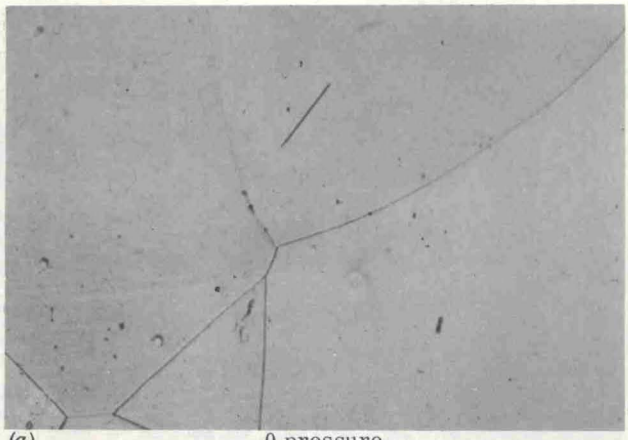
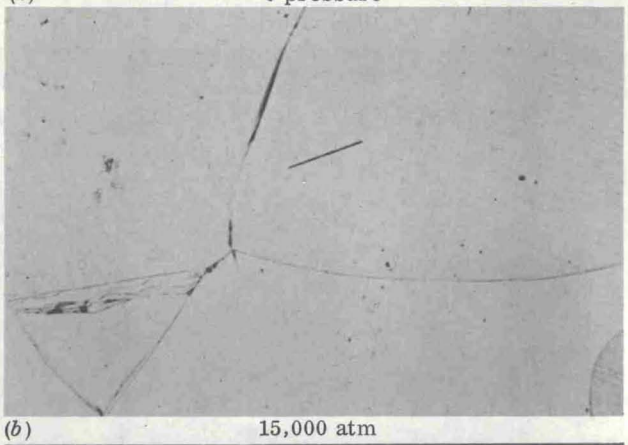
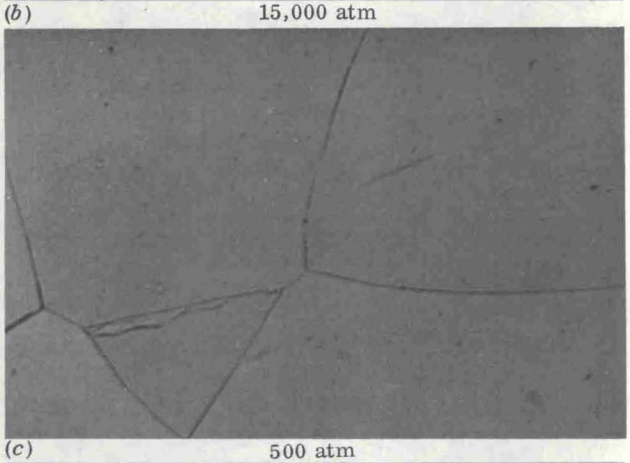


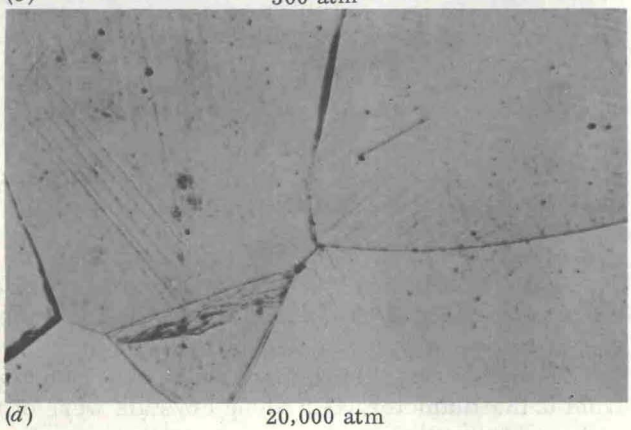
(*a*) 0 pressure



(*b*) 15,000 atm

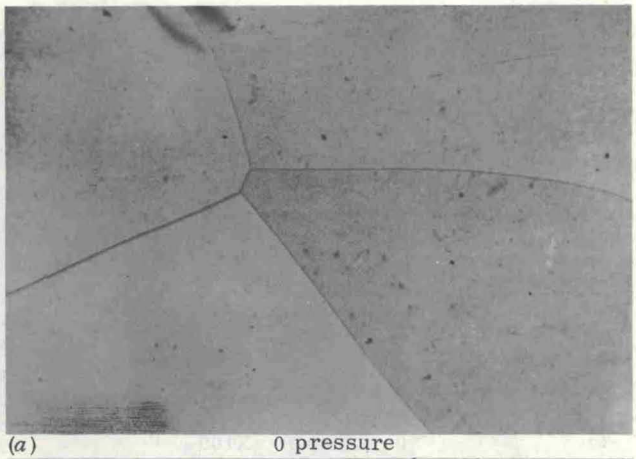


(*c*) 500 atm

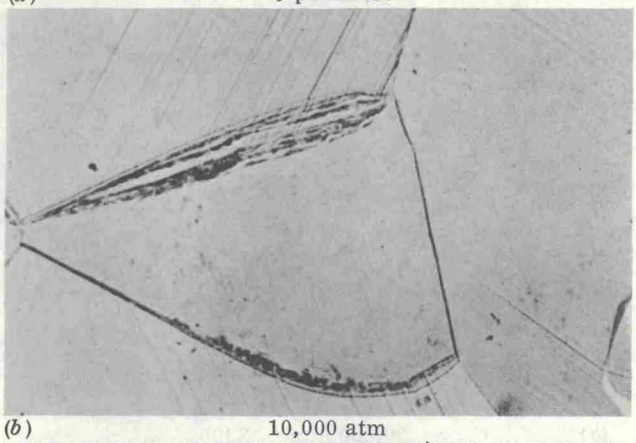


(*d*) 20,000 atm

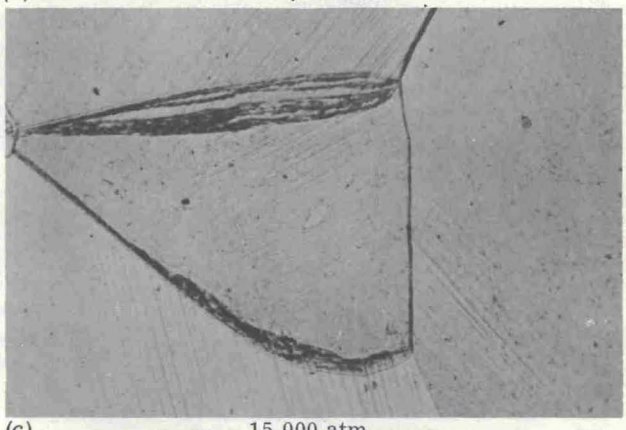
Fig. 2—Typical structural changes along one side of original grain boundary. X100. Enlarged approximately 2 pct for reproduction



