OSTASHEVSKIY, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Construction elements with transverse supports (systems with unilateral joints). Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no. 9:297-303 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Bridges—Design)

OSTASHEVSKIY, V.

What specialization in the enterprises achieved. Na stroi. Ros. no.3:14-16 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Moskovskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No. 4.
(Moscow—Reinforced concrete)

OSTASHEVSKIY, V.

Completely eliminate waste. Na stroi. Ros. no.6:29-30 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.4 Glavmospromstroymaterialov.
(Moscow—Concrete reinforcement)

OSTASHEVSKIY, V.B.

Stabilization of the frequency band of a microwave generator.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. 4 no.6:700-710 N-D '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Microwaves) (Oscillators, Electric)

36946
S/142/61/004/006/010/017
E192/E382

9,2585

AUTHOR: Ostashevskiy, V.B.

TITLE: Power stabilization in a UHF oscillator over a range of frequencies

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 4, no. 6, 1961, 709 - 710

TEXT: The problem of obtaining stable output power in a sweep-frequency generator operating in the UHF range is investigated. A block diagram of the system is given in Fig. 1. The system consists of the following elements: 1 - UHF oscillator (klystron or backward-wave tube); 2 - decoupling attenuator; 3 - servo element of the automatic-control system; 4 - directional coupler; 5 - crystal detector; 6 - comparison device; 7 - amplifier; 8 and 9 - compensation circuits of frequency characteristics of the directional coupler and the detector, respectively. The most important element in the above system is the servo element. By considering the known servo elements employed in various automatic-control methods, it is

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Power stabilization ....

concluded that a ferrite attenuator operating on the principle of the Faraday effect (polarization-plane rotation) should be the most satisfactory. The construction of such an attenuator is illustrated in Fig. 2. This consists of the following elements: 1 - waveguide transformers; 2 - absorption plate; 3 - magnetizing coil; 4 - ring of insulating material (peno-plast); 5 - circular waveguide; 6 - ferrite; 7 - rotating junction and 8 - longitudinal slot. A wave of the H_{11} type is excited in the cylindrical waveguide by means of the transformer sections 1, which carry thin absorption plates 2. The waveguide is surrounded by a magnetizing coil 3 and the time constant of the ferrite attenuator is effectively reduced by providing the slot 8 having a width of 0.3 - 0.5 mm. In order to reduce the radiation losses of the slot it is covered with a fine foil. Ideally, the characteristic of the ferrite attenuator is defined by:

Card 2/6

Power stabilization ....

$$N = \frac{P_{BbIX}}{P_{BX}} = \cos^2 \alpha$$

where P_{BbIX} and P_{BX} are the powers at the output and input of the attenuator, and α is the rotation angle of the polarization plane.

Approximately, $\alpha = aI$, where I is the magnetizing current of the ferrite and a is expressed in degrees per ampere. The actual control system in Fig. 1 consists of the square-detector 5, the comparison device 6, the amplifier 7 and the compensating circuits 8 and 9. The control quantity is the UHF power and so the static and dynamic characteristics of the ferrite attenuator represent the characteristics of the controlled quantity. An example of the ferrite characteristic $N = \varphi(I)$ is given in Fig. 7, for the case when the magnetizing coil has $W = 3\,000$ turns. The dynamic behaviour of the system is also investigated and it is found that the ferrite attenuator based

Card 3/6

Power stabilization ....

on the Faraday effect gives a very satisfactory performance as the control element in the sweep-frequency generator of Fig. 1. The control range of 30 db with a linear portion of not less than 10 db can be obtained if an initial rotation of the polarization plane of the input with respect to the output of the ferrite attenuator is introduced. The initial rotation of the terminals of the ferrite also permits reduction of the diameter of the element which, in turn, reduces its hysteresis and the frequency spread of the control characteristics. There are 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of the Theoretical Principles of Radio-engineering of the Kiyev Order of Lenin Polytechnical Institute.

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

S/142/61/004/006/010/017
E192/E382

Power stabilization ....

Fig. 1:

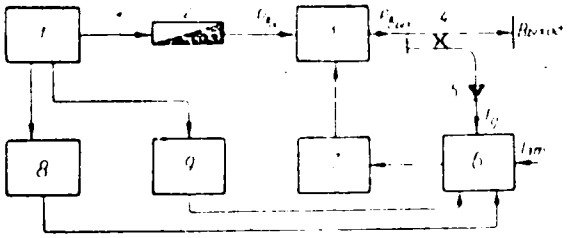
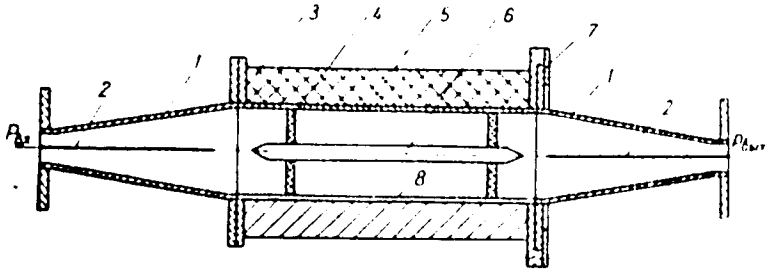


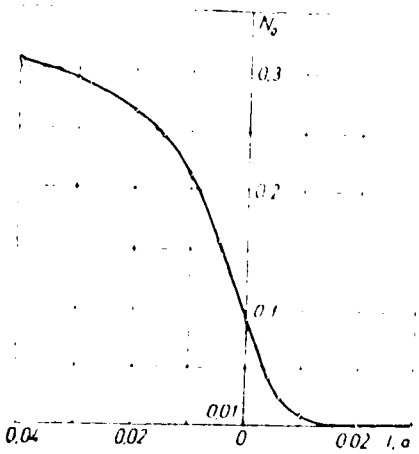
Fig. 2:



Card 5/6

Power stabilization ....

Fig. 7:



Card 6/6

OSTASHEVSKIY, Ya.A.

Inadequate development of supply centers for the construction industry. Trudy MIEI no.15:160-161 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nachal'nik stroitel'nogo otdela proyektnogo instituta Gipronikel'.
(Building materials industry)

OSTASHKEVICH, V.

Projects developed individually and in groups by engineers and technical workers of the design bureau. Avt.transp. 39 no.4: 7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Moscow--Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

OSTASHKIN, L. N.

"Investigation of Some Properties of Electronic Rectifiers." Cand Tech Sci, Radiotechnical Faculty, Gor'kiy Polytechnic Inst imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Min Higher Education USSR, Gor'kiy, 1955. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

OSTASHKIN, I.P.

Geological investigation of the Kyakhta sillimanite shale deposits in 1954-1956. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.13:32-38 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

(Kyakhta District--Sillimanite)

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2154

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial

Syr'yevyye resursy legkikh metallov Vostochnoy Sibiri, tom. 2(Light Metal Resources of Eastern Siberia, Vol 2) Moscow, 1958. 298 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 13) 1,200 copies printed.

