

L 39983-65 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) Pf-4/Peb IJP(c)
JD/EW/GS S/0000/64/000/000/0091/0097 26
24
B+1

ACCESSION NR: AT5006708

AUTHOR: Konovalov, Ye. G. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor);
Skrimichenko, A. L.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasound on the process of elongating commercial iron²⁷

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka
metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk, Izd-vo
Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 91-97

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, tensile testing, yield point, low carbon steel, stress raiser, commercial iron, stress elimination

ABSTRACT: This article describes investigations of the effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the strength and ductility of commercial iron, the primary feature of the tests being that the static and vibratory loads were applied simultaneously during elongation of the specimen. An ultrasonic generator with a magnetostriction oscillator operating at 21 kc was used as the source of the vibratory loads of ultrasonic frequency. The amplitude of the oscillations was measured at the end of the specimen by a microscope. The test specimens were made out of 20-mm diameter rods, annealed in a vacuum at 600C for 3 hrs, cooled down with the

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ACCESSION NR: AT5006708

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furnace to 400 C, and then cooled in air. The tensile tests were carried out at an elongation rate of 10 mm/min. The investigation revealed that the superposition of ultrasonic vibrations on the process of elongation of commercial iron decreases all its mechanical properties, this drop depending on the amplitude of the vibrations. Strain can therefore be reduced by ultrasound during various processes of pressure working of metals. Orig. article has: 1 table, 4 figures and 3 formulas.

16

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2 MB

ACCESSION NR: AP4035092

s/0032/64/000.../0598/0599

AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, A. L.

TITLE: Application of ultrasound in fatigue experiments

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 5, 1964, 598-599

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue experiment, ultrasound, cyclic load, ultrasonic oscillation, metal property, annealed copper, generator UZG 10M, converter PMS 7

ABSTRACT: A method for determining the influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the mechanical properties of metals was investigated. An ultrasound generator UZG-10M with a magnetostrictive converter of type PMS-7 (resonance frequency, 20.2 kc) was used. The amplitude of oscillations was magnified with a conic concentrator (coefficient of amplification, 2.1). The ratio of the concentrator tip diameter to the tested specimen diameter was 2.6:1. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the apparatus for imposing preliminary cyclic stresses on the specimens (which were 6 mm in diameter and 30 mm long). The amplitude of oscillations was measured with a microscope. J. Awatani and H. Miyamoto (Bull. of JSME, v. 2, No. 5 1959) have shown that with the amplitude of oscillations at the end of a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035092

specimen known, the amplitude A and stress δ at any point of the specimen may be calculated from equations:

$$A = -A_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) e^{i\omega t} \cdot n;$$

$$\sigma = \pm A_0 \left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right) E \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right) e^{i\omega t} \cdot n.$$

when A_0 -- the amplitude at the end of a sample, x -- distance to the fixed end of the specimen, l -- length of a specimen, $e^{i\omega t}$ -- a factor characterizing the harmonic law of change in the instantaneous magnitudes, n -- coefficient of amplification, E -- modulus of elasticity. The change in mechanical properties of annealed copper was investigated by this method. It was found that prolonged application of oscillations leads to the formation of a fatigue crack easily discernible when the specimen is subjected to tension. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 equations.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035092

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk BSSR (Physicotechnical
Institute, Academy of Sciences, BSSR

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4035092

ENCLOSURE: C1

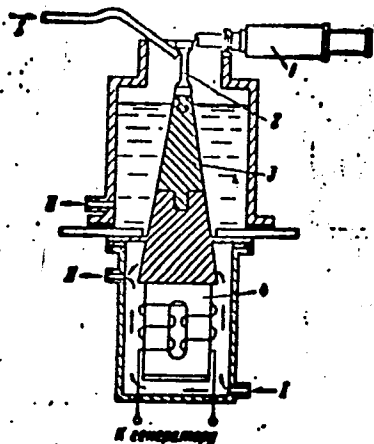


Fig. 1. Sectional view of the apparatus. 1 -- microscope;
2 -- specimen; 3 - concentrator; 4 -- converter; I -- water
inlet; II -- water outlet.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040923

S/0250/64/008/005/0300/0303

AUTHOR: Konovalov, Ye. G.; Skripnichenko, A. L.

TITLE: Effect of cyclic loads of ultrasonic frequency on the mechanical properties of D16T alloy

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady*, v. 8, no. 5, 1964, 300-303

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic load, load frequency, ultrasonic frequency, cyclic load effect, D16T alloy, alloy property

ABSTRACT: The effect of a cyclic load of ultrasonic frequency on the mechanical properties of aluminum-base alloy D16T alloy (T is the temper designation meaning solution heat-treated and naturally aged) was investigated. The composite specimens (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) were subjected to cyclic loads in assembled condition and then disassembled; the central part was used for the tensile test. The frequency of ultrasonic vibration was 20,000 cps and the amplitude, 0.008 mm. The maximum cyclic load in the focus of vibration was $\pm 5.25 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. The first specimens were fractured in 165 sec.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040923

(3.3×10^6 cycles); therefore the rest were tested for 10, 20, 60, and 120 sec, which corresponded to $2 \cdot 10^5$, $4 \cdot 10^5$, 1.2×10^6 , and 2.4×10^6 cycles. The tensile tests showed a sharp drop of mechanical properties which was a result of fatigue cracks originating on the surface of specimens and propagating inward. To eliminate the effect of fatigue cracks, a second series of tests was performed with specimens 16 mm in diameter with a gage length of 125.5 mm. These were tested for 10—30 min with maximum cyclic load in the focus of vibration of 2 kg/mm^2 . From the gage length of these specimens, tensile test specimens of the same size as those used in the first series of tests were machined. Results of tensile tests with these specimens showed that cyclic loads of ultrasonic frequency with stresses of 2 kg/mm^2 have no effect on the mechanical properties of the D16T alloy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul63

ATD PRESS: 3051

ENCL: 01.

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card

2/3

L 65021-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/
ETC(m) IJP(c) MJW/JD/WJ/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020851

UR/0122/65/000/008/0027/0029
620.172.25:534.321.9

54
6

AUTHOR: Konovalov, Ye. G. ^{44,55} (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor);
Skripnichenko, A. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonic vibration on the mechanical properties of
metals under tension ¹⁶

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 8, 1965, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: vibration, ultrasonic vibration, ultrasonic vibration
effect, vibration stress ²³

ABSTRACT: D16T ⁶ aluminum alloy (quenched and naturally aged) ^{44,55} and 99.9%
pure annealed copper were subjected to tensile tests under the simul-
taneous effect of tension-compression vibration of ultrasonic frequency
in order to study the effect of vibration on the mechanical properties
of stressed material. The experiments showed that ultrasonic vibra-
tion decreases the tensile strength and ductility of tested materials
and that this decrease depends on the amplitude of vibration. The
increase of amplitude from 0 to 0.022 mm, in the case of D16T, lowered

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L 65021-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020851

the tensile strength (σ_B) from 53 to 44.5 kg/mm², the elongation (σ) from 13.7 to 1.3%, and the reduction of area (ψ) from 19.0 to 7.0%. In case of copper, changing the amplitude from 0 to 0.016 mm decreases σ_B from 21.7 to 2.8 kg/mm², σ from 55.0 to 34.8%, and ψ from 91.4 to 80.7%. Ultrasonic vibration (amplitude 0.016 mm) did not increase the temperature of D16T alloy, but increased that of copper considerably (up to 300C). Testing of prestressed (by torsion) specimens showed that the decrease of σ_B and ψ did not depend on the torsion angle. Experiments with various strain rates (1, 10, and 30 mm/min) showed they did not affect the change of mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [WW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,GP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4082

Card *mb* 2/2

E 16-32-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) JD
 ACC NR: AR5013265 UR/0277/55/000/004/0004/0004

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruksii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod. Otd. vyp., Abs. 4.48.25 ⁵⁰ B

AUTHOR: Konovalov, Ye.G.; Skripnichenko, A.L.; Dovgyallo, I.G.; Remizovskiy, E.I.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonic oscillations on the mechanical properties of some metals and alloys ₆ ₄

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 61-68

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic inspection, ultrasonic vibration, alloy, ~~alloy steel~~, copper, ~~solid mechanical property~~, ~~low carbon steel~~ / D16T Alloy

TRANSLATION: Methods and the results are given of an investigation of the effect of ultrasonic frequency oscillations on the mechanical properties of D16T alloy, copper, and iron on tensile strength, torsion and creep. The simultaneous effect of cyclic and static loads, created by ultrasonic oscillations during tensile strength test of D16T alloy and copper (Cu-99.90%), shows a significant decrease in their mechanical characteristics. For example: the σ_b for the D16T-alloy (tempered and naturally aged) decreases from 5 to 16%, whereas the magnitude of the σ_b decrease is a function of the oscillation amplitude. Also, during torsion test of D16T-alloy and low-carbon steel (0.06%C) the ultrasonic oscillations considerably decrease their mechanical characteristics. The application of the ultrasonic frequency oscillation to a static

Card 1/2

UDC: (669.715+669.3+669.1):539.4 ₂

I 16732-66

ACC NR: AR5013265

○

load in testing the creep increases the total and the initial creep deformation.
The article has 10 references.

SUB CODE: 11, 320/

~~ENCL. 00~~

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 vmb

L 29614-66 EWT(m)/I/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6014347 SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/65/009/011/0745/0748

AUTHOR: Konovalov, Ye. G.; Skripnichenko, A. L.

47
B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute AN BSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN BSSR)

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the mechanical properties and structure of copper

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 11, 1965, 745-748

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic vibration, copper, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of ultrasonic vibrations of varying intensity on the mechanical properties of annealed and work-hardened copper (Cu=99.90%). The ultrasonic source was a UZG-10M oscillator with a PMS-7 magnetostriction transducer (resonance frequency 20 kc). The specimens were cylinders 6 mm in diameter and 30 mm long. Running water was used for cooling the specimens since the middle section was strongly heated by the ultrasonic vibrations. A microscope was used for measuring the amplitude of the oscillations at the end of the specimen. The specimens were tested for tensile strength after the ultrasonic treatment. It was found that the change in mechanical properties of copper under the direct action of ultrasonic vibrations depends on the intensity of the vibrations, the duration of the exposure and the initial state of the material. There is a sharp increase in the strength characteristics of

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L 29614-66

ACC NR: AP6014347

annealed copper in the initial loading period due to an increase in dislocation density in isolated sections of the specimen. The material begins to soften when a certain critical dislocation density is reached in some sections of the metal and microscopic cracks appear. The mechanical characteristics of work-hardened copper are reduced by ultrasonic vibrations. Slip lines were observed on the surface of the specimens after exposure to ultrasonic vibrations. It is extremely probable that destruction of the material originates at these lines. The structural variations which accompany the changes in mechanical properties of copper subjected to ultrasonic vibrations are discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 cc

ACC NR: AR6027507

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/06/000/004/I051/I051

AUTHOR: Konovalov, Ye. G.; Dovgyallo, I. G.; Skripnichenko, A. L.