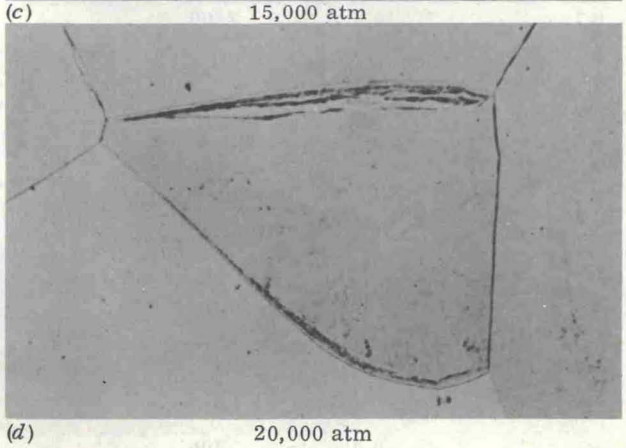
(*a*) 0 pressure



(*b*) 10,000 atm

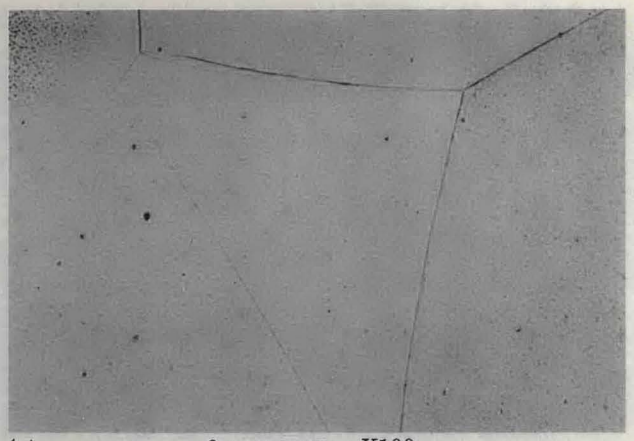


(*c*) 15,000 atm

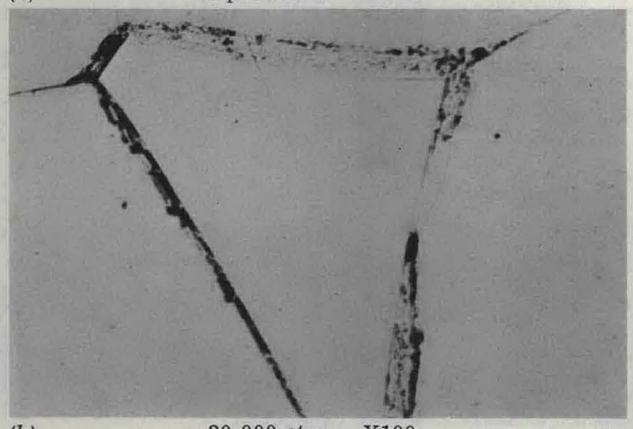


(*d*) 20,000 atm

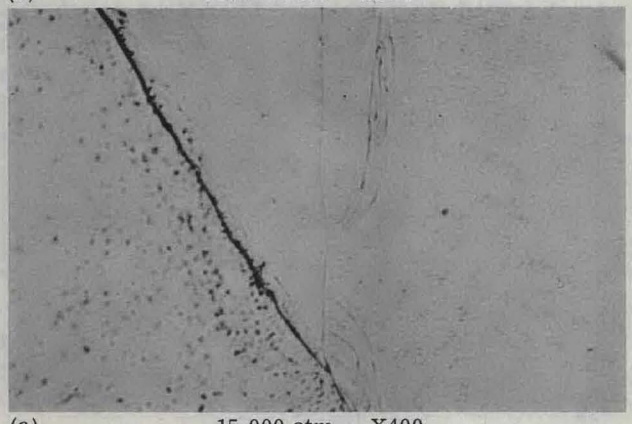
Fig. 3—Localized structural change adjacent to boundaries with slip continuing across original boundaries. X100. Enlarged approximately 9 pct for reproduction.



