FILIPCHIK, V.I. (g.Minsk)

Treatment of pruritus ani with "Anuzol" hemorrhoidal supposi-
tories. Azerb.med.zhur. no.3:77-78 Mr '59.   (MIRA 12:6)
(PRURITUS)

BUYLO, A.L.; FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Epidemic parotitis complicated by catarrhal pancreatitis in conjunction with ancylostomiasis and secondary hypochromic anemia.
Zdrav. Belor 5 no.3:60 Mr '59.   (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz voyennogo gospitalya (nachal'nik gospitalya Ya. I. Chernilovskiy)
        (MUMPS)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Clinical aspects and treatment of sevorrhea. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.9: 59-61 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz voyennogo gospitalya (nachal'nik gospitalya - M.V. Seleznev).
   (SEBACEOUS GLANDS--DISEASES)

FILIPCHIK, V.I. (Minsk)

Phthivazid treatment of lupus serpiginosus planus. Probl.tub.
37 no.2:93 '59.   (MIRA 12:9)
                    (LUPUS)   (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Novocaine-calcium-vitamin complex in dermatology. Zdrav.Belor.
6 no.2:56 F '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
                    (DERMATOLOGY)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Penicillin therapy in psoriatic exfoliative erythrodermia.
Kaz.med.zhur. 41 no.1:119 Ja-F '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
        (PENICILLIN)   (PSORIASIS)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Organization of the prevention of epidermophytosis. Sbor.nauch.rab.
Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:356-357 '59.   (MIRA 13:11)
        (DERMATOMYCOSIS)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Successful treatment of Shamberg's purpura with rutin and vitamin
P(citrin). Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:376-379
'59.   (MIRA 13:11)
(PURPURA(PATHOLOGY))
(RUTIN)
(VITAMINS--P)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Evaluation of the results of treating some dermatoses with vitamin B_{12}
Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:382-384 '59.

(MIRA 13:11)

(SKIN--DISEASES)
(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

FILIPCHIK, V.I. (Minsk)

Treatment of some skin diseases with popular remedies. Vrach.delo
no.9:979-981 S '59.   (MIRA 13:2)
                        (SKIN--DISEASES)

BUYLO, A.L.; FILIPCHIK, V.I. (Minsk)

Clinical aspects of epidemic parotitis. Kaz. med. zhur.
no.5:76 S-O '61.   (MIRA 15:3)
                        (MUMPS)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Protective and detergent properties of konstalin. Vest.derm.
i ven. no.9:53-56 '61.   (MIRA 15:5)
                    (BARRIER CREAMS)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Polyvalent sensitization to sancaphene in patients with true
eczema. Vest.derm.i ven. no.11:69 '61.   (MIRA 14:11)
        (ECZEMA)   (ANTHELMINTICS)

FILIPCHIK, V.I.

Use of a protective detergent bactericidal paste with
furacillin. Zdrav. bel. 8 no.1:60 Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:3)
                    (FURAN)

PROKOPCHUK, A.Ya.; FILIPCHIK, V.I.; YEREMENKO, S.A.; GRINGAUZ, M.Ya.

Problem of the permeability and protection of the skin. Dokl. AN
BSSR 8 no.10:680-681 O '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiziologii AN BSSR.

L 7791-66   EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5027623

UR/0109/65/010/011/2010/2020
621.396.622.029.64.001.24

AUTHOR: Andreyev, V. K.; Lomize, L. G.; Lyudmirskiy, V. I.; Filipchikov, L. L.

TITLE: Calculation of frequency conversion in high-speed serrodyne shf phasemeters with delay lines

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2010-2020

TOPIC TAGS: shf phase meter, frequency conversion, circuit delay line

ABSTRACT: The theory is presented and the formulas are developed for amplitudes and phases in a serrodyne shf phasemeter; the conditions of maximum phase deviation at the mixer input are analyzed; the role of the nonlinear-forward and finite-return motions in serrated modulation is clarified. These conclusions and practical recommendations are offered: 1) The maximum modulation frequency can be determined from $T \geqslant 5\tau$,where T is the modulation period and τ is the delay time of the long line involved; thus, the maximum speed (or maximum permissible Doppler frequency) is about $0.1/\tau$; the IF corresponds to the 4th or 5th harmonic of the modulation frequency. 2) With the return motion of the modulating voltage, or when the delay time is commensurate with the modulation

Card 1/2

L 7791-66   EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5027623

period, the maximum phase deviation is $2\pi n(1 + \beta)$ for operation on the first 2—3 harmonics and is $2\pi n (1- \beta)$ for operation on higher harmonics, where β is the ratio of the return time to the phase-modulation period. 3) Strict linearity of the modulating voltage and the frequency characteristic of the shf oscillator is not needed; a 20—30% nonlinearity is tolerable. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank N. I. Malykh and Ye. S. Yampol'skiy for a useful discussion." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 42 formulas.

[03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Jul64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: 09

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 005   ATD PRESS: 4/47

nw
Card 2/2

F /L / P C M / M / S K T /   *E,*

AUTHOR: Filipichinskiy, L.   46-1-11/20

TITLE: Second Scientific Conference on problems of ultrasonic
            technique in Poland (Vtoraya nauchnaya konferentsiya po
            voprosam ultrazvukovoy tekhniki v polshe.)

PERIODICAL: "Akusticheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Acoustics), 1957,
            Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 81 - 82 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Short report on papers read and on participation to
            the Conference held in Mendsysdroye in Poland, June 18 -
            28, 1956, by the Institute of Basic Problems of Techno-
            logy of the Blish Academy of Sciences. (Institut
            Osnovnykh problem tekhniki Polskoy Akademii Nauk).
                Papers were read dealing with: ultra-sound propa-
            gation; generation of acoustical waves and electro-
            acoustical generators; ultra-sonic material testing
            methods; practical application of ultrasonics (physical,
            chemical and biological).

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

FILIPCHUK, A.

SYTIN, V., FILIPCHUK, A., redaktor; IGNAT'YEVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The master from Chukhlomka] Master iz Chukhlomki. Moskva, Moskovskiy rabochii, 1954, 39 p.   (MLRA 7:8)
     (Smirnov, Ivan Vasil'evich) (Stone, Artificial)

FILIPCHUK, B.A., BROVAR, I.M., KOMARTANSKIY, M.V., SKRAVETS, A.B.

