LAPIDUS, B.V.; POLTAVSKIY, V.T.; RYBAK, G.D.; OSHEROVICH, M.D.; KANAATOV, S.; GELEVEY, A.M.; KUDINA, Z.A.; STANKEVICH, M.P.; PRITULYAK, O.M.

[National economy of the Kirghiz S.S.R. in 1963; a statistical yearbook] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Kirgizskoi SSR v 1963 godu; statisticheskii ezhegodnik. Frunze, Statistika, 1964. 237 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye pri Sovete Ministrov Kirgizskoy SSR.

DOBYCHIN, B.D., professor; SHIPACHEV, V.G., professor; SINAKEVICH, N.A., professor; KOLCHENOGOV, P.D., dotsent; SENCHILLO, Z.T., dotsent; KAVRICHKOVA, R.M., assistent; STANKEVICH, M.V., assistent; FOMINA, V.M., assistent; RUMYANTSEVA, V.I., assistent.

In memory of K.P.Sapozhkov. Khirurgiia no.8:86 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Sapozhkov, Konstantin Petrovich, 1874-1952)

STANKEVICH, N.; MARKUS, M., glavnyy inzhener shakhty.

Principles of the new technology. Mast.ugl. 5 no.3:3-6 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Nachal'nik shakhty "Polysayevskaya-Severnaya" kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Stankevich).
(Hydraulic mining)

STANKEVICH, N. V. and SHTYROVA, N. M.

The Effect of Disturbance in Higher Nervous Activity on the Development of Dysentery Intoxication and Artificial Immunity Against Dysentery p. 120.

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.

30359

S/205/61/001/004/018/032
D298/D303

27.2400

AUTHOR: Stankevich, N. V.

TITLE: A comparative appraisal of the results of auto- and homotransplantation of a penetrating defect of the stomach in experimental radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 559-563

TEXT: A method of closing defects of the gastric wall of traumatic origin or due to a perforated ulcer is one which was experimentally checked by Professor A. P. Nadein and consists in auto- and homotransplantation by a musculo-aponeurotic flap with its pedicle wrapped in an omentum. The author set out to check whether this method could be used in cases of combined radiation sickness, which, many authors consider, precludes normal healing of wounds. The experiments were conducted on adult cats at various periods after irradiation. Radiation sickness was induced by total X-ray irradiation in a dose of 208 r at an intensity of 20.8 r/min. A detailed description of the operation

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and the postoperative treatment is given. The animals were weighed and a leukocyte count of the peripheral blood made before irradiation, before the operation and 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, 23, 30 and 40 days after it. As the animals died or were killed off, the state of the transplantate was studied. It was found that both auto- and homotransplantation in the latent period and at the height of radiation sickness gave complete patency of the transplantate in the cats. No essential difference in the outcome of the operation was noted between autotransplantation and homotransplantation. Histological examination showed that the plastic effect was the same in both cases. At late stages after replacement of the defect, macro- and microscopic studies showed that the mucosa was restored, with its normal relief and folds. Damage to the tissues from X-ray irradiation did not prevent the graft from taking and did not impair the regenerative ability of the gastric mucosa. There are 4 figures and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S. M. Kirova (Institute of Advanced Medical Training imeni S. M. Kirov);

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D298/D303

A comparative appraisal...

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology), Leningrad

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1961

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4

STANKEVICH, N.V.

Closing of a penetrating defect of the stomach wall with an autotransplant following combined radiation injury under experimental conditions. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.5:26-30 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - profesdor A.P.Nadein), 3-y kafedry khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - professor N.I.Blinov) Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova i otdeleniya patologicheskoy morfologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. L.V.Funshteyn), TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir. - prof. M.M.Pobedinskiy).

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MUSCULUS RECTUS--TRANSPLANTATION)
(STOMACH--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

STANKEVICH, N.V.

Closure of a penetrating defect of the stomach by means of a homotransplant in experimental radiation sickness. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.8:30-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.P. Nadein) Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Kirova i otdeleniya patologicheskoy morfologii (zav. - prof. L.V.Funshteyn) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (direktor - professor M.N.Pobedinskiy).
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (STOMACH--SURGERY)
(TISSUES--TRANSPLANTATION)

AUTHORS: Bessonov, K.A., Stankevich, O.F. 32-24-4-47/67

TITLE: The Determination of the Elasticity Constant by the Dynamic Method on Short Investigation Samples (Opredeleniye konstant uprugosti dinamicheskim metodom na korotkikh obraztsakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 480-482 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to avoid the disadvantage caused by long and relatively thin investigation samples, the production of which frequently represents difficulties, a device for the determination of the elasticity and bending modulus was constructed, in which samples of 40-50 mm length and about 4.0 mm diameter were used. An illustration shows the device for the determination of the normal elasticity modulus E, and it follows from the description that a generator of the sound frequency 3G-10 and a cathode oscillograph E 07 are used, in which case a higher capacity is necessary for the investigation of short samples for the excitation of resonance and oscillations than in the case of long samples, it being essential that the samples are fastened to the holders in a stable manner. The investigation showed that $E_{measured}$ of the "normal samples" does not differ considerably from that of short samples

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(less than 2%). The maximum average quadratic deviation, which is calculated according to a formula, is 0.2%. The method of investigating cylindrical short samples in the case of torsional oscillations was suggested by K.A. Bessonov and is mentioned in the description of the testing device for measuring the bending modulus G. In the latter a sound generator EG-10 excites the torsional oscillations in the sample, in which case the axis of the sample is in a state of relative symmetry to the magnetic system. The bending modulus G is computed according to a formula, and samples of tungsten, copper, and steel with resonance effects within the range of 10000-16000 c were measured. The maximum error limit in the case of steel and copper is 2.5% and can be reduced to 1% in the case of the production of samples of high precision. Elasticity constants of metallo-ceramic copper-tungsten compositions were determined, from which it is not possible to produce long samples. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (West-Siberian Branch, AS USSR)

1. Metals--Elasticity 2. Metals--Testing equipment
3. Mathematics

SOV/32-25-4-36/71

28(5)

AUTHORS: Stankevich, O. F., Bondarev, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: Dynamic Tests of Geometrically Similar Samples at Low Temperatures (Dinamicheskiye ispytaniya geometricheski podobnykh obraztsov pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 470-472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Dynamic tests on the ram for determining the toughness of steels are usually carried out on standard samples with indents of the Menage type. But very often it is necessary to make these tests on samples with a smaller cross section. Bondarev (Ref 1) has already worked out a law of similarity for toughness tests with the corresponding equations. The present paper examines the applicability of this law for tests at lower temperatures. Samples with 3 geometrically similar dimensions were tested on the pendulum ram MK-30 at lower temperatures. The function of the dynamic characteristic (a) (from Ref 1) and the toughness on the basis of temperature (-50 to +23°) is represented graphically (Figs a,b). Test results at +23° and +5° are indicated in a table. The latter show that (a) remains rather constant for all sample dimensions whereas the toughness much decreases for small

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Dynamic Tests of Geometrically Similar Samples at Low Temperatures

samples. At the reduction of temperature (Figs a,b) toward the limit of cold-shortness, a growing influence of the scale factor is noted (the value for (a) increases with the diminution of the sample), and the toughness can no longer be calculated by (a). In comparison tests on the influence of alloying admixtures and other factors determining the steel quality, however, samples of smaller size can be used. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Chemical-metallurgical Institute of the West-Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

S/058/61/000/003/012/027
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1961, No. 3, p. 312, # 3E259

AUTHORS: Bessonov, K. A., Stankevich, O. F.

TITLE: On the Problem of Determining Elastic Properties on Small Specimens

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Khim.-metallurg. in-ta. Sib. otd. AN SSSR", 1960, No. 14, pp.3-9

TEXT: The authors describe simple devices for measuring Young modulus (E) and shear modulus (G) of metallic cylindrical specimens at audio frequencies. When E is measured, the rod 4 mm in diameter and about 50 mm long is suspended in nodes of oscillations which are induced through suspension by the oscillating system of a dynamic capacitor and received by the plate of a piezoadapter. Resonance position is recorded with an oscillograph. To measure G, specimens of the same size are employed; they are strongly pressed to the device bedframe with one of their butts having the thickening. Torsional oscillations in the specimens are induced by a magnetic field. The accuracy of measurements of E and G is estimated to be 2 - 2.5%.

K. Aleksandrov

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

Card 1/1

29082
S/521/60/000/014/002/015
E111/E135

24.7500

AUTHOR: Stankevich, O.F.

TITLE: Applicability of the laws of N.S. Kurnakov to a binary system based on compressed powders

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut. Trudy, no.14. Novosibirsk, 1960. Metallovedeniye i prochnost' metallov. pp.11-15

TEXT: Powder-metallurgy methods enable a two-phase mechanical mixture of metals with different physical properties to be obtained. The mechanical and physical properties of such alloys are additive functions of the ratio of components. In the present work the attempt was made to study how the properties of copper and tungsten powders change. These elements were chosen because of the complete lack of solubility and compound formation between them. 38% of the copper and 57% of the tungsten powders consisted of 0.5-2.0 micron grains, the coarsest fractions being 20-30 microns for copper and 4-5 for tungsten. Compacts with 0, 25, 50 75 and 100% copper were prepared at pressures of 4000-17000 kg/cm2 and temperatures (hydrogen atmosphere) of 850-2800 °C, by V.D.Oreshkin

Card 1/4

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, ZhTF, Vol.26, No.10,
his work are shown in Fig.1
ohm.cm). Consideration of
unctions of composition shows
mechanical-mixture
The rules discovered by

RABOTNOV, Yu.N. (Novosibirsk); STANKEVICH, O.F. (Novosibirsk)

Experimental disclosure of plastic zones on models made from a titanium alloy. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.2:108-109 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

J-2

YUGOSLAVIA/Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20032

Author : Stankevich, P.

Inst :

Title : The Features of the Soils in the "Shupl'a Stena" Forest Nursery Near the Avala.

Orig Pub : Shumarstvo. 1956, 9, No 10, 587-601

Abstract : The "Shupl'a Stena" forest nursery was founded in Serbia in 1954 on an area of 163.25 hectares. The tree population is represented by oak, ash, elm, maple, pear, plum and other trees. A description is given of the species of shrubs and the grass blanket. A hot-bed is attached to the nursery which contains at present 350 local and exotic plant species. A detailed description of the local soils is presented among which is the most widely distributed thick and fertile brown forest soil; one also encounters bog and chernozem soils on the serpentinites.

Card 1/1

SHILINA, Z.A.; STANKEVICH, R.S.; KLIMENKO, A.P.

Photoelectric apparatus for measuring the number of capron monofilaments. Khim.volok. no.6:48-49 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.
(Nylon)

RUDNYY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKEVICH, R.S., inzh.

Remote control of the presence and motion of free-flowing substances in an enclosed piping system. Khim. mashinostr. no.1: 124-129 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RUDNYY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKEVICH, R.S., inzh.; ZASTERCHUK, R.Ya., inzh.

Determining the granulometric composition of free-flowing substances by means of the pneumoelectric method. Khim. mashinostr. no.1:130-135 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SOV/90-58-11-1/6

AUTHORS: Mar'yanovskiy, D.I.; Stankevich, S.V., Kornev, M.I.

