



CA

J. K.

Treatment of sugar beets with lime for storage in stacks  
A. D. Azhita and R. A. Vorob'eva. *Sukharnaya Plova* 22,  
No. 12, 17-21(1948); *Chem. Zentr. (Russian Zone Ed.)*  
1949, I, 1180.--Studies made in the U.S.S.R. showed that  
the effectiveness of powdered CaO or milk of lime in pre-  
serving sugar beets in stacks varied with the locality. In

central Russia the sugar loss for beets treated with lime was  
only 19-74% the normal loss for untreated beets. In the  
Ukraine the sugar loss was about 70% of normal, while in  
the Kirgizia (Central Asian) region liming had no effect  
and in Georgia (U.S.S.R.) it was injurious. M. G. M.

GIRDA, A. D., VOROB'YEVA, YE. A.

Weaving

Stand for weaving mats. Sakh. prom. 26 no. 6, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

Country: Russia  
Category: (UNCLASSIFIED) PLANS, (CONFIDENTIAL) - Agricultural, Sugar-  
P. 1111  
Doc. No.: RB 770310101.21.003.00 00036

Author: (Girin, T.B.; Saif, G.; Lezar St., I.; Kalautohi, G.)  
Institution: Timisoara Inst. of Agronomy  
Title: The Effect of Certain Growth Stimulants on Sugar  
Beet Productivity

Orig. Pub.: Anuarul. Inceper. stint. Inst. agron. Timisoara,  
Bucuresti, 1957, 133-140

Abstract: Sugar beet seeds were treated for 15 minutes in  
2,4-D solution (in concentrations of 5 and 10  
mg/l in pure form and with the addition of 100 mg  
per liter of acetyl acetate),  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetic acid  
(0.5 and 1 mg/l) and  $\beta$ -naphthylacetic acid (50 and  
100 mg/l). The stimulants were first dissolved in  
small amounts of alcohol and brought up to the  
necessary concentrations with water. In two months  
after planting the beets were side-dressed with P<sub>2</sub>  
Fohn, I.

Page: 1/3

Country : M  
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS, COMMERCIAL. Oleifera. Sugar-  
Bearing.  
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR BIOL., 21, 1958, NO 96086

Author :  
Institution :  
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : in doses of 80 and 100 kg/ha. Seed treatment with 2,4-D yielded a reduced root harvest which was especially noticeable with the addition of uranyl acetate. Some increase in root yield was gotten with  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetic acid and  $\beta$ -naphthylacetic acid in comparison with the control. Treatment with 2,4-D (5 mg/l) increased the succharinity by 0.7%, and in concentration of 10/mg/l by 0.2%. The addition of uranyl acetate cut the action of pure 2,4-D nearly down to the level of the control.

Card: 2/3

GIRDA, T. B.

NUMER./Farm Animals. Domesticated Powl.

Obs Jour: Ref Zhur-Liol. No 26, 1956, 92641.

Author : Girda, T.B., Kalatchi, G., Bescanca, D.  
Inst : Timisera Scientific Institute of Agronomy.  
Title : Determination of Changes in the Concentration of Carbon  
Dioxide in Large Incubators to Secure the Optimal Incuba-  
tion Conditions.

Orig Pub: Anuarul lucrur. stilit. Inst. agron. Timisera, Bucuresti,  
1957, 265-271.

Abstract: To check on the adequacy of gaseous exchange in the  
large D-60 type incubators (containing 64,000 egg  
spaces) the authors investigated the air in the incu-  
bators on various days of incubation and the eggs for  
variations in their carbon dioxide content. The gas

Card : 1/3

RUSSIA/Farm Animals. Domesticated Fowl.

9

Sov Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92(41).

exchange method was used for determination, since carbon dioxide was absorbed by barium hydroxide with its subsequent titration. The work was conducted for three years. An increased carbon dioxide concentration of up to 0.6% during hatching days was found during the first 2 years. This concentration was harmful to normal hatching of the chicks and hatching was reduced to 51.3 - 63.0%. The admission of fresh air for three days before hatching reduced the CO<sub>2</sub> percentage to 0.3 at the moment the chicks came out and increased hatching up to 76%. This gas exchange prevailed in an unfilled incubator (20,000 - 30,000 eggs at a time). In 1955 50,000 eggs were incubated simultaneously and the air was changed in the incubator by the daily introduction

Card : 2/3

SAMOILA, Z.A.; GIRDA, T.B.; CONTREA, A.

Experimental results on the transformation of the *Nardus stricta*  
L. association by agrotechnical surface measures and radical  
remaking. Studii cerc biol veget 15 no.3:401-420 '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de I. Popescu-Zeletin, membru  
corespondent al Academiei R. P. R.



GIRDALADZE, M.A.

Quantity of total iron and its dynamics in bone marrow and peripheral blood during treatment for hypochromic-hyporegenerative anemia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 22 no.4:491-498 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut perelivaniya krovi im. akad. Mukhadze, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Bristavi.

(IRON IN THE BODY) (ANEMIA)

GIRDALANZE M.A.

Study of the hypotensive effect of ...  
Report No. 7. Trudy Inst. kardiologii AN SSSR  
8 283-291 1963.

1. Institut kardiologii AN SSSR

GIRDALADZE, M.A.

Study of the hypotensive effect of increpan. Soob. AN Grus. SSR  
33 no.1:239-246 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii.  
Predstavleno akademikom I.Ya. Tatishvili.

Gedebitov, N. I.; Tikhonov, P. I.

