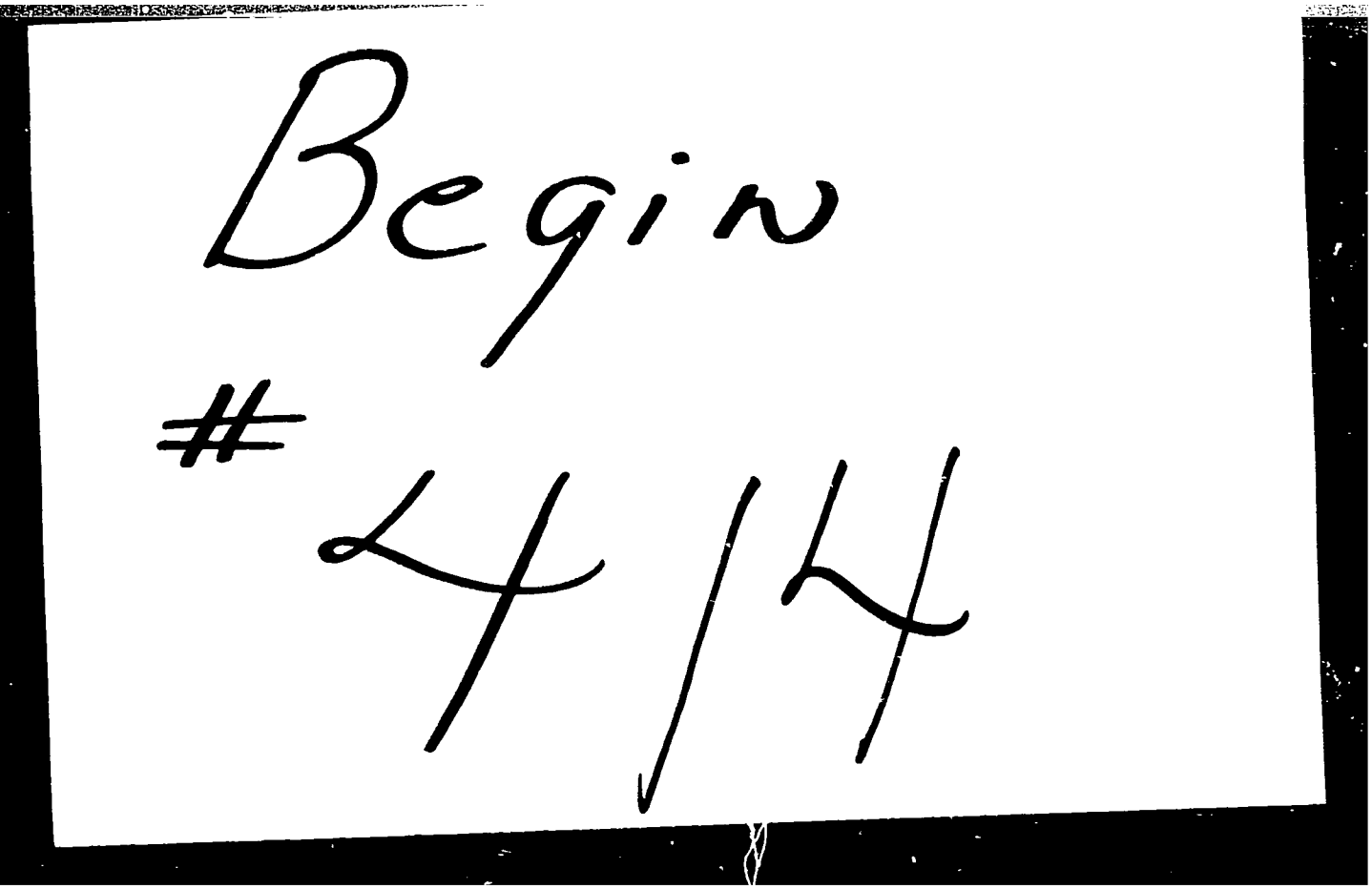

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; TOLMACHEVA, T.A.; PAZUKHINA, Yu.L.

Dissociation pressure of palladium iodide. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2507-2510 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

PAZUR, Jacek; SZPILMAN, Halina; STACHURSKA, [illegible]

Blood clotting and the fibrinolytic system in rheumatic patients. I. Platelet count and [illegible] disorders of adhesiveness. Reumatologia (Warsz) 3 no.1:1-5 '65.

1. Z Oddziału II Chorób Wewnętrznych (Kierownik: [illegible] dr. med. M. Kopec) i z Zakładu Biochemii (Kierownik: dr. I. Niedźwiecka-Namysłowska; Konsultant naukowy: prof. dr. med. E. Kowalski) oraz Instytutu Reumatologii [illegible] w Warszawie (Dyrektor: dr. med. W. Bruhl).

S/194/62/000/008/087/100
D413/D308

AUTHORS: Pazur, József, and Márcz, György

TITLE: A mounting for aerials used in microwave communications engineering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1962, abstract 8-7-130 p (Hung.pat. cl. 21a^4, 46-60, no. 148153, Mar. 31, 1961)

TEXT: The authors propose a system for mounting a parabolic or plane aerial reflector on a tower, permitting adjustment without any further erection work and without the need for additional supports. The system is based on the use of a pivot joint which is fixed in the required position by means of a locking disc and bolts. (Távközlési Kutató Intézet). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PAZYNICH, I.; CHEREMISINOV, G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

For efficient utilization of slopes. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'-khoz. 9 no.9:71-73 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Druzhba," Poltavskogo rayona, Poltavskoy oblasti (for Pazynich).
(Poltava District--Agriculture)

REMARCHUK, V.A.; ZHILIN, S.N.; GOLUBEV, V.A.; PAZUSHCHAN, A.L.; ASHMARIN, M.Ya.; CHACHKIS, D.G.

[Standards for the repair of excavators and crushing and sorting equipment; a handbook] Normativy na remont ekskavatorov i drobil'no-sortirovochnogo oborudovaniia; spravochnik. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 190 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut po dobyche poleznykh iskopayemykh otkrytym sposobom. 2. Laboratoriya mekhanizatsii vspomogatel'nykh protsessov remontnykh i takelazhnykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektno-konstruktorskogo instituta po dobyche poleznykh iskopayemykh otkrytym sposobom.

JASINSKAITE, J.; KERVYTE, A.; MATKUTE, I.; MOLDERYTE, B.; NARVYDAITE, O.; PAZUSYTE, A.; PUODYTE, M.; RADZEVICIUTE, D.; REKSNYTE, B.; SEPETYTE, O.; TREBUTYTE, M.; VALAKEVICIUTE, I.; ZINKEVICIUTE, Z.

The incidence and piperazine therapy of ascariasis among students of the Vilnius Republican School of Medicine. Sveik. apsaug. no.12: 41-43 '62.

1. Respublikines Vilniaus medicinos mokyklos mikrobiologijos burelis. Mokyklos direktorius -- R. Markauskas; burelio vadovas -- J. Rubikas).
(PIPERAZINE) (ASCARIASIS)

COUNTRY : USSR

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : [illegible], No. 1011?

AUTHOR : Pazyrev, P. Ya.

INST. : ---

TITLE : An Enameled Apparatus for the Preparation of Yeast Cultures (in the Production of Champagne)

SRIG. PUB. : Vinodeliye vinogradarstvo USSR, 1958, No 3, 39-41

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

NOTKIN, M.M.; PAZYUK, L.M.

Use of standards in varnish coating. Der. prom. 13 no.8:16-17 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MOISEYEVA, Natal'ya Andrianovna; PAZYUK, Lyubov' Moiseyevna; MISHCHENKO, G.L., red.; AZAROVA, V.G., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Finishing furniture in assemblies and details] Otdelka mebeli v uzlakh i detaliakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. (MIRA 14:2)

(Furniture)

LAGUNTSOV, D.A.; SHEVCHUK, Ye.N.; PAZYUK, P.A.

Limiting heat transfer levels for boiling liquid metals. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 3 no.2:276-284 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M.Krzhizhanovskogo.

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Properties of molten cryolite with alumina. Izv.vys. uchsb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:71-78 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Alumina) (Cryolite)

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Conference on the properties of aluminate solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. no.5:147-148 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Aluminates)

SHUBIN, B.A.; PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Formation of primary molten salts and titanium crusts in reducing $TiCl_4$ by sodium. TSvet.met. 31 no.12:44-50 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Titanium chlorides) (Reduction, Chemical)

SOV/137-58-8-16743

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lukashenko, E.Ye., Pazukhin, V.A.

TITLE: An Investigation of Vacuum Distillation of Liquid Alloys of Aluminum with Zinc and Magnesium (Issledovaniye razgonki v vakuume zhidkikh splavov alyuminiya s tsinkom i magniyem)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1957, Nr 27, pp 215-238

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the influence upon vacuum distillation of alloys of Al with Mg and Zn of a number of factors, namely, alloy constitution, process temperature and duration, residual pressure, conditions of condensation, and the presence of a third component in the alloy. Gradients of concentration of Zn and Mg in a thickness of alloy are established, and the effect of the depth of the layer of alloy upon distillation is checked. At 700-800-900°C, the Knudsen method is used to determine the Zn and Mg vapor pressure over alloys thereof with Al; the activities and coefficients of activity are calculated. A modification of vacuum-distillation furnaces is suggested for the removal

Card 1/2

An Investigation of Vacuum Distillation of Liquid Alloys (cont.)

of zinc from secondary Al alloys, affording better stirring of the melt.

L.P.

1. Aluminum-magnesium-zinc-alloys--Vaporization
2. Alloys--Vapor pressure 3. Vacuum apparatus--Performance

Card 2/2

VOSKRESENSKIY, N.N., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; PAZYUK, V.A., assistent

Epibulbar tumors. Trudy KGMI no.10:394-396 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - dotsent A.S. Smelovskiy) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOV/136-58-12-10/22

AUTHORS: Shubin, V.A. and Pazukhin, V.A.

TITLE: Formation of Primary Salt Melts and Titanium Incrustations in the Reduction of $TiCl_4$ with Sodium (Ob obrazovanii pervichnykh solevykh rasplavov i titanovykh nastyley pri vosstanovlenii $TiCl_4$ natriyem)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 44-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of the primary chloride melts formed in the reduction of titanium tetrachloride by sodium is important for elucidating the nature of the formation of the individual grains of the titanium incrustations. The authors describe their study of the reduction on an incrustation whose growth was not restricted by crucible walls and of the composition of the salt melts formed thereby. A steel reactor 150 mm in diameter and 550 mm high (Figure 1) was used to which sodium (and in some experiments magnesium) could be admitted through a copper gauze in an argon atmosphere and flow through porous titanium to react with $TiCl_4$. The reactor had an upper and a lower heater, independent of each other, thermocouples and an observation window. The salts formed dripped continuously into a crucible at a temperature low enough to prevent decomposition and were later analysed. The deposits formed on

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Formation of Primary Salt Melts and Titanium Incrustations in the Reduction of $TiCl_4$ with Sodium

the reaction surface were stripped at the end of a run and examined. $TiCl_4$ reduction tests were carried out at 750 ± 20 °C (Table 1 shows results obtained with 100 g of sodium and with $TiCl_4$ feed rates of 1.15-7 g/min) and at 800 ± 20 °C (Table 2 shows results for 40 g sodium and 3.75-7.5 g/min $TiCl_4$). The titanium grain sizes in incrustations in these experiments were also determined (Table 3). Tests were also carried out under non-isothermal conditions, when local temperatures probably attained 1 200 °C and over. The authors conclude that the reduction of $TiCl_4$ on a titanium incrustation takes place through lower chlorides which are adsorbed on the titanium surface and remain there either as solid or liquid, depending on the temperature. By reduction of $TiCl_4$ on a porous base off which the chloride can pour an end product with little or no lower chlorides can be obtained. By reduction of $TiCl_4$

Formation of Primary Salt Melts and Titanium Deposits in the Reduction of $TiCl_4$ with Sodium

on a porous base either with sodium or magnesium, titanium-enriched growths can be obtained in which the grain sizing of the titanium sponge is similar to that obtained by the normal magnesium-thermic method. In the reactor used, the growths could be controlled by regulating the rate of filtration of the sodium through the porous base.
There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Mintsvetmetzoloto

PAZUKHIN, V.A.

Inherent properties of cryolite-alumina melts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: tsvet. met. no.2:84-92 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Cryolite) (Alumina)

PAZUL'SKIY, AP., Eng.

Air Filters

Method of preparation of rings for compresser filters. Gor. zhur. No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 Uncl.

BA.

Effect of glucose on oxidation of sorbitol by acetic acid bacteria. Z. G. Ivanovskaya and O. A. Vasilyeva (*Mikrobiologia*, 1950, **19**, 121–128). Cultures of *Acetobacter suboxydans* and *A. xylinum* oxidise both glucose and sorbitol if both are present. The presence of glucose reduces the formation of sorbose by 20–80% according to the culture. Addition of $CaCO_3$ increases the formation of sorbose, and this may apparently exceed the theoretical yield from sorbitol. This is due to the presence of heteroglucosate, which is estimated by the method used for sorbose. D. H. Smyth

PAZUKOVSKIY, V.V.

"Growth Substances," Priroda, No. 6, 1948.

PAZUMOVSKIY, V. V.

PA 25/49T3

USSR/Academy of Science Dec 48
Chemistry -- Periodic System

"Review of the Academy of Sciences Publication, 'The 75th Year of Mendeleyev's Periodic Law and of the Russian Chemical Society,'" V. V. Pazumovskiy, 1 p

"Priroda" No 12

Critic states that this book can take its place among best historical works in science. Strictly historical treatment of the adoption of Mendeleyev's theories by the Russian Chem Soc. Moscow and Leningrad, 1947, 267 pp.

[redacted] 25/49T3

VAZVANTOV, D.

Five years of active rationalizer work in the Avtotransport Industrial Enterprise of the Sofia City People's Council. p. 10
Kationalizatsii Vol. 8, No. 4, Apr., 1956. Sofiia, Bulgaria.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10, Oct. 58

PAZYCHEV, Ya.

Accounting for expendable and inexpensive articles. Bukhg.uchet 15 no.9:28-29 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter zavoda shampanskikh vin, Rostov-na-Donu.
(Wine and wine making--Accounting)

PAZYREV, P. YA.

USSR

Loss of carbon dioxide during filtering and decantation of reservoir champagne. I. G. Kord and P. Ya. Pazyrev (Inst. Food Ind., Krasnodar). *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 12, No. 7, 37-9(1953).—During the process of champagnization by the reservoir method about 17–20 g. of sugar is fermented per l. of wine; the CO_2 pressure in the reservoir is as high as 5 atm. at 14–16° (3.5–3.8 atm. at −5°), while the pressure in a champagne bottle after bottling of the product is only about 3 atm. at 15°. This is due to a loss of CO_2 during the processing; the amts. of CO_2 before and after the decantation (at 15°) were found to be 3500–3910 and 3400–3800 ml./l.; the losses of CO_2 were 11.1–13.8 and 4.0–13.05% of the original value during the filtration and bottling, resp. The change of temp. from −5° (in the reservoir) to 14–16°, the temp. at which the filtration and bottling of champagne are usually done, is considered to be the main reason for the CO_2 loss. Some precautionary means to prevent this loss are suggested.

B. Wierbicki

PAZYUK, V.A., assistent

Case of angioneurotic edema of the eye (Quincke). Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:67-68 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.B.Kolen'ko) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE--DISEASES) (ANGIONEUROTIC EDEMA)

PAZYUK, I.G.

LAPIN, P.I.; PAZYUK, I.G., redaktor.

[Principles of high-speed sawing with circular saws] Osnovy skorostnogo pileniia na stankakh s kruglymi pilami. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1953. 111 p. (MLRA 7:3)
(Circular saws)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, 15-1957-10-13709
p 42 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gaponov, Ye. A., Pazyuk, L. I., Gerun, A. F., Stepanov, V. V.

TITLE: The Geologic History of the Accumulation of the Sedimentary Formations in the Valley of the Dnepr River Along the Kakhovka Section (Geologicheskaya istoriya nakopleniya osadochnykh obrazovaniy v doline r. Dnepra po Kakhovskomu poperechniku)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. un-ta, 1955, vol 145, pp 7-24

ABSTRACT: The sedimentary formations consist of alluvial deposits of the ancient Dnepr, and pre-estuary, estuary, and modern alluvial deposits. They lie on disturbed underlying rocks of Sarmatian age. The channel of the ancient Dnepr was gradually deepened, from the right bank to the left, as a result of increased erosive activity following the uplift of the nearby land mass in Novoevkinskoye (late Euxine) time. This ancient alluvium of the

Card 1/3

15-1957-10-13709

The Geologic History of the Accumulation of the Sedimentary Formations in the Valley of the Dnepr River Along the Kakhovka Section

Dnepr is represented by two phases: swift water and bottom layer. The deposits are gravels and quartz sands, with occasional layers and lenses of clay. Shell fragments of Lithoglyphus naticoides c. Pf. are common is these rocks. The pre-estuary deposits are channel sediments and were formed by swift water. These are fine-grained, partly varigrained, quartz sands, with layers of argillaceous sands and, more rarely, sandy clays, which contain fresh-water and brackish-water molluscs: Dreissensia polymorpha Pall., Theodoxus fluviatilis, Bithynia tentaculata, Paludina fasciata, Lithoglyphus naticoides c. Pf., and others). The accumulation of the estuary deposits occurred when the land mass of this area had reached maximum subsidence. The deposits accumulated in an open estuary and were accompanied by the deposition of organic material. The estuary deposits consist chiefly of muddy, sandy clays with Monodacna colorata Eichw., Micromelania lincta Milasch., Theodoxus fluviatilis L., Bithynia tentaculata L., Lithoglyphus naticoides c. Pf., and

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15-1957-10-13709

The Geologic History of the Accumulation of the Sedimentary Formations in the Valley of the Dnepr River Along the Kakhovka Section

Melanopsis esperi Fer. The accumulation of the modern sediments is associated with continued depression of the land adjacent to the river and with the dominant activity of fresh river water. The modern Dnepr deposits consist of a channel-facies group and a flood-plain-facies group, both forming simutaneously. The channel facies is characterized by the accumulation of fine-grained quartz sands, with subordinate silty, argillaceous sands. The flood-plain deposits consist of argillaceous sands and layers of sandy clays and fine-grained sands. The fossils are almost exclusively fresh-water types. All these sediments of the Dnepr are characterized by the same mineral association: sillimanite, staurolite, disthene, garnet, epidote, zircon, and magnetite. These minerals are derived from the destruction of the deep-seated metamorphic crystalline schists and granitoidal masses of the Ukrainskiy (Ukrainian) shield, and also from Tertiary and younger sedimentary rocks.

Ye. V. Ostrovskaya

Card 3/3

LEBEDEV, S.I., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.; KOVBASYUK, S.M., dotsent, kand.istor.nauk, red.; PAZYUK, L.I., dotsent, kand.geologo-mineral. nauk, red.; KIRILLOV, Ye.A., prof., doktor fiziko-matemat.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR, red.; TSESEVICH, V.P., prof., doktor fiziko-matemat.nauk, red.; LEONOV, I.G., dotsent, kand.istor. nauk, red.; VOROB'YEV, A.I., prof., doktor biolcg.nauk, red.; GAVRILOV, N.I., prof., doktor fiziko-matemat.nauk, red.; MOROZOV, A.A., prof., doktor khim.nauk, red.; DANIL'ENKO, K.Ye., dotsent, kand.filolog.nauk, red.; MIGAL', K.G., dotsent, kand.istor.nauk, red.; SMIRNOV, A.M., dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk, red.; BABICH, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Scientific yearbook for 1956] Nauchnyi ezhegodnik 1956 g. Odessa, 1957. 386 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Odessa. Universitet. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Ukrainskoy Akademii sel'skokhoz.nauk, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziologii rasteniy Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. I.I.Mechnikova (for Lebedev). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy istorii Ukrainskoy SSR Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. I.I.Mechnikova (for Kovbasyuk). 4. Zaveduyushchiy

(Continued on next card)

FAYTEL'BERG, R.O., prof., doktor med.nauk, otv.red.; VOROB'YEV, A.I., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; DANILKO, K.Ye., dotsent, kand.filolog.nauk, red.; PAZYUK, L.I., dotsent, kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; EL'KIN, D.G., prof., doktor pedagog.nauk, red.

[Collection commemorating the 50th anniversary of the death of I.M. Sechenov] Sbornik, posviashchenyi 50-letiiu so dnia smerti I.M. Sechenova. Odessa, 1957. 144 p. (Odessa. Universitet. Trudy, vol. 147) (MIRA 12:4)

1. Odessa. Universitet. 2. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.I.Mechnikova (for Faytel'berg, El'kin).
(SECHENOV, IVAN MIKHAILOVICH, 1829-1905) (PSYCHOLOGY)
(PHYSIOLOGY)

PAZYUK, L.I.

Granophyres and gneissic quartz metakeratophyres in the Imandra-Varzuga series of the Kola Peninsula. Vop. geol. i min. Kol'. poluos. no.1:111-125 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Khibiny Mountain region--Petrology)

PAZYUK, L.I.

USSR/Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/48

Author : Pazyuk, L. I.

Title : About the nature of andesine-labradorite iridescence

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/3, 455-458, Sep 21, 1954

Abstract : The excellent decorative qualities of iridescent labradorites (Feldspar) are discussed. Data, regarding the nature of the iridescence of andesine-labradorites from Ukrainian, Norwegian and North American sources, are presented. Five USSR references (1896-1953). Table.

