

SOROKO, L.N., inzh.; FILONOV, V.A., inzh.; KSENZUK, F.A., inzh.;
TSIRLIN, B.M., inzh.; PAVLISHCHEV, V.B., inzh. Prinimali
uchastiye: BABAKOV, A.A.; BOROVSkiY, V.V.; YASHCHENKO, B.V.;
LAZUTIN, A.G.; ZAVERYUKHA, A.Kh.; FRANTSSENKUK, I.V.; ORLOVA, T.K.

Experimental rolling of stainless steel slabs on a 1200 mill
with coilers in the furnace. Stal' 21 no.12:1092-1096 D '61.
(MIRA 14.12)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal" (for Soroko, Filonov, Ksenzuk,
TSirlin, Pavlishchev).

(Rolling mills—Equipment and supplies)
(Steel, Stainless)

FILONOV, V.A., inzh. [deceased]; LOLA, VLN., inzh.; PAVLISHCHEV, V.B., inzh.;
PETRENKO, I.S., inzh.

Flame scarfing of stainless steel ingots and the preparation of slabs
for rolling. Stal' 23 no.1:73-75 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'".
(Steel ingots—Cleaning) (Steel, Stainless—Cleaning)

FILONOV, V.A., inzh. [deceased]; YUDIN, M.I., inzh.; LOLA, V.N., inzh.;
MINSHOVICH, V.S., inzh.; AVRAMENKO, I.N., inzh.; PAVLISHECHEV, V.B., inzh.

New technology for the production of wide-strip stainless steel with
a thickness of less than 1,5 mm. Stal' 23 no.1:60-61 Ja '63.

(MIrA 16:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal".

(Rolling (Metalwork))

PAVLISHCHEV, V.B.

9/133/61/000/012/001/006
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Soroko, L.N.; Filonov, V.A.; Ksenzuk, P.A.; Tsirlin, B.M.; Pav-
lishchev, V.B.; - Engineers

TITLE: Test rolling of stainless steel slabs on the "1200" mill with
reelers in the furnace

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 12, 1961, 1,092 - 1,096

TEXT: The possibility and the advantages of hot rolling stainless steel
slabs with double-phase structure on the "1200" reversing mill of the Novolipetsky
Plant were studied. The quality of surface and edges and the thickness differ-
ences (longitudinally and laterally) of the stainless steel slabs were compared
for the "1200" mill and a hot-rolling continuous sheet mill. 22 slabs made of
three heats of 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T) and 2 steel grades of austenite-ferrite struc-
ture (A, 18 and B, 6 slabs), totalling 82 tons were rolled during the tests. (1)
The slabs were heated in a pusher-type furnace, fuelled by blast-furnace gas.
The required heating time was originally fixed at 2 h 40 min, but actually this
period varied within wide limits, due to delays in rolling the strip on the fin-
ishing stand. The required rolling temperature and heating quality could be im-

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S 133, 01/000 012-001/006
A05A-A127

Test rolling of stainless steel slabs on...

sured in the pusher-type furnace. When rolling on the roughing stand with 5 passes, the load on the motor increased, sometimes exceeding the maximum load rolling carbon steel slabs 1,000 - 1,500 amp. Further tests were carried out with 7 passes which yielded satisfactory rolling results of the test slabs on the roughing stand. On the finishing stand the load on the main motor did not exceed the limit, as a rule, only the value of the RMS current was some- what higher, reducing the rolling speed. It was found that some parts of the finishing stand are unsuitable for rolling stainless steel at a temperature at the rolling end of 900 - 920°C. The capacity of the drums is insufficient to roll up strips at a reduced temperature with a non-uniform thickness (up to 13 mm). The guides, the motor, the ball-bearings (with liquid friction) should also be adapted to the set conditions when rolling stainless steel instead of carbon steel. Another drawback of the process tested is that the strip ends, remaining outside the furnace, cool down quickly and this results in differences in strip-thickness, mainly over the strip lengths. On one sector 7 - 10 m long at the end of the strip the maximum deviations in thickness amount to 0.29 - 0.66 mm (at a rated thickness of the test strip of 3 mm), while these deviations amount only to 0.07 - 0.20 when rolling the same strips on the continuous mill. The thickness differences over the strip cross section are about the same as on

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Test rolling of stainless steel slabs on

8/133/61/000/012/001/006
A054/A127

the continuous mill (0.06 - 0.19 mm and 0.07 - 0.1 mm, respectively). Due to the considerable fluctuations in thickness and temperature along the strip it is not reduced uniformly over its entire length and this results in waviness and warping. It was possible to eliminate these defects at the expense of the rolling speed, and, therefore, of the output. The quality of the edges and the surface was better for strips rolled on the "1200" reversing mill with the coils heated in the furnace. There were no cracks at the edges and surface defects of mechanical origin (scratches, grooves) were fewer than in the conventional strips. Hydraulic scale removal was not applied as it was feared to reduce the temperature of the strip ends. Due to this, however, the mill scale on the strip was rolled into the surface and, therefore, it was found more expedient not to use this measure. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION. Zavod "Zaporozhstal" ("Zaporozhstal" Plant)

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6012089

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3177/65/021/000/0038/0052

AUTHOR: Chekmarov, A. P. (Academician AN UkrSSR); Saf'yan, M. M. (Professor); Meleshko, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Prokof'yev, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Avramenko, I. N. (Engineer); Dotoka, V. G. (Engineer); Kacera, V. A. (Engineer); Kudin, D. P. (Engineer); Lola, V. N. (Engineer); Movahovich, V. S. (Engineer); Pavlishchev, V. B. (Engineer); Soroko, L. N. (Engineer); Sukhobrus, Yo. P. (Engineer); Kholodnyy, V. P. (Engineer); Yudin, M. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Improvements in the techniques of production of Kh18Ni0T cold-rolled wide-strip steel at the Zaporozhstal' Plant

SOURCE: Dnepropetrovsk. Institut chernoy metallurgii. Trudy, v. 21, 1965. Prokatnoye proizvodstvo (Welding production), 38-52

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, bright stock lubricant, metal rolling, sheet metal, industrial plant / Kh18Ni0T stainless steel, P-28 bright stock lubricant

