KUZIN, M.I., prof.; SHKROB, O.S., dotsent; SACHKOV, V.I.

Hypoxia in thoracic surgery and its sequelae. Khirurgiia 37 no.4:116-122 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(CHEST--SURGERY) (ANOXEMIA)

KUZIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVSKIY, V.D.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Use of interferential currents in combined anesthesia in surgery. Eksp. khir. i anest. 8 no.5:57-60 S-D '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.- prof. N.N. Elanskiy), kafedra fiziki (zav.- prof. N.M. Liventsov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii (zav.- prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; SACHKOV, V.I.; KISELEVA, N.V.

Use of viadril in clinical practice. Khirurgiia 39 no.7:19-25 Jl'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.N.Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

SACHKOV, V.I.

Physical determination of the time unit. Izm. tekh. no.9: 26-31 S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Anesthesia in operations on bile ducts. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:193-198 '54. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVSKIY, V.D.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Combined electric anesthesia induced by interference currents.
Trudy 1-go MMI 33:232-235 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.; KISELEVA, N.V.

Results of the use of viadril in a clinic. Trudy 1-go MMI 33: 333-340 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.; DZENELADZE, V.I.

Results of the use of nobutane, a new muscle relaxant. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:349-354 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Review of I.S.Robiner's book "Electroencephalography as a method of study on narcosis." Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.1:91-92 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; SHKROB, O.S., dotsent; SACHKOV, V.I., kand. med. nauk

Basic problems of general anesthesia in lung cancer surgery. Khirurgiia 40 no.7:3-8 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

ZHUKOVSKIY, V.D.; MEN'SHIKOV, V.V.; SACHKOV, V.I.; USVATOVA, I.Ya.

Changes in the function of adrenal cortex during electro-narcosis. Eksper. khir. i anest. no.1:77-80 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. N.N. Yelanskiy [deceased]) gormonal'naya laboratoriya (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.V. Men'shikov) i kafedra fiziki (zav. - prof. N.M. Livantsev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

SACHKOV, V. I.

"The Immunology of Metastasis Formation." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Experimental Biology, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

SACHKOV, V.I. (Moscow)

Measured damage to cancerous cells in the study of oncolysis reaction. Arkh. pat., 15 no.5:71-72 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i biokhimii immuniteta (zaveduyushchiy - professor V.S.Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor - professor I.N.Mayskiy) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Cancer)

SACHKOV, V.I.

PLETSITYY, D.F., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SACHKOV, V.I., redaktor; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Problem of reactivity in pathology; collection of studies dedicated to the 65th birthday of Academician A.D.Speranskii] Problema reaktivnosti v patologii; sbornik trudov, posviashchennyi shestidesiatipiatiletiiu so dnia rozhdeniia akademika A.D.Speranskogo. Pod red. D.F.Pletsitogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 343 p. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Moscow. Institut obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii.
(Physiology, Pathological)

ASNIN, David Iosifovich; SACHKOV, V.I., redaktor; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor [redacted]

[Immunodiagnosis of actinomycosis] Immunodiagnostika aktinomikoza. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 89 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(ACTINOMYCOSIS)

MAYSKIY, I.N., professor,- redaktor; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., redaktor; GOSTEV, V.S., redaktor; VORONTSOVA, M.A., redaktor; KOSYAKOV, P.N., redaktor; KOLINICHENKO, L.A., redaktor; SACHKOV, V.I., redaktor; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems of the immunology of normal and malignant tissue] Voprosy immunologii mormal'nykh i zlokachestvennykh tkanei. Pod obshchei red. I.N.Maiskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 294 p. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut eksperimental'noi biologii.

(IMMUNITY)

SACHKOV, V.I.

Quantitative antigen-antibody ratios in the complement fixation reaction. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no.1:89-93 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.
(COMPLEMENT,
fixation, quantitative antigen-antibody reaction in (Rus))

GRIGOROVA, Ol'ga Pavlovna; SACHKOV, V.I., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Role of the monocytic system in the reactivity of the body] Rol' monotsitarnoi sistemy v reaktivnosti organizma. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 104 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(LEUCOCYTES)

ZHDANOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; SOLOV'YEV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; EPSHTEYN, Fedor Grigor'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: GORBUNOVA, A.S.; FADEYEVA, L.L.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; SACHKOV, V.I., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhred.

[What we know about influenza] Uchenie o grippe. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 581 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (for Zhdanov, Solov'yev, Epshteyn). 2. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (for Zhdanov). 3. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (for Solov'yev).
(INFLUENZA)

BEKLEMISHEV, V.N., red.; RASHINA, M.G., red.; SACHKOV, V.I., red.;
BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Parasitic diseases and their control in foreign countries]
Parazitarnye bolezni i bor'ba s nimi v zarubezhnykh stranakh.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 310 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(PARASITOLOGY)

SACHKOV, V.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.; TOKMACHEV, Yu.K.; ANOKHIN, V.N.

Presence of a streptococcal antigen in rheumatic fever serum. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.12:122 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

SACHKOV, V.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.

Use of dielectrometry in calculating the results of immunobiological reactions. Biofizika 4 no. 4:495-498 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gruppa deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR prof. Nesterova, A.I., Moskva.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (DIELECTRICS)

SACHKOV, V.I.; TOKMACHEV, Yu.K.

Comparison of antigenic properties of the blood serum in patients with rheumatic fever and infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Terap. arkh. 31 no.10:51-56 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz gruppy deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterova i kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(RHEUMATISM immunol.)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID immunol.)

SACHKOV, V.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.; SPERANSKIY, A.I.; TROFIMOVA, T.M.

Bentonite test for diagnosis of infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Lab.delo 7 no.7:9-12 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya mikroimmunologii (zav. V.I.Sachkov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.*
(BENTONITE) (ARTHRITIS)

*[illegible]

NESTEROV, A.I., prof.; SACHKOV, V.I., kand.med.nauk; AKULININA, E.Ya. (Moskva)

Rheumatology in England. Vop.revm. 1 no.2:70-80 Ap-Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Nesterov).
(GREAT BRITAIN--RHEUMATIC FEVER)

SACHKOV, V.I.; PUSHKAR', E.G.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.; SPERANSKIY, A.I.

Some experimental data on the significance of properdin in collagen diseases. Vop.revm. 1 no.3:17-21 Jl-S '61.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(COLLAGEN DISEASES) (PROPERDIN)

SACHKOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; MONAYENKOV, A.M., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Immunological methods of studying rheumatism and other collagen diseases] Immunologicheskie metody izucheniia revmatizma i drugikh kollagenovykh boleznei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 181 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(COLLAGEN DISEASES) (IMMUNOLOGY) (RHEUMATISM)

GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.; SACHKOV, V.I.; TROFIMOVA, T.M.

