30V/138-58-10-8/10

AUTHOR: Petrenko, A. P.

TITLE: Trends in the Development of the Chemical Industry in the Voronezh Council of National Economy During 1959 - 1965 (Perspektivy razvitiya khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Voronezhskogo sovnarkhoza v 1959 - 1965 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 10, pp 32 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Department for the Chemical Industry of the Voronezh Council of National Economy manufacture synthetic rubbers, latexes, styrene, butyl alcohol, acetylene, iron oxides and tyres for cars and for agricultural machinery. During the years 1959 - 1965 the Voronezh Council of National Economy plans to increase the output of synthetic rubber by 34% and of styrene by 66%. New developments planned in the synthetic rubber plant im. S. M Kirov include the production of synthetic latexes for tyres, of oil-filled rubbers, and of plastics based on styrene. A plant for the reconditioning of tyres is to be erected. As a result of various modifications and improvements, the production of rubber will be increased by 30%, of styrene by 25% and of tyres by 60%. By using rosin soaps as new emulsifier during the emulsion polymerisation, and by substituting calcium chloride by other

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coagulents, it will be possible to improve the properties of rubber. A new type of rubber - isoprene rubber SKI - has recently been synthesised by the VNIISK. By the use of very active polymerisation initiators, it will be possible to increase the output of rubber by 15 - 20%. Modified distillation columns and more active catalysts for the production of styrene are to be used. A 30 - 40% improvement in output of the tyre factory will be achieved by using new types of rubbers and latexes, viscose cords etc. Investigations are to be carried out into the construction of tyres for cars and agricultural machinery such as for tyres used on the combine SK-3 and on the tractors of the Minsk Tractor Factory etc. The vulcanisation process is to be improved by using steam with very high parameters. All these problems are to be investigated by VNIISK, NIISHP, Giprokauchuk,

SOV/138-58-10-8/10

Trends in the Development of the Chemical Industry in the Voronezh Council of National Economy During 1959 - 1965

Rezinoproyekt, OKBA and NIISS.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy sovnarkhoz (Voronezh Council of National Economy)

Card 3/3

PETRENKO, Aleksey Petrovich; PETROV, N.P., redaktor; CHURAYEVA, Z.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tomato growing in non-Chernozem regions of the U.S.S.R.] Vyrashchivanie tomatov v nechernozemnoi polose SSSR. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 123 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Tomatoes)

KOMMODOV, V.V., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; PETRENKO, A.T.; OVCHINNIKOV, I.A.

Components of grass mixtures for slopes. Zemledelie 25 no.12: 26-30 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva TSentral'no-chernozemnoy polosy imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.

SOV/137-58-11-23096
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 181 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Antropov, L. I., Grigor'yev, V. P., Petrenko, A. T.

TITLE: Utilization of the Data of Electrocapillary Measurements in the Investigation of Inhibitors of Acid Corrosion of Metals (Ispol'zovaniye dannykh elektrokapillyarnykh izmereniy pri issledovanii ingibitorov kislotnoy korrozii metallov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 69/83, pp 129-147

ABSTRACT: An investigation with the aid of the plotting of electrocapillary curves of the inhibiting action of 19 various classes of organic compounds on the corrosion of Fe in 1N H_2SO_4 solution at 20°C has established a regularity in the increase of the inhibiting action upon an increase of the surface activity of the compound introduced into the acid. It was noted that a departure from the regularity found upon comparison with corrosion tests can serve as a basis for a qualitative study of the inhibiting effect of separate functional groups of organic compounds and for the explanation of the process of the inhibition of acid corrosion of metals. An analysis of electrocapillary curves plotted for Hg in 1N HCl solutions with additions of caffeine.

Utilization of the Data of Electrocapillary Measurements in the Investigation (cont.)

sulgine, norsulfasole, sulfidine, o-hydroxyquinoline, anthranilic acid, pyramidon, bis (tetramethylsilylmethyl) ethyl-methyl ammonium, and iodide (trimethylsilylmethyl) diethylallylammonium, and the determination of the rate of corrosion of Fe in the same solutions indicated that the existence of a linear relationship between the coefficient of corrosion inhibition and the magnitude of the decrease in the surface tension affords a quantitative determination of the inhibiting effect caused by a compound or by every functional group entering into the make up of that compound. The variation in the inhibiting effect on the metal corrosion caused by the variation in the concentration of an inhibitor can be calculated from the electro-capillary curves and from the inhibition coefficient determined in the presence of one of the additives
Bibliography: 31 references.

P S

AMTROPOV, L.I.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.P.; PETRENKO, A.T.

Utilizing data of electrocapillary measurements for investigating inhibitors of acid corrosion of metals. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.10:1497-1503 O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Electrocapillary phenomena)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

ANTROPOV, L.I.; PETRENKO, A.T.

Corrosion of iron and zinc in 1 N. H_2SO_4. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.12:1849-1856 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institu imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Iron--Corrosion) (Zinc--Corrosion) (Sulfuric acid)

PETRENKO, A. T.

PETREKO, A. T.: "The effect of certain additives on the corrosion of iron and zinc in acid media." Min Higher Education USSR. Novocherkassk Polytechnic Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Novocherkassk, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 26, 1956

PETRENKO, A.T.

Relation between the nature of hydrogen overvoltage and the metal position in the D.I. Mendeleyev periodic system of elements. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.9:2097-2102 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu filial Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

PETRENKO, A V.

SOV-91-58-9-17/29

AUTHORS: Tselikovskiy, I.I. and Petrenko, A.V., Technicians

TITLE: Checking Suspended Insulators in Open Substations (Ispytaniye podvesnykh izolyatorov na otkrytykh podstantsiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a device for checking suspended insulators in open transformer substation. It consists of a bakelite tube, to each end of which are fixed metal prongs made from 4-5 mm wire and shaped to fit the metal cap of the insulator - the whole thing being attached to a normal 10 kv serviceing rod. To check the insulators, one man climbs up and grasps the insulator caps with the two prongs, which are in turn connected to a 2,500 v megohmmeter operated by another man on the ground. The state of the insulation can thus be checked. There are 2 photos.

1. Insulation (Electric)--Test mehtods 2. Insulation (Electric) --Testing equipment

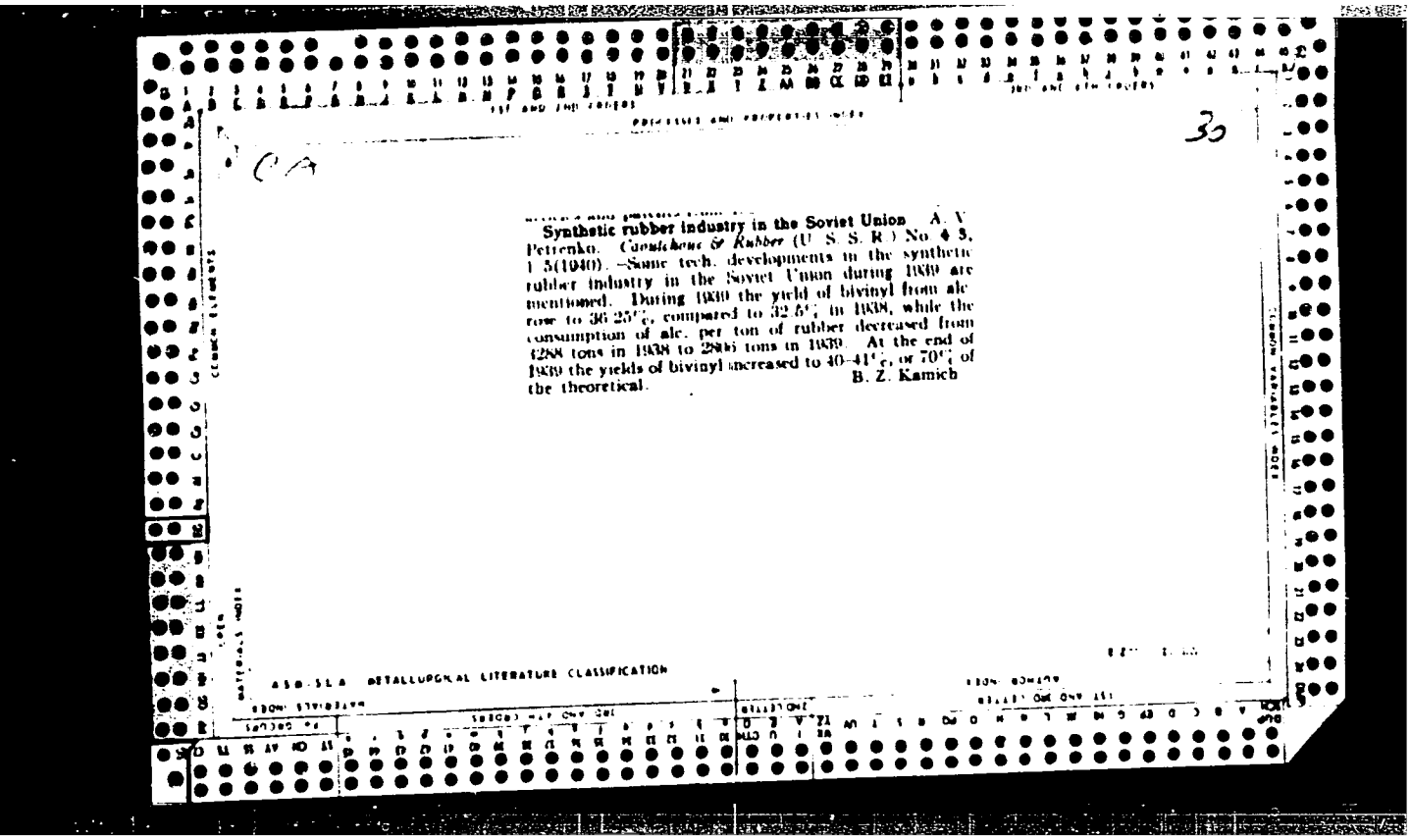
Card 1/1

PETRENKO, A.V.

"Shoemaker's handbook," vol. 1, edited by D.S.Muravnidze. Reviewed by A.V.Petrenko. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.2:38-40 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Shoe manufacture--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)
(Muravnidze, D.S.)

TSELIKOVSKIY, I.I., tekhnik; PETRENKO, A.V., tekhnik

Testing suspension insulators of open subetations. Energetik 6 no.9: 24-25 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric insulators and insulation--Testing)

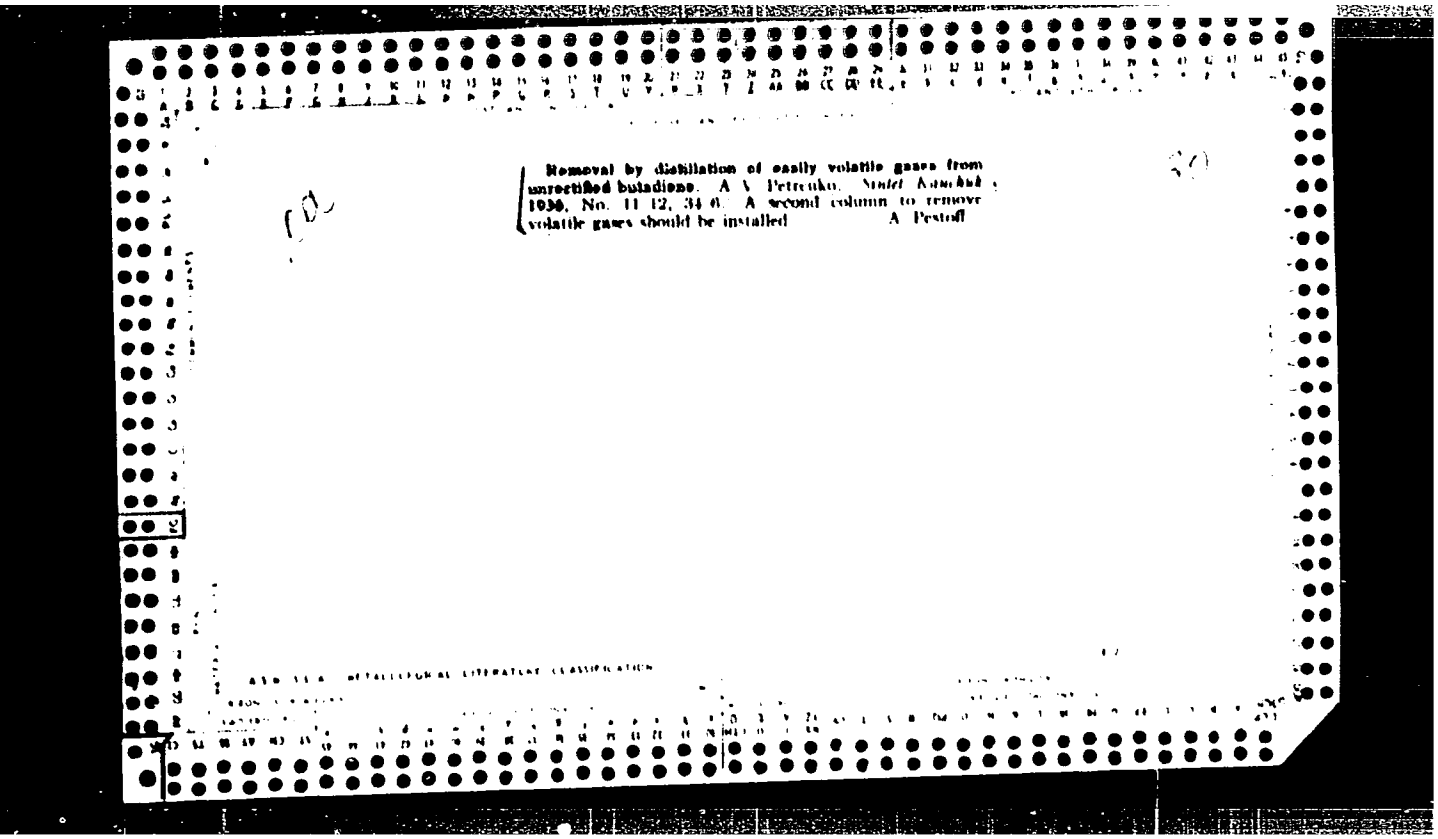


Synthetic rubber industry in the Soviet Union. A. V. Petrenko. *Caoutchouc & Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) No 4-5, 1-5(1940).—Some tech. developments in the synthetic rubber industry in the Soviet Union during 1939 are mentioned. During 1939 the yield of divinyl from alc. rose to 36.25%, compared to 32.6% in 1938, while the consumption of alc. per ton of rubber decreased from 4288 tons in 1938 to 2886 tons in 1939. At the end of 1939 the yields of divinyl increased to 40–41%, or 70% of the theoretical.

B. Z. Kamich

PETRENKO, A.V., tekhnik; TSELIKOVSKIY I.I., tekhnik.

Complete automatic control of the AF-18 electric separator unit.
Energetik 4 no.11:25-26 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Separators(Machines)) (Automatic control)



Removal by distillation of easily volatile gases from unrectified butadiene. A V Petrenko. *Sintet. Kauchuk* 1936, No. 11 12, 34 6. A second column to remove volatile gases should be installed A Pestoff

BAKULOV, I.A., kand. veterin. nauk; GNATOVA, O.V., kand. veterin. nauk; PETRENKO, A.Ye., vrach-laborant

Conjunctival test on guinea pigs and rabbits in the diagnosis of listeriosis. Veterinariia 39 no.8:75-77 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

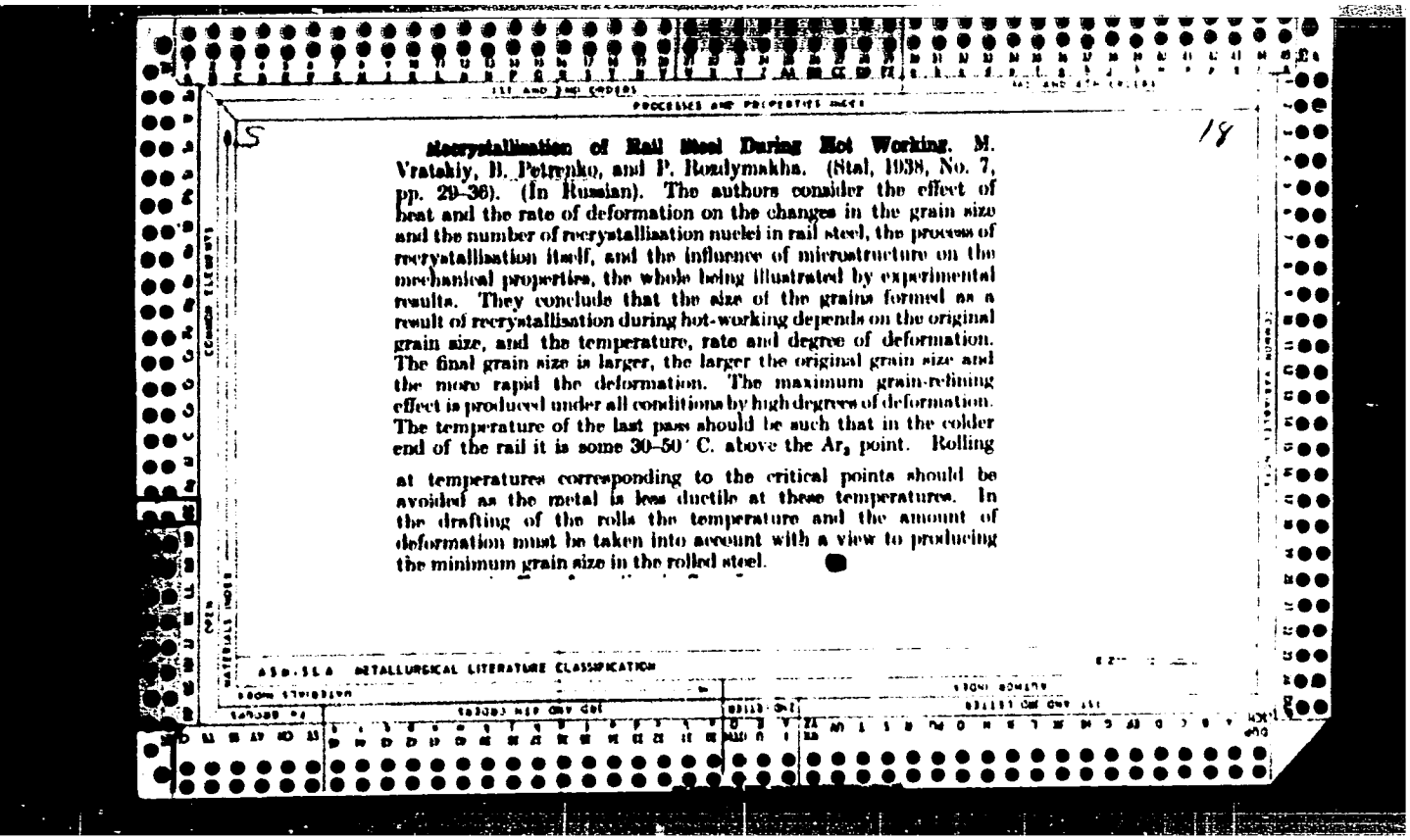
GOLUBOVSKIY, V.A.; ZAYTSEV, Yu.A.; PETRENKO, A.Z.; YURINA, A.L.

