

MALAKHOVA, T.I., kand. veter. nauk; PANFILOVA, V.A., veterinarnyy vrach;
VEL'YAMINOV, K.S., veterinarnyy vrach; DZASOKHOV, G.S., doktor
veter. nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Use of domestic nystatin for treating coccidiosis in chicks.
Veterinaria 42 no. 8:50-58 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. Nauchno-proisvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s
boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh
Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.

PANFILOVA, V.F.

Case of surgical reconstruction in injury to the common bile duct.
Khirurgiia no.3:108 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz 4-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. P.I. Androsov)
Moskovskogo gorodskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni N.V. Sklifoso-
vskogo (dir. - zaslužhennyy vrach Ukr.SSR N.M. Tarasov,
glavnyy khirurg - zaslužhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.A. Petrov.
(BILE DUCTS--SURGERY)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/10 Pediatrics Oct 59

2746. CLINICAL ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PARALLELS IN DIPHThERIA
OF THE PHARYNX (Russian text) - Panfilova V. P. - PEDIATRIYA
1958, 12 (54-59) Graphs 3

Seventy-five children affected with diphtheria of the pharynx underwent clinical and electrocardiographic investigation. Changes of the cardiovascular system were revealed in all patients. In mild cases the changes were assessed as 'infectious heart', in severe forms myocarditis was noted. ECG changes in the myocardium appeared 1-2 days earlier than the development of clinical symptoms of cardiac affection. (XVIII, 7, 50)

PANFILOVA, V.P.

Clinical value of electrocardiographic studies in some infectious diseases in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no. 2:24-28 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.D. Lebedev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (DIPHTHERIA) (SCARLET FEVER)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/8 Cardio. Dis. Aug 59

2017. Clinical electrocardiographic parallels in diphtheria of the pharynx (Russian text) PANFILOVA V. P. *Pediatrics* 1958, 12 (54-59) Graphs 3

Seventy-five children affected with diphtheria of the pharynx underwent clinical and electrocardiographic investigation. Changes of the cardiovascular system were revealed in all patients. In mild cases the changes were assessed as 'infectious heart', in severe forms myocarditis was noted. ECG changes in the myocardium appeared 1-2 days earlier than the development of clinical symptoms of cardiac affection.

(XVIII, 7, 50)

PANFILOVA, V.P.

Clinical and electrocardiographic parallels in diphtheria of the tonsils in children. *Pediatrics* 36 no.12:54-59 D '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. D.D. Lebedev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(DIPHtheria, physiol

ECG changes (Rus))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.
diphtheria (Rus))

PANFILOVA, V. Ye.

Panfilova, V. Ye. - "Choice two-crop red clover," Trudy Kirgiz. nauch.-issled. in-ta, zhivotnovodstva, Issue 9, 1948, p. 201-13 --- Bibliog: 6 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

KAZAKOV, Ye.N. [Kazakov, YE.I.], doktor tekhn. nauk;
TYAZHELOVA, A.A. [Tlazholova, A.O.], kand. tekhn. nauk;
PANFILOVA, Ye.M. [Panfilova, YE.M.]

Study of the thermal decomposition of Ukrainian brown coal by
a solid heat carrier at a temperature of 600°. (Kopl. vyk.
pal.--energ. res. Ukr. no.1:222-229 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal--Carbonization)

KARAVAYEV, N. M.; KAZAKOV, Ye. I.; TYAZHELOVA, A. A.; PANFILOVA, Ye. N.

Yield and composition of light phenols obtained from a mean-
temperature brown coal tar and their utilization. Trudy IGI
17:145-151 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Phenol condensation products) (Coal tar)

1ST AND 2ND CODES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1ST AND 2ND CODES

13C a-4

Common Elements

NATURALLY OCCUR

Blood values of carcass sheep correlated with organic constitution. K. P. PANFILOVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 23, 561-572).— Data on haemoglobin content and erythrocyte size in carcass sheep show that dams with greater body-wt. have higher haemoglobin vals. and vice versa. The coarser built animals have larger erythrocytes and higher haemoglobin vals. W. F. F.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

1ST AND 2ND CODES 1ST AND 2ND CODES 1ST AND 2ND CODES

1ST AND 2ND CODES	1ST AND 2ND CODES	1ST AND 2ND CODES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

PANFILOVA, E. I.

Mbr., Inst. Genetics, Acad. Sci., -1939-.

"Difference in Blood Value of Karakul Sheep in Correlation
with their Organic Constitution," Dok. AN, 23, No. 6, 1939;

"Relation of Exterior Characters of Karakul Sheep to
Quality of Fur of Their Young," *ibid.*, 27, No. 8, 1940.

100-100-100

PANFILOVA, YE. P.

"Reactivity of Skin in Certain Breeds of Sheep in Relation to Wool Yield." Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Morphology of Animals imeni A. N. Severtsev, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physical and Mathematical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Effect of the maternal organism on the skin and wool structure of newborn fine-fleeced and semifine-fleeced lambs. Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no.2:329-331 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.P. Pavlovskim.
(Lambs) (Sheep)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Effect of the age of the ewe on the development of skin and hair
in lambs. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Faizh. SSR no.16:123-133 '56.

(MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtspva AN SSSR.
(Lambs) (Hides and skins)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Skin structure in newborn Daghestan Mountain lambs depending on
different nutrition levels. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.19:52-75
'57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Hides and skins)
(Lambs)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Breed characteristics of skin structure in sheep as related to
different types of feeding. Trudy Inst. morf. shiv. no. 22:176-187
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
(Sheep--Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Skin)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Formation of hair in sheep during the postnatal period. Biol.
MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.4:124-128 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(WOOL) (SHEEP)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Postnatal development and growth of the skin in some fine-
wool and medium-wool sheep. Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no.35:
58-94 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Sheep--Anatomy) (Skin) (Growth)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Development and growth of the skin in Gissar sheep during their
first year of life. Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no.35:95-109 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Lambs) (Skin) (Growth)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Effect of the level of milk feeding on the development of
secondary hair follicles in Vyatka sheep. Trudy Inst. morf.
zhiv. no.35:270-275 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Lambs) (Skin)

PANFILOVA, Ye.P.

