USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 1 , 1958 44164

Author : [illegible], B.M., Marak[illegible], [illegible]K., Patuk, S.A.

Inst : Ukrainian Agricultural Academy.

Title : Increase in the Yield and Changes in the Chemical Composition of the Sudan Grass in Relation to Soil and Fertilizers.

Orig Pub : Nauch. tr. Ukr. s.-kh. akad., 1956, 8, 95-102

Abstract : The experiment was carried out in 1954. Manure and mineral fertilizers were introduced in spring before [illegible] of the field. NK and PK produced the greatest [illegible] on the peat-gley soil (I) and NP had the [illegible] on the sod-slightly-podzolic soil. Manure [illegible] on (I) under dry [illegible] conditions and on (II) [illegible] a small increase in the crop. In the hay [illegible]

Card 1/2

PATUKINA, R.F.

Vaysel'yeva, S. M. and PATUKINA, R. F.

Patukina, R. F. "Microflora of various forms and zones in the inflammations of the ...," Trudy Kazansk. gos. stomatol. In-ta, Issue 2, 1947, p 2?-21?, - ...

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

PATUKINA, R. F.

"Various Types of Microflora and the Inflamed Pulp Area," Stomatologiya, No. 3, 1949. Mbr., Kazan' State Stomatological Inst. (Mbr., chair Therapeutic Stomatology -c1949-; Mbr., Chair Microbiology, -c1949-).

L 33704-66

ACC NR: AP6025162 SOURCE CODE: RU/0012/65/061/004/0639/0646

AUTHOR: Paun, C. (Doctor, Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Value of radiological examination in cervicoarthrosis

SOURCE: Revista sanitara militara, v. 61, no. 4, 1965, 639-646

TOPIC TAGS: radiology, diagnostic medicine, bone disease

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the clinical symptoms of the various forms of cervicoarthrosis and emphasizes the importance of a proper interpretation of the radiologic changes in the establishment of a correct diagnosis. The pathologic states discussed include primary simple and primary complicated degenerative cervicoarthrosis and cervicoarthrosis with vascular complications. [JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 15Oct64/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Cord1/1

PATUNE, Yu.Yu.

Worming dogs in cases of echinococcosis. Veterinariia 35 no.5:78-79 My '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Dogs--Diseases and pests)

PATULEA, Mircea, ing.

Present problems at the Assembly Construction Sites of the Chemical Plants. Constr Buc 17 no.786:1,4 30 Ja '65.

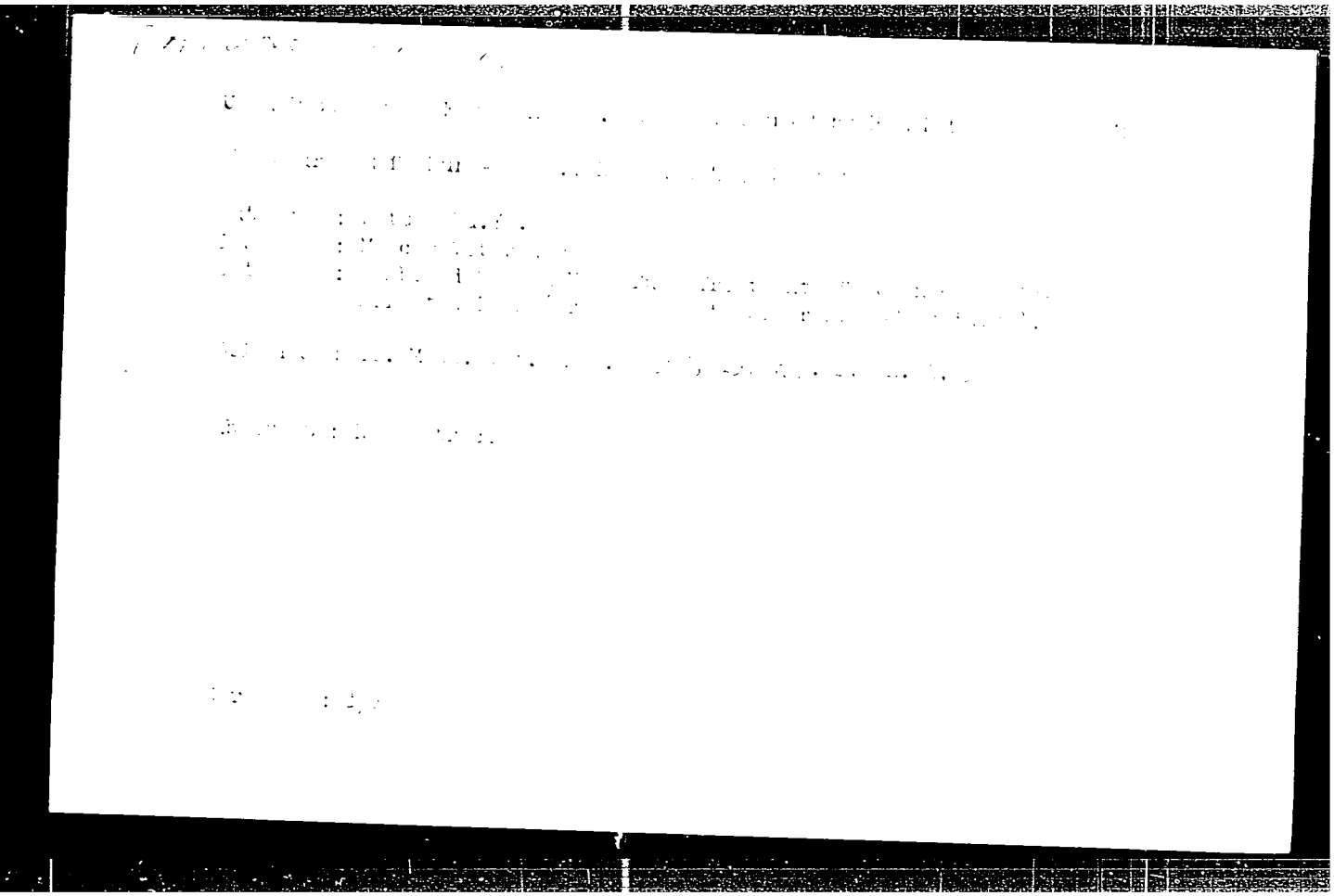
1. Technical Director in the General Directorate of Constructions and Assembly for Oil Distilleries and Chemical Plants, Ministry of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry.

PATUNE, L.

Flowers and vines near walls. p. 464

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 14, no. 10, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.



PATUROYEV, V.V.

Strengthening and protecting wall boards by glass reinforced plastic materials. Der. prom. 11 no.9:8-10 S '62. (MIRA 17:2)

PATUROYEV, [illegible]

[illegible] of arbitrary viscosity. [illegible] Massy no.3: [illegible]

(MIRA 18:6)

L 52336-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011241 UR/0303/65/000/002/0070/0071 8 B

AUTHOR: Paturoyev, V.V.

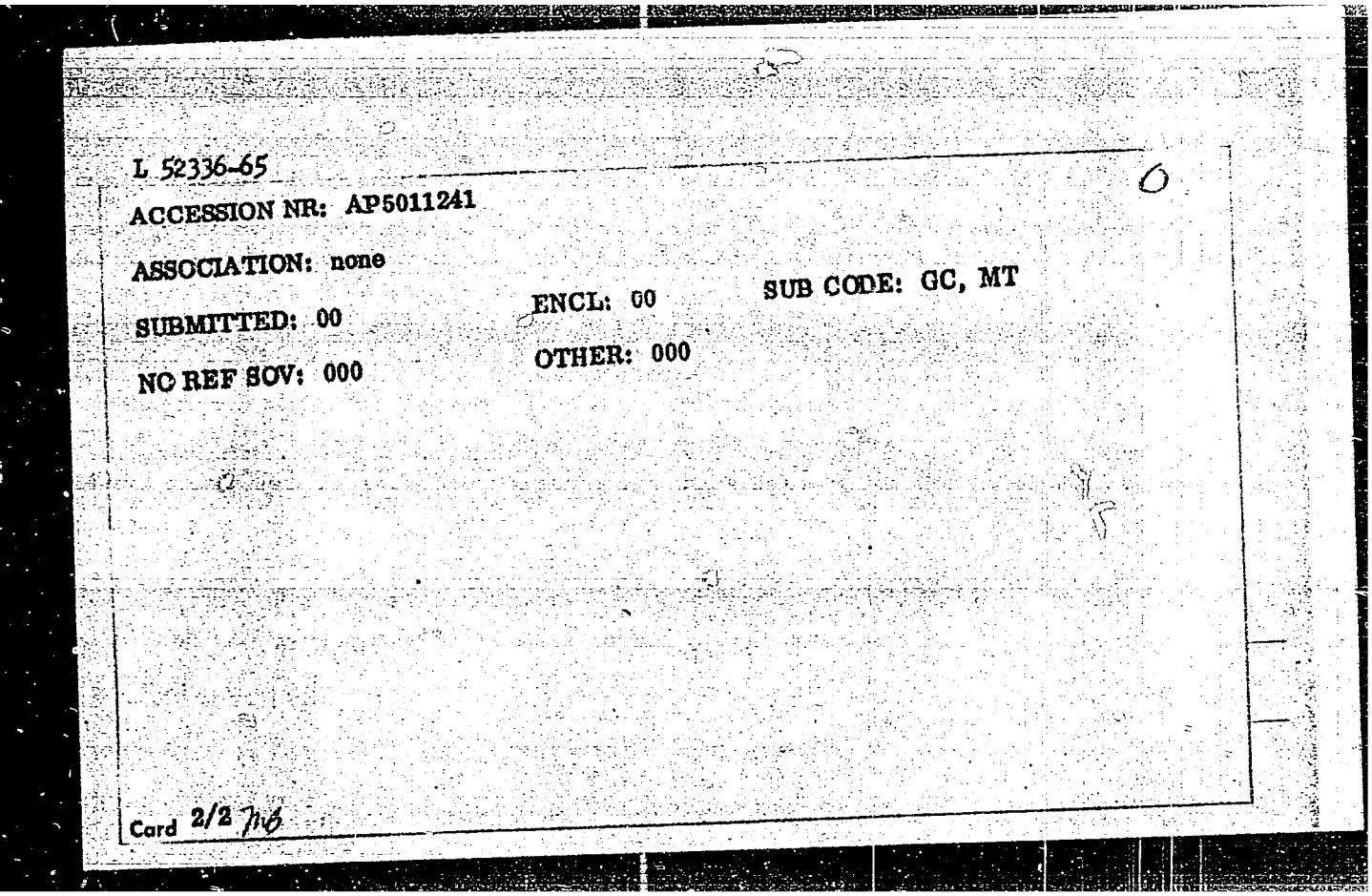
TITLE: Conical viscometer with automatic recording of time

