BERG, P.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; BIDULYA, P.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRECHIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOV, A.A., inzh.; ZINOV'YEV, N.V., inzh.; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh.; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; LANDA, A.F., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEVI, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALAKHOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.; MIL'MAN, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOBOLEV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; SKOMOROKHOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; STEPIN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; USHAKOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, L.M., inzh.; KHRAPKOVSKIY, E.Ya., inzh.; TSYPIN, I.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHKOL'NIKOV, E.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; POGODIN-ALEKSEYEV, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; BOLKHOVITINOV, N.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.toma; LANDA, A.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.toma; RYBAKOVA, V.I., inzh., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on materials used in the machinery industry] Spravochnik po mashinostroitel'nym materialam; v chetyrekh tomakh. Pod red. G.I.Pogodina-Alekseeva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.3. [Cast iron] Chugun. Red.toma N.F.Bolkhovitov i A.F.Landa. 1959. 359 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Machinery industry) (Cast iron)

S/133/60/000/006/001/002

AUTHORS: Frolov, A. V., Grechin, V. P.

TITLE: Lining of Vacuum Induction Furnaces

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 6, pp. 515-517

TEXT: Refractory materials for lining vacuum induction furnaces are liable to deoxidation on the boundary between the lining and the metal. The extent of this reaction depends on the chemical composition of the metal, the heat condition and the duration of the process, the vacuum applied, the grain size of the refractory material, etc. In order to establish the effect of the crucible lining on the composition and the mechanical properties of the metal a nickel base alloy was tested in high-frequency furnaces of 5-50 kg capacity at a vacuum of $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg for 20 minutes. For the furnace lining non-fused and fused magnesite, electrocorundum, non-fused and fused zirconium dioxide and non-fused beryllium oxide were used. In the tests on non-fused lining materials, the crucible was made from magnesite with 1.5% boric acid as binding material. It was found that the content of boron in the alloy obtained was 2-2.5 times higher than the amount calculated, the quantity of oxygen

Card 1/4

S/133/60/000/006/001/002

Lining of Vacuum Induction Furnaces

3-5 times greater, that of hydrogen and nitrogen 2 times lower than in alloys produced by the conventional methods. The boron concentration was due to its reduction from the boric acid of the lining by carbon contained in the metal (Ref. 1); magnesium was also reduced from the lining. Similar phenomena were registered when testing crucibles containing zirconium dioxide and beryllium oxide. Thus the conclusion could be drawn that non-fused refractory materials and boric acid as binding material were not suitable for crucibles in vacuum induction furnaces. When testing crucibles of fused materials it was found that the temperature, the grain size of the refractory material and the density of the ramming of the crucible have an influence on the chemical composition of the alloy. When using finely grained corundum, the aluminum amount in the alloy due to reduction of the lining was smaller than when applying coarsely grained corundum due to a denser surface obtained with finely grained material and the contact surface between the crucible and the metal was smaller. When applying finely grained corundum, the aluminum and the chrome content in the metal at 1,500°-1,530°C do not differ greatly from the calculated values. The deviations increase only at temperatures above 1,570°C. In the case of coarsely grained corundum, the deviations are already evident at 1,450°C.

Card 2/4

S/133/60/000/006/001/002

Lining of Vacuum Induction Furnaces

At 1,570°C the aluminum content is 10% higher, the chrome content 4% lower than calculated. In the tests with fused zirconium dioxide, ($5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg) 0.04%-0.13% of zirconium was found in the metal, deteriorating the properties of the alloy. However, upon adding 0.05%-0.10% of zirconium to the same nickel base alloy and using a magnesite crucible under heat conditions equal to that of the previous tests, it was found that the notch impact strength and scale-resistance do not alter. Thus it may be assumed that the deterioration of the metal properties was not due to zirconium reduced from the lining, but rather more to the products of deoxidation, which increase the oxygen content of the metal. When applying fused magnesite and electrocorundum which are suitable for crucibles, the essential features of the process were the following: the induction coil was coated by a mixture of 50% $ZrSiO_4$ and 50% of powdered quartz or K230 (K230) type electrocorundum. After coating, the coil was exposed to air for 8 hours and then sprayed with hydrolized ethylsilicate (Ref. 3) and coated from the inside with glass fabrics. The dry refractory material for the crucible was wetted up to 4% by a solution of 200 g dextrine in 1 l warm water and stirred. The material was rammed in the metal pattern of the crucible. After drying for 12-20 hours in air, the furnace was switched

Card 3/4

S/133/60/000/006/001/002

Lining of Vacuum Induction Furnaces

for 4 hours to low capacity, then the furnace temperature was raised for 4 hours until the metal started melting. After two "washing" smeltings (one with pig iron and one with graphite cores up to 1,800°-1,850°C) the crucible was ready for use. Crucibles of magnesite and electrocorundum could be used for 60-200 smeltings. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VIAM

Card 4/4

GRECHIN, V. P., DOC TECH SCI, "~~THERMOSTABILITY~~ heat resistance AND OTHER FACTORS OF ~~DURABILITY~~ wear-resistance OF ~~CAST~~ pig IRON AND ALLOYS ~~UNDER~~ during SLIDING FRICTION." KIEV, 1961. (INST OF MECHANICS of ACAD SCI UKSSR). (KL, 3-61, 212).

GRECHIN, Vyacheslav Petrovich; LISITSYNA, E.F., inzh., retsenzent; BALANDIN, A.F., red. izd-va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.; SMIRNOVA, G.B., tekhn. red.

[Wear-resistant cast-iron and alloys] Iznosostoikie chugumy i splavy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 126 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Cast iron) (Alloys) (Mechanical wear)

GRECHIN, V.P.; CHUPRIN, K.K.; FROLOV, A.V.; SONYUSHKINA, A.P.

Vacuum metallurgy of nickel alloys. Issl.po zharopr.splav. 8:224-229 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Nickel alloys--Metallurgy) (Vacuum metallurgy)

KLOCHNEV, N.I.; GRECHIN, V.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MARKIZ, Yu.L., inzh., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[High-strength cast iron with spheroidal graphite; its properties and uses] Vysokoprochnyi chugun s sharovidnym grafitom; svoistva i primenenie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 210 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Cast iron--Metallography)

IRININ, A.M.; GRECHIN, V.P.; TUCHKEVICH, N.M.

Effect of the rate of metal flow during vacuum arc refining on the properties of heat-resistant alloys. Stal' 23 no.2:133-135 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Heat-resistant alloys--Electrometallurgy)
(Vacuum metallurgy)

ACCESSION NR: AP4001631 S/0133/63/000/012/1091/1093

AUTHOR: Irinin, A. M.; Grechin, V. P.

