

PROSKURNIN, V.P., inzh.

Use of synthetic liquids in the manufacture of power condensers
and transformers in France. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.3:75-78
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(France--Electric transformers)
(France--Condensers (Electricity))

PROSKURIN, U. F.
29(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOTTATION

SOV/3065

Iskusstvennyye sputniki zemli, vyp. 3 (Artificial Earth Satellites, No. 3)
Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. 125 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: L.V. Kurnosova; Ed. of Publishing House: L.V. Samsonenko; Tech.
Ed.: Yu. Rylina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is the third in a series intended to disseminate data collected from artificial earth satellite investigations to scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles deals with various problems arising in the operation of artificial satellites. The papers also cover the use of artificial satellites as scientific instruments for various types of geophysical investigations.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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AC/jb
12-30-59

PROSKURNIN, V.P., inzh.; PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inzh.; BAYEV, I.F., inzh.;
IVANNIKOV, P.N., inzh.

Study of the characteristics of paper condensers saturated
with chlorinated liquids. Elektrotehnika 36 no.8:18-21
Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ANDRIANOV, A.P., starshiy prepodavatel'; GUSEV, I.P., dotsent; KUZNETSOV,
L.A., starshiy prepodavatel'; PROSKURIN, V.V., dotsent; FEDOROV,
N.A., starshiy prepodavatel'

Clay breakthroughs in mining. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur.
no.3:15-18 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskoy
institut imeni S.M.Kirova; rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki
plastovykh mestorozhdeniy Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Prokop'yevsk region—Coal mines and mining) (Clay)

PROSKURINA, V. M., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "The computation of sheets of nonlinear elastic materials under finite displacements". Moscow, 1959. 9 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev), 130 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 168)

PROSKURIN, V.V., dots.; RYZHKOV, Yu.A., assistant

Methodological conference of schools of higher education in the
eastern U.S.S.R. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.6:139-142 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Siberia--Mining engineering--Study and teaching)

KOKORIN, P.I., prof.; LUK'YANOV, P.F., prof.; PROSKURIN, V.V., dotsent

Problems of mining education; concerning higher education in
mining engineering. Ugol' 40 no.8:22-24 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut.

BOBER, Ye.A.; PROSKURIN, V.V.; FEDOROV, N.A.; REYMAROV, V.A.

Full-scale measurements of rock pressure in development workings
at mine 5-7 of the Anzherougol' Trust. Vop. gor. davl. no.17:10-
13 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut (for Bober, Proskurin, Fedorov).
2. Shakhta 5-7 Tresta Anzherougol', Anzherskiy rayon (for Reymarov).

YEVSEYEV, Vasilii Sergeevich; PROSKURIN, V.V., otv. red.;

[Introducing and studying parameters of systems of mining
wide flat seams] Opyt vnedrenia i issledovaniia parametrov
sistem razrabotki moshchnykh pologopadaiushchikh plastov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 141 p. (MIRA 17:7)

PROSKURIN, V.V., dotsent; KUZNETSOV, L.A., inzh.; ANDRIANOV, A.P.,
inzh.; GUSEV, I.P., inzh.

Industrial testing of shield ceilings made of logs. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.6:3-8 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki
plastovykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Mine timbering)

PROSKURIN, V.V.

AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., dokt.tekhn.nauk; ANAN'IN, G.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.
 nauk; BARANOV, A.I., dotsent, inzh.; BERLIN, A.Ye., inzh.;
 BOCHKAREV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTKEVICH, R.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
 VESELOVSKIY, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VESKOV, M.I., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; VOL'KENAU, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GARKAVI, S.M.,
 kand.tekhn.nauk; GORBACHEV, T.F.; DAVIDYANTS, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk;
 DMITRIYEV, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
 DUKALOV, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZATTSEV, N.A.; ZARANKIN, P.S., inzh.;
 ZVIAGIN, P.Z., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; IL'SHTEYN, A.M., kand.tekhn.
 nauk; KILYACHKOV, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KIRICHENKO, I.P.,
 inzh.; KRUPENNIKOV, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, S.T., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; KUCHERSKIY, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LINDENAU, N.I., inzh.;
 LIPKOVICH, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LOKSHIN, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
 MURATOV, M.L., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MUCHNIK, V.S., prof.,
 doktor tekhn.nauk; NAYDYSH, A.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; NEKRA-
 SOVSKIY, Ya.E., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NEKHAYEV, G.A., inzh.;
 NUROK, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; OVINOV, M.I., inzh.;
 PORTNOV, A.A., inzh.; PROSKURIN, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk;
 RUDNEV, B.A., inzh.; SAPITSKIY, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SELETSKIY, R.A.,
 dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKAFA,
 P.V., inzh.; SONIN, S.D., prof.; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., prof., doktor
 tekhn.nauk; TIMOSHEVICH, V.A., inzh.; FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; CHINAKAL,
 N.A.; SHAKHMEYSTER, L.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.M.,
 glavnyy red.; LOZNEVA, A.A., red.; NAUMKIN, I.F., red.; OSTROVSKIY,
 S.B., red.; PANOV, A.D., red.; STUGAREV, A.S., red.; SHELKOV, A.A.,
 (Continued on next card)

AVERSHIN, S.G.---(continued) Card 2.

red.; **ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S.**, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; **BEZNIKOV, G.A.**,
inzh., red.; **ALESHIN, M.I.**, red.izd-va; **KACHALKINA, Z.I.**, red.
izd-va; **PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.**, tekhn.red.; **NADEINSKAYA, A.A.**, tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheski
spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red.: **F.A.**
Barabanov i dr. Vol.5 [Underground coal mining] Razrabotka
ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii podzemnym sposobom. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. 1958. 447 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gorbachev, Chinakal).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Zaytsev).
(Coal mines and mining)

PROSKURIN, V. V.

