JELASIC, F.; PAIC, V.

Treatment of epilepsy with intracranial administration of anticonvulsants. Neuropsihijatrija 4 no.3-4:171-184 1956.

1. Iz Neuropsihijatrijskog odjela Opce bolnice u Puli (Sef Odjela: Priv. doc. dr. F. Jelasic).

(EPILEPSY, ther.
anticonvulsants, intracranial admin (Ser))
(ANTICONVULSANTS, ther. use
epilepsy, intracranial admin. (Ser))

PAICHL, P.

Abdominal symptoms in pulmonary embolism. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.2:150-154 Mr '61.

1. Klinika chorob vnitrnich lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta prof. MUDr. K. Bobek.

(PULMONARY EMBOLISM compl) (ABDOMEN dis)

SOUSIEK, Zdenek; PAICHL, Premysl; TOMSI, Frantisek

Morphological changes in malignant carcinoid syndrome. Cas.lek. cesk. 99 no.10:293-297 4 Mr '60.

1. Sikluv patologicko-anatomicky ustav, prednosta prof.dr. Josef Vanek a klinika chorob vnitrnich, prednosta prof.dr. Karel Bobek, lekarske fakulty University Karlovy se sidlen v Plzni.
(MALIGNANT CARCINOID SYNDROME pathol.)

PAICHL, Premysl; SKRLANT, Lubos; SYKORA, Jindrich. Technicka spoluprace SYKLOVA, Marie

Fever caused by inhalation of metal fumes from brass welding. Plzen. lek. sborn. 23:115-118 '64

1. Klinika vnitrnich chorob lekarske fakulty University Karlovy se sidlem v Plzni (prednosta: prof. MUDr. K. Bobek); Oddeleni chorob z povolani a prumyslove toxikologie Statni fakultni nemocnice v Plzni (prednosta: prim. MUDr, F. Husl, CSc.).

PAICHL, Premysl

Manifestations of Wegener's granulomatosis in the upper respiratory tract. Cesk. otolar. 10 no.2:102-106 Ap '61.

1. Klinika chorob vnitrnich fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU se sidlem v Plzni, prednosta prof. dr. K. Bobek.

(GRANULOMA case reports) (PERIARTERITIS NODOSA case reports)
(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis)

PAICHL, Premysl

The significance of family history in the diagnosis of hereditary diseases. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.6:527-529 Je'65.

1. Klinika chorob vnitrnich lekarske fakulty University Karlovy se sidlem v Plzni (prednosta: prof. Dr. Karel Bobek [deceased]).

PAICU, D.; CONSTANTINESCU, P.

Contributions to the processing of seismic prospecting data under complicated morphologic conditions. Probleme geofiz 2:103-120 '63.

SARATEANU, D.; SURDAN, C.; SORODOC, G.; ANAGNOSTE, B.; STEFANESCU, I. in colaborare cu DUMA, M.; MARTA, M.; VASILE, C.; FLORESCU, T.; PAICU, P.

Research on active immunization against ovine enzootic abortion. Immunological study in various epizootiological conditions. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 14 no.3:283-294 '63.

(ABORTION, VETERINARY) (SHEEP DISEASES) (RICKETTSIAL DISEASES) (IMMUNOLOGY)

PAIDAR, F.; Nemec, J. "Using the Boriskin method for cutting drifts in the giant mine of the Czechoslovak Army in Karvina."
Uhli, Praha, Vol 4, No 6, June 1954, p. 169

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

IVADY, Gyula, Dr.; PAIDY, Laszlo, Dr.

New method for the therapy of interstitial plasma cell pneumonia in premature infants by pentavalent stibium and aromatic diamidines. Orv. hetil. 98 no.44:1201-1204 3 Nov 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajanak (igazgato: Walter Karoly dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(PNEUMONIA, INTERSTITIAL PLASMA CELL, ther.
antimonic cpds. & aromatic diamidines in premature inf. (Hun))
(INFANT, PREMATURE, dis.
pneumonia, interstitial plasma cell, ther., antimonic cpds. & aromatic diamidines (Hun))
(ANTIMONY, ther. use
antimonic cpds. in interstitial plasma cell pneumonia of premature inf. (Hun))
(AMIDINES, ther. use
aromatic diamidines in interstitial plasma cell pneumonia of premature inf. (Hun))

PAIIY, Ya. I.

Growth of microorganisms in low atmospheric pressure. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 21 no.1:14-18 Jan-Feb 1952. (CIML 22:1)

1. Odessa Medical Institute.

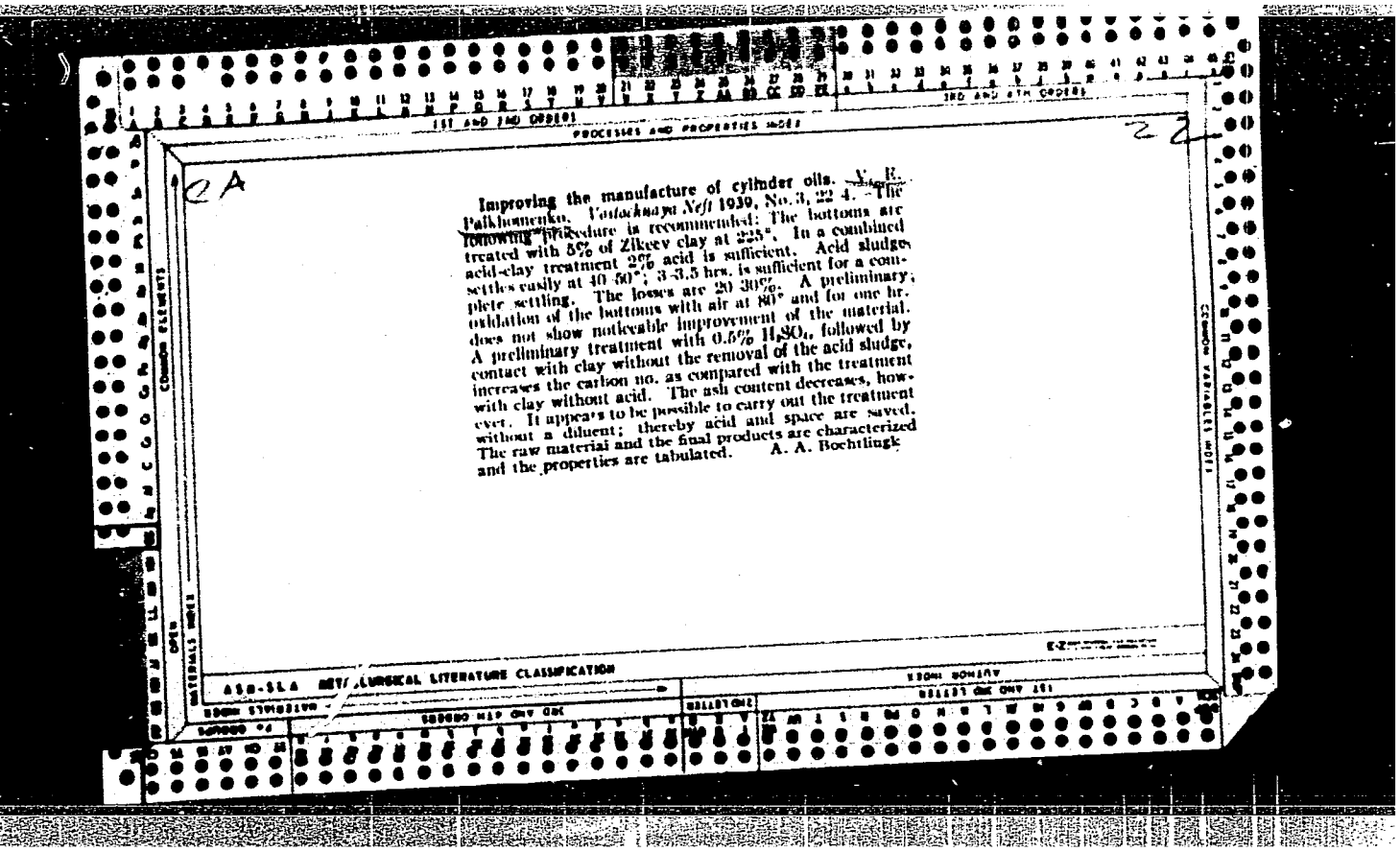
PAIKERT, Z.

Effect of amortizati n rates on selection of the most economical capital investment plans.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.



Improving the manufacture of cylinder oils. V. R. Palkhovnenko. *Voiachnaya Neft* 1939, No. 3, 22 4.—The following procedure is recommended: The bottoms are treated with 5% of Zikeev clay at 225°. In a combined acid-clay treatment 2% acid is sufficient. Acid sludges settles easily at 40–50°; 3–3.5 hrs. is sufficient for a complete settling. The losses are 20–30%. A preliminary oxidation of the bottoms with air at 80° and for one hr. does not show noticeable improvement of the material. A preliminary treatment with 0.5% H_2SO_4 followed by contact with clay without the removal of the acid sludge, increases the carbon no. as compared with the treatment with clay without acid. The ash content decreases, however. It appears to be possible to carry out the treatment without a diluent; thereby acid and space are saved. The raw material and the final products are characterized and the properties are tabulated. A. A. Boehtlingk

