KARTASHEV, Arseniy Ivanovich; KOLOMIYTSOV, Yu.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.

[Surface roughness and methods for its measurement] Sherokhovatost' poverkhnosti i metody ee izmereniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1964. 163 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ZABELIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KALMYK, V.A., red.; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Significance of labor reserves for the national economy] Narodnokhoziaistvennoe znachenie gosudarstvennykh trudovykh rezervov. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 90 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Labor supply)

BLEHOVA, B., MUDr.; RYSKOVA, M., MUDr.

An unusual case of allergic reaction to Monrad test. Cesk. pediat. 10 no.7:538-541 Sept 55.

1. Z detske kliniky hygienibcke fakulty v Prase XII, prednosta doc, Dr. Pisarovicova-Cizkova.

(ALLERGY, etiology and pathogenesis
Monrad test, cutaneous & CNS manifest.)
(SKIN, diseases
allergic manifest. after Monrad test)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases
allergic manifest. after Monrad test)

BOR, L., Dr.; RYSKOVA, M., Dr.; ZAHRADNICKY, J., Dr.

Prevention of rheumatic fever recurrences by continuous administration of oral penicillin. Cesk. pediat. 11 no.8: 597-609 Aug 56.

1. II. detska klinika KU v Praze, predn. prof. Dr. J. Houstek Detska klinika Hygienicke fakulty v Praze, predn. prof. Dr. J. Pisarovicova-Cizkova Ustav epidem. a mikrob. v Praze, predn.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, in inf. & child
recur., prev. with continuous admin. of oral penicillin (Cz))

(PENICILLIN, ther. use
rheum. fever in child, prev. of recur., admin., continuous oral (Cz))

CIZKOVA-PISAROVICOVA, Jirina; RYSKOVA, Milada

Asthma bronchiale and puberty. Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:639-644 Jl'60.

1. Detska klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU, prednosta prof.MUDr. J.Cizkova-Pisarovicova.
(ASTHMA in adolescence)
(PUBERTY compl)

Ryskova, M.

Lethal cases of intoxication by antihistamines. M. Ryšková and Zdeněk Votava (Hyg. Fak., Prague). *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 94, 955–7(1955).—The clinical course of intoxication of a 3-year-old child by 13 tablets of Antihistamine Spofa (benzhydryl piperidinoethyl ether) (I) and the results of autopsy findings are described. The following levels of the drug were found in various organs: 41 mg./g. wet wt. in lungs, 30 in liver, 33 in spleen, 20 in kidney, 34 in brain. These levels were higher than those found in rats receiving an even higher relative dose. No differences were found in the toxicity of I for mice ($L.D._{50}$ approx. 180 mg./kg. body wt.) and rats ($L.D._{50}$ 370–395) of various age groups. No age differences were observed in the toxicity of Antistine in mice ($L.D._{50}$ 220–250 mg./kg. body wt.).
I. M. Hais

RYS'KOVA, Zinaida Alekseyevna; MERKIN, G.B., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Electric transformers for contact-type electric welding machines] Transformatory dlia kontaktnykh elektrosvarochnykh mashin. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 242 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Electric transformers) (Electric welding)

KOLOMEYTSEV, Nikolay Timofeyevich; USUPBEKOV, Sharsheke; RYSKULBEKOV, I., red.

[Organization of work in beeyards] Aarychylykty zhurguzuu ishteri. Frunze, Kyrgyzstan mamlekettik basmasy, 1963. 125 p. [In Kirghiz] (MIRA 17:11)

AGASYAN, P.K.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.R.; RYSKULBEKOVA, R.M.

Potentiometric titration of titanium (IV) with a solution of vanadium (II) sulfate. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.10:1219-1222 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.

RYSKULOV, K. Cand Biol Sci-(diss) "Study of the biological properties ~~characteristics~~ of the diarrhea streptococcus in the dynamics of the infectuous process. Frunze,1956. 15pp 21cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Kirg Iz Agr Inst im K.I. Skryabin. Chair of Microbiology). 100 copies. (KL, 10-57, 103)

RYSKULOV, K.

F-5

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14816

Author : Ryskulov, K.
Inst :
Title : Results of Studying Biological Properties of Horse Strangles Vector.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN KirgSSR, 1956, No 3, 135-140

Abstract : A study was conducted on properties and mutation of Streptococci equi strains, isolated at different stages of infection from sick horses and experimentally infected mice. They differed considerably in their morphological and biochemical properties from typical strains; they were in the form of single cocci, diplococci, and short chains; the majority of isolated strains did not decompose carbohydrates of the short chromatic series(?). After 6-8 transfers on nutrient media or after 4-5 passages

Card 1/2

RYSKULOVA, S.T.

Effect of whole-body X-ray irradiation on the content of ascorbic acid in some organs and the blood of white rats and guinea pigs. Radiobiologiia 3 no.1:24-28 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kazakhskiy meditsinskiy institut, Alma-Ata.
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ASCORBIC ACID)

RYSLINK, Miroslav, inz.; ZOUBEK, Stanislav, inz.

Problems of industrial safety in underground mines of the North Bohemian Lignite Basin. Uhli 4 no.7:231-233 Jl '62.

1. Dul Centrum, Dolni Jiretin, Severocesky hnedouhelny revir.

DRUZHININ, I.G.; RYSMENDEYEV, K.

Double compounds of urea and manganese chloride. Izv.AN Kir. SSSR.Ser.est.i tekh.nauk 4 no.9:21-32 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Urea) (Manganese chlorides) (Solubility)

DRUZHININ, I.G.; RYSMENDEYEV, K.

Ternary system urea - manganese chloride - water at 20 and 30°C.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.1:7-11 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra khimii.
(Urea) (Manganese chloride) (Systems (Chemistry))

FLYATE, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYSOVA, A.P., inzh.

Press felts for manufacturing condenser paper. Bum. prom. 35 no.6:28-29 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Papermaking machinery)
(Felt)

RYSOVA, A. P. (Co-author)

See: BERKMAN, Ye. M.

Berkman, Ye. M. and Rysova, A. P. "Montan wax sizing," Materialy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-t bumazh. prom-sti, Issue 36, 1948, p. 205-26, -- Bibliog: 10 items

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

L 36225-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5010287 DJ UR/0286/64/000/014/0064/0064

AUTHOR: Spitsyn, N. A.; Tsyplyanova, N. S.; Gorshenev, M. A.; Liberman, B. Ya.; Rysovets, G. G.

TITLE: Method for checking antifriction bearings on a stand for limiting speed. Class 42, No. 164155

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1964, 64

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction bearing, test chamber

Translation: A method for checking antifriction bearings on a stand for limiting speed in a testing machine with mechanical or hydraulic loading and temporally stable lubricating conditions. In order to cut down on the length of time and the labor spent in testing, the test is carried out on one and the same small lot of bearings, for example ten units, which operate at speeds which are increased by steps. They are tested for no less than twenty-four hours each until there is an average rise in temperature of 40-50° above the ambient temperature.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut podshipnikovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Design and Technological Institute of the Bearing Industry)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

Card 1/1 NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 JPRS

RYSPAYEV, S. R.

RYSPAYEV, S. R. -- "A Study of the Effect of Ultraviolet Radiation on Certain Physicochemical Properties of Fats in Connection with Their Chemical Composition." Frunze, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 8, 1956.

RYSS, A.A., inzh.

Increasing the operational reliability of ER-54 controllers.
Energetik 12 no.7:29-30 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

RYSS, A.A., inzh.

Adjustment of the magnetic amplifiers of VTI temperature regulators.
Energetik 12 no.5:24-26 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

RYSS, A.A., inzh.; ZINOV'YEV, Ye.I., inzh.

Control of a pulse-type safety valve. Elek. sta. 36 no.12:
76 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

OKOROKOV, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Methodology for planing the operation of electric power systems.
Elek. sta. 36 no.8:82-84 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Heating raw water with exhaust steam from steam turbines for purposes of chemical purification. Energetik 2 no.1:13-14 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Water--Purification)

RYSS, A. G.

Ryss, A. G. "Some problems of increasing the effective operation of blast furnace air-blast tubes," Trudy Stalinskogo obl. otd-niya VNITOM, No 1, 1949, p. 116-20

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

Ryss, A.G.

AID P - 3397

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 12/30

Author : Ryss, A. G. Eng.

Title : Elimination of water leakage in steam turbine condensers

Periodical : Energetik, 10, 17-20, O 1955

Abstract : The author discusses conditions of proper operation of steam turbine condensers and ways of eliminating deficiencies, in particular leakages of cooling water.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Flushing turbine condensers. Energetik 7 no.2:14 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Condensers (Steam))

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Mechanizing the unloading of wet-stored salt. Elek.sta. 24 no.11:54 N '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Salt--Storage)

RYSS

RYSS, A.G., inzhener

Correcting the lack of tightness in steam turbine condensers. Energetik 3 no.10:17-20 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Condensers (Steam))

RYSS, A.G.

Depth of the zone affected by the oxygen cutting of 12KhMF steel alloy pipes. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.10: 42-44 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Preventing economizers from intensive abrasion wear by ashes. Elek. sta. 29 no.7:75-76 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Boilers)

SOV/91-59-2-7/33

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G., Engineer

TITLE: The Cleaning of Turbine Condensers
(Promyvka kondensatorov turbin)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 2, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a way of cleaning the turbine condensers from dirt depositions by alternately switching-off one half of the condenser for 5 - 10 minutes. There are two diagrams.

Card 1/1

RYSS, Abram Grigor'yevich, inzh.; INDENBAUM, V.S., inzh., red.; VAGIN, A.A., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Turboblower operators; manual for the industrial training of workmen] Mashinist turbovozdukhoduvki; uchebnoe posobie dlia proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo obucheniia rabochikh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 283 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Turboblowers)

25(2) SOV/91-59-6-9/33

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.G., Engineer

TITLE: The Location of the Gate Valve in the System for Connecting Turbine Condensers to the Cooling Water Collectors

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 6, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The institute Teploelektroproyekt is designing for an unidentified power plant a system for connecting turbine condensers to cooling water collectors (Figure 1). Whenever any of the gate valves from Nr 6 through Nr 13 are to be repaired, all the cooling water collectors at the condensers' intakes and outlets, as well as the gate valves of the oil and air coolers, etc., should be disconnected. The author recommends another system, shown in Figure 2. It necessitates the disconnection of the collectors only for repairs on 4 gate valves, such as Nrs 6-7-8 and 9, which would take place 5 to 6 times less often. There are 2 circuit diagrams.

