

FROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G.; SIMAKHIN, Ya.a.

Machining holes with multitooth mandrels. Stan. i Instr. 35 no.7:
39-41 JI '64. (MIRA 17:10)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yuriy Georgiyevich; PETROV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.
red.

[Spray cooling of metal-cutting tools] Tonkoraspylennoe
okhlazhdenie rezhushchikh instrumentov. Moskva, Mashgiz,
1962. 111 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Metal-cutting tools--Cooling)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu. G., BEZZUBENKO, N.K., VERKHOTUROV, B. Ya.

High-speed gear milling with hard-alloy-tipped worm
hobs. Stan.1 instr. 31 no.4:18-22 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gear cutting)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G.; KULIKOVSKIKH, V.A.

Using atomized metalworking lubricants in turning. Stan. i instr.
29 no.3:10-13 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Metalworking lubricants)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Finishing of holes by mandrels drawing. Sbor. st GZPI no.4:20-41
'55. (MLRA 10:6)
(Metals---Finishing) (Drawing (Metalwork))

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1062

Proskuryakov, Yuriy Georgiyevich

Dornovaniye tsilindricheskikh otverstiy (Burnishing of Cylindrical Holes) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 110 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Reviewer: Malqv, A.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.:
Shabashov, S.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.:
Dugina, N.A.; Exec. Ed. (Ural-Siberian Division, Mashgiz):
Bezukladnikov, M.A., Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel employed in machine-building plants and may also be used by scientific workers and students specializing in broaching and burnishing.

COVERAGE: The author describes the process of burnishing cylindrical holes without metal removal. Basic processes taking place while the metal is being deformed and distortions of the shape of the hole depending on the burnishing regimes are discussed. The ef-

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Burnishing of Cylindrical Holes 1062

fect of temperature on the cold-worked surface of the metal and the effect of the geometry of the burnishing tool on the surface finish and on the pulling or pushing force are also described. The most desirable shape for the burnishing tool and optimum conditions for burnishing are established on the basis of the shapes of burnishers presently in use and on experimental and industrial data. Formulas are given for determination of pull required and of deformations. The author thanks 3 workers of the Sverdlovsk plant Pnevmostroy mashin, I.I. Semenko, A.V. Chalov, and V. V. Strellov, for help in conducting experiments.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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PROSKURYAKOV, Yuriy Georgiyevich; KALACHNIKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; YERMAKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Burnishing holes] Dornovanie otverstii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 191 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Metals—Finishing)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of some technological factors on the precision of drifted
holes. Vest.mash. 41 no.4:64-70 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Forging)

Proskuryakov, Yuriy Georgiyevich

N/5
741.412
.P9

Dornovaniye Tsilindricheskikh Otverstiy
Shapine Cylindrical Holes with Mandrels
Moskva, Mash^z, 1958

110 I P. illus., Diagr., Graphs, Tables
* Literatura" P. 109-111

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVIDYUK, V.I., inzh.

Worm hobs used in high-speed finish tooth milling. Sbor. st.
CHPI no.9:5-11 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Gear-cutting machines)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

New method for determining the friction coefficient in finish
machining of metals by pressing. Shor. st. CHPI no.9:30-40 '58.
(Forging) (Rolling (Metalwork)) (MIRA 11:10)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yuriy Georgiyevich,; MALOV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent,;
SHABASHOV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Gauging cylindrical holes with mandrels] Dornovanie tsilindricheskikh
otverstii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,
1958. 110 p. (MIRA 11:11)

(Arbors and mandrels)
(Metalwork)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu. G. Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Theoretical bases of the process
of ^{de}mandrel ^{ing} of cylindrical bores." Mos, 1957. 19 pp (Min of Higher Education
USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Aviation Inst im Sergo Ordzhonikidze), 110 copies
(KL, 4-58, 82)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of the form of the working profile of a mandrel upon
the core-finishing process. Vest.mash. 34 no.2:43-50 P '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

(Machine tools)

PROSKURYAKOV, YU. G.

Battelle Technical Review
July 1954
Metals-Mechanical Working

10168* Effect of Form of Working Surface of a Mandrel
on the Process of Tube Expansion. (Russian.) Yu. G. Proskuryakov. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniia*, v. 34, no. 2, Feb. 1954,
p. 43-49.
Various parameters and their effects on quality of surface.
Diagrams, tables, graphs, photographs. 7 ref.

PROSKURYAKOV, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analytical method for determining optimum angles for intake cones
of driftpins. Sbor.st. CHPI no.9:20-29 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

407. USE OF VINYL PLASTIC SLOTTED PIPES AT THE KIROV WORKS (IN
WATER TREATMENT PLANT). Proskuryakov, Z. L. (Za Eroh. Topliva (Fuel
Econ.), Sept. 1951, 26, 27). (1).

KAZADZHAN, L.B., inzh.; PROSKURYAKOVA, A.A.

Effect of phase transformations in electrical steel on the
formation of discards because of ragged edges. Stal' 23
no.5:462-464 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Alapayevskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Steel--Metallography)
(Rolling (Metalwork)--Defects)

PROSKURZAKOVA, A. G.

