L 2[illegible]53-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/JH/WW

ACC NR: AP6009169 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/65/000/011/0019/0024

AUTHOR: Itskovich, G. M.; Kolesnikov, N. P.; Miranskaya, Ye. D.; Ostreyko, I.A.; Sautkin, N. I.; Tkachev, P. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Deep-drawability of sheet steel produced by continuous casting

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: continuous casting, cast steel, metal stamping, metal drawing, [illegible], sheet metal, metal casting

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of an investigation of the properties and stampability of cold-rolled sheet steels 08kp, 10kp, 08fkp and 08ps, produced by the continuous casting method as compared with steel obtained from conventionally cast ingots. Stampability was investigated at the pressforging shop of the Minsk Low-Displacement Motor Vehicle Plant. Prior to the deep drawing of intricately shaped automotive body parts the specimens were subjected to mechanical tests and metallographic examinations which showed that sheet steel produced by continuous casting meets the requirements of the standards for quality structural sheet steel and that its ferrite grains are of a sufficiently small size to favorably affect the quality of the surface of elements during their deep drawing. Stampability under production

UDC: 621.933.3

Card 1/2

L 2053-65
ACC NR: AP6009169

conditions was determined during the drawing of a number of components of the Moskvich car: an analysis of the stress-strain diagram during drawing established that the plasticity margin of the metal is comparatively high during the embossing of most of the components investigated. An exception is the stress-strain diagram during the die-stamping of lower crankcases. The deep drawing of the crankcase involves limiting values of the plasticity margin in a number of sectors of the component and in some cases the embossing culminates in total exhaustion of the metal's plasticity. Compared with steel deriving from conventionally cast ingots, the proportion of defective components fabricated from steel produced by continuous casting was appreciably lower. These findings point to a satisfactory stampability of steel produced by continuous casting and the possibility of using this steel for the deep drawing of elements fabricated from metal meeting the (lower) requirements of the All-Union State Standard GOST 914-56. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 MQS

OSIPEYKO, O. P.

"A Contribution to the Dosage. The Role of Dosage of Hyposulphate in Neutralizing Cyanides, Farmakol. i Toksikol., 4, No. 2, 1941. Mbr. Toxicological Lab, I. P. Pavlov 1st Medical Inst., Leningrad, -1941-.

OSTREYKO, O.P.

Combined effect of analeptics upon the central nervous system; effect upon convulsions caused by electric current and upon toxicity. Farm. i toks. 16 no.1:28-33 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademi I.P. Pavlova. (Stimulants) (Nervous system)

OSTREYKO, O.P.

Combined action of analeptics on the central nervous system; effects on reflex intensity. O. P. Ostreiko (I. P. Pavlov Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 18, No. 5, 13-17(1955).—In tests on rabbit leg reflexes the doses giving a 95% rise in reflex action were: coramine 4, metrazole 20, and strychnine 0.12 mg./kg. Combinations were synergistic, e.g. coramine:metrazole 25:98, 50:75, and 75:50; strychnine:coramine 25:97, 50:87, and 75:53; strychnine:metrazole 25:97, 50:92, and 75:77 (in % of threshold dose). The activating effect applies not only to relative reflex time, but also to reflex intensity. Julian F. Smith

Chem Abstracts

GNILORYBOV, I.V., kandidad meditsinskikh nauk;PIKUS, Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RAKDURISTYY, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, OSTREYKO, V.Ye.

Expert medical determination of working capacity in osteoarticular tuberculosis. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.3:36-41 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Denpropetrovskogo filiala TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - prof. A.P.Kotov)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR,
working capacity determ. (Rus))
(WORK,
capacity determ. in osteoarticular tuberc. (Rus))

OSTREYKOVSKIY, M. /Co-author/

See: TUPENEVICH, S. M. "Evaluation of Spring Wheat Varieties for Resistance to Fusarium Induced Diseases," 1936.

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

M

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82267

Author : Ostreykovskiy, M.M.

Inst : Smolensk State Agricultural Experimental Station

Title : A New High-Yield Variety of Winter Wheat - Mil't rum 513.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Smolenskoy gos. s.-kh. opytn. st., 1957, No 1, 24-28

Abstract : Mil'turum 513 has been developed by means of hybridization of Mil'turum and Teyskaya varieties. It was included in the State variety trials in 1940 and adopted in districts of Smolenskaya Oblast' in 1954. A botanical definition of the variety is given. The variety is of mid-season maturity, winter resistant and productive. It is resistant to loose smut but is not resistant to bunt. It is mildly affected by brown rust. In wet years

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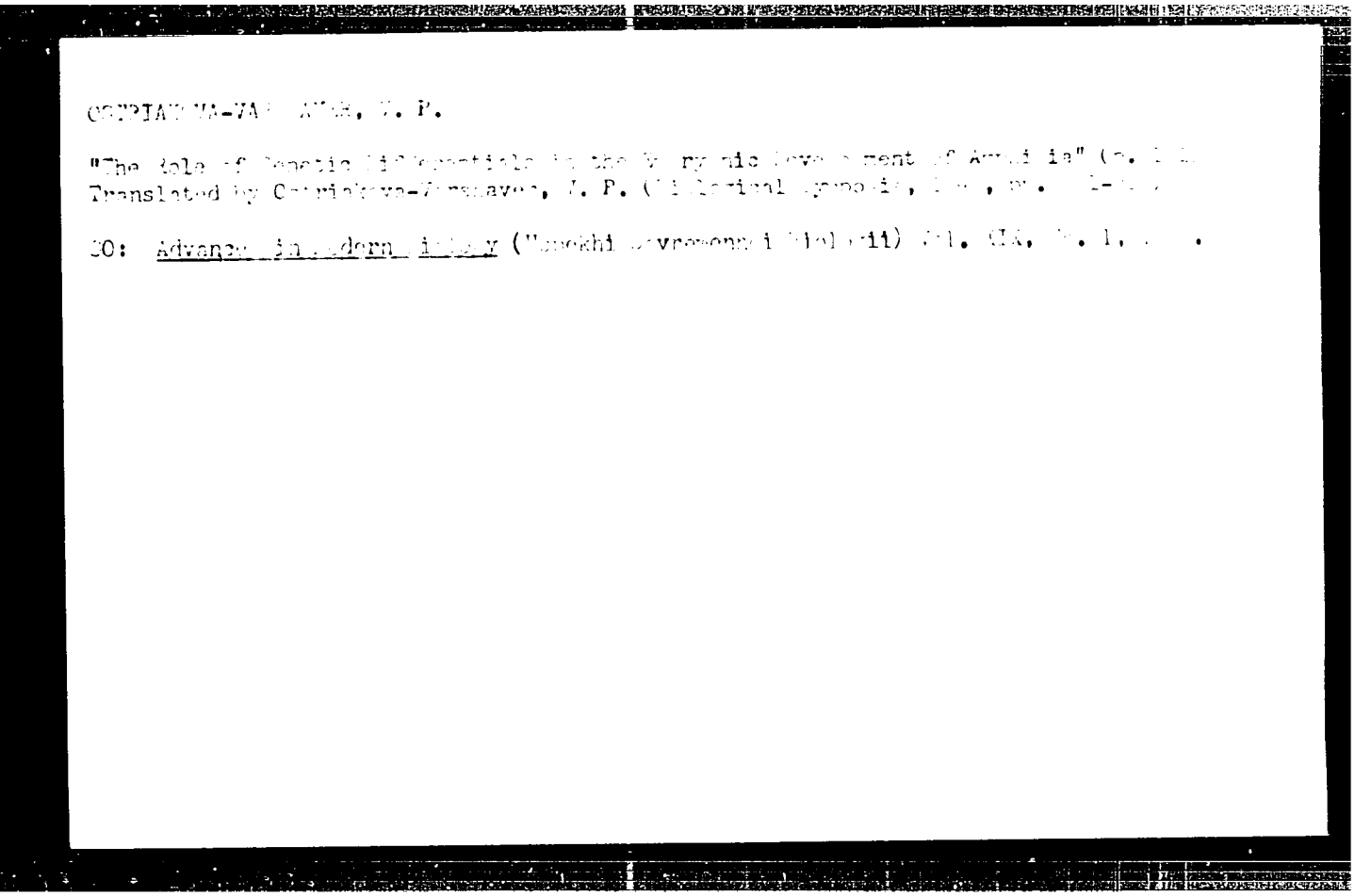

OSTRIAKOVA-AVRAMOVA, V. P.

"The Role of Genetic Differentiation in the Phylogenetic Development of Animals" (p. [illegible]
Translated by Ostriakova-Avramova, V. P. (Biological Symposia, [illegible], p. [illegible]

SO: Advances in Modern Biology ("Uspekhi sovremennoy biologii") Vol. XIX, No. 1, [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible].

"Review of the most important [illegible] in the field of fat [illegible]."
Kemija U Industriji, Zagreb, Vol [illegible], No [illegible], Jan [illegible], p. [illegible]

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol [illegible], No [illegible], Oct [illegible], Lib. of Congress

CSTRIC, B.

CSTRIC, B. Visit to the Institute for Fats in Paris. p. 249.

Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1955
KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

So: Eastern European accession. Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

OSTRIC, BLAZENKA

YUGO

The antioxidant properties of rosemary. Marijan Rac and Blazenka Oštric (Tvornica ulja, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Kem. Ind. Industrija* (Zagreb) 3, 301-6 (1954).—The antioxidant properties of extd. of rosemary leaves as additives for edible oils and fats were investigated. A good ext. was obtained by successive extns. with MeOH, petr. ether (b.p. 60-95°), and ether. This ext. tested by the Oven procedure proved better than propyl gallate and nearly as efficient as butyl hydroxyanisole and dihydronorguaiaretic acid.
N. Plavšić

OSTRIC, R.

OSTRIC, R. High-frequency equipment in the electric-power system. p. 204

Vol. 9, no. 4/5, Apr./May 1956
ELEKTROPRIVERDA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no.3, March, 1957

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[illegible]T[illegible], [illegible].

