

FASKALEV, Z.

"Diminishing the mass of stars" (p.59) PRIRODA
(Bulgarska Akademiia Na Naukite) Sofiya Vol 2 No 5 Sept/Oct 1953

SO: East European Accessions List Vol No 8 Aug 1954

L 28965-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AP6015346

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/005/0027/0028

AUTHOR: Paskalev, Zh. (Engineer, Bulgaria)

26
B

ORG: none

TITLE: ¹⁶⁰ELKA — a desk-type electronic ten-pushbutton calculator 160

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 5, 1966, 27-28

TOPIC TAGS: calculator / ELKA calculator

ABSTRACT: A new desk-type manual-input calculator, ELKA, can perform addition and subtraction (in 100 millisecc) and also multiplication, division, powers, and roots (in 1 sec); up to 16 digit decimal numbers can be displayed. The circuit includes semiconductor devices, indicating dekatrons and neon lamps. The calculator's ratings are: supply voltage, 220/127 v ± 10%; power consumption, 50 w; size, 430 x 510 x 200 mm; weight, 19 kg. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [03]

SUB CODE: 09, 11/SUM DATE: none / ATD PRESS: 5-605

Card 1/1 BLC

UDC: 681.142.642

PASTALOVA, N.

International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm. Spisanie
BAN 5 no.4:91-96 '60. (EAI 10:5)
(International Congress of Historical Sciences,
11th, Stockholm, 1960)
(History)

L 15606-66
ACC NR: AP6008219

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/004/0377/0380

AUTHOR: Zolotovitch, G.; Arsenyan, E.; Paskaleva-Tomova, K.

19 B

ORG: Experimental Station for Roses and Essential-Oil Plants, Kazanluk; Research Scientific Laboratory for Tobacco Technology, Plovdiv

TITLE: Leaf pigments in Virginia tobacco and improved paper-chromatographic method of their separation

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 377-380

TOPIC TAGS: pigment, paper chromatography, chlorophyll, plant metabolism, processed plant product

ABSTRACT: The study of leaf pigments in tobacco is of particular significance and of immediate practical interest; namely, there is a direct relationship between the color of tobacco and the color of the leaf pigments. Some researchers are of the opinion (see, e.g., P. G. Asmayev, *Sortovedeniye i fermentatsiya tabska* [Types and Fermentation of Tobacco], M., 1956; L. Dimitrov, *Sushene i fermentatsiya na tyutyuna* [Drying and Fermentation

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

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BULGARIA

Plant Physiology

ARSENYAN, Ye., PASKALEVA-TOMOVA, K., Scientific-Research Group for Tobacco Technology, Plovdiv

"A Method of Study of Oxidation Processes During the Fermentation of Tobacco"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 3, 1966, pp 229-232

Abstract: [Russian article] There is insufficient evidence yet that during the fermentation of tobacco there appears a simultaneous decrease in substrata and an inactivation of agents - oxidizing enzymes causing such a decrease. Consequently, the authors introduced additives made of active oxidizing enzymes eliminating the effect of enzyme complex inactivation and studied the absorption of O₂ in water suspension of tobacco of various types before and after the fermentation. Differences in O₂ absorption were established not only between different kinds of tobacco but also in tobacco of the same kind which differed in color. It is important to note that there was little difference in O₂ absorption of fermented and nonfermented tobacco following the addition of the enzyme preparation. It appears that the reduced capability of water suspension of fermented tobacco to absorb O₂ is basically caused by the inactivation of oxidizing enzymes rather than because of a depletion of substrata. There are 1 Yugoslav, 4 Soviet, and 4 Western references. (Manuscript received, 25 Dec 65.)

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L 15607-66
ACC NR: AP6008220

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/004/0381/0384

AUTHOR: Paskaleva-Tomova, K.; Arsenyan, E.; Sechenka, M.

20
B

ORG: Research Scientific Laboratory for Tobacco Technology, Plovdiv; Institute of Plant Physiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Investigations of the relation between the free amino acids and the color of light flue-cured Virginia tobacco

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 381-384

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, plant physiology, fermentation, processed plant product, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: There has been growing interest in recent years in the complex of free amino acids in tobacco at the various stages of its treatment. This is due to the established fact that the free amino acids play an essential part in the process of formation and changes in color of tobacco and to the fact that the formation of colored products with the participation of amino acids can take place both along the enzyme path (see, e.g., Right et al., Arch. Biochem. and Biophys., 85, 1960) and along nonenzyme

Card 1/2

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I 15607-66

ACG NR: AP6008220

paths (see, e.g., H. S. Burton et al., Nature, 196, 1962, No 4858). Since it is well known that during artificial fermentation, the different degree of humidity of the tobacco brings about essential differences in the processes of color changes, even when the fermentation of tobacco takes place at the same temperature, the authors investigated the relations between the free amino acids and the color of light Virginia tobacco flue-cured under various temperature and humidity conditions. The results indicate that the complex of free amino acids is composed primarily of representatives of the neutral and acid groups of amino acids. They also show that the changes in free amino acids are affected in an essential manner by the conditions of treatment.

The paper was submitted by Academician P. Popov, 30 November 1964. Orig. art. has 2 tables. JPRS

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 008
SOV REF: 002

IS
Card 2/2

PASKALEW, G.

"Linear limitation proceedings" In German

p. 141 (Studia Mathematica, Papers issued by the Polish Academy of Sciences,
Vol. 17, no. 2, 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

PASKALI, Dan [Pascali, Dan]

The Hilbert homogeneous problem for holomorphic quaternions. Rev math
pures 8 no.4:653-659 '63.

PASKALOV, P.

A good initiative. NTO 2 no.4:29-30 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' L'vovskogo obkoma profsoyuza tekstil'noy i
legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Lvov Province--Technological innovations)

PASKAL'SKAYA, M.Yu., kand.veterin.nauk

Recovery of sheep from Moniezia infection in the district following dehelminthization by the four-treatment method. Veterinariia 36 no.10:21-23 0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Novosibirskaya Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya. (Tapeworms) (Sheep--Diseases and pests)

PASHALIKAYA, M.Yu., kand. veter. nauk

Effectiveness of naphthamone in Nematodirus infestation of lambs.
Veterinariia 42 no.7:52-53 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Novosibirskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya
atsentsiya.

SOV/138-58-10-2/10

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, P. A; Paskhalis, T. K; Kostina, S. I.

