

MUNTEANU, G.; SISAK, S.; PARPALA, V.; CARAMIHU, D.; INTA, I.

Contributions to the study on the variation of the β
activity of vegetation with the place of collection.
Studii cerc fiz 15 no. 5:591-600 '64.

1. Polytechnic Institute, Brasov.

SISAKOV, E.

LZ2KBS Amateur Radio Station. p.6.
(RADIO I TELEVIZIIA, Vol. 6, no. 4, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

SISAKOV, V.A. (Moscow)

Cosmonautics problems in the astronomy course. Gaz mat fiz
14 no.5:267-271 My '62.

L 21808-66 EWT(m)/T
ACC NR: AP6012192

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/008/0340/0344

AUTHOR: Maksimenko, V. M.; Sisakyan, I. N.; Feynberg, Ye. L.; Chernavskiy, D. S.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The cross section of quark generation, 9. 4. 45

37
8

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 8, 1966, 340-344

TOPIC TAGS: quantum electrodynamics, strong nuclear interaction, nuclear cross section, collision cross section, *quark*

ABSTRACT: The authors show that both independent experiment and the theory yield for the quark generation cross section a value some 5 orders of magnitude larger than would follow from estimates based on the absence of quarks from pN collisions in accelerators or cosmic rays. The basic assumption is that at the particular interaction distances the qN or q π (q = quark) interaction is essentially the usual one for NN and π N. The dependence of the cross section for the generation of pairs of heavy strongly-interacting particles on their mass can be deduced from accelerator experiments on the generation of \bar{p} (antiprotons) and \bar{d} (antideuteron), and also $\bar{\Sigma}^-$ and \bar{Y}_1^* . From an estimate of the ratio of their numbers $n_{\bar{p}}$ and $n_{\bar{d}}$

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L 21808-66
ACC NR: AP6012192

to the number of pions n_{π} in the p-Be collision act (which is practically the same as for the pN collision) it is possible to estimate the generation cross sections σ_p and σ_q in pN collision, and from them the cross sections and the number of the quarks. A theoretical justification for the estimate is given. As an example it is indicated that even for very large $n_{\pi} \sim 500$, for example in collisions of a Ca nucleus with energy $E_{lab} > 10^{12}$ ev/nucleon in emulsion, the estimate yields $n_q \sim 12$, 0.6×10^{-3} , and 1×10^{-9} for $m_q/m_N = 1, 2, \text{ and } 3$, respectively. The relation derived theoretically is general and shows that the decay of any excited center into pions is always more convenient than other processes. The same holds also for electric generation, and in general for any diagram vertex in which a $q\bar{q}$ pair is produced. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

PB

AVRAN, V.A.; GURASVA, I.M.; ...

Effect of X-ray irradiation on the productivity of plants.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauk 19... (VIA 1/7)

1. laboratoriya radiatsionoy ...

Stoian, Nicolai

STOIAN, IVAN
SURNAME (in case); Given Name

3

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degree: -not given-

Affiliation: Central Veterinary Institute for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (Institutul Veterinar Central de Boli Infectioase si Parazitare), Sofia.

XXXX

Source: Bucharest, Problema Zootehnica si Veterinara, No 3, Aug 1961, pp 72-75.

Data: "Chronic Respiratory Disease in Poultry in the Bulgarian People's Republic."

Co-authors:

✓ STOIAN, Nicolai, Central Veterinary Institute for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia.
✓ STOIAN, Stoian, Central Veterinary Institute for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia.

MARUSOV, A.Ya., inzhener-podpolkovnik, glavnyy red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general-leytenant tekhnicheskikh voyesk, otvetstvennyy red.; DEMIN, L.A., inzhener-kontr-admiral, red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.N., general-mayor, red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.S., polkovnik, red.; KOLOMIYETS, A.D., polkovnik, red.; NAZAROV, P.V., polkovnik, red.; PAROT'KIN, I.V., polkovnik, red.; PUDIKOV, M.P., polkovnik, red.; SISELIN, S.V., polkovnik, red.; BARANOV, M.Kh., inzhener-polkovnik, red.; KOKOV, A.M., inzhener-polkovnik, red.; SHAFUNOV, S.G., inzhener-polkovnik, red.; KOROLEV, V.G., polkovnik, tekhn. red.; LUK'YANOV, B.I., polkovnik, tekhn.red.; ROMANOV, M.K., podpolkovnik, tekhn.red.; IVANOV, V.V., inzhener-podpolkovnik, tekhn.red.; LYUBKOV, A.N., inzhener-podpolkovnik, tekhn.red.; KNYSH, P.N., podpolkovnik tekhnicheskoy sluzhby, tekhn.red.; VASMUT, A.S., kapitan, tekhn. red.; KOSTIN, A.G., tekhn.red.; MAKUKHINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[World atlas] Atlas mira. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 459 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Armiya. General'nyy shtab. Voenno-topograficheskoye upravleniye. 2. Tekhnicheskaya redaktsiya Voenno-topograficheskogo upravleniya General'nogo Shtaba (for Korolev, Luk'yanov, Romanov, Ivanov, Lyubkov, Knysh, Vasmut) (Atlases)

SISENKO, V.I.

