POLONSKIY, Yefim Petrovich; RAZNIKOV, P., red.

[Production of mineral fertilizers] Proizvodstvo mineral'nykh udobrenii. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1965. 69 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

KUNIN, V.Ya.; POLONSKIY, Yu.A.; TSIKIN, A.N.

Aging of rutile ceramics. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;fiz. no.2:85-89 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy politekhicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina.
(Titanium oxide) (Semiconductors)

KULAYEV, I.S.; POLONSKIY, Yu.S.; KHLABALINA, O.I.; CHIGIREV, V.S.

Study of the mechanism of the absorption of orthophosphate of the medium by the mycelium of Penicillium chrysogenum. Biokhimiia 29 no.4:759-773 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

GUBLER, Ye.V., doktor med. nauk; POLONSKIY, Yu.Z.; IVASHKIN, V.T.; LEGEZA, V.I.

Statistical analysis of the morphological state of the blood in healthy persons and its importance for the diagnosis of various diseases. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.7:26-32 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova i Leningradskiy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

GUBLER, Ye.V.; POLONSKIY, Yu.Z.; GENKIN, A.A.; KORYTOVA, M.Yu.

Early detection of the forms of burn disease by means of differential diagnosis tables. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.5:17-21 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika (nachal'nik - prof. T.Ya. Ar'yev) i nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (nachal'nik - doktor med. nauk. Ye. V. Gubler) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova i Leningradskogo universiteta imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

NAYMAN, Isaak Markovich; POLONSKIY, Zinoviy Borisovich; KHABAROV, Petr Gavrilovich; KUZHETSOVA, M.I., red.; SHADRINA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Means of individual protection in industry] Sredstva individual'noi zashchity na proizvodstve. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1958. 273 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Industrial safety)

POLONSKIY, Z.B.

POLONSKII, Z. B.

6555 NAYMAN, I. M., POLONSKIY, Z. B. I KHABAROV, P. G.
SREDSTVA INDIVIDUAL' NOY ZASHCHITY NA PROIZVODSTVE.
(M) PROFIZDAT, 1954. 200 S. S. ILL. 20 Sm
10.000 EKZ. ZR 50 K- BIBLIOGR: S 196-198 --(55-2603)P
658.283 plus 613.6 plus (016.3)

SO: KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS' NO.,6, 1955

ACC NR: AP6035849 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0057/0058

INVENTOR: Polonskiy, Z. Ya.; Fel'dman, E. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for protection against breakdown of power transistors working in push-pull amplifier stages. Class 21, No. 187089

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: push pull amplifier, cascade amplifier, transistorized amplifier, electronic ~~amplifier~~ circuit

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device (see Fig. 1) that prevents breakdown of power transistors working in push-pull amplifier stages. All

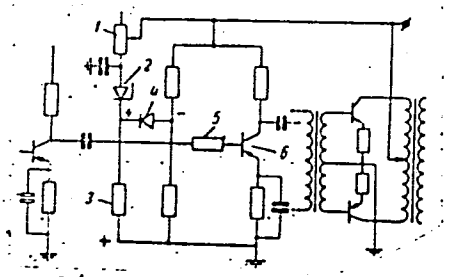


Fig. 1. Breakdown-preventing device for power transistors working in push-pull amplifier stages

1 - Variable resistor; 2 - avalanche diode; 3 - fixed resistor; 4 - diode; 5 - resistor; 6 - transistor.

UDC: 621.375.127:621.316.933.9

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6035849

of the amplifier transistors are protected by a nonlinear circuit connected to the amplifier power supply. The circuit consists of a series-connected variable resistor, avalanche diode, and fixed resistor and a diode whose anode is connected either directly or through a resistor to the base of the transistor in the next to the last stage of the amplifier. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/

Card 2/2

POLONSZKY, Gyorgy, dr., okleveles gepeszmernok

Some questions of constructing storage facilities for solid substances in bulk. Elelm ipar 16 no.10:301-310 O '62.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

POLONSZKY, Gyorgy

Up-to-date conveyance of materials in coal-processing plants.
Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:209-217 Ap-My '60.

1. VEGYTERV.

POLONY, R., VRTYAK, O. YA., KOPPEL, Z., and AVGUSTINSKIY, V. (Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory and Veterinary Faculty, Kosice, Czechoslovakia)

"Nature of the course of rabies in one district"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 5, May 1962 p. 63

MITTERMAYER, T.; POLONY, R.; ZALUDKO, J.

An epidemic of ornithosis culminating in a laboratory infection. Bratisl. lek. listy 1 no.11:660-670 '64

1. Infekcne oddelenie Fakultnej nemocnice Kosice (veducit primar MUDr. T.Mittermayer) a Vyskumna veterinarna stanica Kosice (veducit doc. MVr. Z. Koppel).

POLONY,R.; VRTYAK, O. Ya.; KOPPEL, Z.; AVGUSTINSKIY, V.

Characteristics of the course of rabies in a province. Veterinariia 39 no.5:63-65 My '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Veterinarnaya bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya i veterinarnyy fakul'tet, Koshitse.

POLONY, R.

Milk analysis for hygienic purposes by the maximal-dilution method, and its utilization. p. 202

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha. Vol. 6, no. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

POSPISIL, R.; POLONY, R.; MITTERMAYER, T.; VRTIAK, J.; za technickej spolupráce M.Cechlovskej.

Neorickettsiosis as a new anthropozoonosis and its relation to bronchopneumonia in calves. Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.10 no.2: 98-101 Mr '61.

1. Ustav hygieny lek.fak.Univ.P.J.Safarika v Kosiciach; Statny ved.veterinarny ustav v Kosiciach; Infekcne odd. KUNZ v Kosiciach; Klinika pre choroby infekcne vet.fak. v Kosiciach.
(BRONCHOPNEUMONIA veterinary)
(MIYAGAWANELLA infect)

Veterinary Medicine

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GDOVINOVA, A.; POLONY, R.; VRTIAK, J.; ZAVADOVA, J.; Department of Infectious Diseases, Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (VSP, Veterinarska Fakulta, Katedra Infekcnych Chorob), Kosice.

"Use of the Color Test in Laboratory Diagnosis of the Classical Fowl Plague."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 67, pp 19 - 25

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The optimum cell concentration with the highest activity during a 4-7 day observation period was 1-2 x 10^6 of chicken embryonal cells. Best results were obtained in Earl's medium. Most distinctive color changes were obtained with a 10% concentration of the serum. A comparison of the results of the color test with titration in the stationary KEB test tube cultures showed practically the same values by both methods. The differences were within a single order of magnitude. 2 Tables, 8 Western, 5 Czech references. (Manuscript received 2 Jul 66).

1/1

POLONY, V.

New method in prolonged penicillin therapy. Sloven.lekar 12 no. 9-10:513-515 Sept-Oct 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the State Hospital in Komarna (Head--Vojteh Polony,M.D.)

POLONY, V.

Results with retarded penicillin action. Cesk.derm. 26 no.2:82-84 Mar 1951. (CLML 20:7)

1. Of Komarno State Hospital (Head--Head Physician Vojtech Polony).

SLAMA, L.; POLCIN, J.; BULLA, I.; POLONYI, J.

Polarographic analyzer of SO_2 in boiling solutions. Bul VUPC 6 no.1: 3-23, 163.

POLONYI, K; KLIMOV, B.

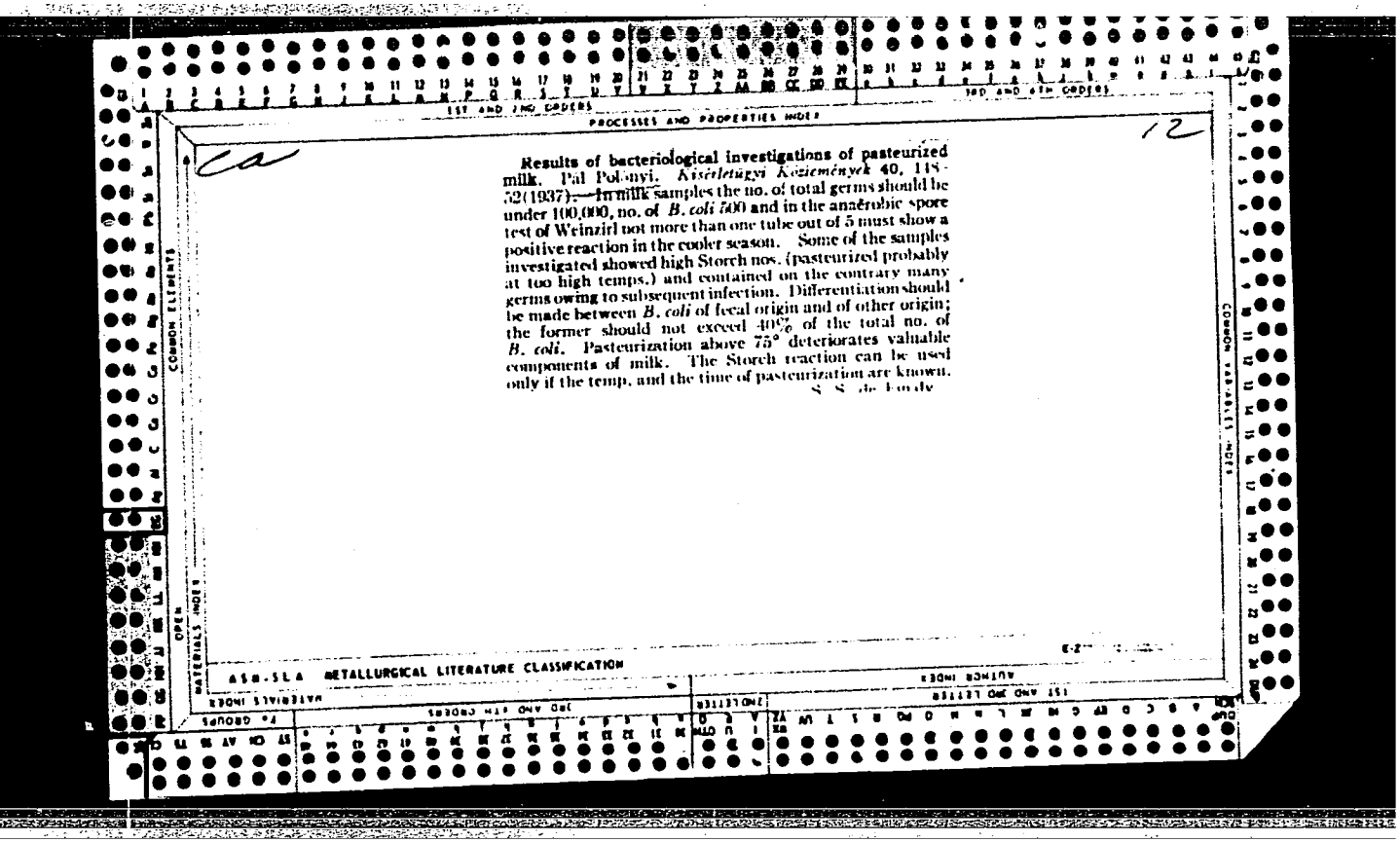
Buildings of seasonal character with homogeneous structural elements. p.431

MAGYAR EPITOIPAR. (Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no.12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

POLONYI, Laszlo

Sports parachutes. Repules 15 no.12:12-13 D '62.



