

SUMIN, I.P., gornyy inzh.; PAKHMUTOV, V.P., gornyy inzh.; ZOL'NIKOV, V.V.;
gornyy inzh.; YEROFEYEV, V.A., inzh.

Using a two-stage distribution of blastholes on stripping
benches of the Krasnogorsk open pit coal mine. Ugol' 39
no.6:30-32 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. VzryvPEU Kombinata ugol'nykh predpriyatiy
Kuznetskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyna (for Sumin).
2. Nachal'-
nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta Tomusaugol' (for Pakhmutov).
3. Rukovoditel' eksperimental'noy brigady VzryvPEU Kombinata
ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Kuznetskogo kamennougol'nogo basseyna
(for Zol'nikov).
4. VzryvPEU Kombinata ugol'nykh predpriyatiy
Kuznetskogo kamennougol'nogo Basseyna (for Yerofeyev).

BROK, V.A., kand.geogr.nauk; KOVALEVA, T.Ye., inzh.; KEL'CHEVSKAYA, L.S.,
starshiy inzhener; IZNAIRSKAYA, I.A., starshiy inzhener;
KUKHARSKAYA, V.L.; PAKHNEVICH, K.P., inzh.; DYMovich, Yu.L.,
inzh.; VOROB'YEVA, T.P., inzh.; PAKHNEVICH, S.Ya., otv.red.;
LEONTOVICH, B.V., nauchno-tekhn.red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.;
SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Kemerovo Province] Agroklima-
ticheskiy spravochnik po Kemerovskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidro-
meteor.izd-vo, 1959. 135 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Novosibirsk. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.
2. Novosibirskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Brok, Kovaleva, Kel'chevskaya, Iznairskaya, Kukharskaya, K.P. Pakhnevich, Dymovich, Vorob'yeva).
3. Direktor Novosibirskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Leontovich).
(Kemerovo Province--Crops and climate)

BROK, V.A., kand.geogr.nauk; KOVALEVA, T.Ye., inzh.; KEL'CHEVSKAYA, L.S., starshiy inzhener; IZNAIRSKAYA, I.A., starshiy inzhener; KUKHARSKAYA, V.L.; PAKHNEVICH, K.P., inzh.; DYMovich, Yu.L., inzh.; VOROB'YEVA, T.P., inzh.; PAKHNEVICH, S.Ya., otv.red.; LEONTOVICH, B.V., nauchno-tekhn.red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Kemerovo Province] Agroklimatecheskii spravochnik po Kemerovskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 135 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Novosibirsk. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.
2. Novosibirskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Brok, Kovaleva, Kel'chevskaya, Iznairskaya, Kukharakaya, K.P. Pakhnevich, Dymovich, Vorob'yeva).
3. Direktor Novosibirskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Leontovich).
(Kemerovo Province--Crops and climate)

SHUL'MAN, S.M., otv.red.; PAKHNEVICH, S.Ya., red.; ZHDANOVA, L.P., red.;
SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Tomsk Province] Agroklimaticheskii
spravochnik po Tomskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo,
1960. 135 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Novosibirsk. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.
2. Nachal'nik Zapadno-Sibirskogo upravleniya gidrometsluzhby
(for Shul'man).
3. Direktor Novosibirskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy
observatorii (for Pakhnevich).
(Tomsk Province--Crops and climate)

ZABRODIN, D.M., kand.istorich.nauk; KALYUZHNYAYA, N.K.; MAYSTRENKO, L.F.;
MYSNICHENKO, V.P.; PAKHNIN, Ye.L.; SHAPOVAL, A.P.; VASHCHENKO, G.I., red.;
KAMINSKIY, L.N., red.; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekh.red (MIRA 16:6)

[Work and live the communist way, 1958-1962] Rabotat' i zhit' po
kommunisticheski; 1958-1962. Sbornik dokumentov i materialov.
Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 250 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Ukrainy. Khar'kovskiy
oblastnoy komitet. Partiynyy arkhiv.
(Kharkov--Efficiency, Industrial)

S/033/62/039/006/001/024
E032/E314

AUTHOR: Pakhol'chik, A.Zh.

TITLE: The problem of the gravitational instability of a compressible medium

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskij zhurnal, v. 39, no. 6, 1962, 953 - 960

TEXT: This paper was first read on January 11, 1962, at the Institut fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu. Shmidta AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AS USSR). It is a review paper covering the period up to 1962, based on 34 published references (including western). The methods and results of studies of the gravitational stability of compressible and gaseous media are reviewed and instability criteria are discussed for the following self-gravitating compressible configurations: 1) an infinite homogeneous medium; 2) a medium consisting of plane-parallel layers and 3) an axially symmetric medium. The instability problem is considered, in the second part of the paper, in the case of a conducting medium in the presence of a magnetic field. It is concluded that instability criteria are at present available

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gauss. A biblio-
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The problem of

5/033/62/039/006/001/024
E032/E314

statically compressible configurations in the absence of external forces other than magnetic forces.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1962

Card 3/3

DANILYUK, Yu.I.; FAKHOL'CHIK, P.L.; KOLEDA, F.A.

Microwave spectroscopic goniometer with double rotation. Trib. 1 tekhn.
eksp. 10 no.1 213-214 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

PAKHOLIK, L., doktor inzh.

New designs of prestressed reinforced concrete highway bridges
in Czechoslovakia. Avt. dor. 21 no.5:26-29 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Czechoslovakia--Bridges, Concrete)

PAKHOLIK, L., doktor, inzh.

Erecting precast bridges from prestressed concrete in Czechoslovakia. Avt.dor. 21 no.6:23-26 Je '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Czechoslovakia--Bridges, Concrete)

PAKHOLIK, L. [Pacholik, Ladislav], KHARITONOVA, M.M. [translator];
BARABANOVA, N.Ye. [translator]; CHURUYSKIY, A.P., redaktor;
GALAKTIONOVA, Ye. N., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Prestressed concrete] Predvaritel'no napriazhennyi beton. So' rashchennyi
perevod s cheshskogo M.M. Kharitonovoi, N.E. Barabanovoi. Moskva,
Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1957. 294 p.

(MLBA 10:5)

(Prestressed concrete)

PAKHOLKOV, D.T., inzhener.

Bureaucracy continues. Isobr. v SSSR 2 no.4:44-45 Ap '57.

(Automobiles--Tires)

(MIRA 10:6)

FRIIDMAN, B.; PAKHOLKOV, V., inzh.-tekhnolog; GRIGOR'YEV, G.

From our mail. Obshchestv. pit. no.12:33 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Instruktor Orlovskogo oblastnogo soyusa potrebitel'skikh kooperativov (for Fridman). 2. Treest zheleznodorozhnykh restoranov i bufetov Ministerstva trgovli Belorusskoy SSR (for Pakholkov).

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

07356-67 EWT(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(f)/EWP(v)/EWP(k) IJP(c) F/N/11
ACC NR: AP6012190 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0124/0124

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. A.