"Physicochemical Investigation of the Quantitative Isolation of Silicic Acid (Determination of Silicic Acid in Ores and Silica in Ferrous Metals by Boiling With Sulfuric Acid Solutions)." Cand Chem Sci, Ural Polytechnic Inst, Sverdlovsk, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 6, Mar 55)

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

PROSKURYAKOVA, A.S., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

Work of the medical nurse in a Pioneer camp. Med. sestra 18 no.5:
28-34 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)
(PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING)

L 16603-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

JD

S/075/63/018/004/012/015

AUTHOR: Degtyareva, O. F., Sinitsyna, L. G. and Proskuryakova, A. Ye.

TITLE: The spectral analysis of high-purity aluminum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 4, April 1963, 510-513

TEXT: The authors suggest a method for the direct simultaneous determination of 34 elements (B, P, Zn, Cd, Sb, Be, As, Co, W, Si, Mn, Fe, Mg, Pb, Ga, Ni, Bi, V, Mo, Sn, Ti, Cu, In, Ag, Pt, Pd, Ca, Cr, Ba, Tl, Na, K, Li, Rb) in aluminum oxide by means of fractional distillation from carbon electrodes into a DC arc at 7-12 amp. The spectra are recorded on ISP-22 and ISP-51 spectrographs. The sensitivity of the method is $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ %. The reproducibility is 10 - 20%.

They also study the effect of the density of the aluminum oxide powder on mixing during the preparation of standards. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1962

Card 1/1

DEGTYAREVA, O.F.; FEDYAYEVA, N.V.; OSTROVSKAYA, M.F.; ASTAKHINA, L.G.;
prinimali uchastiye: KRYUKOVA, P.A., PROSKURYAKOVA, A.Ye.

Determination of impurities in copper oxide by ~~the~~ spectral
method. Zav.lab. 27 nq,7:844-845 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Copper oxide--Spectra)

DEGTYAREVA, O.F.; SINITSYNA, L.G.; PROSKURYAKOVA, A.Ye.

Spectral determination of impurities in magnesium of high purity.
Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.8:926-930 N '62. (MI: A 15:12)
(Magnesium—Analysis) (Chemical elements—Spectra)

DEGTIAREVA, O.F.; SINITSYNA, L.G.; PROSKURYAKOVA, A.Ye.

Spectral analysis of aluminum of high purity. Zhur.anal.khim.
18 no.4:510-513 Ap '63. (MIRA 1636)
(Aluminum—Spectra)

DEGTYAREVA, O.F.; FEDYAYEVA, N.V.; OSTROVSKAYA, M.F.; prinalni uchastiye:
PROSKURYAKOVA, A.Ye.; KRYUKOVA, P.A.; ASTAKHINA, L.G.

Spectral analysis of iron oxide by the vaporization method.
Zav.lab. 27 no.7:842-844 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Iron oxide--Spectra)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/6 Pediatrics June 58

PROSKURYAKOVA, E. I.
1713. OUT-PATIENT CARE OF RHEUMATIC CHILDREN (Russian text) - Proskuryakova E. I. *Pediatr. Inst., Moscow - VOP. PEDIAT.* 1956, 1/6 (64-69)

The work of a rheumatism clinic in a children's out-patients department should be organized on the lines of a dispensary similar to the system provided for tuberculous patients. There should be proper organization of registration and observation of children from rheumatic families, of children coming into contact with rheumatic patients, and also of children from homes where higher morbidity due to rheumatism is observed. Further, it is necessary to supervise children who are frequently ill with acute throats, suffer from chronic tonsillitis, or have had scarlatina. The prophylactic work of the rheumatism clinic must be carried out in uninterrupted liaison with the public health department in order to facilitate the establishment of the real source of infection in every single case and in order to ensure the adoption of the measures necessary for combating such sources. The calculation of indices of rheumatism morbidity must be carried out in relation to each age group of children separately and not in relation to the total body of children older than a year.

Lubenskaya - Leningrad (S)

S/072/60/000/07/10/020
B015/B008

AUTHORS: Proskuryakova, G. F., Shtol'man, Ye. M.

TITLE: Rapid Method for the Determination of Silicic Acid in the
High-alumina Mass "uralit"₁₅ in Clay and Kaolin

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 7, pp. 32 - 35

TEXT: Silicic acid is separated by the classical method of decomposing the melt by means of water and hydrochloric acid, a polymerization of the silicic acid setting in. The rate and intensity of polymerization depend on the acid content of the solution and the temperature and concentration of the silicic acid, as may be seen from Ye. N. Yegorova's paper (Ref. 1). This method of determination, however, requires much time. The production of sinter instead of melt, accelerating the separation of silicic acid, is the purpose of the paper under review. The experiments were carried out with clay from the Chasov-Yar deposit and kaolin from the Yeleninskoye deposit. A mixture of K_2CO_3 and Na_2CO_3 in the ratio 1:1 was used as flux for the sintering. The characteristics of the sinter, depending on the

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Rapid Method for the Determination of Silicic
Acid in the High-alumina Mass "uralit", in Clay
and Kaolin

S/072/60/000/07/10/020
B015/B008

amount of flux and the conditions of sintering, are mentioned in Tables 1 and 2. The comparative determinations of the silicic acid content in "uralit", clay, and kaolin by the "classical" and the rapid method are mentioned in Tables 3-5. According to the usual method, the silicic acid in high-alumina materials can be determined in the course of 3-4 days, according to the accelerated method, however, in 4 hours. The rapid method is used at the Irbitkiy stekol'nyy zavod (Irbit Glassworks). There are 5 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.F.; SHTOL'MAN, Ye.M.

