

PRIKAZCHIKOV, I.N.

Rural water supply in the Virgin Territory. Vod. i san. tekhn.  
no.6:2-6 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Virgin Territory—Water supply, Rural)

PRIKAZCHIKOV, V.G. (Moskva)

Difference problem involving eigenvalues for an elliptic  
operator. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 5 no.4:648-657  
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ZEFIROV, N.S.; KRUTETSKAYA, G.P.; PRIKAZCHIKOVA, L.P.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K.

3,6-Endoxocyclohexanes and endoxo cyclohexenes. Part 24: Dipole moments of dimethyl ester derivatives of 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1687-1690 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut.

PASHKOV, A.I.; KARATAYEV, N.K., doktor ekon.nauk; POLYANSKIY, F.Ya., doktor istor.nauk; TSAGOLOV, N.A., doktor ekonom.nauk; BEZMAN, R.R., kand.ekonom.nauk; PRIKAZCHIKOVA, Ye.V., kand.ekonom.nauk; SHUKHOV, N.S. Primalni uchastiye: KOSHELEVA, Ye.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHUTORNA, V.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIZHOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VILENSKAYA, V.S., starshiy nauchno-tehnicheskiy sotrudnik; ZHUK, I., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[History of Russian economic thought] Istorii russkoi ekonomicheskoi mysli. Pod red. A.I.Pashkova i N.A.TSagolova. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry. Vol.2. [Epoch of premonopolistic capitalism] Epokha domonopolisticheskogo kapitalizma. Pt.2. 1960. 676 p.  
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pashkov). 3. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Kosheleva, Khutorna, Chizhova).

(Economics)

SOV/35-59-8-6229

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959,  
Nr 8, p 19

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, A.Ye.

TITLE: On the Question of the Change in Periods of Variable Stars

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, September 18, Nr 195, pp 15 - 16

ABSTRACT: A list of 19 eclipsing variable stars is published, whose periods remained constant during a long time interval. During the study the material of different authors was used. For 14 stars, new elements were derived.

V.P.F.

Card 1/1

REIK, W. L.

RT-1369 Climatic survey of the Kara Sea Abstracted from p. 1-70 of: Klimaticheski  
oчерk Karskogo moria.

Trudy Arkticheskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Glavnogo Upravleniia  
Severnogo Morskogo Puti pri SNK SSSR, 187: 1-112, 1946.

PRIK, Z. M.

Klimaticheskii ocherk karskogo morya (Climatic outline of the Kara Sea) pod.  
red. ye I. tikhomirova, Moskva, Izdvo glavsevmorputi, 1946

441 p. (Russia, Glavnoye upravleniye severnogo morskogo puti, v. 137)

719N/5  
623.442  
.P9

PNIK, L.M.

Yeslye (2)

4J-166

551.594.5

\*Prik. Zinaida Mikhailovna, Klimaticheskii ocherk Karskogo moria. /Climatic outline of the Kara Sea./ Leningrad. Arkticheskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'ski Institut, Trudy, 187:1-144, 1946. 8 figs., 123 tables, 58 charts, 30 refs., append. DLC--On p. 69 will be found some statistical data on frequency of aurora borealis obtained in several places around the Kara Sea. The annual variations are discussed. Subject Headings: 1. Auroral frequencies 2. Kara Sea, U.S.S.R.--N.A.S.

Meteorological  
Abst.  
Vol. 4 No. 10  
October 1953  
Part II  
Bibliography on  
Auroras.



PRIKASHCHIKOV, I.: SAKHAROV, K.

Interconnecting rural water supply systems. Sel'. stroi. 13  
no.10:19-20 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Nachal'nik otдела sel'skokhozyaystvennogo vodosnabzheniya i  
obvodneniya "Giprovodkhoza" Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva  
SSSR (for Prikashchikov). 2. Rukovoditel' gruppy po sostavleniyu  
proyekta vodosnabzheniya v Omskoy oblasti (for Sakharov).  
(Omsk Province--Water supply, Rural)

BORODACHEV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.; PRIKASHCHIKOV, R.G., inzh.

Working tests of D-275 and D-290 bulldozers. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr.  
3 no. 7:13-18 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Bulldozers--Testing)

PRIKAZCHIKOV, H. I.

PRIKAZCHIKOV, A.I. (Astrakhan<sup>3</sup>); PETROVA, V.M. (Astrakhan<sup>3</sup>).

Reflex myocardial infarcts. Klin.med. 32 no.1:62-64 Ja '54.  
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kliniki propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy -  
professor S.V.Shestakov) I kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy  
- dotsent A.I.Bogatov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Bassey-  
novoy bol'nitsy im. Z.P.Solov'yeva Nizhne-Volzhskogo vozdravotdela.  
(Heart--Infarction)

PRIKAZCHIKOV, A.I.

Observations on recurrent myocardial infarcts. Terap.arkh. 28 no.6:  
39-43 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.  
S.V.Shestakov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT;  
recur. (Rus))

~~SECRET~~  
PRIKAZCHIKOV, A.V., inzh.

Mechanized charging of a small capacity cupola furnace. Rech.  
transp. 17 no.2:33 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Cupola furnaces)

PRIKAZCHIKOV, G. F.

PA 30/49T60

USSR/Engineering  
Turbines  
Turbogenerators

Oct 48

"Modification of a Turbine Overspeed Trip Gear to Test Its Performance Without Increasing the Revolutions to More Than the Normal Number," I. N. Gorelov, Engr, G. F. Prikazchikov, Engr, P. T. Semenov, 1 p

"Elek Stants" Vol XIX, No 10

Overspeed tests of turbogenerators are dangerous operations. Describes how Shatura Power Station modified trip gear to enable its efficiency to be tested at normal turbine speed. Includes sketch.

FDB

30/49T60

PRIKAZCHIKOV, G.F.

GAL'PERIN, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORELOV, I.N., inzh.; PANFILOV, V.A., inzh.;  
PRIKAZCHIKOV, G.F., inzh.

Speed and acceleration control of a turbine unit. Elek. sta. 29  
no. 3:13-19 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Governors (Machinery)) (Turbines)

*Prikazchikov, I.N.*

PRIKAZCHIKOV, I.N.

Rural water supply. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.11:35-38 N '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

(Water supply, Rural)



BORODACHEV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIKASHCHIKOV, R.G., inzh.

