"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHENOVA, Nina Fedorovna; YUSUPOV, Akhat Sultangareyevich; VVEDENSKIY, Ye.A., red.; RAKHMATULLINA, R.Kh., tekhn. red.

[Ways of increasing labor productivity in drilling] Puti rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda v burenii. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 74 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oil well drilling--Labor productivity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

BUGROV, Valentin Aleksandrovich; STRIZHENOVA, Nina Fedorovna; BRENTS, A.D., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; GORKIN, S.F., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; LATUKHINA, Ye.I., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Economics, organization, and planning of petroleum production enterprises]Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie neftedobyvaiushchikh predpriiatii. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 333 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oil fields—Production methods)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

L 35559-65 EWP(w) EM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008152 S/0286/65/000/005/0030/0030

AUTHORS: Polyakov, Yu. A.; Strizhenova, V. F.

TITLE: A shaft-rotating device for turbomachines. Class 14, No. 168730

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 30

TOPIC TAGS: turbomachine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a shaft-rotating device for turbomachines, such as paired turbines, with a drive gear in the housing and a following gear on the principal shaft, driven by means of a reducing gear from an electric motor (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). For increasing the reliability the housing contains a nozzle device for supplying liquid to the driven gear, using a hydraulic drive, for example, as the driving wheel when the turbomachine is stopped. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jul63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

KASATKIN, B. S. (Kiyev); STRIZHEUS, Zh. N. (Kiyev)

"Step" formation on fracture surfaces during the brittle failure of commercial-grade iron. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:112-124 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Iron—Brittleness) (Electron microscopy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

ZUYEV, Dm.; SLAGODA, F.K.; BEDNARSKAYA, G.A.; KRAVCHENKO, Z.I.; STRIZHEV, A.N.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Rural calendar for 1962]Sel'skii kalendar' 1962. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1961. 174 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Almanacs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

KOZLOVSKAYA, O.I.; STRIZHEVA, N.N.

Effect of the sodium slat of para-aminosalicylic acid on some vascular reflexogenic zones. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.5:118-122 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kiivs'kiy medichniy institut imeni akademika O.O.Bogomol'tsya, kafedra farmakologii.
(SALICYLIC ACID) (RESPIRATION) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

FILIMONOVSKAYA, Ye.F.; STRIZHEVA, V.G.

Determination of the concentration of xylital O-15, a textile treating preparation. Khim.volok. no.6:42-43 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Finishes and finishing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

MIKUNIS, R.I., dotsent; SHLAFMAN, I.I.; STRIZHEVSKAYA, A.Z.

Rheumocarditis during the interparaxysmal period. Vrach. delo no.7:9-12 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. B.S.Sklyar [deceased] Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 3-ya gorodskaya bol'nitsa.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

KOROL'KOV, I.I.; STRIZHEVSKAYA, I.S.; LIKHOVID, R.D.; PARAMONOVA, G.D.; ZYBIN, S.Ye.; BATIKOV, L.S.; DOLGOKHVOSTOV, I.A.

Experiments in the production of hydrolysates for growing yeast at the Ivdel' Hydrolysis Plant. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.5:3-7 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Korol'kov, Strizhevskaya, Likhovid, Paramonova). 2. Ivdel'skiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Zybin, Batikov, Dolgokhvostov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

137-58-1-846 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Strizhevskaya, L. G.

TITLE: On the Industrial Weldability of Cast and Wrought Austenitic Steels (K voprosu tekhnologicheskoy svarivayemosti litoy i deformirovannoy staley austenitnogo klassa)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. aviats. tekhnol. in-t (Moscow Institute of Aviation Technology), Moscow, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. aviats. tekhnol. in-t (Moscow Institute of Aviation Technology), Moscow

1. Steels--Welding 2. Steel castings--Welding

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKAYA, L. G. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "On the Problem of the Technological Welding Capacity of Austenite-Class Cast and Deformed Steels." Mos, 1957. 12 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Aviation Engineering Inst), 110 copies (KL, 25-57, 114)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

135-5-3/14

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding

AUTHOR: Strizhevskaya L.G. engineer.

TITLE: Spot-welding Cast and Deformed Austenitic Steel. (Tochechnaya svarka litoy i deformirovannoy staley austenitnogo klassa).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 5, pp 9-12 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experimental investigation described was to reveal the causes of cracks in weld joints between cast chrome-nickel-tungsten-steel "21-11-2.5" and stainless steel "1Х18Н9Т". The steel "21-11-2.5" is austenitic steel (3) of the following composition 0.1 - 0.25 % C; 0,6 - 1.4 % Si; 0.6 - 1.2 % Mn; 19 - 23 % Cr; 10.5 - 13% Ni, 2.4-3% W; $\leqslant$ 0.2 % Ti; $\leqslant$ 0.04 % S; $\leqslant$ 0.045% P. In practical work, sound welds between the two aforementioned brands of steel are not always obtainable, and the causes of cracks, which lay alongside or across the weld on the side of cast steel, have not yet been found.

From experimental results it appears that cast steel "21-11-2.5" has two varieties of macro-structures- a columnar one and an equiaxial one - with respective variations in micro-structures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

135-5-3/14

TITLE: Spot-welding Cast and Deformed Austenitic Steel. (Tochechnaya svarka litoy i deformirovannoy staley austenitnogo klassa).

The resistance limit of the steel with equiaxial structure is higher than that of the steel with columnar structure. The relative elongation and contraction are higher in steel with the columnar structure. The difference of properties of steel with different macrostructure has not been taken into consideration under the practical conditions of spot-welding. Sound welds are only obtained with the columnar structure. Welding the equiaxial structure under these welding conditions leads to weld defects which are caused by higher resistance to plastic deformation.

In the result of experiments, welding is recommended to be performed under conditions which take into consideration the established peculiarities of cast steel and give sound welds with both types of macro-structure. The recommended conditions are pressure on electrodes 550 kg, current 6500 amps; electrical impulses of 0.32 sec. The ultimate shearing stress amounts to 850-900 kg for a spot weld made under such conditions, with specimens of 1+1.5 mm thickness, electrode diameter on the side of cast steel 5.5 mm, and on the side of "1Х18Н9Т" steel 4 mm.

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The investigation has been performed under the direction of

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

135-5-3/14

TITLE: Spot-welding Cast and Deformed Austenitic Steel. (Tochechnaya svarka litoy i deformirovannoy staley austenitnogo klassa).

Professor A.A. Alov, Doctor of Technical Sciences.

The article contains 4 photographs, 4 diagrams, 2 property charts, and 4 references (all Russian).

ASSOCIATION: MOSKVA, Technological Aviation Institute (Moskovskiy Aviatsionnyy Technologicheskiy Institut-MATI)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED;

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

12(5,7) SOV/121-58-7-7/10

AUTHOR: Poplavko, N.V, Strizhevskaya, I.G. and Nikiforova, V.G (Moskva)

TITLE: The Effect of Alloys on Welding of Copper by Automatic Argon Arc Welding Machines with Tungsten Electrodes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, No 7, pp 46-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The welding properties of copper alloys containing Ni, Al, Si, Cd, Co, Cr, Zr and Ti have been researched into. According to the effect exercised on copper welding, all the enumerated elements can be divided into three groups: 1) elements that form with copper a number of hard solutions - Ni; 2) elements which are dissoluble in copper in limited quantities only - Al, Si, Cd, Be, Co; 3) elements that form with copper euthestic mixtures and chemical compositions - Cr, Zr, Ti. The welding of copper containing Ni (0,1-1%) does not differ from pure copper welding. The presence of Ni in such quantities even improves the welding properties of copper. The welds obtained possess high porosity

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

SOV/135-58-7-7/10

The Effect of Alloys on Welding of Copper by Automatic Argon Arc Welding with a Tungsten Electrode