Structure of the skin and fleece in newborn fine-wool
lambs. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.23:26-67 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Lambs) (Hides and skins)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
 : Small Horned Cattle. Q
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12021
 AUTHOR : Panfilova, Ye. P.
 INST. : ~~Institute of Animal Morphology AS USSR~~
 TITLE : The Skin Structure of Newborn Lambs of the
 Daghestanskaya Mountain Breed at Various
 Diet Levels
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta morfol. zhivotnykh AN SSSR, 1957,
 ABSTRACT : The skin's structure was studied on samples
 obtained from 5 sheep and 14 newborn lambs of
 the Daghestanskaya Mountain breed at a various
 diet level during pregnancy. It was determined
 that when sheep are given an ordinary farm
 diet the structure of their skin in its deriva-
 tive become deteriorated during pregnancy and
 these deteriorations are most extensive in
 ewes with a bigeminal pregnancy. The preser-
 vation of the skin's structure, the fleece's
 normal growth and a 4-9 percent thickening of

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : the skin in newborn lambs was promoted by
 keeping ewes with twin fetuses on an improved
 diet. In the single-birth lambs of the group
 which was fed relatively abundantly, the hair
 density was 38 percent greater than in twin
 lambs of the control group. The effect of the
 diet level upon the thinness of the fiber
 during the uterine period has not been estab-
 lished. The glandular apparatus in lambs born
 of ewes that were abundantly fed was better

CARD: 2/3

Handwritten: KANTILORD, Ye. S.

Abstracts from USSR. Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences. 1959. 354 p. Kireva sily inserted. 2,800 copies printed.

Editor: E. M. Zhurav. Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences. USSR. Moscow. Publishing House: E. M. Zhurav. 1959. 354 p. 2. 7. 1st ed.

Contents: This collection of 35 articles represents the results of investigations over a period of several years on problems of liquid-phase oxidation. The authors present their own theoretical and experimental data and also draw from current literature. In particular, the following are treated: 1. Mechanism of liquid-phase oxidation of n-alkanes. 2. Mechanism of liquid-phase oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons. 3. Oxidation of n-tridecane, n-pentadecane and n-hexadecane in the presence of boric acid is investigated. For the most part, secondary alcohols are formed. The purpose of the study was to establish a scientific basis for a method of preparing aliphatic alcohols by the direct oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons developed by the Petroleum Institute.

159
Kuznetsov, A. M., V. V. Kuznetsov, L. M. Solov'eva, and V. P. Kuznetsov. [Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow]. The Kinetics and Chemistry of n-Heptadecane Oxidation in Liquid-Phase Oxidation of n-Heptadecane as a Model Reaction for Normal Paraffin Hydrocarbons is Studied. An optimum amount of ceric(IV) ions (Ce(IV)) is determined. The mechanism of the oxidation of n-heptadecane is investigated. The rate of oxidation is determined. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied.

160
Kuznetsov, A. M., and V. P. Kuznetsov. [Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow]. The Kinetics and Chemistry of n-Heptadecane Oxidation in Liquid-Phase Oxidation of n-Heptadecane as a Model Reaction for Normal Paraffin Hydrocarbons is Studied. An optimum amount of ceric(IV) ions (Ce(IV)) is determined. The mechanism of the oxidation of n-heptadecane is investigated. The rate of oxidation is determined. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied.

161
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162
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163
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164
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165
Kuznetsov, A. M., and V. P. Kuznetsov. [Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow]. The Kinetics and Chemistry of n-Heptadecane Oxidation in Liquid-Phase Oxidation of n-Heptadecane as a Model Reaction for Normal Paraffin Hydrocarbons is Studied. An optimum amount of ceric(IV) ions (Ce(IV)) is determined. The mechanism of the oxidation of n-heptadecane is investigated. The rate of oxidation is determined. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied.

166
Kuznetsov, A. M., and V. P. Kuznetsov. [Institute of Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow]. The Kinetics and Chemistry of n-Heptadecane Oxidation in Liquid-Phase Oxidation of n-Heptadecane as a Model Reaction for Normal Paraffin Hydrocarbons is Studied. An optimum amount of ceric(IV) ions (Ce(IV)) is determined. The mechanism of the oxidation of n-heptadecane is investigated. The rate of oxidation is determined. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied. The effect of ceric(IV) ions on the oxidation of n-heptadecane is studied.

167
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from ... Ye.V.

KUSHNER, Kh.F.; PANFILOVA, Ye.V.

Rare case of uniovular twin chicks. Zhur.ob.biol. 16 no.3:248
My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

(EMBRYOLOGY--BIRDS) (TWINS)
(ABNORMALITIES (ANIMALS))

PANFILOVA, Ye.V.; MOISEYEVA, I.G.

Experiments on blood transfusion in animals. Biol.v shkole no.1:
79-83 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Blood transfusion) (Hybridization)
(Poultry breeding)

ISTOMINA, T.I., inzh.; Primalni uchastnye: LYUBIMOV, V.A., inzh.;
PANFILOVA, Z.I., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOVA, V.P., starshiy laborant

Automatic UA-300-4Sh weft winder for the winding of wool yarn.
Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIShersti no.17:86-91 '62.

(MIRA 17:12)

ZENEVICH, G.V.; KRUGLOVA, L.I.; PANFILOVA, Z.P.; UDAL'TSOVA, M.S.

