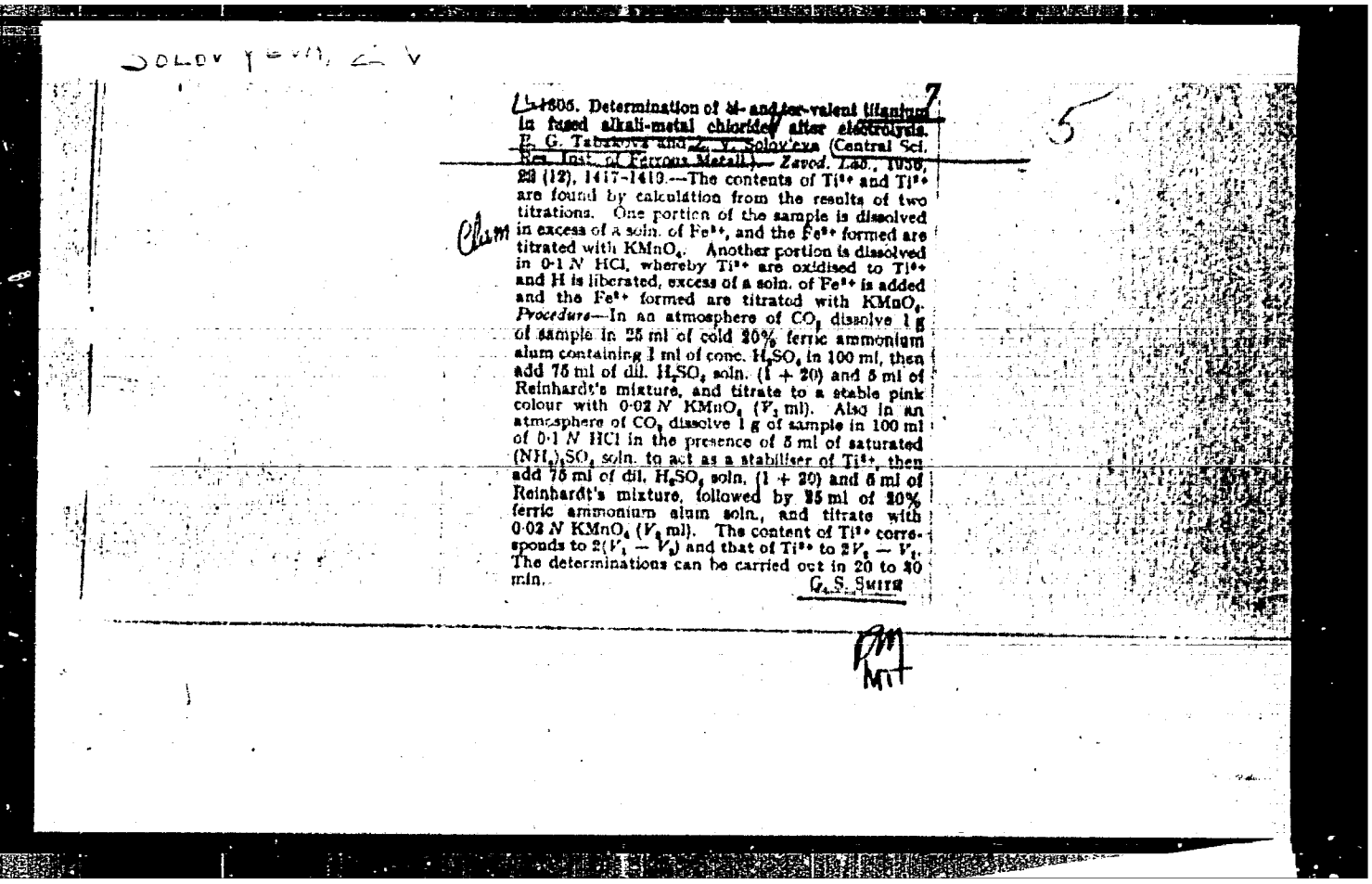


1505. Determination of di- and tri-valent titanium in fused alkali-metal chlorides after electrolysis. P. G. Tatarova and Z. V. Solov'eva (Central Sci. Res. Inst. of Ferrous Metall.). — *Zavod. Lab.*, 1956, 23 (12), 1417–1419.—The contents of Ti^{3+} and Ti^{2+} are found by calculation from the results of two titrations. One portion of the sample is dissolved in excess of a soln. of Fe^{3+}, and the Fe^{2+} formed are titrated with $KMnO_4$. Another portion is dissolved in 0·1 *N* HCl, whereby Ti^{2+} are oxidised to Ti^{3+} and H is liberated, excess of a soln. of Fe^{3+} is added and the Fe^{2+} formed are titrated with $KMnO_4$. *Procedure*—In an atmosphere of CO_2 dissolve 1 g of sample in 25 ml of cold 20% ferric ammonium alum containing 1 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 in 100 ml, then add 75 ml of dil. H_2SO_4 soln. (1 + 20) and 5 ml of Reinhardt's mixture, and titrate to a stable pink colour with 0·02 *N* $KMnO_4$ (V_1 ml). Also in an atmosphere of CO_2 dissolve 1 g of sample in 100 ml of 0·1 *N* HCl in the presence of 5 ml of saturated $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ soln. to act as a stabiliser of Ti^{3+}, then add 75 ml of dil. H_2SO_4 soln. (1 + 20) and 5 ml of Reinhardt's mixture, followed by 25 ml of 20% ferric ammonium alum soln., and titrate with 0·02 *N* $KMnO_4$ (V_2 ml). The content of Ti^{3+} corresponds to $2(V_1 - V_2)$ and that of Ti^{2+} to $2V_2 - V_1$. The determinations can be carried out in 20 to 30 min.