Performance testing of the D-213A scraper attached to the  
T-140 tractor. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.11:7-10 N '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)

(Scrapers--Testing)

PRIKAZCHIKOV, L.A. [Prykazchykov, L.A.]

Sediments in the Kiev series of the Guta Potiyevskaya region in  
Zhitomir Province. Geol. zhur. 20 no. 5:60-67 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Zhitomir Province--Sediments (Geology))

PRIKAZCHIKOV, L.A.

Tubular canals in morion crystals from Volhynian pegmatites.  
Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.1:99-102 '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Volhynia--Morion)

L 13257-65 EWT(1)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EEC(b)-2/FCS(E) Pac-4/Pae-2/P1-4/Pj-4/P1-4  
 AFETR/ASD(d)/ASD(x)-5/BSD/AFTC(b)/RAEM(a)/ESD(c)/ESD(gs) <sup>WR</sup>  
 ACCESSION NR: AT4046241 S/2535/64/000/159/0283/0288

AUTHOR: Novosartov, M. T. (Candidate of technical sciences); Prikazchikov, S. P.

TITLE: Problems in the computation of the sum dephasing time of a discrete series of sources with saw-tooth phase change

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy Institut. Trudy\*, no. 159, 1964. Skaniruyushchiye anteny\* sverkhvysokikh chastot (Super-high frequency scanning antennas), 283-288

TOPIC TAGS: antenna theory, frequency scanning, superhigh frequency, phase shifter, dephasing time, beam positioning

ABSTRACT: In a scanning antenna,<sup>25B</sup> which is, in effect, a discrete series of sources, there are two possible methods for connecting the phase shifters to the line supplying the sources: the series method and the parallel method. The greater simplicity of the series method is indicated, but it is also pointed out that the system with series-connected phase shifters can be used only with small antennas, since the total losses in an antenna of this type are determined by the sum of the losses in all the phase shifters. Moreover, in the case of an antenna with a large number of sources, very severe requirements are levied on each shifter with respect to the spread of the phase to be set. Thus, in the view of the authors, it is advisable for such an antenna to employ the system of

Card 1/3

L 13257-55

ACCESSION NR: AT4046241

parallel-connected phase shifters. The necessary phase advance from shifter to shifter increases linearly in the parallel arrangement and in an  $N$  source reaches a value of  $\Psi_N = (N - 1)\Psi_{\max}$ . If the phase advance  $\Psi_N$  exceeds  $2\pi$ , then a phase whose value is multiple of  $2\pi$  cannot be reproduced. In this event, the phase change in each phase shifter may take place according to a saw-tooth law with a maximum phase advance value of  $2\pi$ , and with the frequency of the saw-tooth phase changing increasingly from source to source. Now, the losses in the antenna are determined, in the first approximation, by the losses of only one phase shifter, and in addition deviations of the phase from the required value, for an assigned change of directivity, can be larger than in the series connection arrangement. However, difficulties arise, when using a saw-tooth phase change, in the control and positioning of the beam and in target tracking. Moreover, in finite-time retracing, the system will be defocused at those moments at which the phase exceeds  $2\pi$ . The time interval during which the dephasing of the sources lowers the directivity factor of the antenna by more than 10% in comparison with a phased antenna is referred to by the authors as "non-working time" or "dead time". In the article, this time is computed as a function of diverse factors. An expression is derived for the total non-working time for a system of sources with allowance for phase deviations which may coincide in different sources. Recommendations are given regarding those situations in which beam control by means of the discrete setting of phases in the radiating elements may be pre-

Card 2/3

L 13257-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT4046241

ferable to the use of a discrete series of sources with saw-tooth phase change.  
Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy Institut (Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

PRIKAZCHIKOV, V. L.  
USSR/Who's Who -- Economic -- 7317.  
Automotive Industry -- 4403.  
Legislation -- 3122.0400

4 Oct 1947

"146. On the Composition of the Collegium of the Ministry of the  
Automobile and Tractor Industries"  $\frac{1}{4}$  p

"Sobraniye Postanovleniy Sovmin SSSR" No 7

Decree No 3285, 18 Sep 47, confirming named members of collegium:  
S. A. Akopov, (Chairman), A. M. Aravina, P. D. Borodin, V. F. Garbuzov,  
Yu. S. Kogan, P. P. Parfenov, N. N. Perovskiy, V. L. Prikazchikov, G. S.  
Khlamov, B. V. Gruzdev, E. L. Livshits, and P. F. Yudin.

LC

10686

PRIKAZCHIKOV, V.N. (g.Lyubertsy Moskovskoy oblasti)

Your neighbor's health. Zdorov'e 2 no.6:18 Je '56.  
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

(MLBA 9:8)



ZEFIROV, N.S.; PRIKAZCHIKOVA, L.P.; BONDAREVA, M.A.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K.

Hydroxymercuration of dimethyl ester of exo-1-methoxy-3,6-endo- $\Delta^4$ -trans-tetrahydrophthalic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:4026-4027 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ZEFIROV, N.S.; PRIKAZCHIKOVA, L.P.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K.

Stereochemistry of the addition of mercury salts to olefins  
studied by the use of the mercury salt of trinitromethane.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:869-871. 0. '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.  
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.

PRIKAZCHIKOVA, YE.A.

33798. N.Radishyev — Zachinatyel' Ryevolutyionno-Deymokratichyeskogo Napravlyeniya  
Russkoy Ekonomichyeskoy Mysli.  
( K 200-lyetiyu So Dnya Rozhdeniya.) Voprosy Ekonomiki, 1949, No 9, C. 34-53.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 46, Moskva, 1949.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRIKAZSKY, Viktor, st; PRIKAZSKY, Viktor, MUDr. ml.

District Hygiene and Epidemiology Station (Okresna hygienicko-  
epidemiologicke stanica), Poprad (for both)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 21, 5 November 1965, pp 832-833

"Activity of the physicians and pharmacists, 1867-1914."

TRINAVNA, V. V.