Comparative evaluation of tests with bentonite, dermatol and latex used for the diagnosis of infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Terap.arkh. no.6:68-71 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz laboratorii mikroimmunologii (rukovoditel' - kand.med.nauk V.I. Sachkov) i otdeleniya infektartritov (rukovoditel' - prof. M.G. Astapenko) Instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) AMN SSSR.
(ARTHRITIS) (MEDICAL TESTS)

SACHKOV, V.I.

Report of board of editors of the periodical "Voprosy revmatizma." (MIRA 16:2)
Vop.revm. 2 no.3:87-88 Jl-S '62.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER--PERIODICALS)

SACHKOV, V.I.

"Immunology of rheumatic fever" by V.I. Ioffe) Reviewed by V.I. Sachkov. Vop.revm. 2 no.3:89-94 Jl-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (IMMUNOLOGY)
(IOFFE, V.I.)

SACHKOV, V.I.

Study of the pathogenesis of collagen diseases in America.
Vop. revm. 2 no.4:80-84 O-D'62 (MIRA 17:4)

MAKSAKOVA, Ye.N.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Titers of streptococcal antibodies, C-reactive proteins and the diphenylamine test in rheumatism in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.5:34-39 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz detskogo klinicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - doktor meditsinskikh nauk A.V. Dolgopolova) i mikroimmunologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - kand.med.nauk V.I. Sachkov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (ANTISTREPTOLYSINS)
(DIPHENYLAMINE) (PROTEINS)

SACHKOV, V.I., kand. med. nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.P.

Comparative evaluation of the dermatol-eosin, the dermatol-globulin and the latex-globulin methods used in the detection of the rheumatoid factor in infectious arthritis. Vop. revm. 2 no.2:29-32 Ap-Je'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) AMN SSSR.

SACHKOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk

Autoimmune processes in collagen diseases. Vop. revm. 3 no.3: 80-85 Jl-S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

ACC NR: AT6020237 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2589/65/000/077/0072/0075

AUTHORS: Zemskov, Ye. M.; Sachkov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: An experiment on the use of cesium frequency as a time standard

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no. 77(137), 1965. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniya vremeni i chastoty (Research in the field of time and frequency measurement), 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: cesium, quartz clock, frequency divider

ABSTRACT: The performance of a cesium atom beam resonator was studied. The resonator was constructed after the method of N. Ramsey (Molekulyarnyye puchki, IL, M., 1960), and a schematic of the installation is presented. The performance of the resonator was compared with two molecular generators (working on lines I = 3 and K = 3 respectively) and with the signals of the British National Physical Laboratory radio station GBR (see Fig. 1). It was found that the constructed cesium resonator could be used to determine the frequency of a standard quartz generator with an accuracy of 2×10^{-10}.

UDC: 539.184.26:546.36:529.781

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ACC NR: AT6020237

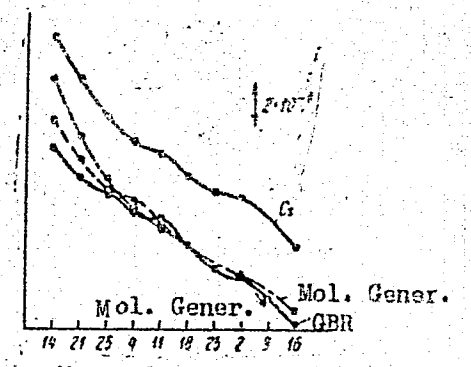


Fig. 1. Comparison of the cesium timed quartz generator with molecular generators and with standard frequency signals of radio station GBR

Orig. art. has: 4 graphs and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 14, 09, 11/ SUBM DATE: --Feb62/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

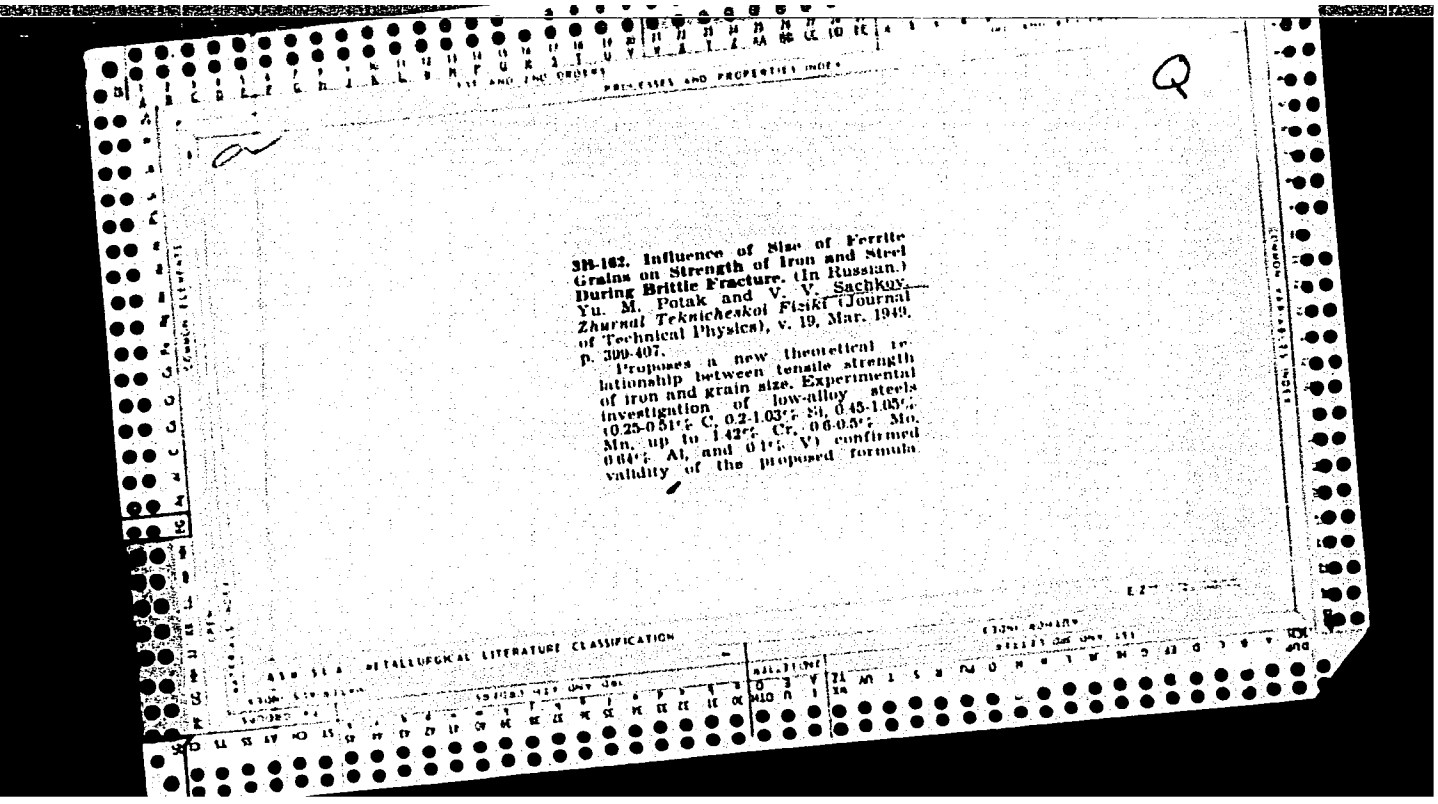
Card 2/2

KLYUYEV, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YUNITSKAYA, Ye.I., starshiy inzh.; RYAKOVA, E.Ya.; Prinimali uchastiye: PETROV, A.M.,; SHISHKIN, A.F.; KNAUS, O.M.; RUSAKOVA, R.A.; STEPANOVA, L.G.; KALINKIN, V.F.; GOPKALOVA, N.K.; SACHKOV, V.P.; FROLOV, M.F.; LUKASHOVA, T.T.; SAVKIN, P.S.

Grain-size distribution in the material produced by crushing rock. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.3:69-90 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh izdelii, stroitel'nykh i nerudnykh materialov (for Petrov, Shishkin, Knaus, Rusakova, Stepanova, Kalinkin, Gopkalova, Sachkov, Frolov, Lukashova, Savkin).

(Stone, Crushed)



398-162. **Influence of Size of Ferrite Grains on Strength of Iron and Steel During Brittle Fracture.** (In Russian.) Yu. M. Potak and V. V. Sachkov. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 19, Mar. 1949, p. 399-407.

Proposes a new theoretical relationship between tensile strength of iron and grain size. Experimental investigation of low-alloy steels (0.25-0.51% C, 0.2-1.03% Si, 0.45-1.05% Mn, up to 1.42% Cr, 0.6-0.5% Mo, 0.04% Al, and 0.1% V) confirmed validity of the proposed formula.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SACHKOV, V. V.

Mbr. All-Union Inst. Aviation Materials, -c1949-. "The Influence of the Size of Ferrite Grain on the Strength of Iron and Steel during Brittle Breakdown," Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., No. 3, 1949; "Influence of Alloying on the Brittleness of Iron," ibid., 21, No. 1, 1951. (174T40)

SACHKOV, V. V. FD 368

USSR/Physics - Twinning in Iron

Card 1/1

Author : Sachkov, V. V. and Potak, Ya. M.

Title : On the role of mechanical twinning in brittle failure of iron

Periodical : Zhur, tekh. fiz. 24, 460-466, Mar 1954

Abstract : Using specimens made of Armco iron, disproves generally accepted assumption that mechanical twinning causes brittle failures of cold-short metals. According authors' conclusion twin crystals are formed at the moment of brittle fracturing under effect of high concentration of tangent stresses in the point of rapidly developing crack. Discusses also influence of alloying elements on intensity of twinning. Four references, all USSR; one 1938, others 1948-1953. Photomicrographs, illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted : October 22, 1953

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S/129/60/000/05/007/023
E193/E283

18.1130

AUTHORS: Potak, Ya. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Sachkov, V. V., and Popova, L. S., Engineers

TITLE: High Strength Stainless Steels of the Intermediate Austenitic-Martensitic Type

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 5, pp 24-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: New types of stainless steels, characterized by an intermediate austenitic-martensitic structure, have been developed recently in the USA (steels 17-7RN, AM350, AM355, 17-7Mo) and Gt Britain (steel FV-520). Similar steels have been developed in the USSR and the properties of two steels of this type (SN2 and SN3) are discussed in the present article. The chemical composition of these steels is given in Table 1. The relative position of these steels in the system of austenitic and martensitic steels is illustrated schematically in Fig 1, where the 0.2% proof stress ($\sigma_{0,2}$, kg/mm^2) is plotted against the alloying elements content (increasing C, N, Ni, Cr, Mo, and decreasing Al); the three curves relate to material subjected to the following heat treatments: 1 - quenching; 2 - quenching and sub-zero treatment; 3 - quenching, sub-zero

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treatment, and tempering; the figures given by the curves indicate the approximate values of $\sigma_{0.2}$; the intermediate steels are in the shaded region, the martensitic and austenitic regions being to the left and right respectively. The intermediate steels have certain specific properties. In the water- or air-quenched condition they have mainly austenitic structure, characterized by low hardness and yield point on one side, and high ductility and toughness on the other. In comparison with the austenitic steels, steels of the intermediate type have relatively high UTS, owing to the fact that, as a result of plastic deformation, martensitic transformation takes place in the tensile test pieces. Intensive formation of martensite takes place during the sub-zero treatment. This leads to an increase in UTS and particularly in the yield point; since, however, a considerable proportion of austenite is retained after this treatment, the obtained material

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is both strong and ductile. The martensitic transformation takes place also during plastic deformation (rolling, drawing, forming, etc) of the intermediate steels; the intensity of the transformation depends on the temperature; at temperatures higher than N_d, the martensitic transformation does not occur. With increasing content of alloying elements that lower the temperature of the martensitic transformation (C, N, Ni, Cr, Mo, Mn), the character of steel changes from martensitic to austenitic. This is illustrated by data reproduced in Fig 2, where the mechanical properties σ_b (UTS kg/mm^2) and $\sigma_{0.2}$ (0.2% proof stress, kg/mm^2) of steel SN2, are plotted against the nickel content (the content of other alloying additions is given in the caption); the curves were constructed for specimens subjected to the following heat treatments: 1 - quenching from 1050°C; 2 - quenching from 1050°C, 2 h treatment at -70°C; 3 - as in (2) and then tempered at 500°C for 1 h; 4 - quenching from

Card 3/12 760°C and tempering for 1 h at 500°C. It will be seen

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that steels, containing 6.68 to 7.4% Ni, are martensitic, those with 8.76 to 9.57% Ni are austenitic; of course, the proportion of nickel, necessary to impart to a steel the intermediate properties, may change for a material with a different content of other alloying additions. The effect of titanium and aluminium content on the mechanical properties of steels containing 0.05% C, 0.3% Si, 0.7% Mn, 16.0% Cr, and 6.8% Ni in the former case, and 0.06% C, 0.25% Si, 0.82% Mn, 16.1% Cr, and 6.6% Ni, in the latter case, is illustrated in Fig 3, where $\sigma_{0.2}$ and σ_b are plotted against the Ti (graph a) and Al (graph b) content (%); curves 1 and 2 relate to steels 1 - quenched from 1050°C and 2 - quenched from 1050°C and tempered at 500°C for 1 h. It will be seen that increasing the content of aluminium, which raises the martensitic point of steels, results in changing the steel structure to martensitic, and accelerates

Card 4/12 the tempering tension. Introduction of titanium, which

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forms carbides that are not easily soluble, decreases the carbon content in austenite and so raises the martensitic point; the rate of tempering is also accelerated by addition of titanium. Steels with certain alloying elements may contain delta-ferrite, in which case the limits of the alloying elements content within which a steel will retain its intermediate character, become wider. This is illustrated by comparing curves in Fig 2 (for steel SN2, not containing delta-ferrite) with those given in Fig 4 (for steel SN3 which contains 20 to 25% delta-ferrite), where σ_b and $\sigma_{0.2}$ are plotted against the Ni (graph a) and Mo (graph b) content, the content of other alloying elements being given in the caption; curves 1 and 2 relate to material 1 - quenched from 1050°C and 2 - quenched from 1050°C, treated at -70°C for 2 h, and tempered at 450°C. It has been found that, in the presence of delta-ferrite, the content of not only nickel, but also molybdenum and carbon in the steel can be considerably varied without affecting

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its intermediate character; no plausible explanation of this effect has yet been found. The position of the martensitic point of steels of the intermediate type can be appreciably changed by varying the quenching temperature, as a result of which the position of austenite changes owing to dissolution or precipitation of carbides. This is illustrated by data, reproduced in Fig 5, where σ_b and $\sigma_{0.2}$ of an experimental steel containing 0.11% C, 15.0% Cr, 8.2% Ni, 0.6% Ti, 0.26% Al (graph a) and steel SN3, containing 0.09% C, 16.9% Cr, 4.8% Ni, 3.25% Mo, 0.51% Mn (graph b) are plotted against the quenching temperature (°C); the various curves relate to material 1 - as quenched, and 2 - quenched, treated at -70°C for 2 h, and tempered at 500°C (graph a) or 450°C (graph b). It will be seen that although the intermediate steel SN3, containing 17% Cr and 3.5% Mo, has a very high strength after

Card 6/12 air-quenching from 950°C, followed by sub-zero treatment,

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some melts of this steel did not harden when quenched from temperatures higher than 1050°C. This is explained by the fact that after the chromium and molybdenum carbides have been dissolved, austenite becomes so stable that no martensitic transformation occurs during the sub-zero treatment. Titanium-bearing steels may change from martensitic to intermediate type if the quenching temperature is raised to 1050°C (Fig 5), so as to dissolve titanium-bearing carbides; further increase in the quenching temperature leads to the formation of almost fully austenitic structure and brings about a decrease in the yield point and a slight increase in the UTS. Strength of steels of the intermediate type increase considerably during plastic deformation, the increase in the yield point being more rapid than that in the UTS. This is illustrated by data, reproduced in Fig 6, where $\sigma_{0.2}$ and σ_b (kg/mm^2, left-hand scale), proportion of martensite α, and elongation δ (%, right-hand scale), are plotted against the degree (%) of

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High Strength Stainless Steels of the Intermediate Austenitic-Martensitic Type

plastic deformation by cold rolling; the curves, constructed for steel SN2, relate to material 1 - after deformation, and 2 - after deformation followed by tempering for 1 h at 480°C. It is pointed out, in this connection that whereas tempering of cold-worked steel increases its UTS only in the case of a high degree of deformation, the yield point increases even in lightly deformed material. Not only strength, but also elongation of cold-worked, intermediate steels, is increased by tempering; a decrease in ductility after tempering is observed only in heavily deformed steels of this type. The optimum results are obtained by tempering at 450 to 500°C; this is shown in Fig 7, where α (%)m $\sigma_{0.2}$ σ_b, and δ of steel SN2 are plotted against the tempering temperature for material tempered for 1 h after cold deformation (graph a) and after quenching, followed by a 2 h treatment at -70°C (graph b). The sub-zero treatment as a method of increasing strength of

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steels, was first suggested in USSR by Gulyayev (Ref 6); beside cold-working, this treatment is one of the basic methods of hardening steels of the intermediate type. The effectiveness of this treatment depends largely on whether the given steel is more austenitic or martensitic in character, and on the extent to which carbides are dissolved in austenite. This is illustrated by data, reproduced in Fig 8, where the left-hand graph shows the variation of $\sigma_{0.2}$ as a function of the temperature of the sub-zero treatment of 2 h duration, the right-hand graph showing the variation of $\sigma_{0.2}$ as a function of time (10, 30 min, 1, 2 h) at -70°C; curves 1 to 4 relate to steel containing 8.76%, 7.35%, 7.75% and 7.4% Ni, respectively. The sub-zero treatment yields optimum results when carried out at -70°C, its effectiveness decreasing at lower temperatures. The martensitic transformation during the sub-zero treatment takes place isothermally; the rate of transformation during the first 1 to 2 h can be slowed down by preliminary

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stabilizing treatment which can be carried out by one of four different methods: (1) heating to 150 to 550°C; (2) cold deformation of 1 to 10% (the lower the degree of deformation the better); (3) slow cooling to the temperature of the sub-zero treatment; (4) cooling the steel to -30°C before subjecting it to the sub-zero treatment proper. Steels SN2 and SN3 can be fabricated in the form of soft, half-hard, and hard strip and sheet, as well as in the form of rods, forgings, wires and extruded sections. Steel SN2 should not be hot-worked above 1200°C; owing to the possibility of the presence of some delta-ferrite in steel SN3, its maximum hot-working temperature is about 1050°C; the lower limit of the hot working range for both steels is 800°C. Typical mechanical properties of steels SN2 and SN3 are given in Table 2 under the following headings: type of the product [rods; plates (strip); rod; plate (strip); ditto]; condition and heat treatment

