ACCESSION NR: AR4042172 S/0272/64/000/005/0025/0026

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmerit. tekhn. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 5.32.146

AUTHOR: Rusin, P. I.; Yaroshevskiy, L. A.; Fedorin, N. N.

TITLE: Method of active control during flat grinding

CITED SOURCE: Sb. rabot Rostovsk.-n/D. n.-i. in-ta tekhnol. mashinostr., vy*p. 7, 1963, 60-70

TOPIC TAGS: transducer, control instrument, control equipment, grinding

TRANSLATION: A method of control is described with which the measuring tip of the pick-up during operation of the machine does not slip along the surface being ground, but is raised above the details being machined and periodically is lowered at a given moment several times during the time of machining, touching the surface of the detail fixed on the table of the machine, and then quickly returns to its initial position. Contact of the tip with the detail occurs during reversing of the table, when its speed is equal to zero. After a given dimension is attained,

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ACCESSION NR: AR4042172

an impulse from the transducer is transmitted through an amplifier and a relay to the actuating unit of machine or to a signalling device. The pick-up is installed on a common block with an electromagnet, and its tip is connected with the electromagnet by a lever which lowers the tip onto the detail. In the instrument is used a specially developed electrical-contact pickup with small transmission ratio, since tests of an industrial model of the transducer showed its sensitivity to vibrations to be too large. Accuracy of operation of the instrument is within 20 μ. The instrument may be used for control on milling, planing and other machines. Four illustrations. Bibliography: 5 references.

SUB CODE: EC, IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

PAVLENKO, I.; FEDORIN, P.

Fire engine house built by the firemen. Pozh.delo 3 No.6:17 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

1.Nachal'nik pozharnoy komandy, Chelyabinsk (for Pavlenko).
2.Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii, Chelyabinsk (for Fedorin).
(Fire departments)

ACC NR: AP6029786 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/008/0005/0007

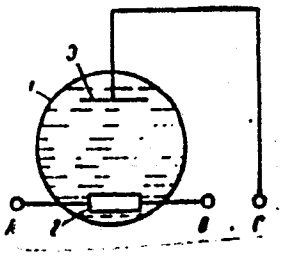
AUTHOR: Belevtsev, A. T. (Candidate of technical sciences); Voronkov, G. Ya. (Candidate of technical sciences); Lidorenko, N. S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Fedorin, V. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrochemically-controlled resistor

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 8, 1966, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: resistor, electrochemically controlled resistor, electrode design, electrolyte



ABSTRACT: The electrochemically-controlled resistor consists of cell 1 (see figure) filled with an electrolyte and containing resistive electrode 2 and control metal electrode 3. D-c control signal is applied between one end of 2 and 3. Readout a-c signal appears between A and B. An

 UDC: 621.316.87

ACC NR: AP6029786

experimental model had an initial resistance of 150 ohms which could be brought down to 10 ohms in 7 sec. Plots of resistance vs. time and control current and hysteresis vs. control current are shown. The capacitance of the cell was 40 millicoulombs with a current of 2 ma and a resistance of 5—150 ohms. So far, the new device has hardly been practical: it cannot operate as a potentiometer; its hysteresis is too large; the resistance-hysteresis relation is nonlinear; only ac is suitable for readout; resistance variation rate is insufficient; the device survives only about 2000 cycles of operation. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 42141-66

ACC NR: AP6007164 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/012/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Beloshapko, V. D.; Kolomnin, V. V.; Rozhdestvenskiy, G. N.; Fedorin, V. P.

ORG: Dolgoprudnensk Machine-Building Plant (Dolgoprudnenskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)

TITLE: Automatic discrete contactless voltmeter for measuring effective values of arbitrary-waveform voltages

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: voltmeter, digital voltmeter

ABSTRACT: The proposed voltmeter is based on a comparison of the resistances of a T8-S1 thermistor heated by the measurand and by a stepped d-c voltage. The voltages are applied alternately to the thermistor by contactless semiconductor switches. The voltmeter comprises a synchronizer, a thermistor, three semiconductor switches for applying voltages and gating measuring pulses, a pulse extender, two coincidence circuits for determining the error phase, two dividers for enhancing noise elimination, a phase-fixing flip-flop, a control decatron, a 3-digit indicating switch, and a stabilized d-c source. The voltmeter was tested with 200—2000-cps square pulses, and its readings differed from estimated values by 10 mv or less when voltages of 9—10 v were measured. A reading instability of ±10 mv was observed over

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.326

L 21530-66
ACC NR: AP6007164 O

a period of 30 min when a sinusoidal voltage at 25--20,000 cps was measured. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4219

dda
Card 2/2

FEDORIN, Yu. V., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Soil of the Severo-Kazakhstanskya Oblast," Alma-Ata, 1959, 18 pp (Kazakh State Agric Institut)
(KL, 1-60, 124)

FEDORIN, Yu.V.

Carbonate Chernozems with average humus content in northern Kazakhstan. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.bot.i pochv. no.3:44-65 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Kazakhstan--Chernozem soils)

FEDORIN, Yuriy Vasil'yevich; PETKLIN, A.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, otv. red.; BEZSONOV, A.I., glavnyy red.; USPANOV, U.U., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; BOROVSKIY, V.M., red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., red.; SOKOLOV, S.I., red.; STOROZHENKO, D.M., red.; BARLYBAYEVA, K., red.; SHEVCHUK, T.I., red.; PROKHOROV, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Soils of the Kazakh S.S.R. in 16 volumes] Pochvy Kazakhskoi SSR v 16 vypuskakh. Alma-Ata. Vol.1. [Soils of North Kazakhstan Province] Pochvy Severo-Kazakhstanskoi oblasti. 1960. 173 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut pochvovedeniya.

(North Kazakhstan Province--Soils)

FEDORIN, Yu.V.; TOKAREVA, N.P.

Agrochemical characteristics of swamp in Semirech'ye. Pochvovedenie no. 12:7-11 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zemledeliya. Submitted March 22, 1965.

BRAYKO, V.D.; GOROMOSOVA, S.A.; PITSYK, G.K.; FEDORINA, A.I.

Dynamics of zooplankton in the Black Sea according to observations made during 1956-1958. Trudy Azchernirо no.18:29-49 '60.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Black Sea—Zooplankton)

BRAYKO, V.D.; FEDORINA, A.I.

Zooplankton of the eastern part of the Black Sea. Vop. ekol. 5: 15-17 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo i rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Kerch'.
(Black Sea--Zooplankton)

FEDORINA, F.

AID P - 3143

Subject : USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 5/20

Author : Fedorina, F., Maj.

Title : Young pilots' training

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 10, 28-32, O 1955

Abstract : The author takes the example of her unit to describe well-organized methodical training. She stresses the importance of the ideological approach during training. She points out errors and their consequences. Names are mentioned.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

DUNAYEV, N.I., inzh. (g.Svobodnyy); KANTEMIROV, D.D., inzh. (g.Svobodnyy); FEDORINA, F.T., inzh. (g.Svobodnyy); KOCHERGIN, V.N., inzh. (Svobodnyy); PEVZNER, S.L., inzh. (g.Svobodnyy)

"Organization of the work in a railroad section" by IU.I.Zelenskii, P.S.Tikhomirov. Reviewed by N.I.Dunaev and others. Zhel.dor. transp. 43 no.11:94-96 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Railroads--Management)
(Zelenskii, IU.I.)
(Tikhomirov, P.S.)

KHAYKIN, M.S.; SHAMIL'SKAYA, D.B.; FEDORINA, L.G.

Developing properties of the alkyl derivatives of 7,8 dihydroxybenzopyrylium chloride. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:209-210 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-instituta Kazan'. Submitted January 7, 1964.

KHAYKIN, M.S.; SHAMIL'SKAYA, D.B.; FEDORINA, L.G.

Developing properties of hydroxybenzoylpyrogallol. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 8 no.5:375-376 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta (NIKFI), Kazan'.

KHAYKI[illegible], M.S.; SHAMIL'SKAYA, D.B.; FEDORINA, L.G.

Developing properties of some esters of polyhydroxybenzols. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.6:461-463 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta, Kazan'.

KHAYKIN, M.S.; FEDORINA, L.G.; FAKHRUTDINOV, A.S.; KUKHTIN, V.A.

Synthesis of some derivatives of 7,8-dihydroxybenzopyrylium chloride and 7,8-dihydroxycoumarin. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:356-358 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kazanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta.