[illegible] very plastic. Al is dissoluble in copper up to 9% (at 900°C); however, its presence sharply affects the welding properties of copper, even when it appears in small quantities. Alloys with Si-contents (0,01 - 0,4%) permit good welding; otherwise, Si is dissoluble in copper up to 4% (at 400°C). Cd in quantities of 0,09-0,6% tends to form hot cracks during the process of welding. Be has a strong negative bearing on the welding of copper. The welds of alloys containing 0,05-0,5% Be are rough, cracked and have a dark oxydized surface. Introduction of Co in quantities of 0,5-1,5% does not affect the copper welding. The welds are well formed, their surface is smooth and bright. The system Cu-Cr, with 0,65% Cr, forms a eutectic mixture. Admitted in quantities of 0,3-1, [illegible] improves the welding properties of copper. However, the larger amounts of Cr affect the welding. The welds are not [illegible] smooth and even; their surface is of a gray-blue

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

SOV/125-59-7-7/12

The Effect of Alloys on Welding of Copper by Automatic Argon Arc Welding Machines with Tungsten Electrodes

color. Zr in quantity of 13,7% forms with copper an euthectic mixture; otherwise, Zr has a negative effect on the welding. Only when its contents are very small it does not affect the welding. Ti worsens the welding as it forms with copper a number of brittle compositions, ($TiCu_3$, TiCu, etc.). It increases the number of cracks during the process of welding. The welds obtained through argon arc welding on systems Cu-Co and Cu-Cd are highly porous. Introduction of Si, Cr, Ti, Be, Al and Zr entails disappearance of weld porosity. Co, Si, Cr, and Cd make the weld very plastic. The strength of welds of copper alloys containing Cr, Si, Cd, Co, Ni and Zr amounts to 80-85% of the base metal strength. The welding properties of copper alloys can be essentially altered by adding special filler metals. There are 3 graphs, 12 photographs and 3 Soviet references.

Card 7/7

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

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S/666/61/000/000/004/004
D215/D305

AUTHORS: Poplavko, M.V. and Strizhevskaya, L.G.

TITLE: Weldability and welding technology of copper alloys

SOURCE: Svarka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov; sbornik statey. Balkovits, D.S. and Poplavko, M.V., eds. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 111-158

TEXT: The authors surveyed the field generally, though the treatment of tungsten arc welding was centered around their own work with K.G. Nikiforova (Avtomaticheskya svarka, no. 7, 1959). The following topics are discussed: The various grades of Cu available, influences of O_2, solubility of H_2, effects of Bi, Pb and S on welding and working, influence of these and other elements on electrical conductivity and hot strength, oxidation of Cu, and the influence of alloying elements. Physical properties which complicate the welding of Cu are its high thermal conductivity, expansion coefficient, and shrinkage. Al, Si, Zn, Zr, Ti, Be, Cr

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

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D215/D305

Weldability and welding ...

decrease porosity but Mn increases it. Effect of Bi, Pb and O_2 on hot cracking and the influence of alloying elements on the weldability of copper in tungsten arc welding of 1.5 mm sheet are described. Elements such as Fe, Ni, Co in which H_2 solubility increases with temperature tend to increase porosity in Cu, while Ti and Zr, in which H_2 solubility decreases with increasing temperature could possibly cause hot cracking owing to the pressure of liberated hydrogen within the lattice on heating. The effects of Ni, Mn, Fe, Co, Si, Cr, Cd, Al, Be, Zr, Ti in amounts (in most cases) up to 1.5%, their influence on porosity, hot cracking, weld and heat-affected zone microstructure and mechanical properties are given. Gas-shielded welding technology for Cu and alloys is described. Helium is preferred for tungsten-arc welding; the electrode should be vertical and filler metal added ahead of the arc in line with the deposited bead. With thin sheets the filler can be preplaced as a profiled insert and melted by the arc, preferably over stainless steel backing. The best results for Cu are obtained in P-deoxidized material (99.93% Cu, 0.06% P, 0.005% Fe) with the filler metal containing 0.25-3% silicon. Cr bronzes

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

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D215/D305

Weldability and welding ...

(0.4-1% Cr) are welded satisfactorily with a filler of 0.5-0.7% Ni, 0.04-0.09% Zr, remainder Cu. Cu-Ni alloys are subject to porosity and grain growth in the h.a.z., but Ti up to 0.5-0.7% and Zr 0.1-0.2% remedy this, though at the expense of bead shape. A description is given of the electrical and thermal conductivities of welded joints, influence of slag in submerged-arc welding of Cu (ceramic v.s. fused), influence of filler wire and the welding of Cu and alloys to other metals. Cu-steel joints can be made with a Cu filler with only slight surface fusion of the steel. Before welding Si bronze to steel the former is buttered with Al bronze. Mig welding of Si or Al bronze or Cu-Ni (90:10) to steel can be effected with a 10% Al electrode. Metal-arc Cu electrodes with [illegible] (Komsomolets) coatings are also used for welding Cu or Cu-Ni to steel. Submerged-arc welding with bronze wire is best for overlaying steel. Joining to austenitic steels, welding techniques to avoid excessive steel fusion, weld structures without filler or with Cu or austenitic steel filler, and tungsten arc welding of Cu and alloys to Ni and its alloys or to Al are described. There are 26 figures, 28 tables and 30 references: 21 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Davis, Welding and Metal

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D215/D305

Weldability and welding ...

Fabrication, v. 11, no. 10 (1953); P.L. Hemmes, Welding Journal, v. 37, no. 8, (1958); V. Abaravich, The Welding Journal, v. 37, no. 3, (1958); L. Gook and M. Stavisch, The Welding Journal, v. 11, no. 4, (1956); 348-355.

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Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKAYA, L. G. (Cand. Tech. sciences), and Starov, L. A. (Engineer) (Moscow)

"Welding by fusion of certain combinations of metals" considered the theoretical basis of conditions of appearance of metallic connection between heterogeneous metals. The technology of welding of titanium with other metals was developed.

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on welding of heterogeneous metals, at the Inst of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, 14-15 June 1963. (Reported in Avtomaticheskaya svarka, Kiev, No. 9, Sept 1963, pp 95-96 author, V. R. Ryabov)
JPRS 24,651 19 May 64

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

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L 14504-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW

ACC NR: AP6003278 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/001/0004/0007

AUTHOR: Strizhevskaya, L. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Starova, L. L. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Fusion welding of certain heterogeneous metals

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1966, 4-7

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, electron beam welding, refractory metal, heterogeneous metal, weld evaluation, sheet metal, weldability

ABSTRACT: As part of research into the welding of heterogeneous metals, the authors experimented with the welding of sheet (1-2 mm thick) specimens of Fe + Ni, Ni + Pd, Ni + Cu, Ti + Zr, V + Nb, V + Ta, Nb + Ta. The welding regimes were adapted to the differences in the physical properties of the metals welded together, primarily as regards melting point and heat conduction, so that the greater part of the heat from the heat source was concentrated on the more high-melting or heat-conducting metal. Welding was performed by either the argon arc or the electron-beam technique. It was found that the differences in the structure and properties of these metals affect the nature of the crystallization of welded joints. Cu and Ni, in pure or alloyed form, as well as Ni and steel, can be satisfactorily welded by the argon arc method, while Ti,

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ACC NR: AP6003278

Zr, Nb, Ta and V in various paired combinations can be satisfactorily welded either by the argon arc or the electron-beam method. For the case of these combinations the weld metal represents mostly a mechanical mixture of solid solutions and has a distinctly heterogeneous structure (with nonuniform etchability and hardness) and consists of α- and β-phases. A metallographic examination confirmed the absence of chemical phases in such welded joints. The greatest difficulties are encountered when welding together the metals with insignificant mutual solubility which form chemical compounds. Such metals, as a rule, belong in mutually remote groups of the periodic table. E.g. Fe (group VIII) + Ti (group IV), Al (group III) + Ti (group IV), Cu (group I) + Ti (group IV), Fe (group VIII) + Nb (group V); the welded joints thus obtained display a pronounced brittleness. Hence for these metals the following welding technique may be recommended: fusion of only one of the two metals being welded (usually the more high-melting metal); in this case electron-beam welding is optimal. Another workable technique in this case is to use an intermediate metal that welds satisfactorily with both of the metals being welded. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

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

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Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIGHT-VORAYA, L. M.