Rapid method for determining silicic acid in clay, kaolin,
and highly aluminous "uralit" compositions. *Stek.i ker.* 17
no.7:32-35 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Silicic acid)

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.F.; SHVEYKINA, R.V.; CHERNAVINA, M.S.

Comparative characteristics of some most sensitive methods for
determining iodine in water. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh.*
6 no.5:729-734 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, kafedra khimii.

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.F.

7

Accelerated filtration of solutions containing silica
G. F. Proskuryakova (Sverdlovsk Agr. Inst.), Zinov'-
skaya Lab. 10, 304-5 (1950).--Stable colloidal solns. of
silica do not form at pH 4-8 and pptn. occurs within few
hrs. At pH less than 4 a soln. which filters well is obtained
which is stable for 5 hrs. at 20-100°. Acidity above pH
4 again leads to pptn. within 1-2 hrs. Hence 0.1-0.3 N
acid soln. is best.
G. M. Kosolapoff

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M.

Some data on the relation of vegetation to eluvial and deluvial
formations in the Greater Balkhan Range. Trudy MOIP 8:154-158
'64. (MIRA 17:12)

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M.

Synopsis of the flora of the Greater Balkhan Range. Report No.2.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:97-107 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy botaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta im. V.I.Lenina.

VINOGRADOV, Boris Veniaminovich; PROSKURNYAKOVA, G.M., red.

[Indicator plants and their use in studying natural
resources] Rastitel'nye indikatory i ikh ispol'zovanie
pri izuchenii prirodnykh resursov. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1964. 327 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ISTOSHIN, Yuriy Vladimirovich; LAGUTIN, Boris L'vovich; PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M.,
red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[In the seas and oceans] V moriakh i okeanakh. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1962. 153 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oceanography)

VORONOV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, prof.; PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M., red.;
GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Geobotany] Geobotanika. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1963.
372 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MARKOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof.; PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M., red.;
GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[General geobotany] Obshchaia geobotanika. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
"Vysshaya shkola," 1962. 449 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-
Lenina (for Markov). (Plant communities)

KHODALEVICH, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, prof.; PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M., red.;
GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Historical geology including paleontological elements] Istoricheskaya geologiya s elementami paleontologii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 287 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Geology)

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M.; YELENEVSKIY, A.G.

Notes on *Veronica rubrifolia* Boiss. and *V. ferganica* M.Pop.
Bot. mat. Gerb. 21:325-327 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Soviet Central Asia--Speedwell)

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M.

Notes on the flora of the Greater Balkhan Range. Bot. mat.
Gerb. 21:468-479 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Greater Balkhan Range--Botany)

PROSKURYAKOVA, G.M.

Conspectus of the flora of the Greater Balkhan Range. Report
No.1. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:107-118'64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy botaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvenno-
go pedagogicheskogo instituta im. V.I.Lenina.

PROSKURYAKOVA, I.S.

Rare observation of a foreign body in the esophagus. Vest. otorin.
22 no.1:95 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. S.A.Proskurykov)
1-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Novosibirska.
(ESOPHAGUS--FOREIGN BODIES)

PROSKURYAKOVA, I.S.

Method for subgranulative skin transplantation. Zhur. ush., nos.
i gorl. bol. 21 no.2:31-34 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.A.Proskuryakov)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SKIN GRAFTING) (NOSE SURGERY)

PROSKURYAKOVH, L.B.

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific A
Institutions and Conferences. Teaching. Problems
of Bibliography and Scientific Documentation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Kimiya, No 4, 1958, 10221

Author : I. F. Blagovidov, L. B. Proskuryakova

Inst : Not given

Title : Development of Scientific Research Work in the
Petroleum Refining Industry in the 40 Years of
Soviet Rule

Orig Pub : Khimiya, i tekhnol. Topliva i masel, 1957, No 11,
15-19

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

Proskuryakova, I.B.
BLAGOVIDOV, I.F.; PROSKURYAKOVA, I.B.

Development of scientific research in the petroleum refining industry during the forty years of Soviet power. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel no.11:13-19 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefi i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva. (Petroleum research--History)

PROSKURYAKOVA, L.B.

Distr: 4E41/4E2c(1)

2857. DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH IN THE OIL REFINING INDUSTRY IN 40 YEARS OF SOVIET POWER. Blagovist, I.P., and Proskuryakova, L.B. (Khim. Tekhnol. Topлива Masel Chem. Technol. Fuel & Lub. Moscow, Nov. 1957, 15-19). An account is given of the development of the many research institutes and some of the work done by them. The work of N.D. Zelinski on catalysis and that of A.V. Topchiev and Iu. G. Nemed-Aliyev on polymerization and alkylation is mentioned. (L).

7
25 May
2

PM

PROSKURYAKOVA, L.V., prepodavatel'

Some hygienic properties of slightly stretching knit fabrics.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.12:53-54 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaochnyy institut sovetskoy trgovli.
(Knit goods)
(Hygiene)

PROSKURYAKOVA, M.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Change of
certain physiological indicators of the functional state
of the cardio-vascular system of ^{athletic} ~~boxing~~ boxers
in the process of training." Mos, 1958, 17 pp (Min of ~~Health~~
Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advance^d Training of
Physicians) 200 copies (KL, 42-58, 118)

PROSKURIYAKOVA, M. G.