Card 1/1

14(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1156

Ryss, Abram Grigor'yevich, Engineer

Mashinist turbovozdukhoduvki (The Turbo-blower Operator) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 283 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Indenbaum, V.S., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Vagin, A.A.; Tech. Ed.: Islent'yeva, P.G.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial engineering students specializing in turbo-blower operation and for independent study of turbo-blower servicing problems.

COVERAGE: The book presents basic problems in the operation of turbo-blowers and auxiliary equipment and discusses measures for preventing abnormalities during operation. In order to explain the operating principles of steam-turbines, air-blowers and auxiliary equipment, basic information on physics, mechanics and engineering thermodynamics are presented. The book was written in accordance with the program of an industrial-engineering course for students specializing in turbo-blower operation. No personalities

are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/hcr
2-24-59

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Elimination of shortcomings in the design of the K-300-240 block. Elek. sta. 35 no.6:24-27 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Thermal treatment of welded joints of 12KhMF steel steampipes.
Elek. sta. 31 no.3:79-80 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Steampipes--Welding) (Induction heating)

8 (6) SOV/91-59-4-12/28

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G., Engineer

TITLE: The Disturbance of the Ventilation of Enclosed Motors (Narusheniye ventilyatsii elektrodvigateley zakrytogo ispolneniya)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 4, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author explains that excessive heating of "DAMSO" enclosed motors will occur, if the foundation is not correctly built. If the motor is installed too close to the foundation, the hot air leaving the motor will mix with the entering cold air. If overheating occurs due to improper construction of the foundation, he recommends the use of baffle plates deflecting the hot air. There is 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

S/091/60/000/02/01/002

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.G., Engineer

TITLE: On Checking the Quality of Welding When Assembling Power Equipment

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1960, No. 2, pp. 6 - 7

TEXT: This article is written in reply to an article by O.F. Uvarov, in this periodical No. 6, 1959. The author rejects Uvarov's idea of doing away with any mechanical testing of welded joints for bending strength, tensile strength, resilience and angle of creasing, and have them replaced by radiographic and metallographic examinations. Such examinations would require more complex equipment, more skilled personnel, and would produce not so much accurate results. When a welded joint is subjected to a testing of tensile strength, 6-7% of such tests rupture the joint all along the weld seam. This point is sufficiently illustrated by an example from practice in the Chelyabinskaya (Chelyabinsk) TETs, where the tensile strength testing of an austenite-steel steam pipe resulted in its rupture, thereby revealing its imperfection. Such tests should be continued. On the other hand

On Checking the Quality of Welding When Assembling Power Equipment

tests of resilience and angle of creasing reveal the plastic properties of the welded-on metal in a most spectacular way. Metallographic tests call for a more skilled personnel and are labor-consuming. Radiographic examinations should be rejected. They can reveal a defect only if it is larger than 5% of the thickness of pipe, which occurs very seldom, whereas cracks remain undetected. The best means of checking the quality of welded joints in perlite pipelines is the ultrasound defectoscopy. Not less than 50% of all welded joints in perlite pipelines having walls not less than 15 mm thick and 133 mm in diameter, should be checked by this method, as required by the "Instruction on Electric Arc Welding of Carbonic and Low-Alloyed Steel Pipes" and approved by the TU MES of July 31, 1958. With respect to most important super-high-pressure steam pipes, the ultrasound defectoscopy should be applied to at least 80% of such pipes. Radiographic inspection of weld joints may be used as an auxiliary means only. The above considerations apply also to checking high-pressure feed mains and cold boilers. Hydraulic testing of boilers should have a limited purpose, viz. to detect occasional flaws in weld seams, the presence of honeycombs and other sim-

ACC NR: AP6029861 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/009/0067/0070

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G. (Engineer); Ozeran, T. I. (Engineer)

ORG: VOF VTI

TITLE: Selecting the pressure and type of drive for booster feed pumps

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 9, 1966, 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: turbodrive design, booster pump, booster pump drive, steam turbine, steam boiler, pump, turbine engine

ABSTRACT: The increase in steam productivity and operating pressures of boilers has led to a need for more powerful feed pump drives and ways of increasing the efficiency of these drives. This study deals with the problem of improving the efficiency of feed pump drives and the selection of pressure for booster pumps. Both steam turbodrives and electrodrives were investigated. The tests were conducted with K-300-240, and K-500-240 turbines at 3000—5000 rpm. The following conclusions were made: 1) Taking into account the significant pressure losses in the steam supply lines leading to and from the turbodrive of the feed pump, the temperature drop of the working steam used in the turbodrive is lower than in the corresponding stages of the main turbine (7% in the K-500-240 and 20% in K-300-240). 2) In turbines with supercritical steam pressures, it is necessary to use high-rpm feed pumps with a preconnected booster pump. 3) Since booster pumps have no reduction gears and the hydraulic couplings and thus no losses

connected with them, electrodrives in booster pumps consume less energy than turbodrives. 4) The pressure of the booster pump should be increased up to its rated limit when operating at 3000 RPMs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Using valves instead of slide valves in cation filters. Energetik 5 no.4:18-19 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Boilers)

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Faulty ventilation of closed-type electric motors. Energetik 7 no.4:18 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Electric motors--Ventilation)

ACC NR: AP6029861 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/009/0067/0070

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G. (Engineer); Ozeran, T. I. (Engineer)

ORG: VOF VTI

TITLE: Selecting the pressure and type of drive for booster feed pumps

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 9, 1966, 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: turbo drive design, booster pump, booster pump drive, steam turbine, TURBOPUMP; STEAM AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT; STEAM BOILER

ABSTRACT: The increase in steam productivity and operating pressures of boilers has led to a need for more powerful feed pump drives and ways of increasing the efficiency of these drives. This study deals with the problem of improving the efficiency of feed pump drives and the selection of pressure for booster pumps. Both steam turbodrives and electro drives were investigated. The tests were conducted with K-300-240, and K-500-240 turbines at 3000--5000 rpm. The following conclusions were made:
1) Taking into account the significant pressure losses in the steam supply lines leading to and from the turbodrive of the feed pump, the temperature

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ACC NR: AP6029861

drop of the working steam used in the turbodrive is lower than in the corresponding stages of the main turbine (7% in the k-500-240 and 20% in K-300-240).

2) In turbine with supercritical steam pressures, it is necessary to use high-feed pumps with a preconnected booster pump.

3) Since booster pumps have no reduction gears and the hydraulic couplings and thus no losses connected with them, electrodrives in booster pumps consume energy than turbodrivers.

4) The pressure of the booster pump should be increased up to its rated limit when operating at 3000 RPMs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 16 formuals.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: None

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Quality control of welding during the installation of power equipment. Energetik 8 no.2:6-7 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Welding)
(Power engineering--Equipment and supplies)

1. RYSS, A. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Power Plants

7. Reducing oil losses. Rab.energ., 2, no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

RYSS, A.G.

Increasing the handling capacity of machines for testing long-period strength. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:112 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Testing machines)

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Break in the cam coupling of a turbine. Elek.sta. 24 no.5:50-51 My '53.
(MLRA 6:7)
(Steam turbines)

Regeneration of a thoroughly oxidized transformer oil by means of silica gel. Elek.sta. 24 no.5:57-58 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Electric transformers)

HYSS, A.G., inzh.

Possible way of increasing the efficiency of reducing and cooling units. Teploenergetika 5 no.4:93 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Efficient marking of pipe fittings. Energetik 5 no.5:18 My '57.
(Pipe fittings) (MLRA 10:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

L 10695-66

ACC NR: AP6003732 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/003/0008/0013

23
B

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G. (Engineer); Ozeran, T. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of initial steam parameters for high power series produced units

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 3, 1965, 8-13

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric power production, power generating station

ABSTRACT: A few years ago, after much discussion, it was decided to produce power stations of 300 megawatt capacity and higher with initial steam parameters of 240 atm. and 580°C, with intermediate heating up to 565°C. [before turbine]. The high cost of critical equipment has caused some writers to suggest that the parameters be lowered to 160 or even 130 atm. with limitation of the temperature of live steam to 565°C for equipment to be installed primarily in cheap fuel regions. The economic effectiveness of this suggestion is discussed, by presenting tables and formula for calculation of total cost of power equipment based on initial steam parameters chosen, as well as fuel expenditures required with various initial parameters for constant power output. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

HW

UDC: 621.311.22.002

28(5) SOV/32-25-8-35/44

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Cross-sections of "Plane" Samples Cut out of Tubes With Small Diameters

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 1004-1005 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the mechanical testing of tube-metals for pipelines in steam boilers or heat exchangers it is usual not to subject tube sections, but flat samples 15-20 mm wide to a tensile test. This method causes difficulties in the determination of the surface of the cross section of the destroyed sample (Fig 1) and the error increases with the width of the sample and the decrease of the tube diameter. This error ΔF can be determined by means of diagrams (Fig 2, a,b) and must be taken into consideration in the determination of the cross section. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

RYSS, A.G. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2"

V 703 REMOVAL OF WATER FROM OIL IN TURBINE OIL SYSTEM. Ryss, A.G.
(Pwr. Stn., Moscow). Juno 1953. vol. 24. 55).

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Decrease in the hydraulic resistance of the pipelines of boiler systems. Energetik 11 no.9:15 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

R Y8S/

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.G., Engineer. 96-4-22/24

TITLE: A method of increasing the efficiency of reduction-cooling installations. (Ob odnoy vozmozhnosti povysheniya ekonomichnosti reduktsionno-okhladitel'nykh ustanovok).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.4, p.93. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In many power stations it is necessary, for various reasons, to throttle and cool live steam. This is, of course, wasteful and every attempt should be made to increase the efficiency of reducing and cooling installations. One method is to cool the steam by feed-water from the high-pressure heaters instead of using feed-water at a temperature of 102-104°C from the feed pumps. Calculations are given which show the considerable economy that can result from this measure. In a particular case, the consumption of live steam was reduced by 1%, and in another case by 4%.
There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Eliminating the causes of reduced vacuum in turbine condensers. (MLRA 9:10)
Energetik 4 no.8:15-18 Ag '56.
(Condensers (Steam))

RADCHENKO, I.V., RYSS, M.I.

