EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/6 Pediatrics June 59

1237. SCHEDULE OF THERAPY OF PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN IN CONNECTION WITH THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (Russian text) - Pagava I. - SAB. MED. 1957 2 (26-28)

The indices of respiratory function (the frequency of respiration, pneumograms, the levels of blood gases, the utilization of oxygen by tissues) are characterized by a wide variation in values in the case of acute pneumonia in children. These indices depend on the character of the patho-anatomical changes in the lung tissue, on the age of the patients, on concomitant diseases (rickets, diatheses), and on the general state of nutrition. Five types of breathing are described. The different therapeutic measures are indicated for each type. In cases of moderately accelerated rate of respiration, a therapeutic effect is obtained by a liberal application of aerotherapy and sulphonamides. In cases of markedly hurried superficial and arrhythmical respiration, one should use antibiotics, aerotherapy and cardiac drugs. In cases of accelerated irregular but quite deep respiration, antibiotic and oxygen therapy supplemented by aerotherapy is carried out. When the respiration is somewhat slowed, the two-phase inspiration and expiration are frequently observed in children with rickets and dystrophy; in these cases a supply of fresh air and oxygen therapy are indicated along with the administration of antibiotics. In cases of periodic type of the respiration (in children with dystrophy) vitamins, blood transfusion, lobeline and other drugs stimulating the excitability of the respiratory centre and the oxidative process are indicated. (S)

PAGAVA, I. K.

22704 Pagava, I. K. K voprosu o vrochdennom tuberkuleze. Trudy (tbilis. gos. med. in-t), T. V, 1948, S. 215-21 - Na gruz. yaz. - rezyume na rus. yaz.

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

PAGAVA, I. K.

"Occurrence of rickets and its forms in Gruzinsk SSR," Authors: M. Kh. Ugleridze, I. K. Pagava, T. G. Kvezereli-Kopadze (and others) --in index: M. Kh. Ugrelidze, Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 218-20

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

PAGAVA, I.K.

Diagnostic and prognostic significance of biological indexes of the cerebrospinal fluid in tuberculous meningitis. Vopr. pediat. 20 no.4: 17-19 July-Aug 1952. (CIML 23:2)

1. Docent. 2. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases of the Therapeutic Faculty of Tbilisi State Medical Institute (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. M. Kh. Ugrelidze).

PAGAVA, I.[K.]

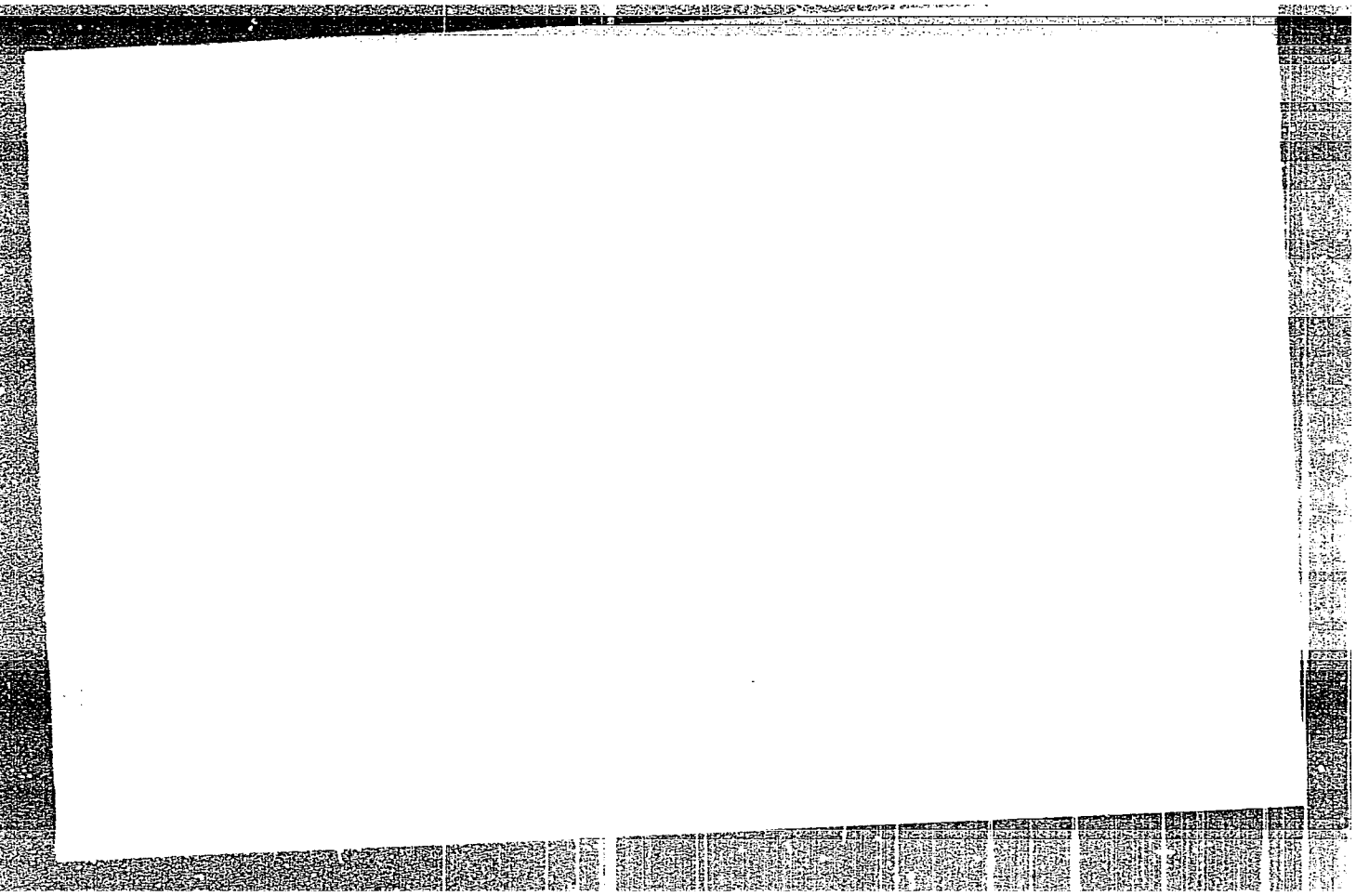
"Diagnostic and prognostic importance of the biological indications of the cephalorachidian fluid in tubercular meningitis. Tr. from the Russian", p. 69 (Analele Romano-Sovietice. Seria Pediatrie., Series a III-a, v. 6, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1953 Bucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No 9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

PAGAVA, I. K.

"Changes in the Central Nervous System During a Dystrophic Condition." Dr Med Sci, Tbilisi Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1954. (RZhBiol, no 3, feb 55)

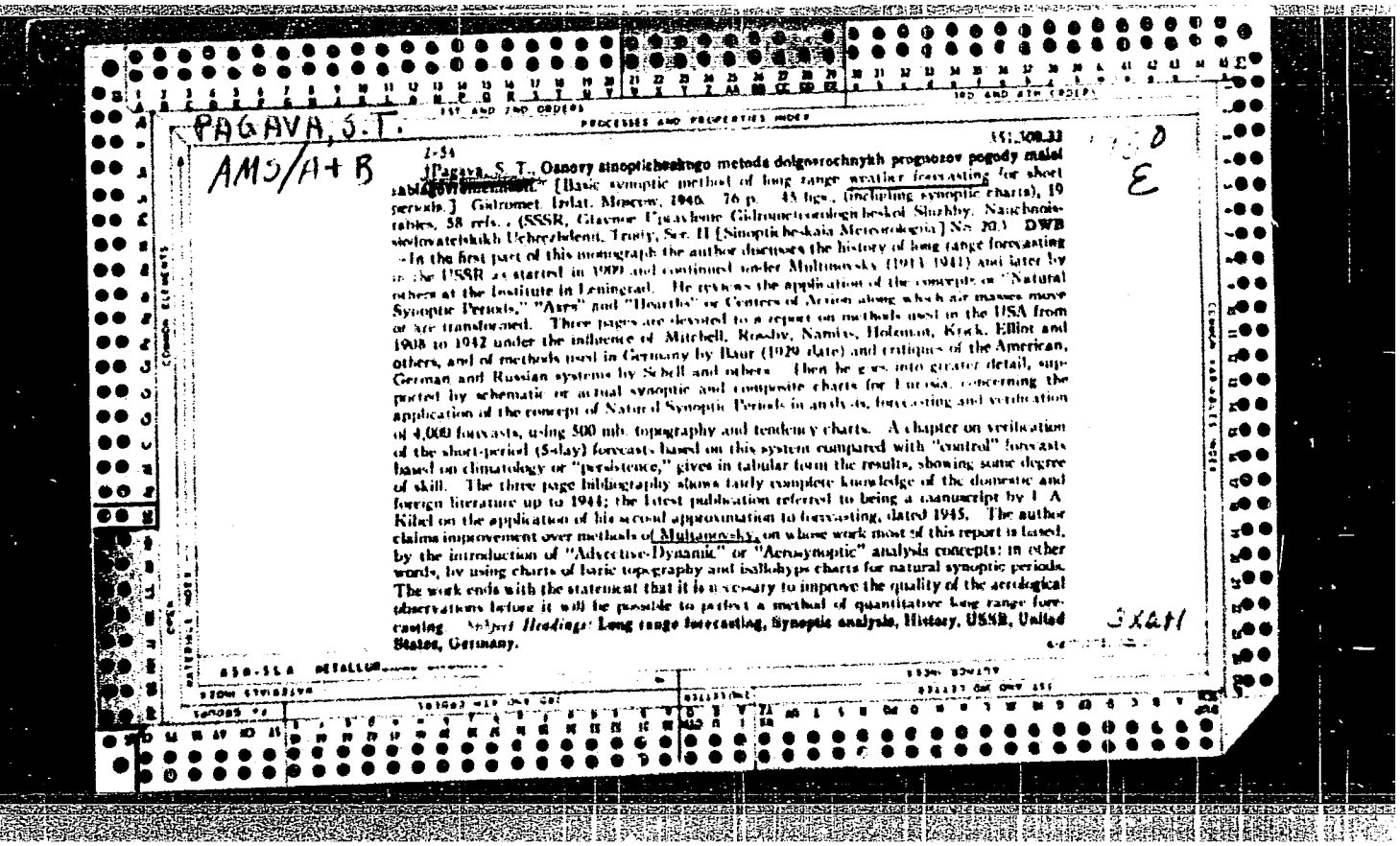
SO: Sum No 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.
(14)



PAGAVA, O.Ye.

Determination of nondestructive loading in a possible variant of the "failure" of a frame. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.5:91-96 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Structural frames)



PAGAVA, S. T.

AMS/A+B

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

551.509.33

D

E

Z-54

[Pagava, S. T.] Osnovy sinopticheskogo metoda dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody maloi zablagovremennosti. [Basic synoptic method of long range weather forecasting for short periods.] Gidrometeorologicheskoe Izdat. Moscow, 1940. 76 p. 43 figs., (including synoptic charts), 19 tables, 58 refs. (SSSR, Glavnoe Upravlenie Gidrometeorologicheskoi Sluzhby. Nauchno-issledovatelskikh Uchrezhdenii. Trudy, Ser. II [Sinopticheskaia Meteorologiia] No 20.) DWB

In the first part of this monograph the author discusses the history of long range forecasting in the USSR as started in 1909 and continued under Multanovsky (1911-1941) and later by others at the Institute in Leningrad. He reviews the application of the concepts of "Natural Synoptic Periods," "Axes" and "Hearths" or Centers of Action along which air masses move or are transformed. Three pages are devoted to a report on methods used in the USA from 1908 to 1942 under the influence of Mitchell, Rossby, Namias, Holzman, Krick, Elliot and others, and of methods used in Germany by Baur (1929 date) and critiques of the American, German and Russian systems by Schell and others. Then he goes into greater detail, supported by schematic or actual synoptic and composite charts for Eurasia, concerning the application of the concept of Natural Synoptic Periods in analysis, forecasting and verification of 4,000 forecasts, using 500 mb. topography and tendency charts. A chapter on verification of the short-period (5-day) forecasts based on this system compared with "control" forecasts based on climatology or "persistence," gives in tabular form the results, showing some degree of skill. The three page bibliography shows fairly complete knowledge of the domestic and foreign literature up to 1944; the latest publication referred to being a manuscript by I. A. Kibel on the application of his second approximation to forecasting, dated 1945. The author claims improvement over methods of Multanovsky, on whose work most of this report is based, by the introduction of "Advective-Dynamic" or "Aerosynoptic" analysis concepts: in other words, by using charts of baric topography and isallobyps charts for natural synoptic periods. The work ends with the statement that it is necessary to improve the quality of the aerological observations before it will be possible to perfect a method of quantitative long range forecasting. Subject Headings: Long range forecasting, Synoptic analysis, History, USSR, United States, Germany.

3 X 411

PAGAVA, S.T.
PAGAVA, S. T.

IA 170T78

USSR/Meteorology - Long-Range Forecasting Dec 48

"Determination of the Boundaries of the Natural Synoptic Period," S. T. Pagava

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 6, pp 27-34

Reviews history of definition for boundaries of natural synoptic period. Considers reorientation of high-altitude deformation field the basic characteristic for determining boundaries of natural synoptic period. Surface data must also be used, because sometimes natural synoptic period begins 24 hr earlier at the 500-mb surface than at the earth's surface, and vice versa. Submitted 15 Jul 48.

170T78

PAGAVA, S. T.

Weather Forecasting

Importance of analogs in the compilation of long range weather forecasts.
Met. i gidrol. No. 5, 1949

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PAGAVA, S. T.

"Principles Governing the Synoptic Method of Long-Range Weather Forecasting," Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 3, 1953, pp 11-14

The school of long-range weather forecasting of Mul'tanovskiy proceeds from two positions: (1) the presence of natural synoptic periods (NSP) with gradual variation of the intensity of the thermobaric (deformational) field during the course of the period and with its sharp reconstruction during transition to a new period; (2) the presence of natural synoptic (NSS) with gradual variation of the intensity of heat exchange between continent and ocean in the course of the season and with sharp variation of the conditions of heat exchange during transition to a new season. The periods not typical for a given season (not corresponding to its conditions for heat exchange) become predominant (characteristic) in the course of the new season. The space of the northern hemisphere is divided into three natural synoptic regions (NSR) in which the course of a prolonged interval of time the definite character of the heat e exchange between ocean and continent is preserved. The times of beginning and end of the NSS in various NSR do not coincide. Their own peculiar conditions for the formation and development of atmospheric processes of large scale exist in each NSR.

The laws known at present in the development of the natural synoptic periods permit one to compile weather forecasts for the next 15 days, and the laws governing the development of NSS permit forecasts of the general character of the synoptic processes for the month of the synoptic and calendar season. For the forecasts of behavior of the weather in the course of a month one employs reference processes and analogs. The reference processes (empirically several types have appeared) indicate the existence of

synoptic processes similar to them and the reverse of them with the lapse of definite intervals of time. As analogs for the compilation of weather forecasts in the course of a month, one selects a month in preceding years in which the general regime of the synoptic processes and weather agrees most with the expected general regime of processes and weather in the month for which the forecast is given, if in this analog synoptic processes take place which can be forecast in accordance with fundamental facts that condition the formations, development, and shift of the natural synoptic seasons are insufficiently studied. The relation among the atmospheric processes in the various parts of the terrestrial globe is unstudied. The fundamental factors that condition the frequency of certain types of synoptic processes are unexplained. (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)

Director Long-Range Forecasting Section, Cent. Forecasting Inst.

SO: Sum No. 568, 6 Jul 55

PACAVA, S. T.

"The Possibility of the Compilation of 3-day Forecasts of the Weather Day by Day," Meteorol, i gidrologiya, No 3, 1953, pp 21-26

Checking of the 3-day forecasts of the temperature of the air for Moscow over 5 years (1947-1952), compiled in the Central Institute of Forecasting, leads to the following conclusions: the forecast of the first day turns out to be better than for the second, and the forecast for the second is somewhat better than for the third day. However, the increase in the percentage of justifiability of synoptic forecasts over the inertial forecasts is of the same order on the first, second, and third days. This increase is in general small in consequence of the general smallness of the changes between days; the synoptic forecast indicates the character of the change in temperature, which the inertial forecast does not give. The justifiability of the forecasts of considerable variations in temperature (not less than double the magnitude of the normal daily variation) is sufficiently large (75%), and is identical on each of the 3 days. The justifiability of the forecasts of the sign of variation of temperature is approximately 80% and also almost identical on the first, second, and third days. The forecasts were given by the method of long-range weather forecasting of small beforehandedness (zablagovremennost'). (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)

SO: Sum No. 568, 6 Jul 55

Central Inst. Weather Forecasting

PAGAVA, S. T.

"Natural Synoptic Region," Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 10, 1953, pp 14-19

To develop the natural synoptic regions it is necessary to clarify the character of the heat exchange between ocean and continent in various parts of the terrestrial globe. The author employs for this aim the world charts of the January and July isanomals of temperature and also the charts constructed by him of the thermoisanomals of the northern hemisphere for all the months of the year. In the author's opinion the distribution of the isanomals indicate the direction of the transport of heat in the atmosphere, here the currents of heat being directed normally to the isanomals.

The author joins the foci of positive and negative isanomals into mutually connected pairs and arrives at the conclusion that according to the character of the heat exchange between ocean and land the northern hemisphere both in winter and also in summer is divided into three regions which are natural synoptic regions. The boundary between the first and second regions on the average passes along the meridian 80° E Long, between second and third along 165° W Long, and between third and first along 50° W Long. The southern boundary of all the regions is taken as the parallel 20° N Lat. From an analysis of the monthly charts of isanomals the author obtains the direction of "heat transfer" or "principal currents" in each region during the cold and warm halves of the year. Also investigated are the charts of the monthly thermoisanomals for the levels 3,0,5; 6,1; 10; 13; 16 and 19 km and in the layer from 1000 to 500 millibars. Analysis of these charts shows that nonuniform distribution and nonuniform heating of the continents and oceans in the northern hemisphere influence the thermal

PAGAVA, S. T. (continued)

regime of the atmosphere in January up to 10 km altitude and in July up to 13 km. During individual years the boundaries of the natural synoptic regions fluctuate somewhat. (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)

SO: Sum No. 568, 6 Jul 55

PAGAVA, S. T.

"Review of the Methods and Principles of Long-Range Weather Forecasting," Journal of Chinese Meteorology, Vol. 25, No 1, 1954

M-230, 7 Mar 55

PAGAVA, S. T.

Natural Synoptic Region
Tr. Tsentr. in-ta proganozoy, No 36, 1954, pp 3-18

The author considers that for practical purposes it is necessary to investigate the amplitudes of the fluctuations in the boundaries of the natural synoptic regions and the causes for these fluctuations. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

PAGAVA, S. T.

AID P - 2618

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 21/26

Author : Pagava, S. T.

Title : Answer to reviewers

Periodical : Met i gidr, 4, 57-58, Jl/Ag 1955

Abstract : The author answers the reviewers (No. 3, 1955, this journal) of his articles on seasonal periods in the northern hemisphere and explains his opinion on heat transfer in the atmosphere. Six Russian references, 1953-1955.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

PAGAVA, S.T.

Synoptic method for compiling long-range weather forecasts shortly before the forecast phenomenon occurs. Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:61-63 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Weather forecasting)

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1451

Pagava, S.T., N.A.Aristov, L.I. Blyumina, N.M. Zakharova, and N.A. Sevalkins

Vliyaniye Severnoy Atlantiki na razvitiye sinopticheskikh protsessov (Influence of the North Atlantic on the Development of the Synoptic Processes) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 70 p. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Resp. Ed.: Sagatovskiy, N.V.; Ed.: Sadovskiy, V.N.; Tech. Ed.: Zemtsova, T. Ye.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for meteorologists and climatologists, particularly those engaged in long range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: This book discusses the results of research on problems concerning the interaction between the ocean and atmosphere with emphasis on the North Atlantic area. A connection is shown to exist between the amount of heat transferred by the water to the air and the thermal processes in the atmosphere. The character of the heat emission from the ocean surface to the

Card 1/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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6-3-59

ACCESSION NR: AT4035458 S/2546/63/000/127/0003/0030

AUTHOR: Pagava, S. T.; Zakharova, N. M.; Sevalkina, N. A.

TITLE: Refinement of certain aspects of the method of compiling seasonal weather forecasts

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'ny*y institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 127, 1963, Voprosy* sezonny*kh prognozov pogody* (Seasonal weather forecasting), 3-30

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, seasonal forecast, natural synoptic season

ABSTRACT: A report has been published on the results of an investigation of atmospheric macroprocesses for the purpose of refining certain aspects of the method of compiling weather forecasts for natural synoptic seasons. New methods are developed for determining the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season, determining the date of onset of natural synoptic seasons and computing the mean H500 values for the approaching natural synoptic season. The proposed method is more objective than that used earlier, which was based only on a qualitative analysis of mean H500 charts for the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4035458

assistance in preparation of the study." Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 4 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'ny*y institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20May64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ES	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4035459 S/2546/63/000/127/0031/0037

AUTHOR: Zakharova, N. M.; Pagava, S. T.

TITLE: Results of testing a method for computing AT500 charts for the tendency of the next natural synoptic period

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'ny*y Institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 127, 1963. Voprosy* sezonny*kh prognozov pogody* (Seasonal weather forecasting), 31-37

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, natural synoptic period

ABSTRACT: In a previous study (Printsipy* sostavleniya dolgosrochny*kh prognozov pogody* maloy zablagovremennosti, Gidrometeoizdat, Moscow, 1961) one of the authors has proposed a method for computation, on the second day of the current natural synoptic period, of the AT500 prognostic chart for the tendency (first two days) of the next natural synoptic period. In a later study (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, No. 7, 1961) the same author reviewed the results of checking the method on the basis of data for 1950. This paper represents a further investigation of the advantages and shortcomings of the method; the authors describe analyses of experimental forecasts. Fifteen forecasts were checked against data for 136 stations; the purpose was to check both the value and the sign of the pre-

Card 1/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4352

Pagava, S.T., N.M. Zakharova, and N.A. Sevalkina

Atmosfernyye makroprotsessy, obuslovlivayushchiye znachitel'nyye mesyachnyye anomalii temperatury vozdukha na Yevropeyskoy territorii SSSR (Atmospheric Macroprocesses Causing Considerable Monthly Anomalies in the Air Temperature Over European USSR) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1960. 111 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov; Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: N.V. Sagatovskiy; Ed.: M.I. Sorokina; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for meteorologists specializing in long-range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: The authors describe improved methods for determining the character of atmospheric circulation anomalies and types of thermobaric fields in the troposphere in European USSR during months of great temperature extremes. These methods facilitate the forecasting of air temperature anomalies for the second

Card 1/5

PAGAVA, S.T.

Establishing the date of the beginning of a natural synoptic period. Meteor.i gidrol. no.7:11-15 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Weather forecasting)

PAGAVA, S.T.

Nature of the relationship between the thermal state of the North Atlantic and the air temperature in Europe. Meteor. i gidrol. no.1:10-18 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Atlantic Ocean--Ocean temperature)
(Europe--Atmospheric temperature)

PAGAVA, S.T.

Method for calculating the mean H_{500} values on the second day of the natural synoptic period for the remaining days of this period. Meteor. i gidrol. no.5:17-21 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Weather forecasting)

PAGAVA, S.T.; SEVALKINA, N.A.

Method for determining the sign of the five-day air temperature anomaly two months in advance. Trudy TSIP 103:3-15 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Weather forecasting) (Atmospheric temperature)

S/050/63/000/001/003/007
D218/D307

AUTHOR: Pagava, S. T.

TITLE: A quantitative method for the determination of the date of the beginning of the natural synoptic period

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 1, 1963, 16-24

TEXT: It is noted that the quantitative methods for the determination of boundaries of natural synoptic periods reported by Ped' (Trudy TsIP, no. 103, 1962), which is the recommended method in the Soviet Union, suffers from the disadvantage that the accuracy with which the boundaries of a given natural synoptic period can be determined, depend on the accuracy with which the date of the beginning of the running n.s. period is known. Other available methods also suffer from various disadvantages and are reviewed in the first part of this paper. In view of these difficulties the author has developed a new method which obviates the various difficulties. The method is based on the fact that during a natural synoptic period there is a specific variation in the area covered

Card 1/2

PAGAVA, S.T., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof.

Using data of observations in the stratosphere in the analysis of natural synoptic seasons. Meteor. i gidrol. no.11:23-26 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

TOPIC AREAS: weather forecasting, atmosphere

Card 1/2

SUBMITTED: 28May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

PAGAVA, S.T., prof.

Characteristics of atmospheric circulation before the arrival of winter. Meteor. i gidrol. no.1:3-9 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov. Submitted July 22, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6035026 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/009/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Pagava, S. T. (Professor)

ORG: Hydrometeorological Center of Scientific Research, SSSR (Gidrometeorologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr SSSR)

TITLE: Character of the relationship between properties of circulation in the lower stratosphere and the beginning of the winter and spring seasons in the troposphere

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1966, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: synoptic meteorology, atmospheric model, atmospheric geopotential, long range weather forecasting, stratosphere wind gradient

ABSTRACT: Characteristics of the atmospheric circulations during the winter and spring seasons are analyzed using data published by W. L. Godson and C. V. Wilson (The structure of the Arctic winter stratosphere over a ten year period. Canadian Meteorological Memoirs, No. 11, 1963) on seasonal changes of the temperatures and on the geopotential fields at an altitude of 100 millibars. The relationship between the variations in the stratospheric circulation and natural synoptic seasons in the troposphere is of interest in studying the development of atmospheric macroprocesses and in improving methods for the long-term weather prognosis. This paper is a continuation of earlier works of S. T. Pagava (Osobennosti tsirkulyatsii atmosfery

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.513

PAGAVA, S.T., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, prof.

Rhythmic processes in the atmosphere. Meteor. i gidrol. no.1: 14-21 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

PAGAVA, S.T., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, prof.

Joint analysis of the thermal state of the ocean and processes in the atmosphere. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:11-19 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.

PAGAVA, S.T., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, prof.

Signs of the seasons in the lower stratosphere. Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:8-13 S '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

AUTHOR: Pogosyan, S. I. (Doctor of [illegible])

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchange, weather forecasting [illegible]

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5016518

table.

PAGAVA, S.T., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, prof.

Method of calculating the mean value of H500 for the trend of the natural synoptic period. Meteor.i gidrol. no. 2:20-26 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

PAGAVA, S. T.; ZAKHAROVA, N. M.; SEVALKINA, N. A.

Improving some aspects of the method of composing seasonal weather forecasts. Trudy TSIP no. 127:3-30 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ZAKHAROVA, N. M.; PAGAVA, S. T.

Results of testing the calculation method of the ΔT_{500} map for the tendency of the following natural synoptic period. Trudy TSIP no. 127:31-37 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KASHIN, Kensarin Ivanovich; PAGAVA, Serapion Tadayevich; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otv.red.; BLIZNIKOV, L.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Study of large monthly air temperature anomalies in the European part of the U.S.S.R.] Issledovanie znachitel'nykh mesiachnykh anomalii temperatury vozdukha na Evropeiskoi territorii SSSR. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 130 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Atmospheric temperature)

PAGAVA, Serapion Tadayevich; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otv. red.; MOKRETSOV, A.M., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Principles underlying long-range forecasting of weather a short period in advance] Printsipy sostavleniia dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody maloi zablagovremennosti. Moskva, Gidrometeor. izd-vo (otdelenie), 1961. 76 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Weather forecasting)

SOV/79-29-4-42/77

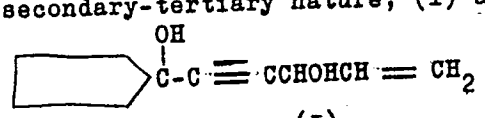
5(3)

AUTHORS: Nogaydeli, A. I., Dzagnidze, K. Ya, Pagava, T., Kverenchkhiladze

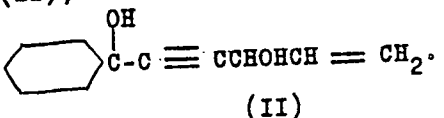
TITLE: Investigation of Mixed Ethylene-acetylene-γ-glycols (Issledovaniye smeshannykh etilenatsetilenovykh-γ-glikoley). Synthesis and Catalytic Hydrogenation of 5-(1-Oxycyclopentyl)-penten-1-in-4-ol-3 and 5-(1-Oxycyclohexyl)-penten-1-in-4-ol-3 (Sintez i kataliticheskoye gidrirovaniye 5-(1-oksitsiklopentil)-penten-1-in-4-ola-3 i 5-(1-oksitsiklogeksil)-penten-1-in-4-ola-3)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1231-1233 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of their previous work (Ref 1) the authors investigated the reaction of acrolein with cyclopentanol- and cyclohexanol-magnesium-bromo-acetylenes as well as the nature of the catalytic hydrogenation of the eninglycols obtained. Normal reaction products, namely, the ethylene-acetyl glycols of secondary-tertiary nature, (I) and (II), were obtained (50% yield).



(I)



(II)

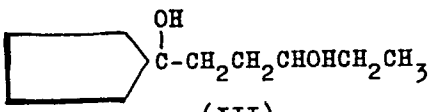
Card 1/3 The eninglycols mentioned are hydrogenated in the presence of

Investigation of Mixed Ethylene-acetylene-γ-glycols. Synthesis and Catalytic Hydrogenation of 5-(1-Oxycyclopentyl)-penten-1-in-4-ol-3 and 5-(1-Oxycyclohexyl)-penten-1-in-4-ol-3

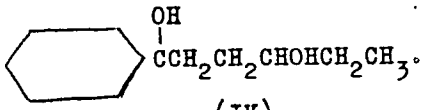
platinum black without a break in the reaction rate, each of them affiliating 6 hydrogen atoms while the corresponding saturated γ-glycols are formed. The hydrogenation, however, takes place much faster in the presence of colloidal palladium, the eninglycols intensely affiliating 4 hydrogen atoms, whereupon the reaction rate drops sharply and the remaining two hydrogen atoms are absorbed much more slowly, which is confirmed by a comparison with the time required for the affiliation of hydrogen in the case of (I) and (II). For instance, the nature of hydrogenation of eninglycols with cyclic radicals is similar to that of eninglycols with open chains, even though the weighting of the radical retards the hydrogenation reaction as soon as the 4 hydrogen atoms have been affiliated. The products of the complete hydrogenation with the catalysts mentioned above are compounds (III) and (IV):

SOV/79-29-4-42/77

Investigation of Mixed Ethylene-acetylene-γ-glycols. Synthesis and Catalytic Hydrogenation of 5-(1-Oxycyclopentyl)-penten-1-in-4-ol-3 and 5-(1-Oxycyclohexyl)-penten-1-in-4-ol-3



(III)



(IV)

There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tbilisi State University)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/137-59-5-9842

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikeladze, G.Sh., Nadiradze, Ye.M., Pagava, T.A., Tskhvediani, R.N.

TITLE: Electric Smelting of Silico-Aluminum From Coke and Tkibuly Shale Cinders

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii AS Georgian SSR, 1958, Vol 9, pp 59 - 68

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of obtaining Si-Al from the coke and cinders of Tkibuly shales. The cinders contained (in %): SiO_2 54.9, Al_2O_3 30.1, Fe_2O_3 10.8. The smelts were carried out in a one-phase electric furnace of 175 kva capacity with magnesite lining. An alloy of the following composition was obtained (in %): Si 39.8, Al 30.8, Fe 26.79. The alloy can be recommended to be used as a complex deoxidizer in steel production and as a reducing agent to obtain Fe-alloys by the metallo-thermic method. The consumption of electric power under industrial conditions is 8 - 9,000 kw-hrs/ton of Si-Al; the cost of Si-Al obtained on the base of Tkibuly shales is lower than that of 75% Fe-Si.

Card 1/1

V.B.

Use of Aluminum-silicon (cont.)

attained when 0.5-5 mm Si-Al is charged onto the surface of the slag introduced. The C contents of the alloy fluctuated from 0.09 to 0.34%, the higher values being the result of periodic immersion of the electrodes in the slag, which cannot be permitted to happen when the standard three-phase furnaces are used. The concentration of P in the alloy was in direct relationship to the [P]in the charge, as Al is highly reductive of P_2O_5. When Mn slag is employed, [P] did not exceed 0.08%. The [Mn] in alloys smelted from Mn ore attained 84.64% while that in metal smelted from Mn slag attained 85.57%. Calculations of unit ore consumption per ton of alloy are presented, although it is noted that these figures may be cut down, possibly, when larger furnaces are used for the smelting. Bibliography: 3 references.

A.Sh.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Aluminum silicon--Application 3. Blast furnaces--Performance

Card 2/2

DOBRYSHMAN, Ye.M.; PAGAVA, T.S.

Some evaluations of methods of coding the geopotential field.
Trudy MMTS no.7:23-33 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

PAGAYENKO, G.P.

110-10-8/18

AUTHOR: Vasyutinskiy, S.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Pagayenko, G.P., Engineer.

TITLE: The Thermal Design of Current-carrying Pipes. (Teplovoy raschet tokovedushchikh trubok)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.10, pp. 44-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT; Hollow pipes are often used as current conductors where they can reduce the skin effect or are required for the passage of water or other fluids for cooling. At the present time there is no complete thermal design procedure for current-carrying pipes with liquid cooling that takes account of such factors as heating of the liquid along the pipe, the change of the resistance of the material of the pipe with temperature along its length and the thermal conductivity of the pipe. The procedure here proposed is valid with any cooling fluid and in particular water. The steady state conditions of a hollow pipe of given external and internal diameters and length are considered. It is assumed that all the heat generated in the pipe is removed by the water and that there is no heat exchange between the pipe and the surrounding medium.

An equation is formulated for the quantity of heat generated in unit time in a short element of pipe and a heat

Card 1/3

conductivity of the material is ignored the error is usually not more than 1 - 2%. It is therefore recommended that in making preliminary thermal calculations on current-carrying pipes use be made of the existing procedure, whilst calculations made for checking purposes should allow for the temperature change of specific resistance of the material of the pipe and in particularly important cases allowance should also be made for the thermal conductivity of the material. An appendix gives a numerical example of a thermal calculation of the kind described.
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Polytechnical Institute (Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

ARKAS, I.Zoltan, okleveles kohomernok; MOLNAR, Imre, okleveles kohomernok; PAGER, Laszlo, okleveles gepeszmernok

Application of safety programming in the design of a metal foundry. Koh lap 95 no.8: Suppl.: Ontode 13 no.8:183-187 Ag '62.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Tervezo Irodai.

PAGES, J.

Japygids(japygidae, Insecta Diplura) of Yugoslavia and bordering regions. p. 235, (GLASNIK, No. 5/6, 1953, Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

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

PAGHIDA, Natalia

Contributions to the microfauna study of medium Sarmatian in the Pietrisu-Ruginoasa region. Anal St Jassy II 9:75-82 '63.

OSHAROV, P.; PAGIN, V.; TESLYA, Ye., inzh.; CHERNOVA, Ye.; KOPTEV, A.; LAZUTIN, P.; ANISHCHENKOV, T., instruktor; TOKAREV, S.; BERSON, S.; KRICHEVSKIY, A.

They have too far to go. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.5:40-41 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Reydovaya brigada zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy". 2. Krasnoyarskiy krayevoy komitet profsoyuza rabochikh stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroymaterialov (for Koptev). 3. Posadchik prokatnogo tsekha zavoda "Sibelektrostal'" (for Lazutin). 4. Krasnoyarskiy krayevoy komitet profsoyuza rabotnikov mestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Anishchenkov). 5. Zaveduyushchiy lektorskoy gruppoy Krasnoyarskogo krayevogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Tokarev). 6. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom krayevoy gazety "Krasnoyarskiy rabochiy" (for Berson). 7. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Krichevskiy).
(Krasnoyarsk--City planning)

PAGIREV, B.

Treasure house of Rumanian art. Vokrug sveta no.3:14-15 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:2)
(Art, Rumanian)

PAGIREV, B.

"Workers and inventor" by [prepodavatel' Rizhskogo narodnogo universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva] N.Sereda. Reviewed by B.Pagirev. Izobr.i rats. no.5:26 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Technological innovations)

AUTHOR: Pagirev, B. SOV-4-58-8-11/25

TITLE: Where is the Limit of Mendeleyeva Periodic Table of Elements (Gde predely tablitsy mendeleyeva)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, 1958, Nr 8, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A year ago in Dubna, during the session of the Uchenyy sovet Ob'yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy (Scientific Council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research), Member-Correspondent of the AS USSR, G.N. Flerov, announced the erection of a new research installation of nuclear physics. This new accelerator for multi-charge ions is supposed to discover new chemical elements. The author presents in short a description of element research development since Mendeleyev published his "Periodic Table of Elements", which contained 92 elements. Meanwhile, physics has broadened the knowledge of chemical elements and the last element discovered in 1956 (nobelium - No) bears the number 102. Modern science know now, that the number of elements exceeds 92, but the present problem is to investigate to what extent the element number may increase. The sintrofazotron (protron-synchrotron) of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna produces elementary particles possessing an energy of

Where is the Limit of Mendeleyev's Periodic Table of Elements

10 billion electronic volt, the highest energy achieved until now in the laboratories of the World. Soviet scientists however have already developed a new method of acceleration, which will probably increase the energy of elementary particles up to 10 trillion electronic volt. Thus physicians are quickly advancing from "terrestrial" to "cosmic" velocities and energies of elementary particles. This will help explore the secret processes, which results in the change in the structure of a matter.
There are 4 drawings.

1. Chemical elements--Abundance 2. Chemical elements--Tables
3. Chemical elements--Theory 4. Accelerators--Applications

Card 2/2

PAGIREV, B., inzh.

"Road of research (Memoirs of an inventor)" by A.G.Presniakov. Reviewed by B.Pagirev. Izobr.i rats. no.1:62 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

(Solar energy) (Presniakov, A.G.)

PAGIREV, B.

PAGIREV, B.

Jassy - Bucharest. Vokrug sveta no.8:14-18 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Rumania--Description and travel)

PAGIREV, B., inzh.

Behind variegated covers. Izobr.i rats. no.4:38-39 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Technological innovations)

PAGIREV, B.

From the first years of the Soviet regime. Izobr.i rats. no.5 (201): 1-4 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Technological innovations)

PAGIREV, B.

"Design and construction of machinery" by I.I.Kapustin. Izobr.i rats. no.10:59 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Machinery--Design and construction)
(Kapustin, I.I.)

PAGIREV, B.V.

VALEV, E.B.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.G.; PAGIREV, B.V.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P., otvetstvennyy red.; CHIZHOV, N.N., ted.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[Bulgaria, Rumania] Bolgariia, Rumyniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Bulgaria--Geography, Economic)
(Rumania--Geography, Economic)

PAGIREV, B. V.

Regional Studies

Dissertation: "Rumania (Economic-Geographic Outline)." Cand Geog Sci, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, 15 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow 3 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

PAGIREV, B.V.

Work on toponymics of Rumania. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.3: 58-60 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Rumania--Names, Geographical)

PAGIREV, Boris Valentinovich; GLUSHAKOV,P.I., redaktor; TRUBITSYN,V.I., redaktor; RIVINA,I.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rumania; an economic and geographical sketch] Rumyniia; ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1955. 262 p. (MLRA 9:3)

(Rumania--Geography)

BURAKAUSKAS, A.A.; PAGIRIS, Yu.K. [Pagirys, J.]

Eliminating dictyosaulosis in cattle. Veterinariia 42 no.9:48 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nachal'nik Veterinarnogo upravleniya Litovskoy SSR (for Burakauskas). 2. Direktor Respublikanskoy veterinarnoy laboratorii Litovskoy SSR (for Pagiris).

KAZLAUSKAS, Julijus; PAGIRYS, Julijus; RAUCKIS, Mikolas; KARPAVICIUTE,M., red.; LUKOSEVICIUS, St., tekhn. red.

[Helminth diseases of animals and poultry] Gyvuliu ir paukscciu helmintozes. Vilnius, Valstybine polines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 361 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

PAGIS, A.A.

PLATONOV, Ye.Ye., professor; PAGIS, A.A.

Gingivitis in gastrointestinal diseases. Stomatologiia no.5:9-11 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya TSentral'noy bol'nitsy Vodnogo transporta. Glavnyy vrach V.Ye.Kandelaki.
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, complications, gingivitis)
(GINGIVITIS, complications, gastrointestinal dis.)

PAGIYEVA, S. Sh.

Methods of obtaining rapid-hardening portland cement. I. P. Dyatlov and S. Sh. Pagieva. *Tsement* 21, No. 3, 24–6 (1955).—Addn. of up to 30% portland-cement dust to ordinary portland cement increases its activity and permits production of rapid-hardening cement. B. Z. Kanich

(1)

PAGIYEVA, S. Sh.

3

✓Methods of obtaining rapid-hardening Portland cement. I. P. DVATLOV AND S. SH. PAGIEVA. *Tsement*, 21 [3] 24–26 (1955).—The addition of up to 30% Portland cement dust to ordinary Portland cement increases its activity and permits the production of rapid-hardening cement. B.Z.K.

MT

(1)

DYATLOV,I.P., inzhener; PAGIYEVA,S.Sh., inzhener

Rapid-hardening portland cement production methods. TSement 21 no.3:24-26 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Kuvasai, Fergana Province--Cement industries)

PAGLIARINI, F.

Early vestibular symptoms in streptomycin therapy. Mschr. Ohrenh. 84 no.7-8-9:223-224 Jul-Sep 1950. (CLML 20:1)

S/064/61/000/001/006/011
B132/B218

AUTHORS: Yershov, V. A., Ladskiy, N. K., Pagnuyeva, I. A.

TITLE: Permissible content of phosphorus compounds in acetylene

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no.1, 1961, 25-29

TEXT: According to the specification ГОСТ 1460-56 (GOST 1460-56), only carbide with a content of phsophorus compounds that does not exceed 0.08% (referred to PH_3) may be used for the production of acetylene. This low value must be observed because of the spontaneous ignition of acetylene in the presence of larger quantities of phosphorus compounds. Data given in publications on the PH_3 content causing ignition of acetylene are very contradictory. This may possibly be explained by the fact that the experiments underlying the above-mentioned published data were made with artificial acetylene mixtures of C_2H_2 and PH_3, and that the organic phosphorus compounds which also form during the evolution of C_2H_2 were not taken into account.

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Permissible content of phosphorus...

The authors are of the opinion that: 1) phosphorus compounds cause not only ignition, but also reduce the ignition temperature of inflammable mixtures. In this connection, also very small quantities of PH_3 may be of importance. 2) Natural mixtures of C_2H_2 that were produced from carbide containing small admixtures of phosphorus compounds must be used. 3) The temperature of spontaneous ignition of acetylene-air mixtures with different contents of phosphorus compounds must be determined. From this a standard may be specified for the acetylene generator. First, the most inflammable acetylene-air mixture and the influence of phosphorus additions on the ignition temperature must be determined. In addition to that, it is necessary to determine the ignition temperature below which, under any conditions, no ignition occurs. In an arc furnace, various quantities of lime, coke and calcium phosphate were molten. The phosphorus compounds were determined iodometrically from ГОСТ 1460-56, 5457-50 (GOST 1460-56, 5457-50). The most inflammable mixture was determined by three methods. According to method (I), the acetylene-air mixture was passed through an electrically heated porcelain tube. The ignition temperature was measured with a Cr-Al thermo-

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Permissible content of phosphorus...

couple. Fig. 2 shows that with increasing C_2H_2 concentration the temperature of spontaneous ignition drops at first. The minimum lies at about 65%. Increasing PH_3 content lowers the ignition temperature. The values thus found are relatively high and cannot be used for a standard determination. According to the static method (II), the C_2H_2 -air mixture is passed through an evacuated steel bomb which was previously heated to ignition temperature. Then, the time that passes between the inflow of the mixture and its explosion is measured. These time intervals become longer as the temperature of the steel bomb decreases. Finally, no explosion occurs. An increase in pressure lowers the ignition temperature by 5 to 10%. According to method (III), air and acetylene, with a known content of PH_3 have been separately heated to the temperature of spontaneous ignition so as to exclude PH_3 oxidation before ignition. A tubular furnace was preheated to the same temperature. After introducing the air at a given volume rate, acetylene is added and again the time is measured, which passes between the

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Permissible content of phosphorus...

addition of acetylene and the explosion. These time intervals became longer with a temperature drop of the furnace until finally no ignition occurred. The values obtained by this method are higher as compared to (II), which indicates that prevention of PH_3 oxidation does not result in a drop of the temperature of spontaneous ignition. In order to check the statement by Caro that during this process easily inflammable organo-phosphours compounds are formed, the authors preheated PH_3 containing C_2H_2 and determined the ignition temperature according to (I). Within the range of 200 to 300°C, a temperature drop by 40°C could be observed. After this drop, however, a sharp temperature rise occurred due to polymerization, which excludes the formation of easily inflammable organo-phosphorus compounds at high temperatures. The authors also studied the catalytic activity of a series of materials, such as lime, carbide, active carbon, platinum, ferrosilicon, geratol, and sand. Results showed that these substances, with which acetylene might come in contact when used industrially, do not reduce the temperature of spontaneous ignition. Changes in volume exerted a small influence upon the temperature of spontaneous ignition. On the basis of their results, the

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Permissible content of phosphorus...

authors determined the maximum permissible content of phosphorus compounds in acetylene: As may be seen from Fig. 2, the lowest temperatures of spontaneous ignition are above 200°C, even at higher PH_3 concentrations. Since the maximum temperature during the evolution of C_2H_2 is 140°C, a mixture having a temperature of spontaneous ignition of 290-300°C (twofold margin of safety) may be considered to be permissible. According to Fig. 5, a PH_3 concentration of 0.2% corresponds to this temperature. In this case, the temperature of spontaneous ignition is 20°C below that of C_2H_2 and 10°C below that of acetylene produced from carbide conforming to the specification GOST 1460-56. Thus, a content of phosphorus compounds of 0.2% by volume referred to PH_3 is permissible. N. D. Baykalova took part in the experiments. There are 6 figues, 2 tables, and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

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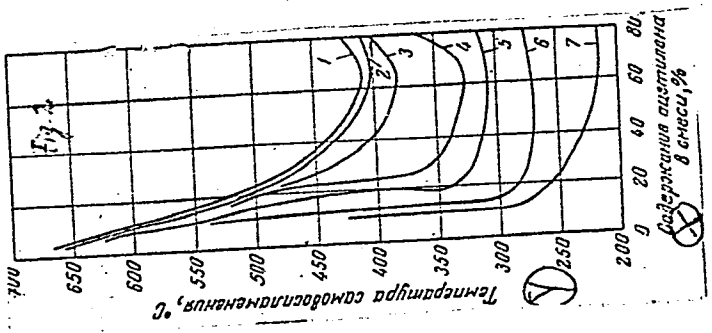
S/064/61/000/001/006/011
B132/B218

Permissible content of phosphorus...

Fig. 2: Dependence of the temperature of spontaneous ignition of an acetylene-air mixture on the content of acetylene at varying PH_3 concentrations.

Legend: x) acetylene content in the mixture, %; y) temperature of spontaneous ignition, °C.
1) 0.01%, 2) 0.08%, 3) 0.20%, 4) 0.57%, 5) 1.06%, 6) 2.66%, 7) 4,6%.



Card 6/7

S/064/61/000/001/006/011
B132/B218

Permissible content of phosphorus ...

Fig. 5: Lowest temperature of spontaneous ignition of acetylene at varying PH_3 contents.

Legend: x) PH_3 content of acetylene, %; y) temperature of spontaneous ignition, °C; 1) according to method (I); 2) according to method (II); 3) according to method (III).

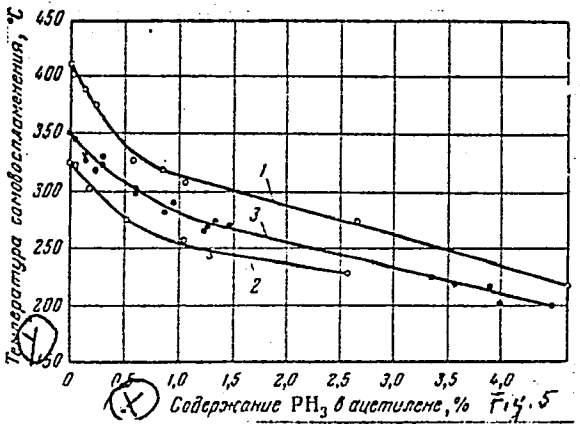


Fig. 5

Card 7/7

YERSHOV, V.A.; PAGNUYEVA, I.A.

Sulfur compounds passing from a batch to calcium carbide in the course of its production in an electric furnace. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2159-2163 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Sulfur compounds) (Calcium carbide)

YERSHOV, V.A.; PAGNUYEVA, I.A.

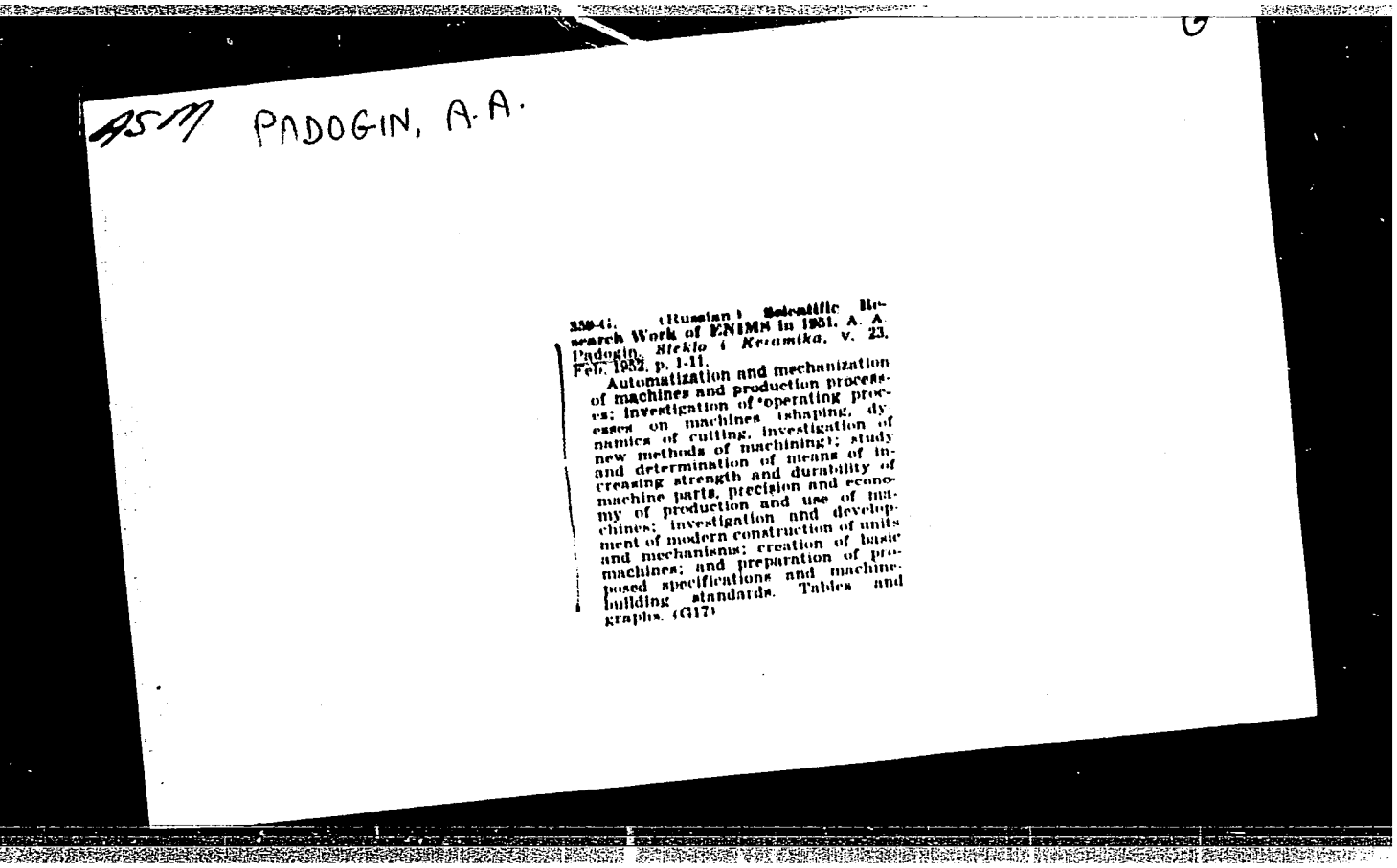
Transfer of sulfur compounds from batch to calcium carbide during its production in an electric furnace. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1901-1907 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Calcium carbide) (Sulfur compounds)

ZOTIN, A.I.; PAGNAYEVA, R.V.

Time for determining the position of fission grooves in the eggs of sturgeon and axolotl. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:765-768 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Shmal'gauzenom.

Thermodynamic properties of the carbon tetrachloride-propyl alcohol and carbon tetrachloride-isopropyl alcohol systems at 70°. Dušan Papoušek, Zlata Papoušková, and Ladislav Pago (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Z. physik. Chem.* (Leipzig) 211, 231–40(1959)(in English).—The liquid-vapor equil. of the systems CCl_4–PrOH and CCl_4-iso-PrOH were measured at 70° by means of a modified Gillespie app. (*C.A.* 40, 5961⁷). The thermodynamic consistency of the exptl. data according to Redlich and Kister was proved. The thermodynamic properties of the systems are explained by the Kretschmer-Wiebe theory (*C.A.* 49, 1392*b*), based on the assumption of continued assocn. in solns. of alcs. and on the use of the Flory-Huggins expression for the free energy of soln. The theory correctly predicts the asym. shape of the curves of the excess free energy of mixing and agrees fairly well with the exptl. data. The less pronounced assocn. of iso-PrOH in comparison with PrOH is also indicated correctly by the theory. F. R.



4577 PADOGIN, A.A.

338-41. (Russian) Scientific Research Work of ENIMS in 1931. A. A. Padogin. *Steklo i Keramika*, v. 23, Feb. 1932, p. 1-11.

Automatization and mechanization of machines and production processes; investigation of operating processes on machines (shaping, dynamics of cutting, investigation of new methods of machining); study and determination of means of increasing strength and durability of machine parts, precision and economy of production and use of machines; investigation and development of modern construction of units and mechanisms; creation of basic machines; and preparation of proposed specifications and machine-building standards. Tables and graphs. (G17)

Padogin, A.A.

PADOGIN, A.A.

Technical development of the Soviet machine-tool industry. Stan. i instr. 28 no.10:4-8 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Machine-tool industry)

PADOGIN, A.A.

All-Union conference of machine-tool designers. Stan.i instr. 29 no.11:3-6 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Machine-tool industry--Congresses)

PADOGIN, A.A.

Research plan of the Experimental Scientific Institute of Machine Tools for 1959. Stan. i instr. 30 no.2:44 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Engineering research)

25.5000

80020

S/121/60/000/04/05/008

AUTHOR: Padogin, A.A.

TITLE: Prospects of Development of Machine Tool Construction in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No 4, pp 43 - 44

TEXT: A conference on the problem of the principal trends of development of Machine Tool Construction in the USSR in the period from 1959 to 1975, convened by the Gosplan USSR (State Planning Committee of the USSR) together with the State Committee on Automation and Machine Construction at the Counsel of Ministers of the USSR and the Gosplan UkrSSR (State Planning Committee of the UkrSSR), took place from January 26 to 29, 1960, in Kiyev. There were 235 participants from 119 organizations. Mr. V.S. Vasil'yev, Deputy Director of ENIMS (Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal Cutting Machine Tools) read a report on the basic trends of technological development of mechanical working, development of designs of metal cutting machine tools and requirements of Soviet economy of metal cutting machine tools in the period from 1959 to 1975. The main subjects treated at the Conference were the following: increasing mass and serial production in all fields of machine construction,

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Prospects of Development of Machine Tool Construction in the USSR

particular in foundry work, forging and pressing; extending the field of application of welded and cast-welded constructions; extending the application of tubes, cold-drawn rods, cold and hot rolled profiles etc. which by 1975 will be used by 15 times more than in 1958; introducing on a large scale new materials, among others also plastics and mineral ceramics; increasing the application of high-strength, heatproof, high-alloy steel grades and alloys, for the machining of which tools with high cutting properties and powerful metal cutting machine tools are required. Special attention was paid to the problem of automation in machine construction. Continuous production lines should be replaced by automatic lines, while the latter should be equipped with machine tools which can be easily re-set. Moreover, the automatic lines should be equipped with transfer machines, standardized conveyers, loading devices, and automatic control and measuring devices. One of the main trends in automation is the application of programmed control for serial, small-batch and piece production. Mr. I.Z. Rykhletskiy, director of the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Machine Tool Plants, Instrument Plants, Abrasive Plants and Plants for the Manufacture of Forging and Pressing Equipment read a report on the reconstruction of existing and building of new plants of the

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Prospects of Development of Machine Tool Construction in the USSR

machine tool industry. The conference passed a resolution on the following points: 1) Further specialization of machine tool plants; 2) increasing the volume of cooperative deliveries of machine parts, standardized units and assemblies; 3) development of district establishments for the repair and modernization of factory equipment; 4) cutting down production of instruments and devices by machine tool plants and increasing the number of specialized instrument plants and plants, manufacturing multi-purpose devices; 5) introducing advanced production methods and large-scale mechanization, applying group working of machine parts and using to a greater extent specialized, semi-automatic and automatic machine tools and automatic machine lines; 6) reconstruction of considerable parts of existing machine tool plants in order to close down auxiliary shops manufacturing parts which should be made in a centralized way; 7) concentrating the manufacture of metal cutting machine tools in those plants which possess big specialized shops for the construction of such machine tools; 8) taking into account the requirements of machine tool construction when building plants for the centralized manufacture of castings,

Card 3/4

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Prospects of Development of Machine Tool Construction in the USSR

forgings and pressings; 9) extensive standardization of blanks for machine parts and assemblies with regard to centralized production; 10) the building of plants for the manufacture of accessories and units of metal cutting machine tools.

Card 4/4

PAGOL'SKIY, N.N.

New data on Paleogene sediments in the central part of the Koryak highland. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.6:1459-1462 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki. Submitted May 15, 1965.

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