ABSTRACT: On increasing to 11.8 tons from the previous 10.3 tons the weight of the ingots

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ACC NR: AT6012089

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of Kh18N10T stainless steel used to produce 1000 mm wide sheets, the Zaporozhstal' Plant found it possible to reduce by 40-50 kg/mm² the wastage of metal during slabbing. Other innovations introduced in recent years at this plant include: fettling, flame scarfing and planing of ingot surfaces so as to eliminate defects of metallurgical origin prior to slabbing. These measures, along with improvements in the ingot reheating regime, have made it possible to increase the productivity of slabbing mills by 15-20%. The ingots themselves are cone-shaped in order to optimize the conditions of crystallization of the molten metal. After trimming and heating to 1050-1300°C the slabs proceed to a continuous strip mill where they are rolled into 1000 mm wide strip. By introducing the cold rolling of this strip in a reversible four-high mill with a reduction of 85% and by abandoning the practice of intermediate quenching during the production of 0.8-1.4 mm thick sheets rolled from 3.0 mm thick stock, using P-28 bright stock (highly viscous mineral oil) as the lubricant, using highly polished rolls, and increasing the convexity of the rolls to offset the increase in roll pressure, and thus streamlining the rolling techniques to an extent at which it became possible to roll in 13 passes 0.8 mm thick strip without overloading the rolls and main drive, the Zaporozhstal' Plant has found it possible to increase by 81% the productivity of its sheet mill and by 180%, the productivity of its reversible cold-rolling mill. The annual savings produced by these innovations amount to: for the slabbing-mill shop, 162,000 rubles; for the sheet-mill shop, 91,000 rubles; for the cold rolling shop, 719,000 rubles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 9 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 015

Cord 2/2 LL

PAVLISHCHUK, V.F.

Fluid extract from ginseng in a compound treatment of parodontosis. Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:163-166 '63. (MIRA 17.8)

1. Okruzhnoy gosptal' poshtanichnykh voysk Tikhookeanskogo okruga.

PAVLISHIN, M., NECHIPORCHUK, I.

"Controlled Growing of Winter Wheat Plants with Unstable Heredity." Tr. from the Russian.
p. 28. (ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDELSTVI, Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

NECHIPORCHUK, I.D., prof.; PAVLISHIN, M.N.

Transforming winter wheat by directed conditioning of plants with
loosened heredity. Agrobiologia no.2:272-277 Mr-Apr '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. L'vovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(wheat)

MECHIFORCHUK, I.D., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PAVLISHIN, M.N.;
POLYAKOVA, L.N., LYSYUK, M.M.

Occurrence of natural accretion of hawthorn and medlar.
Agrobiologiya no.6 918-920 N-D '61. (MIRA 15.2)

1. Levvskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Hawthorn) (Medlar)

PAVLISHIN, V.A. (Korsun'-Shevchenkivskiy, Cherkasskoy oblasti, ul. Shevchenko, d. 52); SITKOVSKIY, N.E. (Korsun'-Shevchenkivskiy, Cherkasskoy oblasti, ul. Shevchenko, d. 52)

Abdominal syndrome in myocardial infarction. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:
93-94 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Korsun'Shevchenkivskoy bal'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach - V.A. Pavlishin) Cherkasskoy oblasti.

PAVLISHIN, V.I.; TEPIKIN, V.Ye.

Some characteristics of the constitution and genesis of micrites
from rocks benediciated with dark-color minerals (Voina).
Min.sbor. 18 no.3:307-315 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franka, L'viv i Institut
geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

MATKOVSKIY, O.I.; PAVLISHIN, V.I.; PRIKAZCHIKOV, L.A.

Biotite from rocks enriched by dark-colored minerals. Min. stor.
no.17:220-225 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imen: Franko, L'vov i Volodarok.
Volynskiy Ekspeditsiya "Iyevskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

MATKOVSKIY, O.I.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.; CHULOCHNIKOV, V.I.; PAVLISHIN, V.I.

Sulfide and complex metal deposits in the Chivchin Mountains.
Min. sbor. no.16:273-284 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov i
L'vovskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Carpathian Mountains—Ore deposits)

KUSHEV, V.G.; PAVLISHIN, V.I.

Magnesium-ferruginous low alumina micas from the rocks of the
northern Krivoy Rog Basin. Min.sbor. 18 no.1:49-58 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya geologii dokembriya AN SSSR, Leningrad i
Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.

PAVLISHIN, V.I.; SLIVKO, M.M.

Isomorphic mixability in the series $\text{CaCO}_3\text{-MnCO}_3$. Min. sbor.
no.16:445-449 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Calcium carbonate)
(Manganese carbonate)

FENCSHINA, U.I.; PAVLISHIN, V.I.

Feodorov Scientific Session. Min. sbor. no.15:448-449 '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, L'vov.
(Mineralogy)

PAVLISKA, Svatopluk

Reconstruction of cupolas with the diameter of 900 mm according to the principles of modern melting techniques. Slevare:stvi 9 no.11: 430-431 N '61.

1. Transporta, n.p., Frydlant nad Ostravici.

(Cupola furnaces) (Founding)

Anthropology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAVLITIK, Karel; [Affiliation not given].

"Conference of Czechoslovak Ethnographers and Folklorists in the Honor of Frantisek Beranos."

Prague, Vestník Československé Akademie Věd, Vol 7, no 5, 1966, pp 729 - 730

Abstract: The conference was held at the 60th anniversary of the death of Frantisek Beranos on 9 - 10 Sep 66 at Gottwaldov. The conference was sponsored by the Ethnographic Society of the Czechoslovak Academy at Brno. 86 Czech participants, 2 from Bulgaria, 2 from Poland, 1 from the USSR, and 1 from Scotland were present. Brief review of the lectures offered is given. No references.

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RAFIKOV, S.R.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.; GUMARGALIYEVA, K.Z.; PAVLITENKO, I.V.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239 5

Polymer synthesis. Part 4: Synthesis of mixed polyamides based on xylylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, and adipic acid. Vysokom. soed. 4 no.3:414-418 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR.
(Polyamides)

L 17146-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AR4049275 S/0081/64/000/015/S021/S021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 15S119

AUTHOR: Zhubanov, B. A., Rafikov, S. R., Gumargaliyeva, K. Z., Pavlitlenko, L. V.