G. S. Smith

S/137/62/000/006/027/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Timoshenko, N. N., Borok, B. A., Teplenko V. G., Solov'yeva, Z. V.

TITLE: Metallurgical processing of ilmenite concentrate and titanium-magnetites for the purpose of obtaining iron powder and a product with high titanium content

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 13, abstract 6093 (In collection "Titan i yego splavy", no. 5, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 69 - 74)

TEXT: The technical scheme of processing ilmenite concentrate consists of the following operations: 1) crushing and mixing the charge, composed of ilmenite concentrate with 10% admixture of a solid reducing agent (carbon, carbon black, thermotails) and NaCl, added in a 20% amount of the ilmenite concentrate; 2) reduction in a furnace with any type of heating at 1,150°C; 3) discharge and grinding of the cake until -170+200 mesh particle size; 4) wet magnetic separation with repeated demagnetization of the Fe powder (weak magnetic field: 900 oersted); 5) washing from salt and drying a) of the magnetic fraction at 40 - 60°C; b) of

Card 1/2

Card

ACCESSION NR: AR4018321 S/0137/64/000/001/0039/0040

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1G273

AUTHOR: Borok, B. A.; Teplenko, V. G.; Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Reutova, N. P.

TITLE: Basic principles and technology of production of powder alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuyby*shevsk. aviats. in-t, vy*p. 16, 1963, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: powder alloy production, oxide powder production, steel powder production

TRANSLATION: A description is given of a method for the preparation of multicomponent alloys via joint reduction of a mixture of component oxides by Ca hydride, e.g., $nCr_2O_3+mNiO+pFe_2O_3+sTiO_2+kCaH \rightarrow 2nCr+mNi+2pFe+sTi+kCaO+H_2$, where k = 3n+m+3p+2s. The alloys obtained are homogeneous in composition and crystal structure and are in exact agreement with the corresponding phase diagrams. Metal powders can be added to the charge along with the oxides in order to decrease the exothermic effect. A calculative reduction of the oxide mixtures takes place in conformity with their free energies of formation at comparatively low temperatures (600-800°). At higher temperatures, the oxides react with one another to form complex oxides and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4018321

their reduction by CaH_2 follows a complex course. CaO formed during reduction acts as a separator which prevents the particles from sintering. When the CaO content of the reaction products is insufficient to eliminate sintering, an additional amount of CaO is added to the charge. NaCl can also be used as the separator. CaO is removed from the final product by quenching with water and subsequent treatment with a dilute HCl solution, washing the $CaCl_2$ off with water, and drying the powder in vacuum desiccators. The method described is used in the production of powders of stainless steels 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh17N2, OKh18N9, nichromes Kh20N80 and Kh25N75, and other alloys. V. Neshpor

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 2679-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/ JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892 UR/2776/65/000/043/0099/0108

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Golubeva, L. S.; Shchegoleva, R. P.; Ruch'yeva, N. A.; Kudinova, K. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties and production conditions of nichrome powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 99-108

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, powder alloy, nonmetallic inclusion, sintering, solid solution, twinning, heat resistant alloy, resistivity

ABSTRACT: In view of the deviations observed in the technological properties of the products fabricated from the powder of Kh20N80 nichrome alloy prepared by the method of the combined reduction of metal oxides with CaH_2 developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, the authors performed a thorough investigation of the parameters of the process. Gas analyses and metallographic examinations established that nichrome powders obtained at

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

oxide-reduction temperatures of 900-1100°C (for 6 hr) contain a considerable amount of non-metallic inclusions, associated with the higher content of oxygen. This condition is corrected (the oxygen content is reduced to the required minimum of 0.4% and the microstructure becomes homogeneous) by raising to 1175°C the reduction temperature and performing reduction for 6-8 hr (6 hr for 219-mm diameter retort and 8 hr for 273-mm diameter retort). However, while the powder prepared at 1175°C for 6-8 hr displays the optimal compactibility, its sinterability is much lower than in powders prepared at lower reduction temperatures (900-1100°C), which evidently is attributable to the activizing effect of oxygen as well as to granulometric composition. Since, the oxygen content may not exceed 0.04%, it appears that sinterability can be improved only by altering the granulometric composition of the powder. This composition can be regulated within broad limits by pulverizing the sinter (pulp) for 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2 hr. To evaluate its quality, the powdered-metal nichrome prepared on the basis of the above improvements was subjected to heat treatment and cold working and tested for physical properties. Specimens compacted under a pressure of 6.0-6.8 tons/cm^2 and sintered at the maximum temperature (1375°C) were found to display the highest ultimate strength and plasticity. Wire of 0.5-2.0 mm diameter fabricated from sintered briquets displays, following its heat treatment (water quenching from

L 2679-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

870°C), physical properties as high as those of standard nichrome wire. Following its sintering, as well as following its forging in the temperature range 1000-1200°C, the powdered-metal nichrome has the monophase structure of a nickel-base solid solution with grain boundaries clearly revealed by etching. Following its annealing at 800 or 900°C the nichrome displays the typical structure of nickel austenite; the grain orientation changes and a large number of twins appears. In addition to their high heat resistance and resistance to oxidation at high temperatures, the products fabricated from such nichrome powder display a high resistivity (1.07-1.12 ohm-mm^2/m). Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

L 2681-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022894 UR/2776/65/000/043/0115/0118