Underground coal min[illegible] [illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] method.

[illegible]. 375. ([illegible]) ([illegible]raha, Czechoslovakia, V[illegible]. ?, no. 11, [illegible]v. [illegible]

S[illegible]: Monthly Index of East European Accession ([illegible]) LC [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible]

SLAVNIN, G.P.; OSTRIHONOVA, Marina, inz. [translator]

Contribution to the problem of mechanism and kinetics of air bubble adhesion to the mineral surface. Rudy 12 no.9:337-339 S '64.

1. Irkutsk Polytechnic Institute, U.S.S.R. (for Slavnin).

VASILINA, I. (g.L'vov); OSTRIK, A. (g.L'vov)

Striving for a citation as a communist labor team on the eve of the Congress of the CPSU. Obshchestv. pit. no. 5:6 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Lvov--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

OSTRIK, P.N.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T.

Laboratory equipment for the automatic recording of the reduction kinetics of metal oxides. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.7:195-199 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Oxidation-reduction reaction)
(Recording instruments)

OSTRIK, P.N.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T.

Effect of the gaseous phase composition on the kinetics of fluxed sinter reduction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5:17-25 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Sintering) (Gases--Analysis)

OSTRIK, P.N.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T.

Kinetics of the reduction of fluxed sinter by solid carbon. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.5:19-25 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Sintering) (Iron--Metallurgy)

OSTRIK, P.N.; ROSTOVTSEV, S.T.

Effect of basicity on the kinetics of fluxed sinter reduction by hydrogen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern met. 5 no.1:5-13 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Sintering)

OSTRIKOV, M.

Pyatigorsk City fire department... Pozh.delo 6 no.12:13-14 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Pyatigorsk--Fire departments)

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; DIBROV, G.D.; DANILOVA, Ye.P.

Capillary contraction in films of gels and porous dispersed substances while drying. Dokl. AN SSSR. 118 no.4:751-754 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet i Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.

(Cement--Drying) (Surface chemistry)

20 -118 -4-35/61

AUTHORS: Ostrikov, M. S., Dibrov, G. D., Danilova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Capillary Contraction in Films of Gels and Porous Dispersed Substances While in Progress of Drying (O kapillyarnoy kontraktsii pri vysykhanii v plenkakh-sloyakh geley i poristykh dispersnykh tel)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 751-754 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This work examines by direct, th_ough summary methods, the forces of capillary contraction (F_σ) in drying films of high molecular and dispersed systems on dynamic conditions. Besides the kinetics of the development of these forces during the process of drying out are investigated. These forces cause shrinkage, decrepitation, distortion, tensions, and cavities, and other still insufficiently investigated phenomena. In spite of the importance of the capillary forces for these phenomena also the cohesion interaction between the particles of the solid phase or the macromolecules has to be considered. To a certain

degree also the forces of the coagulation attraction become manifest. With increasing distance of the liquid rests the influence of the surface of the solid phase becomes more and more marked. In case of absolute drying out the capillary forces vanish and the action of the intermolecular (cohesion-) forces remains in a pure form. Consequently the forces of the capillary contraction are a composed quantity which requires an extensive study. The authors here use for their measurements a device by which F_σ can be measured during the whole process of drying out. The lamellar samples were produced i.g. of cement powder with a small admixture of pulverized fibrous asbestos. A diagram illustrates the development of the curves of the capillary contraction in case of the drying of two cement samples, which before for the purpose of hardening were left for different periods in a moist medium. The duration of the consolidation of the cement influences the forces of the capillary contraction. Until the setting of the

cement these forces show up only very weakly. Similarly the dependence of F_σ on the duration of the previous consolidation, of the cement samples was investigated and the results are illustrated by diagrams. The development and the consolidation of the structure increases the value of F_σ. In all samples F_σ in all stages of drying until reaching the maximum of F_σ decreased quickly to zero under the action of steam and on isothermal conditions. In the case of action of benzene vapour on the sample F_σ is much decreased. This is also valid to a smaller degree for phenol. These and other here given phenomena speak for the following: In case of sharp changes of the moisture of superficial cement layers and also of other organic and anorganic hygroscopic materials on atmospheric conditions an uninterrupted and very complicated interaction of opposite, but permanently combined molecular surface forces of capillary contraction, which decrease the strength of the adsorption hydrate layers, takes place. These forces cause the corrosion of the concrete

Capillary Contraction in Films of Gels and Porous Dispersed Substances While in Progress of Drying 20-118-4-[illegible]

and many other phenomena in nature and technology as well. There are 3 figures, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (State University, Rostov on Don)
Rostovskiy inzhenernostroitel'nyy institut (Rostov Civil Engineering Institute)

PRESENTED: July 18, 1957, by P. A. Rebinder, Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

DIBROV, G.D.; OSTRIKOV, M.S.

Study of "heterophilic" systems. Part 1: Resistance of "heterophilic" systems to the action of molecular layers of water. Uch.zap. RGU 41:51-67 '58. (MIRA 15:1)

(Porous materials) (Wetting) (Gypsum)

NEMIROV, G.V.; OSTRIKOV, M.S.

Effect of cellulose on the hydration of salts. Uch.zap. RGU 41: 161-172 '58. (MIRA 15:1)
(Salts) (Hydration) (Cellulose)

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; SANILOVA, Ye.P.

Influence of electrolytes on capillary contraction forces effective during the drying of montmorillonite. Uch.zap.RGU no.60:37-49 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

(Capillarity)

S/081/61/000/009/010/015
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Oborin, V. I., Ostrikov, M. S., Rostovtseva, I. V., Arutyunova, O. L.

TITLE: Effect of porosity of silicate catalysts on the cracking and reforming of petroleum products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1961, 452, abstract 9M166 (9M166) ("Sb. tr. mezhvuz. soveshchaniya po khimii nefti", 1956; M., Mosk. un-t, 1960, 177-193)

TEXT: Magnesium silicate (MS) and aluminosilicate (AS) catalysts of different porosities were prepared by means of drying in the presence of surface-active substances (isoamyl-, cyclohexyl-, and octyl alcohol, as well as butyric, oleic, and naphthenic acids). An investigation of the porosity and the distribution of pores with respect to their radii, as well as of the activity of MS catalysts, showed that the presence of transition pores with a radius of 25-40 Å was necessary for the cracking of gasoil from Groznyy petroleum. In their absence, the activity of MS

Card 1/2

catalysts drops by about the 1.5-fold. A development of larger pores with radii of up to 70 Å reduces the specific surface of the MS catalyst, and therefore its activity does not increase so much. The reforming of the stable cracking distillate in the presence of the propane propylene fraction under pressure proceeds better on a course-pored AS catalyst than on a fine-pored one. This is explained by better accessibility of the active surface to the reacting molecules [Abstracter's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

18 8200 also 1418

S[illegible]
B10', B20'

AUTHOR: Ostrikov, M. S.

TITLE: Processes of development and closing of cracks in an isotropic solid body

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 5, [illegible]

TEXT: The author proceeds from papers by Academician P. A. Rebinder and Anlanova (Refs. 1,2) concerning the development of cracks in solids under the action of stresses, as well as the closing of cracks by elimination of the stresses, and finally the effect of liquids on these processes. He reports on his experiments with silicate glass of isotropic structure. Fig. 1A shows the experimental arrangement. A crack develops under the action of the load P acting from below on point a. The two other arrows denote the abutments of the specimen. In the broken-line section 6-8, the crack closes again after removal of the load P. Fig. 1B shows the development of the crack as a function of the deflection S, as well as its reclosing. In spite of considerable hysteresis, the cycle a is well

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reproducible. If, however, P exceeds a certain limit (Fig. 16b) a second horizontal step is formed, and the cycle does no longer close again. The regeneration of molecular bonds after removal of the load depends on time. The strength of the reclosed crack increases with increasing time of rest. Fig. 3 shows the effect of water on cracking. The crack developed slowly in the initial period in a dry state. At constant P, a water drop was placed on the point where the stresses were concentrating. Cracking increased rapidly. Removal of water (point Cн) again delayed cracking. Fig. 36 shows that this process can be repeated several times. This effect is explained by the capillary forces of the meniscus surface. It is stronger than the pressure of molecular water layers in the crack. On removal of the load (S=0) and of the drop, the entire water is pressed out of the slit. The specimen of curve 36 was dried for 90 min (point d). Under a new load S, the crack was formed more slowly; but the effect of water was more rapid. The effect of nonpolar liquids is opposed to that of water. Hexane, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and vaseline oil are mentioned. Fig. 4 shows experiments with addition of CCl_4 under different loads. The inhibitory effect lasts

S/020/61/136/006/019/024
B101/B203

Processes of development and closing of...

until the liquid has evaporated. A water drop, however, immediately enters the zone of destruction, and exerts its effect. On the basis of these experiments it is considered to be possible to control destruction processes in dispersion, in coldworking of metals, and in frictional processes. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Rostov-na-Donu State University)

PRESENTED: September 24, 1960, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1960

Card 3/5

OSTRIKOV, M.S.

Development and closing of cracks in isotropic solids. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1380-1383 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom P. A. Rebinderom.

(Glass--Defects)
(Solids)

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; DIBROV, G.D.

Formation of porous structures. Koll.zhur. 21 no.1:97-101 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Rostovskiy inshenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Gypsum) (Porosity)

OSTRIKOV, M. S.

"Method of Visual Investigation of the Development and "Self-Healing" ("samozalechivaniye") of Cracks in Transparent Material at the Change of the Load."

Report presented at the Section on Colloid Chemistry, VIII Mendeleyev [illegible] General and Applied Chemistry, Moscow, 16-23 March 1959.
(Koll. Zhur. v. 21, No. 4, pp. 509-511)

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; ROSTOVTSEVA, I.V.; DIKROV, G.D.; DANILOVA, Ye.P.

