

PAVLIK, C.

Tasks of our biology. p. 39.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 2, No. 2, Sept. 1954, List. of Congress

PAVLIK, O.

"Tasks of Our Biology." p. 39, Bratislava, Vol. 6, 1951.

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

PAVLIK, Ondrej, Akademik

Quality of a socialist scientist. Biologia, Bratisl. 9 no.2:113-116 1954.

1. Z prejavu na prvom plenarnom zasadani Slovenskej akademie vied dna 15. III. 1954 v Bratislave.

(SCIENCE,
in Czech., ideol. aspects)

PAVLIK, Oldrich

"Small electric machine for automatic devices" by [prof.] Juri; Sergejevic Cecet [Chechet, Yuriy Sergeyeovich]. Reviewed by Oldrich Pavlik. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.6:369 '62.

PAVLIK, Oldrich, inz.; HOHN, Josef, inz.

Use of heating oils for additional heating of blast heaters. Hut
listy 16 no.5:312-314 My '61.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava-Vitkovice.

PAVLIK, Oldrich

"Advanced schooling of electrical engineering" by [inz.] Vaclav
Klepl. Reviewed by Oldrich Pavlik. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7
no.6:369 '62.

PAVLIK, Oldrich

"Telemechanization of electrical systems and devices of dis-
patching" by [inz.] Imrich Lencz. Reviewed by Oldrich Pavlik.
Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.6:369 '62.

PAVLIK, Oldrich, inz.; KLIMA, Karel

Fuel oil supply in steel mills. Hut listy 16 no.4:241-249
Ap '61.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

PAVLIK, Oldrich, inz. (Ostrava); DUFKA, Josef, inz. (Ostrava); KUZUSNIK,
Josef (Senov).

High pressure liquid fuel burner. Energetika Cz 14 no.2:
99-100 P'64.

S/194/62/000/010/009/084
A154/A126

479

AUTHOR: Pavlik, Oldřich

TITLE: A method of integrating (within a given time interval) electrical variables with the aid of a frequency-modulated oscillator and a pulse counter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 21, abstract 10-1-42d (Czech. pat., cl. 42d, 10, no. 98662, February 15, 1961)

TEXT: The proposed method dispenses with the need for additional data processing normally performed by planimetry or graphic integration of the recorded variable. The essence of the invention consists in the use of a frequency-modulated oscillator, the value of whose frequency is varied by means of a reactance tube fed with a voltage which is proportional to the variable being measured. After shaping, the output voltage of the oscillator is fed straight to a counter. The value of the integral of the measured value A within a given time interval t is found from the formula $A = N - t f_0$, where N is the counter reading and f_0

Card 1/2

A method of integrating (within a given time

S/194/62/00001 100004
A154/A120

is the nominal frequency of the oscillator when there is no control voltage (equal to zero). With this method the values of the integrals can be found with regard to their signs; this is of particular importance when measuring arbitrarily changing values. The device used to carry out this method consists of the reactance tube of an RC-oscillator with a parallel T-circuit, a buffer stage, a limiter (shaping unit), and a counter. (The couplings between the buffer stage and the oscillator, the limiter and the buffer stage, and the counter and the limiter are capacitive.) There is 1 figure.

I.P.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 21466-66 EWP(t) JD

ACC NR: AP8011975

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0057/65/000/007/0268/0272

AUTHOR: Dittrich, Antonin (Engineer); Pavlik, Oldrich (Engineer)

ORG: VZKG, Ostrava

TITLE: Tandem furnaces

18
B

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 7, 1965, 268-272

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic furnace, steel, pig iron

ABSTRACT: Production of steel in tandem furnaces is compared with other oxygen processes. The thermal balance in tandem furnaces is discussed. The output of these furnaces is very high, and it is possible to use pig iron of varying qualities. They operate economically from the point of view of utilities consumption; it is possible to use parts from Martin furnaces in the reconstruction programs involving tandem furnaces. Suitable methods of charging the furnaces are described; equipment manufactured by "Pohlig-Heckel-Bleichert" is recommended. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 *ddc*

43770 -

S/653/61/000/000/026/051
I007/I242

15. 1500

AUTHORS: Preys, G.A., and Pavlik, P.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the antifriction properties of caprone

SOURCE: Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii.
Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim.
plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959. ✓
Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 303-316

TEXT: Results are reported of investigations of the wear resistance of caprone to friction against steel, with and without lubrication, and of the coefficient of friction between caprone and steel at various loads and speeds. Tests were carried out on the KE-3 (KYe-3) tester with the aid of a special device which is described briefly. The relationship between wear of caprone and friction speed

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/017/090/102
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Freys, G. A., Pavlik, F. F.

