

TRYBOWSKI, Czesław

Is the Rabka health resort humid? dszechwiał no.10:224-
226 0 '64.

TRYBOWSKI, Czeslaw

A congress of fellows alumni. Czasopismo geograficzne 32 no.1:
107-109 '61.

TRYBOWSKI, C.

Galanthus nivalis L. Wszechswiat no.3:84 Mr '62.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/4 Chest Diseases Apr 59

911. EARLY RESULTS OF RESECTION OF LUNG TISSUE - Wczesne wyniki resekcji tkanki płucnej - Trybowski W. and Wojniowski Z. Odd. Torakochir. Sanat. MSW, Otwock - PROBL. LEK. 1958, 5/1 (36-42) Tables 2

In the light of a series of 39 patients, the authors describe the indications for resection therapy and early results in the treatment of pulmonary tb. The favourable results should be emphasized - there were no fatal cases and no symptoms of bronchial fistula.

Dobrowolski - Warsaw (XV, 9')

TRYBOWSKI, Witold

History of the Polish Scientific Society for the Study on Tuberculosis.
Polski tygod. lek. 17 no.26:1044-1046 25 Je '62.
(TUBERCULOSIS hist) (SOCIETIES MEDICAL hist)

TRYBULA, E.
POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical products
and Their Applications. Chemical Process-
sing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor
and Rocket Fuel Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9659.

Author : Trybula, E.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Losses of Petroleum Products.

Orig Pub: Wiadom. naft., 1958, 4, No 6, 139-141.

Abstract: A review, containing characterizations of a
number of factors influencing the extent of
liquid fuel losses under storage conditions;
also a description of methods for determining
the most important means of con-
trolling them. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

Card 1/1

176

P/014/62/041/001/002/004
D204/D304

AUTHOR: Trybuła, Eugeniusz

TITLE: The chemistry of lubricant additives

PERIODICAL: Przemysł chemiczny, v. 41, no. 1, 1962, 24 - 27

TEXT: Additives to lubricating oils are classified into (a) oxidation and corrosion inhibitors, (b) compounds lowering the freezing point, (c) compounds raising the viscosity, (d) detergents, (e) compounds improving the lubricating properties and (f) anti-foaming agents. The purpose and action of each type of additive is very briefly stated and a few examples are given in each category. Figures are quoted for the production of lubricant additives in the U.S.A. over the period 1955 - 1960. Research in this field in the Soviet-bloc is stated to be well in progress but no comparative data are presented. The work in Poland is carried out at the Centralne laboratorium technologii nafty (Central Laboratory of Petroleum Technology) in Cracow and Centralne laboratorium produktów naftowych (Central Laboratory of Petroleum Products) in Warsaw. Future

Card 1/2

The chemistry of lubricant additives

P/014/62/041/001/002/004
D204/D304

development of this branch of Polish industry is anticipated. There are 1 table and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: C.W. Georgi, "Motor Oils and Engine Lubrication", New York, 1958; H.H. Zuidema, "The performance of Lubricating Oils", New York 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Centralne laboratorium produktów naftowych, Warszawa
(Central Laboratory of Petroleum Products, Warsaw) ✓

Card 2/2

TRYBULA, Eugeniusz

Chemistry of lubricant additives. Przem chem 41 no.1:24-27 Ja '62.

1. Centralne Laboratorium Produktow Naftowych, Warszawa

TRYBULA, Eugeniusz

Chemistry of lubricant additives. Przem chem 41 no.1:24-27 Ja '62.

1. Centralne Laboratorium Produktow Naftowych, Warszawa

TRYBULA, Eugeniusz, mgr inż.; SAWICKA, Elzbieta, inż.

Properties of cooling compressor oils operating with Freon
12. Nafta Pol 20 no.6:156-159 Je'64.

1. Institute of Petroleum Technology, Warsaw Branch.

PALUSZKIEWICZ, Bronislawa, mgr; TRYBULA, Eugeniusz, mgr inz.

Properties of lubricating oils for two-stroke engines with spark ignition. Nafta Pol 18 no.11:302-307 N '62.

1. Centralne Laboratorium Produktow Naftowych, Warszawa.

P/014/63/042/003/002/003
D204/D307

AUTHORS:

Szwarska, Helena, Trybuła, Eugeniusz and Lipson,
David

TITLE:

Resistance of epoxy-polyamide lacquer to petroleum
products and the possibilities of its application

PERIODICAL:

Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 42, no. 3, 1963, 164-167

TEXT:

The present work is part of a general trend aimed at increased utilization of plastics in the petroleum industry, and was concerned with the tests of the petroleum products - and water-resistance of a 2-component epoxy-polyamide lacquer no. 1AB, produced by Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych w Warszawie (Plastics Institute, Warsaw). The lacquer was applied in a thickness of 0.10 - 0.12 mm on to (1) sandblasted, (2) sandblasted and phosphated (3) chemically derusted, and (4) chemically derusted and phosphated St-27s steel plates, and was tested at 20 and 50-100°C, for 40 days at the low and 140 hours at the higher temperatures. The adhesion to base remained extremely good, the appearance remained unchanged, and the

Card 1/2

Resistance of ...

P/014/63/042/003/002/003
D204/D307

gains in weight in the presence of petroleum oil products were very low. Conclusions: epoxy-polyamide and epoxy-melamine lacquers are practically insoluble in petroleum products but may absorb small amounts of hydrocarbons on prolonged heating. They are soluble in hot polar solvents, swell slightly in benzene; adhesion is best on sandblasted and phosphated surfaces, but is nonexistent on greasy metals. The coating was then sprayed in 5 layers onto a sandblasted experimental cistern 230R, was hardened at 35-50°C, and was still intact after 1 year of exploitation. The lacquer is therefore suitable for protecting steel cisterns against water and other substances occurring in mineral water. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Centralne Laboratorium Technologii Nafty, Oddział
w Warszawie (Central Laboratory of Petroleum Technology,
Warsaw Department)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1962

Card 2/2

P/035/60/000/019/003/004
A076/A026

AUTHOR: Prokhyt, Wladyslaw, Director, Pryboka, Henryk, Engineer

TITLE: The Pleszew Machine-Tool Plant

EDITORIAL: Przeglad Mechaniczny, 1960, No. 19, pp. 591-593

TEXT: The authors describe the production history of the Pleszewska Fabryka Obrabiarek (Pleszew Machine-Tool Plant) and list a number of wood-working machines describing their operating principles. The following types of wood-working machines are produced by this plant: beading tool DFGA; pendulum saws PDe-5; cross-cut saws PSWe; circular saws TPSe; ribbon saws PTMe, PTe-7 and PTe-9; wood-turning lathes Types 1 DT and 3 DT; moulder spindle lathe FJe; drilling machines LBSs; belt sanders Type SLNe; wood-turning machines DFGA and FJNe; chain saws DRSA-63 multi-circular saws with mechanical feed DPLA. The plant produces 1,100 wood-working machines annually and exports to South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Afghanistan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, China, Egypt, Hindustan, Indonesia, Iran, Irak, Yugoslavia, Korea, Pakistan, GDR, West Germany, Turkey, Uruguay, Hungary and Vietnam. It is expected that the production will be increased by 367% during 1960 - 1965, as compared to the 1958 index. Labor efficiency will

Card 1/2

The Pleszew Machine-Tool Plant

P/035/60/000/019/003/004
A076/A026

increase by about 90% and employment by about 87%. There are 5 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Pleszewska Fabryka Obrabiared (Pleszew Machine-Tool Plant)

TRYBULA, S. (Wroclaw)

On the paradox of three random variables. Zastos mat 5 no.4:321-332
'61.