Institution : The I. I. Mechnikov State University, Odessa

Presented by: Academician A. G. Betekhtin, July 5, 1954

PAZYUK, L.I., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Iridescent labradorite. Priroda 44 no.8:96-97 Ag '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

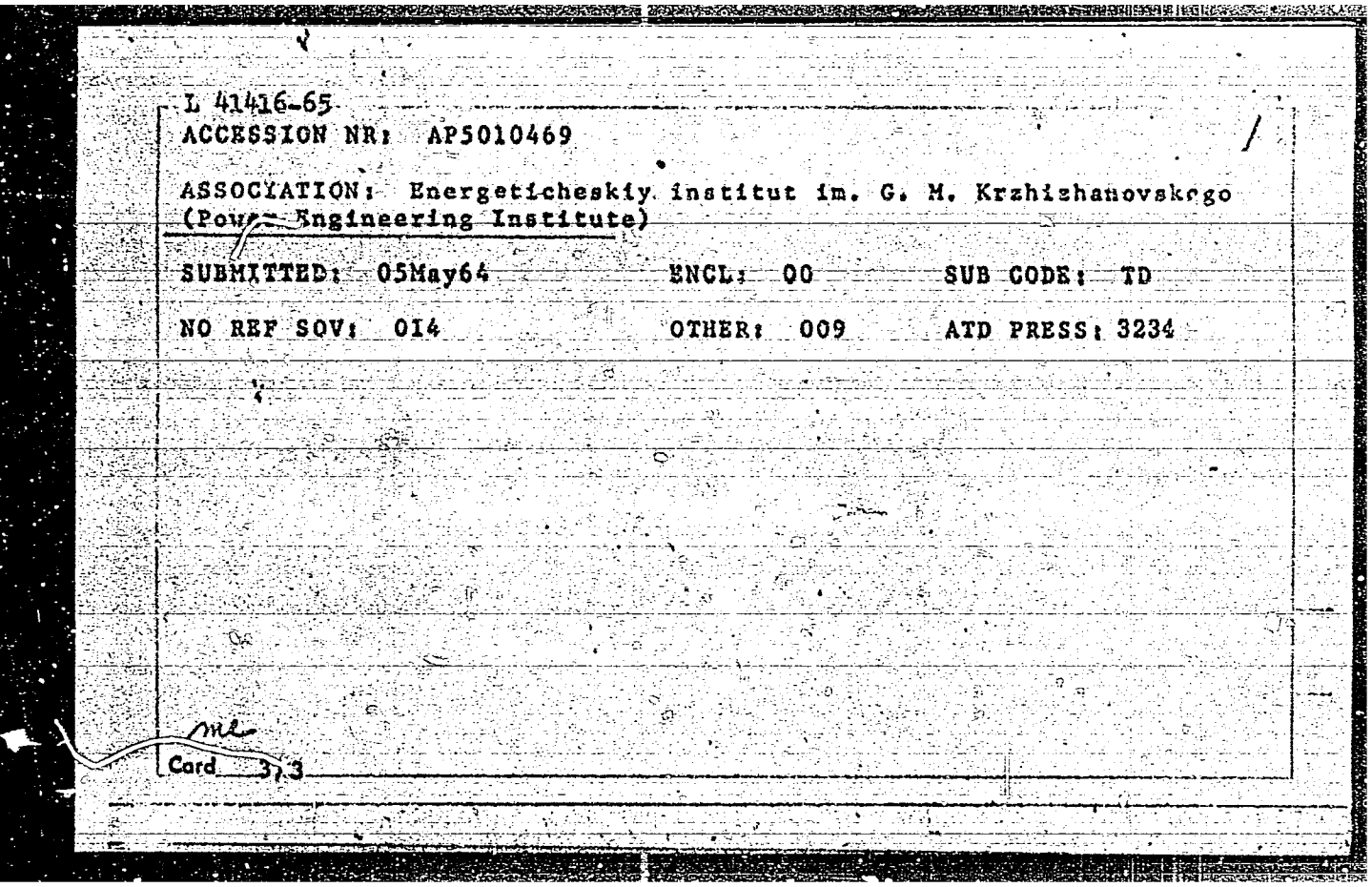
1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I.Mechnikova
(Labradorite)

MOISEYEVA, Natal'ya Andrianovna; PAZYUK, Lyubov' Moiseyevna;

[Finishing of furniture in assembly units and parts] Otdelka mebeli v uzlakh i detaliakh. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 97 p. (MIRA 19:1)

L 41416-65 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/ EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/
EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Peb/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5010469 UR/0294/65/003/002/0276/0284
AUTHOR: Labuntsov, D. A.; Shevchuk, Ye. N.; Pazyuk, P. A.
TITLE: Limiting levels of heat transfer and boiling of liquid metals
SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 2, 1965, 276-284
TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, liquid metal, sodium, potassium, mercury, magnesium, liquid metal boiling, heat transfer agent
ABSTRACT: Two mathematical models describing the heat transfer and boiling of liquid metals under different surface conditions are analyzed. The first model is based on the similarity in the boiling of liquid metals and common liquids, when the vapor-phase formation centers originate on the heating surface. It is shown that the highest heat-transfer level in liquid metals corresponds to vapor-phase formation conditions identical for both liquid metals and liquids. As the pressure decreases, formation of the vapor-phase on the heating surface becomes difficult, and the vapor-phase formation centers are located in the volume—the type of boiling described by the second model. In this case the number of active vapor-for-
Card 1/3

mation centers on the surface which is in contact with the liquid metal (not necessarily a bearing surface) is limited only to the deep scratches, depressions, and protrusions on the metal surface. The second model permits the evaluation of the lower heat-transfer levels. The rate of growth of a vapor bubble calculated for Hg and Na by the proposed equation (based on Rayleigh's dynamic model) at pressures of 1.0 and 0.02 bar and a temperature difference $\Delta T = 50C$ compare favorably with previously published experimental data. The heat-transfer data for boiling Na-K alloy, Hg, Na, and Mg-Ti and Mg amalgams calculated by the proposed models is compared with graphs of previously published experimental data for the same liquid metal to confirm the proposed theory. The initial decrease in the heat transfer is determined by the properties of the heat-releasing surface. Heat transfer may be markedly improved by the addition of small amounts of surfactants. The boiling conditions and the heat transfer in liquid metals are sensitive to the surface microgeometry and physio-chemical conditions. The problem of the thermodynamic equilibrium on the liquid-vapor interface is discussed in an appendix. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 20 formulas. [PS]



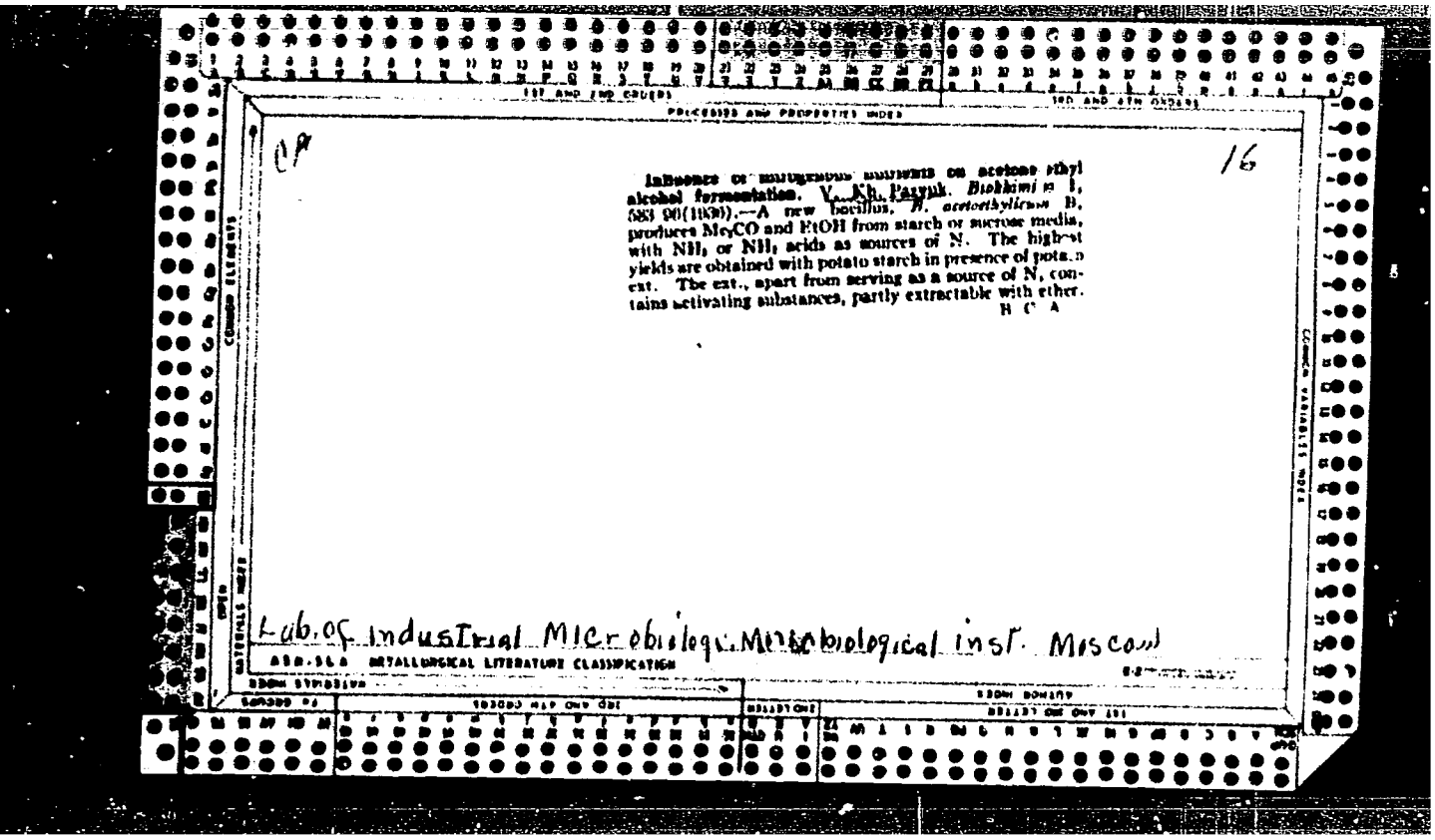
L 41416-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010469

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo (Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 05May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 3234

Card 3/3



CA

16

Influence of [illegible] nutrients on acetone ethyl alcohol fermentation. V. Kh. Pasyuk. *Biokhimiya* 1, 583-90(1936).—A new bacillus, *B. acetoethylicus* B, produces MeCO and EtOH from starch or sucrose media, with NH_3 or NH_4 acids as sources of N. The highest yields are obtained with potato starch in presence of potassium nitrate. The ext., apart from serving as a source of N, contains activating substances, partly extractable with ether.
H. C. A.

Lab. of Industrial Microbiologi. Microbiological Inst. Moscow

A58.56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAZYUK, V.

Dependence of the process of ethyl- acetone fermentation of nitrogen food. (LAB. OF INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY, MICROBIOLOGICAL INST. , MOSCOW) vol. 1, no. 5, p. 583, 1936.

PAZYUK, V.A.

Etiology and morphology of endophthalmitis following penetrating eye injuries. Oft. zhur. 18 no.7:418-421 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.

KOKICHEV, Valentin Nikolayevich; PAZYUK, Ye.I., nauchnyy red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.; KONTOROVICH, B.I., tekhn.red.

[Gear-finishing machines; manual] Zubootdelochnye stanki; spravochnoe posobie. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promysl., 1960. 242 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gear-cutting machines)

RYZHIK, Z.M., inzhener; PAZYUK, Ye.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Copper-phosphorous solder for welding] Paika mednofosforistymi pripoiami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 22 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Solder and soldering)

ZAL'TSMAN, L.I., inzh.; PAZYUK, Ye.I., inzh.

Automatic control of pipe bending at pipeline plants.
Energomashinostroenie 7 no.6:34-37 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Pipe bending)
(Automatic control)

BELYAEV, G.S.; PAZYUK, Ye.I.; SHRGEYEV, M.A., red.; RODCHENKO, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Efficiency promotion and inventing at Leningrad machinery plants; bench and assembly work] Ratsionalizatsiia i izobretatel'stvo na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh Leningrada; slesarno-sborochnye raboty. [Leningrad] Leningr. gazetno-zhurnal'noe i knizhnoe izd-vo, 1955. 86 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Leningrad--Machine-shop practice)

BELYAEV, G.S.; PAZYUK, Ye.I.; SERGEYEV, M.A., red.; RODCHENKO, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Efficiency promotion and inventing at Leningrad machinery plants; machining of parts] Ratsionalizatsiia i izobretatel'stvo na machinostroitel'nykh zavodakh Leningrada; mekhanicheskaia obrabotka. [Leningrad] Leningr. gazetno-zhurnal'noe i knizhnoe izd-vo, 1955. 78 p. (MIRA 11:8)

(Leningrad--Machine-shop practice)
(Metal cutting)

PAZYUK, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; ANSEROV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots., red.; LEYKINA, T.L., red.izd-va; POL'SKAYA, N.G., tekhn.red.

[Machining parts on vertical turning lathes] Obrabotka detalei na karusel'nykh stankakh. Pod obshchei red. M.A.Anserova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 98 p. (Bibliotechka tokaria-novatora, no.8) (MIRA 11:5)
(Turning)

BREYKIN, Grigoriy Alekseyevich; PAZYUK, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; ARSEROV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk dots., red.; AZAROV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BORODULINA, I.A., red.izd-va; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn.red.

[Machining parts on large lathes] Obrabotka detalei na krupnykh tokarnykh stankakh. Pod obshchei red. M.A.Anserova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 106 p. (Bibliotechka tokarya-novatora, no.7) (MIRA 11:5)
(Turning)

PAZYUK, Ye.I.; YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.V., red.; RODCHENKO, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Present-day equipment and technology of hydroabrasive finishing] Sovremennye ustanovki i tekhnologiia gidroabrazivnoi obrabotki. [Leningrad] Leningr. gazetno-zhurnal'noe i knizhnoe izd-vo, 1953. 96 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Metals--Finishing)

1. PAZYUK, Ye. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology

7. Tool for finishing openings. Leningrad, Lenizdat. 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

PANIN, Ivan Dmitriyevich; IL'IN, S.S., inzhener, retsenzent (Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod); PAZYURA, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent (Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod); VOLFTANSKIY, L.M., inzhener, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Efficient founding; the experience of the "Sibsel'mash" plant] Ratsionalizatsiia liteinogo proizvodstva; iz opyta "Sibsel'masha." Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 47 p. (MIRA 9:11)
(Founding)

PBOKHOV, V. I.

DUBROVSKIY, Viktor Viktorovich; [illegible]ENSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; LEBEDEV, Konstantin Petrovich; [illegible]V, Vladimir Ivanovich; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor; TROF[illegible], V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Manual for submarine rock drilling] Spravochnik po bureniiu skvazhin na vodu. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 532 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Oil well drilling, Submarine)

PEJKHOV, P. F.

PA 70T92

USSR/Medicine - Water, Examination May 1948
Medicine - Phosphorus and Its Compounds

"Phosphorus in Sanitation Appraisal of Water, II," Docent P. F. Pekhov, Chair of Gen Hygiene, Molotov Med Inst, 3 pp

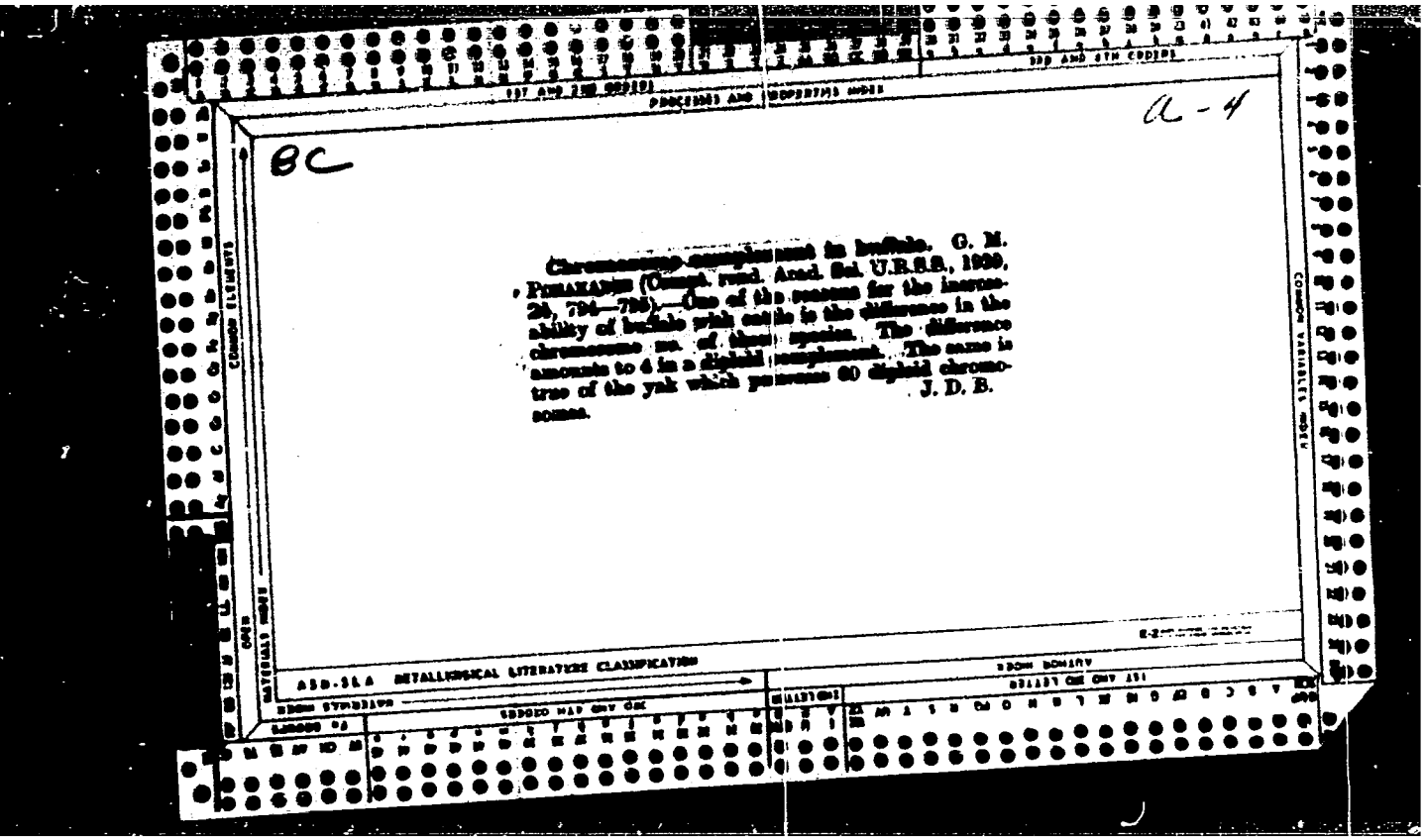
"Gig i San" Vol XIII, No 5

Discusses presence of phosphorus in river waters. An amount of phosphorus in river waters in excess of 0.2 mg per liter of water is due to contamination by human wastes. Open water bodies have amounts of phosphorus in excess of 0.05-0.07 mg per liter when contaminated by human wastes.

70T92

PFADA, Z.

Prototype of regional hygienic and epidemiologic centers. Cesk. nemoc. 21 no 1:2-13 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:2)



Chromosome complement in buffalo. G. M. PURANAM (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 24, 794—795).—One of the reasons for the incompatibility of buffalo with cattle is the difference in the chromosome no. of these species. The difference amounts to 4 in a diploid complement. The same is true of the yak which possesses 60 diploid chromosomes. J. D. B.

PCHAKADZE, Sh. S.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Topology CARD 1/2 PG - 794
AUTHOR PCHAKADZE Š.S.
TITLE Some assertions being equivalent to the continuum hypothesis.
PERIODICAL Doklady Akad.Nauk 111, 299-300 (1956)
reviewed 5/1957

Let X be an abstract space of the cardinality $\aleph_\gamma$, F a given family of one-to-one transformations of X, $\mathfrak{M}$ a given class of sets $M \subset X$, α an ordinal number $< \gamma$. The set $A \subset X$ is called almost $\aleph_\alpha$F-invariant in the abstract sense if $\overline{A} = \aleph_\gamma$ and from $f \in F$ there follows that $\overline{\overline{A \Delta f(A)}} \leq \aleph_\alpha$ ($A \Delta B$ denotes the symmetric difference $(A-B)+(B-A)$ of the sets A,B). A set $A \subset X$ being almost $(\aleph_\alpha)$ F-invariant in the abstract sense is called in this sense exactly almost $(\aleph_\alpha)$F-invariant if its complement CA in the abstract sense is also an almost $(\aleph_\alpha)$F-invariant set. The class $\mathfrak{M}$ of the sets $M \subset X$ is F-invariant if from $M \in \mathfrak{M}$, $f \in F$ there follows: $f(M) \in \mathfrak{M}$. Let R^n be the n-dimensional Euclidean space, $\mathfrak{L}^n$ the family of the linear transformations of the R^n, I^n the family of the isometric transformations of the R^n; S^n the family of the eigenmotions of the R^n, Π^n the group of all transfers of the R^n; D_I^n the class of the sets of first category $E \subset R^n$ which are complements

PCHAKHCHYAN, Zh.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Protection of synchronous generators from industrial radio interference. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.3:42-44 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Laboratoriya elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Electric generators) (Radio---Interference)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology/ Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Fermentation Industry. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51781

Author : Pchalek, Frantisek
Inst : -
Title : Blending of Red Wines.

Orig Pub : Vinarstvi, 1957, 50, No 6, 91

Abstract : Blending of red wines derived from the Franco-American hybrid, Svatovavrzhinetz and blue Portugal grapes was performed in 1951-1954. The mash of each grape species was placed in fermentation vats separately and after the completion of fermentation, the three types were blended in a

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44339

Author : Pchalek Frantisek
Inst : -
Title : Oertuguese Blue (Grape Variety).

Orig Pub : Vinarstvi, 1957, 50, No 4, 58-60.

Abstract : The variety Portuguese Blue spread into Czechoslovakia from Austria but it is not grown in Portugal. The regions of its widest distribution are Morava, Slovakia and since recent times Bohemia. The Portuguese blue is also called Black Rapid, Oporto, Portugal, Portugese, Ranian, Skorak. The grape Portuguese Bleu grows well, the crop is frequently obtained on the 3rd year after planting and the yield is steady. The experimental station in Velki Pavlovici has been conducting experiments with the growing of this variety since 1948.

Card 1/2

PCHECHUYEVA, K.I.

"Two-Stage Service at the Fifth Soviet Hospital,

Moscow," Med. Sestra., No. 7, 1948. Sr.