Magnesium casting alloy with a magnesium neodymium base. [illegible] USSR 106 859 [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

YERMULOVICH, Ya.V., kand. med. nauk; STRIZHEVSKIY, A.N.

Recurrent goiter. Khirurgiia 40 no.7:114-116 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. Ya.M. Voloshin) Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta; khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.N. Kopanev) Zhovtenevogo rayona Odessy i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - dotsent A.N. TSellarius) Dorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nachal'nik - A.Kh. Filonov) Odessko-Kishinevskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, A. I.

Methods of analysis of calcium carbide and acetylene.

I. Strizhevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 22, 1297-302(1956).—A review with 28 recent references. W. M. Sternberg

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

SOKOLOVSKIY, B.A.

Woodworking instruments and equipment at the Leipzig Fair in 1965. Der. prom. 14 no.10:29-31 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOMLYANOVICH, D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Protection of city underground metal pipelines from corrosion. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3 no.11:12-17 [N]'53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Pipelines) (Corrosion and anti-corrosives)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

LOMANOVICH, V.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.

Device for locating underground electric lines and pipelines. Radio no.1:32-34 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Electric lines--Underground)
(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

CA

7

Rapid determination of cuprous and total copper in cuprammonium solution. I. I. Stridzevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 1120(1935). - In the control of the compn. of cuprammonium soln. used in the absorption of CO from N-H mixt. in the production of NH_3, the following method gave accurate results. Dil. 10 cc. of the soln. to 250 cc. To det. Cu^{+} introduce 25 cc. of the soln. into a mixt. of 15 cc. of 3 N H_2SO_4 with 15 cc. of the Bruhns soln. (111 g. KSCN and 20 g. KI in 1 l. H_2O), and titrate the liberated I_2 with $Na_2S_2O_3$. To det. total Cu, acidify 25 cc. of the soln. with H_2SO_4, and oxidize the mixt. with 0.1 N $KMnO_4$ until the pptd. Cu^{+} is dissolved and an addnl. drop of $KMnO_4$ causes no change of color of the soln. Decompose the excess $KMnO_4$ with 1 drop of alk. soln. of $C_2O_4K_2$, add 15 cc. of the Bruhns soln. and titrate with $Na_2S_2O_3$.

Chas. Blanc

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CA

18

Formation of copper acetylide in oxygen condensers. A. S. Fal'kevich and L. L. Strizhevskii. *Khimstroi* 7, 294-5(1938).—Polished Cu tubes which were continuously immersed for 442 hrs. and 882 hrs. in liquid O, and through which was passed C_2H_2 showed no change of wt. C. B.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Ca

7

Determination of silver by precipitation with acetylene

I. I. Strizhevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 500 (1936).

To a min. of 0.01 g. Ag in 25 cc. of weak HNO_3 soln. at 60° add 5 cc. of 50% tartaric acid and 10 cc. of NH_4OH (d. 0.96), and pass C_2H_2 (freed from H_2S and PH_3) for 15 min. Filter, wash the Ag_2C_2 with water satd. with C_2H_2 and boil it with the filter in 30 cc. of 25% HNO_3. Cool the soln. and titrate with NH_4SCN by the Volhard method. The detn. is impossible in the presence of Pb and Pd; it is not affected by other cations.

Chas. Blanc

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Detection and determination of sulfur traces in argon. I. I. Strizhevskii and I. V. Korablev. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 501-2(1936).--To det. S, a measured amt. of A-N (80 90 l.) is forced through a washing bottle contg. CS_2. The CS_2 is evapd. in a Pt dish on a water bath and the S ignited. The difference in wt. of the Pt dish before and after the ignition gives S. To det. SO_2 + SO_3, A-N is passed through 1.5% H_2O_2 neutralized with 0.01 N NaOH to methyl orange, and then titrated with 0.1 N NaOH. To det. SO_2, A-N is passed through H_2O, and the H_2SO_3 is pptd. with $BaCl_2$ in HCl soln. To detect S, SO_2 and SO_3, A-N and H are passed through the Drehschmidt Pt capillary tube heated at 800° in an elec. furnace. The outlet of the tube is connected with the stem of a funnel immersed in 10% $Pb(OAc)_2$. The formation of a dark ppt. on the funnel (after 30 min. of passage) indicates S.

Chas. Blanc

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Determination of acetylene in liquid air L. M. Iol'son, I. I. Strizhevskii and A. B. Bergel'son *Zavodskaya Lab* 5, 952 3(1936). Liquid air is evapd. in a modified app (illustrated) of Chernyak and Strizhevskii (*C. A.* 30, 8073[9]). The C_2H_2 is absorbed in a soln. of 25 g. HgI_2 and 30 g. KI in 100 cc. H_2O in the presence of solid KOH (cf. Lebeau and Damiens, *C. A.* 7, 1468). The ppt. is oxidized with HNO_3 and titrated with NH_4SCN by the Volhard method. Chas. Blanc

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CH

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of acetylene in liquid air. I. M. Iol'son and I. I. Strizhevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 1520(1936); cf. C. A. 31, 337[9]. For the absorption of C_2H_2 a mixt. of 80 cc. of pure C_2H_2 and 3 g. $AgNO_3$ in 20 cc. H_2O is used instead of HgI_2 + KI in aq. KOH. Before using, the mixt. is satd. with NH_3. The ppt. of C_2HAg formed is treated as usual.

Chas. Blanc

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CA

7

Determination of acetylene in liquid oxygen. V. S. Chetnyak and I. I. Stizhevskii. *Avtogennoe Delo* (U. S. S. R.) 7, No. 2, 16-17(1936).—Liquid O is evapd. and passed through a 3% ammoniacal soln. of $AgNO_3$. Acetylene is detd. from the Ag_2C_2 formed. L. Jacovleff

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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13C

Determination of copper in cuprous acetylide. I. I. STRISHEVSKI (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 562—564).—Cu_2C_2 (0·01—0·1 g.) is dissolved in 25 ml. of 6*N*-HCl, excess of approx. 0·1*N*-$KBrO_3$ in 2% KBr is added, the solution is boiled for 3—5 min., cooled, 2 ml. of 3% PhOH are added to remove Br, followed after 3 min. by 5 ml. of 13·4% KCNS in 2% KI, and the I liberated is titrated. R. T.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-I-6

BC

Rapid determination of copper in cyanide electrolytes. I. I. [illegible] and M. D. TSCHECHOVITSCH (Zavod. Lab., 1938, 7, 222—223).—10 ml. of solution are boiled for 2—3 min. with 20 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4, 10 ml. of 3% H_2O_2 are added, followed by 15—20 ml. of H_2O, boiling is continued for 10 min., and residual H_2O_2 decomposed by $KMnO_4$. The solution is diluted to 50 ml., 2 g. of KI and a few crystals of KF are added, and the I liberated by $Na_2S_2O_3$ is titrated. R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of moisture and carbon dioxide in air previous to rectification. I. I. Strizhevskii. *Avtogennoe Delo* 9, No. 3, 40-1 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 3956.—The moisture is absorbed with H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84) and P_2O_5. The CO_2 is absorbed with ascarite. M. G. Moore