SISENKO, V.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data for the characterization of O-streptolysin. (Conditions of formation and pathogenic properties). Len, 1958. 13 pp (Inst of Experimental Med of the Acad Med Sci USSR). 200 copies (KL, 20-58,102)

SISENKO, V.I.

General and cardiotoxic effect of streptolysin O. [with summary in English]. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 45 no.5:21-25 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz otdela mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.I. Ioffe) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR D.A. Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkovym.

(STREPTOLYSIN, effects.

O, cardiotoxic action in mice (Rus))

(HEART, effect of drugs on.

streptolysin O, cardiotoxic action in mice (Rus))

SISESTI, D. ICHESCU

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: HIDROTEHNICA. Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1958

SISESTI, D. Lowering the phreatic level by means of acicular filters ;
experimental works and the method applied in a pumping station on the
Borcea island. p. 217.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAD) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

VESELOV, I.Ya.; SISETSKAYA, Ye.A.

Acceleration of the fermentation and settling of apple juice and
brewer's wort in the presence of preparations of trichothecium
roseum fungus. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.3:55-58 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
kafedra tekhnicheskoy mikrobiologii.
(Fermentation) (Apple juice) (Wort)

KRISHTUL, F. B.; MALCHENKO, A. L.; GROMOVICH, V. I.; SIKUTSKAYA, Ye. A.;
GOLODOVSKAYA, A. I.

Production of feed yeasts with the distilling wash concentrate
from alcohol plants processing sugar beet molasses. Spirt.
prom. 28 no.8:22-24 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.

(Yeast as feed)

FASHCHENKO, V.Ya.; SISETSKIY, A.G. [Siseta'lyi, A.G.]; SIZONENKO, G.S.
[Syzonenko, H.S.]; DASHKEVICH, Ya.R. [Danbkevyeh, I.A.R.];
KOVAL'CHAK, G.I. [Koval'chak, E.I.]; KOVAL', F.T., red.;
KRIP'YAKEVICH, I.P. [Kryp'iakevyeh, I.P.], red.; CHUGATOV, V.P.
[Chuhaiov, V.P.], red.; DERKACH, I., red.; BURKATOVSKAYA, TS.
[Burkatovs'ka, TS], tekhn. red.

[Condition of Lvov workers, 1917-1939] Stanovyshche trudia-
shchykh L'vova, 1917-1939; dokumenty ta materialy. L'viv,
Kryzhkovo-zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1961. 443 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukraine. Arkhivnoye upravleniye.
(Lvov--Labor and laboring classes)

SISHKIN, B.

"International Automobile Exhibition in Vienna. Tr. From the Russian. p. 700
(SVETLOFOT. Vol. 3, No. 22, Oct. 1954; Praha, Czech.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,
April 1955, Uncl..

SISLYANNIKOVA, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Clinical aspects, therapy and prevention of scarlet fever. Med.
sestra no.10:3-10 O '54. (MIRA 7:12)
(SCARLET FEVER
diag., prev. & ther.)

1. SISHNECO, Z.
2. USSR (600)
4. Milk - Bacteriology
7. Methods for determining the coli-titer of milk. Moloch prom No 2 1953.

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

SISHENKO, Z.I.

Certain properties of market milk. Gig. 1 san., no.8:49 Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry veterinarno-sanitarnoy ekspertizy Novocherkasskogo
zooveterinarnogo instituta.

(NOVOCHERKASSK--MILK--BACTERIOLOGY)
(MILK--BACTERIOLOGY--NOVOCHERKASSK)

N
A
11.1, 7.1.

СИМОНОВ, Э. П. - "Sanitary Characteristics of Milk in the Kolkhoz Market of the City of Novocherkassk." Min of Higher Education USSR, Saratov Institute of Veterinary Science, Saratov, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

33: Krasnaya Letopis' No. 24, June 1955, Moscow

SISHNENKO, Z. I.

Name: SISHNENKO, Z. I.

Dissertation: Sanitation characteristics of milk at collective farm markets in the city of Novocherkassk

Degree: Cand Vet Sci

Defended at:
Affiliation: Min Agriculture USSR, Novocherkassk Zootechnic-Veterinary Inst imeni First Mounted Army

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Novocherkassk

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1957

S. SISIGINA, T. I.

49-12-6/16

AUTHOR: Sisigina, T.I.

TITLE: Spectral Composition of the Gamma-radiation of Elements of the Uranium and Thorium Family (Spektral'nyy sostav gamma-izlucheniya elementov semeystva urana i toriya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.12, pp. 1484 - 1490 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: On the basis of analysis, of published data relating to gamma-radiation of elements of the uranium and thorium family, tables are compiled of the spectral composition of the gamma-radiation of the elements of these families. The energy characteristics are calculated of the gamma-radiation of the elements of the uranium and thorium family and the full energy of the gamma-radiation is determined for uranium, thorium and radium in the states of equilibrium. The information given in the paper can be useful in solving problems of gamma-spectroscopy relating to the study of the radio-activity of rocks. There are 1 figure and 8 tables and 19 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Ac.Sc. USSR**, Institute of Applied Geophysics (AN SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SIS 16/1111, T.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6277

Karol', I. L., and S. G. Malakhov, Candidates of Physics and Mathematics, eds.