Dissertation: "Problems of local power engineering systems using regulated discharge hydroelectric stations." Power Engineering Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, Moscow, USSR, Oct-Dec 59. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Oct 59)

SO: SOU 318, 23 Dec 1954

ca

26

**Congulates of cadmium sulfide as pigments** B. G. Zaprutnitsy and N. I. Prikhod'ko *Kolloid. Zhur.* 10, 15-17 (1948). (1) The color of different preps of CdS was detd. by the reflecting power, expressed in deflection of the galvanometer, of equal amts. of powder, in the absence and in the presence of colored light filters (red, orange, yellow, green, blue-green, blue). CdS prepd. by fusion of CdCO<sub>3</sub> with S (I), by pptn. from CdCl<sub>2</sub> with H<sub>2</sub>S (II) and by coagulation with KNO<sub>3</sub> (III), K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (IV), or K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (V), of CdS hydrosols prepd. according to Prost (1) *Chem. Soc.* 54, 653 (1880)), by peptization of the ppt with a stream of H<sub>2</sub>S, showed the following reflecting powers in the 7 cases (without filter and with the 6 filters stated): I, 36, 5.0, 24, 31, 1.5, 7.5, 2; II, 36, 1.5, 22, 30, 1.5, 7.0, 2; III, 34, 1.5, 21, 28.5, 2.0, 6.8, 2.5; IV, 32, 1.0, 19.5, 27, 2.0, 6.6, 2.5; V, 23, 3.5, 13.5, 20, 2.2, 5.0, 1.8. The colors of the different preps. varied from lemon-yellow to orange-red. The congulates show, on the whole, a stronger absorption of light, and seem to differ depending mainly on the valency of the coagulating anion. It follows that the color of a CdS prepn. is detd., not by

orientation of atoms or by differences in the lattice structure, but by secondary factors related to the structure of the colloidal aggregates. (2) The CdS hydrosol had a concn. of 11.0 g. l., an electrokinetic potential of 63 mv., mean dispersy not over 39 mu., and showed the following thresholds of coagulation and of pptn. (in millimoles l.): with KNO<sub>3</sub>, 120.0 and 100.0; K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 37.5 and 50.0; K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 20.0 and 23.3; Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 2.0 and 3.0; ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, 2.1 and 3.5; Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, 0.36 and 0.45. (3) The linseed-oil capacities (cc. oil/g.) and covering powers (m kg./sq. m.), after Gardner, of the different preps. were: I, 0.32 and 0.180; II, 0.35 and 0.126; III, 0.38, 0.160; IV, 0.37 and 0.143; V, 0.45 and 0.104; congulate with ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, 0.47 and 0.126. These figures illustrate the effects of the valency of the coagulating ions.  
N. Thon

*Lab Colloid Chem, Cent Asian State Univ*

ASM. 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STRIP		FROM INDEX	
LETTER	NUMBER	LETTER	NUMBER
A	1	A	1
B	1	B	1
C	1	C	1
D	1	D	1
E	1	E	1
F	1	F	1
G	1	G	1
H	1	H	1
I	1	I	1
J	1	J	1
K	1	K	1
L	1	L	1
M	1	M	1
N	1	N	1
O	1	O	1
P	1	P	1
Q	1	Q	1
R	1	R	1
S	1	S	1
T	1	T	1
U	1	U	1
V	1	V	1
W	1	W	1
X	1	X	1
Y	1	Y	1
Z	1	Z	1

2

*e A*

Transference numbers of calcium ions (moving) through cation membranes of various structures. (1. N. Gligurov and N. K. Pyzhikhi'ko. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 11, 141-2(1949). — Membranes of 375000 pore radius  $r$  were prep'd. after Zhukov and Kos'mina (*ibid.* 8, 221(1946)). When  $r$  was 60 or 3  $\mu$ , the transference no.  $n$  of  $Ca^{++}$  in 0.01  $N$   $KCl$  was 0.471 or 0.296. When  $r$  was 30 or 3  $\mu$ ,  $n$  in 0.01  $N$   $CaCl_2$  was 0.589 or 0.506. The small relative acceleration of  $Ca^{++}$  by neg. membranes is due to the great radius of  $Ca^{++}$ . J. J. Bikerman.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

011111 ONE ONE 151

PRILEHIDKO, N. Ye., and GRIGOROV, O. N.

"Research on the Process of Electrodialysis," Kolloid Zhur., 11, No. 4, 1949.  
pp 221-9

Lab Colloid Chem, Leningrad State Univ.



12

A

A new case of coacervation. N. R. Prikhid'ko and V. S. Molchanov. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 13, 350-3 (1951). When at least 0.8 equivs.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  (in 25-26% soln.) or 10 equivs.  $\text{EtOH}$  or 13 equivs.  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  are added to  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$  soln., first an emulsion and then two layers form. In 11.3%  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$  soln., the bottom layer contained, e.g., 40% solid residue (17%  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  and 32%  $\text{SiO}_2$ ), and the top liquid had 8.3% solids (4.3%  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  and 1.1%  $\text{SiO}_2$ ). Thus,  $\text{SiO}_2$  accumulated in the viscous bottom layer. To obtain layering of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 1.65\text{SiO}_2$  solns., at least 20 equivs.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  must be added, and no layering occurs when the ratio  $r$  of  $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  is 2 or greater. If the bottom layer was treated again with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ,  $r$  in it increased further, e.g. from 1.5 to 1.0. The layer formation is due to dehydration of colloidal  $\text{SiO}_2$  by  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , etc. J. J. Lukerman

PRIKHID'KO, I. YE

PA 234T15

USSR/Chemistry - Silicon Compounds, Cop- 1 Sep 52  
per and Nickel Compounds

"Diamine Complexes of Copper and Nickel Silicates,"  
N. Ye. Prikhid'ko, O. S. Molchanova, V. S. Mol-  
chanov, Inst of Silicate Chem, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 1, pp 83-86

Three new complex compds contg silicic acid and re-  
lated to the diamines of heavy metals were discovered.  
They are 2 ethylene diamino and one propylene diamino  
silicates of copper and nickel. Presented by Acad  
P. V. Grebenshchikov 28 Jun 52.

234T15

PRIKHID'KO, N. YE.

"Synthesis of Water Silicates Containing Simple and Complex Cations of Heavy Metals." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Chemistry of Silicates, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16)

Prakticheskoye, N. Ye.

Prakticheskoye, N. Ye.