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(quenching from 1050°C; ditto quenching from 975°C, SN2, or 930°C, SN3, followed by 2 h treatment at -70°C and tempering at 425°C, SN2, or 450°C SN3; ditto, but steel SN2 quenched from 950°C; cold-rolled, half-hard; ditto followed by tempering); σ_b, $\sigma_{0.2}$, δ, impact strength a_k, kgm/cm^2, of steel SN2 and SN3. Owing to its high Cr (17%) and Mo (3%) contents, and the presence of delta-ferrite, steel SN3 is more corrosion-resistant than steel SN2. Both steels can be easily welded, steel SN3 being used in both cases as the welding rod; no heat treatment after welding is necessary. The article is concluded by a list of several recommended heat treatment procedures for steels SN2 and SN3. (1) To improve machineability: heating to 750°C, cooling to 20°C, and re-heating to 650°C; the structure produced by this treatment consists of martensite with some residual austenite and carbides, precipitated at the grain boundaries. (2) Quenching, preliminary to the sub-zero treatment: rods and forgings of steel SN2 are quenched

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from 975°C, sheet from 950°C; steel SN3 is quenched from 930°C. To obtain maximum ductility, the quenching temperature can be raised to 1050°C; in this case a second quenching operation from 950 to 975°C (steel SN2) or 930°C (steel SN3) is required prior to the sub-zero treatment. (3) The sub-zero treatment consists of 2 h at -70°C or 4 h at -50°C. (4) Depending on the required yield point, steel SN2 is tempered at 350 to 500°C, steel SN3 at 450°C. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are English and 1 Soviet.

Card 12/12

S/129/61/000/011/005/010
E071/E335

AUTHORS: Sachkov, V.V., Lavrov, V.I., Engineers and
Potak, Ya.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Steel Kh17N4AG9 (EI878) (Kh17N4AG9(EI878)) as a substitute for steels of the type 1Kh18N9 (1Kh18N9) and 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 11, 1961, 30 - 33

TEXT: EI-878(Kh17N4AG9) austenitic stainless steel (0.12% max C, 0.7 max Si, 8-10.5 Mn, 16-18 Cr, 3.5-4.5 Ni, 0.15-0.25 N, 0.020% max S and 0.03% max P) was developed a few years ago as a substitute for 18-8 type steels. In order to increase nitrogen solubility and prevent ingot growth it has a higher Mn content than AISI 201 steel. The structure of this steel remains fully austenitic; even after heating to 1 250 °C no formation of δ-ferrite at high temperatures or martensite at low temperatures was observed. The amount of α-phase formed by cold-working with reductions as high as 40% does not exceed 4%. The steel has good technological properties; its mechanical properties

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L 15214-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6002910 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0073/0073

INVENTOR: Sachkov, V. V.; Potak, Ya. M.; Lavrov, V. I.; Popova, L. S.; Grashchenkov, P. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stainless steel. Class 40, No. 177081

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, chromium containing steel, nickel containing steel, manganese containing steel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a stainless steel with improved mechanical properties that contains 0.05—0.09% carbon, 1% max manganese, 0.7% max silicon, 15.5—17.5% chromium, and 5.0—8.0% nickel. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun63/ ATD PRESS: 4190

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.15'24'26—194

SACHKOV, Ya. V.

USSR/Scientists - Philosophy

Card 1/1 : Pub. 77 - 21/22

Authors : Sachkov, Ya. V.

Title : Where did Ervin Schroedinger go to?

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 8, 46-47, Aug 1954

Abstract : Schroedinger's concept of matter is criticized. His negation of the reality of objective matter led to his denunciation as a scientist.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

SACHKOV, Yu., kand.filos.nauk

Philosophical discussions in physics ("Philosophical problems of modern physics." Reviewed by IU.Sachkov). Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.12:76-77 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Physics--Philosophy)

SACHKOV, Yu.V.

Whither has Erwin Schrödinger arrived?("Science and humanism; physics in our days." E.Schrödinger. Reviewed by IU.V.Sachkov). Nauka i zhizn' 21 no.8:46-47 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Science) (Schrödinger, Erwin, 1887-)

DERYAGIN, B.V.; TIMOFEYEV, K.K.; ABRIKOSOVA, I.I.; SACHKOV, Yu.N.

Use of feedback in analytical and microanalytical balances.
Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 5:152-161 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Balance) (Chemistry, Analytical)

SOV/120-58-5-13/32

AUTHORS: Brish, A.A., Dmitriyev, A.B., Kosmarskiy, L.N., Sachkov, Yu.N., Sbitnev, Ye.A., Kheyfets, A.B., Tsitsiashvili, S.S., and Eyg, L.S.

TITLE: A Vacuum Spark Switch (Vakuumnyye iskrovyye rele)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 5, pp 53-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The device consists of an evacuated glass envelope which contains 3 electrodes (see the general diagram of Fig.1). The principal discharge gap comprises a complex cathode consisting of two electrodes which form an auxiliary discharge gap. The two cathode electrodes are separated by means of a fine mica plate; when a triggering pulse is applied, a discharge is formed on the surface of the mica. Fig.2 shows 6 alternative solutions of the electrode systems of vacuum spark switches. Fig.3 shows photographs of actual switches (tubes 4, 5, 6 and 7) and photographs of 3 thyratrons (tubes 1, 2 and 3) for the purpose of comparison. The basic parameter of a switch is its anode voltage V_a, its operating current I and its triggering breakdown voltage V_{π}. The anode operating voltages up to 20 kV could be obtained with a discharge gap of 1 mm. The values of the

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A Vacuum Spark Switch

discharge current are determined primarily by the external parameters of the circuit in which the switch is employed. The currents can be very high since the tube is "extinguished" at a current of about 20 A. The energy required for the initiation of the main-gap breakdown is very small. Thus the switch can be triggered by the energy stored in a capacitance of about 5 μf, but the triggering voltage should be at least 1500 V. The switch is subject to some time delays. The overall delay is $T = t_1 + t_2 + t_3$, where t_1 is the time between the commencement of the triggering pulse and the inception of the trigger gap discharge; t_2 is the time lag between the commencement of the auxiliary discharge and the inception of the main-gap discharge, and t_3 is the formative time of the main gap discharge. These time delays are illustrated graphically in Fig.4. In actual tubes the formative times of the main discharge were of the order of 0.03 μs. The electrical characteristics of a spark

A Vacuum Spark Switch

switch are affected by the number of switchings performed. This is illustrated in Fig.11, which shows the ignition voltage of the auxiliary gap as a function of the number of switchings N : it is seen that the voltage decreases with N . The paper contains 11 figures and no references.

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1957.

SACHKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; KUZNETSOVA, I.V., red.; KNYAZEVA, L., red.izd-va; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Materialistic interpretation of quantum mechanics]
O materialisticheskom istolkovanii kvantovoi mekhaniki.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 174 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Quantum theory)

KUZNETSOV, I.V.; OVCHINNIKOV, N.F.; OMEL'YANOVSKIY, M.E.; UYEMOV, A.I.; MELYUKHIN, S.T.; SACHKOV, Yu.V.; SVECHNIKOV, G.A.; NOVIK, I.B., red.izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.; MARKOVICH, S.B., tekhn.red.

[Principles of casuality in modern physics] Problema prichinnosti v sovremennoi fizike. Moskva, 1960. 428 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut filosofii.
(Physics--Philosophy)

SACHKOVA, A.A., laborant (Moskva)

Rule for collecting specimens of gastric contents. Med.sestra 15 no.10:21-23 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(STOMACH--EXPLORATION)

S/667/62/000/017/001/001
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Sachkova, A.I.

TITLE: On determining the effective transparency coefficient and the transparency coefficient for 'standard' atmospheric masses

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy. no. 17, 1962. Voprosy morskoy klimatologii, 3-15

TEXT: The results are given of calculations of the coefficient of atmospheric transparency from data of Caspian Sea observatories. A new method is proposed for determining the effective transparency coefficient from Milankovich's tables and various relationships between this coefficient and the transparency coefficients for standard atmospheric masses. In calculating the radiation balance on the Caspian Sea, the effective transparency coefficient was determined on the basis of observations of solar radiation from six hydrometeorological stations on the Caspian Sea (Gur'yev,

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Nakhachkala, the island of Artema, Gasan-Kuli, Kara-Bogaz-Gol, and Forst Shevchenko) during 1953-1957. In addition, data obtained from observations made on the open sea (by ship) were also used. From the tables containing the results of actinometric observations of the above-mentioned stations, the values of the direct solar radiation were selected for the cases of a cloudless sky. At each moment of observation the atmospheric 'masses' were calculated in accordance with the Sun's altitude. Then graphs were plotted, connecting the data for two consecutive months (February-March, etc.). The graphs show the interrelationship between the intensity of the direct solar radiation and the various atmospheric masses. For these standard masses the mean and extremal values of the transparency coefficient were calculated by Bouguer's formula ($I = I_o \cdot p^m$). It was found that the transparency coefficient was maximal in winter months (December-January), and minimal in summer (June-August). It decreases from sunrise to noon, and increases from noon to sunset. The effective transparency coefficient was calculated by different methods (Milankovich's tables, Sivkov's formula and Samoylenko's method). There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

L 26639-65 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(h)/FCC/T/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)
ACCESSION NR: AT5002959 Pf-4 GW S/2566/64/075/000/0062/0068

AUTHOR: Sachkova, A. I.

TITLE: Mechanical processing of surface observation data on ships

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 75, 1964. Avtomatizatsiya obrabotki massovykh materialov okeanologicheskikh nablyudeniy (Automation of processing the mass of materials of oceanological observations), 62-68

TOPIC TAGS: hydrometeorological observation, cloudiness, atmospheric pressure, horizontal visibility, marine luminance, punch card, card file division, wind velocity, electronic computer, marine observation, hydrometeorological atlas

ABSTRACT: Hydrometeorological observations of various atmospheric phenomena (fogs, precipitation, marine luminance, horizontal visibility, atmospheric pressure, etc.) are made on Soviet ships daily at 00:00, 06:00, 12:00 and 18:00 Greenwich mean time. The observational data are then coded to be punched on cards. All the ships' data are sent to the Nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (Aeroclimatology scientific research institute) where they are processed by computers and punched on cards. Concentrated in that institute are also all the observational data from naval ships covering the end of the last

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L 26639-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5002959

century and the first part of the current century. The card file contained one million punch cards as of January 1, 1960. "Climatic and hydrological atlases" covering 8 of the seas surrounding the SSSR were published by the Institute (1955-1957) on the basis of the processed punch cards. The information presented in these atlases includes the average frequency of the hydrometeorological phenomena in the surrounding seas with the exception of the Arctic Ocean and the Kara, White and Aral seas where very few observations have been made. A new set of atlases, known as the "Complex hydrometeorological atlases of the seas of the USSR", has been published in recent years (1957-1962). Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Oceanology institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, ES

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 23334-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5001408 S/2667/64/000/026/0128/0133

AUTHOR: Sachkova, A. I.

TITLE: Severe meteorological conditions for navigation at sea

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 26, 1964. Klimatologiya (Climatology), 128-133

TOPIC TAGS: marine meteorology, navigation, glaze, ship icing, air temperature, sea temperature, Arctic meteorology, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: On the basis of computations, the author has constructed maps on the frequency of negative air temperatures and strong winds (11 m/sec, corresponding to Beaufort 5) over the Barents sea. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure is an example of the maps which accompany the text. Under such hydrometeorological conditions, the conditions for navigation can be severe: when waves are class 4 or greater there can be spraying of a vessel with water and therefore when the water temperature is close to freezing and the air temperature is negative there can be icing of the vessel. When the air temperature is below zero condensation precipitation can form and snow falls. Formation of glaze on the superstructure of a vessel creates an additional load which, under certain conditions,

