PARIKOZHKA, I.A.; PUGACH, A.B.; BERKMAN, N.A.; FROLOV, P.A.

System for checking the insulation of communication cables with plastic sheathing. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.5:49-57 My '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Electric cables--Testing) (Coaxial cables--Testing)

PARIKOZHKA, I.A.

Determining the distance to the location of the insulation fault by bilateral measurements with a bridge of variable-ratio arms. (MIRA 11:4)
Vest.svyazi 18 no.4:9-10 Ap '58.

1. Starshiy inzhener Kiyevskogo otdeleniya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi.
(Telephone cables--Measurements)

PUGACH, A.B., inzh.; PARIKOZHKA, I.A.

SPI-2 instrument signaling lowering of insulation resistance in cables. Vest.sviazi 18 no.10:11-12 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii Kiyevskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi (for Pugach). 2. Starshiy inzhener Kiyevskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi (for Parikozhka).

(Electric cables)

PARIKOZHKA, I.A.

Error of the bridge method for locating damages in the insulation of communication cables. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.1:62-70 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Electric lines--Measurements)
(Electric measurements)

PARIKOZHKA, I.A.

Locating insulation damage in the strands of a cable containing circuits with long-distance feed. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.5:54-62 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Telephone lines--Maintenance and repair)

SOV/111-58-4-11/34

AUTHOR: Parikozhka, I.A., Senior Engineer KONIIS

TITLE: Determination of the Distance to the Location of an Insulation Defect by Two-Side Bridge Measurements with Variable Ratio of Arms (Opredeleniye rasstoyaniya do mesta povrezhdeniya izolyatsii s pomoshch'yu metoda dvustoronnikh izmereniy mostom s peremennym otnosheniyem plech)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 4, pp 9 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is described by means of which the distance to the location of an insulation defect may be determined. The method may be used not only when there are undamaged conductors in the cable but also when all wires are damaged. The methods available sofar (Murray, Varley, Fisher) have certain disadvantages and cannot be used in all cases. The method described by the author is partially based on the Murray method and may be used when the insulation resistance of damaged wires is within the limits from 10 kilohms to 50 - 60 megohms or higher. Figure 1 shows the arrangement of the measuring circuits. On communication cable lines this method may be performed with the instru-

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Determination of the Distance to the Location of an Insulation Defect by Two-Side Bridge Measurements with Variable Ratio of Arms

ment "KP-50", dc bridge "UMV" or other devices. The method may also be used on open air communication lines having a contact resistance of 6 - 10 kilo-ohms or higher. There are 3 circuit diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: KONIIS

1. Transmission lines--Maintenance 2. Electrical equipment --Performance 3. Electric bridges--Applications

SOV-111-58-10-10/29

AUTHORS: Pugach, A.B., Chief of Laboratory, Parikozhka, I.A., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Device "SPI-2" Signalizing the Decrease in Insulation Resistance in Cables (Pribor SPI-2, signaliziruyushchiy o ponizhenii soprotivleniya izolyatsii v kabelyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 10, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Devices used in main cable lines for signalizing decrease in insulation resistance have several drawbacks: they need considerable quantities of electric energy and several feeding points; the life of tubes, etc. in these devices is very short; they are insufficiently protected against disturbances. The device "SPI-2" has been developed which has no such drawbacks. It contains two relaxation relays with one thyratron each, and an automatic block for switching the optical and acoustic signalization on and off, if the resistance of the line insulation is reduced to the critical value. The device is of simple construction and is smaller in size than type "SPI-1". It is fed by only one source of 160 - 220 v.

Card 1/2

SOV-111-58-10-10/29

Device "SPI-2" Signalizing the Decrease in Insulation Resistance in Cables

The current needed is only 5 - 8 ma.
There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya KONIISa (Laboratory KONIIS)

1. Electric cables---Insulation 2. Insulation (Electric)---Testing equipment---Effectiveness

Card 2/2

PARIKRUPA, Michal, inz.

The Ruzin waterwork. Vodni hosp 13 no.2:52 '63.

EIHE, E.; PARIKS, H.; SPINCE, D.; RUPAIS, A.; SPRIVULIS, Z. [translator]; NEULANDE, A. [translator]; GULBIS, V., red.

[Promising silage crops] Par perspektiviem skabbaribas augiem. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izd-ba, 1963 p. 64 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 17:7)

PARIL, Jiri

CO2-shielded welding in foundries. Zvaranie 12 no.5:133-136 My '63.

1. Zdarske strojirny a slevarny, n.p.

PARIL, Jiri

Development of welding in the national enterprise Zdar Machine and Metallurgical Works during the last ten years. Zvaranie 11 no.1:12-15 Ja '62.

1. Zdarske strojirny a slevarny.

21.7000

77258
SOV/89-8-2-23/30

AUTHORS: Kiv, A., Parilies, E.

TITLE: Tashkent Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. Scientific and Engineering News

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 2, pp 167-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference took place in Tashkent (Uz SSR) from September 24 to October 3, 1959. Almost 1,000 persons took part in the conference, among them 400 persons from other than Uz republics. At the first meeting U. A. Arifov, Director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, reported on progress of scientific investigations in the Institute. Ts. S. Saritskiy and V. I. Shishkin reported on peaceful use of atomic energy in the USSR. S. V. Starodubtsev, Vice President of the Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR, spoke on investigations conducted in the laboratory of Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR. The conference was divided into 6 sections: (.) Nuclear and radio physics. Fifty reports were given, mostly on nuclear physics, nuclear reactions, and neutron

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Tashkent Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. Scientific and Engineering News

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scattering by neutrons. A large part of reports on radiation physics was devoted to changes in [illegible] electric, magnetic, and adsorption properties [illegible] under the action of γ-rays. Reports were made also on application of nuclear magnetic resonance, and application of radioactive isotopes in nuclear and [illegible] physics and in electronics. (2) Radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in technology and in geology. Twenty-nine reports and 10 brief communications were given. In the reports were described automatic [illegible] a transmission measuring set, and a high sensitivity [illegible]. Reports were made also on gamma-radiography and gamma-defectography of metal articles and reinforced concrete. Report was made on an installation of a Co^{60} source 160,000 g/eqv Ra, made at the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences, Uz SSR. Reports were made on radioactive methods for determination of components in rocks and on radiometric methods of oil prospecting. (3) In the section of radioactive isotopes

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Tashkent Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. Scientific and Engineering News

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and nuclear radiation in chemistry, 48 reports and 4 communications were given. Several problems in radiochemistry, radiation chemistry, application of radioactive isotopes in chemistry, chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes, preparation of pure compounds, investigation of kinetics of chemical reactions with isotopes, and gamma-spectroscopy were examined. (4) In the section of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in medicine, 60 reports and 2 communications were given. Radioactive iodine application to medical treatment of goiter was discussed, and Co^{60} was shown to be effective in medical treatment of malignant tumors. (5) In the section of application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear reaction in biology of animals and plants, 59 reports and 6 communications were given. Characteristics of several functional changes under the action of radiation were given. Biosynthesis of chlorophyll in plants was investigated by the radioactive isotope method. Physiological, biochemical action was studied

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Tashkent Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. Scientific and Engineering News

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by irradiation of plants. (6) In the section of radioactive isotopes and nuclear reaction application in agriculture, utilization of radiation in agriculture was discussed. Utilization of marked atoms in animal husbandry and in veterinary practice was discussed. In the final meeting the following reports were given: "Preparation of Radioactive Isotopes in USSR" (E. E. Kulish, G. M. Fradkin); Conditions and Aspects of Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes in Pathology" (Ya. Kh. Turakulov); "The Slit Generator of Neutrons and Its Methods of Slit Utilization (G. I. Budker). At the same time there was an exhibition in Tashkent on "Atom for Peace."

