

I 28469-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW

ACC NR: AP6010138

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/003/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Kasatkin, B. S.; Kazymov, B. I., Onopriyenko, V. P.

ORG: Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektro-svaraki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR)

38
B

TITLE: Resistance butt welding of thick-walled tubes of heat-resistant steels

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1966, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: steel, resistance welding, butt welding, flash welding, metal tube / 12Kh1MF Cr-Mo-V steel

ABSTRACT: Normally resistance butt welding is confined chiefly to small-diameter tubes (up to 100 mm) with wall thickness of not more than 5 mm, because of its high power requirement, irregular heating of the metal and the need to use unique machines weighing as much as 100 tons and more. In this connection, the authors show that these technical difficulties may be largely overcome by resorting to continuous flash welding with programmed control of principal parameters, as illustrated by the results of the experimental continuous flash welding of plates of 12Kh1MF steel 20-60 mm thick with a cross sectional area of 3000-12,000 mm² and tubes of 273x38 mm diameter. (Chemical composition of 12Kh1MF steel: 0.1% C, 0.44% Mn, 0.37% Si, 1.05% Cr, 0.3% Mo, 0.27% V). The welded tube joints were tested with satisfactory results for

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.791.762:621.9.462

I 28469-66

ACC NR: AP6010138

static bending, tension, impact strength, and stress-rupture strength at high temperatures (585°C). Of the various types of heat treatment tested, normalizing at 940°C for 30 min proved to be most effective, as it increased impact strength to 11.2 kg-m/mm². The welding regimes were based on standard programs for variation in voltage and welding rate (Fig. 1) employed in the continuous resistance flash welding of low-

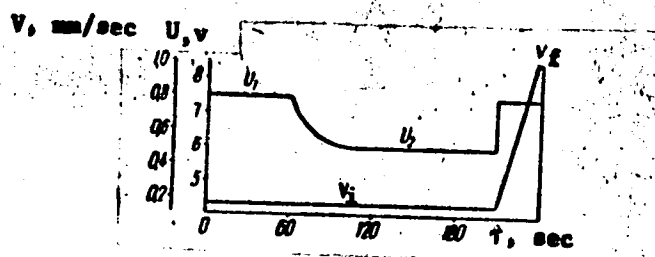


Fig. 1. Programs of variation in voltage and welding rate during the welding of tubes with 273-38 mm diameter:

U_1 - initial voltage; U_2 - minimal voltage; v_1 - initial fusion rate;
 v_f - final fusion rate

Card 2/3

E: 28469-66

ACC NR: AP6010138

570

-carbon steel products with a large cross-sectional area. Since the removal of internal flash caused special difficulty, a device was developed for this purpose: prior to welding, steel cups for collecting the spattered metal are inserted in the tube at a distance of 20-30 mm from the butts to be joined; a hydraulically operated cutting device attached to the steel cups shears off and removes the flash. The welded joints thus obtained are of a strength that is uniform and virtually the same as that of the base metal, and this whole technique is distinguished by its low power requirement, high productivity, and assurance of stable quality. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/

Cord 3/3 LC

ZASOSOV, V.A.; METEL'KOVA, Ye.I.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.S.

Improvement in the method for producing vanillin. Med.prom.
13 no.3:22-24 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(VANILLIN)

ZASOSOV, V.A.; METEL'KOVA, Ye.I.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.S.

Non-pyrophoric nickel catalyst in the dehydration reaction of 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline and its derivatives. Med.prom. 15 no.3:35-38
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(QUINOLINE) (CATALYSTS, NICKEL)

AUTHORS: Shemyakin, M. M., Kolosov, M. N., SOV 62-58-b-34.17
Arbuzov, Yu. A., Onopriyenko, V. V.,
Shatenshteyn, G. A.

TITLE: The Course Taken by the Synthesis of Ring A of Tetracyclic
Compounds (Put' sinteza kol'tsa A tetratsiklinov)

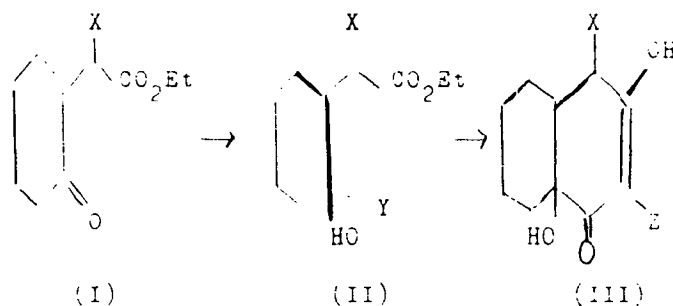
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk 1958,
Nr 6, pp. 794-795 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Already in 1957 the authors of this report described the
synthesis of tricyclic compounds in which 2 rings, with respect
to their structure, resemble rings D and C of tetracyclic
compounds. The third ring, which corresponds to ring B,
contains a binary compound or a potential carbonyl group. At
present the authors are studying the possibility of synthesizing
ring A and describe this synthesis. The group $\text{CHX} \cdot \text{CO}_2$ is
introduced into the initial ketone, ketone ester is
ethylated, ethynyl carbinol (formula III) $\text{Y}=\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ is hydrated
in the neutral medium and oxy-ketoester (formula II; $\text{Y}=\text{Ac}$)
is cyclized into an oxy-diketone (formula III; $\text{Z}=\text{H}$).
(Formula III; $\text{Z}=\text{CONHR}$). The scheme has the following form:

Card 1/3

The Course Taken by the Synthesis of Ring A
of Tetracyclic Compounds

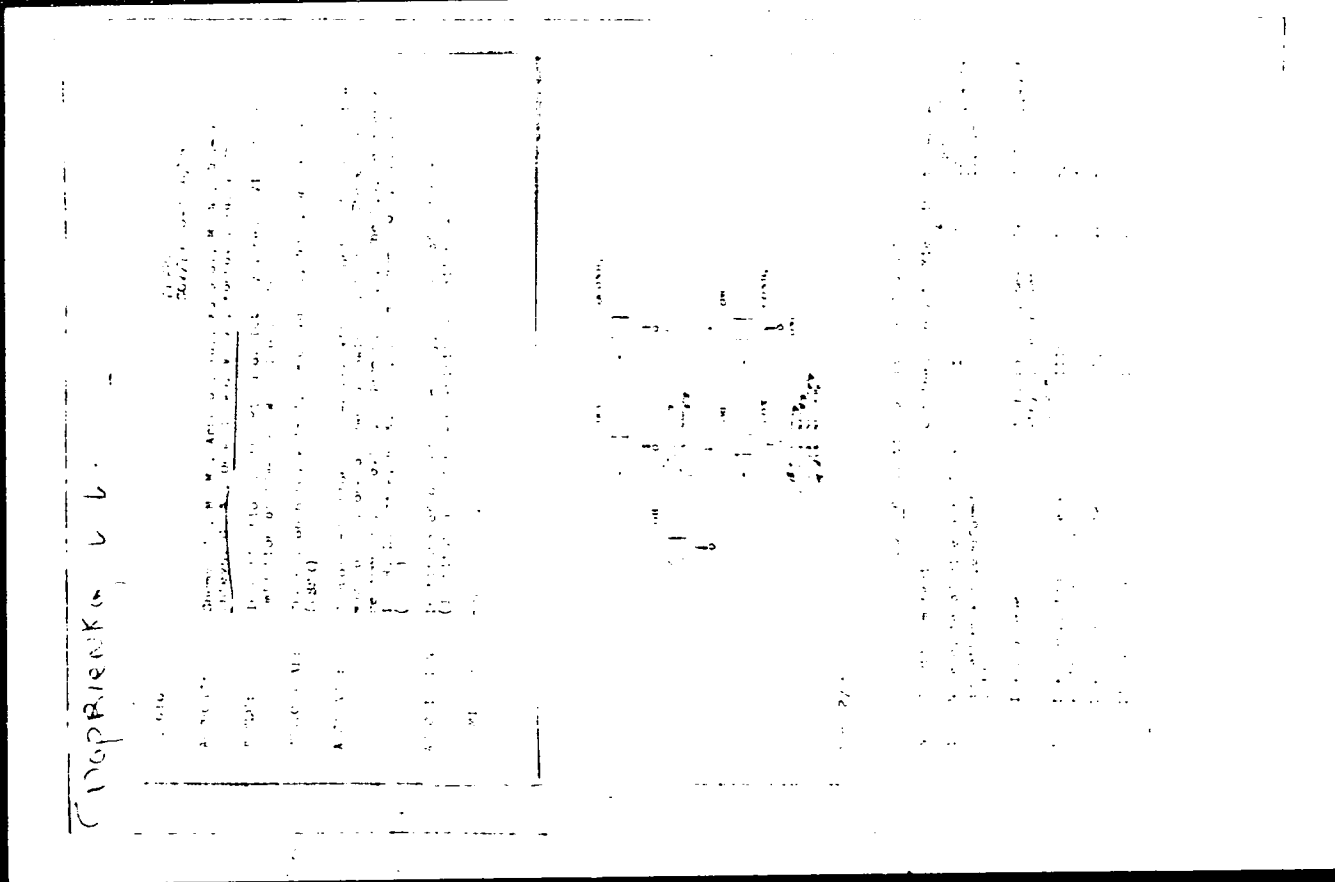
SOV, 62-58-6-34, 57



There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR and Institute of Biological and ~~Medico-~~chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR)

Card 2/3



Choprienskoy V. M.

39.0

1979
S. V. M. 12/2/79

AUTHORS: Choprienskoy V. M., Pospelov M. N., Aronov V. V., A. G. G. 1979, 12/2/79

TITLE: I-VI. Studies in the Field of Tumor Biology. VII. Study of the Genetic Route to the A-RNA Tumor Virus

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Biologii, Vol. 14, No. 1, Pt. 1 (1979)

ABSTRACT: Synthesis of compound IX can be divided into two parts: (1) synthesis of the upper part of the A-RNA (Ia, IIa, IIIa) → (IV) and (2) synthesis of its lower parts (V→VI→VII) and correlation with subsequent introduction of the lower part (VII→VIII→IX).

Card 1/11

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and Institute of Biochemistry and Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR. Institut Organicheskoy Khimii Akademii Nauk SSSR i Institut Biokhimiya i Meditsiny Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR

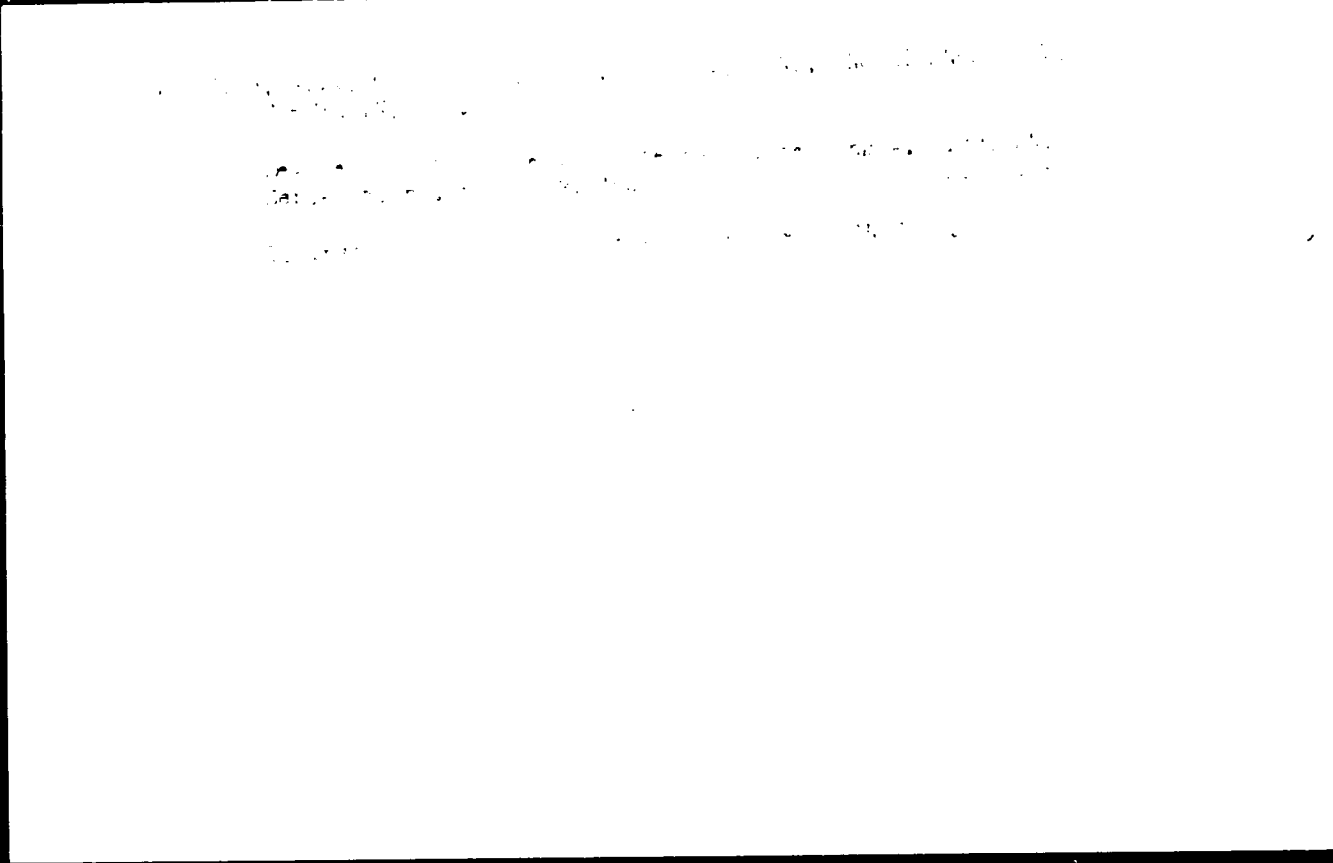
SUBMITTED: February 25, 1979

Card 11/11

GUREVICH, A.I.; KARAPETYAN, M.G.; KOLOSOV, M.N.; KOROBKO, V.G.;
ONOPRIYENKO, V.V.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M., akademik

Synthesis of hydronaphthacenes related to anhydrotetracyclines. Dokl.
AN SSSR 155 no.1:125-127 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.



SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; KULOSOV, M.N.; KAPAL'YAN, M.G.; DE YU-YUAN, CHIA-YU-CHANG;
ONOPRIYENKO, V.V.

Tetracyclines. Report No. 12: Stereochemistry of 2-, and 9-substi-
tuted 10-keto-9-hydroxy-9-methyl-1,2,3,4,9a,9,9a,10-tetrahydroan-
thracenes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no. 6: 1024-1035 (1964).

CHINA 101.

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AM6015327

Monograph

UR/

Onoshko, YUry Anatol'yevich; Gittsigrat, Ernest Ernestovich; Kornilov, Nikita Ivanovich; Kokovkin, Viktor Sergeevich

Drilling holes with diamond bits (Bureniye skvazhin almaznymi dolotami) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Nedra", 1965. 307 p. illus., biblio. 2000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: drilling, diamond bit drilling, drilling tool, drilling equipment, geologic survey, geologic prospecting, diamond specification

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for geological engineering personnel and for students of geological survey tekhnikuns. It may also serve as textbook for improving the qualifications of drilling teams. The book reviews the most important properties of diamonds used for drilling geological survey holes in rocks of various hardness. Designs of equipment and tools used in drilling with diamond bits and methods and procedures applied to drill test holes are discussed in detail.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3

Introduction -- 4

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AM6015327

- Ch. I. Daimonds and their application in the industry -- 9
- Ch. II. Drill bits with small-size diamonds -- 39
- Ch. III. Equipment for drilling with diamonds -- 107
- Ch. IV. Drilling technology -- 161
- Ch. V. Problems of drilling rocks with small-size diamond bits -- 270
- Ch. VI. Safety precautions in drilling works -- 283
- Ch. VII. Documentation and records kept in drilling with diamond bits -- 289

Appendix -- 292

References -- 304

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Dec65/ ORIG REF: 032/ OTH REF: 018

Card 2/2

SHALAYEV, M.I., kand.med.nauk (Perm', poselok P.D.K., ul. Pesochnaya, d.12);
KHOLKIN, A.A.; TOMILIN, A.K.; ONOSOV, A.G.