Voprosy yadernoy meteorologii; sbornik statey (Problems in Nuclear Meteorology; a Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 271 p. Errata slip inserted. 2600 copies printed.

Ed.: A. I. Zavodchikova; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for meteorologists and physicists specializing in the physics of the atmosphere. It may also be of interest to oceanographers concerned with the contamination of seas and oceans with radioactive waste products.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 15 articles dealing with various problems of nuclear meteorology. The rapid development of the methods of radiometry opened the possibility of measuring minute particles of radioactive substances

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Problems in Nuclear Meteorology (Cont.)

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with a great degree of accuracy. This again made it possible to use radioactive isotopes in various fields of science, including meteorology. Tests of nuclear arms and the dispersion into the atmosphere of the waste of atomic industry necessitated a thorough investigation of the patterns of the spread of aerosols and gases, sometimes throughout almost the entire atmosphere. Such investigation is connected with the wide use of the newest methods and results of meteorology and the physics of the atmosphere in general. On the other hand, the distribution in the atmosphere of air masses, labeled with radioactive atoms, gives the meteorologists a new method for the study of atmospheric processes. The entire complex of problems related to the study of the distribution of radioactive impurities in the atmosphere and the use of radioactive atoms as labels in air masses or clouds has lately received the name of "nuclear meteorology" and is regarded as a branch of the physics of the atmosphere. The present collection contains some general articles, as well as articles reporting on the results of special investigations of certain problems of nuclear meteorology conducted in 1960-1961. It is divided in three sections, each dealing with a certain type of problem of nuclear meteorology. Bibliographic references are included at the end of individual articles.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030343

S/0049/64/000/003/0414/0421

AUTHOR: Sisigina, T. I.

TITLE: The vertical distribution of radon in the boundary layer of the atmosphere (0-300 m) in connection with changes in meteorological conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser. geofiz., no. 3, 1964, 414-421

TOPIC TAGS: radon, radon distribution, vertical distribution, atmosphere, boundary layer, meteorology, turbulent mixing, temperature inversion

ABSTRACT: The author has described the results of measuring radon in the lower atmosphere, the measurements being conducted at high meteorological towers. Results show that the concentration of radon in the atmosphere above a given surface depends to a considerable extent on the conditions of emanation. For a region with steady dry weather, the radon concentration in the atmospheric layer nearest the ground is 2-3 times that for the same layer on rainy days (other conditions being the same), when the emanation of radon from the ground is retarded. The maximal vertical gradient of radon concentration is observed during the hour when temperature inversion develops. The value of the coefficient of turbulent mixing of the atmosphere

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030343

computed by vertical distribution of radon coincides, within reasonable limits, with the values determined by other methods for similar conditions. "In conclusion, the author considers it her pleasant duty to thank S. G. Malakhov for his valuable advice during examination of the manuscript. The author also thanks her co-workers in the meteorological groups, headed by G. B. Mashkova and F. Ya. Klinov, who gathered the meteorological data, and by G. V. Daitriyev, who made the synoptic analysis." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Mar63

SUB CODE: AS

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

NO REF SOV: 010

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

MALAKHOV, S. G.; DMITRIYEVA, G. V.; KIRICHENKO, L. V.; SISIGINA, T. I.

"Diurnal variations of radon and thoron decay product concentration in the surface layer of the atmosphere and their washout by precipitation."

paper to be presented at Symp on Atmospheric Chemistry, Circulation & Aerosols, Visby, Sweden, 18-25 Aug 1965.

Hydrometeorological Service USSR.

L 3220-66 EWT(1)/FCC GS/GW

UR/0000/65/000/000/0040/0046

ACCESSION NR: AT5023923

AUTHOR: Sisigina, T. I.

22
BT/

TITLE: Exhalation of radon from the surface of some types of soils in European USSR and Kazakhstan

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 40-46

4455

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, micrometeorology, atmospheric boundary layer, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, soil radioactivity, radon exhalation, radioactive tracer

ABSTRACT: A report is given on field experiments systematically carried out to determine the amount of radon exhaled from various types of soils (podsoils, forest soils, chernozems, alluvial floodplain soils, and desert sands) and to estimate fluctuations in these exhalations from identical soils from several areas in European USSR (Moscow to the coast of the Sea of Azov) and in Southwestern Kazakhstan (Muyun-Kum Desert and the Chu river Valley). Collection and analytical methods and equipment are briefly described. (Apparatus and collecting techniques are

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L 3220-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023923

described in detail in Voprosy yadernoy meteorologii (Problems of Nuclear Meteorology), Gdsatomizdat, 1962, p. 104). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 004

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4101

PC
Card 2/2

L 3225-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW UR/0000/65/000/000/0047/005644
 ACCESSION NR: AT5023924 8+1

AUTHOR: Milin, V. B. (Deceased); Malakhov, S. G.; Zorina, K. I.; Sisigina, T. I.
44,55 44,55 44,55

TITLE: ^{44,55}Radon concentration and vertical turbulent mixing in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. ^{44,55}Radio-aktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 47-56

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, micrometeorology, atmospheric boundary layer, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, atmospheric turbulence, radon exhalation, radioactive tracer ¹⁹

ABSTRACT: The results are described of an analysis of simultaneous measurements of radon concentration in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere (low-temperature radon-concentration determination using liquid nitrogen and the activated carbon-absorption method) and in the soil, the amount of radon exhaled from the surface, and the coefficient of vertical turbulent mixing. Two series of measurements were made -- one 7 km south of Kirov in the summer of 1950 mainly under convective conditions, and the second in the Moscow region in the summer of 1962 with

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L 3225-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023924

a surface boundary layer inversion. The effect of vertical turbulent mixing on the concentration of radon in the surface boundary layer was determined to be of major significance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas, and 3 tables. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 011

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4101

Card 2/2

L 3222-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC DIAAP GS/GW

UR/0000/65/000/000/0073/0080

ACCESSION NR: AT5023926

AUTHOR: Sisigina, T. I.