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

Methods for combating acetylene dangers arising from the performance of air-rectification apparatus. I. I. Strizhevskii. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Sér. technol.* 1939, No. 3, 81-92; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 10, 138-9.—In the industrial production of O, N and the noble gases by rectification of liquid air, explosions of the app. are frequent. These explosions are caused by the presence of acetylene in liquid O and air. From data on the soly. of acetylene in O and from methods for the prevention of explosions S. concludes that no solution for the safe application of the rectifying app. has been found. One of the methods for preventing explosions consists of the removal of the liquid from the condenser in which considerable amts. of C_2H_2 accumulate. For this purpose it is necessary to conduct systematic analyses of liquid O in the condenser for the presence of C_2H_2. A method for the detn. of C_2H_2 in liquid O has been developed which is based on the condensation of C_2H_2 at 90°K.: Remove 250 cc. of liquid O from the condenser to the evaporator, which is placed in a Dewar vessel. Connect the evaporator to the condenser (also immersed in a Dewar vessel with liquid O), remove the Dewar vessel from the evaporator and evap. the liquid for 35-40 min. After the evapn., pass N through the system for 4-5 min. and freeze out C_2H_2 in the condenser. Connect 2 pipets with Slosvay reagents (the 2nd pipet is a control) to the condenser and slowly remove the Dewar vessel from underneath the condenser. The C_2H_2 changes into the vapor state and is absorbed by the reagent, forming a colloidal soln. of Cu acetylene. Again pass N through the system, remove the soln. to a 30-cc. Egert cylinder and det. C_2H_2 calorimetrically. A method for the prepn. of acetylene water is given. This method permits detn. of up to 1.12 cc. of C_2H_2 per l. of liquid O.

W. R. Henn

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

Analysis of acetylene. I. I. Strizhevskii and M. D. Chekhovich. *Zavodskaya Lab.* [illegible] Expts. are described on the analysis of C_2H_2 for air, H_2S, and PH_3. The H_2S and PH_3 were detd. by absorption in NaOCl according to the Lunge-Zedercreutz method as modified by Frenkel. Air in the C_2H_2 was detd. by absorption in water, fuming H_2SO_4, and acetone-water mixt. Absorption in water gave results which differed by not more than 0.1% from the H_2SO_4 method, while the results from the acetone-water method were much higher and in addn. differed considerably among themselves.

B. Z. Kamich

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CA

Determination of acetylene in liquid oxygen. I. I. Strizhevskii. *Avtogennoe Delo* 10, No. 9, 30-1(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 1259; cf. C. A. 34, 7057. – Liquid O is evapd. in a special app. and the C_2H_2 swept out with a stream of NH_3. The C_2H_2 is absorbed in 10 ml. of a reagent prepd. by dissolving 1 g. $Cu(NO_3)_2$ in 10 ml. H_2O by addn. of 4 ml. 20% NH_3, 3 g. $NH_2OH.HCl$ and 6 ml. 3% gelatin and dilg. rapidly to 50 ml. with H_2O. The reddish violet color is compared colorimetrically with standards of known C_2H_2 content. If the C_2H_2 content is greater than 1.12 ml./l. of O, the absorbent is prepd. without the gelatin, the ppt. filtered and detd. volumetrically or gravimetrically (cf. C. A. 31, 6129[6]). H. E. Wirth

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CA

7

Interferometric determination of the composition of argon-nitrogen-hydrogen mixture. I. S. Miroslavskii and I. I. Strizhevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 504-7(1940). — Detailed descriptions of procedures and app. The results compare favorably with those obtained by the chem method.

H. Z. Kamich

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

C-2

201. [illegible] of [illegible] with silver nitrate. [illegible] and [illegible] (Zavod. Lab., 1960, 8, 1167—1181).—[illegible] in [illegible] $AgNO_3$ solutions a ppt. of Ag_2C_2, $AgNO_3$, [illegible] solutions of $AgNO_3$ a ppt. of Ag_2C_2. To determine [illegible] the excess of $AgNO_3$ is titrated with NH_4CNS. J. J. B.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

Identification of biacetylene in the presence of acetylene. I. I. Strizhevskii and M. D. Chekhovich. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1303-4(1940).—The detection of biacetylene (I) in the presence of acetylene (II) is of practical interest for the control of the purity of gases obtained in the cracking of satd. hydrocarbons to yield II. The present method is based on the great difference in velocity with which I and II react with an ammoniacal soln. of $CuSO_4$. I yields immediately a dark-brown ppt. whereas II gives a ppt. only after a considerable length of time. I is prepd. by dissolving 50 g. CuCl in a concd. soln. of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ while adding a small amt. of NH_3, passing II into the soln., washing the CuC:CCu with the exclusion of air until free from NH_3, and oxidizing it with 200 g. $CuCl_2$ in twice the amt. of water for 3 hrs. on the water bath. CuCl is decanted off, and the reaction product is kept for 4-5 days in the air. CuC:CC:CCu is decompd. by boiling with excess 2% HCl and I absorbed in H_2O of 0°. I is detd. in its aq. soln. by pptn. with a 2% ammoniacal soln. of $CuSO_4$. The ppt. is washed with a 3% soln. of NH_3 until the filtrate gives no reaction for Cu, dissolved in H_2SO_4 and completely oxidized with permanganate while boiling. MnO_2 is reduced with H_2O_2, and Cu detd. iodometrically after prolonged boiling.

Gertrude Berend

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

11A

New solvents for C_2H_2. I. I. Strizhevskii and M. D. Chekhovich. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) **18**, No. 19, 22-4(1941). MeOAc or mixts. of MeOAc and Me_2CO contg. activated C can replace pure Me_2CO for dissolving C_2H_2. The C_2H_2 should be dried over $CaCl_2$ to prevent possible hydrolysis of MeOAc. H. M. Leicester

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

A color scale for the colorimetric determination of acetylene. I. I. Strizhevskii and M. D. Chekhovich. *Zavod. Lab.* 11, 180-2(1945). To match the color of colloidal Cu acetylide solns., standards prepd. from $Co(NO_3)_2$ and $Cr(NO_3)_3$ solns. can be kept indefinitely. Nine references.

W. R. Henn

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

7

Methods for the analysis of oxygen. I. I. Strizhevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 363-9(1946).—Various methods are described for the analysis of gaseous O for H, N, A, CO, acids and bases, H_2S, O_3 and moisture, and of liquid O for C_2H_2, CO_2, lubricating oil, and hydrocarbons. Twenty references. W. R. Henn

COMMON ELEMENTS

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

Methods for Analysis of Argon. (In Russian.) I. I. Strizhevskii. *Kislorod* (Oxygen), v. 4, Nov. Dec. 1947, p. 33 43.

Reviews the various gravimetric, colorimetric, and spectrometric methods. 17 ref

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B

13

267 **Method of Determination of Acetylene in Liquid Oxygen and Air.** (In Russian) I. I. Strizhevskii *Kislorod* (Oxygen), 4th yr., Jan. Feb. 1947, p. 48-52

Following a detailed description of methods reported in the foreign literature, the modifications worked out by the author are described in detail. Includes a method for acetylene and also one for acetylene and total hydrocarbons (based on methane).

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F

2002. NEW METHODS FOR ANALYSIS OF CALCIUM CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE. Strizhevskii, I.I. (Factory Lab., (U.S.S.R.), May 1947, 13, 571-576). Reviews methods for determination of amount of acetylene evolved from a given weight of carbide; phosphorus and sulphur impurities in acetylene; air in acetylene; and moisture in acetylene.

F.L.R.