A case of primary actinomyces of the right ovary and fallopian tube. Zhukh. i gin. no. 1 115-116 '63. (MIRA 1716)

1. 15 Nauchno-issledovatel'skoe instituta zhenskoi (dir. prof. N. I. Gromova) Natsional'naya miravoslavianskaya Gruzinskaya Ts. S. S. S. R.

VEPKHVADZE, K.F. (Tbilisi); GIRDALADZE, R.A. (Tbilisi)

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of rectal cancer. Vop. onk.  
9 no.8:86-90 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo onkologicheskogo dispansera Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.V. Tsereteli)  
i kafedry onkologii Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. K.F. Vepkhvadae).  
Adres avtorov: Tbilisi, ulitsa Pavlova, 21, Gruzinskiy respubli-  
kanskiy onkologicheskiy dispanser.

GIRDASOV, M.S.; PLAKSIN, I.N.

Recovering gold from cyanide solutions by ion-exchange resins.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.1:74-82 '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra  
metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov.  
(Gold--Metallurgy) (Cyanide process) (Ion exchange)

137-58-4-b394

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kartsev, P. M. , Girdasova, Z. M.

TITLE: The Process Investigation of the Ore of the Sovetskoye Deposit  
(Yenisey-zoloto Trust) [ Tekhnologicheskoye issledovaniye rudy  
mestorozhdeniya Sovetskogo (trest Yenisey-zoloto) ]

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. gornorazved. in-ta "Nigrizoloto," 1957, Nr 22,  
pp 167-168

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to develop a practicable procedure  
for beneficiation of the ores of the lower levels of the Sovetskiy  
vein in order to design a new gold refining plant or to reconstruct  
the existing one. Three procedures were tested in investigating  
the given sample: amalgamation of the ore with subsequent  
cyaniding of the amalgamation tailings; amalgamation of the  
raw ore (with removal of free Au at the start of the process),  
and cyaniding of the flotation concentrate; and amalgamation of  
the raw ore and flotation of the amalgamation tailings. The  
major technological criteria for the various processes are  
presented. The investigation made it possible to recommend a  
system for flotation of the ore followed by cyaniding of flotation  
concentrate.

A. Sh

Card 1/1

1. Ores--Processes 2 Flotation--Applications

S/137/62/000/001/020/237  
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Rossovskiy, S. N., Frenkina, Ts. B., Girdasova, Z. M.

TITLE: Testing of carbonatite pyrochlore ores for their ability to be concentrated

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 8, abstract 1060  
("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-ta", 1960, no. 39, 35-37)

TEXT: The principal useful component in the samples is Nb, concentrated in the pyrochlore. The  $Nb_2O_5$  concentration is equal to 0.1%. The grain size of the pyrochlore is 0.5 - 0.003 mm. As a method for primary concentrating it is recommended to use roasting of the original ore with subsequent quenching it in water and washing off the finely dispersed slimes of  $Ca(OH)_2$  and  $Mg(OH)_2$  thus formed. The sandy portion remaining after this processing represents a product enriched in  $Nb_2O_5$  and  $P_2O_5$ , which may be subjected to further concentration on a concentrating table by magnetic separation or by flotation, depending on the assay. ✓

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's notes: Complete translation]

Card 1/1



S/137/62/000/005/023/150  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Rossovskiy, S. N., Frenkina, Ts. B., Girdasova, Z. M.

TITLE: Concentration of carbonatite pyrochlorous ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 8-9, abstract 5G49  
("Sb. materialov po gorn. delu, obogashcheniyu i metallurgii. Tsentr.  
n.-i. gornorazved. in-t", 1961, no. 6, 49-54)

TEXT: The basic effective component is Nb, concentrated in pyrochlore. The content of Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in the initial ore is 0.1%, dissemination is 0.5 - 0.003 mm, basically 0.01 - 0.003 mm. The gravitation methods of concentrating this material did not yield positive results; flotation is made difficult by the presence of great amounts of carbonate and apatite, which are more flotation-active in an alkaline medium than pyrochlore. Reverse flotation is poorly effective. Ore roasting with subsequent extinction in water and washing of lime slurries is an effective operation of initial concentration and makes it possible to obtain sand products with a content and extraction of Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> which are for sample 1 and 2 (in %) 0.48 and 85.4, and 0.74 and 88.5 respectively of the initial ore. Sands of sample no. 2 were subjected to concentration on a table

Card 1/2

Concentration of carbonatite pyrochlorous ores

S/137/62/000/005/023/150  
A006/A101 .

and magnetic separation; subsequently the non-magnetic fraction was floated with Na oleate. As a result crude concentrate was obtained, containing 5.19%  $Nb_2O_5$  at 50.7% extraction from the ore. Finishing was made by acid processing of the crude concentrate; subsequently pyrochloric acids were obtained with conditional  $Nb_2O_5$  content (37 - 53.5%).

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

KUDLAY, D.G.; GIRDO, B.M.

Induced synthesis of colicins. Antibiotiki 20 no.2:179-190 F '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR,  
Moskva.

GINDON, G.V.

The technique of measuring the radiation balance and reflected radiation at sea. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:49-51 Mr '61.

(TIA 14:2)

(Solar radiation)

L 43991-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT8021517

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/187/0171/0176

AUTHOR: Girduyk, G. V.

