A SOURCE MANUAL FOR INFORMATION ON NITINOL AND NiTi

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RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

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Approved for public release, distribution unlimited.
This manual is a current listing of most of the published literature on NITINOL and NiTi alloys. It includes a bibliography, titles of a group of NSWC unpublished internal reports and patents issued. Guidelines for obtaining licenses for Navy-owned patents and for technical assistance by the Navy are presented.

The manual is intended to aid scientists and designers in locating specific kinds of information on NITINOL shape memory effect alloys.
SUMMARY

This manual is a current listing of most of the published literature on Nitinol and NiTi alloys. It includes a bibliography, titles of a group of NSWC unpublished internal reports and patents issued. Guidelines for obtaining licenses for Navy-owned patents and for technical assistance by the Navy are presented.

The manual is intended to aid scientists and designers in locating specific kinds of information on Nitinol shape memory effect alloys.

J. R. DIXON
By direction
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1. INTRODUCTION

NITINOL is the generic name which has been given to the family of alloys which are near NiTi in composition. They were developed in 1961 during an examination of ten different intermetallic compounds considered potentially useful as missile nose tip materials. The NiTi alloy exhibited what is now identified as a "shape memory effect" (SME).

The inventors of record, (Patent 3,174,851) W. J. Buhler and R. Wiley named the alloy family "NITINOL". This is derived from the chemical symbol "NiTi" followed by "NOL", the acronym for Naval Ordnance Laboratory, the prior designation of the Naval Surface Weapons Center.

As knowledge of the existence of this shape memory effect alloy broadens, so does the demand for knowledge of its properties. To assist those now entering the NITINOL technology community this source manual has been prepared.

The early years of research in this alloy concentrated on an understanding of the mechanism of the transformation and a comprehension of the overt SME behavior of the alloy. This was followed by commercial production of the alloy and the appearance of a narrow line of commercial products using the alloy. Simultaneously a large number of patents and ingenious new ways to utilize the alloy surfaced, but only a few were commercialized.

Among the difficulties would-be entrepreneurs encountered were a lack of adequate NITINOL supplies in the shape and sizes desired, of selected transition-temperature and transition band widths at reasonable costs, and with prompt delivery. It has become clear that it is now in the Navy's interest to assist in the development of commercial applications for NITINOL. These will ultimately provide a self sustaining production base for alloy, as well as provide commercial sources of metal for low volume DOD applications.

It is against this background that the NITINOL Technology Center was activated in 1977 to explore low cost manufacturing technology for NITINOL and to assist in the development of NITINOL-using devices. The Center has a complete melting and fabricating facility for NITINOL.

For the development of NITINOL-using devices, the Technology Center offers guidance and/or prototype development programs. These
are usually joint efforts with other government agencies or commercial organizations. (Funding by the private sector for materials and/or services is permitted on a non-profit basis. Advance payment to the Commander, Naval Surface Weapons Center is required.) The facilities of NSWC are available to the NITINOL Technology Center, enabling complete design and fabrication of prototypes. This service is offered only if equivalent capability is not available from industry and is subordinate to Navy projects.

Current programs include the fabrication of tubes of various sizes, wall thicknesses, and transition temperatures for specific Navy applications. Other DOD applications include special couplings for tubes and shafts. NITINOL wire and appropriate guidance are supplied on a continuing basis to universities for dental and biomedical research. Cooperative programs have been instituted with NASA for outer space magnetometer positioners, and with DOT for overheated-journal-bearing detectors for rail cars. Heat engine technology, using NITINOL as the "working" element, appears promising for energy conservation applications.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Most of the publications listed here are available in open literature. Those with asterisks* following an identifier number may be ordered from the

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

NTIS also offers "Published Searches" of technical literature for $25 and "On Line" search for $100.

