavy and their utilisation not free from fire risk.

#### 4. TAKE-OFF FROM AN INCLINED SURFACE.

If the aircraft is moving down an inclined plane, the propeller thrust is added by the weight component and the distance d for unsticking becomes :—

$$d = \frac{m}{\rho F \left(k/F - C_{\rm D} + \mu C_{\rm L}\right)} \times \log \left[\frac{S_{\rm o}/mg - \mu \cos\gamma + \sin\gamma + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\rho V_{\rm T}^2}{mg/F}(k/F - C_{\rm D} + \mu C_{\rm L})}{S_{\rm o}/mg - \mu \cos\gamma + \sin\gamma}\right] (2)$$

where  $\gamma =$  slope of surface, the other factors having the same significance as in equation (1).

It appears that a slope as small as  $20^{\circ}$  is already sufficient to reduce the unstick distance by more than 50 per cent. The saving in aerodrome space is however nothing like as much, since the aircraft will leave the slope tangentially and continue to lose height over a considerable distance before the climb is finally started. Thus, for the particular aircraft considered,  $\mu = .1$ , normal unstick distance 280 m., the distance is reduced to about 120 m. for a slope of  $20^{\circ}$ . The lowest part of the subsequent flight trajectory occurs, however, at about a distance of 300 m. from the starting point. At this point the aircraft is flying horizontally for the moment and about 75 m. below the level of the starting point.

A further horizontal distance of about 100 m. is required before the 20 m. obstacle can be cleared.

The total horizontal distance is thus of the order of 400 m. against 465 for the normal start. Even with a 60° slope, the horizontal distance is still 325 m. It is obvious that in this method, the advantage of the short-unstick run on the inclined plane is largely lost by the very flat subsequent flight trajectory.

An obvious solution of this difficulty would be to provide the aircraft with a concave contacting surface as soon as it leaves the inclined plane. By rolling along this surface, the aircraft assumes the horizontal position in a shorter distance than is possible under free flight conditions. Similarly the flat inclined surface would be provided with a preliminary convex entry so as to provide extra acceleration.

The accelerated motion of the aircraft under the combined action of propeller thrust and gravity when rolling over a surface of radius of curvature R is governed by the equation.

$$\frac{m}{2} \frac{d(V^2)}{ds} = S + mg \sin \gamma - W_{\rm R} - W . \qquad (3)$$
  
where  $W_{\rm R} = \text{friction force on ground.}$   
 $= \mu \{ mg \cos \gamma \pm mV^2/R - C_{\rm a}qF \} .$   
 $W = \text{air drag} = C_{\rm D}qF.$ 

$$q = \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2$$
.

The other symbols have the same significance as in equation (1).

Equation (3) is easily solved if R = constant (circular arc). In the case of the exit arc ( $\gamma = o$  at exit) we then have a relationship between the slope  $\gamma$  and the velocity  $V_o$  at entry in order to produce the unstick velocity  $V_T$  at exit for a given radius of curvature  $R_2$ . Similarly, for the entry arc with horizontal entry at zero speed, we obtain a connection between the velocity and slope at the end of the arc for a given radius of curvature  $R_1$ . Both  $R_2$  and  $R_1$  are chosen as small as possible, the final limits being propeller ground clearance and unsticking under centrifugal force respectively. Naturally, if laid out in hilly country both  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  would also be chosen to approximate to available contours as closely as possible. If the slope of the flat portion of the runway has been settled, this must equal both the exit slope of the convex entry and the entry slope of the

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concave exit. The length of flat runway required to produce the necessary acceleration then follows as a special case of (3).

The author has carried out a number of calculations for such S shaped runways for the particular aircraft in question, with the following results ( $\mu$ =.1):-

Slope of flat portion.	Total length (m.)	Max. height (m.)
100	185	30 m.
$20^{\circ}$	150 .	45 m.
30°	130	60 m.
60°	. 115	95 m.
- 90°	IIO	130 m.
o°	280	0

With a main slope of 20° therefore, the total take-off distance (unstick+climb to 20 m.) becomes 150 + 185 m. = 335 m. against 400 m. for a flat inclined plane and 465 m. for the level start.

It will be noted that slopes in excess of about 20° unless they are naturally available, scarcely justify the additional expenditure. Whilst the S shaped 20° slope has slightly increased the horizontal unstick distance compared with the flat slope of equal inclination (150 m. against 130 m.), the aircraft is now ready to climb, whilst in the latter case change over to climb in the free trajectory required a further 150 m. of horizontal travel. Moreover, the total loss in height with the S shaped take-off surface is only 45 m. against 75 m. with the flat inclined plane.

In the author's opinion, runways of the type considered are well worthy of consideration especially in hilly country such as Switzerland.

The Effectiveness of the Propeller as a Landing Brake. (A. v. der Muhll, Flugwehr und Technik, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1943, pp. 211-217.) (116/9 Switzerland.)

The author assumes that at the moment of touch-down, the propeller is switched over to negative thrust at full throttle and maintained at this setting till the aircraft comes to rest. During the run out, the thrust will diminish from the value corresponding to touch-down speed to the final static value (aircraft at rest). Over this range, the mean propeller braking force can be taken with sufficient accuracy as the average of these limiting values as given on the propeller thrust characteristic. For a 1,000 h.p. engine, a mean braking force of the order of 750 kg. is easily obtained. By substituting mean values for the air drag and ground friction, the length of run out e follows from the equation

$$\frac{M}{2}V_{\rm L}^2 = e (W_{\rm m} + R_{\rm m} + S_{\rm m})$$

M = mass of aircraft.

 $V_{\rm L}$  = touch-down speed.  $W_{\rm m}$  = mean value of air drag

during  $R_{\rm m} =$  ,, ,, ground friction run out.

 $S_{\rm m} = ,,$ negative thrust ) ...

Substituting the corresponding non-dimensional coefficients the author obtains the following expression for e:a ......

$$e = \frac{G/F}{g\rho/2 \left[ C_{\rm Dr} + \mu \left( 2C_{\rm Lt} - C_{\rm Lr} \frac{F-f}{F} \right) + \frac{S_1 + S_2}{\rho/2 \cdot V_{\rm T}^2 F} \right]}$$

where G = weight of aircraft.

F = wing area.

e

 $C_{\rm Dr} = drag$  coefficient during rolling at rolling incidence.

 $C_{\rm Lt} =$ lift coefficient at touch down incidence.  $C_{\rm Lr} =$ 

rolling incidence. ... "

f=wing area under negative slip stream and therefore without lift.  $S_1$ =negative thrust at touch down.

 $S_2 =$  static negative thrust.

 $V_{\rm T}$ =touch down speed.

 $\mu = \text{coefficient of ground friction}.$ 

It will be noted that the use of the propeller as a landing brake reacts favourably on the operation of the wheel brakes, since the reversed slip stream destroys the lift over a considerable proportion of the wing surface ( $\sim$  50 per cent.) and thus increases the ground reaction.

By substituting mean values for the actual resistance forces, the calculation is very much simplified without serious loss in accuracy. Thus the direct measurements on landing runs with propeller brakes agree within 5 per cent. of the theoretical predictions. The following calculated results were obtained :--

	Touchdown				
Aircraft	Speed		Run-out Len	gth (m.)	
Type.	(km /h.)	No Brakes.	Wheel Brakes only.	Prop. only.	Wheel and Prop.
A	121	535 (800)	277 (467)	146 (195)	108 (154)
в	126	438 (602)	258 (398)	136 (176)	83 (118)
C	126	506 (673)	149 (235)	146 (194)	81 (115)
D	184	927 (1270)	547 (842)	218 (278)	147 (203)
E	184	1073 (1425)	316 (498)	231 (298)	144 (198)

The figures in brackets give the corresponding runs when landing at 20 per cent. excess speed.

Hard grass level surface

 $\mu = .3$  for standard undercarriage, wheel brakes only.

=.4 ,, wheel and propeller brake.

=.4 ,, ,, ,, =.45 tricycle undercarriage.

Particulars of the aircraft utilised are given below :---

			А	В	C Low Wing	D Monoplane.	Е
Aircrai Type	ft	Bip	ane Fixed ail Wheel.	Tail Wheel. Retractable.	Nose Wheel. Retractable.	Tail Wheel Retractable.	Nose Wheel Retractable.
G (kg.)			2700	2600	2600	2600	2600
$F(m.^{2})$			32	18	18	8.5	8.5
f/F (per	cent.)		40	50	50	50	50
H.P.			850	1000	1000	1000	1000
Diam. pr	op. (m	.)	3.25	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Number of	of blade	es	3	3	3	4	4

Types C and D are fitted with tricycle undercarriages.

Types D and E are high speed models.

It will be noted that the run-out with the propeller as the only brake is always considerably less than if the wheel brakes only are operated (in some cases less than half). With combined wheel and propeller brake the run-out length is still further reduced and for type D amounts to almost one quarter the distance for wheel brakes only.

A further advantage of the propeller brake is the fact that it counteracts the tendency of the standard undercarriage to nosing over. Moreover, by reversing the pitch already during the approach glide, the angle of the latter can be controlled at will by simply opening the throttle.

The results show that even at 20 per cent. excess landing speed, the run-outs with the propeller brake are appreciably less than those corresponding to standard touch down speed and wheel brakes only. It will thus be possible to increase the wing loading of future aircraft very considerably and thus obtain higher maximum speeds for the same engine power.

The Influence of Reynolds Numbers at High Mach Numbers. (A. Ferri, Atti di Guidonia, No. 67-69.) (Luftwissen, Vol. 10, No. 3, March, 1943, PP. 90-91.) (116/10 Italy.)

The experiments were carried out in the high speed wind tunnel at Guidonia on three brass spheres of 40, 60 and 80 mm. diameter supported on a rear spindle and on two steel cylinders of 15 and 30 mm. diameter respectively which passed through the air jet. Both the total drag and pressure difference between the front stagnation point and a variable point at the rear were measured. The pressure distribution on similar models which could be rotated and which were provided with suitable holes was also determined. The following results were obtained :—

$$Re 20 - 80 \times 10^4$$
.

RESISTANCE OF SPHERES.

For M=.8 and .9, the resistance coefficient is constant over the whole Re range, amounting to .325 and .340 respectively.

At M = .7 there is a small diminution of  $C_{\rm D}$  with Re, the coefficient decreasing from  $C_{\rm D} = .3$  ( $Re = 20 \times 10^4$ ) to  $C_{\rm D} = .28$  at  $Re = 70 \times 10^4$ . At Most

At Mach numbers between M=.3 and M=.67,  $C_{\rm D}$  diminishes at first slowly with increase in *Re*. At a certain critical *Re*,  $C_{\rm D}$  falls very rapidly to about one third to one quarter of its original value and then undergoes a slight subsequent rise.

The results are given in the accompanying table and generally confirmed by pressure measurements and striation photographs of the flow.

It appears that the critical drag at low Mach numbers (up to  $\sim$ .6) is mainly due to the frontal dynamic head, the rear of the sphere being practically at static pressure (adhesion of flow). At higher Mach numbers, however, a lateral shock wave is set up leading to a region of considerable negative pressure over the rear surface of the sphere and accounting for the increase in drag observed.

It is clear that under these conditions the sphere can no longer be used as a turbulence indicator.

It should be emphasised that the results primarily apply to spheres and cylinders and that for aerofoils, the  $C_{\rm D}$  value at M > .7 is likely to be affected by Re(thickness of boundary layer).

#### RESULTS ON SPHERES.

			C	D			
Reyind			Mach N	umbers.			
20	.3	.4	.5	.6	.67	.7	.8
20	.245	.250	.257	.270	.280	.30	.325
30	·237	.245	.255	.260	.270	.30	)
40	.180	.220	.240	.250	.260	.30	
45	.060	.07	.220	.240	.250	.297	1
50		.06	.190	.230	.240	.296	nt
55		.07	.075	.215	.230	.292	ta
6.		.075	.070	.190	.220	.290	( g
70			.080	.095	.205	.287	Ŭ
75			.090	.080	.185	.280	1
80			.095	.090	.140		
8-	_				.100		)
-5					.110		·325

### LIST OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS.

#### No. 62.

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Lists of selected translations have appeared in this publication since September, 1938.