TITLE: Change in the structure of copper subjected to ultrasound

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I351

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, tensile stress, compressive stress, stress distribution, crack propagation

TRANSLATION: A study was made of cylindrical samples of 99.9% pure Cu. Maximum cyclic tensile-compressive stresses of the order of $\pm 16 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ were induced with the use of ultrasonics at a frequency of 20 KHz in the central portion of a sample, the length of which was equal to a half wavelength. The samples were cooled by running water in order to avoid raising the temperature of the samples in the cyclic stress process. It was shown that the number and degree of slip lines gradually increased with the number of stress cycles as long as they did not finally join together, after having formed nearly-merged zones. As a result of cyclic stressing over a period of 150 sec from the start of testing, cracks, which passed through the maximum aggregation of slip lines, formed. It was concluded that the origin of a crack is a slip band and that the crack itself propagates into the sample along slip planes. V. Kudryashov.

SUB CODE: 11,20
Card 1/1

UDC: 539.4.014.3:669.3

L 06591-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP6029853 IJP(c) JD/JH SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/008/0965/0967

50
45
B

AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, A. L.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences BSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk BSSR)

TITLE: The use of ultrasonics for ¹⁴testing metals under tension

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 8, 1966, 965-967

TOPIC TAGS: tensile strength, ductile material, ultrasonic vibration, metal test

ABSTRACT: A series of metals were tested under tension with the simultaneous application of ultrasonic oscillations. It was found that this simultaneous action caused a decrease in strength and ductility and that the relative lowering increased with ultrasonic intensity. Testing was done on a 2.5 T machine with an ultrasonic grip holding the bottom of the specimens. A PMS-7 magnetostriuctive transducer was operated from a UZF-10M ultrasonic generator at a frequency of 20 kilocycles. Oscillation amplitude was varied by a conical tensile grip (concentrator) with different strength coefficients, tuned in resonance with the transducer. A cross sectional diagram of the testing machine is given. Samples of 30 mm length and 6 mm diameter were attached to one end of the concentrator and the upper tensile grip. The oscillation amplitude was measured by a microscope. Changes in strength, elongation, and reduction in area were given.

UDC: 620.172:621.034

Card 1/2

SHUPIK, P.; LAVRIK, S.; SHUMADA, I.; LESHCHENKO, P.; MEDYANIK, R.; RADCHENKO, P.;
PANCHENKO, V.; YESINENKO, L.; CHEBOTAR'EV, D.; BRATUS', V.; ISHCHENKO, I.;
KOMISSARENKO, I.; KOLOMIYCHENKO, I.; MAKARCHENKO, A.; AZUTYUNOV, A.;
SKRIPNICHENKO, D.; MODZAYEVSKIY, A.; PAVLENKO, K.; LEONENKO, K.;
KOZYRENKO, N.; PARKHOMENKO, V.; CHEREN'KO, M.

Aleksandr Kirillovich Gorchakov; obituary. Vrach. delo no.8:144-145
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(GORCHAKOV, ALEKSANDR KIRILLOVICH, 1900-1960)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Successful extraction of a giant cyst and foreign body from
the right lung. Khirurgiia no.12:67-69 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - professor V.I.
Struchkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(Lungs--Foreign bodies) (Cysts)

СКРИПНИЧЕНКО, Д.Ф.

STRUCHKOV, V.I., professor; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
RUFANOV, I.G., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR, direktor; BUTENKO, O.B., glavnyy vrach.

Causes and sequelae of bronchiectasis. Sov.med. 17 no.5:17-20 My '53.

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Rufanov). 2. Kafedra obshchey
khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta na baze bol'nitsy imeni Medsantrud (for Struchkov, Skripnichenko,
Rufanov). 3. Bol'nitsa imeni Medsantrud (for Butenko).
(Bronchi--Dilatation)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F.

STRUCHKOV, V.I., professor; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
BUTENKO, O.B., glavnyy vrach.

Streptomycin therapy of surgical cases. Sov.med. 17 no.9:15-17 S '53.
(MLRA 6:9)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta na baze bol'nitsy im. Medsantrud.
(Streptomycin--Therapeutic use) (Operations, Surgical)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow).

Technique of bronchography. Sov.med. 17 no.9:28-29 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Bronchi--Radiography)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D. F.

Summaries of papers presented at the XXVI Congress of Surgeons of the USSR, Moscow, 20 - 27 January 1955, included:

Compensatory Reactions during and after Radical Surgical Operations for Bronchiectasis.

D. F. SKRIPNICHENKO

SOURCE: ~~Source~~ A-46013 (Official Publication) Unclassified.

STRUCHKOV, V. I., prof.; SKRIPNICHENKO, D. F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Preoperative and postoperative compensatory processes in pulmonary surgery. Khirurgia no.12:21-28 D '55 (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. V. I. Struchkov) I ~~Mc-~~skovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta na baze klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Medsantrud.

(LUNGS, surgery,
preop. & postop. compensatory processes)

STRUCHKOV, V.I., professor; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Improving the results of radical surgery of the lungs. Sov.med. 19
no.4:11-16 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. -prof. V.I.Struchkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. F.F.Talyzin).

(LUNGS, surg.,
radical, results)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Formation of an artificial vagina from the small intestine.
Sovet.med. 19 no.5:76-77 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Druzhkovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Stalinskoy oblasti.
(VAGINA, artificial
in atresia of vagina, small intestine transplantation)
(INTESTINES, SMALL, transplantation,
in artif. vagina)

RYZHKOV, Ye.V.; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F. (Moskva)

Classification of pulmonary lesions according to pneumonectomy and lobectomy observations. Klin.med., 33 no.11:18-24 N '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.V.Davydovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina i kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. V.I. Struchkov) lechebnogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(LUNGS, diseases,
classif.)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Respiration and gas exchange in bronchiectasis before and
after surgical treatment. Vest.khir.76 no.9:38-43 0 '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. V.I.Struchkov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta 1-go Moskovakogo ordana Lenina medi-
tsinskogo instituta.

(BRONCHIECTASIS, physiol.

respiration & gas exchange before and after surg.)

(RESPIRATION, physiol.

gas exchange, before & after surg. for bronchiectasis)

SPRIPNICHENKO, D.

SPRIPNICHENKO, D.: "Surgical Treatment of Bronchioectasis." First
Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M.
Sachenov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the
Degree of Doctor in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956.

SKRIPNICHENKO, D. F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Successful pneumonectomy in bronchiectasis in a patient with a single kidney. Sov. med. 20 no.4:76-77 Ap '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zaveduyushchiy professor V. I. Struchkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(KIDNEYS, abnormalities,
solitary kidney with bronchiectasis, pneumonectomy
(Rus))

(ABNORMALITIES,
solitary kidney with bronchiectasis, pneumonectomy
(Rus))

(BRONCHIECTASIS, complications,
solitary kidney, pneumonectomy (Rus))

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Cure of polyarthritis following excision of pulmonary cancer. *Klin. med.* 34 no.3:76-77 Mr '56. (MLBA 10:1)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Struchkov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta.

(LUNGS, neoplasms,

surg., postop. ther. of rheum. arthritis (Rus))

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, complications,

cancer of lung, pulm. surg. & postop. ther. of arthritis
(Rus))

STRUCHKOV, V.I.(Moskva, Truzhennikov, per., d.19, kv. 37); SKRIPNICHENKO,
D.F.; FEDOROV, B.P.; PARFENOV, A.P.

Changes in cardiovascular activity during and after radical surgery
of the lungs [with summary in English p.159] Vest.khir. 77 no.7:64-
70 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof.
V.I.Struchkov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta
(LUNGS, surg.
perop. & postop. changes in cardiovascular. activity)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiol.
perop. & postop. changes in lung surg.)

STRUCHKOV, V.I., professor; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Outcome of radical lung surgery and working capacity in chronic
suppurative processes [with summary in English, p.159] Vest.khir.
77 no.11:79-88 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Struchkov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta na baze bol'nitsy im. Medsantrud.

(LUNG DISEASES, surg.

chronic suppuration, surg., postop. work capacity)

(WORK

capacity after surg. of chronic suppuration of lungs)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., professor; BUCHUMENSKIY, B.A.

Two cases of intraosseous metal osteosynthesis in fractures of
both hips. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.3:56-57 My-Je '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. D.F.
Skrpnichenko) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
prof. N.T.Starostenko)
(HIP, fract.
osteosynthesis of both hips)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F.; TSYBYRNE, K.A.

[Diagnosis and treatment of echinococcus of the lung] Diagnostika
i lechenie ekinokokka legkogo. Kishinev, Kartia Moldoveniaska,
1959. 98 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(LUNGS---HYDATIDS)

DEMIDKIN, P.N.; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F.

Clinical and roentgenologic observations on the condition of the esophagus, stomach, and colon before and after radical surgery of the lungs [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.4: 56-61 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. V.I.Struchkov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk P.P.Vlasov) Bol'nitsy imeni "Medsantrud"

(PNEUMONECTOMY

preop. & postop. x-ray exam. of gastrointestinal system)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, radiography
preop. & postop. in pneumonectomy)

VOL'-EPSHTYIN, G.L.; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F.

Tomography in the diagnosis of suppurative processes in the lungs.
[with summary in English, p. 151] Khirurgiia, 33 no.1:57-61 Ja '57
(MLBA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav.-prof.
V.I. Struchkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta i iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav.-kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk P.P. Vlasov) Klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni
Medsantrud.

(DISEASES, diag.
tomography in suppurative dis.) (Rus)

STRUCHKOV, V.I., prof.; SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., doktor med.nauk

Fate of the pleural cavity following radical lung surgery [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.7:26-33 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Struchkov)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - V.V. Kovanov) na baze bol'nitsy imeni Medsantrud (glavnyy vrach A.P. Timofeyeva)

(PNEUMONECTOMY

pleural cavity management after segmental or
lobal resection)

STRUCHKOV, V.I. (Moskva, l-y Truzhenikov per. d.19, kv.37), SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F.
SAKHAROV, V.A.

Late functional changes and disorders following radical surgery
in bronchoectasis. Nov.khir.arkh. no.1:32-38 Ja-F '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I. Struchkov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta l-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRONCHI--SURGERY)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F. (Kiyev, ul. Gospital'naya, d.2, kv.94); ANTONOV, A.I.

Case of resection of a goiter of the accessory thyroid gland situated in the posterior mediastinum. Nov. khir. arkh. no.5:107-109 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra khirurgii II (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - prof. D.F.Skripnichenko) Kiyevskogo institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Kiyevskogo oblastnaya bol'nitsa.
(GOITER) (THYROID GLAND--SURGERY)

SKRIPNICHENKO, Dmitriy Fedorovich, prof.; KAL'CHENKO, I.I., red.;
BOGDANOV, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Some problems in lung surgery] Nekotorye voprosy khirurgii
legkikh. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 219 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(LUNGS---SURGERY)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., prof. (Kiyev, ul.Gospital'naya, d.2,kv.94)

Prevention and treatment of tetanus. Klin.khir. no.8:3-8 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(TETANUS)

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., prof., red.; SHURINOK, A.R., prof., red.;
GABAY, A.V., prof., red.; DMITRIYEV, M.L., prof., red.;
KRISTICH, A.D., prof., red.; ZAYCHENKO, I.L., prof., red.;
SITKOVSKIY, N.B., kand. med. nauk, red.; PARCHOMENKO, V.N.,
red.

[Problems in pediatric surgery; transactions] Problemy khi-
rurgii detskogo vozrasta; trudy. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR,
1963. 257 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ukrainskaya nauchno-prakticheskaya konferentsiya khirurgov
detskogo vozrasta. 1st.

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., prof.; KORVATSKIY, B.G.

Use of protein preparations in a compound treatment of
thyrotoxicosis. Vrach. delo no.12:40-42 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra khirurgii (zav. - prof. D.F. Skripnichenko)
stomatologicheskogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., prof.; SHCHETININA, Ye., red.

[Surgical treatment of bronchiectasis] Khirurgicheskoe
lechenie bronkhoektaticheskoi bolezni. Kishinev, Gos.
izd-vo Moldavii, 1958. 211 p. (MIRA 18:5)

CHUMACHENKO, Vasilii Afenogenovich; STEPENKO, Vasilii Petrovich; PIVOVAROV,
Lev Aleksandrovich; SKRIPNICHENKO, Dmitriy Pavlovich; NOSKOV, M.M.,
redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Hardening of locomotive parts by high frequency current] Zakalka
parvovoznykh detalei tokami vysokoi chastoty; opyt depo imeni A.A.
Andreeva st. Kiev-passazhirskii. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor.
izd-vo, 1954. 109 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Induction heating)

Скрябин, К., Л.А.

Skripnichenko, L.A. "Directing the work and development of the station"
(The work of the Belorussian fruit and vegetable experimental station),
Izvestiya Akad. nauk BSSR, 1949, No. 1, p. 105-23, - Bibliog: 19 items

SO: C-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis' zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 191)

L 22237-66 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/ETC(m)-6/T-2/EWP(w) EM/WW

ACC NR: AP6010049

SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/003/0077/0082

AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, S. (Candidate of technical sciences)

55
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Long-range supersonic aircraft with variable-sweep wings

2/6

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 3, 1966, 77-82

TOPIC TAGS: transport aircraft, tactical aircraft, supersonic aircraft, aircraft wing, variable sweep wing, *supersonic transport*

ABSTRACT: The advantages that long-range, supersonic transports and heavy rocket-carrier aircraft with variable-sweep wings have over aircraft with fixed low-aspect-ratio wings are extensively discussed. Comparisons are made for all phases of flight, i.e., takeoff and landing, climb, acceleration to supersonic speed, cruising, and descent. A variable-sweep wing makes it possible to attain significantly better aerodynamic and, therefore, flight characteristics along the entire flight trajectory. However, the structural weight of such an aircraft is considerably increased (by 4-5% of its takeoff weight); or if the takeoff weight and wing area are retained, the fuel capacity is decreased by approximately 10%. However, during flight, the variable-sweep wing completely compensates for the decrease in fuel.

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6010049

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capacity and even somewhat increases flight range. In addition, with respect to heavy rocket-carrier aircraft, the tactical opportunities for low-altitude operations are broadened, and by using combined configurations the flight range can be considerably increased since a large part of a flight is at subsonic speeds over home or neutral territory. By using aerial refueling, supersonic rocket-carrier aircraft with variable-sweep wings can make long-duration patrols in the area of the home airfield. Org. art. has: 9 fig. and 1 formula. [TT]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/

Card 2/2 nst

ACCESSION NR: AP4033037

S/0147/64/000/001/0028/0036

AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, S. Yu.

TITLE: Calculation of the lift-drag ratio balancing losses of an aircraft

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1964, 28-36

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft design, aerodynamics, balancing loss, aerodynamic quality lift, aircraft balance, drag, lift drag ratio

ABSTRACT: The author notes, by way of introduction, that the need to set aside a part of the lifting surface for longitudinal control organs and the deflection of these elements for the purpose of balancing leads to an increase of aircraft drag and, consequently, to L/D ratio quality losses. In a paper previously published by A. A. Badyagin (Maksimal'noye aerodinamicheskoye kachestvo samoleta s uchetom balansirovki. IVUZ, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963), equations have been given for maximum balancing quality and a comparison has been made of aerodynamic arrangements for a particular case; namely: the absence of any difference in the factors of polar deflection of horizontal tail surfaces and of an aircraft with-our horizontal tail surfaces; the absence of the moment $m_{z_{0wh}} (m_{z_{0wh}}$ is the longitudinal

moment coefficient when $C_y = 0$, where C_y is the lift coefficient; the letters "wh" indicate

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033037

an aircraft without horizontal tail surfaces); downwash in the region of the horizontal tail surfaces; and the influence of downwash from the forward empennage on the wing in the "duck" arrangement. In the present article, the author derives formulas for the balance polar and the maximum balancing L/D ratio of an aircraft, with consideration of all the factors mentioned above. On the basis of expressions for maximum L/D ratio, the author determines the optimal values for the relative areas of compressed and floating horizontal tail surfaces for a minimum of L/D ratio balancing losses in the case of a conventional arrangement and a "duck" arrangement, as a function of the parameters ξ (the ratio of the increment of the lift on the aircraft from the horizontal tail surfaces to the lift increment on the horizontal tail surfaces) and $m_z C_y$ (where $m_z C_y$ is the margin of longitudinal stability and \bar{L}_{hts} is the relative arm of the horizontal tail surfaces $\frac{L_{hts}}{b_{max}}$).

The following expressions were obtained for the balancing polar:

$$C_x = C_{x_0} + A_{aero} \psi_1 C_y^2 + A_{aero} x_1 C_y$$

(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4033037

(where C_x is the drag coefficient; A is the polar deflection coefficient) and the maximum L/D ratio K

$$K_{max}^{opt} = K_{max}^{opt} \cdot \Phi, \tag{2}$$

where

$$K_{max}^{opt} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{V \lambda_{opt} \cdot C_{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{V \psi_1 \lambda_{opt} C_{x_0}} = \frac{K_{max}}{V \psi_{CAM}} \tag{3}$$

(In these formulas, "OAT" indicates "balance;" "CAM" indicates "aircraft;" "OPO" indicates "without horizontal tail surfaces".) The author has also determined the optimal values for \bar{S}_{hts} (where \bar{S}_{hts} is the relative washed area of the horizontal tail surfaces $\frac{S_{hts}}{S_{wing}}$) for the conventional arrangement and for the "duck" arrangement as a function of the parameter $\frac{m_z C_y}{L_{hts}}$. It is demonstrated that the "duck" arrangement becomes better

than the conventional arrangement only when $\xi \gtrsim 0.7$ (in contradiction to Badyagin's work mentioned above). In addition, the author has derived an expression for the optimum area of horizontal tail surfaces in the event $\frac{m_z C_y}{L_{zwht}}$ is independent of \bar{S}_{hts} for an aircraft with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033037

floating empennage, and it is shown that, in the case of aircraft with such tail surfaces, the "duck" arrangement is in any case better than the conventional arrangement. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 25 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Jun63

ATD PRESS: 3065

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, AC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

4/4

Card

L 26313-65 FS(m)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EWP(m)/FA/EAP(v)/EWG(v)
 T-2/EWP(h)/EWP(k)/FCS(k)/EWA(l)/EWA(h) Pd-1/Pe-5/Pf-4/Peb EM
 S/0147/65/000/001/0015/0023
 ACCESSION NR: AP5005530

AUTHOR: Skrupnichenko, S. Yu.

42
33
8

TITLE: Balancing property of a canard type aircraft with tail

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatzionnaya tekhnika, ¹⁸⁻no. 1, 1965, 15-23

TOPIC TAGS: canard type aircraft, lift drag ratio, aircraft balancing, aircraft control surface, lift, drag, balancing property, balancing loss, aircraft design

ABSTRACT: The physical and mathematical conditions for longitudinal stability of a canard type aircraft with tail control surfaces are considered. An analytical expression for the balancing polar is established for two possible solutions for the control of both horizontal surfaces, that is: 1) when one of the surfaces is deflected at a constant angle and the second is used as the controlling surface, and 2) when both surfaces are used as controlling surfaces and may be deflected to the optimal angles which correspond to minimum drag, thus assuring minimum lift-drag ratio balancing losses. The considered configuration is compared with conventional and canard configurations having equal parameters m_z^y/L_{ro} (where m_z^y is the margin of longitudinal stability and L_{ro} is the relative arm of the horizontal tail surface) and it is shown that the considered configuration is intermediate

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005530

between the conventional and canard configurations with respect to the parameters K_{bal} and S_{opt} (where K_{bal} is the ratio of the L/D coefficient of the balanced aircraft to the L/D coefficient of an unbalanced aircraft of canard configuration without a tail surface and with an equal total lifting surface, and S_{opt} is the optimum relative area of the lifting surface). Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 50 formulas. [AB]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: AC

ATD PRESS: 3187

Card 2/2

SKRIPNICHENKO, S.Yu. (Moskva)

Longitudinal long-period disturbed motion of an airplane with
floating fins. Inzh. zhur. 5 no.5:240-245 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

I 23285-66 EWT(d)/ES(m)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWA(h)/
ACC NR: AP6011781 SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/001/0016/0027

ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) IJP(c) WW/EM
AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, S. Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Balancing properties of supersonic aircraft

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 16-27

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, aerodynamic characteristic, aerodynamic balance, boundary layer control, supersonic control, lift, drag, aircraft control surface

ABSTRACT: A comparative study of various supersonic aircraft configurations such as conventional delta wing, fixed and free-floating canard types is presented with respect to their trimming characteristics. The influence of various characteristic parameters of an aircraft on the magnitude of trimming lift coefficients and of required relative longitudinal control surfaces is analyzed in detail. A comparison of trimming methods using foreplane and tail surfaces with maximum lift coefficient increments shows the advantage of foreplane surfaces. The results from calculating required relative longitudinal control surfaces with equal trim parameters for landings of various aircraft configurations are given in graphs. The effect of boundary layer control on the magnitude of the required control surface is considered. On the basis of the results of the investigations discussed here, it appears that a canard type configuration with application of boundary layer control is the best

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.601.341.2

L 23285-66
ACC NR: AP6011781

aerodynamic solution with respect to obtaining an optimal lift coefficient under trimming conditions during takeoffs and landings. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 26 formulas. [AB]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 16Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 423p

Card

2/2
ULR

L 44785-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k) IJP(c) EM
ACC NR: AP6030261 SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/003/0125/0132

66
B

AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, S. Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining the optimum redistribution of the lifting surface between the wing and an all-turning pitch control surface

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 125-132

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, aerodynamic lift, aerodynamic configuration, lift coefficient, aircraft performance, aircraft

ABSTRACT: The optimum redistribution of a given total lift surface between the wing area and the horizontal tail surface to achieve a maximum L/D ratio is determined by using the dependence K_{bal} , which is the ratio of the maximum L/D with trim to the maximum L/D of a tailless aircraft with equal lifting surface, established previously by the author (IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1964). A method is described for determining the optimum redistribution of lifting surfaces in the presence of fuselage interference. Redistribution leads not only to a change in L/D, but also to a change in the structural weight of the aircraft that may sometimes affect the size of the optimum surface of the horizontal tail. The effects of varying the flow field in the region of the horizontal tail are examined and a series of conclusions are outlined. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 9 formulas.

[AB]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5080
Card 1/1 UDC: 533.694.53

ACC NR: AP7006930

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/67/003/001/0104/0112

AUTHOR: Skripnichenko, S. Yu. (Moscow)

ORG: Moscow Aviation Institute (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut)

TITLE: On the effect of a free-floating empennage upon the longitudinal disturbed motion of (canard) aircraft

SOURCE: Prikladnaya medhanika, v. 3, no. 1, 1967, 104-112

TOPIC TAGS: ^{transonic} aerodynamics, supersonic aerodynamics, aerodynamic drag, trim, trim drag, aircraft, aerodynamic force, aerodynamic stability, aerodynamic moment, perturbed aircraft motion

ABSTRACT:

Perturbed motion of a free-float canard aircraft is considered (see Fig. 1). Equations of the longitudinal perturbed motion of such an aircraft with the canard mounted on a transverse hinge are derived, with the effect of surfaces

Card 1/3

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7006930

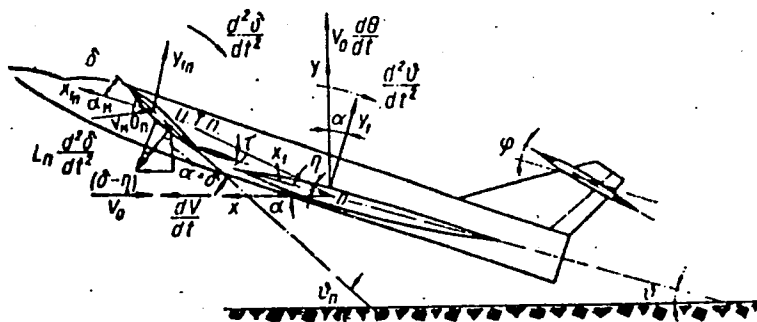


Fig. 1. Force relations on a free-float canard aircraft

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ACC NR: AP7006930

unbalanced with respect to mass and friction taken into account. It is assumed that the aerodynamic forces and moments, with the exception of aircraft moments due to the delay of downwash from wing to tail control surface and from canard to wing, are fully determined by kinematic parameters of motion at a given time. An analysis of the results shows that the perturbed motion of a free-float canard aircraft is the resultant motion of long and short-period motions of the aircraft and also of the free-float surface motion. It is shown that the mounting of a free-float canard may appreciably influence both short and long-period motions of the aircraft. Also, in particular, a free-float canard may lead to a decrease in the frequency of natural oscillations of the aircraft in short-period motion, and to a substantial rise of dead-beat instability in long-period motion at transonic speeds. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 16 formulas. [AB]

SUB CODE: 40,01/ SUBM DATE: 28 Apr 66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/
ATD Press: 5117

Card 3/3

SEMINICHENKO, V. G.

SHAPIRO, D. D., SEMINICHENKO, V. G. i YURKINA, L. S. Lecheniye infektsionnykh Ekzem ot khodari karternogo masla. Vrach. Delo, 1948, No. 11, S. 1017-18.

SI: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

SHAPIRO, D.D., SKRIPNICHENKO, V.G.. (Khar'kov)

Effect of sensitization and desensitization of the organisms and of autonomic disorders on cutaneous carcinogenesis following the painting of a rabbit's ear with coal tar distillate [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.3:18-21 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Ukrainского instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (direktor - dots. I.I. Semernin).

(ALLERGY, experimental

eff. of sensitization & desensitization coal tar distillate carcinogenesis on rabbit ear (Rus))

(SYMPATHECTOMY, Effects,

cervical, on coal tar distillate carcinogenesis on rabbit ear (Rus))

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

coal tar carcinogenesis on rabbit ear after sensitization & desensitization & cervical sympathectomy (Rus))

(COAL TAR, effects,

carcinogenesis on rabbit ear after sensitization & desensitization & cervical sympathectomy (Rus))

RUS 00

Author : Skripnichenko, V.G.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathologi- T
cal). The Sense Organs. Vision.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97976

Author : Skripnichenko, Z.M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Influence of Tetraethyl Lead on Intraocular Pressure
in the Experiment (Second Report)

Orig Pub: Oftal'mol. zh., 1957, No 6, 372-379

Abstract: The influence of paraenteral introduction of TEL so-
lution (in cod liver oil) on the elastotonometric
curve (EC), ophthalmotonus (O) and the results of
compressivo-tonometric test was studied on 62 rab-
bits. Acute experiments were conducted with doses
which produce the death of animals (0.05 milliliters

Card 1/3

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SKRIPNICHENKO, Z.H., staryshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Ophthalmotonic reactions in patients with unchanged intraocular pressure. Oft.zhur. 14 no.4:238-243 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof.N.A.Puchkovskaya).
(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) (EYE--SURGERY)

SKRIPNICHENKO, Z.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Influence of adrenaline on intraocular pressure and on the elastotonometric curve in healthy rabbits and in rabbits with tetraethyl lead intoxication. Oft.zhur. 14 no.8:493-495 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akad. V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(ADRENALINE) (INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) (LEAD POISONING)

SKRIPNICHENKO, Z.M., kand.med.nauk

Glaucoma in Buschke's scleredema. Oft. zhur. 15 no. 6:376-378
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akademika
V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(SCLERODERMA) (GLAUCOMA)

SKRIPNICHENKO, Z.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Significance for the eye of the loss of varying quantities of the vitreous body. Oft. zhur. 15 no.8:483-487 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof.N.A.Puchkovskaya).
(VITREOUS HUMOR)

BOGDANOVICH, Yuriy Ivanovich [Bohdanovych, IU.I.]; SKRIPNICHENKO,
Z.M. [Skrypnychenko, Z.M.], red.

[Emergency aid in lesions and sudden diseases of the
eyes] Nevidkladna dopomoha pry ushkodzhenniakh ta rap-
tovykh zakhvoriuvanniakh ochei. Kyiv, Zdorov'ia, 1965.
71 p. (MIRA 19:1)

SKRIPNIK, A.M.

[Technical and economical planning in nonferrous metallurgical plants] Tekhniko-ekonomicheskoe planirovanie na zavodakh tsvetnoi metallurgii. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1951 32 p.
(Nonferrous metal industries) (MLRA 8:6)

BORODKIN, V.I., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; SKRIPNIK, A.M., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; BERMAN, A.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Economic aspects of the nonferrous metallurgy in the U.S.S.R."
S.A.Pervushin and others. Reviewed by V.I.Beredkin, A.M.Skripnik, A.Ia.
Berman. TSvet.met.29 no.9:86-88 S 156. (MIRA 9:10)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy) (Pervushin, S.A.)

С К Р И П Н И К
SKRIPNIK, ALEKSANDR MIKHAYLOVICH

N/5
767.003
.86

Organizatsiya truda na promyshlennom predpriyatii (Organization
of labor in industrial enterprises) Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1957.

175.p. tables (V pomosh' ekonomicheskomu obrazovaniyu)

ГІАНІНІС, І.І., доктор економ. наук

Main trends of the technical policies in the development of the
production and use of mineral fertilizers. Khim. proz. [Ukr.]
no.49,45 (1963). (MIRA 17:6)

SKRIPNIK, F.

The seventh charge. Grazhd. av. 19 no.11:19-21 N '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Starshiy inzhener-inspektor Ukrainского upravleniya
Grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota.

(Lugansk--Libel and slander--Cases)
(Lugansk--Air pilots)

8(2)

AUTHORS: Skornyakov, G. P., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, SOV/119-59-5-14/22
Skripnik, G. D.

TITLE: A Simplified Wiring for the Photoelectrooptic Amplification of Direct Currents (Uproshchennaya skhema fotoelektroopticheskogo usileniya postoyannykh tokov)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principle of a photoelectrooptic amplifier facilitates, in some cases, a reliable solution to the problem of amplification of direct currents. But the difficulties in the production of such a device (even in case of simplified variants) require a search for simpler solutions. In laboratory practice in the measurement of weak currents by means of a reflecting galvanometer (if no distinct deflection on the scale can be attained), the indirect amplification of currents can be achieved as follows: a photoelectric cell is suspended over the reading scale; a graduation line is drawn through the middle of its photosensitive surface. By the graduation line, the photoelectric layer possesses two isolated ranges which can be regarded as independent photoelectric cells with a common mass. In

Card 1/2

A Simplified Wiring for the Photoelectrooptic Amplification SOV/119-59-5-14/22
of Direct Currents

plotting the graduation line, e.g. by means of a needle, the amplification must be very weak. The results of this operation are checked by means of an ohmmeter. The authors report then in short on the examination of the isolation of the photosensitive layers from each other, and on the most convenient attachment of the photoelectric cell. The stability of work of this wiring depends on the stability of feeding of the illuminator of the galvanometer. By use of this wiring, the possibilities for the measurement of weak direct currents without application of electronic amplifying devices can be extended. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

SKRIPNIK, G. N.

AUTHORS: Dolkart, F. Z., Kulik, A. I., Salganik, L. D. 131-23-5-5/16
Skripnik, G. N.

TITLE: Experiment in Manufacturing Magnesite Bricks in the Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze (Opyt izgotovleniya magnezitovogo kirpicha na Chasov-Yarskom zavode imeni Ordzhonikidze).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Vol. 23, Nr 5, pp. 210-216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ya. L. Rigberg, A. V. Drazhnikova, V. A. Litvinskiy (deceased), T. S. Karmanova, M. P. Peresada, N. D. Tsepin, V. Ya. Miroshnichenko, A. D. Kulakova, A. V. Zatula participated in these tests. The results are of interest as a mass preparation without deposit, pressing of the unfinished pieces on mechanical presses, and burning in the tunnel kiln is not used in the "Magnezit", which manufacture magnesite bricks. In the first stage of the experiment (figure 1) magnesite powder of two types was used: MK of 60-70% fraction under 0,5 mm and another type of 30-35% fraction under 0,5 mm. The chemical composition of these two kinds of powder can be seen in table 1 and the characteristic of the masses in table 2. Furthermore the pressing drying and burning of the unfinished pieces is described. In figure 2 the way of inserting the unfinished pieces for burning is shown and in table 7 (lorries n. 1 to 4) the burning tem-

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peratures. By high shrinkage (table 3) a considerable waste occurred. The chemical composition and properties (table 4) corresponded to the conditions GOST 46-89-49 with the exception of the deformation temperature under stress. In order to improve the quality of the bricks a magnesite mass with a definite content of the fraction 0,5-0,88 mm was used, the characteristic of which can be seen in table 5. As these bricks did not fully correspond to the GOST standards, in the second stage of experiment masses were used, the moisture content and granulation of which are mentioned table 6. The unfinished pieces were burnt under a temperature regime which can be seen from table 7 (lorries 6,7 and 8). The way of inserting the unfinished pieces is shown in figures 3 and 4. The shrinkage during the burning is quoted in table 8 and the chemical composition as well as the properties of the burnt bricks in table 9. 96% bricks of first choice and 4% of second choice were obtained. Final conclusions:

1) By pressing on mechanical presses under a specific pressure of 500-1000 kg/cm² and a course containing ~50% magnesite of the fraction 2-0,5mm and 30 - 35% of the fraction below 0,088 mm products can be obtained which correspond to the GOST standards

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with regard to volumetric weight.

2) Burning the unfinished magnesite pieces with a moisture content below 1% can be carried out in the tunnel kiln under the regime of burning magnesite-, chromite- as well as chromo-magnesite-, bricks. By economical insertion of the unfinished pieces the waste can be considerably reduced. In order to obtain good results in the manufacture without mass storage a well sintered magnesite powder with a minimum content of calcium oxide must be used. There are 4 figures, 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refractory Products);
Chasov-Yarskiy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze (Chasov-Yarskiy Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze)

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2. Magnesite - Applications

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