"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

NARIMANOV, Z.M.; PARSADANYAN, R.S., kand.med.nauk (Yerevan)

Public helath in Soviet Armenia during the past 40 years. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.6:52-58 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR (for Narimanov).
(ARMENIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

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PARSADANYAN, R. (Yerevan)

Meeting of active medical and party and Soviet administrative workers in the Armenian S.S.R. Sov zdrav. 19 no.12:85-86 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Redaktor zhurnala "Zdravookhraneniye Armenii."
(ARMENIA—PUBLIC HEALTH)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSADANYAN, R.S.

Public health system of the Armenian S.S.R. during forty years. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.11:68-69 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Redaktor zhurnala "Zdravookhraneniye Armenii".
(ARMENIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

Country : USSR
Category : [illegible]
Acc. Nr. : [illegible]
Author : [illegible], G. S.
Institut. : [illegible]
Title : [illegible]
Orig. Pub. : [illegible]
Abstract : [illegible]

Card: 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIKOVA, R. I.

PARSHIKOVA, R. I. "On the treatment of the base of the skull with fiber", Trudy Kishinevsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. 1, 1949, p. 362-65.

SO: u-3261, 10 A ril 53 (Letopis - Zhurnal 'nykh Stat'ey No. 1, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIKOV, V.G.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals (Normal and Pathological)
Experimental Methods and Technique.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 26562

Author : Parshikov, V.G.
Inst : -
Title : Histomorphological Modifications in the Reticuloendothelial Apparatus of the Liver and Spleen in Young Children Suffering from Chronic Dysentery.

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkm. gos. med. in-ta, 1955, 5-6, 245-251

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

Spectrophotometric study of the absorption bands of chlorophyll in connection with the problems of cosmic evolution of photosynthesis. N. I. Suvorov and Z. S. Parshina. *Trudy Sektora Astrobotan., Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 3, 33-47(1955).—The so-called "chlorophyll" curves of several plants do not even approximate the Mars spectrum. None of these plants can exist on Mars. 23 references.

Werner Jacobson

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

TERNO; ZVEREV; VASIL'YEV; PARSHIN; VSEKHSVYATSKIY; TIKHOV; KHAVTASI; BAKHAREV; LAZAREVSKIY

Mrkos' comet (1957 d). Astron.tsir. no.194:1-3 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Comets--1957)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

L 29381-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6019796 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/004/0113/0113

INVENTOR: Prokhorov, A. V.; Shalamov, I. I.; Fetisov, S. G.; Prokhorov, P. A.; Tutov, I. Ye.; Parshin, A. A.; Kavesh, L. D.; Slutskaya, T. M.; Yunger, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Low-alloy steel. Class 18, No 148088

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 113

TOPIC TAGS: low alloy steel, vanadium, boron, tensile strength, heat resistance

ABSTRACT: A low-alloy steel is proposed which has vanadium and boron added to it to increase strength and heat resistance. Its chemical composition is: 0.13-0.18% C, 1.2-1.6% Mn, 0.5-0.8% Si, 0.3-0.6% Cr, 0.15-0.25% Mo, 0.08-0.12% V and 0.003% (max) B. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

L 39449-65 EPF(c)/EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) Pf-4/Pr-4
IJP(c) GG/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5006485 S/0056/65/048/002/0393/0403

AUTHORS: Peshkov, V. P.; Parshin, A. Ya.

TITLE: Concerning superconducting thermal switches

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 2, 1965, 393-403

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, thermal switch, critical temperature, critical field, thermal conductivity

ABSTRACT: In view of the impossibility of reaching definite conclusions concerning the advantages of any particular material for use in superconducting thermal switches, the authors measured the thermal conductivity of superconductors under conditions similar to those under which thermal switches operate. A metal cryostat containing He^3, described earlier (ZhETF, v. 36, 1034, 1959) was used to obtain and to maintain low temperatures. Two variants of the instrument used to measure the thermal conductivity are illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Lead, tin, and aluminum of 99.99% purity were initially chosen as the object of the investigations. The samples were of 0.05 mm foil, obtained by rolling single crystals, rolled up into rods 100 mm long and of diameter close to 1.5 mm. Samples made of pure tin, of foil cleansed in acid, and of single-crystal tin were also tested. The temperature was measured with carbon resistance thermometers specially prepared to decrease the heat capacity and to increase the

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L 39449-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006415

thermal contact. The operating efficiency of superconducting thermal switches and of the influence of the sample purity and dimensions on the thermal conductivity were estimated theoretically. The characteristics of 15 superconductors are tabulated, but the tabular data cannot be compared with experiment, since there are no direct measurements of thermal conductivities at temperatures below which the electron contribution to the thermal conductivity of the superconductor can be neglected. However, reasons are given for believing that the values presented in the table are of the correct order of magnitude. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 028

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PESHKOV, V. P.; PARSHIN, A.

"The efficiency of semiconducting thermo switches ."

report submitted for th Intl Conf on Low Temperature Physics, Columbus, Ohio, 31 Aug-4 Sep 64.

Inst Physical Problems, AS USSR, Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

KRASNOV, L.; PARSHIN, A.

Book on the development of industry in the Rumanian People's Republic ("Development of industry in Rumania under people's democratic system" by I.P. Oleinik. Reviewed by L. Krasnov, A. Parshin). Vop. ekon. no.2: 128-131 F '60. (MIRA 13:1)

(Rumania--Industries)
(Oleinik, I.P.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A., kapitan I ranga.

Battleship. Voen.znan. 29 no.12:14-15 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Warships)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.A., insh.; CHERNYY, P.I., insh.

Mechanical slag removal for high-capacity boilers. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.12:4-8 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Boilers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.A., inzh.; REZINK, V.I., inzh.; KHRISTICH, L.M.

New boiler units at the Taganrog Boiler Plant. Bezop. truda v prom. 7 no.1:13-15 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Taganrog—Boilers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

BRAUDE, I.Ye.; ZHIRNOV, N.I.; PARSHIN, A.A.; ROZENGAUZ, I.N.; STENING, A.I.; UVAROV, V.V. [deceased]; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., red.; ZHIRNOV, N.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Modern boiler units; essential components and devices] Sovremennye kotel'nye agregaty; osnovnye elementy i ustroistva. Pod red. I.E.Braude. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 247 p. (Boilers) (MIRA 12:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/114/60/000/001/002/008
E194/E455

AUTHORS Parshin A A Engineer Reznik V I Engineer and Kharkin Yu A Engineer

TITLE A High-Output Natural Gas Fuel Oil Fired Boiler for Outdoor Installation

PERIODICAL Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960 No 1 pp 11 16

TEXT This article describes the first Soviet boiler type TGM-94 (TGM-94) which was built by the Taganrog Boiler Works with output of 500 tons per hour at a steam pressure of 140 kg/cm² with main and reheat temperature of 570°C The boiler will burn natural gas or fuel oil and will be installed in the open air The installation site is in an earthquake region near the sea and is subject to strong winds carrying dust and salt spray Also, the air temperature may fall to -5°C It was accordingly important to be able to drain all parts of the boiler including the superheaters in case of prolonged shutdown during frosty weather Because the boiler is to be installed outdoors the frame is more complicated and heavier than it would otherwise have been The arrangement of the boiler is shown diagrammatically in Fig 1 It follows the usual inverted-U arrangement but with the special

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/114/60/000/001/002/008
E194/E455