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1902	Nevzorov, J. J.	Distribution of Aerodynamic Load on the Tail Sur- faces of an Aircraft. (Trans. C.A.H.I., No. 477, 1940.)
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# THEORY AND PRACTICE OF WARFARE.

## General Strategy.

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8	12609	U.S.A.	•••	Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1/6/43, pp. 28-29.)
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15	12468	Germany		The Wehrmacht, its Military Organisation and Tactics. (J. R. Lovell, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol.
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-				Brown, Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 47-49, 112.)
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Ì.,			200 - 11 1000	Fuel Tank Used). (American Aviation, Vol. 6, No. 24, 15/5/43, p. 15.)
44	127,38	U.S.A.	•••	Testing the Helicopter for Anti-Submarine War- fare. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2, 15/6/43, p. 22.)
45	12869	G.B		Atlantic Record Flights. (Times Trade and Engi-
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		Equipm	ient ai	nd Maintenance of Military Aircraft.
40	12439	G.B		Front Line Repairs (Photograph). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 103.)
47	12481	G.B		New British Safety Measures at Sea. (Petroleum Times, Vol. 47, No. 1,198, 26/6/43, pp. 312-315,
48	12500	Canada		The Lindholme Sea Rescue Gear. (Canadian Avia-
49	12551	U.S.A.		A.A.F. Life-Saving Raft (Photograph). (American
50	12559	Germany		Captured Enemy Equipment (Guns, etc.). (S.A.E.
51	12596	Canada		Carrier-Based Fighters Equipped with Life-Saving Raft Released Automatically. (Canadian Avia-
52	12606	U.S.A.		Prefabricated Arch Type Hangar Can be Trans- ported by Air. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No.
53	12795	U.S.A.	· <sup>(</sup>	1, 1/6/43, p. 19.) Life Raft Automatically Launched when Plane Strikes Water (New Patent). (Flying and Indus-
54	12619	U.S.A.		trial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 115.) Portable Starting Unit for Planes. (American Avia- tion, Vol. 6, No. 22, 15/42, p. 52.)
55	12796	U.S.A.		New Lifeboat for Airmen. (Flying and Industrial
56	12797	U.S.A.	···.	Portable Shelter for Air Force Personnel in Arctic Climates. (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol.
57	12857	U.S.A.		32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 132.) New Synthetic Rubber Boat to Protect Landing Gear Equipment. (Automotive Industries, Vol.
58	12992	U.S.A.		<ul> <li>89, No. 2, 15/7/43, p. 86.)</li> <li>Airborne Front Line Hangar. (W. B. Larkin, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 243,</li> </ul>
59	<sup>12</sup> 994	U.S.A.		330-331.) Concrete Fuel Tanks Lined Synthetic Rubber. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp.
				266-260.)

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	60	13037	U.S.A.	•••	Portable Parachute Servicing Table. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 360.)
			Arman	nent ar	id Maintenance of Military Aircraft.
	61	12454	U.S.A.		Armour Attack and Fire Effect. (Coast Artillery
				-	Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April, 1943, pp. 5-10.)
	62	12464	U.S.A.	••••	Range Ballistic Corrections for Three-inch Guno. (R. E. Baker, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No.
	63	12496	U.S.A.	•••	Fire Power of the Airacobra (Program). (Canadian Aviation Vol 16 No 4 April 1042 p. 94.)
	64	12588	Ú.S.A.	•••	Development of American Bomb Sight. (Skyways, Vol. 2, No. 2, March 1042, pp. 42-42, 82.)
	65	12745	U.S.A.	•••	Bell Machine Gun Adapter (Recoil Absorption Device). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2,
	66	12831	U.S.A.	***	15/6/43, p. 60.) Cyclonite—New Explosive for Bombs and Shells. (Industrial Eng. Chemistry, Vol. 21, No. 13,
	67	12846	U.S.A.		10/7/43, p. 1,119.) Comparative Aircraft Armament Fire Power.
					(Automotive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43)
				Milito	p. 31.)
	68	12356	G.B		Vickers' Spitfire IX (Silhouette). (Inter. Avia.,
	69	12443	G.B		No. 871, 1, $20/5/43.$ ) The Typhoon as a Bomber (Photograph). (Aero-
	70	12494	G.B		British, Canadian and U.S. Military Aeroplane Specifications. (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No.
	71	12502	G.B		4, April, 1943, pp. 50-57.) Spitfire IX (Photograph). (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65,
	72	12587	G.B		British Fighters and Bombers (Photograph).
	73	12591	Canada		Anson V (Photograph). (Canadian Aviation, Vol.
	74	12646	G.B		Bristol Beaufighter Torpedo Bomber. (Inter.
3	75	12781	G.B		D.H. "Mosquito" (Recognition Details). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April,
	76	12855	G.B		New Halifax Heavy Bomber. (Automotive Indus-
	77	12868	G.B	****	Hawker Typhoon. (Times Trade and Engineering,
	78	12870	G.B	•••	D.H. Mosquito. (Times Trade and Engineering,
	79	12990	G.B		The De Havilland "Mosquite." (Aero Digest, Vol.
	80	13061	G.B		The Mosquito IV Produced in Canada (Full De- tails). (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 6, June,
	8τ	13072	G.B		1943, pp. 79-86, 99-102, 116-117.) The D.H. Mosquito. (M. W. Bourdon, Automotive Industries, Vol. 88, No. 12, 15/6/43, pp. 26-30, 89-90.)
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82		REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
82	13078	G.B		The Hawker Typhoon. (Automotive Industries, Vol. 88, No. 12, 15/6/43, pp. 41, 90.)
03	13095	G.B		Halifax Mark II, Series 1A. (Times Trade and Engg., Vol. 53, No. 953, July, 1943, p. 36.)
		м	ilitar	$\mathbf{x}$ Types of Aircraft (IISA)
84	12355	U.S.A	mean	Voyabt FAU-2 " Corsair" Naval Fighter (Inter
85	12201			Avia., No. 871, 26/5/43, p. 15.)
00	391	0.5.A.	•••	No. 11. 14/7/42. p. 151.) (Flugsport, Vol. 35,
80	12428	U.S.A.		North American B.2S. Mitchell (Photograph). (Aeroplane Vol 65 No. 1.678, 23/7/43 p. 88.)
87	12429	U.S.A.	•••	North American Mustang (Photograph). (Aero- plane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 89.)
88	12430	U.S.A.		The Martin PBM-3 Mariner (Photograph). (Aero- plane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 90.)
89	12434	U.S.A.		Vought SB2U-2 Vindicator Carrier-Borne Dive Bomber (Photograph). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No.
90	12435	U.S.A.		1,678, 23/7/43, p. 100.) Douglas SBD-3 Dauntless Light Bomber (Photo-
0.7				graph). (Aeropiane, Vol. 05, No. 1,078, 23/7/43, p. 101.)
91	12436	U.S.A.		Brewster SB2A-1 Buccaneer Dive Bomber (Photo- graph), (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1.678, 23/7/43,
92	<sup>1 2</sup> 437	U.Ś.A.		p. 101.) Boeing N2S2 Cadet Training Biplane (Photo-
93	12441	U.S.A.		<i>graph</i> ). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 101.) <i>Two Motor High Wing Transport—the Cessna</i> <i>Loadmaster.</i> (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678,
94	12442	U.S.A.		23/7/43, p. 110.) The "Liberator Commando." (Aeroplane, Vol.
95	12445	U.S.A.		65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 110.) The Lockheed Lightning (Photograph). (Aero-
96	12470	U.S.A.		plane, Vol. 65, No. 1,676, 9/7/43, p. 40.) Popular Names for U.S. Military Aircraft. (Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 1, JanFeb., 1943,
97	12492	U.S.A.		p. 69.) The Noorduyn Norseman. (Canadian Aviation, Vol.
98	12495	U.S.A. and G.B.		16, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 52-53.) Types of Aircraft Currently Used by American, Canadian and British Air Forces. (Canadian
99	12502	UCA		Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 58-92.)
roo	12522	U.S.A.	•••	Douglas A-20 Havocs (Photograph). (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1943, p. 317.)
101	12580	U.S.A.	••••	Curtiss "Caravan." (Commercial Aviation, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 94-102.)
102	12505	U.S.A.	692.	Curtiss-Wright "Caravan" Transport. (Skyways, Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 73-75.)
Ion	~~593	U.S.A.		Lockheed "Constellation." (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 2, March 1043, p. 56.)
- 03	12602	U.S.A.		The New Vega PV-1 (Photograph). (U.S. Air Services, Vol. 28, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 12.)

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53	• ITEM	I	.т.р.		
	NО. 104	12603	REF. U.S.A.	••••	TITLE AND JOURNAL. The Martin B-26 Marauder (Photograph). (E. H. Forbes, U.S. Air Services, Vol. 28, No. 4, April,
	105	12607	U.S.A. G.I	and B	1943, pp. 18-20.) American and British Planes in the War News (Photos). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 1,
	106	12608	Ú.S.A.		Cessna "Loadmaster" Steel Plywood Plane for Military Cargo. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No.
	107	12622	U.S.A.		New Navy Fighter—The Brewster F3A (Photo- graph). (American Aviation, Vol. 6, No. 24,
8	108	12629	U.S.A.	-	<sup>1</sup> 5/5/43, p. 14.) United Air Lines Army Plane (Consolidated Cargo Transport) (Photograph). (American Aviation,
	109	12632	U.S.A.		Vol. 6, No. 24, 15/5/43, p. 45.) North American Dive Bomber Version of Mustang Fighter (A-36) (Photograph). (American Avia-
	110	12644	U.S.A.		tion, Vol. 6, No. 24, 15/5/43, p. 70.) Boeing B-17E/F. (Inter. Avia., No. 865-866, 1, 17/4/43, pp.6-7.)
	111	12645	U.S.A.		Lockheed Ventura. (Inter. Avia., No. 865-866,
	112	12737	U.S.A.		1, 17/4/43, p. 7.) Brewster Buccaneer Dive Bomber (Photograph). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2, 15/6/43, P.
	113	12739	U.S.A.	•••	16.) Vought Corsair and the Vega Ventura PV-1 (Photo- graph). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2,
	114	12746	U.S.A.		<sup>1</sup> 15/6/43, p. 25.) The Skyfarer. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. <sup>2</sup> , 15/6/42, p. 60.)
	115	12749	U.S.A.	•••	The Martin Marauder B-26 as an All-Purpose War Plane. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2,
	116	12752	U.S.A.		15/0/43, p. 63.) Navy's Vought Corsair Plane. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2, 15/6/43, p. 67.)
	117	12755	U.S.A.	'	Lockheed "Lightning" P-38 Carrying Two Drop able Fuel Tanks (Photograph). (U.S. Air Ser-
	118	127,56	U.S.A.	•••	Navy's Latest Fighter—Brewster F.3.A. (Photo- graph). (U.S. Air Services, Vol. 28, No. 5,
	119	12757	U.S.A.		May, 1943, p. 42.) Sikorsky Helicopter. (Civil Aeronautics Journal, Vol. 4. No. 6, 15/6/43, pp. 76-77.)
	120	12780	U.S.A.		Curtiss "Commando" (Recognition Details). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4)
	121	1 2787	U.S.A.		Grumman "Wildcats " on Aircraft Carrier (Photo). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April 1042, p. 65.)
e <sup>d</sup>	122	1 2788	U.S.A.		Navy HE. I Piper Aircraft Ambulance (Photo)- (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4,
	123	12871	U.S.A.	· · · ·	April, 1943, p. 66.) The U.S. Thunderbolt (P-47). (Times Trade and Engineering, Vol. 53, No. 952, June, 1943, P. 26.)