1. Instytut Matematyczny Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

TRYBULA, S.

Properties of the hypergeometric distribution in connection with the hypergeometric distribution

[illegible]

44-38861-10000, Internal Security - Communist, 1960-61.

TRYBULA, S.; STEINHAUS, H.

Measurement of successive comparison. p. 204.

ZASTOSOWANIA MATEMATYKI. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Matematyczny)
Warsawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

TRYBULA, S.

Estimation taking into account the error of the controller. p. 249.

ZASTOSOWANIA MATEMATYKI. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Matematyczny)
Warsawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb, 1960

Uncl.

TRYBULA, S.

Estimation of frequency in population of elements belonging to classes not represented in the sample. p. 244.

ZASTOSOWANIA MATEMATYKI. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Matematyczny)
Warsawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 3, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

187
Krybula, S., On a problem of prognosis. Bull. Acad.
Polon. Sci. Cl. III. 5 (1957), 859-862, LXXIV. (Rus-
sian summary)

*The minimax squared error predictor of one binomial
variable from another, given as an example by Hodges
and Lehmann [Ann. Math. Statist. 21 (1950), 182-197;
MR 12, 36], is extended to the multinomial case.

J. L. Hodges, Jr. (Berkeley, Calif.).

RB
1/1

TRYBULEC, S.

Social welfare at Kedzierzyn. p.51

(OCHRONA PRACY; BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY, Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

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

TRYBULSKI, J

The State Railroad Car Factory. p.4

PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Wars-awa, Poland
Vol.80, no.17, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.66, June 1959
Uncl.

TRYEULA, S. (Wroclaw)

On some loss functions. Col math 7 no.2:297-305 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Game theory) (Statistical decision)
(Distribution (Probability theory))

CWIENK, Jerzy, inż.; SEFERNA, Jerzy, inż.; ZEMBALA, Andrzej, inż.; TRYBUS,
Albin, inż.

Blocking by means of an auxiliary alternating current with the
help of a RTe-2/100-(0-3) type relay and an auxiliary accumulator
relay. Energetyka przem 10 no.3:102-104 '62.

TRYBUS, T.

Rational utilization of locomotive crews. Przegl kolej mechan
13 no.6:164-166 Je '61.

FIJALKOWSKI, Jozef; TRYBUS, Tomasz

Train timetable for 1964/65 and the tasks of the traction services.
Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e.16] no.5:139-140,148-149 My '64.

1. Central Traction Administration, Warsaw.

TRYEYVAS, A. B.

42423. Universal'nyy Dinamograf udt dlya opredeleniya Fizikomekhanicheskikh svoystv rasteniy. Zapiski Tad Zh. S. Kh in-Ta, T. 1, 1948, S. 253-61.

TRYEVAS, A. B.

42422. Vibratsionnyy klassifikator dlya opredeleniya. Sposobnosti,
Samoosypnaniya rasstений. Zapiski Tad Zh. S-Kh. In-Ta T. 1, 1948,
S. 263-65.

TRYFONOV, D.

Unusual career. Sunny stranger. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.5:16
My '62. (Lithium) (Helium) (MIRA 15:7)

TRYFONOW, Michail N., inz.

Development of the electrical engineering industry in Bulgaria.
Wlad elektrotechn 33 no.9:275-278 S'64

TRYJARSKA, M. (Warszawa)

Limit problem with tangential derivatives for the parabolic
equation in a nonbounded region. In French. Annales pol math.
9 no.3:219-233 '61. (EEAI 10:8)
(Differential equations) (Functions)

TRYJARSKA, M. (Warszawa)

On certain Fourier problems. Roczniki matematyczne 6:69-84, '61.

43045

P/515/61/006/000/002/003
I061/I261

24.522

AUTHOR: M. Tryjarska (Warsaw)

TITLE: Certain Fourier problems

SOURCE: Polskie Towarzystwo Matematyczne. Roczniki. Soria I.
Prace matematyczne. v.6, 1961, 69-84

TEXT: Two separate problems are considered: I. a Fourier problem in a radiant homogeneous medium and II. a Fourier problem in a radiant inhomogeneous medium. In I, the problem consists in determining the function $T(A, t), \epsilon \Omega + S$, Ω being 3-dimensional Euclidean space limited by the Liapunov surface S , satisfying the equation:

$$\Delta T(A, t) - \frac{\partial T(A, t)}{\partial t} = f[A, t, T(A, t)] + \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{F[A, B, t, T(B, t)]}{r_{AB}^2} dB \quad (1)$$

and the following conditions: $\lim_{A \rightarrow P \in S} T(A, t) = 0$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} T(A, t) = 0$,

Card 1/3

P/515/61/006/000/002/003
1061/1261

On certain Fourier problems

where $P \in S$, where functions $f(A, t, u)$ and $F(A, B, t, u)$ are assumed to be continuous and satisfy the Holder's conditions. r_{AB} is the distance A, B in the domain Ω . The function $T(A, t)$ is found as a sum of two thermal potentials, and the Schauder theorem a fixed point existence in Busch's space is used to prove that $T(A, t)$ is the unique solution of the problem. In II, problem consists in determining the function $T(A, t)$ with the same assumptions, satisfying the equation:

$$\alpha(A, t) \Delta T(A, t) + \sum_{j=1}^3 \beta_j(A, t) \frac{\partial T(A, t)}{\partial x_j} + \gamma(A, t) T(A, t) - \frac{\partial T(A, t)}{\partial t} =$$

$$= f[A, t, T(A, t)] + \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{F[A, B, t, T(B, t)]}{r_{AB}^4} dB, \quad (32)$$

where α and β_j satisfy Holder conditions, the functions f, F satisfy the following conditions:

$$|f(A, t, u) - f(A_1, t, u_1)| \leq \text{const} [r_{AA_1}^{h_f} + |u - u_1|]$$

Card 2/3

P/515/61/006/000/002/003
I061/I261

On certain Fourier problems

$$F(A, B, t, u) - F(A_1, B, t, u_1) \leq \text{const} \left[r_{A_1}^{h_f} + |u - u_1| \right] \\ h_f, h_F \in (0, 1).$$

The Green's function of the problem is introduced, and then the successive approximations method is used to prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution.

Card 3/3

CZYŻ, Z.; TRYJARSKI, J.

Measuring stand for investigation of Mod. SP 303 small microwave
antennas. Przem inst telekom prace 12 no.38:45-47 '62.

AVAKYAN, V.V.; TRYKHANKIN, I.D.