ORG: none\*

662  
B+1

TITLE: Determination of the effective radiation of the sea surface during daylight

SOURCE: \* Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 187, 1966. Fizika pogramchnogo sloya atmosfery (Physics of the atmospheric boundary layer), 171-176

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, radiation measurement, ocean property, error measurement, actinometry, *ATMOSPHERIC RADIATION*

ABSTRACT: A brief analysis of the accuracy of measuring global and reflected radiation and the radiation balance of the sea surface during daylight from aboard ships showed that the accuracy of determining the effective radiation of the sea surface by the formula  $E_{eff} = Q - R_k - B$  (where  $E_{eff}$  is effective radiation,  $Q$  is global radiation,  $R_k$  is reflected radiation, and  $B$  is the radiation balance) is determined mainly by the accuracy of measuring the radiation balance. The measured magnitude of the radiation balance of the sea surface proves to be underestimated not only as a result of the effect of the side of the ship but also as a consequence of the dependence of the sensitivity of the actinometer on the angle of incidence of solar radia-

Card 1/2

L 43991-66

ACC NR: AT6021517

tion. It is shown that the side of the ship increases the measurement results of reflected radiation. Consequently, when calculating the effective radiation by the formula presented the errors introduced by the side of the ship are to some extent mutually compensated. However, the specific characteristics of sea observations introduce additional errors arising as a result of the instruments not being horizontal and the splashing of their receiving surfaces by sea water, difficulties of taking readings from the galvanometer, the vertical blowing of the receiving surfaces of the instruments as the ship rocks, and other factors which increase the error. Therefore, to determine the effective radiation during the daytime and, especially, at sea, direct measurements of the fluxes of long-wave radiation should be directly measured by means of special equipment. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 14,18/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 ULR

CIRDYUK, G.V.

Distribution of total solar radiation on the Kola Peninsula. Trudy  
GGO no. 279:79-87 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

DOBROV, Yu.V.; KOLODIY, V.V.; GIRDYUK, O.P.

Formation waters of the Nebit-Dag field. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.6:  
98-102 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Turkmenskiy filial  
Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.  
(Nebit Dag region--Oil field brines)



KOLODIY, V.V.; GIRDYUK, O.P.

Characteristics of the discharge foci of underground waters in the West-Turkmen Lowland. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol.nauk no.5:99-104 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Turkmenskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

(Balkhan region--Water, Underground)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000  
CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

KIRILENKO, Yu.F.; VOL'F, L.A.; MEOS, A.I.; GIRDYUK, V.V.

Modification of polyvinyl alcohol and fibers based on it by  
means of diene synthesis. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1638  
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti  
imeni Kirova.

I 42034-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6011223 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0060/0060

INVENTOR: Meos, A. I.; Vol' f, L. A.; Kirilenko, Yu. K.; GirDYuk, V. V. 28  
F

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of chemical processing of polyvinyl alcohol. <sup>1</sup> Class 29, No. 179877 15

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzsy, tovarnyye znaki, ro. 6, 1966, 60

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol, monomer, acrylonitrile, chemical treatment

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of chemical processing of polyvinyl alcohol. To impart new properties such as a light resistance dehydrated polyvinyl alcohol and its byproducts are treated with dienophilic monomers such as an acrylonitrile. <sup>1</sup> [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Oct64/

GIRDZISKAUSKAS, Vitautas; VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS, Dakt. mok.  
kand. mok. darb.; KUCIURAVIČIUS, D. 1961.

[Dysentery and its control in the Lithuanian U.S.S.R.]  
Dizenterija ir kova su ja Lietuvoje TSP, Vilnius, 1961,  
1961. 183 p. [In Lithuanian] (A-1013)

1. Chile-correspondent AN Literary Art (For Girdziskauskas)

SHPOL'SKIY, N.V.; GIRIZHIYANSKAYA, N.A.; KLIMOVA, L.A.

Emission spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons at low temperatures.  
Fiz. sbor. no.3:24-36 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I.  
Lenina.

(Electron emission) (Hydrocarbons—Spectra)  
(Low temperature research)



*Girdzhiyauskayte E.A.*

AUTHORS: Shpol'skiy, E.V. and Girdzhiyauskayte, E.A. 01-1-5-10/23

TITLE: Luminescence and Absorption of Pyrene and 3,4-Benzpyrene in Frozen Solutions of Normal Paraffins (Luminestsentsiya i pogloshcheniye pirena i 3,4-benzpirana v zamorozhenykh rastvorakh normal'nykh parafinov)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 5, pp. 620-630 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a series of papers from the authors' laboratory (Ref 1-3) it was shown that certain aromatic hydrocarbons (coronene, pyrene, 3,4-benzpyrene) in frozen and cooled to 77°K solutions in normal paraffins exhibit fluorescence and phosphorescence spectra consisting of narrow lines similar to the lines of atomic spectra in gases. The list of substances exhibiting this effect was considerably extended by Bower and Brocklehurst (Ref 7). Until recently only the spectra of coronene were investigated in detail. The present paper deals with the spectra of pyrene and 3,4-benzpyrene. Fluorescence was excited by a group of mercury lines near 3650 Å. Phosphorescence was excited by unfiltered light from a mercury lamp. A triple-prism glass spectrograph ISP-51 and a Bausch and Lomb quartz spectrograph were used. The absorption

Luminescence and Absorption of Pyrene and 3,4-Benzpyrene in Frozen Solutions of Normal Paraffins 51-4-5-10/29

spectra were studied using a hydrogen lamp or an incandescent lamp as a source. The concentration of pyrene or 3,4-benzpyrene was of the order of  $10^{-4}$  -  $10^{-5}$  mole/litre; to study absorption this concentration was increased to  $10^{-3}$  mole/litre. The results for pyrene in paraffin oil, n-hexane, n-pentane, and n-heptane and n-octane are given in Figs 1-4 and Table 1. Similar results for 3,4-benzpyrene are given in Figs 5-7 and Tables 2, 3. It is found that the line spectra observed depend strongly on the solvent used. A vibrational analysis of these spectra shows that their general nature is preserved in all solvents. It is concluded, therefore, that these line spectra belong to the molecules of pyrene and 3,4-benzpyrene. The long-wavelength portion of the absorption spectrum exhibits a structure similar to the fluorescence spectrum in the same solvent but there is no mirror symmetry between the frequencies of the fluorescence and the long-wavelength absorption spectra. The short-wavelength parts of the absorption spectra of both pyrene and 3,4-benzpyrene show a certain qualitative similarity with the fluorescence spectra. The observed properties of the long-wavelength portions of the absorption spectra suggest that they