TITLE: Radon as an indicator of atmospheric stability

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radio-aktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 73-80

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, micrometeorology, atmospheric boundary layer, radon exhalation, radioactive tracer, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, atmospheric instability, meteorological tower, turbulent diffusion

ABSTRACT: Results are described of experimental studies carried out in 1961-1963 from the 300-meter meteorological tower and related facilities on the nature of the vertical distribution of radon in the lower layer of the atmosphere (to 300 m) under various stratification conditions, and an estimate is made of the coefficients of vertical turbulent mixing using radon as the tracer. Meteorological data measured from the tower included temperature and wind speed and direction. Sample collecting, computational, and observational techniques are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables. [ER]

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Bt/1

445

L 3222-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023926

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: JOB

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4/101

PC

SIBIN, A.G., gornyy inzhener.

~~Drilling and blasting operations in open pits of the copper industry~~
in the Soviet Union and in foreign countries. Gor.zhur. no.6:3C-34
Jo '52. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Unipromed'.

(Copper mines and mining)
(Mining engineering)

AUTHOR: Sisin, A.G., Mining Engineer SOV-127-58-8-10/27

TITLE: Theoretical and Practical Questions of Rock Blasting (Voprosy teorii i praktiki razrusheniya gornykh porod vzryvom)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 8, pp 44 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews works published abroad which analyze the results of industrial and experimental blasts. There are 3 tables, 2 graphs, and 4 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Unipromed'

1. Rock--Blast effects--Theory

Card 1/1

MIKULINSKIY, M. A., inzh.; SISIN, A. G., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, B. A.,
inzh.; BULATOV, V. G., inzh.

Analytical method of determining the optimum parameters of
dumps when truck haulage is used. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: gor.
zhur. 5 no.8:16-25 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut,
mednoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh rabot
Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta imeni Vakhrusheva.

(Mine haulage)

KUZNETSOV, G.V., inzh.; MIKULINSKIY, M.A., inzh.; MIRONOV, P.S., inzh.;
SISIN, A.G., inzh.

Using the tensiometric method to determine deformations in a massif
in blasting. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 5 no.9:57-60 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mednoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy otkrytykh rabot
Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Blasting) (Tensiometers)

MIKULINSKIY, M.A., gornyy inzh.; SISIN, A.G., gornyy inzh.; KUZNETSOV, G.V.,
gornyy inzh.; MIRONOV, P.S., gornyy inzh.

Estimating the action of blasting operations on the stability of
pit sides. Gor. zhur. no.3:40-43 Mr 63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy
promyshlennosti, Sverdlovsk.

SISIN, A.G.

Effect of blasting on the order of working deposits, parameters,
mining systems and planning the work of a strip mine. Trudy Inst.
gor.dela UFAN SSSR no.7:107-111 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KUZNETSOV, G.V., gornyy inzh.; SISIN, A.G., gornyy inzh.; MIRONOV, P.S.,
gornyy inzh.

Seismic effect of blasting in large-scale breaking of ore in the
Vysoka Mountain iron mine. Ger. zhur. no.8:19-24 Ag '63.

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy
promyshlennosti, Sverdlovsk.

(Sverdlovsk Province—Blasting)

ACC NR: AR6035078 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/008/G015/G015

AUTHOR: Mironov, P. S. ; Sisin, A. G. ; Kuznetsov, G. V.

TITLE: Seismic effect of manmade explosions in quarries

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 8G103

REF SOURCE: Tr. V Sessii Uch. soveta po narodnokhoz. ispol'z. vzryva.
Frunze, Ilim, 1965, 318-328

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, oscillograph, vibration measurement,
tensometer, wave propagation/VBP vibrograph, BEGIK vibrograph

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of experimental and analytic investigations to determine the relationship of seismoeruptive wave parameters during blasting in quarries and in mines. VBP and BEGIK vibrographs, dynamic tensometers with an 800-mm base, displacement tensometric counters, and magnetoelectric oscillographs were used. Depending on the effect of the explosion on the rock mass, three zones are defined: the proximate zone (from 50 m to the area), the intermediate zone (50—500 m from the blasting area), and the distant zone (over 500 m from the

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UDC: 550.342

ACC NR: AR6035078

blasting point). Oscillograms of earth displacement velocities showed that destruction begins about 50 m sec after the explosion. In the destruction zone, particles of earth move in one direction until the moment of destruction. Beyond the destruction zone, a vibration process is observed and the waves separate as the distance increases. In each zone, the relationships of the earth displacement velocities are determined when explosions are instantaneous. Various factors influencing the magnitude of the tremors during explosions are established (wave propagation conditions, size of the charge, direction of the detonation). [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 08, 17/

Card 2/2

SISIS, Petr Moiseyevich; DOTSENKO, N., vedushchiy redaktor; NOVIK, A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Calculation of frames by redistribution of initial values of the
unknowns] Raschet ram sposobom pereraspredelenia nachal'nykh
znachenii neizvestnykh. Izd. 2-oe, dop. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn.
lit-ry USSR, 1956. 166 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Structural frames)

SISKA, B.