Structure of Devonian red beds in the Ekskulinsk dome.
Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.1:57-74 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:4)

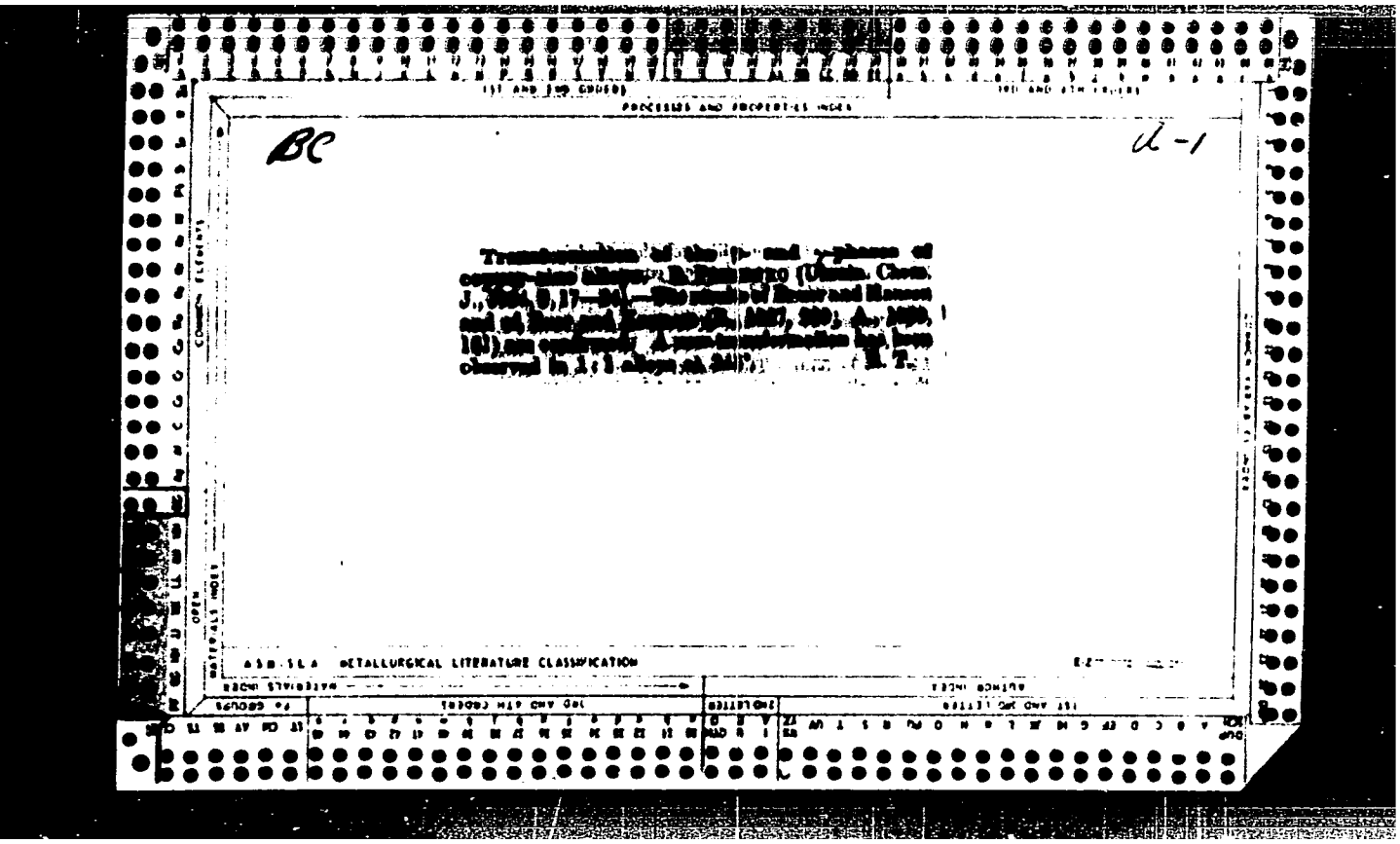
BAKULOV, I. A. and IGNATOVA, O. V. (Candidates of Veterinary Sciences), PETRENKO, A. Ye. (Physician-Laboratory Technician, Moscow Veterinary Academy).

"Conjunctival test made on guinea pigs and rabbits in the diagnosis of listerellosis"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 8, August 1962, p. 75



Recrystallisation of Rail Steel During Hot Working. M. Vratskiy, B. Petrenko, and P. Rozdymakha. (Stal, 1938, No. 7, pp. 29–36). (In Russian). The authors consider the effect of heat and the rate of deformation on the changes in the grain size and the number of recrystallisation nuclei in rail steel, the process of recrystallisation itself, and the influence of microstructure on the mechanical properties, the whole being illustrated by experimental results. They conclude that the size of the grains formed as a result of recrystallisation during hot-working depends on the original grain size, and the temperature, rate and degree of deformation. The final grain size is larger, the larger the original grain size and the more rapid the deformation. The maximum grain-refining effect is produced under all conditions by high degrees of deformation. The temperature of the last pass should be such that in the colder end of the rail it is some 30–50° C. above the Ar_3 point. Rolling at temperatures corresponding to the critical points should be avoided as the metal is less ductile at these temperatures. In the drafting of the rolls the temperature and the amount of deformation must be taken into account with a view to producing the minimum grain size in the rolled steel.



PETRENKO, B.

G. PETRENKO, Ukr Khim Zhur, 19.9, 4, 429-437

PETR[illegible], [illegible].
1. VRA[illegible], Ka[illegible]. Sta[illegible], [illegible], No. 1, [illegible]-45

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00124O

PETR[illegible]C, [illegible].

[illegible]. PETR[illegible], Ukrainskii Khim. Zhur. 4, 429-37, 1929

PETRENKO, B.,
M. VRATZKII, Kacnestvennaya Stal 1935, No. 1, 36-45.

PETRENKO, P.,
M. VRATZKII, Kachestvennaya Stal 1935, No. 1, 36-45.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Transformation of α- into β-Phase of Copper-Zinc Alloys. B. Petrenko. (*Ukrainskii Khemichnii Zhurnal* (J. Chem. Ukraine), 1934, 9, (1), 17–23). [In Ukrainian.] Earlier work on this subject is briefly summarized. It is concluded from investigation of the physical and mechanical properties of the alloys that the change occurs between 450° and 476° C. A bibliography is given. M. Z.

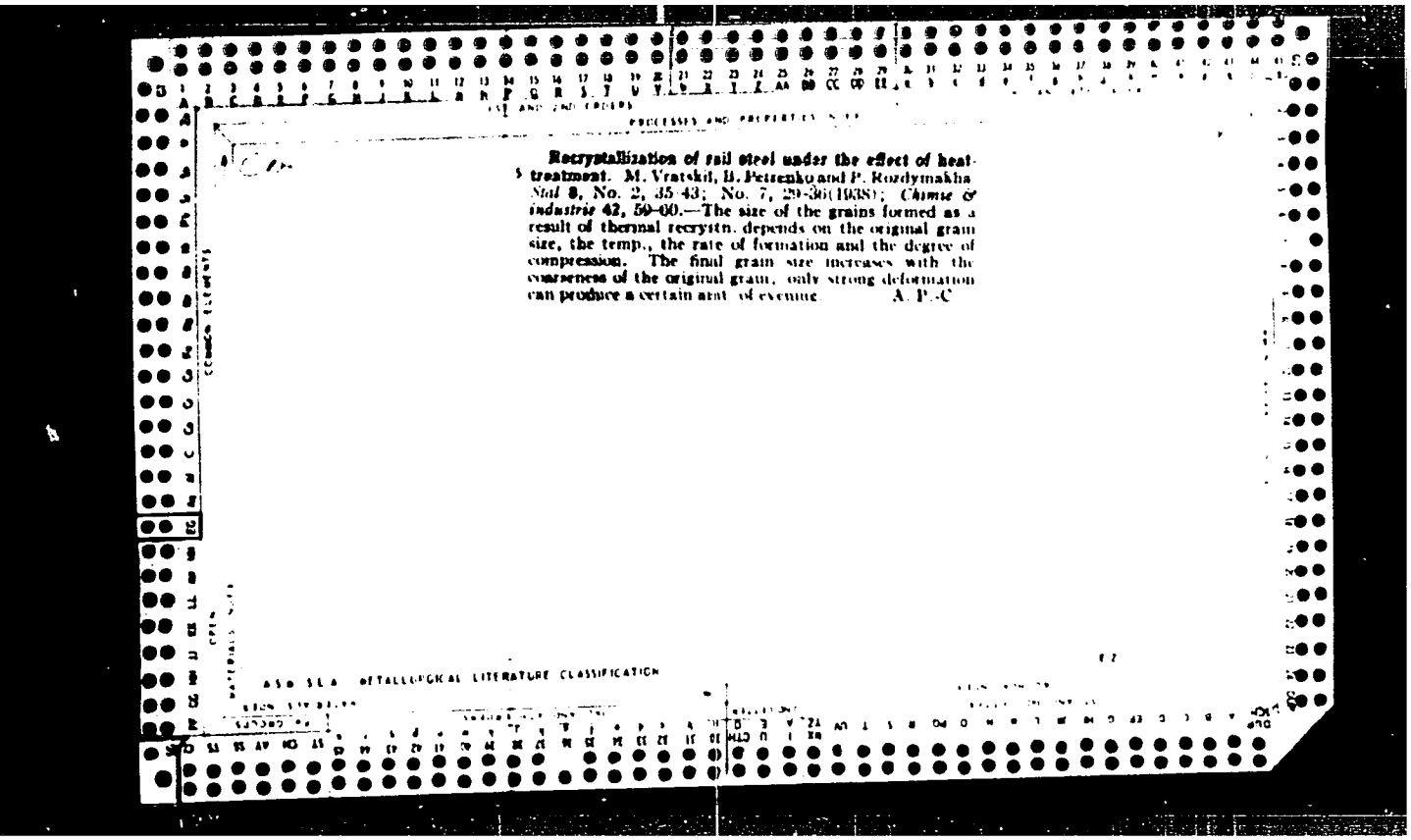
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

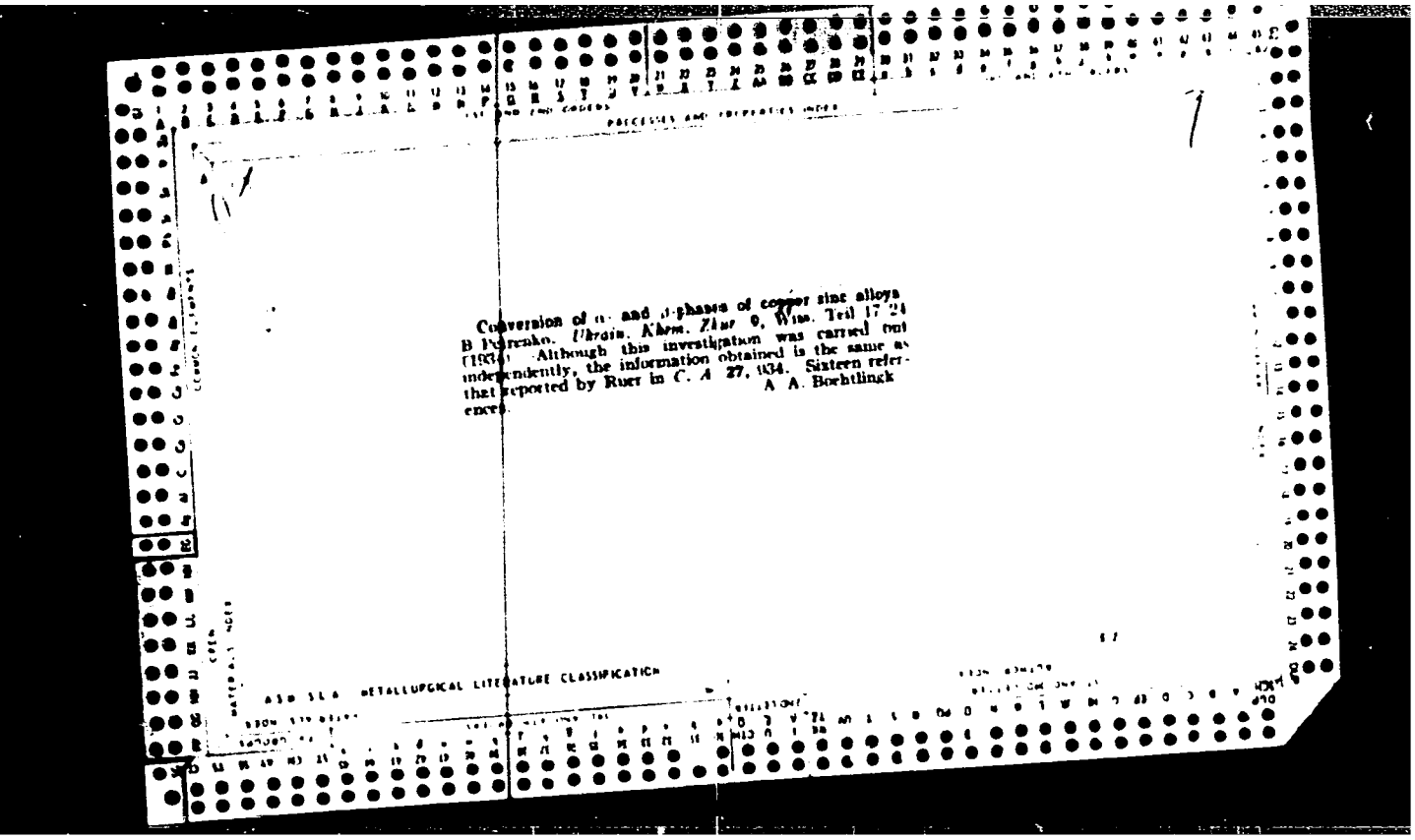
SUBJECT INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS



Recrystallization of rail steel under the effect of heat-treatment. M. Vratskii, B. Petrenko and P. Rozdymakha. *Stal* **8**, No. 2, 35-43; No. 7, 29-36(1938); *Chimie & industrie* **42**, 59-60.—The size of the grains formed as a result of thermal recrystn. depends on the original grain size, the temp., the rate of formation and the degree of compression. The final grain size increases with the coarseness of the original grain, only strong deformation can produce a certain amt. of evenness. A. P.-C



Conversion of α- and β-phases of copper zinc alloys
B Pavlenko. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur* 9, Wiss. Teil 17-24
(1934). Although this investigation was carried out
independently, the information obtained is the same as
that reported by Ruer in *C. A* 27, 1834. Sixteen refer-
ences. A. A. Boehtlingk

PETRENKO, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Features of igniting explosionproof media by electric discharges in sparkproof circuits. Mekh. i avtom. v gor. prom. no.3:318-331 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PONOMARENKO, Fedor Mikhaylovich, prof.; YATSYSHIN, Anatoliy Iosifovich[IAtsyshyn, A.I.]; NASTENKO, Kuz'ma Afanas'yevich; REVENKO, Ivan Petrovich, kand. veter. nauk; SKIRTA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna [Skyrta, O.M.]; PETRENKO, B.G.[Petrenko, B.H.], doktor veter. nauk, prof., red.; DOBRZHANSKIY, V.M. [Dobrzhans'kyi, V.M.], red.; MANOYLO, Z.T., tekhn. red.

[Edema disease in swine] Nabriakova khvoroba svinei. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrains'koi Akad. sil's'kohospodars'kykh nauk, 1961. 69 p. (MIRA 17:3)

PETRENKO, B. A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problems in the theory and design of sparkproof electric circuits.
Mekh. i avtom. v gornoi prom. no.2:334-353 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Electricity in mining--Safety measures)

PETRENKO, B. A. Cand Tech Sci -- "Problems of the theory of ~~non-sparking~~ spark-proof electric circuits." Mos, 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Mining Inst im I. V. Stalin). (KL, 4-61, 199)

1. PETRENKO, B. G.; GOVOROV, A. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Heart

7. Sarcosporidia in the heart muscle of cattle suffering from chronic hematuria. Vsesoyuz. trudy UIEV 18 1951..

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

PETRENKO, B. G.
Ukrainian Inst. of Exptl. Vet. Med.
"Chronic uro-vesical hematuria - an epidemic illness of cattle." *
SO: Veterinariia 28(2), 1951, p. 26
*Also reported as "Chronic Endemic Hematuria"-Vet.28,No.2,p.26,1951

PETRENKO, B.G., prof. doktor veterinarnykh nauk; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Work of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, 1946-1956] Nauchnaia deiatel'nost' Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii (1946-1956). Khar'kov, Ukrainskaia akad. sel'khoz.nauk, 1957. 26 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii po nauchnoy chasti (for Petrenko)
(Kharkov--Veterinary medicine)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Urinary [illegible] K-3
Etiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92747

Author : Petrenko, B. G.
Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science.
Title : Biophysical Investigations in the Study of Chronic Hematuria in Bovines.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t eksperim. veterinarii, 1957, No 3, 11-12

Abstract : It was demonstrated that the content of lead, silver, etc., in the organism of the animals sick with chronic hematuria was increased, whereas the amount of calcium, copper, cobalt, etc., was decreased. The soil analysis in the

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USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Unknown R-3
Etiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92749

Author : Petrenko, B. G.
Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science.
Title : Distribution of Ca, K, Mg, Na, and Fe in the Organs of Healthy Cattle and Those with Chronic Hematuria.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t eksperim. veterinarii, 1957, No 3, 12-14

Abstract : Examination of various organs (spleen, liver, lungs, kidneys, bladder, heart, and skeletal muscles) in healthy cattle and those with hematuria showed that the Ca level in

Card : 1/2

PETRENKO, Borys Grigor'yevich [Petrenko, B.H.], prof.; GORBAN', M.I. [Horban', M.I.], kand.veterin.nauk, red.; TUBOLEVA, M.V. [Tubolieva, M.V.], red.