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51-4-5-10/29

Luminescence and Absorption of Pyrene and 3,4-Benzopyrene in Frozen Solutions of Normal Paraffins

are essentially different from the strong fundamental absorption bands at short-wavelengths. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 2 American, 2 Italian and 1 French

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy Institut im. V.I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im. V.I. Lenin,

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

1. Aromatic compounds - Luminescence
2. Aromatic compounds - Absorption
3. Paraffins - Applications
4. Spectrographs - Applications

Card 3/3

IL'IN, V.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Vil'nyus) Girdziyauskas, V.I., chlen  
korrespondent Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR., professor, direktor.

Determination of erythrocyte volume in Panchenkov's capillaries. Klin.med.  
31 no.3:86-87 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Patofiziologicheskiy otdel Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii  
nauk Litovskoy SSR. 2. Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Girdziyauskas).  
(Blood—Corpuscles and Platelets)

17(2)

SOV/16-59-9-26/47

AUTHOR: Girdziyauskas, V I.

TITLE: Dysentery and its Etiological Structure in the Lithuanian SSR,  
Author's Summary

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1958,  
Nr 9, pp 121-122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives statistics on the incidence of dysentery in  
Lithuania from 1955 up to the present

ASSOCIATION: Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kapsukas (State  
University imeni Kapsukas), Vil'nyus

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1958

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEVENE, D.P. [Vasileviene, D.P.]; GIRDZIYAUSKAS, V.I. [Girdziauskas, V.I.]

Use of a selection method in the production of dermal smallpox  
detritus. Vop.virus. 4 no.3:353-355 My-Je '59.

(MIBA 12:8)

1. Vil'nyusskiy institut epidemiologii i gigyeny i meditsin-  
skiy fakul'tet Vil'nyusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
imeni V.Kapsukasa.

(SMALLPOX, immunol.

vaccine, selection of calves (rus))

GIRDZIJAUSKAS, V., doktor med. nauk; VIKONYTE-VASILJEVINE, D.,  
kand. med. nauk; BORISEVICIENE, H.; KANTAUSKAS, V.;  
RIMKUNAS, A., red.; ANAITIS, J., tekhn. red.

[Practical handbook of medical microbiology] Medicinines  
mikrobiologijos praktinis vadovas. Vilnius, Valstybine  
politines ir moklines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 431 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Girdzijauskas).  
(MICROBIOLOGY)

TIMONOV, V.V.; GIRE, A.A.

Investigation of changes in the state of the system ocean - atmosphere.  
Trudy Ok'an. kom. 10 no.1:47-49 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut.  
(Atlantic Ocean—Meteorology, Maritime)



GIREL<sup>1</sup>, A.M.

Self-disengaging chuck for cutting and rolling-in screw threads.  
Stan.1 instr. 32 no.7:37-38 JI '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Chucks)



GIREL', A.M.; MASHINSKIY, Ya.B.

Drilling deep holes in drills. Stan.i instr. 32 no.10:38-39  
0 '1. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Drilling and boring)

GIREL, A.M.; MASINSZKIJ, J.B.; BALOGS, Zalnan [translator]

Deep-hole drilling by twist drills. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.12:  
472-473 D '62.

GIRENKO, A.Kh.

Some chemical characteristics of atmospheric waters. *Gidrokhim.*  
mat. 28:101-111 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. *Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novocherkassk.*  
(Precipitation (Meteorology)) (Water--Composition)

GIRENKO, A. Kh.

Chemical regimen of atmospheric precipitation based on observations  
in Rostov Province. Gidrokhim.mat. 28:112-119 '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novocherkassk.  
(Rostov Province--Precipitation (Meteorology))  
(Water--Composition)

GIRENKO, A.Kh.; SMIDOVICH, A.V.

Conditioning of feed water by a magnetic field. Energ. i  
elektrotekh. prom. no.3:70-72 J1-S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Donbassenergo.

GIRENKO, A.Kh., inzh.; FOSHKO, A.Ye., inzh.

Use of hydrazine in thermal electric power plants. Energ.  
i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:51-53 Ja-Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

GIRENKO A Kh

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32592

Author : Uspenskaya L.N., Girenko A. Kh.

Title : Use of the Method of Quantitative Determination  
of Coloration in the Study of the Effect  
Temperature Conditions of Calcining on the  
Process of Preparation of "Red Oxide of Iron"  
Pigment from Iron Vitriol

Orig Pub: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 7, 1040-1044

Abstract: An investigation was made of the quantitative  
correlations between final temperature, rate  
and duration of calcining, and the color of the  
pigment (P) obtained from iron vitriol of

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32592

different degree of dispersion. With increase of the calcination temperature, up to 600°, shade and brilliance of the resulting P are appreciably decreased, they increase in the interval of 600-800° and at a temperature above 800° the values of the shade index decrease again. The saturation varies in the reverse order, increasing somewhat up to 500°, then decreasing down to a minimum at 700°, increasing in the 700-900° range and decreasing thereafter. Duration of calcining, at a constant temperature has practically no effect on the color of the P. A change in the initial particle size of the iron vitriol subjected to calcining produces no

Card 2/3



USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32592

decisive effect on the color of the resulting  
P. Rate of heating of the furnace and rate of  
cooling of the finished product have practically  
no effect on the color and yield of the P. The  
best temperature conditions for obtaining a P  
the color of which approximates most closely the  
red color, is a gradual increase of the tempera-  
ture in the furnace up to 750-800°, at a rate of  
2.5-5° per minute. Macrodispersity of the init-  
ial iron vitriol does not affect the color of  
the P.