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PA 20/49T43

STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

Sep 48

USSR/Engineering
Pipe Lines
Welding, Equipment

"High-Pressure Acetylene Pipes," S. G. Guzov, Engr, I. I. Strizhevskiy, Cand Chem Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Autogenous Welding, 3½ pp

"Avtogennoye Delo" No 9

Many acetylene generators working under pressure of 1.5 ats have recently been produced. This article is published in interest of accident prevention. Treats subject under: (1) acetylene explosions and their causes, (2) detonation, (3) catalysts, (4) copper acetylenide, (5) formation of crystallohydrates and (6) conclusions.

20/49T43

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

PA 61T32

USSR/Engineering
Acetylene - Detection
Gas Analysis

Jan 1948

"New Methods for the Determination of Acetylene in Gaseous Mixtures and in Air," I. I. Strizhevskiy, Inst Autogenous Processing of Metals, 8 pp

"Zavod Labor" Vol XIV, No 1

Presents important contributions of Soviet scientists with respect to manufacture and determination of acetylene in gaseous mixtures and air. Increase in use of acetylene, by various branches of mechanics, demands greater production and makes new requirements for methods of determination of this gas. Soviet scientists have done much to supply various deficiencies. [redacted]

61T32

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.

Removal of hydrogen phosphide from acetylene. Patent U.S.S.R. 76,999, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.20:10815 '53)

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[illegible], T. T.

27766. [illegible], T. [illegible].--Khrup[illegible]st'zony termicheskogo vliyaniya pri svarke malouglerodistoy stali, tru y po avtomat. svarke pod flyusom (in-t elektrosvarki im. pet[illegible]a), [illegible]. 7, 1949, S. 3-12
--[illegible] standarte na rastvorennyy atsetilen.--
Sm. 27769.

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 37, 1949.

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

PA 1/50T13

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylene Sep 49
Engineering - Acetylene

"The New Standard for Dissolved Acetylene," I. I. Strizhevskiy, Cand Chem Sci, S. G. Guzov, Engr, VNIIAVTOGEN, 2½ pp

"Avtogen Delo" No 9

Institute has worked out new specification for "acetylene, dissolved, commercial" to replace OSR 17421-39. Explains reasons for alterations and additions to regulations, with two tables, and three diagrams.

1/50T13

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

Purification of acetylene by "Geratol." I. I. Strizhevskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 1133(1949).—Infusorial earth (2-3 mm. grains) is satd. with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ soln. in aq H_2SO_4. The product contains 11-13% CrO_3 and 9-18% H_2SO_4. Passage of crude C_2H_2 over this prepn. completely removes PH_3 and H_2S. G. M. Kosolapoff

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I. and GUYEYOV, S. G.

Atsetilenovye Stantsii (Acetylene Generation Stations), 294 p., Moscow, 1950.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

158T36

USSR/Engineering - Ceramic Materials Apr 50
Welding, Equipment

"New Acetylene Safety Locks," I. I. Strizhevskiy, G. N. Dmitriyev, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Autogenous Welding, 1½ pp

"Avtogen Delo" No 4

Describes two types of locks for preventing backflush in injecting burners and cutters: water-close type lock, and more dependable dry safety lock, construction of which is based on using special porous material. Basic materials for porous ceramics are crushed chamotte and liquid glass. After numerous experiments with samples of porous ceramics prepared under various

[redacted] 158T36

USSR/Engineering - Ceramic Materials Apr 50
(Contd)

conditions and various component ratios, composition and manufacturing method were developed for ceramic material which satisfies requirements for dependable dry locks.

[redacted]. 158T36

STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

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The decomposition of calcium carbide by water I. I. Strizhevskii, A. S. Zaltseva, and M. M. Shelechnik. *Avtogennoe Delo* (Welding) 22, No. 3, 12-15(1951). The rate of decompn. of CaC_2 in H_2O was detd. calorimetrically relative to (*a*) the size of the particles of CaC_2, (*b*) initial temp. of H_2O, (*c*) ratio of CaC_2 to H_2O, (*d*) sludge content in the H_2O, and (*e*) the agitation. The quantity of CaC_2 used in each expt. depended on the particle size and the H_2O ratio and amounted to 0.6 to 1 kg. Parallel expts. were made using sludges contg. 10 or 20% $Ca(OH)_2$ in place of the H_2O. The results are tabulated. In order to calc. the productivity of a C_2H_2 generator a carbide consumption of q kg/hr. is assumed, and the infinitesimal consumption is qdt. The total consumption is expressed by the integral $Q = \int_0^T rqdt$, where $r = G/G_1$ (the ratio of amt. of carbide used to the amt. fed to the generator) and T = time of complete consumption of the carbide. r also is $[(T - t)/T]^p$, where p is a function of the rate of decompn. of the carbide. Substituting this value for r and integrating gives $Q = qT/(p + 1)$ when $p = (1 - T)/(T - 1)$. At a starting temp. of 17°, the values for p relative to the particle size of the carbide fed are 50/80, 2/80, 25/50, 4; 15/25, 4/85, 8/15, 4/7; and 2/8, 6/7.

Paul W. Howerton

VIVII Avtogen

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

GUZOV, S. G. STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

Strizhevskiy, I. I.

Comments on S. G. Guzov's and I. I. Strizhevskiy's book "Safety technique in gas welding and cutting of metals. Eng. L.F. Lavrov. Avtom. delo 23 no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; KOVAL'SKIY, V.A., inzhener; SHASHKOV, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, L.S., redaktor.

[Operation of portable acetylene generators] Ekspluatatsiia perenosnykh atsetilenovykh generatorov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. let-ry, 1955. 71 p. (Rukovodiashchie materialy po gazoplamennoi obrabotke metallov, no.8). (MLRA 9:9)

(Acetylene generators)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRITHEVSKIY, I. I.

2

1-4E 3d
1-4E 2C

H[illegible] of [illegible] I. I. Strizhevskii. *Trudy [illegible] Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Aktiogen. Obrabotki Metallov* 1955, No. [illegible] *Referat Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. [illegible]. During the dry hydrolysis of CaC_2, the heat evolved during the reaction is carried off by the heating [illegible] of the excess water. The heat and material balances of the [illegible] generator [illegible] generator carbide [illegible] that 85% [illegible] the [illegible] heat is [illegible] vapor [illegible] the [illegible] the riaked [illegible] and [illegible] is passed [illegible] with running water [illegible] dryer of [illegible] in the generator [illegible] and in the carbide [illegible] proper- [illegible] the [illegible] Method [illegible] measures are [illegible] by vol. H_2O [illegible] pressure and 370°.

N. Vasileff

NS

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.; STREBULAYEVA, Ye.N.

Acetylene content in carbide silt. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.3:211-214 '55. (MIRA 11:12)

(Acetylene) (Carbides)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.
USSR/Chemistry - Acetylene

FD-2528

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 7/14

Authors : Shashkov, A. N., Strizhevskiy, I. I., Ol'kovskiy, V. F., Matveyev, N. N.