Ca

12

Results of bacteriological investigations of pasteurized milk. Pál Polónyi. *Kísérletügyi Közlemények* 40, 118-32(1937).—In milk samples the no. of total germs should be under 100,000, no. of *B. coli* 500 and in the anaërobic spore test of Weinzirl not more than one tube out of 5 must show a positive reaction in the cooler season. Some of the samples investigated showed high Storch nos. (pasteurized probably at too high temps.) and contained on the contrary many germs owing to subsequent infection. Differentiation should be made between *B. coli* of fecal origin and of other origin; the former should not exceed 40% of the total no. of *B. coli*. Pasteurization above 75° deteriorates valuable components of milk. The Storch reaction can be used only if the temp. and the time of pasteurization are known.

S. S. de Faudy

POLONYI, P.

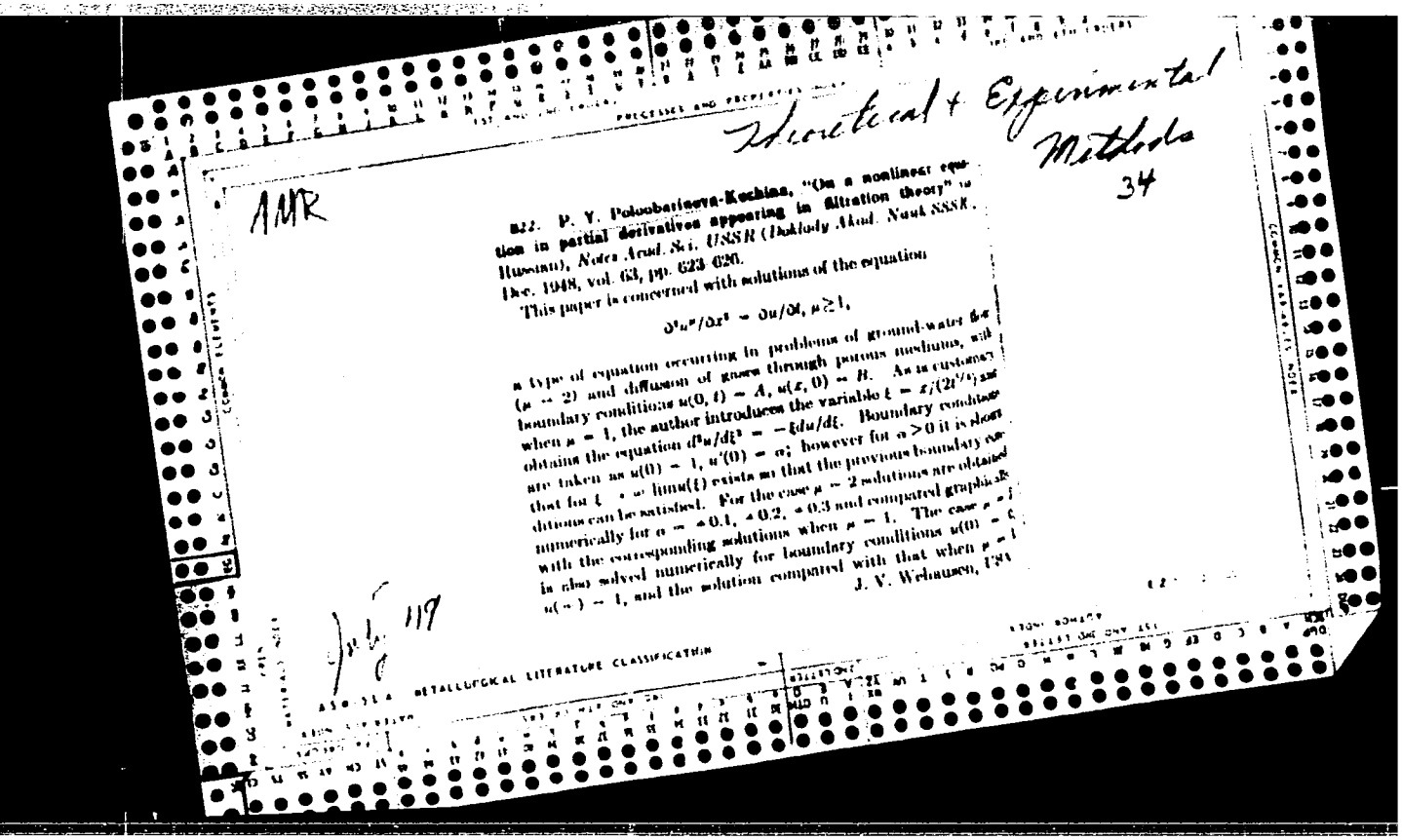
Nutritional significance of decomposition of foodstuffs caused by microorganisms. p. 151. ELELMEZESI IPAR. (mezogazdasagi Ipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

POLONYI, Pal, dr., osztalyvezeto.

Nutritional sanitary role of Escherichia coli aerogenes.
Hepegeszsegugy 36 no.7:197-200 July 55.

1. Koslemeny az Orszagos Elelmezes- Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezetbol (Igazgato: Tarjan, Robert dr.).
(FOOD, bacteriology,
E. coli.)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI,
in food.)



Theoretical + Experimental Methods

34

1 MR

822. P. Y. Polubarinova-Kochina, "On a nonlinear equation in partial derivatives appearing in filtration theory" (in Russian), *Notes Acad. Sci. USSR (Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR.* Dec. 1948, vol. 63, pp. 623-626.

This paper is concerned with solutions of the equation

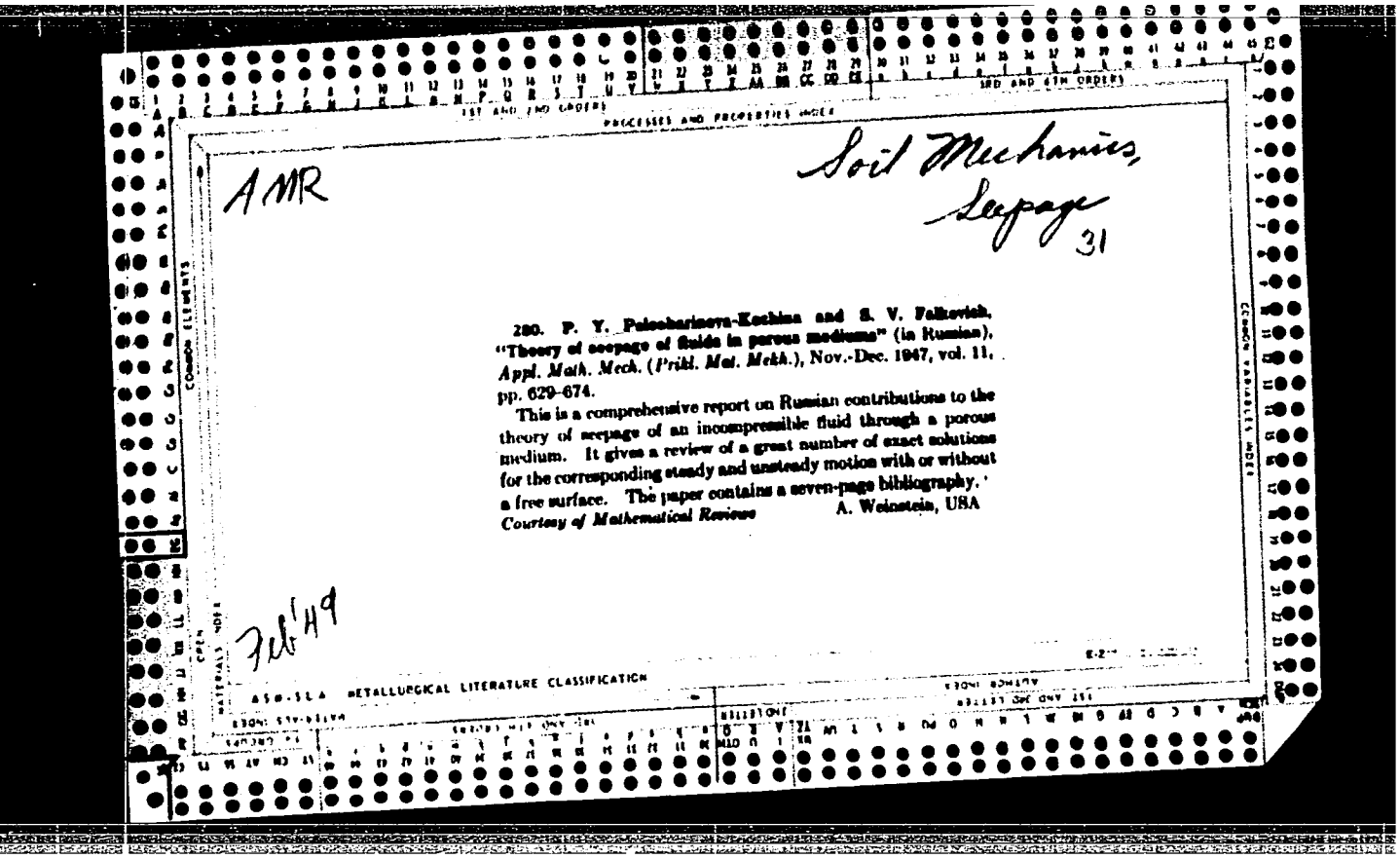
$$\partial^2 u^\mu/\partial x^2 = \partial u/\partial t, \mu \geq 1,$$

a type of equation occurring in problems of ground-water flow ($\mu = 2$) and diffusion of gases through porous medium, with boundary conditions $u(0, t) = A$, $u(x, 0) = B$. As is customary when $\mu = 1$, the author introduces the variable $\xi = x/(2t^{1/2})$ and obtains the equation $d^2u/d\xi^2 = -\xi du/d\xi$. Boundary conditions are taken as $u(0) = 1$, $u'(0) = \alpha$; however for $\alpha > 0$ it is shown that for $\xi = \infty$ $\lim u(\xi)$ exists so that the previous boundary conditions can be satisfied. For the case $\mu = 2$ solutions are obtained numerically for $\alpha = -0.1, -0.2, -0.3$ and compared graphically with the corresponding solutions when $\mu = 1$. The case $\mu = 1$ is also solved numerically for boundary conditions $u(0) = 0$, $u(\infty) = 1$, and the solution compared with that when $\mu = 1$.

J. V. Wehausen, 1951

119

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



AMR

Soil Mechanics,
Seepage
31

280. P. Y. Polubarinova-Kochina and S. V. Falkovich, "Theory of seepage of fluids in porous mediums" (in Russian), *Appl. Math. Mech.* (*Prikl. Mat. Mekh.*), Nov.-Dec. 1947, vol. 11, pp. 629–674.

This is a comprehensive report on Russian contributions to the theory of seepage of an incompressible fluid through a porous medium. It gives a review of a great number of exact solutions for the corresponding steady and unsteady motion with or without a free surface. The paper contains a seven-page bibliography.

Courtesy of Mathematical Reviews A. Weinstein, USA

Feb'49

POLOPLELOVA, A. V.

POLOPLELOVA, A. V.--"Penetrability of Blood-Carrying Capillaries in Sufferers from Acute and Chronic Diffuse Nephritis."*(Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defened at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.) Kazakhstan State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Alma, Ata, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences

ARKAD'YEV, B.A.; GANNITSA, V.M.; POLORATSKAYA, N.B.

Problem of the heating of a flanged joint. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.6. 735-741 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Turbinnyy zavod imeni Kirova, Khar'kov.

POLORNA, J.

Little Carpathian Mountains. p. 98. KRASY SLOVENSKA. Bratislava.
Vol. 31, no. 4, Apr. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

POLORNY, M., inz.; SACHL, V., inz.; KOSTELNIK, J.

Use of wider trellises in growing hops. Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.8:402-404 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

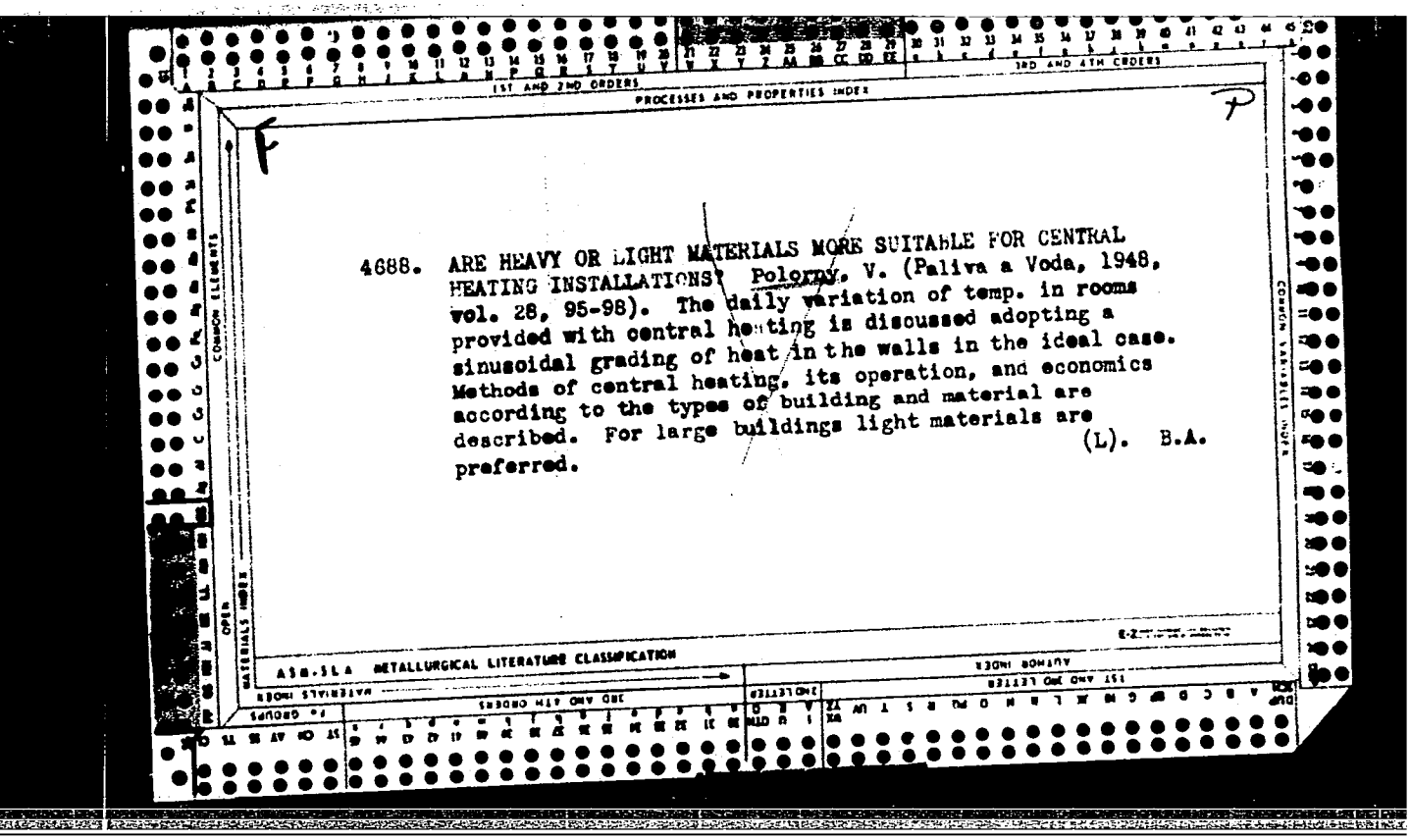
1. Vyzkumny ustav chmelarsky Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved, Zatec.
(Czechoslovakia--Hops)

POLOPNY, S.; STERNSCHUSS, A.; MLEZIVA, J.

Solventless polyester lacquers. p. 50

CHEMICKE PRUMYSL. (Ministeratvo chemickeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1959

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



4688. ARE HEAVY OR LIGHT MATERIALS MORE SUITABLE FOR CENTRAL HEATING INSTALLATIONS? Polomy, V. (Paliva a Voda, 1948, vol. 28, 95-98). The daily variation of temp. in rooms provided with central heating is discussed adopting a sinusoidal grading of heat in the walls in the ideal case. Methods of central heating, its operation, and economics according to the types of building and material are described. For large buildings light materials are preferred. (L). B.A.

FOLGHY, VLADIMIR.

(The phylomorphogeny of the hinge in Podocopida and its bearing on the taxi[illegible]. In English. bibl.)

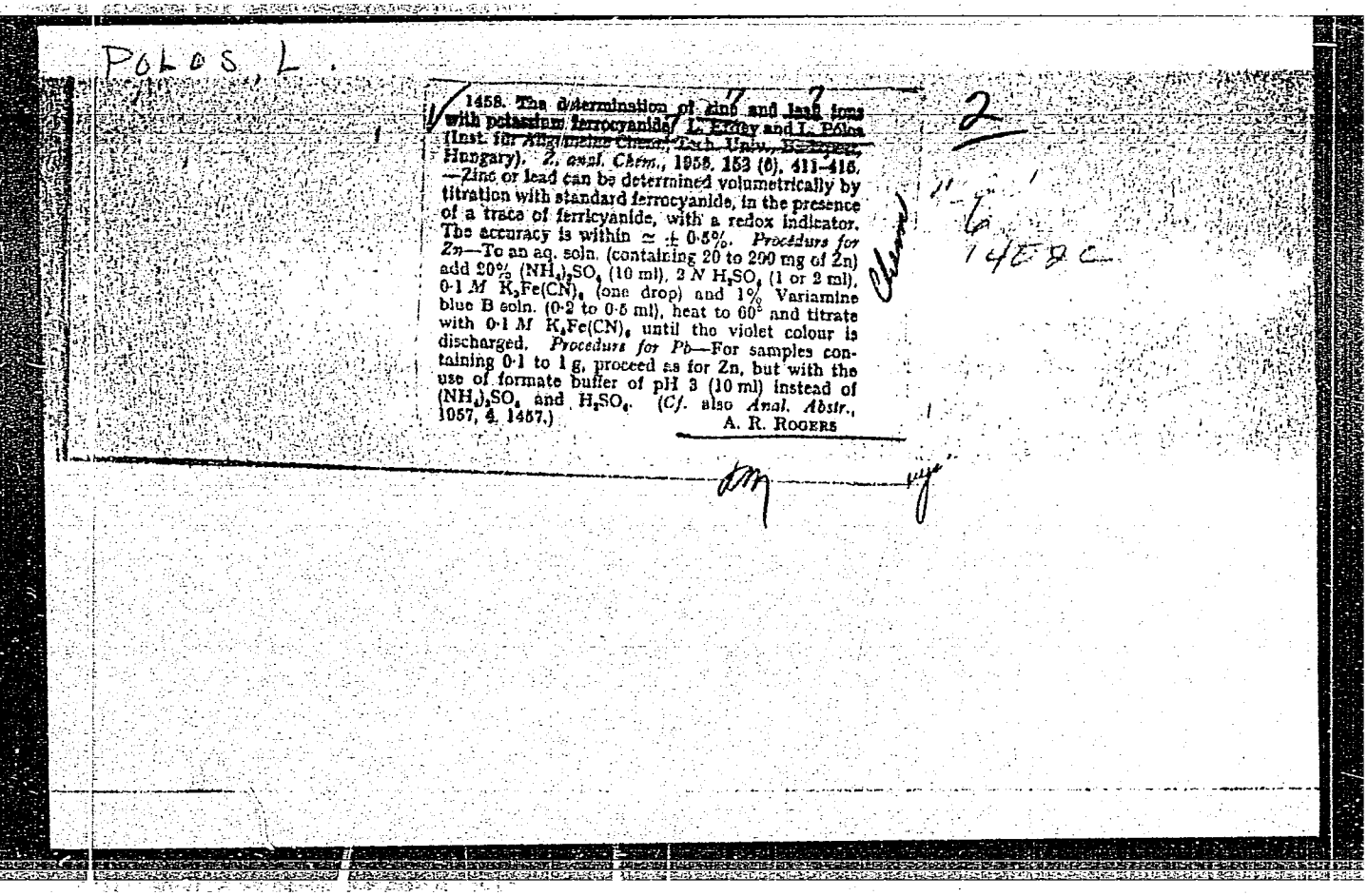
V Praze, Karlova univerista, 1957.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

ERDEY, L., prof. (Budapest XI Gellert ter 4); POLOS, L. (Budapest XI Gellert ter 4)

Contributions to the iodometric end point indication. Periodica polytechn chem 4 no.2:157-162 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.
(Iodometry) (Potassium iodide)



POLOS, L.

1458. The determination of zinc and lead ions with potassium ferrocyanide. L. Erdey and L. Pólos (Inst. für Allgemeine Chem., Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hungary). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1958, 153 (6), 411–416. —Zinc or lead can be determined volumetrically by titration with standard ferrocyanide, in the presence of a trace of ferricyanide, with a redox indicator. The accuracy is within ≃ ± 0·5%. *Procedure for Zn*—To an aq. soln. (containing 20 to 200 mg of Zn) add 20% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (10 ml), 3 *N* H_2SO_4 (1 or 2 ml), 0·1 *M* $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ (one drop) and 1% Variamine blue B soln. (0·2 to 0·5 ml), heat to 60° and titrate with 0·1 *M* $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ until the violet colour is discharged. *Procedure for Pb*—For samples containing 0·1 to 1 g, proceed as for Zn, but with the use of formate buffer of pH 3 (10 ml) instead of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and H_2SO_4. (*Cf.* also *Anal. Abstr.*, 1957, 4, 1467.)

A. R. ROGERS

2

Chem

1458 C

Polos, L.

1467. **Determination of zinc and lead ions with ascorbic acid.** L. Erdey and L. Polos (Inst. für Allgemeine Chem., Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hungary). *Z. anal. Chem.*, 1956, 153 (6), 401–411.—Zinc or lead ions can be determined volumetrically by the addition of excess of $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ and titration with standard ascorbic acid. The $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$ liberated cause pptn. of $K_2Zn_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$ or $Pb_2Fe(CN)_6$, and the excess is detected potentiometrically (platinum and S.C.E.) or with a redox indicator. Oxidising and reducing agents and compounds that give ppt. with Zn or Pb interfere. The accuracy is within $\simeq \pm 0{\cdot}5\%$. *Procedure for Zn*—To an aq. soln. (containing 20 to 200 mg of Zn) add 20% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ soln. (10 ml) and 2 *N* H_2SO_4 (2 ml) and 1% Variamine blue B soln. (0·2 to 0·5 ml), heat to 60° and add 0·1 *M* $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ (1 or 2 ml). Titrate with 0·1 *N* ascorbic acid until the soln. is colourless; add more 0·1 *N* $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ (1 or 2 ml at a time) and continue the titration as many times as is necessary to attain a stable end-point. *Procedure for Pb*—With samples containing 0·1 to 1 g, proceed as for Zn, but with the use of formate or acetate buffer of pH 3 (10 ml) instead of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and H_2SO_4.