Materials on the problem of improving the organization of psychoneuro-
logical services. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.24:
209-216 '61. (MIRA 15'5)

1. Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy otдел Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni Bekhtereva.
(LENINGRAD--NEUROLOGY) (LENINGRAD--PSYCHOTHERAPY)

PANFILOVA, Z.P.

Changes in the nervous system in internal frontal hyperostosis.
Vop. psikh. i nevr. no, 5:300-301 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. kafedroy - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. S.N. Davidenkov) i kafedry rentgenologii Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. D.G.Rokhlin).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (BONES—DISEASES)

PANFILOV, Z.P.

X-ray diagnosis of hyperostosis frontalis interna. *Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst.* 31:121-128 '63. (MIRA 7:6)

PANFILOVA, Z.P.

Organization of therapeutic and prophylactic aid in peripheral diseases of the nervous system. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:434-439 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med.nauk G.V.Zenevich) psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (direktor chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N.Myasishchev). (NERVES PERIPHERAL--DISEASES)

PANFILOVA, Z. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes of the nervous system in internal frontal hyperostosis." Len., 1958. 15 pp (Len State Order of Lenin Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians in S. M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL, 18-58, 103)

PANFILOVA, Z.P.

Changes in the nervous system in hyperostosis frontalis interna
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.9:1136-1140
'57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.N.Davidenkov) Instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.
(HYPEROSTOSIS FRONTALIS INTERNA, complications,
NS dis. (Rus))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases,
caused by hyperostosis frontalis interna (Rus))

KADEN, M.M., prof.; KHAZANOV, M.I., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; PANFILOVA,
Z.V.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in the USSR and means for a further
morbidity. Sov. med. 24 no. 5:17-21 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin
i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova (dir. A.P. Muzychenko)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(TYPHOID FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER)

PANFILOVA, Z.V. (Moskva)

Work of medical institutions of the U.S.S.R. in lowering the rate of
intestinal infections. Sov. zdav. 15 no.5 supplement:33-34 0 '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, prev. and control
infect., in Russia)

GORODINSKIY, S.M.; PANFILOVA, Z.Ye.; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.S.; NOSOVA,
L.M.KALYUZHAYAYA, T.P., red.

[Decontamination of means of individual shielding and
protective coatings] Dezaktivizatsiya sredstv indivi-
dual'noi zashchity i zashchitnykh pokrytii. Moskva,
Atomizdat, 1964. 117 p. (MIRA 17:6)

PANFILOVA, Z.Ye.; ROKHLIN, M.I.; RODIONOV, I.S.; FAUSTOVA, D.G.;
GOL'DSHTEYN, D.S.; GORODINSKIY, S.M., red.; TIKHOMIROV,
V.B., red.; PODOSHVINA, V.A., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn.
red.

[Protective coatings in atomic engineering] Zashchitnye po-
krytiia v atomnoi tekhnike; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos-
atomizdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Shielding (Radiation))

ACCESSION NR: AT4016990

S/3057/63/000/000/0016/0024

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S.M.; Panfilova, Z.Ye; Spiridonov, A.D.; Shudrenko, N.A.

TITLE: Investigation into the deactivation capability of basic construction and finishing materials

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear Engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 16-24

TOPIC TAGS: deactivation, decontamination, nuclear shielding, radioactive contamination, radioactive decontamination, residual radioactivity, radioactivity protection

ABSTRACT: The authors point out the absence of complete generalizing data on studies of different construction and finishing materials from the point of view of their ability to be deactivated after radioactive contamination. The ability of materials to become contaminated and to be deactivated is shown to be a function of their chemical composition, physical structure and surface state. Fillers, additives and pigments may impair the ability of a material to be deactivated. It has been shown that such materials as cement,

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016990

brick, wood and ceramic slabs for flooring have strong radioactive sorption and are practically incapable of being cleansed of radioactive substances. However, the authors feel that the results given by various writers on tests of the deactivation capability of materials are largely of little use, since these results were obtained with different investigatory techniques. Inasmuch as the capacity of a material for deactivation depends greatly on the nature of the radioactive contaminants, the level of contamination and the method of deactivation, commensurate experimental data require that research be conducted under strictly standardized conditions. The authors studied the deactivation capability of different materials (cement, grade 200; woods of various kinds carbon steel, grade st. 3; stainless steel, grade 1Kh18N9T; ceramic floor slabs of various kinds; Dutch tile slabs; experimental facing slabs of polystyrene and a variety of chemically resistant slabs of cast stone; asbestos-ebonite flooring strips; textolite; phenolite slabs for walls and floors; silicate glass and organic glass; polyvinylchloride masticated rubber formulas 57-40 and 80; polymer films on a polyvinylchloride, polyethylene and polyethyleneterephthalic acid base; glyphthalic and polyvinylchloride linoleums; relin (rubber linoleum) and a wide variety of lac dye shieldings) by contaminating the materials with radioactive substances, deactivating them and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016990

then determining the activity which could not be washed away (the so-called residual activity). The evaluation of the sorption-desorption properties of the materials was made according to an accepted laboratory practice. The results of these tests are presented, codified and interpreted. The work carried out showed that the basic construction materials cannot be employed without shielding for protection against radioactive contamination. Of the materials tested, the following may be recommended for use as shielding materials: silicate glass, organic glass, glazed ceramic slabs for the internal facing of walls, masticated rubbers formulas 57-40 and 80, polystyrene facing slabs and films on a polyvinylchloride, polyethylene and polyethyleneterephthalate base. The wide range of polymer film-forming substances will make it possible to select lac dye shielding systems with the proper characteristics, which may be used under various production and construction conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

Card SUB CODE: NP, MT
3/3

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 009

ACCESSION NR: AT4016991

S/3057/63/000/000/0025/0034

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S.M.; Karpov, V.L.; Nosova, L.M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.;
Rodionov, I.S.; Shteding, M.N.

