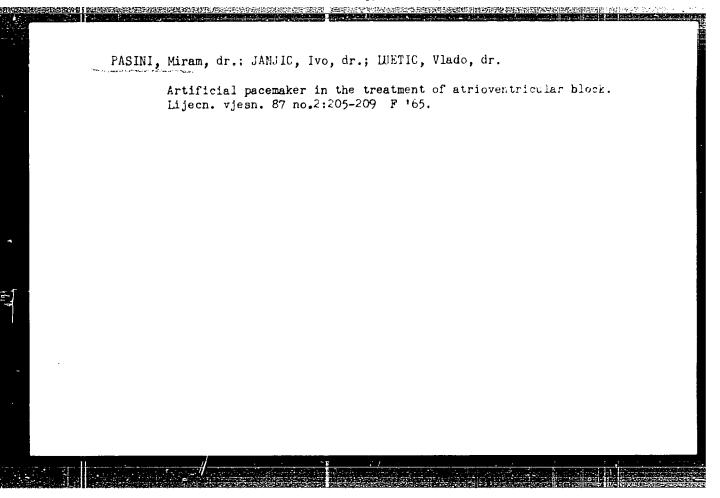OBERMAN,B.; PASINI, M.

Contribution to the treatment of sacrococcygeal teratoma. Acta chir. Iugosl. 11 no.2:144-150 '64

1. Zavod za patologiju i patolosku anatomiju (Predstojnik: prof. dr. A. Zimoln) i Kirurska k*lnika (Predstojnik: prof. dr. D. Juzbasic) Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

PASINI, Miram, dr.; JANJIC, Ivo, dr.; UJETIC, Vlado, dr.

> Artificial pacemaker in the treatment of atrioventricular block.
> Lijecn. vjesn. 87 no.2:205-209 F '65.

PASINI,Miram,dr.; PRPIC,Ivan,dr.

Survival in deep burns in children. Lijec.vjes.,Zagreb 82 no.1:
27-33 '60.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u
Zagrebu.
     (BURNS in inf. & child)

PASILKOV, E. I.

Feb 1947

USSR/Medicine - Physiology
    Mercury Vapor Lamp - Action

"On the Mechanism of the Actinic Action of the
Quartz Mercury-Vapor Lamp," E I Pasinkov, 1 p

"Byul Eksper Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 2

Review of a Thesis submitted to the Second Medical
Institute. Blood reactions to various tests.

1T86

GOLOTA, Georgiy Fedorovich; KOLODYAZHNYY, V.F., inzh., retsenzent;
PASINSKIY, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; PRYSHCHENKO, Yu.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.

[Assembler of reinforced-concrete ships] Sborshchik zhe-
lezobetonnykh sudov. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965.
177 p.   (MIRA 18:7)

(N)   Monograph   UR/

ACC NR: AM5028930

Abrosimov, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; Mil'to, Aleksey Aleksandrovich; Pasinskiy, Anatoliy Maksimovich

Technology of reinforced concrete shipbuilding   (Tekhnologiya zhelezobetonnogo
sudostroyeniya)   Leningrad,   Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye",   65.   0347 p.
illus., biblio.   2,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, concrete, reinforced concrete, construction
material

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents the newest developments in the technology
of constructing reinforced concrete ships. Special note is made of the methods of
producing reinforced concrete ship structures, shipyard construction of the ship
hulls, and the use of new high-efficiency materials. Descriptions are made of the
technology and organization of mechanical assemblying, insulation work, finishing and
equipment for installing reinforced concrete ships. Data is given on the main works
of shipyard reinforced concrete shipbuilding, its equipment, and technical and
economic aspects of building these ships. A large part of the book deals with mecha-
nization of production processes of building the hulls. The book is recommended for
technical engineers in the planning, construction and scientific study organizations
of the shipbuilding industry, and for engineers in shipyard reinforced concrete
shipbuilding. It can be useful for students of shipbuilding institutes and depart-
ments.

UDC: 629.12.011.25.002.7

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AM5028930

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Card 2/2   SUB CODE:13, 11 /SUBM DATE: 09Jul65/ ORIG REF: 040

PASISKEVICIUS, J.

Turpentine and rosin industry in Lithuania. p. 4

MUSU GIRIOS (Mislu ukio ir misko pramones ministerija ir gemtos apsaugos
komitetas prie Ministru tarybos)
Vol. 8, Aug. 1959
Vilnius, Poland

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

PASIUK, W.; BRETSZNAJDER, S.; LESNIEWICZ, L.

Liquid flow and solid dissolution rate in pulsat on columns. p. 275

CHEMIA STOSOWANA (Polska Akademia Nauk) Wroclaw, Poland. Vol. 2, no. 3, 1958

$\mathcal{AC}$

$\mathcal{A} \, \mathcal{T}$

Temperature factor in diffraction of electrons. M. V. Palatnik (Mem. Phys. Kiev, 1939, 8, 3—16). —The temp. coeff. of diffraction of fast electrons, at 293—537° x., by Ni, Cu, Bi, Ag, and MgO is quantit- atively equal to that found for X-rays (cf. Waller, A.. 1927, 816).

R. T.

A56.5LA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

5 A

A 53
L

2897. Temperature index in electron diffraction. N. PASSENNIK. _Mm. Phys. Ukrainian S.S.R._, 8, 1, pp. 3–10, 1939. _In Ukrainian._— Experiments are described on the effect of temperature on the distribution of intensity in Debye-Scherrer electron diffraction. The results agree with Pisarenko's theory and with results on the temperature factor for X-rays.
D. S.
[See Abstract 1078 (1939).]

SHAPOVAL, N.A., gornyy inzh.; BELYAKOV, P.K., gornyy inzh.; SHVEDOV,
    T.M., gornyy inzh.; PASISHNICHENKO, G.K., gornyy inzh.

Selecting a method of roof control in seams subject to
rock bumps. Ugol' 39 no.7:60-63 Jl '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kombinat Artemugol'.

Temperature factor in diffraction of electrons.

PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Temperature factor in diffraction of electrons. M. A.
Blackman. Proc. Phys. Soc. B. I (1951)(1951). The temp-
coeff. of diffraction of fast electrons, at 200 Ab. K. for
Ni, Cu, Bi, Au and MgO is quantitatively equal to that
found for x-rays (cf. Waller, C. A. 21, 3828).   H. C. P. A

A 36-1L6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PASISKEVICIUS, I.I.

Improved scale stick. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.7:
24 '55.   (MLRA 9:4)

1.Tekhnoruk Vil'nyuskogo khimleskhoza.
                    (Tree tapping)

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; PASIUK, W.

Enlargement of the free surface of the liquid in a pulsation column.
Biul chim PAN 11 no.2:103-106 '63.

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physical Chemistry, and
Department of Technological Designing, Technical University, Warsaw.

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; PASIUK, W.

Behavior of the free surface of the liquid in a pulsation column.
Biul chim PAN 11 no.2:101-102 '63.

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology,
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, and
Department of Technological Designing, Technical University, Warsaw.

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; PASIUK, W.

Effect of liquid column height on the phenomena in a pulsation absorption column. Biul chim PAN 11 no.2:107-108 '63.

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Technological Designing, Technical University, Warsaw.

PASIUK, W

Effect of pulsating motion on the rate of mass transfer in a solid-liquid two-phase system. S. Bretsznajder, L. Leśniewicz, and W. Pasiuk (Politechnika, Warsaw). Bull. acad. polon. sci., Sér. sci., Chim., géol. et géograph. 7, 585-9(1959)(in English).—The pulsating motion of a liquid medium increased the dissoln. rate of Na_2CO_3 or BzOH in flowing H_2O up to 13 times. For extn. of S from a S ore with $(NH_4)_2S$, curves of extn. efficiency against pulse amplitude and frequency showed a max.   J. Stecki—

BRETSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; PASIUK, Wanda

Absorption in the pulsation column. Pt. 2. Przem chem 43
no. 2: 74-79 F '64.

1. Katedra Projektowania Technologicznego, Politechnika,
    Warszawa i Zakład Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii,
    Instytut Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

BRETSZWAJDER, Stanislaw; PASIUK, Wanda

Studies of the resistance of certain metals to ammonium
sulphide and multisulphide. Przem chem 39 no.7:433-436 Jl '60.