Card 3/3

GIRENKO A. Kh.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32593

Author : Uspenskaya L.N., Girenko A. Kh.

Title : Study of the Effect of Mineral Admixtures on  
the Coloration of the "Red Oxide of Iron"  
Pigment Produced by Thermal Decomposition of  
Iron Vitriol

Orig Pub: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 8, 1142-1147

Abstract: A study was made of a number of binary systems  
consisting of iron vistriol and mineral salts,  
and in one series of experiments  $O_2$  was passed.

Card 1/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32593

in addition, into the iron vitriol undergoing calcining. The pigments (P) were washed, three times, with hot water (80°) and dried at 80-100°. In most of the experiments the temperature of calcination was gradually raised to 800°. It was found that  $Al^{3+}$  (in the case of an addition of  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ ) decreases very slightly the coloration of  $Fe_2O_3$ . In the system  $FeSO_4-KAl(SO_4)_2$  the coloration of the P is decreased much more with increase of the amount of alum, due to the effect of  $K^+$ . Addition of  $CaSO_4$  and  $MgSO_4$  does not change the

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32593

color of the P;  $\text{CuSO}_4$  increases it somewhat, especially on addition of up to about 1%;  $\text{NaCl}$  decreases the coloration, over a wide range of concentration (0.5-50%).  $\text{KClO}_4$  causes a still greater decrease of the coloration, and therefore  $\text{ClO}_4$  also promotes a lowering of shade and brilliance of the P (the saturation remains, in this instance also, almost unchanged). Addition of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  in amounts up to 10% decreases the coloration,  $\text{MnSO}_4$  even in amounts up to 1% strongly decreases shade and brilliance of P, Mn-oxides

Card 3/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32593

intensify the lowering of coloration of  $Fe_2O_3$ .  
On addition of S, with an increase of the con-  
centration of  $SO_2$  and  $SO_3$ , coloration of P de-  
creases. Any mineral admixtures lower the col-  
oration of the red  $Fe_2O_3$  P, and to the greatest  
extent the cations the ion radii of which are  
considerably smaller, or larger, than the radius  
of  $Fe^{2+}$ , which is  $0.67\mu$ . Maximum of coloration  
is attained at  $700^\circ$ , and above this tem-  
perature the coloration decreases. Presence  
of  $O_2$  within the zone of occurrence of the thermal

Card 4/5

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-26

Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32593

dissociation of  $\text{FeSO}_4$  on heating up to  $700^\circ$ ,  
increases the brilliance and saturation of red  
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  P and decreases the shade of its coloration.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

GIRENKO, L.N.; GIRENKO, A.Kh.  
USPENSKAYA, L.N.; GIRENKO, A.Kh.

The application of quantitative methods of color measurement to the study of the effect of temperature on the pigments "red iron oxide" obtained from iron copperas. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.7:1040-1044 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Color measurement) (Thermochemistry)  
(Iron oxide)

G-RENECO. 1. K.

Water cycles in 300 Mw. power plant. Energi. i elektrotekn.  
prom. no. 45342. G.D. 163. (MIRA 17:10)

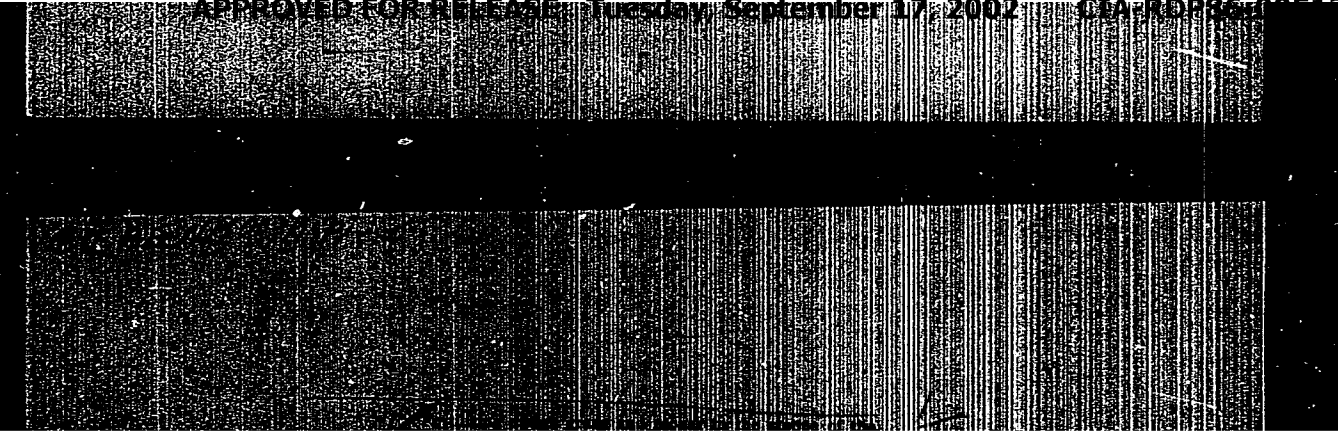


"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002

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CIA-RDP86-00513R0005



GIRENKO, Andrey Pavlovich[Eyrenko, A.P.], kand. sel'khoz.nauk;  
LIVENSKIY, Anatoliy Ivanovich[Livens'kiy, A.I.], nauchnyy  
sotr.; ZADONTSEV, A.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki USSR, akademik,  
red.; LIVENSKAYA, O.I.[Livens'ka, O.I.], red ; GLUSHKO, G.I.  
[Hlushko, H.I.], tekhn. red.

