UZLOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, E.V.

Character of the distribution of residual stresses in all-rolled railroad wheels. Trudy Inst. chern. met. AN URSR 18:30-31 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Car wheels--Testing) (Strains and stresses)

UZLOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, E.V.

Methods of determining residual stresses in all-rolled railroad wheels. Trudy Inst. chern. met. AN URSR 18:22-29 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Car wheels--Testing) (Strains and stresses)

PRIKHOD'KO, G.

With all the heart. Prom. koop. no.12:36 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya pravleniya arteli imeni Zhdanova, g. Krasnodar.
(Krasnodar--Retirement)

PRIKHOD'KO, G. (g. Krasnodar)

Story about our comrades. Prom.koop. 12 no.11:32-33 N '58.
(Krasnodar--Efficiency, Industrial). (MIRA 11:11)

PRIKHOD'KO, G. (Krasnodar)

A progressive expert. Prom.koop. no.2:36 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya pravleniya arteli invalidov im. Zhdanova.

(Trimaskin, Pavel Semenovich)

PRIKHOD'KO, G., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Hight level of medical services in a hospital. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.11:8-9 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya pri dorozhnoy bol'nitse No.2 Moskovskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(Hospitals—Staff)

BASALAYEV, A.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; PRIKHOD'KO, G.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; IVANKIN, P.K., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Cases of tonsillitis of adenoviral etiology. Voen.-med. zhur. no.2:48-49 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

37372
S/194/62/000/003/061/066
D271/D301

9.4310

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, G. G.

TITLE: Operational frequency stabilization of high frequency oscillators with junction transistors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1962, abstract 3-7-180g (V sb. 'Materialy Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii. Belorussk. resp. pravl. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va radiotekhn. i elektrosvyazi. K 100-letiyu so dnya rozhd. A. S. Popova.' Minsk, AN BSSR, 1960, 77-94)

TEXT: The influence of the supply circuit of the junction transistor on the frequency stability of oscillations is studied. The main reasons for the lack of frequency stability of transistor oscillators are: Dependence of the device transit angle on the supply circuit, dependence of the output capacity on the collector voltage and dependence of the feedback factor phase on the input current. Frequency stabilizing methods, not using quartz crystals, are con-

Card 1/ 2

sidered. It is necessary to choose the transistor so that the working frequency does not exceed $0.2f_{\alpha}$. It is of advantage to use common base arrangement. This ensures also the maximum frequency stability with temperature variations of reverse collector current. It is necessary to choose transistors with a small capacity of the collector junction, little dependent on E_i. Coupling coefficient of the circuit should be small. Optimal coupling between the transistor and the tuned circuit makes it possible to increase frequency stability by more than 30 times, and temperature stability by 5 times, or more. The application of phase correction in the feedback circuit is recommended in order to bring the oscillation frequency nearer to the resonance frequency. This correction makes it possible to increase operational frequency stability by 10 times or more. A T-type equivalent circuit of the transistor is used in the analysis. Such substitution brings satisfactory agreement with experiments, at frequencies up to $0.2\ f_{\alpha}$. 9 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-4
Blood Pressure. Hypertension.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74818

Author : Prikhod'ko, G.N.

Inst : Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Clinical Medicine.

Title : Some Data on the Spread of High Blood Pressure Among Workers of Railway Transport.

Orig Pub : Materialy po obmenu nauchn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t klinich. meditsiny, 1957, vyp. 1, 132-134.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

PRIKHOD'KO, G.M. (g. Perovo Moskovskoy oblasti)

Treatment of microtraumas. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.2:51-52 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(BANDAGES AND BANDAGING)

BUGOSLAVSKAYA, T.V., dots.; PRIKHOD'KO, G.M., dots; MANUYLOVA, M.I.
Khar'kov).

Effect of reserpine on the course of nephritis and on renal function during the disease. Kaz.med.zhur. no.1: 20-22 Ja-F'61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra terapii No.2 (zav.-dots. T.V. Bugoslavskaya) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i 12-ya gorbol'nitsa (glavvrach - .I. Kirichenko).

ПРИХОДЬКО, О. М.

ПРИХОДЬКО, О. М. -- "Hemodynamic and Hemorenal Shifts in Patients with Hypertonic Disease under the Influence of Medicinal Sleep Treatment," Khar'kov Medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

ACC NR: AP6013862 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/011/1164/1167

AUTHOR: Khimchenko, Yu. I.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Prikhod'ko, G. P.; Ivanova, Ye. I.; Kabakchi, A. N.; Meleshevich, A. P.; Natanson, L. N.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, AN UkrSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of gamma irradiation on the structure of epoxy resin and metallopolymers based on epoxy resin

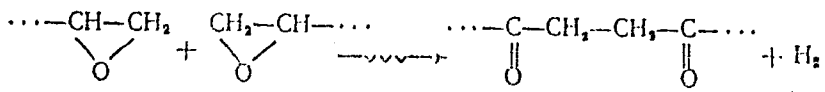
SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1164-1167

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, irradiation effect, epoxy plastic, metallopolymer material, IR spectroscopy, resin

ABSTRACT: Infrared spectroscopy in the range of 600-2000 cm^{-1} was used to determine the effect of Co^{60} gamma radiation on ED-5 epoxy-diane resins, and on metallopolymers from these resins containing 1 and 6% copper and 5% lead. In the resins, a new band (corresponding to carbonyl groups) was found at about 1720 cm^{-1} which increased substantially in intensity as the irradiation was continued. At the same time, the integral intensity of the 915 cm^{-1} band decreased. This is thought to be due to the opening of epoxy rings with the formation of carbonyl groups:

UDC: 621.039.55

ACC NR: AP6013882



A dose of $4 \cdot 10^{18}$ rad was found to decrease the content of epoxy groups by 23-25% in the ED-5 resin. Introduction of colloidal copper and lead leads to a greater reduction in the number of epoxy groups (40% for 1% copper, 55% for 6% copper, and 60% for 5% lead). This suggests that during the irradiation, the colloidal metals cause an increase in molecular weight at the expense of the opening of epoxy rings. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 MLP

KHIMCHENKO, Yu.I.; UL'BERG, Z.R.; PRIKHOD'KO, G.P.; IVANOVA, Ye.I.; KABAKCHI, A.M.; MELESHEVICH, A.P.; NATANSON, E.M.

Effect of γ-irradiation on the structure of epoxide resin and metal polymers based on it. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11: 1164-1167 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR i Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

L 00724-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6024845 SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/004/0366/0370

AUTHOR: Klochkov, V. P.; Shpigun, A. A.; Ul'berg, Z. R.; Prikhod'ko, G. P.; Ivanova, Ye. I.; Kabakchi, A. M.; Meleshevich, A. P.; Natanson, E. M.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of ED-5 epoxy-diane resin irradiated with Co^{60} gamma rays and of metallopolymers based on it

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 4, 1966, 366-370

TOPIC TAGS: metallopolymer material, epoxy plastic, resin, irradiation effect, gamma irradiation

ABSTRACT: The effect of gamma irradiation on the molecular structure of ED-5 epoxy-diane resin and metallopolymers prepared from it and containing from 1 to 6% copper and 5% lead was studied by using a URS-50 I diffractometer and a scintillation method. The irradiation of purified uncured ED-5 resin and its mixtures with colloidal metals was carried out on a UK-70 000 unit with a Co^{60} activity corresponding to 70 000 g-eq of Ra). A distinct structure appeared in the resin as a result of the irradiation; under the influence of the high-energy radiation, the highly dispersed copper was found to accelerate the ordering effect in the resin. An appreciable increase in the degree of crystallinity was produced by the irradiation in the binary system ED-5 + 6%

