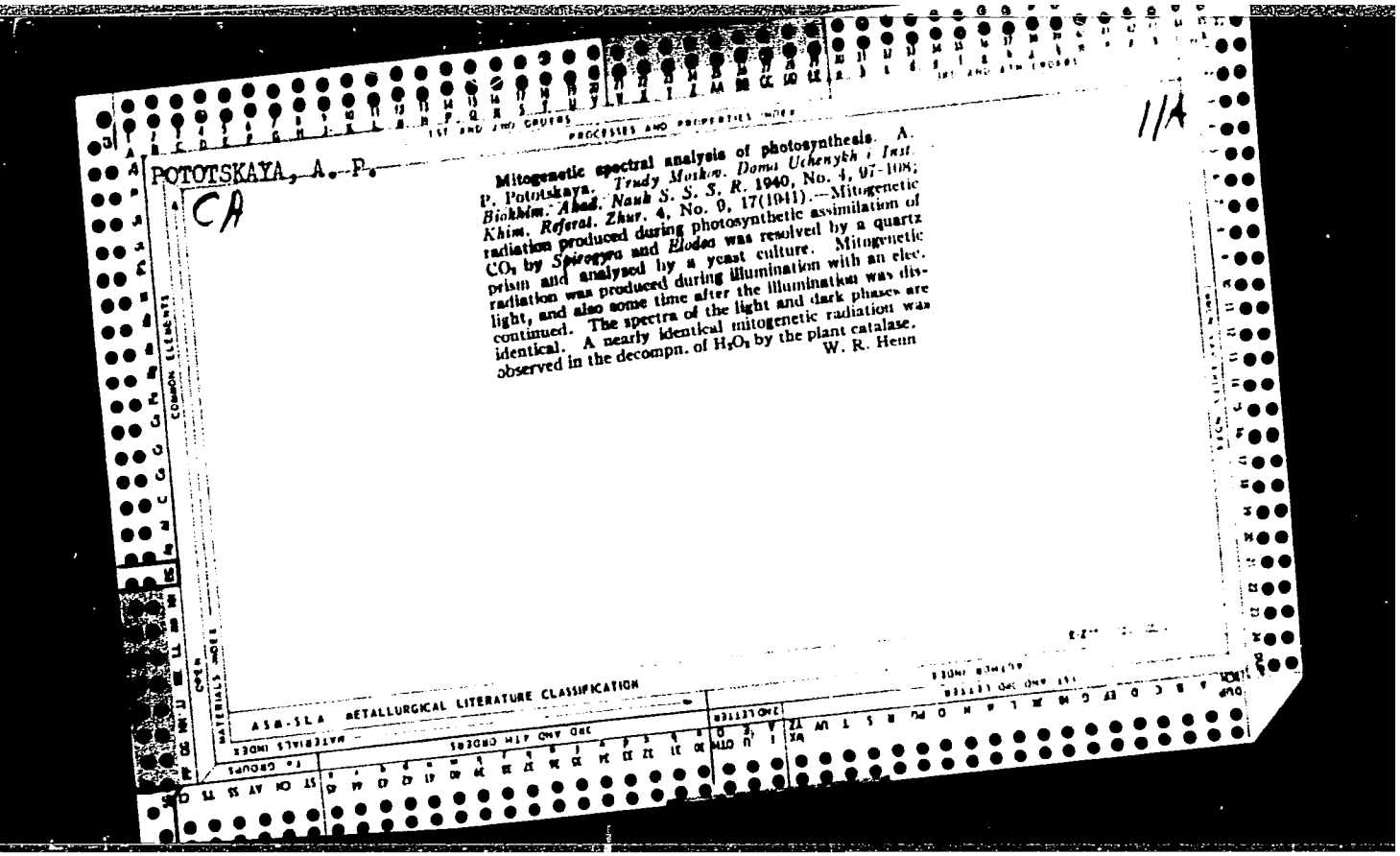


POTOTSKAYA, A. P.

CA

Mitogenetic spectral analysis of photosynthesis. A. P. Pototskaya. *Trudy Moskov. Doma Uchenykh i Inst. Biokhim. Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 1940, No. 4, 97-108; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 9, 17(1941).—Mitogenetic radiation produced during photosynthetic assimilation of CO_2 by *Spirogyra* and *Elodea* was resolved by a quartz prism and analysed by a yeast culture. Mitogenetic radiation was produced during illumination with an elec. light, and also some time after the illumination was discontinued. The spectra of the light and dark phases are identical. A nearly identical mitogenetic radiation was observed in the decompn. of H_2O_2 by the plant catalase.
W. R. Henn

POTOTSKAYA, A. YE.

S/081/62/000/005/036/112
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Bukharov, V. G., Pozdnyakova, T. Ye., Alalykina, L. A., Bakalo, L. A., Pototskaya, A. Ye.

TITLE: The synthesis of mono-substituted thiophanes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 263-264, abstract 5ZhR236 (Sb. "Khimiya sera- i azotorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh". v. 3. Ufa, 1960, 9-17)

TEXT: A general method is put forward for the synthesis of α-substituted thiophanes, starting from alkylfurylcarbinols, according to the following scheme;

$RCH(OH)\overline{C=CHCH=CHO}$ (I)$\rightarrow RCO\text{-}CH_2CH_2COOC_2H_5$ (II)$\rightarrow RCH(OH)CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ (III)$\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow RCHBrCH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ (IV)$\rightarrow \overline{RCHCH_2CH_2CH_2S}$ (V). I is converted by heating for 2.5 - 3 hrs. in abs. C_2H_5OH containing 0.3 - 0.5% HCl gas (in the

Card 1/6

S/081/62/000/005/038/112
B151/B101

The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

case of high mol. wt. R the heating is carried out for 0.5 hrs, 4-9% HCl gas) with yields of 35 - 60%, into ethyl esters II (IIa-f) (here and later are given the substance, R, b. p. in °C/mmHg, $n^{20}D$, d_4^{20}): IIa, $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 89-91/4, 1.4346, 0.9593; b, $CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 104-105/4, 1.4410, 0.9562; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_5$, 113-115/2, 1.4370, 0.9440; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 131-132/2, 1.4403, 0.9317; e, $CH_3(CH_2)_8$, 145-146/3, 1.4430, 0.9256; f, CH_3-$(CH_2)_{10}$, -, m. p. 25-27°C, -, -. The II obtained are reduced with a two-fold excess of $LiAlH_4$ to the corresponding III (IIIa-i): IIIa, $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 112-114/3, 1.4545, 0.9319; b, $CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 123-124/3, 1.4637, 0.9373; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_5$, 139-140/3.5, 1.4556, 0.9249; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$,-, m. p. 46-46.5°C, -, -; e, $CH_3(CH_2)_8$,-, m. p. 41.5-42°C, -, -; f, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}$,-, m. p. 59-60°C, -, -; g, 2-$C_{10}H_7$ -, m. p. 88-89°C, -, -; h, 4-diphenyl, -, m. p. 80°C, -, -; i, cyclo-$C_6H_{11}CH_2$, -. m. p. 59.5-60.0°C,

Card 2/6

The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

-, -. The III glycols are dissolved in glacial CH_3COOH and the solution saturated with dry HBr at 100-120°C and then fractionated, when the IV (IVa-i) are obtained; IVa, $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 125-126/15, 1.4885, 1.3648; b, $CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 99-102/2, 1.4962, 1.3623; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_5$, 122-123/3, 1.4940, 1.3607; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 137-139/2, 1.4902, 1.2976; e, $CH_3(CH_2)_8$, 157-159/2.5, 1.4865, 1.2633; f, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}$, 180-182/3, 1.4863, 1.2201; g, 2-$C_{10}H_7$, -, m. p. 54-56°C, -, -; h, 4'-diphenyl, -, m. p. 84-85°C, -, -; i, cyclo-$C_6H_{11}CH_2$, 132-133/1.5, 1.5202, 1.4310. On boiling the dibromides IV for 3 hrs with a 50% water-alcohol solution of Na_2S there are formed, with yields of 80-90%, the V (Va-k): Va, $CH_3C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 202-203/760, 1.4812, 0.9155; b, $CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2$, 107-108/17, 1.4862, 0.9272; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_5$, 240-241/760, 1.4823, 0.9095, d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 275.5 - 276/760, 1.4793, 0.8992; e, $CH_3(CH_2)_8$, 292-293/760, 1.4792, 0.8940;

Card 3/6

The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

f, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}$, 326.5 - 327/760, 1.4786, 0.8936, g, 2-$C_{10}H_7$, m. p. 74-75°C, -, -, -; h, 4'-diphenyl, m. p. 59-60° , -, -, -; i, cyclo-C_6H_{11}-CH_2, 86-87/2, 1.5135, 0.9811; k, C_6H_5-CH_2, 109-110/2, 1.5710, 1.0577. With the method given it was not possible to obtain V_k since the original phenylfurfurylcarbinol on boiling with an alcohol solution of HCl resinifies and the corresponding dibromide was obtained in another way. (R. Paul, Compt. rend., 1936, 202, 1444). The glycols IIIc and IIIh were obtained by the reductions of the corresponding β-(2-naphthoyl) and β-(4-biphenyloyl)-propionic acids, synthesized by the condensation of the corresponding hydrocarbons with the succinic anhydride using the Friedel-Crafts reaction. The β-alkylthiophanes were obtained by another method:
$H_5C_2COCH_2CH(COOC_2H_5)_2$ (VI)→$H_5C_2COCH_2CR(COOC_2H_5)_2$ (VII)⟶
⟶RCH$(COOC_2H_5)CH_2COOC_2H_5$ (VIII)→RCH$(CH_2OH)CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ (IX)⟶
⟶RCH$(CH_2Br)CH_2CH_2Br$ (X)→RCH$CH_2CH_2SCH_2$ (XI). The Na derivatives of VI are condensed in the usual way with halogen alkyls and yields of 80-90% of VII are obtained. These are saponified, decarboxylated and esterified

Card 4/6

The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

when VIII (VIIIa-d) are obtained in a yield of 70-90%. VIIIa, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$, 96-98/2, 1.4260, 0.9710; b, CH_3CH_2-$CH(CH_3)CH_2$, 101-103/2, 1.4300, 0.9633; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_4$, 96-97/1.5, 1.4510, 0.9625; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 130-131/1, 1.4365, 0.9453. VIII is reduced with $LiAlH_4$ (1.25 moles) and (IXa-d) are distilled off: IXa, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$, 118-120/1.5, 1.4525, 0.9396; b, $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2$, 129-130/2.5, 1.4550, 0.9289; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_4$, 132-134/3, 1.4560, 0.9299; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 161-162/2, 1.4590, 0.9137. From the IX obtained by the method described above the X (Xa-d) are obtained: Xa, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$, 75-76/1.5, 1.4983, 1.4731; b, $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2$, 102-103/2.5, 1.4975, 1.4205; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_4$, 114-116/3, 1.4975, 1.4144; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 126-129/1, 1.4910, 1.3078. The X are converted in the usual way into XI (XIa-d); XIa $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$, 200-201, 1.4830, 0.9216; b, $CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2$, 221.5-222, 1.4824, 0.9168; c, $CH_3(CH_2)_4$, 229.5-230, 1.4842, 0.9164; d, $CH_3(CH_2)_7$, 282.5-283, 1.4808, 0.9057. The yields in XI were 84-93%

S/081/62/000/005/036/112
B151/B101

The synthesis of mono-substituted ... [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

based on X and 30-40% based on VI.