TITLE: Effect of magnetic and electric conditions in vacuum arc melting on the quality of heat-resistant alloy ingots

SOURCE: Stal', no. 12, 1963, 1091-1093

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum arc melting, heat resistant alloy, alloy ingot, ingot macrostructure, ingot surface quality, magnetic stirring, vacuum degassing

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of melting conditions in vacuum-arc melting on the quality of heat-resistant nickel-base alloys. Conditions tested included current, which was varied from 1200 to 2300 amp and intensity of magnetic stirring, which was varied by changing the ampere turns of the solenoid from 0 to 200. It was found that under all conditions tested the application of a magnetic field increases the melting rate. At 1200 amp and 200 amp-turns/cm, it reaches 13.5 g/sec (compared to 9 g/sec with no field). Ingots melted without a magnetic field and with 1200 amp current were found

Card 1/12

ACCESSION NR: AP4001631

to have an unsatisfactory surface, while those melted with a magnetic field of moderate intensity had a good surface. At 1600 or 2300 amp, the difference in surface quality was less pronounced. Ingots melted without a magnetic field had a columnar macrostructure, while those melted with a moderate (100 amp-turns/cm) or strong (200 amp-turns/cm) field had a fine-grained structure. However, ingots made at 1200 or 1600 amp and 200 amp-turns/cm were porous, especially in the lower sections. No defects were observed in ingots melted at 2300 amp. In all ingots the application of a magnetic field of 100 amp-turns/cm improved the rupture life by 25—80%. The effect of a strong field (200 amp-turns/cm) was found to depend upon the amperage: at 1200 amp, the strong field had a detrimental effect; at 1600 amp, no effect; and at 2300 amp, a beneficial effect. The moderate and strong fields did not affect the tensile and yield strengths at 200 and 900C, but reduced ductility by approx 20%. Pouring the metal in vacuum had a beneficial effect on rupture life and ductility. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

L 63534-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017802 UR/0286/65/000/011/0033/0033
669.187.26

AUTHOR: Barmotin, I. P.; Grechin, V. P.; Shalin, R. Ye.; Kachanov, Ye. B. 23 B

TITLE: Method of steel and alloy melting. Class 18, No. 171414

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 33

TOPIC TAGS: steel melting, alloy melting, synthetic slag treatment, inert gas blowing, rare earth element, metal deoxidation, rare earth element deoxidation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of melting steels and alloys in which deoxidation of metal with rare-earth elements is performed simultaneously with a treatment with synthetic slag and blowing with inert gas such as argon. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR (Organization of the State Committee for Aviation Engineering, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4050

Card 1/1

MALEVSKIY, Yu.B.; GRECHIN, Yu.I.

First Regional Conference on Welding held in Irkutsk. Avtom. svar. 15 no.4:95-96 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Welding—Congresses)

VASIL'YEV, V.P.; GRECHINA, N.K.

Equilibria in aqueous solutions of iodide complexes of cadmium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:647-653 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

L 17704-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003995 S/0073/63/029/007/0722/0726

59
58

AUTHORS: Sheyko, I. N.; Grechina, T. N.; Barchuk, V. T.

TITLE: Anodic dissolution of zirconium in a fused equimolar mixture of potassium and sodium chlorides

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 7, 1963, 722-726

TOPIC TAGS: anodic dissolution, potassium chloride, sodium chloride, zirconium

ABSTRACT: Anodic dissolution of zirconium in wide current density limits and the changes of its ionic condition from the natural layer inside the electrolyte have been analyzed. The study was performed between temperatures of 700 and 720C in a fused equimolar mixture of potassium and sodium chlorides and with varied anodic current density. It was shown that, with small current densities of 0.05 to 0.1 a/cm$^2$, zirconium dissolves preferentially in the divalent form. With an increase of current density, the average valence of the dissolved metal grows, but at a current density of 2 a/cm$^2$ and higher, it becomes equal to four. The divalent zirconium does not accumulate in the fused mass but is disproportionated to zirconium tetrachloride and metal. Zirconium dichloride exists in equilibrium with the metal only on the surface of highly dispersed metallic zirconium which is obtained in the process of disproportionation. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and

Card 1/2

L 17704-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003995

2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obschey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of general and inorganic chemistry, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec61 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

[illegible], I.[illegible]; GOSTINA, F.F.; [illegible], V.[illegible]

[illegible] solution of zirconium in fluoride and chlorine-chloride [illegible] Ukr. khim. zhur. [illegible] no.10:[illegible] (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii [illegible].

GRECHINSKAYA, L. T.

PHASE I Treasure Island Bibliographical Report AID 237 - I

BOOK Call No.: TL151.A9

Authors: BRONSHTEYN, L. A., BRUSYANTSEV, N. V., GRECHINSKAYA, L. T., GROZOVSKIY, T. S., KRAMARENKO, G. V., KRICHEVSKIY, Z. A., and LEVIN, D. M.

Full Title: AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION HANDBOOK (2nd Revised edition)

Transliterated Title: Avtotransportnyy spravochnik

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Literature on Machine Building

Date: 1953 No. pp.: 380 No. copies: 50,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Afanas'yev, L. L., Cand. Techn. Sci. Tech. Ed.: None

Ed.-in-Chief: Broksh, V. V., Eng. Appraisers(1st edition): Yefremov, V. V. and Zemskov, P. F., Eng.

Text Data

Coverage: The handbook contains technical information on inspection, servicing and repair of Soviet passenger cars, busses, trucks, and trailers. Questions of garage planning, management, and accounting are discussed and illustrated with numerical examples. Characteristics and specifications are given for materials and parts used in servicing and

1/2

Card 2/2 AID 537 - I

Call No.: TL151.A9

Full Title: AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION HANDBOOK (2nd Revised Edition)

Text Data

Coverage(cont.):

repair, such as fuels (gasolines, diesel fuels, and solid fuels for gas generators), lubricants, antifreezes, and brake liquids. Materials for auto parts and tools, their thermal treatment, allowable clearances, and tolerances in moving parts are discussed. The book also outlines basic characteristics of automobiles, busses and trucks, load-handling equipments, and describes methods of winter storage, steam preheating arrangements for starting, etc.

The book may be of interest from the viewpoint of information on the general and technical management of Soviet automobile transportation.

Purpose: This handbook is prepared for engineering and technical personnel in automobile transportation.

Facilities: The handbook was revised in accordance with new instructions and All-Union State Standards(GOST) and results of the work of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Automobile Transportation (TsNIIAT) and other research and design organizations. Consideration was also given to comment and suggestions expressed by the Highways Section of the All-Union Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Machine Building (VNITOMASh).

No. Russian and Slavic References: 8(1946-52)

Available: Library of Congress

BRONSHTEYN, L.A.; BRUSYANTSEV, N.V.; GRUSHINSKAYA, L.T.; GROZOVSKIY, T.S.; KRAMARENKO, G.V.; [illegible] S'YEV, L.L. kandidat tekh[illegible] nauk, redaktor; BAUMAN, [illegible] inzhener, redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Motor transport manual] Avtotransportnyi spravochnik. Izd.3-e, ispr. i dop. Pod obshchei red.L.L.Afanas'eva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 739 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Automobiles--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)(Transportation, Automotive)

BRONSHTEYN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRUSYANTSEV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRECHINSKAYA, L.T., inzh.; GROZOVSKIY, T.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRAMARENKO, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRICHEVSKIY, Z.A., inzh.; LEVIN, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]. Prinimali uchastiye: BEGTEREV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEYNIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHLIPPE, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAYDENOV, B.F., inzh. AFANAS'YEV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VASIL'YEVA, I.A., red.izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for automotive transportation] Avtotransportnyi spravochnik. Izd.4., ispr. i dop. Pod obshchei red. L.L.Afanas'eva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 819 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Transportation, Automotive--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

GRECHINSKAYA, L.T.; GURMAN, V.S., starshiy inzhener; BELOTSERKOVSKAYA, S.I., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Improving the quality of the repair of cardan shafts of ZIL motortrucks] Uluchshenie kachestva remonta kardannykh valov avtomobilei ZIL. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 72 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Grechinskaya, Gurman).
(Motortrucks—Maintenance and repair)

GRECHISHCHEV, K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk(Tomsk)

Use of "comb"-type electrode units for building up automatic couplers. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.11:69-70 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Car couplings) (Electric welding)

GRECHISHCHEV, S.Ye.

Complex stress creep rate of frozen ground. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.5:34-40 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut merzlotovedeniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Yakutsk.
(Frozen ground) (Creep of frozen ground)

12.6000

25279

S/200/61/000/007/003/006
D238/D302

AUTHORS: Grechishchev, S.Ye., and Brodskaya, A.G.

TITLE: On the problem of compressibility of frozen soil

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Sibirskoye otdeleniye, no. 7, 1961, 41 - 47

TEXT: The authors derive a relationship for the compressibility of frozen soil (permafrost) as a function of the applied load; the knowledge of this relationship is needed in constructing buildings in the Soviet Far North. Frozen soil is considered as a four-component system, consisting of soil particles, ice, water and air. On applying a load, considerable microstresses are produced at contacts between soil particles bound by ice, part of the ice liquifies and some of the ice bonds are broken. Water and air are partly forced out from the stressed region, the remaining air and ice is compressed, and a new state of dynamic equilibrium is reached. A frozen soil slab of thickness H is represented by a random assem-

Card 1/5

bly of thin uniform layers of thickness $\Delta$, each with its own physical parameters (water content, density, porosity, cohesive strength, etc.). The distribution of the layer parameter values is assumed to be Gaussian. The average compression, $\varepsilon_{av}$, is derived in the form

$$\varepsilon_{av} = K(\sigma_{av})^n \left[\Phi\left(\frac{\sigma_{av} - \sigma_{br}}{\alpha}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma_{br}}{\alpha}\right)\right], \qquad (15)$$

where $K = a_0\Delta/2\alpha H$; $a_0$ and n are constants; $\sigma_{av}$ and $\sigma_{br}$ are the average and breaking (ultimate strength) stresses in the solid slab; $\alpha$ is the r.m.s. difference between the stress in a thin layer and $\sigma_{br}$; $\Phi$ is the probability integral

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}\, dt \qquad (13)$$

25279

S/200/61/000/007/003/006
D238/D302

On the problem of ...

The average compressions of several frozen soils are plotted in Fig. 4: the dots represent experimental values and the continuous curves were calculated using Eq. (15). Fig. 4 shows that there is good agreement between experiment and theory. It is suggested that future work should include establishment of a quantitative dependence of the parameters K, $\alpha$ and $\sigma_{br}$ on physical properties of frozen soil (humidity, structure, temperature, etc.). It is also necessary to find how $\sigma_{br}$ varies with the strength parameters of the soil, such as the "longitudinal" strength and the angle of internal friction. There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: SVO instituta merzlotovedeniya im. V.A. Obrucheva, Yakutsk (North-Eastern Division of the Permafrost Institute im. V.A. Obruchev, Yakutsk)

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1960

Card 3/5

GRECHISHCHEV, V.I.

Organization of the repair work at the Kolomna Diesel Works. Mashinostroitel' no.12:15 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Kolomna--Industrial equipment--Maintenance and repair)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K.

Critical range of rock slide gradients from cut slopes. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. no.1:117-135 '54. (MIRA 8:12)
(Embankments) (Landslides)

TKACHUK, V.G.; GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K.

Basic lines of work done at the Institute of Geology of the East Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.1:143-144 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Siberia, Eastern--Geological research)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K.

Evaluating the present tectonic displacements of Lake Baikal shores. Trudy Okean. kom. 2:129-146 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Institut geologii VSF Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Baikal, Lake--Seashore)

Grechishchev, Yek.

SOV/49-59-10-19/19

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, S. L.

TITLE: Session on Seismology and Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal and the Adjacent Regions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya 1959, Nr 10, pp 1527-1528 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Session took place on the 9 to 17 June 1959. It was convened by the Council on Seismology, Ac. Sc. USSR; the East Siberian Geological Institute, Ac. Sc. USSR, the Irkutsk State University. It was opened by the Chairman of the East Siberian Seismic Department, Ac. Sc. USSR, Professor V. A. Krotov. The following scientists submitted their papers: A. A. Treskov (Seismic Station Irkutsk) - Seismicity of the Pre-Baikal, N. A. Florensov (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Earthquakes Determined from Excavated Rocks, N. A. Petrushevskiy (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Geological Development in South Siberia, V. A. Apretov (Moscow University) - Geomorphology and Seismo-Tectonics of Mongolia, I. A. Beznar (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Neo-Tectonics of the Far East, V. S. Danilovich (Irkutsk Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) - Morphological Peculiarities of the Pre-Baikal, N. P. Laidzhin (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Tectonic Motions of the Bottom of Gulf Proval, V. P. Solonenko and N. A. Florensova (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Foci of Gobi-Altai Earthquakes, S. V. Pushkov and P. I. Khovanova (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Results of the Pre-Baikal Seismic Expedition, S. L. Solov'yev (Council on Seismology, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Analysis of the Earthquake Chart of the Pre-Baikal, I. V. Ishermikov (Seismic Station Irkutsk) and A. V. Vvedenskaya (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Motions in the Foci of Strong Baikal Earthquakes, I. M. Balakina (Institute of Physics of Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Motions in the Foci of Gobi-Altai Earthquakes, A. P. Bulmasov (Irkutsk University) - Chart of Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies of the Pre-Baikal, Ye. K. Grechishchev (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Coastal Motions of the Lake Baikal, L. A. Mingrina (Irkutsk University) A. A. Treskov and G. M. Medvedeva (Seismic Station, Irkutsk) - Seismo-Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal, V. N. Gayvakin (Institute of Seismo-Rigidity of Constructions and Hydrodynamics Ac. Sc. Uzbek SSR) - Earth's Crust, V. N. Pigarevna (Sakhalin Scientific Institute, Sakhalin Branch of Ac. Sc. USSR) - Thickness of the Earth's Crust in the Far East, O. N. Solov'yeva, Z. P. Savarenskiy and L. P. Lazareva (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Mean Thickness of the Earth's Crust in the Arctic Sea, G. P. Chernyakh (Seismic Station Petropavlovsk) - Earthquake in Kamchatka on the 4 May 1959, M. G. Aprelkov (Institute of Geology, Ac. Sc. Azerbaydzhan SSR) - Foli Formations in Apsheronsk Peninsula, Li Shan'-tsin (Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology, Chinese Ac. Sc.) - Seismological Investigations in China, and L. Natsagyur (Committee for Sciences and Higher Schools, Mongolian Republic) - Tectonics of Central Mongolia. Others who took part in the discussions were Corresponding Members of the Ac. Sc. USSR, S. S. Fotiadi and Yu. A. Kotyulin, The Director of the East Siberian Geological Institute M. M. Ostrovsov, and the Deputy Director of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR, Ye. A. Koridalin. The Session was closed by the Rector of the Irkutsk University, V. Ya. Rogov.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K.; KUKLIN, A.K.

Bottom wave pressure near shore structures in water logged soil. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.10:29-47 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Baikal, Lake--Waves)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ya.K.

Determining the width of the washout of shores of Lake Baikal. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.10:148-209 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Baikal, Lake--Coast changes)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K.

Studying the reformation of reservoir shores. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.10:230-243 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Reservoirs) (Coast changes)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K.

Appraising the botanical method used by G.I.Galazii. Bot.zhur. 44 no.6:811-816 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR, Irkutsk.
(Baikal region--Trees) (Coast changes)

S/035/62/000/002/033/052
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Grechishchev, Ye. K.

TITLE: Methods of estimating recent tectonic movements on Lake Baykal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 2, 1962, 17-18, abstract 2G123 ("Byul. Soveta po seysmol. AN SSSR", 1960, no. 10, 59-64)

TEXT: The author considers the feasibility of using the data of leveling carried out at the Baykal in 1901, 1928, 1937-1943 and 1955 for quantitative estimates of vertical movements of the Earth's crust in this region. It is noted that the results of repeated leveling of 1901 and 1928, as well as 1928 - 1937 - 1943, do not permit any definite conclusions as to proceeding movements, because of considerable errors in levelings proper. A reliable estimate of present tectonic movements of the Earth's crust can be made only after performing a new high-precision leveling and comparing its results with the results of the 1-class leveling carried out in 1955. The author makes recommendations on selection of lines for the new leveling, fixing bench marks, ordering of

Card 1/2

observations at water-level measuring stations arranged along the shores of the Baykal Lake, connection of water-level measure stations to the reference bench marks, etc.

V. Sinyagina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

TKACHUK, V.G., otv. red.; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., red.; POPOV, I.V., red.; ZAYTSEV, I.K., red.; YEFIMOV, A.I., red.; PAL'SHIN, G.B., red.; GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K., red.; ASTRAKHANTSEV, V.I., red.; PERLOVICH, B.F., red.; PECHERSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Second Conference on Underground Waters and the Engineering Geology of Eastern Siberia held in Chita, 1958] Trudy Soveshchaniia po podzemnym vodam i inzhenernoi geologii Vostochnoi Sibiri. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. No.4. 1961. 161 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Soveshchaniye po podzemnym vodam i inzhenernoy geologii Vostochnoy Sibiri. 2d, Chita, 1958.
(Siberia, Eastern--Water, Underground)
(Siberia, Eastern--Engineering geology)

LADOKHIN, N. P.; GRECHISHCHEV, Ye. K.

Results of the study of recent tectonic movements along the banks of Lake Baikal. Trudy VSGI SO AN SSSR no.3:17-25 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Baikal, Lake—Geology, Structural)

ODINTSOV, M.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red.; PAL'SHIN, G.B., kand. geol.-min. nauk, red.; LOGACHEV, N.A., red.; PINNEKER, Ye.V., red.; GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ASTRAKHANTSEV, V.I., red.; VOLOGODSKIY, G.P., red.; KUKUSHKIN, I.P., red.; FEDOROV, I.P., red.; TIZDEL', R.R., red.; SEDOVA, N.G., red.; YERMAKOV, V.F., red.; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Bratsk Reservoir; engineering geology of the territory] Bratskoe vodokhranilishche; inzhenernaia geologiia territorii. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 274 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut zemnoy kory.
(Bratsk Reservoir region--Engineering geology)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.K., otv. red.

[Studies of the shores of reservoirs and Lake Baikal] Issledovaniia beregov vodokhranilishch i ozera Baikal. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 184 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut zemnoy kory.

VELLER, V.A., inzh.; GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.S., inzh.

Service tests of the car wheel sets formed with the thermal method. Trudy VNITI no.16:34-41 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.S., inzh.; SAFONOV, A.S.

Testing the strength of the conical fit. Trudy VNITI no.16: 42-49 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.S., inzh.

Strength of joints with a secure tightness under conditions of a circular shaft bending. Vest.mash. 42 no.4:33-37 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Couplings)

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.S., inzh.; MURASHKIN, M.I., inzh.; BUNIN, B.S., inzh.

Comparative analysis of the performance of the carrying bodies of a truss and trussless frame design. Trudy VNIIT no.19: 5-27 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BUNIN, B.B.; BIRYUKOV, N.G.; GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.S.

Testing for strength of the main frame and body of 2TE10L diesel locomotives. Trudy VNITI no.19:28-43 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GRECHISHCHEV, [illegible], inzh.; MINKOV, Ya.[illegible], inzh.

Strength of the joints with a guaranteed tightness to shear under the conditions of variable torsion and cyclical shaft bend. Trudy VNIII no.10:167-173 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

GRECHISHCHEV, Ye.S., inzh.; BONDAREV, V.I., inzh.

Torsion strength of press-fitted joints subjected to alternating and static bending. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.1:39-42 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

Grechishcheva, I.M.

AUTHOR LAVRUKHINA, A.K., KRASAVINA, L.D., PAVLOTSKAYA, F.I., GRECHISHCHEVA, I.M., PA - 2722

TITLE The Spallation of Copper by 680-MeV Protons.
(Rasshchepleniye medi protonami s energiyey 680 MeV - Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 345-351, (U.S.S.R.)
Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT The investigations described in this paper were carried out in 1954 and they aimed at obtaining a complete picture of the products obtained at the spallation mentioned in the title. Furthermore, the influence of the energy and of the nature of the bombarding particles uponthe character of the spallation process was to be determined. Because it is not possible by means of the radiochemical investigation of the products to identify the stable as well as long-lived and short-lived isotopes, theiryields were estimated with the aid of the interpolation method. The investigations were carried out in metallic copper withvery small admixtures. For one hour the copper plates were exposed to radiation of the innerbundle (protons of 680MeV) of the synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Then the plates were dissolved in nitric acid, and from thesolution the radioactive istopes of the different elements were separated on isotope carriers. (The following elements were used. Na, P, S, Cl, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, and Cu).
Some conclusions. The total spallation cross section of copper amounts to $0.6.10^{-24}$ $cm^2$, i.e.65°/o of the geometrical cross section. The

Card 1/2

The Spallation of Copper by 68o-MeV Protons. PA - 2722

main share in the entire production cross section of the spallation products of copper is yielded by the isotopes of Co, Ni and Cu (6o°/o). If the stability is increased, the yield of the isotopes also increases. At the spallation of the copper nuclei, protons and neutrons are emitted in almost equal ratio $\Sigma_n/\Sigma_p = 1.3$ .The flying-off of an α-particle is more probable than the successive emission of four nucleons. At spallations of copper by particles of high energy no influence upon the nuclear structurewas noticed. If we compare the characteristic particularities of spallation by protons of 68o MeV with the spallation of copper by different particles of energies ranging from 19oMeV to 2.2 BeV, we also obtain some conclusions about the influence of the nature and increase inenergyof the bombarding particles upon the charater of the spallation of copper.