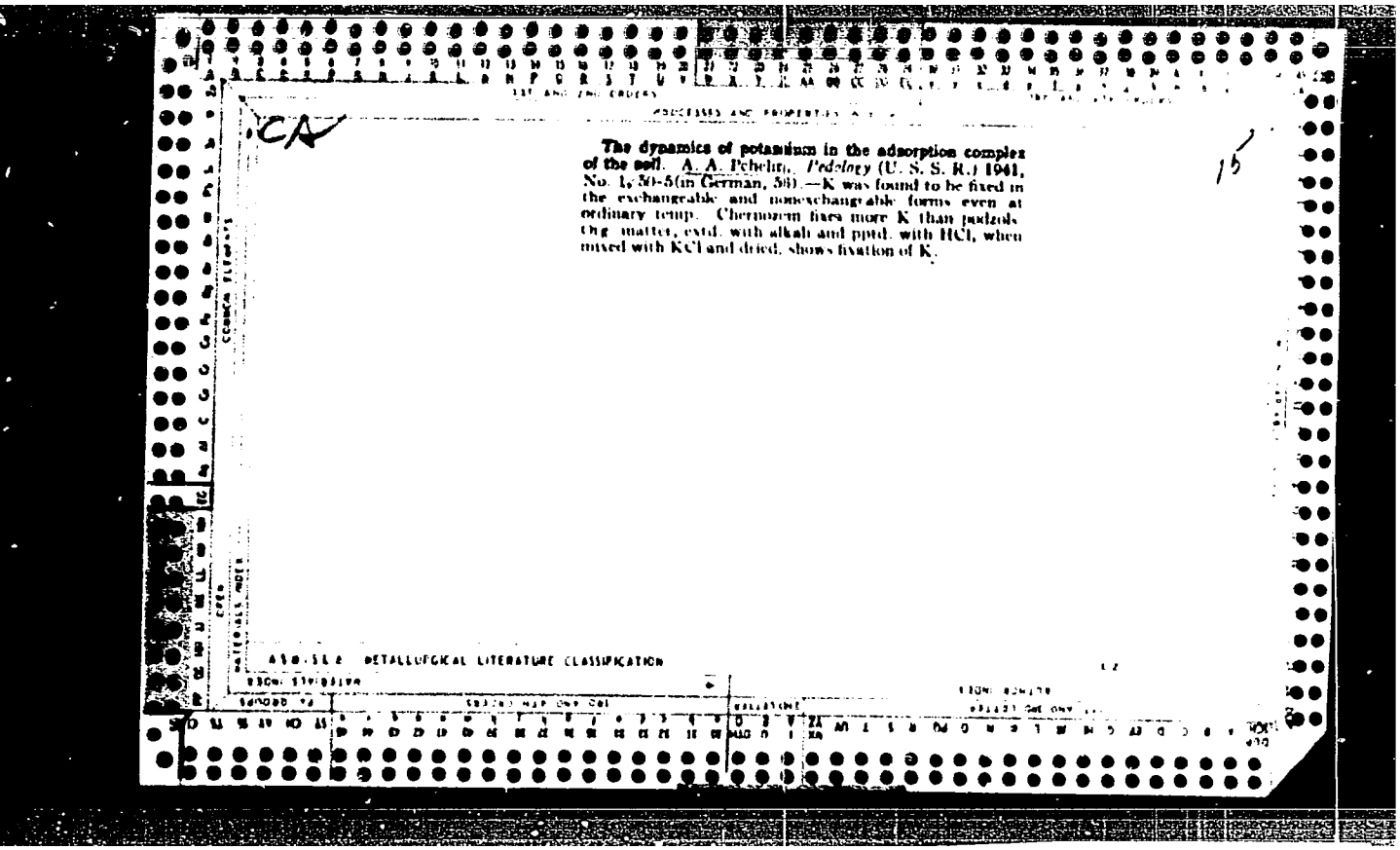
Med Nurse Fifth Soviet Hosp. -c1948-.

PCHELINTSEV, A.M.

New apparatus for moisture determination of frozen rocks under field conditions without drying. Trudy Inst.merzl. AN SSSR 16 172-182 '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Pycnometer) (Frozen ground) (Soil moisture)

PCHELIN, I.K.; KHACHATUROV, A.A.

Determining dynamic loads of motor vehicles on the road. Avt. dor. 28 no.6:15-17 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)



The dynamics of potassium in the adsorption complex of the soil. A. A. Pchelin. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.) **1941**, No. 1, 50-5(in German, 58).—K was found to be fixed in the exchangeable and nonexchangeable forms even at ordinary temp. Chernozem fixes more K than podzols. Org. matter, extd. with alkali and ppted. with HCl, when mixed with KCl and dried, shows fixation of K.

A10-5L8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR/Soil Science - Genesis and Geography of Soils. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99987

Author : Pchelin, A.A.

Inst : Voronezh Forest Engineering Institute

Title : Shore Soils of the Tsimlyansk Water Reservoir, Their Composition and Physical Properties.

Orig Pub : Nauch. zap. Voronezhsk. lesotekhn. in-ta, 1956, 15, 223-233

Abstract : The soil cover of the Reservoir's shores has a complex character. Here are distributed chestnut soils, solonetz, gravel and sandy soils and sands, alluvial gravelly soils of various degrees of sod formations and eroded soils. The soils' chemical composition, humus content, the C/N ratio and physical water properties of the soils are examined. The described soils are fully surited

Card 1/2

- 18 -

PCHELIN, A.A.

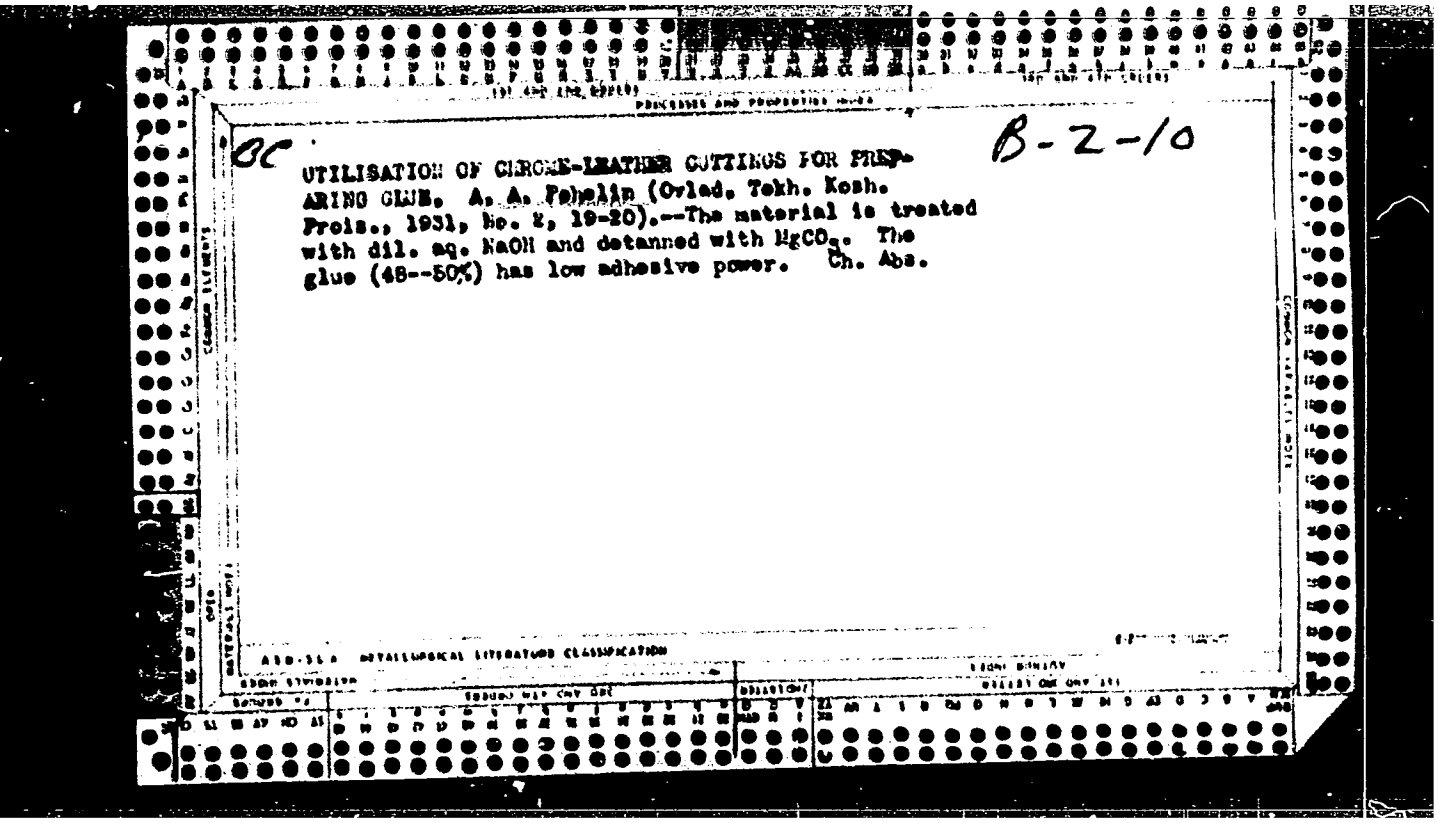
Water stability of Chestnut soil aggregates along the Tsimlyansk Reservoir [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.1:97-104 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Lesotekhnicheskiy institut, Voronezh.
(Tsimlyansk Reservoir region--Soil physics)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

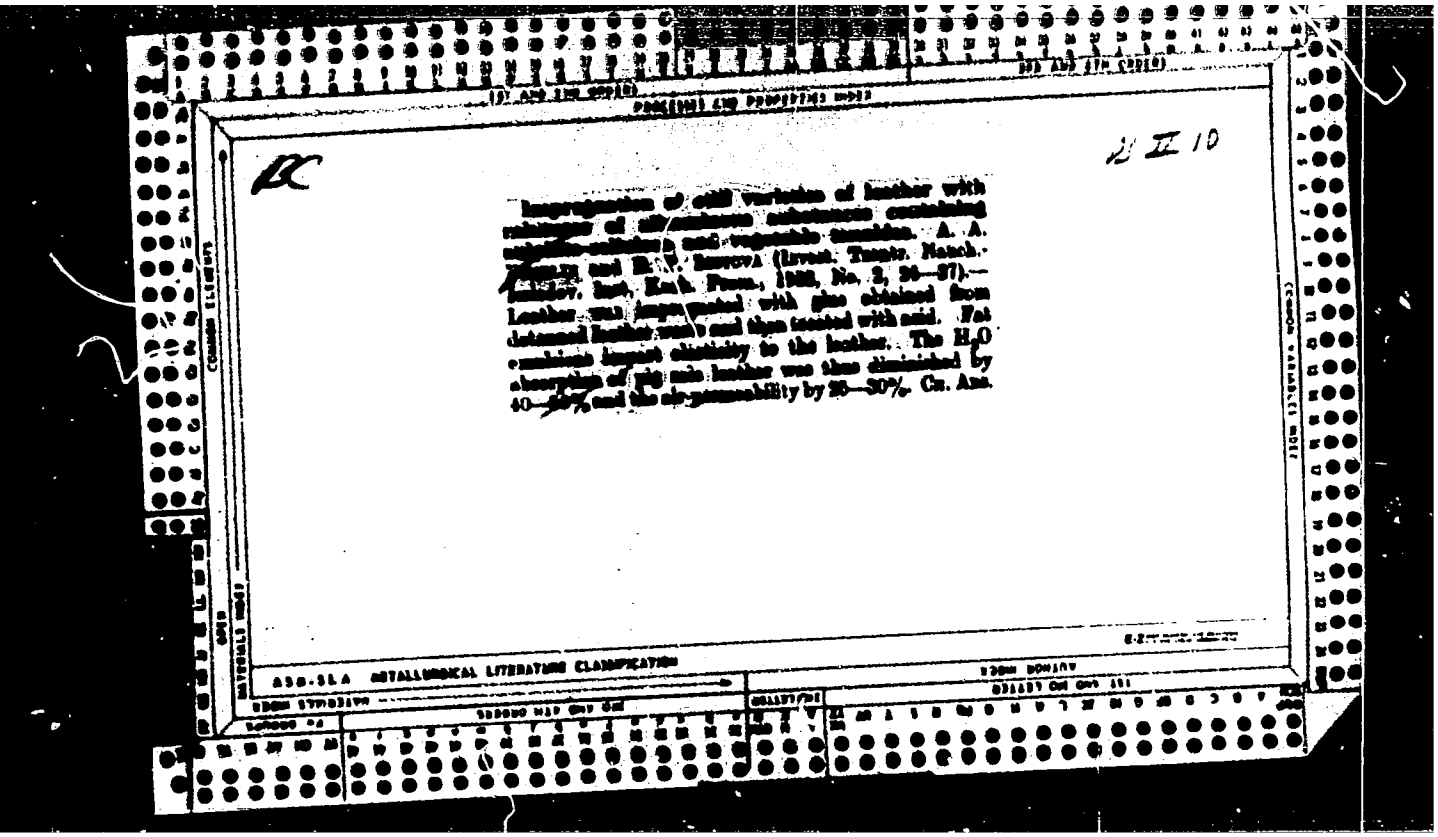
Utilization of chrome leather cuttings for preparing glue. A. A. Pchelin. *Chim. Ind.* ... *Kozhevennoe Promyshlennost* 1931, No. 2, 1020.—Black chrome leather cuttings were treated at 35–40° with 0.3–0.5% and 1% solns. of NaOH for 11–15 hrs. The black soln. produced was neutralized with HCl; it had distinct dyeing properties. The NaOH-treated cuttings were detanned with 10–15% magnesite (calcd. on the dry leather) at 85–90° for [illegible]–12 hrs. in two operations. The extn. thus obtained was clear after filtration and had d. 1–3° Bé. It assumed a reddish tint after concn. but did not form a jelly. It can be used as glue. The viscosity of a 17.75% soln. at 40° was 1.2 and the yield of the dry glue 48.50% (14–15% moisture). The glue powder is sol. in H_2O; its adhesive power is lower than that of ordinary glue. The residue is treated with HCl to ext. Cr and Mg salts. A. A. Boehtlingk

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



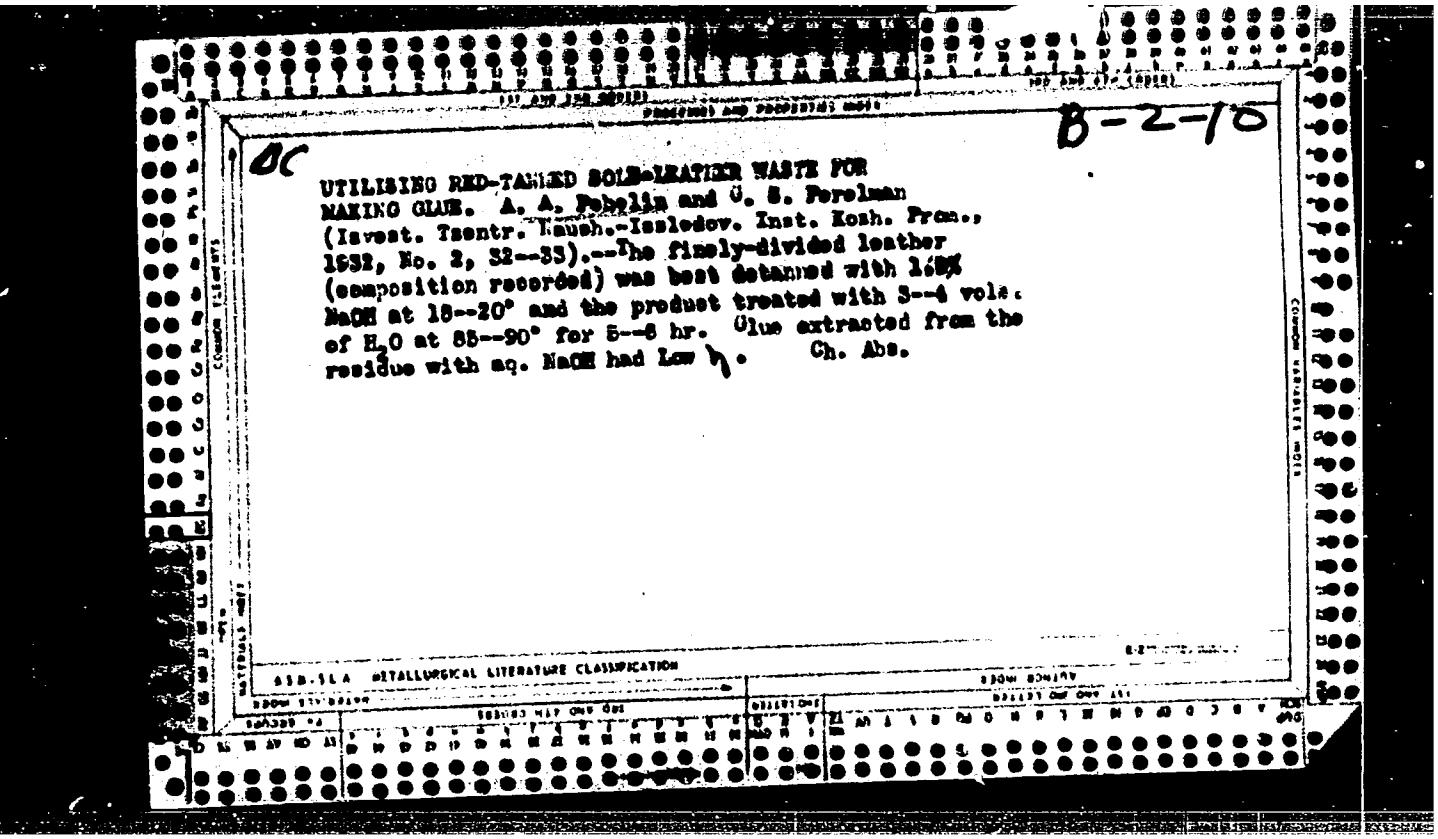
B-2-10

UTILISATION OF CHROME-LEATHER CUTTINGS FOR PREPARING GLUE. A. A. Pshenin (Ovlad. Tekh. Kosh. Proiz., 1931, No. 2, 19-20).--The material is treated with dil. aq. NaOH and detanned with $MgCO_3$. The glue (48--50%) has low adhesive power. Ch. Abs.



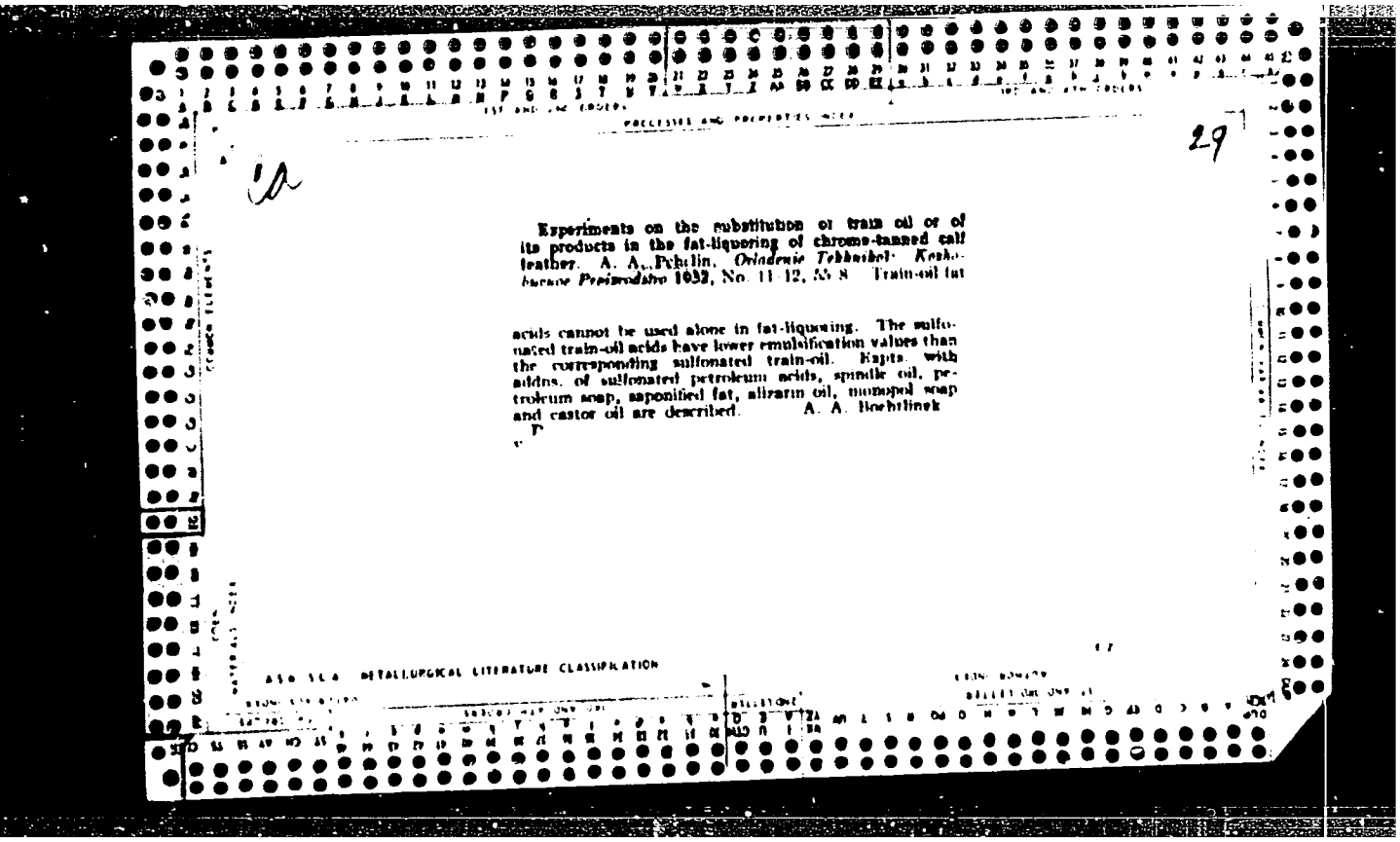
Impregnation of calf vachetta of leather with
[illegible] and vegetable tannins. A. A.
[illegible] and B. V. Ionova (Izvest. Tomsk. Manch.-
[illegible]. Inst. Kozh. Prom., 1938, No. 2, 34—37).—
Leather was impregnated with glue obtained from
defatted leather waste and then treated with acid. Fat
•reduces impact elasticity to the leather. The H_2O
absorption of the male leather was thus diminished by
40—50% and the air-permeability by 25—30%. Cr. Abs.