TITLE: Research in the field of polymer synthesis. Article 10. Mixed polyamides
based on m-xylylene diamine, isophthalic and terephthalic acid

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. khim., vy'p. 2(22), 1962, 88-91

TOPIC TAGS: polymer synthesis, polyamide synthesis, mixed polyamide, xylylene diamine, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, polyamide solubility, polyamide mechanical property

TRANSLATION: The authors investigated the properties of mixed polyamides based on m-xylylene diamine (I) and a mixture of isophthalic (II) and terephthalic (III) acids, which made it possible to obtain more heat-resistant and transparent polymeric glasses than are possible with homopolymers of I and II. The mixed polyamides were synthesized by heating a mixture of salts of I with II or III for 5-6 hours in an argon flow, then for 30-60 minutes at low vacuum to complete the reaction. The mixed polyamides were characterized in terms of melting temperatures and thermomechanical curves. When the

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L 17146-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4049275

concentration of III in a mixture with II is increased to an equimolecular ratio, the mixed polyamides formed were transparent and slightly tinted solid substances. A further increase in the content of III in the reactive mixture resulted in the formation of an opaque and horny polymer. Most mixed polyamides are insoluble in organic solvents or in concentrated sulfuric acid. Analysis of the thermomechanical curves indicates that the mixed polyamides obtained have an amorphous structure. See abstract 153111 for Article 9. B. Englin

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB CODE: OC, MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

1,991
S/190/62/004/001/010/011
B110/B144

15.8080

AUTHORS:

Rafikov, S. M., Zaitanov, B. A., Gant, Ilyova, A. A.,
Pavlitchev, D. V.

TITLE:

Studies in the field of polymer synthesis IV. Synthesis of
mixed polyamides on the basis of xylylene diamines,
hexamethylene diamines and adipic acid

PERIODICAL:

Vysokomolekulyarnye soedineniya. V. 4, No. 1, 1961, 11-14

TEXT: The authors studied mixed polyamides which arise when a mixture of
p- and m-xylylene diamines (I) and/or hexamethylene diamines (II) are allowed
to react with adipic acid (III). The thermal resistivity of mixed
polyamides is assumed to be increased by the introduction of aromatic
rings into the aliphatic polyamide chain of II and III of corresponding
structure. The lawfulness in the change of the properties of mixed
p- and m-I polyamides should therefore be studied. They were obtained
by polycondensation of corresponding diamine salts mixed with III. The
molar ratios of diamines were: 95:5, 80:20, 65:35, 50:50, 35:65, 20:80,
and 5:95. The melting points of salts obtained from aqueous-alcoholic

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Studies in the field of...

S/190/62/004/003/014/023
B110/B144

solutions were p-I + III = 233°C, m-I + III = 187°C, II + III = 193°C. Polycondensation was conducted in an N₂ stream at a temperature below 270°C but higher than the melting point. The thermomechanical curves were found with an apparatus by B. L. Tsetlin et al (Zavodsk. labor., 22, 352, 1956), the melting points were determined according to P. J. Flory, and the intrinsic viscosities in cresol or highly concentrated H₂SO₄ were also determined. All mixed I and III polyamides are hard, stable, hornlike, and insoluble in the usual solvents. Their melts yield semitransparent fibers which can be cold drawn by 300-400%. Melting points and flow temperatures of m-I + III, p-I + III, and p-I + II + III polyamides increase continuously with the amount of I residue. This suggests isomorphous substitution of I residues in the crystalline region. The distinct minimum of the softening point - composition curve for m-I + III: p-I + III = 40 : 60 and II + III : p-I + III ≈ 50 : 70 is probably due to a larger amount of amorphous polymer and copolymer. Different dependences on the composition of mixed m-I, II, and III polyamides are probably due to: (1) great difference in the linear dimensions of diamines and (2) disturbance of axial symmetry of the macromolecule by

Card 2/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical
Preparations. Antibiotics
REF. SOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 16-9
AUTHOR : Surianjan, I.; Pavlitsa, D.; Chankovich, I.;
INST. :
TITLE : Allergic Manifestations After Administration
of Penicillin
ORIG. PUB. : Med. glasnik, 1957, 11, No.2, 62-64
ABSTRACT : No abstract

Chankovich, I.

CARD: 1/1

KELOPKOV, A.M.; STROKINA, O.S.; PAVLITSKAYA, S.S.; GAVRILOVA, K.K.;
KOROCHKIN, L.I.

Changes in the organs of horses used for the production of
serum against tick-borne encephalitis. Trudy TomNIIVS 11:
311-318 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok
i kafedra gistologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (LABORATORY ANIMALS--DISEASES) (SERUM)

40-20-2-12/17

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, Ye. P., Solotavin, A. V., Kud'min, I. I.,
Pavlit'skaya, Ye. D.

TITLE: On the Decay of Rh^{106} (O raspade Rh^{106})

PERIODICAL: Investiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1954,
Vol. 22, Nr 2, pp. 194 - 197 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a lecture held at the VII All Union Consultative Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which was devoted to the investigation of the radiation accompanying the radioactive transmutation of $Ru^{106} \rightarrow Rh^{106} \rightarrow Pd^{106}$ with the help of a β -spectrometer with double focusing. (Ref 1). In this apparatus the diaphragms near to the source were removed and the thickness of the others increased to from 8 - 9 mm. The inside of the apparatus, at the rim of the diaphragms nearest to the source, was coated with beryllium plates. The conversion lines, the complete β -spectrum and the spectrum of photo electrons were investigated.