Continuous straightening of an abrasive wheel on a ball-grinding machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn. inform. 18 no.5:29-30 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

TRYKHMANOVA, V.M.
USSR/ Engineering - Refractory coatings

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 16/23

Authors : Katok, I. V., and Trykmanova, V. M.

Title : Glass (refractory) coatings as a protection against nitration

Periodical : Vest. mash 2, 70 - 73, Feb 1955

Abstract : The refractory coating is described of the inner surfaces of Diesel engine cylinders at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, as an effective method against nitration. The chemical composition of the refractory solution is given as follows: 67.5 - 73.5% SiO_2 ; 31.5 - 25.5% Na_2O ; and not more than 0.6% $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$; 0.4% CaO and 0.14% S. A description of plating methods is given, together with types of baths used. Illustrations; table; drawings.

Institution:

Submitted:

ACCESSION NR: AP4036533

8/0089/64/016/005/0453/0455

AUTHOR: Kukhtevich, V. I.; Matusevich, Ye. S.; Try*kov, L. A.

TITLE: Space distribution of a dose of scattered radiation from a source of unidirectional gamma quanta in an infinite medium in the vicinity of the source

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 5, 1964, 453-455

TOPIC TAGS: gamma quanta scattering, scattering space distribution, air gamma ray scattering, compton scattering, radiation space distribution, gamma ray

ABSTRACT: The scattering in air of gamma rays, whose energy was between 0.5 and 10 Mev, was measured. The effective collimation angles were 4.8 and 15.6°. The radioactive isotopes used were: A^{198} (0.412), Cs^{137} (0.661), Co^{60} (av. energy 1.25) and Na^{24} (av. en. 1.86 Mev). The ratio D_{se}/D_{nse} was measured, where D_{se} is the power scattered, D_{nse} - that not scattered. The results are compared with the theoretical formula for single scattering. The deviations between the experimental and calculated values increase with the increase of scattering angle. "The authors are grateful to I. I. Bondarenko, S. G. Tsy*pin, and Ya. A. Kazanskiy for useful advise." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 1/2

L 06993-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/JR
ACC NR: AP6021522 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/006/0469/0473

AUTHOR: Goryachev, I. V.; Dulin, V. A.; Yermakov, S. M.; Kolyshenkova, V. V.;
Suvorov, A. P.; Trykov, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Angular distribution of fast neutrons behind iron shields

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 469-473

TOPIC TAGS: neutron distribution, fast neutron, angular distribution, reactor shielding, iron

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the angular and energy distributions of fast neutrons behind iron shields of 10 and 15 cm thickness. The results of the experiment are compared with calculations by the Monte Carlo method and with many-group calculations by the "transmission" matrix method in the $2P_7$ approximation. The results of the calculations show that the transmission of the shield depends strongly on the angular distribution of the incident radiation. The transmission measurements were made using an RIZ uranium-water reactor with a stainless steel reflector. The agreement of the experimental and the calculated data are found to

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.125.52

L 06993-67

ACU NR: AP6021522

be satisfactory both in absolute magnitude and in the form of the angular distributions. A study was also made of the difference in character of the spatial and angular distributions of fast neutrons from a point source in an infinite homogeneous medium and from a point source located at a plane barrier. The results show that the allowance for the thickness of the shield leads to a steeper fall off in the neutron flux than in the case of an infinite medium. Other differences between infinite and finite shields are also pointed out. The authors thank Yu. A. Kazanskiy for valuable advice and discussions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 18

SUBM DATE: 04Sep65/

ORIG REF: 013/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 LC

ACCESSION NR: AT4019051

S/0000/63/000/000/0210/0214

AUTHOR: Kukhtevich, V. I.; Try*kov, L. A.

TITLE: Oblique incidence of Gamma rays

SOURCE: Voprosy* fiziki zashchity* reaktorov; sbornik statey (Problems in physics of reactor shielding; collection of articles). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 210-214

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor shielding, Gamma ray, lead shield, lucite shield, incidence angle

ABSTRACT: The passage of γ rays through a barrier was studied as a function of the angle of incidence, varying the angle between the barrier surface and the γ -ray beam between 0 and 80°. The barrier material was either lead ($r = 0.7, 0.8, 1.4, \text{ and } 2.75 \text{ cm}$), lucite ($r = 3, 8, 11 \text{ and } 14 \text{ cm}$) or a combination of lead ($r = 0.8 \text{ cm}$) and lucite ($r = 8 \text{ cm.}$), where r is the barrier thickness. The source of γ rays was Co^{60} (1 curie), and the detection system consisted of a stilbene crystal ($r = 30$ and $h = 15 \text{ mm}$), an FEU-12B photomultiplier, a cathode repeater, an amplifier (Siren type) and an impulse integrator. The results are plotted. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the dosage behind a combined barrier of lead and lucite as a function of the angle of incidence. The total error in the measurements was

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NO: AT4019051

estimated to be of the order of 5 -10%. These experimental results were then compared with the theoretical calculations of Berger and Doggett (J. Res. Nat. Bur. Standards 56, 89, (1956)) for perpendicular beams and with the calculations of G. H. Peebles (Report R-240, the Rand Corp., Santa Monica, California (1952)) for other angles of incidence. The experimental data were in good agreement with the theoretical. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 005

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4019051

ENCLOSURE: 01

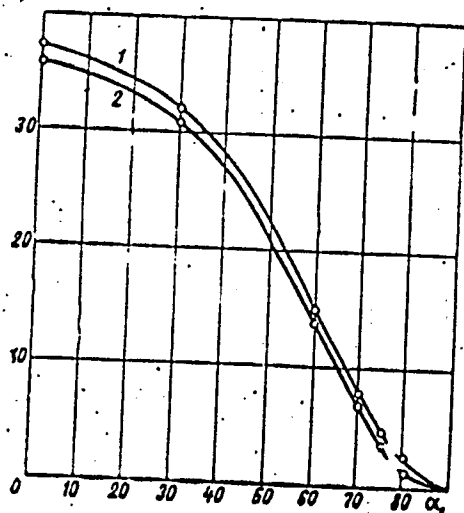


Fig. 1. Dose behind a barrier as a function of the angle of incidence.

1 - lucite behind lead; 2 - lead behind lucite

Ordinate = dose of γ rays in relative units;
abscissa = angle of incidence in degrees.

Card 3/3

L 1000000 EWT(m) Feb DIAAP DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009116

S/0089/65/018/003/0252/0253

12
B

AUTHOR: Kolovratov, M. I.; Khukhtovich, V.I.; Matunovich, Ye.S.; Trykov, O.A.