Title : Improvement of efficiency and increased automatization in the operation of acetylene-filling equipment

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 4, 222-227, Jun 1955

Abstract : Describe the design and operation of small units installed at consumer plants and used for the production from calcium carbide of dissolved acetylene filled into cylinders. Various improvements in the design and operation of the generator and compressor are described. Power to the carbide feed is furnished by an engine of the membrane type activated by water or gas (e. g. compressed air). By this means the danger of explosions is reduced. Four figures, 2 graphs, 5 tables.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Autogenous Working of Metals (VNIIAVTOGEN)

STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

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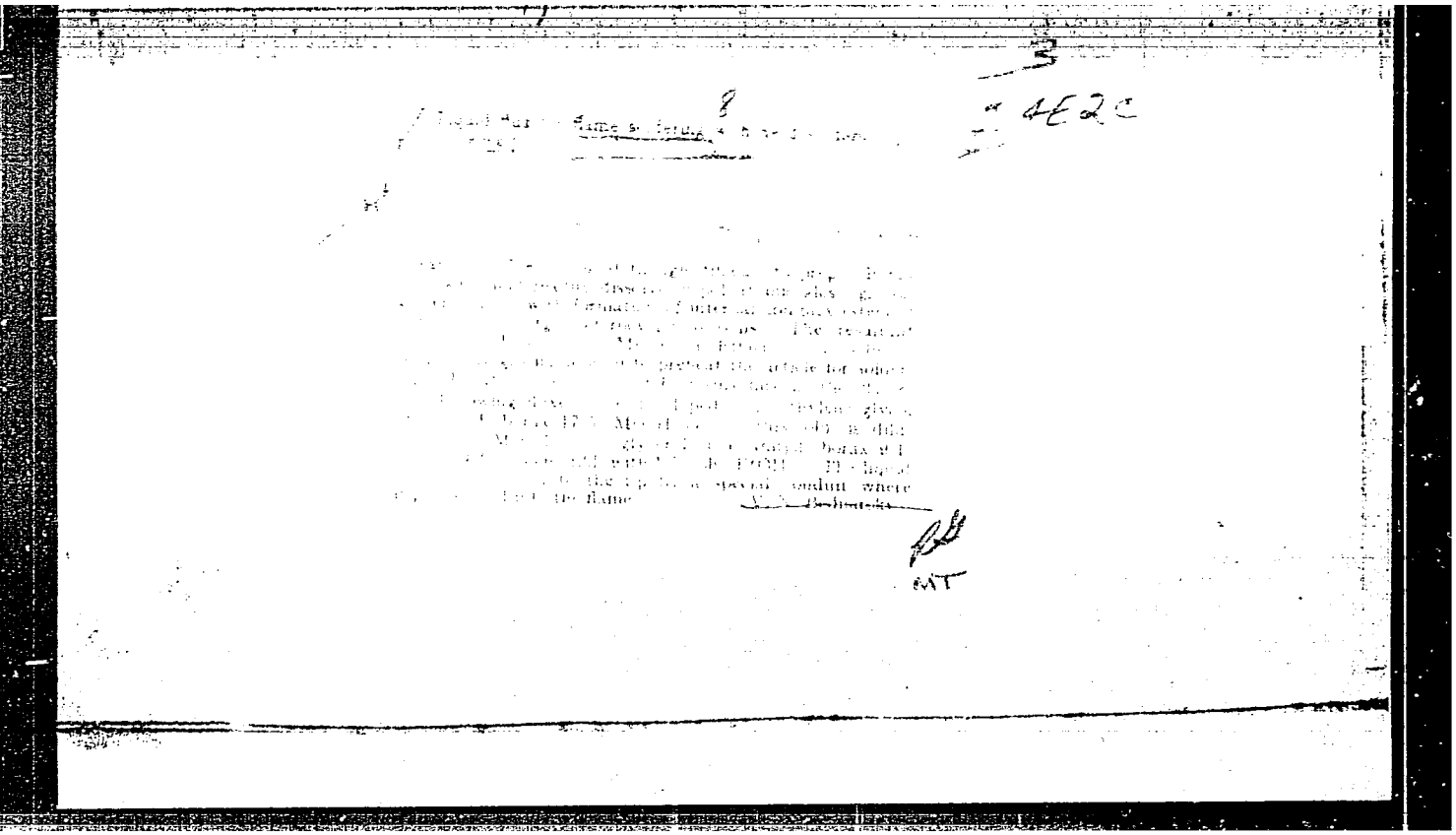

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

137-58-2-3255

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I.I.

TITLE: New Equipment for Making Dissolved Acetylene (Novoye oborudovaniye dlya proizvodstva rastvorennogo atsetilena)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Gazoplamen. obrabotka metallov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 140-143

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Acetylenes--Production--Bibliography

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

137-58-2-3254

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I.I.

TITLE: New Designs of Acetylene Generators (Novyye konstruktsii atsetilenovykh generatorov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Gazoplamen. obrabotka metallov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 152-160

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. **Acetylene generators--Design--Bibliography**

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.

Determination of phosphine in acetylene. I. I. Strizhevskiĭ and V. P. Zaĭseva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 22, 516-7 (1956); cf. Racicot, *C.A.* 46, 4425*d*; Anon., *J. l'Acetylene*, No. 105, 45(1937).—The detn. of PH_3 with $HgSO_4$ gives results which agree with those of photometric methods (oxidation and detn. of yellow complex) within 0.003%. The C_2H_2-PH_3 sample is passed into a test tube contg. 10 ml. reagent soln. (prepd. from 15 g. KCl in 200 ml. H_2O and 10.0204 g. $HgSO_4$) until PH_3 begins to escape from the exit tube (test with $AgNO_3$ yielding a Ag ppt.). The content of PH_3 is given by $\%PH_3 = 0.254/V$, where V is the gas sample vol. in l. under standard conditions. G. M. K.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiay, No. 8, 1957, 27229.

Author : I.I. Strizhevskiy.

Title : Methods of Analysis of Calcium Carbide and Acetylene. (Review).

Orig Pub: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No. 11, 1297 - 1302.

Abstract: Bibliography with 28 titles.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

ANTONOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANTOSHIN, Ye.V., inzh.; ASINOVSKAYA, G.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUZOV, S.G., inzh.; DEYKUN, V.K., inzh.; ZAYTSEVA, V.P., inzh.; KAZBEKOV, P.P., inzh.; KARAN, Yu.B., inzh.; KOLTUNOV, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROVIN, A.I., inzh.; KRZHECHKOVSKIY, A.K., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.I., inzh.; MATVEYEV, N.N., tekhnik; MOROZOV, M.Ye., inzh.; NEKRASOV, Yu.I., inzh.; NECHAYEV, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; NINBURG, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPEKTOR, O.Sh., inzh.; STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; TESMENITSKIY, D.I., inzh.; KHROMOVA, TS.S., inzh.; TSEUNEL', A.K., Inzh.; SHASHKOV, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SHELECHNIK, M.M., inzh.; SHUKHMAN, D.Ya., inzh.; EDEL'SON, A.M., inzh.; VOLODIN, V.A., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Machines and apparatuses designed by the All-Union Institute of Autogenous Working of Metals] Mashiny i apparty konstruktsii VNIIAvtogen. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1957. 173 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut avtogennoi obrabotki metallov, no.9)

(Gas welding and cutting--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk

Water content in acetylene cylinders. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.4:137-146 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Acetylene generators)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; ZAYTSEVA, V.P., inzh.

Rapid method of air determination in acetylene. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.4:156-160 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Acetylene--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, Iosif Isaakovich; RAGAZINA, M.F., inzh., ved. red.; SHTERLING, S.Z., dots., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn.red.

[Operation of acetylene generators and water seals during winter] Ekspluatatsiia atsetilenovykh generatorov i vodianykh zatvorov v zimnee vremia. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 15 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 12. No.M-58-114/10) (MIRA 16:3)
(Acetylene generators—Cold weather operation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

ASINOVSKAYA, Gnesya Abramovna; STRIZHEVSKIY, Iosif Isaakovich; ZELIKOVSKAYA, Natal'ya Mikhaylovna; ZAYTSEVA, Vera Polikarpovna; RAGAZINA, M.F., inzh., ved. red.; SHTERLINE, S.Z., dots., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[BM-1 gas-like flux for nonferrous metal welding and brazing] Gazoobraznyi flius BM-1 dlia svarki tsvetnykh metallov i tverdoi paiki. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 16 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 12. No.M-58-104/0) (MIRA 16:3)
(Flux (Metallurgy)) (Nonferrous metals--Welding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk; GUZOV, S.G., inzh.; SHASHKOV, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.A., inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Production of acetylene used in gas welding and cutting] Proizvodstvo atsetilena dlia gozoplamennoi obrabotki metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 87p. (Spravochnye materialy po gazoplamennoi obrabotke metallov, no.14) (MIRA 11:12)

(Acetylene generators)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk.; TESMENITSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Using finely granulated calcium carbide in acetylene generators. Svar. proizv. no.1:36-38 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avotgennoy obrabotki metallov.

