

PETRUSHOV, A., doktor ekonom.nauk; AFANAS'YEV, L.A., kand.ekonom.nauk;
DANILEVICH, M.V., kand.ekonom.nauk; YEGIAZAROVA, N.A., kand.ekonom.
nauk; KOVALEV, Ye.V.; KOE', M.A.; KUZNETSOV, B.P., kand.ekonom.
nauk; KUTSOBINA, N.K.; MARTYNOV, V.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; MEN'SHI-
KOVA, M.A.; NIKITENKO, B.A.; ONUFRIYEV, Yu.G.; PROKHOROVA, G.N.;
RYDVANOV, N.F.; SEGAL', N.M., kand.istor.nauk; UKHOVA, A.M.; FARIZOV,
I.O., kand.istor.nauk; SHIFRIN, E.L., doktor ekonom.nauk; SHLIKHTER,
A.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; LISOVSKIY, Yu.P.; MARTYNOV, V.D.; GARSIA, L.,
red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Agriculture of capitalist countries; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe
khoziaistvo kapitalisticheskikh stran; statisticheskii spravochnik.
Otvet.red.A.Petrushov. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959.
829 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh
otnosheniy.

(Agriculture--Statistics)

GRECHEV, M.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KLES'ET, O.G., kand.ekon. nauk;
TARASOV, K.S., kand. ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V.,
doktor ekon. nauk; YURLOV, A.F., kand.ekon. nauk;
ONUFRIYEV, Yu.G.; ROMANOVA, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk;
SHEREMET'YEV, I.K., kand. ekon. nauk; SHUL'GOVSKIY,
A.F., kand. istor. nauk; KALININ, A.I., kana. iurid. nauk;
AVARINA, V.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; BAYKOV, V.S., red.;
KOVALEV, A.P., red.iza-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Economic problems of Latin American countries] Ekonomi-
cheskie problemy stran Latinskoj Ameriki. Moskva, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1963. 511 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.

BOYTSOV, A.A., inzh.; ONUFRIYEV, Yu.V., inzh.; REZNIKOV, B.S., inzh.;
ROMANENKO, F.D., inzh.

Device for regulating the direction of the motion of rock drills.
Ugol'.prom. no.4:63-67 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 1:16)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(rock drills)

ONUFRIYEV, Yu.V., inzh., B. MANENKO, inzh.

Studying the PFO-1 device. State Patent No. 62-65. 1961.
MOSKVA.

KISELEV, A.A.; CHIRIKOVA, A.A.

Determination of certain astronomical constants with coefficient of sim-
ilarity method of functions. (in Eng. and Russ. parts. 1955-1956).

(1955-1956)

(Series)

GUSEL'NIKOV, V.I.; ONUFRIYEVA, M.I.

Bioelectric reactions of the fish brain to light stimuli. Nauch.
dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:80-85 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii vyshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--FISHES)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

ONUFRIYUK, S.P. (Moskva); FEL'DBAUM, A.A. (Moskva)

An electronic analog for backlash computation. Avtom. i telemekh. 1956, no. 6: 513-523. (MLRA 9:10)

(Automatic control--Models)

ONULESCU, N.

ROMANIA - continued

Romania

MD

"Polizu" Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Institute
of Medicine and Pharmacology, Bucharest; Chief of Clinic;
Professor N. Coja.

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 1, Jan 63, pp 37-43.

"The Vacuum-extraction in the Obstetrical Practice."

BC

A-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES - 1027

Calculation of adsorption isotherms of vapours on activated carbons... M. Dumas and R. Gory-Saint-J. *Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1937, 20, 428-433.

The capillary condensation theory does not afford a general explanation of the sorption of vapours by activated C at all pressures. Kubelka's method for the empirical calculation of adsorption isotherms (A., 1931, 704) may be placed on a theoretical basis by means of Feinberg's potential theory of adsorption. Coeffs. characterizing the curves for various vapours have been calc. A general method of calculating the adsorption isotherms of vapours at any temp. below the crit. temp. of the corresponding vapours is described. R. C.

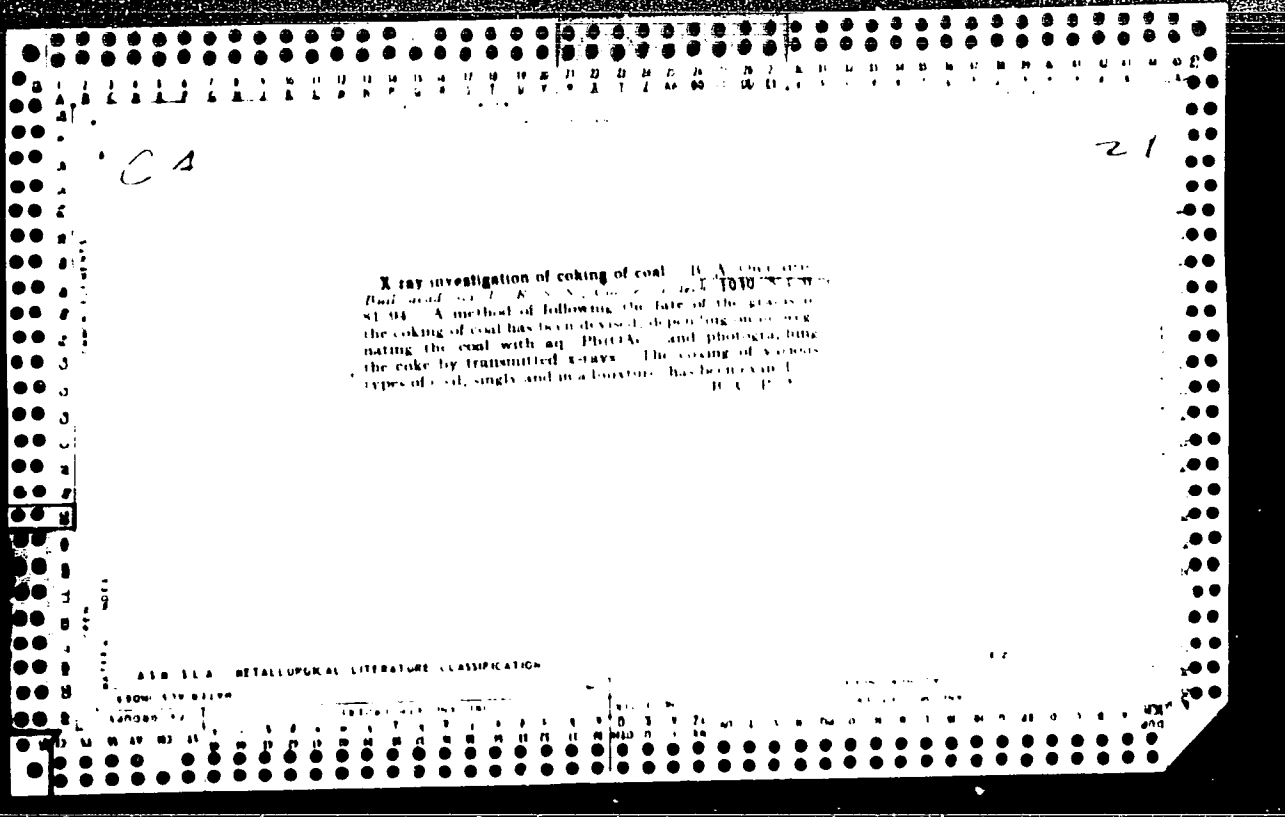
ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

