ACC NR: AP6032388

which disks of different material are soldered is discussed in a general formulation. The "plane-disks" system is exposed to biaxial tension which produces in addition to average tensile stresses in the plane, systems of self-balanced forces between the plane and disks. The problem which consists in determining the elastic equilibrium of the "plane-disks" system is solved by deriving a resolving infinite system of algebraic equations. The results obtained are applied to reducing the "plane-disks"

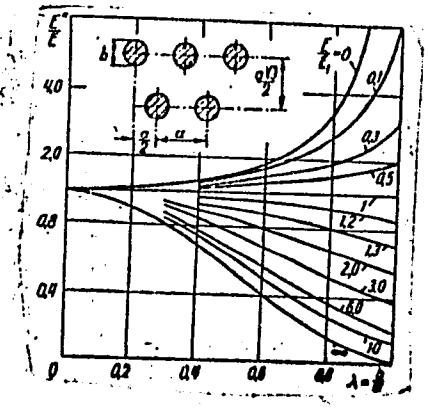

Fig. 2.

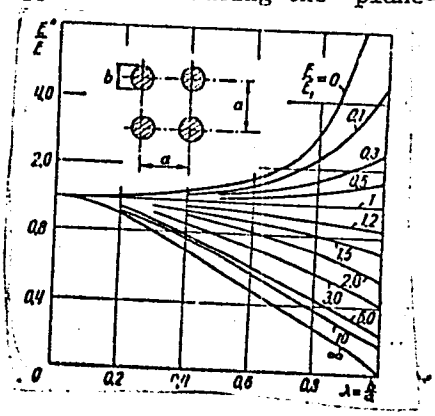

Fig. 3.

L 47559-66

ACC NR: AP6032388

2

system to an equivalent solid plane which possesses the same rigidity in tension and can be nonisotropic in a general case. The exact formulation and solution of the reduction problem were performed by L. A. Fil'shtinskiy in PMM(Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika) vol. 28, no. 3, 1964, from which some exact relationships for determining the elastic parameters of the equivalent plane are given, discussed, and illustrated by diagrams for triangular (see Fig. 2) and square (see Fig. 3) grids of holes. Here E is the elasticity modulus of the material of the plane; E_1 - of the inserted disks; E* - of an orthotropic equivalent solid plate in the direction of one principal axis. Analogous diagrams are given with Poisson's ratios μ^*/μ and shear moduli G^*/G plotted on the vertical axis. The construction of a simplified approximate method for calculating the elastic parameters of the plane by reducing the number of equations in the resolving system to two, and in certain cases, to one equation, is indicated, and an approximate formula is given for determining the reduced elasticity modulus in a plane (with triangular and square grids of holes) subjected to omnidirectional tension. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 22 formulas.

[VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5093

Composite Materials

Card 3/3

ARONOV, V.I.; BORODATYY, I.I.; FIL'SHTINSKIY, L.Ye.

Calculating the corrections for the relief of an area in a mountainous region using electronic computers. Geofiz. razv. no. 15:104-111 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

FIL'SHTINSKIY, M. M.

PA 70T98

USSR/Medicine - Wounds, Gunshot Mar/Apr 1948
Medicine - Spinal Cord

"The Problem of Anabatic Systems in the Human Spinal Cord," M. M. Fil'shtinskiy, Neurosurg Lab, Leningrad Neurosurg Inst imeni Prof A. L. Polenov, 6½ pp

"Voprosy Neyrokhirur" No 2

Facts are based on results of studies on the anabatic systems of the medulla to determine their characteristics when individuals have received gunshot wounds. Conducted research on the morphological trauma of the medulla. Paid particular attention to the degeneration of the anabatic fibrils in the frontal regions of the medulla. Deputy of Neurosurg Lab: Yu. M. Zhabotinskiy.

70T98

FIL'SHTINSKIY, S., mayor

In the second position. Av. i kosm. 45 no.6:67-70 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Airplanes, Military—Fuel)

FIL'SHTINSKIY, S.

Who hinders the development of trade with the Soviet Union?
Vnesh.torg. 43 no.3:32-34 '63 (MIRA 16:4)
(Commercial policy)

FIL'SHTINSKIY, S.

West German monopolies are against the industrialization of the developing countries. Vnesh. torg. 43 no.10:46-47 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

FIL'SHTINSKIY, S.

Discriminatory policy of the West German "economic bureaucracy." Vnesh. torg. 43 no.12:47-48 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KIL'TS, M.A.

Electrophoresis of drugs in certain eye diseases. Oft. zhur. 14 no.2:98-101 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.M. Rodigina) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

KARAVANOV, G.G., prof.; FIL'TS, O.V. (L'vov)

Pathological syndromes following resection of the stomach. Klin.med. 37 no.11:32-37 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zaveduyushchiy - prof. G.G. Karavanov) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - prof. L.N. Kuzmenko).
(GASTRECTOMY complications)

SPEKTOR, F.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, M.P.; FIL'TS, O.V.

Georgii Grigor'evich Karabanov; on his sixtieth birthday. Nov.khir. arkh. no.6:126-127 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(KARABANOV, GEORGII GRIGOR'EVICH, 1899-)

FIL'TS, O.V.

Pathogenesis of so-called "dumping syndrome after gastrectomy.
Khirurgiia 36 no.2:16-21 F '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(STOMACH--SURGERY)

FIL'TS, O.V.

Some pathological phenomena following gastric resection. Vrach. delo no.9: 14-18 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.G.Karavanov) lechebnogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH--SURGERY) (SURGERY--COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELAE)

SALYAK, I.I.; FIL'PS, R.V.

Calculating the characteristics of an asynchronous engine with throttles in the chain of a rotor under dynamic braking of the draw works. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.1:87-91 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SALYAK, Iosif Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta; FIL'TS, Roman, Vladimirovich, assistent

Calculation of the mechanical characteristics of a salient-pole synchronous machine under conditions of dynamic braking. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no.2:152-158 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh promyshlennykh predpriyatiy L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Salyak). 2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Fil'ts).

SALYAK, Iosif Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; FIL'TS, Roman Vladimirovich, assistent

Universal method for calculating the characteristics of dynamic braking of asynchronous motors. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no. 3:348-355 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra elektroprivoda i avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh ustanovok L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Salyak). 2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Fil'ts).

GUBENKO, T.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FIL'TS, R.V., inzh.

Calculation of the characteristics of symmetrical modes of induction motors with excitation from static condensers. Elektrichestvo no.10:58-61 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

FIL'TSER, G.A.