1) In the investigation of the continuous β -spectrum of Rh^{106} results were obtained, which do not correspond to the data

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On the Decay of Rh^{106}

48-22-2-12/17

by Alburger (Ref 2) with respect to the composition of this spectrum (intensity components). Therefore control experiments were performed with the β' -spectra of P^{32} , As^{76} and K^{42} , which lead to the conclusion that the spectrometer accurately reproduces the form of the β' -spectra up to 3 MeV. Above this value, however, a distortion of the shape is possible. 2) The observation of internal conversion proved to be difficult, and it was only possible to measure the K and L conversion lines of the transition with an energy of 513 and 623 keV. In this case the data by Alburger correspond to the here obtained results, with the exception of the line L-623, which alone was treated in this paper. 3) The γ -spectrum of Rh^{106} was in this investigation examined according to the photo electron spectrum with a cylindrically symmetric source. This investigation was pushed in two directions: a) The photo electrons of the β -transitions with 513, 623 and 1052 keV were measured, and their respective intensity was determined. Pb, Bi and Th served as target here. b) The range from 100 - 400 keV was investigated under the assumption that according to the decay scheme, the transition with the energies 150, 220, 240, 345 and 390 keV should be determined. The experiment proved to be difficult. No photo peaks could be found in this range

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On the Decay of Rh^{106}

4-22-2 12/17

and the upper intensity limit of the possible γ -transitions was assumed to be $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ of the intensity of γ -quanta with the energy of 513 keV. 4) The authors established discrepancies in the decay scheme by Alburger (between the intensity components of the β^- -spectrum and the relative intensities of the γ -transitions) that is to say for the type E 2. According to the here obtained results the coefficient of the intensity components of the transition conversion at 63 keV amounts to $(3,5 \pm 1) \cdot 10^{-3}$ which value also corresponds to the computation of E 2 ($2,85 \cdot 10^{-3}$) (Ref 3). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gos. universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova
(Physics Institute, Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Ruthenium-Decay-Analysis

PAVLITSKAYA, Ye. D.

GRIGOR'YEV, Ye. P.; ZOLOTAVIN, A. V.; KUZ'MIN, I. I.; PAVLITSKAYA, Ye. D.

On the Rh^{106} decay. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. 22 no. 2:194-197 p '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universi-
teta im. A. A. Zhdanova.

(Rhodium--Isotopes--Decay) (Rhenium--Isotopes--Decay)

PAVLITSKAYA, Ye. I.

SOBOLEVSKIY, V.I.; PAVLITSKAYA, Ye. I.

[How to prospect for fluorite] Kak iskat' fliuorit. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo geol. lit-ry, 1952. 23 p. (MLRA 7:3)
(Fluorite)

PAVLIUCHENKO, S.Ye.

Comparative evaluation of therapeutic methods used in polypi of
the female urinary canal. Urologiia 25 no. 5:56-58 S-O '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(URETHRA--TUMORS)

VOVK, I.N.; PAVLIV, B.A.

Conversion of mono- and diphosphohexoses by hemolysates of erythrocytes
in cattle and swine. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:331-344 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii L'vovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.

PAVLIV, P.V.

Accuracy of interpolating water level markers. Geod. i kart.
no.4:17-20 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Stream measurements)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

PAVLIV, Yu.V., inzh.

Determination of the dew point and corrosive activity of boiler
flue gases. Energetik 11 no.5:39-41 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Boilers) (Furnaces)

PAVLIV, Yu.V., inzh.; BOTVINOV, V.P., inzh.; KRYLINSKIY, S.M., tekhnik

Special features of firing the TGM-84 boilers using gas. Elek. sta.
35 no.6:2-6 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1971, Y. V. ...
ITEDNIK, ...

Study of the ...
sta. 35 ...

AID P - 3699

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 4/25

Authors : Vnukov, A. K., Ye. I. Volkova and Yu. V. Pavliv. Engs.

Title : Measuring the temperatures of drums of high pressure
boilers during the firing

Periodical : Energetik, 12, 10-11, D 1955

Abstract : According to the circulars of the Technical Administration
of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations 4/T52 and
T1/54, the firing of high pressure boilers has to be done
in such a way, that the temperature differences between
the hottest and coldest parts of the boiler drums do not
exceed 30° to 50° C. The authors present a simplified
method of measuring drum temperatures. Three drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VNUKOV, A.K., inzhener; VOLKOVA, Ye.I., inzhener; PAVLIV, Yu.V., inzhener.

Measuring the temperatures in high-pressure boiler drums during
firing. Energetik 3 no.12:10-11 D '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Boilers)

A-1

BC

Oxidation of adsorbed carbon monoxide by atomic oxygen.
 M. M. Pavlyuchenko (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1940, 14, 605 - 614).—At a pressure < 0.1 mm. Hg, O produced by irradiation of O₂ with 1730–1900 Å. is adsorbed by quartz, Ag, or Pt walls; when the irradiation ceases O returns to the gas phase as O₂ from quartz but not from metal surfaces. The amount of adsorbed on metals in liquid air corresponds with 0.7–1.1 of the unimol. layer. When CO–O₂ mixtures are irradiated with 1730–1900 Å., CO₂ is formed. The rate of reaction increases linearly with the intensity of irradiation and with the pressure of O₂ (0.02–0.2 mm. Hg); it is independent of the pressure of CO above 0.001–0.004 mm. Hg. At a const. pressure it is (in quartz) at room temp. 1.8 times < in liquid air, and at a const. concn. it is 1.7 times as high at room temp. as in liquid air. In metal vessels in liquid air it was 1.8 times as high as in quartz. When O₂ is irradiated, the irradiation stopped, and CO introduced, no formation of CO₂ takes place. Evidently CO₂ is formed from adsorbed CO and at O striking the walls. On quartz 40–45% (in liquid air) and 70–80% (at room temp.) of the O produced is used for oxidation of CO; the val. is 80–90% for Ag and Pt. On quartz treated with Hg (or Hg vapour) the val. is 3–7% or 8%, respectively. No activation energy is required for the oxidation of CO by O.
 I. J. B.

BC

A-1

Oxidation of hydrogen by atomic oxygen. M. M. Pavlut.
arbenko (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1940, 14, 977—983).—The
pressure of O_2 - H_2 mixtures irradiated by ultra-violet light
decreases because of the H_2O formation. The rate r of
reaction increases with the pressure of O_2 (0.015—0.1 mm. Hg)
and H_2 (0.05—0.05 mm. Hg) and α the intensity of light.
It is not affected by H_2O or Hg vapour and, therefore, the
reaction must be taking place in space. At a const. concn.
(as distinct from pressure) r has identical val. at room
temp. and in liquid air, showing the absence of an activation
energy. In a Ag vessel r is only slightly $>$ in quartz. In a
mixture of CO, H_2 , and O_2 , the metastable O atoms are dis-
tributed between CO and H_2 ; CO does not stop the oxidation
of H_2 , confirming that the reaction occurs in space. Metastable
O is also used up in collisions with O, mol. In a platinised
vessel oxidation of H_2 takes place on the walls as well, and
 r may be twice as large as in quartz. J. J. B.