Card 6/6

OBOLENTSEV, R.D.; BUKHAROV, V.G.; POZDNYAKOVA, T.Ye.; ALALYKINA, L.A.; BAKALO, L.A.; POTOTSKAYA, A.Ye.

Synthesis of monosubstituted thiophanes. Khim.sera-i azotorg.soed. neft.i nefteprod. 3:9-17 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Thiophene)

L 38256-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6028678 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/005/0070/0074

AUTHOR: Kozhukhov, V. K. (Candidate of technical sciences); Bogatyreva, T. A. (Engineer); Buneyeva, L. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Potapkam, G. B. (Engineer); Matveyeva, G. L. (Engineer); Glushchenko, V. N. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Suspended insulators for 750-Kv lines

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 5, 1966, 70-74

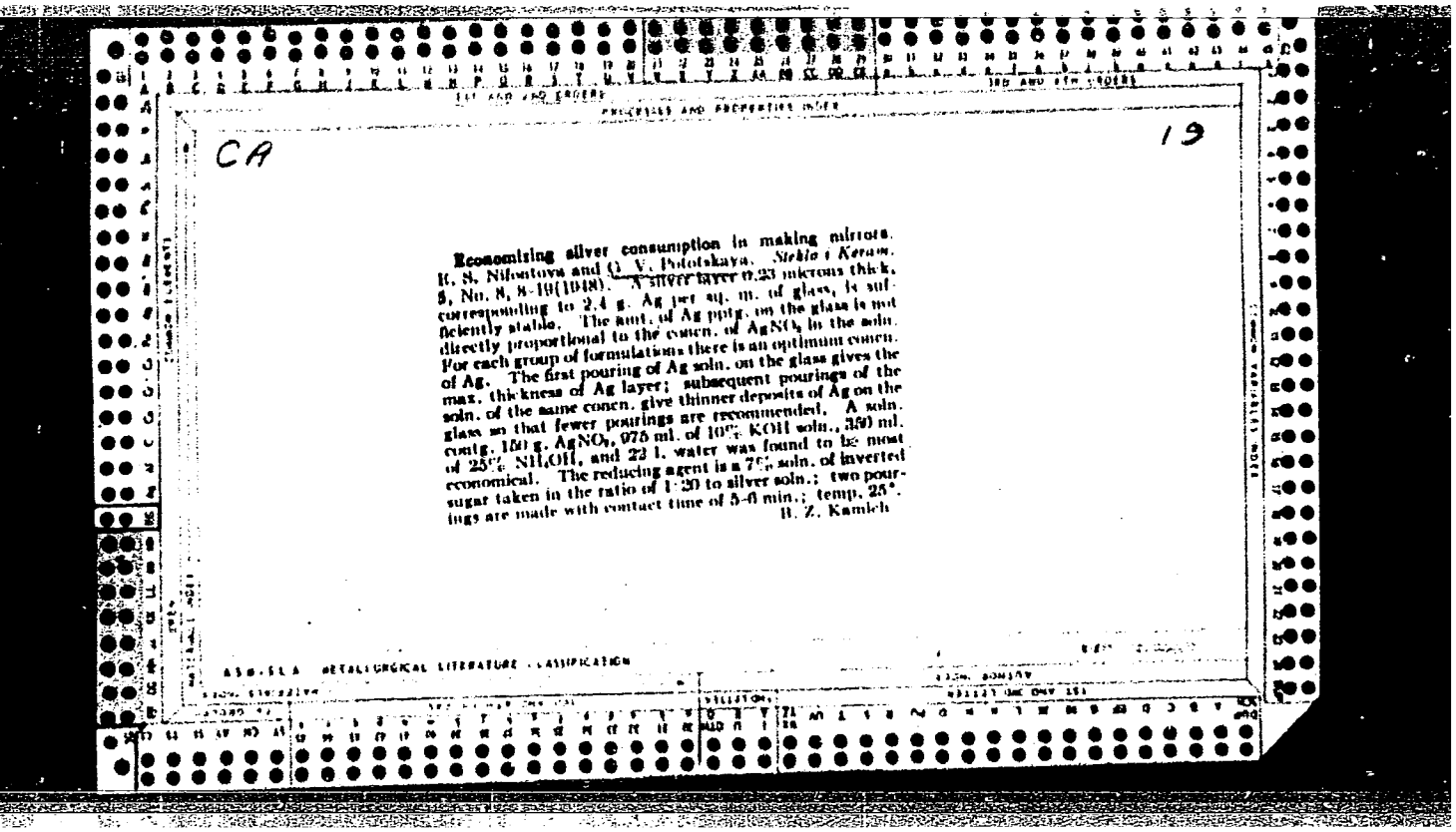
TOPIC TAGS: insulating material, high voltage line, glass product, glass property

ABSTRACT: New insulators, made of low-alkali glass, will allow 750-kv lines to be suspended from a single chain of insulators per pole or mast, simplifying the installation of the lines. The insulators have a guaranteed electromechanical strength of 30 t. It was determined that 27-28 elements in a chain are sufficient for usage in 750 kv lines. They can also be used in case of lower voltages where high mechanical strength is required, such as river crossings, etc. The technology of hand pressing of the glass parts has been so developed that mechanized production is possible. Improvements should be made in two areas: increasing the length of the leakage path for usage in regions with high polution and reduction of the height of the insulator and head diameter (by using cylindrical heads, rather than the conical heads now used). Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,501]

SUB CODE: 13, 11 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 621.513.624.001.5

Card 1/1



CA

19

Economizing silver consumption in making mirrors. K. S. Nifontova and O. V. Dolotskaya. *Steklo i Keram.* 5, No. 8, 8-19(1948). A silver layer 0.23 microns thick, corresponding to 2.4 g. Ag per sq. m. of glass, is sufficiently stable. The amt. of Ag ppte. on the glass is not directly proportional to the concn. of $AgNO_3$ in the soln. For each group of formulations there is an optimum concn. of Ag. The first pouring of Ag soln. on the glass gives the max. thickness of Ag layer; subsequent pourings of the soln. of the same concn. give thinner deposits of Ag on the glass so that fewer pourings are recommended. A soln. contg. 100 g. $AgNO_3$, 975 ml. of 10% KOH soln., 350 ml. of 25% NH_4OH, and 23 l. water was found to be most economical. The reducing agent is a 7% soln. of inverted sugar taken in the ratio of 1:20 to silver soln.; two pourings are made with contact time of 5-6 min.; temp. 25°.

H. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AFANAS'YEV, A.N.; POTOTSKAYA, G.V.; ANDREYEV, S.I.; SUROVTSEV, V.P.

Tank furnace for melting low-alkali glass. Stek. i ker. 16 no.2:37-39 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Glass furnaces)

15(6) SOV/72-59-2-12/21

AUTHORS: Afanas'yev, A. N., Pototskaya, G. V., Andreyev, S. I., Surovtsev, V. P.

TITLE: Tank Furnaces for the Melting of Glass Poor in Alkali (Vannaya pech' dlya varki malosshchelochnogo stekla)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 37-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Low alkali content glass of the trade-mark 13v was melted in the years from 1956 to 1958 in the test glass works. The furnace with passage and horseshoe-shaped flame is depicted in figure 1. Experiments carried out by the laboratoriya ogneuporov Institute stekla (Glass Institute Laboratory of Refractories) showed that quartz beams are to be regarded as the most stable refractory for the 13v glass. To test their performance under factory working conditions the melting section of the furnace basin as well as the furnace passage were lined with quartz beams of the dimensions 900×250×90÷100 mm. The furnace bottom and the basin walls of the furnace processing section were lined with fireclay beams. The furnace front wall was experimentally built of dinas slabs SD-7. The longitudinal walls of the basin melting section were equipped with water coolers (Fig 2) and the front

Card 1/2

Tank Furnaces for the Melting of Glass Poor in Alkali

wall with air-cooling under the burners. The furnace melting section temperature amounted to 1470-1[illegible]° and 1280-1320° in the processing section. The furnace was shut down after a campaign of 20 months. The quartz beams were in good conditions (Fig 3) and so was the furnace passage (Fig 4). The wear of the dinas slabs in the furnace front wall was negligible (Fig 5). The furnace floor with the SSh-1 beams was considerably damaged by 2 campaigns (Fig 6). Conclusions: quartz products are regarded as the best refractories for the melting of [illegible] glass. Dinas in the form of large blocks is suitable for the basin walling. It would be useful to experimentally build the furnace bottom of dinas, so as to eliminate fire-clay entirely. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Opytnyy zavod Instituta stekla (Glass Institute Experimental Factory)

Card 2/2

SOV/112-59-3-5625

5(1)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Potrashkov, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of a Controlled Absorption Station in the Soda Industry (Issledovaniye stantsii absorbtsii sodovogo proizvodstva kak ob"yekta regulirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta osnovnoy khimii, 1957, Vol 10, pp 244-273

ABSTRACT: The problems of selecting the control parameter, of the controlled-system static and dynamic properties, and of substantiating the control scheme are considered in detail. Results are reported of an investigation of three systems of control conducted by IAT SSSR at the Slavyanskiy Sodovyy Kombinat (Slavyansk Soda Combine): a system controlling the ammonia and liquid concentration, a system controlling the level in the first-absorber collector of ammoniated liquid, and a system controlling the pressure in absorption apparatus. For the first system, the selection of controller settings is

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-3-5625

Investigation of a Controlled Absorption Station in the Soda Industry

considered which ensure that the transients in the system do not impair quality; for the two other systems, only conclusions are reported. Sixteen illustrations.

