DIDYK, B.S.; KOZENKO, A.V.; TSIN, M.R.; ZATULOVSKIY, S.S.; KOLESOVA, V.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: SHIYAN, V.G.; KHOKHLOV, P.L.; OLEYNIK, L.S.; SHEMYAKOVA, L.V.

Hot crack in tubes of nodular cast iron and ways to avoid them. Nauch. trudy Inst. lit. proizv. AN URSR 11:70-79 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Pipe, Cast iron--Defects)
(Centrifugal casting)

TSIN, M.R., inzh.; ZATULOVSKIY, S.S., inzh.; DIDYK, B.S., inzh.; KOZENKO, A.V., inzh.; SHIYAN, V.G., inzh.; SEMENOV, L.S., inzh.

Casting pressure pipe of cast iron with spheroidal graphite. Met.i gornorud.prom. no,5:37-41 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR (for TSin, Zatulovskiy, Didyk, Kozenko). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (for Shiyan, Semenov).
(Pipe, Cast iron)

SMOLYAKOV, A.N.; SHIYAN, V.G.

Avoiding defects in cast iron pipe. Lit. proizv. no.10:10-11 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KHAKHALIN, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMOLYAKOV, A.N., inzh.; SHIYAN, V.G., inzh.; SEMKO, V.I., inzh.

Improving the process of centrifugal casting of cast-iron pipes. Mashinostroenie no.5:64-68 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.

KHAKHALIN, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOKHLOV, P.L., inzh.; SHIYAN, V.G., inzh.

Developing the technology of pipe production from high-strength cast iron by the centrifugal method. Proizv. trub no.10:71-75 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

L 46313-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WH/WW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AR5006249 S/0276/64/000/011/G046/G046

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 11G312

AUTHOR: Shiyan, V. G.

TITLE: Casting blanks from malleable pig iron for pressed pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vysokoprochn. chugun. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat, USSR, 1964, 188-190

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, ferrous metalworking, casting, pipe

TRANSLATION: The Ukrainian Scientific Research Pipe Institute has developed a technique for pressing pipes from cast iron containing globular graphite. Hollow blanks for pipe pressing are produced by centrifugal casting in lined metal molds. To avoid formation of cementite and secure even distribution of the graphite in the blank, pouring is done at a variable rate. About 1/3 of all the metal in the ladle was poured at a rate of 3-4 kg/sec, ensuring a low speed of hardening of the surface zone and avoiding the formation of cementite. Then the pouring rate was reduced to 2 kg/sec and the hardening was reduced throughout the ingot wall. Segregation of graphite is prevented by evening out the speed of displacement of the liquid layer

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L 46313-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006249

and advance of the crystallization front. Mechanical properties of the malleable iron are reduced after pressing because of deformation of the globular graphite, but the strength of the pipes remains quite high (after annealing $\sigma_b = 37$ kg/mm^2, $\sigma_{bend} = 55$ kg/mm^2, $\sigma = 10\%$), and they withstand pressures of up to 500 kg/cm^2. The effect of the chemical composition of the iron on the microstructure and form of the graphite was studied. L. Yanovskaya

SUB CODE: MM, IE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

PYCHKIN, S.M., HORODAYEVSKIY, [illegible]; SHIYAN, V.G.

Mastering centrifugal casting of iron water pipes. Lit. proizv. 9:7-8 My '64. (MIRA 18:5)

KAMENSHTEYN, S.D.; DVOSKIN, S.M.; SHIYAN, V.G.

Operating large coke-gas cupolas with preheating of the blow and water cooling. Lit. proizv. no.12:17-18 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SHIYAN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Changes in the chemical composition of cast iron during its treatment with magnesium and its holding in the ladle. Lit. proizv. no.1:3-5 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

KURDYUKOV, G.V., dotsent; OVCHINNIKOV, V.I.; SHIYAN, V.P., brigadir betonshchikov

Reinforced concrete smokestacks are more economical than steel ones. Prom.stroi. 40 no.8:27-30 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Chimneys) (Concrete construction)

SHIYAN, Ya., inzhener-mekhanik (Kishinev).

Semimechanical device for puttying window glass. Prom. koop. no.9: 21 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Putty)

KRIVUN, S.V.; SHIYAN, Zh.V.; DOROFEYENKO, G.N.

Perchloric acid and its compounds as catalysts in organic synthesis. Part 17: Synthesis of pyrylium salts by the condensation of β-diketones with ketones. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:167-170 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Donetskoye otdeleniye Instituta organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]V.

Reaction of urea with phenols in [illegible] solutions. Zhur. [illegible] khim. 31 no.[illegible]:1326-1326 Ag '[illegible]5. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Fizicheskiy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut i Moskovskiy filial Instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv.

SHIYANEVSKIY, A.Ya.

Gradation in the regenerative properties of the neuron following traumatic injuries to its peripheral segment and the effect of repeated transections on the rate of regeneration [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 43 no.1:88-92 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.Ya.Anfimov) i kafedry gistologii (zav. - kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.F.Berezentseva) Krasnodarskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.A.Sarkisovym.

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL, physiology,
regen. capacities & eff. of repeated sections on regen. rate (Rus))

SHILANEVSKIY, A.Ya.

Regeneration of peripheral nerves after repeated trauma. Eksp. khir. 3 no.6:31-34 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V. Ya. Anfimov) i kafedry gistologii (zav. dots. G.F. Berezentseva) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL, wds. & inj.
regen. after repeated trauma in rabbits (Rus))

SHIYANEVSKIY, A.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Method for the detection of Kernig's sign. Probl.tub. 37 no.8: 93 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.Ya. Liberzon) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TUBERCULOSIS MENINGEAL diag.)

TSITRITSKIY, Ye.R., prof.; SHIYANEVSKIY, A.Ya., kand.med.nauk (Blagoveshchensk)

Case of chronic pachyleptomeningitis without meningeal symptoms. Vop.neirokhir. 24 no.6:45-46 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika i klinika nervnykh bolezney Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MENINGITIS)

SHIYANEVSKIY, A.Ya. (Blagoveshchensk)

Meningeal symptoms in cerebral tumors under clinical conditions. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.2:37-39 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRAIN--TUMORS) (MENINGES--DISEASES)

SHIYANEVSKIY, A.Ya.

Some problems in the symptomatology of disease and the pathomorphology of the meninges. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.6:855-859 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. -- prof. G.Ya.Liberzon) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MENINGES--DISEASES)

SHIYANEVSKIY, A.Ya.; YAGLINSKIY, V.A.

Case of a cerebral tumor metastasizing into the internal organs.
Zdrav.Kazakh. 22 no.7:73-75 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii Aktyubinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRAIN--TUMORS)

SOV/137-58-10-20743

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shiyanov, A.G.