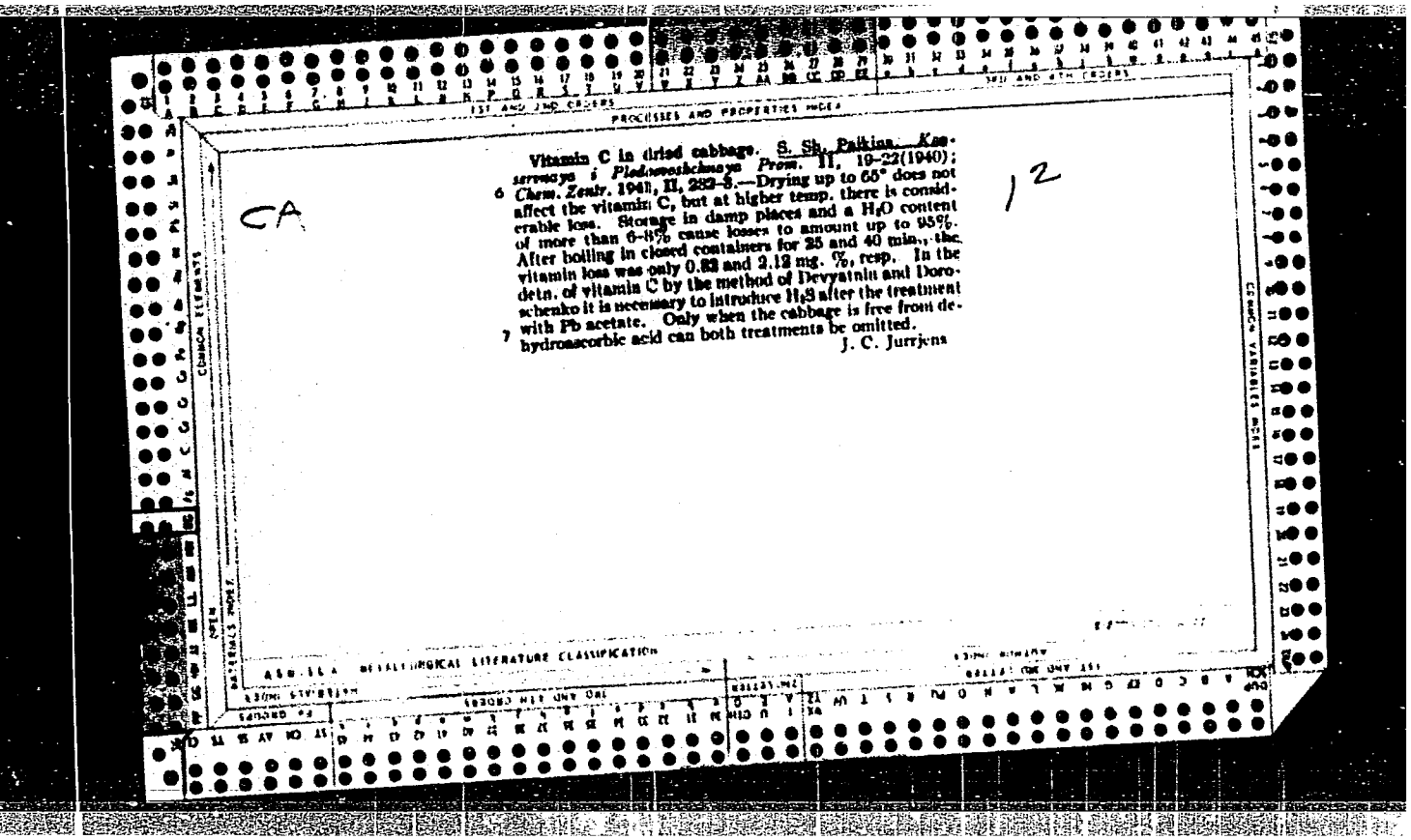
FAIKIN, I. I.,

Medicine

Fight against suppurative diseases among workers in the peat industry. Moskva, Medgiz, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

PAIKINA, S. Sh.
E. D. KUSHNIR, Z. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Immunitatsforsch. (USSR)
19, 80-5, 1937

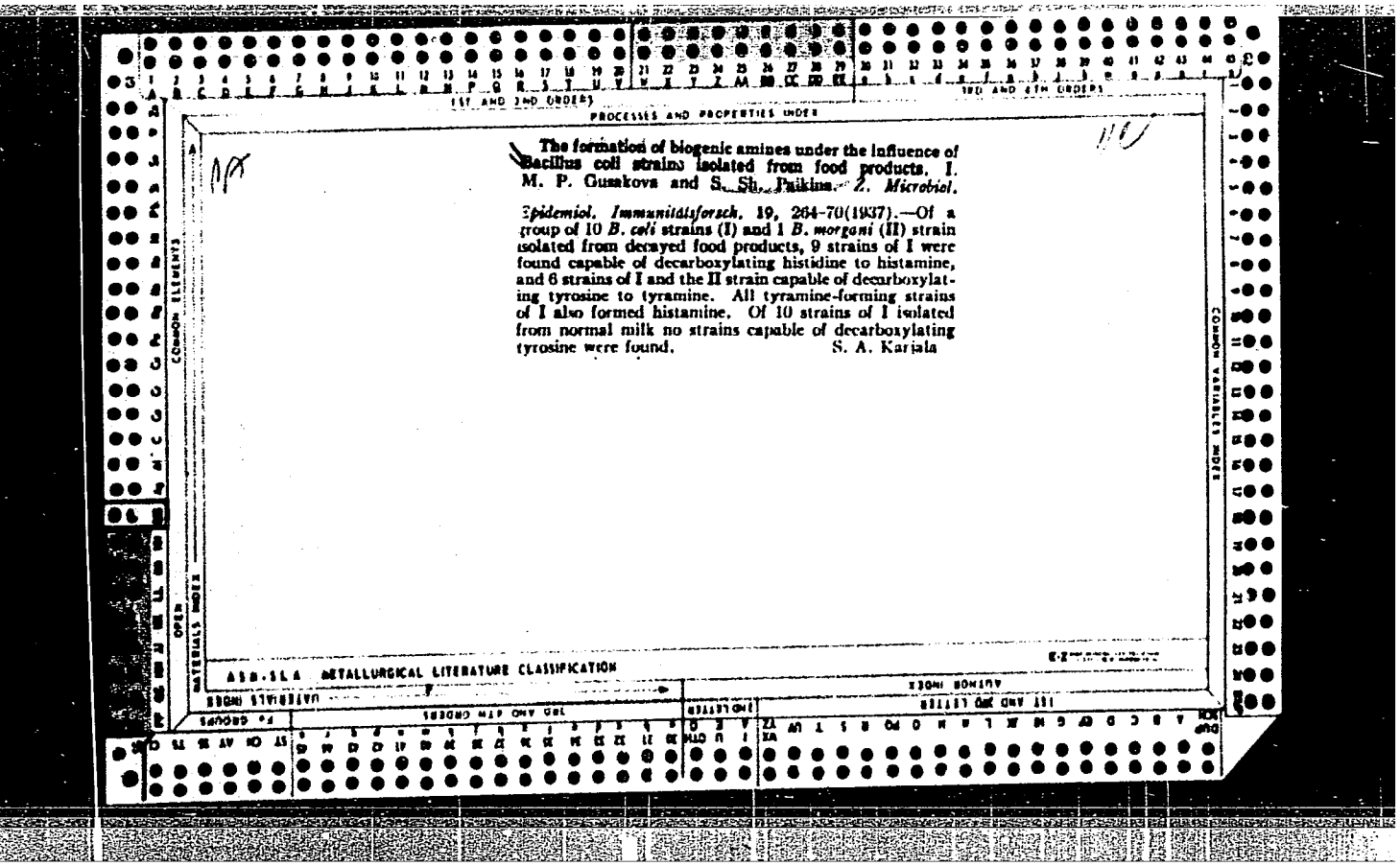


Vitamin C in dried cabbage. S. Sh. Paikina. *Konservnaya i Ploduvoshchnaya Prom.* II, 19–22(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 282–3.—Drying up to 65° does not affect the vitamin C, but at higher temp. there is considerable loss. Storage in damp places and a H_2O content of more than 6–8% cause losses to amount up to 95%. After boiling in closed containers for 25 and 40 min., the vitamin loss was only 0.83 and 2.12 mg. %, resp. In the detn. of vitamin C by the method of Devyatnin and Dorofeenko it is necessary to introduce H_2S after the treatment with Pb acetate. Only when the cabbage is free from dehydroascorbic acid can both treatments be omitted.

J. C. Jurrjens

CA

12



The formation of biogenic amines under the influence of Bacillus coli strains isolated from food products. I. M. P. Gusakova and S. Sh. Paikina. *Z. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Immunitätsforsch.* 19, 264-70(1937).—Of a group of 10 *B. coli* strains (I) and 1 *B. morgani* (II) strain isolated from decayed food products, 9 strains of I were found capable of decarboxylating histidine to histamine, and 6 strains of I and the II strain capable of decarboxylating tyrosine to tyramine. All tyramine-forming strains of I also formed histamine. Of 10 strains of I isolated from normal milk no strains capable of decarboxylating tyrosine were found. S. A. Kariala

SERETSYANU, D.[Sarateanu, D.]; SURDAN, K.[Surdan, C.]; SHORODOK, G.[Sorodoc, G.]; SHTEFENESKU, I.[Stefanescu, I.]; v sotrudnichestve s: DUMA, M.; MARTA, M.; VASILE, K.[Vasilie, C.]; FLORESKU, T.[Florescu, T.]; PAIKU, P.[Paicu, P.]

Investigations of active immunization against ovine enzootic abortion. Immunological study in various epizootic conditions. Rev. sci. med. 8 no.3/4:167-171 '63.

(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES) (SHEEP DISEASES)
(ABORTION, VETERINARY) (VACCINES)

PAIL, V.

"Guaranteeing Fulfillment of the Plan for Technical Development." p. 213, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

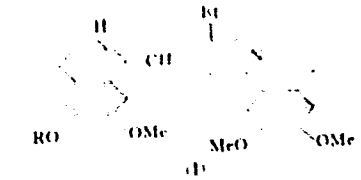
KHALETSKIY, A. M. (PROF.), PALLADINA, O.M.

Speech, Disorders of

Psychogenic speech disorders. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 52 no. 3, 1952

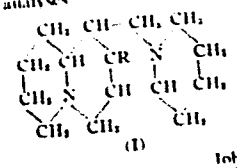
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953/2 Unclassified.

The constitution of emetine. III. Synthesis of a deg radation product. M. Pailer (Univ. Vienna). *Mon atsh.* **79**, 331-7(1948); cf. *C. A.* **43**, 2024*a*.—The *N*-free degradation compd. $C_{11}H_{16}O_3$ (*loc. cit.*) has been synthesized to prove its structure as $RCH_2CH_2CH(CHO)CH_2$-MeR (R = 2,4,5-R(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_2$) (I). RCHMeCH$_2$CH$_2$CO$_2$H (14.1 g.) was converted to its acid chloride which with Br gave the *α-Br acid chloride*; this dropped into abs. alc. without purification gave after brief heating 21.5 g. RCHMeCHBrCH$_2$CO$_2$R (II), b$_{10}$ 130-5°. HBr was split from 100 g. II by heating with 180 g. R$_3$NPh for 10 hrs. at 180-230°, and the cooled product purified and fractionated to give 51 g. R γ-methylhydroxybate, b. 183-5°, which with NaCH(CO$_2$R)$_2$ in abs. alc. at 0° for 30 hrs. yielded after decompn. with ice and distn. 51 g. RCHMeCH(CH$_2$-CO$_2$R)CH(CO$_2$R)$_2$, b$_{10}$ 183°; this, boiled in H$_2$O-MeOH-KOH, gave after purification 28.0 g. RCHMe-CH(CH$_2$CO$_2$H)$_2$, m. 68-70°, 3.6 g. of which with AcCl gave 3.2 g. of the *anhydride*, m. 140-50°, condensed with 7 g. 3,4-(MeO)$_2$C$_6$H$_3$R in CS$_2$ with AlCl$_3$ to 3.61 g. RCO-CH$_2$CH(CH$_2$CO$_2$H)CHMeR, b$_{0.6}$ 175-85°, which was reduced with glacial AcOH-HCl and Zn-Hg to 3.1 g. RCH$_2$CH$_2$CH(CH$_2$CO$_2$H)CHMeR, b$_{0.6}$ 160-70°; 3.0 g. of this condensed on heating with 3.0 g. 3,4-(MeO)$_2$-C$_6$H$_3$CH$_2$CH$_2$NH$_2$ at 190-200° for 3 hrs. to give 4.05 g. R'CONHCH$_2$CH$_2$C$_6$H$_3$(OMe)$_2$ [R' = RCH$_2$CH$_2$CH(CH-MeR)CH$_2$] b$_{0.6}$ 220-30°, which was refluxed with POCl$_3$ in PhMe to close the ring, giving 4.2 g. R'-C:N.CH$_2$.CH$_2$.C$_6$H$_3$(OMe)$_2$(6,7), b$_{0.6}$ 190-200°; this was reduced with Sn-HCl gave 2.65 g., of the corresponding *tetrahydroisoquinoline*, b$_{0.6}$ 200-220°, which was subjected to a 2-step Hofmann degradation to give R'CH$_2$CH$_2$-CH(CH:CHR')CHMeR, b$_{0.6}$ 180-90°, split with O$_3$ to RCHO, RCO$_2$H, ROH, and the desired I, b$_{0.6}$ 110-30°; semicarbazone, m. 156-8°, identical with the semicarbazone obtained on degradation of emetine. IV. **Ipecac alkaloids.** M. Pailer and K. Porschinski. *Ibid.* **80**, 94-100(1949).—Further Hofmann degradations of *N*-methylemetine and catalytic hydrogenations and dehydrogenations of the products, described in detail, as well as theoretical considerations (Robinson, *C.A.* **43**, 2023*d*), establish the structure of emetine as (I; R = Me). V. **The**



constitution of cephaline. *Ibid.* 101-6. Detailed degradation studies similar to those employed for the structure studies on emetine lead to the structural formula (I) (R = H) for cephaline. Karl F. Urbach

Synthesis of sparteine. E. Anet, G. K. Hughes, and E. Ritchie (Univ. Sydney, Australia). *Nature* **165**, 35-6(1950).—From CO(CH$_2$CO$_2$Et)$_2$ and H$_2$N(CH$_2$)$_4$CHO (prepd. by mild acid hydrolysis of the acetal) let stand in dil. aq. soln. at pH 13 at room temp. several hrs., the pH adjusted to 7, and HCHO added was isolated 15-20% 8-ketosparteine (I, R = O). Clemmensen reduction of I gave a nearly quant. yield of *dl*-sparteine (I, R = H$_2$), identified by m.p. and mixed m.p. with specimens of its derivs. and by analyses



(I)

John P. Crispell

CA

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Synthesis of *dl*-*C*-noremetine. M. Paller and H. Strohmayer (Univ. Vienna). *Monatsh.* 82, 1125–8(1951); cf. Paller and Perschinski, *C.A.* 44, 4480h, and Battersby and Openshaw, *C.A.* 48, 3934c.—$PhOCH_2CH_2CH_2CH(CO_2H)_2$ and Br in abs. ether with ultraviolet light gave the α-Br deriv., which on heating to 150–60° lost CO_2, giving $PhOCH_2CH_2CHBrCO_2H$. The *Et ester*, m. 40–1°, heated with PhNR to 190–200° gave $PhOCH_2CH_2CH{:}CHCO_2Et$ (I). I with $CH_2(CO_2Et)_2$ gave $PhOCH_2CH_2CH(CH_2CO_2Et)CH(CO_2Et)_2$; sapon. followed by heating gave $PhOCH_2CH_2CH(CH_2CO_2H)_2$ (II), purified as the anhydride. II, heated with 48% HBr gave $BrCH_2CH_2CH(CH_2CO_2H)_2$ (III), purified as the *anhydride* (IV), m. 64–5°, and reduced with Zn and HCl to $EtCH(CH_2CO_2H)_2$. IV with MeOH, then CH_2N_2, gave the Me ester (V) of III. V treated with 3,4-$(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH_2CH_2NH_2$ (VA) in abs. ether, and the resulting base heated to 190–200° gave the lactam ester (VI), 3,4-$(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH_2CH_2N.CH_2.CH_2.CH(CH_2CO_2Me).CH_2.CO$. VI refluxed with $POCl_3$ in abs. PhMe gave ring closure to the 10, 11, 12, 13, 3', 4' - hexahydro quaternary salt (rings D, E, and F; cf. Battersby and Openshaw, *C.A.* 44, 4918c, for numbering) isolated as the iodide (VII), m. 218–20° (decompn.). VII with AgCl gave the chloride, which with Pt and H gave the octahydro deriv. (VIII). VIII was sapond. and the acid (as HCl salt) with $SOCl_2$ in $CHCl_3$ gave the acid chloride-HCl (IX). IX with VA gave the amide, which with $POCl_3$ gave *1,2-dehydro-C-noremetine* (X). X with H and Pt in 50% HOAc gave *dl*-*C*-*noremetine*, a light yellow glassy mass after distn. at 250–60° in high vacuum (C_{11} of ring D lacks the Et group of emetine).

Jane C. Ayrock

RUMANIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa. G

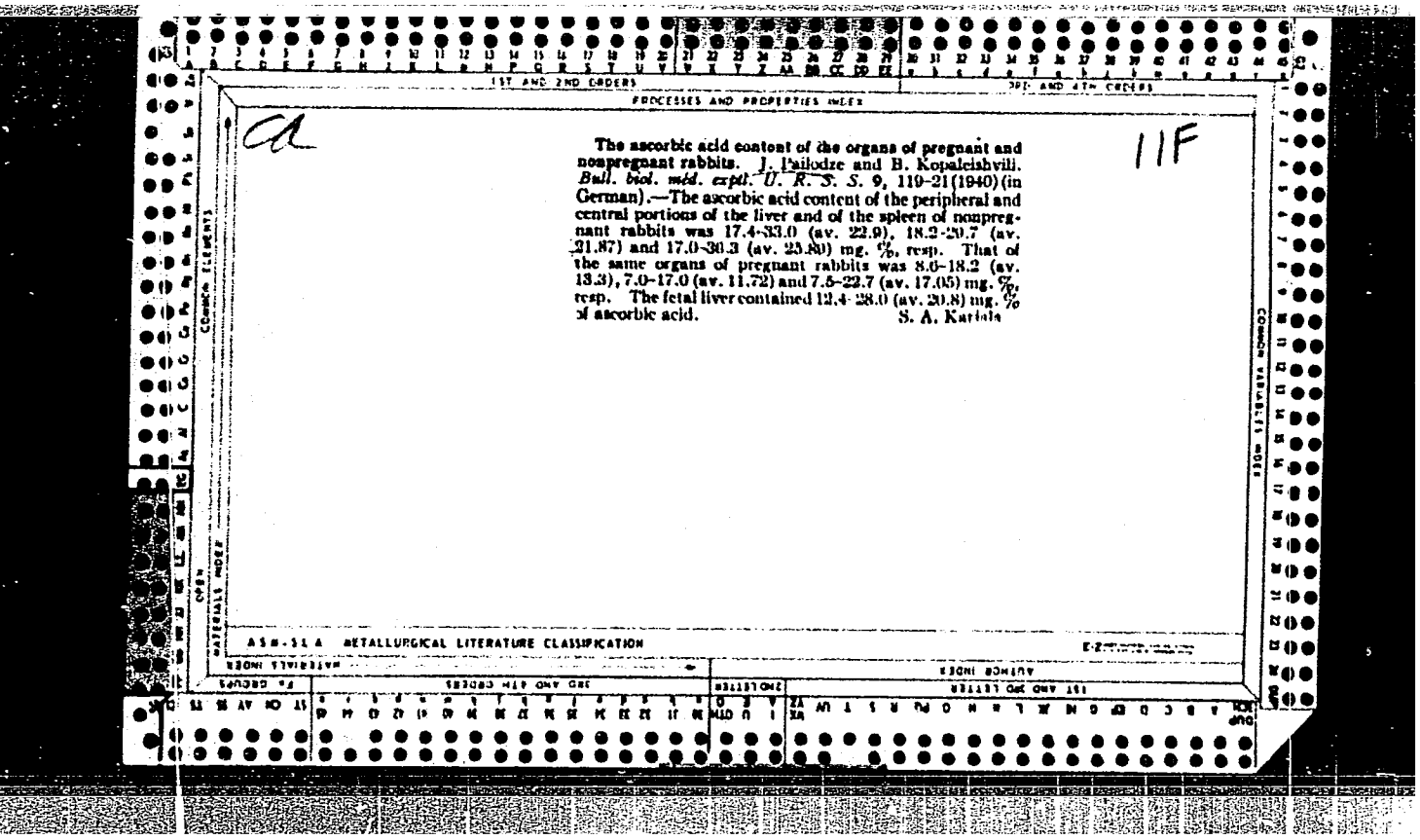
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 927

Author : Popa, R., Pailian, V.V., Ludatscher, R.
Inst : -
Title : Observation on Autochthonous Congenital Toxoplasmosis in Rumania

Orig Pub : Morfol. normala si patol., 1958, 3, No 1, 37-42

Abstract : Pathological, anatomical, and clinical data of 12 cases of congenital toxoplasmosis confirm the presence of this disease in Rumania.

Card 1/1



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11F

The ascorbic acid content of the organs of pregnant and nonpregnant rabbits. J. Pailodze and B. Kopaleishvili. *Bull. biol. méd. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 9, 119–21 (1940) (in German).—The ascorbic acid content of the peripheral and central portions of the liver and of the spleen of nonpregnant rabbits was 17.4–33.0 (av. 22.9), 18.2–29.7 (av. 21.87) and 17.0–30.3 (av. 25.80) mg. %, resp. That of the same organs of pregnant rabbits was 8.6–18.2 (av. 13.3), 7.0–17.0 (av. 11.72) and 7.5–22.7 (av. 17.05) mg. %, resp. The fetal liver contained 12.4–28.0 (av. 20.8) mg. % of ascorbic acid.

S. A. Kariala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAILODZE, YU.,
P. SHUSHANIYA, Akusherstvo i Ginekol. 1950, No. 2, 18-22.

Pain, U.R.
[illegible] V.A.

Structure and reactivity of organic compounds. (Quantitative aspects.)
Analele chimie 17 no.3:3-64 Jl-S '62.

SERYAKOV, Ivan Maksimovich; PAIMEN', S.V., red.; SHPEKTOROVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Book for juvenile automobile drivers] Kniga iunogo avtomobilista. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1960. 370 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Juvenile drivers)

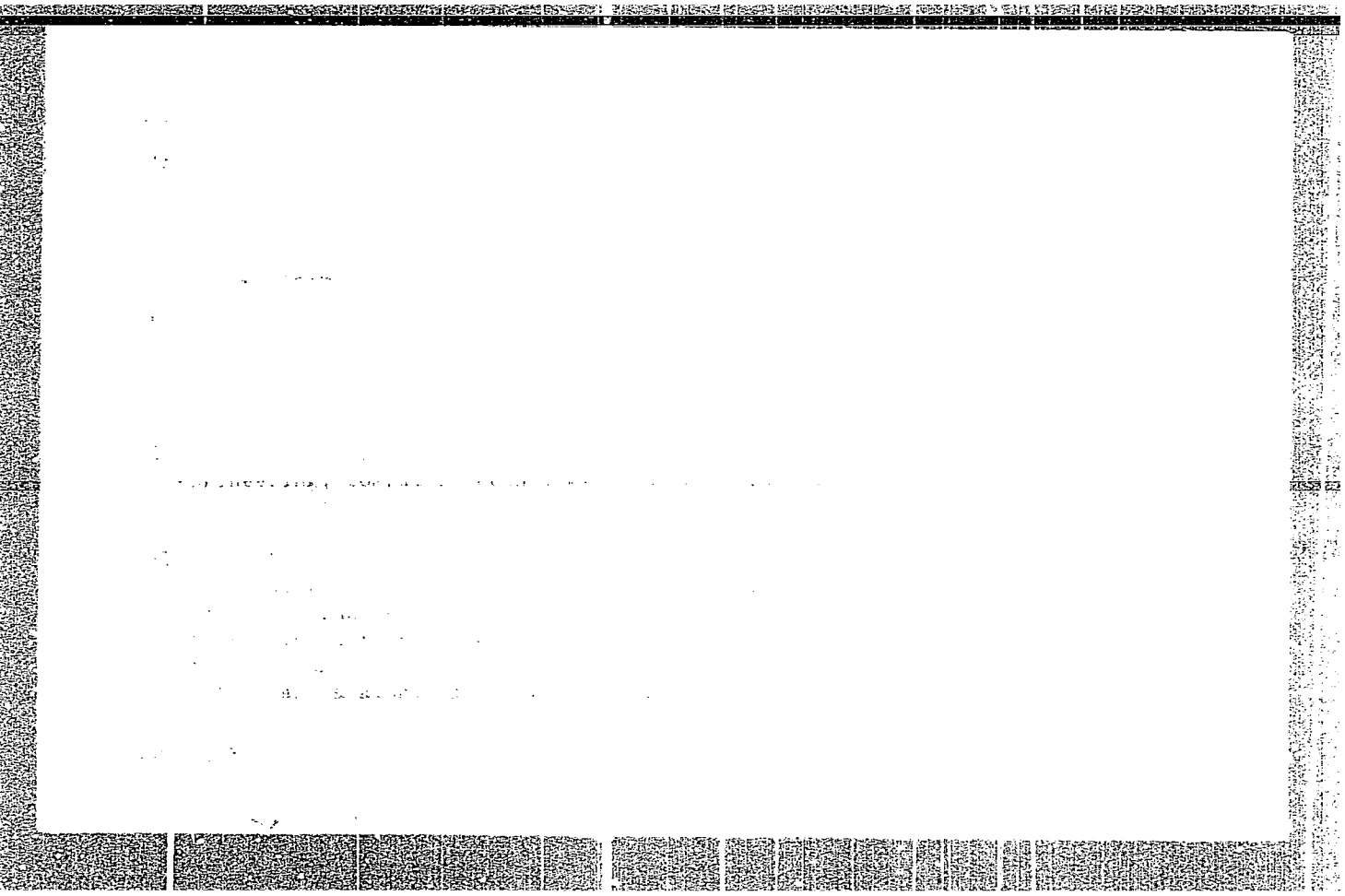
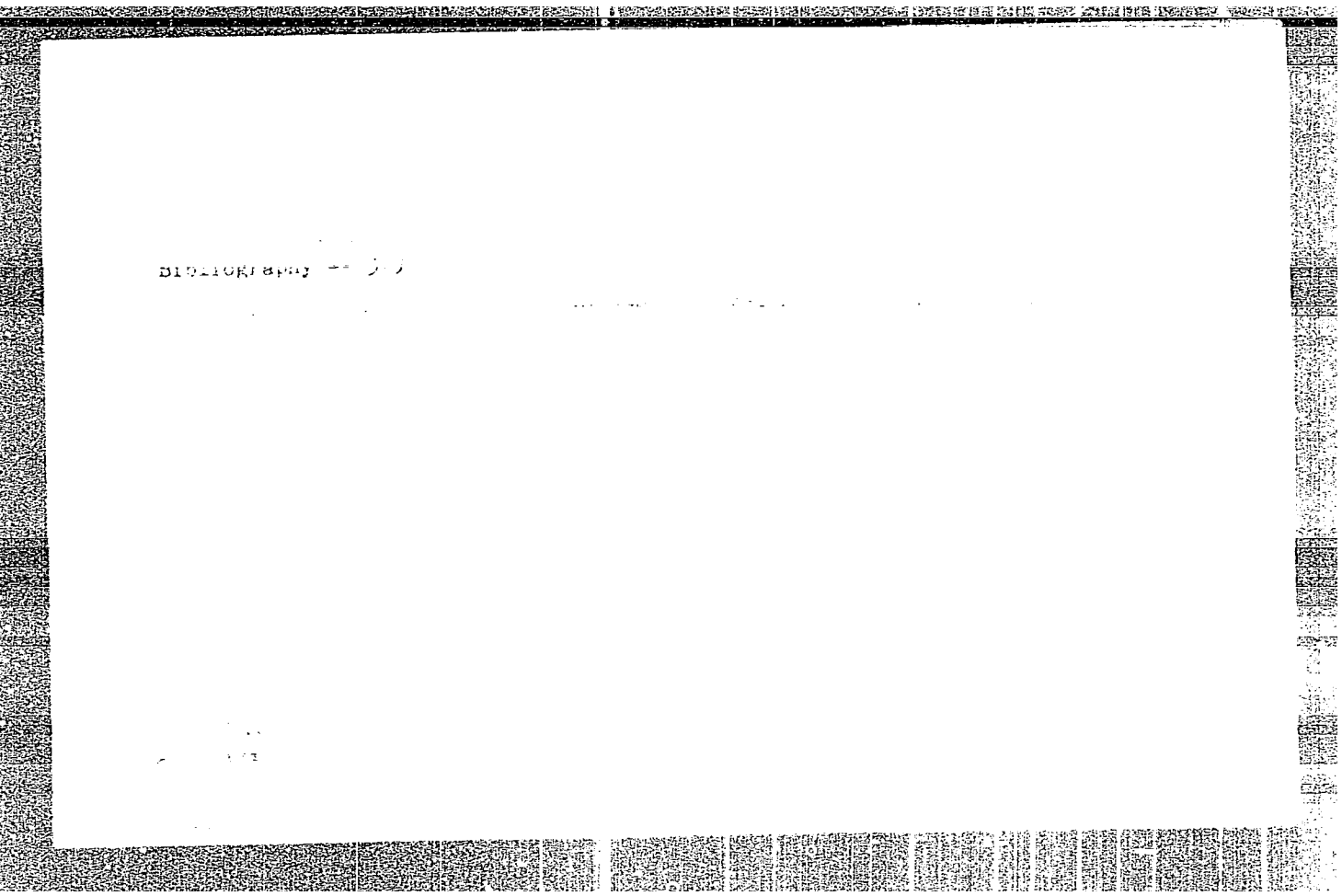


TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged)



MYASOYEDOV, Ye.S.; BORSHCHEV, K.G.; YELISEYEVA, A.M.; LOPATIN, B.S.; ADEL'SON, Ye.N.; BROVKINA, M.A.; PAIMTSEVA, T.D.

Lowering the incidence of angina and rheumatic fever under the conditions of the cotton spinning and weaving industry. Sov.med. 25 no.5:114-120 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedr gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. Ye.S.Myasoyedov), fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. A.M.Yeliseyeva), bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. K.G.Borshchev) Ivansovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ya.M.Romanov) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Melanzhevogo kombinata (glavnyy vrach T.D. Paimtseva).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS) (TONSILS—DISEASES) (TEXTILE WORKERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

PAIN, A.A.; PEYSAKH, S.A.

Portable apparatus for carrying out physiological investigations. Trudy Inst. kraev. pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:246-249 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(APPARATUS, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

PAIN, B., inzh.; KISEL'GOF, I., inzh.

Automatic control of transformer substations in harbors. Rech. transp. 20 no.9:22-24 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Harbors) (Electric substations) (Automatic control)

PAIN, B., inzh.; SELEZNEV, S.

Reactive power compensation in electric circuits of plants and harbors. Rech.transp. 21 no.11:28-29 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric power distribution) (Harbors)

NORNEVSKIY, Boris Ivanovich; TARATYNOV, Ivan Afanas'yevich [deceased]; MORDOVIN, B.M., prof., retsenzent; PAIN, B.S., dots., retsenzent; MURATOV, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FRIK, A.O., inzh., red.; KAN, P.M., red.

[Electrical equipment of ship and shore stations and substations] Elektricheskoe oborudovanie beregovykh i sudovykh stantsii i podstantsii. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 334 p. (MIRA 18:5)

PAIN, B.S.; NECHAYEV, V.V., redaktor; VORONIN, M.A., retsenzent; SHOMERO, A.I., retsenzent; VITASHKINA, S.A., redaktor; VOLKOVA, Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Efficient utilization of electric equipment in factories; work practice of the Limenda shipbuilding plant in increasing the power factor of electric installations] Ratsional'noe ispol'zovanie elektricheskogo oborudovaniia zavodov; iz opyta raboty Limendskogo zavoda po povysheniiu koeffitsienta moshchnosti elektricheskikh ustanovok. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 55 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Electric engineering)

PAIN, B.S., inzh.

Reactive power compensation in the electric systems of ports.
Trudy LIIVT no.26:236-243 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Harbors) (Condensers (Electricity))

PAIN, B.S., starshiy prepodavatel'

Using the correlation method of mathematical statistics in calculating and predicting the electric power loads of river ports. Trudy LIVP no.71:19-30 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

FAIN, E.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Bronchial asthma. Zdorov'e 7 no.7:28-29 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(ASTHMA)

PAIN, G.A.; BEBURISHVILI, Ye.M.

Clinical immunological observations of the interparoxysmal stage of rheumatism. Sov. med. 25 no.11:8-13 N '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. R.G.Mezhebovskiy) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav, - doktor meditsinskikh nauk B.G.Khaykina Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S.S.Mikhaylov).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

PAIN, G.A.; BARON, A.B.

Two cases of fibroma of the mesentery. Vest.khir. 73 no.4:53-54 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kirovskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa. (Mesentery--Tumors)

PAIN, G.A.; BARON, A.B.

Late rupture of the stomach following chemical burn. Khirurgiia no.7:77-78 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz gorodskoy bol'nitsy g. Kirova.
(STOMACH--SURGERY) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

PAIN, G.A.

Clinical aspects of dichloroethane poisoning. Vrach.delo no.11:1204 N'58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. R.G. Mezhebovskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ETHANE--TOXICOLOGY)

PAIN, G.A.

Case of death during a paroxysm of bronchial asthma. Sov.med. 23 no.10:139-141 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. R.G. Mezhebovskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASTHMA case reports)

FLIN, L.

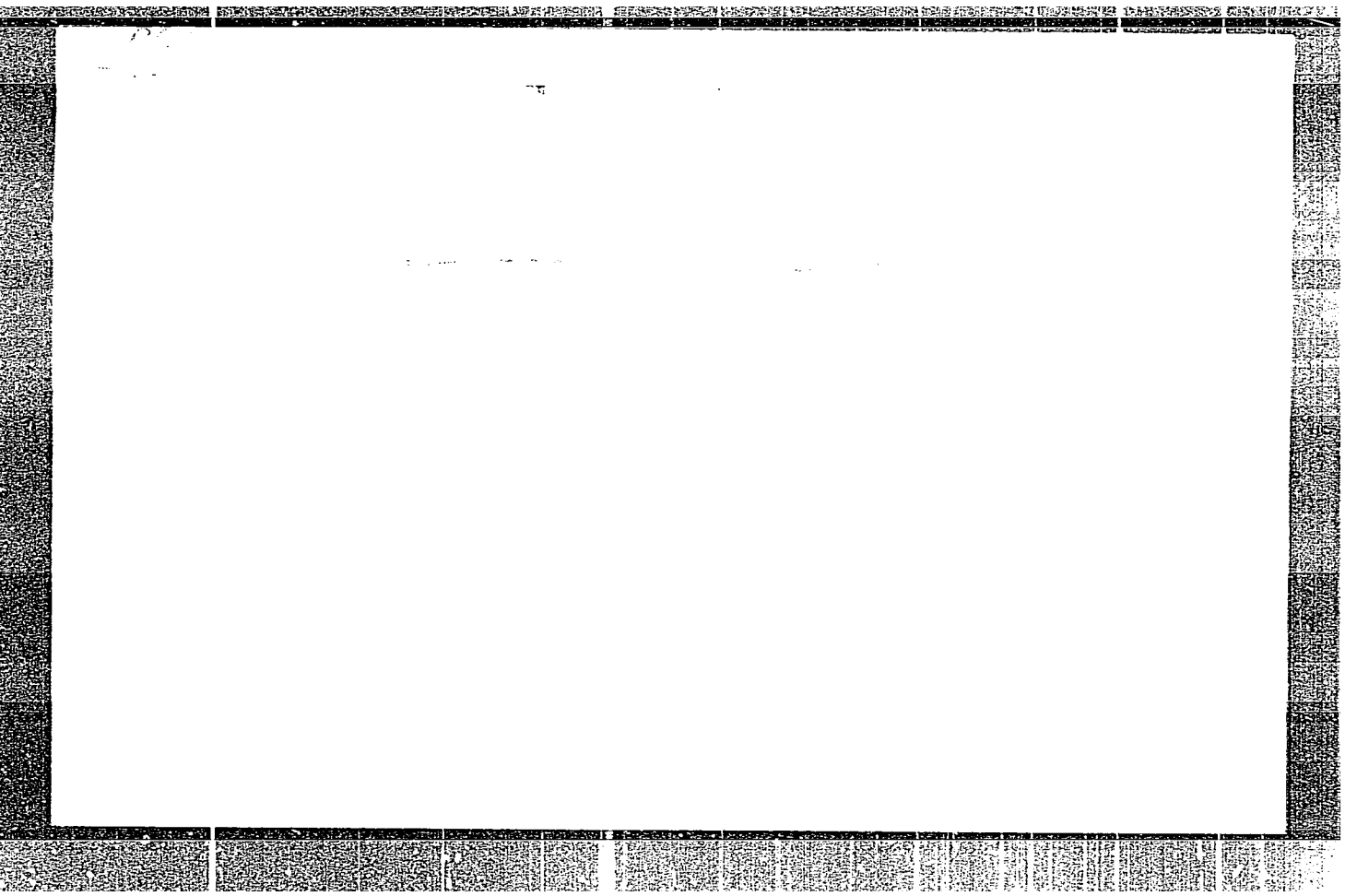
With their own hands. Neftianik 3 no.4:32-33 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Petroleum wokers)

PAIN, L.

Communication and Traffic - Rostov Province

Communication facilities in the new village of Tsimlyanskaya. Sov. sviaz. no. 11, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ДДББ, Uncl.



PAIN, Ya.B., inzh.

Design of modern thermal electric power plants with block units.
Energetik 10 no.12:1-3 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric power plants)

VINDMAN, R.N., inzh.; PAIN, Ya.B., inzh.

Standard universal design for the main building of large thermal electric power plants. Energetik 12 no.2:1-4 F '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

PAIN, Ya.B.

VINDMAN, R.N., inzh.; PAIN, Ya.B., inzh.

Major questions in development of a standard project for the main building of 1.2 million kvt power station. Teploenergetika 4 no.11:45-52 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Teploelektroproyekt.
(Electric power plants)

TURCU,T., prof.; PAINA,N., dr.; IONESCU, Gabriela, dr.; DUTU, Doina, dr.; AVRAM, Maria, dr.; FLORESCU, O., dr.

The pronounced increase in rats infected with the causal agents of anthropozoonoses demands intensification of rat eradication. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 9 no.1:75-76 Ja-F'64

KLIPPER, A., dr.; BADER, M., dr.; PAINA, N., dr.

Epidemiological research on leptospirosis on a pig-breeding and fattening farm. Microbiologia (Bucur) 3 no.5:427-431 S-O'58.

PAINAVELOV, Iv.; STRATEV, Il.

Difficulties in differential diagnosis and therapy of late complications in the bladder and in the descending colon following radium and deep roentgen therapy. Khirurgiia, Sofia 8 no.10:922-927 1955.

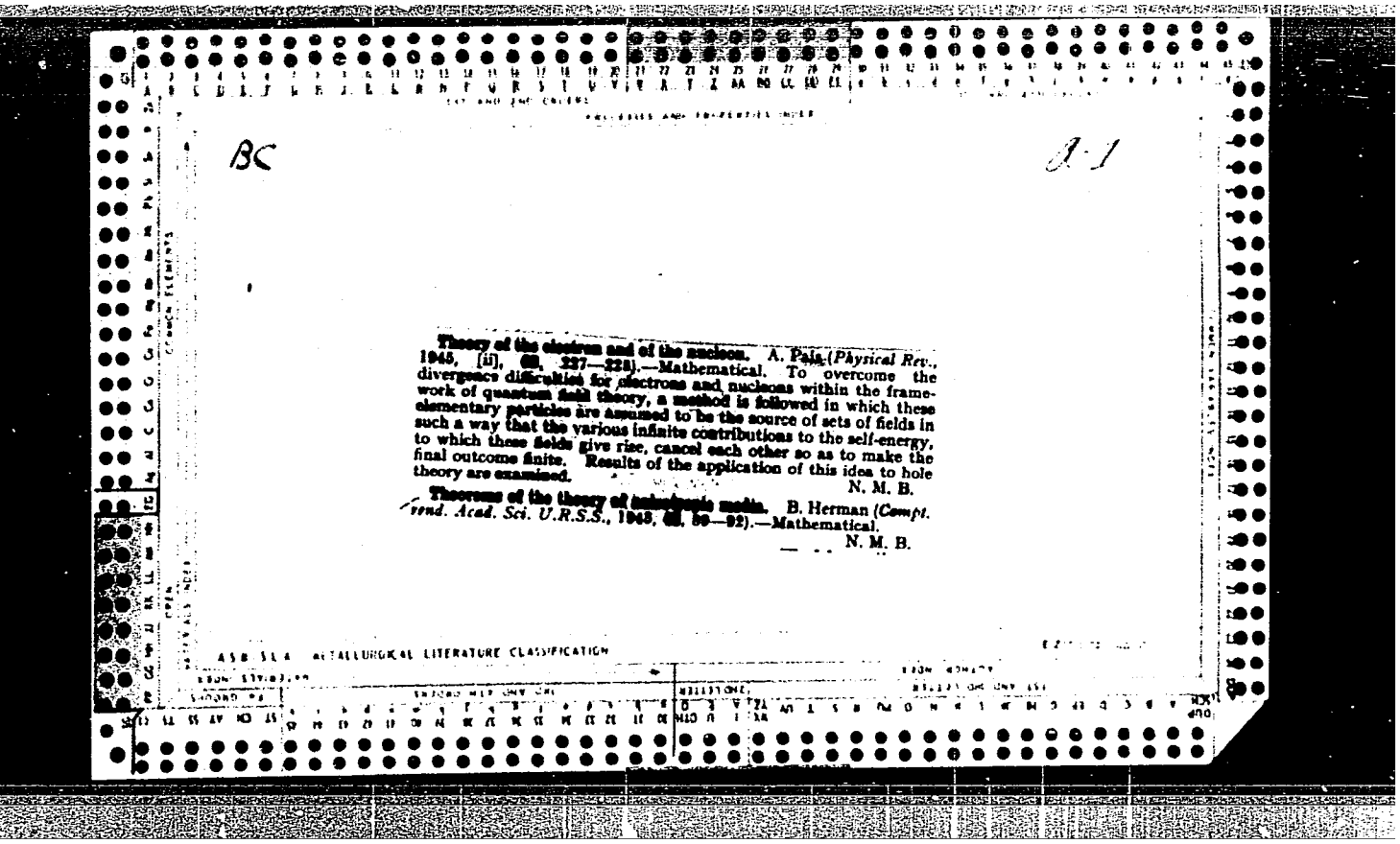
1. Nauchnoizsledovatelski onkologichen instut. Direktor: prof. G.Tenchov.
(RADIUM, injurious effects,
bladder & colon lesions after radium ther., differ.diag. & ther. (Bul)
(ROENTGEN RAYS, injurious effects,
bladder & colon lesions after x-ray ther.,differ.diag.& ther.(Bul))
(COLON, diseases,
radium & x-ray induced lesions after radiother., differ.diag. & ther. (Bul))
(BLADDER, diseases, same)

PAINTER, E. P.
FLOYD C. MCINTIRE, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 69, 1834, 1947

PAINTER, T. S.

"Some Recent Advances in our Knowledge of Chromosomes", (p. 207; 216) by Painter, T. S.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (USPEKHI SOVREMENNOI BIOLOGII) Vol. V, No. 2 1936



BC

A-1

Theory of the electron and of the nucleon. A. Pais (*Physical Rev.*, 1945, [ii], **68**, 227—228).—Mathematical. To overcome the divergence difficulties for electrons and nucleons within the framework of quantum field theory, a method is followed in which these elementary particles are assumed to be the source of sets of fields in such a way that the various infinite contributions to the self-energy, to which these fields give rise, cancel each other so as to make the final outcome finite. Results of the application of this idea to hole theory are examined.

N. M. B.

Theorems of the theory of [illegible]. B. Herman (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1943, **40**, 89—92).—Mathematical.

N. M. B.

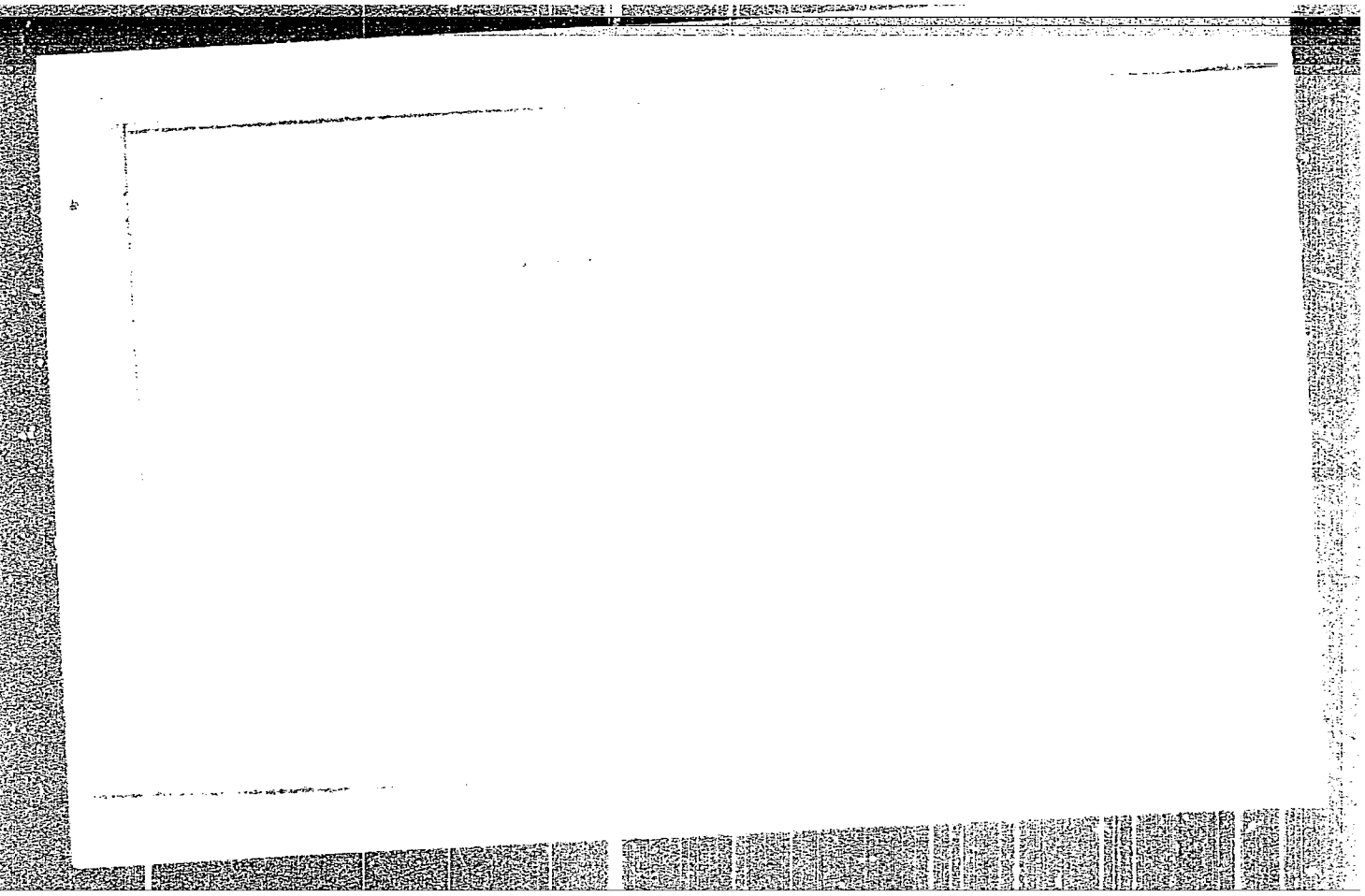
A S B S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAIS, I.

Concentration of vanadium by esterification.

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.
UNCL



PAIS 1.

43. The chemistry of vanadium compounds. E. Sebestyén, I. Pais, I. Patai. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* Vol. 67, 1961, No. 9, pp. 282–284, 3 tabs.

It was proved that an equilibrium was reached between quadri- and quinquevalent vanadium (1 : 1) when vanadium salts were boiled in concentrated sulphuric acid media. It was assumed that a state of equilibrium was brought about by the slow oxidation or reduction processes taking place during the treatment. Strongly reducing agents (as hydrazine sulphate) precipitate a yellow substance of the composition $4\,V_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot H_2SO_4$ from the hot concentrated sulphuric acid solution. A new method was evolved for the iodometric estimation of vanadium. Vanadium was oxidized to the quinquevalent state by the action of sodium hypobromite, then the excess oxidizing agent was eliminated by means of sodium salicylate and finally vanadate was measured iodometrically.

PAIS, Istvan, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi tanar

Talent scouting in chemistry. Magy tud 71 no.11:705-707 N '64.

1. College of Horticulture and Viticulture, Budapest.

PAIS, Istvan

"Mythology" by Imre Trencsenyi-Waldapfel. Reviewed by Istvan Pais. Elet tud 16 no.26 811 25 Je '61.

PAIS, Istvan; SCHULEK, Elemer; CORNIDES, Istvan

Investigating redoxy reaction by means of compounds marked with ^{18}O. I. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.2:93-95 F '63.

1. Eotovs Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemiai Intezete, Budapest, es Borsodi Vegyikombinat, Kazincbarcika.

PAIS, Istvan

"Ages, religions, gods" by Ambrogio Donini. Reviewed by Istvan Pais. Elet tud 17 no.5:143 F '62.

(Religions) (Donini, Ambrogio)

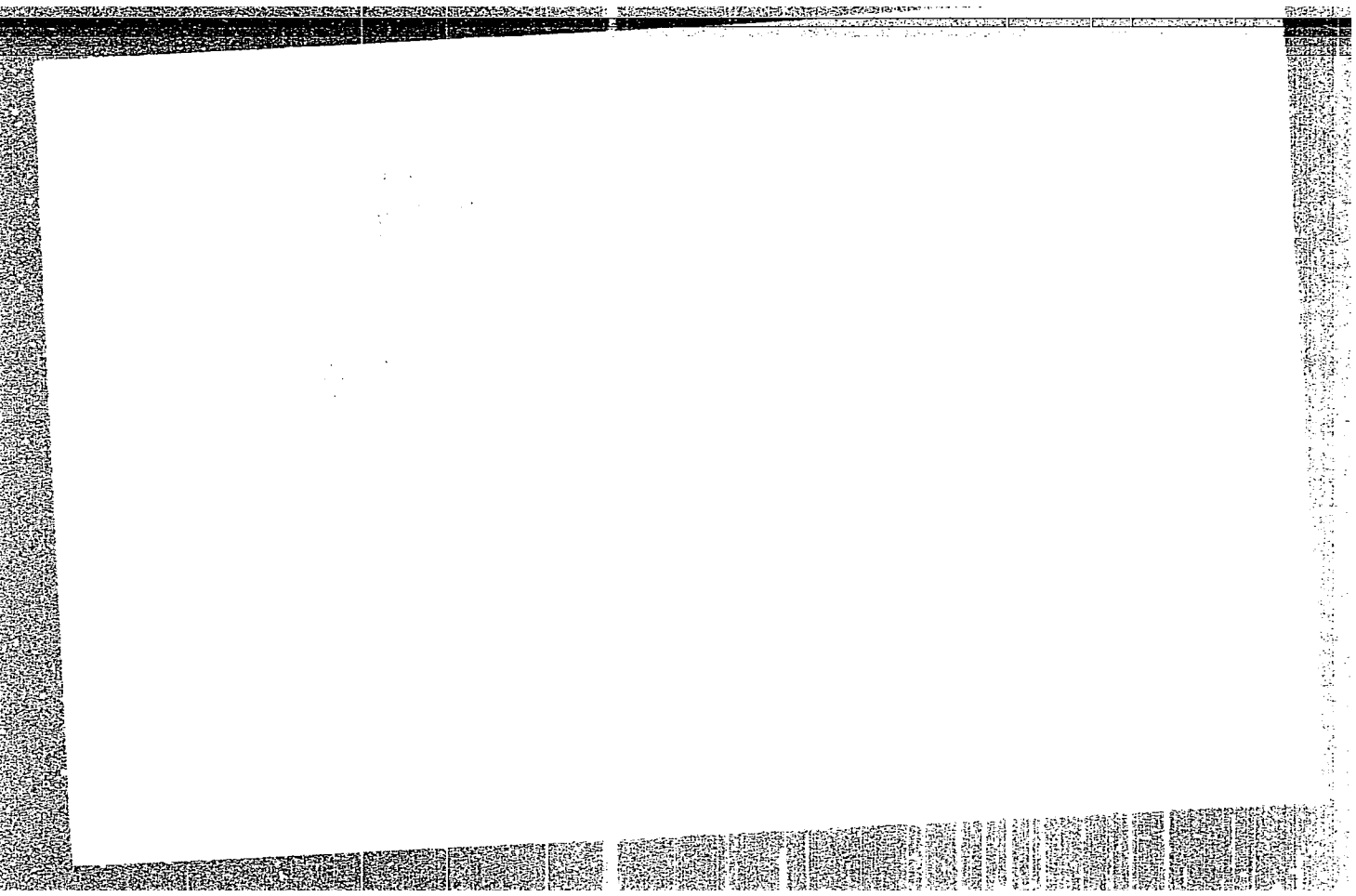
PAIS, Istvan

"Studies in the history of religion" by Imre Trencsenyi-Waldapfel. Reviewed by Istvan Pais. Elet tud 16 no.42:1319 15 O '61.

PAIS, Istvan, kandidatus

Vanadium enrichment through esterification. Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 7:276-278 Jl '59.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen-es Analitikai-Kemiai Intezete, Budapest.



PAIS, Istvan, dr.

Conference for chemistry teachers. Musz elet 19 no.2:2
16 Ja'64.

Pais, Istvan

HUNGARY/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27172.

Author : Istvan Pais.

Title : Microiodometric Determination of Vanadium.

Orig Pub: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No. 7, 252.

Abstract: The iodometric method of determination of V (5+) (Heczko T., Z. analyt. Chem., 1926, 68, 461) was improved in application to micro amounts of V (10 to 50 γ). The determination exactitude is 1.5%. The solution under study is acidified with phosphoric acid, KI and mannite are added and the separated I is titrated with $Na_2S_2O_3$ solution.

Card 1/1

PAIS, I.S.

Some technological and economic indices of the production of furfural by pyrolysis. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no. 1:27-28 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.
(Furaldehyde)

PAIS, L.G.

Level measurement in the oxidant stills of a bitumen unit.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.8:40 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

Q-2

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12070

Author : Pais M. A., Aseyeva N. Ye.
Inst :
Title : The Green Fodder Conveyer for Cattle (Zelenyy konveyer dla krupnogo rogatogo skota)

Orig Pub: S.-kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 6, 63-66

Abstract: The green fodder conveyer for cattle comprised winter-rye, oats, sunflower and corn, both in a pure form, as well as mixed with Sudan grass, oats-rye mixture, melons, etc. All cultures were fed in unharvested conditions. The timings and norms of sowing, as well as the management of the seed, and time and order of feeding them to the animals are quoted. The use of the green fodder conveyer permitted to increase the productivity of the cattle, and to up

Card 1/2

CA PAIS, M.M.

Action of pancreas after introduction of acids or bases into the body. M. M. Pais (Chkesso Med. Inst.). *Fiziol. Zhur.* 30, 370-8(1941).—Feeding regulated amts. of Na_2CO_3 or HCl to dogs in regular food (28 ml. *N* HCl or 2 g. Na_2CO_3 twice daily) showed: administration of alkali *per os* or intravenously represses secretion of pancreatic juice by food stimuli, with either no change or a rise of juice pH. Administration of acid raises the secretion without pH change; if administration is intravenous, the secretion is lowered and pH lowered. Secretin-stimulated secretion is raised by intravenous alkali, lowered by acid.
G. M. Kosolapoff

PAIS, Sandor, elektrikus (Budapest, XIII., Mauthner S.u.53/b)

For the sake of fast fueling. Auto motor 16 no.7:5 6 Ap '63.

PAIS, Zoltan, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Effect of the daily changes in the quality of bauxite on the prime cost of the produced alumina. Koh lap 95 no.6:256-260 Je '62.

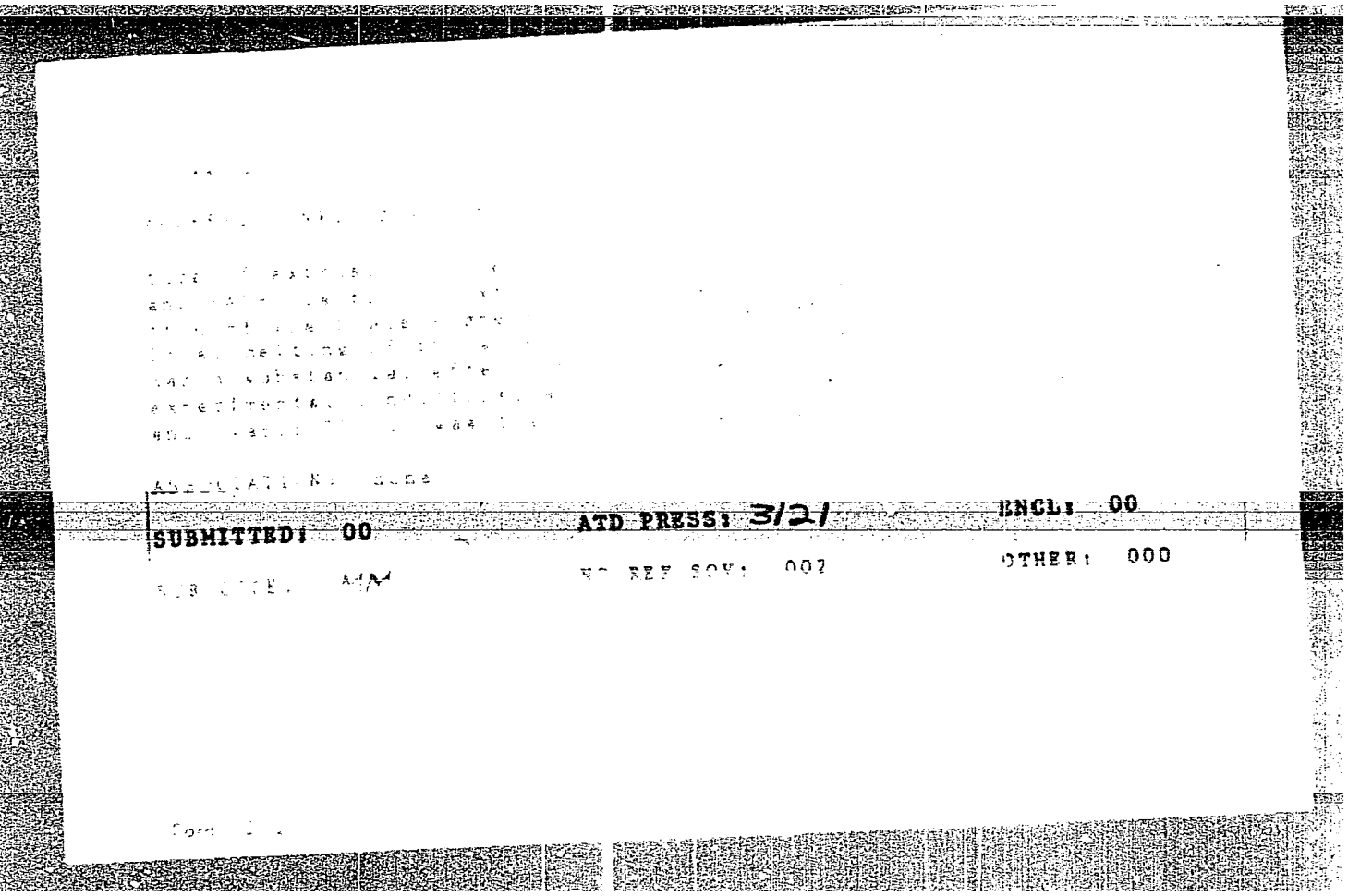
GYOCSI, Jeno; PAISCH, Nandor; BELAY, Jozsef, dr.

Situation report on autumn traffic. Kozleked kozl 18 no.41:737-739 14 O '62.

1. MAV igazgato, Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium I/8.szakosztaly vezetohelyettese (for Gyocsi). 2. Kozlekedes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium Autokozlekedesi Vezerigazgatosaganak helyettes vezetoje (for Paisch). 3. Kozlekodes- es Postaugyi Miniszterium V.Hajozasi Foosztaly vezetoje (for Belay).

ACCESSION NR: AP4045809

AUTHOR: Kolpashnikov, A. I.; Paisov, A. I.; Sakharov, G. S.; Shirvayev, Ye. V.



SOV/163-59-2-45/48

18(2)
AUTHORS: Paisov, A. I., Podvoyskiy, L. N., Skakov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Cold-shortness of Commercial Iron (O khladnolomkosti tekhnicheskogo zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 245-249 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cold-shortness of commercial iron was investigated in samples after annealing. It was found that commercial iron with a higher oxygen content and low carbon- and manganese content is very much inclined towards shortness. The brittleness line runs along the grain boundary. Figure 3 shows the brittle fracture of an iron sample. The microscopically observed inclosures and separations at the grain boundaries do not cause shortness of commercial iron. The propagation of the fractures in brittle samples after the recrystallization process is given in figure 5. The grain boundary of iron samples in brittle and not brittle state was taken by electron-microphotography and is given in figure 4 (a - brittle, b - not brittle). The local shortness of the iron alloys depends on the thermal treatment of the steel samples.

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SOV/32-25-2-31/78

9(6)

AUTHORS: Bernshteyn, M. L., Paisov, A. I.

TITLE: Electron Microfractography (Elektronnaya mikrofraktografiya). Survey of Foreign Publications (Obzor zarubezhnoy literatury)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, pp 186 - 189 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Compared with ordinary microscopes electron microscopes have a much greater focus depth and thus permit promising developments of electron microfractography of metal fractures and crystal textures. The pioneering work in this field was done by C. Crussard and others (Refs 1-6). Coal replicas are applied by means of two coal atomizers (Ref 3). The replicas can be removed chemically (Refs 8,9) or electrolytically (Ref 4). The article contains explanations of fractures resulting from slipping, and pertinent microphotographs (Figs 1-3). A microphotograph of a fracture with "cavities" (Fig 4) which is characteristic of "tough destructions" is also discussed. A fracture along the gliding surface (Figs 5,6) is discussed with reference to the studies made by Collette, Crussard (Ref 4) and others (Refs 3,5). In the explication

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Electron Microfractography. Survey of Foreign Publications

of intercrystalline destructions observations made by Brammar, Honeycombe and Ward (Ref 9), Crussard et al (Refs 3,6), Bénard and Moreau (Refs 11,12) are mentioned. There are 8 figures and 14 references.

18 (7)

AUTHORS: Paisov, A. I., Skakov, Yu. A. SOV/32-25-6-23/53

TITLE: Investigation of Metal Foils Obtained by Tapering With the Irradiation Electron Microscope (Issledovaniye metallicheskikh plenok, poluchennykh uton'sheniyem, v prosvechivayushchem elektronnom mikroskope). Survey (Obzor)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 710-714 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A survey is given here of methods (introduced abroad) concerning the electron microscopic investigation, and making use of the direct irradiation of metal foils (without replicas). Tapering of the metal samples by rolling and forging to a thickness of 0.2-0.02 mm is mentioned as the first operation for the preparation of metal foils. Further tapering of the foil is mostly brought about by electrolytic polishing, with different electrolytes being used. A few technical data taken from publications are given as well as electron microscopic figures of various metal structures, showing inter alia (Fig 6) dislocation displacements under the effect of the electron beam. The electron microscopic and electron diffraction investigations of thin metal foils reveal that

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Investigation of Metal Foils Obtained by Tapering With the Irradiation Electron Microscope. Survey

SOV/32-25-6-23/53

the formation of a cell structure in the electrolytic polishing and in the chemical pickling operations is dependent on electrode processes. Investigations of the kind mentioned allow a thorough study of the metal aging processes. There are 6 figures and 26 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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16 (2)

AUTHORS: Podvoyskiy, L. N., Paisov, A. I. SOV/32-25-6-43/53

TITLE: Application of the Mathematical Statistics for the Evaluation of the Dependence of Coercive Force Upon the Grain Size (Primeneniye matematicheskoy statistiki dlya otsenki zavisimosti koertsitivnoy sily ot velichiny zerna)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, p 753 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The data of 190 melts of technical iron were worked under application of the method of the mathematical statistics and it was found that a marked correlation function exists between the coercive force and the size of grain (Fig). The engineers L. I. Krylova and Ye. P. Kapustina took part in plotting this function. Deviations of the individual points from the curve are mainly due to the differing content of carbon and sulfur in the samples. The curve was computed according to the equation $H_c = \frac{0.004}{d} + 0.55$ (d = average diameter of the grain in cm). The middle, most reliable part of the curve, is in good agreement with the data obtained by other authors (Refs 1-3). There are 1 figure and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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Application of the Mathematical Statistics for the Evaluation of the Dependence of Coercive Force Upon the Grain Size

SOV/32-25-6-43/53

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Serp i molot" (Factory "Serp i molot")

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S/129/60/000/04/002/020
E073/E535

18.7100

AUTHORS: Zhetvin, N. P., Podvoyskiy, L. N., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Paisov, A.I. and Kapustina, Ye. P., Engineers

TITLE: Magnetic Ageing of Soft Steel

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No 4, pp 15-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnetic ageing is characterized by an increase in the coercive force due to the formation of rejection products of a certain degree of dispersion. According to results of the authors of this paper and data in the literature it is necessary to hold the material for 500 to 600 hours at 100°C for attaining full ageing, although in practice the holding time is usually limited to between 100 and 200 hours. The authors carried out a series of experiments on commercial heats of rimming and killed low carbon electrical steel produced by "Serp i molot". Standard specimens of 400 x 40 mm, 1 to 4 mm thick were annealed at 920°C for two hours, cooled at a rate of 40°C/hour to 600°C and then cooled in air. After

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Magnetic Ageing of Soft Steel

annealing the specimens were aged. The coercive force was determined by means of a ballistic instrument with an open circuit, the accuracy being 0.02 Oe. The experiments have shown that ageing at 100°C for 100 hours results in an increase of the coercive force to approximately double in the case of rimming steel and to about 1.5 times in the case of killed steel; for ageing durations of 600 hours the increase is three times and twice respectively (see Fig 1). The effect of ageing at 100°C as a function of time (up to 300 hours) for steel containing 0.018% C and 0.012% N after having been annealed at 920°C is graphed in Fig 2. If the annealing temperature is reduced from 920 to 850°C the tendency to magnetic ageing decreases to some extent (see Table 1). By increasing the content of aluminium whilst maintaining the content of oxygen and nitrogen unchanged, the magnetic ageing of killed low carbon electrical steel can be almost entirely eliminated (see Table 2). In Fig 4

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S/129/60/000/011/005/016
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Zhetvin, N.P. and Podvoyskiy, L.N., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Paisov, A.I. and Kapustina, Ye.P., Engineers

TITLE: Heat Treatment of Low Carbon Electrical Steel

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No.11, pp.20-24

TEXT: The author reviews current practice of heat treatment of low carbon electrical steel for rimming steel and for killed steel. For rimming steel he considers as the most progressive method of heat treatment refining annealing in hydrogen. This results in a considerable reduction of the coercive force, the non-uniformity of the properties and also the tendency to magnetic ageing, in addition to preventing or eliminating brittleness. The hydrogen also prevents oxidation of the surface. Annealing in moist hydrogen has the most intensive effect on decarburization and reducing the coercive force (see Table 3). In the case of repeated annealing, the use of dry hydrogen is preferable; the best properties are obtained by combined annealing in wet and dry hydrogen. In the case of killed steel, annealing at 850 to 870°C

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Heat Treatment of Low Carbon Electrical Steel

yields a lower coercive force than annealing at 920°C. However, in the case of double or treble annealing, better results are obtained in the case of annealing at 920°C. In killed steel, aluminium nitrides, which are stable up to approximately 1200°C, impede the growth of the austenite grain and bring about a grain refining during $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation; therefore, annealing at 920°C does not yield any advantage from the point of view of grain size as compared to annealing at 850°C. Long duration annealing in the inter-critical temperature range (850°C) leads to formation of small quantities of austenite, which is carbon enriched, and of a ferrite component which is poor in carbon. This favourable influence of the carbon redistribution over-shadows the effect of decarburization during the first annealing above the upper critical point and further decarburization during the second and third anneal above the critical point over-shadows the effect of redistribution of the carbon. The following conclusions are arrived at:
1) Annealing of low carbon electrical steel should be carried out in a decarburizing medium. The practice of some Works of annealing in iron chips reduces the possibility of obtaining a low coercive

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PAISOV, A. I. Cand Tech Sci -- "Improving the properties of low-carbon electric
steel." Mos, 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR.
Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel im I. V. Stalin). (KL, 4-61, 199)

S/536/61/000/050/003/017
D217/D304

AUTHORS: Vishnyakov, D.Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Paisov, A.I., Engineer

TITLE: Nature of the intercrystalline brittleness of technical iron in the cold state

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy. tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy; No. 50, 1961, Voprosy metallovedeniya, 28-36

TEXT: In order to elucidate the nature of brittleness, i.e. the mechanism of the influence of oxygen on the ductile/brittle transition temperature of iron, an investigation was carried out using four melts of technical iron, containing 0.026-033% C, 0.021-0.040% Mn, traces of Si, 0.027-0.030% S, 0.009-0.010% P and 0.043-0.068% O_2. The iron was melted in industrial open hearth furnaces, cast into ingots of 750 kg and rolled into billets and then into sheet of various thicknesses (2-4 mm). The sheets were annealed at 780° C and cut into specimens.

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The latter were annealed in a laboratory furnace at 920°C or at 875°C for 2 hours, furnace-cooled to 600°C and finally cooled in air. A metallographic investigation of sections etched for 2-3 minutes in a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid was carried out. The distribution pattern of cracks produced in brittle specimens by fracturing them was also studied. Finally, the condition of the grain boundaries in iron in the brittle and ductile states was investigated under an electron microscope. The brittle fractures were studied in the unetched condition. It was found that microscopic inclusions and precipitates along the grain boundaries are not responsible for the intercrystalline brittleness of technical iron. The brittleness is the result of intercrystalline adsorption of dissolved oxygen which leads to a weakening of the grain boundaries. There are 9 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A. Seybolt: Journal of Metals, 1954, Sept.

S/536/61/000/050/004/017
D217/D304

AUTHORS: Vishnyakov, Doctor of Technicall Sciences, Professor, and Paisov, A.I., Engineer

TITLE: Susceptibility of low-carbon electrical engineering steel to magnetic ageing and methods used for estimating this tendency

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, No. 50, 1961, Voprosy metallovedeniya, 37-41

TEXT: The low carbon electrical engineering rimming steel A contains not more than 0.025% C, 0.025% Si, 0.035% Mn, 0.030% S, 0.015% P and 0.030% Cu. However, the N_2 and O_2 contents are high (up to 0.02% and 0.1%, respectively). This steel exhibits a tendency to magnetic ageing, which is of great practical interest in the temperature range 100°C and below. Prolonged soaking at 50-100°C leads to a considerable increase in the coercive force of this steel. The energy of activation of the

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Susceptibility of low-carbon ...

process of growth of the coercive force in the temperature interval investigated is 16,000±1500 cal/mol. This figure agrees fairly well with the energy of activation for the diffusion of nitrogen in α-iron (18,000 cal/mol.). After prolonged ageing at 100°C, a fine dispersion of precipitates and some relatively coarse needles become visible under the microscope. An examination under greater magnifications has shown that the fine precipitates too are acicular. The fine needles in each grain have not more than three orientations. A comparison of above microstructures with the results of L.J. Dijkstra (J. of Metals, 1949, v. 1, N 3) permits the assumption that the fine precipitate represents the metastable nitride $Fe_{16}N_2$ (tetragonal lattice, axial ratio c/a = 1.1; the plate-like precipitate of this nitride is situated along the (100) planes of α-iron, and hence the cross section of the needle-shaped precipitates has in each grain not more than three orientations), and the coarse precipitate is the stable nitride Fe_4N. In the case of ageing at 100°, it can be assumed that the increase in coercive force is

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Susceptibility of low-carbon ...

determined only by the precipitation and coalescence of the metastable nitride $Fe_{16}N_2$. From the results of tests at 100°, the magnetic ageing at lower temperatures can be estimated approximately by means of a formula

$$\lg \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} = 3500 \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right),$$

where τ_1 and τ_2 are equivalent periods of ageing at the temperatures T_1 and T_2, respectively. The tendency of the steel to magnetic ageing can be estimated from the absolute increase in coercive force. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: L.J. Dijkstra, J. of Metals, 1949, v. 1, no. 3; K.H. Jack: Proc. of the Royal Soc., Series A, 1951, v. 208, no. 1092; G.R. Booker, J. Norburg, A.I. Sutton, J. of the Iron and Steel Institute, 1957, v. 187, no. 3.

Card 3/3

5.5330
18.9100

21394
S/032/61/027/012/007/015
B104/B108

AUTHORS: Paisov, A. I., and P'ang Ya-Ch'en

TITLE: Electron-microscopic study of sintered aluminum powder

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 12, 1961, 1500 - 1501

TEXT: The use of a carbon replica which is mechanically separated from the surface of a polished section by means of gelatin is proposed for the investigation of sintered aluminum powder. In this method, the polished sections are electrolytically etched for 30 to 60 sec after careful mechanical polishing. The electrolyte is composed of 200 ml H_3PO_4 (1.5 g/cm^3), 30 ml concentrated H_2SO_4, and 30 g CrO_3. Its temperature is 65 - 75°C, current density 4 a/cm^2, voltage 11 - 12 v. The high current density prevents uneven corrosion of the polished section and formation of oxide films. Carbon replicas with adhering oxide particles can be obtained by etching to a definite depth. Such replicas yield very clear pictures permitting to observe the distribution and shape of the oxide particles. There are 2 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-

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B104/B108

Electron-microscopic study of sintered ...

Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Metal Treatment a. Drop Forging, v. 186, p. 99, March (1961).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Aviation Technological Institute)

Card 2/2

PAISOV, A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6363

Zhetvin, Nikita Petrovich, Vladimir Pavlovich Tunkov, Mikhail Andreyevich Pertsev, Aleksey Ivanovich Paisov, and Lev Nikolayevich Podvoyskiy

Tekhnicheski chistoye zhelezo (Armco Iron) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 198 p. Errata slip inserted. 2750 copies printed.

Ed.: L. Sh. Kazarnovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Ozeretskaya; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering personnel at metallurgical and machine-building plants. It may also be used by students at schools of higher education and tekhnikums studying metallurgy, machine building, and electrical equipment.

COVERAGE: The book reviews methods of melting, rolling, and heat treating low-carbon electrical steel and pertinent problems of its physical metallurgy. The effect of various impurities and heat treatment on magnetic and

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technological properties of sheets and bars made from this steel is discussed. Suggestions are made on the selection of optimal conditions for heat treatment of low-carbon electrical-steel products and on the improvement of their quality. The assistance of P. Ya. Barzdayn, G. V. Sviridov, O. N. Sokolov, I. I. Fomin, B. N. Sukhotin, L. I. Krylova, Ye. P. Kapustina, Ya. L. Frid, B. M. Maksimov, Ye. M. Kontsevaya, A. D. Zaytseva, I. I. Yelin, I. M. Romanov, N. S. Safronov, A. R. Krylova, B. S. Brusilovskiy, K. N. Belousov, I. B. Tseytlin, and other engineers of the "Serp and Molot" Plant is acknowledged. There are 147 references, mostly Soviet.

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