Don't hesitate to use polyamides in locomotives, p. 95. Let's declare war on accidents. p. 96. For greater safety on our railroad tracks. p. 98. Helpful advice to our maintenance men. Tr. from the Russian. p. 101. ZELEZNICAR. (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha. Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL)
Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 12
December 1956.

SISKA, J.

"Eliminating noise made by industrial trucks."

p. 270 (Nova Technika, No. 6, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

RADULOV, S.; SUCHY, R.; SISKÁ, J.; LADA, M.; KUBIS, T.

Noise and vibrations in harvesters of the combine and other types investigated within the framework of the international test in Czechoslovakia with special regard to occupational hygiene. *Pracovní lek.* 13 no.7:332-338 S '61.

1. Oblastný ústav hygieny v Bratislave. Vyskumný ústav bezpečnosti práce ROH v Prahe Statný výskumný ústav tepelnej techniky v Prahe. Okresná hygienicko-epidemiologická stanica v Nitre.

(AGRICULTURE) (NOISE) (VIBRATIONS)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

S/081/62/000/004/084/087
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Janáček, Josef, Šiška, Jaroslav

TITLE: Degree of cohesion of carbon black particles, its determination, and its effect on the properties of carbon black mixtures and vulcanizates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 616, abstract 4P409 (Kaučuk a plast. hmoty, no. 10, 1959, 364 - 371)

TEXT: A method of the absorption of oil by carbon black was studied that is suitable for determining the degree of cohesion of carbon black particles. The factors affecting the final results of oil absorption measurements were studied. The method consists in the titration of a small weighed portion of carbon black by means of linseed oil. The amount (ml) of linseed oil absorbed by 100 g of carbon black was determined. The reproducibility of the method and the effect of various factors on the characteristic values of linseed oil and dibutyl phthalate (I) absorption were studied. The reproducibility was $\pm 3\%$ with the same laboratory worker and $\pm 10\%$ in different laboratories. The characteristic values for the ab-
Card 1/2

BERKA, Ivan; SISKÁ, Jaroslav

Noise in foundries. Slevarenství 10 no.3:98-100 Mr '62.

1. Krajská hygienicko-epidemiologická stanice Brno, Vyzkumný ústav bezpečnosti práce, Revoluční odborové hnutí, Praha.

SISKA, K.

Further experiences with extrapleural pneumonolysis. Rozhl.tuberk.
10 no.5-6:96-100 1950. (CJML 20:6)

1. Of Masaryk Hospital of the National Health Insurance Institute in
Vysne Hagi (Head--Docent K.Siska).

SISKA, K.

Author's modification of arthrodesis for the treatment of destructive coxitis. Bratisl.lék.listy 30 no.2:105-112 F '50.

(CMLL 19:2)

1. Of the Masaryk Therapeutic Institute UNP in Vysoch Hagoch (Director--Docent. K.Siska, M.D.).

SISKA, K.; SIMKOVIC, I.

Recent progress in surgical therapy of constrictive pericarditis.
Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.9:981-991 Sept 54.

1. Z II. chirurgickej kliniky v Bratislave, prednosta clen korrespondent
SAV K.Siska.

(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, surgery,)

SISKA, Karol

New technic of talocrural arthrodesis. Acta chir. orthop.
traum. cech. 23 no.3:114-120 June 56.

1. Z II. chirurgickej kliniky LFUK, prednosta prof. Dr. K. Siska.
(ANKLE, surg.
talocrural arthrodesis for osteoarticular tuberc., new
technic (Cz))
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR,
ankle, surg., talocrural arthrodesis, new technic (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol. 5/11 Cancer Nov 57
SISKA K
1234. HAVYAR VI., ŠIŠKA K. and KLEIN Fr. II. Med. Klin., II. Chir. Klin.,
Pathol.-Anat. Inst., Komenský Univ., Bratislava. Über eine mit Erfolg operierte
Herzgeschwulst von interessantem feingeweblichen Aufbau *Successful surgery of a*
cardiac tumour (fibrolipoleiomyoma) Cardiologia (Basel) 1956, 29/2 (132-142) Illus. 1
In a 37-year-old man a mixed tumour of the heart was diagnosed before operation.
It proved to be a fibrolipoleiomyoma, the myomatous part being most probably
derived from blood vessels. The cystic portions of the tumour are regarded as
lymphatics and structures resembling lymphangendotheliomata.

MYCERPIA MEDICA Sec 15 /ol 13/1 Chest Dis. Jan 60

268. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TB AND PREGNANCY -
Chirurgická liečba pľúcnej tuberkulózy a gravidita - Šiška K. II. Cnir.
Klin. LFUK, Bratislava - LEK.OBZ. 1959. 8/3 (136-138)

Experience shows that pulmonary tb may be successfully treated in pregnancy.
The correct time for the operation is the first half of pregnancy. The various
kinds of operation are analysed with respect to the reduction of function of the
lung parenchyma. (IX. 10, 15)

SISKA, K.