Effect of capillary contraction forces on the mechanical properties and structure of drying bodies. Koll. zhur. 22 no.4:443-450 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu universitet, Groznenskiy institut i Rostovskiy-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Capillarity) (Silica--Drying)

USSR/Colloid Chemistry. Dispersion Systems B-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26422

Author : L.N. Uspenskaya, A.Kh. Girenko, M.S. Ostrikov
Title : Study of Dependence of Color of Pigment "Red Iron Oxide" on Degree of its Dispersion.

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimiya, 1956, 29, No 10, 1601-1604

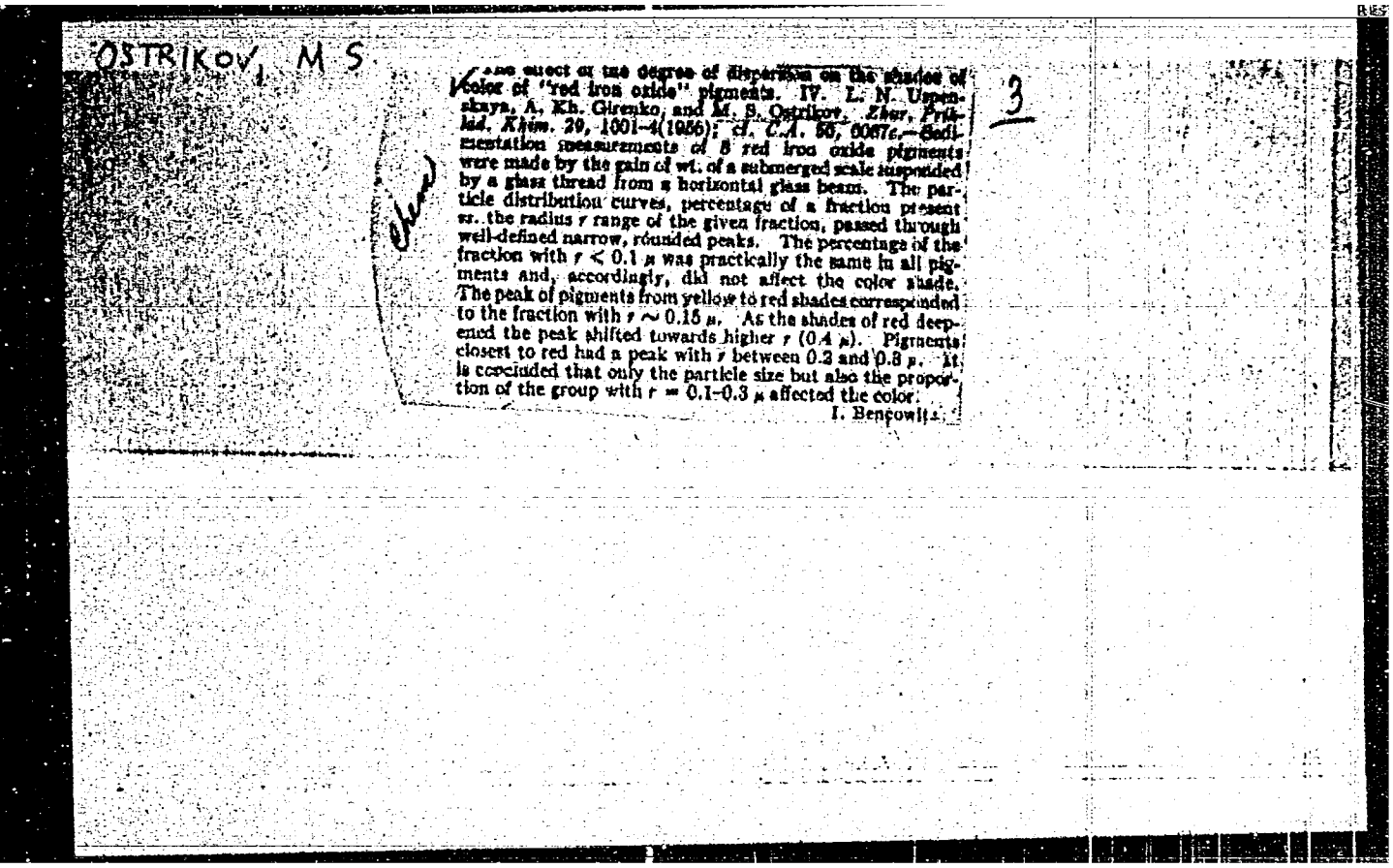
Abstract : Eight samples of the pigment "red iron oxide" prepared from green vitriol at various temperatures were analysed sedimentometrically using a balance of Figurovskiy. It was established by the comparison of analysis data with colorimetric indices that the color depended mainly on the quantitative relations of the component fractions. It was established also that the pigement with a maximum of its distribution curve in the region of from 0.2 to 0.3 μ was the closest to the red hue, and that deviations from the red hue occurred, when the number of large particles ($>0.3\ \mu$), as well as of little ones ($<0.2\ \mu$) increased.

Card : 1/1

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; GLEYM, V.G.

Formation mechanism of silica incrustation. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.4:508-516 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Rostovskiy na-Donu gosuniversitet i Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorzhnogo transporta.
(Silica) (Boilers--Incrustations)



OSTRIKOV, M S

3

The effect of the degree of dispersion on the shades of color of "red iron oxide" pigments. IV. L. N. Uspenskaya, A. Kh. Girenko, and M. S. Ostrikov. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 29, 1001–4(1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 9067e.—Sedimentation measurements of 8 red iron oxide pigments were made by the gain of wt. of a submerged scale suspended by a glass thread from a horizontal glass beam. The particle distribution curves, percentage of a fraction present vs. the radius r range of the given fraction, passed through well-defined narrow, rounded peaks. The percentage of the fraction with $r < 0.1\ \mu$ was practically the same in all pigments and, accordingly, did not affect the color shade. The peak of pigments from yellow to red shades corresponded to the fraction with $r \sim 0.15\ \mu$. As the shades of red deepened the peak shifted towards higher r (0.4 μ). Pigments closest to red had a peak with r between 0.2 and 0.8 μ. It is concluded that only the particle size but also the proportion of the group with $r = 0.1$–$0.3\ \mu$ affected the color.

I. Bencowitz

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; SHIFRIN, G.Ye.; KORYUSHENKO, A.I.; NISAYEVA, Ye.D.

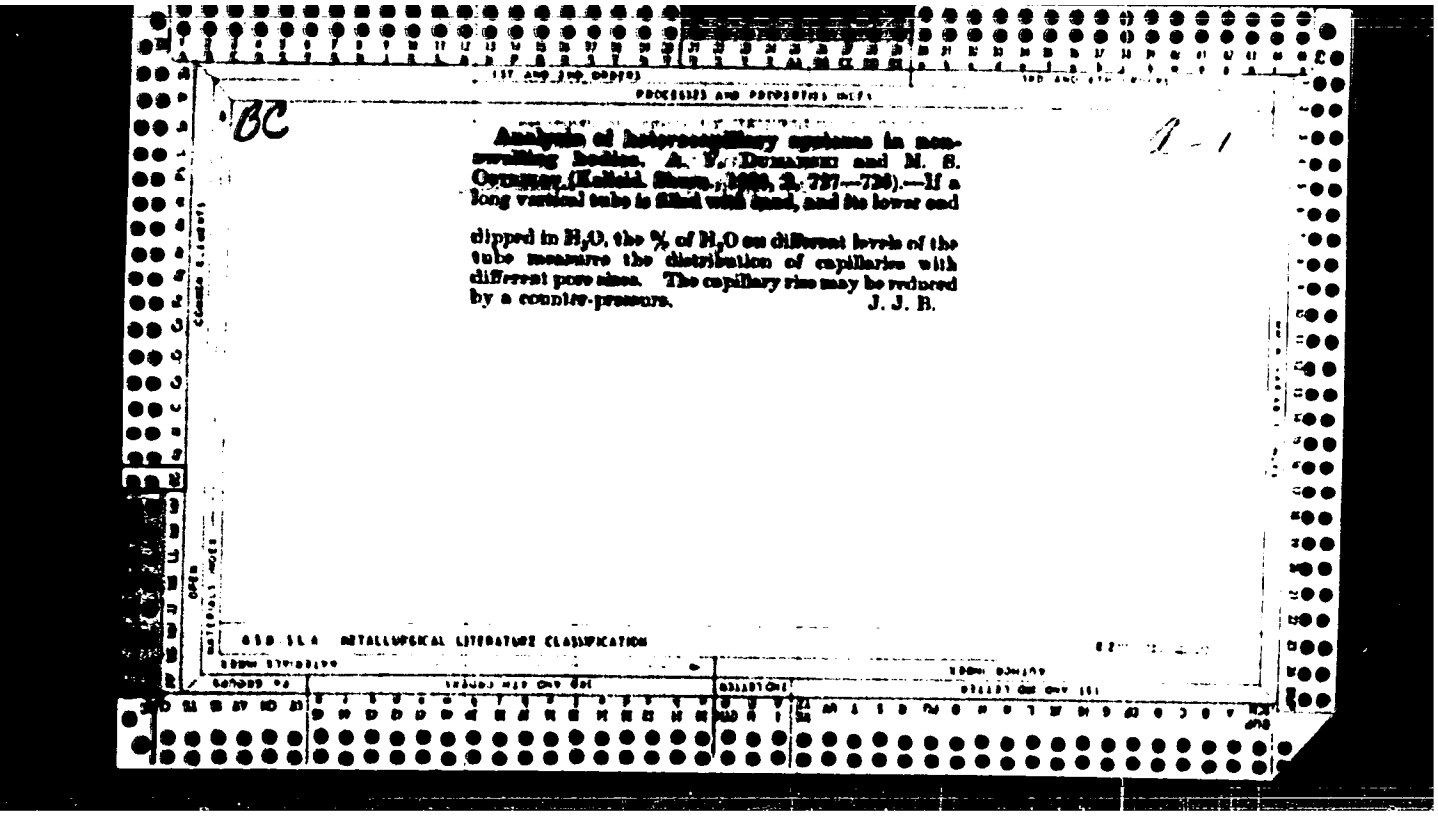
Causes of the coagulation of prime coat No. 138 in dipping tanks. Sel'khozmashina no.5:29-30 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.M. Molotova i TSentral'naya laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy Aksay".