55
E

ORG: none

TITLE: A combined turbopiston assembly. Class 46, No. 83140

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 124

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, turbine disk, piston engine, gas compressor, combustion chamber

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a combined turbopiston assembly consisting of a piston engine, a gas turbine, and an air compressor, all mechanically connected to one another. A combustion chamber is placed between the compressor and the turbine. To provide for the preliminary starting of the gas turbine and for the subsequent start of the piston engine, a part of the turbine disks is fixed on the working shaft connected directly to the engine shaft. Another part of the turbine disks is fixed on the compressor shaft which is connected to the engine shaft through a free action clutch.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar49

Card 1/1 afa

PAKHOLKOV, Y.D.; PANOVA, A.I., red. izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.
red.

[Prospecting statistics] Statistika geologorazvedochnykh rabot.
Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 278 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Prospecting--Statistics)

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; KORBUT, A.Ya.

Vanadium sorption from HF - HCl solutions by anionites. *Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met.* 5 no.5:100-105 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Vanadium) (Ion exchange)

18087-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000982 MAY/JG

ESP(q)/EPF(n)-2/ENT(m)/BDS

AFPTC/SSD

3/0149/63/000/002/0139/0143

RM/WM/JD/

66
65

AUTHORS: Pakholkov, V. S.; Podbr. smydy, B. P.

TITLE: Sorption of uranium(6) and iron(3) from sulfate solutions by medium-basic anionic resin EDE-10P ²⁷

SOURCE: IVUZ. *Tsvetnaya metallurgiya*, no. 2, 1963, 139-143

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, uranyl sulfate, ferric sulfate, base-exchange resin, anionic resin

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to develop a procedure for the separation of uranium from iron. The issuing solution contained a 0.0125 molar concentration of uranyl sulfate and a 0.053 molar concentration of ferric sulfate, as well as varying amounts of sulfuric acid. This solution was passed through a cylinder (0.8 cm² in section and 40 cm high) filled with granular medium-basic anionic resin EDE-10P at a rate of 1 ml/cm² per minute. The residual uranium and iron were determined in the outflowing solution. It was found that the sorption of iron increases from 17 mg/gm at pH 1.0 to 81.5 mg/gm at pH 2.0, and that at an acidity of 2-normal sulfuric acid (and higher) no sorption of iron takes place. Thus, it is possible to separate uranium from iron by bringing the concentration of

Card 1/2

L 18087-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000982

sulfuric acid in the solution to 2-normal, since in this case only uranium will be adsorbed by the resin, while iron will pass through it. Orig. art. has: 6 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Nov61

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

S/186/63/005/001/004/013
E075/E436

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V.S.

TITLE: Sorption of uranium (VI) from solutions containing hydrofluoric acid with a strongly acid cation exchanger KY-2 (KU-2)

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.5, no.1, 1963, 59-62

TEXT: The sorption of U (VI) from UO_2F_2 , UO_2Cl_2 and UO_2SO_4 containing HF was studied to obtain data which would facilitate the analysis of ions of fluoride compounds. Resin KU-2 was used in H^+ and NH_4^+ form for the sorption under dynamic conditions. Increasing the concentration of HF in UO_2F_2 solution decreased the amount of U sorbed due to the formation of strong anionic complexes $UO_2F_3^-$ and $UO_2F_4^{2-}$. The sorptive capacity of the resin in the NH_4^+ form with any concentration of HF is zero. The resin in the H^+ form sorbs U (VI) because the neutral UO_2F_2 and complex anions are decomposed by H^+ . The maximum sorptive capacity of the resin for U (VI) takes place from stoichiometrically neutral UO_2F_2 solutions. The sorptions of U from chloride and sulphate solutions also decreases with their increasing content of HF,
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Sorption of uranium (VI) ...

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E075/E436

the sorption from chloride solutions being greater than that from sulphate solutions. U (VI) is not sorbed from H₂SO₄ or HCl solutions of any acidity in the presence of 10 g/litre HF. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1961

Card 2/2

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; KUBIT, A.Ya.

Separating vanadium and uranium in fluorine-bearing solutions with
the help of anionites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.3:
116-121 1963. (ISSN 16:9)

1. Ural'skiy politeknicheskiy institut.
(Vanadium—Metallurgy) (Uranium—Metallurgy)
(Anions)

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; STIKHIN, B.F.

Sorption of uranium (VI) from solutions of ammonium carbonate by
anion exchangers. Zhur.neorg. khim. 8 no.12: 806-811, 1971.
(MIRA 17:2)

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; SIMAKOV, S. Ye.

Vanadium sorption from sulfuric acid and hydrofluoric acid solutions with anion exchanging resins AB 17 EDE 10P and AN 2F. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., tsvet met. 7 no.5:82-88 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; SIMAKOV, S.Ye.

Separation of vanadium and uranium in H_2SO_4 - HF solutions
using AV-17, EDE-10P, and AN-2F anion exchangers. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 37 no.12:2565-2569 1964.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 3169-66 EWT(m)/ETC/ENG(m)/EWP(j)/T DS/GS/EM

ACCESSION NR: AT5015395

UR/0000/65/000/000/0162/0165
541.183; 546.791.6

13
12
B+1

AUTHOR: Fakholkov, V. S.

TITLE: Mechanism of adsorption of uranium from uranyl fluoride solutions by anion exchangers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Cociprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 162-165

TOPIC TAGS: uranium adsorption, uranyl fluoride, anion exchange resin, complex anion

ABSTRACT: The paper presents experimental data on the exchange of chloride ions of the anion exchangers AV-17Kh6, KDE-10P, and AN-2F for complex fluoride anions of uranium (VI), as well as data on the determination of the composition of the ions adsorbed by these exchangers. By determining the molar ratio of the amount of chlorine displaced from the anion exchanger to the amount of uranium adsorbed by the exchanger and measuring the molar ratios $F^-:UO_2^+$ in the phase of the exchanger and in the filtrate, it was found that uranium is ad-

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ACCESSION NR: AY5015395

sorbed from neutral stoichiometric solutions of uranyl fluoride in the form of singly charged complex anions $UO_2F_3^-$. At some definite stage of the adsorption process, when high uranium concentrations in the exchanger have been reached, the adsorbed ions become more complex owing to hydrolysis and complex formation. The slight degree of dissociation of UO_2F_2 in aqueous solutions and the breakthrough of uranium into the filtrate in the form of stable complex $UO_2F_3^-$ ions confirm the adsorption mechanism, established by analyzing the elution curves, according to which neutral molecules of uranyl fluoride add to the fluoride ions of the ion exchanger to form complex ions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, C-2

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card

2/2 *ML*

L 54749-65 EMI(m)/EPP(n)-2/ENG(m)/ENP(j)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-A/PC-A LJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AT5015396

UR/0000/65/000/000/0165/0169

541.183.5: 546.791.6: 54-145.2: 546.161

31

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.; Stikhin, V. F.

B+1

TITLE: Adsorption of uranium(VI) from hydrofluoric acid solutions by the weakly basic anion exchangers EDE-10P and AN-2F

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Coprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements) Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 165-169

TOPIC TAGS: uranium adsorption, uranyl fluoride, anion exchange resin, dynamic exchange capacity

ABSTRACT: The author reports experimental data on the adsorption of uranium and its elution by various solutions. The adsorption was carried out in 0.025 M UO_2F_2 containing different amounts of HF; both exchangers displayed the same behavior. The independence of the adsorbability of uranium from the HF concentration as the latter increases from 0.1 to 2 M indicates that uranium is adsorbed only in the form of singly charged complex ions $UO_2F_3^-$. Absence of doubly charged ions $UO_2F_4^{2-}$ is also indicated by the fact that the uranium dynamic exchange capacity of EDE-10P and AN-2F in the fluorinated form is independent of HF concentration. The elution curves show that a complete recovery of

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L 54749-65

ACCESSION NR: AT6015396

uranium from 0.025 M solutions of uranyl fluoride by the ion-exchangers under consideration requires the presence of free HF in amounts no less than 0.1 M in the original solution. From the standpoint of eluting capacity, the solutions studied can be arranged as follows: 1 N HNO₃ > 0.9 N NH₄NO₃ + 0.1 N HNO₃ > 1 N NH₄NO₃. Uranium is eluted from EDE-10P better than from AN-2F, and with smaller volumes of the eluent. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

REF ID: A15016397
 UR/0000/65/000/000/0169/0174
 541.183.5: 546.791.6: 54-145.2: 546.161

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.

RM
 31
 30
 B+1

TITLE: Adsorption of uranium (VI) from hydrofluoric acid solutions by the strongly basic anion exchanger AV-17

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniya obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Cociprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 169-174

TOPIC TAGS: uranium adsorption, uranyl fluoride, anion exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of uranium (VI) on AV-17 resin from 0.025 M uranyl fluoride (UO_2F_2) solutions was studied under dynamic conditions as a function of HF concentration. As the latter increases, the adsorbability decreases, probably because of a change in the composition of the ions of uranyl fluoride in solution, and the competition of fluoride ions, which are also adsorbed. It is characteristic that the adsorbability exceeds the exchange capacity of the resin. This may be due to the adsorption of uranium not only as $UO_2F_3^-$ but also in the form of more complex, hydrolyzed ions such as $U_2O_5F_3^{2-}$. Elution curves of

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L 54744-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5015397

U(VI) show that uranium can be completely recovered from UO_2F_2 solutions with either the chlorinated or fluorinated resin AV-17. A possible mechanism of the adsorption of uranium is as follows:



The second reaction occurs in the adsorption of U(VI) by the fluorinated resin; for this reason, uranium is adsorbed without a breakthrough in this case. Elution curves are plotted for various eluents of various concentrations. "The author is grateful to M. A. Slobodnik, who kindly supplied the AV-17 resin." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

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L 54745-65 ENT(m)/ERE(n)-2/ENG(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(i)/EWP(b) Ec-4/Di-4 LIP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT6015398 UR/0000/65/000/000/0174/0178 RWH/JD/NW/JG/GS/RM
541.183.5: 546.791.6: 54-145.2: 546.225-325 + 546.161

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.

TITLE: Adsorption of uranium (VI) from sulfuric acid - HF solutions by anion exchangers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Coprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 174-178

TOPIC TAGS: uranium adsorption, anion exchange resin, uranyl sulfate, uranyl fluoride

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of uranium (VI) on AV-17, EDE-1 OP, and AN-2F anion exchangers from 0.025 M UO_2SO_4 solutions containing various amounts of H_2SO_4 and HF was studied under dynamic conditions. The greatest increase in adsorbability with rising HF concentration was observed in 0.1-0.5 N H_2SO_4 . This may be due to the adsorption of uranium in the form of the singly charged complex ions $UO_2F_3^-$ and the complex sulfate ions $[UO_2(SO_4)_3]^{4-}$, but the concentration of the latter in solution is very low. The uranium dynamic exchange capacity of all three exchangers in adsorption from H_2SO_4 - HF solutions increases with the HF content. In all cases, uranium is adsorbed without a

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ACCESSION NR: AT5015398

breakthrough. It is concluded that uranium can be quantitatively separated from such solutions by means of anion exchangers of different basicities, and the H_2SO_4 content of the solutions can be relatively high. However, the weakly basic exchangers EDE-1 OP and AN-2F cannot be used for separating uranium from other elements, because they also adsorb such elements as iron (III), aluminum, beryllium, and vanadium (IV). The strongly basic AV-17 exchanger does not adsorb these elements from H_2SO_4 - HF solutions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NG REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 54746-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 LJP(s) RWH/JD/WH/JG/
 ACCESSION NR: AT5015399 UR/0000/65/000/000/0178/0183 CS/RM
 541.183.5; 546.791.6; 54-145.2; 546.131 + 546.101

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.

TITLE: Adsorption of uranium (VI) from HCl-HF solutions by anion exchangers 23
B+1

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soobshcheniye i adsorb-
 tsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Co-precipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements),
 Moscow, 1964, 175-182

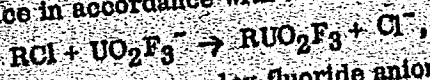
TOPIC TAGS: uranium adsorption, anion exchange resin, uranyl chloride, uranyl fluoride

ABSTRACT: The article presents experimental data on the adsorption of uranium (VI) from 0.025 M solutions of UO_2Cl_2 containing various amounts of HF and HCl on AV-17/AV-16, EDE-1 OP and AN-2F anion exchangers under dynamic conditions. The adsorbability of uranium increases with HCl concentration for all the exchangers. The addition of HF to the HCl solutions increases the adsorbability considerably; this may be attributed only to the adsorption of uranium in the form of $UO_2F_3^-$ ions. The decrease in adsorbability with rising HCl concentration may be due to the breakdown of the complex fluoride ions and the competition of chloride ions. The uranium dynamic exchange capacity of all four

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L 54745-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5015399

exchangers increases with HF concentration; from this it is concluded that the adsorption of uranium takes place in accordance with the reaction:



i. e., via the substitution of the complex fluoride anions for the chloride ions of the exchanger. Excess HF shifts the equilibrium toward the formation of $UO_2F_3^-$ ions. Integral elution curves show that uranium is satisfactorily eluted with HNO_3 solutions and acidified ammonium nitrate solutions. In order to separate uranium from other elements in HCl - HF solutions, it is best to use basic anion exchangers at an acidity of 0.1-0.3 N HCl. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16 Nov 63

NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 1817-66 EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EFF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) DS/JD/JG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5013070

UR/0149/54/000/001/0102/0109

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.; Simakov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Adsorption of niobium and tantalum from H₂SO₄-HF solutions by AV-17, EDE-10P, and AN-2F anionites

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 102-109

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, tantalum, AN2F anionite, EDE10P anionite, ion exchange chromatography, ammonium compound

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the adsorption of niobium and tantalum from H₂SO₄-HF solutions were carried out at 10°C under dynamic conditions in organic glass columns with the anionites in the SO₄ form. Quantitative relations were established between the adsorptivity and capacity before breakthrough and the sulfuric and hydrofluoric acid concentration. The elution of niobium and tantalum from the anionites by water and solutions of various chemical composition was investigated, and it was found that niobium, in contrast to tantalum, is eluted very well from all the anionites by 1-4 M solutions of ammonium chloride. The difference in the eluting capacity of unacidified ammonium chloride solutions in relation to adsorbed niobium

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L 1847-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5013070

3

and tantalum was utilized for a complete separation of these elements by means of AN-2F and EDE-10P anionites. AV-17 cannot be used for separation purposes because ammonium chloride washes small amounts of tantalum out of it. AN-2F is preferred because niobium is eluted better than in the case of EDE-10P. The proposed method is quite simple and can be easily applied in the laboratory. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Jul63

ENCL: 00

44, 55
SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 021

OTHER: 013

Card 2/2 *gd*

L 52280-65 EWT(m)/EPT(n)-2/... UR/0080/65/038/006/1235/1230
 66.094.94 + 546.77/.78

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S., Ol'khin, V. D.

35
34
B

TITLE: Separation of tungsten from molybdenum in fluorine-containing solutions by means of AV-17, EDE-10P, and AN-2F anion exchangers

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1965, 1235-1239

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, molybdenum, anion exchange resin, tungstate adsorption

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of tungsten was carried out under dynamic conditions in 0.05 M sodium tungstate solutions containing various amounts of HCl, H₂SO₄, and HF, the resins being in the Cl⁻ and SO₄⁻ form. Tungsten was found to be adsorbed completely from fluorine containing solutions. The adsorbability changes little with increasing HF concentration, but decreases with increasing HCl and H₂SO₄, HCl having a more pronounced effect on the adsorption than H₂SO₄ because of the greater affinity of the chloride ion for the resins under these conditions. Tungsten is eluted off completely with 1 N NH₄Cl containing 5% NH₄OH. In the separation experiments, the anion exchangers were in the Cl⁻ form, and the adsorption was carried out in a 0.1 M HCl solution containing 0.1 M molybdenum, 0.05 M tungsten, and 0.5 M HF. A complete separation of tungsten from molybdenum was

Card 1/2

L 62200-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015879

achieved because tungsten, in contrast to molybdenum, is not eluted off by 1 N HCl. The two elements were also completely separated when H_2SO_4 -HF solutions were employed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Ural'sk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Apr69

ENCL:00

SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

lla
2/2

Card

PAKHOLKOV, V.S.; GL'KHIN, V.P.

Sorption of molybdenum from H_2SO_4 - HF solutions by AV-17 and
EDE-10P anion exchangers. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1392-1394
Je '65.

(MIRA 18-10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii Institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

L 53893-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m) RM/EWH
ACCESSION NR: AP5014155 UR/0080/65/03B/005/0993/0998
AUTHOR: Fakholkov, V. S.; Ol'khin, V. D.
TITLE: Sorption of molybdenum from HCl-HF solutions by AV-17, EDE-10P, and AN-2F anion exchange resins
SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 5, 1965, 993-998
TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, anion exchange resin, molybdenum separation sorption
ABSTRACT: Extraction of molybdenum by anion exchange resins from solutions containing HCl and HF was studied under dynamic conditions. The purpose of this study was to develop a method of selective molybdenum recovery from iron-containing solutions. Extraction of molybdenum from HCl-HF solutions involves complex ions, $[\text{MoO}_2\text{F}_3]^-$ and $[\text{MoO}_2\text{F}_4]^{2-}$. For solutions containing only HCl, concentration higher than one mol/l is harmful to the exchange of molybdenum anions because of competition of the Cl^- anions. A complete exchange extraction of molybdenum is possible from solutions of any HCl concentration which also contain HF. AV-17 and EDE-10P anion exchange resins extracted molybdenum selectively from a solution of the following composition (per liter): 0.3 mol of FeCl_3 , 0.1 mol of MoO_2Cl_2 , 0.1 normal HCl, and 0.50 mol of HF. It is postulated that molybdenum may be separated in a similar manner
Card 1/2

L 53893-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014155

from HCl-HF solutions containing aluminum, beryllium, chromium (III), vanadium (IV), and other elements. After extraction of molybdenum from HCl-HF solutions, all the anion exchange resins were regenerated (molybdenum was desorbed) by washing with a 1 normal aqueous solution of $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ containing 5% NH_4OH . Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Uralskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kireva, (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NO REF SO7: 021

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

L 04731-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6027011

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/005/1179/1182

AUTHOR: Pakholkov, V. S.; Maksimov, I. Ye.

40

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Separation of niobium and tantalum in HCl-HF and H₂SO₄-HF solutions with the help of strongly basic anionite AV-17

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 5, 1966, 1179-1182

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, tantalum compound, sorption, chemical separation, ion exchange, ion exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The sorption of Nb and Ta from HF solutions in the presence of HCl, H₂SO₄, NH₄Cl or (NH₄)₂SO₄ and the separation of Nb and Ta by anionites was investigated. Addition of HCl, H₂SO₄ or their ammonium salts to solutions of Nb and Ta in 1 M HF suppresses the sorption of Nb without significantly affecting sorption of Ta by the strongly basic anionite AV-17. Sorption of Ta reaches a maximum in 0.1-0.3 N HCl for weaker base anionites EDE-10P or AN-2F, but remains constant in higher acid concentrations for AV-17. Maximum sorption is effected when the Ta:HCl concentrations are 1:5-1:6. Complete separation of Nb and Ta, as determined by reaction with Rhodamine B, is attained by utilizing the

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.183

L 04731-67

ACC NR: AP6027011

0

differences in sorption of these elements from solutions of 1 M HF and 4-5 N HCl (or H₂SO₄) by strongly basic anionites AV-17 or AMP in the chloride form. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 ~~33~~ / SUBM DATE: 08Oct64 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

egp

PAKHOMENKO, I., slesar' (Leningrad)

Instead of the old traditions. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.21:40
N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Rites and ceremonies)

PAKHOMENKO, O. Ye. Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) "Peculiarities of the structure of the motor organs of the neck of certain mammals in connection with differences in their mode of living." Mos, 1957. 35 pp. (Mos Vet Acad), 170 copies (KL, 14-58, 111)

PAKHOMENKO, O. Ye.

USSR/Farm. animals. Horses.

Iss Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92515.

Author : Pakhomenko, O. Ye.

Inst : Lvov Zooveterinary Institute.

Title : Some Data on the Structure and Function of the Atlanto-Occipital and Atlanto-Epistropheus Joints in Horses.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. L'vovsk. zoovet. in-t, 1956, 3, 176-186.

Abstract: The first cervical joint in horses is completely isolated from the second cervical joint. In the first cervical joint the articular cavities of the right and left condyles of the occipital bone do not communicate; their isolation was verified by the author by introducing a solution of methylene blue into cadavers in one of the above mentioned cavities

Card : 1/2

KUPRIN, V.A. (Novosibirsk); PAKHOMYEV, M.G.(Novosibirsk)

Improve the planning of freight transportation. Zhel.dor.transp.44 no.12:
32-34 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik gruzovoy sluzhby Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Kuprin).
2. Nachal'nik otdela planirovaniya perevozok Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Pakhomeyev).

(Railroads--Freight)

SIMONOV, I. N. (Professor), PAKHOMKINA, A. I. (Senior Laboratory Technician, Orenburg Agricultural Institute), KUDENKO, A. I. (Veterinary Doctor, Petrovsk Veterinary District).

"Raising calves in unheated sheds reduces the incidence of disease..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 2, February 1962 pp. 10

PAKHOMOV (fnu)

SSU/Geophysics - Irrigation Specialists

Jun 52

"Chronicles: Conference on the Problems Concerning Methods for Irrigation of Agricultural Cultivation," A.I. Shklyarevskiy

"Izvestia i Melio" No 6, pp 75-80

During 12 - 14 Mar 52, in Moscow, the Hydrotechnics and Amelioration Sec of the All-Union Acad of Agri Sci Ineni Lenin held a plenum, with participation of agricultural and hydrological administrators, directors, and main agronomists of MTS (machine-tractor stations), besides presidents of kolхозs in irrigated districts of Kuybyshev and Saratov Oblasts. Discussed were problems of utilizing irrigated lands ~~in the Volga region~~ ~~and in other new regions being irrigated.~~ Reports ~~were made~~ from 22 lecturers.

PA 227746

ПАХОМОВ

ПАХОМОВ, А.

~~ПАХОМОВ~~
Reducing production expenditures at machine-tractor stations.
Vop.ekon. no.12:50-63 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Machine-tractor stations)

PAKHONOV, A.

rates for payments in kind and the material interest of
machine-tractor stations in higher yields on collective
farms. Fir. USSR 18 no.8:43-51 Ag '57. (LRA 10:8)
(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

KALPIN, G.; PAKHOMOV, A.

Establishment of technical norms in agricultural production. Sots.
trud no.5:80-87 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Machines--Tractor stations--Production standards)

~~PAKHOMOV, A.~~

Amortization in agriculture. Vop.ekon. no.11:48-58 N '58.
(Collective farms--Finance) (MIRA 11:11)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Organization of the repair of collective farm agricultural machinery.
Vop. ekon. no. 12:40-48 D '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Repair and supply stations)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Put irrigation systems on a business accounting. Fin. SSSR 21 no.3:
19-21 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Irrigation--Finance)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Organization for an automotive transportation unit. Avt.transp.
37 no.3:35 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Transportation, Automotive)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Collective farm expenditures for management. Vop. ekon. no.5:
149-152 My '63. (MIRA 16:b)

(Collective farms--Management)

PAKHOMOV, A., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Along cloudy roads, friends. Kryl.rod. 14 no.6:10-12 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Federatsii aviatsionnogo sporta SSSR.
(Gliding and soaring)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Supply state farms with a perfect administrative apparatus. Fin.
SSSR 37 no.1:47-50 Ja 1957. (MIRA 16:2)
(State farms--Officials and employees)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Material for practical workers. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh.
4 no.6:44-45 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Industrial hygiene—Research)

PAKHOMOV, A.

Exciting encounters. Sov.foto 22 no.1:8 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Fotokorrespondent gazety "Pravda".
(Photography, Journalistic)

PAKHOMOV, A.; BLINDER, I.; ZHIVAYEV, V. (Tashkent)

The further development of intercollective farm organizations. Vop-
skon. no.1:141-153 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)
(Collective farms—Interfarm cooperation)

PAKHOMOV, A.F., kand.biol.nauk

Physical conditions for injuries from a high frequency electric
current. Vop.elektropat.i elektrotrav. 1:23-30 '61.
(MIRA 15:10)

(ELECTRICITY, INJURIES FROM)

PAKHOMOV, A. F.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The comparative degree of danger of DC and AC currents under conditions of increased pressure". Leningrad, 1959. 19 pp (Inst of Phystology im I. P. Pavlov), 150 copies (KI, No. 1, 1959, 117)

PARROTT, A.F., "On the dielectric constant of a liquid under
~~the~~ direct and alternating current under conditions of increased
pressure." Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1954, 56, 1-10 (see also Journal of
Regional Medicine), 1954, 10, 30-58, 100)

PAKHOMOV, A.F.

Comparative danger of direct and alternating currents under
conditions of increased atmospheric pressure. Izv. AN Kir. SSR
no.6:155-163 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electricity, Injuries from)

39916

S/044/62/000/007/096/100
C111/C333

27.2900

AUTHORS: Tsukerman, B. G., Kozhin, A. M., Pakhomov, A. F.

TITLE: The influence of noise on the reading of scales on control and measuring equipments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 7, 1962, 81, abstract 7V397. ("Dokl. Akad. ped. nauk PSFSR", 1961, no. 3, 87-90)

TEXT: The paper deals with an experimental examination of the influence of short - not fatigue causing - noises without signal character on the receptivity of optical information imparted by control and measuring equipments. Method: The scale of the apparatus was exposed by the test person with the help of a shutter tachistoscope; in some trials short (0.5 seconds) expositions were given, in other the test person closed the shutter of the tachistoscope himself after reading off the information. The following results were obtained: 1) White noises of a non-signal type having the intensity of 90 decibels and lasting 10 minutes have no influence on the reading of the information. The speed and exactness of the reading change only after a 15-20 minute noise influence. 2) The decrease in the speed and exactness of the reading

Card 1/2

PAKHOMOV, A.F. (Leningrad)

Comparative danger of alternating currents of different
frequencies. Vop. Elektropat., Elektrotravn. i Elektrobezop.
3:61-69 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

X

KONONENKO, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAKHOMOV, A.G.; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.P.,
SMOLOVIK, V.V.

New method of briquetting metal chips. Met. i gornost. (MIRA 17-10,
prom. no.3:31-34 My-Je '64.

PAKHOMOV, A.G.

Mechanizing scrap metal processing at the "Vtorchermet" plant
in Kharkov. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:81-83 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Direktor Khar'kovskogo zavoda "Vtorchermet".
(Scrap metal industry--Equipment and supplies)

PAKHOMOV, A.G.

Mechanization of the processing of metal scrap at the Kharkov
"Vtorchermet" Plant. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:32-33 S-C
'64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Direktor Khar'kovskogo zavoda "Vtorchermet" [zavod po pererabotke
vtorichnykh chernykh metallov].

PAKHOMOV, A.I.

"Plastics," by A. I. Pakhomov, Novyye Knigi Za Ruberzhom, Seriya B. Tekhnika, No 1, Jan 57, pp 129-135

In reviewing the book Plastics for Corrosion-Resistant Applications by R. B. Seymour and R. H. Steiner, Reinhold, New York, 1955, the reviewer states that "the principal value of this book is in its extensive comparison of practical data on the stability of the more important plastics to various corrosive media. ... In the Soviet literature there is a lack of an analogous monograph; therefore, a translation of this book would be very helpful to Soviet specialists ... dealing with the problems of corrosion and the production and application of plastics."

SYM.1305

OKOROKOV, G.N, kand.tekhn.nauk; BOYARSHINOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAMIL', Yu.P. inzh.; LEYBENZON, S.A., inzh.; PAKHOMOV, A.I., inzh.; POLYAKOV, A.I., inzh.

Improving the macrostructure of ShKh15 steel made in a vacuum arc furnace. Stal' 23 no.1:30-34 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy staleplavil'nyy zavod vysokokachestvennykh i spetsial'nykh staley i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel—Electrometallurgy) (Vacuum metallurgy)

ZAYTSEV, Vikentiy Petrovich; MIKHAYLOV, G.V., retsenzent; PAKHOMOV, A.I.
retsenzent; PISKAREV, A.I., spetsredaktor; MORZOVA, I.I., redaktor;
CHBYSHOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Refrigeration of fishery products] Kholodil'noe konservirovanie
rybnykh produktov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 339 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Fishery products--Preservation)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

L 41155-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b)/EWA(c) HW/JD/GS
ACCESS: ON NR: AT4048342 S/0000/24/000/000/6047/0049

AUTHOR: Pakhomov, A. I.; Sokolov, A. N.

17
BT1

TITLE: The variation of the gas content in steel smelted in arc furnaces with electromagnetic stirring

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya. Gazy v litom metalle (Gases in cast metals). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: steel smelting, cast steel, gas saturation, arc furnace, electromagnetic stirring, oxygen adsorption, nitrogen adsorption, hydrogen adsorption

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the authors was to determine the effect of magnetic stirring on the change in the hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen content during the reduction period, as applicable to alloy steel melts in arc furnaces with a capacity of 40 and 80 tons. The pencil-shaped hydrogen-containing samples were placed in a divided mold, water-hardened and then placed in a Dewar flask with liquid nitrogen (steel E3A) or solid carbon dioxide (steel 12KhMF) where they were stored until analysis. Analysis of the samples took place no later than 12 hours after their selection, and was by the vacuum-heating method at a temperature of 710-720C. The discrepancy between parallel samples did not exceed +0.1 cm³/100 g. Before the sample was taken, the bath was stirred either by means of electro-
Card 1/3

L 41155-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4048342

magnetic stirring (EMS) or by metal rables (in the melts without EMS). A graph is given which shows the change in hydrogen content during the reduction period in melts with and without EMS. Other graphs illustrate the dependence of the hydrogen increment during the reduction period on the duration of EMS, as well as the dependence of the nitrogen content before yield on the same factor. It was found that after EMS had been started, the hydrogen increment was slowed and then either ceased or fell off toward the end of the smelting. In the melts without electromagnetic stirring, an increment in the hydrogen content was observed during the entire period of reduction. The authors also indicate that extended and un-interrupted EMS during the reduction period makes it possible to obtain steel with a lower hydrogen content. Moreover, with the proper duration of electromagnetic stirring during the reduction period, a lower nitrogen content in the steel may be achieved than in the case of melts without EMS. In this way, the authors also obtained data characterizing the effect of the duration of electromagnetic stirring, or rabbling, during the reduction period on the oxygen content in the metal. With EMS in operation for 30-35 minutes, the quantity of oxygen removed during this period is 1.5 times as high in melts obtained with EMS than in those without this method of mixing. Data presented in the article regarding the oxygen content in type-E3A steel before yield (removal from the furnace) indicates that, with extended EMS (35 minutes), steel is obtained having an oxygen content one order of magnitude lower than in melts processed without electromagnetic stirring. Orig.

Card 2/3

L 41155-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048342

art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card

40
513

S/0133/64/000/007/0640/0642

ACCESSION NR: AP4041869

AUTHOR: Gabuyev, G. Kh.; Yel'tsov, K. S.; Shul'ta, Yu. A.; Mikhaylov, P. A.; Garevskikh, I. A.; Leybenzon, S. A.; Tsivirko, E. I.; Medovar, B. I.; Latash, Yu. V.; Frantsov, V. P.; Fakhomov, A. I.; Kaganovskiy, G. P.; Voinov, S. G.; Shalimov, A. G.; Kalinnikov, Ye. S.; Smolyakov, V. P.; Kosoy, L. P.

TITLE: Improvement of the quality of electroslag-melted ball-bearing steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 7, 1964, 640-642

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing steel, electroslag melted steel, high purity steel, steel electroslag melting

ABSTRACT: Several variants of electroslag melting have been tested in an attempt to improve the quality of ball-bearing steel. The analysis of electroslag-melted steel showed that nitrides and carbonitrides constitute the greatest part (up to 75%) of the nonmetallic inclusions present in the steel. These nitrides derive from the initial material. The electroslag process eliminates large nitrides over 20 μ in diameter, but does not eliminate the smaller ones.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041869

Therefore, the nitrogen and titanium contents of the initial metal must be reduced to a minimum. This can be done, for example, by refining the metal in the ladle with synthetic slag. Electroslag melting of open-hearth steel refined with synthetic slag eliminated all the inclusions larger than 10 μ and reduced the number of smaller inclusions by more than 50% and the nitrogen and oxygen contents to 0.0053 and 0.0020%, respectively. To produce ultra-high purity ball-bearing steel, the double electroslag melting was applied with a combination of various fluxes. The use of ANF-6-ANF-6 fluxes in double electroslag melting or of AN-29-ANF-6 fluxes produced best results. Ultra-high purity steel, fully satisfying requirements for critical ball bearings, was obtained. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

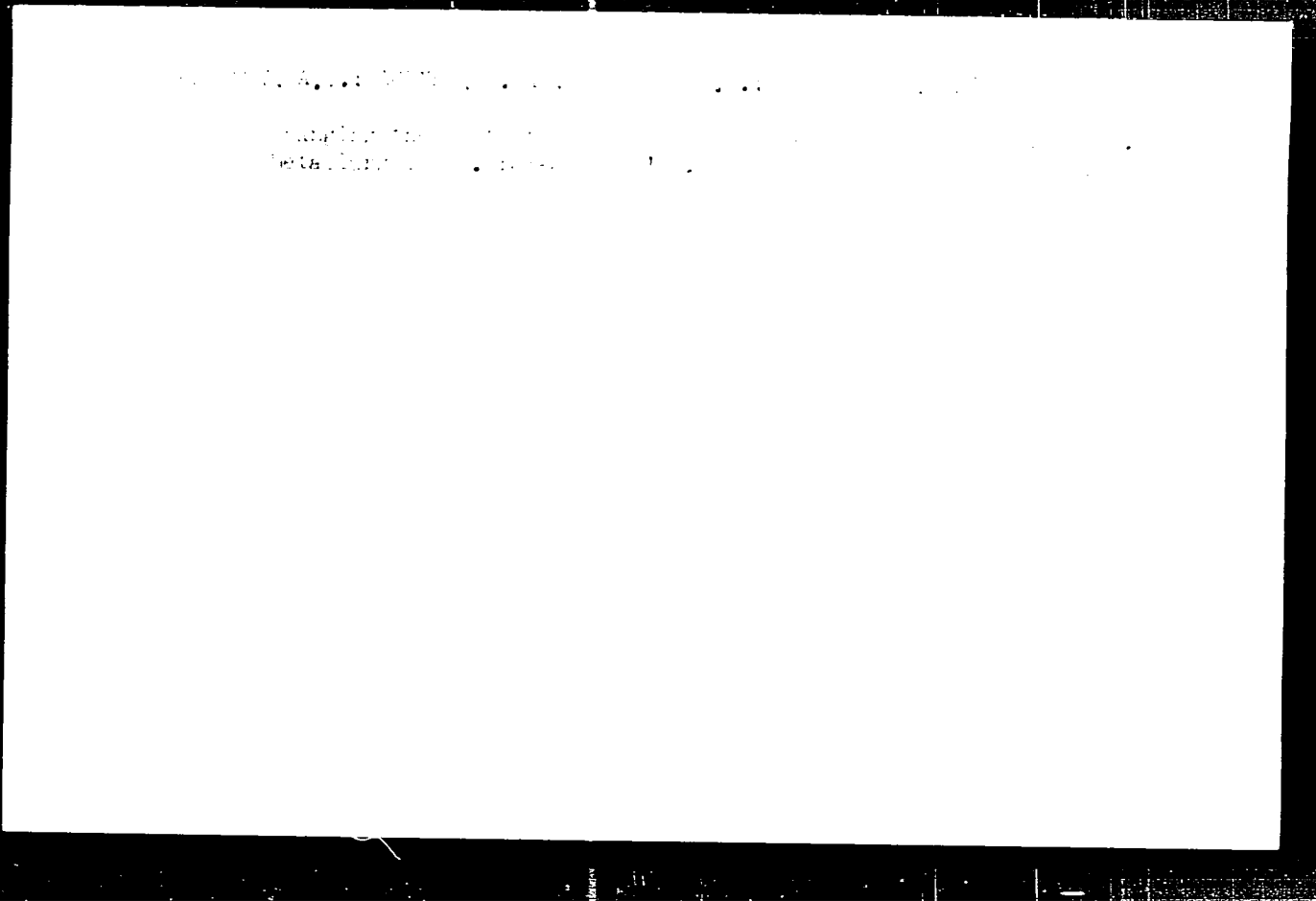
ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetsstal' (Dnepropetsstal' plant); Zaporozhskiy mashinostreitel'nyy institut (Zaporozh Machine-Building Institute); Institut elektrosvarki im Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute); ToNIIChM

Card 2/3

PAKHOMOV, A.I.

Effect of electromagnetic rabbling on the gas content during the electric smelting of steel. Trudy NII no. 253158-62 1966.

(MIRA 18:9)



PAKHOMOV, A M.

DECEASED

1963/
4

Chemistry

c. 62

BUNICH, P.G., kand.ekon.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAKHOMOV, A.M.,
kand.ekon.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUDAVEY, V.Yu., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; IVANOV, Ye.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KIRILLOV, I.A., prof.,
doktor ekon.nauk; KOVALEVA, A.M., kand.ekon.nauk; SAFRAY, G.Ye.,
kand.ekon.nauk; YAKOBSON, M.O., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOGITISHVILI,
R.N., inzh.; KHABUR, B.P.; BROYDE, I.M.; FILATOV, N.L.; BLAZHEY,
Zdenko, doktor, ekonomist (Chekhoslovatskaya Respublika); NESHVER,
Vatslav, inzh., ekonomist (Chekhoslovatskaya Respublika); RYUMIN, S.M.,
red.; ZAVERNYAYEVA, L., red.izd-vs; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Planning and financing of major repairs on fixed assets] Planiro-
vanie i finansirovanie kapital'nogo remonta osnovnykh fondov.
Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 223 p.

(MIRA 12:2)

(Continued on next card)

BUNICH, P.G.---(Continued) Card 2.

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut (for Bunich, Pakhomov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana SSSR (for Ivanov). 4. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (for Safrey). 5. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metalloreshushchikh stankov (for Gogitishvili). 6. Zamestitel' direktora Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo flota (for Khabur). 7. Nachal'nik finansovogo otdela sovnarkhoza Tatarskoy ASSR (for Broyde). 8. Ekspert Ministerstva finansov SSSR (for Filatov). 9. Investitsionnyy bank (for Blashey). 10. Tekhniko-organizatsionnyy nauchno-issledovatel'nyy institut mashinostroyeniya (for Meshver).

(Industry--Finance)

KORYUNOV, S.N.; BRAGIL'SKIY, L.V.; YEPANESHNIKOV, V.K.; NEDELIN,
S.I.; NESMIY, M.I.; MOSYREV, S.S.; PAKHOMOV, A.M.;
FILIPPOVA, E., red.

[Organization of collective-farm finance] Organizatsiia
finansov kolkhoza. Moskva, Finansy, 1964. 243 p.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut.

PAKHOMOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; ZAVERNYAYEVA, L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA,
Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Finances of intercollective-farm organizations and enterprises] Finansy mezhkolkhoznykh organizatsii i predpriatii.
Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 131 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Collective farms--Interfarm cooperation)
(Finance)

PAKHOMOV, A.M.

Marriage Palace. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 36:35-37 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego Dvortsom brakosochetaniya,
Moskva.

(Moscow—Municipal buildings)

KLEYN, G.F., BILUKHIN, N. I.; ZH. MSU, A.S.

Rezhim i metodika. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR. 1975. no. 1:30-32
(MIRA 18:1)

ACC NR: AP7004803 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0142/0142

INVENTOR: Cheryapin, A. M.; Pakhomov, A. P.; Beynenson, V. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A hinge for caterpillar treads on vehicles. Class 63, No. 190227 [announced by the State Union Scientific Research Tractor Institute (Gosudarstvennyy soyznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 142

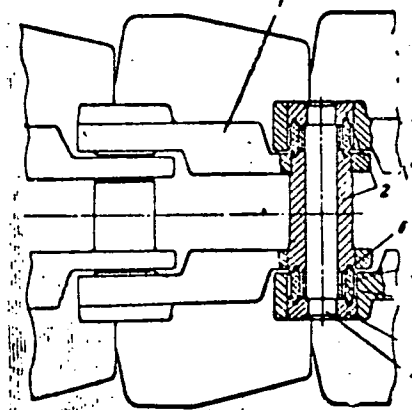
TOPIC TAGS: tracked vehicle, vehicle component, transport

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a hinge for caterpillar treads on vehicles. The device contains sleeves mounted in lugs on the tread links, a pin which fits into holes in the sleeves and also spacer rings and sealing rings made from some elastic material such as rubber located between the end surfaces of the sleeves concentric with the pin. To improve seal reliability, the sealing ring is made with annular lugs on the ends which are trapezoidal or triangular in cross section and fit into annular grooves of a corresponding shape on the end surfaces of the sleeves. The sealing ring is installed with clearances relative to the spacing ring and the lug on the tread link.

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UDC: 629.11.012.577

ACC NR: AP7004803



1--caterpillar tread link; 2--sleeve; 3--pin; 4--spacer ring; 5--sealing ring;
6--lugs on the sealing ring

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 2Feb66

Card 2/2

KONIROSKIY, Ye. ; PAKHOMOV, A. S

~~On the theory of the relation between spontaneous magnetisation and low temperatures.~~ Dokl. AN SSSR 93 no.3:431-434 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Leontovichem. (Thermomagnetism)

ТАММУС, А. А.

Dissertation: "Theory of the Temperature Relation of Spontaneous Self-oxidation of Metals and Alloys at Low Temperatures." Ser. Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Univ. of Leningrad State U imeni N. V. Lomonosov, 19 May 52. *Vechnyye Daskva*, Moscow, 19 May 52.

SC: SUB 124, 16 Nov 1954

PAKHOMOV, A.

USSR/Physics - Magnetism

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kondorskiy, E. and Pakhomov, A.S.

Title : Theory of the relation between spontaneous magnetisation of metals and alloys and temperature in the low temperature range

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 6, 1139 - 1142, June 1954

Abstract : A formula was derived for the relation between temperature and spontaneous magnetization of a weakly conductive ferromagnetic lattice each atom of which has two electrons on the unfilled shell. The number of energy levels becomes double in comparison with the case in which each atom has only one electron on the unfilled shell. Four references.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by : Academician M. A. Leontovich, March 17, 1954

PAKHMOV, A. S.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1471
AUTHOR KONDORSKIJ, E.I., PACHMOV, A.S., ŠIKLOŠ, T.
TITLE On the Theory of the Spontaneous Magnetization of Ferromagnetic
Semiconductors within the Domain of Low Temperatures.
PERIODICAL Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 109, fasc. 5, 931-934 (1956)
Issued: 10 / 1956 reviewed: 11 / 1956

Here the temperature dependence of spontaneous magnetization is computed by the method of second quantization in the form worked out by N.N. BOGOLJUBOV and S.V. TJABLIKOV. On the occasion of an indirect exchange, as e.g. in ferrites, the HAMILTONIAN can be represented by the introduction of the so-called integrals of indirect exchange in the same manner as in the case of direct exchange interaction. This HAMILTONIAN is explicitly given. The crystal lattice of the ferrite examined on this occasion can be represented as the totality of two inversely magnetized not equivalent sub-lattices A and B. For the energy of the ground level (the lowest level) an expression is given. The energy spectrum of the system, which is necessary for the determination of the temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetization, is determined in the state near the ground level E_0 of energy, i.e. for weakly excited states. The HAMILTONIAN is transformed by transition from spin operators to FERMI operators. The eigenvalues E_k of the HAMILTONIAN are determined from the conditions for the solution of several equations mentioned here and from normalization conditions. The solution results in 2 systems of equations for the determination of the coefficients. The two solution ansatzes for $E_k^{(1)}$ and $E_k^{(2)}$ are written down for

PAKHOMOV, A.S

AUTHOR: KONDORSKIY, E.I., PAKHOMOV, A.S., SHIKLOSH, T. PA - 2595
TITLE: Theory of Spontaneous Magnetization of Ferrites. (Teoriya
spontannoy namagnichennosti ferritov, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 334-341
(U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957
Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: Lecture delivered at the All-Union Conference for Semiconductors in November 1955 at Leningrad.
Two possible ferrite models are investigated. The first is the totality of two inversely magnetized non-equivalent sublattices and the second is a totality of three non-equivalent sublattices, one of which has antiparallel magnetisation with respect to the two others.
It is assumed that in each metal ion there is only one electron which participates actively in ferromagnetism. The HAMILTONIAN for the ferrite lattice is written down and the output equations for further computations are derived from this function. Dependence of spontaneous magnetisation of the ferrite on temperature is investigated for both models. For this purpose the corresponding shape of the HAMILTONIAN is first derived and the lowest energy

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Theory of Spontaneous Magnetisation of Ferrites.

PA - 2595

level is determined. Next, the energy spectrum in the domain which is in close vicinity to the energy E_0 of the lowest level is investigated and the formula is derived for the dependence of ferrite magnetization on temperature within the domain of the low temperatures. It is shown that both ferrite models within the domain of temperatures which are close to 0° K, lead to the law of "three halves", however, with some corrections of the exponential character. (7 Citations from Slav Publications).

ASSOCIATION: Faculty for Physics of Moscow State University "M.V.LOMONOSOV"
(Fizicheskiy fakultet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.
M.V.Lomonosova)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

PH 110 411 11

AUTHOR KONDORSKIY E.I., PAKHOMOV A.S. PA - 2679
TITLE Contribution to the theory of ferromagnetism of metals and alloys at low temperatures. (K teorii ferromagnetizma metallov i splavov pri nizkikh temperaturakh. - Russian).
PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki 1957, Vol 32, Nr 2, pp 323 - 332 (USSR).
Received: 5/1957 Reviewed: 6/1957
ABSTRACT The present work has the following aim:
1.) Determination of the theoretical dependence of spontaneous magnetization on temperature in close proximity to absolute zero if the number of electrons with net compensated magnetic moments is larger than the number of atoms,
2.) Derivation of formulae for the temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetization (at low temperatures) on binary ferromagnetic ordered alloys of a different crystal structure and with different composition.
At first the general case of a crystal is investigated which consists of N-atoms of types that are different from h. These atoms are assumed to be located in the nodes of the lattice and each atom is assumed to have s_h ferromagnetic electrons (which differ from each other by h their state).
The HAMILTONIAN of the system is written down for the case that only an electrostatic interaction is taken into account.

CARD 1/2

PA - 2670

Contribution to the theory of ferromagnetism of metals and alloys at low temperatures.

This HAMILTONIAN is then transformed to the representation of the second quantization and diagonalized. Determination of the energy level E_k is reduced to the solution of a system of homogeneous equations. The number of the possible energy levels E_k is the greater, the more electrons located in the lattice are of different states. With an increase of order the formula for the temperature dependence of spontaneous magnetization must change.

In the general case of binary alloys it is impossible to carry out computation to the end.

Therefore the authors confine themselves to the investigation of some fully ordered structures of binary alloys, i.e. to metals with 2 ferromagnetic electrons per atom, metals with x ferromagnetic electrons per atom, ordered binary alloys. Here the following alloys are discussed: cubic lattice of the type NaCl, CsCl, $FeNi_3$. (No illustrations.)

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: 28. 11. 1955.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

007-107 50-2-5 84

AUTHORS: Gorodetskiy, I. I., Agajan, L. A., ~~Sadovskiy, G. I.~~ and Shablygin, A. I.

TITLE: Development of Methods of Exploitation in the Mine No. 7 of the Noril'sk Combine (razvitiye sistem razrabotki i obrab. 7/9 Noril'skogo Kombinata)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr. 3, pp. 11-12

ABSTRACT: The exploitation of dispersed areas of the Noril'sk deposits is made very difficult due to the unfavorable underground conditions and, till now, several methods of exploitation have been tried and rejected. The part of the Noril'sk deposits which forms the exploitation field of the mine No. 7 is formed by sheet-like deposit of the macrolized gabbro diabases about 20-25 m thick. The ore body is divided by a tectonic break. The western part is occupied by the mine No. 7, and the eastern by the mine No. 8. The exploitation is difficult because of: 1) extreme fracturing of the rock, which does not allow the uniform ore dressing by blasting operations; 2) extreme toughness and adhesiveness of the ore and surrounding rocks; 3) metamorphic crustal and underlying layers; 4) external fracturing of the rock which excludes drilling with washings; and 5) the presence of water.

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