PAVLIV, Yu.V., inzh.

Protective system for water intake in large modern boilers.
Energetik 12 no.2:10-11 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

PAVLEVIC, A.

SEPCO, J.; FENOL, Y.; PAVLEVIC, A. Classification of Currents in the Pacific
Basin in the Light of the Geology of the Basin. I. A. 1975. 1975. 1975.
FIOLOGIE. Probe. Vol. 7, no. 1, Apr. 1975.

See Monthly List of the East European Archives, (EAS), 10, 1975, 1,
no. 10, Oct. 1975, pp. 1-2.

PAVINEC, A.

Leopold, J.; Fencel, J. Cultivation of ferment *Monilopezia utilis* in a process of leme fermentation. I. p. 21.
ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ BÍOLOGIE, Praha, Vol. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1955.

30: Monthly list of East European Sessions, (CAL), L, Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1968,
Uncl.

PAVLIVKER, M., inzh.

Automatic machine prepares and fires piroshki. Obshchestv. pit. no. 1:34-36
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.—Equipment and supplies)
(Assembly-line methods)

PAVLIVKER, M., inzh.

Carbonated water vending machine. Obshchestv. pit. no. 8:26-30
Ag '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Vending machines) (Carbonated beverages)

CONFIDENTIAL

... .. 24-36
CONFIDENTIAL

(... .. supplies)

PAVLIVKER, M.

Filling the lens of a television set. Radio no. 5:44 My'55.
(Television--Receivers and reception) (MLR 8:6)

PAVLIVKER, M., inzh.

Food carts for selling hot breakfasts and drinks. Obshchestv.
pit. no.7:32-33 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Equipment and supplies)

PAVLIY, Yuriy Grigor'evich; TSIVILEV, Mikhail Porfir'yevich;
AL'SHITS, Z.S.; spets. red.; GODINER, F.Ye.; red.

[Evacuation of the population of cities, a method of
protection from nuclear weapons] Evakuatsia naseleniya
gorodov - sposob zashchity ot iadernogo oruzhiia. Moskva,
DOSAAF, 1965. 29 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MEDOVAR, B.I.; PUZRIN, L.G.; LUTSYUK-KHUDIN, V.A.; PAVLIYCHUK, G.A.;
VOLOSHKEVICH, G.Z.

New phenomenon of plastic welding in the weld zone. Dokl. AN
SSSR 148 no.5:1064 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom B.Ye.Patonom.

(Welding)

L 23410-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(x) IJP(c) JD/HIA/MW
ACC NR: AP6004142 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/001/0075/0076

73
68
B

AUTHOR: Pavliychuk, G. A.; Popov, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the addition of various amounts of boron on the properties and weldability of EI437 nickel-base steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1966, 75-75

TOPIC TAGS: boron, nickel steel, weldability, high temperature strength/EI437 nickel steel

ABSTRACT: The proneness of high-Ni heat-resistant alloys to form cracks in the near-weld zone during their fusion welding is a major obstacle to the use of these alloys in weldments. In this connection, the authors describe the effect of the addition of various amounts of boron (0.005% and 0.45%) on the properties and weldability of EI437 alloy. It is established that the strength and yield point of EI437 alloy treated with 0.45% B are higher than those of the untreated specimens. This is particularly evident at high temperatures: at 800°C strength and yield point increase

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.762:66.046.51:546.27

I 23410-66

ACC NR: AP6004142

40-45%. What is more, stress-rupture tests at 800°C under a load of 29 kg/mm² showed that the time to rupture for specimens treated with 0.45% B is nearly 10 times as long as that of untreated specimens and 4 times as long as that of specimens treated with 0.005% B. As for weldability, no cracks in the weld and near-weld zones of the specimens treated with 0.45% B were detected, whereas large hot cracks were observed under analogous conditions in the alloy K1437B treated with 0.005% B. Thus, treating austenitic Nimonic-type alloys with 0.5% B is an effective means of enhancing their mechanical and high-temperature strength while at the same time preserving their high plasticity. When used as weld metal, owing to the presence of a two-phase austenite-boride structure, these alloys are not prone to form hot cracks in the weld and in the near-weld zone during their fusion welding. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUMM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 21257-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HR/EM/JG
 ACC NR: AP6008072 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0065/66/000/001/0055/0063

AUTHOR: Mešovzr, B. I.; Pavliyuk, G. A.—Pavlijuk, G. A.; Chekotilo, L. V.—
 Cekotilo, L. V. 44
B

ORG: Institute for Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton; Kiev (Institut elektrosvarki)

TITLE: The alloying of high temperature resistant Nimonic type Ni-alloys by boron 547

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 1, 1966, 55-63 427

TOPIC TAGS: nickel base alloy, cobalt base alloy, boron containing alloy, weldability, plasticity

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the investigation of the effect of high boron content on the properties of nickel- and cobalt-based alloys conducted at the Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton. The investigation embraced alloys with 0.005, 0.45, and 0.70 per cent of boron and without it. The alloys were thermally treated and subjected subsequently to mechanical, strength and weldability tests. The results of the tests are given in tabulated form. They show that the alloying of the austenitic Cr-Ni alloys and welded joints of the type Nimonic by boron (0.3 to 0.7 per cent) seems to heighten their strength and high temperature stability, and at the same time maintaining acceptable plasticity and notch toughness. The austenitic boronic structure consists of two phases which makes these alloys unprone to hot cracking in the weld metal and in the welded zone while fusion welded. Owing to

Card 1/2

L 21257-66

ACC NR: AP6008072

good weldability and high strength the nickel-base alloys with different alloying elements and boron content over 0.3 per cent are very perspective for large-scale application in technical practice. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, and 4 tables. [JKP]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUM DATE: 26Jun65/ CIB REF: 002/ SOV REF: 003/

Card 2/2 1105

ACC NR: AT6034448

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0132/0134

AUTHOR: Modovar, B. I.; Chernitsilo, L. V.; Pavliyuchuk, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Alloying of heat resistant austenitic steel Type Kh25N20S2 with 0.2-0.7% boron

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh splavov (Properties and application of heat resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 132-134

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant steel, austenitic steel, boron containing alloy, mechanical property

ABSTRACT: A table gives the short term mechanical properties of Types 15Kh25N20S2 and 14Kh25N20S2Ri steels at 20°C. Alloy steels Type Kh25N20S2 with additions of boron in amounts up to 0.5% have improved weldability without loss of strength. Their toughness is somewhat lower, but is sufficient to satisfy industrial requirements. Steels of Type Kh25N20S2 with 0.2-0.7% boron can be deformed satisfactorily in the temperature interval 950-1100°C. On the basis of experimental data, there has been developed, for welding steels of Type Kh25N20S2, an austenitic boride welding rod, Brand EP532, containing 2.5-3.0% silicon and 0.4-0.7% boron. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) alloying of austenitic chrome nickel steels, alloys, and welded joints, for example

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034448

Kh25N20S2, with amounts of boron from 0.3-0.7% is an effective means of increasing their strength and heat resistance, while retaining a high degree of long-term ductility; 2) these steels, alloys, and welded joints, thanks to their two-phase austenite-boride structure, have no tendency toward formation of hot cracking. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

PAVLJAK, S.

Thermal Station o f the Electric-Power Plant in Zagreb. p. 376.

ENERGIJA. (Zajednica elektroprivrednih poduzeca Hrvatske i Institut za elektroprivredu u Zagrebu) Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Vol. 7, no. 10, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.

PAVLODSKIY, A. L.

1262. Natsionalizatsiya promyshlennosti v Pol'she M., 1954. 16s. 21sm. (M-vo Vyyssh. obrazovaniya SSSR. Mosk. gos. ekon. in-t. Kafedra polit. ekonomii). 100 ekz. B. ts. [54-54876]

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

VOLAROVICH, A.P.; BAYUK, Ye.I.; SALIKHLI, T.M.; PAVLOGRADSKIY, V.A.

Longitudinal wave velocities in specimens of sedimentary rocks,
saturated with kerosene and water, at high pressures. Izv. AN
SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.3:71-75 '65. (MIRA 18:7

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR i Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR.

L 14958-63

EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HW

63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005588

S/0049/63/000/008/1198/1205

61

AUTHOR: Volarovich, M. P.; Balashov, D. B.; Tomashevskaya, I. S.; Pavlogradskiy, V. A.TITLE: Study of the effect of uniaxial compression on elastic wave velocities in rock samples under high hydrostatic pressure /6

SOURCE: AN SBER. Izv. Ser. geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1963, 1198-1205

TOPIC TAGS: uniaxial compression, elastic-wave velocity, hydrostatic pressure, rock deformation

ABSTRACT: Devices and techniques used in recent tests to measure ultrasonic longitudinal wave velocities in granite, diabase, basalt, serpentinite, and limestone samples subjected to uniaxial compression and varying hydrostatic pressures are described (see Figs. 1 and 2 of Enclosure for diagrams of equipment used). Test results show a rapid increase in wave velocity with an increase in compression to 500 kg/cm² at a hydrostatic pressure of 1000-2000 kg/cm². This increase is attributed to decreased pore space. Additional load produces a much slower increase in wave velocity. Similarly, under higher confining pressures, velocities increase at a slower rate. At pressures above 2000 kg/cm², the velocity gradient

Card 1/12

L 14958-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005588

2

falls in the range of the measurement error (3-4%). Engineer Yu. N. Kononova participated in the experimental part of this work. The article was presented by Ye. P. Savarenskiy. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: 04Dec62

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENGL: 02

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 001

Card 2/17

S/O20/63/149/003/015/028
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Volarovich, M. P., Balashov, D. B., Tomashevskaya, I. S.,
Paylogradkiy, Y. A.

TITLE: An investigation of the velocities of elastic waves in
samples of rock at the composite action of hydraulic pressure
and singleaxial compression

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 3, 1963, 583-585

TEXT: The propagation of longitudinal supersonic waves in rock samples is investigated with a pulse method. The apparatus is shown in Fig. 1. The propagation rates were measured with piezoelectric pickups at hydraulic pressures of 1, 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 kg/cm², the single-axial pressure being changed gradually. Results: Up to a hydraulic pressure of 1000 kg/cm², v_p increases rapidly due to the closing of pores. At higher pressures v_p increases more slowly. If the single-axial compression increases up to 1000 kg/cm², v_p increases rapidly too. At higher
Card 1/4

An investigation of the velocities of ...

S/020/63/149/003/015/028
B104/B186

pressures, single-axial compression has nearly no influence on the propagation rates. (Fig. 2). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute fiziki Zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Shmidt of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: October 12, 1962, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1962

Fig. 1. Testing apparatus. Legend: (1) steel chamber; (2) sample; (3) piston; (4) press; (5) cross piece; (6) piezoelectric pickup.

Fig. 2. Results. Legend: (1) $P = 5300 \text{ kg/cm}^2$; (2) 4000 kg/cm^2 ; (3) 2000 kg/cm^2 ; (4) 1000 kg/cm^2 ; (5) 1 kg/cm^2 ;

Card-2/4

An investigation of the velocities of ...