A.A.S.

Card 2/2

BUTT, Lev Mikhaylovich; POLLYAK, Vera Vasil'yevna. Prinimala uchastiye POTOTSKAYA, G.V. BREKHOVSKIKH, S.M., nauchnyy red.; GLADYSHEVA, S.A., red.izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology of glass] Tekhnologiia stekla. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 417 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Glass manufacture)

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1584

Author: Afanas'yev, A. N., Pototskaya, G. V., and Shatokhin, I. S.

Institution: None

Title: The Utilization of Graphite Molds in the Production of Blown Glassware

Original Periodical: Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 5, 28-29

Abstract: The production of cast iron molds in the manufacture of small batches of glassware increases production costs. It is proposed to use graphite molds (GM) in the place of cast iron molds. Over a period of one year GM have been used in the production of jackets for glass tubing; no change in the dimensions of the GM was observed after the production of some 8,000 units. GM offer a number of advantages over wooden and cast iron molds: because of their high heat conductivity, they do not require lubrication, give a high-quality surface, and

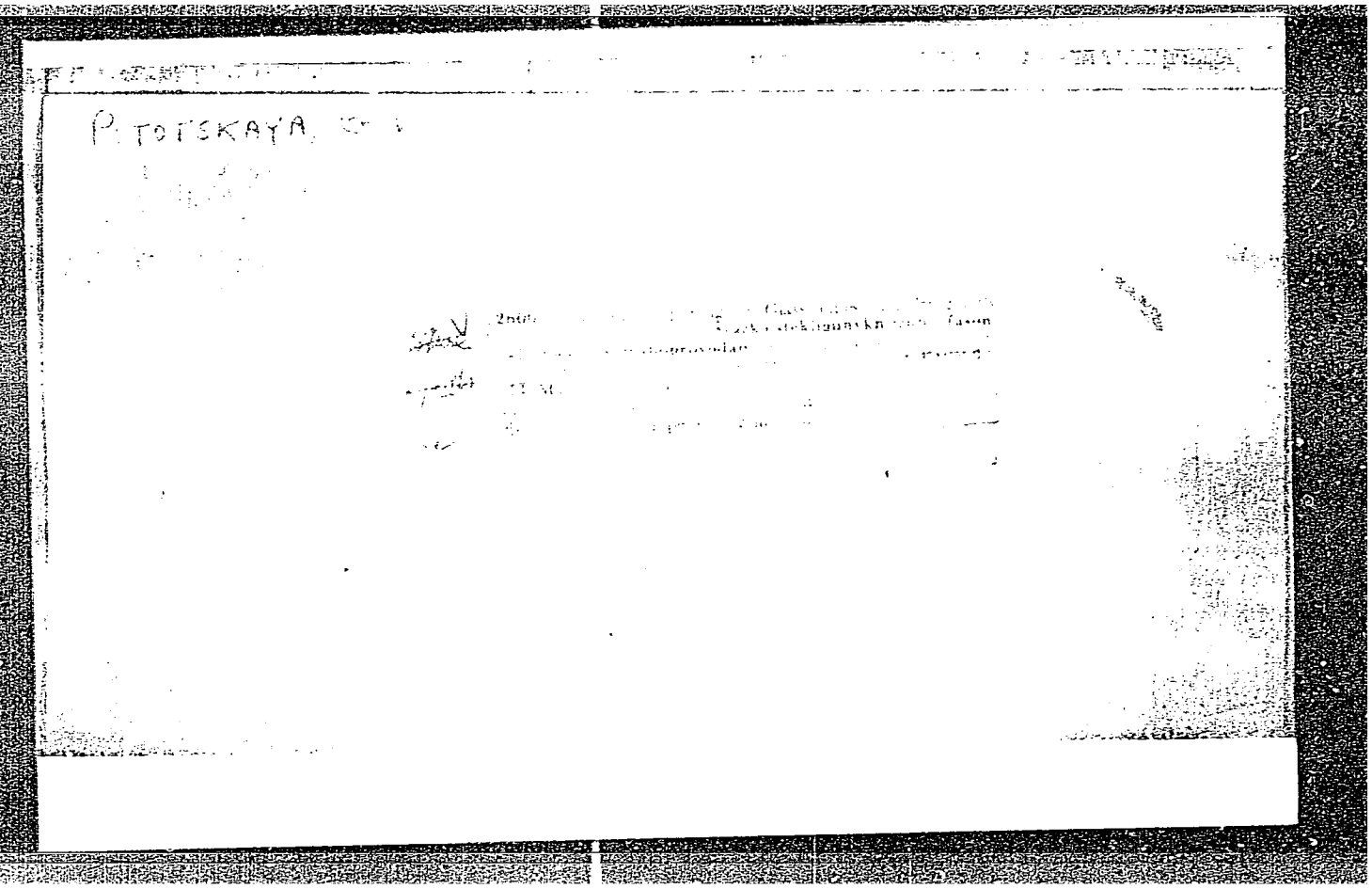
Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1584

Abstract: their low friction coefficient facilitates the work of the glass-blowers; in addition, the production of GM is many times cheaper than that of cast iron molds.

Card 2/2



POTOTSKAYA, G.V.

USSR.

9966* Manufacture of Class Pipe by the Method of Vertical Drawing. **Proizvodstvo steklianuykh trub sposobom vertikal'nogo bestodochnogo vytiagivaniia.** (Russian.) I. E. Shapiro, G. V. Pototskaia, I. M. Bruk, D. V. Zaliznlak, and E. P. Mel'nik. *Steklo i Keramika*, v. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1955, p. 4-8.

Equipment and methods. Diagrams, graph.

AFANAS'YEV, A.N.; POTOTSKAYA, G.V.; SHATOKHIN, I.S.

Use of graphite molds in blown glass manufacture. Stek.i ker. 13 no.5:28-29 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Glass blowing and working) (Graphite)

Pototskaya, G. V.

Kontrol' produktsii na zavodakh technicheskogo stekla (Prodution control in glass works manufacturing industrial glass) Moskva, Promstroyizdat, 1953.
170 p. illus., diagrs., tables.
"Literatura": p. 170-(171)

POTOTSKAYa, G. V.

2331 Opyt Shlifovki-Polirovki stekla i Keramika, 1949, No. [illegible], s. 1-13

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

POTOTSKAYA, G.V.; TEMKIN, B.S., nauchnyy redaktor; LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A., redaktor; DVORNIKOVA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

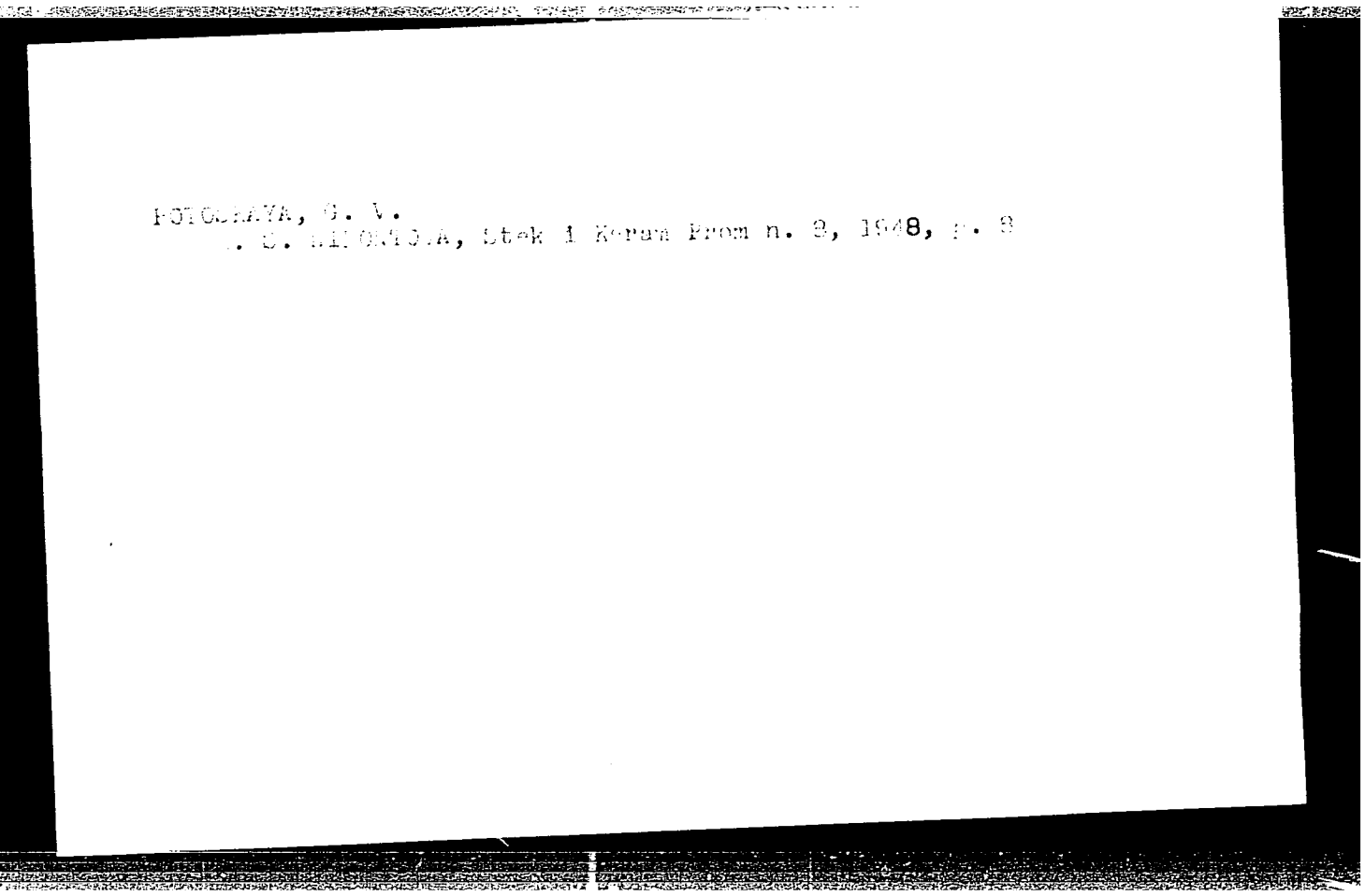
[Production control in glass works manufacturing industrial glass] Kontrol' produktsii na zavodakh tekhnicheskogo stekla. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. 170 p. (MLRA 7:10)
[Microfilm]
(Glass manufacture)

POTOTSKAYA, G.V.