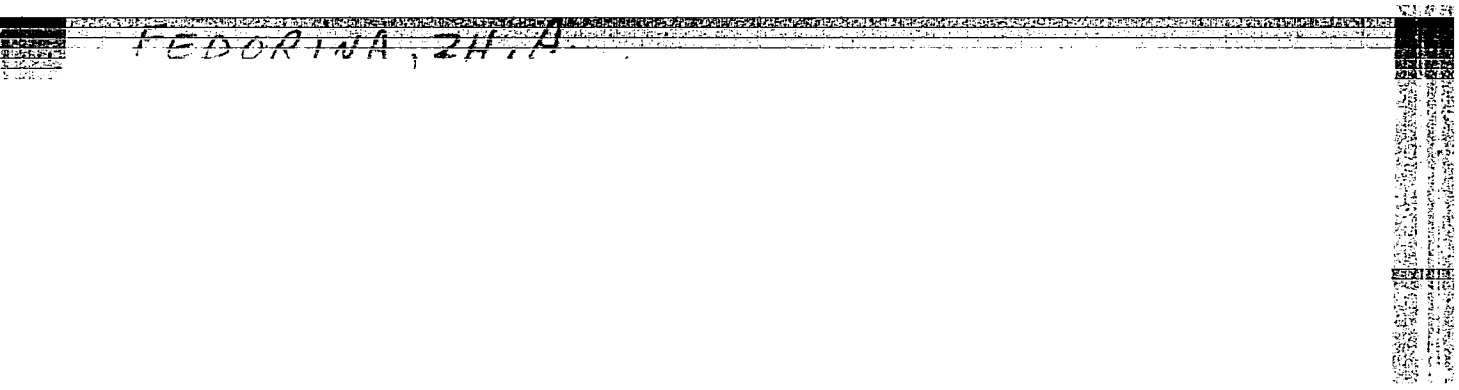
BOBROV, Artur Abramovich; FEDORINA, Vera Ivanovna; MAKSIMOVICH, A.G., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Everything for the young mother] Vse dlia molodoi materi. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 118 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(PRENATAL CARE) (INFANTS--CARE AND HYGIENE)

FEDORINA, Z.P.; KHABAROV, A.M., otv.red.; IVANOV, V.M., red.; LYALIN, P.M., red.; MIKHALEVICH, V.L., red.; ROMANOVSKAYA, T.D., red.; VLASOV, P.P., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of machinery and equipment] Katalog mashin i oborudovaniia. Moskva, 1956. 143 p. (MIRA 16-6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoe upravlenie toplivnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Peat machinery) (Coal mining machinery)
(Lumbering--Machinery)



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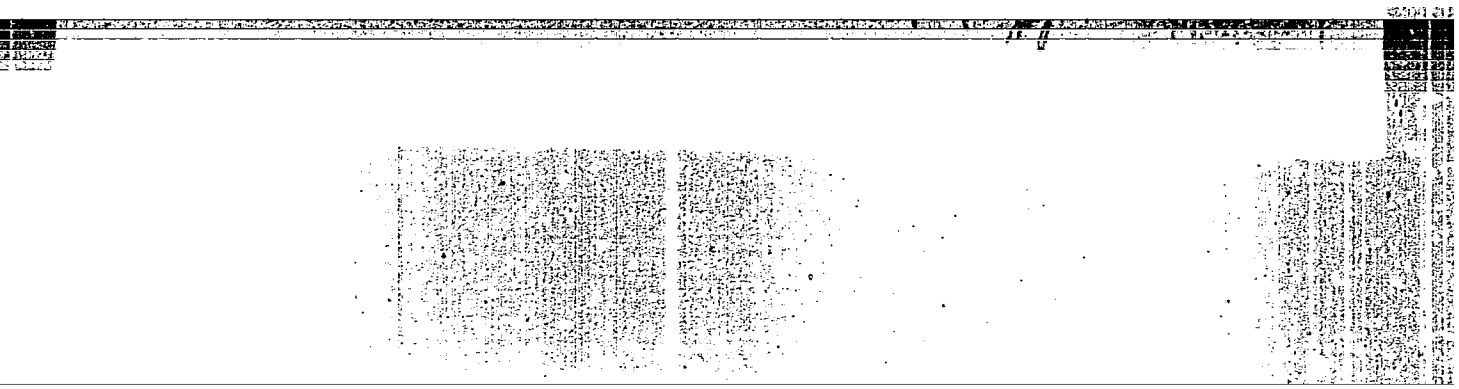

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Fedorova, Zh. A.

3

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S/138/60/000/01/08/012

AUTHORS: Balabkin, P.I., Elokh, G.A., Borisova, T.S., Burmistrov, S.I., Przhebyl'skiy, M.I., Pelorina, Zh.A., Churav, ...

TITLE: Organic Accelerators for Continuous Vulcanization of Dipped Rubber Goods

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 1, pp. 48 - 51

TEXT: Development work performed in the plant in 1954 has shown that it is possible to carry out vulcanization of dipped articles in the medium of hot air without pressure by individual dipping in sulfur-containing glue and subsequent processing of the film in a benzole solution of accelerator K-48. The toxicity of benzole and of the accelerator solutions rendered this technology prohibitive for industrial application. In this connection, the necessity arose of searching for ultra-accelerators highly soluble in less toxic solvents, e.g. in gasoline. For the synthesis of highly active accelerators dithio-carbamates were employed in conjunction with amino-containing compounds. The article lists a number of synthesized compounds, which were tested in standard rubber mixtures based on natural rubber and industrial glues used in the manufacture of dipped goods. The

Card 1/3

rubber mixture had the following composition (weight parts): natural rubber 100, sulfur 3, Kaptax 0.7, zinc oxide 5, stearic acid 0.5. Industrial glues of the No. 252 and No. 252-1 types were used. The results of the physico-mechanical tests of the samples of rubber, obtained on the base of a standard rubber compound with the addition of amine of dialkyl-dithio-carbamic acids are shown in Table 1. As can be seen the synthesized salts of the dialkyl-dithio-carbamic acids are effective accelerators for vulcanization of dipped articles in an air medium. Optimum vulcanization is achieved in much less time as compared with control compounds with Captax accelerator. Experiments have revealed the possibility of vulcanizing dipped articles in an atmosphere of hot air of 100-115°C without pressure with the aid of the following compounds: dibutyl-dithio-carbamate of dibutylamine, dibutyl-dithio-carbamate of triethylamine, dibutyl-dithio-carbamate of tributylamine, diiso-amyl-dithio-carbamate of tri-ethylamine, diiso-amyl-dithio-carbamate of di- and tri-isoamyl-amine, di-ethyl-dithio-carbamate of di- and tri-ethylamine, hexa-methylene-dithio carbamate of hexa-methylene-amine. The solubility of these com-

Card 2/3

pounds in gasoline permits individual dipping of articles in sulfurous and in accelerator glues to be carried out, as well as the continuous vulcanization of dipped articles. There are 3 tables and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: Kiyevskiy zavod "Krasnyy rezinshchik" (Kiyev Plant, "Red Rubber Workers") Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Technological Institute)

Card 3/3

BURMISTROV, S.I.; FEDORINA, Zh.A.

Derivatives of 1,4-diethylbenzene-2-sulfonic acid.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3315-3317 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Benzenesulfonic acid)

BURMISTROV, S.I.; FEDORINA, Zh.A.

Derivatives of 1,3-diethylbenzenesulfonic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:579-581 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Benzenesulfonic acid)

L 00582-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021596 UR/0286/65/000/013/0069/0069

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, N. V.; Tokareva, L. G.; Potemkina, Z. I.; Korneyeva, A. M.; Fedorina, Zh. A.; Burmistrov, S. I.

TITLE: A method for thermal stabilization of polyamides. Class 39, No. 172486

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, thermal stability, stabilizer, triazine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for thermal stabilization of polyamides by adding stabilizers. To increase the assortment of materials, the derivatives of triazine, such as N-paraoxyphenyl-2, 4-diaminotriazine-1,3,5, or 2-amino-4-para-anizidinotriazine-1,3,5 are used as stabilizers. The stabilizer may be added in the amount of 0.5% by weight.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

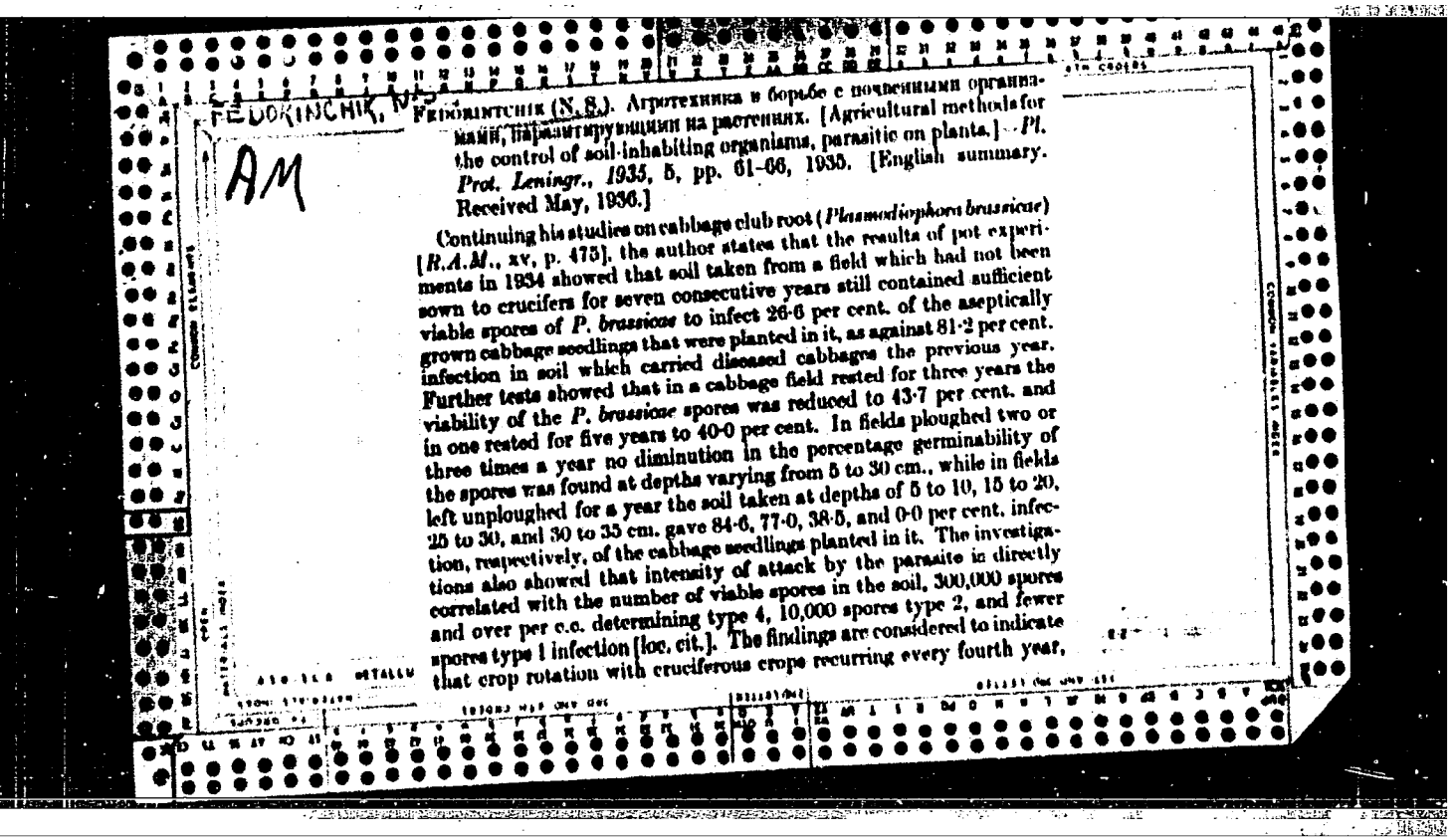
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

