L 8163-66 EWA(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/RPW/JD/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5019891 UR/0181/65/007/008/2556/2558

AUTHOR: Pisarev, R. V.; Smolenskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Estimate of the exchange interaction of the Mn^{2+} ion in the excited state in MnO

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2556-2558

TOPIC TAGS: absorption line, line shift, line splitting, manganese compound, excited state, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The magnitude of the exchange interaction was estimated by determining the shift of the absorption line on going through the magnetic-order temperature, using for this purpose the Mn^{2+} ion in the state $^4A_{1g} + {}^4E_g(^4G)$. The single crystals of MnO were obtained by transport reaction and deposition on MgO [(100) plane]. The optical-spectrum was investigated with a double monochromator (DMR-4) at temperatures (77 and 295K) both above and below the magnetic-ordering temperature T_N = 116K. The measured spectrum is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, in the region of the transition $^6A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4A_{1g} + {}^4E_g$. It is concluded from an analysis of the re-

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L 8163-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019891

3

sult that the effective exchange field acting on the Mn^{2+} ion in the excited state is approximately half the exchange field acting on Mn^{2+} on the ground state. This is deduced from the values of the splitting between the neighboring spin sublevels of the two states, which are 50 and 90 cm^{-1}, respectively. "The authors thank Ya. M. Ksendzov for supplying the MnO single crystals." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

44153

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Apr65 ENC: 01 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006

Card 2/3

L 8163-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019891

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

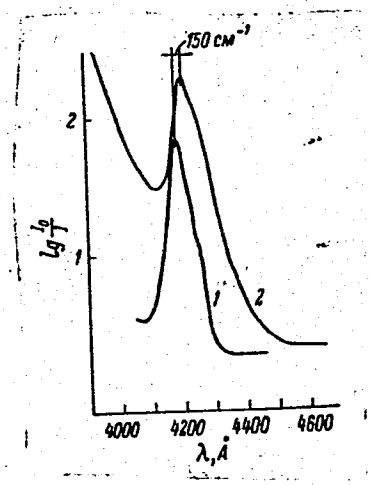

Fig. 1. Absorption spectrum in the region of the transition $^6A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4A_{1g} + {}^4E_g$ at 77 (1) and 295K (2).

jw

Card 3/3

L 15732-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JW

ACC NR: AP6000893 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3689/3690

AUTHORS: Petrov, M. P.; Smolenskiy, G. A.; Syrnikov, P. P.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance in $RbMnF_3$

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3689-3690

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, rubidium, fluorine, line shape, line broadening

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the nuclear magnetic resonance were made on the Rb^{87} and F^{19} nuclei at room temperature, using a weak-oscillation generator. The $RbMnF_3$ were synthesized from the cold RbF and $MnCl_2$ by heating to a temperature ~700C. It was found that the magnetic field acting on the F and Rb nuclei in the polycrystal is not equal to the external applied field. In the case of ^{19}F, the NMR line had

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L 15732-66

ACC NR: AP6000893

an asymmetrical shape, while that of ^{87}Rb had a Lorentz shape. The ratio $\alpha = \Delta H/H_0$ where ΔH is the supplementary magnetic field on the nucleus, was 0.022 ± 0.003 and $-(1.9 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3}$ for F and Rb, respectively. In the case of measurements on polycrystalline $RbNiF_3$ with hexagonal structure, no resonance was observed on ^{87}Rb, probably because of quadrupole broadening and the NMR line of ^{19}F had a complicated form with $\alpha = 0.0058$. Authors thank A. G. Tutov for an x-ray analysis of the crystal and S. A. Kizhayev for magnetic measurements.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 15739-66 EWT(1)/T/EWP(k) LJP(c) WW/GG

ACC NR: AP6000901 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3704/3706

AUTHORS: Smolenskiy, G. A.; Nasyrov, A.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Ferroacoustic resonance with longitudinal ultrasonic waves

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3704-3706

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic wave, ferroelectric resonance, acoustic resonance, spin phonon interaction, single crystal, yttrium compound, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: Whereas earlier investigations of ferroacoustic resonance were made by excitation of transverse sound waves, in the present investigation the authors studied spin-phonon interaction in single crystals of yttrium ferrite with garnet type structure excited with longitudinal sound waves in the frequency range from 100 to 220 Mc at room temperature. The samples were cut along the [110] axis in the form of parallelepipeds measuring 7.5 x 2 x 2 mm or cylinders 7.4 mm long and 3.8 mm in diameter. The measurements were made with a

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modified pulsed installation described by A. A. Galkin and A. P. Korolyuk (PTE no. 6, 99, 1960). The excitation was by means of X-cut crystal plates with natural frequencies 11 and 17 Mc, respectively. The dependence of the intensity of the ferroacoustic resonance on the angle between the magnetic field and the wave vector showed the theoretically expected minimum at 90° and a maximum near 50°. To check whether the residual interaction at 0 and 90° is due to incomplete saturation of the sample, special pole pieces were used to modify the field configuration. These pole pieces reduced the field by decreasing the demagnetizing component of the field. The authors also measured the velocity of the longitudinal ultrasonic waves, the damping coefficient, and the acoustic Q. These were found to be 7.15 x 10^5 cm/sec, 0.18 cm^{-1}, and 10^4, respectively. The idea of using the pole pieces is due to A. G. Gurevich. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007

[redacted], DIONIZY Poland CA: 47:12818

Higher Polytech. School, Wroclaw, Poland

"Rocket propellants."

Wiadomosci Chem. 7, 53-76 (1953).

SIOLEN'SKI, D.

"Materials Used for the Driving Energy of Rockets", P. 58. (WIADOMOSCI CHEMICZNE, Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb. 1953, Wroclaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of Fast European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

SM[illegible]I, J[illegible]

Teoria materialow wybuchowych . Wyd 2. (Warszawa) Wydawn. Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej, 1954. 267 p. (Theory of explosive materials. 2d ed. diagrs., tables, indexes)

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

POLAND/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8
Equilibrium. Physicochemical analysis. Phase Transitions

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3698

Author : Smolenski Dionizy, Strzondala Jadwiga
Inst : Wroclaw Polytechnic
Title : Heat of Formation of Nitrostarch

Orig Pub : Zesz. nauk. Politechn. wrocl., 1954, No 4, 49-56

Abstract : Calorimetric determinations were carried out of the combustion heat of nitrostarch (I), prepared by nitration of starch with nitric acid or with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acid. Investigated were samples of different degree of esterification, containing from 10.52 to 13.34% N. From the experimentally determined values of the heat of combustion were calculated the heat of formation (HF) values of I; the linear nature of the correlation between HF and degree of esterification has been ascertained. HF of I obtained by action of HNO_3 is lower

Card 1/2 - 57 -

SMOLENSKI, D.

Kinetics of chain reactions. p. 1.

WIADOMOSCI CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne) Wroclaw, Poland.
Vol. No. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959.
Uncl.

SMOLEŃSKI, D.

Adsorption-stabilization kinetics of liquid esters of nitric acid and polyhydroxy alcohols. Stanisław Ropuszyński and Dionizy Smoleński (Politechnika, Wrocław, Poland). *Chem. Stosowana* 3, 99–107(1959)(English summary).—Nitroglycerin (I), ethylene nitrate (II), and diethylene glycol dinitrate (III) contg. inorg. acids (as HNO_3) 0.1264, 0.145, and 0.1556 g./l., resp., were passed through Al_2O_3 and alk. anion exchanger beds at flow rates (v) varied within 0.0064 and 0.0488, 0.0078 and 0.0507, and 0.0102 and 0.0703 l./(sq. cm.) (hr.), resp. A so-called adsorption-throughput coeff. $K = a_0/cv$, a_0 being g. of solute adsorbed per 1 cc. bed at a given v, and c the inorg. acid content as above, was for Al_2O_3, particle size 0.01 mm. (0.02 mm.): 1.052–0.027 (0.667–0.010) for I, 0.867–0.051 (0.552–0.028) for II, and 0.462–0.019 (0.310–0.007) for III; for alk. anion-exchange resin W.M. 102, particle size 0.01 mm. (0.02 mm.): 1.064–0.014 (0.705–0.031) for I, 0.723–0.042 (0.482–0.025) for II, and 0.379–0.010 hr./cm. (0.270–0.023 hr./cm.) for III.

A. Szafrański

SMOLENSKI

Kinetics of chain reactions. Dionizy Smoleński (Politechnika, Wrocław, Poland). *Wiadomości Chem.* 13, 91–133 (1959)(English summary).—A review. A. Kręglewski

Z/011/62/019/001/008/017
E073/E136

AUTHORS: Pluciński, J., and Smolenski, D.

TITLE: 2,4,6-trinitro-3-methylnitroaminotoluene (methylotetryl)

PERIODICAL: Chimie a chemická technologie. Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.1, 1962, 32, abstract Ch 62-448. (Chem. stos. v.4, no.3/4, 1960, 479-499)

TEXT: The results are described of investigation of utilizing sodium dinitrotoluene sulphonates contained in sulphide-containing waste waters. These sulphonates are produced in the process of cleaning trinitrotoluene. Condensation of these with methylamine produces dinitromethylaminotoluene, the nitration of which yields the explosive, metha-methyltetryl. Individual parameters are described of condensation and nitration reactions as well as the physicochemical and explosive properties of methyltetryl.
2 figures, 17 tables, 10 references.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

SMOLENSKI, D., prof.

The Polish Technological Book and Press Festival, October 8-16, 1960. Przegl techn no.40:1 5 O '60.

89187
POL/16/61/000/003/001/001
D228/D301

11.8200

AUTHORS: Głowiak, Bohdan, Doctor of Engineering, Assistant Professor, and Smoleński, Dionizy, Professor

TITLE: An attempt to interpret explosive properties

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości chemiczne, no. 3, 1961, 151-165

TEXT: This is a short review, based chiefly on the works of Western investigators, of tentative correlations between certain explosive properties, compositions, structures and thermochemical parameters of explosives. Of the earlier workers, W. Plec (Ref. 1: ŻOCh, 1935, 5, 173) defined explosives as compounds containing explosophores and auxoexplosives, by analogy with chromophores and auxochromes. This work is considered to be of historical interest only. Oxygen balance is next defined, the author stressing that no distinction is made between oxygen bonded to carbon or hydrogen and oxygen bonded to nitrogen; the majority of explosi-

Card 1/6

An attempt to interpret ...

ves are stated to be oxygen-negative. A brief account is given of the work of W.C. Lothrop and G.R. Handrick (Ref. 6: Chem. Revs., 1949, 44, 419), who found the explosive power to be proportional to the oxygen balance, increasing to a maximum as the oxygen balance tends to ward zero. These authors introduced the term "plosophores" for groups bestowing explosive properties on a molecule, and divided them into two fundamentally different classes. Primary plosophores include nitric esters, aromatic and aliphatic nitro-compounds and nitroamines, whilst azo- and azido- derivatives, nitro-compounds, perchlorates, peroxides, ozonides etc. belong to the secondary class. Relationships between the shattering power and the oxygen balance are illustrated for aromatic nitro-compounds, nitroamines and nitric esters, showing that for these compounds the maximum power is associated with zero oxygen balance. Molecules with several plosophoric groups ("hybrids") exhibit a similar effect, although the relationship is less regular. No such relationship has been found for the secondary

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An attempt to interpret ...

Schmidt, is the dominant factor influencing the explosive properties. Mention is made of the work of J.F. Roth (Ref. 9: Z. Schiess-u.Sprengstoffwesen, 1941, 36, 4, 28,52) who found that for mixtures of tetranitromethane and nitrobenzene, the explosive properties increased to a maximum as the oxygen balance approached zero, and that of A. Stettbacher (Ref. 2: Z. Schiess-u.Sprengstoffwesen, 1918, 13, 225; 1919, 14, 220; 1920, 15, 165; 1930, 25, 439; 1942, 37, 42, 62) who believes that structure of the explosive is the dominant factor. This is shortly discussed quoting several authors including D. Smoleński and W. Czuba (Ref. 11: Zesz. nauk. Politechniki Wrocławskiej, Chemia, 1955, 7, 3) and T. Urbański and K. Kruszyńska Szyc-Lewańska (Ref. 12: Biuletyn WAT, 1953, 4, 3, and Ref. 13: ibid., 1953, 4, 14) showing that various groups can affect the explosive properties. M. Berthelot and Matignon (Ref. 15: Compt. rend., 1891, 113, 246) show that the heat of combustion decreases by $\sim$31 kcals for every additional $-NO_2$ group in the ring, concurrently with increasing ex-

Card 4/6

An attempt to interpret ...

plosive properties. The work of M.S. Kharasch (Ref. 16: Bureau of Standards Journal of Research, 1929, 2, 359), who calculated and measured the heat of combustion of a number of explosives is described and tabulated. In general, the strength and shattering power increase with decreasing heat of combustion. Similar results were obtained by C.L. Abernethy and W.E. Garner (Ref. 17: Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), 1921, A99, 213) although W.H. Rinkenbach (Ref. 18: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1930, 52, 115) found no relationship between the number of $-NO_2$ groups and the heat of formation of the explosive. With regard to detonators, the results of A. Schmidt (Ref. 19: Z. Schiess-u.Sprengstoffwesen, 1934, 29, 259, 296) and Martin (Ref. 20: Über Azide u. Fulminate, Darmstadt 1913) are quoted, showing that compounds with the lowest heat of formation have the greatest detonation power. The authors conclude that the thermochemical approach is correct, although thermochemical parameters measured by various workers differ markedly. It is also thought that structural factors may only be considered within the

Card 5/6

An attempt to interpret ...

same class of compounds. There are 5 tables, 5 figures and 20 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 16 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: R. Robertson, J. Chem. Soc., 1921, 119, 1; F.W. Brown, U.S. Bur. Mines Tech. Paper, 1942, 643, 26; W.C. Lothrop, G.R. Handrick, Chem. Revs., 1949, 44, 419; W.H. Rinkenbach, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1930, 52, 115.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra technologii związkow azotowych II politechniki Wrocławskiej (2nd Wroclaw Polytechnic, Department of Nitrogen Compounds Technology).

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1960.

Card 6/6

SMOLENSKI, Dionizy, prof. zwycz, mgr. inz.; BOGDAL, Stanislaw, mgr. inz. st. asystent; GLOWIAK, Bohdan, dr. inz., adiunkt.

Obtaining and properties of meta-hydroxytetryl salts. Chemia Wroclaw no. 7:3-9 '61.

1. Katedra Technologii Zwiazkow Azotowych II, Politechnika, Wroclaw. Kierownik katedry: prof. D. Smolenski

P/047/62/013/006/001/003
D207/D308

AUTHORS: Smoleński, Dionizy and Severyniak, Mieczysław

TITLE: Flame-temperature measurement by the spectral-line reversal method

PERIODICAL: Postępy Fizyki, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 637-664

TEXT: The article reviews Western and Soviet literature for the period up to 1960. The following subjects are discussed: theory of the method; isothermal and equilibrium conditions in flames; resonance-line contours and non-isothermal conditions in flames; classical apparatus; photographic and electrical recording; recording of resonance-line contours in general; apparatus using a photomultiplier and an optical wedge; apparatus with rotating sectors; apparatus for the study of rapidly changing processes; reversal temperature and theoretical temperature. There are 22 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Technologii Związków Azotowych II Politechniki Wrocławskiej (Department of the Technology of Nitrogen Compounds, Wrocław Polytechnic)

Card 1/1

SMOLENSKI, D., prof.

The thought of rationalization has to be directed. Summary. Przegl techn no.39:1,3 30 S '62.

1. Przewodniczacy Komitetu do Spraw Techniki, Warszawa.

SMOLENSKI, Dionizy

Problem of complementary education for technical personnel. Przegl techn no.52:1 30 D '62.

1. Przewodniczacy Komitetu do Spraw Techniki, Warszawa.

SMOLENSKI, Dionizy, prof. dr inz.; SEWERYNIAK, Mieczyslaw, mgr inz.

Measurement of the flame temperature variability during a given time by the method of spectral line deviation with photographic recording. Gosp paliw 11 no.3:96-99 Mr '63.

1. Zaklad Technologii Zwiazkow Azotowych II, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040567 P/0016/64/000/005/0285/0290

AUTHOR: Smolenski, Dionizy (Professor, Doctor of Engineering)

TITLE: Future research on rocket fuels

SOURCE: Wiadomosci chemiczne, no. 5, 1964, 285-290

TOPIC TAGS: advanced propellant, boron fuel, metal fuel, propellant grain, propellant research, inhibitor

ABSTRACT: The author limits his review to conventional chemical rocket fuels, excluding advanced concepts, like free radicals, whose development in the immediate future cannot be easily estimated. The important criterion to be satisfied is given as specific thrust in relation to speed of gas flow. The parameters determining speed of gas flow and such secondary, but important, factors as the costs of production, the availability of raw materials, temperature and pressure coefficients, and the viscosity, volativity and density of liquid fuels are mentioned. Present conditions in Poland suggest the concurrent study of solid and liquid forms, but with emphasis on the solid fuels. While liquid fuels are cheaper and according to the literature data probably have more thrust, their use brings up the complex problem of the rocket engine. Of the solid fuels, the homogeneous types,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040567

because of the long use of powder nitroglycerin, are better understood, cheaper, and more easily available in Poland. While the mixed or combination types will be studied, because they permit the use of larger grain sizes, priority in emphasis will be given to homogeneous fuels. The elements boron, beryllium, magnesium and aluminum are mentioned. Of these, boron is not available in Poland and beryllium is rejected because of its toxicity. Study of aluminum and magnesium alloys resistant to atmospheric factors will be emphasized. Perfection of solid homogeneous fuels will include change of components, (e.g., nitroglycole for nitroglycerin), stabilizers, inhibitors, and mastery of technique of production of large granules. Perfection of solid mixed fuels must be preceded by theoretical understanding of the mechanism of combustion and the mechanical and rheological characteristics and necessary decree of purity of the ingredients. A very promising, and completely uninvestigated, approach is the study of combined space charges.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64	DATE ACQ: 06Jul64	ENCL: 00	
SUB CODE: FP	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	

Card 2/2

IUNG, M.; NOWAK, H.; SMOLENSKI, D.

Accelerator for jets formed by shaped charges. Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no.5:355-357 '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw, and University of Warsaw (for Iung). 2. Technical University, Warsaw (for Smolenski).

SMOLENSKI, Dionizy, prof. zw., dr inz.

Studies on missile combustibles in the prospective plan.
Wiad chem 18 no.5:285-290 My '64

SMOLENSKI, J.

Smoleński J. The Reaction Reduction with Aluminium Isopropylate in Industrial Manufacture of Chloromycetin.

„Reakcja redukcji izopropylanem glinu w zastosowaniu do przemysłowej produkcji chloromycetyny". Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 5, 1953, pp. 229—231.

A short description of the synthetic method of producing chloromycetin from ethylbenzene. Details are given of an improved way of carrying out in the production of chloromycetin the last stage of synthesis of reaction of reduction using aluminium isopropylate. The method elaborated increases the yield of Meerwein-Poundorf reaction and facilitates production operations connected with the process

SMOLENSKI J.

POL

The reduction with aluminum isopropylate in industrial manufacture of chloromycetin. J. Smolenski (Pharm. Inst., Warsaw). *Przemysl Chem.* 9, 223-31(1953)(English summary).—RR'CO (R = $C_6H_4NO_2$-*p*, R' = $CH(CH_2OH)$-$NHCOCHCl_2$) (I) was obtained from PhEt through 7-stage reaction. The reduction of I with $Al(OCHMe_2)$ (II) was carried according to the equations: $3RR'CO + Al(OCHMe_2) = Al(OCHRR')_3 + 3Me_2CO$ and $Al(OCHRR')_3 + 3H_2O = 3RR'CHOH + Al(OH)_3$. In an enameled reactor were placed I and II, each dissolved in Me_2CHOH (III). The reaction was carried out at 65° with a constant flow of N until Me_2CO ceased to exist in the vapors. III was distd. out under low pressure and the thick sirup was dried at a temp. up to 50°. The powd. product was hydrolyzed with 70 percent EtOH at boiling temp. and filtered. The residue on the filter was washed with hot 70 percent EtOH and dried, obtaining thus 4 kg. of crude RR'CHOH (IV), which crystd. from distd. H_2O gave an av. of 2.65 kg. pure IV.

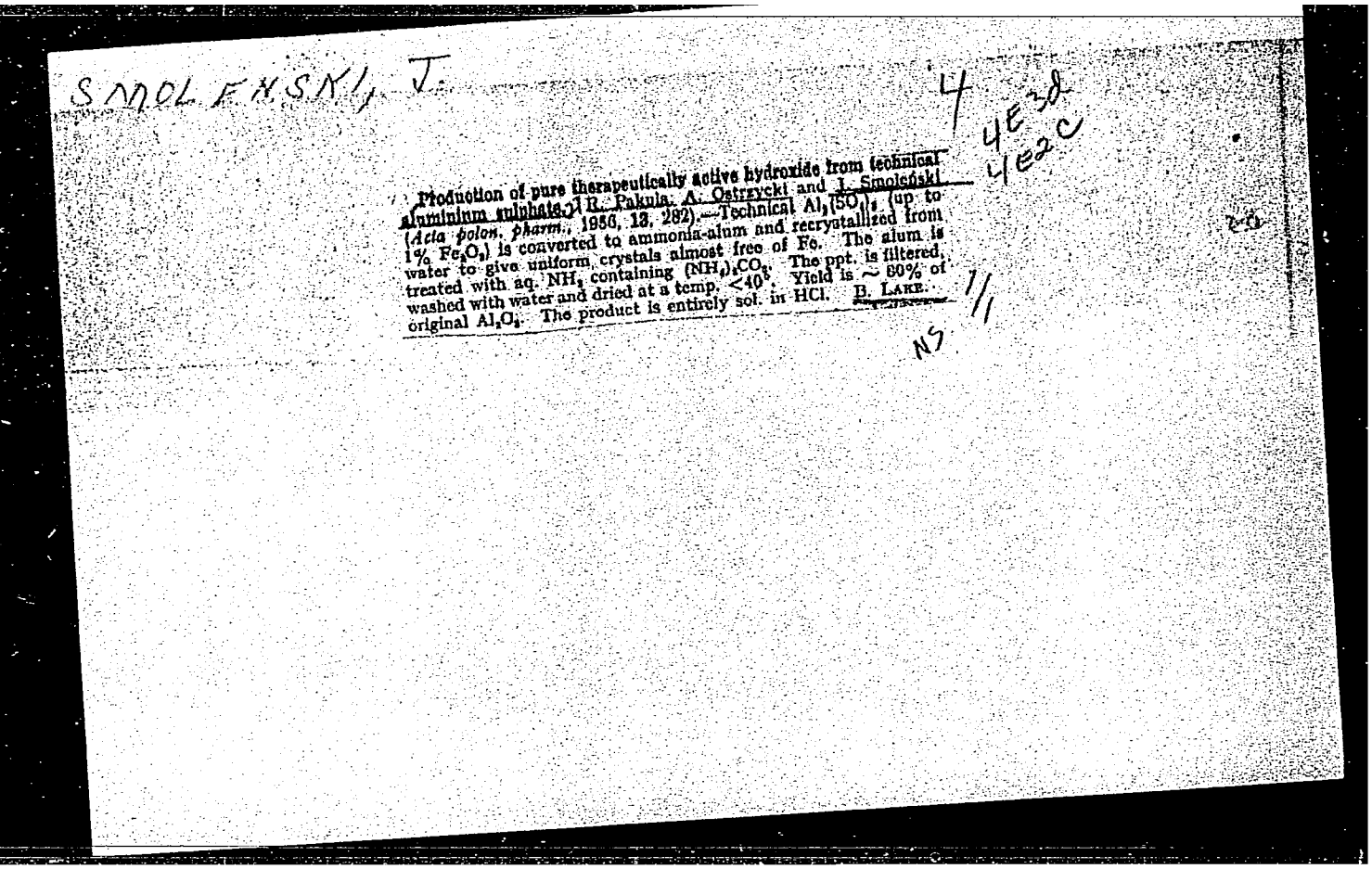
Gene A. Wozny

CH

SMOLENSKI, J.

SMOLENSKI, J. Harmonic analysis of the solar diurnal variations of magnetic declination at Swider in the years 1923-33. In English. p. 237. Vol. 4, no. 4, 1956. Warszawa
Acta Geophysica Polonica

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957



SMOLENSKI, J.

4
4E3d
4E2c

Production of pure therapeutically active hydroxide from technical aluminium sulphate. J. R. Pakula, A. Ostrzycki and J. Smoleński. (*Acta polon. pharm.*, 1956, 13, 282).—Technical $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ (up to 1% Fe_2O_3) is converted to ammonia-alum and recrystallized from water to give uniform crystals almost free of Fe. The alum is treated with aq. NH_3 containing $(NH_4)_2CO_3$. The ppt. is filtered, washed with water and dried at a temp. <40°. Yield is ~ 60% of original Al_2O_3. The product is entirely sol. in HCl. B. LAKE.

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NS

Smolenski, J.

Harmonic analysis of daily changes of the solar magnetic declination in Swider in the years 1923-33 made according to H.O Taylor's methods. p.59

(Przeglad Geofizyczny. Vol. 2, no. 1/2, 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Country : Poland H-17
Subject :

Acc. Nbr. : 4848

Author : Nestoruk-Szlompek, D.; Smolenski, J.
Institut. :
Title : Method of Purifying Barium Sulfate Utilized in X-Ray Diagnosis, and Increasing Its Capacity of Forming Stable Suspensions in Water.
Orig. Pub. : Acta polon. pharmac., 1958, 15, No 1, 51-57

Abstract : Study of the conditions of precipitation of $BaSO_4$ (effect of precipitating agent, $BaCl_2$ concentration, precipitation temperature, pH of medium) with the view of obtaining pure, finely dispersed precipitate that forms stable suspensions. A slowly settling precipitate is obtained on interaction of concentrated reactants in neutral medium at 20°. It was found that on prolonged heating of $BaSO_4$ precipitated in the cold, with its mother liquor or with water, its capacity of forming stable suspensions is enhanced.

Ya. Shteynberg.

Card:

H-47

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khim., No. 4, 1959, 11868

Author : Szczycinski B., Smolenski J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Condensation of Acetylacetone with Sulphaguanidine in Sulphametazine in an Aqueous Medium.

Orig Pub: Acta polon. pharmac., 1958, 15, No. 3, 215-216.

Abstract: The principal product of condensing $CH_3COCH_2COCH_3$ (I) with 4-$NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NHC(NH_2) = NH \cdot H_2O$ (II) is sulpha- . . . . . The mixture is heated (a reflex condenser, about 24 hours); the excess is distilled with water vapour; the precipitate is drawn off and washed with hot water; the non-reacting II is separated from the wash water and may be directed into the next operation of the *metazine III (4,6 dimethyl-2 sulfanylamidopyridine).

Card 1/2

7

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic and Natural Medicinal Substances. Galenicals and Dodicinal Forms. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 36005

Author : Pakula, R., Sadlenski, J.
Inst : --
Title : A Method of Obtaining Stable Aluminum Acetate of a Basic Character for Medicinal Purposes.

Orig Pub : Acta polon. pharmac., 1958, 15, No 4, 297-299.

Abstract : In order to obtain a stable product, the following method is recommended: solid ammonium alums are dissolved, with stirring, in a 12% aqueous solution containing 5.5 mols of NH_4OH per 1 mol of the alum; in 30 minutes, when the pH of the solution reaches 7, 1 mol of a 12% $(NH_4)CO_3$ solution is added, the reaction takes place at about 30° in 0.5-1 hour. The formed $Al(OH)_3$ is washed by 0.5% $(NH_4)CO_3$ and is added, with stirring, to CH_3COOH

Card 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic and Natural Medicinal Substances. Galenicals and Medicinal Forms.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 36005

(4 mols per 1 mol of Al_2O_3). the dissolving at a temperature of about 30-35° lasts about 2 hours. The concentration of CH_3COOH is calculated in such a manner that the resulting reaction will produce a 30% solution of $Al(CH_2COO)_3$, which is evaporated. The yield is 80% (on conversion to Al_2O_3). — I. Fodiman.

Card 2/2

SMOLENSKI, S.

"Operative control of the fulfillment of a plan in the Geologic Institute." p.20. (PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. No. 1, Jan. 1955. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4, April 1955. Uncl.

[illegible], A.

[illegible] at [illegible] scientific researches in the Geologic Institute. p.376.
[illegible], Moscow, No. 4, Aug. 1955.

[illegible]: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

SMOLENSKI, S.

"Diagrammatic Presentation of the Activities of the Institute of Geology," by S. Smolenski. Przeglad Geologiczny, No 5, Warsaw, May 56.

SMOLENSKI, Slawomir

Organizational changes in the Geological Institute. Przegl geol 11 no.1:54-55 Ja '63.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

SMOLENSKI, W.

We shall form conclusions form the last stage of instruction in the professional courses p. 32. (LAS POLSKI. Vol. 26, no. 3, March. 1952.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

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[redacted] and sources of family income on cooperative farms. P. 16.

[redacted] EKONOMIKI ROLNEJ. (Komitet Ekonomiki Rolnictwa Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnej i Sekcja Ekonomiki Rolnictwa Polskiej Towarzystwa Ekonomicznego) Warszawa, Poland. No. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

SOKOLISKIY, A.

Record of Marina Popovich. Kryl. rod. 15 no.8:9-10 Ag '64
(MIRA 18:1)

KHIL'CHENKO, Lev Nikolayevich; SMOLENSKIY, Aleksey Nikolayevich; ARUTYUNOV, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; KATORGINA, L.A., inzh., retsenzent; KONDAK, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAYEVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Steam turbine control] Regulirovanie parovykh turbin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 272 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Steam turbines)

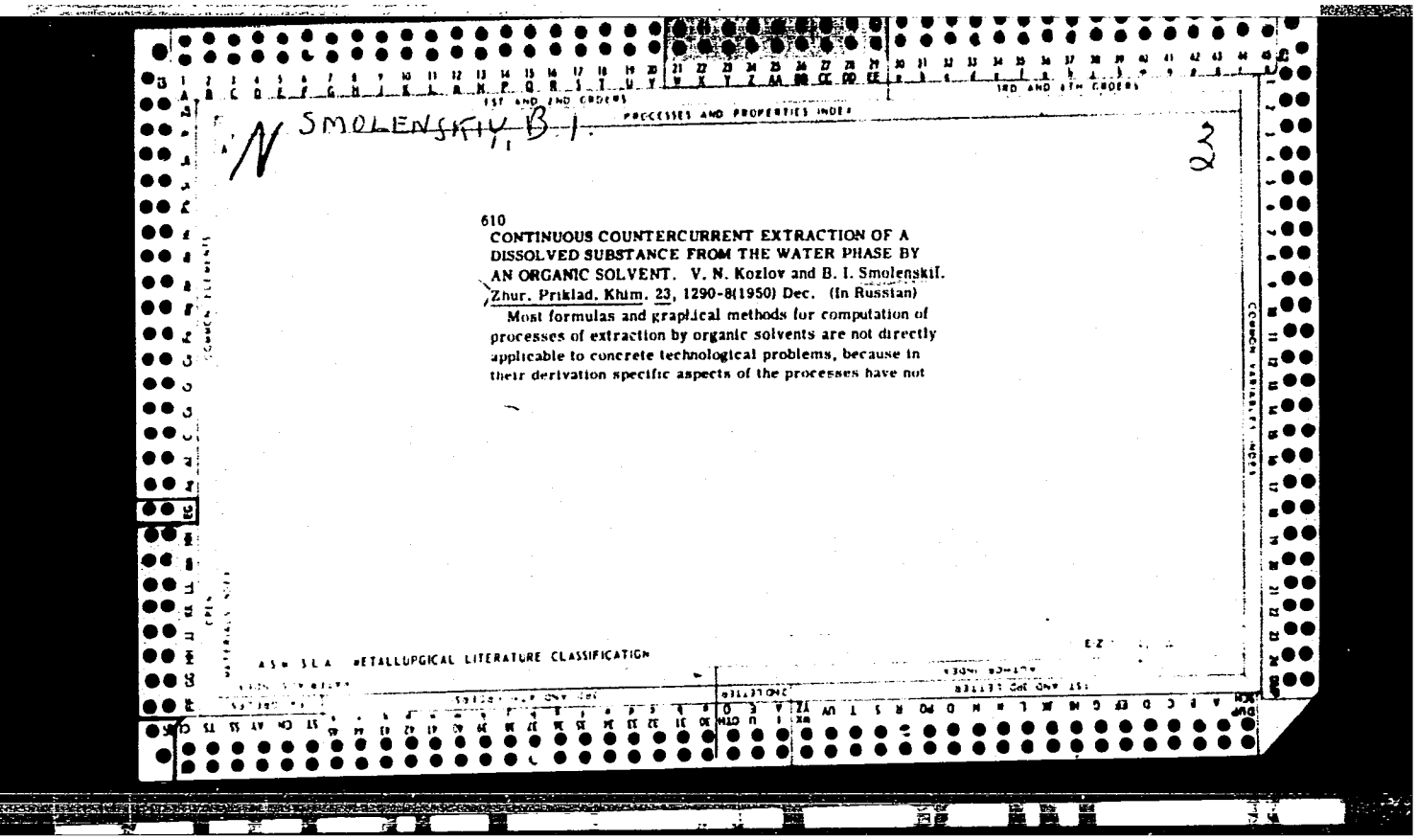
SMOLENSKIY, A.N.; PALEYEV, N.m., inzh., red.

[Design and construction of steam turbine parts] Konstruktsiia i raschet detalei parovykh turbin. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 466 p. (MIRA 17:12)

SHCHERBININ, . I.

21342 SHCHERBININ, I. I. K voprosu ob integrirovanii transtsendentnykh funktsiy. Sbornik statey po obshchetekhn. Voprosam (Trudy ural'skogo lesotekhn. IN-Ta) Sverdlovsk, 1949, S. 13-22.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.



SMOLENSKIY, B. I.

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CONTINUOUS COUNTERCURRENT EXTRACTION OF A DISSOLVED SUBSTANCE FROM THE WATER PHASE BY AN ORGANIC SOLVENT. V. N. Kozlov and B. I. Smolenskii. Zhur. Prikład. Khim. 23, 1290-8(1950) Dec. (In Russian)

Most formulas and graphical methods for computation of processes of extraction by organic solvents are not directly applicable to concrete technological problems, because in their derivation specific aspects of the processes have not

CA SMOLENSKIY, B I.

1

Process of continuous countercurrent extraction of a dissolved substance from the aqueous phase by an organic solvent. V. N. Kozlov and B. I. Smolenskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 23, 1371-80(1950)(Engl. translation).—Assuming the simplest extn. system, where solute distributes itself between two liquid phases by the expression $K = x/y$, where K is the partition coeff. and x and y are concns. in the phases, an equation is derived relating the concn. of solute throughout the various stages of the extraction. The following is valid when equil. is attained in each contact: $y_n/y_1 = [(LK/W)^n - 1]/[(LK/W) - 1]$, where y_1 and y_n are concns. in the first countercurrent contact and n^{th} contact, resp.; L is the solvent rate, and W is the aq. liquor rate. It is shown that the lowest concn. of solute in exit liquor is obtained, with given inlet concn. and given no. of contacts, when $LK/W = 1$. Joseph F. Campagnolo

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I.

Calculations for the entrainment of vaporous substances with noncondensable gases from wood pyrolysis. Shor.rab.Lab.lesokhim. no.2:74-82 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood distillation)

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I. [deceased]

Extracting acetic acid from the aqueous phase by the nonaqueous phase using the method of continuous countercurrent extraction. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.10:21-24 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Extraction (Chemistry))

SHOLENSKII, B. ; KOZLOV, V.

Distribution of acetic acid between the no ter and water phases in ind trial-type extractors. p. 57.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Lativa, No. 16, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

KOZLOV, V.N.; SMOLENSKIY, B.I.

Distribution of acetic acid between the two existing phases, the aqueous and the nonaqueous phase. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.3:508-512 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Laboratoriya lesokhimii Ural'skogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Acetic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

3855

S/044/62/000/005/053/072
C111/C444

AUTHORS: Azletskiy, S. P., Smolenskiy, B. I.

TITLE: On linear interpolation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 46-47, abstract 5V228. ("Tr. Ural'skogo lesotekhn. in-ta", 1959, no. 16, 207-225)

TEXT: Let $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ be a system of values of the independent variables x, where $x_1 < x_2 < \ldots x_n$. Let $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_n$ be the corresponding values of the function y which approximatively is linear depending on x; let $n > 2$. Let $c_1(x_{c_1}, y_{c_1})$ indicate the distribution centre of the point system $A_1(x_1, y_1)\ A_2(x_2, y_2), \ldots A_n(x_n, y_n)$; this centre be denoted as the first centre of the given distribution. As a second distribution centre of the point system $\{A_i\}$ let be denoted the point $c_2(x_{c_2}, y_{c_2})$ which is the first distribution centre of the point system

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On linear interpolation

$$\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right), \left(\frac{x_2+x_3}{2}, \frac{y_2+y_3}{2}\right), \ldots,$$

$$\frac{x_{n-1}+x_n}{2}, \frac{y_{n-1}+y_n}{2}\Big).$$

The second centre of the written down point system be denoted as the third centre for the initial system $\{A_i\}$ etc. This way one can obtain n-1 distribution centres of the point system $\{A_i\}$. Now let the point system $\{A_i\}$ be split into two systems - a left one and a right one. To the left one there shall belong all those points of the given system for which $x_i \leq x_{c_1}$, to the right one all those for which there is $x_i > x_{c_1}$. Let $A(x_A, y_A)$ be the first distribution centre of the left system. The equation of the straight line which passes through the

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S/044/62/000/005/053/072
C111/C444

On linear interpolation

distribution centre c_1 of the given point system $A_1(x_1, y_1)$, $A_2(x_2, y_2)$,.. .., $A_n(x_n, y_n)$ and has the direction coefficient m_k, where

$$m_k = \frac{(y_A - y_{c_k})(x_A - x_{c_k}) + (y_{c_1} - y_{c_k})(x_{c_1} - x_{c_k})}{(x_A - x_{c_k})^2 + (x_{c_1} - x_{c_k})^2}$$

is denoted as an approximation equation of the direct regression by the authors.

For a given point system one can set up n-1 approximation equations of the direct regression. The described method for the set-up of these equations is called the method of the successive centres by the authors. Besides in this paper there is also given a vector method and a simplified vector method for the setting-up of approximation equations of the direct regression. The importance of all these methods consists of the fact that they produce good results in praxis, the exactness of which being nearly as great as the exactness of the method of the least squares

Card 3/4

On linear interpolation

at the determination of the equation of direct regression. At the same time these methods (especially the simplified vector method and the method of the successive centres) demand for less calculation labouring than the method of the least squares. This shows the strongest effect at large n, and if one has to work with values of several places. A comparison of the amount of calculation labour at different methods is carried out; examples are given. Besides the authors show how to reduce the parabolic interpolation to the linear one; this permits to use the results of this article also in the case of parabolic interpolation.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Pneumatic pliers for cutting steel rods and angle brackets.
Mashinostroitel' no.12:17 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ROKHLENKO, M.A.; SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Device for checking the quality of press-fitting of pressure lubricators. Stan. i instr. 36 no.5:36 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

SMOLENSKIY, (Leningrad)

"Ferroelectric Ferromagnetics."

report presented at Colloquim on Magnetism, Grenoble, France, 2-5 Jul 58.

Eval: B - 3,111,755 3 Sep 58.

SOV-117-58-4-13/21

AUTHORS: Rokhlenko, M.A., and Smolenskiy, B.L., Engineer

TITLE: Quick-Exchange Chucks for Drilling Machines (Bystrosmennyye patrony dlya sverlil'nykh stankov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 4, p 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains illustrated design and operation information on two kinds of self-clamping chucks for drills, one with three rollers and the other with three eccentric cams. The chucks are permanently fixed on the machine spindle and permit exchange of drills without stopping the machine. The design is such that all parts can be made at any plant with the use of common machine tools.
There are 2 sets of drawings.

1. Drilling machines--Equipment

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Smolenskiy, B.L., Engineer SOV-117-58-8-18/28

TITLE: Pneumatic High-Speed Clamps (Pnevmaticheskiye bystrodeystvuyushchiye strubtsiny)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 8, p 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sheet metal which is laid out for stamping must be fastened to the lay-out table by means of clamps. The use of screw clamps which must be applied by hand is labor and time consuming. A high-speed pneumatic clamp (Figure 1) has been developed which has no such drawbacks. It consists of a cramp (Figure 2) which is connected with the compressed air system. A spring moves the piston in the cylinder to its initial position if the fastening must be loosened. The use of the device increases productivity 1.2 - 1.5 times.
There is 1 photo and 1 diagram.

1. Sheet metal--Processing--Equipment 2. Clamps--Applications

Card 1/1

SOV/121-58-9-14/21

AUTHORS: Smolenskiy, B.L. and Rokhlenko, M.A.

TITLE: Rapid Action Chucks with Pneumatic Actuation (Bystrodeystvuyushchiye patrony s pnevmaticheskim privodom)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, Nr 9, p 39

ABSTRACT: Pneumatically actuated, spring-loaded three-jaw chucks and collets made at the Kiyevskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod (Kiyev Engineering Works) are illustrated in cross-sectional drawings. The working principle is the clamping by spring pressure and release by a force pneumatically produced in a large flat cylinder. Stacks of Belleville washers are used as compression springs.
There are 3 figures.

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SMOLENSKIY, B.L.[Smolens'kyi, B.L.], inzh.

Easily adjustable screw clamp and vibration shears. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 8:24-25 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Machine tools--Attachments)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L. [Smolens'kyi, B.L.], inzh.-tekhnolog

How to prolong the life of bed plates and carriages. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.10:15 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Lathes--Maintenance and repair)

SOV117-58-10-18/35

AUTHOR: Rokhlenko, M.A. and Smolenskiy, B.L., Engineers

TITLE: A Reversable Self-Disconnecting Chuck for Screw Taps (Reversivnyy samovyklyuchayushchiysya patron dlya metchikov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 10, pp 24 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently, drills with various protective self-disconnecting chucks have been largely used to mechanize the threading of screw taps. The article describes a reversable self-disconnecting chuck for screw taps (fig. 1) which has eliminated several defects of former types. It is of low weight, small dimensions, and its simple design permits manufacturing with ordinary metal-cutting equipment. Depending on the diameter of the desired thread, three kinds of chucks are made: for threads up to 3 mm, between 3 and 14 mm and above 14 mm. There is 1 figure.

1. Taps---Equipment

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SOV/117-58-12-8/36

AUTHORS: Smolenskiy, B.L. and Rokhlenko, M.A., Engineers

TITLE: Jaw-Vises for Machine Tools and Benches Equipped With Fast-Operating Pneumatic Clamps (Stanochnyye i verstachnyye tiski, osnashchennyye bystrodeystvuyushchimi pnevmaticheskimi zazhimami)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 12, pp 10 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A relatively simple and cheap, fast-operating pneumatic clamping device to be fitted on existing machine tools and benches has been developed and brought into use. The characteristic feature in the design of the pneumo-drive is the possibility to maintain the manual drive for resetting the jaw and for fastening the parts in case of a drop in air pressure. Information is given on the setting of movable and immovable pneumatic clamps on machine tools and benches. For heavy percussion work, a special drive with a tapered clamp was designed where the compressed air is applied only at the moment of fastening or releasing the part. For light, filing bench work, cast iron jaw-vises are being used with a special multi-cylinder fast-operating pneumatic clamp which has no cranks, and where the drive force is directly

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Jaw-Vises for Machine Tools and Benches Equipped With Fast-Operating Pneumatic Clamps

transmitted to the nut of the jaw-vises. Rubber rings are used for packing the cylinders. Air feed to the cylinders is performed by a two-way crane with a reductor. The possibility to control the clamping force by the air feed reductor is a characteristic peculiarity in the crane design. Detailed descriptions of the design and operation of the aforementioned devices are given. There are 5 diagrams.

+SMOLENSKIY, B.L

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Special chucks used in machining tubular rivets on automatic lathes. Stan.i instr. 29 no.1:37 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Chucks)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Multiple-cavity press molds used for making rubber packing rings. Stan. i instr. 29 no.7:36 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Rubber goods) (Molding machines)

SMOL'NISKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Air-driven high-duty chucks. Stan. i instr. 29 no.9:39 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Chucks)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3785

Smolenskiy, Boris Lipovich, Engineer, and Mikhail Abramovich Rokhlenko, Engineer

Kompleksnaya modernizatsiya tokarno-revol'vernykh stankov tipa 1336 (Overall Modernization of the Type 1336 Turret Lathe) Leningrad, 1959. 13 p. 6,500 copies printed. (Series: Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Modernizatsiya i remont oborudovaniya, vyp. 4)

Sponsoring Agencies: Leningrad. Dom nauchno-technicheskoy propagandy; Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR.

Ed.: Ye. F. Posternyak, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.L. Gvirts.

PURPOSE: This pamphlet is intended for fixture makers, foremen and lathe operators.

COVERAGE: The authors describe attachments and devices for modernizing machine tools. No personalities are mentioned. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

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Overall Modernization (Cont.) SOV/3785

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SMOLENSKIY, B.L., inzh.

Air trip. Mashinostroitel' no.11:30 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Pneumatic control)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Modernizing turret lathes. Stan. i instr. 30 no.1:15-17 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Lathes)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Forced lubrication of guides. Stan.i instr. 30 no.3:37 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L., inzh.; ROKHLENKO, M.A., inzh.

New self-centering pneumatic three-jawed chuck. Mashinostroitel' no.1:18-19 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Chucks)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L., inzh.

High-speed pneumatic-spring drive for clamping parts in collets. Mashinostroitel' no.3:18 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Machine tools--Pneumatic driving)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Screw and nut with rolling balls. Mashinostroitel' no.6:27-28 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Screw cutting)

SOLOMENIY, B.L.

Modernizing the tailstock of lathes. Mashinostroitel' no. 2:13-14 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Lathes--Technological innovations)

SMOLENSKIY, B. L.[Smolens'kyi, B.L.], inzh.; ROKHLENKO, M. A., inzh.

Device for automatic removing of the cutting tool in cutting external thread. Mekh. sil'. 12 no.10:13 O '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Screw-cutting machines)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L. [Smolens'kyi, B.L.], inzh.; ROKHLENKO, M.A., inzh.

Revolving head for a turning lathe. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.12:9 D '61. (MIRA 17:1)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; STOLYARCHUK, R.A.

Semiautomatic milling machines for machining rotating files. Stan. i instr. 32 no.4:36-38 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Milling machines)

ROKHLENKO, M.A.; SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Attachments for threading small nuts. Stan.i instr. 32 no.10: 36-37 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Screw cutting)

SMOLENSKIY, B.I.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Turret for the tailstock of lathes. Stan.i instr. 32 no.12:34 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Lathes)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; GOSPODARCHUK, I.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Upsetting anchor nuts on a three-stroke automatic 8ZVA cold header. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 4 no.8:45-46 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Forging machines)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

New manual pneumatic shears. Mashinostroitel' no.3:40 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Shears (Machine tools))

IVCHENKO, A.G.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.; SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Automatic feed of thread-rolling machines. Mashinostroitel' no.4:6 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Feed mechanisms)

S/121/62/000/004/007/008
D040/D113

AUTHOR: Smolenskiy, B.L.

TITLE: A new cutting fluid

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 4, 1962, 42

TEXT: The new cutting fluid consists of sulfofrezol with 4 to 25% CCl_4 which prevents a build-up on the nose of the tool and the sticking of chips to the grooves of finish-boring and thread-cutting tools. The fluid permits reaming in high-strength steel and duralumin with a hardness of RC 28-52, and the surface is of 7-11th class finish. Cutting is possible even with blunt tools, provided the cutting edge is not damaged, and the tool life has increased. A "2135" drilling machine used for reaming in high-strength steel has been fitted with a hood and an exhaust fan. The CCl_4 content in the air at the machine does not exceed 0.005 mg/l, which is far below the permissible 0.05. An addition of 60-130 g CCl_4 into the lubrication system of the drilling machine is sufficient for one two-shift workday. Pure sulfofrezol is added periodically. There is 1 figure. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation].

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SMOLENSKIY, B.L. [Smolens'kyi, B.L.], inzh.; ROKHLENKO, M.A., inzh.

Forced lubrication of the guiding frame of a turning lathe. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 13 no.9:8 S '62. (MIRA 17:3)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Universal attachment for machining spherical surfaces. (MIRA 15:1)
Stan.i instr. 33 no.2:41-42 F '62.
(Lathes--Attachments)

IVCHENKO, A.G.; SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Automation of the centerless grinding machine. Stan.i instr. 33 no.3:40-42 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Grinding machines) (Automatic control)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Automatic machine for straightening plate parts. Stan.i instr. 33 no.5:40-41 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Machine tools)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Self-adjusting chuck. Stan.i instr. 33 no.6:39-40 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Chucks)

SMOLENSKIY, B.L.

Cantolever boring bar for deep boring. Stan.i instr. 33 no.9:43-44 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

IVCHENKO, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; ROKHLENKO, Mikhail Abramovich; SMOLENSKIY, Boris Lipovich ; NATALICH, D.D., inzh., retsenzent; VUL'FSON, D.L., inzh., red.; POLIPENKO, Yu.P., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Modernization of universal metal-cutting equipment] Modernizatsiia universal'nogo metallorezhushchego oborudovaniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 153 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Machine tools--Technological innovations)

S/121/63/000/002/010/010
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Smolenskiy, B.L., and Rokhlenko, M.A.

TITLE: Modernization of milling cut-out machine

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 2, 1963, 39-40

TEXT: A hydraulic drive has been provided for the milling head of a machine for cutting sheet metal piles in which the cutter is guided around a template on the pile. The milling head is mounted on a snout moving axially and swinging by 180°. Manual guiding of the milling head, in which the guide roll had to be pressed against the template edge, imposed physical strain on the operator. With the new hydraulic drive the operator has only to incline a control lever to move the milling head in the required direction; as the counterpressure of oil tends to return the lever to its initial position, the operation is similar to manual operation, so that no new skills have to be acquired. The drive has raised productivity, improved cutting quality, and eliminated physical strain. The design and operation of the drive is described in detail and illustrated by drawings. There is 1 figure.

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SMOLENSKIY, B.L.; ROKHLENKO, M.A.

Punch for the upsetting of semicircular cylindrical screw heads with straight slots. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.6:45-46 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)