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124	12878	U.S.A.		New R.A.F. Types-The Lockheed, Vega, Ven- tura Medium Bomber. (Aircraft Engineering,
125	12982	U.S.A.		Vol. 15, No. 174, Aug., 1943, pp. 227-238.) The New Piper P.T. Trainer (Powered with Franklin Six-Cylinder Engine). (Aero Digest, Vol. 12, No. 6, June 1919, pp. 176, 181, 2019, 2019
126	12986	U.S.A.	•••	Lockheed "Lightning" High Altitude Fighter (Sectional Drawings). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42,
127	13032	U.S.A.		No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 202-203.) Boeing Strato Trainer. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No.
128	13034	U.S.A.	•••	4, April, 1943, pp. 258, 277.) North American A-36 Dive Bomber Version of Mustang (Photo). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4,
129	13057	U.S.A.		April, 1943, p. 311.) Characteristics and Construction of the Lockheed Constellation Transport Plane. (Aircraft Pro- duction Vol. 5. No. 54 April 1042, pp.
130	13062	U.S.A.		195-196.) C. 87 Liberator Express Transport (Photograph). (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 6, June, 1943,
131	13094	U.S.A.		p. 92.) Vega Ventura Medium Bomber. (Times Trade and
132	13115	U.S.A.		Engg., Vol. 53, No. 953, July, 1943, p. 35.) Consolidated Vultee's New Flying Boat P4Y-1
1				(Photograph : (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 4, $15/7/43$ , p. 60.)
132	***	M	ilitary	Types of Aircraft (U.S.S.R.).
134	12647	U.S.S.R.		U.S.S.R. Bombers (PE-2, DB-3, DB-3F). (Inter. Avia., No. 865-866, 1, 17/4/43, pp. 17-18.)
54	12782	U.S.S.R.		Russian "Stormovik" (Recognition Details). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4,
<sup>1</sup> 35	12785	U.S.S.R.		April, 1943, p. 57.) Russian Fighters (Photo). (Flying and Industrial
136	12790	U.S.S.R.		Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 61.) Russian SU-2 Bomber (Photo). (Flying and Indus- trial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 67.)
1.01		М	ilitary	Types of Aircraft (Germany).
137	12354	Germany	y	Me. 110 with Extra Tanks (Photo). (Inter. Avia.,
138	12359	Germany		No. 871, 1, 26/5/43.) Messerschmitt Me. 209 and 109G. (Inter. Avia.,
139	12390	Germany		No. 871, 26/5/43, p. 18.) Messerschmitt Me. 109 and 110, with Technical Drawings. (Flugsport, Vol. 35, No. 11, 14/7/43,
140	12432	Germany		pp. 142-149.) Me. 109 (Photograph). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No.
141	12446	Germany		1,678, 23/7/43, p. 95.) Captured Junkers Ju. 87D1 Dive Bomber (Photo- graph). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,676, 9/7/43,
142	<sup>12</sup> 447	Germany		P. 39.) Dornier Do. 217 E2 (Photograph). (Aeroplane,
143	<sup>12</sup> 452	Germany		Vol. 65, No. 1,676, 9/7/43, p. 37.) Me. 323 Six-Engine Transport (Photograph). (Aero- plane, Vol. 65, No. 1,676, 9/7/43, p. 31.)
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	144	12592	Germany	 P	Focke-Wulf F.W. 190 A3 (Detailed Drawing). (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 3, March, 1943)
	145	12783	Germany		Dornier Do. r8K (Recognition Details). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April,
				8 I.	1943, p. 57.)
	146	12786	Germany	•••	Ju. 87-D (Photo). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 63.)
	147	13031	Germany	•••	Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 252.)
			N	Ailita	ry Types of Aircraft (Japan).
	148	12431	Japan		Mitsubishi OB-01 Two-Motor Bomber (Photo- graph). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 92.)
					Glidars
			C P		N las Mars las Clilars (Diastics Vol. 7)
	149	12303	G.B		No. 75, August, 1943, p. 333.)
	150	12438	О.В		<i>graph</i> ). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,678, 23/7/43, p. 104.)
e.	151	12449	Canada	200	Waco CG-4A Glider Towed by Douglas Dakota (Montreal-Great Britain Historic Flights) (Photo-
					graph). (Aeropiane, vol. 65, No. 1,670, $9/1/10$
	152	12450	U.S.A.		U.S. Navy Amphibious Glider LRC-1 (Photograph). (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1 676, 0/7/42, p. 30.)
	153	12605	U.S.A.		Twin-Engined CG-4A Glider (Detachable Engine). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1/6/43, p. 18.)
	154	12651	U.S.A.		New U.S.A. Transport Gliders (Waco CG 4 and 4A). (Inter. Avia., No. 865-866, 1, 17/4/43, P.
	155	12776	U.S.A.		Glider Train. (E. L. Howe, Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 40-42,
	156	12789	U.S.A.		144.) The Bristol XLQ-1 U.S. Navy's Amphibious Glider (Photo). (Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol.
	157	12980	U.S.A.		32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 66.) New Troop Transport Glider Powered by Two Small
	3				Troop Glider). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6,
	158	13027	U.S.A.		June, 1943, pp. 173, 334.) * Taylorcraft T.G.6 Training Glider (Detailed Draw- ings). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 228-229.)
					A.A. and Artillery, etc.
	159	12455	U.S.A.		Limited Area Defence (Aerodrome Defence). (Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April,
	160	12456	U.S.S.R.	•••	The Dual Rôle of Anti-Aircraft Artillery. (Klochko, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April, 1943, pp. 18-19.)

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	101	12457	U.S.A.		Navy Anti-Aircraft Guns (Photograph). (Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April, 1943,
	162	12458	U.S.A.		App. 20-21.) Notes on A.A. Gunnery. (E. E. Farnsworth, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April, 1943,
	163	12459 -	Spain.		pp. 26-30.) Casemating Sea Coast Artillery. (L. S. Tembleque, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April,
•	164	12461	U.S.A.	•••	1943, pp. 36-39.) A.A. Artillery with the Field Forces. (D. S. Ellerthorpe, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2,
	165	12462	U.S.A.		March-April, 1943, pp. 45-49.) Searchlight Control Trainer. (C. O. Smith, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2, March-April, 1943,
	166	12463	U.S.A.		pp. 56-57.) 40 mm. A.A. Gun Tower. (O. R. Fitz and W. P. Moss, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 2,
	167	12465	U.S.S.R.		March-April, 1943, pp. 58-59.) Anti-Aircraft Mobility (including Photographs of Russian Gun Mounts). (Desnitsky, Coast Artil-
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	168	12466	G.B		4-8.) Britain's A.A. Defences. (P. J. Mackesy, Coast Artillery Inl., Vol. 86, No. 1, JanFeb., 1943,
	169	12467	Germany		pp. 34-37.) Enemy Anti-Tank and Tank Tactics. (F. L. Lazarus, Coast Artillery Inf., Vol. 86, No. 1.
1	70	12469	U.S.A.	••••	JanFeb., 1943, pp. 38-41.) Anti-Aircraft Spotting Apparatus. (D. L. Lewis, Coast Artillery Inl., Vol. 86, No. 1, JanFeb.,
1	171	12471	Germany		1943, pp. 54-56.) German Six-Barrelled Trench Mortar Captured by the Russians (Believed to be Electrically-Fired Rocket Gun) (Photograph). (Coast Artillery Inl.,
1	72	12472	Germany	••••	Vol. 86, No. 1, JanFeb., 1943, p. 71.) German Siege Guns of the Two World Wars. (W. Ley, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 1,
I	73	12473	U.S.A.	•••	JanFeb., 1943, pp. 13-20.) Identification of Merchant Ships. (K. L. Brown, Coast Artillery Jnl., Vol. 86, No. 1, JanFeb.,
I	74	12597	Canada	6904 (	New A.R.P. Warning Device. (Canadian Aviation,
I	75	12904	G.B		Vol. 16, No. 3, March, 1943, p. 120.) The Plastics Hand Grenade. (L. J. Falkenhagen, British Plastics, Vol. 15, No. 171, Aug., 1943,
1	76	12935	G.B		pp. 130-132.) Manufacture of the Six-Pounder Anti-Tank Gun Carriage. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1.600)
1	77	12972	U.S.A.		10/6/43, pp. 617-622.) Hints on Effective Camouflage. (J. D. Campbell,
I A	78	13127	G.B		Six-Pounder Anti-Tank Gun Carriage, Machining Operations (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1602
					24/6/43, pp. 673-678.)
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		AERODY	NA	MICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.
				General Aerodynamics.
179	12479	G.B	***	On a New Theory of Free Turbulence. (R:T.F.3, Translation No. 1,686.) (H. Reichart, Jnl. Roy. Aeron. Soc., Vol. 47, No. 390, June, 1943, PP.
		ILS A		167-176.)
180	12549	U.S.A.	* * *	tion, Vol. 6, No. 22, 15/4/43, p. 20.)
181	12583	U.S.A.		(A. Klemin and W. C. Walling, Aero Sciences, Vol. 10, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 185-196.)
182	12585	U.S.A.	···	Notes on Three-Dimensional Wing Flutter Analysis. (F. Nagel, Aero Sciences, Vol. 10, No. 6, June,
183	12778	U.S.A.		Bird and Insect Flight. (F. W. Lane, Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943,
184	12799	G.B		The Representation of Aircraft Wings, Tails and Fuselage by Semi-Rigid Structure in Dynamic and Static Problems (W. I. Duncan, R.M.,
185	12873	G.B		No. 1,904, 6/2/43, pp. 1-23.) An Airscrew Engine Ahalogy—Similarity Between the Forces Acting on the Two. (T. H. Day, Aug.,
186	13100	U.S.A.		Affect af Turbulence and Channel. (G. H. Keulegan and G. W. Patterson, J. of Research National Burgers, of Standarda, Vol. 20, No. 6,
				Lune 1042 pp (61-512)
187	13119	U.S.A.		New American Wind Tunnel. (American Aviation,
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252	12396	Germany	V.P. Propeller Operated by Thermal Expansion of a Control Member (733,062-733,063). (G.E.C., Flugsport, Vol. 35, No. 11, 14/7/43, p. 37.)
253	12397	Germany	Manufacture of Hollow Light Alloy Property Blades (733,133). (V.L.W., Flugsport, Vol. 35, No. 11, 14/7/43, p. 38.)
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258	13017	U.S.A.	Design and Manufacture of Curtiss Propellers. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, PP.
259	13023	G.B	British Propeller Development. (G. E. Rochester, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, PP.
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262	13045	U.S.A.	Curtiss - Wright Electrically Operated Contra- Rotating Airscrews (Hollow Steel Blades). (Air-
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263	12524	U.S.A.	Harvey, Commercial Aviation, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 110-112.)
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265	12655	U.S.A.	Flight Testing Equipment for Large Aircraft. (W. F. Dickinson, S.A.E.J., Vol. 51, No. 4,
266	12742	U.S.A.	April, 1943, pp. 139-147.) Time-Saving Method of Changing Tyres on War. Cargo Transport Planes. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2, 15/6/43, p. 45.)
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209	<sup>12</sup> 777	U.S.A. *		Construction of Roads and Airports. (C. Fuller, Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4,
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282	12841	Germany		New German Marine Engine (Deutz 12-Cylinder V Type Diesel). (Automotive Industries, Vol. 89,
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287	12400	Germany		craft Engines (733,768). (Metallgommi, Fugs port, Vol. 35, No. 11, 14/7/43, p. 38.) Armour Protection for Cowled Radiator Installa- tions (732,105). (Heinkel, Flugsport, Vol. 35,
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290	12687	Switzerland	200	The Thoma-Demag Hydraulic Gear for High Speed Diesel Engines. (From Schweizerische
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291	12544	U.S.A.	····	Engine Wear and its Measurement in the Study of Lubrication. (Preprints of Papers Presented at the A.S.M.F. Lune 14-16 1042.)
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298	12617	U.S.A.		<sup>1943, pp. 74-75.)</sup> Need for Power Plant Test Stand. (E. J. Foley, American Aviation, Vol. 6, No. 23, 1/5/43, p. 5 <sup>2.)</sup>
299	12652	U.S.A.	•••	Methods of Stress Determination in Engine Party (C. Lipson, S.A.E.J., Vol. 51, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 105-124.)
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302	12753	U.S.A.	2007	Turbines, Pumps, etc. Gas Turbines for Planes (American Aviation Vol.
303	12801	U.S.A		7, No. 2, 15/6/43, p. 69.) The Elimination of Carry-Oper Under Steel Mill
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305	13076	U.S.A.		April, 1943, pp. 165-176.) New Method of Treating Carbon Brushes for Air- craft Generators to Overcome the Effects of Altitude (Automative Industries Val 28 No
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307	12558	U.S.A.		Substitution for Aluminium in Brake Cylinder Pistons. (J. F. Bachman, S.A.E. Journal, Vol.
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315	<sup>1</sup> 3056	U.S.A.		Plastics, Vol. 15, No. 171, Aug., 1943, p. 144.) Silver-Lead Bearings (New U.S.A. Patent). (Air-
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465	1 2 8 8 2	G.B	••••	Ash Bark Beetle Damage (Affects Woods). (R. C. Fisher, Aircraft Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 174,
466	1 2924	G.B	•••	Aug., 1943, p. 244.) Flexible Pressure in Veneer and Plywood Work. (T. D. Perry, Engineer, Vol. 176, No. 4,571, 20/8/43, pp. 155-156.)
			Gla	ass, Ceramics, Diamonds.
467	12411	G.B		A Note on the Puncture Strength of Porcelain, etc. (E. Rosenthal, Electronic Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 196 August 1040 p. 100)
468	12474	U.S.A.		Behaviour of Glazing Material Subjected to Explo- sion. (F. W. Adams, A.S.T.M., No. 122, May,
469	12487	U.S.A.		Glass for Workshop Gauges. (Mechanical World,
470	12708	G.B	•••	Diamond Tools. (Automobile Engineer, Vol. 33, . No. 439, Aug., 1943, pp. 309-315.)
47 I	12828	U.S.A.		Plexiglas Cleaner. (Industrial Eng. Chemistry, Vol. 21, No. 13, 10/7/43, p. 1076.)
472	13065	Canada		Canadian Synthetic Sapphires. (L. B. Jackes, Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 6, June, 1943,
473	13157	G.B		pp. 114-115.) Glass Gauges. (Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,605, 15/7/43, p. 62.)
				Concrete and Cement.
474	12383	G.B		Soil Cement Stabilisation. (Engineer, Vol. 176, No. 4,570, 13/8/43, pp. 128-129.)
475	12413	G.B	••••	Tilting-Drum Concrete Mixer. (Engineering, Vol. 156, No. 4,047, 6/8/43, p. 106.)
476	12477	U.S.A.		Discussion on Durability of Concrete. (A.S.T.M., No. 122, May, 1943, pp. 40-42.)
477	12891	Germany		Cement as a Material for the Construction of Casting Moulds. (From Die Giesserei, Vol. 29, No. 14, July, 1942, pp. 249-250.) (H. Goedal, E. Die Val. 29, No. 14, July, 1942, pp. 249-250.)
478	13118	U.S.A.		P. 116-117.) New Cement Replaces Riveting and Welding ("Cycleweld" Process). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 4, 15/7/43, p. 77.)
			Gener	al Properties of Metals, etc.
479	12418	G.B	•••	Mechanical Properties of Metals. (A. C. Vivian, Engineering, Vol.' 156, No. 4,047, 6/8/43, pp. 118-120.)
480	12421	G.B		Explosives in the Working of Metals. (A. Behr, Metal Industry, Vol. 63, No. 7, 13/8/43, p. 104.)
481	12735	G.B	•••	Metallurgical Abstracts (Vol. 10, Part 5, May, 1943, pp. 133-166). (J. Inst. Metals, No. 5.)
482	1 2837	G.B	•••	Correspondence on Paper "New Methods for the Examination of Corroded Metal." (J. of the Inst. of Metals, Vol. 69, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 269-271.)