TITLE: Research into the anti-friction properties of caprone

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 545, abstract;
17F84 (In collection: Plastmassy v mashinostr. i priborostr.,
Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1961, 303 - 317)

TEXT: A study was made of the wear-resistance of caprone in sliding friction against steel at different velocities (0 - 12 m/sec) and loadings (10 - 340 kg/cm²) with and without lubricants, of the wear caused to the steel by the caprone during sliding friction with and without lubricants, and of the effect of the surrounding medium (air and argon) on wear-resistance. Results were compared with the wear-resistance of bronzes and high-strength cast iron. Within the experimental limits of slip velocities and of normal pressures, the wear-resistance of caprone during friction without lubrication was found to be considerably higher than that of bronze; the use of a lubricant reduces the intensity of the wear in caprone; the coefficient of friction varies over a considerable

Card 1/2

Research into the anti-friction ...

S/381/62/000/017/000/100
B177/B186

range when the velocity of slip is varied; with increased normal pressure during unlubricated friction, the coefficient of friction falls to a definite limit; the character and intensity of wear in caprone are the same whether the medium is air or argon. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

25837

11/22/60
A101 A137

15 8300

AUTHOR: [Faint text]

TITLE: [Faint text]

PERIODICAL: [Faint text]

TEXT: [Faint text describing experimental results and data analysis]

y

Card 1/3

35737 31226 001 002 17015
A.617413

X

Investigation of the wear resistance of capron

wear intensity increased in the range 100-500 m/sec, and became rapid at a higher velocity. The wear products at a low velocity consisted of very fine dust that settled on the surface of the capron specimen and of the metal disc and the specimen surface remained perfectly smooth. A thin film appeared on the metal disc in the velocity range 2.5-5 m/sec, due to melting of capron from heat and a further increase in velocity caused rapid softening of separate small lumps and threads, a part of which stuck to the metal disc. The wear resistance of capron was evidently high in friction without lubricant and without strong heat. Seen under the microscope the capron specimen surface resembled the friction surface of metal at jamming. The softened surface became perfectly smooth, and ever larger pieces separated with an increasing specific load on the surface; a 20 mm long and 3 mm wide film separated at 260 kg/cm². Conclusions. 1) The dependence of capron wear on velocity in dry friction contact is analogous with the dependence stated previously for some bronze grades. 2) The wear resistance of capron considerably exceeded the wear resistance of bronze in tests with dry friction. 3) Oil reduced the wear but not as effectively as it reduces the wear of metals. 4) In tests with lubricant, the wear of normalized "45" steel was most intense in contact with bronze, somewhat less intense in contact with babbit, and many times lower in con-

Card 2/3

25237

8/182/60/000/002/0 1/11
A161/A130

Investigation of the wear resistance of capron.

...act with capron. In dry friction with capron, the wear of steel increased only insignificantly. 5) In contact of capron with steel the friction factor varied considerably in dry tests with 0.25 to 12 m/sec friction velocity, from 0.006 at $v = 0.25$ m/sec to 0.17 at $v = 12$ m/sec, reaching the maximum of 0.132. In tests with lubrication the friction factor remained approximately constant at about 0.03. In dry friction at 1.06 m/sec velocity, variation of specific pressure from 10 to 280 kg/cm² resulted in reduction of the friction factor from 0.16 to 0.30; the friction factor remained approximately constant with a further increase of specific pressure to 300 kg/cm². There are 7 figures and 2 Soviet-style referen- ces.

X

Card 3/3

PREYS, G.A.; PAVLIK, P.F.

Use of capron in the friction couples of the food machinery.
Study KTIPP no.22:69-75 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Nylon) (Food industry--Equipment and supplies)

ANDRLE, A., doktor. (Podborzhany (Chekhoslovatskaya Respublika).; PAVLIK, R.,
inzhener [translator].

Academician M.K. Uskovts's book on "Brucellosis in farm animals."
Veterinariia 34 no.4:87 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Brucellosis)

PAVLIK, S.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: MECHANISACE. Vol. 5, no. Nov. 1958.

PAVLIK, S. Pneumatic tools. p. 429.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

PAVLIK, S.

"Production and development of the Skoda 706 R. and 706 RT motor trucks with a loading capacity of seven tons."

p. 431 (Mechanisce) Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EhAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PAVLIK, S.

"New road machinery of our own make."

p. 5 (Silnice) Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1967.
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PAVLIK, S.

PAVLIK, S. a holověky traktů pro transportní a extrakční činnosti.

Vol. 1, No. 2, Aug. 1966.