Glass Manufacture

Principles of computation and construction of glass-furnace burner. Stek. i ker 9 No. 5, 1952.

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



POTOCHAYA, G. V.
. S. MIRONOVA, Stek i Keram Prom n. 9, 1948, p. 9

POTOTSKAYA, G. V.

Pototskaya, G. V.: Kontrol' produktsii na zavodakh tekhnicheskogo stekla (Production Control in the Technical-Glass Manufacturing Plants). Moscow: Gosudarst. Izdatel'stvo Lit. po Stroitel'. Materialam. 1953. 170 pp.

FOTOTSKAIA, G. V.

Production control in manufacturing glass for industrial purposes Moskva, Promstroiizdat, 1953.

1. Glass manufacture-Russia.

РЖТекст-G·V·

Vertical drawing of glass pipes without debiteuse. I. E. SHAPIRO, G. V. POTOTSKAYA, I. M. BRUK, D. V. ZALIZNYAK, AND E. P. MEL'NIK. *Steklo i Keram.*, 12 [4] 4–8 (1955).—Details of technology and the characteristics of 4- and 6-in. pipes are given. B.Z.K. MT (4)

POTOTSKAIA, G. V.

Production control in glass works manufacturing industrial glass Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. (Mic 55-3920)
Collation of the original, as determined from the film: 170 p.

Microfilm Slavic 437T

ding of glass apparatus. The machine can be used to weld glass pipe of up to 80 mm outside diameter and of any length, and pipe of larger diameter in lengths up to 1000 mm. At the experimental glass plant a disk-machine was designed which makes it possible to weld pipe of any diameter in lengths up to 4-5 m, and to weld

Card 1/2

...Ceramcis. Glass. Binders. Concrete. H-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2044

adapters to them. A description is given of the process of making T-joints. Welding experiments were carried out with borosilicate and low-alkali glass. Knowhow has been acquired in welding of pipe of low-alkali glass of up to 122 mm outside diameter and welding of T-joints of up to 68 mm outside diameter. In addition to pipe, the welding procedure can be used to produce various complex chemical equipment, hydrocyclones and other articles. On the basis of the completed work the authors propose to plan and build special welding shops, for which all-purpose welding machines and auxiliary equipment must be designed and produced. It is appropriate to conducts tests on glass welding by means of high frequency current.

Card 2/2

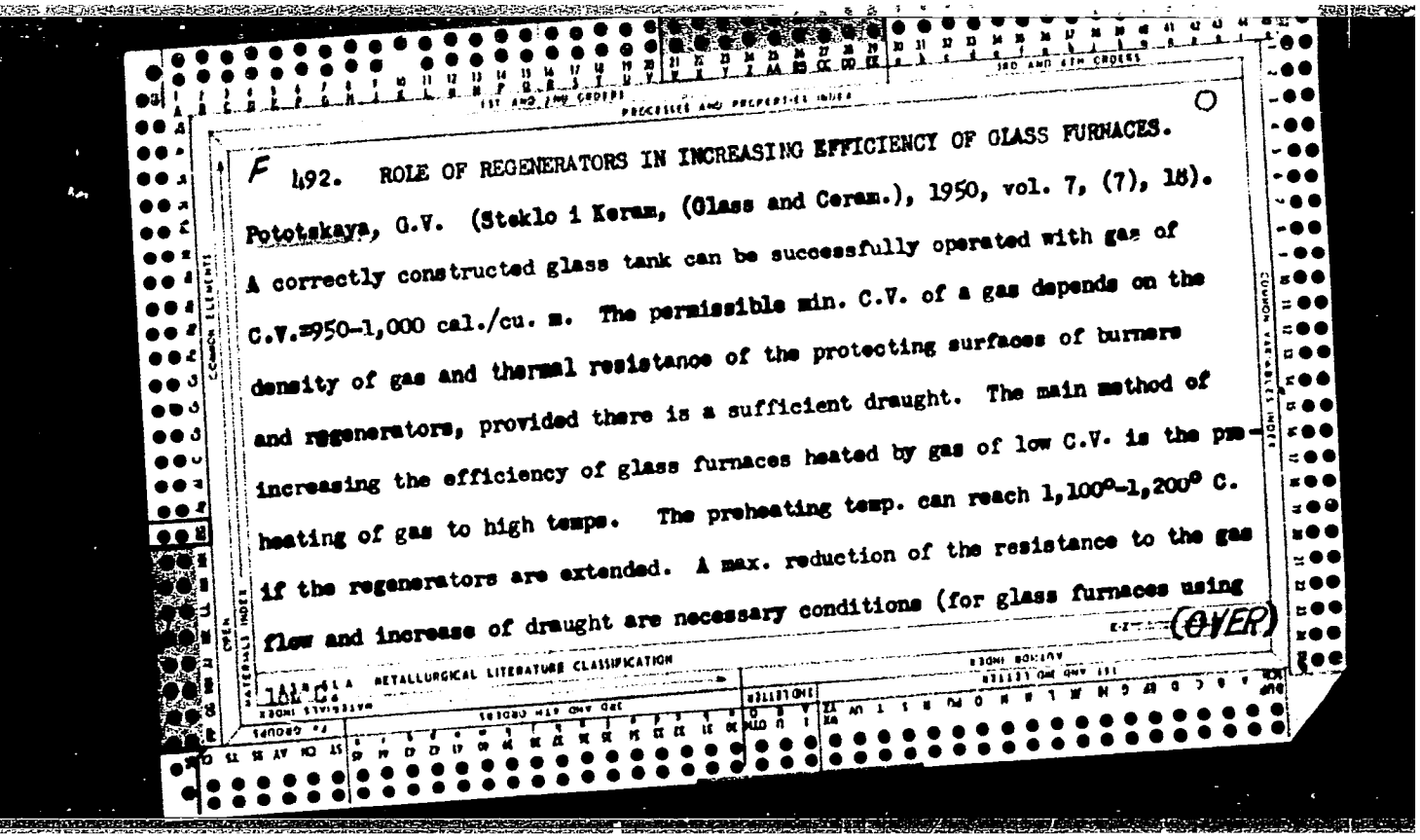
POTOSKAYA, G. V.

Nov. 1953

Kilns, Furnaces
Fuels & Combustion

(1)

/ Burners for glassmelting furnaces. G. V. Pototskaya. *Steklo i Keram.*, 9 [5] 11–14 (1952).—Principles of design and construction are given. B.Z.K.



F 492. ROLE OF REGENERATORS IN INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF GLASS FURNACES.

Pototskaya, G.V. (Steklo i Keram, (Glass and Ceram.), 1950, vol. 7, (7), 18).

A correctly constructed glass tank can be successfully operated with gas of C.V.=950-1,000 cal./cu. m. The permissible min. C.V. of a gas depends on the density of gas and thermal resistance of the protecting surfaces of burners and regenerators, provided there is a sufficient draught. The main method of increasing the efficiency of glass furnaces heated by gas of low C.V. is the pre-heating of gas to high temps. The preheating temp. can reach 1,100°-1,200° C. if the regenerators are extended. A max. reduction of the resistance to the gas flow and increase of draught are necessary conditions (for glass furnaces using

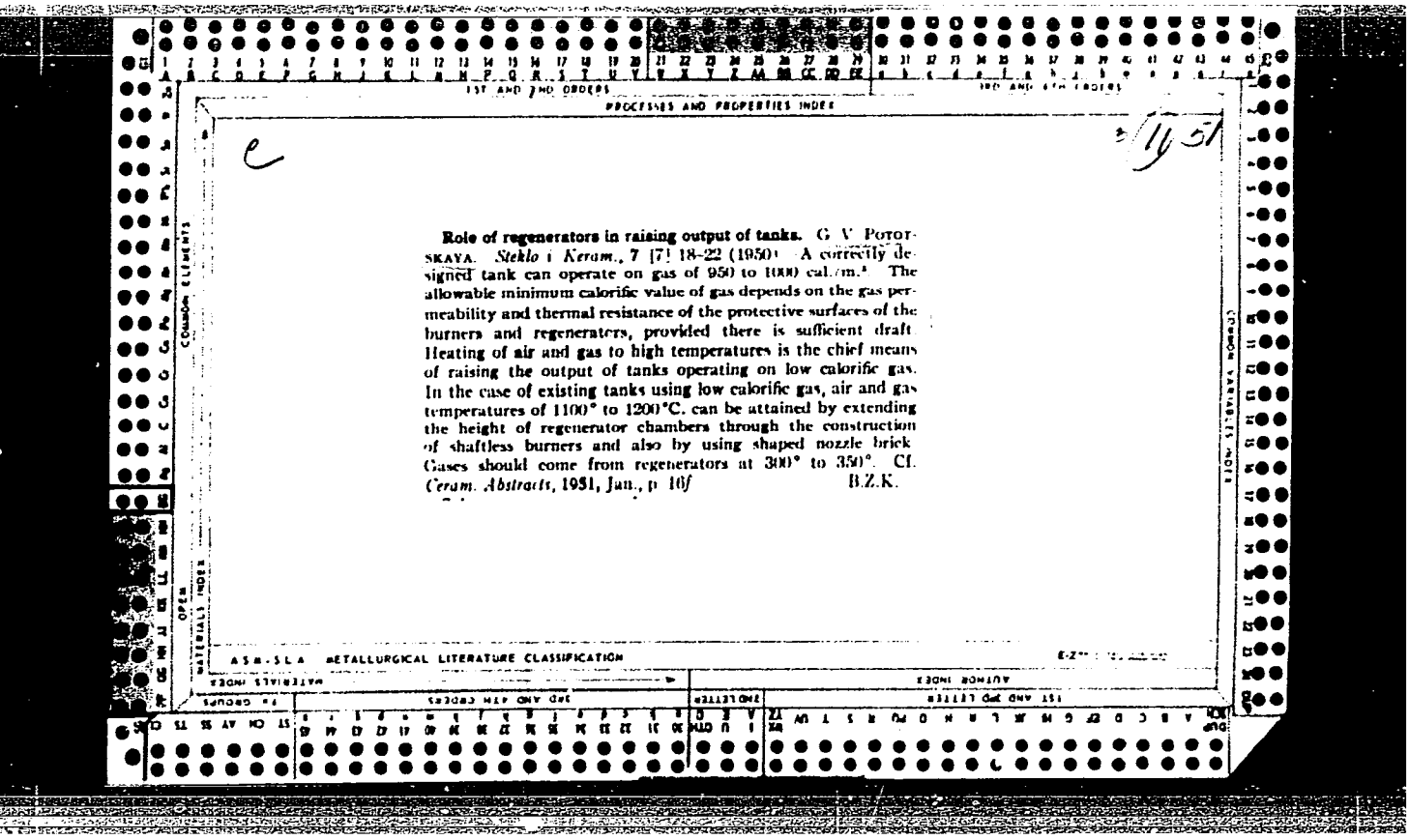
(OVER)

XI

ACS

Improved construction of glassmelting furnaces. D. I. PORTUGALOV AND G. V. POTOTSKAYA. *Steklo i Keram.*, 8 [6] 7-8 (1951).—A review is given of possible improvements as reflected in "Temporary specifications for the construction of glassmelting furnaces," published in 1950.

B Z K.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

e

1951

Role of regenerators in raising output of tanks. G. V. POTOR-SKAYA. *Steklo i Keram.*, 7 [7] 18-22 (1950). A correctly designed tank can operate on gas of 950 to 1000 cal./m.³. The allowable minimum calorific value of gas depends on the gas permeability and thermal resistance of the protective surfaces of the burners and regenerators, provided there is sufficient draft. Heating of air and gas to high temperatures is the chief means of raising the output of tanks operating on low calorific gas. In the case of existing tanks using low calorific gas, air and gas temperatures of 1100° to 1200°C. can be attained by extending the height of regenerator chambers through the construction of shaftless burners and also by using shaped nozzle brick. Gases should come from regenerators at 300° to 350°. Cf. *Ceram. Abstracts*, 1951, Jan., p. 10*f*. B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C A

1/

Role of regenerators in raising output of tanks. G. V. Potutskaya. *Steklo i Keram.* 7, No. 7, 18-22(1950); cf C.A. 44, 9647*d*.—A correctly designed tank can operate on gas of 950-1000 cal./cu. m. Allowable min. calorific value of a gas depends on gas permeability and thermal resistance of the protective surfaces of burners and regenerators, provided there is sufficient draft. Chief means of raising output of tanks operating on low calorific gas is to heat air and gas to high temps. In the case of existing tanks which use low calorific gas, air and gas temps. of 1100–1200° can be attained through extension of height of regenerator chambers by constructing shaftless burners and also by using shaped nozzle brick. Gases coming from regenerators should be at 300–350°.

B. Z. Kamich

POTOTSKAYA G. V.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

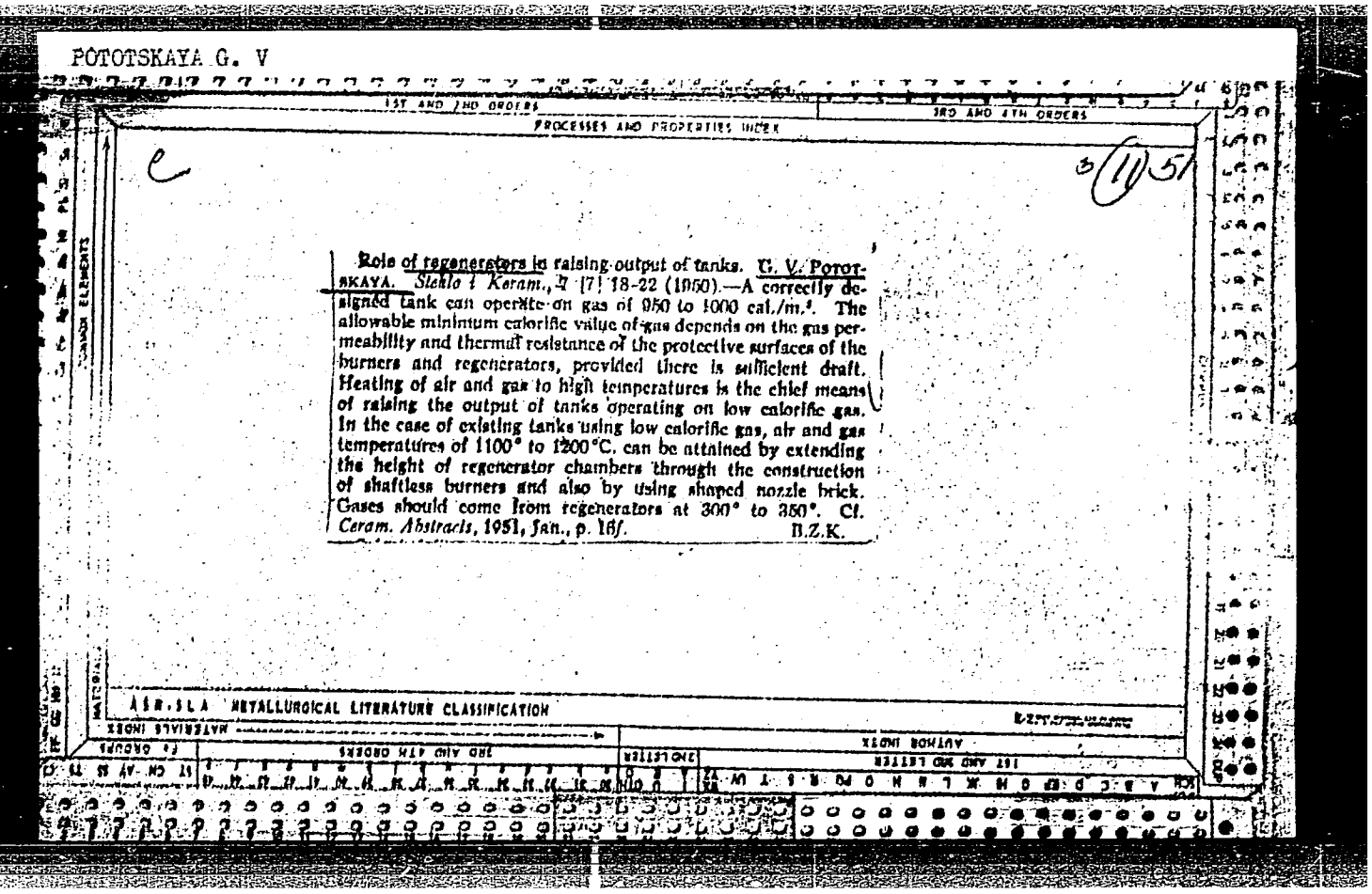
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Economizing in silver consumption in making mirrors. E. S. NIKONTOVA AND G. V. POTOTSKAYA. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [8] 8-10 (1948). A silver layer 0.23μ thick, corresponding to 2.4 gm. of Ag per m.² of glass, is sufficiently stable. The amount of Ag precipitating on the glass is not directly proportional to the concentration of $AgNO_3$ in the solution. For each group of preparations there is an optimum concentration of Ag. The first pouring of Ag solution on the glass gives the maximum thickness of the Ag layer; subsequent pourings of the same concentration give thinner deposits of Ag on the glass so that fewer pourings are recommended. A solution containing 150 gm. of $AgNO_3$, 975 ml. of 10% caustic potash solution, 350 ml. of 25% NH_4OH, and 22 liters of water was found to be most economical. The reducing agent is a 7% solution of invert sugar taken in the ratio of 1:20 of silver solution. Two pourings are made with a contact time of 5 to 6 min.; the temperature is 25°C.

B.Z.K.

3 - 5 - 47

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX



POTOTSKAYA G. V

Role of regenerators in raising output of tanks. G. V. Pototskaya. *Steklo i Keram.*, 7 [7] 18-22 (1950).—A correctly designed tank can operate on gas of 950 to 1000 cal./m.³. The allowable minimum calorific value of gas depends on the gas permeability and thermal resistance of the protective surfaces of the burners and regenerators, provided there is sufficient draft. Heating of air and gas to high temperatures is the chief means of raising the output of tanks operating on low calorific gas. In the case of existing tanks using low calorific gas, air and gas temperatures of 1100° to 1200°C. can be attained by extending the height of regenerator chambers through the construction of shaftless burners and also by using shaped nozzle brick. Gases should come from regenerators at 300° to 350°. Cf. *Ceram. Abstracts*, 1951, Jan., p. 16f. B.Z.K.

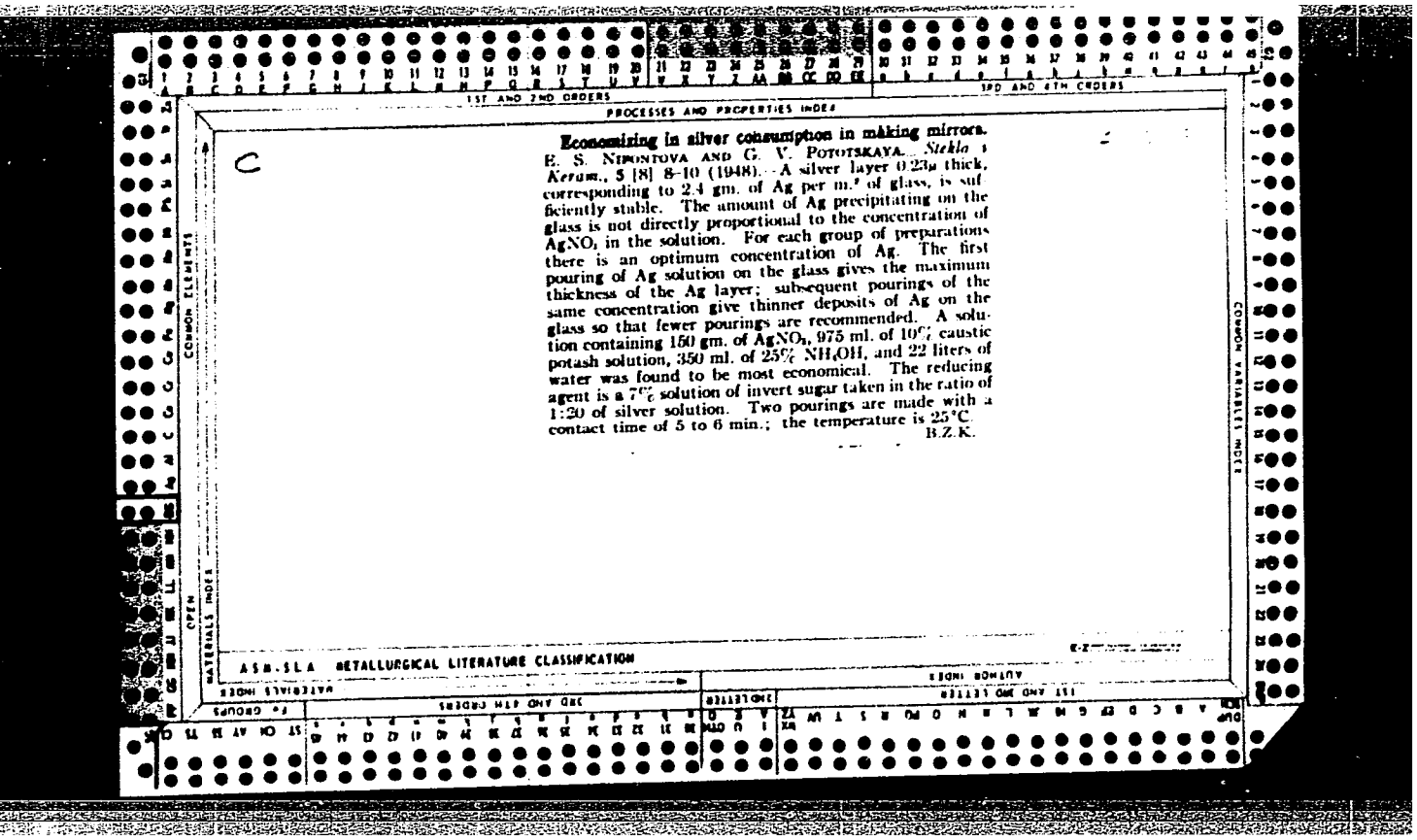
glass

BCS

1228. Building glass tanks for sheet glass.—L. G. GOLDENBERG and G. V. POTOTSKAYA (*Stek. Keram.*, 8, No. 10, 19, 1951). To achieve complete purification of sheet-glass the max. temps. should be maintained in tanks between the 2nd and 3rd burners; the temp. curve should fall smoothly towards the chamber below the machine, in front of the screen there should be a non-reaction zone of sufficient size with a temp. maintained at ~1,300° C. A high degree of homogenization can be achieved if glass remains for a long time in the furnace and if there are intense free convection streams between the refining and cooling parts of the tank. The tank should be rectangular without any narrowing in the screen region or where the machine channel starts. It is advisable to build tanks with large refining and cooling areas, since this will make it possible to increase the temp. as well as the output. The thermal efficiency per unit output of large-size tanks is higher than that of small tanks. The optimum temps. should be determined for each tank individually. Tank construction with complete isolation of the melting zone and with the glass flowing vertically is favoured. The size of a tank could be reduced by mechanical mixing; this problem should be solved as soon as possible.

BCS

588. The role of regenerators in increasing the efficiency of glass furnaces. —G. V. POTOTSKAYA (*Stek. Keram.*, 7, No. 7, 18, 1950). A correctly constructed glass tank can be successfully operated with gas of C.V. = 950–1,000 cal/cu. m. The permissible min. C.V. of a gas depends on the density of gas and thermal resistance of the protecting surfaces of burners and regenerators, provided there is a sufficient draught. The main method of increasing the efficiency of glass furnaces heated by gas of low C.V. is the preheating of gas to high temps. The preheating temp. can reach 1,100°–1,200° C. If the regenerators are extended. A max. reduction of the resistance to the gas flow and increase of draught are necessary conditions (for glass furnaces using low C.V. gas) providing a temp. of 300°–350° C. for gases leaving the regenerators. Heat balances of glass furnaces should be based on the desired temp. in the working space as this temp. is the most important factor. The regenerator dimensions should be calculated according to the C.V. of the gas actually being used. If the temp. of gases is lower than 300°–350° C., the regenerator is too small. (2 tables.)



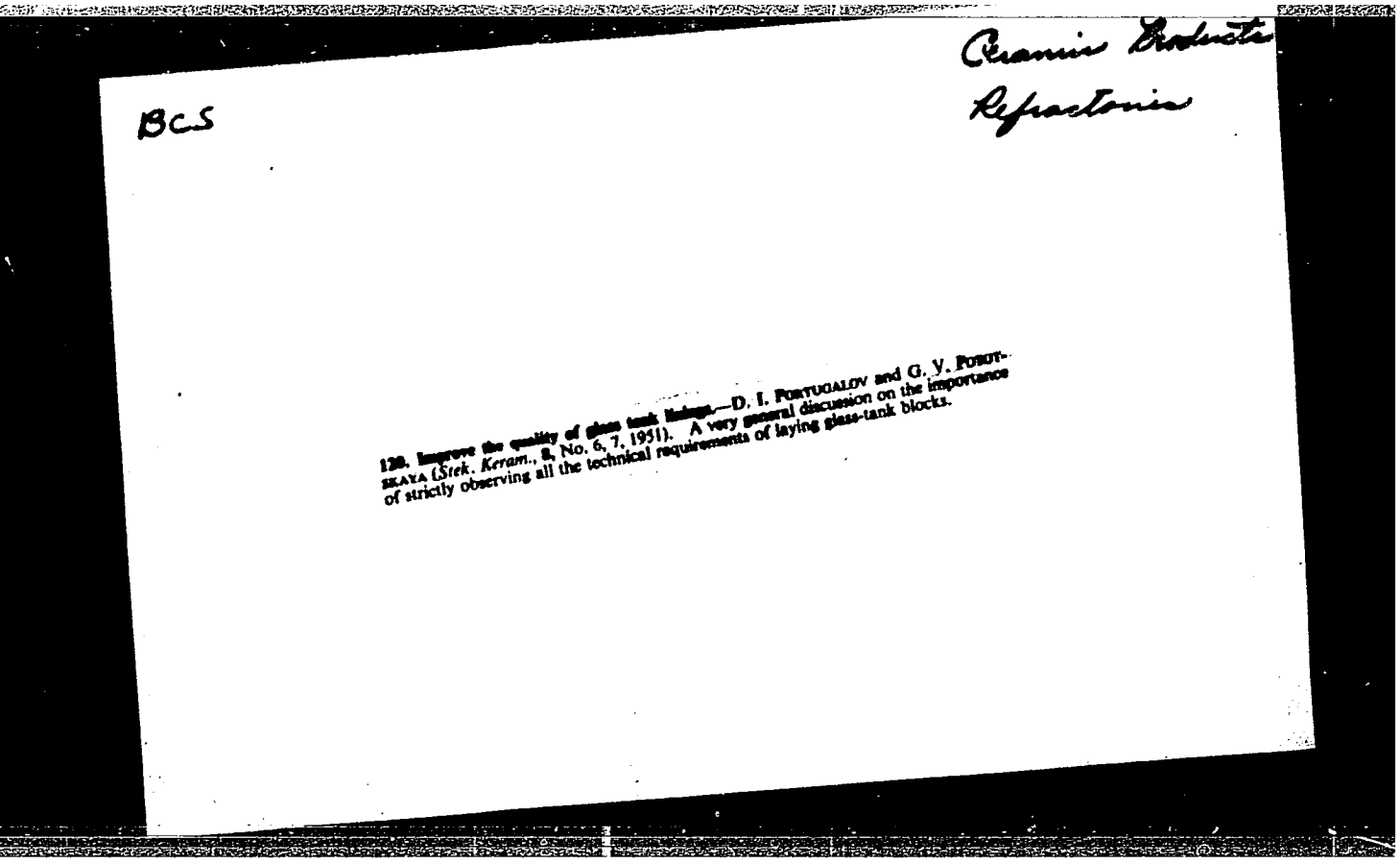
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

Economizing in silver consumption in making mirrors. E. S. Nikontova and G. V. Pototskaya. *Stekla i Keram.*, 5 [8] 8–10 (1948).—A silver layer 0.23μ thick, corresponding to 2.4 gm. of Ag per m.² of glass, is sufficiently stable. The amount of Ag precipitating on the glass is not directly proportional to the concentration of $AgNO_3$ in the solution. For each group of preparations there is an optimum concentration of Ag. The first pouring of Ag solution on the glass gives the maximum thickness of the Ag layer; subsequent pourings of the same concentration give thinner deposits of Ag on the glass so that fewer pourings are recommended. A solution containing 150 gm. of $AgNO_3$, 975 ml. of 10% caustic potash solution, 350 ml. of 25% NH_4OH, and 22 liters of water was found to be most economical. The reducing agent is a 7% solution of invert sugar taken in the ratio of 1:20 of silver solution. Two pourings are made with a contact time of 5 to 6 min.; the temperature is 25°C.
B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BCS

Ceramic Products
Refractories

128. Improve the quality of glass tank linings.—D. I. PORTUGALOV and G. Y. POSKUSKAYA (*Strek. Keram.*, 8, No. 6, 7, 1951). A very general discussion on the importance of strictly observing all the technical requirements of laying glass-tank blocks.

POTOTSKAYA, I.I.

Comparative characteristics of the cutaneous nerve endings in tuberculoid and lepromatous leprosy. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.4:58-59 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LEPROSY) (SKIN--INNERVATION)

POTOTSKAYA, I.V.; TSYBA, N.P.

Primary production of plankton in TSimlyansk Reservoir.
Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:680-682 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Volgogradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.

