

89239

Investigation of luminescence in

S/048/61/025/001/005/031
B029/B067

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials). Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Division of Physics, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

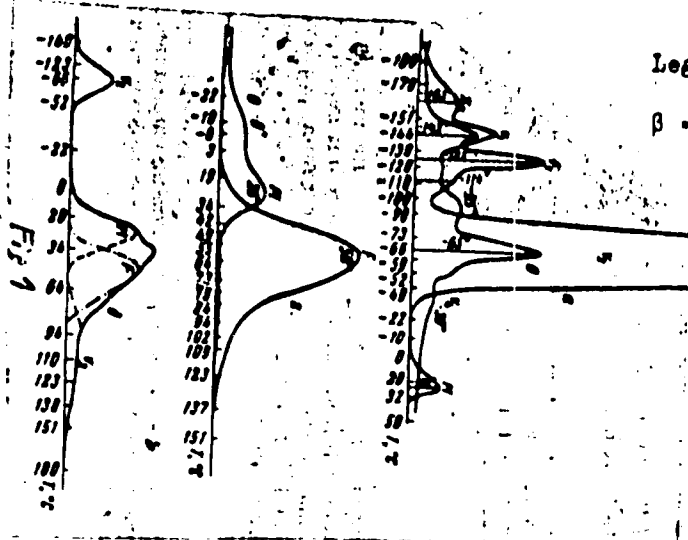
Legend to Table: 1) temperature of the maximum of thermal emission, °C; 2) characteristic of the carrier trapping level of KBr-In; 3) depth of the trapping level, ev.

Температура максимума термической свечивания, °C	Характеристика на уровне захвата KBr-In	Глубина уровня захвата E, eV	Температура максимума термической свечивания, °C	Характеристика на уровне захвата KBr-In	Глубина уровня захвата E, eV
-186°	X ₂ ⁻	0,19	-165°	X ₂ ⁻	0,23
-155°	V ₁	0,23	-140°	V ₁	0,29
-130°	F'	0,29	-125°	F'	0,32
-100°	?	0,37	-95°	?	0,39
20°	V ₂	0,64*	-85°	V ₂	0,45
40°	M	0,68	25°	M	0,65
125+135°	F	0,86-0,88	58°	F	0,71
205°	V ₂	1,03	110°	V ₂	0,83
245°	X ₂ ⁻	1,12			

Card 4/5

Investigation of luminescence in ...

S/048/61/025/001/005/031
B029/B067



Legend to Fig. 1:

$\beta = dT/dt = 10 \text{ deg/min.}$

Card 5/5

1 21178-69 EWT(1)/EWS(k)/EP(w)-2/KEC(t)/KEC(b)-2 Pa-6/Pab-10

IJP(c)/ASD(a)-5/AS(wp)-2/ESD(j)s)/ESD(t) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5003026

B/0051/65/018/001/0085/0091

AUTHOR: Pipinis, P. A.; Origas, S. P.

TITLE: Connection between exoelectronic emission, conductivity, and luminescence of alkali-halide crystal phosphors

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 85-91

TOPIC TAGS: thermally stimulated emission, electron emission, thermally stimulated conductivity, thermally stimulated luminescence, alkali-halide, crystal phosphor

ABSTRACT: The authors compare the results of simultaneous investigations of exoelectronic emission and thermally stimulated luminescence, with the results of simultaneous investigations of thermally-stimulated electric conductivity and thermally-stimulated luminescence, carried out on the same samples of NaCl-Ag and NaCl-Hi crystals bombarded by 3--5 keV cathode-ray electrons. The test setup was described elsewhere (V. L. Levshin, P. A. Pipinis, Opt. i spektr. v. 12, 259, 1962). A comparison of the results of the thermal de-excitation and of the electric conductivity with the results of the investigation of the exo-

1-21178-45
ACROSS THE BOARD: APPROXIMATE

2

Electron emission in parallel with thermal de-excitation of the same crystal phosphors shows that the conductivity maxima and the electron-emission maxima are due to the release of electrons from the same capture levels. It is therefore concluded that the method of exoelectronic emission can be applied with success for the investigation of relaxation processes and capture centers in crystals, particularly at high temperatures when the method of thermally-stimulated conductivity cannot be employed. The presence of electron emission makes it possible to determine the sign of the relaxation process (hole or electron). In addition, the method of thermally-stimulated emission can be very useful for the investigation of surface capture centers, a process which has not been thoroughly investigated. We thank A. Shirvayns for affording the possibility of carrying out the investigations in the laboratories of the Physico-Mathematical Dept. of VGU." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02/10/63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

HR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

L 25855-66 EWT(d)/T/EMP(1) LJP(c) EB/GG/JXT(SF)

ACC NR: AR6003995

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/65/000/009/G007/G007

AUTHOR: Petrosyan, V. R.; Pipinov, A. V. 44
160TITLE: On the development of a device for automatic reading of handwritten numbers 7

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 9G45

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN ArmSSR i Yerevansk. un-ta, vyp. 2, 1964, 94-102

TOPIC TAGS: character reading equipment, signal decoding, character recognition

ABSTRACT: A device is described making it possible to recognize 10 numerals (0--9) written by hand in a fixed form in the Armenian language. The device consists of a panel for recording the numbers, relay blocks (R), and an indication system. The numbers are written by means of an electric pen on a panel consisting of a set of conducting plates connected to the relay blocks. Operation of the relay blocks makes it possible to judge the motion of the pen over the panel. The system of attributes that can be set by interconnecting the relay blocks includes upward and downward lengthening of certain written numerals, and also different directions when the pen moves at the start of the writing. The states of the relay blocks are decoded after applying a signal denoting the end of the word. The decoder diagram and the relay connection for the proposed system of attributes are given. V. B.-B. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 14, 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 62-506: 621.391.193 2

PIPINOV, A.V.; ORDUYAN, G.S.

Design of optical transducers for automatic orientation of scientific apparatus by the sun. Trudy Vych.tsentra no.2:82-93 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

†PETROSYAN, V.R.; PIPINOV, A.V.

Design of a device for the automatic readout of handwritten names
of numerals. Trudy Vych.tsentra no.2:94-102 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

KORYAKIN, I.S.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.G.; GOVOROVA, M.S.; VORONINA, T.V.;
DAULBAYEV, F.A.; DEMCHOVA, S.I.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.; MOROZ, V.M.;
MUKHINA, N.S.; PIPIN'YAN, P.O.; SHTIPANOVA, A.K.

Trace elements in drinking water sources of Kazakhstan and their
relations to the problem of some noninfectious diseases. Vest. AMN
Sov. 19 no.7:90-95 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Alma-Atinskiy meditsinskiy institut.

BAGDONAITE, A.; GALINIS, V.; JANKEVICIENE, R.; LEKAVICIUS, A.;
NATKEVICAITĖ-IVANAUSKIENE, M.; PIPINYS, I.; PURVINAS, E.;
RIBOKAITE, R.; SNARSKIS, P.; STANCEVICIUS, A.; SARKINIENE, I.;
ZIEMYTE, E., red.; ANAITIS, J., tekhn. red.

[Flora of the Lithuanian S.S.R.] Lietuvos TSR flora. Autoriu
kolektyvas: A. Bagdonaite ir kiti. Vilnius, Valstybine politini-
nes ir mokslines literaturos leidykla. Vol.2. 1963. 714 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu Akademija, Vilna Botanikos institutas.
(Lithuania--Angiosperms)

2279 Pipiras, I.

Osnovy Veterinarii. Vil'nyus, Gospolitnauntzdat, 19 4. 339s. s Ill. Pysm.
P.000 EKZ. Gr. 1 k. V Per.- Na Litov. Yaz.-
(4-55648)

619

PIPIRAS, Yuožas, dots., kand. veter. nauk; AIZINBUDAS, Leizeris;
RUSINAS, Simas; GRUBLIAUSKAS, Liudvikas; KILAS, M., red.