111.

TECHNICAL

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 1967

117 AND 120 COPY(2) 300 AND 410 COPY(2)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

F 2344. REFORMING OF NATURAL GAS IN GLOVER-WEST RETORTS. Dubaky, J. and Pavlik, V. (Paliva (Fuel), 1950, vol. 30, 214-218; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1950, vol. 44, 11062). **F**

Reforming of natural South Moravian gas was attempted to supplement the dwindling supply due to increased consumption of city gas. The reforming was done on a large experimental scale with steam over hot carbon in Glover-West retorts at 1180-1250° and 1200-1230°. It was aimed to increase the hydrogen content of natural gas from 0-1% in natural gas to approximately 50% and reduce the calorific value from 9000-10,200 to 3000 k.cal./cu.m. The produced gas was mixed with carburetted gas, city, gas, and natural gas to increase its calorific value to 5200-5250 cal. and reduce the hydrogen to 33-36%. Unassorted coke from city gas manufacture and regular Ostrava coke for steel were used. The natural gas obtained at the source was sulphur free, occasionally contained light hydrocarbons and had 100-100 atm. pressure. The pressure was reduced to 2-3 atm. and for this test to 35(4-45) m.m. These processes require less lower and coke, but the overall cost is higher

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3300. 304107

STANDARD NUMBER 3300. 304107

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owing to higher temperatures, refractory material is damaged, the coke is hard and has sharp edges, water consumption is 1/3 higher, no ammonia or other by-products are obtained, the coke devaluates by 5%, and general health of personnel due to seepage of gas is a definite hazard.
(L)?

Brit. Abn.

R.T. 3, Petroleum-

Cracking of natural gas with steam and coke in a Glover-Went retort. J. Dubaty and V. Pavlik (*Paris*, 1930, 20, 214-218).
1:2 methane-steam mixtures are passed through coke at 1150-1200° to give gas of calorific value 3600-4100 cal. per cu. m. containing CO₂ 8-10, hydrocarbons 0.8-1.2, O₂ 0.8-1, CO 7-9, H₂ 41-46, methane 20-28, and N₂ 11-16%. H. Tauskop.

PAVLIK, Stefan, inz.

Graphic solution of hydraulic jump. Vodohosp cas 11 no.4:
389-410 '63.

1. Hydroprojekt, Bratislava.

PAVLIK, Stanislav

New loader of loose material. With doprava 12 no. 3:
13 Mr '64.

PAVLIK, Stanislav

New highway cranes. Siln doprava 13 no.3:2. F '65.

PAVLIK, Stanislaw

The FVU-Tka boring units. Ibid. no 2:65-66. 65.

Boring units in opencast mines. Ibid. 67-68

PAVLIK, Stanislav

The BM Volvo universal shovel loader. Siln doprava 13 no.2:22-23
F '65.

PAVLIK, S.

Belt conveyers with hauling ropes. Stavivo 43 no. 2:72-1
'65.

PAVLIK, Stanislav

The T 120 A single axle tractor with a trailer for transportation
of loose materials. Siln doprava 12 no.6/7.14-15 '64.

FAVLIK, Stanislav

The KV 50 worm unloader. Siln doprava 12 no. 4:18 Ap '64.

PAVLIK, S.

Truck trailers. Mechanics. . . .

INŽENÝRSKÉ STAVBY. (Inženýrské stavebnictví)
Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 7, no. 1, Apr. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Aeronautics, (1958), 12, Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Uncl.

PAVLIK, S.

TECHN. DATA

periodicals: ML Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1959

PAVLIK, S. 1s-2s mobile-crushing machinery. p. 103.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ML) Vol. 1, no. 5
May 1959, 10 pages.

FAVLIK, S.

Prefabricated thermal electric plant. p. 18. (Rudy, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan 1957).
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 1, Aug 1957. Uncl.

PAVLIK, S.

The T 120 A single axle tractor with trailers. Unit 7 no. 3:96 '64.

PAVLIK, S.

Special purpose motor vehicles in the second Five-Year Plan. n.7.
(Silnice, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Incl.

FAVIER, S.

Machinery and equipment for the pneumatic transportation of powdered materials. r.f.
(Silnice, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1967, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMA) 10. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1967. Incl.

PAVIK, S.

The production and development of pneumatic and electric tools and equipment for earthwork. (To be contd.) p.16.
(Silnice, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly list of East European Accessions (SEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Incl.

PAVLIK, S.

Portable and mobile conveyers, sweepers, loaders, and unloaders. p.196.
(Stavivo, Vol. 35, No. 5, May 1967, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1967. Incl.