Card 4/4

31065

S/166/61/000/006/006/010
B102/B138

26.2312

AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh., Parilis, E. S., Kishinevskiy, L. M.

TITLE: Scattering of ions on metal surfaces

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 50 - 56

TEXT: Experimental results of scattering of alkaline ions from hot and cold metal targets are discussed and compared with theoretical considerations. The aim of the investigations was to explain the sudden increase in the ion scattering coefficient on reduction of the ion energy E_o from 1-15 kev to some hundred ev. The scattering coefficient K_s is defined as the ratio between scattered and primary ion current. The $K_s(E_o)$ curves were plotted in the E_o-range 75-1600 ev at T = 300°K for Na and K scattering from Mo, Na from W, Mo and Ni and Cs from Mo. In all cases K_s

Card 1/3

Scattering of ions on metal surfaces

increased rapidly with diminishing E_0 and increasing mass of the target atoms. At E_0>800 ev K_s increased with ion mass. At high temperatures (T=1500°K) Mo targets were bombarded with Na, K, Rb and Cs ions. K_s fell with increasing E_0 and ion mass. For Cs ions no fast scattering was observed. The lack of Cs ion scattering at high temperatures means that Cs ion scattering on a cold Mo target must be due to the film of adsorbed heavy atoms which evaporate at high temperatures. The coefficient of ion scattering from metal surfaces can be estimated from the relation $K_s=\sigma_0 N\lambda_e$, σ_0 being the elastic forward scattering cross section, N the number of target atoms per cm^3, λ_e the effective depth of back-scattering. $\sigma_0 = \pi p_0^2$. The collision parameter p_0 is found from

$$\int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{p_0 dr}{r^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{U(r)}{E_0}-\left(\frac{p_0}{r}\right)^2}} = \frac{\pi - \arccos\left(-\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right)}{2}. \qquad (5)$$

Card 2/3

Scattering of ions on metal surfaces

r_0 denotes the least distance between colliding nuclei. $p_0(E_0)$ was calculated for a Firsov potential $U(r) = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{r} \chi\left[\psi(Z_1 Z_2) r/a\right]$ (O. B. Firsov, ZhETF, 1958, 34, 447). χ is the screening function. Eq. (5) was solved numerically and the results were compared with experimental ones. The deviations (at low energies the theoretical curves lie above, and at high, below, the experimental ones) are explained by the fact that the dependence of λ_e on E_0 was neglected. It is assumed that Cs^+ is not scattered from Mo atoms, but from heavier ones, e.g. Hg. There are 5 figures and 10 references. 9 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UzSSR (Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1961

Card 3/3

31068
S/166/61/000/006/009/010
B102/B138

9.3120(1138,1003,1331)

AUTHOR: Parilis, E. S.

TITLE: Theory of ion field induced electron emission

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 78-80

TEXT: The possible existence of a necessary and sufficient condition for field-induced electron emission from a dielectric is examined. The mechanism considered is the neutralization of a slow positive ion when it hits a solid surface. This neutralization is assumed to be an Auger process with the probability $W = \frac{\pi}{h}|H_{12}|^2 \varrho(E)$, $\varrho(E)$ being the density of the final states of the excited electron and H_{12} the matrix element of the two-electron transition due to Coulomb electron interaction. It is a function of the wave functions of the initial (ψ_1, ψ_2) and final (ψ_3, ψ_4) states. When an ion, A^+, collides with an atom, B of a dielectric, the

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Theory of ion field induced electron ...

H_{12} expression can be integrated only in strong-coupling approximation. This case is discussed for two possibilities. 1) ψ_1 and ψ_2 belong to the same atom B: $A^+ + B \rightarrow A + B^{++} + e$. This is impossible. 2) ψ_1 and ψ_2 belong to neighboring atoms of the dielectric: $A^+ + B_1 + B_2 \rightarrow A + B_1^+ + B_2^+ + e$. This is possible but very unlikely. For field-induced electron emission not only must $V_i > 2\varphi$ (V_i-ionization potential), φ-work function) but also free electrons must be present on the surface. This condition is not fulfilled for dielectrics. Even if a metal surface (e. g. Mo) is covered with oil which forms a dielectric film, field-induced electron emission will stop although $V_i > 2\varphi$ is not violated. Finally it is shown that field-induced electron emission can be observed only if the kinetic energy of the incident ion satisfies the inequality $E_k > E_a(R_o) - E_a(\infty)$. For ion energies of ~1 kev and above field-induced electron emission is observed also from dielectrics. This emission increases rapidly with increasing ion energy and is continuously changing into kinetic emission.

Card 2/3

9,3120(1003,1138,1140,1160)
26.2340

22056

S/181/61/003/004/022/030
B102/B209

AUTHORS: Parilis, E. S. and Kishinevskiy, L. M.

TITLE: Theory of ion-induced electron emission

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 4, 1961, 1219-1228

TEXT: The field-induced electron emission has already found satisfactory theoretical explanation and description, whereas for electron emission due to ion bombardment (often called "kinetic emission") a proper theory is not yet available. The existing theories are either too specialized or disagree with experimental results. The theory of Ya. I. Frenkel', for instance, is not in agreement with the adiabatic character of the deformation of the ionic electron sheath at energies <100 kev, and the one established by S. V. Izmaylov does not agree with the fact that the emission is independent of the ion charge. This paper presents a theory which permits a description of the kinetic-energy transfer from an ion to a metal atom within the range of 1-100 kev. The electron yield from the metal is regarded as the consequence of an Auger recombination of a conduction electron with a hole. The ion-induced electron emission is studied in two stages: Energy transfer

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Theory of ...

from ion to electron, and departure of the excited electron from the metal surface. A proper mechanism has to be found now for both stages. In the first section, the authors describe the energy-transfer mechanism which is based on the Thomas-Fermi statistical theory of an atomic electron cloud. When the atomic motion is considered in a classical manner, the transferred energy

$\mathcal{E} = \frac{m^2e^2}{4\pi^2\hbar^3}\int\left(\int_S \varphi^2 dS\right)\vec{R}d\vec{R}$ will assume the form

$$\mathcal{E}(p) = \frac{\hbar v_0}{\pi a_0^2}(Z_1 + Z_2)^2 \int_{R_0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[1 - \frac{V(R)}{E}\right]dR}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V(R)}{E} - \frac{p^2}{R^2}}} \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^2(r)\,dr}{r}, \qquad (4)$$

(4), or,

in the limiting case of narrow angles,

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{0.95\,(Z_1 + Z_2)^{4/3}\frac{\hbar v_0}{a_0}}{\left[1 + 0.16\,(Z_1 + Z_2)^{1/3}\frac{R_0}{a_0}\right]^5}, \qquad (3)$$

(3).

