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28-5-24/30

Session of Technical Committee ISO/TC 41

and transporter bands to the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

AUTHOR: Povolotskiy, L.I., Engineer 28-58-3-1/39

TITLE: The Stepped-Up Development of the Chemical Industry is the Paramount Factor in the Technical Progress of the National Economy (Uskorennoye razvitiye khimicheskoy promyshlennosti - vazhneyshiy faktor tekhnicheskogo progressa narodnogo khozyaystva)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, 22, Nr 3, pp 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the increased production plans for 1959 through 1965 in the Soviet mechanical industry. The output of artificial fibers has to be increased by 4.6, of plastics and synthetic resins by 8, of synthetic rubber by 3.4 times over 1957 figures. In connection with the expansion of the chemical industry, it is planned to reach the following production figures by 1965: 500 million meters of woolen fabrics, 1 billion meters of silk fabrics, 480 million meters of cotton fabrics mixed with synthetic fibers, 940 million pieces of artificial astrakhan fur (5 million square meters), 515 million pairs of shoes. The plans call for the construction of 120 new and the reconstruction of 137 existing chemical plants plus new scientific and research institutions. The estimated costs

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28-58-3-1/39

The Stepped-Up Development of the Chemical Industry is the Paramount Factor in the Technical Progress of the National Economy

are 100 billion rubles. It is stressed that along with the expansion, the chemical industry must drastically improve production quality. The following products are mentioned as needing improvement: kapron fiber (stockings), viscose fiber (rubber industry, automobile tires), paints and dyes. Dyes of high quality are produced in too small quantity and assortment. The state standards for pneumatic automobile tires will be revised in 1958. The use of edible raw materials in the production of synthetic rubber will be stopped, and the new plants will be designed for the use of butane-butylene fractions as initial raw material. It is pointed out that nitrogeneous fertilizers produced in the form of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate, which in the end oxidize the soil with their residues, must be increasingly replaced by neutral and concentrated fertilizers. Production of the most effective insecticides including hexachlorane, "2,4 DU", "merkuran" etc. will be greatly increased.

Card 2/2

1. Chemical industry---USSR

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POVOLOTSKIY, L.I.

Standardization in the chemical and petroleum industries.
Standartizatsiia 24 no.4:12 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Standardization) (Chemical industries)
(Petroleum industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, L.I.

Water-content standards for petroleum products. Standartizatsiia 24 no.6:55 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Petroleum products--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, L.I.

More mineral fertilizers for agriculture. Standartizatsiia 36 no.6:13-14 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Fertilizers and manures)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

GORBANENKO, A.D.; ZEGER, K.Ye.; ZERNOVA, T.A.; IVANOV, K.I.; LIPSHTEYN, R.A.; LUZHETSKIY, A.A.; POVOLOTSKIY, L.I.

Importance of ash content in boiler fuels for electric power plants. Standartizatsiia 28 no.1:24-25 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

DYBAN, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; STRADOMSKIY, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHVETS, I.T.. akademik; KNABE, A.G., inzh.; POVOLOTSKIY, L.V., inzh.; SHPET, N.G., inzh.

Study of the cooling system of a seamlessly forged drum rotor of an experimental gas turbine. Teploenergetika 12 no.5:26-31 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR i Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni S.M.Kirova. 2. AN UkrSSR (forShvets).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

L 59374-65 EPA/EWP(f)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T-2/EPA(bb)-2 Paa-4/Pe-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5017870 UR/0286/65/000/011/0117/0117
621.438—546

33
B

AUTHOR: Kaplan, M. P.; Shvarts, V. A.; Povolotskiy, L. V.

17

TITLE: A double shaft gas turbine installation. Class 46, No. 171697

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 117

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A double shaft gas turbine installation. On one shaft are a medium pressure compressor and a low pressure turbine, while on the other shaft are low and high pressure compressors and a high pressure turbine. The installation is designed for high economy under partial loads. The device has a valved bypass line which connects the air channel after the medium pressure compressor with the gas channel after the high pressure turbine. 2. A modification of this design with a regenerator heated by the gases which are partially removed after the low pressure turbines.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

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L 59374-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017870

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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L 59374-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017870

ENCLOSURE: 01

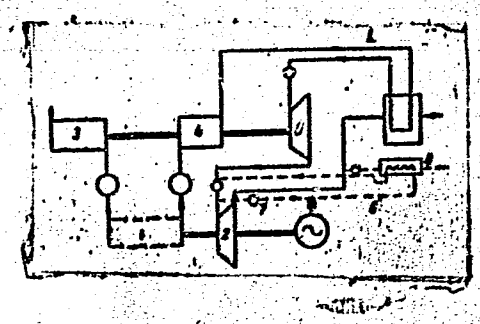

Fig. 1. 1--medium pressure compressor; 2--low pressure turbine; 3--low pressure compressor; 4--high pressure compressor; 5--high pressure turbine; 6--bypass line; 7--valve; 8--regenerator

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

(A) L 9457-66 EPA/EWP(f)/EPF(n)-2/T-2/ETC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5025067 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0117/0117

AUTHORS: Kaplan, M. P.; Povolotskiy, L. V. 44,55 44,55

ORG: none

44
B

TITLE: Method for starting a two-shaft gas turbine engine. Class 46, No. 174041

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 117

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine, engine start up, gas turbine operation, ENGINE STARTER SYSTEM, ENGINE COMPRESSOR SYSTEM

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for starting up a two-shaft gas turbine which has the medium pressure compressor and the low pressure turbine on one shaft and the low pressure compressor and high pressure turbine on the other shaft. To permit starting with only one electric motor located on the low pressure turbine shaft, part of the air from the medium pressure compressor is ducted to the low pressure combustion chamber (see Fig. 1).