A High-Output Natural Gas Fuel Oil Fired Boiler for Outdoor Installation

features that the air heaters are brought out to the front of the boiler the turbo generator being behind it This shortens the main steam pipes and a certain lengthening in the gasways which are arranged under the boiler is compensated by simplification of the hot-air ducting system The use of a radiation superheater on the front wall of the boiler simplifies the primary steam circuit Also it allows a smaller total superheater surface by making more effective use of the radiation surfaces as compared with a convective arrangement when burning fuel oil All the convective superheaters and economizers are in a common vertical gasway and are made in horizontal coils with honeycomb arrangement accordingly they can easily be drained Moreover shot blast cleaning can be used so that the standard factor for allowing for contamination of these parts may be reduced by 30 to 50% As it was considered inadvisable to burn the gas with a luminous flame the burners are adjusted to give a non luminous flame The main components of the boiler are then

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/114/60/000/001/002/008
E194/E455

A High-Output Natural-Gas Fuel-Oil Fired Boiler for Outdoor Installation

described in turn. The dimensions of the furnace chamber in plan are 6080 x 6074 mm and the height is about 20 m. At 500 tons per hour, the apparent thermal loading of the furnace volume is 189 x 10^3 kcal/m^3 hour burning fuel oil and 190 x 10^3 kcal/m^3 hour burning gas. The arrangement of the heating tubes is described. The gas fuel-oil burners, intended for separate combustion of gas and fuel oil are next described. On the front wall there are 28 burners arranged in 4 belts. 21 burners are in use when steaming at 500 tons per hour. The three upper belts of burners will mainly work on fuel oil and the lower belts mainly on gas. The boiler lining is also discussed. The superheaters are then described. The arrangement was governed by two main considerations. The first was the need to obtain rated steam conditions for both primary and reheat steam when burning gas or fuel oil, which have different flame radiation properties and differ in the contamination of convective heating surfaces. The second was the tendency to reduce the convective heating surfaces arranged in the downflow shaft. Extensive use is made

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

A High-Output Natural-Gas Fuel-Oil Fired Boiler for Outdoor Installation

S/114/60/000/001/002/008
E194/E455

of steel 12ХМФ (12KhMF) in the tubes but some of the superheater tubes are made of austenitic steel grade 1Х18Н12Т (1Kh18N12T) which it is proposed to replace later by pearlitic steel grade Х2МФСР (Kh2MFSR). This boiler is the first made by the Taganrog Boiler Works with the inverted-U arrangement and reheat. The greatly reduced width of the boiler as compared with the T arrangement complicated the design of the purely convective reheat superheater, the construction adopted is briefly described. The primary superheater has an injection de-superheater in the form of a Venturi tube with a diffuser angle of about 3°. Condensate is introduced into the narrow section of the tube through a radial hole, as sketched in Fig.5. The water economizer is described also the water circulation system and regenerative water heaters. The boiler had special condensers to the design of Professor Doležal, to provide water for injecting into the superheated steam to control the temperature. When burning gas the quantity of condensate required is 65 tons per hour. The installation has four condensers located two metres above the normal level in the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/114/60/000/001/002/008
E194/E455

A High-Output Natural-Gas Fuel-Oil Fired Boiler for Outdoor Installation

drum. Each condenser receives steam from the drum, it is cooled by feed water received from the economizer at a temperature of about 240°C. The superheated steam temperature control arrangements are somewhat special because the properties of gas and fuel-oil are so different. Injection cannot be used in the reheater. The main control of the primary superheat temperature is by double injection of condensate produced in the boiler, as described above, and by injection of condensate from outside the boiler to prevent excessive reheat. Superheat is controlled by shifting the flame by adjustment of the burners. Flue gases are recirculated mainly to control reheat and as a reserve. Steam purification arrangements inside the drum are briefly described. Special features of the boiler resulting from its being installed outdoors are summarized. The main requirement is to provide adequate drainage in case of prolonged shutdown in frosty weather. Various services which may be cold whilst the boiler is operating, and pipes that cannot be drained during shutdown, must, as far as possible, be thermally insulated and

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/114/60/000/001/002/008
E194/E455

A High-Output Natural-Gas Fuel-Oil Fired Boiler for Outdoor Installation

provided with electric heating. The staff need not be much exposed to the open air because operation of the boiler is largely automatic and remote control is provided. The automatic control and protective arrangements are briefly described. The automatic control stabilizes the primary steam pressure beyond the boiler and the ratio of heat raised in the boiler to the amount of air delivered to the furnace. The boiler is protected against sudden loss of load, throwing of water into the superheaters, overflow or loss of water from the drum and failure of tubes. It has shot-blasting equipment to keep the convective heating surfaces clean. The main characteristics of boilers type TGM-94 are given in Table 1, for both gas and fuel-oil, and the weight of the components of boilers TГ-90 (TP-90) and TGM-94 are compared in Table 2. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 6/6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

KRIVOSHEYEV, A.Ye.; RUDNITSKIY, L.S.; BELAY, G.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PARSHIN, A.I.; KNYAZHANSKIY, M.U.; BELYY, N.I.; CHERKUN, N.A.; NECHAYEVA, Z.A.; LEV, I.Ye.; BUNINA, Yu.K.

Iron mill rolls of cerium cast iron. Stal' 23 no.3:278-282 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Krivosheyev, Rudnitskiy, Belay, Nikolayev, Lev, Bunina). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy chugunoval'tsedelatel'nyy zavod (for Parshin, Knyazhanskiy, Belyy, Cherkun, Nechayeva).

(Rolls (Iron mills))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.I.; KOLOSOV, I.Ye.

Nature of the anomalous behavior of 1Kh18N9T steel during tests for stress-rupture strength. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 8:230-242 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Chromium-nickel steel--Testing) (Titanium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/659/62/008/000/028/028
I048/I248

AUTHORS: Parshin, A..., and Kolosov, I.E.

TITLE: Nature of the anomalous behavior of steel 1Kh18N9T during stress rupture tests

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam. v.8. 1962. 230-242

TEXT: Tests on steel [illegible] (1Kh18N9T) within the temperature range 650-950°C are reported. The steel was of an uniform austenitic structure, its chemical composition being: C 0.08-0.10, Si 0.31-0.65, Mn 0.97-1.10, Cr 17.0-17.98, Ni 9.85-10.40, S 0.010-0.016, P 0.028-0.033, Ti 0.41-0.65%, and the balance Fe. Experiments with specimens of different grain sizes (sizes 1-8 on GOST scale 5639-51) showed that in steels with a Ti/C ratio above 5 the rupture strength increased with decreasing grain size. The location of the break in the straight line representing the stress - rupture time relationship (log log plot) was independendent of the grain size but depended on the temperature and the time, e.g., this break at 900°C for

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

137-58-2-2841

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, No 2, p 9, (USSR)

AUTHOR Parshin, A. I.

TITLE Improving the Quality of Rolls (O [illegible] kachestva prokatnykh valkov)

PERIODICAL Tr Nauchno-tekhn o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 10, pp 165-175

ABSTRACT Consideration is given to measures for improving the quality of cast-iron rolls. Studies were conducted from 1951 to 1954 with a view to installing magnesium cast-iron plate and section rolls on medium-grade and large-grade mills and on the roughing and prefinishing stands of small-grade mills, and to installing grooved section rolls (with chilled groove surfaces) on medium-grade and small-grade mills. A description is given of how magnesium cast-iron rolls are cast. The reasons are analyzed for the premature defects that develop in rolls. Special attention is paid to the causes of the peeling and cracking of the chilled layer. Attention is devoted, also, to the necessary careful planning of the conditions of initial heating and cooling of the rolls, account having to be taken of their structural peculiarities. D M

1. Rolls—Revision 2. Rolling mills—Applications

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

L 24692-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015829 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0072/0072

INVENTOR: Kribosheyev, A. Ye.; Kotashov, N. P.; Parshin, A. I.; Rudnitskiy, L. S.; Knyazhanskiy, M. U.; Rudnev, O. N.; Gandzha, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Alloyed cast iron. Class C 22c; 40b, 37 sup oo B 21b; 7a,19, No. 175236

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 72

TOPIC TAGS: cast iron, hardness, wear resistance, chemical composition, iron alloy

ABSTRACT: An alloy cast iron is proposed with high wear resistance and hardness which has the following chemical composition (in %): 3.8 C (max), 0.3-0.7 Si, 2.0-3.5 Mn, 0.05-0.3 Cr, 1.2-2.2 Ni, 0.3 Ti (max) and 0.4 P (max). [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 FW UDC: 669.15-196:771.2-233.12

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.M.; KOLOSOV, I.Ye.