FEDORINCHIK, A.

Efficiency innovator D. Pliatchenko. Avt.transp. 33 no.12:32 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(Pliatchenko, D.)



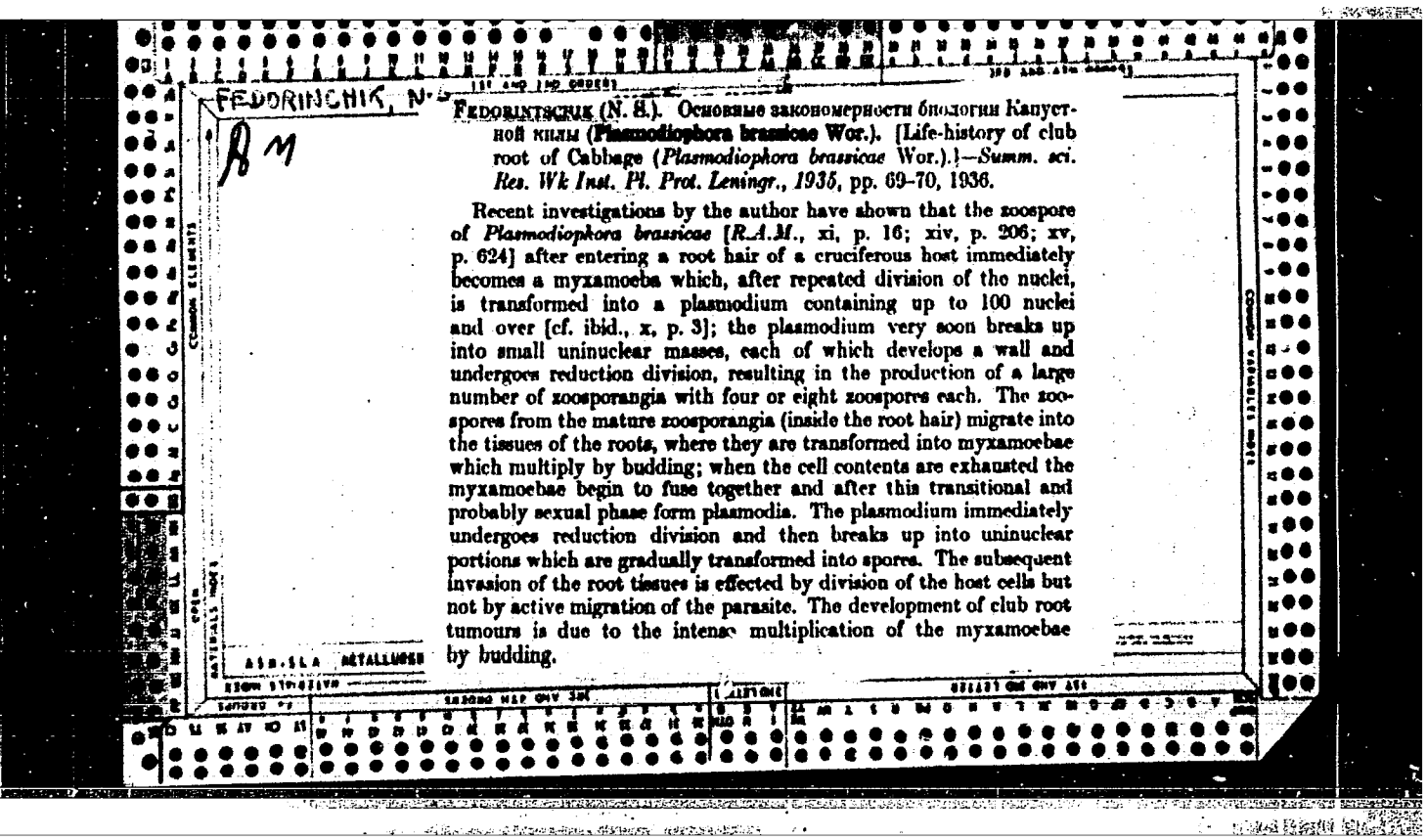
FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

AM

Fedorintschik (N.S.). Агротехника в борьбе с почвенными организмами, паразитирующими на растениях. [Agricultural methods for the control of soil-inhabiting organisms, parasitic on plants.] — *Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, *1935*, 5, pp. 61–66, 1935. [English summary. Received May, 1936.]

Continuing his studies on cabbage club root (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*) [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 475], the author states that the results of pot experiments in 1934 showed that soil taken from a field which had not been sown to crucifers for seven consecutive years still contained sufficient viable spores of *P. brassicae* to infect 26·6 per cent. of the aseptically grown cabbage seedlings that were planted in it, as against 81·2 per cent. infection in soil which carried diseased cabbages the previous year. Further tests showed that in a cabbage field rested for three years the viability of the *P. brassicae* spores was reduced to 43·7 per cent. and in one rested for five years to 40·0 per cent. In fields ploughed two or three times a year no diminution in the percentage germinability of the spores was found at depths varying from 5 to 30 cm., while in fields left unploughed for a year the soil taken at depths of 5 to 10, 15 to 20, 25 to 30, and 30 to 35 cm. gave 84·6, 77·0, 38·5, and 0·0 per cent. infection, respectively, of the cabbage seedlings planted in it. The investigations also showed that intensity of attack by the parasite is directly correlated with the number of viable spores in the soil, 300,000 spores and over per c.c. determining type 4, 10,000 spores type 2, and fewer spores type 1 infection [loc. cit.]. The findings are considered to indicate that crop rotation with cruciferous crops recurring every fourth year,

with grass or clovers during the last two years to avoid ploughing, should be sufficient to give commercial control of club root. Subsidiary tests showed that earthworms are actively concerned in the dissemination of *P. brassicæ*, spores passing through the alimentary canal of the earthworm without injury.

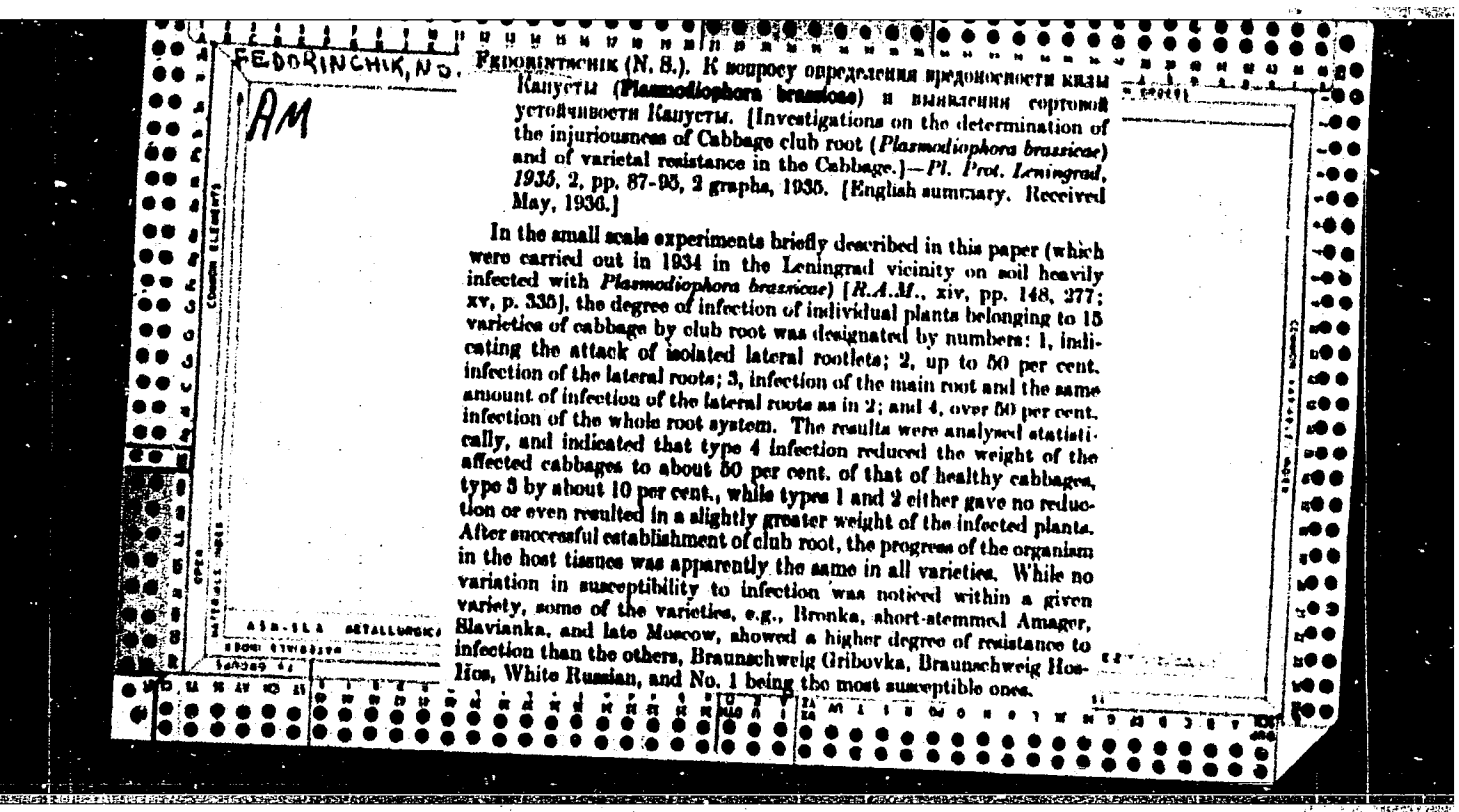


FEDORINCHIK, N.

AM

FEDORINTSCHIK (N. S.). Основные закономерности биологии Капустной килы (**Plasmodiophora brassicae** Wor.). [Life-history of club root of Cabbage (*Plasmodiophora brassicae* Wor.).]—*Summ. sci. Res. Wk Inst. Pl. Prot. Leningr., 1935*, pp. 69–70, 1936.

Recent investigations by the author have shown that the zoospore of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* [*R.A.M.*, xi, p. 16; xiv, p. 206; xv, p. 624] after entering a root hair of a cruciferous host immediately becomes a myxamoeba which, after repeated division of the nuclei, is transformed into a plasmodium containing up to 100 nuclei and over [cf. ibid., x, p. 3]; the plasmodium very soon breaks up into small uninuclear masses, each of which develops a wall and undergoes reduction division, resulting in the production of a large number of zoosporangia with four or eight zoospores each. The zoospores from the mature zoosporangia (inside the root hair) migrate into the tissues of the roots, where they are transformed into myxamoebae which multiply by budding; when the cell contents are exhausted the myxamoebae begin to fuse together and after this transitional and probably sexual phase form plasmodia. The plasmodium immediately undergoes reduction division and then breaks up into uninuclear portions which are gradually transformed into spores. The subsequent invasion of the root tissues is effected by division of the host cells but not by active migration of the parasite. The development of club root tumours is due to the intense multiplication of the myxamoebae by budding.



FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

AM

Fedorinchik (N. S.). К вопросу определения вредоносности килы Капусты (**Plasmodiophora brassicae**) и выявления сортовой устойчивости Капусты. [Investigations on the determination of the injuriousness of Cabbage club root (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*) and of varietal resistance in the Cabbage.]—*Pl. Prot. Leningrad, 1935*, 2, pp. 87-93, 2 graphs, 1935. [English summary. Received May, 1936.]

In the small scale experiments briefly described in this paper (which were carried out in 1934 in the Leningrad vicinity on soil heavily infected with *Plasmodiophora brassicae*) [*R.A.M.*, xiv, pp. 148, 277; xv, p. 335], the degree of infection of individual plants belonging to 15 varieties of cabbage by club root was designated by numbers: 1, indicating the attack of isolated lateral rootlets; 2, up to 50 per cent. infection of the lateral roots; 3, infection of the main root and the same amount of infection of the lateral roots as in 2; and 4, over 50 per cent. infection of the whole root system. The results were analysed statistically, and indicated that type 4 infection reduced the weight of the affected cabbages to about 50 per cent. of that of healthy cabbages, type 3 by about 10 per cent., while types 1 and 2 either gave no reduction or even resulted in a slightly greater weight of the infected plants. After successful establishment of club root, the progress of the organism in the host tissues was apparently the same in all varieties. While no variation in susceptibility to infection was noticed within a given variety, some of the varieties, e.g., Bronka, short-stemmed Amager, Slavianka, and late Muscow, showed a higher degree of resistance to infection than the others, Braunschweig Gribovka, Braunschweig Hosfios, White Russian, and No. 1 being the most susceptible ones.

[redacted], M. S.

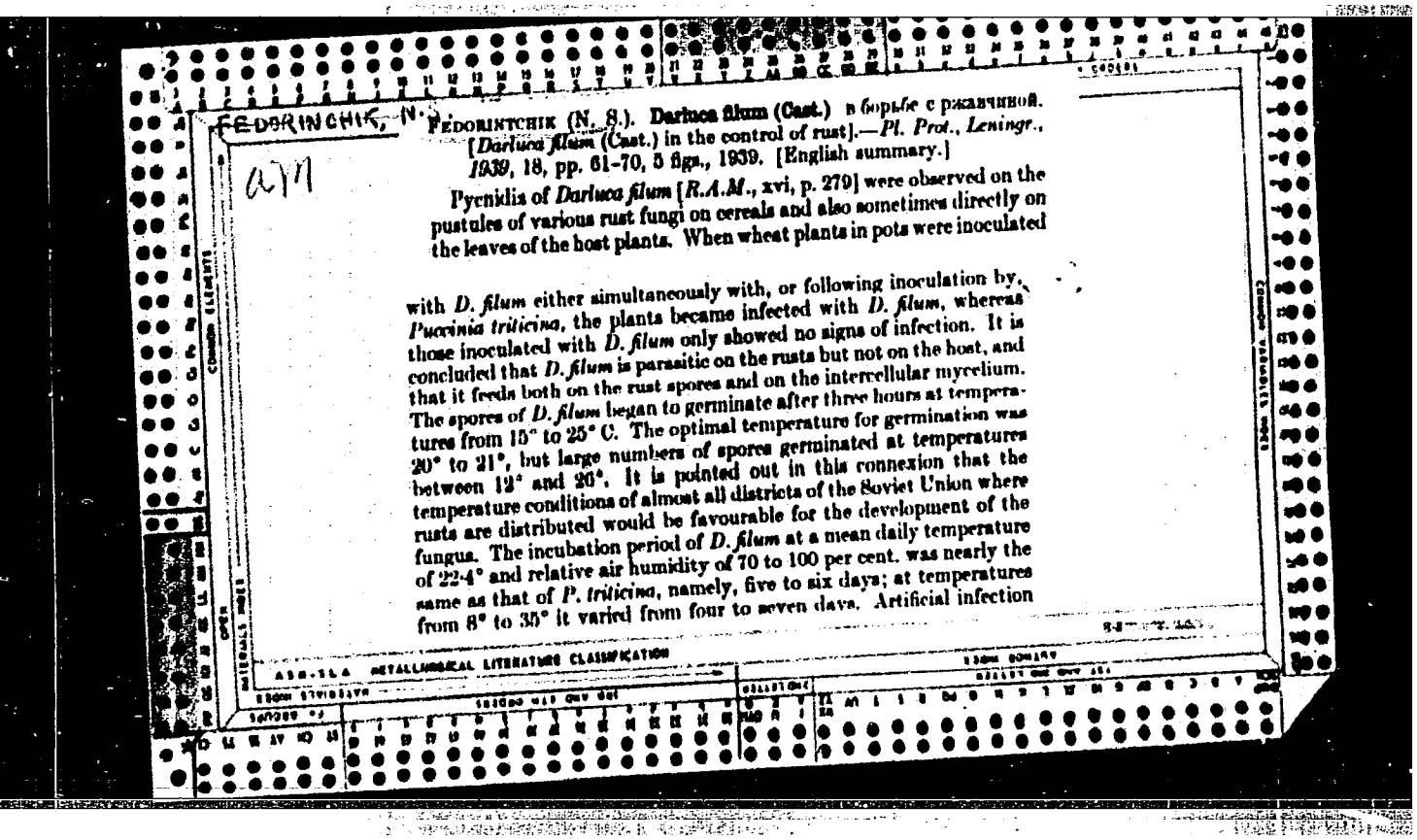
"Peculiarities in the Development of Brown Rust of Wheat Depending on Different Ecological Stadia," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1936 God, part 1, 1937, pp. 163-176. 483.99 I54

So: Sira S190-[illegible], 15 Dec. 1953

[redacted], M. S.

"Influence of Some Fungicides on Spores of Plasmodiophora brassicae," Zashchita Rastenii, no. 12, 1937, pp. 176-178. 421 P943.

So: Sira Slov-~~15~~ 53, 15 Dec. 1953



FEDORINCHIK, N.

FEDORINTCHIK (N. S.). **Darluca filum (Cast.)** в борьбе с ржавчиной. [*Darluca filum* (Cast.) in the control of rust].—*Pl. Prot., Leningr.*, *1939*, 18, pp. 61-70, 5 figs., 1939. [English summary.]

Pycnidia of *Darluca filum* [*R.A.M.*, xvi, p. 279] were observed on the pustules of various rust fungi on cereals and also sometimes directly on the leaves of the host plants. When wheat plants in pots were inoculated with *D. filum* either simultaneously with, or following inoculation by, *Puccinia triticina*, the plants became infected with *D. filum*, whereas those inoculated with *D. filum* only showed no signs of infection. It is concluded that *D. filum* is parasitic on the rusts but not on the host, and that it feeds both on the rust spores and on the intercellular mycelium. The spores of *D. filum* began to germinate after three hours at temperatures from 15° to 25° C. The optimal temperature for germination was 20° to 21°, but large numbers of spores germinated at temperatures between 12° and 26°. It is pointed out in this connexion that the temperature conditions of almost all districts of the Soviet Union where rusts are distributed would be favourable for the development of the fungus. The incubation period of *D. filum* at a mean daily temperature of 22·4° and relative air humidity of 70 to 100 per cent. was nearly the same as that of *P. triticina*, namely, five to six days; at temperatures from 8° to 35° it varied from four to seven days. Artificial infection

with *D. filum* material from rust of wheat was successful on *P. dispersa* [*P. secalina*] on rye, *P. simplex* [*P. anomala*] on barley, *P. graminis* on oats, and *P. coronifera* [*P. coronata*] on oats and *Agropyron repens*. In nature *D. filum* was found to develop most intensely under conditions of high relative humidity, principally in low-lying sites and during spring and autumn. In order to obtain sufficient amounts of *D. filum* for inoculation under field conditions, a nursery of wheat plants infected with rust was established, but the material obtained was never quite free from rust and was, therefore, considered unsuitable. Good results were obtained in preliminary tests with infected wheat leaves dried at a temperature of 30° and a relative humidity of 30 per cent. for 20 days, when the rust uredospores lost their viability but the pycnidia of *D. filum* survived and could then be used for inoculation in form of a water suspension, sprayed at the rate of 100 l. per hect.

[redacted], M. S.

"Superparasites as a Control Measure Against the Causal Organisms of Plant Diseases," Vestnik Zashchity Rastenii, no. 4, 1940, pp. 135-143. 421 P942

So: Sira S190-~~15~~, 15 Dec. 1953

[illegible], M. [illegible].

"Parasites of Secondary Importance in the Control of Rust," Doklady Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, vol. 5, no. 16, 1940, pp. 11-15. [illegible]-Akl

So: Sira S190-~~16~~ 43, 15 Dec 1953

1. FEDORINCHIK, N. S.

2. USSR (600)

7. "The Role of Antagonists in Suppression of the Infectious Origin of Agents of Diseases Transmitted Through the Soil", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy (Works of the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection), No. 3, 1951, pp 69-73.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132, Unclassified.

1. FEDORINCHIK, N. S.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Infectious Desiccation ('Mal'secco') of Lemons and the Basis of Measures for Controlling this Disease", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy (Works of the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection), No 3, 1951, pp 125-142.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

PA 239T2

USSR/Agriculture - Plant diseases Nov/Dec 52

"The Virulence and Effectiveness of the Culture of a Parasite Detrimental to the Rust Fungus Darluca Filum (Biv) Cast.," N.S. Fedorinchik, All-Union Sci Res Inst for the Protection of Plants, Leningrad

"Mikrobiol" Vol 21, No 6, pp 711-717

Detailed description of the author's expts in finding a suitable medium for the culture en masse of the rust-destroying fungus, Darluca filum. His expts under hothouse conditions demonstrated that Darluca filum may be easily cultivated by a simple

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FEDORINCHIK, N. S.

Method of inexpensive nutritive media including carrots, potatoes, corn, etc. This fungus, when applied to plants with an advanced stage of rust infection, is capable of damaging up to 98% of the rust pustules. If applied at an early stage of the disease, it causes complete elimination of the mycelium of the disease fungus.

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FEDORINCHICK, N.S.

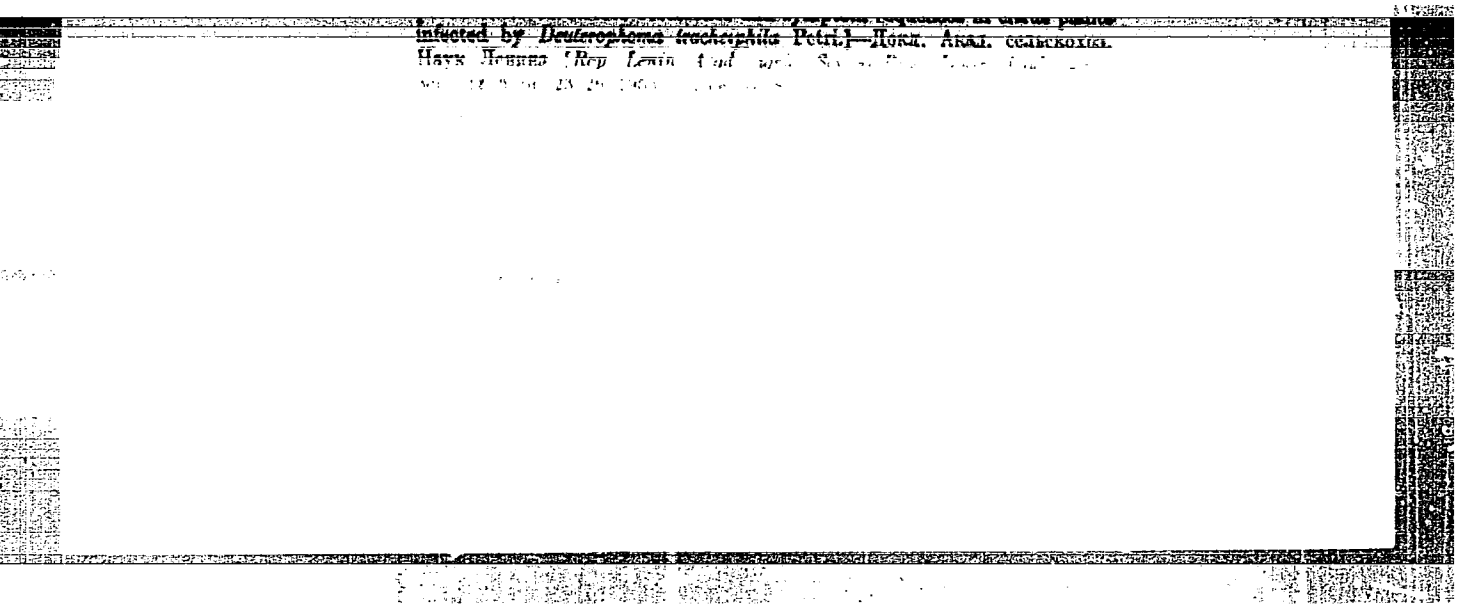
(2)

Review of Applied Mycology
Vol. 33 Mar. 1954

Fedorinchik (N. S.). Бороться с инфекционным усыханием (мальсекко) Цитрусовых. [Control of infectious desiccation (mal secco) of Citrus.]—Сад и Огород [*Orchard & Garden*], *1953*, 8, pp. 21–23, 1953.

So far one of the main methods of controlling citrus mal secco [*Deuterophoma tracheiphila*: *R.A.M.*, 32, p. 622] in the U.S.S.R. has been by pruning the diseased parts of the crown of the tree. This, however, does not give satisfactory results unless it is done before the fungus sporulates and starts initial infections. At the Pan-Soviet Institute for Plant Protection, U.S.S.R., in 1952 a method of diagnosis used on trees in the Batumsky region has enabled the disease to be almost eliminated; it consisted in applying one or two drops of a 20 per cent. sodium hydroxide solution to a cross section (slanting cuts) of the twig, which enhanced the carrot colour of the diseased tissue, while healthy parts turned yellow. Symptoms of primary infection on various *Citrus* species are described.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412610016-0"



VAKIN, A.T., prof.; GOLOVIN, P.N., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; DOBROZRAKOVA, T.L., dotsent; ZHURAVLEV, I.I., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SOKOLOV, D.V., dotsent; STEPANOV, K.M., doktor biolog.nauk; TUPENEVICH, S.M., prof.; FEDORINCHIK, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; FEDOTOVA, T.I., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; KHOKHRYAKOV, M.K., doktor biolog.nauk; CHIGAREV, G.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; YATSENKO, I.P., prof. [deceased]; REUTSKAYA, O.Ye., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn.red.

[A phytopathologist's dictionary - reference book] Slovar'-spravochnik fitopatologa. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 414 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Polyakov).
(Plant diseases--Dictionaries)
(Russian language--Dictionaries)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Don't forget the mal secco. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.5:51-52 My '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Georgia--Mal secco disease of citrus)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

"Les fractures determinant l'efficacite des biopreparations dans la protection des vegetaux."