The NITINOL Technology Center maintains as complete a file of publications as possible. Duplication of specific articles can be arranged. Requests for assistance should be directed to:

Naval Surface Weapons Center
NITINOL Technology Center
Code CR-32
White Oak, Maryland 20910

Articles in the following bibliography are coded by the last two digits of the publication year, followed by the first letter of the principal author's name and a sequential number.
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<th>Author(s)</th>
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<td>77G1</td>
<td>Galton, L.</td>
<td>An Easier, Quicker Way To Straighten Teeth, Parade, p. 11, June 12, 1977.</td>
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<td>76C1</td>
<td>Corbett, B.</td>
<td>'Magic' Alloy Tested to End Blood Clots, San Diego, Cal., Jan 1976.</td>
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75P1 Perkins, J., Shape Memory Effects in Alloys, Plenum Press, N.Y., 1975. (Book)


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<td>74R1</td>
<td>Raychem Cryocon Devices</td>
<td>Raychem Corp.</td>
<td>Brochure Me-008</td>
<td>Jan 1974</td>
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<td>74S1</td>
<td>Fabrication Techniques for Rivet Fasteners Utilizing 55-Nitinol</td>
<td>Schwenk, W.</td>
<td>Final Report, AFML TR 74-7, AD 920193L*</td>
<td>Feb 1974</td>
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<td>73B1</td>
<td>Preliminary Study into Shell Mold Casting of Nominal 60-Nitinol Alloy</td>
<td>Buehler, W. J.</td>
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<td>July 1973</td>
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<td>73E1</td>
<td>Evaluation of Nitinol Fittings for Joining Titanium Piping</td>
<td>Eckhardt, M. K.</td>
<td>NTIS AD-760-322*</td>
<td>April 1973</td>
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<td>73P2</td>
<td>NOL Sensor May Prevent Train Derailments</td>
<td>Poplis, N.</td>
<td>Oak Leaf, Nov 1973</td>
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68V1 Vreeland, D. C., Anodic Sea Water Corrosion of Composite Metallic Materials for Mechanical Shaft Seals, Naval Research and Development Center, Annapolis, MD., AD 828192L*, Feb 1968.


Wang, F. E., Symposium on TiNi and Associated Compounds, Editor, NOLTR 68-16, April 1967.


3. INTERNAL REPORTS

The following reports are for internal distribution only. They are presented only to make known that some technical information has been developed on titled subject.


4. PATENTS

Copies of patents may be obtained from the

U.S. Patent Office
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Box 9
Washington D.C. 20231

The cost of patents is 50 cents each. Patents which are Navy owned (including the basic patent on NITINOL) may be licensed. The
following statement from the Navy Office of Patent Counsel details licensing procedures.

LICENSES UNDER NAVY PATENTS AND PATENT APPLICATIONS

The Department of the Navy has instituted a program to license for commercial purposes patents and patent applications owned by the United States Government and in the custody of the Navy. This program is necessary because making, using or selling an invention covered by a Navy patent without express permission by the Government constitutes an unauthorized use. The Department of the Navy is presently implementing the Presidential Statement of Government Patent Policy of August 23, 1971.

A major premise of the Presidential Statement of Government Patent Policy, August 23, 1971 (36 FR 16887, August 26, 1971), is that Government inventions normally will best serve the public interest when they are developed to the point of practical application and made available to the public in the shortest possible time. The granting of express nonexclusive or exclusive licenses for the practice of these inventions may assist in the accomplishment of the national objective to achieve a dynamic and efficient economy.

The granting of nonexclusive licenses generally is preferable since the invention is thereby laid open to all interested parties and serves to promote competition in industry, if the invention is in fact promoted commercially. However, to obtain commercial utilization of the invention, it may be necessary to grant an exclusive license for a limited period of time as an incentive for the investment of risk capital to achieve practical application of an invention.

Whenever the grant of an exclusive license is deemed appropriate, it shall be negotiated on terms and conditions most favorable to the public interest. In selecting an exclusive licensee, consideration shall be given to the capabilities of the prospective licensee to further the technical and market development of the invention, his plan to undertake the development, the projected impact on competition, and the benefit to the Government and the public. Consideration shall be given also to assisting small business and minority business enterprises, as well as economically depressed, low income, and labor surplus areas, and whether each or any applicant is a U.S. citizen or corporation. Where there is more than one applicant for an exclusive license, that applicant shall be selected who is determined to be most capable of satisfying the criteria and achieving these goals.

The Chief of Naval Research (Code 302), Arlington, Virginia 22217, is now accepting applications for nonexclusive and exclusive
licenses under designated patents and patent applications belonging to the U.S. Government and in the custody of the Department of the Navy.

All licenses will be individually negotiated with responsible applicants. The usual nonexclusive license will be revocable, non-transferable and royalty-free. The time period or term, the geographical area and/or field of use of the invention and other terms and conditions of the license are matters which will be considered in each case.

An applicant for a license should identify the patent or patent application number(s), state whether he is applying for a nonexclusive or an exclusive license, supply the name and address of the individual, organization or corporation (including the state of incorporation) applying for the license, provide a statement of the nature and type of the applicant's business and a statement of the purpose for which a license is desired along with a brief description of the applicant's plan to achieve that purpose including some indication of how the grant of a license would be in the public interest. Any other pertinent information should be included.

An applicant for an exclusive license should, in addition to the information set forth in the above paragraph, indicate whether or not he is a United States citizen, identify any other exclusive licenses he has ever had under patents or patent applications belonging to the U.S. Government, state to the best of his knowledge the extent to which the Government invention is being practiced by private industry, provide a statement of his capability to undertake the development and marketing required to achieve the practical application of the invention in a specified geographical area and field of use, provide a statement describing the time expenditure and other acts which he considers necessary to achieve practical application of the invention and include his offer to invest that sum to perform such acts if the license is granted. It would be beneficial for him to state why it will be in the public interest for him to have an exclusive license rather than a nonexclusive license.

An exclusive license may be granted after publication of the invention for nonexclusive licensing and after publication of the name of the selected applicant for a particular exclusive license if there is no responsible applicant for a nonexclusive license.

Exclusive licenses shall be subjected to several reservations of rights, as for example, an irrevocable royalty-free reservation throughout the world of rights in the invention to the United States Government. Exclusive licenses will contain a provision for royalty payments and/or other consideration flowing to the U.S. Government and in certain instances the granting of sublicenses to responsible applicants may be required of the exclusive licensee. Exclusive licenses will contain all terms and conditions which are required by law and by U.S. Government regulations and some additional provisions.
The information for applicants to submit in connection with requesting a license and the license provisions set forth in this paper are only intended to be illustrative and suggestive of the type of information needed and the possible kinds of provisions which may appear in a license. They are not intended to be limiting in content, meaning or words.
Patents

Patent No. 3,174,851
"Nickel-Base Alloys"
W. Buehler and R. Wiley, Assignors to U.S.A.
Filed 1 Dec 1961
Issued 28 Mar 1965
3 Claims (Cl. 75-170)

Patent No. 3,285,470
"Thermally Actuated Devices"
E. H. Frei, S. Leibinzohn and Shtrikman
15 Nov 1966

Patent No. 3,351,463
"High Strength Nickel-Base Alloys"
A. G. Rozner and W. J. Buehler, Assignors to U.S.A.
Filed 28 Aug 1965
Issued 7 Nov 1967
10 Claims (Cl. 75-170)

Patent No. 3,352,650
"Metallic Composites"
D. M. Goldstein, W. J. Buehler and R. C. Wiley, Assignors to U.S.A.
Filed 19 Jul 1965
Issued 14 Nov 1967
12 Claims (Cl. 29-191)

Patent No. 3,352,722
"Method of Growing Single Crystals"
F. E. Wang, A. M. Syeles, W. L. Clark and W. J. Buehler,
Assignors to U.S.A.
Filed 27 Jul 1965
Issued 14 Nov 1967
8 Claims (Cl. 148-1.6)

Patent No. 3,391,882
"Erectable Structure for a Space Environment"
J. F. Johnson, D. Reiser and G. S. Ovrevik
9 Jul 1968

Patent No. 3,403,238
"Conversion of Heat Energy To Mechanical Energy"
W. J. Buehler and D. M. Goldstein, Assignors to U.S.A.
Filed 5 Apr 1966
Issued 24 Sep 1968
10 Claims (Cl. 337-393)
Patent No. 3,416,342
"Method for Treating Working and Bonding Refractory Metals and Alloys"
D. M. Goldstein, W. J. Buehler and R. C. Wiley, Assignors to U.S.A.
Filed 22 Nov 1965
Issued 17 Dec 1968
9 Claims (Cl. 72-47)

Patent No. 3,440,997
"Temperature Indicating Device"
N. E. Rogen and R. J. Hill, Assignors to Avco Corp.
Filed 11 Jul 1966
Issued 29 Apr 1969
12 Claims (Cl. 116-114.5)

Patent No. 3,450,372
"Self-Projectable Element for a Space Vehicle"
R. G. de Lange, C. A. Verbraak and J. A. Zijderveld, Assignors to Nederlandse Organisatie voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek ten behoeve van Nijverheid, Corp. of the Netherlands
Filed 4 Feb 1966
Issued 17 Jun 1969
3 Claims (Cl. 244-1)

Patent No. 3,483,360
"Thermostatic Switching Device and Overheat Control System Incorporating Same"
C. C. Percy, Assignor to W. M. Chase Co.
Filed 11 Jul 1967
Issued 9 Dec 1969
2 Claims (Cl. 219-512)

Patent No. 3,483,748
"Temperature Sensing"
N. E. Rogen and R. J. Hill, Assignors to Avco Corp.
Filed 5 May 1967
Issued 16 Dec 1969
20 Claims (Cl. 73-339)

Patent No. 3,483,752
"Temperature Monitor"
N. E. Rogen and R. J. Hill, Assignors to Avco Corp.
Filed 10 Feb 1967
Issued 16 Dec 1969
5 Claims (Cl. 73-362.8)

Patent No. 3,487,345
"Electronic Temperature Regulation System Using Solid State Devices and Point Contact Sensors"
D. L. Watrous and J. D. Harnden, Assignors to General Electric Co.
Filed 2 May 1967
Issued 30 Dec 1969
3 Claims (Cl. 335-146)
Patent No. 3,508,914
"Methods of Forming and Purifying Nickel-Titanium Containing Alloys"
W. J. Buehler, Assignor to U.S.A.
Filed 7 Oct 1965
Issued 28 Apr 1970
8 Claims (Cl. 75-135)

Patent No. 3,513,429
"Heat Recoverable Actuator"
W. R. Helsop, Assignor to Raychem Corp.
Filed 30 Oct 1968
Issued 19 May 1970
22 Claims (Cl. 337-382)

Patent No. 3,516,082
"Temperature Sensing Devices"
R. G. Cooper
Filed 9 Jun 1967
Issued 2 Jun 1970
6 Claims (Cl. 340-227.1)

Patent No. 3,529,958
"Method for the Formation of an Alloy Composed of Metals Reactive in Their Elemental Form with a Melting Container"
W. J. Buehler, Assignor to U.S.A.
Filed 4 Nov 1966
Issued 22 Sep 1970
19 Claims (Cl. 75-135)

Patent No. 3,558,369
"Method of Treating Variable Transition Temperature Alloys"
P. E. Wang and W. J. Buehler, Assignors to the U.S.A.
Filed 12 Jun 1969
Issued 26 Jan 1971
2 Claims (Cl. 148-11.5)

Patent No. 3,582,856
"Temperature Sensing Relay"
D. L. Watrous and J. D. Harnden, Assignors to General Electric Co.
Filed 18 Jun 1969
Issued 1 Jun 1971
2 Claims (Cl. 337-382)

Patent No. 3,594,239
"Method of Treating Unique Martensitic Alloys"
P. E. Wang, Assignor to U.S.A.
Filed 26 Feb 1968
Issued 20 Jul 1971
6 Claims (Cl. 148-13)
Patent No. 3,594,674
"Temperature-Responsive Control Devices Adjustably Responsive to Various Operating Temperatures"
J. R. Willson, Assignor to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 13 Aug 1969
Issued 20 Jul 1971
25 Claims (Cl. 337-139)

Patent No. 3,594,675
"Temperature-Sensing Probe"
J. R. Willson, Assignor to the Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 28 May 1969
Issued 20 Jul 1971
9 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,613,732
"Temperature-Responsive Valve Operators"
J. R. Willson, K. T. Krueger, H. J. Tyler and W. F. Jackson,
Assignors to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 17 Jul 1969
Issued 19 Oct 1971
62 Claims (Cl. 137-625.44)

Patent No. 3,620,212
"Intrauterine Contraceptive Device"
R. D. Fannon, B. R. Lower and L. E. Laufe, Assignors to L. E. Laufe
Filed 15 Jun 1970
Issued 16 Nov 1971
8 Claims (Cl. 128-130)

Patent No. 3,634,803
"Temperature-Responsive Switch Assemblies"
J. R. Willson, K. T. Kreuger, H. J. Taylor and W. F. Jackson,
Assignors to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 22 Jul 1969
Issued 11 Jan 1972
28 Claims (Cl. 337-123)

Patent No. 3,645,443
"Automobile Thermostat"
J. R. Willson and K. T. Krueger, Assignors to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 19 Dec 1969
Issued 29 Feb 1972
9 Claims (Cl. 236-34)

Patent No. 3,652,969
"Method and Apparatus for Stabilizing and Employing Temperature Sensitive Materials Exhibiting Martensitic Transitions"
J. R. Willson and D. W. Carey, Assignors to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 27 May 1969
Issued 28 Mar 1972
10 Claims (Cl. 337-140)
Patent No. 3,660,082
"Corrosion and Wear Resistant Nickel Alloy"
A. Negishi, K. Takayanagi and M. Ikeda, Assignors to the Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd, Tokyo, Japan
Filed 27 Dec 1968
Issued 2 May 1972
16 Claims (Cl. 75-134)

Patent No. 3,664,582
"Non-Linear Temperature Responsive Valve Assemblies"
W. F. Jackson and J. R. Willson, Assignors to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 29 Oct 1969
Issued 23 May 1972
20 Claims (Cl. 236-93)

Patent No. 3,672,879
"TiNi Cast Product"
W. J. Buehler
Filed 4 Nov 1966
Issued 27 Jun 1972
1 Claim (Cl. 75-170)

Patent No. 3,676,815
"Thermally Sensitive Controls for Electric Circuits"
G. A. DuRocher, Assignor to Essex International, Inc.
Filed 28 Jul 1969
Issued 11 Jul 1972
17 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,679,394
"Method for Casting High Titanium Content Alloys"
W. J. Buehler, Assignor to the U.S.A.
Filed 24 Nov 1969
Issued 25 Jul 1972
8 Claims (Cl. 75-10)

Patent No. 3,684,994
"Hot Wire Relay Type Devices and Methods of Maintaining or Producing Such Devices"
H. J. Tyler, Assignor to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 2 Jul 1969
Issued 15 Aug 1972
10 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,691,499
"Actuating Device Employing A Heat Expansible Wire"
H. J. Taylor, Assignor to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 10 Sep 1971
Issued 12 Sep 1972
3 Claims (Cl. 337-123)
Patent No. 3,700,434
"Titanium-Nickel Alloy Manufacturing Methods"
S. Abkowitz, J. M. Siergiej and R. R. Regan, Assignors to S. Abkowitz
Filed 21 Apr 1969
Issued 24 Oct 1972
7 Claims (Cl. 75-170)

Patent No. 3,703,693
"Liquid Level Sensing System"
R. N. Levinn, Assignor to American Thermostat Corp.
Filed 1 Apr 1971
Issued 21 Nov 1972
3 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,707,694
"Thermally Sensitive Circuit Control Apparatus"
G. A. DuRocher, Assignor to Essex International Inc.
Filed 9 Mar 1970
Issued 26 Dec 1972
17 Claims (Cl. 337-139)

Patent No. 3,725,835
"Memory Material Actuator Devices"
J. B. Hopkins and W. Rindner
Filed 20 Jul 1970
Issued 3 Apr 1973
13 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,731,247
"High Temperature Sensing Apparatus Effective Over Extensive Lengths"
R. N. Levinn, Assignor to American Thermostat Corp.
Filed 8 Jan 1971
Issued 1 May 1973
9 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,740,839
"Cryogenic Connection Method and Means"
R. F. Otte and C. L. Fischer, Assignors to Raychem Corp.
Filed 29 Jun 1971
Issued 26 Jun 1973
16 Claims (Cl. 29-628)

Patent No. 3,748,197
"Method for Stabilizing and Employing Temperature Sensitive Material Exhibiting Martensitic Transitions"
J. R. Willson and D. W. Carey, Assignors to Robertshaw Controls Co.
Filed 14 Sep 1971
Issued 24 Jul 1973
7 Claims (Cl. 148-131)
Patent No. 3,753,700
"Heat Recoverable Alloy"
J. D. Harrison, J. Y. Choi and P. R. Marchant, Assignors to Raychem Corp.
Filed 2 Jul 1970
Issued 21 Aug 1973
2 Claims (Cl. 75-134)

Patent No. 3,753,792
"Method of Achieving Thermally Balanced Hot Wire Relay Type Devices"
H. J. Tyler, Assignor to Robertshaw Controls Company
Filed 9 Dec 1971
Issued 21 Aug 1973
10 Claims (Cl. 148-13)

Patent No. 3,759,552
"Hydraulic Coupling with Metallic Sealing Member"
R. Levinsohn and J. E. Jervis, Assignors to Raychem Corp.
Filed 8 Sep 1970
Issued 18 Sep 1973
13 Claims (Cl. 285-175)

Patent No. 3,783,429
"Temperature Actuated Connector"
R. P. Otte, Assignor to Raychem Corp.
Filed 21 Jun 1972
Issued 1 Jan 1974
12 claims (Cl. 337-393)

Patent No. 3,827,426
"Prosthetic Pump"
Mark Page and Phillip N. Sawyer
Filed 16 Jul 1971
Issued 6 Aug 1974
11 Claims (Cl. 128-1D)

Patent No. 3,839,903
"Method for Determining the Matrix Composition of a TiNi Base Alloy"
W. J. Buehler
Filed 1 May 1972
Issued 8 Oct 1974
8 Claims (Cl. 73-67.1)

Patent No. 3,849,756
"Nitinol Activated Switch Usable as a Slow Acting Relay"
C. D. Hickling, Assignor to American Thermostat Corp.
Filed 14 Jun 1973
Issued 19 Nov 1973
10 Claims (Cl. 337-382)
Patent No. 3,861,030
"Article and Method for Locating Contacts"
R. F. Otte, Assignor to Raychem Corp.
Filed 4 Apr 1975
Issued 21 Jan 1975
13 Claims (Cl. 29-626)

Patent No. 3,872,415
"Relay"
D. E. Clarke, Assignor to Texas Instruments Inc.
Filed 16 Apr 1973
Issued 18 Mar 1975
7 Claims (Cl. 337-140)

Patent No. 3,872,573
"Process and Apparatus for Making Heat Recoverable Composite Couplings"
P. E. Nichols and C. L. Martin, Assignors to Raychem Corp.
Filed 19 Dec 1973
Issued 25 Mar 1975
17 Claims (Cl. 29-447)

Patent No. 3,905,228
"Mechanical Heat Flux Recorder"
W. K. Smith
16 Sep 1975

Patent No. 3,913,326
"Energy Conversion"
R. Banks
21 Oct 1975

Patent No. 3,930,629 (N. C. No. 56,253)
"Overheated Journal Bearing Derailment Prevention System"
21 Claims (Cl. 246-169A)

Patent No. 3,957,206
"Extendable Rocket Motor Exhaust Nozzle"
J. N. Mason
18 May 1976

Patent No. 4,010,612
"Thermal Motor"
D. J. Sandoval
Filed 13 Dec 1974
Issued 8 Mar 1977
12 Claims (Cl. 60/527-529)
Patent No. 4,030,298
"Thermal Motor"
Dante J. Sandoval
Filed 19 Feb 1976
Issued 21 Jun 1977
9 Claims (Cl. 60/527-529)
NSWC/WOL TR 78-26

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R. Kochanski, Code 2540
D. B. Forman, Code 4400
D. Williams, Code 8341
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Alexandria, Virginia 22314

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Department of Energy
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Division of Power Systems
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