Editorial Board: N.S. Alekseyev, Ye. P. Bessolitsyn, V.S. Drachev, A.F. Li, Doctor of Geological and Mineral Sciences, and Ye. I. Khazanov (Resp. Ed.) Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: V.K. Shlepov; Tech. Ed.: P.S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Eastern Siberian Branch Transactions is of interest to structural, exploration and mining geologists, mineralogists, and metallurgists in the light metal industries.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is a compilation of the reports presented at the third coordinated conference on "The Creation of a Light Metals Industry in Eastern Siberia Based on Local Ores" organized by the Laboratory of Electrometallurgy of the Eastern Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR in October, 1956. It met for the purpose of promoting coordination between the activities

Card 1/7

Light Metal Resources (Cont.) SOV/2154

of the power generation combines and the fast developing light metals industry of Eastern Siberia. The reports indicate that large aluminum and titanium-magnesium combines are being constructed in the Krasnoyarsk Kray and the Irkutsk Oblast These areas provide the cheapest sources of coal and electrical energy. Individual articles also report on the following subjects: general questions in the development of the light metals industry in Eastern Siberia, sillimanite ores, nepheline syenites, bauxites, magnesium ores, etc. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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PART I. SILLIMANITES AND THEIR UTILIZATION

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

MM/mfs
8-19-59

OSTASHKO, F.I., kand. biolog. nauk

Container for prolonged preservation of bull semen in liquified gases at a temperature of -183 to -196° (C). Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.3:59-60 Mr '61. (MIRA 17:1)

Card 1/1

OSTASHKO, E.I.; MAGDA, V.I.

Determination of osmotic pressure in small volumes of fluids.
Lab. delo no. 12:726-729 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva lesostepi i poles'ya UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

OSTASHKO, F.I., kand.biolog.nauk

Equipment for semen freezing. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:67-70 My '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva lesostepi i Polos'ya UkrSSR.

CHIRKOV, V.A., aspirant; GETAShKO, F.I., kand. biolog. nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Motility of the uterus during insemination. Veterinariia 42 no.7:72-74 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva rayonov Polesi'ya Ukrainskoy SSR.

OSTASHKO, F.I., kand. biol. nauk; [illegible], F.K., [illegible]

Improvement of refrigerating apparatus. Veterinariia 42 no.7: 104-106 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva Lesostepi i Poles'ya UkrSSR.

OSTAPCHUK, F.I., kand. biolog. nauk; [illegible], V.A., assistant

Gloves from polyethylene film. Veterinariia [illegible] (MIRA 18:1)
N '65.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy [illegible] lesnogo [illegible] i okhotnich'ya Ukr.SSR.

L 43977-66

ACC NR: AP6022868 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/66/052/004/0433/0436

AUTHOR: Ostashkov, K. V.; Chepkiy, L. P.

ORG: Radiologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo institute, Dnepropetrovsk (Radiologic Laboratory, State Medical Institute)

TITLE: New micromethod for determining gaseous substances in the blood

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 52, no. 4, 1966, 433-436

TOPIC TAGS: diagnostic instrument, ~~test method~~, blood, respiratory system, oxygen, carbon dioxide, oximetry

ABSTRACT: The article describes the determination of O_2 and CO_2 in the same blood sample based on the principle and reagents of the Scholander method, with a modified injector gas analyzer (figured), using a simplified procedure in which O_2 is isolated first from the blood and CO_2 is isolated later. The gases are liberated by creating a vacuum; CO_2 is determined from its absorption in alkali, O_2 with pyrogallol. The values are expressed in volume %. The formula for calculation is given. It is concluded that this is a convenient and rapid method requiring only 0.0.2 ml blood and 15-20 minutes' time. The accuracy is ± 1% compared to the Van Slyke method. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.127

L 43977-66

ACC NR: AP6022868

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SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 19Sep64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

OSTASHKOV, K.V.kand.med.nauk; RASSTRIGIN, N.N.; CHEPKIY L.P.

Analysis of blood gases in artificial hypothermia. Khirurgiia no.9:37-44 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz 3-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Kazanskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva) i kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii No. 1 (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk N.Ya.Khoroshmanenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (BLOOD, GASES IN)

OSTASHKOV, K.V.

Blood serum proteins in artificial hypothermia. Biokhimiia 26 no.6:966-969 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chair of Rentgenology and Medical Radiology, State Medical Institute, Dnieprpetrovsk.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (HYPOTHERMIA)

OSTASHKOV, K.V.

Role of ascorbic acid in the mechanism of development of artificial hypothermia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.7:54-[illegible] Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - chl.-korrespon. AMN SSSR P.D. Gorizontov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva) i iz kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent N.P. Fedenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (HYPOTHERMIA)

OSTASHKOV, K.V.

Dynamics of the regeneration of labile phosphorus compounds in brain tissue. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 6:54-58 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (BRAIN)

OSTASHKOV, K.V.

Metabolism of labile brain phosphates in hypothermic conditions.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.5:470-475 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. The Chair of Pathophysiology of the Sentral Institute for Post-graduate Training of Physicians, Moscow; the Chair of Roentgenology with Medical Radiology, Dnepropetrovsk.
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (BRAIN) (HYPOTHERMIA)

OSTASHKOV, K.V.

Metabolism of phosphorus compounds in brain tissue during hypothermia. Biokhimiia 26 no.4:655-661 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chair of Roentgenology and Medical Radiology, State Medical Institute, Dnepropetrovsk.
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)
(BRAIN) (HYPOTHERMIA)

OSTASHKOV, K. V.

USSR/Biology - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub 17-4 /?

Author : Ostashkov, K. V.

Title : Effect of Caffeine and bromine on Sechenov inhibition

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. ?, 16-19, Mar 1955

Abstract : Investigated the effect of caffeine and bromine, injected into the abdominal lymphatic sac of frogs, on Sechenov inhibition (inhibition of reflex activity of spinal cord on stimulation of the optical tubercles of a frog with a crystal of salt). No references.

Institution: Chair of Normal Physiology (Head-Prof. F. N. Serkov) of the Vinnitskiy Medical Institute

Submitted : February 15, 1954. Submitted by V. N. Ternovskiy, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics V-h

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol. No 10, 1956, No 47160

Author : Ostashkov K.V.
Inst : Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institut.
Title : The Effect of Caffein and Bromine on the Summation of the Excitations in the Spinal Cord

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Dnepropetr. med. in-ta, 1956, 1, 263-265

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on 20 spinal frogs and 10 decerebrated cats. In cats, the semitendinosus muscles of the hind limbs were denervated, with the exception of one, on which a flexion spinal reflex was studied. A myographic recording of the contractions of a muscle in response to the stimulation of the nerve of the fibula on the same side was effected. At fixed intervals between the subliminal stimulations a reflex contraction of the muscle was observed, as a result of the summation of excitations. The character of the alteration of the curve of summation and the range of

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 47150

the intervals between stimulations within the limits of which summation occurred, was determined. The drugs were introduced subcutaneously. Caffeine (C) increases the reflex excitability of the spinal cord and increases the force of central excitation, the speed of its course under the influence of C increases while its duration decreases. C increases the force and mobility of the excitatory process in the spinal cord, while bromides decrease the lability of the centers of the spinal cord and promote the development of inhibition in the...--G.N. Artemenko

Card : 2/2

USTIMKOV, N. G.

USSR/Medicine -- Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. [illegible]

Author : [illegible]

Title : Effect of caffein and bromide [illegible] irradiation [illegible] spinal cord

Periodical : Byul. Eksp. [illegible] Med., [illegible]

Abstract : Investigation the effect of caffeine and bromide on excitability and concentration [illegible] stimulation and inhibition in the cortex of dogs by studying the degree and extent of muscular contractions resulting from [illegible] stimulation of the [illegible] before and after administration of caffeine and after combination of sodium bromide. Myograms. No references.

Institution : Chair of Normal Physiology (Head - Prof. F. N. Serkov) of the Vinnitskiy Medical Institute.