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B/181/61/003/004/012/020
B102/B205

Theory of ...

R denotes the radius vector which connects the colliding atoms, S the surface separating the ranges of action of the two nuclear potentials (in simple cases, a plane with the potential φ), $a_o = \hbar^2/m^2$, u_o is the relative velocity of the atoms, R_o the least distance between the two nuclei, E the energy of the relative motion of the atoms, p the collision parameter, and V(R) the repulsive potential. The second section is devoted to the excitation of the metal electrons. The energy-transfer mechanism discussed above is valid only for bounded electrons, but not for free metal electrons. Consequently, electrons are excited into the conduction band only from a filled band. This excitation may be regarded as some sort of "ionization." The authors studied the cross section for such a (plain) ionization $\sigma = 2\pi \int_0^{p_1} \frac{\xi(p)}{J}\, pdp$, and obtained the following expression for small collision parameters at $1/4 < \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} < 4$: $\sigma(u_o) = \frac{1.39\, a_o \hbar}{J} \left(\frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{\sqrt{Z_1} + \sqrt{Z_2}}\right)^2 S(u_o)$, where

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S/181/61/003/004/022/030
B102/B209

Theory of ...

$$S(u_0) = \frac{1.28}{a_0^2} u_0 (\sqrt{Z_1} + \sqrt{Z_2})^2 \int_0^{R_0} p\,dp \int_{R_0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{V(R)}{E}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V(R)}{E} - \frac{p^2}{R^2}}} dR \times$$

$$\times \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^2 \left[1.13 (Z_1 + Z_2)^{1/4} \frac{\rho}{a_0} \right]}{\rho} d\rho$$

this integral can be numerically determined.

$S(u_o) = 5.25\ u_o \arctan 0.6 \cdot 10^{-7} (u_o - u_{min})$ is a good approximation; u_{min} is the threshold velocity equaling $(0.6 - 0.7) \cdot 10^7$ cm/sec. J stands for the mean ionization potential of the outer shells. In the following section, the authors examine the electron yield from the metal. They investigate the coefficient of ion-induced electron emission,

$\gamma = \int_0^{x_m} \sigma(u) w(\delta) N e^{-x/\lambda} dx$, which indicates the number of electrons emitted

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Theory of ...

per ion striking the metal surface. $w(\delta)$ is the electron-emission probability in accordance with the Auger process, $w(\delta) = 0.016(\delta - 2\varphi)$, where δ denotes the depth of the filled band. With $u_o^2 - u^2 = kx$ and $k = \frac{2.48\pi N a_o e^2 Z_1 Z_2}{(\sqrt{Z_1} + \sqrt{Z_2})^{2/3}(M_1 + M_2)}$, one obtains the expressions

$$\gamma = \frac{2Nw(\delta)}{k} \int_{u_{min}}^{u_o} u\sigma(u) e^{\frac{u^2 - u_0^2}{k\lambda}} du = Nw(\delta)\lambda[\sigma(u_0) - \Delta\sigma(u_0)], \quad (13)$$

(13),

$$\Delta\sigma(u_0) = \exp\left(-\frac{u_0^2}{k\lambda}\right) \int_{u_{min}}^{u_o} \exp\left(\frac{u^2}{k\lambda}\right) \frac{d\sigma(u)}{du} du \quad (14)$$

(14), and

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Theory of ...

$$\Delta\sigma(u_0)=\exp\left(-\frac{u_0^2}{k\lambda}\right)\left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{k\lambda}\left[\Phi\left(\frac{u_0}{\sqrt{k\lambda}}\right)-\Phi\left(\frac{u_{min}}{\sqrt{k\lambda}}\right)\right]-\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{2}u_{min}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-0.6\cdot10^{-7}u_{min}\right)\left[\mathrm{Ei}\left(\frac{u_0^2}{k\lambda}\right)-\mathrm{Ei}\left(\frac{u_{min}^2}{k\lambda}\right)\right]\right\}, \quad (16)$$

16).

$$\Phi(x)=\int_0^x e^{t^2}dt;\quad E_i(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{x}e^t\frac{dt}{t}.$$

Introducing the effective ionization cross section $\sigma^*(u_o) = \sigma(u_o) - \Delta\sigma(u_o)$, one may express γ in the simple form $\gamma = N\sigma^*(u_o)\lambda w(\delta)$; u_o denotes the initial velocity of the ion. The results of this theory are then compared with experimental results concerning the dependence of electron emission on ion velocity, the charge independence of the yield, the dependence of γ on the kind of ion, the isotopic effect, and the dependence of γ on the angle of incidence of the ion. Agreement is found to be satisfactory. The authors thank Professor U. A. Arifov for

Card 6/7

S/161/61/003/001/[illegible]
B[illegible]

Theory of ...

having suggested the problem and for his interest, Sh. Sh. Shekhter
P. L. Kapitsa, N. D. Morgulis, A. Ya. Gurnovoy, and O. B. Firsov are [illegible]
ed. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 27 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and
13 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AS Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1960

Card 7/7

ARIFOV, U.A.; KULAGIN, A.I.; PARILIS, E.S.; KHARMATS, D.Ye.; LEVKOVICH, B.A., prof., red.; BAKLITSKAYA, A.V., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Delinting cottonseed]Ogolenie semian khlopchatnika. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 330 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Levkovich).

(Cottonseed) (Cotton machinery)

BALASHOVA, A.P.; GOR'KOV, V.A.; ZHDAN, A.G.; KUL'VARSKAYA, B.S.; PARILIS, E.S.; POLYAKOVA, M.A.; YURASOVA, V.Ye.; YASNOPOL'SKIY, N.L.

Tenth Congress on Cathode Electronics. Radiotekh. i elektron 7 no.7:1258-1272 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electronics—Congresses)

PAHILIS, E.S.

Review of the theory of ion-electron emission. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.12:1979-1987 D '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Thermionic emission) (Work function)

42420

S/048/62/026/011/012/021
B125/B102

24 C760

AUTHORS: Kishinevskiy, L. M., and Parilis, E. S.