TITLE: Employment of High-speed Differential-inertia-type Gas Cleaners to Separate Antimony Dust at the im. Frunze Kombinat (Primeneniye skorostnogo turbulentnogo pyleulovitelya dlya ulavlivaniya sur'myanoy pyli na kombinate im. Frunze)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po pyleulavlivaniyu v tsvetn. metallurgii. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 352-355

ABSTRACT: In 1954 the system of gas cleaning at the im. Frunze Kombinat was replaced by high-speed dust separators (DS). The gases of reverbatory furnaces, with an average dust content of 8.65 g/nm^3, are cooled to 140-180°C in hollow scrubbers and delivered by VVD-8 blowers to high-speed atomizers (A). The cyclone and scrubber pulps are sent to settle in sumps. Used electrolyte containing NaOH, Na_2S, and Na_2CO_3 is added to the clarified liquid for purposes of neutralization. The DS dust contains 75-78% Sb. The DS system is simple and dependable. The cyclones are found to wear out and require replacement every 8-10 months. In order to increase the efficiency of the

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SOV/137-58-10-20743

Employment of High-speed Differential-inertia-type Gas Cleaners (cont.)

DS it is necessary to raise the speed of the gases in the cyclone outlet head to 70-75 m/sec, and to reduce the gas temperature at the fan inlet to 120-130°C. Indices for the DS (per 1000 nm^3 gases) are as follows: Electric energy consumption 5.5 kw, labor 0.12-3 man-hours, water consumption 0.1-0.2 m^3.

G.G.

1. Gases--Cleaning 2. Particles (Airborne)--Control systems
3. Antimony--Production

Card 2/2

SHIYANOV, Andrey Gordeyevich; MEL'NIKOV, S.M., red.; EL'KIND, L.M., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Production of antimony] Proizvodstvo sur'my; uchebnoe posobie dlia podgotovki i povysheniia kvalifikatsii masterov i rabochikh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 176 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Antimony--Metallurgy)

USSR / Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38567.

Author : Shiyanov, A. T.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Specificity of Coccidia.

Orig Pub: Tr. Przhevalskogo ped. in-ta, 1954, No 3, 185-190.

Abstract: When kids and lambs infected with several species of Eimeria were maintained jointly, the former were not infected by coccidia. This indicates the specificity of coccidia in different species of animals.

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SHIYANOV, G. N., Cand Agr Sci -- "Aftermath of annual ~~cultivations~~, ~~depending upon~~ ~~the~~ agricultur~~e~~ engineering methods under ~~the~~ conditions of irrigation and precarious ~~bogard~~ of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast arid-steppe zone." Alma-Ata, 1961. (Kazakh Acad Agr Sci. Sci Res Inst of ~~Forage~~ and Pastures) (KL, 3-61, 256)

SHIYANOV, G.N.

Forage beans in virgin lands. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:10-13 My '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom normoproizvodstva Kokchetavskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii.

SHIYANOV, I.A.

From wagons to shops. Put'i put.khoz. no.7:26-27 Jl '59. (MIR/ 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik rel'sosvarochnogo poyazda, stantsiya Chiyekurkalns, Latviyskoy dorogi. (Railroads--Rails)

MAMONTOV; GORSHKOV; MASLAKOV; POKROVSKAYA; KLEVANTSOV, P.I.; MOSKALEV; YANKOVSKIY; DISHUK; BUDKEVICH; KOVAL'CHUK, U. Ya.; GRISHANOV; ARTAMONOV, TRIFONOV; SHIYANOV, I.A.

Railroad workers assume greater responsibilities. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.2:3-4 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik Kalachinskoy distantsii puti Omskoy dorogi (for Mamontov). 2. Zamestitel' sekretarya partorganizatsii, stantsiya Kalachinskaya, Omskoy dorogi (for Gorshkov). 3. Predsedatel' mestkoma, stantsiya Kalachinskaya Omskoy dorogi (for Maslakov). 4. Sekretar' komsomol'skoy organizatsii, stantsiya Kalachinskaya Omskoy dorogi (for Pokrovskaya). 5. Nachal'nik Shadrinskoy distantsii puti Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Klevantsov). 6. Nachal'nik Orshanskoy distantsii puti Belorusskoy dorogi (for Moskalev). 7. Sekretar' partbyuro, g. Orsha (for Yankovskiy). 8. Predsedatel' mestkoma, g. Orsha (for Dushuk). 9. Sekretar' komiteta Komsomola g. Orsha (for Budkevich). 10. Nachal'nik shchebenochnogo zavoda, stantsiya Orlova Sloboda, Donetskoy dorogi (for Koval'chuk). 11. Nachal'nik Kamyshlovskoy distantsii puti Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Grishanov). 12. Sekretar' partbyuro, stantsiya Kamyshlov Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Artamonov). 13. Predsedatel' mestkoma, stantsiya Kamyshlov Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Trifonov) 14. Nachal'nik rel'sosvarochnogo predpriyatiya No. 9, Riga (for Shiyanov).

(Railroads—Employees)

SINITSYNA, Ye.V.; GET'MAN, N.S.; VIDENSKIY, I.G.; KOGAN, Ye.I.; SHIYANOV, P.G., red.; SEVRYUKOV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Kursk Province; bibliography] Kurskaia oblast'; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Kursk, Kurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 184 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kursk (Province), Upravleniye vnutrennikh del. Arkhivnyy otdel.
(Bibliography--Kursk Province) (Kursk Province--Bibliography)

SHIYANOV, Ya. G.

Shiyanov, Ya. G. - "Inspecting the wood quality of trees and brushwood species" Les Khoz-vo, 19[illegible], No. [illegible], p. [illegible]

SO: U-[illegible], 10 July [illegible], (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 19[illegible]).

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa. R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101360

Author : Shiyanova, A. T.
Inst : Przhevalsk Pedagogical Institute
Title : Experimental Treatment of Coccidiosis in Cattle with Synthomycin Combined with Osarsol (Acetarsone)

Orig Pub : Both preparations were given internally and simultaneously twice daily; osarsol was given in 3 mg. doses, and synthomycin in 20 mg/kg doses. Already after 3 applications of the preparations, the animals' state of health showed improvement. If the treatment was continued for 2-4 days, a 100 percent recovery of the animals was secured even in severe forms of the disease. Microscopic examinations of feces after treatment showediindividual oocysts of coccidae, visible through the microscope. This fact proves that the treatment described above does not sterilize the organism from coccidae. However, it reduces their number greatly. -- I. Y. Panchenko.

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80218

S/126/60/009/04/021/033
E021/E435

18.6100

AUTHORS: Frantsevich, I.N., Shiyanovskaya, I.Ye. and Lavrenko, V.A.

TITLE: Cold-working and Recovery of Tungsten and Molybdenum of High Purity Under Conditions of an Inhomogeneous Stressed State

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 4, pp 593-597 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Compacted cermet materials of high purity were used in the investigation. Cylindrical specimens of tungsten of a purity 99.989% and a density 19.3 g/cm^3, and molybdenum of a purity of 99.988% and density 10.2 g/cm^3, were subjected to a pressure of 300 kg/mm^2 under a 100-ton press. Deformation produced was 40% for tungsten and 55% for molybdenum. The cold worked specimens were heat treated in the range 800 to 1650°C for tungsten and 800 to 1200°C for molybdenum for 2 hours in vacuo. The temperature of the start of recrystallization was determined by Rockwell hardness determinations. A curve of H_{RC} hardness against temperature is shown in Fig 1 (for tungsten). A similar curve of H_{RA} against

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80218

S/126/60/009/04/021/033
E021/E435

Cold-working and Recovery of Tungsten and Molybdenum of High Purity Under Conditions of an Inhomogeneous Stressed State

temperature for molybdenum is shown in Fig 2. The temperatures of recrystallization were 1350°C for tungsten and 1000°C for molybdenum. X-ray analysis of the samples was carried out. By harmonic analysis of the results, it is shown that the broadening of the lines was caused only by microdistortion of the lattice. Fig 4 shows a curve of the recovery of molybdenum by plotting temperature on the abscissa and relative deformation on the ordinate. The curve shows a sharp fall in the microdistortions in the region of recrystallization. Fig 6 shows a similar curve for tungsten. There is a less sharp fall in microdistortions in the region of recrystallization in this case. There are 6 figures and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Cermets and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

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S/020/62/142/006/012/019
B104/B108

AUTHORS: Frantsevich, I. N., Academician AS UkrSSR, and Shivanovskaya, I. Ye.

TITLE: Study of the fine structure in deformed rhenium crystals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 6, 1962, 1291-1293

TEXT: Cold hardening and recovery of very pure rhenium were studied by axial and omnilateral compression in a press and by steel rings, respectively. The recrystallization temperature of uni-axially deformed Re specimens (30 %) is 1200°C. In specimens deformed in steel rings it is much less. The recrystallization temperature was determined from the appearing (204) X-ray diffraction line. The microdeformations of the lattice are little affected by annealing the Re specimens deformed by omnilateral compression at temperatures up to 600°C for 2 hours. The first patterns occur in the blurred diffraction lines when the annealing is done at temperatures of 600°C. The microdeformations of the lattice were determined by harmonic analysis of the profile curve of the diffraction line. The relative deformations thus determined indicated that the

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broadening of the diffraction lines of specimens deformed in steel rings is caused by microdeformations in the lattice. The microdeformation at 600°C determined from the (101) diffraction line is $1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$, the one determined from the (112) diffraction line is $1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$. In discussing the low recrystallization temperature of the specimens deformed in steel rings the authors point to the fact that in this deformation there is almost no ductile displacement of the Re grains, but that the entire deformation energy is accumulated in lattice disturbances inside the grains. Consequently, the Re can recrystallize by a mechanism devoid of diffusion. Reference is made of B. D. Grozin (Mekhanicheskiye svoystva zakalennoy stali, 1951). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1961

SHIYANOVSKAYA, I.YE. AND FRANTSEVICH, I.N.

"Examination of causes of lattice imperfections of rhenium and tungsten and explanation of the mechanism of recrystallization processes applied to these metals under low and high temperatures."

Paper presented at the Powder Metallurgy Conference, Smolenice, Czech. 17-20 Sep 1962

ZHMUDSKIY, A.Z. [Zhmuds'kyi, O.Z.]; KUCHEROV, I.; SHIYANOVSKIY, V.I. [Shyianovs'kyi, V.I.]

Recording of X-radiation by means of CdS photovaristors. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.2:279-281 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko.

(X rays)
(Cadmium sulfide)
(Photoelectric cells)

31950

S/181/62/004/005/052/055
B163/B138

9.4177

AUTHORS: Kucherov, I. Ya., Zhmudskiy, A. Z., and Shiyanovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Some special features of the dark conductivity of CdS photoresistors

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 1376-1378

TEXT: A slow increase in current with time is observed in some CdS photoresistors with gallium electrodes produced by the Institut fiziki AN USSR (Institute of Physics AS UkrSSR). This slow increase is especially noticeable with specimens of relatively low resistance. Fig. 1 shows the variation in current with time for one specimen under different voltages. If the voltage is cut off for a short time and switched on again, the current is quickly restored to the original value. On the other hand, if the voltage is cut off for about 30 hours or more, the current time variation will have the original shape, as shown in Fig. 1. Similar effects have been found before with Sb_2S_3 single crystals, by Lyashenko and Skubenko (UFZh. 6, 2, 1961, 202). The increase in current with time can

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S/181/62/004/005/052/055
B163/B138

Some special features of the ...

be considerably delayed by passing a current through the photoresistor in opposite direction. If, beforehand, a sufficient time (e.g. 36 hours) has elapsed after the passage of the inverse current, this effect is no longer observed. From these results it is concluded that the rise in current with time is due to slow diffusion processes at the surface or inside the semiconductor. The explanation given by Lyashenko and Skubenko (l.c.), that the carrier concentration is increased with time due to electrolysis of their trapping centers, is not thought to be sufficient to explain the rapid increase in current observed in the CdS photoresistors. It is thought that ions from impurities and adsorbed gas, diffusing in the applied field, create a space charge and potential drop at the electrodes. In this local strong field electrons may be set free from traps occupied at room temperature, and electron multiplication may also be caused by impact ionization. The delay effect of inverse current is attributed to positive ions concentrating near the cathode, and emptying the trap levels. Thus, if the applied field is reversed, it will take some time before the ions are removed and the traps filled again. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

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S/181/62/004/005/052/055
B163/B138

Some special features of the ...

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1961 (initially),
February 10, 1962 (after revision)

Fig. 1. Variation in dark current with time for different voltages applied to a CdS photoresistor. 1 - V = 1.4 v (E = 14 v/cm), 2 - 2.6 b, 3 - 5.4 v, 4 - 10.2 v, 5 - 15.5 v. Abscissa: Time in minutes. Ordinate: Current, in 10^{-12} amps.

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ZHMUDSKIY, A.Z.; KUCHEROV, I.Ya.; SHIYANOVSKIY, V.I.

Recording of X rays with the aid of CdS photoresistance. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:232-233 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(X rays) (Cadmium sulfide)

L 1114-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5020493 UR/0000/64/000/000/0463/0468

AUTHORS: Kucherov, I. Ya.; Zhmudskiy, A. Z.; Shiyanovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Increase in electrical conductivity under the influence of an electric field in CdS single crystals

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 463-468

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, electric conductivity, single crystal, annealing, electrometer, illumination effect

ABSTRACT: Transient processes of electrical conductivity in CdS single crystals and the effect of annealing and illumination on these crystals were studied in order to determine the causes of these transients. About 40 CdS single crystals with a dark resistance of 10^{12}-10^{14} Ω were studied with the aid of an electrometer amplifier. The change in current with time is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The presence of a threshold potential difference at which a slow increase in current with time is observed and a strong dependence of resistivity upon

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L 1114-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020493

voltage are shown. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina gosuniversitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiev Order of Lenin State University)

SUBMITTED: 06Oct64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 1114-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020493

ENCLOSURE: 01

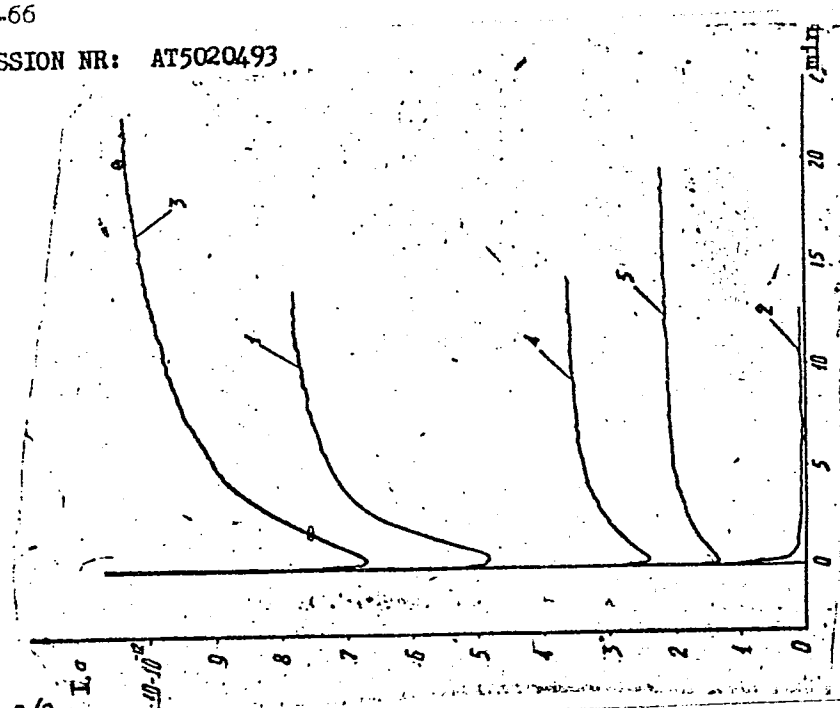

Fig. 1. Change in current with time.
Curve 1- before annealing; curve 2- after 4-5 hrs annealing at 100C; curve 3- 18 hrs after illumination of annealed sample; curve 4- 63 hrs after illumination; curve 5- 113 hrs after illumination

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L 44182-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6022997 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/004/0389/0394

AUTHOR: Zhmuds'kyy, O. Z. —Zhmudskiy, A. Z.; Kucherov, I. Ya.; Shyyanovs'kyy, V. I. —Shiyanovskiy, V. I.

ORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kyyivs'skyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Investigation of slow changes in the dark conductivity of cadmium sulfide single crystals

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 389-394

TOPIC TAGS: crystal surface, electric field, conductivity, electrode, cadmium sulfide, single crystal, dark conductivity

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been carried out on the effect of various contacts (Al, Au, In, and In—Ga alloys), the value of the voltage (V) applied to the sample, and of the transverse electric field on the kinetics of dark conductivity of CdS single crystals. It is shown that slowly increasing relaxation of the conductivity is observ-

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L 44183-66

ACC NR: AP6022997

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ed only in samples with In and In—Ga electrodes. Voltage and the electric field have a great effect on the kinetics of dark conductivity. The increase of voltage to a certain value results in a decrease in τ of the process; with a further increase of voltage V, the conductivity decreases, which can be described by an equation of the form $I = A + B \ln t$, typical of many surface effects in semiconductors. The view is discussed that a slow increase in the dark conductivity with time at V = const is due to the redistribution of electrons injected into the crystal between the bulk and the surface. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035193 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/009/B027/B027

AUTHOR: Zaydenberg, M. G.; Shiyanskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the reliability of radio engineering systems for air traffic control

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika, i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 9B189

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr., vyp. 46, 1966, 95-101

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft control equipment, radio engineering, air traffic control system, radio engineering dispatching system

ABSTRACT: Some problems pertaining to the reliability of air traffic radio engineering dispatching (ATD) in airfield zones and their importance for the safety and regularity of flights are studied. Two problems are analyzed: the usage count of radiotelephone circuits board—dispatcher—board and the delay of aircraft during landing approaches. The mathematical apparatus of the theory of mass servicing makes it possible to investigate the reliability of the performance of radio engineering ATD systems, especially in airfield zones. An analysis of the continuous

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.396.989

ACC NR: AR6035193

technological process in the region of the airfield makes it possible to establish correlation links between the functional reliability of radio-engineering ground and board devices of the ATD system and the permissible accuracy of their operation. The investigation of the probable parameters of aircraft flow and of the distribution of service intervals makes it possible to determine the periods of operation and standstill in the functioning of radio engineering systems, and thereby, the efficient volume of technological and preventive operations, as well as the permissible time of equipment standstill. The paper has four illustrations and a bibliography of four titles. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 01, 09/

Card 2/2

YEVSEYENKO, L.S.; DISVETOVA, V.V.; KORMAN, D.B.; LEVITIN, Ye.I.; LEYENSON, B.P.; ORLOVA, R.S.; SHIYATAYA, O.K.

Results of the clinical use of 5-fluorouracil. Vop.onk. 11 no.11:69-75 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz khimioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshev).

SHIYATOV, S.G.

Height growth of larch in the course of the vegetation period at the timberline in the Arctic Urals. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:249-253 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

SHIYATOV, S.G.

Age structure and the formation of tree stands of the sparse larch forests at the timberline of the Sob' River basin (Arctic Urals). Trudy Inst. biol. AN UFAN SSSR 42:81-96 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

KLEN, Rudolf, doktor; KRISHPIN, Yan [Kryspin, Jan], doktor; SHIYEROVA, Aleksandra [Schierova, Alexandra], doktor fil. [translator]

[Preparation and preservation of tissues] Zagotovka i konservirovanie tkanei. Prague. Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1962. 316 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 16:12)
(TISSUES--PRESERVATION)

SHIYKIN, N. I.

B-9

Category: USSR

Abs Jour: Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7592

Author: Shiykin, N. I., Grushko, I. Ye., and Bel'skiy, I. F.

Inst: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: On the Utilization of a Nickel Catalyst in the Kizhner Decomposition of Hydrazones.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR, Section on Chemical Sciences, 1956, No 5, 622-624

Abstract: The catalytic decomposition of the hydrazones of cyclohexenylcyclohexanone and α-acetylfuran in the presence of platinized alumina (20% Pt), reduced nickel-alumina catalyst (30%Ni), or Ni-mud has been investigated. It was found that finely dispersed Ni-catalysts give product yields which are not lower than those obtained with platinum catalysts.

Card: 1/1

SHYIKO, V.V. [Shyiko, V.V.]

Climatic conditions of agricultural production in Nikolayev province. Ukr. geog. zhur. no.5:21-27 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

SHIZHIKOV, D.M.

14

6311* **Reactions of Cadmium With Oxides of Carbon.** (In Russian.) D. M. Shizhikov, E. I. Khazanov, and A. G. Nikonov. *Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), Section of Technical Sciences, Jan. 1951, p. 68-73.

Investigation of the above showed that: Cd above its boiling point (768°C.) is not subject to oxidation by CO; oxidation of Cd by CO_2 with formation of sooty carbon takes place below 350°C.; oxidation of Cd by CO_2 is significant only near its melting point (319°C.). Data are tabulated and charted; method of investigation is described; results are discussed.

SHKABARA A. S.

FA 14/49T8

USSR/Agriculture Apr 49
Land Reclamation
Plants - Cultivation

"Vernalized Wheat in the River Bottom Lands of the Dnepr Region," A. S. Shkabara, Kozarovich Experimental Sta of Onion Growing, Kiev Oblast, 3 pp

"Sov Agron" No 4

Success of various kolkhozes in using Irpen' River bottom lands have convinced farmers living in the Dnepr River bottom region that they should start using this land. Describes achievements of kolkhozes which are already using Dnepr bottom

LC 44/49T8

USSR/Agriculture (Contd) Apr 49

kolkhozes which are already using Dneper bottom land. Prospects are very favorable.

LC 44/49T8

GNEDENKO, B.V. [Hnedenko, B.V.], akademik; SHKABARA, K.O., kand.tekhn. nauk

Cybernetics. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.12:9-11 D '59.(MIRA 13:4)

1. AN USSR (for Gnedenko).
(Cybernetics)

35204

S/696/61/002/000/002/009
D299/D303

9.7100

AUTHORS: Dashevs'kyy, L.N., Petrebinskyy, S.B. and Shkabara, K.O.

TITLE: Basic diagram and design principles of the digital computer "Kyyiv"

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Obchyslyuval'nyy tsentr. Zbirnyk prats' z obchyslyuval'noyi matematyky i tekhnoloyi, no. 2, 1961, 8-14

TEXT: The digital computer "Kyyiv", designed at the Computation Center of the Academy of Sciences of the UkSSR, is a general-purpose machine of intermediate speed. In designing the computer, particular attention was given to high reliability, simplicity of logical circuits, compact size and simplicity in handling of sufficient speed and flexibility in solving various types of problems were also provided for. The operational principle of the computer is asynchronous: its various units are autonomous, each operating at its optimal frequency. The autonomous working of the various units makes it possible to carry out the required

Card 1/3

S/696/61/002/000/002/009
D299/D302

Basic program and design [illegible]

operations in parallels and not in series. Such an independent system of operation of the various units has the following advantages: The [illegible] between the units is simplified; each unit is independent and can be easily checked and repaired, this facilitates the plant manufacture of the units. The units are integrated and can be replaced individually without necessitating reconstruction of the entire computer; thereby it becomes possible to design modified versions of the computer having different features and storing capacity. The main counting and control element of the computer is the symmetrical flip-flop of triode type [illegible] 6N1P. The counters operate by means of logical elements which are controlled by the anode voltage of the flip-flops; this ensures reliability of operation. The control system is based on the voltages [illegible] pulse method, whereby to some of the inputs of the logical elements the control voltages are applied, and to the others the pulse signals. The [illegible] elements are a diode-transformer pulse-voltage devices. The limiting operating frequency of the principal units is 500-600 kc; the limiting operating frequency of the principal units is 500-600 kc; the amplifiers and the blocking generators have a frequency of 500 kc.

Card 2/3

S/696/61/002/000/002/009
D299/D302

Basic diagram and design ...

at a pulse duration of 0.25-0.35 microseconds. The flip-flops were reliable to within 10%. The average speed of performing three-address operations was 5000-8000 op/sec; addition took 8 microsec., multiplication --200 microsec.; (these are minimum figures). With group operations, the speed of the computer does not decrease. The basic diagram of the computer is shown; its main units are the arithmetical unit, the internal- and external memory units, the control unit and the input- and output units. The operation of the computer is described. The various units are coordinated by the control system. The principal control desk regulates the (a.c.-) current supply, the start and stop of the computer; it control possible failures and facilitates the formulation of the problems to be solved. The computer has a total of about 2300 tubes. It consumes 25 kw and occupies a total area of 70 m^2. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

35205
S/696/61/002/000/003/009
D299/D302

9,7100

AUTHORS: Korolyuk, V.S., Shkabara, K.O. and Yushchenko, K.L.

TITLE: Group operations of the computer "Kyyiv"

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Obchyslyuval'nyy tsentr. Zbirnyk prats' z obchyslyuval'noyi matematyky i tekhniky, v. 2, 1961, 16-20

TEXT: Methods are described for performing group operations on the computer "Kyyiv". Group operations are special instructions, whereby the information about performing cyclical programs is given in compact form by means of a reduced number of codes. Group operations have usually the purpose of enabling fullest possible use of the backing store instead of the working store. Assume the cyclical program contains a group of addresses which vary from cycle to cycle according to a formula involving the value α of the initial shift, and the step p of re-addressing. The number pair (α, p) is called parameter. The necessary information for the cycle consists of: 1) The set of cycle operations in the initial

Card 1/2

form; 2) address changes; 3) the parameter. In order to recognize the changed addresses, an additional 12-th digit is used. For this purpose, two operations are introduced: The start of the group operation (SGO), and the end of the group operation (EGO). Further, the encoding and use of these 2 operations is described, whence follows that the operation SGO together with the operation EGO, make it possible to encode cyclical programs which contain parameters on the permanent memory; therefore this method is particularly convenient for cyclical processes with renewals, as well as in the case of a fixed number of cycles. In order to realize the described processes, the control unit incorporates the following devices: A cycle register, an address register, an address adder and a matching device. As variable-access stores are in wide use which in case of need can be incorporated in the internal, backing store of the computer, provisions are made for one more group operation which makes it possible to insert any program into the backing store. The above operations can be performed by increasing only slightly the number of elements of the control unit of the computer. Two examples are given, illustrating the method. There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SHKABARA, ~~Ye.A.~~ [Shkabara, K.O.] (Kiyev); KHOZYAINOVA, S.P. (Kiyev)

Programming of an electronic computer on a problem of establishing diagnosis. Avtomatyka 7 no.3:51-56 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Programming (Electronic computers))
(Medical electronics)

43979

S/238/62/008/006/002/005
D268/D308

27 1230

AUTHOR: Shkabara, K.O.

TITLE: The application of cybernetic methods to making a diagnosis

PERIODICAL: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 6, 1962, 796-801

TEXT: Electronic computers can be used for diagnostic purposes by employing the methods of the theory of probability and mathematical logic. The diagnostic system combining electronic devices for registering the different characteristics of the vital activity of the organism and an electronic computer which decodes the records, subjects the observed phenomena to logical treatment, and deduces the most probable diagnosis, giving a more exact and objective performance. Diagnoses were established experimentally, using a relay model of a diagnostic machine and on the universal electronic computers 'Ural' and 'Kiev' of the Instytut kibernetiki AN USSR (Institute of Cybernetics, AS UkrSSR). The great majority of these diagnoses were in agreement with the clinical findings.

Card 1/2

The application of ...

S/238/62/008/006/002/005
D268/D308

The decoding of electrocardiograms on electronic computers also gave good results.

ASSOCIATION: Hrupa kibernetyky Instytutu fiziolohiyi im. O.O. Bohomol'tsya Akademiyi nauk URSR, Kyyiv (Cybernetics Group, Institute of Physiology im. O.O. Bohomolets, AS UkrSSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1962

Card 2/2

SHKABARA, K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Cybernetics and the brain. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.3:17-18 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(CYBERNETICS)

SHKABARA, Yo.A., [Shkabara, K.O.]; RUBASHOV, Yu.S.

Universal device for feeding physiological characteristics into an electronic computer. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:301-307 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gruppa kibernetiki Instituta fiziologii im. A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

L 2346-66

ACC NR: AP6011806 SOURCE CODE: UR/2038/66/012/002/0269/0272

AUTHOR: Shkabara, K. O.; Rushkevych, Ye. A.; Kornyeyev, V. V.; Mazurenko, O. Ya.

ORG: Cibernetics Group and Department of Psychiatry and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity, Institute of Physiology im. O. O. Bogomolets, Academy of Sciences URSR, Kiev (Grupa kibernetyky i viddil psykhiatriyi ta patologiyi vishchoyi nervovoyi diyal'nosti Instytutu fiziologiyi Akademiyi nauk URSR)

TITLE: Reflexograph for studying human higher nervous activity

SOURCE: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 2, 1966, 269-272

TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, conditioned reflex, reflexograph, human neurophysiology, higher nervous activity

ABSTRACT: This 85-watt monitoring and recording console reflexograph (weight -- 12.5 kg; dimensions -- 49.5 x 32 x 30 cm) was constructed by the authors to enable the operator to present accurately and measure signals and vocal stimuli, to control intervals between the stimuli, and to measure the latent periods and intensity of vocal and motile reactions by patients. The console consists of power (for a 220-v circuit), tensometric, and time assemblies, and offers three voltages (+250 v, + 100 v, and about 6.3 v). It contains an interval timer, two microphones, tensometers to measure forces (5—5000 g) exerted by subjects pushing electric buttons, amplifiers, transformers, a potentiometer, selenium rectifiers, a filter, and a camera (speeds,

Card 1/2

L 23433-66

ACC NR: AP6011806

1 mm/sec., 2.5 mm/sec., 5,10,25, and 100 mm/sec) which shows the intensity and duration of stimuli and reactions. An electric lamp, buzzer, bell, and human voice are used as stimuli, with durations of 2 sec. The duration of intervals can be 1—20 sec. The reflexograph satisfactorily passed laboratory tests in 1965 and was submitted to the Clinic of the Department of Psychiatry and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity. [BP]
Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4235

Card 2/2

SHKABARA, M. N.

Datolite from the volcanic group of the Karadag in the Crimea. M. N. Shkabara and E. A. Shturm. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 24, 166-70(1939)(in English). A description of (1) violet, (2) watery and (3) barrel-like datolite crystals including crystallographic features is followed by a chem. analysis of each type. 7 references

A. H. Krappe

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Geology

A.C.S.

Zeolites of the Crimea. M. N. SHKABARA. *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S.*, 28, 659-61 (1940) (in English); *Chem. Abs.*, 34, 5793 (1940).—On the basis of the material collected, the following sequence of formation of minerals was established. First phase: prehnite I, quartz I, heulandite I, delessite I, gmelinite I, wellsite I, analcite I; 2nd phase: prehnite II, heulandite II, gmelinite II, calcite I, quartz II; 3rd phase: wellsite II, phillipsite, analcite II, leonhardite, calcite II; 4th phase: delessite, Fe hydrates, and Ca sulfates. Crystallographic data and data on thomsonite and phacolite are also given. 3 references.

CA

8

New data on the zeolites of the Crimea. M. N. Sikaibatta. *Trudy Inst. Geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk Soyuza S. S. S. R.*, No. 31, *Mineral. Geokhim. Ser.* No. 6, 63-4 (1940); cf. *C. A.* 34, 5792[8].—Ptilolite is a rare zeolite in the Soviet Union and is found in the Crimea. It is found in the form of needle-like fluffy masses or concentric hemispheres in the cracks of effusive rocks. Paragenetically it is connected to quartz, chalcedony and calcite. Chem. compn. SiO_2 71.02, Al_2O_3 11.86, Fe_2O_3 traces, CaO 5.25, MgO 0.55, Na_2O 1.41, K_2O 2.08 and H_2O (at 110°) 3.75%.

B. Z. Kamich

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Celestite from Kislovodsk M. N. Shkabara (Kharkov State Univ.). *Zapiski Vserossiĭskogo Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) **70**, 125-8 (1917) (English summary). The occurrence is in geodes and cavities in limestones, often associ. with chalcedony and agate in the same geodes; these formed before the celestite. Three generations of the latter are distinguished, which are entirely different in their crystal habit and intensity of coloring. The celestite of the first generation is an intense azure, with dull faces, and poor forms (011) and (100). The crystals of the second generation are less intensely colored, of barrel-shape habit, and rich in crystallographic forms. Third-generation crystals are acicular, pale-blue, with (011) and (144), but no (100). All these crystals are hydrothermal; the Sr^{++} migrated into the solns. from Jurassic and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. W. Fitel

BC

Thomsonite from Kursebi (Caucasus) teschenites. M. N. Shkabara (*C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1948, **59**, 1161—1163). Thomsonite is shown to occur in these deposits. R. Truscott.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CIX

8

Transformations in zeolites. M. N. Shkabara. *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 60, 105-8(1948).—Kaolinization, which is common in feldspar minerals, was hardly ever observed for zeolites. Altered zeolites usually show newly formed chlorite, prehnite, or montmorillonite, and in all cases decompd. products of isotropic minerals, called "zeolitoids," are present. Especially in the excellent occurrence of zeolites in Kurssebsk (Caucasus Mts.) in teschenite, it was observed that more complex zeolites contg Ca, Na, and K were changed to others of purely sodic or calcic types. The formation of prehnite from zeolites may take place at low temps. The structure of the zeolites is fundamentally changed and rebuilt in such chem. processes, and generally these reconstructions are combined with a pronounced decrease of the crystallographic symmetry. For example, thomsonite is of orthorhombic symmetry; it is changed in a 1st step to a similar monoclinic zeolite and finally to "kurssebskite" of isotropic "zeolitoid" character. The *n*s are decreased in these reactions, and in similar processes, as in the transformation of thomsonite to scolecite, laumontite, or natrolite. Pseudomorphs of kurssebskite after thomsonite occurring in geodes are observed, and zonal structures comprising an unchanged core of thomsonite, and peripheral layers of kurssebskite, scolecite, laumontite, or natrolite.

W. Eitel

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

A

Mineralogy of the effusive rocks in the Azhar region (Caucasus). M. N. Shikabara. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 63, 729-32(1948).—On the crest and slope of the Klukhorsk Pass a series of porphyric tuffs is observed, with a rich variability of forms; they contain amygdaloid cavities, the mineralization of which is remarkable because of the prevalence of Ca-zeolites crystd. on their walls. Na-zeolites and intermediate compns. are much less frequent. Scolecite is dominant, while natrolite is in other parts of the Caucasus the prevailing zeolite mineral. Further characteristic Ca-zeolites are laumontite (leonhardite), heulandite, and desmine, less frequent thomsonite, chabasite, ardulite, brewsterite, ptilolite, and natrolite. Accessories beside quartz, calcite, and chlorite are prehnite, rare apophyllite, and datolite. Chem. analyses are given for fibrous scolecite from Azhar, flesh-reddish heulandite, and white crystals of the same mineral from Krasnyi Most. Detailed crystallographic and optical data are given for every mineral named above. The scolecite is remarkable because of the prevailing absence of twins. The red heulandite is, in spite of its marked Fe_2O_3 content, in its optical properties identical with the colorless mineral. Only the coupled exchange (CaAl) for (NaSi) is observed, as usual in this zeolite. The formula is $CaAl_2Si_6O_{16} \cdot 5H_2O$.

W. Eitel

C

Apophyllite from the Akhaltsikhakii region. M. N. Shkabara. (Nauch-Issledovatel. Inst. Geol. Kharkov. Univ.). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 77, 253-7(1948).—Occurrence is reported of geodes in Middle Eocene porphyrites, assocd. with zeolites (mordenite, heulandite, laumontite), quartz, calcite, rarely with datolite. Apophyllite is crystd. in three distinct generations, calcite often replacing it with pseudomorphs. Interesting pseudomorphs are observed of quartz after apophyllite, and of apophyllite after heulandite. For n: $\gamma = 1.538$; $\beta = 1.536$; $\alpha = 1.535$; $2V$ about 30°, strong dispersion r greater than v; anomalous greenish brown interference colors. Chem. compn. is very similar to apophyllite from French Creek, Pa., and Cipit-Alpe (Tirol); F is absent. Also in the morphological habit, there are significant distinctions from F-apophyllite, especially in the lower symmetry of OH-apophyllite, detd. by etching methods (probably orthorhombic). A previous assumption of Schiebold (1937) on the lower symmetry of apophyllite is thus confirmed.

W. Eitel

(H

Prehnite from Crimean eruptive rocks. M. N. Shkabara. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 68, [illegible]. Prehnite occurs as radial-columnar aggregates on the *salbands* of zeolite-bearing veins or geodes, with botryoidal surface. The assocn. with quartz, zeolites, analcime, chlorite (delessite), and less frequently with datolite, is particularly characteristic. Often, the crystals are intergrown with delessite inclusions, pseudomorphs of delessite after prehnite are also observed. The d. is 2.81-2.88; optical consts. and chem. analyses are given. Primary prehnite is often followed by a second generation, formed considerably later on quartz veinlets, geodes, and amygdules. This secondary prehnite is usually assocd with stilbite, heulandite, analcime, and other zeolites. After the zeolitization, a third generation is observed assocd. with delessite, and in a last state prehnite forms pseudomorphs after zeolites. Evidently, the chloritization of the zeolites is simultaneous with the prehnitization. The wide range of the temp. conditions of its formation is a particularly important fact. Pseudomorphs of prehnite after albite and zeolites are also observed in the deposits of Kursebsk, Caucasus. W. Eitel

Desmine and molybdenite from Middle Ural M. N. Shkabara. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 69, [illegible] (1949). Pyrite, chalcopyrite, and topaz are observed on the sidebands of veins, intermediate between pegmatitic and hydrothermal origin. A 2nd typical paragenesis is that of muscovite, rutile, molybdenite, quartz, feldspar, desmine, heulandite, natrolite, montmorillonite, and chlorites. Isolated crystals of desmine have not been observed. [illegible] = 1.501, n_g = 1.494, optically neg. [illegible] An analysis is given. Molybdenite is observed in well developed crystals in the sidebands of veins. A particularity of these molybdenite individuals is their growth equal in both directions of *c*, indicating a free growth in hydrothermal-pegmatitic solns., in assocn. with quartz and feldspar. In a late stage, some sulfate and hydroxide minerals were formed, and the zeolites: laumontite, heulandite, and natrolite. They replace feldspar and are enriched in the central parts of the veins. W. Eitel

A

F

3859. INFULENCE OF QUALITY OF FLUSHING SOLUTIONS ON EFFICIENCY OF SHAFT SINKING. Makovskij, O. T. and Shkabara, M. N. (Ugol (Coal), Nov. 1950, 10-12). In deepening a shaft care must be taken that the clay solution possesses the required physical and chemical properties; careful preparation of the solution, and especially attendance to its chemical composition, can reduce delays in drilling. The cost of treating the solution is amply repaid by the reduction in power consumed in the rotation of the drilling column and in the pneumatic lifting of the drillings. (L)

N. C. B.

SHKABARA, M. N. 158T47

USSR/Geophysics - Wellsite Minerals Jan 50

"Mineralogy of Wellsite," M. N. Shkabara, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXX, No 3

S. Thugutt, on A. Ye. Fersman's data on wellsite from Kurtsa (Crimea), segregated new form, "kurtsite" (Arch Min Tow Sci 15, 1945; Min Mag 28, No 196, 1947). Shkabara maintains there is no basis for separating Kurtsa wellsite into new mineral merely because its complex formula differs from formula for wellsite from North Carolina. Real distinguishing feature of wellsite and phillipsite is presence or absence of BaO;

USSR/Geophysics - Wellsite (Contd) Jan 50

wellsite of North Carolina and Kurtsa wellsite contain indentical amounts of barium. Submitted 23 Nov 49 by Acad D. S. Belyankin.

158T47

Rocks, Sedimentary

Method of determining the mechanical (elementary) composition of sedimentary rocks. Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible]. red. [illegible] March [illegible].

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SHKABAR, Mikhail Nikolayevich.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mine Construction. Academic degree of Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, based on his defense 6 May 1954 in the Council of L'vov State University imeni Franko, of his dissertation entitled: "Minerology of Crimean and Some Caucasian Zeolite Deposits."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 12, 28 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

SHKABARA, Mikhail Nikolayevich, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KAPLAN, L.B., otvetstvennyy red.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.izd-va; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Drilling and cementation fluids in drilling mine shafts] Promyvochnye i tamponazhnye rastvory pri burenii stvolov shakht. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 146 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Shaft sinking)

SHKABARA, M.N., doktor geol.-miner.nauk; YEPIFANTSEV, K.F., inzhener; SLOBODKIN, D.S., inzhener; KUBYL'SKIY, L.L., inzhener.

Rock plugging to reduce gas emanations during shaft sinking. Shakht.stroi. no.2:21-22 F '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Shaft sinking) (Mine gases)

SHKABARA, M.N., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KOSTYUKEVICH, Z.V., inzhener.

Selecting mortars for subsequent plugging of mine shafts. Shakht. stroi. no.6:10-12 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Shaft sinking) (Mortar)

SHKABARA M.N.

AUTHOR: Shkabara, M.N., and Krupko, G.P. 132-10-6/13

TITLE: The Most Efficient Method of Plugging Drill Holes (Naiboleye effektivnyy metod likvidatsionnogo tamponazha skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1957, # 10, p 31-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, sealing of drill holes is effected by:

1. Filling up with a cement-clay mixture.
2. Filling up with clay balls.
3. Hydraulic method.
4. Sealing with wooden plugs and ragbolts.

None of these methods provide complete isolation from water bearing strata. A less expensive and approved method is the application of cement-clay or cement-sand-clay mixtures, which have good sealing properties and stand up to pressures up to 150-200 kg/sq cm. Admixtures of $CaCl_2$ and $Ca(OH)_2$ are added to improve and speed up the hardening process. This method of sealing drill holes is being widely applied in the Donets Basin and recommended by geologic organizations.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for the Organization and Mechanization of Building of Mines (VNIIOMShS)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KARYAKIN, L.I.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; SHKABARA, M.N.

Konstantin Nikolaevich Savich-Zablotskii; on his 80th birthday. Min.sbor. no.11:361-364 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov, Khar'kov (for Karyakin). 2. Gosuniversitet, L'vov (for Lazarenko). 3. Vsesoyuznyy institut L'vov (for Lazarenko). 3. Vsesoyuznyy institut shakhtnogo stroitel'stva, Khar'kov (for Shkabara).
(Savich-Zablotskii, Konstantin Nikolaevich, 1877-)

VITRIK, D.I., red.; BESSMERTNYY, A.S., red.; DOROSHENKO, G.N., red.; ZELINSKIY, V.M., red.; KOKSHENEV, B.G., red.; SLAVUTSKIY, S.M., red.; SHISHOV, Ye.L., red.; ~~SHKABARA, M.N., doktor geolog.-mineral.nauk~~, red.; VOLOVICH, M.Z., red.izd-va; BERZSLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Studies in mine construction] Issledovaniia po shakhtnomy stroitel'stvu. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 213 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kharkov. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Mining engineering)

SHKABARA, Mikhail Nikolayevich, doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; TRUPAK, N.G., otv.red.; CHECHKOV, L.V., red.izd-va; PETRAKOV, Ye.P., red.izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Generalization of rock grouting practices] Obobshchenie opyta tamponazha gornykh porod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 142 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Grouting) (Mining engineering)

LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; SHKABARA, M.N.

Leonid Ivanovich Kariakin; on his 60th birthday. Min.sbor. no.14:377-379 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov (for Lazarenko). 2. Ukrainskiy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut, Khar'kov (for Shkabara).
(Kariakin, Leonid Ivanovich, 1900-)

SHKABARA, Ye. A.

Shkabara, Ye. A. - "An accurate method in regulating eh speed of the direct current motor," Sbornik nauch.-tekhn. statey (Akad. nauk Ukr. SSR, In-t elektrotekhniki), Issue 2, 1948, p. 85-92

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

SHYABARA, YE. A., Cand. in Tech. Sci.

"Pulse Reversal of Magnetism in Ferrites with Rectangular Hysteresis Loop" a paper' presented at the Conference on Methods of Development of Soviet Mathematical Machine-Building and Instrument-Building, 12-17 March 1956.

Translation No. 596, 8 Oct 56

ZORINA, Z. S. and SHKABARA, Ye. A.

"Ferrite-core Gates Controlled by Triode Transistors."

The authors explain why gates with magnetic elements in a flip-flop circuit using triode transistors are prefferable to gates using diode-transformers in the same circuit. There are 5 references, of which 4 are Soviet and 1 English

Voprosy vyschislitel'noy matematiki i tekhniki (Problems in Computor Mathematics and Technique) Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr SSR, 1958, 97 pp. (Sbornik trudov, vyp 3)

This collection of articles issued by the computor Center of Ukr SSR Acad Sci is intended for scientists and engineers in the field of computor mathematics and techniques. The collection is devoted to the programming of mathematical problems on electronic computers and to the design of units and components of these machines.

ZORINA, Z.S.; SHKABARA, Ye.A.

Resolving devices equipped with ferrite cores and controlled by means of crystal triodes. Sbor.trud.Vych.tsentra AN URSR no.3:84-93 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
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[Cybernetics and the brain] Kibernetika i mozg. Kiev, 1961. 52 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Uktainskoi SSR. Ser.6, no.23) (MIRA 15:1)
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(Medical electronics) (Diagnosis)

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POGREBINSKIY, S.B. "Pohrebins'kyi, S.B.]; SHKABARA, Ye.A. [Shkabara, K.O.]; DASHEVSKIY, L.N. [Dashevs'kyi, L.N.]

Structural diagram and fundamental principles of the construction of the "Kyiv" automatic digital computer. Zbir. prats' z obchys. mat. i tekh. 2:8-15 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electronic digital computers)