(Calcium carbide)
(Acetylene generators)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

SOV-1[illegible]-[illegible]-11/19

AUTHORS: [illegible] Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Kovalskiy V. A., Engineer

TITLE: Acetylene Generators for Processing Fine Carbide and Carbide Dust (Atsetilenovyye generatory dlya pererabotki karbidnoy melochi i pyli)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, No. 3, pp. 35-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on design of new generators for processing fine-granulated carbide, developed at VNIIAvtogen; 1) "[illegible]-35" (Figure 1) of medium pressure and discontinuous action for 1/8 granulation; 2) "ANK" for fine and coarse carbide; 3) "[illegible]-35" (Figure 4) for processing carbide dust; 4) "[illegible]-35" for carbide of 2 to 80 mm granulation, 5) stationary "ASS" generator with an additional device for flooding fine carbide and dust by vortex water motion. The enumerated generators ensure safe work processes. There are 8 diagrams

ASSOCIATION: VNIIAvtogen

1. Gas generating systems--Design 2. Acetylenes--Production
3. Carbides--Applications

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

135-55-1-15/23

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I.I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences and Tesmeritskiy, D.I., Engineer

TITLE: Utilization of Fine Calcium Carbide in Acetylene Generators (Ispol'zovaniye melkogo karbida kal'tsiya v atsetilenovykh generatorakh)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1956, Nr 1, pp 36 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the water-decomposition of fine granulated calcium carbide (in acetylene generators) special safety measures have to be observed. An increased amount of dust, which cannot always be completely eliminated, brings a dangerous factor into the treatment of fine carbide by generators in systems such as "water on carbide" and "displacement of water". The rate of interaction of carbide and water can be considerably reduced, if the surface of fine carbide parts is covered by a layer of oil product. Heavy oil products, particularly mazout, are preferably used. Figure 1 gives data on rates of carbide decomposition, from which it can be seen that the decomposition of carbide, which was not mixed with mazout, takes 5.5 minutes at an initial water temperature of 19° C. The decomposition times of carbide mixed with 3 and 5 % of mazout are 11 and 20.5 min. respectively.

Card 1/2

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Utilization of Fine Calcium Carbide in Acetylene Generators 135-58-1-15/23

Data on decomposition rates of 8/15 granulated carbide, are given in Figure 2. The author concludes that calcium carbide with a 2/8 and 8/15 granulation, mixed with 5 % dry mazout can safely be used in generators of the following types: MG, GNV-1.25, GVR-1.25, GVR-3, STVK, GRK-10 and the rated capacity of these generators is ensured. A filter must be placed before the water seal containing 10 to 25 mm granulated coke. The holding capacity of the filter must not be below 0.35 ltr per 1 cubic meter of the generator output per hour. The carbide charge must be reduced by 25 % compared with the standard charge. There are 2 tables and 2 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIAvtogen

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Generators (Acetylene) 2. Calcium carbide-Applications

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I.

AUTHOR: ~~Strizhevskiy, I.I.,~~ Candidate of Chemical Sciences 307/64-58-4-8/20

TITLE: The Properties of Liquid and Solid Acetylene (Svoystva zhidkogo i tverdogo atsetilena)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp. 221 - 227 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are, at present, two kinds of acetylene transport - in dissolved state at a pressure up to 25 atmospheres, and as calcium carbide - with the possibilities of transport not having been worked out yet. In dealing with the problem of the pressure of saturated acetylene vapors the author mentions in the beginning the papers by Ansdell (Ref 4), Cailletet (Ref 5), Villard (Ref 6), Willson and Suchert (Ref 7) as well as by Kuenen (Ref 8), the manual by D'Ans and Lax (Ref 9), Funk (Ref 14), Edminster (Ref 13) and Kordes (Ref 15), and compares them with each other. The property of substances to show a drop of the melting point on the addition of other substances can also be made use of with acetylene; carbon dioxide, ethane, propane, benzene, acetone, ether and other organic compounds can be used. The experiments carried out with the system acetylene-carbon dioxide showed that a high

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boiling azeotropic mixture is formed with a deviation from Raoult's (Raul) law taking place. The system acetylene-ethane forms low boiling azeotropic mixtures; the values obtained by the author agreed with those by McMillan (Ref 16) and the deviation from Raoult's law is highly positive. In the acetylene-ethylene system the behaviour of an ideal mixture as compared to the equilibrium composition liquid-vapor was observed. However, solid solutions are formed which leads to a shifting of the equilibrium curves. The investigations carried out by McCurdy and Katz (Ref 19) are also mentioned; in the system acetylene-acetone the presence of two complex solid phases is assumed. In connection with the explosive properties of liquid and solid acetylene the data and experiments by Buccar (Ref 20), Claude (Ref 21), Krauss (Ref 22), Clark (Ref 3), Kammermeyer (Ref 23), Rimarski and Metz (Ref 25), as well as by Sugawara (Ref 26) are mentioned and explained. Then the author states that possibilities of transporting calcium carbide can correspond to those of transporting liquid and solid acetylene; in connection with the problem of their transport experimental results obtained by Gashe (Ref 31), Yu.V.Dalago and G.F.Chepelyugin, as well as Mitsgier (Ref 34) are explained.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

The Properties of Liquid and Solid Acetylene SOV/64-58-4-8/20

The transport of liquid and solid acetylene is to take place under conditions where an increase of pressure in the vessel is excluded, as the main danger for an explosion is to be found in the compressed gaseous acetylene. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 36 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

1. Acetylenes--Properties 2 Acetylenes--Transportation

Card 3/3

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25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2281

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov

Kislorodnaya rezka i svarka (Oxygen Cutting and Welding) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 268 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 5) Errata slip inserted. 4,800 copies printed.

Ed.: A.N. Shashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: O.N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, scientists, designers, and students of vtuzes. The book may be used for improving operational methods of oxygen and gas metalworking.

COVERAGE: This book contains articles on theoretical investigations of oxygen cutting and welding and problems related to the gas-flame treatment of metals. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Strizhevskiy, I.I., and V.P. Zaytseva. Stabilizing Acetylene 229

The authors investigate the stabilizing effect of nitrogen, methane, and commercial propane on the explosive decomposition of acetylene under pressure of 5 to 20 atm.

INFORMATION

Vasil'yev, K.V. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. New Method of Oxygen-arc Cutting of Steel 245

The author describes an experimental investigation of the above process and stresses its advantages.

Nekrasov, Yu. I. [Engineer]. New Torch for Kerosene-Oxygen Metal Cutting With Atomized Fuel (RKR-3-57) 249

The article contains a description of the torch, its uses, and its performance.

Golubeva, Z.N. [Engineer]. Increasing Productivity of the Gas Welding Process 252

The author describes an oxyacetylene method of welding low-carbon steel. This method involves an increased oxygen-acetylene ratio and employs the SV-100S welding rod, developed by VNII Avtogen.

Strizhevskiy, I.I., and D.I. Tesmenitskiy [Engineer]. Using Fine-grained Calcium Carbide in a Mixture With Fuel-Oil 256

Kozlovskiy, A.L. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. New Materials for Metallizing 260

The author describes a method of metallizing, claimed to be new, in which metal powder embedded in a plastic filament is used instead of the usual metal wire or powder. Because of the high degree of dispersion of the metal, coatings produced by filament spraying have a fine-grained structure and are more uniform than those produced by the wire or powder methods.

Kozlovskiy, A.L., I.A. Nemkovskiy [Engineer] and N.I. Filimonova [Engineer]. Developing Production Methods for Manufacturing Polyamide Powder for Metallizing 263

The authors discuss methods of polyamide dispersion and preparation of polyamide powders for metallizing. Performance characteristics of the material are given.

Strizhevskiy, I.I. [Candidate of Chemical Sciences], and V.P. Zaytseva [Engineer]. Preparation and Properties of Gaseous Flux 221

The author gives technological data of methylborate-methanol flux and makes recommendations for proper storage to prevent hydrolysis.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

STRIZHEVSKIY, Iosif Isaakovich; GUZOV, Samson Getsovich; KOVAL'SKIY, Veniamin Aronovich; GEYZMANENKO, D.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SOBOLEVA, G.N., red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Acetylene producing and distributing centers] Atsetilenovye stantsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostr.lit-ry, 1959. 291 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Acetylene)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653530001-7

SOV/135-59-3-21/24

25(6)

AUTHORS: Strizhevskiy, I.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kal'manovich, S.P., Engineer

TITLE: A New Standard for Water Seals, and Methods of Testing Them (Novyy standart na vodyanyye zatvory i sposoby ikh ispytaniy)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 40-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on the new state standard "GOST 8766-58" for the safety seals of acetylene generators. It is stated that industrial plants have been producing their own safety seals, and not always in conformity with the safety rules. There were no standard regulations for tests of the seals. The new standard includes such test rules. The article includes detailed information on the design and working principles of the water seals, the principles of the

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SOV/135-59-3-21/24

A New Standard for Water Seals, and Methods of Testing Them

tests, and a detailed and illustrated description of a test installation (Fig. p 42). The new designs must now be approved by VNIIAVTOGEN. There is 1 diagram and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIAVTOGEN

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SOV/135-59-11-13/26

18(5)

AUTHORS: Strigheyskiy, I.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kal'manovich, S.P., Engineer

TITLE: Welded Acetylene Tanks

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, pp 31-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For transportation and storage of dissolved acetylene, balloons of 40 l capacity, Type 40-100 according to GOST 949-57, are used. The shells of these balloons are manufactured from steel seamless tubes 219 mm in diameter with a wall thickness of at least 5.2 mm. The standardized balloon weight is 43.5 kg; however, at the present, the plants manufacture only such ballons which have a wall thickness of 7-8 mm, and sometimes even 8.5 mm. In this case, the weight of a balloon amounts to 63.5 kg. In 1957-58, the VNIIAVTOGEN developed a new welded light weight construction for acetylene balloons of a 60 l capacity. It received the name BAS-1-58 (Fig 1); its pertinent specifications are given in Table 1. There are 1 graph, 2 tables, 1 diagram and 1 photograph.

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ASSOCIATION: VNIIAVTOGEN

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5(2)

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I. I. SOV/32-25-2-9/78

TITLE: The Determination of Boric Acid in Methyl Borate (Opredeleniye bornoy kisloty v metilborate)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, p 146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For soldering copper alloys an azeotrope mixture of methyl borate (I) and methanol containing about 75 % methyl borate $B(OCH_3)_3$ is used. The quality of this mixture depends on the degree of hydrolysis of (I), i.e. on the influence of moisture. In the present case apart from (I) also boric acid (II) was determined, with the assistance of Technician Z. I. Samsonova, on the basis of its capacity to react with methanol in the presence of an iodine pyridine solution (Ref 2). After the reaction 3 mols water are formed for 1 mol (II), no matter whether methanol, acetic acid, or dioxan (Ref 2) is used as solvent. The titration may be carried out with a micro-burette of the OC type. It was found that samples stored for 2-3 months reached a degree of hydrolysis of 1.24, 1.35, and 1.4 %. The method described may be used for the investigation of the process of saponification of the borates of higher fat

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alcohols (Ref 4) from paraffin hydrocarbons by the A. N. Bashkirov method. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Autogenous Processing of Metals)

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4976

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov

Ekspluatatsiya perenosnykh atsetilenovykh generatorov (Operation of Portable Acetylene Generators) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 78 p. Errata slip inserted. 9,000 copies printed. (Series: Spravochnyye materialy po gazoplamennoy obrabotke metallov, vyp. 18)

Compilers: I. I. Strizhevskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and V. A. Koval'skiy, Engineer; Ed.: A. N. Shashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House N. S. Stepanchenko; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Uvarova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for foremen, gas welders, and cutters in industrial plants, building organizations, and machine repair shops.

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Operation of Portable Acetylene Generators SOV/4976

COVERAGE: The booklet contains concise information of the production of acetylene from calcium carbide and on the arrangement of acetylene generators. Portable acetylene generators manufactured in the USSR are described, and information on their technical characteristics, installation, use, repair, and maintenance is presented. Problems of storing and unpacking calcium carbide are discussed and safety rules for the operation of portable acetylene generators are outlined. D. M. Ofitserov and D. I. Tesmenitskiy helped in the preparation of the manuscript. There are 9 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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2. Description of the operation of acetylene generators and the [safety water] seals 9

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KAL'MANOVICH, S.P., inzh.

Determination of the granulometric characteristic and specific surface of calcium carbide pieces of various size. Trudy VNII-Avtogen no.6:114-133 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Particle size determination)
(Calcium carbide)

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I. I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEVA, V. P., insh.

Low-calorie gas carburization. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.6:140-143 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Case hardening)

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S/788/60/000/006/003/004
E202/E392

AUTHOR: Strizhevskiy, I.I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: Diacetylene as a fuel in a gas-welding process

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov. Trudy. no. 6. 1960. Kislorodnaya rezka, metallizatsiya, payka. 144-146

TEXT: In view of the increased interest in acetylene syntheses from natural gases, the author envisages that soon there will be a commercial method of producing diacetylene. It is stressed that diacetylene will provide, in many respects, a better fuel than acetylene. The main object of the work is to calculate approximately the flame temperature obtained in a diacetylene welding torch using the following fundamental relation

$$T = \sum Q / \sum mc_{px} \quad (1),$$

where $\sum Q$ is the sum of heats of reactions taking place in the flame in kcal/g.mole, $\sum c_{px}$ is the total molecular and atomic-heat content of the gases in the zone under consideration in

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kcal/g.mole deg, T is the resulting temperature in ^{o}K and m is the molecular composition of the products of oxidation in the flame zone. The author also calculates the average temperature of the central zone of the flame on the basis of the degree of hydrogen dissociation. It is concluded that the temperature of the central zone of the diacetylene-oxygen flame should reach approximately 3 600 deg. This figure should be somewhat reduced if the oxygen dissociation is taken into consideration. The high temperature of diacetylene-oxygen flames is explained by the considerable endothermicity of diacetylene and low ratio of hydrogen and carbon atoms in the C_4H_2 molecule as well as by the considerable stability of CO (210.3 kcal/g.mole) which comprises 80% of the volume in the central zone of the flame. It is recommended that a diacetylene-oxygen flame be studied as a possible means of welding, hard-facing and spraying of refractory materials. There is 1 table.

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KAL'MANOVICH, S.P., inzh.

Material balance of the carbide hydrolysis process in "carbide to water"-type generators. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.7:148-166 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Acetylene generators)

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Porous materials for acetylene cylinders. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.7:177-186 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Acetylene--Storage)
(Porous materials)

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STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I., kand.khim.nauk

Rapid filling of acetylene cylinders. Svar.proizv. no.8: 28-29 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov.
(Acetylene)

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