Causes of some peculiarities in the behavior of steel 1Kh18N9T during endurance tests. Trudy LPI no.219:115-129 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Steel--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.M.; KOLOSOV, I.Ye.; MARIN..., T.K.; PECHNIKOV, I.I.

Curvature of stress-rupture strength curves. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.2:244-251 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(Strains and stresses) (Curves)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, Anatoliy Maksimovich, inzh.; ZHERMUNSKAYA, L.B., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Ways of preventing brittle failure in IKh18N9T steel products during heat treatment under stress] Puti ustraneniia khrupkogo razrusheniia izdelii iz stali IKh18N9T pri termicheskoi obrabotke v napriazhennom sostoianii. Leningrad, 1961. 27 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrabotka, no.8). (MIRA 14:12)

(Steel alloys--Brittleness)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/563/62/000/219/002/002
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Parshin, A.M. and Kolosov, I.Ye.

TITLE: Causes of some specific features in the performance of steel 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T) during creep tests

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. no.216. Moscow. 1962. Mashinostroyeniye. 115 - 129

TEXT: Some time ago, one of the present authors studied the effect of the grain size of steel 1Kh18N9T on its UTS at 650-950 °C (A.M. Parshin, Khrupkoye razrusheniye nerzheveyushchikh staley (Brittle fracture of stainless steels) Metallovedeniye, Sudpromgiz, 1960, no. 4). It was observed in the course of this work that different melts of the steel studied yielded different results; thus, in the case of two out of four experimental melts, the creep resistance of the steel decreased with increasing grain size. The object of the present investigation was to elucidate the nature of this anomalous effect. The experiments were carried out on hot-rolled rods, 20 - 35 mm in diameter, and on specimens of plate 16 and 25 mm thick. To eliminate the possibility of δ-ferrite affecting the results of

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creep tests, materials consisting of austenite only were used in the tests. The grain size of the test pieces ranged from 1 - 8 (on the GOST 5639-50 (GOST 5639-50) scale). The composition of the steel varied within the following limits (%): 0.08-0.1 C, 0.31-0.65 Si, 0.97-1.17 Mn, 17-17.9 Cr, 9.85-10.4 Ni, 0.010-0.016 S, 0.026-0.032 P and 0.[illegible]-0.65 Ti; the Ti/C ratio varied between 4.1 and 8.1. In the first series of experiments the time-to-rupture curves were constructed for various melts of steel 1Kh18N9T tested at 650 - 900 °C under stresses ranging from 1 - 28 kg/mm^2; the elongation of each fractured test piece was also measured. In all, 750 tests were carried out. The results were inconclusive: a definite relationship was established between the time-to-rupture and the grain size of the test piece, but the creep-resistance of this steel increased with increasing grain size in some cases and decreased in others. Subsequently, the variation of the microstructure of the test pieces during the creep tests was studied in relation to their grain size, and the concentration of impurities such as O, H, N, Pb, Sn, Sb, Bi, Zn and Al was determined. Conclusions: 1) Time-to-rupture of the steel depends on its plasticity, which, in turn, is a function of the grain size. As

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the grain size increases, both the plasticity of the steel and its creep-resistance decrease. 2) The Ti/C ratio is another factor on which the plasticity of steel 1Kh18N9T depends. Increasing this ratio above the value of 4 brings about a decrease in the plasticity of the steel, the harmful effect of excess Ti becoming more pronounced with increasing grain size. This explains the anomalous behaviour of the different melts tested. 3) The excess Ti is precipitated at the grain boundaries in the form of a secondary intermetallic compound. As a result, the strength of the grain boundaries decreases, the intracrystalline slip is suppressed and the plastic deformation is shifted to the grain-boundary regions, which leads to premature brittle fracture. 4) Excessive concentration of Ti (Ti/C 5:6) is one of the main causes of impaired high-temperature properties of the steel studied. There are 11 figures and 2 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010069 S/0129/64/000/001/0019/0023

AUTHOR: Lebedev, T. A.; Parshin, A. M.; Kolosov, I. Ye.; Pechnikov, I. I.

TITLE: Heat resistance of titanium-stabilized austenitic chrome-nickel steel

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1, 1964, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: steel plasticity, fine-grained steel, coarse-grained steel, X18H9T steel, austenitic steel, titanium-carbon ratio, arsenic, antimony, sulfur, phosphorus

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the durability and plasticity of X18H9T steel revealed that its coarse grain prolongs the durability in some cases, shortens it in others and leaves it unchanged in still others. It was also found that the durable stability and plasticity of the steel are to some extent determined by the titanium-carbon ratio ($\frac{Ti}{C}$) in the steel. A ratio of $\frac{Ti}{C} > 4 - 5$ tends to reduce the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010069

durability and plasticity of coarse-grained steel. The durable plasticity of coarse-grained steel is considerably shorter than that of fine-grained steel. An increase in the titanium content of coarse-grained steel reduces its deformation capacity, but fine-grained steel, whether produced commercially or in laboratory, is not affected by excessive titanium. Such low-melting impurities as lead, tin, antimony and arsenic, even in small quantities, have an adverse effect on the heat-resisting properties of austenitic steel. Laboratory-produced steel is found to be more durable than commercial steel because it contains fewer impurities. The use of very fine-grained steel for durable products to be used at high temperatures is undesirable. Fine-grained steel becomes brittle at room temperature after prolonged aging at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 07Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, AP NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.M.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.Ya.; PECHNIKOV, I.I.; LEONOVA, N.I.

Hardening of Kh12N22B2T2 steel following aging at 600-750° C. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 12:30-33 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

S/126/62/014/002/008/018
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Parshin, A.M., Kolosov, I.Ye., Marinets, T.K., Pechnikov, I.I.

TITLE: Deflection points on the stress/time-to-rupture curves

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.2, 1962, 244-251

TEXT: When data on creep strength of an alloy are plotted in the $\log \sigma / \log \theta$ coordinates (where σ is the effective stress and θ time-to-rupture), the resultant curves often have a deflection point, the change of slope occurring usually at low values of θ not exceeding several hours. According to some workers, this effect (which should be taken into account when results of short-time tests are extrapolated to obtain the values of σ under conditions of prolonged loading) has some physical significance reflecting a change either in the mechanism of deformation, or in the structure of the material. To check this theory the present authors analysed the results of a large number of short-time creep tests conducted earlier by Parshin on austenitic, 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T), and dispersion-hardening, ЭИ696 (EI696), Х18Н22В2Т2 (Kh18N22V2T2), steels at 650 to 950°C.