A38-91A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

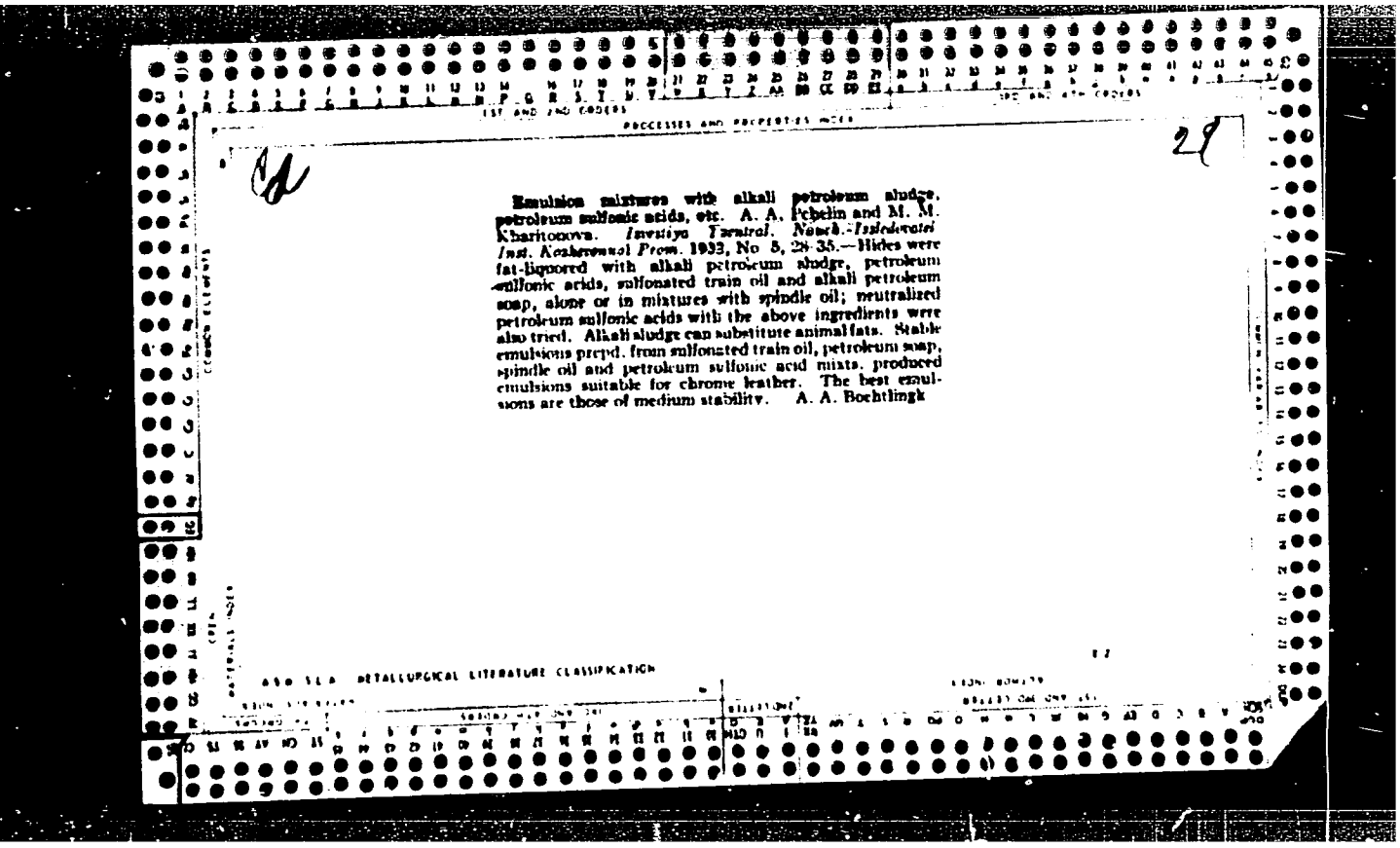


B-2-10

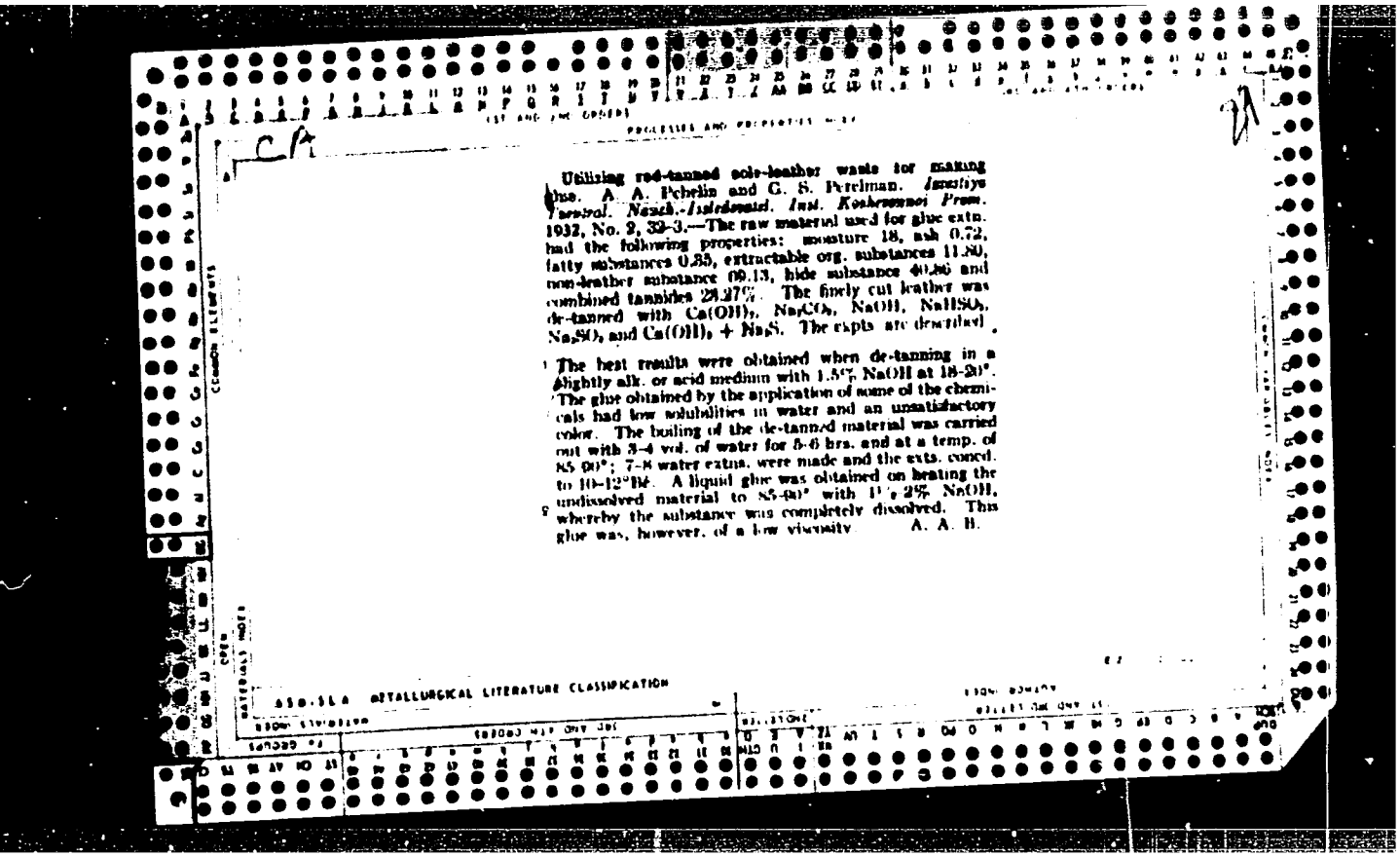
UTILISING RED-TANNED SOLE-LEATHER WASTE FOR MAKING GLUE. A. A. Pobolin and G. S. Perelman (Izvest. Tsentr. Nauch.-Issledov. Inst. Kozh. Prom., 1932, No. 2, 32--35).--The finely-divided leather (composition recorded) was best detanned with 1.8% NaOH at 18--20° and the product treated with 3--4 vols. of H_2O at 85--90° for 5--6 hr. Glue extracted from the residue with aq. NaOH had low η. Ch. Abs.



Experiments on the substitution of train oil or of its products in the fat-liquoring of chrome-tanned calf leather. A. A. Pshelin. *Oriadenie Tekhnikel. Kozhevennoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 11-12, 55-8. Train-oil fat acids cannot be used alone in fat-liquoring. The sulfonated train-oil acids have lower emulsification values than the corresponding sulfonated train-oil. Expts. with addns. of sulfonated petroleum acids, spindle oil, petroleum soap, saponified fat, alizarin oil, monopol soap and castor oil are described. A. A. Boehtlingk

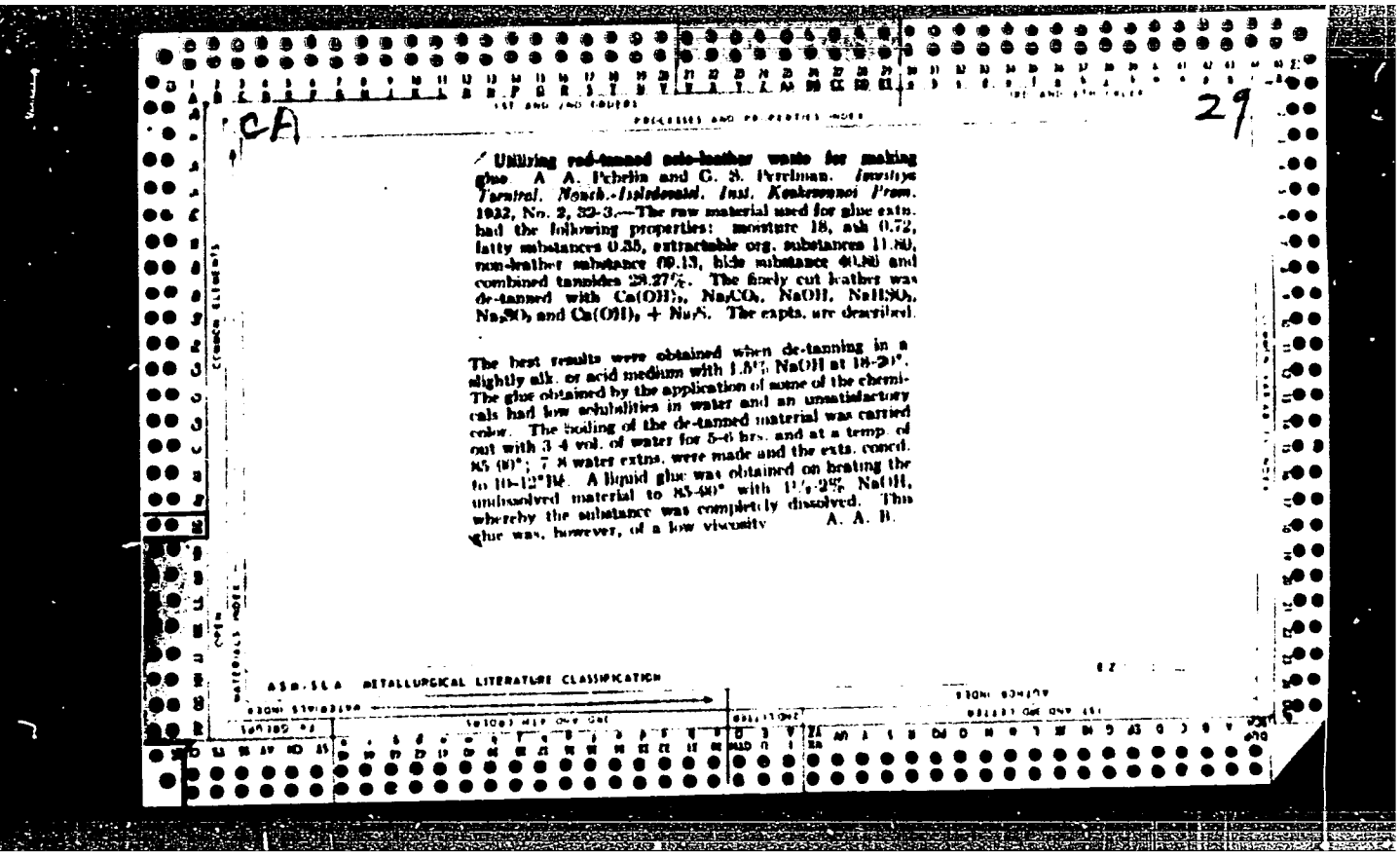


Emulsion mixtures with alkali petroleum sludge, petroleum sulfonic acids, etc. A. A. Pchelin and M. M. Kharitonova. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1933, No 5, 28-35.—Hides were fat-liquored with alkali petroleum sludge, petroleum sulfonic acids, sulfonated train oil and alkali petroleum soap, alone or in mixtures with spindle oil; neutralized petroleum sulfonic acids with the above ingredients were also tried. Alkali sludge can substitute animal fats. Stable emulsions prepd. from sulfonated train oil, petroleum soap, spindle oil and petroleum sulfonic acid mixts. produced emulsions suitable for chrome leather. The best emulsions are those of medium stability. A. A. Boehtlingk



Utilizing red-tanned sole-leather waste for making glue. A. A. Pchelin and G. S. Perelman. *Izvestiya Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 9, 33–3.—The raw material used for glue extn. had the following properties: moisture 18, ash 0.72, fatty substances 0.35, extractable org. substances 11.80, non-leather substance 09.13, hide substance 40.80 and combined tannides 28.27%. The finely cut leather was de-tanned with $Ca(OH)_2$, Na_2CO_3, NaOH, $NaHSO_3$, Na_2SO_3 and $Ca(OH)_2 + Na_2S$. The expts are described.

The best results were obtained when de-tanning in a slightly alk. or acid medium with 1.5% NaOH at 18–20°. The glue obtained by the application of some of the chemicals had low solubilities in water and an unsatisfactory color. The boiling of the de-tanned material was carried out with 3–4 vol. of water for 5–6 hrs. and at a temp. of 85–90°; 7–8 water extns. were made and the exts. concd. to 10–12°Bé. A liquid glue was obtained on heating the undissolved material to 85–90° with 1–2% NaOH, whereby the substance was completely dissolved. This glue was, however, of a low viscosity. A. A. B.



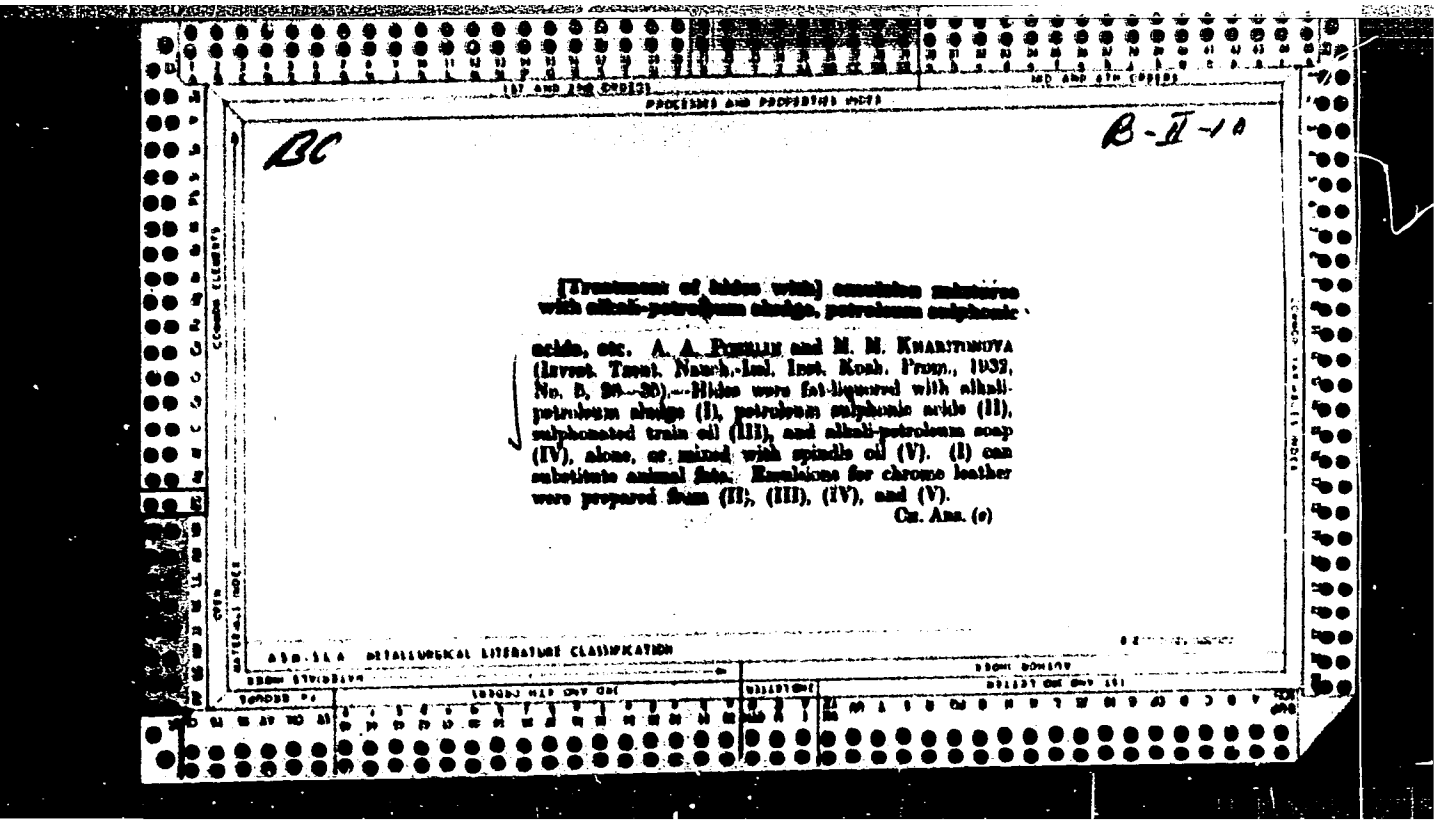
CA

29

Utilizing red-tanned sole-leather waste for making glue. A. A. Pchelin and G. S. Perelman. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 32-3.—The raw material used for glue extn. had the following properties: moisture 18, ash 0.72, fatty substances 0.35, extractable org. substances 11.80, non-leather substance 69.13, hide substance 40.80 and combined tannides 28.27%. The finely cut leather was de-tanned with $Ca(OH)_2$, Na_2CO_3, NaOH, $NaHSO_3$, Na_2SO_3 and $Ca(OH)_2 + Na_2S$. The expts. are described.

The best results were obtained when de-tanning in a slightly alk. or acid medium with 1.5% NaOH at 18-21°. The glue obtained by the application of some of the chemicals had low solubilities in water and an unsatisfactory color. The boiling of the de-tanned material was carried out with 3-4 vol. of water for 5-6 hrs. and at a temp. of 85 (0)°; 7-8 water extns. were made and the exts. concd. to 10-12° Bé. A liquid glue was obtained on heating the undissolved material to 85-90° with 1½-2% NaOH, whereby the substance was completely dissolved. This glue was, however, of a low viscosity. A. A. B.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

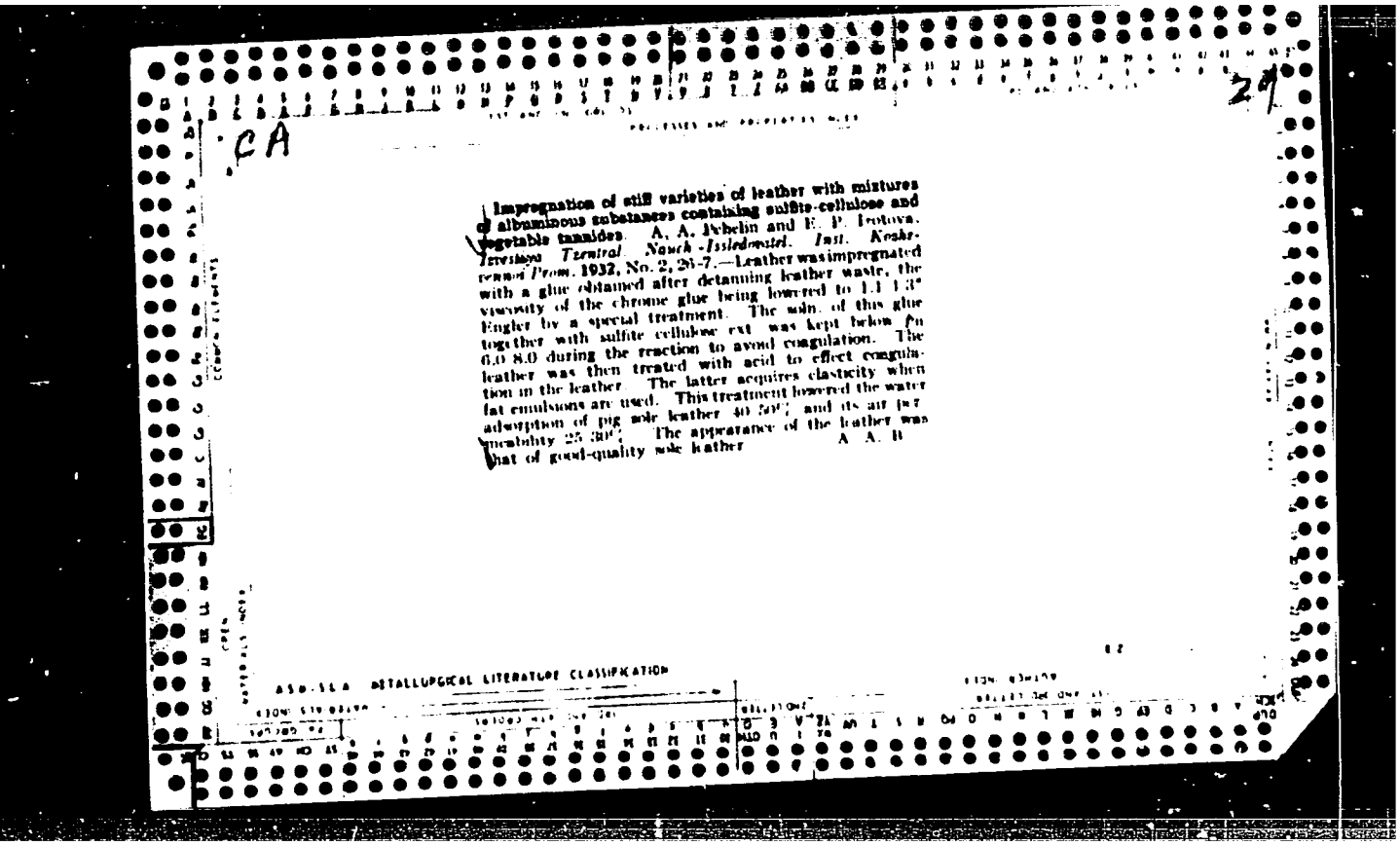


BC

B-II-10

[Treatment of hides with] emulsion mixtures with alkali-petroleum sludge, petroleum sulphonic acids, etc. A. A. Pushlin and M. M. Khabitsuva (Izvest. Trust. Nauch.-Issl. Inst. Kozh. Prom., 1932, No. 5, 29—30).—Hides were fat-liquored with alkali-petroleum sludge (I), petroleum sulphonic acids (II), sulphonated train oil (III), and alkali-petroleum soap (IV), alone, or mixed with spindle oil (V). (I) can substitute animal fats. Emulsions for chrome leather were prepared from (II), (III), (IV), and (V).