4,55

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L 9457-66

ACC NR: AP5025067

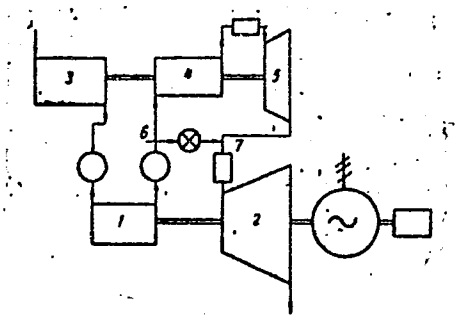

Fig. 1. 1 - Medium pressure compressor; 2 - low pressure turbine; 3 - low pressure compressor; 4 - high pressure compressor; 5 - high pressure turbine; 6 - duct from medium pressure compressor; 7 - duct to low pressure combustion chamber.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: 28Mar64

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

ACCESSION NR: AP4038898 S/0114/64/000/005/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Korzh, P. I. (Engineer); Povolotskiy, L. V. (Engineer); Knabe, A. G. (Engineer); Arkad'yev, B. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigating nonsteady operation of cooled disk-type rotor of a gas turbine

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: turbine, gas turbine, gas turbine quick starting, gas turbine nonsteady operation, gas turbine disk rotor

ABSTRACT: Peak-load or reserve gas turbines in power-supply systems operate under repeated start-stop and quick-start conditions. Hence, it is essential to know the behavior of the most important gas-path parts subjected to varying high temperatures. Results of an experimental investigation of the temperature field in a disk-type rotor under nonsteady-operating conditions are reported. The temperature fields were measured under these conditions: (a) starting from the cold state without warming up; the maximum gas temperature was attained in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038898

1-1.5 min, and the rated load was taken in 3.5-4 min; (b) starting with a 5-min, 40%-rpm, 520-550C-gas warm-up; and (c) starting one hour after the turbine shutdown, with the disk temperature 250-300C. Stresses in the disk (hub, tip) were estimated. These conclusions were reached: (1) Cold starting is not limited by the disk stresses; (2) The radial-blow system of cooling the test turbine is satisfactory; (3) N. A. Minyaylenko's method ("Determining temperature fields and stresses in gas-turbine disks," AN UkrSSR, 1960) ensures good agreement with the experiment. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 formula, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 05Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

KORZH, P.I., inzh.; POVOLOTSKIY, L.V.; KNABE, A.G.; ARKAD'YEV, B.A.

Study of the nonsteady mode of operation of a cooled disc rotor of a gas turbine. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.5:6-9 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, L.V., inzh.; ARKAD'YEV, B.A., inzh.

Study of multishield insulation. Teploenergetika 11 no. 1: 36-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod im. S.M.Kirova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

PEREVERZEV, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POVOLOTSKIY, L.V., inzh.; CHIRKIN, N.B., inzh.

Temperature field of a turbine rotor cooled by a steam blast through round channels in blade root. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.9:24-27 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKII, Leonid Ivanovich, 1883-

Patent rights and protection in the USSR Moskva, IUrid. izd-vo, 1941. 91 p. (Biblioteka narodnogo sud'i i narodnogo zasedatelia) (55-47772)

Law

1. Patent laws and legislation - Russia.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, L.Ya., inzh.; ZLATKIN, B.R., inzh.

Methodology for consolidated determination of the cost of power transformers. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.10:19-22 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, M.M.

ZVEREV, A.G.; POPOV, V.F.; FADEYEV, I.I.; BABUSHKIN, V.I.; BERLOVICH, I.L.; BOCHKO, A.M.; BURLACHENKO, S.Ye.; GARBUZOV, V.F.; DMITRICHEV, P.Ya.; DUNDUKOV, G.F.; ZLOBIN, I.D.; KOROVUSHKIN, A.K.; KORSHUNOV, A.I.; KUZIN, M.G.; KUTUZOV, G.A.; LYSKOVICH, A.A.; MASHTAKOV, A.M.; MIKHEYEV, V.Ye.; NIKEL'BERG, P.M.; POSKONOV, A.A.; ROMANOV, G.V.; SOSIN, I.F.; SOSNOVSKIY, V.V.; POVOLOTSKIY, M.M.; URYUPIN, F.A.; KHARIONOVSKIY, A.I.; CHULKOV, N.S.; SHESHERO, N.A.; SHITOV, A.P.; SHUVALOV, A.M.; YANBUKHTIN, K.Kh.

Arsenii Mikhailovich Safronov; obituary. Fin.SSSR 18 no.11:95 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Safronov, Arsenii Mikhailovich, 1903-1957)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

PANKRAT'YEV, A.F., inzh.; POVOLOTSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; KOVALEV, Ye.B., inzh.

A series of explosionproof asynchronous motors with 0.27kv. to 100 kv. power ratings. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.3:4-7 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric motors, Induction)
(Mining machinery--Electric driving)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

CHERRICK, B.N., inzh.; [illegible], M. Ye., inzh.; BAKHURCHIN, N.P., inzh.

Method for improving the characteristics of asynchronous motors with short-circuited rotors. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.5:20-13 My'64 (MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; KORYAGIN, V.F., inzh.; BROVKIN, S.D., inzh.

Special features in the design of large explosionproof short-circuited asynchronous motors. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.11:52-54 N '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.

Conference on electric motors for mines. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.1:80 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electricity in mining)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

KHACHATURYANTS, S.A.; POVLOTSKIY, M.Z.

Precast reinforced concrete bridge piles. Avt. dor. 21 no.5:5-6 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Pile driving)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

SHTEPA, B.G., inzhener; POVLOTSKIY, N.Z., inzhener.

Prefabricated overchutes made of prestressed concrete. Gidr.i mel. 9 no.7:24-28 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Irrigation canals and flumes)

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POVOLOTSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Investigating the efficiency of machine cleaning of metal parts in rolling stock repair and the possibility of using readily available reagents. Trudy MIIT no.109:30-73 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair) (Metal cleaning)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, V.S., tekhnik-elektrik; REYZLIN, A.S., inzh.-elektrofizik

Relay for protecting d.c. machinery from sparking under the collector brushes. Gor.zhur. no.5:73 My '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Achisayskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat.
(Electric relays)
(Electric machines—Direct current)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, V.S.; REYZLIN, A.S.