Report submitted to the 2nd Intl. Colloq. on Insect Pathology and Microbiological Control, Paris, France 16-24 Oct 1962

FEDORINCHIK, N.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Enriching earth composts with trichoderma. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.1:30-31 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiometoda Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

(Trichoderma) (Compost)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Effectiveness of the biological preparation trichodermin-3.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.5:32-33 S-O '59. (MIRA 16:1)
(Trichoderma) (Smuts)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

Symposium on the microbiological method. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.7:58-59 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii mikrobiometodov Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial—Biological control)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Extend the use of biological preparations for controlling pests and diseases of plants. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.9: 21-23 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)
(Plant diseases)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

Symposium on the protection of vegetable crops. Zashch. rast. et vred. i bol. 6 no.10:59-60 O '61. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Vegetables—Diseases and pests)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

Entobacterin 3. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:38 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)

FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

Some results and problems of research conducted at the Microbiological Control Laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection. Trudy VIZR no.17:138-161 '63.
(MIRA 18:9)

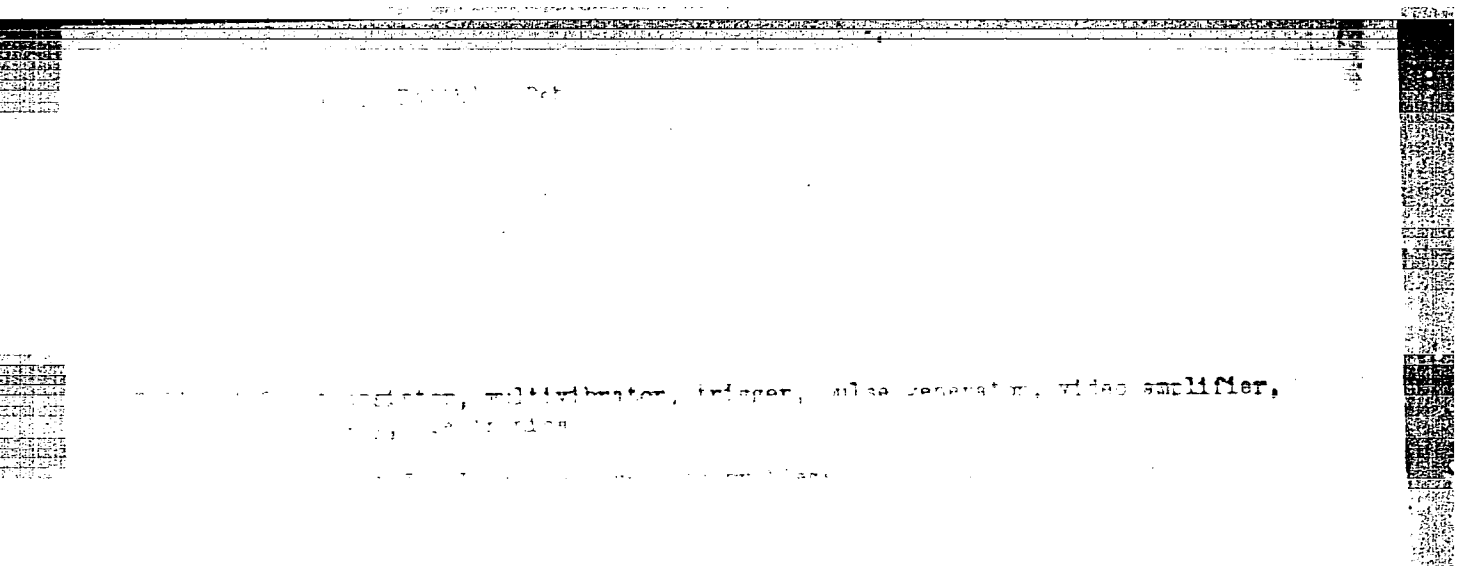
FEDORINCHIK, N.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

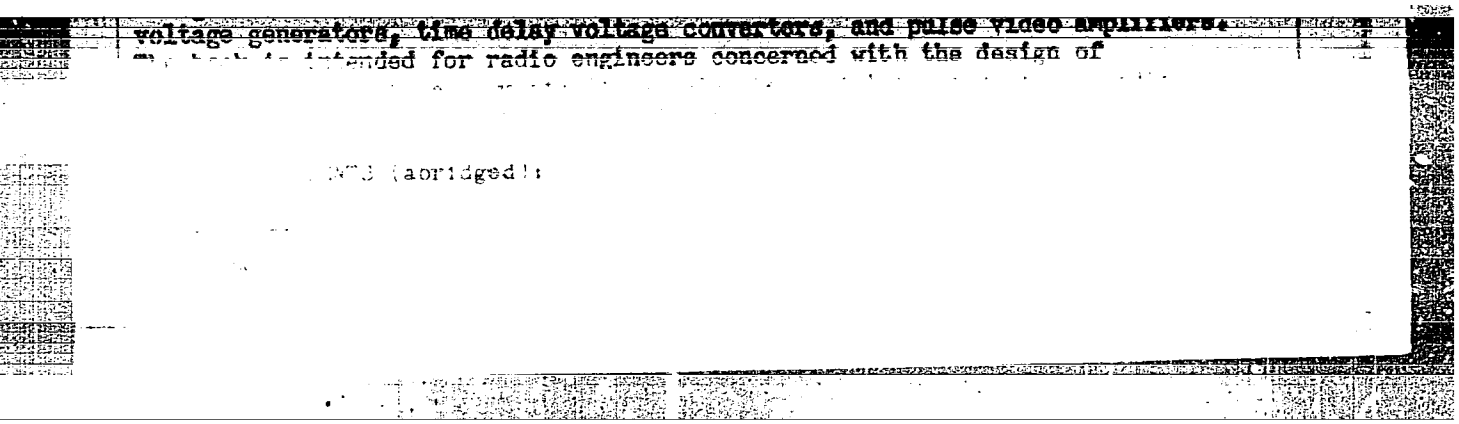
Results of testing entobacterin. Zashch.rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.11:20-22 '64. (MIRA 18 2

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

FEDORINCHIK, N.S.

Biological method of plant disease control. Trudy VIZR no.23: 201-210 '64. (MIRA 19:2)




voltage generators, time delay voltage converters, and pulse video amplifiers.
[illegible] intended for radio engineers concerned with the design of
[illegible] (abridged):

[illegible] and parameters of a [illegible]
[illegible]ators — 75
[illegible] — 152
[illegible]sawtooth voltage generators — 230
[illegible] delay voltage converters — 349
[illegible]sawtooth current generators — 389
[illegible] video amplifiers — 496
[illegible] amp — 560

NO REF SOV: 069 OTHER: 025

Card 2/2

TISHENKO, A.M.; LEBEDEV, B.M.; SHTERK, M.D.; KLIMUSHEV, B.Ya.; FEDORININ, A.A.; YEGORYCHEV, V.I.; VOLKOVA, I.M., red.

[Calculation and design of transistorized pulse systems] Raschet i proektirovanie impul'snykh ustroistv na tranzistorakh. [By] A.M. Tishenko i dr. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 566 p. (MIRA 17:6)

FEDORINOV, A.

FEDORINOV, A. (Chelyabinsk)

Firemen of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Pozh.delo 3 no.11:12-13 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Magnitogorsk--Fire prevention)

FEDORINOV, V. M.

6846. Fedorinov, V. M. Sozdaniye vysokoproduktivnogo stada svineY. Opyt raboty svinovodcheskoy fermy kolkhoza im. M. Gor'kogo, Breytov. rayona yaresl. obl. M., Sel'khozgoz, 1954. 64 s. s. ill. 20 sm. 20.000 ekz. 85 k. --(55-2352) P 636.4.082 st (47.34)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

FEDORINOV, V. M. Cand Agr Sci -- "Interrelation and interdependence of breed lines." Mos, 1960 (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agr Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry). (KL, 1-61, 203)

18.9200

77464
SOV/133-60-2-25/30

AUTHORS: Fedorinova, Ye. G., Chernyak, G. S. (Engineers), Bystrikova, I. N. (Technician), Vinograd, M. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Effect of Ingot Weight on the Susceptibility of 1-2Kh13-Steels to Hairline Cracking

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 2, pp 77-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stainless steels 1Kh13 and 2Kh13, widely used for steam turbine blades, are highly susceptible to hairline cracking. Earlier studies (see V. Speranskiy and A. Koshik, Stal', 1940, Nr 2, pp 32-38; and M. I. Vinograd, G. S. Chernyak, and N. D. Orekhov, Stal', 1957, Nr 6, pp 560-620) revealed hairline cracks to consist of elongated nonmetallic inclusions. The following methods of minimizing this defect have been suggested: deoxidation of the bath by ground ferrosilicon, use of complex deoxidizers and bottom pouring. At "Elektrostal'" Plant (zavod "Elektrostal'"), V. S. Kultygin and B. N. Popov have been studying ways of improving the

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Effect of Ingot Weight on the Susceptibility of 1-2Kh13-Steels to Hairline Cracking

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soundness of 1Kh13 and 2Kh13 steels over a number of years. Their composition is (%): C, $\leq$ 0.15; max Mn, 0.5; max Si, 0.7; Cr, 12.0 to 14.0; same in 2Kh13-steel except C, which is 0.15 to 0.23%. Considerable improvements were achieved by (1) oxygen-enriched blast; (2) more thorough deoxidation; and (3) bottom pouring. The authors investigated 300-, 500-, 700-, 750-, and 1,000-ton ingots. The different-weight ingots were produced from identical melts. Macrosections corresponding to the upper, center, and bottom parts of ingots were taken from 100 x 100 mm billets and studied for over 1 mm long cracks. Nonmetallic inclusions identified according to State Standards (GOST 801-47) on the same samples were found to consist of oxides and semiplastic silicates. Test results showed 500-kg ingots to be least affected by cracks; at the same time, they are least expensive under conditions of "Elektrostal'" Plant. Most susceptible to cracking were 1,000-kg ingots. Susceptibility tests according to height showed 700-,

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Effect of Ingot Weight on the Susceptibility of 1-2Kh13-Steels to Hairline Cracking

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750-, and 1,000-kg ingots to be most affected in the bottom part, 500-kg ingots in the center and bottom, and 300-kg ingots in the center. Ingots weighing 500 kg were found to be least affected, particularly, in the upper half. In order to enhance metal soundness the authors recommend: (1) selecting optimal ingot weight; and (2) adhering strictly to the standard optimal melting process. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: "Elektrostal'" Plant (Zavod "Elektrostal'")

Card 3/3

FEDORISHCHENKO, I. S.