MILITARY & NAVAL SCIENCES: GENERAL

Periodical NASA VEDA. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1958.

SISKA, K. 17th Congress of the International Society of Surgery in Mexico. p. 454.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

SIMKOVIC, I.; BOLF, J.; SISKÁ, K.; GUPKA, M.; SMRECHANSKY, V.;
SCHNORFER, M.; ZIMA, P.

Apparatus for artificial blood circulation designed in Czecho-
slovakia. Eksper. khir. 5 no.6:16-22 N.D '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

SISKA, Karol

Work capacity in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Polski przeł.
chir. 33 no.5:431-435 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej U.K. w Bratysławie.
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

SISKA, Karol

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Academician

Affiliation: Director of the Second Clinic of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine,
UK /Univerzita Komenskeho; Comenius University/ (II. chirurgicka
klinika lekarskej fakulty UK), Bratislava.

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 10, 1961, pp 472-476.

Data: "Phtisiological Surgeon and Field Phtisiologist."

90

SISKA, Karol

Trip of the Slovak physicians to the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.1:146-149 '61.

1. Glen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved.

SHISHKA, K. [Šiška, K.]; SHIMKOVITS, I. [Šimkovič, I.]; HUBKA, M. [Hubka, M.];
SMRECHANSKIY, V. [Smrecanský, V.]; SNORER, M. [Snorer, M.]

Surgery for mitral stenosis using artificial circulation.
Khirurgia no.4:3-6 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta
Universiteta imeni Komenskogo i otdeleniya eksperimental'noy
khirurgii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Slovatskoy
akademii nauk (zav. - akad. K. Shishka), Bratislava.

(MITRAL VALVE—SURGERY)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SMRECHANSKIY, V. [Smrecansky, V.]; SHISHKA, K. [Siska, K.]; SHIMKOVITS, I.
[Simkovic, I.]; SHNORER, M. [Snorer, M.]; GUBKA, M. [Hubka, M.]

Some problems of perfusion in artificial circulation. Khirurgiia
no. 4:85-92 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta uni-
versiteta imeni Komenskogo i otdeleniya eksperimental'noy
khirurgii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Slovatskoy
akademii nauk (zav. - akad. K. Shishka), Bratislava.

(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SHISHKA, K. [Siska, K.]; SHIMKOVITS, I. [Simkovic, I.]; GUBKA, M. [Hubka, M];
SMRECHANSKIY, V. [Smrecansky, V.]; SHNORER, M. [Snorer, K.]

Surgery using an apparatus for extracorporeal circulation.
Khirurgia no.9:18-22 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta Universi-
teta imeni Komenskogo v Bratislave i otdeleniya eksperimental'noy
khirurgii (zav. - akad. K.Shishka) Instituta eksperimental'noy
meditsiny Slovatskoy akademii nauk.
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

SHISHKA, K.
SHNOPER, M.; SHISHKA, K.; SHIMKOVITS, I.; GUBKA, M.; SMRECHANSKIY, V.

Changes in the coagulation and anticoagulation blood factors
during artificial circulation. *Khirurgia* 38 no.5:25-27 My '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta
Universiteta imeni Komenskogo v Bratislave i otdeleniya
eksperimental'noy khirurgii (zav. - akad. K. Shishka) Insti-
tuta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Slovatskoy akademii nauk.

(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SISKA, K.; SCHRAMM, A.

Functional ileus. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.3:148-152 '62.

1. Z II. chirurgickej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave,
prednosta akademik K. Siska.
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION)

SISKA, K.; SIMKOVIC, I.; VANZUROVA, E.; SCHNORRER, M.; SMREGANSKY, V.;
HUBKA, M.; ONDROUCHOVA, D.

Postoperative complications and postoperative care of patients
operated on with the use of extracorporeal circulation. Bratisl. lek.
listy 42 no.9:523-535 '62.

1. Z II chir. kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, pred-
nosta clen koresp. CSAV K. Siska.

(HEART MECHANICAL) (HEART SURGERY compl)
(POSTOPERATIVE CARE)

ŠEŠEŠA, Karol [Siska, Karol], akademik (Čechoslovensko)

In building the fatherland you strengthen peace. Příroda 51
no.9:24 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Disarmament—Congresses)

SISKA, K.; HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.

The current status of aortic valve surgery. Bratisl. lek.
listy 63 no.3:149-153 '63.

1. CSAV -- Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experi-
mentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akadenik CSAV
K. Siska.

(AORTIC VALVE DISEASES) (HEART SURGERY)
(HEART, MECHANICAL)

SISKA, K.; KUZELA, L.; MIKULAJ, L.

Adrenal cortex activity during extracorporeal blood circulation. Bratisl. lek. listy 63 no.3:143-148 '63.

1. II chirurgická klinika Lek. fak. Univ. Komenského v Bratislave, veduci akademik K. Siska. Endokrinologický ústav SAV v Bratislave, riaditeľ MUDr. J. Podoba, C.Sc.