654		TITLES AND	D R	EFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM	R	T.P.		
NO.	R	EF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
483	12820	U.S.A.	•••	Post-War Products Planning—A Review of Raw Materials Sources. (C. E. Williams, Industrial Eng. Chemistry (News Edition), Vol. 21, No. 13, 10/7/43, pp. 1035-1040.)
484	`12821	U.S.A.	•••	The American Patent System. (Industrial Eng. Chemistry (News Edition), Vol. 21, No. 13, 10/7/43, pp. 1041-1045.)
				B. Fabrication.
				Welding.
485	12360	Ġ.B	•••	The Welding of Plastics. (Plastics, Vol. 7, No. 75, August, 1943, p. 326.)
486	12424	G.B	•••	Aluminium Spot Welding Faults. (Metal Industry, Vol. 63, No. 7, 13/8/43, p. 108.)
487	12514	U.S.A.	•••	Report on the All-Welded Tanker SS. Schnectady. (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1943, pp. 26-266)
488	12517	U.S.A.	••••	Low Temperature Salvage Welding of Defective Castings (Cestolin Eutectic Process). (Mech. Eng. Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1042, DB, 26-27.)
489	12518	U.S.A.	•••	New Electronic Control for Resistance Welding of Aluminium (General Electric). (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1943, p. 23.)
490	12536	G.B	•••	Condenser-Type Spot Welding of Light Alloys. (T. M. Roberts, Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 57, July, 1943, pp. 338-343.)
491 <sup>.</sup>	12672	G.B		Welding by Aromic Hydrogen. (Sheet Metal Indus- tries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1235-1238, 1241.)
49 <b>2</b>	12673	G.B	•••	The Welding of Stainless Steels. (Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 198, July, 1943, p. 1241.)
493 <sup>°</sup>	12674	G.B		Weld Finishing. (E. G. West, Sheet Metal Indus- tries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1242-1250.)
494	12677	Switzerland		Spot Welding of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Sheet Metal with a 60 K.V.A. Machine. (R. Irmann, from Schweizerische Bauzeitung, Vol. 120, No. 16, Oct. 17, 1942, pp. 179-183.) (Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 70-73.)
495	12886	U.S.A.	•••	Resistance Welds with Electronic Control. (T. R. Lawson, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 104-107.)
496	12894	Germany		New Devices for Holding the Material in Electric Butt and Flash Welders. (From Werkstatt und Betrieb., Vol. 75, No. 6, June, 1942, pp. 129-130.) (P. Florian, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 119-121.)
497	12945	Switzerland		Gas Welding, Arc Welding and Atomic Hydrogen Welding of Aluminium. (Herrmann and Zur- brügg, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 63, April, 1943, pp. 180-188.)
498	12997	U.S.A.	•••	Arc Welded Tubular Jigs. (R. H. Holmes, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 301-309.)

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499	13148	G.B	••••	Recent Developments in Welding. (C. W. Brett, Institute of Petroleum, Vol. 29, No. 234, June, 1943, pp. 157-162.)
				Machining, Grinding.
500	12419	G.B	•••	Machining Copper and its Alloys-I. (Metal Indus- try, Vol. 62, No. 7, 12/8/42, pp. 08-100.)
501	12900	G.B		Machining Copper and its Alloys—II. (Metal In- dustry Vol 62 No 8 20/8/42 pp 118-120)
502	1 <b>293</b> 9	G.B	••••	Profile Grinding and Profile Grinding Machines. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,600, 10/6/43, pp. 625-626.)
503	13134	G.B	•••	Free Machining Nickel Alloy ("Invar"). (Machi- nerv, Vol. 62, No. 1,602, 24/6/43, p. 696.)
504	13162	G.B		Securing Fine Surface Quality by Grinding. (H. J. Wills, Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,605, 15/7/43, pp. 75-76.)
				Surface Protection.
505	12414	G.B	•••	Recent Advances in Protective Coatings. (Engineering, Vol. 156, No. 4,047, 6/8/43, p. 109.)
506	12515	U.S.A.		Surface Finish of Journals, as Affecting Friction Wearing-in and Seizure of Bearings (Discussion on Paper). (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May,
507	1 <b>272</b> 9	G.B		1943, pp. 367-371.) Heat Resisting and Stoving Finishes. (R. L. Frost, Chemistry and Industry, Vol. 62, No. 33, 14/8/42, pp. 266-210.)
508	1 2827	U.S.A.	••••	Plating Extends Gauge Life. (Industrial Eng. Chemistry, Vol. 21, No. 13, 10/7/43, p. 1075.)
509	1 <b>28</b> 39	G.B		Correspondence on Paper "The Surface Protection of Magnesium Alloys." (J. of the Inst. of Metals, Vol. 69, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 273-274.)
510	12902	G.B	•••	Chromium Plating of Dies and Tools. (D. A. Cotton, Metal Industry, Vol. 63, No. 8, 20/8/43,
511	12941	G.B	••••	pp. 122-124.) Nature and Uses of Metallic Naphthenates as Pro- tective Films and Sealing Compounds in Metal- lurgy. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 63, April, 1943,
512	1 <b>2</b> 943	G.B		pp. 164-165.) Oxidation Protection of Magnesium (Use of Steam and Free Oxygen). (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No.
513	12951	G.B	•••	Practical Data on the Chromic Acid Anodizing Pro- cess. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 62, March, 1943, DD. 115-122.)
514	12957	U.S.S.R.	••••	Electro - Deposition of Light Metals from Non- Aqueous Solutions (Contd.). (M. A. Klochko, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 64, May, 1943, pp. 254-258.)
515	1 <b>2</b> 958	G.B	•••	R.A.E. Chromate Treatment. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 64, May, 1943, p. 238.)
516	12960	G.B		Painting Aluminium by Roller Coating. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, pp. 18-19.)

656		TITLES	AND R	EFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM NO.	R. R	T.P. EF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
				Heat Treatment.
517	12386	G.B	• • •	High Frequency Heating of the Non-Metallic Materials. (Engineer, Vol. 176, No. 4,570, 12/8/42, p. 124.)
518	12668	G.B	.*	Application of Radiant Heat to Metal Finishing. (J. H. Nelson and H. Silman, Sheet Metal Indus- tries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1213-1225, 1228.)
519	12678	Germany	· • • •	The Technique of Melting and the Casting Pro- perties of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys. (From Die Giesserei, Vol. 29, No. 17, Aug., 1942, pp. 285-291.) (H. Roehrig, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 73-75.)
520	12768	U.S.A.		Blast Furnace Refractions. (R. E. Birch, Metal Progress, Vol. 43, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 932-934.)
521	12836	G.B		The Effect of Quenching and Prolonged Tempering on a Base Antimony-Cadmium-Tin Alloys. II— Changes in Tensile Properties. (W. T. Pell- Walpole, J. of the Inst. of Metals, Vol. 69, No. 6, June. 1042, pp. 250-268.)
522	12865	G.B	·	Heat Insulation—Methods and Materials. (Times Trade and Engineering, Vol. 53, No. 952, June,
523	12874	G.B	•••	Metals at High Temperatures. (N. A. de Bruyne, Aircraft Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 174, Aug.,
524	12881	G.B	••••	1943, pp. 223-226.) Infra-Red Industrial Lamps. (Aircraft Engineer-
525	12890	Germany		The Use of the Cupola Furnace for Metallurgical Purposes in the Melting of Cast Iron. (From Die Giesserei, Vol. 29, No. 14, July, 1942, pp. 237-243.) (H. Kopp, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4 April 1042, pp. 115-117.)
526	12898	G.B	•••	Metallurgical Factors in the Founding of Aluminium Alloys (Contd.). (Metal Industry, Vol. 63, No.
527	1293 <b>2</b>	G.B	••••	The Infra-Red Process in Industry. (Machinery, Vol 62 No. 1 601 $176/642$ np. 660-661.)
528	12955	G.B		System of Control for Aluminium Foundries. (F. A. Allen and others, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 64, May, 1943, pp. 222-236.)
				Moulding and Casting.
529.	12368	Germany		Dies for Deep Injection Mouldings. (From Kunst- stoffe, 1942, Vol. 32, p. 311.) (Gastrow, Plastics, Vol. 7, No. 75, August, 1942, p. 225.)
530	12370	Germany	•••	Dimensions of Moulds for Thermo-Setting Resins. (From Kunststoffe, 1942, Vol. 32, p. 217.) (Weprek, Plastics, Vol. 7, No. 75, August, 1943, pp. 225-226.)
531	12698	U.S.A.	• • • •	Heatronic Moulding—New Technique for Rapid Moulding of Thermo-Setting Plastics. (V. E. Meharg, Modern Plastics, Vol. 20, No. 7, March, 1943, pp. 87-90.)

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				Dunce I aminetes for Moulding (II I Lett
532	12099	U.S.A.	••••	Modern Plastics, Vol. 20, No. 7, March, 1943, pp. 91, 138-140.)
533	12885	Germany		Threads in Plastic Mouldings. (From Kunststoffe, Vol. 32, No. 6, June, 1942, pp. 171-180.) (A. Thum, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April,
534	12901	G.B		Heading and Gating of Aluminium and Magnesium Castings. (Metal Industry, Vol. 63, No. 8, 20/8/43, p. 120.)
535	12903	Ģ.B		Infra-Red Drying of Sand Moulds. (Metal Indus- try, Vol. 63, No. 8, 20/8/43, p. 113.)
536	12906	G.B		Injection Moulds-Pt. II. (British Plastics, Vol. 15, No. 171, Aug., 1943, pp. 133-140.)
537	12966	G.B		Recovery of Defective Pressure Castings. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, p. 31.)
538	13028	U.S.A.		Development of a Cast Resin Stretch Press Dic. (L. J. Jaworski, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 230-235.)
539	13052	G.B		Rubber Economy by Introducing Felt Core in Rubber Moulding (Felt Moulding Process). (Air- craft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943,
540	1 3082	G.B		p. 175.) Centrifugal Steel Casting. (C. K. Donoho, Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2,952, 30/7/43, pp. 117-119.)
541	13096	G.B	•••	Heatronic Moulding of Plastics. (V. E. Yarsley, Times Trade and Engg., Vol. 53, No. 953, July,
542	13133	G.B	•••.	1943, p. 44.) The Location of Inserts in Die Casting Dies—II. (H. K. Barton, Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,602, 24/6/43, pp. 694-696.)
543	13158	G.B		Centrifugal Casting. (Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,605, 15/7/43, p. 64.)
				Soldering and Brazing.
544	12899	G.B	·	Hints on Brazing. (Metal Industry, Vol. 63, No. 8, 20/8/43, p. 117.)
545	1 <b>2</b> 9 <b>2</b> 9	G.B	•••	Tipping Molybdenum by Braze-Hardening. (Ma- chinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,599, 3/6/43, pp. 607-608.)
546	1 <b>2</b> 959	G.B	•••	Soldering Aluminium Alloys. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, pp. 5-18.)
				Drawing and Rolling.
547	.12484	U.S.A.	·	Steel Cartridge Cases. (Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2,950, 16/7/43, p. 65.)
548	12643	G.B	•••	Two-Stage Drawing of Cylindrical Cups. (H. W. Swift, Engineering, Vol. 156, No. 4,048, 13/8/43,
549	<b>1265</b> 9	Germany		Cold and Hot Rolling of Metals (R.T.P.3 Trans- lation No. 1,735.) (O. Emicke and K. H. Lucas, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1159-1162.)

658		TITLES A	ND	REFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM	R	.T.P.		
NO.	1	REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
550	12661	G.B	•••	Two-Stage Drawing of Cylindrical Cups. (H. W. Swift, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195,
551	12671	G.B	•••	Drawing Steel Cartridge Cases. (G. S. Gardner, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July,
552	12764	U.S.A.	••••	1943, p. 1229.) Steel Cartridge Cases from Extended Cups. (R. B. Schenck, Metal Progress, Vol. 43, No. 6, June, 1042, pp. 012-016.)
553	12858	U.S.A.	•••	New Developments in Cold Drawing of Steel. (Automotive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43,
554	13121	G.B		Deep Drawing Research. Two-Stage Drawing of Cylindrical Cups. (H. W. Swift, I.A.E. Report, No. 1,943-10, June, 1943, pp. 196-279.)
			St	amping, Pressing, Etching.
555	12880	G.B	•••	A New Method of Etching on Metal. (Aircraft Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 174, Aug., 1943, p. 241.)
556	12895	Germany		Automatic Devices Aid Stamping and Pressing. (E. Vergen, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 121-123.)
				Joining and Bonding.
557	12529	G.B	••••	Plastic Bonding of Metals (The Redux Process). (Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 57, July, 1943, pp. 313-314.)
558	12660	G.B	• • •	The Joining and Protection of Metals. (D. G. P. Paterson, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1163-1168, 1176.)
559	12666	G.B	'r.,,	The Redux Process for Bonding Metals. (Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1209-1232.)
560	12954	G.B '	•••	Joining Light Alloys with Adhesives (Redux Pro- cess). (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 64, May, 1943, pp. 219-221.)
561	13047	G.B		Accelerating Wood Bonding (Use of Electric Heat- ing with Synthetic Resin Adhesives). (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, p. 171.)
		Pick	ling	g and Desealing and Annealing.
562	12489	G.B		Pickling and Annealing Brass. (Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2,950, 16/7/43, pp. 81-82.)
563	12662	G.B	•••	Descaling and Pickling Processes (Pt. II). (H. Silman, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1199-1205.)
				Riveting and Boring.
564	12923	G.B	••••	"Centerscope" for Accurate Setting for Precision Boring. (Engineer, Vol. 176, No. 4,571, 20/8/43, p. 154.)
565	12942	Switzerland	<i>,</i>	Problems in Riveting Light Alloy Sheet. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 63, April, 1943, pp. 166-168.)

ITEM NO.	I R.T.P. . REF.			TITLE AND JOURNAL.
				Machines and Tools.
566	12485	G.B	••••	Precision Automatic Machine Tool Operation (an Interchangeable Electro-Hydraulic Duplicating Control for Operating Machine Tool Spindles). (Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2,950, 16/7/43, pp. 72-75.)
567	12710	G.B		Development and Application of Thread Grinding Machines. (Automobile Engineer, Vol. 33, No.
568	1 2765	U.S.A.	••••	439, Aug., 1943, pp. 317-320.) Selection of Tool Steel by its Hardenability (in- cluding Data Sheet). (S. M. de Poy, Metal Pro- gress, Vol. 42, No. 6, June 1043, pp. 017-018.)
569	12793	U.S.A.	•••	Hi-Shear Rivet Saves Weight. (Flying and Indus- trial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 112.)
57 <u>.</u> 0	12853	U.S.A.		A New Method of Tool Finishing. (Automatic In- dustries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43, p. 68.)
571	1 2887	G.B	••••	Press Equipped with Electro-Static High Frequency Heating for Bonding Plastic Materials. (P. D. Zottu, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 107-111.)
572	1 2928	G.B	•••	Adjustable Form-Turning Tools. (Machinery, Vol. 62. No. 1.599, 3/6/43, pp. 605-606.)
573	12931	G.B		Punches and Punching Operations. (J. Garland, Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,601, 17/6/43, pp. 652-658.)
574	12936	G.B	•••	Loading Chart for Rivet-Making Machines. (R. Fleischmann, Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,600, 10/6/43, p. 623.)
575	1 2948	G.B	•••	Cutting Tool Life and Efficiency. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 63, April, 1943, pp. 203-206.)
576	13126	G.B		Spindle Bearings for Machine Tools. (G. Schlesin- ger, Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,608, 5/8/43, pp. 158-160.)
577	13129	G.B. <sub>.</sub>	•••	Recommended Tool Angles, Feeds, Speeds, etc., for Machining with Cemented Carbide Tools. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,602, 24/6/43, p. 679.)
578	13159	G.B	•••	Form Relieving Milling Cutters. (Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,605, 15/7/43, pp. 66-67.)
579	13160	G.B	••••	Shear Tools for Interrupted Cutting. (Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,605, 15/7/43, pp. 69-71.)
				C. Inspection.
		G	eneral	, including Interchangeability.
580	12530	G.B		The Inspection of Steel Forgings. (Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 57, July, 1943, p. 314.)
581	12556	U.S.A.	••••	Testing War Equipment. (G. M. Barnes, S.A.E. Journal, Vol. 51, No. 1, July, 1943, pp. 21-23, 50.)
582	12562	U.S.A.		Progress in Precision—Inspection Methods in the Automotive Industry. (O. J. Snider, S.A.E. Journal, Vol. 51, No. 1, July, 1943, pp. 65-66.)
583	13050	G.B		Quality Control. (W. A. Bennett and J. W. Rodgers, Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, pp. 172-175.)

660		TITLES AN	ID RI	EFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.		
ITEM NO.	·R	R.T.P. REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.		
				Mechanical Tests.		
584	12478	U.S.A.	•••	Complete List of A.S.T.M. Emergency Specifica- tions and Emergency Alternative Provisions. (A.S.T.M., No. 122, May, 1943, pp. 56-57.)		
585	12702	U.S.A.		Long Time Tension Test of Plastics, (Modern Plastics, Vol. 20, No. 7, March, 1943, pp. 106, 144.)		
586	1 <b>2</b> 996	U.S.A.	•••	Testing Transparent Plane Sections Under Operat- ing Conditions. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 295-299.)		
				Chemical Analysis.		
587	1,2774	U.S.A.	•••	Chemical Analysis by Colorimeter. (Metal Pro- gress, Vol. 43, No. 6, June, 1943, p. 910.)		
588	<b>12</b> 944	Switzerland	•••	Routine Analysis of Aluminium Alloys. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 63, April, 1943, pp. 175-179.)		
		Op	otical	Methods and Electro-Optics.		
589	12663	G.B	•••	"Hyglo" Process of Crack Detection. (Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, D. 1207.)		
590	12730	G.B	•••	Electron Diffraction. (G. P. Thomson, J. Inst. Metals, Vol. 69, No. 5, May, 1943, pp. 191-199.)		
591	12771	U.S.A.	•••	Use of Spectrograph for Analysis of Residual Alloys in Scrap. (Metal Progress, Vol. 43, No. 6, June,		
59 <b>2</b>	12933	G.B	***	Locating Holes with Gauge Blocks and Microscope. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,601, 17/6/43, p. 661.)		
593	12953	G.B	•••	High Temperature Microscopy and Photomicro- graphy for the Examination of Metals and Refactories. (H. W. Greenwood, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 62, March, 1943, pp. 124-133.)		
594	12961	Germanỳ	••••	Election Microscope Studies of Aluminium Sur- faces. (Semmler, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, pp. 20-24.)		
		Electrical an	d M	agnetic Methods and X-Ray Analysis.		
595	12385	G.B	•••	X-Ray Counting Tubes. (Engineer, Vol. 176, No. 4,570, 13/8/43, p. 134.)		
596	12844	U.S.A.		Basic Principles of X-Ray Diffraction. (R. Taylor, Automotive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43, pp. 28-30.)		
597	1 2968	Germany	•••	Determining' Tin in Secondary Aluminium Vibra- tion of Overhead Transmission. (Steinhäuser and Aust, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, p. 32.)		
598	12970 `	G.B	•••	X-Rays and the Light Metal Industry. (E. J. Tunnicliffe, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, pp. 38-46.)		
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			E	ectrical, Electronic, etc.		
599	12639	G.B	•••	The Cathode Ray Oscillograph in Industry (Book Review). (W. Wilson, Engineering, Vol. 156, No. 4,048, 13/8/43, p. 124.)		

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600	12688	Germany	•••	Remote Transmission and Recording of Torque, Speed and Power. (From A.T.Z., Vol. 45, No. 7, April 10, 1942, pp. 191-192.) (Engel, Engi- port, Direct Vol. 1910, 19100, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1
601	12892	U.S.S.R.	••••	A Photo-Magnetic Defectoscope. (Zavodskaja Laboratoria, Moscow, Vol. 10, No. 3, March, 1941, pp. 279-281.) (M. M. Sliozberg, Engineers' Digest Vol 4, No. 4 April 1042, pp. 117-118)
602	12995	U.S.A.		Electric Torque Meters for Aircraft Engines. (R. L. Findley, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1942, pp. 285-201, 220.)
603	13084	G.B		<i>Telemetering of Fluids—II.</i> (Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2,952, 30/7/43, pp. 133-136.)
604	13085	G.B		Telemetering of Fluids—the Distant Transmission of Industrial Readings. (Mechanical World, Vol. 114. No. 2.051, 22/7/42, pp. 88-80.)
605	13676	U.S.A.	•••	New Electronic Meter (Gen. Electric Co.) Mea- sures Extremely Short Time Intervals. (Mech. Engg., Vol. 65, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 28-29.)
			М	echanical, Physical, etc.
606	12498	Canada	•••	Needle Bearings for Aircraft Uses. (H. W. Haynes, Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 4, April, 1943,
607	12665	G.B		A Circular Slide Rule for Rapid Determination of Manometer Pressure on Hydraulic Presses Using Rubber Dies. (Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 107 July 2010 DOC 100
608	1 <b>263</b> 0	U.S.A.	•••	No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1200-1228.) New Thermometer. (American Aviation, Vol. 6, No. 24, $15/5/42$ , p. 57.)
609	12700	U.S.A.	••• "	Steps for Prolonging Instrument Life. (T. A. Cohen, Modern Plastics, Vol. 20, No. 7, March,
610	12976	U.S.A.	••••	<ul> <li>1943, pp. 90-97, 142.)</li> <li>New System of Spare Parts Selection Aids Produc- tion and Field Servicing of Aircraft Instruments.</li> <li>(H. N. Droge, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6,</li> </ul>
611	13112	U.S.A.	•••	June, 1943, pp. 151-153.) Sperry's Automatic Computing Sight (for .50 Calibre Machine Guns). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 4, 15/7/43, p. 26.)
				PRODUCTION.
			0	rganisation and Control.
612	12358	U.S.A.		U.S.A. Aircraft Production, 1942 and 1943. (Inter. Avia., No. 871, 26/5/43, pp. 17-18.)
613	12533	G.B	•••	Regional Production Organisation. (Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 57, July, 1943, p. 329.)
614	12615	U.S.A.	••••	National Aircraft War Production Council to Aid U.S. Industry. (American Aviation, Vol. 6, No.
615	12667	G.B		Production Control. (A. J. Milne, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, pp. 1210-1212.)
616	12695	Canada		Canada's Plastics Industry in War Time. (H. McCann, Modern Plastics, Vol. 20, No. 7, March, 1943, pp. 76-77, 154.)

662		TITLES	AND RI	FERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM	R	.T.P.		TITLE AND INIDNAL
мо. 617	12808	U.S.A.	••••	Ten Years' Progress in Management, Purchasing. Inspection, Statistical Control, Standardization, Marketing, etc. (Trans. A.S.M.E., Vol. 65, No.
618	1 2830	U.S.A.	•••	3, April, 1943, pp. 213-200.) Nazi Heavy Industry. (Industrial Eng. Chemistry, Vol. 21, No. 12, 10/7/42, p. 1116.)
619	12971	Switzerlar	nd	Swiss Aluminium Industry on Wartime Basis. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, pp. 47-52.)
620	1 2 <u>9</u> 78	U.S.A.	••••	Flow of Material Through Official Warehouses. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 156-159.)
621	12991	U.S.A.		Curtiss-Wright Production Drive (Posters, Pro- paganda, etc.). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1042, pp. 227-240, 230.)
622	12999	U.S.A.	••••	The Split Shift as a Solution of the Manpower Problem. (B. R. Otto, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 313, 438.)
623	13015	U.S.A.	••••	Control of Absenteeism in Industry. (L. V. Spencer, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 135-136, 157-159, 278-290.)
624	13019	U.S.A.		Efficient Production Management Achieved by Careful Controls (Pt. I). (C. H. Speck, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 184-186,
625	13038	U.S.A.		The Furniture Industry Mobilised for Aircraft Pro- duction. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1043. PD. 145-157.)
626	13046	G.B	••••	Selection of Labour. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, pp. 170-171.)
627	13066	Canada	•••	Directory of Sources of Supply for the Aircraft In- dustry in Canada. (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 119-182.)
628	13070	U.S.A.		Absenteeism Under Control at Vultee. (A. R. Baish, Automotive Industries, Vol. 88, No. 12, 15/6/43, pp. 22-24, 74.)
				Research and Training.
<sup>.</sup> 629	12357	U.S.A.	•	Curtiss-Wright New Laboratories. (Inter. Avia.,
630	12415	G.B		Research at the I.A.E. (Engineering, Vol. 155, No. 4,047, 6/8/43, p. 109.)
631	12656	G.B	••••	Industrial Research in Great Britain. A Policy for the Future. (P. Dunsheath, Civil Engineering, Vol. 38, No. 441, March, 1943, p. 46.)
632	12675	G.B	•••	The Training of Physicists (Report). (Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 195, July, 1943, p. 1232.)
633	12824	U.S.A.		Goodyear's New Research Laboratory. Korrseal Sheet (Plasticised Polyvinyl Chloride) as Insula- tor for Chrome Hardening Surfaces of Engine Cylinders, etc. (F. J. Van Antwerpen, Industrial Eng. Chemistry, Vol. 21, No. 13, 10/7/43, pp. 1056-1059, 1074.)

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			Air	craft Production Methods.
634	13074	U.S.A.	•••	Curtiss-Wright New Research Laboratory. (W. E. Voisine, Automotive Industries, Vol. 88, No. 12,
635	13101	U.S.A.		Research and the War Effort in the U.S.A. (Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 5, May, 1943, pp.
636	13152	G.B	•••	Natural Policy of Technical Education (Pamphlet).
637	12453	G.B		De Havillands on Airscrew Surgery. (Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1.676, 9/7/43, pp. 32, 46-48.)
638	12526	U.S.A.		Aircraft Plywood and its Finishing Requirements— Pt. IV. (C. A. Carter, Commercial Aviation, Vol. 5. No. 4. April 1042, pp. 120-132.)
639	12527	U.S.A.	••••	Increased Production of Aircraft Tubing. (Com- mercial Aviation, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1943, pp.
640	12528	G.B	•••	Producing Bomber Castings—Pt. II. (J. A. Oates, Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 57, July, 1943, pp.
641	12541	U.S.A.	•••	307-312.) Ford Liberator Production. (Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5,
642	12590	Canada	••••	Canadian Production of Trainers (P.T. 23, P.T. 26, Cornell). (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 3, Morch 1042, PD 16 52)
643	12595	Canada		Decalcomania Transfers Used on Aircraft (Roundels, Lettering, etc.). (Canadian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 2000, 1000,
644	12618	U.S.A.	••••	No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 91-92, 102. New Greaseproof Paper for Protecting Metal Parts. (American Aviation, Vol. 6, No. 23, 1/5/43, p.
645	12669	G.B		Avoiding Weak Points in Aircraft Construction. (A. Dickason, Sheet Metal Industries, Vol. 17, No. 105, July 1042, DR 1026, 1028)
646	12843	U.S.A.	•••	Douglas Inspection System. (C. C. Harrison, Auto- motive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43, pp.
647	1 2847	U.S.A.	•••	Mechanized Assembly Line to Double Output of P. 38 Fighters. (R. R. Kay, Automotive Indus- tries Vol 80, No. 2, 15/2/12, DD 22-22, 82-85.)
648	12848	U.S.A.	•••	Separation Method Increases Liberator Nose Sec- tion Output. (Automotive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/2/42, 20, 24, 25, 87)
649	12920	G.B	•••	Aircraft Production (10th Report of Select Com- mittee on National Expenditure). (Engineer,
650	12950	G.B		Industrial Radiographic Technique. (H. E. Sea- mann, Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 62, March, 1943,
651 <sub>.</sub>	13006	U.S.A.	•••	Reducing Time for Assembling a Wing Flap Actuating Cylinder by Precision Built Jig. (Aero Digest Vol 42 No. 6 June 1042 pp. 255-257.)
652	13020	U.S.A.	•••	"Power Packages" for Aircraft (Electrically Operated Accessories). (J. J. Horan, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 194-197, 420.)

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653 653	13029	U.S.A.	· •••	Radiography of Aircraft Castings." (R. Taylor, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 238-240,
654	13036	U.S.A.		Production Short Cuts. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No.
655	13042	G.B		Plastic Finishes (Runeslite Processes). (Aircraft Production Vol 5 No 54 April 1042 p. 158)
656	13043	G.B		Avro Lancaster, Pt. IV (Final Assembly). (Air- craft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, pp. 159-165.)
6 <u>57</u>	13049	U.S.A.		An Overhead Conveyor (Glenn Martin System). (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, p. 200)
658	13064	Canada		Spot Welding in Design and Production of Aircraft Pt. II. (G. S. Mikhalapov, Canadian Aviation,
659	13069	U.S.A.	•••	Vol. 16, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 111-114.) Vega Engineering Simplifies Production Methods. (R. A. Trumpis, N. Irwin, Automotive Indus- tries, Vol. 88, No. 12, 15/6/43, pp. 20-21, 94.)
660	13156	G.B	••••	Assembly Operations in the Manufacture of the Jerrican (Petrol Container). (Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,605, 15/7/43, pp. 57-62.)
		Produc	tion I	Methods for Engines, Instruments, etc.
661	12521	U.S.A.		Studebaker Builds Wright Cyclones. (Commercial
662	12621	U.S.A.		Aviation, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 89-90.) Conveyor Belt Production of Curtiss Electric Pro- pellers (Photograph). (American Aviation, Vol.
663	12751	U.S.A.	•••	Centrifugal Casting Saves Time on Engine Cylin- ders. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2, 15/6/43, p. 64.)
664	12849	U.S.A.		Production of Piston Rings (Description of Plant and Methods of Production). (J. Geschelin, Auto- motive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43, pp. 26-40, 00.)
665	12889	Germany	•••	Turbo Compressors in the Metallurgical Industry. (From Stahl and Eisen, Vol. 62, Nos. 28-29, July 9 and 16, 1942, pp. 588-591, 608-612.) (F. Kluge, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1042, pp. 112-115.)
666	12925	G.B	•••	Fine Pitch Thread Production. (Machinery, Vol. $62$ , No. $1500$ , $2/6/43$ , $9$ , $505$ .)
667	12926	G.B	•••	Operations in the Production of a Sub-Machine Gun. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,599, 3/6/43, pp. 505-507.)
668	12930	G.B	•••	tion. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,601, 17/6/43,
669	12981	U.S.A.		New Ford Tractor Operating Propeller Hoist (for Removing or Mounting Propellers). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1042, p. 176.)
670	12988	U.S.A.		Surface Finishing Methods for Aircraft Engines. (F. M. Reck, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 213-217.)

ITEM NO.	F	R.T.P. REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
671	13005	U.S.A.	•••	Specially Designed Cutters Boost Cylinder Output. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, p. 355.)
672	13009	U.S.A.	•••	Ford Production of Turbo Superchargers. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, p. 447.)
673	1 3030	U.S.A.		Mass Production of Sperry Instruments. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 247-252.)
674	13053	G.B	•••	Undercuts for Threads. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, p. 176.)
675	13073	U.S.A.		Studebaker Produces 63 Gears and Assemblies for the Wright Cyclone Engine. (J. Geschelin, Auto- motive Industries, Vol. 88, No. 12, 15/6/43, pp. 32-35, 67-70.)
676	13125	G.B		Shaving Aircraft Engine Gears. (A. W. Harris, Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,608, 5/8/43, pp. 153-157.)
			Gener	al Methods and Equipment.
677	12523	U.S.A.		Easier Operation on Slanting Drill Table. (Com- mercial Aviation, Vol. 5, No. 4, April, 1943, p.
678	12534	G.B		Radio Unit Generating High Frequency Energy for Firing Explosive Rivets. (Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 77, July, 1042, P. 200.)
679	12800	U.S.A.		Experiences in the Use of Electrostatic Fly Ash Precipitators. (I. G. McChesney, Trans. A.S.M.E., Vol. 65, No. 3, April, 1943, pp.
680	12822	U.S.A.		Water Treatment at the Calco Chemical Division. (V. L. King and others, Industrial Eng. Chemis- try (News Edition), Vol. 21, No. 13, 10/7/43, DD 1046-1040)
681	12879	G.B	*	Shop Loading (Effect on Production Costs, etc.). (D. Tiranti, Aircraft Engineering, Vol. 15, No.
682	12937	G.B		Chain Welding by Semi-Automatic and Automatic Methods, (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,600, 10/6/42, PD 626-622)
683	12985	U.S.A.		Republics Power-Driven Rotary Indexing Table on Vertical Miller for Continuous Milling of Rod Ends. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June; 1943, p. 106.)
684	13001	U.S.A.		Efficient Wire Twisting Speeded by New Apparatus. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, p. 349.)
685	13002	U.S.A.	•••	Cushioned Bar Speeds Buckling-up Process (Avoids Denting of Aluminium Stock). (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 349-351.)
<b>68</b> 6	13003	U.S.A.		Universal Fixture Simplifies Tube and Wire Bend- ing. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, D. 252)
687	13004	U.S.A.	•••	Quick Method for Testing Spot Welds. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 353-355.)
688	13054	U.S.A.		American Practice in Machining, Moulding and Installation of Plexiglas. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, pp. 183-189.)

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ITEM	R	.т.р.		
NO.	1	REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
089	13058	<b>G.D.</b>		and Speedier Production. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, p. 196.)
690	13059	G.B		Electro Magnetic Equipment for Crack Detection in Welded Steel Tubular Structures. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, pp. 201-202.)
691	13128	G.B		Loading of Work Sections. (A. G. McAdam, Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,602, 24/6/43, pp. 678-679.)
				Plants (Layout, etc.).
692	12555	U.S.A.		Interior Photo of Douglas Aircraft Windowless Plant. (American Aviation, Vol. 6, No. 22,
693	12842	U.S.A.		15/4/43, p. 60.) Chevrolet's New Forge Plant. (J. Geschelin, Auto- motive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43, pp.
694	12947	G.B		Light Alloys in Industrial Plant and Equipment. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 63, April, 1943, pp.
695	13013	U.S.A.	••••	Willow Run Ford Bomber Plant. (F. M. Reck, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp.
696	13018	U.S.A.		112-115, 243-244, 256.) Curtiss-Wright's Indiana Propeller Plant. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 181, 188-192, 198, 276.)
			N	ew Machines and Tools.
697 <u>.</u>	12512	U.S.A.		A New Jig for the Determination of Compression Yield Strength in Aircraft Design. (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1943, p. 364.)
698	12600	U.S.A.		Small Tools for High Production. (A. A. Schwartz, A.S.M.E. Preprints, 346, 1943.)
699	12681	Germany		Portable Universal Radial Drilling Machine for the Assembly Shop. (From Werkstatt und Betrieb, Vol. 75, No. 9, Sept., 1942, pp. 221.) (Engineers' Dicast Vol. 4, No. 4, March 2010, 2018, 2019,
700	12984	U.S.A.		Fully Automatic Spar Riveter Used at Curtiss- Wright Plants. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June 1042, pp. 105, 222-222.)
701	13044	U.S.A.	•••	Plastic Punches for Drop Hammer and Hydraulic Press Tools. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No.
702	13063	Canada		54, April, 1943, pp. 106-169.) Modern Jigs Used in Lancaster and Mosquito Canadian Manufacture. (W. J. Jakimiuk, Cana- dian Aviation, Vol. 16, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 105-111.)
				Salvage.
7°3	1 2 8 8 4	G.B		Salvage of Porous Castings. (Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 129.)
<b>7</b> 04	12927	G.B	••••	Salvage of Porous Castings. (Machinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,599, 3/6/43, p. 604.)

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ITEM NO.	<b>R</b>	.T.P. REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
705	13024	U.S.A.		General Motors Standardizes Tool Salvage Methods. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 215-216, 270.)
				Workers' Welfare, etc.
706	12532	G.B		Accident Proneness in Industry, Minimising Casualties. (Aircraft Prod., Vol. 5, No. 57, July, 1943, pp. 328-329.)
707	12546	U.S.A.		Women Who Work for Victory. (W. G. Tuttle, Preprints of Papers at the A.S.M.E., June 14-16, 1042.)
708	12599	U.S.A.	••••	Women in War Industry. (W. A. Simonds, A.S.M.E. Preprints, 331, 1943.)
709	12682	Germany	•••	Portable Electrical Ventilator for the Workshop. (From Werkstatt und Betrieb., Vol. 75, No. 9, Sept., 1942, pp. 219-220.) (H. Rötscher, Engi- neers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 81-82.)
710	12949	G.B	•••	Hygiene of the Light Metal Industries. Precau- tions to be Taken in the Handling of Chemicals Employed in the Processing of Aluminium and Magnesium (Fluoride Poisoning). (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 62, March, 1943, pp. 111-113.)
711	13048	U.S.A.	•••	Metal Safety Goggles. (Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, p. 171.)
712	13123	G.B	• • •	Mercury Vapour Lighting in Factory. (Machinery, Vol. 63, No. 1,608, 5/8/43, p. 147.)
713	13144	G.B		Hours of Work and Their Influence on Health and Efficiency. (H. M. Vernon, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12, Aug., 1943, pp. 691-692.)
				TRANSPORT.
			Та	nks and Military Vehicles.
714	12560	U.S.A.	•••	Suspension Design for Tanks. (J. M. Colby, S.A.E. Journal, Vol. 51, No. 7, July, 1943, p. 64.)
715	12565	U.S.A.	•••	Lessons Learned from World War II about De- signing for Accessibility (Maintenance of Army Vehicle Engines, etc.). (E. S. van Deusen, S.A.E. Journal, Vol. 51, No. 7, July, 1943, pp. 26-38, 52-55.)
716	12566	U.S.A.	•••	Dust Problems in Military Vehicle Operations. (L. F. Overholt, S.A.E. Journal, Vol. 51, No. 7, July, 1943, pp. 66-67.)
717	12567	U.S.A.	•••	Engines for Tanks. (R. J. Icks, S.A.E. Journal, Vol. 51, No. 7, July, 1943, pp. 39-41, 56-57.)
718	12845	U.S.A.	•••	Dust, a Potent Enemy of Military Vehicles. (Auto- motive Industries, Vol. 89, No. 2, 15/7/43, p. 30.)
719	13079	Germany		New German Mark VI Tank (Photograph). (Auto- motive Industries, Vol. 88, No. 12, 15/6/43, p. 48.)
720	13260	U.S.A.	••••	Army's Amphibious Truck. (Automotive Indus- tries, Vol. 89, No. 1, 1/7/43, p. 21.)

<b>66</b> 8		TITLES	AND H	REFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM NO.		R.T.P. REF.		TITLE AND IOURNAL
721	13714	G.B		The Daimler "Scout" Armed Reconnaissance Car. (Automobile Engineer, Vol. 33, No. 437, June, 1943, pp. 219-227.)
				Locomotives.
722	12506	U.S.A.	•••	Future Possibilities of Diesel Road Locomotives. (P. B. Jackson, Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1042, pp. 325-328, 250.)
723	12507	U.S.A.		Diesel Locomotive Progress Under War Conditions. (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1943, pp.
724	12545	U.S.A.		Influence of Post-War Materials and Machinery on Railway Freight Equipment. (M. P. Taylor, Preprints of Papers at the A.S.M.E., June 14-16, 1943.)
			WIRI	ELESS AND ELECTRICITY.
				Wireless.
			.A	ircraft Radio Equipment.
725	12625	U.S.A.	•••	First Details on Development of Radar (Radio De- tecting and Ranging). (American Aviation, Vol. 6 No. 24, 15/5/42, p. 10.)
726	12748	U.S.A.	•••	Bendix Automatic Radio S.O.S. Device. (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 2, 15/6/43, p. 62.)
727	12818	U.S.A.	, <b></b>	Tuning Indicators and Circuits for Frequency Modulation Receivers. (J. A. Rodgers, Procs. of I.R.E., Vol. 31, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 89-93.)
728	12977	U.S.A.	•••	Allied and Enemy Aircraft Radio Equipment. (J. I. Waddington, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June 1042, pp. 154-155, 222.)
<b>72</b> 9	13010	. U.S.A.		Portable Hand Powered Radio Transmitter for Rescue Work. (Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6,
730	13736	U.S.A.		Automatic Radio Transmitter for Crews Downed at Sea, (Air Tech., Vol. 3, No. 1, 15/7/43, p. 8.)
731	13737	U.S.A.	•••	Radio Navigation Aids. (P. C. Sandretto, Air Tech., Vol. 3, No. 1, 15/7/43, pp. 16-18, 58.)
				Antennas.
732	12409	G.B		Aerial Characteristics and Coupling Systems (Data Sheet). (Electronic Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 186, August 1042, pp. 100-112.)
733	1 <b>28</b> 60	U.S.A.		Loop Antennas for Aircraft. (G. F. Levy, Proc. of the I.R.E., Vol. 31, No. 2, Feb., 1943, pp. 56/66.)
734	12861	U.S.A.		A Note on the Characteristics of the Two Antenna Aircraft. (C. W. Harrison, Proc. of the I.R.E., Vol. 31, No. 2, Feb., 1943, pp. 75-78.)
				Testing and Research.
735	12410	G.B		Television After the War. (Electronic Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 186, August, 1943, pp. 118-120.)
736	12426	G.B	•••	Kadio Kesearch on Metre Waves. (Nature, Vol. 152, No. 3,846, 17/7/43, pp. 83-84.)

ITEM	R.T.P.			
NO.	R	EF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
737	12614	U.S.A.	•••	Altitude Test Inspection of Radio Apparatus in Bomber Nose Rest Chamber. (American Avia-
738	1 2642	G.B	•••	<ul> <li>Iton, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1/0/43, p. 62.)</li> <li>Radio Research and Production. (G. M. Garro-Jones, Engineering, Vol. 156, No. 4,048, 13/8/43, p. 135.)</li> </ul>
739	13130	G.B	••••	Low Temperature Stratosphere Chamber for Testing Aircraft Parts and Radio Equipment. (Ma- chinery, Vol. 62, No. 1,602, 24/6/43, p. 681.)
				General Electricity.
740	12362	G.B	•••	Insulating Cables with Polyvinyl Chloride. (Plas- tics, Vol. 7, No. 75, August, 1943, pp. 328-332.)
74 I	12364	Germany	•••	Protection of Overhead Cable Equipment. (E.T.Z., Vol. 60, p. 1009.) (Perlick, Plastics, Vol. 7, No.
742	12488	U.S.A.	•••	<i>Testing Electrical Contacts.</i> (Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2.050, 16/7/43, pp. 70-80.)
743	12689	Germany		Leakage Currents, Their Cause and Properties. (From Elektrontechnische Zeitschrift, Vol. 63, No. 19-20, May 21, 1942, pp. 237-241.) (R. Yieweg and H. Klingelhöffer, Engineers' Digest,
744	12705	U.S.A.	•••	Vol. 4, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 90-91.) Electric Cable Insulation from Synthetic Rubber. (Modern Plastics, Vol. 20, No. 7, March, 1943, D. 110)
745	13109	Switzerland		A New High Precision Method for Short Circuit Measurements on Transformers. (Brown-Boveri Review, Vol. 29, No. 5, May, 1942, pp. 126-129.) (P. Waldvogel, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 5, May, 1943, pp. 156-157.)
				Electronics.
746	12407	G.B		Physics and the Static Characteristics of Hard Vacuum Valves. (J. H. Fremlin, Electronic Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 186, August, 1943,
747	12406	G.B		pp. 103-107.) Dust Cored Coils (Powder Filling). (V. G. Welsby, Electronic Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 186, August, 1943, pp. 96-98.)
		S	<b>60U</b>	ND, LIGHT AND HEAT.
				Sound Propagation.
748	13410	G.B	•••	The Propagation of Sound in the Atmosphere. (E. S. Richardson, Endeavour, Vol. 1, No. 3, July, 1942, pp. 118-121.)
		R	adia	nt Heat, Refrigeration, etc.
749	12505	U.S.A.	•••	How Air Conditioning Has Advanced Refrigera- tion. (W. H. Carrier, Mech. Eng., Vol. 55, No. 5 May 1042, pp. 222-224.)
75 <sup>0</sup>	12513	U.S.A.	••••	Specific Heats of Gases. (Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1943, p. 365.)
751	12712	G.B	•••	Radiant Heat—The Application of Gas-Generated Infra-Red Rays. (Automobile Engineer, Vol. 33, No. 439, Aug., 1943, pp. 326-329.)

670		TITLES	AND R	EFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM NO	R	.T.P.		TITLE AND INIONAL
752	13098	U.S.A.	•••	Measurement of Ultra-Violet Solar Radiation in Washington, 1936-1942. (W. W. Coblentz and R. Stair, J. of Research, National Bureau of Standards, Vol. 30, No. 6, June, 1943, pp.
753	13366	G.B	•••	435-447.) Thermal Conductivity Units. (J. Jennings, Engi- neering, Vol. 156, No. 4,049, 20/8/43, pp. 154-155.)
		Fluoresce	nt Lig	hting, Photo-Electric Radiometry, etc.
754	12893	U.S.A.	•••	Fluorescent Lamps in the U.S.A. (H. Hausner, Engineers' Digest, Vol. 4, No. 4, April, 1943. pp. 118-119.)
755	12967	G.B		Inspection of Sodium Light. (Light Metals, Vol. 6, No. 60, Jan., 1943, p. 32.)
756	13083	G.B	••••	Combined Discharge Fluorescent Lighting. (Mech- anical World, Vol. 114, No. 2,952, 30/7/43, pp. 120-121.)
757.	13099	U.S.A.	••••	A Tungsten-in-Quartz Lamp and its Applications in Photo-Electric Radiometry. (R. Stair and W. O. Smith, J. of Research, National Bureau of Stan- dards, Vol. 30, No. 6, June 1043, pp. 440-150.)
758	13148	G.B	••••	Fluorescence of Organic Molecules. (J. Weiss, Nature, Vol. 152, No. 3,850, 14/8/43, pp. 176-178.)
		рнотоб	RAPH	Y (TELEVISION CAMERAS, ETC.).
759	12792	Ù.S.A.	•••	Navy's New Combat Camera. (W. Stull, Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, p. 98.)
<b>7</b> 60	12819	U.S.A.		The Focussing View Finder Problem in Television Cameras. (G. L. Beers, Procs. of I.R.E., Vol. 31, No. 3, March, 1943, pp. 100-106.)
761	13055	G.B	•••	Photography and Production. (A. Batley and F. W. Coppin, Aircraft Production, Vol. 5, No. 54, April, 1943, pp. 190-194.)
762	13081	G.B		Photography as an Aid to Office Management. (P. H. Billington, Mechanical World, Vol. 114, No. 2.052, 30/7/43, pp. 113-116.)
763	13249	G.B	•	Air Photography. (J. L. Vachell, Aeroplane, Vol. 65, No. 1,682, 20/8/43, pp. 214-215.)
764	13614	G.B	•••	Air Photography. (Trade and Engineering Times, Vol. 53, No. 951, May, 1943, pp. 33-34.)
				METEOROLOGY
	(ASTR	O-NAVIO	GATIO	N, LIGHTNING, VAPOUR TRAILS, ETC.).
765	12389	Germany	•••	Vapour Trails. (Flugsport, Vol. 35, No. 11, 14/7/43, pp. 151-152.)
766	12408	G.B	•••	The Effect of Lightning on Receiving Aerials. (J. F. Shipley, Electronic Engineering, Vol. 15, No. 186, August, 1943, p. 107.)
767	12833	G.B	•••	Astronomical Navigation Without Mathematics. (A. L. Mieville, J. of the Royal Aeron. Soc., Vol. 47, No. 392, Aug., 1942, pp. 273-283.)

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NO.		REF.	TITLE AND JOURNAL.			
768	1 2862	U.S.A.		Lightning Striking Frequencies for Various Heights. (Proc. of the I.R.E., Vol. 31, No. 2, Feb., 1943,		
769	12974	U.S.A.	••••	p. 79.) Great Circle Tracking (Celestial Navigation). (T. Collins, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943,		
770	13014	U.S.A.	•	pp. 122-124, 139, 319, 336-338.) McMillen's Spherographical System of Celestial Navigation. (D. Brouwer and F. W. Keator, Aero Digest, Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 116-118, 139-140, 266-268.)		

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77,1	11871	Germany	•••	Intestinal Movement in Anoxia. (Abstract, Luft- fahrtmedizin, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1942, pp. 98-117.) (G. A. Weltz and R. v. Werz, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 10, June, 1943, p. 585.)
772	11872	Switzerland	•••	Studies on Respiration and Sickness at High Alti- tudes and on Respiratory Regulation. (K. Lenggenhager, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol 3, No. 10, June, 1943, p. 585.)
773	11873	U.S.A.	•••	The Rôle of the Adrenal Cortex in Anoxia: The Effect of the Repeated Daily Exposures to Re- duced Oxygen Pressure. (G. W. Thorn and others, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9,
774	11874	Germany	•••	May, 1943, p. 525.) Structional Changes in Generalized Anoxia. (Luft- fahrtmedizin, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 281-295, July 30, 1942.) (F. Büchner, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1943, p. 526.)
775	11875	Germany	·	Acidosis of Cardiac Muscle During Oxygen Lack. (Luftfahrtmedizin, Vol. 6, No. 4, July 30, 1942, pp. 296-302.) (K. Gollwitzer-Meier, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1943, p. 526.)
776	11876	Germany	•••	Electrical Phenomena Accompanying Anoxia of the Peripheral Nervous System. (Luftfahrtmedizin, Vol. 6, No. 4, July 30, 1942, pp. 314-322.) (H. Schaefer, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 0, May. 1943, p. 526.)
777	11877	Germany		Intercranial Circulation in Anoxia Collapse. (Luft- fahrtmedizin, Vol. 6, No. 4, July 30, 1942, pp. 323-326.) (M. Schneider, Bulletin of War Medi- cine, Vol. 3, No.'9, May, 1943, p. 527.)
778	11878	Germany	••••	Duration of Consciousness in Parachute Descents. (Luftfahrtmedizin, Vol. 6, No. 4, July 30, 1942, pp. 327-332.) (H. v. Diringshofen, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1943, p. 527.)
779	11879	Germany	• •	Safety Period in Parachute Descent from High Altitude. (Luftfahrtmedizin, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1942, pp. 340-355.) (O. Gauer and others, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1943, pp.
780	11880	Switzerland		527-528.) Circulation and Vegetative Nervous System in High Altitude Flying. (H. Meier-Müller, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1943, p. 528.)

672		TITLES	AND R	EFERENCES OF ARTICLES AND PAPERS.
ITEM NO.	R.T.P. REF.			TITLE AND JOURNAL.
781	11881	Canada		Some Observations on Ear, Nose and Throat Dis- abilities Associated with Aviation. (R. S. Pente- cost, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 9, May, 1042, pp. 528-520.)
782	11885	G.B		<ul> <li>Preventive Medicine in Relation to Aviation.</li> <li>(Proc. Roy. Soc. Med., 1939, Vol. 32, pp. 455-472.)</li> <li>(H. E. Whittingham, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan., 1941, pp. 190-192.)</li> </ul>
783	11 <b>88</b> 6	G.B		The Emotional Factor in Service Aviation. (J. Roy. Nav. Med. Serv., 1939, April, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 108-119.) (B. C. Archer, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan., 1941, pp. 192-193.)
784	11887	G.B		The Place of the Electrocardiograph in the Exami- nation for Flying. A Discussion of the Electro- cardiograph in the Flying Examination, its Possi- bilities and Limitations. (J. Aviation Med., 1939, March, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 31-43.) (Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan., 1941, pp. 193-194.)
785	11888	G.B		Air Sickness. (T. S. Rippon, Practitioner, 1940, April, Vol. 144, pp. 411-420.) (Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan., 1941, p. 194.)
786	11889	G.B		The Toxicity of Carbon Monoxide at High Altitudes. (J. Aviation Med., 1939, Dec., Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 211-215.) (J. W. Heim, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 2, Jan., 1941, p. 194.)
78 <u>7</u>	11891	G.B		Pilot Fitness for Night Flying. (Science, 1939, March 10, Vol. 89, pp. 223-226.) (C. E. Ferree and G. Rand, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan., 1941, p. 196.)
788	11892	G.B		Effect of Centrifugal Force in Flying. (Proc. Staff Meeting, Mayo Clinic, 1939, Sept. 27, Vol. 14, pp. 612-618.) (R. B. Phillips and C. Sheard, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan., 1941, pp. 196-197.)
789	11893	G.B		Aviation Deafness, Acute and Chronic. (Arch. Otolaryngology, 1940, Sept., Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 417-428.) (P. A. Campbell and J. Har- greaves, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 3, Jan 1041, P. 107.)
790	11895	U.S.A.		The Rôle of Aviation Medicine in the Development of Aviation. (Internat. Cong. Military Med. and Pharm., Washington, D.C., 1939, Vol. 2, pp. 81-95.) (A. D. Tuttle and H. G. Armstrong, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 4, March, 1044, pp. 250-260.)
791	11896	G.B		Medical Problems of High Altitude Flying. (J. Nat. and Clin. Med., 1940, Oct., Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 263-271.) (H. A. Armstrong and J. W. Heim, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 4, March, 1941, pp. 260-262.)
792	11897	G.B		Medical Research and Aviation. (J. Roy. Naval Med. Serv., 1940, Jan., pp. 15-24.) (H. Whitting- ham, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 4, March, 1941, pp. 262-264.)

ITEM NO.	R.T.P. REF.			TITLE AND JOURNAL.
793	11899	G.B	•••• •	Pilot Fitness. A Safety Factor in Aviation. (Brit. J. Ophthalm., 1940, Dec., Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 581-597.) (C. E. Ferree and G. Rand, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 4, March, 1941, pp. 264-265.)
794	11900	Germany	^	Altitude Sickness. (Deut. Med. Woch., 1940, May 3, Vol. 66, No. 18, pp. 485-488.) (A. Rühl, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 4, March, 1941, pp. 264-265.)
795	1 1903	G.B		The Effect of Anoxia in High Altitude Flights on the Electrocardiogram. (J. Aviation Med., 1940, Dec., Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 166-178.) (M. S. White, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 6, July, 1942, p. 409.)
796	11901	G.B		The Auditory Apparatus and Aviation. (Lancet, Jan. 4, 1941, pp. 8-9.) (E. Wodak, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 1, No. 4, March, 1941, p. 265.)
797	12504	U.S.A.		An Engineering Discussion of the Desiccation of Human Blood Plasma. (D. C. Pfeiffer, Mech. Eng., Vol. 65, No. 5, May, 1043, pp. 325-331.)
798	12584	U.S.A.	•••	Limits of Human Heat Regulation. (L. H. New- burgh and others, Aero Sciences, Vol. 10, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 197-199.)
799	1 <b>2</b> 779	U.S.A.	••••	Keeping Pilots Fit. (A. H. McCormick, Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 51-52, 154-156.)
<b>8</b> 00	12784	U.S.A.	•••	Prevention of Air Sickness. (G. R. Wendt, Flying and Industrial Aviation, Vol. 32, No. 4, April, 1043. pp. 58-60. 142-144.)
801	13120	U.S.A.		Effect of Altitude on Pilots' Teeth (Metal Fillings). (American Aviation, Vol. 7, No. 4, 15/7/43, p. 18.)
802	13140	U.S.A.	•••	Physiology of Flying. Hazards and Remedies. (D. B. Dill, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12 Aug. 1042, p. 600.)
803	13141	U.S.A.		Some Problems in Aviation Medicine. (A. Graybiel, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12, Aug., 1943, pp. 690-691.)
804	13142	G.B	•••	Further Investigation of Night Vision Among Per- sonnel of an A.A. Unit. (B. St. J. Steadman, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12, Aug.,
805	13143	G.B	••••	Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of Adult Type in the R.A.F. Results of Mass Radiography of 75,000 Cases. (A. G. Evans, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12, Aug., 1943, pp. 671-672.)
<b>8</b> 06	13145	G.B		Night Visual Capacity of Psychological Cases. (P. C. Livingston and B. Bolton, Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12, Aug., pp. 682-683.)
807	13146	G.B		Medical Manual of Chemical Warfare. (Bulletin of War Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 12, Aug., 1943, p. 683.)

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NO.	I	REF.		TITLE AND JOURNAL.
808	13150	G.B		Physiology of Glow Vision. (A. S. Holbourn, Nature, Vol. 152, No. 3,850, 14/8/43, pp. 190-191.)
			MATH	EMATICS AND PHYSICS.
809	12476	U.S.A.		Interpolation by Means of a Cubic Curve (with Application to Hardness Determination). (L. H. Fry A.S.T.M. No. 122, May, 1042, pp. 20-20.)
810	12859	G.B		A Simple Method of Constructing Stability Dia- grams. (W. S. Brown, R. and M., No. 1,905,
811	12983	U.S.A.	•••	Simplification of Dynamic Stability Computations (Pt. II). (M. M. Munk, Aero Digest, Vol. 42,
812	12987	U.S.A.	• •••	Lofting Problems of Streamline Bodies (Pt. 14). (C. M. Hartley and R. A. Liming, Aero Digest,
813	13021	U.S.A.	•••	Vol. 42, No. 6, June, 1943, pp. 205-209, 321.) Lofting Problems of Streamline Bodies (Pt. 12). (C. M. Hartley and R. A. Liming, Aero Digest,
814	13039	G.B	•••	Vol. 42, No. 4, April, 1943, pp. 200-205, 420.) The Operational Calculus. (H. T. H. Piaggio, Nature, Vol. 152, No. 3.847, 24/7/43, p. 63.)
815	13172	U.S.A.		Euler's Number (Study of Cavitation). (Mechanical Engg., Vol. '65, No. 8, Aug., 1943, p. 597.)