PAVLIK, S.

The production and development of travelling and portable cranes.

P. 205, (Stavivo) Vol. 35, no. 7, July, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIAI) Vol. 1, no. 1 November 1957

PAVLIK, S.

The 10-12t motor trucks.

P. 16. (MECHANISACE) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEA1) LC. Vol. 7, No. 1, 1958

PAVLIK, S.

"New types of service locomotives for sidings in industrial plants."

p. 130 (Mechanisace, Vol. 5, No. 4, April 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAA) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1956.

PAVLIK, S.

"Standard-gauge railway cars for the transportation of loose materials. Pt. 2."

p. 219 (Mechanisace, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

PAVLIK, S.

New mining machinery and equipment at the 2d Exhibition of the Czechoslovak Machine-Building Industry in Brno, 1956. p. 314.

RUDY. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

Pavlik, S.

Pavlik, S. Manufacture and development of cars and locomotives for
industrial railroads. p. 68.

Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1957

STAVIVO

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

no. 3

PAVLE, R.

1944-1945 (1944-1945) (1944-1945) (1944-1945)

PAVLIK, Stanislav; BURSİK, Stepan

Experience in making models of projects in the Rudny
projekt. Rudy 11 no.10:352-354 0 '63.

1. Rudny projekt Praha - Brno.

RE: Y. L. AV. 1

~~Cook, Eynek.~~ 29 no. 93600-10 N 3

1. by
red

KAPLUN, S.Ya.; KOPTEVA, Ye.G. [Koptieva, Ye.H.]; PAVLIK, V.A. [Pavlyk, V.]

Role of the hypothalamus region in the mechanism of the effect of
salicylates on the body. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 8 no.4:513-518 J1-Ag
1962. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratory of Experimental pathology of the Health Resort Institute,
Sochi.

PAVLIK, V.A.

Device for the automatic intravenous infusion of solutions at a constant rate. Farm. i toks. 25 no.1:120-121 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk S.Ya.Kaplun) Sochinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii.

(INJECTIONS--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

PAVLIK, V.A.

Influence of Matsesta hydrogen sulfide baths on blood coagulability.
Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no. 2:127-131 Mr-Apr
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. - doktor
biologicheskikh nauk S.Ya. Kaplun) Sochinskogo instituta revmatizma
(dir. - dotsent N.P. Vladimirov).
(MATSESTA—MINERAL WATERS, SULPHUROUS)
(BLOOD—COAGULATION)

PAVLIE, V.N. (Zlatoust).

Improving the records of railroad car idle time. Zhel.dor.transp.
39 no.1:66-68 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Starshiy inzhener-revizor otдела statisticheskogo ucheta i otchetnosti upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Management)

RUSSIA, .

"Jan Svoboda's new teletype system (found in under in list): Not review."

Sov. In. Pr. (Pravda), Special edition, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1960.

Monthly List of new RUSSIAN ALLIANCE IN THE USSR, Ministry of Defense, Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1960.

Not reviewed.

VAVRA, Zdenek; PAVLIK, Zdenek

The main trends of population growth in Czechoslovakia after
the World War II. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.5:623-637 '61.

PAVLIK, Zdenek

International Demographical Symposium in Budapest. Vestnik
CSAV 72 no.2:267-269 '63.

PAVLIK, B; SUCI, J.

Demography and anthropology.

p. 1. (Ceskoslovenska demografie, Vol. 1, no. 1, 1971. Praha, Anthropos Verlag)

30. Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MIEEA) 10 Vol. 1, no. 1, 1971.

PAVLIK-CAJDOSEK, J.

PAVLIK-CAJDOSEK, J. Cooperation between collective farms and machine-tractor stations. p. 58.

Vol. 7, no. 3, Feb. 1957
MACHANISACE VE ZEMELSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. , no. 5, May 1957

PA. 1/1

AID P - 3395

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 10/30
Author : Pavlikhin, A. I., Eng.
Title : A centralized unit preparing a masonry solution
Periodical : Energetik, 10, 16-17, 0 1955
Abstract : The author describes an arrangement for the mechanized production of a masonry solution. One detailed drawing.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

PAVLIKHIN, A. I.

AID P - 720

Subject : USSR/Engineering
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 13/26
Author : Pavlikhin, A. I., Eng.
Title : Taking down of electric motors from their foundations
with the help of two hoists
Periodical : Energetik, 9, 18-19, S 1954
Abstract : The author briefly describes the method applied.
2 diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

PAVLIKHIN, A.I., inzhener.

Mobile device for removing electric motors from their foundations. Rab.
energ. 3 no.5:18-19 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Electric motors)

PAVLIKHIN, A. I.