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1965, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: viscosity measurement, viscometer, automatic time recording, glue viscosity

ABSTRACT: A conical VK-2 viscometer with automatic time recording has been developed at the TsNIISK for determining the viscosity of glue compositions which contain hardening agents and large amounts of mineral fillers. The principle of the instrument lies in the automatic measurement of the time of immersion of the cone in the substance under investigation. The construction and operation of the instrument are described. The stability of the readings were determined with castor oil. The filler employed was kaolin; when mixed with castor oil, it forms a homogeneous mass which does not settle. The tests made it possible to establish the minimum number of measurements and thus to determine the precision of the instrument. It was found that in three determinations of apparent viscosity, the precision of the VK-2 viscometer was 3%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 1/2



L 52336-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011241

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 40995-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/P -4 WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5006569 S/0191/65/000/003/0063/0064

30
28
1

AUTHOR: Paturoyev, V. V.

TITLE: The VP-3 viscosimeter for determining relative viscosity

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1965, 63-64

TOPIC TAGS: relative viscosity measurement, viscosimeter design, food industry, adhesive industry, epoxy resin viscosity

ABSTRACT: A simple viscosimeter (VP-3) for determining viscosity in highly viscous materials was designed by the author at the TsNII stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy (Central Scientific Research Institute of Construction Materials). The viscosimeter (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consists of a base, a metallic plate, and an upper and lower glass slide. Three sets of concentric circles, 20-100 mm in diameter, with 5-mm interspaces between circles and the calculated circle areas, are plotted on the plate. A 2-g sample is deposited over the center of each circle, on the lower glass slide placed on the plate, and the 300-g upper glass slide is then laid on top, thus spreading the samples, which assume the form of circles of known area. The mean of the three areas gives a relative value of the viscosity

Card 1/2

L 40995-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006569

2

of the material, with an accuracy of 4-5% as shown by repeated tests with castor oil. Good results were obtained with this viscosimeter for highly viscous adhesives, such as epoxy resins with a high proportion of filler. The viscosimeter has found application in rapid testing of caramel mixtures and glue in the food and adhesives industries. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IE, ME

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 12013-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4048208 S/0191/64/000/011/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Gubenko, A. B.; Paturoyev, V. V.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Koval'chuk, L. M.

TITLE: Inner stresses in strain-hardened coating made of fiber-glass reinforced polyester plastics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 11, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: fiber glass reinforced coating, polyester resin coating, strain hardened coating, asbestos cement laminate, coating adhesion, coating tensile strength, coating inner stress

ABSTRACT: Fiber-glass reinforced polyester plastic coatings on glass and asbestos-cement substrates have been evaluated for the purpose of relieving inner stress created in the process of curing PN-1 polyester resin used for bonding. The coatings are widely used on asbestos-cement, wood fiber, and wood shavings laminates to decrease their permeability to water and improve their mechanical characteristics. KhZhK and VV-glass fabrics treated with a paraffinic sizing agent and poly(vinylacetate) emulsion, respectively, were employed to reinforce

Card 1/2

L 12013-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048208

the coatings. Inner stress was measured by an optical method and adhesion was evaluated from the critical stress limit causing the film to peel. Strength and adhesion of the coatings were found to be dependent on inner stresses. To relieve inner stresses in the aged coatings, the mineral fillers (cement, quartz sand, or kaolin) were modified by adding surface-active agents ("alkamon," octodecylamine, etc.). Critical stress limits were significantly decreased with an increasing modifier content (up to 6%), regardless of the nature and degree of filling. Tensile strength of the coatings reached a maximum value, varying with the nature of the filler and modifier content and corresponding to an inner stress 1.5 times lower than that in unmodified coatings. Modification of mineral fillers produces coatings with low inner stress and minimum warping of materials. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3124

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043127 S/0069/64/026/004/0454/0457

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Paturoyev, V. V.

TITLE: Effect of fillers on the mechanical and adhesive properties of filled coatings

SOURCE: Kolloidny*y zhurnal, v. 26, no. 4, 1964, 454-457

TOPIC TAGS: polyester coating, reinforced coating, filled coating, glass fabric, gelatin, quartz sand, kaolin, internal stress, adhesive strength, tensile strength, filler modification

ABSTRACT: The effect of fillers on the mechanical and adhesive properties of glass-fabric-reinforced polyester coatings formed on glass substrates was studied. PN-1 polyester resin was used as the binder, VV glass fabric as the reinforcement, and cement, quartz sand, or kaolin as fillers. The experiments included tensile tests, measurements of internal stresses in coatings by an optical method, and evaluation of the adhesive strength from maximum critical stresses which cause spontaneous peeling of the film from the substrate. It was shown that reinforcement of polyester coatings with VV glass

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043127

fabric increases both the adhesion of the coating to the substrate and the internal stresses at the film-substrate boundary. Filling of reinforced polyester resins with mineral fillers to which the resin adheres better than to the substrate sharply increases the adhesion of the coating to the substrate, increases the internal stresses, and decreases the tensile strength of coatings. Internal stresses can be reduced by filling reinforced coatings with fillers modified by surface-active agents which decrease the banding strength between the filler particles and the binder. The maximum tensile strength of reinforced polyester coatings filled with modified fillers is observed when internal stresses are diminished by a factor of 1/1.5. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jul63 ATD PRESS: 3072 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PATUROYEV, V.V., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZHIDELEVA, V.K.; KORMILITSINA, V.V.; TARANOVA, V.N.

Strengthening asbestos cement and other materials with polyester foam plastics. Trudy TSNIISK no.24:323-349 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

S/191/63/000/004/011/019
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Gubenko, A. B., Koval'chuk, L. M., Laturoyev, V. V., Raas, F. V.

TITLE: Reinforcing of asbestos cement by glass-reinforced polyester plastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. [illegible], 1963, 37-41

TEXT: Based on western experience, three-layered asbestos-cement (AC) boards are intended for the cladding of buildings in the Soviet Union. These fiber-glass filled laminated plastic panels are to be used as ceiling and floor panels, partition walls etc. Attempts were made to eliminate the brittleness and hygroscopicity of AC. Spraying with perchlorovinyl compositions or polyethylene proved inefficient. Experiments were made with glass-reinforced plastics. Cut glass roving and glass canvas were used as glassy fillers, and ПН-1 (PN-1), ПН-2 (PN-2), or ПН-3 (PN-3) polyester maleinate resins as binders with addition of an accelerator, an initiator, and mineral dyes, and filled with 75 parts by weight of quartz sand or 50 pbw of kaolin. More than 75 parts by weight of filler

Card 1/3

Reinforcing of asbestos ...

inhibited the glass canvas impregnation. AC coatings were applied either by spraying the short-cut glass rove and the polyester resin with curing agent on the board (obtaining a uniform coat only with 1.5-2.0 mm thickness), or by gluing the glass canvas onto AC where the thickness could be reduced to 0.5 mm. Results: For uncovered AC: impact strength (i.s., $kg \cdot cm/cm^2$), 2-2.5; bending strength (b.s., kg/cm^2), 200; tensile strength (t.s., kg/cm^2), 100; for AC coated with ВВ (VV) glass canvas, layer thickness 0.8-0.9 mm, the data were (calculated per mm layer): i.s. 7.5; b.s. 330; t.s. 176; using ХЖСК-1 (KhZhSK-1) glass canvas, thickness 1.4-1.5 mm, per mm layer: i.s. 6.0; b.s. 435; t.s. 300; for AC sprayed with glass-reinforced plastic, thickness 2.5-3.0 mm, per mm layer: i.s. 5.0; b.s. 265; t.s. 150. Water absorption within 10 days fell from 40 mg/cm^2 for uncoated AC to 10 mg/cm^2 for coated one; water permeability fell from about 200 $mm^3/cm^2/cm$ to about 2 $mm^3/cm^2/cm$. Accelerated aging in 30 cycles, each consisting of 18 hrs moistening by 16-18°C water, freezing at -20 ± 5°C, 15 hrs thawing at +16 to +18°C, and 7 hrs drying at +80°C gave a satisfactory shear stress of about 15 kg/cm^2. Spraying with glass-reinforced plastic gave satisfactory heat insulation. AC coated with glass-reinforced plastic is fireproof and cheaper than glass-

S/191/63/000/002/011/019
B101/B186

Reinforcing of asbestos ...

reinforced plastics. A process flow scheme included a bench for cutting AC, a roller conveyer for gluing the boards, a unit for spraying the glass-reinforced plastic, and a polymerization chamber. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040514 S/0303/64/000/003/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I ; Sukhareva, L. A.; Paturoyev, V. V.; Koval'chuk, L. M.