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(N) L 12089-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP6000608 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/65/000/012/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Parshin, A. M.; Gol'dshteyn, L. Ya.; Pechnikov, I. I.; Leonova, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hardening of Kh18N22V2V2* austenitic chromium nickel steel after aging at 600-750°C

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, metal hardening, chromium steel, nickel steel, phase analysis/ Kh18N22V2T2 austenitic chromium-nickel steel

ABSTRACT: Austenitic Cr-Ni steels alloyed with 1.3-3% Ti are widely used; their high mechanical properties are achieved by short (10-20 hr) aging at 700-750°C following austenitization. Yet the mechanism of this hardening, as well as the microstructural transformations occurring in the steels considered, has not yet been adequately investigated. Hence, the authors investigated specimens of industrially manufactured Kh18N22V2T2 steel subjected to austenitization at 1200°C (for 1 hr) with subsequent water quenching followed by isothermal aging at 500-950°C for up to 5000 hr. These specimens were subjected to tensile and impact-bending tests at room temperature and their microstructure was examined by means of optical and electron microscopes as well as selective oxidation. Findings: impact strength decreases at temperatures at which tensile strength increases; resistance to impact loadings decreases with in-

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.785.74:669.14.018.89

* Error: Journal states X18H22B2T2

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ACC NR: AP6000608

2

creasing aging time; at 1200°C (1 hr, water quenching) the microstructure of the steel consists of austenite and primary carbonitrides of the Ti(C, N) type and there are no excess phases on grain boundaries and twins. Hardening of this steel is accomplished only after aging at 600-750°C. Depending on the time and temperature of aging, the following intermetallide phases may appear in Kh18N22V2T2 steel: a) phases β-Ni_3Ti with face-centered cubic lattice; b) phases α-Ni_3Ti with hexagonal tightly packed lattice; c) phases Fe_2Ti with hexagonal tightly packed lattice; d) σ-phases of the Fe(Cr, W) type with β-uranium type lattice. A comparison of the changes occurring in the mechanical properties of Kh18N22V2T2 steel at room temperature with the changes in microstructure owing to aging indicates that the most intense hardening of the material, accompanied by a decrease in impact strength (and plasticity) occurs during the period when no changes as yet are detected in the steel's microstructure. Hence, hardening during this stage of aging is not associated with the segregation of a discrete β-Ni_3Ti phase and, instead, is caused by preparatory processes within the austenite grains (redistribution of Ti) preceding the segregation. The hardening of steel at 600-750°C may be attributed to elastic distortions of the austenite lattice in the pre-segregation zones of the β-Ni_3Ti phase and to the steel's inability for stress relaxation under these conditions. Softening with increasing time of aging (e.g. at 750°C) is conditioned by the stress relaxation occurring on the formation, segregation and coagulation of the β-Ni_3T phase. Thus, hardening is caused by preparatory processes within the grains of the solid solution, preceding the segregation of this phase, whereas softening, on the other hand, is caused by the segregation of

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ACC NR: AP6000608

the intermetallide. These findings also refute the contention of Sorokin et al. (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, no. 6) and Blok et al. (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1957, no. 8) that hardening is attributable to the formation of the intermetallide phase β-Ni_3Ti with face-centered cubic lattice. Orig. art. has: 5 figures

SUB CODE: 11, 13, SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

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L 20628-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6010091 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/003/0049/0053

AUTHOR: Parshin, A. M.; Kolosov, I. Ye.

ORG: none

38
37
B

TITLE: Effect of grain size and the ratio of niobium:carbon content on the properties of Kh16N15M3B steel

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya orbrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1966, 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: steel, chromium steel, nickel containing steel, niobium containing steel, molybdenum containing steel, heat resistant steel, steel grain size, steel rupture strength, steel ductility / Kh16N15M3B steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of grain size and the ratio of niobium:carbon content on the rupture strength and ductility of Kh16N15M3B chromium-nickel heat-resistant steel has been investigated. The steel contained 0.07—0.09% C, 16% Cr, 15% Ni, 2.8—2.9% Mo, 0.43—1.58% Nb; the Nb:C ratio varied from 5.5 to 22.6, the grain size from 6 to 2, and the test temperature from 20 to 1100 C. The room-temperature tensile strength of fine-grained steel was found to be higher and the ductility and

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ACC NR: AP6010096

notch toughness to be lower than those of coarse-grained steel. In both coarse- and fine-grained steels, the room-temperature tensile strength remained unchanged and the ductility and, especially, notch toughness decreased as the Nb:C ratio increased. At temperatures up to 650C, the grain size had practically no effect on the tensile strength, but at higher temperatures the strength increased with increasing grain size. Results of rupture strength tests at 550—950C showed the coarse-grained steel has a higher rupture strength at 650—950C than the fine-grained steel. The Nb:C ratio had no effect on the rupture strength of the fine-grained steel, but in coarse-grained steel the rupture strength decreased with increasing Nb:C ratio. The ductility of Kh16N15M3B steel in the 550—950C range decreased with increasing grain size, especially at temperatures above 650C. In 1000-hr tests at 800C, the fine-grained steel had a ductility of 15% and the coarse-grained steel, about 5%. The ductility also decreased with increasing Nb:C ratio, regardless of the steel grain size. The decrease in the ductility is not continuous however, and at a certain time before rupture, the ductility begins to increase. The higher the Nb:C ratio, the sooner the ductility begins to increase after continuously decreasing. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [MS]

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, Aleksey Nikolayevich; CHERESHNEV, Leonid Trofimovich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, S.S., redaktor; EL'KINA, E.M.: tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[ChGSP-50 two-shuttle silk loom] Sheklo-tkatskii dvukhchelnochnyi stanok ChGSP-50. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Ministerstva promyshl. tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 159 p.
(Looms) (MLRA 8:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

ACC NR: AR6027505

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Parshin, A. M.; Gol'dshteyn, L. Ya.; Pechnikov, I. I.; Leonova, N. I.

TITLE: Strengthening of Kh18N22V2T2 steel after aging at 600-750°C

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I132

REF SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: high strength steel, austenite steel, metal aging, stress relaxation / Kh18N22V2T2 steel

TRANSLATION: Sheets of Kh18N22V2T2 steel were aged isothermally at 500-950°C for periods up to 5000 hr, after austenitizing at 1200°C with subsequent water quenching. The steel samples were tested in tension and impact bending. Microstructures were analyzed by light and electron microscopes as well as by x-rays. Strengthening occurred only after aging at 600-700°C. Thus, after aging for 1 hr at 650°C, σ_b was increased to 16 kg/mm^2. In the course of subsequent aging for periods of 500 hr, σ_b increased to 21 kg/mm^2. After aging for 5000 hr at 750°C, intensive softening occurred in the steel. The strengthening of the steel at 600-750°C was explained by elastic distortions of the austenitic lattice in the α-Ni_3Ti pre-precipitation zones and by the resistance of the steel to stress relaxation under these conditions. Softening during prolonged aging

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Enzymic cleavage of adenosinetriphosphoric acid (adenylpyrophosphate) in heart muscle. A. N. Parshin. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 3, 626-7 (In German 628-30) (1934).—The preformed adenylpyrophosphoric acid (I) was extd. from about 1 g. of frog or rat heart muscle by Meyerhof's method, grinding the tissue with powd. glass and 0.9% KCl. The phosphate was detd. every 15 min. by the method of Lohmann and Jendrassik (Fiske and Subbarow), pyrophosphate by Lohmann's method. The ext. was kept at 20°. About 0.30 mg. I in the ext. from 1 g. heart tissue disappears in 45 min. Addn. of NaF (0.5, 0.1, 0.05 *M*) to the KCl soln. before grinding the tissue retards the decompn. (90+ min.), but 0.005 *M* NaF has no effect. Addn. of ICH_2COOH (0.002, 0.005 *M*) accelerates the decompn. (15–30 min.). KCN (0.005, 0.001 *M*) even in the presence of 0.1 *M* NaF promotes extremely rapid decompn. of I. Since KCN inhibits respiration, it must be added to the KCl before grinding to secure this effect, since there is practically no respiration in the ext. W. F. Bruce

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

Conversion of adenosinetriphosphoric acid (adenylpyrophosphate) in the isolated frog heart. A. N. Parshin. *Compt rend acad sci U R S S* 3, 430-1(in German 432-3)(1934); cf. preceding abstr.—Frog hearts perfused with Ringer soln. to which was added NaF, ICH_2COOH and KCN showed practically no difference in adenylpyrophosphate (I) content. There is a marked difference between the decompn. of I in isolated frog hearts and in heart-muscle ext. W. F. Bruce.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PARSHIN, A.N.