Cranes, Derricks, etc.

One-track crane with reversible wheel. Rab. energ. 2 no. 5 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

PAVLIKHIN, A.I., inzhener.

Simple roller conveyer. Energetik 1 no.2:14-15 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Conveying machinery)

PAVLIKHIN, A.I., inzhener.

Carriage for moving rotors of smoke- and exhaust fans. Energetik 1 no.4:16
S '53. (MIRA 6:8)
(Fans)

PAVLIKHIN, A. I., inzhener

Central unit for producing mortar for brickwork. Energetik 3 no.10:
16-17 0'55. (Mortar) (NIRA 8:12)

PAVLIKHIN, A. YE.

Transportation- Equipment and Supplies

Equipment for dismounting and transporting electric motors. Rab. energ. 2 No. 7 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 ~~1977~~, Uncl.

PAVLIKHIN, B.M.; SKRIPNIK, Ye.I.

Utilization of the alkylation method to separate a mixture
of aromatic C hydrocarbons. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz 6 no.10:51-54 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.V.Kuybysheva.

PAVLIKHIN, Yu., inzh.

Equipment for riveting friction disks. Avt.transp. 41 no.4:38
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Rivets and riveting)

GOL'BER, L.M., prof., otv. red.; DOBRZHANSKAYA, A.K., kand.
med. nauk, red.; FAVLIKHINA, L.V., kand. biol. nauk, red.

[Materials of the 3rd Scientific Conference of Young Scientists] Materialy tret'ey Nauchnoi konferentsii molodykh uchenykh. 1964. Moskva, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t eksperimental'noi endokrinologii, 1964. 109 p. (MIRA 18:5)

2. Nauchnaya konferentsiya molodykh uchenykh. 3d, 1964.

PAVLIKHINA, I. V.

CHERKHOVICH, V.N.; PAVLIKHINA, L.V.

The transformation of procollagen into collagen [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.3:195-201 My-Je '57. (MLBA 10:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva
(COLLAGEN, metab.
skin, form. from procollagen in normal guinea pigs &
in exper. scurvy (Rus))
(SKIN, metab.
collagen form. from procollagen in normal guinea pigs
& in exper. scurvy (Rus))
(SCURVY, exper.
eff. on collagen form. from procollagen in skin of guinea
pigs (Rus))

PAVLIKHINA, L. V.

From the Russian for Dr. W. G. Banfield

Voprosy Meditsinskoi Khimii 3, 3:
195-201, 1957.

Transformation of procollagen into collagen
by
V. N. Orekhovich and L. V. Pavlikhina

(Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Medical
Sciences, Moscow).

Translated at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland
Full translation available in [redacted]/M.

KODOLOVA, I.M.; PAVLIKHINA, L.V.; SHKROB, O.S.

Extramedullary plasmocytoma with dysproteinemic manifestations.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.7:53-58 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(MARROW--TUMORS) (BLOOD PROTEIN)

ORREKHOVICH, V.N.; PAVLIKHINA, L.V.; SHPIKITER, V.O.

Nature of the alkali-soluble fraction of collagen [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:210-213 Jan-F '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(COLLAGEN,
alkali-soluble fraction (Rus))

ZAYDES, A.L.; TUSTANOVSKIY, A.A.; ORLOVSKAYA, G.V.; PAVLIKHINA, L.V.

Relation of reticulin to proteins of the collagen group. *Biofizika*,
4 no.3:284-288 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. **T**Sentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy
promyshlennosti, Moskva. Personal'naya gruppa chlena-korrespondenta

A.I. Strukova pri AMN, Moskva.

(RETICULIN,

relation to proteins of collagen group (Rus))

(COLLAGEN,

relation of reticulin to proteins of collagen group (Rus))

SEROV, V.V., dotsent ; PAVLIKHINA, L.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Autoimmune processes in the development of experimental
amyloidosis. Trudy 1-go MMI 22:168-184 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

PAVLIKHINA, L.V.

Possibility of the use of immunological methods in investigating
and studying the pathogenesis of secondary amyloidosis. Dokl.
AN SSSR 136 no. 2:741-744 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Bakulevym.
(AMYLOIDOSIS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

PAVLIKHINA, L. V.