TITLE: Properties of ~~1,3-Butadiene~~-Nitrile Copolymers
(Svoystva divinilnitril'nykh sopolimerov)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, ¹¹Nr 10, pp 5 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These copolymers show increased stability to aliphatic hydrocarbons and mineral oils. The stability of the vulcanisates increases with increasing number of acrylonitrile rings in the polymer molecule. The polymerisation is carried out in an aqueous solution. The authors investigated the properties of butadiene acrylonitrile copolymers which depend on the degree of conversion of the monomer (Table 3). Characteristics and properties of the starting materials are given. The 1,3-butadiene and acrylonitrile were emulsified at 30°C, in an autoclave, in a ratio varying from 90:5% to 30:70% of 1,3-butadiene:acrylonitrile. From the graph in Fig.1 it can be seen that the rate of the polymerisation reaction increases with increasing acrylonitrile content in the polymerised mixture. The basic properties of the polymers and vulcanisates correspond to the requirements in GOST 7738 - 55. The properties of the polymers and vulcanisates (at 70% polymerisation) are shown in Table 1

Card 1/2

Properties of 1,3-Butadiene-Nitrile Copolymers SOV/138-58-10-2/10
and Figs. 2 and 3. Changes in the physico-mechanical
properties of the vulcanisates in copolymers not contain-
ing fillers are tabulated (Table 4). The composition
of the copolymers depends on the composition of the start-
ing mixture (Fig.4). These 1,3-butadiene acrylonitrile
rubbers are used in the preparation of SKN18, SKN-26
and SKN-40 rubbers. Changes in the properties of the co-
polymers depending on the depth of conversion of the
monomers are discussed (Fig.5). There are 3 Tables, 5
Figures and 5 References: 4 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 2/2

PASKAL'SKAYA, M. Yu.

"Plagiorchosis of Chickens. Development Cycle of the Parasite, Diagnosis, and Epizootology of the Disease." Cand Vet Sci, All-Union Inst of Helminthology imeni K. I. Skryabin, Min Agriculture, USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

PASKAL'SKAYA, M. Yu.

USSR/Biology - Parasitology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Paskal'skaya, M. Yu.

Title : Study of the development cycle of trematoda Plagiorchis Arcuatus, Strom, 1924, parasite in the ovum and productive pouch of chicken.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 3, 561 - 563, July 21, 1954

Abstract : Thesis on the cycle of development of trematoda Plagiorchis Arcuatus, Strom, 1924, a parasite acting in the ovum and productive pouch of chicken. Drawing.

Institution : The K. I. Skryabin All-Union Institute of Helminthology

Presented by : Academician, K. I. Skryabin, May 3, 1954

PASKAL'SKAYA, M.Yu.

Plagiorchosis, a new disease in chickens. Veterinaria 32 no.4:
37-39 Ap '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut gel'mintologii imeni akademika K.I.Sryabina.
(POULTRY--DISEASES) (TREMATODA)

PASKAL'SKAYA, M.Yu., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Life cycle of *Plagiorchis arcuatus* Strom, 1924. Trudy VIGIS
6:24-30 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(*Plagiorchis*)

PASKAL'SKAYA, M. YU. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences), ZAYTSEVA, A. N. (Senior Scientific Co-Worker) and SEMENOV, A. I. (Veterinary Surgeon, Novosibirsk NIVS)

"Treatment of Dictyocaulus infestation in sheep"
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 pp. 41

PASKAL'SKAYA, M. Yu., kand. veterin. nauk; ZAYTSEVA, A.N., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEMENOV, A.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Kliminating dictyocaulosis in sheep. Veterinariia 39 no.6:41
Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Novosibirskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya
stantsiya.

AGAPOVA, N.I.; PASKAR', B.L.; FOKIN, L.R.

Calculating the thermodynamic properties of cesium vapors at
temperatures to 1500°K and pressures to 22 bars. Atom. energ.
15 no.4:292-302 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 11856-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m) MJW/JD/WW/

ACC NR: AT6001353 JG/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Kelschev, D. M.; Kudryavtsev, I. B.; Paskar', B. L.;
Yakubovich, I. I.

44,55
44,55
44,55
44,55
80
78
B+1

ORG: Central Boiler and Turbine Institute im. I. I. Polzunov
(Tsentral'nyy kotloturbiny institut)

TITLE: Application of a method for high frequency induction heating
of metallic heat carriers

SOURCE: Teplo- i massopereenos. t. 1: Konvektivnyy teploobmen v
odnorodnoy srede (Heat and mass transfer. v. 1: Convective heat exchange
in an homogeneous medium). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: heating, liquid metal, heat carrier

ABSTRACT: In industrial practice for heating in a high-frequency magne-
tic field, the specific heat flux is practically independent of tempera-
ture and can reach values up to approximately 10^7 kilowatts/meter². The
article describes experiments made with laboratory equipment on a heavy
metal alloy and on a light alkali metal. The inductor in the experi-
ments was a solenoid with a diameter of 0.065 meters and a length of
0.450 made from a copper tube with a cross section of 10 x 10 and a wall