CA

11f

The extractives of muscular tissue of dogs and rabbits. A. N. Parshin. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 3, 35-6(1935)(in German).—Carnosine is believed to be lacking in both muscular tissues, since none was obtained on following the usual isolation procedures. T. H. R.

ASB SLA BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A N

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The action of *p* phenylenediamine on the chemical processes in striated muscle A. Parshin. *Compt. rend. acad. sci.* U. R. S. S. N. S. 1, 113-16, 1935.

The only effect of injection of *p* phenylenediamine [illegible] into frogs on the chemic processes in striated muscle [illegible] derangement of the lactic acid formation process. [illegible] much lactic acid is formed due to the poisoning effect of [illegible] that there is little detectable difference in the amount found in working and resting muscle. C. F. P. Jeffreys.

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CA

PARSHIN, A N

11F

The extractives of mammoth muscle. A. N. Parshin. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 37, 349-51 (in German 352) (1935). The muscles of a mammoth found preserved in the ice in Siberia in 1901 and preserved in strong brine since then were studied. The proteins were found partly hydrolyzed and no free purine extractives were detected. These are thought to have disappeared by autolysis after the removal of the prehistoric animal from the ice.

W. A. Perlzweig

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

PARSHIN, A N

11A

The breakdown of carnosine by muscle enzymes A. N. Parshin and N. A. Sveshnikova. Arch. jet biol. (U. S. S. R.) 37, 354-5 (in German 355) (1935). The addition of carnosine-HCl to muscle hash suspended in Ringer soln.-phosphate at p_H 7.2 resulted in a splitting of the carnosine with production of NH_3. W. A. P.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

Nitrogen extractive bases in muscle tissue and their biological importance. V. Changes in the nitrogen bases of muscle tissue on autolysis. A. N. Parshin. *Biokhimya* 3, 59-68 (1938); cf. C. A. 30, [illegible] 1 kg. fresh meat, 1.8 g. carnosine was isolated, and after a month's autolysis, only 1.33 g. Carnosine decompn. products were not observed. During the month's autolysis, all the creatine was transformed into creatinine, the amt. of which decreased. NH_3, residual N, NH_3N and inorg. P increased. **VI. Presence of carnosine in avian muscle tissue.** A. N. Parshin and M. A. Dobrinskaya. *Ibid.* 89-93. Up to now, anserine had been found in avian muscle, but no carnosine. The authors succeeded, however, in isolating 0.05 g. carnosine from the meat of 10 geese (8.5 kg.). H. Cohen.

Dept. of Biochemistry Leningrad Biomed Inst, and the Chair of Organic Chemistry, 1st Med. Inst.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N.

Extracts of nitrogen bases in muscle tissue and their biological significance. VII. The present of anserine in the muscle of sheep. A.N. PARSHIN AND K.A. PUPERNIKOVA (DEPT. OF BIOCHEM. , LENINGRAD BRANCH OF THE ALL UNION INST. OF EXPERIMENTAL MED. BIOK.3, no. 2, p. 169, 1938.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PA

The detection of histidine among the extractive nitrogen bases of smooth muscle. A. N. Parshin. *Bull. Sci. med. expt. U. S. S. R.* 5, 89-92 (1945) in English. The mince of 124 kg. of cow stomachs, extd. 3 times with H_2O at 50-60°, after removal of the proteins by boiling with AcOH, pptn. with $Pb(OAc)_2$ and finally with tannin, and removal of the purines by means of $AgNO_3$, yielded 0.2 g. of crystals, m. 2 SO_4, which were identified as *l*-histidine. Carnosine, anserine and carnitine are apparently completely absent. S. A. Karjala

Dept. of Biochemistry, Leningrad branch of the All-Union inst. of Experimental medicine

A.S.M. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

The nitrogen-containing extractable bases of muscle tissue and their biological significance. VII. The enzymic splitting of carnosine and anserine. A. N. Parshin and M. A. Dobrinskaya. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. S. S. R.* 5, 218-19(1938)(in German); cf. C. A. 32, 3800[illegible]. Leucylglycine, carnosine (I) and anserine are almost completely split at pH 7.8 by yeast autolyzate. The inability of other investigators to obtain splitting of I with muscle and liver exts. is possibly due to the fact that one often obtains yeast autolyzates and peptidase exts. of animal origin which are completely inactive toward dipeptidase splitting. **VIII. The occurrence of carnosine in the muscles of cold blooded animals.** A. N. Parshin. *Ibid.* 220-1. Frog muscles (1500 g.) were ground and extd. at 50-60° for 40 min. once with 3 l. and twice with 1.5 l. of H_2O. The protein was removed by boiling, filtering and treating the filtrate with 10% CCl_3CO_2H (II). The filtrate was neutralized with $Ba(OH)_2$ and boiled to decompose the excess II, since I is not pptd. in the presence of II. After filtration the soln. was treated with 10% $HgSO_4$ and 5% H_2SO_4. The ppt. was decompd. with H_2S, freed of H_2SO_4 with $Ba(OH)_2$, acidified with HNO_3 and pptd. with 40% $AgNO_3$ in the presence of $Ba(OH)_2$. The Ag ppt. was decompd. with H_2S and the I crystd. from the filtrate. Recrystd. from H_2O-EtOH, m. 242-3. On boiling the aq. soln. of the base with $CuCO_3$ a Cu deriv. $C_9H_{14}N_4O_3CuO$, m. 220-, was obtained. S. A. Karjala.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11

The nitrogenous extractive material of the muscle tissue and its biological importance. The enzymic conversion of carnosine and of anserine in the animal organism. A. N. Parshin. *Bull. biol. méd. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 6, 688-91 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 4521; cf. *C. A.* 34, 5865[1]. — Carnosine and anserine were added to macerated liver spleen and kidney tissue of freshly slaughtered animals and after proper preliminary treatment NH_3, NH_2N, histidine, and β-alanine were detd. in the prepns. Contrary to the report of Severin (cf. *C. A.* 34, 6685[2]) the hydrolysis which took place principally in the kidney was due to the action of dipeptidase, since carboxypolypeptidase was shown to be indifferent toward carnosine. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

11A

The nitrogen-containing extractives of muscle and their biological importance. IX. The degradation of carnosine in the animal organism. A. N. Parshin and V. A. Bogniboy. *Biokhimiya* 4, 548-[illegible] (cf. C. A. 33, 6416[illegible]). The first stage in the decompn. of carnosine in the animal body involves the hydrolytic formation of histidine, which makes its appearance in the urine. This process apparently takes place in the kidneys. **X. Method for the quantitative determination of carnosine and anserine.** A. N. Parshin. *Ibid.* 555-61.—The amino N content of the muscle or tissue ext. is detd. before and after enzymic hydrolysis with a glycerol ext. of dry kidney, or with dipeptidase (C. A. 20, 921; 24, 2476). When both carnosine and anserine are present, a part of the ext. is used for the detn. of both bases, and in another part, the carnosine is pptd. by $HgSO_4$, and the anserine is detd. in the filtrate. Carnosine and anserine are absent in smooth and heart muscles and in horse blood. **XI. Nature of carnosine and anserine hydrolytic enzyme.** *Ibid.* [illegible]. Carnosine and anserine are hydrolyzed by dipeptidase (C. A. 24, 2476), but not by aminopolypeptidase or carboxypolypeptidase.

H. Priestley

Dept. of Biochem. Engineering Branch [illegible]

AVIATION METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

11H

Fate of phthiocol in the animal body A. N. Parsnin (Leningrad Branch, Inst. Exptl. Med.) *Biokhimiya* 11, 54-61 (1946) (English summary). —Phthiocol (2-methyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone) could not be isolated from the alc.-ether ext. of the human tubercle bacillus. Only after hydrolysis with KOH could phthiocol be obtained. Hence, phthiocol is a secondary product, which results from the saponi. of a more complex compound. When injected subcutaneously into rabbits, a part of the phthiocol is excreted in the urine, and the remainder is oxidized to an acid resembling phthalic acid. This acid is a normal component of man and animals. Phthiocol is very toxic, and therapeutically should be used only with great caution.

H. Priestley

BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

Diketopiperazine groups do not exist in the protein molecule. A. N. Parshin and E. I. Nikolaeva (Med. Inst., Minsk). *Biokhimiya* 12, 179-95(1947).—When the diketopiperazine form of *l*-histidine anhydride (I) is hydrolyzed by acids or alkalies, a *dl*-dipeptide is obtained, whereas protein acid hydrolysis yields optically active amino acids of the *l*-series. The formation of small amts. of *dl*-amino acids on protein hydrolysis is, as is known, due to the artificial formation and hydrolysis of diketopiperazines forms. The addn. of pepsin does not increase the hydrolysis rate of I by HCl. The following anhydrides were recovered unchanged when fed to rabbits and rats, or when given subcutaneously: glycine, *l*-alanine, *l*-proline, *l*-tyrosine, and *dl*-leucylglycine. The dipeptide *l*-histidyl-*dl*-histidine (II), m. 220°, is prepd. by keeping a soln. of 2 g. of I (*Ber.* 38, 4173) in 200 ml. *N* H_2SO_4 at 37° until dipeptide formation is at an end, as detd. by the amino N content. The calcd. amt. of $Ba(OH)_2$ is added, and the soln. is filtered from $BaSO_4$, after having stood at 40° for 4 hrs. The filtrate and wash water are concd. in vacuum at 40° to the point of crystn., and set aside in a cool place overnight. Yield, 0.7 g. II, after recrystn. from water, *dipicrate*, m. 191°; *diflavianate*, m. 215°. A less convenient method of prepg. II is by hydrolysis of I with 0.1 *N* NaOH. When *N* NaOH is used, the products are II, free histidine, and unchanged I. II is split only by dipeptidases. Aminopolypeptidases and carboxypolypeptidases are incapable of splitting II. 28 references. H. Priestley

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PA 38 T73

USSR/Medicine - Cells
Medicine - Amino Acids

Nov 1947

"Some Experimental Data for the Establishment of a New Theory for the Deamination of Amino Acids in Animal and Plant Cells," A. N. Parshin, General Physiology Section, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, 3½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 4

During many years of research on the disintegration and synthesis of carnosine, author was never able to clarify matters concerning its components: 1) histidine, and beta-analine in the animal organs. In this article author discusses histidine. Part of the experiments were conducted to clarify the nature of the-

38T73

USSR/Medicine - Cells (Contd)

Nov 1947

histidine molecule, and urocanic acid. Submitted by Academician K. M. Bykov, 14 Apr 1947.

38T73

PARSHIN, [redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A. N.

PA 60T48

USSR/Medicine - Amino Acids - Determination Dec 1947
Medicine - Cells

"Some Experimental Data on the Basis of the New Theory of the Determination of Amino Acids in Animal and Plant Cells," A. N. Parshin, Inst Experimental Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 7

Principle intent of experiments, to clarify role of histidine in animal and plant cell. Brief account of experiments and results obtained. Submitted by Academician K. M. Bykov, 25 Jun 1947. Same paper also published in above Journal Vol LVIII, No 4, 1947, p 621.

60T48

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A. N.

26278 K voprosu o nabolee udobnom sposobe polucheniya - Alanina. Ukr biokhim. Zhurnal, 1949, No. 2 s 103-06 ---- Bibliogr: 7 nazu.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

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CA

117

Some stages in the enzymic decomposition of L-histidine in the organism of normal and cancerous animals. A. N Parshin and T. A. Goryukhina (Cancer Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 15, 499-500(1950); cf Parshin, *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 58, 1419(1947). The first stage in the enzymic decompn. of L-histidine in the liver is the formation of urocaninic acid. The latter under the influence of another liver enzyme, urocaninase, is transformed into a new compd. of unknown structure. All that is known about this enzymic stage is that when this substance is treated with NaOH, a mol. of NH_3 is split off and apparently, a new amino acid is formed. Glutamic acid is not formed from histidine by the liver enzymes. The histidine decompn. process is not limited to the action of a deaminase and of urocaninase. A third enzymic system exists in the kidneys that decomp. the transformation product of urocaninic acid. Histidine metabolism proceeds less intensively in cancerous rats than in normal rats.

H. Priestley

1951

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10

CA

Most convenient preparation of Calanine [illegible] Oncology Inst [illegible] Schichel Akim [illegible] 20 [illegible] 302 g KOH in [illegible] added [illegible] cooling to 0°, 59.4 g succinimide, the mixt warmed to [illegible] 60° until colorless, kept 2 hrs at 55-60°, allowed to stand overnight, acidified to Congo red with HCl, 380 ml [illegible] in vacuo to dryness, the residue extd with 1 l hot EtOH and 500 ml cold EtOH, the ext concd [illegible] at [illegible] 500 ml, treated with dry HCl with ice cooling until it is [illegible] evapd to dryness [illegible] 500 ml dry EtOH added, and the soln resatd with HCl filtered and evapd [illegible] in vacuo, yielding 75 g [illegible] which is treated in 80 ml EtOH and 400 ml dry Et_2O with dry NH_3 with ice-cooling, and the NH_4Cl removed, yielding the *free ester*, b 54-6° in an unspecified vacuum. $EtONa$ may be substituted for NH_3. The ester is hydrolyzed by boiling with 1 l H_2O with addn of NH_4OH (unspecified amt) 10-15 hrs, evapn at 35° in vacuo yields 30.5 g (65%) $H_2NCH_2CH_2COsH$, m 195-6°. G. M. K.

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C A.

11 F

Formation of carnosine and anserine in skeletal musculature of embryos and tumor-bearing animals and the discovery of these dipeptides in heart muscle. A. N. Parshin and T. A. Goryukhina (Oncology Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **73**, 531-4(1950); cf. *C.A.* **32**, 3900[9]; **34**, 5864[9]. Carnosine and anserine are found in chick embryo skeletal muscle from the 17 to 18th day on; in rabbit embryos from the 20 to 26th day on. In postnatal period the amt. increases. Since the appearance takes place when the morphological and functional formation of the muscle is essentially complete, the participation of the two substances in muscle contraction mechanism is doubtful. In rats with transplanted malignant tumors no significant difference was found in the content of the 2 dipeptides, in comparison with healthy specimens, while creatine and adenosinetriphosphates are very low. Heart muscle of the cow, pig, rabbit, and cat contain 5-6 times less carnosine and anserine than the skeletal muscle (80-109 mg. % total of both). The value of the enzymic method of estn. of these substance is again underlined, as it can be used for soln. of most diverse methods, even after the development of the chromatographic methods.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N.; TATARSKIY, V.V.