TITLE: Influence of fillers on the mechanical and adhesive properties of polyester coatings

SOURCE: Lakokrasochny*ye materialy* i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1964, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: polyester resin, polyester coating, adhesion, filler

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was the polyester resin PN-1. It was found that internal stresses in filled polyester coatings depend on the strength of the bonding (adhesion) between the particles of the filler and the binder. As the content of active filler increased in the polyester coatings, the internal stresses, adhesion of the coatings to the base and compression strength increased while the breaking strength decreased. It was shown that the internal stresses in filled polyester coatings may be reduced by modifying the fillers with surface-active agents causing a decrease in the adhesion between the filler particles and the binder. An increase in the breaking strength of the filled coatings was associated with a 1.5 to 2-fold reduction in internal stresses. When

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040514

the modifier was introduced in amounts exceeding the optimum amount, the adhesion between the filler particles and the binder was weakened considerably, and a sharp decrease in the adhesion of the coating to the base, in internal stresses, and in the strength of the coatings took place.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 06Jul64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: OC,MT	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KHRULEV, Valentin Mikhaylovich; PATUROYEV, V.V., red.; BOYKO, L.I., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Durability of glued joints of wood] Dolgovechnost' kleevykh soedinenii drevesiny. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 157 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Gluing—Testing) (Woodwork)

GUBENKO, A.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOVALchuk, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PATUROYEV, V.V., inzh.

Preparation and application of glues while gluing structural elements. Stroi. mat. 9 no.7:13-15 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KOVAL'CHUK, L.M.; PATUROYEV, V.V.

Protection of building materials with coatings based on polyester resins and glass fibers. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:29-33 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Protective coatings) (Building materials)

PATUROYEV, V.V., inzh.

Strengthening sheets of asbestos cement with polyester glass-reinforced plastics. Stroi.mat. 8 no.11:39-40 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Asbestos cement) (Glass reinforced plastics)

BELOZEROVA, Anastasiya Sergeyevna; VETRYUK, Ivan Martynovich; GODILO, Petr Viktorovich; ZUBAREV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; KOVAL'CHUK, Leonid Mikhaylovich; KSYUNINA, Nina Grigor'yevna; NIKIFOROV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; PARINI, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; PATUROYEV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; PETROV, Igor' Stepanovich; CHERNYY, Boris Grigor'yevich; GUBENKO, A.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SAKHAROV, M.D., red.; MAKSAKOVA, A.M., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Glued wooden elements and techniques for their manufacture] Kleenye dereviannye konstruktsii i tekhnologiia ikh izgotovleniia. [By] A.S.Belozerova. i dr. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Gluing)

PATUROYEV, V.V., inzh.

Applying high-viscosity synthetic glues by spraying. Stroi. mat. 8 no.6:36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Gluing)

PATUSEVICH, Ya.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Vibration of elastic arches. Trudy MIIT no.76:141 '52. (MLRA 7:10)
(Arches--Vibration)

ZHIDKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOLOKHVYANSKIY, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZDANOVICH, I.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik; UVAROVA, A.P., khimik-analitik; PATUSHINSKAYA, A.A., inzhener.

Lowering the losses of sugar in raffinade production. Trudy TSINS no.4:180-193 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Sugar)

GREKOV, Vadim Ivanovich; PATULOV, A.A., kartograf; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik, otv.red.; LEBEDEV, D.M., doktor geograf.nauk, otv.red.; SKLYAVINA, T.D., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Outline history of Russian geographical explorations from 1725 to 1765] Ocherki iz istorii russkikh geograficheskikh issledovanii v 1725-1765 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. (MIRA 13:7) 425 p.

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Potulov).
(Russia--Discovery and exploration)

80940

S/064/60/000/02/12/025
B022/B005

5.1500
5.3400

AUTHORS: Aronovich, V. V., Patushinskaya, R. S.

TITLE: Automatic Control of the Process of Direct Hydration of Ethylene

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 2, pp. 143 - 147

TEXT: The production of ethyl alcohol from the gases of petroleum processing is carried out by direct hydration of ethylene in an automatized plant (Diagram, see Fig. 1). Phosphoric acid on a solid carrier is used as catalyst. Problems of the activity of the catalyst in the course of time, and of the control of individual parameters of the process (temperature and pressure before the reactor, ratio between vapor and ethylene, etc.) are dealt with, and equation (1) for determining the amount of absolute alcohol is derived. A device for regulating the concentration, and the control of the pH, are also described. The quantity of ethylene conducted into the reactor is measured by a standard consumption indicator. Automatic control of the amount of absolute alcohol escaping is done by a regulator for the ratio of reaction components of type PC-3 (RS-3). The integrator 28

Card 1/2

PATTANTYUS, G. and others.

Maximum liquid yield of vertical pipes filled with gaseous liquid. In English. p. 101

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 22, No. 1/2, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

PAVLOV, Igor' Valentinovich; ROZANOV, V.A., retsenzent; PETUSHKOVA, I.K., red.

[Draining transformers in a.c. traction networks] Otsasyvaiushchie transformatory v tiagovykh setiakh peremennogo toka. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 203 p. (MIRA 18:5)

PATUCHINSKAYA, F. ., kand. med. nauk

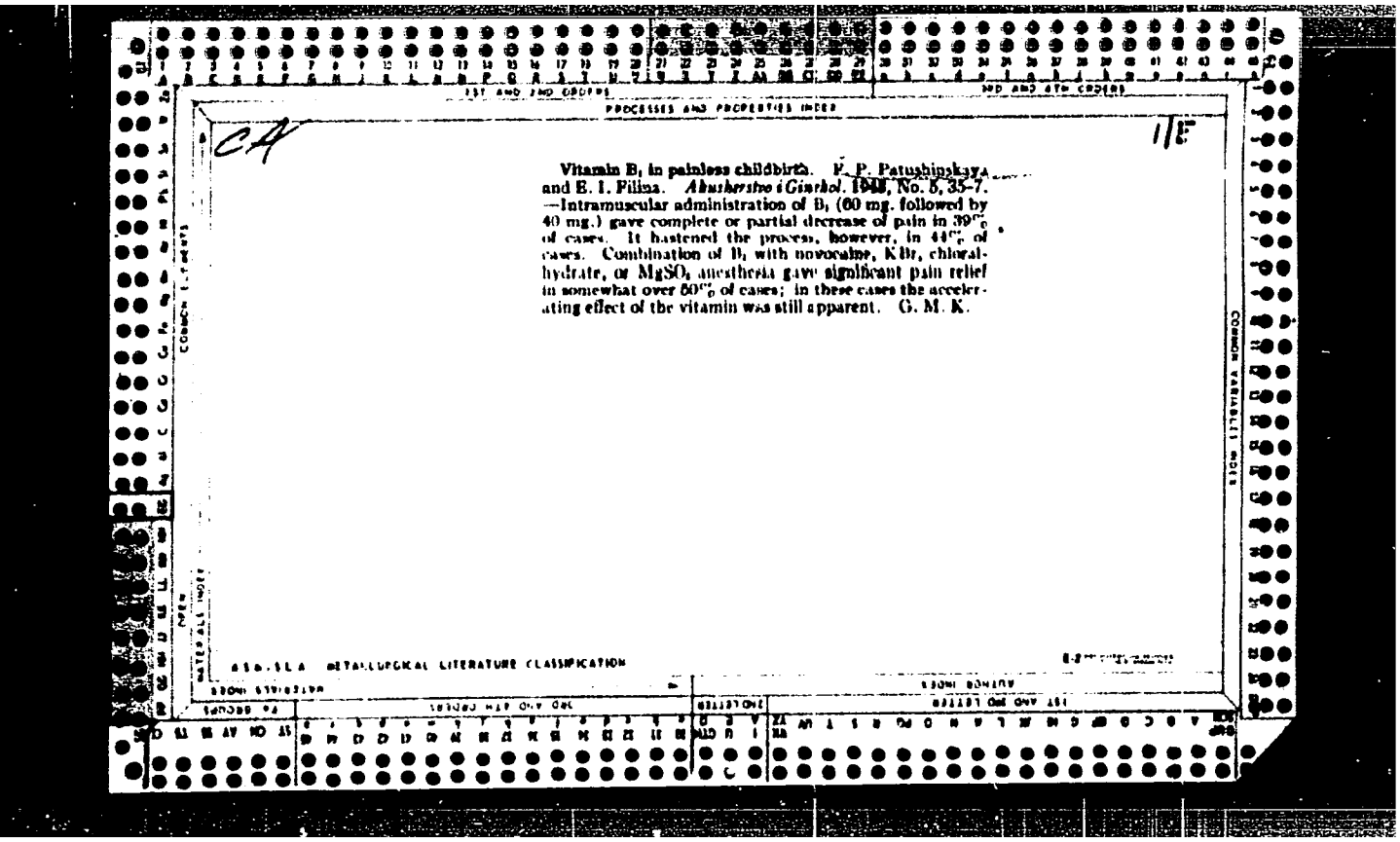
Pregnancy and labor in rheumatic heart diseases. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:52-57 Jl '63. MIRA 17:2

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. V.A. Pokrovskiy) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

POKROVSKIY, V.A., prof., PATUSHINSKAYA, F.P., dots.