Furnace temperature measurement and control. Stal' 7 no.1:77 '47. (Thermometry) (MLRA 9:1)

VISHNYAKOV, Dmitriy Yakovlevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ROSTOVTSEV, Gennadiy Nikolayevich; NEUSTRUYEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; STARODUBOV, K.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., akademik, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, K.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; DOLZHENKOV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; SHTEPENKO, V.Z., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots. retsenzent; KRAVTSOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; FIL'TSER, G.A., dots., retsenzent; SILICH, A.N., st. prepodav., retsenzent; SIUKHIN, A.F., assistent, retsenzent; SAVEL'YEV, L.P., assistent, retsenzent

[Equipment, mechanization and automation of heat-treating plants] Oborudovanie, mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v termicheskikh tsekhakh. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1964. 467 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSR (for Starodubov).

L 4170-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP5025735 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0087/0087

INVENTOR: Anan'yev, M. I.; Fil'tser, I. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: High-speed flip-flop. Class 42, No. 174830

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 87

TOPIC TAGS: flip flop circuit, computer switching, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: Designed to perform counting operations, the proposed high-speed flip-flop employs inductances in the transistor collectors as temporary storage (see Fig. 1).

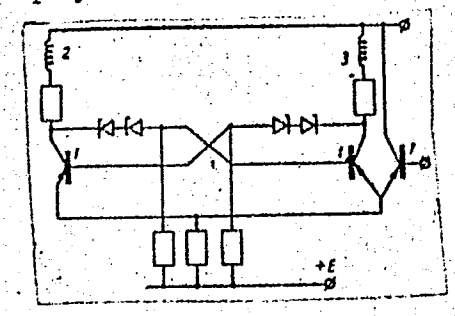

Fig. 1. High-speed flip-flop

1 - Transistors; 2 and 3 - inductances.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DW]

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.67

L 4170-66
ACC NR: AP5025735 O

SUB CODE: EC, DP/ SUBM DATE: 19Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4129

Card 2/2 Md

TARASENKO, O.P., assistent; FIL'TSER, I.I., student

Diagnosis of the escape of the amniotic fluid by means of determination of crystals in natural smears. Akush.i gin. 35 no.6:56-60 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. L.B. Teodor) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VAGINAL SMEARS in pregn.)
(AMNIOTIC FLUID)

FILTSER, O.G.
p.2.

18(0); 25(0); 10(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1993

Ufa. Aviatsionnyy institut

Trudy Vyp. 3 (Transactions of the Ordzhonikidze Aviation Institute, Ufa) Nr 3. Ufa, Bashkirskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1957. 222 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed. for this no.: I.A. Bolotovskiy; Editorial Board: I.P. Yemelin (Resp. Ed.), A.N. Rakhmanovich, I.A. Bolotovskiy, S.I. Kulikov, V.A. Vinogradov, and P.D. Mirko; Ed.: M.A. Gurvich; Tech. Ed.: F.G. Gayfullin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific workers in the fields of metallurgy, technological processes, and fluid mechanics.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 14 articles dealing with metallurgy and mechanical, aeronautical, and electrical engineering problems. Individual abstracts are given in the Table of Contents.

Card 1/7

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The advantages of the centrifuge method are stated, such as the possibility of setting up assembly-line tests, high sensitivity, and low cost. References: 12 Soviet.

Galimkhanov, K.G. A New Method for Determining the Elastic Limit and Yield Point for Torsion of a Thin Elastic Wire 63

A new method is given for determining the technical elastic limit of an elastic wire in torsion. An approximate analytical representation of the torsion diagram in the form of a parabola is assumed. The admissible residual angle of twist corresponding to the required elastic limit is determined from the diagram parameters on the basis of the assumption that the lines of unloading are parallel. References: 8 Soviet.

Bolotovskiy, I.A. On the Problem of a Rational Choice of Gear Transmission Displacement Coefficients 75

The convenience and expediency of the solution of all problems of correction with the aid of blocking devices are described. A comparison is made of a number of existing correction systems. Suggestions are given regarding a rational choice of displacement coefficients for three correction systems which guarantee maximum contact strength, maximum bending

of the 2 A 135 drill press are presented. References: 3 Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

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S/123/59/000/008/007/043
A004/A002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 8, p. 22, # 28762

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, M. Kh., Fil'tser, O. G.

TITLE: Using Centrifugal Testing at High Temperatures for the Checking of Materials and Series Production

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ufimsk. aviats. in-ta, 1957, No. 3, pp. 41-62

TEXT: The authors describe a centrifugal installation and present data on tests and economic effects. The possibility of carrying out mass tests, the high sensitivity and economy are the advantages of the centrifugal method. Results of the investigations carried out are given.

B. O. L.

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

Card 1/1

137-58-6-13783

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 368 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, M.Kh., Fil'tser, O.G.

TITLE: On the Problem of Using Centrifugal Inspection Tests of Materials at Elevated Temperatures (K voprosu primeneniya tsentrobezhnykh ispytaniy pri vysokikh temperaturakh dlya kontrolya materialov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ufimsk. gor. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsiya, posvyashch. vypolneniyu direktiv XX s"yezda KPSS po tekhn. progressu, v prom-sti. Ufa, 1957, pp 93-94

ABSTRACT: A brief characteristic of the centrifugal method of testing the heat-resistance properties of alloys. The substantial reduction in testing time and the simplicity of the method are noted. It is pointed out that the centrifugal method most closely reproduces the stressed state of turbine vanes.

M.Sh.

1. Alloys--Test methods 2. Alloys--Testing equipment
3. Turbine blades--Test methods

Card 1/1

KARAVANOV, G.G., prof. (L'vov, ul. Saksaganskogo, d.9, kv.5);
FIL'TS, O.V., kand.med.nauk

Dumping syndrome; a survey of the Soviet and foreign literature. Klin.khir. no.11:6-15 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.G. Karavanov) lechebnogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 2-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye L'vovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(DUMPING SYNDROME)

KLIMANSKIY, D.I.; FIL'TS, O.V.

Treatment in coronary insufficiency with novocaine blocks of the anterior mediastinum. Nauch.trudy L'vov.obl.terap.ob-va no.1:289-292 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. G.G. Karavanov)
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (NOVOCAINE)
(MEDIASTINUM)

S/137/61/000/010/027/056
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Nekhayeva, A.N., Koval'chuk, O.S., Rabinovich, M.Ye., Fil'tser, S.G.

TITLE: Investigation of transformations in grade Kh17N2 (EI268) (Kh17N2 [EI268]) steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 10, 1961, 24, abstract 10Zh155 ("Tr. Ufimsk. aviats. in-ta", 1960, no. 5, 75 - 90)

TEXT: It was established that eutectoid transformation in Kh17N2 steel during heating proceeds within a range of 680 - 820°C. The overcooled austenite of this steel is very stable and is not subjected to transformations during isothermal holding above the temperature of martensite transformation during 10 hours. Martensite transformation is observed at any cooling rate within the range of temperatures $< 280°C$. The temperature of beginning martensite transformation M_b is the higher, the lower the cooling rate and the higher the temperature and the longer the time of isothermal holding at temperatures $> 300°C$. This is connected with the process of carbide separation and impoverishment of

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/010/027/056
A006/A101

Investigation of transformations ...

the austenite in Cr and C. The decomposition of residual austenite during tempering takes place in the cooling process at temperatures < 170°C. There are 6 references.

L. Vul'f

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DAVYDOV, V.D., inzh.; FIL'TSER, S.L., inzh.

Measurement of temperature differences in the regenerators of air separation plants. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.9:163-169 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

FIL'TSER, Yu.I.

Traumatic effect of vacuum extraction; experimental study. Akush. i gin. no.1:77-81 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii No.2 (zav.- prof. Ya.M. Landau) i kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. N.N. Trankvilitati) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LANDAU, Ya.M., prof.; FIL'TSER, Yu.I.

Changes in the maximum arterial pressure in healthy parturients during a normal course of labor. Akush. i gin. no.2:24-26 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii No.2 (zav. - prof. Ya.M.Landau) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FILUK, J.

"The Sea Fisheries." p. 14, (GOSPODARKA RYBNA, Vol 5, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Warsaw, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Lib of Congress, Vol 2, no 19 Oct 1953, Uncl.

FILUK, J.

"Experiments with Artificial Procreation of Perch." P. 6,
(GOSPODARKA RYBNA, Vol. 5, No. 12, Dec. 1953. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, No. 3,
Vol. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

FILUK, J.

Filuk, J. The fertility of perch females in the Vistula Estuary. p. 11

GOSPODARKA RYBNA

Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1956 Warszawa, Poland

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 56

FILUS, A.I.

3909. LARGE STRIPPING EXCAVATORS EDL-15 AND EVG-15. (MOSHCHNYE VSKRYSHNYE EKSKAVATORY EDL-15 AND EVG-15). Filus, A.I. (Moscow: Ugletekhizdat, 1956, 19pp.; In Recent Accessions Brit. Museum).

FILUS, A. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the field of application of transportless systems of mining under conditions of the Cheremkhovo coal deposit." Mos, 1957. 17 pp (Main Administration of Sci Res and ~~Design~~ Planning Organizations under Gosplan USSR, All-Union Sci Res Coal Inst VUGI), 140 copies (KL, 4-58, 84)

FILUS, J.

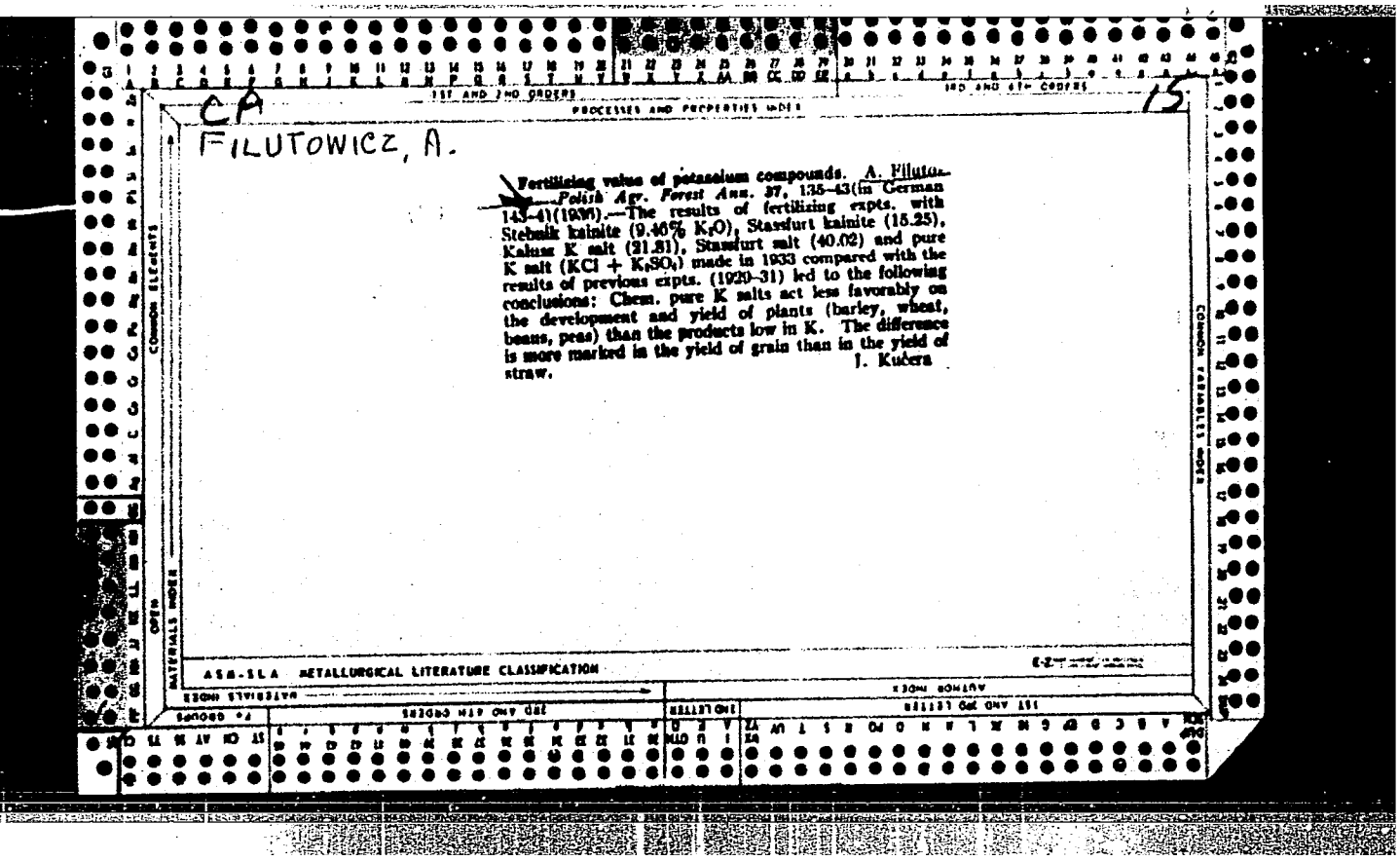
Journal of the Science of
Food and Agriculture
April 1954
Agriculture and Horticulture.

Digestibility of lucerne straw harvested at different stages of development. K. Bieliński, A. Szyfter-Ziolecka, K. Bielińska, and J. Filus (*Roczn. nauk Roln.*, 1953, 66, B, No. 2, 69—82).—In trials with sheep the digestibility coeff. of lucerne at different stages of growth was inversely related to its fibre content. However, the digestibility of the org. matter was influenced more by the individual characteristics of the test animal than by the content of crude fibre in the lucerne.

A. G. POLLARD

Feed consumption of Sussex chicks up to six months of age.

A. G. POLLARD.



CA

FILUTOWICZ, A.

15

Fertilizing value of potassium compounds. A. Filutowicz. *Polish Agr. Forest Ann.* 37, 135–43 (in German 143–4) (1930).—The results of fertilizing expts. with Stebnik kainite (9.46% K_2O), Stassfurt kainite (15.25), Kalusz K salt (21.81), Stassfurt salt (40.02) and pure K salt (KCl + K_2SO_4) made in 1933 compared with the results of previous expts. (1929–31) led to the following conclusions: Chem. pure K salts act less favorably on the development and yield of plants (barley, wheat, beans, peas) than the products low in K. The difference is more marked in the yield of grain than in the yield of straw. J. Kuéera

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FILUTOWICZ, A.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Yield and nitrogen content of summer wheat and oats in relation to the time at which fertilizer is added. B. Świętochowski and A. Filutowicz. *Polish Agr. Forest Ann.* 46, 265–78 (in German) (1939). N free soil was used. NH_4NO_3, $NaNO_3$, and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ were employed as sources of N. No significant difference in yield or N content of wheat or oats was obtained, when the N fertilizer was added at the time of seeding or 2 weeks after. The addn. of the fertilizer 4 weeks after seeding diminished the yield and N content, especially with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The optimum N concn. in the plant was obtained when the fertilizer was added 2 weeks after seeding. R. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FILUTOWICZ, A.

Mikroskopia i mikrofotografia. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn, Rolnicze, i Lesne, 1951. 107 p. [Microscopy and Microphotography. Bibl., index, illus.]

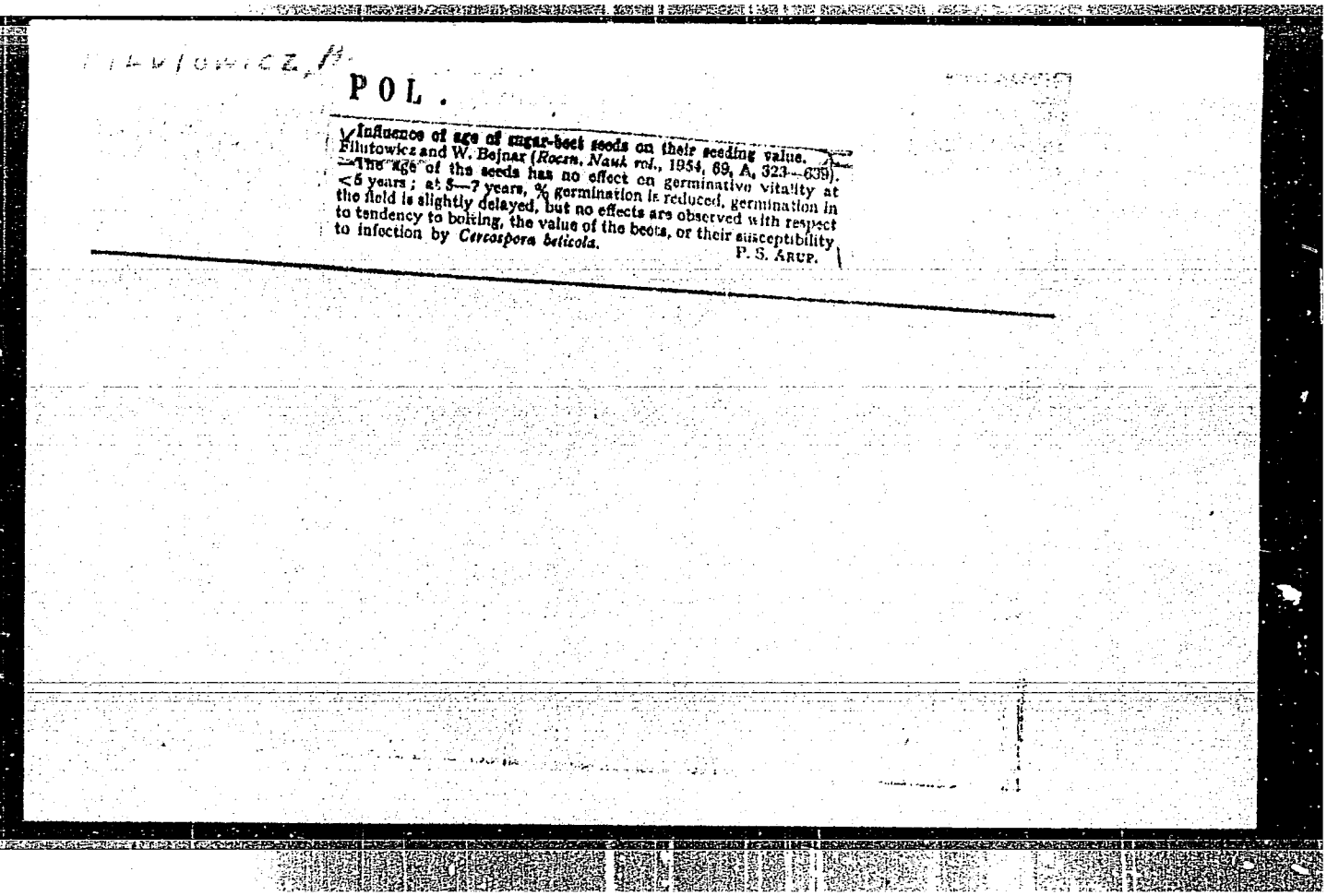
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

Filutowicz, A.

FILUTOWICZ, A.

Mikroskopia i mikrofotografia. Wyd. 2. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne, 1954. 149 p. (Microscopy and microphotography. 2d ed.) DA Not in DLC
Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958



FILIPOWICZ, B.

POL.

Influence of age of sugar-beet seeds on their seeding value. Filipowicz and W. Bojnar (*Roczn. Nauk rol.*, 1954, 69, A, 323–339). The age of the seeds has no effect on germinative vitality at <5 years; at 5—7 years, % germination is reduced, germination in the field is slightly delayed, but no effects are observed with respect to tendency to bolting, the value of the beets, or their susceptibility to infection by *Cercospora beticola*.

P. S. ARUP.

FILUTEWICZ, Antoni

"Genetica Polonica" a new periodical. Reviewed by Antoni Filutewicz. Kosmos Biologia 11 no.2: '62.

FILUTCHICH, Bernard

The Don District Experiment Station as a factor in the introduction of technical progress. Akt probl inf dok 7 no.6:58-62 N-D '62.

FILUTOWSKI, J.

"Receiving and Storing Wet Grain." p. 13, (GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

FILUTOWSKI, J.

Some regulations on the grain trade.

p. 17
Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1955
GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA
Warszawa

AGRICULTURE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 5, no 2
Feb. 1956

FILUTOWSKI, W.; BOGUSZ, Z

Analysis of methods of calculating the strength of straight spur gears. Pt. 3 Project of a nuified calculating method. p.114

PREZEGLAD MECHANCZNY (Stowarsyazenie Inzyinerow i Technikow Mechanikow Poliskich) Warszawa, Poland. Vol.18, no.4, Feb. 1959

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

FILUTOWSKI, Waldemar, inz.

Single-bucket excavators. Przegl mech 23 no.9/10:273-275 25 My '64.

1. Deputy Chief Constructor, L. Warynski Industrial Equipment Works, Warsaw.

CHERKAYEV, V.G.; FILYAND, A.I.; SEVERTSEV, V.A.; BALASHOV, V.M.; KURICHEV, V.A.; MOSHKIN, M.I.

Process of the liquid phase selective hydrogenation of geraniol in a flow system. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:128-141 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

FILYAND, M.A.; SEMENOVA, Ye.I.; POGODIN, S.A., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, professor, doktor, retsenzent; MEYERSON, G.A., professor, doktor, laureat Stalinskoy premii; SAMSONOV, G.V., redaktor; KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Properties of rare elements; handbook] Svoistva redkikh elementov; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 414 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Chemical elements)

69331

S/129/60/000/05/004/023
E193/E283

18.7100

AUTHORS: Filyand, M. A., and Romanov, V. A., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Libman, N. B., Engineer and Podolinskaya, S. N., Engineer (Deceased)

TITLE: Non-Oxidizing Heating of Precision Engineering Alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 5, pp 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation, described in the present paper, was to explore the possibility of providing a protective atmosphere during heat treatment of watch parts (balance springs) by using titanium hydride as the source of pure hydrogen. There are two methods of preparing titanium hydride. One consists in heating metallic titanium in hydrogen to 900°C and cooling it to room temperature in the same atmosphere. Diffusion of hydrogen, slow in the initial stages of the process, becomes quite rapid when cracks have appeared in the metal; when the saturation point has been reached, a large quantity of hydrogen becomes adsorbed on the surface of the grains, as a result of which the quantity of this gas absorbed by the metal after this treatment is

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higher than that indicated by the stoichiometric formula of titanium hydride. In the other method, which is more economical, titanium hydride is obtained by reduction of TiO_2 with metallic hydrides such as calcium hydride. It has been postulated that the composition of titanium hydride is given by the formula $TiH_{1.75}$; the TiH_2 phase, richer in hydrogen, has face-centre cubic crystal lattice ($a = 4.48$ Å). In the absence of a conclusive proof of an existence of a hydride with the formula TiH_2, it is probable that this phase consists of $TiH_{1.75}$ with some excess of dissolved hydrogen. Titanium hydride has density of 3.912 g/cm^3, is stable at room temperature, and not hygroscopic. One volume of titanium can retain at room temperature 1800 volumes of hydrogen; on heating, most of this hydrogen is liberated, but complete liberation takes place only at relatively high temperatures (800 to 1000°C). The balance springs, whose heat treatment was the object of the present investigation, are made of two types of Elinvar alloys; a carbide-bearing alloy N35KhMV, and a precipitation-hardening alloy, N41KhTA. In the first series of

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experiments, the heat treatment of these components was carried out at 640 to 700°C, in the protective atmospheres of town gas, dissociated ammonia, commercial grade helium, nitrogen, and hydrogen. Although all gases were passed through a drying and purifying train, they failed to prevent oxidation of the heat-treated parts. The attempts to heat-treat these components in vacuum were also unsuccessful; springs, made of alloy N35KhMV, retained their bright surface but lost some of their elasticity, evidently due to the surface layer becoming depleted of carbon; vacuum heat-treated alloy N41KhTA acquired a matt surface, most likely owing to the precipitation of titanium on the alloy surface; similar effects were observed in the case of venadium- and molybdenum-bearing alloys. In the next stage of the investigation hydrogen, obtained by dissociation of titanium hydride, was used (titanium hydride contained 0.75% impurities, including 0.05% N and 0.05% C). The

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experiments consisted in placing the parts to be heat-treated and titanium hydride (contained in small cylindrical capsules with perforated lids) in a heat-resisting cylindrical container (700 mm long, 12 mm internal diameter), evacuating the container to approximately 10^{-5} mm Hg, sealing it off, and heating in an electric furnace to approximately 700°C, and recording the variation of pressure in the container during the first and subsequent heating cycles. The results are reproduced graphically on p 17, where the pressure in the container (kg/cm^2) is plotted against temperature (°C); graphs a and be relate to specimens in which 2 and 4 g of titanium hydride, respectively, were placed in the container; numbers ascribed to each curve denote first, second, etc., heating cycle. It will be seen that when titanium hydride is heated for the first time, no significant quantity of hydrogen is liberated until a temperature of approximately 500°C is reached, intensive evolution of hydrogen taking place at 550 to 600°C; on cooling hydrogen is re-absorbed by titanium

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and given off again during subsequent heating. During subsequent heating, the liberation of hydrogen begins at approximately 300°C, this temperature remaining constant, irrespective of the number of the heating/cooling cycles. Regarding the protective properties of the atmosphere obtained by this method, it was found that to preserve the bright surface of the treated articles, hydrogen pressure of 3 to 4 kg/cm^2 had to be attained in the container at the heat-treatment temperature. Owing to the ability of titanium hydride to liberate hydrogen on heating, and to re-absorb it on cooling, one and the same charge of titanium hydride can be used more than once; it was established, experimentally, that 8 to 10 g titanium hydride (TiH_2) was sufficient to heat-treat 12 to 15 batches, each containing 400 balance springs. In the next series of experiments, an attempt was made to produce hydrogen by dissociation of titanium hydride, store it in a

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cylinder under the pressure of 1.5 to 2 kg/cm^2, and then use it for heat-treatment when necessary. The parts to be heat-treated were placed in the container which was then evacuated, filled with the cylinder hydrogen, sealed off and heated to the required temperature. Although the pressure in the container at the heat-treatment temperature reached 5 to 7 kg/cm^2, the heat-treated parts became slightly oxidized. It was inferred that from this that full protection against oxidation is given only by hydrogen obtained directly from titanium hydride. It was also proved, experimentally, that when titanium hydride is used to provide the protective atmosphere, full protection against oxidation can be ensured by evacuating the container to vacuum no better than 10^{-1} mm Hg. The bright surface of the heat-treated components can be preserved even without preliminary evacuation of the container, but in this case, three times more titanium hydride have to be used to ensure favourable ratio of the partial pressure

Card 6/8 of hydrogen and water vapour which, according to the

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equation $Fe + H_2O \rightleftarrows FeO + H_2$, should be (at 700°C) not less than 2.5. In the last stage of the present investigation, the application of titanium hydride in heat-treatment of soft magnetic alloys was studied. A trial batch of electro-mechanical filter resonators, in the form of flat plates (6 x 8.5 x 0.2 mm), made of Permendur alloy K50F2. was placed in the container, together with 6 g of titanium hydride (TiH_2). The container was evacuated to 2×10^{-2} mm Hg, heated to 850°C and after 2 h at the temperature, cooled in the furnace at the rate of 50°C/h. No evidence of oxidation was found on the parts treated in this manner, whereas the previous attempts to protect them from oxidation by annealing in high vacuum (10^{-4} mm Hg), or by using commercial grade hydrogen, proved to be unsuccessful. It was also found that titanium hydride can be used for bright annealing of Co-, Ni-, and Cr-base, precision

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engineering alloys, such as permalloy, vicaloy, and others. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: NIIChasprom

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FILYAND, M.A.

18.1130

30459
S/129/61/000/011/008/010
E073/E135

AUTHORS: Bogulyubov, V.A., Nagovitsyn, V.V., Taratynov, V.P., Teymer, D.A., and Filyand, M.A.

TITLE: Stainless free cutting steel

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no.11, 1961, 41-43

TEXT: Machining of the steel 1Х18Н9 (1Kh18N9) can be effectively improved by introducing 0.20-0.40% S. However, a content of over 0.20% S brings about a deterioration in the hot-working properties of the material. This difficulty can be largely overcome if the sulphur is added in the form of sulphides of zirconium or molybdenum. However, the presence of sulphur will always reduce the plasticity and the resistance-to-corrosion of the material. The machinability of stainless steel can also be improved by introducing selenium. A content of 0.15-0.30% Se has no appreciable influence on the mechanical properties of chromium-nickel stainless steel; the elongation, contraction and impact strength are higher than in the case of adding S; the decrease in the resistance-to-corrosion is insignificant. Since Se cannot

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Stainless free cutting steel

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be used in its pure form, experiments have been made to find Se-containing master alloys which would enable obtaining the required Se content, without generating excessively poisonous substances during the process of melting. The experiments were carried out in high-frequency furnaces of 35-50 kg and 0.5-1.5-ton capacity and in a 1.5-ton capacity arc furnace. It was found that Se-containing steel should be produced in high-frequency furnaces with acidic linings since in these the amount of selenium oxide generated is 5-10 times lower than in basically-lined furnaces (the selenium contamination of the air was evaluated by V.P. Yershov of the Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Hygiene and Industrial Diseases of AMN USSR). The selenium-generation from arc furnaces is higher. The iron-base master alloy should contain 20-25% Se; if the Se content is higher its evaporation increases appreciably. Forming of the steel was without special difficulty, the initial forging temperature being 1150-1180 °C and the final one 900 °C. The thus-obtained blanks were hot-rolled to 6.5 mm and 4.5 - 4 mm strip for further cold-rolling. The hot-rolled strip was quenched from

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Stainless free cutting steel S/129/61/000/011/008/010
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1050 °C in running water; the Se and S contents did not affect the hardness of the metal after heat-treatment. The machinability and the corrosion-resistance were also tested and comparative tests were made on steel containing S additions. It was found that additions of S or Se to the steel under investigation improved its machinability so that it approaches that of carbon steels. It was also found that additions of S did reduce the resistance-to-corrosion of the material. Addition of Se in a quantity greater than 0.15-0.30% reduces the corrosion-resistance of this steel on exposure to a hot and humid climate, an atmosphere which is contaminated by sulphurous gases, human perspiration and sea mist. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

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EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA
JD/HW/JG

AM403975 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Filyand, Mikhail Abramovich; Semenova, Yelizaveta Ivanovna

Properties of rare elements; a handbook (Svoystva redkikh elementov; spravochnik) ... ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964. 912 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 6300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: chemical elements, properties of elements, minor elements, light metals, refractory elements, radioactive elements, rare-earth elements, handbooks, alloys,

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This handbook is intended for scientists, engineers, and tech- ... of use to ... This is ... edition of a work first published ... revised ... and contains updated information. The text, ... presents a systematic review of ... the structure and physical ... properties of rare metals ... application of these metals are briefly ... important ... technologies (e.g., ... extensive treatment.

Card 1/2

SUBMITTED: 18 Nov 63

FILYANOVSKIY, F.K.

Studies on the catamnesis of schizophrenic patients. Zhur. nevr. i psikh 59 no.5:595-599 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Igrenskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach F.K. Filyanovskiy).
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, case reports, catamnesis (Rus))

FILYANSKAYA, K. D.

Paints capable of conducting electric currents. K. M. Ikonnikov and K. D. Filyanskaya. *Vestnik Elektroprom.* 1939, No. 6, 33-6; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 11, 110.—Conducting paints are useful for porcelain glass, cement, etc., to make these surfaces conductive. Cu, bronze, Al and graphite powders were investigated as conducting substances and the shellac, ampone and iditol lacquers as binding substances. Graphite paints have higher cond. than do metallic-powder paints, and they are resistant to the action of moisture, increased temp. and O_3. The use of iditol lacquer instead of the imported shellac produced entirely satisfactory results. Graphite is used to best advantage in the form of a powder passing a sieve of 10,000 mesh per sq. cm.; ash content should not be higher than 10-20%. The optimum ratio by wt. of graphite to the 20% iditol lacquer is 7:13. Because of the alc. content of the lacquer, a specially constructed vessel was designed for the paint during use in order to avoid any changes in the consistency. W. R. Henn

Rapid method for determining hydrogen sulfide in air. I. O. Vorokhobin and K. D. Filyanskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 106-7(1948).—Detn. is made with an app. consisting of a pump of 100-ml. capacity with a scale graduated in mg. H_2S/l. and glass tubes filled with 0.260-0.300-mm. porcelain particles which have been treated with a 10% soln. of $Pb(OAc)_2$ in 1.0% HOAc and dried. H_2S concns. from 0.05 to 0.3 mg./l. can be detd. within ±3-4% of the truth. A sketch of the app. is shown. B. Z. Kamich

All-Union Inst. for Preservation of Labor.

FILYANSKAYA, Ye. D.

Dissertation: "Development of Quantitative Methods of Determining the Volume of Hydrogen Sulfide, Ammonia, and Oxides of Nitrogen in the Air." Cand Chem Sci, Institute of Labor Protection, Leningrad, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 10, Moscow, May 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SOV/137-57-1-1648

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 220 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Filyanskaya, Ye. D.

TITLE: A Linear-color Method for Determination of Gases and Vapors in the Chemistry of Industrial Sanitation (Lineyno-koloristicheskiy metod opredeleniya gazov i parov v promyshlenno-sanitarnoy khimii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauch. sessii Vses. n.-i. in-ta okhrany truda, 1954 (1955), Nr. 1, pp 198-204

ABSTRACT: The method for determination of gas and vapor content in the air is based on the color reaction taking place between the airborne impurity investigated and a reactant-indicator applied onto a solid carrier. The determination is carried out by means of a visual comparison of the intensity of coloration of the indicator tube after the air investigated has been sucked through it with a reference scale of standard colorations. The content of harmful impurity is determined also by the length of a column of powder that has undergone a change in its initial color. The method is remarkably sensitive and sufficiently accurate for the control of the atmosphere of

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A Linear-color Method for Determination of Gases and Vapors (cont.)

industrial buildings and can be used for the quantitative determination of harmful impurities in the atmosphere in a wide range of concentrations and for locating points of escape of gases evolving from insufficiently airtight equipment. On the basis of the study of the effect of various factors on the length of the colored columns, the Leningrad Labor-safety Institute developed powders for determination of chlorine, ammonia, gasoline vapors, benzene, toluene, and nitrogen oxides in air, and produced some 500 apparatuses which have been favorably received in various branches of the industry.

B. T.

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 220 (USSR) SOV/137-57-1-1649

AUTHOR: Filyanskaya, Ye. D.

TITLE: Determination of Nitrogen Oxide and Dioxide in the Atmosphere by the Linear-color method (Opredeleniye dvuokisi i okisi azota v vozdukhe lineyno-koloristicheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauch. sessii Vses. n.-i. in-ta okhrany truda, 1954 (1955), Nr 1, pp 205-209

ABSTRACT: The method is based on the change in the color of a reagent. The best results were attained by using MSK silica gel moistened to 38% as the carrier and diphenylamine as the indicator. The established concentrations of diphenylamine, NaCl, and C_2H_5OH in the solution for the treatment of the carrier permitted the development of a method for the preparation of the indicator powder for determining NO_2 or the sum of NO and NO_2 in terms of NO_2 in concentrations from 0.005 to 0.2 mg/liter. Inasmuch as NO has no effect on the coloring of the indicator powder, it is oxidized to NO_2 by sucking the air through an acid $KMnO_4$ solution and the NO is determined from the difference between $NO+NO_2$ and NO_2. The determination

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Determination of Nitrogen Oxide and Dioxide in the Atmosphere (cont.)

requires 4-6 minutes; the error is 10% of the amount determined. The apparatus performed commendably under shop conditions. The service life of the powder as an indicator is 8 months.

B. T.

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FILYANSKAYA, Yelena Dmitriyevna; KOZLYAYEVA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; VOROKHOBIN, Ivan Grigor'yevich; DENISOVA, I.S., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Linear colorimetric method of analyzing harmful gases and vapors in the atmosphere of industrial enterprises] Lineino-kolorimetricheskii metod analiza vrednykh gazov i parov v vozdukhe promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1958. 111 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Gases--Analysis) (Colorimetry)

AUTHORS: Plachenov, T. G., Filyanskaya, Ye. D. 153-58-1-12/29

TITLE: A Quantitative Method of Determination of Slight Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Air (Kolichestvennyy metod opredeleniya malykh kontsentratsiy okislov azota v vozdukhe)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 78-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aforesaid oxides belong to the most dangerous and most common industrial poisons. The methods referred to in the title, which serve for the practical sanitary-chemical analysis of air, show essential insufficiencies. The present work was carried out in order to determine the dependence of the reagent on the quantity of reagent contained in a volume-unit of the carrier and on the specific surface of the carrier. Conditions should be determined which enable the indicator-powders to determine quantitatively small quantities of the aforesaid oxides in air. 1)- Investigation of the secondary structure of the carriers. Porcelain as well as the silica-gels MSK and ShSM

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were selected for this purpose. The secondary structure was investigated by means of impressing mercury. The results are graphically reproduced in figure 1. The integral porograms (figure 1) show the radii of the pores of individual silica-gels. Figure 2 shows the differential porograms. Figure 3 shows the integral curves and the distribution of the pore-surface of silica-gel on the effective radii of the pores. 2)- Elaboration of the method of production of the indicator-powder for the quantitative determination of NO_2 in air. Reagents were selected which yield colored products of reaction with NO_2: Meta-phenylene-diamine, pyramidon, indole, reagent by Griss, and diphenyl-amine. The porcelain- and silica-gel powders were treated with solutions of this substance. The powders obtained from this were examined in little glass tubes by means of sucking through artificially produced air-NO_2-mixtures. The porcelain--powder did not change its color. A colored layer was formed on the silica-gels on the use of all investigated reagents. Diphenylamine reacted most efficiently, it showed, however, some insufficiencies which could be removed by the addition of neutral salts. The use of such a powder, however, is only

possible for the determination of relatively high NO_2--concentrations in air. The best results were obtained by a solution of the reagent with 0,05% diphenylamine and 7,5% NaCl in 40% ethanol. The results are summarized in table 1. It hence results that silica-gel ShSM forms a dyed layer of greater length. The intensity of dyeing, however, and the sharpness of the boundary of the layer is greater with silica-gel MSK. The causes for the insufficiences occuring, are fully discussed. 3 test-series were carried out for removing them. They showed that the variations of air temperature at 0° and below 0°, impede the intensity of the dye and the sharpness of the boundary. 3)- Quantitative determination of the nitrogen-oxide and -dioxide with their simultaneous presence in air. The determination of NO_2 is not impeded by the presence of nitrogen-oxide in air. On order to determine the oxide, it must first be oxidized up to NO_2. An acid potassium permanganate solution served for this purpose. Figure 6 shows an absorber for this purpose (together with dimensions) . The concentration of the oxide is determined

A Quantitative Method of Determination of Slight Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Air

153-58-1-12/29

by means of conversion from the difference of the total concentration of NO_2 and of the concentration of NO_2 in air prior to the oxidation of the oxide.
There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: September, 18, 1957

Card 4/4

FILYANSKAYA, YE. P.

FILYANSKAYA, YE. P. --"On the Use of the Limited Problem of Three Bodies of Variable Mass in Cosmogony." (Dissertations For Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions)(29) Min Higher Education USSR, Odessa State U imeni I. I. Mechnikov, Odessa, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences

SOV/124-57-8-8626

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Filyanskaya, Ye. P.

TITLE: Some Problems of Motion Stability in the Finite Variable-mass Three-body Problem (Nekotoryye voprosy ustoychivosti dvizheniya v ogranichennoy probleme trekh tel peremennoy massy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. un-ta, 1956, Vol 146, ser. matem. n., Nr 6, pp 85-88

ABSTRACT: Differential equations are written for the motion of an infinitely small particle with variable mass in the gravitational field of two mobile bodies (of a central or a local cluster) of finite mass. The stability of motion of an infinitesimal body of variable mass near centers of libration is examined. From the characteristic equation of a linearized system, in which the variable-mass derivative with respect to time enters as a parameter, the author finds - by means of the Routh-Hurvits method - the stability conditions which impose limitations both on the masses of the finite bodies and on the time derivative of the mass of the infinitesimal particle.

Card 1/1 A. S. Alekseyev

FILYANSKIY, K. D.

Filyanskiy, K. D. and Filippov, B. N. "More on precocials," Reply to the article of Ya. L. Grembotskiy and M. Ya. Kigan-Berman "On the role of precocials in fine wool sheep raising in the USSR (Journal: Vestnik zhivotnovodstva, 1948, Issue 6, p. 111-18

SO U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

FILYANSKIY, K. D.

Filyanskiy, K. D. "For progressive Soviet zootechnical science", Sov. zootekhniya, 1949, No. 1, p. 43-49.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

FILYANSKIY, K. D. I TYERNOVYENKO, N. M.

29805

Kavkazskaya Poroda Tonkorunnykh ovyets. Sots. Zivotnovodstvo, 1949, No. 5, S. 88-92

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

[illegible], N. D.

35399 Ob Ispol'zovanii Pustynnykh, Polupustynnykh I vysokogornykh Pastbishch. Sov. Zootekhniya, 1949, No. 7, S. 11-16

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

38237 FILYANSKIY, K. D.

Rezervy povysheniya proizvodstva odnorodnoy shersti. Sov. zootekhniya, 1949, No 8, s. 48-55

FILYANSKIY, K. D.

"Shearing Sheep," Sel'khozgiz, Moscow, 1951

FILI'NSKIY, K.D.

Rabota chabana v otare tonkorunnykh ovets [Shepherd's job in a flock of fine-fleeced sheep]. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1951. 277 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

FILYARCHUK, S.Ye.

The Blyava mine has turned to open-pit mining. Gor.zhur.no.4: 3-6 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Blyavinskogo rudoupravleniya.
(Blyava--Strip mining)

KHOKHRYAKOV, V.S., dotsent; FILYARCHUK, S.Ye., inzh.; SHAGANSKIY, R.L., inzh.:

Safety regulations in open-pit mine truck haulage. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.7:101-103 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva (for Khokhryakov). 2. Gayskiy mednosernyy kombinat (for Filyarchuk and Shaganskiy). Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh rabot Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Strip mining--Safety measures)
(Mine haulage--Safety measures)

FILYAROV, M.S.

Termites in humid tropics; an international symposium in India.
Ent.obozr. 40 no.3:713-718 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Termites--Congresses)

FILYAS, Yu.I.

Physical properties of reservoir oils in a deep fold of the Bitkov field. Nauch.-tekh.sbor.po dob. nefti. no. 14:53-58 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

CHEKALYUK, E.B.; FILYAS, Yu.I.

Elasticity of saturated oil. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:48-50 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

TSISYK, Yu.S.; FILYAS, Yu.I.

Determining the physical parameters of reservoir waters.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:45-46 Ap-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

FILYAS, Yu.I.

Formation petroleums of certain fields in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:213-217 '63.

Crude oil of the October field in the Crimean Peninsula. Ibid.:218-228.

(MIRA 19:1)

KOVAL'CHUK, N.R.; MEL'NICHUK, Ya.G.; PILYUS, Yu.I.; [illegible]

Experimental h-p gas injection into meridite sediments of the Bitkov field. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:183-192 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

68-58-6-2/21

AUTHORS: Zolotukhin, A. I., Candidate of Technical Science, Lazovskiy, I. M. and Filyashin, K. Ya.

TITLE: A Method of Automatic Determination and Control of the Moisture Content of Coal Charge (Metod avtomaticheskogo opredeleniya i regulirovaniya vlazhnosti ugol'noy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 6-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An instrument is described for continuous determination of moisture content in the coal blend based on a condenser pick-up, the capacity of which depends on the dielectric permeability of the blend, the latter depending mainly on the moisture content. The instrument, in conjunction with water sprays, the operation of which is related to the moisture meter, can be used for maintaining a constant moisture content of the blend. The meter was developed by VUKhIN and its operation was tested on the Magnitogorsk and N. Tagil' Metallurgical Combines with satisfactory results. It is pointed out that the size distribution of a coal blend and its moisture content are the main factors governing its bulk density. However, the influence of size distribution is comparatively small, so that by maintaining the moisture content on a constant level, the bulk density

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