1917. STUDY OF COKE COMBUSTION WITH CINE-FILM. Ostrovskiy, N.Ya.
(Priroda (Nature, Moscow), 1953, (7), 78-81).

SAMARIN, A.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; TSYLEV, L.M., professor, doktor, redaktor; VOSKOBOYNIKOV, V.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHERNOV, A.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; KISELEVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Investigation of blast furnace processes] Issledovanie domennogo protsessa. Moskva, 1957. 255 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin)
(Blast furnaces)

SOV/137-59-[illegible]302

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya [illegible] No [illegible] 1959 (USSR)

AUTHOR Ostrovskiy, M. Ya.

TITLE: Heat-exchange Processes in a Blast Furnace (Teploobmennyye protsessy v domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL V sb. Domennoye proizv-o. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp. 112-120

ABSTRACT Basic postulates developed by B. I. Kitayev in his works on processes of heat exchange (HE) in blast furnaces (F) (RZhMet, 1957, No. 7, abstract 17054) are examined. It is pointed out that not all HE curves taken throughout the interior of a blast F at points equidistant from its walls possess an S shape. This is attributable to the fact that the components of the charge distribute themselves nonuniformly in a radial direction during the charging of the blast F, whereas in evolving his theory on HE, B. I. Kitayev proceeded from the assumption that the charge is homogeneous throughout the entire cross section of the blast F. The HE curves are S-shaped on axial and peripheral portions of the charge column, i.e., in areas where the gas flow encounters practically no ore. Intense HE processes occur [illegible]

Card 1/2

Heat-exchange Processes in a Blast Furnace (cont.)

intermediate regions throughout the entire height of the blast F, as a result of which there is no "idle" height. The author contends B. I. Kitayev's conclusion that modern blast F's are excessively high, owing to the presence of a considerable amount of "idle" height, and that it is therefore more rational to design blast F's with a smaller height. A reduction in the over-all height of a blast F does not eliminate the "idle" height. In order to preserve the original working volume and productivity when reducing the height of a blast F, it is imperative that the lateral dimensions of the F be increased, a procedure which is not expedient since it will result in a reduction of the degree of utilization of thermal and chemical energy of gases and will lower the smelting efficiency.

M. O.

Card 2/2

OSTROVSKIY, V. YA.

18(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1728

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii

Sovremennyye problemy metallurgii (Modern Problems in Metallurgy) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 340 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Exp. Ed.: A.A. Zamyatin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: V.S. Kamenskiy, and A.I. Dorosh; Tech. Ed.: P.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel in the field of metallurgy.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on certain aspects of Soviet metallurgy. The book is dedicated to Academician Ivan Petrovich Bardin on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The book is divided into seven parts. The first part consists of two articles presenting a brief account of the biography and professional activity of the Soviet metallurgist. It includes an article by John Chipman, Nicholas Grant, and John Elliott (M.I.T., U.S.) describing their meeting with Bardin in Moscow and his visit to the United States. The second part consists of three articles and deals with raw materials and fuels for the Soviet metallurgical industry. The third part represents the major portion of the book. It consists of 25 articles dealing with the various aspects of the metallurgy of pig iron and steel. The fourth part consists of two articles treating the metallurgy of nonferrous metals. The fifth part consists of three articles on the forming of metals. The sixth part consists of eight articles discussing certain aspects of physical metallurgy. The last part deals with general problems in the field of metallurgy. References are given after each article. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Modern Problems in Metallurgy SOV/1728

Ostrovskiy, N.Ya., and L.I. Chudak (Candidates of Technical Sciences, Metallurgical Institute imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR). The Thermal Condition of the Earth in Connection With the Investigation of the Combustion Process During Production of Ferroalloys and Foundry Pig Iron 263

Shirayev, P.A. (Engineer, Gipromez (State Institute for the Design and Planning of Metallurgical Plants)). Effectiveness of Constructing Large Standard Blast Furnaces 278

Prokof, A.Ya. (Professor, Doctor Economic Sciences, Committee for the Study of Production Forces, AS USSR). Effect of the Development of Pig-Iron Production in Electrical Furnaces in Western Siberia and the Far East [Soviet] on the National Economy. 284

Kiparisov, V.V. (Doctor of Technical Sciences), O.A. Arthipov (Candidate of Technical Sciences), and V.I. Korotin (Engineer). The Use of Oxygen in Blast Furnaces 293

Card 7/12

OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHODAK, L.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New investigation on the coke combustion process in the vicinity of blast furnace tuyeres. Stal' 16 no.10:867-872 O '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1.Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Blast furnaces)

Ostroukhov, M. Ya.

AUTHORS: Bardin, I. P. and Ostroukhov, M. Ya. (Mos[illegible])

TITLE: Processes taking place in the boshes of [illegible] during smelting, using oxygen enriched blast. (Protsessy v zaplechikakh domennoy pechi pri [illegible] obogashchennom kislorodom dut'ye).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleni[illegible] Nauk, 1958, No.2, pp. 7-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the end of 1948 at the Novo-Tul'sk Work[illegible] were made with blast furnaces operatin[illegible] enriched with oxygen (Ref.1). These experi[illegible] carried out on a blast furnace, the dimensions of [illegible] are given in the sketch, Fig.1. The furnace was provid[illegible] with two sets of tuyeres, the main one (in the upper part of the hearth) consisted of 12 tuyeres of 100 mm dia. The furnace was equipped for working with elevated [illegible] pressure and provided with holes specially made for [illegible] experimental purposes at various horizons of the [illegible] of the boshes. During smelting for prod[illegible] the charge consisted of a mixture of Kri[illegible] and Kireyev brown hematite and Donets coke. In smelting for open hearth pig, a different charge was [illegible]. The powdery nature of the Krivoy Rog ore [illegible]

Card 1/5

Processes taking place in the hearth of [illegible] smelting using oxygen enriched blasts.

into small pieces of the agglomerate [illegible] had an unfavourable effect on the operation of the blast furnace causing non-uniformities in the process and considerable loss of throat dust. During [illegible] non-enriched blast, 700 to 800 m^3/min of air heated to 550-675°C was fed into the blast furnace. When operating with oxygen enriched blast, the blast quantity was maintained within the same limits for smelting cast iron (whereby the blast was heated to 450-500°C), whilst for smelting open-hearth pig, the blast quantity was increased to 850-900 m^3/min at a heating temperature of 500 to 560°C. The coke charge was three tons and was subsequently reduced to 2.4 tons. The gas flow was controlled by means of changes in the charging sequence. Utilisation of powdery ores and also of a high intensity of smelting (1.07-1.14 tons of coke per 1 m^3 of useful furnace volume per 24 hours) caused formation of encrustations when working with air blast only. Change over to oxygen enriched blast is accompanied by an appreciable increase in the smelting intensity (to 1.3-1.7 tons of coke per m^3 of useful furnace volume per 24 hours); the blast furnace operation was highly non-uniform and

Card 2/5

Processes takin[illegible] place in the bo[illegible] of [illegible]
smeltin[illegible] usin[illegible] oxygen enriched blasts.

formation was observed of encrustations [illegible]
both durin[illegible] melting of open hearth p[illegible]
durin[illegible] melting of cast iron. In t[illegible]
series of tests properties takin[illegible] [illegible]
part of t[illegible] tories were investigated [illegible]
holes disposed at a height of 3[illegible]0 mm above [illegible]
The technique of the investigations did not differ
considerably fro[illegible] that applied in 194[illegible] (Ref. [illegible]
samples were taken every 100 or 200 mm [illegible]
of the furnace by means of water cooled [illegible]
technique used differed from that used in 194[illegible]
it was possible to obtain gas samples at all [illegible]
points of the radius. There were made [illegible]O, O,
CO and H, contents. Specimens of material [illegible]
taken along the radius every 200 mm. [illegible]
was measured by means of platinum-platin[illegible]/[illegible]
thermocouples mounted in iron casings. The [illegible]
istics of the samples of the gaseous [illegible]
are graphed in Figs.2-5 and entered in Table [illegible].
Relatively few temperature measurements [illegible]
Card 3/5 during this series of experiments [illegible]

Processes takin[illegible] smelting usin[illegible] oxygen enriched blasts.

low temperatures not exceeding 1260°C; it was found that these temperatures were adequate for obtainin[illegible] liquid pig and slag as was confirmed by the specimens taken from the peripheral re[illegible]ions. The temperatures in the boshes were considerably lower durin[illegible] smeltin[illegible] of open hearth pig than durin[illegible] smeltin[illegible] of cast iron pig. In the final chapter the influence is discussed of various factors on the processes taking place in the boshes. On the basis of the here described and earlier results, the followin[illegible] conclusions are arrived at. The character of the processes taking place in the bosh[illegible] depends to a considerable extent on such factors as the distribution of materials at the furnace throat, the character of the flow of the charge, the degree of preparation of the ore, the size of the oxidation zone etc. The influence of the oxygen enriched blast on the processes taking place in the boshes manifests itself in two different ways, firstly, the reduction in the time during which the materials remain in the furnace leads to feeding into the boshes zone inadequately prepared ore and, consequently, the

Card 4/5 reduction of the combustion zone (in the case of a

Processes taking place in the boshes of a blast f[illegible]
smelting using oxygen enriched blasts.

concentration of O_2 exceeding 25 to [illegible] %) [illegible]
an intensification of the peripheral flow of [illegible].
The phenomena in the boshes are appreciably influenced
by the distribution of the materials in the charge.
A gap of 800 mm between the throat armour [illegible]
brought about a wide flow of hot gases at the walls of
the boshes as a result of which an abundant flow of
pig iron and slag was observed at a distance of [illegible] m
from the level of the tuyeres, the composition of [illegible]
was near to that of the final products of smelting.
After reducing the gap to 600 mm the peripheral flow of
gases became considerably smaller, the temperature of
the gases at the periphery dropped [illegible] of
ferrous oxide increased to 4-6%.
There are 6 figures and 2 Russian references, [illegible] tables.

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 5/5

SOV/133-58-10-3/31

AUTHORS: Vasil'chenko, N.I., Kotov, V.I., Nikitin, A.N. and Norik, N.P., Engineers, and Ostroukhov, M.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The Influence of Blast Temperature on the Dimensions of the Oxidising Zone in a Blast Furnace (Vliyaniye temperatury dut'ya na razmery okislitel'noy zony v domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 10, pp 869 - 874 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In view of the conflicting evidence on the influence of the blast temperature on the dimensions of the combustion zone, the authors carried out an investigation of the problem on a blast furnace of the Novo-Lipetskiy Works (Figure 1) producing foundry iron (2.0-3.5% Si). The furnace output was about 1 000 tons/day, slag basicity CaO/SiO_2 1.05-1.10, blast volume 2 100 - 2 300 m^3/min, blast temperature 800 °C, blast humidity 20 - 25 g/m^3 and top pressure 0.8 atm. During the investigation, the furnace operation was not steady due to a large proportion of fines in the burden. Dimensions of the combustion zone were measured by sampling gases along the tuyère axis and by direct probing with the sampling tube. The experimental

Card1/3

The Influence of Blast Temperature on the Dimensions of the Oxidising Zone in Blast Furnace

results are given in Tables 1 - 2 and Figures 2-7. Some special features of furnace operation when an exceptionally long combustion zone was observed are given in Table 3. A large spread of the experimental results was obtained which necessitated a separate study of the operating conditions for cases when exceptionally long and exceptionally short combustion zones were observed. A very short combustion zone is characterised by an abnormally high content of either CO_2 or CO. This can be caused by an accumulation of unprepared flux (evolution of CO_2) or unprepared burden.

In such cases the oxidising zone is limited by this dense accumulation. An exceptionally long combustion zone, out of proportion to the kinetic energy of blast, coincided with periods of an incorrect distribution of the gas stream, particularly with channelling and a considerable increase in the permeability of the central part of the furnace. If the exceptionally short and long combustion zones are excluded, then in a number of cases the dependence of the size of combustion zone on the blast temperature can be detected. The length of the combustion zone as measured

SOV/133-58-10-3/31

The Influence of Blast Temperature on the Dimensions of the Oxidising Zone in a Blast Furnace

by direct probing increases with temperature at blast rates 2 000 2 200, 2 400 and 2 600 m^3/min at 2 200 m^3/min it decreases, but at 2 600 m^3/min it remains constant). The oxygen curve (Figures 3 and 4) behaves differently: with increasing temperature it remains in the majority of cases constant or decreases. Thus increasing temperature or, strictly speaking, kinetic energy of the blast, increases the length of the combustion zone (determined by the position of 2 or 4% O_2 curve by direct probing) but has practically no influence on the size of the oxygen zone. There are 3 tables, 4 figures and 2 references, 1 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: [illegible] Lipetskiy [illegible] (Lipetsk Mining and Metallurgical Institute) and Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy of the AS USSR)

Card 3/3

BARDIN, I.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M. YA.; KHODAK, L.Z.; TSYLEV, L.M.

Effect of coke circulation on the combustion process in blast furnaces. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekh. nauk no.1:80-95 Ja '55.
(Coke) (Blast furnaces) (MLRA 8:8)

USSR

Blast-furnace bosh processes. I. P. Bardin and M. Ya. Ostrovskiy. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk*, No. 3, 73-82.—The nature of the bosh processes differ along the furnace radii and depend on the charge distribution at the furnace mouth and its redistribution during the descent through the furnace. The ore concn. in the feed may cause a low-temp. ring 500-1500 mm. from the bosh walls. This ring consists of sponge iron, partly unreduced ore, and not-fully reacted limestone. The gas compn. differs accordingly. During smelting for gray cast iron the gas may be high in N, with CO_2 absent at the highest temp. in the cross section (1300-1380°), where most of the ore-reduction products become accumulated; the gas contains CO_2 in the production of the steel intermediate. Most of the molten Fe and slag descend in the 0-500-mm. zone near the walls, and only when operating at the highest temps. are Fe and slag found in the fused state throughout the whole 2-m. radius of the furnace. The proportion of crude iron and the sponge iron in the bosh depend on thermal conditions; the crude iron (up to 4.65% C) predominates when operating for cast-iron production, while sponge iron (0% C) predominates in iron made for steel conversion. Slags always contain 3-30% alkali oxides. The alk. materials accumulate because of vaporization of the various oxides from the high-temp. zone, and their recondensation in the higher zone. Much free C (soot), resulting from the decomposition of CO, is found in the iron intermediate for steel. Abs in *Metallurgie u. Gießereitech.* 4, 207-11 (1951).

W. M. Steinberg

OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; KRASAVTSEV, N.I.

Slag formation occuring as the charge descends. Trudy Leningrad. Politekh. Inst. im. M.I. Kalinina '49, No.2, 219-56. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.21:11098 '53)

OSTROUKHOV, M. Ya.

U S S R .

10133* Influence of the Circulation of Coke on the Burning Process in Blast Furnaces. Vliianie tsirkuliatsii koksa na protsess goreniia v domennykh pechakh. (Russian.) I. P. Bardin, M. Ya. Ostroukhov, L. Z. Khodak, and L. M. Tyrlev. Izvestiia Akademii Nauk SSSR, *Otdelenie Tekhnicheskikh Nauk* [1955 vol.] 1, Jan., p. 80–95+1 plate.

Conditions of operation, changing composition of gases in the various parts of the furnace, and the effect of blast conditions. Diagrams, 1 table, graphs, photographs. 12 ref.

OSTROUKHOV, M. YA.

FD-2629

USSR/Engineering -- Process Metallurgy

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-15/21

Author : Ostroukhov, M. Ya., Moscow

Title : The effect of coke circulation on the combustion process in a blast furnace

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 4, 143-144, Apr 1955

Abstract : Presents a very brief description of the circulation of coke in a blast furnace. Graph, schematic.

Institution :

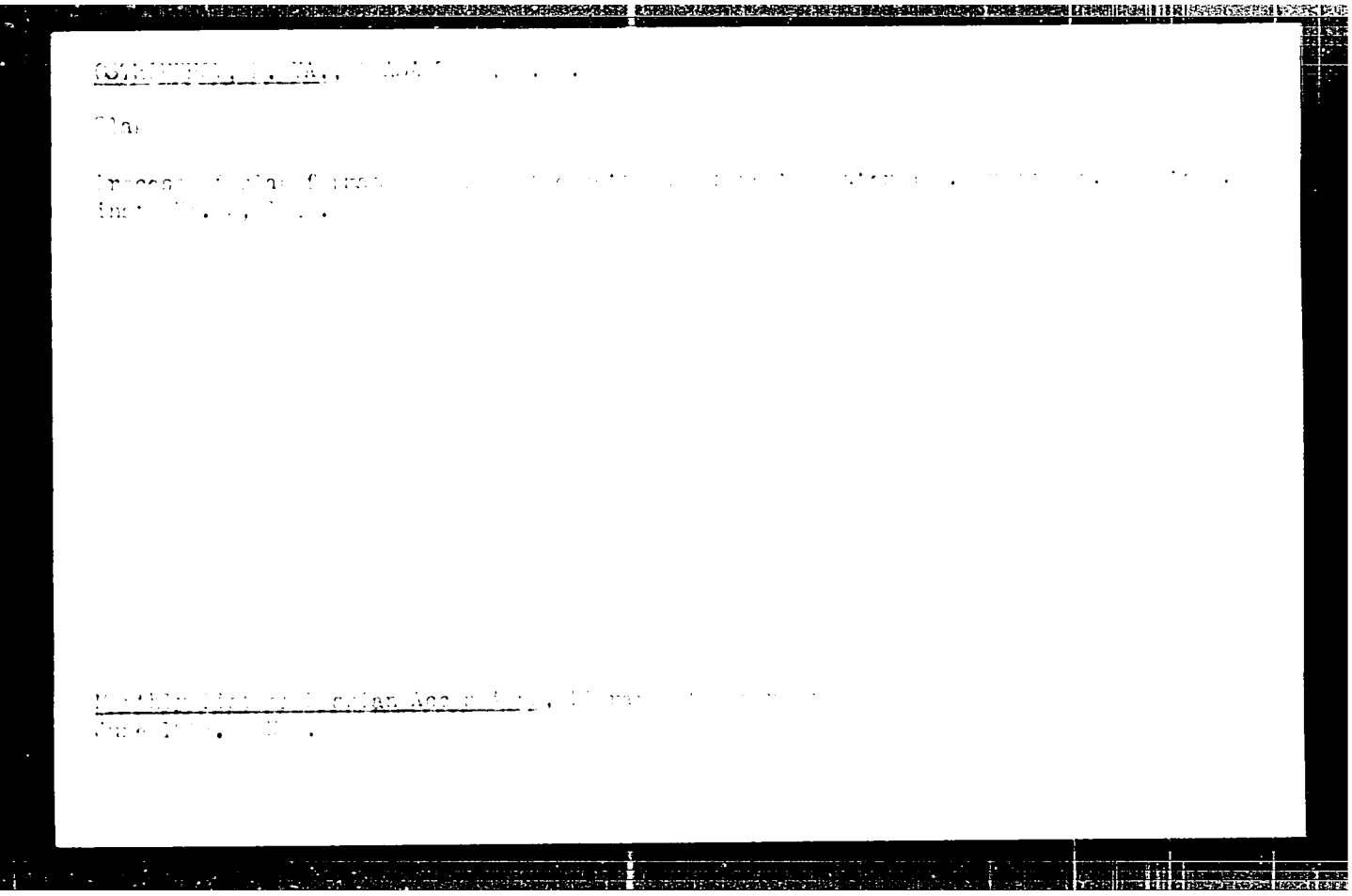
Submitted : March 3, 1955

OSTROUKHOV, M. Ya.; KLACANTOV, M. I.

Blast Furnaces

Process of slag formation during the settling of melted materials. Trudy Ural. [illegible] inst. No. 2, 1949.

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

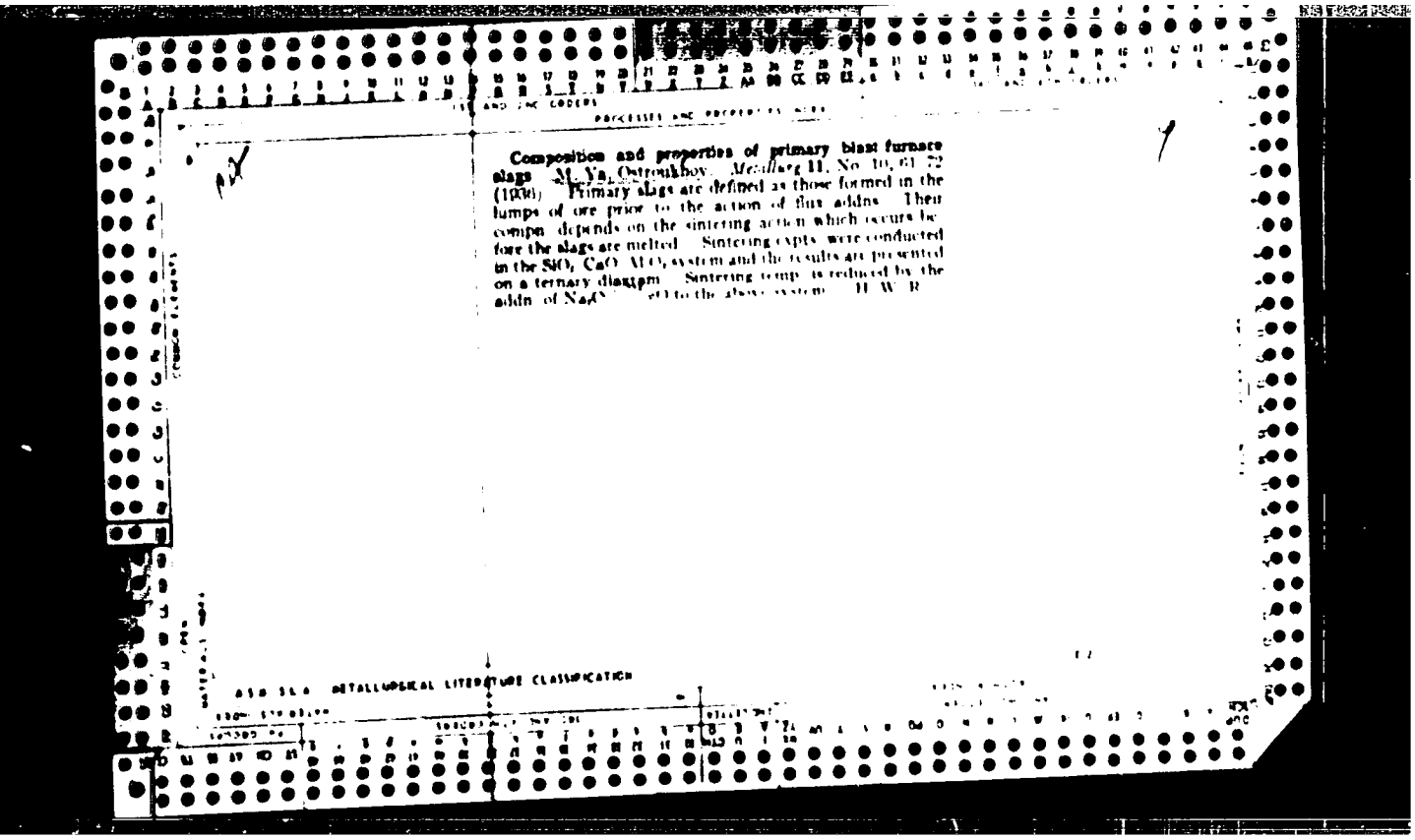


Ostroukhov, M.Ya.

BARDIN, I.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya. (Moskva).

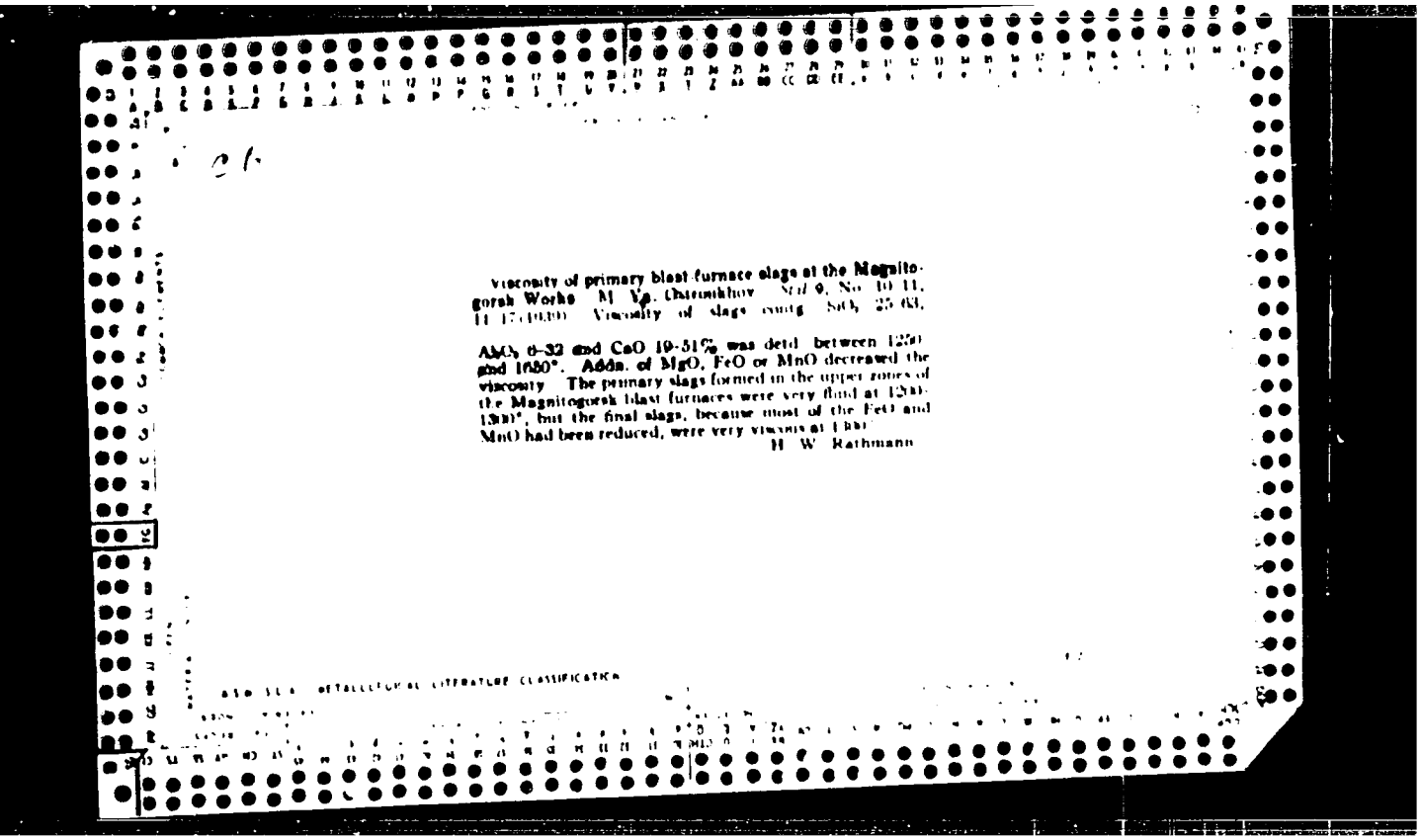
Processes in the boshes of a blast furnace during smelting operated with oxygen enriched blast. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk no.2:7-14 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Blast furnaces)

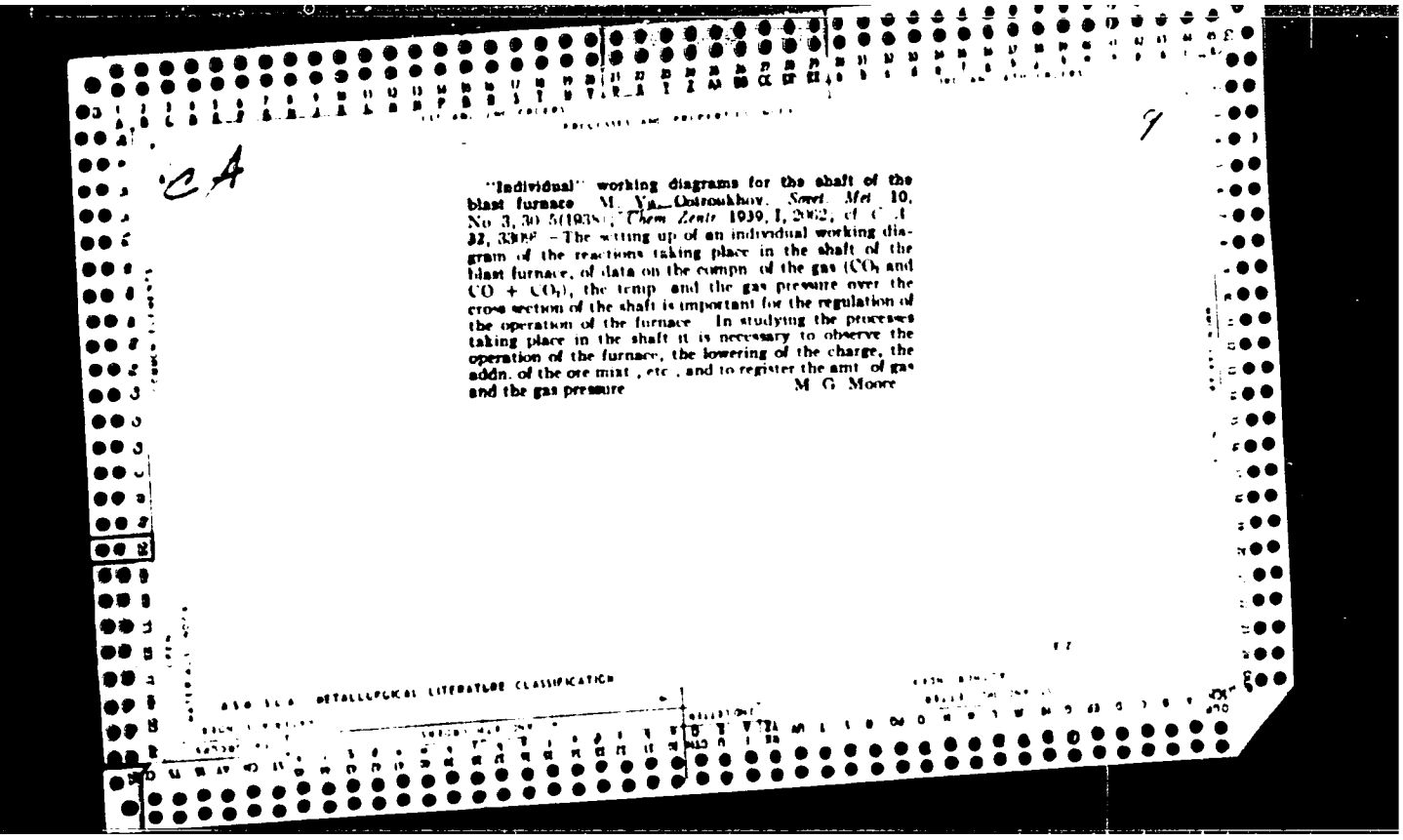


Composition and properties of primary blast furnace slags M. Ya. Ostrovskhov. *Metallurg* 11, No. 10, 61-72 (1936). Primary slags are defined as those formed in the lumps of ore prior to the action of flux addns. Their compn. depends on the sintering action which occurs before the slags are melted. Sintering expts. were conducted in the SiO_2-CaO-Al_2O_3 system and the results are presented on a ternary diagram. Sintering temp. is reduced by the addn. of Na_2[illegible] to the above system. H. W. R.

A10 SL6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Viscosity of primary blast-furnace slags at the Magnitogorsk Works. M. Ya. Chernikhov. Stal' 9, No. 10-11, 11-17(1939). Viscosity of slags containing 25-63% Al_2O_3, 6-32% CaO, 19-51% SiO, was detd. between 1250° and 1650°. Additions of MgO, FeO or MnO decreased the viscosity. The primary slags formed in the upper zones of the Magnitogorsk blast furnaces were very fluid at 1250-1300°, but the final slags, because most of the FeO and MnO had been reduced, were very viscous at 1300°.
H. W. Rathmann

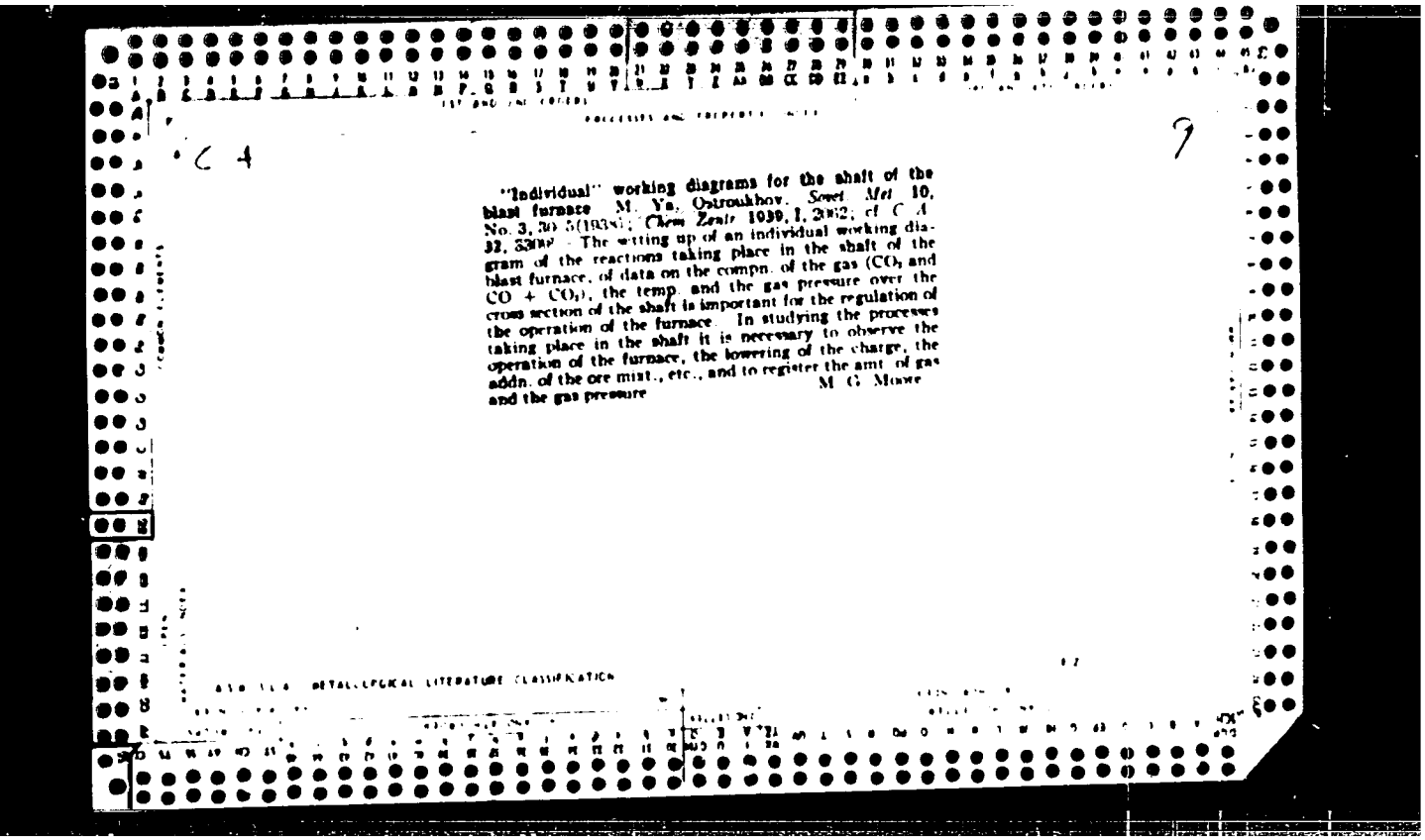


CA

"Individual" working diagrams for the shaft of the blast furnace M. Ya. Ostroukhov. *Sovet. Met.* 10, No. 3, 30-5(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 2082, cf. C. A. 32, 3388⁸. - The setting up of an individual working diagram of the reactions taking place in the shaft of the blast furnace, of data on the compn. of the gas (CO_2 and $CO + CO_2$), the temp. and the gas pressure over the cross section of the shaft is important for the regulation of the operation of the furnace. In studying the processes taking place in the shaft it is necessary to observe the operation of the furnace, the lowering of the charge, the addn. of the ore mat., etc., and to register the amt. of gas and the gas pressure. M. G. Moore

9

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

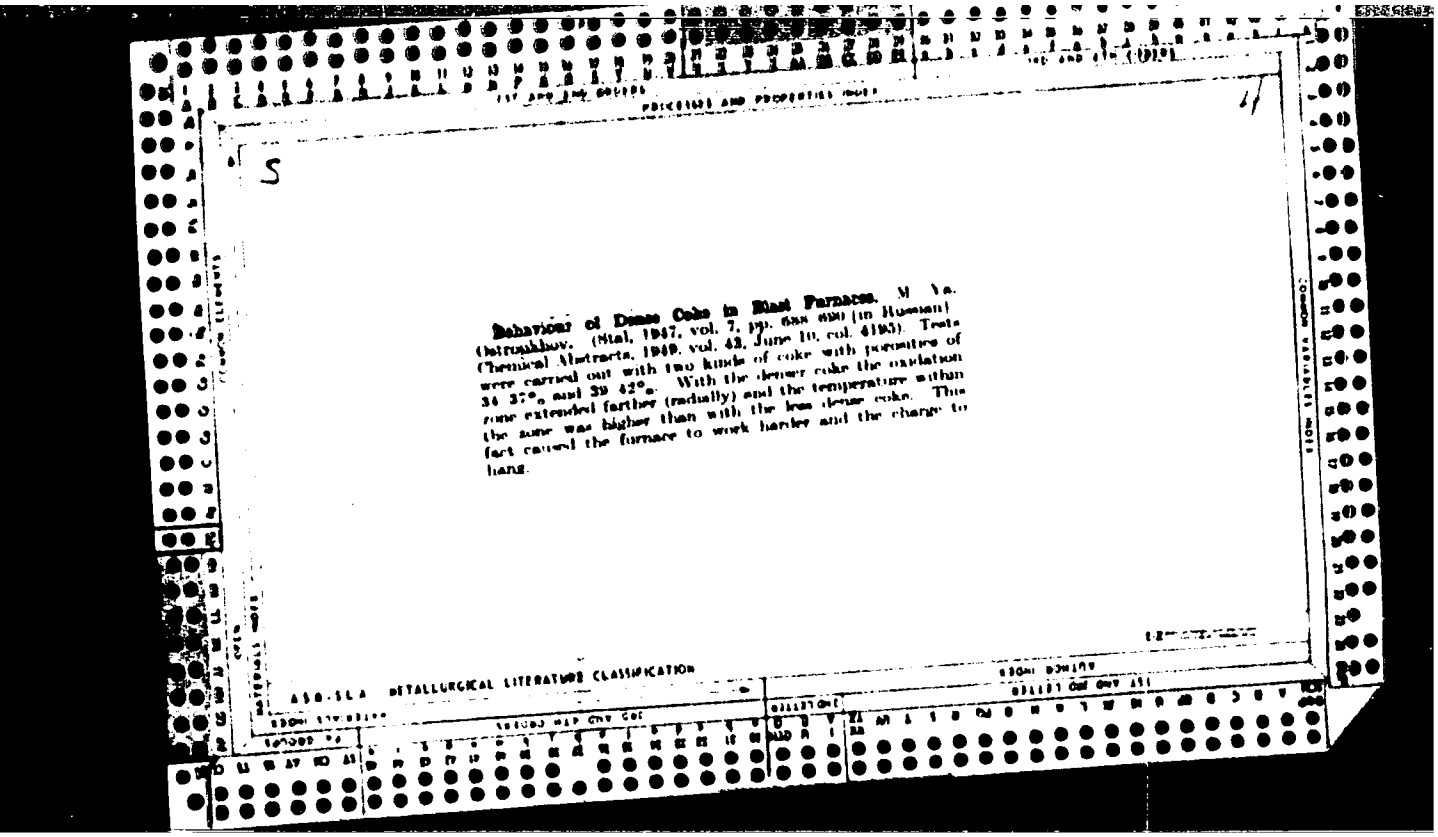


C 4

9

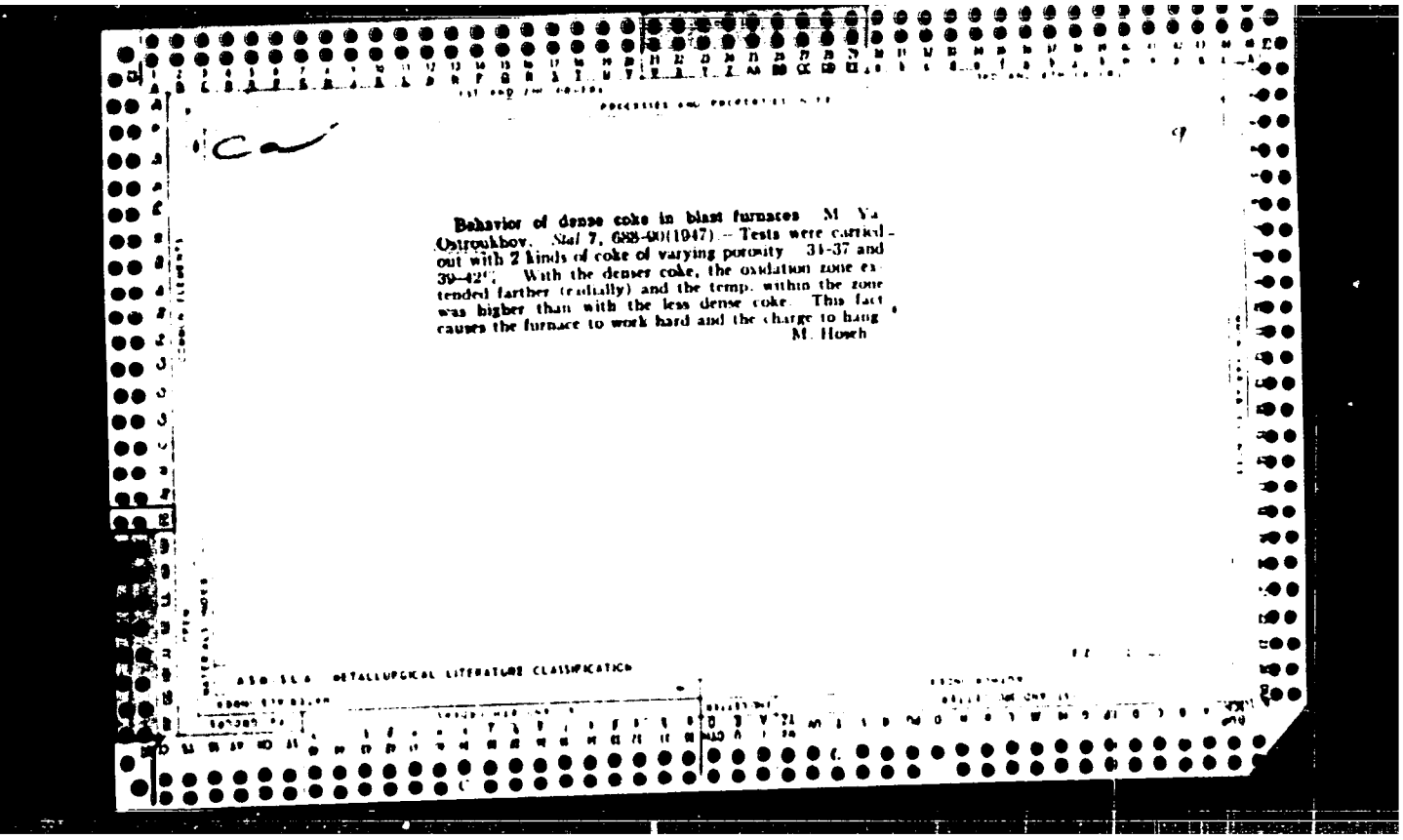
"Individual" working diagrams for the shaft of the blast furnace. M. Ya. Ostroukhov. *Sovet. Met.* 10, No. 3, 30-5(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 2002; cf. *C. A.* 32, 5288⁹. The setting up of an individual working diagram of the reactions taking place in the shaft of the blast furnace, of data on the compn. of the gas (CO_2 and $CO + CO_2$), the temp. and the gas pressure over the cross section of the shaft is important for the regulation of the operation of the furnace. In studying the processes taking place in the shaft it is necessary to observe the operation of the furnace, the lowering of the charge, the addn. of the ore mat., etc., and to register the amt. of gas and the gas pressure. M. G. Moore

A V S T A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Behavior of Dense Coke in Blast Furnace. M Ya. Ostrouklov. (Stal, 1947, vol. 7, pp. 688-690) (in Russian) (Chemical Abstracts, 1949, vol. 43, June 10, col. 4185). Tests were carried out with two kinds of coke with pressures of 34 37°e and 39 42°e. With the denser coke the oxidation zone extended farther (radially) and the temperature within the zone was higher than with the less dense coke. This fact caused the furnace to work harder and the charge to hang.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Behavior of dense coke in blast furnaces M. Ya. Ostroukhov. *Stal'* 7, 688-90(1947).—Tests were carried out with 2 kinds of coke of varying porosity 34-37 and 39-42%. With the denser coke, the oxidation zone extended farther (radially) and the temp. within the zone was higher than with the less dense coke. This fact causes the furnace to work hard and the charge to hang.
M. Hoseh

OSTROUKHOV, Mark Yakovlevich; SHCHEDRIN, V.M., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Forcing of blast furnace smelting] Forsirovanie domennoi plavki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 220 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Blast furnaces)

OSTROUKHOV, S., inzhener

Pay more attention to the dismantling shops of automobile repair plants. Avt.transp. 33 no.9:7 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Automobiles--Repairing)

130-1-5/10

AUTHORS: Potashnikov, M.M., Nagirnyak, F.I., Ostroukhov, S.N. and Bagina, L.I.

TITLE: Flotational Properties of Heavy Pyridine Bases (Flotatsionnyye svoystva tyazhelykh piridinovykh osnovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, No.1, pp. 18 - 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give the results of their investigations on the influence of the different components of heavy pyridine bases on their flotational properties. Their claim that nothing on this subject has appeared in literature is commented on in an editorial note, drawing their attention to the reports of the Gintsvetmet organisation on its work in 1947-1953. The materials studied consisted of works' samples of heavy pyridine bases separated from the naphthalene and absorption fractions of coal tar and the authors tabulate their properties and the fractional composition and contents of different components; pronounced differences are evident. They go on to describe laboratory-scale experiments on the foam-producing properties of the bases in various stages of purific tion (Table 2), using 45 g of base per ton of the copper ore treated at the Sredneurak'sk Works (Sredneural'skaya obogatitel'naya fabrika), the experiments being carried out in the works laboratory under the direction of A.L. Sagradyan. These showed that the best

Card 1/2

Flotational Properties of Heavy Pyridine Bases

promising were the bases of the main naphthalene fraction purified by distillation and the removal of their light components (boiling away up to 200 °C) and of the main absorption fractions purified by distillation. Finally, the authors describe full-scale tests at the Sredneural'sk Works with heavy pyridine bases from the Nizhne-Tagil'sk By-product Coking Works (Nizhne-Tagil'skiy koksokhimicheskiy Zavod). The properties of the bases are tabulated (Table 3) and the flotation results are compared with those obtained using "Belleskhimprom" pine oil. Copper Staryy Sibay and copper-zinc Novyy Sibay ores were used and comparative tests with cresol were also carried out with the latter. It appears that pine oil and cresol can be replaced for the flotation of sulphide-copper and copper-zinc, respectively, by a cheaper foaming agent, distilled pyridine bases from the absorption fraction of coal tar.
There are 5 tables, 1 Russian and 1 Polish reference.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN and Uralmekhanobr

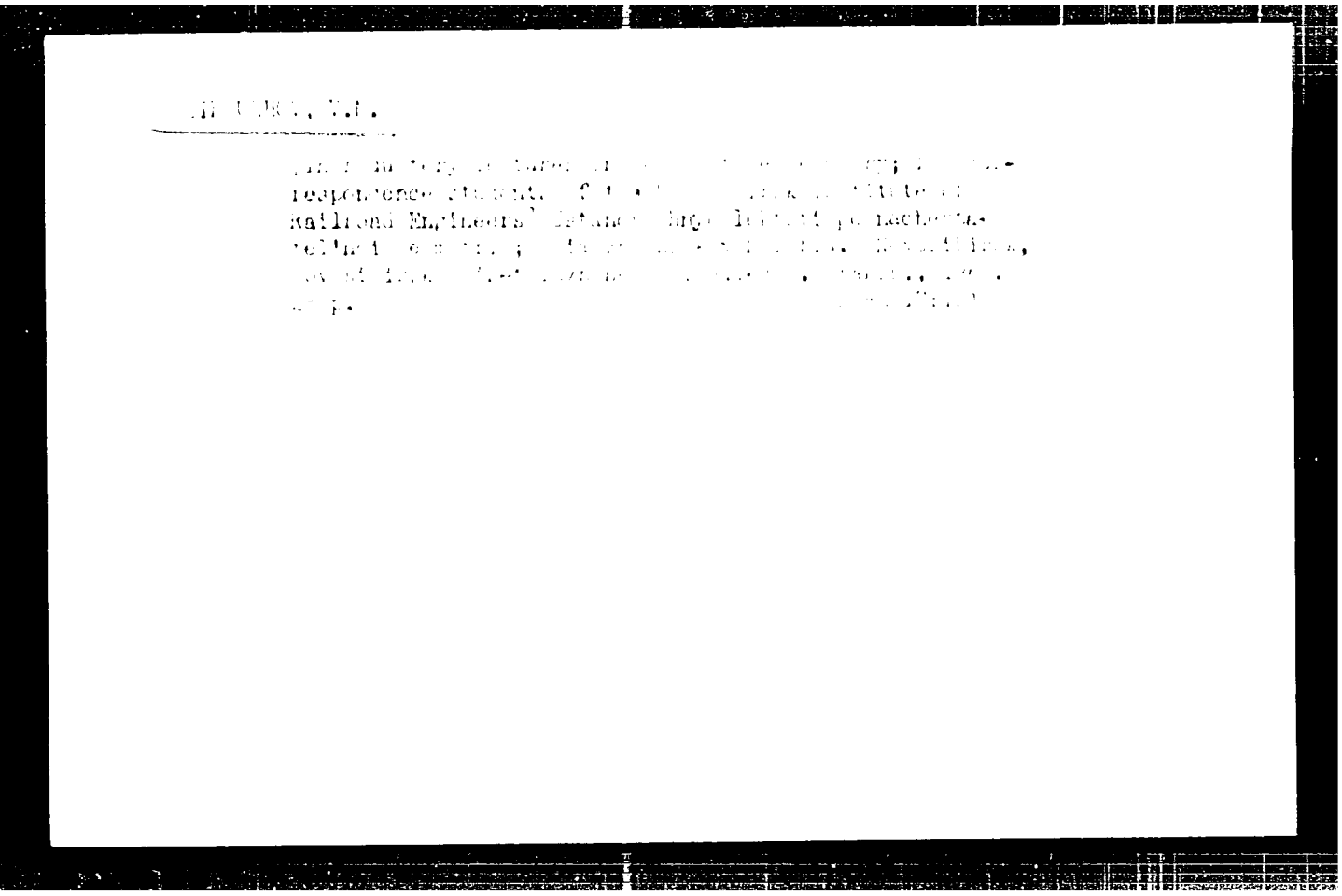
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

POTASHNIKOV, M.M.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.; OSTROUKHOV, S.N.; BAGINA, L.I.

Flotation properties of heavy pyridine bases. TSvet.met. 31 no.1:18-23 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Potashnikov). 2.Uralmekhanobr (for Nagirnyak, Ostroukhov, Bagina).
(Flotation) (Pyridine)



OSTROUKHOV, V.V.

How we repair cables of signaling, central control, and block systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.9:29-30 S '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Starshiy inzhener Samtredskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Zakavskazskoy dorogi.
(Electric cables--Maintenance and repair)

AUTHOR. None given. 130-3-17/22

TITLE: Operators discuss a scientist's book. (Proizvodstvenniki obsuzhdayut knigu uchenogo).

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No.3, p.33. (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: This is a resumé of a discussion held at Magnitogorsk of a recent book by B. Ya. Ostroukhov ("Intensification of Blast-Furnace Smelting", Metallurgizdat, 1956). Furnace operators, workers and personnel from the mining-metallurgical Institute participated in the discussion. The tone of the discussion was highly critical, the author being attacked for using coke-burning rate as the criterion of rate of working, for saying that blast is humidified to compensate for increased blast heating, for failing to deal with many important aspects of the process (e.g. thermal conditions in the hearth, methods of detecting the start of channelling, etc.), and for stating that a wide bosh is essential for efficient working. Among other criticisms made were lack of modern data on raw materials preparation, the treatment of high top-pressure and humidified blast operation as special methods and a general excess of detail which obscured the author's ideas. Regret was expressed that the book contains no data or information originating after 1952-1953.

Card 1/1

AVAILABLE:

GORCHINA, R.V.; ZAKHAROVA, M.[illegible]; OSTROUKHOV, D.I.; KURAGINA, R.V.

Data on the [illegible] possibility of pertussis-diphtheria-tetanus [illegible]. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.[illegible]-18 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

[illegible] Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy [illegible]

17 (6, 3) SOV/16-60-4-39/47

AUTHOR: Gordina, R.V. and Ostroukhova, D.I.

TITLE: The Use of Medicinal Substances (Pyramidon) to Reduce the Reactogenicity of Pertussis-Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 4, pp 135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the reactogenicity of pertussis-diphtheria-tetanus vaccine prepared at the Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR). The vaccine produced a general reaction in 67.5% of the children immunized with it. The children developed a fever, became irritable, slept badly and went off their food. In an attempt to reduce these effects, a spoonful of 2% pyramidon solution was given orally twice with an interval of 3 hours, commencing 2 - 3 hours after vaccination. Pyramidon greatly reduced the febrile reaction and hyperemia in the vaccinated children.

Card 1/2

SOV/16-60-4-39/47

The Use of Medicinal Substances (Pyramidon) to Reduce the Reactogenicity of Pertussis-Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine. Author's Summary.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card 2/2

SHRABSHTEYN, R.A.; OSTROUKHOVA, L.A.

Chemical composition and caloric value of broths made with bones.
Vop.pit. 15 no.4:51 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Vinnitskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(MEAT EXTRACT)

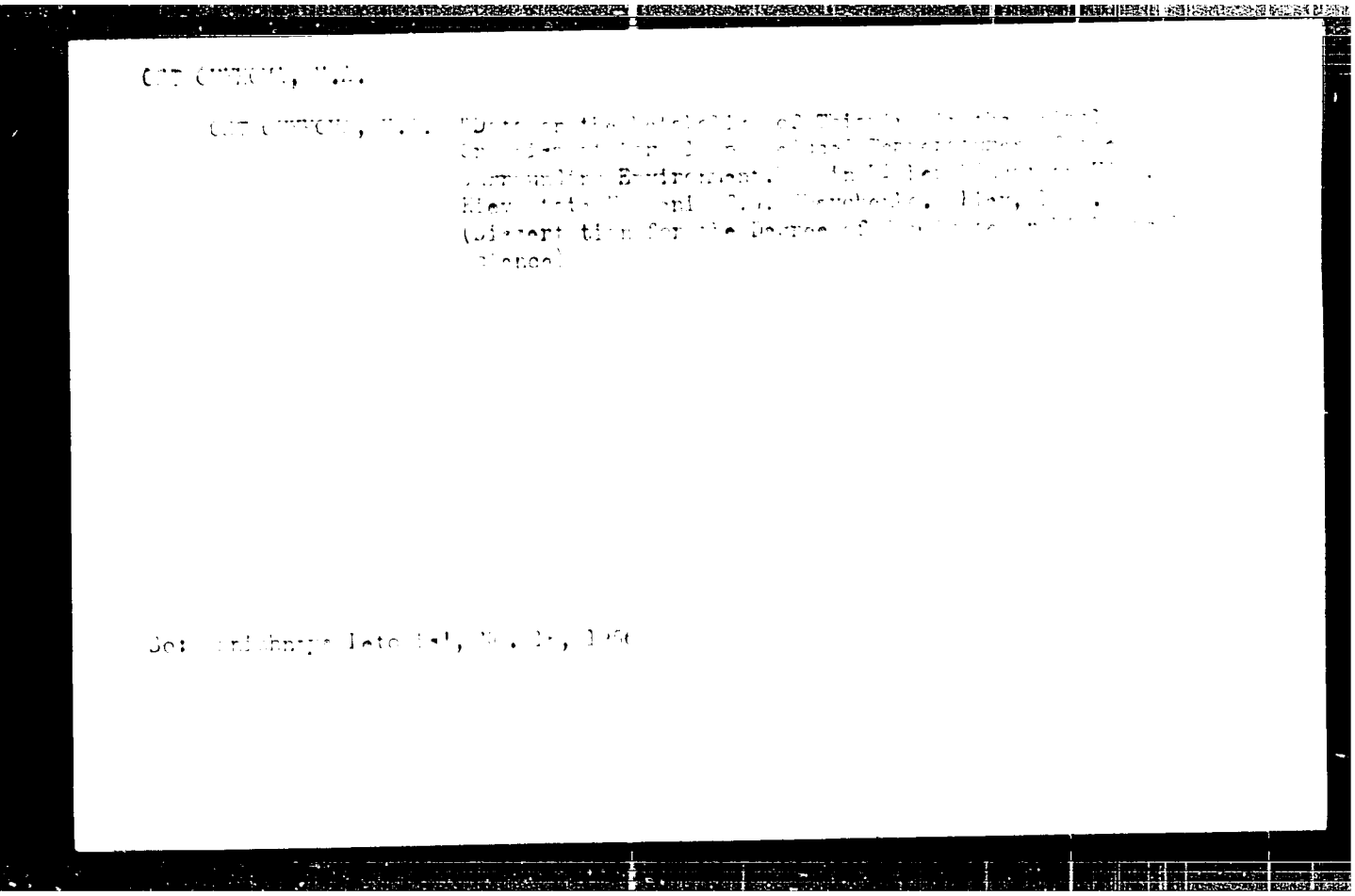
OSTROUKHOVA, N.P.; VOLOSTNYKH, A.V.; GRECHUSHKINA, A.G.; BAUMANOVSKAYA, A.P.; MESHCHERYAKOVA, Z.P.

Supplementary methods of laboratory diagnosis of bacillary dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:92-95 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz laboratorii dorozhnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Tomskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diagnosis,
laboratory supplementary methods (Rus)

OSTROUKHOVA, S. A.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Agro-biological characteristics of the Turkmenskaya apple and relationships with its cultivation." Tashkent, 1961. 26 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR, Samarkand Agr Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup,252)



Ostroukhova, V.A.

The stability of pepsin solutions. V. A. Ostroukhova. *Studenchesk. Nauk. Pratsi Kiev'k. Derzhavn. Univ., Khimiia* 13, 97–104(1953)(in Ukrainian); *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 12388.—The stability of pepsin solns. (I) was studied in the form of the concentrated autolyzate (II) of the mucosa of the stomach of pigs prepared by the A. S. Tsyperovich method. In solns. containing products of peptic hydrolysis of tissue protein (edestin or egg albumin) I is quite stable. Its denaturation in II at temp. 20–23° occurs in a matter of months, so that in 4–6 months only $^1/_5$–$^1/_4$ of it becomes denatured. This is due to the presence in II of a considerable amt. of products of protein hydrolysis.

B. S. Levine

OSTROUKHOVA, Z.A.

Preservation of the properties of vine yeasts by means of lyophilic drying. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.2:341-345 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.

(YEAST) (BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS—DRYING)

[illegible], A.P.; [illegible], V.A.

Thermal study of discharges of hollow cathodes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., fiz. 6 no.4 17-22 '63. (MIRA 18/12)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.V. Kuybysheva i Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova. Submitted December 21, 1962.

OSTROUMENKO, P.P.; ROSSIKHIN, V.S.; TSIKORA, I.L.

Spectroscopic study of the mechanism of C_2 production in various types of discharge in a carbon dioxide atmosphere. Zhur. prikl. spekt. 3 no. 2:109-113 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted Dec. 13, 1964.

L 16119-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/
EWA/EWP(b) Pab-10/Pr-4/Pu-4 ESD(t)/RAEM(1)/ESD(gs)/AEDC(b)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/
IJP(c) JD/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP4044169 S/0185/64/009/008/0870/0875

AUTHOR: Ostroumenko, P. P.; Rossikhin, V. S.

TITLE: On the mechanism of excitation of the copper spectrum in a hollow cathode

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 870-875

TOPIC TAGS: excitation mechanism, spectrographic copper determination, hollow cathode discharge, discharge temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors studied spectroscopically the discharge in a hollow copper cathode in various gases, pressures, and currents. The effect of small additions of Ar, O_2, CO_2, CCl_4, H_2 and air to helium, which was the main discharge carrier, on the intensity of spectral lines was investigated. It was established that by the choice of the gas carrier, and of the nature and the amount of additions, the sensitivity of copper determination in the hollow cathode can be considerably increased. The excitation temperature as a function of current and gas pressure was determined by the method of the relative intensities of

Card 1/2

L 16119-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044169

copper lines. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Dnipropetrovs'ky*y derzhuniversy*tet(Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GP NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 14603-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025310 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/004/0653/0655

AUTHOR: Ostroumenko, P.P.; Rossikhin, V.S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of relative values of oscillator strengths in the spectrum of the copper atom by the "linear absorption" method

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 653-655

TOPIC TAGS: oscillator strength, copper, spectral line, resonance line

ABSTRACT: Relative values of oscillator strengths of the copper atom were measured by the "linear absorption" method for nine lines in five multiplets located in the 2160 — 3280 Å range with a common lower level $3d^{10}4s\ ^2S_{1/2}$. If the Doppler effect and the Lorentz collision effect simultaneously participate in the broadening of a spectral line, the absorption coefficient at the center of the line is expressed by the formula

$$k_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\Delta\nu_L^2 + \Delta\nu_D^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{\pi} \frac{\pi e^2}{mc}} Nf, \qquad (1)$$

where $\Delta\nu_L$ is the Lorentz half-width; $\Delta\nu_D$ is the Doppler half-width, e is the electronic charge; m is the mass of the electron; c is the velocity of light in a vacuum; N is the

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.184:546.56

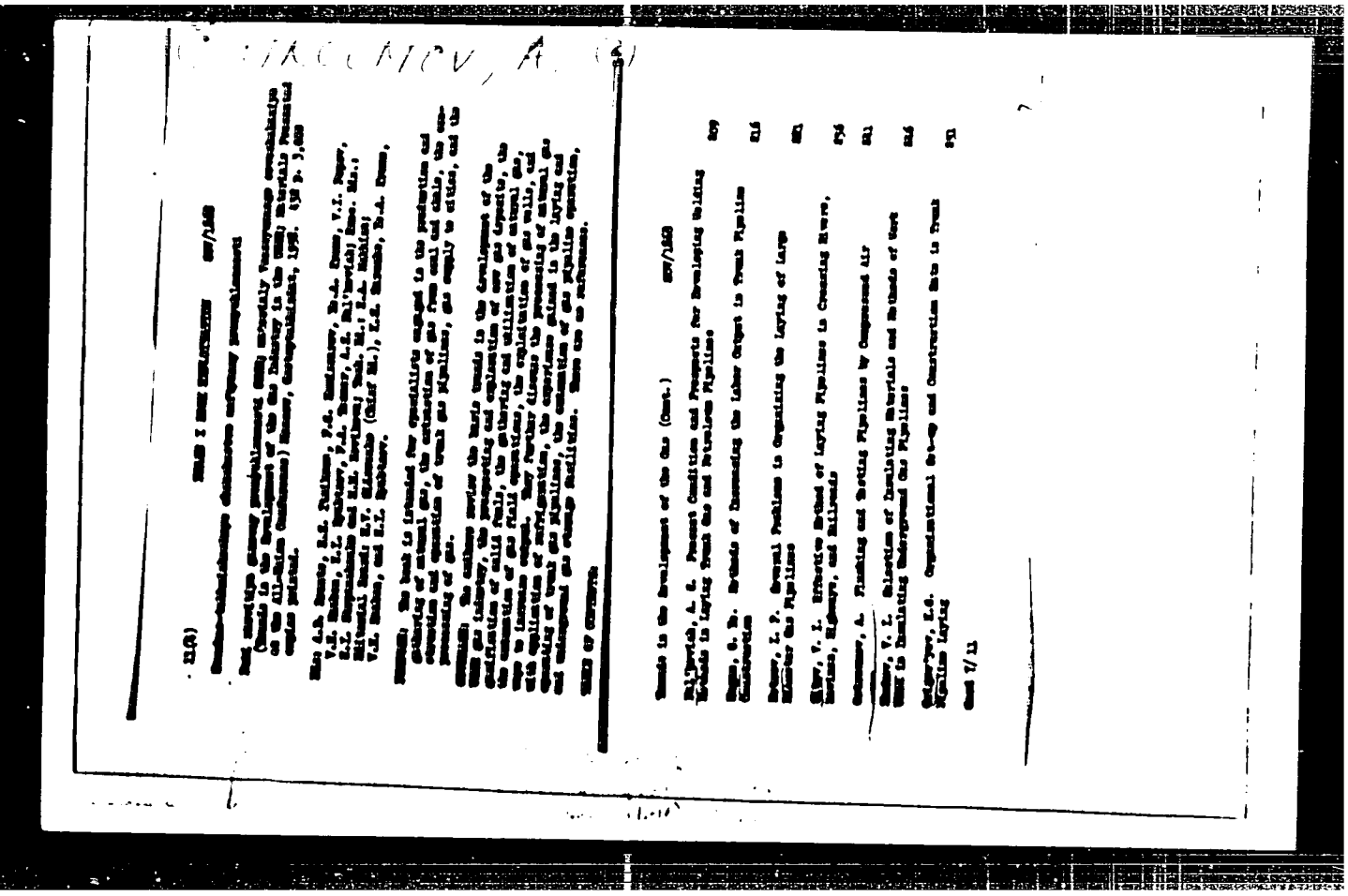
L 11603-66

ACC NR: AP5025310

number of absorbing atoms, and f is the oscillator strength of the line. Knowing the experimentally measured value of absorption A_α, from the resulting curve of the dependence of A_α on $k_0 l$ and α one can find values of $k_0 l$, then represent graphically the dependence of these values of $k_0 l$ on Nl. According to equation (1), this is a straight line; α is found by selection so that the relationship between $k_0 l$ and Nl remains linear. The relative values of oscillator strengths for the resonance lines of copper agree with results obtained by the hook method and by the total absorption method. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 007

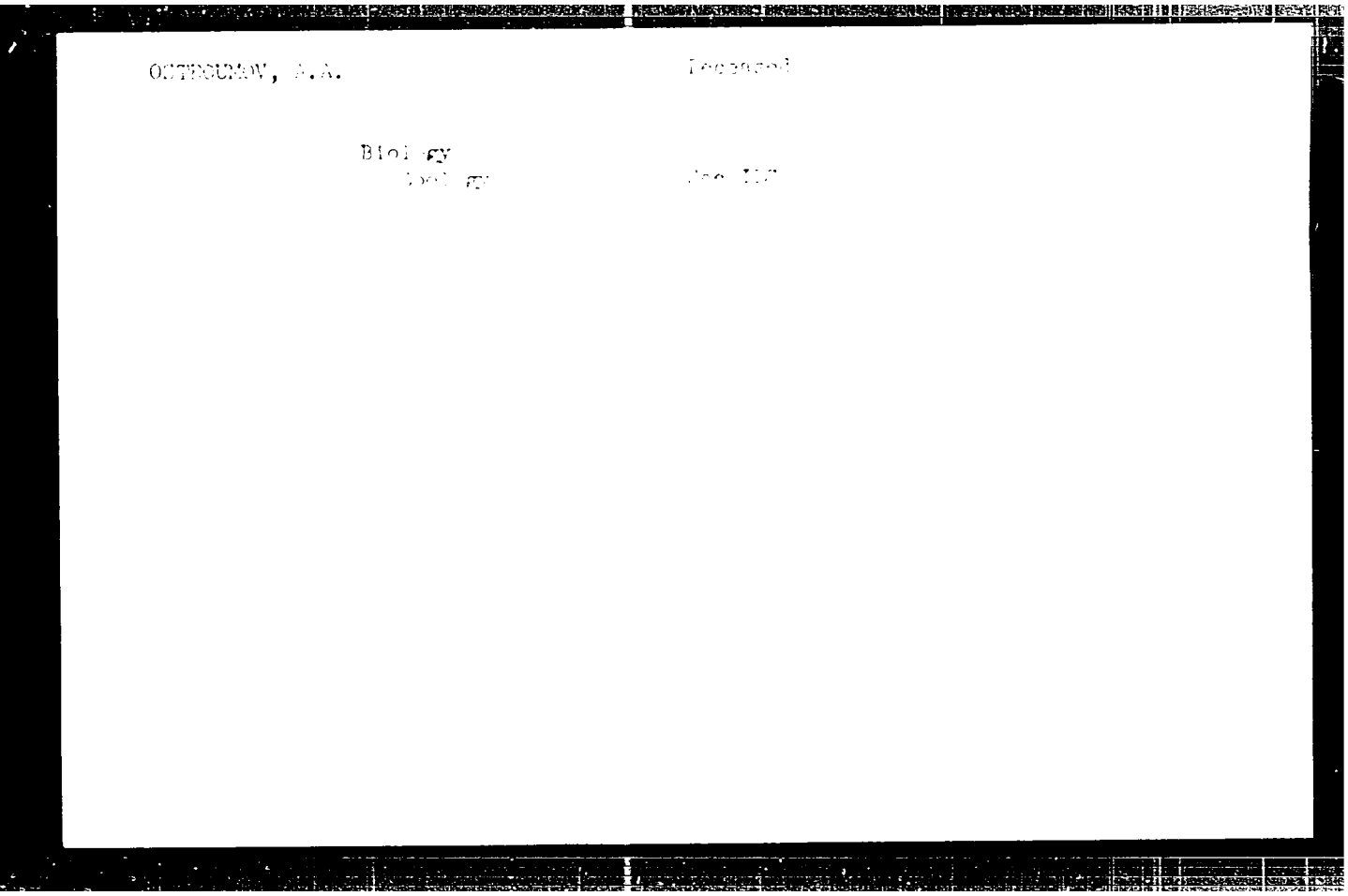
Card 2/2



OSTROUMENKO, I.P.; ROSSIKHIN, V.S.

Mechanism of the excitation of the spectrum of copper in a hollow cathode. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 n.8:[illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.



OSTROUMOV, A.B., aspirant

Dynamics of protein fractions, lipo- and glycoproteins in the blood serum in various forms of acute appendicitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.3:45-47 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii no.2 (zav. - prof. N.P. Medvedev) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(APPENDICITIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Convection IT-1009

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 13/24

Author : Ostroumov, A. G.

Title : Electrothermal convection in air

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz., 24, 1055-1061, Jun 1954

Abstract : Studies the problem of the superposition of the two phenomena: gravitational-thermal convection (already well studied by the author in 1952) and electrothermal convection (magneto-thermal convection was studied by D. I. Ageykin, "Chemical relays and meters based on use of magnetic properties of substances, author's abstract of dissertation, Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 1950). Considers the motion of a nonumiformly heated gas in a nonuniform electrostatic field. Establishes that the electrostatic field strength necessary for causing electro-thermal convection is much greater for small heat outputs than for large ones. Concludes that the transition from gravitational-thermal to electrothermal conviction at small heat outputs occurs suddenly, jump-like. Acknowledges that the work was completed in 1952 at Molotov State University under the direction of Prov. I. G. Shaposhnikov.

Submitted : December 28, 1953

Ostroumov, A. G.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34408

Author: Ostroumov, A. G., Ostroumov, G. A.

Institution: None

Title: On the Problem of Thermoelectric Convection

Original Periodical: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 3, 636-639

Abstract: A Platinum wire 12.8 cm long 0.05 or 0.1 mm in diameter is connected into the circuit of a thermoanemometer bridge, making it possible to measure its average temperature, and is located horizontally at the distance 13.5 mm above a disc 12 cm in diameter. The disc is charged from a rectifying circuit to a voltage of 6,000 relative to the wire, at positive and negative polarities alternately. The current flowing between the wire and the disc is measured with a galvanometer. The wire is located in a penumbral optical installation (grating method), making it possible to photograph the thermal processes near the wire. The resulting photographs are shown. It turns out that at small applied voltages a rising streamer of hot air moves upward away from the wire. At high voltages the streamer becomes distorted, and is so to speak drawn into the strong field between the wire and the electrode; a conduction

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat, D-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34408

Author: Ostroumov, A. I., Ostroumov, G. A.

Institution: None

Title: On the Problem of Thermoelectric Convection

Original Periodical: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 3, 636-639

Abstract: current is simultaneously observed flowing in the air between the wire and the electrode. Under certain conditions the wire starts rotating. Based on the observations made, it is deduced that the phenomenon is due not to thermoelectric convection, but to corona discharge. Bibliography, 5 references.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 675

Ostroumov, Andrey Georgiyevich, Engineer

P'yezoelektriki (Piezoelectric Substances) [2d ed., rev. and enl.] Leningrad, Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy, 1957. 30 p. (Series: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR. Poluprovodniki, vyp. 16)

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut poluprovodnikov, and Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy.

Tech. Ed.: Freger, D. P.; Editorial Board: Ioffe, A. F., Academician (Ed. in Chief); Sominskiy, M. S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Asst. Ed. in Chief); Maslakovets, Yu. P., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Smolenskiy, G. A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Shalyt, S. S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Regel', A. R., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Subashiyev, V. K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Shagurin, K.A., Engineer; Achkinadze, Sh. D., Engineer.

Card 1/2

Piezoelectric Substances

675

PURPOSE: This brochure is addressed to engineers and technicians working with semiconductor devices and materials.

COVERAGE: This monograph is the 16th of a series entitled "Poluprovodniki" (Semiconductors). A list of the 18 titles constituting the series is given at the end of each brochure. For translation of these titles, see abstract Nr. 674. The author briefly reviews the history and development of piezoelectricity. The purpose of the present brochure is to provide a very short description of the mechanism of the piezoelectric effect, methods of fabricating some piezoelectric materials, and to discuss the practical applications of these materials. There are 11 Soviet sources (including 3 translations). No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

JP/eag
10/8/58

28093
S/181/61/003/009/027/039
B104/B102

24,7600 (1043,1160,1537)

AUTHORS. Yefimova, B. A., Korenblit, I. Ya., Novikov, V. I. and Ostroumov, A. G.

TITLE. Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic properties of p-type Bi_2Te_3

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2736-2760

TEXT. The galvanomagnetic effects of p-type bismuth telluride have been studied between 4-290°K. This material is well suited for the production of thermocouples. The results were analyzed using the model suggested by J. R. Drabble et al. (Refs. 1-4, 17, see below). The single crystals were grown by Chokhral'skiy's method and that of G. I. Shmelev and S. V. Ayrapetyants (FTT, II, 4, 1960). Two types of samples have been used: the third-order axis of one sample coincided with its longitudinal axis and the third-order axis of the other was vertical to its longitudinal axis. The electrical conductivity σ_{ij}, the Hall coefficient κ_{ijk}, and the reluctance ς_{ijkl} were measured by a d-c compensation method in a constant magnetic field. The temperature of the samples was measured with copper-constantan

Card 1/4

29093
S/181/61/003/009/027/039
B104/B102

Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic

thermocouples. Their sensitivity at helium temperature was [illegible] $\mu v/^{\circ}K$ and at room temperature 40 $\mu v/^{\circ}K$. Measurements and results are discussed in detail. The galvanomagnetic properties of p-type Bi_2Te_3 indicate that the model suggested by Drabble et al for the isoenergetic surfaces is correct between 4 and 290°K. In the range where only one scattering mechanism of the carriers predominates (scattering from acoustic phonons or impurities) the tensor of the relaxation time can be written as $\tau_{ij} = a_{ij}\varphi(\varepsilon)$. The coefficients a_{ij} are functions of temperature. For the whole temperature interval it can be assumed that $\tau_{13} \approx 0$. The anomaly of the Hall effect is caused by the change of a_{ij} when the scattering of the carriers by acoustic phonons changes over to scattering by impurities. The temperature dependences of the carrier mobility μ_0, which have been determined from the "isotropic" electrical conductivity and the "isotropic" magnetic conductivity, are in agreement. At room temperature $\mu_0 \sim T^{-1.5}$; at lower temperatures, the slope of the straight line $\ln \mu_0 = f(\log T)$ decreases considerably. The changes of the anisotropy parameters $w_1 = m_2\tau_{11}/m_1\tau_{22}$ and $w_2 = m_2\tau_{33}/m_3\tau_{22}$ are explained by the transition of scattering from

Card 2/4

18093
S/181/61/003/009/027/033
B104/B102

Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic

phonons to scattering from impurities. The temperature dependence of the anisotropy parameters confirms that the model is valid for all temperatures. An estimation of the anisotropy of the relaxation time for scattering from impurities shows that it is not very large. This fact is explained by the lack of anisotropy in the thermo-emf for mixed scattering. The galvanomagnetic coefficients of p-type Bi_2Te_3 can be calculated by using empirical parameters and equations published by I. Ya. Korenblit in FTT, II, 12, 3083, 1960. Two variants of the energy spectrum are determined therefrom. The test results obtained are not sufficient to decide which is the correct variant. The authors thank A. G. Samoylovich, L. S. Stil'bans, and S. S. Shalyt for interest and advice. There are 10 figures, 2 tables, and 22 references: 8 Soviet and 14 non-Soviet. The five most important references to English-language publications read as follows: J. R. Drabble et al., Ref. 1: Proc. Phys. Soc., 67, 1001, 1956; Ref. 2: Proc. Phys. Soc., 71, 3, 1958; Ref. 3: Proc. Phys. Soc., 72, 380, 1958; Ref. 4: J. Phys. Chem. Sol., 8, 318, 1959; Ref. 17: Electr. a. Contr., 2, 3, 1957.

Card 3/4

2°093

S/18[illegible]/61/003/00[illegible]/[illegible]

Anisotropy of galvanomagnetic B°04/B102

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad

SUBMITTED: April [illegible], 1961

Card 1/4

33344

S/181/62/004/[illegible]/[illegible]
B104/B138

24,7600 (1043, 1055, 1164, 1385)

AUTHOR: Yefimova, B. A., Novikov, V. I., and Ostroumov, A. G.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the galvanomagnetic properties of n-type Bi_2Te_3

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. [illegible], 1962, [illegible]

TEXT: Drabble and Wolfe have suggested a six-ellipsoid model to describe the shape of the conduction and valence bands of Bi_2Te_3. The results of the present investigation support this model: The anisotropy of electrical conductivity σ_{11}/σ_{33} measured at 77 and 290°K was almost the same as that resulting from this model. Longitudinal magnetic resistance (ρ_{zzzz}/ρ_{zz} - 1) is nonvanishing only if the axis of revolution of the isoenergetic ellipsoids coincides with a symmetry axis ($\theta \neq 0$). The strong dependence of the galvanomagnetic coefficients on magnetic field strength, suggests that in n-type Bi_2Te_3 electron mobility is much greater than hole mobility. This is in agreement with the 6-ellipsoid, but not with the isotropic, model;

Card 1/2

Anisotropy of the galvanomagnetic.

in the range [illegible] the angles of revolution of the ellipsoids remain constant. The specimens studied were cut parallel and perpendicularly to the third order symmetry axis. The parameters of the energy spectra of the conduction and valence bands w_1, w_2, $\cos\theta$ are similar for n- and p-type specimens of similar carrier concentration. w_1 and w_2 depend both on effective-mass anisotropy and the components of the relaxation time tensor. From the coincidence of these parameters for p- and n-type it may be concluded that the conduction and valence bands not only have very similar isoenergetic surfaces but that anisotropy in electron and hole scattering is almost the same. The dependence of the anisotropy parameters on temperature and carrier concentration can also be taken as similar for both types. It is also probable that the parameters b_1/a_1 and b_2/a_2, which

contain a factor which depends on impurity scattering anisotropy, and the effective-mass ratios obtained from them contain some inaccuracy. There are [illegible] references, one Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to Western language publications read as follows: [illegible]

Card [illegible]

33344

Absorption of the galvanomagneti

[illegible] Phys & Chem Sol 8, 478, 1959.

AS[illegible] Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad Institute of conductors AS USSR, Leningrad

SUBMITTED: October

Card [illegible]

KREST'YANKIN, V.D.; NOVIKOV, V.I.; OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Cryostat for investigating the anisotropy of galvanomagnetic properties of crystals. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 7 no.1:194-195 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Magnetic properties)(Cryostat)

L 57038-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pt-7/Pl-4
EWP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016122 UR/0048/65/029/006/0929/0932

AUTHOR: Bokov,V.A.; Kizhayev,S.A.; Myl'nikova,I.Ye.; Tutov,A.G.; Ostroumov, A.G.

TITLE: Antiferroelectric and ferroelectric phase transitions in $PbCo_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29,no.6,1965, 929-932

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, antiferroelectric material, antiferromagnetic material, perovskite structure, lead compound, cobalt compound, tungsten compound, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors have grown single crystals of $PbCo_{0.5}W_{0.5}O_3$ by cooling a solution in PbO from 1200 to 800°C at the rate of 5°C/hour. X-ray diffraction measurements with powders of the single crystals

tallographiya, 9, 292, 1964). The material has the perovskite structure

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L 57038-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016122

and the symmetry is rhombohedral at 26°C and cubic at 50°C. The dielectric constant was found to have a maximum at 32°C. This maximum exhibited slight temperature hysteresis and was shifted toward lower temperatures by application of an electric field. The dielectric constant curve had a knee at 68°K and the loss tangent was maximum at 58°K. With thin (50 micron) plates, double hysteresis loops were ob-

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE:SS,IC

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 w

[illegible], I.I.; [illegible], A.G.

The Kamchatka Lake whitefish Coregonus sardinella kamchaticus.
Vop. ikhtiol. Kamchi. no. 2:115 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Hair seals find a way to the sea. Priroda 49 no.5:122 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tikhookeanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.
(Sakhalin--Seals(Animals))

OSTROUMOV, A.S.

Use of aerial visual observations in estimating the distribution of some animals in Kamchatka. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.3:25-31 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(KAMCHATKA—AERONAUTICS IN WILDLIFE CENSUS)

OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Do thermal springs affect the temperature of the main stream of the Kamchatka River? Vop. geog. Kamch. no.1:71-75 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

OSTROUMOV, A.G.

Speed of the flight of mergansers. Vop. geog. Kem. no. 2:
117 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TITOV, V.D., gornyy inzhener; TARAN, P.N., gornyy inzhener; ZYMALEV, G.S., gornyy inzhener; OSTROUKHOV, A.I., gornyy inzhener; AL'TSHULER, M.A., gornyy inzhener; BORZENKO, P.V., gornyy inzhener.

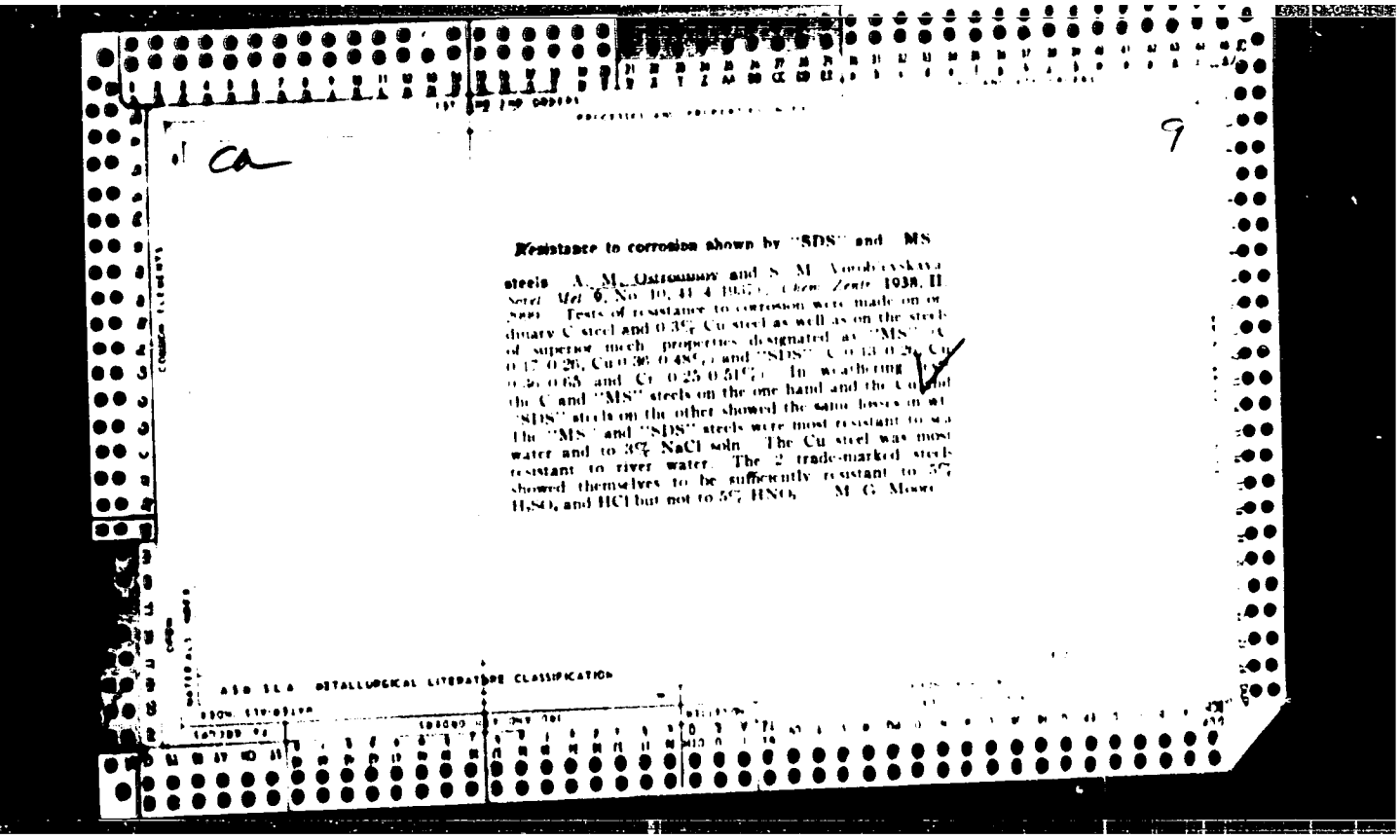
"Underground mining of ore and placer deposits" by R.P. Kaplunov and other. Reviewed by V.D. Titov and others. Gor.zhur.no.11:63-64 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Mining engineering--Study and teaching)
(Kaplunov, R.P.)

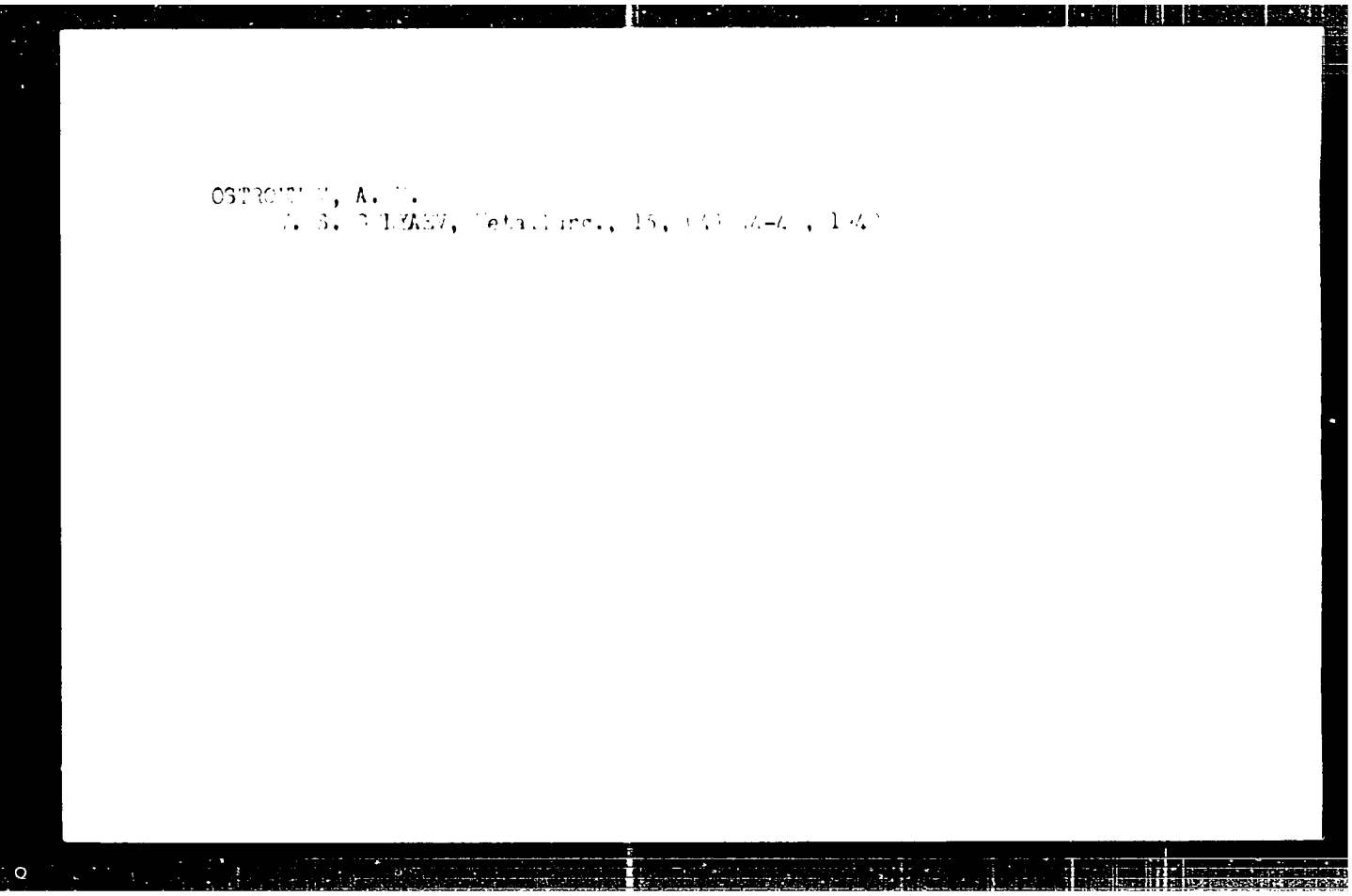
OSTROUMOV, A.I.

Antianaphylactic properties of [illegible] and [illegible] sensitizing animals with Aspirosia poison. Put' [illegible] terap. 9 no.1.68-69 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:1)

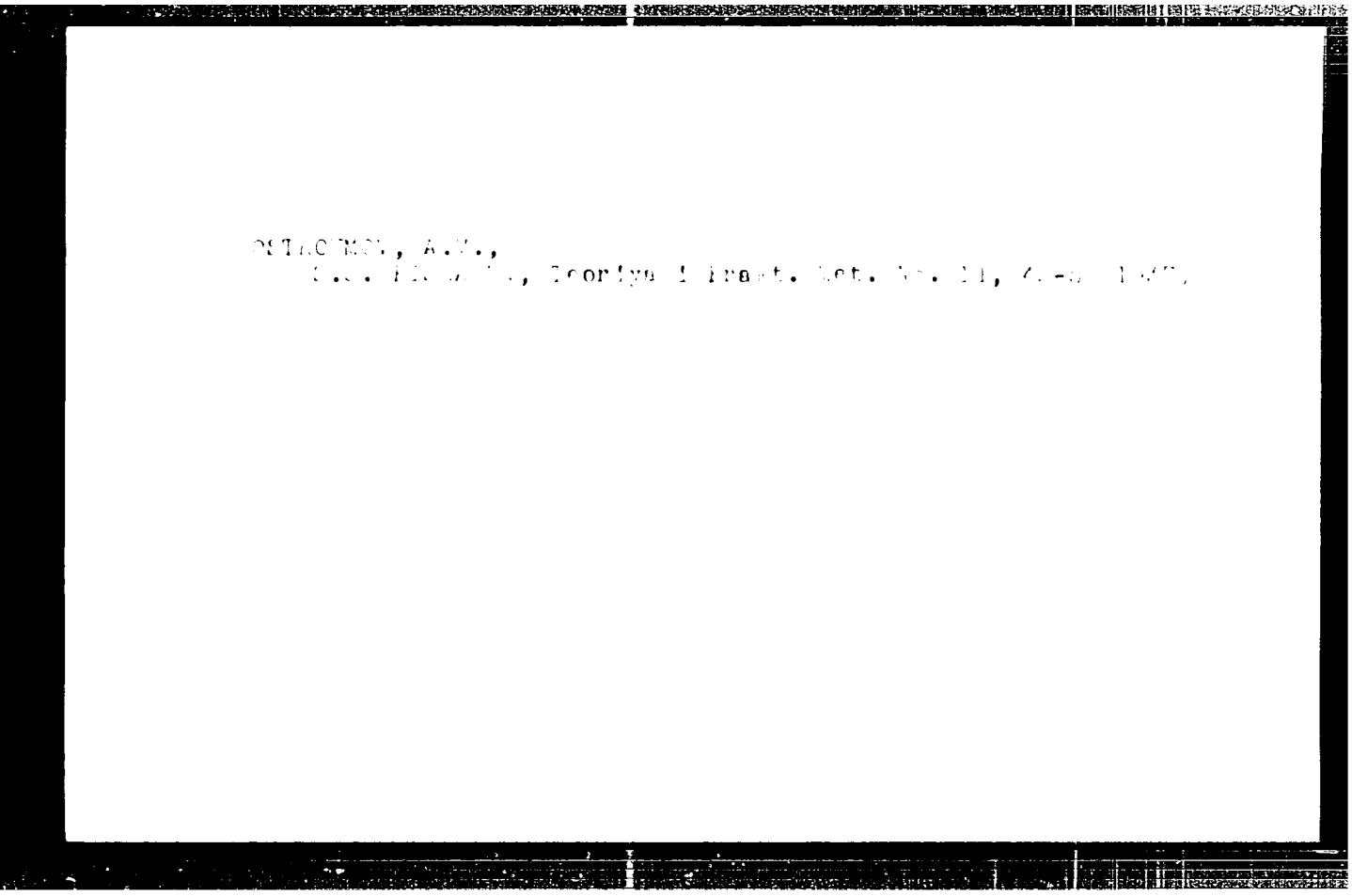
1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. I.E. Akopov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar, i Allergologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.D. Ado) AMN SSSR, Moskva.



Resistance to corrosion shown by "SDS" and "MS" steels. A. M. Ostromuev and S. M. Voroblevskaya. *Stal' Metallurgiya*, No. 10, 41-4 (1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 3893. Tests of resistance to corrosion were made on ordinary C steel and 0.3% Cu steel as well as on the steels of superior mech. properties designated as "MS" (C 0.17-0.26, Cu 0.30-0.48%) and "SDS" (C 0.13-0.2%, Cu 0.5-0.65 and Cr 0.25-0.51%). In weathering tests the C and "MS" steels on the one hand and the Cu and "SDS" steels on the other showed the same losses in wt. The "MS" and "SDS" steels were most resistant to sea water and to 3% NaCl soln. The Cu steel was most resistant to river water. The 2 trade-marked steels showed themselves to be sufficiently resistant to 5% H_2SO_4 and HCl but not to 5% HNO_3. M. G. Mosw



OSTROVSKIY, A. V.
U. S. S. R. Zhurnal Metallurgii., 15, [illegible], 1942



MASLOV, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], M.Ye., inzh.; [illegible], A.M., inzh.

Study of dust currents in the embrasure of a shaft mill operating on Kansk-Achinsk lignite. Teploenergetika 11 no.11:34-39 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta, Chelyabinsk, i Krasnoyarskaya TETs-1.

OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Poultry house for 400 geese; frame walls (brick columns with log or adobe fillers)] Gusiatnik na 400 golov; steny karkasnye (kirpichnye stolby s zapolneniem iz breven ili samana). Proekt no.15-20. Moskva, 1956. 15 p., 7 plans. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Poultry houses and equipment)

OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Calf house for 136 head on a dairy farm of 200 cows; brick walls, roof of precast reinforced concrete. Plan no.4-75] Teliatnik na 136 golov pri molochnoi ferme na 200 korov; steny kirpichnye, pokrytie iz sbornogo zhelezobetona. Proekt no.4-75. Moskva, 1956. 26 p., 8 plans. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Dairy barns)

FEDOROV, B.I., arkhitektor; LESOV, N.M., inzhener-konstruktor; OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Poultry house for 1,000 ducks (frame walls); brick columns with fillings of logs and adobe. Model no.15-28] Utiatnik na 1000 golov (stenv karkasnye); kirpichnye stolby s zapolneniem iz breven ili samana. Proekt No. 15-28. Moskva, 1956. 15 p. 7 fold. l. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Poultry houses and equipment)

SHENFIL', Z.B., glavnyy inzhener proyekta; TANUTROVA, Ye.F., arkhitektor; OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Shelter for sows and for hog fattening farms; wooden frame walls, with siding of split logs or ordinary boards] Lager' dlia svinei matochnoi i otkormochnoi svinofermy; steny karkasnye dereviannye, stoiki s obshivkoi gorbyliami ili doskami. Proekt No.5-65. Moskva, 1955. 36 p., 16 fold.l. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Swine houses and equipment)

SHENVIL', Z.B., inzhener; TANUTROVA, Ye.F., arkhitektor; OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Summer shelter for 100 head of cattle; frame walls: wooden supports with filling of clay or adobe or with ordinary board siding] Lager' dlia krupnogo rogatogo skota na 100 korov; steny karkasnye; derevian-nye stoiki s zapolneniem glinoplenom ili samanom ili s obshivkoi doskami. Proekt No.4-72. Moskva, 1955. 62 p. 20 fold. l. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Barns)

FEDOROV, B.I., arkhitektor; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, P.Ye., inzhener-konstruktor; GLAGOLEV, L.S., inzhener-teplotekhnik; KUDRYAVTSEVA, Ye.V., inzhener-elektrik; OSTROUMOV, A.N., redaktor

[Poultry house for 5,000 chicks; model no.15-26] Tsypliatnik na 5000 golov. Proekt No.15-26. Moskva, 1956. 31 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva.
(Poultry houses and equipment)

OSTROUMOV A.N.

OSTROUMOV, A.N.

Case of communicating pleural cavities. Probl.tub. no.1:70 Ja-F '55.
(MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo otdeleniya (nach A.Ya.Mikhaylov) Novocherkasskoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nach. N.V.Khubayev)

(PLEURA, diseases,
communication between pleural cavities in artif. pneumothorax)
(PNEUMOTORAX, ARTIFICIAL, complications,
interpleural communication)

OSTROUMOV, A.A.,
V. S. [illegible], (Metallur., 15, No. 4, 44, 1940)

SOLOV'YEVA, G.I.; MAYBORODA, V.I.; OSTROUMOV, A.P.; KOVGAN, T.S.

Preparation of a water-soluble green sulfur dye and the engine dyeing of viscose staple fibers. Khim.volok no.4:45-47 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Solov'yeva, Mayboroda). 2. Butyrskiy khimicheskiy zavod (for Ostroumov, Kovgan).

(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon)

OSTROUMOV, A.P.

Sulfur, bright green dye "Zh." A. P. Ostroumov and I. I. Levin. U.S.S.R. 104,950, Mar. 25, 1957. The dye is obtained by treating indophenol with a polysulfide. The S treatment is carried out in the presence of an accelerator and an activator. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (15%) is used as an accelerator, up to 7% $Zn(OH)_2$, based on the wt. of indophenol, is used as an activator. M. Hosch

OSTROUMOV, A.V.

Introduction of complete automation of telegraph communication.
Vest.sviazi 16 no.4:17-18 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nachal'nik Rostovskogo tsentral'nogo telegrafa.
(Telegraph)

OSTROUMOV, A.V.

Use of straight connections in the telegraph office of Rostov-on-Don. Vest. sviazi 23 no.6:21-22 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik Rostovskogo-na-Donu telegrafa.

OSTROUMOV, A.V., inzh.

Determining the necessary repair of tractors and agricultural machinery. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.6:36-38 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Tractors—Maintenance and repair)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)

ZATONSKIY, A.S.; TARNOPOL'SKIY, G.M.; LARIONENKO, N.A.; OSTROUMOV, A.V.; ZAKHAR'YANTS, V.N.; YAKOVLEV, G.P.; LOBANOV, T.F.; KUZNETSOV, P.T.; MERKULOV, A.I.

Maximum satisfaction of the needs of the population is the most important duty of communication workers. Vest.sviazi 14 no.2:23-25 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela pochtovoy svyazi (for Zatonskiy). 2. Nachal'nik otdela vnutrirayonnoy svyazi (for Tarnopol'skiy). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika telefonno-telegrafnogo otdela (Larionenko). 4. Nachal'nik telegrafa (for Ostroumov). 5. Nachal'nik pochtamta (for Zakhar'yants). 6. Nachal'nik mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Yakovlev). 7. Glavnyy inzhener oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (for Lobanov). 8. Zamestitel' nachal'nika oblastnogo upravleniye svyazi (Kuznetsov). 9. Nachal'nik oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (for Merkulov). (Telecommunication)

OSTROUMOV, B.

"To the Genesis of Stipa Splendens Spots in the Chuiskaya High-Mountain Steppe,"

Pedology, No. 3, 1947.

LOSYEV, O. V. and OSTROUMOV, B.

"The inventor of "Kristadin" (radio crystal)," Radio, No. 5, Publ. of the Ministry of Communication, 1952.

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OSTROUMOV, B.

23116 Povyshenive kralifikatsii inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh kadrov - nasushchnaya zadacha leningradskoy promyshlennosti. Propaganda i agitatsiya, 1949, No. 13, C. 17-23.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

OSTROUMOV, B.A.; SHOSTIN, N.A., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Measurement of high vacuum] Izmereniia vysokogo vakuuma. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo standartov "Standartgiz," 1959. 20 p. (Seriia obzornykh monografii po izmeritel'noi tekhnike, no.8). (MIRA 13:12)

(Vacuum--Measurement)

OSTROUMOV, I. A.

Nizhegorodskaia radiolaboratoriia i ee raboty o korotkikh volnakh ; k 10-letiiu Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii. [Radio laboratory in Gorki and its research work on short waves]. (Vestnik inzhenerov, 1927, no. 11, p. 495-98).

DLC: 203.13

SO: Soviet Transporatation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.