1. Katedra Projektowania Technologicznego, Politechnika, Warszawa i
Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii Instytutu (Chemii
Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa;

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; PASIUK, W.

The influence of pulsation on the absorption of gases in liquids.
Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.8: 591-593 '59.   (EEAI 10:4)

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology,
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and
Department of Technological Disigning, Institute of Technology,
Warsaw. Communicated by S. Bretsznajder.
        (Vibration)   (Gases)   (Liquids)

BRETSZNAJDER,S.; LESNIEWICZ, L,; PASIUK, W.

A study of the influence of pulsating motion on the rate of mass
transfer in a solid-liquid two-phase system. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.8:
585-589 '59.   (EEAI 10:4)

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology,
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and
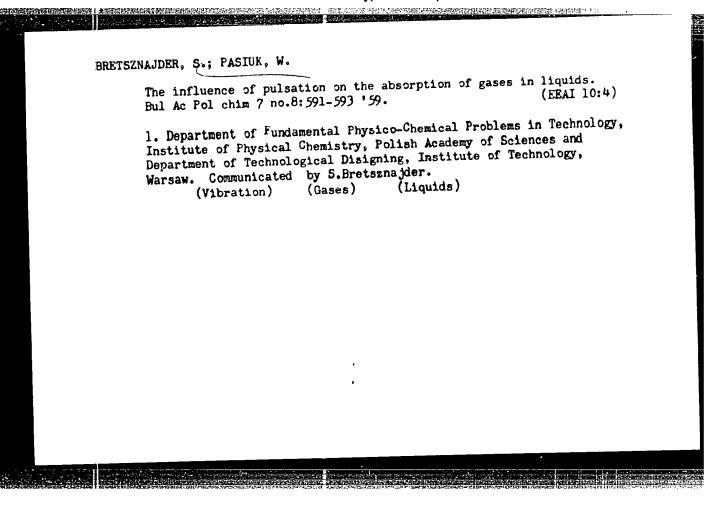Department of Technological Designing, Institute of Technology,
Warsaw.   Communicated by S.Bretsznaider.
        (Mass transfer) (Vibration) (Solids)   (Liquids)
        (Benzoic acid)   (Water)   (Sodium carbonates)
                      (Systems (Chemistry))

PASIUK, WANDA

MJC(JD)
3

Distr: 4E2b(b)/4E2b(v)/4E2c(m)

Resistance of some metals to corrosion by ammonium sulfide and ammonium polysulfide. Stanislaw Bretsznajder and Wanda Pasiuk. (Tech. Univ., Warsaw). *Przemysl Chem.* 39, 433-8(1960).—The resistance of low-C steel St 4S, stainless steel H 13, acid-resistant steel 1 H 18 N9, 99.5% Al, and an Al alloy with 3% Cu and 1% Mg to corrosion caused by aq. solns. of $(NH_4)_2S$ and $(NH_4)_2S_n$, and by vapors of these solns. has been studied at room temp. (atm. pressure) and at 100° (9 atm). The examd. materials were uniform, gas welded, or elec. welded. The steels 1H18N9 and H13, and 99.5% Al are resistant at room temp. and at raised temp. and pressure. The steel 1H18N9 can be used for the construction of every type of app. when not gas welded. The Al alloy with 3% Cu and 1% Mg has a lower resistance at raised temp. It can be used to construct simpler app.; the corrosion stops after the formation of a protective layer. The steel St 4S is less resistant to corrosion when the soln. is stirred and in contact with air or at raised temp. and pressure.   J. Gallus-Olender—

PASKA, J.

Repair of wheel tractors in the district repair shops of machine-tractor
stations. p. 235. (Mechanisace Zemedelstvi, Vol. 7, No. 10, May 1957.
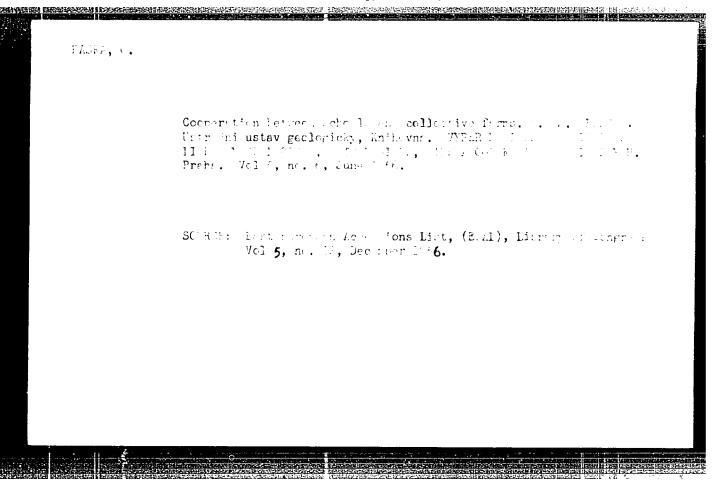Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

FASKA, L.

How public approbation of new buildings should be organized. p. 321

STAVBA. (Poverenictvo stavenbnictva) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan, 1960

Uncl.

FRANK, V.

Cooperation between the land collective farms. . . . .
Ustr ni ustav geologicky, Knihovna. VPdR . . . .
III. . . . . B.
Praha. Vol 5, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: Institution Accessions List, (EAL), Library of Congress
Vol 5, no. 12, December 1956.

PASKACHEYEV, N.I.

AUTHOR: Nauman, F.   SOV/128-58-12-17/21

TITLE: The Fourth Conference of the Foundry Workers of the GDR
              (Chetvertaya konferentsiya liteyshchikov GDR)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 25 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Fourth Conference of Founders was organized in May 1958
              by the Leipzig Chamber of Engineering together with the
              Leipzigskiy Tsentral'nyy institut liteynoy tekhniki (Leip-
              zig Central Institute of Foundry Engineering) and the Litey-
              nyy institut Gornoy akademii (Foundry Institute of the Mining
              Academy) at Freyberg. The Conference was attended by 630
              specialists, workers from industrial enterprises, institutes
              and representatives from the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria,
              Czechoslovakia and the German Federal Republic. The Confer-
              ence heard the following reports. F. Nauman, Director of the
              Leipzig Institute of Foundry Engineering, on "Ways to In-
              crease the Accuracy of Castings"; D.P. Ivanov, Doctor of
              Technical Sciences, on "Scientific Problems in the Progress
              of Foundry Practice"; Yosif Chikel', Professor of the Foundry
              Institute of the Freyberg Academy of Mining, on "Spherical
              Specimens for the Investigation of Cast-Iron Shrinkage";
Card 1/2   Gerhard Hertz, Technical Director of the Leipzig Institute

The Fourth Conference of the Foundry Workers of the GDR   SOV/129-59-12-17/21

of Foundry Engineering, on "Prospects of Induction Smelting
of Cast Iron in the GDR"; Yosif Chikel' and Yosif Shturm on
"Results of Investigations on the Chemical Composition,
Structure and Mechanical Properties of Gray Iron"; Helmut
Grom on 'Positive Results in the Correction of Deficiencies
in Castings With the Use of Toxidic Fesins'; Walter Feyke
and Georg Arand on "Stability of Permanent Molds"; Yosif
Chikel' and Klaus Kvappe on "Thermal Regeneration of Waste
Mixtures by Organic Strengthening Materials"; Georg Geve-
nezi and Yogan Stsekeres on "Preparation and Properties of
Mold Sand"; Hans Voykos on 'Economics in the Production of
Steel Diecasting"; N I Paskacheyev on "Economical Methods
in Pattern Production"; Herman Vesner on "Casting of Steel
in Chill-Molds"; Walter Fayke and Karl Lange on "Experience
in Casting Automobile Parts from Cast-Iron With Spherical
Graphite'; Gerd Sharf on "Practice in Chemical Hardening of
Molds"; Marton Zol ti on "Production of Large-Size Cylinder
Blocks for Diesel Engines". There are 3 photos, 2 diagrams,
2 graphs and 1 table
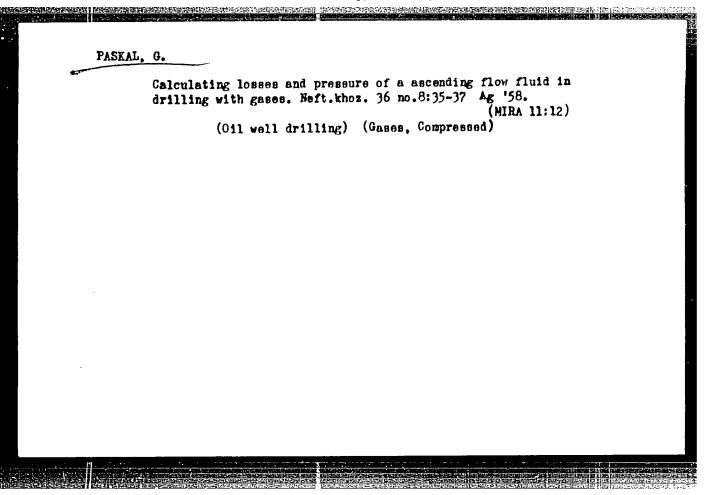
Card 2/2

PASKAL, G. [Pascal, G.]