TITLE: Theory of the ion-induced electron emission from a metal

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 11, 1962, 1409-1410

TEXT: It is proved that the theory of the ion-induced electron emission, developed for heavy ions by E. S. Parilis, L. M. Kishinevskiy (Fizika tverdogo tela, 3, 1219 (1961)) applies also to light ions is proved. The quantity $P = \gamma(Z_1,Z_2)/\gamma(Z_1,Z_1)$ is calculated for comparison with the experiment. All values of γ are here related to the case $Z_1 = Z_2$. For heavy ions, this ratio P is $P_1 = f_1(Z_1,Z_2) = ((Z_1 + Z_2)/(\sqrt[3]{Z_1} + \sqrt[3]{Z_2}))^2$, and for light ions $P_2 = (1/16)(1 + \sqrt{Z_2/Z_1})(1 + \sqrt[6]{Z_2/Z_1})^3$ where Z_1 is the atomic number of the metal and Z_2 that of the ion. It is the similar form of the functions P_1 and P_2 that proves the applicability of the above

Card 1/2 * S/181/61/003/004/022/030

Theory of the ion-induced ...

mentioned theory to light ions. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Akademii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences UzSSR)

Card 2/2

L 59198-65 EWG(b)-2/EWT(1)/T Pi-4 IJP(c) GG UR/0048/65/000/006/E112/E112

ACCESSION NR: AR5017548

29
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E866

AUTHORS: Parilis, E. S.; Turayev, N. Yu.

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of reflection of ions from the surface of a single crystal

21

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN UzSSR, no. 12, 1964, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: argon, krypton, copper, tungsten, ion spectrum, ion reflection, single crystal, Coulomb potential

TRANSLATION: The authors calculate the structure of the energy spectrum of Ar ions (with energy 25 keV) and Kr ions (3 keV) reflected by atoms of 1--3 surface layers of the (0 1) face of copper and tungsten single crystals. The interaction is described by a screened Coulomb potential. Yu. Tyurin.

SUB CODE: NP, NS ENCL: 00

Q L 9791-66

ACC NR: AP5028533 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0126/0126

AUTHORS: Andreyev, L. A.; Kleshchenko, T. F.; Yastrebtsev, B. D.; Parilov, P. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Machine for loading, transfer, and unloading of long loads. Class 63, No. 175828 [announced by Komi State Design and Scientific Research Institute of Forestry (Komi gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 126

TOPIC TAGS: automation equipment, transportation equipment, transportation equipment industry, material handling

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for loading, transfer, and unloading of long loads, consisting of a self-powered chassis and an attachment containing a powered frame which can be rotated in the vertical plane and which has load-gripping arms (see Fig. 1). To permit changing the location of the rotating frame and to improve the stability during load transfer, power cylinders

Card 1/2 UDC: 634.0.377.1:621.868.238.6

L 9791-66

ACC NR: AP5028533

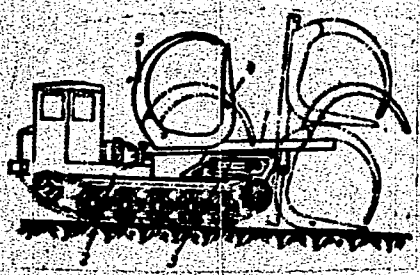


Fig. 1. 1 - Rotating frame; 2 - self-powered chassis; 3 - power cylinder; 4 - carriage; 5 - clamping arms.

are pivoted under the frame at the rear of the chassis. The piston rods of these cylinders are connected through pivots to the rotating frame. The load-gripping device consists of a carriage with a clamping arm. The carriage can translate along the rotating frame. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul64

Card 2/2

PARILOV, S.A.

ASTASHEV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; PARILOV, S.A., retsenzent; HEKETOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design and servicing spinning machines of the cotton industry] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie priadil'nykh mashin khlopchatobumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-e, dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 167 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Spinning machinery)

PARILOV, V.A., inzh.

Concerning the rate of drying and discharge of volatiles from a layer of brown coal from the Moscow basin in connection with high combustion. Teploenergetika 7 no. 12:56-58 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Moscow Basin--Lignite) (Furnaces)

PARILOV, V.A., inzh.

Rates of top ignition and burning out of a layer of Moscow Basin lignite. Sbor.nauch.trud IEI no.8:169-178 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Combustion)

PARILOV, V.A., inzh.

Primary ignition of a layer of Moscow Basin lignite under top ignition. Sbor.nauch.trud IBI no.8:178-187 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Combustion)

PAKILOV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the effect of the dimensions of pieces of Moscow lignite on their burning out in a layer. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; energ. 2 no.9:63-68 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina. Predstavlena kafedroy kotel'nykh ustanovok.
(Lignite)

PARILOV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the effect of primary-air preheating on the performance of a layer of Moscow Basin lignite in the ignition zone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.4:91-97 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.-Lenina.
(Boilers--Air preheating) (Moscow Basin--Lignite)

PARILOV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the effect of the moisture content of Moscow lignite on its burning out in a layer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 2 no.10: 60-65 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina. Predstavlena kafedroy kotel'nykh ustanovok.
(Lignite)

PARILOV, V.A.; ZARUBIN, V.K.

New paste for polishing nonferrous metals. Stan.i instr. 33 no.7:41 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Grinding and polishing)

PARILOV, V.A., inzh.

Drying process, Moscow lignite with overhead ashing and volatile yield of a layer of ignition. Teploenergetika 7 no.7:39-44 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Moscow Basin--Lignite)

PARILOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Furnace with bottom ignition of the Moscow lignit bed by means of air blast under a temperature of 200° C. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.9:11-13 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Furnaces)

PARILO[illegible], L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the moisture content of Moscow-region lignite on the processes of drying, calcination and escape of volatiles [illegible] layer in [illegible] top firing. Sbor.nauch.trud.MEI no.10 [illegible] 62. (MIRA 16:9)

S/121/62/000/007/006/006
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Parilov, V. A., and Zarubin, V.K.