Distr: 4E2c

Corrosion of silicate glasses by alkaline solutions. I. Destruction of quartz, quartz glass, and several equipment glasses by solutions of sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate. V. S. Molchanov and N. E. Prikhid'ko. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Doved. Khim. Nauk* 1957, 1101-7. Conditions are selected for detg. the depth of destruction of silicate glasses by alk. solns. by using an interference microscope. The depth of the destruction is proportional to the time of action and the concn. of the alkali. An increase in temp. increases the depth of the destruction exponentially. The stability of 15 technical glasses toward the action of alkali was studied. It was found that quartz glasses and glasses rich in Zr were the most stable. Cryst. quartz was attacked only 0.1 as deeply as was quartz glass.

J. Rovtar Leach //

Inad. Chem. Silicates, AS USSR

*PRIKHID'KO N. YE.*

AUTHORS: Molchanov, V. S., Prikhid'ko, N. Ye.

62-1-1/29

TITLE: The Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solvents  
(Korroziya silikatnykh stekol shchelochnymi rastvorami).  
Report 2: The Dependence of the Structure of the Glasses and  
Their Power of Resistance to Alkaline Influence (Soobshcheniye  
2. Zavisimost' mezhdu sostavom stekol i ikh ustoychivost'yu  
k deystviyu shchelochey)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 1,  
pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Any silicate material is to a certain degree subjected to the  
destructive influence of alkaline solutions. Various elements,  
if combined with silicates, make possible the unchangeable  
maintainance of their power of resistance. Only in the case of  
a considerable concentration of the added element the power of  
resistance is again reduced. Crystalline quartz has the great-  
est power of resistance. Among other was found that zirconium-  
-containing quartz glasses have an extremely great power of  
resistance. Nothing definite, however, can be said about bery-  
llium. A series of elements combined with silicates increase  
the power of resistance, however, not to such an extent as  
does zirconium. It was of special interest to detect whether

Card 1/3

The Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solvents  
Report 2: The Dependence of the Structure of the Glasses and  
Their Power of Resistance to Alkaline Influence

62-1-1/29

a substitution of silicium is also possible by various elements without a considerable reduction of the power of resistance against the alkaline influence. By means of the interferometric method the thickness of the dissolved layer of glass was detected and thus the power of resistance of the silicate glasses of the type (87-x)% against the influence of alkaline solvents, as well as the power of resistance of the double-sodium-silicate glasses which contain from 13 to 33,3 molecules %  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  (also titanium-containing flint) were determined. Furthermore it was shown that -except beryllium - all metals introduced to the double sodium silicate glass instead of silicium reduce the power of resistance of the glasses against alkaline influence. In the beginning (up to 22 %  $\text{RO}$ ) the reduction of the power of resistance is only unimportant, but in the case of a quantitatively increased substitution (by metal) a considerable decrease of this power of resistance can be observed. The radius of the ion of the respective metal which was introduced plays an important rôle here: the greater the radius, the smaller is the power of resistance. There are 3 tables and 16 references, 10 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

The Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solvents  
Report 2: The Dependence of the Structure of the Glasses and  
Their Power of Resistance to Alkaline Influence

62-1-1/29

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR  
(Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Glass-Corrosion-Test results
2. Alkaline solvents-  
Corrosive effects-Test results

Card 3/3

L 49785-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/ESP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG  
ACCESSION NR: AP5009373 UR/0363/65/001/002/0227/0231

AUTHOR: Kornilova, E. Ye.; Prikhid'ko, N. Ye.; Lileyev, I. S.

TITLE: Lanthanum germanates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 227-231

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum germanate, inorganic synthesis, germanium compound, lanthanum compound

ABSTRACT: The experiments were conducted by sintering germanium and lanthanum oxides. The progress of the reaction was monitored by differential thermal analysis, x-ray diffraction, infrared absorption spectroscopy of the reaction products, selective dissolution of the unreacted germanium dioxide in 0.1 N NaOH, refractive index and quantitative chemical analysis. The experiments showed that the meta-, pyro- and oxyorthogermanates of lanthanum may be synthesized by sintering the oxides. It was found that at 1300°C lanthanum metagermanate melts with decomposition into pyrogermanate and germanium dioxide. The measured physical constants of these compounds are summarized below:

Card 1/2



L 49785-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009373

2

Compound	mp, °C	density at 20°C, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Refractive Index	
			<i>n<sub>g</sub></i>	<i>n<sub>e</sub></i>
Metagermanate La <sub>2</sub> [GeO <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>3</sub>	1300 ± 25	5.94	1.995	1.980
Pyrogermanate La <sub>2</sub> [Ge <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ]	2050 ± 25	5.65	1.900	1.880
Oxyorthogermanate La <sub>2</sub> [GeO <sub>4</sub> ] <sub>3</sub>	1972 ± 25	5.73	1.935	1.915

It was found that lanthanum germanates are insoluble in water and in 0.1 N NaOH. Acids and concentrated basic solutions destroy them. "The infrared absorption spectra of the synthesized products were obtained and interpreted by A. N. Lazarev and coworkers." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

GUSEVA, I.V.;PRIKHID'KO, N.Ye.;LILEYEV, I.S.

Synthesis of lithium silicates from aqueous solutions. Zhur.  
neorg.khim. 6 no.5:1028-1034 My '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR.

(Lithium silicate)

MOLCHANOV, V.S.; PRIKHID'KO, N.Ye.

Corrosion of silicate glass by alkaline solutions. Report No.5:  
Effect of the concentration of alkalies on the degree of destruc-  
tion of glass. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.1:3-8 Ja '59.  
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR.  
(Glass--Corrosion) (Alkalies)

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Molchanov, V. S., Prikhid'ko, N. Ye.

SOV/62-59-1-1/38

TITLE:

Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkali Solutions  
(Korroziya silikatnykh stekol shchelochnymi rastvorami)  
Communication V. Effect of Alkali Concentration on the  
Degree of Glass Destruction (Soobshcheniye 5. Vliyaniye  
kotsentratsii shchelochi na stepen' razrusheniya stekla)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1959, Nr 1, pp 3 - 8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors investigated the corrosion of various glasses within a wide range of the concentrations of alkali solutions in order to determine accurately the influence exercised by the composition of glass on the kind of dependence of the corrosion on the alkali concentration. The degree of glass destruction by alkali was determined by measuring the thickness of the dissolved glass layers according to the interferometric method earlier described (Ref 5). The results of measurement are given in table 1 and Figs 1,2, and 3. It results from these investigations that an increase of the aqueous caustic soda concentration

Card 1/4

Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkali Solutions. Communication V. Effect of Alkali Concentration on the Degree of Glass Destruction SCV/62-59-1-1/38

within the range 0.5 - 10 N exercises a different influence on the degree of destruction of silicate glasses: the corrosion of glasses rich in silica is proportional to the alkali concentration; at the beginning, the destruction of glasses rich in lead, zinc, cadmium and magnesium increases, but later on it is decelerated due to an accumulation of anion inhibitors in the solution and the formation of protective layers of magnesium hydroxide; glasses with high calcium, strontium or barium contents are destroyed to the same depth by all solutions within the range of the concentrations investigated. Concentrations of alkali earth hydroxide solutions exert quite a different effect. It results from the thickness of the dissolved layers of 9 glasses (Table 2), which were obtained in 0.02 and 0.5 N solutions of strontium and barium hydroxide, that 0.5 N solutions exercise not as destructive an effect as 0.02 N solutions. This is in contrast with aqueous soda lyes which upon an increase of their concentration destroy all glasses all the more. This specific property of the hydroxide solutions of alkali earth metals

Card 2/4

Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkali SOV/62-59-1-1/38  
Solutions. Communication V. Effect of Alkali Concentration on the Degree  
of Glass Destruction

presumably may be explained by the formation of alkali-resistant solutions on the glass surface. Such a cation inhibition was already described (Ref 10). This was clearly confirmed by the investigation of the corrosion of glass-like sodium silicate in a 0.02 N strontium or barium hydroxide solution. On the glass surface the formation of white crystalline precipitations was observed, which by X-ray phase analysis were identified as barium and strontium orthosilicates. This assumption was confirmed by comparing the interplanar spacings of the precipitations observed to those of the corresponding orthosilicates (Table 3). There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

PRIKHID'KO, N. Ye., V. S. MOLCHANOV and N. V. BELOV (Acad.)

"Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates Containing Simple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations." p. 38

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 516pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956. The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems.

MOLCHANOV, V.S.; PRIKHID'KO, N.Ye.

Alkaline corrosion of silicate glass. Report No.4: Destruction  
of glass by various hydroxide solutions. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim.  
nauk no.8:917-922 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Glass--Corrosion) (Alkalies)



MOLCHANOV, V.S.; PRIKHID'KO, N.Ye.

Corrosion of silicate glass by alkaline solutions. Reports No.3:  
Inhibitors of alkaline corrosion of glass. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim.  
nauk no.7:801-808 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Glass)

AUTHORS: Molchanov, V. S., Prikhid'ko, M. Ye. SOV/62-58-8-1/22

TITLE: The Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solutions  
(Korroziya silikatnykh stekol shchelochnymi rastvorami)  
Note 4: The Destruction of Glasses by Means of Various Hydroxide  
Solutions (Soobshcheniye 4. Razrusheniye stekol rastvorami  
razlichnykh gidrookisey)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,  
1958, Nr 8, pp. 917-922 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The characteristic feature of the action of alkaline solutions  
on various silicon materials is caused by the destruction pro-  
cess through the ions of the silicon hydroxyl and of the poly-  
meric silicon—oxygen radicals. It is assumed that the action  
of alkaline solution on glass changes according to the chemical  
activity of the solution. This activity is again dependent on  
the degree of electrolytic dissociation of hydroxide. After  
further explanations of the chemical activity of various hy-  
droxides in the reactions in which hydroxyl ions are taking  
part, the authors discuss the publications in this field (Refs  
5,6). In investigating the hydroxides the authors obtained the  
following results: The hydroxides are distributed according

Card 1/3

..  
The Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solutions. Note 4: The  
Destruction of Glasses by Means of Various Hydroxide Solutions

SOV/62-58-8-1/22

to a certain order (in dependence on their strength):  
 $KOH > LiOH > NH_4OH > Ba(OH)_2 > Sr(OH)_2 > Ca(OH)_2$ . Caustic soda  
destroys the silicate glasses (of any structure) to a higher  
degree than the rest of the hydroxides. The authors call this  
process a "sodium anomaly". It is assumed that the latter is  
caused by the characteristic feature of the peptization of  
silicic acid (by hydroxyl ions in the presence of sodium ions).  
The action of hot water (90°C) on silicate glasses of low  
resistance proved to be of a rather dissolving than just of a  
leaching out character. The calcium hydroxide solutions destroy  
the silicate glasses in most cases not to such a high degree as  
water, since on the surface calcium silicates are formed which  
have a greater resistance to alkaline influence.  
There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 13 references, 7 of which are  
Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of  
Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR)

Card 2/3

SOV/62-58-8-1/22  
The Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solutions. Note 4: The  
Destruction of Glasses by Means of Various Hydroxide Solutions

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1957

Card 3/3

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Molchanov, V. S., Prikhidko, N. Ye. SOV/62-59-6-4/36

TITLE: Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solvents (Korroziya silikatnykh stekol shchelochnymi rastvorami). Communication 6, The Phenomenon of "Sodium Carbonate Paradoxa" (Soobshcheniye 6. Yavleniye "Sodovykh paradoksov")

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 6, pp 975-980 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By way of introduction the definitions by Grebenshchikov's school of the paradoxon mentioned in the title (paradoxon of the first and second type) are dealt with in brief according to different publications (Refs 1-12). The present paper reports on some experimental results concerning the action of sodium hydroxide and its salts on glasses. The intensity of this action of different solutions was interferometrically measured by the thickness of the glass layer dissolved. Half-normal solutions were used at a temperature of 90° and an action upon glass of 4 hours. At first the action of solutions on 41 glasses of different composition (2,3,4-component glasses) was investigated and the sodiumparadoxon (action of sodium carbonate is stronger than the action of sodium hydroxide) of the first and second type, and of