(HEART, MECHANICAL) (HEART SURGERY)

(HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL)

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)

(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

(ADRENAL CORTEX HYPOFUNCTION)

HUBKA, M.; SISKÁ, K.; BOLF, J.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.

Evaluation of different types of artificial valves. Bratisl.
lek. listy 63 no.3:154-161 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experi-
mentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV
K. Siska. CSAV - Ustav merania a meracich pristrojov, riaditel'
akademik L. Kneppo.

(HEART VALVES) (AORTIC VALVE) (HEART SURGERY)
(HEART, MECHANICAL) (ARTIFICIAL ORGANS)

SISKA, K.; HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKI, E.; SIVAK, I.

Implantation of artificial aortic valves under experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 63 no.3:161-165 '63.

I. CSAV -- Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV Bratislava, veduci akademik CSAV
K. Siska.

(AORTIC VALVE) (HEART SURGERY)
(HEART, MECHANICAL) (ARTIFICIAL ORGANS)

SILVAY, J.; SISKA, K.; HUEKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.

Hematological changes in extracorporeal blood circulation in experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.4:223-229 '64.

1. Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV; veduci: akademik CSAV K.Siska.

*

HOLÉČ, V.; SÍSKA, K.; HUBKA, M.; ZÍMA, P.

Venous pressure changes in the portal vein during an extra-corporeal circulation experiment. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.7:390-397 15 Ap '65.

1. Ústav experimentálnej chirurgie Slovenskej akadémie vied v Bratislave (riaditeľ: akademik K. Siska).

HUBKA, M.; SISKA, K.; BROZMAN, M.; HOLJEC, V.

Homotransplantation of the mitral valve. Bratisl. lek. listy
45 no.11:641-651 15 Je '65.

1. Ustav experimentalnej chirurgie Slovenskej akademie ved
(riaditel: akademik Ceskoslovenskej akademie ved prof.
K. Siska, DrSc).

①
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SISKA, Karol, prof., dr., KOSTOLNY, I

Second Surgical Clinic (II. chirurg. klin.), LF UK,
Bratislava - (for both; Siska head)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 5, May 1966, pp 279-284

"Sporting accidents of the chest and organs of the chest."

SISKA, L.

"Use of Metalworking Machinery in the Heavy Machine Industry" p. 758 (STROJIRENSTVI, Vol. 3, No. 10, October 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified

SISKA, Lubomir, inz.; JANAS, Jindrich, inz.; ROZEHNAL, Vladimír, inz.

Gas emission and convergence rate in the 34th seam undermining
of the Gottwald mine in the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield. Uhli
6 no. 5:158-161 My '64

1. Institute of Coal Research, Ostrava - Radvanice.

L 1223-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD CZ/0008/65/059/005/0604/0607
ACCESSION NR: AP5025849

AUTHOR: Kucerovsky, Zdenek; Pribyl, Miloslav; Siska, Miroslav 14

TITLE: Stabilized source for constant current coulometry

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, v. 59, no. 5, 1965, 604-607, and insert facing p. 608

TOPIC TAGS: titrimetry, chemical laboratory apparatus, microchemical analysis 57

Abstract: Coulometric titration at constant current are used in analysis conducted on large numbers of samples. There are however very few sources for the supply of suitable apparatus. The authors describe an apparatus of their own design; it has a range of 0.2 to 40 mA and it is suitable for analysis where a limited amount of the analyzed substance is available, or for microanalysis. It is suitable for concentrations of 0.05 to 3 microequiv/ml, in iodometric determination of small amounts of H₂S (2 to 50 micrograms), and in titanometric determination of iron (0.002%) in Ti salts. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav makromolekularni chemie, Brno (Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry)

Card 1/2

L 1223-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025849

SUBMITTED: 18Apr64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CLASS: GC

JPRS

mlb
Card 2/2

SISKA, Miklos; CLAUDER, Otto; RUFF, Ferenc; MAGDA, Katalin; SZEGI, Jozsef

New phenothiazine derivatives II. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6:
272-279 N '65.

1. Submitted June 14, 1965.

L 07534-67 EWP(k)/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: RP6019417 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/005/0009/0009

INVENTOR: Hruska, Alois (Engineer; Prague); Kasik, Ivan (Engineer; Prague); Starosta, Ondrej (Engineer; Cercany); Siska, Miloslav (Benesov u Prahy); Valek, Jiri (Doctor of Physics; Prague)

35
B

ORG: none

TITLE: [Method for making permanent magnets] CZ Pat. No. PV 1453-65

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 5, 1966, 9

TOPIC TAGS: magnet, permanent magnet material, magnetic alloy

ABSTRACT: A method for making permanent magnets having a pole structure by the electric slag smelting of an alloy for permanent magnets is described. The chemical composition of the alloy is 5 to 10% Al, 10 to 27% Ni, 5 to 40% Co, 1 to 10% Cu, 0 to 10% Ti, 0 to 4% Zr, 0 to 4% Nb, 0 to 4% Ta, and a residue of Fe in the crystallizer. The distinguishing feature of the method is that in order to direct the growth of the crystal in the axial direction of the crystallizer, in the direction of magnetization, the current density in the electrode is controlled and kept in the 0.3 to 3.5 A/mm² range through the temperature regime of the electric slag process using slag of chemical composition 40 to 100% CaF₂, 0 to 50% Al₂O₃, 0 to 50% CaO, 0 to 10% SiO₂, 0 to 5% MgO, 0 to 5% TiO₂.