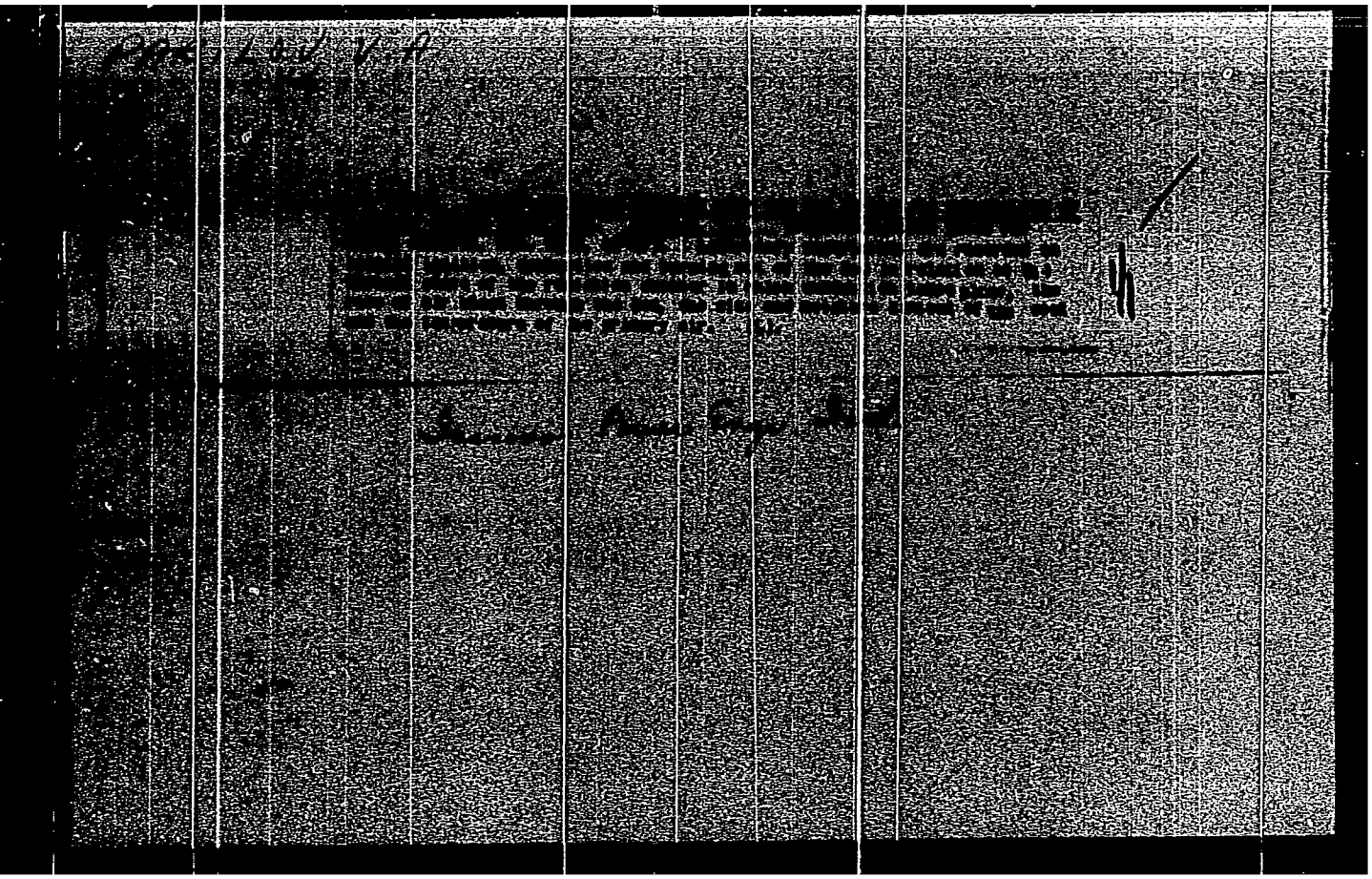
TITLE: A new paste for polishing nonferrous metals

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 7, 1962, 41.

TEXT: A new method of simultaneously grinding and polishing nonferrous metals, using a special new paste, is described. Finish up to Soviet class 14 is reached much faster than by any existing polishing methods. The paste composition (per 1 kg) is: 100 g sapphire powder prepared from ammonium alum with cobalt nitrate and magnesium oxide, 750 g oleic acid, and 150 g ceresine wax. The preparation of the paste and sapphire powder is described in detail. The effect of the paste is explained by the fact that the oleic acid loosens the oxides on the metal. Recommendations are given for the polishing techniques and the fabrics to be used for the polishing buffs.

Card 1/1

PARILOV, V. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into upper ignition and combustion of layers of sub-Moscow lignite coal." Sverdlovsk, 1960. 14 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Ural'skiy Polytechnic Inst im S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 137)



PARILOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Drying, ashing and yield of volatile matter in the layer of Moscow lignite in firing systems with ignition from below. Teploenergetika 8 no.11:46-48 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Furnaces) (Moscow Basin--Lignite)

5

L 2526-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWA(h) JM
ACCESSION NR: AP5021347

UR/0120/65/000/004/0136/0139
621.385.633.2:621.3.029.66

37
B

AUTHORS: Golant, M. B.; Vilenskaya, R. L.; Zyulina, Ye. A.; Kaplun, Z. F.; Negirev, A. A.; Parilov, V. A.; Rebrova, T. B.; Savel'yev, V. S.

TITLE: A series of wide-range low-power generators of millimeter and submillimeter waves

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 136-139

TOPIC TAGS: short wave radiation, backward wave tube, oscillator

ABSTRACT: Backward wave tubes represent the principal type of wide-range low-power generators of waves in the millimeter and submillimeter range. The purpose of this article is to acquaint scientists and technical workers with such devices. The characteristics of seven backward wave tubes are tabulated: OV-612, OV-613, OV-614, OV-622, LOV-0.5, LOV-1.0, and LOV-1.5. Wavelengths range from 0.49 to 8 mm, frequencies from 37.5 to 375 Gc, voltage changes from 2 to 4000 v, current from 30 to 50 mamp, power from 1 to 200 mw, and weight from 5 to 10 kg. Ranges overlap, and it is possible with these tubes to cover the entire range from one-half to eight millimeters. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables. [04]

Card 1/2

L 2526-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021347

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Nov64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: EC	
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 4108	

Card 2/2

BLYUMENFEL'D, V.N.; LYUFUR, S.L.; LIVSHITS, B.S.; PARILOV, V.P.; PSAREV, S.A.; RODZYANKO, V.Ye.; GOLUBTSOV, I.Ye., otv. red.; KIRILLOV, L.M., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodology for designing the equipment of crossbar automatic telephone exchanges] Metodika rascheta oborudovaniia ATS koordinatnykh sistem; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Telephone, Automatic--Equipment and supplies)

UDODOV, P.A.; PARILOV, Yu.S.

Some regularities of the migration of metals in natural waters. Geokhimia no.8:703-707 '61. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

UDODOV, P.A.; ONUFRIYENOK, I.P.; PARILOV, Yu.S.; PERKOVSKAYA, G.Ye., red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Practice of hydrogeochemical studies in Siberia] Opyt gidrogeokhimicheskikh issledovanii v Sibiri; metodika i rezul'taty rabot. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 188 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Siberia--Geochemistry)

RASSKAZOV, N.M.; PARILOV, Yu.S.

Hydrochemical prospecting methods in taiga mountains. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.25:171-177 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Kirsa Range—Geochemical prospecting)

MATVEYEVA, Varvara Mikhaylovna; PARILOVA, Galina Nikolayevna; KOROLEVA, V.D., otv. red.

[Collection of chemistry texts with methodological instructions and exercises in Russian for foreign students] Sbornik tekstov po khimii s metodicheskimi ukazaniiami i zadaniiami po russkomu iazyku dlia studentov-inostrantsev. Sost. V.M.Matveeva, G.N.Parilova. Leningrad, 1962. 82 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningrad. Universitet.
(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

BOMASH, Ya.F.; KANAYEV, N.N.; LIKHNITSKAYA, I.I.; PARILOVA, V.A.; TIMESKOV, I.S.; TRET'YAKOV, A.F.; FRIDMAN, S.Ya. [deceased]; RYNKEVICH, V.S.