X-ray diffraction study of aqueous solutions of ammonium and lithium tetrafluoroborates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:182-187 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray diffraction study of aqueous solutions of magnesium tetrafluoborate. Zhur. struk. khim. 6 no.3:449-450 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

S/120/63/000/001/066/072
E039/E420

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.I.

TITLE: The preparation of polyethylene capillaries for the investigation of liquids by X-rays

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperiment, no.1, 1963, 201

TEXT: The use of plastic capillaries avoids errors due to scattering in glass when using capillaries to hold liquid samples. A method has been developed for the preparation of polyethylene capillaries with wall thicknesses of not more than 0.001 to 0.0015 cm and 2 mm in diameter. The use of polyethylene is particularly desirable thanks to its high chemical stability. 0.8 g of polyethylene (degree crystallization 64%, density 0.91 g/cm^3) is dissolved at 120°C in xylene (the author used metaxylene) under a high pressure in a closed thermostated vessel. The volume of solution is 15 cm and forms a uniform transparent mass which thickens and becomes turbid on cooling. A thin walled pyrex tube, sealed at one end and previously washed in alcohol, is dipped into the hot solution 2 to 3 times. The xylene evaporates after 30 to 40 sec leaving a layer of polyethylene on the wall. The end of

The preparation of ...

the tube is then broken off and the glass removed by submerging in concentrated hydrofluoric acid. By using pyrex glass the formation of insoluble fluorides is avoided. After floating off the polyethylene tube it is washed in distilled water, straightened by blowing air through it and dried. The tube is then filled with the liquid under investigation and sealed by melting the polyethylene. A comparison of a pyrex capillary (wall thickness 0.02 mm) and a polyethylene capillary (wall thickness 0.01 mm) using Mo - K_α radiation showed that a significantly less intense diffraction pattern was obtained with the polyethylene. In the case of copper radiation diffuse scattering on the amorphous phase of the polyethylene is also insignificant. The crystalline phase of polyethylene gives two clear diffraction lines which are easily excluded with the microphotometer. These capillaries can also be used for obtaining Debye diffraction on powders.

[Abstracter's note: Abridged translation.]

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1962

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray diffraction examination of nickel tetrafluoborate aqueous solutions. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:507-511 Jl-Ag '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Submitted September 28, 1964.

RADCHENKO, I.V.; RYS, A.I.

Coordination numbers of ions in aqueous solutions according to the X-ray diffraction data when the hydration of a hydroxonium ion in HBF_4 solutions is taken into account. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:771-773 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Submitted January 4, 1965.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray diffraction study of aqueous solutions of terafluoboric acid and some of its salts. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.4:416-420 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray study of the aqueous solutions of sodium tetrafluoroborate.
Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.4:530-533 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray study of aqueous solutions of tetrafluoboric acid. Zhur. strukt.khim. 4 no.5:659-663 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

18(5) 25(1,5) SOV/135-59-7-10/15

AUTHORS: Kogos, A.M., Ryss, B.A., Engineers,
Gel'man, A.S, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Kabanov, N.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Resistance Welding in Steel Sheet Production

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 34-39(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experience in introducing resistance butt welding at metallurgical plants showed that resistance welding may produce an essential engineering and economic effect, especially, when together with a well adjusted butt welding machine some other, higher requirements of the metal strip are met. The equipment developed and the technology of butt-welding of strips which was tested under difficult work conditions of metallurgical plants, is a means for increasing the productivity of machinery for cold-rolling of sheets. This process must find wide-spread application in new rolling-mill shops which are to be constructed in accordance with the Seven-Year-Plan. In table 1 the authors present basic data of TsNIITMASh butt welding

Card 1/2

Resistance Welding in Steel Sheet Production

machines. Such equipment was developed by TsNIITMASh during the past years and was installed at the plants "Elektrostal'", "Zaporozhstal'", Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine). Fig. 2 shows a welding machine 1700 built by EZTM, used for welding steel strips in a rolling mill, whereby such processes as pickling, tinning, etc. may be performed continously. In table 2 the authors present data for welding low carbon steel strips at welding machines 1600 and 1700. Ther are 2 photographs, 9 diagrams, 2 tables and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh

RYSS, B.A., kand.med.nauk (Rostov-na-Don)

Importance of the study of the visits of patients in the polyclinic section of a provincial hospital. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.1:13-16 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(ROSTOV PROVINCE--HOSPITALS--ADMINISTRATION)

KERBALIYEV, A.I.; RYSS, D.S.; ABRAMOVICH, I.A.

Monitoring water injection under remote control of interconnected pumping stations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:15-17 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KERBALIYEV, A.I.; RYSS, D.S.; LISHNEVETSKIY, S.P.; ABRAMOVICH, I.A.

Automatic control of multiple pumping stations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.9:17-20 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v neftyanoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti, Sumgait.

RYSS, I.F.; BOGDANOVA, L.P.

Kinetics of alkaline hydrolysis of triethylaminosulfotrioxide. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.1:172-175 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Submitted July 18, 1963.

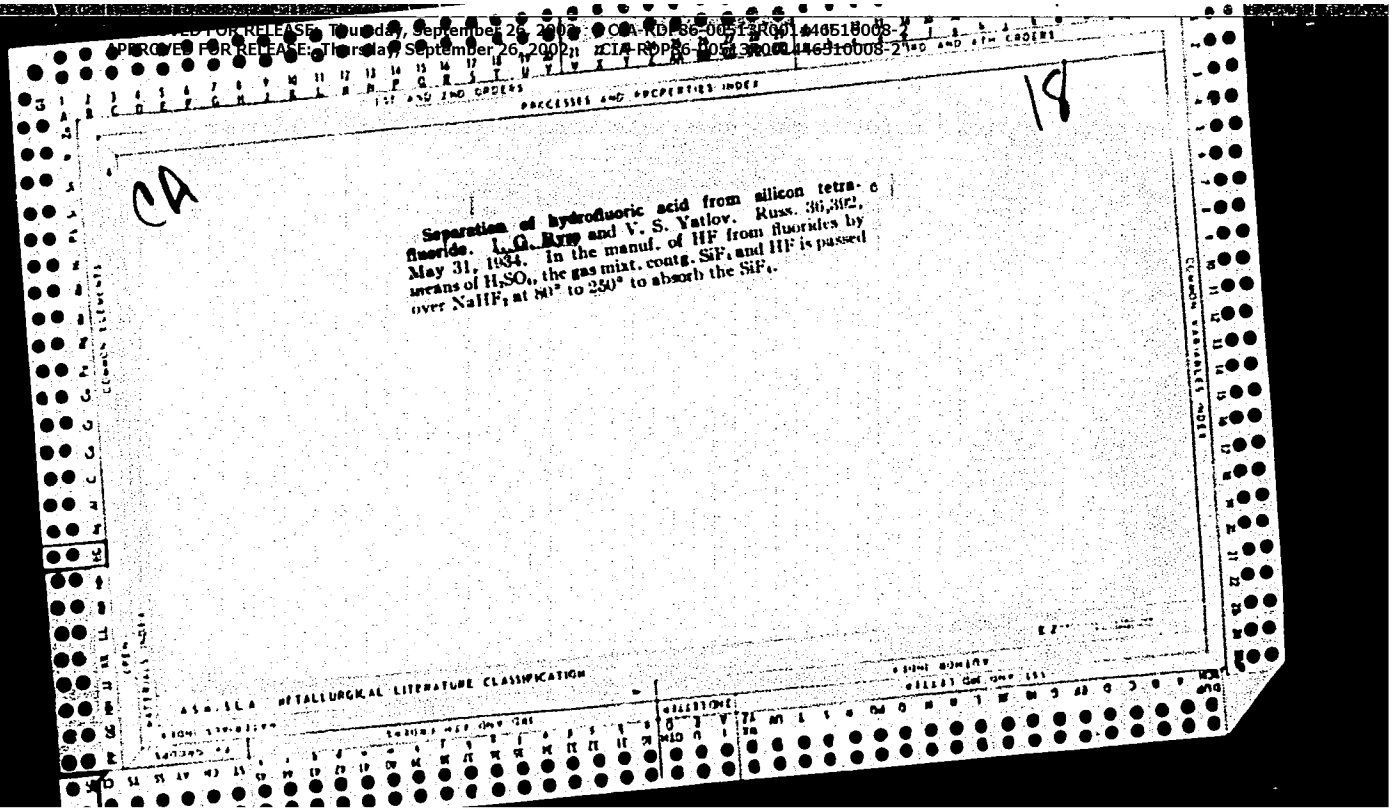
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 | CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

Absorption of silicon fluoride by sodium fluoride. V. S. YATLOV AND I. G. RUDA. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) **5**, 332–43(1932).—The rate of the reaction: $2NaF(s) + SiF_4(g) = Na_2SiF_6(s)$ at 275° is 0.48; 350°—1.0; 400°—4.8; 470°—20.1. At 470° NaF contg. 45.83% Na_2SiF_6 was converted to 92.2% Na_2SiF_6 in 3½ hrs. The reaction might be utilized for purifying HF-SiF_4 mixts. by using very fine NaF crystals to increase the rate of the reaction or by using highly active NaF followed by regeneration at 600–700°F.

V. KALICHEVSKY

The transformation of sodium chromate into dichromate by the action of hydrofluoric acid. I. G. Ruiss and S. S. Orlov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) **1933**, No. 4, 37.—Na_2CrO_4 solns., freed from Al, are treated with HF, free from H_2SiF_6, to change of color of Congo red paper first soaked in $BaCl_2$ soln. NaF ppts. and, after washing with cold H_2O, may be used for other purposes. $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ remains in the soln. and it is obtained mixed with some Na_2SO_4 by evapn. of the soln. H. M. Leicester

Dissociation of magnesium chromate. I. G. Ruiss and R. G. Uritzkaya. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 4, 213–16(in German 216-17)(1934).—The prepn. of pure anhyd. $MgCrO_4$ is described. Thermal decompn. follows the reactions $2MgCrO_4 = 2MgO.Cr_2O_3 + 1.5O_2$; $2MgO.Cr_2O_3 = MgO + MgO.Cr_2O_3$. H_2 reacts at 300° with inflammation. The dissocn. pressure of $MgCrO_4$ is given by $\log p_{mm.} = (-16,488/T) + 23.271$; the heat of dissocn. is 75,370 cal. per mol. of O_2. B. C. A.



CA

18

Separation of hydrofluoric acid from silicon tetra-fluoride. L. G. Byrn and V. S. Yatlov. Russ. 36,302, May 31, 1934. In the manuf. of HF from fluorides by means of H_2SO_4, the gas mixt. contg. SiF_4 and HF is passed over $NaHF_2$ at 80° to 250° to absorb the SiF_4.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

B-I-F

BC

CONVERSION OF SODIUM CHROMATE INTO DICHROMATE BY MEANS OF HYDROFLORIC ACID. I.G. Ryss and S.S.Orlov (J. Chem. Ind., Russ., 1933, No.4, 53-57). - 50% aq. Na_2CrO_4 on treatment with HF or with 37.5% aq. HF yields $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ (I) and NaF, which can, after reduction of its (I) content to 5-7% by washing, and addition of dinitrophenol, be used for impregnation of wood. The materials used should have low Al and Si contents. B.T.

18

Ca

The preparation of sodium fluosilicate from hydrofluoric acid, quartz and sodium chloride. I. G. Ruiss. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 3, 48–52.—Technical HF is filtered through quartz sand 1–5 mm. in diam. The acid gives a quant. yield of H_2SiF_6. The latter, not dild. is treated with a 10% excess of a satd. NaCl soln., which ppts. nearly pure Na_2SiF_6. H. M. Leicester

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2"

CA

7

Rapid volumetric determination of soluble fluorides. I. G. Ruiss and P. Bezmenova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 161 (1935). The method of Siegel (cf. C. A. 21, 4161) for the detn. of sol. fluorides gives extremely low values, because of the slow reaction of HF with SiO_2 gel in the formation of SiF_6^{--} and the unsuitable color range of the methyl red indicator. In the proposed modification, SiO_2 sol is substituted for the gel. As indicators are used the mixts. of equal vols. of 0.1% alc. solns. of dimethyl yellow with methylene blue (I) and methyl orange with methylene blue (II). These mixed indicators are neutral to SiF_6^{--} and make possible the titration without the necessity of pptg. the latter with KCl and alc. To a concd. soln. of a fluoride add a 25% excess of Na_2SiO_3 soln. previously neutralized against I or II indicator. Add to the mixt. 0.25 N HCl to a bright violet color of the soln. and then 2 g. KCl for each 25 cc. of the soln. Titrate the soln. with NaOH to a green against I and to a bluish green against II. The accuracy of the detn. of 0.2 g. of fluoride is better than 0.5%. Chas. Blanc

CA

Complex fluorides. I. Hydrolysis of the fluosilicate ion. I. G. Ruiss and N. P. Bakina. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* [N. S.], 2, 21–5(1934)(in German); cf. *C. A.* **30**, 6301[1]. Solns. of NaF, satd. with SiO_2 and Na_2SiF_6, were made up in paraffined containers both by the addn. of the solids and by the partial hydrolysis of Na_2SiF_6. The p_H of these solns. was detd. by the H electrode over a period of days (up to 35) until it became const. The p_H at 20° for a soln. contg. 0.9048 mols. NaF per kg. H_2O was 7.37; for 0.4524 mols., 6.90; and for 0.2262 mols., 6.40. From these values and the known values of the activities of the various ions, etc., the hydrolysis const. of SiF_6^{--} at 20° was found to be 1.2×10^{-27} (cf. *C. A.* **25**, 5073).

John E. Milberry

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

The inflammability of pyrites and flotation tailings I. O. Ruins, T. G. Zhuravleva and V. N. Suslov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 580-1(1935).—The ignition temp. of 70-mesh pyrites is 340°. It rises with increased particle size. The presence of quartz has little effect on this value but mixts. with clay raise it. Various samples of natural pyrites and flotation tailings show ignition temps. of 305-90°. H. M. Leicester

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The explosiveness of pyrite-air mixtures. I. G. Ruiss, T. G. Zhuravleva and B. N. Suslov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 602-6(1935); *cf. C. A.* 29, 7884⁴.—Under the operating conditions of a H_2SO_4 *plant* there is danger of explosion of air-pyrite mixts., especially in the burning oven, and precautions similar to those observed with powd. coal should be taken. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001465510008-2

ca

24

The inflammability of pyrites containing carbon. I. G. Ruiss, T. G. Zhuravleva and B. N. Suslov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 690(1935); cf. preceding abstract.— Such pyrites have a lower ignition temp. than ordinary pyrites, the values ranging from 228° to 242°. They are more explosive in air mixts. than ordinary pyrites. As the particle size increases, the explosiveness of the air mixts. decreases.

H. M. Leicester

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 | CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

Complex fluorides. II. The hydrolysis of fluoborate ions. I. G. Ruiss and N. P. Bakina. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* [N. S.], 2, 107–10(1936)(in German).—The hydrolysis of fluoborates follows the equation: $BF_4^- + 3H_2O = H_3BO_3 + 3H^+ + 4F^-$. By detg. with a H electrode-satd. calomel electrode cell the p_H of KF solns. of concns. up to 0.9690 *M* KF, satd. with KBF_4 and H_3BO_3, the equil. const., $K = a_{H^+}^3 \times a_{F^-}^4 / a_{BF_4^-} \times a_{H_2O}^3$, at 18°, was found to be 2.51×10^{-11}. With a quinhydrone electrode the p_H of a satd. (0.0328 *M*) KBF_4 soln., was detd. as 2.50, and for a 0.00328 *M* KBF_4 soln. $p_H = 2.98$. Thus for acidimetric titration of HBF_4 thymol blue is a suitable indicator, but titration cannot be carried out with dil. solns., especially if not satd. with KBF_4.

W. B. Keighton, Jr.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

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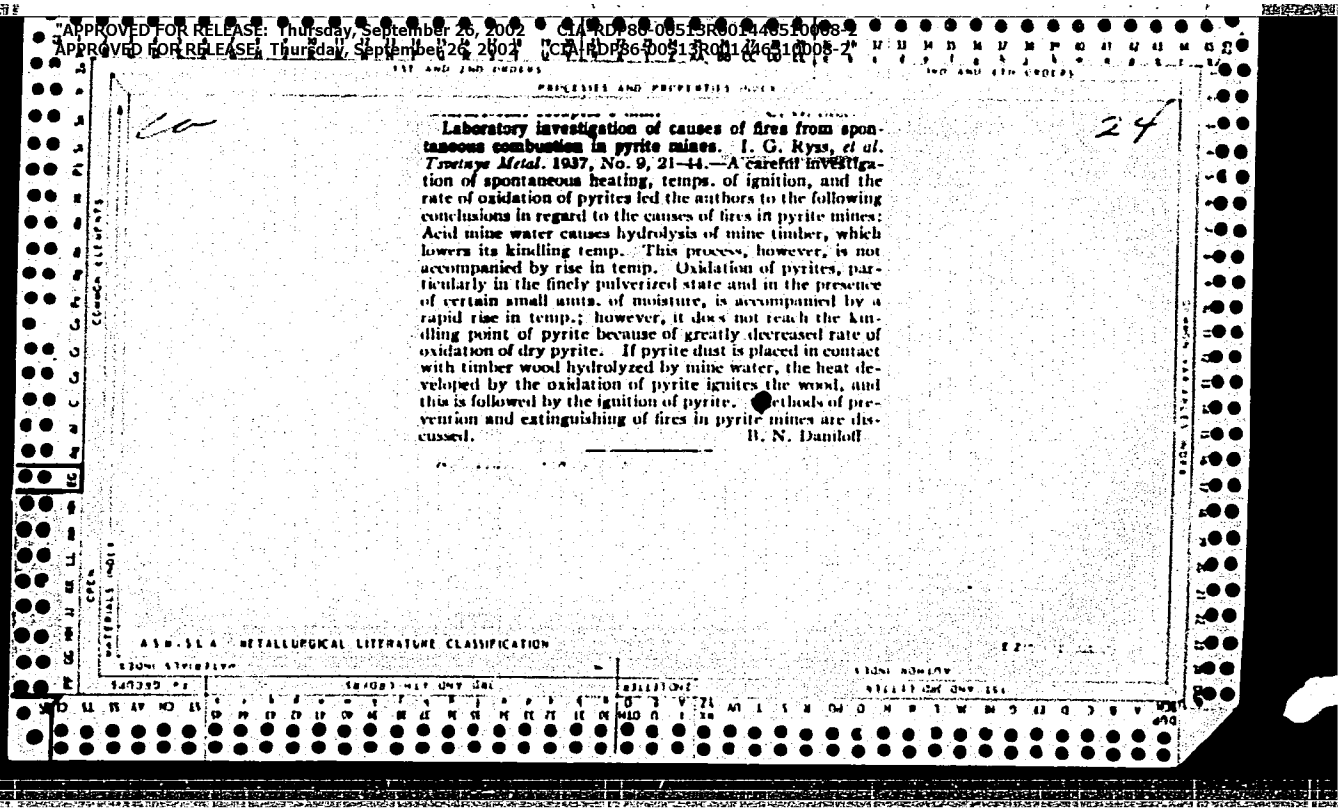
7

Potentiometric determination of soluble fluorides. I. G. Ryss and N. P. Bakina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 172–7 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 29, 8579.—According to preliminary tests NaF can be detd. in the presence of contaminating sulfates by satg. the soln. with Na_2SiF_6 and titrating with $Ca(NO_3)_2$ with the quinhydrone electrode. C. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Laboratory investigation of causes of fires from spontaneous combustion in pyrite mines. I. G. Ryss, *et al.* *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1937, No. 9, 21–44.—A careful investigation of spontaneous heating, temps. of ignition, and the rate of oxidation of pyrites led the authors to the following conclusions in regard to the causes of fires in pyrite mines: Acid mine water causes hydrolysis of mine timber, which lowers its kindling temp. This process, however, is not accompanied by rise in temp. Oxidation of pyrites, particularly in the finely pulverized state and in the presence of certain small amts. of moisture, is accompanied by a rapid rise in temp.; however, it does not reach the kindling point of pyrite because of greatly decreased rate of oxidation of dry pyrite. If pyrite dust is placed in contact with timber wool hydrolyzed by mine water, the heat developed by the oxidation of pyrite ignites the wool, and this is followed by the ignition of pyrite. Methods of prevention and extinguishing of fires in pyrite mines are discussed.

B. N. Danilov

KARTASHEV, Arseniy Ivanovich; KOLOMIYTSOV, Yu.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.

[Surface roughness and methods for its measurement] Sherokhovatost' poverkhnosti i metody ee izmereniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1964. 163 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ZABELIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KALMYK, V.A., red.; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Significance of labor reserves for the national economy] Narodnokhoziaistvennoe znachenie gosudarstvennykh trudovykh rezervov. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 90 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Labor supply)

BLEHOVA, B., MUDr.; RYSKOVA, M., MUDr.

An unusual case of allergic reaction to Monrad test. Cesk. pediat. 10 no.7:538-541 Sept 55.

1. Z detske kliniky hygienibcke fakulty v Prase XII, prednosta doc, Dr. Pisarovicova-Cizkova.

(ALLERGY, etiology and pathogenesis
Monrad test, cutaneous & CNS manifest.)
(SKIN, diseases
allergic manifest. after Monrad test)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases
allergic manifest. after Monrad test)

BOR, L., Dr.; RYSKOVA, M., Dr.; ZAHRADNICKY, J., Dr.

Prevention of rheumatic fever recurrences by continuous administration of oral penicillin. Cesk. pediat. 11 no.8: 597-609 Aug 56.

1. II. detska klinika KU v Praze, predn. prof. Dr. J. Houstek Detska klinika Hygienicke fakulty v Praze, predn. prof. Dr. J. Pisarovicova-Cizkova Ustav epidem. a mikrob. v Praze, predn.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, in inf. & child
recur., prev. with continuous admin. of oral penicillin (Cz))

(PENICILLIN, ther. use
rheum. fever in child, prev. of recur., admin., continuous oral (Cz))

CIZKOVA-PISAROVICOVA, Jirina; RYSKOVA, Milada

Asthma bronchiale and puberty. Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:639-644 Jl'60.

1. Detska klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU, prednosta prof.MUDr. J.Cizkova-Pisarovicova.
(ASTHMA in adolescence)
(PUBERTY compl)

Ryskova, M.

Lethal cases of intoxication by antihistamines. M. Ryšková and Zdeněk Votava (Hyg. Fak., Prague). *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 94, 955–7(1955).—The clinical course of intoxication of a 3-year-old child by 13 tablets of Antihistamine Spofa (benzhydryl piperidinoethyl ether) (I) and the results of autopsy findings are described. The following levels of the drug were found in various organs: 41 mg./g. wet wt. in lungs, 30 in liver, 33 in spleen, 20 in kidney, 34 in brain. These levels were higher than those found in rats receiving an even higher relative dose. No differences were found in the toxicity of I for mice ($L.D._{50}$ approx. 180 mg./kg. body wt.) and rats ($L.D._{50}$ 370–395) of various age groups. No age differences were observed in the toxicity of Antistine in mice ($L.D._{50}$ 220–250 mg./kg. body wt.).
I. M. Hais

RYS'KOVA, Zinaida Alekseyevna; MERKIN, G.B., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Electric transformers for contact-type electric welding machines] Transformatory dlia kontaktnykh elektrosvarochnykh mashin. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 242 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Electric transformers) (Electric welding)

KOLOMEYTSEV, Nikolay Timofeyevich; USUPBEKOV, Sharsheke; RYSKULBEKOV, I., red.

[Organization of work in beeyards] Aarychylykty zhurguzuu ishteri. Frunze, Kyrgyzstan mamlekettik basmasy, 1963. 125 p. [In Kirghiz] (MIRA 17:11)

AGASYAN, P.K.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.R.; RYSKULBEKOVA, R.M.

Potentiometric titration of titanium (IV) with a solution of vanadium (II) sulfate. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.10:1219-1222 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.

RYSKULOV, K. Cand Biol Sci-(diss) "Study of the biological properties ~~characteristics~~ of the diarrhea streptococcus in the dynamics of the infectuous process. Frunze,1956. 15pp 21cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Kirg Iz Agr Inst im K.I. Skryabin. Chair of Microbiology). 100 copies. (KL, 10-57, 103)

RYSKULOV, K.

F-5

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14816

Author : Ryskulov, K.
Inst :
Title : Results of Studying Biological Properties of Horse Strangles Vector.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN KirgSSR, 1956, No 3, 135-140

Abstract : A study was conducted on properties and mutation of Streptococci equi strains, isolated at different stages of infection from sick horses and experimentally infected mice. They differed considerably in their morphological and biochemical properties from typical strains; they were in the form of single cocci, diplococci, and short chains; the majority of isolated strains did not decompose carbohydrates of the short chromatic series(?). After 6-8 transfers on nutrient media or after 4-5 passages

Card 1/2

RYSKULOVA, S.T.

Effect of whole-body X-ray irradiation on the content of ascorbic acid in some organs and the blood of white rats and guinea pigs. Radiobiologiia 3 no.1:24-28 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kazakhskiy meditsinskiy institut, Alma-Ata.
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ASCORBIC ACID)

RYSLINK, Miroslav, inz.; ZOUBEK, Stanislav, inz.

Problems of industrial safety in underground mines of the North Bohemian Lignite Basin. Uhli 4 no.7:231-233 Jl '62.

1. Dul Centrum, Dolni Jiretin, Severocesky hnedouhelny revir.

DRUZHININ, I.G.; RYSMENDEYEV, K.

Double compounds of urea and manganese chloride. Izv.AN Kir. SSSR.Ser.est.i tekh.nauk 4 no.9:21-32 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Urea) (Manganese chlorides) (Solubility)

DRUZHININ, I.G.; RYSMENDEYEV, K.

Ternary system urea - manganese chloride - water at 20 and 30°C.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.1:7-11 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra khimii.
(Urea) (Manganese chloride) (Systems (Chemistry))

FLYATE, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYSOVA, A.P., inzh.

Press felts for manufacturing condenser paper. Bum. prom. 35 no.6:28-29 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Papermaking machinery)
(Felt)

RYSOVA, A. P. (Co-author)

See: BERKMAN, Ye. M.

Berkman, Ye. M. and Rysova, A. P. "Montan wax sizing," Materialy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-t bumazh. prom-sti, Issue 36, 1948, p. 205-26, -- Bibliog: 10 items

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

L 36225-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5010287 DJ UR/0286/64/000/014/0064/0064

AUTHOR: Spitsyn, N. A.; Tsyplyanova, N. S.; Gorshenev, M. A.; Liberman, B. Ya.; Rysovets, G. G.

TITLE: Method for checking antifriction bearings on a stand for limiting speed. Class 42, No. 164155

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1964, 64

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction bearing, test chamber

Translation: A method for checking antifriction bearings on a stand for limiting speed in a testing machine with mechanical or hydraulic loading and temporally stable lubricating conditions. In order to cut down on the length of time and the labor spent in testing, the test is carried out on one and the same small lot of bearings, for example ten units, which operate at speeds which are increased by steps. They are tested for no less than twenty-four hours each until there is an average rise in temperature of 40-50° above the ambient temperature.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut podshipnikovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Design and Technological Institute of the Bearing Industry)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

Card 1/1 NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 JPRS

RYSPAYEV, S. R.

RYSPAYEV, S. R. -- "A Study of the Effect of Ultraviolet Radiation on Certain Physicochemical Properties of Fats in Connection with Their Chemical Composition." Frunze, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 8, 1956.

RYSS, A.A., inzh.

Increasing the operational reliability of ER-54 controllers.
Energetik 12 no.7:29-30 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

RYSS, A.A., inzh.

Adjustment of the magnetic amplifiers of VTI temperature regulators.
Energetik 12 no.5:24-26 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

RYSS, A.A., inzh.; ZINOV'YEV, Ye.I., inzh.

Control of a pulse-type safety valve. Elek. sta. 36 no.12:
76 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

OKOROKOV, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Methodology for planing the operation of electric power systems.
Elek. sta. 36 no.8:82-84 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Heating raw water with exhaust steam from steam turbines for purposes of chemical purification. Energetik 2 no.1:13-14 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Water--Purification)

RYSS, A. G.

Ryss, A. G. "Some problems of increasing the effective operation of blast furnace air-blast tubes," Trudy Stalinskogo obl. otd-niya VNITOM, No 1, 1949, p. 116-20

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

Ryss, A.G.

AID P - 3397

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 12/30

Author : Ryss, A. G. Eng.

Title : Elimination of water leakage in steam turbine condensers

Periodical : Energetik, 10, 17-20, O 1955

Abstract : The author discusses conditions of proper operation of steam turbine condensers and ways of eliminating deficiencies, in particular leakages of cooling water.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Flushing turbine condensers. Energetik 7 no.2:14 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Condensers (Steam))

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Mechanizing the unloading of wet-stored salt. Elek.sta. 24 no.11:54 N '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Salt--Storage)

RYSS

RYSS, A.G., inzhener

Correcting the lack of tightness in steam turbine condensers. Energetik 3 no.10:17-20 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Condensers (Steam))

RYSS, A.G.

Depth of the zone affected by the oxygen cutting of 12KhMF steel alloy pipes. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.10: 42-44 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Preventing economizers from intensive abrasion wear by ashes. Elek. sta. 29 no.7:75-76 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Boilers)

SOV/91-59-2-7/33

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G., Engineer

TITLE: The Cleaning of Turbine Condensers
(Promyvka kondensatorov turbin)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 2, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a way of cleaning the turbine condensers from dirt depositions by alternately switching-off one half of the condenser for 5 - 10 minutes. There are two diagrams.

Card 1/1

RYSS, Abram Grigor'yevich, inzh.; INDENBAUM, V.S., inzh., red.; VAGIN, A.A., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Turboblower operators; manual for the industrial training of workmen] Mashinist turbovozdukhoduvki; uchebnoe posobie dlia proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo obucheniia rabochikh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 283 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Turboblowers)

25(2) SOV/91-59-6-9/33

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.G., Engineer

TITLE: The Location of the Gate Valve in the System for Connecting Turbine Condensers to the Cooling Water Collectors

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 6, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The institute Teploelektroproyekt is designing for an unidentified power plant a system for connecting turbine condensers to cooling water collectors (Figure 1). Whenever any of the gate valves from Nr 6 through Nr 13 are to be repaired, all the cooling water collectors at the condensers' intakes and outlets, as well as the gate valves of the oil and air coolers, etc., should be disconnected. The author recommends another system, shown in Figure 2. It necessitates the disconnection of the collectors only for repairs on 4 gate valves, such as Nrs 6-7-8 and 9, which would take place 5 to 6 times less often. There are 2 circuit diagrams.