Automatic current regulator for controlling the electrode of an arc furnace. Gor. zhur. no.6:75-76 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Achisayskiy kombinat, g. Kentau.
(Electric furnaces) (Automatic control)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, V.S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of ~~the~~ effective use of the machine cleaning of ~~the~~ metallic parts in the repair of rolling stock and of the possibility of ~~applying~~ the use of available reagents." Mos, 1958, 17 pp (Min of Railways USSR. Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Engineers of Railroad Transport im I.V. Stalin) 120 copies (KL, 27-58,111)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

BOGORODITSKIY, N.P., professor; VASIL'YEV, D.V., professor; BAYDA, L.I. dotsent; ODINTSOV, G.V., dotsent; SEMENKOVICH, A.A., dotsent; FATEYEV. A.V., dotsent; YURGENSON, R.I., dotsent; ARANOVICH, B.I., starshiy prepodavatel'; GEKTOR, D.S. starshiy prepodavatel'; POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.A., prepodavatel'.

Development of automatic control and telemechanics in the fifth five-year plan. Avtom. i telem. 14 no.2 238-240 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina)

(Automatic control) (Remote control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

Povolotskiy, YA. L.

Virological investigations in epidemic parotitis.

Povolotskiy, YA. L.

Material of serological investigations of epidemic parotitis.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

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Povolotskiy, YA. L., Vasil'yeva, V. L.

On the question concerning the possibility of the existence of tick encephalitis on the territory of the Kiev and Chernigov Oblast's (Preliminary report)

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 280pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.L.

Epidemiology of epidemic parotitis. Vrach.delo no.11:1211 N'58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.V. Gromashevskiy).
(GOITER)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

BIRKOVSKIY, Yu.Ye.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.L.

Lev Vasil'evich Gromashevskii, outstanding Soviet epidemiologist; on his 75th birthday. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.6:141-144 Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

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POVOLOTSKIY, YA. L. Cand Med Sci — "Date on the epidemiological and experimental study of epidimic parotitis," Dnepropetrovsk, 1960, 18 pp, 200 cop. (Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Institute) (KL, 45-60, 128)

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VOLOVICH, N.I.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.L.; SHEYNTSVIT, N.V.; RESHETAR, K.M.; VALKOVTSY, A.A.

Immunological indices in subjects coming in contact with persons vaccinated with live influenza vaccine. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:68-72 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(INFLUENZA—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION) (IMMUNITY)

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POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.L.

Data from serological investigations in epidemic parotitis. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.10:117-123 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(MUMPS immunol.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.L.

Virological studies in epidemic parotitis. Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:61-65 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(MUMPS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

ACC NR: AP7005396 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/67/000/001/0138/0141

AUTHOR: Dovgalevskiy, Ya. M.; Mikheyev, N. I.; Povolotskiy, Ye. G.

ORG: Saratov Polytechnical Institute (Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of aluminum on the structure and properties of alloys of the Magnico type

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1967, 138-141

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic alloy, aluminum containing alloy, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of aluminum on the structure and properties of anisotropic Magnico alloys. The alloys studied were smelted with an aluminum concentration of 6.2-9.5% in the charge corresponding in other components to the composition of Anko-4 alloy (GOST 4402-48). Metallographic and magnetometric methods were used in the analysis. The coercive force was taken as the criterion for determining structural changes. A U-541 installation was used for measuring the residual induction, coercive force and demagnetization curves by the ballistic method. The Curie points of the alloys were determined from the effect of temperature on their magnetic permeability. Definite structural states of the alloys were fixed by isothermal quenching from various temperatures. The process of $\beta_2 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta_2$ decay takes place in the 870-1280°C range with an incubation period which decreases with a reduction in aluminum concentration.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.018.5:620.183

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

ACC NR: AP7005396

The temperature corresponding to minimum incubation for $\beta_2 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta_2$ decay rises with a reduction in aluminum concentration in the alloy. There is also an expansion in the temperature region for development of this decay process as aluminum concentration decreases. Thus the temperature to which Magnico alloys are heated before quenching should be selected with regard to aluminum concentration. Aluminum concentration should also be taken into account in calculating the critical cooling rate in the upper temperature interval (1300-850°C) during heat treatment. The time necessary for reaching the maximum degree of decay decreases extremely rapidly with a reduction in aluminum concentration. For instance, an alloy with 9.5% Al requires 10-12 hours for completion of the decay process while the corresponding figure for an alloy with 7.5% Al is 10-12 minutes. The overall level of coercive force increases with a reduction of aluminum in the alloys. The results of these studies show that aluminum has a strong effect on high-temperature conversion in Magnico alloys which is detrimental to their magnetic properties. The effect of aluminum concentration on the properties of the alloys is revealed most clearly in the shape of hysteresis curves and the magnitude of maximum magnetic energy. Specimens subjected to magnetic heat treatment with subsequent annealing under optimum conditions show maximum magnetic energy with 8.5% aluminum concentration. An increase or reduction in this concentration is detrimental to the magnetic properties of the alloy. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul65/ ORIG REF: 03/ OTH REF: 02

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ye.G.

High-temperature decomposition in Alnico (Magnico)-type alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.11:170-175 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Aluminum-nickel alloys—Metallography)
(Metals in high temperature)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; POVOLOTSKIY, Ye.G., inzh.

Reduction of the magnetic properties of "Magnico" alloys in presence of "dull" fractures. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:14-17 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Iron-nickel-cobalt alloys--Magnetic properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ye.G.

Initial crystallization of alnico-type alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:127-129 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Saratovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.
(Nickel-cobalt-aluminum alloys--Metallography)
(Crystallization)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ye.G.; MIKHEYEV, N.I.

Methods for exposing the macro- and microstructure in alni- and alnico-type alloys. Zav.lab. 28 no.3:311-312 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Aluminum alloys--Metalligraphy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, Ye.G.; DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M.; BAYTINA, V.K.

Effectiveness of a magnetic field in the thermomagnetic treatment of Alnico-type alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.11: 10-14 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

MIKHEYEV, N.I.; DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ye.G.