POTOTSKAYA, I.V.; KARTASHEVA, O.G.

Changes in the plankton of the Volga [illegible] near Volgograd in connection with the construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22d Congress of the CPSU). Vop. ekol. 5:178-179 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Volga River--Plankton)

POTOTSKAYA, I.V.

Phytoplankton of Simferopol' Reservoir during the first year of its existence. Trudy Karad. biol. sta. no.14:70-81 '57.
(Simferopol' Reservoir--Phytoplankton) (MLRA 10:8)

FEL'DBERG, Klavdiya Antonovna; MASLOBOYSHCHIKOVA, A.S., red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Table grape varieties in the Donets Basin]Stolovye sorta vinograda v Donbasse. Kiev, Gossel'khozizdat USSR, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Donets Basin--Grapes--Varieties)

GNATYSHAK, Anatoliy Ivanovich, prof.; CHEREN'KO, M.P., red.;
POTOTSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Cancer of the thyroid gland]Rak shchitovidnoi zhelezy. Kiev,
Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 174 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(THYROID GLAND—CANCER)

PUNCHENOK, N.A.; POTOTSKAYA, L.Ye.; PODOL'SKAYA, I.Yu. (Leningrad)

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in newborn infants. Probl. endok. i gorm. no.2:67-73'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya novorozhdennykh (starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik N.A. Punchenok), laboratorii endokrinologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. V.G.Baranov) i kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (direktor - prof. M.A.Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR.
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (INFANTS (NEWBORN))

POTOTSKAYA, L.Ye., MOGILYANSKAYA, B.A.

Effectiveness of hemostimulin in the treatment of anemias in pregnancy [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.4:36-39 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.med.nauk N.L. Vasilevskaya) i otdeleniya fiziologii i patologii beremennosti (zav. - prof. S.M. Bekker) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.A. Beloshapko).

(ANEMIA, HYPOCHROMIC, in pregn.
ther., hemostimulin (Rus))
(PREGNANCY, compl.
anemia, hypochromic, hemostimulin ther. (Rus))

ACC NR: AR6035050 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/E070/E070

AUTHOR: Mirzoyev, B. R.; Agaronov, B. S.; Lebedeva, N. I.; Pototskaya, N. P.

TITLE: Derivation and investigation of some electrical properties of the new semiconducting compound In_4S_5

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E535

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. n., no. 4, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: electric property, ~~temperature dependence~~, indium sulfide, semiconductor, semiconducting material, indium compound, sulfide, electric conduction, thermoelectromotive force, photoconductivity, forbidden band

ABSTRACT: The In_4S_5 phase is obtained by alloying In and S, taken in a stoichiometric ratio. Investigations of the relationship between temperature and electrical conductivity (σ), thermoelectromotive force, and photoconductivity indicated that In_4S_5 is a p-type semiconductor with a forbidden-band width of 0.8 ev, with σ = (2 to 5) x 10^{-5} $ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$, and with a maximum photosensitivity lying within a 1.2—1.3-μ range. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1

MAMBETOV, A.A.; POTOTSKAYA, N.P.

Composition and phase transitions of niobium pentoxide hydrogel.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.3:77-87 '%. (MIRA 14:9)
(Niobium oxide)

POTOTSKAYA, N.V.

CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Mashovets, V.P., Pototskaya, N.V., Komarov, N.L. and Turomshina, U.E. (All-Union Institute of Aluminum-Magnesium), The effect of geometric parameters of an electrolytic chamber on the distribution of electrical energy in it, 154-66

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S R., Doklady Vol. 78, No.

POTOTSKAYA, N. V.

177T14

USSR/Chemistry - Production of Aluminum Feb 51

"Effect of the Geometric Parameters of an Electrolytic Cell on the Distribution of Electric Energy in It," V. M. Mashovets, N. V. Pototskaya, N. L. Komarov, U. F. Yuromshina, All-Union Aluminum-Magnesium Inst

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 2, pp 154-166

Studied structure of elec fld in flat model of Al bath with Cu electrodes and electrolyte of 150 g/l $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H\ O$, 49 g/l H_2SO_4, and 50 g/l alc. Clarified effect of distance from anode to side

[redacted] 177T14

USSR/Chemistry - Production of Aluminum (Contd) Feb 51

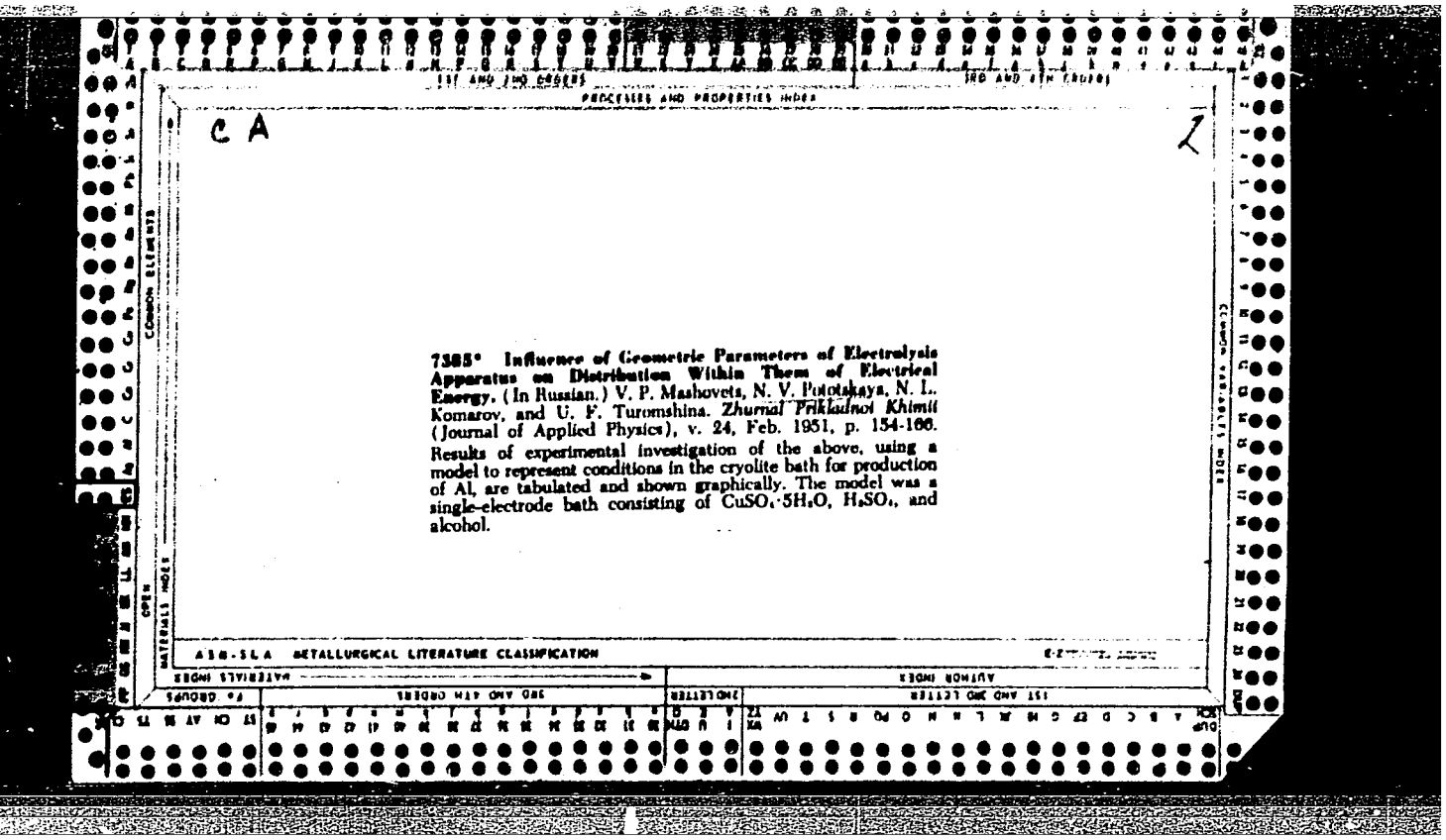
walls, depth of electrolyte, and interelectrode distance for cells with working and insulated side walls. Proposed more satisfactory formula for "reduced" cross section of electrolyte.

[redacted] 177T14

CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Mashovets, V.P., Pototskaya, N.V., Komarov, N.L. and Turoushina, U.F. (All-Union Institute of Aluminum-Magnesium), The effect of geometric parameters of an electrolytic chamber on the distribution of electrical energy in it, 154-66