[Achievements of Soviet veterinary medicine] Dosiahnennia radians'koi veterynarii. Kyiv, 1958. 32 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.3, no.21) (MIRA 12:2)
(Veterinary medicine)

76-32-3-38/43

AUTHORS: Lutskiy, A. Ye., Okukhova, Ye. M., Petrenko, E. G.

TITLE: The Heat of Mixing and the Dipole Moment of Component Molecules (Teplota smeshcheniya i dipol'nyy moment molekul komponentov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 3, pp. 720-721 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the statistical theory of nonelectrolyte mixtures a certain connection between the mixing temperature ΔE_{mix} and the difference of properties of the molecules of the components is assumed. Different possibilities are given for the various differences of properties. Macrophysical properties of the bodies (such as the molar volume and the boiling point), rather than corresponding properties of the molecules, are used. Determinations of the mixing temperature of binary mixtures were performed at 20°C, benzene serving as one component, and substances from the series of isoperiodic compounds of the composition C_6H_5X, whose

Card 1/2

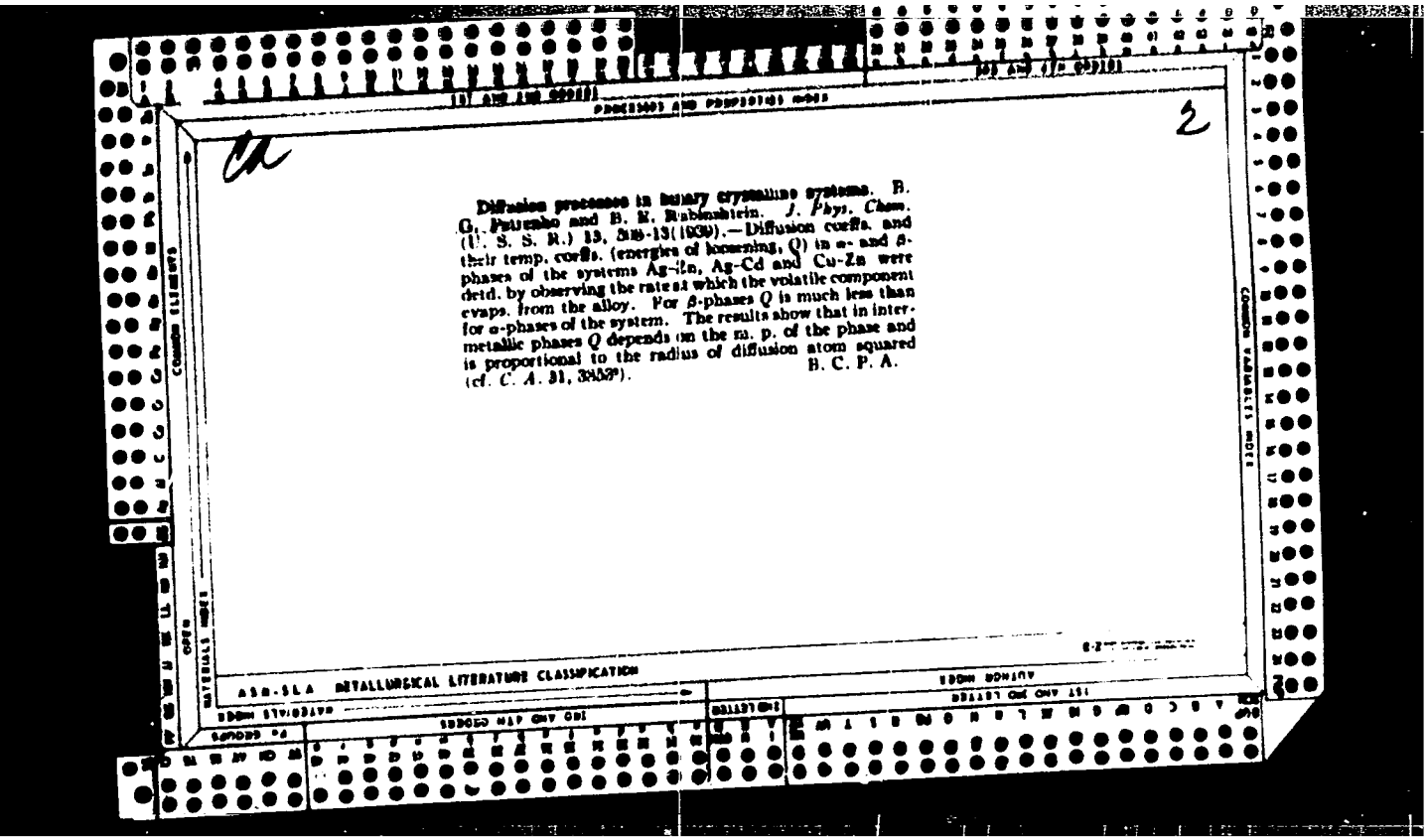
The Heat of Mixing and the Dipole Moment of Component Molecules

molecules except for the dipole moment, possessed similar properties, were used as the second component. The measuring method was already described earlier and the obtained results are given in a table. It is noticed that, for still unknown reasons the mixing temperature of a number of components increases with the dipole moment, while it drops in others. In this connection a sharp independence of the linear form is observed in compounds with a content of hydroxyl groups, which show a sharp increase in the heat of mixing. This is explained by the destruction of complexes formed by hydrogen bonds. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin)

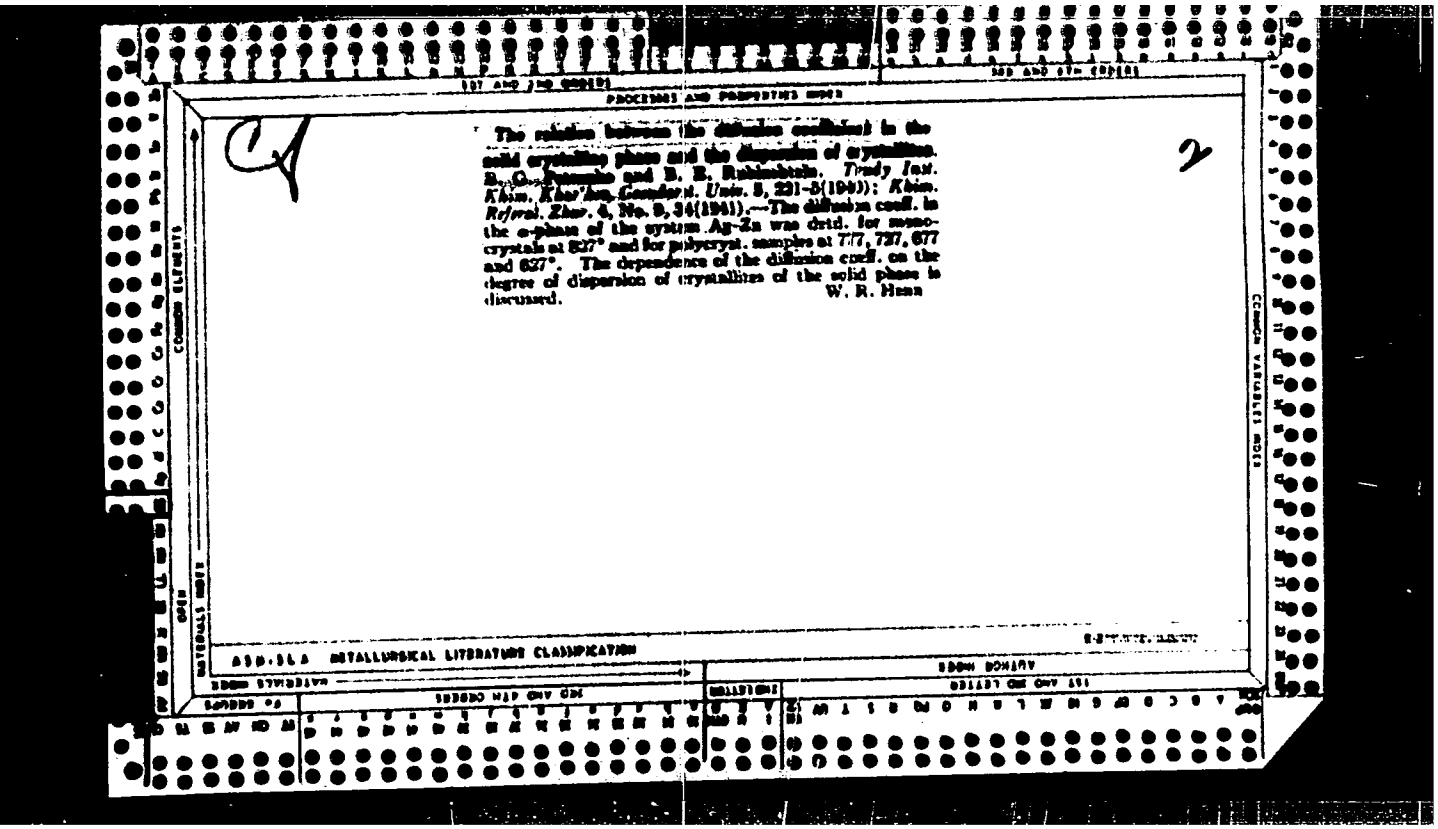
SUBMITTED: March 3, 1957

Card 2/2

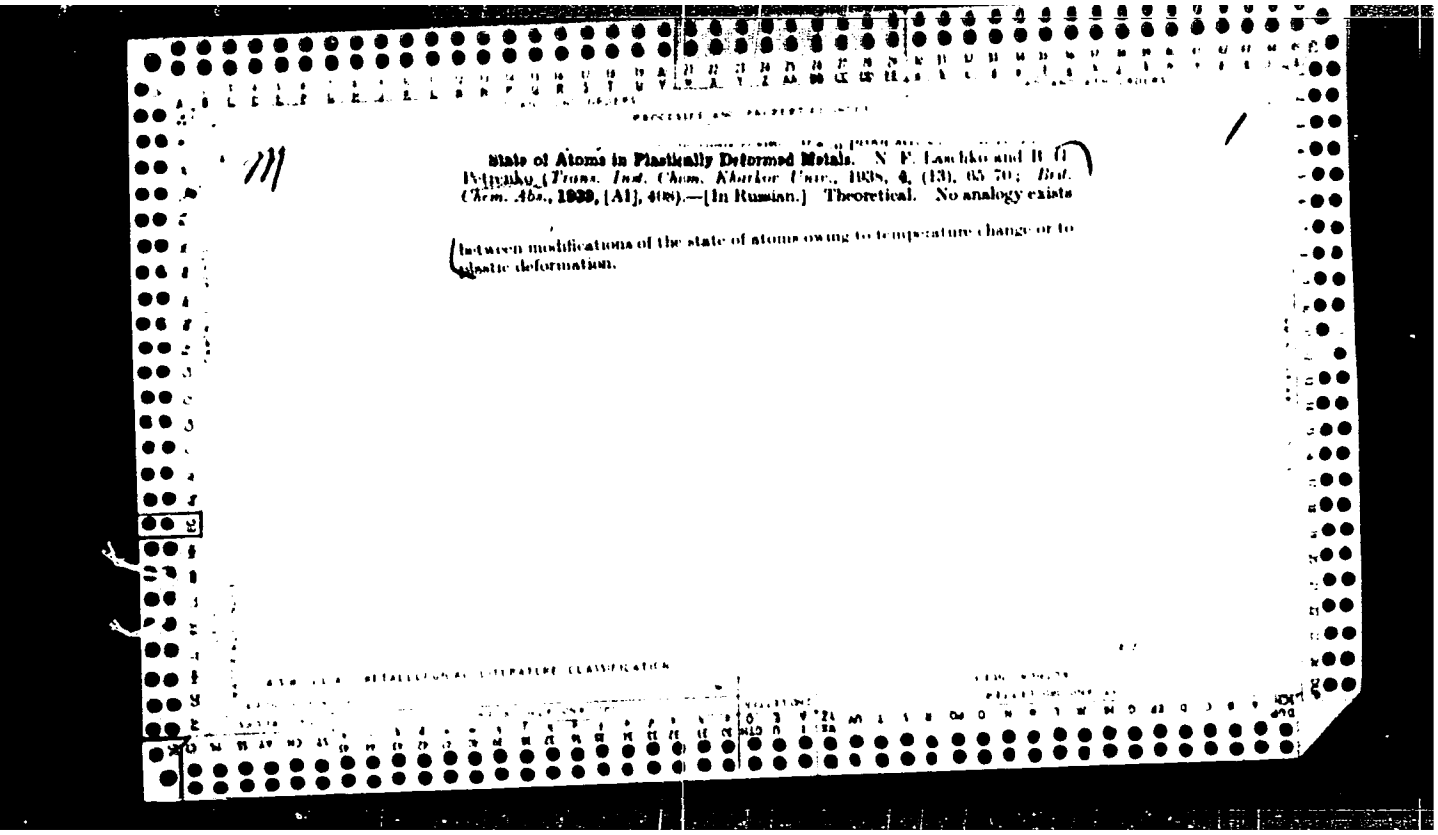


Diffusion processes in binary crystalline systems. B. G. Pasumko and B. M. Rubinshtein. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 386-13(1939).—Diffusion coeffs. and their temp. coeffs. (energies of hardening, Q) in α- and β-phases of the systems Ag-Zn, Ag-Cd and Cu-Zn were detd. by observing the rate at which the volatile component evaps. from the alloy. For β-phases Q is much less than for α-phases of the system. The results show that in intermetallic phases Q depends on the m. p. of the phase and is proportional to the radius of diffusion atom squared (cf. *C. A.* 31, 3952⁹). B. C. P. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The relation between the diffusion coefficient in the solid crystalline phase and the dispersion of crystallites. B. O. [illegible] and B. E. Rabinovich. *Trudy Inst. Khim. Khar'kov. Gosudarst. Univ.* 5, 221-5(1940); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 9, 34(1941).—The diffusion coeff. in the α-phase of the system Ag-Zn was detd. for monocrystals at 827° and for polycryst. samples at 777, 727, 677 and 627°. The dependence of the diffusion coeff. on the degree of dispersion of crystallites of the solid phase is discussed.
W. R. Henn



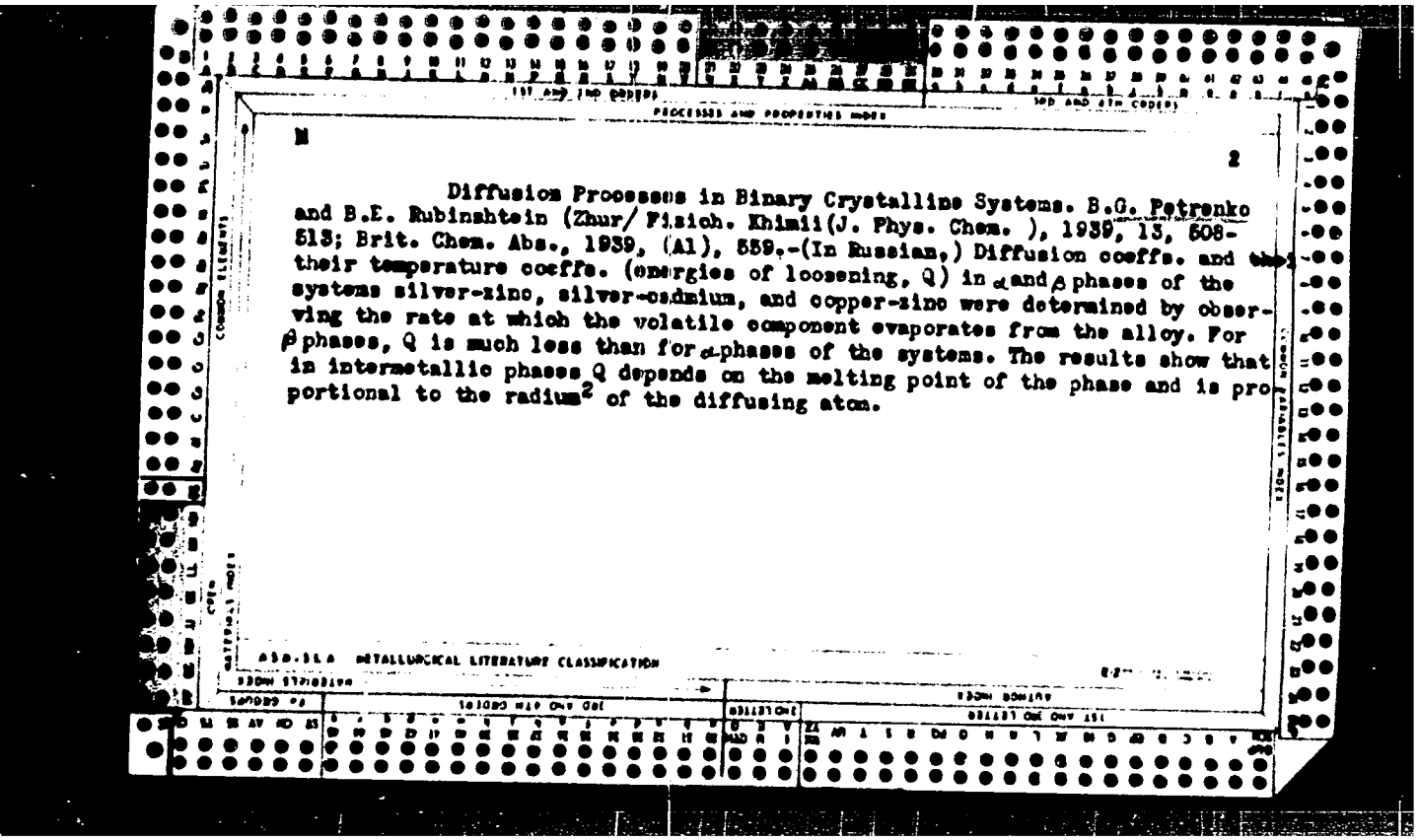
State of Atoms in Plastically Deformed Metals. N. F. Lashko and R. O. Pylyuko. (*Trans. Inst. Chem. Khorkov Univ.*, 1938, **4**, (13), 65–70; *Brit. Chem. Abs.*, **1939**, [A1], 408).—[In Russian.] Theoretical. No analogy exists between modifications of the state of atoms owing to temperature change or to plastic deformation.