Card 1/2

Corrosion of Silicate Glasses by Alkaline Solvents. SOV/62-59-6-4/36  
Communication 6, the Phenomenon of "Sodium Carbonate Paradoxa")

both types was determined with different glasses (Table 1). The paradoxa are connected with the absolute alkaline resistance of the glasses. They were found to be especially marked with hardly resistant glasses. It was furthermore observed that glasses containing Ca, Sr, Ba, and Pb increase the paradoxon, whereas it does not occur with Zn and Cd. Thus there is a specific action of the carbonate ion upon glasses, which destroys the silicate-oxygen group and by itself forms silicon acid compounds. Corrosion by the carbonate on the surface of the glass only occurs in case of a difficultly soluble salt. Orthophosphate ions also exhibit strong capacity of corroding the glasses. They split up the silicon-oxygen bonds and then they form difficultly soluble compounds with the cations. There are 3 tables and 16 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemistry of Silicates of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 30, 1957  
Card 2/2

AGEYEV, D.N., inzh.; KURASOVA, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, O.M.;  
ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.,

[Prestressed span structure for a footbridge made of keramzit  
concrete] Predvaritel'no napriazhennoe proletnoe stroenie peshekhod-  
nogo mosta iz keramzitobetona. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va  
avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 68 p.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Aspirant Moskovskogo avtomobil'no-dorozhnogo instituta (for Ageyev)  
(Bridges, Concrete) (Lightweight concrete)

PRIKHOD'KO, O.M., inzh.

Use of lightweight concrete in bridge construction in the U.S.A.  
Avt.dor. 20 no.12:30-31 D '57. (MIRA 12:4)  
(United States--Bridges, Concrete)  
(United States--Lightweight concrete)



ANUFRIYEV, A. (Sverdlovsk); PRIKHOD'KO, P., starshiy inzhener (Sverdlovsk)

Double radio and teletype communication. Grazhd.av. 18 no.11:27  
N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Sverdlovsk--Airports--Traffic control)

SHVETS, Yu.P.; BELOUSOV, G.S.; PRIKHOD'KO, P.A.

Small devices for checking the ground in a.c. locomotives. Sbor.  
nauch. trud. Elnii 3:163-167 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

CHABANENKO, I.L., inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, P.I. [Prykhod'ko, P.I.], inzh.

Harvesting corn with large combine units. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 14  
no.8:14-15 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

Рейхид'ко, Р. Л.

U S S R .

✓ Infusorial earth of Central Asia [U.S.S.R.], A. I. Vorob'ev and P. L. Prikhid'ko, *Zapiski Uzbekistan. Otdel. Vsesoyuz. Nauchno-Issledovaniya* 2, 109-14(1951).  
— Possible industrial uses of different varieties of infusorial earth are cited. A. P. Kotlov

RC

PEIKHID'KO, P. L.

USSR.

Caroantes. P. L. Prikhid'ko. *Zapiski Uzbekistan. Otdel. Vsesoyuz. Nauchno-Issledov. Inst. Geol.* 2, 90-3(1951).—  
The content of Br in carnallite from sea deposits varies from 0.24% to 0.0%. Solikamsk and central Asiatic deposits of this mineral have 0.175-0.215% and 0.0864% Br, resp. It is suggested that the decrease in Br content of the above deposit was caused by a redeposition of the carnallite during later geol. periods.

A. P. Kotlov

CR

**Chemical composition, concentration, and pH of liquid inclusions in fluorite.** G. G. Gushkin and P. I. Prikhod'ko, *Zapiski Vostochn. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russ. minéral.) 81, 120-6 (1952). Dark-violet, bright-violet, and greenish colored zones of fluorite crystals are analyzed and show (contaminations by small particles of kaolinite, quartz, pyrite, or hematite are not taken into account) slight contents of Na<sub>2</sub>O, MgO, and H<sub>2</sub>O as foreign materials, derived from gaseous-liquid inclusions in the mineral. Spectrochem. exams. of the contents of these inclusions confirmed this assumption. There is a distinct decrease of the amts. of included material from the dark-violet cores, to the greenish or pinkish peripheral parts of the fluorite crystals. While the cores have crystd. in contact with schists and limestones intermixed, the peripheral parts have grown in a purely calcareous facies. Microchem. detns. of the contents of the inclusions gave, e.g., 0.012 g. of a solid residue from extd. solns., with Cl<sup>-</sup> 0.007, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 0.001, Na<sup>+</sup> 0.003, and Mg<sup>2+</sup> 0.001 g. (Ca<sup>2+</sup> and F<sup>-</sup> from the dissolved crystal are not taken into account). The concn. of the solns. decreases from 11.0% (in the core zone) to 9.0% in the violet intermediate zone, and 5.7% in the greenish peripheral zone. While chlorides are enriched in the solns. of the core and intermediate stages, the greenish parts are enriched in carbonates (or bicarbonates) of Na and Ca. The pH values are for inclusions of the dark-violet core 7.0; for the violet intermediate zone 7.3; for the greenish zones 7.6. H<sub>2</sub>O is driven out between 200 and 300°, with decrepitation and the principal wt. loss (0.10%), but from 400 to 500° no more changes of wt. are observed.

W. Eitel

PRIKHID'KO, P. L.

Chloanthite from the polymetallic deposits of Kur-gashlokan Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. E. T. Badalov and P. L. Prikhid'ko. *Zapiski Vostocys. Mineral. Obshchestva* 85, 671-3(1958).—In strongly decompd. and chloritized eruptive rocks of the ore fields of Almalyk, granular chloanthite veinlets of 4-5 mm. max. thickness are de-

scribed. The ore is remarkably high in Ag, and often combined with a late genesis of heivite. Calcite is the cementing gang mineral. Gersdorffite included in the chloanthite is easily detected in polished sections. The chloanthite shows a distinct zonal structure. Compn.: Ni 14.93, Co 5.21, Fe 4.78, As 70.49, Sb 0.78, S 2.56%; spectral analysis shows strong lines also of Mn, Cu, Pb, Ag, weaker of Bi, Ba, traces of Mo. X-ray powder diagram ( $d_0 = 8.26 \text{ \AA}$ ) is given, in comparison with that of smaltite, skutterudite, etc. W. Eitel

PRIKHID'KO, P.L.; GRAMM, M.N.

New data on the chemical composition of salts from the salt-bearing series in the northwestern Fergana Valley. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.6:63-70 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.  
(Fergana—Salts)



FEODOT'YEV, K.M.; PRIKHID'KO, P.L.

Outline of the geochemistry of salts. Pt.2: Migration of salts in  
folded areas. Trudy IGEM no.99:147-153 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Salt deposits) (Geochemistry) (Folds (Geology))

KASYMOV, A.K.; PRIKHID'KO, P.L.

Tinticite from the central Kyzyl Kuma. Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.6:  
91-94 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii im. Kh.M. Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

ARIPOVA, Kh.; PRIKHID'KO, P.I.

Determination of gold in plants and soils in biogeochemical studies.  
Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.4:50-53 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki im. Kh.M.Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

PRIKHIMOVICH, A.I.

Condition of the hypophysis and thyroid gland of young sturgeon under conditions of natural and artificial development. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.5:202-237 '51.

(MLRA 6:9)  
(Sturgeons)

MOISEYEV, S.G.; PRIKHNA, A.I.

Testing results of saw tooth bore bits. Gor.zhmr. no.7:40-42 J1 '55.  
(Boring machinery--Testing)

BELOUSOV, A.G., inzhener; PRIKHNO, L.A., inzhener.

Control scheme of an air circuit breaker. Elek.sta. 24 no.5:29-31 My '53.  
(MLBA 6:7)  
(Electric circuit breakers)

FRINING, P.

Calves

Raising calves in the field Kolkh. zhivn. 12 No. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Uncl.  
2

KVARTAL'NOV, Boris Vasil'yevich. Prinsipal uchastiye: BOCHARO,  
Yu.I., inzh.; PRIKHNO, V.I., inzh.; SAVININ, Yu.A., kand.  
tekhn. nauk; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.

[Dynamics of automated electric drives with resilient  
mechanical couplings] Dinamika avtomatizirovannykh  
elektroprivodov s uprugimi mekhanicheskimi svyaziami.  
Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 87 p. (Biblioteka po avtoma-  
tika, no.139) (MIRA 18:8)



PRIKHNO, Ye., instruktor peredovykh metodov truda.

Tool for bending reinforcing cramps and collars. Stroitel'  
no.5:12 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Tools) (Steel, Structural)

PRIKHNO, Yu. [Prykhno, IU.]

Parts of a universal unit for the manufacture of prestressed  
concrete trusses using a multistage method. Bud.mat.i konstr.  
4 no.6:58 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Starshyi instruktor Kharkivs'kogo filialu NDIVTI ABIA URSR  
"Orgbud."

(Trusses)

PRIKHNYA, M.F.; TATUYEVA, L.B.

Using a polyacrylamide flocculant at the Tyrny Auz plant.  
TSvet. met. 36 no.10:81 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PRIKHNYA, M.F.

Using oleic acid emulsions at the Tyrny Auz ore dressing plant. TSvet.  
met. 36 no.12:76 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

TEST AND CONTROL PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

100 AND 1000000

**CA**

**PRIKHNYA, V. M.**

Determination of lead in air by means of dithionite. V. M. Prikhnya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, 283-8(1939).—The detn. of Pb in air by means of dithionite was carried out with modified Palmer tubes contg. HNO<sub>3</sub> as an absorbing agent. The set-up consisted of 2 tubes in parallel and one control tube. At an air speed of 10 l./min. the control tube was found to contain no Pb. B. Z. Kamich

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STONY BROOK

STONY BROOK

STONY BROOK

PRIKHODA, A.G.; BIRKGAN, I.B.

Methodology of determining heights with gravimeter-altimeters.  
Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.47:83-87 '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Altimeter) (Gravimeter (Geophysical instrument))

PRIKHODA, A.G.

Results of testing the optical microbarometer. Trudy  
SNIIGGEMS no. 30:167-170 ' 64. (MIRA 19:1)

PRTKHODA, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; SELIKHANOVICH, V.G., red.

[Barometric leveling] Barometricheskoe nivelirovanie.  
Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 180 p. (MIRA 17:12)



PRIKHODCHENKO, B. G.

5(4)  
 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216  
 Soveshchaniye po elektrokhemii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.  
 Trudy...i [aborniki] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry: Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.  
 Editorial Board: A.M. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Vesin, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, Ia. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losev, P.D. Lukatskiy, Professor; T.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.G. Papanovich. Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Kashtek, G.S., and V.V. Stender. (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology Irani P.E. Dzerzhinskiy). Polarization of Graphite Electrodes During the Anodic Separation of Chlorine 823

Buryanov, M. Ye., and G.A. Tsvetkov (Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Hydrogen Overvoltage at Electrodes With Heterogeneous Surface 827

Bakov, A.A., K. I. Wozna, and E. V. Kasatkina (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karпов). Mechanism of the Simultaneous Electrochemical Formation of Peroxy Sulfuric Acid, Ozone and Oxygen at a Platinum Anode in Sulfuric Acid Solutions 834

Volkov, G.I., Z. L. Klitsa, Ye. K. Susorova and N. V. Chera. Misina. Influence of Surface-Active Substances on the Rate of Decomposition of Sodium Amalgams 841

Il'in, G. O., and V. I. Sviridchenko (Novocherkassk Polytechnic Card 33/ 34

Transactions of the Fourth Conference (Cont.) SOV/2216  
 Institute imeni S. Geronovskiy. Influence of the Nature of an Electrolytic Solution on the Anodic Process During the Electrolysis of Alkaline and Alkaline-Earth-Metal Chloride Solutions 845

Voronin, M.N. (Deceased), B. G. Prikhodchenko, A.A. Yedigaryan, O. V. Izbekova, I. Z. Yevgenyev, Kh. Ignatenko, and S.V. Kachuk (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute). Electrolytic Reduction of Oxygen at Porous Cathodes 849

Discussion [N. A. Fedotov, B.I. Kaganovich, Ye. M. Kuchinskiy, G.N. Kokhanov, and contributing authors] 846

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
 Card 34/34  
 TW/sc  
 9-10-59

ACCESSION NR: AR4014147

S/0137/63/000/012/D037/D037

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12D224

AUTHOR: Rogov, M. B.; Yuferov, V. M.; Goncharvo, I. A.; Lagutina, R. V.;  
Prikhodchenko, G. M.; Pechennikova, I. S.; Prudkova, R. A.