Card 1/2

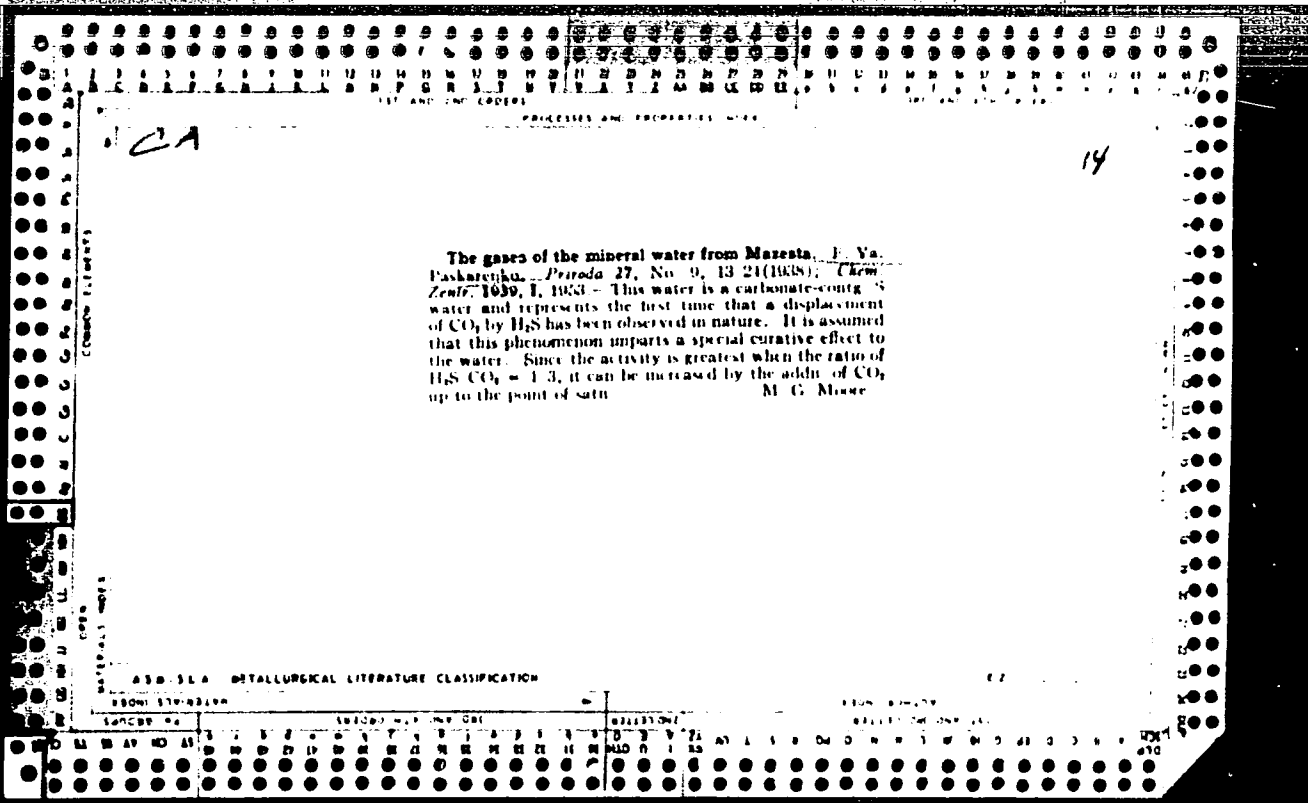
L 11856-66

ACC NR: AT6001353

thickness of 0.0015 meters. In the heavy alloy loop, the coil of the inductor covered a section of the alloy loop, which consisted of a tube with a diameter of 0.05 meters and a wall thickness of 0.0025 meters, inclined at an angle of approximately 30° to the vertical and made of Kh18NiOT steel. The light metal was heated by the inductor in a vertical tube with a length of 0.5 meters and an outside diameter of 0.044 meters and made of Kh18NiOT steel. The voltage on the leads of the high frequency generator could be set within the limits of 0 to 750 volts. Measurements were made of the power of the generator, the voltage and current strength, temperatures of the metal and the cooling medium at the inlet and outlet of the inductor, and the feed rates of the metal and the cooling medium. For the heavy alloy, the load on the generator was varied within the limits of 25 to 80 kilowatts. Five series of runs were made with a total duration of 110 hours. The runs were made at a constant rate of feed of the alloy equal to approximately 20,000 kg/hour. Depending on the conditions, the temperature of the alloy varied from 473 to 773°K. For the light metal the load was 80 kilowatts, the average temperature in the heater was approximately 1123°K, and the feed rate of the metal was about 2,000 kh/hour. The inductor was operated under these conditions for approximately 150 hours. Results are shown graphically. It is concluded that the method is suitable for practical application. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. Liquid metals 18

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 HW



PASKARY

RUMANIA / Laboratory Equipment.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39444. F

Author : Valeriu, Paskary, Yankulovich.

Inst : Acad. RPR.

Title : A Measurement of Magnetic Field by Nuclear Resonance.

Orig Pub: Studii si cerceteiri fiz. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8, No 2, 235-239.

Abstract: A magnetometer including its block-design and electronic design for the measurement of magnetic fields of 2800-9600 gs is furnished. The device is based on the measurement of the frequency of a proton magnetic resonance, the magnitude of which is proportional to the applied outside field.

Card 1/1

PASKAREV, G.F.

Treatment of kidney patients at the Bairam-Ali climatic health resort.
Zdrav. Turk. 3 no.4:11-14 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach pochechnogo sanatoriya Bayram-Ali.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES)
(BAIRAM-ALI--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

PASKAUSKAS, M.

Relationship between cerebrovascular accidents and meteorological conditions in the Silute Region in 1956-1962. Sveik. apsaug. 6:22-27 S '64.

1. Silutes rajono ligonine (Vyr. gydytojas - J. Milukas).

PASKE, Kurilovich

POLAND/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology

F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol., No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68629

Author : Paske, Kurilovich

Title : The Study of Radioactive Carbohydrate Assimilation by Mycobacteria.

Orig Pub : Gruzka, 1956, 24, No 7, 517-538

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

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TSVETAYEVA, I.P.; PASKEROVA, Ye. D.

Change in the composition of arabogalactan of Siberian larch
as dependent on the conditions of its extraction from the wood.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 35 no. 5, 1128-1132 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Arabogalactans) (Extraction (Chemistry)) (Larch)

PASKEVICH, A.

Yelets elevator is 70 years old. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.12:26
D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Direktor Yeletskego mel'nichnogo kombinata.
(Yelets--Grain elevators)

PASKEVICH, (Leningrad)

USSR/Mathematics - Control
Diagram

Jul/Aug 53

"A Property of Control Diagrams That Are Utilized
for Current Control," V. S. Paskevich, Leningrad

Priklad Matem i Mekhan, Vol 17, No 4, pp 513-516

Acknowledges that Yu. V. Linnik posed this problem
for the author and assisted him in it. Treats a
problem of statical control of the quality of pro-
duction, so-called tubular statistics of selection
spread. Presented 12 Nov 52.

276784

PASEVICH, P.A., inzhener.

Reusing cooling water as temporary feed for an electric
power plant. Elek.sta. 25 no.2:48-49 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Feed water)

PASKEVICH, P. A.

PA 161T27

USSR/Electricity - Power, Steam
Ash Removers

May 50

"The VTI Small Shutter Ash-Trapping System," P. A.
Paskevich, Engr, 3 3/4 pp

"Elek Stants" No 5

Steam power station in downtown location experi-
enced rapid wear of flue-gas pump rotors due to
ash. Moreover, ash was contaminating the atmos-
phere. Both problems were solved in the VTI (All-
Union Thermotech Inst) by building and installing
small ash-trap, based on venetian-blind type de-
scribed in "Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Teplotekhnicheskogo
Instituta" No 3, 1946.

FDD

161T27

~~SECRET~~

PASKOVICH, I.A., Inzh.

Cause of the damage of a "Munag" turbine. Energetika, 1965, No. 8, p. 14.
14 Ag '65.

PASHALOV, A. P.

Pashalov, A. P. - "Syphilitic reinfection and superinfection in man", (Proposed candidate's dissertation), Trudy Astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1947, p. 10 - 22.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letovis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1947).

PASKEVICIUS, J.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

MOKSLINIAI PRANESIMAI.

PASKEVICIUS, J. ~~Contribution to the question of stratigraphic and tectonic features of the Frasnian stage in the western part of the main Doveton field. p. 89.~~

Vol. 7, 1958.

Contribution to the question of stratigraphy of the Upper Silurian (Quokow) beds in Lithuania. p. 115

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEA) LC Vol. 3, No. 3
March 1959, Unclass.

PASKEVICIUS, J.