[Principles of veterinary medicine] Veterinarijos pagrindai.
Vilnius, Mintis, 1965. 287 p. [In Lithuanian]
(MIRA 18:7)

KALAF, In. (Kalade, ..); FIFIRAYTE, I. P. (Fipirayte, P. I.); SHIGUROV, V. P.

Magneto-optic formfactors in a three-nucleon system. 1Ad.
Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Fiz. Mat. Nauk (MIRA 1965)

1. V. I. Ilyuskiy gosudarstvennyy un. versitet.

L 11967-66 INT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR. AP8001149

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/002/003/0436/0440

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Kalade, Ya. A.; ^{44,55} Pipkova, P. P.; ^{44,55} Shkurov, V. K.

51
B

ORG: ^{44,55} Vilnius State University (Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Theory of electromagnetic form factors of a three-nucleon system

19.44.55

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 436-440

TOPIC TAGS: wave function, tritium, helium, nucleon

ABSTRACT: By using a wave function describing the motion of particles relative to the center of mass of a three-nucleon system, the authors calculated the energy of the ground state. The parameter of the radial part of the wave function is found from the energy minimum, and the function obtained is used to calculate the electro-magnetic form factors. In Fig. 1, curve 1 (case a) represents the form factor of the electric charge of the triton; curve 2, that of He³ when the ratio of parameters $\mu/k = 1.4$; curves 3 and 4 represent the corresponding experimental data. In case b, the magnetic form factors are shown. Agreement with the experiment is considered satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 11 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 11967-86

ACC NR: AP8001149

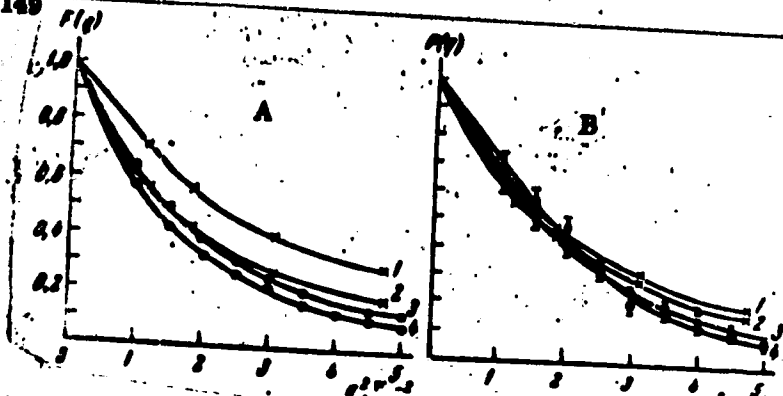


Fig. 1. Electric (a) and magnetic (b) form factors for H^3 (curve 1) and He^3 (curve 2); curves 3, 4 show the corresponding experimental data by H. Collard, R. Hofstadter et al. (Phys. Rev. Lett. 11, 132, 1963). The quantity q is measured in units of f^{-1} .

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 007

beh
Card 2/2

PIFIVANOV, S., dotsent; GIKOV, D.

On the surgical treatment of renal calculus in old age.
Khirurgiya 17 no.2:242-244 '64.

1. Iz Katedrata po urologia pri IS'L (Institut za spetsializatsia i usovurshenstvuvane na lekarite), Sofia.

TELIA, A.V.; GEDEVANISHVILI, G.M., prof., red.; LISHYA, I.B.,
prof., red.

[Peptic ulcer in childhood and adolescence; surgical
treatment and late results] I Azvannai bolezni' detskogo
i iunosheskogo vozrasta; khirurgicheskie lechenie i ot-
dalennye rezul'taty. Tbilisi, Satskheta Sakartvelo, 1962.

81 p.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Gedevanishvili).

PIPIYA, I.O.

Case of strangulated hernia of the diaphragm. Sbor. trud. Med. nauk .
ob-vo Abkh. 2:254-255 '59. (MIA 1:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Sukhumskey gorodskoy bol'nitsy
imeni V.A.Shervashidze (sav. otdeleniyem doktor med.nauk S.Ya.Arshon,
glavnyy vrach K.K.Meladze).

(HERNIA)

PIPIYA, I.O.

Case of phlegmon of the stomach. Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo
Abkh. 2:256-257 '59. (M.I.A 14:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniyn Sukhumskey gorodskoy bol'nitsy
imeni V.A.Sherdashidze (zav. otdeleniyem - doktor med.nauk S.Ya.
Arshba, glavnyy vrach M.G.Odishariya).
(PHLEGMON) (STOMACH—INFLAMMATION)

KAMALOVA, A.G.; PIPIYA, S.S.

Combined method of treating ascariasis. Med. paras. i paraz. bol. no. 5:404
(MLR 6:12)
407 S-0 '53.

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Respublikanskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii
Abkhaskoy ASSR (direktor stantsii - professor P.S. Dshaparidze, zaveduyushchiy
otdelom A.G. Kamalova). (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

PIPIYA, V.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.P.

Hemodynamics in isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery.
Grud. khir. 6 no.5:19-25 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulov)
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, dom 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

PIPIYA, V.I.

Experimental model of pulmonary artery stenosis. Eksper. khir.
i anest. 9 no.5:21-26. S-G '64. (MIRA 18:21)

1. 1-ya khirurgicheskaya klinika i nauchno-issledovatel'skaya
problemnaya laboratoriya po grudnoy khirurgii (zav. - deystvi-
tel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.V. Antelava) Tbilisskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KASSIRSKIY, G.I.; PIPIYA, V.I.; SHPUGA, O.G.; KOROTKOV, A.A.

Phonocardiographic symptoms in isolated pulmonary artery
stenosis. Ter. arkh. 35 no.7:94-100 JI '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz laboratorii funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - kand.
med. nauk G.G. Gel'shteyn) i otdeleniya v.ozhdennykh porokov
(zav. - kand. med. nauk V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-
sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulov) AMN SSSR.

PIPIYA, V.I. (Moskva, Smolenskiy bul'var, d. 5, kv.85); SHERDUKALOVA, L.F.

Changes in arterial oxygen saturation during pericardectomy through the double pleural approach [with summary in English, p.159]. Vest. khir. 78 no.5:74-79 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii dykhaniya i krovoobrashcheniya Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.N.Bakulev) i fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki im. S.I.Spasokukotskogo (dir. - prof. A.N. Bakulev) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(PERICARDIUM, surg.
pericardectomy, eff. on arterial oxygen saturation)
(OXYGEN, in blood
level changes in pericardectomy)

PIPIYA, V. I., kand.med.nauk, GABISONIYA, G. T., kand.med.nauk;
KVIRKELIYA, K. B., Mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik)

Diverticula of the duodenum. Vest.khir.no.1:40-44'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. I. A. Pipiya) Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. N. V. Anteleva) Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(DUODENUM--DIVERTICULA)

PIPIYA, V. I. (Tbilisi, ul. Perovskoy, d. 4); KVIRKELIYA, K. B.

Use of the method of pneumomediastinography in the surgical clinic.
Grud. khir. 4 no.1:92-95 Ja-P '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. N. V. Antelava)
Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - prof.
G. R. Khundadze)

(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM)

PIPIYA, V. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Surgical Treatment of Chronic
Congesti^{ve} Pericarditis ^{via} ~~with Application of~~ ^{transverse} Nontransferable
Transthoracic Approach." Mos, 1957. 13 pp (Second Mos State
Med Inst im N. I. Pirogov), 200 copies (KL, 51-57, 94)

- 33 -

YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; PIPIYA, V.I.