(Paint)

Analysis of heterocapillary systems in nonswelling bodies. A. V. Dumanskil and M. S. Ostrikov. Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.) 2, 727-30 (1936). — If a long vertical tube is filled with sand, and its lower end dipped in H_2O, the percentage of H_2O on different levels of the tube measures the distribution of capillaries with different pore sizes. The capillary [illegible] may be reduced by a counter pressure. B. C. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

I - 1

Analysis of heterocapillary systems in non-swelling bodies. A. V. [illegible] and M. S. [illegible]. (Kolloid. Zhurn., 1940, 6, 727—736).—If a long vertical tube is filled with sand, and its lower end dipped in H_2O, the % of H_2O on different levels of the tube measure the distribution of capillaries with different pore sizes. The capillary rise may be reduced by a counter-pressure. J. J. B.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The photochemical formation of formaldehyde. M. S. Ostrikov. *Acta Univ. Voronegiensis* 9, No. 1, 95 (1937) (in German 100). When solns. of CO_2 or bicarbonates are illuminated with a Hg lamp at a distance of 30-40 cm. either in the presence of $CoCO_3$ or $NiCO_3$ or without them, small amts. of CH_2O are formed. Air activated by ultraviolet light is a photosensitizer for the reaction. When the lamp is very close to the soln., the shorter waves decomp. the CH_2O which is formed. This probably accounts for the failure of some previous workers to detect CH_2O formation. When Me orange is used as a photosensitizer, it distils with steam and CH_2O cannot be detected colorimetrically in the distillate. Even unilluminated solns. of methylene blue, malachite green or Me violet decomp. with CH_2O formation when they are distd. The presence of carbonates or bicarbonates increases this decompn. However, in the absence of air activated by ultraviolet light, methylene blue does not decomp. in this way. H. M. Leicester

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

5(4) SOV/69-21-1-14/21

AUTHOR: Ostrikov, M.S. and Dibrov, G.D.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Formation of Porous Structures (O mekhanizme formirovaniya poristykh struktur)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, VOL XXI, Nr 1, pp 97-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the results of a research into the formation of a porous structure developing spontaneously when gypsum and coal-tar pitch are mixed with water, without adding any foaming agents. The porosity of the new material becomes fixed during the setting of the gypsum. A further thermal treatment of the material improves its strength, its water resistance and other properties. The authors describe the mechanism of the action of surface molecular forces arising under the influence of particles of the hydrophobic phase of the coal-tar pitch, and disappearing on the addition of the usual foaming agents. The name of Academician P. A. Rebinder is mentioned by the authors. There are

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SOV/69-21-1-14/21

On the Mechanism of Formation of Porous Structures

2 graphs, 3 diagrams, 2 photos and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (The Rostov State University), Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (The Rostov Institute of Building Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1957

Card 2/2

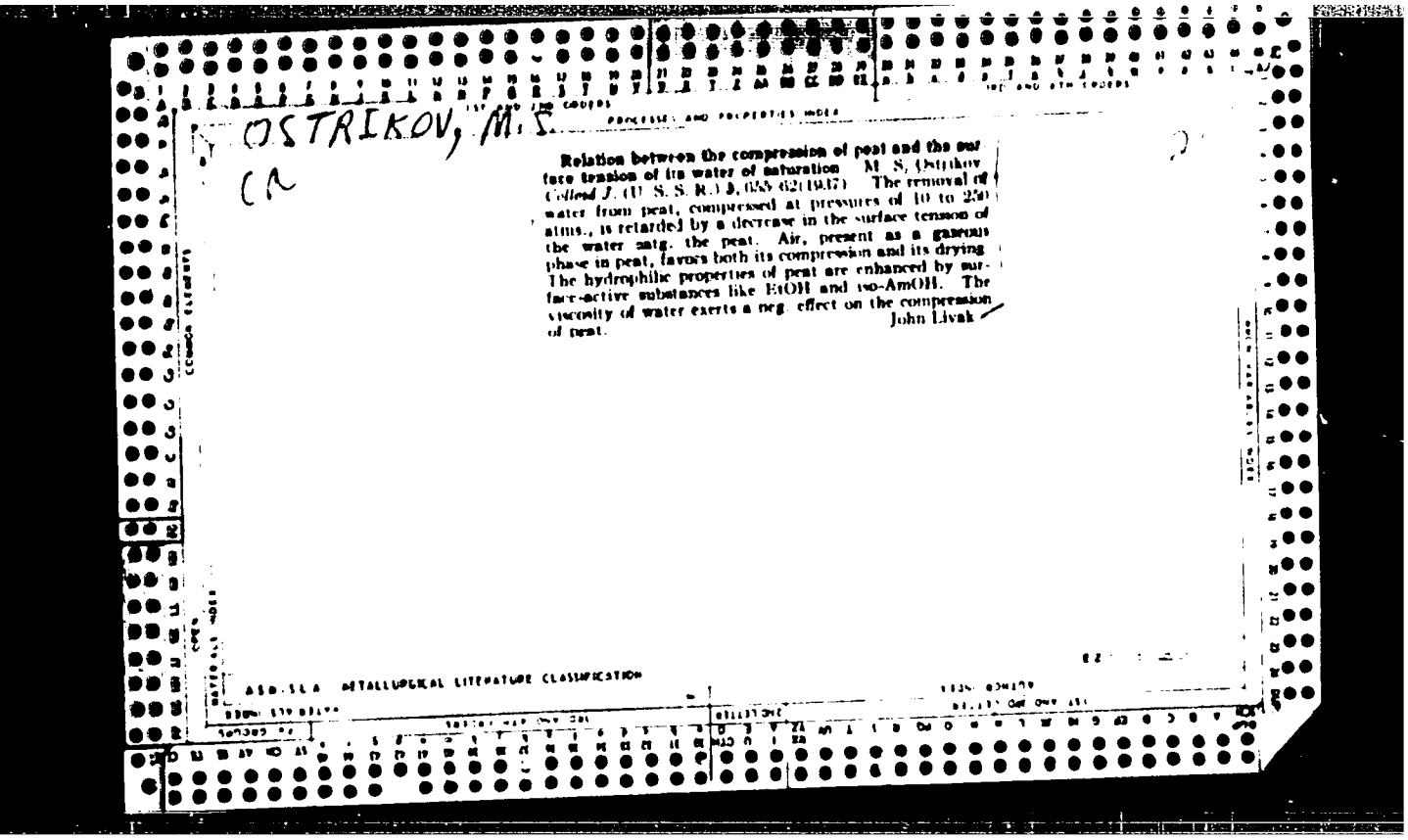
DIEROV, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSTRIKOV, M.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of local fillers on properties of bitumens. Trudy RISI no.15:133-140 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Bitumen)

OSTRIKOV, M.S. [Ostrykov, M.S.]; DIBROV, G.D. [Dibrov, H.D.]; DANILOVA, Ye.P. [Danylova, IE.P.]

Capillary contraction forces existing during intermittent wetting and drying of cement [with summary in English]. Dop. AN URSR no.3: 299-303 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Rostovs'kiy derzhavniy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR A.V. Dumanskim [A.V. Dumans'kym].
(Cement--Testing)

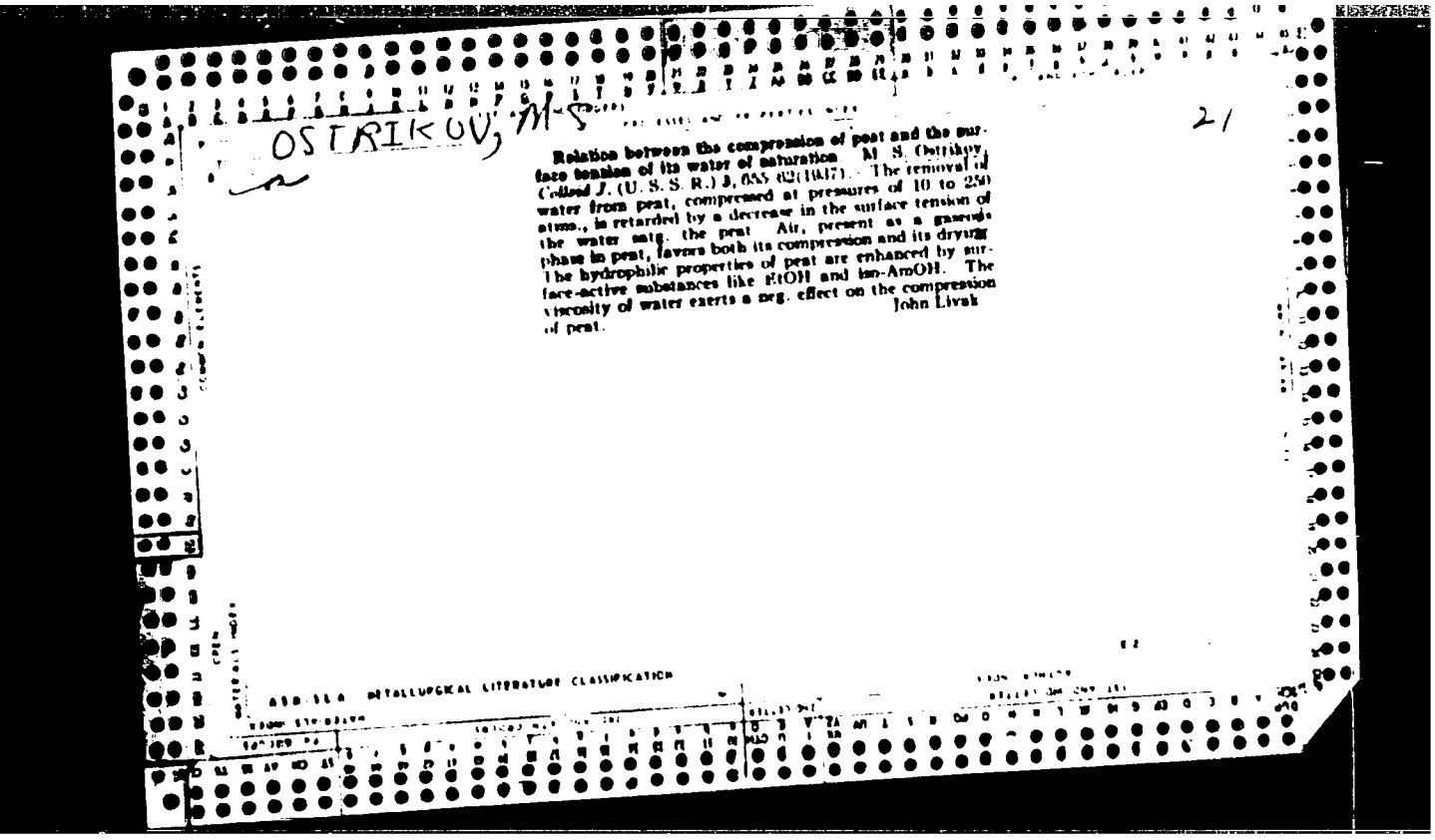


OSTRIKOV, M. S.