THE NATURE OF THE HARDNESS OF ELECTRODEPOSITS (OF COPPER) N.F. LASHKO AND -.G. PETRENKO(TRUDY INST. KHIM. KHAR'KOV GOSUDARST, UNIV., 1940,5

227-233; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1941, 4, (7-8), 3; *C. Abs.*, 1944, 38, 684). [In Russian.] The effect of the basis metal on the hardness of the electrodeposited metal was studied. In the deposition of copper from $CuSO_4$ solution on an annealed copper cathode the hardness of the deposit was equal to that of the basis metal. Deposition on a harder surface (obtained by polishing) resulted in a considerably harder deposit. This effect was observed only at low c.d. (0·375 amp. $dm.^2$). A second annealing of the cathode reduced the hardness of the deposit to its normal value. The increased

hardness of the electrodeposits is attributed to the distroetion o the sturcture of the deposited metal, which "adapts" itself to the structure of the basis metal.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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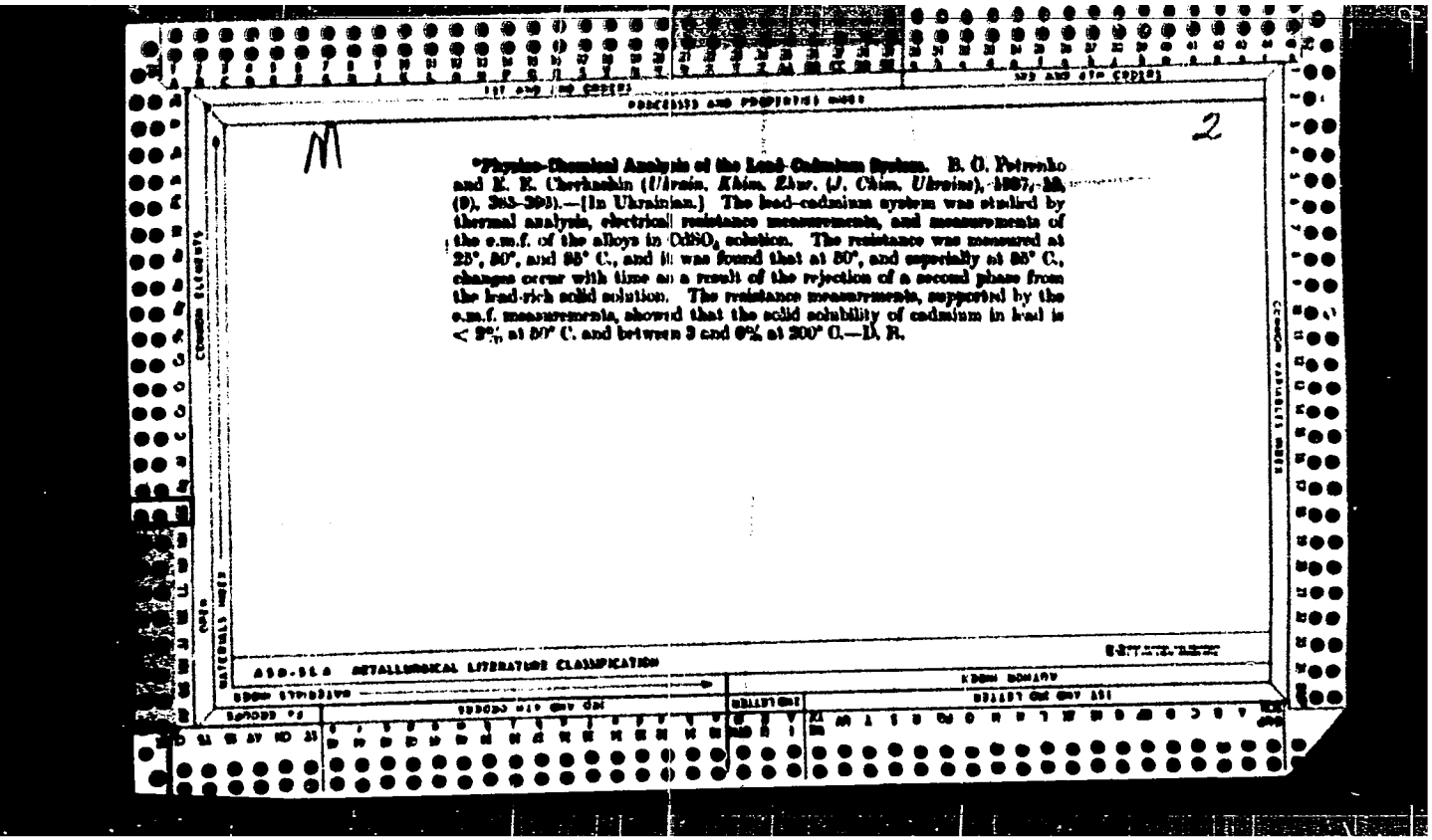
Diffusion Processes in Binary Crystalline Systems. B.G. Petrenko and B.E. Rubinshtein (Zhur/ Fizich. Khimii(J. Phys. Chem.), 1939, 13, 508-513; Brit. Chem. Abs., 1939, (A1), 559.-(In Russian,) Diffusion coeffs. and their temperature coeffs. (energies of loosening, Q) in α and β phases of the systems silver-zinc, silver-cadmium, and copper-zinc were determined by observing the rate at which the volatile component evaporates from the alloy. For β phases, Q is much less than for α phases of the systems. The results show that in intermetallic phases Q depends on the melting point of the phase and is proportional to the radium^2 of the diffusing atom.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*The Relation Between the Diffusion Coefficient in the Solid Crystalline Phase and the Crystal Size [in Silver-Zinc Alloys]. B. G. Petrenko and B. E. Rubinshtein (*Trudy Inst. Khim. Khar'kov. Gosudarst. Univ.*, 1940, 5, 221-225; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1941, 4, (9), 34; *C. Abs.*, 1944, 38, 993).—[In Russian.] The diffusion coeff. in the α phase of the system silver-zinc was determined for single crystals at 827° C. and for polycrystalline samples at 777°, 727°, 677°, and 627° C. The dependence of the diffusion coeff. on the fineness of the crystallites of the solid phase is discussed.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

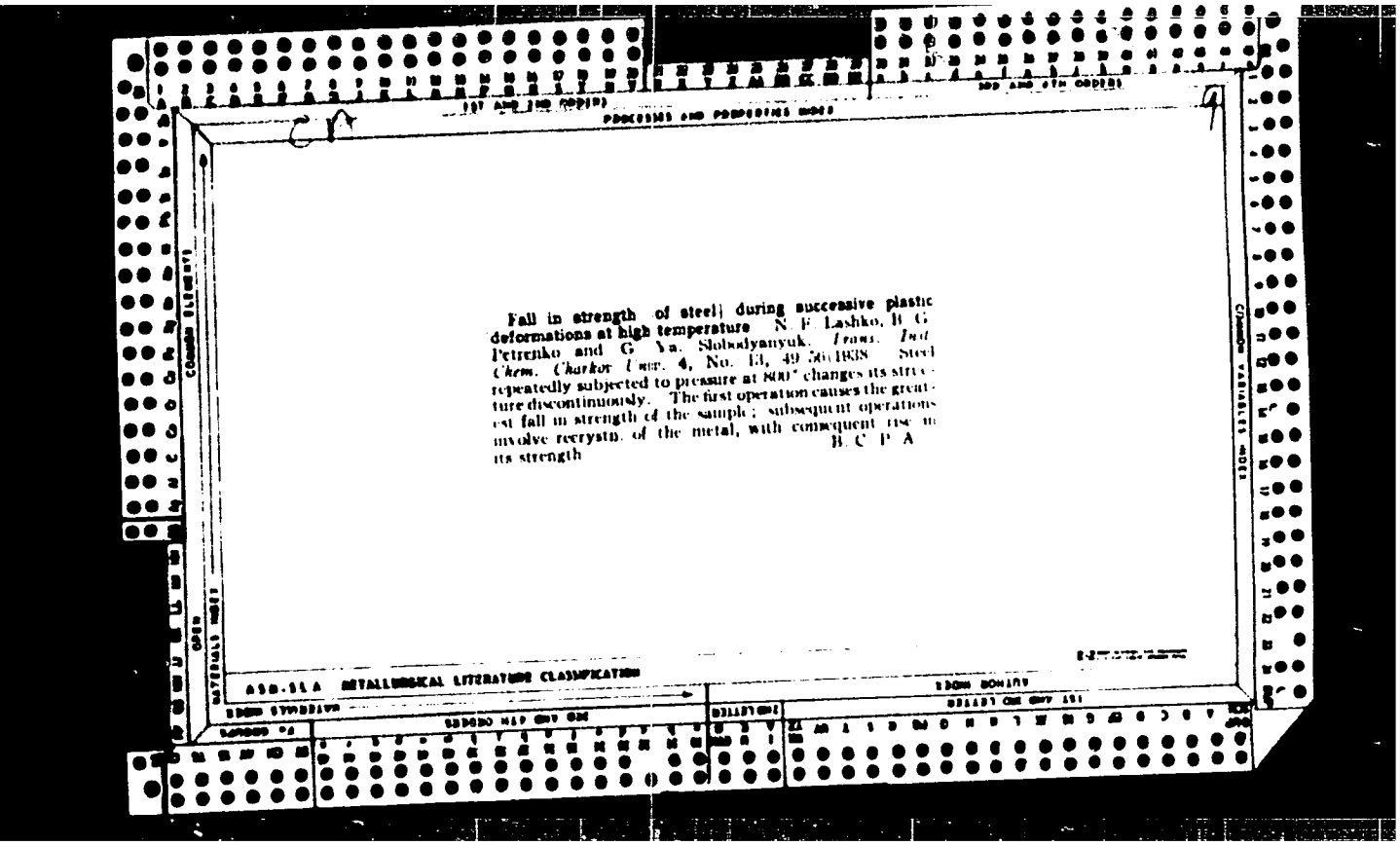


M

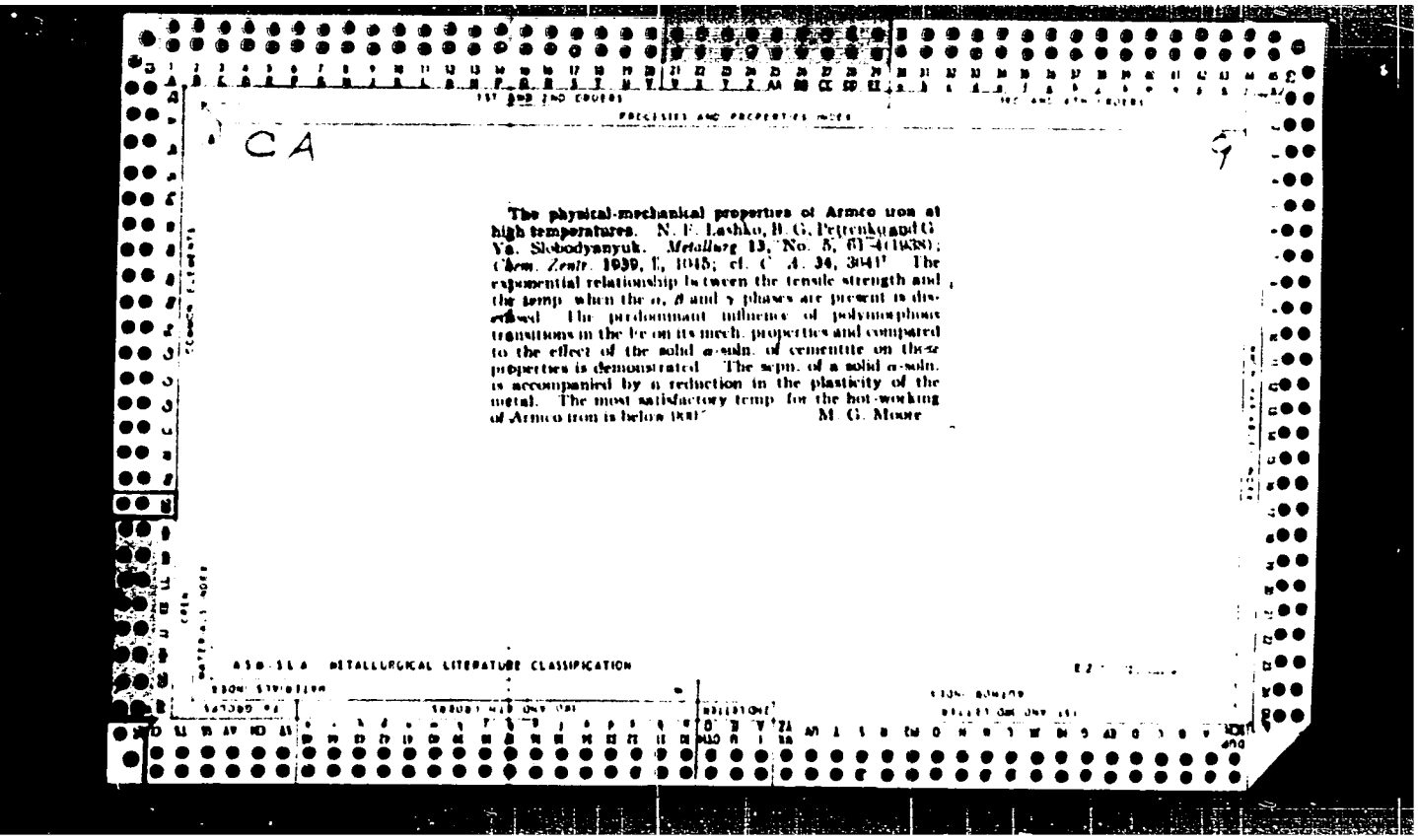
2

"Physico-Chemical Analysis of the Lead-Cadmium System. B. O. Petrenko and K. P. Chevkashin (*Ukrain. Khim. Zhur. (J. Chim. Ukraine)*, 1937, 12, (9), 383-393).—(In Ukrainian.) The lead-cadmium system was studied by thermal analysis, electrical resistance measurements, and measurements of the e.m.f. of the alloys in $CdSO_4$ solution. The resistance was measured at 25°, 50°, and 85° C., and it was found that at 50°, and especially at 85° C., changes occur with time as a result of the rejection of a second phase from the lead-rich solid solution. The resistance measurements, supported by the e.m.f. measurements, showed that the solid solubility of cadmium in lead is < 2%, at 50° C. and between 3 and 6% at 200° C.—D. R.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Fall in strength of steel during successive plastic deformations at high temperature N. F. Lashko, B. G. Petrenko and G. Ya. Slobodyanyuk. *Trans. Inst. Chem. Charkov Univ.* 4, No. 13, 49-56(1938). Steel repeatedly subjected to pressure at 800° changes its structure discontinuously. The first operation causes the greatest fall in strength of the sample; subsequent operations involve recrystn. of the metal, with consequent rise in its strength. B. C. P. A.



CA

The physical-mechanical properties of Armco iron at high temperatures. N. F. Lashko, B. G. Petrenko and G. Ya. Slobodyanyuk. *Metallurg* 13, No. 5, 61–4 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 1045; cf. C. A. 34, 3041. The exponential relationship between the tensile strength and the temp. when the α, β and γ phases are present is discussed. The predominant influence of polymorphous transitions in the Fe on its mech. properties and compared to the effect of the solid α-soln. of cementite on these properties is demonstrated. The segm. of a solid α-soln. is accompanied by a reduction in the plasticity of the metal. The most satisfactory temp. for the hot-working of Armco iron is below 1000°. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

B-I-5

Fall in strength (of steel) during successive plastic deformations at high temperature. N. F. Laschko, B. G. P[illegible]ko, and G. J. Slobodjaniuk (Trans. Inst. Chem. Charkov Univ., 1938, 4, No. 13, 49—58).—Steel repeatedly subjected to pressure at 800° changes its structure discontinuously. The first operation causes the greatest fall in strength of the sample; subsequent operations involve recrystallisation of the metal, with consequent rise in its strength. R. T.

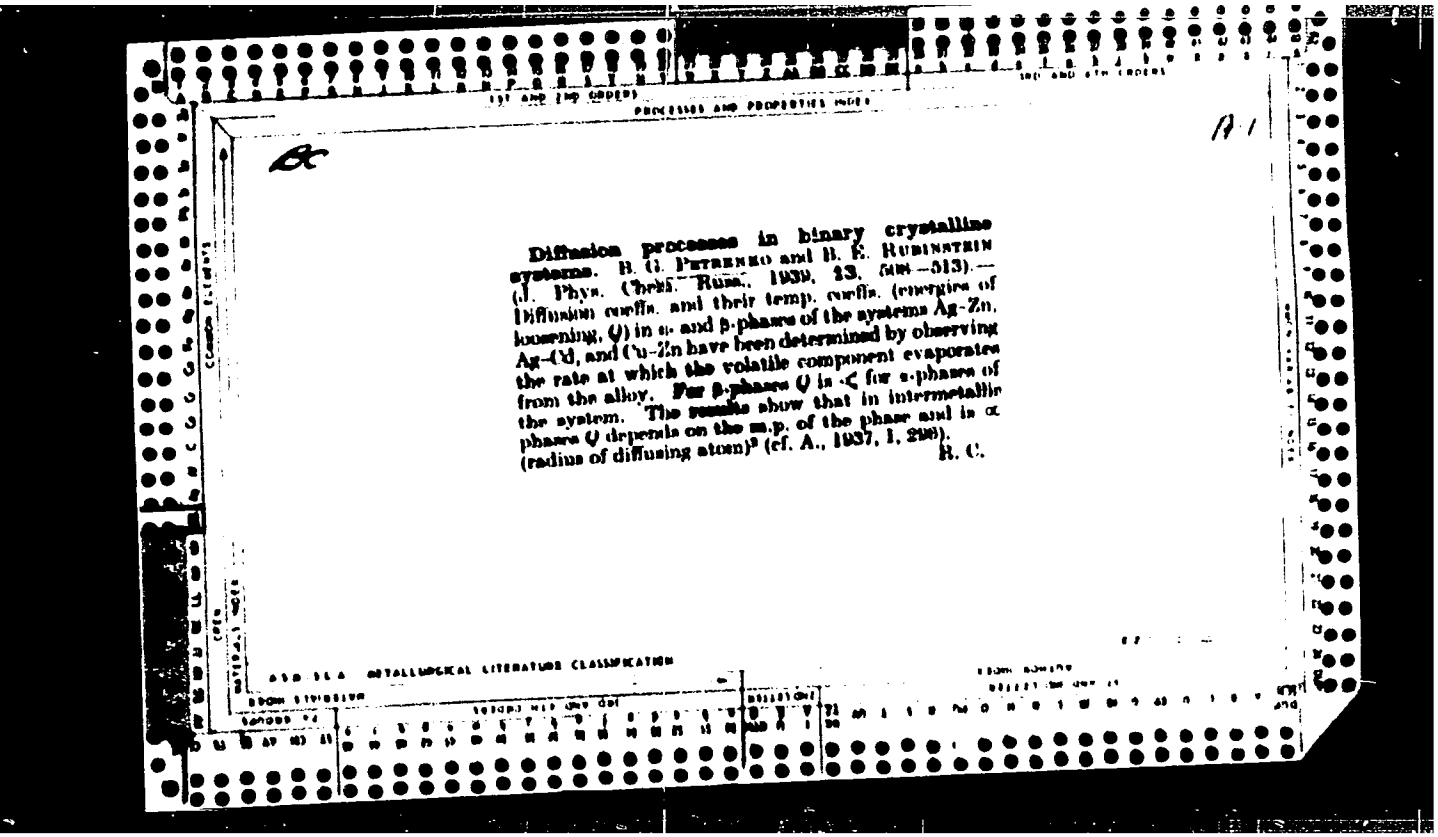
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC A-1

Physico-chemical analysis of the system lead-cadmium. B. G. P[illegible] and E. K. Tschikaschin (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1937, 12, [illegible]).—The fusion and conductivity diagrams do not suggest compound formation. The solubility of Cd in Pb is <2% at 80°, and between 3 and 6% at 200°.

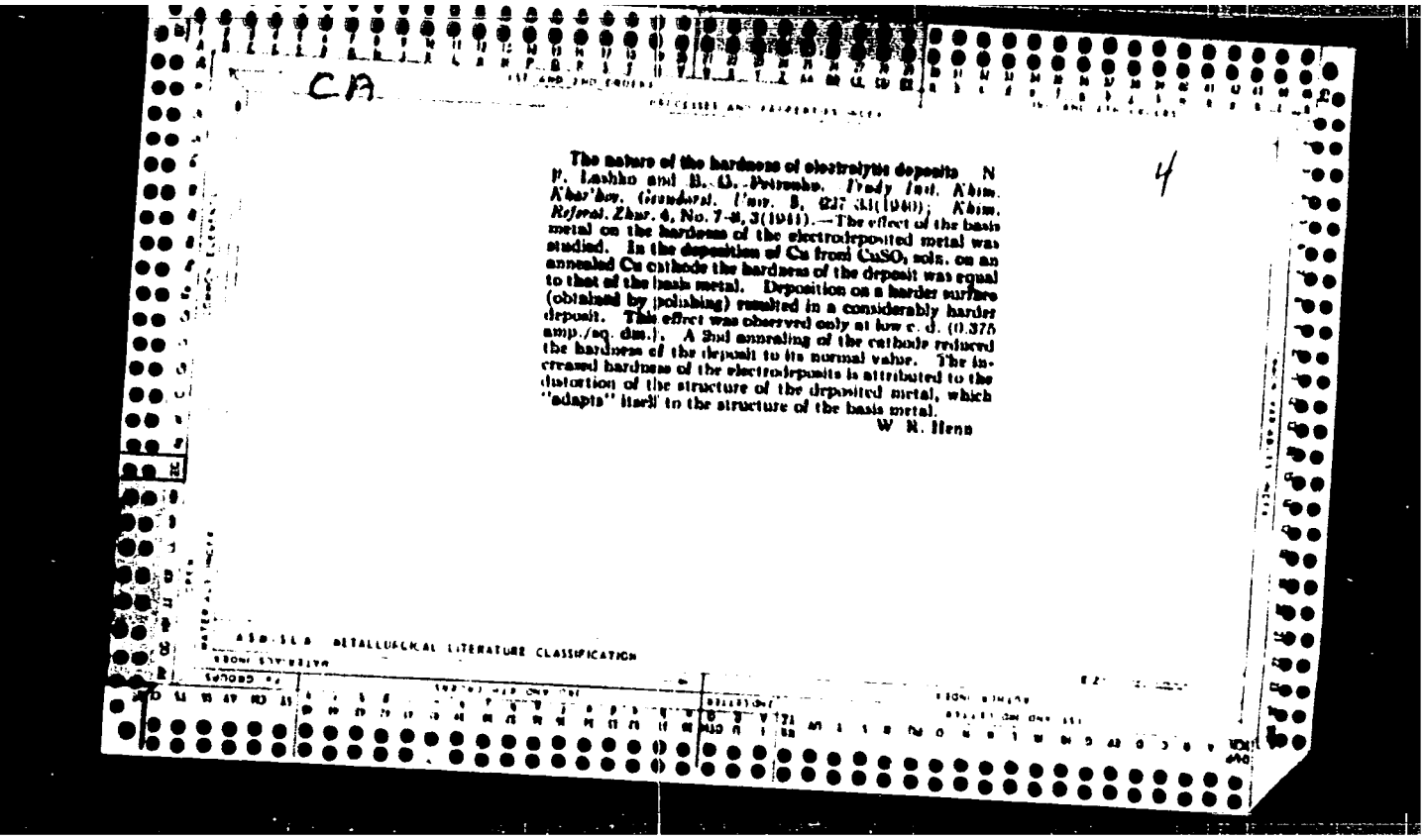
R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Diffusion processes in binary crystalline systems. B. G. Peterenko and B. E. Rubinstein (J. Phys. (Tech.) Russ., 1939, 13, 506–513).—Diffusion curves and their temp. curves (energies of loosening, Q) in α- and β-phases of the systems Ag–Zn, Ag–Cd, and Cu–Zn have been determined by observing the rate at which the volatile component evaporates from the alloy. For β-phases Q is < for α-phases of the system. The results show that in intermetallic phases Q depends on the m.p. of the phase and is ∝ (radius of diffusing atom)^3 (cf. A., 1937, I, 218).

R. C.



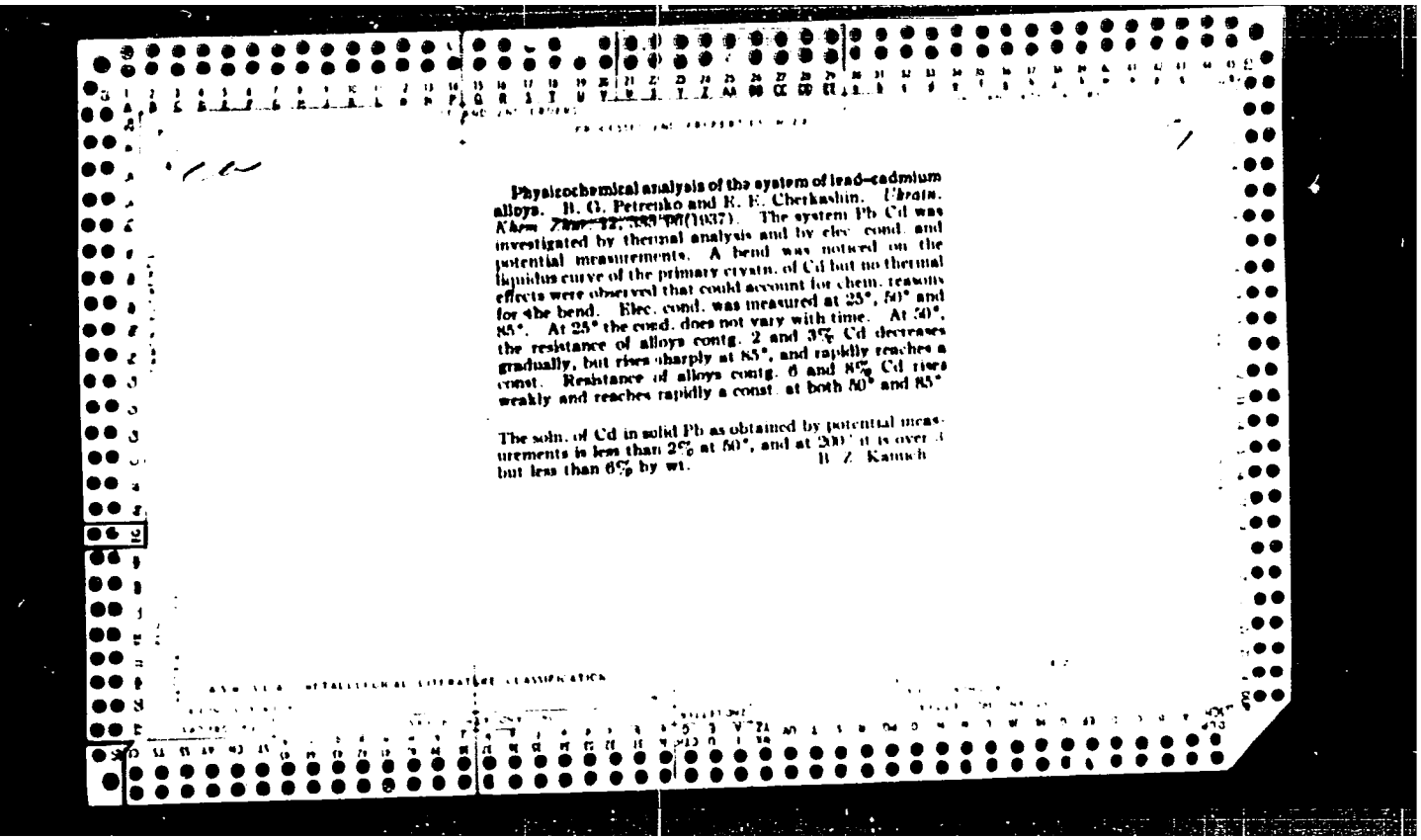
CA

4

The nature of the hardness of electrolytic deposits N P. Lashko and B. G. Petrenko. *Trudy Inst. Khim. Khar'kov. Gosudarst. Univ.* 3, 227-31(1940); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 7-8, 3(1941).—The effect of the basis metal on the hardness of the electrodeposited metal was studied. In the deposition of Cu from $CuSO_4$ soln. on an annealed Cu cathode the hardness of the deposit was equal to that of the basis metal. Deposition on a harder surface (obtained by polishing) resulted in a considerably harder deposit. This effect was observed only at low c. d. (0.375 amp./sq. dm.). A 3rd annealing of the cathode reduced the hardness of the deposit to its normal value. The increased hardness of the electrodeposits is attributed to the distortion of the structure of the deposited metal, which "adapts" itself to the structure of the basis metal.

W. R. Henn

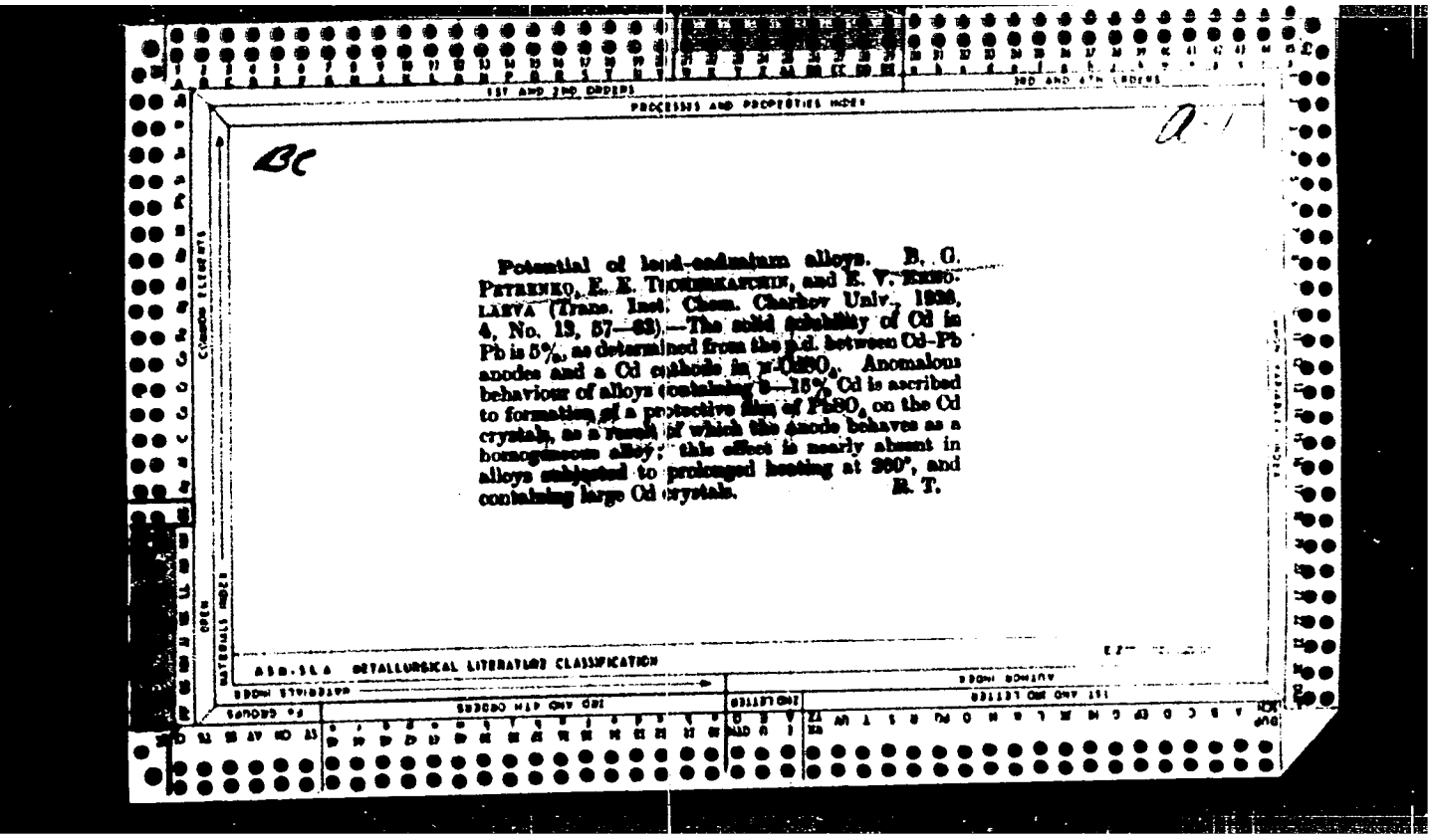
ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Physicochemical analysis of the system of lead–cadmium alloys. B. G. Petrenko and K. E. Cherkashin. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 12, 383–90(1937). The system Pb Cd was investigated by thermal analysis and by elec. cond. and potential measurements. A bend was noticed on the liquidus curve of the primary crystn. of Cd but no thermal effects were observed that could account for chem. reasons for the bend. Elec. cond. was measured at 25°, 50° and 85°. At 25° the cond. does not vary with time. At 50°, the resistance of alloys contg. 2 and 3% Cd decreases gradually, but rises sharply at 85°, and rapidly reaches a const. Resistance of alloys contg. 6 and 8% Cd rises weakly and reaches rapidly a const. at both 50° and 85°.

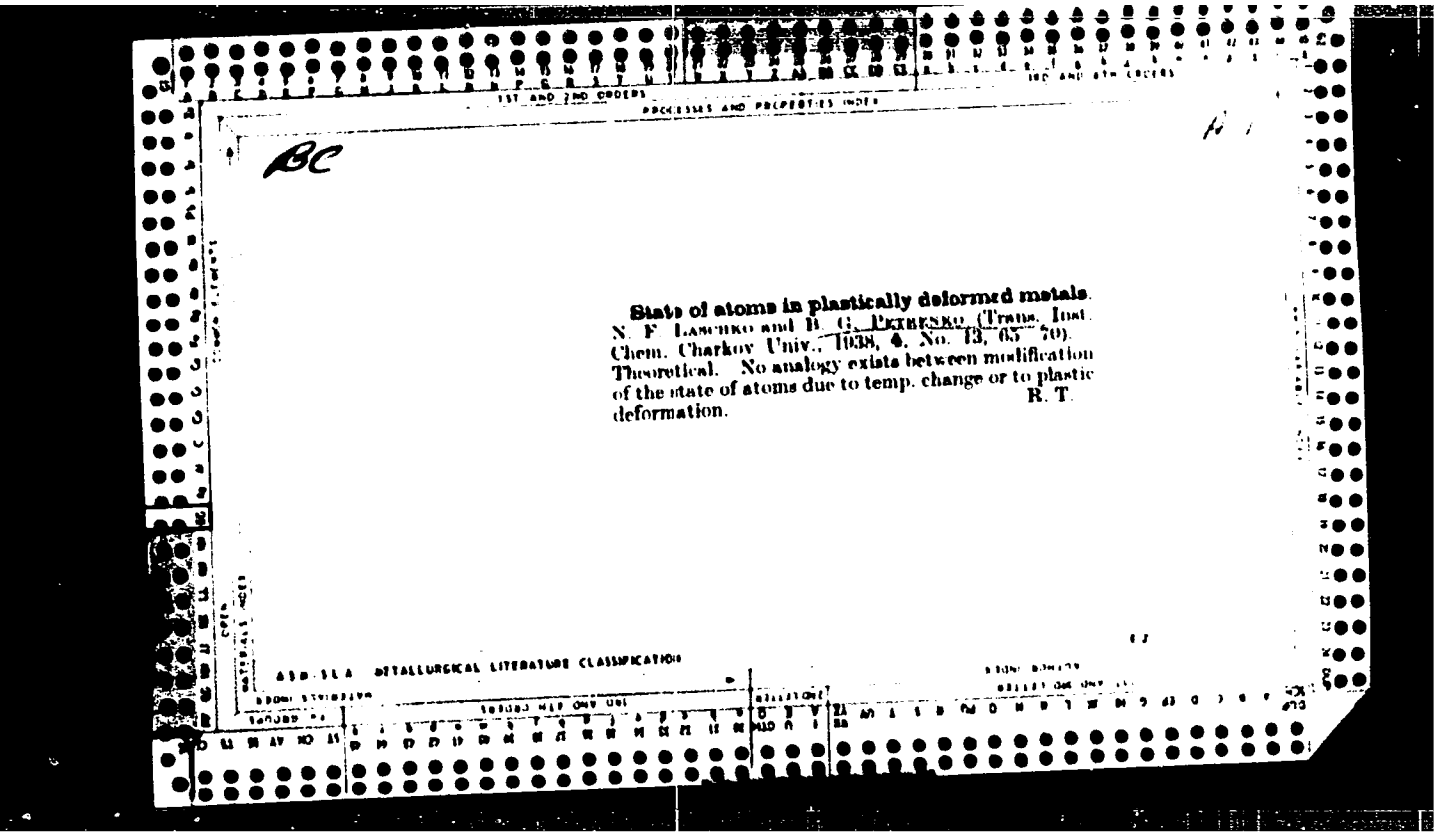
The soln. of Cd in solid Pb as obtained by potential measurements is less than 2% at 50°, and at 200° it is over 4 but less than 6% by wt.

B. Z. Kamuch



Bc

Potential of lead-cadmium alloys. B. G. PETRENKO, E. E. TIOMIRKANCHEV, and E. V. KHRO-LAEVA (Trans. Inst. Chem. Charkov Univ., 1938, 4, No. 13, 57—63).—The solid solubility of Cd in Pb is 5%, as determined from the p.d. between Cd–Pb anodes and a Cd cathode in K_2SO_4. Anomalous behaviour of alloys (containing 5—15% Cd is ascribed to formation of a protective film of $PbSO_4$ on the Cd crystals, as a result of which the anode behaves as a homogeneous alloy; this effect is nearly absent in alloys subjected to prolonged heating at 260°, and containing large Cd crystals. R. T.



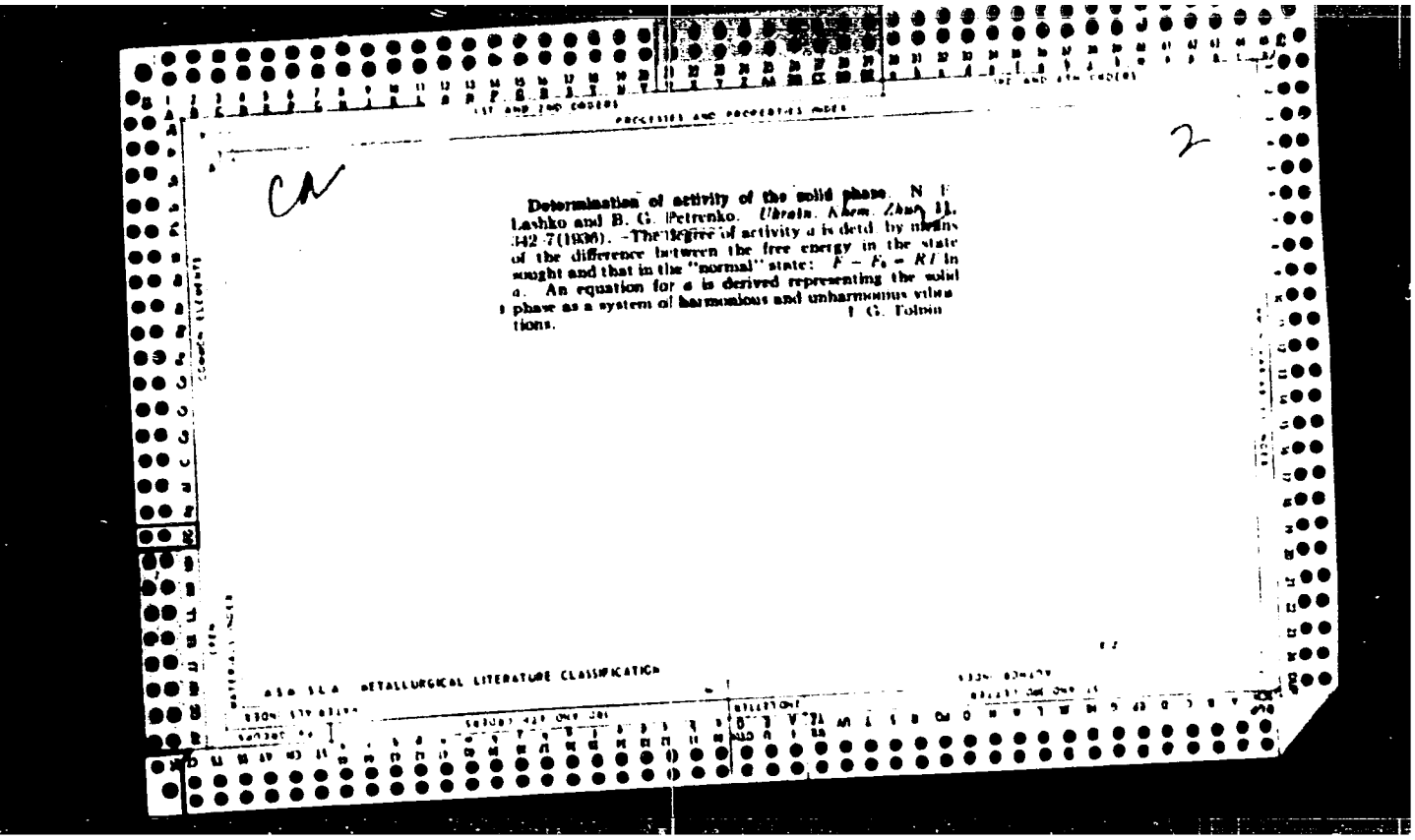
State of atoms in plastically deformed metals. N. F. Lashko and B. G. Petrenko (Trans. Inst. Chem. Charkov Univ., 1938, **4**, No. 13, 65–70). Theoretical. No analogy exists between modification of the state of atoms due to temp. change or to plastic deformation. R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Diffusion of metals in the solid state as a function of the parameter of the lattice and the melting temperature of the metals. N. F. Lashko and B. G. Petrenko. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 607–9(1936).—The equation $D = Ce^{-b/T_s/T}$, where D = diffusion coeff., T_s = m. p., b is the gas-const. term derived and found to agree with the empirical equation found by Jedele (*C. A.* 27, 5703).
F. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Determination of activity of the solid phase. N. I. Lashko and B. G. Petrenko. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 11, 342-7(1936). -The degree of activity a is detd. by means of the difference between the free energy in the state sought and that in the "normal" state: $F - F_0 = RT \ln a$. An equation for a is derived representing the solid phase as a system of harmonious and unharmonious vibrations. I. G. Tolmin

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZHERDEV, A.M.; PETRENKO, B.Ya.

Tubes for X-ray spectral analysis of deflection in metals and alloys. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:1029 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PETRENKO, B. G. & RUBINSHTEYN, B. Ye.

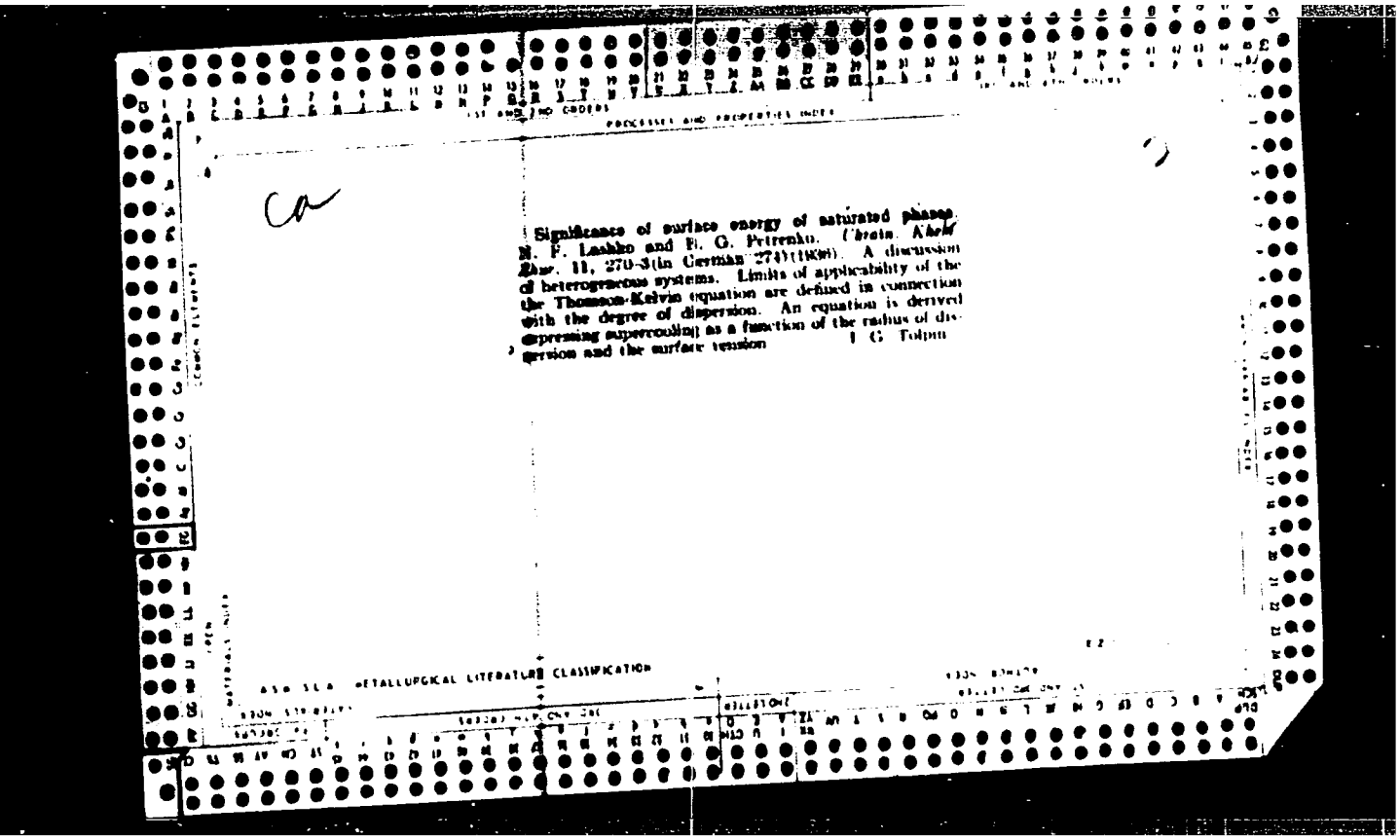
"Diffusion Processes in Binary Crystalline Systems"; 13, No. 4, 1939; Khar'kov State Univ;, Instt. of Chem., Lab. of Metallography; Rec 29 May 1938.

Report U-1613, 3 Jan. 1952.

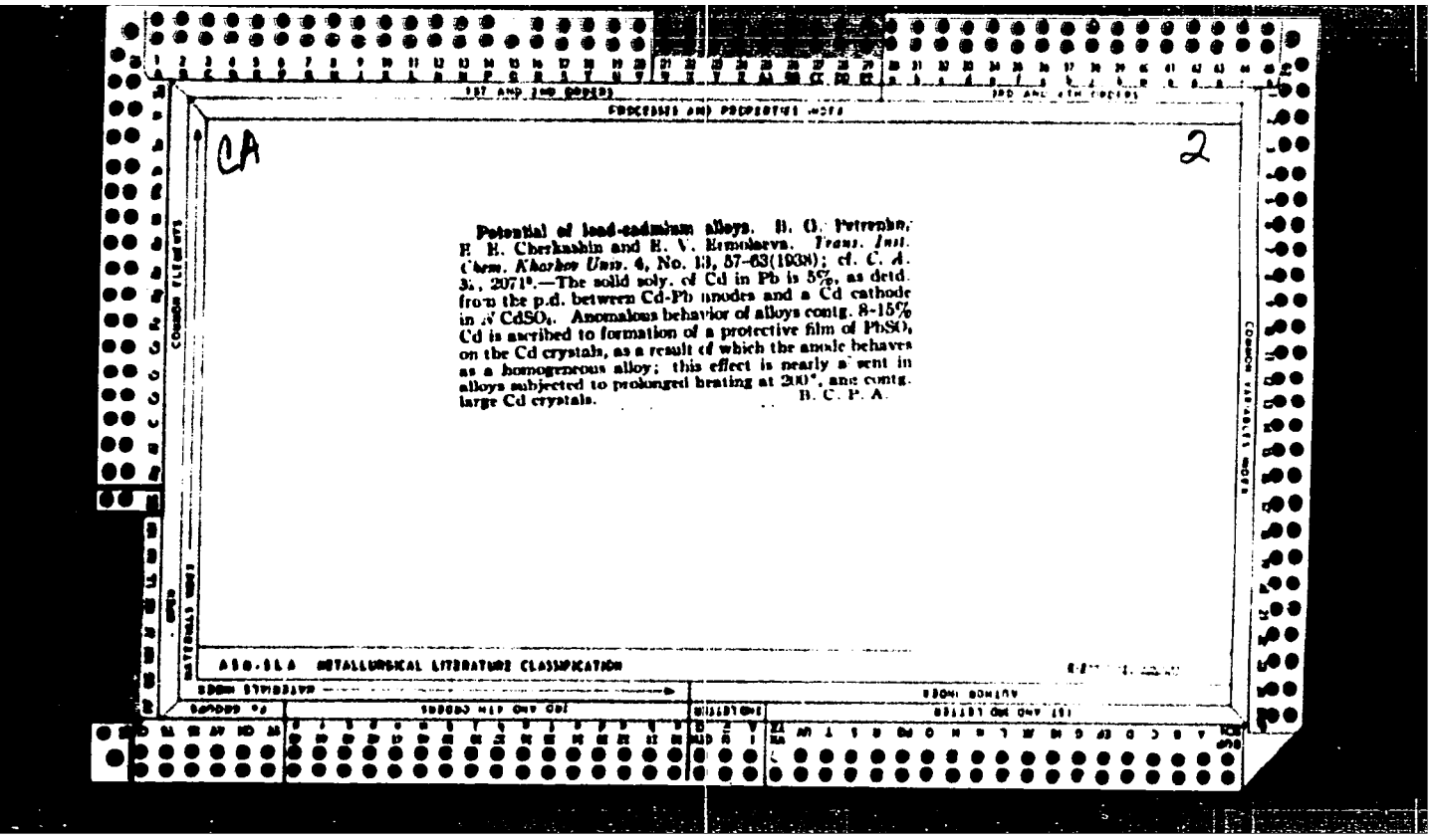
PETRENKO, B. G. & RUBINSHTEYN, B. Ye.

"Diffusion Processes in Binary Crystalline Systems"; 13, No. 4, 1939; Kharkov State Univ., Insti. of Chem., Lab. of Metallography; Rec 29 May 1939.

Report U-1713, 3 Jan 1953.



Significance of surface energy of saturated phases. N. F. Lashko and E. G. Petrenko. (Trans. Kharkov Univ. 11, 270-3(in German 274)(1956). A discussion of heterogeneous systems. Limits of applicability of the Thomson-Kelvin equation are defined in connection with the degree of dispersion. An equation is derived expressing supercooling as a function of the radius of dispersion and the surface tension. I. G. Tolpin

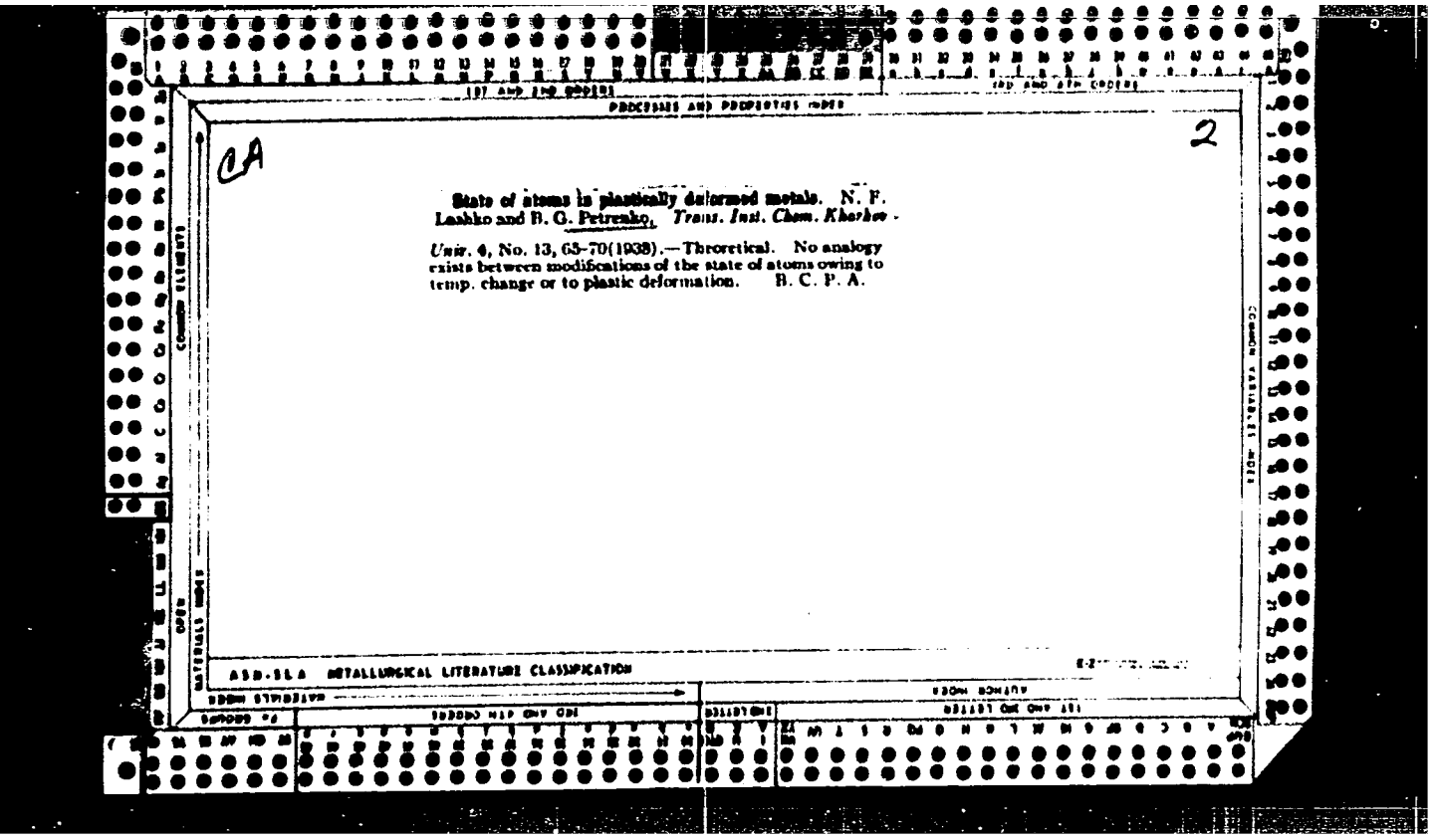


CA

2

Potential of lead-cadmium alloys. B. O. Petrenko, F. E. Cherkashin and E. V. Ermolaeva. *Trans. Inst. Chem. Kharkov Univ.* 4, No. 13, 57–63(1938); cf. *C. A.* 33, 2071⁹.—The solid soly. of Cd in Pb is 5%, as detd. from the p.d. between Cd-Pb anodes and a Cd cathode in N $CdSO_4$. Anomalous behavior of alloys contg. 8–15% Cd is ascribed to formation of a protective film of $PbSO_4$ on the Cd crystals, as a result of which the anode behaves as a homogeneous alloy; this effect is nearly absent in alloys subjected to prolonged heating at 200°, and contg. large Cd crystals. B. C. P. A.

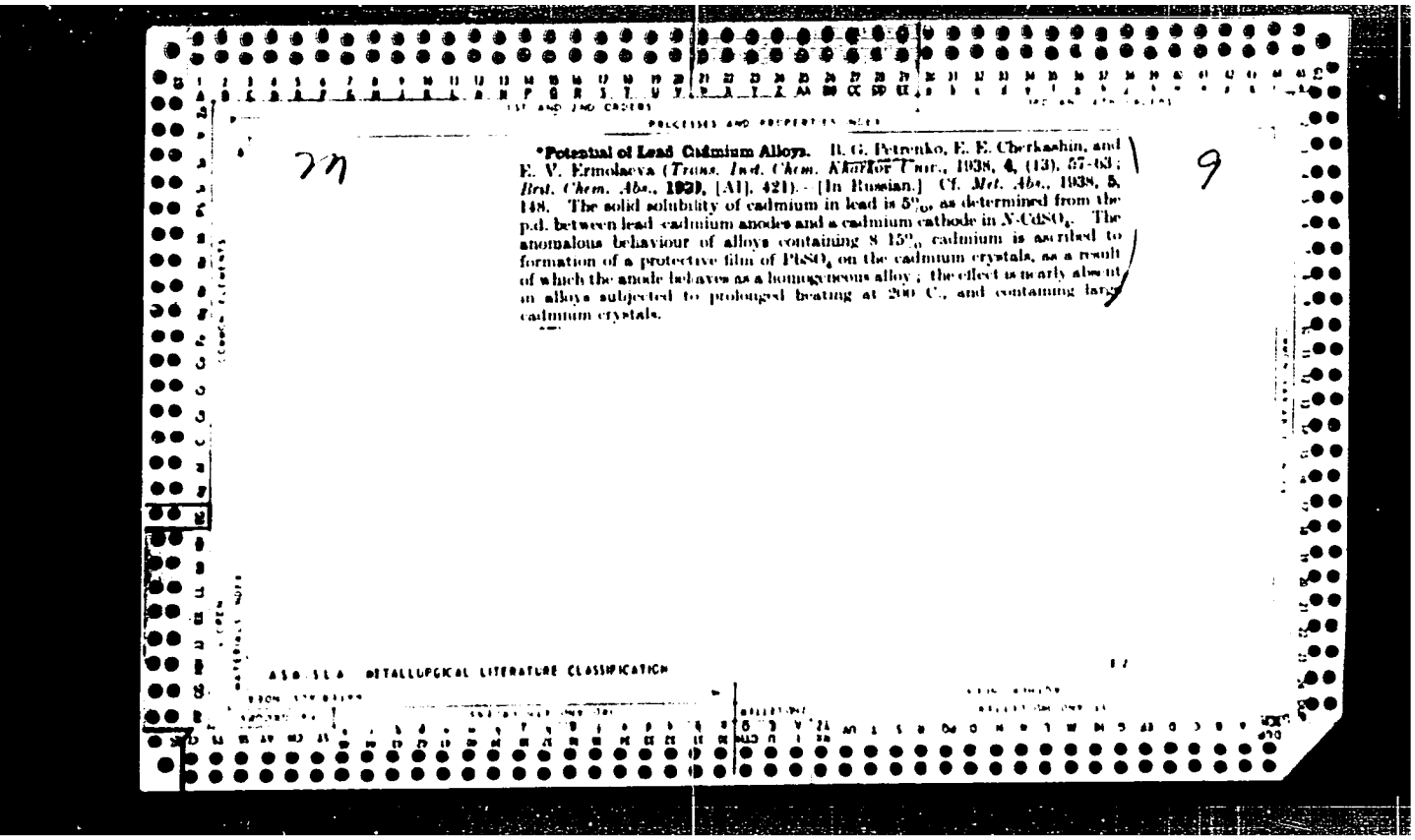
A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

2

State of atoms in plastically deformed metals. N. F. Lashko and B. G. Petrenko. *Trans. Inst. Chem. Kharkov Univ.* 4, No. 13, 65-70(1938).—Theoretical. No analogy exists between modifications of the state of atoms owing to temp. change or to plastic deformation. B. C. P. A.

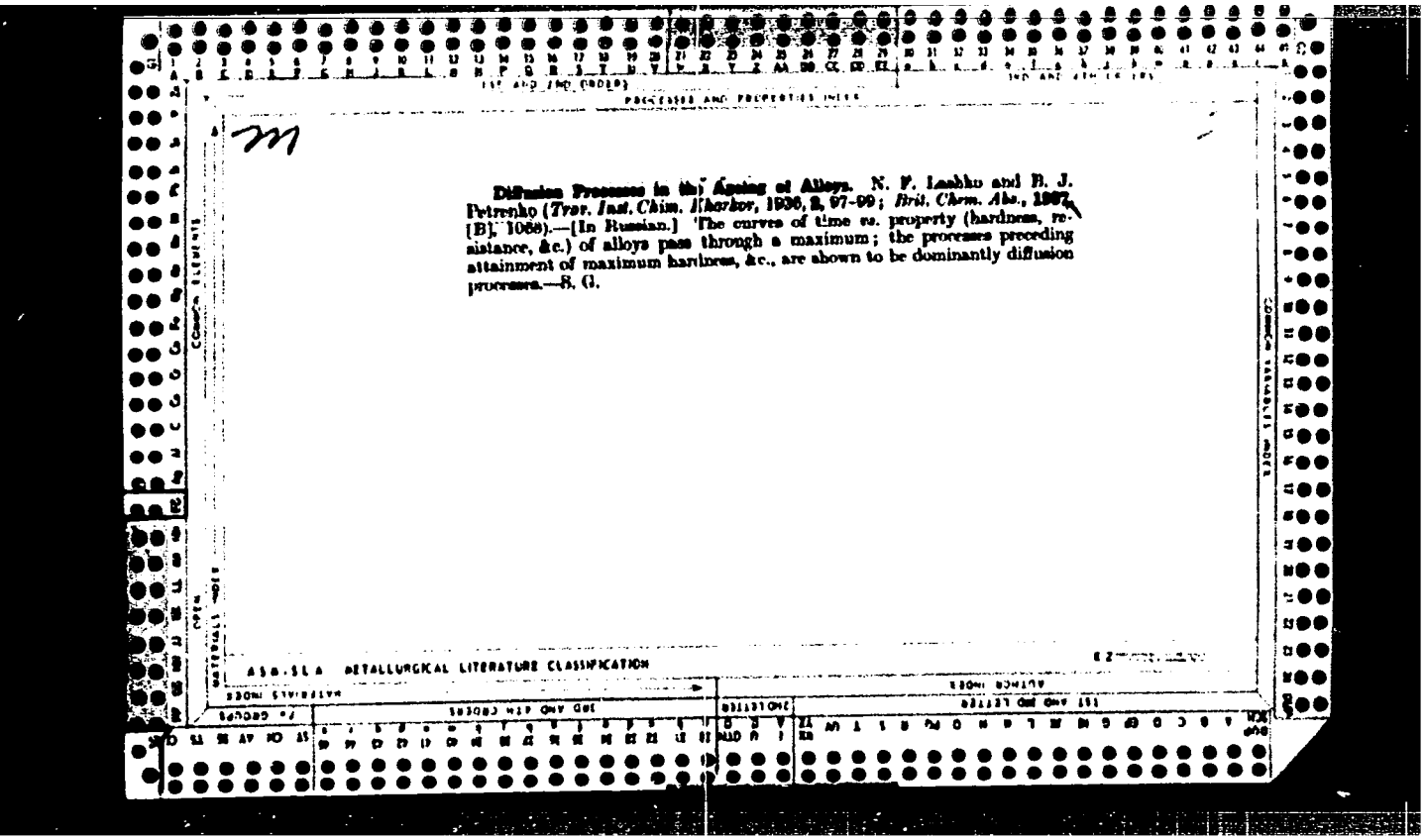


77

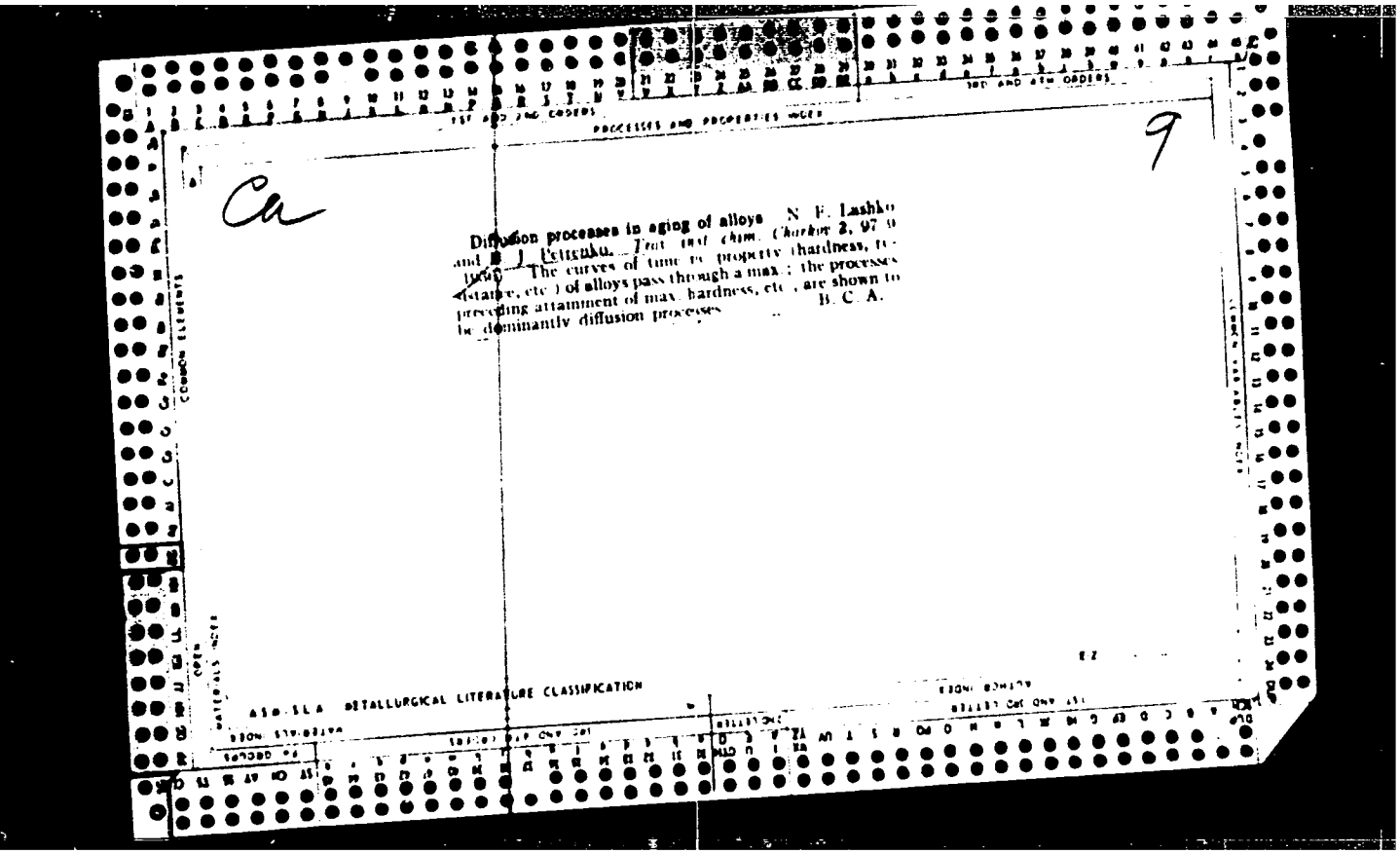
9

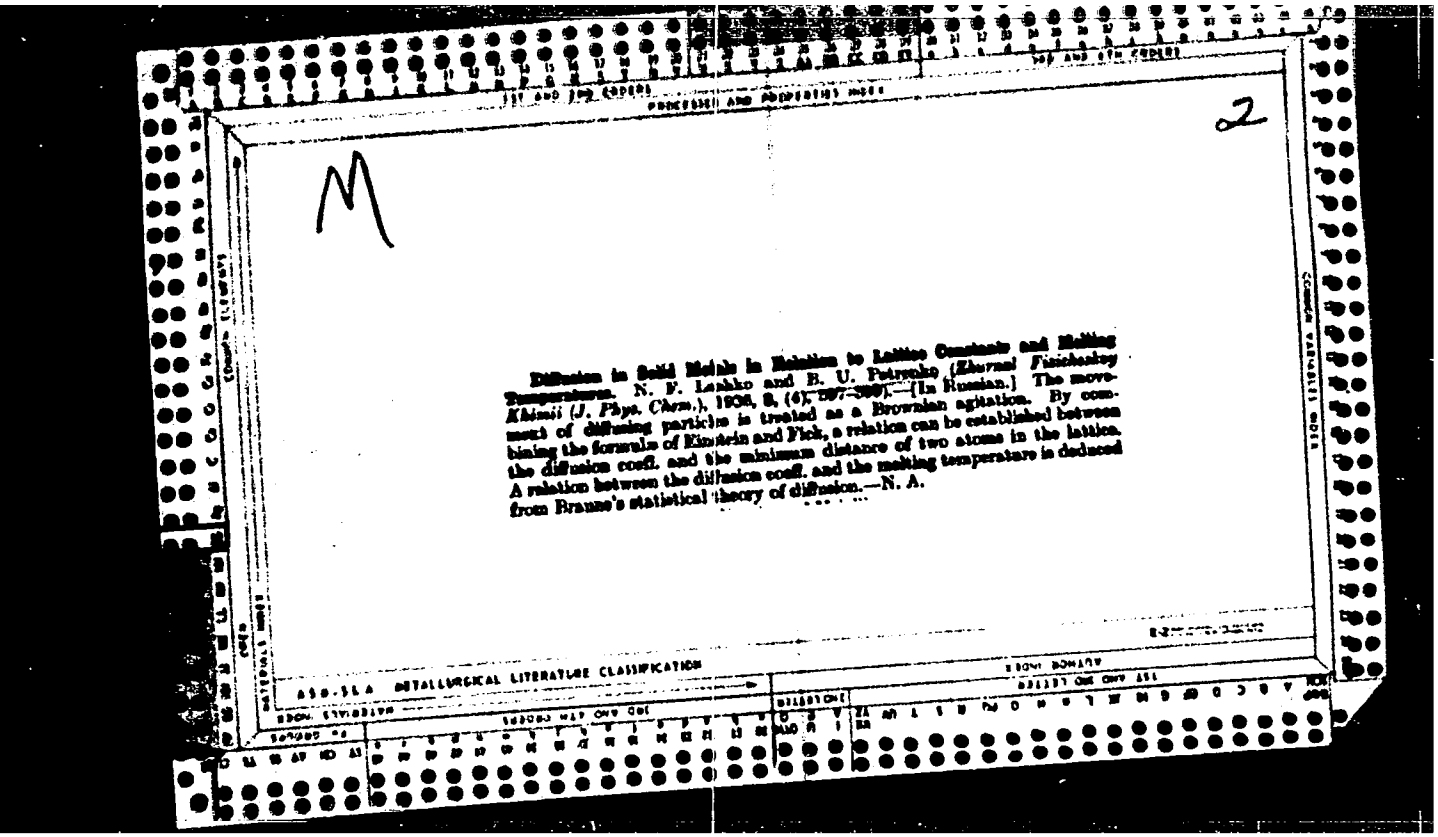
*Potential of Lead Cadmium Alloys. B. G. Petrenko, E. E. Cherkashin, and E. V. Ermolaeva (*Trans. Ind. Chem. Anal. Lab. Chem.*, 1938, **6**, (13), 57–63; *Brit. Chem. Abs.*, **1939**, [A1], 421). – [In Russian.] Cf. *Met. Abs.*, 1938, **5**, 148. The solid solubility of cadmium in lead is 5%, as determined from the p.d. between lead cadmium anodes and a cadmium cathode in *N*-$CdSO_4$. The anomalous behaviour of alloys containing 8–15% cadmium is ascribed to formation of a protective film of $PbSO_4$ on the cadmium crystals, as a result of which the anode behaves as a homogeneous alloy; the effect is nearly absent in alloys subjected to prolonged heating at 200° C., and containing large cadmium crystals.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Diffusion Processes in the Ageing of Alloys. N. F. Lashko and B. J. Petrenko (*Trav. Inst. Chim. Kharkov*, 1936, **2**, 97–99; *Brit. Chem. Abs.*, 1937, [B], 1088).—[In Russian.] The curves of time *vs.* property (hardness, resistance, &c.) of alloys pass through a maximum; the processes preceding attainment of maximum hardness, &c., are shown to be dominantly diffusion processes.—S. G.





M

2

Diffusion in Solid Metals in Relation to Lattice Constants and Melting Temperatures. N. F. Lashko and B. U. Petrenko (*Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii (J. Phys. Chem.)*, 1936, 8, (4), 597–599).—[In Russian.] The movement of diffusing particles is treated as a Brownian agitation. By combining the formulæ of Einstein and Fick, a relation can be established between the diffusion coeff. and the minimum distance of two atoms in the lattice. A relation between the diffusion coeff. and the melting temperature is deduced from Brauns's statistical theory of diffusion.—N. A.

PETRENKO, [illegible]

Attachment to the PMT-3 apparatus for automatizing the process of applying stress. Zav.lab. 23 no.7:869 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Testing machines--Attachments)
(Automatic control)

PETRENKO B.Ya.

32-7-35/49

AUTHOR: Petrenko, B.Ya.

TITLE: A Supplementary Device Attached to the P M T-3 Apparatus for the Automation of the Load Process
(Prisposobleniye k priboru P M T-3 dlya avtomatizatsii protsessa nagruzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 869 - 869 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above device permits steady work with diamond pyramid, continuous effect, load brought to bear on the sample uniform removal of load and the automatic switching off of the load mechanism. This supplementary device consists of a electromotor (by Worren) on the axle of which a cardioidid-shaped "fist" is mounted. When this "fist" rotates, a lever is lowered in that it rotates in the ball bearings together with its axle. A rod with the diamond pyramid is forced down by the load. As soon as the pyramid reaches the sample, the rod removes the load from the sample. Additional contact switches enable this device to work automatically. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

SOV/68-59-8-29/32

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Ye. and Petrenko, D.

TITLE: Coke-Chemical Production of the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works (Na koksokhimicheskom proizvodstve Krivorozhskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Technical Council for Coke-Chemical Production decided on the advisability of the construction of a plant for the production of ammonia using hydrogen from coke oven gas and nitrogen from an oxygen plant.

Card 1/1

SOV/68-59-1-17/26

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Ye.B. and Petrenko, D.S.

TITLE: At the Coking Works of the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works (Na koksokhimicheskom proizvodstve Krivorozhskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 60 - 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Technical council for coking production of the Krivoy Rog Works considered the results of investigation of the dephenolising plant and excessive corrosion on the benzole plant. Poor results obtained on the effluent dephenolising plant were found to be caused by partial blocking of hurdles in the absorber. Replacement of hurdles and an improvement in the effluent spraying system decreased phenol losses from 0.6 - 0.7 g/liter to 0.15 - 0.25 g/liter. In order to decrease corrosion on benzole plant, the effect of additions of calcined soda and gaseous ammonia will be tested. For oil cooling the use of zinc-coated tubes and testing of enamelled tubes is recommended.
For the construction of the benzole plant, the use of the following materials is recommended: benzole column - cast iron, silumin for other parts of the column; cast iron and steels Kh13N, 15KhM, 12KhMZA and 18 KhNVA for

Cardl/2

At the Coking Works of the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works

tubes in heat exchangers; steels 1Kh18N9T and Kh17T for tubes in pre-heaters; cast iron, low-alloy steel and St.3 steel for piping connections.

PETRENKO, D.S.

Phenols in tar water. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:43-44 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

MAZUR, F.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; PETRENKO, D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Economical advantages of the utilization of the chemical resources in the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Plant. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3: 68-70 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

IVANOV, Ye.B.; PETRENKO, D.S.; MARTUSHNAYA, R.M.

Change of the flow system for processing flushing liquors.
Koks i khim. no.5:41-43 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Krivoy Rog--Coke industry--By-products)

AUTHOR: Petrenko, D.S. SOV/68-59-5-12/25

TITLE: Intensification of the Production of Raw Pyridine Bases (Intensifikatsiya proizvodstva syrykh piridinovykh osnovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing operating schemes of pyriding installations are usually mainly based on the utilisation of ammonia obtained by treatment of liquor from the primary condensers. The liquor from the collecting main is used only in a small quantity. Insufficiency of ammonia liquor from primary cooling causes serious difficulties in the production of pyridine bases. At the Krivoy Rog Works the production of pyridine bases was improved by utilising a considerable quantity of liquor from the collecting main. In order to improve the separation of the pyridine layer in the separator an addition of depyridinized liquor was introduced. The diagram of the installation is shown (see Fig). The measures taken

Card 1/2

Intensification of the Production of Raw Pyridine Bases

considerably improved the output and quality of the pyridine bases.

Card 2/2 There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works)

PETRENKO, D.S.; GORITSKAYA, O.D.; SHAPIRO, M.D.

Efficient utilization of tar water ammonia in the production of light pyridine bases. Koks i khim. no.2:31-33 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Petrenko, Goritskaya). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Shapiro).
(Pyridine) (Coke industry--By-products)

PETRENKO, Dmitriy Sergeyevich; FOSS, E.I., otv. red.; LIBERMAN, S.S., red. izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Production of pyridine bases in the by-product coke industry] Proizvodstvo piridinovykh osnovanii na koksokhimicheskikh zavodakh. Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 175 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Pyridine bases) (Coke industry--By-products)

PETHENKO, D.S.

At the by-product coking section of the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Plant. Koks i khim. no.3:59-60 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Krivoy Rog--Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

IVANOV, Ye.B.; PETRENKO, D.S.; FARTUSHNAYA, R.M.

Introduction of a new flow chart into the practice of the ammonia-pyridine division. Koks i khim. no. 5:37-38 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Krivoy rog—Coke industry—By-products) (Ammonia)
(Pyridine)

SOV/68-59-4-19/23

AUTHOR: Petrenko, D.S.

TITLE: On the Krivoy Rog Coking Works (Na Krivorozhskom Koksokhimicheskom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The construction of a new battery of coke ovens of the PK-2K type has been started. It is planned that the battery will be automatised.

Card 1/1

SOV/68-59-3-18/23

AUTHOR: ~~Petrenko, D.S.~~

TITLE: On the Coke Oven Plant of the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works (Na koksokhimicheskom proizvodstve Krivorozhskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 59-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to decrease the corrosion of the benzole distillation column the behaviour of various steels, coatings and cast iron were investigated. For the investigation various parts of the column were made from different materials or differently coated. After one year of operation the column was examined. It was found that parts made from stainless steel Kh18N12M2T and cast iron were not corroded while parts made from ordinary carbon steel corroded badly. Aluminium coatings (electro-metallisation) disappeared but the same coating protected by three layers of bakelite lacquer remained in a good state; 90% of the surfaces covered with bakelite lacquer and a mixture of the lacquer with graphite remained in good order. Surfaces covered with an acid resistant concrete remained in good state. The investigation

Card 1/2

On the Coke Oven Plant of the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works

will be continued with special attention to aluminium alloys coated with lacquer and aluminium and enamelled tubes and fittings.

ASSOCIATION:Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Works)

PETRENKO, D.S.

Use of the separation water from the pyridine distillation apparatus as a reflux in the ammonium column. Koks i khim. no.12:50-51 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Coke industry--By-products)
(Ammonium sulfate)

AUTHOR: Pekrenko, O. S.

68-58-6-10/21

TITLE: From the Experience of Operation of Pyridine Recovery Plant Before and After its Reconstruction (Opyt raboty piridinovoy ustanovki do i posle yeye rekonstruktsii)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 40-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An outline of the redesigning of the pyridine plant (Fig.2) and a comparison of operating indices before and after the reconstruction are given. The coefficient of recovery of pyridine bases increased from 63% to 84%. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Krivorozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Krivoy Rog Coal-Tar Chemical Plant)

1. Pyridines--Recovery

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Petrenko, D. S. 68-8-22/23

TITLE: Remarks on the paper "Final Cooling of Gas with the Extraction of Naphthalene from Water with Tar". (K stat'ye "Konechnoye okhlazhdeniye gaza s izvlecheniyem naftalina iz vody smoloy).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, p. 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the authors of the original paper, published in "Koks i Khimiya", 1956, Nr. 7, stated that in the Krivoy Rog Coke Oven Works the naphthalene is extracted with tar from water which is in a closed circuit. However, this statement is not quite correct. This practice was abandoned after 6-7 months of operation, as after a period of operation the tar was emulsified with water. At present, a continuous flow of fresh tar is used. The best naphthalene recovery is obtained when tar is supplied to the second and third plates. The optimum temperature of the tar is 90-95° C and not 60-70° C as was stated in the paper. Otherwise, the review is favourable.

ASSOCIATION: Krivoy Rog Coke Oven Works. (Krivorozhskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

PETRENKO, D.S.

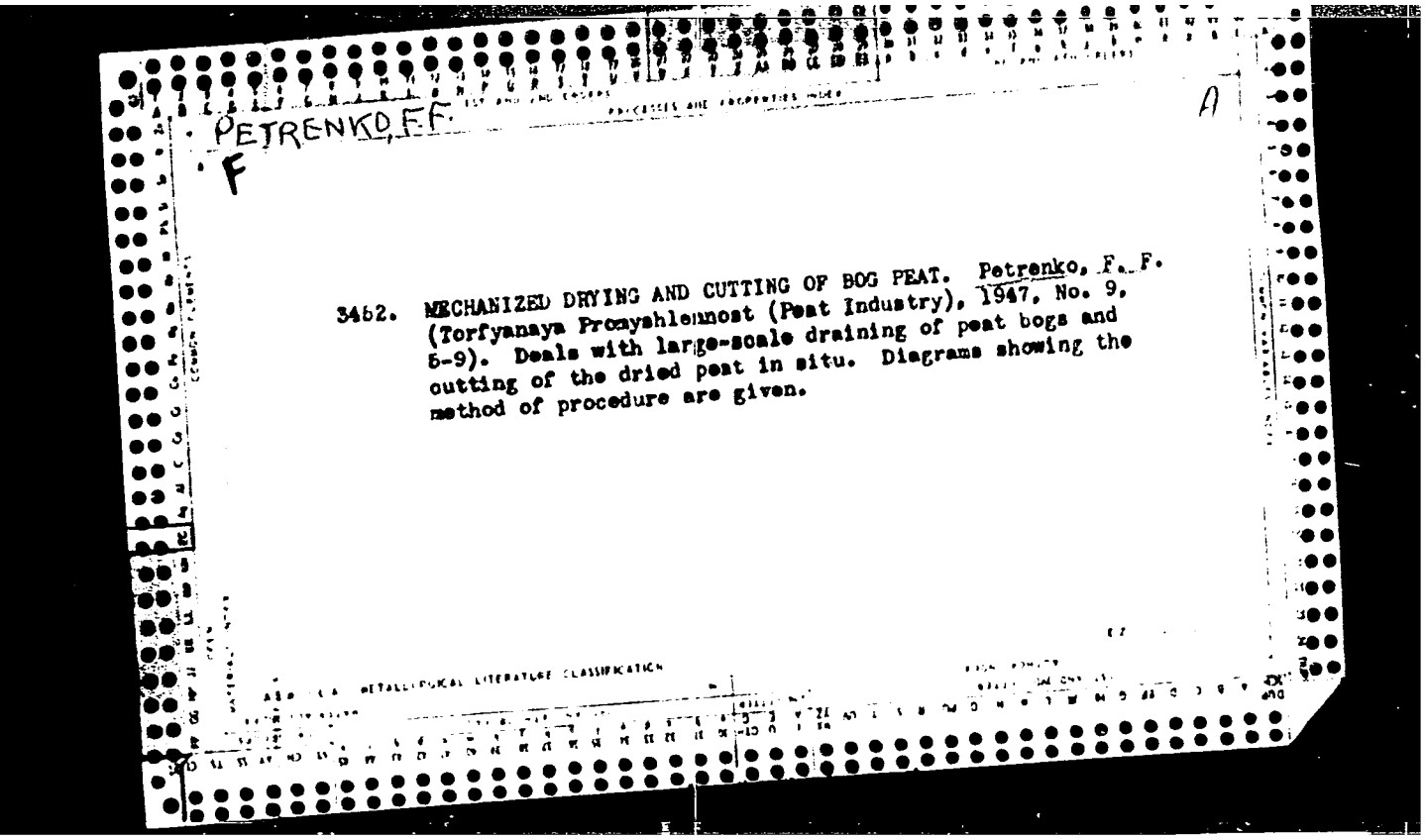
Concerning the article "Final cooling of gas along with the use of tar for removing naphthalene from water". Koks i khim. no.8:62 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Krivorozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Water--Purification) (Naphthalene)

PETRENKO, D.S.; STEBLIY, K.T.

Operation of the ammonia-pyridine plant using the separator liquor from the pyridine unit as a reflux. Koks i khim. no.9:31-33 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1.Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Coke industry--By-products) (Ammonia)
(Pyridine bases)



PETRENKO, F.F.

F

A

3462. MECHANIZED DRYING AND CUTTING OF BOG PEAT. Petrenko, F. F. (Torfyanaya Promyshlennost (Peat Industry), 1947, No. 9, 5-9). Deals with large-scale draining of peat bogs and cutting of the dried peat in situ. Diagrams showing the method of procedure are given.

ACC NR: AP6035723 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0085/0085

INVENTOR: Puzey, I. M.; Petrenko, E. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Iron-cobalt-nickel base magnetic alloy. Class 40, No. 186698 [announced by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im. I. P. Bardin (Tsentralnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 85

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic alloy, iron cobalt nickel alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel base alloy, ferromagnetic, cobalt alloy, magnetic property, electric property

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an iron-cobalt-nickel base magnetic alloy. To combine the increased values of magnetic and electric properties in order to obtain rectangular hysteresis loops on a linear dependence of induction on the field intensity in the range of 0 to 10,000 gs, the alloy has the following chemical composition in %: 0.03 max carbon, 0.3 max silicon, 0.3—0.6 manganese, 27.5—31.0 iron, 24—27 cobalt, 4—6 molybdenum, remainder - nickel.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.018.5:669.15'24'25-194

PETRENKO, P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Semiautomatic electric welding of automobile parts made of thin sheets. Avt.transp. 38 no.11:24-25 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Electric welding)

PETRENKO, P.A., inzh.

Increasing the wear resistance of untreated steels and irons. (MIRA 11:9)
Trudy RIIZHT no.24:126-136 '58.
(Steel--Hardening)

PETRENKO, F.A., assistent.

Wear resistance of cast iron in piston assembly parts of the steam engine of a locomotive. Trudy RIIZHT no.18:186-195 '54.(MLRA 9:3)
(Cast iron--Fatigue)

PETRA[illegible], F. D.

Mashiny i apparaty dlia zashchity rastenii ot [illegible] [illegible] [Machines and equipment for protecting plant from pests and diseases] Moskva, Mashgiz, [illegible]

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 [illegible] January [illegible]

PETRENKO, F.

Pamphlets on communist morals. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.4:60-62 F '60.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Communist ethics)

SOKOLOV, A.A.; PETRENKO, F.F.; KOVALEV, V.F.; YELISEYEV, M.A.; ROZENPLENTER, N.F.; YANCHUKOVICH, A.E.; CHUBAROV, N.D.; KONTSEVOY, N.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A.; BOCHAROV, M.S.; KASHCHEYEV, G.G.; SELENNOV, G.V.; SAFONOV, K.Ye.; FUNIKOV, S.A.; RASKIN, G.I.; RABKIN, B.M.

Vadim Konstantinovich Gutsunaev; obituary. Torf.prom. 39 no.3:37 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Gutsunaev, Vadim Konstantinovich, 1914-1942)

PETRENKO, F.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Pneumatic-tube transportation of high-concentration peat. Torf. prom. 38 no.5:8-10 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torfyanoy promyshlennosti.

(Peat--Transportation)
(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

PETRENKO, F. I. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

"Application of Automatic Electric Arc Surfacing in Repairing Crankshafts and Other Automobile Parts," p. 156 in book Reports of the Interuniversity Conference on Welding, 1956. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 266pp.