Characteristics of high temperature decomposition in magnico alloys. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 2:7-10 F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

S/129/62/000/006/003/008
E073/E435

AUTHORS: Dovlalevskiy, Ya.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Povolotskiy, Ye.G., Engineer

TITLE: Deterioration of the magnetic properties of Magniko alloys in the case of "lustreless" fractures

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no.6, 1962, 14-17

TEXT: The state of Magniko alloys with lustreless fractures and methods of re-establishing high magnetic properties in such alloys were studied on material of the following composition: Анко-3 (Anko-3): 19% Ni; 10.6% Al, 18.36% Co, 3.1% Cu, 0.03% C; 0.3% Si; Анко-4 (Anko-4): 13.8% Ni; 8.4% Al; 24.33% Co, 3.23% Cu; 0.03% C, 0.08% Si; produced in a 50 kg high-frequency furnace. Conclusions: Slow cooling or isothermal holding at 900 to 1200°C produces decomposition of the solid solution into a two-phase structure, causing a sharp drop in the magnetic properties; the minimum coercive force is caused by changes brought about in the alloy in the range 1100 to 1050°C and the magnetic energy of a specimen cooled at 1075°C is only

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1.2×10^6 Gauss Oe. Such decomposition can also result from cooling the alloy in the range 1200 to 900°C at a rate below 40 to 50°C/min. In this state the material is more malleable and easier to machine. The normal high magnetic properties can be re-established by heat treatment. The following process of manufacture of Magniko type magnets proved best: smelting, isothermal annealing at 1000 to 1100°C, machining at higher rate than usual, servomagnetic treatment at 1300°C followed by the usual tempering. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Saratov Polytechnical Institute)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

33170

S/148/61/000/011/015/018
E040/E180

18.1142

AUTHORS: Dovgalevskiy, Ya.M., and Povolotskiy, Ye.G.

TITLE: High temperature segregation in Alnico (Magnico) type alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.11, 1961, 170-175

TEXT: Preliminary tests showed that slow cooling of Alnico alloys (Fe-Ni-Al-Co) of high coercive force through the 1300-900 °C temperature range causes a noticeable deterioration in the magnetic properties. In order to explain this phenomenon, determinations were made of the magnetic induction (H_c) and coercive force (Br) of specimens of Anco-3, Anco-4, non-standard Alnico alloy (27% Co), and a cobalt-free АН-2 (AN-2) alloy (26.90% Ni, 12.10 Al, 3.76 Cu, 0.01 C, 0.07 Si, 0.011 S, remainder Fe). 50 kg batches of the test alloys were melted in a high-frequency furnace and 27 x 7 x 7 mm test specimens prepared from 50 x 30 x 30 mm castings previously subjected to heat treatment (up to 1300 °C) and ground on all sides. Micrographic examination

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

33179

High temperature segregation ... S/148/61/000/011/015/018
E040/E180

was made of specimens etched with 5% alcoholic solution of HNO_3 and 15% aqueous solution of HNO_3. The segregated phase was separated by anodic dissolution using an electrolyte consisting of 5% HCl and a complexing agent (nature not stated) at a low current density (50 mA/cm^2). This electrolyte was found to be the most selective with regard to the various phases present in the specimens. The deposit of the unknown phases thus obtained was then subjected to X-ray structural analysis using $Co_{K\alpha}$ and $Fe_{K\alpha}$ radiations. Before testing, the specimens were homogenised at 1300 °C, held isothermally at various temperatures in the range 1250-800 °C, and oil-quenched. It was found that a structural breakdown occurs in Alnico alloys in the temperature interval of 1200-900 °C and results in the segregation of a face-centred cubic phase with crystal lattice parameter a = 10.2Å from the starting solid solution. The segregation goes on even at temperatures below 900 °C, but the rate of the segregation then drops to such an extent that the process is masked by the $\beta_2 \rightarrow \beta + \beta_2$ transformation. The new phase formed during the segregation is enriched in Co and Fe, its hardness is lower than

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

33170

High temperature segregation ... S/148/61/000/011/015/018
E040/E180

that of the matrix and it is deposited mainly in sections of axes of dendrites, grain boundaries and substructure. The high-temperature segregation is shown clearly only in cobalt-containing alloys and the presence of the new phase can be detected visually by a change of fractured surfaces from the usually bright appearance to a dull one. Under plant conditions, the dull appearance of the fractured surface is caused by slow cooling or by a high-temperature thermal treatment of the magnets (1200-900 °C). In the case of Anco-3 alloys, the formation of this new phase can be prevented by ensuring that the cooling rate does not drop below 50 °C/min. Although the segregation of the new phase leads invariably to a deterioration in magnetic properties, the original magnetic properties are restored by repeating the homogenisation treatment.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language reference reads:
Ref.2: R.D. Heidenreich, E.A. Nesbitt.
Journal of Applied Physics, v.23, no.3, 1952.

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

33170

High temperature segregation ... S/148/61/000/011/015/018
E040/E180

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Saratov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1960

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.A., inzhener.

New high-production end cutters. Mashinostroitel' no.6:28-31 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(Cutting tools)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

34323

S/032/62/028/003/010/017
B102/B138

18.1142

AUTHORS: Dovgalevskiy, Ya. M., Povolotskiy, Ye. G., and Mikheyev, N. I.

TITLE: Method of revealing the macro- and microstructure in Alni and Alnico alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 3, 1962, 311 - 312

TEXT: The magnetic properties of Alni and Alnico alloys, which are used for permanent magnets, depend on their macro- and microscopic structures. A chemical method of revealing these structures has been developed and a method of determining grain orientation is described. The alloys Ан2 (An2), Анко 3 (Anko 3) and Анко4 (Anko 4) were used as specimens and the following compositions as etching agents:

No. 1: 100 ml HCl + 10 ml HNO_3 + 25 g $K_2Cr_2O_7$ + 100 ml H_2O

No. 2: 75 ml HCl + 25 ml HNO_3

No. 3: 15 ml HNO_3 + 85 ml H_2O

No. 4: 5 ml HNO_3 + 95 ml ethyl alcohol

Card 1/2

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No. 5: 2 ml HCl + 3 g $FeCl_3$ + 100 ml methyl alcohol

No. 6: 10 ml HCl + 2 ml Br + 88 ml methyl alcohol

1 and 2 were found to be best for revealing grain, 3 for dendritic structure, and 4 - 6 for the microstructure of cast and heat treated alloys. The etching periods for the agents were: 2 - 30 min (1, 2), 15 - 40 min (3), some sec to 2 - 3 min (4, 5) and 2 - 20 sec (6). Grain orientation can be determined with 1 and 2 (30 sec - 30 min). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Saratov Polytechnic Institute)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

L 38470-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6019502 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/006/0033/0036

78
76
B

AUTHOR: Mikheyev, N. I.; Dovgalevskiy, Ya. M.; Povolotskiy, Ye. G.

ORG: Saratovsk Polytechnic Institute (Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of carbon in Magnico alloys

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1966, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: high alloy steel, carbon, thermal decomposition, magnetic property, magnetic alloy

ABSTRACT: Studies were made of alloys containing 0.20 to 0.2% carbon, with a basic chemical composition corresponding to alloy ANKO-4 (GOST 4402-48). The investigation was carried out by a comparison of microstructural and magnetometric analyses. To determine the structural states of the alloy, the method of isothermal quenching from different temperatures was used. A study was made of the effect of carbon on high temperature $\beta_2 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta_2$-decomposition (the temperature region above 850°C) and of low temperature dispersive $\beta_2 \rightarrow \beta + \beta_2$-decomposition (below 850°C), leading to a high state of coercivity. Experimental results are shown in graphic form. Overall conclusions are as follows.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.58

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

L 38470-66

ACC NR: AP6019502

Carbon in Magnico alloys promotes the development of the $\beta_2 \rightarrow a + \beta_2$ decomposition, which has a negative effect on the magnetic properties of the alloy. The Magnico alloys can be characterized by their temperability, that is, by the diameter of a cylindrical magnet which, after hardening, is characterized by the absence of the $\beta_2 \rightarrow a + \beta_2$ decomposition. The temperability of Magnico alloys increases with a decrease in the carbon content. In magnets of small cross section, good magnetic properties can be obtained with a carbon content up to 0.05%. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 PB

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

L 34064-65 EPA(s)-2/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t) Pt-10 MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5005096 S/0129/65/000/002/0007/0010

35
34
B

AUTHOR: Mikheyev, N. I.; Dovgalevskiy, Ya. M.; Povolotskiy, Ye. G.

TITLE: Characteristics of high-temperature decomposition in magnico alloys

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2, 1965, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: magnico alloy, permanent magnet, alloy phase decomposition, high temperature decomposition, coercive force

ABSTRACT: Since it had been found that magnico alloys with the same composition and with similar $\beta_2 \rightarrow \beta + \beta_2$ decomposition had a different tendency toward high-temperature $\beta_2 \rightarrow \alpha + \beta_2$ decomposition, and therefore substantially different magnetic properties, the authors investigated the characteristics of high-temperature decomposition of this alloy, using Anco-4 cast alloy and its various nonstandard modifications. Cast and prehomogenized specimens were isothermically treated or cooled at a controlled rate from 1300-800C. The magnetic properties of the specimens were measured and the microstructure studied. The coercive force was used as the main structure-sensitive characteristic. It was demonstrated that the rate of decomposition depended on the rate of cooling the specimens from 1300-800C and, for isothermal conditions, on the holding time at a given temperature. In alloys with an initial cast structure, decomposition occurred along the axes of the

Card 1/2

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L 34064-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005096

dendrites and grain boundaries, whereas in the prehomogenized specimens it took place only along the grain boundaries. Acicular particles of the separating α-phase develop in slip planes (110) of the β_2-phase (matrix) and often alternate periodically, forming a regular network. Decomposition was extremely easy to produce near internal cracks. In alloys plastically deformed at elevated temperatures, a grain texture was formed identical to that of the α-phase separations. The particles of the α-phase were preferentially arranged in the same slip planes (110) along which shear occurred. Thus it was found that high-temperature decomposition in magnico alloys, which lowers their magnetic properties, is due to imperfection of their crystal structure and the inevitable presence of carbon in them. The change in the carbon content (0.02-0.05%) under industrial conditions is probably one of the chief causes for variations in the behavior of magnico alloys. This adverse effect of carbon can be suppressed by alloying the magnico alloys with carbide-forming elements. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Saratov polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

Card 2/2 NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

L 11636-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AR5018395 UR/0196/65/000/006/B002/B002
621.318.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 6B7

76
B

AUTHOR: Dovgalevskiy, Ya.M.; Povolotskiy, Ye.G.; Baytina, V.K.

TITLE: Mechanism of thermomagnetic processing of Magniko type alloys

CITED SOURCE: Sb. dokl. na Vses. soveshchanii po litym splavam dlya postoyan. magnitov, 1962. Saratov, 1964, 17-27

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, magnesium alloy, aluminum alloy, cobalt alloy, copper alloy, magnetic metal, magnetic field, thermomagnetic effect

TRANSLATION: A study of alloys of the Fe-Ni-Al-Co-Cu system has shown that magnetic texture (MT) is created in a series of alloys by magnetic field superposition in a narrow interval of 800-700°C, corresponding with the start of a 2-phase $\beta_2 \rightarrow \beta + \beta_2$ - disintegration. During this process there occurs a temperature hysteresis in the formation and disappearance of MT, which reflects the hysteresis of the phase transformation. It is shown that the state of single-phase θ alloys does not necessarily determine the possibility of MT formation. The alloys are susceptible to thermomagnetic processes only when the secreting β-phase immediately becomes ferromagnetic. During the thermomagnetic processing with a continuous cooling in the magnetic field,

Card 1/2

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L 11636-66

ACC NR: AR5018335

0

MT is formed in the initial moment of disintegration. A further isometric soaking or a slow cooling without a field help to form MT and to increase H_c without altering B_r. It is shown that MT remains stable during the second annealing and will disintegrate completely only at temperatures over 850°C. 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references.

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Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

ca

17

Extractum liquiritiae. Yu. Povolotskii. *Farm. Zhur.* 11, No. 1, 35(1938).—One part of fine root is percolated with cold water, concd. to half the vol., filtered through flannel, concd. again, dissolved in 4 pts. of water with NH_4OH and concd. to the required consistency. L. N.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

1. POVOLOVSKO, P. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Daghestan - Citrus Fruits

7. Ways to cover trenches in Daghestan, Dost. Sel'khoz. No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

AUTHOR: Povolskiy, M. 65-4-10/12

TITLE: How the operation of cleaning equipment on the Krasnodarsk Refinery was improved. (Kak uluchshena rabota ochistnykh sooruzheniy na krasnodarskom neftepererabatyvayushchem zavode)

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel"(Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants)1957,No.4,pp.59-61(USSR).

ABSTRACT: Improvements achieved in cleaning the effluent water from petroleum products are described. The main contribution to this improvement was the construction of a large settling lagoon (surface area 14 000 m^2, depth 1.5 to 2 m) in which the effluent water was kept for 2 days. The mean content of petroleum products in the effluent decreased from 350 mg/l (1953) to 28-46 mg/l in 1956. There are 2 tables.

Card 1/1

ASSOCIATION: Krasnodarsk Oil Refinery. (Krasnodarskiy Neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod)

AVAILABLE:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVOLU, STATBI A.S.

25358. BLONENFELD, L. A. POVOLU STATBI A.S.
Datblova. «Vbchislenie Nizshikh Urovnei Molekuly Naftalina»
(Zhurnaleksperim. I Teoret Fiziki» 1947, Vyp 12). Pisbmo V
Redaktsiyu Zhurnal Eksperim I Teoret. Fiziki, 1948, Vyp 7,
s. 670-71 - Biboliogr: 8 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

M. POVONDRA [Affiliation not given.]

"Organization and Attitudes of Science and Technology in Our Society."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, No 4, May 63; pp 169-171.

Abstract : Brief discursive - exhortatory essay about the developmental trends and needs of science in Czechoslovakia with especial attention to medicine and pharmacy, in the context of various directives resulting from the twelfth convention of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Most space is devoted to the State Commission for Fostering and Coordinatin, Science and Technology (Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky), organized on 23 Feb. 62; its tasks and internal organization are described in some detail, discussing trends and tasks, activities and plans.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, M., MUDr.

Problems of science and research and the new Document on the development of health care in the advanced socialist society. Cesk. zdrav. 12 no.7/8:341-346 Ag '64.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

SULCEK, Z., POVONDRA, P., STANGL, R.

Chromatographic separation of lithium ions and sodium ions.
Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:380-387 F '65.

1. Zentralinstitut fur Geologie und Polarographisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prague. Submitted January 10, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, P.; PRIBYL, R.

Quick methods in the analysis of metals and inorganic raw materials. Part 13: Chelatometric determination of manganese in ores and slag. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.9:2164-2168 '61.

1. Institut fur Geochemie und anorganische Rohstoffe, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Manganese) (Chelatometry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

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"Determination of small amounts of mercury in mineral raw materials" In German. p. 280

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech., Vol. 24, No. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59
Unclassified

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, P.; [illegible], O.

Determination of small amounts of mercury in complex nonferrous ores. p. 153. RUDY. (Ministe stvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, PAVEL

Surname, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Prague, Casopis pro Mineralogii a Geologii, Vol VI, No 3, 1961, pp 255-261.

Data: "Hambergite From a Pegmatite at Susice, South Bohemia, Czechoslovakia."

Authors: CECH, Frantisek, Institute of Mineralogy, Charles University (Mineralogicky ustav Karlovy university), Prague.

POVONDRA, Pavel, Polarographic Institute, Laboratory of Analytic Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Polarograficky ustav, laborator analyticke chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

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p. 395 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 3, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, P., RNDr., C.Sc.; ELIAS, F., inz.

Fast chemical analysis of welding fluxes. Hut listy 17 no.9:665-667 S '62.

1. Polarograficky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha; Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

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POVONDRA, P.

J. Svasta, Z. Rezac, and Z. Sulcek's Chemicke Rozbory nerostnych surovin, sesit9, Molybdenove a woldramoinove rudy (Chemical Analysis of Mineral Raw Materials, Vol. 9. Molybdenum and Tungsten-Tin Ores); a book review. p. 125.

RUDY Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

P. POVONDRA: CECH, V. : SULCEK, Z.:

In memory of Vaclav Vesely; a biographic note. p. 289. (Vestnik, Praha. Vol 31, no. 6, 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

[illegible], P.

Povondra, P. Estimation principles of complex chemical analysis of ores.
p. 1[illegible]

So: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. [illegible],
no: 10, Oct. 1955

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, P

Distr: 4E2c

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1

Rapid methods in the analysis of metals and minerals IX. Determination of arsenic as molybdenum blue. P. Povondra and Z. Šulcek (Ústřední ústav geolog., Prague). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 24, 2393-7(1959)(in German); cf. *C.A.* 53, 968h.—Dissolve the sample of an Fe ore or a Zn concentrate contg. a max. of 250 γ As in HNO_3 or $HNO-H_2SO_4$, evap. to dryness, dil. the residue with 20 ml. H_2O, transfer with 30 ml. concd. HCl to a distg. flask contg. 10 g. Mohr salt, add 10 ml. 10% borax and distil repeatedly with the addn. of 15 ml. concd. HCl, 60 and 50 ml. aq. 3:2 HCl, resp., in a stream of N or CO_2 and catch the distillate. Add 0.5-1 g. $KClO_3$ to the cooled distillate, let stand with cooling 60 min., evap. to dryness on a sand bath, dissolve the residue in cold H_2O, and add 5 ml. 4% ammonium molybdate in *M* H_2SO_4, 2 ml. *M* tartaric acid, and 1.2-1.8 mg. ascorbic acid. Make up the vol. of the mixt. to 50 ml., heat 10 min. in a steam bath to reduce the complex, cool, and measure the light transmission of the soln. in a photocolorimeter with the reagents used in the comparison cell. X. Determination of manganese and alkaline earth metals by means of ion exchangers. *Ibid.* 2398-404.—Sepn. and detn. of Mn and alk. earth metals in various mineral raw materials was carried out on Amberlite IR-120 (Rohm & Haas Co.) with citric acid as solvent and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid solns. of varying acidity as eluant. JiH Plíml

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

Povondra, P.

AUTHORS: Povondra, P. and Vébr, J. CZ/8/52(82)/10-32/39

TITLE: Industrial Analyses of Natural Fluorites (Technická analysa přirozených fluoritů)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52(82), Nr 10, pp 2008-2009 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: In industrial practice the fluorine content of fluorite is usually determined indirectly by the determination of total calcium and then by correcting this value for calcium sulphate and calcium carbonate. Fluorite is decomposed by concentrated sulphuric acid after removing silicic acid with several exposures to hydrofluoric acid. Apart from calcium fluoride, silica and barium oxide (baryta) are determined. This method is quite lengthy and tedious, as well as involving a number of errors. The present method is based on the well known reaction which involves the decomposition of fluorite by a mixture of boric and perchloric acids: the fluorine is volatalised very quickly in the form of a complex fluoroborate, the ions released form easily soluble chlorates and chlorides so facilitating the process.

Card 1/5 Reagents. Standard samples were prepared from natural materials. Calcium fluoride was separated from optical fluorite (Rottleberod, East Germany). A gravimetric check was carried out, and it was found to be 99.73% calcium fluoride. Standard silicon dioxide was prepared from silica by allowing it to stand for several hours in hydrochloric acid. Its purity was found to be 98.04% by the standard method. A baryta standard of 99.23% purity was prepared in a similar fashion. An 0.1 M volumetric solution of "Complexone III" was prepared by dissolving disodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (Siegfried Co., Zofingen) (37.21 g) in redistilled water (1 ℓ). It was standardised against a solution of a calcium salt. All other chemicals were of maximum purity.

Decomposition of fluorite. Various quantities of standard fluoride were decomposed with 15 ml of dilute perchloric acid (1:3) saturated at 50°C with boric acid, within 5-10 mins. The mixture was evaporated to dryness, the residue dissolved in hot water and examined

Card 2/5 for the presence of fluoride colorimetrically. The decomposition is complete even with large amounts of fluoride (1 g) and the glass beakers are not affected. Examination of standard mixtures of silicon dioxide, calcium fluoride and barium sulphate by this process shows that the decomposition of fluorite in the presence of silicon dioxide and other fractions occurs reliably and does not lead to significant losses of the fractions so that it is possible to use this method in industrial practice.

Practical application. A finely powdered sample (1 g) dried at 100°C was weighed into a beaker, dilute perchloric acid (1 + 3) saturated with boric acid at 50°C (15 ml) poured in covered with a watch-glass, rinsed and then evaporated to dryness. After cooling concentrated hydrochloric acid (5 ml) and hot water (80 ml) were added and the mixture allowed to stand 10 mins. The silicic acid liberated is filtered off, asked, and the amount determined by difference after repeated evaporation with hydrofluoric acid. The residue in the crucible is stirred with several millilitres of

Card 3/5 dilute hydrochloric acid (1:4), diluted with hot water,

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Industrial Analyses of Natural Fluorites CZ/8/52(82)/10-32/39

filtered on a small filter and ignited in the original crucible and the barium sulphate weighed. If the content is high then it is necessary to purify by fusion and reprecipitation. The combined filtrates are made up to the mark in a 250 ml standard flask, mixed and pipetted off in convenient portions for the determination of calcium. If the sample has a low content of elements of the ammonia group, the pipetted portion is moderately diluted, a 30% solution of triethanolamine (5 ml) added, made strongly alkaline with sodium hydroxide and titrated with a standard solution of complexone to murexide. Where there are high concentrations of iron and aluminium, these elements are removed by hydrolytic precipitation with urotropine, eventually reprecipitated and then the determination carried out as above. The correction for calcium carbonate was carried out indirectly by a volumetric determination of carbon dioxide content. Where there are high carbonate contents, it is necessary to carry out the classical determination after the decomposition of the sample with dilute acetic acid. These methods were used for the analysis of a series of samples from different localities. The method, according to the authors' results, gives comparable values to those obtained by the classical method. The proposed method was used, with complete satisfaction, in the control of the flotation process and the time needed was about one third of that of the classical method.

Card 4/5

There are 2 tables and 3 references, 1 of which is Czech, 2 Western.

ASSOCIATION: Manganové a kyzové závody, Chvaletice (Manganese and Pyrites Factory, Chvaletice)

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DOLEZAL, J.; POVONDRA, P.; STULIK, K.; SULCEK, Z.

Quick method for analyzing metals and inorganic raw materials. Coll Cz chem 29 no.7:1538-1544 Jl '64.

1. Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat und Polarographisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prague.

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27 3

Determination of small amounts of mercury in inorganic raw materials. E. Kroužek and P. Povondra. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 24, 280-2 (1959) (in German).—See *C.A.* 53, 4002*f*. M. Hudlický

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVONDRA, P.

Estimation principles of complex chemical analysis of [illegible]. [illegible]
RUDY, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 6, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

COUNTRY : [illegible]

CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

ABS. JOUR. : REXhim., No. 19 1959, No. 67649

AUTHOR : [illegible]

INST. :

TITLE : [illegible] in Mineral Raw Materials

ORIG. PUB. : [illegible], 1959, 52, No 5, [illegible]; Coll. cz. [illegible] chem. commun., [illegible], *

ABSTRACT : [illegible] which is usually [illegible] determination of Hg in ore, [illegible] is utilized in the analysis [illegible] subjected to thermal treatment [illegible] (600-700°), due to formation of very stable Hg-[illegible] which are not decomposed at 600-700°. [illegible] results in losses of Hg [illegible]. In the case of ores [illegible] of Hg, [illegible] amount to about 20%. To obviate such errors [illegible] has been [illegible] which is [illegible] distillation of [illegible] of HgCl and [illegible]

CARD: 1/3

* No 1, 280-282.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. [illegible]

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : [illegible] Hg in the [illegible]. Small amounts of [illegible] Fe, which distill over together with the Hg, do not [illegible], which is a further advantage over the [illegible] method. In determining Hg, the finely comminuted [illegible] (1-[illegible]) [illegible] with [illegible], [illegible] together with the [illegible] residue, is washed with a [illegible] amount of water into a Gaeiser flask of 100 ml capacity, [illegible] (1:1) are [illegible], the mixture is heated until [illegible] vapor is emitted, and [illegible] HCl (1:1) are [illegible] within approximately 50 minutes with concurrent [illegible] of $HgCl_2$ at 110-130°. If the sample contains much Hg, the volume of added HCl and duration of distillation [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 67649

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : are increased accordingly. Hg is determined in the distillate by extractive titration with a solution of dithizone in CCl_4 or (in the case of a high content of Hg) gravimetrically by the mercaptophenyl-thiathiodiazolone method. The described method is suitable for accurate control of the progress of roasting of lean Hg-ores.
Karel Kamen.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

H_2SiO_3 which separated during this process is filtered off after 10 minutes and determined by the usual method of weight loss after several evaporations with HF. The residue is treated with several ml of HCl (1 : 4), diluted with hot water, filtered off, calcined, and weighed as $BaSO_4$. The combined filtrates are diluted with water to 250 ml and, using an aliquot of the resulting solution, Ca is determined by titration with 0.1 M Complexone III solution in strongly alkaline medium using murexide as the indicator. Small amounts of metals of the NH_4OH group are masked by adding 5 ml 30% triethanolamine solution; at greater Fe and Al contents these metals are previously separated by precipitating with urotropine. In order to

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

correct for $CaCO_3$, the CO_2 content is found by an indirect titrimetric determination; however, large quantities of $CaCO_3$ have to be removed by the usual method after a preliminary decomposition with a dilute CH_3COOH solution. -- Karel Kamen

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

C. R.
1951

Analytical Chemistry

Use of the tungstate method for determining calcium in the technical analysis of carbonate rocks. Pavel Pavoudra. *Věstník Stát. Geol. Ústavu Československé Rep.* 25, 279-80. In English, 282(1950). Instead of pptg. the Ca as oxalate and the Mg as $MgNH_4PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$, it is recommended to make a double pptn. with oxine and det. the Mg by bromometric titration of the ppt. Then evap. the filtrate to dryness, expel NH_4 salts and destroy org. matter by heating in a Pt dish. Ppt. the Ca at pH 8-8.5 by adding 15% Na_2WO_4 soln. at 80°. The filtered, washed, and ignited ppt. contains 19.47% Ca. H. Newcomb

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CA

7

Volumetric determination of manganese by the Procter Smith method and its application in the analysis of ores. Pavel Povondra and Zdeněk Šulcek (Central Geol. Inst., Prague, Czech). *Chem. Listy* **45**, [illegible]-2(1951).—The persulfate method for detg. Mn can be applied to a HCl soln. of an ore if excess $Hg(NO_3)_2$ is added to convert Cl^- into undissocd. $HgCl_2$. M. Hudlický

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

Determination of uric acid in small quantities of blood. S. A. Povorieskaja (Russ. J. Physiol., 1930, 13, 664—666).—A method for preparing a stable coloured solution suitable for use in the wedge of the Autenrieth colorimeter is given. W. O. Kermack.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

a 4

Alteration of the non-protein-nitrogen of blood by the action of subcutaneous administration of pilocarpine. S. A. Poverinskaja (Russ. J. Physiol., 1939, 13, 627—635).—Subcutaneous administration of pilocarpine in therapeutic doses does not affect the blood-uric acid, but brings about a decrease in the amino-nitrogen and an increase in the residual nitrogen, the latter being more marked on a basis and less marked on an acid diet. When the amino-nitrogen rises the residual nitrogen tends to fall and *vice versa*. W. O. Kermack.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

a 4

Blood-lipase in children under the influence of pilocarpine with an acid or alkaline diet. S. A. Povorinskaya (Russ. J. Physiol., 1930, 13, 745—749).—The blood-lipase content does not change under the action of pilocarpine, but differs much from individual to individual, and the same child exhibits marked variations. W. O. Kermack.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

POVORINSKAYA, S.
A. PETRUNKINA, Arch. sci. biol. 40, 213-19 (1936)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

CA

116

Blood lipase in children under the influence of pilocarpine with an acid or alkaline diet. S. A. Pavominskaya. *Russ. Physiol. J.* 13, 745-9(1930); *cf. C. A.* 25, 1870.—The blood lipase content does not change under the action of pilocarpine, but differs much from individual to individual, and the same child exhibits marked variations.

B. C. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

Alteration of the nonprotein nitrogen of blood by the action of subcutaneous administration of pilocarpine. S. A. Povorinskaya. *Russ. Physiol. J.* 13, 627–35 (1930); cf. C. A. 25, 1876.—Subcutaneous administration of pilocarpine in therapeutic doses does not affect the blood uric acid, but brings about a decrease in the amino N and an increase in the residual N, the latter being more marked on a basic and less marked on an acid diet. When the amino N rises, the residual N tends to fall and vice versa. B. C. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

H 4

Variations of catalase curve of blood after introduction of pilocarpine on an acid or alkaline diet. S. A. Povorinskaya (Russ. J. Physiol., 1930, 13, 188—192).—The curves representing the catalase content of blood at various times after subcutaneous injection of pilocarpine are of a uniform type for children receiving an alkaline but not an acidic diet; where a mixed diet is taken, the curves are of a mixed type. The catalase-time curves for children on an alkaline diet not receiving pilocarpine are not of a uniform type. The catalase curves vary irregularly for the same individual according to the day and hour at which the blood is taken. No parallelism is found between blood-catalase and hæmoglobin contents.

R. Truszkowski.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342810004-8

The inorganic composition of blood serum in schizophrenics. E. T. Minker-Bogdanova, S. A. Povorinskaya, Yu. A. Povorinskii. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) **36B**, 339-43(in English 343-4)(1934).— Analyses of Na, K, Ca, Mg, inorg. P and Cl of the blood serum of 18 schizophrenics are presented. Greater variations were found than in normal individuals. In the av. figures the serum Ca is higher while the Na and Cl are lower than in normal individuals. The serum K tends to be increased in the initial stages of the disease; if the disease is very much prolonged the Ca decreases to subnormal levels. The K/Ca and Na/Ca ratios are considerably lower than normally. W. A. Perlzweig

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