Metallurgy

Dissertation: "Production of Steel Powder From Cast Iron." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Steel, Moscow, 1953
(Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 3, Feb. 1954)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

FEDORISHCHENKO, G.M., inzhener.

The PTE-15 tractor-drawn electric power plant developed by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture. Sel'khozmashina no.3:19-22 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Electric power plants)

8(0) SOV/112-59-4-7208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 111 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fedorishchenko, G. M.

TITLE: Electromagnetic Transients in an Induction-Motor Drive of Reaping-Machine Cutters

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchno-tekhn. rabot. Azovo-Chernomorsk. in-t mekhaniz. s. kh., 1957, Nr 10, pp 267-273

ABSTRACT: Cutter drives operate against an alternate cyclic resistance moment. This causes motor-rotor oscillations about an average rpm value. A theoretical analysis of the influence of voltage and frequency variations upon the natural-oscillation period of an induction-motor cutter drive is submitted.

L.G.P.

Card 1/1

FEDORISHCHENKO, G. M.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the asynchronous electric drives of cutting equipment of harvesting machines". Moscow, 1958. 20 pp (Joint Scientific Council All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mechanization of Agric VIM and All-Union Sci Res Inst of Electrification of Agric VIESKh), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 128)

FEDORISHCHENKO, G. M.

"Results of the Woork of VNIIMESKh in the Field of the Electric Drive Mobile Agricultral Machines."

All-Union Conference on Problems of Designing and Producing Agricultural Machines (Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po voprosam ~~konferentsiya po voprosam~~ konstruirovaniya i proizvodstva sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin. Rostov on Don, January 1958.

Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 8, p 46, (USSR)

FEDORISHCHENKO, G.M., insh.

Calculating the power consumed by the cutting apparatus of harvesting machines. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 15 no.1:37 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sovkhozov.
(Harvesting machinery)

FEDORISHCHENKO, G.M.; MISNIK, M.L.

Use mathematical statistics and the theory of probability in the analysis of the load graphs of the Moldavian electric power system. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.3:73-81 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

L 45799-66 EWT(1)/T/EWP(k)

ACC NR: AR6023310 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/H072/H072

38
B

AUTHOR: Fedorishchenko, N.

TITLE: Concerning a procedure for calculating the coefficient of absorption of ultrasound in the region of the liquid-crystal transition

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3Zh503

REF. SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Mezhvuz. nauchn. konferentsii po primeneniyu molekul. akust. k issled. veshchestva i v nar. kh-ve. Tashkent, 1964, 289-292

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound absorption, absorption coefficient, crystallization, ultrasonic propagation, cyclohexane

ABSTRACT: In investigations of the absorption of ultrasound in the region of the liquid-crystal transition, the need for shortening the acoustic path in the crystallization region causes the spatial length of the ultrasonic pulses $v\tau$ (v = velocity of sound, τ = duration of pulse) to exceed double the distance between the converters; this in turn violates the exponential law for the attenuation of the amplitude as a function of the acoustic path. The author considers a procedure for calculating the

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L 45799-66

ACC NR: AR6023310

attenuation coefficient in this case and presents a theoretical formula for determining the attenuation coefficient from the mean values of the oscillating function. The procedure is illustrated by a calculation of the coefficient of attenuation for cyclohexane. V. Lyamov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2 JS

FEDORISHCHEV, D.

Agitating for rapid repair of ships. Blok. agit. vod. transp. no.22:14-20 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Shipyards)

FEDORISHCHEV, K. (Veterina Doctor, Pruzhansk Inter-District Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory, Brest Oblast', Belo-Russian SSR). (Abstracted by V. A. ALIKAYEV)

"Electromagnetic thermostat thermoregulator..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 2, February 1962 pp. 82

FEDORISHCHEV, T.

The thermal decomposition of cellulose. [illegible] and T. Fedorishchev. *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* [illegible] F. E. Brauns

TISHCHENKO, D.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.

Thermal depolymerization of cellulose. Zhur. Prikład. Khim. 26, 393-6 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.19:10221 '53)

FEDORISHCHEV, T. I.

FEDORISHCHEV, T. I. "Technological procedures to produce useful products by processing the acid waters of wood-fired gas-generator stations". Leningrad, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science.),

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.

Processing soluble gas generator tars. Gidrolis. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.4:8-11 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya.
(Wood tar)

FEDORISHCHEV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Water-resistant phosphorus coating and methods for making water-resistant matches. Der.prom. 9 no.11:13-14 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Matches)

DRUZHININ, V.N.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.

New sizing material for wood fiberboards. Bum. prom. 36 no.7: 15-16 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny.

(Hardboard)

DRUZHININ, V.N.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.; KHODAK, V.M.; OSHURKOVA, I.K.

Use of hydrophobic additions obtained from turpentine industry wastes in the manufacture of particle boards. Der.prom. 11 no.1:25-26 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Hardboard)

FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.; RYABININ, N.A.; KALGANOV, M.N.

Tar softener for rubber. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 16 no.1:15-16 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny.

(Wood tar) (Rubber)

FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.

Dry distillation soluble wood tar as source of phenol raw materials. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:39-45 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(Wood tar) (Phenols)

YUDIN, V.I.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, R.Z.; KRUSHCHANSKAYA, D.Z.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.; RYABININ, N.A.; KALGANOV, M.N.; Prinimala uchastiye BEREZINA, S.S.

Production of pine tar for the needs of the rubber industry based on the utilization of waste resins from the Verkhnyaya Siniachikha Wood Chemical Combine. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.8:49-51 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy zavod rezino-tekhnicheskikh izdeliy i Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny (for all except Berezina).
(Verkhnyaya Seniachikha--Wood-using industries--By-products)
(Wood tar)

DRUZHININ, V.N.; FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.

New waterproofing materials obtained from the wastes of turpentine production. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.1:11-13 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny.

FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.

Composition and use of the vat residues of the wood rosin industries. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 17 no.2:6-7 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny.

FEDORISHCHEV, T.I.

Analysis of soluble wood tars. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. 18 no.2:9-10 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki drevesiny.

L 39047-66

ACC NR: AP6021757 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0328/66/000/002/0016/0017

AUTHOR: Fedorishchev, T.I.; Rusakova, R. P.

ORG: SverdNIIPdrev

TITLE: Analysis of settled wood tars and separation of high molecular acids from them

SOURCE: Gidroliznaya i lesokhimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1966, 16-17

TOPIC TAGS: wood chemical product, phenol, titrimetry

ABSTRACT: A new method of analyzing settled wood tars and wood tar oils has been developed. It is based on a preliminary determination by potentiometric titration of the amount of potassium hydroxide solution consumed in the neutralization of all the acids present in the tars. The curve of the potentiometric titration of oils as well as tar showed a distinct inflection corresponding to the end of the titration of acids and start of the titration of phenols, from which the equivalent amount of alkali consumed in washing off the acids and separating them from the phenols was calculated. The method permits the separation of higher acids from phenols, isolation of both of these groups of compounds in pure form, and precise determination of their content. Stearic acid concentrate was separated directly from the settled tar, oils, or the total acids via a urea complex; from this concentrate, stearic acid was obtained by recrystallization. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