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35773

Author : Kashkin, P.N.; Proskuriakova, M.G.

Title : Some Materials Concerning the Distribution of
Yeast-like Fungi in the Organism of Experimental
Animals

Orig Pub: V. sb.; Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniia, II,
L, Medgiz, 1956, 217-220

Abstract: The distribution of *Candida albicans* in the
organism of experimentally infected mice and
rabbits was studied with the aid of P^{32} . Yeast
was cultivated in wort to which $NaH_2P^{32}O_4$ was
added. The radiation of the cells cultivated
was maintained at a steady level for the period

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35773

of 7-10 days. Animals were infected with the radioactive cells, killed for varying periods of time, and then samples were taken of tissues in which radioactivity and the quantity of fungus cells were determined. For a quantitative calculation a sowing on a liquid medium (7% wort, pH 6.6-6.8) was much more suitable, and from this data, 98.5% in agreement with that gotten from the radiation, was obtained. In sowings on solid media the divergence between these indices reached 47%. Cells of *C.albicans*, injected by various means were diffused through the circulatory and lymphatic systems through the whole organism, becoming localized primarily in the lungs, kidneys, liver, spleen and lymphatic nodes. They were discovered in the internal organs 10-20

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USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh. - Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35773

minutes after intravenous injection, 30-40 minutes after subcutaneous injection, and significantly later and inconstantly after intradermal injection. The diffusion of yeast-like fungi in immunized animals had an analagous character. The quantity of yeast cells and the continuity of their presence in the organism is significantly lower in immunized animals in which many yeast cells were being subjected to a specific lysis. The confirms, in the opinion of the author, the prospect of utilizing immunotherapy.

Card 3/3

KORYAKIN, M.F.; PROSKURYAKOVA, M.A.; FEDOROVA, G.S.

Investigation of the structure of the elementary reaction of the raising of a leg in some neurological diseases and its importance in the formation of an efficient method for exercise therapy. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.1:13-19 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury i vrachebnogo kontrolya (zav.- prof. V.N. Moshkov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

PROSKURYAKOVA, M. G.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology

F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68585

Author : Kashkin, P.N., Bezborodov, A.M., Zlatkina, K.M.,
Proskuryakova, M.G., Sluvko, A.L.

Title : Data on the Problem of Variability of Intestinal Bacilli.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Mikrobiol. AN LatvSSR, 1956, No 5, 27-45

Abstract : A culture of intestinal bacilli were cultured on MPA or in a culture of leucocytes with a constantly increasing concentration of antibiotics (streptomycin, levomycetin, syntomycin, biomycin), also together with cultures of soil amoebae. Successively there appear variants which do not form any acid or gas, then cultures related to Baterium paracoli and B. coli citrovorum and, finally, variants of "alkali-producers". In variants adapted to antibiotics retardation of growth is noted in synthetic media containing amino acids. A lowering of catalase activity is manifested in types adapted to antibiotics

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USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68585

and an increase in types adapted to soil amoebae. The majority of variants adapted to antibiotics possess a lowered dehydrase activity. The lowering of the content of some organic acids and a change in the composition of amino acids in the variants tested is manifested. The variants lost the ability to agglutinate by the sera of the original types, but some acquired the ability to agglutinate by the sera against other microbes of the intestinal group. The variants adapted to antibiotics demonstrate lowered vitality. A number of isolated variants stubbornly retain the acquired symptoms. The authors point out the significance of adaptive variability of intestinal bacteria as a possible cause of complications in antibiotic therapy and the necessity of accounting for these variations for a correct laboratory diagnosis.

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UGRYUMOV, B.L.; PROSKURYAKOVA, N.B.

Diagnostic significance of the heterohemagglutination reaction
in Botkin's disease. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.6:
114-118 Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Instituta infeksionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

PROSKURYAKOVA, N.B.

Detection of antigens and antibodies in infectious hepatitis patients by the precipitation in gel reaction. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.3:34-39 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney, Kiyev.

USSR/Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Grippe Virus

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1959, No 14631

Author : Proskuryakova N.B.

Inst : -

Title : Data on a Study of Type of Immunity in Influenza Under
Experimental Conditions.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Gripp., M. Medgiz, 1958, 102-109

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

- 15 -

PROSKURYAKOVA N. R.

Observations on the dynamics of influenza antibody formation
in the normal population. Report No.1: Investigations in groups
of a closed type. Mikrobiol. zhur. 17 no.2:37-40 '55
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Z kafedri mikrobiologii Kiivs'kogo medichnogo institutu.
(INFLUENZA, immunology,
antibody form in normal subjects) (Uk)

BUZHEVSKAYA, T.I. [Buzhievskaya, T.I.]; PROSKURYAKOVA, N.B.; GORBOVETS', L.A.
[Horbovets', L.A.]

Congenital toxoplasmosis. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.3:38-41 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut infeksionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (direktor -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.L.Bogdanov [Bohdanov, I.L.]),
detskiy dom No.3 (glavnyy vrach - R.P.Kiyashko).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

PROSKURYAKOVA, N.K.

Development of premature children as revealed by data from the department of premature infants of the Children's Hospital of Smol'nyi District of Leningrad. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 3 no.1:73-76 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy Smol'ninskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach A.I. Stepanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.F. Tur).

(LENINGRAD--INFANTS (PREMATURE))

3,5000

28393

S/169/61/000/007/011/104
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Proskuryakova, T.A.

TITLE: Some results of microseismic observations at Pulkovo and Yalta

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no.7, 1961, 11, abstract 7A113 (V sb. "Seysm. issled. no. 4", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 105 - 115, English summary)

TEXT: Microseisms were recorded in 1954-1955 at Pulkovo and Yalta three-point stations for the purpose of determining the propagation direction of microseisms. CBK (SVK) seismographs ($T_1 = 7$ sec, $T_2 = 4$ sec, $D_1 = 0.3-0.4$, $\eta_2 = 0.7$) were mounted at the stations at 500 - 600 m distances. Some microseismic storms are analyzed. The directions of microseismic propagation discovered were compared with meteorological conditions over the seas and oceans. Thus, e.g. on January 15th, 1955, microseisms with 3 - 4 sec. periods and 8μ maximum amplitudes were observed at Yalta. According to data from a three-point station the microseisms propagated in directions whose azimuths were 51, 73, 257, 285, 333, 175° . The author considers all these directions as true ones and compares them with

Card 1/2

Some results ...

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A006/A101

cyclones and cold fronts over the North-Atlantic, the Black and Asov Sea, and the Mediterranean. The author concludes that the use of the three-point station method is expedient in weather forecasting service.

F. Monakhov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

41

Card 2/2

L 32700-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT8010295

SOURCE CODE: UR/3195/06/000/006/0023/0030

AUTHOR: Proskuryakova, T. A. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences)

30
13H

ORG: none

TITLE: Microseismic sources | 2

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Seysmicheskiye issledovaniya, no. 6, 1965, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: microseism, seismologic station, seismology, seismic wave, wave propagation, meteorology

ABSTRACT: During the International Geophysical Year the Department of the Physics of the Earth's Crust, Physics Department, MGU (kafedra fiziki zemnoy kory fizicheskogo fakul'teta MGU) performed work on the determination of the sources of activation of microseisms. The 3-station array method was used for microseismic observations at Pulkovo and Simferopol' for several years. The large amount of statistical data collected during the period 1954 - 1958 led to the conclusion that the region activating microseisms is the back part of a cyclone behind a cold front, the cold-front region, or a trough. In 1960 observations were also made at the Vyborg station, but the results duplicated those obtained at Pulkovo. It is noted that the observational data (beginning with 1958) was processed taking into account the corrections for the trajectory of microseismic waves during their propagation along the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, i. e., at various depths.

Card 1/2

L 32700-66

ACC NR: AT6010295

The author presents six examples of the determination of the sources of microseisms with descriptions of the synoptic situation made from observations at Pulkovo, Simferopol', and Vyborg from 1958 through 1961. It was found that both the Pulkovo and the Simferopol' stations were in the "microseismic shadow" zone. This finding was confirmed by an analysis of data for 1959 - 1961 from fixed seismic stations. It is assumed that stations in other regions are also in shadow zones. The conclusion reached is that microseisms recorded by stations in Europe are activated in any part of the Atlantic Ocean and that their absence at a station can be attributed to the effect of lateral refraction. Orig. art. has: [08]
9 figures.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 5023

Card

2/2

BLG

PROSKURYAKOVA, T.A.

Sources of microseisms. Seism. issl. no.6:23-30 '65.
(MIFA 18:9)

3,9300 (1019,1109)
9,9865

21206

S/188/61/000/001/001/009
B108/B209

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, T. L., Proskuryakova, T. A., Rykunov, L. N.,
Savarenskiy, Ye. F.

TITLE: The influence of the relief of the Earth's surface upon the
propagation of microseisms

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 3, fizika,
astronomiya, no. 1, 1961, 3-12

TEXT: An attempt has been made to estimate the influence of the relief of
the Earth's surface upon the propagation of microseisms. This is
necessary for the exploration of the upper layers of the Earth's crust,
for the choice of a net of research stations, etc. In the present study,
an ultrasonic model was used. Between 1956 and 1959, about forty micro-
seismic "storms" were observed in the USSR and in Europe. The storm
observed on February 1-3, 1958, is subjected to a close examination. The
epicenter of this storm was at 15°00' east longitude and 69°20' north
latitude, i.e., along the north-western shore of Scandinavia. For com-
parison of the seismic intensity, the quantity $(A/T)^2$ was determined at
Card 1/4

The influence of the relief...

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B108/B209

X

various stations (A - amplitude, T - period). The following relation holds for the energy of the seismic focus: $\ln f + \ln E - k\Delta = \ln\{(A/T)^2\Delta\}$ (1), where Δ denotes the distance of the station from the epicenter, k the absorption coefficient, f a factor accounting for the type of focus, for the peculiarities of the propagation path, and for the particulars of the recording station. k is practically constant, and so is f when epicenter and station are axially symmetric. For stations equidistant from the epicenter, the ratio A/T may be determined from an $\ln\{(A/T)^2\Delta\}$ - versus - Δ diagram. In the present study, the distance between epicenter and Ashkhabad (660 km) was taken as a standard, Δ_0 . When constructing models for studying the influence of the Earth's relief upon seismic intensity, the authors assumed that: a) seismic waves are superficial Rayleigh surface waves, b) the medium is continuous and homogeneous along the way of propagation. The models were made of 3 mm thick plexiglass with the relief engraved on the sides. A stack of 10 ammonium dihydrophosphate layers (2.2.2 cm) was used as a source of elastic waves. The period of emission was $T = 17.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec. BaTiO₃ plates (2 mm thick) glued into the

Card 2/4

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The influence of the relief...

S/188/61/000/001/001/009
B108/B209

model served as receivers. The scale of the model was 1 : 1,000,000. Procedure was as follows: 1) measurement of the amplitude of Rayleigh waves for a smooth surface, 2) cutting of the relief corresponding to the natural one, and measurement of the amplitude, 3) calculation of the ratio $A/A_{control}$ of the amplitudes as measured by the main and control receivers for a smooth (\tilde{A}_S) and a rough (\tilde{A}_R) surface, 4) calculation of \tilde{A}_R/\tilde{A}_S which is a measure for the influence of the relief. This quantity was then divided by the same quantity for the distance between epicenter and Ashkhabad. For a number of stations ("Warsaw", "Moscow", "Makhachkala"), agreement between observation in nature and model experiment was good; for other stations, however, a discrepancy was found ("Goris", "Triest", "Semipalatinsk"). This discrepancy was subjected to further examination for the line epicenter - Moscow - Goris because, according to the results, the source of trouble lies between Moscow and Goris: namely, the Caucasus Mountains, i.e., the Tauro-Caucasian geosyncline with mesocenozoic sediments of a depth of 8-10 km. In the model, this was realized by cutting out parts from the sides of a plexiglass plate (native rock) and filling this profile with a paraffin-polyethylene mixture (representing the

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The influence of the relief...

sediments). With such a model, agreement was satisfactory for the line Moscow - Goris, too, particularly when discontinuities of the medium on the natural line are taken into consideration. A similar influence is exerted by the Alps on the line epicenter - Triest, and by the Ural Mountains on the line epicenter - Semipalatinsk. These studies showed that not only the surface of the Earth affects the intensity of microseismic waves, but also any change in the medium through which these waves are passing. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Iyer H. M., Geoph. Journ., 1, no. 1, 1958. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki zemnoy kory (Department of the Physics of the Earth's Crust)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1960

Card 4/4

PETERSIL'YE, I.A.; PROSKURYAKOVA, Ye.B.

Scattered bitumens in alkaline rocks of the Khibiny pluton. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 26 no. 4:74-84 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR, Apatitovaya gora, Murmanskoy oblasti.
(Khibiny Mountains--Bitumens)

BARHASH, S.A.; ~~MEIN~~, V.A.; PROSKURYAKOVA, Ye.I.; SMIRNOVA, V.I.

Causes of blindness; from data of the Ukrainian Scientific
Research Institute for Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy for
the period. 1946-1955. Uch. zap. UEIGB 5:21-25 '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

*

PROSKURYAKOVA, Ye.N.

Characteristics of the distribution of rheumatic fever among children. Vop. revm. 2 no.2:68-75 Ap-Je'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii detskogo zdravookhraneniya (zav. - prof. A.G. Tseytlin) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk V.P.Spirina)Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

BEZUGLOV, I.Ye.; KURDYUMOV, V.N., inzh.; V rabote prinimali uchastiye:
GABRILENKO, I.V.; GRABOVSKIY, I.I.; NESHCHADIM, A.G.; BELOBORODOV,
V.V.; VISHNEPOL'SKAYA, F.A.; MATSUK, Yu.P.; GAYTSKHOKI, N.I.;
USACHEV, A.S.; ABKINA, N.N.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.G.; KOSHELEV, A.P.;
GRIGOR'YEV, F.L.; LUKASHEVICH, A.M.; STYAZHKINA, A.G.; MIKHAYLOVICH,
A.N.; YEDEMSKIY, P.M.; MASLOV, P.V.; KUDRYASHEVA, Z.P.; PROSMUSHKIN,
R.M.; SHTAL'BERG, V.A.; BOYTISOV, N.I.

Operational experience with a newly introduced oil-extraction line
equipped with the DS-70 belt-conveyer extractor. Masl.-zhir.prom.
26 no.3:29-31 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for
Bezuglov, Gabrilenko, Grabovskiy, Neshchadim, Beloborodov,
Vishnepol'skaya, Matsuk and Gaytskhoki). 2. Leningradskiy
zhirovoy kombinat (for Kurdyumov, Usachev, Abkina, Rumyantseva,
Koshelev, Grigor'yev, Lukashevich, Styazhkina, Mikhaylovich,
Yedemskiy, Maslov, Kudryasheva, Prosmushkin). 3. Leningradskoye
otdeleniye tresta "Prodmontazh" (for Shtal'berg and Boytsov).
(Leningrad--oils and fats)
(Extraction apparatus)

PROSTENIK, M.; RIES-LESIC, B.

Studies in the sphingolipids series. XV. Partial synthesis of anhydro cerebrin of yeast. In English. Croat chem acta 32 no.3: 133-138 '60. (KFAI 10:7)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute "Ruger Boskovic", Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
(Sphingolipides) (Anhydrocerebrin) (Yeast)

PROSKURYAKOVA, T. A.

AID P - 3840

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 3/35

Authors : Savarenskiy, Ye. F., T. A. Proskuryakova, and V. S. Tsirel'-Spritson

Title : On the interdependence between microseismic waves and cyclone location over oceans

Periodical : Met. i. gidr., 6, 13-18, N/D 1955

Abstract : Causes of microseismic waves are analyzed. Research over the Atlantic Ocean in the USA and Europe is reported. The ways of determining the position of cyclones by studying the location and direction of microseismic waves are explained. Three diagrams. Two Russian sources, 1912, 1946, 5 English, 1940-1954, and 1 French, 1944.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

PROSKURYAKOVA, T. A., RYKUNOV, I. N.

"The Period & Amplitude Fields and Conditions of Microseism
Propagation in the Atlantic & Arctic Ocean."

Paper Presented at OSAGI Meeting, 30 Jul - 9 Aug 58, Moscow
Available in Library

PROSKURAKOVA, T. L.

PROSKURAKOVA, T. L. - "Slope erosion and its significance in the development of the mechanical action of rain". Leningrad, 1955. Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service, Council of Ministers USSR. State Order of Labor Red Banner Hydrological Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 43, 22 October 1955. Moscow

PROSKURYAKOVA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk

Role of the familial factor and living conditions in the spread of
rheumatic fever among children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no. 5:30-34
My '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii detskogo zdravookhraneniya (zaveduyushchiy -
doktor med.nauk prof. A.G.Tseytlin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pedia-
tricheskogo instituta.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

LIPATOV, I. S.; PROSLEAKOVA, N. F. [Proshlyakova, N. F.]

Modern concepts on the gelification in polymer solutions, and on
the gel structure.

(Gelation) (Colloids) (Polymers and polymerization)

PROSTYAKOVA, Valentina Ivanovna

Influence of Ethylic (ether) Alcohol on Internal Secretion Function
of the Pancreas

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of Normal
Physiology(head, Prof. Ye. S. Ivanitskiy-Vasilenko) Saratov Medical
Institute, 1950

PROSEKURYAKOVA, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treating children affected by rheumatism in polyclinic. Vop.okh.
mat. i det. 1 no.6:64-68 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii zdavookhraneniya (zav. - doktor meditsin-
skikh nauk prof. A.G.Tseytlin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. V.N.Karachevtseva) Moskva.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

S/122/61/000/004/005/007
D211/D305

AUTHOR: Proskuryakova, Yu.G., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Docent

TITLE: The influence of some technological factors on the
accuracy of reamed holes

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 4, 1961, 64-70

TEXT: The author states that the accuracy of reamed bores depends on a) the accuracy obtained in machining the bore prior to reaming i.e. tolerance and, b) the uniformity of wall thickness of hollow cylindrical parts etc. A theoretical relationship between the accuracy obtained by reaming and that prior to reaming is quoted. Some experiments carried out on steels 45 and 50 C showed an improvement of 30-60% in the accuracy of the diameter of the bores relative to the nominal diameter. Apart from reducing the tolerance, reaming will eliminate any eccentricity due to previous machining and will also improve on the quality of the surface layer.

Card 1/2

S/122/61/000/004/005/007
D211/D305

The influence of some...

An equation is given which the author claims to be a good approximation to the accuracy obtainable by reaming the tolerance prior to reaming is given. The uniformity of wall thickness has a profound influence on the accuracy of reaming. The maximum residual deformation takes place where the wall thickness is a minimum. The number of keyways also affect the accuracy of reaming. The author concludes that errors in shape can be greatly reduced by reaming. There are 11 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

Card 2/2

USSR/Engineering - Tools

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 9/26

Authors : Proskuryanov, Yu. G.

Title : ~~Proskuryanov, Yu. G.~~
The influence of the form of the cutting edge of a broach on the broaching process (machining of holes)

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 43-50, Feb 1954

Abstract : The editorial gives some information on methods and types of broaches used for machining and calibrating holes. Various types of broaches are described; technical data and specifications are given. Thirteen USSR references (1934-1951). Illustrations; graphs; tables; diagrams; drawings.

Institution :

Submitted :

PROSMAKOV, N.

Chern ✓ Heterocyclic compounds. XXXIII. Synthesis of 1-alkyl-2 : 5-
dimethyl-4-piperidone. I. Nazarov, E. Cherkasova, N. Prosmakov
 and N. Shvetzov. *Zh. obshch. Khim.*, 1955, 25, 4226 (1955).
 Synthesis was made of 3 new 1-alkyl-2 : 5-dimethyl-4-piperidones
 by cyclization of propenyl isopropenyl ketone with primary amines
 and alkylation of the 2 : 5-dimethyl-4-piperidone with alkyl
 halides. Reactions occur with the enlargement of molecules. By
 the action of carbonyl compounds and formic acid on 2 : 5-di-
 methyl-4-piperidone, 2 : 5-dimethylpiperidine is formed, sub-
 stituted in the 1 position, with a reduction of the keto group in
 position 4. A. L. B.

RM

CHUYKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PROSMISHKIN, B.R., inzh.

Corrosion of floors in breweries. Prom. stroi. 43 no. 11:
36-38 '69. (MIRA 18:12)

SOV/137-59-5-10341

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Prosmushkin, L.M.

TITLE: Welding of Austenitic Steel Pipes

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo, Vol 4, Moscow-Leningrad, 1958, pp 48 - 53

ABSTRACT: The author presents results on the development in welding steam superheater pipes and steam pipelines of EI-257 and 1Kh18N12T austenitic steels. TsT-7 electrodes (for EI-257) and TsT-15 electrodes (for 1Kh18N12T) were used. Electrodes with 8 - 10% ferrite content were used for welding the seam root. Pipes of 32 - 299 mm diameter with 5.5 - 36 mm thick walls were welded after beveling the edges to 35° and 25°, by using rings, welded on by two parallel beads or by using divided, removable rings. The subsequent layers were built up after the butt to be welded was cooled to a temperature below 100°C. To remove internal stresses, the weld joints were subjected either to stabilizing annealing, or to a special heat treatment, or to a mechanical treatment consisting in peening of the deposited metal. Heat

✓B

Card 1/2

Welding of Austenitic Steel Pipes

SOV/137-59-5-10341

treatment was performed in a special muffle furnace supplied by STN-500 and STN-700 transformers. The weld joints were subjected to γ -ray examination and ultrasonic checking. Mechanical properties, macro- and microstructures of weld joints were checked on each thirtieth or fiftieth butt. Occasionally, cracks and ruptures were revealed in the seams when welding on the supporting rings. The use of removable detachable rings fully eliminated cracks in the seam root.

✓B

G.N.

Card 2/2

PROSMUSHKINA, S.B., kand.med.nauk; FRIDMAN, Sh.A.

Encephalomyelopolyradiculoneuritis syndrome in diabetes.
Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:13 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.M.Draznin) 1-y klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy g.Minska (glavnyy vrach A.I.Shuba).
(DIABETES) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

PROSMUSHKINA, S. B.

"The Problem of the Clinical Course of Remote Sequelae of
Pneumatic Trauma of the Brain (From a Neurological Point of View)."
Cand Med Sci, Minsk State Medical Inst, Minsk, 1955. (KL, No 11,
Mar 55)

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

...~~PROSMYSHKINA~~, S.B., kand.med.nauk

Problem of so-called subcortical-vegetative (diencephalic)
epilepsy. Zdrav.Belor. 3 no.10:24-27 0 '57. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz 1-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Minska.
(EPILEPSY)

PROSKURYAKOVA, Ye.B.

Studying the infrared spectra absorption of bitumen and petroleum fractions. Trudy VNIGNI no.17:193-210 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Bitumen--Spectra) (Petroleum--Spectra)

PROSNAK, Włodzimierz Juliusz (Warszawa); LUCZYWEK, Eugeniusz (Warszawa)

A weight testing stand for contrarotating propellers. Archiw bud
masz 9 no.1:145-167 '62.

PROSNAK, W.

200

242
242

242. ProsnaK, W., Calculation of propeller aerodynamic characteristics (in Polish), *Techn. List.* 9, 5, 139-145, Sept./Oct. 1954.

This is a résumé of the method of calculation of propeller aerodynamic characteristics proposed by the late Professor C. Witczynski [*Proc. Inst. Aerodyn. Warsaw*, no. 8, 1940].

M. Z. Krzywoblocki, USA

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PROSNAK, WLODZIMIERZ

V
P/10
STRUKTURA PLASKIEJ FALI UDERZENIOWEJ
(TWO-DIMENSIONAL SHOCK WAVE STRUCTURE)
Włodzimierz Proszak, Rozprawy Inżynierskie
(Warsaw), No. 3 1955, pp. 361-385. 21 refs. in
Polish, with summaries in English and Russian.
Review of the results of investigations of steady
plane shock wave in a viscous heat conducting gas
based on the equations of the mechanics of con-
tinuous media as compared to the kinetic theory,
and experimental data. Includes analyses of the
factors influencing the type of variability of
hydrodynamic parameters, including viscosity
and heat conductivity, and the phenomenon of local
decrease of entropy accompanying the overall in-
crease of entropy; in terms of the elements of a
heat conducting gas related to nonisolated systems
of the second law of thermodynamics.

Smaga/JP

PROSNAK, W.

W. Prosnak. "A Method of Aerodynamic Calculation of Axial-Flow Ventilators," Archiwum Budowy Maszyn, No 2, 1956.

PROSNAR, W.

Distr: LEAF

Prosnak, Wladimir. Shock wave in a two-dimensional radial gas flow, / Arch. Mech. Stos. 8 (1956), 617-645. This treatment of two-dimensional "source" and "sink" flow in a viscous heat-conducting gas differs from earlier work by Sakurai [J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 4 (1949), 199-202; MR 12, 454] and Levey [Quart. Appl. Math. 12 (1954), 25-48; MR 16, 190] in taking the values 0 and ∞ for the Prandtl number instead of the value $0.75 + R^{-1}$ (where the Reynolds number R is based on the mass flow per radian sector). Physical interpretation of the results is difficult, except that a part of the source flow is like flow in a radial supersonic effuser, with transition to diffuser behaviour through a shock wave. Trouble arises as usual with the treatment of shock wave structure in the case when $\sigma=0$ and the shock wave is strong.

M. J. Lighthill (Manchester).

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