TITLE: Experience in making cold-rolled pipes from EP38, EP39, and EI993  
ferritic-martensitic steels

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. M., Metallurgizdat, vy\*p. 9, 1963, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: Ferritic martensitic steel, steel pipe cold rolling, steel pipe  
cold drawing

TRANSLATION: The following conclusions were reached on the basis of industrial  
experience in producing the indicated pipes: (1) In order to obtain a satis-  
factory surface of cold-rolled and cold-drawn pipes with a wall thickness of 1 mm  
made from EP38 and EP39 steel, the tube blanks should be turned and bored.  
Turning of blanks from EP38 and EP39 steel for tubes with a wall thickness of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4011117

1 mm can be replaced by the usual repair by means of files. (2) The heat treatment of hot-rolled pipes from EP38, EP39, and EI993 steel should be carried out by annealing prior to cold deformation. A. Leont'yev.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DUPLIY, G.D., inzh.; PRIKHODCHENKO, G.M., inzh.; KHAUSTOV, G.I., inzh.

Repeated drawing of tubes. Stal' 24 no.11:1019-1022 N '84.  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Nikopol'skiy Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod.

L 58331-65 EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WTS  
ACCESSION NR: AP5018283 UR/0314/65/000/007/0029/0031  
536.24

AUTHOR: Dolinskiy, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Chavdarov, A. S.  
(Engineer); Prikhodchenko, G. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Some special features of heat transfer in an atomizing jet

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, atomizing jet, fuel droplet, heat exchanger

ABSTRACT: Special features of heat transfer in an atomized fuel jet are studied by analyzing the motion of fuel droplets injected at a given angle into a parallel turbulent stream of air. K. N. Yerastov's method (Investigation of the evaporation of fuel jet droplets at high temperatures, v. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960) is used. A formula is established which permits determination of the volumetric heat transfer coefficient for liquid droplets moving in a counter current gas flow. High experimental values of the heat transfer coefficient obtained in the heat exchanger demonstrate the possibility of increasing the mass transfer coefficient in the mixer and of its application to fast reactions between the

Card-1/2

L 58381-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018283

gases, vapors, and liquid droplets. It may also be used as an absorber in cases when sorption is controlled by the velocity of gas supply to the surface of the liquid. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 11 formulas. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, ME

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4046

*AR*  
Card 2/2

PRIKHODCHENKO, I.A.; MOLDAVSKIY, A.M.

Using the new methods of operation and production planning  
developed by the electric locomotive plants in Novochoerkassk.  
Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.9:4-9 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

PRIKHODCHENKO, N.A.; AZELITSKAYA, R.D.; PONOMAREV, I.F.

Effect of electrolytes on the coagulation of a colloidal solution of silicic acid. Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:745-748 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii vyaznushchikh veshchestv.



PRIKHODCHENKO, N.G.; ATCHABAROV, B.A.

Gastralgia as one of the early forms of exacerbation in lead  
intoxication. Trudy Inst. kraev. pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:200-210  
'60. (MIRA 14:5)

(LEAD POISONING)

(STOMACH)

PRIKHODCHENKO, P.P., inzh.

Putting into practice the resolutions of the 22d Congress of the CPSU.  
Khim.mashinostr. no.6:4-7 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

PRIKHODCHENKO, V.G.; SKRIPNIK, V.A.; KUDRA, O.K.

Electrodeposition of small amounts of iron on mercury. *Zhur.prikl.khim.*  
36 no.2 344-350 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut. (Electrodes, Mercury)  
(Iron plating)

L 36710-65 EWT(m)/EMG(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) RWH/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5003121

S/0080/65/038/001/0087/0092 26

AUTHOR: Prikhodchenko, V. G. ; Lentovich, Ye. V. ; Kudra, O. K. 23  
B 7

TITLE: Electrochemical behavior of calcium impurities on the mercury cathode during electrolysis of chloride solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 1, 1965, 87-92

TOPIC TAGS: alkali metal, chloride, electrolysis, calcium contamination, calcium removal, lithium electrolysis, lithium calcium separation

ABSTRACT: <sup>27</sup> The migration of microamounts of calcium from LiCl solutions to the amalgam during electrolysis with a mercury cathode at 20C was investigated. The amount of Ca precipitated on the mercury cathode in a given period of time increased as current density was increased and as the concentration of Ca in the initial electrolyte increased. On electrolysis of LiCl solutions containing  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-2}$  N Ca, the Ca concentration on the cathode was 2 orders higher than in the solution. Thus mercury electrolysis of LiCl can be used for separating Li and

Card 1/2

L 36710-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003121

3

Ca. Analgous tests run with the other alkali metal chlorides showed the migration of Ca in these solutions was much slower. It was also found possible to reduce microamounts of Ca in solution without electrolysis by using Li amalgam; this is due to the exchange of Ca amalgam for Li amalgam. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiev Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KONONGHUK, T.I.; FLEKHOFF, M.S.; BROWNE, W.

Photochemical dechlorination of analyte. *Anal. Chem.* 44: 237-239, 1972. (MIRA 23.7)

PRIKHODCHENKO, V.G.; FIALKOV, Yu.Ya.; TRESKUNOVA, R.L.

Electrodeposition of extrasmall amounts of antimony on mercury.  
Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1466-1469 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

PRYKHODCHENKO, V.G. [Prykhodchenko, V.H.]; KUDAK, G.K.; SHYPIVYK, V.A. [Shyptyk, V.O.]

Effect of surface-active agents on the kinetics of electrodeposition of iron on a mercury cathode. Dop. AN UkrSSR no.12:120-124 '63.

(I.I.A. 17:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR Yu.K. Delimarskim [Delimars'kyi, IU.K.].



PRIMHOCHENKO, V.N.; LEONTEVICH, Ye.V.; RUDEN, O.K.

Electrochemical behavior of calcium impurities on a mercury cathode  
in the electrolysis of chloride solutions. *Zhur. prikl. khim.* 38  
no.1:87-92 Jan '65. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

PRIKHODCHENKO, P.P.

New equipment for making plastics into building products. Stroi.  
mat. 8 no.11:17-18 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Direktor UkrNIIPlastmash.  
(Plastics) (Building materials industry)

PRIKHOD'KO, P.T., prof.

Conference on prevention of silicosis in Kuznetsk-Basin  
mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.10:38 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Lungs--Dust diseases--Congresses)

ATCHABAROV, B.A.; PRIKHODCHENKO, N.G.

Clinical aspects of lead colic. Trudy Inst. kraev. pat. AN Kazakh.  
SSR 8:211-226 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(LEAD POISONING)