Angiocardiographic picture of isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery
Vest. khir. 92 no.3:31-38 Mr '64. (MIRA 17012)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR.
Adres Yevteyeva, Moskva, Leninskiy prospekt 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

PIPIYA, V.I. (Tbilisi, ul. Ya. Nikoladze, d.5)

Stages in the development of isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery and some problems of its surgical treatment. Grad. kniz. (MIRA 1961)
6 no.1144-50 Ja-F '64.

1. Otdeleniye vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.I. Burakovskiy Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR i fakul'tetskaya khirurgi-cheskaya klinika (zav. - akademik A.N. Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Moskva. Submitted February 12, 1962.

RYABOV, G.A. (Moskva, ul. Begovaya, d.38, kv. 32); PIFIYA, V.I.

Anesthesia in bilateral transpleural pericardiectomy. Sov.khir.arkh.
no.1:11-16 Ja-F '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR i fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya
klinika imeni S.I. Spasokukotskogo (sav. - prof. A.N. Bakulev)
2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANESTHESIA)
(CHEST--SURGERY)

MESHALKIN, Ye.N., professor, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RYNEYSKIY, S.V.;
PIPIYA, V.I.

Double transpleural technique for the surgical treatment of adhesive
pericarditis. Khirurgia no.8:26-33 Ag. '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetov khirurgicheskoi kliniki imeni S.I.
Spasokukotskogo (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.N.
Bukulev) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, surg.
transpleural approach)

Pipka, O.
Czechoslovakia/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglioblocking Drugs. V-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 28051.

Author : Chytil M., Schick O., Pipka O.

Inst : Not given

Title : Effect of Pentamethonium on the Segmentary Resistance of the Kidneys.

Orig Pub : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1955, 94, 33, 896-897.

Abstract : The effect of pentamethonium on the segmentary resistance of the kidneys was studied in 11 patients suffering from hypertonia, one patient ill with chronic glomerulo-nephritis, and in one patient with nephropathy found in pregnant women. The drug was administered intravenously, intramuscularly, and subcutaneously in doses of 20-50mg. It was established that pentamethonium lowers the general

Card 1/2

PIPKIN, I.M

Results of a study of the histidine and tyrosin in the urine, blood serum and leucocytes in schizophrenics. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. psikh. 27:156-161 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

i. Dagestanskiy meditsinskiy institut. Dir. - prof. M.T.Nagornyy. Kafedra psikiatrii. Zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Dagestanskoy ASSR professor V.A.Glazov. (HISTIDINE) (TYROSIN IN THE BODY) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/8 Neurology Aug 59

3916. THE CONTENT OF TYROSINE AND HISTIDINE IN THE BLOOD AND IN THE URINE OF MENTAL PATIENTS (Russian text) - Pipkin L. M. - SBORN. NAUCH. TRUD. DAGEST. MED. INST. 1956, 6 (327-328)

The content of tyrosine (I) and of histidine (II) was determined in the blood of 55 mentally ill patients and in the urine of 66 such patients. A raised content of I and II was found in the urine and the blood in the majority of schizophrenia and involuntional psychosis patients. At the same time the content of II in the blood and urine was higher in the schizophrenics than the content of I, while the reverse was the case in involuntional psychosis. A rise or high content of I and II in the blood or urine was also observed in the presence of other mental diseases (manic-depressive psychosis, hysteria, syphilitic psychoses). The author concludes that in the presence of psychic diseases, particularly in the presence of schizophrenia and involuntional psychoses, the metabolism of I and II is disturbed.

(S)

L 04060-67 EAP(E)/EAP(A) AUT(D) /EAP(E) EMP(V) /EAP(E) /EAP(E) /EAP(E)

ACC NR: AP6027433

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/007/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Yermolayev, A. P. (Moscow); Zlatkis, I. V. (Moscow); Pipko, A. I. (Moscow); Pliskovskiy, V. Ya. (Moscow); Puzryyskiy, Yu. S. (Moscow); Tsybul'skiy, I. Ya. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Following mechanism for arc welding in an inert gas

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, inert gas welding, feed mechanism

ABSTRACT: The article describes the construction details of a new type following mechanism said to assure stability of the geometric dimensions of the welding seam in welding in inert gases with high ionization potentials (for example, helium). (See Fig. 1)

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.791.856.03

L 04060-57

ACC NR: AP6027433

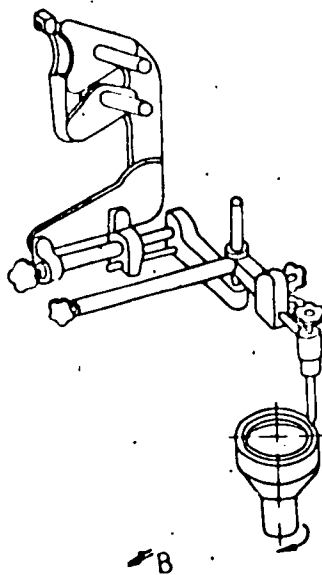
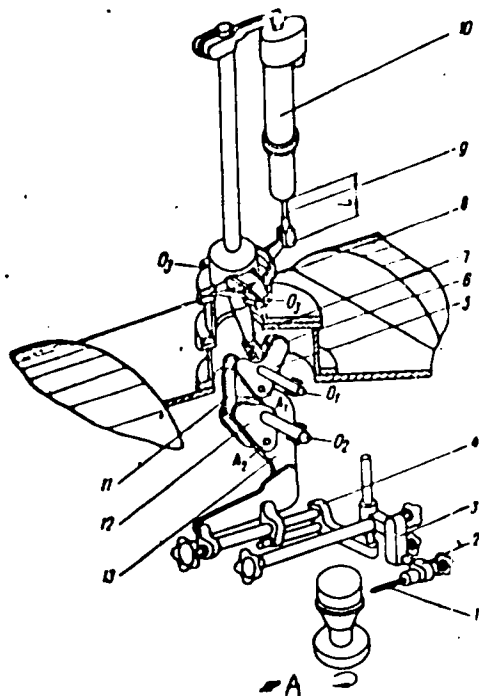


Figure 1.
Construction of
following mechanism

a--in position for
welding seams on a
cylindrical surface;
b--the same for an
end surface.

Cont 2/3

L 04060-67
ACC NR: AP6027433

Electrode 1 is fastened to support 13 by means of clamps 2, 3, and 4. Clamp 2 makes it possible to rotate the electrode in a vertical plane and to change its position from the horizontal (Fig. 1, a) to the vertical (Fig. 1, b). Clamps 3 and 4 make it possible to regulate, respectively, the vertical and horizontal positions of the electrode. The support is connected by a swivel joint with levers 12 and 5, which are connected between themselves by link 11. Lever 5, with the aid of link 6 and lever 7, is connected in a swivelling fashion with shaft 9, which can execute forward and backward displacements, activated by a Type MP-100M of SL-161 electric motor, 10, with a built-in reducer. Experimental tests of the mechanism in argon arc welding have shown reliable maintenance of an interelectrode gap of 1 mm, with an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$, in a range of welding currents from 15 to 150 amps. The article also gives a detailed diagram of the electric control circuit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004

Cord 3/3

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/6 Chest Dis. June 59

1493. A SYMPTOM OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE STOMACH-STUMP IN SUB-DIAPHRAGMATIC ABSCESES (Russian text) - Pipko A. S. - VESTN. RENTGENOL. RADIOL. 1957, 32/1 suppl. (23-25) Illus. 3

The localization of a subdiaphragmatic abscess following stomach resection is sometimes difficult. Two cases are described in which the localization was made by roentgen examination. In the first case 2 air-containing bubbles were seen, the laterally situated belonging to the stomach stump and the medial to the abscess. The examination was performed on the 9th day following the resection by the use of roentgen examination. In the other case, examined at the 13th day following the resection, the localization of the stomach stump and the abscess was reversed. Both patients recovered fully after revision. The importance of precise preoperative diagnosis is stressed.