15-57-7-10220

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 229 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proskurin, V. V.

TITLE: Sequence of Mining Operations in Adjacent Steeply
Inclined Strata (K vyboru poryadka i ocherednosti
razrabotki sblizhennykh krutopadayushchikh plastov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 84, pp 39-54

ABSTRACT: Problems of mining steeply inclined strata of the
Prokop'yevsk-Kiselev deposit in the Kuzbas are
discussed in this work. According to the author,
strata should be considered as being adjacent when
removal of one stratum of the series complicates
removal of the others. A specific sequence of
operation and specific methods of controlling the
host rock should be used in mining such strata.
Factors affecting the sequence of operation are as

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15-57-7-10220

Sequence of Mining Operations (Cont.)

follows: 1) the presence and position of layers which are dangerous because of sudden ejection of coal and gas; 2) the presence and position of an aquifer; 3) the thickness, physical and mechanical properties of the rock between strata; 4) the presence and position of thick strata in the group; 5) the angle of dip; 6) the hardness of the coal; 7) the qualitative characteristics of the coal; 8) the tendency toward spontaneous combustion; 9) method used to control the host rock; 10) the presence of fires on connected layers. The effect of these factors in determining whether the strata should be mined in an upward or downward direction is outlined. An ascending order of removal is recommended in the following cases, providing the refilling is complete and solid: 1) if the top layer in a group of adjacent layers is dangerous because of sudden ejections of coal and gas; 2) if the top layer carries water; 3) if the dip angle α of the layer is greater than the angle of repose β of the foot wall and if a system of shielding is used in mining the upper stratum, while the lower stratum is mined with the help of long columns placed

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15-57-7-10220

Sequence of Mining Operations (Cont.)

along the strike of the stratum; 4) if the time allowed for exploitation of the mine is shortened; and in other cases where this method of procedure will be more economical. Factors determining individual mining of adjacent strata are also considered. Adjacent layers should be mined individually, using any desired order of removal, in the following cases: 1) if the adjacent layer is dangerous because of sudden ejections of coal and gas; 2) if it is necessary to dry out the adjacent aquifer; 3) if it is necessary to degasify the adjacent layer; 4) in case of a collapse, when the time necessary for the process of cleaning the rock is equal to or greater than the period of mining the adjacent layer. Otherwise, simultaneous mining of connected layers is recommended. The questions of the minimum advance of clearing operations in adjacent strata and of location of preparatory mining operations are also considered. The author poses the problem of the necessity for instrument observations of the displacements of deep-lying rock in mines of the Prokop'yevsk-Kiselev area in the Kuzbas. The problem of estimating and charting

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Sequence of Mining Operations (Cont.)

15-57-7-10220

the sequence of mining adjacent coal strata on levels below the current operations is also discussed. Such charts should be used as guides by the planners of mining operations and by the builders of surface structures.

Card 4/4

G. A. Teplitskiy

15-57-3-3930

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 203 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proskurin, V. V.

TITLE: The Influence of Safety Pillars on the Stability of
Hoisting Shafts and on the Choice of Location of Such
Shafts During Working of Deposits With Thick, Steeply
Dipping Beds at Great Depth (Vliyaniye predokhranitel'-
nykh tselikov na ustoychivost' pod "yemnykh stvolov i na
vybor mesta zalozheniya ikh pri vskrytii mestorozhdeniy
s moshchnymi krutopadayushchimi plastami na bol'shikh
glubinakh)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 84, pp 55-63

ABSTRACT: The experience of developing the Prokop'yevsko -Kiselev-
skiy coal fields has shown that the disposition of the
majority of hoisting shafts within productive beds has
led to the loss of excessive amounts of coal because of
safety pillars. And with greater depth this loss
increases sharply. The increased loss with depth is

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The Influence of Safety Pillars (Cont.)

15-57-3-3930

shown in a table. The author believes that the leaving of safety pillars as a measure of protection for the hoisting shafts in deep mines does not insure their stability during the long period of operation of the mine. He cites actual examples from workings in steeply dipping beds in the Donets Basin and the Kuznetsk Basin. He shows that an earlier selection of the site of constructing the hoisting shaft at depths of 300 to 400 m within productive beds was determined by the growth with depth of the chief crosscut levels. With modern techniques and mechanization of haulage, losses entailed in cross-cutting and haulage of waste are unimportant. The author believes that hoisting shafts for working thick steeply dipping beds at great depth should be placed, as a rule, beyond the limits of harmful influence of subsurface workings.

Card 2/2

I. A. K.

PROSKURIN, V.V.; NOSKOV, S.I.

Some results of using levels of 150m.high in working wide pitching seams. Ugol' 31 no.12:13-16 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for Proskurin). 2. Nachal'nik shakhty "Severnaya" tresta Kemerovugol' (for Noskov).

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

PROSEKURIN, V.V.; GUSEV, I.P.

Readers' response to K.F.Sapitskii's and L.V.Zemlianski's article "Effect of the length of a cutter-loader mined seam on labor productivity in the extraction of certain sloping seams less than 0.8 m. thick; Ugol'" no.7 1955. Ugol' 31 no.1: 41 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:4)

I.Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Coal mines and mining)

Proskurnin, V. V.

СЕРЖАНОВ В. В., подполковник; П. П. ДУРИН, В. Я. ... капитан; ...
...

... инженер. Vest.Vozd.FV. 29

1. Командир Н'ской авиационной эскадрильи.
(Берлин, Г.А.)

PROSKURIN, V YA.

86-5-12/24

AUTHORS: Chernyshev, V. N., Lt Col. commander of unidentified Air Force unit, and Proskurin, V. Ya., ~~Gu LtCol, political officer~~

TITLE: Our Engineer (Nash inzhener)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 66-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the initiative shown by Deputy Commander for the Air Engineering Service, G. A. Sumerkin, as reflected in the following achievements. (1) He eliminated the time-consuming towing of airplanes to the preliminary takeoff line (liniya predvaritel'nogo starta) and back for the preflight airplane preparation and replaced it by preflight preparation at the parking area. The location of the preliminary takeoff line is not given in the source. It may be surmised that this is not the actual takeoff line and that, therefore, its use was time wasting. Thus, he shortened preparation by two hours daily. (2) He improved the process of refueling airplanes by carrying it out directly at the parking area, without using the refueling trucks, and by improving the refueling installation at the parking area. Thus, he cut the refueling time nearly in half, raised the efficiency, and relieved the refueling

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Our Engineer (Cont.)

86-5-12/24

trucks for other duties. (3) He raised the standard of technical instruction given to flying personnel by dropping the detailed subjects on the construction of airplane and airplane parts, stressing, instead, the subjects proved to be of more real importance in teaching them to fly intelligently and safely. (4) Last year, he organized a drive for better dissemination of aeronautic science among the personnel, and also an exchange of experiences in which some of the better aviation specialists took part. (5) He organized a technical conference at which cases of efficiently and poorly organized work in the Air Force sub-units were discussed. One figure. (6) He directs the activities of the "rationalizers" of his unit.

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PROSKURINA, M.V.; NOVIKOVA, Z.S.; LUTSENKO, I.F.

Derivatives of carbalkoxymethylphosphinous acids. Dokl. AN
SSSR 159 no.3:619-621 N '64 (MIRA 18&1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akade-
mikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.

PROSKURKIN, Ye.V., inzh.; ZHOLUDEV, M.D., inzh.

Nickel plating of molybdenum and its alloys. Mashinostroenie
no.6:60 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AR4027925

S/0137/64/000/002/B007/B007

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 2839

AUTHOR: Mamy*kin, P. S.; D'yachkov, P. N.; Proskurin, Yu. A.; Olyunin, L. Ya.

TITLE: Highly refractory crucibles from fused magnesite for melting special metals in high-frequency furnaces

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vost. in-ta ogneuporov, vy*p. 4, 1963, 127-130

TOPIC TAGS: magnesite, crucible, refractory

TRANSLATION: Rammed crucibles made of fused magnesite of the following composition (in %): SiO_2 , 3.7; Al_2O_3 , 1.1; Fe_2O_3 , 1.94; CaO , 1.6; MgO , 91.6 and a dextrin solution (300 g per liter of water) have a maximum life of 200 meltings, and an average life of 150. A description is given for the process of manufacturing crucibles for melting high-temperature alloys without slag, and also for melting in initial vacuum. N. Molchanov

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card: 1/1

BURGOVA, M.P.; KUCHIREK, Ya.; PROSKURINA, L.

Nonharmonicity as one of the features of molecular interaction.

Opt. i-spektr.5 no. 2:141-146 Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy institut.
(Molecular dynamics)

ACC NR: AP7011372

SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/012/1537/1539

AUTHOR: Proskurin, Yó. O.

ORG: Institute of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR (Instytut kibernetiky AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Electrical analog simulation of flat frames of arbitrary design

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidl, no. 12, 1966, 1537-1539

TOPIC TAGS: electronic simulation, circuit design, electric transformer

SUB CODE: 12

ABSTRACT: This paper concerns the simulation of two-dimensional (flat) structures of arbitrary design built up from rods. Appropriate equilibrium and deformation equations for individual rod elements are combined with those proposed earlier by G. Ye. Pukhov for such structures ("Electric Simulation of Rod and Thin-Wall Structures," Acad. of Sci. USSR Publ. House, 1960). The resulting system of equations is then shown to be analogous to a certain AC circuit including two transformers and this circuit is proposed as a simulating device for flat rod-based structures. In addition to the advantage of direct simulation (as compared with the current computer-analytical approach), the circuit offers the possibility of simulating three-dimensional rod-based structures if a third transformer is included. Paper was presented by Academician ^{Card M} Glushkov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas. _{yi} JPRS: 40,393
0931 1713

AUTHORS: Burgova, M.P., Kuchirek Ya. and Proskurina, L. SOV/51-5-2-7/26

TITLE: Anharmonicity as One of the Characteristics of Intermolecular Interaction (Angarmonichnost' kak odna iz kharakteristik mezhdumolekulyarnogo vzaimodeystviya)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1968, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 141-146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was found (Refs 1, 2) that formation of intermolecular saturated bonds (hydrogen-type bonds) are accompanied by discrete changes of vibrational frequencies. This effect was explained by a new quasielastic constant of intermolecular interaction and a change in the quasielastic constant of internal molecular binding which is weakened by association of molecules. The authors' purpose was to find whether there might be a further sign of the presence of such intermolecular saturated bonds. They investigated how the vibrational spectrum changes on increase of anharmonicity of vibrations due to intermolecular association. They measured infrared frequencies and intensities of valence vibrations of CH and OH in the region of the fundamental frequency and the two first harmonics. This was done for solutions of phenol, acetic acid and halogen derivatives of methane. The authors also used published data on the spectra of the OH group of alcohols. The infrared absorption spectra were measured using a

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Anharmonicity as One of the Characteristics of Intermolecular Interaction

Perkin-Elmer spectrophotometer 12 B with a LiF prism and a spectrophotometer with an echelette grating, prepared at the Physics Institute of the Leningrad State University. Errors in the frequency measurements did not exceed 3 cm^{-1} and those in the intensity measurements were less than 10%. Figs 1-3 give the dipole moments of the hydrogen bonds of several substances as functions of the vibrational quantum number v . Figs 4-5 give the absorption spectra of chloroform and bromoform pure and in solution. From the frequencies and intensities of the infrared spectra mechanical and optical anharmonicities of the X-H groups, where X = O or C, were obtained. It was found that formation of hydrogen bonds produces characteristic changes in the optical anharmonicity. In the case of weak hydrogen bonds bands due to molecular association are absent in the harmonics but are present in the fundamental frequency of valence

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Anharmonicity as One of the Characteristics of Intermolecular Interaction

vibrations. The results obtained supplement those reported by Mecke (Refs 4, 5). The authors thank V.M. Chulanovskiy for advice. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 15 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 4 American, 2 German, 1 Japanese, 2 English, 1 French, 1 Australian and 1 from an international journal.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, fizicheskiy institut
(Physics Institute, Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 3/3 1. Molecular association--Analysis 2. Cyclic compounds--Molecular structure 3. Cyclic compounds--Spectrographic analysis 4. Spectrophotometers--Equipment 5. Infrared spectroscopy--Applications

PROSKURINA, L.G.

Evaluation of the efficiency of the use of cotton-lavsan fiber blends in the underwear assortment of the knit goods industry.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.3:14-20 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

BAKUMENKO, T.L.; PROSKURINA, L.G.; ZVENYATSKAYA, M.L.; FISHMAN, K.Ye.

Loose nylon fiber dyeing. Khim. volok. no.5:70-72 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. VNIISV (for Bakumenko, Proskurina). 2. Kiyevskiy kombinat
iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (for Zvenyatskaya,
Fishman).

BUCHIN, P.I.; PROSKURINA, L.V.

Effect of some amino acids on the growth of diphtheria bacteria.
Lab. delo 10 no.3:175-176 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent P.I.Buchin) Ke-
merovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DUBOSHINA, Z.N.; PROSKURNINA, N.F.

Alkaloids from *Oxytropis muricata*. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:
2071-2073 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Alkaloids) (Oxytropis)

PROSKURNINA, N. F.

Alkaloids of *Leucojum aestivum*. Separation of estivine and ungerine. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:1689-1690 My '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.
(Alkaloids)

PROSKURNINA, N.F.

Structure of ungerine. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:1686-1688
My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.
(Ungerine)

YAKOVLEVA, A.P.; PROSKURINA, N.F.

Alkaloids of *Piptanthus nanus*. Isolation of "nanin", a new
alkaloid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34, no.11:3841-3842 N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

YAKOVLEVA, A. P.; PROSKURNINA, N. F.

Alkaloids from *Piptanthus nanus*. Methylation products of
piptanthine. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:125-127 '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsev-
ticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordshonikidse.

(Alkaloids)

PROSKURINA, O. V.

6

The acid content of rye dough and bread variously prepared. M. I. Knyaginichev, P. M. Plotnikov, Yu. R. Bolkhovitina, K. G. Bazovskaya, and O. V. Proskurina (Leningrad Technol. Inst. Food Ind.). *Biokhimiya* 19: 90-9 (1954).—At higher temps. the lactic acid content of dough and bread increases, the volatile acids in bread decrease. Loss of dry substances in the dough in the process of fermentation at 34-36° is lower than at 28-30°, which is the temp. used in breadmaking industries. B. S. L.

PROSKURINA, V.M., inzh.

~~Some objectives in designing plates with nonlinear dependence of stresses on deformation. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.3:37-48 '58. (MIRA 12:7)~~

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy soprotivleniya materialov Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Elastic plates and shells)

140000 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

Stability of rectangular plates made of nonlinear elastic material.
Inzh. zaur. 5 no.3:563-567 '65. (MIRA 16:7)

PROSKURINA, V.M., aspirant

Calculating the physical nonlinearity in problems of deflection
of elastic plates. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.2:43-51
' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Elastic plates and shells)

LUSHCHITSKIY, V.O. (Khar'kov, ulitsa Danilevskogo dom 8, kvartira 44);
PROSKURINA, V.S. (Khar'kov, ulitsa Danilevskogo, dom 8, kv. 44);
SHAKHOVA, F.B. (Khar'kov, ulitsa Danilevskogo, dom.8, kvartira
44)

Ten years of experience with electrosurgical treatment of pre-
tumorous skin diseases. Vop. onk. 9 no.8:94-98 '63
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(rektor I.I. Ovsienko) i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent
A.I.Pyatikop).

PROSKURNINA, V. S.

T-10

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.
Vegetative Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84610

Author : Shechepkovskaya, Ye.V., Brind, A.I., Tachkova, A.M.,
Proskurnina, V.S., Matviyenko, I.N.

Inst : -
Title : Cutaneous Vessel Reactions to Nicotinic Acid as a Study
Method of the Functional State of the Central Nervous
System.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Sovrem. vopr. dermatol., Kiev, Gosmedizdat SSSR,
1957, 52-57.

Abstract : Five to 7 minutes after 0.2 gr of nicotinic acid (I) were
taken by healthy persons, a moderately expressed and sym-
metrically distributed hyperemia appeared which was spread
throughout various areas of the organism in a certain way.
In patients with various skin diseases, I reactions diffe-
red from those in healthy persons. The asymmetry of

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.
Vegetative Nervous System.

T-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84610

appearance and spread of hyperemia in patients described
with data obtained by examining other vegetative functions.
In cases in which stimulative or inhibitory processes with-
in CNS [central nervous system] predominated, a more or
less intensive erythematous reaction to I was observed. --
I.A. Slavutskaya

Card 2/2

S/777/61/000/000/004/005

AUTHORS: Pukhov, G. Ye., Vasil'yev, V. V., Grezdov, G. I., Karandakov, G. V.,
Proskurin, Ye. A., Levin, A. G.

TITLE: Device for the visual observation of the voltage distribution in electric-
grid models.

SOURCE: Voprosy vychislitel'nyy tekhniki; mashiny, ustroystva, elementy i ikh
primeneniye. Ed. by A. M. Novik. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1961: 99-104.

TEXT: The paper proposes a device that provides a reading of the most signifi-
cant voltage values in electric analogs and thus afford a representation, for example,
of the maximum values and the general character of the variation of bending moments
in an electric analog of a stressed beam. The voltages to be measured enter a multi-
channel commutator, where a control block governs their successive entry into the
input of a cathode-ray indicator (CRT) over a time τ . The scanning of the CRT
is synchronized with the beginning of the commutation, and its duration is selected
to equal the commutation period of the entire ensemble of the voltages to be meas-
ured. The 3 alternative versions of this arrangement differ in the type of the com-
mutator used and the method of the synchronous scanning along the axis of the
abscissae: (1) An electromechanical commutator with a step-by-step switch.

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Device for the visual observation of the

S/777/61/000/000/004/005

(2) An electromechanical commutator with a collector. (3) An electronic commutator. An experimental investigation of these 3 types of commutators denotes their respective advantages and shortcomings: Advantages: Type (1) - simple design; permits the use of stock types of step-by-step switches; type (2) - relative freedom from noise; type (3) - total freedom from noise. Types (1) and (2) - direct voltage commutation with a transmission coefficient equal to 1 in all channels; type (3) - elevated commutation rate. Type (1) - commutator can be stopped at any step of the switch; type (2) - can operate with the ordinary 3O7 (EO7) indicator; type (3) - no mechanical contacts, no rotation. Shortcomings: Type (1) - requirement for an indicator with prolonged image persistence; type (3) - awkward design if ordinary electron tubes are used for the commutation with a large number of points; types (1) and (2) - requirement for mechanical contacts and rotating parts; type (3) - need for equalization of the constants of the component gates and of the amplification according to channels to prevent a scatter of circuit and tube parameters when tubes are replaced; type (1) - significant noise effects during the motion of the switch. All three types do not permit the reading of voltages when the latter vary with a frequency that is close to the scanning frequency. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

AVANESYAN, M.G.; PROSKURINA, Ye.G.

Outstanding people of the seven-year plan. Tekst.prom. 20 no.9:53-
56 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Karabakhskogo shel-
kovogo kombinata (for Avanesyan).
(Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province--Silk industry--Employees)
(Barnaul--Cotton industry--Employees)

PROSKURINA, Ye.M.

Catalog of radiants and velocities of meteor streams based on observations recorded in Ashkhabad in 1944. Trudy Inst. fiz. i geofiz. AN Turk. SSR 3:31-47 '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Ashkhabad--Meteors)

0. V
KNYAGINICHEV, M.I.; PLOTNIKOV, P.M.; BOLKHOVITINA, Yu.R.; BAZOVSKAYA, K.G.;
PROSKURINA, O.V.

Acid content in rye dough and bread prepared by various methods.
Biokhimiia 19 no.1:96-99 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Rye) (Acids, Organic)

PROSKURINA, Ye. M.

"The Bester Comet 1947k, from Observations at Ashkhabad." Astron. Tsirk., No. 72(1948)

"Observations of Comets at Ashkhabad Astrophysical Laboratory." Astr. Tsirk.,
No. 76-77(1948)

PROSKURINA, Ye. M.

"On the Determination of the Angular Velocities of Meteors." Izv. Turkm.
FAN SSSR, No. 3(1950), pp. 96-98

PROSKURINA, YE. M.

PA 187T9

USSR/Astronomy - Soviet Observatories Jul/Aug 51

"Ashkabad Astrophysical Laboratory," Ye M. Proskurina, I. S. Astapovich, Astrophys Lab, Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci Turkmen SSSR

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXVIII, No 4, pp 278-283

After 1917 new observatories were built in USSR in Kitab (Dir Nefed'yev), Stalinabad (Dir Astapovich), Yerevan (Dir Semenov), Abastuman (Dir Kharadze), Byurakan (Dir Ambartsumyan), Ashkabad (Dir Astapovich) all south of 44°N. Atm conditions were found favorable in all locations. Observations of Ashkabad Obs consist in comets, meteors and small planets.

LC

187T9

PROSKURINA, Ye.M.

Studying the photographs of four meteors. Trudy Inst. fiz. i
geofiz. AN Turk. SSR 2:134-149 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Meteors)

L 21695-66

ACC NR: AF6015826

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0321/65/026/005/0569/0576

AUTHOR: Zhenevskaya, R. P.; Rumyantseva, O. N.; Novoselova, I. L.-Novosyolova, I. L.;
Proshlyakova, Ye. V.--Proshlyakova, E. V.ORG: Institute of Animal Morphology im. A. N. Severtsov, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut
morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR)TITLE: Regenerative processes in the ²²transplant of intact muscles ²²of young rats 15
13

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey biologii, v. 26, no. 5, 1965, 569-576

TOPIC TAGS: rat, myology, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The article contains results from research on reorganization and shaping processes in skeletal muscle transplants. More than 100 operations were performed on 1.5-2.5 month-old rats. Cross transplants of the gastrocnemius muscle (from one extremity to another) were done. A detailed morphological and histological description is given of the healing and regenerative processes taking place up to 8 months after the operation. The processes in good and poor transplants are described with respect to the time passed since the operation. Of 11 transplants examined after 6-8 months, 5 consisted mainly of muscle tissue, 2 had a mixed muscle-connective tissue structure, and 4 were predominantly connective tissue. Reformation of the transplant's nervous system is described in detail. In transplantation of intact muscles a considerable part of the material is lost and resorbed; intense shaping processes take place only in the peripheral zone, and the newly formed muscle never exceeds 50% of normal weight. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 19Mar65 / ORIG REF: 012 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 FW

UDC: 591.169:001.5

PETROV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; EDEL'SHTEYN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
PROSKURINA, Yu.M., inzh.; POLYAKOV, A.I., inzh.; MOTOVILOV,
K.V., inzh.; PINI, V.Ye., inzh.

Optimum value of radial clearances for roller bearings of
railroad cars. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.7:44-47 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SHARONIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROSKURINA, Yu.M., inzh.; PINI, V.Ye.

Studying the resistance to motion of freight and passenger cars
with roller bearings. Trudy TSNII MPS no.221:25-45 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Roller bearings) (Railroads--Cars)

PROSKURINA, Yu.M., inzh.

Results of tests for friction of freight car boxes. Vest.TSNII MPS
20 no.8:37-41 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Car axles--Testing)

GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Cast iron inoculation by cerium. Sbor. nauch. trud. Fiz.-tekhn.-
inst. AN BSSR no.7:125-134 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cast iron--Metallurgy) (Cerium)

S/571/60/000/006/006/011
E111/E135

AUTHORS: Gorev, K.V., Proskurina, Z.N., and Shevchuk, L.A.
TITLE: Investigation of the effect of ultrasonics on the structure of magnesium cast iron
SOURCE: Akademiya navuk Belaruskay SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no.6, Minsk, 1960. 82-93

TEXT: Experiments have previously shown that when crystallization of magnesium inoculated cast-iron takes place under the action of ultrasonic vibrations the size of graphite precipitating is greatly reduced. In earlier work the authors have shown that the ultrasonic vibrations facilitate formation of crystallization centres and thus reduce the supercooling of the iron, giving a stable structure. The object of the present work was to study the effects on the structure of magnesium cast iron of ultrasonic vibrations of various intensities introduced into the alloy at various stages of the crystallization process, and to determine the influence of the cooling rate of the castings on the effects of the ultrasonics. Microscopic investigations were made
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Investigation of the effect of ...

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E111/E135

of the structure of ultrasonically treated and of untreated specimens. 5-kg heats were induction melted in a quartz crucible. Inoculation was carried out in the ladle at an iron temperature of 1450 °C with an alloy containing 15% magnesium, the remainder being 75% ferrosilicon, the quantity added being calculated to give 0.5% magnesium relative to heat weight. An 18-22 kc/sec oscillator was used and with a single magnetostriction element an output of 2 kW was obtained. The oscillations were introduced into the metal with the aid of a half-wave concentrator; the apparatus is shown in Fig.1 (1 - ingot mould, 2 - thermocouple connected to temperature controller, 3 - concentrator, 4 - magnetostricter, 5 - tube furnace, 6 - thermocouple connected to a temperature recorder, 7 - quartz sheath). The pouring temperature was 1300 °C. In the experiments in which the oscillations were applied at various stages of crystallization three irons were used, their compositions being shown in Table 1. Weights of 240 g were taken; the oscillations were applied using the maximum output (2 kW), the cooling to 300 °C being in the furnace, giving a rate of about 100 °C/min near the eutectic-arrest temperature. Vibrations during

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cooling from the pouring temperature to the end of the eutectic-arrest led to complete elimination of chilled and graphite size was greatly reduced, especially near the concentrator, but not for iron "C". This iron is somewhat hypo-eutectic and therefore primary crystals of austenite appeared before the graphite, weakening the effect of the ultrasonics. Many of the graphite inclusions were not strictly spheroidal, especially in the region adjacent to the concentrator. Similar effects were obtained when ultrasonics was applied during cooling from the pouring temperature to the start of the eutectic-arrest. When vibration was restricted to the eutectic-transformation process three zones were observed in all specimens. Near the concentrator is a zone with the structure of mottled iron and comparatively coarse globular graphite. Here the cooling rate was so rapid that crystallization occurred before vibration started; however, the vibrations had produced partial graphitization in the solid state. Above this is a zone with very small inclusions of globular graphite and a ferrite-pearlite structure. Ascending this zone, the effect of the vibration weakens rapidly and it merges into the third largest zone having the structure of mottled iron with

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Investigation of the effect of ...

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comparatively large graphite inclusions (there were also small inclusions in some regions). Among possible causes of the much smaller effect of vibration when restricted to the eutectic is the poorer contact between the concentrator and casting. In the solid state, at 720 °C, vibration for about 2 minutes produced fairly considerable graphitization. The authors conclude from their results that ultrasonic vibration promotes crystallization of cast iron in the stable system and accelerates graphitization. The acceleration is due both to increase in the number of graphitization centres (due to cavitation-grinding of non-metallic inclusions) and quicker movement of carbon atoms to them because of fluid agitation; in the solid state it is due to production of internal stresses, which lower the stability of cementite and thereby facilitate graphite-nuclei formation at the cementite/austenite boundary, accelerating carbon diffusion in austenite and ferrite crystals. To study the effect of intensity of vibration on structure, cast iron "C" was used in weights of about 2.4 kg. Intensity was regulated through power output at about 1, 1.5 and 2 kW. With 1 kW a grey-iron structure was obtained over the whole vertical section. A fine globular-graphite and a pearlite-ferrite

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structure were obtained only near the concentrator. Above this graphite coarsens rapidly and, near the top, free cementite appears with ledeburite in increasing quantities. With 1.5 kW the pearlite-ferrite structure extends over the whole casting section with fine graphite extending over 1/3 of the height; graphite coarsens up the casting. With 2 kW the fine-graphite zone extends to half the height. For studying the effect of the cooling rate "C" iron was again used, power input being 2 kW and cooling rates near the eutectic arrest being about 20, 100 or 200 °C/min. When the first two cooling rates were applied, the structures were approximately similar; in the case of cooling at 200 °C/min a small quantity of ledeburite remained. Thus, an increased cooling rate weakens the effect of the ultrasonics; this is due firstly to the shorter action time and secondly to higher degrees of supercooling. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language reference reads as follows:

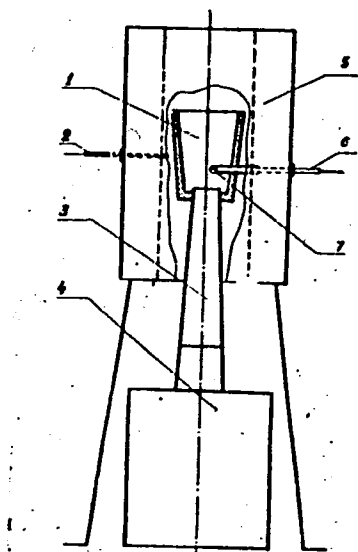
Ref.4: A.E. Crowford, Metallurgia, 47, p.109, 113, 1953.

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Fig.1



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Investigation of the effect of ...

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Table 1

| Designation of iron | Chemical composition, % | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| | C | Si | P | S | Mn | Residual Mg |
| A | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.040 | 0.028 | 0.5 | 0.05-0.06 |
| B | 3.7 | 2.5 | 0.034 | 0.031 | 0.42 | 0.05-0.06 |
| C | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.035 | 0.026 | 0.36 | 0.05-0.06 |

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GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under the effect of
ultrasonic waves. Lit. proizv. no. 4:35-36, 42 Ap '61.

(Cast iron—Metallography)

(MIRA 14:4)

(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.; SELVCHUK, L.A.

Investigating the action of ultrasonic waves on the structure
of magnesium cast iron. Sbor.nauch.trud.Fiz.-tekh.inst.AN SSSR
no.6:82-93 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)
(Cast iron—Metallography)

GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.

Effect of carbon and silicon on the curves of cooling of cast iron
modified and unmodified by magnesium. Sbor.nauch.trud.Fiz.-tekh.inst.
AN BSSR no.6:94-105 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Cast iron—Metallography)

GOREV, K.V.; PROSKURINA, Z.N.; SHEVCHUK, L.A.

Effect of the amount of inoculator and the rate of cooling on the
crystallization of magnesium cast iron. Lit. proizv. no. 5:22-25
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Iron founding) (Crystallization)

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S/128/61/000/004/002/003
A054/A133

18.7500

AUTHORS: Gorev, K. V.; Proskurina, Z. N., and Shevchuk, L. A.

TITLE: Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under the effect of ultrasonics

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1961, 35 - 36

TEXT: It was found that ultrasonic effects contribute to the disintegration of spheroidal graphite and to the evolution of a stable structure in magnesium cast iron. Tests were carried out to establish the effect of ultrasonics on the various phases of crystallization. The metal tested consisted of Б-1 (B-1) converter iron, "10" type steel and 75-% ferrosilicium. Magnesium was added to the ladle at 1,450°C as a magnesium master alloy with a 15-% magnesium content. (The metal compositions are given in the table). The ultrasonic vibrations (18 - 22 kc) produced by an УЗГ-10 (UZG-10) generator were transmitted to the metal by means of a semi-wave concentrator connected with a magnetostriction transformer (Fig. 1). The concentrator was inserted through an aperture in the ТГ-0,3 (TG-0.3) type graphite crucible, the ingot weighing about 240 g. The cooling of the castings was de-

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Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under...

laid by placing them in a tubular resistance furnace (with a temperature of 300°C). The ultrasonic treatment took place in three phases: 1) when the iron specimens cooled down from the pouring temperature till the beginning of the eutectic arrestation; 2) until the end of the eutectic arrestation; 3) during the eutectic crystallization. The ultrasonic treatment in the 2nd phase radically changes the metal structure. No blanching can be observed and the graphite globules are disintegrated very intensively, especially near the concentrator. Away from the concentrator, in the upper part of the casting, the size of graphite globules increases. Ultrasonic treatment in the 1st phase also eliminated blanching and resulted in the disintegration of graphite globules in the lower part of the ingot, in the proximity of the concentrator. In the 3rd phase (eutectic transformation) three zones were observed in all specimens: near the concentrator, a zone of mottled iron structure with fairly large-sized graphite inclusions, next a zone with very small graphite globules and a ferrite-pearlitic structure, with an insignificant pearlite content. In this zone the liquid metal crystallized under ultrasonic effect. Moving upwards, the ultrasonic effect becomes weaker, while in the third zone a mottled pig iron structure is

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Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under...

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found with large graphite inclusions. When ultrasonic treatment was only applied during the eutectic crystallization period, its effect was much weaker than in the two other periods. This may partly have been caused by the less intensive contact between concentrator and casting, (a layer of metal crystallized, before the ultrasonic vibration started). The ultrasonic effect in this period was also limited by the irregularity of crystallization over the entire volume of the casting. The effect of ultrasonics was also investigated on solidified metal. The tests were only carried out in the third period (eutectic transformation) at 720°C, for 2 minutes and the microscopic findings revealed a considerable graphitization for this period. The accelerating effect of ultrasonic treatment on graphitization was explained by the increase of graphitization centers. On account of this, the path the carbon atoms have to cover to reach the graphite centers from the surrounding metal becomes shorter, both in liquid and in solid metal. Besides, the ultrasonic vibrations have also an effect on the degasification of the metal. Based on tests with other metals and alloys it can be assumed that supersonic vibrations accelerate the spontaneous evolution of graphite crystallization centers and also increase their number by the gravitational crushing of non-metallic inclusions around which the

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Crystallization of magnesium cast iron under...

graphite particles crystallize. In solid metal graphitization is accelerated by internal stresses arising from the ultrasonic effect. These stresses weaken the stability of cementite, promote the formation of crystal grains on the boundary between cementite and austenite and accelerate diffusion of carbon atoms in austenite and ferrite crystals. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

Table. Composition of the iron grades tested

| Cast iron grade | Content of elements, % | | | | | Residual magnesium |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----|-------|-------|------|--------------------|
| | C | Si | P | S | Mn | |
| A | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.040 | 0.028 | 0.5 | 0.05 - 0.06 |
| B | 3.7 | 2.5 | 0.034 | 0.031 | 0.42 | 0.05 - 0.06 |
| C | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.035 | 0.026 | 0.36 | 0.05 - 0.06 |

Card 4/5

PROSKURING, V.V., dots.; POSOKHOV, G.Ye, inzh.; KURLENYA, M.V., inzh.;
RYZHKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; SURNACHEV, B.A., inzh.

Laboratory research on leaving rock on a worked level in the shield
system of mining. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.zhur. no.2:11-14 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Mining engineering)

Proskurina, Yu. M.
PROSKURINA, Yu.M., inzh.; PINI, V.Ye., inzh.

Resistance to movement of loaded gondola cars equipped with roller bearings and sliding friction bearings. Vest. TSNII MPS 16 no.7:
24-25 0 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

(Railroads--Cars)

PROSKURKIN, G.A.

High-speed milling of cutting-tool holders. Mashinostroitel'
no.6:40 Je '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Milling machines)

PROSKURKIN, G. A.

New techniques for heat treatment of rolls. Mashinostroitel'
no.12:33 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Induction hardening)

PROSKURKIN, G.A.

Hydroabrasive cleaning. Mashinostroitel' no.9:36-37
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Grinding and polishing)

PROSKURNIN, V.N.

Paper for heavy-current condensers. Bum.prom. 38 no.4:28-31 Ap
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

(France--Paper)

GORBUNOV, N.S.; ZHOLUDEV, M.D.; PROSKURKIN, Ye.V.

Zinc diffusion coatings. Zashch. met. 1 no.3:314-318 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Ukrainskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.

LUTSENKO, I.F.; KRAYTS, Z.S.; PROSKURNINA, M.V.

Preparation of α, β -alkenylphosphoryl halides. Dokl. AN SSSR
148 no. 4: 846-849 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet universitet im. M.V.
Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Phosphoryl halides)

PROSKURINA, Yu.M., inzh.

Effect of axial clearances on the friction in antifriction bearings.
Vest.TSNII MPS 24 no.3:28-33 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

EDEL'SHTEYN, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROSKURINA, Yu.M., inzh.

Reconditioning of the radial clearances of cylindrical roller bearings.
Vest.TSNII MPS 22 no.1:47-50 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
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Title : Discovery of diabasic porphyrites and tuffites in the Dniester River region

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/5, 969-971, Feb 11, 1955

Abstract : Geological-petrographic data are presented regarding the composition and structure of the diabasic porphyrites (coarse grained igneous rock) and tuffites (volcanic sedimentary rock) discovered in Podolie along the right bank of the Dniester River. Five references: 3 USSR and 2 Polish (1926-1953).

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