[Methodological fundamentals for using functional studies in practical expertise] Metodicheskie osnovy ispol'zovaniia funktsional'nykh issledovanii v ekspertnoi praktike. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 228 p. (MIRA 18:12)

BRUDNAYA, A.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KUREPKO, I.A.; PARFILOVA, M. Ye, kand. biolog. nauk; KOZAR', I.M., agronom; BESPYATYKH, A.M., agronom-entomolog; KARGIN, V.N., agronom; KUZIYEV, S., aspirant; TKHORIK, I.S.

From the practices in the use of poisonous chemicals. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.10:26-27 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego pererabotki (for Brudnaya, Kurepko). 2. L'vovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Parfilova, Kozar'). 3. Bakhchisarayskoye proizvodstvennoye upravleniye (for Bezpyatykh). 4. Kolkhoz "Pobeda")for Kargin). 5. Srednеaziatskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Kuziyev). 6. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zashchity rasteniy Yaroslavskoy opytnoy stantsii (for Tkhorik).

PARIBOK, V.P.; KRUPNOVA, G.F.

Radiation-protective effect of low-molecular narcotics. Farm. i toks. 26 no.6:737-742 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy tsitologii (zav. - doktor med. nauk prof. V.P.Paribok) Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

PARIM, E. P.

USSR/Engineering Drying Currents, High-Frequency May 49

"Review of I. P. Berdinskikh's Book, 'Kiln Drying and Bonding of Ligneous Materials in a Field of High-Frequency Currents,'" B. M. Tarejev, Dr Tech Sci, Netushil, Cand Tech Sci, Docent M. A. Arkhangel'skiy, Engr, E. P. Parim, Engr, 1 p

"Elektrichestvo" No 5

Does not indorse material in this book, which consists of three main parts: generators (electronic tubes, gaseous rectifiers, etc.), drying, and bonding. Points out numerous deficiencies in author's analysis of his subject and lists examples of glaring errors in text. Published by Gostekhizdat Ukraine, 1948, 120 pp, price 5 rubles.

PA 55/49T50

15-57-4-4057

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 95 (USSR)

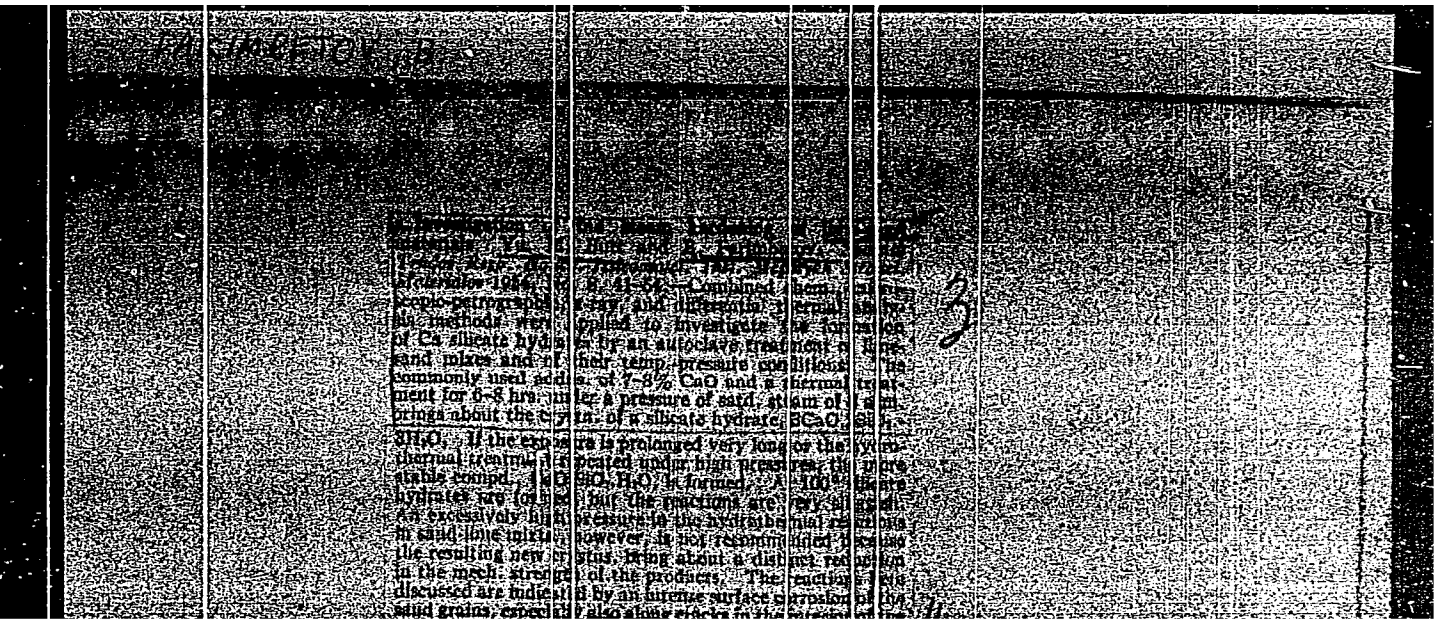
AUTHORS: Butt, Yu. M., Parimbegov, B.

TITLE: Influence of Hydrous Gypsum on the Properties of the Lime-Clay Materials Capable of Hydrothermal Hardening (Vliyaniye dvuvodnogo gipsa na svoystva izvestkovo-glinyanykh materialov gidrotermal'nogo tverdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Resp. n.-i. in-t mestnykh stroit. materialov, 1956, Nr 10, pp 69-76.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1



BUTT, YU. M.; PARIMBETOV, B.

of the hardening mixes the development of distinctly optically anisotropic, although cryptocryst. material is observed (n = 1.60). The special somewhat clayish desert sand of the western Kazakhstan Territory reacts more easily than many common sands because of its relatively low grain size (0.1–0.15 mm.) and therefore increased reactivity. Addns. of accelerating agents are of greater efficiency in common sands than in the domestic desert sand. Cryst. fibers are favorable for optimum results in lime-sandstone manuf. The absorption of CO_2 in mixes with 7–8% CaO is relatively low, and its contribution to the final hardening process therefore rather unimportant. It becomes, however, more efficient if [illegible] active CaO is used in the mix with sand.

3

PARIMBETOV, B. --

"Investigation of the Process of Hardening Lime-Silica Materials which Have Been Treated in an Autoclave." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, 25 Oct 54. (KP, 13 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

[illegible] in [illegible] mixtures during hydrothermal [illegible]. A. I. Nagornyi, B. P. [illegible], and O. A. [illegible]yants. *Izvest. Akad. [illegible]* S.S.R., *Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. i Stroimaterial.*, 195[illegible], No. 5, pp. 50–57.—During the autoclave treatment of mixtures of burnt rock and carbide lime, there takes place the formation of (*a*) calcium silicates hydrated to various degrees and close in composition to minerals of the type okenite and gyrolite and (*b*) calcium hydroaluminates. By means of thermographic, chemical, and physical methods it was established that finely ground feldspar, hornblende, and hematite (admixtures in silicate raw materials) react actively under hydrothermal conditions with Ca(OH) and facilitate the hardening of the autoclaved mixtures.