Closed lesions of the liver according to six-year data of some
hospitals in the Kizel coal basin. Klin.khir. no.9:72 S '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(KIZEL BASIN--LIVER--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ZHUKOV, A.I.; KAZANTSEV, Ye.I.; ONOSOV, V.N.

Sorption of thorium by cation exchangers. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7
no.4:915-920 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Thorium) (Ion exchange resins)

ZHUKOV, A.I.; ONOSOV, V.N.; KAZANTSEV, Ye.I.

Composition of thorium ions sorbed by cation exchangers. Zhur.-
neorg.khim. 7 no.4:921-925 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Thorium compounds) (Ion exchange resins)

000002-07/01, 1961
3107,3101

AUTHORS: Shukov, A. I., Inosov, V. N., Shevtsov, N. A.

TITLE: Separation of thorium and rare-earth elements on $\text{NH}_4\text{-I}$ resin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 4, 1961, 127-131

NOTE: The separation of thorium and rare earths (RE) on $\text{NH}_4\text{-I}$ resin was described in a previous paper, Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Khim. i khim. tekhnologiya, VI, 247 (1961). The present paper tries to answer the question as to whether the separation can be improved by making better use of the sorption capacity and by using lower amounts of eluents for elution. The experiments were made with chloride solutions. $\text{NH}_4\text{-I}$ resin in H form had an exchange capacity of 2.00 me-equiv/g as to sulfide groups. The column cross section was 1 cm^2 , the rate of filtration $1 \text{ ml/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$, and the experimental temperature 15°C . At first, the pH dependence of the dynamic exchange capacity was measured. It increases linearly with the pH value for Th, and drops sharply at $\text{pH} = 2.8$. This effect is attributed to the increasing ionic radius of Th and the decreasing diffusion rate.
Card 1/3

separation of thorium and...

3.07.61 17.000 11.11
B107, B101

The effect of the ammonium-chloride concentration on the elution of Th was examined next. Elution is considerably more intense with a solution of 2 N NH_4Cl than with a 1N solution. Further increase of concentration has only a slight influence. Thorium is eluted with 3 N H_2SO_4 . The optimum result is given: 1.3105 g Th and 10.4431 g RE (ratio 1:8) were separated in 13.5 g resin. This corresponds to a loading the exchange capacity with 69.4% Th and 696.1% RE. 9.5200 g RE (exempt from Th) was in the filtrate. 1.1816 g RE (exempt from Th) was eluted with 2 N NH_4Cl solution, and 1.3156 Th, not containing RE, was eluted with 3 N H_2SO_4 . The relative consumption of eluants decreases markedly with increasing quantity of resin and may be further reduced in greater columns. Since preponderant part of the NH_4Cl solution is consumed for elution of relative small amounts of RE, the consumption of this solution can be intensively reduced, if a small content of RE in Th is permissible. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

Separation of thorium an...

3, 378, 662, 667, 664, 613, 616
3107, 3131

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirova)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1960

Card 3/3

ZHUKOV, A.I.; ONOSOV, V.N.; KRASIL'NIKOV, M.T.

Effect of temperature on the sorption and elution of hydrolyzed
thorium ions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1448-1451 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Thorium) (Isotope separation)

ZHUKOV, A.I.; ONOSOV, V.N.; KUDYAKOV, V.Ya.; SERGEYEV, B.M.

On the formation of $\text{Th}[(\text{OH})_4\text{Th}]_{\text{H}}^{4+}$ ions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8
no.4:871-875 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Thorium compounds)

ONOSOVA, S. P.

Nondestructive determination of manganese in aluminum alloys. N. A. Tamsnacy and S. P. Onosova. *Melody Analiza Chern. i Tsel. Metallov* (Sverdlovsk-Moscow Metallurgizdat) 1953, 22-6; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 9891. — Samples are taken from clean surfaces of a standard and analyzed specimens, first with a 4-5% NaOH or KOH and then at the same spot with HNO₃ (1:1) by the usual method. The samples are collected in porcelain crucibles, to each is added 5-7 drops of HNO₃, and the crucibles are heated for approx. 1 min. until clear. The clear solns. are transferred into 10-ml. cylinders and the crucibles are washed with small vols. of water (too great vol. is avoided). If the Mn content is less than 1%, colorimetric detn. is made in the same cylinder. To this end, add a pinch of dry NH₄SCN, 2 drops of 0.01M AgNO₃, and 1 ml. HNO₃ to each of the cylinders. Heat the solns. and analyze colorimetrically. M. Hosen

2/

AM

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30280

Author : Onosova, S.P., Zolotavin, V.L.

Inst :

Title : Preparation and Properties of Vanadyl Sulfate.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 9, 1972-1974

Abst : To prepare $\text{VOSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I) a solution of NH_4 Vanadate is treated with concentrated H_2SO_4 and SO_2 is passed through the hot solution until a transparent blue solution is formed. After filtration, evaporation of the solution and crystallization of I the blue crystals are filtered off and washed with alcohol and ether. Yield of I 82%. At a temperature above 100 I loses the water of crystallization, and at 520-530 it is converted to V_2O_5 which melts at 680-690. In moist air I deliquesce. I is soluble in water (112.75 g in 100 g H_2O at 22°), little soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in benzene and xylene. Density of I is 2.21 at 22°.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Onosova, S. P., Dmitriyev, V. Ie. SOV/70-1144-7

TITLE: The Detection of the Uranyl Ion (Otkrytiye ions uranila)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 103-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method described in publications for the detection of the uranyl ion in the presence of larger amounts of foreign ions (Fe^{3+} , Sr^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ti^{4+} , Zr^{4+} , Th^{4+} , VO_3^- , MoO_4^{2-} et al.) proved to be unreliable when it was checked, as on the addition of potassium ferrocyanide to the solution (Ref. 1), in many cases colored deposits are formed; thus a correct conclusion as to the presence of uranium in the solution to be investigated is rendered impossible. Other methods (Refs. 2, 3) are of no practical importance. The authors of the present article elaborated a method for the detection of uranyl ions in a solution containing Mg^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Ce^{3+} , Pb^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Be^{2+} , Ti^{4+} , Zr^{4+} , Th^{4+} , VO_3^- , MoO_4^{2-} , and WO_4^{2-} . A great number of these ions do not

Card 1/3

The Detection of the Uranyl Ion.

SOV/75-13-1-17

this occasion kept in solution by the addition of complexing III. The uranyl together with the hydroxides of several metals present is precipitated with concentrated ammonia. The precipitate is treated with boiling 10% soda or ammonium carbonate solution with the uranium passing into solution. One part of the filtrate is diluted with one drop of 10% hydrogen peroxide solution. The immediate formation of green color points to the presence of uranium in the solution. (When soda is used for the working off of the precipitate, also chromium can pass into solution; the yellow color of the chromate does, however, not develop immediately). The proof of uranium in this way is also successful at a ratio between uranium and chromium of 1:1 000. When ammonium carbonate is used the detection is also fully reliable in the presence of great amounts of chromium. After the treatment with ammonium carbonate or soda a small amount of solid soda or some drops of potassium ferrocyanide solution are added to another part of the filtrate, and then a little amount of 2N nitric acid is added carefully. A brown ring is formed at the boundary surface between soda solution and acid in the presence of uranium. This method makes possible the detection of 10^{-5} g/l.

Card 2/3

Detection of the Uranyl Ion

U 7/19/1951

high per cent (maximum dilution 1:1000) and large amounts of other elements. The precipitation reaction is described in detail. There are four reactions which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnical Institute im. S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk)

SUBJECT: Analytical

1. Uranyl ions--Detection
2. Uranyl--Precipitation
3. Colorimetry--Effectiveness
4. Reagents--Performance

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Podchaynova, V. N., Onoseva, T. I.

TITLE: Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion with Thiocyanate (Izucheniyе reaktsiiiona dvukhvalentnogo yodnogo rodanidom kaliya)

PERIODIC: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1969, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 10-11

ABSTRACT: The thiocyanate complexes of copper have often been examined (Refs. 1-9), for the quantitative determination of copper, however, only the reaction between thiocyanate ions and Cu^{2+} in an aqueous solution of acetone has been used. In an aqueous solution the black $Cu(CN)_2$ is gradually reduced to the white $Cu(SCN)$ (Ref. 1). The authors of the paper under review examined the reaction between Cu^{2+} ions and potassium thiocyanate in an aqueous solution. In order to prevent the reduction of copper, various oxidizing agents were added. Among the oxidizing agents tested, diluted nitric acid (pH=3) proved to be the best, as it reacts with thiocyanate ions without forming colored products. With the increase of concentration of potassium thiocyanate the optical density of the solutions created increased.

Card 1/4

Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate

to a certain degree and then remains constant. In addition, nitric acid even in small quantities effects an increase of the optical density of the solutions. Larger quantities of nitric acid also increase the optical density of solutions when iron is absent, as they react with potassium thiocyanate and form colored products. An addition of 0,12 to 0,5 m. of HNO_3 however, does not change the optical density. Hydrochloric acid does not affect the composition of the complex. Zinc ions even when amounting to a hundred times the quantity of copper, do not interfere with the formation of the copper-thiocyanate complex. The disturbing effect of iron can be neutralized by means of sodium fluoride. Quantities of up to 0,5 m. of a 1% solution of NaF in 25 ml. of the solution may be tested without influence the optical density, whereas a large amount of fluoride ions reduce the color intensity. In concentrations of 5 times 10^{-3} to 2,8 times 10^{-2} g Cu per liter the composition of the copper thiocyanate complex follows Beer's law in case of a surplus of K CN. The color of the solutions does not change for 35 minutes. Therefore, in low concentrations of copper

SOV/75-13-5-5/24

Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate

this reaction may be used for the photometric determination of copper in a weak solution of nitric acid or hydrochloric acid in the presence of large quantities of zinc and also small amounts of iron.

Metaphosphoric acid was chosen as complex-forming compound in order to prevent the reduction of copper by thiocyanate ions in an aqueous solution. When Cu^{2+} ions and thiocyanate ions are present, a yellow green complex is formed with metaphosphoric acid, which is stable even in the presence of reducing agents. The color of this complex is invariable as to time and corresponds to Beer's law in concentrations of 2,5 times

10^{-3} to 3,5 times 10^{-2} g Cu per liter. The colored phosphate thiocyanate complex of copper can serve for the photometric determination of copper in solutions which contain large amounts of aluminum and zinc and small amounts of iron. The sensitivity of the determination amounts to 2,5 times

10^{-6} to 3,5 times 10^{-5} g Cu per ml, therefore, it is greater than the sensitivity of the determination of copper with ammonia and potassium ferrocyanide. The methods for both de-

Card 3/4

SOV/75-13-5-5 24

Study of the Reaction of Bivalent Copper Ion With Potassium Thiocyanate

terminations developed are described in the paper. The determinations are made by means of calibration curves. There are 5 figures and 11 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1957

Card 4/4

S.032.62.028.003.001.001
B*27/B1*0

AUTHOR: Onosova, S P.

TITLE: Complexometric determination of rare-earth metals in the presence of thorium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 3, 1962, 27-27

TEXT: Since titration of RE with eriochrome black T is impossible in the presence of thorium and uranium, back titration of an added Trilon B excess with NiCl₂ solution at pH ~ 10 with murexide as indicator is proposed. Ammonium salts > 300 mg impair the color change. First, Trilon B/NiCl₂ ratio and NiCl₂ concentration are determined by titration.

The Trilon B volume to be added to the RE solution is calculated from

$$V_{Tr} = \frac{2A}{C_{NiCl_2} K M_{R_2O_3}}$$
 ; A is the probable content of RE in mg, K is the NiCl₂/Trilon ratio in ml. and M_{R₂O₃} is the molecular weight of the RE

Card 1, 2

L 00038-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5023710

UR/0075/65/020/000/0802/0804
543.70

AUTHOR: Onosova, S. P.; Kuntsevich, G. K.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of the reaction of scandium ions with pyrocatechol violet

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 8, 1965, 802-804

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, scandium compound, spectrophotometric analysis, dye chemical

ABSTRACT: Scandium and pyrocatechol violet form a blue complex of anionic character at a 1:1 molar ratio. The absorption maximum of the complex is reached at pH 5 ($\lambda = 590 \text{ m}\mu$) and remains constant with rising pH. The optimum pH range selected was 5.0-5.7; it was produced with urotropine and acetate buffer solutions. The average value of the molar extinction coefficient ϵ is $(1.73 \pm 0.13) \cdot 10^4$. For a complete color development, a twofold excess of the reagent is sufficient. A linear dependence of the optical density of the colored solution on the scandium concentration is observed up to 60 μg per 25 ml of solution. Complex-forming ions such as citrate, tartrate, oxalate, acetate, etc., and ions of thorium, aluminum,

Card 1/2

L 00038-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5029710

iron, copper, etc. interfere with the color development. A procedure for the determination of scandium in the absence of interfering ions is given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk
(Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 08May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

MU
Card 2/2

UNCOVLEKAYA, A.F.

Nonferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc) in the volcanic-sedimentary
complexes of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy VNIIGIM no. 101-
1981: 164. (X. 1981)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; KOSHKAREV, D.G.; ONOSOVSKIY, K.K.;
SMOLYANKINA, T.G.; SMIRNITSKIY, V.A.; DANIL'TEV, Ye.N.;
LAZAREV, N.V.; LAPITSKIY, Yu.Ya.; PLIGIN, Yu.S.; BATALIN, V.A.

Ion guide and beam injection system in a proton synchrotron.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.4:70-75 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosu-
darstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.
(Synchrotron)

S/120/62/000/004/008/047
E039/E420

AUTHOR: Onosovskiy, K.K.

TITLE: Testing of the vacuum chamber and pumping system of
the 7 Gev proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 52-54

TEXT: The pumping system of the synchrotron is briefly described. Volume of the chamber is 4000 litres; overall pumping speed is 9000 litres/sec. Tests are carried out on a standard section of the system consisting of one pumping unit B[^]-05-1 (VA-05-1); two curved sections of the vacuum chamber and two straight sections, i.e. 1/56th part of the system. The limiting pressures obtained using the liquid nitrogen traps are 7×10^{-7} mm Hg at the pump and 1.4×10^{-6} mm Hg at the most remote part of the system. Using the semiconductor refrigerator trap only the corresponding pressures are 9×10^{-7} and 1.8×10^{-6} . These pressures were obtained after 24 hours pumping and with a leak rate of 0.006 litre μ /sec. The performance of an improved design of diffusion pump with a high quality oil is described, pressures of 3 to 5×10^{-7} mm Hg being obtained. For the complete vacuum
Card 1/2

Testing of the vacuum chamber ...

S/120/62/000/004/008/047
E039/E420

chamber assembled in the magnet spaces the limiting pressure is 2 to 2.5×10^{-6} mm Hg. An investigation of the magnetic properties of the chamber showed that 40% of it had a residual magnetic field greater than the permissible level 0.08 Oe. In order to remove this residual magnetization and to de-gas the system the chamber walls were heated to about 750°C for about 25 to 30 minutes by passing a current of 500 A through it, the heat loss being reduced by means of an asbestos cloth covering. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1962

Card 2/2

L57L5

S/120/62/000/004/011/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Koshkarev, D.G., Onosovskiy, K.K.,
Smolyankina, T.G., Smirnitskiy, V.A., Danil'tsev, Ye.N.,
Lazarev, N.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Batalin, V.A.

TITLE: The ion guide and beam-introduction system of the
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: From experimental work on the 4 Mev electrostatic generator
used for beam injection, it was found that the diameter of the
matched beam in the accelerator chamber would be not less than
about 25 mm. The injection system was therefore designed to use
plane condensers instead of slot condensers. As the phase volume
of the beam was four times greater than expected, the focusing was
strengthened by the use of quadrupole lenses. The beam
introduction system is shown in Fig.2, where $C_{1,2,3}$ are
condensers, C_1 is constructed from stainless steel plates,
 $\ell = 600$ mm, $h = 35$ mm, bent to a radius of 4000 mm,
 $V = 80$ kV, $\omega = 171$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$.

Card 1/3

S/120/62/000/004/011/047

The ion guide and beam-introduction ... E140/E420

C₂ has $\ell = 220$ mm, $h = 20$ mm, $V = 62$ kV, $\omega = 85$ mr and $\Delta V/V = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$. C₃ has $\ell = 220$ mm, $h = 80$ mm, $V = 56$ kV, $\omega = 9.6$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, where ℓ is length of the plates, h is the distance between them, ω is the angle through which the beam is bent and $\Delta V/V$ is the required stability. Calculation on the design of the system and its adjustment are given, in particular design details are presented on the first condenser C₁, the electrostatic quadrupole lenses, the ion guide and the magnetic quadrupole lenses. The electrostatic quadrupole lens consists essentially of four stainless steel plates with a hyperbolic profile and the magnetic quadrupole lens is calculated for a gradient of 350 Oe/cm and a length of 15 cm with a magnetic aperture of 60 mm. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962
Card 2/3

The ion guide and beam-introduction ... S/120/62/000/004/011/047
E140/E420

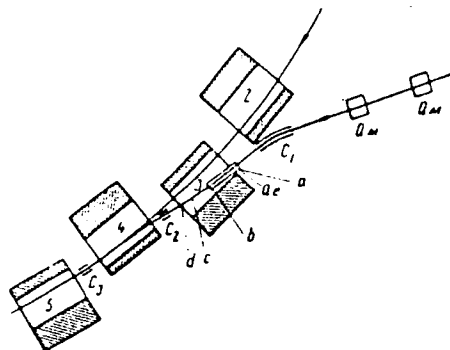


Fig.2.

Card 3/3

ONOSOVSKIY, K. K.

S/120/62/000/004/047/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Gol'din, I.L., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Beselov, M.A., Talyzin, A.N., Tarasov, Ye.K.,
Bosharev, S.G., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Sarabash, L.Z.,
Meopov, I.F., Lebedev, P.I., Kuz'min, A.A.,
Katalin, V.A., Onosovskiy, K.K., Uvarov, V.A.,
Vodop'yanov, P.A.

TITLE: Adjustment of the acceleration regime of the 7 Gev
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 246-255

TEXT: In order to establish the optimum parameters for
programming the control frequency the intensity, position,
and frequency and amplitude of transverse oscillation of the beam
is measured in three stages: (1) during the first revolution,
(2) with a circulating beam and (3) with acceleration.
For measurements on the first revolution long afterglow
scintillation screens are used which are either observed visually
or by means of a television camera. The screens are placed in
the sections between magnet blocks; 15 in the initial part and
10 in the final part of the chamber. It is shown that the orbit does not
Card 1/2

Adjustment of the acceleration ...

5/126/62/000/004/047/047
E679/6426

deviate by more than 1.5 cm from the axis during the first revolution. Circulating beams without acceleration are obtained which continue for 20 to 30 revs. The circulating current is determined by means of a flight tube and the transverse oscillation frequency with an electrostatic probe with double vertical and horizontal plates. Scintillation screens in the form of a grid with 85% transmission are used to show the beam position and diameter for 5 to 10 revs. The beam diameter is shown to be about 4 cm under normal conditions. Investigations are carried out on the optimum form of the frequency - time relation for holding the beam in orbit. The width of the trapping region is ± 3 Kc/s for an initial frequency of 750 Kc/s which agrees well with theoretical estimates. Preliminary adjustment permitted the attainment of 6.2 Gev protons and after adjustment 7.2 Gev protons were obtained on October 25, 1961. The usual intensity on a normal cycle lies in the range 3 to 5 x 10⁹. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962 Physics GKAE)
Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, V.V., GROMOVA, L.I., KUZNETSOV, YU.S., VEDENIN, M.A.,
TALYGIN, A.N., ZHURAVIN, V.G., KOSYGIN, I.G., LEVITOV,
Iu.Ya., BARBAROV, I.G., KREMER, G.P., LEVITSKY, I.I.,
KUZ'MIN, A.A., BATALIN, V.I., ONOSOVSKIY, K.K., SVAROV, I.I.,
VODOP'YANOV, E.A.

Abstract of a presentation in the form of a paper
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 1966, No. 3, p. 11-12, 1966. (MIRA) 1966

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosu-
darstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

L 27069-66 EWT(m) IJP(c) JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: AT6012259

SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/65/000/381/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Lapitskiy, Yu. Ya.; Khoroshkov, V. S.; Onosovskiy, K. K.

46

ORG: none*

B+1

TITLE: The injector of the ITEF proton synchrotron

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. * Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 381, 1965. Inzhektor protonnogo sinkhrotrona ITEF, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: proton accelerator, synchrotron, particle accelerator component, electrostatic generator / ZG-5 electrostatic generator

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the improvements recently made on the ITEF proton synchrotron injector, which originally was a revamped ZG-5 electrostatic generator. The injector is designed for a two-week operating cycle, with minimum maintenance shutdown (12 hours) and minimum low-voltage preconditioning (20-30 hours). The vacuum system and the ion system (source, optical system, and ion transporter) are described in detail. With the ion source delivering a maximum pulse current of 0.3 a, the injector operates at present with a generator voltage of 4 Mev, a dc ion current 1-3 µa, an unseparated beam pulse of 40 na at a pulse duration of 40 µsec, a proton pulse of 8-10 na into the synchrotron at a pulse duration 20 µsec, and an energy

Card 1/2

L 27069-66

ACC NR: AT6012259

stability 0.1%. It is claimed that from 1 January 1965 through 15 May 1965, the electrostatic generator served as an injector for 1924 out of the planned 2070 hours. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 23Aug65/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *h*

112-57-8-16276

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957. Nr 8, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rozenfel'd, L. M., Onosovskiy, V. V., and Serdakov, G. S.

TITLE: An Experimental Installation for Heating and Cooling the Buildings at the Site of the Stalingrad State Electric Station Development (Opytnaya ustanovka dlya otopleniya i okhlazhdeniya zdaniy na ploshchadke stroitel'stva Stalingradskoy GES)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta kholodil'n. prom-sti (Transactions of the Leningrad Technological Institute for the Cooling Industry), 1956, Nr 14, pp 32-43

ABSTRACT: To check some conditions associated with the use of a thermal pump for heating the buildings of an electric station, an experimental installation was built and tested at the site of the Stalingrad State Electric Station. This installation, in the Station's Electrotechnical Laboratory, used refrigerating machines for heating during the winter and cooling during the summer. As a source of low-temperature heat for the thermal pump, water is taken from an artesian well; the water is preheated by an electric heater that is analogous

Card 1/2

112-57-8-16276

An Experimental Installation for Heating and Cooling the Buildings at the Site

to a hydrogenerator having thermal losses but no output power. A single-stage freon-12 refrigerating machine was used as a thermal pump. Cold water at 5°-10° C was fed into an evaporator, where the heat yielded by the water brought freon-12 to the boiling point at a low pressure. Freon-12 vapor was admitted into a compressor, where it was brought up to the pressure corresponding to the condensation temperature necessary for the heating system. From the compressor, the vapor was channelled into a condenser in which the condensing vapor heated the water circulating in the heating system. The liquid freon-12 from the condenser was fed back into the evaporator with an intermediate throttling down to the pressure of the evaporator. Cold water from the evaporator was passed through an electric heater. The tests conducted in December, 1955, and in January, 1956, demonstrated the feasibility of utilizing thermal losses in hydrogenerators and transformers for heating of electric-station buildings. The thermal-pump heating system proved to be more economical than a separate heating boiler installation. Bibliography: Seven items.

V. Ya. G.

Card 2/2

ROZENFEL'D, L.M.; ONOSOVSKIY, V.V.; SERDAKOV, G.S.

Experimental testing of the feasibility of adapting refrigerating machinery for heating and cooling buildings using heat produced in the operation of hydroelectric power stations. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 26 no.9:2037-2045 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.

(Heat pumps) (Hydroelectric power stations)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

ROZENFEL'D, L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ONOSOVSKIY, V.; SERDAKOV, G.

Experimental installation for hydroelectric plant heating using
refrigerating machines. Khol.tekh.33 no.2:5-11 Ap-Je '56.

(MIRA 9:9)

(Heat pumps) (Hydroelectric power stations--Air conditioning)

AUTHORS: Rozenfel'd, L. (Professor), Kharitonov, V., Onosovskiy, V.,
Manuylo, N., Zhebenko, A., and Bakallo, N. (Engineers).
66-2-2722

TITLE: Investigation of the refrigeration equipment of the refri-
gerator ship, "Aktyubinsk". (Ispytaniye kholodil'nogo
oborudovaniya refrizheratornogo sudna "Aktyubinsk").

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering),
1957, No.2, pp.6 - 10 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The results are described of tests of a refrigerated
Diesel-electric ship, carried out by the Chair of Refrigera-
tion Machinery of the Leningrad Technological Institute in
cooperation with the team of a Baltic plant. The refri-
geration machinery was designed by the Central Refrigeration
Machinery Design Office and manufactured by the Moscow
"Compressor" Works. The "Aktyubinsk" has a displacement of
10 250 tons and is one of a larger series of refrigerator
vessels. It has 5 refrigerated holds and 5 refrigerated
'tween decks of a useful volume of 6700 m³, enabling trans-
portation of 2700 tons of frozen or 3350 tons of chilled
fish. The refrigerated holds and 'tween decks are subdivi-
ded into a fore and an aft group, each of which can operate
at differing temperatures. The cooling of the holds and
the 'tween decks is effected by a solution of calcium
chloride. In single stage operation a temperature of -6 C

Card 1/3

Investigation of the refrigeration equipment of the refrigerator ship, "Aktyubinsk". (Cont.) 66-2-2/22

can be maintained in the holds and in the 'tween decks whilst in 2-stage operation a temperature of -18 C can be maintained so that it is possible to maintain a temperature of -6 C in one group of chambers and 'tween decks and a temperature of -18 C in the other group. The characteristics of the refrigeration machinery were established at the test stand of the "Compressor" works and have been described in an earlier paper (1). The results of the tests of the refrigerator ship are discussed and summarised in 2 tables. During the tests the entire refrigeration equipment operated satisfactorily, the insulation of the refrigerated holds and 'tween decks is of good quality and operated satisfactorily. The adopted 2-stage system is very simple in operation but the author considers it advisable to develop a circuit with an intermediate steam extraction applicable for marine use and to compare the respective technical and economic indices. To gain a clearer picture on the correct selection of the type of refrigeration machinery the applied 2-stage set ~~MM-ADC-150~~ should be compared with a high r.p.m. multi cylinder compressor, both stages being in a single unit. For marine conditions it may be of interest

Card 2/3

Investigation of the refrigeration equipment of the refrigerator ship, "Aktyubinsk". (Cont.) 66-2-2/22

to use a rotational compressor as a booster compressor of the lower stage. A number of slight inadequacies revealed during the tests should be eliminated and further control and metering instruments should be installed.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 1 Slavic reference.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

ROZENFEL'D, Lev Markovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TKACHEV, Anatoliy
Georgiyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUREVICH, Yevgeniy
Semenovich, inzh.; ONOSOVSKIY, Y.V., inzh.; SERDAKOV, G.S., inzh.;
TSYRLIN, B.L., inzh.; KALNIN', I.M., inzh.; ROMANOVSKIY, N.V., inzh.;
YATSUNOV, I.P., inzh.; DANILOVA, G.N., dotsent; MIKHAL'SKAYA, R.N.,
inzh.; KARNAUKH, M.S., inzh.; SPUKALENKO, A.K., inzh.; IL'IN, A.Ya.,
inzh.; TSIPERSON, A.L., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Examples and designs of refrigerating machines and apparatus]
Primery i raschety kholodil'nykh mashin i apparatov. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1960. 237 p. [___Thermodynamic diagrams of
the refrigerants used] ___Termodinamicheskie diagrammy rabochikh
tel kholodil'nykh mashin. (MIRA 13:9)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

ROZENFEL'D, L., prof.; ZVORONO, Yu., inzh.; ONOSOVSKIY, V., inzh., KISS, V.

Test of a heat pump air conditioning unit in a movie theater. Khol.
tekhn. 37 no.5:18-22 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promysh-
lennosti.

(Theaters--Air conditioning)

ROZENFEL'D, L.M., prof.; ZVOIIONO, Yu.S., inzh.; ONOSOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Application of a freon refrigerating machine for cooling and
dynamic heating. Teploenergetika 8 no.6:12-16 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating) (Thermodynamics)

ONOSOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Selecting machines and the control system for heat pump units. Khol. tekhn. 38 no.3:30-36 My-Je '61. (MLRA 15:1.

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Heat pumps)
(Compressors)

ROZENFEL'D, L.M., prof.; ZVORONO, Yu.S., inzh.; ONOSOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Dynamic heating and cooling by using the heat of discarded water.
Gidr.stroi. 33 no.10:26-31 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Waste heat) (Heating from central stations)

CHERNYKH, V.N., *born*. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

Thermodynamic analysis of the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].
Khol. tekhn. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

Leningradskiy [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].
noted.

POLA D / Farm Animals. Domestic Fowls.

U-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72197

Author : Kaufman, L., Onoszkiewicz, B.

Title : The Effect of Ultraviolet Rays on Domestic Birds. Part
II. Its Effect on the Growth of Ducklings.

Orig Pub : Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska, 1954 (1955) E9, No 6
89-101

Abstract : The eggs of Peking ducks were irradiated with ultraviolet rays during the first 5 days of incubation. The average weight of the hatched duckling of 8.9 to 10 weeks old was higher than that of control birds (average 12 percent), due to the rate increase under irradiation. During the first days of incubation, the embryos grow faster and hatch 0.5 days earlier. The increased rate of growth continues through the first three weeks of the ducklings' life after hatching.

Card : 1/1

- 62 -

ONOSZKO, Jerzy, mgr., inż.

Protective blocks in harbor architecture. Tech gosp morska 11 no.5:
139-142 '61.

1. Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Gdansk.

ONOSZKO, Jerzy, mgr., inż.

Activities of the scientific laboratories of the Institute for Hydraulic Engineering of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The laboratory for sea-shore dynamics and protection. Gosp wodna 21 no.11: 500 N '61.

ONCSZKO, Jerzy

Situation of the storage reservoir at Roznow. Rozpr hydrotech.
no.12:107-112 '62.

KOWALSKI, Tadeusz, inż.; SLOMIANKO, Paweł, doc. dr inż.; PASZKIEWICZ, Czesław, mgr; KARWOWSKI, Józef, doc. dr inż.; DRUET, Czesław, dr inż.; TUBIELEWICZ-WITKOWSKA, Hanna, mgr inż.; SZARANIEC, Tadeusz, mgr inż.; ONOSZKO, Jerzy, mgr inż.; RBYŃSKI, Jerzy, mgr inż.; HOFFMANN, Marian, mgr inż.

Discussions on papers and communications. Rozpr hydrotechn no.12:
119-127 '62.

1. Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering, Polish Academy of Sciences, Gdansk (for all except Kowalski and Paszkiewicz).
2. Maritime Institute, Gdansk (for Kowalski).
3. State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute, Olsztyn (for Paszkiewicz).

ONOSZKO, Jerzy, mgr inż.; ROBAKIEWICZ, Wojciech, mgr inż.

Maritime problems at the 20th International Navigation Congress.
Tech gosp morska 12 no.9:270-272 S '62.

1. Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gdansk.

ONOSZKO, Jerzy, mgr inz.

Third Hydraulic Engineering Festival in Yugoslavia. Gosp wodna 23
no.2:90 F '63.

ONOSZKO, Jerzy

The Department of Marine Construction during the years 1953-1964
Rozpr hydrotechn no. 15:127-132 164.

UNIT, Caslaw: 180780, Jerry

region of effective location of sub used items. 19:233-147-164.

ONOSZKO, Jerry, mgr inz.

Sea deepening work in Poland during the period between the two World Wars. Techn gosp morska 14 no.7/8:217-219 J1-Ag '62.

1. Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gdansk.

ONOSZKO, Jerzy, mgr inż.

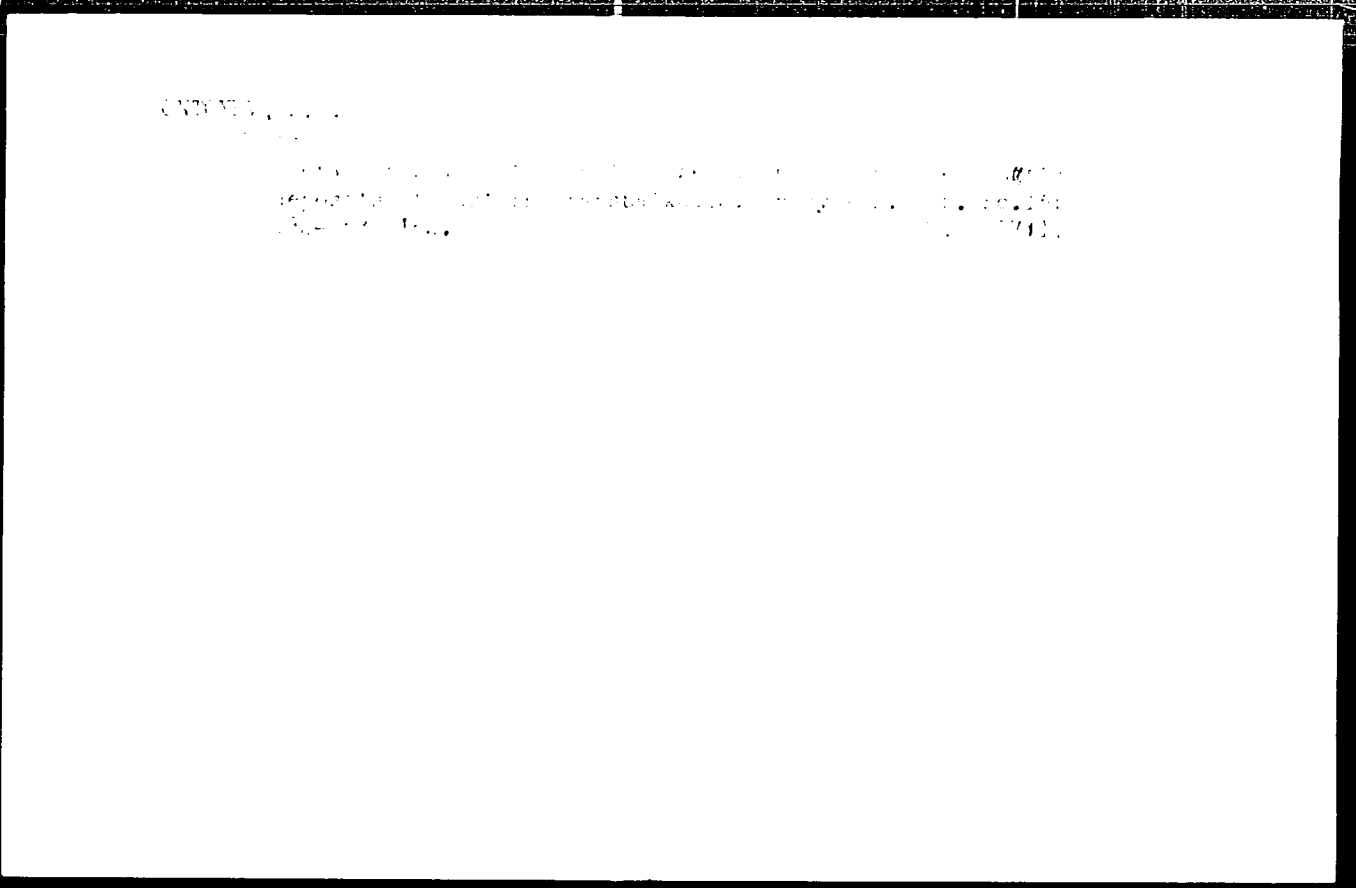
Contributions of Polish science in maritime and port construction
engineering. Tech gosp. morska 14 (1960) 203-206. 0 16.

1. Institute of Hydraulic Engineering, Gdansk, of the Polish
Academy of Sciences.

PROZU, Jerzy, dr inż.

Scientific session of the Institute of Hydraulic Engineering
of the Polish Academy of Sciences to celebrate the 20th
anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. Archiw hydrotech.
12 no.1:85-90 1965

1 Institute of Hydraulic Engineering of the Polish Academy
of Sciences, Gdansk Submitted July 25, 1964



ONOTSKIY, F. I.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Philosophical Sciences
at the Institute of Philosophy

"Social Significance of the Industrialization of Socialist Agriculture."

Vestnik akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., dokt. tekhn. nauk; BUYANOV, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
VASIL'YEV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KULESHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEN'SHOV, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
NEVSKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; POTAPOV, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RODIONOV, L.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIMKIN, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SUKHANOVA, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; YUMATOV, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KHOKHRYAKOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ALEKSANDROV, N.M., gornyy inzh.;
AUSTOV, I.I., inzh.; BUGOSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., gornyy inzh.; DIDKOVSKIY,
D.Z., inzh.; GNOTSKIY, M.I., inzh.; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., inzh.;
GEYMAN, L.M., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA,
M.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the strip-mine foreman] Spravochnik gornogo mestera
kar'era. Pod red. V.V. Rzhhevskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 572 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Strip mining)

ONOTSKIY, M.I., inzh.

Study of the wear resistance of a pneumatic percussion drill
bit. Izv. vyb. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.6:100-106 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut imeni Stalina. Rekomendovana
kafedroy burcvzryvnykh rabot.
(Boring machinery--Testing)
(Mechanical wear)

AVERCHENKOV, A.P., inzh.; ONOTSKIY, M.I., inzh.

Using bores with a diameter of 100 mm. for blasting operations in
open-pit mining. Stroi.mat. 7 no.5:20-22 My '61. MIRA 14:6)
(Blasting) (Strip mining)

ONOTSKIY, M.I., inzh.

Introduction of pneumatic percussion drilling at rubble and
crushed stone quarries. Sbor. trud. NII Zhelezobetona no.7:
35-43 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Drilling and boring machinery)
(Quarries and quarrying)

ONOTSKIY, M.I., gornyy inzh.

Efficient conditions of using bore bits for submersible
compressed-air drills. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek.
i gor. elektromekh. no.47:49-58 '63. (MIRA 17:..)

ONOYCHENKO, V.

They live and work the communist way. Kosh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.8:
12-13 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Taganrog--Leathe. workers)

ONTIN, Ye.I., inzh.; IVASHKIN, V.S.

Evaluating existing types of sprinklers and selecting the
optimal conditions for their operation. Nauch. soob. VostNII
no.1:30-34 '61. (MIRA 18:5)

ONOYCHENKO, V.T., starshiy inzh. (Poltava)

Observe precautionary measures. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 8 no.3:14 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KUZNETSOV, M.G.; ONOYCHENKO, V.T., starshiy inzh. aviatsii spetsprimeneniya
(Poltava)

Aeronautics in plant protection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no.5:9-11 My '63. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela spetsial'nogo primeneniya Ukrainского
territorial'nogo upravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota,
Kiyev (for Kuznetsov).

(Ukraine--Aeronautics in agriculture)
(Ukraine--Spraying and dusting in agriculture)

LOBODA, T.; ONOYKO, I.

Operation of motorbuses and taxicabs under public control. Avt.-
transp. 40 no.2:8-9 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy respublikanskiy sovet profsoyuzov.
(Motorbuses) (Taxicabs)

ONTIN, Yel.

Preliminary wetting of the coal massif as a means of dust
suppression during blasting operations. Vop bezop. V
ugol'. shakht. 1947-1958. 159. (MIRA 12 12

ONTIN, Ye. I., inzh.

Dust prevention in coal mining by the shield method. Bezop. truda v
prom. 3 no. 8:7-9 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Mine dusts)

LIKHACHEV, L.Ya., inzh.; ONTIN, Ye.I., inzh.

Using the energy of explosives in humidifying coal blocks.
Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.12:26 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

ONTIN, Ye.I., inzh.

Coal moistening in the block in Osinnikiugol' Trust Mines. Ugol'
35 no.8:47-48 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Mine dusts)

ONTIN, Ye.I.

[Theory and practice of pumping water into coal beds as a means of dust removal] Nekotorye voprosy teorii i praktiki nagnetania vody v ugol'nyi plast kak sredstva podavleniia pyli. Warsaw, 1961. 18 1 diagra. (MIRA 15:6)
(Coal mines and mining) (Mine ventilation)

RATUSHKOV, M.I.; OMTIN, Ye.I.

Results of the work of the Eastern Scientific Research Institute on Dust Control. Vop. bor'. s sil. v Sib. no.1:53-64 '61
(MIRA 16:12)

ONTIN, Ye.I., gornyy inzhener

Controlling coal dust by the method of infecting water into a layer
in development workings and stopes. Sbor. rab. po silik. no.3:71-78
'61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Coal mines and mining) (Mine dusts)

LIKHACHEV, L.Ya., gornyy inzh.; ONTIN, Ye.I., gornyy inzh.

Response to I.U.V.Kuznetsov's article "Preliminary wetting of
coal in the block as a factor to increase labor productivity."
Ugol' 36 no.3:56 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Coal mines and mining)
(Kuznetsov, I.U.V.)

ONTIN, Ye. I., inzh.; LIKHACEV, L. Ya., inzh.

Water injection into the seam through deep boreholes. Ugol' 36
no.6:56-59 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.

(Mine dusts)

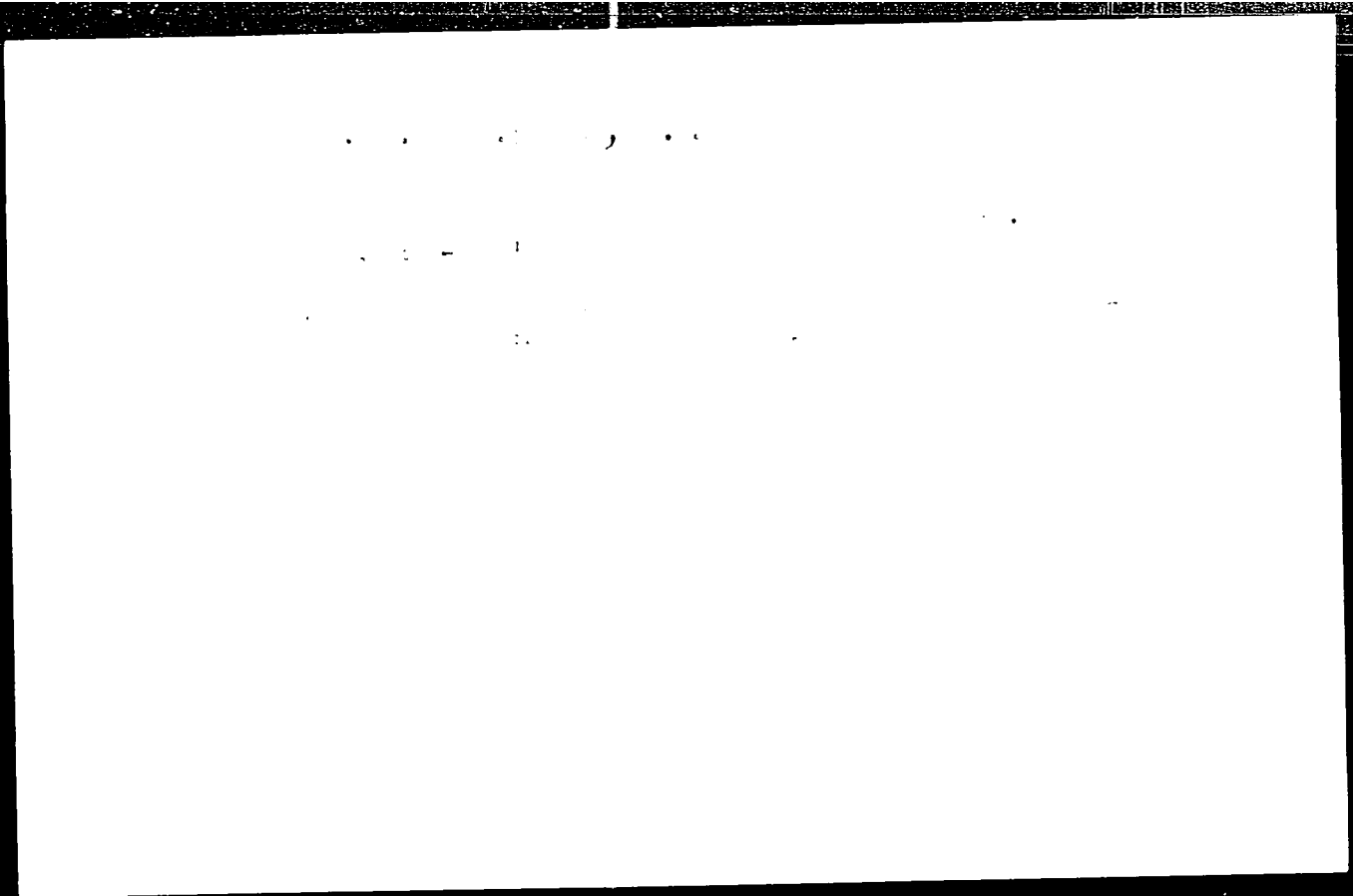
(Mining engineering—Safety measures)

ONTIN, Ye.I.; LAZARENKO, M.I.

Ways of reducing the dust in the air of coal preparation plants
in the Kuznetsk basin. *Bor'ba s sil.* 5:254-259 '62.

(MirA 16:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation plants--Safety appliances)
(Dust--Prevention)



ONTIN, Ye I.; STARKOV, S.I.;

Rated method of determining dust settling in mine workings as a
basis for standardizing shale protection. Vop.bezop. v. 4:133-150 '64.
MINA 18 1.

TORSKIY, F.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ONTIN, Ye.I.

Concerning the "Reference aid for controlling dust in coal mines". Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.9:58 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Torskiy).
2. Nachal'nik otдела Vostochnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti (for Ontin).

KSENCFOHTOVA, Anna Ivanovna, BURCHAKOV, Anatoliy Semenovich.
Prinimali uchastkiye. PETRUKHIN, P.M., kum. tekhn.
nauk; ONTIN, Ye.I.,

[Theory and practice of dust control in coal mines]
Teoriia i praktika bo'lyb s pyl'iu v ugol'nykh shakhtakh.
Moskva, Nedra, 1966. 230 p. (MIRA 18:12)

Ontlova, Kveta

3
0
8

Ontlová, Květa, and Valach, Miroslav. Statistical app-
aratus for processing information 2, 271-279 I-7/W
NS(1954). (Czech. Russian and English summaries)

①

RDW

ONTOYEV, D. O.

✓ 1788. CONDITIONS FOR THE HYDROTHERMAL FORMATION OF GRAPHITE.
Ontoey, D.O. (Zap. Vsesoyuz. Minn. Obshch. (Bull. All Un. Minn. Soc., Moscow), 1955, vol. 24, 351-365) abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 6265).

✓
L

The author distinguishes between two different generations of vein-grown graphite; the first is finely dispersed and uniformly distributed in hard coal. It has been formed by contact metamorphic effects of dike intrusions of granite diorite porphyries in the coal. A second, later generation of graphite is fine-scaly, tabular, or radial, in intimate association with tourmaline and quartz, formed by ore-bearing hydrothermal solutions in hard coal and carbonaceous shales. This latter graphite is formed by gas

reactions, especially of the H₂O steam in the ore-depositing solutions with the carbon: $C + H_2O \rightarrow CO + H_2$; in a second step of the reaction under low pressures but at relatively high temperatures. Carbon monoxide is disintegrated to carbon (graphite) and carbon dioxide (Boudouard reaction). The strongly reducing surrounding of the ores associated with the graphite is indicated by the abundant crystallization of ferrous oxide silicate minerals, while magnetite and hematite are entirely absent. Cassiterite, wolframite, beryl, arsenicite, pyrrhotite, and siderite are typical ores occurring in the paragenesis with this graphite. Characteristic are quartz-tourmaline veins in which the graphite crystallized on the contacts of these minerals in scales parallel to the contacts, often in radial aggregates. Such radial graphite is also deposited around fragments of the partly graphitized hard coal of older origin.

15-1957-3-3072

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 92 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ontoyev, D. O.

TITLE: The Composition of Some Ore-Forming Tourmalines
(O sostave nekotorykh rudoobrazuyushchikh turmalinov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd., petrogr.,
mineralogii i geokhimi, 1956, Nr 3, pp 340-346

ABSTRACT: Three varieties of tourmaline were studied from
the tinbearing ore veins that occur in granites
and sedimentary rocks in one of the regions of
Eastern Sibir' (Siberia). Black tourmaline forms
coarse-grained radiating aggregates in re-entrants
among the granites. Individual crystals reach 1
to 2 cm in length and 1 to 2 mm in width. The
luster is vitreous, the fracture irregular. The
refractive indices are $N_m = 1.662 \pm 0.002$ and $N_p =$
 1.642 ± 0.002 , with $N_m - N_p = 0.020$. Brown tourmaline

Card 1/4