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Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Biological and Medical Chemistry. Moscow, 1958
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1958, pp 116-127

NEKRASOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich [deceased]; PAVLIKHINA, M.A.; SEKERZH-ZEN'KOVICH, Ya.I., otv. red. toma; KRASIL'SHCHIKOVA, Ye.A., red.; SLEZKIN, N.A., red.; SMIRHOV, L.P., red.; RYVKIN, A.Z., red. izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Collected works] Sohranie sochinenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. 1961. 442 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Aerodynamics) (Hydrodynamics)

MIL'KEVICH, O.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FILATOV, N.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AGAPOVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUKOV, I.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLIDIS, Ye.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TYUL'NEVA, L.M., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Album of designs of machines, instruments, devices, and implements for conducting plastering operations] Al'bom chertezhei mashin, instrumentov, prisposoblenii i inventariia dlia proizvodstva shtukaturnykh rabot. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 136 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Laboratoriya krovel'nykh i otdelochnykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mil'kevich, Filatov, Agapova, Gukov).

(Plastering—Equipment and supplies)

PAVLIKHINA, L.V.; SEROV, V.V. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis of amyloidosis. Arkh.pat. no.3:44-52 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(AMYLOIDOSIS)

PAVLIKHINA, L.V.

Possibility of the use of immunological methods in investigating
and studying the pathogenesis of secondary amyloidosis. Dokl.
AN SSSR 136 no. 2:741-744 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii Akademii
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PAVLIKHINA, M.A. (Moskva)

Flow round an oscillating circular cylinder. Izv. Ak. Nauk. SSSR. Mekh.
no.2:175-178. Apr 1968. (MIRA 1968)

KARAFOLI, Ye. [Carafoli, Elie]; PAVLIKHINA, M.A. [translator]; SMIRNOV,
L.P., red.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn.red.

[High-speed aerodynamics; compressible flow] Aerodinamika bol'-
shikh skorostei; szhimaemaia zhidkost'. Pod red. L.P.Smirnova.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 738 p. Translated from the
English. (MIRA 13:6)

(Aerodynamics, Supersonic) (Aerodynamics, Transonic)
(Compressibility)

NEKRASOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, akademik; PAVLIKHINA, M.A.;
TUPOLEV, A.N., akademik, otv. red. tom; MASLONCHIKOVA,
Ye.A., red.; SEMERZHEVICH, Ye.I., red.; SLEZKIN, N.A.,
red.; SILINOV, L.P., red.; GORSHEV, G.B., red. izd-va;
NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR. Vol.2. 1962. 706 p. (MIRA 1962)
(Physics) (Mechanics) (Mathematics)

L 27554-66 EWT(a)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(o)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(l)
ACC NR: AP6005553 IJP(e) WW/EM/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/001/0113/0114

87
79
B

AUTHOR: Pavlikhina, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Conference on mechanics

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 1, 1966, 113-114

TOPIC TAGS: physics conference, solid mechanics, fluid mechanics, mechanics, mechanical stress, viscous flow, elasticity theory

ABSTRACT: The Conference on Mechanics was organized by the Rumanian Academy of Sciences in Bucharest October 27 to 30, 1965. In addition to Rumanian specialists, representatives of foreign countries, including the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, GDR, and Bulgaria participated. The Soviet delegation was headed by Academician N. I. Muskhelishvili. The work of the conference was conducted in four sections: general mechanics, mechanics of solid bodies, fluid mechanics, and history of mechanics. The Rumanian scientists D. Dumitrescu, M. Kazacu, and X. Oprike described methods they used in theoretical and experimental studies of the flow of a viscous liquid around a flat plate situated in a canal. The Bulgarian scientists M. Panov and L. Popov presented studies on determining the optimal spacing of a rectangular grid of thin profiles which has the least resistance at the given pressure and discharge coefficients. They used the method of the Soviet scientist L. G.

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ACC NR: AP6005553

Loytsianskiy for determining the coefficient of resistance. M. A. Pavlikhina (USSR) presented the results of a study of flow about a vibrating circular cylinder. In the section for the mechanics of solid bodies, Soviet scientists presented four reports: I. N. Vekua—on integration of equations of spherical shells, M. Sh. Nikeladze—on semimembrane theory of plastic thin plates, G. F. Mandzhavidze—on problems of linear linking in the plane theory of elasticity, and Ye. I. Obolashvili—on effective solution of certain spatial problems in the theory of elasticity. Great attention was paid to the concentration of stresses in plates and shells. The report of I. Khidu (Rumania), who presented the results of the study of stress concentration by the method of photoelasticity, was of considerable interest. [JJ]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/

