

S/137/61/000/012/088/149  
A006/A101

**AUTHORS:** Zherdev, I.T., Ivonin, A.I., Pishchikov, G.P.

**TITLE:** Experimental investigation of the pressure on the working surface of piercing mill rolls

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 35, abstract 12D284 ("Nauchn tr. Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t", 1959, no. 40, 115 - 128)

**TEXT:** The distribution of metal pressure along the deformation seat during piercing was investigated with the aid of wire pressure meters mounted on the working roll of the mill. The pressure on two clamping screws of each roll was measured with wire gauges glued onto each clamping screw. Grade X 25 T (Kh25T) and 1 X3H9 T (1Kh3N9T) steel specimens were investigated. The location of the piercing axis above or below the mill axis causes non-uniform metal pressure on the working rolls. To assure a stable piercing process, the blank axis should be shifted in respect to the mill axis. To facilitate the exchange of the worn out ruler guide, the axis of piercing is usually located above the mill axis. ✓

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Experimental investigation ..

When determining the total pressure of metal on the piercing mill rolls, it is necessary to measure the pressure simultaneously on two working rolls.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1959, No. 7, p. 284. USSR SOV. 7-59-12-7

AUTHORS: Zherdev, I. I., Ivorin, A. I., Pishchko, G. P., Nikolayev, A. N.

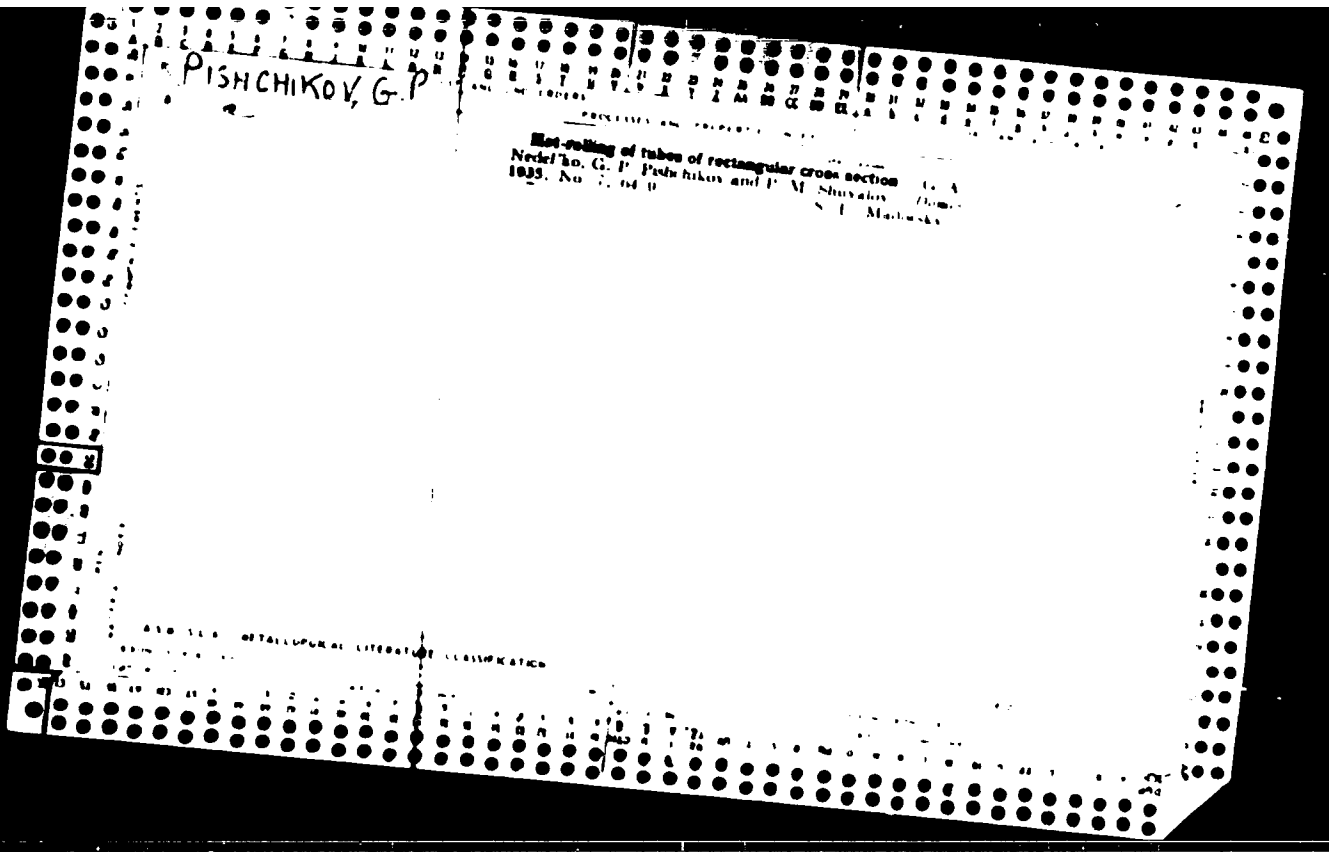
TITLE: An Extensometric Method for Determination of Specific Pressures During Piercing Operations (Tenzometricheskii metod izmereniya udelnikh davleniy pri proshke)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. nauchno-issled. ts. 1958, No. 4-5, pp. 51-58

ABSTRACT: The determination of specific and total roll pressures (RP) during piercing operations was conducted on a laboratory rolling pierce mill at the VNIT (diameter of the roll (R) at the gerge = 58 mm, length of the body of the R = 140 mm) on specimens made of Kh18Ni9 steel heated to a temperature of approximately 1150°C and having a length of 120 mm and a diameter of 35 mm. Emanating from the length of the deformation area, which was determined earlier by the method of the deceleration of a pierced specimen passing through the rolls, seven wire resistance pressure gages were placed along the length of the right working R (one at the gerge and three each along the length of the inlet and the outlet cones) in such a manner that they

Card 1 2





VOLKOVITSKIY, D.I.; YEFREYEV V.M.; ISKRA V.I.; KISHCHENKO, ...;  
SAY N.F.

Centrifugal casting of E1248 steel billets of 100 mm diameter  
pipes. Lit. proizv. no. 6.12.15. (S. 100). MIRA

(Centrifugal casting)

VOLKOVITSKIY, G.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; PISHCHIKOV, G.P., inzh.;  
YUFEROV, V.M., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; DZYUBA, M.I., inzh.;  
SAY, N.P., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: SURZHIKOV, V.A., inzh.;  
KOVALEVA, A.D., inzh.; TKACHENKO, A.V., inzh.; KIRVALIDZE, N.S.,  
inzh.; GLADKIKH, D.V., inzh.; YESAULOV, A.T., inzh.

Characteristics of producing large-diameter pipe of Kh18N12M2T  
steel. Stal' 22 no.6:532-535 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Yuzhnotrudnyy zavod (for Surzhikov, Kovaleva, Tkachenko,  
Kirvalidze, Gladkikh, Yesaulov)  
(Pipe, Steel) (Rolling(Metalwork))

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika 1957, No. 10, p. 150 (USSR) SOV 124 58 10 150

AUTHORS Zherde, T. I.; Ikonin, A. I.; Pishchik, G. P.; Nikolayev, A. N.

TITLE A Strain gage Method for the Determination of Specific Pressures Arising During Broaching (Tenzometricheskyy metod opredeleniya spetsificheskogo davleniya pri proshivke)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno tekhn. inform. Vses. nauch. ts. trubnyy n. s. 1958, Nr. 4-5, pp. 31-38

ABSTRACT Bibliographic entry

Card 1 1



37-28 4-7203

Translation from: Referativny zhurnal' Metalurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p. 126, USSR

AUTHORS: Rudoy V. S., Shevchenko, A. A., ~~Pishchikov, G. P.~~ Belokobyl'skiy, S. I., Stupel', S. I., Patlan', Ye. F., Chernyavskiy, A. A., Kholvasko, Z. I.

TITLE: Effect of External Defects in Steel Ingots on the Quality of Pipes Rolled on Pilger Mills (Vliyaniye naruzhnykh porokov stalnykh slitkov na kachestvo trub prokatyvayemykh na pilgerimovyykh stanovkakh)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno tekhn. inform. Vses. nauch. tsentr. trubnykh zavodov, Nr 3, pp. 26-34

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of ingots (I) of Nr 4 steel, 200 and 305 mm in diameter, exhibiting surface defects such as longitudinal cracks, twist, banding and nonmetallic superficial inclusions. It was found that the rolling of I with cracks still present leads to the formation of scab on barrels (B) and tails (T). Twists on I lead to the formation of through cracks or deep scab on B. The rolling of I having longitudinal cracks leads to the formation of shallow scabbing on B and T. The presence of banding results in the formation of fine transverse scab which burrs out and the

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Effect of External Defects in Steel Ingots

137-58-4-7-1

comes scale due to the insignificance of its dimensions. Accumulation of nonmetallic inclusions at the surface of the I leads to the formation of I in steel on the B and T. Flame repair of I having cracks up to 45 mm deep makes the production of up to 90 percent first class T and rolling of I with I and I of a depth of not over 30 mm yielded up to 95 percent first class I without repair. Rolling of banded I without repair and of I with cracks removed by the flame method makes it possible to save a considerable amount of metal that had previously been remelted.