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED lo. lo.1956
AVAILABLE
Card 2/2

GRECHISHCHEVA, I.M.

AUTHORS Lavrukhina A.K., Moskaleva L.P., Krasavina L.D., Grechishcheva I.M. 89-10-1/36

TITLE The Forming of $Na^{24}$ and $P^{32}$ when High-Energy Protons Enter into Interaction with Complex Nuclei.
(Obrazovaniye $Na^{24}$ i $P^{32}$ pri vzaimodeystvii protonov vysokoy energii so slozhnymi yadrami - Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 1o, pp 285-29o (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The forming cross section for $Na^{24}$ and $P^{32}$ was determined by means of radiochemical methods if Cu, La, Au, Th are bombarded with protons of from 12o to 66o MeV. The following cross sections were measured:

| Energy of protons in MeV | Effective cross section in $1o^{-29}$ $cm^2$ | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cu | | La | | Au | | Th | |
| | $Na^{24}$ | $P^{32}$ | $Na^{24}$ | $P^{32}$ | $Na^{24}$ | $P^{32}$ | $Na^{24}$ | $P^{32}$ |
| 12o | 0,o9 | 0,o7 | 0,o99 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22o | 0,22 | 0,22 | 0,3 | Spu-ren | 0,59 | Spu-ren | - | - |
| 34o | 1,3 | 1,8 | 0,5 | 0,73 | 0,13 | 0,3 | - | - |
| 48o | 5,6 | 24 | 2 | 1,4 | 3,7 | 1,1 | 18 | 3 |
| 66o | 25 | 31 | 21 | - | 8,1 | 2,2 | - | - |


SUBMITTED May 31, 1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 1/1

GRECHISHCHEVA, I.M.

AUTHORS: Lavrukhina, A. K., Pavlotskaya, F. I., Pozdnyakov, A.A. 78-1-15/43
Grechishcheva, I. M.

TITLE: The Chromatographic Separation of the Radioisotopes of the Elements of Rare Earths by Means of Ion Exchange (Ionoobmennoye khromatograficheskoye razdeleniye radioizotopov redkozemel'nykh elementov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 82-87 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Some problems of the aforesaid separation of the isotopes which are formed with nuclear transformation under the influence of particles with high energy are dealt with in the present report. Special attention was paid to the influence of the quantity of the elements on their degree of separation, as well as to the position of the maximum of the chromatographical curve.
Methodics. It was found (reference 1) that the best separation of uranium, thorium, and bismuth was achieved by protons with an energy of 680 MeV by washing out with a 3,6°/o solution of ammonium lactate with pH=3,4. The separation was carried out on cationite "dau-eks-50". Figure 1 shows that the separation was quite effective. Figure 2 shows the same for hafnium. If larger quantities of other elements

Card 1/4

The Chromatographic Separation of the Radioisotopes of the Elements of Rare Earths by Means of Ion Exchange. 78-1-15/43

The afore-mentioned displacement of the apexes of the curve with the change of concentration can lead to a coincidence of two or more apexes of neighbouring elements. This will reduce the degree of separation in the case of a great difference of their concentrations. This is proved by the example of tullium and ytterbium, which cannot be separated at a ratio of 1.15o (figure 6, curve II). With equal concentrations they can be separated satisfactorily (figure 6, curve I). Further examples are given. From the above examples it can be concluded that the coincidence of the apexes of the curve must be taken into consideration with the determination of the optimum conditions of separation of the elements. This is of great importance with the investigation of the natural radioactivity (e. g. of promethium, samarium and others) in the presence of great quantities of neighbouring elements, as well as with the analysis of irradiated material.
There are 5 figures, and 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I.

Card 3/4

21(7)

AUTHORS: Lavrukhina, A. K., Krechishcheva, I. M., Khotin, B. A. SOV/89-6-2-6/28

TITLE: Radiochemical Investigation of Nuclear Reactions Producing Pions (Radiokhimicheskoye izucheniye yadernykh reaktsiy, privodyashchikh k obrazovaniyu π-mezonov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 145 - 151 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental part of the work was carried out with protons of an energy of 110 - 660 Mev, which had been accelerated in the synchrocyclotron of the OIYaI (Joint Research Institute of Nuclear Physics). The targets were irradiated with different proton flux radii for 1.5-2 hours. The proton ray intensity was determined by means of an aluminum monitor, wherein the $Al^{27}(p,3pn)Na^{24}$ cross section was assumed to be 10 mb. The identification of radioisotopes and the cross section determination were carried out according to the method described in reference 3. The copper target was 25.7.0.5 $mm^3$ high, the $La_2O_3$-target weighed 50 - 200 mg and the copper target 400-800 mg. All elements were spectrally pure. After proton irradiation

Card 1/4

the samples were dissolved in a 50% solution of $HNO_3$, $2NHNO_3$, and aqua regia, respectively. The radioisotopes were separated from the solutions, i.e. nickel from copper, barium from lanthanum and platinum from gold. The cross sections measured may be seen from the following tables:

| | $\sigma$ in $10^{-30}cm^2$ | |
|---|---|---|
| | $E_p$ = 480 Mev | $E_p$ = 660 Mev |
| $Si^{30}(p,\pi^+)Si^{31}$ | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| $Cu^{65}(p,\pi^-)Ga^{66}$ | 0.34 | - |
| $Cu^{65}(p,p\pi^+)Ni^{65}$ | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| $La^{139}(p,p\pi^+)Ba^{139}$ | Not observed | |
| $Au^{197}(p,p\pi^+)Pt^{197}$ | Not observed | |
| $Cu^{65}(p,2\pi^+)Ni^{66}$ | Not observed | |

| $E_p$ (Mev ) | $\sigma$ (in $10^{-29}$ $cm^2$ | |
|---|---|---|
| | $Ga^{66}$ | $Cu^{65}(p,\pi^-)Ga^{66}$ |
| 130 | 1.30 ± 0.15 | - |
| 190 | 2.0 ± 0.2 | 0.6 |
| 250 | 3.1 ± 0.2 | 1.8 |
| 350 | 4.40 ± 0.25 | 3.1 |
| 480 | 3.5 ± 0.2 | 2.2 |

The experiments permit the following conclusions to be drawn:
1) The cross section of the reaction $(p,\pi^+)$ in heavy nuclei is in the order of $10^{-30}$ $cm^2$, the production of the $\pi^+$-meson being more probable than that of the $\pi^-$ meson. The ratio is:

$$\frac{\sigma(p,\pi^+)}{\sigma(p,\pi^-)} = 6.5.$$

2) The reaction $(p,p\pi^+)$ is more probable than the reaction $(p,\pi^-)$. That agrees well with the data hitherto available on the nature of nuclear reactions caused by highly energetic particles. The high cross section (Ref 2) of the reaction $(p,\pi^+)$ in silicon can be explained only by the occurrence of the reaction (d,p) in addition to the reaction mentioned. 3)In the proton energy increase from 480 to 660 Mev a slow cross section increase of the reactions $(p,p\pi^+)$ and $(p,\pi^+)$ was observed. S. Sekerskiy separated the $Ni^{66}$-nucleus from the irradiated copper target. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 16 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Grechishcheva, L.M., Engineer 135-58-8-16/20

TITLE: Rules for Welding Operator Examinations (O pravilakh ispytaniya svarshchikov)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Suggestions are submitted to correct various mistakes and inaccuracies contained in the new edition of "Rules for the Examination of Electric and Gas Welding Operators" issued by the Glavnaya inspektsiya kotlonadzora Ministerstva putey sooobshcheniya SSSR (Main Inspectorate of Boiler Inspection attached to the USSR Ministry of Means of Communication.). There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy transportnyy institut (Tomsk Transport Institute)

1. Welders--Test methods

Card 1/1

GRECHISHKIN, A.D., inzh.

Mechanical extraction of battery stulls during the artificial caving-in of the roof. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.5:28-29 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Mine timbering)

L 29806-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T WW

ACC NR: AP6020874 SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/001/0088/0089

AUTHOR: Grechishkin, A. D.; Tereshkov, P. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Seminar on increasing the service life of refractory articles and materials

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1966, 88-89

TOPIC TAGS: refractory product, hydration, magnesite, annealing, heat treating furnace, hydraulic device, metal press

ABSTRACT: The authors report on a seminar held 12-16 October 1965 in Kiev by workers in the refractory and metallurgical industries with the participation of representatives of scientific research, design and educational institutes. The participants discussed the problems involved in improving the quality and increasing the service life of refractory materials used in the open hearth steel process. A great deal has been done recently in the Ukraine on improving techniques for manufacturing refractory articles and improving their quality, organizing the production of new forms of refractory materials and increasing the selection of articles produced. At the Nikitov Dolomite Combine a department has been put into operation for hydration of magnesite powders, a tube mill and two 1000-ton hydraulic presses have been installed, and the tunnel furnaces for high temperature annealing have been rebuilt. Improvements have

Card 1/2 UDC: 666.884

L 29806-66

ACC NR: AP6020874

4

also been made at the Zaporozhye Refractories Plant. The articles made by the Nikitov Dolomite Combine, the Zaporozhye Refractories Plant and the "Magnesit" plant are the best in the Soviet Union and as good as the magnesite-chromite articles put out in the United States and England. At the Chasovyar Refractories Combine, two 1500-ton hydraulic presses have been installed, and other improvements have been made in equipment and organization. The participants at the seminar worked out recommendations for improving the technology of refractory manufacturing, organizing the production of better refractory materials, improving the conditions for operational use of these articles and also made resolutions for further research, design and experimental work on increasing the service life of refractory materials. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GRECHISHKIN, A.D., inzh.

Technical and economic indices of operations in metallurgical enterprises of the Ukrainian S.S.R. during the first quarter of 1964. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:81 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

GRECHISHKIN, B., inzh.

Standard command and dispatch stations. Grazhd. av. 20 no.1:11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Airports--Traffic control)

PALLADINA, L.I.; POPOV, K.S.; GUDINA, A.M.; GRECHINSKAYA, Ye.V. [Hrechyns'ka, IE.V.]

Biologically active substances in Soviet champagne and wine products. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 32 no.1:111-119 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev, and the All-Union "Magarach" Research Institute for Wine-making and Viticulture, Yalta.
(CHAMPAGNE (WINE)) (WINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRECHISHKIN, D.K., dotsent (Chernovitsy)

Diagnosis and therapy of intraperitoneal subcutaneous duodenal duptures. Khirurgiia no.9:70 S '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(DUODENUM, rupture,
diag. & ther.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/11 Surgery Nov 57

GRECHISHKIN D.K.

5849. GRECHISHKIN D.K. Surg. Clin., Fac. of the Med. Inst., Chernovitsy, USSR. *Metastatic goitre (Russian text) KHIRURGIJA 1955, 2 (58-59)

Report of a case of metastasis in the spinal cord arising from an adenoma of the thyroid gland. A female patient, aged 31, was operated upon for an extramedullary tumour of the spinal cord with signs of compression, situated at the level of the 7th-8th thoracic vertebra. Laminectomy, extending from the 5th to the 8th thoracic vertebra, was performed with local anaesthesia. On splitting the dura of the cord, a tumour, light brown in colour and of soft consistency, was found in the region between the 5th-8th thoracic vertebra. The tumour, which closely adhered to the cord and its cover, was carefully removed. The post-operative course was uneventful. Deep muscular sensation was gradually established and movements in the lower extremities reappeared. Pathological investigation revealed that the tumour was a metastasis of an adenoma of the thyroid gland. Although the isthmus and right lobe were more prominent the whole thyroid gland was not considerably enlarged. The patient refused operation for removal of the nodular goitre.

Stuchinskii - Leningrad

GRECHISHKIN, D. K.

5

**Distribution of Micrococcus pyogenes var. aureus labeled with phosphorous-32 in acute experimental sepsis in rabbits.** P. Ya. Siver, D. K. Grechishkin, L. N. Zamanskii, A. I. Lopyshanskii, and B. V. Kapralova (Med. Inst., Chernovtsy, *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 29–31(1956).—*M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* grown on culture medium contg. $NaH_2P^{32}O_4$ was washed and injected into the marginal vein of rabbits' ears at $10^6$ organisms/kg. of body wt. This caused the death within 2–5 hrs. of all rabbits, which were immediately autopsied and the concn. of radioactivity in various organs detd. Control rabbits were injected with a mixt. of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* with $NaH_2P^{32}O_4$ and radioactivity was detd. and compared with that of exptl. animals. Lungs of the latter contained more than 10 times as much radioactivity as those of controls, but muscle, bone, heart, kidney, brain, and bone marrow of exptl. animals were less radioactive than those of controls; results were not definite in blood and liver.

Cyrus C. Sturgis, Jr.

T-3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Thermoregulation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31541

Author : Grechishkin, D.K.
Inst : -
Title : The Influence of Artificial Hypothermy on the Clinical Course of Experimental Sepsis.

Orig Pub : Eksperim. khirurgiya, 1956, No 3, 33-38.

Abstract : A model of staphylococcus sepsis was created in rabbits by the intrabone introduction of a daily culture from a calculation of 200 thousand microbe bodies in 1 kg of weight. Some of the rabbits were cooled to 24-25° by immersion in ice immediately before innoculation, some - a day after the innoculation and some - twice: immediately before and in the following two days after innoculation. The temperature of the body dropped to 30-29°. The control group was not exposed to hypothermy. It was established that the minimal transferable body temperature equals

Card 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Thermoregulation. T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31541

blood increases more degree and the general N decreases less than in the others. For all groups of experimental animals, the growth of residual N is characteristic. The conclusion is made on the more favorable course of experimental sepsis in rabbits with the use of hypothermia.

Card 3/3

GAN, G.S., prof.; GRECHISHKIN, D.K., prof.; BONDAR', V.A., dotsent; SKRIPKA, V.K., kand. med. nauk; BOLDYREV, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PASHCHENKO, N.P., kand. med. nauk; SYROYEZHKIN, P.V., inzh.; KLIMOV, D.D., inzh.

Hygienic conditions and labor safety at Donetsk hydraulic mines. Ugol' 39 no.9:87-88 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Luganskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Gan, Grechishkin, Bondar', Skripka, Boldyrev, Pashchenko). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrodobychi uglya (for Syroyezhkin, Klimov).

1. GRECHISHKIN, F.G., TRETENKO, Yu. I., ZHUCHKOV, V.N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Liubimov, B.N.

7. Discussing B.N. Lyubimov's article on "mine parachutes." Ugol', 27, No.11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Acessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953.Unclassified

GRECHISHKIN, F. G.

ALEKSANDROV, B.F., inzh.; BALYKOV, V.M., inzh.; BARANOVSKIY, F.I., inzh.; BOGUTSKIY, N.V., inzh.; BUN'KO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; VAVILOV, V.V., inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, L.Ya., inzh.; GRIDIN, A.D., inzh.; ZARMAN, L.N., inzh.; KOVALEV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUSNITSYN, G.I., inzh.; LATYSHEV, A.F., inzh.; LEYBOV, R.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LEYTES, Z.M., inzh.; LISITSYN, A.A., inzh.; LOKHANIN, K.A., inzh.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh.; MASHKEVICH, K.S., inzh.; MALKHAS'YAN, R.V.; MILOSERDIN, M.M., inzh.; MITNIK, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.; PARAMONOV, V.I., inzh.; ROMANOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.; RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMEKHOV, V.K., inzh.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNAGIN, V.T., inzh.; SNAGOVSKIY, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh.; FRENKEL', B.B., inzh.; FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; KHORIN, V.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHETVEROV, B.M., inzh.; CHUGUNIKHIN, S.I., inzh.; SHELKOVNIKOV, V.N., inzh.; SHIRYAYEV, B.M., inzh.; SHISHKIN, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHPIL'BERG, I.L., inzh.; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHURIS, N.A., inzh.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., otv.red.toma; LIVSHITS, I.I., zamestitel' otv.red.; ABRAMOV, V.I., red.; LADYGIN, A.M., red.; MOROZOV, R.N., red.; OZERNOY, M.I., red.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., red.; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzh., red.;

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, B.F.---(continued) Card 2.

BELYAYEV, V.S., inzh., red.; BUKHANOVA, L.I., inzh., red.; VLASOV, V.M., inzh., red.; GLADILIN, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; GREBTSOV, N.V., inzh., red.; GRECHISHKIN, F.G., inzh., red.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GUDALOV, V.P., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; IGNATOV, N.N., inzh., red.; LOMAKIN, S.M., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; MARTYNOV, M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POVOLOTSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; SVETLICHNYY, P.L., inzh., red.;SAL'-TSEVICH, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SPERANTOV, A.V., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; SHETLER, G.A., inzh., red.; ABARBARCHUK, F.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav.redaktsii A.I. Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.7. [Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. Redkol.toma A.V.Topchiev i dr. 1959. 638 p. (Mining machinery) (MIRA 13:1)

TIKHONOV, M.Ye.; GRECHISHKIN, F.G.

Manless stoping. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.7:44-45 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Stoping (Mining)) (Automatic control)

GRECHISHKIN, F.G.

Reliability and high efficiency are the principal qualities of machinery. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.10:10-11 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist otdela toplivnoy promyshlennosti Gosplana USSR.

(Ukraine--Coal mining machinery)

GRECHISHKIN, I.I., inzhener (g.Tula); MINEVICH, A.S., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk (g.Tula)

Practices of Mine no.34 in the Moscow Coal Combine for lowering the cost of coal. Ugol' 30 no.6:40-42 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)

(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

TSIMMERMAN, R.R., inzh.; PORTNOV, A.A., glavnyy red.; GRECHISHKIN, I.I., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; BELIKOV, K.N., red.; POD"YEMSHCHIKOV, N.V., red.; TSITRIN, M.A., red.; STESIN, Ye.L., red.

[Calculation of mine dust removing equipment.] Raschet shakhtnykh pyleotsasyvaiushchikh ustanovok. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 82 p. (Tula. Podmoskovnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii i proektno-konstruktorskii ugol'nyi institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, no.8) (MIRA 17:10)

GRECHISHKIN, L. L.

"The Anticonvulsive Effect of Cardiac Glycoside Aglycones."

report presented at the 76lst meeting of the Pharmacology and Toxicology Section of the I. M. Sechenov Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists, 28 Mar. 1958.

Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitary Hygiene)

(Farmakologiia i Toksikologiia, 21, no 6, Nov-Dec 58, p. 620)

GRECHISHKIN, I.I.

Effect of cardiac glycosides on neuromuscular transmission. Farm.i toks. 24 no.1:75-79 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V.Anichkov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MYONEURAL JUNCTION) (CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

GRECHISHKIN, L.L.

Effect of some central neurotropic substances on the motor activity of an empty stomach. Farm. i toks. 26 no.1:36-40 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

GRECHISHKIN, L.L.

Participation of the brein stem in the mechanism of action of some pharmacological agents on the periodic contractions of the stomach. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.4:53-56 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz otdela farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

ANICHKOV, S.V.; GRECHISHKIN, L.L.

Participation of central cholinergic structures in the regulation of gastric secretion. Farm. i toks. 28 no.5:587-590 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V.Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny, Leningrad. Submitted February 22, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6027888 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/004/0454/0456

AUTHOR: Grechishkin, L. L.; Utepbergenova, R. K.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR, Leningrad (Otdel farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Central and peripheral action of cholinolytics on gastric secretion

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 4, 1966, 454-456

TOPIC TAGS: BIOLOGIC SECRETION, DRUG EFFECT, central nervous system, cholinolytic compound, gastric secretion

ABSTRACT: Amysil and glypine were given to dogs intravenously and directly into the brain. The blocking action of amysil was greater when injected directly into the brain while this was not true of BeTE. This illustrated the central action of amysil and the peripheral action of BeTE. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 615.787-092:612.323.5

GRECHISHKIN, M. D.

"Destroy Horsefly".
Minsk. Gosizdat of Belorussian SSR. 1952. 16 pages
with illustrations.
SO: Vet., Aug. 1952, Unclassified.

GRECHISHKIN, P. (g. Samarkand).

Nothing has changed. Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.9:44-45 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Samarkand Province--Trade Unions)

BORISOV, Konstantin Ivanovich; GRECHISHKIN, Petr Borisovich; POPOV, Petr Konstantinovich; KUZNETSOVA, N.I., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Trade-union work in the organization of the masses; collection of guiding materials]Organizatsionno-massovaia rabota profsoiuzov; sbornik rukovodiashchikh materialov. Moskva, Profizdat, 1962. 270 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Trade unions--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

GRECHISHKIN, S.V.

Methods of roentgenotherapy of diseases in children. Vopr.pediat. 18 no.2:31-35 Mr '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Roentgenological Division of the Central Clinic Hospital (Head -- Yu.M.Goryunkov, Colonel Medical Corps).

GRECHISHKIN, S.V.

New method of roentgenological examination of the heart and of the frontal pulmonary sinuses. Klin.med.,Moskva 18 no.10:84-85 Oct 50. (CIML 20:4)

1. Of the Roentgenological Division (Head--S.V.Grechishkin, Lt-Col Medical Corps), Okrug Hospital (Head--Yu.M.Goryunkov,Colonel Medical Corps).

GRECHISHKIN, S. V.

Principles of roentgenotherapy. Leningrad.

Medgiz, 1952.

355 p.

1. GRECHISHKIN, S. V., SHIK, YA. L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Diagnosis, Radioscopic

7. Attenuation of intensity and disappearance of shadows in the roentgenorgramme, Vest. rent. i rad. No. 1, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.**

GRECHISHKIN, S.V., dotsent, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Use of food products treated with ionizing radiation. Voen. med.zhur. no.3:82 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(RADIATION STERILIZATION) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ACC NR: AP7001836 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/012/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Kiselev, S. N.; Khavanov, V. A. (Engineer); Skornyakov, L. M (Engineer); Grechishkin, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Pattern of distribution of residual surface stresses in welded plates of avial alloy

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1966, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: metal stress, internal stress, weld evaluation, strain gage / Sv-AK-5 welding rod

ABSTRACT: The increasing use of avial-alloy-type structural elements and weldments of considerable thickness in which residual welding stresses combine with the scale factor as well as with the mechanical, chemical and structural heterogeneity of welded joints and the changes in plasticity of the material owing to aging processes, makes increasingly imperative an investigation of these stresses. Accordingly these stresses were measured in plates 30-, 40-, 70-, 90-, 140-, 220- and 300-mm thick of an avial type alloy containing 0.8-0.85% Si and 0.6-0.7% Mg in hardened and artificially aged state, with the aid of strain gages having a base of 5 mm and a resistance of the order of 50 ohm. The strain gauges were attached at intervals

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.011:669.715

ACC NR: AP7001836

of 100 mm each to the welded plates (which were 500 mm wide each half, and 500 and 1500 mm long) along the weld line in both directions from the center (in the direction of the principal axes of deformation). Findings: the pattern of distribution of residual surface stresses the welded joints of avial type plates differs from the pattern observed for low-carbon steels. Thus, in avial-type plates the residual welding stresses reach their maximum in the near-weld zone whereas in low-carbon steel plates these stresses reach their maximum at the weld center. This is attributable to the mechanical heterogeneity of the welded joints of avial-type alloys (the use of Sv-AK-5 welding rod, which contains 5% Si, and the softening of the base as well as to the features of formation of residual stresses, which are also determined by the thermophysical properties of the material: the high thermal conductivity of aluminum alloy leads to the elastic deformation of the metal in the near-weld zone. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Grechishkin, V. S. 56-34-4-18/60

TITLE: The Unsteady Phenomena in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (Nestatsionarnyye yavleniya v yadernom magnitnom rezonanse)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 4, pp. 902 - 907 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The explanation of the problem of the behaviour of a spin system in the case of the application of impulse-like signals of various shape to the test piece is of special interest. This work ascertains the solutions of the Bloch equation which is used for the measurement of the relaxation times and also for the molding of the transition systems in a system of nuclear spins by processes in four-poles by the method of the operation calculation. The first paragraph deals with the posing of the problem. The system of the Bloch equations is a system of linear differential equations with variable coefficients. For the observation of the signals of the nuclear resonance in the method of the continuous action a sinusoidal action of the magnetic field is used. The system of the Bloch equations is written down for the case that the weak radiofrequency field which stimulates the precession of

Card 1/3

The Unsteady Phenomena in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance 56-34-4-18/60

the macroscopic vector $\vec{M}$ of the nuclear magnetization is vertical to the magnetic field. Then the integrals ascertained by the operation method are written down. The second and third paragraph investigate the solution of the Bloch equation for some special cases of practical interest. The second paragraph deals with the adiabatic passing through the range of resonance. In this case the solution of the Bloch equation consists of terms which describe the transition process, and also of a steady term. The investigation of the transition processes makes possible the determination of the relaxation times. In the method of the continuous action, however, their realization in pure form is connected with considerable experimental difficulties. The third paragraph deals with the impulse methods in the nuclear magnetic resonance. The transition phenomena in the nuclear magnetic resonance can also be realized by the application of a radiofrequency field in form of pulses. 3 formulae for the reaction of the spin system to the pulse are written down. The remaining processes have a complicated character in the case of frequency jumps. The investigated cases show that the transition phenomena in the spin system are analogous to the transition processes in coupled electric resonance

Card 2/3

The Unsteady Phenomena in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance 56-34-4-18/60

circuits. The obtained terms are simple and can be used for the experimental determination of the relaxation times. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1957

1. Nuclear spins--Mathematical analysis

Card 3/3

21 (0), 5 (4)

AUTHOR: Grechishkin, V. S. SOV/56-35-2-8/60

TITLE: The Investigation of Relaxation Processes in a Number of Fluorine-Carbon Compounds (Issledovaniye relaksatsionnykh protsessov v ryade ftoristykh soyedineniy ugleroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 2, pp 364-366 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the influence exercised by the tensor of chemical displacements upon the relaxation time of fluorine nuclei and compares experimental with theoretical results. For the purpose of measuring the relaxation time the author employed the method of nuclear induction according to Bloch (Blokh). The scheme of the bridge circuit used for the observation of nuclear-induction signals is given. The high-frequency generator operated within the frequency range of 20 - 40 megacycles. Results:
$C_3F_5OH_2COOH$: $(R-1)_{theor} = 0,147$; $(R-1)_{exp} = 0,29$
Amount of the anisotropy of the tensor of chemical displacement: $7 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Card 1/3

Correlation time according to the formula by Debye (Debay) $10^{-10}$ sec; $R = T_1(H^1)/T_1(F^{19})$

$C_3H_4OH_3COOH$: $T_1(H)=0,65$ $T_1(F)=0,47$ $R = 1,35$

$X.(CF_2-CFCl)_nCOOH$: $T_1(H)= 0,21$ $T_1(F^{19}) = 0,14$ $R = 1,5$

$CH_2FCl$ R (at 20 megacycles) = 3,8

$CHFCl_2$ " = 9,2

$CHF_2Cl$ " = 3,56

$C_6H_3F_3$ " = 1,56

Results show that the ratio of the relaxation times of fluorine nucleus and proton in the same molecule depends on the presence of other halide nuclei. In conclusion the authors thank F. I. Skripov and P. M. Borodin for their interest in this work and for their discussions. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3