B.Z.K.

PARIMBETOV, B. P.

4000

Processes in lime-silicate mixtures during hydrothermal treatment. A. I. N[illegible]orny[illegible], B. P. Parimbetov, and O. A. Mikhailyants. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. [illegible] Stroimaterial.* 1955, No. 5, 5[illegible]-7(in Russian).—During the autoclave treatment of mixts. of burnt rock and carbide lime, there take place (a) the formation of calcium silicates hydrated to various degrees and close in compn. to minerals of type okenite and [illegible]rolite, and (b) the formation of calcium hydroaluminates. By means of thermographic, chem., and phys. methods of investigation it was established that finely ground feldspar, hornblende, and hematite (admixts. in silicate raw material) react actively under hydrothermal conditions with $Ca(OH)_2$ and facilitate the hardening of the autoclaved mixts. B. Z. K[illegible]mich

3

PARIMBETOV-B.P

Study of raw materials of Kazakh for making autoclaved structural materials. A. I. Mahognyi and B. P. Parimbetov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. i Stroimaterial.*, 1955, No. 5, pp. 71–83.—Marshallite, sands, sandy loams, argillaceous soils, and clays from various regions of Kazakh S.S.R. are suitable for autoclaving. B.Z.K.

Mutt 2

PARIMBETOV, B.P.

Raw materials of Kazakhstan for making autoclave structural materials. A. I. Nagornyi and B. P. Parimbetov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. i Stroimaterial.* 1955, No. 5, 71-83 (in Russian).—Marshallite, sands, sandy loams, argillaceous soils, and clays from various regions of Kazakhstan are suitable for autoclaving.

B. Z. Kamich

2

PARIMBETOV, B.; KUATBAYEV, K.

Effect of certain additives on the properties of limestone-silicate materials made from barkhan sands. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 1:16-27 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kazakhstan--Sand) (Soil cement)

PARIMBETOV, B., kand. tekhn.nauk.

Using carbide lime in making lime-sand products. Stroi. mat. 4 no.9:34-35 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Carbides) (Lime)

PARIMBETOV, B.; BUKHARBAYEV, K.Kh.

Sand-lime wall materials made with crushed quicklime without hardening in autoclaves. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:98-108 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Kazakhstan--Sand-lime brick--Testing)

PARIMBETOV, B.; KLOCHKOV, N.D.

Using carbide lime in making autoclave-hardened building materials.
Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 2:138-144 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Lime) (Building materials)

PARIMBETOV, B.P.; ZHAPABAYEV, K.

Air-entrained silicate and air-entrained concrete made from waste products of the Balkhash mining and metallurgical combine. Trudy Kazakh. fil. Asia no.2:105-114 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Kazakhstan—Lightweight concrete)

PARIMBETOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHAPABAYEV, K., inzh.

Cellular concretes made of waste products of copper ore concentration and copper smelting slags. Stroi.mat. 7 no.5:13-16 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Concretes) (Copper industry--By-products)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PARIMBETOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUATBAYEV, K.

Corrosion of autoclave-hardened building materials in chloride solutions. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.10:61-74 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Chlorides)
(Building materials)

PARIMBETOV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLOCHKOV, N.D., inzh.

Silicate materials from industrial wastes. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9: 12-16 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 51879-65 EWT(m)/EWG(s)-2 Pe-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5017110 UR/0228/64/000/012/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Parimbetov, B. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kloshkov, N. D. (Engineer)

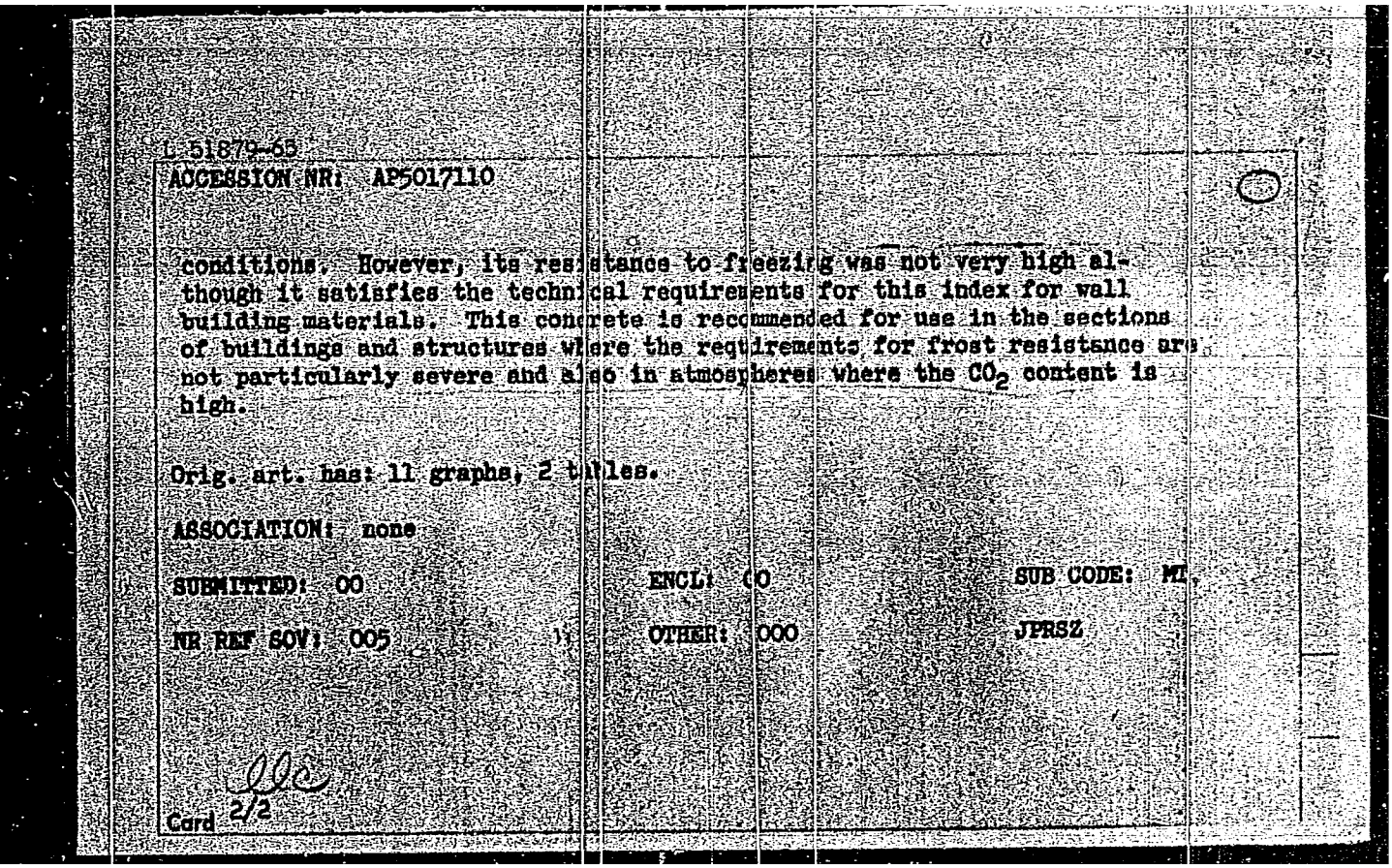
TITLE: Durability of silica concrete based on mixed bonding materials

SOURCE: Stroitel'nyye materialy, no. 12, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, silica, nonmetal strength

ABSTRACT: A report is given of the results of studies pertaining to protracted testing of silica concrete in atmospheric conditions, in water and in air in a closed building. This research is being conducted at the Alma-Ata Scientific Research Institute of Structural Materials on the properties of silica concretes based on mixed lime binders made from some of the forms of waste in Kazakhstan industry. It is concluded that materials based on a binder made of rocks from mining wastes and lime carbide may be used wherever they are not subjected to the action of aggressive salts and gases. Materials based on a binder made from the pit rock at the Sokolovsk Mine and from quicklime may be used only in very damp media. Pressure hardened sand-and-cinder concrete was quite stable under all test

Card 1/2



L 51879-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017110

conditions. However, its resistance to freezing was not very high although it satisfies the technical requirements for this index for wall building materials. This concrete is recommended for use in the sections of buildings and structures where the requirements for frost resistance are not particularly severe and also in atmospheres where the CO_2 content is high.

Orig. art. has: 11 graphs, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT,

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 JPRS2

Card 2/2

PARIMBETOV B.

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; [illegible], B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUATBAYEV, K.

Effect of the mineral composition of the alumina component on its reaction with lime and the endurance of autoclave materials. Vest. Al. kazakh. SSR 17 no. 2:11-20 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Alumina) (Autoclaves)

PARIMONCHIK, I.B., inzh.; PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Characteristics of the flow of a stream of metal. Lit. proizv. no.1:33-35 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

PARFENT'YEV, I.F.; [illegible]

Mechanized equipment [illegible]
9 no.5:14-20 [illegible]

1. Metallurgicheskiy [illegible]

PARIMONCHIK, I.B.; SOROKIN, A.A.; ZAGREBA, A.V.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N.; PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I.; UL'YANOV, D.P.; FURS, I.L.

Studying metal flow in the top pouring of rail steel by high-speed motion picture photography. Stal' 24 no.5: 414-417 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PARIMONCHIK, I.B., inzh.; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; KUTSENKO, A.D., inzh.; KARPUNIN, A.M., inzh.; PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOBURNEYEV, I.M., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TRUSEV, A.I., inzh.; ORGIYAN, V.S., inzh.

Improving the flow during metal pouring. Stal' 24 no.5: 425-426 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

POTATUYEV, A.A.; SHELOMOV, I.K.; PARIMSKIY, A.I.

Speeding-up the gas chromatographic analysis of multicomponent mixtures. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1328 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Volgodonskoy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.

ZHDANOV, Yu.A.; MINKIN, V.I.; [illegible], L.Ye.; [illegible], [illegible]

Unusual oxidative [illegible] in alkyl[illegible].
Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible] no.[illegible]

([illegible])

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted February [illegible], 1965.

PARIN, B.V., professor

On the 60th birthday of Professor E.L.Berezov. Vest.khir. 78 no.5: 155-156 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(BEREZOV, EFIM L'VOVICH, 1895-)

ATYASOV, N.I.; PARIN, B.V., red.

[Using intraosseous anesthesia in ambulatory surgery] Primenenie vnutrikostnoi anestezii v ambulatornoi khirurgii, pod red. B.V. Parina. Gor'kiy, 1958. 182 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(ANESTHESIA)

ATYASOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; PARIN, B.V., red.

[Intraosseous jet instillations] Struinye vnutrikostnye vlivaniia. Gor'kii, 1959. 130 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(INJECTIONS)

PARIN, B.V., prof.

Dermatoplasty in traumatology and orthopedics. Ortop.,travm.i protes. 20 no.11:3-15 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (direktor - dotsent M.G. Grigor'yev).
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

BLOKHIN, V.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, M.G.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.I.; KOROLEV, B.A.; MATYUSHIN, I.F.; PARIN, B.V.; TSIMKHES, I.L.; KALININA, G.V.; FEDOROV, A.M.; KOLOKOL'TSEV, M.V.; SOKOLOV, V.V.; PRILUCHNAYA, O.A.; SHUMILKINA, Ye.I.; ABRAMOV, Yu.G.; KHURIKOV, A.Kh.; IKONNIKOV, P.I.; VOZNESENSKIY, I.Ya.; TEPLOV, S.V.; MIZINOV, N.N.; KUKOSH, V.I.

V.M.Durmashkin; obituary. Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.8:81 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(DURMASHKIN, VIKTOR MARKOVICH, d. 1960)

PARIN, B.V., prof. (Gor'kiy, ul. Piskunova, d.47, kv.36)

Reconstructive operations in finger defects. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.11:3-13 N '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
Submitted July 21, 1964.

L 08405-67

ACC NR: AR6031739 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/66/000/009/M029/M029

AUTHOR: Parin, B. V.

5
B

TITLE: The use of bone homotransplants in the restoration surgery of fingers and the wrist

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part II, Abs. 9M169

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. s"yezda travmatologo-ortopedov, 1963. M., Meditsina, 1965, 375-377

TOPIC TAGS: surgery, plastic surgery, bone homotransplant, restoration surgery, finger surgery, wrist surgery, autoplastic surgery, bone homoplastic surgery

ABSTRACT: The results are given of 152 operations on the reconstruction of fingers. The basic method used in these operations was autoplastic surgery, but bone homoplastic surgery was also used. For these purposes use was made of preserved frozen bone transplant, especially for the restoration of fingers which are functionally less important. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/

Card 1/1 LS UDC: 611.018-089.843

VVEDENSKIY, S.P., kand.med.nauk

Priority of P.T.Sadovskii in relation to the technique of peritonization of the ureteral suture. Urologiia no.1: 32-33'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav.- prof. B.V.Parin) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.
(URETERS—SURGERY) (SUTURES)

ZUBAKINA, Anna Ivanovna, kand. med. nauk; PARIN, B.V., prof., red.

[Cytologic diagnosis of tumors of the locomotor apparatus] TSitologicheskaia diagnostika opukholei oporno-dvigatel'nogo apparata. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskii nauchno-issl. in-t travmatologii i ortopedii, 1961. 139 p. (MIRA 17:3)