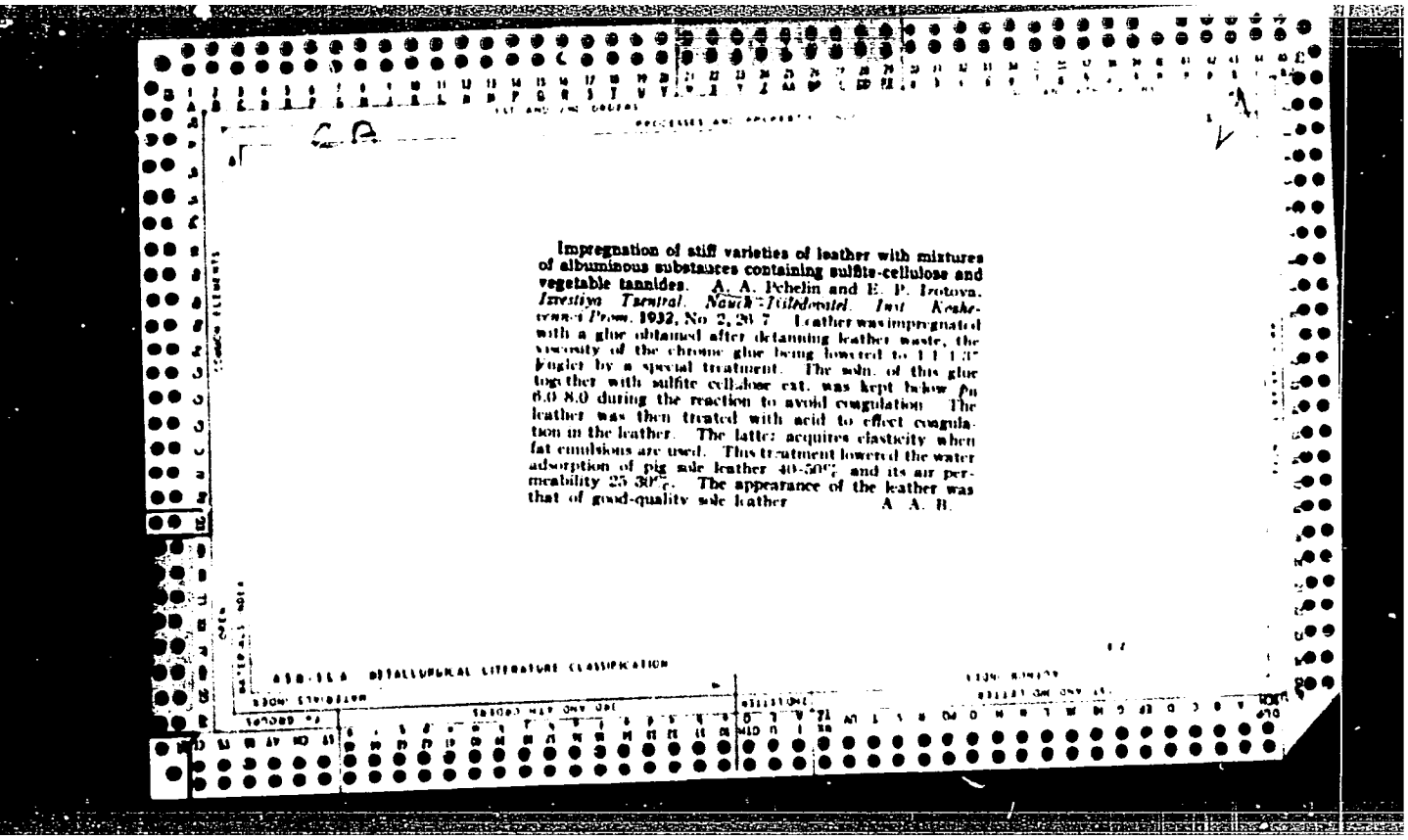
Ch. Abs. (e)



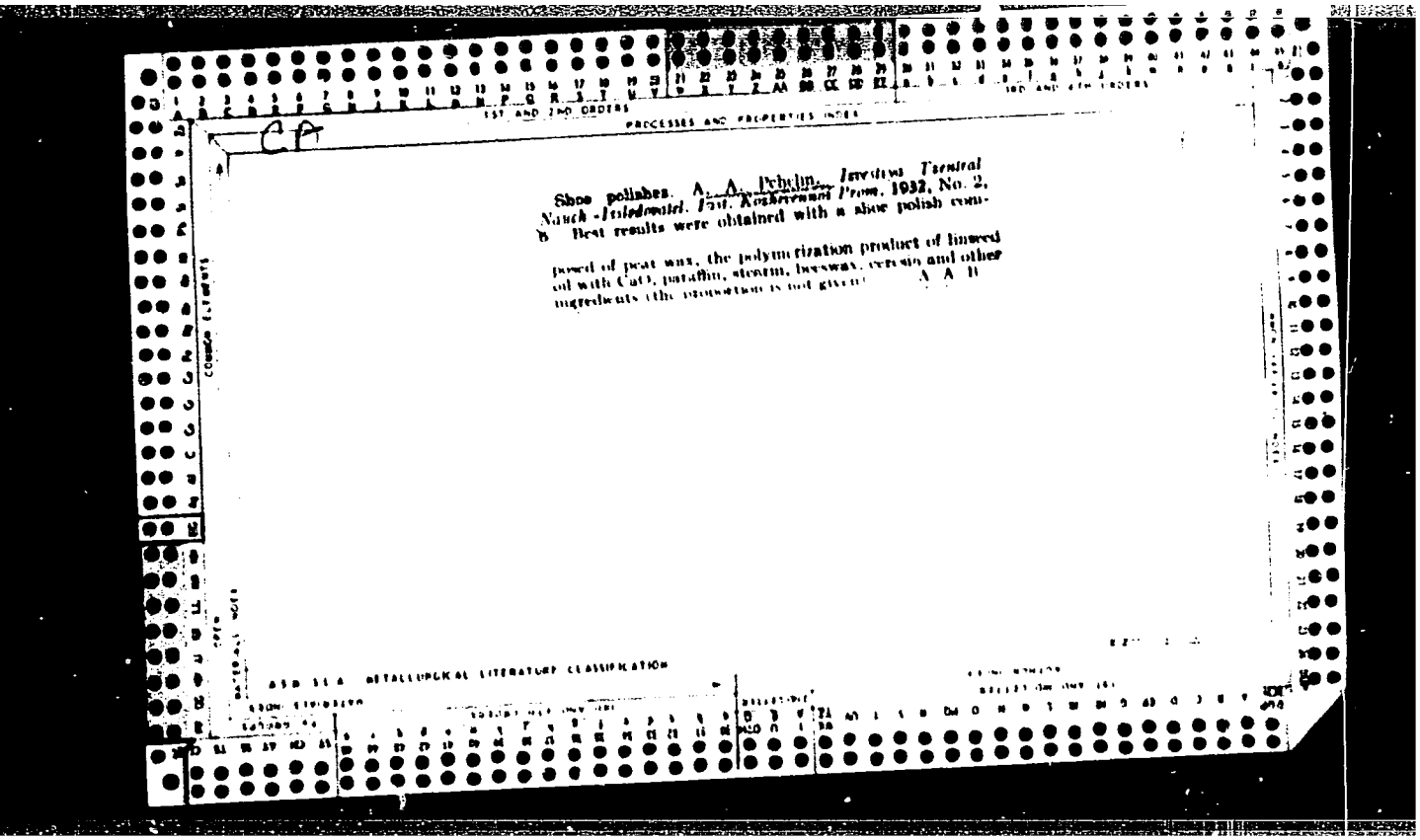
CA

Impregnation of stiff varieties of leather with mixtures of albuminous substances containing sulfite-cellulose and vegetable tannides. A. A. Jvbelin and E. P. Ivotova. *Trudy Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevenno Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 25-7.—Leather was impregnated with a glue obtained after detanning leather waste, the viscosity of the chrome glue being lowered to 1.1-1.3° Engler by a special treatment. The soln. of this glue together with sulfite cellulose ext. was kept below 40° 6.0-8.0 during the reaction to avoid coagulation. The leather was then treated with acid to effect coagulation in the leather. The latter acquires elasticity when fat emulsions are used. This treatment lowered the water adsorption of pig sole leather 40-50%, and its air permeability 25-30%. The appearance of the leather was that of good-quality sole leather. A. A. B.

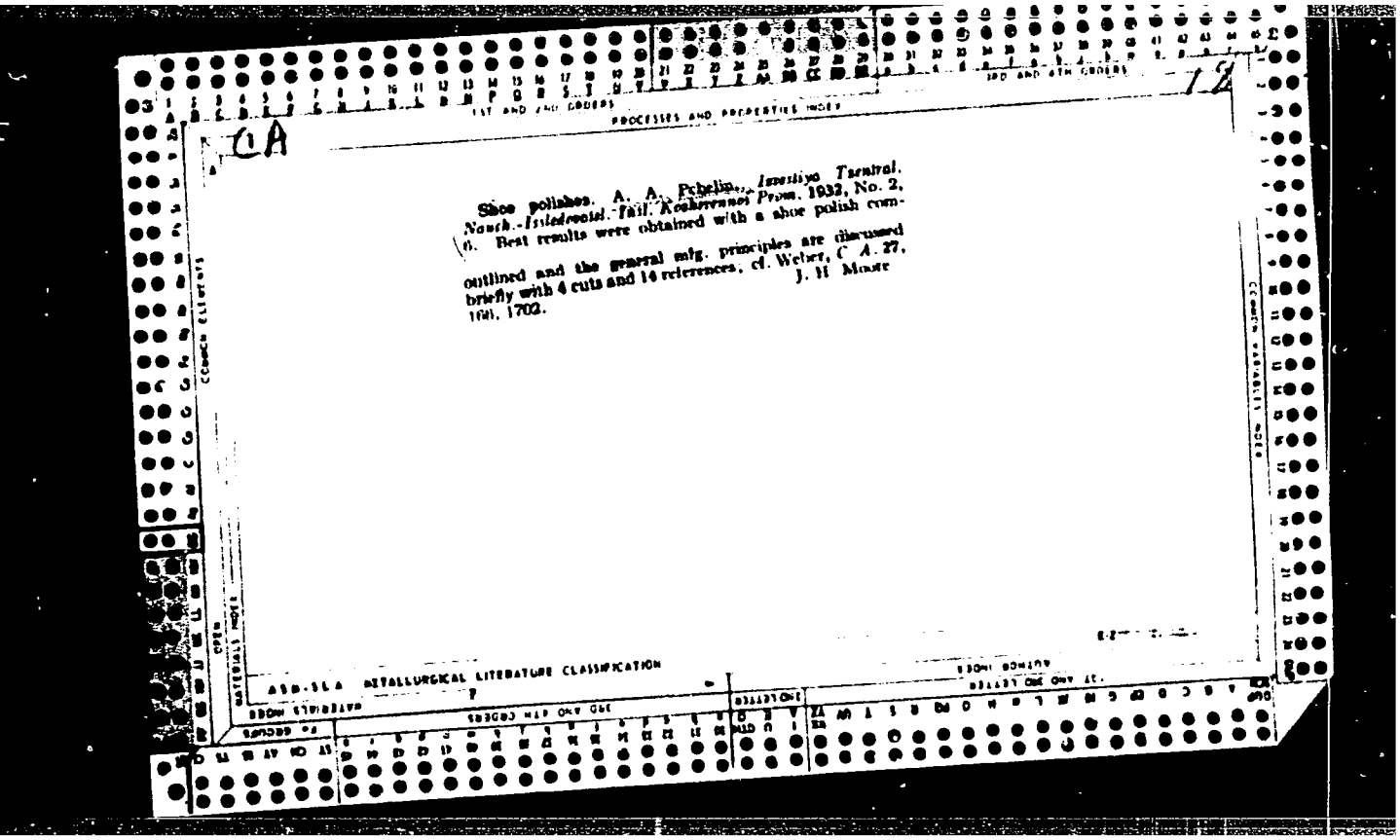
ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Impregnation of stiff varieties of leather with mixtures of albuminous substances containing sulfite-cellulose and vegetable tannides. A. A. Pchelin and E. P. Ivotova. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No 2, 30-7. Leather was impregnated with a glue obtained after detanning leather waste, the viscosity of the chrome glue being lowered to 1.1-1.3° Engler by a special treatment. The soln. of this glue together with sulfite cellulose ext. was kept below *p*H 6.0-8.0 during the reaction to avoid coagulation. The leather was then treated with acid to effect coagulation in the leather. The latter acquires elasticity when fat emulsions are used. This treatment lowered the water adsorption of pig sole leather 40-50% and its air permeability 25-30%. The appearance of the leather was that of good-quality sole leather. A. A. B.



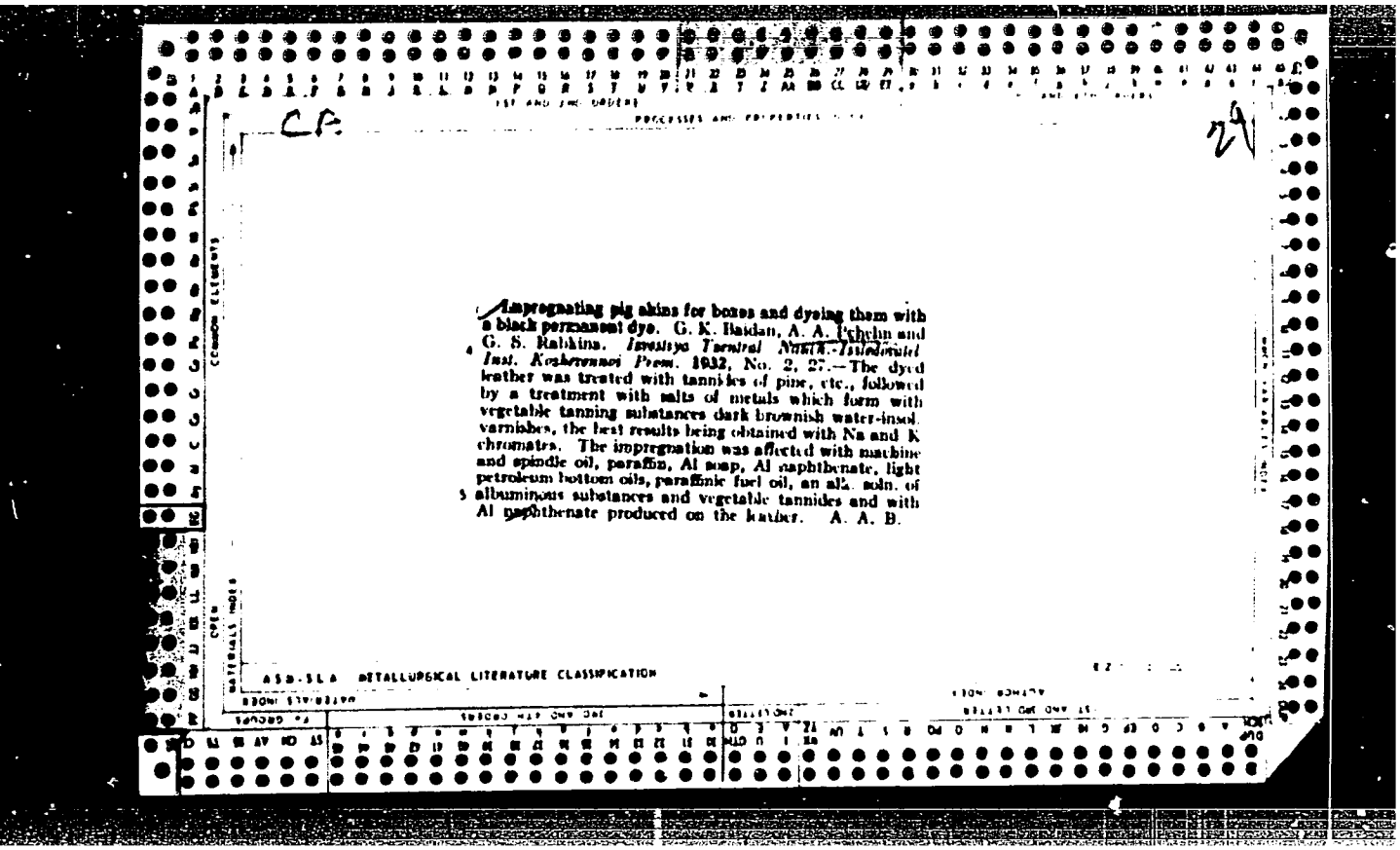
Shoe polishes. A. A. Pchelin. *Izvestiya Tsentral Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 5. Best results were obtained with a shoe polish consisting of peat wax, the polymerization product of linseed oil with $CaCl_2$, paraffin, stearin, beeswax, ceresin and other ingredients (the composition is not given). A. A. H.



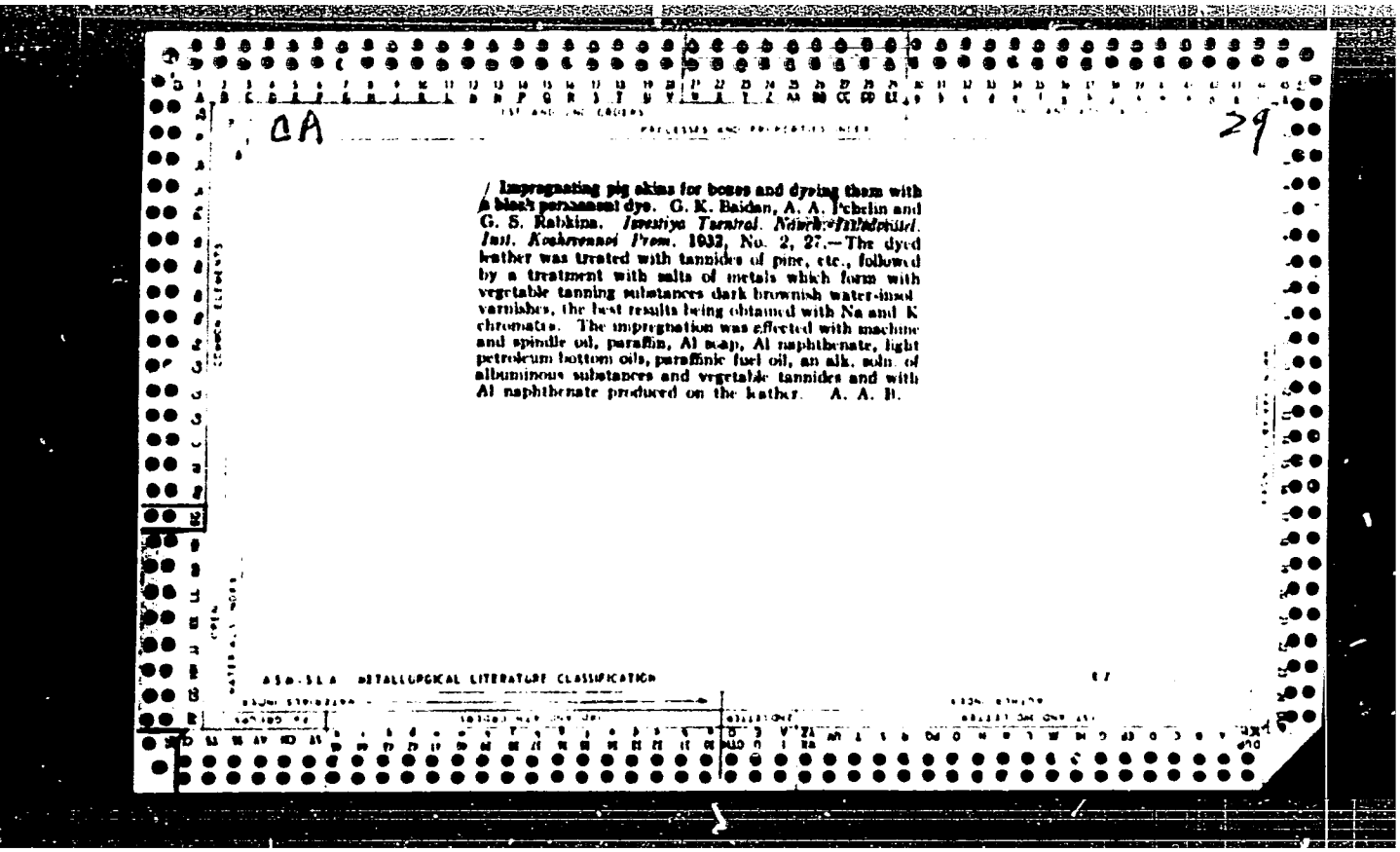
CA

Shoe polishes. A. A. Pchelin. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 6. Best results were obtained with a shoe polish containing [illegible]. The general mfg. principles are discussed briefly with 4 cuts and 16 references. cf. Weber, *C. A.* 27, 1681, 1702.