A. R. Rogers

7.2
1-4E2c
Chem

7 21 29 8 2 May

Chelatometric determination of zinc, cadmium, and lead in the presence of Variamine Blue as oxidation-reduction indicator. L. Erdey and L. Pólos (Tech. Hochschule, Budapest, Hung.). *Anal. Chim. Acta* 17, 458-62(1957)(in German).—The end points in titrations of Zn^{++}, Cd^{++}, or Pb^{++} with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) are found by means of the following principle: the oxidation-reduction couple $[Fe(CN)_6]^{---}$ — $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ assumes a different potential in the presence of the Zn^{++}, Cd^{++}, or Pb^{++} than otherwise, because these cations ppt. with $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$; if the pH of the soln. is 5, the oxidation-reduction indicator Variamine Blue (4-amino-4'-methoxydiphenylamine) assumes a violet color in this situation. Now as the EDTA removes the last of the cation being titrated, the liberation of $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ causes a sudden shift in oxidation-reduction potential which converts the Variamine Blue into its colorless form. Mg^{++}, Ba^{++}, Sr^{++}, and Ca^{++} do not interfere.

A. L. Underwood

POLOS, LADISLAUS

Ascorbicometric determination of zinc and lead ions. László Erdey and Ladislaus Pólos (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Z. anal. Chem.* 155, 401–11(1957).—The detn. of Zn and Pb is based on the pptn. of $K_2Zn_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$ or $Pb_2Fe(CN)_6$ at 60° and on the reduction of excess $Fe(CN)_6^{---}$ (I) by ascorbic acid (II) in buffered soln. of pH 2–4. The first excess of $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$ is detected with Pt-satd. Hg_2Cl_2 electrodes or by the color change from violet to colorless of variamine blue indicator (III). I oxidizes III so that only 1–2 ml. of 0.1*M* I in excess can be present. III is added just before the end point. To det. Zn add 10 ml. 10% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ to the sample soln. followed by 1–2 ml. 2*N* H_2SO_4 and 0.2–0.5 ml. 1% III. Add 2 ml. 0.1*M* I, heat to 60°, titrate to colorless with 0.1*N* II, and repeat until the addn. of I does not restore the color. For Pb omit the $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and H_2SO_4 but add 10 ml. of buffer (0.2*M* NaOAc + 0.2*M* HOAc). Metal ions which react with I or II interfere. H. *Ibid.* 411–15.—A better way is to prep. the starting soln. as above, add 1 drop 0.1*M* I and titrate with 0.1*M* $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ soln. to the disappearance of the violet color of III. Results depend somewhat on the amt. of Zn present. K. C. Stone

L 63677-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5021747 HU/2502/64/041/01-/0109/0122

AUTHOR: Erdey, Laszlo (Erdei, L.)(Doctor, Professor)(Budapest); Paulik, Ferenc; Buzach-Gere, Eva (Buzag, E.)Budapest); Polos, Laszlo (Polosh, L.)

TITLE: Derivatographic and electron-microscopic examination of barium sulfate precipitates. Part 2

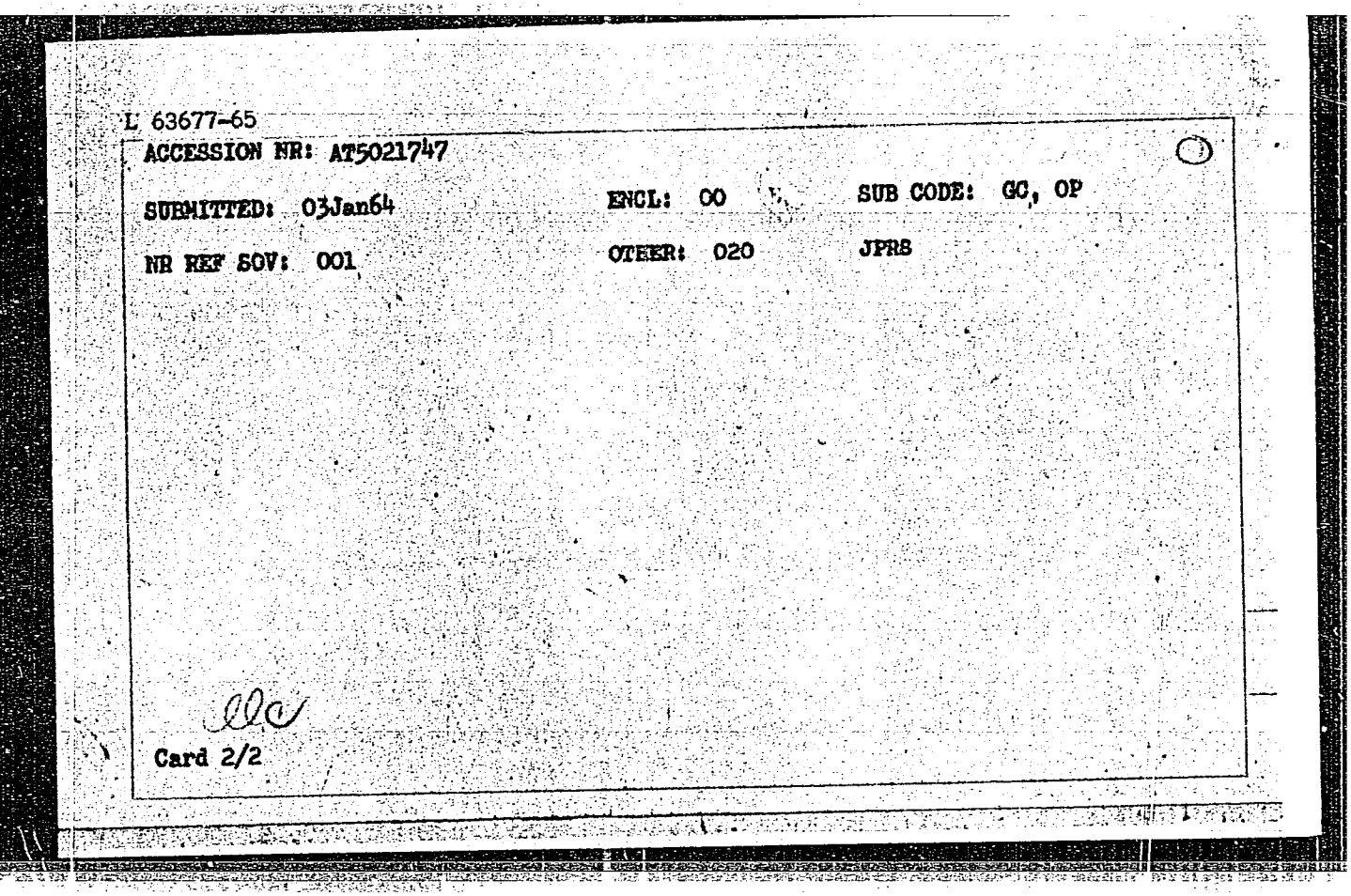
SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no. 1-2, 1964, 109-122

TOPIC TAGS: chemical precipitation, barium compound, sulfate, electron microscopy

ABSTRACT: Barium sulfate precipitates obtained in various analytical precipitations were examined by derivatography and electron miscoscopy. Pure barium sulfate was obtained only from ver dilute solutions even after all volatile impurities were eliminated by calcination. Eighteen electron micrographs and 9 derivatographic curves were presented and discussed. Orig. art. has: 27 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest (Institute for General Chemistry, Technical University)

Card 1/2



L 63677-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5021747

SUBMITTED: 03Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OP

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 020 JPRS

Card 2/2

PAULIK, Ferenc (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); BUZAGH, Eva (Mrs); (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); POLCS, Laszlo(Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); ERDEY, Laszlo dr., prof. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4).

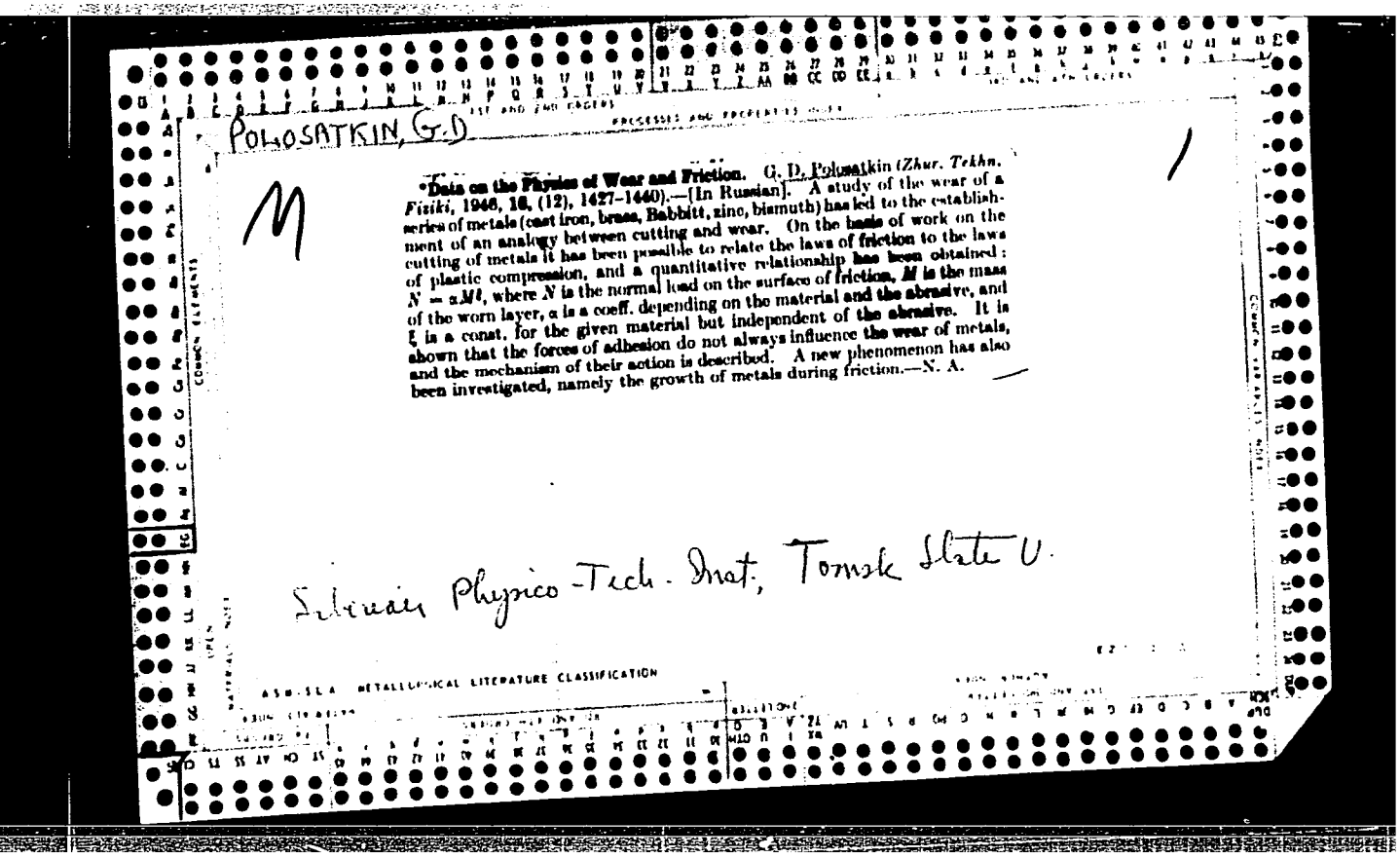
Derivatographic analysis of barium sulfate precipitates. Pt.1. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.4:311-323 '63.

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.

ERDEY, Laszlo, prof., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4), PAULIK, Ferenc (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); BUZAGH-GERE, Eva (Mrs) (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); POLOS, Laszlo (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Derivatographic and electron microscopic analysis of barium sulphate precipitates. Pt.2. Acta chimica Hung 41 no.1/2: 109-122 '64.

1. Institut fur allgemeine Chemie der Technischen Universitat Budapest. 2. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Erdey).



POLOSATKIN, G.D.

M

1

•**Data on the Physics of Wear and Friction.** G. D. Polosatkin (*Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki*, 1946, **16**, (12), 1427–1440).—[In Russian]. A study of the wear of a series of metals (cast iron, brass, Babbitt, zinc, bismuth) has led to the establishment of an analogy between cutting and wear. On the basis of work on the cutting of metals it has been possible to relate the laws of friction to the laws of plastic compression, and a quantitative relationship has been obtained: $N = \alpha M^{\xi}$, where N is the normal load on the surface of friction, M is the mass of the worn layer, α is a coeff. depending on the material and the abrasive, and ξ is a const. for the given material but independent of the abrasive. It is shown that the forces of adhesion do not always influence the wear of metals, and the mechanism of their action is described. A new phenomenon has also been investigated, namely the growth of metals during friction.—N. A.

Siberian Physico-Tech. Inst., Tomsk State U.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POLOSATKIN, G. D.

Polosatkin, G. D. and Boltrukevich, F. P. "A condenser-equipped dynamometer for measuring cutting force," Trudy Sib. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, Issue 26, 1948, p. 104-06

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949)

POLOSATKIN, G. D.

95/97 621.923 :620.178.16

Dependence of Wear on the Surface by Polishing

G.D. Polosatkin

Dokl.Akad.Nauk 88(6),971-973 1953 U.S.S.R.

This is the continuation of the research into establishing the connection between the abrasive wear and the cutting of metal. By analogy, a formula for the case of polishing has been derived. Experimental results have shown that the mass of the layer removed through polishing depends to a considerable extent on the nominal surface of contact between the metal and the abrasive, which is in keeping with the basic formulae, confirming thus strong links between cutting and polishing. Polishing, therefore, is based on plastic deformations of the metal that is being polished. (Bibl.1)

SOV/124-58-3-3552D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Polosatkin, G. D.

TITLE: Study of the processes of Scratching and Abrasive Destruction of Metals (Izucheniye protsessov tsarapaniya i abrazivnogo razrusheniya metallov)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, presented to the Tomskiy un-t (Tomsk University), Tomsk, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy un-t (Tomsk University), Tomsk.

Card 1/1

32-7-28/49

AUTHOR: Polosatkin, G.D.

TITLE: The Decrease of Friction on the Front Sides When Cylinder Samples are Compressed
(Umen'sheniye treniya v tortsakh pri szhatii tsilindricheskikh obraztsov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 849 - 851 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The regularity of plastic deformation is frequently disturbed by frictional forces between the "poisons" and the deformed substance. It is therefore of great importance, during the process of compressing the sample, to eliminate frictional forces or to reduce them to a minimum. During rotation of the compressed "poisons" round the axis of the sample frictional forces on the front sides can be reduced to nil. In this case the formation is uniform along the entire length of the sample, and its force is fully reduced. The principle of eliminating friction is frequently employed in the supporting of nodal points of various machines. It was also employed by S.I. Gubkin in determining the formula for the computation of the friction coefficient in wire production.

Card 1/2

32-7-28/49

The Decrease of Friction on the Front Sides When Cylinder Samples are Compressed

ASSOCIATION: Physical-Technical Scientific Research Institute of Siberia (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

POLOSATKIN, G.D.; GRIBANOV, S.A.

Measuring the surface temperature of a cutter at speeds of 3 - 800 meters per second. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.3:173-174 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.D.Kuznetsova.

POLOSATKIN, G.D.; SOLOMEIN, I.A.

Wear of aluminum due to microscratching. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.2:86-89 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kuznetsova.

L 2722-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5017193 UR/0139/65/000/003/0173/0174

AUTHORS: Polosatkin, G. D.; Gribanov, S. A.

TITLE: Measurement of the temperature on the surface of a cutter at velocities 1--800 m/sec

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 3, 1965, 173-174

TOPIC TAGS: high speed metal cutting, high temperature alloy, temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the temperature produced during high-speed scraping metals by the natural thermocouple method, in which two cutters of identical shape are used, insulated from one another and operating under difficult conditions but one made of high speed steel (R18) and one made of a hard alloy (T15K6). During the instant of cutting (the cutting time was usually 10^{-5} -- 10^{-5} sec), the circuit through the cutters is closed by the work material, and the temperature at the point of contact, which can be assumed to be the same for both cutters, produces a potential difference on the cold ends of

Card 1/2

L 2722-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017193

cutters, corresponding to the hot-junction temperature of a thermocouple made of the cutter materials. The samples investigated were zinc, aluminum, brass, copper, and steel (type 3). Speeds up to 100 m/sec were produced by rotating a disc with a motor, and higher speeds (100 -- 800 m/sec) were produced by shooting cylindrical samples from a rifle. The thermocouple voltage was amplified and fed to an oscilloscope. In all cases, a sharp rise in temperature was observed up to about 200 m/sec, after which the temperature became independent of the speed. The highest temperature (1300C) was obtained for steel, and the lowest (400C) for zinc. The results are compared with data by others and some discrepancies are explained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. D. Kuznetsova (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MM

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

POLOSATKIN, G.D.; KISELEV, G.I.

Correspondence between abrasive wear and scratching strength at elevated temperatures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz no.6:35-37 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Kuybysheva.
(Mechanical wear)

POLOSATKIN, G. D., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Strength of rotating drawing dies. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.7:169-171 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.

(Wire drawing—Equipment and supplies)

POLOSATKIN, G.D.; ZAMASHANSKAYA, N.F.; STEPANOVA, G.S.

Effect of superhigh shearing speeds on the depth of the cold-worked layer. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:173-175 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Shears (Machine tools)) (Metals--Cold working)

34187
S/139/61/000/006/005/023
E194/E484

18.8200

AUTHORS: Polosatkin, G.D., Kiselev, G.I.

TITLE: The relationship at high temperatures between abrasive wear and the hardness as measured by scratching

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika no.6, 1961, 35-37

TEXT: If abrasive wear can be considered as simultaneous scratching by numerous hard particles there should be at least a qualitative relationship between resistance to wear and hardness as measured by scratching. This relationship was accordingly studied for carbon steels in the temperature range 20 to 500°C. The method of mutual polishing developed by V.D.Kuznetsov (Ref.1: DAN, v.84, no.5, 1952; DAN, v.84, no.6, 1952. DAN, v.85, no.1, 1952. DAN, v.85, no.4, 1952. DAN, v.87, no.5, 1952. DAN, v.89, no.2, 1953; DAN, v.90, no.4, 1953) which was used gives relative and not absolute values of wear and accordingly in this work the various grades of steel were compared with a reference sample of high speed cutting steel grade ЭР9 (ER9). The samples consisted of discs 30 mm diameter with a loading of 4 kg. One

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The relationship at high ...

disc was rotated relative to the other at a speed of 38 rpm around a radius of 10 mm for a time of 63 min. During the test abrasive grade 3M 30-36 (EN 30-36) was fed through an aperture in the upper sample. Before testing the samples were annealed in an oxygen free atmosphere. The rubbing part of the equipment was contained in an electric furnace. The resistance to scratching was determined by a method previously described by G.I.Kiselev (Ref.3: ZhTF, v.23, no.12, 1953). The rate of scratching was 4 mm/min and the load on the cone was 5.5 kg. Scratching commenced 30 sec after application of load. As the properties of the reference sample changed with temperature the changes of wear resistance of a given steel with temperature cannot be directly determined from the test results. However, if the relative wear of different steels is compared at a given temperature a characteristic is obtained of the change in absolute wear resistance of these steels at the given temperature. Wear resistance curves at different temperatures are plotted as function of carbon content in the range 0.1 to 1.0% and it is found that at all temperatures the wear resistance is greatest with a carbon

Card 2/3

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(The Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk University imeni V.V.Kuybysheva)

SUBMITTED: February 1, 1961

Card 3/3

1.1100 26932 S/139/61/000/003/013/013
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Polosatkin, G.D., Zamashanskaya, N.F. and Stepanova, G.S.

TITLE: Effect of Ultrahigh Machining Speeds on the Depth of the Work-hardened Layer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, pp. 173 - 175

TEXT: In 1947 V.D. Kuznetsov proposed the following principle of ultrahigh-speed machining of metals. At the end of a rifle a cylindrical p a r t is placed, which forms a continuation of the barrel. Several cutting tools are fixed onto this cylinder, which machine specimens that have been shot out of the rifle. It is possible, by means of this method, to realise cutting speeds of several hundred m/s. On the basis of this principle a laboratory test rig was produced, under the direction of G.D. Polosatkin, which permitted qualitative study of the process of machining and measuring the machining forces and speeds. The results of the influence of such high machining speeds on the depth of the

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work-hardened layer are given in this paper for aluminium and duralumin cylinders of 7.6 mm diameter, 25 mm long, which, prior to machining, were annealed for the purpose of stress relief. Chips were cut from two sides of these specimens by high-speed steel-cutting tools set at a negative angle of 30°. The depth of the work-hardened layer was measured by measuring the microhardness across sections produced by electrolytic polishing. It was found that with increasing cutting speeds the depth of the work-hardened layer decreased at first and then stabilized to a constant value at cutting speeds above 250 m/sec (aluminium) and 350 m/sec (duralumin), the values being approximately 0.38 and 0.47, mm, respectively. The micro-hardness of the work-hardened layer showed a similar behaviour; after an initial decrease with increasing cutting speeds up to 250 m/sec, it remained almost constant - if the cutting speed increased further, to values up to 700 m/sec. This phenomenon is explained by the theory of work-hardening and relaxation proposed by M.A. Bol'shanina. Work-hardening and relaxation occur simultaneously during deformation; whilst the

work-hardening depends only on the degree of deformation, the relaxation depends on the time, temperature and degree of deformation. The higher the rate of deformation, the shorter will be the time available for relaxation and at very high speeds relaxation may be completely absent; in this case, the work-hardening will not depend on speed. If it is taken into consideration that deformation at speeds of hundreds of m/sec is adiabatic, the stabilization temperature of the layer should also be constant. This explains the fact that for aluminium stabilization occurred earlier than for duralumin. Deformation of the machined surface is also closely linked with deformation of the chip and the former can only be stabilized when the latter is stabilized. The surface of the machined duralumin was rougher than the surface of the machined aluminium. Deformation of the surface layer is qualitatively linked with deformation of the chip and therefore it can be assumed that a decrease in the depth and degree of work-hardening is linked with the decrease in deformation in the work-hardening of the chip. In this case, the process of

cutting and the chip temperature, which depend on the plastic deformation, should decrease with increasing machining speed. However, this does not hold for the temperature of the cutting tool since this temperature is primarily determined by friction. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskogo gosuniversitet imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1959

POLOSATKIN, G.D.

Effect of surface active lubricants on the scratching of a rotating cone. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;fiz. no.2:90-98 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete im. V.V.Kuybysheva.

(Surface-active agents)
(Lubrication and lubricants—Testing)

KUZNETSOV, V.D.; POLOSATKIN, G.D.; KALASHNIKOVA, M.P.

Studying the cutting process at superhigh speeds. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 10 no.3:425-434 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Metal cutting)

POLOSATKIN, G. D., Master of Sci — (diss) "Processes of scratching and abrasive destruction of metals" Tomsk, 1957. 4 pp, (Tomsk ~~Kuibyshev State Inst~~ State University im. V. V. Kuibyshev), 100 copies

(KL, No 39, 1957, p94)

SOV/137-58-11-23467

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 232 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, V. N., Kiselev, G. I., Polosatkin, G. D.

TITLE: Wear Resistance of Carbon Steels at Elevated Temperatures (Iznosostoykost' uglerodistykh staley pri povyshennykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy sots. revolyutsii. Nr 2. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1957, pp 49-50

ABSTRACT: Wear of steels containing various quantities of C (0.04, 0.23, 0.57, 0.68, and 1.04%) was investigated at temperatures of 20, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500°C by the method of mutual grinding and by the method of wear in a stream of abrasive particles. The hardness of the steel was evaluated from the magnitude of an indentation produced by a cone-shaped penetrator (H_k) as well as from the results of scratching the specimen with the same penetrator (H_{ts}). It is demonstrated that as the concentration of C in the steel is increased the H_{ts} value increases throughout the

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Wear Resistance of Carbon Steels at Elevated Temperatures (cont.)

entire range of temperatures (20-500°) concurrently with an increase in either the σ_b or the H_k. Depending on the C content, the wear resistance, which is determined by the method of mutual grinding, varies also in accordance with the variations in σ_b. A qualitative relationship between wear resistance and strength characteristics (σ_b, S_k, and A_k) is established: Minimum wear is observed in specimens possessing maximum strength. At elevated temperatures, the strengthening effect of the cementite is greater, in the case of steel 15KhM, than the effect produced by the addition of Cr and Mo.

I. B.

Card 2/2

SOV/123-59-14-54740

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 14, pp 38 - 39 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, V.N., Kiselev, G.I., Polosatkin, G.D.

TITLE: Resistance to Wear of Carbon Steels at Increased Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy Oktyabr'sk. sots. revolyutsii. Nr 2, Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1957, pp 49 - 50

ABSTRACT: The results of works are reported, dealing with the investigation of the wear of various steel grades with a different carbon content (0.04 - 1.04%) at different temperatures (20 - 500°C). The qualitative dependence between the hardness of these steel grades and their breaking-down point was determined; this dependence is preserved over the whole temperature range. The dependence between the carbon content and the magnitude of wear in an abrasive flux at various temperatures were also established.

Card 1/1

L 02006-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/HM

ACC NR: AM6020462 Monograph UR/ 20 16 Bt1

Rybalko, Nikolay Vladimirovich; Polosatkin, Vladimir Borisovich

Preassembling of metal ship sections (Predstapel' naya sborka metallicheskikh sudov) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye," 1966. 238 p. illus., biblio. 4400 copies printed. Textbook for cities professional and technical schools.

TOPIC TAGS: textbook, shipbuilding engineering, ship hull, shipyard

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook is intended for specialized technical schools and for trainees in preassembly work at shipyards. It describes various operations normally performed in the hull processing and welding shops of the plant; gives basic information concerning administration, organization of labor, production norms and other features common to shipyards.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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ACC NR: AM6020462

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan66/ ORIG REF: 018/

Card 3/3

POLOSATOVA, Ye.V.

K.A.Timiriazev and the Rothamsted Experimental Station. Agrobiologiia no.4:147-153 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Direktor muzeya K.A.Timiryazeva.
(Timiriazev, Kliment Arkad'evich, 1843-1920)(Great Britain--Agricultural experiment stations)

Polosatova, E. V.

USSR/General Division. History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958, 4639

Author : E. V. Polosatova

Inst :

Title : Calendar of Timiryazev Dates

Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. acad., 1954, vip. 1, 233-238

Abstract : The K. A. Timiryazev museum decided to publish a calendar of Jubilee Timiryazev dates yearly. Jubilee dates for 1953 and 1954 coccected with the life and activities of K. A. Timiryazev, a physiologist and Darwinist are given.

Card 1/1

SINICHKIN, K.P., kand. khim. nauk; GOROCHKHOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARTIROSOV, A.Kh., inzh.; POLOSHKO, Ye.Z., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, L.A., inzh.

Unit for continuous forming of the glass reinforced plastic with a cross wave. Stroi. mat. 11 no.8:18-19 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

POLOSATOVA YE. V.

33070

Muzey Velikogo Uchenogo K. A. Timiryazeva.(Moskva). Nauka I zhizn, 1949, No. 9, c. 39- 40.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

POLOSHCHUK, Yu.; KULIKOVA, A.; PISKOV, G.

Facts, events, people. Kryl.rod. 12 no.6:14-15 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Zamestitel'nachal'nika Upravleniya perevozok i obsluzhivaniya passazhirov Glavnogo upravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (for Piskov).
(Aeronautics)

POLOSIN, A.

Immortality. Voen.znan. 39 no.10:39 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LUBYANSKIY, Ya.N.; POLOSIN, A.V.

Optimum conditions for the standardization of scintillation aero-radiometer. Razved. geofiz no.2:102-103 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

POLOSIN, L. M.

6382. **Blood sugar in narcosis.** L. M. Polosin and N. A. Predtechenskaia *Sborn. Trud. Krasnoiar med. Inst.*, 1955, No. 4, 27—28; *Referat. Zh. biol. Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 17543.—After narcosis induced in rabbits by injection of hexenal, bromural, luminal or urethane the Hagedorn-Jensen method shows a reduction of blood sugar by 20—30 mg./100 ml. as compared with a normal value of 60—120 mg./100 ml. The addition of hexenal to blood *in vitro* had no direct effect on the blood sugar value. (Russian)

T. R. PARSONS

POLOSIN, L.M.

The content of vitamin C in the coniferous trees of the Krasnoyarsk Park of Culture and Recreation. L. M. Polosin. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Krasnoyarsk. Med. Inst.* 1953, No. 3, 259–60; *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 5655.—The vitamin C content of these trees was found to be high during the season of active growth, varying from 380 mg. % in March to 100 mg. % in June in the fir tree and 266 mg. % to 96–87 mg. %, resp., in the pine tree. The withering and dying of trees here and there are thought to be due to improper care and in some instances to the specimens survival inferiority and not to lack of vitamin C. B. S. Levine

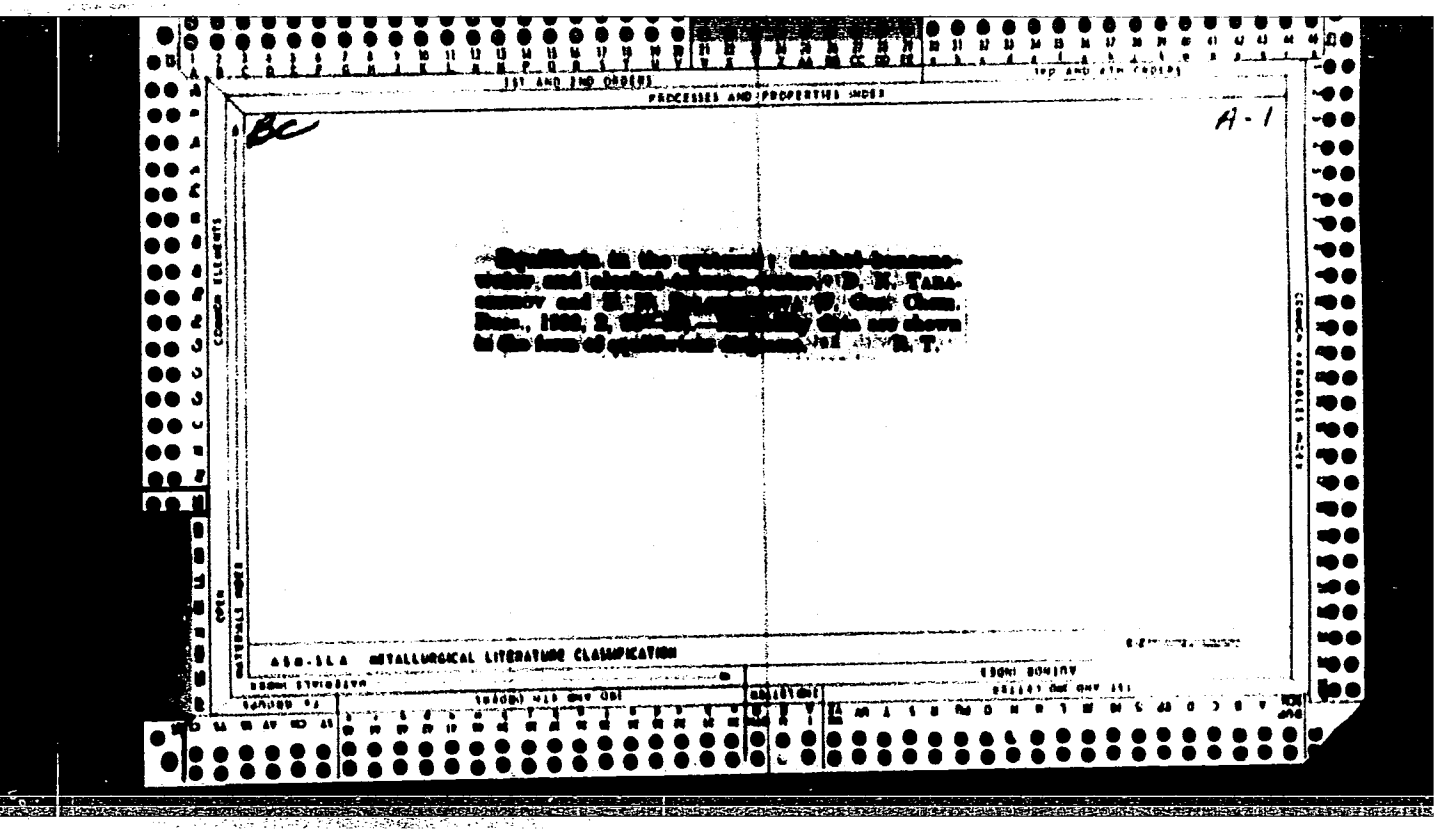
1. POLOSATOVA, Ye. V.

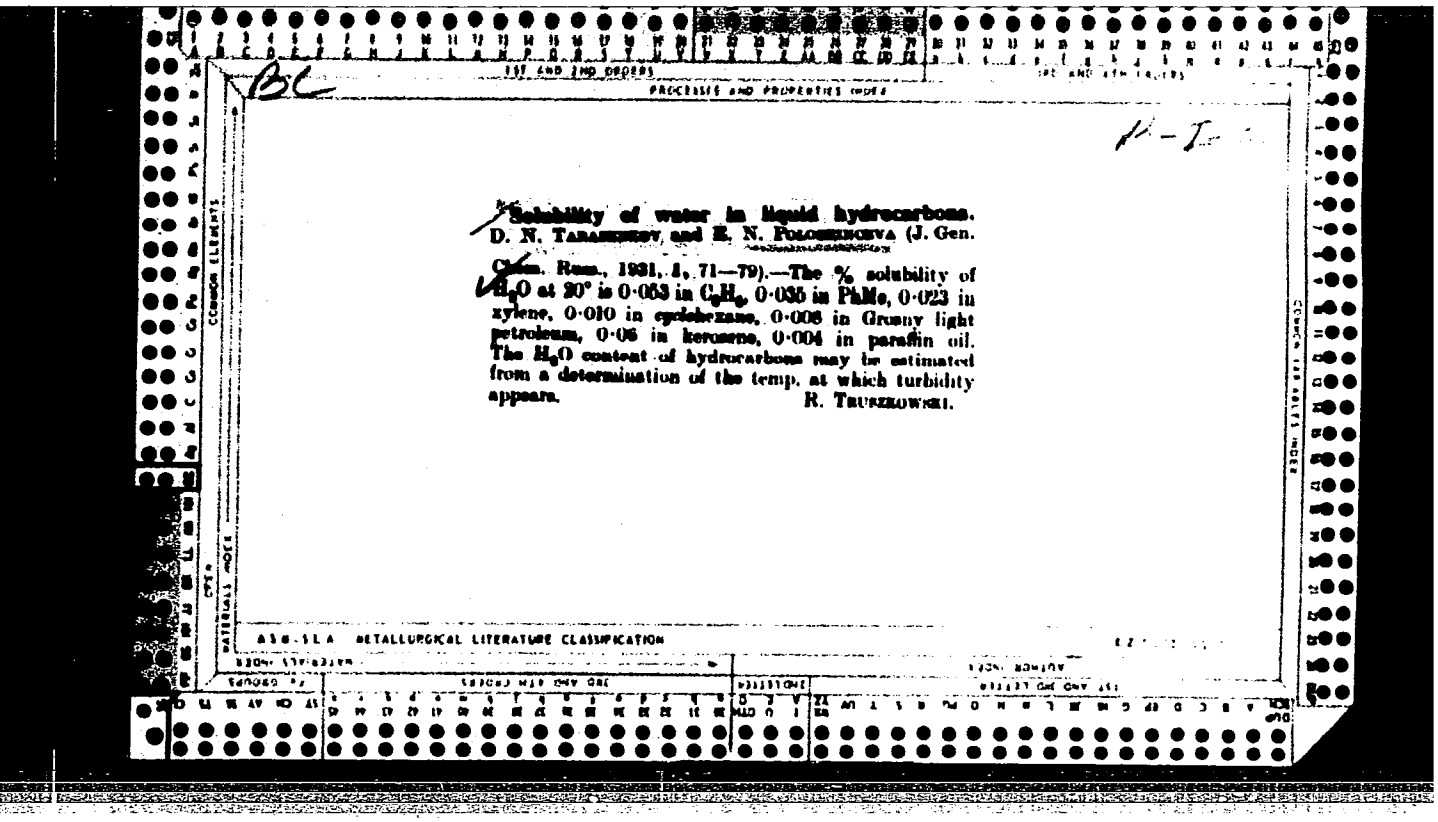
2. USSR (600)

4. Timiriazev, Klement Arkad'evich, 1843-1920

7. Study of the Timiriazev archives. Priroda 41 no. 12, 1952.

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





Solubility of water in liquid hydrocarbons. D. N. TARASSENKOV and E. N. POLOSHENCEVA (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1931, 1, 71—79).—The % solubility of H_2O at 20° is 0·053 in C_6H_6, 0·035 in PhMe, 0·023 in xylene, 0·010 in cyclohexane, 0·008 in Grozny light petroleum, 0·06 in kerosene, 0·004 in paraffin oil. The H_2O content of hydrocarbons may be estimated from a determination of the temp. at which turbidity appears.

R. TRUSZKOWSKI.

POLOSIKHINA, A. V.

Works of the Central Peat Experimental Station, (Min of Agri, RSFSR)

Volume 6, 1939, 319 pages. "Methods of Study of Peat Bogs (Part 2)

"The Graphical Processing of Data." by Polosinkhina, A. V.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimo per, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

POLOSIN, Ivan (Eng.)

Wrote about Schematic map of the hyiroelectric development for the projected Tkvarchelgres (Tkvarcheli State Regional Electric Power Plant Bridge)

Soviet Source: P: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo No 10 1935 Moskva
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division,
Report No. 94881

ZHIRNYY, A.Ye.; KRUGLOV, O.V.; POLOSIN, I.A.

Connecting and putting into operation boreholes for underground gasification. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.2:43-44 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Lisichanskaya stantsiya "Podzemgaz", sektor No.15 Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta podzemnoy gazifikatsii ugley.
(Coal gasification, Underground) (Boring)

SHATILOV, D.V.; POLOSIN, I.A.

Using gas infrared radiators for warming up free-flowing materials frozen in railroad cars. Gaz. prom. 9 no.6:19-22 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

POLOSIN, L.A.; CHERNENKO, Ye.I.; AFONIN, K.B.

Heating of truck engines with infrared burners. Stroi.truboprov. 9 no.11:17-20 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Yuzhgiprogaz, Donetsk.

KAZARINOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; IZHEVSKIY, K.K., inzh.; FOKHT, L.G., inzh.; KOTSANDI, I.A., inzh.; ANUCHKINA, N.F., inzh.; POLYAKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLAZUNOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOVA, Ye.N., inzh.; POLOSIN, M.D., inzh.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., nauchn. red.; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the mechanization of small-scale operations carried out on building sites remote from major construction points] Spravochnoe posobie po mekhanizatsii melkikh rassredotochennykh stroitel'nykh rabot. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 415 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.

KOGAN, K.P.; POLOSIN, I.A.

Remote-control electro-gas injection ignition device. Gaz. delo no.5:27-28 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Yuzhgiprogaz.

POLOSIN, I.A.; ZHIRNYY, A.Ye.

Putting into operation underground gas producers without mining at the Lisichansk "Podzemgaz" plant. Podzem. gaz. ugl. no.1:9-13 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.VNIIPodzemgaz i Lisichanskaya stantsiya "Podzemgaz."
(Lisichansk--Gas producers)
(Donets Basin--Coal gasification, Underground)

POLOSIN, N.V., inzh.; MAKAREVICH, N.A.

Equipment for the underground pressure station of the Ladzhanuri hydroelectric power station. Gidr.stroi. 31 no.4:8-13 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Ladzhanuri hydroelectric power station)

POLOSIN, N.V., inzh.

Construction of the Gumatskaya Hydroelectric Power Station No.1 on the Rion River. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.2:17-20 F '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Gumatskaya Hydroelectric Power Station)

POLOSIN, N.V., inzh.; TITISHOV, R.K., inzh.

Construction of the pressureless diversion tunnel of the Ladzhanuri Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.6:11-13 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Ladzhanuri Hydroelectric Power Station--Tunneling)

MGBRISHVILI, I.M., inzh.; POLOSIN, N.V., inzh.

Practices used in constructing the Ladzhanur Dam. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.10:12-17 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Ladzhanur Hydroelectric Power Station--Dams)

127-58-4-21/31

AUTHOR: Polosin, P.P., Mining Engineer

TITLE: Electric Blasting of Oversized Rocks at Open-Cast Mining (Elektrovzryvaniye negabarita na otkrytykh rabotakh)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 4, p 66, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In open-cast mining, the men in charge of blasting the oversized rocks very often work under stressed conditions because of conflicting requirements of safety rules and of the administration. To execute the largest possible number of blasts during the meal time or during the intervals between the shifts, the men ignore the safety rules and accidents occur. The author proposes a method of electric blasting of such rocks. This method allows the execution of preparatory work during the normal working hours. The fuse with the detonators is then brought to the site at the beginning of the work recess and, the final stage of placing detonators in bore holes and the blast is conducted under safety rule conditions. This method also permits many more blastings in the same period of time. There are three figures.

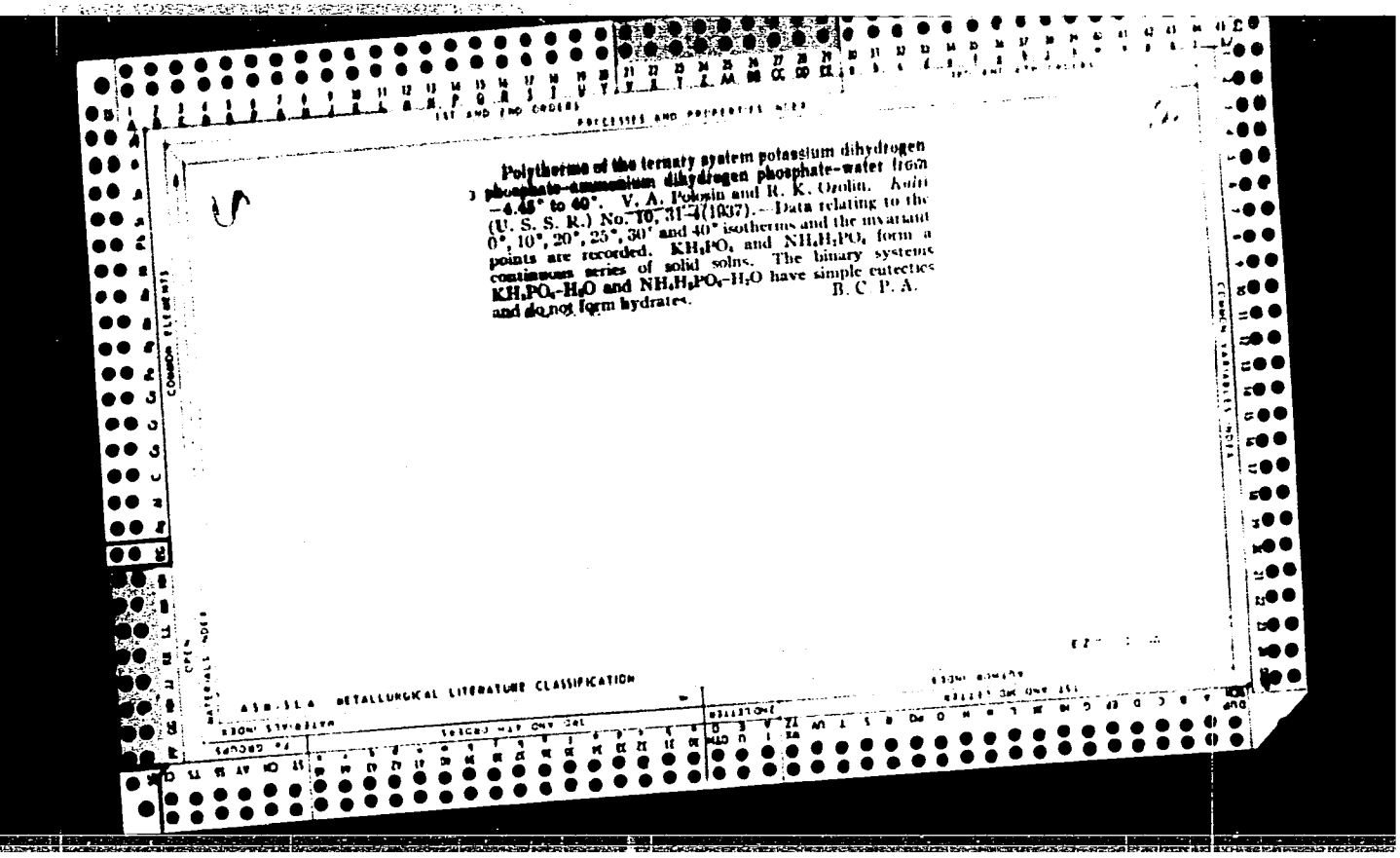
ASSOCIATION: Uralvzryvprom

Card 1/1 1. Blasting - Safety measures 2. Mines - Operation

YEGORKIN, Vasiliy Fedorovich; KIRYUSHKIN, Dmitriy Maksimovich; POLOSIN, Viktor Semenovich; GRABETSKIY, A.A., redaktor; DZHATIYEV, S.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practical work in chemistry outside class; a manual for students in secondary schools] Vneklassnye prakticheskie zaniatiia po khimii; rukovodstvo dlia uchashchikhsia srednei shkoly. Pod obshchei red. A. M.Kiriushkina.. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1956. 263 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Chemistry--Laboratory manuals)



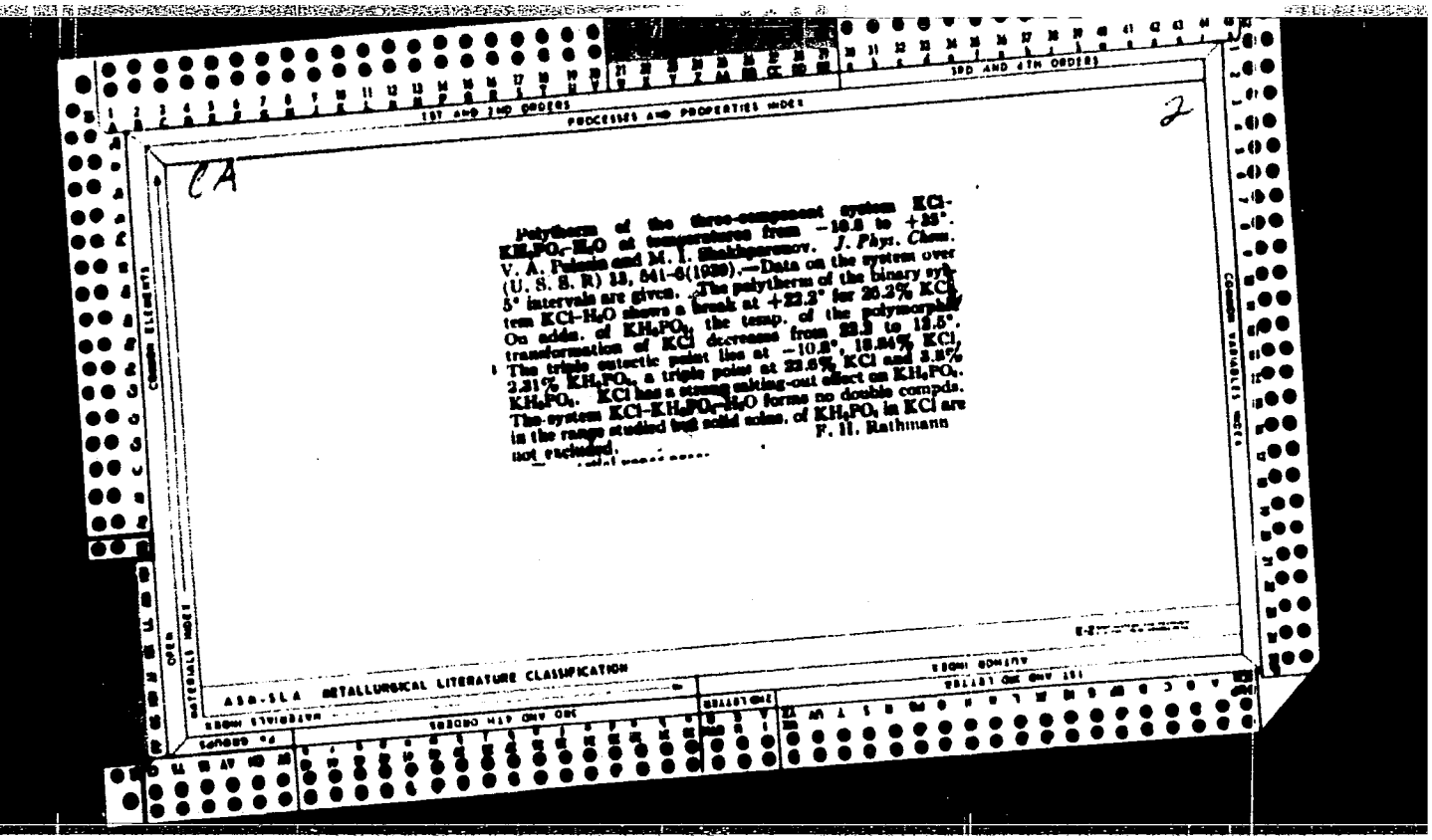
Polytherms of the ternary system potassium dihydrogen phosphate–ammonium dihydrogen phosphate–water from −6.45° to 40°. V. A. Polosin and R. K. Ozolin. Kolloid (U. S. S. R.) No. 10, 31–4(1937).—Data relating to the 0°, 10°, 20°, 25°, 30° and 40° isotherms and the invariant points are recorded. KH_2PO_4 and $NH_4H_2PO_4$ form a continuous series of solid solns. The binary systems KH_2PO_4–H_2O and $NH_4H_2PO_4$–H_2O have simple eutectics and do not form hydrates. B. C. P. A.

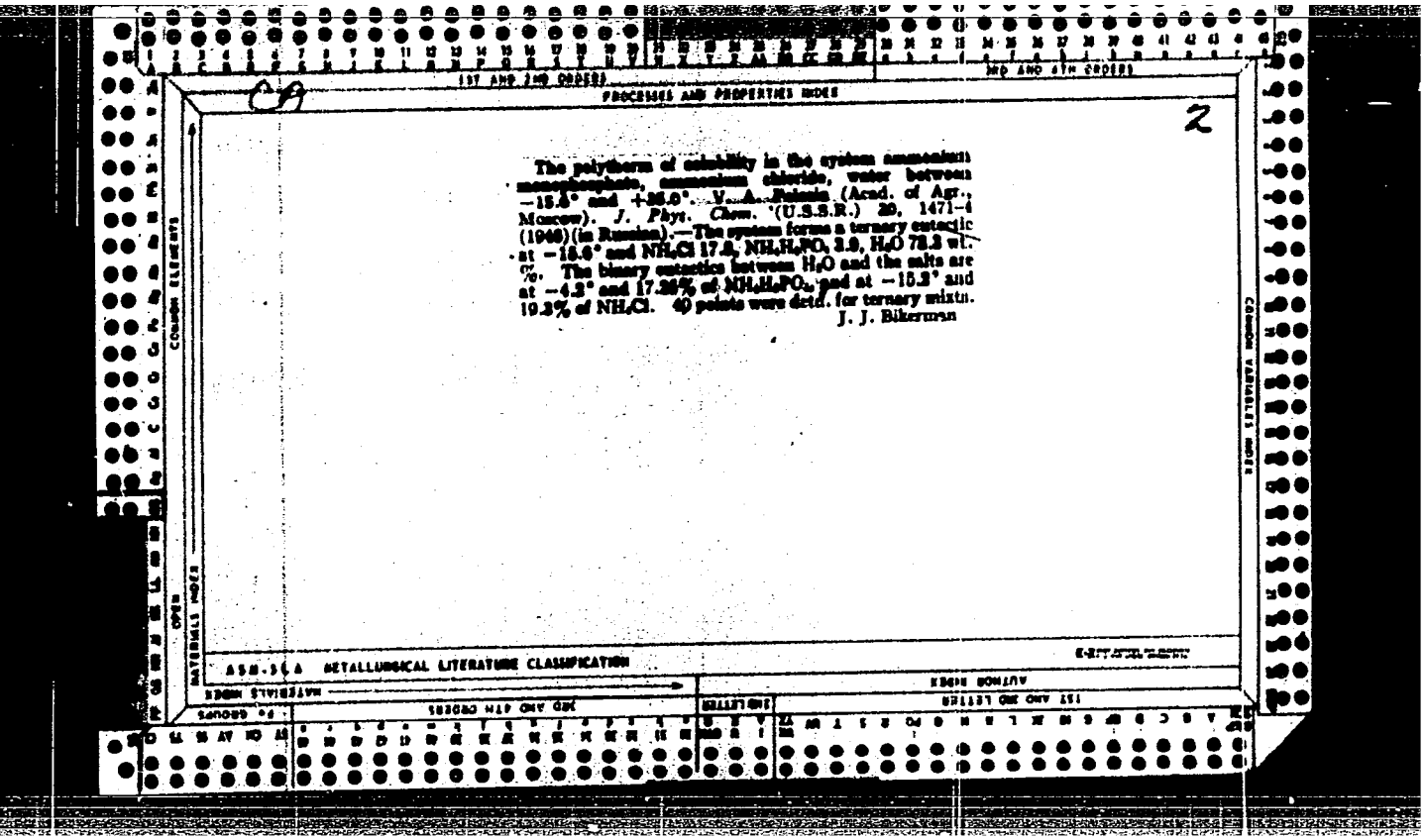
1. POLOSIN, V. A., & SHAKHLAKOV, N. I.

2. USSR (600)

"The Polythern of the Ternary System KCl-KIO_4 --H_2O from Minus 10.8 Degrees Centigrade to Plus 35 Degrees"; Lab of Inorganic & Analytic Chem. Inorg Acad. I. A., Kablukov; Rec 25 Jul 1938

9. [redacted] Report U-1613, 3 Jan. 1952





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

The polytherm of solubility in the system ammonium monophosphate, ammonium chloride, water between −15.8° and +35.0°. V. A. Polenin (Acad. of Agr., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 1471–4 (1946)(in Russian).—The system forms a ternary eutectic at −15.8° and NH_4Cl 17.8, $NH_4H_2PO_4$ 3.9, H_2O 78.3 wt. %. The binary eutectics between H_2O and the salts are at −4.2° and 17.36% of $NH_4H_2PO_4$, and at −15.2° and 19.3% of NH_4Cl. 40 points were detd. for ternary mixts.
J. J. Bikerman

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION