SADCHIKOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, M.P., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Guide to safety measures for an electrician-lineman in the construction of electric transmission lines in mountainous areas]Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia elektromontera-lineishchika pri sooruzhenii linii elektroperedachi v usloviiakh gornykh raionov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1961. 22 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Glavnoye upravleniye po proizvodstvu elektromontazhnykh rabot.
(Electric lines, Overhead)
(Electric engineering--Safety measures)

SADCHIKOV, A.V., inzh.

Deep grounding of reinforced concrete 35-110 kv. power transmission line towers with unstressed equipment. Energetik 11 no. 12:9-10 D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SADCHIKOV, A.V., inzh.

Accident prevention and industrial hygiene. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.2:30 F '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kavkazskiy trest po elektromontazhnym rabotam.

(Industrial hygiene)

SADCHIKOV, Boris Ivanovich, agronom; MIKHNEVICH, A., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Expanding hard and strong wheat crops] Rasshirim posevy tverdykh i sil'nykh pshenits. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 19 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Wheat)

SADCHIKOV, F.

Cost of a ton per kilometer. Grazhd. av. 20 no.3:9 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Airlines—Cost of operation)

GLADYSHEV, G.P.; MONAKHOV, V.P.; SADCHIKOV, I.Ya.

Thermometric control of the "activity" of methyl methacrylate.
Trudy Inst. khim. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 11:156-160 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 19796-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5001016 S/2850/64/011/000/0161/0163

AUTHOR: Zhubanov, B. A.; Sadchikov, I. Ya.

TITLE: Apparatus for the differential thermal analysis of polymers

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Institut khimicheskikh nauk. Trudy, v. 11, 1964. Sintez i issledovaniye vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Synthesis and research of high-molecular compounds), 161-163

TOPIC TAGS: thermal analysis, polymer thermal property, polyamide, aminoenanthic acid, sebacic acid, xylylenediamine, copolymer structure

ABSTRACT: An apparatus for the differential thermal analysis of polymers is described which permits the direct recording of analytical curves and consists of a heating unit with thermocouples and a sample container; a potentiometer, model EPD-12, providing 1-2 mv sensitivity and permitting the selection of the zero point at any desired position; an electric bridge with resistance boxes to avoid accidental shifts of the zero point; and a recording unit with rotating cylinder and synchronized pen drive. Analytical curves are given for polyamides prepared from p-xylylenediamine with sebacic acid and with various ratios of sebacic and aminoenanthic acids, showing the decrease in melting point and the transition from crystalline to amorphous structures of copolymers with increasing feed

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L 19796-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5001016

2

concentrations of aminoenanthic acid. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk, Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, TD

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SERAZETDINOV, B.Z.; SADCHIKOV, I.Ya.; TIKHONOV, V.V.

Use of single-point potentiometers in thermographic practice. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.5:83-84 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

SADCHIKOV, N.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Methods of medical inspection during physical training lessons.
Voen. med. zhur. no.9:21-25 S '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, MILITARY)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

5(2) SOV/143-59-2-14/19

AUTHORS: Lebedev, P.D., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Verba, M.I., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Leonchik, B.I.; Portnov, V.D. and Sadchikov, O.V., Engineers

TITLE: The Drying of Heated, Inorganic Solutions by Means of Spraying (Sushka raspyleniyem podogretykh neorganicheskikh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 111-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When drying heat-resistant, inorganic solutions by spraying them into a stream of hot flue gases, the heat and mass exchange processes may be considerably intensified by heating the solution to a temperature somewhat below its boiling point prior to spraying, maintaining an adequate pressure in the pipeline. A more intensive dehydration is observed with a sudden reduction of the pressure of the heated liquid when the latter leaves the sprayer. The dehydration process is achieved, by the heat of

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the drying agent (flue gas), and by the interior heat of the atomized particles. The preliminary heating of the solution causes a reduction of the viscosity and surface tension, and consequently, it changes the character of the intermediate-phase surfaces and with them the spray dispersion. Thereby the basic laws are disturbed which are valid for the dispersion of a cold liquid flow. For investigating the basic thermal and hydrodynamic peculiarities of this drying process, an experimental, semi-industrial drying chamber was built at the Kafedra sushil'nykh i teploobmennykh ustroystv MEI (Chair of Drying and Heat-Exchange Equipment of MEI). The drying chamber was built in such a way that one parameter of the process could be changed while all the others were kept constant. Provisions were made to perform the drying in a direct flow and in a counterflow of flue gas, or to feed the drying gases from the sides of the chamber. Figure 1 shows a diagram of the drying unit. The basic series of

The Drying of Heated, Inorganic Solutions by Means of Spraying

tests was conducted with centrifugal sprayers. A total of 60 experiments was made for which a 50% salt solution was used as experimental liquid. The liquid consumption was changed from 70-260 kg/h, the temperature of the liquid was varied from 75-300°C, the pressure of the liquid from 50-150 atm. The temperature of the flue gases was varied from 190-550°C. Kerosene was used as a fuel for heating the drying chamber. Since preliminary heating of the liquid causes a faster crystallization of the dispersed particles, the interaction of the flue gas components with the product is less intensive than when using a cold liquid. The increase of the sulfur content of the dried material did not exceed the maximum permissible value of 0.06% SO_4. The processing of the experimental data and their analysis showed that the most favorable drying conditions were obtained at a liquid temperature of 280°C, and at an initial gas temperature of 460°C. The irrigation factor was 0.1 kg of the solution per kg

The Drying of Heated, Inorganic Solutions by Means of Spraying

of dry gas. The specific fuel consumption for 1 kg of the product was 200-250 g/kg - product. The mass exchange factor was 12-20 kg/m^3 hour. When spray drying cold liquids the mass exchange factor at the same temperature of flue gases amounted to 8-12 kg/m^3 hour. The effectiveness of interphase surface which means the dispersion of atomized particles. So far, peculiarities of flowing out and disintegrating of a heated liquid stream were not considered in the works of Soviet and foreign scientists. The authors established some characteristical hydrodynamic phenomena of this process and some calculated suggestions for the design of sprayers will be subject of future investigations. The authors mention only the four types of sprayers used during their experiments: a centrifugal sprayer with one tangential inlet, a centrifugal sprayer with two tangential inlets, a centrifugal sprayer with a special conical atomizer and a conical nozzle. The

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experiments with the centrifugal sprayers showed that their output was reduced by 30-40% when the liquid was heated to 260-290°C, in comparison with the cold liquid. The authors came to the conclusion that the preliminary heating increases the drying efficiency of heat-resistant inorganic liquids. The preliminary heating of the liquid prior to spraying permits the use of flue gases of fuels with a low sulfur content as a drying agent. There are 2 tables, 1 diagram, 1 graph, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Lenin Order-Power Engineering Institute)

PRESENTED: Kafedra sushil'nykh i teploobmennykh ustanovok (Chair of Drying and Heat Exchange Equipment)

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1958

KURABANOV, A.K.; SADCHIKOV, P.B.

Calculating the position of a tapping interval and the ultimate recovery from wells with bottom waters and a free-gas cap. Trudy VNII no.37:29-40 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

SADCHIKOV, P.B.

Effect of the transition zone on the ultimate waterfree oil field of an imperfect well. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.13:46-51 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

SADCHIKOV, V.A., inzh.

Casing and sealing degasification holes. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no. 10:37-39 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

LEVIN, M.M.; SADCHIKOV, V.A.

Experience in draining methane from underworked coal seams and a worked-out area directly to the surface through vertical boreholes. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.16:179-189 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SADCHIKOV, V.A.

Disk-type device for measuring gas discharge in a vacuum in degasification holes. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.16:250-252 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

S/139/60/000/006/011/032
E191/E481

AUTHOR: Sadchikov, V.I.

TITLE: The Stressed and Deformed State in the Cutting of Metal

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.6, pp.79-88

TEXT: The stressed and deformed state in the cutting of ductile metals is investigated. The process is assumed isothermal and steady. The deformation is of the plane type. The metal is isotropic, has both elastic and plastic behaviour and is subject to strain hardening. The boundaries of the plastic region are assumed straight and parallel to each other. The isothermal assumption is justified by the high speed of cutting. The elastic deformations can be neglected. The parallel shape of the plastic region is confirmed by observation when the region immediately adjacent to the cutting edge is ignored. The strain hardening is described by a power function which relates the shear stresses to the increments of shear deformation. The back rake angle of the cutting tool, the depth of cut, the cutting speed and the mean normal stress at the cutting edge are given.

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S/139/60/000/006/011/032
E191/E481

The Stressed and Deformed State in the Cutting of Metal

The constants in the strain hardening function are determined from experimental data. The angle between the line of cutting motion and the boundary of plastic deformation is derived from the measured chip contraction. The velocity of displacement of particles parallel to the other boundary of the plastic region is derived by a formula quoted from M.I.Klushin (Ref.1). The problem consists in finding relations between the stress and strain components and the given magnitudes. The equations of motion are formulated following Levi and Mizes (Ref.3). After some transformations, it is found possible to perform an integration of the equations and to obtain at first the relation between the components of slip deformation and the rate of displacement. It is shown that a term in the expression for the shear stress which is due to inertia effects can be neglected in all practical conditions up to a cutting speed of 500 m/min. Eq.(1.21) summarize the solutions obtained. The stressed state at the point of the plastic region depends on a component of shear stress which is a linear function of the coordinate at

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S/139/60/000/006/011/032
E191/E481

The Stressed and Deformed State in the Cutting of Metal

right angles to the boundary of plastic deformation. The mean normal pressure, which is a linear function of the coordinate parallel to the plastic region boundary, is superimposed on the above shear stress component. The expression for the specific plastic work is found. It is shown that, under the assumptions made, the nature of the deformed state is not that of simple slip, as usually assumed, but a slip flow parallel to the plastic region boundary, at a rate which depends on the strain hardening function. The deformed state is examined and related to the texture of the chip. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosuniversitet imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(Tomsk State University imeni V.V.Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1959

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L 18054-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD S/0207/63/000/003/0105/0107

ACCESSION NR: AP3002813 54

AUTHOR: Sadchikov, V. I. (Tomsk)

TITLE: Condition of deformation of a rigid-plastic body in a plane by a separate wedge

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 3, 1963, 105-107

TOPIC TAGS: cutting, plastic flow, deformation, plane localization

ABSTRACT: Suppose a semi-infinite, rigid-plastic body moves uniformly with velocity v0 and interacts with an absolutely hard, nonmoving wedge. At some part of the stationary space filled with the moving flow, stressed to the limit by particles of this body, there arises a continuous plastic deformation. As a result, a chip is separated from the body and transposed to the front boundary of the wedge with constant velocity v1. The author wants to find the condition under which the deformation will be localized in one plane. Such a problem is one of the technological problems of establishing plastic flow; it has practical value in the study of metal deformation under cutting. In the last 10-15 years the cutting problem has been attacked by several authors. In a large part of this work it is assumed that the body deformed in one plane is ideally rigid-plastic; in some it has properties of

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viscosity and hardening. But in all of them, the solution is carried out on the basis of equations of equilibrium, i.e., in the components of the acceleration of an element of the medium crossing the zone of deformation, not only the local part but also the translational is assumed equal to zero. This approach to the problem does not make it possible to find the condition under which the deformation can be localized in one plane, since this condition is determined by the state of hardening and the inertial stress. In order to find this condition, the author replaces the equilibrium equation in the system of equations of quasi-static planar flow of a rigid-plastic body by equations of motion. The limit of flow under the Mizes condition of plasticity is considered variable. Then the system of equations has the form

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y}=\rho\left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}v_x+\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}v_y\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x}=\rho\left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x}v_x+\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}v_y\right)$$ equations of motion

$$\frac{\partial v_x/\partial x}{\sigma_x-\sigma}=\frac{\partial v_y/\partial y}{\sigma_y-\sigma}=\frac{\partial v_y/\partial x+\partial v_x/\partial y}{2\tau_{xy}}$$ law of flow (1)

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}=0$$ condition of stationarity

$$(\sigma_x-\sigma_y)^2+4\tau_{xy}^2=4k^2$$ condition of plasticity

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002813

where σ_x, σ_y and τ_{xy} are stress components, σ is the mean normal stress, I is the limit of flow, v_x and v_y are velocity constituents and ρ is the density of the medium. From these equations the author derives several useful relations (in particular, (11), (12) and (13) of this article). Relations (12) and (13) are different forms of the necessary condition of deformation of chip formation of a rigid-plastic body in one plane. They show that for this form of deformation hardening of the medium is equal to inertial stress, and they express the relation between the geometrical characteristics of the problem, the velocity v_0, the degree of deformation, and hardening of the medium. From (11) it follows that, in a rigid-plastic medium with unrestricted degree of hardening, a deformation of chip formation in one plane is impossible. Relation (13) shows that such a deformation is also impossible in an ideal rigid-plastic medium. Consequently, all previous solutions of the problem of cutting and deformation in one plane both in an ideal rigid-plastic body as well as a rigid-plastic body with unrestricted degree of hardening are based on incompatible premises. For solving problems of establishing plastic flow with discontinuous field of velocity equilibrium equations are generally used. The given exemplary solution of the problem of cutting shows that such use of these equations is not justified, and the consideration of inertial force changes the representation of this problem in a radical manner. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Nov62 DATE ACQ: 16Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

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SADCHIKOV, V.I., assistent

Shrinkage factor for chips. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.10:205-208 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SADCHIKOV, V.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Relationship between chip structure and the shape of the deformation zone. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.11: 177-183 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

PERETYAT'KO, V.N.; SADCHIKOV, V.M.

Dismountable electric furnace for torsion tests of metals at high temperatures. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1146-1147 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

SADCHIKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSOVA, V.G.

A new All-Union State Standard, a table of standard atmospheres.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:44-45 S '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 2727-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)/EIC(m)
ACCESSION NR: AP5024787 JD/WW UR/0050/65/000/009/0044/0045
551.510(083.76)

AUTHOR: Sadchikov, V.N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kidiyarova, V.G. (Candidate of technical sciences) 23 B

TITLE: The new GOST - tables of the standard atmosphere

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1965, 44-45

TOPIC TAGS: standard atmosphere table, atmosphere physical characteristic, averaged atmospheric model, average atmospheric parameter

ABSTRACT: Following historical remarks on the development of standard atmosphere tables, the authors list the organizations involved in the development of the new tables. Included are: the Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology, Central Aerological Observatory, Institute of Applied Geophysics, and the Central Aerohydrodynamical Institute. General coordination was effected by the Coordination Commission of the Academy of Sciences SSSR, for the creation of GOST standard atmosphere tables. The tables were officially approved and designated as GOST 4401-64, effective Oct. 1, 1964. The new tables of the standard atmosphere contain

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ACCESSION NR: AP5024787

distributions of average temperatures, pressures and density of air with altitude, also - acoustic velocity, gravity, dynamic and kinematic viscosity of air, mean free molecular path and molecular weight of air. The tables are computed for average solar activity. The tables cover an altitude range from 2 to 200 kilometers with additional recommendations to 300 kilometers. Orig. art. has: no tables, no figures, and no formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ABUBEKEROV, R.G.; SADCHIKOVA, A.A.

Sanitary and hygienic working conditions in the Aktyubinsk Plant of Chromium Compounds. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.SSR 10: 222-225 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(CHROMIUM--TOXICOLOGY) (AKTYUBINSK--OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

KOSHEVAYA, V.P. ; GERASIMOVA, L.I.; SADCHIKOVA, E.N.; PUSHKAR',L.N.

Use in burns of died plasma preserved for a long time. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8. no.1:46-47 JA '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz laboratorii lechebnykh syvorotok (zav. L.N.Pushkar') TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor-dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (BLOOD PLASMA)
(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

SADCHIKOVA, E.N.

Some biochemical indices in innervation disorders of the locomotor apparatus caused by ionizing radiation. Med. rad. 10 no. 12: 63-66 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. A.K. Gus'kova) i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - doktor med. nauk I.V. Pavlova) kliniki Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PETRUSHKO, V.K.; SADCHIKOVA, L.G., inzhener.

Quality of chalk-coated paper. Bum.prom.31 no.8:21-22 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Poligraficheskogo kombinata imeni V.M.Moletova (for Sadchikova).

(Paper coatings)

CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I.; SADCHIKOVA, M.F.

Study of characteristics of aromatic hydrocarbons in oil fractions. Trudy MNI no.23:70-77 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Hydrocarbons--Analysis)

S/081/61/000/002/016/023
A005/A105

Translation from; Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 445, #2M201

AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, M. I., Lukashevich, P. I., Bikkulov, A. Z., Susanina, O. G., Kazakova, L. P., Sadchikova, M. F., Shchegrova, K. A., Markova, L. M., Kiriya, V.V., Kuz'mina, N. A., Glazov, G.

TITLE: The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-t neftekhim. i gaz. prom-sti, 1959, No. 24, pp. 311-340

TEXT: The authors recommend ways of improvement of the lubricant production. Hydrocarbons of higher molecular weight and higher freezing point are in the first place separated at the fractional crystallization of oil hydrocarbons from their solution in acetone. The solubility of the naphthene and paraffin fractions of oils as well as the solubility of a part of the aromatic hydrocarbons and resins result from the effect of the dispersion forces, and the solubility of the remaining part of aromatic hydrocarbons and resins is connected with the action of polar forces. The increase of the dissolving power of the solvent is a consequence of the increase of both its dipole moment and the non-polar portion

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S/081/61/000/002/016/023
A005/A105

The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

of its molecule. In both cases, the increase of the dissolving power of the solvent is accompanied with the decrease of its selectivity. There are considered: the mechanism of the de-asphaltizing of a petroleum concentrate by propane; the effects of temperature and quantity of furfurole on the course of refining of the oil distillate of the Tuymazy petroleum; the properties of phenol and furfurole. An increase in the quantity of furfurole in the refining makes up the insufficiency in its dispersion properties; hereat, the quantity of aromatic hydrocarbons being to be eliminated sharply increases, as a result of which the viscosity coefficient of the refined product increases more than at increased refining temperature. By the use of phenol, the output of refined products is lower than for the refining by furfurole in consequence of the higher dissolving power of the former. The high dissolving power of phenol leads to super-refining of oils in consequence of which their resistance to oxidation decreases. By the addition of water to phenol, its dissolving power decreases, and the selection properties and the output of refined products increase, whereat its viscosity coefficient inconsiderably decreases. The treatment of a transformer oil distil-

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S/081/61/000/002/018/023
A005/A105

The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

late from sulfurous paraffin-base petroleum by phenol containing 10% water makes it possible to obtain an oil resistant to oxidation and having high susceptibility to antioxidant admixtures. The two-stage deparaffination of wide oil fractions makes it possible to increase the output of oils. An increase of the output of deparaffinized oils and the filtration rate is also attained by the addition of admixtures, in particular, of the depressant АзНИИ (AzNII) and oxidized petrolatum.

B. E.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/081/61/000/011/038/040
B110/3201

AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, N. I., Susanina, O. G., Kazakova, L. P., Sadchikova, M. F.

TITLE: Methods of separating and studying naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons of oil fractions and ceresins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 493, abstract 11M267 (11M267) (Sb. tr. Mezhvuz. soveshchaniya po khimii nefti, 1956. M., Mosk. un-t, 1960, 114-127)

TEXT: Naphthenic hydrocarbons were separated from the distillate of Baku "автол-10" (avtol-10) by chromatography on silica gel. They were then freed from impurities by adsorption on activated carbon and dissolved in an eightfold volume of methyl-ethyl ketone. As the solution was cooled to various temperatures, five fractions of liquid hydrocarbons were separated, which, on further cooling of the solution, displayed an almost uniform decrease of n_D^{20} (1.4947 - 1.4914); d_4^{20} (0.9000 - 0.8928), and of the molecular weight (458-298), and which mainly consisted of

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bicyclic and tricyclic naphthenic hydrocarbons with naphthenic-aromatic hydrocarbon impurities. In the second method, the solution of one part of distillate in eight parts of acetone was cooled from -5 to -70°C. Every 5-10°C in the cooling process, the fractions of separated hydrocarbon crystals were filtered off. By silica gel chromatography, naphthenic paraffin hydrocarbons, from which the paraffins were removed by activated carbon, were separated from the fractions. Fractions (n_D^{20} = 1.4839-1.4860; d_4^{20} = 0.8872-0.8392, molecular weight 370-430) were obtained. They consisted, however, of a mixture of naphthenic and naphthenic aromatic hydrocarbons. The compositions of Borislav and Shor-su ceresins (n_D^{20} = 1.4660 and 1.4689, respectively; d_4^{20} = 0.8628 and 0.8640; molecular weights: 542 and 590; melting points: 73 and 85°C) was examined by the following method: Chromatographic separation on silica gel, removal of paraffins and oils in the acetone-benzene-toluene mixture, treatment with urea, repeated recrystallization, and adsorptive separation of the paraffin-naphthene fraction on activated carbon. The following was found in Borislav and Shor-su ceresins: 12 and 12.2% n-paraffins,

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446620014-3"

Methods of separating and ...

respectively; 64.4 and 74.5% naphthenes, and 3.3 and 0.6% aromatics. From the fraction 400-450°C (n_D^{20} = 1.4949; d_4^{20} = 0.8832, viscosity = 87 cst at 100°C) of Devonian petroleum from Tuymazy, 10 fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons were separated by adscrption on silica gel. From them, the sulfur compounds were removed by the Ginzberg method, through oxidation by H_2O_2 in the presence of glacial acetic acid. In various desulfurized fractions, the presence of the following hydrocarbons was established by spectrum analysis: monocyclic and bicyclic aromatics, naphthalenes, tricyclic condensed naphthalenes and phenanthrenes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; SADCHIKOVA, M.F.; FATKULLINA, N.S.

Effect of the depth of phenol extraction on the chemical content and physicochemical properties of transformer oils from sulfur-bearing crudes. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:82-90 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Insulating oils)
(Petroleum--Refining)

S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Sadchikova, M.F. and Gol'dberg, D.O.

TITLE: Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.12, pp.18-24

TEXT: Previous work had shown that it was impossible to produce oxidation stable transformer oil from distillate of Tuymazy crude by phenol extraction without the use of anti-oxidants of the ionol type, it was accordingly desirable to develop such a method of production. As a start it was decided to test the oxidation stability by the test of standard ГОСТ 981-55 (GOST 981-55) of various structural-fractions obtained from the distillate by adsorption, and blends of these. Use was also made of the results of a study of the influence of depth of phenol extraction on the group-chemical composition of oils from Tuymazy crude. Confirmation was found for an earlier result that aromatic constituents made the oil oxidation stable. Work on blends of fractions obtained by adsorption showed that the optimum concentration of aromatics with n_D^{20} = 1.5300 and above, is

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S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

9 to 15%. It will be seen from the graph of Fig.1 that a higher or lower concentration of these aromatics increases the acid number after oxidation. Such blends were found to be much more stable than oils of similar constitution prepared by normal refining methods and,as will be seen from the data given in Table 1, the main difference is the presence of resins in the normal oils. It is concluded that these resins are responsible for instability of the oil and that it is necessary to remove them. A common method of removing resins is by treatment with 95% sulphuric acid and it will be seen, from the data given in Table 2, that whilst treatment with 0.5% of acid gives an oil of satisfactory stability, the use of 2 to 5% acid gives oil of high acid number. There were, however, practical difficulties in the use of acid treatment at the refinery. It is also known that hydrofining can improve the colour and stability of oils and in the present work hydrofining was used as a finishing treatment for solvent treated and dewaxed oils.

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Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

The results are given in Table 3 and it will be seen that transformer oil of good oxidation stability can be prepared in this way. However, again, it was inconvenient in practice to use the method on the refinery. Percolation over silica gel was tried as a final treatment to remove resins, the feed used was two samples of transformer oil the initial properties of which are given in Table 3. It will be seen from Table 4 that stable oil was produced but again this method is inconvenient. The work had shown that natural sulphur aromatic components desorbed and having n_D^{20} above 1.5300 have good inhibiting properties. These aromatic components are present in extracts of phenol refining and accordingly extracts were tried as oxidation inhibitors for transformer oil. The results of inhibition tests are given in Tables 5 and 6 and in the curves of Fig.2. The most effective of all the aromatic fractions tried was a heavy aromatic fraction desorbed by benzol which when added to the oil to the extent of 1.5 to 2% gave an oil of stability close to that of oil inhibited

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Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

with 0.2% ionol, see Fig.5. The extract itself contains resin and, from the results given in Table 6, it will be seen that earth treatment of the extract reduces its inhibiting properties. The work that was done leads to the recommendation that the extract should be added to the oil before the final earth treatment with 8 to 10% of earth at 60 to 70°C. Oil prepared in this way meets the specification requirements in respect of oxidation stability and the dielectric loss is also normal. There are 2 figures, 6 tables and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP

Card 4/4

SADCHIKOVA, M. N.

(2)

Clinical showing of initial forms of chronic mercury poisoning. M. N. Sadchikova (Inst. Ind. Hyg. and Occupational Diseases, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1954, No. 1, 29–34.—Initial phases of chronic Hg poisoning are characterized as a form of toxic neurosis; the highest sensitivity to Hg is found in people with relatively unstable nervous system. Alternation or inversion of taste and olfactory senses and sensitivity are observed in the 2nd phase of Hg poisoning. G. M. Kosolapoff

SADCHIKOVA M.N.

DROGICHINA, E.A.; OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G.; GINZBURG, D.A.; MUMZHU, Ye.A.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.; RYZHKOVA, M.N.

Role of the higher sections of the central nervous system in the development and course of the pathological process in some intoxications. Trudy AMN SSSR 31:9-27 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Nervous system) (Industrial toxicology)

SADCHIKOVA, M. N.

Sadchikova, M. N. -- "The Clinical Aspects, Early Diagnosis, and Therapy of Chronic Mercury Intoxication (Clinical-Physiological Investigation)." Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. Moscow, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

SADCHIKOVA, M.N.

Clinical aspects of poisoning from ethyl gasoline in chauffeurs. Sov.med. 21 no.4:99-102 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz nevrologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk K.A.Drogichina) Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.A.Letavet)

(PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, poisoning,
gasoline, in drivers(Rus))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
gasoline pois. in drivers (Rus))

SADCHIKOVA, M.N.; ORLOVA, A.A. (Moskva)

Clinical aspects of continuous exposure to electromagnetic microwaves. Gig. truda i prof.zab. 2 no.1:16-22 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Insitut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(ELECTROMAGNETISM--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GOVOROVA, N.A., SADCHIKOVA, M.N. (Moskva)

Clinical aspects of chrnoic dichlorethane poisoning. Gig.truda i prof. zav. 2 no.4:45-48 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(ETHANE--TOXICOLOGY)

SADCHIKOVA, M.N.

State of the nervous system under the effect of SHF. Trudy Inst. gig. truda i prof. AMN SSSR no.1:32-35 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

GEL'FON, I.A.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.

Protein fractions and blood histamine under the influence of SHF an HF. Trudy Inst. gig. truda i prof. AMN SSSR no.1: 46-49 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

SMIRNOVA, M.I.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.

Use of radioactive iodine for the determination of the functional activity of the throid gland in those working with SHF generators. Trudy Inst. gig. truda i prof. AMN SSSR no.1: 50-51 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

DROGICHINA, E. A.; SADCHIKOVA, M. N.; GINZBURG, D. A.; CHULINA, N. A.
(Moskva)

Some clinical manifestations of the chronic effect of centimeter waves. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.1:28-34 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(MICROWAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RYZHKOVA, M. N.; SMIRNOVA, M. I.; SADCHIKOVA, M. N.; METLINA, N. B.
(Moskva)

Use of radioactive sodium for the purpose of determining the permeability of the vessels in some forms of occupational diseases of the nervous system. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.4:32-35 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(SODIUM--ISOTOPES) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(BLOOD VESSELS--PERMEABILITY)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

SHAPIRO, Ya.Ye., prof.; ZINOV'YEV, I.A., kand.med.nauk; SHATALOV, N.N., kand.med.nauk; SIDEL'NIKOVA, T.Ya., kand.med.nauk; ROZENTUL, L.M., vrach-kosmetolog; SADCHIKOVA, M.N., kand.med.nauk

Health hints. Zdorov'e 8 no.8:30-31 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(HYGIENE)

L 35865-66 EWT(1) DD

ACC NR: AP6022518 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/007/0018/0021

48
AUTHOR: Monayenkova, A. M. (Moscow); Sadchikova, M. N. (Moscow) B

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Hemodynamic indices during the action of SHF electromagnetic fields

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 7, 1966, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: microwave, hemodynamics, human physiology, central nervous system, SHF, industrial hygiene, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present study was a more detailed study of the circulatory function of 34 personnel who had been chronically exposed to SHF (up to a few mw/cm^2). A mechanocardiograph system developed by N. N. Savitskiy permitted the accurate recording of minute volume, peripheral resistance, mean and true arterial pressure, and the degree of tonic strain in the smooth muscle of various vessels. The age of the subjects ranged from 30 to 49 and their occupational exposure to SHF ranged from 5 to 15 years or more. SHF symptoms were noted in

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.647+617-001.21:538.3-07:616.1-008.1-072.7

Card 2/2

SADCHIKOVA, N. N.

All-Union Order of Lenie, Inst. Aviation Materials (-1946-)

"An Investigation of Riser Systems on Models."

Iz. Ak. N auk, Otdel Tekh. N auk, No. 6, 1946.

USSR/Metals - Testing Jul 50

"Identity of the Heat-Resistance Indexes Obtained by the Creep Test and Continuous Hardness Test," K. I. Portnoy, N. M. Sadchikova, V. A. Blokhina

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 7, pp 858-862

Presents experimental data on investigation of dependence of heat resistance of alloys on their composition by methods of tensile and hardness tests under continuous load at temperatures of 20 and 300°. Investigates five cast alloys: Mg-Al, Mg-Ce, Mg-Ca, Mg-Sb and Al-Mg. Demonstrates that method of continuous hardness test

166T62

USSR/Metals - Testing (Contd) Jul 50

characterizes creeping property of alloys and therefore application of this method, instead of creep test, may accelerate research work on new heat-resisting alloys.

166T62

SADCHIKOVA, N. M.

SADCHIKOV, P.B.

Experimental investigation of the kinetics of the formation and sagging of a gas cone in an oil layer. Trudy VNII no.40: 35-52 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

SADCHIKOVA, T. A.

15-57-1-1111

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 177 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Treyvus, M. N., Shtremt, A. A., Sadchikova, T. A.

TITLE: Technical Normalizing of Drilling Through the Unstable Rocks with Cable Rigs in the Magnitogorsk Mine Field (Tekhnicheskoye normirovaniye bureniya peremezhayushchikhsya porod udarno-kanatnymi stankami na Magnitogorskom rudnike)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Magnitogor. gorno-metallurg in-t , 1955, Nr 9, pp 168-184

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7002707 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/012/0051/0053

AUTHOR: Yermakov, V. I.; Zemskov, Ye. M.; Sachkov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some relations characterizing the beam path in a cesium frequency standard

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1966, 51-53

TOPIC TAGS: frequency standard, cesium, frequency control, atomic clock

ABSTRACT: Early authors' experiments with the cesium atomic-beam frequency standard involved a collimating diaphragm and were found to be unwieldy. Hence, further experiments were conducted without collimators, their functions being performed by beam slits cut in the resonators. Formulas are deduced which impose certain conditions on the widths of the slits in the resonators, source, and detector and also on the field gradient of the deflecting magnets. These conditions make possible successful operation of the frequency standard not equipped with the collimating diaphragm and having symmetrical beam deflection. These relations are derived: detector slit width

$$b_н + \frac{l_0}{l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4} b_p < \frac{4M_{эфф}\nabla B}{3m\alpha^2} l_2 \left(\frac{l_2}{2} + l_1\right)$$

$$b_д = 2b_к + b_н.$$

$$b_p < \left[\frac{4M_{эфф}\nabla B}{3m\alpha^2} l_2 \left(\frac{l_2}{2} + l_1\right) - b_н\right] \frac{l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4}{l_0},$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.(083.76):546.36

Orthogonal Groupoids

Sade, A. Groupoïdes orthogonaux. Publ. Math. Debrecen 5 (1958), 229–240.

The author calls a system with two operations $(\cdot)$ and $(\times)$ orthogonal when

$$x \cdot y = z \cdot t, \quad x \times y = z \times t$$

implies $x=z$, $y=t$. An often used example is

$$x \cdot y = ax+by, \quad x \times y = cx+dy$$

which is orthogonal when $ad-bc \neq 0$. The author points out how new orthogonal systems may be derived from given ones by forming conjoints, composition of operations and various transforms. A condition is given for a groupoid to permit an orthogonal operation.

O. Ore (New Haven, Conn.)

2
1-F\W

FOMOMARENKO, G.P.; SADE, G.G.; BARON, M.S.

Some problems concerning organizational work of analytic control rooms. Apt. delo 13 no.2:57-59 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kontrol'no-analiticheskaya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo aptechnogo upravleniya.

PONOMARENKO, G.F. [Ponomarenko, H.F.]; SADE, G.G. [Sade, H.H.]

Prepared drugs in pharmacy prescriptions. Farmatsev.zhur. 19 no.1:87-89 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kontrol'no-analiticheskaya laboratoriya aptechnogo upravleniya Kiyevskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravoupravleniya.

BARSUKOV, A.N.; DOBRYNIN, I.N.; MOLODSHIY, V.N., nauchnyy redaktor; SADE, L.S., redaktor; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mathematics; methodological textbook for teachers in trade, railroad, and mining schools] Matematika; metodicheskoe posobie dlia prepodavatelei remeslennykh, zheleznodorozhnykh i gorno-promyshlennykh uchilishch. Moskva, Vsesoyuznoe uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1954. 179 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

NECHAYEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk; PANKRATOVA, A.M., akademik, redaktor; BOCHAROVA, M.D., redaktor; SADE, L.S., redaktor; OSTRIROV, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mining and metallurgical schools of the Urals; the history of professional and technical education in Russia] Gornozavodskie shkoly Urala; k istorii professional'no-tekhnicheskogo obrazovaniia v Rossii. Pod red. A.M.Ponkratovoi. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 205 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Technical education--History)

SADE, L.S.

NEDOSEKIN, Roal'd Konstantinovich; KARLOV, A.Ya., redaktor; SADE, L.S., redaktor; MATUSEVICH, N.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[They became workers] Oni stali rabochimi. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 109 p. (MIRA 10:7)
(Technical education)

BORDADYN, Afanasiy Fedorovich; VLASOV, Grigoriy Il'ich; ZHIGAREV, Lev Viktorovich; SADE, L.S., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[China strides ahead] Shagaet Kitai. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 148 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(China--Economic condition)

MOSKATOV, Petr Georgiyevich; SADE, L.S., red.; OSTRIROV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Shoulder to shoulder] Plechom k plechu. Izd.2. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 557 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Labor and laboring classes)

KUZNETSOV, Dmitriy Afanas'yevich; SADE, L.S., red.

[General chemical technology] Obshchaia khimicheskaia tekhnologiia. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 271 p. (MIRA 19:1)

BARON, M.B.; SADE, Ye.G. [Sade, Ye.G.]

New investigation methods in practice. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.5:44-47 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskaya kontrol'no-analiticheskaya laboratoriya.

BARON, M.S.; SADE, Ye.G.

Reinspection of medicinal substances for the expired time of their usefulness. Apt. delo 11 no.1:59-60 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyevskaya oblastnaya kontrol'no-analiticheskaya laboratoriya.
(DRUGS--PRESERVATION)

VAYSMAN, G.A.; SADE, Ye.G.

Fluorescence chromatographic analysis of some homeopathic remedies of plant origin. Apt. delo 12 no.5:36-39 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i kontrol'no-analiticheskaya laboratoriya Kiyevskogo oblastnogo aptechnogo upravleniya.

SADECKY, Eugen, MVDr

National Conference of Veterinarian-Virologists. Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.11:611-612 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Pracovnik Laboratoria experimentalneho veterinarstva v Bratislave.
(Czechoslovakia--Veterinary medicine)

SKODA,R.; BRAUNER,I.; SADECKY,E.; MAYER,V.

Immunization against Aujeszky's disease with live vaccine, I. Attenuation of virus and some properties of attenuated strains. Acta virol (Praha) [Engl] 8 no.1:1-9 Ja'64.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

SKODA,R.; BRAUNER,I.; SADECKY,E.; SMOGYIOVA,J.

Immunization against Aujeszky's disease with live vaccine. II. Immunization of pigs under laboratory conditions. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 8 no.2:123-134 Mr'64

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

BLASKOVIC, D.; SZANTO, J.; ALBRECHT, P.; SADECKY, E.; LACKOVIC, V.

Demonstration of swine influenza virus in pigs by the fluorescent antibody method. Acta virol. 8 no.5:401-409 S '64.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

SADEK, J.

Monofilamentous polyamide silon fibers in surgery. Lek. listy 6 no.14:429-432 15 July 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Of the Surgical Department of the State District Hospital in Ostava I (Head -- Docent Cestmir Vohnout, M.D.).

SADEK, J.

Clinical and experimental experiences with superpolyamides as allotransplants. Acta. chir. orthop. traum. cech. 19 no.4-8:282-288 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Surgical Department (Head--Docent Cestmir Vohnout, M.D.) of State District Hospital in Ostrava I.

SADEK, Jaromir; SIR, Ladislav

Effect of suture thread on wound healing. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.27:786-790 4 July 52.

1. Z chirurgickeho oddeleni nemocjice OUNZ v Ostrave 1, prednosta doc. dr. C. Vohnout; z chirurgickeho oddeleni nemocnice KUNZ v Ostrove-Zabrehu, prednosta doc. dr. J. Sejhar.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
healing, eff. of suture thread)
(SUTURES,
eff. on wds. healing)

SADEK J.; NOHEL, L.

Tissue reactions to plastics and to vitallium; test in the anterior chamber of tye eye. Lek. listy, Brno 8 no.22:509-512 15 Nov 1953. (CLML 25:4)

1. Of the Surgical Department (Head--Docent C. Vohnout, M.D.) and of the Eye Department (Head--E. Stastnik, M.D.), OUNZ hospital in Ostrava.

SADEK, J.

6183. ŠÁDEK J. and OPPOVA B. Chir. odd. nem. OÚNZ v Ostravě I. "Pelentan a operace. Pelentan and operation ROZHL.CHIR. 1954, 33/8 (392-397) Graphs 3

Patients who were pre-treated by pelentan (dicoumarol) showed a characteristic postoperative curve of the blood coagulation values (after transient reduction, there is prolongation of a few days' duration). The patients run the risk of haemorrhages. Blood transfusion gives rise to reduction of the blood coagulation time.

Wondrák - Litoměřice

SADEK, J.; LEIKEP, K.

Local heparinization and pelentane diaphragm in arterial surgery.
Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.7:172-175 11 Feb 55

1. Z chirurgickeho odd. nemocnice OUNZ v Ostrave 1., prednosta doc. dr. C.Vohnout

(ARTERIES, surgery
heparinization & ethyl biscoumacetate diaphragm in)
(HEPARIN, ther. use
heparinization in arterial surg., with ethyl biscoumacetate diaphragm)
(COUMARIN, derivatives
ethyl biscoumacetate diaphragm in arterial surg. with heparinization)

SADEKA, J.; BULVAS, O.

Effect of sutures on fibroplasia in surgical wounds. Rozhl. chir. 36 no.12:808-813 Dec 57.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni nemocnice v Ostrave 1, prednosta doc. Dr. C. Vohnout.

(SUTURES,
continuous & interrupted, relation to fibroplasia in surg. wds. (Cz))
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, compl.
postop. fibroplasia of wds., relation to continuous & interrupted sutures. (Cz))

MINKIN, V.I.; ZHDANOV, Yu.A.; GARNOVSKIY, A.D.; SADEKOV, I.D.

Special features of the intramolecular hydrogen bonding in molecules of the anils of o-hydroxyaldehydes and o-hydroxyanils. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:108-111 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted August 27, 1964.

SADEKOV, Mansur Makhmutovich, kand.ekonom. nauk; YAKOVLEV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; PRIVEZENTSEVA, A.G., red.; PRYTKOVA, R.N., tekhn. red.

[Statistics of retail prices in state and cooperative trade] Statistika roznichnykh tsen gosudarstvennoi i kooperativnoi torgovli. Moskva, Gosstatizdat TsSU SSSR, 1961. 93 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Retail trade) (Prices)

SADEKOV, R.Kh.

Multivibrator acted upon by random forces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 3 no.5:789-795 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.
(Oscillators, Electric) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

SADEKOV, R.Kh.

Fluctuations in a piecewise-linear self-oscillatory system.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 3 no.5:796-801 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.
(Information theory)

S A D e K o v A, C. S.

10(3); 1(2); 1(9) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2538

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Issledovaniya v oblasti teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy aerogidrodinamiki; sbornik statey (Research in Theoretical and Applied Aero-and Hydrodynamics ; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 92 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 111) 2,650 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N.S. Arzhanikov, Honored Worker of the RSFSR in Science, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): A. S. Ginevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: E. A. Shekhtman; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, engineers, and students of advanced specialized courses.

COVERAGE: This collection of six papers is concerned with the aerodynamics of wings and shrouded propellers, hydrodynamic lubrication of bearings, and such fundamental problems as the viscosity of fluids and pressure losses due to local drags.

Card 1/4

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

6. Reshetnikova, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Variation of the Viscosity of Certain Fluids With Pressure 85

The results presented in this paper were obtained in the course of an investigation of the solubility of air in various working fluids used in aircraft hydraulic systems. This phase of the work is an extension of the research started by Candidate of Technical Sciences, I.M. Krasov. References: 4 Soviet, 1 translation from English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

IS/fal
11-3-59

ARZHANIKOV, N.S.; SADEKOVA, G.S.; DUBASOV, V.T., retsenzent; ABGARYAN, K.A., retsenzent; PRATUSEVICH, G.M., red.; GAVRILOVA, T.M., red.

[Supersonic flow about bodies of revolution] Obtekanie tel vrashcheniia sverkhzvukovym potokom. Moskva, Mosk. aviatsionnyi in-t im. Sergo Ordhonikidze, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Aerodynamics, Supersonic)

ACC NR: AM6005564 Monograph UR /

Arzhanikov, Nikolay Sergeyevich; Sadekova, Galina Sadekovna

High speed aerodynamics (Aerodinamika bol'shikh skorostey) Moscow, Izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola", 1965. 558 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 8000 copies printed. A textbook for students of higher aviation schools and faculties.

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, gas dynamics, hypersonic aerodynamics, supersonic aerodynamics, magnetogasdynamics, boundary layer, aerodynamic heating, rarefied gasdynamics, couette flow, free molecular flow, aerodynamic lift, aerodynamic drag

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for students of aeronautical engineering and similar specialties. It can also be used as a textbook by scientific personnel of design bureaus and research institutes. It is based on a lecture course on theoretical and applied gas dynamics given at the Moscow Aviation Institute im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze and provides a full-scale treatise of the fundamentals of high-speed aerodynamics. It is divided in 14 Chapters. The first six chapters are concerned with theoretical

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aspects of subsonic and supersonic gas dynamics, and shock wave theory. The next two chapters deal with the wing profile theory in subsonic and supersonic flows and contain descriptions of Chaplygin's and Khristianovich's methods for investigating gas flows at high subsonic speeds. Chapter 9 is concerned with the theory of finite span wings in supersonic flows and gives methods for determining the aerodynamic properties of rectangular and delta wings. Chapter ten deals with the theory of supersonic flows over bodies of revolution at an angle of attack and with applications of the method of characteristics to determining velocity fields. Chapter eleven is concerned with the principles of hypersonic aerodynamics, its peculiarities, and the application of hypersonic similarity law. Chapter 12 deals with the problems of the boundary layer and aerodynamic heating at high speeds. Chapter thirteen is concerned with aerodynamics of rarefied gases, slip flow, and free-molecular flow. Chapter fourteen deals with the principles of magneto-gas dynamics, studies of charged particles motion and Couette flow. The authors express their thanks to reviewers: Professor N.F.Krasnov, Associate Professors V.N.Koshevoy and A. N. Danilov, also to Professor G. F. Burago for his valuable remarks and advice.