TITLE: The development of a masticated rubber on a polyvinylchloride base for
shielding against radioactive substances

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engin-
eering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 25-34

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear engineering, masticated rubber, nuclear shielding, radio-
activity, polyvinylchloride polymer, radioactive shielding, radioactive con-
tamination, residual activity, 57-40 rubber

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that, of the industrial polymers produced at the
present time, polyvinylchloride is, in terms of its inexpensiveness and mech-
anical and technological properties, the best material to serve as a base for
shielding in nuclear engineering. The authors tested many masticated rubber
materials on polyvinylchloride resin bases in terms of their sorption-desorp-
tion characteristic as a function of the type of polyvinylchloride resin, pro-
cessing conditions and the presence of different components which provide for

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016991

the required physico-mechanical and technological properties of the material. (By "sorption-desorption properties" the authors mean the ability of the material to absorb radioactivity and to be washed free of these radioactive substances through the effect of special cleansing solutions; the sorption-desorption characteristic is expressed by the residual activity of the material in percentages of the original contamination). The results of these tests are discussed. The optimal solution of the problem of developing a material to meet the specific operating requirements involved in working with radioactive substances was found in an entirely new principle of composition. This principle consists of the introduction into the composition of specially selected admixtures of hydrophobic substances which separate out on the surface of the masticated rubber in the form of a thin layer. The research conducted along these lines by the authors led to the possibility of developing on the basis of the most accessible polymer - polyvinylchloride - a new type of shielding material, called masticated rubber formula 57-40 and 80. This material is a thermoplastic and its physical and mechanical properties depend to a large degree on the temperature (its tensile strength, for example, changes with increasing temperature) and, for this reason, the formula use must be limited to a temperature interval of from 0 to 50C. The effect of the radiation dosage on the strength

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016991

of the masticated rubber and on its elongation are discussed along with certain other specific characteristics of the material. The authors point out that formula 57-40 and 80 masticated rubber has successfully undergone tests under different conditions and is presently being widely used as a shielding material in radiochemical laboratories and at atomic power centrals. Easily deactivated and possessed of extremely high resistance to wear, this shielding material, produced in thicknesses of 2 and 3 mm, is particularly suited to continuous covering of floors and, produced in thicknesses of 0.3, 0.5 and 0.7 mm, may be utilized as a wall covering. The masticated rubber is available in colors of brown, orange, blue and white. "L.I. Kuz'mina and L.G. Danilova of the Okhtinskiy khimkombinat (Okhtinsk Chemical Works) took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016994

8/3057/63/000/000/0054/0074

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Zelenov, A. S.; Sary*chev, V. S.;
Ivanova, T. G.; Nosova, L. M.

TITLE: The design of protective coverings (shieldings) of formula 57-40 masticated rubber for structural elements

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 54-74

TOPIC TAGS: protective shielding, radioactive shielding, masticated rubber, 57-40 rubber, rubber welding, welding RIG, radioactivity, nuclear shielding

ABSTRACT: In this detailed and extensive article, the authors describe the use of formula 57-40 masticated rubber for purposes of radioactive shielding. The article consists of two main parts: Part 1 - the shielding of floors, and Part 2 - the use of the masticated rubber for the facing of walls and stairs. The conditions of applying the rubber, the preparation of the floor surface, the preparation of the masticated rubber for welding, the actual welding of the material with high-frequency current, the use of various rigs for welding (the SPPR and the PS), the making and application by welding of flanges and crimps, high-frequency lap

Card

1/2

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POSTCARD

ACCESSION NR: AT4017001

S/3057/63/000/000/0126/0136

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Spiridonov, A. D.; Nosova, L. M.; Shudrenko, N. A.

TITLE: Investigation of lacquers for shields against radioactive contamination.

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 126-136

TOPIC TAGS: atomic reactor, radioactive contamination, nuclear shielding, shielding, lacquer shielding, lacquer

ABSTRACT: Lacquered materials are widely used for finishing processes in factories and technical equipment. The advantage of lacquered materials for the shielding of construction materials and technological equipment from radioactive contamination is the continuous, jointless coating of the surface during any of its configurations. The present investigation showed that the desorptive properties of lacquer coatings depend primarily on their chemical composition. Lacquers with oils and alkali-oil should not be used for surfaces contaminated by radioactive waste. It is advisable to use 1-20-61 enamels on an SVKh-40 base and commercial enamels on an SVKh-40 base with lacquer coatings. The most efficient protection of concrete against

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017001

contamination is a shielding on a base of the high-molecular epoxy resins E-40, E-41, E-49 and ET-8 (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). It is possible to make shielding compounds consisting of lacquer coatings which ensure easy and complete decontamination (washing away of radioactive waste). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: NP

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017008

S/3057/63/000/000/0173/0182

AUTHOR: Gorodinskiy, S. M.; Panfilova, Z. Ye.; Gol'dshteyn, D. S.; Nosova, L. M.; Fischevskaya, E. A.

TITLE: A laboratory method for the comparative estimation of the deactivation of materials contaminated by fission product isotopes

SOURCE: Zashchitny*ye pokry*tiya v atomnoy tekhnike (Shielding in nuclear engineering); sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 173-182

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive element, nuclear shielding, decontamination, deactivation, fission product, radioactivity, radioactive isotope, radioactive contamination

ABSTRACT: The possibility of removing radioactive contaminants from shieldings and other anti-radiation materials is one of the most important requirements of these shieldings. The deactivation solution consists of a 2% hydrochloric acid solution containing 0.3% of either OP=7 or OP=10 soap and 0.4% sodium metaphosphate. The sodium solution reacts with the cations of many radioactive isotopes and forms water-soluble compounds. In addition, the sodium metaphosphate softens the water, improving the washing action of the solution.
Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017008

Samples during the tests were first deactivated by the solution and were then washed with water. The solution was then used again, and the samples were washed and dried. When this method was insufficient a solution of 5 grams of NaOH and 1 gram of $KMnO_4$ per liter was used with the same procedure. A counter was used to determine the radioactivity before and after testing. (See Fig. 1 of the Enclosure.) Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENGL: 01

SUB CODE: NP, OC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017008

POSTCARD

ENCLOSURE: 01

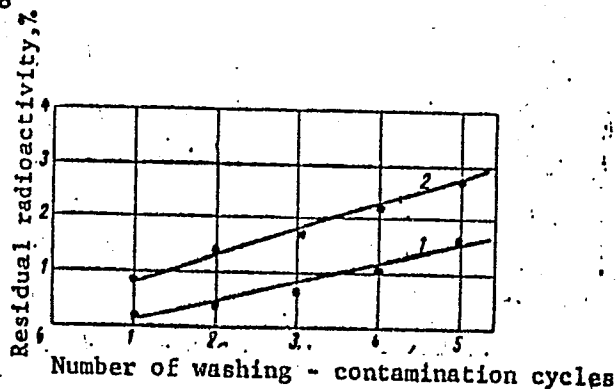


Fig. 1. Accumulation of residual radioactivity of polyvinyl chloride film during washing of the samples
1 - in cans while shaking; 2 - washing from sprayer

Card 3/3

GORODINSKIY, S.M.; NOSOVA, L.M.; PANFILOVA, Z.Ye.

Protective building covers and methods for their deactivation after
radioactive pollution. Med. rad. 5 no.11:57-61 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

(RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT)

USMANOV, A.G.; PANFILOVICH, K.B.

Some regularities in radiation of NH_3 , SO_2 , H_2O , CO_2 , CC gases.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1121-1126 My '65. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kazansky khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

PANFILOVICH, K. B.; USMANOV, A. G.

"Application of similarity methods for calculation of CO_2 and water-vapour radiation at high pressures."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Kazan' Chemical Technology Inst.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25064

Author : Pangalo, K. I., Gol'dgauzen, M. K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Selection Varieties of the Melon Crop Section

Orig Pub: Tr. Mold. ovoshche-kartof. orosit. opytn. st.
Kishinev Gosizdat Moldavii, 1956, 211-223

Abstract: A description is given of the new varieties of watermelon and melon which have been districted in Moldavia. The Secernyy variety watermelon is the most rapid-ripening, the most resistant to anthracnose, it is distinguished by its quick and facile ripening and high fruit output. The Si-Guv variety is a medium early, the productive capacity varies (in dry years 80-120 centners per ha., with irrigation up to 230 centners per ha.), the fruit is noted for its production of large numbers of melons

Card 1/2

FANGAIO, K. I.

"Interspecific Hybridization in the Genus CUCURBITA",
Dok.AN, 24, No. 1, 1939. Central Asiatic Station, Inst.
Plant Industry, Tashkent, -1939-.

PANGALO, K.I.
25463

Novye Printsipy Vnutrividovoy Sistemiki Kulturnykh Rasteniy. Botan. Zhurnal,
1948, No.1, s. 151-55

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

K-1
PANGALO, K. I.

Origin and evolutionary path of vine crops. Probl. bot. no. 2:329-
338 '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Vine crops)

PANGAROV, N.; RASHKOV, St.; KHAMPARTSUMIAN, K.

Hydrogen overvoltage on electrodeposited α -cobalt. Izv
Inst fiz khim 4:89-96 '64.

Electrochemical behavior of electrolytically deposited
 α -cobalt in sulfuric acid solutions in the presence of
iodine ions. Ibid.:97-103

Electrochemical behavior of electrolytically deposited
 α -cobalt in acid solutions with the aid of a radiochemical
method. Ibid.:105, 110

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy
of Sciences.

PANGAROV, N.; DOBREV, D.

Predominant orientation of the crystals of electrolytically precipitated iron. Izv Inst fiz khim 2:101-116 '62.

PANGAROV, N.: KHRISTOV, S.

Influence of crystal structure on hydrogen overvoltage on chromium, I. Hydrogen overvoltage on cubical chromium in weak acid and weak alkaline solution. In German. p.17.

(DOKLADY, Vol. 9, no. 3, July/Sept. 1956, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

CHRISTOV, S. [Khristov, S.]; PANGAROV, N.; PAVLOV, D.

Overvoltage of hydrogen in cubic cobalt. Doklady BAN 15 no.5:511-514 '62.

PANGAROV, N.; DOBREV, D.

Predominant orientation of crystals in the electrolytically deposited iron. Doklady BAN 15 no.5:519-522 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician R. Kaishev.

BALASHOVA, N.A.; PANGAROV, N.A.; SEMENOVA, Z.V.

Connection between the structure of electrolytic deposits
of cobalt and their corrosion resistance in sulfuric acid.
Zashch. met. 2 no.1:80-84 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. Submitted July 27, 1965.

PANGAROV, N.A.

BULGARIA/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry.

B-12

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7308.

Author : St. G. Khristov, N.A. Pangarov.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria.

Title : Upon The Influence of Crystalline Structure on Hydrogen Over-
tension on Chrome. II. Hydrogen Overtension on Hexagonal
Chrome. Comparison with Results on Cubic Chrome.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1956, 9, No 4, 21-24.

Abstract: See foregoing abstract. See report I in RZhKhim, 1957,
60232.

Card : 1/1

-7-

PANGAROV, N.; MIKHAILOVA, V.

Texture of electrolytically deposited tin. Izv Inst fiz khim
4:111-125 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy
of Sciences.

PANGAROV, N.; NENOV, I.; KHRISTOVA, I.

Predominant orientation in the copper and nickel electrolytic precipitation. Izv Inst fiz khim 3: 133-140 '63.

1. Institut po fizikokhimiia pri Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite.

PANGAROV, N.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.

Texture of electrodeposited tin. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.5:
1119-1121 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.

PANGAROV, N. A.; KRISTOV, Stefan G.

Dependence of the excess pressure of hydrogen on the crystal structure in chromium. I. Excess pressure of hydrogen on cubic chromium in weak acid and weak alkaline solutions. II. Excess pressure of hydrogen on hexagonal chromium; a comparison with the results from the cubic chromium. Izv Inst khim BAN 7:237-270 '60.
(EAI 10:9)

(Hydrogen) (Chromium) (Acids)

SECRET

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0012390

L 34392-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/WB
ACC NR: AP6003324 SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/001/0080/0084

AUTHOR: Balashova, N. A.; Pangarov, N. A.; Semenova, Z. V. 28
B

ORG: Institute of Electrochemistry, AN SSSR (Institut elektrokhimii
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Relation between the structure of electrolytic deposits of cobalt
and their resistance to corrosion 18 27

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 1, 1966 80-84

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, electrolytic deposition, corrosion resistance, cobalt compound, crystal orientation, cubic crystal, cathode polarization, boric acid, sulfuric acid

ABSTRACT: The relation between the structure of electrolytic deposits of Co and their resistance to corrosion was investigated with samples precipitated from electrolytes containing pure CoSO_4 (500 g/l $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 500 g/l CoSO_4 + 45 g/l H_3BO_3 , and 500 g/l CoSO_4 + 45 g/l H_3BO_3 + halide (4×10^{-3} N KCl, KBr, or KI). The temperature, pH of the electrolyte, and the current density varied during the experiments. Two parallel Co plates, with Pt cathode (surface 2 cm^2) between them were used as anodes. The electrolysis was made for 2 - 2.5 hr at constant mixing of the electrolyte.

Card 1/3

UDC: 699.25 : 620.193

L 34392-66

ACC NR: AP6003324

The deposits were rinsed with bidistilled H_2O , subjected to a X-ray diffraction study, and then dissolved in 5 N H_2SO_4 at 20 - 23C in the atmosphere. All deposits obtained had hexagonal lattice with different planes of predominant orientation. The temperature, pH, and composition of the electrolyte considerably affected the direction and perfection of the deposit structure. In an ordinary $CoSO_4$ electrolyte with the addition of H_3BO_3 , the deposit was oriented predominantly by face (10 $\bar{1}0$) parallel to the cathode surface. An increase of the pH from 1.6 to 5 improved the structure orientation and decreased the scattering of the deposit particles. In the electrolyte without H_3BO_3 , the plane of the base (0001) was parallel to the cathode surface. No cubic modification of Co crystals was formed during the experiment. The predominant orientation of the Co crystals correlated with the changes of overvoltage of the discharge of Co ions: the cathode polarization was 200 - 300 mv higher during the formation of deposits, having an orientation (0001), than in deposits with the orientation (10 $\bar{1}0$). The rate of dissolving of Co deposits in H_2SO_4 changed correspondingly. The predominant orientation in the direction (0001) provided for higher stability of the Co deposits than the orientation (10 $\bar{1}0$). The single-phase deposits of hexagonal Co with the orientation (10 $\bar{1}0$) were formed in the presence of Cl^- and Br^- ions. In iodide solutions the

Card 2/3

L 34392-66

ACC NR: AP6003324

deposits were non-structural in the form of a mixture of α and β modifications of Co. The rate of dissolving of deposits produced from solutions containing halide ions was smaller than that of pure Co deposits. The inhibiting effect of the halide addition increased in the series: $\text{Cl}^- < \text{Br}^- < \text{I}^-$. Orig. art. has: 2 fig. and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3 B^{LG}

P. a. d. c. A. H.

rod diameter of 0.16 cm, length of 1.0 cm, and
sugar at 0.16 atm/cm² and 1.0 atm/cm².

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-29
Their Application. Plastics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 3019.

Author : Kabaivanov, V., Mikhaylov, M., ~~Pangarova, P.~~
Inst : --
Title : Urea-Formaldehyde Foam Plastics With an Increased
Strength.

Orig Pub: Godishnik Khim.-tekhnol. in-t, 1956, (1957),
No 1, 47-53.

Abstract: A method for preparing urea-formaldehyde foam
plastic (P) was worked out. The method is
based on the application of combined foaming —
mechanical in the presence of an emulgator, lauroyl
(I), and on the decomposition of a porophore,
(NH₄)₂CO₃ (II). A resin for P is prepared as
follows (in grams): formalin 37.7% - 100,

Card 2/2

L 43870-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/012/1133/1136

ACC NR: AP6032575

AUTHOR: Kurchatov, M. S.; Lambiyev, D.; Pangarova, V.

B
27

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, BAN

TITLE: Contactless reduction of iron oxide by solid carbon

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 12, 1965, 1133-1136

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reduction, iron oxide, carbon, carbon monoxide

ABSTRACT: The most widespread theory of direct reduction of metal oxides by solid carbon assumes that there occurs a simultaneous indirect reduction and regeneration of carbon monoxide by the carbon of the fuel. To investigate all the details of such a process, the authors designed a special device for the contactless reduction of iron oxide by solid carbon. Results for the degree of reduction as function of time are obtained for charcoal, coke, soot, and graphite and compared with those obtained during direct (with contact) reduction by means of the same substances. The article concludes with a discussion of the possible explanation of the reduction process. This paper was presented by Academician D. Iyanov on 4 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Orig. art. in Russian] [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 *epk*

0919 2427

L 00910-67 EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JD/WW

ACC NR: AP6035742

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/001/0033/0036

KURCHATOV, H. S., LAMBIYEV, D., PANGAROVA, V., Institute of General and
Inorganic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Influence of Potassium and Sodium Carbonate Admixtures on the Rate of
the Process of Contactless Reduction of Iron Oxide by Graphite" ✓

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 1, 1966, pp 33-36

Abstract: [Russian article] During the reduction of metallic oxides by carbon it is very difficult to decide which of the two solid phases, oxide or carbon is effected by admixtures. Consequently, the authors applied the method of contactless reduction described earlier (Dokl. BAN, 18, 1965, No 12) in which the reacting components are spatially separated. Potassium and sodium carbonates in amounts of 2, 8, and 15% served as admixtures during graphite reduction. An analysis of the results, presented in the paper, shows that 1) until a reduction level of 30% is achieved, the admixtures accelerated the process equally irrespective of their location; 2) in general, all kinetic curves seem to depend on two kinetic constants; 3) the difference in action of the potassium and sodium compound admixtures is negligible; and 4) the admixture efficiency depends very strongly on the way in which it is added to graphite. This paper was presented by Academician D. Ivanov on 24 September 1965.

Orig art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 36,867]

TOPIC TAGS: iron oxide, metal extraction, chemical reduction, carbonate, graphite

Card 1/1 hs SUB CODE: 11,07 / SUBM DATE: 24 Sep 65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 005

L 22731-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6002902 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0066/0066

AUTHORS: Pangayev, V. A.; Stepanov, V. A.; Shestakov, V. S. 18
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Self-powered boom crane with pile-driver attachment. Class 35, No. 177057
/announced by Novosibirsk Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Transportation Construction (Novosibirskiy filial vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu)/ 14

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: crane, loading equipment, pile driver, transporting equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a self-powered boom crane with pile-
driver attachment, including a pile-driver boom with guideways hinged to the crane
boom and a brace. The ends of the brace are attached to both booms. To decrease
the time required to convert the crane to operating or transporting positions and
to permit its use without dismounting the pile-driver boom, the latter is assembled
from hinged parts operated by a drive mounted on the crane boom (see Fig. 1). The
drive cable is attached to the lower part of the pile-driver boom and passes over

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.873.3:629.11:624.155.15 2

L 22731-66

ACC NR: AF6002902

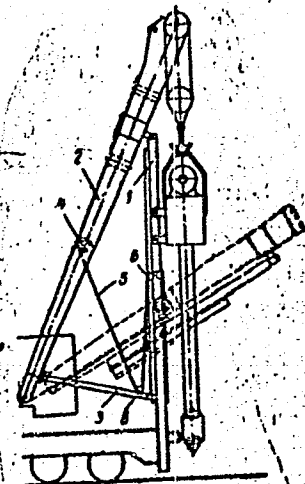


Fig. 1. 1 - pile-driver boom;
2 - crane boom; 3 - brace; 4 -
drive; 5 - cable; 6 - pulleys.

pulleys located at its top and on the cross-brace. The latter can rotate around its pivot connection with the crane boom. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov64

Card 2/2 ULR

IAKIMOV, IA; MUMDZHIAN, G.S.; PANGELOV, E.Kh.

Automatic control system operating under deviation from
the optimum dynamic conditions. Godishnik mash elekt 13
no.3:1-6 '63 [publ. '64].

IAKIMOV, IA.; MUMDZHITAN, G.; PANGELOV, Evg.

Thermodynamic parameters of the state and their influence on the inertial properties of the link with steam-and-water mixture. Godishnik mash elekt 12 no. 3: 1-9 '62 [publ. '63].

DECHEV, G.; PANGELOVA, T.

The chain mechanism of excitation in plant tissues. Izv Inst biol
BAN 11:83-91 '61. (ZEAI 10:9)

(Plants) (Proteins)

LYUDKOVSKAYA, R.G.; PANGELOVA, T.K.

Light stimulation of the giant axon in rain worms. *Biofizika* 10 no.2:
288-291 '65. (MIRA 18&7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

DECHEV, G.D.; PANGELOVA, T.K.

The chain nature of excitation in plant tissues. Biofizika 6
no. 1:40-44 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut biologii im. M.Popova Blgarskoy AN Sofiya.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS)

PANGKSEN, A. I., LALETIN, N. V., SYSOYEV, Ye. V. (Maj. Gen.), MORIN, A. I., BARDHIN, M. G.,
KUT'YENKOV, A. A., VARGAZIN, B. N., KUDRYVTSEV, I. N. and BUZNIK, P. K.

"Table of Contents of the Book, "Military Engineering", Voenno-inzhenernoye delo, Gosudarstvennoye izdatel'dtvo stroitel'noy literatury, 1946.

Table of Contents W-16541, 27 Jan 1951

This book is Designated as a textbook for students of higher school of civil engineering. It is also recommended as a reference book for officers of the Red Army since the experiences of World War II have used in the presentation of fundamental military engineering problems.

PANGLYSE, R.P.

Let us expand the production of breakfast. *Barbedalia 27 m. 0:28*
My '85. *(MIRA 1884)*

MIOVSKI, Done, prof. dr.; PANGOVSKI, Ivan

Etiopathogenic contribution to erythema exudativum multiforme of
Habra. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.7/8:743-751 JI-Ag '60.

1. Klinika za kožne i venerične bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta Uni-
verziteteta u Skopju. Upravnik: prof. dr. Done Miovski.

(ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME etiol)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

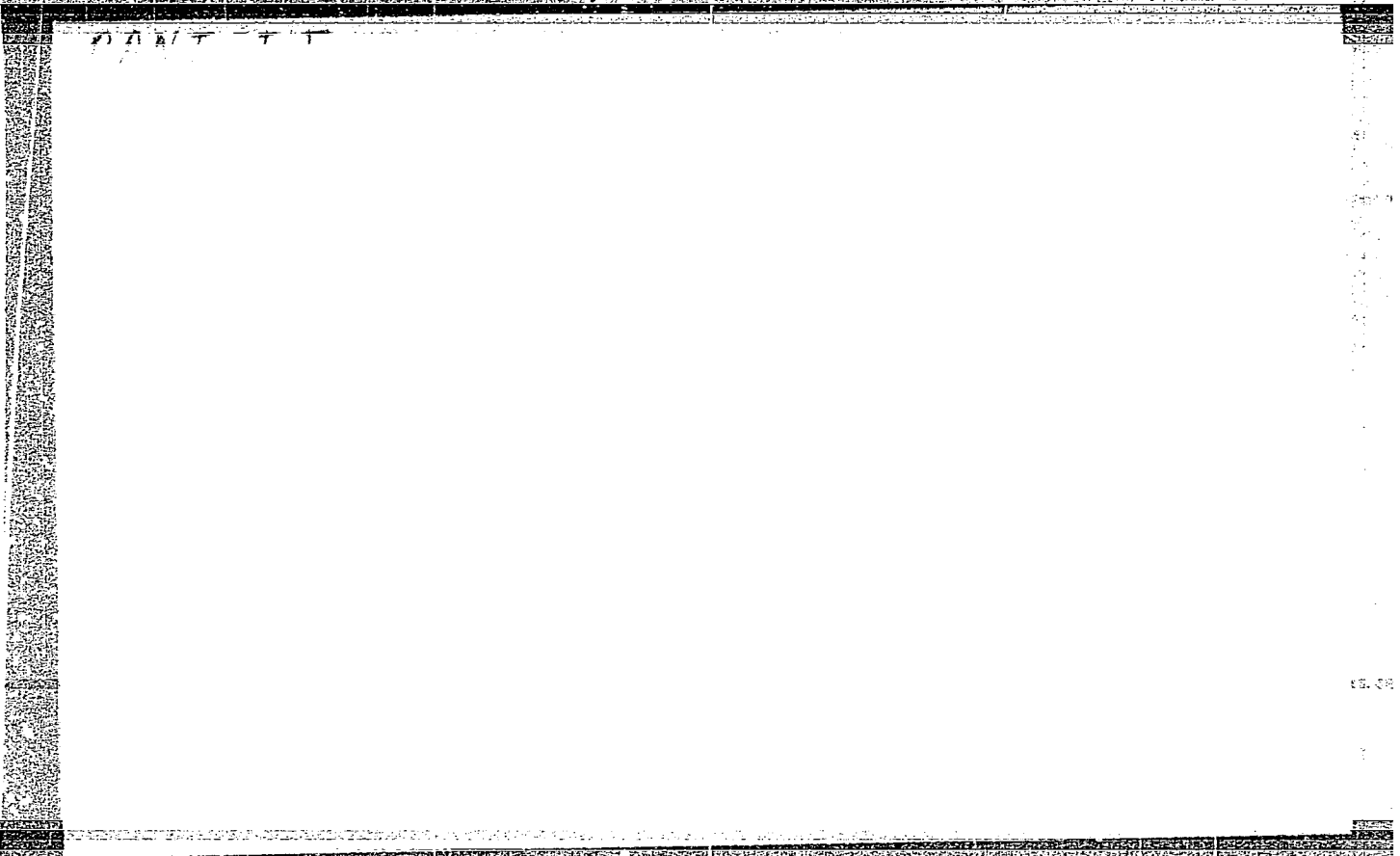
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0012390

PANI, I.E.
ANDREY ESHCHEV, Ye.A.; BARONI, Ye.Ye.; KESVYZINA, K.A.; PANI, I.E.;
ROZMAN, I.M.; SHONIYA, V.M.

Plastic scintillators based on polystyrene. Prib. i tekh.
eksp. no.1:32-34 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Scintillation counters) (Styrene)



USSR/Physics - Optical cement

FD - 3162

Card 1/1 Pub. 153 - 18/26

Author : Pani, I. E.

Title : Optical cement for NaI (Te) crystals

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 25, No 13 (November), 1955, 2369-2370

Abstract : The use of NaI (Tl) crystals in scintillation instruments requires the assurance of a good optical contact of the crystal with the photocathode of the electron multiplier (or with the light conductor), the preservation of the crystal from corrosion because of the action of air or moisture, and also the possibility of the replacement of the crystals without special difficulty. The usually employed sealing with paraffin oil possesses a number of deficiencies, the greatest of which can be considered the overflowing of the oil in the crystal holder, leading to deterioration of the optical contact and sometimes to deterioration of the action of the secondary light reflectors. In the present work the author describes his preparation of new cements. One reference: R. Shipp, Rev. Sci. Instru., 23, 773, 1952.

Submitted : June 14, 1955

PANI, I.B.

Optical cement for NaJ(Te) crystals. Zhur.tekh.fiz.25 no.13:
2369-2370 H '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Sodium iodide) (Scintillation spectroscopy) (Cements, Adhesive)

PANIADIADI, A. D.

Barabinskaia nizmennost' [Baraba Lowlands] Moskva, Geografiz, 1953. 232p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, vol. 6 No. 7 October 1953

PANIĆ, Zdravko, major d-r

~~Syndroma Adie. Voj.san.pregl.Beogr. 12 no.5-6:298-301 May-June~~
'55.

1. Očno odeljenje Vojne bolnice u Zagrebu.
(ADIE SYNDROME,
review (Ser))

PANIAN, Zdravko, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.

Ophthalmological problems of the technical personnel in aviation.
Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.3:213-215 Mr '62.

1. Vazduhoplovnomedicinski institut u Zemunu, Očno odeljenje.
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