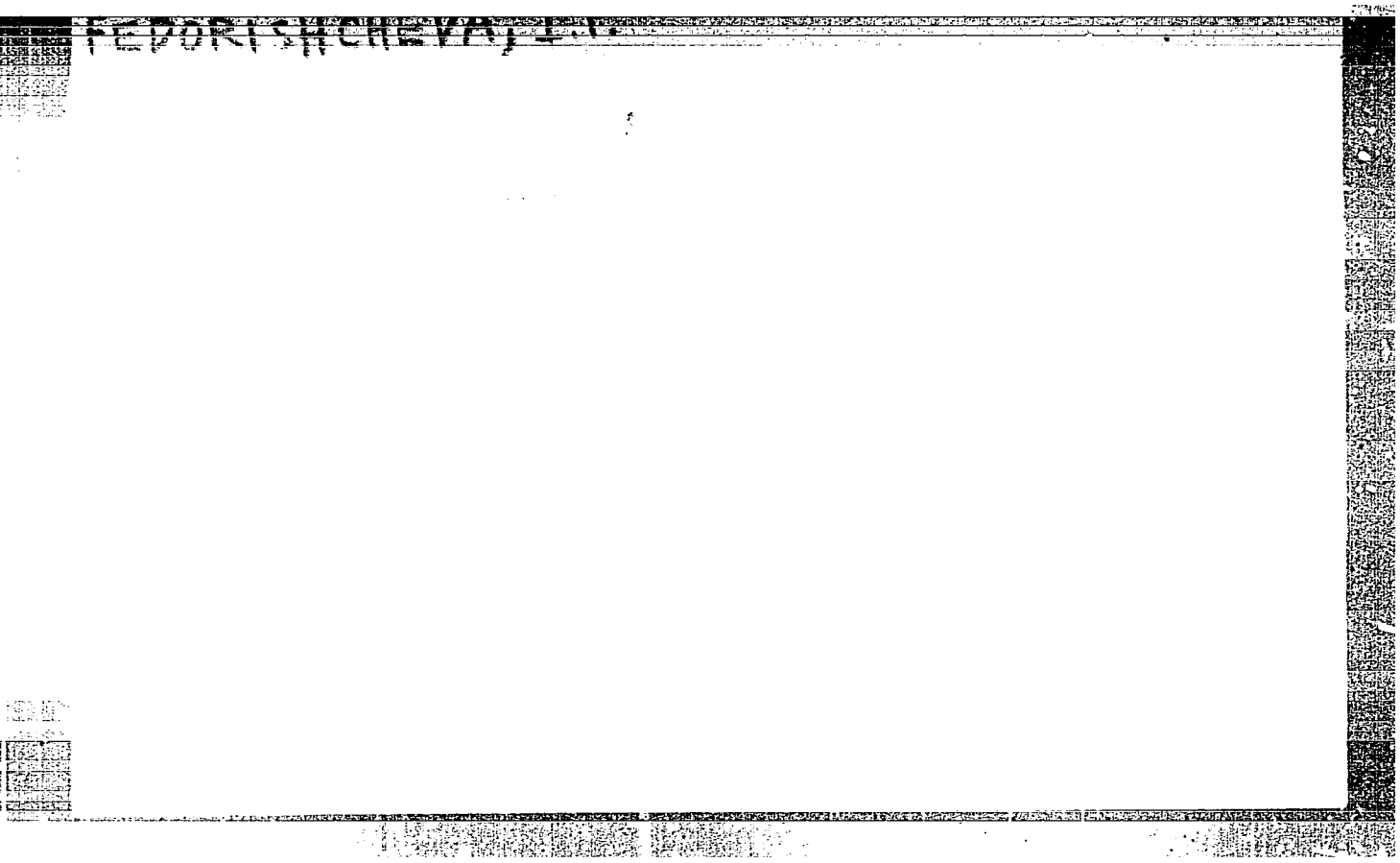
SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 MLP UDC: 668.721.543

FEDORISHCHEV, V.

The way authority is born. Mast.ugl. 9 no.5:6 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik uchastka shakhty No.2 "Cherkasskaya-Severnaya" Luganskogo sovnarokhoza.
(Coal miners)



FEDORISHCHEVA, I. P.

/11T The bleaching of kraft pulp from Daursk larch. A. F. Zaitseva and I. P. Fedorishcheva. *Bumazh. Prom.* 30, No. 8, 9-11(1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 7852*d*.—Kraft pulps (cooking conditions: 25% active alkali, 29.8% sulfidity, liquor to wood ratio 6 to 1, 3 hrs. to, and 2 hrs. at 173°) were prepd. from *A* a composite sample of Daursk larch (I); *B* from I heartwood (preextd. 1 hr. to, and 1 hr. at, 150° with H_2O); ... a composite sample of pine; and *D* a pine-I mixt. (1:1 by wt.). For *A*-*D* the H_2O exts. were 11.3, trace, 4.2, and ...%; arabogalactans 10.2, trace, —, and —%; C_6H_6 exts. 4.9, 7.4, 3.5, and —%; EtOH-... and 41.8%. Björkman no. 116.1, 99.9, 91.1, and ...; pentosans in pulp 5.9, 4.5, 6.9, and 7.0%; lignin in ... 3.0, and 2.2%; Schopper-Riegler 55, 58, 58, ... breaking length ... m. 8160, 6980, 8425, and ... 850, ... and 1650; stretch ... were bleached as follows: Cl_2-H_2O ... to ... 1 hr., pH 1.8-2.2, pulp d. 2.5%, 65% of ... demand; extn. with NaOH soln. (1% NaOH on bone-dry ... 1 hr. at 20° and pulp d. 9%) followed by washing ... neutral; hypochlorite (1% Cl at pH 9.5-10.5, pulp d. 9%, ... 30° in the 1st stage and 38-40° in 2nd and (or) 3rd ... and acidification (1%, 1 hr. at 15° and pulp d. 7%), ... washing to neutral. The properties of the bleached pulps were as follows: Bj. no. after chlorination and NaOH extn. 14.0, 9.7, 9.8, and 12.8; no. of hypochlorite stages 3, 2, 3, and 3; total Cl consumption 8.4, 6.6, 5.5, and 7.0%; total bleaching time in hrs. 6, 5, 6, and 6; yield of bleached pulp 34.6, 29.8, 41.1, and 39.2%; brightness 91, 91, 91, and 90; lignin 0.10, 0.08, 0.10, and 0.11%; pentosans 4.4, 3.4, 4.9, and 5.2%; ... and 0.4%; α-cellulose 92.1, 90.1, 92.7, and 94.2%; viscosity (1% cuprammonium soln. in millipoises) 191, 218, 227, and 215; S.-R. 60, 58, 58, and 60°; breaking length 7050, 6225, 8125, and 8025 m.; double folds 1701, 920, 1135, and 1250, and stretch 4.1, 4.2, 4.6, and ... of the effect of cooking schedule on pulp ... I ... 11.9% H_2O exts. ... at 173° 0.5, 1.0, 1.25, 2.5, 3.5, and 4.0 hrs.: pulp yield 38.7, 35.3, 34.5, 34.4, 34.4, and 34.1%; ... no. 127.2, 116.2, ... pentosans in unbleached pulp ... and ...%; lignin in unbleached pulp 4.9, ... 2.1, and 2.4%; Bj. no. after chlorination and alkali extn. 13.5, 12.2, 9.4, 11.5, 12.8, and 15.9; viscosity of 1% cuprammonium soln. after chlorination and alkali extn. 281, 279, 261, 210, 200, and 160 and after 2-stage hypochlorite bleaching and acidification 258, 231, 182, 163, 142, and 135. John Leo Keays

Inst. Forest, AS USSR and
Order Lenin Wood Tech. Acad. im. S. M. Kirov

FEDORISHCHEVA, I. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Obtaining Sulfate ~~Cellulose~~ (Cellulose) from the Woodpulp of Daurskiy Larch ~~on Utilizing~~ with Utilization of Its Resin (Arabogalactan)." Len, 1957. 13 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Len Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Academy im S. M. Kirov), 100 copies (KL, 18-57, 96)

FEDORISHCHEVA, I.P.

ZAYTSEVA, A.F.; FEDORISHCHEVA, I.P.; NIKITIN, N.I.

Extraction and utilization of water-soluble substances of Dahurian larch by the hydrolysis method. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.2:3-6 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut lesa AN SSSR i Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya.
(Larch) (Hydrolysis)

ZAYTSEVA, A.F.; FEDORISHCHEVA, I.P.; ANTONOVSKIY, S.D.; NIKITIN, N.I.

Sulfate cellulose from the Dahurian larch wood. Trudy Inst. lesa 45:70-78 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Larch) (Cellulose)

ZAYTSEVA, A.F.; FEDORISHCHEVA, L.P.; NIKITIN, N.I.

Various uses of the Dahurian larch wood. Trudy Inst. lesa 45:85-92 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Larch) (Wood)

8(2) SOV/105-59-3-8/27

AUTHORS: Vasyutinskiy, S. B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Nagayenko, G. P., Engineer, Fedorishin, M. I., Engineer

TITLE: Shielding Solid Steel Parts of a Vibration Test Stand Against Alternating Magnetic Fields (Ekranirovaniye stal'nykh massivov vibrostenda ot peremennogo magnitnogo polya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 37 - 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a description of an electrodynamic vibration test stand. If in such a test stand copper shields in the form of short-circuited rings are installed, which cover the surface of the core of the annular pole in those places, where the movable winding is located, this will lead to a considerable reduction of the active and reactive power output. No reduction, however, of the mechanical force developed by the test stand will occur due to this measure. By a table it is shown that the application of shields leads to a reduction of the power drawn by the test stand from the supply grid by a factor of 4.23 and to a reduction of the active power in the iron by a factor of 11.5. The copper losses in the movable winding have been reduced by the application of shields.

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The calculation of apparatus similar to test stands without shields is very complicated. It can be simplified if it is assumed that if shields are used the magnetic alternating field does not enter the iron core. This assumption has been proved right by experiment. It was shown that with shields the magnetic alternating flux at the core surface is generated by a magnetizing force, which is only 5-10% of the magnetizing force of the movable winding. In this case a system composed of a movable alternating current winding and of short-circuited shields can with sufficient accuracy be looked upon as an air transformer with three windings and short-circuited secondary windings. Equations (1), (2) and (3) are written down, specifying the EMF of the windings. The solutions of these equations give the voltage at the movable winding and the amperages in the shields. The active power is computed according to equation (7), and the intrinsic losses in the movable winding according to equation (8). In order to check this method of computing the shields and of estimating the efficiency of shielding experiments were carried out at a model test stand of the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy