

PEVZNER, Ye.S., TIMOFEYEVA, L.P., PROKOPCHUK, V.A., IVANKOVA, F.I.

Clinical and histopathological analysis of the use of vitamin  
D<sub>2</sub> in lupus vulgaris. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.  
inst. 4:91-95 '54 (MIRA 11:7)  
(LUPUS)  
(VITAMINS--D)

PROKOPCHUK, A.Ya., prof. GILEVSKAYA, V.F., PROKOPCHUK, V.A.

Treating skin diseases with beta rays. Sbor.Lauch.rab.Bel.nauch.  
-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:106-115 '54 (MIRA 11:7)  
(SKIN--DISEASES)  
(BETA RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

PEVZNER, Ye.S., TIMOFEYEVA, L.P., PROKOPCHUK, V.A., GILEVSKAYA, V.F.,  
IVANKOVA, F.I., FEDOROVA, L.G., ROMANOVSKAYA, N.Yu.

Treating tubercular diseases of the skin with vitamin D<sub>2</sub>.  
Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:26-33 '54  
(MIRA 11:?)

(SKIN--TUBERCULOSIS)

(VITAMINS--D)

PROKOPCHUK, V. A.

Action of beta rays on the skin. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.  
kzhno-ven.inst. 4:96-100 '54 (MIRA 11:7)

(BETA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(SKIN)

PROKOPCHUK, V.A.

Lichenoid amyloidosis of the skin. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.  
kozhno-ven.inst. 4:342-343 '54 (MIRA 11:7)  
(AMYLOIDOSIS)

PROKOPCHUK, A.Ya.; PROKOPCHUK, V.A.; BONDAROVICH, A.G.; ROKHLIN, A.Z.

Pathogens of skin and venereal diseases seen through the electron microscope. Report No.1. Izv. AN BSSR no.1:197-199 Ja-F '51.

(MIRA 8:10)

(*Treponema pallidum*)

PROKOPCHUK, V.A.

Mitotic activity in the epidermis of a rabbit following irradiation  
with radioactive phosphorus. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-iisl.kozhno-  
ven.inst. 6:10-15 '59. (MIRA 13:11)  
(PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES)  
(KARYOKINESIS)

PROKOPCHUK, V.A.

Changes in the nerve elements of the skin in rabbits under the influence  
of radioactive phosphorus. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven  
inst. 6:112-120 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

(SKIN)

(PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES)



PROKOPCHUK, V.A.

Nucleic acid in the skin altered by radioactive irradiation. Soor.  
nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:123-129 '59. (MIRA 13:11)  
(NUCLEIC ACID)  
(ISOTOPES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(SKIN)

PROKOPCHUK, V. A., Cand. Med Sci -- "Effect of radioactive  
phosphorus <sup>upon the system of</sup> ~~on~~ animal ~~cells~~." Minsk, 1961. (Minsk State  
Med Inst) (KL, 3-61, 264)

- 503. -

PROKOPCHUK, V.S.

Neuroepithelioma of the cerebellum. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 85 no.6:  
810-813 1969. (MIRA 18 6)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zaveduyushchniy - prof. N.M.  
Shinkerman) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PROKOPECH, V.I.

Rare case of a rupture of the pulmonary artery. Vrach. delo.  
no.3:140-141 Mr 164. (MIRA 1944)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.M. Shkarkanin)  
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Prokopcikas A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives.  
Topochemistry. Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3/90

Author : Janickis J., Prokopcikas A.

Inst : Kaunas Polytechnic Institute

Title : On Catalytic Decomposition of Calcium Hypochlorite

Orig Pub : Kauno politechnikos inst. Darbai, 1955, 4, 11-21

Abstract : Study of decomposition of aqueous solutions of calcium hypochlorite (I) at 50°, under the influence of hydroxides of Co (II), Ni (III) and Fe (IV) with various inorganic admixtures. On decomposition of I by action of II a promoting effect is produced by addition of  $Ce(NO_3)_3$ ,  $BaCl_2$ ,  $SnCl_2$  (listed in decreasing order of promoting effect); additions of NaCl, KCl,  $SrCl_2$  produce almost no effect; additions of  $TiO_2$ ,  $CaSeO_3$ ,  $Zn(OH)_2$ ,  $SiO_2$ ,  $CaCrO_4$ ,  $K_2WO_4$ ,  $MgSO_4$ ,  $BiOCl$ ,  $MnSO_4$ ,  $CaCl_2$ ,  $Ca_3(AsCl_4)$

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion.  
Explosives, Topochemistry. Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3790

$PbCl_2$  have an inhibitory effect (increasing in the order listed). On decomposition of I by action of III additions of  $Al(OH)_3$ ,  $Ce(NO_3)_3$ ,  $SnCl_2$  are promoting agents;  $TiO_2$ ,  $SrCl_2$ ,  $CaCrO_4$ ,  $BaCl_2$  have little effect;  $CaCl_2$ ,  $Ca_3(BO_3)_2$ ,  $CaSeO_3$ ,  $MnSO_4$ ,  $K_2WO_4$ ,  $Zn(OH)_2$ ,  $BiOCl$ ,  $MgSO_4$ ,  $Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$ ,  $PbCl_2$  are inhibitors. On decomposition of I by the action of IV additions of  $Al(OH)_3$ ,  $BaCl_2$ ,  $SrCl_2$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $ZrO(NO_3)_2$ ,  $Ce(NO_3)_3$ ,  $SnCl_2$ ,  $CaCl_2$  have a promoting, and  $Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$ ,  $Zn(OH)_2$ ,  $ZnO$ ,  $ZnCO_3$  and inhibiting effect. A quantitative study has been made of

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GABRYELEWICZ, Antoni; PROKOPCZUK, Jozef

Use of albumin labelled with I-131 and amberlite IPA-100 in the study on protein-losing enteropathy. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.27: 1002-1004 5 J1 '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych (Kierownik: prof. dr. Jakub Chlebowski) i z Zakladu Fizyki Lekarskiej AM w Bialymstoku (Kierownik: dr. n. fiz. mat. Emanuel Trembaczowski).

PROKOPEC, E. I.

"Sur la reaction du dihydroanthracene avec la benzoquinone". Prokopic, E. I.;  
Pavlenko, A. V. (p. 1468)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry  
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #16



PROKOPEČ, J.

Z/002/61/000/001/003/003  
A205/A126

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: Dissertation

PERIODICAL: Věstník Československé akademie věd, no. 1, 1961, 106

TEXT: The "Československá akademie věd, chemická sekce, Ústav makromolekulární chemie" (Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Chemical Section, Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry) granted the title of a Candidate of Science to Engineer Josef Prokopec, on the grounds of a successful defense of his dissertation "Basic research on the structure of polyacrylonitrile fibers".

Card 1/1

PROKOPEC, Jaroslav; KOLHOVA, Eva

Experience with lymphatic system x-ray examination in clinical practice.  
Cesk. rentg. 13 no.1:1-7 Feb 59.

1. Radiologicka klinika KU, predmosta prof. dr. V. Svab. J. P., radiolog.  
klinika KU, Praha 2, Ul. u nemocnice 2.  
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, radiography  
technic & clin. value (Cz))

S/081/62/000/021/066/069  
B160/B186

AUTHORS: Prokopec, J., Wiesner, E.

TITLE: Effect of acrylonitrile polymerization conditions on fiber properties. Part II

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal: Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 496  
abstract 21P409 (Chem. vlakna, v. 11, no. 3, 1961, 148-164  
Slov. )

TEXT: Molecular weight is shown to have no effect on the structure of polyacrylonitrile, because of its crystallinity. A change was observed in the crystallinity of acryl fibers when polymerization was carried out while mixing. Continuous mixing during polymerization allows the macromolecules to become better distributed and leads to an increase in the density of the polymer, i. e. to an increase in its crystallinity. Fibers made from the resulting polymers showed a decrease in the relative strength and deformation in a knot due to the higher crystallinity. Polymerization at elevated temperatures, in the same way as drying of the polymers at elevated temperatures, is proved to have no effect on the  
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Effect of acrylonitrile polymerization ... S/081/62/000/021/066/069  
B160/B186

crystallinity of the polymers. For part I see Chem. vlákná, v. 10,  
nos. 5-6, 1960, 3-18. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PROKOPEC, Josef

Compensating condensers in practice. Elektrotechnik 19  
no. 3:71-73 Mr '64.

1. Zavody elektrotepelných zařízení Hloubetin, provoz  
Jablonne nad Orlicí.

PROKOPEC (11)

KAPALIN, V1.; ~~PROKOPEC, M.~~; PROSTEK, V.

Method for following growth in schoolchildren. Cesk. pediat.  
12 no.5-6:420-430 May-June 57.

1. Ustav hygieny, Odbor hygieny skolni, Praha Ustav organisace  
sdrav. KU, Praha.

(GROWTH, in inf. & child

method of following growth in preschool & schoolchild.

(Cz))

*PROKOPEC M.*

BLAZEK, F.; HRUBCOVA, M.; KAPALIN, V.; ODCHAZELOVA, E.; PROKOPEC, M.; PROSEK, V.;  
SOBOVA, A.

Examination, follow-up & assessment of physical growth & development.  
Cesk. pediat. 13 no. 4: 296-303 5 May 58.

1. F. B., Praha II, Ke Karlovu 2.  
(GROWTH, in inf. & child  
measurement (Cz))

Z/032/61/011/005/001/008  
E197/E435

AUTHOR: Prokopec, M. Engineer  
TITLE: Study of reinforced plates with the aid of models  
PERIODICAL: Strojirenství, 1961, Vol.11, No.5, pp.341-346  
TEXT: The article is devoted to the study of plates reinforced by ribs in various configurations, the test piece being constructed from transparent plastic and subjected to static and dynamic tests. The author suggests that the knowledge of the effect of certain basic arrangements of reinforcements applied to plates will be of substantial benefit to the design of machines and other constructions. The models were produced from 5 mm thick transparent plastic Umaplex, the reinforcing ribs being fastened by an adhesive made of a solution of a plastic in chloroform. Preliminary tests were carried out on test joints and it was found that a drying time of 50 minutes will give a strength equal to that of the virgin material. The static stiffness was determined as the ratio of load to deformation, measured with dial indicators at the centre of the plate. A pre-load of 200 g was applied to eliminate inaccuracies of alignment. The dynamic tests consisted in determining the natural frequency of the test piece and in

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Z/032/61/011/005/001/008  
E197/E435

Study of reinforced plates ...

measuring the amplitude and phase angle at various points of the plate, in order to determine the shape of the vibrations. The amplitude was measured by a piezoelectric transducer and the comparison of two transducers, one fixed the other movable, gave the distribution of waves in the plate. The results of the investigation show that complicated arrangements of ribs have little advantage over the simple ones, ribs across the corners of the rectangle increase stiffness by about 110% in bending and by nearly 300% in torsion. The height of the rib has a pronounced effect: the gain in stiffness for ribs of a height equal to the thickness of the plate is small, but about 10 times as great for ribs 4 times as high as the plate thickness. The dynamic behaviour of reinforced plates shows that the effect of ribs near the centre is small. The frequencies employed vary between about 50 c/sec to 2850 c/sec. The author states that his results are concordant with those of other investigators. There are 12 figures and 11 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English language publications read as follows: Hoppmann, 1955, Journal of Applied Mechanics, p.267, Hoppmann, Huffington, Magness, 1956, Journal of Applied Mechanics,

Study of reinforced plates ... Z/032/61/G11/005/001/008  
E197/E435  
p.343; Hoppmann, Magness, 1957, Journal of Applied Mechanics,  
p.526.  
ASSOCIATION: Ústav pro výzkum strojů ČSAV  
(Institute for Machine Research ČSAV)

Card 3/3

PROKOPEC, Miroslav

Harmonious development of children up to three years. Cesk. hyg.  
7 no.2/3:84-94 '62.

1. Ustav hygieny, Praha.  
(GROWTH in inf & child)

PROKOPEC, M.

Anthropological methods in child and adolescent hygiene. Cesk.  
hyg. 4 no.5:297-301 Je'64

1. Ustav hygieny, Praha.

ПРОКОПЕЦ, М.

Продовж. (Continued)

20. "Changes in the vital capacity in Czech children during the period of physical culture, 1953-1957." [English summary] *STAVBA, by ZEMEK, J. and SVOBODA, Z. of the Institute of Physical Culture, Prague; pp 149-152. [English summary]*

21. "An attempt at evaluating the muscular-locomotor system of the foot by means of the 'Index of the Intrinsic Muscularity of the Foot'." *V. LITVINSKY, B. KALININ, and D. KURYLOV. [English summary] Faculty of Medicine, Bratislava; pp 139-154. [English summary]*

22. "Hygiene problems in the organization of the physical education system." *V. LITVINSKY and D. KURYLOV. [English summary] Faculty of Medicine, Bratislava; pp 155-157. [English summary]*

23. "Physical development of children in the primary school." *Physical Development of Children in the Primary School, Institute of Physical Culture, Prague; p 161.*

24. "Contributions to the problem of the method of research of the functional development of the children of the primary school." *Physical Development of Children in the Primary School, Institute of Physical Culture, Prague; pp 152-159. [English summary]*

25. "Effect of psychotechnical education on the functional development of the children of the primary school." *Physical Development of Children in the Primary School, Institute of Physical Culture, Prague; pp 160-162. [English summary]*

26. "The development of the skeletal system of the children of the primary school." *Physical Development of Children in the Primary School, Institute of Physical Culture, Prague; p 162.*

27. "Evaluation of the effect of preparatory labor in the construction of the physical development of children." *Physical Development of Children in the Primary School, Institute of Physical Culture, Prague; p 163.*

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Anatomy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616-071.3-053.2(137)

FETTER, V.; SUCHY, J.; PROKOPEC, M.; Complex of the Stations for Anthropometric Research of the Total State Territory (Komplex Pracovist Celostatniho Anthropometrickoho Vyzkumu), State Plan Coordinator (Kordinator ve Statnim Planu) Prof Dr P. BLAZEK.

"New Anthropological Standards of the Development of the Youth in Czechoslovakia."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 105, No 18, 2 Dec 66, pp 1323 - 1324

Abstract: Anthropological results obtained in a survey in 1961 are reported. The survey includes height, body weight, head circumference, and chest circumference. The use of the tables is discussed. 7 Czech references. (Manuscript received May 66).

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L 10897-65 EWP(m)/EWP(j) Pe-4 RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP4049734

Z/0032/64/014/008/0589/0586

B

AUTHOR: Prokopec, M. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences)

TITLE: Organic glass as material for making models for tensometric measurements

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 14, no. 8, 1964, 589-596

TOPIC TAGS: organic glass, tensometer

Abstract [Author's English summary, modified]: Discussed are the properties of organic glass manufactured in Czechoslovakia with

L 10897-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048734

ASSOCIATION: Ustav pro vyzkum stroju CSAV, Prague (Institute for Machinery Research, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT,IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

JPRS

Card 2/2



PROKOPEC, M., inz. CSc.

Organic glass as material for construction of teneometric models.  
Strojirenstvi 14 no.8:589-596 Ag '64.

1. Research Institute of Machines, Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Prague.

FETTER, V.; PROKOPEC, M.; SUCHY, J.; SOBOVA, A.

Accelerated growth in youth determined by anthropometric studies  
between 1951 and 1961. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.8:673-677 Ag '63.

(ANTHROPOMETRY) (BODY WEIGHT) (GROWTH)

PROKOPEC, Miroslav, inz.

Model research by the method of frozen strains. Stroj cas  
13 no.5:459-473 '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum stroju, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved,  
Praha.

PROKOPECZ, Janos

The real first prize. Magy kisipar 7 no.8:3 18 Ap 863.

1. Ferfiszabo, Budapest.

PROKOPENKO, A.; TRAVIN, N.

Examining the starting process of a preconnected high-pressure turbine.  
Tr. from the Russian. p. 156.

ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo energetiky a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost  
pro energetiku pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 4,  
Apr. 1955.

Monthly list of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959. Uncl.

ROMANENKO, M.F.; PROKOPENKO, A.D.

Use of ano dye stuff for coloring confectionary goods. Enar.  
prom. no.1:45-46 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 13:4)

PROKOPENKO, A.G.

AUTHOR: Varichev, V.A., Engineer, Krushel' G.E., Doctor of Technical Sciences and Prokopenko A.G., Engineer.  
TITLE: Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Blochnyy pusk ustanovki 50 MW s promezhutochnym peregrevom.)  
PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), 1957, Vol.4, No.7, pp. 3 - 11 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: At the present time, large, new high pressure power stations are being built on the boiler/turbine block system with reheat. The existing procedure for starting such equipment from the cold consists of a number of successive operations; lighting the boiler, raising pressure, heating pipework, heating and loading the turbine. This could take up to 48 hours and it was necessary to develop new methods of starting up block installations.

A method of simultaneous firing the boiler and starting the turbine for block sets without reheat was developed by two of the present authors. The presence of reheat complicates the procedure because the intermediate superheater must be cooled by steam and only later connected into operation on the turbine already

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Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)  
96-7-1/25

working. In order to avoid damage to the tubes before connecting the reheater into circuit it is usual to cease firing the boiler for a time. Complicated arrangements are required to reconnect the pipework during the operation.

The Nesvetay regional power station was selected for tests on the block starting of sets with reheat and a great deal of work was done there in 1956 to accelerate the starting procedure.

The block consists of a turbo-set of 50 MW operating on steam at 115 atm., 485 C, with reheat to 440 C at 38 atm. using two boilers with an output of 120 t/h, one continually operating turbine driven feed pump and two electrically driven pumps. A schematic circuit diagram is given in Fig. 1.

The original barring gear was not self-disconnecting. It was found that the steam pressure required to accelerate the turbine could be much reduced by increasing the barring speed. A more powerful barring motor was installed and arrangements were made to disconnect it automatically. Steam for starting the auxiliary mechanism was taken from the reheat line of a neighbouring

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Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)

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set. A number of thermocouples were installed at various positions in the boilers and turbine and their locations are given in Figs. 2 and 3. Expansion of the turbine cylinders and rotors was measured.

The first block start of the turbine and one boiler was made on February 20, 1957. The preparatory measures are described in detail. Before the start a table of starting conditions (Table 1) was drawn up based on the results of block starts on a turbine BK-100-2. The starting procedure is described and graphs are plotted in Fig. 4 of the changes in steam conditions and consumption, speed, power and expansion of the high pressure cylinder of the turbine as a function of time during this first start. The start was completed in just over 4 1/4 hours. The unusual rate of starting and the absence of data about conditions for heating the turbine made it necessary to run up to speed slowly so that the turbine operated for a long time without load. As was to be expected this caused some overheating (to 140 °C) of the lower pressure sections of the turbine. After the turbine had been loaded up to

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Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)  
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5-8 MW the temperature of the exhaust steam was reduced to 27 °C which corresponded to the pressure in the condenser. The temperatures of the front walls of the superheater tubes cooled by low pressure steam are given in Fig. 5 and 6. During the entire operation of starting these temperatures were much lower than during normal operation and did not limit the rate of raising pressure. The turbine operated at full load for 6 hours and was then unloaded to 25 MW. One boiler was extinguished and the pressure in the remaining boiler was gradually reduced until after four hours the set was completely unloaded.

On February 22, 1957, after the set had stood for 30 hours a second block start was made with both boilers being lit together and both connected to the turbine from the start. During the first start it was found that in all parts of the steam line the steam temperature was from the beginning above the saturation pressure. Therefore, the second start was made with fully closed drainage cocks on all steam lines which facilitated the application of vacuum and caused no

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Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)  
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difficulties.

The changes in steam conditions and the general operating conditions of the set during the second block start are plotted in Fig. 7. The start was complete in just over 3 3/4 hours and the general procedure is described. Graphs illustrating the operation of the turbine driven feed pump are given in Fig. 8. Simultaneous firing of two boilers gave rise to no difficulties. Tests results relating to the two starts and the figures relating to heating of the turbines and boilers are given in Table 2, temperature curves for the turbine are given in Fig. 9. There is reason to suppose that in future the time required for a block start can if necessary be reduced to 2 1/2 hours.

It is concluded that the practicability of block starting sets with reheat is fully demonstrated. This method of starting reduces the starting time, reduces the temperature differences and is much more efficient because steam is not exhausted to atmosphere. The boiler firing conditions are governed by the conditions of heating the turbine and, therefore, it is first

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Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)  
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necessary to investigate the conditions of heating and loading the turbine with reduced steam conditions and to work out the starting conditions from this.

During the start the greatest temperature differences in the metal of the set occur at low temperatures and pressures, which is when the strength of the metal is much higher than the design value. Moreover, the temperature stresses are not then superimposed on mechanical stresses due to steam pressure. Therefore, large temperature differences can be permitted in the early stages of the start. The low thermal stresses in the furnace and the high rate of steam flow prevent overheating of the tubes of the main and intermediate (reheat) radiation superheaters. The set is started by controlling the firing conditions of the boiler and this can easily be made automatic. If block starting is used the station pipework can be much simplified. Therefore, in block sets with drum type boilers which are now under construction it should be possible to do without reduction and cooling installations for starting up, and to do without starting

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Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)

96-7-1/25

condensers and steam stop valves between the boiler and turbine on the main and reheat steam lines. Other simplifications are also possible.

For regular shut-down of blocks it is advisable gradually to reduce the intensity of combustion in the furnace and so to reduce the steam conditions which automatically unloads the set and effects smooth and rapid cooling.

The defective barring gear on the turbines of the first four blocks of the Nesvetay Power Station should be replaced by self-disconnecting high speed barring gear and steam should be supplied to the auxiliaries from neighbouring blocks. When this has been done block starting should be the normal procedure. The results of the investigations should be used by Teploelektroproekt and the manufacturers of turbines and boilers who should make arrangements for block starting of new sets. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 1 Slavic reference.

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ASSOCIATION: Nesvetay Regional Power Station (NesvetayGRES)

Block starting of 50 MW set with reheat. (Cont.)

96-7-1/25

L'vov Polytechnical Institute. (L'vovskiy Politekh-  
nicheskiy Institut)

Southern Division of ORGRES. (Yuzhnoe-otdelenie ORGRES)

AVAILABLE:

Card 8/8

ПРОКОПЕНКО, А. Г.

96-1-28/31

AUTHORS: Krushel', G.Ye., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and  
Prokopenko, A.G., Engineer.

TITLE: Experience of Making Unit Starts on Boilers and Turbines  
With Variable Steam Conditions (Opyt primeneniya blochnykh  
puskov na skol'zyashchikh parametrah para.)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 89 - 90 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: During the last year and a half, the Southern Division of  
ORGRES has been working on combined starting of turbines and  
boilers with variable steam conditions on installations of  
high and super-high-pressure. This method of starting was  
described in detail in Teploenergetika, 1957, nos. 3 and 7.  
The turbine is heated up at the same time as steam is being  
raised in the boiler. At present, this method of starting has  
been verified on seven installations covering all types of  
high-pressure condensing turbines without reheat and having  
drum-type boilers. It has also been verified on an imported  
150 MW set with reheat. In a number of power stations, this  
method of starting is now in regular use. Information about  
starting conditions in the various power stations mentioned is  
tabulated.

Experience has shown that this method of starting is reliable  
and cuts down the starting time by a factor of 3 - 5. Even

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96-1-28/31

Experience of Making Unit Starts on Boilers and Turbines with  
Variable Steam Conditions.

quicker starting may be possible later. The method should be  
more widely used.

There are 1 table and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



NEVEL'SON, S.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; MARKIN, V.P. ,  
inzh.; SHUMSKAYA, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Boiler and turbine unit with a 100-milliwatt power rating operat-  
ings under varying conditions . Elek.sta. no.7:5-15 JI '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Steam turbines) (Boilers) (Turbogenerators)

NEVEL'SON, S.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; MARKIN,  
V.P., inzh.; TEREKAL', V.R., inzh.

Thermal characteristics of a 100 megawatt turbine-boiler  
unit. Elek.sta. 31 no.5:6-11 My '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

~~PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.;~~ KRUSHEL, G.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk;  
~~KRIZHANOVSKIY, V.A., inzh.~~

Starting a 150 MW unit-plan installation. Teploenergetika 5  
no.2:8-18 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i  
ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy, L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii  
institut i Cherepetskaya gosudarstvennaya rayonnaya elektricheskaya  
stantsiya.  
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

*1/10 10:30-11:00 AM*

KRUSHEL', G.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzhener.

Starting up a 100,000 kw. unit-type power plant. *Teploenergetika*  
4 no.3:3-12 № '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Kontory po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii  
rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i seti.  
(Electric power plants)

PROKOPENKO, A. G.

3

*Direct abstr.*

Fuel Abstracts  
May 1954  
Steam Raising  
and Steam Engines

✓ 3797. ✓ STUDY OF STARTING CONDITIONS OF A HIGH-PRESSURE SUPERIMPOSED  
TURBINE. Prokopenko, A.G. and Vravio, N.N. (Elekt. Sta. (Pwr. Stat.,  
Moscow), Oct. 1953, vol. 24, 15-21). Investigations were undertaken to  
determine the optimum conditions of initial heating, starting and taking up  
load on a type VR.18 superimposed, single-cylinder high-pressure turbine for  
18,000 kW, 3000 rev/min. to be operated on live steam at 105-125 atm. and  
500-520°C, and back pressure 17 atm. The system of measurement, methods of  
initial heating of the turbine, initial heating of cylinder and valve box,  
flanges and pins and relevant elongation of rotor are discussed. B.S.A.

1/18/54 LM

PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; LAZARENKO, A.V., inzh.; MARKIN, V.P., inzh.

Starting conditions and temperature state of the VKT-100 turbine.  
Teploenergetika 8 no.5:17-24 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Steam turbines)

~~PROKOPENKO, A.G.~~

KRUSHCH', G.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.

An experiment using block installation starting with sliding steam  
parameters. Teploenergetika 5 no.1:89-90 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Turbines)

FROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; SHVETS, V.N., inzh.; SHCHERBINA, A.V., inzh.

Morning start-up of a boiler-turbine unit. Elek. sta. 32 no.5:2-4  
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Boilers) (Steam turbines)



PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; GORESHNIK, A.D., inzh; PALIYCHUK, A.S., inzh.;  
RUVIMSKIY, I.M., inzh.; SHALAGIN, A.D., inzh.; SHCHERBINA, A.V.,  
inzh.; YAKOVLEV, V.N., inzh.

Starting up turbine-boiler units after a holiday shutdown of  
24 hours. Teploenergetika 7 no.3:60-72 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii  
i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy, Yuzhno-Ural'skaye  
gosudarstvennaya rayonnaya elektricheskaya stantsiya, Odesskaya  
teploelektrotsentral' i Stupinskaya teploelektrotsentral'.  
(Boilers) (Steam turbines)

KRUSHEL', G.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.

Simplifying the circuit of main steam pipe lines of the block system with intermediate superheating. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.3:52-57 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Krushel').
2. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy (for Prokopenko).  
(Steam engineering)

PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzhener; TRAVIN, N.N., inzhener.

Examining the starting process of pre-connected, high-pressure turbine. Elek.  
sta. 24 no.10:15-21 0 '53. (MLRA 6:10)

(Steam turbines)

KRUSHEL', G.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; NEZDATNYY, V.I., inzh.;-PROKOPENKO,  
A.G., inzh.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Ye.K., inzh.; SHEVETS, V.N., inzh.

Operation of superimposed turbines with varying counterpressure.  
Teploenergetika 7 no.5:25-27 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i  
ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy; Belorussenergo i Nikolayevskiy  
energokombinat.

(Turbines)

PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; GORESHNIK, A.D., inzh.; TKACHUK, N.V., inzh.;  
BRAGINSKIY, V.A., inzh.; GALATSAN, V.N., inzh.; MAKHLIN, V.A., inzh.

Analysis of the start operation of warm 150 Mw. single-block  
units. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:2-10 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii  
i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey, Khar'kovskiy  
turbogeneratorskiy zavod i Gosudarstvennoye upravleniye  
energeticheskogo khozyaystva Dnepropetrovskoy oblasti.  
(Boilers) (Steam turbines)

PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.

Simplification of the starting circuits of a block with drum boiler. Teploenergetika 7 no.9:55-60 S '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.  
(Steam turbines)

PROKOPENKO, A.G., inzh.; PALIYCHUK, A.S., inzh.; SHCHERBINA, A.V., inzh.;  
SHALAGIN, A.D., inzh.

Starting features of VP turbines. Elek. sta. 32 no.7:11-17 J1  
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Steam turbines)

SHARAPOV, N.I.; PROKOPENKO, A.I.; TIKHOMIROV, G.N.

Experimental production of white Chinese wax. Vest. AN SSSR  
33 no.10:67-68 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova i Zoologicheskiy  
institut AN SSSR.



SHARAPOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; PROKOPENKO, Anastasiya Iosifovna; FEDOROV,  
Al.A., prof., red.; BORKHSENIUS, N.S., prof., red.; VIKHREV,  
S.D., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Production of natural shellac in the U.S.S.R.] Opyt polucheniia  
natural'nogo shellaka v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR,  
1960. 69 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Shellac)

PROKOPENKO, A.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MOKROUSOVA, L.A.

Naturalization of a new parasite. Zashch. rast. ot. vred. i bol.  
8 no.11:49-50 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Abkhazskaya karantinnaya laboratoriya (for Prokopenko). 2. Starshiy agronom Abkhazskoy karantinnoy laboratorii (for Mokrousova).

SHARAPOV, N.I.; PROKOPENKO, A.I.

Possibility of the production of natural shellac. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.  
biol. no.5:781-786 3-0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(SHELLAC) (LAC INSECTS)

PROKOPENKO, A. I.

Georgobiani, T. A. and Prokopenko, A. I. "The protection of citrus fruit", Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch. -issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur, 1948, No. 3, p. 53-63, -Bibliog: p. 62-63.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

PRO GIVIN, A. I.

PROGIVIN, A. I.: "The results of studying the *Coccis pseudonigelliarum* kaw. and the methods of combatting it under the conditions of the Abkhaz ASSR. " Published by the Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Acad Sci Georgian SSR. Inst of Plant Protection. Tbilisi, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

SO: Knishvara letopis' No. 22, 1956

KOLESNIKOV, D.G.; CHERNOBAY, V.T.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.; BOZHKO, N.G.;  
SKORKIN, I.V.

The alkaloid reserpine from the roots of *Rauwolfia serpentina*  
Benth. Med.prom. 13 no.4:40-43 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut.

(RESERPINE)

PROKOPENKO, A.F. [Prokopenko, a.p.]; TAPASENKO, O.O.

Colorimetric method for quantitative determination of coumarins.  
Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.6:18-22 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-  
cheskiy institut.

PROKOPEIKO, A. P.

Prokopenko, A. P.

"The production and chemical investigation of furane chromones of the 'Zubnaya amma'." Min Health RSFSR. Moscow Pharmaceutical Inst. Khar'kov, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pharmaceutical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956



ANGARSKAYA, M.A.; KHADZHAY, Ya.I.; KOLESNIKOV, D.G.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.;  
DUBINSKIY, A.A.; SHUBOV, M.I. (Khar'kov)

Daucarin, a new Russian preparation for treating coronary  
insufficiency. Klin.med. 36 no.1:29-33 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii i fitokhimii Khar'kovskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent  
M.A.Angarskaya), kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav.-prof. S.Ya.  
Shteynberg) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i terapevticheskogo  
otdeleniya 4-y bol'nitay (zav.otdeleniyem-kand.med.nauk M.I.Shubov).

(CORONARY DISEASES, ther.

carrot extract daucarin (Rus)

(VEGETABLES

carrot extract daucarin in ther. of coronary insuff. (Rus)

PROKOPENKO, A.P.; KOLESNIKOV, D.G.

Adsorption method of isolating khellin. Med.prom. 13 no.1:  
28-32 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevtiche-  
skiy institut.

(KHELLIN)

TERPILO, N.I.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.

Cultivated carrot ([*Daucus sativus* (Hoffm.) Koch]) is a new medicinal raw material. Apt.delo 9 no.1:85-91 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(CARROT--THERAPEUTIC USE)

PROKOPENKO, A.P.

Paucornidine, a new Escocoumarin isolated from the fruits of *Peucedanum  
oreocellum* (L.) Koch. Zhur. ob. khim. 54 no.12:2111-2112. B 162  
(MBA 13:1)

I. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut.

SPIRIDENCO, V.N.; PROKOPENKO, A.M.; KOLESNIKOV, D.G.

New kaempferol glycosides of horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.). Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.12:4128-4129 D 16A  
(MIRA 18:1)

L. Kharkovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

KOLESNIKOV, D.G.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.; CHERNOBAY, V.T.

Obtaining of ajmaline from the roots of Rauwolfia serpentina  
Benth. Med. promyshl. SSSR. 17 no.8:30-32 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

SPIRIDONOV, V.N.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.; KOLESNIKOV, D.G.

Phytochemical study of the horsechestnut. Report No. 1: Isolation  
of the total amount of flavonoids from the leaves. Med.prom. 16  
no.4:14-16 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut.

(HORSECHESTNUT) (FLAVONOIDS)

KOVALEV, I.P.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.; TITOV, Ye.V.

Spectroscopic study of some unsaturated six-membered lactones.  
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.7:740-743 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-isslovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut.

(Lactones—Spectra)



KOLESNIKOV, D.G.; PROKOPENKO, A.P.; CHERNOBAY, V.T.; DADALI, V.A.

Production of Raunatin preparation from Rauwolfia serpentina roots.  
Med. prom. 15 no.12:25-27 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut. (RAUWOLFIA)

L 40849-56 EWI(m)/EMP(j)/T/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/MP/JD

ACC NR: AP6003325

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/001/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Fedulova, A. A.; Prokopenko, K. P.; Balashov, A. A.ORG: Scientific-Research Technological Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut)TITLE: Electrodeposition of a tin-zinc alloy from a pyrophosphate electrolyte

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: tin base alloy, tin compound, zinc containing alloy, zinc compound, metal coating, electrodeposition, electrolyte, CURRENT DENSITY

ABSTRACT: The electrolyte recommended by T. L. Ramacher and J. Vaid (Metalloberfläche A, 1962, 16, no. 3, 70) was, with some changes, used in the present study. Tin and zinc pyrophosphates were replaced by tin and zinc sulfates because Soviet industry does not produce the former. The electrolyte for the deposition of an alloy containing 80% Sn and 20% Zn consisted of  $9.6 \pm 1$  SnSO<sub>4</sub>,  $8.4 \pm 1$  ZnSO<sub>4</sub>,  $138 \pm 20$  Na<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, and 1.0 g/l bone glue. The electrolyte had a temperature of  $65 \pm 5$ °C and a pH of  $9.3 \pm 0.5$ . The alloy, containing 80% Sn and 20% Zn was used as an anode. The effect of the ratio of anode surface to cathode surface ( $S_a : S_c$ ) on the initial and final concentration of metals in the electrolyte was studied at a cathode current density of  $D_c = 1$  amp/dm<sup>2</sup>. An  $S_a : S_c \geq 3$  was necessary for retaining a constant concentration of salts in the

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UDC: 621.357.7 : 669.38

L 40849-66

ACC NR: AP6003325

electrolyte. The increase in current density in most cases decreased the content of tin in the alloy, especially at concentrations of 100 and 200 g/l of free pyrophosphate. A study was made of the effect of various admixtures on maximum permissible current density, on current efficiency, and on the quality of the coatings (deposits). The presence of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  at a current density of 1 amp/dm<sup>2</sup> resulted in the formation of bright fine-crystalline deposits. Instability of the electrolyte was observed during storage:  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$  accumulated in solution after 3-5 hr. The deposits were rough, gray, and banded in the presence of 3 g/l of  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$  in the electrolyte. The addition of 1 g/l of ammonium citrate resulted in a sharp decrease in the oxidation of tin. The content of  $\text{Sn}^{4+}$  increased by 1.7-2.36 g/l during storage of the original electrolyte, whereas in the electrolyte with the addition of 1 g/l of ammonium citrate it decreased during the same time by 0.8-0.72 g/l. The combined addition of 1 g/l ammonium citrate and 1 g/l  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  increased the current efficiency at  $D_c = 1$  amp/dm<sup>2</sup>. Mixing (stirring) of the electrolyte and increasing its acidity at all values of  $D_c$  (0.5-1.5 amp/dm<sup>2</sup>) resulted in a strong increase in the content of tin in the alloy (up to 98-100%). The addition of 1 g/l  $\text{NiSO}_4$  increased the microhardness of the coating from 21 to 32 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and improved the quality of the coating (it became more bright and had finer crystals). Copper and lead affected the quality of the deposit unfavorably. They were extracted by treatment at a low current density. The 80% Sn + 20% Zn alloy (9-12  $\mu$  thick) deposited on brass passed the corrosion test without change for 30 days at 40C and at a relative air humidity of 96 - 89%. The corrosion tests showed that steel samples should have a 6 - 9  $\mu$ -thick sublayer of copper with a thickness of the Sn-Zn coating

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L 40849-66

ACC NR: AP6003325

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of  $\geq 18-24 \mu$ . The alloy responded well to pressing into plastics of the K-21-22 and AG-4 types and to soldering under alcohol-colophony flux. Orig. art. has: 10 tables and 1 fig.

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ DTH REF: 003

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Card 3/3 MLI

PROKOPCHIK, A.Yu. [Prokopcik, A.]; VASHKYALIS, A.I. [Vaskelis, A.]

Study of the properties of peroxy carbonates in solution. Report  
No. 1: Problem of the "actual existence" of peroxy carbonates  
and their oxidation-reduction potentials. Trudy IN Lit. SSSR.  
Ser. B no. 1:61-71 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

PROKOPCHUK, B.I.; IZRAILEV, L.M.

Diamonds of the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform related to interformational Lower Jurassic pebbles. Sov.geol. 7 no.2:146-149 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerologicheskiy trest.

PROKOPCHUK, B.I.; SERGIYENKO, V.M.; MAKAROVA, N.V.