Minutes of session No.4 of the Voronezh branch of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, April 25, 1958. Vop.okh. mat. i det. 3 no.6:85-87 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Voronezhskiy filial nauchnogo obshchestva akusherov-ginekologov.
(GYNECOLOGY)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

11E

Vitamin B₁ in painless childbirth. F. P. Patushinskaya and E. I. Filina. *Akusherstvo i Ginekol.* 1948, No. 5, 35–7. —Intramuscular administration of B_1 (60 mg. followed by 40 mg.) gave complete or partial decrease of pain in 39% of cases. It hastened the process, however, in 44% of cases. Combination of B_1 with novocaine, KBr, chloralhydrate, or $MgSO_4$ anesthesia gave significant pain relief in somewhat over 50% of cases; in these cases the accelerating effect of the vitamin was still apparent. G. M. K.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KASHTANOV, L.I.; PATUSHINSKAYA, A.A.

Copper and bronze of the Gorbunovo culture. Khim.nauk i prom. 3 no.5:681-682 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

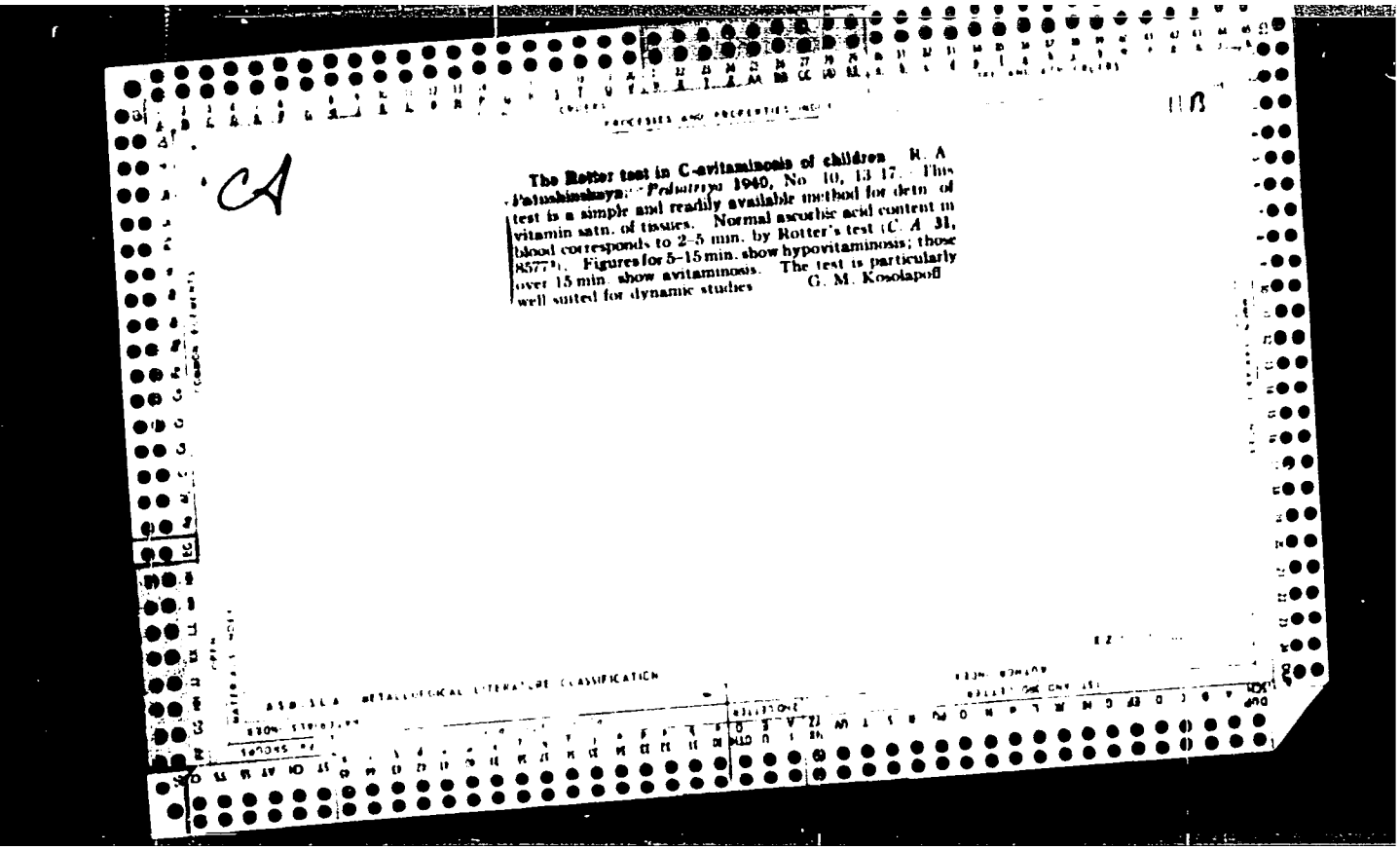
1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut, kafedra khimii.

(Nizhniy Tagil-- Bronze age)

KASHTANOV, L.I.; PATUSHINSKAYA, A.A.; BAYCHOROVA, R.Ya.

Ancient bronzes of China. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.4:529-530 '57
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra khimii Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta.
(China--Bronze)



CA

The Rotter test in C-avitaminosis of children. M. A. Patushinskaya. *Pediatriya* 1940, No. 10, 13-17. This test is a simple and readily available method for detn. of vitamin satn. of tissues. Normal ascorbic acid content in blood corresponds to 2–5 min. by Rotter's test (*C. A.* 31, 8577⁹). Figures for 5–15 min. show hypovitaminosis; those over 15 min. show avitaminosis. The test is particularly well suited for dynamic studies. G. M. Kosolapoff

PATUSHINSKAYA, R. A.

USSR/Medicine - Children, Diseases Sep/Oct 48
Medicine - Diphtheria, Complications and Sequels

"Permeability of the Capillaries in Diphtheriai Cases," R. A. Patushinskaya, Chair of Children's Diseases, Moscow Med Inst RSFSR at Base of Children's Hosp imeni Ruskov, 6 3/4 pp

"Pediatriya" No 5

Nonseptic diphtheria indicates normal capillary permeability under serum treatment. Capillary permeability increases according to degree of allergic reaction to serum. First stage septic and less septic

34/49T57

USSR/Medicine - Children, Diseases (Contd) Sep/Oct 48

cases are similar to nonseptic forms regarding behavior of capillaries. Septic forms of second and third stage diphtheria cause considerable permeability of capillaries in comparison to initial stage. Further research is required.

34/49T57

PATUSHINSKAYA, R. A.

Chair of Children's Diseases, Moscow Med. Inst.,

Ministry of Pub. Health, RSFSR, -c1948-.

"Permeability of the Capillaries in Scarlet Fever,"

Pediatriya, No. 2, 1948;

"Permeability of the Capillaries in Diphtherial Cases,"

ibid., No. 5, 1948.

PATUSLINSKAYA, N. A.

PATUSLINSKAYA, N. A. "[illegible]", [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], P. 33-34.

SO: [illegible], 1 [illegible], [illegible]

PATUSHINSKAYA, R. A.

Dietetic therapy of dysentary in infants and children.
Feldsher & akush. no.6:46-50 June 1951. (CLML 21:1)

PATUSHINSKAYA, R. A.

Capillaries

"Cantharicin test in the study of capillary permeability." Pediatriia, No. 2, 195[illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953, Uncl.

PATUSHINSKAYA, R.A.

Characteristics of dysentery in infants. Sovet. med. 17 no.2:16-18 Feb 1953. (CIML 24:2)

1. Of the Department of Children's Diseases (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. A. I. Dobrokhotova), Moscow Medical Institute RSFSR located at the Hospital imeni Rusakov (Head Physician -- Honored Physician RSFSR V. A. Kruzhkov).

PATUSHINSKAYA, Rufina Aronovna

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 16 June 1954, in the Council of the Ryazan Med Inst imeni Pavlov, of dissertation entitled: "Clinical-physiological analysis of dysentery in children, from the angle of age reaction".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 9, 16 April 56, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 14, Jul 56, Moscow, pp 4-22, Uncl. JPRS/MY-429

PATUSHINSKAYA, R. A., ARSHAVSKIY, I. A. and ARSHAVSKAYA, E. I.