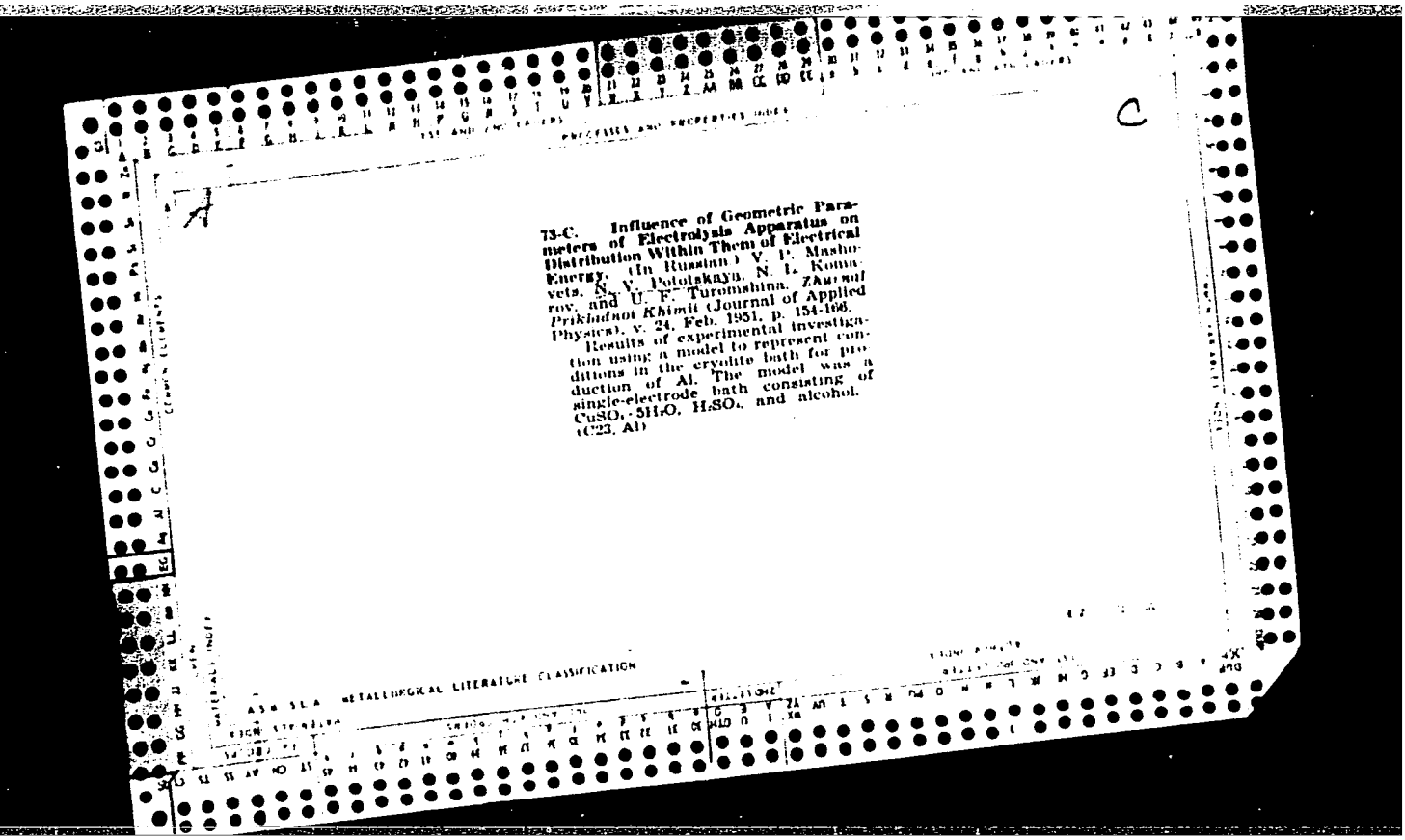
Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S R., Doklady Vol. 24, No. 2



C A

1

7385* **Influence of Geometric Parameters of Electrolysis Apparatus on Distribution Within Them of Electrical Energy.** (In Russian.) V. P. Mashovets, N. V. Pototskaya, N. I. Komarov, and U. F. Turomshina. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* (Journal of Applied Physics), v. 24, Feb. 1951, p. 154-166.
Results of experimental investigation of the above, using a model to represent conditions in the cryolite bath for production of Al, are tabulated and shown graphically. The model was a single-electrode bath consisting of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, H_2SO_4, and alcohol.



73-C. **Influence of Geometric Parameters of Electrolysis Apparatus on Distribution Within Them of Electrical Energy.** (In Russian.) V. P. Mashovets, N. V. Pototskaya, N. L. Komarov, and U. F. Turomshina. *ZAmetnaf Prikladnoi Khimii* (Journal of Applied Physics), v. 24, Feb. 1951, p. 154-166.

Results of experimental investigation using a model to represent conditions in the cryolite bath for production of Al. The model was a single-electrode bath consisting of $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, H_2SO_4, and alcohol. (C23, A1)

POTOTSKAYA, V.A.

Some larvae of the genus Lathrobium Gravenhorst (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). Zool.zhur. 44 no.8:1265-1269 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

POTOTSKAYA, V.A.

Larvae from the genera Cercobrus Latreille and Platycephus Mannerheim (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). Zool. zhur. 44 no.6:877-882 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya pochvennoy zoologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A.; DEMENT'YEV, G.P.; POTOTSKAYA, V.A.

Reviews. Zool. zhur. 44 no.4:633-636 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

POTOTSKAYA, V.A.

SAF'YANOVA, V.M.; GROKHOVSKAYA, I.M.; BUDAK, A.P.; GAYKO, B.A.; VINOGRADOVA, I.D.; POTOTSKAYA, V.A.

Experiment in treating plants with insecticides to control blood-sucking flies and midges under natural conditions [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 35 no.9:1335-1341 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Otdel parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Diptera) (Insecticides)

LEBEDEV, V.I.; MAGAYTSEV, Yu.V.; POTOTSKAYA, V.Ye.; PRUDNIKOV, Ye.D.; SHAPKINA, Yu.S.; YUROVA, G.M.

Materials on the study of the mineralogy of metamorphic rocks in the northwestern part of the Lake Ladoga region. Min. i geokhim. no.1:131-156 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

POTOTSKAYA, Yu.S.

Use of most decorative bulbous flowering plants in landscape gardening. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 5 no.2:35-38 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

POTOTSKAYA, Yu.S.

Biology of roses in the Chu Valley. Izv. Bot. sada AN Kir. SSR no.1:59-74 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

POTOTSKAYA, Yu.S.

Iris germanica in the Chu Valley. Izv. AN Kir.SSR Ser.biol.nauk 1 no.3:99-107 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(CHU VALLEY--IRIS)

POTOTSKAYA, Yu.S.

Dahlias in the Frunze Botanical Garden. Izv.AN Kir.SSR.Ser.biol. nauk 4 no.3:95-103 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(FRUNZE--DHALIAS)

POTOTSKAYA-MAKAROVA, L.V.

Late results of tuberculous meningitis in children. Vop.okh. mat.i det. 5 no.3:49-56 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.N. Tret'yakov) i kafedry psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.Yu. Vyyasnovskiy) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni 15-letiya Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi (dir. - dots. N.F. Vorob'yev).

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

POTOTSKIY, A. (g.Lugansk)

Simple flow detector. Radio no.6:23 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Metallography)
(Electronic measurements)

POTOTSKIY, A.I., inzh.

Using welded columns for casing [illegible] wells. Neftianik 7 no.[illegible] (MIRA 16:..)
7-8 S '62.

1. Ob"yedineniye neftyanoy promyshlennosti Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Gas well casing)

POTOTSKIY, A.I., inzh.

Efficient method for sinking bore-pit pipes at a drilling station. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.4:26-27 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kanevskaya kontora bureniya No.1 Krasnodarskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Kanevskaya region--Oil well drilling)

DANOVSKIY, Leonid Mechislavovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GROMOV, L.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ANTONOV, Yu.A., dots.; MIL'CHAKOV, K.V., inzh.; KOTYUKOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; CHASHCHIN, N.P., inzh.; MIROSHIN, P.V., dotsent; INOZEMTSEV, A.A., inzh.; PECHUGIN, D.A., dotsent; KOVALEV, N.F., inzh.; SINKIN, P.A., inzh.; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Track work in sections with heavy freight traffic; from the experience of the Omsk and Tomsk Railroads] Putevye raboty na gruzonapriazhennykh uchastkakh; iz opyta Omskoi i Tomskoi dorog. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 102 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair) (Railroads--Freight)

POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Time and work norms for track works. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.9:44-46 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

BOLOTIN, Vasiliy Ivanovich; ZHEREBIN, Mikhail Isakovich; SOROKIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; OSIPOV, M.I., inzh., retsenzent [deceased]; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for a track foreman] Posobie brigadiru puti. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 346 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

AL'BREKHT, V.G., prof.; DUBITSKIY, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ISAKOV, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KONDAKOV, N.P., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; Prinimali uchastiye: SHUL'GA, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ANGELEYKO, V.I., prof.; CHLENOV, M.T., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TIKHOMIROV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; POTOTSKIY, G.I., insh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Planning of the organization of track maintenance and repair work] Proektirovanie organizatsii putevykh rabot. [By] V.G. Al'brekht i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 186 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Railroads--Track)

SEMENCHENKO, F.Ya., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo truda, starshiy dorozhnyy master; ISAKOV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOBETS, N.G., starshiy dorozhnyy master; VOLOSHKO, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERKASSKIY, M.M., inzh.; SHATERKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPOVSKIY, R.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FRISHMAN, M.A., prof., red.; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Current maintenance and repair of tracks]Tekushchee soderzhanie i remont puti; opyt puteitsev Nizhnedneprovsk-Uzlovskoi distantsii Pridneprovskoi dorogi. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 55 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh.; LETUCHIY, N.A.

The revision of indices has to be well-founded. Put' i put.khoz. (MIRA 18:5)
9 no.5:19-20 '65.

1. Nachal'nik Semenovskoy distantsii puti, Gor'kovskoy dorogi.

CHLENOV, M.T., kand.tekhn. nauk; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.;
VERINA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the track walker] Rukovodstvo putevomu obkhodchiku. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 159 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Railroads--Track)

BEZRUCHKO, V.S., inzh.; GOROZA, Z.I., inzh.; CHERNOBROVKIN, N.A., inzh.; SHARBATOV, I.T., inzh., retsenzent; ZHEREBIN, M.I., inzh., retsenzent [deceased]; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the track supervisor] Spravochnik dorozhnogo mastera. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 477 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Railroads--Track)

SIDORENKO, G.S.; ZHEREBTSOV, I.V., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk); POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh.

More about the methods of curve alignment. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.2: 28-29 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Starshiy inzh. Dorptoyekta, Donetsk (for Sidorenko).

KANTOR, V.B.; POTOTSKIY, G.I., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Leaders in outstanding track maintenance] Mastera otlichnogo soderzhaniia puti; sbornik statei. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 78 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Railroads--Employees)

KREYNIS, Zosim Leybovich; KOTOV, Sergey Ivanovich; IVANOV, Anatoliy Petrovich; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Communist labor railroad division; experience of the Orlovskaya division of the Moscow Railroad] Distantsiia puti kommunisticheskogo truda; opyt Orlovskoi distantsii Moskovskoi dorogi. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 60 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

POTOTSKIY, G.I., otv. za vypusk; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Standard technologicallu grounded time and production norms for laying narrow-gauge tracks] Tipovye tekhnicheski obosnovannye normy vremeni i vyrabotki na putevye raboty; uzkaia koleia. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 79 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye puti i sooruzheniy. (Railroads, Narrow-gauge—Construction)

POVARENKOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich; MOROSHKIN, Aleksey Sergeyevich; TRET'YAKOV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; SERGEYEVA, A.I., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of the railroad track] Soderzhanie i remont zheleznodorozhnogo puti. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 374 p. (MIRA 15:3)

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