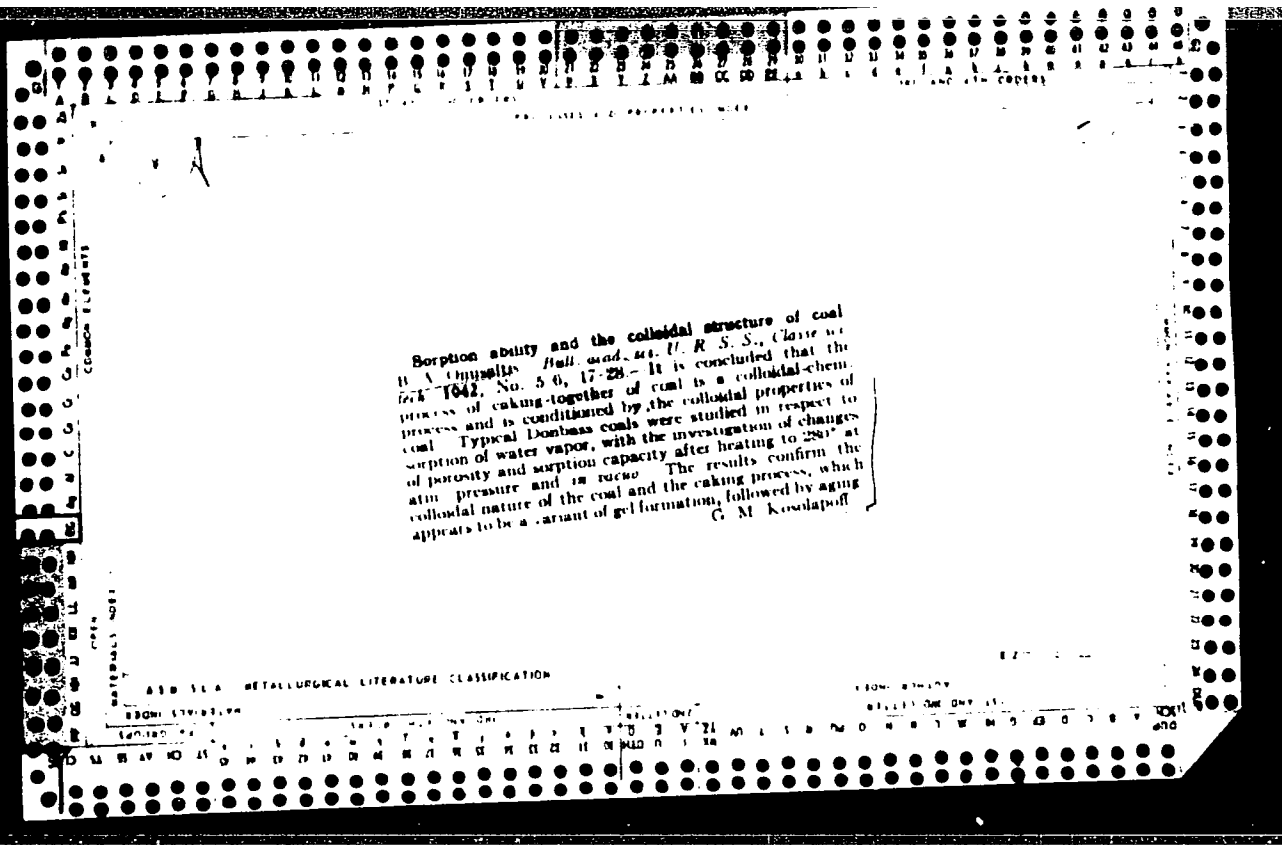
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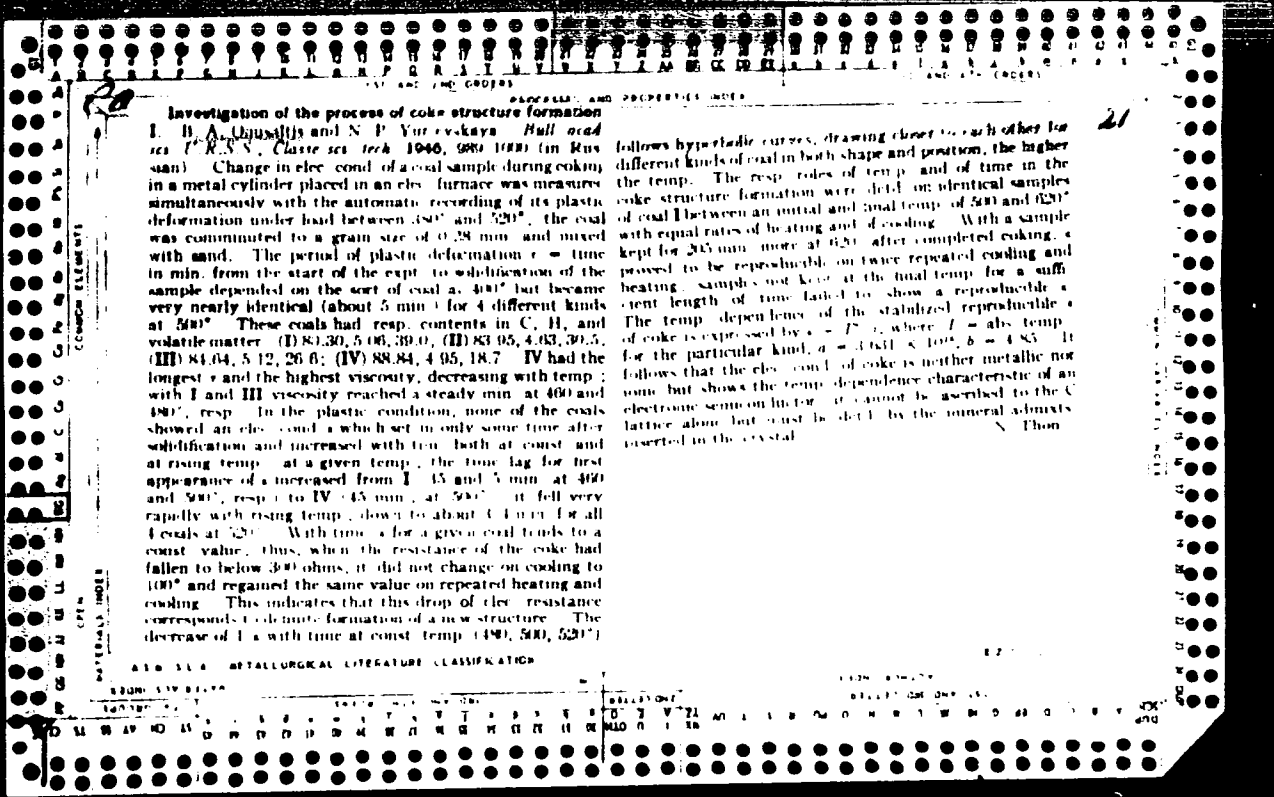
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Investigation of the process of coke structure formation.

II. Electrical conductivity, heat of wetting, and sorption properties of cokes. B. A. Usmanov and N. P. Yur'evskaya. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Class. sci. tech.* 1966, 1635-47 (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 41, 2857. (1) Elec. cond. σ was measured as described previously (*loc. cit.*) up to coking temp. of 700, 800, 900, and 1000° in a N current. At each temp., kept const., $R = 1/\sigma$ reaches after some time θ a min. value, mostly about 7-13 ohms independently of the coking temp. At 700 and 800°, the min. R remains const. on standing at that temp. (expts. prolonged up to 805 and 837 min., resp.). On cooling from 700°, R rises uniformly; on renewed heating and cooling, after 1 and 2 days, the R -temp. curves are somewhat shifted to higher R but are very nearly parallel to the original one, and practically free from hysteresis. This demonstrates that the structure attained has a const. temp. coeff. of R ; the shift in abs. values of R is ascribed to adsorption of O in the 24-hr. intervals between successive measurements. In contrast, however, to the constancy of the min. R reached at 700 and 800°, the min. R attained at temp. higher than 800° increased on further standing at the given temp., reaching a value higher than the min. As a result, the const. R plotted against temp. shows a flat min. in the region between 800 and 900°; however, this shape is not necessarily preserved on repeated cooling and heating, only the portions up to about 810° remaining reproducibly parallel to each other in successive cycles. The time θ necessary to attain min. R is a function of temp., decreasing from 300 to about 60-70 min. between 700 and 900°; this 60-70 min. proves to be a min., as θ is not further shortened on further rise of temp. to 900 and 1000°. In conclusion, structure formation in coke is completed at about 700-800°, as is evidenced by the time constancy of its min. R and the reproducibility of its temp. coeff. Heating to and keeping at higher temp. result in gradual changes in structure.

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(2) Heats of wetting Q with MeOH were determined on 2 granularly different grades of coke, 0.104-0.208 and 0.104-0.061 mm; grain size, for 600 and 800^o cokes from 5 genetically related Kuznets Basin coal series (see. 40.). Irrespective of coal sort and grain size, higher coking temp. always results in lower Q ; this indicates lower porosity, the difference being most marked in cokes from coals II and IV. The effect of grain size (Q somewhat higher for the finer-grained cokes, except with coal IV) is relatively slight: comminution to 0.104-0.061 mm evidently does not to any considerable extent open up new pores which were closed in the coarser grains. Plotting Q against the volatile matter content of the original coal (coal II), example, 850^o, coals I marked min. at 30.5%, and fine-grained coke, $Q = 2.29, 1.04, 1.26, 2.41$ and 2.70, 1.70, 1.96, 2.02 cal./g.; the min. coincides with that previously found for adsorption of water vapor on that (C.A. 36, 44044). (3) Distinctly different Q values are found with cokes made from 3 portions of a green coal and half-dull, of petrographic types, glossy, half-glossy, 2.82, 81.18, 4.32; 0.96, 6.50, 87.05, 3.97; 0.59, 33.79, 81.94, 3.84 (total coal 0.89, 5.34, 87.32, 4.31) and relative coking abilities 15.1, 9.6, 3.0 (total coal 12.0) and relative grain size 0.104-0.208 mm., for the above 3 cokes, $Q = 0.62, 1.02, 1.85$ cal./g. coke from total coal $Q = 0.65$ cal./g. Reproducibility of Q is best for coke from the glossy type. In terms of coking temp., Q decreases in all cases with temp., the difference between the petrographic types tending to vanish for 1200^o, where Q increases somewhat for the 800^o cokes from total grain, Q and half-glossy coal, decreases in the case of the dull sort; differences become unpredictable for 1000^o and disappear for 1200^o. This behavior is explained by the fact that, on comminuting, the high- Q dull and half-dull constituents are divided more easily and more of it passes through the finer screen. The glossy-coal coke is most dense and has the smallest internal surface area as evidenced by its 2.6-fold increase on comminution (Q increases from 0.23 to 0.58 cal./g. at 1000^o) which can be attributed entirely to splitting of cubic particles. If Q is directly indicative of the surface area a , it follows that a is increased by 25% for half-glossy, half-dull coke, 800^o, but falls throughout below that of the original coal for 1000^o and particularly 1200^o, where it is uniformly about 40%. (4) Sorption experiments were made at 30^o on powdered cokes evacuated at 400^o for 6-8 hrs. Water vapor is adsorbed at all pressures up to that of satd. vapor with the exception of 1200^o glossy-coal coke where no sorption occurs at any pressure; sorption of C_2H_6 is very slight and ends at 4-5 mm. That is before capillary condensation sets in whereas H_2O is sorbed both through capillary and capillary condensation. Max sorption values are H_2O 41.5, 13.1, 3.84 mg./g.; C_2H_6 0.0, 0.6, 2.17 mg./g. for glossy-coal cokes, 800^o, 1000^o, 1200^o; 2.48, 7.28, 2.65; half-glossy, H_2O 30.5, 6.2, 0; C_2H_6 4.88, 10.3, 4.4 mg./g.; the glossy and half-glossy coal 1000^o cokes thus show an anomaly for C_2H_6 adsorption. Finer grain size has but little effect in all cases. The decrease of A with rising coking temp., relative to 800^o ($A = 1$), is seen to be much larger with the coarse-grained cokes than with fine-grained powders, the micropores present in the former collapsing rapidly with rising temp.

but being opened up again as a result of their contraction. The much more pronounced drop in A for H_2O as compared with C_2H_6 indicates that as a result of rising temp. the very finest micropores, only available for sorption of H_2O but inaccessible to C_2H_6 anyway, are closed first, probably through growth of graphite crystals and plugging by fused ash matter.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Formation of the Microstructure of Coke. (In Russian.) B. A. Onnaatja and N. P. Iur'evakula. *Bulletin of Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Section of Technical Sciences*, July 1947, p. 881-894.

The relationship among the properties of different coals, their behavior during coking and properties of the coke obtained, and also the influence of coking conditions on coke structures, were investigated. Methods used were: study of electroconductivity, determination of heat of wetting, and determination of absorption capacity for benzene and water at different stages. Observations on plasticity and electroconductivity were made under dynamic conditions (unaffected by changes during cooling or quenching of samples). Results, which are charted, tabulated, and discussed, indicate presence of a gel structure while in the plastic state. 12 ref.

ASB 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

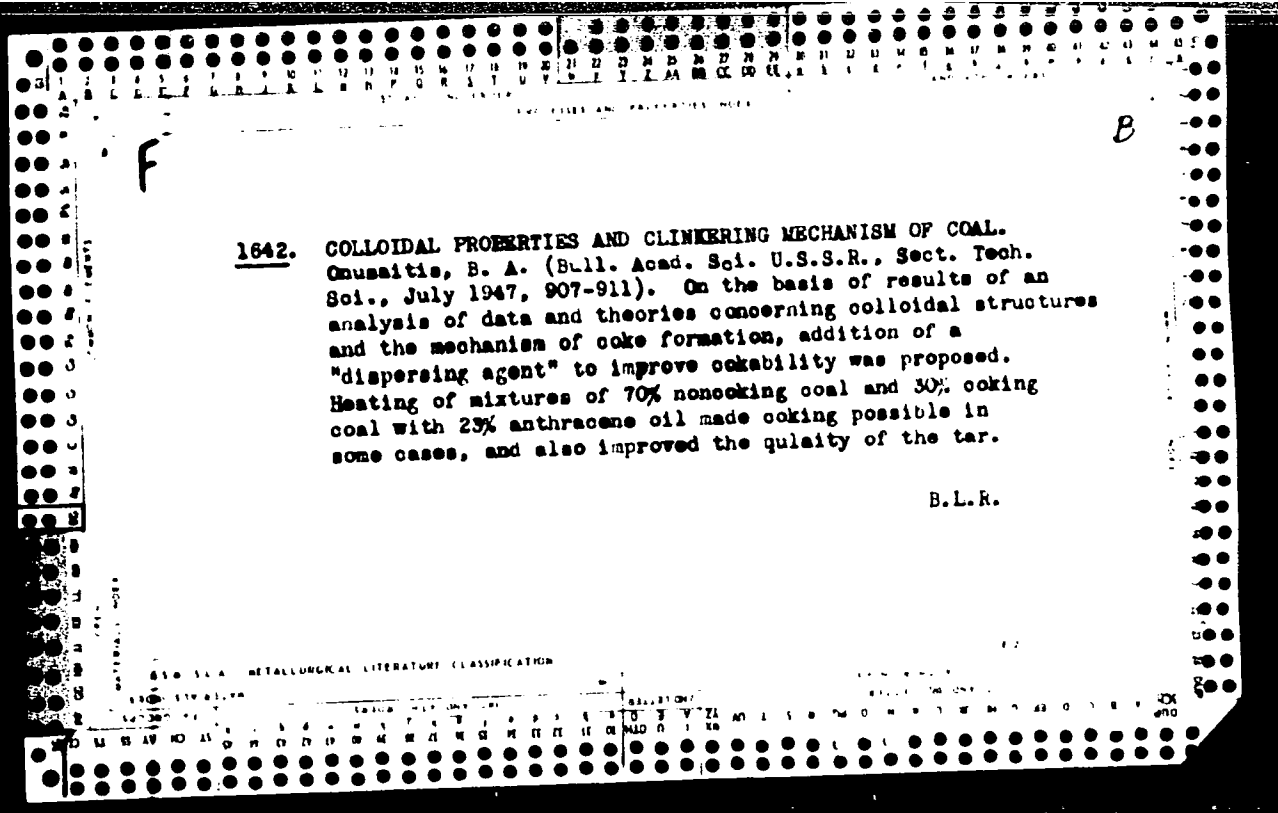
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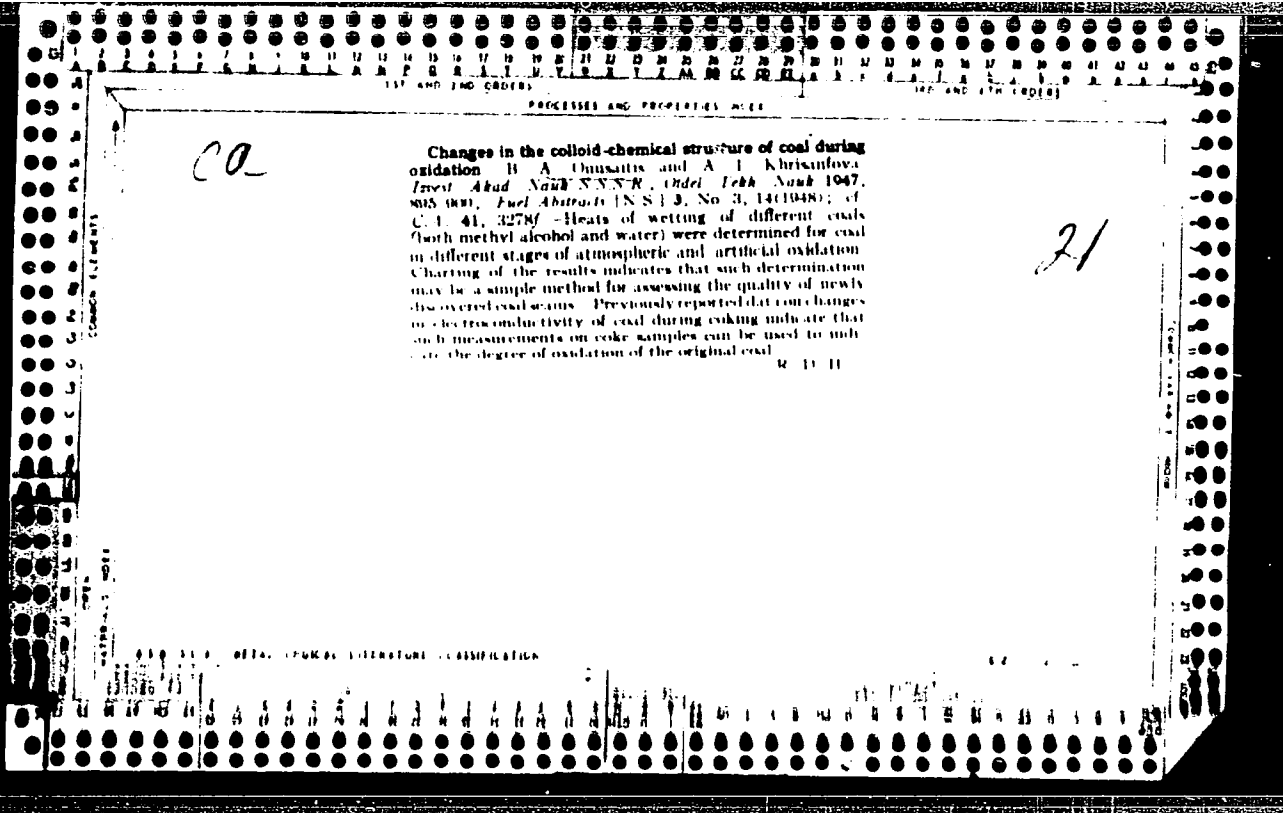
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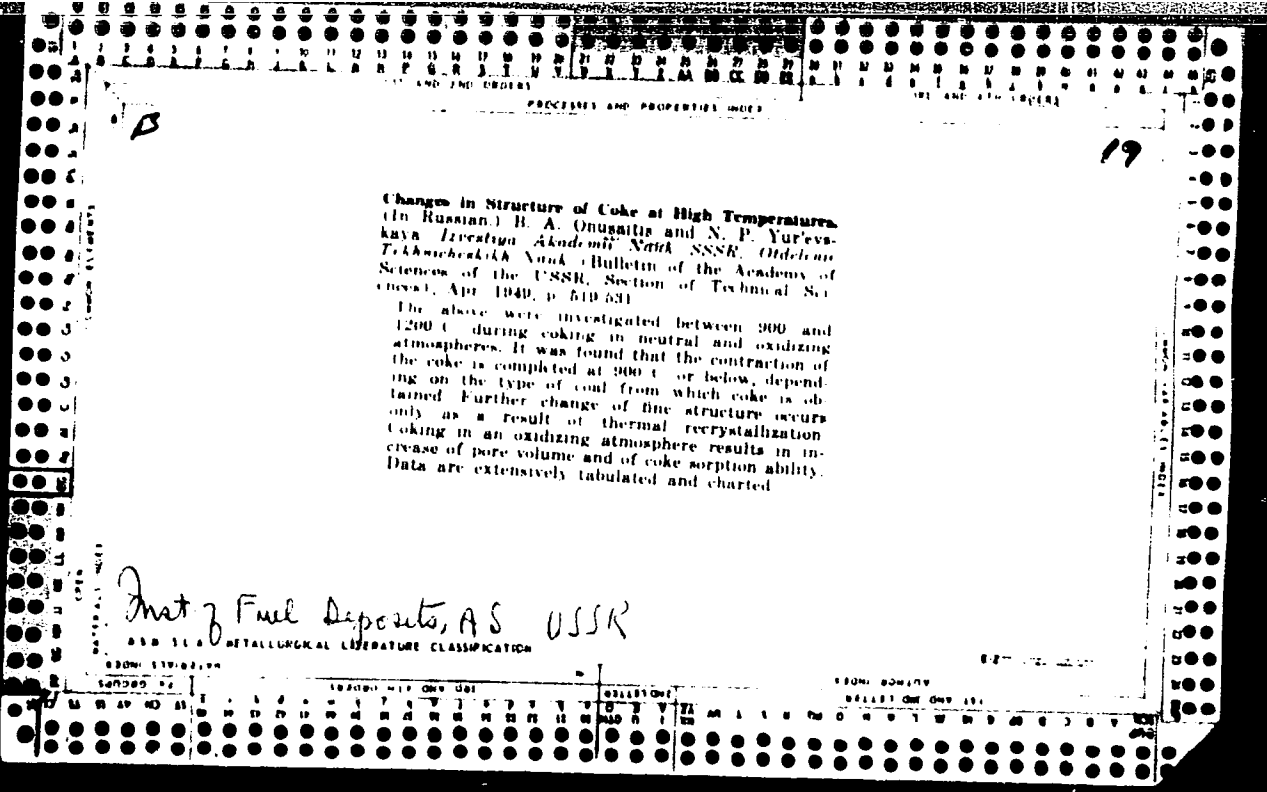
B