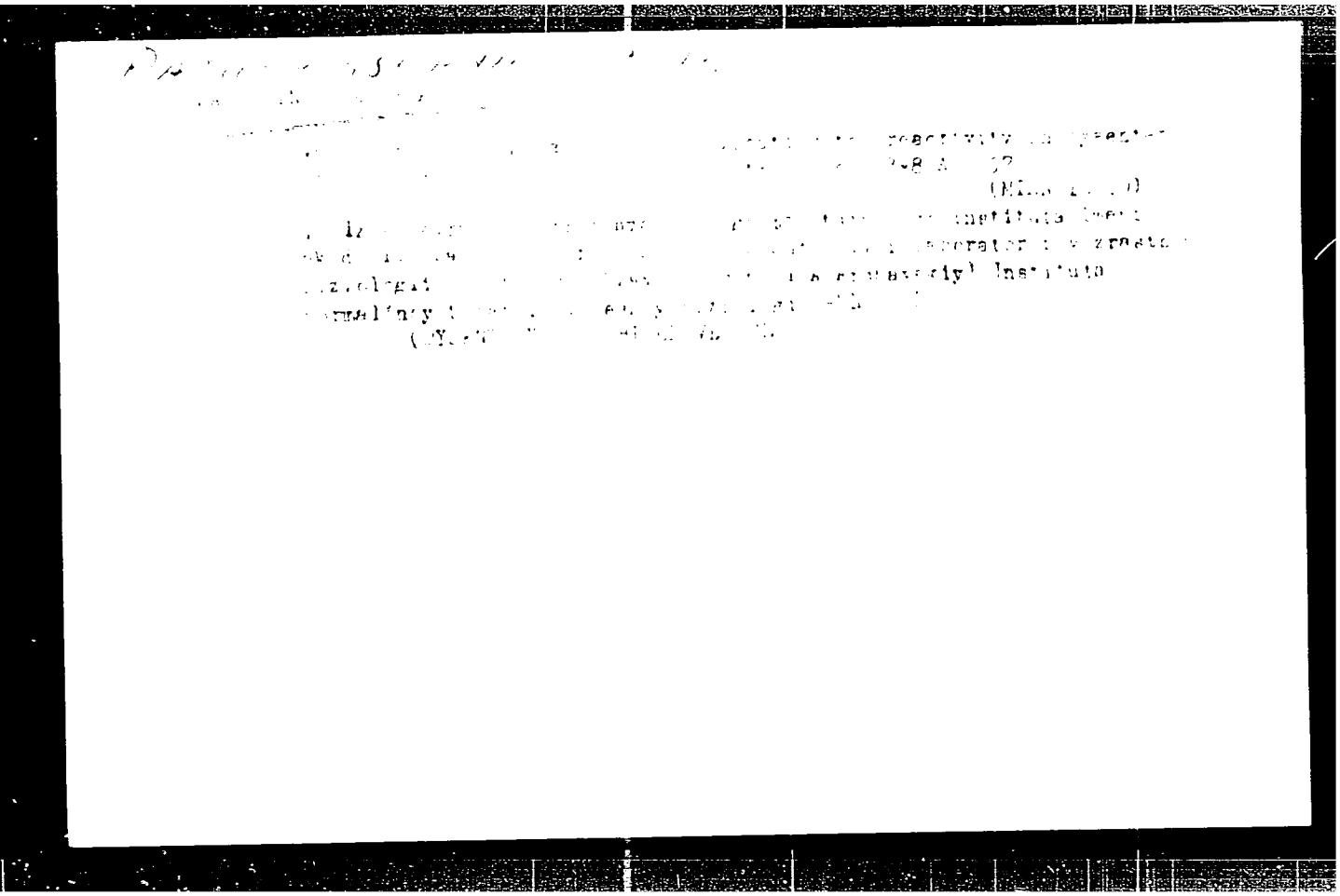
"The Significance of the Nervous System in the Physiological Mechanisms of the Reactivity of the Organism at Different Ages и (on a Model of Experimental Dysentery and Staphylococcus Intoxication)
p. 100

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.

CHERKASOVA, N.S.; SMIRNOV, G.N; PATUSHINSKAYA, R.A.

Some data on the epidemiology of dysentery in pregnant women, in women recentrly confined, and in children. Pediatriia 39 no.3: 89-90 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY)



PATSKEVICH, V.M.

Conference on radioactivation analysis held in Tashkent. Atom. energ. 14 no.3:328-330 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Radioactivation analysis)

PATSKEVICH, V.M.

Pavilion "Atomic Energy for Peaceful Uses" at the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy" of the U.S.S.R. in 1961. Atom. energ. 12 no.1:73-77 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nuclear Engineering--Exhibitions)

KALGANOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich, PAISEVICH, Vasiliy Viktorovich, aspirant

Maximum power rating of electrostatic generators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.8:917-921 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Starshiy inzhener Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pri Tomskom politekhnicheskom institute (for Kalganov). 2. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Paisevich).

PATSKHVEROVA, A.G.

Clinical aspects and course of primary forms of tuberculosis complicated by atelectasis in older children. Pediatriia 23 no. 5:46-51 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS—COLLAPSE)

ASEYEV, D.D., professor; BERLIN, I.I., professor; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N., professor; SOROKIN, I.E., professor; UGRYUMOV, B.P., professor; TOPCHAN, A.B., professor; AGAPKIN, I.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AGRACHEV, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AL'TSHULER, N.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BERENZON, Ya.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZORIN, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KOROVINA, Yu.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KOSITSKIY, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MANDEL'SHTAM, F.M., kandidat medi-ts'nskikh nauk; MOCHALOVA, T.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; OBLOM"A, Ye.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; PATSKHVEROVA, A.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; POKOTILOV, K.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ROZANOVA, N.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SAKHAROV, A.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YASHCHENKO, T.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

"Tuberculosis"; handbook for physicians edited by Z.A.Lebedeva and N.A.Shmelev. Reviewed by D.D.Azeev and others. Probl.tub. 34 no.2: 76-80 Mr-Ap '56. (MLR 9:8)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (LEBEDEVA, Z.A.) (SHMELEV, N.A.)

PATSKIKH, Ye.V.

Treating keratitis and iridocyclitis with pyrogenal. Vest.oft. no.4:65-69 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. - doktor med.nauk Yu.I. Bogdanovich) Zaporozhskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni M. Gor'kogo.
(PYROGENS) (CORNEA--DISEASES) (IRIS (EYE)--DISEASES)

PATSKIN, I.Ya.

Give unrelenting attention to the reorganization of the Balakhna Combine. Bum.prom. 38 no.1:3-4 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.
(Balakhna--Woodpulp industry)

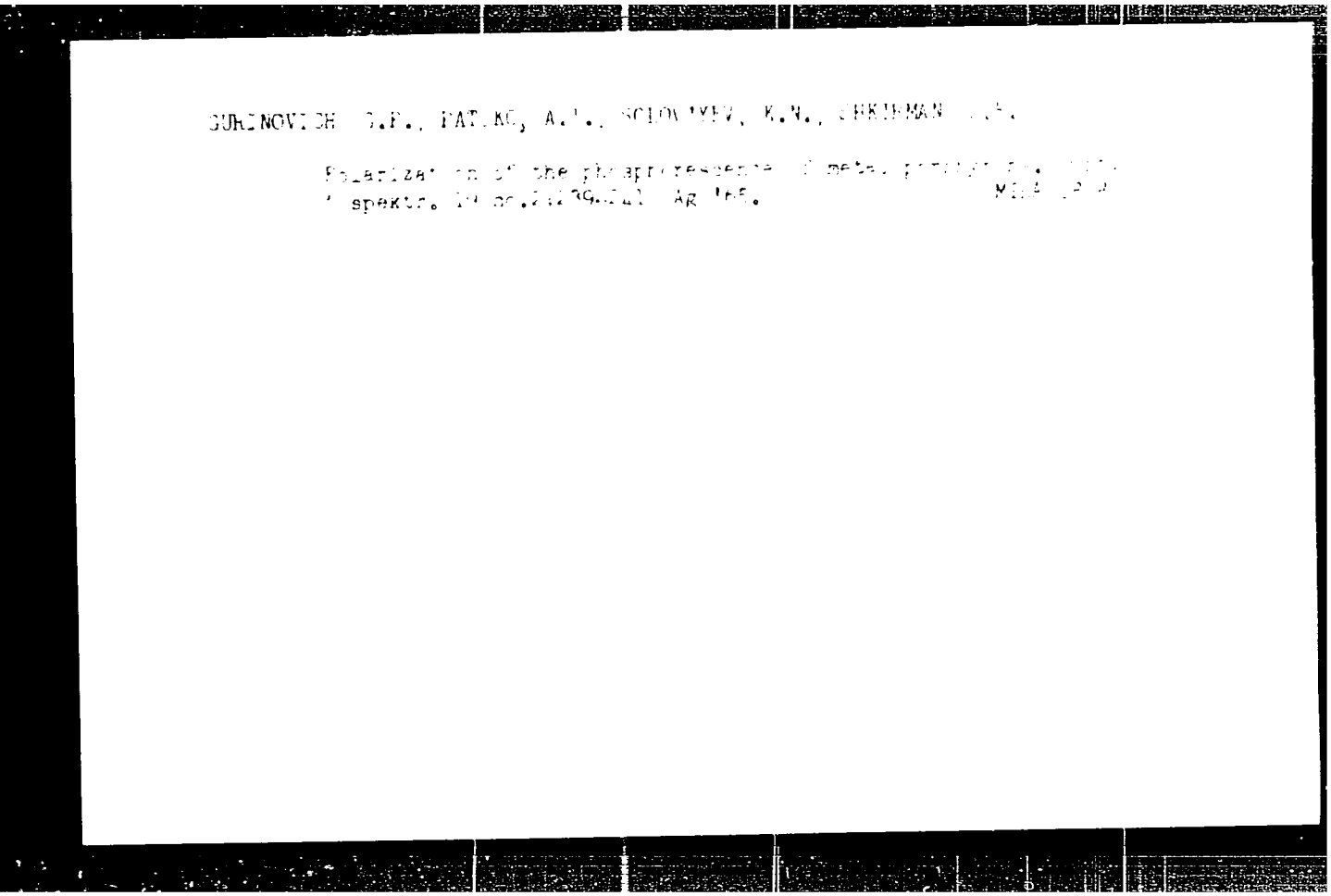
LANDSMAN, L.G.; PATSKIN, L.N.