Card 1/1

14(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1156

Ryss, Abram Grigor'yevich, Engineer

Mashinist turbovozdukhoduvki (The Turbo-blower Operator) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957. 283 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Indenbaum, V.S., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Vagin, A.A.; Tech. Ed.: Islent'yeva, P.G.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial engineering students specializing in turbo-blower operation and for independent study of turbo-blower servicing problems.

COVERAGE: The book presents basic problems in the operation of turbo-blowers and auxiliary equipment and discusses measures for preventing abnormalities during operation. In order to explain the operating principles of steam-turbines, air-blowers and auxiliary equipment, basic information on physics, mechanics and engineering thermodynamics are presented. The book was written in accordance with the program of an industrial-engineering course for students specializing in turbo-blower operation. No personalities

are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GO/hcr
2-24-59

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Elimination of shortcomings in the design of the K-300-240 block. Elek. sta. 35 no.6:24-27 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Thermal treatment of welded joints of 12KhMF steel steampipes.
Elek. sta. 31 no.3:79-80 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Steampipes--Welding) (Induction heating)

8 (6) SOV/91-59-4-12/28

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G., Engineer

TITLE: The Disturbance of the Ventilation of Enclosed Motors (Narusheniye ventilyatsii elektrodvigateley zakrytogo ispolneniya)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 4, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author explains that excessive heating of "DAMSO" enclosed motors will occur, if the foundation is not correctly built. If the motor is installed too close to the foundation, the hot air leaving the motor will mix with the entering cold air. If overheating occurs due to improper construction of the foundation, he recommends the use of baffle plates deflecting the hot air. There is 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

S/091/60/000/02/01/002

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.G., Engineer

TITLE: On Checking the Quality of Welding When Assembling Power Equipment

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1960, No. 2, pp. 6 - 7

TEXT: This article is written in reply to an article by O.F. Uvarov, in this periodical No. 6, 1959. The author rejects Uvarov's idea of doing away with any mechanical testing of welded joints for bending strength, tensile strength, resilience and angle of creasing, and have them replaced by radiographic and metallographic examinations. Such examinations would require more complex equipment, more skilled personnel, and would produce not so much accurate results. When a welded joint is subjected to a testing of tensile strength, 6-7% of such tests rupture the joint all along the weld seam. This point is sufficiently illustrated by an example from practice in the Chelyabinskaya (Chelyabinsk) TETs, where the tensile strength testing of an austenite-steel steam pipe resulted in its rupture, thereby revealing its imperfection. Such tests should be continued. On the other hand

On Checking the Quality of Welding When Assembling Power Equipment

tests of resilience and angle of creasing reveal the plastic properties of the welded-on metal in a most spectacular way. Metallographic tests call for a more skilled personnel and are labor-consuming. Radiographic examinations should be rejected. They can reveal a defect only if it is larger than 5% of the thickness of pipe, which occurs very seldom, whereas cracks remain undetected. The best means of checking the quality of welded joints in perlite pipelines is the ultrasound defectoscopy. Not less than 50% of all welded joints in perlite pipelines having walls not less than 15 mm thick and 133 mm in diameter, should be checked by this method, as required by the "Instruction on Electric Arc Welding of Carbonic and Low-Alloyed Steel Pipes" and approved by the TU MES of July 31, 1958. With respect to most important super-high-pressure steam pipes, the ultrasound defectoscopy should be applied to at least 80% of such pipes. Radiographic inspection of weld joints may be used as an auxiliary means only. The above considerations apply also to checking high-pressure feed mains and cold boilers. Hydraulic testing of boilers should have a limited purpose, viz. to detect occasional flaws in weld seams, the presence of honeycombs and other sim-

ACC NR: AP6029861 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/009/0067/0070

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G. (Engineer); Ozeran, T. I. (Engineer)

ORG: VOF VTI

TITLE: Selecting the pressure and type of drive for booster feed pumps

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 9, 1966, 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: turbodrive design, booster pump, booster pump drive, steam turbine, steam boiler, pump, turbine engine

ABSTRACT: The increase in steam productivity and operating pressures of boilers has led to a need for more powerful feed pump drives and ways of increasing the efficiency of these drives. This study deals with the problem of improving the efficiency of feed pump drives and the selection of pressure for booster pumps. Both steam turbodrives and electrodrives were investigated. The tests were conducted with K-300-240, and K-500-240 turbines at 3000—5000 rpm. The following conclusions were made: 1) Taking into account the significant pressure losses in the steam supply lines leading to and from the turbodrive of the feed pump, the temperature drop of the working steam used in the turbodrive is lower than in the corresponding stages of the main turbine (7% in the K-500-240 and 20% in K-300-240). 2) In turbines with supercritical steam pressures, it is necessary to use high-rpm feed pumps with a preconnected booster pump. 3) Since booster pumps have no reduction gears and the hydraulic couplings and thus no losses

connected with them, electrodrives in booster pumps consume less energy than turbodrives. 4) The pressure of the booster pump should be increased up to its rated limit when operating at 3000 RPMs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Using valves instead of slide valves in cation filters. Energetik 5 no.4:18-19 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Boilers)

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Faulty ventilation of closed-type electric motors. Energetik 7 no.4:18 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Electric motors--Ventilation)

ACC NR: AP6029861 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/009/0067/0070

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G. (Engineer); Ozeran, T. I. (Engineer)

ORG: VOF VTI

TITLE: Selecting the pressure and type of drive for booster feed pumps

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 9, 1966, 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: turbo drive design, booster pump, booster pump drive, steam turbine, TURBOPUMP; STEAM AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT; STEAM BOILER

ABSTRACT: The increase in steam productivity and operating pressures of boilers has led to a need for more powerful feed pump drives and ways of increasing the efficiency of these drives. This study deals with the problem of improving the efficiency of feed pump drives and the selection of pressure for booster pumps. Both steam turbodrives and electro drives were investigated. The tests were conducted with K-300-240, and K-500-240 turbines at 3000--5000 rpm. The following conclusions were made:
1) Taking into account the significant pressure losses in the steam supply lines leading to and from the turbodrive of the feed pump, the temperature

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ACC NR: AP6029861

drop of the working steam used in the turbodrive is lower than in the corresponding stages of the main turbine (7% in the k-500-240 and 20% in K-300-240).

2) In turbine with supercritical steam pressures, it is necessary to use high-feed pumps with a preconnected booster pump.

3) Since booster pumps have no reduction gears and the hydraulic couplings and thus no losses connected with them, electrodrives in booster pumps consume energy than turbodrivers.

4) The pressure of the booster pump should be increased up to its rated limit when operating at 3000 RPMs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 16 formuals.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: None

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Quality control of welding during the installation of power equipment. Energetik 8 no.2:6-7 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Welding)
(Power engineering--Equipment and supplies)

1. RYSS, A. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Power Plants

7. Reducing oil losses. Rab.energ., 2, no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

RYSS, A.G.

Increasing the handling capacity of machines for testing long-period strength. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:112 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Testing machines)

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Break in the cam coupling of a turbine. Elek.sta. 24 no.5:50-51 My '53.
(MLRA 6:7)
(Steam turbines)

Regeneration of a thoroughly oxidized transformer oil by means of silica gel. Elek.sta. 24 no.5:57-58 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Electric transformers)

HYSS, A.G., inzh.

Possible way of increasing the efficiency of reducing and cooling units. Teploenergetika 5 no.4:93 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Efficient marking of pipe fittings. Energetik 5 no.5:18 My '57.
(Pipe fittings) (MLRA 10:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

L 10695-66

ACC NR: AP6003732 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/003/0008/0013

23
B

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G. (Engineer); Ozeran, T. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of initial steam parameters for high power series produced units

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 3, 1965, 8-13

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric power production, power generating station

ABSTRACT: A few years ago, after much discussion, it was decided to produce power stations of 300 megawatt capacity and higher with initial steam parameters of 240 atm. and 580°C, with intermediate heating up to 565°C. [before turbine]. The high cost of critical equipment has caused some writers to suggest that the parameters be lowered to 160 or even 130 atm. with limitation of the temperature of live steam to 565°C for equipment to be installed primarily in cheap fuel regions. The economic effectiveness of this suggestion is discussed, by presenting tables and formula for calculation of total cost of power equipment based on initial steam parameters chosen, as well as fuel expenditures required with various initial parameters for constant power output. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

HW

UDC: 621.311.22.002

28(5) SOV/32-25-8-35/44

AUTHOR: Ryss, A. G.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Cross-sections of "Plane" Samples Cut out of Tubes With Small Diameters

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 1004-1005 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the mechanical testing of tube-metals for pipelines in steam boilers or heat exchangers it is usual not to subject tube sections, but flat samples 15-20 mm wide to a tensile test. This method causes difficulties in the determination of the surface of the cross section of the destroyed sample (Fig 1) and the error increases with the width of the sample and the decrease of the tube diameter. This error ΔF can be determined by means of diagrams (Fig 2, a,b) and must be taken into consideration in the determination of the cross section. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

RYSS, A.G. APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2"

V 703 REMOVAL OF WATER FROM OIL IN TURBINE OIL SYSTEM. Ryss, A.G.
(Pwr. Stn., Moscow). Juno 1953. vol. 24. 55).

RYSS, A.G., inzh.

Decrease in the hydraulic resistance of the pipelines of boiler systems. Energetik 11 no.9:15 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

R Y8S/

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.G., Engineer. 96-4-22/24

TITLE: A method of increasing the efficiency of reduction-cooling installations. (Ob odnoy vozmozhnosti povysheniya ekonomichnosti reduktsionno-okhladitel'nykh ustanovok).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.4, p.93. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In many power stations it is necessary, for various reasons, to throttle and cool live steam. This is, of course, wasteful and every attempt should be made to increase the efficiency of reducing and cooling installations. One method is to cool the steam by feed-water from the high-pressure heaters instead of using feed-water at a temperature of 102-104°C from the feed pumps. Calculations are given which show the considerable economy that can result from this measure. In a particular case, the consumption of live steam was reduced by 1%, and in another case by 4%.
There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

RYSS, A.G., inzhener.

Eliminating the causes of reduced vacuum in turbine condensers. (MLRA 9:10)
Energetik 4 no.8:15-18 Ag '56.
(Condensers (Steam))

RADCHENKO, I.V., RYSS, M.I.

