PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.

Control of silicosis at enterprises of the mining industry in Georgian S.S.R. Gig.i san. no.12:48-49 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Is Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Georgia--Mine sanitation) (Mine sanitation--Georgia)
(Lungs--Dust diseases)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Tbilisi).

Medicine during the epoch of the cultural renaissance of Georgia in the Middle Ages (10th-13th centuries). Vest.oft. 32 no.3:46-48 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Georgia--Medicine) (Medicine--Georgia)

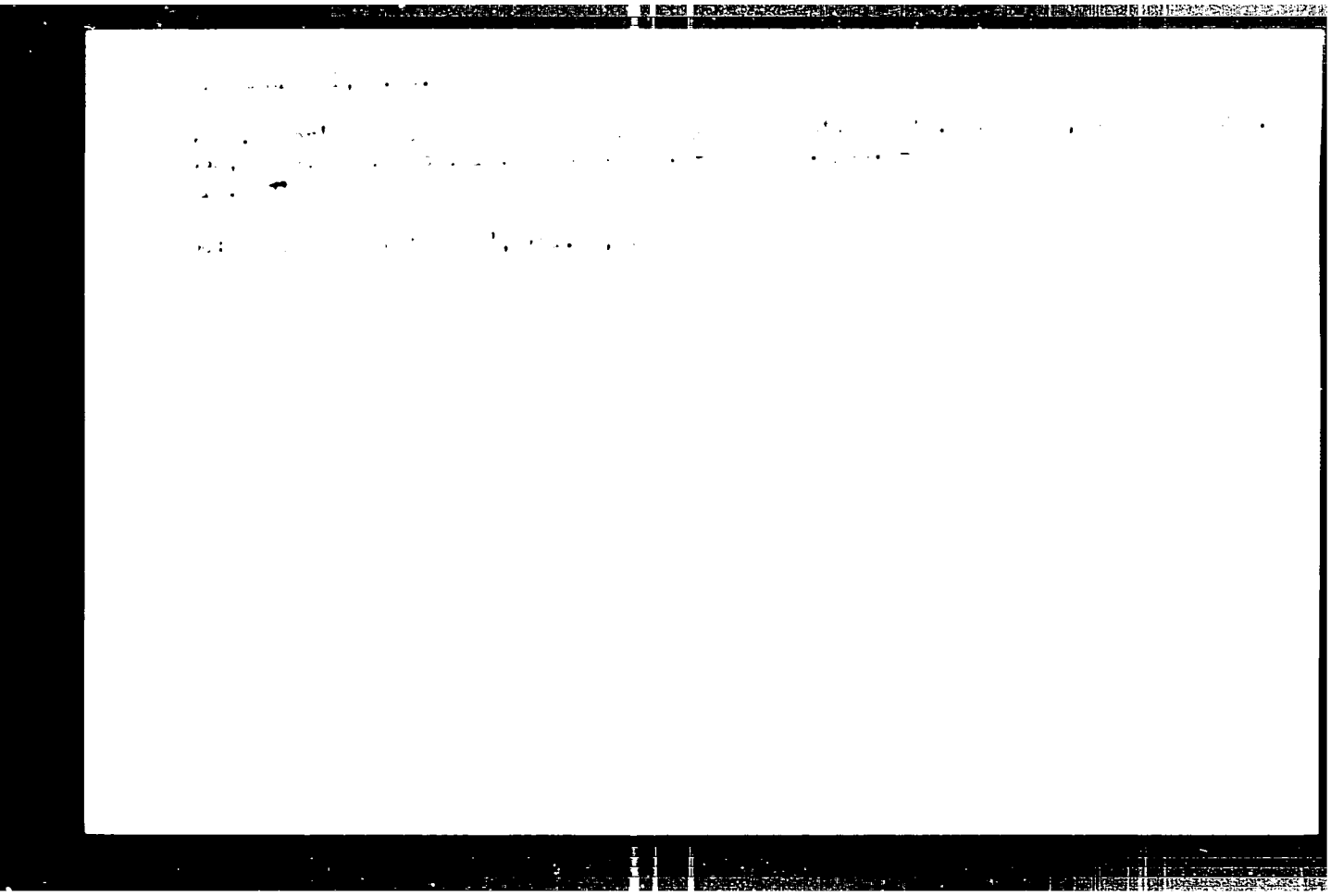
GASANOV, Sh.M. [author]; PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk [reviewer].

Health resorts of Azerbaijan ("Health resort resources of Azerbaijan." Sh.M.Gazanov. Reviewed by G.Z.Pitskhelauri). Priroda 42 no.11:124-125 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Azerbaijan--Health resorts, watering places, etc.)
(Health resorts, watering places, etc.--Azerbaijan)
(Gazanov, Sh.M.)

Pitskhelauri, G.Z.

3340. Battle Against Silicosis in Undertakings of Mining Industries of Georgia S.S.R. Pitskhelauri, G.Z. (Gigiena Sanit. (Hyg. & Sanit., Moscow). Dec. 1953, 48, 49)



PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.; ZHUKOV, G.I., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Organizing and rendering first aid in petroleum plants and in petroleum prospecting] Organizatsiia i okazanie pervoi dovrachebnoi pomoshchi na neftepromyslakh i neftepazvedkakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 54 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(First aid in illness and injury)(Petroleum industry--Hygienic aspects)

FD-1526

USSR Me... - History

Card 1/1 Pub 122-11-14

Author Kiskhelauri, G Z., Professor (reviewer)

Title Works of Dzhirolamo Frakastoro, "On Contagion, Contagious Diseases, and Treatment," in three volumes

Periodical Vest AMN SSSR, 4, 59-61, Oct-Dec 1954

Abstract The works of Dzhirolamo Frakastoro, "On Contagion, Contagious Diseases, and Treatment" in 3 volumes, was translated into Russian and recently published by the Academy of Sciences, USSR Besides being the most prominent physician of the Renaissance period, Frakastoro was also considered an authority on geology, physics, and astronomy He also wrote poetry Frakastoro devoted 40 years of his life to scientific medical work and the practice of medicine; he was responsible for laying the groundwork for epidemic control organization The Russian physician, Danil Samoylovich (1744-1805), is credited with further improving epidemic control he was a follower of M V Lomonosov who was the founder of materialism in Russia Works of other prominent scientists of Renaissance period have also been translated into Russian during the past few years Those works were likewise published by the Academy of Sciences USSR

Institution

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.; KIPIANI, S.P.

"Examination for capacity to work in occupational diseases." B.I. Martsinkovskii. Reviewed by G.Z.Pitskhelauri, S.P.Kipiani. Gig. i san. no.11:57-58 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(MARTSINKOVSKII, B.I.)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor; ALPATOV, V.V., professor

Republic conference of rural physicians in Tbilisi. Sov. zdrav. 13 no.5:61-62 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(GEORGIA--MEDICINE, RURAL--CONGRESSES)

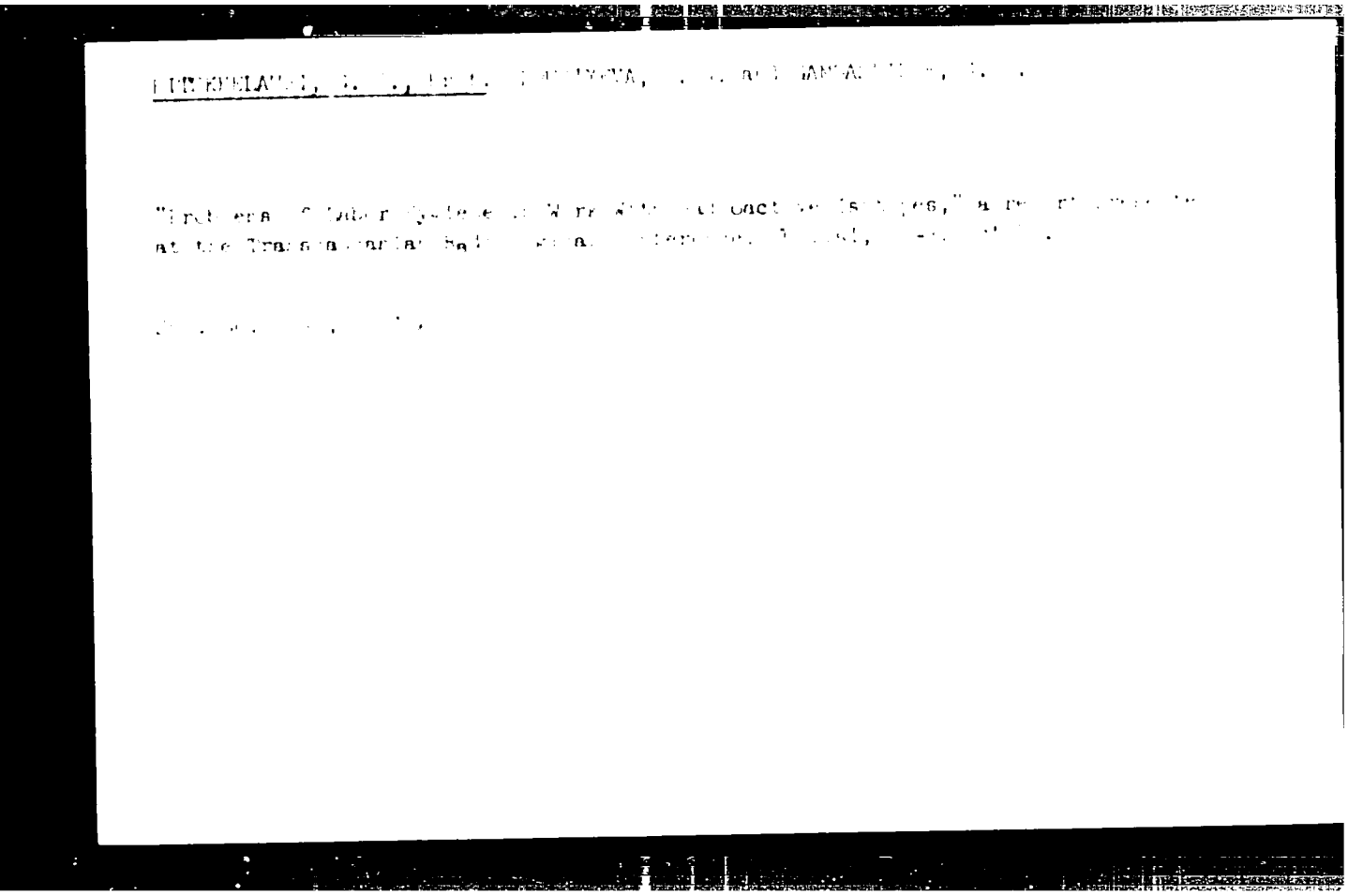
PITSKHELAURI, Grigoriy Zakharovich; PAKHOMOV, V.I., redaktor; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization of medical services for workers in the petroleum industry of the U.S.S.R.] Organizatsiia mediko-sanitarnogo Obsluzhivania rabochikh neftedobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1955. 179 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(PETROLEUM INDUSTRY--MEDICAL AND SANITARY AFFAIRS)

PITSKHELAURI, G., DRUZ'YEV, I., and GAMBASHIDZE, G.

"Sanitary and Hygienic Conditions for Working with Radioactive Isotopes" a paper presented at the Transcaucasian Radiological Conference, Tbilisi, Nov. 55.

TI 166004



PITSKHELAURI, G. Z.

Subject : USSR/Medicine AID P - 1426

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 23/23

Author : Pitskhelauri, G. Z., M.D., Member of the Presidium of the Gruzinskaya Republic Scientific Society of Hygienists

Title : Letter to the editor

Periodical : Gig.i san., 1, 63, Ja 1955

Abstract : Points out an error found in the account of the First Conference of Hygienists of Transcaucasia, published in this journal, 1954, No.7.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor

Transcaucasian conference dedicated to reconstructive therapy for disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the prevention of accidents. Ortop.travm. i protez no.1:93 Ja-F. '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(SURGERY, PLASTIC)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor.

"The canon of medicine." Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna) ed. T.Z. Zakhidov. Reviewed by G.Z. Pitskhelauri. Vest. AMN SSSR no.3: 87 '55 (MLRA 8:11)

(AVICENNA, 980-1037) (MEDICINE, ARABIC)

AID P - 3914

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 18/21

Author : Pitskhelauri, G. Z., Prof.

Title : Visiting Scientific Session of the Society of Hygienists of the Georgian SSR in Batumi

Periodical : Gig. i san., 12, p. 49-50, D 1955

Abstract : Describes the work of the session which took place recently in the capital of the Adzhar Autonomus SSR. 220 scientific workers in the field of medicine and hygiene participated.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.

USSR/Medicine - Book review

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 36/39

Author : Pitskhelauri, G. Z., Prof.

Title : On contagion, contagious diseases and cure

Periodical : Priroda 44/3, 124 - 125, Mar 1955

Abstract : A review is made of the work, "On Contagion, Contagious Diseases and Cure," by Girolamo Frecastoro, first published in Venice in 1546, and now appearing in the form of a new Russian translation, published by the Publishing Office of the Academy of Sciences, in three volumes, containing 324 pages. The contents of the book are reviewed and the work of other scientists in the same field is recalled and commented on.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor (Tbilisi)

Sukhumi, city and health resort ("Sukhumi and its environs."
Reviewed by G.Z.Pitskhelauri). Priroda 44 no.9:123-124 S '55.
(Sukhumi--Description) (MLRA 8:11)

SHAFIRO, Iosif Borisovich; PITSKHELAURI, Grigoriy Zakhar'yevich; GAGUA, Otari Evmenevich

[Long-lived people of Tbilisi (in Georgian)] Dolgoletnie liudi Tbilisi. Tbilisi, Gosizdat Gruzinskoi SSR, 1956. 142 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Tiflis--Longevity)

NATADZE, G.M., professor; PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor

The first Azerbaijanian scientific conference of hygienists, epidemiologists, bacteriologists and specialists in infectious diseases. Gig. i san. 21 no.1:55-56 Ja. '56 (MLRA 9:5)

(AZERBAIDZHAN S.S.R.--HYGIENE, PUBLIC) (PATHOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor

Conference on silicosis control in Ordzhonikidze. Gig. i san. 21 no.11:51-52 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor

"Public health in the Chinese People's Republic" by Ching Hsin-Chuang. Reviewed by G.Z. Pitskhelauri. Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.1:87-90 '57 (MLRA 10:5)

(CHINA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

"Great medical encyclopedia". Reviewed by G.Z.Pitskhelauri. Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.5:91-94 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor; DZHANGAVADZE, O.Sh.

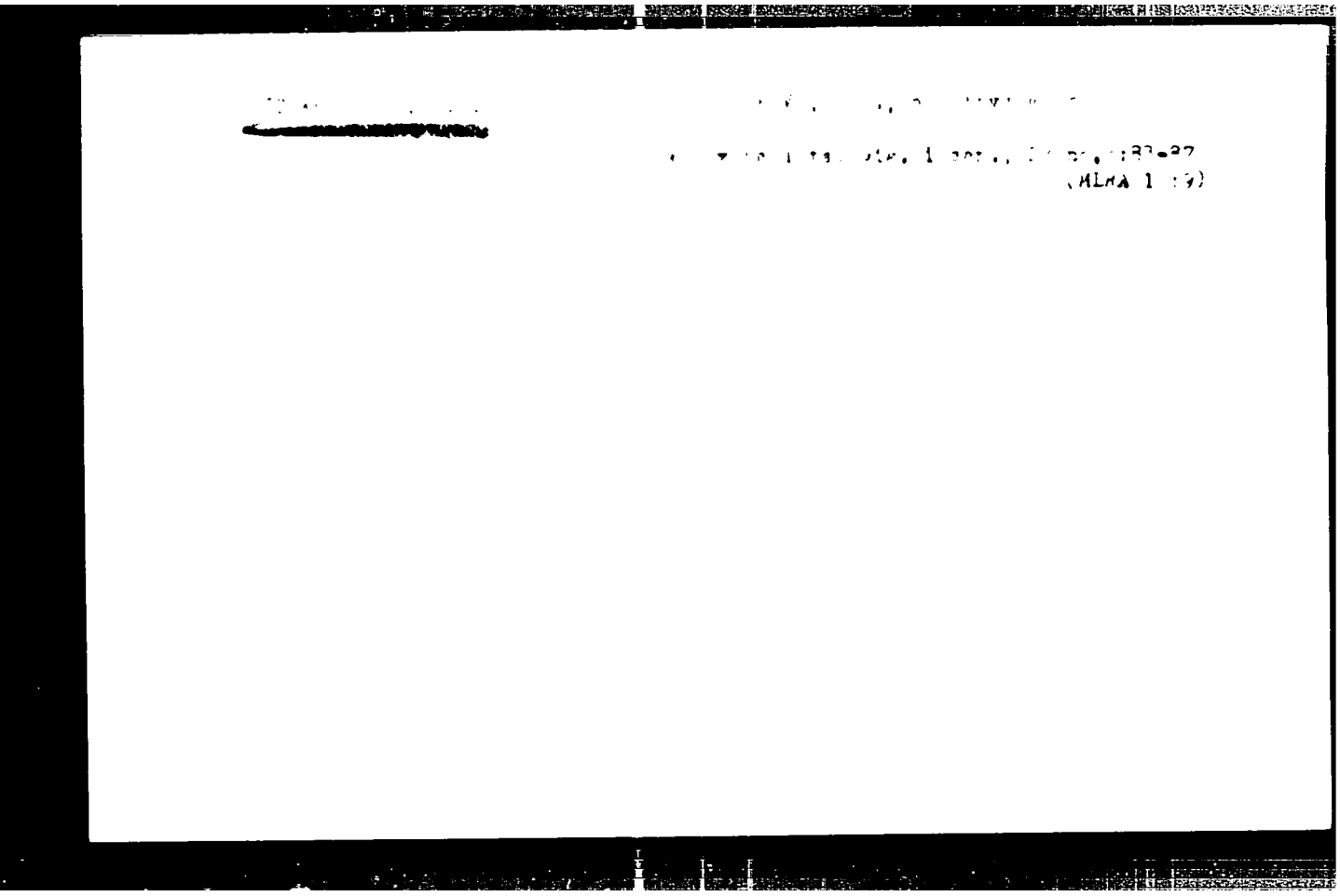
Measures for decreasing morbidity and temporary disability of workers of the Zakavkazsky I.V.Stalin metallurgic plant. Sov.med. 21 no.5: 136-142 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
prev. of morbidity and temporary disability of workers in metallurgic indust.)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., professor; DZHANGAVADZE, O.Sh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Exhibit of achievements in preventive medicine at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases. Gig. i san. 22 no.1:85-89 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE--EXHIBITIONS)



PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.; ROSTOMBEKOVA, N.V.

Georgian Society of Hygienists. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.2:60-63 F '58.
(MIRA 13:1)

(GEORGIA--PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETIES)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.; STRAVCHINSKIY, L.R., kand.med.nauk

Morbidity with temporary disability among young workers at the Kutaisi Automobile. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.3:34-37 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (dir.-prof. G.Z. Pitskhelauri)

(VITAL STATISTICS
morbidity of automobile factory workers (Rus)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

Republic conference of leading workers in the Georgian public health service. Sov.zdrav. 18 no.12:50-51 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(GEORGIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.; KVANCHAKHADZE, G.Sh. (Tbilisi)

Providing additional training for general practitioners. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.3:53-54 Mr '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy imeni N.I.Makhviladze.
(MEDICINE--CONGRESSES)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z. (Tbilisi)

Problems of occupational hygiene in the tea industry. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.11:44-45 N '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Respublikanskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(TEA TRADE—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

Karabadini, a medical book of the 15th century. Vest. AMN SSSR 15 no.7:94-95 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(GEORGIA--MEDICINE)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof. (Tbilisi)

Chekhov and medicine. Sov. med. 24 no.4:115-120 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:?)

(CHEKHOV, ANTON PAVLOVICH, 1860-1904)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z.; PRIOZHKOV, V.V.

Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov in Tiflis. Khirurgiia no.11:138 '61. (MIRA [illegible])

(PIROGOV, NIKOLAI IVANOVICH, 1810-1881)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

"Medical attendance at hydraulic engineering projects" by P.P. Radkin. Reviewed by G.Z. Pitskhelauri. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.2:84-85 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(RADKIN, P.P.)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof. (Tbilisi)

Raising the qualifications of subprofessional medical personnel.
Med. sestra 21 no.5:61-62 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

"Doctor's calendar." Reviewed by G.Z. Pitskhelauri. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.5:87-88 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(MEDICINE)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

Review of M.S. Shengelia's book "Some fundamental problems of the development of medicine in Georgia." Sov. zdrav. 21 no.9:90-92 '62 (MIRA 15:11)

PITSKHELAURI, G. 2

"Some Factors of Longevity in Georgia"

Gerontalogy, 6th International Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark
11-16 Aug '63

PITSKHELAURI, Grigoriy Zakhar'yevich; KIPIANI, Salome Petrovna; MACHABELI, Mariya Elizbarovna

[Occupational pathology] Professional'naia patologiia. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sodna"] 1963. 246 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 17:4)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.; PIROZHKOV, V.V., kand. med. nauk, zasluzhennyy vrach GruzSSR (Tbilisi)

P.I.Sobol'shchikov, founder of the Caucasian Medical Society. Sovet.med. 27 no.6:152-153 Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

PITSKHELAURI, G.Z., prof.

Transcaucasian Group of the All-Union Problem Commission "Gerontology and Geriatrics." Azerb. med. zhur. 42 no.9:86 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Predsedatel' zakavkazskoy gruppy Vsesoyuznoy problemnoy komissii "Gerontologiya i geriatriya."

PITSKHELAURI, S. I.

Composition methods of planning different types of health resorts. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no. 4:123-128 '63.

New problems in the planning of health resorts in connection with standard planning and centralization of service. Ibid.: 129-135. (MIRA 17:5)

PITSKHELAURI, S.I.

Planning and building health resorts in Abastumani and Mendzhi.
Trudy GPI no.6:125-131 '56. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Kafedra arkhitektury Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
im. S.M. Kirova, Tbilisi.
(Abastumani (Georgia)--Health resorts, watering places, etc.)
(Mendzhi (Georgia)--Health resorts, watering places, etc.)

Country : USSR
Cate. ry: Human and Animal Physiology. Physiology of Labor and Sport

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 15, 1958, 69316

Author : Pitskhelauri, I.G., Gambashidze, G.M., Druzhka, G.F.
Inst : -
Title : Sanitary and Hygienic Conditions of Work with Radioactive Isotopes

Orig Pub: V sb.: Tr. 1-y Zakavkazsk. konferentsii po med. radiol. Tbilisi, Gruzmedizdat, 1956, 224-225

Abstract: No abstract

Card : 1/1

FITSKHELAURI, I. A.

Chemical-mineralogical changes in refractories from the regenerators of a bath open hearth [illegible] I. A. Fitskhelauri

Pitskhelauri, I.A.

4E2c-1

5628. CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL CHANGES IN REFRACTORIES FROM THE REGENERATOR OF A BASIC OPEN HEARTH STEEL FURNACE. /Pitskhelauri, I.A.

(Ogneupory (Fireproof Mats., Moscow), 1956, vol. 21, [illegible] used fireclay chequer brick showed zones); a firebrick did not. Low temperature wollastonite, instead of the more usual high temperature pseudo-wollastonite, was observed in the inner zone, indicating a temperature not higher than 1200°. The tridymite zone did not contain large crystals, but did contain much low-melting glass. In a firebrick removed during service from the 6th row of chequers there had been no migration of oxides; slag had penetrated to a depth of 1 to 2 mm. The chemical composition of dust from the upper row of the chequer (silica brick) was similar to that from lower courses (fireclay). Dust and slag were both formed of colourless silicate glass containing pyroxene and hematite crystals.

B. Ceram. R.A.

PITSKHELAURI, I.A.

Chemical and mineralogical changes in refractories used in the regenerators of basic open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 21 no.5: 207-211 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut metalla i gornogo dela AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Firebrick--Testing) (Open-hearth furnaces)

PITSKHELAURI, I.K.

Domodedovo airport is built. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3:11-12
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Moskovskim stroitel'no-montazhnym
trestom transportnogo stroitel'stva.

PITSKHELAURI, M. M. Engineer-Colonel [illegible]

"Methods for Testing Autom[illegible] [illegible]." [illegible] Cand. [illegible]
Sub 26 Jun [illegible], Military [illegible] Academy [illegible] Ar[illegible] Mechan[illegible]
Soviet Army [illegible] I. V. [illegible]in

Summary [illegible], [illegible] Sep 52, Dissertation Presented for Degrees in [illegible] in Moscow in 195[illegible]. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-D[illegible].

PITSKHELAURI, N.N.

State of vitamin C metabolism and its therapeutic efficacy in ethylated gasoline poisoning. Gig.i san. no.5:51-52 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy Gruzinskoy SSR. (Vitamins) (Gasoline--Toxicology)

VOL'FOVA, Ye.G.; SHAL'KOVSKIY, N.G.; ZHUKOV, I.S.; PITSKHELAURI, V.A; PINCHEVSKAYA, S.I.

Studying the operation of a unit for the sulfuric acid alkylation of isobutane with butylenes with consecutive feeding of the contactors in the Norogroznyy Petroleum Refinery. Trudy GrozNII no. 16:127-136 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

S/065/62/000/007/001/004
E075/E135

5.3300

AUTHORS: Vol'pova Ye G., Shal'kovskiy, N G., Zhuko... I S., Pitskhelauri, V A., and Pinchevskaya S I.

TITLE: Sulphuric acid alkylation of isobutane with butylenes using different methods of con'a... feeding

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel no 7 1962 13-17

TEXT: The authors give data characterizing the work of the alkylation plant of the Novogroznenskiy neftepererabatyvayush hiy zavod (Novogroznensk Petroleum Refinery) with consecutive feeding of contactors. Data for the work with parallel feeding are given for comparison. The feed used was a mixture of butane-butylene fractions from thermal and catalytic cracking The alkylation conditions in the contactors were temperature 10 °C, pressure 6 atm, turbine speed 2000 r p.m. ratio of a id to hydrocarbons 1 1 contact time 18 minutes time of emulsion breaking 5 minutes. During the parallel feeding method yield

Card 1/2

VOL'POVA, Ye.G.; SHAL'KOVSKIY, N.G.; ZHUKOV, I.S.; PITSKHELAURI, V.A.; PINCHEVSKAYA, S.I.

Sulfuric acid alkylation of isobutane by butylenes using contactors with various feed systems. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel 7 no.3:13-17 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Propane) (Butene)
(Alkylation)

11.1220
11.6100

32636

AUTHORS: Semiokhin, I. A., Kotov, N. I., and Pitskhelauri, V.

TITLE: Reaction [illegible] discharge. V. Kinetic analysis of the process [illegible] to equations [illegible] the first time

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal [illegible]

TEXT: The purpose of this study was to ascertain whether the reaction H_2 with O_2 in a silent electric discharge satisfies the system of equations for consecutive reactions $H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O_2$; $H_2O_2 \rightarrow$ [illegible]. In a silent electric discharge the process is irreversible owing to the low current density, energy, etc. Since the O_2 content of the gas mixture was kept at [illegible] to prevent explosions, it may be assumed that $[H_2]$ = const. Previous papers of N. I. Kobozev et al. Zh. fiz. khimii 34, 775, 1960; ibid. [illegible], 2382 and 2644, 1961 suggest the existence [illegible]

Card 1/3

32636

Reaction of hydrogen with oxygen

bimolecular reactions, in which the [illegible] part [illegible] the activation process is [illegible] dependent on the energy [illegible]

reaction of the first [illegible] $\longrightarrow$ [illegible] $\longrightarrow$

[illegible] Δ [illegible] Δ

It follows therefrom that [illegible] Δ

Δ [illegible]

Δ [illegible] k [illegible]

[illegible] Δ [illegible]

Δ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] exp [illegible]

for the time of maximum [illegible]

furnishes Δ and [illegible]

Card 2/4

32636
S/076/62/036/001/...
B101/B102

Reaction of hydrogen with oxygen

from [illegible] v $_{max}$ κ_2^0 - 2 [illegible] log κ [illegible] = C; C = [illegible] v $_{max}$ κ [illegible] log κ [illegible]

calculated therefrom for [illegible] reaction vessels are in [illegible] agreement with experimental data. For reaction vessels made [illegible] glass one obtains u_{exp} < [illegible]. There are [illegible] figures [illegible] tables [illegible] 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August [illegible]

Card [illegible]

5(4)

AUTHORS: Pitskhelauri, Y... N., Yastrebov, V. V. SOV/76-33-4-6/32

TITLE: Physical Chemistry of Concentrated Ozone (Fiziko-khimiya kontsentrirovannogo ozona). V. Determination of the Dielectric Constant of Liquid Ozone and Its Solutions in Oxygen (V. Opredeleniye dielektricheskoy pronitsayemosti zhidkogo ozona i yego rastvorov v kislorode)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 790-792 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The preceding paper dealing with this subject was published in Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 3. The dielectric constant ε was determined by the measurements of capacity of a condenser filled with the substance to be investigated. An apparatus was constructed for continuous measurements, featuring a protecting jacket. The current was supplied by means of a current rectifier of the type EFA-15, a coaxial cable ARK-1 with an air-plastic-insulation RK-61 was used for the line circuit. The working principle of the apparatus is that a circuit between the generator and the amplifier of the high frequency oscillation changes in depenience on the change of the capacity of the ΔC source. The analysis of the liquid ozone-oxygen solutions was carried out according to

Card 1/2

Physical Chemi try of Concentrated Ozone. V. Determination of the Dielectric Constant of Liquid Ozone and Its Solutions in Oxygen

SOV/76-33-4-, 32

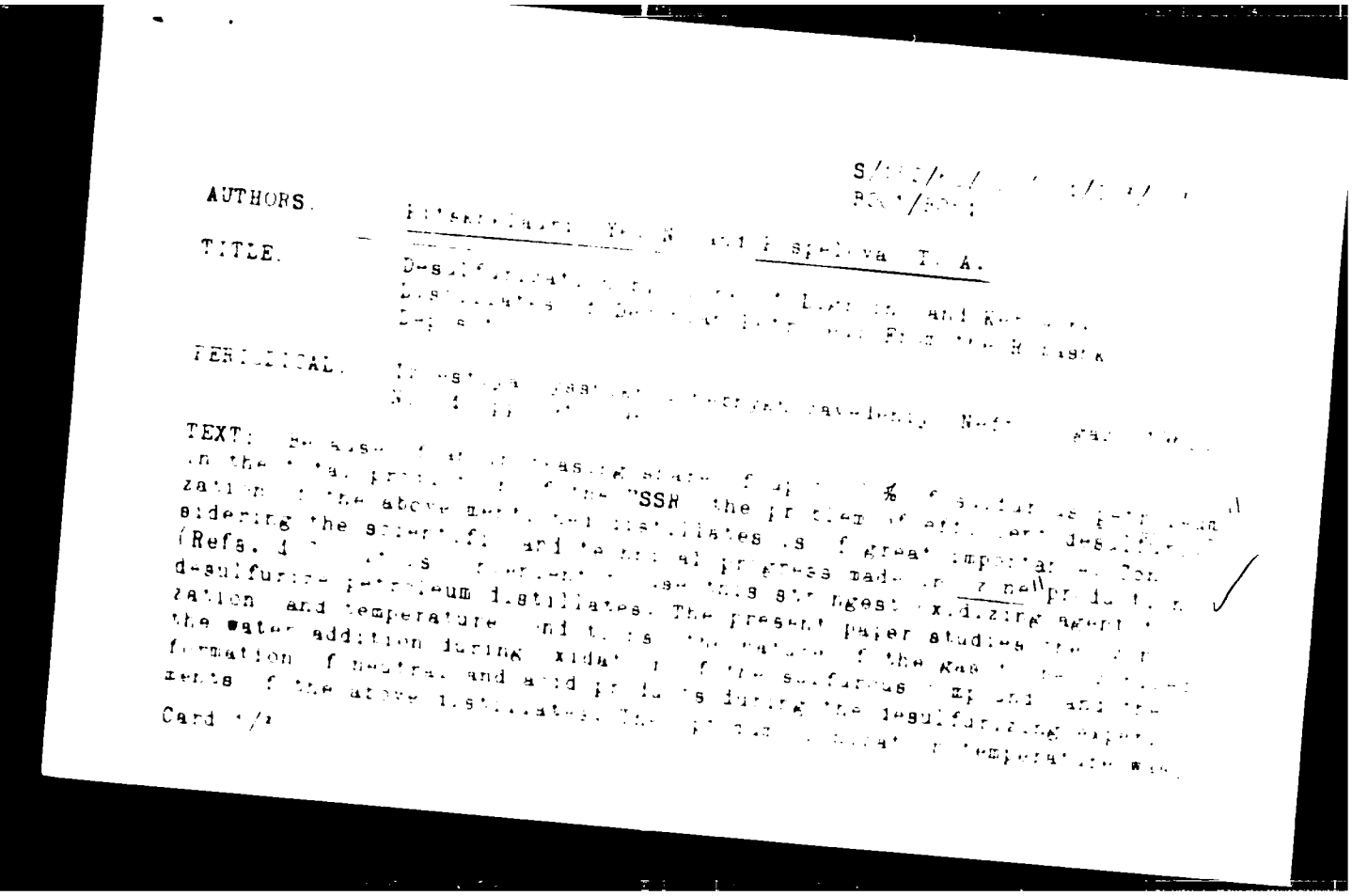
two methods. Mixtures containing up to 6% O_3 were evaporated directly in a KJ solution and iodometrically analyzed, whereas pure O_3 was determined according to the explosion method.

A comparison of the ε for pure ozone and the O_3-O_2 mixtures shows (Table) that the coefficient $\Delta\varepsilon/\Delta C$ for concentrations of 1-6% ozone remains approximately constant (0.02) whereas in highly concentrated ozone mixtures it is $\Delta\varepsilon/\Delta C = 0.0395$. In the entire concentration range of the ozone oxygen mixtures no additivity of the ε could be observed. For a mixture with 6% O_3 ε was found to be 1.595 (up to -193^0C) which is in good agreement with data from reference 5. Pure ozone had a value $\varepsilon = 5.45 \pm 0.1$ (at -196^0C). There are 1 table and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1957

Card 2/2



AUTHORS.

TITLE.

PERIODICAL.

TEXT:

Card 1/2

Desulfurization by Ozone of Light [illegible] and Kerosene Distillates of Devonian Petroleum From the Romashki Deposit

S/[illegible]/60/000/[illegible]
B00[illegible], B0[illegible]

in general [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] degree of desulfurization [illegible] distillate depends [illegible] intensity [illegible] ozonization [illegible]

In the case of kerosene and light [illegible] distillates, the maximum desulfurization degree is attained at [illegible]. The efficiency of the desulf[illegible] ing method is determined by the desulfurization degree [illegible] per [illegible] ratio of the sulfur removed [illegible] initial [illegible]. In the [illegible] not only the sulfurous [illegible] unsaturated compounds are oxidized which increases the acidity and the resin content and makes [illegible] tion necessary [illegible] treatment with water steam distillation of the light [illegible] distillate or vacuum distillation of the kerosene distillate [illegible] di[illegible] CH [illegible] components. The sulfurous distillate

may be oxidized by ozonized air or ozonized oxygen [illegible] problem. If this process is [illegible] the presence of water [illegible] possible to reduce the formation of resins and prevent the formation [illegible] electrostatic charges. The following was observed in the oxidation [illegible] the fraction distilling over between [illegible] and [illegible] The light sulfurous [illegible] vestigated which contained 0.[illegible]4% of sulfur.

Card [illegible]/[illegible]

Desulfurization ... of Light ... and Kerosene Distillates of Devonian Petroleum From the Romashkino Deposit

S/ ... / ... / ... / ... / ...
B... / ...

distillates are practically freed from all sulfurous compounds ... The purified products ... 0.0 ... % of sulfur ... resins, and shows an acidity of ... KOH per ... ml and an ... number of ... The yield ... purified distillates ... % by ... Between ... and ... desulfurization of the light distillates ... 0.04% of sulfur ... There are ... figures, ... tables and ... references ... Soviet ... and ... German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov

SUBMITTED: ...

Card 2/2

24786
S/152/61/000/006/001/002
B103/B206

11.1210

AUTHORS: Pitskhelauri, Ye. N., Pospelova, T. A., Kruglikova, V. S.

TITLE: Desulfurization of straight-run kerosene distillate by ozonization and adsorption

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 6, 1961, 81-87

TEXT: Starting from the results of previous investigations (Ye. N. Pitskhelauri and T. A. Pospelova, Ref. 1: "Neft' i gaz", no. 4, 1960) and publication data (I. L. Gurevich et al., Ref. 2: Pererabotka nefti (Petroleum processing), t.2. Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, str. 158; L. G. Gurvich, Ref. 3: Nauchnyye osnovy pererabotki nefti (Scientific basis of petroleum processing), 1925, p. 515; Ye. N. Karaulova, Ref. 4: "Itogi nauki" (Results from Science), Chapter "Khimicheskiye nauki" (Chemical Sciences). Izd. AN SSSR, 1958, p. 130), the authors assumed that the method of the oxidation of sulfur containing fuel compounds by ozone with subsequent adsorption of the oxidation products, will considerably increase the effectiveness of desulfurization. The methods of ozonization and analyses were taken from a

Card 1/8

Desulfurization of straight-run ...

previous paper (Ref. 1). Characteristics of the investigated kerosene distillate of Devonian petroleum from Romashki: boiling temperature 155-255°C, density 0.802, total sulfur content 0.35%, iodine number 6.6. Alumosilicate catalyst, Cherenkov aluminum oxide, silica gel from the Voskresenskiy zavod (Voskresensk Plant), bentonite and activated charcoal were used as adsorbents. The distillate was oxidized with ozonized oxygen (ozone concentration about 0.5-1%) at room temperature in the presence of water (5:1). The adsorption of acid products and resins was made in a glass- and metal column, respectively. The rate of introduction of the distillate was 0.5-1.0 ml/min. In the case of bentonite, the distillate was previously rinsed with 10% NaOH solution at low temperature (0.5% of the weight of the distillate). Before the process, the adsorbents were roasted at t = 400-500°C. The adsorption effectiveness was judged by the relative consumption of the adsorbent A as ratio between the amount of adsorbent in g and the amount by weight of the refined distillate: A = g adsorbent/g distillate. The distillate was considered to be refined when its acid content amounted to 1-2 mg/100 ml, and the resin content did not exceed 3-5 mg/100 ml. The consumption of ozone and adsorbent was decisive in obtaining a suitable degree of desulfurization. Therefore, the authors investigated the effect

Card 2/8

Desulfurization of straight-run ...

of the ozonization intensity a (a = ozone adsorption/g sulfur) and relative consumption of the adsorbent A on the degree of desulfurization β ($\beta = S_{initial} - S_{rest}/S_{initial}$). When the ozonization intensity is varied between 1.7 and 4.0, the optimum result (β = 96% and A = 0.24) was reached at a = 3. As shown in Table 2, silica gel and alumosilicate catalyst are the most effective adsorbents. Tables 5 and 6 show the changes of the distillate in the ozone-adsorption refining process. The authors summarize their results as follows: 1) The ozonization-adsorption process safeguards and ozonization intensity of 97% when using kerosene distillate. The ozone consumption amounts to about 10 kg per 1 t distillate, and the yield of the refined product to 97-98%. 2) The high effectiveness of the ozone-adsorption process is achieved by the interaction between the oxidation of sulfur containing compounds and the subsequent selective adsorption of the oxidation products, which results in considerable desulfurization and reduction of heat consumption during steaming of the adsorbent to between one fourth and one fifth (as compared with the method of direct adsorption, MNI imeni Gubkina - Moscow Petroleum Institute imeni I. M. Gubkin - Ref. 2). 3) The ozone-adsorption process yields a product puri-

Card 3/8

Desulfurization of straight-run ...

fied to a higher degree (from acid compounds and resins) than the ozonization method, with a simultaneous reduction of the heat consumption to one tenth during the second processing of the distillate. 4) The oxidation products formed through the effect of ozone from sulfur containing compounds are selectively adsorbed to an almost equal degree by the two synthetic adsorbents (silica gel and alumosilicate catalyst); but the alumosilicate catalyst reduces the concentration of the peroxide compounds in the refined distillate four times more actively than silica gel. 5) The special tests of the refined distillate for stability showed that the distillate can be stored in daylight for two years without deterioration of its quality. Tests for thermal stability under dynamic conditions proved that the purification process described increases the stability of the distillate, specially at 150°C. Studies by Gal'pern and Novozhilova (Ref. 4) are mentioned. The specific surface of the adsorbent was determined by the senior staff member A. Ye. Aronomoy. Thermal stability was studied at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut goryuchikh i smazovykh materialov (Scientific Research Institute of Fuels and Lubricants) under the direction of senior staff member Z. A. Sablina. There are 1 figure, 7 tables, and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/8

Desulfurization of straight-run ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1961

Legend to Table 2: (1) Adsorbent; (2) refined distillate, ml; (3) yield of distillate without steaming of the adsorbent, %; (4) degree of desulfurization, $\beta = S_{initial} - S_{rest}/S_{initial}$; (5) relative consumption of adsorbent A = g adsorb/g distillate; (6) silica gel; (7) alumosilicate catalyst; (8) aluminum oxide; (9) activated charcoal; (10) bentonite.

Card 5/8

2*295 S/076/61/035/010/014/...
B106/B110

26.1610 (also 1208)

AUTHORS: Pitskhelauri, Ye. N., Semiokhin, I. A., and Kobozev, N. I.

TITLE: Reaction of hydrogen with oxygen in a silent electric discharge. II. Effect of specific energy and time of experiment

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1961, 2385 - 2386

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the specific energy and the reaction time on the reaction of hydrogen with oxygen in a silent electric discharge. The experimental arrangement consisted of a reaction tube, a device for mixing the gases, a purification system, a current source for the reaction tube, and a measuring system. The reaction tube is described in detail and explained in the thesis by I. A. Semiokhin (Ref. 1: Kand. dis., MGU, 1952, str. 91). It had a cylindrical shape, and the electrodes were arranged coaxially. The inner electrode was made of aluminum (99.7% Al), had an outside diameter of 34 mm, and was cooled with water. The reaction zone was 900 mm long and had a volume of 614 cm^3 with an active electrode surface of 446 cm^2. Electrolytic hydrogen and oxygen

Card 1/ 5

were used for the experiments. The oxygen concentration in the initial mixture was varied from 2 to 98 by volume, which corresponds to ... of the explosive concentration in a hydrogen-oxygen mixture. A gas analyzer of the BIM (VTI) system was used to check the gas dosage. The current source was a 30-2A (30 2A) audio frequency generator with a ... (TU-...) amplifier unit. The velocity of the water stream cooling the reaction tube was measured with an RS-... (RS-5, rotameter. The power in the tube was calculated by the continuous "calorimetric" method described by S S Vasil'yev and Ye N Yeremin (Ref ...: Uch. zap MGU, ..., kn. ..., ... 1946). The values of the specific energy u, v, i.e., the ratio of the power of discharge to the flow rate of the gas mixture through the tube, was varied in the experiments from 0.22 to ... w per liter of gas mixture and per hour. The u, v ratio is very useful for comparing the efficiencies of various types of discharge which differ in power. A table shows the results of ... determinations. The useful oxygen consumption γ is found to increase from 0.42 to 0.80 if the specific energy u, v is reduced from ... 22 to 0.... w/liter hr. The total oxygen consumption Σ decreases simultaneously from 0.42 to 0.2... The portion α of oxygen consumed for the formation of H_2O_2 passes through a maximum with a change of the

Card ... 5

specific energy, and reaches 0.40 at q_v = 3.56 w/liter/hr. Figs. 3 and 4 show the changes of Δ, α, and γ in the glass-aluminum tube applied. In a glass tube, the corresponding values of α and γ are somewhat higher, as the aluminum electrode exerts a less favorable influence upon the value of γ. It may be seen from the Table that the values of α and γ decrease if the experiment is shortened. This decrease is explained by the decomposition of H_2O_2 at the aluminum electrode with additional passivation of the latter. If the experiment takes a long time, the portion of H_2O_2 consumed for the passivation of the electrode is negligible. When the experiment takes one hour or more, the values of α and γ are hardly affected any longer by the time of experiment. A continuous process is therefore useful in a glass-metal tube, as the useful oxygen consumption is thereby increased. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961

Card 3/5

11.1190

29988
S/076/61/035/011/012/018
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Semiokhin, I. A., Pitskhelauri, Ye. N., Kotozev, N. I., and Sindyukov, V. G.

TITLE: Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen during silent electric discharge. III. Effect of gas mixture composition and electrode material

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1961, 2644 - 2645

TEXT: The authors checked the differing publication data giving 96 - 97% H_2 + 4 - 3% O_2 and 80% H_2 + 20% O_2 as optimum for the yield of H_2O_2 during the reaction of H_2 with O_2 in silent discharge. Initial experiments with a change of the O_2 content from 60 - 80% to 2 - 3% showed that the useful consumption γ of O_2 strongly drops in explosive O_2 + H_2 mixtures. Determination of optimum composition at u, v = const was made (a) with 3 - 3.5% O_2; (b) with 4.2 - 5.2% O_2. Experiments were conducted in glass-aluminum reaction tubes as described by the authors in Zh. fiz.

Card 1/4

29988
S/076/61/035/010/012/017
B101/B110

Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen...

khimii, 35, no. 10, 1961. The effect of admixtures (Ar, N_2, H_2O) and of all-glass reaction tubes, as well as nickel-plated or brass-plated electrodes, was investigated. Data are given in a table. It was found that: (1) at low concentrations Ar plays the part of an energetic catalyst; (2) N_2 greatly lowers the useful consumption of O_2; the H_2O solution is strongly acid through nitrogen oxides developing; (3) heating of the electrodes to 70 - 72°C (p_{H_2O} = 300 mm Hg) increased the oxygen consumption α for the formation of H_2O_2 as compared with the α for dry gas mixtures at equal temperature; (4) α and γ are highest in all-glass reaction tubes, higher than in glass-aluminum reaction tubes. A strong decrease of α and γ occurred in the case of nickel-plated or brass-plated electrodes. There are 1 table and 9 references: 2 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Noack a. O. Nitzschke, US Patent 1890793; L. Dawsey, US Patent 2169996 of May 15, 1936.

Card 2/4

29988

S/076/61/035/011/012/013
B101/B110

Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961

Legend to the Table: (1) Number of experiment; (2) composition of initial gas mixture, % by volume; (3) admixtures; (4) velocity of gas flow, m^3/hr; (5) specific energy, w/liter/hr; (6) part of oxygen, consumed for the formation of H_2O_2, %; (7) total consumption of initial oxygen, %; (8) useful consumption of oxygen, % = 7/6; (a) mm Hg; (b) without water; * reduced to standard conditions; ** carried out in all-glass reaction tube; *** experiments 111, 112, 144, 143 conducted with Al inner electrode cooled to 6°C and Pyrex outer electrode heated to 50°C; concentration of H_2O, given in mm Hg.

Card 3/4

31186
S/076/61/035/012/006/008
B101/B138

S 2440

AUTHORS: Semiokhin, I A., Kobozev, N I , and Pitskhelauri, Ye. N

TITLE: Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen in silent electric discharge IV Effect of increased pressure

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no 12, 1961, 2780 - 2782

TEXT: The study was conducted at pressures of 1 - 3 atm The reaction tube was supplied with audio frequency current by a TU-5-1 (TU-5-1) unit Voltage was amplified by two NOM-10 (NOM-10) transformers connected in series, and measured by an electrostatic kilovoltmeter The voltage was adjusted by means of a TNN-45 (TNN-45) autotransformer Discharge power was measured calorimetrically. The initial gas mixtures consisted of electrolytic H_2 and O_2 The liquid reaction products (H_2O and H_2O_2) were collected in a glass test tube at -60°C Results are given in the Table It follows from these data that: (1) Overall amount of O_2 used in H_2O_2 formation a, varies with varying pressure as also does the maximum, (2) O_2 consumption and H_2O yield decrease with increasing pressure There

Card 1/8

Interaction of hydrogen

S/076/61/035/012/008/008
B101/B138

are 4 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gos universitet im M V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M V Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961

Table legend: (A) No of experiment; (B) composition of initial gas mixture; (C) rate of gas flow, m³/hr; (D) specific energy U/v, w liter/hr; (E) Percentage yield from O_2 passed through, %; (F) efficiency of oxygen; (a) atm gage pressure; (b) ma; (c) kv; (d) current frequency; (e) cps; (f) w

Card 2/2

33694

[illegible] /62/036/002/ [illegible]

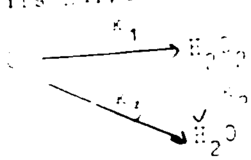
11.1220
11.1105
11.1190

AUTHORS: Ser[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]ov, [illegible], and [illegible]

TITLE: Determination of hydrogen and oxygen during a silent electric discharge. VI. Kinetic analysis of the process from the [illegible] equations for irreversible parallel-consecutive reactions of first order

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. [illegible], no. 2, 1962, [illegible]

TEXT: The kinetics of the processes which take place during a silent discharge in glass - metal tubes according to



(k_1, k_2, k_3 being reaction rate constants), were studied under completely different conditions and were then calculated. Power of discharge: 10 to 1458 watts, current intensity: 3.5 to 45[illegible] ma, voltage

Card 1/3

33694

S 07. /2 03/ 002 ...

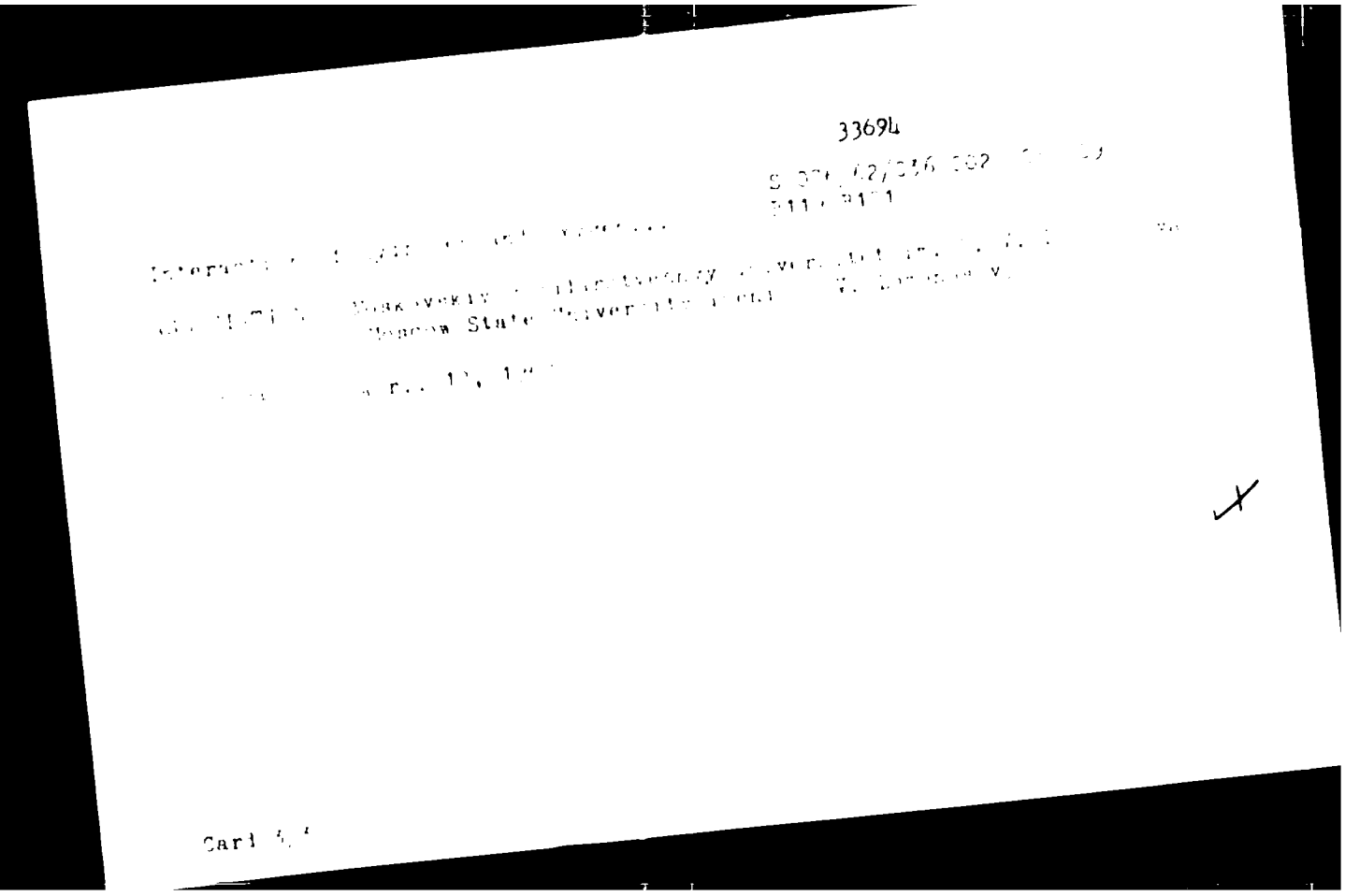
B11/ B101

Interaction of hydrogen and oxygen...

... to .. kv, current frequency: 50 to 9500 cycles, rate v of flow of the gas mixture: 1 - 1400 liters/hr, degree of total oxygen consumption: 0.0. - 1.0, H_2O_2 concentration ... 0.03 - 1.0, effective oxygen consumption ... in the gaseous phase expressed in parts of the initial oxygen concentration: 0.02 - 0.52. The reaction follows the scheme of an irreversible parallel-consecutive reaction of first order. The constants are independent of ... calculated as functions of the specific energy. For the quantitative calculation of changes of experimental conditions ... For the quantitative equations, it is therefore possible to substitute ... v for t (time). The process taking place in the gaseous phase is caused by the discharge and corresponds to the formation of ... reactions in the gaseous phase from kinetic equations ... and subsequent decomposition of H_2O_2. The immediate formation of ... from hydrogen and oxygen is independent of the discharge and ... This side reaction ... the catalytic effect of the electrode metal. This side reaction may ... be eliminated by the use of ozone generators made of glass ... 99.7% Al, the rate ... electrodes consisting of 100% Al ... (When using 99.5% Al it is 0.09.) ... k_4 of this reaction is 0.12, with 99.99% Al ...

... figures, ... tables, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/3



33694

[illegible] B

AUTHORS: Kol[illegible], [illegible], and [illegible]shvili, Ye. N.

TITLE: Interaction of [illegible] with oxygen in [illegible] discharge. VII. The [illegible] of the process

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. [illegible], no. [illegible], 1962, [illegible]

TEXT: On the basis of previous experimental and theoretical work (Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 2634, 1961; 36, 72, 336, 1962) the positive catalytic action of water vapor and argon on the formation of H_2O_2 [illegible] is discussed. Using Ar as a catalyst offers the following advantages over water vapor: (1) no high temperature is required; this facilitates the design of the reaction vessel, (2) the hazard of an explosion of the mixture $H_2 + O_2$ is minimized, (3) the same quantity of Ar can circulate continuously because condensation does not occur. To explain the catalytic action of Ar the authors discuss the change of the reaction constants in $O_2 \xrightarrow{k1} H_2O_2$ and $H_2O_2 \xrightarrow{k2} H_2O$ by a value $r = f(C_{Ar})$ assuming $r_1 = r_2 = r$, $r_1 < r_2$, and $r_1 > r_2$.

Card 1/3

S/076/62/036/003/001/011
B101/B100

Interaction of hydrogen ...

publication reads as follows: British Patent 300?4? (February 1?, 1937).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August ??, 1961

Card 3/3

KOBOZEV, N I.; SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; PITSKHELAURI, Ye.N.

Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen in a silent electrical discharge. Part 7. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:443-448 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

S/0000/63/000/000/0023/0029

ACCESSION NR: AT4028328

AUTHOR: Kobozev, N. I.; Semiokhin, I. A.; Pitskhelauri, Ye. N.

TITLE: Electrosynthesis of pure concentrated hydrogen peroxide

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po khimii perekisny*kh soyedineniy. Second, Moscow, 1961. Khimiya perekisny*kh soyedineniy (chemistry of peroxide compounds); Doklady* soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 23-29

TOPIC TAGS: electrosynthesis, hydrogen peroxide, ozonizer, ozone, argon, glass, quartz, aluminum

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors conduct a study of the effect of phydical-chemical parameters on the process of electrosynthesis of hydrogen peroxide from elements, for the purpose of explaining the optimal conditions for obtaining pure concentrated hydrogen peroxide. The investigation was conducted with ozonizers of different types and sizes. The effect of the temperature, flow velocity, composition and pressure of gas mixture, magnitude of discharge and the electrode material on the material and energy yields of hydrogen peroxide were studied. A schematic of the installation is given. Graphs of the results are presented. It was found that a temperature drop in the ozonizer affects an increase in yield and concentration

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028328

of hydrogen peroxide. Additives of argon in small concentrations (about 1%), or water vapor lead to an increase in material and energy yields of hydrogen peroxide. Glass, quartz, and aluminum with a purity of more than 99.7% are recommended as suitable materials for ozonizer electrodes. An increase of pressure up to 2 atmospheres shows no effect on the energy and material yield of hydrogen peroxide. An increase up to 3 atmospheres causes a decrease in the yield and concentration of hydrogen peroxide. It appears that as a result of changing the power and productivity of the ozonizer, the most characteristic parameter for comparing the effectiveness of the discharge action is the magnitude of the specific energy U/v (kilowatt/meter^3/hr) with the decrease of which the energy yield and concentration of hydrogen peroxide increases. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 DATE ACQ: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028329 S/0000/63/000/000/0030/0037

AUTHOR: Semiokhin, I. A.; Kobozev, N. I.; Pitskhelauri, Ye. N.

TITLE: The kinetics and mechanism of electrosynthesis of hydrogen peroxide

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po khimii perekisny*kh soyedineniy. Second, Moscow, 1961. Khimiya perekisny*kh soyedineniy (chemistry of peroxide compounds); Doklady* soveshchaniy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 30-37

TOPIC TAGS: kinetics, electrosynthesis, hydrogen peroxide, water vapor, argon, oxygen, ozone

ABSTRACT: The authors claim that the kinetics of electrosynthesis of hydrogen peroxide in an all-glass reactor are satisfactorily described by equations of sequential irreversible reactions of the first order. Electrosynthesis of H_2O_2 in glass-metal reactors is in accordance with the scheme of parallel sequential irreversible reactions of the first order. The actual electro-gas processes, dependent on the existing regime in the discharge, are in fact formation and dissociation reactions of hydrogen peroxide. It is found that water vapor and particularly argon are actually energy catalysts of the electrosynthesis of hydrogen peroxide which under predetermined conditions accelerate one formation reaction of hydrogen

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028329

peroxide. The authors discuss the mechanism of hydrogen peroxide formation in which a substantial role is ascribed to the dissociation of hydrogen molecules and the formation of an "electron bedding" on the walls of the reactor which increase sharply the absorption potential of oxygen. Such a "bedding" may replace the cold wall necessary for the formation of hydrogen peroxide. The possibility of interaction of the hydrogen atoms with ozone on the "electron bedding" as well as in the gaseous phase is also considered. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas, 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudartsvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 DATE ACQ: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; KOBOZEV, N.I.; PITSKHELAURI, Ye.N.

Interaction hydrogen-oxygen in a silent electric discharge. Part 5. Zhur. fiz khim. 36 no.1:72-80 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
(Electric discharges through gases)

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; KOBOZEV, N.I.; PITSKHELAURI, Ye.N.

Electrosynthesis of ozone from oxygen at elevated pressures.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 18 no.3:37-40 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Ozone) (Oxygen)

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; PITSKHELAURI, Ye.N.; KOBOZEV, N.I.; SINDYUKOV, V.G.

Reaction of hydrogen with oxygen in a silent electrical discharge. Part 3: Effect of the composition of a gas mixture and of electrode materials. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.11:2633-2635 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Hydrogen)
(Oxygen)
(Electric discharges through gases)

PITSKHELAURI, Ye.N.; POSPELOVA, T.A.

Desulfurization with ozone of ligroin and kerosene distillates of Devonian oil from the Romashkino field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.3:91-98 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Romashkino region--Petroleum--Refining)

[illegible], Ye.N.; [illegible]OVA, [illegible]; [illegible], V.[illegible]

[illegible]zone-adsorption desulfurization of straight-run kerosene [illegible]
Iz. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.6:81-[illegible] '61. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Sulfur) (Kerosene)

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; KOBOZEV, N.I.; PITSKHELAURI, Ye.N.

Reaction of hydrogen and oxygen in a silent electrical discharge
Part 4: Effect of elevated pressure. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.12:
2780-2782 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Electric discharges through gases)
(Hydrogen) (Oxygen)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.10/3 Gen.Pathology Mar 57

917. PITSKIY V. I. State Med. Inst. Stalin, Moscow. - The pulmonary syndrome in experimental injection of dysentery toxin into rabbits (The pathogenesis of the phenomenon of pulmonary emphysema) (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. 1956, 18/4 (65-75) Graphs 3 Illus. 2

In 104 adult and 52 young rabbits experiments were carried out with intravenous injection of 0.2 - 0.3 mg. per kg. of a His-Flexner endotoxin, to explain the pathogenesis of the pulmonary emphysema thus brought about. The following phenomena developed simultaneously: Increase of the respiratory frequency with prolongation of the expiratory period, damage of the reflex stimulability of the respiration centre and disturbance of the pulmonary circulation by arteriolar contraction (particularly in the initial stage of the intoxication). All these phenomena were enhanced by sympathectomy of the upper cervical ganglia. A reverse action was observed after unilateral dissection of the vagus nerve - the emphysema regressed. Immunization of the rabbits protects them against lethal doses of the toxin: pulmonary emphysema does not develop and the arterioles of the lung dilate. Sympathectomy abolished the result of immunization. Further experiments concerned the introduction of the endotoxin directly into the cervical ganglia: the animals died showing the pulmonary syndrome, which was more marked at the site of injection. Interruption of the postganglionic connections reduced the emphysema. This effect was not present in dissection of the preganglionic fibres. In immune rabbits, no pulmonary syndrome developed after introduction of endotoxin into one of the superior sympathetic cervical ganglia.

Brandt - Berlin(V, 4*)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol. 10/9 Microbiology Sept 57

2201. PITSKIY V.I. State Med. Inst. Stalin, Moscow. * The pulmonary syndrome in experimental injection of dysentery toxin into rabbits (The pathogenesis of the phenomenon of pulmonary emphysema) (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. 1956, 18, 4 (65-75) Graphs 3 Illus. 2

In 104 adult and 52 young rabbits experiments were carried out with intravenous injection of 0.2-0.3 mg. per kg. of a His-Flexner endotoxin, to explain the pathogenesis of the pulmonary emphysema thus brought about. The following phenomena developed simultaneously: increase of the respiratory frequency with prolongation of the expiratory period, damage of the reflex stimulability of the respiration centre and disturbance of the pulmonary circulation by arteriolar contraction (particularly in the initial stage of the intoxication). All these phenomena were enhanced by sympathectomy of the upper cervical ganglia. A reverse action was observed after unilateral dissection of the vagus nerve - the emphysema regressed. Immunization of the rabbits protects them against lethal doses of the toxin: pulmonary emphysema does not develop and the arterioles of the lung dilate. Sympathectomy abolished the result of immunization. Further experiments concerned the introduction of the endotoxin directly into the cervical ganglia: the animals died showing the pulmonary syndrome, which was more marked at the site of injection. Interruption of the postganglionic connections reduced the emphysema. This effect was not present in dissection of the preganglionic fibres. In immune rabbits, no pulmonary syndrome developed after introduction of endotoxin into one of the superior sympathetic cervical ganglia.

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PITSURA, S., gvardii podpolkovnik.

Problems in attacking the main line of resistance. Voen.vest. 36 no.8:48-52 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Attack and defense (Military science))

VODYANITSKIY, V.A., otv. red.; DOLGOPOL'SKAYA, M.A., kand. biol. nauk. red.: GREZE, V.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; IVLEV, V.S., doktor biol. nauk, red.[deceased]; LITSYK, G.K., kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHARPILO, L.D., red.

[Studies of plankton in the Black and Azov Seas] Issledovaniia planktona Chernogo i Azovskogo morei. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 115 p. (MIRA 18:8)

. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Vodyanitskiy).

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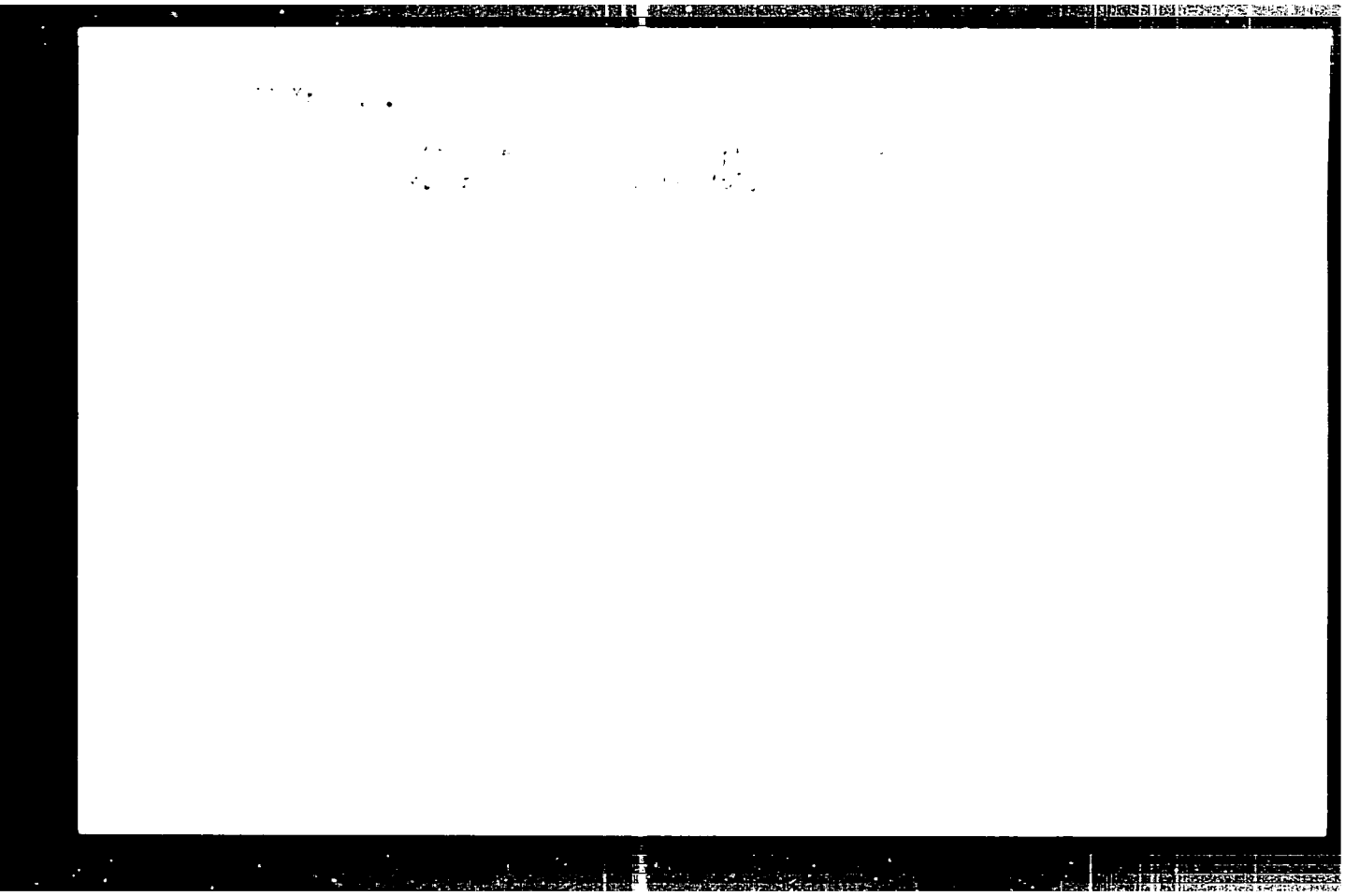
(Azov, Sea of--Algae)



PITSYK, I.M., dots.; ASIN, O.B.

Constructing a blast furnace at the Petrovskii Plant. Prom.stroi. 37 no.2:17-21 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Pitsyk).
2. Glavnyy inzhener stroyupravleniya tresta Dnepropetrovskpromstroy (for Asin).

(Dnepropetrovsk--Blast furnaces)

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Assembling blast furnaces in the Dnieper region. Mov. tekh.mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 21 no.12:11-14 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

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4. Mixing Machinery

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