Stratigraphy of the upper Ordovician of Lithuanian SSR.

p. 109 (Lechemas, Gersonas) No. 2, 1957, Vilnius, Lithuania

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

VISOCKAS, P.; PASKEVICIUS, V.

Role of thyroid function tests in the evaluation of work capacity in patients with cerebral atherosclerosis. Sveik. apsaug. 7 no.3(75):53
Mr '62.

1. Vilniaus Valstybinio V. Kapsuko v universiteto Medicinos fakultetas,
Vilniaus III ligonine.

(THYROID GLAND physiol)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS diag)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

PASHEVICH, V. .

PASHEVICH, V. . -- "Certain Problems Relating to Statistical Analysis and Control." Sub 25 Dec 52, Mathematics Institute V. A. Steklov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

PASKEVICH, V. S.

[Paskevich, V. S. On a property of control charts used for running control. Prikl. Mat. Meh. 17, 513-516 (1953). (Russian) 1 - P/W

It is known that in a normal population any translation-invariant statistic is independent of the sample mean. D. Basu and R. G. Laha [Sankhya 13, 359-362; 14, 180 (1954); MR 10, 51] showed that the converse is in general not true. The question arises therefore what conditions a translation-invariant statistic, or a system of such statistics, must satisfy in order that its independence from the sample mean should imply the normality of the population. A partial answer, referring to systems of translation-invariant statistics was given by this reviewer [C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 238, 444-445 (1954); MR 15, 542]. In the present paper the author deals with the problem for a single statistic. He gives the problem a geometric interpretation by introducing the concept of a tube statistic. A nonnegative statistic $T(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ is said to be a tube statistic if the function $T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ satisfies the following conditions: (i) $T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$ if and only if $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$. (ii) The level surfaces $T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a$ are cylinders with the line $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$ as their common axis. (iii) Any level surface $T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a$ can be obtained from the surface $T(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ by a homothetic transformation with $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$ as the axis and the homothetic ratio $1/a$. The author proves the following theorem: Let

(over)

Pastewic^{ou}, U.S.

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sample from a population with three-times differentiable distribution function. A tube statistic, satisfying certain smoothness conditions, too complicated to be listed here, is independent of the sample mean if, and only if, the population is normal. Every tube statistic is translation-invariant; however there are translation-invariant statistics, such as the third central sample moment, which are not tube statistics. Moreover, it is known (see the first reference) that the independence of the third central sample moment from the sample mean characterizes the normal population so that the interesting theorem proven in this paper gives only a partial answer to the problem.

E. Lukacs (Washington, D.C.)

2/2

PASKEVICH, V.T., inzhener-mayor

Use of transistor diodes. Vest. protivovozd. obr. no.11:
40-41 N '61. (MIRA 16:10)

(Transistors) (Airplanes--Radio equipment)

PASKEVICIENE, A.

PASKEVICIENE, A.

Morbidity of anthrax in Lithuania. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.12:
27-32 D'63.

1. Vilniaus Epidemiologijos ir higienos m.t. institutas.
Direktorius - med. m. kand. P. Lazutka.

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KRIKSHTOPAYTIS, M.I. [Krikstopaitis, M.J.]: PASHKYAVICHOS, V.R.
[Paskevicius, V.R. (Vil'nyus)]

Possibility of the clinical cure of cancer of the thyroid gland
with I¹³¹. Med. rad. 8 no.4&80-81 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

S/138/63/000/002/001/007
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Kutsenok, B.Ye., Parfenova, G.A., Vinogradov, P.A., Paskhalis, T.K.

TITLE: Butadiene polymerization with nitrile of acrylic acid in the presence of oxidation-reduction systems

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1963, 1 - 4

TEXT: Composition and conditions of polymerization are given for butadiene with nitrile of acrylic acid in an emulsion at 30°C and in the presence of Nekal, using oxidation-reduction systems. The polymerization of the benzene-petroleum-resistant CKH-18 (SKN-18), SKN-26 and SKN-40 rubbers is initiated by free radicals, formed in the decomposition of potassium persulfate, under the effect of an amine type activator. The following oxidation-reduction systems were tested as new, more active initiators of polymerization: a) isopropylbenzene hydrogen peroxide (hyperis), rongalite, and iron-trilon complex, for polymerization in an alkaline medium; b) hydrogen peroxide and rongalite, for polymerization in an acid medium. The initiating system for the polymerization had the following composition (in weight parts to 100 w.p. of monomer): for the alkaline medium -

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Butadiene polymerization with nitrile of

S/138/63/000/002/001/007
A051/A126

rongalite 0.3, trilon B 0.06, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.022, hyperis 0.2; for the acid medium - rongalite 0.2. The pH of the aqueous phase was 8 - 11 and 6 - 6.5, respectively. Experimental data showed that the application of a rongalite system, both in an alkaline, as well as acid medium, reduces the duration of polymerization of the butadiene with nitrile of acrylic acid, by at least 1.5 - 2 times, and ensures good reproducibility of the process. The latexes have a sufficiently high tensile strength. The suggested composition is accepted as optimum in an acid medium. A change in the pH from 8.5 to 11 in an alkaline medium does not affect the rate of polymerization. This also applies to a change in the trilon content from 0.01 to 0.06% of the monomer weight, provided the initiator is measured out during the process gradually. General experiments led to the recommendation of the following ingredients of the oxidation-reduction system in an alkaline medium: rongalite 0.1 - 0.15, trilon B 0.01, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.005, hyperis 0.15 - 0.2, pH of the aqueous phase 9.0 - 10.5. The process duration (to a polymerization depth of 68 - 70%) for SKN-18 is 8 - 9 h, for SKN-26 7 - 8 h, for SKN-40 4.5 - 5.5 h. In an acid medium, the following composition of the oxidation-reduction system is recommended: rongalite 0.15 - 0.2, hyperis 0.15 - 0.2, pH of the aqueous phase 5.5 - 6.0. The process du-

Card 2/3

Butadiene polymerization with nitrile of

S/138/63/000/002/001/007
A051/A126

ration in this case is: SKN-18 6 - 7 h, SKN-26 4.5 - 5.5 h, SKN-40 4 - 4.5 h. It is concluded that in the polymerization of butadiene with nitrile of acrylic acid at 30°C and in the presence of Nekal, the use of oxidation-reduction systems, consisting of isopropylbenzene hydrogen peroxide, rongalite and iron-tri-ion complex (in an alkaline medium) and isopropylbenzene hydrogen peroxide and rongalite (in an acid medium), increases the rate of the process by a factor of 1.5 as compared to rates achieved in the presence of a potassium persulfate-triethanolamine system. Rubbers produced with a rongalite system do not differ from serial-production rubbers. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev)

Card 3/3

KUTSENOK, B.Ye.; PARFENOVA, G.A.; VINOGRADOV, P.A.; PASKHALIS, T.K.

Polymerization of ~~butadiene~~ with acrylonitrile in the presence of redox systems. Kauch.i rez. 22 no.2:1-4 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Lebedeva.
(Butadiene) (Acrylonitrile) (Polymerization)

85654

159201 2209, 2109

S/138/60/000/009/001/012

A051/A029

11.2211

AUTHORS: Paskhalis, T.K.; Sivov, V.A.; Rodionov, S.Ye.; Kostina, S.I.;
Kasatkina, Ye.I.

TITLE: The Production of soft Butadiene-Nitrile Rubbers 15

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 9 pp. 1 - 4

TEXT: The authors conducted a study of the conditions for producing soft butadiene-nitrile rubbers of standard composition, such as the CKH-18 (SKN-18), CKH-26 (SKN-26) and CKH-40 (SKN-40) types, both in the laboratory and under industrial conditions. These soft rubbers obtained during the polymerization process would eliminate the costly mastication in the rubber plants, which requires an excess expenditure of energy, steam and equipment. The experiments were conducted in 60- and 10-liter capacity autoclaves with mixing devices. A detailed description of the procedure is given. The GOST 7738-55 (GOST 7738-55) industrial testing method of the quality of synthetic rubbers and latexes was used (Ref. 4). Diperoxide (0.35 weight parts) was used as the polymerization regulator and triethanolamine (0.1 weight parts) as the activator. The effect of diperoxide feeding into the polymerizing system was investigated. Rubbers obtained with a single feeding of

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85654

The Production of Soft Butadiene-Nitrile Rubbers

S/138/60/000/009/001/012
A051/A029

diperoxide into the system before the beginning of the reaction are less soluble in acetone and the properties of their vulcanizates are lower than those of rubbers obtained by feeding diperoxide in three batches. A rubber with homogeneous hardness, completely soluble in acetone, at a polymerization depth of from 5% to 80% is obtained when diperoxide is fed into the system hourly in a uniform way. It was found that a rubber of any hardness index could be produced by regulating the diperoxide dosage. Figure 1 shows the effect of the diperoxide dosage on the rate of polymerization for the three types of rubbers studied, and Figure 2 indicates the effect of the dosage on the hardness of the rubber, according to Defoe. It is pointed out that the rate of polymerization decreases by about 10% in the production of soft rubbers. By increasing the quantity of triethanolamine in the composition to 0.05 weight parts the polymerization rate could be maintained constant. Vulcanizates from soft SKN-40 and SKN-26 rubbers corresponded to the GOST standards if the rubber was separated from the latex by rinsing for a period of 10-15 min, and those of SKN-18 rubber by rinsing for 15-20 min. A drop of physico-mechanical properties was noted if this degree of rinsing exceeded the optimum value. By conducting experiments under industrial conditions it was noted that the hardness of the rubbers decreases with an increase in the amount of diperoxide used in the polymerization system, and the polymerization process itself is slowed up. This

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85651

The Production of Soft Butadiene-Nitrile Rubbers

S/138/60/000/009/001/012
A051/A02

is especially evident for SKN-40 rubber, where the consumption of triethanolamine is only 0.0075 weight part based on the hydrocarbons. The strip of soft rubber obtained from experimental SKN-40 and SKN-26 was found to be thinner than the standard one and to have less tenacity (especially for rubbers with a hardness of only 900 g), therefore causing cracks in the surface after drying. The drying unit's productivity drops by 10 - 12% in producing soft rubbers with a hardness of 900 - 1200 g, and in producing rubbers with a hardness of less than 900 g it drops by 25 - 30%. The soft SKN-40 and SKN-26 vulcanizates comply with the standards of the GOST as to their cracking resistance, specific and residual elongation. It is noted, however, that the cracking resistance is lower by an average of 15 kg/cm² in vulcanizates from soft rubbers than those from standard mass-produced rubbers. Other disadvantage noted in the soft rubbers were the difficulty of packing, transportation and storage. They tend to adhere to the drying rods. Vulcanizates obtained from standard soft SKN-40 and SKN-26 mixes are actually equivalent to those obtained from vulcanizates based on mass-produced rubbers. Experiments and tests were carried out at the NIIRP, the "Kauchuk" Plant and the Yaroslavl' Plant for Rubber Articles. There are 5 tables, 2 graphs and 7 Soviet references.

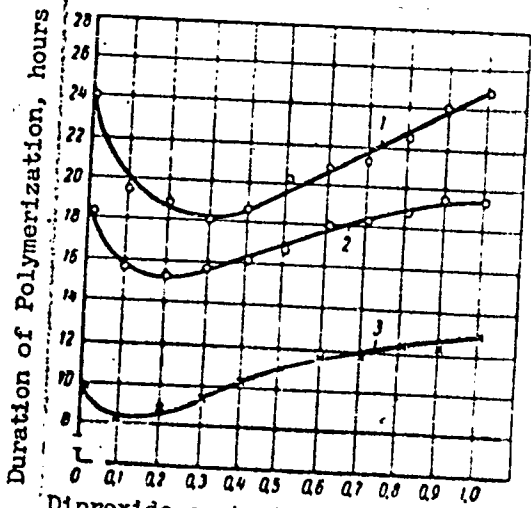
ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Yaroslavl' Plant of Syn-
Card 3/5

85654

The Production of Soft Butadiene-Nitrile Rubbers

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A051/A029

Figure 1:



Diperoxide content, weight part per
100 weight part of rubber SKN-18 SKN-26 SKN-40

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PASKHALIS, T.K.; SIVOV, V.A.; RODIONOV, S.Ye.; KOSTINA, S.I.; KASATKINA,
~~Ya.I.~~

Preparation of soft butadiene-nitrile rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 19
no.9:1-4 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Yaroslavskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka.
(Rubbers, Synthetic)

PASKHALIS, T.K.

15
 4512. ~~Butyl-styrene rubber, N. Ya. Davyan,~~
 P. I. SAMBACHENKO, A. S. NERINOV, A. I. ~~1954~~
 KOROSNIYEV, A. P. GURAVYAN, and T. K.

P. S. KHALIN. U.S.S.R.P. 105125, no. 13334.
 1957. FEB. 1957. 61, 19112. To impart elasticity
 to such rubber, ~~hydroquinone~~ is added
 to the latex as a reducing agent. The substance is
 added either as an aqueous emulsion or as a solution
 in Nekat or alkali together with iron stearate or
 naphtholate.

4520-1
 3 mag

PH 006

PASKHALOV, A.P.

Case of reinfection following fever and penicillin therapy of syphilis.
Vest. vener., Moskva No.1:53 Jan-Feb 52. (CJML 21:4)

1. Of the Clinic for Skin-Venereal Diseases of Astrakhan' Medical
Institute.

ALEKPEROV, R.A.; MAKOV, N.N.; EFFENDIYEV, G.Fh.; PASKHALOV, V.V.

Extraction of cerium and yttrium with naphthenic acids. Azerb. khim.
zhur. no.1:114-119 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.

L 57613-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5013770

UR/0316/65/000/001/0114/0119

AUTHOR: Alekperov, R. A.; Makov, N.N.; Efendiyev, G.Kh.; Paskhalov, V.V.

TITLE: Cerium and yttrium extraction with naphthenic acids

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1965, 114-119

TOPIC TAGS: cerium, cerium extraction, yttrium, yttrium extraction, naphthenic acid, rare earth element, aqueous phase equilibrium, pH, distribution coefficient, concentration ratio, extraction, solvent extraction

ABSTRACT: The dependence of cerium and yttrium distribution coefficients on the concentration of naphthenic acids in the organic phase and on the pH of the aqueous equilibrium phase has been investigated. The experimental results show that in the extraction with naphthenic acids the cerium and yttrium distribution coefficients are directly proportional to the cube of the concentration of the naphthenic acids in the organic phase and inversely proportional to the cube of the concentration of the hydrogen ions in the aqueous phase. The apparent constants of the cerium and yttrium extraction with naphthenic acids are determined as $K_{Ce} = 5.94 \times 10^{-12}$ and $K_{Y} = 6.79 \times 10^{-12}$, respectively. Equations describing the extraction process of

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. 57613-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013770

cerium and yttrium are presented. The data obtained make it possible to describe the extraction process of cerium and yttrium at any concentration of naphthenic acid with sufficient accuracy. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: In-t khimii AN Azerb. SSR (Institute of Chemistry, AN Azerb.SSR)

SUBMITTED: 61Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

JR
2/2

FASKHAYER, A. Ye

25983 Faskhayer, A. Ye C Kholesteatome Crnity. (ftal:cl. Zhur a., 1948,
No. 2, S. 89-91

SC: Letovis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow 1948

PASKHAVER, Iosif Saulovich; ROMANENKO, I.N., akademik, red.;
ONOPRIYENKO, M.M., red.; MANOYLO, Z.T., tekhn. red.

[Balance of collective farm labor resources; problems of methodology and analysis] Balans trudovykh resursov kol-khozov; voprosy metodologii, metodiki i analiza. Kiev, ¹zd-vo Ukr. Akad. sel'khoz.nauk, 1961. 363 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Romanenko).

(Collective farms--Accounting)

PASKHIN, B. (Baku)

They are prospecting for oil on the bottom of the sea. Sov.
profsoyuz 7 no.9:39-41 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine)

MYSENKOV, A.; MEL'NIKOV, F.; VDOVIN, V.; KASHCHEYEV, V., pensioner;
PASKHIN, B.

In factory lunchrooms of Saratov. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.11:39-41
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Chleny komissii obshchestvennogo kontrolya komiteta profsoyuza zavoda imeni S.M. Kirova (for Mysenkov). 2.Redaktor mnogotirazhnoy gazety "Znanya truda podshipnikovogo zavoda, Saratov (for Mel'nikov). 3.Instruktor Saratovskogo oblsoprofa (for Vdovin). 4.Korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Pashin).
(Saratov--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

PASKHIN, B., inzh.

Electric heating of diesel fuels and oils. Avt. transp. 36 no.10:
12-13 U '58. (MIRA 13:1)
(Diesel fuels--Cold weather operation)

PASKHIN, B.

Millions are frozen in the desks of the Rostov Economic Council.
Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.16:22-25 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Rostov Province--Suggestion systems)

SELIVANOV, B., tokar'; PASHKIN, B.

A useful initiative does not find support. Sov.profsoyuzy 7
no.20:31-34 0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Zavod "Dormash" (for Selivanov). 2. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Pskhin).
(Orel--Road machinery industry) (Socialist competition)

PASKHIN, B.

To the tamers of the Golodnaya Steppe. Sov.profsoinuzy 6 no.17:
32-35 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Kovrov--Excavating machinery)

PASKHIN, B., inzh.

~~SECRET~~
The role of motortrucks in damming the Volga. Avt.transp. 37
no.1:11-12 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Motortrucks)

MILEKMAN, E.; PASKHIN, B.

Designers begin their competition. Sov. profsoiuzu 6 no.15:27-30
N '58.

(Chemical industries)

(MIRA 11:12)

PASKHIN, B.

Gondola-type platforms for MAZ-205 dump trucks. Avt. transp. 36 no.2:
26 P '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Dump trucks)

PASKHIN, B. (Kostroma)

The are striving for the title of brigade of communist labor.
Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.15:29-30 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kostroma--Linen)

PASKHIN, B.

More attention to the trade unions of the new state farms.
Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.23:28-30 D '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Gorkiy Province--State farms) (Trade unions)

PASKHIN, B.

Matlin and his brigade. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.1:34-39
Ja '60. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kharkov--Turbines) (Labor and laboring classes)

PASKHIN, B.M., inzh. (Moskva)

Portable bridge over bins for unloading dump trucks. Gor.zhur.
no.5:70-71 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ore handling) (Automatic control)

AUTHOR: Paskhin, B.L., Engineer

100-9-2/11

TITLE: Tipping Lorries Used for Excavation Works (Avtosamosvaly dlya zemlyanykh rabot)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1957, No. 9,
pp. 6 - 8 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A survey was carried out to assess the capacity of tipping lorries which are increasingly used for motor transport in the building industry. The capacities of existing lorries are given in Table 1. During the erection of the Kuybyshev Hydro-electric Power Station, the tipping lorry ЗМП-585 and the excavators Э-1003 and Э-1004 (bucket capacity 1 m^3) and the tipping lorry МА-205 with excavator СЭ-3 (bucket capacity 3 m^3) were used. During the erection of the Gorki Hydro-electric Power Station, of the Volga-Don Canal, in. V.I. Lenina and of the Kuybyshev Hydro-electric Power Station, the necessity of increasing the speed of building erection, of increasing the output of the machines and of increasing the capacity of the tipping lorries was shown if the cost of excavation work is to be lowered. The tipping lorry МА-210 of 10 tons capacity was used during the construction of the Volga-Don Canal and of the Kuybyshev Hydro-electric Power

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Tipping Lorries Used for Excavation Works

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Station. Professor N.V. Dombrovskiy proves that the optimum ratio between the capacities of the lorry and of the bucket should exceed 3:1. When lorries MA3-205 were tested in conjunction with the excavators C3-3 the impacts of the bucket often damaged the small lorries. However, no damage occurred when the above excavators were used. The excavators 3-1003 and 3-1004 were used together with the tipping lorries 307-585 and MA3-205, for trenching work at the Kuybyshev Hydro-electric Power Station. Sandy ground, weighing 1.6 t/m^3 and having a "breaking-up" constant of 0.9, was filled into a bucket (0.9 of its capacity); it weighed 1.3 tons (data, under these conditions, are given in Table 2). Trenching work under the power station was carried out with the excavator C3-3 and tipping lorries MA3-205 and MA3-210E. For heavy soil (1.9 to 2.1 t/m^3 , "breaking-up" constant = 0.8 and filling the bucket to 0.8 of capacity) the weight of the material in the bucket increases to 3.84 tons. (Table 3 gives output figures of the tipping lorries). Data obtained prove that it is impractical to use C3-3 together with MA3-205. It is equally inadvisable to use C3-3 in conjunction with MA3-210E. Thus, there is no lorry manufactured at present which could be worked in

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Tipping Lorries Used for Excavation Works

100-9-2/11

conjunction with the excavator ~~СЭ-3~~. The excavator ~~Э-20С1~~ with a bucket capacity of 2 m³ should be used. This intermediate capacity excavator, when used on heavy soil, will have an output as shown in Table 4. Even if the output of the lorry ~~РАЗ-210Е~~ should be decreased, due to prolonged loading times, large savings could be achieved and damages of the lorry ~~МАЗ - 205~~ avoided. The excavator ~~Э-20С1~~ is manufactured by the Voronezh Factory. Various shortcomings of the different tipping lorries are discussed. New types of tipping lorries should be designed for the transport of excavated soil and these should comply with the following requirements: the capacity of the lorries should be related to the capacity of the buckets (namely, for 3 m³ buckets the lorry capacity should be 9 m³, for 2 m³ -- 6 m³ capacity lorries and for 1 m³ capacity buckets - 3 m³ capacity lorries). The lorries should be designed with 2 axes (to achieve optimal manoeuvrability), the transmission ratio should be increased and the number of gears reduced. The dynamic factor should be increased, especially for the low gears and an additional demultiplicator transmission included. Back tipping lorries should be designed to be able to carry dry

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Tipping Lorries Used for Excavation Works

100-9-2/11

soil. Lorries tipping simultaneously to both sides should
be manufactured.
There are 4 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4

1. Earth moving equipment-USSR
2. Construction-Equipment

700 0700
CHZHAO TSZIN-KE [Chao Ching-K'e]: PASKHIN, E. [translator].

New studies on the stratigraphy of Permian deposits in China. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 32 no.4:152-154 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 1E:4)
(China--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PASKHIN, N

Nemetsko-russkii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi slovar'.

PASKHIN, N., serzhant

In our battery. Starsh.serzh. no.6:14, Je '61.
(Communist Youth League)

(MIRA 14:10)

PASKHIN, N

Sel'skoe khoziaistvo i lesovodstvo.

SINYAGIN, Irakliy Ivanovich, akademik; PASKHIN, E.F.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A., dots.; POZHARSKIY, V.K.; OGRYZKOV, S.Ye., kand. veter. nauk; LOZHKIN, N.I., kand. biol. nauk; MURONETS, I.I., red.; VILENSKAYA, O.V., red.-leksikograf; ARTEMOV, L.V., red.-leksikograf; VACHAYEVA, Z.P., red.-leksikograf

[German-Russian agricultural dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi slovar'. Moskva, Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1965. 684 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akaemiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Sinyagin).

SINYAGIN, I. I., YE. A. NIKONOVA, N. F. PASKHIN.

Nemetsko-Russkiy Sel'skckhizyaystvennyz Slovar'. (German-Russian Agricultural Dictionary) sostavili, Moskva Gos. lzd-vo Tekhniko-Teoreticheskoy Lit., 1952 507 P. Added T.P. in German.

So: N/5
912.720
.S6

PASKHIN, N. P.

И/5
912.720
.S61

Russko-nemetskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy slovar' (Russian-German
Agricultural Dictionary, by) I. I. Sinyagin i N. G. Pashin. Moskva, Gostekh-
izdat, 1955.

355p.

Added T.-P. in German.

F. PASKIN, N.M.

AUTHOR: PASKIN, N.M. PA - 2471
TITLE: P.I. BOSHKOVIICH, Honorary Member of the Petrograd Academy of Science. (P.I. Boshkovic, pochetnyy chlen Peterburgskoy Akademii Nauk, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957. Vol 27, Nr 1, pp 92-93 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The eminent Serbo-Croatian scientist Ruzher Iosip Boshkovich (1711-1787) made important contributions in various branches of Russian science (mathematics, astronomy, optics, hydro-technology, and philosophy). His work made him popular and earned him the esteem of contemporary scientists. This is reported by the documents recently discovered in the archives of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R., which also mention P.I. Boshkovich as being among the foreign scientists to be appointed honorary member of the Petersburg Academy of Science. It is said that on January 17th 1760 a number of candidates of the Academy, who were "scientists" of the highest order" had been appointed honorary members. One of the first among them was P.I. Boshkovich. At the meeting of the Academy, which was held on December eend 1760, the Academy's

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P.I.BOSHKOVICH, Honorary Member of the Petrograd Academy of
Science. PA - 2471

secretary announced the arrival of the new diplomas for the
scientists who were present.
The article further mentions a letter written by the secretary
of the Petrograd Academy dated December 23rd 1760 which was
addressed to P.I.Boshkovich, informing him about his appointment.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YAKUBOVICH, I.A.; PASKHIN, N.F.; VILYANSKIY, M.P.; BABIN, S.Ye.; SLAVUTSKAYA,
N.I.; Primalni uchastiye: PARADNYA, P.I.; RUPNEVSKAYA, M.I.; PURISMAN,
V.I.; LEONOVA, I.F.; PACHKOV, A.S.; BASHURINA, K.M.; FECHIN, M.I.;
YUKSINA, L.A.; PONOMAREV, Yu.F.; DYMOVICH, Ye.I.; PIKUSOVA, R.A.

Production and use of synthetic water-soluble polyacrylamide
adhesives. Fern. i spirt.prom. 30 no.8:32-34 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod.

RABINOVICH, I.B., FEDOROV, V.D., PASHIN, N.P., AVDESNYAK, M.A., PIMENOV,
N.Ya.

Isotope effect in the mutual solubility of liquid deuterium
compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.1:108 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut khimii Ger'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frankl'mym.
(Solubility) (Deuterium compounds)

PASKHIN, Ye.

"Frisky" the new English automobile of low gas consumption. Art.
transp. 36 no.5:37 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Great Britain--Automobiles--Design and construction)

PASKHIN, Ye.