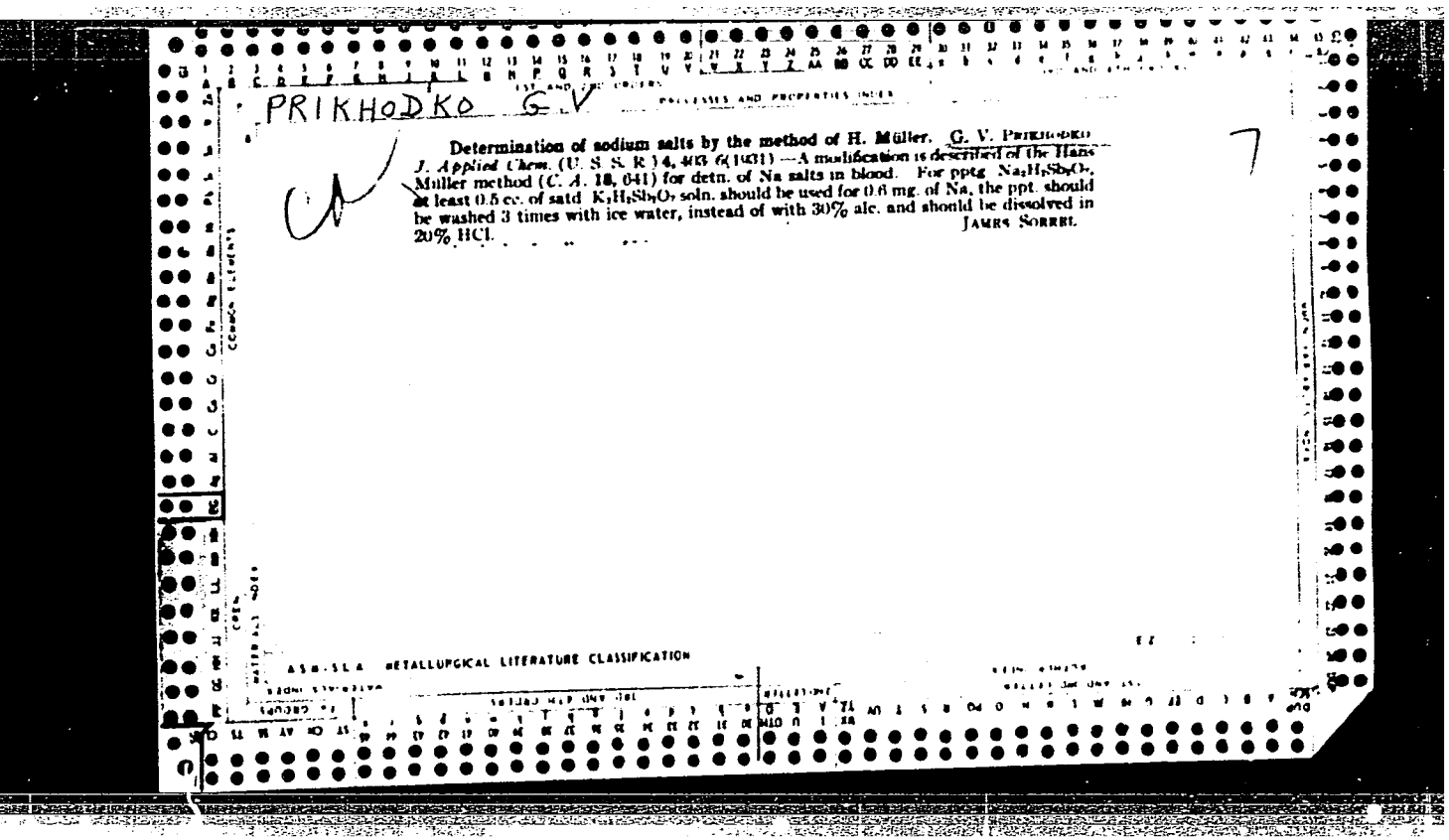
Card 1/2 UDC: 621.039.55

L 00724-67
ACC NR: AP6024845

copper. The combined influence of gamma radiation and colloidal lead on the structurization of ED-5 and the interaction of the latter with the metal were much less pronounced than in the case of the system containing copper. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

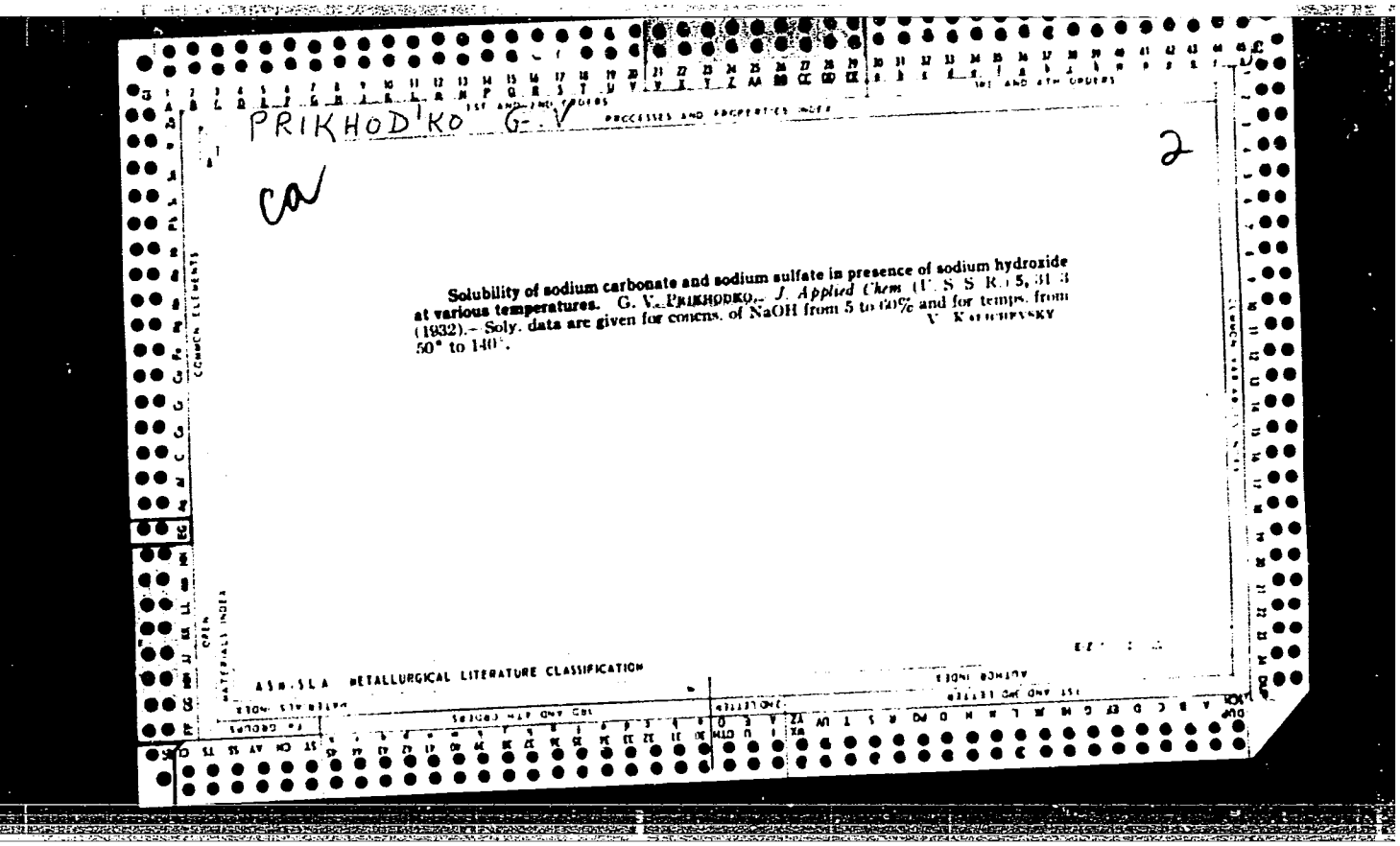
Card 2/2 afs



PRIKHODKO G.V.

Determination of sodium salts by the method of H. Müller. G. V. PRIKHODKO. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 403-6(1931).—A modification is described of the Hans Müller method (*C. A.* 18, 641) for detn. of Na salts in blood. For pptg. $Na_2H_2Sb_2O_7$, at least 0.5 cc. of satd. $K_2H_2Sb_2O_7$ soln. should be used for 0.6 mg. of Na, the ppt. should be washed 3 times with ice water, instead of with 30% alc. and should be dissolved in 20% HCl. JAMES SORBET.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PRIKHODKO G. V

CA

2

Solubility of sodium carbonate and sodium sulfate in presence of sodium hydroxide at various temperatures. G. V. PRIKHODKO. *J. Applied Chem* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 31-3 (1932).—Soly. data are given for concns. of NaOH from 5 to 40% and for temps. from 50° to 140°.