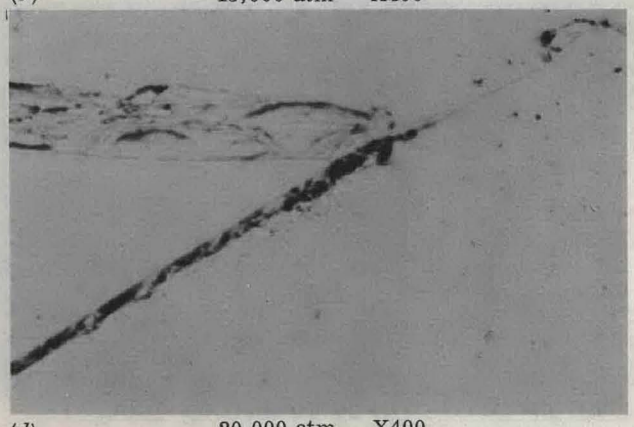
(*a*) 0 pressure X100



(*b*) 20,000 atm X100

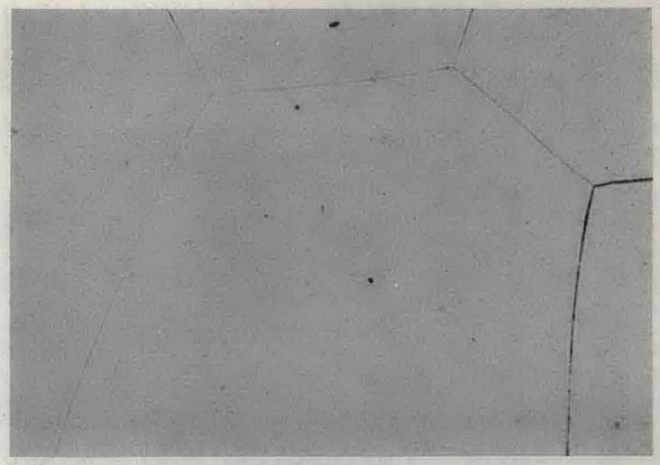


(*c*) 15,000 atm X400

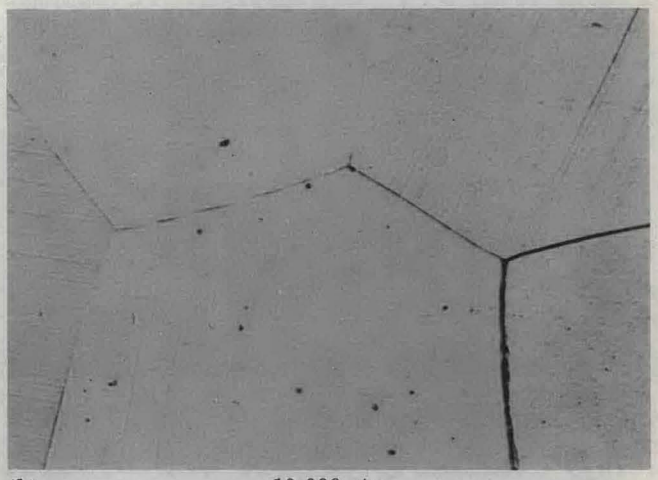


(*d*) 20,000 atm X400

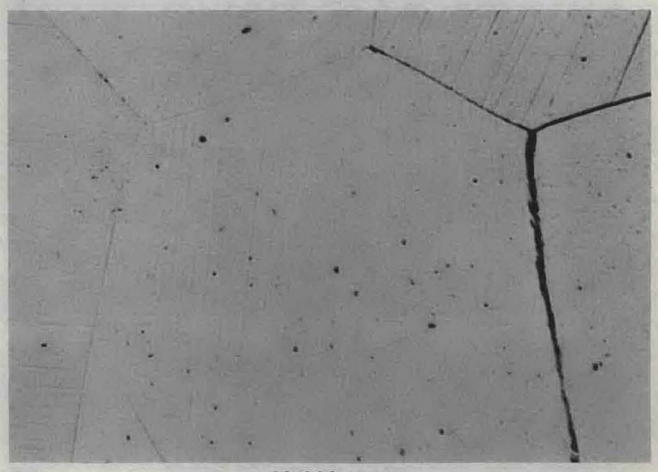
Fig. 4—Structural change along grain boundary surrounding entire grain. Enlarged approximately 2 pct for reproduction.



(*a*) 0 pressure



(*b*) 10,000 atm



(*c*) 20,000 atm

Fig. 5—Generalized slip and multiple glide. X100. Enlarged approximately 4 pct for reproduction.

In order to obtain the large grain size, deemed desirable for this investigation, and also to remove any strains induced by machining and handling, the specimens were annealed at 260°C for 48 hr.

The single crystal specimens which were machined from 0.125-diameter, 4-in.-long crystals were of the same configuration as the polycrystalline samples.

A plane parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen was polished and etched prior to pressuri-