Seuderling - Helsinki (XIV, 15)

PIPKO, A.S., doktor med.nauk; RYBAKOVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Roentgenotherapy of acute postoperative inflammation of anastomoses. Khirurgiia 35 no.4:78-83 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz I kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. S.A.Reynberg) i III kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.S. Rozanov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev na baze bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov).

(GASTRECTOMY, compl.

postop. acute inflamm. of anastomoses,
radiother. (Rus))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

inflamm. of postop. gastric anastomoses (Rus))

PIPKO, A.S.

X-ray diagnosis of intra-abdominal suppurations. Vest.klin. 84
no.3:83-88 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(ABDOMEN--DISEASES)

PIPKO, Arkadiy Savel'yevich

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 22 March 1955, in the Council of the Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, of his dissertation entitled: "Roentgen diagnosis of certain direct complications after resection of the stomach."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SC: Decisions of VAK, List no. 22., 12 Nov 55, Byulleten' MVO
S.S.R., No. 10, Oct 56, Moscow, pp. 13-24, Uncl. JPAS/NY-536

PIPKO, A.S., doktor med.nauk

X-ray diagnosis of paracolic abscesses of appendicular origin.
Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.2:29-32 Mr-Au '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. S.A.Reynberg) i kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof.
B.S.Rozanov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(dir. V.P.Lebedeva) na baze bol'nitay ordena Lenina imeni S.P.Botkina
(glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov)

(ABDOMEN, abscess

paracolic of appendicular origin, x-ray diag. (Run))

(APPENDICITIS, compl.

paracolic abscess, x-ray diag. (Rus))

PIPKO, A.S., doktor med.nauk

"X-ray diagnosis of peritonitis and abscesses of the abdominal cavity" by M.F. Vyrzhikovskaia. Reviewed by A.S. Pipko.
(PERITONITIS) (ABDOMEN—ABSCESS) (VYZHIKOVSKAIA, M.F.)

KUCHINSKIY, G.A. (Moskva, Lobkovskiy per., d.2/21, kv.45); MEDVEDEV, I.A.;
PIPKO, A.S.

Contrast examination of the left heart by a direct puncture method.
Vest.rent.i rad. 36 no.3:14-18 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk
A.S.Pipko) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR (dir. - prof, Ye.N.Meshalkin).
(HEART—RADIOGRAPHY)

BEL'SKAYA, T.P.; PIPKO, A.S.

Erroneous anastomoses in gastroenterostomy and resection of the
stomach and their X-ray diagnosis. Khirurgiia 36 no.4:8-13 Ap
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS—SURGERY)

PIPKO, A.S., doktro med.nauk; MEDVEDEV, I.A., dotrent; MELEKHOV, V.V.
(Novosibirsk)

Clinical and roentgenological diagnosis of aortic coarctation.
Klin.med. 39 no.1:39-49 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirako-
go otdeleniya AN SSSR (dir. - prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin).
(AORTA—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

PHISIINA, N.M., kandidat med. nauk. ... VIKAYA, N.M., DOKT. A.M., doktor med. nauk

X-ray diagnosis of atrophic and radiographically processes. (with summary in English). Radiologia 34 no.4: 23-25 Apr '59 (RUS 11:7)

... iz kafedry roentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - razluzhenyuy teyatell' nauki prof. N.M. Veksberg) Tsentral'nogo instituta po vershenstvovaniya vrachey dir. V.S. Keladeva) na baze bol'nitay

... Radiology, X-ray diag. (rus)

PIPKO, A.S.

[X-ray diagnosis of early complications following resection of the stomach] Rentgenodiagnostika rannikh oslozhnenii posle rezeksii zheludka. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 186 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC) (STOMACH--RADIOGRAPHY)

YAVCHUNOVSKAYA, M.A.; PIPKO, A.S.

X-ray study of the swallowing process in myasthenia. M.A.
Iavchunovskaya, A.S. Pipko. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 56 no.1:44-45
'56. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (sa .professor N.I.Grashchenkov) i
filial (sav. professor I.L. Tabor) kafedry rentgenologii Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(DEGLUTITION)

PIPKO, A. S. *PIPKO, A. S.*
MAGNET. A. *PIPKO, A. S.* Sec. 14 Vol. 17/1 Radiology Jan 5

68. A SYMPTOM OF DISPLACEMENT OF THE STOMACH-STUMP IN SUB-DIAPHRAGMATIC ABSCESSSES. (Russian text). PIPKO A. S. VESTN. RENTGENOL. RADIOL. 1957, 32/1 suppl. (23-25) Illus. 3

The localization of a subdiaphragmatic abscess following stomach resection is sometimes difficult. Two cases are described in which the localization was made by roentgen examination. In the first case 2 air-containing bubbles were seen, the laterally situated belonged to the stomach stump and the medial to the abscess. The examination was performed on the 9th day following the resection by the use of roentgen examination. In the other case, examined at the 13th day following the resection, the localization of the stomach stump and the abscess was reversed. Both patients recovered fully after revision. The importance of precise preoperative diagnosis is stressed. Seuderling - Helsinki (XIV, 15*)

COLOVSKY, A. D., P. O., 1953, A. D., 1953

E. O. 12958

1. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953, Unclassified.

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

BEKASOVA, M.; ALPASHINA, M.A.; PIKHO, A.S.; BOGOMOLOVA, E. ...

Effect of some antibiotics on the metabolism of cholesterol
and lipoproteins in cholecystitis patients. ...

1. Klinicheskoye otdeleniye otdela po klinicheskoye ...
V. I. Larionov Nauchno-Issledovatel'skoye Institut ...

TAGER, I.L., professor; PIPKO, A.S., dotsent

X-ray diagnosis of bursitis omentalis. Vest.rent. 1 rad. 31 no.2:
74-75 Mr-Apr '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (Glavnyy vrach
prof. A.N.Shabanov)
(OMENTUM, diseases,
bursitis, x-ray diag. (Rus))
(BURSITIS,
omental, x-ray diag. (Rus))

PIPKO, A.S.

Symptom of gastric stump displacement in subdiaphragmatic abscesses. Vest. rent, i rad. 32 no.1:23-25 supplement '57
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina, i kafedry khirurgii.

(GASTRECTOMY, compl.

subdiaphragmatic abscess, diag. by determ. of gastric stump displacement)

(ABDOMEN, abscess

subdiaphragmatic, caused by gastrectomy, diag. by determ. of gastric stump displacement)

PIPKO, A. S.

"X-Ray Diagnosis of Certain Complications Immediately following Resection of the Stomach." Dr Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Min Health USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

PIPKO, B.; CHEVYCHALOV, A.