Initial stages of fermentative transformation of l-tryptophan in the liver of normal and tumorous animals. Vop.med.khim. 3:43-51 '51. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(TRYPTOPHAN) (LIVER) (TUMORS)

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112

eD

The nature of produc[illegible] protein digestion that are absorbed from the intestine into the blood. A. N. Parshin and L. N. Rubel (Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 313-15(1951).—High-protein diet (cats and dogs) leads to sharply increased amino N and residual N in the blood. Attempts to detect polypeptides in the blood failed, an indication that absorption occurs exclusively in the form of free amino acids as such. The test method was enzymic incubation of deproteinized samples and confirms the chromatographic study reported by Dent and Schilling (*C.A.* 43, 8508d). G. M. K.

M51

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CA

11G

Synthesis of carnosine and anserine in development of experimental cancer of Brown-Pearce type in rabbits. A. N. Parshin and T. A. Gorrukhina (Oncology Inst., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 665-7 (1951).—Rabbits grafted with a cancerous growth (in the muscle tissue) show a 5-6-fold decrease in the amts. of anserine and carnosine in the muscle, so that analyses must be done on cond. cats. The decrease is accompanied by a considerable increase of activity of histidine deaminase and urocaninase. The enhanced destruction of histidine prevents normal formation of the 2 dipeptides. Fasting normal rabbits have some 4 times more anserine and carnosine in their muscle tissue than the cancer-infected specimens, so that the decline in the latter case cannot be wholly attributed to nutritional factors. Subcutaneous administration of histidine to cancerous rabbits leads to increase of the carnosine and anserine concns. to almost normal levels.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1957

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

CA

Enzymic cleavage of L-methylhistidine. A. N. Parshin and T. A. Goryukhina (Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 84, 101–4(1952); cf. *ibid.* 58, 1419(1947); *C.A.* 45, 3487g.—Methylhistidine substrate with minced cat liver or kidney cortex as the active principle remains unchanged in the 1st case, but shows oxidative deamination in the 2nd instance. The liberation of NH_3 takes place at the expense of the NH_2 group of histidine. *In vivo* expts with rats, where N is eliminated as urea, confirm this observation, as introduction of methylhistidine increases elimination of urea and of substances that give a pos. diazo reaction, i.e. imidazoles with free H in 1 position; methylhistidine gives a neg. test. The deamination and demethylation occur in the kidneys.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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PARSHIN, A.N.

Petr Mikhailovich Nikiforovskii. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 3 no.3:473-475 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Nikiforovskii, Petr Mikhailovich, 1879-1952)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN A. N. and GORYUKINA T. A.

*Synthesis of carnosine and anserine in dog liver DOKLADY AKAD. NAUK S.S.S.R. 1953, 88 (113-116)

Dogs with Eck fistulae showed a very much reduced content of anserine and carnosine in the musculature. This supports the hypothesis that synthesis of these compounds occurs in the liver. The activity of urocaninase is very slight, and the results cannot be ascribed to disturbed enzymic function.

Rosolapoff (Chem. Abstr.)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 1

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PARSHIN, A. N.

(2)

Mechanism of the enzymic decomposition of histidine in animal liver. A. N. Parshin and [redacted] *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94, [illegible]; cf. ibid. 58, 1419(1947); *C.A.* 48, 5514a.—The report by Wolf (*C.A.* 47, 8140g) is not a proof of formation of glutamic acid from histidine, but does show the possible use of various fragments of histidine for synthetic purposes of the organism. Incubation of histidine soln. with liver ext. at pH 7.8-8.0 at 38° results in ready degradation of histidine but all attempts to isolate glutamic acid as the Ba salt or by electrophoresis led to neg. results. Addn. of deliberate amts. of glutamic acid to such a reaction mixt. led to its ready recovery (as the HCl salt) showing that the isolation techniques were not the cause of failure. Thus it is shown that histidine is not transformed directly into glutamic acid by the action of liver. G. M. [redacted]

RH 9/15/54

Inst. Oncology, AMS USSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N. (Leningrad)

Proteins and tumors. Usp.biol.khim. 3:133-151 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

(PROTEINS IN THE BODY) (TUMORS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N.; MALEYEVA, Z.V.

Formation of nicotinic acid from tryptophan in the liver of normal and tumorous animals [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.6:831-839 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(NICOTINIC ACID) (TRYPTOPHAN)
(TUMORS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; SHERHIOKOVA, V.B.

Fractionation of proteins of the muscle tumor in rats. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no. 4:536-547 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya instituta onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

FARSHIN, A.N.; GORYUNINA, T.A.; MISHENEVA, I.S.

Electrophoretic separation of proteins from tumors of the human breast. Vop. onk. 11 no.5:40-43 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR.

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[illegible], [illegible] (L[illegible], K-1[illegible], prospekt Engel'sa, [illegible]

B[illegible] research, a review of material [illegible]
International Cancer Research Congress. Vo[illegible]. [illegible]
([illegible])

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N. [Parshyn, O.N.]; GORYUKHINA, T.A. [Horiukhyna, T.O.]; MISHENEVA, V.S. [Mysheneva, V.S.]

Comparative study of some properties of histidine deaminase in the liver of normal and tumored animals. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.4:514-523 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Biochemical Laboratory of the Institute of Oncology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad.
(HISTAMINE DEAMINASE)
(LIVER--CANCER)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N.; ALEKSANDR Kh.L.

Proteins of muscle tumors. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.1:228-230 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

(TUMORS)
(MYOSIN)
(ACTIN)

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DARSHIN, A N.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

SOLOV'YEV, A.L.; SHERSTNEV, A.E.; IVANOV, I.I.; PARSHIN, A.N.; GORYUKHINA, T.A.

Some data and considerations on possible means of chemotherapy for melanomas. Vop. onk. 6 no.6:88-89 Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(TUMORS) (TYROSINE) (CARBON--ISOTOPES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.N., ALEKSANDR Kh. L. (USSR)

"The Proteins of Muscle Tumours."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

GLAZUNOV, M.F.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.M.; LAZAREVA, A.P.; LARIONOV, L.F.; PARSHIN, A.N.; PETROV, N.N., prof.; PETROV, Yu.V.; RAKOV, A.I.; SEREBROV, A.I.; KHOLDIN, S.A.; CHAKLIN, A.V.; SHABAD, L.M.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual on general oncology; in summary form for medical students and physicians of all specialties] Rukovodstvo po obshchei onkologii; v kratkom izlozhenii dlia studentov-medikov i vrachei vsekh spetsial'nostei. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz Leningr. otd-nie, 1958. 366 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(ONCOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

IVANOV, Il'ya Il'ich; YUR'YEV, Vladimir Anatol'yevich; PARSHIN, A.N., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry and pathobiochemistry of muscles] Biokhimiia i patobiokhimiia myshts. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 274 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(BIOCHEMISTRY) (MUSCLE).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

ARKHANGEL'SKIY N.M.; SEREBRIN, L.A.; SAZONOV, I.I.; PESHKO, M.K.; SHANURENKO, V.I.; FAYNGERSH, N.S., inzh.; KLYUCHEV, V.M., inzh.; PARADNYA, P.F.; LINCHEVSKIY, M.A.; PARSHIN, A.P.

Additional potentials in the development of multiprogramm broadcasting. Vest. sviazi 24 no.12:13-15 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Karagandinskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti (for Arkhangel'skiy). 2. Nachal'nik Odesskoy oblastnoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Serebrin). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Rizhskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Sazonov). 4. Starshiy inzh. Rizhskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Peshko). 5. Nachal'nik laboratorii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Shanurenko). 6. Gor'kovskaya direktsiya radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Fayngersh, Klyuchev). 7. Nachal'nik Kiyevskoy gorodskoy direktsii radioseti (for Paradnya). 8. Glavnyy inzh. Uzbekskoy respublikanskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Linchevskiy). 9. Nachal'nik Ufimskoy gorodskoy radiotranslyatsionnoy seti (for Parshin).

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SATPAYEV, K.I.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; AKHMEDSAFIN, U.M.; BOK, I.I.; KUSHEV, G.L.; SERGIYEV, N.G.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHCHERBA, G.N.; MONICH, V.K.; LOMONOVICH, I.I.; LAVROV, V.V.; MEDOYEV, G.TS.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.; BARBOT-DE-MARNI, A.V.; GALITSKIY, V.V.; KOLOTILIN, N.F.; ZHILINSKIY, G.B.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; KAZANLI, D.E.; SATPAYEVA, T.A.; ABDULKABIROVA, M.A.; GAZIZOVA, K.S.; VEYTS, B.I.; KHAYRUTDINOV, D.Kh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.; CHOLPANKULOV, T.Ch.; PARSHIN, A.V.; TAZHIBAYEVA, P.T.; YANULOVA, M.K.; BYKOVA, M.S.; VOLKOV, A.N.; BOLGOV, G.N.; MITRYAYEVA, N.M.; CHOKABAYEV, S.Ye.; KUNAYEV, D.S.; YARENSKAYA, M.A.; REBROVA, T.I.

Tireless explorer of the depths of the earth's crust; on the 65th birthday and 40th anniversary of the scientific engineering activities of Academician M.P. Rusakov. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.12:96-97 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Rusakov, Mikhail Petrovich, 1892-)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

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SATPAYEV, K.I.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; BAISHEV, S.B.; CHOKIN, Sh.Ch.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; AKHMEDSAFIN, U.M.; KUSHEV, G.L.; SHCHERBA, G.N.; MONICH, V.K.; MEDOYEV, G.TS.; LAVROV, V.V.; BARBOT-DE-MARNI, A.V.; GALITSKIY, V.V.; ZHILINSKIY, G.B.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; KAZANLI, D.N.; KOLOTILIN, N.F.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.; SATPAYEVA, T.A.; VEYTS, B.I.; GAZIZOVA, K.S.; CHOLPANKULOV, T.Ch.; PARSHIN, A.V.; BYKOVA, M.S.; MITRYAYEVA, N.M.; VOLKOV, A.N.; CHAKABAYEV, S.Ye.; YAHENSKAYA, M.A.; KHAYRUTDINOV, D.Kh.

On the 60th anniversary of the birth of I.I. Bok, Academician of the Academy of the Kazakh S.S.R. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 14 no.10:95-96 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Bok, Ivan Ivanovich, 1898-)

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AVROV, P.Ya.; AYTALIYEV, Zh. A.; AUEZOV, M.O.; AKHMEDSAFIN, U.M.; BATISHCHEV-PARASOV, .D.; BAZANOVA, N.N.; BAISHEV, S.B.; BAYKONUROV, A.B.; BEKTUROV, A.B.; BOGATYREV, A.S.; BOK, I...; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; B... N.L.; BYKOV, V.S.; ZHILINSKIY, G.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.; IVANKIN, ...; KAZANLI, D...; KAYUPOV, A.A.; KENESBAYEV, S.K.; KOLOTILIN, ...; KUNAYEV, D.A.; KUSHEV, G.L.; L..., ...; MASHANOV, O.Zh.; MEDO..., G.TS.; MONICH, V.K.; MUKANOV, S.; MUSREPOV, G.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.; PARSHIN, A.V.; POKROVSKIY, S.N.; POLOSUKHIN, A.F.; RUSAKOV, M.P.; SERGIYEV, ...; SEYFULLIN, S.Sh.; TAZHIBAYEV, P.T.; FASENKOV, ...G.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHCHERBA, G.N.; CHOKIN, Sh.Ch.; CHOLPANKULOV, T.Ch.

Sixtieth birthday of Academician Kanysh Imantaevich Satpaev. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 15 no.4:58-61 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Satpaev, Kanysh Imantaevich, 1899-)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

BOK, Ivan Ivanovich, akademik; PARSHIN, Aleksey Vasil'yevich, kand. geologo-mineral.nauk; KOROTOVSKIY, M.P., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Mineral resources in Kazakhstan] Poleznye iskopaemye Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Mines and mineral resources)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

ABDULIN, A.A.; MUCHAMEDZHANOV, [illegible]; PAR[illegible], A.V.; [illegible], S.[illegible].

For further development of the productive capacity of the Dzhezgazgan industrial region. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. No.3:96-102 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Karaganda--Mines and mineral resources)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

KOMAROV, [illegible]

Temperature of the mineral formation of [illegible] deposit according to thermal cracking data. [illegible] Ser.geol. 22 no.5:82-87 S-O '65.

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk imeni K.I.Satpayeva [illegible] Alma-Ata.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.V.; ROMANOVA, [illegible]; USTINOVA, L.B.

Methods for lowering the time constant of the input circuit of electrometric amplifiers. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.3:88-94 My-Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

Background noise of wide-band electrometric amplifiers. Ibid.:94-102

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.V.; USTINOVA, L.B.

Electrometric amplifiers on subminiature tubes. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.3:102-107 My-Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4041024 S/0120/64/000/003/0088/0094

AUTHOR: Parshin, A. V.; Romanova, N. N.; Ustinova, L. B.

TITLE: Methods for reducing the time constant of the input circuit of electrometric amplifiers

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 88-94

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier, electrometric amplifier, electrometric amplifier time constant

ABSTRACT: Two methods of correcting the transient response of electrometric amplifiers are described: (1) a correcting filter in the negative-feedback circuit and (2) a positive feedback. As the correction efficiency does not depend on the circuit type but rather on the order of the equation describing the circuit and on the number of independent correction parameters, both methods promise almost equal results. The reduction of the output-signal rise time is limited by: (a) the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, A.V.

Improve the quality of pipes for boiler units. Bezop.truda v [illegible] 6 no.3:34 Mr '62. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Glavnyy inzhener Taganrogskogo zavoda "Krasnyy kotel'shchik".
(Steam pipes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

KASHITSIN, G.Ye., inzh.; PARSHIN, A.V.

Prevent burns by electrolytes. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.6:12-13 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Electricity, Injuries from)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

PARSHIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, inzhener; GOLUBKOV, Leonid Ivanovich; TIBABSHEV, A.I., inzhener, redaktor; VERINA, G.P. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Highly efficient operation of locomotives; the practices of the Kagan Depot on the Ashkhabad railroad] Vysokoproizvoditel'noe ispol'zovanie teplovozov; opyt depo Kagan Ashkhabadskoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 36 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Nachal'nik teplovoznogo depo Kagan Ashkhabadskoy dorogi (for Parshin)
2. Starshiy dispatcher otdeleniya Ashkhabadskoy dorogi (for Golubkov)
(Locomotives)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310011-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4041130 S/0053/64/083/002/0361/0369

AUTHORS: Anufriyev, Yu. D.; Parshin, A. Ya.

TITLE: Tenth all-uion conference on low temperature physics

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 83, no. 2, 1964, 361-369

TOPIC TAGS: low temperature research, cryogenics, liquid helium, metal physical property, semiconductor property

ABSTRACT: The regular, tenth all-union conference convoked by the Scientific Council on the Problem of "Low Temperature Physics" was held in Moscow on 26 through 30 June 1963. The total number of participants exceeded 500. Approximately 120 papers were delivered. The program of the conference covered properties of liquid helium, superconductivity, electronic properties of metals and semiconductors, cryogenic techniques, and many other questions. The introductory address was made by Academician P. L. Kapitza. The present status of

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