J. H. Moore



Impregnating pig skins for bones and dyeing them with a black permanent dye. G. K. Baidan, A. A. Pchelin and G. S. Rabkina. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 27.—The dyed leather was treated with tannides of pine, etc., followed by a treatment with salts of metals which form with vegetable tanning substances dark brownish water-insol. varnishes, the best results being obtained with Na and K chromates. The impregnation was affected with machine and spindle oil, paraffin, Al soap, Al naphthenate, light petroleum bottom oils, paraffinic fuel oil, an alk. soln. of albuminous substances and vegetable tannides and with Al naphthenate produced on the leather. A. A. B.



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29

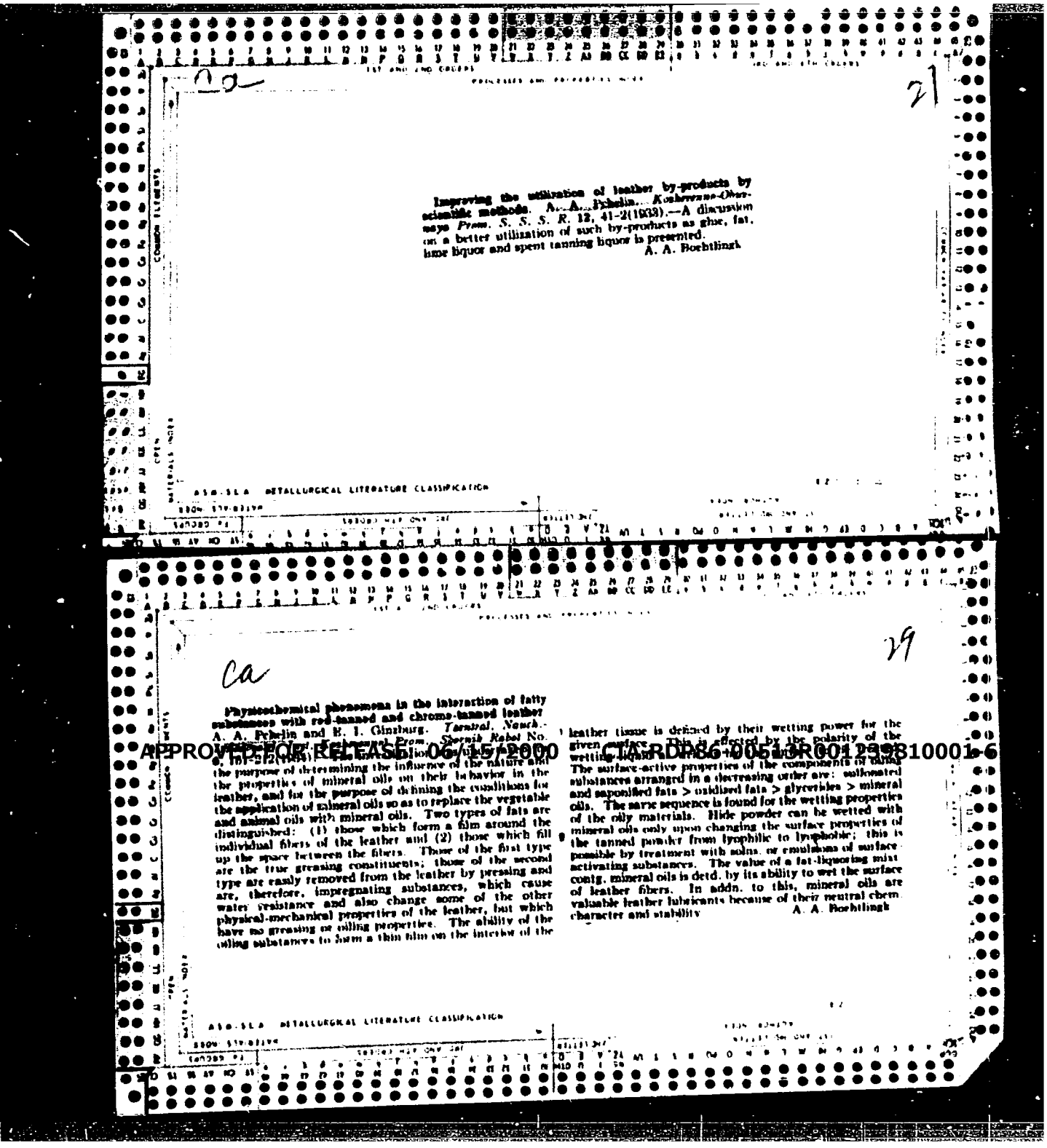
Impregnating pig skins for boxes and dyeing them with a black permanent dye. G. K. Baidan, A. A. Tchelin and G. S. Rabkina. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* 1932, No. 2, 27.—The dyed leather was treated with tannides of pine, etc., followed by a treatment with salts of metals which form with vegetable tanning substances dark brownish water-insol. varnishes, the best results being obtained with Na and K chromates. The impregnation was effected with machine and spindle oil, paraffin, Al soap, Al naphthenate, light petroleum bottom oils, paraffinic fuel oil, an alk. soln. of albuminous substances and vegetable tannides and with Al naphthenate produced on the leather. A. A. B.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

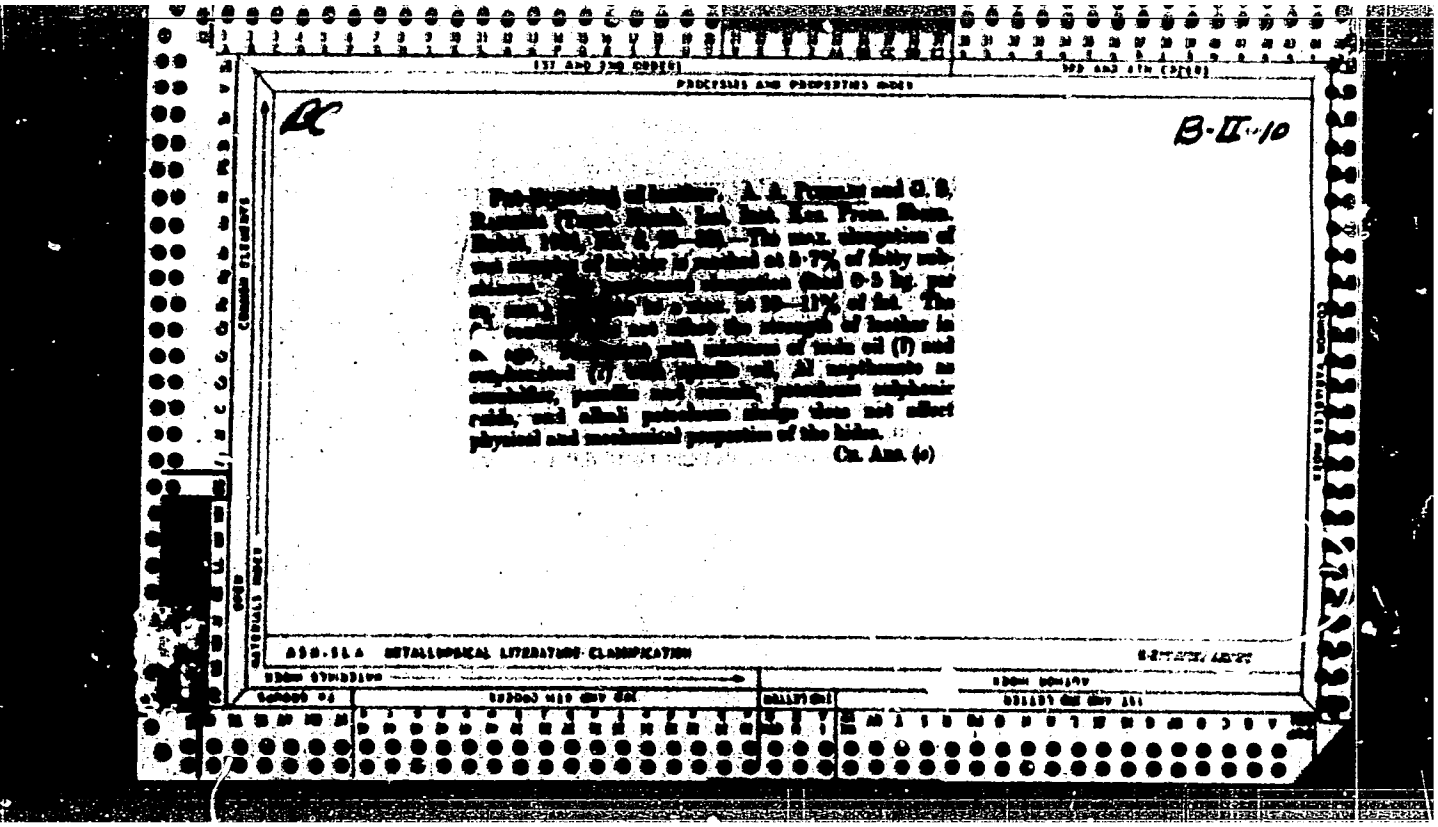
[illegible] pig skins for [illegible] and dyeing them with a black permanent dye. O. K. Baidan, A. A. [illegible], and O. S. [illegible] (Invest. Tsentr. Nauch.-Issledov. Inst. Kozh. Prom., 1953, No. 2, 27).— The dyed leather was treated with pine tans followed preferably by Na or K chromate. Ch. Abs.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Improving the utilization of leather by-products by scientific methods. A. A. Pekelin. *Kozheveno-Obuvnoye Prom. S. S. S. R.* 12, 41-2(1953).—A discussion on a better utilization of such by-products as glue, fat, lime liquor and spent tanning liquor is presented.
A. A. Boehtlingk

Physicochemical phenomena in the interaction of fatty substances with red-tanned and chrome-tanned leather substances. A. A. Pekelin and E. I. Ginzburg. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovat. Inst. Kozhevenn. Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 6, 101-51(1938). The purpose of determining the influence of the nature and the properties of mineral oils on their behavior in the leather, and for the purpose of defining the conditions for the application of mineral oils so as to replace the vegetable and animal oils with mineral oils. Two types of fats are distinguished: (1) those which form a film around the individual fibers of the leather and (2) those which fill up the space between the fibers. Those of the first type are the true greasing constituents; those of the second type are easily removed from the leather by pressing and are, therefore, impregnating substances, which cause water resistance and also change some of the other physical-mechanical properties of the leather, but which have no greasing or oiling properties. The ability of the oiling substances to form a thin film on the interior of the leather tissue is defined by their wetting power for the given surface. This is affected by the polarity of the wetting liquid. The surface-active properties of the components of tanning substances arranged in a decreasing order are: sulfonated and saponified fats > oxidized fats > glycerides > mineral oils. The same sequence is found for the wetting properties of the oily materials. Hide powder can be wetted with mineral oils only upon changing the surface properties of the tanned powder from lyophilic to lyophobic; this is possible by treatment with soaps, or emulsions of surface-activating substances. The value of a fat-liquoring mixt. contg. mineral oils is detd. by its ability to wet the surface of leather fibers. In addn. to this, mineral oils are valuable leather lubricants because of their neutral chem. character and stability.
A. A. Boehtlingk



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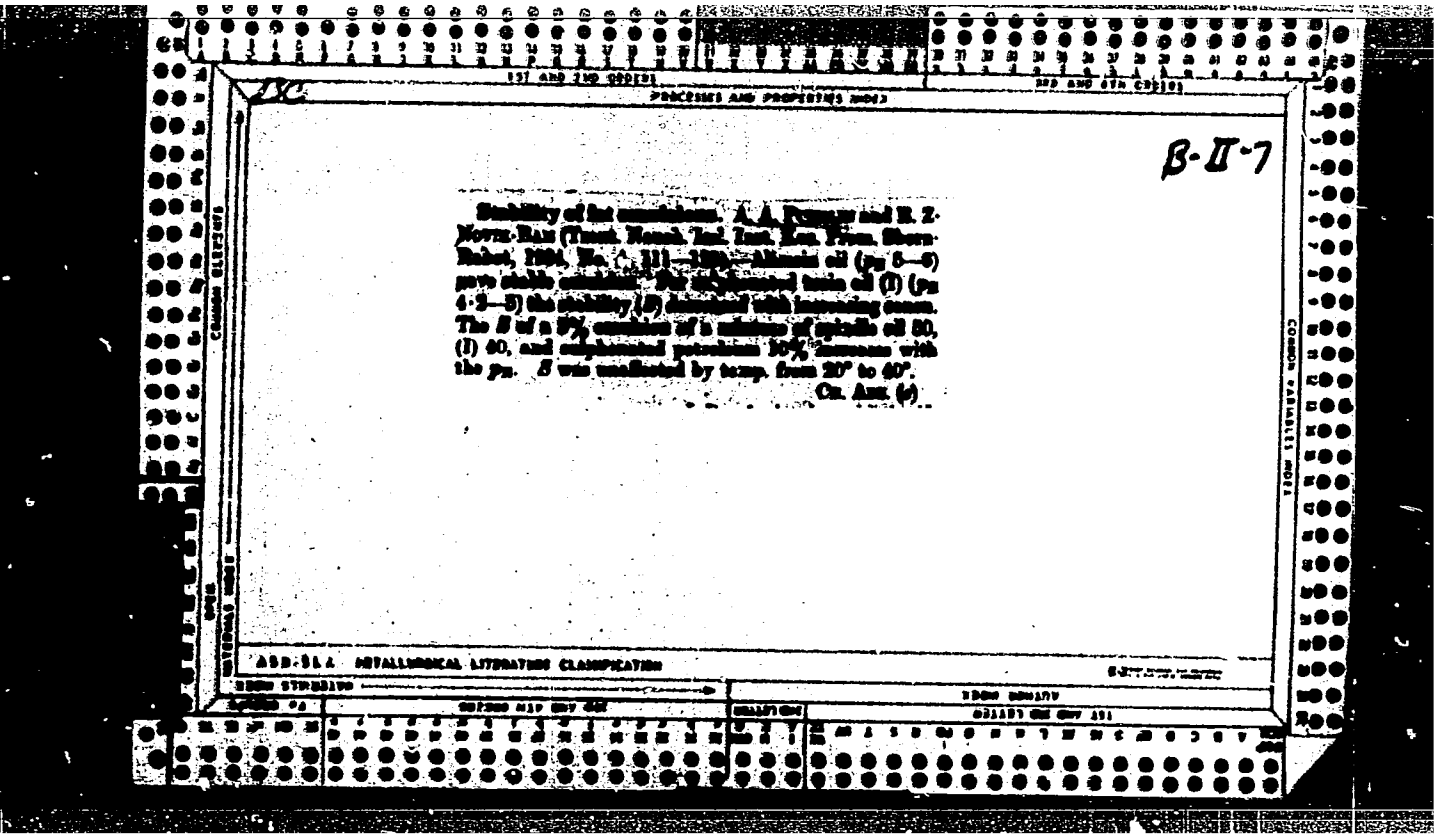
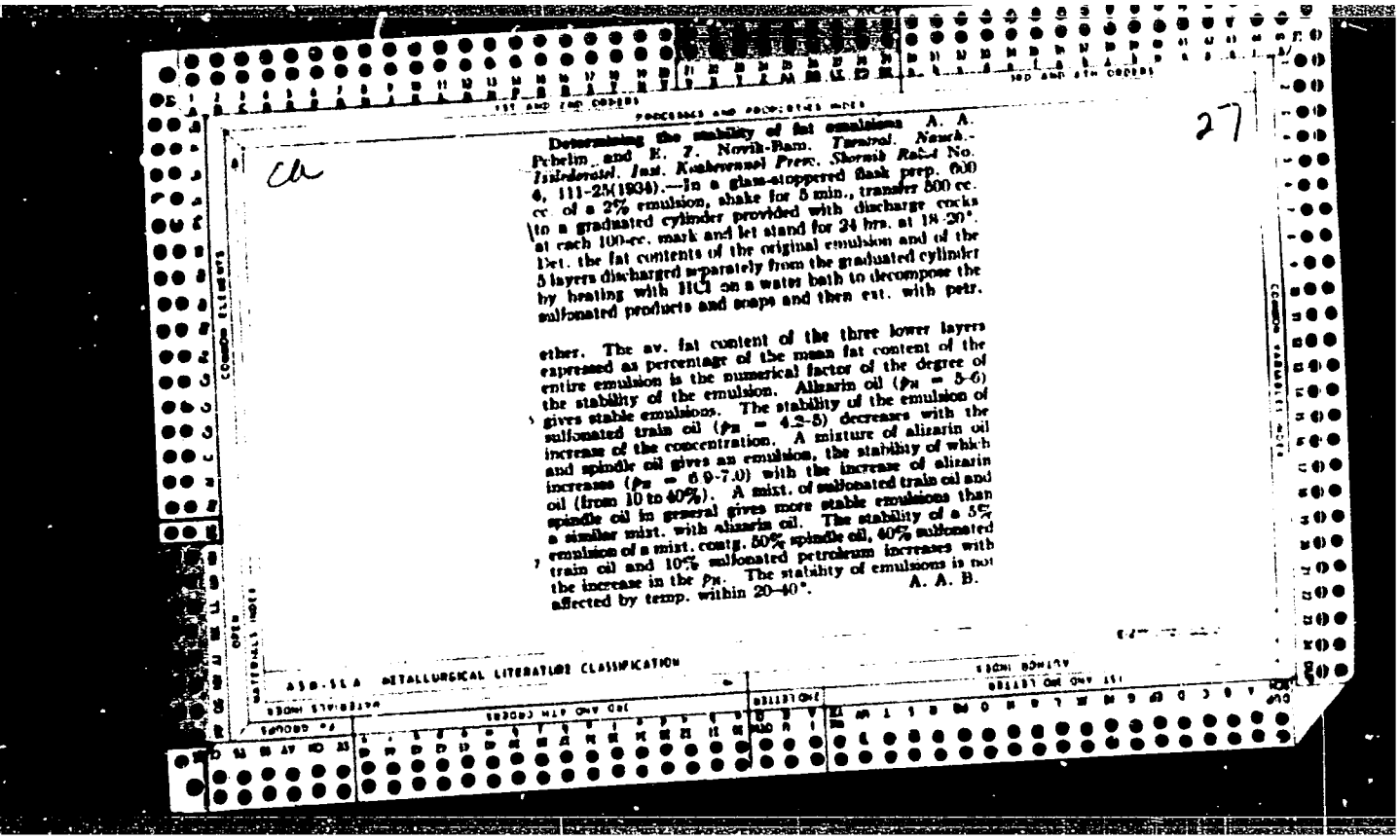
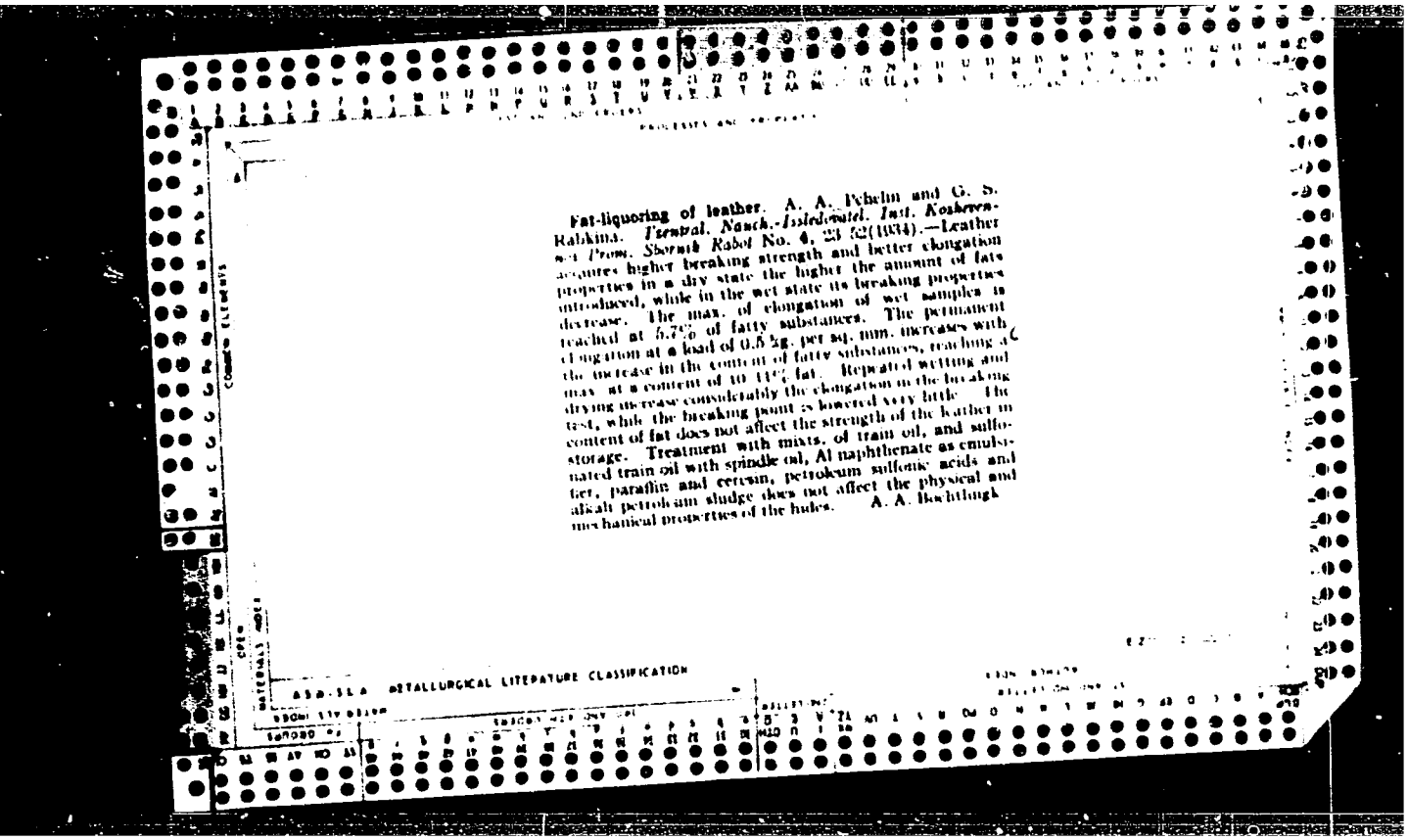
Cu. Ann. (6)

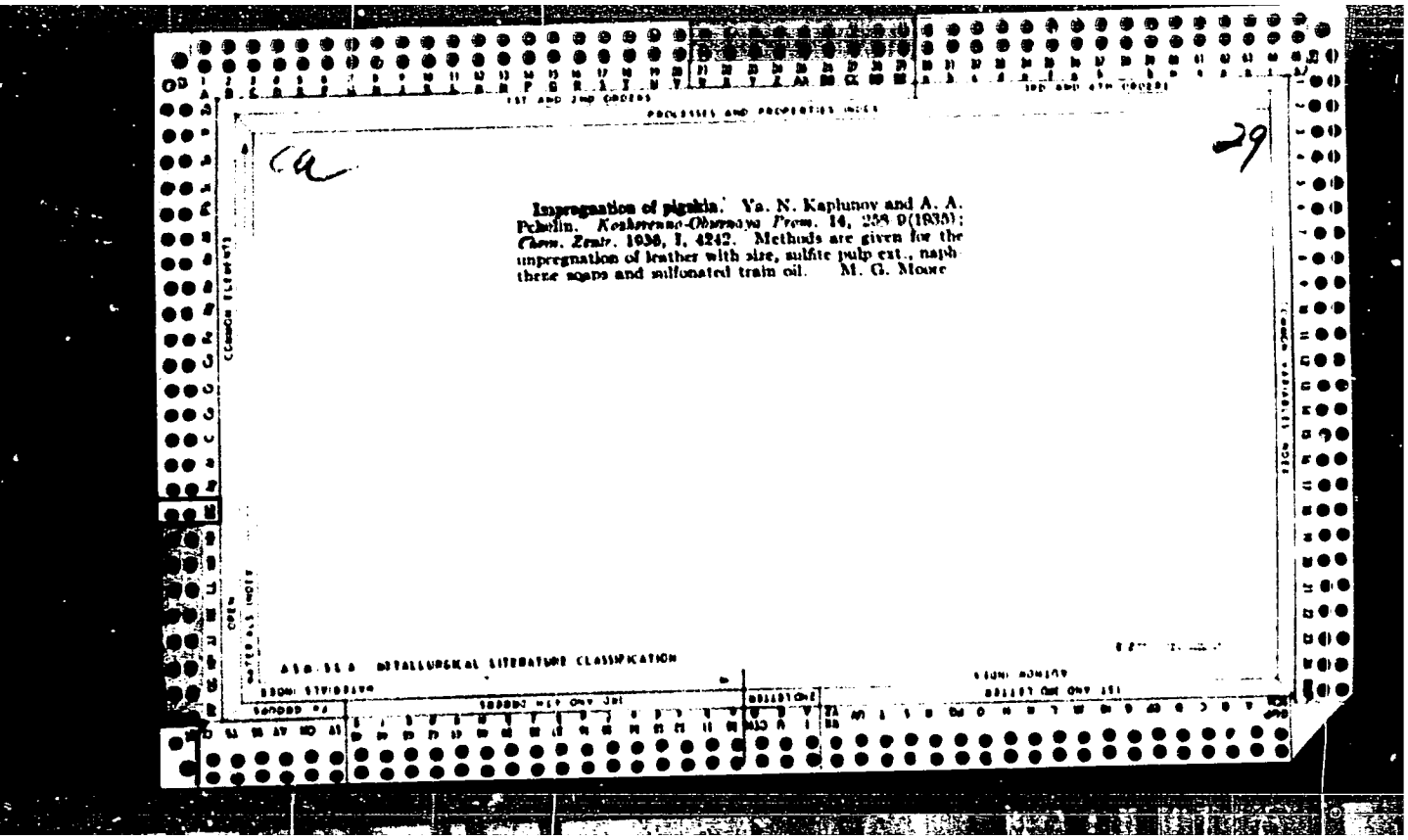




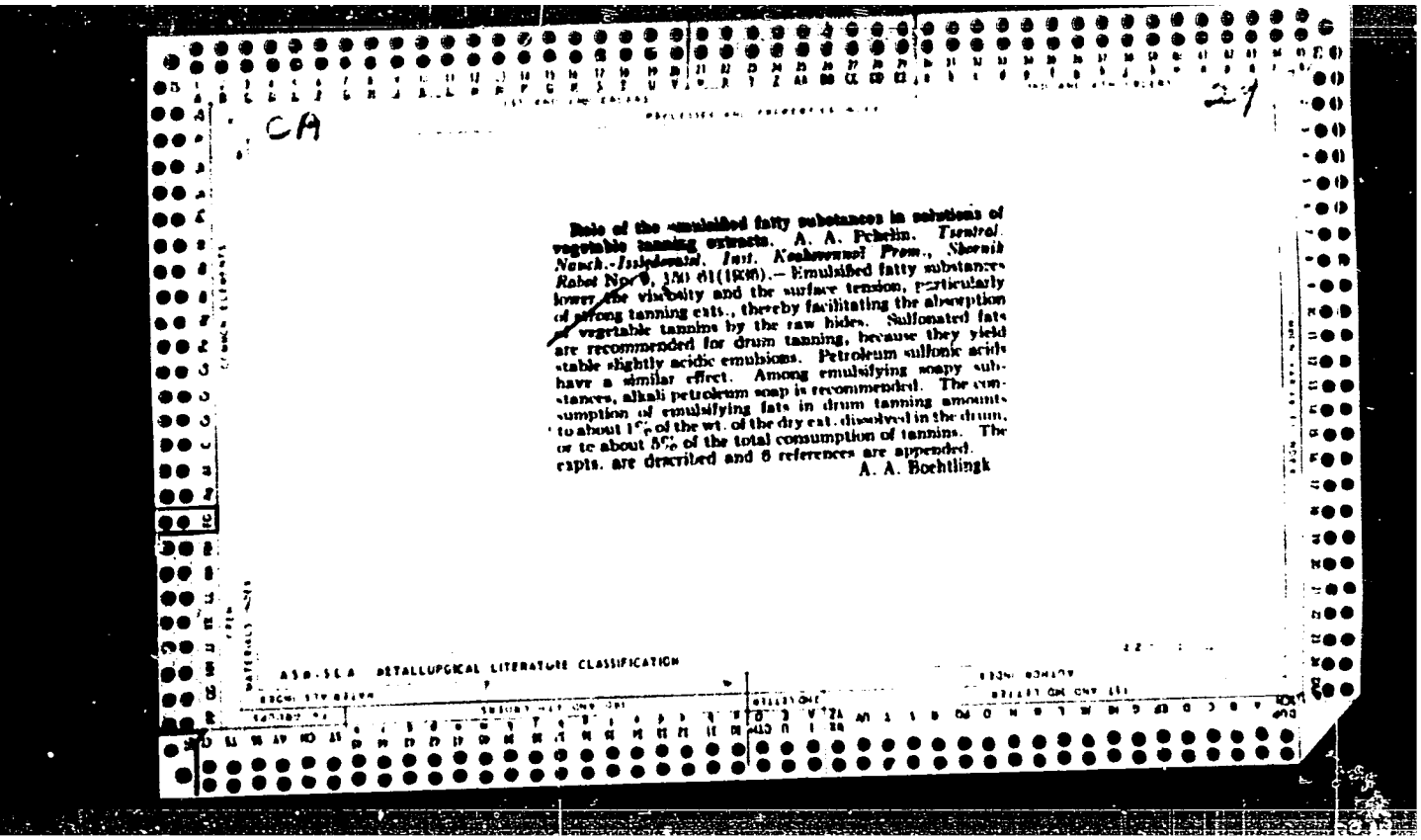
Determining the stability of fat emulsions. A. A. Pribrim and E. Z. Novik-Ram. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom. Sbornik Rabot* No. 4, 111-25(1934).—In a glass-stoppered flask prep. 600 cc. of a 2% emulsion, shake for 5 min., transfer 500 cc. to a graduated cylinder provided with discharge cocks at each 100-cc. mark and let stand for 24 hrs. at 18-20°. Det. the fat contents of the original emulsion and of the 5 layers discharged separately from the graduated cylinder by heating with HCl on a water bath to decompose the sulfonated products and shape and then ext. with petr. ether. The av. fat content of the three lower layers expressed as percentage of the mean fat content of the entire emulsion is the numerical factor of the degree of the stability of the emulsion. Alizarin oil (p_H = 5-6) gives stable emulsions. The stability of the emulsion of sulfonated train oil (p_H = 4.2-5) decreases with the increase of the concentration. A mixture of alizarin oil and spindle oil gives an emulsion, the stability of which increases (p_H = 6.9-7.0) with the increase of alizarin oil (from 10 to 40%). A mixt. of sulfonated train oil and spindle oil in general gives more stable emulsions than a similar mixt. with alizarin oil. The stability of a 5% emulsion of a mixt. contg. 50% spindle oil, 40% sulfonated train oil and 10% sulfonated petroleum increases with the increase in the p_H. The stability of emulsions is not affected by temp. within 20–40°. A. A. B.



Fat-liquoring of leather. A. A. Pchelin and G. S. Rabkina. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevenn. i Prom. Sbornik Rabot* No. 4, 23-52(1934).—Leather acquires higher breaking strength and better elongation properties in a dry state the higher the amount of fats introduced, while in the wet state its breaking properties decrease. The max. of elongation of wet samples is reached at 5.7% of fatty substances. The permanent elongation at a load of 0.5 kg. per sq. mm. increases with the increase in the content of fatty substances, reaching a max. at a content of 10-11% fat. Repeated wetting and drying increase considerably the elongation in the breaking test, while the breaking point is lowered very little. The content of fat does not affect the strength of the leather in storage. Treatment with mixts. of train oil, and sulfonated train oil with spindle oil, Al naphthenate as emulsifier, paraffin and ceresin, petroleum sulfonic acids and alkali petroleum sludge does not affect the physical and mechanical properties of the hides. A. A. Ikchitbagi



Impregnation of pigskin. Ya. N. Kaplunov and A. A. Pchelin. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom.* 14, 258-9(1935); *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, I, 4242. Methods are given for the impregnation of leather with size, sulfite pulp ext., naphthene soaps and sulfonated train oil. M. G. Moore



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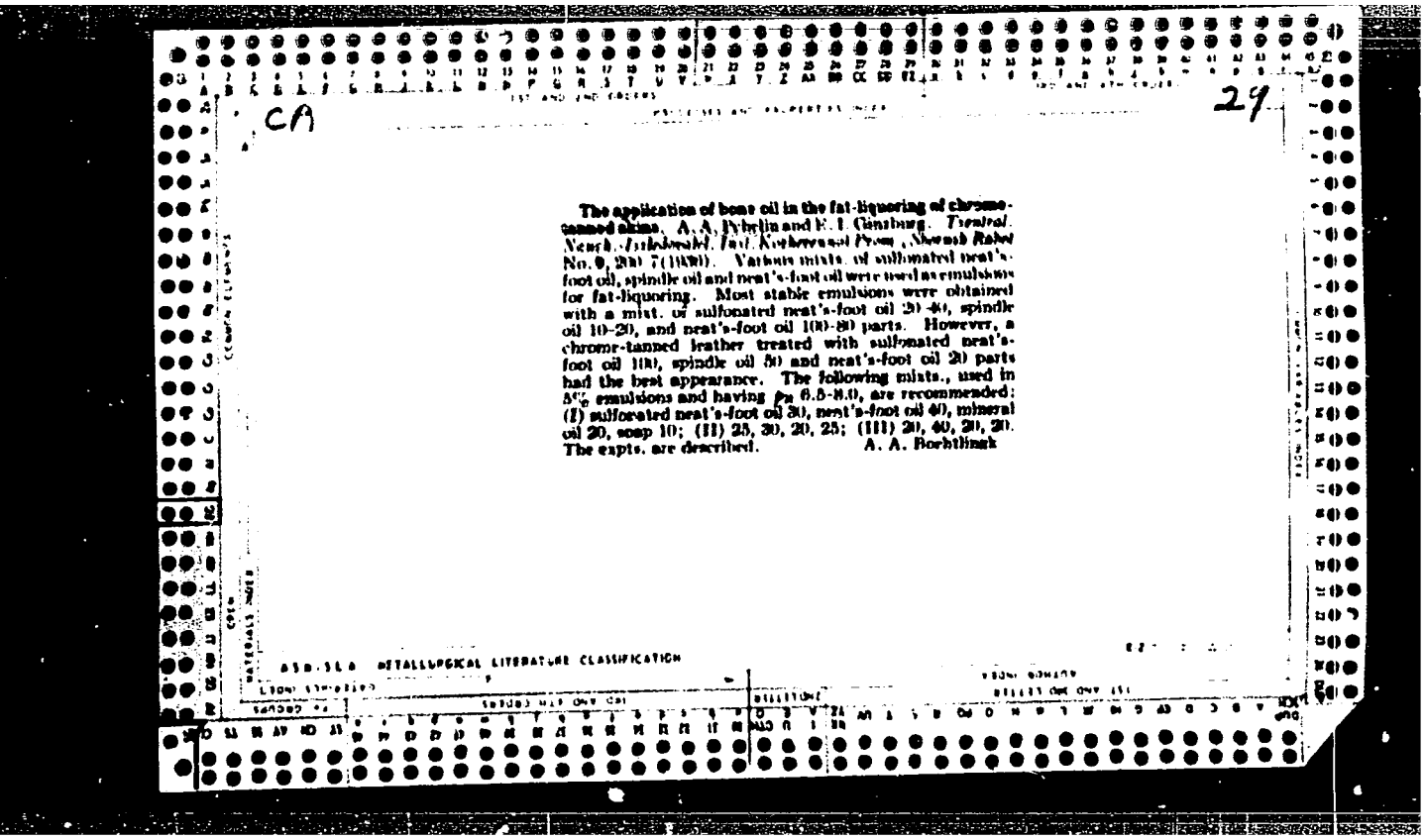
21

Role of the emulsified fatty substances in solutions of vegetable tanning extracts. A. A. Pchelin. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 3, 150–61(1936).— Emulsified fatty substances lower the viscosity and the surface tension, particularly of strong tanning exts., thereby facilitating the absorption of vegetable tannins by the raw hides. Sulfonated fats are recommended for drum tanning, because they yield stable slightly acidic emulsions. Petroleum sulfonic acids have a similar effect. Among emulsifying soapy substances, alkali petroleum soap is recommended. The consumption of emulsifying fats in drum tanning amounts to about 1% of the wt. of the dry ext. dissolved in the drum, or to about 5% of the total consumption of tannins. The expts. are described and 6 references are appended.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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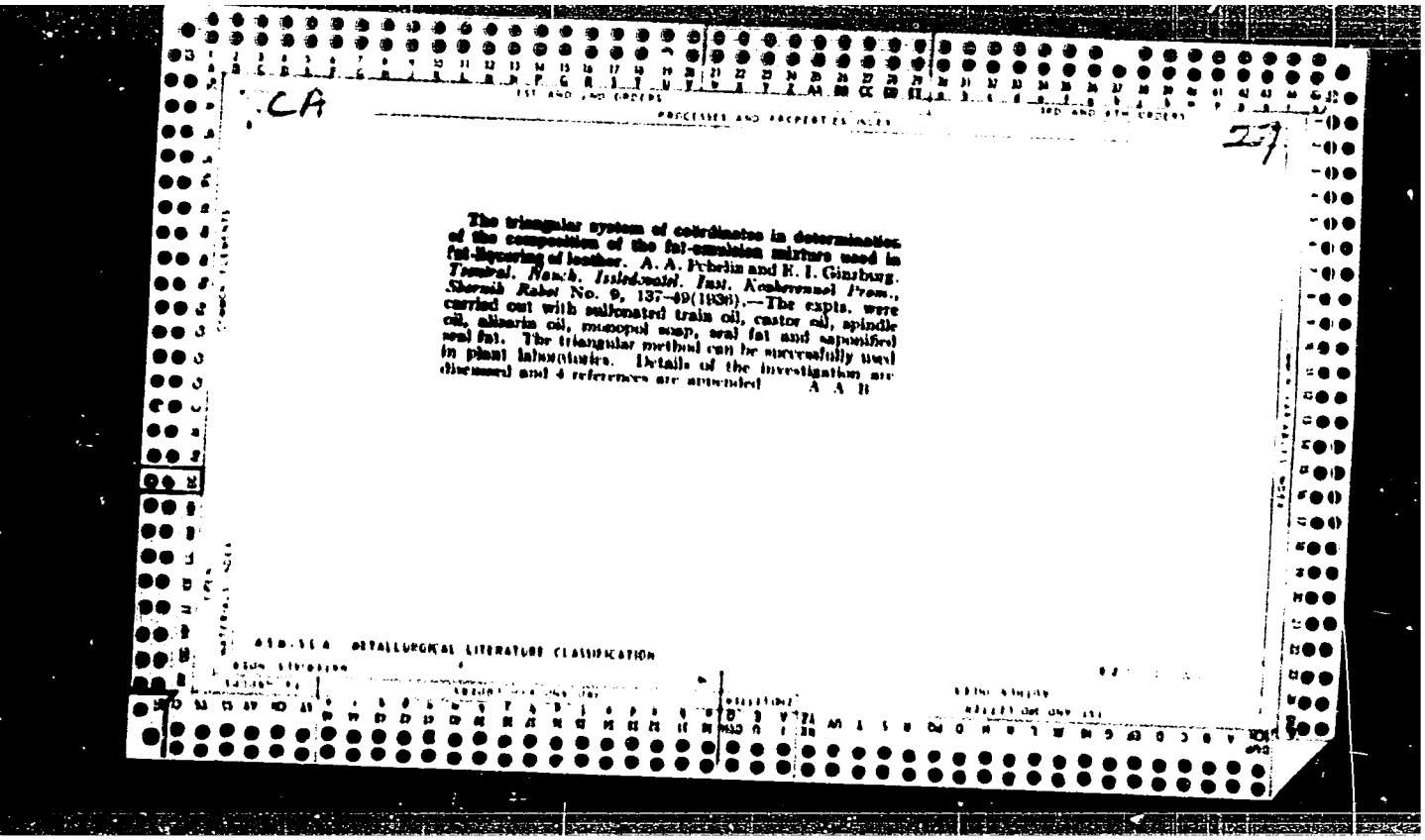
29

The application of bone oil in the fat-liquoring of chrome-tanned skins. A. A. Borbilia and F. I. Ginzburg. *Trudy Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom.* (*Scientific Research Inst. Leather Ind.*) No. 9, 203–7 (1939). Various mixts. of sulfonated neat's-foot oil, spindle oil and neat's-foot oil were used as emulsions for fat-liquoring. Most stable emulsions were obtained with a mixt. of sulfonated neat's-foot oil 20–40, spindle oil 10–20, and neat's-foot oil 100–80 parts. However, a chrome-tanned leather treated with sulfonated neat's-foot oil 100, spindle oil 50 and neat's-foot oil 20 parts had the best appearance. The following mixts., used in 5% emulsions and having p_H 6.5–8.0, are recommended: (I) sulfonated neat's-foot oil 30, neat's-foot oil 40, mineral oil 20, soap 10; (II) 25, 30, 20, 25; (III) 20, 40, 20, 20. The expts. are described. A. A. Borbilinsk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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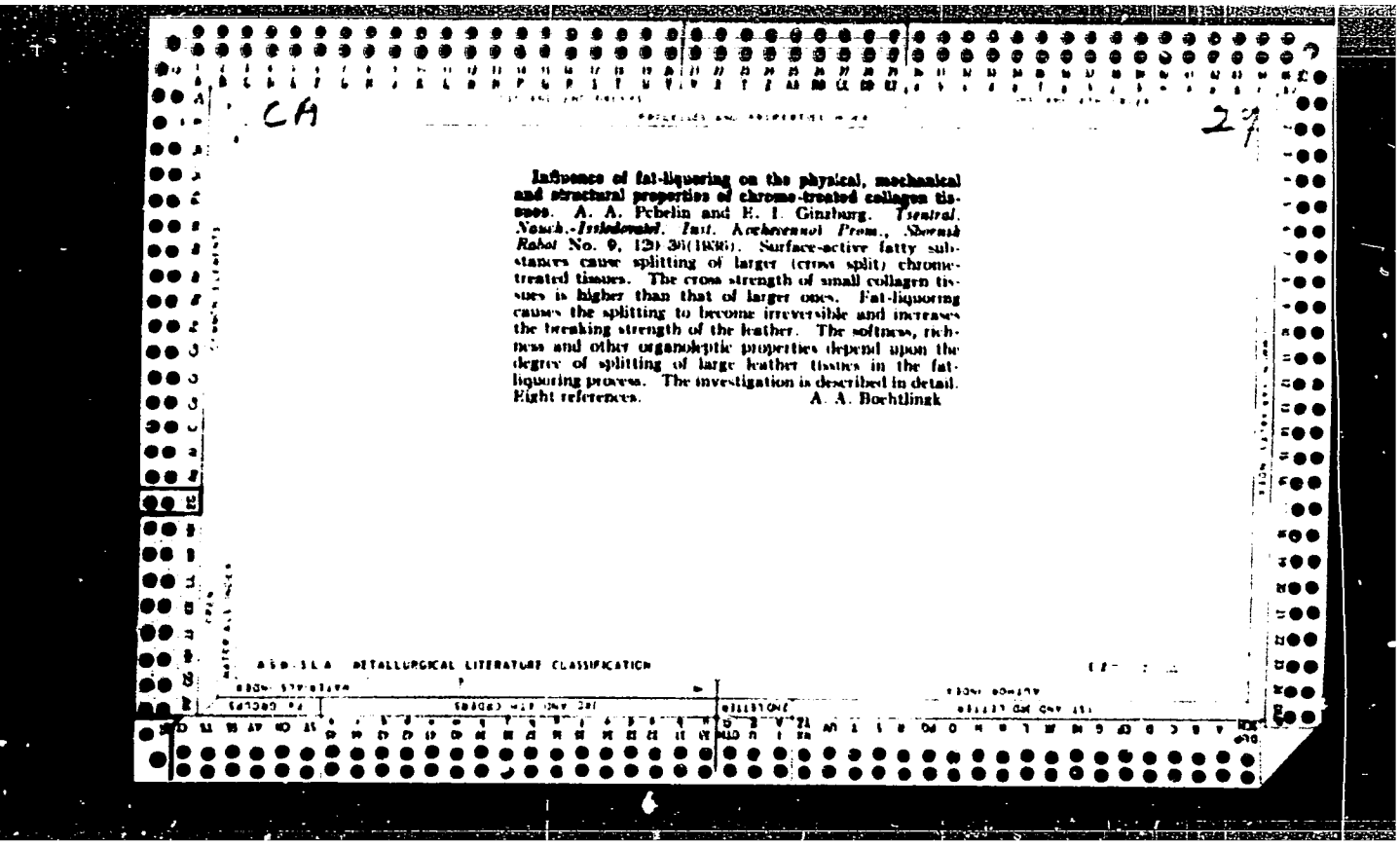
27

The triangular system of coördinates in determination of the composition of the fat-emulsion mixture used in fat-liquoring of leather. A. A. Pchelin and E. I. Ginsburg. *Tsentral. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 9, 137–49(1936).—The expts. were carried out with sulfonated train oil, castor oil, spindle oil, alizarin oil, monopol soap, seal fat and saponified seal fat. The triangular method can be successfully used in plant laboratories. Details of the investigation are discussed and 4 references are appended. A A B

ASTIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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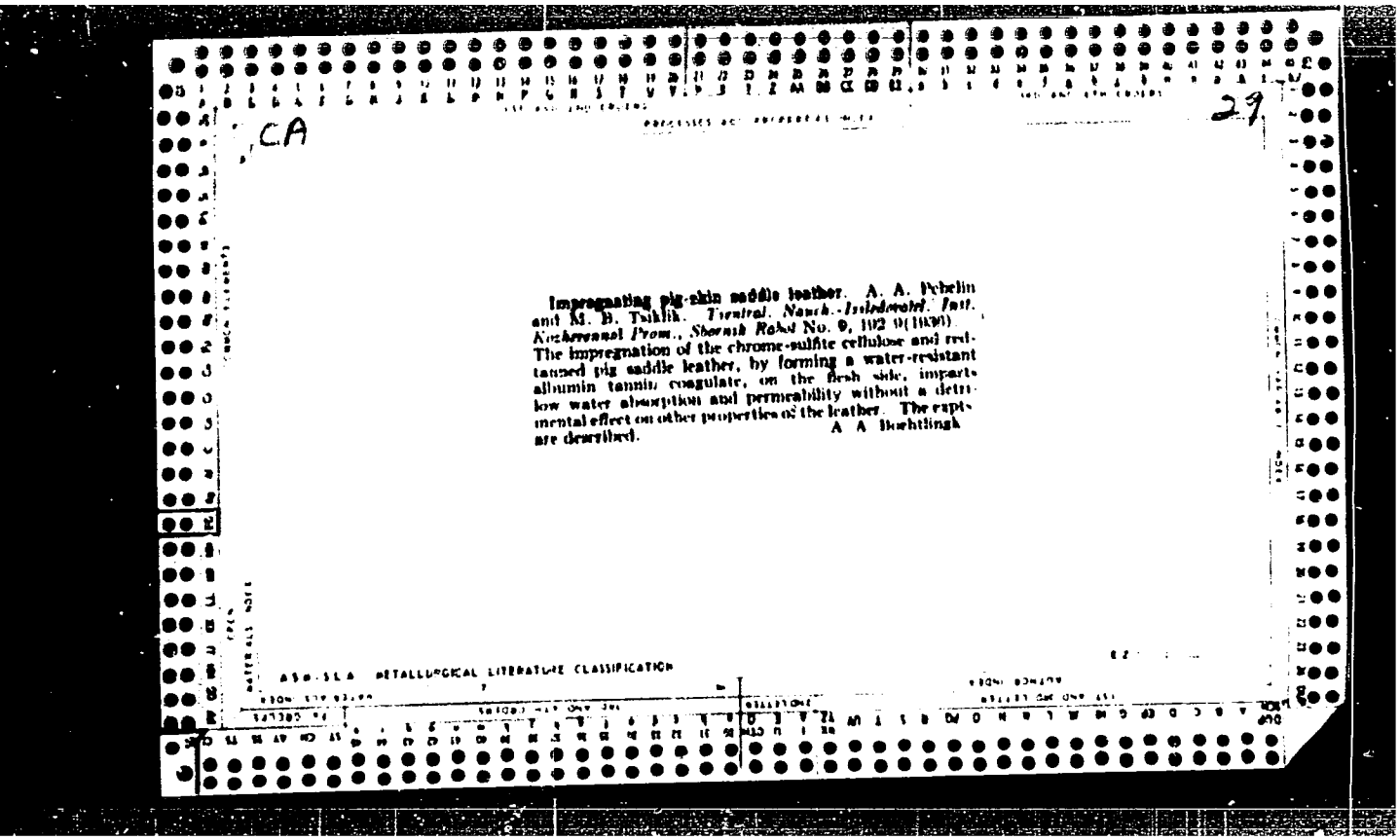
2

Influence of fat-liquoring on the physical, mechanical and structural properties of chrome-treated collagen tissues. A. A. Pchelin and E. I. Ginzburg. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 9, 129-36(1956). Surface-active fatty substances cause splitting of larger (cross split) chrome-treated tissues. The cross strength of small collagen tissues is higher than that of larger ones. Fat-liquoring causes the splitting to become irreversible and increases the breaking strength of the leather. The softness, richness and other organoleptic properties depend upon the degree of splitting of large leather tissues in the fat-liquoring process. The investigation is described in detail. Eight references. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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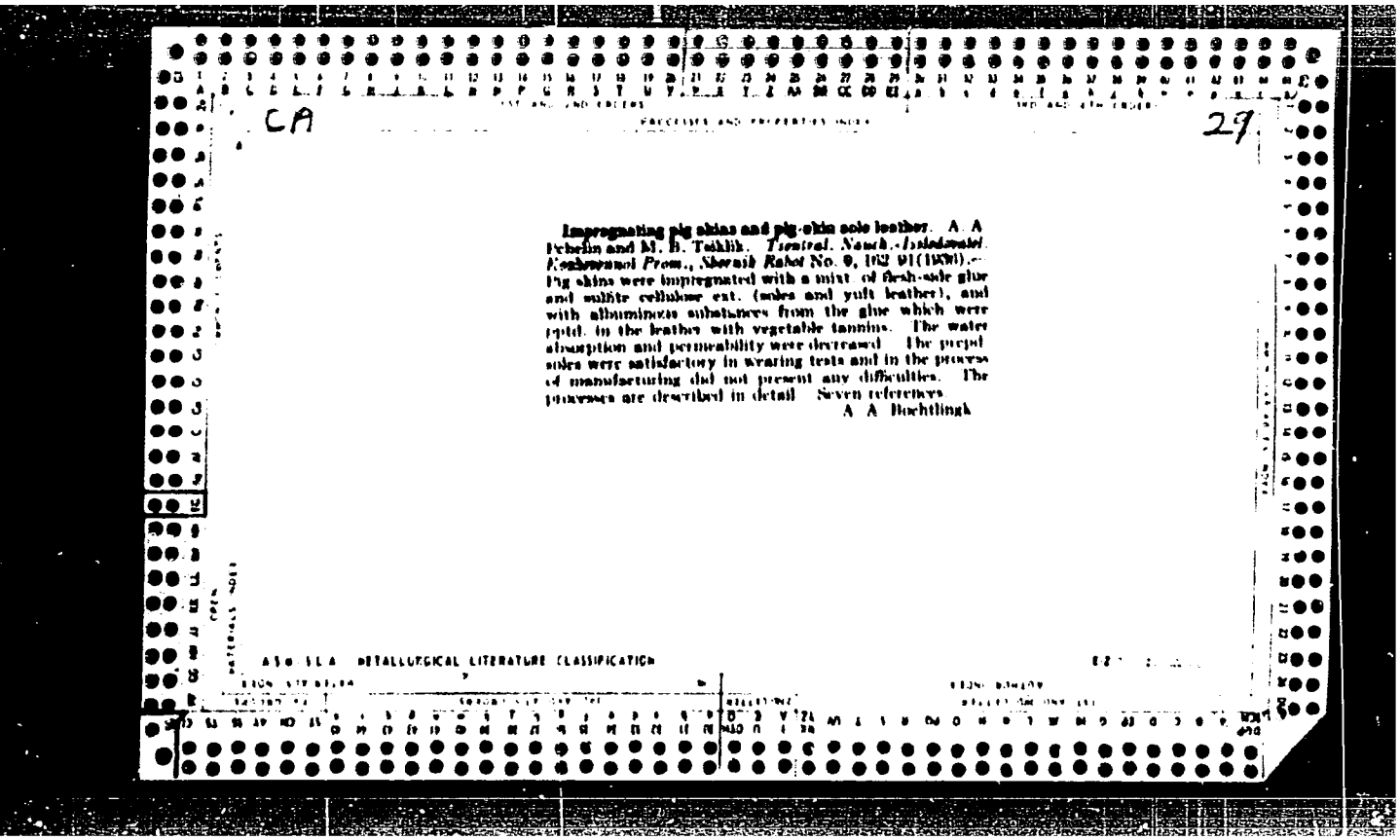
29

Impregnating pig-skin saddle leather. A. A. Pchelin and M. B. Tsiklik. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 9, 102-9(1939). The impregnation of the chrome-sulfite cellulose and retanned pig saddle leather, by forming a water-resistant albumin tannin coagulate, on the flesh side, imparts low water absorption and permeability without a detrimental effect on other properties of the leather. The experiments are described. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



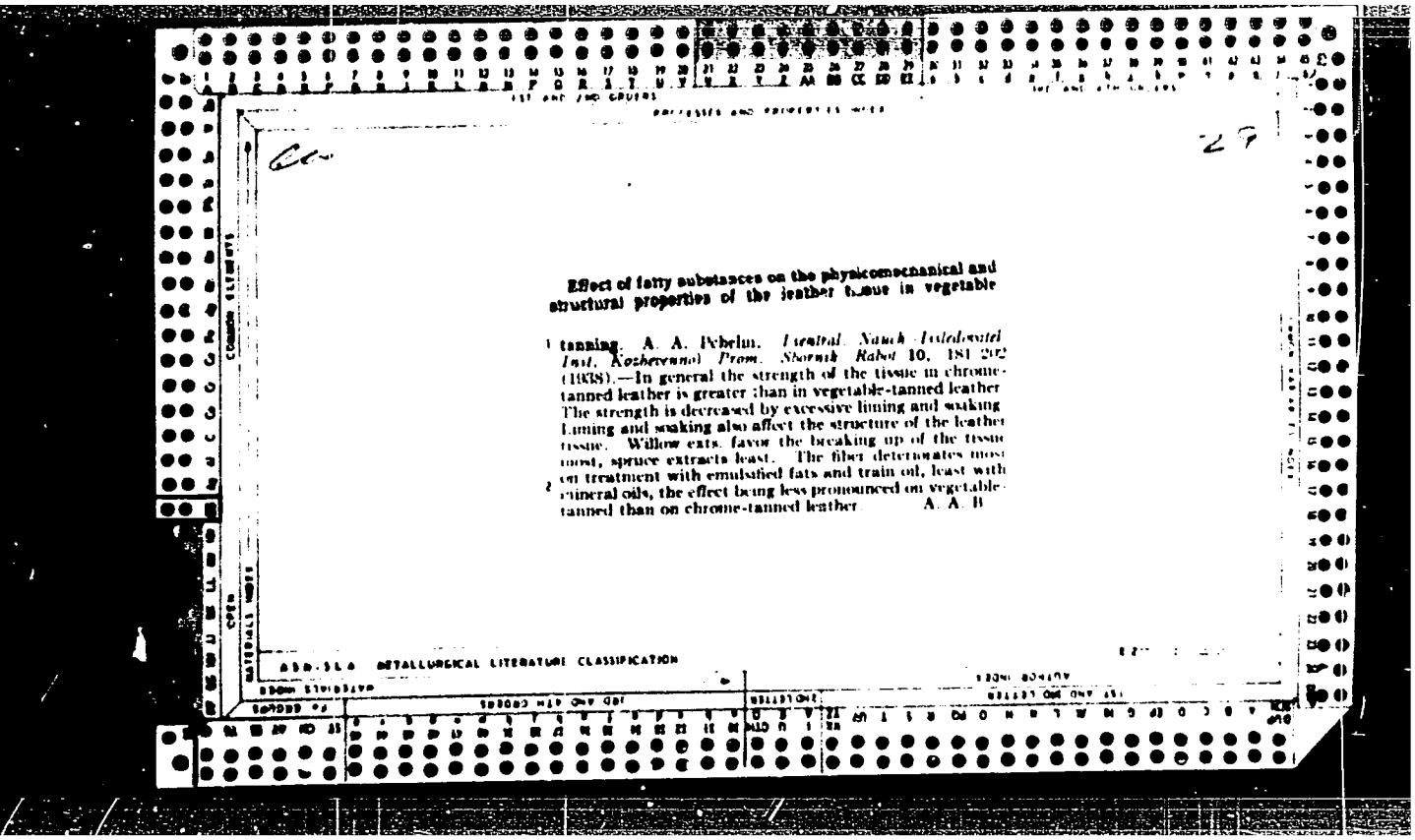
CA

29

Impregnating pig skins and pig-skin sole leather. A. A. Pchelin and M. B. Tsiklik. *Trudy Vses. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 9, 102-91(1939).—Pig skins were impregnated with a mixt. of fresh-sole glue and sulfite cellulose ext. (soles and yuft leather), and with albuminous substances from the glue which were pptd. in the leather with vegetable tannins. The water absorption and permeability were decreased. The prepd. soles were satisfactory in wearing tests and in the process of manufacturing did not present any difficulties. The processes are described in detail. Seven references.

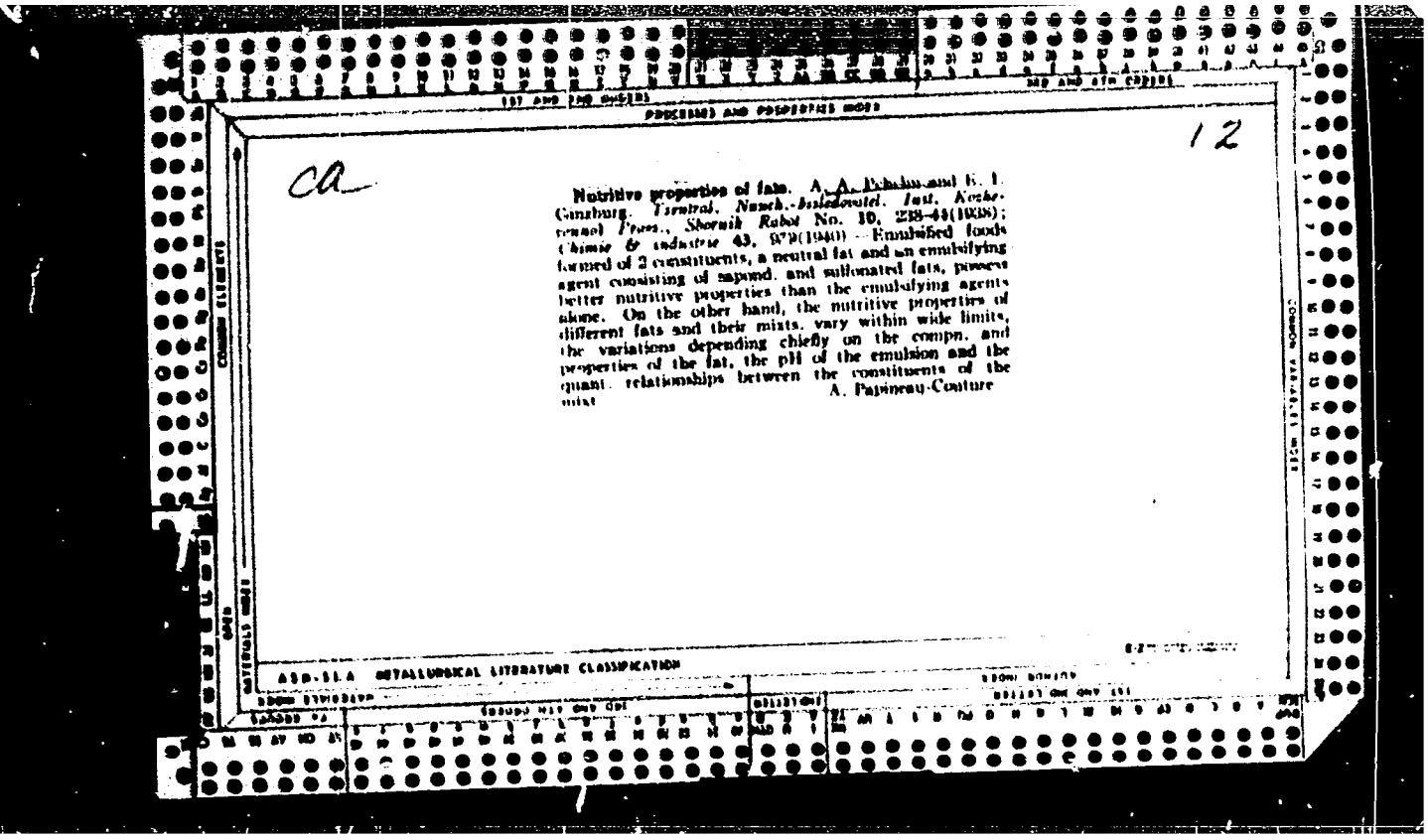
A. A. Bochtlingk

A1G 11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Effect of fatty substances on the physicomechanical and structural properties of the leather tissue in vegetable

tanning. A. A. Pchelin. *Izvestiya Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom. Sbornik Rabot* 10, 181-202 (1938).—In general the strength of the tissue in chrome-tanned leather is greater than in vegetable-tanned leather. The strength is decreased by excessive liming and soaking. Liming and soaking also affect the structure of the leather tissue. Willow exts. favor the breaking up of the tissue most, spruce extracts least. The fiber deteriorates most on treatment with emulsified fats and train oil, least with mineral oils, the effect being less pronounced on vegetable-tanned than on chrome-tanned leather. A. A. B.

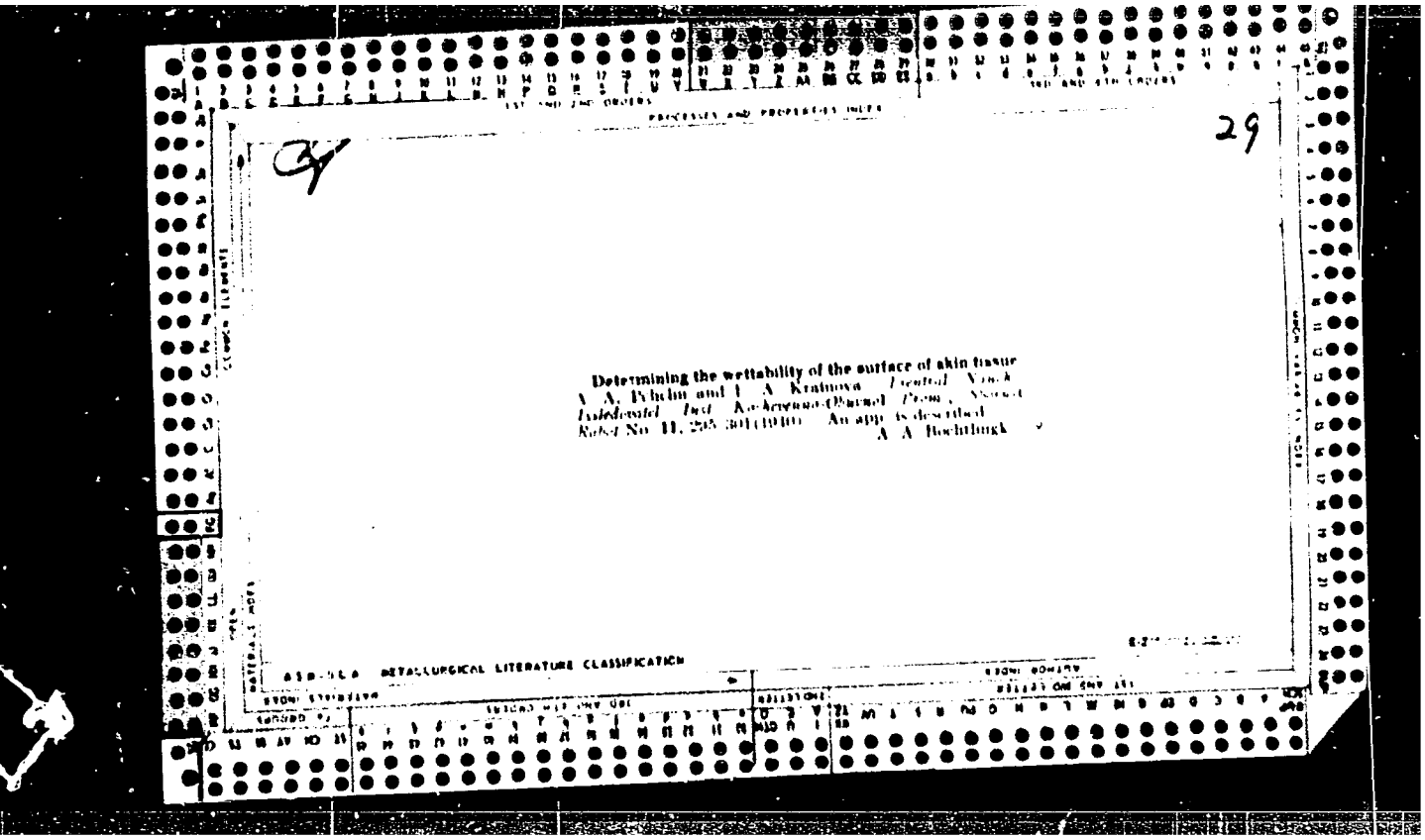


12

CA

Nutritive properties of fats. A. A. Pokshis and K. I. Ginzburg. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 10, 233–48(1938); *Chimie & industrie* 43, 979(1940).—Emulsified foods formed of 2 constituents, a neutral fat and an emulsifying agent consisting of sapond. and sulfonated fats, possess better nutritive properties than the emulsifying agents alone. On the other hand, the nutritive properties of different fats and their mixts. vary within wide limits, the variations depending chiefly on the compn. and properties of the fat, the pH of the emulsion and the quant. relationships between the constituents of the mixt.

A. Papineau-Couture



POHELIN, A.A.,
K. K. GAVRIKOV, Tsentral. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevenno-Obuvnoi Pro.., Sbornik Rabot No. 13, 77-101 (1940)