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BNG

AUTHORS: Pavlikhina, M. A. and Smirnov, L. P. SOV/24-58-8-23/37

TITLE: Vortex Wake in the Flow Past Oscillating Cylinders
(Vikhrevoy sled pri obtekanii koleblyushchikhsya
tsilindrov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh
Nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp 124-127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments show that any elastic system placed in a stream of liquid or gas starts oscillating about its position of equilibrium. The cause of these oscillations appears to be periodically varying fluctuations of pressure which the fluid exerts on the body. These fluctuations are related to formation of vortices which are springing in the wake behind the body. These phenomena are most noticeable in the flow past a circular cylinder placed at right angles to the direction of the flow, in which case a vortex street is formed behind the cylinder with the vortices in one row opposite the mid-points between the vortices of the second row. The flow past a cylinder is essentially of an unstable character and the distribution of pressure (and velocity) around it is not symmetrical with respect to the diametral plane parallel to the direction of the flow. As

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a result of this lack of symmetry, the cylinder will oscillate at right angles to the flow, if it is fixed elastically. Oscillations are most intensive when the frequency of shedding of vortices is near any of the natural frequencies of the elastic system. The frequency of vortex shedding depends on the velocity of the flow. If the cylinder is fixed rigidly and does not move, experiments show that for a fairly large range of Reynolds numbers (e.g. from 10^3 to $3 \cdot 10^3$) the dimensionless frequency parameter (equal to the product of the frequency of oscillations by the diameter of the cylinder and divided by the velocity of the flow) appears to be almost constant. Hence for a cylinder of a given diameter D rigidly fixed in a stream of fluid the frequency n_1 of vortex shedding is proportional to the velocity v of the flow, i.e.

$$n_1 = k \frac{v}{D} \quad (k = 0.18)$$

Card 2/7 for the whole range of the above given Reynolds numbers.

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When the cylinder is supported elastically and free to oscillate transversely with respect to the flow, the process of vortex formation in the neighbourhood of the cylinder alters. The oscillation of the cylinder affects the frequency of shedding of vortices so that it differs from that for a fixed cylinder. The mechanism of vortex shedding is different too. The character of self-induced oscillations depends upon the velocity of the flow. At certain speeds these oscillations are stable with a constant amplitude and frequency. At other speeds they are strongly damped and the amplitude rapidly diminishes so that it is more appropriate to consider the cylinder to be at rest. Finally, there are speeds at which oscillations are unstable and result in beats. In Fig.1 the dotted line gives the relation between the frequency of vortex shedding and the velocity of flow (valid for a fairly large range of Reynolds numbers) for the case of the rigidly fixed cylinder, and the short "steps" represent the frequencies of natural oscillations of the cylinder. As the velocity of the flow is varied in a continuous manner, there are ranges of v at which

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the cylinder oscillates vigorously while at other speeds there are practically no oscillations at all. Within each of these steps the amplitudes and frequencies of oscillations vary only a little. The beginning of each of these vibrational zones falls near that speed of flow at which the frequency of vortex shedding coincides with one of the natural frequencies of the transverse oscillations of the cylinder. Hence the explanation of the origin of these oscillations may be sought in the resonance. However, increasing the speed of the flow further (above the value at which the oscillations first appear) no such oscillations whose frequencies rapidly diverge from those of the vortex shedding (with fixed cylinder of the same diameter). There is no tendency towards a build-up of the amplitude so characteristic for the phenomenon of resonance. To obtain the full understanding of the kinematics of the flow round an oscillating cylinder, experiments were carried out with two cylinders, one of 41 mm and the other 66.5 mm, oscillations being produced by a rocker actuated by an electric motor. The frequency of oscillations was varied but the amplitude was kept

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constant (15 mm). The velocity of the water in the canal during the experiments was 12 cm/sec or 16 cm/sec. In all these experiments the velocity of the oscillating cylinder was less than the speed of the flow (maximum ratio was 0.35). The visualization of the flow was obtained by the method of electrolysis of the water. The flow of the direct current between the electrodes (a lead plate on the bottom of the canal served as one of them, the other being a thin copper plate at a depth of 50-80 mm below the free surface) produced a large number of hydrogen and oxygen bubbles which were carried by the stream and could be photographed when eliminated by an arc light. Plate Fig. 2 shows the flow patterns obtained during one cycle of oscillation of the cylinder $D = 66.5$ mm when oscillating with a frequency $n_2 = 0.5$ hertz in a stream of velocity $v = 16$ cm/sec. Fig. 3 shows some curves relating frequencies at which vortices are shed off the cylinder (n_1) with those of the oscillating cylinder (n_2) under the following conditions:

- Card 5/7 1) $v = 12$ cm/sec, $D = 41$ mm; 2) $v = 16$ cm/sec, $D = 41$ mm;
 3) $v =$ " " $D = 66.5$ mm; 4) $v =$ " " $D = 66.5$ mm.