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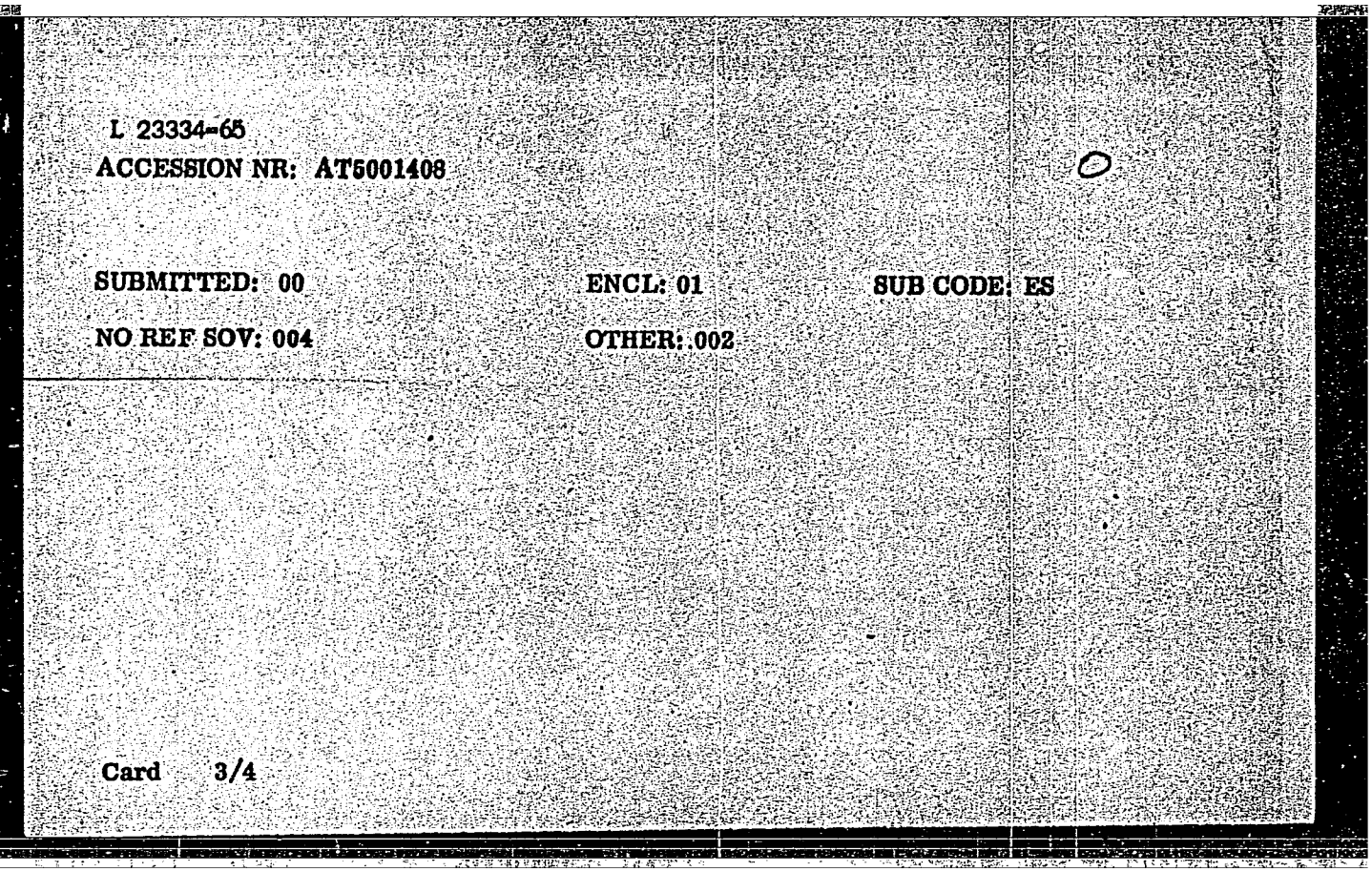
can endanger the ship. The constructed maps therefore give some idea of the frequency (in %) of dangerous conditions in the Barents Sea. Isolines on the maps have been drawn without taking water temperature into account. On the basis of available data it is unclear at what water temperature icing of vessels can occur during spraying. In order to determine the regions subject to icing of vessels from spraying by water, the maps should be supplemented by the 0C isoline of water temperature; it is reiterated that the presented maps were constructed without this factor being taken into account. Map analysis indicates that icing of vessels does not occur in the Barents Sea from April through August. It is noted that maps in an American publication are similar to those constructed for the Barents Sea (compare Oceanographic Atlas of the Polar Seas, Part II, Arctic, 1958, Washington), but that the probability of icing indicated on the Russian maps is 10-15% lower and cases of icing are most probable in the northern regions of the sea. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Moscow (Aero-climatology scientific research institute)



L 23334-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5001408

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 23334-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5001408

ENCL: 01

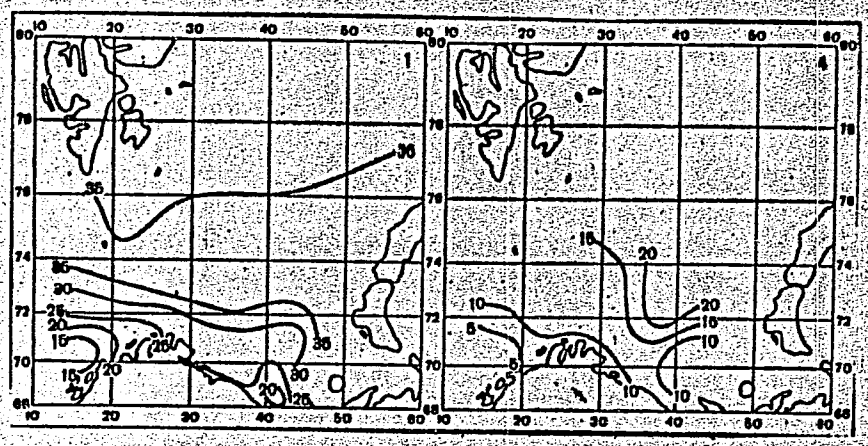


Fig. 1 - Sample of maps of the frequency (in %) of a strong wind (11 m/sec or more) at a negative air temperature in the Barents Sea: 1) January, 4) April.

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AT6034376 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2667/66/000/037/0118/0129

AUTHOR: Sachkova, A. I. (Deceased)

ORG: none

TITLE: Characteristics of air pressure distribution over seas

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 37, 1966. Voprosy klimatologii (Problems in climatology), 118-129

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, atmospheric pressure, oceanography

ABSTRACT: This paper gives charts of air pressure distribution over the Caspian, Barents, and Japan Seas. Data from hydrometeorological observations by vessels at sea were used to construct these charts. The charts are analyzed and the main conclusions are: (1) these pressure charts are qualitatively new and make it possible to make a nearer approach to study of the pressure distribution field above sea surfaces; (2) the thermal state of the sea surface exerts a far greater effect on the pressure field distribution over seas, particularly in the summer months (when the centers of atmospheric action become weaker), than was believed before utilizing the results of shipboard observations in compiling these charts; (3) October is the transitional month in the restructuring of the pressure field to the winter conditions in all the seas studied; (4) the transition to the summer conditions occurs from April to June, depending on the latitude of the sea; this is April for the Caspian, May for the Japan, and June for the Barents Sea. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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Card 2/2

BELKIN, A.I.; SACHKOVA, L.D. (Moskva)

Role of the psychogenic factor in the development of hyperthyreosis. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 23:304-309 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

SACHKOVA, L.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4617

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Analiz gazov v metallakh (Analysis of Gases in Metals) Moscow, 1960. 304 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, tom. 10) Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: A.P. Vinogradov, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Bruzgul'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for laboratory personnel concerned with gas analysis in metals.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is based on materials of the Commission on Analytical Chemistry AS USSR on problems dealing with gas analysis in metals. The articles present data on: 1) The vacuum-fusion method, developed by European scientists and the Soviet scientists N.P. Chizhevskiy and Yu.A. Klyachko, for the analysis of gases in steel and aluminum, and now applicable to analysis of gases in other metals. 2) The research of Z.M. Turovtseva and coworkers at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow, making it possible to evaluate the practicability and fields of application of the different analytical methods. 3) The contributions of Yu.A. Klyachko and coworkers in their study of thermodynamic methods for the evaluation of suitable conditions for carrying out analysis. 4) The determination of gases in metals by the sulfurous method as developed by A.K. Babko. 5) The spectrum isotope method for the determination of hydrogen as developed by A.N. Zaydel' and coworkers. The authors of these articles systematize and review critically the various analytical methods, describe the apparatus used in analysis, and indicate the basic trends of research. References accompany most of the articles.