S/020/63/149/003/015/028
B104/B186

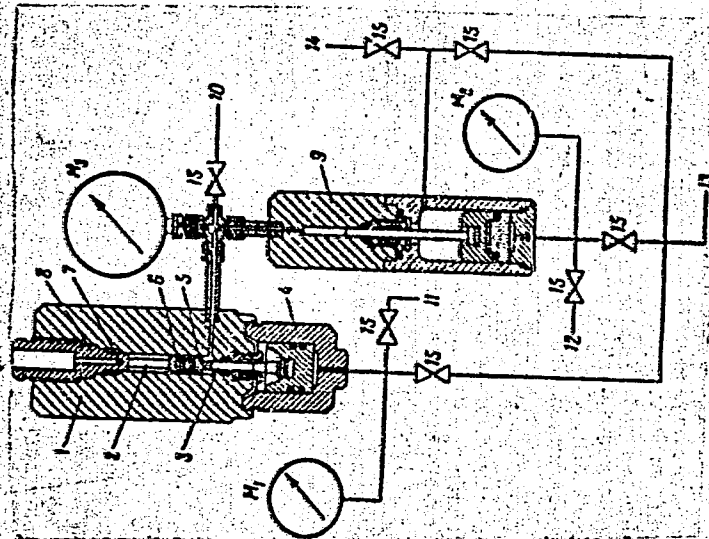


Fig. 1

Card 3/4

An investigation of the velocities of ...

S/020/63/149/003/015/028
B104/B186

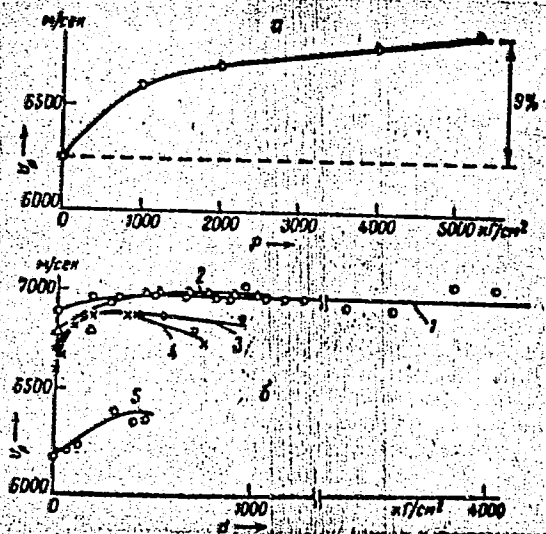


Fig. 2

Card - 4/4

17(1,11)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH 3013

Pavlok, Jan, Doctor of Medicine

Speciální hygiena letce (Special Hygiene for Airmen) Praha, Státní Zdravotnické Nakladatelství, 1954. 175 p. (Vojenskozdravotnická knihovna, sv. 22) 1,600 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: Zdeněk Macek, Doctor of Medicine; Resp. Ed.: Libuše Táborová;
Tech. Ed.: Oldřich Neubert.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for medical and flight personnel concerned with problems in aviation medicine. It will also be of interest to aircraft designers.

COVERAGE: This book discusses basic problems in aviation medicine. It is the collective work of 7 authors. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 were written by Jan Pavlok, Doctor of Medicine; chapters 12 and 13 - by Jiří Mikula, Doctor of Medicine; chapter 4 - by Otakar Černoš, Doctor of Medicine; chapter 5 - by Vladimír Malčík, Doctor of Medicine; chapter 7 - by Jiří Štverák, Doctor of Medicine; chapter 10 - by Dominik Čapek, Professor, Doctor

Card 1/7

Special Hygiene for Airmen

CZECH/3013

of Medicine; and chapter 13 - by Jiří Čámský, Candidate of Medicine. The book discusses physiological effects of flight and the usual discomforts, fatigues, and illnesses experienced by airmen at high altitudes. Devices, apparatus, and methods employed in controlling, preventing, and treating various symptoms of over-stimulation of the human organism are described. The work includes a detailed analysis of injuries to the ear, nose, eye, lungs, stomach, etc. Other subjects covered include: effect of cold on the organism, toxic effects of exhaust gases, effect of speed, noise, and vibrations, and the hygienic measures to be undertaken for the protection of the crew. A special chapter is devoted to the diet and training recommended for airmen. Analysis of the effects of parachute jumping on the body is also made. There are 111 references: 46 English, 20 German, 17 Soviet, 12 French, 11 Czech.

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CZECH/3013

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CZECH 3013

Physical aspects of a parachute jump
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AC/jb
12-9-59

Card 7/7

PAVLOK, Jan, MUDr.; CAPEK, Dominik, Prof., MUDr.; CERNOCH, Otakar, MUDr.;
SEVERAK, Jiri, MUDr.; MALCIK, Vladimír, MUDr.; MIKULA, Jiri, MUDr.;
CAMSKY, Jiri, MUDr.

Special hygiene of aviators. Voj. zdrav. knihovna no.22:1-175
1954.

(MEDICINE AVIATION,
prev. & hyg. aspects (Cz))

PAVLOK, J.

Initial hypoxemia disorders. Voj. zdrav. listy 20 no. 3:103-105
May-June 1951. (CJML 20:11)

6489. PAVLOK J.
Z leteckého zdravotnického ústavu, Výdrž ve fyziologii létání A new definition in the
physiology of aviation Casopis lékařů českých 1948, 87/18 (535-538)

A new concept is introduced into the physiology of aviation: the lapse of time during which the pilot may be exposed to acute anoxia (corresponding to an altitude of 7,000 m) without permanent damage being done to the organism. The symptoms are tested and observed in the decompression chamber. The end of the term is marked by the onset of collapse or spasms. The writing test has proved most effective for observing the course of the experiment.

Vinařický - Brno

SO: Section II Vol. 1² No. 7-12

PAVLOKOV, F. A., Eng.

Diesel Motor

Improved oil cooling in diesels. Rab. energ. 3, no. 1, 1953.

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

L 11982-65 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(l)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EPA(bb)-2/
 EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pf-l/Ps-l/Psb IJP(c) JD/WH
 ACCESSION NR: AP5012508 RU/0003/64/015/008/0453/0453

38

B

AUTHOR: Pavlon, I.

TITLE: The alumina plant of Oradea and the aluminum plant of Slatina

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 8, 1964, 453-455

TOPIC TAGS: metal industry, aluminum, alumina, bauxite

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: For the processing of Rumanian bauxites containing at least 55% Al_2O_3 and no more than 4.5% SiO_2 , a new alumina plant is being built at Oradea near large bauxite deposits and a sizable thermopower source. The classical Bayer process will be used. Alumina electrolysis will be started in 1965 at the Slatina plant, which is to get power from the Craiova thermopower plant, the Arges hydropower plant and, eventually, the Danube hydropower station. The plant will also include electrode and graphite manufacturing sections, an aluminum foundry and a fluorine recovery section. Capacity is 50,000 tons per year, and extension is possible. The plant is being built according to the technical documentation provided by a French firm. Orig. art. has 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 41982-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012508

ASSOCIATION: non

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MH, GO

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

LL
Card 2/2

PAVLON, I.