In a 310-meter longwall. Mast.ogl. 9 no.4:18-19 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

L 8225-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/FA/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) WY/EM

ACC NR: AP5025343

SOURCE CODE: UR/0025/65/000/009/0034/0037

AUTHOR: Pipko, D. (Engineer)

56
23

ORG:: none

TITLE: Supersonic passenger plane

SOURCE: Nauka i shizn', no. 9, 1965, 34-37

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic aircraft, passenger aircraft

ABSTRACT: The article describes the Tu-144^{4, 44, 55} supersonic passenger plane being developed by a Soviet aircraft group headed by Designer-in-Chief Academician A. N. Tupolev^{4, 55}. A model of the plane was shown at the 26th International Aeronautics and Space Show in Paris. The aircraft is designed to fly 2500 km/h at altitudes of 20,000 meters with a total of 121 passengers. Cruising range is 6500 km, normal take-off weight is 130 tons, and take-off distance is 1900 meters. The fundamental problems involved in design and construction of the plane are discussed. The crew will consist of pilot, copilot, and flight engineer. The navigator will be replaced by automatic navigating equipment. There will be two passenger cabins. Baggage, cargo, and mail will be packed into 9 special containers prior to the plane's arrival, and then quickly lifted aboard into the tail section of the fuselage. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [14]

SUB CODE: AC, GO/) SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4148

1/1 PC

L 38443-66 ENT(d)/ENT(m)/EMP(h)/T-2 WW

ACC NR: AP6018081

SCURCE CODE: UR/0025/66/000/001/0033/0041

AUTHCR: Pipko, D. (Engineer)

CRG: None

TITLE: Hydroplanes are winged ships of the future

21
17
B

SCURCE: Nauka i zhizn', no. 1, 1966, 33-41 and appropriate inserts facing p. 33

TOPIC TAGS: hydroplane, hydrofoil, shipbuilding engineering, marine engineering

ABSTRACT: A general review of the progress made in construction of high-speed boats (hydrofoils, hydroplanes) is presented and future possibilities are discussed. The application of aerodynamical principles to shipbuilding is stressed and various examples from the past are cited. The flight of aircraft at low altitudes and the appearance of ground effect are explained and schematically illustrated including the formation of an air cushion between the wings and the earth surface (acting as a screen), the increase in air lift and other peculiar characteristics of ground effect. The use of this effect for ground transportation vehicles and especially for aero-sledges (in Russia, Finland)

Cord 1/2

L 38443-66

ACC NR: AP6018081

4

is also briefly reviewed. The sledges of T. Kaaric (Finnish Engineer) and of the Soviet inventors, G. Lipman and A. Borozov, are schematically shown in two diagrams. The sledge designed by A. N. Tupolev is shown in a photo. However, the application of winged vehicles is limited by unevenness and roughness of the ground surface. More progress was made in construction of hydroplanes moving along water surfaces. This progress is reviewed by the author and various designs of hydroplanes are briefly described and illustrated. With the exception of a high-speed boat designed by the students of the Odessa Institute of Merchant Marine (shown in a sketch) all other designs are of USA, British, Swiss, Japanese, Finnish and other foreign origins. The eventual use of large seagoing transport ships (such as the proposed American transatlantic boat "Columbia") is discussed and hope is expressed that in the future a speed of 450 km/hr will be attained. Orig. art. has: 22 figures.

SUB CODE: ⁶³ / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *hb*

L 42071-66 FSS-2/EMT(1)/ELP(m)/EMT(w)/EEC(k)-2/T-2 INPIC) SCTR JET/PL AN DD RM 01
ACC NR: AP6014089 RD/TW SOURCE CODE: UR/0025/66/000/004/0042/0052

AUTHOR: Pipko, D.(Engineer)

CRG: none

TITLE: Space technology test personnel

SOURCE: Nauka i zhizn', no. 4, 1966, 42-42

TOPIC TAGS: space suit, space behavior simulation, astronautic personnel, weightlessness, reentry, spaceflight simulation, space medicine, **hypoxia**, centrifuge conditioning

ABSTRACT: In commemoration of Astronautics Day, 12 April 1966, and the fifth anniversary of the inception of Soviet manned spaceflight, the author gives a brief chronological account of the flights of Soviet astronauts, beginning with Yuriy Gagarin on the Vostok spacecraft and concluding with Voskhod-II and the first walk in space, performed by Aleksey Leonov while Pavel Belyayev piloted the craft.

The article primarily concerns space equipment test personnel, whom the author vividly describes as the unseen and unsung heroes who, as members of a new profession, have made all these daring flights possible. It has been and still is almost impossible to appreciate fully the complete range of effects acting on the health of the astronaut during space travel. All that has been learned so far is definitely the result of series of ground tests performed by test personnel under simulated flight conditions and monitored by crews of physicians and other scientific personnel. The

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ACC NR: R0011089

well-known factors of speed and altitude have become synonymous with "space" and, in combination with the newly encountered factors of radiation and weightlessness, have increased the mental, nervous, and physical stresses imposed on the tester, who is not only subjected to periodic rigorous physical tests, but must also simultaneously test all types of space gear and equipment. Every phase of each new flight presents a multitude of complex scientific problems which are solved by the numerous experiments performed by the space technology testers.

The author dwells on the altitude chamber—a metal cabin with thick glass in the portholes, heavy-duty vacuum pumps, and a control panel. As testing begins, the movement of the arrow on the pressure dial shows the beginning of depressurization and increasing altitudes of 3100, 3900, 4000, and 4500 m. The test subject reports that he feels fine, and attempts to joke and laugh for no reason. At this point he is in the euphoric state caused by hypoxia. The dial indicates 5000 m. The subject shows signs of apathy. Through the porthole his features show drastic change. The subject is on the verge of fainting, and the experiment is terminated. The next experiment is also conducted in the oppressively silent chamber. This time the critical limit is raised, but the man's system has become resistant to hypoxia. As experimentation continues, the dial shows 5500, 6000, 6500, and 7000 m. Beyond this point, the subject uses oxygen equipment. At 8000 m, however, low oxygen content coupled with low ambient air pressure starts to liberate gases from the tissues, beginning with nitrogen. Sometimes tiny blood vessels are torn apart in this process. The chamber

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ACC NR: AP6014089

pressure is lowered to simulate an altitude of 13,000 m, then 20,000 m, at which point blood begins to boil, and finally 25,000 m. This represents cosmic space in terms of altitude.

To simulate an encounter with a meteorite, the remaining air in the altitude chamber is suddenly transferred to a vacuum reservoir. A hollow explosion is heard, and the arrow on the altitude meter turns swiftly on the dial. At this point the chamber pressure is zero. A special hose arrangement protects the test subject from explosive decompression, automatically allowing compressed air to enter the hoses and the spacesuit.

The next experiment is conducted in a continuous state of hypodynamia. The test is designed to determine human reaction to continuous immobility in a space capsule under simulated flight conditions. Weightlessness, extremely limited space in the cabin, and time are the enemies the astronaut faces during orbital flight. The most difficult and complex phase follows: that is, the return to Earth, involving reentry acceleration, vibrations, and high temperatures. The question arises of whether the astronaut will be capable of withstanding reentry acceleration after continuous immobility in a cramped cabin. To answer this question, the tester is transferred to a centrifuge chamber and the experiment enters a new phase with conditions identical to those of orbital flight.

Another test follows, in which the tester spends 60 days in the altitude chamber. The subject has six cubic meters of space and complete freedom of action, which seems luxurious after the previous test. The only adverse factor in this environment is isolation. The man's nervous system