CA

Relation between the compression of peat and the surface tension of its water of saturation M. S. Ostrikov *Collegd J. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 655-62(1937). The removal of water from peat, compressed at pressures of 10 to 250 atms., is retarded by a decrease in the surface tension of the water satg. the peat. Air, present as a gaseous phase in peat, favors both its compression and its drying. The hydrophilic properties of peat are enhanced by surface-active substances like EtOH and iso-AmOH. The viscosity of water exerts a neg. effect on the compression of peat. John Livak

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



OSTRIKOV, M S

21

Relation between the compression of peat and the surface tension of its water of saturation. M. S. Ostrikov. *Collloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 055 62(1937). The removal of water from peat, compressed at pressures of 10 to 250 atms., is retarded by a decrease in the surface tension of the water satg. the peat. Air, present as a gaseous phase in peat, favors both its compression and its drying. The hydrophilic properties of peat are enhanced by surface-active substances like EtOH and iso-AmOH. The viscosity of water exerts a neg. effect on the compression of peat.

John Livak

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DIBROV, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]ration of [illegible] cement [illegible] and its mineral constituents in the presence of small amounts of [illegible] metal [illegible] 25 no.[illegible]-300 My-Je [illegible]. ([illegible])

1. Rostovskiy [illegible] institut i Rostovskiy universitet.

OSTROV, M.S.; [illegible]

Capillary contraction of drying condensation structures of polyvinylformal. Report No.2: Effect of the initial polymer concentration. Koll. zhur. 27 no.1: 77-81 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Rostovskiy universitet, Kafedra fizicheskoy [illegible] i Institut fizicheskoy [illegible].

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

OSTRIKOV, M.S.; DIBROV, G.D.; PETRENKO, T...

Deforming effect of the osmotically dehydrating [illegible] Koll. zhur. 27 no.1:82-86 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18.3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet i Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

AVERINOV, A.[illegible]; [illegible], M.[illegible]; [illegible], G.D.

Shrinkage stress in disperse structures. Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible] 5:1285-1288 [illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut i Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted January 5, 1965.

L 08912-67 EWT(m)/EWT(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6023071 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0063/0064

AUTHOR: Sindeyeva, L. G.; Ostrikov, M. S.; Dreyzen, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Anticorrosion properties of polyethelene coatings with mineral fillers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 63-64

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, plastic coating, corrosion inhibitor, filler, quartz, steel

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the effect of marshalite, quartz, feldspar, diabase, talcum, and mica fillers used to improve the strength characteristics and rigidity of polyethylene coatings in corrosive media under abrasive conditions. Coatings of P-4004-T polyethylene with 0.94 g/cm^3 density, 0.6 g/10 min. fusion index, 0.08% ash content, and 25 wt.% filler, 400-500μ thick, were sprayed on 60 mm long, 15 mm diameter cylindrical steel specimens. The specimens were tested in 10% NaCl, 2% H_2SO_4, and 4% NaOH solutions at 20, 40, 60, and 80C. The life of the coatings was determined by measuring the electrical resistance with the aid of a teraohmmeter MOM-4 (see Table). The corrosive treatment was repeated every week. For 7 hr. the specimens were held at 80C, the rest of the time at room temperature. The life of coatings decreased as the temperature was increased. (Figure 1). An increase in the life of

Card 1/3 UDC: 678.742.2-416+678.046.36.019.34

L 08912-67

ACC NR: AP6023071

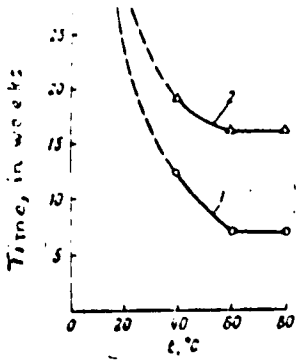
Table 1. The effect of mineral fillers on the service life of polyethelene coatings

Medium, at 80C	Service life of coating, in weeks						
	Filler						
	no filler	marshalite	quartz	feldspar	diabase	talcum	mica
2% H_2SO_4: 1 day pH=3: 6 days	8	21	20	4	7	3	3
10% NaCl: 1 day pH=10: 6 days	7	21	20	8	21	12	3
4% NaOH: 1 day pH=3: 3 days pH=10: 3 days	6	9	9	7	8	5	9

coatings can be attributed to the stress-relieving effect of the fillers. Filler-reinforced coatings, however, undergo spot corrosion due to hydrophobic and hydrophilic differences in the polyethylene and the filler. Hence, studies are being conducted as to the effect of imparting hydrophobic properties to mineral fillers on the properties of polyethylene coatings. Orig. art. has: 3 fig. and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 08912-67
ACC NR: AT6023071



1 - polyethylene
2 - polyethylene + 25% quartz

Figure 1. Life-temperature dependence in 10%NaCl for 1 day, pH=10 for 6 days

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3

OSTROUKOV, M.S.; [illegible], T.I.; [illegible], I.N.; SINITSYN, [illegible].

Capillary contraction of drying condensation structures of polyvinyl formal. Part 1: Effect of the time of acetalation. Koll. zhur. 26 no.5:606-607 S-O '64.

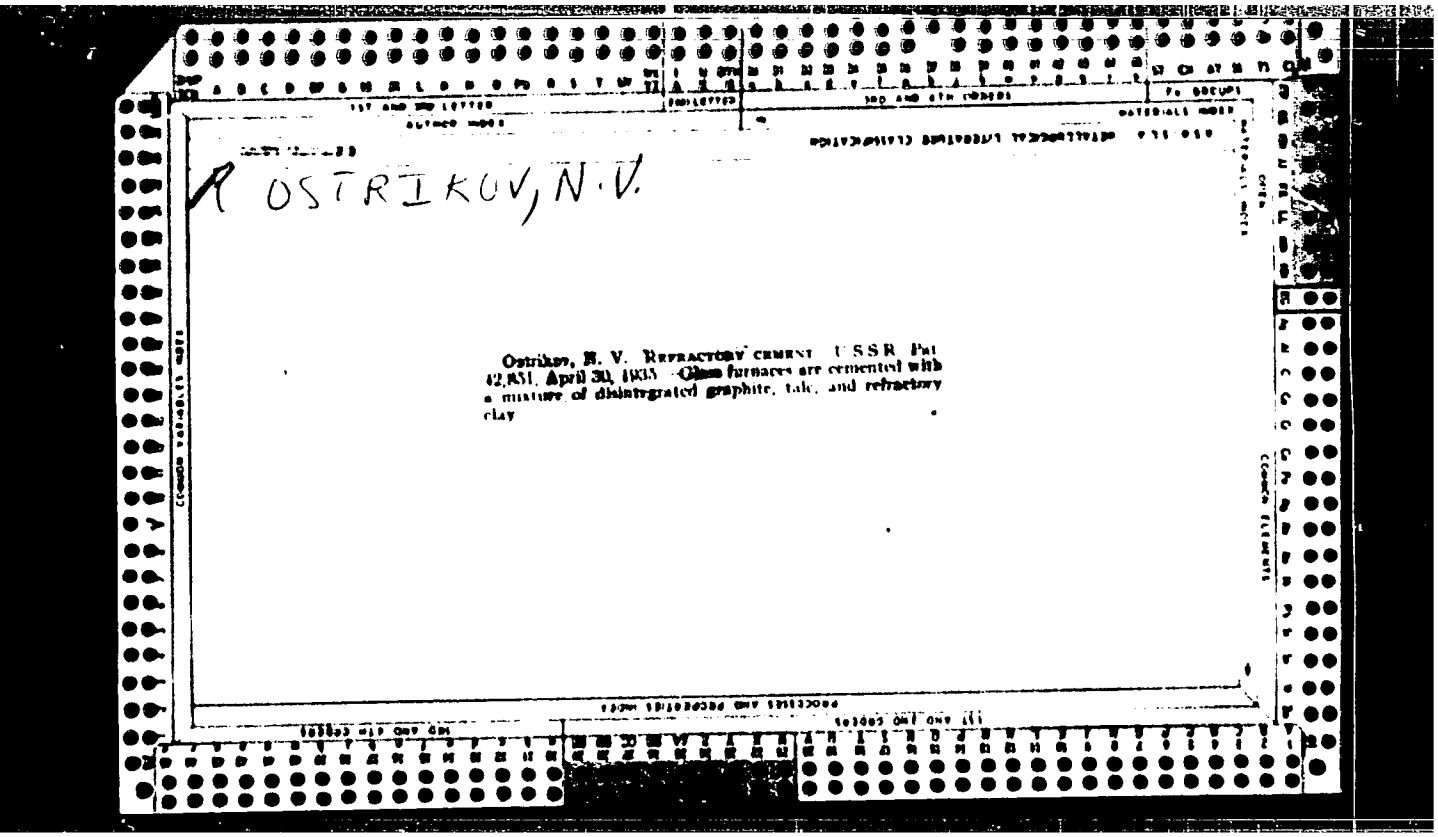
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Rostovskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