V. KATCHINSKY

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

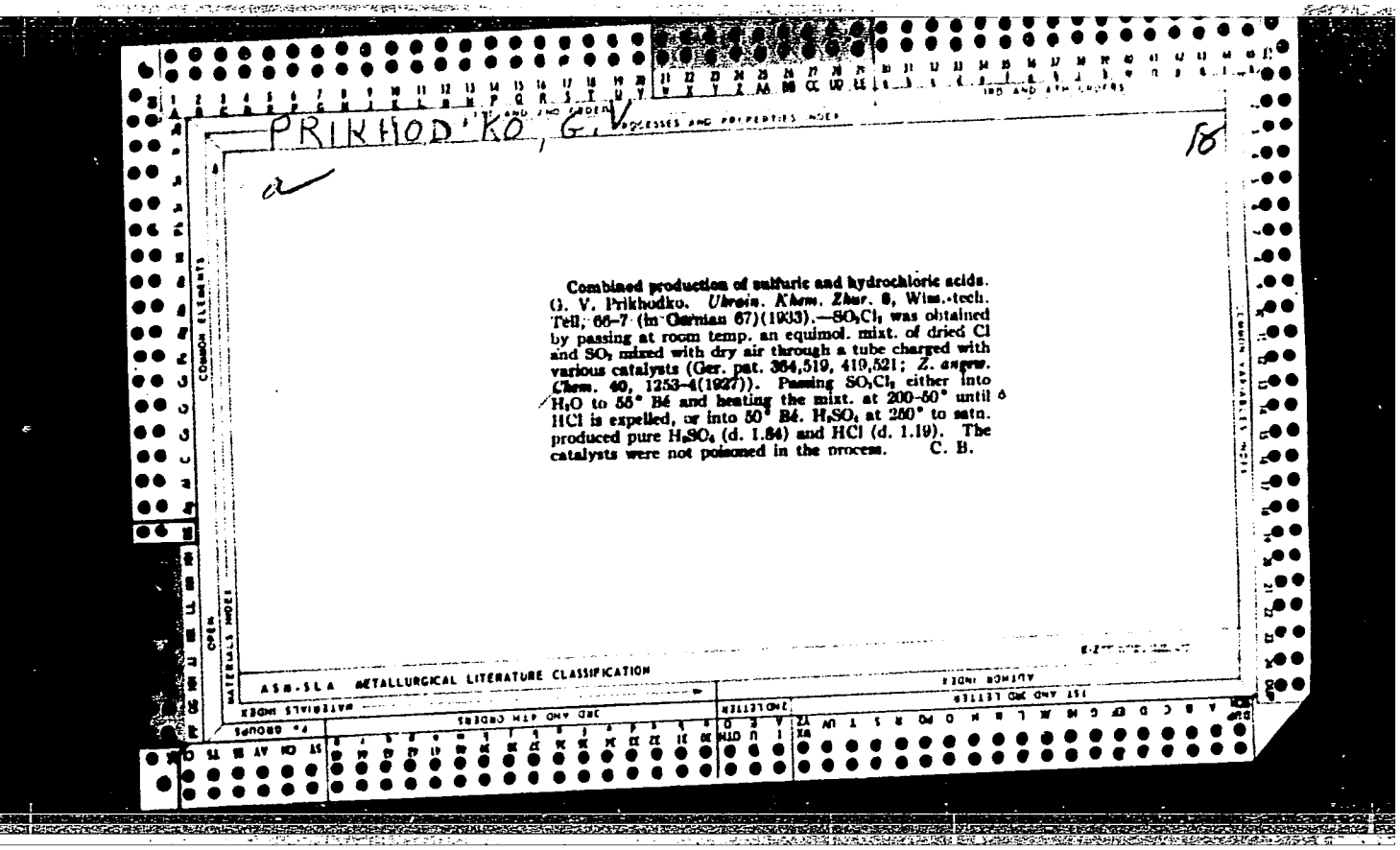
PRIKHODKO G.V.

7

CA

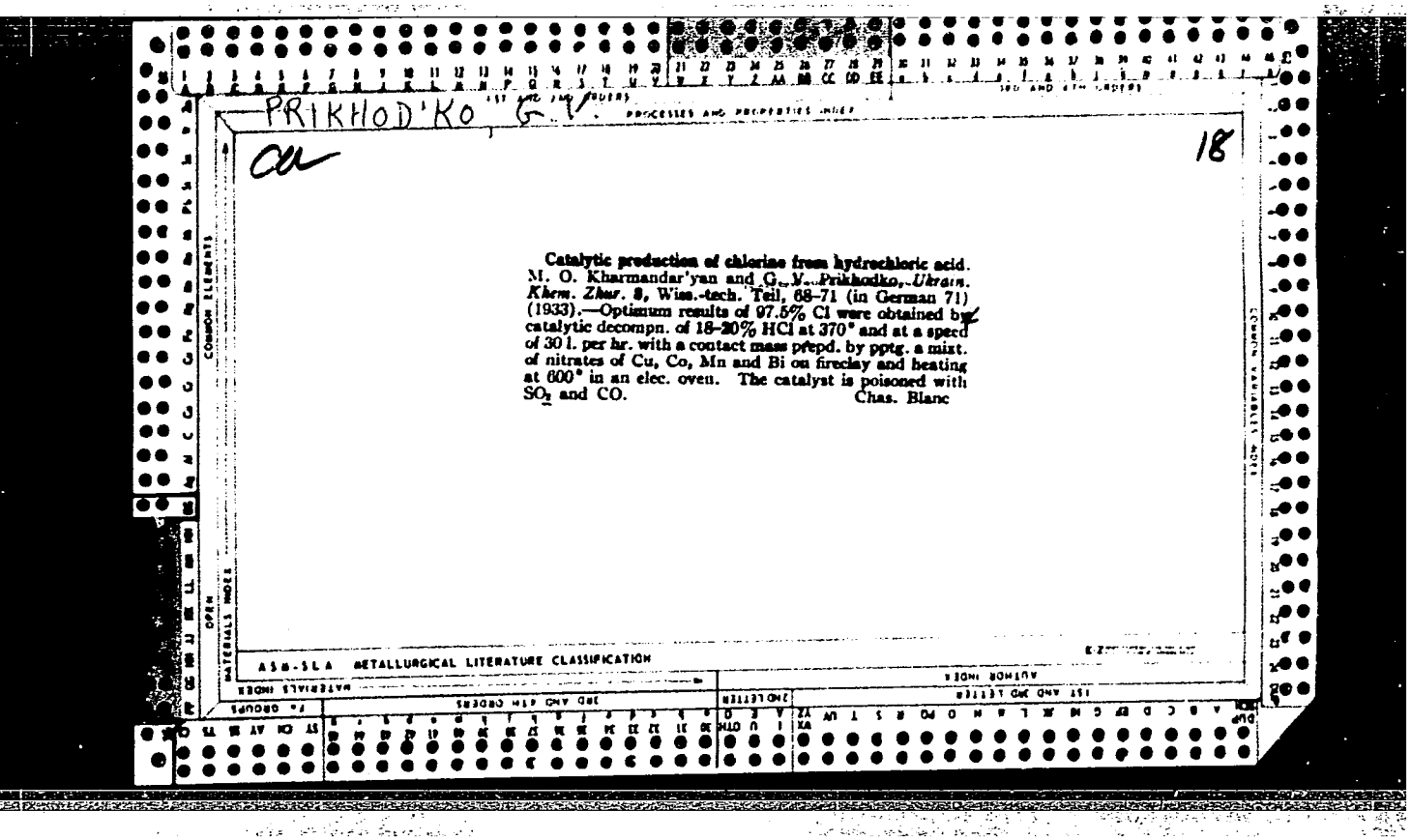
Determination of potassium by the method of Kramer-Tisdall. G. V. Prikhodko. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 99-102(1932). Detn. of K in the presence of absence of Na by the method of Kramer-Tisdall improved by Tishchenko (C. A. 19, 873) is reliable. A. Kaltchinsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PRIKHOD'KO, G. V.

Combined production of sulfuric and hydrochloric acids. G. V. Prikhodko. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 8, Wiss.-tech. Teil, 66–7 (in German 67)(1933).—SO_2Cl_2 was obtained by passing at room temp. an equimol. mixt. of dried Cl and SO_2 mixed with dry air through a tube charged with various catalysts (Ger. pat. 364,519, 419,521; *Z. angew. Chem.* 40, 1253–4(1927)). Passing SO_2Cl_2 either into H_2O to 55° Bé and heating the mixt. at 200–50° until the HCl is expelled, or into 50° Bé. H_2SO_4 at 250° to satn. produced pure H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84) and HCl (d. 1.19). The catalysts were not poisoned in the process. C. B.



PRIKHOD'KO, G. Y.

18

Catalytic production of chlorine from hydrochloric acid. M. O. Kharmandar'yan and G. Y. Prikhodko. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 8, Wiss.-tech. Teil, 68–71 (in German 71) (1933).—Optimum results of 97.5% Cl were obtained by catalytic decompn. of 18–20% HCl at 370° and at a speed of 30 l. per hr. with a contact mass prepd. by pptg. a mixt. of nitrates of Cu, Co, Mn and Bi on fireclay and heating at 600° in an elec. oven. The catalyst is poisoned with SO_2 and CO.

Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PRIKHOD'KO, I., traktorist; BREKHUN, A., traktorist; BREKHUN, M., traktorist

You need know-how to raise a crop. Sel'.mekh. no.3:7-8 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Collective farms)

PRIKHOD'KO, I. (Leningrad)

Mechanization of the production of beds. Prom.koop. no.9:8 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Beds and bedsteads)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the products of alkali decomposition of pectin and invert sugar on the coloring, viscosity and filterability of sugar solutions. Pishch. prom. no.2:49-53 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

BUZYKIN, N.A.; PRIKHOD'KO, I.A.; FURS, V.S.

Variants of technological flow sheets for the processing of Ukrainian kieselguhrs for the manufacture of filter powders. Trudy KTIPP no.24:55-58 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Ukraine—Diatomaceous earth) (Filters and filtration)

BUZYKIN, N.A.; PRIKHOD'KO, I.A.; FURS, V.S.

Flow system for the processing of Ukrainian kieselguhrs for the production of filters powders. Sakh.prom. 35 no.3:48-50 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. (Kieselguhr)

PRIKHOD'KO, I. A.

PRIKHOD'KO, I. A.- "Development of Technological Scheme for Obtaining Crystalline Sugar from Domestic Sugar Cane." Min of Higher Education USSR, Kiev Technological Inst of Food Industry imeni A. I. Mikoyan, Kiev, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

PRIKHOD'KO, I.A.

Effect of pectins and their alkaline decomposition products on the saturation coefficients of sirups. Trudy KTIPP no.22:27-34 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Sugar manufacture) (Pectin)

GORB, T.F.; POLYACHENKO, M.M.; PRIKHOD'KO, I.A.; LUGOVAYA, L.N.

Investigation of the suitability of Ukrainian kieselguhrs to the needs of the sugar industry. Trudy KTIPP no.21:23-30 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Kieselguhr) (Sugar manufacture)

LITVAK, I.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; BARABANOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOBROVNIK, L.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Research work in the department of the production technology for sugary substances of the Kiev Technological Institute of the Food Industry; on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the department. Pishch. prom. no.2:216-225 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

GRISHCHENKO, I.I. [Hryshchenko, I.I.], prof.; STANISLAVSKAYA, N.G. [Stanislavs'ka, N.H.], zasluzhennyy vrach USSR; CHERNIN, M.S., kand.med.nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, I.A. [Prykhod'ko, I.A.], ordinator (Khar'kov)

Expediency of using present types of anesthesia in gynecological operations. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.6:39-42 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(ANESTHESIA) (GYNECOLOGY)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.F.

KHRAPOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOROLEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POZDIN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, I.F., inzhener.

Experimental investigation of force parameters during the rolling of wide-flanged beam models. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.83:38-54 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Rolling mills--Testing) (Mechanics)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.F

AUTHORS: Pobedin, I. S., Cand. Tech. Sc. and Prikod'ko, I.F., Eng. (TsNIITMASh). 365

TITLE: Mechanisms for marking blooms and slabs. (*Mekhanizmy dlya kleymeniya blumov i slabov*).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, 17 No.4, pp.333-340 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Various methods and schemes of mechanisation of marking blooms and slabs are described and illustrated with diagrams. It is concluded that the most suitable is the use of machines marking the metal on the roller table after shears. The machine should have a mechanised change of markings. The design of TsNIITMASh (Fig.8) is recommended for the purpose. There are 8 diagrams.

POBEDIN, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, I.F., inzh.; STEFANOVICH, V.L., inzh.

Universal flying shears. Vest. mash. 38 no.1:42-47 Ja '58 (MIRA 11:1)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva mas... ostroeniya i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

(Shears (Machine tools))

DROZD, V.G.; PRIKHOD'KO, I.F.

New roll stands for shape mills. Metallurg 5 no.5:31-35 My '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insitut metalloobrabotki i mashinostroyeniya.
(Rolling mills)

POBEDIN, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, I.F., inzh.; REVUNOV, V.A., inzh.

Slippage of strips in the rolls. Stal' 22 no.3:246-248 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

S/137/61/000/007/023/072
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, I. F.

TITLE: Rolling of metal sections with increased precision

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 7, abstract 7D44 ("Tr. Konferentsii: Tekhn. progress v tekhnol. prokatn. proiz-va". Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1960, 401-417)

TEXT: To roll metal sections with increased precision in planishing and preplanishing stands, it is recommended to use rolls with L/D = 1.75 and for precise rolling dimensions L/D = 0.5 - 1. At such L/D the elastic deformation of the rolls is considerably reduced. Stands of a new type without frames are described (the rolls are positioned in massive cushions shackled together with bolts). In such stands the elastic deformation is mainly determined by the bending of the rolls. Roll changing in such stands takes a long time and therefore is carried out by changing the stands. In Sweden, while rolling a wire of 5.5 mm diameter a precision of 0.1 mm was attained on such stands.

A. Bulanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/133/60/000/009/006/015
A054/A029

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, I.F., Engineer

TITLE: New Designs of Rigid Stands for Rolling Mills

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 9, pp. 819-824

TEXT: The rigidity of rolling mill stands can be achieved by increasing the rigidity of its parts, by decreasing the number of parts which have to carry the pressure of the metal on the roll and, especially, by eliminating any gaps between these parts. Based on a type produced by SKF, in the TsKBMM, S.P. Granovskiy and B.I. Kozlov designed prestressed stands for the 300 type mill of the "Sickle and Hammer" Plant, for the 350 type mill of the Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Plant) and for a high-speed wire rolling mill (Refs. 3,4). In the 300 type, the upper and lower supports are connected with thick bolts on both sides of the rollers, with a force surpassing that exerted on the roll neck during rolling. By applying this previous load, any gap between the antifriction bearings mounted in this machine and the connecting elements is eliminated. In determining the load P_o working on the bolt, the following formula was applied:

$$\frac{C_b}{C_b + C_c}$$

Card 1/3

New Designs of Rigid Stands for Rolling Mills

where V = the force of prestressing the bolts, kg; P = the load working on the connecting parts; C_b = the rigidity of the bolt; C_p = the rigidity of the connecting parts (Abstracter's note: the subscription b stands for δ (bolt) and p (part) is the translation of the original Δ (detal')). For prestressed stands V is generally equal to (1.2 - 1.5) P and the relation C_p/C_b is 6-10. Under these conditions the load on the bolts increases only by 10-6 % and if the pressure oscillations do not exceed 10-20 % which can be obtained by improving the heating conditions of the metal and the rolling technology the deformation of the support system can be regarded as constant. The maximum load on the supports for the mill in question was 24 t, and 12.6 t was applied to prestress each bolt. The clearance between the rolls on prestressed stands depends on its deformation, on the clearance in the antifrictional bearings and between the bushes and supports. When the dimensions of the various parts are chosen adequately, the total clearance will not exceed 0.3-0.5 mm which is several times lower than for conventional stands. In the TsKBMM a new type was also designed for the universal finishing stand of the 350 type intermediate shape mill of the Stalino Metallurgical Plant (Fig. 4), a description of which

S/133/60/000/009/006/015
A054/A029

New Designs of Rigid Stands for Rolling Mills

is given. The maximum load working on this type of stand was about 20 t, the prestressing force applied on the bolts was 16.5 t, the clearance between the rolls could be eliminated with an accuracy of 0.02-0.05 mm and was kept at this value during operation. The prestressed stands, the prestressing process carried out with winches, plunger and oil pressure, furthermore some American, Swedish and Western German mills of similar design, the experience gained in the production of spring steel strips and round steel products on the new types of mill are described. There are 5 figures and 7 references: 1 English, 3 German and 3 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIMETMASh

Card 3/3

FEDIN, V.P.; PRIKHOD'KO, I.F.; GRITSUK, N.F.

Trends in the development of guide equipment. Metallurg 5 no.3:17-22 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metalloobrabotki i stroyeniya i Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling mills)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.F.; FEDIN, V.P.; IVANOV, Yu.G.

Wear-resistant materials for the manufacture of roller bearings for the equipment of rolling mill fittings. Metallurg 5 no.8:27-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metalloobrabotki i mashinostroyeniya.
(Rolling mills) (Roller bearings)

18.5100

78043
SOV/130-60-3-12/23

AUTHORS: Fedin, V. P., Prikhod'ko, I. F., Gritsuk, N. F.

TITLE: Concerning Trends in the Development of Guides and Repeaters

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 3, pp 17-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before 1950 rolling mills were equipped with slider-types only. At present roller-type guides are added to the above. Existing guides are classified according to: (1) position in stand; (2) design of grade units; (3) type of friction between strip and guide elements. Roll pass design has a considerable effect on the design of entry guide units. Delivery guides prevent bending of strip ends and secure correct entry into repeater. In rolling shapes and rails, slider-type guides are used. This is justified by the simplicity of such guides. In Soviet as well as foreign practice, roller guides with one pair of rollers (such as entry boxes with rollers set on flat springs) are popular.

Card 1/5

Concerning Trends in the Development of Guides and Repeaters

78043
SOV/133-61-3-12/23

Similar designs are used at finishing stands of section mills of Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine (MMK), Chelyabinsk, Makeyevo, Stalino, Krivoy Rog, and "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plants (Chelyabinskiy, Makeyevskiy, Stalinskiy, Krivorozhskiy i "Serp i molot" metallurgicheskiye zavody). Advantages: easy set-up, dependability, low forces in pushing strip through rollers. For simple shapes (rounds and squares) funnel-type guides are recommended, as designed by N. F. Gritsuk (see Fig. 2).

Card 2/5

Concerning Trends in the Development of Guides and Repeaters

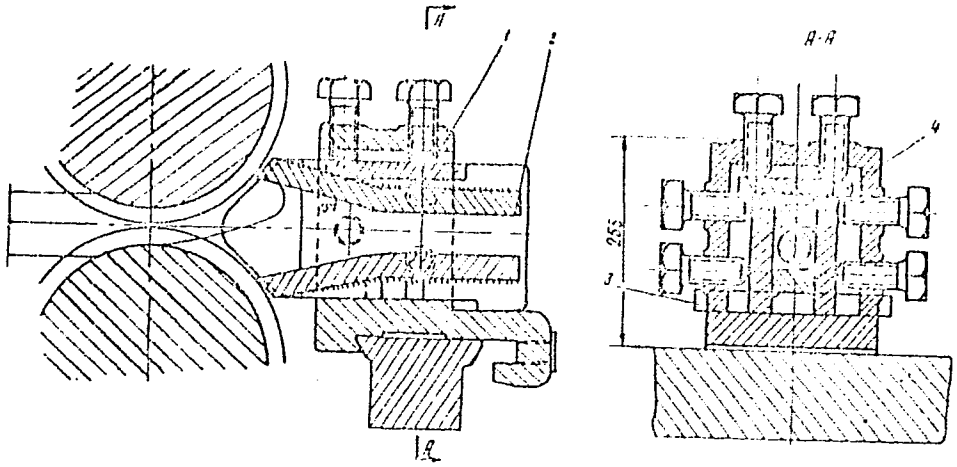


Fig. 2. Receiving funnel; (1) box; (2) funnel; (3) setting bar; (4) clamp.