TITLE: A Flywheel Electrodrive for Drilling Winches (Makhovichnyy elektroprivod burovykh lebedok)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 11, pp 1 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors, following the tendency to install individual drives in different mechanisms used in oil drilling, developed a new system for the individual drive of the winch drum; one-speed winch system complemented with flywheel. After having described peculiarities of the drum drive and the drive process of a one-speed winch, they proceed to discuss and illustrate the construction and operation of the flywheel drive. Then 2 possible circuit schemes of the flywheel drive are drawn: the contactor system and the contactorless circuit scheme. At the end the standard scheme of a drilling rig with flywheel drive is described and illustrated. Such a drilling rig has 3 diesel generators; 2 of them for basic drive, the third

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is auxiliary with a smaller capacity. Each diesel-generator consists of a diesel engine, a reductor, a synchronous generator and a pump. Summing up the authors point to the advantages of their new flywheel drive system: 1) Flywheel electrodrive enables the engineers to design one-speed winches which make the construction of a drilling rig rather simple. Flywheel electrodrive can be used without change both in the areas where electricity is available and in unelectrified regions. 2) Flywheel electrodrive winches for both prospecting drilling and operational well drilling can be directly produced by the respective plant. 3) Drilling installations equipped with flywheel electrodrive will always have the same scheme and design regardless of their lift capacity. The only difference will be in dimension. 4) The mean lift rate of a drilling tool of the maximum weight will be 3 or 5 times higher than the lift rate attained by other winch systems. 5) Flywheel electrodrive can also be applied for braking the rotation of the winch drum while the tool is being lowered. No other (hydraulic or electric) brakes are necessary. 6) Control of the winch becomes easy because it is changed into a remote-

control system. 7) Winch operations become easier and their cost lower. 8) Assembly of a drill rig also becomes easier. 9) The number of the network power pulses during the hoist-and-lower operations of the tool is several times lower than if an asynchronous motor is used. 10) The lifetime of the diesel engine is considerably longer if diesel generators are used. The innovation is covered by author's certificate Nr 107825, with priority starting on 29 Nov 1956. Ye.K. Aleksandrov, S.Ya. Kagan (both from the KhEMZ) and G.V. Kudryavtsev collaborated in the development of the new system. There are 3 block diagrams, 3 circuit diagrams, 4 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Wells---Drilling 2. Drilling machines---Equipment
3. Hoists---Equipment 4. Flywheels---Applications

Sov/85-58-8-16/40

AUTHOR: Stankevich, V., Flying Instructor (Ufa)

TITLE: We Need an AN-2 Airplane (Nam nuzhen samolet AN-2)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 8, p 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tells of the successful elementary training of local young people in parachute jumping at the DOSAAF Ufimskiy aeroklub (Ufa Aeroclub), but claims that practical training in jumping is lagging because of the lack of training planes. There were not enough spare parts for the only available plane, a PO-2, used throughout the past winter and summer. In the author's opinion, the increased public demand for parachute training courses throughout the Republic can be met only by an AN-2 plane.

ASSOCIATION: Aeroklub (Aeroclub) (Ufa)

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KASHERININOV, G.O.; LEVINSKIY, M.I.; STANKEVICH, V.A.; KOVTUN, T.D.; BELYAYEVA, I.I.; POPOV, Ye.I.; SMIRNOV, N.S.; SHAKHTAKHTINSKIY, M.G.; KULIYEV, A.A.

Brief reports. Zav.lab. no.11:1403-1404 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut Gipronikel' (for Kasherininov). 2. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (for Belyayeva, Popov Smirnov). 3. Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Shakhtakhtinskiy, Kuliyev).
(Chemical apparatus)

STANKEVICH, V.A., inzh.

New equipment used in road construction in the Russian Federation. (MIRA 12:2)
Avt.dor. 22 no.1:13-14 Ja '59.
(Road machinery)

STANKEVICH, V.A., inzh.

Useful form of exchange of experience. Avt.dor. 22 no.12:30 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Road construction--Study and teaching)

STAVKOVICH, V.A.

Improve the technical level of the maintenance and repair of rural and local highways. Avt.dor. 24 no.9:2-4 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela ekspluatatsii Glavnogo doroshnogo upravleniya Ministerstva avtomobil'nykh i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.
(Roads--Maintenance and repair)

STANKEVICH, V.A.

Improve the repair and maintenance service of highways. Avt. dor. 26 no.5:11-12 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela ekspluatatsii dorog Glavnogo upravleniya stroitel'stva i ekspluatatsii dorog respublikanskogo i mestnogo znacheniya Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSRR.

(Roads—Maintenance and repair)

IGOLKIN, N.I., red.; GRIGORENKO, M.G., red.; STANKEVICH, V.A., red.; TELEGIN, M.Ya., red.; SOROKIN, B.S., red.; ALEKSANDROV, B.S., red.; BYALOBZHESKIY, G.V., red.

[Technical specifications for the maintenance and repair of automobile roads] Tekhnicheskie pravila soderzhaniia i remonta avtomobil'nykh dorog (VSN 22-63). Moskva, Transport, 1965. 264 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog.

STANKEVICH, V. G.

TJ1160.A34 TREASURE ISLAND BOOK REVIEW AID 855 - S

STANKEVICH, V. G. and PORVATOV, N. A.
SISTEMY UNIVERSAL'NO-NALADOCHNYKH PRISPOSOBLENIY I POTOCHNYYE LINII V SERIYNOM PROIZVODSTVE (Various General-purpose Adjusting Jigs and Flow Lines in Serial Production). In Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Peredovoy opyt novatorov mashinostroyeniya (Progressive Experience of Leading Men in the Machine-Building Industry) 1954. Part I: Skorostnyye metody mekhanicheskoy obrabotki metallov (High-Speed Methods in Machining of Metals). p. 78-86.

The authors present several groups of identical or comparable parts used in assembly of construction and road-building machines, and describe several typical general-purpose adjusting jigs used for mass production of these parts. They discuss the peculiarities of each jig shown and its use, its advantages and disadvantages in serial production, and underline the difficulty and importance of the proper selection of the adjusting jig. Ten plates.

1/1

ANTIPOV, K.F., inzh.; BALAKSHIN, B.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARYLOV, G.I., inzh.; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., inzh.; BERDICHEVSKIY, Ya.G., inzh.; BOBKOV, A.A., inzh.; KALININ, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVAN, V.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KORSAKOV, V.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSILOVA, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., prof., doktor khim.nauk; KURYSHEVA, Ye.S., inzh.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NAYERMAN, M.S., inzh.; NOVIKOV, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PARIYSKIY, M.S., inzh.; PEREPONOV, M.N., inzh.; POPILOV, L.Ya., inzh.; POPOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVERIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SASOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SATEL', E.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; STANKEVICH, V.G., inzh.; FRUMIN, Yu.L., inzh.; KHRAMOY, M.I., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, L.B., inzh.; SHUKHOV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKUS, M.Ye., inzh., red. [deceased]; GRANOVSKIY, G.I., red.; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., red.; ZUBOK, V.N., red.; MALOV, A.N., red.; NOVIKOV, M.P., red.; CHARNKO, D.V., red.; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red. graficheskikh rabot; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Manual of a machinery designer and constructor; in two volumes] Spravochnik tekhnologa-mashinostroitelia; v dvukh tomakh. Glav. red. V.M.Kovan. Chleny red.soveta B.S.Balakshin i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. Pod red. A.G.Kosilovoi. 1958. 660 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Mechanical engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BOYTSOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; STANKEVICH, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; SHUKHGAL'TER, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BALANDIN, A.F., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation in small-lot production] Mechanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v melkoseriinom proizvodstve. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 435 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Automation) (Industrial management)

CHERNICHKIN, Sergey Anan'yevich; STANKEVICH, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; KOLOSOV, M.A., inzh., red.

[Hog-nose drilling and the machining of deep openings] Kol'tsevoe sverlenie i obrabotka glubokikh otverstii. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:5)

8(6), 14(10) SOV/112-59-3-4654

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Stankevich, V. I.

TITLE: On the Problem of Structure Strength Design on the Basis of Circular-Slip Surfaces (K voprosu o raschete ustoychivosti sooruzheniy po krugovym poverkhnostyam skol'zheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidroproyekta, 1958, Nr 1, pp 83-89

ABSTRACT: Cray's, Terzagi's, Grishin's and other methods for calculating the structural strength of a dam are compared. To evaluate the complex strength of dam-type structures resting on a nonrocky uniform base, a number of formulae are suggested which have been derived from static conditions. The strength (stability) factor is determined from the relations among the friction factor, horizontal loadings, vertical loadings, and the resultant forces. From the above four calculation methods, the first two are recommended. Bibliography: 6 items.

Yu.M.S.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Taycher, S.I., Stankevich, V.I., Engineers SOV-98-58-8-2/22

TITLE: The Use of Precast einforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction (Primeneniye sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskom stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Precast reinforced concrete parts are used in all branches of industry for quick, low cost construction. This method of construction is also applied in the erection of hydrotechnical structures. In 1957, of a total of 3,770,000 cu m of hydroelectric construction carried out by the Ministry of Electric Power Plants, only 266,000 cu m of precast reinforced concrete were used. This small amount is explained by 1) the difficulty of dividing hydrotechnical constructions into simple sections for which prefabricated parts can be prepared, 2) insufficient lifting capacity of cranes for the assembly of such constructions; 3) insufficient development of temporary enterprises manufacturing prefabricated elements and the inability of plants to manufacture larger prefabricated units; 4) lack of iron bars for pre-stressed constructions; 5) insufficient development of experimental research in this field. Lately, the projecting organizations of the Ministry

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The Use of Precast Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction

of Electric Power Plants, the Gidroelektroproyekt and the Gidroproyekt have conducted research to find rational constructions from prefabricated reinforced concrete. There are at present two basic types of such constructions: 1) constructions built entirely from prefabricated parts, which in such case form 70-80 % of the whole volume, the other 20 % representing concrete necessary to make the whole construction monolithic; 2) Erecting so-called prefabricated-monolithic constructions, in which the prefabricated part (about 15-20 %) is enclosed in the monolithic concrete. The future Kaunas Electric Power Plant on the Nemen river will be built by this method. This will reduce the amount of concrete required by 8 %, the weight of reinforcements by 3.5 times and the cost by 15 % as compared with conventional type concrete dams. Further research showed that the use of one of the two mentioned types can be recommended for the following constructions: 1)cellular dam on rocky foundations; 2) plates reinforcing the slopes of earth dams; 3) underwater parts of power plant edifices (prefabricated monolithic type); 4) above water edifices of the electric power plant (entirely of pre-

Card 2/3

The Use of Precast Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction

fabricated parts); 5) sluice chambers (both types); 6) tunnel casing; 7) bulkheads; 8) mooring walls of the sluices for the passage of ships; 9) spans for bridges passing through the hydrotechnical constructions; 10) reinforced panelling constructions used as sheathings and reinforcing elements in all parts of hydrotechnical constructions. In all these cases, the use of one type or the other gives economy in building. The authors recommend the elimination of all obstacles which delay the introduction of these methods on a large scale.
There are 16 diagrams.

1. Power plants--Construction 2. Reinforced concrete--Applications

Card 3/3

BEREZINSKIY, A.R., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVA, V.F., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik; ALIPOV, V.V., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik. Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNIKEVICH, L.A., inzh.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N.; THSEPKE, V.F., inzh.. GRISHIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STANKEVICH, V.I., inzh., red.; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, N.M., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Using precast reinforced concrete in hydraulic engineering structures] Primenenie sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniiakh. Pod red. A.R.Berezinskogo. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 430 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Giprovodkhoz (for Chernikevich). 2. Gidroproyekt (for Shevyakov).
(Hydraulic engineering)
(Precast concrete construction)

14(6) SOV/98-59-6-1/20

AUTHORS: Russo, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Stankevich, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: New Designs for the Planned Saratov Hydroelectric Power Plant

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The institute "Gidroproyekt" designed the Saratov Hydroelectric Power Plant taking into consideration new recommendations for reducing the construction costs and the volume of hydraulic structures, using as many as possible prefabricated reinforced concrete parts. The power plant will be equipped with 20 power units. Each power propeller unit consists of one 50,000 kw, vertical, adjustable-blade turbine with a runner of 10 m diameter and a synchronous generator of SV 1430/135-120 type. The project does not provide for the construction of a special generator hall over the power unit. The

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New Designs for the Planned Saratov Hydroelectric Power Plant

maximum water passing capacity of the dam is fixed at 21,500 m^3/sec. The specific water passing capacity is 70 m^3/sec. The planned dam will be built on a natural foundation of compact clays. About 55% of all concrete constructions will consist of prefabricated steel reinforced concrete parts. These parts will weigh 140 to 600 tons each and will be put into position either by a BK-1425 type tower crane or by an operational crane (for heavy parts). Special monolithic reinforced concrete blocks will strengthen the whole construction, and especially the joints of the prefabricated reinforced concrete parts. In comparison with the Kama GES, where the volume of concrete for 1 kilowatt is 1.92 cu m, this volume is only 1.37 cu m for the Saratov GES. The names of

New Designs for the ~~Planned~~ Saratov Hydroelectric Power Plant

the late D.I. Kumin and G.A. Yuditskiy are mentioned by the author for their research work at VNIIG. There are 4 diagrams, 2 graphs, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

Card 3/3

BOMBCHINSKIY, V.P.; VTOROV, N.A.; DUNDUKOV, M.D.; YEGOROV, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; YERMOLOV, A.I.; ZAVORUYEV, V.P.; KALININ, V.V.; KACHEROVSKIY, N.V.; KUZNETSOVA, A.K.; KUZ'MIN, I.A., kand.tekhn. nauk; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKULOVICH, B.F.; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETRASHEN', R.N.; REYZIN, Ye.S.; SINYAVSKAYA, V.M.; KHALTURIN, A.D.; SHCHERBINA, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEVAST'YANOV, V.I., red.; KARAULOV, B.F., retsenzent; LOVETSKIY, Ye.S., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; NATANSON, A.V., retsenzent; SOKOL'SKIY, M.M., retsenzent; STANKEVICH, V.I., retsenzent; FREYGOFER, Ye.F., retsenzent; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study and Design of Hydraulic Structures] Nauchno-issledovatel'skie raboty Gidroproekta. Pod obshchei red. V.I.Sevast'ianova. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1961. 214 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Gidroproyekt imeni S.Ya.Zhuk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sektor.

(Hydraulic engineering--Research)

STANKEVICH, V.I., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete dam on the Stepnoy Zay River. Gidr. stroi. 31 no.4:13-19 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Precast concrete construction)
(Stepnoy Zay River--Dams)

VARKHOTOV, Taras Lavrovich . Prinimali uchastiye: ORLOV, B.V., inzh.; FIL'ROZE, R.M., inzh.; STANKEVICH, V.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SAFONOV, P.V., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Composite-monolithic and precast honey-combed dams]Sborno-monolitnye i sbornye iacheistye plotiny. Moskva, Gosstroi-izdat, 1962. 342 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Dams) (Concrete construction)

STANKEVICH, V. S.

36760. SHAUMYAN, V. A., STANKEVICH, V. S. i KOKOVIN, YE. V. Metody Melioratsii i Osvoyeniya Zemel' Baraby. Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1949, No. 5, c. 3-24.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

STANKEVICH, V. S.

Osushenie sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zemel' vyborochnoi set'iu kanalov [Draining farm lands by a selective network of canals]. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1953. 95 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, August 1953.

STANKEVICH, Vyacheslav Semenovich; RUBIN, Pavel Romanovich

[Drainage and reclamation of swamps and marshy land] Osushenie i osvoenie bolot i zabolochennykh zemel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 77 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Drainage) (Reclamation of land)

LEVANOVSKIY, Leonid Borisovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKEVICH, Vyacheslav Semenovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GORNIK, M.V., red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Improvement of swampy soils] Melioratsiia zabolochennykh zemel'; tematicheskii sbornik. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 125 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR. Pavil'on "Vodnoye khozyaystvo."
(Drainage) (Swamps)

STANKEVICH, V.S., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KARELIN, T.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Settling of peat and its effect on the work of drainage systems. Gidr. i mel. 17 no.12:31-42 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii im. Kostyakova (for Stankevich). 2. TSentral'naya torfo-bolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva, Kosino (for Karelin).

IVANCHENKO, N.N.; SOKOLOV, V.S.; STANKEVICH, V.V.

Pressure charging of diesel engines having chambers in pistons. (MIRA 15:8)
Trudy TSNIDI no.40:67-80 '60.
(Diesel engines)

STANKEVICH, V. V.

I

II Assoc., Speranskiy Group, Dept. Biol. Sci., AS/USSR

III

IV "Medical Treatment of Ulcers by Ion-Galvanization of the Mucous Membrane of the Nose," (from the Speranskiy Group and the Central Clinical Hospital, Ministry of Transport, USSR, with G.N.KASSIL', G.S.BORS, S.P.VINITSKOVSKAYA)
DAN 1951, v80, n4, pp685-687

STAINEVICH, V. V., DOMBROVSKAYA, A. N., KREMENTULO, V. A., and CHERKES, A. I., Kiev

"EXperimental Investigations of the Pharmacology of Hypotensive Drugs," a paper presented at the Fifth Conference of the Ukrainian Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists, 28 May-2 June 1956, Khar'kov.

"The paper dwelt on the main pharmacological properties of certain derivatives of the methonium series. In experiments on cats, the preparations exhibited ganglioblocking action; while in acute experiments on rabbits the drugs under investigation caused a drop in blood pressure, the result of their blocking action on the sympathetic ganglia. In chronic experiments on rabbits suffering from experimental reflexogenic hypertonia the hypotensive action of hexatonide continued for 1.5 months. Hexatonide was also effective in renal hypertension. The addition of the benzoin radical to the hexamethonium radical not only prolonged the hypotensive action of the preparation, but also increased its toxicity."

STANKEVICH, V. V.

V

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	Pharmacology and Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23110
AUTHOR	:	Stankevich, V. V.
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	Action of the New Hypotensive Agent 1,6-hexamethylene-bis-trimethylammonium Diiodide (Hexatonid) upon the Cardiovascular System
ORIG. PUB.	:	Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 9, 921-924
ABSTRACT	:	In experiments on decerebrated cats, hexatonid (H) exerted a hypotensive action. Following previous intersection of the spinal cord, the introduction of H did not produce a drop in the blood pressure. H apparently does not exert a considerable depressing action on the vasomotor centers, and has no influence upon m-cholinoreactive systems. H does not depress the cardiac activity. In experiments on the blood vessels of the rabbit's ear, it was established that the

Card: 1/3 Chair of Pharmacology, Kiev Med. Inst.

COUNTRY : V
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23110

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : vasodilative effect of H may be observed only
cont'd when the innervation of the ear is preserved.
In experimental renal hypertension in rabbits,
H markedly decreased the arterial pressure. The
author is of the opinion that H is an effective
hypotensive agent in the mechanism of the action
of which the blocking effect upon sympathetic
ganglia of the vegetative part of the nervous

Card: 2/3

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : system plays the principal role.-- S. M. Shteyn-
cont'd berg

Card: 3/3

STANKEVICH, V.V. Cand Med Sci-- (diss) "Experimental study of the pharmacology of 1.6-hexamethylene-bis-trimethylammonium of diiodide." Kiev, 1958. 14 pp (Min of Health UkSSR. Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets. Chair of Pharmacology), 200 copies (KL, 52-58, 108)

ZYRYANOV, K.V.; POPOV, F.S.; PYATKIN, V.Ye.; STANKEVICH, V.V.

Work practices of I.F.Kanavin's brigade at the "Komsomolets" mine of the Kuzbassugol' Combine. Ugol' 40 no.6:15-17 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

introduced orally or tocically. The compounds most irritating when topically applied are from most to least: BCMA, BCMN, BCMX and BCMDM. When administered orally, toxicity decreases in the following order: BCMB, BCMX, BCMN, BCMA, and BCMDM. BCMN is most toxic when inhaled, followed by BCMX and BCMB; the other three compounds are only slightly toxic whether after single

Card 1/2

UDC: 613.63+615.9]:661.723.62

ACC NR: AP6032136

or cumulative administrations. Tests show that they affect cytochrome-C-oxidase activity. The maximum permissible concentration for BCMB and BCMX is 0.001 mg/l and for BCMN 0.0005 mg/l.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6015712 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0125/0126

INVENTOR: Khromykh, V. A.; Demchenkov, N. I.; Stankevich, V. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A diesel fuel pump with two-phase feed. Class 46, No. 181447

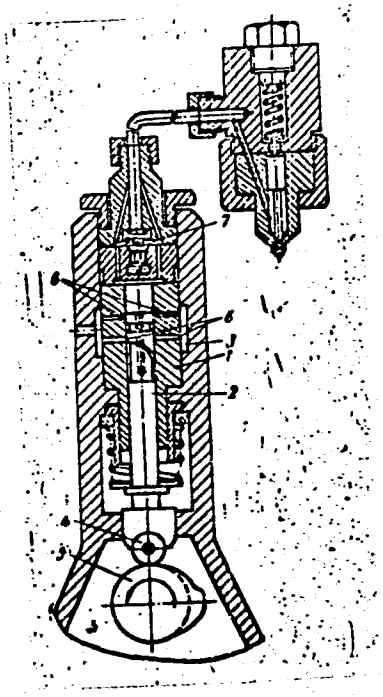
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 125-126

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, engine fuel system, engine fuel pump

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A diesel fuel pump with two-phase feed containing a sleeve with a plunger. The plunger has an additional shoulder for distributing fuel. An intake area in the housing communicates with the high pressure area above the plunger. The unit is equipped with a push rod driven by a cam. In order to improve fuel delivery, the intake area is connected with the area above the plunger by means of two or more channels located at various levels with respect to the height of the sleeve. 2. A modification of this device which contains an automatic intake valve in the force line to ensure preignition regardless of engine operating conditions.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.43.031

ACC NR: AP6015712



1—sleeve; 2— plunger; 3—intake area; 4—push rod; 5—cam; 6—channels; 7—automatic force valve

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: 26Apr65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032136 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/009/0036/0040

AUTHOR: Stankevich, V. V. (Kiev); Osetrov, V. I. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevanii)

TITLE: Toxicological characteristics of some bis-chloromethyl derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 9, 1966, 36-40

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, ~~hydrocarbon~~, aromatic ~~compound~~ hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: The toxicology of (BCMB) bis(chloromethyl)benzene, (BCMX) bis-(chloromethyl)xylene, (BCMN) bis(chloromethyl)napthalene, (BCMA) bis(chloromethyl)anthracene, and (BCMDM) bis(chloromethyl)diphenyl-methane as demonstrated in rats and mice reveals that when inhaled these compounds are very irritating but nearly harmless when introduced orally or tocically. The compounds most irritating when topically applied are from most to least: BCMA, BCMN, BCMX and BCMDM. When administered orally, toxicity decreases in the following order: BCMB, BCMX, BCMN, BCMA, and BCMDM. BCMN is most toxic when inhaled followed by BCMX and BCMB; the other three compounds are only slightly toxic whether after single

UDC: 613.63+615.9]:661.723.62

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032136

or cumulative administrations. Tests show that they affect cytochrome-C-oxidase activity. The maximum permissible concentration for BCMB and BCMX is 0.001 mg/l and for BCMN 0.0005 mg/l.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

STANKEVICH, V. Ye. (Kazan')

Spinal anesthesia by the method of suboccipital puncture. Eksper. khir. no.3:91-92 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(SPINAL ANESTHESIA) (NOVOCAINE)

STANKEVICH Ye.F.

Developmental history of the surface-water network in the northeastern regions of the European part of the USSR. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.1:187-189 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Hydrology)

STANKEVICH, YE.F.

11-9-14/14

AUTHOR: **Stankevich, Ye.F.**

TITLE: Hydrogeological Conference on Middle Povolzh'ye in Kazan' (Gidrogeologicheskoye soveshchaniye po Srednemu Povolzh'yu v Kazani)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 9, p 109-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A regional hydrogeological conference on Povolzh'ye was held in Kazan' during 11 to 12 March 1957. The Conference was called by the Geological Institute of the Kazan' Filiale of the AN USSR, the geological faculty of the Kazan' State University imeni V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, and Trust "Tatneftegazrazvedka". Over 85 persons from 35 organizations of the Tartar Chuvash, Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya Autonomous Republics and the Ul'yanovsk oblast' participitated in the Conference where 18 reports and scientific communications were delivered. Deputy Chairman of the KFAN, Professor L.M. Miropol'skiy, opened the Conference whose aim was to make hydrogeologists acquainted with the researches of the industrial and scientific organizations, and to establish cooperation and coordination in carrying out investigations. The first report was delivered by S.G. Kashtanov (KGU) and M.S. Kaveyev (KFAN) on

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"Main Problems in Studying Middle Pvolzh'ye Hydrogeology". Then the Conference heard the following reports by: M.S. Kaveyev, U.Z. Galeyev, and Ye.A. Krayev (KFAN) on "Prospect of Using Underground Waters for Water Supply of Oil Fields in Tartaria"; U.Z. Galeyev (KFAN) on "Calculation of Underground Water Resources by the Example of the Basin of Vyazovka River, Tributary of Lesnaya Sheshma River"; Yu.K. Solov'yev (Tatneftegazrazvedka) on "Study of Hydrogeological Conditions in the Central Part of Zakam'ye of the Tartarian ASSR"; N.N. Nelidov (KGU) on "Mutual Influence of Artesian Wells in Pumping Ground Waters in the city of Kazan'"; V.I. Naumov (Izhevsk Mediacal Institute) on "Vertical and Horizontal Zonation of Underground Waters in the Water-Bearing Strata of the Izh River Basin"; Ye.F. Stankevich (KFAN) on "Connection of Underground Water Mineralization with Conditions of Water Exchange in Tartaria"; A.G. Zabirov (Tatneftegazrazvedka) on "Some Peculiarities of the Water-Oil Contact in the Romashkinskoye Oil Field"; I.I. Idiatullin and Ye.F. Stankevich (KFAN) on "Some Peculiarities of the Chemical Composition of Underground Waters Associated with Devonian Sediments in the South-East of Tartaria"; K.V. Troitskaya (KFAN) on "Microelements in Underground Waters of the Tartarian ASSR"; M.S.

Hydrogeological Conference on Middle Povolzh'ye in Kazan' 11-9-14/14

Kaveyev and V.A. Lyubochka (KFAN) on "Silicon in Underground Waters of Tartaria"; R.A. Saymanova (KGU) on "Microbiological Characteristics of Underground Waters of the South-East of the Tartarian ASSR"; V.V. Batyr (KGU) on "Role of Modern Water-Bearing Horizons in Origination of Landslides in the Right Bank of the Middle Volga"; A.V. Stupishin (KGU) on "Some Conclusions as to Hydrogeology of Karst in Middle Povolzh'ye"; O.K. Nadol'skiy (Oblproyekt, Ul'yanovsk), M.T. Yegorov (Cheboksary) and B.Ye. Loboda on the hydrogeological study of the Ul'yanovsk Oblast', Chuvash ASSR and Mariyskaya ASSR respectively. The Conference decided that it is necessary to establish a permanent coordination commission at the KFAN; it was suggested to include a number of problems concerned with the study of regional hydrogeology into plans of the scientific research organizations; it was also suggested that the similar conferences should be held at least once in two years.
There is one table in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

Drilling exploratory wells in structural areas. Geol. nefti 2 no.2: 33-36 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kazakhstanskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Bashkiria--Boring)

AUTHOR: Stankevich, Ye.F., 12-90-2-14/30

TITLE: **Relative Importance of Permafrost and Vegetation for the Topography of Tundra Plains**
(Ob otnositel'nom znachenii vechnoy merzloty i rastitel'nosti v obrazovanii rel'yefa ravninnykh tundr)

PERIODICAL: Izvestita Vsesyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958, Vol 90, Nr 2, pp 178 - 180 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Previous theories on the conserving effect of a perpetual frozen state on the relief of watersheds and on erosion processes in the tundra lands are refuted. It is asserted that the non-partition of watershed areas of the Bol'shezemel'skaya tundra is caused by the following factors: the relative recentness of the relief (post-glacial and recent inter-glacial era); the density of vegetation, retarding erosion processes; insignificant quantities of precipitation in summer with predominating cloudbursts; the presence of large amounts of turf on the tundra surface; the shortness of summer periods during which erosion may occur. There are 17 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1 **1. Topography 2. Permafrost 3. Vegetation**

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

Hydrogeological terminology. Izv. Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. nauk no. 7:411-421 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Water, Underground)

MUKHUTDINOV, I.A.; STANKEVICH, Ye.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Conference on the effect of the Kuybyshev Reservoir on sanitary aspects of living conditions of residents of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Gig. i san. 24 no.2:89-90 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Glavnyy gosudarstvenny sanitarnyy inspektor Tatarskoy ASSR (for Mukhutdinov). 2. Kazanskiy filial AN SSSR (for Stankevich).
(KUYBYSHEV RESERVOIR--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(TATAR A.S.S.R.--PUBLIC HEALTH)

5(0) SOV/20-124-4-54/67

AUTHOR: Stankevich, Ye. F.

TITLE: On Subterranean Waters of the Calcium-Chloride Type With Increased $CaSO_4$ Content in the Ural-Volga Region (O podzemnykh vodakh khlorkal'tsiyevogo tipa s povyshennym soderzhaniyem $CaSO_4$ v Uralo-Volzhskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 919-921 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During evaluation of the data on the hydrochemistry of subterranean waters of the Tatarskaya ASSR (Tatar Autonomous SSR) it was found that waters of the type mentioned in the title (according to Sulin) are spread here and in the adjacent regions, in which the $CaSO_4$ content considerably exceeds its limits of solubility. In most cases, these waters are bound to Carboniferous sediments and less frequently to Lower Permian and Upper Devonian sediments. In the present paper the author deals with these phenomena. In the introduction he discusses the solubility ratios of some salts, especially that of $CaSO_4$ under the influence of other dissolved salts (Ref 2). In the presence of salts in solutions, these ratios are by far more complicated under natural conditions than in the case of genuine

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On Subterranean Waters of the Calcium-Chloride Type With Increased $CaSO_4$ Content in the Ural-Volga Region

solutions. The complex systems of that type have so far been investigated insufficiently. A. M. Kuznetsov (Ref 1) carried out corresponding experiments and concluded that desulfatization of natural water can be caused by a physico-chemical factor, i.e. by a decreasing gypsum capacity (gipsovaya yemkost') of the solution according to its enrichment with $CaCl_2$. This phenomenon is undoubtedly widespread in nature. However, special conditions are established here and there under which the increasing $CaCl_2$ content does not lead to a precipitation of calcium sulfides, though there is a considerable content of sulfate ion. In this case, the equilibrium state is maintained for some days and even for several months after the subterranean water has been carried to the earth's surface (Table 1). As may be seen from these analyses, the $CaSO_4$ content is frequently much higher than its solubility though there is a certain very indistinct inclination towards reduction of the sulfate content in connection with an increase of total mineralization and the $CaCl_2$ content. The above mentioned waters are bound to individual sections. In most cases, they occur within one range in several boreholes of

On Subterranean Waters of the Calcium-Chloride Type With Increased $CaSO_4$ Content in the Ural-Volga Region

various depths, or they are bound just to several water bearing horizons. Within the range of one explored territory, besides such waters there may be also waters bearing only small amounts of sulfate or water of a different type (e.g. of the NaCl type). In the Frasnian sediments of the territory under consideration the $CaSO_4$ content nearly drops to zero. The causes of the fact mentioned have not yet been clarified. The occurrence of that type of water indicates the very complex nature of the formation of their chemical composition and the insufficient investigation of these processes. There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 11, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1958

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

Principal results of the study of the hydrogeology of oil fields in Tatarstan. Izv.Kazan.fil. AN SSSR. Ser.geol.nauk no.9:83-94 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Oil field brines)

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

Comments on the work of M.S. Kaletskaia and A.D.Miklukho-Maklai on the Quaternary history of the eastern Pechora Basin and western slope of the Polar Ural. Sov. geol. 3 no. 9:155-159 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kazanskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Pechora Basin--Geology) (Ural Mountains--Geology)
(Kaletskaia,M.S.) (Miklukho-Maklai, A.D.)

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.; ZABIROV, A.G.

Static level of underground waters in the lower Kama and central Volga Valleys. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.10:28-30 O '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Kazanskiy filial AN SSSR i Trest Tatneftegazrazvedka.
(Kama Valley—Water, Underground)
(Volga Valley--Water, Underground)

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

Formation of the salt content of water pumped into petroleum-bearing layers. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.5:1167-1170 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Oil field flooding)

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

Recent data on the stratigraphy of deposits of the last interglacial period for the Adz'va-Karatayka interfluve.. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.6:1399-1402 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.
(Adz'va Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Karatayka Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

STANKEVICH, Ye.F.

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