Raising the efficiency of geological and geophysical work in
the region between the Volga and Ural Rivers. Geol. nefti i
gaza 9 no.1:12-15 Ja '65.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Trest Ural'skneftegazrazvedka. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy
institut i Mezhdurechenskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya.

IG, ...; ...; ...; ...; Eva, V.P.; FILIPENKO, B.A.

New data on the geological structure of the northern borderland
of the Caspian lowland and prospects of its gas and oil content.
Geol. nefti i gasa 9 no.1:26-28 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

PHILIPCHUK, B. I.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Calculation of temperatures with the aid of a platinum resistance thermometer. B. I. PHILIPCHUK. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 14 [5] 631-32 (1948).—Instead of $t = t_p + 10^{-6} \delta t$. $(t - 100)$, P. proposes $t - t_p = f(t_p + t - t_p)$. By substituting $x = t - t_p$, the equation becomes $x = f(t_p + x)$. By using Taylor series and making some rearrangements,

$$x = \frac{f t_p}{1 - f'(t_p) - (x/2)f''t_p - \ldots}. \text{ This equation is suitable}$$

for calculations by the method of successive approximations. Sample calculations are given.   H.Z.K.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PHILIPCHUK, B. I.

FA 43/49T104

Apr 49

USSR/Physics
   Temperature - Measurements
   Thermocouples

"Calculating Temperatures by Means of a Platin-orhodium-Platinum Thermocouple," B. I. Philipchuk, Sci Res Inst of Meteorol imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, 3 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 4

Temperature t is determined by electromotive force et of platinorhodium-platinum (90% Pt + 10% Rh = 100% Pt) thermocouple, free end of which is at a constant temperature 0°, and the other working end is subjected to a temperature t_0. Author

43/49T104

USSR/Physics   (Contd)   Apr 49

developed a refinement of the formula expressing relation between temperature and emf ($e_t = a + bt + ct^2$), where constants a,b, and c are determined according to solidification points of antimony, silver, and gold.

43/49T104

PHILIPCHUK, B. I.

13-66. Interpolation formulas for platinum resistance thermometers and platinum-rhodium vs. platinum thermocouples. (In Russian.) B.I. Philipchuk. Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 19, June 1949, p. 667-672.

Formulas for calibration.

immediate source clipping

FILIPCHUK, B. Z.

"The Clinical Characteristics and Surgical Treatment of Patients Suffering From Endemic Goiter Disease." Cand Med Sci, L'vov Medical Inst, L'vov, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

FILIPCHUK, B.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (L'vov)

Retrosternal goiter. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 1 no.5:115-120 S-O
'55.   (MLRA 8:10)
1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.--prof. G.G.
Karavanov) L'vovskogo meditsinskogoinstituta (dir.-prof.
L.N.Kuzmenko)
         (GOITER,
             retrosternal)

FILIPCHUK, B.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (L'vov, ul. Shashkevicha,d.1, kv.7)

Stand for surgical operations on the neck. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:80
Mr-Ap '57.   (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.G.Karavanov)
L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
        (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

FILIPCHUK, E.G.

A case from my practice. Fel'd. i akush. no.9:36 S '55.
(TONSILS--DISEASES)   (MLRA 8:11)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KOSTETSKIY, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FILIPCHUK, I.K.

    Oxidizing wear of surfaces due to rolling friction. Vest.mashinostr.
    42 no.6:29-31 Je '62.   (MIRA 15:6)
                    (Mechanical wear)

FILIPCHUK, L.A. (Chimkent); MUZYKA, S.F., (Chimkent)

Field experiments with sagging soils. Osn., fund. i mekh.
grun. 5 no.5:10-13 '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

FILIPCHUK, V.I., BOTVINNIK, L.M. (Minsk)

A case of alopecia totalis treated with ACTH.   Probl.endok. 1 gorm,
4 no.2: 107 Mr-Ap '58   (MIRA 11:5)
        (ACTH, therapeutic use
            alopecia totalis (Rus))
        (ALOPECIA, therapy
            ACTH in total case (Rus))

FILIPCHUK, Ye.V.

Four-pole systems used for the determination of A-C signal velocity
modifications. Sbor.nauch.rab. Mekh.inst. no.3:115-124 '52.
        (Automatic control) (Electric controllers)   (MLRA 8:3)

FILIPCHUK, Ye. V.

"Graphical Analytical Method for the Investigation of a Relay Sewosystem,"

Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, defended at Moscow Institute for Mechanics, 30 June 1953) (Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 88-89)

FILIPCHUK, Ye. V.

28(1)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   NOV/28   34

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut

Avtomatika i telemekhanika; sbornik statey (Automation and
    Telemechanics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1958.
    3,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ye. V. Filipchuk, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent;
    Tech. Ed.: R. A. Negrimovskaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers or
    scientific personnel employed in the field of automatic and
    remote control and other related areas.

COVERAGE: This collection contains articles by the staff of the
    Chair of Automatic and Remote Control, Moscow Institute of
    Engineering and Physics. The subject of each article is amplified
    in the Table of Contents. According to the editor, these works
    have a definite scientific and practical value. No personalities
    are mentioned. References appear after each article.

Card 1/8

Automation and Telemechanics (Cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Volkov, N. P. Linear Theory of Frequency Modulation of an
Oscillator With Two Feedbacks
    The linear theory of an oscillator with two feedbacks,
    developed by the author, enabled him to form general equations
    of frequency modulation resulting from the change of
    parameters of the auxiliary feedback. These equations make
    possible a comparatively simple and accurate calculation of
    frequency changes. The condition of optimal tuning of the
    oscillator permits designing and adjusting the system
    properly, resulting in maximum accuracy and sensitivity
    of the instrument. An oscillator with two feedbacks is of
    great practical value, according to the author. It can be
    used in circuits designed for precise measurement of small
    d-c and voltage signals emanating from various non-electrical
    sources (pressure, temperature, displacement, acceleration,
    etc). There are 4 references: 3 Soviet (including 1 transla-
    lation) and 1 English. There are 9 diagrams and drawings.
    No personalities are mentioned.

Card 2/8

Automation and Telemechanics (Cont.) SOV/2834

Topcheyev, Yu. I. Stability of Synchro-Servosystems With
Overcompensated Electromechanical Amplifiers 21
The author finds that the application of overcompensated
rotating power amplifiers in synchro-servosystems ensures
sufficient phase and modulus stability and maintains high
system accuracy under the action of considerable load
moments on the electric motor of the system drive. An
example of calculation of a synchro-servomechanism with posi-
tive feedback, caused by the overcompensation of the rotating
amplifier, is presented. Schematic diagrams of the investi-
gated system and characteristic curves of the various system
components are given. From the stability analysis of the
system at various degrees of amplifier compensation,
amplitude and phase frequency response characteristics are
developed for the open internal circuit of the system. The
author then constructs logarithmic characteristics for the
system transfer function and plots them on a nomographic chart.

Card 3/8

Automation and Telemechanics (Cont.)   SOV/2834

He repeats this for all the system circuits. There are 15
diagrams and 3 references: 2 Soviet, and 1 English. No
personalities are mentioned.

Filipchuk, Ye. V. Analysis of a Reactance Measuring Device   45
The author evaluates the importance of the sensitivity
of a reactance measuring circuit equipped with a
differentiator and a ratiometer. He also studies the
problems of dynamics of such a system. On the basis of
analysis, recommendations are made for reducing dynamic
error. There are 3 references, all English, and 2 diagrams.
No personalities are mentioned.

Vinogradov, D. K.   Design of an A-C Bridge Circuit With an
Inductance Pickup
The author investigates conditions of maximum sensitivity   50
of an a-c bridge circuit with inductance pickup with
regard to the type of circuit and parameters of the bridge
and data transmitter. The unbalanced a-c bridges with
reactance and inductance pickups have had widest application
in automatic and remote control systems. Accurate

Card 4/8

Automation and Telemechanics (Cont.)   SCV/2834

    calculation of such bridge circuits and also of inductance
    pickups is difficult, however, not essential, since in
    practice in the overwhelming majority of cases, optimum
    operating conditions of the system are utilized, and limita-
    tions on the selection of its parameters are imposed. The
    author presents methods used for designing an inductance
    pickup and the other components of the bridge circuit with
    respect to given measuring conditions and to the type of
    measuring device and power source. A numerical example of
    designing such systems is given. There are 9 Soviet references
    and 11 drawings and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned.

Popov, P. I. Logarithmic Characteristics of Certain Components   85
    The author describes certain circuit components and methods
    of switching them on, which make it possible to obtain
    output values proportional to the logarithms of input
    values. The limits of the applicability of logarithms in
    relation to circuit parameters and to the voltage of the
    power source are explained . The author presents

Card 5/8

Automation and Telemechanics (Cont.)   SOV/2834

.experimentally obtained characteristics of the investigated
circuits, in which Soviet-made vacuum tubes, germanium
diodes, and selenium rectifiers are used. There are 2
references: 1 Soviet, and 1 English. There are 7 diagrams.
No personalities are mentioned.

Pluzhnikov, V. M. Dynamic Characteristics of Ferroelectric
Materials   95
    The author examines some characteristic curves obtained
    for a varicap of the VKI-1 type, representing reversible
    capacitance as a function of the controlling d-c voltage.
    This "static" characteristic is well-known for several
    ferroelectric materials; however, if instead of a d-c signal,
    a rapidly changing voltage is applied at the input of the
    dielectric amplifier, what the author calls a "dynamic"
    characteristic is obtained. The author describes a method
    used to obtain the dynamic characteristics of the VKI-1 type
    varicap and of other ferroelectrics and attempts to
    explain the physical nature of the obtained "dynamic effect".
    There are 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 English. There are
    8 illustrations, oscillograms and diagrams. No personalities
    are mentioned.

Card 6/8

Automation and Telemeqhanics (Cont.)

Pluzhnikov, V. M. Grapho-analytical Method of Design of   106
Dielectric Amplifiers
   The author studies dielectric amplifiers in which ferro-
electric capacitors are utilized for their nonlinear.
properties useful in amplifying electric signals.
According to the author, there are very few satisfactory
methods for calculating dielectric amplifiers. Considering
the well-known analogy between dielectric and magnetic
amplifiers, the author applies some well-established methods
for calculating magnetic amplifiers to the problem of
calculating dielectric amplifiers. He also describes a
grapho-analytical method for calculating single-cycle dielec-
tric amplifiers. This method was first suggested, according
to the author, by the Soviet scientist P. L. Kalahtarov and
was further developed by other Soviet scientists. The method
utilizes the volt-ampere characteristics of ferroelectrics.
The author studies conditions for obtaining optimum operation
of dielectric amplifiers. There are 9 Soviet references

Card 7/8

Automation and Telemechanics (Cont.)   SOV/2834

   (including one translation). There are 7 diagrams.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ213.M58)

                                                        JP/jmr
                                                        1-22-60

Card 8/8

28(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/2087

Elementy sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya. ch.1
(Constituent 'ryve utiliteltnyye i ispolnitel'nyye elementy
(Elements of Automatic Control Systems. pt. 1: Sensing,
Amplifying and Control Elements) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 722 p.
(Series: Osnovy avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya, t 2) Errata
slip inserted. 13,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: P. P. Galtsyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
V. A. Kraeev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, P. P. Klobukov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. V. Petrov, Candidate of
Technical Sciences, Yu. D. Bagotin, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Yu. R. Mergolt'd, Engineer, B. A. Rybov, Doctor of Technical
Sciences, B.D. Sadovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
A. O. Saybel', Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A. A. Shevyakov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; Scientific Eds.: I. M. Vitenberg,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, A. I. Moldaver, Candidate of
Technical Sciences, and Yu. Vo. Burakdy, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; Ed. of Series: V. V. Solodovnikov, Doctor of Techni-
cal Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: G. F. Polyakov,
A. O. Akinova, and G. M. Konovalov; Tech. Eds.: A. Ya. Tikhanov
and T. P. Sokolova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine
Building and Instrument Construction (Mashgiz): N. V. Pokrovskiy,
Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and scientific
personnel and for instructors of vtuzes concerned with problems
of automatic control.

COVERAGE: The authors explain the principle of operation of auto-
matic control elements and servomechanisms. They also discuss
typical automatic control circuits and present equations of
motion and static and dynamic characteristics of automatic control
elements. They describe sensing elements, amplifiers, control
elements and transducers. The book contains Sections I, II, and
III of Part 1, Volume II. "Principles of Automatic Control." The
following persons participated in writing the present work:
P. A. Broilovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 4 of
Chapter II; and paragraphs 1-8 and 14 of Chapter IV;
L. S. Gol'dfarb, Doctor of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1, 2,
6 and 7 of Chapter I; A. I. Onienko Candidate of Technical
Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII; K. Ya. Dmitriyev,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 2 of Chapter III;
V. A. Kalashnikov, Engineer, Chapter XIV; P. P. Klobukov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 and 3 of Chapter
VIII; A. M. Kraser, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph
1 of Chapter XIII, and Chapter XIV; D. S. Pel'por, Doctor of
Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1-3of Chapter XIII; V. V. Petrov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 of Chapter XIII, and
Chapter XIV; M. A. Rozenblat, Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Chapter VII; Yu. Vo. Burakdy, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
paragraphs 1, 3-5 and 8-10 of Chapter 1, paragraphs 2-5, 12, 13
and 17 of Chapter II, paragraph 3 of Chapter XIII, and Chapter II,
B. D. Sadovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1 and
2 ofChapter X; A. A. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Chapter VI; V.L. Slior, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
paragraphs 9-13 of Chapter IV, paragraph 4 of Chapter I, and
Chapter XI; G. M. Ulanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
paragraph 1 of Chapter II; Yo. V. Flippchuk, Candidate of Techni-
cal Sciences, paragraphs 6-11, 14-16 and 18-29 of Chapter II;
A. Ya. Dartpin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Chapter V; and
V. A. Bnoldfov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 1 of
Chapter IV and paragraph 1 of Chapter XIII. References appear at
the end of each chapter.

21(9)

AUTHORS: Popov, P. I., Filipchuk, Ye. V.

SOV/89-6-6-12/27

TITLE: Devices for Measuring the Stable Period of Nuclear Reactors
              (Pribory dlya izmereniya ustanovivshegosya perioda yadernykh
              reaktorov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 666 - 668 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present "Letter to the Editor" the authors describe two
              devices for measuring and recording the stable period of re-
              actors. The first device is based on the logarithmic method.
              Figure 1 shows the circuit diagram which is then described in
              detail. The diode 6D4Zh denoted with L_1 in the diagram serves
              as logarithmic element; furthermore, the tubes 6Zh1Zh, 6N2P,
              6P1P, and 6N1P are used. The second device dealt with in detail
              measures the period according to the potentiometric method the
              precise circuit diagram is shown by figure 4. First, the
              functioning of the measuring scheme (Fig 2) is discussed and
              then that of the measuring device of reactivity (Fig 3). The
              device for measuring the reactor period itself is based on
              the application of the autopotentiometer EPP-09. A comparison

Card 1/2

Devices for Measuring the Stable Period of Nuclear   SOV/89-6-6-12/27
Reactors

> of the properties and the characteristic of the two devices
> described here shows that the device based on the potentio-
> metric method may operate in a smaller neutron flux measuring
> range. The main drawbacks of these devices consist in their considerable
> inertia.There are 4 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are
> Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1958

Card 2/2

FILIPCHUK, Ye. V.

S/803/62/000/003/004/012
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Popov, P.I., Terent'yev, V.G. and Filipchuk, Ye.V.

TITLE: Some methods of increasing the reliability of electron tube amplifiers

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 3, 1962. Sistemy upravleniya yadevnymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami, 26-34

TEXT: The authors analyze the following methods: 1) Parallel connection of the main and the standby amplifier, the latter being connected via a summing device utilizing negative feedback. 2) Standby amplifier switching by means of an anode load impedance, applicable to power amplifiers or oscillators with tungsten filaments. 3) A special circuit excluding the variation of gain and load current in the case of failure of heater circuit. Gain variations (with respect to normal gain) and design criteria are discussed. There are 6 figures.

Card 1/1

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S/089/62/012/006/007/019
B102/B104

21.1000
26.2240

AUTHORS: Popov, P. I., Terent'yev, V. G., Filipchuk, Ye. V.

TITLE: The safety factor of the emergency shielding system of
              nuclear reactors

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 497 - 502

TEXT: Some principles of automatic reactor shielding systems and their
reliability are considered.. The systems have to meet the following re-
quirements: (1) If the object to be shielded breaks down, the processes
taking place therein must be stopped; (2) a breakdown of elements or con-
necting pieces of the shield must not affect the technical processes.
The reliability of such automatic systems can be improved by increasing
their safety factor. The reliability with and without reserve is studied
simultaneously, using the following quantitative characteristics: the
probability $P(t)$ of uninterrupted operation, the probability $Q(t)$ of
interruption, and the hazard $\lambda(t)$ of interruption. Interruptions in the
shielding systems are regarded as being accidental and independent, and
the hazard is considered to be constant. For the i-th element of the

Card 1/3

The safety factor of the ...

system one finds $P_i(t) = \exp(-\lambda_i t)$. A distinction is made between danger-
ous and harmless interruptions in the shielding system. The latter are
caused by defects in this system, while the former are due to actual
breakdown. Simple shielding systems, shields with coincidence circuit,
the connection of spare channels, and systems with reserve are described.
The reliability of a system in the most favorable case (P, Q) and in the
most unfavorable case (P^*, Q^*) is characterized by $P(1000)$, $Q(1000)$,
$P^*(1000)$ and $Q^*(1000)$ for 1000 hours of operation each. These values are
numerically given for a shielding system with general reserves and for a
system with reserves for each element. These systems use electron tubes
and semiconductor elements. In addition, a system with increased relia-
bility (coincidence circuit) is described (Fig. 6), for which the fol-
lowing numerical values can be obtained:

	$P(1000)$	$Q(1000)$	$P^*(1000)$	$Q^*(1000)$
operation with electron tubes	0.89	0.11	0.79	0.21
operation with semiconductor elements	0.994	0.006	0.97	0.03

There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/3

The safety factor f ... the ...   006/007/019

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1962

Legend to Fig. 3. (ИК) ionization chambers; (K) "contactless" switches;
(ЛУ) logarithmic amplifiers; (ДУ) differentiating amplifiers; (ОН)break-
down detector; (БСУ) trigger device unit; (ПУ) reversing switch; (CC)
coincidence circuit; (ЭМ) electromagnet; (K_n) switch.

Card 3/3

FILIPCZAK, F.M.

On the derivative of a discontinuous function. Bul Ac Pol
math 12 no.9:535-537 '64.

1. Department of Mathematics of the University, Lodz.
Presented by E. Marczewski.

FILIPCZAK, F.M.

On the derivative of a discontinuous function. Col math 13 no.1:
73-79 '64.

1. Lodz University. Submitted July 5, 1962.

FILIPCZAK, IGOR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and   K-26
                Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 26705

Author   : Ciz Karel, Filipczak Igor, Koncl Zdenek, Valter Vladimir
Inst   : -
Title   : Decolorizing Ionites. II. Experiment Station for the
               Study of Decolorizing Ionites.

Orig Pub   : Listy cukrovarn./ 1957, 73, No 9, 209-213

Abstract   : Description of experimental ion-exchanger units at
               beet-sugar and refining plants; at the former the
               columns are of rubber-lined iron, at the letter --
               of Simax glass. Pilot-plant tests were conducted with
               Wofatit E, Contranol W291 and Czech-manufactured Ionex
               1a and 5a.
               Communication I see RZhKhim, 1958, 12734.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology.   Carbohydrates   H-26
and Their Processing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79236.

Author   : Filipczak, I., Burianek, J.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : The Application of Hydrocyclones in the Sugar
Industry. Results of Industrial Experiments.

Orig Pub: Listy cukrovarn., 1958, 74, No 4, 86-88.

Abstract: Results are reported concerning experimental plant
testing on a hydrocyclone operation in the puri-
fication of lime milk prior to its filtration from
sand and juice from a second saturation. The ex-
periments were conducted on the hydrocyclone hav-
ing a diameter of 1CO millimeters and provided
with delivery and release spray nozzles. Upon
the purification of lime milk at a pressure of
approx. 2.5 atm. and various nozzle combinations,

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology.   Carbohydrates   H-26
            and Their Processing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79236.

Abstract: the efficiency of the hydrocyclone reached 139-
          196 liters/ minute, the volume of the condensed
          fraction with sand comprised 6.2-4.7% from the
          total volume of processed material. The remov-
          al of sand was complete, thus confirming the suit-
          ability of the hydrocyclone for that purpose. In
          the purification of the juice from a second sat-
          uration, after a best selection of nozzles combin-
          ation, a removal of up to 95% of sediments from
          the juice was achieved. At the end of the produc-
          tion, the degree of purification declined to 30%.
          The hydrocyclone at approx 1.5 atm. passed approx.
          one hectoliter of juice per minute. The intro-
          duction of the hydrocyclone into the operating

Card 2/3

62

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Carbohydrates   H-26
           and Their Processing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79236.

Abstract: scheme considerably facilitates further process-
          ing of juice from the second saturation on fil-
          ter presses, especially if this stage unit is
          not sufficient. /sufficiently equipped/.

Card 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Prod-   H-25
                ucts and Their Applications. Carbo-
                hydrates and Their Processing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9922.

Author : Filipczak, I., Cihal, K., Stamberg, J.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : Polyelectrolytes as Coagulants in the Sugar
          Industry. I. Their Application in the Cane
          Sugar Industry in Treatment of Process and
          Drainage Waters.

Orig Pub: Listy cukrovarn., 1958, 74, No 4, 88-91.

Abstract: An article reviewing properties of synthetic
          polyelectrolytes (PE). Rates of PE are indi-
          cated for agricultural improvement of soil
          structure, for purifying process and drinking
          water, waters from hydrotransporters and wash-

Card 1/2

Abstract: waters; on addition of 0.1% PE purification of
          waters reached 100%, which was verified in Czech-
          oslovakia in 1957. The successful industrial ap-
          plication of PE is noted in purifying sugar cane
          juices; application of PE within the range of
          0.4-2.0 mg% increased the rate of clarification
          80-fold, and the volume of the precipitate was
          decreased by 50%. Preliminary experiment with
          Czechoslovakian PE (VUSPL from Pardubitse plant)
          confirmed the marked effectiveness of PE for
          purification of juices in beet-sugar plants, es-
          pecially when poorly filtering products are hand-
          led and for precipitating poorly soluble Ca salts
          in the diffusion juice. -- N. Bakanov.

Card 2/2

32569
S/569/61/006/000/004/008
D251/D303

𝒜ℓ. 2260

AUTHORS: Filipczak, N., Filipczak, W., and Zeliński, T. (Poland)

TITLE: A method of mathematical simulation of physical proces-
ses without limiting the region of variation of the pa-
rameter and its application to the question of automatic
regulation of nuclear reactors

SOURCE: International Federation of Automatic Control. 1st Con-
gress, Moscow, 1960. Trudy. v. 6. Avtomatizatsiya prois-
vodstvennykh protsessov; khimiya, neftepererabotka, te-
ploenergetika, yadernaya energetika, metallurgiya. Mos-
cow, 1961, 374-383

TEXT: The paper describes a new method for the automatic variation
of scale in a continuous action computer at the moment of transi-
tion of the parameter beyond the limits of the given region. The
method is based on the variation in the determined relative load
on a model by means of matched condensers. The principle of the
scheme is shown in Fig. 1. The load of the condenser C_i' is varied

Card 1/3

A method of mathematical ...

32569
S/569/61/006/000/004/008
D251/D303

by the momentary inclusion in the circuit of the parallel condenser C_i''. The load is thus reduced α times where $\alpha = (C_i' + C_i'')/C_i''$. Application of the method to analysis of the triggering process of a hot neutron nuclear reactor is considered. Full kinetic equations and circuit diagrams are given, together with the curves for the triggering process of the ВВРС (VVRS) reactor. In conclusion the authors thank J. Latour for his assistance. A discussion followed, in which the following took part: G. Veil, V. Ya. Kogan and W. Filipczak. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

32569

A method of mathematical ...
S/569/61/006/000/004/008
D251/D303
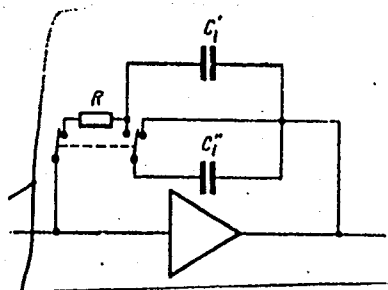
Fig. 1

Card 3/3

FILIPCZAK, Tadeusz, architekt

Progress, a theme at the seminary of the Association of Archi-
tects of the Polish Republic. Architektura Pol no.2:45-46 '62.

1. Czlonek Komitetu Redakcyjnego miesiecznika "Architektura."

32569
S/569/61/006/000/004/008
D251/D303

26. 2260

AUTHORS: Filipczak, N., Filipczak, W., and Zeliński, T. (Poland)

TITLE: A method of mathematical simulation of physical proces-
ses without limiting the region of variation of the pa-
rameter and its application to the question of automatic
regulation of nuclear reactors

SOURCE: International Federation of Automatic Control. 1st Con-
gress, Moscow, 1960. Trudy. v. 6. Avtomatizatsiya prois-
vodstvennykh protsessov; khimiya, neftepererabotka, te-
ploenergetika, yadernaya energetika, metallurgiya. Mos-
cow, 1961, 374-383

TEXT: The paper describes a new method for the automatic variation
of scale in a continuous action computer at the moment of transi-
tion of the parameter beyond the limits of the given region. The
method is based on the variation in the determined relative load
on a model by means of matched condensers. The principle of the
scheme is shown in Fig. 1. The load of the condenser C_i' is varied

Card 1/3

A method of mathematical ...

32569
S/569/61/006/000/004/008
D251/D303

by the momentary inclusion in the circuit of the parallel condenser C_i''. The load is thus reduced α times where $\alpha = (C_i' + C_i'')/C_i''$. Application of the method to analysis of the triggering process of a hot neutron nuclear reactor is considered. Full kinetic equations and circuit diagrams are given, together with the curves for the triggering process of the $BBPC$(VVRS) reactor. In conclusion the authors thank J. Latour for his assistance. A discussion followed, in which the following took part: G. Veil, V. Ya. Kogan and W. Filipczak. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

A method cf mathematical ...
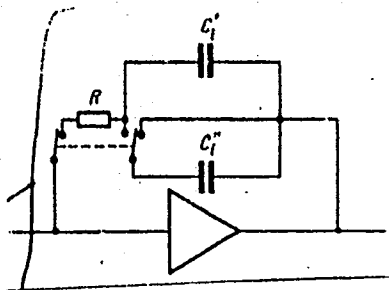
Fig. 1

Card 3/3

FILIPCZAK, Wieslaw

Nuclear reactor start-up simulator. Nukleonika 6 no. 6:387-398. '61

1. Institut yadernykh isslecdovaniy PAN, Varshava, Otdeleniye
    reaktornoy tekhniki.

POLAND/Analysis of Inorganic Substances   G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19553

Author   : Eugeniusz Michalski, H. Filipczuk
Inst   : Lodz University
Title   : Electrometric Determination of Salts of Mono-
            valent Mercury by Method of Polarizing One of
            Electrodes.

Orig Pub: Zesz. Nauk. Univ. Lodzkiego. Nauki Matem.
            Przyrodn., 1955, No 1, 135 - 143.

Abstract: The salts of $Hg(1+)$ are determined by the method
            of reversed titration of a known quantity of KI
            by the analysed solution of the $Hg(1+)$ salt. The
            titration end is estimated by the disappearance
            of the current in the circuit caused by the

Card 1/3   - 36 -

POLAND/Analysis of Inorganic Substances   G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19553

polarization of the indicator electrode (IE) in
consequence of the elimination of the depolariz-
ing ions I^-. The system consisted of two half-
cells: IE and the comparison electrode (CE) con-
nected with an electrolytic switch with a satur-
ated solution of KNO_3, and of an galvanometer,
sensitivity 1.9×10^{-8} a. IE and CE were made of
Pt wire 0.5 mm in diameter and about 3 mm long.
IE was submerged in the solution of KI, and CE was
submerged in the solution of $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$, the con-
centration of which did not influence the deter-
mination result. The above system does not need
any additional current source. The average errors
of determination were: at 0.1 n. solution of

Card 2/3   - 37 -

FILIPCZUK, Henryk

Comparison of the accuracy of amperometric methods used for titration
of mercurous compounds. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.10:185-189
'61.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Lodz.

Polish Technical Abstracts
No. 4, 1953
Other Branches of National
Economy, Miscellaneous

2331

③ Physics

Malecki I., Filipczyński L. Functional Absorbers — Theory of Opera-
tion and Results of Experimental Research.
„Pochlaniacze przestrzenne — teoria ich działania i wyniki badań
doświadczalnych". (Prace Cent. Inst. Ochrony Pracy No. 2(7)). War-
szawa, 1953, PWT, 13 pp., 16 figs.

331.333 : 621.317.2.001

The functional absorber — a new type of sound absorbing system.
It is, essentially, a body the surfaces of which have the faculty of
absorbing accoustic power. Moreover, certain types of absorbers also
avail themselves of the resonance phenomenon. The authors deal with
the theory of functional absorbers, and the results of adopting such
absorbers for use on a laboratory scale. Theoretical considerations and
measurements show that the absorption factors amount to values higher
than one.

FILIPCZYNSKI L.

POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics   J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 4122

Author   : Filipczynski Leszek
Inst   : Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Poland
Title   : Radiation of Acoustic Waves for Pulse Ultrasonic Detection Purposes

Orig Pub : Proc. II. conf. ultrason., 1956. Warszawa, PWN, 1957, 29-34

Abstract : The author analyzes the directivity pattern of an ultrasound
           radiator in the form of a round disk of radius a when
           operating in the pulsed mode. The directivity pattern changes
           during the process of establishment of the oscillations, so
           that not all the waves radiated by the elementary surfaces
           of the ultrasound source have a chance to reach a given
           point in space. Taking into account the retardation of the
           elementary waves, the author determines graphically the
           transient directivity patterns for $a = 2\lambda$ during the in-
           stant of time $t = T/12$, $T/4$, $T/2$ and T to infinity (T is
Card   : 1/2

POLAND/Acoustics - Electroacoustics and Technical Acoustics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 4145

Author   : Filip czynski Leszek
Inst   : -
Title   : Properties of the X-Cut Quartz Transducer Loaded with A Solid Medium

Orig Pub : Proc. II conf. ultrason., 1956, Warszawa, PWN, 1957, 35-47

Abstract : Experimental research was prrformed on an electromechanical
           x-cut quartz transducer, operating in the pulse mode at a
           frequency of 4 Mcs and loaded on one end by a solid medium
           through a thin layer of oil. The transient and the frequency
           characteristics of the transducer are considered, and the
           dependence of these characteristics on the thickness of the
           intermediate layer is also investigated. The results of the
           investigation confirm the theoretical calculations for this
           transducer, published earlier by the author (Elektrika,
           1955, No 8). K.S. Aleksandrov
Card   : 1/1

POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6580

Author   : Chindelewicz Andrzej, Filipczynski Leszek
Inst   : Technical University, Warsaw
Title   : Miniaturized Ultrasonic Flaw Detector DI-9

Orig Pub : Proc. II conf. ultrason., 1956, Warszawa, PWN, 1957, 249-250

Abstract : The instrument is intended for detection of flaws in diffi-
           culty-accessible machine parts, welding seams, or boilers.
           It consists of an indicator block and a power supply which
           are structurally independent of each other, and which are
           interconnected during operation with a ten-meter cable. The
           indicator block weighs 5 kg and measures 16 x 19 x 25 cm. If
           necessary it can be suspended on the chest of the operator.
           In addition, the instrument can be used as a stationary lab-
           oratory ultrasonic flaw detector. It is provided with the
           necessary probe heads for the control of articles by long-
           itudinal and transverse waves. The operating frequencies are
           15 to 3 mc. The high resolution is attained thanks to the

Card   : 1/2

POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics   J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6580

          high sensitivity of the amplifiers (120 kh). The localization
          of the defect is facilitated by distance markers that al-
          ternate at every 20 cm. -- M.V. Tsalyak

     Card   : 2/2

                              80

J-4

POLAND/Acoustics - Ultrasonics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 6581

Author   : Filipczynski L., Grzenkowicz I.
Inst   : Institute for Basic Technical Problems, Poland
Title   : Ultrasonic Concrete Tester BI-2

Orig Pub : Proc. II conf. ultrason., 1956. Warszawa, PWN, 1957, 251-252

Abstract : The instrument is intended for the determination of elastic
           constants of concrete and to estimate its strength without
           destruction of the tested specimens or construction elements.
           The desirable reading accuracy is attained through the use
           of a delay circuit, which makes it possible to broaden any
           part of the sweep over the entire screen of the oscilloscope.
           The measurement accuracy is ± 0.5 microsecond, in an interval
           from 0 to 2000 microseconds. Provision is made for marking
           the range of measurement (50 to 1,000 kcs) at intervals of
           10 and 100 microsecond duration. The lower frequencies are
           used for measurements with larger elements, and the higher
           frequencies are used for small laboratory specimens. The

Card   : 1/2

81

FILIPCZYNSKI, L.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA. Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1958.

FILIPCZYNSKI, L. Apparatus and technique of supersonic measurements in Poland.
          p. 321.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4,
                                        April 1959, Unclass.

FILIPCZYNSKI, LESZEK

35

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   POL/5981

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers. Krynica, 1958

Proceedings of the Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers [held in] Krynica,
  17-26 September, 1958. Warsaw, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1961. 442 p.
  Errata slip inserted. 630 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Polish Academy of Sciences. Institute of Basic Technical
  Problems.

Ed. in Chief: Janusz Kacprowski, Doctor of Sciences; Editing Committee: Ignacy
  Malecki, Professor, Doctor of Sciences; Winconty Pajewski, Doctor; and Jerzy
  Wehr, Master of Sciences; Secretary: Juliusz Hierzejewski.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and acoustical engineers.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of detailed research papers constituting the
  proceedings of a conference held in Krynica from 17 to 26 September 1958 under
  the auspices of the Institute of Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences.

Card 1/8

35

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducors   POL/5981

The following basic problems are treated: 1) theoretical research on energy
transformation processes; 2) experimental development of new types of
transducors; 3) electroacoustic measurements; 4) technology of piezoelec-
tric and magnetostrictive materials; 5) construction of transducers for tech-
nical needs; and 6) design of acoustical transducer systems. No personalities
are mentioned. References (if any) follow the individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/8

_3S_

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers   POL/5981

Card 3/8

s/0b8/62/000/002/011/0b3
A058/A101

AUTHOR: Filipczyński, L.

TITLE: Scattering of a plane longitudinal wave from a free surface of a
            disc in solid medium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1962, 38, abstract 2G289
            ("Proc. Vibrat. Probl. Polish Acad. sci.", 1961, v. 2, no. 1, 29-39,
            English, Polish and Russian summaries)

TEXT: The author solves the problem of the diffraction of a plane harmonic
longitudinal wave on a disc cavity with radius a in a solid homogeneous isotropic,
ideally elastic medium. The wave impinges normal to the surface of the cavity.
The disc cavity is idealized as that of an ellipsoid of revolution, whose major
semiaxes are equal to a while the third tends toward zero. For describing the
incident and diffracted fields, scalar and vector potential of displacement are
introduced. The solution is carried out in elliptical coordinates, making it
possible not only to write down in simple form the conditions for absence of
stresses on the surface of the cavity, but also to separate variables in the
motion equations. The incident and diffracted waves are represented as infinite

Card 1/2

Scattering of a plane longitudinal wave ...

spherical wave function series. The appropriate expansion coefficients are
determined from boundary conditions. General expressions for the diffracted
field are obtained. For the case when the length of the incident wave is much
greater than the diameter of the cavity, these expressions are analyzed and the
effective scattering diameter, as well as the scattering diagram in a plane
perpendicular to the surface of the cavity, are calculated. It follows from the
scattering diagram that the dependence of the scattered-wave amplitudes on
angle θ between the direction of scattering and the direction of the incident
longitudinal wave has the form cos θ for longitudinal waves and sin θ for
transverse waves.

I. Viktorov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek

Ignacy Malecki, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Nauka polska 10 no.2:67-70 '62.

1. Polska Akademia Nauk, Komisja Nieniszczacych Metod Badania Materialow, Warszawa

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek

Propagation of ultrasonic waves in spirals. Proceed vibr probl 3 no.3:
241-251 '62.

1. Department of Vibrations, Institute of Basic Technical Problems,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek

Application of ultrasonics in research on matter. Nauka polska 10 no.4:124-125 '62.

1. Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Warszawa.

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek

The field of elastic waves radiated into a semispace by a
compressional source. Proceed vibr probl 4 no.1:17-25
'63.

1. Department of Vibrations, Institute of Basic Technical
Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek; LIN DZON-MOU

Measurements of internal losses in materials at high-amplitude
vibrations and ultrasonic frequencies. Proceed vibr probl 4
no.2:155-174 '63.

1. Department of Vibrations, Institute of Basic Technical Problems,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek

Measurements of mode conversion of ultrasonic waves on a
solid-solid boundary. Proceed vibr probl 4 no. 3:255-263 '63.

1. Department of Vibrations, Institute of Basic Technical
    Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

FILIPCZYNSKI, Leszek

Fourth International Congress on Acoustics, Copenhagen, August
21-28 1962. Nauka polska 11 no.3:149-151 My-Je '63.

1. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Polska Akademia
Nauk, Warszawa.

FILIPCZYNSKI, L.

Measurements of longitudinal and transverse waves radiated by
a compressional source into elastic semispace. Proceed vibr probl
5 no.2:89-93 '64.

1. Department of Vibrations, Institute of Basic Technical Problems,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

L 05427-67   EWP(k)

ACC NR: AT6032813   SOURCE CODE: PO/0000/66/000/000/0037/0047

AUTHOR: Filipczynski, L. (Warsaw)

29
B+1

ORG: Department of Vibrations, IBTP Polish Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Generation of transverse waves in solids by compressional sources

SOURCE: Conference on Acoustics of Solid Media, Warsaw, 1964. Proceedings. Warsaw, PWN, 1966, 37-47

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic inspection, transverse wave, ultrasonic measurement, steady state measurement, acoustoelectric measurement, material inspection, transducer, transverse wave generation

ABSTRACT: The author made an effort to fill existing gaps in the methods of ultrasonic inspection of materials by waves from compressional sources (such as transducers). A study and measurements were made of two sources: one with a transducer diameter considerable greater than the wavelength, and the other with a transducer diameter considerably smaller than the wavelength. The conclusion drawn was that the steady state measurement of ultrasonic probes as performed

Card 1/2

L 05427-67

ACC NR: AT6032813

by the author can be useful when testing transducers for the probes, or the damp-
ing values of the probes. It is shown that it is practically impossible, however,
to calculate the radiated power of pulses as commonly used in the inspection of
materials on the basis of acoustoelectric measurements performed in a steady
state; this power cannot be measured at the probe's electric terminals. Orig.
art. has: 14 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 001/
OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6026749   (A)   SOURCE CODE: PO/0035/66/000/009/0257/0259

AUTHOR: Filipczynski, Leszek (Doctor; Engineer; Director); Luty, Waclaw (Dr.; Eng.); Etienne, Jerzy (Master Engineer)

/Filipczynski; Etienne/

ORG: Laboratory for the Passive Applications of Ultrasound of the Institute for the Investigation of Vibrations of the IPPT - Polish AS, Warsaw (Pracownia Biernych Zastosowan Ultradzwiekow Zakladu Badania Drgan IPPT-PAN) ; /Luty/ Institute of Precision Mechanics, Warsaw (Instytut mechaniki precyzyjnej)

TITLE: Testing fatigue strength by the ultrasound method

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, fatigue test, ultrasound absorption, ultrasonics, ultransonic sensor , structural steel, bearing steel / 16H2N2MB structural steel, LH15 bearing steel

ABSTRACT: The article reports on tests carried out on type 16H2N2MB structural steel and on type LH15 quenched, low tempered bearing steel which had been smelted by two different processes: in an arc furnace and terminal deoxidation with the aid of Si and Al (normal steel) and as above but with vacuum deoxidation in the ladle with the aid of carbon dissolved in the steel before the addition of Si and Al (Vacuum deoxidized steel) in order to determine the effect of the smelting process on the fatigue strength during vibratory strength compression-stretching. The investigation was undertaken because the wider application of ultrasound methods using the high power and high vibration frequency (up to 25 kc) devices for this kind of testing developed and perfected at the Department for the Design of Prototypes of the Institute of Fundamental Technological Problems (Zaklad Konstrukcji Prototypow Instytutu Podstawowych Problemow) in Poland requires exhaustive testing to determine the effect of high

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6026749

vibration frequencies on fatigue strength. These new devices make it possible to
shorten test time by 230 times. The comparative testing by the classical method of
the steel samples mentioned above makes it possible to determine the scope of applica-
bility of the ultrasound method to fatigue testing. Comparison of the test results in
the case of the type IH15 which were obtained by the ultrasound and conventional
methods does not exhibit satisfactory agreement. Agreement between the results ob-
tained by the two methods for the type 16H2N2MB steel is considered satisfactory with-
in the limited scope of fatigue strength. Orig. art. has 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,20/   SUBM DATE: none/   ORIG REF: 001/   OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6026749   (A)   SOURCE CODE: PO/0035/66/000/009/0257/0259

AUTHOR: Filipczynski, Leszek (Doctor; Engineer; Director); Luty, Waclaw (Dr.; Eng.);
Etienne, Jerzy (Master Engineer)

/Filipczynski; Etienne/
ORG: Laboratory for the Passive Applications of Ultrasound of the Institute for the
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TITLE: Testing fatigue strength by the ultrasound method

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, fatigue test, ultrasound absorption, ultrasonics,
ultransonic sensor , structural steel, bearing steel / 16H2N2MB structural steel,
LH15 bearing steel

ABSTRACT: The article reports on tests carried out on type 16H2N2MB structural steel
and on type LH15 quenched, low tempered bearing steel which had been smelted by two
different processes: in an arc furnace and terminal deoxidation with the aid of Si
and Al (normal steel) and as above but with vacuum deoxidation in the ladle with the
aid of carbon dissolved in the steel before the addition of Si and Al (Vacuum deoxi-
dized steel) in order to determine the effect of the smelting process on the fatigue
strength during vibratory strength compression-stretching. The investigation was
undertaken because the wider application of ultrasound methods using the high power
and high vibration frequency (up to 23 kc) devices for this kind of testing developed
and perfected at the Department for the Design of Prototypes of the Institute of Funda-
mental Technological Problems (Zaklad Konstrukcji Prototypow Instytutu Podstawowych
Problemow) in Poland requires exhaustive testing to determine the effect of high

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6026749

vibration frequencies on fatigue strength. These new devices make it possible to shorten test time by 230 times. The comparative testing by the classical method of the steel samples mentioned above makes it possible to determine the scope of applicability of the ultrasound method to fatigue testing. Comparison of the test results in the case of the type IH15 which were obtained by the ultrasound and conventional methods does not exhibit satisfactory agreement. Agreement between the results obtained by the two methods for the type 16H2N2MB steel is considered satisfactory within the limited scope of fatigue strength. Orig. art. has 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

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