AUTHOR: Teplenko, V. G.; Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Makshantseva, G. T.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of obtaining stellite powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 115-118

TOPIC TAGS: stellite, powder metal production, cobalt containing alloy, sintering

ABSTRACT: Despite their outstanding physical properties, stellites have a limited range of applications, since their high hardness makes it impossible to machine them with cutting tools. This can be remedied in some cases (e.g. in the fabrication of gas-turbine parts, dies, etc.) by means of investment casting, but this is a highly expensive and wasteful technique. Hence, to find a better solution, the authors investigated the possibility of fabricating stellite parts by powder-metallurgical methods. Stellite powder containing 0.91% C, 2.2% Si, 27.5% Cr, 4.2% W, 61.8% Co, 3.3% Fe, was prepared by the method of the combined reduction

Card 1/2

L 2681-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022894

2

of oxides with CaH_2, in the presence of Cr_3C_2 as the source of C, at 1100-1150°C, for 4-5 hr, in a stainless steel retort. The resulting sinter was pulverized to 0.2 mm particle size and then "slaked" with water. The pulp thus obtained was treated with weak HCl (pH = 3) and the resulting stellite powder was washed with water and alcohol and vacuum-dried at 40-50°C. X-ray micrographic analysis revealed the presence of a solid solution based on cobalt and a carbide phase (Cr_3C_2 and complex carbides). The powder particles are represented by porous granules with a strongly ramified rough surface (mean pour weight: 2.0 g/cm^2). Such stellite powder is easily pressed without requiring the addition of grease or plasticizing agents. The density of sintered (at 1280-1300°C, in vacuum and hydrogen atmospheres) briquets of the stellite powder is close to the values characteristic of cast stellite (the density of the stellite obtained by melting the powder is 8.29 g/cm^3); residual porosity does not exceed 9%; hardness is 43-44 H_{RC}, which is of the same order as that of cast stellite. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 2284-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) WW/DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016931 UR/0089/65/018/006/0623/0626
621.039.7

AUTHORS: Rauzen, F. V.; Solov'yeva, Z. Ya. 44 B

TITLE: Removal of radioactive isotopes from waste water

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 623-626

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, coagulation, ion exchange 19

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to verify that the technicological scheme of a waste-water purification station, described at the Second Geneva Conference by K. A. Bol'shakov et al. (Trudy Vtoroy mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Dokl. sovetsk. uchenykh [Transactions of Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Papers by Soviet Scientists], Atomizdat 1959, page 189), special experiments were set up on solutions containing one or several specially added radioactive isotopes. The various radioactive isotopes were then eliminated from the solutions first by coagulation, and then by ion

Card 1/2

L 2284-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016931

0

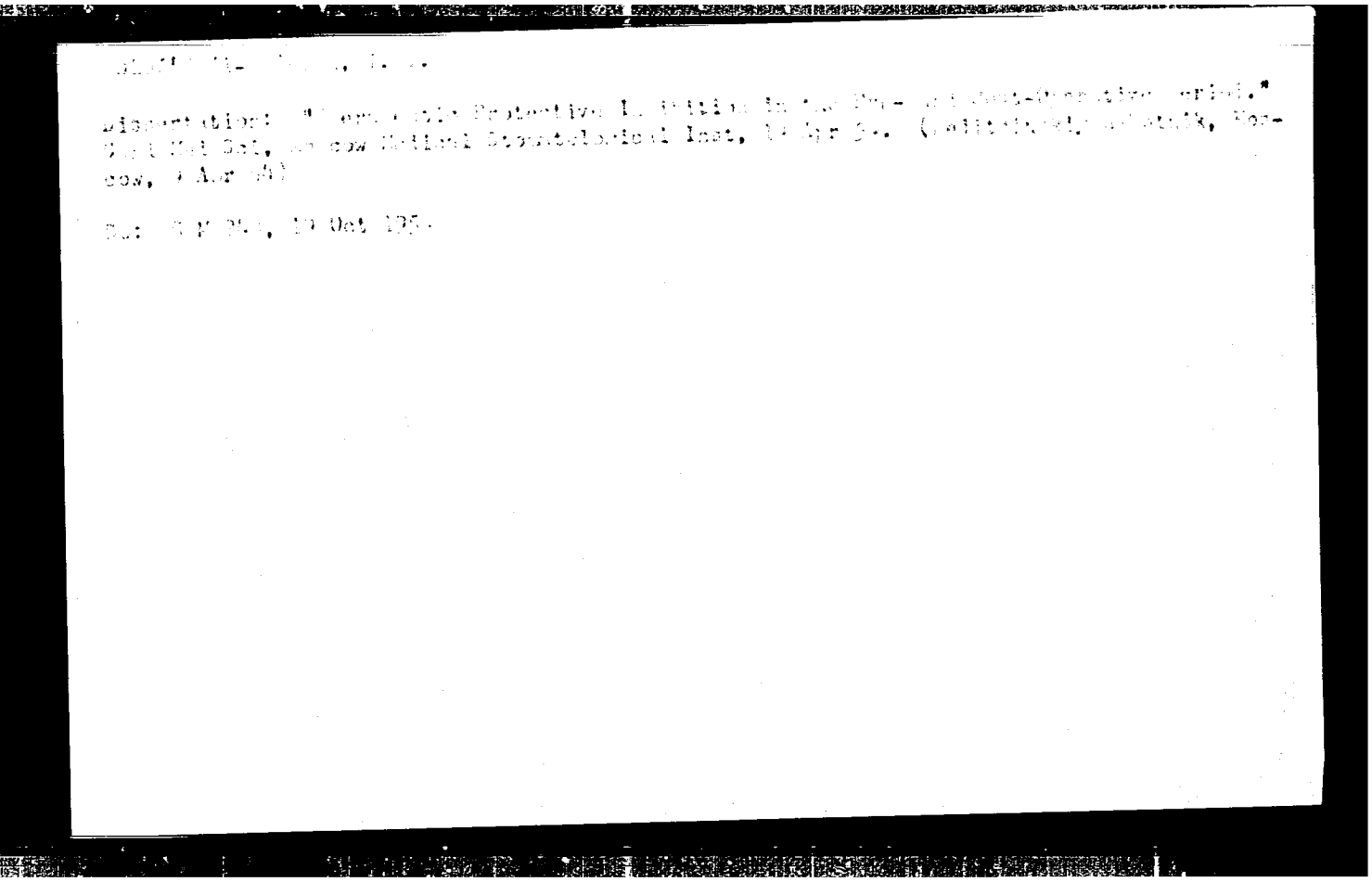
exchange through filtering with ionites. The results showed that a successive treatment of low-activity waste water by coagulation and by two-stage ion exchange can reduce the concentration of the radioactive isotopes below the maximum permissible value, for all radioactive isotopes. The removal of the radioactive isotopes from the waste solutions by the ionites is directly dependent on the salinity of the solution. With increasing content of salts in the filtrates past the ionite columns, the concentration of the radioactive isotopes in them increases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 DP



SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; SOLOV'YEVA-TROITSKAYA, Ye.A.

Physiological significance of boron. Report No.2: Temperature factor in eliminating boron deficiency by the nucleic acid. Bot. zhur. 47 no.5:626-635 My '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Plants, Effect of boron on)
(Nucleic acid metabolism)
(Plants, Effect of temperature on)

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; SOLOV'YEVA-TROITSKAYA, Ye.A.

Physiological role of boron. Report No.3. Specific role of boron in the formation of reproductive organs and fruiting. Bot. zhur. 47 no.10:1414-1425 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Plants, Effect of boron on)
(Plants—Reproduction)

KARPOVICH, V.N.; SOLOV'YEVA-VOLYNSKAYA, T.N.

Attracting whiskered tern for nesting by artificial rafts.
Trudy OGZ no.4:349-352 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SOLOVYKH, A. G.

4707 Solovykh, A. G. i Kostetskaya, L. Ye. Razvedeniye Krolikov. Simferopol', krymizdat, 1954. 68S. s ill 20 sm. 3000 ekz 80K.- Bibliogr: S.63-(54-58114)P 636.92 (47.79)-(016.3)

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Nyph Statey, Vol 7, 1949

SOLOVYKH, A.G.

The digestive processes of ruminant animals on various diets.
Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.2:71-74 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhivotnovodstva.
(Ruminantia) (Digestion)

SOLOVYKH, A. G.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "State of digestive processes in ruminating animals during different conditions of undereating." Moscow, 1961. 19 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Biology-Soils Faculty); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 209)

37435

S/190/62/004/005/011/026
B110/B144

AUTHORS: Solovykh, D. A., Arest-Yakubovich, A. A., Gantmakher, A. R., Medvedev, S. S.

TITLE: Polymerization of styrene and butadiene initiated by sodium naphthalene in weakly polar media

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 702-703

TEXT: The activation energy and rate constants of the homogeneous polymerization of styrene and butadiene with organosodium initiators in hydrocarbon media in the presence of small tetrahydrofuran additions were determined for the first time by a two-stage method. First, "live" polymers were obtained by preliminary polymerization of ~ 1/6 of the monomer with sodium naphthalene in a tetrahydrofuran medium, and were then used as polymerization initiators in toluene or cumene with tetrahydrofuran. The polymerization rate was measured between -60 and -35°C and the initiator concentration was determined from $c = 2m/M$, where m is the amount of polymerized monomer in g, c is the number of initiator moles, and M is the

Card 1/3

S/190/62/004/005/011/026
B110/B144

Polymerization of styrene and ...

molecular weight of the polymer. Toluene caused chain transfer during butadiene polymerization with 6.5% tetrahydrofuran. The polymerization rate of styrene and butadiene in toluene was found to increase with transition from organolithium to organosodium initiators. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1961

Card 2/3

Polymerization of styrene and ...

(2) Содержание ТГФ, об. %	(3) Мономер	(4) Исходная концентрация мономера, моль/л	(5) Растворитель	(6) Концентрация Ш, моль/л	(7) Температура полимеризации, °С	(8) E, ккал/моль	(9) $k_{-50°}$, л/моль·сек
2	Стирол (10)	1,1	Толуол (12)	0,002	—60 — —55	8000	0,15
2,5	" "	1,14	Кумол (13)	0,002	—60 — —55	7700	0,14
11,5	" "	0,84	Толуол (12)	0,004	—50	—	—
3,5	Бутадиен (11)	1,3	" "	0,003	—50 — —40	—	0,008
6,5	" "	2,5	Кумол (13)	0,002	—50 — —35	7500	0,006

Table. Polymerization of styrene and butadiene in the presence of sodium naphthalene in hydrocarbon solvents with tetrahydrofuran additions. Legend: (2) Tetrahydrofuran content, % by volume; (3) monomer; (4) initial monomer concentration, moles/liter; (5) solvent; (6) sodium naphthalene concentration, moles/liter; (7) polymerization temperature, °C; (8) E, kcal/mole; (9) $k_{-50°C}$, liter/mole·sec; (10) styrene; (11) butadiene; (12) toluene; (13) cumene.

Card 3/3

L 16985-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/
Pr-4 RM/WW/JD S/020/63/149/005/009/018

AUTHOR: Basova, R. V., Arest-Yakubovich, A. A., Solovykh, D. A., Desyatova, N. V., Gantmakher, A. R., and Medvedev, S. S.

TITLE: Polymerization of butadiene in the presence of alkali metals and their compounds in different media

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1963, 1067-1070

TEXT: Literature on the polymerization of dienes, initiated by alkali metals and their compounds, notes that the proportion of structures characteristic of the anion type of polymerization, contrary to expectations, decreases with increasing polarity of the Me-R bond (Me -- alkali metal) in hydrocarbon media. The authors of this work, devoted to investigation of the effect of polymerization conditions on the structure of butadiene, pay special attention to this problem. The investigation was performed under vacuum conditions, with prior thorough cleaning of monomers and solvents. The results obtained show that the increase in the proportion of 1,2-structures of polybutadiene and 3,4-structures of polyisoprene, observed upon transition from potassium to sodium compounds in a hydrocarbon medium is due to the presence of impurities solvating the opposite-charged ions. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov) SUBMITTED: January 10, 1963

Card 1/1

KISLYY, P.S.; KUZENKOVA, M.A.; SHTAYNLYAUF, G.I.; SOLOVYKH, M.A.

Thermocouple tips for continuous temperature control in copper smelting furnaces. Ogneupory 30 no.9:36-39 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (for Kislyy, Kuzenkova). 2. Balkhashskiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Shtaynlyauf, Solovykh).

SO[illegible], S.F., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Grain pressure in silos." Mos, 1959. 8 pp, incl cover (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V.V. Kuybyshev). (KL,37-59,109)

YEGOROV, N.N., dotsent, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SOLOZHENIKINA, T.N., assistent

Age differences in the brown-tail moth Euproctis chrysorrhoea L. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.3:43 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Euproctis)

YEGOROV, N.N.; RUBTSOVA, N.N.; SOLOZHENIKINA, T.N.

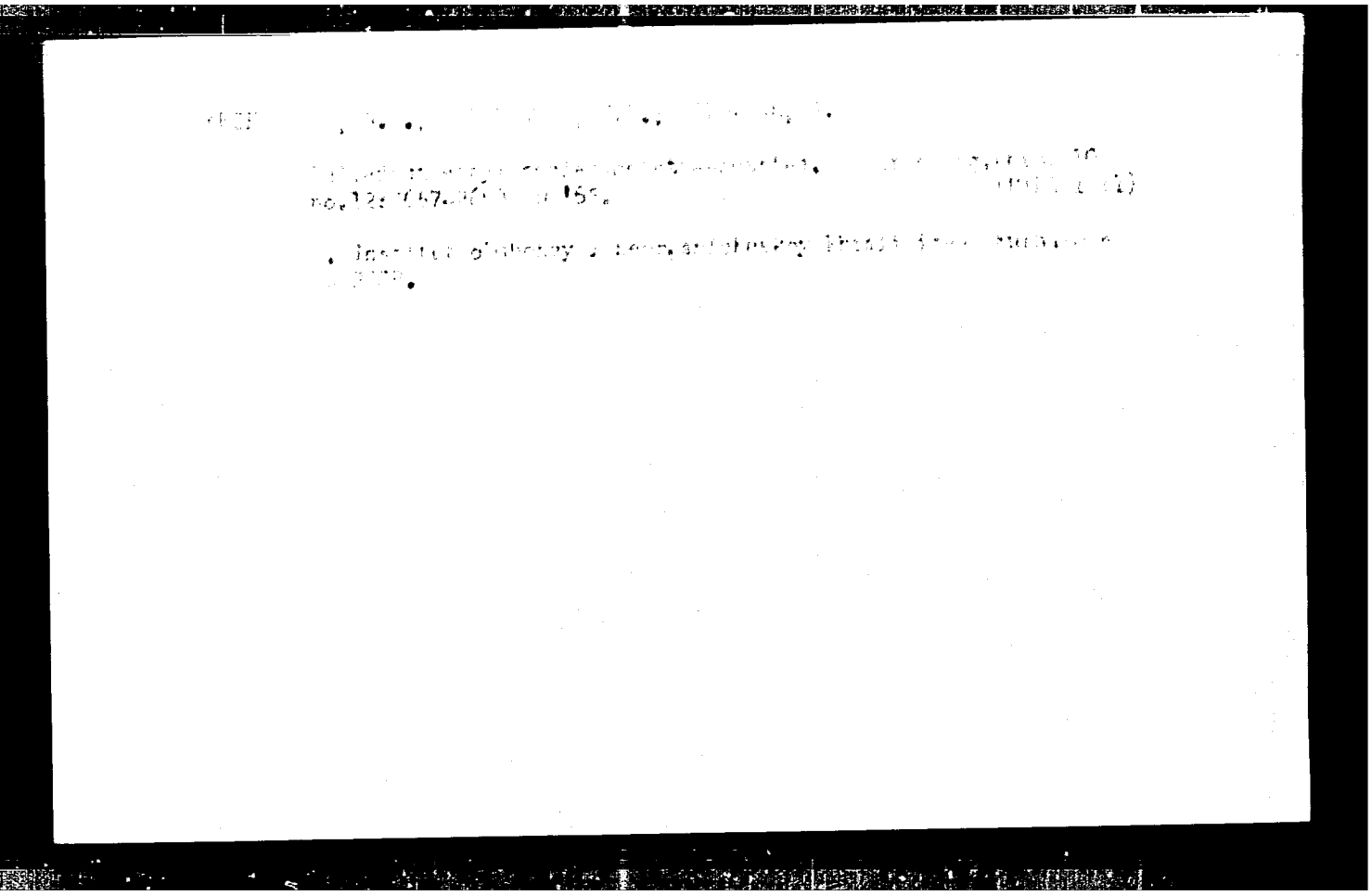
Oak leaf roller in Voronezh Province. Zool. zhur. 40 no.8:1172-1183 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Wood Processing Institute of Voronezh.
(Voronezh Province--Leaf rollers)
(Oak--Diseases and pests)

YEGOROV, N.N.; SOLOZHENIKINA, T.N.

Hawthorn leaf roller Cacoecia crataegana Hb. as a mass pest of the oak forests of Voronezh Province. Zool. zhur. 42 no.10:1501-1512 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Wood Processing Institute of Voronezh.



AUTHORS: Yasyukevich, S.M. and Solozhenkin, P.M.

TITLE: Influence of Cyanide and Copper Sulphate on the Potential of Sulphide Minerals (Vliyaniye tsianida i mednogo kuporosa na potentsial sul'fidnykh mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.11, pp. 13 - 17 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In this article, an investigation of the influence of cyanide and copper sulphate used in selective flotation on the potential of chalcopyrite, pyrite and marmatite is described. Cylindrical electrodes cut from the polycrystalline minerals were used, the voltage against a saturated calomel electrode being measured at various concentrations with an accuracy of 0.01 mV. To elucidate the reasons for the observed potential changes, adsorption effects were studied with the aid of cyanide containing radioactive carbon. Results are presented graphically, the different portions of the curves being discussed. It was shown that increasing cyanide concentration leads to displacement of the potential of the minerals in the negative direction; the cyanide reacts with the surface of the mineral, prevents the adsorption of xanthate and thus reduces the flotability of the minerals. The change in the potential with concentrations of copper sulphate follows the adsorption law. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 9 of which are

136-11-3/17

Influence of Cyanide and Copper Sulphate on the Potential of Sulphide Minerals

Russian and 2 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Sulfide minerals 2. Cyanide-Applications 3. Copper sulfates-Application 4. Flotation-Effects

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.; YASYUKEVICH, S.M.

Depression of sulfide minerals by zinc vitriol together with cyanide. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:39-48 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra obogashcheniya poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Flotation) (Zinc sulfate) (Cyanides)

[illegible], [illegible], Cand Tech Sci -- "On the problem of selective separation of copper and zinc minerals and copper-zinc ores." [illegible], 1959. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Krasnoyarsk Inst of Non-Ferrous Metals im M.I. Kalinin), 150 copies (KL,27-59,1[illegible])

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; OGNEVA, L.I.; ZHITOMIRSKIY, A.N.

Complex utilization of waste at the Maikhura concentrating mill. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekh. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR 1:33-44 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Ore dressing) (Salvage (Waste, etc.))

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.

Nature of the distribution and association of useful metals and copper in ore and their extraction. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no.3: 3-7 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR R.B. Baratovym.
(Copper ores—Analysis) (Ore dressing)

CLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; UVAROV, V.S.; SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.

Some flotation data on celestine. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekh. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1:51-56 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Celestite) (Flotation)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; UVAROV, V.S.; SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.

Studying the effect of some electrolytes on the flotation of celestine by means of various collectors. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekh. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1:57-62 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Celestite) (Flotation)

SOLOZHENKIN, P.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; KOTOV, V.A.

Statistical method for determining the optimum conditions of mineral dressing. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.2:21-25 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR K.T.Poroshinym.

L 64717-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/WW/GG
ACCESSION NR: AR5012276 UR/0058/65/000/003/D053/D053

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D412

AUTHOR: Solozhenkin, P. M.; Urman, Ya. G.

TITLE: Use of the nuclear magnetic resonance method for studying the interaction of flotation reagents with minerals

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, v. 7, no. 5, 1964, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, resonance line, proton interaction

TRANSLATION: Nuclear magnetic resonance is used for studying the interaction of water with the surface of minerals--danburite $CaB_2(SiO_4)_2$(I) and scheelite $CaWO_4$(II). The measurements were made on an MO-80 spectrometer at room temperature. The following nuclear magnetic resonance widths were found for water protons: 1.2 gauss for I and 0.05 gauss for II. The greater width of the nuclear magnetic resonance line in I indicates a loss of highly mobile water protons due to marked binding with the surface of I. Water sorbed on II is weakly bound and behaves as if it were free. This produces a narrow nuclear magnetic resonance line. V. Demin.

SUB CODE: NP ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

PANIN, V.Ye.; SIDOROVA, T.S.; SOL'SHANINA, M.A.

Characteristics of alloy hardening with a low energy of packing defects. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.2:238-243 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete.
(Alloys--Hardening) (Crystal lattices)

SCISKI, A.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

SOLSKI, J.

A few remarks on the structure of the surfaced seam and of the weld-metal layer, on the zone of temperature influence, and on methods of improvements. (to be continued)

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A few remarks on the structure of the surfaced seam and of the weld-metal layer, on the zone of temperature influence, and on methods of improvements. (Conclusion)

P. 210 (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 9, no.8, Aug. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7. No. 5. 1958.

SOLSKI, Pawel, dr., inz.

Fatigue resistance of hardfaced steels. Przegl spaw 13 no.10:253-258 '61.

P/036/61/000/011/001/003
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Solski, Pawel, Doctor of Engineering

TITLE: On the fatigue strength of weld-deposited steels

PERIODICAL: Przeglad spawalnictwa, no. 11, 1961, 281-286

TEXT: The purpose of the research described in this article was to determine the fatigue strength of weld-deposited steel. This is the second part of an article which appeared in no. 10 of this periodical; the tests are a continuation of research described in no. 5 and 6, 1961 issues of this periodical, under the title: "On the resistance of weld-deposited steels against abrasion". Sample preparation and welding methods employed in this test were the same as those described in foregoing articles, i.e., the samples were made of standard steel 45 and the electrodes used were EP 52-28P, EN 200P, and EN 450P types. After having the steel welddeposited, the samples were subjected to stress relief annealing and to normalizing. Determination of the stress fatigue of samples was carried out on a specially designed Lehr-Schenk machine by symmetrical bending of samples at 872-884 r.p.m. In thermally untreated samples, fractures appeared mostly at the beginning of fillet curvatures. The surface of fractures was rugged and showed signs of fatigue

Card 1/3

On the fatigue strength ...

fissures. The convex shape of fatigue fissures indicates that fissures develop in the top layer rather than in the interior. Fatigue cracks at the beginning of the fillet curvature indicate strength-reducing factors at this particular spot. Microscopic examination revealed a coarser grain at this spot and relatively wide streaks of decarbonized metal. Similar, though less marked, streaks were found in other parts of the samples as well. Stress-relieved samples showed an increase of about 10% in fatigue strength. An analysis of the results obtained leads to the following conclusions: (1) Weld-deposited steels are less resistant to fatigue than constructional steel. The difference is 10% in relation to low carbon steels and approaches about 20% in relation to medium carbon, low alloy steels. (2) Steels deposited by the above-mentioned electrodes are less resistant to fatigue stress than standard steel 45. (3) For better comparison of static and fatigue strengths, strength ratios were calculated for weld-deposited metal and the basic material respectively, and presented in a table. (4) After welding, the test piece has a varying structure and mechanical properties and a non-uniform, complex state of own stresses. Since the highest service stress appears in the weld-deposited layer, this upper layer determines the fatigue strength of the entire element. A slight increase of fatigue strength in stress-relieved weld-deposited metal might be due to a cessation of disadvantageous stresses and/or improved mechanical pro-

perties of material after such an annealing. Both factors react differently to an increasing annealing temperature. Stress-relief increases along with increasing annealing temperature, while mechanical properties alter accoring to the kind of material and its initial structure. Therefore, the optimum annealing temperature must be in each case determined experimentally. In many instances this temperature will be lower than the generally recommended stress-relieving temperature of 600-650°C. It has been further established that annealing of weld-deposited steel at medium temperatures has a beneficial influence on its fatigue strength. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, 9 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc references. The one reference to an English language publication reads as follows: W.I. Dixon, A.M. Mood - I Amer. Statist. Assoc. no 40.109, 1948.

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The influence of surface squeeze on the durability of hard faced steels. To be contd. Przegl spaw 14 no.1:3-9 '62.

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Influence of the surface squeeze on the durability of hard faced steel. Przegl spaw 14 no.2:38-43 '62.

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The mechanism of wear and structural changes and properties of the subtersurface layer. Przegl mech 21 no.13:390-393 10 Jl '62.

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SOLSKI, Pawel, doc. dr inz.

Unused man power of graduate engineers. Przegl techn 84 no.47:3 24 N '63.

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BAKSHEYEV, M.S. [Baksheiev, M.S.], prof.; PAP.O.G. [Pap. O.H.], kand. med.nauk; SOL'S'KIY, Ya.P. [Sol's'kyi, IA.P.], kand.med. nauk; TI[redacted]HENKO, L.V., [Tymoshenko, L.V.], dotsent.

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L 4c184-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP6030059 SOURCE CODE: HU/0034/66/014/002/0089/0141

AUTHOR: Solt, Gyorgy 55

ORG: Central Research Institute for Physics, Budapest (Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet) B

TITLE: Investigation of crystal dynamics by the scattering of slow neutrons 19

SOURCE: Magyar fizikai folyoirat, v. 14, no. 2, 1966, 89-141

TOPIC TAGS: slow neutron, neutron scattering, Hamilton equation, crystallography, phonon spectrum

ABSTRACT: In this summarizing article the author discusses the elementary excitations in crystal dynamics (phonones); the Hamilton equation for lattice dynamics; the symmetries of the dynamic tensor; wave-number vectors and self-value problem; quantums of lattice energy: the phonones; experimental study of phonones and means for substantiating the theory; scattering of slow electrons in crystals; coherent and non-coherent effective cross section; the phonon-series; coherent scattering; relations of dispersion and diffraction; non-coherent scattering: the phonone spectrum; and miscellaneous relevant problems. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 126 formulas.

[JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Jun65 / ORIG REF:003 / SOV REF: 005 / OTH REF: 029

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SOLT, I.

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31

ELELMEZESI IPAR — FOOD INDUSTRY
VOL. IV. — 1950
No. 10, Oct.

ELELMEZESI IPAR — FOOD INDUSTRY

Vol IV 1950

No. 10. Oct.

I. Korbonits and I. Solt [illegible]
Achievements of the Hungarian food industry in 1950 and its future goals pp. 3 [illegible]

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IT, I.

MEZOGAZDASAGI ES ELELMISZERIPARI TUDOMANYOS EGYESULET (Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.

Role and tasks of Hungarian food industry within the framework of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance. p. 257.

Vol. 12, No. 7/9, Aug./Sept. 1957.

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Associated infections in the Laszlo Hospital in 1958. Hep-egeszsegugy 41 no.12:398-362 D '60.

1. Kozlemeny az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezetbol (foigazgato: Bakacs Tibor dr.), a fovarosi tanacs Laszlo-korhazatol (igazgato-foorvos: Roman Jozsef dr.) es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Kozegeszsegtani Intezetebol (igazgato: Melly Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar).

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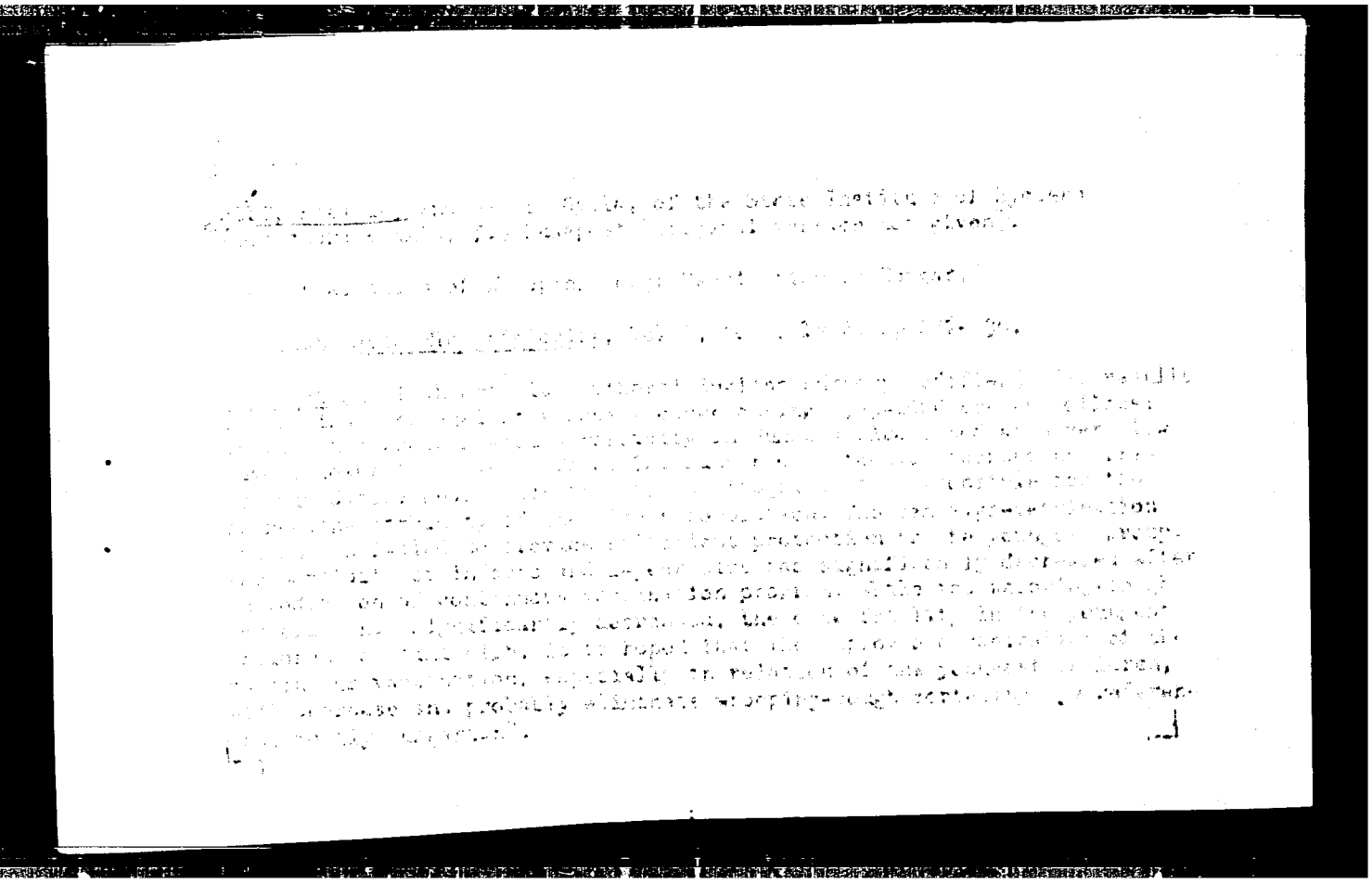

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"Epidemiological and Serological Analysis of the First Ornithosis Epidemics in Hungary"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 9, No 4, 1962/63; pp 369-380.

Abstract [English article; authors' English summary]: In Hungary ornithosis epidemics have occurred in poultry-processing plants in each year since 1960. The first three outbreaks have been analyzed epidemiologically and serologically. Each outbreak had two waves; 211 cases were observed altogether. The attack rates were 21.5, 17.4 and 3.6%, respectively. Outbreaks I and III occurred at the same plant with an interval of one year. The incidence was the highest in the employees having been exposed to respiratory infection. In the course of outbreaks I and II the attack rate was in no relation to the time of service at the same poultry-processing plant; outbreak III, on the other hand, affected almost exclusively those who had

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Library of Congress, Vol 2, no. 10, Oct. 1953, Uncl.

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New Hungarian experimental dwarf automobiles, p. 30, MUSZAKI ELET (Muszaki es Termesze tudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege) Budapest, Vol. 11, No. 13, July 1956

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