Dismountable cloth flower models. Biol.v shkole no.5:93-94
S-O '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Botany--Audio-visual aids)
(Artificial flowers)

PATSKINA, S.A.; SIDARENKO, L.N., kand.med.nauk

Function of the adrenal cortex in operations with artificial blood circulation. Vrach. delo 4:75-80 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra torakal'noy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.M.Amosov) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)



GURINOVICH, G. P.; PATSKO, A. I.; SHUL'GA, A. M.; SEVCHENKO, A. N., akademik

Mechanism of the regeneration of porphyrins susbsequent to photoreduction. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:125-127 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR. 2. AN BSSR (for Sevchenko).

ACCESSION NR. AP4035816 S/0020/64/156/001/0125/0127

AUTHOR: Gurinovich, G. P.; Patsko, A. I.; Shul'ga, A. M.; Sevchenko, A. N. (Academician)

TITLE: Regeneration mechanism of photoreduced porphyrins

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 1, 1964, 125-127

TOPIC TAGS: photochemistry, photoreduction, prophyrins, chlorophyll, protoporphyrin, mesoporphyrin, tetraphenylporphine, tetraazaporphine, porphyrazine, triplet state

ABSTRACT: This study explains the mechanism of the regeneration of photoreduced porphyrins. Experiments were conducted with proto-porphyrin, mesoporphyrin, tetraphenylporphine, and tetraazaporphine (porphyrazine) in 7:1 alcohol-pyridine solution; porphyrin concentrations were in the range of $2—3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mol/l; light was provided by a 500-watt motion-picture bulb. The kinetics of photoreduction and photoregeneration were traced by the change in the intensity of characteristic absorption bands. White light and light filtered

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ACCESSION NR. AP4035816

through KS-18 (red) or SS-8 (blue) filters in correspondence with the two main absorption peaks (745 m and 445 m for mesoporphyrin) were used. The results may indicate that the reactions studied take place on the triplet levels of both the initial and the photoreduced porphyrin. The triplet-triplet absorption spectra of the substance studied were actually obtained. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, Akademii nauk BSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64 DATE ACQ: 26May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 01262-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020804 UR/0048/65/029/008/1382/1384

44,55

AUTHOR: Gurinovich, G. P.; Patsko, A. I. 44,55

40
37

TITLE: On the triplet states of porphyrins /Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964/

44,55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1382-1384

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, phosphorescence, pulsed illumination

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the effect of powerful light flashes (2.5 to 50J) on the absorption and phosphorescence spectra of Zn-mesoporphyrin, Zn-tetraphenylporphyrin, Zn-tetraphenylchlorin, Cu-mesoporphyrin, and Cu-tetraphenylporphyrin at 77 and 300°C with an apparatus and technique that they have described elsewhere (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 27, 772, 1963). No effect of even the most powerful flashes on the absorption of the copper compounds was observed. In the zinc compounds, on the other hand, the light pulses gave rise to new absorption bands. The duration of phosphorescence and the time required to establish the flash-initiated absorption were investigated with a stroboscopic apparatus similar to that described by N.A.Tolstoy and A.M.Tkachuk (Optika i spektroskopiya,

Card 1/2

GURINOVICH, G.P.; PATSKO, A.I.

Some results of using pulse spectroscopic methods in the study of porphyrins. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.6:772-776 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Porphyrins--Spectra)

L 8268-66 EWT(1)/ IJP(c) WW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5019756

UR/0051/65/019/002/0239/0241
535.51 : 535.373

AUTHOR: Gurinovich, G. P.; Patsko, A. I.; Solov'yev, K. N.; Shkirman, S. F.

TITLE: Polarization of the fluorescence of metalloporphyrins

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 239-241

TOPIC TAGS: metal compound, fluorescence, light polarization, phosphorescence, intermolecular complex

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the limiting degree of polarization and the polarization spectra of zinc complexes of mesoporphyrin, octaethylporphine, tetraphenylporphine, tetrabenzoporphine, and copper complexes of mesophorphyrin and tetraphenylporphine. The zinc complexes exhibit both fluorescence and phosphorescence, the copper complexes only phosphorescence. The measurements were made with a double monochromator described previously (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 22, 1407, 1958) using rectangular vacuum cells immersed in liquid nitrogen in a quartz Dewar. The spectra are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The results show that the degree of phosphorescence polarization is small and positive (~1/7) and does not depend on the excitation wavelength. The results are compared with other phosphorescence studies. The difference from the case of aromatic compounds is attributed to the

Card 1/3

0903 0189

L 8268-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019756 ENCLOSURE: 01

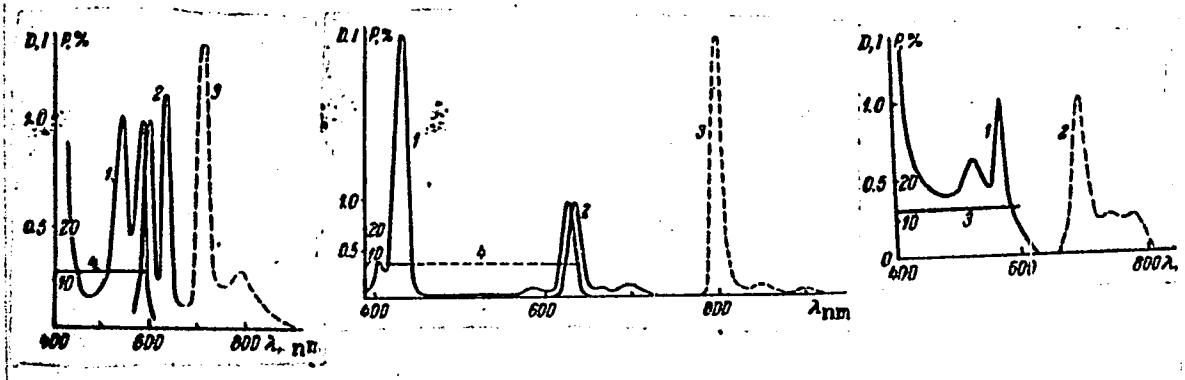


Fig. 1. Spectra of Zn mesoporphyrin (left), Zn tetrabenzoporphin (center), and Cu mesoporphyrin (right). 1 - Absorption spectrum, 2 -fluorescence spectrum, 3 - phosphorescence spectrum, 4 - polarization spectrum of phosphorescence.

Card 3/3

PATSKO L.V.

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses. E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14607

Author : Zubkova, R.I., Okuneva, L.E., Patsko, L.V.
Inst : -
Title : Q-Fever in Buryat-Mongolian ASSR.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 6, 39-43

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

ZUBKOVA, R. I.; OKUNEV, L. V.; PATSKO, L. V.

Q fever in the Buryat-Mongolian A.S.S.R. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.6 39-43 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i Buryat-Mongol'skoy respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(Q FEVER, epidemiology, in Russia (Rus))

PATSKO, Ye.V.

Made of modern materials and elements. Transp. stroi. 13 no.5: 31-33 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta Yugozaptransstroy.
(Kiev—Hotels, taverns, etc.—Design and construction)

PATSKO, Ye.V.

Progressive designs for underground piping. Transp. stroi. 12 no.9:33-34 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Proizvoditel' rabot stroitel'nogo uchastka No.143 Yugozaptransstroya.

(Pipe)

PATSKO, Ye.V.

Jig for erecting columns of frame buildings. Transp. stroi. 10 no.10: 56-57 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Proizvoditel' rabot SU-1 tresta Yugozaptransstroy.
(Jigs and fuxtures) (Columns, Concrete)

PATSKOV, A.A.

Glazed frost in Bashkiria. Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:39-40 S '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Bashkiria—Ice)

PATSUK, V.V.

Rapid methods for the determination of small amounts of selenium. Report No. 1: Permanganatometric determination [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim. 12 no.2:230-235 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut im. V.V. Bakhrusheva.
(Selenium) (Permanganates)

Patsukov, Nikolai G.

Patsukov, Nikolai G., and Martynova, O.I.: Khimicheskii kontrol'na teplovykh elektrostantsiyakh. Vodnyi rezhim. (Chemical Control in Electric Power Plants. Water Management). Moscow: Gosudarst. Energ. Izdatel. 1955. 336 pp.

PATSKEVICH, I.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KULIKOV, G.D., inzhener.

Studying and introducing vibrating electrode automatic-arc hard facing of machine parts. Svar.proizv.no.5:6-12 My '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Hard facing) (Electric welding)

PATSKEVICH, I. R.

PATSKEVICH, I.R.

Examining the dimensions of electrode drops in manual electric arc welding. Avtom.svar. 7 no.1:44-47 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric welding)

PAZSKEVICH, I. B.

USSR

13003* Investigation of the Contact Butt-Welding of Cast Iron. Issledovanie kontaktnoi stykovoi svarki chuguna. (Russian.) I. B. Paiskevich and V. M. Shakhmatov. *Svarochnoe Proizvodstvo*, 1955, no. 5, May, p. 1-4.

Flash welding, with and without preheating, according to several procedures. Micro-structure (martensitic-austenitic, perlitic, etc.) in and beyond weld area; inclusions. Mechanical properties. Tables, micrographs, graph.

M 81

Patskevich, I. R.

10312* Study and Application of Automatic Arc Brazing of Parts With an Oscillating Electrode. Issledovanie i vnedrenie avtomaticheskoi dugovoi naplavki detalei vibriruiushchim elektrodom. (Russian.) I. R. Patskevich and G. D. Kukkov. *Svarochnoe Proizvodstvo*, 1956, No. 5, May 1956, p. 6-12.

Compares a previously suggested allegedly "resistance beading" method employing oscillating electrodes with a newly proposed method of arc beading with the aid of an oscillating electrode and discusses its advantages. Tables, diagrams, graphs, photographs. 3 ref.

Potskevich, V.M.

1-SH

546.7 : 537.311.33

2824. FORMATION OF CRYSTALLINE LATTICE DEFECTS IN GERMANIUM UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY FAST ELECTRONS. V.S.Vavilov, L.S.Smirnov, O.N.Galkin, A.V.Spitsyn and V.M.Patskevich.

Zh. tekh. Fiz., Vol. 26, No. 9, 1865-9 (1956). In Russian.

Thin specimens of n-type Ge were bombarded, at room temperature, with 400 to 1000 keV electrons. The observed decreases in conductivity were used to calculate the dependence of the defect formation cross-section on electron energy. A sharp threshold was observed at 500 keV, below which the electrons were ineffective. The experimental points lay on a theoretical curve based on Mott's formula (Proc. Roy. Soc. A, Vol. 124, 426, 1929) suggesting that to each defect there corresponds one effective acceptor level.

J.B.Arthur

SH

PATSKEVICH, V. M.

1.4E2c

Formation of Defects in Germanium by Fast-Electron Bombardment. V. S. Vavilov, L. S. Smirnov, G. N. Galkin, A. V. Sritsin, and V. M. Patskevich (*Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki*, 1956, 26, (6), 1805–1809). [In Russian]. Ge crystals were bombarded with monokinetic beams of electrons, and the resulting change in elect. conductivity (σ) and carrier lifetime (τ) measured. The threshold energy for changes of σ and irreversible changes of τ was 500 ± 20 keV. Experiments were continued up to bombarding energies of 900 keV. Measurement of the cross-section for the reaction leads to the conclusion that Frenkel defects were being formed and that to each Frenkel defect in n-type Ge corresponded one acceptor centre. The results, however, are not in disagreement with the theories of James and Lark-Horovitz (*Z. physikal. Chem.*, 1951, 198, 107), if it is assumed that the effects of the extra donor and acceptor levels required by their theory are cancelled out in the effective number of charge carriers.—A. F. B.

PATSKEVICH, V. M.

11576* (Russian.) Energy of Ionization by Electrons in Germanium Crystals. Energiia ionizatsii elektronami v kristallakh germanila. V. S. Vavilov, L. S. Smirnov, and V. M. Patskevich. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 112, Feb. 21, 1957, p. 1020-1022.

The loss of energy by fast particles passing through crystals is related to ionization. The average energy loss for the formation of one pair of carriers depends on the type of excitation.

PATSKEVICH, A.M.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 3 PA - 1300
AUTHOR WASILO., W.S., SMIRNO , L.S., GALKIN, G.N., SPIZYN, A.W., PACKEWIC, .M.
TITLE The Formation of Defects on the Crystalline Lattice in Germanium on the Occasion of a Bombardment by Fast Electrons
PERIODICAL Zurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc. 9, 1865-1869 (1956)
Issued: 10 / 1956 reviewed: 10 / 1956

The purpose of the present work was to clear up the dependence of the cross sections of formations of defects of the FRENKEL type on the electron energy and to find out how many energetic levels, that are connected with the aforementioned structural defects of the crystal, influence conductivity. Experiments were carried out in the course of which the monocrystals of germanium with an electron conductivity were bombarded with monoenergetic electrons ($\frac{\Delta W}{W_0}$ < 8%) of an energy of from 400 to 1000 keV. Electron irradiation and the following measurements were carried out at room temperature. Thin (10 μ) monocrystalline plates were used. The energy loss in them amounted to not more than 60 keV. Three different methods were employed for measuring the specific resistance ϱ of the irradiated crystals: 1) A homogeneous crystal with a known initial specific resistance ϱ_0 was bombarded with electrons that impinged upon a surface of the greatest area. The resistance of the sample was measures, whereupon a layer having a thickness of 50 μ was ground together with the bombarded

surface and the resistance of the remaining part of the crystal was measured. From the distance between resistances the resistance of the part which was ground together was determined. . Herefrom its specific conductivity ρ after bombardment was computed.

2.) A homogeneous crystal was bombarded as described under 1.) and then its bombarded surface was pasted on to a glass by means of Canada balsam where it was ground together to a thickness of 50 μ. The resistance of the thin remaining plate was then measured.

3.) The resistance of monocrystalline plates with a thickness of 50 μ, which were pasted on to glass, was measured, whereupon they were bombarded with electrons. The resistance was then newly measured.

When measuring the resistance of thin crystals of germanium it is always necessary to reckon with the possibility of the formation of surface layers with increased resistance. The experiment showed that the threshold value of the energy W_{min}, from which onwards the conductivity of germanium crystals diminishes by irradiation, is equal to 500 ± 20 keV. The results obtained by the present work are not in contradiction to the hypothesis of JAMES and LARK - HOROVITZ if it is assumed that a donor level of the defect and an acceptor are near the corresponding zones. (The hypothesis says that to an atom in the

PATSKHVEROVA, A.G.

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of paralysis of the facial nerve in acute poliomyelitis. Pediatriia, Moskva no.4:49-54 July-Aug 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases (Head -- Prof. D. S. Futer) of the Central Scientific-Research Pediatric Institute (Director -- Prof. S. P. Borisov) located at Clinical Children's Hospital (Head Physician -- Honored Physician RSFSR Ye.V. Prokhorovich).

Czechoslovakia/General Division. General Problems. Philo- A-1
sophy. Methodology

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9229

Author :
Inst :
Title : Biological Nomenclature and Formalism

Orig Pub : Biologia, 1955, 10, No 1, 69-[illegible]

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

PATSNER, Karel, zhurnalist (Chekhoslovakiya)

The "Prague Projector." Karel Pacner. Zhan.ta pratsia no.7:12-13 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Czechoslovakia--Motion-picture projection)

PATSOVA, Ks.

Apparatus for demonstrating electrochemical corrosion. Biol i khim 7 no. 3:55-56 '64.

PATSOVA, Ks., st. metodik

Announcing a competition for school aids. Biol i khim 6 no.6: 60 '63.

1. Institut za uchebni pomagala.

PATSOVA, K.

Lesson on zinc in the 9th grade. Biol i khim 6 no.4:36-38 '63.

1. Il u-shte, Sofiia.

POGOSYAN, G.M.; PATSOYAN, S.G.

Synthesis of polyurethans by the interfacial condensation method.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.4:343-346 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Urethans)

KRYLOV, Ye.I.; PATSUK, V.V.; [illegible]

Structure of sulfur nitride. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 3 no.1:41-44 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

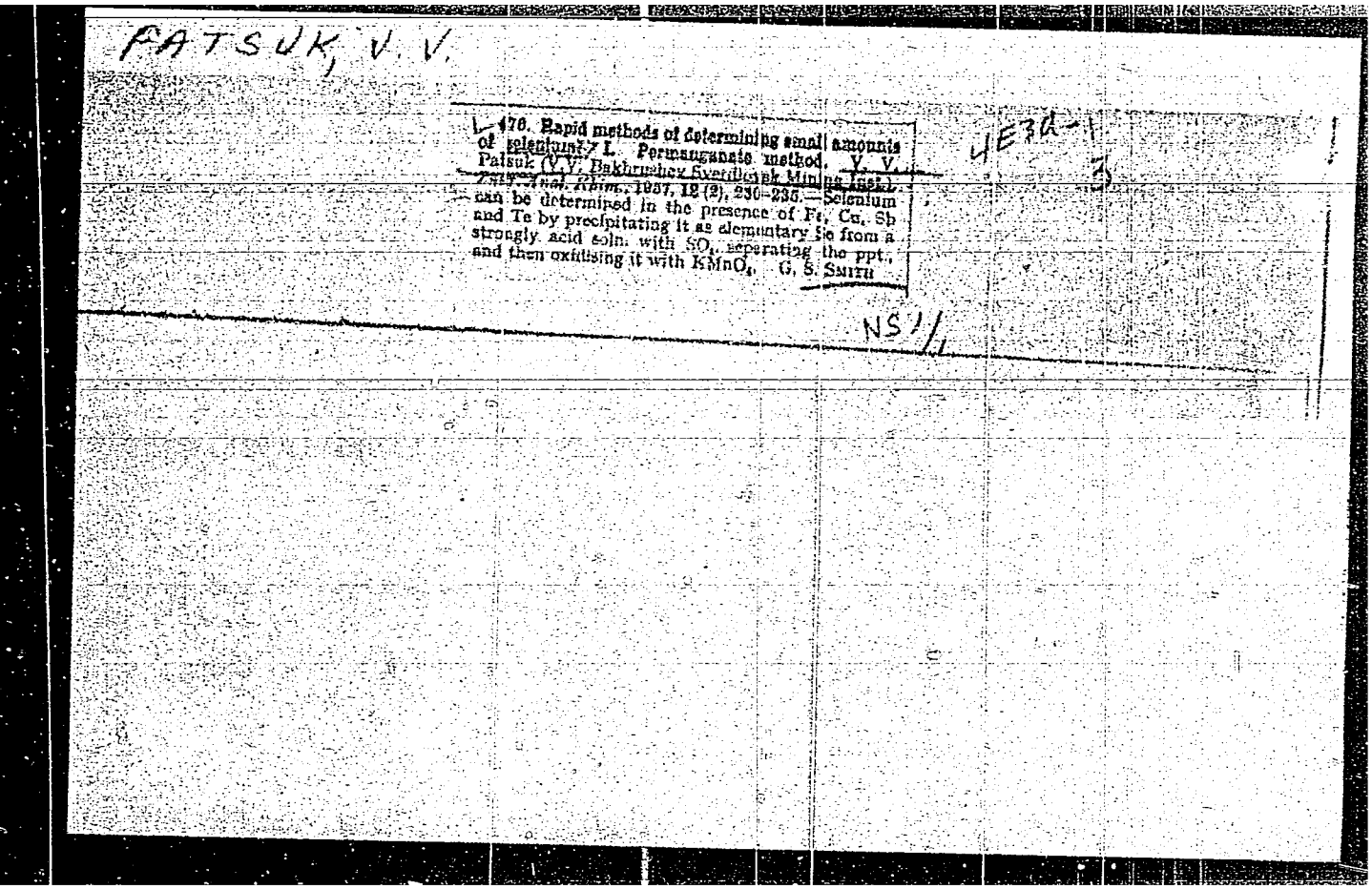
1. Kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh elementov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Sulfur nitride)

Patsuk, V.V

PATSUK, V.V.

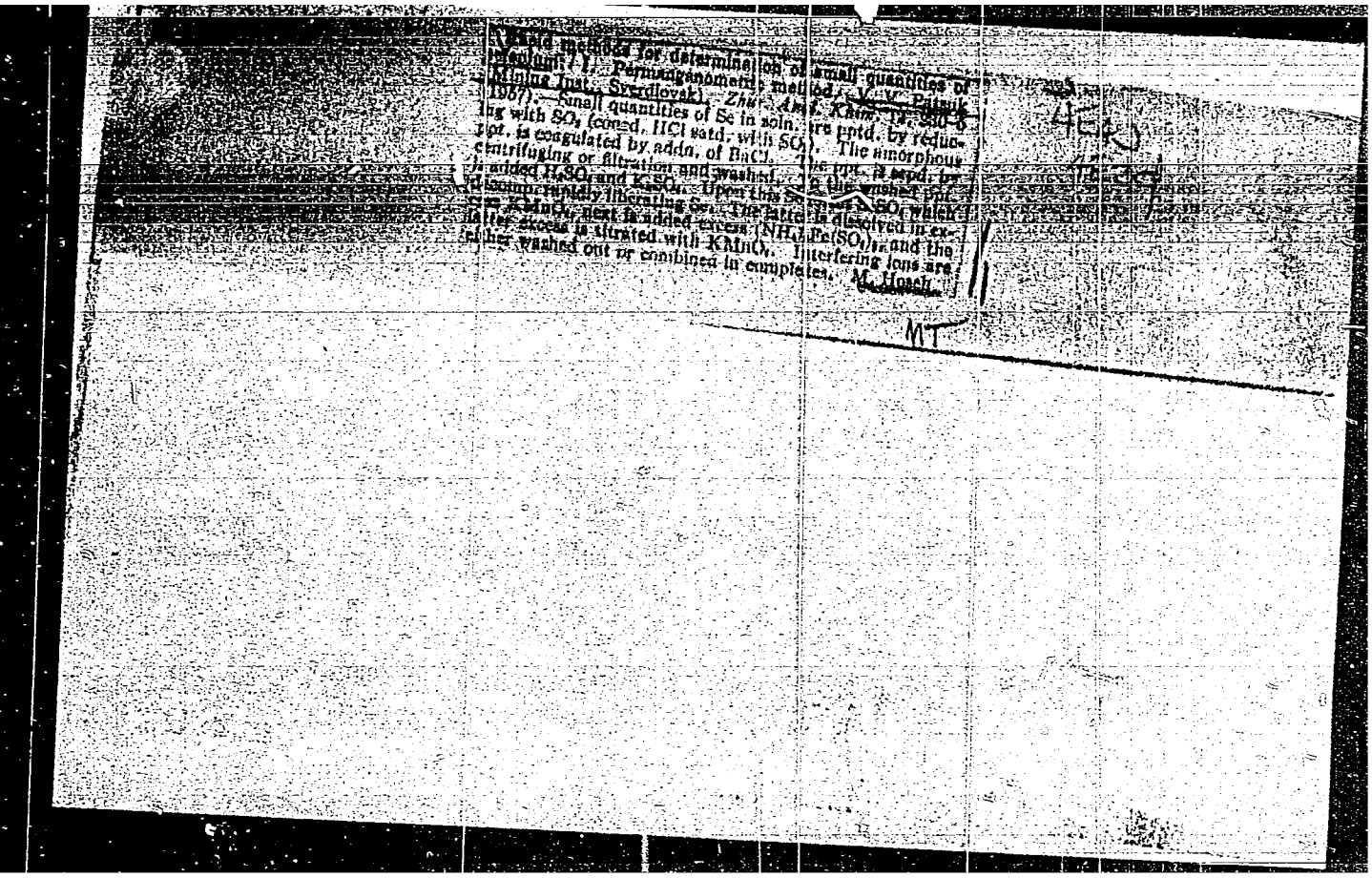
Detection of selenium with phenylanthranilic acid [with summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim. 12 no.4:509-512 Jl-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1.Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut im. V.V. Vakhrusheva.
(Selenium) (Anthranilic acid)



PATSUK, V. V.

170. Rapid methods of determining small amounts of selenium. V. L. Permanganate method. V. V. Patsuk (V. V. Bakhrushev Sverdlovsk Mining Inst.). Zavod. Lab., 1937, 12 (2), 230–235.—Selenium can be determined in the presence of Fe, Cu, Sb and Te by precipitating it as elementary Se from a strongly acid soln. with SO_2, separating the ppt., and then oxidising it with $KMnO_4$. G. S. Smith



PATSUK, V.V.

JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
Vol XII, Nr 4, 1957

3
L4E4

DETECTION OF SELENIUM WITH PHENYLANTHRANILIC ACID

V. V. Patsuk

V. V. Vakhrushev Sverdlovsk Mining Institute

A method for the detection of selenite ions with phenylanthranilic acid has been developed. Optimum conditions for the detection of selenium element and selenite ions with phenylanthranilic acid have been found out.

ZYRIN, N.G.; PATSUKEVICH, Z.V.

Variability in the content of trace elements in soils of the Crimea. Pochvovedenie no.11:88-92 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

EMINOV, Ye.A.; OSHER, R.N.; PATSUKOV, I.P.; CHEKAVTSEV, N.A.; MAZYRIN, I.V.; FUKS, G.I.; VLADZIYEVSKIY, A.P.; PATSUKOV, I.P.; AVDEYEV, A.V.; LOPOYAN, G.S.; PETROV, G.G.; KOZOREZOVA, A.A.; LISITSKIY, K.Z.; YAKOBI, M.A.; BELYANCHIKOV, G.P.; IVANOV, V.S.; VORONOV, N.M.; RUMYANTSEV, V.A.; ZILLER, G.K.; BEREZHNAYA, V.D.; LEVINA, Ye.S., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the uses and consumption standards of lubricants] Spravochnik po primeneniiu i normam raskhoda smazochnykh materialov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 703 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

PATSUKOV, N.G. [deceased]; ZHUKOVA, M.G.

Use of conductance measurement in chemical control of water conditions in once-through boilers. Vodopod., vod. rezh. i khimkont. na parosil. ust. no.1:160-162 '64. (MIRA 18:2)