Card 3/5

Concerning Trends in the Development of Guides and Repeaters

78043
SOV/133-[illegible]-3-12/23

S. V. Merekin suggested the use of twist rolls which were eventually modernized at Makeyevo Metallurgical Plant upon the proposal of V. F. Laganskiy and K. V. Kuchevskiy. Roller straighteners set behind the finishing stands prevent the strip from twisting before delivery to cooler. The life of roller-type guides and repeaters is prolonged by increasing the durability of main parts, i.e., rollers. In this connection rollers from gray and alloy cast iron with chilled surface as well as from low and medium carbon steel with surface hardfaced by TsI-IM, Ts-1, and Ts-2 hard-alloy electrodes are used. These rollers are reconditioned by repeated hard-facing directly in the shop. Roller-type guides are particularly recommended for intermediate and finishing stands of rolling mills for rolling nonferrous metals and alloys which are very sensitive toward scratching. Roller-type guides used for small-shape and rod mills are of larger size than slider-type guides.

Card 4/5

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Concerning Trends in the Development of Guides and Repeaters

78043
SOV/130-60-3-12/23

Therefore, slider-type entry guides are preferred. Their wear resistance is increased by 7.5 to 13.5 times by chromizing or boronating work surfaces. In this respect, the authors recommend a study of the experience of such advanced countries as the United States and Sweden. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Machinery and Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine (VNIIMETMASh)

Card 5/5

L 39728-66 EWT(1)/EWG(m)/EPF(n)-2/ETC(f) WW/RM/GD-2

ACC NR: AP6007189 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/010/002/0225/0227

AUTHORS: Levin, Ya. A.; Prikhod'ko, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The temperature of a thin body under a periodic change in the heat transfer coefficient and in the ambient temperature

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 2, 1966, 225-227

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, temperature distribution, periodic coefficient, heat transfer coefficient

ABSTRACT: The heat transfer to a thin body under a periodically varying heat transfer coefficient α and ambient temperature t_c is investigated. The analysis is carried out in two steps. First, the solution is found for the first period of the oscillation in α and t_c. To this end, the curves of $\alpha(\tau)$ and $t_c(\tau)$ are approximated by straight lines. The second step in the calculation consists of determining the temperature of the thin object at the end of any period of the oscillating α and t_c. To do this, the properties of second-order inverse sequences are used. This leads to the equation

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.244

L 39728-66
ACC NR: AP6007189

$$t(T)_m = t_0 b^m + [a/(1+b)](1-b^m).$$

$$b = \exp\{-k[a_1\tau_1 + a_2(\tau_2-\tau_1) + \ldots + a_n(\tau_n - \tau_{n-1})]\};$$

$$a = t_1[1-\exp(-k a_1, \tau_1)]\exp\{-k[a_2(\tau_2-\tau_1) + a_3(\tau_3-\tau_2) + \ldots + a_n(\tau_n-\tau_{n-1})]\} + t_2\{1-\exp[-k a_2(\tau_2-\tau_1)]\}\times \exp\{-k[a_3(\tau_3-\tau_2) + a_4(\tau_4-\tau_3) + \ldots + a_n(\tau_n-\tau_{n-1})]\} + \ldots + t_n\{1-\exp[-k a_n(\tau_n-\tau_{n-1})]\}.$$

This solution is applicable to regenerator fillings, turbine blades, and other th n body problems. Orig. art. has: 7 equations and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23May65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 fld

PRIKHOD'KO, I.S., inzh.

Designing and constructing cooling towers. Prom. stroi. 41 no.8: 44-46 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

SOV/124-58-3-3466

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 126 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khrapov, M. M., Korolev, A. A., Pobedin, I. S. Prikhod'ko, I. F.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of Force Parameters During the Rolling of Models of Wide-flanged Beams (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye silovykh parametrov pri prokatke modeley shirokopolochnykh balok)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prokatn. stany. Nr 8. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 38-54

ABSTRACT: Total and specific pressures as well as the torque required in the rolling of shaped products consisting of wide-flanged beams measuring 75x75 mm were measured on the laboratory mill TsKBMM-23 at the TsNIITMash (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery). Carbon pressure sensors were employed in the measurements. The results of the measurements are substantially at variance with calculated data (ref. V sb.: Prokatn. stany. Nr 8, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956).

K. N. Shevchenko

Card 1/1

VOLKOV, Oleg Mikhaylovich; PRIKHOD'KO, Leonid Leonidovich; MAKAROV, V.M., red.; KOMONOV, A.S., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Fire prevention measures in the operation of electronic calculating machines] Pozharnaia profilaktika pri ekspluatatsii elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Izd-vo M-vo kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 50 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electronic computers) (Fire prevention)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.G., inzh.

SVA2 Self-propelled draining unit. Stroi. truboprov. 6 no.3:31 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Drainage) (Pipelines)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.M.

Temperature field of a plate with a heat-transfer coefficient and environment temperature varying with time. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; av.tekh. 6 no.3:21-27 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

133-7-3/28

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, I.P. and Levshin, B.A., Engineers.

TITLE: On the Designing of Blast Furnace Skip Hoists (K proyektirovaniyu skipovykh pod"yemnikov domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.7, pp. 584 - 586 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a criticism of the paper by Ya.F. Chel'tsov and G.A. Dubrovin (Stal', 1956, No.9).
There are 2 figures and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Giprostal'

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

PRIKHOD'KO, I.V.

New machine for changing air tuyeres in a blast furnance. Met i gornorud. prom. no.5:13-14 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

PRIKHOD'KO, I.S., inzh.

Using large slabs to cover industrial buildings. Prom. stroi. 42 no.5:44-45 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof.; DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALATUROV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TABENKIN, N.L., inzh.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, B.F., inzh.; pri uchastii kand. tekhn. nauk O.Ya. BERG i inzh. I.S. PRIKHOD'KO; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., red.; PETROVA, V.V., red. izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for designing prestressed reinforced concrete structures] Instruktsiia po proektirovaniiu predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii (SN 10-57); utverzhdena Gosudarstvennym komitetom Soveta Ministrov SSSR po delam stroitel'stva 14 oktiabria 1957 g. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 239 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Laboratoriya teorii zhelezobetona i armatury i Laboratoriya predvaritel'no napryazhennykh konstruktsiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, Mikhaylov, Dmitriyev, Kalaturov). 3. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy Glavstroyproyekta (for Tabenkin, Kostyukovskiy, Vasil'yev). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, Mikhaylov)
(Prestressed concrete construction)

PRIKHOD'KO K. D.

The chemical stability of phenol plastics. V. The cause of different behavior of resins in acids and other reagents. A. D. Sokolov, N. S. Zarubina and K. D. Prikhod'ko. J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 13, 1687-98(in French, 1698)(1940).— Resins prepd. from 5 mols. of PhOH and 10 mols. and 6 mols. of HCHO were treated with 25, 50, 75 and 96% H_2SO_4, 10, 20 and 30% HCl, AcOH of various concns. and water. The resins did not change in wt. in 20-30% HCl, in 25-50% H_2SO_4, nor in 70% AcOH. No change in wt. was observed in resins (5:6 mols.) treated with 30% $CaCl_2$ soln. nor exposed to air contg. 62-70% moisture. These equil. points could be shifted by thermal treatment to the region of more concd. acids, or by an addn. of water to more dil. acids. Prolongation of press treatment of resins decreased the free PhOH content in resins and increased the water content. Therefore, the formation of resins was accompanied with sepn. of water (polycondensation). The behavior of resins in acids and $CaCl_2$ was conditioned by the water vapor pressure over these solns. Thus, resins in solns. of high vapor pressure swelled; in solns. of low vapor pressure, they lost wt.

A.A. Podgorny

VULIKH, A.I.; PRIKHOD'KO, L.D.; MAKOVETSKIY, M.I.

Preparation of unhydrous lithium hydroxide and oxide from caustic lithium monohydrate. Prom.khim. reak. i osobo chist.veshch. no.2: 23-26 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SOV/133-58-8-3/30

AUTHORS: Lukashev, G.G., Gorbanev, Ya.S., Prikhod'ko, I.D. and Gulyga, D.V., Engineers

TITLE: A Study of the Movement of Materials in a Blast Furnace Using Radicactive Indicators (Izucheniye dvizheniya materialov v domennoy pechi s pomoshch'yu radioaktivnykh indikatorov)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 8, pp 682 - 687 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above investigation was carried out using radioactive phosphorus and cobalt which were enclosed in lumps of limestone, coke and steel shells (Figure 1) on two furnaces operating with a 100% sinter burden (30% of fluxed sinter, $CaO/SiO_2 = 0.9$). Radicactive specimens were introduced into the furnace through a pipe (Figure 2) at the following distances from the inwall: 110, 460, 860, 1 370, 2 230 and 3 150 mm. The rate of descent was determined either by the appearance of radioactivity in the iron (samples were taken at the beginning, middle and the end of the casting) or using counters enclosed in water-cooled probes (Figure 2) which could be introduced at various furnace levels (Figure 3). The experimental results are given in Tables 2-4 and Figures 5, 6 and 7. It was found that:

Card1/3

A Study of the Movement of Materials in a Blast Furnace Using Radioactive Indicators

1) under normal operating conditions, burden materials descend at a minimum rate on the periphery and at a maximum over the zone of combustion of coke in front of tuyeres. Mean rates of descent of materials in the furnace cross-section vary. Under certain conditions, the maximum rate of descent can appear in the central zone; 2) the distribution of the maximum rate of descent along the furnace height was as follows: up to 10 m/h in the top part, in the middle part of the stack up to 4-5 m/h and in the bottom third of the stack up to 3.5 m/h; 3) deviations of the path of materials from vertical could not be determined by the set-up used in the experiments; 4) the actual deviations of the paths of the individual burden components can take place not only towards widening of the stack but also towards zones with a maximum rate of descent; 5) the most economical operation of the furnace was characterised by the following distribution of mean relative velocities of the descent materials :

A Study of the Movement of Materials in a Blast Furnace Using Radioactive Indicators

Distance from the inwall of the throat, mm	0-200	400-1 000	1500-2000	centre
Mean relative velocity, mm/min	80	100	95	85

6) the overtaking in time of coke by limestone during the descent from the stock level to tuyere level is about 10 - 30 min. The maximum overtaking relates to sectors with a minimum rate of descent. There are 4 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

1. Blast furnaces--Performance 2. Radioisotopes--Applications

LUKASHEV, G.G., inzh.; GORBANEV, Ya.S., inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, L.D., inzh.; GULYGA, D.V., inzh.

Studying the flow of materials in blast furnaces by means of radioactive tracers [with summary in English]. Stal' 18 no.8: 682-687 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Zavod "Azovstal'."
(Blast furnaces) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

STARSHINOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEV, A.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUKASHOV, G.G., inzh.; SAVELOV, N.I., inzh.; TARASOV, D.A., inzh.; SUPRUN, I.Ye., inzh.; TIKHOMIROV, Ye.N., inzh.; SINITSKIY, V.D., inzh.; GORBANEV, Ya.S., inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, L.D., inzh.

Operation of a blast furnace with a capacity of 1513 m^3. Biul. TSIICHM no.9:1-6 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Blast furnaces)

SOKOLOVSKAYA, V.A.; PRIKHOD'KO, L.F. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Treatment of chronic cholecystitis and cholecystoangiocholitis. Vrach. delo no.2:63-65 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(GALL BLADDER—DISEASES)

OBRUCHEV, Vladimir Afanas'yevich, akademik; OBRUCHEV, S.V., otv. red.; PRIKHOD'KO, L.I., red.

[Popular geology] Zanimatel'naia geologiia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 342 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Obruchev, S.V.).

L 37704-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6017098 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/001/0017/0022

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, L. I.

53
B

ORG: Kiev Polytechnic Institute (Kiyevskiy politeknicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigations of conditions for obtaining materials on the basis of boron and aluminum nitrides

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1966, 17-22

TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, aluminum compound, nitrogen compound, powder metal sintering, aluminum nitride, boron nitride compound, ELECTRIC RESISTANCE

ABSTRACT: The conditions for obtaining B--Al--N sinters by sintering BN + Al and AlN + B powders in a nitrogen atmosphere were investigated. The investigation supplements the results of an earlier investigation by L. I. Prikhod'ko (Izvestiya KPI, Seriya mekhaniko-tekhnologicheskaya, 1965). The dependence of the density, porosity, and the fraction of reacted aluminum as a function of the sintering temperature and pressure was determined. The electrical resistance of the specimens was also determined. The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). Materials of highest density are obtained from AlN and B powders. The obtained specimens are porous (no shrinkage occurs during sintering) and have a

Card 1/2

L 37704-66
ACC NR: AP6017098

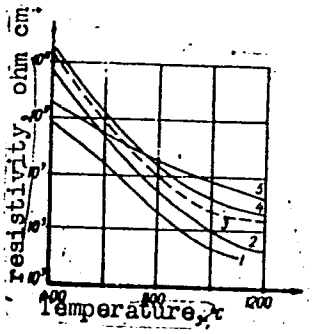


Fig. 1. Dependence of the electrical resistivity on the temperature: 1 - AlN; 2 - BN; 3 - 50% B + AlN (for nonporous specimen); 4 - 50% B + AlN; 5 - 50% Al + BN.

higher electrical resistivity than pure boron or aluminum nitride. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar65/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2

L 05902-67 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(l) IJP(c) RH

ACC NR: AT6016339 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3183/65/000/001/0014/0021

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, L. S. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: A statistical method for adjusting the durability of automobile assemblies with regard to road conditions

SOURCE: Kharkov. Avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut. Avtomobil'nyy transport; mezhvedomstvennyy respublikanskiy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no. 1, 1965, 14-21

TOPIC TAGS: automotive industry, vehicle engineering, vehicle component, highway vehicle data, durability, statistic analysis, reliability engineering

ABSTRACT: A statistical method is proposed for correcting the service life of assemblies in automotive vehicles depending on operating conditions, using the engine as a representative unit. A formula is derived for the total energy expended by the engine during its entire service life with regard to the specific rotational velocity of the crankshaft. This formula is used together with an expression for the energy expended by the engine per revolution of a wheel of the vehicle under specific operating conditions to derive a formula for the service life of the engine with regard to operational conditions in terms of the mathematical expectations for the distribution series of torque and specific rotational velocity under average and specific operating conditions. This formula is used together with data for distribution of specific

Card 1/2

L 05902-67

ACC NR: AT6016339

rotational velocity and percent utilization of torque developed by the engine in the GAZ-51 vehicle with a useful load of 2.5 tons under various road conditions to determine maximum range before overhaul and service life adjustment coefficients for the engine under specific operating conditions with respect to average conditions assumed as unity. The results are tabulated for various types of roads. The data agree satisfactorily with present standards set by the Ministry of Highways and Automotive Transport RSFSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 05/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 008

kh

Card 2/2

L 05503-67 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/ETI

ACC NR: AT6016340 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3183/65/000/001/0033/0038
IJP(c) JD

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, L. S. (Engineer); Selyunin, V. M. (Engineer)

40
39
071

ORG: None

TITLE: A mobile laboratory for studying working conditions and wear of automobile assemblies

SOURCE: Kharkov. Avtomobil'nodorozhnyy institut. Avtomobil'nyy transport; mezhvedomstvennyy respublikanskiy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no. 1, 1965, 33-38

TOPIC TAGS: testing laboratory, wear resistance, automotive industry, radioactivity measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss a mobile laboratory developed by the Kharkov Automobile Highway Institute for studying the effect of road conditions on the operational indices of straight and articulated trucks. The GAZ-51 truck and LZK trailer were used to house this unit. The unit has two functions: 1. to determine the parameters of automobile assembly working conditions by mathematical statistics; 2. determine assembly and parts wear by the radioisotope method. Electric pulse transducers are used for registering information of assembly working conditions and the signals are recorded by an oscillograph. Parts wear is determined by registering the level of radiation in the oil given off by the wear particles of irradiated parts. Diagrams are

Card 1/2

L 05903-67
ACC NR: AT6016340

given for the various components. The average test run for the mobile laboratory is 1500 km. The results from such runs show that all equipment is reliable and enough data are obtained to warrant statistic processing. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/05/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 002

kh

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035423 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/009/I003/I003

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, L. I.

TITLE: Prospects of producing materials with special physical properties in the aluminum--boron--nitrogen system

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9114

REF. SOURCE: Vest. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, Ser. mekhan.-tekhnol., no. 2, 1965, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: boron, aluminum, nitrogen, metal alloy, nitride, crystal lattice structure, melting point, hardness, resistivity

ABSTRACT: Boron and aluminum are isoelectronic atoms and when nitrides are produced they can form the tetrahedral ion configuration sp^3 by accepting one electron from the N atom. The produced ions with configuration B - $2s'2p^3$, Al - $3s'3p^3$, N - $2s'2p^3$ can, as in the diamond lattice, form tetrahedra. In the AlN compound, the Al atoms can be replaced by boron and this results in an alloy with high melting temperature, high hardness, and high electric resistivity. Resume [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.71'781'786.017.13

USSR / Farm Animals, Cattle (Small) Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7183

Author : V. I. Oryel, G. I. Smolina, T. Ye. Shilina, N.V.Zhmakina, L.I. Prikhod'ko, [illegible] Fedoseyeva, O.S. Shiryayeva, R. Sergeyeva.

Inst : Starvopol Agricultural Institute

Title : The Effect of Full Value Protein Feeding on the Thickness of the Wool of Soviet Merino Ewes Two to Twelve Months Old.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot stud. Stavropol'sk. s-kh. in-t, 1956, vyp. 4, 79-81.

Abstract: With biologically full value protein feed the active growth of wool in young ewes occurs at the age of 2 weeks to six months.

Card 1/1

ZIL'BERFARB, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, L.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Diffusion zinc plating. Trudy NIIKHIMMASH no.28:95-123 '59. (MIRA 15:6)

(Zinc plating)

UVAROVA, Z.A.; PRIKHOD'KO, L.S.

Physical and biochemical characteristics of the ripening and storage of millet. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR. 12:161-168 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Kazakhstan--Millet)

L 46112-66
ACC NR: AT6022899 SOURCE CODE: UR/3183/66/000/002/0025/0031

22
B+1

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, L. S. (Engineer)

ORG: Kharkov Automobile-Highway Institute (Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut)

TITLE: The effect of roads on the working conditions of automobile components and their service life

SOURCE: Kharkov. Avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut. Avtomobil'nyy transport, no. 2, 1966, 25-31

TOPIC TAGS: ~~automotive industry, road, durability, reliability, torque, clutch~~ vehicle component, highway status, cyclic strength, cyclic load, unarmored vehicle, vehicle power transmission system

ABSTRACT: The author studies the effect of road surfaces on the working conditions of automobile components and their service life. Tests conducted at the Kharkov Automobile-Highway Institute show that the parameters of loading and high-speed working conditions of automobile components conform to the Charlier-Chebyshev distribution law and that loading cycle parameters are governed by discrete random value distribution laws. The random nature of parameter variation under operating conditions indicates that there are definite relationships between parameters which may be expressed as correlation equations. GAZ-51 and ZIL-164 vehicles were used to determine the relationship between the average operating speed, engine rpm, torque at the

Card 1/2

L 46112-66
ACC NR: AT6022899

driven wheel, shifting, clutch operation, braking and engine operation smoothness for 100 km runs. Correlation equations are given for these relationships. The close relationship between the given parameters is confirmed by a correlation coefficient and correlation ratio of 0.6-0.85 and 0.4-0.78 respectively. Four classes of roads are considered. The service life of automobiles travelling on first class roads is assumed to be 1. The author uses a method proposed in the literature for determining the theoretical service life correction factors for continuous operation of automobile components. These factors are 0.77 for second class roads, 0.615 for third class and 0.54 for fourth class. A comparison of theoretical and experimental data shows close agreement. It is found that the parameters of working conditions are the determining factors in evaluating durability and reliability of automobile assemblies. Correction factors with respect to given operational conditions can be determined from the absolute values of these parameters. Such factors can be also determined for new automobile designs, providing that parameters of the basic components under operating conditions are known. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/10/SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 LC

PRIKHOD'KO, M.A., inzh.

Centrifugal compressor with small productive capacity and relatively high degree of compression. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.9:94-102 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sudovykh vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov.
(Compressors)

SALIKHODZHAYEV, S.S., kand. med. nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, M.F.

Some problems of industrial hygiene and silicosis in mining for tungsten in Uzbekistan. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.7: 31-34 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii, gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. - dotsent A.Z. Zakhidov).

PRIKHOD'KO, M.F.

Pneumosclerosis resulting from the complex effect of dust and gases. Bor'ba s sil. 5:313-316 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(PULMONARY FIBROSIS)

PRIKHOD'KO, M.F., kand.med.nauk

Out-of-town session of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences' Committee on the control of silicosis, devoted to problems in labor hygiene in the coal and ore-mining industries; prevention and treatment of pneumoconiosis. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9:81 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

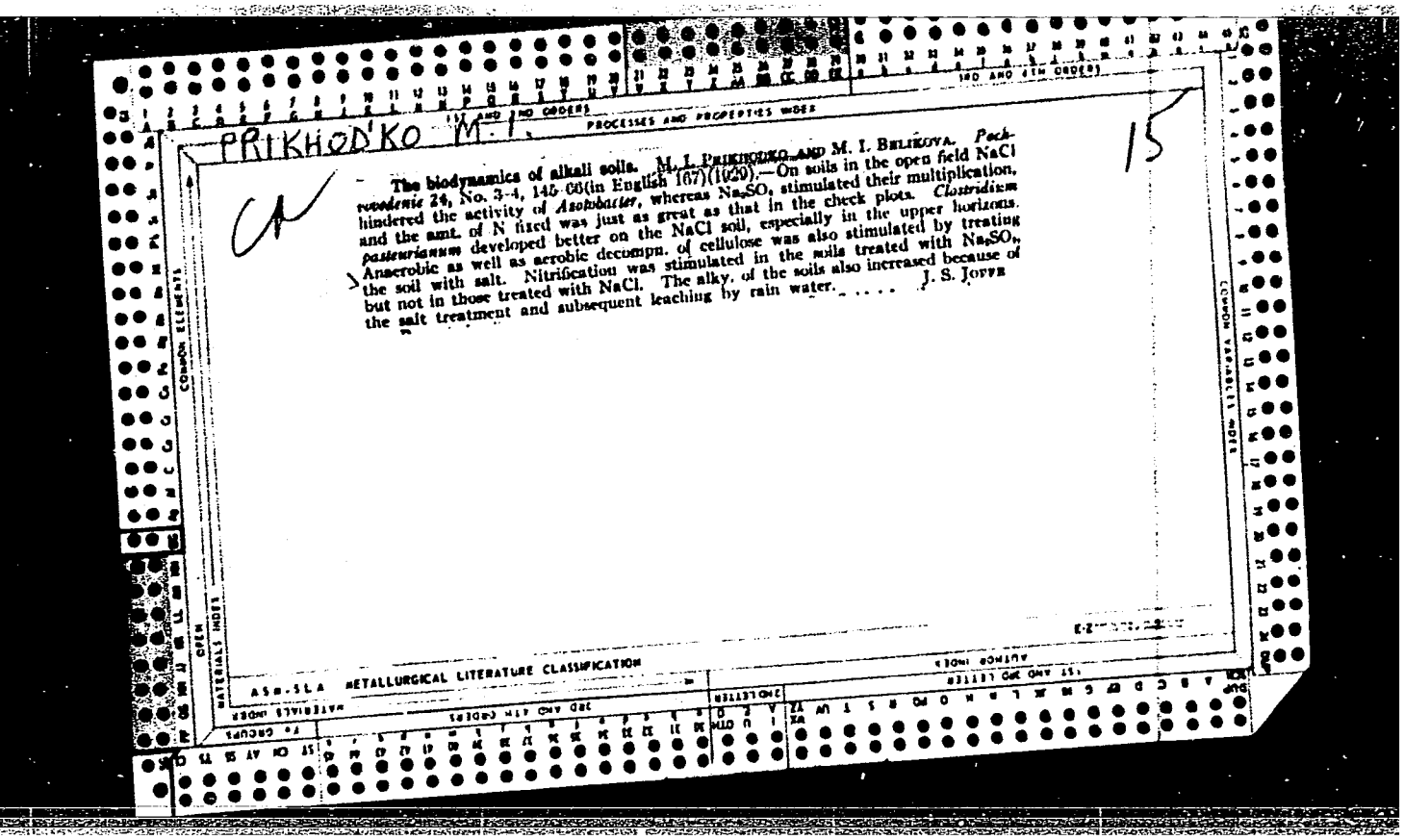
1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny, sanitarii i profzabolevaniy.
(ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UZBEK S.S.R.)
(MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

PRIKHOD'KO, M.F.; SAGATOV, B.S.

X-ray therapy for mycosis of the 2-3 year-old children. Med.zhur. Uzb. no.11:21-24 N '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo kozhno-venericheskogo dispansera No.3.
(MYCOSIS) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(SCALP--DISEASES)

PRIKHOD'KO, M. F., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data for roentgenological study of silicosis." Tashkent, 1958. 18 pp (Min of Health UzSSR, Tashkent State Med Inst, Uzbek Sci Res Sanitary Inst), 200 copies (KL, 17-58, 112)



L 12660-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pa-4
ASD(d)/AS(mp)-2/ASD(m)-3/AEDC(b) JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046116 S/0000/63/000/002/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Vulikh, A. I.; L.D. Prikhod'ko; M. I. Makovetskiy

TITLE: Preparation of anhydrous lithium hydroxide and oxide from lithium hydroxide monohydrate

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvenny*y komitet khimicheskoy i neftyanoy promy*shlennosti. Promy*shlennost' khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chisty*kh veshchestv (Industry of chemical reagents and extra pure substances); informatsionny*y byulleten', no. 2. Moscow, IREA, 1963, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: lithium hydroxide, lithium oxide, anhydrous lithium hydroxide, anhydrous lithium oxide, thermal decomposition, vacuum melting, vacuum dehydration, corundum crucible

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of lithium carbonate and lithium hydroxide monohydrate in a vacuum was investigated on a large scale, and the conditions for obtaining anhydrous lithium hydroxide and lithium oxide from the monohydrate were established. Among all the crucible materials tested, corundum was found to be the best for this purpose. A horizontal vacuum electric furnace with a steel retort and Silit heaters was used, with a VN-2 oil vacuum pump. The process was

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carried out in two stages: first, the water of hydration was removed by heating at 300-350C in vacuo (600-650 mm Hg) and the anhydrous hydroxide was obtained, which is a porous product with a structure similar to that of the initial monohydrate. In the second stage, the complete dissociation of lithium hydroxide is obtained at a gradually increasing temperature (up to 900-1000C) and a gradually decreasing pressure (down to 1 mm Hg). The resulting lithium oxide is a solid cake, which separates readily from the corundum crucible. The weight is only 1-2% lower than the theoretical yield. No traces of the product could be detected outside the crucible. Thus, by removing most of the water from LiOH at a temperature lower than 900C, when the vapor pressure of LiOH is still low, loss of lithium oxide can be avoided. Chemical analysis showed that the reaction product contained 98-99% Li_2O, less than 0.1% Al, and less than 1% Li_2CO_3 (the initial lithium hydroxide contained 0.5% CO_2).

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 012

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PRIKHOD'KO, L.S.; KLYSHEV, L.K.

Nitrogen metabolism of pea seedlings as related to various salinization types of the substrate. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 20:166-182 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 37654-65 EWA(h)/EWT(l) Peb GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5008607 S/0169/65/000/001/G015/G016 2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 1G73 B

AUTHOR: Kukhtikova, T. I.; Kozloz, A. V.; Mamontov, V. N.; Frantsuzova, V. I.; Prikhod'ko, L. V.

TITLE: Working characteristics of seismographs of some stations in Central Asia

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-t seysmostoyk. str-va i seysmol. AN TadzhSSR, v. 12, 1964, 133-195

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismograph

TRANSLATION: Some shortcomings in the determination of the parameters of the seismic apparatus of the network of seismic stations are noted. There was found to be a wide diversity in the parameters for the stations of Central Asia. The bulletins giving seismograph parameters nowhere indicate the accuracy of their determination. Using the examples of the SK and VEGIK seismographs, it is shown that knowledge of the accuracy of determination of the parameters plays an important role in determinations of their dynamic characteristics. For example, a 10% error in determination of the parameters can cause an error in the determination of magnification up to 30%. The "Byulleten' seysmicheskoy seti SSR" contains some data

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on the parameters of seismic apparatus. These data are given in a form quite unsuitable for computation of the dynamic characteristics in a broad range of frequencies. It is extremely irrational for the computation of the characteristics to be left to each interpreter. It is proposed that apparatus data be published in the form of detailed tables. Such work already has been done for 14 stations of the general type in Central Asia for the period 1955-1959 and for the expeditionary stations of Tadzhikistan for 1955-1962. Computed data are presented in tables. A. Rykov

SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

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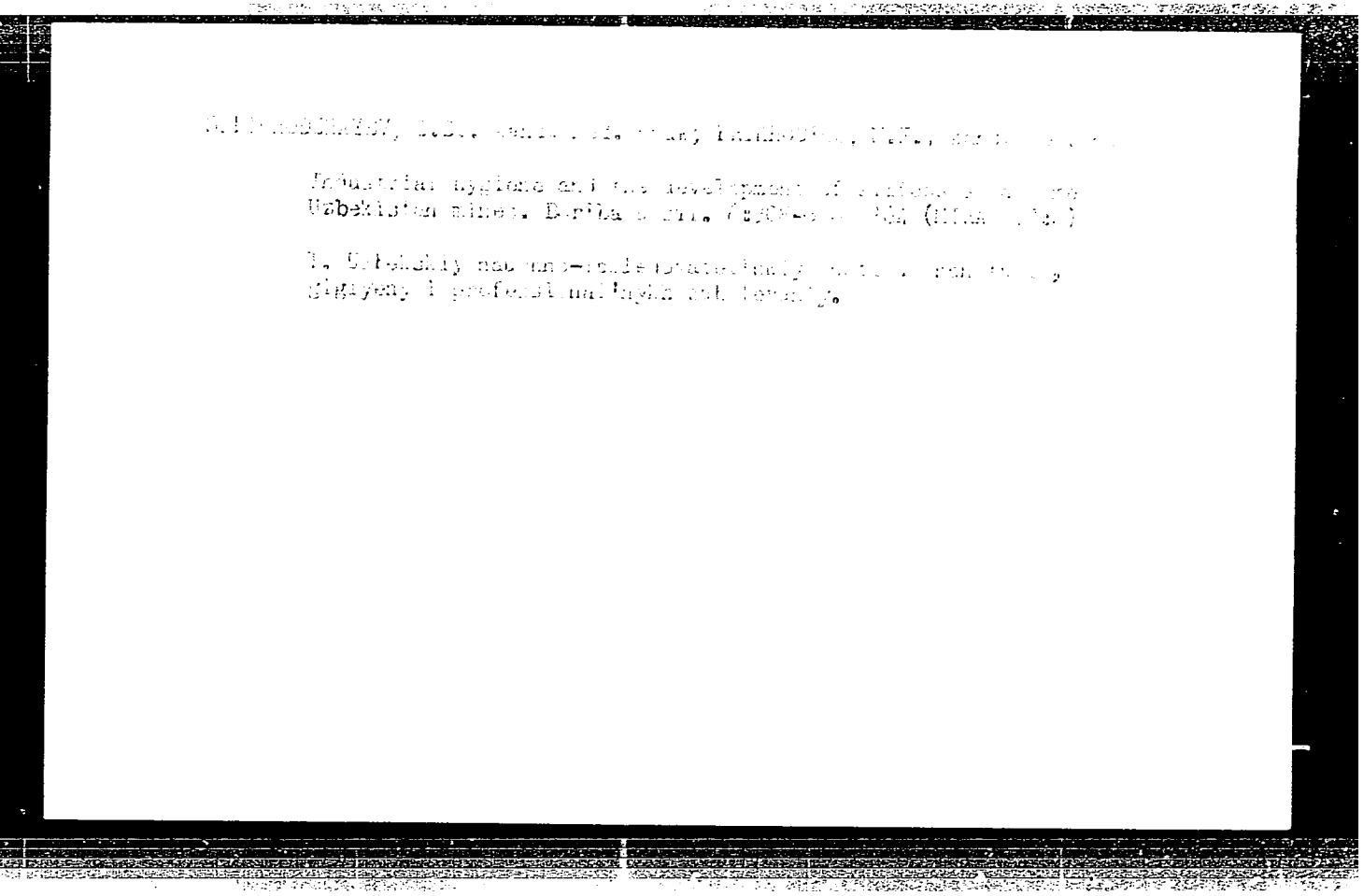
KUKHTIKOVA, T.I.; [illegible], A.V.; [illegible], V.N.; PRANTSUZOVA, V.I.; PRIKHOD'KO, I.V.

Characteristics of the operation of seismographs in some stations of Central Asia. Trudy Inst. seism. stroi. i seism. 12:133-195 '64. (MIRA 18:5)



PRIKHOD'KO, M.S.

Determining the degree of reaction of a centripetal turbine for off-design operating conditions. Trudy LKI no.38:197-203 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra sudovykh vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov i parovykh mashin Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta.
(Steam turbines, Marine)

L 38727-66

ACC NR: AP6007785 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/66/000/002/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, M. S. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

ORG: None

TITLE: Loss analysis with rate of discharge in centripetal turbines under nominal conditions

33
B

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: turbine design, turbine disc, turbine stage, centripetal flow turbine

ABSTRACT: The author studies the effect of radiality and degree of reacitivity on losses with rate of discharge under nominal conditions in centripetal turbines where the angular emergence of the flow from the working wheel is determined as a function of the basic parameters of the stage. Analysis shows that lowest losses correspond to definite values of the ratio between velocities x and the angle of emergence α_2. These losses can be assumed to be optimum in designing the exit part of the wheel. The proposed formulas may be used to determine conditions for nominal operation in designing the stages of centripetal turbines and exit turning vanes for given geometric parameters and cascade blowthrough factors ψ and ψ. Analysis makes it possible to explain the effect of the basic parameters μ (ratio of the average diameters at the exit and inlet

UDC: 621.438.004.17

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PRIKHOD'KO, M.S.

Optima conditions for the performance of centripetal turbine stages. Trudy LKI no.34:173-186 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra sudovykh vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov i parovykh mashin.

(Marine turbines)

PRIKHOD'KO, M.S., inzh.

Experimental study of a centripetal turbine stage with $\frac{u}{c_1} > 1$ values. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.10:64-71 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sudovykh vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov.

(Turbines)

S/143/62/000/010/001/004
D238/D308

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, M.S., Engineer

TITLE: Experimental investigation of a centripetal turbine stage with values $\frac{u_1}{c_1} > 1$

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, no. 10, 1962, 64-71

TEXT: Experimental results are analyzed for a turbine stage with values $\frac{u_1}{c_1} > 1$, u_1 being the peripheral speed of the working disc, c_1 the effective velocity of stream leaving the nozzle. The geometrical characteristics of the stage were: entry diameter of the working disc d_1 = 122 mm, width of the disc blades at the inlet b_1 = 5.2 mm; ratio of the working disc diameters at the inlet and outlet $\frac{d_2}{d_1} = \mu = 0.435$; radial gap between nozzle system and disc δ = 6; number of blades in the nozzle z_c = 23. The turbine was

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