Diamonds in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform  
(Lena Valley diamond-bearing area). Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:  
610-612 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest. Predstavleno  
akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.

PROKOPCHUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GONCHAROV, I.P., inzh.

Increasing the efficiency of four-row cone roller bearings.  
Mashinostroenie no. 2:23-24 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)



PROKOPCHUK, Yu.A., inzh.; BRITVINA, A.A.

Study of the briquetting quality of coal fines from the Kimovsk  
pit of the Tula Council of National Economy. Obog.i brik.ugl.  
no.27:26-32 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

PROKOPENKO, F. (Guards Colonel)

"On Soviet Helicopters" (Na sovetskikh vertoletakh), Yasnaya Zvezda, Nos. 161, 162, and 163, July 9,10,11, 1954.

Translation D 137217, 15 Dec 54

PROKOPENKO, E.

Local committee of the trade union works well. Ziray. Bel. 9. 11. 83  
92 P. 63. (MIRA 1687)  
(BARANOVICHI---MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

PROKOPENKO, F.

Conference of the sanitation group. Zdrav. Bel. 6 no.11:76 N '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(BARANOVICHI DISTRICT--PUBLIC HEALTH)

PROKOPENKO, F. F.

86-5-8/24

AUTHOR: Prokopenko, F. F., Col., Mil. Pilot, First Class

TITLE: Methods of Training Pilots in Helicopter Instrument Flying  
(O metodike obucheniya letchikov poletam po priboram na vertolete)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, Nr 5, 1957, pp. 42-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article supplies detailed information about Soviet methods of training pilots in helicopter instrument flying. The author describes the training aids he proposes to install in the class room. These training aids are: (a) An instrument panel with functioning flight instruments. The purpose of this aid is to show, according to subject studied, the position of the helicopter. (b) Photographs of the instrument board on special rollers or in an album. (c) Enlarged model of flight instruments with mobile hands, which enable the instructor to present the trainees with various readings of these instruments. (d) Model of the ground relief, on which may be marked by means of pieces of

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Methods of Training Pilots in Helicopter Instrument Flying (Cont.) 86-5-8/24

wires various manuevers of the helicopter over the airfield. (e) Functioning radio direction finder АПК-5. The author enumerates the following flight instruments in the helicopter cockpit in connection with instrument flying (1) gyro horizon (AG), (2) gyro compass (ДГМК - Distantionnyy Giro Magneticheskiy Kompas), (3) magnetic compass (MK), (4) variometer (climb and dive indicator), (5) airspeed indicator, (6) altimeter, (7) tachometer, (8) supercharging indicator. At the same time, the author proposes the best system of cross-checking these instruments in various types of helicopter flights.

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Card 2/2

FRONKOPENKO K.E., voyennyi letchik pervogo klassa polkovnik.

Methods of training pilots in instrument flying on helicopters.  
Vost.Vozd.Fl. 39 no.5:42-51 My '57. (MIRA 10:9)  
(Helicopters) (Instrument flying)

*PROKOPENKO, F.F.*

AUTHORS: Prokopenko, F.F., Guards Col, Pronichkin, P.P., Lt Col 86-12-25/29

TITLE: Helicopter Piloting (Pilotirovaniye vertoleta)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 79-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article brings a critical review of the book "Helicopter Piloting (Pilotirovaniye vertoleta) by G.A. Tinyakov, published by the Publishing House of the Soviet Defense Ministry, Moskva, 1957, 192 pages. It is stated that the author of this book, an engineer and pilot first class, is well known among the aviators as one of the first test pilots of helicopters. The most important in that book is that the author succeeded to set forth in a simple way the complicated problems of aerodynamics and the peculiarities of piloting technique of helicopters.

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Card 1/1



LIST AND THE ORDER PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Rapid determination of silica in special steels. N. V. Udevenko and E. E. Prokopenko. *Zarodshaya Lab.* 5, 220-30(1930). --Decompose 1 g. of sample with a mixt. of  $H_2SO_4$  1,  $HNO_3$  1.5 and  $H_2O$  5 vols., conc. the soln. on a hot plate, add 5 cc.  $HCl$ , dil. to 50 cc., boil, filter with suction, wash the ppt. with 5%  $HCl$  and  $H_2O$ , and ignite the ppt. with filter, without drying, in an  $O$  current for 2 min. Chas. Blanc

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Rapid gravimetric determination of silicon in special steels. N. V. UDORNKO and F. F. PROKOPENKO (Zavod. Lab., 1931, 5, 229-230).—1 g. of steel is dissolved in 14 ml. of 2 : 3 : 10 H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> -HNO <sub>3</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> O mixture, the solution is boiled for 10 min., 5 ml. of conc. HCl are added, and the solution is diluted to approx. 60 ml., boiled, filtered, and the washed residue of SiO <sub>2</sub> ignited and weighed. H. T.																																																			
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PROKOPENKO, F.F.

Conference of the Red Cross Society. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.3:73-74 Mr  
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The Preparation of Solutions of Tin Sulphate for Tin Plating. A. N. Novikov and G. S. Frolopenko (*Zhur. Priklad. Khimii (J. Applied Chem.)*, 1937, 10, (1), 257-269; *Brw. Chem. Abs.*, 1937, [B], 541).—[In Russian.] Tin and copper electrodes are connected and immersed in 5-7.5%  $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$  in 3-4% sulphuric acid at 18°-20° C., when 80-85% of the tin passes into solution within 40 hrs. The residual copper is removed electrolytically, and 15-20 gm. of phenol- or cresol-sulphonic acid are added per litre.—S. G.

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