X-ray diffraction study of aqueous solutions of ammonium and lithium tetrafluoroborates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:182-187 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray diffraction study of aqueous solutions of magnesium tetrafluoborate. Zhur. struk. khim. 6 no.3:449-450 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

S/120/63/000/001/066/072
E039/E420

AUTHOR: Ryss, A.I.

TITLE: The preparation of polyethylene capillaries for the investigation of liquids by X-rays

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperiment, no.1, 1963, 201

TEXT: The use of plastic capillaries avoids errors due to scattering in glass when using capillaries to hold liquid samples. A method has been developed for the preparation of polyethylene capillaries with wall thicknesses of not more than 0.001 to 0.0015 cm and 2 mm in diameter. The use of polyethylene is particularly desirable thanks to its high chemical stability. 0.8 g of polyethylene (degree crystallization 64%, density 0.91 g/cm^3) is dissolved at 120°C in xylene (the author used metaxylene) under a high pressure in a closed thermostated vessel. The volume of solution is 15 cm and forms a uniform transparent mass which thickens and becomes turbid on cooling. A thin walled pyrex tube, sealed at one end and previously washed in alcohol, is dipped into the hot solution 2 to 3 times. The xylene evaporates after 30 to 40 sec leaving a layer of polyethylene on the wall. The end of

The preparation of ...

the tube is then broken off and the glass removed by submerging in concentrated hydrofluoric acid. By using pyrex glass the formation of insoluble fluorides is avoided. After floating off the polyethylene tube it is washed in distilled water, straightened by blowing air through it and dried. The tube is then filled with the liquid under investigation and sealed by melting the polyethylene. A comparison of a pyrex capillary (wall thickness 0.02 mm) and a polyethylene capillary (wall thickness 0.01 mm) using Mo - K_α radiation showed that a significantly less intense diffraction pattern was obtained with the polyethylene. In the case of copper radiation diffuse scattering on the amorphous phase of the polyethylene is also insignificant. The crystalline phase of polyethylene gives two clear diffraction lines which are easily excluded with the microphotometer. These capillaries can also be used for obtaining Debye diffraction on powders.

[Abstracter's note: Abridged translation.]

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1962

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray diffraction examination of nickel tetrafluoborate aqueous solutions. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:507-511 Jl-Ag '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Submitted September 28, 1964.

RADCHENKO, I.V.; RYS, A.I.

Coordination numbers of ions in aqueous solutions according to the X-ray diffraction data when the hydration of a hydroxonium ion in HBF_4 solutions is taken into account. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:771-773 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Submitted January 4, 1965.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray diffraction study of aqueous solutions of terafluoboric acid and some of its salts. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.4:416-420 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray study of the aqueous solutions of sodium tetrafluoroborate.
Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.4:530-533 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

RYSS, A.I.; RADCHENKO, I.V.

X-ray study of aqueous solutions of tetrafluoboric acid. Zhur. strukt.khim. 4 no.5:659-663 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

18(5) 25(1,5) SOV/135-59-7-10/15

AUTHORS: Kogos, A.M., Ryss, B.A., Engineers,
Gel'man, A.S, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Kabanov, N.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Resistance Welding in Steel Sheet Production

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 34-39(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experience in introducing resistance butt welding at metallurgical plants showed that resistance welding may produce an essential engineering and economic effect, especially, when together with a well adjusted butt welding machine some other, higher requirements of the metal strip are met. The equipment developed and the technology of butt-welding of strips which was tested under difficult work conditions of metallurgical plants, is a means for increasing the productivity of machinery for cold-rolling of sheets. This process must find wide-spread application in new rolling-mill shops which are to be constructed in accordance with the Seven-Year-Plan. In table 1 the authors present basic data of TsNIITMASh butt welding

Card 1/2

Resistance Welding in Steel Sheet Production

machines. Such equipment was developed by TsNIITMASh during the past years and was installed at the plants "Elektrostal'", "Zaporozhstal'", Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine). Fig. 2 shows a welding machine 1700 built by EZTM, used for welding steel strips in a rolling mill, whereby such processes as pickling, tinning, etc. may be performed continously. In table 2 the authors present data for welding low carbon steel strips at welding machines 1600 and 1700. Ther are 2 photographs, 9 diagrams, 2 tables and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh

RYSS, B.A., kand.med.nauk (Rostov-na-Don)

Importance of the study of the visits of patients in the polyclinic section of a provincial hospital. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.1:13-16 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(ROSTOV PROVINCE--HOSPITALS--ADMINISTRATION)

KERBALIYEV, A.I.; RYSS, D.S.; ABRAMOVICH, I.A.

Monitoring water injection under remote control of interconnected pumping stations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:15-17 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KERBALIYEV, A.I.; RYSS, D.S.; LISHNEVETSKIY, S.P.; ABRAMOVICH, I.A.

Automatic control of multiple pumping stations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.9:17-20 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v neftyanoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti, Sumgait.

RYSS, I.F.; BOGDANOVA, L.P.

Kinetics of alkaline hydrolysis of triethylaminosulfotrioxide. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.1:172-175 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Submitted July 18, 1963.

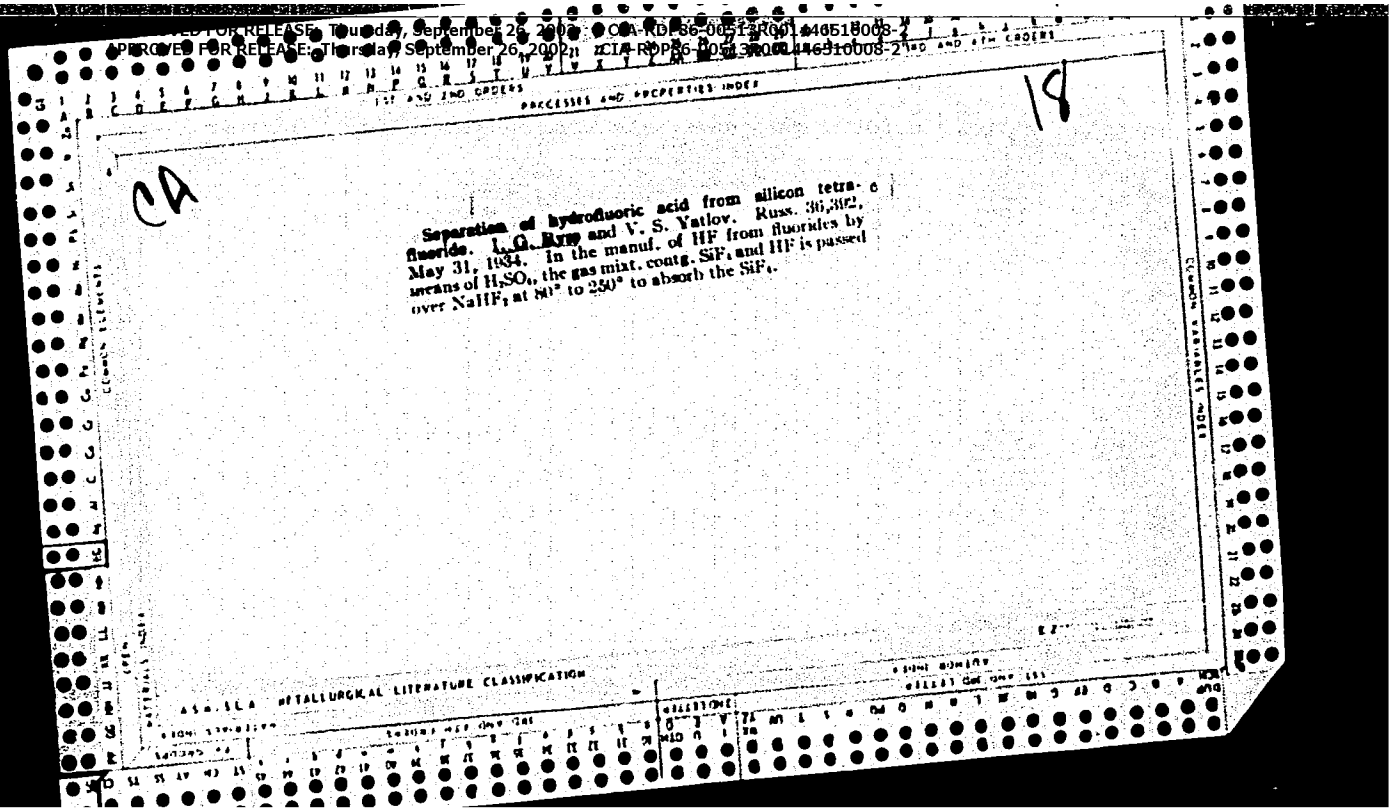
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 | CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

Absorption of silicon fluoride by sodium fluoride. V. S. YATLOV AND I. G. RUDA. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) **5**, 332–43(1932).—The rate of the reaction: $2NaF(s) + SiF_4(g) = Na_2SiF_6(s)$ at 275° is 0.48; 350°—1.0; 400°—4.8; 470°—20.1. At 470° NaF contg. 45.83% Na_2SiF_6 was converted to 92.2% Na_2SiF_6 in 3½ hrs. The reaction might be utilized for purifying HF-SiF_4 mixts. by using very fine NaF crystals to increase the rate of the reaction or by using highly active NaF followed by regeneration at 600–700°F.

V. KALICHEVSKY

The transformation of sodium chromate into dichromate by the action of hydrofluoric acid. I. G. Ruiss and S. S. Orlov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) **1933**, No. 4, 37.—Na_2CrO_4 solns., freed from Al, are treated with HF, free from H_2SiF_6, to change of color of Congo red paper first soaked in $BaCl_2$ soln. NaF ppts. and, after washing with cold H_2O, may be used for other purposes. $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ remains in the soln. and it is obtained mixed with some Na_2SO_4 by evapn. of the soln. H. M. Leicester

Dissociation of magnesium chromate. I. G. Ruiss and R. G. Uritzkaya. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 4, 213–16(in German 216-17)(1934).—The prepn. of pure anhyd. $MgCrO_4$ is described. Thermal decompn. follows the reactions $2MgCrO_4 = 2MgO.Cr_2O_3 + 1.5O_2$; $2MgO.Cr_2O_3 = MgO + MgO.Cr_2O_3$. H_2 reacts at 300° with inflammation. The dissocn. pressure of $MgCrO_4$ is given by $\log p_{mm.} = (-16,488/T) + 23.271$; the heat of dissocn. is 75,370 cal. per mol. of O_2. B. C. A.



CA

18

Separation of hydrofluoric acid from silicon tetra-fluoride. L. G. Byrn and V. S. Yatlov. Russ. 36,302, May 31, 1934. In the manuf. of HF from fluorides by means of H_2SO_4, the gas mixt. contg. SiF_4 and HF is passed over $NaHF_2$ at 80° to 250° to absorb the SiF_4.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446510008-2

B-I-F

BC

CONVERSION OF SODIUM CHROMATE INTO DICHROMATE BY MEANS OF HYDROFLORIC ACID. I.G. Ryss and S.S.Orlov (J. Chem. Ind., Russ., 1933, No.4, 53-57). - 50% aq. Na_2CrO_4 on treatment with HF or with 37.5% aq. HF yields $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ (I) and NaF, which can, after reduction of its (I) content to 5-7% by washing, and addition of dinitrophenol, be used for impregnation of wood. The materials used should have low Al and Si contents. B.T.

18

Ca

The preparation of sodium fluosilicate from hydrofluoric acid, quartz and sodium chloride. I. G. Ruiss. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 3, 48–52.—Technical HF is filtered through quartz sand 1–5 mm. in diam. The acid gives a quant. yield of H_2SiF_6. The latter, not dild. is treated with a 10% excess of a satd. NaCl soln., which ppts. nearly pure Na_2SiF_6. H. M. Leicester

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Rapid volumetric determination of soluble fluorides. I. G. Ruiss and P. Bezmenova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 161 ... The method of Siegel (cf. C. A. 21, ...) for the detn. of sol. fluorides gives extremely low values, because of the slow reaction of HF with SiO_2 gel in the formation of SiF_6^{--} and the unsuitable color range of the methyl red indicator. In the proposed modification, SiO_2 sol is substituted for the gel. As indicators are used the mixts. of equal vols. of 0.1% alc. solns. of dimethyl yellow with methylene blue (I) and methyl orange with methylene blue (II). These mixed indicators are neutral to SiF_6^{--} and make possible the titration without the necessity of pptg. the latter with KCl and alc. To a concd. soln. of a fluoride add a 25% excess of Na_2SiO_3 soln. previously neutralized against I or II indicator. Add to the mixt. 0.25 N HCl to a bright violet color of the soln. and then 2 g. KCl for each 25 cc. of the soln. Titrate the soln. with NaOH to a green against I and to a bluish green against II. The accuracy of the detn. of 0.2 g. of fluoride is better than 0.5%. Chas. Blanc

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Complex fluorides. I. Hydrolysis of the fluosilicate ion. I. G. Ruiss and N. P. Bakina. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* [N. S.], 2, 21–5(1934)(in German); cf. *C. A.* **30**, 6301[1]. Solns. of NaF, satd. with SiO_2 and Na_2SiF_6, were made up in paraffined containers both by the addn. of the solids and by the partial hydrolysis of Na_2SiF_6. The p_H of these solns. was detd. by the H electrode over a period of days (up to 35) until it became const. The p_H at 20° for a soln. contg. 0.9048 mols. NaF per kg. H_2O was 7.37; for 0.4524 mols., 6.90; and for 0.2262 mols., 6.40. From these values and the known values of the activities of the various ions, etc., the hydrolysis const. of SiF_6^{--} at 20° was found to be 1.2×10^{-27} (cf. *C. A.* **25**, 5073).

John E. Milberry

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The inflammability of pyrites and flotation tailings I. O. Ruins, T. G. Zhuravleva and V. N. Suslov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 580-1(1935).—The ignition temp. of 70-mesh pyrites is 340°. It rises with increased particle size. The presence of quartz has little effect on this value but mixts. with clay raise it. Various samples of natural pyrites and flotation tailings show ignition temps. of 305-90°. H. M. Leicester

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The explosiveness of pyrite-air mixtures. I. G. Ruiss, T. G. Zhuravleva and B. N. Suslov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 602-6(1935); *cf. C. A.* 29, 7884⁴.—Under the operating conditions of a H_2SO_4 *plant* there is danger of explosion of air-pyrite mixts., especially in the burning oven, and precautions similar to those observed with powd. coal should be taken. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The inflammability of pyrites containing carbon. I. G. Ruiss, T. G. Zhuravleva and B. N. Suslov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 690(1935); cf. preceding abstract.— Such pyrites have a lower ignition temp. than ordinary pyrites, the values ranging from 228° to 242°. They are more explosive in air mixts. than ordinary pyrites. As the particle size increases, the explosiveness of the air mixts. decreases.

H. M. Leicester

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Complex fluorides. II. The hydrolysis of fluoborate ions. I. G. Ruiss and N. P. Bakina. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* [N. S.], 2, 107–10(1936)(in German).—The hydrolysis of fluoborates follows the equation: $BF_4^- + 3H_2O = H_3BO_3 + 3H^+ + 4F^-$. By detg. with a H electrode-satd. calomel electrode cell the p_H of KF solns. of concns. up to 0.9690 *M* KF, satd. with KBF_4 and H_3BO_3, the equil. const., $K = a_{H^+}^3 \times a_{F^-}^4 / a_{BF_4^-} \times a_{H_2O}^3$, at 18°, was found to be 2.51×10^{-11}. With a quinhydrone electrode the p_H of a satd. (0.0328 *M*) KBF_4 soln., was detd. as 2.50, and for a 0.00328 *M* KBF_4 soln. $p_H = 2.98$. Thus for acidimetric titration of HBF_4 thymol blue is a suitable indicator, but titration cannot be carried out with dil. solns., especially if not satd. with KBF_4.

W. B. Keighton, Jr.

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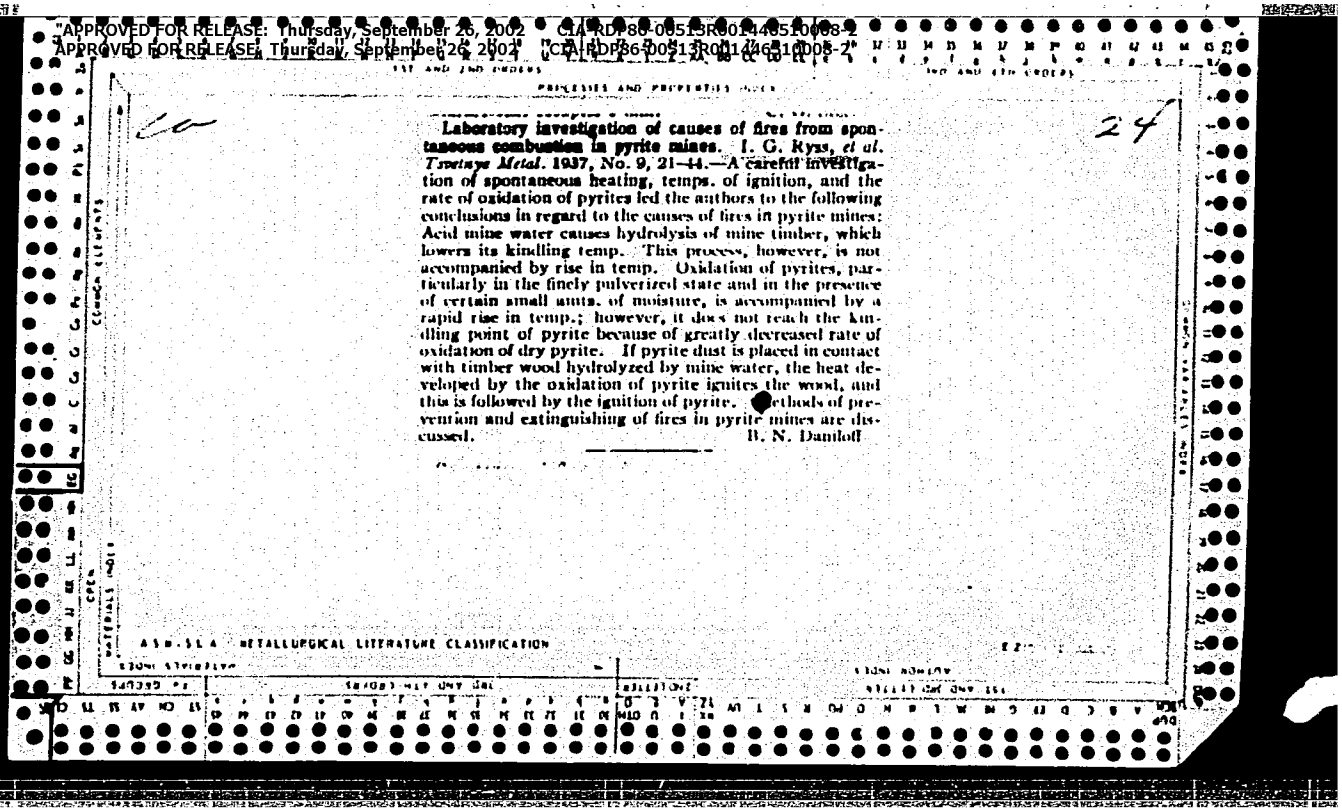
Potentiometric determination of soluble fluorides. I. G. Ryss and N. P. Bakina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 172–7 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 29, 8579.—According to preliminary tests NaF can be detd. in the presence of contaminating sulfates by satg. the soln. with Na_2SiF_6 and titrating with $Ca(NO_3)_2$ with the quinhydrone electrode. C. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Laboratory investigation of causes of fires from spontaneous combustion in pyrite mines. I. G. Ryss, *et al.* *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1937, No. 9, 21–44.—A careful investigation of spontaneous heating, temps. of ignition, and the rate of oxidation of pyrites led the authors to the following conclusions in regard to the causes of fires in pyrite mines: Acid mine water causes hydrolysis of mine timber, which lowers its kindling temp. This process, however, is not accompanied by rise in temp. Oxidation of pyrites, particularly in the finely pulverized state and in the presence of certain small amts. of moisture, is accompanied by a rapid rise in temp.; however, it does not reach the kindling point of pyrite because of greatly decreased rate of oxidation of dry pyrite. If pyrite dust is placed in contact with timber wool hydrolyzed by mine water, the heat developed by the oxidation of pyrite ignites the wool, and this is followed by the ignition of pyrite. Methods of prevention and extinguishing of fires in pyrite mines are discussed.

B. N. Danilov