Automobile trains used for intercity transportation of goods
in the U.S.A. Avt.transp. 35 no.3:38-39 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(United States--Automobile trains)

AKHUNDOV, V.M.B.; VYGONNY, P.A. [translator]; PASKHIN, Ye.B. [translator];
KOKUSHKIN, A.A., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Electronics in Japan.] Elektronika v Iapinii. Pod red. V.M.B.
Akhundova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 343 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Japan--Electronics)

PASKHIN, Ye.V.

Using the radio geodetic method to determine right-angle coordinates
of base stations. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.46:72-79 '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Coordinates)

ACC NR: AT7003292 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3152/66/000/014/0087/0090

AUTHOR: Paskhin, Ye. V.; Mindlin, L. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: The radiogeodetic method used in regional aerial geophysical survey over the sea

SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 14, 1966, 87-90

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geodetic survey, aerial survey/RGP-1 course indicator

ABSTRACT: The article describes in detail the radiogeodetic method used in 1965 to carry out a regional aerial geophysical survey over the Caspian Sea under conditions when the absence of orientation points on the sea did not permit the use of visual instruments. The area surveyed was supplied with a phase field of the "Koordinator" radiogeodetic system, with which all geophysical surveys in the south and central part of the Caspian Sea have been made during the past ten years. A figure in the original article shows that location of the base stations of the "Koordinator" system and the survey routes planned. An attempt was made to use the RGP-1 course indicator developed in 1963 at the Moscow Institute of Engineers

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ACC NR: AT7003292

of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography for the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods. The course indicator was operated from a phase sounding of the radiogeodetic "Поиск" system specially modified for operation in the phase field of the Koordinator system. The accuracy of the navigation of the aircraft using the route indicator was evaluated by comparing the measured coordinates of the points along the route with the projected ones along which the routes were calculated. The divergence was small and due mainly to the lack of practice of the crews and to tape recorder errors. The work confirmed the possibility of using a radiogeodetic course indicator to guide mobile geophysical objectives along direct routes during regional mapping made in areas with no orientation points and with a sparse network of support points. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [GC]

SUB CODE: 08, 01/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2

PASKHINA, T. S. , G. F. Gauze, M. G. Brazhnikova, and A. N. Belozerskiy

"Biological and Chemical Characteristics of the Pure Crystalline Gramicidin C."
Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med. 18, No. 4/5, 3-6, 1944.

Cent. Inst. Malarii i Med. Parasitology NK Zdrava SSSR, Moscow

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11C

CA

Chemical nature of gramicidin S. A. N. Belozerski and T. S. Pashkina. (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biochimiy* 10, 344-52(1945); cf. C.A. 39, 1884¹.--Gramicidin S (S = Soviet) differs from the gramicidin of Dubos, as indicated by the following const.: m. 245-7°, mol. wt. (Rast), 1,000-1,340; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -270.0; total N, 13.35%; amino N (Wöhler), 0.90%; amino N (Van Slyke, 15 min.), 1.67%; amino N (Van Slyke, 30 min.), 1.81%; ornithine, 22.68%; proline, 10.15%; phenylalanine, 7.5%; leucine, 40-45%; valine, 10-15%. Some of the leucine and valine may be present in the *d*-form. The presence of free amino and carboxyl groups in gramicidin S makes it improbable that a cyclopeptide structure exists.

H. Priestley

Instr. Malaria, Med. Parasitology

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A U T H O R S I N D E X

S U B J E C T I N D E X

1ST AND 2ND CODES

3RD AND 4TH CODES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

The bimolecular association of 2-methylnaphthylamine.
 T. S. Parkhina and V. N. Ukhovskiy (Inst. of Marine and
 Med. Parasitology, Acad. of Med. Sci. of the U.S.S.R.).
Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S. 85, No. 5, 423-4 (1947)
 (in English).—The mol. wt. of 2-C₁₀H₇NH₂ (I), 2-C₁₀H₇-
 NHMe, 2-C₁₀H₇NHMe, 1-bromo-2-naphthylamine, and
 1-C₁₀H₇NH₂ were detd. cryoscopically in C₆H₆. Only
 that of I indicated bimol. assocn. I is unassocd. in benzene
 and, contrary to expectation, in *p*-C₆H₄Cl₂.
 W. H. Duck

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

250-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND CODES

3RD AND 4TH CODES

5TH AND 6TH CODES

7TH AND 8TH CODES

9TH AND 10TH CODES

11TH AND 12TH CODES

13TH AND 14TH CODES

15TH AND 16TH CODES

17TH AND 18TH CODES

19TH AND 20TH CODES

21ST AND 22ND CODES

23RD AND 24TH CODES

25TH AND 26TH CODES

27TH AND 28TH CODES

29TH AND 30TH CODES

31ST AND 32ND CODES

33RD AND 34TH CODES

35TH AND 36TH CODES

37TH AND 38TH CODES

39TH AND 40TH CODES

41ST AND 42ND CODES

43RD AND 44TH CODES

45TH AND 46TH CODES

47TH AND 48TH CODES

49TH AND 50TH CODES

51ST AND 52ND CODES

53RD AND 54TH CODES

55TH AND 56TH CODES

57TH AND 58TH CODES

59TH AND 60TH CODES

61ST AND 62ND CODES

63RD AND 64TH CODES

65TH AND 66TH CODES

67TH AND 68TH CODES

69TH AND 70TH CODES

71ST AND 72ND CODES

73RD AND 74TH CODES

75TH AND 76TH CODES

77TH AND 78TH CODES

79TH AND 80TH CODES

81ST AND 82ND CODES

83RD AND 84TH CODES

85TH AND 86TH CODES

87TH AND 88TH CODES

89TH AND 90TH CODES

91ST AND 92ND CODES

93RD AND 94TH CODES

95TH AND 96TH CODES

97TH AND 98TH CODES

99TH AND 100TH CODES

PASHKINA T.S.

Mar/Apr 49

USSR/Medicine - Pyrotoxine
Medicine - Alanine Compounds

"Enzymatic Formation of Alanine from Levokynurenine and Levotryptophane and the Role of Vitamin B6 in This Process," A. Ye. Braunschtein Ye. V. Goryachenkova (Aided by T.S. Parkhinayr), Lab Chem of Nitrogen Exch, Inst Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 17 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIV, No 2

Kynurenine, a chief intermediate product of the dissimilation of levotryptophane, is broken down by kynureninase of the liver and kidneys of animals and man with formation of anthranilic acid. Established that second product of kynurenine decomposition under action of kynureninase is alanine, formation of which was discovered during action of extracts and cuts of the liver on levo-kynurenine and tissue cuts on levotryptophane.

Submitted 22 Nov 48

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PASHKINA, T.S.

Diffusion chromatography and its applications in amino-acid and peptide
analysis. Uspekhi Biol. Khim. 1, 307-31 '50. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.14:7019 '53)