Submitted : February [illegible], by V. N. Torocheshnikov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

T

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Physiology of Labor and Sports.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol, No. 12, 1956, 89299

Author : Ostashkov, K.V.; Shchel, Ya. V.; Gorbatsevich, Ye. P.
Inst : Vinnitsa Medical Institute
Title : The Condition of the Neuromuscular Apparatus of the Hands of Milkers During Manual Milking

Orig Pub: Sb. nauch. tr. Vinnitsk. med. in-ta, 1955, 7, 10, 231-237

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

L 43872-66 JT

ACC NR: AP6030616 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0103/0108

INVENTOR: Ebel', I. I.; Ostashkov, Ye. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cold cathode thyratron matrix. Class 42, No. 185114. [announced by the Design Bureau of the Main Directorate of Signaling and Communications MPS (Konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi MPS)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: matrix, thyratron, COLD CATHODE, ELECTRIC CONDUCTOR, CURRENT CARRIER

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a cold cathode thyratron matrix consisting of busbars with thyratrons placed at their intersection. To improve both its reliability and its immunity to noise, each of the horizontal busbars is connected through a capacitance to the control electrode of the corresponding thyratron, and

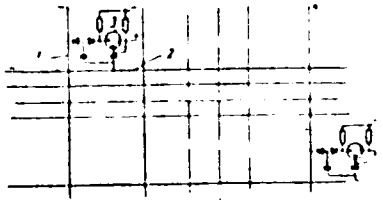

Fig. 1. Thyratron matrix

1 - Vertical busbar; 2- horizontal busbar; 3 - thyratron.

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ACC NR: AP6030616

through series-connected capacitance-diode circuits to thyratron cathodes. Each of the vertical busbars is connected through a diode to the common point of the capacitance-diode circuit, and the thyratron control electrode and cathode are, in turn, connected through resistors to the negative terminal of the power supply source (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb64/ ATD PRESS: 5076

Card 2/2

OSTASHKOV, Ye.V. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Dynamics of the distribution of radioactive phosphorus in the body in the early stages of development of radiation sickness. Med.rad. no.7:89-90 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES)

TKESHELASHVILI, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; ASHCHIAN, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSTASHVILI, T.I.

Mechanical injuries to tea leaves and investigating their effect on the quality of production for the purpose of improving designs of plucking machinery. Trudy VNIICHP no.1:71-82 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

(Tea machinery)

112-3-6192D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p. 164 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ostashyavichus, K. Yu.

TITLE: Investigation of a Self-Adjusting Synchronous Inductance Bridge (Issledovaniye samoustanavlivayushchegosya sinkhronnogo induktivnogo mosta)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Kuybyshev Industrial Institute (Kuybyshevsk. industr. in-t), Kuybyshev, 1955

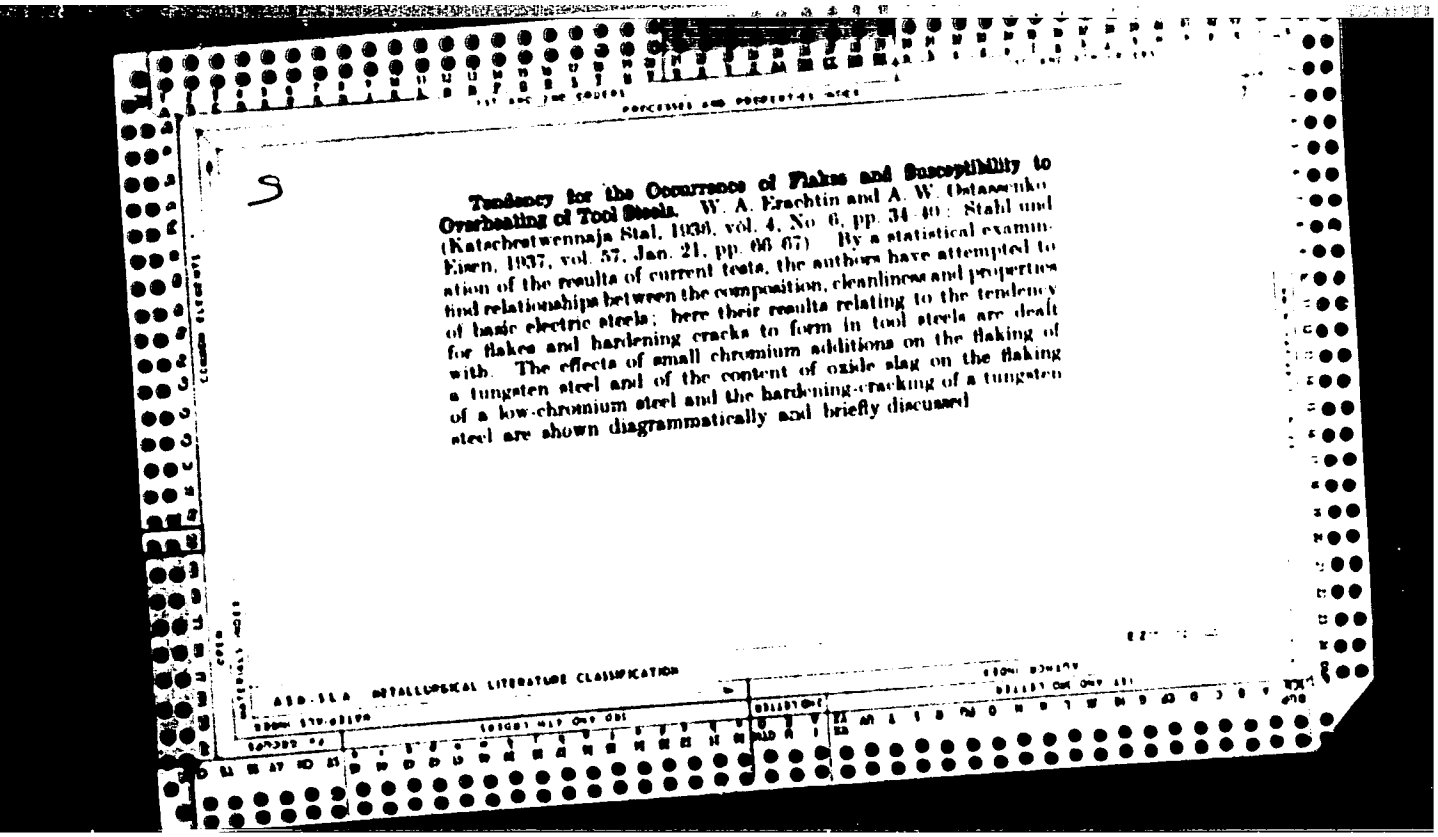
ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshev Industrial Institute (Kuybyshevsk. industr. in-t)

Card 1/1

OSTASHYAVICHUS, K. Yu.:

OSTASHYAVICHUS, K. Yu.: "Investigation of the self-stabilization of a synchronous induction bridge." Min Higher Education USSR. Kuybyshev Industrial Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. Kuybyshev, 1955. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', Moscow No. 15, 1956



5

Tendency for the Occurrence of Flakes and Susceptibility to Overheating of Tool Steels. W. A. Erschtin and A. W. Ostasenko. (Katschestwennaja Stal, 1936, vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 34–40; Stahl und Eisen, 1937, vol. 57, Jan. 21, pp. 66–67). By a statistical examination of the results of current tests, the authors have attempted to find relationships between the composition, cleanliness and properties of basic electric steels; here their results relating to the tendency for flakes and hardening cracks to form in tool steels are dealt with. The effects of small chromium additions on the flaking of a tungsten steel and of the content of oxide slag on the flaking of a low-chromium steel and the hardening-cracking of a tungsten steel are shown diagrammatically and briefly discussed.

ACCESSION NR: AP4011476 P/0045/63/024/004/0493/0508

AUTHOR: Ostaszewicz, E.

TITLE: Luminescent properties of copper-activated zinc sulphide in their dependence on the activator concentration

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 24, no. 4, 1963, 493-508

TOPIC TAGS: luminescent property, copper-activated zinc sulfide, activator concentration, luminophor, interstitial site, electron trap, conduction band

ABSTRACT: The great amount of experimental data thus far accumulated suggests that the luminescent properties of ZnS-Cu depend primarily on the luminophor-producing technique and furthermore on the choice and amount of flux added, the cooling process, the temperature of the experiment and the method of excitation. But they fail to answer the essential question: How do the luminescent properties of ZnS-Cu depend on the concentration of the activator? The author investigated and catalogued the luminescent properties of ZnS-Cu in their dependence on the activator concentration, keeping all other technological parameters constant. There are sections on "Technology of Luminophor production", "Determination of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011476

the copper content in the luminophors," "Dependence of the fluorescence intensity distribution on the copper concentration" and "Dependence of electroluminescence on the Cu concentration in the luminophors." At low activator concentrations the Zn fluorescence band appears beside photoluminescence bands due to Cu because ZnS is very easily activated even by atoms of the basic substance (Konstantinova-Shlesinger, 1961). At higher concentrations, zinc atoms are evicted from the interstitial sites by copper ions forming blue centers of luminescence (a problem to be discussed in more detail in the next paper). Probably most striking is the fact that at a well-defined activator concentration in the luminophor (5×10^{-4} g Cu per 1 g ZnS) phosphorescence vanishes entirely as the electrons can no longer escape from the electron traps into the conduction band. But light emission is by no means restricted to fluorescence. Above the stated copper concentration, the luminophors will exhibit electroluminescence if an AC electric field is applied to them. The electric field frees the electrons from their traps and imparts to them sufficient kinetic energy while in the conduction band for them to yield electroluminescence on non-elastic collision with ionized activator ions. On reversal of the field, the electrons become trapped once more. The paper gives a systematization of the luminescent properties of

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4011476

Cu-activated ZnS and a satisfactorily simple and economical method of preparing luminophors.

"The author is truly indebted to Professor W. Szymanowski, W. Kapuscinski and T. Oleszynski for reading and opinioning (sic!) the present paper as well as for their valuable remarks."

Orig. has 3 diagrams, 1 photo, 11 graphs and a table of luminescent properties of luminophors.

ASSOCIATION: Department of General Physics A of the Warsaw Technical University; Department of Physics of the Evening School for Engineers at Bialystok.

SUBMITTED: 13Apr63 DATE ACQ: 22Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

L 50770-65 EWT(1) Pi-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5009957 PO/0045/65/027/002/0267/0292

30
2
0

AUTHOR: Ostaszewicz, E. (Bialystok)

TITLE: Electroluminescence of ZnS-Cu, ZnS-Cu-Pb and ZnCdS-Cu

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 27, no. 2, 1965, 267-292

TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, luminophor, phosphor, zinc sulfide, zinc cadmium sulfide, zinc sulfide phosphor, zinc cadmium sulfide phosphor, copper activator, lead activator

ABSTRACT: Based on results obtained by the author and on the concept of electroluminescence mechanism derived from a Mott-Schottky type potential barrier and electron traps, an explanation is proposed of the effect of the exciting field's frequency on the electroluminescence intensity distribution in all three groups of luminophors investigated i.e., on the change in color from green to blue in ZnS-Cu-ZnS-Cu; the slight shift of the green band towards shorter wavelengths in ZnS-Cu-[illegible] the hardly perceptible change from green to blue in ZnCdS-Cu. The phe-[illegible]

nism and the experimentally measured energy yield related thereto.

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L 50770-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009957

wishes to thank Professor W. Szymanowski for suggesting the subject of the present investigation, for his kind interest throughout, for reading the manuscript and for his valuable remarks. The author is greatly indebted to Professors W. Kajusciński and T. Oleszczyński for their valuable remarks and opinions." Orig. art. has: 24 figures and 14 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Physics Department A, Warsaw Technical University; Physical Institute, Evening Engineers' School, Bialystok

SUBMITTED: 30May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 030

L 46948-65 EWT(1)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pi-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5009958 PO/0045/65/027/002/0293/0303

AUTHOR: Ostaszewicz, E. (Bialystok)

TITLE: Electroluminescence of copper- and manganese-activated zinc sulfide

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 27, no. 2, 1965, 293-303

TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, luminescence, luminophor, phosphor, zinc sulfide, copper activated zinc sulfide, manganese activated zinc sulfide

ABSTRACT: The present investigation brings an explanation of 1) the change in ZnS-Cu-Mn electroluminescence from green to orange with higher voltage applied [illegible] electroluminescence cell and the transition back from orange to green with

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L 46948-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009958

Kapuscinski and T. Oleszynski for reading the manuscript and for their valuable remarks." Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: General Physics Department A, Warsaw Technical University; Physics Department, Evening Engineering School, Bialystock

L 20824-66 EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000644 SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/65/028/002/0247/0259

AUTHOR: Ostaszewicz, E. (Bialystok)

ORG: Department of General Physics A, Technical University, Warsaw; Department of Physics of Higher Technical College, Bialystok

TITLE: Trichromatic color coordinates in the effect of electroluminescence in ZnC-Cu, ZnS-Cu-Pb

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 28, no. 2, 1965, 247-259

TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, luminescence crystal, luminophor, excitation energy, electron emission, electric effect, color center

ABSTRACT: The values of the trichromatic color coordinates were established for their dependance on the voltage, excitation frequency, and the time of emission of the electroluminescence cell. It was found that the color of electroluminescence changes variously with these parameters according to the composition of the luminophors and excitations. The greatest diversity with regard to change in color occurs in luminophors of the ZnS-Cu-Mn group, i.e., in luminophors of green-orange-blue color. The author thanks Professor W. Kapuscinski for reading and discussing the manuscript, Professor T. Olesznynski for suggesting the subject, and Professor W. Szymanowski for his interest

Card 1/2

L 20824-66
ACC NR: AP6000644

and guidance of this work in his institute. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 001

Card 2/2

CROMPTON, O.J.; ROONEY, D.H.; OSTASZEWICZ, J., inz. (translator)

Modern development of the construction and equipment of the contact line of direct current traction. Probl kolejn no.20:102-111 '62

OSTASZEWICZ, J.; DZIUBA, W.

"Methods of Determining the Area and Degree of Damage Caused by Leaking Currents," P. 241. (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 28, No. 8, Aug. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

OSTASZEWICZ, J.

Ostaszewicz J. Influence of the Wear of Contact Wires on their Characteristic Properties.

„Wpływ zużycia przewodów jezdnych na ich właściwości". (Prace Inst. Elektrot. No. 11, Warszawa, 1957, PWT, 7 pp., 11 figs., 4 tabs.

Establishment of the permissible extent of wear in steel-aluminium contact wires. Also discussed is the influence of the wear of copper and steel-aluminium contact wires on the characteristics of such wires, i.e. the relation between stress, sag and temperature, the drop in voltage, and energy losses in trolley-wires.

JAROSZYNSKI, Jan; JARZEBOWSKA, Elzbieta; OSTASZEWSKA, Jadwiga

Apropos of the diagnosis of psychopathies. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.4:509-514 '63.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Dyrektor: prof. dr Z.W. Kuligowski.
(MENTAL DISORDERS) (DIAGNOSIS)

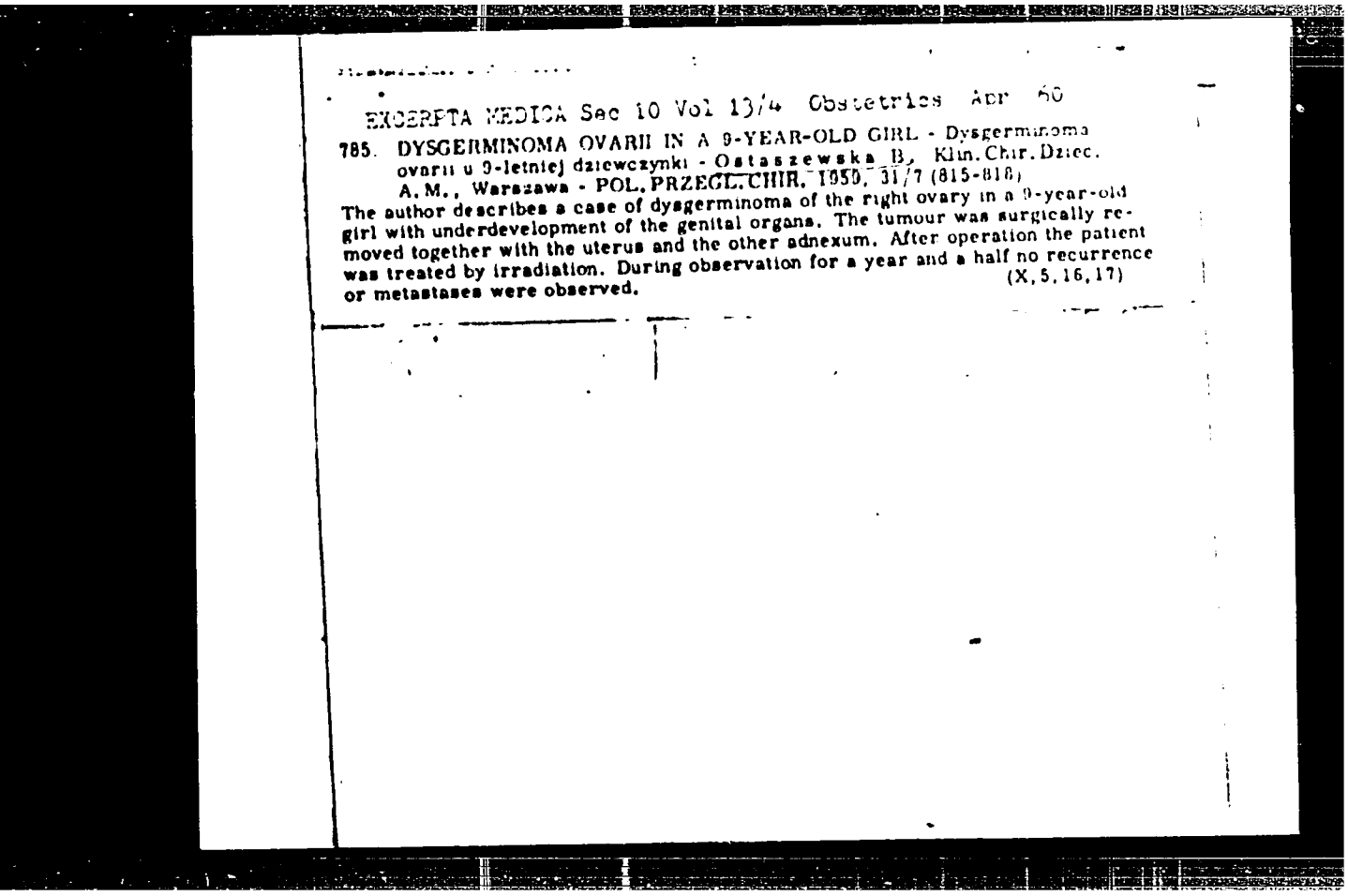
OSTASZEWICZ, Jerzy M., inż.

The future of city communication; monorails and elevated railroads or subways and streetcars? Przegl techn no.16:12 Ap '62.

OSTASZEWSKA, B.

Talking about accidents. p. 260. CHEMIK. Katowice. Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 13/4 Obstetrics Apr 60

785. DYSGERMINOMA OVARII IN A 9-YEAR-OLD GIRL - Dysgerminoma ovarii u 9-letniej dziewczynki - Ostaszewska B., Klin. Chir. Dziec. A.M., Warszawa - POL. PRZEGL. CHIR. 1959, 31/7 (815-818)

The author describes a case of dysgerminoma of the right ovary in a 9-year-old girl with underdevelopment of the genital organs. The tumour was surgically removed together with the uterus and the other adnexum. After operation the patient was treated by irradiation. During observation for a year and a half no recurrence or metastases were observed. (X,5,16,17)

WISZNACKA-ALEKSANDROW, Wanda; BACZKO, Aurelia; DZIDUSZKO, Tadeusz; OSTASZEWSKA, Janina; RYLSKI, Miroslaw; RYLSKI, Slawomir

[redacted]

Evaluation with the aid of the "blind" test of geriocaine therapy of the elderly. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.8:287-291 18 F '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. D. Aleksandrow i z Oddzialu Psychiatrycznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie; dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr med. Z. W. Kulligowski; kierownik Oddzialu: doc. dr med. J. Jaroszynski.

(PROCAINE)

OSTASZEWSKI, FELIKS

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/4908

Z zagadnień techniki wojennej: Broń termojądrowa, BJP, automatyka, radiolokacja, telewizja, podczerwień, pociski rakietowe, hydroakustyka (Problems in Military Technology: Thermonuclear Weapons, Radiation Warfare (BJP), Automation, Radar, Television, Infrared, Rocket Missiles, Hydroacoustics) Warsaw, Wydawn. Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej, 1959. 370 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed. (Series: Biblioteka wiedzy wojskowej. Seria II)

Scientific Ed.: Henryk Sajnecki; Ed.: Michał Wróblewski; Tech. Ed.: Kazimierz Szubert.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader interested in modern weapon developments.

COVERAGE: The book contains 11 articles in which the various types of modern weapon systems are discussed. The information is based on Western sources. The basic principles of atomic reactions are given and atomic explosions are described citing as examples the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs. Theory concerning radiation substances and the effects of radiation on living

Card 1/4

organisms are explained. Automation in artillery, aviation, and radar are described and some information on computers is included. Fundamentals of radar systems are given and basic radar equipment is described. The book also covers ground installations and equipment for aircraft guidance, ground installations for artillery fire control, installations on aircraft and naval installations. The principles of television are explained and possible uses of television in the armed forces are given. Infrared military equipment including telescopes, cameras, sights, thermo-goniometers, telephones, night vision apparatus, etc., are briefly described. Fundamentals of hydrolocation are given and propagation of sound waves in various media is described. The application of acoustics in the detection of fuzes is pointed out. In the field of missiles the principle of their operation and a brief history of missile development are given. Mobile and stationary launchers are discussed and some information on rocket launching from aircraft and naval units is given. Remote control and self-guidance systems are briefly discussed, as are television guidance and antimissile defense. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 2/4

Problems in Military (Cont.) POL/4908

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (UA805.S2)

Card 3/4

OSTASZEWSKI, B

Distr: 4E2c(4)

Chemical treatment of polyamide fibers by pyridine derivatives. I. Use of pyridine derivatives in the dyeing process. Stanisław Chrzczonowicz and Bogdan Ostaszewski (Politech. Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Łódz. Nr. 22, Chem. No. 7*, 47–66(1958)(English summary).—Nylon fibers (I) were dyed with acid and chrome dyes after a treatment with 2-pyridinethanol (II) or poly(2-vinylpyridine) sulfate (III). I were (*a*) treated 10–20 min. at 60 or 82° with 1 or 5% aq. II and dyed in a soln. of $Na_2SO_3.10H_2O$ 10, 4% aq. AcOH 40, and Acid Violet 6B, Amine Red G, or Fast Yellow G, 2%; or (*b*) treated 10 min. at 20° with 5 ml./1 g. I in an aq. soln. contg. H_2SO_4 23 and III 5%, immersed in 4% Na_2CO_3 3 min., rinsed 10 min. with water, and dyed as in (*a*) or in a soln. contg. 85% aq. HCOOH, 4%, instead of AcOH; or (*c*) dyed with addns. of a quaternary deriv. (IV) of III, prepd. (U.S. 2,487,829, *C.A.* 44, 1732b) by 36-hr. refluxing of 10 g. III in 100 g. abs. EtOH with 11.9 g. PrBr. The solns. contained dye 1, Na_2SO_4 15, IV 2 or 0, 85% aq. HCOOH 3, and Neolansalitz P (Ciba) (V) 0 or 2%, resp. After 20 min. of dyeing 1% of aq. 85% HCOOH was added and the dyeing was prolonged by 30 min. (*d*) I were dyed, as in (*c*), but with dye content 2%, with Chromechtorange 2G, Chromechtgelb 5G, Chrome Acid Yellow FR, and Blue ERN. After chroming at 65–70° for 0.5 hr., I were treated with 1 g./l. Neovadine AN for 0.5 hr., with 1 g./l. Invadine A.R, and rinsed. (*e*) I pretreated as in (*c*) were dyed as in (*d*). In all cases I were immersed at 30–5° into a dye soln. (50 g./1 g.) which was then slowly heated to boiling and held for 1 hr. II deepened the color but spoiled the yellow, and traces of alc. produced a ppt. in the dyeing bath. III intensified the color more on I than on wood, improved color uniformity and washing-resistance. IV was not inferior to V as a surface active agent and did not reduce the washing resistance. Mech. resistance was but slightly reduced in (*d*) and (*e*). II. Use of quaternary derivatives of poly(2-vinylpyridine) for static prevention on polyamide fibers. *Ibid.* 67–68.—The hygroscopic, surface-active, and dissociating quaternary derivs. of poly(2-vinylpyridine) (IVA) are investigated as static-preventing agents for I. The following were prepd. from IVA after French 849,126 (*C.A.* 35, 6358⁸); a *PrBr deriv.* (VI), an *EtBr deriv.* (VII) by a 24-hr. refluxing of 10 g. IVA with 100 g. MeOH and 16 g. EtBr (U.S. 2,487,829, *C.A.* 44, 1732b); a *Me deriv.* (VIII) by 14-hr. refluxing of 10 g. IVA with 100 g. anhyd. C_6H_6 and 14.5 g. Me_2SO_4, and a *Me deriv.* (IX) by dissolving 5.25 g. IV in 30 g. $PhNO_2$, adding 5.6 g. Me_2SO_4, boiling 30 min., distg. $PhNO_2$ and H_2O (U.S. 2,484,430, *C.A.* 44, 9729i). The solns. contg. VI, VII, VIII, or IX 1–5, $CaCl_2$ 0–0.1, NaCl 0–0.2, glycerol (X) 0–0.5, and II 0–0.5%, were used. In some cases 5% aq. VIII or IX was neutralized with 10% Na_2CO_3 to give neutral solns. (VIIIa, IXa, resp.). The I (1 g.), 40/12 denier, washed at 60° for 15 min. were immersed in a 30-ml. bath at 40 ± 3° for 3 min. and squeezed until the wt was 2 g. Standard samples of 100 parallel I, 30-cm. long, were electrified by rubbing against glass, and the distance between their lower ends was measured. In untreated I, the sepn. was 20 cm. after 5-fold rubbing; no sepn. was detected after more than 20-fold rubbing of I treated in the following baths: VII 2, $CaCl_2$ 0.5, and X 0.5%; IX 1%, IX 2%; IX 2, NaCl 0.1, and X or II, 0.5%; VIII, 2%; VIII, 5%; VIIIa, 1%; VIIIa, 2%; VIIIa, 2, NaCl 0.2, and X 0.5%; IXa, 1%; IXa, 2%; IXa, 2%, NaCl, 0.2%, and X or II, 0.5%; resp. VI and VII (1 or 2% solns.) were inferior (e.g., 0–5 cm. after 5-fold rubbing). Tensile strength was even slightly higher after treatment; and the properties of I did not change after several months. J. Stehlík

CHRZCZONOWICZ, S.; OSTASZEWSKI, B.

Polymerization of ζ-enantholactam in nonpolar solvents. Pts.1-2. Bul chim PAN 12 no.8:521-530 '64.

1. Technological Laboratory of Plastics of the Department of Organic Technology of Lodz Technical University. Submitted May 15, 1964.

CHRZCZONOWICZ, S.; OSTASZEWSKI, B.

Polymerization of ζ-caprolactam in nonpolar solvents. Pts.3-4. Bul chim PAN 9[i.e. 12] no.9:593-601 '64.

1. Technological Laboratory of Plastics of the Department of Organic Technology of Lodz Technical University. Submitted June 6, 1964.

CHRZCZONOWICZ, S.; OSTASZEWSKI, B.; REIMSCHUSSEL, W.

Polymerization of γ-enatholactam in nonpolar solvents. Pt.5.
Bul chim PAN 12 no.10:691-693 '64.

1. Technological Laboratory of Plastics of the Department of Organic Technology of Lodz Technical University. Submitted June 29, 1964.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Polymerization of ε-caprolactam and ζ-enantholactam in nonpolar solvents. Stanislaw Chrzczonowicz, Miroslaw Wlodarczyk, and Bogdan Ostaszewski (Inst. Technol., Lodz, Poland). [illegible] 33, 159-67(1960)(in English).—The dependence of the polymerization progress of ε-caprolactam (I) and ζ-enantholactam (II) on the temp. and the dependence of the polymerization degree of I on the amt. of catalyst and polymerization temp. were detd. I was purified from the oxime by vacuum distn. with 1% NaOH and dried over P_2O_5. II was prepd. from suberone and purified by fractionation. Hexane, heptane, benzene, naphtha, and their mixts. were used as solvents. Polymerization of I does not take place below 110°, the products being sol. in H_2O. Polymerization of I in a solvent and in the presence of the Na salt of I and CO_2 occurs above 110°. The mean degree of polymerization of the produced polymers rises rapidly to a value of 400 at 160° as the process temp. is increased.
Arthur Lyem

OSTASZEWSKI, J.

Tests and researches on the prototypes of new devices for servicing and repairing automobiles. A prototype of a tool and turning device for the measurement of the angles of alignment of front wheels of automobiles. Biuletyn. p. XII
(MOTORYZACJA Vol. 12, No. 5, May 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

OSTASZEWSKI, J.

"Tests and researches of the new equipment for servicing and repairing automobiles. Biuletyn."

p. 1 (Motoryzacja) Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1959
Warsaw, Poland

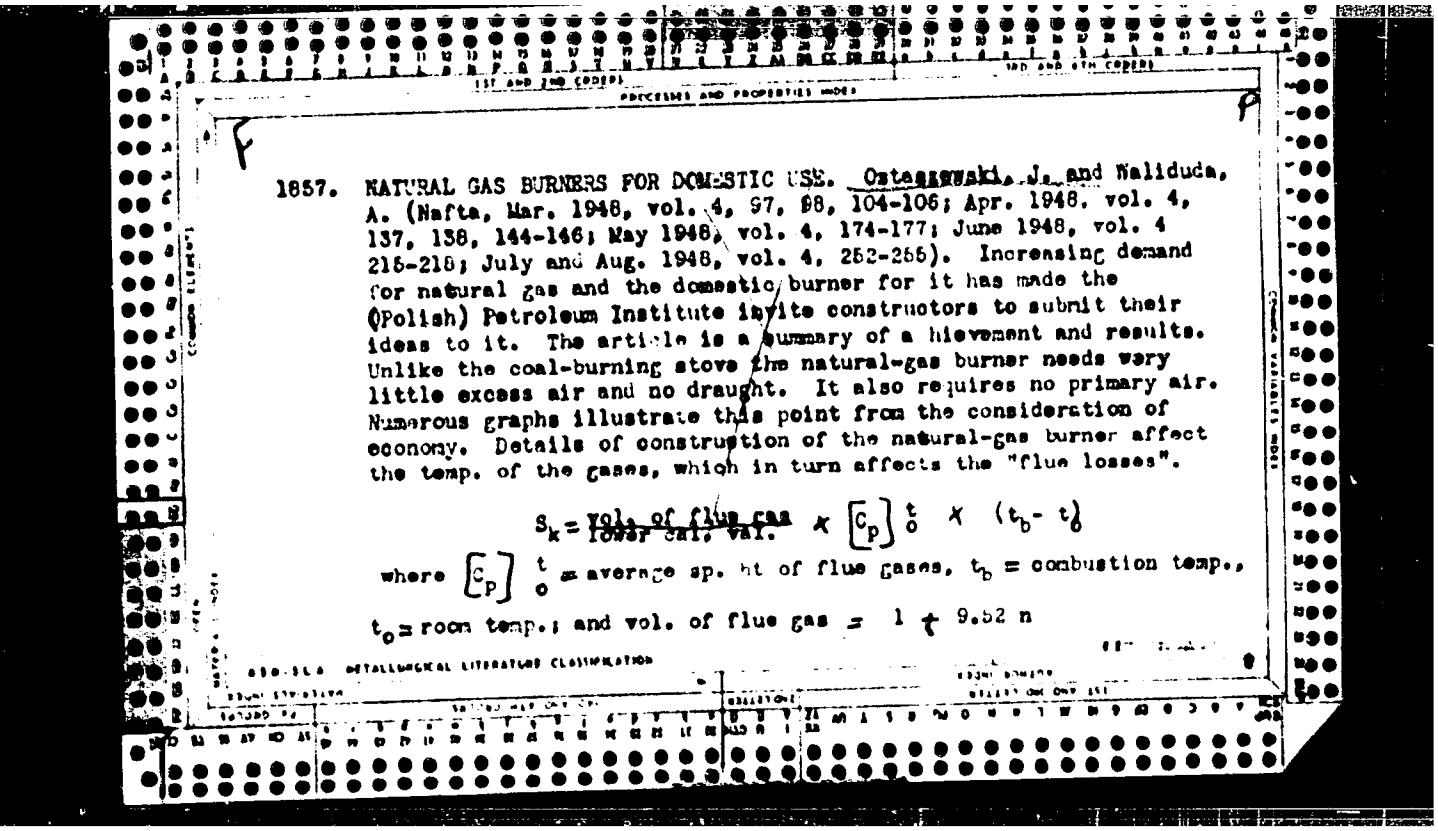
SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1959

OSTASZEWICZ, J.

Applying drainage to prevent cables from corroding.

P. 43, (Przeglad Elektrotechniczny. Vol. 32, no. 1, Jan. 1958, Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958



1857. NATURAL GAS BURNERS FOR DOMESTIC USE. Ostaszewski, J., and Waliduda, A. (Nafta, Mar. 1948, vol. 4, 97, 98, 104-106; Apr. 1948, vol. 4, 137, 138, 144-146; May 1948, vol. 4, 174-177; June 1948, vol. 4 216-218; July and Aug. 1948, vol. 4, 252-256). Increasing demand for natural gas and the domestic burner for it has made the (Polish) Petroleum Institute invite constructors to submit their ideas to it. The article is a summary of a hievement and results. Unlike the coal-burning stove the natural-gas burner needs very little excess air and no draught. It also requires no primary air. Numerous graphs illustrate this point from the consideration of economy. Details of construction of the natural-gas burner affect the temp. of the gases, which in turn affects the "flue losses".

$$S_k = \frac{\text{vols. of flue gas}}{\text{lower cal. val.}} \times \left[C_p\right]_0^t \times (t_b - t_0)$$

where $\left[C_p\right]_0^t$ = average sp. ht of flue gases, t_b = combustion temp., t_0 = room temp.; and vol. of flue gas = $1 + 9.52\ n$

where $n = \frac{\text{actual air}}{\text{theoretical air}}$

Incomplete combustion causes losses "s_{CO}" according to formula:

$$S_{CO}\ (\text{in}\%) = \frac{\text{Cal. Val. of CO}}{\text{Lower Cal. Val.}} \times V_1 \times \%\ \text{CO in gas}$$

where $V_1 = \frac{\text{vol. of dry flue gas produced}}{\text{vol. of natural gas burned}}$

Several sketches and drawings of natural-gas burners designed especially to be used with the usual Polish tile oven follows and a table setting out their performance is enclosed. During tests on natural-gas burners throughput and pressure of fuel was varied to find optimum conditions for each burner. Results are tabulated, and graphs show that best results are obtained by impinging the flame on a brickwork which lowers s_k. Of other burners the portable type received attention and different designs were thoroughly tested, some satisfactory results being obtained. Several tables are included. Similarly, the designs for a kitchen burner were tested and results tabulated. Burners were used in conjunction with traditionally designed coal stoves an with special gas-burning stoves. The latter are better.

I.P.

Ostaszewski J.

Ostaszewski J., Eng. "The Experimental Oil Well." (Szkolne zloze). Nafta, No. 12, 1949, pp. 362-366, 3 figs.

A description of equipment constructed at the Petroleum Institute for determining, under laboratory conditions, the composite phenomena encountered in the course of exploitation of petroleum wells. The author quotes a method for experiments, specifies the problems which can be solved with this equipment, such as permeability, porosity and rate of saturation of the field with petroleum and gases, and distribution of the pressure values in the field during the extraction of petroleum and gas. In conclusion, the author states what inferences can be drawn from the results so far obtained from the preliminary experiments.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

Fuels 3.0

Journ. of Inst. of
Petroleum.
V. 38 No.339
Mar. 1952
Drilling

683. Pressure and tension gauges (dynamo-meters) for petroleum industry and their applications; experimental results of tests on models of wind masts. J. Chmurzyński. Proc. of Mines Petroleum Institute. (Polish) Ministry of Mining, Cracow, 1951, No. 8, Pp. 19.—Two papers, the first of which describes some twelve gauges, their principles; construction, use, and applications. Second paper deals with models as a medium for determining stresses and gives an example where full-scale model proved better than calculations led to expect. Diagrams and formulæ are included. M. S.

4-21-52

PTA

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1329 621.868.001.5:620.174.21 622.32

Ostaszewski J. Trials on Models of String Mast Derricks.

„Wyniki badań modelowych maszтов strunowych" (Prace Gł Inst. Naft., Kraków, 1951, GIN, 102 pp., 21 figs

The results of trials on models of string mast derricks with a view to their use in oil wells instead of wooden tripods now employed. The routine of trials are described together with a calculation of a model of assymetrical, eccentrically supported string derrick. A derrick for wells up to 1200 meters deep was designed and after model tests proved practically that the construction represents a satisfactory solution assuring considerable saving of material. The method of model tests proved also to be satisfactory and made possible the examination of various new constructions at a minimal expense

POL.

3089 621.30 : 622.245.5

Ostaszewski J. Electric Heaters for the Periodic Heating of Oil Wells. „Grzejniki" elektryczne do okresowego wygrzewania odwiertów naftowych". (Proce Inst. Naft. No. 20), Stalinogród, 1953, PWT, 13 pp, 13 figs.

Research was devoted to experiments on a laboratory, semi-industrial and industrial scale, as well as to the designing of heaters, together with the system of conveying electrical energy to the well bottom. The equipment for the periodic heating of oil wells is so conceived as to eliminate the use of materials in short supply, special types of apparatus or equipment. Operation on the equipment design is simple, and the usual gang employed in oil well operation can, once familiar with the working of the heating system, lower it, without undue difficulty, into the well, after which an electrical fitter can connect it to the mains. One such equipment can, under average working conditions, serve from 5 to 10 wells. Thus, there is nothing against this method being intro-

OVER

duced on a wide scale with a view to raising the petroleum output in wells with a normal daily output from 200 to 300 kg. This method of heating should be considered as a supplementary function in working wells and designed to remove paraffin hydrocarbon deposits. It does not by any means prejudice the practice of continuous heating of oil wells with a larger output, or the heating of production pipes. Electric heaters enable an increase in output in oil fields hitherto operated without heating. It will, moreover, be possible, in oil fields where the wells were being steam-heated, to close down a number of boiler plants and thus substantially reduce operating costs.

143. Well-bottom pressure gauge "OBN." J. Ostaszewski. *Bull. Polish Inst. Petrol.*, 1953, 3, 12 (Suppl. to *Nafta* (Krakow), 1953, 9).—Described with drawings. It is 1410 mm long, 33 mm dia, and weighs 6·5 kg. Working pressure can be adjusted from 1 to 200 atm. M. B.

1955

OSTASZEWSKI, J.

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2369 622.24.051 621.723

Ostaszewski J. Gas Furnace for the Heat Treatment of Drill Bits.

„Piec gazowy do ociepienia świdrow" Nafta. No 1, 1953, pp. 17 — 19, 2 figs.

The author deals with phenomena occurring during the heating of steel prior to forging. He quotes various methods of heating steel, either with an excess — in the case of gas furnaces — or a deficiency of oxygen and at either an excessively rapid or a slow rate; he deals also with the effects of such methods on the forging of steel. He describes a gas furnace designed by the Petroleum Institute, and draws attention to the advantages it possesses, in both technical and economic respects, over ordinary brick-type furnaces. The IN type furnace, as it has been called, consumes, for the heating of identical drill bits, one-half the quantity of gas used by a brick-type furnace. Moreover, the amount of scale formed on steel heated in the new type of furnace is less than in the old type.

4/19/54

OSTASZEWSKI, J.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 4, 1953
Mining

2372 622.32:622.245.5

Ostaszewski J. Electric Heaters for Periodic Oil Well Heating. Grzejniki elektryczne do okresowego wygrzewania odwiertow. Nafta. No. 5, 1953, pp. 133-135, 5 figs.

Heating oil wells in one of the methods used to increase output. This can be done, by among other means, an electric heater. This article contains a description of such a heater, a diagram of a complete oil well heating installation, and a description of the procedure in sinking the heater to the bottom of the well, of the correct method of heating and of withdrawing the heater. The heater described was successfully used to heat oil wells with an output of 200,250,300 and even 600 kg of petroleum per day. Every well heated revealed a major or minor increase in output. Although the increase in output in higher in the first days of heating the well, the output nevertheless falls, after sometime, to the original level. The increase in output continues, in certain instances, for some 45 days or longer; in others—the output declines to the original level after a fortnight.

OSTAZEWSKI, J.

"Instruments for Surveys of Combined Parameters." Bulletin. p. 6 (NAFTA, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 1, October 1953. Unclassified.

OSTASZEWSKI, J., and others

"Development of the petroleum industry in Poland as told by Jozef Wachala, aged 80, and an employee of the petroleum refinery in Krosno since 1883." p. 205. (NAFTA, Vol. 9, no. 7/8, Jul/Aug 53, Krakow)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

OSTASZEWSKI, J.

"CSN tensi eter." Biuletyn. p. 12. (NAFTA, Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov 53, Krakow)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

OSTASZEWSKI J.

1

2103. Electric heaters for periodical heating of oil wells. J. Ostaszewski. *Proceedings of (Polish) Institute of Petroleum*, 1933, 20, 16.—A frequent difficulty in producing wells is a deposition of paraffin wax in the rock or in the equipment. The reasons for this are, first of all, a fall in well temp, and, secondly, faster removal and escape of lighter and gaseous hydrocarbons which acted as solvents for paraffin wax. Super-saturation of the crude with wax occurs, and then some slight impurity brings heavy deposition within a short time. Apart from careful exploitation, solvents and heating may be developed to remove wax.

Shallow wells can be heated by steam, deeper wells require either hot recirculated crude, chemical exothermic heating (e.g., using NaOH, H_2O, and Al), or electrical heating. This last method may be applied periodically or continuously to the formation and to the pipes. Most Polish wells are suitable for periodical heating, and this also allows the use of the same heaters for several wells.

From calculations it appeared that for a well producing 200 kg of crude/day and accumulating it to a level of 70 m in the well, heat required to raise the temp by 20° C. will be provided by little more than 10 kWh for heating the oil and approx 0·6 kWh for melting the wax (assumed to be 30 kg), but heat lost to the pipes will use in such circumstances 0·2 kWh/m/hr.

Laboratory investigations showed that the area of the heating element has little influence. Max temp reached depends on quantity of volatiles in crude, and excessive heating causes risk (when escaping vapours give up their latent heat to higher parts of pipe).

Fuel

1/2

Ostaszewski, J.

Thermostatically controlled heater was employed in a pilot scale experiment. Whilst temp of crude in a 10-inch pipe rose to 50° C temp of the ground at 30 cm from it remained unaffected.

Full scale experiments are described in detail with drawings of the heater, sonnexions, and graphs of results and of production.

Thermostat has proved unnecessary in practice, and temp never rose above 45° C. Great heat losses were due to excessive convection, and a jute sock was inserted above the heater to stop it.

Construction of equipment is described in fair detail. Current is applied between pumping line and earth, and wooden blocks soaked in paraffin are used as insulators. For wells producing no more than 500 kg/day 5-kW heaters are adequate. In the 3 tested production rose by 7–12%, and pour point of crude rose by 23° C for 8 days and then fell to an intermediate value which shows that crude now contained most of the wax in solution.

2/2

OSTASZEWSKI J.

✓694. Electric heaters for continuous dewaxing of boreholes. J. Ostaszewski. *Bull. Polish Inst. Petrol.*, 1954, 4, 10 (Suppl. to *Nafta* (*Krakow*), 1954, 10).—Heater described, with diagram, raised production by 10%. M. S.

OSTASZEWSKI, J.

An electric heater for the constant removal of paraffin from petroleum casings. Biuletyn. p. 10. NAFTA, Krakow. Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accession (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

OSTASZEWSKI, J. (Ing.) Poland

Pompa wglebna KOW--Nafta III/1949.

SO: Oil Wells, by Z. Onyszkiewicz, PWSZ, Warsaw, 1955, Unclassified.

OSTASZEWISKI, J. (Ing.) Poland

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11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/2407

Wojnar, J., Professor, Engineer; Mr. Chajec, Master in Science; Mr. Flasiak, Master in Engineering; R. Glaser, Master in Engineering; J. J. Grzegorzewski, Doctor, Docent; H. Gryga, Engineer, Docent; B. Hanasiewicz, Doctor, Engineer; J. Kaczmarek, Master in Science; St. Klementowski, Docent, Engineer; J. Orzechowski, Docent, Engineer; St. Suwalski, Doctor, Professor; L. Tomaszkiewicz, Engineer; and A. Wallenda, Docent, Engineer

Dwadzie lat pracy Instytutu Naftowego, 1945 - 1956 (Twelve Years Work of the Petroleum Institute, 1945 - 1956) Katowice, WG-E, 1957. 130 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,555 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: S. Klasto.

PURPOSE: This book is intended to introduce readers to the development and activities of the (Polish) Petroleum Institute from 1945 to 1956.

CONTENTS: The book describes the organizational structure and activities of the Petroleum Institute since its foundation in Krosno in 1945. It includes photos of buildings, laboratories, equipment, and personnel of the Institute, and gives the names of the scientists. A bibliography of publications of the Institute is included. The Institute cooperates with scientific institutes of 16 foreign countries.

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