... .. M

Card 2/2

PERKIN, G. P.

Engr., Sci. Research Pipe Institute, - U.S.A.

"Protection of Pipes from Corrosion and Leakage," - U.S.A., ...

AUTHORS: Alferova, N.S., Meshchikov, G.P. and Konevalov, V.I. 133-1-1/11

TITLE: Production of Hot Rolled Tubes from Steel  $\text{ЖА 595}$  and Their Properties (Proizvodstvo goryachekatanykh trub iz stali EI 595 i ikh svoystva)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, No.1, pp. 60 - 66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the suitability of heat-resistant steel  $\text{ЖА 595}$  for hot rolling of tubes is described. Specimens of metal cut out from tube semis (Fig.3) were tested under laboratory conditions, for deformability and piercing ability in a wide range of temperatures at various degrees of reduction. The results obtained were compared with those for other heat-resistant steels: X25T, X25F05, carbon steel 10 and stainless steel 1X18H9T (Figs. 1, 2 and 4). As steel  $\text{ЖА 595}$  is brittle in the cold state, the influence of heat treatment on this property was investigated. The results of tests for impact strength of specimens hardened and slow-cooled from  $950^{\circ}\text{C}$  are shown in Fig.5, together with the values for impact strength after hardening from 750, 850, 900 and 1 000  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was found that to prevent temper brittleness, it is necessary to apply rapid cooling of tubes in water from 950 - 1 000  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Experimental hot rolling of tubes was done on a laboratory mill from specimens of 35 mm diameter and 120 mm long, cut out from

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133-1-16/24

Production of Hot Rolled Tubes from Steel  $\text{M595}$  and Their Properties

works' semis of 90 mm diameter. Piercing was done at 1 200 °C and hot rolling under two practices: 1) piercing with subsequent rolling from single heating, and 2) reheating after piercing to 1 200 °C. The micro-structure of experimental tubes rolled by the above two methods before and after hardening from various temperatures is shown in Figs. 6 and 7, respectively, and mechanical properties in Table 1. Cold rolling of tubes made according to Method 1 after thermal treatment according to the method described in Ref.4 was also tested with good results. Experimental rolling of tubes on an industrial scale was done on the works imeni Lenin. The temperature of semis before piercing was 1 160 - 1 180 °C, after piercing 1 120 - 1 130 °C. Rolling of tubes 57 x 5 mm was done on a continuous mill in rolls with round passes on a long mandrel 48 mm diameter. At the end of rolling, the temperature was 930 - 970 °C. Rolling was normal, the coefficient of consumption of metal for finished hot-rolled tubes before and after heat treatment (hardening from 950 after 1 hour soaking) are given in Table 2 and Figs. 8 and 9. The following personnel of the Plant imeni Lenin participated in the work: I.N. Gulyayev, N.M. Kolpovskiy, A.M. Ludenskiy, N.M. Bukhman, K.F. Beskorvnyy and P.P. Bezrukavyy. There are 2 tables,

Card2/3

3/13/62/11/100/19005  
A 54/117

11300

AUTHORS: V. M. Litavsky, G. I. Dement, Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Alphonse V. G. P. Engineer, Yefremov, V. M. Dement, Candidate of  
Technical Sciences, Popova, M. I., Jay, N. P., Engineer

TITLE: Study of features of producing large-diameter X18Ni9Ti  
(KH18Ni9Ti) steel tubes

PERIODICAL: Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 1, 1962

TEXT: KH18Ni9Ti steel tubes cannot be made with diameters up to 219 mm owing to the high deformation resistance and low ductility of the metal and because no tube blanks with larger diameter are available in the country. Therefore, a technology to produce large-diameter KH18Ni9Ti steel tubes from hollow tube blanks produced by centrifugal casting was established. The steel for centrifugal castings was smelted in a medium-size basic arc furnace with partial oxidation. To ensure the required mechanical properties, and reduce the segregation of the alpha-phase and the amount of non-metallic inclusions, the additions of Cr, Ni and Ti were within narrower limits than permitted by the standard, (Cr 16.0 - 16.8; Ni 12.0 - 14.0; Ti 0.30 - 0.55). The billets were

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Special features of...

produced in two sizes: 20 mm (10 mm) and 25 mm (12.5 mm) diameter (length 300 x 25 x 2.5 mm and 300 x 25 x 2.5 mm). The mechanical strength of 20 mm tubes was 1,000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and the relative elongation of 10% to 1,000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The strength limit of yield point was 1,000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The elongation increased slightly, relative elongation of 10% to 1,000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The rolling tubes from the centrifugal castings were carried out on a rolling mill. The results were applied. Three tube blanks, 20 mm in size, were rolled on the piercing stand, while in the other two 25 x 2,000 mm billets were rolled only on the piercing stand, and the first stand, (with diameter 20 mm in diameter in the first stand and the second). Better results were obtained with the second version of the stand. The surface was smooth (improved and was not deformed on the tube end, the surface was smooth and was not deformed). Therefore, in the industrial tests the second version of the piercing stand) was applied. In these tests 20 mm diameter tubes produced from 20 mm diameter billets and 25 mm diameter tubes produced from 25 mm diameter billets (with a machining allowance of +3 mm). 20 x 15 mm tubes had to be rejected owing to scaling. No results were obtained.

Car: 2/3

Special features of...

W. D. ...  
A. V. ...

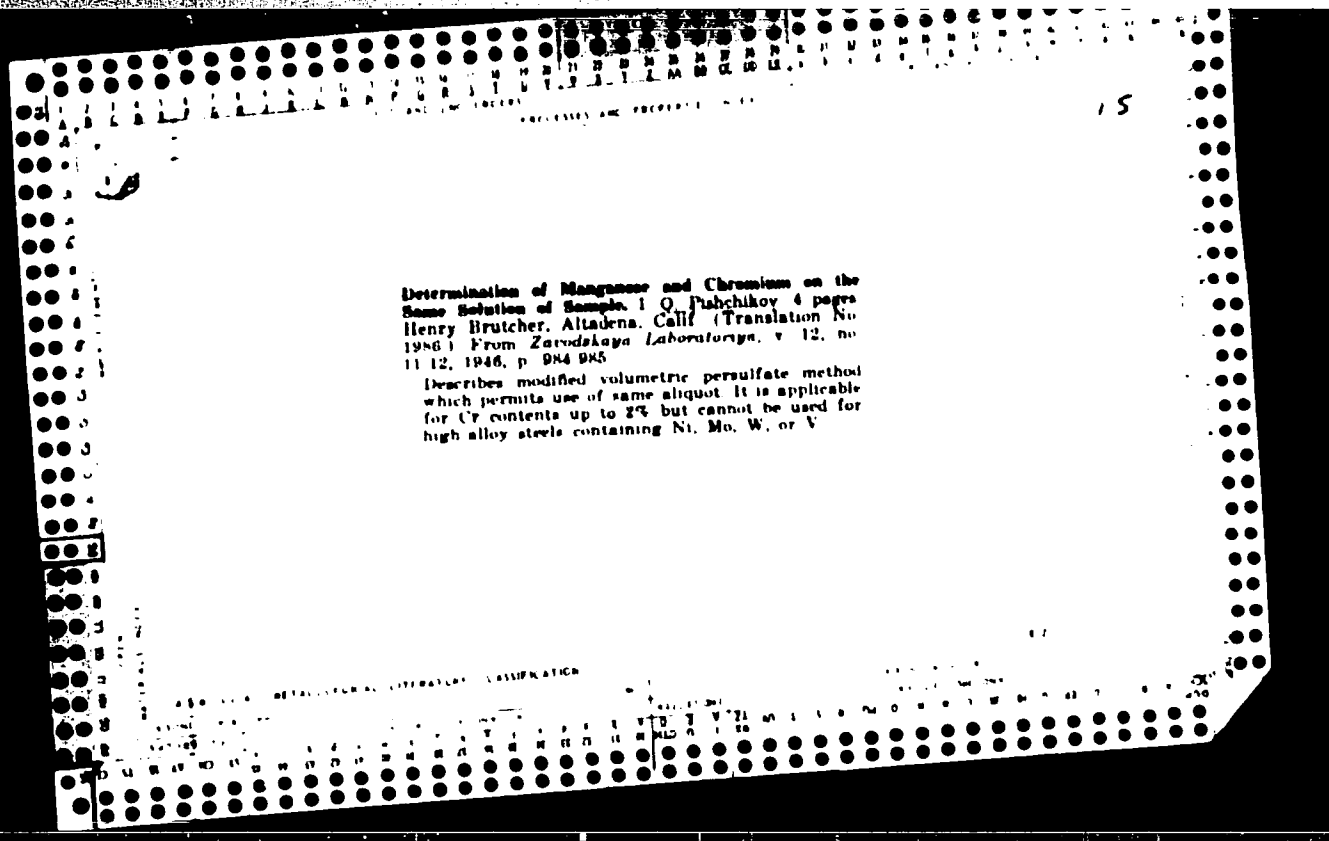
showed that in the case of the tube blank, ...  
tained in the ...  
Investigation of the ...  
value of ...  
lets are processed ...  
such a deformation ...  
The tests were carried out with the participation of V. A. ...  
leva, A. V. Trachenk, N. V. Kirvaldize, D. V. Gladkiz, and G. T. ...  
gineers, (Yuzhnetrubnyy zavod-Yuzhnetrubnyy Plant). There are 6 figures.

\*

Card 3/3







PISHCHIKOV, L.O.

Nitrogen-silver compounds in the Pishchimuka reaction. Ukr.khim.  
zhur. 25 no.1:99-101 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Dnar'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokucha-  
yeva, Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii.

(Silver organic compounds)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045816

S/0148/64/000/009/0195/0201

AUTHOR: Romenets, V. A.; Afonin, V. T.; Pischikov, M. M.

TITLE: Smelting stainless steel with chromite in arc furnaces

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1964, 195-201

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel smelting, chromium steel, arc furnace, stainless steel, chromite, chromium steel smelting, ferrochromium

ABSTRACT: The rise in the use of stainless steel has increased the requirements for refined ferrochromium, the supply of which is limited. Therefore, chromite is currently being investigated as a source of chromium for stainless steel. It is added directly to the charge, improving metal degasification and eliminating non-metallic inclusions. In the present study, three kinds of chromite from Kazakhstan were used containing: 48.66-54.00% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; 6.00-4.43% SiO<sub>2</sub>; 14.4-11.8% MgO; 10.60-13.84% Fe<sub>total</sub>; 0.021-0.008% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>; 0.040-0.077% S. The chromium in the chromite was reduced by the silicon in the silico-chromium compound, by the 45% ferrosilicon content, as well as by the aluminum in the steel scrap. The steel was melted in three ways. In the first, all the chromite was added directly to the charge. In the second, two-thirds of the chromite was added at the beginning, and one-third at the end of the process. The third method consisted of melting

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045816

low-carbon steel and high-chromium scrap, chromite and silico-chromium. Oxygen was blown through the furnace for 1 hr. 20 min. to 1 hr. 50 min. after beginning the process. Then the remaining chromite was added and oxygen was again introduced until the carbon content reached 0.12-0.18%. After this, limestone was added up to 12 kg/metric ton; and 10-15 min. later the slag was removed. According to F. P. Yedneral, the usual ratio of slag to metal is 0.14. In the described tests this figure was changed to 0.18-0.31. The best results were obtained with 17% chromite (charge weight), where the ratio did not exceed 0.22. When the chromite weight was 20% the ratio reached 0.24 and it was inexpedient to increase the quantity of chromite further. The quality of the steel produced from chromite in these tests was no worse than that produced by the usual method. The melting loss of chromium varied between 8.05 and 18.99%. When the oxygen was added right at the beginning there was a high melting loss of chromium. Thus, the oxygen should be added only when the charge is completely melted and the metal is at a high temperature. In two melts, when the oxygen was added for 10 minutes under a pressure of 9.0 atm after 90-95% of the charge was melted, the melting loss of chromium was the lowest. The duration of charging was increased by 5-10 minutes due to the use of chromite, so that the duration of the process was also increased. The furnace lining remained the same as for the usual melts when the chromite content was below 20%. The cost of steel and capital investments was lower with chromite than for the usual method. The authors conclude that use of up to 17%

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045816

chromite does not impair the technological process, nor lower the labor productivity. The use of chromite lowers the consumption of refined ferro-chromium, and the chromium is utilized much better with chromite than by the usual methods. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut stal i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

S/137/62/000/004/017/201  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Simonova, Ye. A., Pischikov, M. M., Morozov, A. N.

TITLE: Technical and economical production indices in syphon and top casting of rimming steel for cold-rolled sheets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 48, abstract 4V283 ("Sb. nauchno-tekhn. tr. N.-1. in-t metallurgii Chelyab. sovmarkhoza" 1961, no. 3, 45-64)

TEXT: The authors compared quality indices of thin 08  $\times$  7 (08KP) steel sheet production at all transitional stages: open-hearth shop, blooming mill, hot and cold rolling shop, and metal rejects at two consumer plants, i.e., the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine where the steel is top cast and "Zaporozhstal'" where it is syphon cast. It was established that the amount of waste sheets due to metal defects is approximately equal in both cases. However, at the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant, the metal rejects due to lamination, are by 3.5 times higher at the consumer plant than at the MMK. Total labor consumption for preparing the amounts intended for teeming and finishing of metal at the MMK per one ton of ingots was by 0.068 man-hour less than at "Zaporozhstal'". Total

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Technical and economical production ...

costs for preparing the composition for teeming and finishing of the metal were by 4.98 rubles per 1 ton of ingots less for top casting than for syphon casting. The technical and economical production data indicate that top casting is more efficient than syphon casting of steel in plants where rimming steel is cast into large size ingots to be rolled into sheets.

P. Arsent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



BOLOTOVA, N.P.; VINOKUR, Ya.Ye.; GIRSHKAN, S.A.; KOKLYANOV, A.F.; KUNDZICH,  
M.M.; KRYZDOV, V.D.; OFFENBERGER, S.R.; PISHCHIKOV, R.S.;  
POSLAVSKIY, V.V.; TOMILOV, V.S.; SHAROV, N.A.; SHTABEV, Ya.K.;  
SHUBLADEB, K.K.

Ways of improving technical aspects and lowering the cost of  
constructing irrigation, drainage and water supply systems.

Gidr. 1 mel. 10 no.4:17-39 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

(Irrigation) (Drainage) (Water supply, Rural)



of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems

economical use of water. During the 5th 5-year plan, a drainage system in the south-western parts of the Belorussian SSR, in the Poles'ye part of the Ukrainian SSR, and in other parts of the USSR, is to be greatly developed. Only 5.4 million hectares out of a total of 200 million hectares of marshes or marshy soils were being drained at the beginning of 1957. More than 4 million of these undrained hectares are used as natural meadows and pastures with low yields. The article also recommends to replace the system of open drainage ditches by subsurface drains.

During the 6th 5-year plan 81.1 million hectares will be watered by new wells, reservoirs, artificial lakes and spring water. Many sheep-breeding farms in Uzbekistan will install electric pumps, until now impossible due to the shortage of needed equipment. In 1957 production of hydraulic equipment lagged considerably behind requirements. The article lists the various projects to be constructed in various republics. The melioration works will cover an area of 13 million hectares in the Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR. The acreage of arable land will be increased by 3.6 million

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341030008-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341030008-1"

Means of a Raising the Technical Level and of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems	Lowering the Construction Cost
hectares.	
There are 8 photos and 1 table and 4 maps.	
AVAILABLE:	Library of Congress
Case 7/5	

PISHCHIKOV, V.; SINEL'NIKOV, G.

New cameras. Sov.foto 21 no.9:31 S '61.  
(Cameras)

(MIRA 14:9)

PISCHIKOV, V.

"Belarus' SB-1," a new enlarging apparatus. Sev.foto 20 no.10:32 0'60.  
(MIRA 13:10)  
(Photography--Enlarging) (Photography--Equipment and supplies)

PISHCHIKOV, V.A., inzh.

Effect of the parameters of some elements of the shuttle on zigzag stitching. Report No.1. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.leg. (MIRA 15:5)  
prom. no.2:132-139 '62.

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i apparatov legkoy promyshlennosti.  
(Sewing machines)



PISHCHIKOV, V.A., inzh.

Analyzing interaction conditions of the shuttle-needle pair in  
creasing machines. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhnolog. prom no.1:97-101  
'58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
(Sewing machines)

FRIBORA, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PISHCHIKOV, V.Z., inzh.

Processing the end planes of shoe sole parts in the flat state.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.1:89-91 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

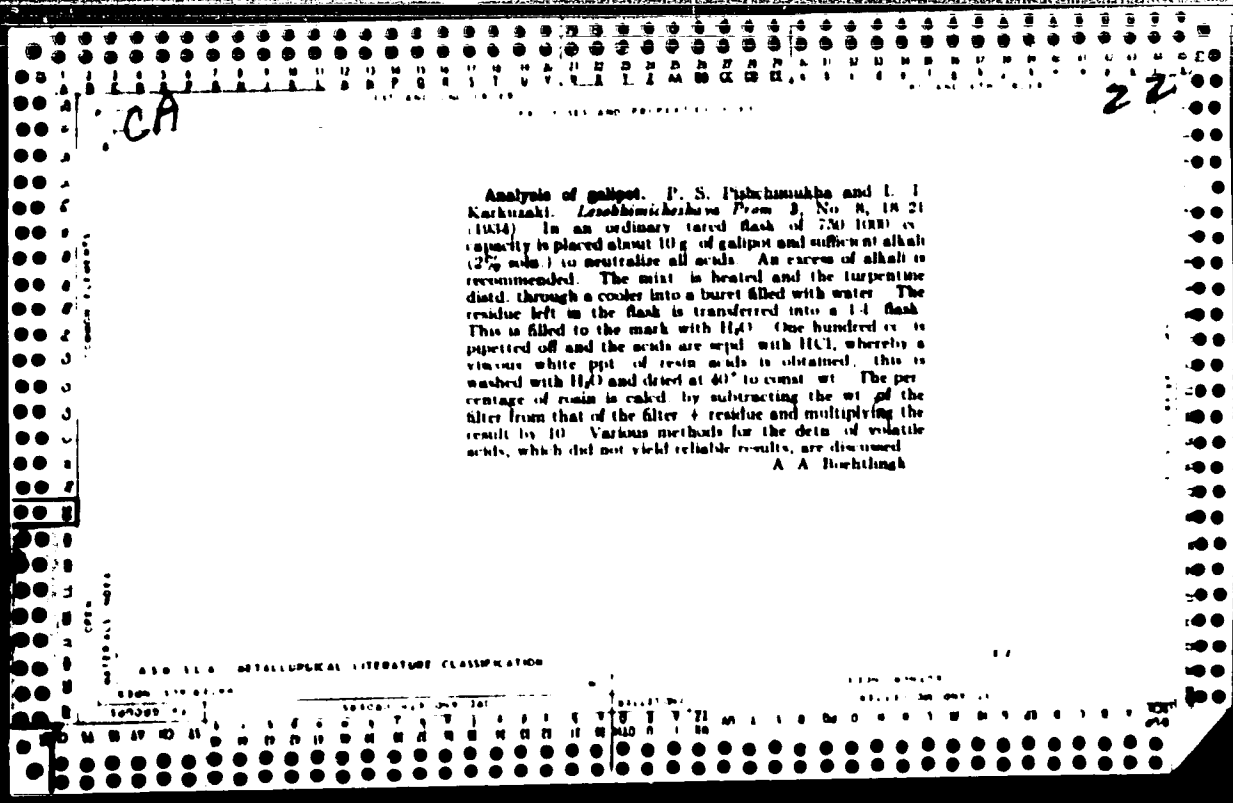
1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii obuvnogo proizvodstva.  
(Shoe machinery)

PISHCHIKOV, Ye. F.

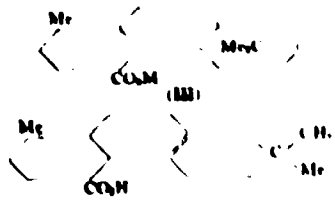
Bee Culture

How I obtain a steady yield of honey year by year. Pchelovodstvo 29 No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 ~~1951~~ Incl.



→ Basic acid in the cleavage of Pinus sylvatica. I. P. S. Pichichinski, *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 728-31 (1935). II. Product of oxidation of resin acid from Pinus sylvatica. F. S. Pichichinski, *Ibid.* 7, 62-63; *J. C. A. 20*, 2200. III. Oxidation of pinic acid (I) on heating is isomerized, changing gradually from a strongly l-rotatory to d-rotatory compd. After reaching a max. of [α]<sub>D</sub> 62° the rotation begins to decrease and becomes stable at [α]<sub>D</sub> 40°. The isomerizing action of atm. O<sub>2</sub> is easy, is catalyzed purely catalytical. The following reactions of I (and of abietic acid (II)) do not accord with the structural formula of II proposed by Buzicka (*J. C. A. 20*, 2207): an easy addition by atm. H<sub>2</sub> and resistance to the action of oxidizing agents, the cleavage of I C atom as CCO by oxidation of I with atm. O<sub>2</sub>, as CH, on heating with Ni-powder, and as MeCO on heating with S; the structure of the triamide and benzamide of II. The formula III explains satisfactorily all these reactions. An acid of this structure when polymerized (by the action of O<sub>2</sub>, atm. H<sub>2</sub> and probably some other agents) is capable of the conversion into the phenanthrene system with 1 unsat. side chain (with 3 C atoms).



This formulation does not disagree with the formation of

PISHCHENKA, F. S.

•Nitrous Compound of Mercury as a Site of the Nitrosyl Activity of Silver. The Role of These Compounds in the Formation of Azo Compounds, Azine Compounds and Aromatic Amines under the Action of Silver on Nitrosyl, Zhur. Zh. Khim. No. 4, 1968. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Kiev Agricultural Institute. Received 1 July 1968.

Report U-140-24 Oct. 1968.

10

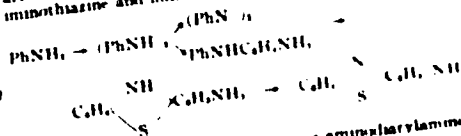
**Activation of the reactivity of selenium by nitrogen compounds of mercury. Their effect on the formation of azo compounds, azines and dyes from aromatic amines by the action of sulfur and selenium.** P. S. Plochinskaya. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 305-1R(1947). It is known that S reacts with primary arylamines at elevated temps. to give H<sub>2</sub>S and polythiodiamines ((H<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>n</sub>), while Se under these conditions does not react at all (cf. Cornelius, *C. A. B.*, 10(33)). Catalysts accelerate the reaction with S, but the substitution again takes place in the ring and not in the NH<sub>2</sub> group. It was found that in the presence of certain N deriva. of Hg, in which Hg is directly linked with the N mol., the reactivity of S and Se and the molality of H atoms in the NH<sub>2</sub> group become highly increased. The reaction proceeds smoothly even in the cold, forming corresponding azo compds., azines, aminothio- and aminoselenodarylamines and thiazine and selenazine dyes. The greater reactivity of Se can be traced to the disaggregation of Se<sub>2</sub> to Se, or Se<sub>2</sub> (cf. Olivari, *C. A. B.*, 20(8)) by contact with the Hg compds. The nature of the resulting dehydration products depends on the compn. of Hg compd. used. The Hg deriva. of acid amides, (AcNH)<sub>2</sub>Hg, (BzNH)<sub>2</sub>Hg, CO(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Hg, (CH<sub>3</sub>CO)NH<sub>2</sub>Hg, CN<sub>2</sub>Hg, acid imides, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>Hg, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>Hg, and amines, (PhNH)<sub>2</sub>Hg, in all of which Hg is linked with 2 N atoms, direct the reaction of S and PhNH<sub>2</sub> and its homologs toward the formation of chiefly sym. azo compds. The reaction with S proceeds less smoothly. Hg compds. in which Hg is linked with 1 N atom, give exclusively thiazine and selenazine dyes. To this group belong double compds. of Hg salts and aryl amines, e. g., 2 PhNH<sub>2</sub>, Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and 2 PhNH<sub>2</sub>, HgCl<sub>2</sub>, in which the 2nd valency of Hg is combined with an azo radical: 2 PhNH<sub>2</sub>, HgCl<sub>2</sub> → PhNHCl PhNH<sub>2</sub>HgCl, and the ppt. and salts of the type (BrO)<sub>2</sub>Hg NH<sub>2</sub>, (BrONH)<sub>2</sub>Hg(OBr)<sub>2</sub> and (AcO)<sub>2</sub>Hg AcOHgNH<sub>2</sub>. These 2 compds. contain unsubstituted NH<sub>2</sub> groups and give with PhNH<sub>2</sub> in addn. to the dyes a little (PhN)<sub>2</sub>. All other compds. of Hg tested proved to be without effect on the dehydration of arylamines by S and Se. In the absence of a solvent PhNH<sub>2</sub> reacts with S and Se and a Hg-amino compd. yielding up to 77% (PhN)<sub>2</sub> and a mixt. of dyes of different color and colors. The reaction at higher temps. is accompanied by resinification. The dehydration in solvents proceeds more effectively, giving in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, 72% (PhN)<sub>2</sub> and 7.6% dyes. Certain solvents, such as H<sub>2</sub>O, alcoh., phenols, ketones, esters, terpenes and nitro compds. inhibit the reaction completely. Hydrocarbons and their halogen deriva., ether and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N promote the reaction in a varying degree. The procedure consists in refluxing an arylamine with equiv. amt. of Se (S) and an amino-Hg compd. in a solvent until the reaction is completed, removing the solvent by distn., treating the residue with dil. acid to remove unaltered amine, acid amide and acid dye, and distg. off the (PhN)<sub>2</sub> with steam. The dyes (most in H<sub>2</sub>O) were extd. with alk. The scheme of the reaction is

SE GIVE SIDE →

ASO AND METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

$2PhNH_2 + 2S + 2(AcNH_2)Hg \rightarrow (PhN)_2 + 4AcNH_2 + 2HgS$   
 Not all of the arylamines reacted normally to give azo compounds and dyes. Thus, *o*- $C_6H_4NH_2$  and *o*- $C_6H_3NH_2$  failed to react at all; *m*- and *p*- $C_6H_4NH_2$  and *p*- $H_2NC_6H_4NH_2$  formed no dyes, while *o*- $C_6H_3NH_2$  and *p*- $H_2NC_6H_4NH_2$  formed 85% of the azo compound and 5.1% azo compound. *o*- $MeC_6H_3NH_2$  gave a new compound, *o*- $MeC_6H_3NH_2$  (McCall, N, McCall, N). *1,8-diazaanthracene* (McCall, N, McCall, N) reacts more easily, forming the final products of dehydration with S in azo dyes, and no azo compounds. The reaction with S in azo dyes for 1.5 months yielded 18% of aminothiodi-*naphthylamine*, oxidized by atm O (or dehydrated by naphthylamine, oxidized by atm O (or dehydrated by excess S); to a red dye (iminonaphthiazine). When refluxed 1.5 hrs. with S and Se, 1- $C_{10}H_7NH_2$  gave chiefly the iminonaphthiazine and iminonaphthoselenazine dyes, resp. and 2- $C_{10}H_7NH_2$  gave *sym*-*β,β*-*dianaphthazine*, resp. and 2- $C_{10}H_7NH_2$  (sublimation). The reactions proceed probably with the intermediate formation of the corresponding hydrazo compounds. These can then react with excess S or Se to give the azo compounds or undergo the

<sup>1</sup> semidine rearrangement. The *p*-semidine transposition gives *p*-aminodiarylamines, converted with excess S or Se to aminothio- and aminoselenodiarylamines, resp., which are easily oxidized by atm O to form a corresponding iminothiazine and iminoselenazine dye.



The *o*-semidine transposition gives *o*-aminodiarylamines converted to azines. Phenazine was isolated in small amounts in the reaction of  $PhNH_2$  with Se and  $(H_2NH_2)Hg$ . With naphthylamines no azo compounds are formed. The reaction proceeds exclusively by the semidine rearrangement to give azines and dyes, resp. The work is being continued. 50 references. Chas. Blinn



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10

Action of the elements of the oxygen group (sulfur and selenium) on the primary aromatic and heterocyclic amines [E. B. Finkelmeyer (Khar'kov Agr. Inst.) *Zhur. (Mikro) Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 51, 1000-02(1961)]. Primary aromatic and heterocyclic amines react smoothly with S or red Se, yielding azo compounds, azines, and thiazine (or selenazine) dyes. The reactions proceed only with participation of N-Hg deriva., such as mercuri-substituted amides, imides, succinimides. Simultaneous formation of azo compounds, azines, and dyes can be explained by tautomerism of the Hg-N deriva.; thus (AcNH)<sub>2</sub>Hg is tautomeric with MeC(:NH)O(H)N:C(OH)Me and [MeC(:NH)O]Hg; the 2nd product yields from the amine reaction, by dehydrogenation, salts of azines and dyes, while the 1st substance gives the azo compounds. The azo compounds form directly from the amine, while azines and dyes form through preliminary transformation of the amine into a hydrazone compound, which then rearranges. Red is more active than gray Se because of smaller mol. aggregation. It is suggested that this reaction may be suitable for the test. of inductive effects of various groups on the Ph ring. Only Hg deriva. that can form double salts with amines are suitable. Reaction of amines with S and Hg deriva. occurs in neutral media (hydrocarbons, halides) either in the cold or at reflux. Typical results follow (% yield of azo compd. and dye, resp.): PhNH<sub>2</sub>, 71.4, 8; m-ON deriv., 62.3 trace; p-analog 70, trace; p-aminidine, 62, 23; o-toluidine, 30, 20.9; m-aminid., 60, 20; p-analog, 73.2, 10; m-tyridine, 60, trace; p-MeNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>COEt, 84.8, 5; p-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, 22, 12.5; p-MeNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NPh, 61.5, —; o-tolylacetimidine, 78.4, 13.9; p-MeNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NMe, 80, much dye. p-Aminophenol, Me sulfonamide, 4-oxo-4'-aminobenzophenone imide, (p-MeNC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 2-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, sulfonamide, imidic C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>), benzidine, and 2-aminopyridine gave no azo deriva., but

Lab. Org. Chem.

did yield dyes (except for sulfonamide, Me sulfonamide and the dihydropyridone), while 2-aminopyridine gave 70% azo deriv. p-Nitroamides did not react, possibly because of H-bond chelation. In the presence of mercuracetamide, Se gives 75% Ph<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> from PhNH<sub>2</sub>, while S gives only 3%, but with maphthylamines the difference in reactivity vanishes. Hg deriva. of some 60 compounds are mentioned as having been prepd. (no details) and all, with the exception of deriva. of AcNH<sub>2</sub>, EtCONH<sub>2</sub>, BuNH<sub>2</sub>, and succinimide, are used in H<sub>2</sub>O or EtOH. The Hg deriva. of amides or imides are best prepd. by treatment with eq. or abt. excess of the starting material with mercuracetamide. When the catalyst contains Hg bound to 2 N atoms the products are sym. azo deriva., but when there is only 1 N-Hg bond in the catalyst (salts of N acids or ammoniates of Hg salts of sulfuric, benzoic, or salicylic acids) no azo compounds are formed and the products are only azines and dyes. Hg deriva. of aniline and sulfonamide heated below 150° are slowly transformed into partially N-substituted amides (imides), i.e. Hg deriva. with 1 Hg-N link and 1 Hg-O link. The behavior of all other amide deriva. is intermediate between this and that of mercuracetamide, which is completely in N-Hg linked form, although, on very long standing (12-18 years) it loses its effectiveness at room temp. possibly because of the reverse transformation into a Hg salt, but its effectiveness as catalyst at reflux is still retained. From the reaction of 1-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> with S it was possible to isolate C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, formed by benzidine rearrangement of initially formed hydrazone deriva., which apparently are true intermediates also in the formation of the azines by dehydrogenative changes. (I. M. Kozlov)

BULGAKOV, P.F., kand.med.nauki  
TISHCHIN, E.M.

Casualties of the X-ray picture in dept. ...  
Vest. rent. rad. no. 5:70-71 S.G. 16.

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii ...  
Nevozhirakoz meditsinskogo ...  
12-y Gerodakoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

Pischinger, E. ; Kazinski, S.

The slaking of lime with NaCl and CaCl<sub>2</sub> solutions. p. 70.

PRZEMYSŁ CHEMICZNY. (Ministerstwo Przemysłu Chemicznego i Towarzystwo Naukowo-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Chemicznego) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 38, no. 2, February, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, August, 1959.

Uncl.

PISCHINGER, E.; KONECZNY, H.

The limiting pressure in the process of saturation with carbon dioxide. p. 160.

PRZEMISL CHEMICZNY. (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 38, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. R-1  
Equilibria. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

At Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1959, No. 7523

Author : Fischinger, Ernest.; Szufarski, Zbigniew

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of the System  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ - $\text{NaOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at 30°

Orig pub : Chem. Zvezdy, 1958, 1, No 2, 147-257

Abstract : The system under study was investigated by the isothermal method at 30 ± 0.1°. Determinations were made of solubility of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  in aqueous solutions of  $\text{NaOH}$  of different concentration, and of the effect of the double salt  $(\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4)_x(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3)_y$  on their solubility. Also studied was the viscosity of  $\text{NaOH}$  solutions saturated with the individual salts and with the double salt. -- According to authors' summary

Card 1/1

KAMIŃSKI, Stanisław; PISCHINGER, Ernest

Recuperation of ammonia by salking of burnt lime by liquid  
from a distiller pre-heater. Przem chem 39 no.12:759-761 D  
'60.

1. Katedra Technologii Chemicznej, Uniwersytet im. M. Kopernika  
Torun

PISCHINGER, E.

2/ 4

Sodium sesquicarbonate. IV. Production methods.  
Ernest Pischinger and Jerzy Tomaszewski (Univ. im. M.  
Kopernika, Toruń, Poland). *Przemysł Chem.* 37, 525-9  
(1958)(English summary); cf. *C.A.* 52, 20028d.—Expts. on  
crystn. of Na sesquicarbonate on lab. and semicom. scale  
have been carried out in a Zahn app. (on cooling) and in a  
vacuum crystallizer. The latter method is better as it re-  
quires only 3.345 cu. m. of the initial soln./ton of product.  
The crystn. in the Zahn app. requires, on the other hand,  
14.28 cu. m./ton of product.

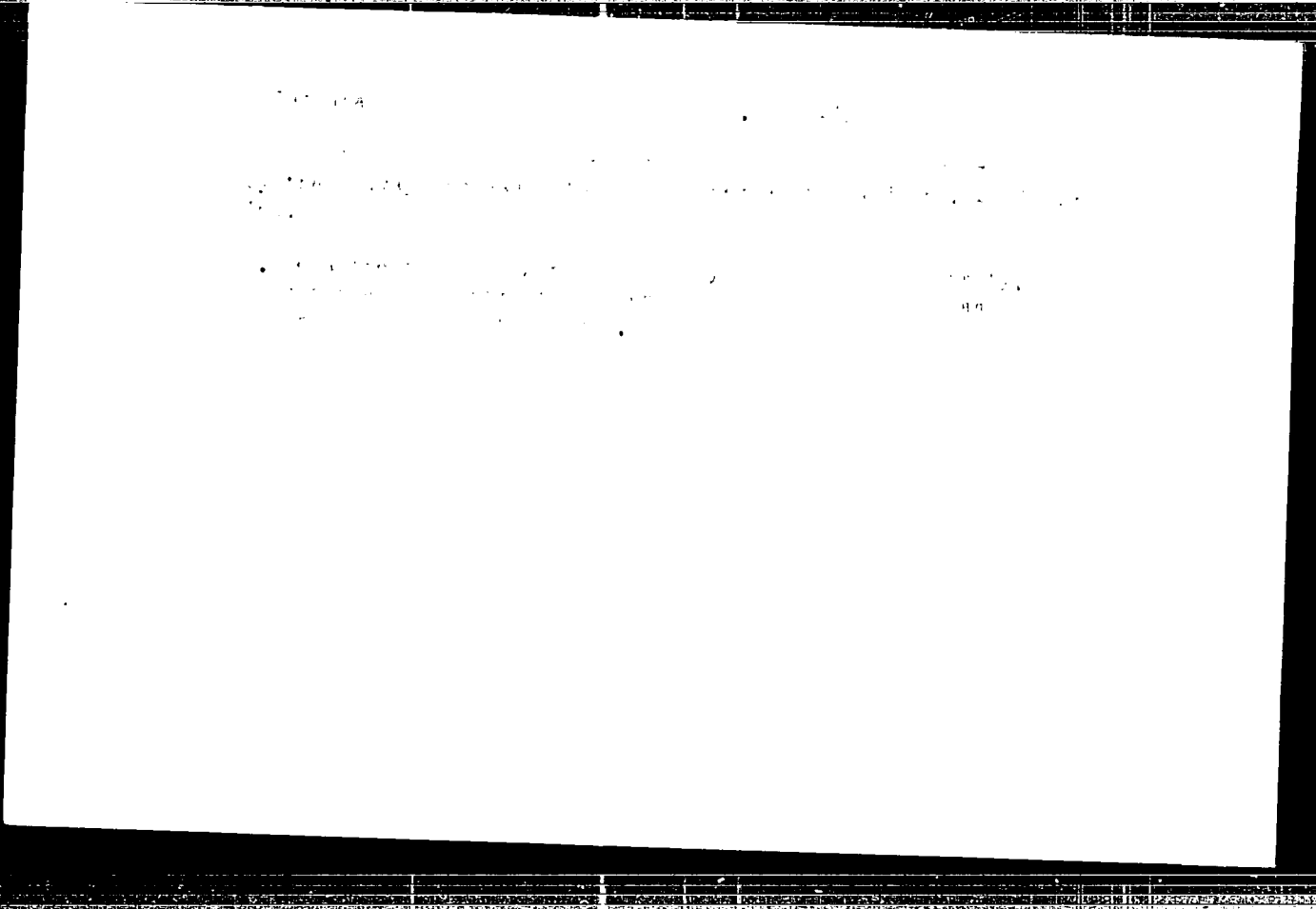
F. J. Hendel

WASAG, Tatiana, WASAG, Tadeusz; FISCHINGER, Ernest

Application of ethanalamines in the production of soda according to modified Solvay processes. Pt. 3. *Chemia przem.* 8 no. 11, 1970, 164.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Szczecin and Department of Chemical Technology, M. Copernicus University, Torun.





794 (1) No. 52, Ewert

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The  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ - $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{NaOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  system at 20°.

Florko and Ziegler-Schwarz (Univ. M. K.,  
 Bonn, Fed. Rep. Ger., Chem. Abstr. 5, 247-3 (1958) (see  
 summary). — The soly. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  in 8.50-26.25%  
 $\text{NaOH}$ , and of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  in 8.81-26.16%  $\text{NaOH}$  at 20°  
 decreased from 20.22 to 0.75, and from 20.15 to 0.61%  
 resp., with attending stepwise dehydration of the solid  
 phases pptd. The soly. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  or  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  in eq.  $\text{NaOH}$   
 at satn. was only slightly affected by addn. of the double  
 salt  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , propd. according to Caspari (C.A. 50,  
 1958). Viscosities of  $\text{NaOH}$  solns. satd. with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , or both, were detd. The properties of binary  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{NaOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  systems, and  
 ternary  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ - $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{NaOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  sys-  
 tems are reviewed. A. Szwedzki.

4

ACC NR: APOU1/901

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0085/0085

INVENTOR: Slutskovskiy, A. I.; Bogdanov, V. V.; Pishchulin, V. V.; Veksler, B. Ye.; Ayzman, Yu. A.; Malinskiy, S. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Automatic gain control for amplifiers in seismic prospecting units. Class 42, No. 181828

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzay, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 85

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, automatic gain control

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an automatic gain control for amplifiers in seismic prospecting units. The device is based on Author's Certificate No. 119689. Recording clarity with respect to amplitude is improved and the width of the illegible washout zone is reduced in the region of first arrivals by using stabilitrons in charging and discharging the filter capacitor for various purposes.

SUB CODE: 09, 08/ SUBM DATE: 29May63

Card 1/1

UDC; 534.632:681.892

16

Author: Ma/0115/06/000/015/0112/001

Yakovlev, V. A.; Lyubov, Yu. A.; Sokolov, I. I.;  
Smirnov, V. A.; Ivanov, V. L.; Kabanov, G. A.;  
V. Kh.; Vysotskiy, Yu. A.; Zankiy, V. M.; Syntrov, V. V.;  
Yakovlev, V. V.; Tyulakov, D. A.; Germanov, Yu. G.; Lukin, S. P.;  
Ma/0115/06/000/015/0112/001; Pisheva, V. V.

Class 42, No. 14766 [announced by "Nefteprigor" Factory  
Administration of Mosgorsovnarkhoz (Zavod "Nefteprigor"  
Moskva pratorostroyeniya Mosgorsovnarkhona)]

Izobret prot obras tov zn, no. 15, 1965, 94

INDEX TAGS: seismologic station, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a seismic station containing a seismic  
signal detector, a recording amplifier unit, an oscillograph, a magnetic drum  
recorder, a channel reproduction unit, a control unit, a reproduction amplifier, a  
three-channel borehole probe, a drum with photographic paper, a retransmitting unit,  
and a power supply. To increase the reliability when transferring from operation with  
the method of reflected waves to the method of refracted waves, a filter unit is  
connected between the first and second stages of the recording amplifier unit. A

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.340.19

10031-57

ACC NR: AP602933

modulator-demodulator unit and a reel type magnetic recorder are connected in series to the output of the recording amplifier unit. For operation with the method of reflected waves, the filter unit has frequency cutoffs of 7--30 hz, and for operation at sea--frequency cutoffs of 20--50 hz. To increase the reliability of the recorded data with operation by the method of regulated directional reception, a switching unit for the channels to be summed, a static correction unit, and a summing unit are connected in series between the magnetic drum recorder and the reproduction amplifier. To increase the reliability when transferring from operation with the method of reflected waves to seismic logging, a frequency selection unit is connected between the multichannel borehole probe and the magnetic drum recorder. To improve the quality of the recorded material, an electron beam unit for introducing static and dynamic corrections is connected between the reproduction amplifier and the drum with photographic paper.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 05May65

copy 2/2

PISECKY, J.; Beranek, E; Cuta, F.

Spectrophotometric investigation of reaction products of trinitrobenzene and hydroxides, sulfates, sulfides, and cyanides. In German. p. 281.

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analityczna Polaskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelan Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 3, no. 3/4 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1969

Uncl.

4/034/60/000/04/011/01  
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Píšek, F.

TITLE: Academician Josef Čabelka, 50th Birthday

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 4, p 305

ABSTRACT: Professor J. Čabelka was born on February 15, 1910, graduated in mechanical engineering and later in electrical engineering at the Czech Technical University in Brno. Following that, with the assistance of a French scholarship, he worked for a year in the laboratory of Professor Portevin and also studied in the Welding College in Paris. After the end of the second world war he became director of the nationalized metal industry in Slovakia. In 1947 he was nominated ordinary professor at the Slovak Technical University, Bratislava. In 1949 he gave up his directorship. In addition to his teaching activity he founded the Welding Research Institute, which is now considered to be one of the leading institutes in that field. He was nominated a Corresponding Member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and he is an Academician of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

Card 1/1





PISHCHUGIN, I.

The sportsman's daily regimen. Kryl.rod. 12 no.7:28 J1 '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy vrach Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy i  
polikliniki Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.  
(AIR PILOTS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

PISHCHUGIN, I.

Take care of your heart from your youth up. Kryl.rod. 13  
no.1:26 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy i poli-  
kliniki Grazhdanskogo vozduhnogo flota  
(HEART)

PISHCHUGIN, I.

Set of exercises. Grazhd.av 17 no.3:31 Nr '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavny vrach Tsentral'noy polikliniki Grazhdanskogo  
vzdušnogo flota.  
(Callisthenics)

ISHCHUGIN, I.

More dangerous than an enemy... Kryl. rod. 15 no.10 30 0 '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy vrach Tsentral'noy bol'nitsy-polikliniki Grazhdanskogo  
vozdušnogo flota.

PISHCHUGIN, I.

Danger of illusions. Kryl.rod. 13 no.12:20-21 D '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach tsentral'noy bol'nitsy i polikliniki  
Grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota.

(Aeronautics--Psychology)

PISHCHUGIN, I.

Train the will: Kryl. ind. 16.10.43. S. 165.

PISHCHUOIN, I.

Physical training for flyers. Kryl.rod. 9 no.12:24-25 D '58.  
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy - polikliniki  
grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota.  
(Flight crews--Education and training)  
(Physical education and training)

SOV/85-58-12-30/38

AUTHOR: Pishchugin, I., Chief Physician of Central Clinic of GVP (Civil Air Fleet) Polyclinic

TITLE: Physical Training for a Pilot (Fizicheskaya podgotovka letchika)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 12, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author asserts that modern flying techniques call for greater physical fitness on the part of pilots. He advocates specific exercises, describing them in detail. The article lists 69 sketches depicting various exercises.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa - polikliniki GVP (Central Clinic of Civil Air Fleet's Polyclinic)

Card 1/1



L 25621-56 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6015736

SOURCE CODE: UR/0085/66/000/005/0031/0031

AUTHOR: Pishchugin, L. (Meritorious doctor RSFSR)

ORG: none

TITLE: How to train the vestibular apparatus

SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodiny, no. 5, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: vestibular analyzer, training, autonomic nervous system

15  
B

ABSTRACT: Training methods to increase vestibular tolerance are described. The daily morning gymnastics performed in flight schools should include circular head and torso movements coordinated with breathing. In addition, gymnastic equipment is widely used for vestibular training, including parallel swings, various handgrips and swings with 360° of freedom, parallel bars, etc. Dancing (especially the waltz), swimming, diving, and jumps in place with a 180° turn are also useful. It is necessary to begin training with the simplest movements and gradually progress to the more difficult exercises, quickening the tempo and increasing the total time spent to 20-30 min daily. A physician or physical education instructor should be present when exercises on the equipment are first attempted. Systematic vestibular training can lead to partial or complete disappearance of such autonomic reflexes as nausea, illusions, dizziness, equilibrium disturbances, etc. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4200

(JS)



PISHCHUGIN, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Disseminated or multiple sclerosis. Med. sentra 17 no. 6:11-14  
Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut psikiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.  
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

PISHCHUGIN, V.V.

Cerebral arteriosclerosis. Med.sestra 16 no.6:3-5 Je '57. (MLA 10:8)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhatrii Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Moskva)  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (BRAIN-BLOOD SUPPLY)

1. Spinal Cord, N. N.

"Spinal Cord Anatomy," Vol. 1, No. 1, 1961,

12, No. 1, 1961, Chair of Anatomy, University of

Postgraduate Institute, New York, N. Y.

NSF, 1961.

PISHCHUGIN, V.V.

PISHCHUGIN, V.V. (Moskva)

Spinal and cerebral meningeal sarcomatosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.  
54 no.6:579-582 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

(MENINGES, neoplasms,

\*sarcoma, spinal & cerebral)

(SARCOMA,

\*meninges, spinal & cerebral)

PISHCHUGIN, V.V.

Clinical aspect, etiology and pathogenesis of epilepsy. Vop. psikh.  
no.4:141-151 '60. (MLR 15:2)

(EPILEPSY)





107-57-4-15/54

AUTHOR: Pishchulev, V . Chairman of the short-wave and ultrashort-wave section, Molotov DOSAAF Radio Club (UA9FM)

TITLE: With Molotov Ultrashort-wave Hams (U molotovskikh ul'trakorotkovolnikov)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 4, p 18 (USSR)

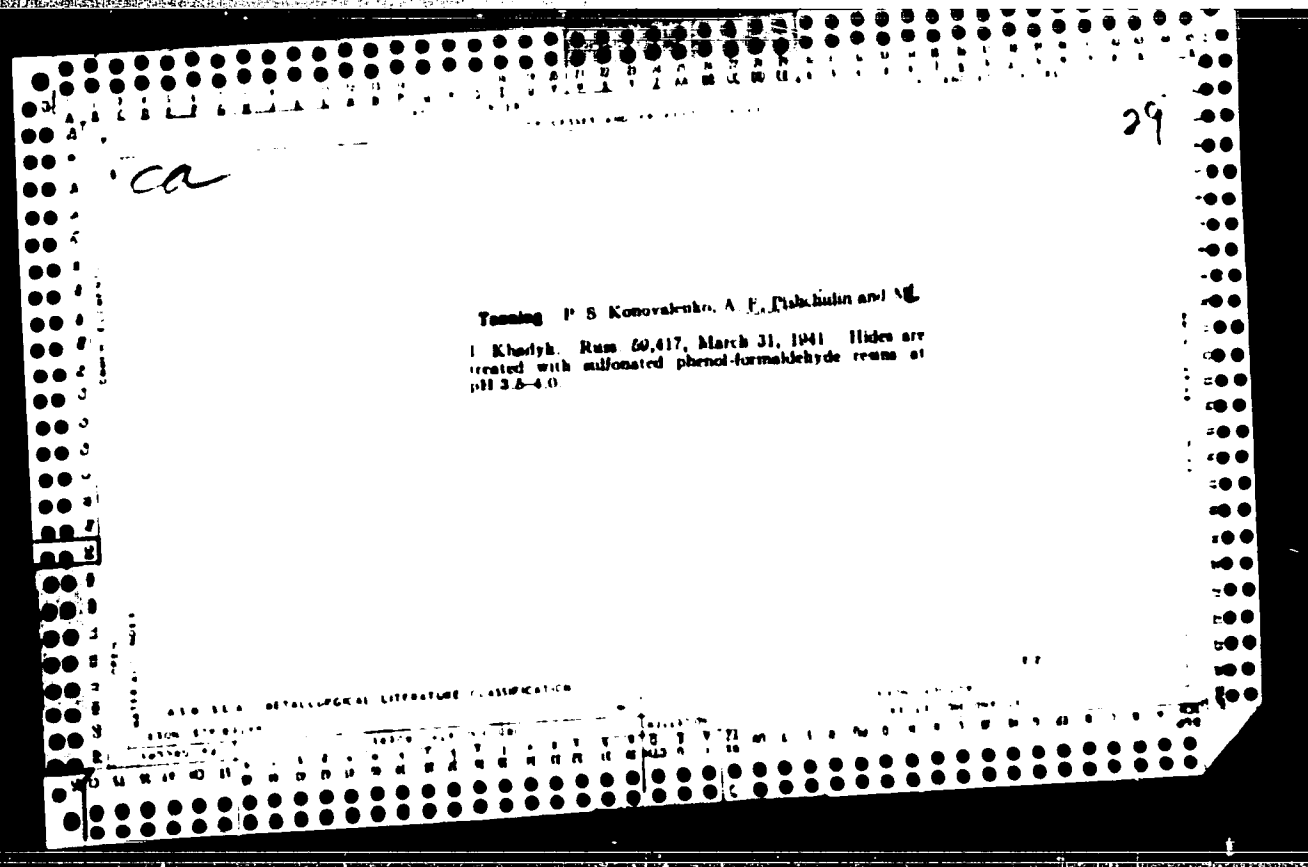
ABSTRACT: Molotov radio hams are getting ready for the All-Union Ultrashort-wave Contest. About thirty-five radio stations are in regular operation and ten more are expected to go on the air presently. A city "Field Day" is being planned one month ahead of the All-Union Contest. V. Tynkasov (063514) is the most active radio amateur of the city, he has built a transmitter with a GU-32 tube and a superheterodyne receiver for ultrashort-waves. He has established a number of long-distance contacts. I. Kazantsev (063521) with his very simple radio station is keeping contact with many long-distance parties. L. Triller (063536) established his first contact with Riga station (019161) recently. Radio amateurs V. Nekrasov and A. Tregubov have built a transmitter, and V. Tynkasov has built an ultrashort-wave receiver for the UA9KEC radio club station. Radio amateurism in Molotov has been retarded by the lack of

Card 1/2

**PISHCHULY, I.**

Ultrashort wave amateurs of Molotov. Radio no. 4:18 Ap '57.  
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Predsedatel' sekcii korotkovolnovikov i ul'tra-korotkovolnovikov  
Molotovskogo radiokluba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii,  
aviatsii i flotu. (UA9FM)  
(Molotov--Amateur radio stations)





KAMENITSER, S.Ya.; KONTOROVICH, V.; PISHCHULIN, G.; PISKUNOV, V., red.;  
TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn.red.

[Economics, organization and planning of industrial enterprises;  
a textbook] Ekonomika, organizatsiya i planirovaniye promysh-  
lennogo predpriyatiya; uchebnoye posobie. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
polit. lit-ry, 1958. 503 p. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Industrial management)

KAMENITSEV, S.; KOMTOROVICH, V.; FISCHER, J.