TITLE: Angular and energy distribution of scattered Gamma radiation near an isotropic source in an infinite aerial medium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 252-253

TOPIC TAGS: Gamma scattering, angular distribution, energy distribution, Gamma moderation

ABSTRACT: This is a companion to a preceding paper in the same source (Accession AP5009115), dealing with a unidirectional source. The angular and energy distributions of scattered gamma quanta from a point-like isotropic source of Co^{60} in an infinite air medium was investigated experimentally at two distances from the source (15 and 30 m) for different angles between the source-detector direction and the symmetry axis of a unidirectional detector (12° -- 180°). The energy spectrum of the gamma-quanta were measured with single-crystal scintillation spectrometer using NaI(Tl) crystal in a lead collimator-

Card 1/3

L 45583-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009116

container with collimation angle $10 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The matrix method was used to process the apparatus distributions of the pulses. The results are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The average accuracy is $\pm 10 - 15\%$, but the error can reach 100% in places where the background becomes larger than the effect. The angular distribution of the dose intensity of the scattered gamma-radiation to the total dose power depends linearly on the angle, reaching a maximum value of $\sim 50\%$ at 180° . Comparison of the angular and energy distributions determined in this and in the companion paper shows that a geometry comprising an isotropic source and a unidirectional detector can be regarded as the inverse of a geometry using a unidirectional source and isotropic detector. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03Aug64

REOL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Cord

2

TRYLINSKI, Wladyslaw, doc. dr inz.

Effective contact ratio of fine-pitch involute gears. Pomiary
10 no.2:63-66 F'64.

1. Katedra Konstrukcji Przyrzadow Precyzyjnych Politechnika,
Warszawa.

20033

P/034/60/000/009/002/004
A222/A026

18.1260

AUTHOR:

Tryliński, Władysław, Doctor of Engineering, Docent.

TITLE:

Bimetal Strips

PERIODICAL:

Pomiary-Automatyka-Kontrola, no. 9, 1960, 355 - 360

TEXT:

A general theoretical description is presented of the deflections and stresses in bimetal strips and a few standard bimetal alloys are listed. The general formula deduced for bimetal deflection due to temperature is

$$f = k_t \Delta t \frac{L^2}{2}$$

where k_t is the bimetal sensitivity, Δt - temperature difference and L - length of the strip. Calculation for various bimetal strip shapes is performed accordingly. The stress analysis is concerned with various mechanical designs of bimetal strips. The standard material used for the passive layer of bimetal strips are ferronickel alloys, especially invar, for temperatures up to 200°C, Ni - 42%, Fe - 58% alloy for temperatures between 350 - 400°C, and the Ni - 46%, Fe - 54% alloy for temperatures of 400 - 450°C. The active layer mostly is made of high-

Card 1/2

KUKHTEVICH, V.I.; MATUSEVICH, Ye.S.; TRYKOV, L.A.

Spatial distribution of a scattered radiation dose from a
source of collimated gamma quanta in an infinite medium near
the source. Atom.energ. 16 no. 5:453-455 My '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACC NR: AF6034091

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/004/0246/0254

AUTHOR: Trykov, L. A.; Goryachev, I. V.; Kukhtevich, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of the dose albedo of fast neutrons when different shields are used

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 246-254

TOPIC TAGS: neutron albedo, fast neutron, neutron shielding, neutron energy distribution, neutron spectrum, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the energy distribution of fast neutrons reflected from iron, ground, water, and polyethylene under normal and oblique incidence of a broad unidirectional beam of neutrons on the surface of the reflector. They also investigated the dependence of the albedo of the neutrons on the thickness of a flat reflector layer made of iron. The measurements were made with an isotropic detector placed on the surface of the shield. The neutrons were obtained from a zero-power research reactor. The detector was a single-crystal scintillation neutron spectrometer similar to that described by Yu. A. Kazanskiy et al. (Atomnaya energiya v. 20, 143, 1966). The mean square measurement error was not larger than 50% for water and polyethylene and 10% for iron and ground. Two methods were used to measure the albedo, one by recording the number of reflected neutrons against the background of the direct radiation (difference method), and by suppressing the unscattered neutrons with a

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.58: 539.125.52

ACC NR: AP6034091

shielding cone. The methods yielded results that agreed within 10%. Plots of the reflected-neutron spectra are presented and empirical formulas for them are given. The results show that the dose albedo of the neutrons depends on the thickness of the iron layer employed. The angular dependence of the dose albedo of neutrons reflected from iron and from ground show a similar behavior, decreasing with increasing angle of incidence. In the case of water, however, the dose albedo shows a slight increase with angle (up to 70°). This is attributed to the predominant forward scattering of neutrons by hydrogen atoms. The results are found to agree with those obtained by others. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18, 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 22419-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6007950 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/002/0143/0143

AUTHORS: Kazanskiy, Yu. A.; Trykov, L. A.; Dulin, V. A.; 76
Zolotukhin, V. G.; Tarasko, M. Z. 6

ORG: none

TITLE: Transformation of integral amplitude distributions into
neutron energy spectra 19, 74, 8

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 2, 1966, 143

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrum, neutron detector, scintillation
detector, pulse height analyzer, nuclear reactor shield, iron,
beryllium

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of article No. 52/3404 submitted to
the source editor but not published in full. The authors improve the
accuracy with which the neutron energy spectrum is obtained by dif-
ferentiating the integral spectra of pulses from a scintillator. This
is done by using a least-squares method of determining the derivative,

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.16.08:539.125.5

2

L 22419-66

ACC NR: AP6007950

decreasing the fluctuations that result from differentiation of experimental amplitude distributions. The algorithm for finding the derivative of the empirical curve is simple, since it is based on approximating a section of the empirical curve by a second-order parabola. If the pulse-height distributions vary over the differentiation section by not more than a factor 2 -- 3, the obtained derivative will differ from the analytic value by not more than 1 -- 3%. The results are illustrated with spectra of reactor neutrons that have passed through different thicknesses of iron under good-geometry conditions. The unpublished article contains detailed characteristics of the spectrometer employed, its block diagram, the gamma-ray discrimination system, and also results of measurements of spectra of standard source and spectra of reactor neutrons passing through different thicknesses of beryllium. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18 SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card. 2/2 *440*

80291

S/170/60/003/04/23/027
B007/B102

21.5200

AUTHORS: Kukhtevich, V. I., Matusevich, Ye. S., Shemetenko, B. P., Trykov,
L. A.

TITLE: Dose Characteristics of Ionization Chambers and of Large Scintilla-
tion Crystals

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 125-126

TEXT: The present paper describes the measurement of the I/D ratios in the range of from 0.08-2.0 Mev for ionization chambers the dimensions of which are comparable with the path of secondary electrons (produced by γ -rays) in air, for organic scintillation crystals (which absorb primary γ -radiation considerably), and for a terphenyl crystal. I/D stands for the ratio between detector indication and the dose produced in the place of the detector by γ -radiation of different intensity. The method employed is briefly described, the results of measurement are diagrammatically shown in Fig. 1. This diagram shows that the "large" air chambers with air-equivalent walls are dosimetric with sufficient accuracy in the energy range investigated. The I/D curves of small and large crystals agree well with each other with respect to their shape. There are 1 figure and 2 references,

Card 1/2

11

m

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

*Determination of Small Amounts of Aluminium (in Copper Alloys) by the 8-Hydroxyquinoline Method. M. D. Trykov and E. M. Ivanova (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1941, 10, 534-538; *Chem. Zvesti.*, 1942, 112, (11), 2931; *C. Abs.*, 1944, 38, 2284).—[In Russian.] The following procedure, based on experimental work, was devised for determining very small quantities of Al in Cu-base alloys where considerably more Fe than Al is present. Dissolve 2 gm. of sample in 40 c.c. of 7-5N-HNO₃. After expelling nitrous fumes, add 50 c.c. of hot water + 20 c.c. of 20% NH₄NO₃ and gently boil for 10 minutes. Filter off the hydrated SnO₂, wash with hot water, and deposit the Cu electrolytically in the usual way. After all the Cu is deposited, neutralize to methyl red by careful addition of NH₄OH with 2-3 drops in excess. Heat to coagulate the Fe(OH)₃ + Al(OH)₃ precipitate, filter, and wash with hot water. Dissolve the precipitate in 20 c.c. of hot N-HCl and to the solution add 5 c.c. of CuSO₄ solution (2 gm. Cu per litre), 10 c.c. of 0.5% NH₄ tartrate solution which is saturated with H₂S, and 10 c.c. of NH₄OH. Heat to coagulate the sulphides of Cu and Fe, filter, and wash. Make the filtrate acid to methyl red by adding 2N-HCl, boil off H₂S, and evaporate to 20-25 c.c. Then add 3 c.c. of 1-5% 8-hydroxyquinoline-HCl and neutralize with NH₄OH with 2-3 drops in excess. Heat on the hot plate at 180° C., filter, wash and dissolve the Al precipitate in 10-15 c.c. of hot 2N-HCl. In this solution determine the hydroxyquinoline content by the titrimetric procedure.

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
SUBJECTS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>M</i> A Volumetric Phosphate Method for the Determination of Zinc. M. J. Trykov, V. A. Lapshina, and V. K. Mokryakova (<i>Zavod. Lab.</i>, 1941, 10, 577-580; <i>C. Abstr.</i>, 1945, 20, 5202). [In Russian.] Zn is precipitated from neutral solution as $ZnNH_4PO_4$, the precipitate is filtered, washed with cold water, dissolved in excess 0.1N HNO_3, and the excess HNO_3 is titrated with 0.1N $NaOH$ in the presence of methyl orange. Cu, Bi, Pb, Cd, Fe, Al, Mn, Mg, and Ca interfere. Small quantities of Ni and alkali metals are not precipitated as phosphates. Zn is separated from Cu, Bi, Pb, and Cd with H_2S in an acid solution. For a more accurate determination of Zn, the precipitate of sulphides is dissolved in HNO_3, H_2SO_4 is added, and the solution is evaporated until SO_3 fumes appear; the solution is then diluted, H_2S is passed in, and the filtrate obtained is combined with the first filtrate. Cu and Pb are separated from Zn by electrolysis in HNO_3 solution, Zn remaining in the electrolyte. Fe, Al, and Mn can be separated from Zn by means of NH_3 in the presence of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$. Mg and Cr can be separated from Zn as follows: after separation of the Fe, Al, and Mn, add to the ammoniacal filtrate sufficient 6N HCl to give an acid reaction, add 5 c.c. in excess, heat to boiling, boil for 10 min. to decompose excess $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, neutralize with NH_3, add 10-25 c.c. of 5% $Na_2S \cdot 9H_2O$, and coagulate the ZnS precipitate on a hot plate. Wash the ZnS with hot 2% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, dissolve the washed precipitate in hot 3.5 N H_2SO_4, filter, neutralize with NH_3, and precipitate Zn with $(NH_4)_2PO_4$.																										<i>11</i>																									
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031323334353637383940414243444546474849505152535455565758596061626364656667686970717273747576777879808182838485868788899091929394959697989900																									

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																			
M 11 DETERMINATION OF SODIUM IN CALCIUM-SODIUM HABBITTS. VOI. KOLOSOV AND M. D. TRYKOV. (ZAVOD. LAB., 1940, 9, (5/6), 5180619) (In Russian) 2-4g of Babbit turnings in a porcelain boat are heated for 10-15 min. at 400°-450°C. in a Mars furnace in a current of a.i. The oxidized product is then lixiviated with boiling water and a stream of CO₂. The residue of Ca CO₃ and PbO is filtered off, and Na is determined in the filtrate by titration with HCl. N.A.																																																			
ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<i>CD</i> Determination of small amounts of nickel in duralumin M. D. Trykov and V. A. Lapshina. <i>Zavodskaya Lab</i> 10, 233 6(1941).—Treat 5 g. of duralumin with 50 ml. of 15% KOH soln. When the violet reaction subsides, add 30-70 ml. more of the KOH soln. When no more H₂ is evolved, boil 2 min., filter and wash the residue, which contains Ni, Cu, etc. with hot water. Dissolve the residue in 20 ml. of hot, 6N HCl and 5 ml. of H₂O₂. Filter and wash this residue which should contain no Ni. Boil to expel Cl₂ and ppt. the Ni with dimethylglyoxime in a nearly neutral soln. to which tartaric acid has been added as in the analysis of steel. H. Z. Kamich																																																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 80000 810000 820000 830000 840000 850000 860000 870000 880000 890000 90000 910000 920000 930000 940000 950000 960000 970000 980000 990000																																																			

1ST AND 2ND CODES PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

CA

7

Determination of small quantities of Al by the 8-hydroxyquinoline method. M. I. Frykov and R. M. Ivanovskiy. *Zashchita Lab.* 10, 831-8 (1911). *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 2031-2.—The following procedure, based on exptl. work, was devised for detg. very small quantities of Al in Cu-base alloys where considerably more Fe is present. Dissolve 2 g. of sample in 40 ml. of 7.5 N HNO₃. After expelling nitrous fumes, add 50 ml. of hot water + 20 ml. of 20% NH₄NO₃ and gently boil for 10 min. Filter off the hydrated SnO₂, wash with hot water and deposit the Cu electrolytically in the usual way. After all Cu is deposited, neutralize to methyl red by careful addn. of NH₄OH with 2-3 drops in excess. Heat to coagulate the Fe(OH)₃ + Al(OH)₃ ppt., filter and wash with hot water. Dissolve the ppt. in 20 ml. of hot 2 N HCl and to the soln. add 5 ml. of CuSO₄ soln. (2 g. Cu per l.), 10 ml. of 0.5% NH₄ tartrate soln. which is satd. with H₂S and 10 ml. of NH₄OH. Heat to coagulate the sulfides of Cu and Fe, filter and wash. Make the filtrate acid to methyl red by adding 2 N HCl, boil off H₂S and evap. to 20-25 ml. Then add 3 ml. of 1.5% 8-hydroxyquinoline-HCl and neutralize with NH₄OH with 2-3 drops in excess. Heat on the hot plate at not over 40°, filter, wash and dissolve the Al ppt. in 10-15 ml. of hot, 2 N HCl. In this soln. det. the hydroxyquinoline content by the titrimetric procedure. W. T. Hall

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION 1										REGION 2										REGION 3										REGION 4									
SUBREGION 1										SUBREGION 2										SUBREGION 3										SUBREGION 4									
[Grid of 40 columns and 10 rows for classification data]																																							

A volumetric phosphate method for the determination of zinc. M. D. Trykov, V. A. Lapshina, and V. K. Mokryakova. *Zashchita Lazh.* 10, 577-80(1941). Zn is pptd. from neutral soln. as $ZnNH_4PO_4$, the ppt. is filtered, washed with cold water, dissolved in excess 0.1 N HNO_3 , and the excess HNO_3 is titrated with 0.1 N NaOH in the presence of methyl orange. Cu, Hl, Pb, Cd, Fe, Al, Mn, Mg, and Ca interfere. Small quantities of Ni and alkali metals are not pptd. as phosphates. Zn is septd. from Cu, Hl, Pb, and Cd with H_2S in an acidic soln. For a more accurate detn. of Zn, the ppt. of sulfides is dissolved in HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 is added, the soln. evapd. until SO_3 vapor appears, the soln. is dild., H_2S passed in, and the filtrate obtained is combined with the 1st filtrate. Cu and Pb are septd. from Zn by electrolysis in HNO_3 soln., and Zn remains in the electrolyte. Fe, Al, and Mn can be septd. from Zn by means of NH_3 in the presence of $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$.

Mg and Cr can be sepd. from Zn as follows: after the sepn. of the Fe, Al, and Mn, add to the ammoniacal filtrate sufficient 6 N HCl to give an acid reaction, add an excess of 5 ml., heat to boiling, boil for 10 min. to decom. excess $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, neutralize with NH_3 , add 10-25 ml. of 5% $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and coagulate the ZnS ppt. on a hot plate. Wash the ZnS with hot 2% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, dissolve the washed ppt. in hot 3.5 N H_2SO_4 , filter, neutralize with NH_3 , and ppt. Zn with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$. In a complex analysis of slag when Mg and Ca are also detd., det. Zn as follows: ppt. Ca from the NH_3 filtrate after the sepn. of Fe, Al, and Mn with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, filter off the CaC_2O_4 and ppt. Mg in the ammoniacal filtrate with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$; sep. $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ neutralize the filtrate with HCl to a neutral reaction, obtaining Zn in the form of ZnNH_4PO_4 . Impurities of Fe, Al, and Mn caused low results, owing to the adsorption of Zn by the ppt. of the hydroxides. Max. deviations were 0.10% with 6.25% of Zn and 0.05% with 3.12% of Zn. Three references.

W. R. Henn.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910004-8"

Determination of sodium in calcium sodium habbitis
V. I. Kobakov and M. D. Frykov. Zashchita Lak. 9,
518, 19(1960). Place 2-4 g. of habbitis (Ca 0.75-1.1 and
Na 0.7-1.0%) shavings in a porcelain boat and oxidize in
an O₂ stream for 10-15 min. at 400-450° in a furnace.
Treat with 150 ml. of boiling water for 20-30 min., pass in a
stream of CO₂ for 5-10 min., boil for 5-10 min., filter and
wash 3-4 times with water. Cool the filtrate to room
temp., add methyl orange and titrate with 0.1 N HCl.
The method is as rapid and accurate as the amalgamation
method.

H. Z. Kamich

M *//*

DETERMINATION OF SODIUM IN CALCIUM-SODIUM BABBITS. VOI. KOLOSOV AND
 M. D. TRYKOV (ZAVOD. LAM., 1940, 9, (5/6), 5189b19) (in Russian) 2-4g of
 babbitt turnings in a porcelain boat are heated for 10-15 min. at 400°-450°C.
 in a Mars furnace in a current of a.i. The oxidized product is then lixiviated
 with boiling water and a stream of CO₂. The residur of Ca CO₃ and PbO is
 filtered off, and Na is determined in the filtrate by titration with HCl.
 N.A.

ASH-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 05382-67 EWT(m) JR/CD
ACC NR: AT6027941

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000766/0007000/0216/0225

AUTHOR: Kolevaton, Yu. I.; Kukhtevich, V. I.; Trykov, O. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Energy distribution and dose rate of gamma quanta scattered at the air-earth interface

SOURCE: Voprosy fiziki zashchity reaktorov (Problems in physics of reactor shielding); sbornik statey, no. 2. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 216-225

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, angular distribution, radiation source

ABSTRACT: The authors study the angular energy distribution of scattered γ -radiation from an isotropic point source (Co^{60}) at source-to-detector distances of 50 and 30 m and heights above ground level of 2-53 m. A method is proposed for determining the scattering field of γ -radiation close to the boundary between two media based on an analysis of the results of this work and a comparison with the data in the literature. The geometry of the experiment is shown in the figure. About 70 energy distributions were measured in all covering a range of $12-180^\circ$ for θ and $0-140^\circ$ for ϕ . The results show that the parameters h , R , θ and ϕ have a characteristic effect on the form of the angular energy distributions. Sharp maxima are observed in the energy region above

Card 1/2

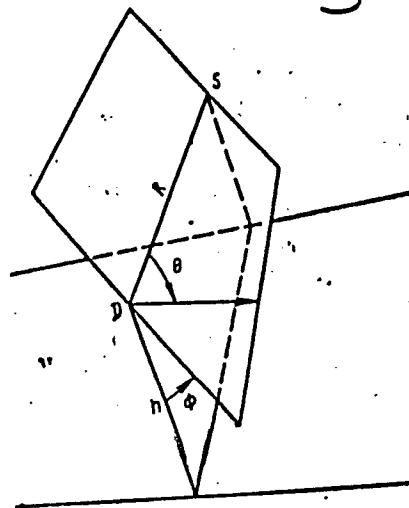
I 05382-67

ACC NR: AT6027941

0.22 Mev due to single scattering of γ -quanta from the surface of the earth at an angle ψ given by the expression

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{\sin 2\theta - \frac{2h}{R \cos \phi}}$$

In the limiting case at an infinite distance from the surface of the earth the angular energy distributions have a maximum in the region of approximately 0.22 Mev due to single scattering of γ -quanta through an angle π . The spatial energy distributions of scattered γ -quanta from an isotropic point source also show a maximum in the region of approximately 0.22 Mev which disappears with a reduction in the ratio h/R . A comparison of the theoretical and experimental data for the spatial distribution of the dose rate of scattered γ -radiation from an isotropic source close to the earth-air interface as a function of h and R shows agreement with an average accuracy of $\pm 20\%$. The authors thank Yu. V. Fadeyev, A. I. Novikov and N. I. Soldatov for assistance with the work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, 7 formulas.



SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Cord 2/2 *ldh*

4100-10
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

Gamma and alpha angular distribution, energy distribution, gamma moderation

ABSTRACT This is a companion to a preceding paper in the same source, accession A-1000, dealing with a unidirectional source. The angular energy distribution of scattered gamma rays from a point-like isotropic source of gamma rays of definite energy was measured experimentally for a range of scattering angles and for different angles between the source and the detector and the axis of a unidirectional source. The energy

Card 17

ACCESSION NR: APS009116

Standard 110 shown in Fig. 2 of the enclosure. The average accuracy is 110 - 15%, but the error can reach 100% in places where the back-

determined in this and in the companion paper shows that a geometry

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03Aug64

ENCL. 01

STR CODE: EP

LA REP 30V

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

ZOTIKOV, V.Ye.; prof., doktor.tekhn.nauk; BUDNIKOV, I.V.; TRYKOV, P.P.;
GINZBURG, L.N., retsenzent; KARPOV, L.I., retsenzent; ~~ORLOVA,~~
Z.M., retsenzent; TALEPOROVSKAYA, V.V., retsenzent; FINKEL'SHTZYN,
I.I., retsenzent; KOPALEVICH, Yo.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of the spinning of fabrics] Osnovy priadenia voloknistykh
materialov. Pod red. V.E.Zotikova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 506 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra pryadeniya khlopka Ivanovskogo tekhnologicheskogo insti-
tuta (IvTI) (for Karpov, Orlova, Taleporovskaya, Finkel'shteyn).
(Spinning)

TRYKOV, P.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

The number of engineers being trained for the manufacture of
linen is growing. Tekst.prom.17 no.11:63-65 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Textile industry--Study and teaching)

27195 TITOV, P. I. - Snizhenie Obratnostivazhneyshaya Zashcha. Tekstil. from-Ut:
1949, No. 8, s. 10-13.

SO: Ietopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.

TRYKOV, P.P.

2710.

Snizheniye Obryvnosti-/achneyshaye Zashcha. Tekstil. Prom-st', 1941, 2, S. 10-13

SO: LETOPIS NO 34

307/6-57-7-4/25
D:questlon

[illegible]

Card 4/6

Card 5/6

Card 6/6

3(4)

SOV/6-59-10-19/21

AUTHOR:

Trykov, V. T.

TITLE:

A New Graduation and Painting of Leveling Rods

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the leveling of fourth order even experienced scientists make mistakes of several meters. To eliminate these, scientists suggested to improve the method of observations, others to paint the leveling rods. The suggestions of the first group were taken into account in the specifications for leveling of the first, second, third, and fourth order of 1957. The most valuable suggestion made by the second group is that by D. G. Vil'ner, collaborator of the Sverdlovskoye aerogeodeticheskoye predpriyatiye (Sverdlovsk Aerogeodetical Organization): "New Graduation and Painting of Leveling Rods". He suggests to change the traditional method of graduating and painting (Fig). Samples of the new rods were tested in field work at the beginning of 1958. The detachments Nr 82 and Nr 84 judged the new rods positively. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

ACC NR: ARG034731 (1) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/008/V039/V039

AUTHOR: Pashkov, P. O.; Sedykh, V. S.; Trykov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Failure of edges of metallic bar flats under pulsed loading

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 8V291

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy Nauchn. konferentsii. Sovnarkhoz Nizhne-Volzhsk. ekon. r-na, Volgogradsk. politekhn. in-t T. 1. Volgograd, 1965, 309-313

TOPIC TAGS: detonation velocity, shear, metal failure

ABSTRACT: Bar flats made of various metals were thrown against a prismatic steel sample with the use of flat explosive charges. The throwing was mostly parallel, and partly at a small angle of incidence with varying air gaps or without them. The length and width of the thrown flats exceeded the respective dimensions of the stationary sample. A correlation was established between the velocity of detonation of the explosive and the angle of shear forming over the perimeter of the thrown plate (the angle between the surface of failure and the bar flat plane). Changes in the thickness of the flats (made of titanium alloy, 18-8 steel LO-62-1 brass, AMr 5BM

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6034731

aluminum alloy, in the throwing speed or charge level (ranging from 50 mm to 130 mm), as well as exceeding the dimensions of the flats over those of the stationary sample did not affect the shear angle. At a detonation velocity of 1750 m/sec, the shear angle was about 87 degrees, and at 3500 m/sec velocity, the angle was about 52 degrees. Orig. art. has 3 bibliographic titles. [KP]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

I. 09390-67 EWF(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HM
ACC NR: AR6033108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/007/E005/E005

AUTHOR: Kazak, N. N.; Sedykh, V. S.; Trykov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Formation of the white phase on impact of titanium and steel plates

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7E29

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy Nauchn. konferentsii. Sovnarkhoz Nizhne-Volzhsk. ekon. r-na. Volgogradsk. politekhn. in-t. T. 1. Volgograd, 1965, 347-350

TOPIC TAGS: collision parameter, impact parameter, white phase, welding, microhardening

ABSTRACT: The composition and structure of the so called "white phase" created on collision of Ti with steel are independent of the collision parameters of the plates. Within the limits of each section of the "white phase" its microhardness is equal to 880—940 Hv. The hardness of the "white phase" remained constant during changes of the material base having Armco iron, steel 3, and carbon steel as a base. The microhardness of the "white phase" somewhat decreases during heating welds at > 700C and increased aging (0.75—2.0 hours) at a constant temperature for various gages of Ti plates. The relative amount of the "white phase" in the weld area is

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.1.011:669, 14, 018+669, 295

L 09390-67

ACC NR: AR6033108

determined by impact velocity, increasing in proportion to the kinetic energy introduced during welding with the plate used for impact. V. Fomenko. [Translation of abstract] 16

SUB CODE: 11, 13/

Card 2/2 *mlb*

ACC NR: AR6029511

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/I066/I066

AUTHOR: Kazak, N. N.; Sedykh, V. S.; Trykov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Effect of heating on the strength of the bimetal titanium-steel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 6I464

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy Nauchn. konferentsii. Sovnarkhoz Nizhne-Volzhsk. ekon. r-na. Volgogradsk. politekhn. in-t. T. 1. Volgograd, 1965, 351-353

TOPIC TAGS: metal heat ^{Steel}treatment, titanium containing alloy, bimetal / BT1 titanium containing alloy, ST3 steel

TRANSLATION: The strength properties of the bimetal Ti-alloy BT-1 + ST ¹3 steel were studied, after preliminary heating to various temperatures (the maximum temperature was 1000°C) for 45 min with subsequent air cooling. A sharp drop of σ_b was initiated after heating at 700°C, while at 1000°C, the strength of the combination practically decreased to zero. The change of the strength properties of the bimetal were associated with the occurrence of diffusion processes between Ti and Fe at heating temperatures above 700°C and by the formation of a brittle compound of Ti with Fe and carbides in the boundary layer. L. Gordiyenko. ¹

SUB CODE: 11,13

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.018.9

20

04

The effect of the composition of the water on the whiteness of materials when bleached. D. A. Andronikov and G. P. Trykova. *L'no-pri'ho-dshutovaya Prom.* 6, No. 1, 35-6 (1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 774.—The use of river water instead of distd. water in the bleaching of linen with hypochlorite can either improve or impair the bleaching action. The different action depends upon the Fe content of the water. M. G. Moore

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KACZMAREK, Zdzislaw; TRYKOZKO, Elzbieta

Application of the method of quantiles to estimation of the Pearson distribution. Acta geophys Pol 12 no.1:5-12'64

