

LOLJA, K.K.; OYKS, G.N.

Sheet metal production from semikilled-type ingots with a two-layer crystal structure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.3:53-62 '63. (MI<sup>14</sup>A 16:5)

1. Rustavskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

(Steel ingots)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

OYKS, G.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6329

Oyks, Grigoriy Naumovich, Paruir Apetnekovich Matevosyan, Il'ya Kasifovich Ansheles, Vladimir Ivanovich Danilin, Gennadiy Anisimovich Sokolov, Ivan Aleksandrovich Baranov, and Viktor Mikhaylovich Selivanov.

Novaya tekhnologiya vylavki sharikopodshipnikovoy stali (New Technology of Melting Ball-Bearing Steel). Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 124 p. Errata slip inserted. 2250 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. I. Ptitsyna; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'yeva.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for metallurgical engineers of steel-melting shops and central plant laboratories. It may also be useful to students at tekhnikums and metallurgical schools of institutions of higher learning.

**COVERAGE:** The book reviews the new technology of making ball-bearing steel, which was introduced at the "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" Metallurgical Plant in Volgograd. Vacuum degassing of metal is discussed as

Card 1/4  
1/2

New Technology (Cont.)

SOV/6329

an intermediate technological stage of the melting process. A brief outline of the conventional method of melting ball-bearing steel is presented, along with advantages offered by the new technology, which ensures an improved steel quality. Designs of vacuum-units of the Plant are described. The book also reviews experiments in making silicon-free ball-bearing steel by double vacuum degassing. The quality of steel produced for several years by the new melting technology is discussed in detail. No personalities are mentioned. There are 61 references: 56 Soviet, 3 German, and 2 English.

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Ch. I. Brief Review of Existing Methods of Melting Ball-Bearing Steel	7
Requirements for ball-bearing steel	7
Basic principles of the classical technology of melting ball-bearing steel	10

Card 2/4  
1/2

OYKS, Grigoriy Naumovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; IOFFE, Khaya  
Mendelevna; POZDNYAKOVA, G.L., red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA,  
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Steelmaking; calculations] Proizvodstvo stali; raschety.  
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1964. 55 s.  
(MIRA 17:3)

**PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION**

**SOV/6329**

**Auth. Grigoriy Naumovich, Parair Apetnekovich Matevosyan, Il'ya Iskhovich Ansheles, Vladimir Ivanovich Danilin, Gennadiy Anisimovich Sokolov, Ivan Aleksandrovich Baranov, and Viktor Mikhailovich Selivanov.**

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**Card 1/4**

3  
0 S/148/65/000/003/002/007  
E111/E435

**AUTHORS:** Lokua, K.K., Qyke, G.N.

**TITLE:** Production of plates from ingots of the semi-killed type with a two-layer crystalline structure

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no.3, 1963, 53-62

**TEXT:** Production of semi-killed steel in the USSR has increased in recent years. At the RMZ experimental heats of semi-killed steel were produced and rolled in the usual way into plates, samples being taken from the stock at various stages. The samples were examined and compared with reference samples of rimming steel. The ladle analysis of the steel was 0.2% C, 0.48% Mn, 0.017% P, and 0.029% S. Deoxidation for the semi-killed ingots was effected with aluminum (220 g/ton steel) into the partly filled ingot mould during the bottom-pouring. With the technique used, the piping in the semi-killed steel welded up on rolling and the elements were distributed uniformly both along and across the ingot. The nature of the distribution of inclusions in the two types of ingot differed somewhat: in the rimming steel contamination with sulfide inclusions increases from the outside  
Card 1/2

S/148/63/000/001/004/019  
EO71/E151

**AUTHORS:** Gankin, V.B., and Oyks, G.N.

**TITLE:** The mechanism of crystallisation of rimming steel during continuous casting

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.1, 1963, 34-41

**TEXT:** The crystallisation front in a continuously cast ingot was investigated. The position of the front in continuous casting was determined by three methods: 1) by emptying the remaining liquid from the ingot (the structure of the steel skin was studied after a break out in the region of the secondary cooling); 2) by introduction of radioactive phosphorus during casting and subsequent radiography of the ingot cross-section; 3) by introduction of sulphur during casting with subsequent sulphur prints of longitudinal and transverse section. It was confirmed by all the above methods that the formation of gas bubbles (subsequent blow-holes) takes place at the solid-liquid interface. The bubbles open towards the liquid centre of the ingot. In the transverse section of the skin the bubbles increase in volume as solidification

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The mechanism of crystallisation... S/148/63/000/001/004/019  
EC71/E151

progresses. An increase in the teeming velocity (for steel containing 0.14-0.22% C) leads to a decrease in the length and diameter of the bubbles and the width of the bubble zone. From literature data and the results obtained, the probable mechanism of the formation of continuously cast rimming steel ingots (of different carbon contents) was postulated. In the region of the crystalliser there are two distinct cooling zones - an upper (from 50 to 300 mm) with a high rate of heat removal ( $1.2-1.6 \times 10^6$  kcal per  $m^2hr$ ) and a lower where, due to the greater thickness of the skin and greater clearance between the skin and mould walls, the rate of heat removal is lower ( $0.2-0.4 \times 10^6$  kcal/ $m^2hr$ ). In the upper zone the rate of crystallisation is high, the thickness of the skin is non-uniform (due to differences in the contact between the skin and mould walls and the scouring action of the falling stream). Occasionally, when the velocity of crystallisation exceeds the rate of bubble growth, some bubbles are trapped in the skin. With increasing amounts of solid, the crystallisation velocity decreases, and the ascending currents of gas and metal flush out the bubbles and the metal enriched in segregates from

Card 2/3

The mechanism of crystallisation... S/148/05/000/001/004/019  
E071/E151

the internal surface of the skin, so promoting the formation of a dense skin. In ingots containing 0.14-0.22% C the formation of bubbles begins in the lower part of the crystalliser, while in ingots containing 0.06-0.10% C this takes place later in the region of secondary cooling. The formation of the bubble zone is influenced by the ferrostatic pressure of the liquid steel, so that in steel containing 0.14-0.22% C bubble growth stops earlier and the bubbles are short, while in low carbon steel the bubble length depends mainly on the degree of oxidation. The influence of the degree of oxidation on the shape of the bubble zone and the density of the central zone is briefly discussed. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICHM i Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov  
(TsNIICHM and the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1962

Card 3/3



OYKS, Grigoriy Naumovich; MATEVOSYAN, Paruir Apetnekovich; ANSHELES, Il'ya Iosifovich; DANILIN, Vladimir Ivanovich; SOKOLOV, Gennadiy Anisimovich; BARANOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich; SELIVANOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; PITSYNA, V.I., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[New technology of the manufacture of ball-bearing steel] Novaya tekhnologiya vyplavki sharikopodshipnikovoi stali. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 124 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Steel--Electrometallurgy) (Ball bearings)

NAM, B.P.; OIKS, G.N. [Oyks, G.N.]; KUDRIN, V.A.; NECIKIN, I.M. [Nechkin, I.M.]

Influence of hydrogen concentration in the final Martin slag on the variation of hydrogen content in the metal during the discharge and teeming. *Analele metalurgie* 16 no.2:31-35 Ap-Je 62.

BARANOV, I.A.; OYKS, G.N.; ANSHELES, I.I.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.P.; KACHANOV,  
N.N.

Vacuum treatment of silicon-free, ball-bearing steel. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.7:78-85 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.  
(Bearing metals) (Vacuum metallurgy)

S/146/62/000/007/002/005  
E071/E183

AUTHORS: Baranov, I.A., Oyks, G.N., Ansheles, I.I.,  
Ponomareva, Ye.P., and Kachanov, N.N.

TITLE: Vacuum treated silicon-free ball-bearing steel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Chernaya metallurgiya, no.7, 1962, 78-85

TEXT: In an attempt to improve the purity of ball-bearing steel, the possibility of modifying the usual deoxidising practice (vacuum treatment in the ladle and addition of 6 kg/t of ferro-silicon and 160 g/t of aluminium) was investigated. Four heats of silicon-free ball-bearing steel were made in a 16-t electric furnace and teemed into 4-t ingots. At the end of the vacuum treatment [Abstractor's note: no details given] undeoxidised metal was passed for teeming. In two heats 60-100 g/t of aluminium was added to the funnel. In the remaining two heats, aluminium was added to the ingot mould; of these two ingots one was deoxidised and the other - teemed through the same syphon - was not deoxidised. The remaining metal from these two heats (not deoxidised either with silicon or aluminium) was top  
Card 1/2

Vacuum treated silicon-free ...

S/148/62/000/007/002/005  
E071/E183

poured; one ingot under vacuum (3rd ingot) and one in air (4th ingot). From each ingot samples of rolled square (78 mm) were taken at a distance of 16, 30, 62 and 97.5% from the top; some specimens of the finished product (14-27 mm round) were also investigated. The results of the metallographic studies confirmed the data on the total amount of inclusions in steel, determined by the electrolytic dissolution of 3-5 specimens from each ingot. In steel produced by the usual method (deoxidation in the ladle (vacuum treatment) the amount of inclusions was 0.0026 wt.%; in silicon-free steel deoxidised on teeming in the funnel 0.0031 wt.%, deoxidised in the mould 0.0083 wt.%; and top poured under vacuum 0.0048 wt.%. The smallest amount of oxide inclusions was in steel teemed under vacuum without deoxidation. In all silicon-free steels the amount of globular inclusions was smaller than in the normal heats. Undeoxidised, bottom-poured steel had more impurities than top-poured steel. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov  
(Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Card 2/2

KOSTEREV, L.B.; OYKS, G.N.

Nonmetallic inclusions in 18-ton rimmed steel ingots. izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.11:45-56 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Steel ingots--Defects)  
(Nonmetallic materials)

BARANOV, I.A.; OYKS, G.N.; ANSHELES, I.I.

Efficiency of the vacuum treatment of liquid steel. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; chern met. 5 no.1:60-61 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Vacuum metallurgy)  
(Steel—Metallurgy)

CYKHER, M. H.

PLATE I BOOK EXCERPTS 808 837

Author: Laboratory descriptive information (author's program);  
Preliminary (author's) data; Laboratory (author's) and  
Research (author's) data; 1960, and 1961, Great City Laboratory,  
1960 copies printed.

Author: A. B. Gertler, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Tech. Ed.,  
A. S. Zhukovskiy Institute for Literature on Machine and Instrument  
Construction (Moscow); S. I. Butvenko, Engineer.  
RECOMM: This selection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers  
connected with the instrument industry.

Summary: The D articles deal with the present state and the outlook for the  
development of instrument structures and measurement techniques. Key problems  
of design, construction, and maintenance of instruments are discussed. The  
articles include: Methods for the design of instruments for the measurement of  
pressure and other variables of fluids. The third section deals with the  
measurement of body temperature using ultrasonic and radio isotopes. Some  
theoretical aspects of ultrasonic and measurement techniques are also discussed  
in this section. In parentheses are mentioned: Ultrasonic frequency spectra  
of the sensor; S. I. Butvenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Effect of  
Temperature on the Precision of Hall Sensors Used in  
Automatic Instruments

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Engineering  
to the Institute of Machine and Tool Designing, USSR  
Academy of Sciences

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Conditions for  
Improving the Reliability of Instruments

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Department  
of Instrumentation, USSR Academy of Sciences

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Department  
of Instrumentation, USSR Academy of Sciences

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Department  
of Instrumentation, USSR Academy of Sciences

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of Instrumentation, USSR Academy of Sciences

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Department  
of Instrumentation, USSR Academy of Sciences

Author: S. A. Kondakov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Department  
of Instrumentation, USSR Academy of Sciences



CYRILIC TRANSLATION

11/02

CYRILIC TRANSLATION  
ADVISED BY YOU TO THE DIRECTOR, WFO  
...  
...

OYREKH, L.I., inshener.

Welding tubes to high-pressure boiler drums without subsequent heat treatment. Elek. sta. 27 no.10:44-45 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Boilers--Welding)

OYRKH, L.I., inzh.

Changing chamotte brick lining for heat-resistant concrete.  
Elek.sta. 28 no.10:76-77 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Boilers)

OYREKH, L.I., inshener.

Securing water-screen tubes. Elek, sta. 27 no.1:47-48 Ja '56.  
(Boilers--Maintenance and repair) (MLRA 9:6)

OYREKH, L.I., inzhener.

Correction of a defect in the longitudinal seam of a boiler drum.  
Elek.sta. 27 no.4:55-56 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Boilers--Maintenance and repair)

Office, I. I.

Furnace - 1940

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also, 1000 1000 1000

Inch.

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1000 1000 1000 1000

OYRZANOWSKA, Janina (Warszawa)

Serologic differentiation of distemper and Hepatitis contagiosa canis  
in dogs and foxes, using the complement fixation test. Roczn. nauk  
roln. wet. 70 no. 1/4: 241-242 '60. (KEAI 10:9)

(Dogs) (Foxes) (Distemper) (Hepatitis)  
(Complement fixation)

OYSSAR, E. [Oissaar, E.] (Tallin); SHCHELKIN, K.I. (Moskva)

What is vacuum? Priroda 52 no.10:125-126 '63. (MIRA 10:127)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shchelkin).





OYSTRAKH, D. G.

25913 Oystrakh, D. G. Klinika I Puti Ratsional'noy Terapiivyo  
Granuliruyushchikh Ognestrel'nykh Ran. V SB: Problemy Vosstanovit.  
Lecheniya Invalidov. Voyny. Astrakhan; 1948, S. 175-202

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948



OYSTRAKH, D. G.

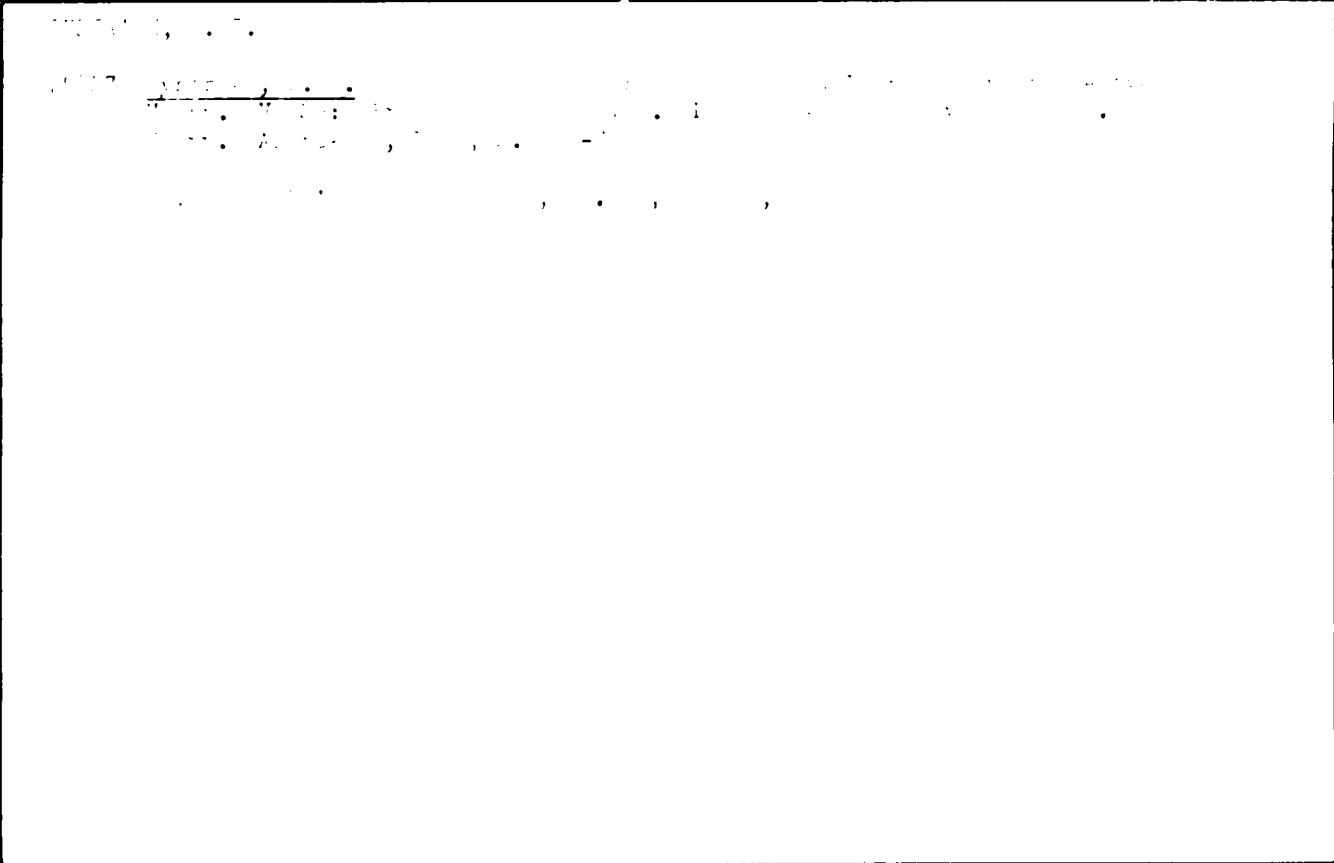
25941 Oystrakh, D. G. Reaktivnost' fiziologicheskoy sistemy soyedinitel'-noy tkani pri raneniyakh myagkikh tkaney s zamedlennoy regeneratsiye  
V sb: Problemy vosstanovit. lecheniya invalidov Otechestv. voyny.  
Astrakhan', 1948, s. 208-13.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

OYSTRAKH, D. G.

25942 Oystrakh, D. G. Gemodinamichekiye advigi pri raneniyakh myagkikh tkaney s zamedlennoy regeneratsiyei. V sb: Problemy vosstanovit. lecheniya invalidov Otechestv. voyny. Astrakhan', 1948, s. 214-19.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948



OYSTRAKH, D.G., professor; MOCHALOVA, A.G., dotsent (Astrakhan')

Pulmonary hemorrhage in periarteritis nodosa. Klin.med. 35 no.4:  
113-116 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (sav. - prof. D.G.Oystrakh)  
i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - prof. M.S.Brumshteyn)  
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S.V.Zakharov)  
na baze Pervoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach -  
sasluzhebnyy vrach RSPSR A.K.Belyayeva)

(PERIARTERITIS NODOSA, compl.

pulm. hemorrh.

(LUNGS, hemorrh.

caused by periarteritis nodosa)

OYSTRAKH, E.N.

New resin-turpentine products. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.5:  
31-32 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(United States--Turpentine)  
(United States--Gums and resins)



NEVZOROV, P.V., kand.ekon.nauk; OYSTRAKH, E.N.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., prof.;  
VASIL'YEV, P.V., prof., otv.red.toma; BARDIN, I.P., akademik,  
glavnyy red. [deceased]; ENDEL'MAN, G.N., red.izd-va; MALUHI,  
Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Forestry and the lumber industry; proceedings of a conference]  
Lesnoe khoziasitvo i lesnaya promyshlennost'; trudy konferentsii.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 237 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Konferentsiya po razvitiyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoy Sibiri, 1958.
2. Institut less AN SSSR (for Nevzorov).
3. Institut less AN SSSR, Moskva (for Vasil'yev).  
(Forests and forestry--Congresses)  
(Lumbering--Congresses)

.....OYSTRAKH, E.N.

Resin and turpentine industry of China. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.  
11 no.8:27-29 ' 58. (MTR 11:12)  
(China--Gums and resins)

075  
NORDSHTRIM, B.K.; OYSTRAKH, B.F.

Methods of inspecting and calculating reserves of stump wood in the U.S.A.  
Gidroliz. 1 lesokhim. prom. 10 no.8:29-30 '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(United States--Wood) (Gums and rosins)

OYSTRANH, E.N.

New process of refining tall oil in the U.S.A. Gidroliz.1  
lesokhim.prom. 13 no.1:31-32 '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(United States--Tall oil)

NORDSTROM, B.K.; OYSTRAKH, R.F.

Briquetting charcoal and charcoal fines. Gidroliz. 1 lesokhim. prom.  
8 no.6:30-31 '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(United States--Briquets (Fuel))

IVANOVSKIY, F.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FURMAN, M.S., doktor  
khim.nauk, red.; SAMARIN, B.F., red.; KAICHEVSKIY, I.P., prof.,  
doktor khim. nauk, red.; GOLUSEV, I.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;  
KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, A.I., doktor khim. nauk, red.; KLEVKE, V.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEVCHENKO, G.T., kand. khim. nauk, red.;  
GEL'PERIN, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; OYSTRAKH, M.L., red.;  
KREYSBERG, A.Ya., red.; TSUKEMAN, A.M., red.; KOGAN, V.V.,  
tekhn. red.

[Chemistry and technology of the products of organic synthesis;  
intermediate products for the synthesis of polyamides] Khimiia  
i tekhnologiya produktov organicheskogo sinteza; poluprodukty  
dlya sinteza poliamidov. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 255 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyekt-  
nyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Zamestitel' direktora  
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta  
azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Ivanovskiy). 3. Zamestitel' direktora  
po nauchnoy chasti Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i pro-  
yektного instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Furman). 4. Glavnyy  
inzhener Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo  
instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Samarin).

DILAKTORSKIY, M., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk; OYT, L. [Oit, L.];  
BEL'CHENKO, A.

Anticorrosive bitumen coatings for reinforcing bars in oil-  
shale ash concrete. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fis. mat. i tekhn.  
nauk 11 no.4:296-302 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov AN Estonskoy  
SSR.

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)  
(Reinforced concrete)

DILAKTORSKIY, N.L., doktor geol.-miner.nauk; OYT, L.V. (Oit, L.), inzh.

Corrosion of the reinforcement in shale-fly ash concretes. Trudy  
NIIZHB no.22:54-60 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov AN Estonskoy  
SSR. (Concrete reinforcement) (Steel--Corrosion)

B/081/63/000/002/032/088  
B158/B186

**AUTHORS:** Dilaktorskiy, N., Oyt, L., Korrovits, Kh.

**TITLE:** Corrosion protection of reinforcement metal in steam-cured shale-sol

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 337, abstract  
2K98 (In collection: Issled. po str-vu, I, Tallin, 1961,  
194-201 [summaries in Est. and Eng.]

**TEXT:** Corrosion of reinforcement metal in objects made of steam-cured shale sol has been found to be of the continuous, non-uniform deep-pitted type. After 4 years' exposure of samples in moist air, the corrosion pitting reaches a maximum depth of 1.8 mm. Reinforcement metal in shale-sol steam-cured concrete suffers from corrosion of a diminishing type. Addition of 2%  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (on the amount of cement) halves the corrosion rate.

Replacing the shale-sol by 50% Portland cement gives almost complete corrosion protection to the reinforcement metal. [Abstracter's note; Complete translation.]



S/081/61/000/024/021/1-1  
B117/B147

AUTHORS Dilaktorskiy, N L , Oyt, L V

TITLE Corrosion of the reinforcement in shale-ash concretes

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 312, abstract  
241251 (Tr. N -1 in-ta betona i zhelezobetona Akad. str. va.  
arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 22, 1961, 54-60)

TEXT. The effect of the chemical and the mineralogical composition of shale-ash concretes upon the rate of reinforcement corrosion is described. It has been shown that the corrosion rate of a reinforcement bar in the presence of  $Cl^-$ ,  $SO_4^{2-}$ , and  $S^-$  ions is 2.5 times higher than in their absence. The highest corrosion rate is displayed by autoclave shale ash concretes. To reduce the rate of reinforcement corrosion, it is recommended that reinforcement bars should be coated with a layer of  $\geq 1$  mm thickness with the following composition: 100 parts by weight of Portland cement, 40 parts by weight of  $NaNO_2$ , 5 parts by weight of casein, and 33-35 parts by weight of water. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

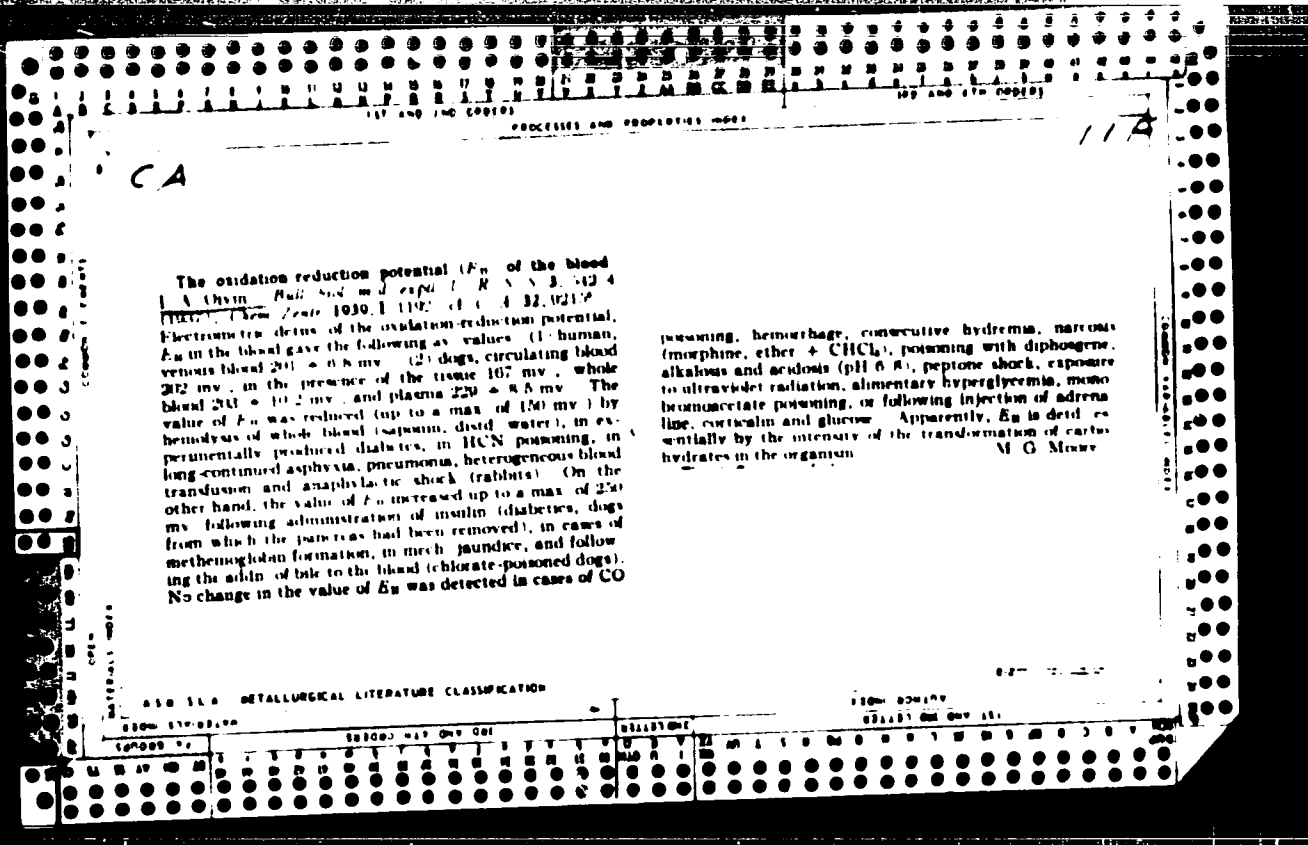
Card 1/1

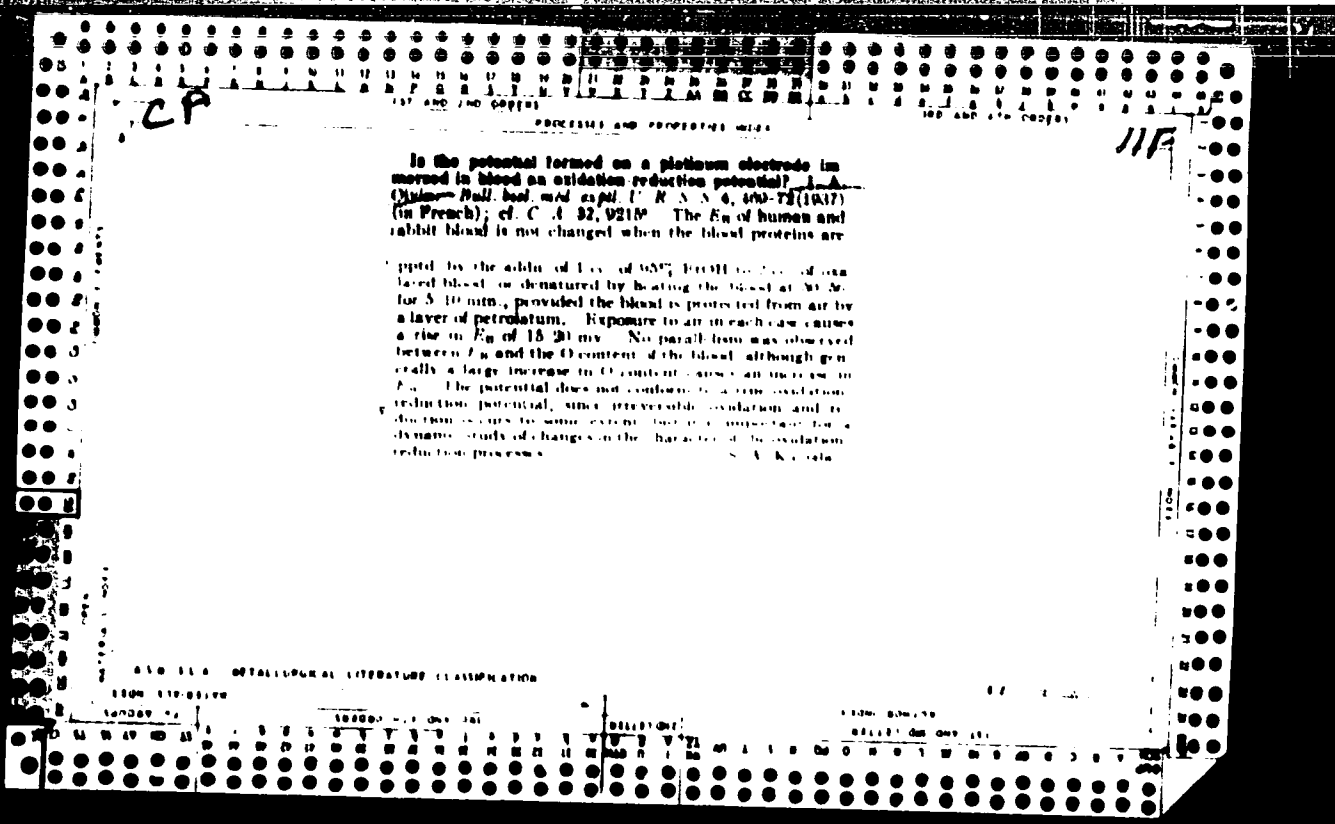
OYVIN, I.A.; MILASH, G.P.; SHUBICH, M.G.; VENGLINSKAYA, Ye.A.;  
LUTSENKO, N.M.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, I.A.; TOKAREV, O.Yu.;  
SHCHEGEL', S.M.; YAGODKINA, Ye.G. (Krasnodar)

Relation of the development of inflammation to the state of  
the blood coagulation system. Arkh. pat. 26 no.2:63-68 '64.

(MIRA 17.8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin),  
kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent G.P. Milash)  
i kafedra gistologii (zav. - dotsent M.G. Shubich) Kubanskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.





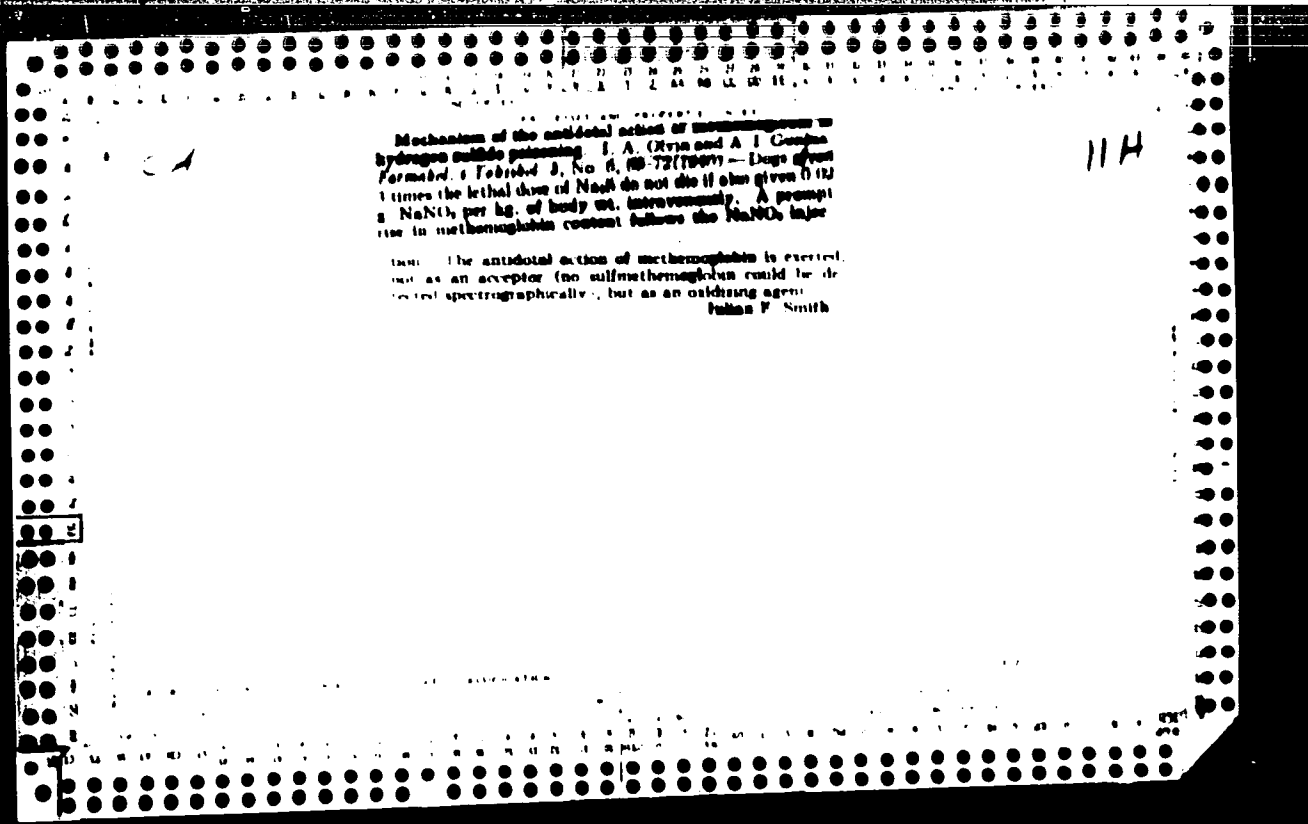
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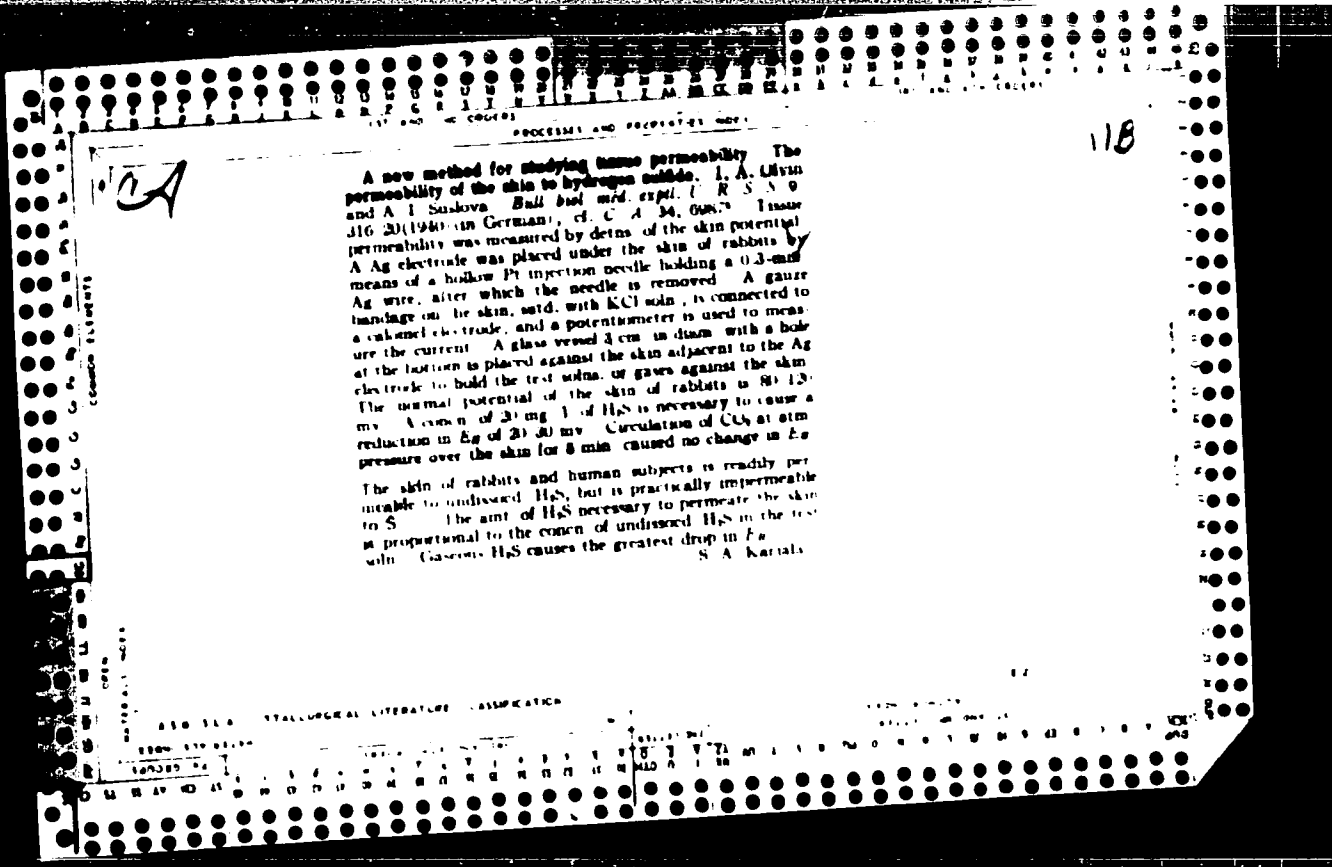
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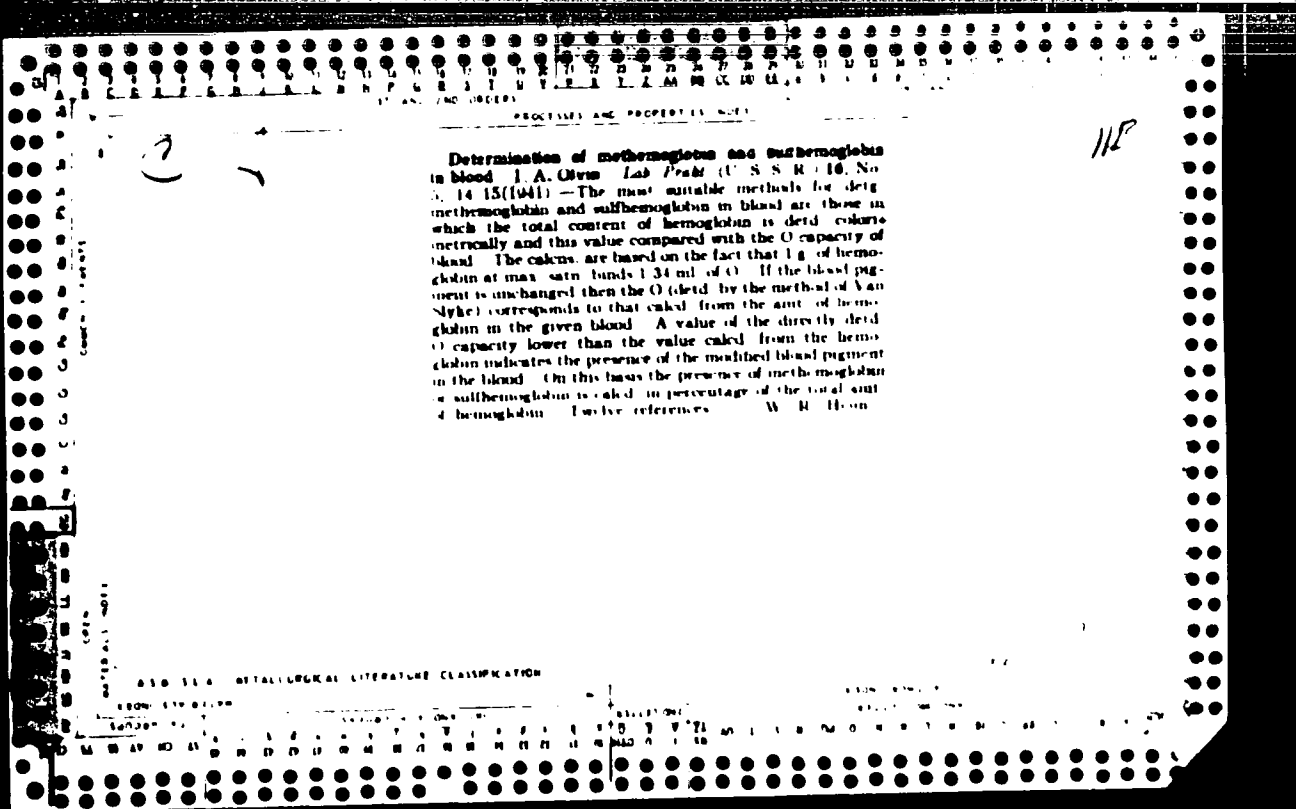
The systems determining the value of the  $E_{540}$  of the blood. I. A. Chern. *Russk. med. akad. 1954*, R 5 5 4, 474 (1954) in French. *ibid.* 1954, 9215. — Pancreatic diabetes or pancreatectomy in dogs, in sub-aphysal and HCN poisoning causes a decrease in the  $E_{540}$  of the blood. Pneumonia before the crisis and the injection of  $H_2C_2O_4$  into rabbits increase  $E_{540}$ , while morphine injection, ether narcosis, acidosis as a result of HCl injection, alimentary hyperglycemia and adrenaline injection cause no change in  $E_{540}$ . All of these phenomena cause an increase in blood sugar. The injection of insulin into normal human beings and animals and into those suffering from diabetes causes a rise in  $E_{540}$  while corticoid injection does not change the  $E_{540}$ . A decrease in blood sugar is observed in these cases, so there is no obvious correlation between blood sugar and  $E_{540}$ . There are strong variations in the factorial content of the blood show no parallel changes in  $E_{540}$ . A decrease in acetone bodies in the blood generally causes an increase in  $E_{540}$  while hyperacetoneuria is characterized by a low  $E_{540}$ . The stability of  $E_{540}$  as compared with the lability of the level of acetone bodies in the blood in fact, however, that the potential is fundamentally an oxidation-reduction potential which can be influenced by acetone bodies. The 2 forms of glutathione are not responsible for the  $E_{540}$ , since changes in glutathione are without influence on the  $E_{540}$ . It is suggested that ferric iron, possibly in connection with hemoglobin, is a fundamental constituent of the blood oxidation-reduction system. Hemolysis provoked in dogs by the injection of 0.01 cc of distal  $H_2O_2$  causes a reduction

in the  $E_{540}$  of 25 mV in 40-60 min., the max. reduction corresponding with the max. reduction in the no. of erythrocytes. The injection of 0.01 cc of physiol. saline had no effect on  $E_{540}$ . The hemoglobin methemoglobin system seems to affect  $E_{540}$  in pathological cases. S. A. K.

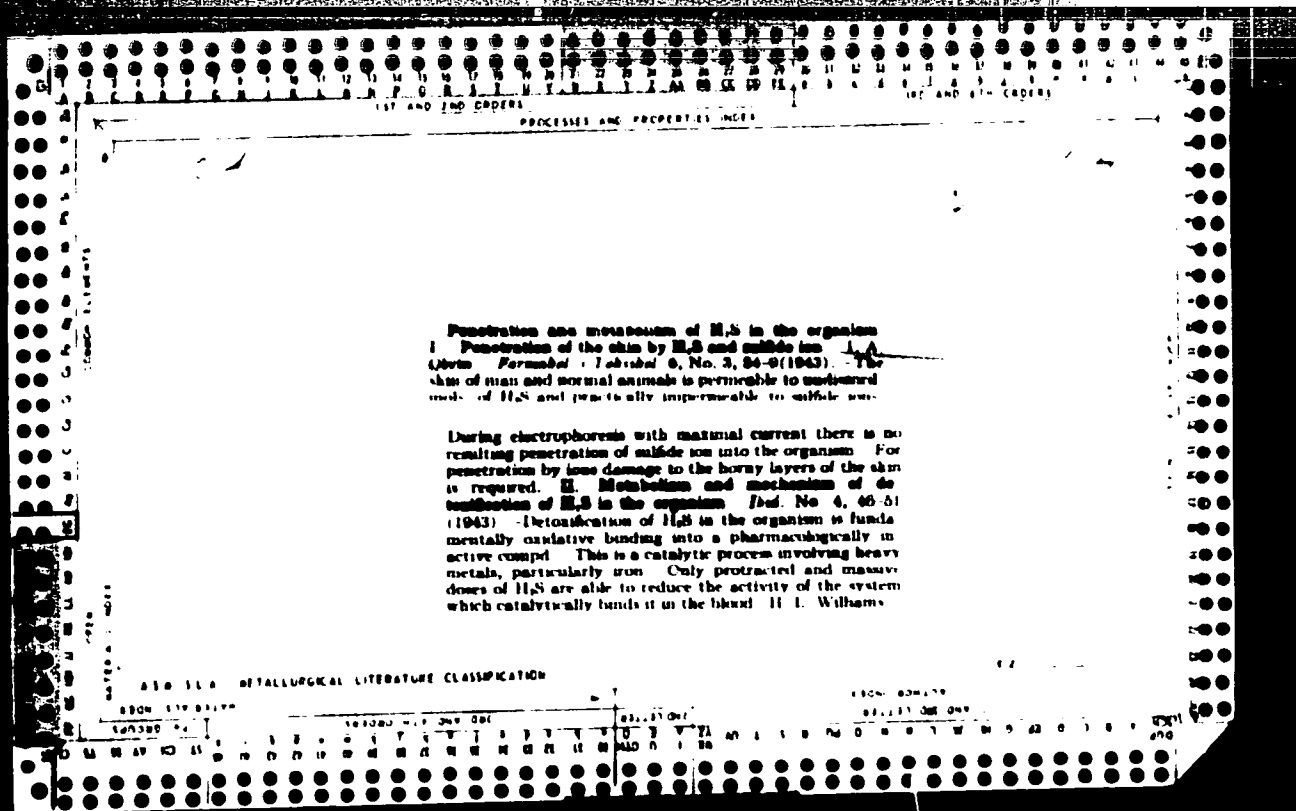
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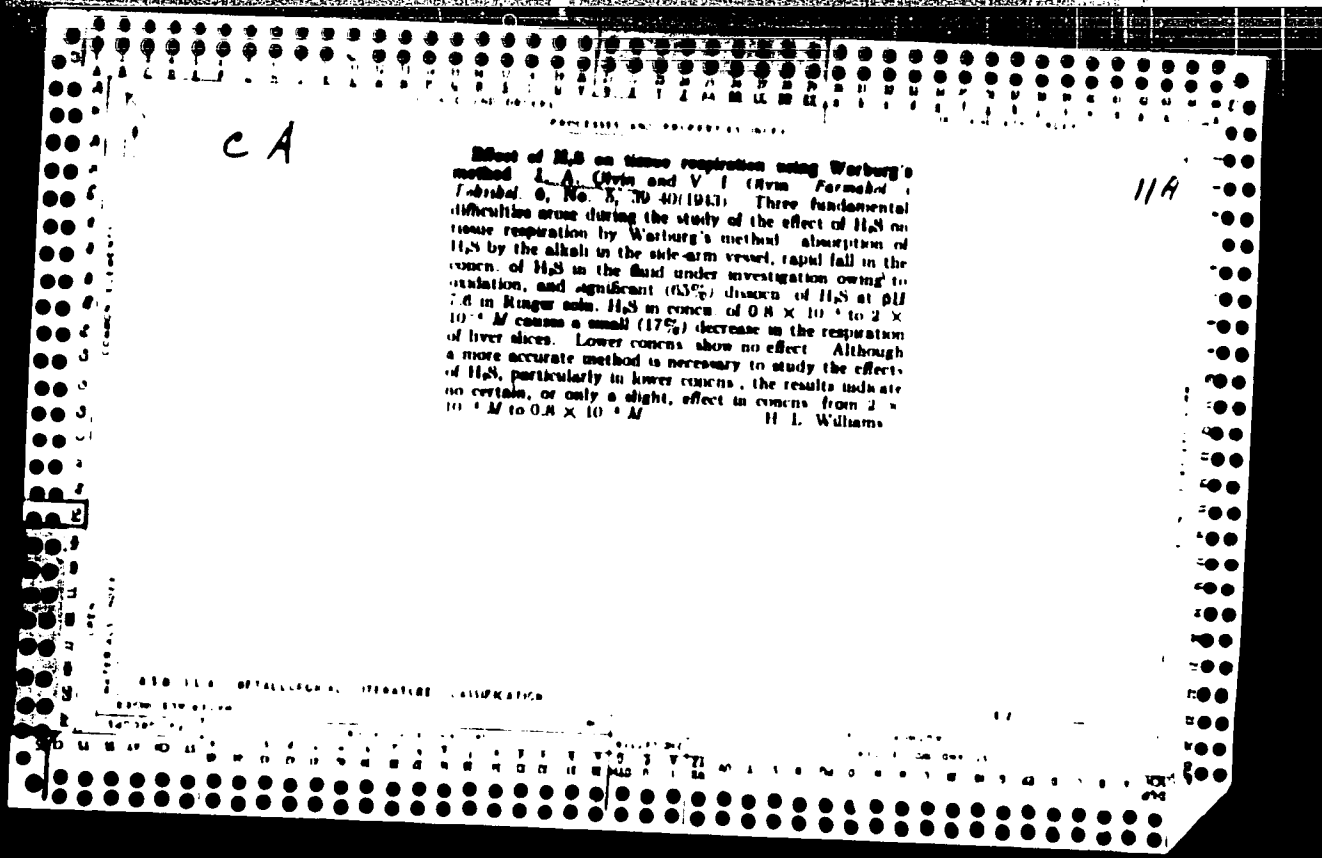


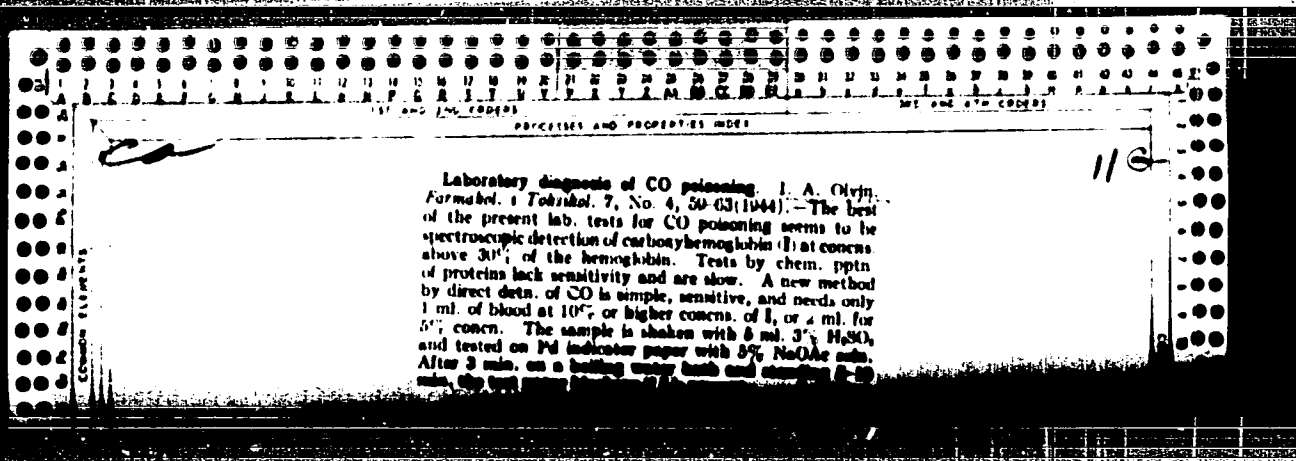


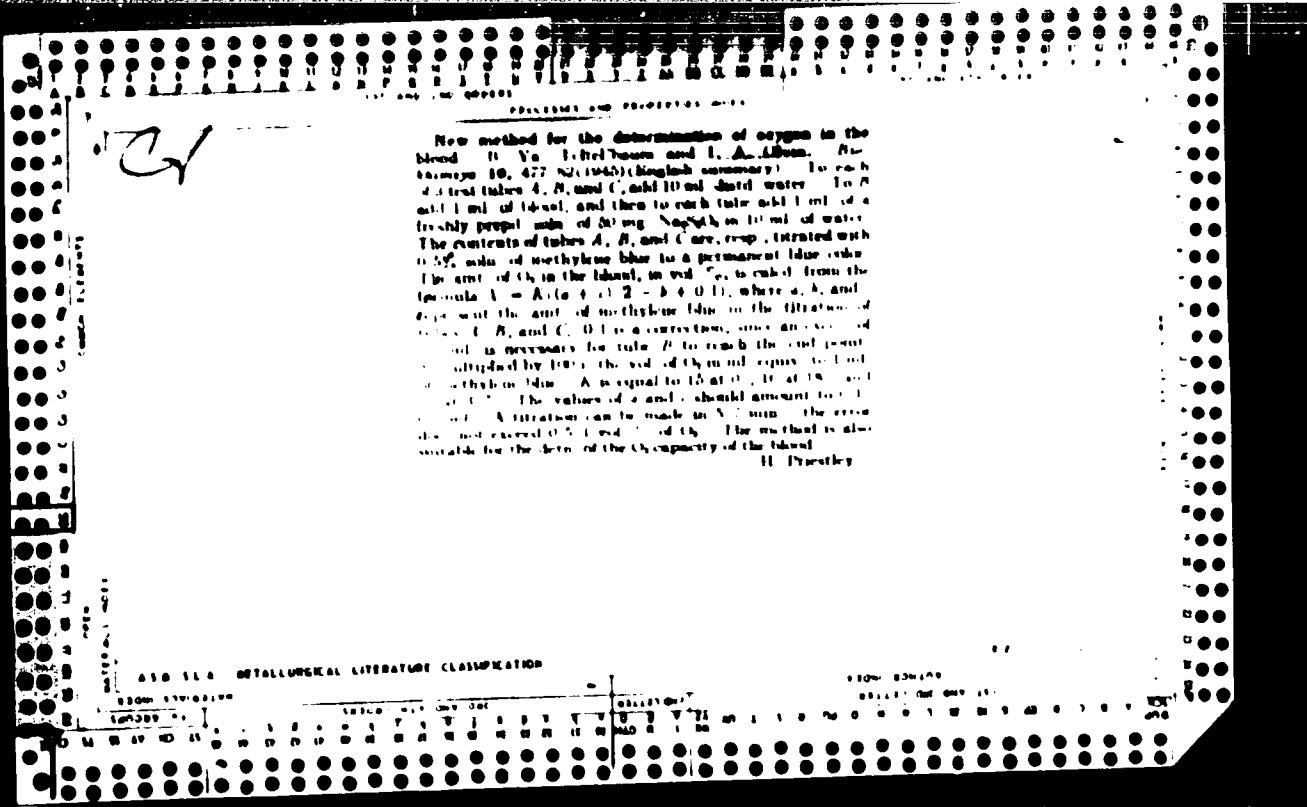


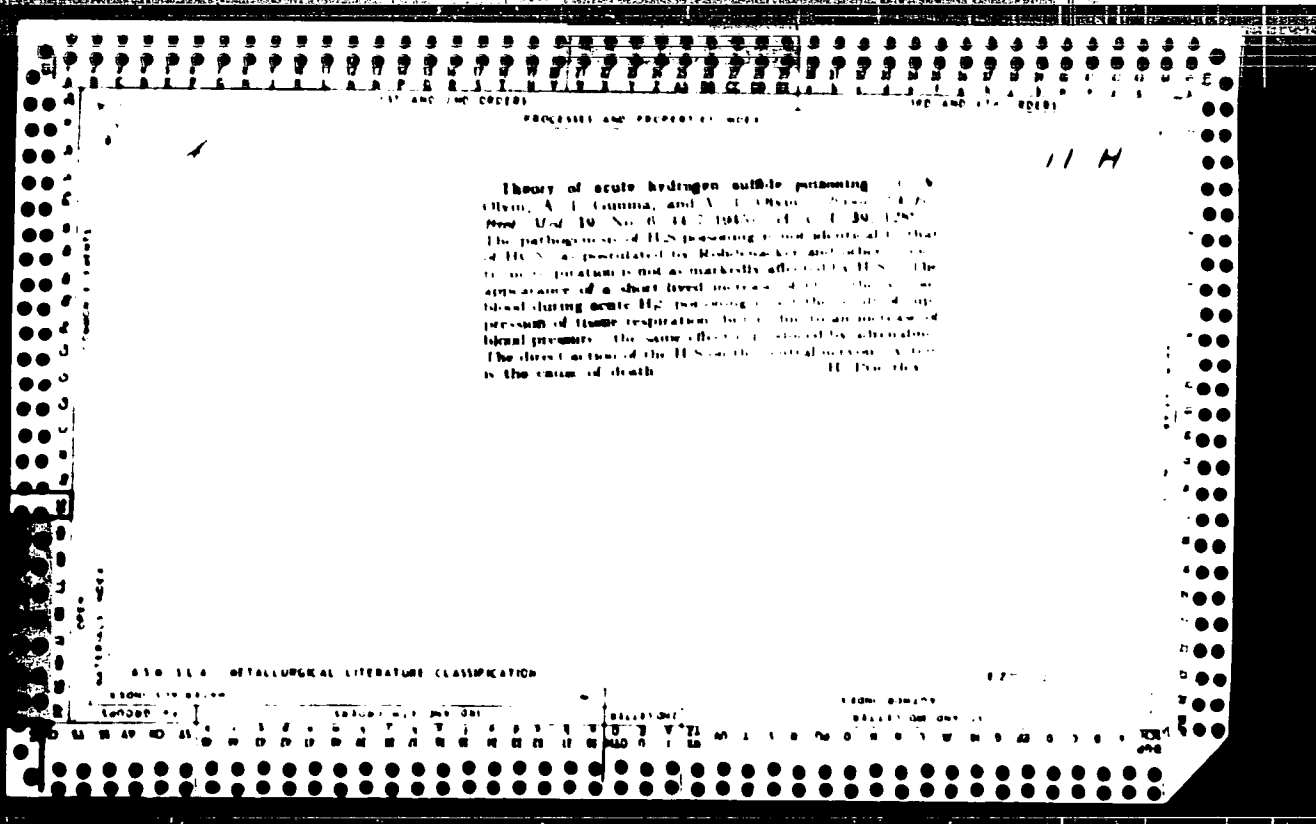












OYVIN, I.A.

Priority of Russian research in the study of skin permeability.  
Vest. vener. no.5:50-51 Sept-Oct 1950. (CIAML 20:1)

1. Of the Pathophysiological Department (Head -- Prof. I. A. Oyvin), Central Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences N. M. Turanov) of the Ministry of Public Health USSR.

OYVIN, I.A.; OYVIN, V.I.; SOMIN, V.I.

Electrophoretic analysis of rabbit serum following protein  
sensibilization. *Vop.med.khim.* 3:29-37 '51.

(MIRA 116)

1. Patofiziologicheskiy otdel Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venereologicheskogo  
instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.  
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (SERUM)

OYVIN, I.A.

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases Jul/Aug 51

"Electrophoretic Investigations of Blood Serum Proteins in Infectious Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)," I. A. Oyvin, M. Ya. Basok, V. I. Oyvin, Pathophysiol Dept, Gen Dermatol Venereol Inst, Min of Pub Health USSR and Therapeutic Hosp of Pruzse District of Moscow

"Geropt Arkhiv" Vol XIII, No 4, pp 37-40

Electrophoretic investigation of blood serum in Botkin's disease shows regular lowering of albumin level and lowering of the albumin-globulin coeff. There is as a rule increase of the

192T85

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases Jul/Aug 51  
(Contd)

Fraction of beta- and gamma-globulins as compared with the serum of healthy persons. The rates of movement of fractions in electrophoresis of the serum of patients with infectious hepatitis show values which do not differ from the normal.

192T85

PA 192T85



118

CA

Significance of electrophoretic studies of proteins of blood serum in clinical internal diseases. I. A. Olyba, M. Ya. Basok, and V. I. Ovin (Ministry Health, Moscow. *Acta Med (U.S.S.R.)* 29, No. 4, 52-8 (1951). — The electrophoretic method was tested successfully for analysis of blood-serum-protein fractions. Av. normal values were albumin 51%,  $\alpha_1$ -globulin 5.1%,  $\alpha_2$ -globulin 8.8%,  $\beta$ -globulin 14.4%, and  $\gamma$ -globulin 10.5%. In jaundice the  $\gamma$ -globulin fraction rises in the majority of cases, while obstructive jaundice does not appear to cause such a rise. In acute nephritis the albumin drops and the albumin:globulin ratio declines with a rise in  $\gamma$  and  $\alpha_2$ -globulins. In pneumonia a decline of albumin and rise in  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ -globulins is noted. In myeloma a most drastic rise in  $\gamma$ -globulin occurs with corresponding declines in all other fractions, as high as 54%  $\gamma$ -globulin was found. In cardiovascularosis, the albumin declines and the  $\gamma$ -globulin rises, a similar result is seen in many cardiovascular diseases, especially in rheumatic forms of ailments, in which  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ -globulin fractions usually rise. Liver infections characteristically drop the albumin level and cause a rise in  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$ -globulins. (C. M. K.)

- Path. physiology Dept

OYVIN, I. A.

(3)

Quantitative assay of antiphlogistic effects. I. A. Oyvinn and K. N. Monakova (Avitsenna Med. Inst., Stalinabad). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 16, No. 6, 50-1(1953).—Rabbits were given 1% trypan blue soln. in 0.9% aq. NaCl, 2 ml./kg. intravenously, and a spot of bare skin was irritated with xylene; the inflammation was clearly marked in blue, appearing in 2.5 to 6 min., or 10-24 min. under ether narcosis. Local anesthesia with procaine, by ionophoresis, doubled or trebled the time of appearance. Julian P. Smith

OYVIN, I.A.; SMOLICHEV, Ye.P.

Rate of the renewal of proteins in blood serum; electrophoretic studies.  
Dokl.AN Tadzh.SSR no.12:71-76 '54. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Kafedra patalogicheskoy fiziologii Stalinabadskego gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Avitsenny.  
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

OYVIN, I.A.

Mechanism of the development of skin sensitization to blood proteins. Medych.zhur. 24 no.6:14-22 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Stalinabadskiy medichniy institut.  
(ALLERGY, experimental,  
Arthus phenomenon)

OYVIN, I.A.

Biological significance of inflammatory edema. *Bitl. eksp. biol.*  
1 med. 37 no.2:29-32 P '54. (MLBA 7:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. prof. I.A.Oyvin)  
Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Avitsenny (Dr. chlen-korr. AN  
Tadshikskoy SSR Ya.A.Rakhimov), Stalinabad.

(INFLAMMATION, experimental,

\*inflamm. edema)

(EDEMA, experimental,

\*inflamm. edema)

OYVIN, I.A.

Effect of protein sensitization on the chemistry of the skin and its relation to nonspecific stimuli. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 38 no.9: 56-58 S '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. prof. I.A.Oyvin) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Avitsenny (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Tadshikekey SSR Ya.A.Rakhimov)

(ALLERGY, experimental,

eff. of horse serum on skin water metab. in rabbits)

(SKIN, metabolism,

water, eff. of horse serum allergy in rabbits)

(WATER, metabolism,

skin, eff. of horse serum allergy in rabbits)

USSR/ Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 54/56

Authors : Oyvin, I. A., and Smolichev, E. P.

Title : Permeability of the human skin for carbonate and bicarbonate ions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/5, 869-872, Dec 11, 1954

Abstract : The results derived in studying the permeability of the human skin for carbonate and bicarbonate ions are analysed. The method employed in measuring the concentration of the solution, poured on the surface of the skin, is explained. The changes in the concentration of the matter in the solution were immediately recorded by a counter placed over the surface of the skin saturated with a solution containing radioactive isotopes  $C^{14}$ . A reduction in the number of atomic decompositions recorded by the counter indicates a reduction in the concentration of the matter in the solution thus indicating that it had penetrated into the skin. Five references: 3-USSR and 2-German (1866-1949). Graphs; drawings.

Institution: .....

Presented by: Academician A. I. Oparin, October 15, 1954

OYVIN, I.A.

✓ 806. Investigation of disturbance of certain liver functions by means of the thymol-veronal test. I. A. Oivin, V. I. Oivin, and V. A. Tikhontavov. *Vop. med. KAim.*, 1955, 1, 296-299; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 73975. -- In rabbits the liver was affected by administering  $CCl_4$ . The composition of the serum proteins was determined by electrophoresis, and the total protein content of the serum by refractometry. By means of the photocolorimeter the turbidity produced in the serum in the thymol-veronal test was measured. In toxic hepatitis in rabbits the albumin content was reduced, and the quant. of  $\gamma$  globulins, and particularly of  $\beta$ -globulins was increased. The thymol-veronal test was always positive in these cases. This was also observed in human subjects suffering from infective hepatitis. The positive is, apparently, determined by the appearance in the serum of pathological lipoprotein complexes extractable by ether and migrating during electrophoresis with the  $\gamma$ -globulins. (Russian) I. R. PARSONS

3



OYVIN, I.A.; GUNINA, A.I.; TIKHONRAVOV, V.A.

Mechanism of the physiological action of hydrogen sulfide  
(Matsesta) water. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't.  
no.2:13-20 Ap-Je '55; (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz biokhimitseskoy laboratorii Bal'neologicheskogo in-  
stituta imeni Stalina i eksperimental'noy laboratorii Tsentral'-  
nogo sanatoria imeni Voroshilova (Sochi)

(MINERAL WATERS, effects,

hydrogen sulfide water, mechanism of physiol.  
action)

OYVIN, I.A., professor.

First conference of pathophysiologists of Central Asia and  
Kazakhstan. Arkh.pat. 17 no.3:83-87 J1-S '55. (MLRA 8:12)  
(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

OYVIN, I. A.

① The permeability of human skin to sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate solutions (investigation with C isotopes). I. A. Oyvinn and E. P. Savitskiy (Avizhenka Med. Inst., Stalinabad). *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 23, No. 2, 86-9 (1956).—Human skin is practically impermeable to  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  ions. Prescribing soda baths as means of alkalizing the organism is groundless. A. B. Mirkin.

USSR •

OYVIN, I.A.; SERGEYEV, Yu.V.,

Mechanism of sensitization and of antibody formation. Biol.  
eksp.biol. i med. 40 no.9:51-54 S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.-prof. I.A.  
Oivin) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Avitsenny  
(dir.-chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya A. Bakhimov)  
(ALLERGY, experimental,  
mechanism of sensitization & antibody form)  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,  
antibody form., mechanism)

30000  
CYVIN FA  
A. I. D. N. Dec. 13 Vol. 10/2 Derna-Venereo. Feb 58

246. SOME METHODS OF TESTING SKIN FUNCTION (Russian text) - Orvin I. A. - TRUD. STALIN. MED. INST. 1956, 21/3 (195-230)

The results are reported of a 10-year study of the value of skin function tests. Considerable attention is given to the errors of measurement in the McClure and Aldridge, Kavetskii-Leshchinskii and Bogdanova tests. Methods of statistical treatment of the results of quantitative tests of skin function are described. The author criticizes the interpretation of the Kavetskii-Leshchinskii and McClure and Aldridge tests and explains the mechanism of these tests. He discusses the importance of the time factor in estimating the diffusion factor (hyaluronidase) by the spread of a dye through the skin. The erroneousess of the Grower method of pathergometry, of the Zalesskii method (detection of substances in the blood which raise capillary permeability) and of the study of the chemical composition of skin by means of dialysis is proved. The communication also describes a number of methods for the study of skin capillaries, skin permeability to bicarbonate and carbonate ions and to sodium and bromide ions as well as the principles underlying the determination of carbon-dioxide excretion by the skin. (S)

OYVIN, I.A. (Krasnodar)

Modern concepts of the mechanism of antibody formation. Pat.  
fisiol. i eksp.terap 2 no.4:3-9 JI-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Is kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin)  
Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANTIBODIES,  
form., mechanisms, review (Rus))

OYVIN, I.A. (Krasnodar)

Results of the use of radioactive isotopes of study of capillary blood and lymph flow. Klin.med. 36 no.4:114-119 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry patalogicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CAPILLARIES, physiol.

capillary flow, determ. with isotopes (Rus))

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, physiol.

lymph flow, determ. with isotopes (Rus))

(ISOTOPES,

determ. of capillary blood & lymph flow (Rus))

OYVIN, I.A. (Krasnodar)

Mechanisms of capillary permeability. *Usn. sov. biol.* 45 no.2:169-174

Mr-Apr '59

(MIRA 11:6)

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY, physiology  
review (Rus))



OYVIN, I.A.; VZOLINSKAYA, Ye.A.; SHCHEBEL', S.M. (Krasnodar)

Effect of adenosinetriphosphoric acid on cutaneous capillary permeability: method for the determination of local disorders of capillary permeability. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 3 no.3:33-38 My-Je '59.  
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin)  
Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy Armii.

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY, eff. of drugs on,

ATP, trypane blue test in determ. of localized cutaneous permeability disord. (Rus))

(ADENYLPHOSPHATE, eff.

on capillary permeability, trypane blue test in determ. of localized cutaneous permeability disord. (Rus))

OYVIN, I.A. (Krasnodar)

Changes in vascular permeability in shock. Arkh.pat. 21 no.4:22-28  
'59. (MIRA 1:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY,  
in exper. shock (Rus))  
(SHOCK, exper.  
capillary permeability (Rus))

OYVIN, I.A.; SERGEYEV, Yu.V.

Reflex mechanism of antibody formation. *Zmr. mikrobiol., epidem.*  
i immn. 27 no.3:98-102 Mr' 56. (MIRA 9:7)  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,  
antibody form., reflex mechanism (Bus))

OYVIN, I.A.; BALULA, V.F.

Significance of the fibrinolytic system of the blood. Biol.  
eksp. biol. i med. '4 no.9:35-39 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. I.A.  
Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar.  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

OYVIN, I. O., Ph.D.; M. S. V.M.

Sweat gland phenomenon and its importance in pathology. *Izv. f. fiziol. i eksp. terap.* 9 no.4:14-20. 51-Aug '65. (MIRA 1817)

1. Inst. radiatsionnoy patofiziologii Instituta meditsinskoy radiofiziki ANK SSSR, Obninsk.

OYVIN, I.A.; KIR'YAKOV, M.A.; KOROLEVA, L.V.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.L.;  
SVESHNIKOV, A.A.; TOKAREV, O.Yu.; UKLONSKAYA, L.I.

Radiometric study of problems of the pathogenesis and  
experimental therapy of inflammatory edemas. Vest. AMN  
SSSR 20 no.9.87-93 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

OYVIN, I.A. (Obninsk)

Pathogenesis of early manifestations of acute inflammation.

Arkh. pat. 27 no.3:3-17 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy patologicheskoy fiziologii Instituta  
meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR.

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(K... ..)

In terms of ... ..  
Pat. ... .. 3:3-11 ... ..  
(01 : )



OYVIN, I.A.; BALUDA, V.P.; SHEGEL, S.M.; TOKAREV, O.Y.; VENGLINSKAYA, E.A.  
YAGODKINA, E.G.

Anticoagulant and antiphlogistic properties of phlogodym  
(neodymium pyrocatechol disulphonate). Acta physiol. acad.  
sci. Hung. 24 no.3:373-379 '64

1. Department of Pathological Physiology, Kuban Medical Institute  
Krasnodar, USSR.

OYVIN, I.A.; BALUDA, V.P.; SHEGEL, S.M.; TOKAREV, O.Y.; VENGLINSKAYA, E.A.;  
YAGODKINA, E.G.

Anticoagulant and antiphlogistic properties of phlogodym  
(neodymium pyrotechol disulphonate). *Acta physiol. acad. sci.*  
*Hung.* 24 no.3:373-379 '64

1. Department of Pathological physiology, Kuban Medica. Insti-  
tute, Krasnodar, USSR.

\*

YOVIN, I.A. prof.; BALUDA, V.P. kand.med.nauk

"Pharmacotherapy in disorders of the coagulating system of the blood"  
reviewed by I.A.Yovin, V.P.Baluda. Biul. Uch. med. sov. 2 no. 198  
1961. Ag 1961. (MIA 14:10)

(BLOOD--COAGULATION)

OYVIN, I.A.

Pathogenesis and classification of dysproteinemia. *Klin.med.*  
38 no.7:13-24 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

07/10/1959/21

AUTHOR: Cyvil, N.L. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Design of the Main Thermal-Mechanical Equipment for the Main Building of a Power Station with Initial Steam Conditions of 240 atm and 580°C. (Proyektirovaniye osnovnykh teploobmennykh i mekhanicheskikh ustroystv glavnogo korpusa elektrostantsii s nachalnymi parametrami para 240 atn i 580°C)

PERIODICAL: *Elektroenergetika*, 1959, Nr. 1, pp 20-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Vepo elektroproyekt Institute has worked out the technical problems in the design of new types of main thermal-mechanical equipment that is to be used in power stations with initial steam conditions of 240 atm and 580°C. These problems were considered in detail by an experts' commission and at a session of the Technical Council of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations which included numerous interested parties. This article is a general review of the types of thermal and mechanical equipment that will be required for the newly constructed power stations. In considering the steam conditions of 240 atm and 580°C the following main conclusions were reached. A steam temperature of 600°C necessitates the use of

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197/00-53-4-4, 21

The Design of the Main Thermal-Mechanical Equipment for the Main Building of a Power Station with Initial Steam Conditions of 240 atm and 580°C

austenitic steels for steam pipes and live steam fittings and for a number of parts of the boilers and turbines. This makes power stations expensive and somewhat limits operating flexibility. The use of a steam temperature of 600°C at the turbine stop valve was justified in 1955 when the upper limits of use of pearlitic steels was 535°C. At that time the change over from 130 atm and 535°C to 220 atm and 600°C gave a fuel economy of about 5%. At the present time pearlitic steels can operate at steam temperatures of up to 560°C so that the gain in efficiency from using steam conditions of 220 atm and 600°C is only 3.5%. In the near future it will be possible to raise the turbine stop valve steam temperature to 580°C without using austenitic steels in the pipework or turbine. Investigations made by the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute on processes in the boiler in the critical pressure region show that there is some doubt about the reliable operation

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N/90-59-4-4/21

The Design of the Main Thermal Mechanical Equipment for the Main Building of a Power Station with Initial Steam Conditions of 240 atm and 580°C

of boilers under variable operating conditions when the turbine stop valve pressure is 220 atm. These effects are not observed with a steam pressure of about 250 atm. It was therefore advisable to increase the turbine stop valve pressure to 240 atm. Accordingly, it is now considered advisable to set the turbine stop valve steam conditions at 240 atm and 580°C. These steam conditions will give the same efficiency as 220 atm and 600°C whilst the turbine sets are cheaper, more reliable and more flexible in operation. It is proposed to use these steam conditions in condensing turbines (type SVK) of 300 and 600 MW and in back pressure turbines (type SVR) of 50 MW. Turbines type SVK-300 and SVK 600 will have one reheat to 565°C at the turbine at a pressure of 40 atm. Other conditions that it is proposed to use are listed, such as the pass-out and back pressures and feed water temperatures. The proposed performance characteristics of the turbines are given. By using steam conditions of 240 atm and 580°C and by increasing the output of the sets to 300 and 600 MW

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The Design of the Main Thermal-Mechanical Equipment for the Main Building of a Power Station with Initial Steam Conditions of 240 atm and 580°C

the primary superheat temperature is maintained at  $585 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  and the reheat temperature at  $570 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ . Reheat and superheat temperatures should be controlled by injection only during periods of adjustment or emergency operation. There should be automatic control of combustion, superheat and reheat temperature, fuel preparation including fuel oil burners and other matters. Feed water conditions are briefly mentioned. The main feed pumps will be for steam turbine drive and will have outputs of 2,250; 1,130 and 570 cu m/hour against a pressure of 310 atm. Electrically driven pumps with outputs of 1,130; 570 and 370 cu m/hour operating against a pressure of 290 atm will be used as stand-by and starting pumps. Thus the main feed pump will have turbine drive and its output will correspond to 100% of the set power whilst the reserve pump, with electric drive, will be suitable for 50% power output. The main equipment for fuel drying and pulverising is then described. Centralised drying equipment will be provided for brown coal with water contents of more than 10%.

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197/96 70 4-4/1

The Design of the Main Thermal-Mechanical Equipment for the Main Building of a Power Station with Initial Steam Conditions of 240 atm and 580°C

Steam driers will be the main type used. A number of details are given about the proposed construction of driers. For fuel pulverisation it is proposed to design an unventilated ball mill with an output of 100 tons/hour on dry coal. Other types of mill that will be used in particular cases are described, they include ventilated drum-type ball mills and high speed hammer shaft type mills of a new type. As a result of the design of new types of equipment for 240 atm and 580°C it will be possible to increase the thermal efficiency of power stations by about 4.5% as compared with steam conditions of 130 atm and 565°C. This will make the construction of the power stations more expensive by about 40 roubles per kilowatt. Data concerning the influence of the increase in output of unit type power stations on their specific cost is given in Table 4. This shows that it is best to use unit type sets with a single shaft at 300 MW and two shafts at

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The Design of the Main Thermal-Mechanical Equipment for the Main Building of a Power Station with Initial Steam Conditions of 240 atm and 580°C

600 MW for the large power systems of the European part of the USSR, the Ural and Siberia. Further increase in steam conditions to 400 atm and 700°C with two reheat stages would only increase the thermal efficiency by a further 1.6% and therefore, at the present time, the question of raising the steam conditions above 300 atm and 650°C should be considered only from a research and development viewpoint. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Teploelektroproyekt

Card 7/7

OYVIN, N.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing basic thermal and mechanical equipment for the main building of an electric power plant with initial steam parameters of 240 atm. and 580°C. Teploenergetika 6 no.4:20-27 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Teploelektroproyekt.  
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

~~SECRET~~ 04 JUN 1958

SOV/66-58-7-20/21

AUTHOR: Belinskiy, S.Ya. (Candidate of Technical Science)

TITLE: A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations employing Super-critical Steam Conditions (Soveshchaniye po voprosam novykh tipov oborudovaniya dlya blochnykh elektrostantsiy na sverkhkriticheskiye parametry para)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 92 - 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Conference on new types of equipment for unit-type power stations operating on super-critical steam conditions was called by the High Temperature Steam Commission of the Power Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR on 14th-16th May, 1958. It was attended by more than 150 representatives of power equipment manufacturers, design organisation research institutes and of GOSPLAN USSR and RSFSR, the Ministry of Power Stations and the Scientific-Technical Committee of the USSR. Engineer S.I. Molokanov read a report on 'The prospective application of large unit sets with super-critical steam conditions'. An article of similar content by this author is published in this issue of this journal. Candidate of Technical Science

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SOV/86-50-1-20/21

A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations  
Employing Super-critical Steam Conditions

M.L. Gyvin, of Toploelektroproekt, gave a report entitled 'Technical tasks in designing the main equipment for initial steam conditions of 240 at. and 580°C'. Candidate of Technical Science V.P. Stukenskiy, also of Toploelektroproekt, dealt with 'The design of the thermal part of a 2400-MW regional power station'. Engineer V.A. Zvyagintsev, of Toploelektroproekt, gave important information about the design of superposed equipment and 300-MW unit-type sets for steam conditions of 300 at. and 620°C. Doctor of Technical Science V.P. Romadir reported upon 'Investigations of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute into super-critical steam conditions and associated problems'. Candidate of Technical Science A.V. Levin gave information about turbines of 300 - 400 MW for steam conditions of 240 at., 580°C and 300 at., 650°C, developed by the Leningrad Metal Works. Candidate of Technical Science M.A. Ploskvitov, of the Central Boiler Machine Institute, described 'A design for a four-drum boiler of 710 tons per hour at 317 at. and 655°C'. Candidate of

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SOV/56-50-7-10/21

A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations  
Employing Super-critical Steam Conditions

Technical Science K.A. Rakov, of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, spoke on 'Development of the thermo-technical bases of super-high-output boiler sets for super-critical pressure' and Engineer V.M. Biman, of ORGEMERGOSTROY, gave a report entitled 'Development of the design of a boiler set for 300 at., 650°C, for a 300-MW unit'. A report by Doctor of Technical Science Ya.M. Rubinshteyn, of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, was entitled 'The selection of method of drive for feed pumps for a power station with an initial pressure of 300 at.'. Doctor of Technical Science A.A. Lomakin, of the Leningrad Metal Works, recounted the design of feed pumps for very large unit sets running at super-critical steam conditions. Doctor of Technical Science L.D. Berman, of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, discussed 'The provision of high-capacity condensers for steam turbines in unit-type power stations with super-critical conditions'. Candidate of Technical Science A.E. Galitskiy, of the Central Boiler Engine Institute, reported on 'The

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OYVIN, N. L.

TEP

**"Technical Instructions on Designing the Basic Thermo-mechanical Equipment of Very Large Power Stations for Initial Steam Parameters of 240 atm, 580° C"**

The Commission for High-parameter Steam of the Energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute) imeni G. M. Khrushchevskogo AN SSSR held a conference on May 16, 1958 devoted to new types of equipment for block-assembled power stations, operating at super-critical steam parameters. This paper was read at this conference.

Izv. Akad Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh nauk, 1958, No. 7, p. 152

OYVIN, N. I.

USSR/Furnaces

Mar 1947

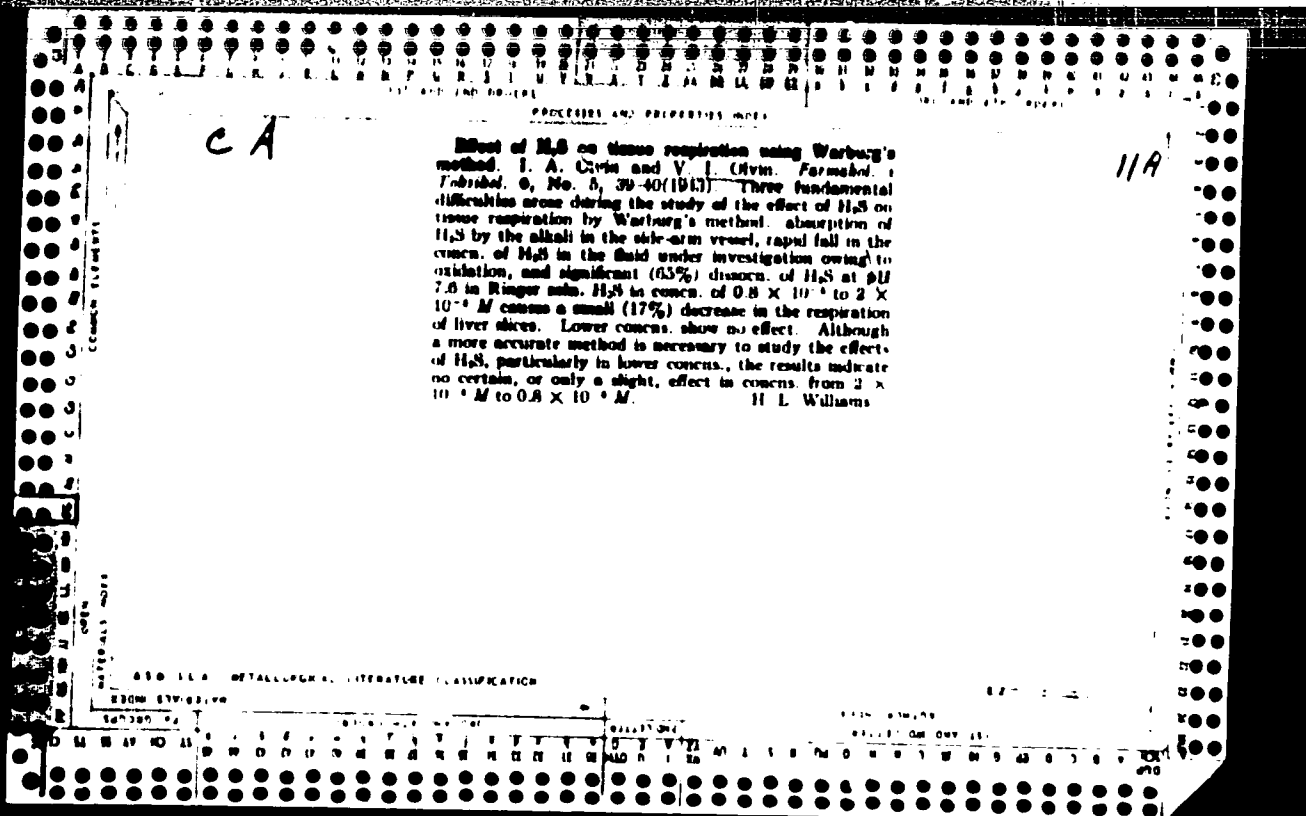
"Two-chambered Furnace with Molten Slag Tapping,"  
N L Oyvin and G A Sheinin, 11 pp

"Izv Vses Teplotekh Inst." No 3

Data on investigations of the very first two-chambered furnace with molten-slag tapping in the Soviet Union. Complete construction details.

1T42





OYVIN, V. I.

808. Investigation of disturbance of certain liver functions by means of the thymol-veronal test. I. A. Olvin, V. I. Olvin, and V. A. Tikhontavov *Vop. med. Khim.*, 1956, 1, 286-299; *Ref. Abstr. Zbl. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 73675. — In rabbits the liver was affected by administering CCl<sub>4</sub>. The composition of the serum proteins was determined by electrophoresis, and the total protein content of the serum by refractometry. By means of the photocolimeter the turbidity produced in the serum in the thymol-veronal test was measured. In toxic hepatitis in rabbits the albumin content was reduced, and the quant. of  $\gamma$ -globulins, and particularly  $\beta$ -globulins was increased. The thymol-veronal test was always positive in these cases. This was also observed in human subjects suffering from infective hepatitis. The positive is apparently determined by the appearance in the serum of pathological lipoprotein complexes extractable by ether and migrating during electrophoresis with the  $\gamma$ -globulins. (Russian) T. R. Pakro

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OYVIN, V.I.; BOGDANOVA, V.S.

Pathergometry as a method of functional test of the skin. Vest. vener.  
No.3:16-18 May-June 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Pathophysiological Department (Head -- Prof. I.A.Oyvin)  
and of the Dermatological Department (Head -- Prof. L.N.Mashkilleyson),  
Central Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical  
Sciences N.M.Turanov) of the Ministry of Public Health USSR.

OYVIN, I.A., prof.; OYVIN, V.I.; BOGDANOVA, V.S.

Methods for measuring capillary permeability of the skin. Medych.  
zhur. 20 no.3:89-96 '50. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Z viddilu patofiziologii (zaviduvach - prof. I.A.Oyvin)  
TSentral'nogo shirno-venerologichnogo institutu Ministerstva  
okhoroni zdorov'ya SRSR (direkotr - kandidat med.nauk N.M.  
Turanov)

(CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY) (SKIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)