1648. CHANGES IN THE COLLOID-CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF COAL DURING OXIDATION. Onusaitis, B. A. and Khrianfova, A. I. (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Tech. Sci., July 1947, 895-900). Heats of wetting of different coals using both methyl alcohol and water, were determined for coal in different stages of atmospheric and artificial oxidation. Charting of the results indicates that such determination may be a simple method for assessing the quality of newly-discovered coal seams. Previously reported data on changes in electroconductivity of coal during coking indicate that such measurements on coke samples may be used to indicate the degree of oxidation of the original coal.

B.L.R.







5347. FLUORESCENT METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF CRACKING OF COKE.
Onusaitis, B. A. and Iurevskaya, N. P. (Zavodskaya Lab. (Factory
Lab.), Ang. 1949, vol. 15, 955-956). The study of the internal
cracks of coke by the ultra-violet fluorescent method is described.
The dried sample of coke was treated with a concentrated solution of
anthracene in benzene, dried for several hours, and treated with
chalk. The coke was then broken and the pieces were observed by ultra-
violet light. The normal fluorescence was exhibited by those portions
which had formed the surfaces of internal cracks, the original
surfaces fluoresced with a dark red colour because of the chalk
treatment and the portions which consisted of surfaces newly formed
during the breaking process remained dark.

I. S. I.

ONUS AITIS, B. A.

✓ 1852. TESTING THE REGULATION OF THE HEATING OF COKE OVENS BY THE
READINESS OF THE COKE. Onusaitis, B.A. et al. (Stal (Steel, Moscow),
1953, (7), 583-589; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956,
(4), 11911). In the method and experiments described the readiness of the
coke is determined by its electrical conductivity and the uniformity of
heating is tested by determinations at different points in the coke cake.

ONUSAYTIS, B.A.

USSR

The "readiness" of coke at the coking regime. B. A. Onusaitis, P. I. Turchenko, S. I. Galanov, N. P. Yur'yevskaya, and S. I. Sukhenko. *Trody Inst. Goryuch. Isp. paemykh, Abst. Nauch. S.S.S.R. J.* 69:77 (1954).—The status of coke in the oven when the coking process is complete is called its "readiness." The properties of the coke depend on the coking regime and the final temp. during coking; they are detd. by resistance measurements of the product (C.A. 43:4834d). Four degrees of readiness are distinguished: I with the coke resistance of 0-0.7 ohm, II 0.7-5.0 ohms, III 5-100 ohms, and IV over 100 ohms. I is obtained with excessive coking, II with correct coking, III insufficient coking, and IV, only on incipient coking. The method can be applied in detg. a possible increase in oven capacity by reducing the coking time, and also to produce "made-to-order" coke of specified properties. W. N. Sternberg.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of solid mineral fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5459

Author: Onusaytis, B. A.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Specific Features of the Formation of Principal Types of Metallurgical Coke Structures

Original

Publication: Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. tekhn. n., 1956, No 4, 85-93

Abstract: Consideration of the problem of the formation of the structure (S) of coke from a mixture of coal, dealt with from the standpoint of colloidal chemistry. According to the specific features of its S the author subdivides coke into 2 principal types: of monolithic S without clearly defined partition surfaces between grains of the components, for example from a mixture of fat coal and coking coal, and of conglomerate S, formed on retention of the partition surfaces. Monolithic S is formed by the conversion of the entire coking charge into

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to characterize the chemical composition of the ...

be taken into consideration in the investigations. The accuracy of the method amounts to ... , i.e. it is better than the G, % determined by ... - 1. ...

ABSTRACT: Results for ... (Institute ...)

AVAILABLE: Library of ...
1. Coal-Distillation

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NOV/69-01-1-15/72

AUTHORS: Gousaytin, B.F. and Kozlova, V.F.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Semi-Coke Material Contraction with Regard to its Consolidating and Cracking Effects (O mekhanizme szhatiya materiala koksa, obustalavlivayushchem yego uplotneniye i razruchivaniye) 1. On the Contraction of Coke Material and its Cracking (1. O szhatii materiala koksa i yego razruhenie)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnol. 1969, Nr 1, pp 16-210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out their experiments under the assumption that the contraction of the pore intervals of the gel structure of coke occurs under the action of capillary forces called forth during the heating process by the separation and volatilisation of substances, which fill the cells of the gel frame. The investigation has confirmed this conception of the contraction mechanism of the semi-coke substance and of the role of the liquid phase in this process. The authors have shown the connection between the semi-coke contraction process and the colloid structure of

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SOV/89-11-15 10

On the Mechanism of Coke Material Contraction with Regard to its Consolidating and Cracking Effects. 1. On the Contraction of Coke Material and its Shrinking

primary coal specimens. On the basis of the obtained results, it may be possible to influence the granular composition of coke at the time of formation of the coke mass. There are 3 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchnikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR (Institute of **Mineral Fuels** of the AS of the USSR) Laboratoriya metallurgicheskogo topliva im. N.P. Chizhevskogo (Laboratory of Metallurgical Fuel imeni N.P. Chizhevskiy)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1957

Card 2/2

ONUSAYTIS, Boris Antonovich; KARAVAYEV, N.M., otv.red.; ZABAVIN, V.I.,
red.izd-va; ZELENKOVA, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Formation and structure of coal coke] Obrazovanie i struktura
kamenougol'nogo koksa. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960.
419 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev).
(Coal) (Coke)

S/064/61/000/007/003/005
B124/B206

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A. V., Dubinin, M. M., Onusaytis, B. A.
Tarcheshnikov, N. S.

TITLE: Studies on production and application of new selective
adsorbents - molecular sieves - in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1961, 26 - 30

TEXT: The authors give a short summary of the main results of studies in the field of synthetic zeolites conducted in various scientific institutes in 1960 on the basis of the coordination plan of the Komissiya po tseolitam (Zeolite Commission). The Zeolite Commission under the chairmanship of Academician M. M. Dubinin was established at the Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Department of Chemical Sciences, AS USSR) in 1959, in order to coordinate studies in the field of synthesis and application of synthetic zeolites. Its activities comprised: 1) development of synthesis and technological processes for synthetic zeolites; 2) investigation of structural properties and adsorption of synthetic and natural zeolites, and 3) study of the application of synthetic zeolites for the drying and separation of gases. Crystallization of zeolites and their ion exchange prop-
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S/064/61/000/007/007/007
B124/B206

Studies on production...

erties were investigated at the Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR) under the direction of I. Ye. Neymark, zeolites of the types CaA, KA, LiA, BeA etc having been produced (the authors use the designations NaA, CaA, NaX and CaX approved by the above-mentioned Commission, instead of the customary designations 4A, 5A, 10X and 13X). One of the institutes of the chemical industry under the direction of G. I. Mikulin and V. Ya. Nikolenko investigated the technological conditions for the synthesis of zeolites, and one of the institutes of the petroleum industry under the direction of Ya. V. Mirskiy the conditions for the production of crystalline zeolites of the type NaA and CaA in the laboratory and pilot plant. Optimum conditions for the synthesis of zeolites of the types NaA and NaX, as well as the ion exchange for the production of the CaA and CaX zeolites were studied in the laboratory under the direction of M. S. Misin and L. M. Maksimova. The conditions for the synthesis of zeolites of the types A and X were studied at the institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti (Institute of the Petroleum Industry) under the direction of A. V. Agafonov, L. I. Piguzova and B. A. Lipkind, applying the process used by N. S. Kurnakov (Ref. 3: Izv AN SSSR, 6, 1381, (1937)) for the production of Permutit. The use of aluminum sulfate and aluminum oxy-

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Studies on production...

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chloride in the synthesis of zeolites was studied in a laboratory of the chemical industry under the direction of V. S. Vinogradova and L. S. Kofman. The institut khimii AN Gruz. SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Georgian SSR) under the direction of G. V. Tsitsishvili dealt with the kinetics of the crystallization of the NaA zeolites, and the Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR) under the direction of S. P. Zhdanov with the optimum conditions for the production of Na zeolites by hydrothermal synthesis in the temperature range of from 70 to 200°C from strongly basic aluminum silica gels with a base excess of 300 - 500%. The studies by the laboratoriya GEOKhI AN SSSR (Laboratory of the GEOKhI, AS USSR) under the direction of N. I. Khitarov dealt with the drying of gases by means of the natural zeolites natrolite, desmine, thomsonite and limonite, while the use of the chemical catalytical method for the production of natrolite granules was tried out at the IGI AN SSSR (IGI, AS USSR) under the direction of B. A. Onusavt'is. D. P. Dobychin elaborated a process for the production of porous glasses of the molecular sieve type yielding a molecular sieve with a porosity close to that of the CaA zeolite from the H_2O -7/23 (Na 7/23) glass, and one with a porosity similar to that of the NaX zeolite from the H_2O -10/10.

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B124/B206

Studies on production...

(Na⁺·O/30) glass. A number of investigations of the structure and adsorption of synthetic and natural zeolites was conducted at the Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR under the direction of M. M. Dubinin. The distribution curves of the zeolite crystals were determined by the electron microscope investigation conducted by V. M. Luk'yanovich. D. P. Timofeyev studied the kinetics of steam adsorption. A. V. Kiselev studied the adsorption of nitrogen, benzene vapors and hexane on the molecular sieves NaA and CaX as well as the adsorption of benzene and n-hexane and their mixtures on the molecular sieve CaA. X-ray photographic investigations were made under the direction of N. A. Shishakov. Studies conducted under the direction of I. Ye. Neymark at the Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR showed that the equilibrium adsorption on zeolites is well described by the potential theory, and that the thermal stability of zeolites drops in the sequence CaA > KA > NaA > NH₄A. The properties of Soviet and American molecular sieves during drying of gases were compared at the Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensovet (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) under the direction of T. G. Plachenov and G. M. Belotserkovskiy. Studies on the drying and purification of gases by means of molecular sieves were conducted at the Moskovskiy khimik

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Studies on production...

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tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev) under the direction of N. S. Torocheshnikov and N. V. Kel'tsev, and by V. S. Vinogradova, L. S. Kofman and Ya. V. Mirskiy. In 1960 the Zeolite Commission held three meetings (in Moscow, Leningrad, and Groznyy) in the form of scientific colloquia with 120 - 150 participants. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: R. M. Barrer, Brit. Chem. Eng., No. 5, 1 (1959) and US Patents 2882243, 2882244, 1959.

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S/204/62/002/002/007/007
I060/I242

AUTHOR: Onusaytis, B.

TITLE: The February session of the zeolites committee

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.2, 1962, 257-261

TEXT: The Session which took place between February 16 and 20, 1962 dealt with the basic problems of utilization of synthetic zeolites in various branches of modern technology, such as the drying of gases and liquids, separation and purification of hydrocarbons, separation of mixtures, and use of zeolites as catalysts or as carriers of active catalytic substances. The following papers were read: 1. M.M. Dubinin on investigation of absorption properties of Soviet crystalline and granulated synthetic zeolites, types A and X. The author states that these Russian industrial zeolites do not differ from zeolites manufactured by Linde of the US; 2. S.P. Gabuda, A.G. Lundin, and G.M. Mikhailov on application of nuclear magnetic resonance. ✓
Card 1/2

S/204/62/002/002/007/007
I060/I242

The February session...

nance to the investigation of the distribution of protons and of the diffusion processes of water and of ammonia in natural zeolites; 3. Ya. V. Mirski on a new technological method of separation of 60-85°C fractions by means of synthetic zeolites, type A; 4. A.I. Sidorov on a new method of drying of gases (propane and butane) and of transformer oil; 5. N.V. Kel'tsev on application of zeolites to separation and purification of individual hydrocarbons; 6. P.N. Galich on applications of molecular sieves as catalysts for cracking of normal alkanes; 7. Prof. T.G. Plachenov on the particular nature of dynamic processes of drying of air and gases by zeolites of various types; 8. N.P. Shestak on laboratory and industrial data of application of molecular sieves to the purification and desiccation of gases and liquids; 9. A.I. Feldshtein on application of zeolites, type X, in rubber industry as fillers and as carriers of accelerators of vulcanization.

Card 2/2

ONUSAYTIS, B. A.; NIKOLAYEV, I. N.; DAVYDOVA, Kl I.; KULIKOVSKAYA, A. V.;
PETROVICH, A. I.

Characteristics of some Eastern Siberian coals. Trudy IGI 17:
121-128 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Siberia, Eastern—Coal)

ONUSAYTIS, B.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Committee on zeolites. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.5:115-116 My
'62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Zeolites)

L 30044-65 EWP(m)/EPF(c)/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 EM/RWH

ACCESSION NR: AP5004555

S/0030/65/000/001/0114/0118

AUTHOR: Onusaytis, B. A. (Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: Synthesis, investigation, and application of zeolites (General Assembly of General and Technical Chemistry Department)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 1, 1965, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: absorptivity, gas sorption, gas separation, hydrocarbon, semiconductor material, vacuum processing, refrigeration, alkane

ABSTRACT: This report presents the activities and achievements of the Scientific Council on Synthesis, Study, and Application of Absorbents which was held at the general assembly of the General and Technical Chemistry Department of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR on October 20. The session was opened by M. M. Dubinin who gave a comprehensive report on the subject of zeolites. S. Z. Roginskiy and P. G. Romankov discussed the details of the problems, while A. G. Agafonov and A. N. Nesmeyanov added to the discussions. Considerable success has been achieved in the growing of zeolite crystals with improved mechanical and absorptive properties, and in the production of special zeolite types applicable in the semiconductor, vacuum, and refrigeration technology. A new technique for the production of water-resistant

Card 1/2

40
32
B

7

L 30044-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004555

8 7
microspherical zeolites was developed. Zeolite application in the purification and drying of air, in the separation of gaseous and fluid mixtures, and their role in the rubber industry as preventers of premature vulcanization was discussed. A new method for the production of zeolite granules without the use of solidifying substances was reported by Ya. V. Mirskiy. S. P. Zhdanov reported the results of the zeolite synthesis studied since 1960. I. E. Neymark discussed cation exchange as a means for chemical and structural modification of zeolites. New ion-exchange types of zeolites were developed. These zeolites did not lose their exchange properties under gamma radiation of Co^{60} , and were recommended for the use in the production of radioactive elements and in processing of highly active solutions. T. G. Plachanov discussed new trends in the sorption technology. N. S. Vinogradova reported on the use of zeolites in the absorption-drying and purification of hydrocarbons, and in a new process of organic sulfur separation from alkanes.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

20/10/1957
ONUSHKIN, V.G.

The atomic power industry of the U.S.A. in the service of American imperialism. Vest. LGU 12 no.23:35-46 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(United States—Atomic power industry)

ONUSHKIN, Viktor Grigor'yevich; MALININ, Sergey Aleksandrovich; FURAYEV,
V.K., kand.istor.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VASIL'YEV, A.V., red.
izd-vo; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Imperialist nature of "the atomic program" of the U.S.A.]
Imperialisticheskaya sushchnost' "atomoi programmy" SShA.
Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniю polit. i nauchn.znanii
RSPSR, Leningr.otd-nis, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(United States--Atomic power)

ONUSHKIN, V.; BORISOVA, K., red.; SHIKIN, S., tekhn.red.

[The "atomic business" of American monopolies] "Atomnyi
biznes" amerikanskikh monopolii. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-
ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 142 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(United States--Atomic power industry)

TYUL'PANOV, Sergey Ivanovich, prof.; ONUSHKIN, Viktor Grigor'yevich,
dots.; AZAROV, E.K., red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Crisis of world capitalism]Krizis mirovogo kapitalizma. Le-
ningrad, Lenizdat, 1962. 281 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Capitalism)

L 17647-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001798

2/0043/63/000/005/0359/0364

AUTHOR: Omaka, F. (Engineer)

H5

TITLE: Batchwise coulometric determination of water in liquid hydrocarbons

SOURCE: *Chemické zvesti*, no. 5, 1963, 359-364

TOPIC TAGS: coulometric determination, phosphorus pentasulfide, water absorption, electrolysis, metaphosphoric acid, milliammeter recording

ABSTRACT: The author describes an apparatus for coulometric determination of water in aromatic hydrocarbons. The sample located in a sampling vessel is swept by dry nitrogen, which carries water into the coulometric cell, where it reacts with phosphorus pentasulfide. The metaphosphoric acid thus formed is decomposed electrolytically between two Pt electrodes. A compensating recorder, which functions as an milliamperometer, registers the curve of the relation of the current intensity and time. The area under the curve is in proportion to the amount of water in the sample. The method is suitable for all hydrocarbons that do not react with phosphorus pentasulfide; good results are obtained for diethyl ether and vinyl chloride. The method is not suitable

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L 17647-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001798

for vinyl acetate. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chenko, n.p., Oddelenie technickeho rozvoja, Strasske (Chenko, National Enterprise, Department for Technical Development)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec62

DATE ACQ: 25Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, SD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ONUSKA, Frantisek, inz.

Potentiometric determination of sulfuric acid and formic acid present simultaneously in waterless medium. Chem zvesti 17 no.8:564-568 '63.

1. Chemko, n.p., Oddelenie technickeho rozvoja, Strazske.

RUMANIA, General Biology - Cytology.

B-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25839

Author : Krishan, Mikhailka, Onya, Kristya

Inst :

Title : Testing the capacity for Division by Metosis of the Accessory Cells of the Stomach Glands of the Dog by means of Colchicine.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. R.P. R., 1955, 5, No 3, 599-609

Abstract : To produce evidence of mitosis in the accessory cells (AC) of the glands at the base of the stomach (Lozovskiy mucoid-pepsin cells). 2 anesthetized and 8 unanesthetized were given colchicine (. microgram per kilogram of weight), and put to death 3 to 4 hours following the injection. The investigation showed that the main cells of stomach floor glands are practically incapable of division, unlike the AC's, which are quite active in mitosis. Significant differences in tendency toward mitosis were found to

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RUMANIA, General Biology - Cytology.

B-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 10, 10 April 1957, 25839

exist between integumentary and AC cells on the one hand, and between cells from glands in the cardium, pylorus and duodenum, on the other. Under the stimulation of corchicine, the number of divisions in anesthetized and unanesthetized animals is roughly the same. The authors believe that the "mucoidization" of cells in glands of the stomach floor is a defense reaction, which takes place to the detriment of mucous secretion in the AC's. The artificial increase in the number of divisions among AC's may lead, in the opinion of the author, to the mucoidization of the stomach, and will make it possible to prevent and cure stomach diseases.

Card 2/2

ONYCZEWSKI, Z.

644 Turbo-drilling, Z. Onyozewski, *Nafta* (Krakow), 1953, 11, 277-81. — In the U.S.S.R. the turbo-drill has become the main drilling instrument, its use rising from 31.1 to 76.8% from 1948 to 1953. A table of the various grades of turbo-drill is given. Drilling fluid has to be supplied at 35-55 l/sec. Their efficiency is of the order of 60%. 3 methods are available for increasing the efficiency, i.e. increase in the flow rate of mud, increase in vertical load, and increase in the number of stages. 100-stage turbodrills are now in common use, and 150-stage are being built. Characteristics of several types are given in tables, and results of coupling show the potentialities of still bigger turbo-drills. A great deal of attention is being paid to the development of turbo-drills with special features to increase the fluid circulation rate.

Improvements are in clutch, feeding, and brake mechanisms which are now pneumatically powered, automatic pressure regulation, gear box, and coupling equipment for extra power. Specially hardened chain-drive cuts down the breakdown time to 1% (from 4%). Drilling fluid is of low viscosity and carries away rock fragments due to its high angular velocity. Lately, pure water has been successfully used in 70-80% of drilling

(1953). Due to this and other changes the mean progress/month was in 1953 739.3 m, as against 400.7 m in 1949. Due to lower viscosity of the fluid the wear of equipment is less and water is also cheaper than mud. There were no cases of seizure in 1952. Before the drill is withdrawn it is necessary to clear out all the fragments from the well, so the water is circulated for a longer while. A disadvantage of

Handwritten initials

1/2

Onyeczewski, Z.

the use of pure water is increased corrosion. In loam formations there is a danger of absorption of water into the rock, and here ordinary muds are better. Analysis of drilling schedules is given in a table of results of some exploratory and search drilling. Turbo-drilling is 50-100% faster than ordinary rotary drilling, and power can be supplied at the rate of 0.8 h.p./sq. cm. At 70-75 l/sec from 3 pumps and pressure 30-35 tons, 1701 m have been drilled in 19.5 days in particularly favourable conditions in "2nd Baku." In general, drilling is faster, more surely vertical, constant dia, economical in pipes, measuring instruments, free from vibrations, and cleaner. Its disadvantages are: (1) wear on pumps; (2) inability to drill slowly even where this is to be preferred; and (3) inability to cope with those conditions where higher gravity and visc mud are necessary. M. S.

2/2

amf

ONYKIYENKO, Volodymyr Vasil'ovch

[Chernovtsy Province; a geographic study] Chernivets'ka oblast';
geografichnyi narys. Kyiv, Radians'ka shkola, 1960. 128 p.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Bukovina--Geography)

S/0198/64/010/003/0291/0296

ACCESSION NR: AP4037991

AUTHOR: Mossakovs'ky'y, V. I. (Mossakovskiy, V. I. (Dnipropetrovs'k Kharkiv);
Ony'shchenko, Y. I. (Dnipropetrovs'k, Kharkiv); Rvachov, V. L. (Rvachev, V. L.)
(Dnipropetrovs'k, Kharkiv)

TITLE: On the use of Green functions to solve a compound problem in the theory of
elasticity for a half-space

SOURCE: Pry'kladna mekhanika, v. 10, no. 3, 1964, 291-296

TOPIC TAGS: Green function, elasticity, half-space, stress, strain, boundary value
problem, boundary condition, Kelvin function, problem compound.

ABSTRACT: A compound problem of the theory of elasticity for a half-space is
reduced in the end to finding two functions which are harmonic in the half-space
for the compound boundary conditions. For the case where the line of separation
of the boundary conditions is a circle, this problem was solved in a previous
article by expansion of the unknown functions into trigonometric series, but cal-
culation difficulties rose with increase in the numbers of harmonics. In the
present article, by inversion, a Green matrix is constructed which permits obtain-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037991

ing a general solution of the problem in quadratures. The functions K_{if} used in the formula are harmonic and should satisfy the assigned boundary conditions. By introducing auxiliary axially-symmetric functions F_{if} and utilizing inverse transformation, the solution of the problem can be reduced to an already axially-symmetric problem of potentials theory which is solved by being reduced to a planar problem. As a result, the unknown functions F_{if} , and consequently also K_{if} , are obtained in the form of integrals from elementary functions. Orig. article has: 53 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'ky'y derzhavny'y univertytet (Dnepropetrovsk State University); Kharkivs'ky'y insty'tut girny'chogo mashy'nobuduvannya, avtomaty'ky ta obchy'slyuvalnoyi tekhniky* (Kharkov Institute of Mining Machine Building, Automation and Computer Equipment)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov62

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, ME

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

25156

S/021/61/000/004/008/013
D213/D303

244200

AUTHORS: Leonov, M.Ya., and Onyshko, A.V.

TITLE: Influence of a linear dislocation on tensile strength

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 4,
1961, 447 - 450

TEXT: This paper studies the effect of the removal of an atomic half-plane from an infinite crystalline body (linear dislocation) on the ultimate strength when a uniform tension σ is applied at infinity perpendicular to the half-plane. This is done by using a simplified model of a brittle body. The assumptions of this model are: a) the maximum tensile stresses do not exceed the ultimate brittle strength σ_n ; b) the relation between stress and strain obeys Hooke's law, when the stress is less than σ_n ; c) cavities develop in the body if it is impossible to have a strained state which satisfies the conditions of linear elastic theory for $\sigma \leq \sigma_n$; X

Card 1/5

25156

Influence of a linear ...

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D213/D303

J

d) the walls of the cavities may either attract each other with a stress of σ_n , if the distance between them does not exceed a certain magnitude (area of relaxed contacts), or they may not act on each other if the distance between them is greater than δ (area of broken contacts). For an ideal brittle body

$$\delta = \frac{2T}{\sigma_n} \quad (1)$$

where T is the surface energy. The problem is solved by considering the half-plane

$$x \geq 0, \quad |y| < \frac{\lambda}{2}.$$

In the case of a dislocation λ (magnitude of Burgers' vector) equals the interatomic separation. On removal of the half-plane if only Hooke's law applied the stresses on the OX axis would be given by

$$Y_Y = \sigma_\infty + \frac{E\lambda}{4\pi(1-\nu^2)} X, \quad X_Y = 0. \quad (2)$$

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Influence of a linear ...

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But in fact, on appearance of the cavity there is (Fig. 2)

$$Y_y(x, \pm 0) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-L < x < b) \\ \sigma_n & (b < x < L). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $x = X - L$, $y = Y$. To obtain a solution, corresponding to these conditions, a linear elastic problem with a cavity has to be solved, where the pressure on the cavity walls is given by

$$p(x) = -Y_y(x, \pm 0) = \begin{cases} \sigma_\infty + \frac{E\lambda}{4\pi(1-\nu^2)(L+x)} & (-L < x < b) \\ \sigma_\infty + \frac{E\lambda}{4\pi(1-\nu^2)(L+x)} - \sigma_n & (b < x < L). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

The point of transition in the cavity ($x=b$) between the area of relaxed contacts and the area of broken contacts is called the point of collapse, and it is defined by the cavity width, viz.

$$2\nu(b, \pm 0) = \epsilon \quad (5)$$

Card 3/5

25156

Influence of a linear ...

S/021/61/000/004/008/013
D213/D303while the separation in the whole interval $(-L, L)$ is given by

$$v(x, +0) = -\frac{1-\nu^2}{\pi E} \int_{-L}^L \rho(\xi) \ln \frac{L^2 - x\xi - \sqrt{(L^2 - x^2)(L^2 - \xi^2)}}{L^2 - x\xi + \sqrt{(L^2 - x^2)(L^2 - \xi^2)}} d\xi. \quad (6)$$

The authors, after further substitution conclude that the critical stress $\sigma_k = \max \sigma_\infty$ is given by

$$\sigma_k = \frac{\delta}{\lambda} \sigma_n. \quad (\delta < \lambda). \quad (15)$$

which shows that the linear dislocation decreases the critical stress by a factor equal to the value by which Burgers' vector exceeds the critical interval. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky AN URSSR (Institute of Machine Technology and Automation, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1960

Card 4/5

ONYSHKO, L.V.

Effect of the law of the distribution of interaction forces
between microcrack surfaces on breakdown conditions of a
brittle solid. Vop. mekh. real'. tveritela no. 2:38-48 '64.

PANASYUK, V.V.; ONYSHKO, L.V.

On the state of stress and deformations along a linear
dislocation. Dop.AN URSSR no.3:318-321 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN USSR. Predstavleno
akademikom AN USSR G.N.Savinym [H.N.Savinym].
(Dislocations in crystals)

LEONOV, M.Ya.; NYSHKO, I.V.

Propagation of the smallest cracks Nauch.trap.IL. W. URSS 1971
mashinoved. no. 7:11-12 '61. (Metals--Brittleness)

0/137/1/2/000/009/0.5/033
K006/1171

AUTHORS: Leonov, M. Ya., Gysler, G. V.

TITLE: On the propagation of direct cracks

PERIODICAL: Restorativnyy zhurnal, Kiev, Ukraina, n. 14, 1969, 42, abstract 91304
("Nauka", 20, In-tel'mashinov. i avtomatiz. AN UkrSSR, Ser. Mashinov.", 1969, n. 14, p. 42)

TEXT: Brittle failure conditions were determined. Break resistance σ_b and critical range δ_c were taken as basic strength characteristics (if the width of cracks exceeds δ_c , the surfaces do not interact). For calculations, the initial crack is formed by removing the material semi-plane of $\lambda/2$ width, where λ is the magnitude of the Burgers' vector of linear dislocation. It was established by calculation that the linear dislocation of the model of a brittle body reduced the stress limit by as many times as λ exceeded the critical range δ_c , or did not reduce the strength if $\lambda \leq \delta_c$. The length of a crack was determined at ultimate load $L_T = \lambda \cdot 2.5 \cdot \sigma_b$. These results are in agreement with the solution of problems for other models of a solid body. With the use of the equations derived

Card 1/2

On the propagation of finest cracks

S/137/00/000/009/015/033
A006/A10:

the authors solved the generalized Griffith problem.

V. Osipov

[Abstracter's note: "Complete translation"]

Card 2/2

S/879/62/000/000/029/088
D234/D308**AUTHORS:** Leonov, M. Ya. and Onyshko, L. V. (L'vov)**TITLE:** Brittle failure of a plate with two closely situated slots**SOURCE:** Teoriya plastin i obolochek; trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, L'vov, 15-21 sentyabrya 1961 g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962, 200-203

TEXT: The authors consider an infinite plate with two slots of the same length d , situated on a straight line at a distance $2a$ from one another. It is assumed that the material of the plate corresponds to a simplified model of a brittle body (M. Ya. Leonov, PMTP, no. 3, 1961) and that a domain of weakened adhesion is formed between the slots. Then these can be regarded as a single slot. The authors find the expression for the critical stress

$$\sigma = \frac{2\sigma_0}{\pi} \arcsin t$$

(14)

Card 1/2

Brittle failure of ...

S/879/62/000/000/029/088
D234/D308

where t is to be found from

$$\frac{(1+t)^{1+n}}{(1-t)^{1-n}} = \frac{1+n}{n^{2n}(1-n)^{1-n}} \exp\left(\frac{F\sigma E}{41\sigma_0}\right) \quad (12)$$

$n = a/l$, $l = 2d + 2a$, with an additional condition for $2a$. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

LEONOV, M. Ya. (Kiyev); ONYSHKO, L. V.

Brittle fracture of a plate having two neighboring holes.
Prykl. mekh. 8 no.6:639-644 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN Ukr-SSR.

(Elastic plates and shells)

ONYSZKIEWICZ, J.

Different topologies in the space of models. Bul Ac Pol mat
12 no. 5:245-248 '64.

1. Department of Algebra, University, Warsaw. Presented by
A. Mostowski.

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Digniew

Present and prospective problems of crude petroleum. *Iad
naft 10 no.10:217-219 0 '64.

Up-to-date state of petroleum prospecting in the Sahara.
Ibid.:223-226

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Z.

"Deposits of Crude Oil and Methods of Prospecting for It." p. 156, **Warsawa**, Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Z

Underground gasification of coal. Z. Onyszkiewicz.
Przemysl Chem. 9, 253-4 (1953).—The processes of under-
ground gasification of coal in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and England
have been outlined. Gen. A. Wozny

CNYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew:

Kopalnictwo Naftowe. (Oil Wells), PWSZ, Warsaw, 1955. Part II.

UNISKIEWICZ, Z.

UNISKIEWICZ, Z. Turbine drilling. p. 277

Vol. 11, no. 12, Dec. 1955

NAFTA

TECHNOLOGY

Krakow, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

ONYS... ..

Text

1951. Deep drilling techniques in Germany. Z. Onyszkiewicz. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1950, 12, 62-6.—Statistical analysis of drilling in W. Germany between 1951 and 1956 shows the trends in planning and policy. Brief mention of the various methods and equipment used shows that easy transportation allows the greatest number of jobs/rig/year. Actual drilling reaches 40-50% of the time on the job; great progress has been made in high speed drilling by application of high pressures. Coring has now become very successful. Turbo-drilling allows the hole to be straighter, since the power is applied at the rock and not transmitted from the turntable. For pulling out the string of tools, pulleys and gear-boxes are most essential; rotary drilling is driven by diesel engines of ca 200 h.p., whilst pumps are coupled to a source of power ca 800 h.p. Electrical drive is being introduced. M. S.

ONYSZKOWSKI, Z.

20. Economies of a change from rotary to turbo-drilling. Z. Onyszkowski. *Nafis (Krakow)*, 1956, 12, 321-3. The turbo-drill, which went into operation in France in Jan. 1956, was made in Grenoble, but is stated to have been designed after the Soviet paper delivered at the Rome Congress, thus making France the third country to use the turbo-drill (after the U.S.S.R. and Rumania). This article gives details of the costing and efficiency in terms of formulae and graphs. Whilst initial expenses may be higher due to the extra mud pumps required and the transportation and building costs involved, in view of the lower weight of equipment and smaller pipe requirements the savings should become effective very soon. Since, furthermore, wear of drill and other equipment is lower for turbo-drilling, the overall picture is very favourably disposed towards it. M. S.

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

World production of petroleum and its reserves. Wiad naft 7 no.11:
259-260 '61.

(Petroleum)

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Development of the petroleum industry in the Soviet Union.
Wiad naft 8 no.9:213 S '62.

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Production costs of crude oil. ~~Wied~~ naft 8 no.10:235-237
0 '62.

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Vibratic pumping; Johnston's resonance pumps. Wiad naft
8 no.12:276-278 D '62.

ONYSEKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Prospects for supplying the world with power as seen from the
point of view of geology. Wiad. naft. 9 no. 6:141-143 Ja. 1-3.

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

World petroleum winning in 1962. Wiad naft 11 no.4:95-96 Ap '63.

GNYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Development of the Rumanian petroleum industry after the
Second World War. Wlad naft 10 no.9:203-206 S'64

ONYSZKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Results of petroleum and natural gas surveys in the North Sea
Wlad. Raff. 10 no.12-206 p. 104.

Boundaries in the North Sea. (1961) 201-208

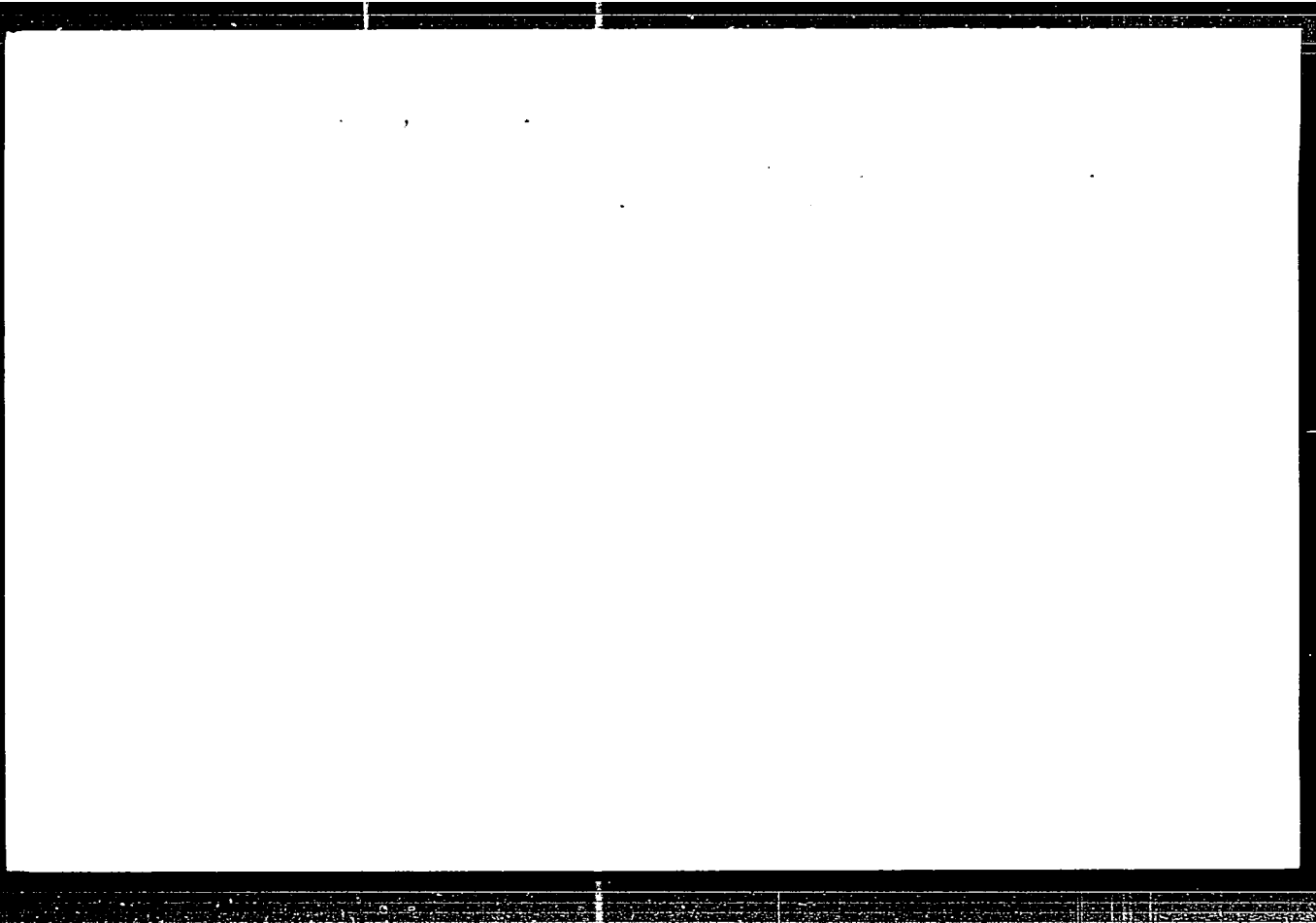
World output and resources of crude petroleum in 1963. (1963)
281-282

ONYSKIEWICZ, Zbigniew

Petroleum prospecting, comparative statistics and economic expectations. Wiad naft 11 no.2:25-29 P '65.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0012381

WARSZYNSKI, Marian, dr inz., adiunkt; ONYSZKO, Boguslaw, mgr inz., asystent

Possibilities of replacing press-fit joints by glued joints. irzegi
mech 23 no.13:301-303 10 Ji '64.

1. Department of Machine Parts, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy,
Krakow.

00, Lajos, dr.

Detrimental effect of smoking. Vasut 12 no.8:20-21 25 Ag '62.

1. MAV Korhaz es Kozponti Rendelointezet igazgato foorvosa.

VERECKEI, Istvan, Dr.; GLAZ, Edit, Dr.; OO, Maria, Dr.; SARY, Bela, Dr.

Conn's syndrome. Orv. hetil. 100 no.21:752-756 24 May 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinika
és III. sz. Belklinika (igazgató: Gomori Pál dr. egyet.
tanár) közleménye.

(ALDOSTERONE

aldosteronism, case reports (Hun))

JANES, Hans; KAASIK, Paul; PUUSEPP, Eugen; VOLDEK, Aleksander; VORK, H.,
prof., retsenzent; OORN, F., inzh., retsenzent; ABO, L., red.;
VAHTRE, I., tekhn. red.

[Electric machinery] Elektrimasinad [By] H.Janes ja teised.
Tallinn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 647 p. (MIKA 15:4)
(Electric generators) (Electric transformers)

OPACIC, I.

Investigation of the chemical composition of the bark, sapwood, and marrow of chestnut for tannin production. Ivan Orsk and Vera Linke (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Kemija u Industriji* (Zagreb), 3, 221-6 (1954).—For the bark, sapwood, and marrow of chestnut there were detd. H₂O, tannin, nontannin, ash, reducing sugar, nonreducing sugar, Lovibond colors, and pH. In order to obtain good-quality tannin from chestnut, the bark and sapwood should be removed prior to extn. as otherwise (its ext. has an intensely red color and contains high amts. of ash and dissolved Cu, the latter originating from the construction material of conventional extn. plants. The increased soly. of Cu in tannin liquids is caused by the presence of sapwood and particularly of bark. N. Mavric

CAPAC I.

YUGOSLAVIA / Wood Pulp Industry. Industrial Hydrolysis. li

abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75305.

Author : ~~Opashich.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : An Investigation of the Process of Dry Distillation of Wood.

Orig Pub: Sumarski list, 1956, 80, No. 9-10, 300-313.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

48

TATARINOV, K.A.; OPALATENKO, L.K.

Ecology and economic significance of the water rat in the sources
of the Dniester basin. Nauk.sop.L'viv.nauk.pryrod.mus. AN URSR 3:
52-76 '54. (MIRA 8:5)
(Dniester Valley--Rats)

OPALATENKO, L.K.; TATARINOV, K.A.

European suslik in the Dniester region. Dep.AN URSS no.6:590-593 '55.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Naukovo-prirodnoznavchiy musey L'vivskego filialu AN URSS.Predstaviv
diyisniy chlen AN URSS P.O.Sviridenko.
(Chernovtsy Province--Suslika)

21-4-22/24

AUTHOR: Balabay, P.P. and Opalatenko, L.K.

TITLE: On the Fauna of the Upper Old-Red of the Podolian Bed (Pro fauna verkhiv old-redu podil's'koi plyty)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1957, # 4, p 406-409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the upper part of the Podolian Old-Red on the rivers Barisha, Koropets and Dniester at the town of Koropets, the authors found a fairly rich Pteraspis fauna, consisting of a total of 40 specimens, including *Pt. major* Zych, *Pt. elongata* Zych, *Pt. longirosta* Zych, *Brachipteraspis latissima* Zych and a fragment of an *Acanntaspis* shell. In addition, an expedition under the direction of A.V. Khizhnyakov collected specimens of *Pt. elongata* and *Cephalaspis* sp. in this area. Hence the notion of the Upper Podolian Old-Red lacking fauna is ungrounded. It would be still more incorrect to regard these deposits as belonging to the Eifel stage as Dickenstein does (2).

Card 1/2

TITLE: On the Fauna of the Upper Old-Red of the Podolian Bed (Pro
faunu verkhiv old-redu podil's'koi plyty) ^{21-4-22/24}

The article contains 1 map and 2 photos.
There are 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

INSTITUTION: L'vov Natural History Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of
Sciences

PRESENTED BY: Vyalov, O.S., Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: 12 September 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

OPALATENKO, L.K.

On the identification and distribution of the alpine shrew (*Sorex
alpinus alpinus* Schinz). Zbir. prats' Zool. muz. AN URSS no. 29:39-
44 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Chernogora Range--Shrews)

OPALATENKO, L. K.

Methods for studying respiration in fishes. Nauk. zap.
Nauk.-pryrod. muz. AN URSR 9:76-79 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Respiratory organs—Fishes)

OPALEK, Wazimierz

Physiocracy and its significance in the development of science
and culture in Poland during the period of the Enlightenment.
Kwart hist nauki i techn. no.1/4:59-73 1962.

TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible text]

BOYTSOVA, L., inzh.; IZOTOVA, M., inzh.; OPALENOVA, K., inzh.

Better quality, reduced expenses. Vest.prom. i khud.promys. 4 no.3:
33 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tsentral'naya opytno-tekhnicheskaya shveynaya laboratoriya.
(garment cutting)

NOV 17 1957-13 11

AUTHOR: Griffin, J. G., et al.
TITLE: Travel to and from List Countries
PUBLICATION: Review of the State Dept. No. 3, pp 11-12, 1957
ABSTRACT: The review of the State Dept. No. 3, pp 11-12, 1957, contains information regarding the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Great Britain, India, Portugal, Spain, France, West Germany, and Brazil. There is a table.
ASSOCIATION:
Card 111