Card 3/6

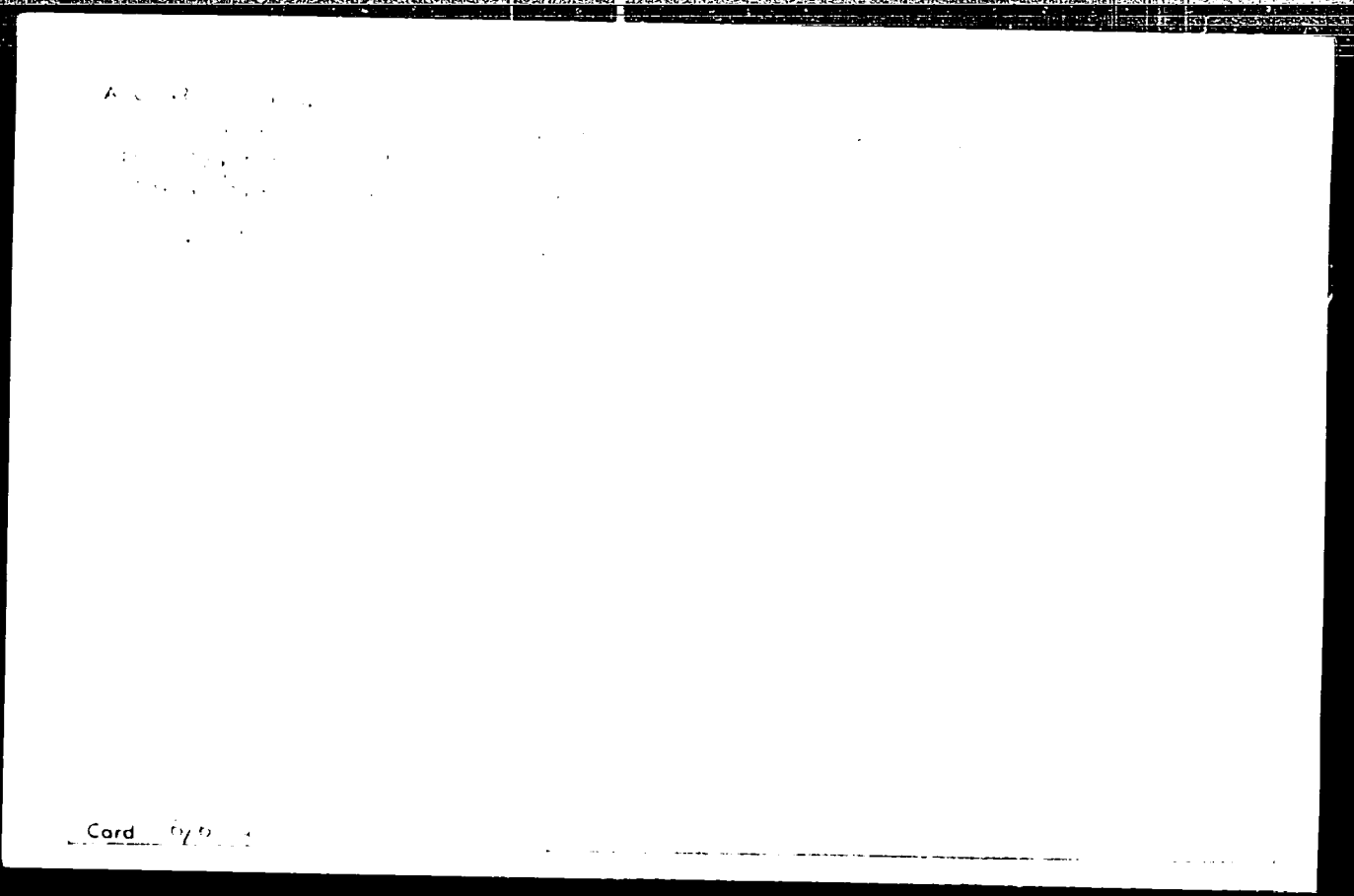
ACC NR. 441124

undergoes a final test. In this test, after he dives into a tank, produces extremely accurate data. It is not a simple matter, especially for a first-time test. The results are encouraging; following the previous test, the results are encouraging. The test as a whole is very difficult to be the first adverse factor.

The next experiment is conducted in a basket-type cabin with the astronaut's activities carefully prescribed for the entire flight period. Their tasks include radio communications, operation of space gear and equipment, and typewriting of reports, which in itself requires good coordination of movements. And, of course, there is a series of physical exercises to be performed several times a day.

By now it would seem that the tester could be prepared and trained for any eventuality. One final test, however, remains: simulated return to Earth, i.e., landing or "spasdown." The tester is in a dentist's chair with blinders to block out the view of the laboratory. The conditions are those of a spacecraft in orbital flight preceding a manned landing. The three-dimensional stability of the tester's world is suddenly lost. The tester's head is under a bell-shaped hood (with built-in sensors) that isolates him from the outer world. The command for return to earth offers the choice of either catapulting out or landing while remaining inside the capsule. The man makes his own decision based on his experience. He catapults. The chair is ejected. A rapid flow of air, a free fall, and the braking impact of the opening parachute. Water lies below. Splashdown. The parachute turns into a big bubble-sail. From this point everything

Card 4/6



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S. 104.61
A. 104.133

10 9300

26.1120

AUTHOR: Fipko, D., Engineer

TITLE: Faster than time

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, no. 1, 1961, 19 - 21

TEXT: The article deals with the development of new type supersonic aircraft. Turbojets ТРД (TRD, turboreaktivnyy dvigatel') attain speeds up to 2,000 km/h which could be increased by improvement of engines and fuel up to 4,000 - 5,000 km/h. For speeds over 2,000 km/h ramjets ПВРД (PVRD, pryamotochnyy vozdušno-reaktivnyy dvigatel') are definitely advantageous but as they require starting velocities of 1,500 - 2,000 km/h the new type of supersonic transports should be equipped with both engine types. The turbojets would perform the take-off and after reaching a speed of 1,500 - 2,000 km/h the ramjet would take over. A new type of external combustion engine unit is shown in Figure 1. It consists of fuel jets and spark plugs mounted on the lower part of the wing. The combusted fuel reaching the spark plug zone causes an increased pressure, which results in an additional lift boosting propulsive force, pushing the aircraft forward. The author, after discussing the effects of noise and shock waves at supersonic

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20293

Faster than time

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X

speeds and the fuel consumption of turbojets, concludes that the most economical type for transports is the vertical take-off, described in No. 4, 1960, of this periodical, or the use of multistage rockets. The rocket, the last stage of which contains the cargo, proceeds after a vertical take-off and after reaching the required velocity, along a ballistic curve to its destination. The velocity of the last stage is, at its entrance into the atmosphere, smoothly lowered by special brakes and, moreover, by a parachute. The precision and high quality of Soviet ballistic installations warrant the efficiency of such cargo transports, though the question of passenger transport remains open. Another important problem, i.e., the decrease of weight, is demonstrated on the British "Swallow" aircraft designed by the Viking Company. The author gives a description of this British design and enumerates its advantages. The rocket first suggested by rocket designer F.A. Tsander is supposed to be launched as a ballistic rocket but after reaching the required altitude and velocity it would proceed in a gliding flight to its destination. In view of the carrying power of wings the initial velocity and the required altitude would be 50% less than that of ballistic rockets and the landing even simpler than that of straight-wing aircraft. The problem of hermetically sealed cabins during flights at high altitudes could be solved by replacing the windows by TV screens. The economy achieved in weight

Card 1/1

20293

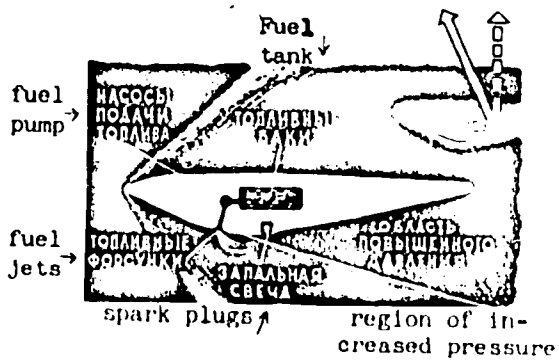
S/004/61/001 001/001

A110/A133

faster than time

reduction would cover the cost of TV installations. There are 2 figures.

Figure 1: Cross section of a wing with an external combustion engine.



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S/004/60/001
A114/A126

AUTHOR: Pipko, D., Engineer

TITLE: Air-cushion vehicles

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, no. 11, 1960, 8-11

TEXT: For the last half century scientists, engineers and constructors have been working on this problem. Fifty years ago German inventors suggested a peculiar system for railroads, where the cars would ride on water jets. Other inventors propounded to use air instead of water. In the beginning of the twenties Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovski published the treatise: "The resistance of air and the fast train"; he suggested there to utilize a thin layer of compressed air to create the supporting power. Henry Cusher, an American engineer, developed an engine and gave it the name "glider". He used a strong compressor, connected to his craft by a hose. There were four nozzles; but an obstacle of one millimeter was already impassable. Seven years ago at the Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut (Moscow Petroleum Institute) Gennadiy Turkin got his engineering diploma for the development and design of a wheel-less automobile. Henry Cusher's automobile was never built.

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S/004/60/000/011/001005
A114/A126

Air-cushion vehicles

and also Gennadiy Turkin could only solve the problem theoretically. Turkin's principle is easy: A stream of compressed air, brought into an upside down glass, causes a lifting power. Should the glass remain hovering, the same amount of air, which escapes between the brim of the glass and the surface, is to be blown in. The machine had two horizontal ventilators which formed an air cushion. On May 16, 1954, he demonstrated at one of the Moscow plants the model of the first flying or better - gliding automobile. On May 25, 1955, a new and bigger model was tested. After that the inventor built a true-size model for tests on the road, in the field and over water. On September 19, 1955, the craft took off and hovered 1 cm over the ground. It moved easily in different directions with and without load. As a conventional car wastes half of its energy on friction, the gliding automobile would need an engine only half as heavy to produce the same velocity. But, it needs much energy for the air cushion. However, the compressed-air consumption can be reduced by a special arrangement of the slots which are situated along and around the periphery of the base plate and by which an air-momentum curtain is created. However, a gliding automobile needs still a more powerful engine as a conventional car. That means that they would be uneconomic. The reason why these vehicles are still being developed is their

Card 2/3

3/004/60 000 011 011 011
A114/A126

air cushion vehicle

maneuverability. The air slots being variable, an inclination of the whole automobile can be established. The combination of both the inclinatory and the propulsion alteration shows an effect of "jumping" (over obstacles etc) of the machine. The constructors and designers work still on the project of light gas-turbines for these vehicles. They think also of installing electric motors which would get their power from cables, carrying a high-frequency current underneath the road top. It is thought also of making the body of the automobile of aluminum alloy or of plastic material. All changes in course and velocity of the air-cushion vehicle are carried out by means of an automatic air distributor (ARV) (Fig. 5). An altitude meter is connected to the ARV. Before starting from the place the vehicle must be balanced. The craft is moved by two front and two rear propulsion nozzles (Fig. 10). It is also provided with an emergency braking device. There are 10 figures ✓

Card 3/3

... inzi.

... above the earth. Pt. 2. Aviat's kosmonavt 6 no. 11. 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4020477

S/0254/64/000/002/0032/0035

AUTHOR: Pipko, D. (Engineer)

TITLE: The coefficient of "ability to go anywhere"

SOURCE: Nauka i zhy'tiya, no. 2, 1964, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: 7-passenger light plane, 50-m takeoff, door-to-door delivery, low-pressure wheel, heated ski runner, Arctic, Antarctic

ABSTRACT: The designing office headed by General Designer O. K. Antonov specializes in plane models that can land and take off anywhere. About half of all air freight is carried relatively short distances, requiring planes capable of landing on small spots without special covering, located as near as possible to the destination. Unfortunately, the AN-21 cannot always find the necessary spot in some regions. A plane that can carry freight and passengers "from door-step to doorstep" is needed. The AN-14 "Bdzhilka" ("Little Bee") has been the most successful in passing the tests for these requirements. Its short fuselage terminates in a beam with two rectangular plates at the end. The wing, above

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020477

the fuselage, has flaps fore and aft. The two underslung engines are 260 hp. Farther below is a small wing to which the undercarriage with low-pressure wheels is fastened. The third point of support is at the nose. Only 50 meters of take-off space are needed with 7 passengers. It can fly on one motor, land on a road or in a forest clearing if both fail. It is superior to the earlier AN-2 model in various respects, and retains the latter's simplicity and reliability. The designers are continuing to make changes: the take-off space must be brought down to 30 m. Pilots have been testing it in high mountains throughout the USSR, and on "North Pole 8", with skis having a runner heater to overcome adhesion. It is painted orange, as best visible against blinding snow. Fifty thousand km have been flown in the Antarctic. Orig. art. has: 2 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC

NO REF.SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PIPKO, Daniil Arkad'yevich; IVANOV, S.M., red.; RAKITIN, I.T.,
tekh. red.

[Third dimension] Tret'e izmerenie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1963. 55 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriya:
Tekhnika, no.22) (MIRA 17:1)

PIPKO, N. S. Cand Agr Sci -- (Russ. "The black-nottled cattle of Livestock
Oblast and ~~the~~ breeding work ~~connected~~ with it." Mos, 1957, 17 pp; including
cover (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry). (KL, 1-58, 1)

BAKKAL, R.A., inzh.; BOGCPOL'SKIY, B.Kh., inzh.; PIPKO, P.M., inzh.

System of putting automation into the process of rotary boring.
Gor.zhur. no.12:35-39 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut avtomatizatsii robot v ugol'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

PIPKO, V.V., inzh.

**Circuit without a rotation relay for triggering phase
splitters. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.6:38-39 Je '61.**

(MIRA 14:10)

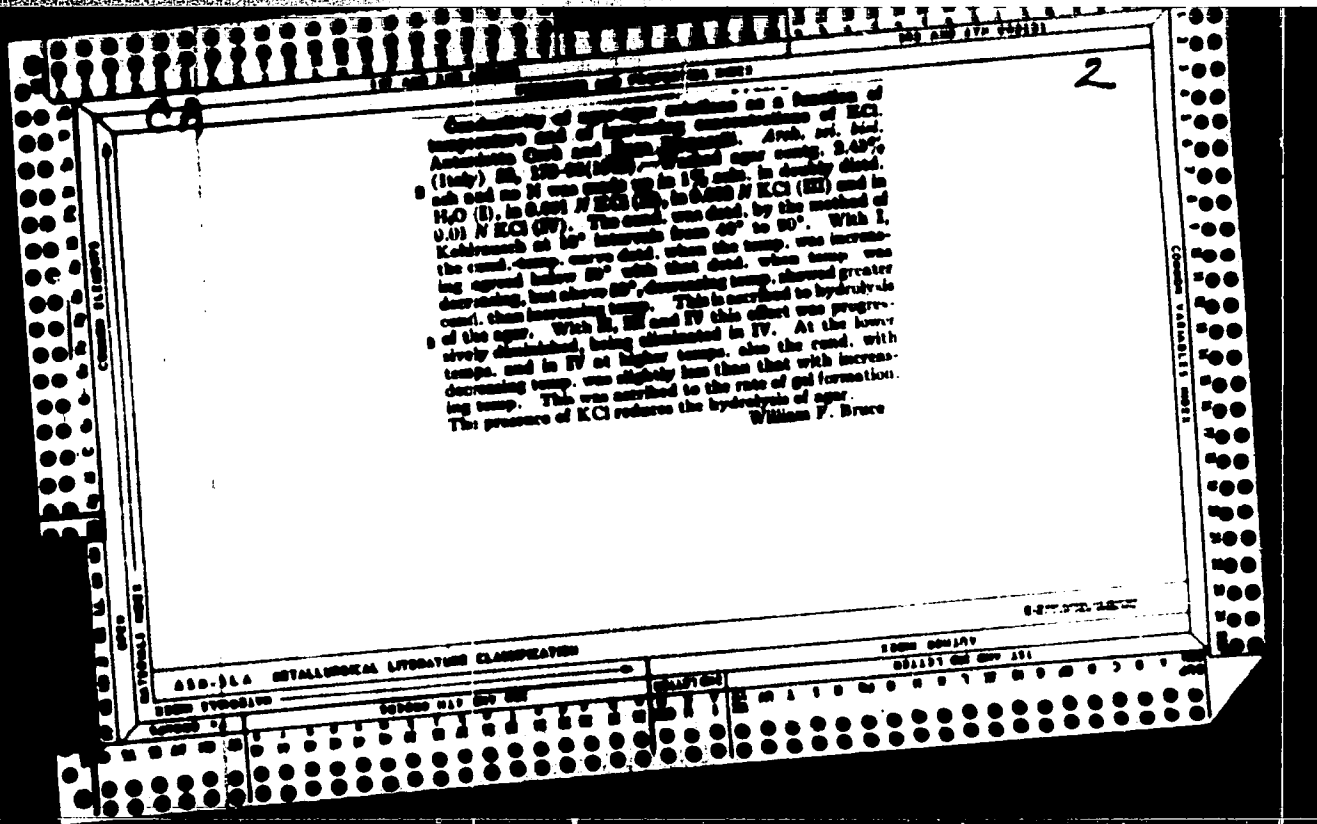
(Electric locomotives--Electric equipment)

PIPKOVICH, B.

Relying on the creative activity of the workers. Sov.prof-
soiuzy 16 no.12:23-26 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza Minskogo radiosavoda.
(Hours of labor) (Minsk--Radio industry)

F. I. ...
K. ...
14 ...
A. ...
...
...



E-2

COUNTRY : Germany
 CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : *Zeitschrift für analytische Chemie*, 1964, 211, 10, 1030
 AUTHOR : P. Pflüger, H. Schumann
 TITLE : Radiochemical determination of magnesium

REF. PER. : *Technik*, 1964, 13, No 4, 490-492

ABSTRACT : Brief description of method of determining Mg^{2+} based on its precipitation as $MgNH_4PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ by the action, upon the solution being analyzed, which contains $NH_4OH + NH_4Cl$, of a saturated solution of Na_2HPO_4 labeled with P^{32} . The precipitate is filtered off on a Whatman filter No. 541 and activity of filtrate is determined directly with a liquid counter, using $0.1 N Na_2HPO_4$ solution to determine separately $5 \cdot 10^{-4} g Mg$. Also described is an accelerated variant of the method, based on a single addition of a constant amount of Na_2HPO_4 , with subsequent determination of activity and estimation of the Mg content according to a calibration graph. Correction for

REF: 1/2

L 59243-65 EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/ENE(z)/EHP(h)/EWA(c) DIAAP/ITP(c) MJA/JD/X
ACCESSION NR: AP6019969 GE/0023/65/008/004/0250/0253

AUTHOR: Pippel, W.; Muller, K.

TITLE: Diffusion studies of gold in steel St 60 as a base for tracer investigations in wear measurements

SOURCE: Kernenergie, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 250-253

TOPIC TAGS: metal diffusion, metal diffusion plating, gold, steel, tracer study, wear resistant metal, nuclear research reactor, scintillation spectrometer

ABSTRACT: The diffusion coefficient of gold in the special steel St 60 was determined by the layer separation method in the temperature range of 950 through 1370°C. The gold was electrolytically plated on the steel samples, which were then annealed in a furnace having temperature control with an accuracy of + over - 1.5°C in an atmosphere of pure argon. The samples were divided by means of a special microtom (thickness of the layers from 10 through 20µ) and activated in the core of the Rossendorf Research Reactor RFR. The counting rates of sample segments were determined by a gamma scintillation spectrometer of VA-M-16 type as well as the distribution of gold concentration in steel, and from this the diffusion coefficient was calculated. According to the statistical error calculus, the measuring values for the temperature range studied may be represented by the equation $D = (2.14 + \dots)$
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ACCESSION NR: AP6019969

- 0.14) x 10⁻⁴ * (35.7 + Gr - 1.8)/RT [cm²sec⁻¹]. The results may be the base of tracer studies of wear measurements in steels. Orig. art. has 5 graphs, 5 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut für Anwendung radioaktiver Isotope der TU, Dresden
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SUBMITTED: 23Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 013

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FIGURE 10, P. 10.

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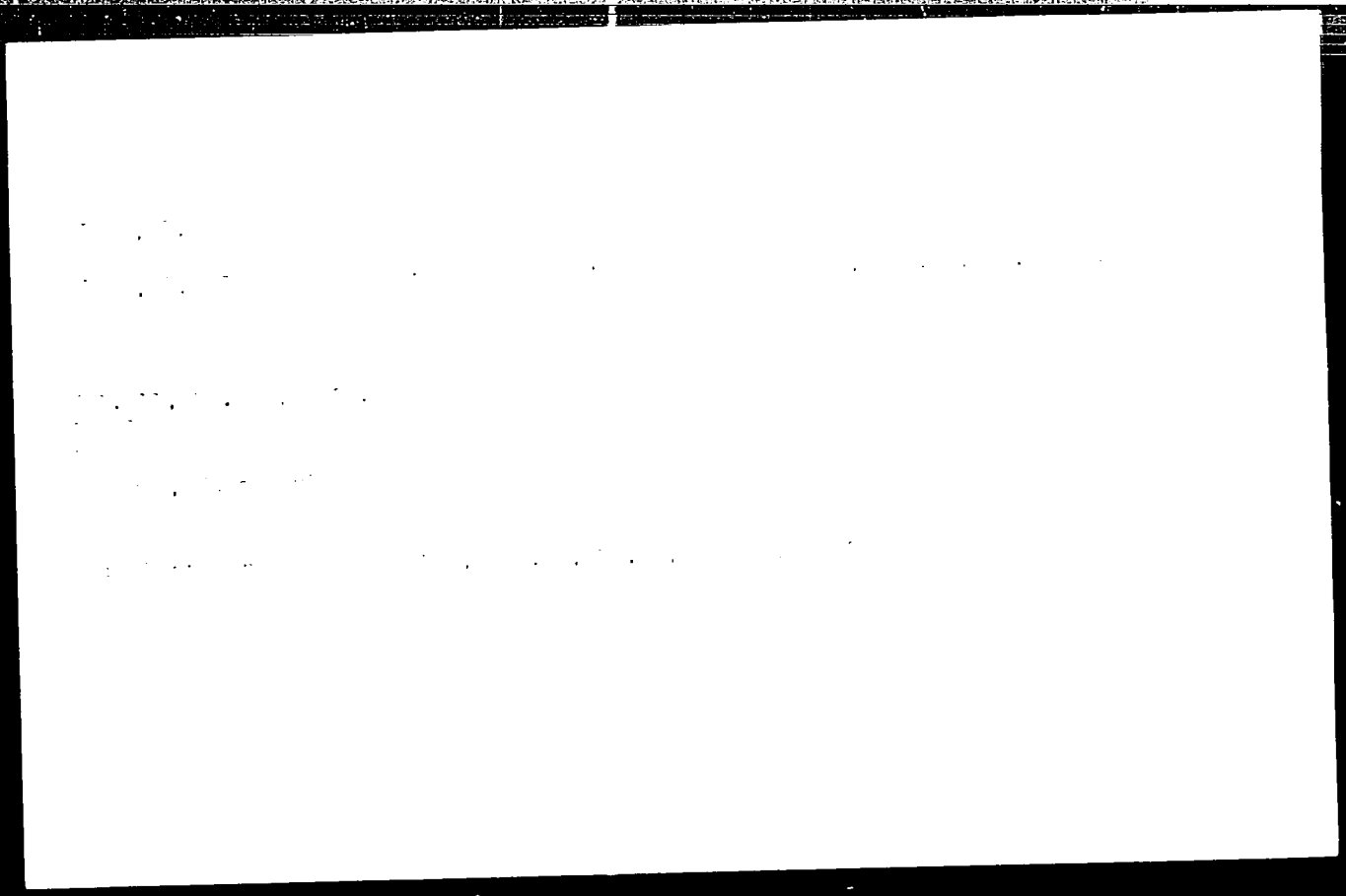
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