[Sowing corn along with soybean for silage] Zmishani posivy  
kukurudzy z soieiu na sylos. Dnipropetrovsk, Dnipropetrovs'-  
ke kryzhkove vyd-vo, 1961. 26 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kukuruzy  
(for Livenskaya).2. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledova-  
tel'skogo instituta kukuruzy i Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'-  
kokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Zadontsev).  
(Ukraine--Corn (Maize))  
(Ukraine--Soybean)  
(Ensilage)

GIRENKO, A.S.

Strengthen the authority of zootechnicians at machine-tractor stations. Zhivotnovodstvo 19 no.11:90 N '57 (MIRA 10:12)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik Natsmenovskoy mashinno-traktornoy stantsii Sakmarskogo rayona, Chkalovskoy oblasti.  
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Machine-tractor stations)

PETROSYAN, P.P., prof.; GIBENKO, G.D., Inst.

Effect of a decarbonized layer on the character of plastic deformation of the rail-head metal. Trudy KHIM no.76:24-27 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

GIRENKO, G.D., inzh.

Effect of a decarbonized layer on the contact breakdown of the  
rail metal. Trudy KHIIT r 76:28-32 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BRIND, S.A. (Kiyev); GIRENKO, G.S. (Kiyev); SHAPIRO, O.L. (Kiyev)

Is ammonification necessary in the chlorination of artesian  
waters? Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:32-33 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Kiev--Water--Chlorination)

GIRENKO, L.; SOLOV'YEV, L.; RADZIMIRSKIY, K.

Outstanding scientist of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Professor Iakov Aleksandrovich Shvartsberg; 40 years of medical, scientific, pedagogical and social activity. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.6:79-80 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Po porucheniyu kollektiva kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(SHVARTSBERG, IAKOV ALEKSANDROVICH)

GIRENKO, L.L.

Distribution of the black rat in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauk.zap.  
Kiev.un.9 no.6:75-95 '50. (MLBA 9:10)  
(Ukraine--Rats)



GIRENKO, L. L.

"Comparative Ecology of Bush, Gray, and Red Wolves." Cand Biol Sci,  
Zoological Inst, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Ki v, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR  
Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SC: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GIRENKO, L. L.

On the possible extension of the season for using poison bait in  
controlling spotted gophers. Dop. AN URSS no.2:192-193 '55.

(MLRA 8:11)

1. Insitutut zoologii Akademii nauk URSS. Predstaviv dysniy chlen  
Akademii nauk URSS P.O.Sviridenko  
(Ukraine--Rodent control)

GIRENKO, L.L.

Some remarks on the use of poisoned bait in controlling rodents.  
Dop. UN URSR no.2:197-199 '56. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk URSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
Akademii nauk USSR P.A. Sviridenko.  
(Rodent control)

GIRENKO, L.L.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Toxicology. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37732

Author : Girenko L. L.

Inst \* : Not given

Title : Methods of Determination of Lethal Doses of Zink Phosphide (Metodika ustanovleniya smertel'nykh dose fosfida tsinka)

Orig Pub : Dopovid AN URSR, 1957, No 4, 410-412

Abstract : Zink phosphide (1) is widely used for the control of rodents. 1 is insoluble in water. The method of administering a suspension of 1 to the animals by mouth in small packets made from thin cigarette paper has been proposed. In view of the fact that the content of 1 in different groups of factory products has considerably varied the lethal dose must be based on the factual content of 1 established by chemical analysis.

Card 1/1

\* 195807 200004 A 1 URSR (D. G. S. 195807 200004)

(D. G. S. 195807 200004)

GIRENKO, L.L. [Hirenko, L.L.]

Recent data on the ecology and geographical distribution  
of the Ukrainian subterranean vole (*Microtus (Pitymus)*  
*subterraneus ucrainicus* Vinogr. 1922). Pratsi Inst.zool.  
AN URSR 16:31-42 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Ukraine--Field mice)

GIRENKO, M.M.

Variability of indices and classification of spinach. Sbor. trud.  
asp. 1 mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:95-103 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

GIRENKO, P., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; ANDRIYEVSKAYA, A.;  
TOLSTOV, A.

On Nizhniy Tagil construction sites. Stroitel' no.11:  
2-13 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Upravlyayushchiy treston Tagilstroy (for Girenko).
2. Spetsial'nyye korrespondenty zhurnala "Stroitel'" (for Andriyevskaya, Tolstov).  
(Nizhniy Tagil--Construction industry)

GIRENKO, P.

Give free play to new building materials and elements. Na stroi.  
Ros. 3 no.1:5-8 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stva Sverdlovskogo soveta  
narodnogo khozyaystva.  
(Building materials industry)



AGEYEVA, A.P.; AKSENOVA-CHERKASOVA, A.S., aspiranka; VELIKANOV, L.N., bibliotekar'; GAVVA, F.M.; GIRENKO, P.D., Geroy Sots. truda; GUBANOV, M.M., pensioner; GUS'KOVA, T.K., nauchnyy sotr.; DAVYDOV, A.G., prepodavatel'; DANILEVSKIY, V.V., prof., dvazhdy laureat Stalinskoy premii; DOVGOPOL, V.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii; YELOKHIN, M.F.; YERMAKOV, A.D.; IVANOV, V.G., prepodavatel'; KOVALEVICH, V.K.; KOVALEVSKAYA, Ye.S., zhurnalistka; PANKRATOV, A.G.; POPOVA, F.M.; URYASHOV, A.V.; FEDORIN, I.M., kand. ist. nauk; FILIPPOV, F.R.; CHUMAKOV, N.P.; SHEPTAYEV, K.T., zhurnalist; VAS'KOVSKIY, O.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; KULAGINA, G.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; GORCHAKOVSKIY, P.L., prof., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; BAKHMUTOVA, V., red.; SAKNYN', Yu., tekhn. red.

[Nizhniy Tagil]Nizhnii Tagil. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy krayevedcheskiy muzey (for Ageyeva, Gus'kova).
  2. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim otdelom narodnogo zdravookhraneniya, Nizhniy Tagil (for Velikanov).
  3. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim sel'skokhozyaystvennym otdelom goroda Nizhniy Tagil (for Gavva).
  4. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stvom Sverdlovskogo sovnareshkoza (for Girenko).
  5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR, Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Danilevskiy).
- (Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEV, V.S.; BILYUGA, T.G.; TALDYKIN, O.Ye.; OLEKSANDRUK, A.M.;  
TIMOSHENKO, A.G.; MALUKHA, N.N.; MINKO, A.F.; SHABEL'NIYUK, V.S.;  
.GIRENKO, P.P.; MAZENKO, V.V.

Amount of alkaloids of the l-methylpyrrolizidone series in the  
groundsel *Senecio borysthenticus* Andz. during different vegetation  
periods and the effect of mowing upon the alkaloid content of  
the aftergrowth. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:  
152-154 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy farmatsevticheskoy khimii Dnepropetrovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(SENECIO) (PYRROLIZINE)

GIRENKO, V., Arkhipov, M.

Arkhipov, M. -- Engr-Lt. Col, Candidate of Technical Sciences is coauthor with Eng-Lt V. GIRENKO of article, "The Atomic Explosion at Sea (Light Radiation)." (SF, 28 Nov. 54) (Severnnyy Flot)

SO: Sum. 369, 2 Feb 1955

G.I.E.N.K.O., U.  
21(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2708

Atomnaya energiya i flot; sbornik statey (Atomic Energy and the Navy; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Voenizdat, 1959. 232 p. (Series: Nauchno-populyarnaya biblioteka) Number of copies printed not given.

Ed.: Ya. M. Kader; Tech. Ed.: A.M. Gavrilova; Ed. and Compiler: L. D. Chernous'ko, Engineer, Captain.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The papers in this collection discuss in popular style, and on the basis of data published in the Soviet and non-Soviet press, problems of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons in combat operations at sea. The collection includes reports on the damaging factors of a nuclear explosion and on the immense power of this weapon of mass destruction. A number of articles are devoted to the antinuclear defense of ships and of shore objects, and to the introduction of nuclear power plants in naval vessels. Also included in the collection are papers dealing with the future prospects for naval use of nuclear energy, and with the construction of the world's first atomic icebreaker, the "Lenin", which is expected to play an important part in the further conquest

Card 1/6

Atomic Energy and the Navy (Cont.)

SOV/2708

of the Arctic regions. The collection also contains papers published in the journal Sovetskiy flot in 1955 - 1958, in revised and supplemented form.

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Atomic Energy and the Navy (Cont.)

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Rudnitskiy, M., Engineer Rear Admiral. Atomic Power Plants on Ships 197

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Zvonkov, V., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the  
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RSFSR. Atom-Powered Ships 211

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cording to Data From the Foreign Press) 217

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Atomic Energy and the Navy (Cont.)

SOV/2708

Chernous'ko, L., Engineer Captain. The World's First Atomic Icebreaker, "Lenin"

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (UF767.C39)

Card 6/6

IS/fal  
12-19-59

GIPENKO, V. N.

GIPENKO, V. N. "Influence of Soil Reaction and Moisture on the Internal Rust of Potato Tubers," Trudy na Zashchite Rastenii Seriya 2, no. 1, 1952, pp. 65-72. 423.92 154F

So: Sira SI-90 53, 15 Dec 1953

GIRENKO V. N.

GIRENKO, V. N. "Brown Spot Diseases of Potato Stems," Raboty Vsesoiuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Kartofel'nogo Khoziaistva, no. 4, 1935, pp. 22-51. 75.9 L25

So: Sira SI-90 53, 15 Dec 1953

GIRENKO, V. N.

Processing of vegetables, fruits, berries and mushrooms Leningrad Leningradskoe  
gazetno-zhurnal'noe i kinzhnoe izd-vo, 1945. 151 p.

1. GIRENKO, V.M., GOLLAND, M.I.
2. USSR (600)
7. "Application of Luminescent Analysis for Exposure of the Early Stages of Fruit Diseases", Priroda, No 6, 1951, pp 83-84.

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

LITVINOV, M.A.; GIRENKO, V.N.; GOYAND, M.I.; BARKOVSKAYA, N.N.

Application of luminiscence analysis to the study of species  
characteristics of microscopic fungi of the genus *Aspergillus*  
Mich. Trudy Bot.inst. Ser.2 no.8:45-48 '53. (MLR 7:1)  
(Fungi, Pathogenic)

GIRENKO, V

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,  
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6611

Author: Girenko, V., Golland, M.

Institution: None

Title: Apparatus for Luminescent Analysis of Fruit and Potatoes

Original

Publication: Sov. torgovlya, 1953, No 7, 26-27

Abstract: No abstract

GIRENKO, V.N., inzh.

Calculating the floating capacity of pound nets. Trudy VNIRO 41:  
162-169 '59. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Fishing nets)



SHEVERNITSKIY, V.V.; ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, G.V.; GIRENKO, V.S.

Designs of two structural elements joined at an angle. Avtom.  
svar. 16 no.6:45-48 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN Ukr-SSR.  
(Structural frames--Welding)

L 23415-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJR(c) JD/HH/HW/

ACC NR: AP6004137

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/001/0034/0039 E-1

AUTHOR: Zhemchuzhnikov, G. V.; Girenko, V. S.; Kareta, N. L.; Kotenko, E. V. 56  
55  
13

ORG: Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektros-  
varki)

TITLE: Effect of stress concentrators on the strength of steel following preliminary  
deformation and aging 10

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1966, 34-39

TOPIC TAGS: stress concentration, low carbon steel, low alloy steel, plastic de-  
formation, metal aging, brittleness

ABSTRACT: The brittle cracks arising in metal structure under the action of static  
loads in most cases originate from structural or technological stress concentrators  
and hence in recent years special attention has been paid to research into the effect  
of notching on brittle strength. This is particularly important considering that work  
hardening due to the welding, straightening or overloading of the structural elements  
and the concomitant aging of the metal, although it greatly affects the susceptibility  
of steel to geometric stress concentrators, has previously been relatively uninvest-  
igated although it is an important factor in structural strength. On the basis of  
tensile tests of notched specimens of rimmed low-carbon sheet steel at from +30 to 2

L 23415-66

ACC NR: AP6004137

-190°C it is established that the transition from ductile (fibrous) to brittle fracture (at +20°C) is not accompanied by any significant decrease in strength: if the loading is applied uniformly, the rated rupture stresses remain above the yield point. This implies that the ductile-to-brittle transition temperature is far from always dangerous. The critical temperature at which rated strength sharply decreases (in the above case, -70°C) is several tens of degrees lower than the transition temperature, and for most grades of low-carbon and low-alloy steels this critical temperature is below -60°C. This means that when in natural state (in the form of structural elements at normal temperatures of the atmosphere) these steels are sufficiently resistant to brittle cracking. Work hardening and the attendant aging, however, may markedly enhance the brittleness of steel and displace the threshold of rated strength in the direction of positive temperatures, as established by preliminary 10% plastic deformation of notched specimens with their subsequent furnace aging at up to +250°C for 2 hr. Thus, preliminary deformation at 100-250°C causes particularly marked embrittlement: the critical temperature of transition from ductile to brittle fracture rises nearly 100°C as compared with metal in natural state. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 *dda*

I. 2202-88 EWP(d)/EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJF(c)

ACC NR: AP6007922 JD/HM/HW/EM/ JXT(CZ) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/002/0079/0079

AUTHOR: Girenko, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Second All-Union Conference on the Cold Resistance of Weldments [Kiev, 1-3 December 1965]

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 2, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: low temperature effect, weld evaluation, brittleness, material fracture, metal stress, metallurgic conference, welding

ABSTRACT: This Conference, convened by the Coordinating Council on Welding, was attended by 215 representatives of various research organizations, plants and Government departments. The opening address was delivered by Academician B. Ya. Paton. At the Conference 36 papers on the principal factors in the resistance of metals to brittle fracture and other aspects of the problem of the cold resistance of weldments were presented, chiefly on the following topics: Causes Determining the Nature of Fracture (and particularly the criteria for the probability of brittle fracture) (N. P. Shchapov); Mechanics of Brittle Fracture (S. V. Sereisen and N. A. Makhutov), with special reference to the critical temperatures, stresses and loads at which structural elements become embrittled; Methods of Determining Resistance to Rupture (L. A.

18, 44, 55, 74, 50, 13

L 22023-66

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Kopel'man); Participation of Normal and Tangential Stresses in Brittle Fracture (B. I. Smirnov, V. D. Yaroshevich); Proneness of Steels to Brittle Fracture (A. P. Gulyayev and V. N. Nikitin), with the conclusion that impact strength is a more reliable criterion than type of fracture; Selection of the Criterion for Evaluation of Steel (B. S. Kasatkin) (showing that the optimal criterion is surface plastic energy, directly associated with local plastic deformation on fracture); Effect of Residual Stresses and Plastic Deformations on Breaking Strength of Steels at Low Temperatures. Further, new data on the effect of various types of deformation aging on the cold-cracking proneness of steels were presented by G. V. Zhemchuzhnikov; B. S. Kasatkin and A. K. Tsaryuk described the effect of plastic deformation in the near-weld zone on the cold resistance of welded joints, while N. L. Kareta, V. S. Girenko and V. M. Kozachek reported on the development of plastic deformation during the brittle fracture of low-carbon steel. Several other papers were devoted to the effect of prior cyclic loading on the resistance of steel to brittle fracture. V. P. Lurionov and associates reported on the features of open-air welding and performance of welded joints in the climate of Northeastern Siberia, describing instances of rupture of dredges, vehicles and road machinery. V. V. Pavlov examined the causes of the most common instances of the brittle fracture of structural elements, machinery and mechanisms, while M. M. Kraychik dwelled on instances of fatigue breakdown and brittle fracture of rolling stock elements. The Conference adopted resolutions in favor of the further expansion of research into the causes of brittle fracture and the development

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of effective counter-measures. The next conference on the problem of gold resistance will be held in 1968.

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[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a list or report]

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