

Dr. George Gerard

Selected Publications:

Gerard, G., "Secant modulus method for determining plate instability above the proportional limit", J. Aero. Sci., Vol. 13, 1946, p.38

Gerard, G., "Critical shear stress of plates above the proportional limit", J. Appl. Mech., Vol. 15, No. 1, 1948, pp. 7-12

Teichmann, F. K., Wang, C. T., and Gerard, G. 1951. Buckling of Sandwich Cylinders Under Axial Compression. Jour. Aero. Science 18: 398.

G. Gerard and H. Becker, "Column Behavior under Conditions of Impact, " J. Aero. Sci. 19, 58-60 (1952)

Steinbacher, F. R. and Gerard, G., Aircraft Structural Mechanics, Pitman Publishing Corp., 1952, pp. 289-294.

Gerard G. Minimum Weight Analysis of Compression Structures. New York: New York University Press, 1956.

Gerard, G., "Compressive and Torsional Buckling of Thin Walled Cylinders in the Yield Region," NACA TN 3726, Aug.1956.

Gerard, G. and Becker, H., "Handbook of Structural Stability", NACA TN 3781 to 3785, 1957

Gerard, G., Becker, H., 1957. Handbook of structural stability: part I, buckling of flat plates, NACA Tech. Note No. 3781.

George Gerard and Herbert Becker, "Handbook of structural stability, Part 3, Buckling of curved plates and shells, NACA TN-3783, August 1957, Accession Number : ADA302018, proxy Url : <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA302018>

ABSTRACT: Available theories and test data on buckling of curved plates and shells are reviewed. The test data for torsion and external-pressure loadings are correlated in terms of linear buckling theories for both the elastic and inelastic ranges. The cases which exhibit a marked disagreement between linear theory and test data have been analyzed by a unified semi-empirical approach which is satisfactory for analysis and design purposes.

Gerard, George: Handbook of Structural Stability: Supplement to Part III—Buckling of Curved Plates and Shells. NASA TN D-163, 1959.

Gerard, G., "Introduction to Structural Stability Theory", McGraw-Hill Book Co., New-York, 1962

Becker, H. and Gerard, G., "Elastic Stability of Orthotropic Shells", Journal of the Aerospace Sciences, Vol. 29, No. 5, pp. 505-512, May 1962.

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Gerard, G., ‘Compressive stability of orthotropic cylinders’, J. Aerospace Sci., 1962, 29, 1171–1189.

Gerard G. (1962), Plastic Stability Theory of Orthotropic Plates and Cylindrical Shells, Jou. of Aeron. Sci

Becker, H., Gerard, G. and Winter, R., “Experiments on axial compressive general instability of monolithic ring-stiffened cylinders”, AIAA J., Vol. 1, No. 7, July 1963

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Milligan R., Gerard, G., Lakshmikantham, C., and Becker, H., "General Instability of Orthotropic Stiffened Cylinders under Axial Compression", AIAA Journal, Vol. 4, No. 11, pp. 1906-1913, November 1966, Also Report AFFDL-TR-65-161, Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory, USAF, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, July 1965.

Milligan, R., Gerard, G. and Lakshmikantham, C., “General instability of orthotropically stiffened cylinders under axial compression”, AIAA J., Vol. 4, No. 11, November 1966.

George Gerard and C. Lakshmikantham (Allied Research Associates, Inc., Concord, Massachusetts, USA), “Structural Design Synthesis Approach to Filamentary Composites”, NASA CR-964, November 1967, DTIC Accession Number: ADA307897, Handle / proxy Url : <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA307897>
ABSTRACT: The first part of this paper is in the nature of a progress report on recent developments of analysis methods for filamentary composites. Theoretical predictions of the stiffness and strength properties of a unidirectional composite based on a knowledge of the constituent properties are correlated with experiments for both tensile and compressive loadings. The analysis of multilayer or laminated composites based upon the unidirectional composite properties then requires the rather straight forward use of classical anisotropic shell theory. Some structural aspects of filamentary composites designed for biaxial loads are considered in the second part. In particular, certain design restrictions inherent in the use of such composites become evident when compared to the more familiar isotropic sheet. Some of these restrictions can be overcome by a close matching of filament orientations and stress field. These factors serve to emphasize the overwhelming importance of creative structural concepts in the design of successful filamentary composites.