Economics

Subject and content of the course of economic studies in the USSR  
Industrial enterprises, V. 1. Moscow, 1953.

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

KAMENITSER, Solomon Yefremovich; KONTOROVICH, V.G.; PISHCHULIN, G.A.;  
AVETISYAN, Ye., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Organization and planning of an industrial enterprise] Or-  
ganizatsiia i planirovanie promyshlennogo predpriiatiia;  
uchebnik. 3., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gospolitizdat,  
1963. 606 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Industrial organization)

25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2581

Veselkov, F. S., Yu. A. Gaydukov, S. Ye. Kamenitser, ~~Chief~~, V. G. Kontorovich, G. A. Pishchulin, A.M. Savkin, A.S. Tolstykh, and A.S. Fastovskiy

Ravnomernaya rabota mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov (Uniform Work of Machine-Manufacturing Plants) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 171 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: A. K. Bondarenko, Engineer; Ed.: V. A. Letenko, Candidate of Economic Sciences; Tech. Ed.: V. D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Economics and Organization of Production (Mashgiz): T. D. Saksaganskiy.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel in machine-manufacturing plants

COVERAGE: This book discusses the national economic importance of uniform operation of plants according to a schedule, and points out planning problems that should be solved to permit work uniformity in manufacturing establishments. It defines organizational and technical prerequisites for uniform work, shows the ir-

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Uniform Work of Machine (Cont.)

SOV/2581

fluence of financial agencies of establishments on production uniformity, and describes methods of measuring work uniformity. The last two chapters are devoted to work practices at the Moscow "Elektroschetchik" Plant and the Pervyy Moskovskiy chasovyy zavod (First Moscow Watch and Clock Plant). No persons mentioned. There are no references.

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From the Author

- Ch. I. National Economic Significance and Methods of Measuring the Uniform Operation of Industrial Establishments (S. Ye. Kamenitser)
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  - 2. National economic significance of uniform operation of industrial establishments
  - 3. Methods of measuring the uniform operation of an establishment
  - 4. Ways of ensuring uniform work and output according to schedule

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Uniform Work of Machine (Cont.)

SOV/2481

Ch. II. Organizational and Technical Conditions for Uniform Output (V. G. Kontorovich)

1. Creation of organizational and technical conditions for uniform output in line production
2. Creation of organizational and technical conditions for uniform product output in lot production

Ch. III. Some Problems in Planning Uniform Operation of Industrial Establishments (G. A. Pishchulin)

1. Role of planning in the organization of uniform operation of establishments
2. Operation and production planning and the rhythm of production
3. Problems of improving operations and planning and the scientific solution of these problems

Ch. IV. Setting Standards for the Length of the Production Cycle as a Factor Contributing to Uniform Operation of an Establishment (A.S. Tolstykh)

1. Special production cycle features
2. Establishing standards for the production cycle

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Uniform Work of Machine (Cont.)

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- Ch. V. Production Rhythm and the Material and Technical Supply of an Establishment (A. M. Savkin) 108
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  - 2. Establishment of standard banks in production 116
  - 3. Introduction of progressive standards for material expenditures and imposition of limits on material requirements 119
  - 4. Control of the supply plan fulfillment 121
- Ch. VI. Role and Tasks of Finance Workers in the Struggle for Uniform Operation of Establishments (F. S. Veselkov) 123
  - 1. Providing an establishment with working capital necessary for the organization of uniform work 124
  - 2. Cooperation of departments in securing continuous turnover of current assets in the course of a month 130
  - 3. Ways of improving irregular production and the encouragement of plant workers to find and use them 133

Card 4/5





1. PISHCHULIN, G.A., Docent
2. USSR (600)
4. Machinery Industry
7. "Organization of production in a machine building plant." T. D. Sakraganskiy. Reviewed by Docent G. A. Pishchulin. Vest mash No. 6 1957.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1957.

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PISHCHULIN, G.A.; SAVKIN, A.M.; TOLSTYKH, A.S.; PASTOVSKIY, A.S.;  
BONDARENKO, A.K., inzh., rezensent; LETENKO, V.A., kand.ekon.  
nauk, red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Even work flow in machinery plants] Ravnomernaya rabota mashino-  
stroitel'nykh zavodov. Pod rukovodstvom S.E.Kamenitsera. Moskva,  
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1958. 171 p.  
(Machinery industry) (MIRA 12:4)

**KAMENITSER, Solomon Yefremovich; KONTOVICH, Veniamin Gansheyevich;  
PISHCHULIN, Grigoriy Akimovich; PISKUNOV, V., red.;  
TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn.red.**

[Economics, organization, and planning of an industrial enterprise] **Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie promyshlennogo predpriiatiia. Iss.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1961. 711 p.  
(Industrial management)**



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(MIRA 13:6)

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(Air pilots--Diseases and hygiene) (Callisthenics)

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Improve standards of training in schools for master builders.  
Sel'.stroif. 14 no.12:25 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

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masterov (desyatnikov).  
(Building trades--Study and teaching)

PISHCHULIN, I.

Objectives in the correspondence training of special municipal service workers. Zhil.-komm.khoz. 9 no.8:7-8 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Direktor Moskovskogo zaobnogo shilishchno-kommunal'nogo tekhnika.  
(Moscow--Municipal services--Study and teaching)

PISHCHULIN, I.R.

SUKHOV, A.A.; PISHCHULIN, I.R.

Mechanic P.P. Soskov. Mashinostroitel' no.11:30-31 N '57.  
(MIRA 10:10)

(Soskov, Filipp Platonovich)

PISHCHULIN, N.; MALOYAN, A.

Filters made of caprone. Na stroi. Ros. no.3:33 Mr '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)  
(Nylon) (Filters and filtration)

L 04192-66

ENT(m)/ANP(O) (ETI/S-POR) IJP (O) M. H.

ACC NR: AP6012607

SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/004/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Prozorov, L. V.; Pishchulin, N. I.; Savkin, V. A.; Beskrovnyy, G. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Increase in the temperature of forgings during the hot extrusion of certain alloys

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1966, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: automatic recording potentiometer, metal extrusion, hot die forging, temperature dependence, metal deformation / 10 steel, Kh15N10S3B (EP302) steel, EP150 steel, EI607 (KhN80TBYuO) steel, PSI-08 automatic recording potentiometer

ABSTRACT: The article presents the findings on the increase in the temperature of the direct-extruded rods of the steels 10, Kh15N10S3B (EP302), EP150 and EI607 (KhN80TBYuO) at various temperatures and degrees of deformation. The extrusion was carried out with press tools heated to 250-300°C, in 200-ton hydraulic press, on varying the degree of deformation by using die holes of various diameters. The temperature of the rod was measured immediately on emergence from the die with the aid of a special setup (Fig. 1): the emerging hot rod falls via a funnel into a container with water which is equipped with six chromel-alumel

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UDC: 621.777

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ACC NR: AP6012607

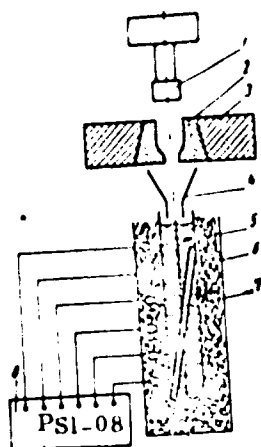


Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup for measuring the temperature of the forging

1 - punch; 2 - die; 3 - bolster; 4 - funnel; 5 - container with water; 6 - heat insulation; 7 - forging; 8 - recording device with thermocouples

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I 44352-66

ACC NR: AP6012607

thermocouples arrayed in a spiral over the height of the container. The rise in the temperature of the water is recorded by these thermocouples and automatically registered at 2-sec intervals by an PSI-08 automatic recording potentiometer. Blanks heated to various temperatures: 900, 1000, 1100 and 1200°C were deformed to various degrees (80, 69.7, 57.6, 43.5%). The thermal effect (increase in temperature) was determined each time by calibration in the container with water, i. e. by heating other, already extruded rods, to the same temperatures and placing them in the container with water and measuring the resulting rise in water temperature. The maximum increase in temperature was observed for blanks heated to 900°C and deformed 80%, i. e. for the lowest of the temperatures investigated and the highest of the degrees of deformation investigated: in this case the temperature of the emergent rod was higher by as much as 150-210°C. Thus, it is established that the thermal effect decreases with increasing temperature of the blank prior to its extrusion and increases with increasing degree of deformation of the blank. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/  
14 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 3/3 blg



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013 1121A, A.

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Studies on vaccinia virus multiplication in rabbit cornea epithelial cells using fluorescent antibodies. Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 2 no.4:250-252 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Department of Epidemiology and Biochemistry, Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Department of Virology, Central Institute for Perfection of Physicians, Moscow.

(VACCINIA, virus

multiplication in rabbit corneal epithelial cells, demonstration by fluorescent antibodies.)