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It is seen from the figure that each experimental curve has a portion which nearly coincides with the bisector of the angle between the coordinate axes. Each of these portions corresponds to the conditions in which the frequency of vortex shedding equals that of the oscillation of the cylinder. The relative position of these common segments is found approximately by drawing on the figure horizontal lines representing corresponding frequencies of shedding of vortices off the fixed cylinder in similar conditions of the flow. For large values of frequencies of oscillation of the cylinder the frequency of vortex shedding approaches asymptotically a value somewhat higher than the corresponding value for the case of a fixed cylinder. Hence high frequencies of oscillation have the same effect as the increase in the diameter in the case of a fixed cylinder. Fig. 4 gives the relation between Struchal number $S_1 = n_1 \frac{D}{v}$ for vortices and the Struchal number $S_2 = n_2 \frac{D}{v}$ for the cylinders used in the experiments.

Card 6/7 All results are grouped either along a segment of the bisector or between the horizontal lines on both sides of

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the above segment, the upper line containing the points which refer to the larger diameter cylinder. The segment on the bisector represents the region of "seizure" of the vortex frequencies by the cylinder frequencies and is contained between $S_{2min} \approx 0.15$ and $S_{2max} \approx 0.21$.

There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1958

1. Fluid flow--Properties
2. Cylinders--Hydrodynamic characteristics
3. Cylinders--Wake
4. Cylinders--Oscillation
5. Vortices--Analysis

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L 60249-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FGS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) Pd-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5013138

UR/0373/65/000/002/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Pavlikhina, M. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Flow around an oscillating circular cylinder

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika, no. 2, 1965, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: incompressible flow, ideal liquid, flow, flow research, flow around cylinder, fluid mechanics

ABSTRACT: The problem of unstable flow of an ideal incompressible fluid around a cylinder which is undergoing forced vibrational motion is discussed. An Oxy coordinate system (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) is selected such that, at the moment of passage of the cylinder through a mean position, the center of the cylinder is located at the coordinate origin. In this coordinate system the cylinder undergoes oscillation along the y-axis with amplitude a and cyclic frequency k, while the stream flow has a velocity v in the positive x direction. The flow potential is written as $W = v(z - ih) + \frac{vr^2}{z - ih} - iu \frac{r^2}{z - ih}$ (z = x + iy), where r is the cylinder radius, h is the variable ordinate to the cylinder center, and u is the velocity of the cylinder in a direction normal to the stream flow direction. The stream function is written in the given coordinate system. Stream lines were solved and plotted as

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013130

shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. It was found that the critical points A and B depend upon the oscillation frequency. A quantitative analysis is made of the forces acting upon the vibrating cylinder surface at various vibration phases and frequencies. The pressure distributions are mapped and tabulated for the variety of cases considered. The results are compared with similar computations by other researchers. The author thanks L. P. Smirnov for his advice and comments. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures, and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Nov64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

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L 60249-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013138

ENCLOSURE: 01

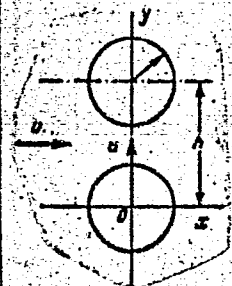


Fig. 1.

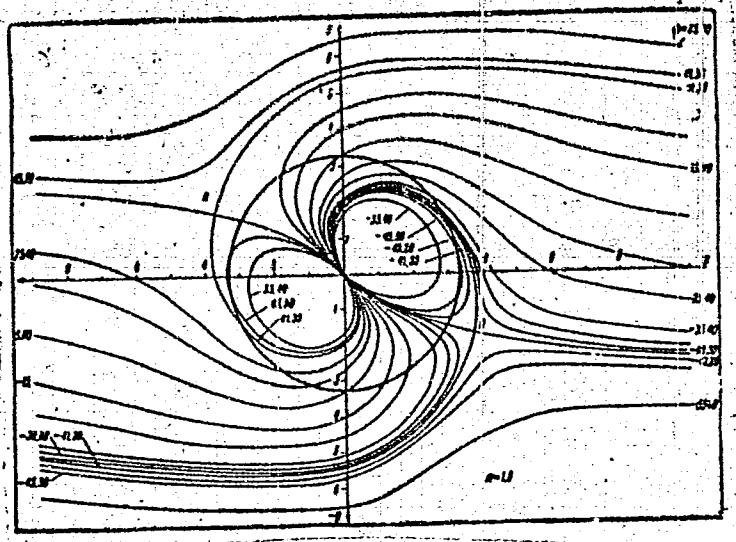


Fig. 2.

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