Gel'd, P.V., and R.A. Ryabov [Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova - Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk]. Effect of Alloying Elements on the Hydrogen Diffusion Rate in Steel at High Temperatures 27

Ryabov, R.A., and P.V. Gel'd [Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk]. Effect of Phase Conversions on the Hydrogen Diffusion Rate in Steel 37

Fedorov, G.N., L.L. Kunin, and L.M. Sachkova [Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow]. Effect of the Structural Factor on Hydrogen Diffusion in the Fe - Ni - Mn Alloy 46

Klyachko, Yu.A., L.L. Kunin, G.P. Fedorov, and I.N. Laricheva [Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow]. Study of the Interaction of Gases With Metals 49

Pistul', V.I. Mass Spectrum Method of Determining the Concentration and Diffusion Coefficients of Gases in Metals 71

II. METHODS OF GAS ANALYSIS IN METALS

Turovtseva, Z.M. [Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR - Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. Evaluation of the Possibility of Determining Gases in Metals by the Groups of the Periodic System of Elements 82

Malikova, Ye.D., and Z.M. Turovtseva [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AN SSSR, Moscow]. Determination of Oxygen in Alkali Metals and in Their Alloys by the Mercury Extraction Method 91

Litvinova, N.F., V.I. Malyshev, and Z.M. Turovtseva. Determination of Oxygen in Sodium and in the Na-K Alloy 97

Malikova, Ye.D., and Z.M. Turovtseva [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. Determination of Oxygen in Alkaline Earth Metals by the Distillation Method 103

Turovtseva, Z.M., N.F. Litvinova, N.M. Vasil'yeva, and K.G. Semenyuk [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. The Vacuum-Fusion Method With the Use of a Platinum Bath for the Determination of Gases in Metals 109

Kharlamov, V.I. Methods of Preparing Analytical Samples of Alkali Metals for Vacuum Extraction 117

Kuznetsov, L.M., Ye.S. Makarov, and Z.M. Turovtseva [Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow]. Use of X-Ray Diffraction Phase Analysis for the Determination of Gases in Metals 122

1/6

SACHKOVA, Z. I.

Corrosion under methanol synthesis conditions. Z. I. Sachkova and G. A. Trushchev (Voroshilov Automobile Tractor Elec. Equipment Plant, Bereznikovsk). *Khim. Prom.* 1954, 242-3.—An intensive corrosion was found in methanol synthesis installations in the pipe lines between the different departments, for an ambient temp. of the order of 15–25°. This was caused by H_2S and other S compds. during moisture condensation. The carboxyl corrosion is very slight, and is of no practical importance. C-steel pipes supplying the compressed gas for methanol synthesis have a life of 1–1.5 years. Stainless-steel lining increases the life to 3 years. Production records show that stainless-steel pipes have a life of 6–8 years. W. M. Sternberg

SACHKOVA, Z. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Chemical Engineering, Distillation

Card 1/1

Authors : Sachkova, Z. I., Trushchev, G. A

Title : Corrosion under the conditions encountered in the synthesis of methanol

Periodical : Khim. prom. 4, 50-51 (242-243), June 1954

Abstract : State that intensive corrosion takes place in pipes through which compressed gas for the synthesis of methanol is conducted between factory shops, and that this corrosion is due chiefly to the action of hydrogen sulfide and of other sulfur compounds. On the basis of the data cited, come to the conclusion that pipes made of steel of the grades 30KhMA and 15KhMA last longest under the conditions of methanol production and are preferable to pipes of carbon steel Grade 20 or pipes provided with a stainless steel lining. Five figures, one table.

Institution : Berezniki Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant imeni Voroshilov

TRUSHCHEV, G.A., inzh.; SACHKOVA, Z.I., inzh.

Analyzing the metal condition of the column for ammonium synthesis. Khim. mashinostr. no.6:24-25 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, Andrey Mikhaylovich; ZDANOVICH, Vasiliy Leont'yevich; MATVEYEV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; MUMZI, Georgiy Fedorovich; MSHANETSKIY, Boris Antonovich; NEBESNOV, Viktor Ivanovich; NOVIKOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich [deceased]; NUD'GA, Pavel Korneyevich; SAPRYKIN, Aleksey Petrovich; SACHKOVSKIY, Georgiy Semenovich; FRENK, M.TS., obshchiy red.; MELNYEV, A.S., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Textbook for engineers on marine internal combustion engines] Uchebnoe posobie dlia mekhanika III razriada po sudovym dvigateliam vnutrennego sgoraniia. Izd.2., perer. Pod obshchei red. M.TS.Frenka. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 711 p. (Marine engineering) (MIRA 12:9)

SACHKOVSKIY, Georgiy Semenovich; MATYUSHINA, S.P., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of small boat handling] Teoriia i praktika upravleniia shliupkoi. Izd.2., ispr. i perer. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 154 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Boats and boating)

POLORNY, M., inz.; SACHL, V., inz.; KOSTELNIK, J.

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Effect of merfen and of merthiolate on Tetrahymena (Glaucoma) pyriformis. Cesk.biol. 4 no.7:410-415 Jl '55.

1. Parasitologicky ustav biologicke fakulty Karlovy university, Praha.

(CILIATA,
tetrahymena, pyriformis, eff. of phenylmercuric borate & merthiolate)
(ANTISEPTICS, MERCURIAL, effects,
merthiolate & Phenylmercuric borate, on Tetrahymena pyriformis)

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New chromium steel for steam turbine blades. Strojirenstvi 14 no.7:518-523 Jl '64.

1. Research and Testing Institute, Zavody V.I. Lenina, Plzen.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042273 Z/0032/64/014/007/0518/0523

AUTHORS: Koutsky, J. (Docent,engineer); Pokorny, R.,(Engineer); Sachova, E. (Engineer)

TITLE: New chrome steel for steam turbine blades

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 14, no. 7, 1964, 518-523

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, corrosion resistance, high temperature steel, turbine blade, turbine blade machining, thermal conductivity

ABSTRACT: A new T-60 steel is described (Cs. patent 103710), developed for the blades of a 200 MW steam turbine at the V. I. Lenin plant. Its required mechanical properties are σ_{kt} = min. 70 kp/mm^2 and R_M = 5--6 mkp/cm^2 and good electrochemical corrosion resistance. The chemical composition is:

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