1. Department of Hydrology, Technical University, Warsaw.

P/0053/64/000/002/0062/0068

ACCESSION NR: AP4022666

AUTHOR: Trykozko, Rajmund

TITLE: The effect of heat treatment of the thermoelectric properties of black cadmium oxide

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no.2, 1964, 62-68

TOPIC TAGS: CdO, cadmium oxide, thermoelectricity, thermoelectric property, black CdO, black cadmium oxide

ABSTRACT: Results are given of research on the temperature conditions of electrical conductivity and thermoelectric strength of cakes of cadmium oxide in relationship to the way that the samples were made and the conditions of measurement. An interpretation is given of the results of the measurements. "In conclusion the author sincerely thanks Dr. Włodzimierz Scisłowski for directing the work as well as for suggestions and advice given while the work was being prepared for print." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 9 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Wydz. Mech. Precyzyjnej, Politechnika Warszawska (Department of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022666

Precision Mechanics, Warsaw Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr63

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, MA

NO. REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

TRYKOZKO, Rajmund

Influence of heat treatment on the thermoelectric properties
of black cadmium oxide. Przegl elektroniki 5 no.2:62-68
F'64

1. Wydział Mechaniki Precyzyjnej, Politechnika, Warszawa.

TRYBINSKI, W.

The influence of small transversal forces on the behavior of a shaft with the axial load mounted on pivot bearings. p. 60.

POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, ENERGETIKA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959.
Uncl.

TRYLIŃSKI, W.; MRUŃSKI, Z.

The method of forced joining for M 50 hard brass and sleeves of diameter smaller than 6 mm. p. 149.

FOMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, FORTOIA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 3, no. 2, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

TRZASKI, W.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: PRACA I, AUTOMATA, P. 1970. Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1970

TRZASKI, W. Constant moment gears in clock transmissions. p. 334.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC Vol. 6, No. 4
April 1969, Unclass.

TRYLINSKI, W.

Remarks on the computation of force fits substantially transgressing the plasticity limit for diameters of less than 6 millimeters. p.441
(POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA, Vol.2, No. 11, Nov. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

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

TRYLINSKI, Wladyslaw, doc. dr inz.

String transmission with fixed string ends. Pomlary 7 no.8:
320-322 Ag '61.

TRYLINSKI, W.

Hairsprings. p.476
(POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA, Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

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

TRYLINSKI, W. (Doc. Dipl.-Ing.)

W. Trylinski (Warsaw), "Berechnung von Presspassungen bis 6mm Durchmesser bei grosser Ueberschreitung der Fliessgrenze," Feingeratetechnik (Berlin), 6/10, October 1957, pp. 459-61.

Trylinski's co-worker, Dipl.-Ing. Zdzislaw Mrugalski, assisted him in his researches.

TRYLINSKI, Wladyslaw, doc. dr. inz.

"Principles of precision mechanics" by Miroslav Hajn. Reviewed
by Wladyslaw Trylinski. Pomlary 8 no.6:251-252 Je '62.

TRYLINSKI, Wladyslaw, doc., dr., inz.

Variation of torque transmitted by involute spur gearings. *Pomiary* 2
no.4:160-164, Ap '62

1. Politechnika Warszawska, Katedra Podstaw Konstrukcji Prayrzadow
Precyzyjnych, czlonck Komitetu Redakcyjnego miesiecznika "Pomiary
Automatyka Kontrola"

ACC NR: AP6034788 SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/66/030/002/0277/0282

AUTHOR: Kaczmarek, E.; Trylski, J.

ORG: [Kaczmarek] Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (Instytut Fizyki PAN); [Trylski] Institute of Theoretical Physics, Warsaw University, Warsaw (Instytut Fizyki Teoretycznej, Uniwersytet Warszawski)

TITLE: Two-center acceptor states in germanium and silicon. II. Two-center integrals

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 277-282

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, silicon, acceptor, two center acceptor state, crystal two center integral, Schechter wave function, Coulomb potential matrix element

ABSTRACT: The matrix elements of the Coulomb potential between the Schechter wave functions and the overlap integrals that are necessary to find the two-center acceptor states in germanium and silicon crystals were calculated. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 8 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [DR]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6034789

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/66/020/002/0283/0292

AUTHOR: Kaczmarek, E.; Myszkowski, A.; Trylski, J.

ORG: [Kaczmarek, Myszkowski] Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (Instytut Fizyki PAN); [Trylski] Institute of Theoretical Physics, Warsaw University, Warsaw (Instytut Fizyki Teoretycznej, Uniwersytet Warszawski)

TITLE: Two-center acceptor states in germanium and silicon. III. Numerical results

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 283-292

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, silicon, acceptor, acceptor ground state, acceptor two center state, crystal hole energy level

ABSTRACT: The energy levels of holes in two-center acceptor states were calculated for germanium and silicon crystals. It is found that one can probably use spherical eigenfunctions of the acceptor ground state in calculating hopping probability only in effects dominated by acceptor pairs of large separations and large energy difference. In other cases it is necessary to use more complex

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034789

one-center eigenfunctions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 2 tables, and 2 formulas.
[Based on authors' abstract] [DR]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2

ALATORTSEV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANCHAROV, I.L., inzh.; BALINSKIY, S.I., inzh.; BELOUSOV, V.G., inzh.; VINNITSKIY, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, V.M., inzh.; VORONTSOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIPSMAN, M.K., inzh.; GLUZMAN, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DEMIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGURIYOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P., inzh.; ZHUKOV, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZEL'TSER, N.M., inzh.; KOSACHEV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOTOV, A.F., inzh.; KUDINOV, G.P., inzh.; LAPOVENKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAZUROK, S.F., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MUDRIK, N.G., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORLOV, Ye.I., inzh.; POTAPOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RYAKHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIMKIN, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SITHIKOV, I.Ye., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.I., inzh.; STASYUK, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., inzh.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A., inzh.; TYUTIN, I.F., inzh.; TYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh.; FISENKO, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FURMANOV, B.M., inzh.; SHATAYEV, M.G., inzh.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red. [deceased];

(Continued on next card)

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 2.

KIT, I.K., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SHESHKO, Ye.P., zamestitel' otv.red.; BUKHOLIVSKIY, Yu.K., red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.H., red.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KOZIN, Yu.V., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; YASTREBOV, A.I., red.; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRIVSKIY, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh., red.; MOLOKANOV, P.L., inzh., red.; REISH, A.K., inzh., red.; RGDIONOV, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SLA-VUTSKIY, S.O., inzh., red.; TRAKHMAN, A.I., inzh., red.; TRYNOV-SKIY, L.G., inzh., red.; FIDELEV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SHUKHOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TER-IZRAEL'YAN, T.G., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

(Continued on next card)

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 3.

[Mining; an encyclopedic dictionary] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheski spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav.red.A.I.Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.10. [Mining coal deposits by the open-cut method] Razrabotka ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii otkrytym sposobom. Redkollegia toma; N.V.Mel'nikov i dr. 1960. 625 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).
(Coal mines and mining) (Strip mining)