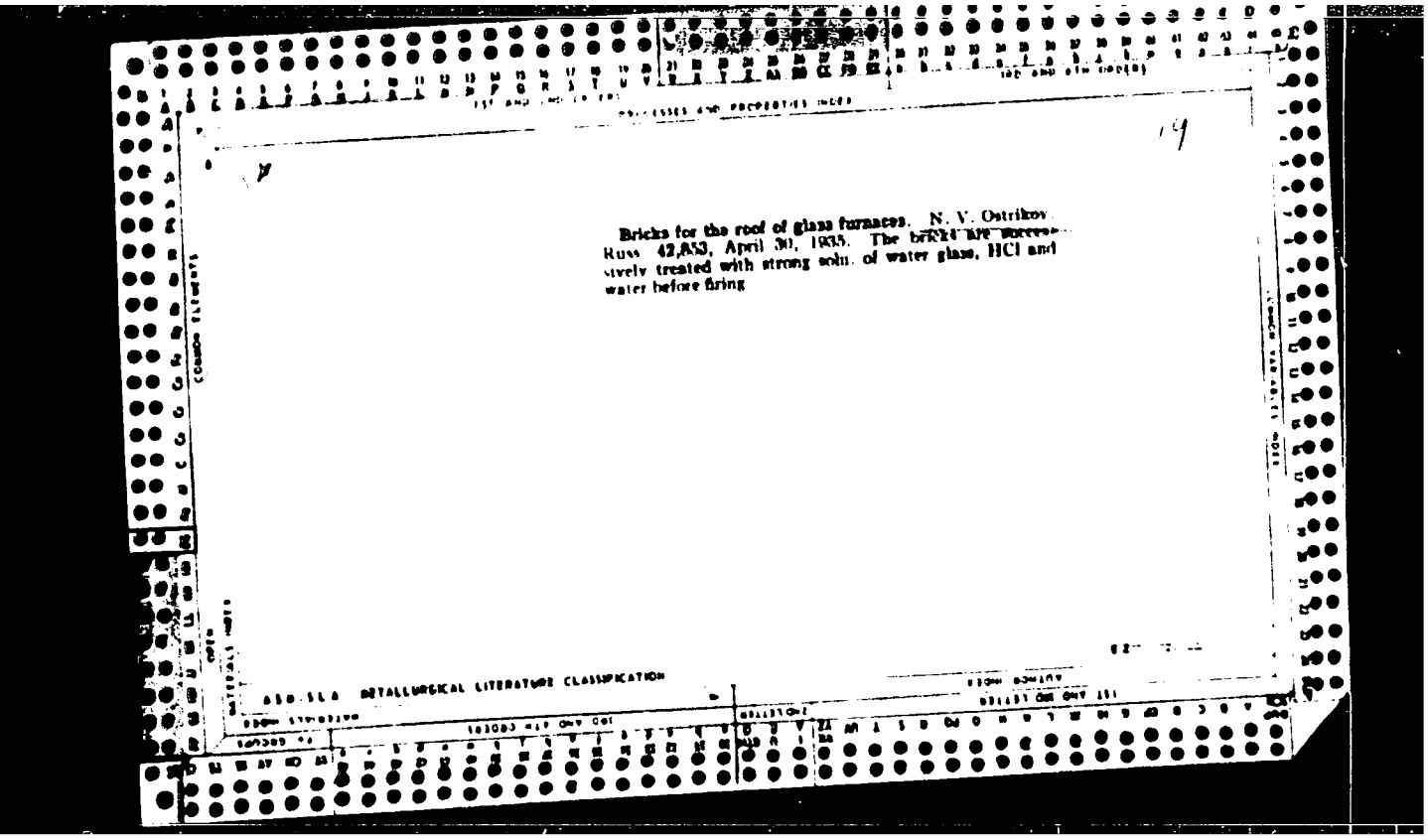
OSTRIKOV, N.

We run heavily loaded rolling stock. Mast.ugl.3 no.3:14-15 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:4)

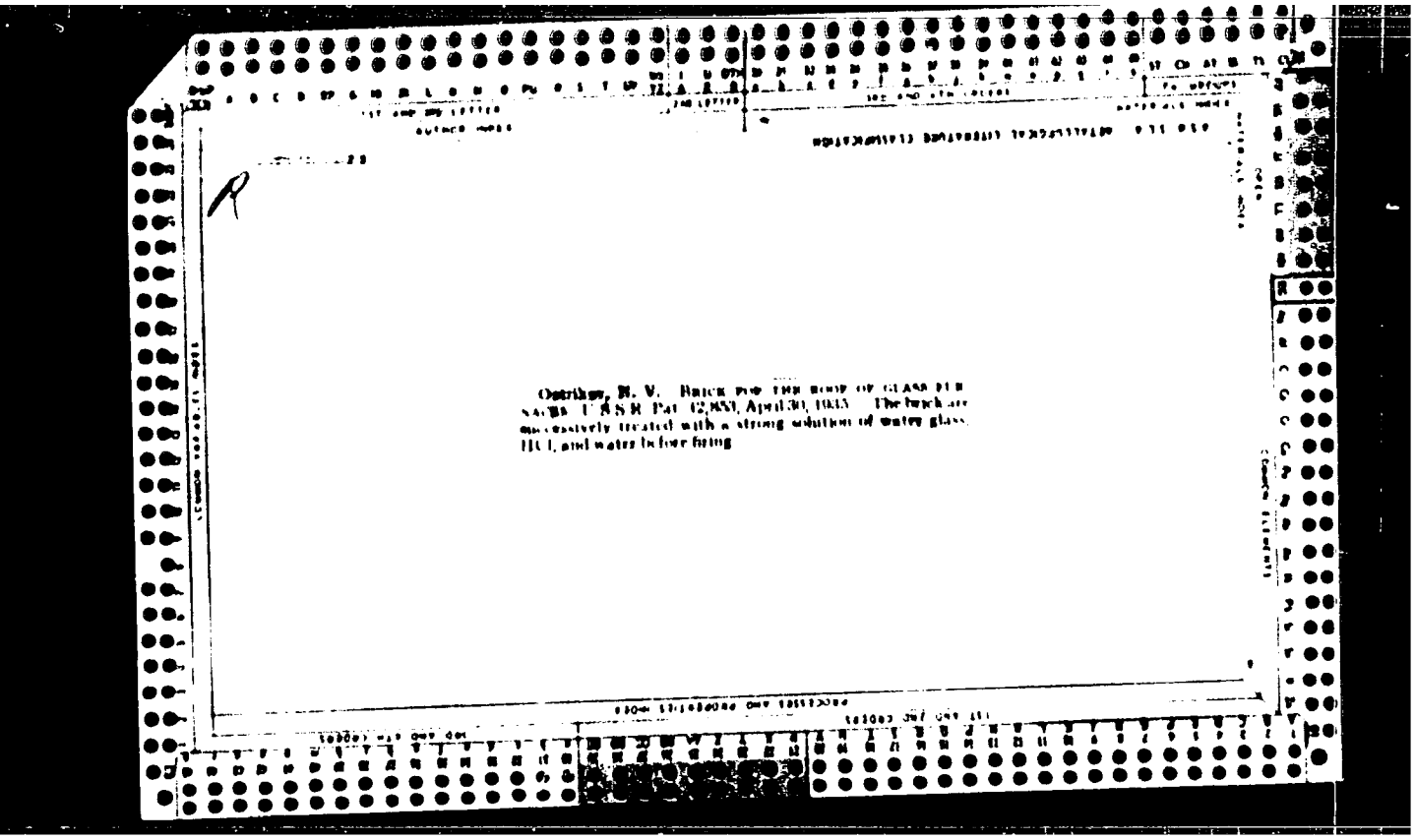
1. Mashinist elektrovoza shakhty No.22 kombinata Stalinugol'.
(Mine railroads)



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



Bricks for the roof of glass furnaces. N. V. Ostrikov. Russ 42,853, April 30, 1935. The bricks are successively treated with strong soln. of water glass, HCl and water before firing



OSTRIKOV, P.

Protect the crops. Pozh.delo 7 no.6:5 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6

1. Nachal'nik Otdela pozharnoy okhrany Stavropol'skogo krayispolkoma, g. Stavropol'.
(Field crops—Harvesting)
(Fire prevention)

L 15175-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/JG S/0078/64/009/008/2043/2044
ACCESSION NR: AP4043589

AUTHOR: Palkin, A. P.; Ostrikova, N. V.

TITLE: The $GaCl_3$-Ga system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 2043-2044

TOPIC TAGS: $GaCl_3$-Ga system, differential thermal analysis, phase diagram, polymorphic transition, Ga_4Cl_9, $GaCl_2$, salt phase, metallic phase

ABSTRACT: The $GaCl_3$-Ga system was studied by the differential thermal analytical method. The phase diagram was constructed (fig. 1). A polymorphic transition occurred at 58C. Two compounds were noted in the system; Ga_4Cl_9, melting incongruently at 87C, and $GaCl_2$ melting congruently at 170C. Melts containing over 66.67% mol% $GaCl_3$ were monophasic salt phase; melts containing less $GaCl_3$ consisted of two layers--a salt and a metallic phase. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/3

L 15173-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043589

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii. (Voronezh State University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 15175-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043589

ENCLOSURE: 01

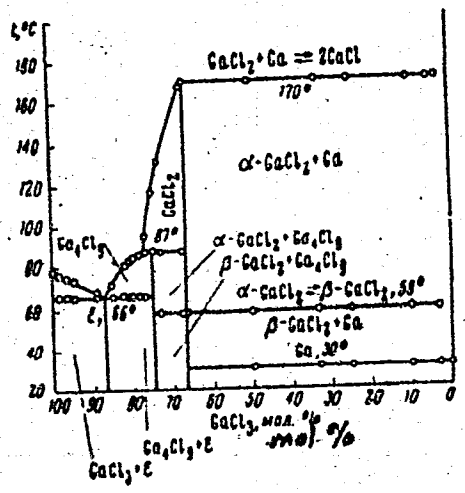


fig. 1
Phase diagram of the $GaCl_3$-Ga system

Card 3/3

PALKIN, A.P.; OSTRIKOVA, N.V.

Melting diagram of the system $GaCl_2$ - $AlCl_3$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.11:2635-2636 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Germanium chloride) (Aluminum chloride)
(Thermal analysis)

OSTRIKOV, S.M.; DUKHINA, T.P.; LEVI, S.M.

Investigating the mechanism of hardening. Part 2: Studying the shrinkage stresses in drying gelatin and triacetate films. Zhur.nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 9 no.4:269-281 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI) i Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

S/123/61/000/015/027/032
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Ostrikova, V. S.

TITLE: The accuracy of linear dimensions and steric deviations of castings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 15, 1961, 1, abstract 1501 ("Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t", 1960, no. 10, 91-100)

TEXT: The author reports on the results of investigating the accuracy of linear dimensions and steric deviations of casting surfaces produced by casting in sand molds, metallic molds and molds manufactured by the investment pattern process (as applied for small-batch production). She presents experimental data on the main factors determining the accuracy of casting dimensions and their analysis. It is pointed out that the accuracy of linear dimensions of castings is determined by the manner of their formation. In this way it is practically permissible and expedient to break down the dimensions into two kinds: dimensions formed by one and by two half-molds. The distribution of errors of the linear dimensions of castings obtained by the mentioned methods corresponds to the law of normal distribution with a sufficient degree of accuracy for practical calculations. Errors amounting to 6 6 of dimensions of the first kind for castings in

Card 1/2

The accuracy of linear dimensions ...

sand molds are by 1.5 - 2 times lower than errors of the second kind. It was found that for dimensional chains, the component links of which are the linear dimensions of the blanks, the equation for the calculation of errors of the closing link is inapplicable. There are 2 figures and 4 references.

A. Trukhov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

OSTRIKOVA, V.S.

"Investigating the Accuracy of Linear Dimensions of Castings."

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev Aviation Institute, March 1959.

ACC NR: AR6022145 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/002/B116/B117

AUTHOR: Ostrikova, V. S.

31
14 B

TITLE: Effect of cutting forces and rigidity of the machine tool-fixture-tool-workpiece on set-up dimensions and precision of parts production on automatic and semiautomatic lathes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhn mashinostr, Abs. 2B863

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 20, ch. 1, 1965, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: machine tool, lathe, machining, set up dimension

ABSTRACT: Machine tool performance and forming of dimensions was studied on the basis of the specific example of multitool maching, rising an MR-75 single-spindle semiautomatic machine, taking into account the sequential operation of the cutting tools installed on three carriages moving in two mutually perpendicular planes. It was established that the greatest effect on set-up dimensions is produced by deviations in the position of the axis of that part which is associated with changes in the forces acting on the machine-tool-fixture-part system. These changes occur

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.941.234.2+621.941.234.3:621.7.07.08

L 0103?-5?
ACC NR: AR6022145

at the successive times the tools start cutting operations or when they are withdrawn in accordance with the work cyclograms of automatic turning. As for the diameter dimensions, the most significant effect on the magnitude of errors associated with the lack of rigidity of the system is due to the stresses acting in the plane in which these dimensions are machined. The most rational solution appears to the cutting tools of all three swivel carriage in the same plane. In this case, there is mutual compensation of their effects on the precision of parts machined. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. L. Romancheva. [Translation of abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 13/

hs

Card 2/2

L 02213-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EWA(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(b)
ACC NR: AR6022144 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/002/B116/B116
EWP(l) IJP(c) JD

AUTHOR: Ostrikova, V. S.

TITLE: A flow chart of forming and the structural components of set-up dimensions for automatic turning of parts

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhn mashinostr, Abs. 2B862

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp, 20, ch. 1, 1965, 71-78

TOPIC TAGS: turning, metal turning, flow chart, set up dimension, dimension analysis, error analysis, error

ABSTRACT: A unique standard flow chart developed on the basis of analysis of basic errors has been used in calculating the optimum set-up dimensions in turning. All dimensions of parts are classified, according to the forming flow chart, into three groups: 1) dependent dimensions affected by the complex of all errors of turning and set-up; 2) correlated dimensions, whose structural components of errors vary in relation to the layout of the set-up; 3) conditionally stable dimensions which are defined by a measuring tool. It has been established that the characteristics of the summation of structural components of

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.941.23.042.77

OSTRIN, D.A.

OSTRIN, D.A., inzhener-ispytatel'

In the name of the healthy ones. Zdorov'e 3 no.12:14 D '57.
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE) (MIRA 11:1)

KOROBOCHKIN, I.Yu., inzhener; OSTRIN, O.Ya., inzhener.

Thickness allowances for walls of steel pipes. Standartizatsiia no.2: 70-72 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod.
(Pipe, Steel--Standards)

S/137/62/000/003/094/121
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Alferova, N.S.; Ostrin, G.Ya.

TITLE: The fundamentals of warm rolling of pipes and outlooks of its development

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3D169 (V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 121 - 127)

TEXT: During warm rolling it is possible to use high degrees of reduction without intermediate annealing, and to obtain high-strength properties of the metal. The authors analyze problems in the latest development of warm rolling. Grade 1Kh18 9T (1Kh18N9T) steel was investigated. The optimum temperature of warm rolling 1Kh18N9T steel can be assumed to be 300°C. Preheating of the pipes prior to rolling decreases sharply the metal heating in the deformation seat on account of the fact that the deformation resistance of 1Kh18N9T steel decreases with higher temperature. In such a manner the abrupt decrease in the value of the modulus of hardening of 1Kh18N9T steel at warm rolling temperatures and the new combination of strength and ductility characteristics of warm-rolled metal, are

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/003/[illegible]/[illegible]
A006/A101

The fundamentals of warm rolling of ....

characterized by higher strength together with high ductility; reserves are ob-
tained for a further increase of the efficiency of mills by raising the deforma-
tion degree of the metal per pass; it is also possible, in some cases, to de-
liver pipes without heat treatment.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ALFEROVA, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; BERNSHTEYN, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; BLANTER, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOKSHTEYN, S.Z., doktor tekhn.nauk; VINOGRAD, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; GAMOV, M.I., inzh.; GELLER, Yu.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GOTLIB, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRDINA, Yu.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGOROVICH, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; GULYAYEV, B.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; DUDOVTSEV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; KIDIN, I.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEYKIN, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIVSHITS, B.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; LIVSHITS, L.S., kand.tekhn. nauk; L'VOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEYERSON, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; MINKEVICH, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; NATANSON, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAKHIMOV, A.M., inzh.; NAKHIMOV, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSTRIN, G.Ya., inzh.; PANASENKO, F.L., inzh.; SOLODIKHIN, A.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; KHIMUSHIN, F.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNASHKIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; YUDIN, A.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; YANKOVSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RAKHSHTADT, A.G., red.; GORDON, L.M., red. izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ALFEROVA, N.S.— (continued) Card 2.

[Metallography and the heat treatment of steel]Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrabotka stali; spravochnik. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod red. M.L.Bernshteina i A.G. Rakhshtadta. Moskva, Metallurgizdat. Vol.2. 1962. (MIRA 15:10)
1656 p.

(Steel—Metallography)
(Steel—Heat treatment)

S/793/62/000/000/003/006
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Alferova, N.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Semenov, O.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ostrin, O.Ya., Frolov, V.P., - Engineers

TITLE: The fundamentals of hot tube rolling and prospects of its development

SOURCE: Teoriya prokatki; materialy konferentsii po teoreticheskim voprosam prokatki. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 431 - 439

TEXT: Tests were carried out on the ХПТ-75 (KhPT-75) mill in rolling tubes of 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) steel to determine the effect of the blank preheating temperature on the rolling stress. The following test results were obtained: 1) Preheating the blanks up to 300 - 400°C reduced the rolling stress by a factor of approximately 2; 2) hot rolling of stainless steel tubes can be effected in the same satisfactory manner as the rolling of carbon steel tubes; 3) the capacity of the KhPT mill in hot rolling 1Kh18N9T steel tubes can be raised not only by increasing the feed, but also by a considerable increase in the total reduction per pass; 4) hot rolling of tubes can be performed on the KhPT-75 mill of the

Card 1/2

existing design with a few modifications; 5) a mixture of water glass and silver graphite can be recommended as lubricant in hot rolling at a temperature of up to 600 C; the tube surface obtained with this lubricant will comply with the requirements of ГОСТ (GOST) 5543-50; 6) the same methods that are used in cold rolling on the KhPT mills can be applied to calculate the ridge profile of the grooves for hot rolling processes. In their conclusion the authors enumerate the prospects of development in hot rolling of tubes. There are 5 figures.

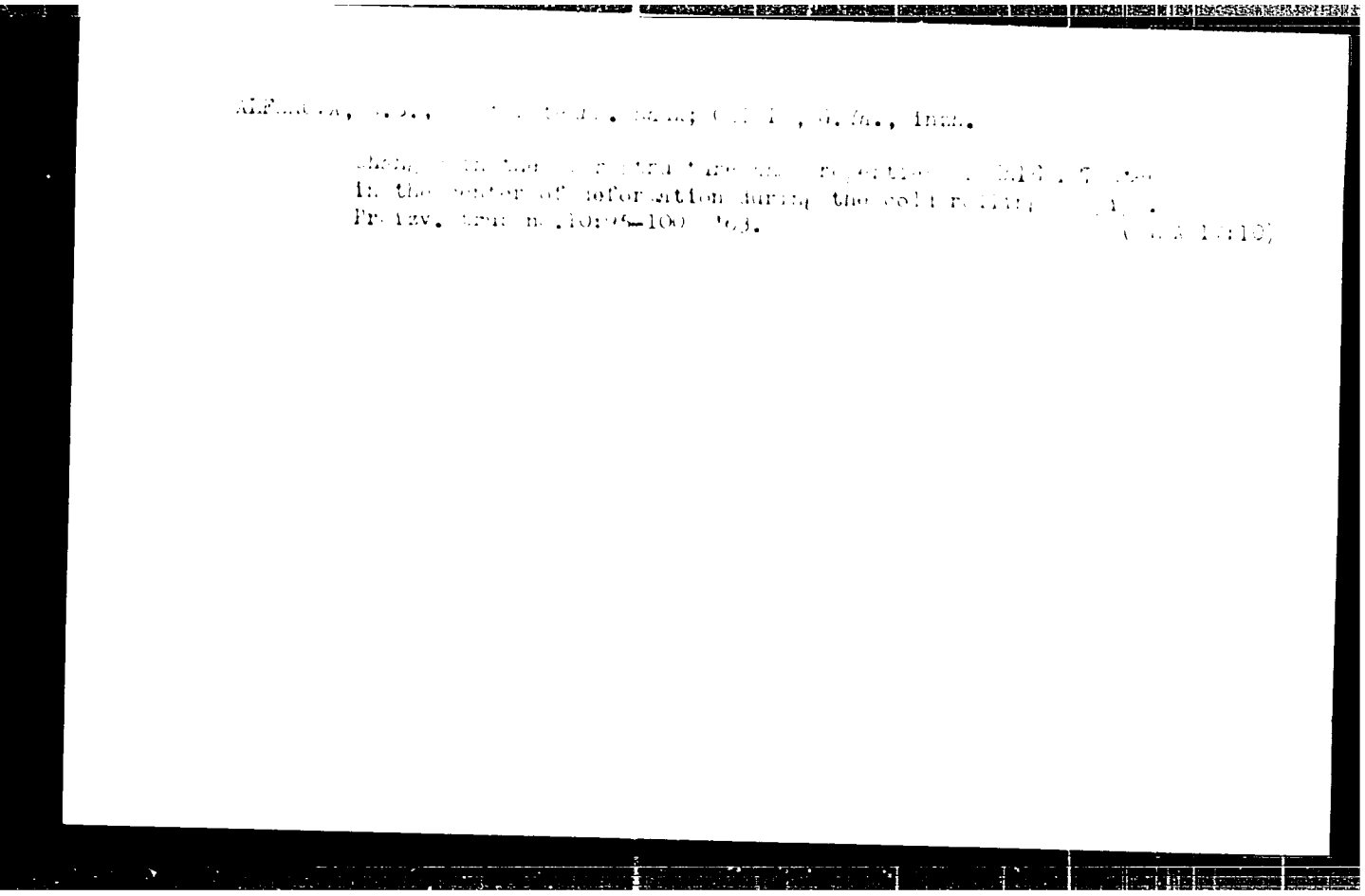
ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI

Card 2/2

BORISOV, S.I., doktor tekhn nauk; OSTRIN, G.Ya., inzh.

All-Union Conference of Pipe Mill Workers. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:85-87 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Pipe, Steel—Congresses)



L 23312-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6011200 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0032/0032

INVENTOR: Semenov, O. A.; Alferova, N. S.; Yankovskiy, V. M.; Kolesnik, B. P.; Ostrin, G. Ya.; Plyatskovskiy, O. A.; Kheyfets, G. N.; Gleyberg, A. Z.; Chemerinskaya, R. I.; Gomelauri, N. G.; Blanter, M. Ye.; Sharadzenidze, S. A.; Suladze, O. N.; Gol'denberg, A. A.; Tsereteli, P. A.; Ubiriya, A. Ye. Seperteladze, O. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of manufacturing strengthened tubes. Class 18, No. 179786 [announced by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Pipes (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 32

TOPIC TAGS: tube manufacturing, tube rolling, tube strengthening, tube heat treatment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of strengthening hot-rolled tubes. According to this method, the hot-rolled tube is quenched immediately after it leaves the first rolling mill, and then is sized or reduced at a tempering temperature. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov63/ ATD PRESS: 4230

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.78.08.621.771.2

OSTRIN, P.I.

Subcutaneous rupture of the spleen. Nov.khir.arkh. no.11:29-32 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

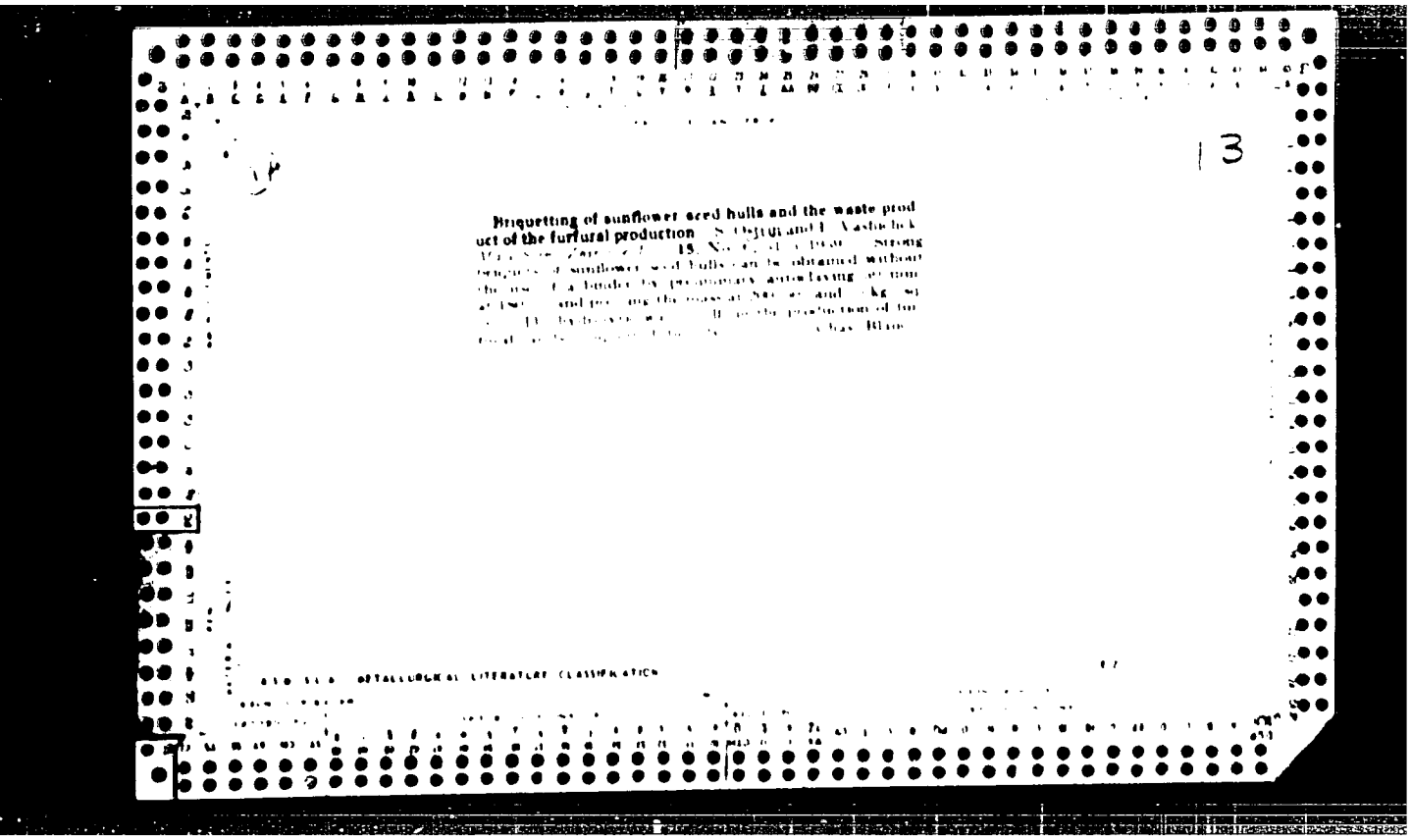
1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - akad. A.N. Bakulev) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Moskva, Leninskiy pr., d.8, 1-ya gorbol'nitsa im. Pirogova.
(SPLEEN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

OSTRIN, I.I.; TARASOVA, A.F.; BERENSHTEYN-KELKHER, R.A.

X-ray therapy in acute pancreatitis. Sov. med. 28 no. 12:5-9 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika imeni S.I.Spasokukotskogo (direktor - akademik A.N.Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova na baze 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach L.D.Cherepkov).



13

Briquetting of sunflower seed hulls and the waste product of the furfural production

OSTRIN, S.P., inzhener.

Using a monte-jus to feed hydrogen peroxide into the boiling kettle. Masl.-zhir.prom. 19 no.7:33-34 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy mylovarennyy zavod No.1.
(Soap industry--Equipment and supplies)

OSTRIN, S. P.

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Fats, Fatty oils
Water + Detergents

Experiment concerning the use of Bogoda's method for making of toilet (soap) base. S. P. Ostrin (Uritskii Soap Factory, Kharkov). *Maslobolno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 18, No. 8, 13–14(1953).—In this process the paste in a soap-pan from the preceding boiling operation is grained with caustic alkali, settled for 1.5–2 hrs., and the lye underneath the soap (I) is withdrawn and reused for the sapon. of soap stock. Fresh fat and sufficient lye are added to I; the mixt. is boiled for 4–5 hrs. and settled. After settling for 8–12 hrs. the spent lye is run off, and the soap then undergoes settling changes, etc. It is claimed that Bogoda's method has the advantage of rapidity and can be used successfully for the prepn. of toilet soap base.

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

USSR.

Use of compressed air in feeding hydrogen peroxide into the digestor. S. P. Ostrin (Soap Factory No. 1, Kharkov). Masloboino-Zhirovaya Prom. 19, No. 7, 33-4(1950).

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

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