Method of determining the permeability of a porous medium.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.4:49-53 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bureniyu i dobyche,
Kympina (I.K.F.Ye.), Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(Rocks--Permeability)

PASKAL, G.

Calculating losses and pressure of a ascending flow fluid in
drilling with gases. Neft.khoz. 36 no.8:35-37 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Oil well drilling) (Gases, Compressed)

PASKAL, G.

Approximative method of analyzing the pressure build-up curve in
the case of a two-phase water-oil inflow. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 3 no.1:57-63 '60.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bureniyu i dobyche,
Kympina (I.K.F.E.), Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
                    (Oil reservoir engineering)

PASKAL, G.

Transient conditions of gas flow in mains. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.3:
541-544 Mr '61.   (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bureniyu i dobyche, Kympina,
Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika. Predstavleno akademikom L.I.
Sedovym.
                    (Gas flow)

ACCESSION NR: AP4019967   S/0020/64/154/006/1299/1302
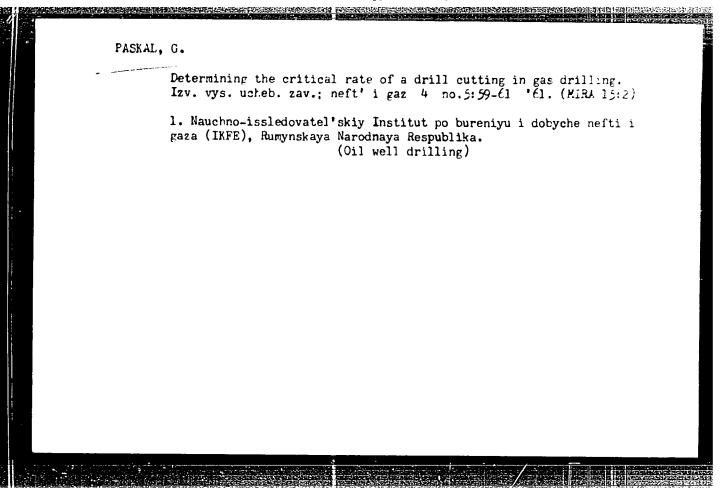
AUTHOR: Paskal, G.

TITLE: A method for the determination of the hydrodynamic coefficient [of friction] for gas flow in gas mains

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 6, 1964, 1299-1302

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamic friction coefficient, gas flow, gas main, hydraulics, friction coefficient, gas friction coefficient

ABSTRACT: In a previous work (DAN 137, no. 3 (1961)) the author has derived an expression for the transitional gas flow in mains when the valve at the terminal point is suddenly closed. This expression permits the determination of the hydrodynamic friction coefficient by measurement of the pressure at the terminal point upon sudden closing of the valve. This method is inconvenient as it requires an interruption of the normal run of the main. In the present paper, the operation is considered with a constant gas consumption at the terminal and a stationary gas flow in the main. Expression for the friction

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019967

coefficient is obtained which is similar to that of the first paper.
Orig. art. has: no figures, 14 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy mekhaniki, Bucharest, RPR (Institute
for Applied Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: 14Dec62   DATE ACQ: 23Mar64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

PASKAL, G.

Determining the critical rate of a drill cutting in gas drilling.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: neft' i gaz 4 no.5:59-61 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut po bureniyu i dobyche nefti i
gaza (IKFE), Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
                        (Oil well drilling)

PASKAL, G.

Approximative determination of loss and pressure of an ascending
flow in gas drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4
no.4:39-45 '61.   (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bureniyu i dobyche
nefti i gaza (IKFE), Rumyanskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
                    (Oil reservoir engineering)

SOV/93-58-8-8/15

AUTHOR: Paskal, G.

TITLE: Estimation of Gas Consumption and Pressure in an
              Ascending Current When Drilling With Gas (Raschet
              raskhodov i davleniya voskhodyashchego potoka pri
              burenii s produvkoy gazami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that American and Soviet scientists
              [Ref. 1, 2, 3, 4] have already established the advantages
              of air drilling for certain formations, but that they
              have not yet furnished exact data on the selection of
              suitable compressors for this type of drilling. The
              determination of gas consumption and pressure in an
              ascending stream which will assure efficient removal of
              cuttings in the process of air drilling depends on many
              factors, including the concentration of cuttings in the
              gas stream, the shape of the cuttings, the specific
              gravity of the cuttings and the geometric properties
              of the well. The author proposes that the motion of
              the cuttings picked up by the gas stream at a point x
              from the hole can be calculated with the aid of the

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Estimation of Gas (Cont.)   SOV/93-58-8-8/15
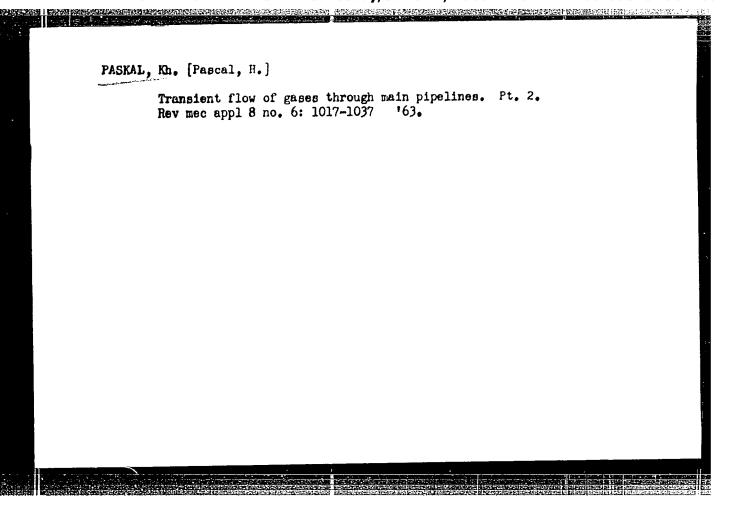
following formula

$$u\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{f\,\beta\,\gamma\,g}{G_{sh}}(\nu - u)^2 - (1 - \frac{\gamma\,g}{\gamma\,sh})g$$

where u is the speed of the cuttings along the axis
of a strictly vertical well, f - cross-sectional area of
a sludge particle, γ_{sh} - specific gravity of the
sludge, β - shape factor of the sludge, ν - gas ve-
locity, g - specific gravity of the gas, and g -
acceleration of gravity. There are 7 references, 4 of
which are Soviet and 3 English.

1. Drilling machines--Operation   2. Gases--Consumption
3. Pressure--Determination   4. Mathematics

Card 2/2

PASKAL, Kh. [Pascal, H.]

Transient flow of gases through main pipelines. Pt. 2.
Rev mec appl 8 no. 6: 1017-1037   '63.

PASKAL, V.A.

Fertilizers for sowing winter crops along with legumes. Zemledelie 26 no.8:45 Ag '64.

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut agrokhimii i pochvo-vedeniya imeni akademika Dimo.

PASKAL', Yu.I.; SAVITSKIY, K.V.; RAZHEV, V.P.

Some characteristics of the hardening of aluminum alloys
containing copper and magnesium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
fiz. 8 no.6:166-167 '65.   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.D. Kuznetsova.
Submitted December 30, 1964.

PASKAL', Yu.I.; KOBZAR', N.Ya.

Change in the electric resistance of partially aged Duralumin in the course of its plastic deformation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.2: 181-182 '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kuznetsova.

88049

S/139/60/000/006/016/032
E073/E335

18.7000 only 2408 1413

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K.V., Paskal', Yu.I. and Gvozdeva, T.I.

TITLE: On Thermocyclic Ageing of Duralumin

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
             Fizika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 109 - 112

TEXT: It is known that in a number of alloys creep under
cyclic temperature fluctuations is different from that under
isothermal conditions.   I.A. Oding arrived at the conclusion
that the observed reduction in creep due to cyclic temperature
fluctuations is associated with the formation of alternating
temperature stresses and with activation of the process of
ageing.   V.S. Yermakov (Ref. 2) has studied the influence of
cyclic heat-treatment on the dispersion decomposition of the
alloy ЭИ-437 (EI-437).   He found that cyclic heat-treatment
accelerates the thermocyclic ageing of the alloy.   To some
extent the effect of cyclic heat-treatment is analogous to
the effect of an external alternating load and to the effect
of ultrasonics (Ref. 3).   The effect of thermocyclic ageing
was also observed by the authors of this paper in lead (Ref.4).

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On Thermocyclic Ageing of Duralumin

Apparently, thermocyclic ageing is due to the effect of
temperature stresses and strains caused by it and has a
number of common characteristics with strain ageing. In
this paper the influence of cyclic heat-treatment on the
early stage of the process of ageing of duralumin Д-1 (D-1)
is investigated. Wire specimens of 1 and 2 mm dia. were
investigated; the microhardness was measured on 2 mm dia.
specimens on which a facet about 1 mm wide was ground along
the axis of the specimen. This facet was chemically
polished in a mixture of nitric and phosphoric acius with
water and glycerin. To prevent blackening of the ground
surface as a result of quenching, the quenching was effected
in acetone. The electric resistance was measured on the
1 mm specimens; most of the 1 mm dia. specimens were quenched
in water. The quenching was after a 2-hour soaking at
$505-510\ ^{o}C$. The cyclic heat-treatment was effected from
-196 (liquid nitrogen) to +20 ^{o}C (water) and from -196 to
+150 ^{o}C (paraffin). Heating and cooling were effected by

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On Thermocyclic Ageing of Duralumin

simple submersion. The soaking time in the heating and
cooling media was selected in such a way that the entire
volume of the specimen should have time to assume the
temperature of the medium. The duration of the cycle was
30-35 sec. For comparison the change in the properties of
identical specimens subjected to isothermal holding at +20
and +150 ^{o}C was also determined. Each experiment was
repeated on 3-5 specimens; the property-treatment time curves
were measured twice and good agreement was found to exist.
The microhardness was measured with a ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) instrument
with a 200 g load. The variance lid not exceed 5% of the
measured value. The electric resistance was measured by means
of a bridge. The results of the treatment -196 to +20 ^{o}C and
vice versa are given in Fig. 1; the properties are plotted
as a function of the holding time. In Fig. 1 the changes are
plotted of the microhardness (a, kg/mm^2) and of the specific
electric resistance (b, μΩcm) for thermocyclic (as a function
of the number of -196 ^{o}C ⇄ +20 ^{o}C cycles) ageing and isothermal
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On Thermocyclic Ageing of Duralumin

(20 $^{\circ}$C) ageing (as a function of holding time, min.).
Curves 1 and 5 represent thermocyclic ageing after quenching
in acetone; Curve 2 – isothermal ageing after quenching in
acetone; Curve 3 thermocyclic ageing after quenching in water,
Curve 4 isothermal ageing after quenching in water. The data
for the thermocyclic ageing were plotted taking into consideration
the full duration of the cycle. Comparison of the thermocyclic
and isothermal ageing indicates that the former accelerates the
process of dispersion hardening, which is particularly pronounced
during the first cycles. The hardness curve shows a pronounced
maximum with a subsequent drop and passing through a minimum
it shows a further slowing down of the hardness increase;
the maximum microhardness is lower than that obtained in
isothermal ageing of identical specimens. The electric
resistance changes in a similar manner to the microhardness.
Whilst in water–quenched specimens pronounced maxima and
minima of the electric resistance was observed, on acetone-
quenched ones these were not very pronounced. In Fig. 2, the
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On Thermocyclic Ageing of Duralumin

results are given of comparative measurements on cyclically
heat-treated (1300 cycles) and naturally-aged specimens with
the same hardness. The change was investigated in the
hardness of both batches during holding at $+150\ ^{\circ}C$.
The change in the microhardness was qualitatively the same
in both cases, but the specimens which were thermocyclically
aged had a higher thermal stability at $150\ ^{\circ}C$. In Fig. 2
Curve 1 relates to thermocyclically-aged specimens, Curve 2
to isothermally-aged specimens (hardness, kg/mm^2 versus
duration, min). In the case of cyclic heat-treatment of
$-196 \rightleftarrows +150\ ^{\circ}C$ activation of the ageing process was observed
only during the first cycles of the heat-treatment. Fig. 3
shows the changes in the microhardness (a, kg/mm^2) and in the
electric resistance (b, $\mu\Omega cm$) as a function of the treatment
time, min, and, respectively, the number of cycles for thermo-
cyclically $(-196 \rightleftarrows 150\ ^{\circ}C)$ and isothermally $(+150\ ^{\circ}C)$ aged
specimens. The Curves 1 and 3 relate to thermocyclic ageing,

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88049
S/139/60/000/006/016/032
E073/E335

On Thermocyclic Ageing of Duralumin

Curves 2 and 4 relate to isothermal ageing.
There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri
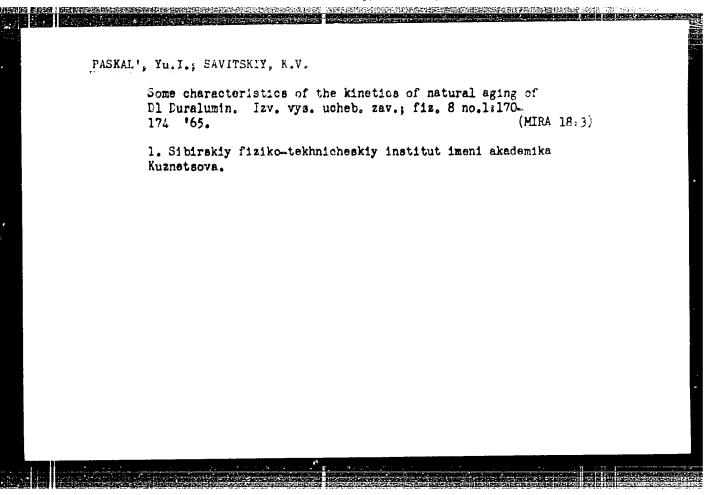   Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva
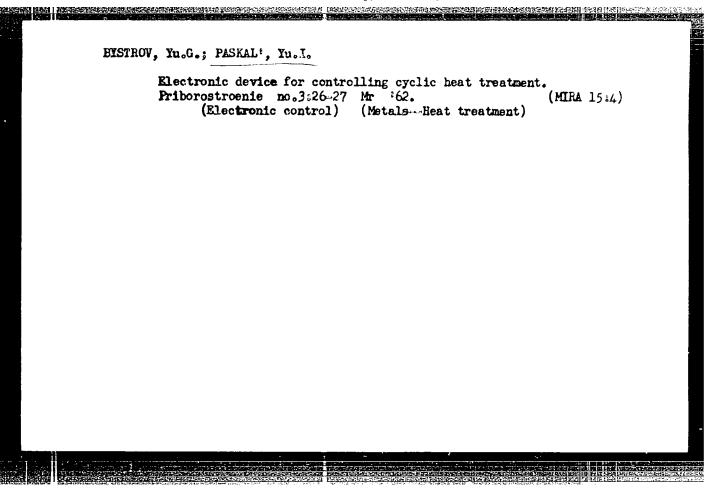   (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of
                Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1960

Card 6/8

PASKAL', Yu.I.; SAVITSKIY, K.V.

Some characteristics of the kinetics of natural aging of
D1 Duralumin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.1:170-
174 '65.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni akademika
Kuznetsova.

BYSTROV, Yu.G.; PASKAL', Yu.I.

Electronic device for controlling cyclic heat treatment.
Priborostroenie no.3:26-27 Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:4)
    (Electronic control)   (Metals--Heat treatment)

AUTHORS: Kagan, Ya. I. and Paskal', Yu. I.   SOV/126-6-2-29/34

TITLE: Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature
           Treatment of High Speed Steel (Snizheniye koertsitivnoy
           sily pri obrabotke bystrorezhushchey stali kholodom)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 2,
           pp 364-365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the process of magnetic investigation of structural
           transformations in high speed steel during various heat
           treatment cycles, which include low temperature treatment,
           certain data were obtained which indicate that low
           temperature treatment influences the coercive force of
           steel. The values of the coercive force of steels which
           were subjected to differing regimes of hardening and
           subsequent low temperature treatment are entered in the
           table herewith, each value being the average of the
           measurements on three specimens:

Card 1/4

SOV/126-6-2-29/34

Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature Treatment
of High Speed Steel

Method of Hardening	Coercive force after hardening	Coercive force after holding at $-120^{\circ}C$ for 30 mins.
Hardening in oil from $1250^{\circ}C$	62.7	55.3
Hardening from $1250^{\circ}C$ with isothermal annealing at $560^{\circ}C$	66.6	60.1

It can be seen from this table that low temperature
treatment reduces appreciably the coercive force of the
steel. In Fig.1 data are graphed of the reduction of the
coercive force as a result of cold treatment at various
temperatures in the range -40 to $-183^{\circ}C$; for comparison,
in Fig.2 data are graphed of the quantity of martensite
which forms at the same low temperature treatment
temperatures. The quantity of martensite and the coercive

Card 2/4   force were determined on the same specimens. Comparison
of the two graphs shows that the reduction in the coercive

SOV/126-6-2-29/34
Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature Treatment
of High Speed Steel

force will be the larger, the larger the quantity of
martensite which formed. Further investigations have
shown that repeated low temperature treatment, which
does not bring about additional austenite decomposition,
will also not bring about a reduction in the coercive
force. This reduction in the coercive force is closely
linked with austenite decomposition. However, an increase
in the quantity of martensite in the steel should not
bring about a reduction in the coercive force.
Apparently, the reduction in the coercive force is due
to a reduction of the internal stresses in the steel.
In other words, it can be assumed that structural stresses
which occur during decomposition of the austenite caused
by low temperature treatment are of a sign opposite to
the stresses remaining after hardening and it is this
fact which leads to a reduction of the overall stress
state of steel. Such a reduction in the internal
stresses is in accordance with data on improvement of

Card 3/4 the plastic properties (ductility) of steel as a result
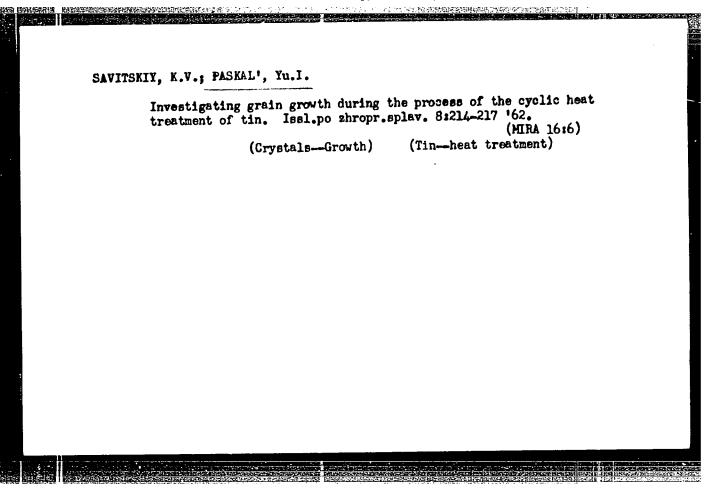
SOV/126-6-2-29/34

Reduction of the Coercive Force During Low Temperature Treatment
of High Speed Steel

       of low temperature treatment.
       There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

       (Note: This is a complete translation)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1957

Card 4/4 1. Steel--Hardening 2. Steel--Heat treatment 3. Steel--
         Magnetic properties 4. Steel--Stresses

SAVITSKIY, K.V.; PASKAL', Yu.I.

Investigating grain growth during the process of the cyclic heat
treatment of tin. Issl.po zhropr.splav. 8:214-217 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Crystals—Growth)   (Tin—heat treatment)

S/139/60/000/005/002/031
E073/E135

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K.V., Paskal', Yu.I., and Antonova, N.N.

TITLE: On Certain Features of the Plastic Deformation of
Lead and Tin during Cyclic Heat Treatment

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960, No. 5, pp 8-12 (+ 2 plates)

TEXT: The aim of the paper was to elucidate phenomena which
are characteristic for thermal fatigue and the possible occurrence of
plastic deformation of lead and tin during cyclic heat treatment.
Specimens of 99.98% pure lead and 99.90% pure tin were cut from
pressed rods. The lead specimens were rolled into 2.5 mm thick
strip, whilst the tin specimens were cylindrical, 7 mm in diameter
with a facet ground along the generating line. The length of
the specimens was 3.5 mm. After annealing for two hours
(Pb at 200 oC, Sn at 150 oC) the specimens were polished as
follows. The lead specimens were polished chemically in a
mixture of perhydrol and acetic acid, whilst the tin specimens
were polished electrolytically in a mixture of chloric and
acetic acid. In both metals the grain dimensions were between
600 microns and 1.5-2 mm. The heating was in paraffin or

Card 1/3

S/139/60/000/005/002/031
E073/E135

On Certain Features of the Plastic Deformation of Lead and Tin
during Cyclic Heat Treatment

colophony to 200 °C (lead) and 150 °C (tin); the cooling was in
acetone at +10 °C and water at 0 °C (regime I) or in liquid
nitrogen (regime II) and this was followed by heating in acetone
at +10 °C after the cooling in liquid nitrogen (regime III).
The cooling and the heating were by simple submersion. The selected
holding times were such that the entire volume of the specimen
should attain the temperature of the medium. The duration of the
cycle at various regimes was between 40 sec and 1 min. The
surface of the polished specimen was studied on a microscope and
on a microinterferometer. 35 thermal cycles according to
regimes I and II and up to 300 cycles according to regime III
were carried out. During further cyclic heat treatment the
observations became difficult due to corrosion. Between 5 and
10 specimens were used for each regime. It was found that as
a result of heat treatment characteristic features of plastic
deformation (inter-granular shifts) occur in lead. In tin the
role of the grain boundaries is very great; the recrystallization

Card 2/3

S/139/60/000/005/002/031
E073/E135

On Certain Features of the Plastic Deformation of Lead and Tin
during Cyclic Heat Treatment

processes reduce the magnitude of temperature stresses which
occur during heat treatment.   Formation of grain boundary
networks has been elucidated.   In further experiments with
cyclic heat treatment of lead containing 1.5% Sb it was found
that the hardness of this alloy increases rapidly as a result of
cyclic heat treatment.   This is attributed to the acceleration
of the process of dispersion hardening under the effect of
temperature stresses.

There are 14 figures and 12 references: 5 Soviet, 1 German,
and 6 English including 1 translation.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom
               gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva
               (Siberian Institute of Physics and Technology at
Card 3/3   Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1959

S/139/60/000/005/002/031
E073/E135

On Certain Features of the Plastic Deformation of Lead and Tin during Cyclic Heat Treatment

processes reduce the magnitude of temperature stresses which occur during heat treatment. Formation of grain boundary networks has been elucidated. In further experiments with cyclic heat treatment of lead containing 1.5% Sb it was found that the hardness of this alloy increases rapidly as a result of cyclic heat treatment. This is attributed to the acceleration of the process of dispersion hardening under the effect of temperature stresses.

There are 14 figures and 12 references: 5 Soviet, 1 German, and 6 English including 1 translation.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Institute of Physics and Technology at Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

Card 3/3

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1959

S/119/62/000/003/009/009
D201/D303

AUTHORS: Bystrov, Yu.G., and Paskal', Yu.I.

TITLE: Electronic control instrument for cyclic thermal
             processing

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1962, 26 - 27

TEXT: The authors describe an electronic instrument designed by
them which permits setting the delay in both heating and cooling
substances and for control of transfer of the sample from one me-
dium to the other. The electronic control instrument consists of
four interconnected time relays, all of the same type. Each of the
relays represents an ordinary wide-range, with the time constant
determined from the formula $\tau = 50$ RC. The thyratron $TT-1-0,1/0,3$
(TG-1-0.1/0.3), is used instead of a vacuum tube for the relay ope-
ration. The description of the circuit and its operation is given
and it is concluded that with an adequate number of contacts in the
contact bank of electromagnetic relays, the relay may be used for
controlling widely diversified classes of output stages with stabi-

Card 1/2

AUTHORS: Kagan, Ia.I.; Paskal', Yu.I.   32-12-25/71

TITLE: A Differential Method of Measuring the Amount of the Paramagnetic
             Phase (Differentsial'nyy metod izmereniya kolichestva para-
             magnitnoy fazy).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1455-1456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnetic-ballistic method of determining the content of the pa-
             ramagnetic phase in steel is based on the well-known formula:

             $$P\% = \frac{4\pi I_s - 4\pi I_m}{4\pi I_s} \cdot 100,$$ where $P\%$ denotes the volume-percentual con-

             tent of the paramagnetic phase in steel, $4\pi I_s$ - the magnetization
             intensity of the ferromagnetic phase, and $4\pi I_m$ - the magnetization
             intensity of the steel sample. For the standard sample, which has no

             paramagnetic phase, the expression: $P\% = \frac{4\pi I_e - 4\pi I_m}{4\pi I_e} \cdot 100$ is ob-

             tained, where $4\pi I_e$ is the magnetization intensity of the standard.
             As the values inserted in the latter formula can be measured differ-
             ently, it might happen that grave errors are committed in the deter-
Card 1/2   mination of the value $P\%$, which may here be denotes as δP and may

A Differential Method of Measuring the Amount of the
Paramagnetic Phase   32-12-25/71

Amount to = 1.02 or $P\%$ = 102%. In this case $P\%$ = $(4 \pm 4.08)\%$ is ob-
tained. By the proper shunting of the galvanometer, i.e. by insert-
ing various coefficients of this shunting, it is possible to equa-
lize the error. For this purpose a special ballistic device is re-
commended, the wiring circuit of which is given. With its aid the
direct determination of the value $(4\pi I_e - 4\pi I_m)$ is possible. The de-
vice consists of an electromagnet, a ballistic galvanometer,
2 measuring coils, and 3 resistances, by means of which shunting of
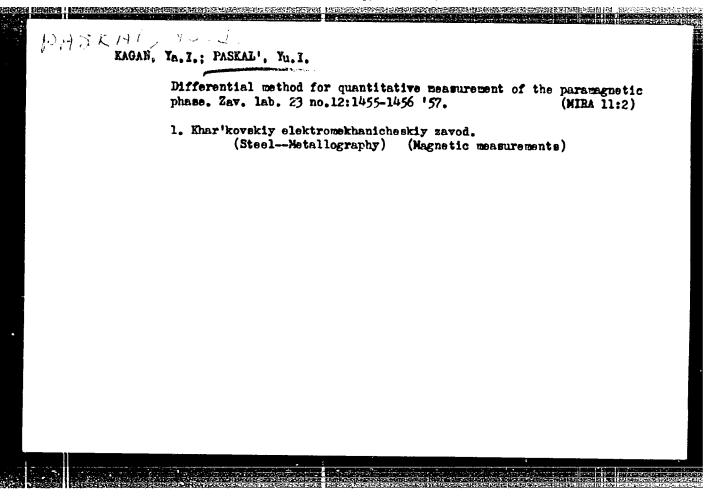the ballistic galvanometer can be carried out. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Electromechanical Plant (Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy
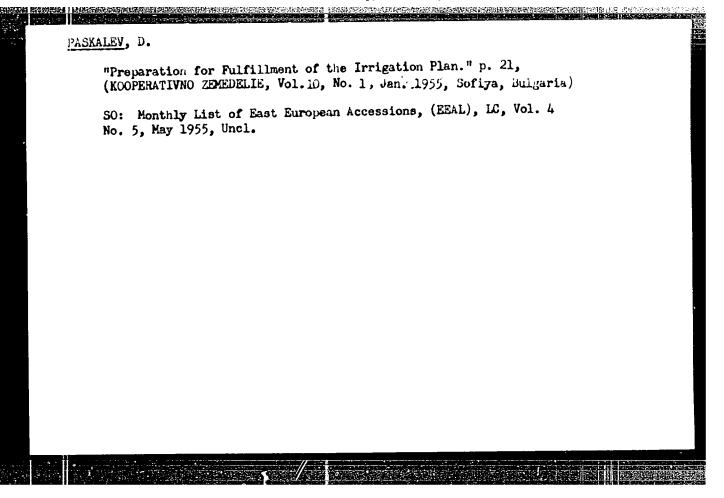   zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2   1. Paramagnetic phase-Measuring-Method

PASKAL, Yu.I.

KAGAN, Ya.I.; PASKAL', Yu.I.

Differential method for quantitative measurement of the paramagnetic phase. Zav. lab. 23 no.12:1455-1456 '57.   (MIRA 11:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod.
        (Steel--Metallography)   (Magnetic measurements)

PASKALEV, D.

"Preparation for Fulfillment of the Irrigation Plan." p. 21,
(KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

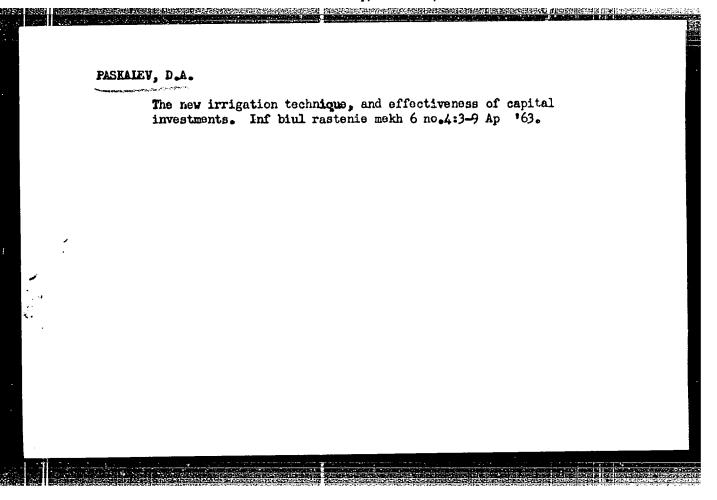SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PASKALEV, D.

"Holiday of Abundance." p. 20,
(KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 9, No. 10, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthl. List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PASKALEV, D.

"Construction of Block Channel Systems." p. 18,
(KOOPERATIND ZEMEJELIE, Vol. 9, No. 10, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

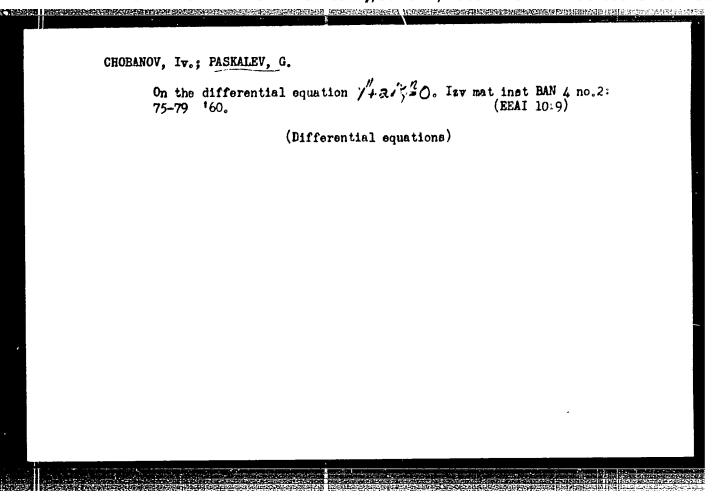SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PASKALEV, D.A.

The new irrigation technique, and effectiveness of capital
investments. Inf biul rastenie mekh 6 no.4:3-9 Ap '63.

PASKALEV, G.

Some kinematic problems related to the movement of a surface over a plane. Trud Pedag inst Plovdiv 1 no.1:23-33 '63

1. Chair of analytic Mechanics with Applied Mathematics, Higher Pedagogic Institute, Plovdiv. Head: assistant Professor T. Vasilev.

CHOBANOV, Iv.; PASKALEV, G.

On the differential equation $y'' + a y'^2 y = 0$. Izv mat inst BAN 4 no.2:
75-79 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Differential equations)

I. 15600-66
ACC NR: AP6008209   SOURCE: BU/0011/65/018/004/0339/0342

AUTHOR: Trendafelov, D.; Mihailova, D.; Paskalev, N.   3| B

ORG: Pharmaceutic Institute, Sofia

TITLE: Investigation of the system In sup 3 sup +-Na sup +(K sup +)-OH sup --Cl.
sup --H sub 2 0

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 339-342

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, physical chemistry property, solubility, ionization

ABSTRACT: The problem of the composition, properties and,
in particular, solubility of basic metal salts that do not dissolve easily
cannot be satisfactorily solved by means of preparations or by the classical
methods of physico-chemical analysis. The difficulties stem primarily from
the circumstance that these basic salts are obtained as exceedingly fine
dispersed precipitates and that it is not possible to isolate them as
preparations. The composition and properties of a basic salt undoubtedly
depend on the composition of the system in which the salt is precipitated.
The authors assumed that the heterogeneous system, precipitate of basic salt

Card 1/3   2

L 15600-66
ACC NR: AP6008209   O

- saturated solution, cannot be completely characterized by the activities of
the metal cations participating in the composition of the basic hydroxide,
hydroxyl and acid anions in the sense that the cation which is introduced with
a 'neutral electrolyte' will produce a specific effect on these activities.
Inasmuch as the heterogeneous system can be studied when introducing a 'neutral
electrolyte' with a selected cation, the data obtained will characterize
precisely the action of this cation, other conditions being the same. One may
also assume from more general considerations that the precipitate obtained at
first should have a composition close to $In(OH)Cl_2$, i.e., a basic salt richest
in Cl'. Proceeding from the above assumptions, the systems $In^{3+}-Na^{+}-Cl^{-}-$
$-OH^{-}-H_2O$ and $In^{3+}-K^{+}-Cl^{-}-OH^{-}-H_2O$ were experimentally investigated by applying
the method given in paper by N. V. Akselrud and V. B. Spivakovskiy (ZhNKh,
1958, 1958, No 8, 1748). Four series of indium trichloride solutions were
prepared by dissolving the metal indium (purity 99.95 p. c.) in hydrochloric
acid p. a. (Merck). The study of the spures of orthogonal projections of
isoconcentrations of the above mentioned heterogeneous systems five minutes
after their preparations show that the curves differ radically in character
depending on the nature of the cation of the 'neutral electrolyte' used. The
effect produced by the cations of the other metals belonging to the alkali

Card 2/3

L 15600-66
ACC NR: AP6008209

group is another problem warranting attention. The paper was submitted by
N. Panchev, Corresponding Member Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 14 December 1964.
Orig. art. has 4 figures and 2 formulas. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 009

ℒB

Card 3/3

PASKALEV, G.; TIMOV, VI.

On the problem of first aid, Khirurgiia, Sofia 10 no.6:540-548 1962.

1. Stentsii, burns jonoah i tri s ravniia otdel na sgns. Gl. lever:
G. Paskalev.
(FIRST AID)
(burns, in surical (Bul.)

PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I.

Other Quadratures of the hypergeometric differential equation . p. 1.

GODISHNIK. MATERMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, no. 1, pt. 2 1955/56 (published 1958).

Uncl.

PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I.

On the hypergeometric differential equation. p. 31

GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50 No. 1, 1955/56
(published 1957)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I.

A method of L. Chakalov and the hypergeometric differential equation. p. 43.

GODISHNIK. MATERMATIKA I FIZIKA.   Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, no. 1   pt. 2
1955/56 (published 1958)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1   January 1960

Uncl.

PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I.

An examination of Riccati differential equations by N.V. Sakharov, p. 59.

GODISHNIK. MATERMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, no. 1 pt. 2
1955/56 (published 1958)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I.

Question on intergration of the differential equation of J. Halm. p. 61.

GODISHNIK. MATERMATIKA I FIZIKA.   Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, no. 1   pt. 2
1955/56 (published 1958)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1   January 1960

Uncl.

PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I. ; DOLAPCHIEV, B.

On the differential equation of J. Halm. p. 67

GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50 No. 1, 1955/56
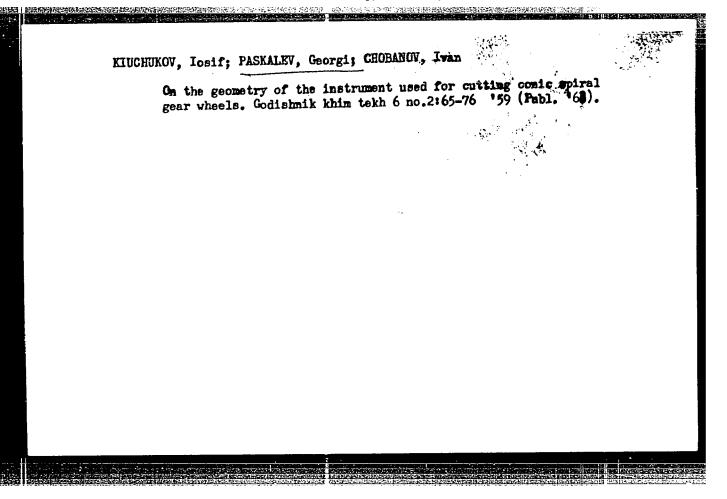(published 1957)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960
Uncl.

PASKALEV, G.

On the distribution of n-unequal masses on the periphery of the circle. p. 127

GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50 No. 1, 1955/56
(published 1957)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

KIUCHUKOV, Iosif; PASKALEV, Georgi; CHOBANOV, Ivan

On the geometry of the instrument used for cutting conic spiral
gear wheels. Godishnik khim tekh 6 no.2:65-76 '59 (Publ. '6).

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16 3400

S/044/61/000/012/012/054
C111/C333

AUTHORS: Paskalev, Georgi, Chobanov, Ivan

TITLE: On an elementarily integrable case of the Abel differential equation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1961, 28-29, abstract 12B122. ("Godishnik Sofiysk.un-t Fiz.-matem. fak.", 1957-1958 (1959), 52, Nr. 1, 183-192)

TEXT: It is shown which relations must exist between the functions $f_\nu(x)$ in order that the Abelian differential equation

$$y' = \sum_{\gamma=0}^{3} f_\nu(x) y^\nu$$

be solvable in quadratures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PASKALEV, I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1958, 22944

Author   : Tenchov, G., Stratev, D., Paskalev, I.
Inst   : -
Title   : The Distribution of Cancer in Bulgaria

Orig Pub : Sovrem. med., 1956, 7, No 1, 16-28

Abstract : Cancer occupies third place among the causes of death in Bulgaria. In 1939-1943 cancer was responsible for 6.2% of all deaths in Bulgarian cities (78.2 per 100,000 population), in 1949-1953 for 9.4% (91.6 per 100,000). The increase in mortality from cancer is explained by improvements in diagnosis and registration. The average numbers of patients with cancer reported per 100,000 population were as follows: 83.2 in 1952, 136.1 in 1953, 173.8 in 1954. In the areas with the best reporting systems (Kolarovgrad, Tyrnovo, Sofiya) 280.7 patients with cancer per 100,000 population were registered.

Card 1/2

Ca.

Bulgaria/Military   B-567

PASKALEV, M., Mayor, Med Ser; author of an article
entitled "Chronaximetry in the Presence of Neuritis of
the Facial Nerve." (Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Sofia,
Mar 61, pp 77-81)

24
(1)

Bulgaria/Military   B-558

PASKALEV, M., Mayor/Med Serv; author of an article en-
titled "Concerning the Diagnostic Possibilities of the
Electrocardiogram." (Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Sofia,
May 61, pp 56-60)

24
(1)

PASKALEV, M.P. (Bolgariya)

Myophony in neuritis of the facial nerve. Vop. kur., fizioter.
i lech. fiz. kul't. no.6:548-552 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz voyennogo gospitalya v Plovdive (nachal'nik N. Pisarcv).

L 15600-66
ACC NR: AP6008209   SOURCE: BU/0011/65/018/004/0339/0342

AUTHOR: Trendafelov, D.; Mihailova, D.; Paskalev, N.   3| B

ORG: Pharmaceutic Institute, Sofia

TITLE: Investigation of the system In sup 3 sup +-Na sup +(K sup +)-OH sup --Cl sup --H sub 2 O

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 339-342

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, physical chemistry property, solubility, ionization

ABSTRACT: The problem of the composition, properties and,
in particular, solubility of basic metal salts that do not dissolve easily
cannot be satisfactorily solved by means of preparations or by the classical
methods of physico-chemical analysis. The difficulties stem primarily from
the circumstance that these basic salts are obtained as exceedingly fine
dispersed precipitates and that it is not possible to isolate them as
preparations. The composition and properties of a basic salt undoubtedly
depend on the composition of the system in which the salt is precipitated.
The authors assumed that the heterogeneous system, precipitate of basic salt

Card 1/3   2

L 15600-66
ACC NR: AP6008209

O

- saturated solution, cannot be completely characterized by the activities of the metal cations participating in the composition of the basic hydroxide, hydroxyl and acid anions in the sense that the cation which is introduced with a 'neutral electrolyte' will produce a specific effect on these activities. Inasmuch as the heterogeneous system can be studied when introducing a 'neutral electrolyte' with a selected cation, the data obtained will characterize precisely the action of this cation, other conditions being the same. One may also assume from more general considerations that the precipitate obtained at first should have a composition close to $In(OH)Cl_2$, i.e., a basic salt richest in Cl'. Proceeding from the above assumptions, the systems $In^{3+}-Na^{+}-Cl^{-}-$ $-OH^{-}-H_2O$ and $In^{3+}-K^{+}-Cl^{-}-OH^{-}-H_2O$ were experimentally investigated by applying the method given in paper by N. V. Akselrud and V. B. Spivakovskiy (ZhNKh, 1958, 1958, No 8, 1748). Four series of indium trichloride solutions were prepared by dissolving the metal indium (purity 99.95 p. c.) in hydrochloric acid p. a. (Merck). The study of the epures of orthogonal projections of isoconcentrations of the above mentioned heterogeneous systems five minutes after their preparations show that the curves differ radically in character depending on the nature of the cation of the 'neutral electrolyte' used. The effect produced by the cations of the other metals belonging to the alkali
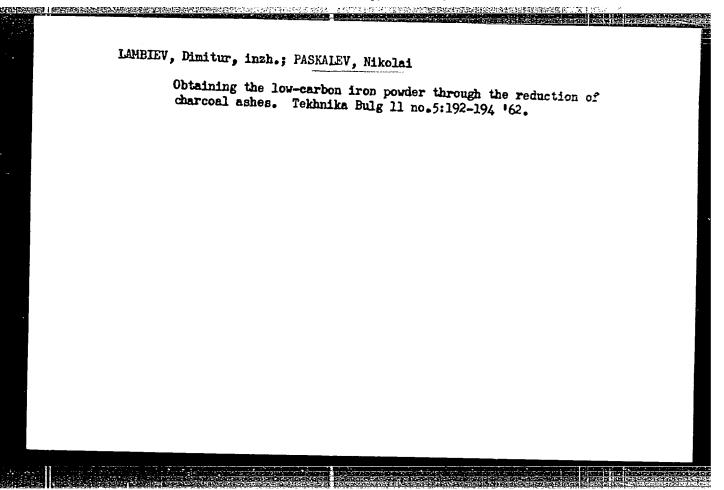
Card 2/3

L 15600-66
ACC NR: AP6008209

group is another problem warranting attention. The paper was submitted by
N. Penchev, Corresponding Member Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 14 December 1964.
Orig. art. has 4 figures and 2 formulas. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 009

LB
Card 3/3

MIREV, Dimitur, prof. d-r [deceased]; PASKALEV, N.

Possibilities of obtaining metallurvic coke from the mixture of black and brown coal. Izv. Inst khim BAN no.8:9-20 '61.

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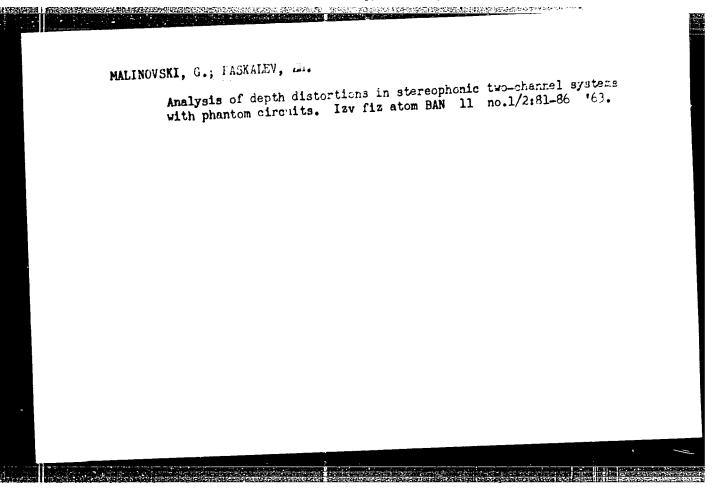Spreading of cancer in Bulgaria. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no. 1:16-28 1956.

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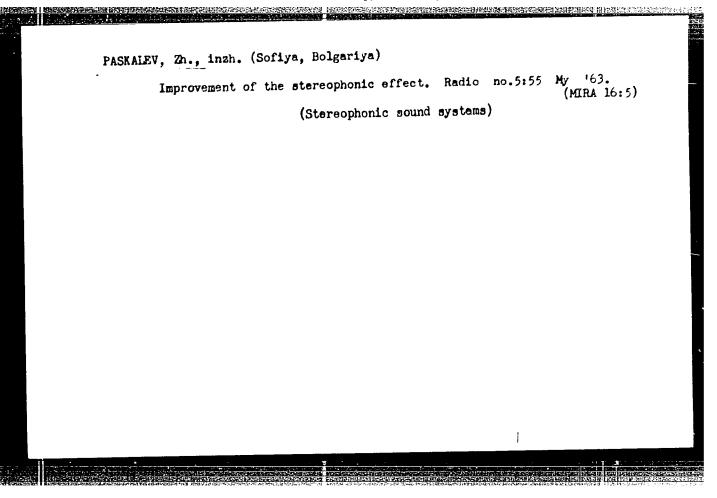   in Bulgaria. (Bul))

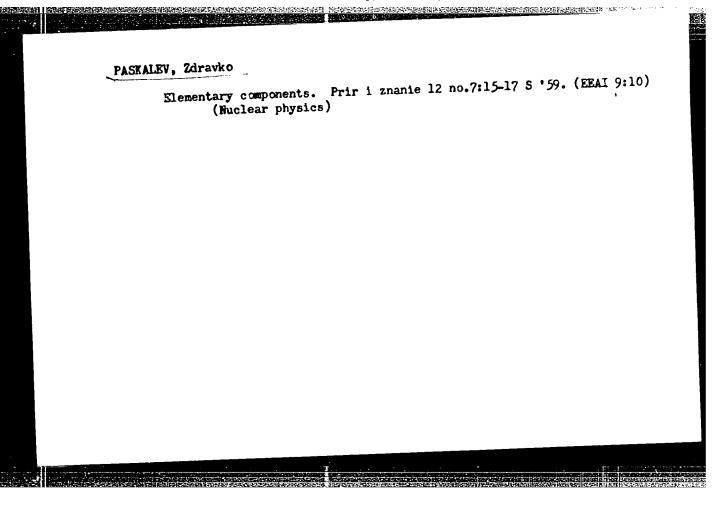PASKALEV, Vladimir (Titov Veles, Marsala Tita 34)

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