The alumina plant in Oradea and the aluminum plant at
Slatina. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.8:453-455 Ag'64

POPEK, Milan, inz.; SUCHANEK, Josef, inz.; VASEK, Jaroslav, inz.;
PAVLONKA, Frantisek, inz.

Within 31 workdays 113,327 tons of coal extracted at the May 1 mine.
Uhli 6 no.11:386-389 N '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Coal, Ostrava-Radvanice (for
all except Pavlonka). 2. May 1 mine (for Pavlonka).

PAYLONSKIY, A.M.
CA

10

Film cap for wine bottles. A. M. Pavlovskii Vinogradarsho S.S.S.R. No. 6, 40-1(1968)
Inexpensive lacquers for coating wine bottles are made from: (1) cellulose acetate 10, dimethyl phthalate 2.5, pigment 10, Me₂CO 62, rectified spirit 15.5%; (2) cellulose acetate of av. viscosity 9, dimethyl phthalate 4.5, Me₂CO 47, EtOH 30.5, (hard) shellac 4.5, zinc white or titanite 4.5%. H. Outfield

PAVLONSKIY, A. N.

Wire and wine making - equipment and supplies

Baking protective lac coatings with hot air. Vin. SSSR 12, No. 9, 1952.

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

2

PAVLONSKIY, A. M.

Distillation

Two-vat installation for distilling winery wastes. Vin. SSSR 13, no. 2, 1953.

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

PAVLONSKIY, A.M.

Soviet plate and frame filter. Vin.SSSR 15 no.3:37-38 '55.
(MIRA 8:8)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye vinodel'cheskoy promyshlennosti
(Filters and filtration)

L 10200-63

ENT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000031

S/0056/63/044/005/1442/1444

AUTHOR: Levintov, I. I.; Pavlovskiy, F. A.

TITLE: Attempt at detection of the polarization of recoil nuclei in stripping reactions

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no 5, 1963, 1442-1444

TOPIC TAGS: Stripping reactions, recoil nuclei, Gamma background

ABSTRACT: The polarization of Li-8 nuclei from the Li-7 (p,d) reaction was determined from the asymmetry of their Beta decay. The deuteron energy was 10 MeV and the extracted beam from a cyclotron was used. This reaction was chosen in view of the possibility of using Alpha-Beta coincidences in the measurement of the Beta-decay asymmetry, in order to decrease the background. Nuclei emitted from the target were accumulated in helium and carried by a fast stream of the gas in a strong magnetic field to well-shielded counters. The asymmetry observed was negligible and connected with the small effective value of the polarization of the nuclei, not being a consequence of depolarization effects. It is shown

Cord 1/2

L 10200-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000031

2

that the various usual sources of depolarization are little effective in this case. Asymmetry values were obtained for two intervals of the c.m.s. emission angles of the nuclei. Attempts to study polarization in other reactions were unsuccessful, owing to the Gamma background. "We thank B. M. Stasevich and the cyclotron crew under his direction for their assistance during all phases of the work." Original article has 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics)

SUBMITTED: 15Nov62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

100
Card 2/2

(A) L 11207-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AP6002901 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0065/0065

INVENTOR: Yevstrop'yev, K. K.; Pavlosvkiy, V. K.; Verzhinin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Glass. Class 32, No. 177055

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 65

TOPIC TAGS: glass, aluminosilicate glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduced the following glass formulation (in % by wt.): 50-60 SiO₂, 22-32 Al₂O₃, 1-2 Li₂O, maximum 15 Na₂O, 7-17 K₂O, and 5-7 TiO₂. The glass has an increased mechanical strength and higher corrosion resistance after treatment with fused salt. [JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb65/ ATD PRESS: 4173

Card 1/1

UDC: 666.113.621-34-33-32-28

I. 9576-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EXP(w)/T/EXP(1)/EXP(b) IJP(s) JD
ACC NR: APS027443 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/011/3445/3447

AUTHOR: Shaftel', I. T.; Pavlotskiy, Ya. V.

ORG: none

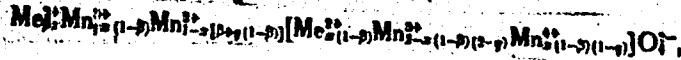
44, 55
44, 55
76
55
B

TITLE: Electrical conductivity and thermoelectromotive force in some manganese spinels

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 3445-3447

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, manganese compound, thermoelectromotive force

ABSTRACT: The authors study the electrical conductivity σ and thermoelectromotive force α of the cubic spinels CuMn_2O_4 , LiMn_2O_4 , NiMn_2O_4 , and MnCo_2O_4 , the tetragonal spinel CoMn_2O_4 , and a number of ternary solid solutions in the system of Mn, Co, Ni and Cu oxides. The values of σ and α were measured as a function of temperature in the 200-1100°K range. It was found that σ always increases exponentially with temperature. A change in sign was observed for α as a function of temperature in NiMn_2O_4 . This and other variations in the temperature relationships for α are not reflected in the corresponding relationships for σ . The formula



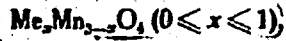
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ACC NR: AP5027443

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is proposed for manganese spinels of the type



where Me = Ni, Co or Cu

$$0 \leq \beta \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1.$$

This formula may be used for explaining the values of σ and α as functions of composition due to variation in the ratio of trivalent to tetravalent manganese in octahedra. The authors thank B. T. Kolchayts for constant interest in the work, V. P. Zhuga, L. S. Stil'band and E. Ye. Vaynshteyn for useful consultation, M. V. Golomol-
zina for synthesizing the $LiMn_2O_4$ and stoichiometric $NiMn_2O_4$ spinels, and V. G. Prokhvatilov and Ye. I. Gindin for x-ray structural analysis of the specimens. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

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(BRAIN, diseases,
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