SUB CODE: 09,11/ SUEM DATE: 03Mar65

LUDVIK, Jaromir; SISKÁ, Stanislav

Chemical oxygen consumption by tannery waste waters. Pt.2.
Kozarstvi 13 no.9:263-266 S '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav kozedelny, Gcttwaldov.

SIBKA, Lubomir. in.; PUBLISHED, 7. in.

Examination of pitching fold seen mining in the Karvina section of the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield. Uhl 6 vol. 1: 3-7 Ja'64.

1. Vedeckovyzkanny uhelný ustav, Ostrava - Radvaice.

KUCEROVSKY, Zdenek; PRIBYL, Miloslav; SISKÁ, Miroslav

A stabilized source for constant-current coulometry. Chem
listy 59 no.5:604-607 My '65.

1. Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.
Submitted April 18, 1964.

HUNGARY /Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 12, 1959, 41907.

Author : Troyan, G.; Janstky, B.; Siska, V.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Mineral Raw Materials from which Uranium and
Thorium Can Be Obtained.

Orig Pub: Energia es Atomtechn., 1958, 11, No 3, 121-125.

Abstract: This is a review of the geochemistry and source of
U and Th ores. A description of some deposits is
given. -- D. Pyushpeki.

Card 1/1

D-1

SISKA, V.;GEORGIEV, T.;JANTSKY, V.

Characteristics of uranium mining. p. 684.

BANYASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 26, no. ⁸1/2, 1959.
Uncl.

H/013/60/000/004/001/001
D018/D105

AUTHORS: Georgiev, Troyan D., diplomate mining engineer; Jantsky, Béla, doctor, geologist, candidate of geological sciences and Siska, Vince, diplomate mining engineer

TITLE: Concentration of uranium ores

PERIODICAL: Bányászati Lapok, no. 4, 1960, 257-264

TEXT: The article deals with the concentration of uranium ores, describing the development and the different concentration methods used in the Western countries and in the USSR. The gradual exhaustion of hydrothermal uranium ore deposits made it necessary to increase the exploitation of conglomerates and sedimentary deposits with a uranium content of only 0.1-0.5%, and to develop and introduce new profitable ore concentration methods. Emphasis is laid on the fact that uranium cannot be regarded as a metal and has no importance as a material with secondary structure such as iron and copper, but that it is a source of energy. The following methods for preparing the uranium ore for metallurgical use are known: (1) physical concentration methods and (2) chemical or hydrometallurgical methods. The selective grinding, carried out wet or dry in rod or ball mills,

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D018/D105

Concentration of uranium ores

and used in physical concentration methods, was recently improved by flocculation chemicals used in sedimentation. The flotation method which produces basic material for hydrometallurgical concentration plants, can be used for treating sulfides and even carbonates prior to final concentration. Successful experiments were recently carried out with concentration of uranium carbonates. Due to these experiments it is expected that separation of uranium ores into ores with low carbonate content suitable for acid separation and into ores with high carbonate content suitable for the alkaline process will be possible. In the flotation of uranium ores fatty acids and salts with high valence are used as collecting reagents, since both the primary and secondary deposits of uranium belong to the group of oxide ores. These reagents have long-chain hydrocarbon radicals and chemically active electrophilic centers. The fatty acids can be used, most successfully, in processing silicate uranium ores. The unfavorable influence of the fine mud, which originates from the ore grinding and which contains uranium in large quantities, can be reduced by various emulsions

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2018/D105

Concentration of uranium ores

as in case of fatty acids or other reagents not easily soluble in water. At present experiments are being carried out on emulsifying flotation reagents with supersonic waves. The gravitational process can successfully be used in concentrating pegmatite ores. The heavy-suspension process and the magnetic method are also widely used. The most recent method is radiometric grading which is based on the natural radioactivity of the uranium ore. This method is especially successful for ores where the uranium is not equally dispersed but is concentrated in lumps. The suitability of the radiometric method for grading can be determined by the contrast test. For the test several tons of sample ore are graded and the uranium content of each piece in the different grading class determined by radiometric analysis. This analysis is carried out with small-size grains in quantities weighing 1/2-2 kg. The contrast curve of the uranium ore, as shown in Fig. 4 and 5, can be drawn from data received from calculations. On the basis of these graphs the suitability of the radiometric method and the main production indices, such as weight, metal yield, etc., can be determined. Experience showed that the radiometric method can be used for en-

Card 3/8

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D018/D105

Concentration of uranium ores

riching ore grains larger than 25-50 mm. Successful experiments were recently carried out by grading grains of varied size, by using a radiometer for the automatic registering of differences in the quantity of gamma rays of the grain resulting from different grain sizes. The uranium ore is separated by radiometric separators at, or near, the mines. Such an installation consists of a conveyor belt, several meters long and 0.5-1.0-m wide, moving at a speed of 0.2-0.5 m/sec, above or below which one or more scintillation counters shielded by a lead screen against background radiation, have been installed. Previously, instead of scintillation counters Geiger counters were used. The ore is separated by the electromagnetic or pneumatic mechanism operated through an electronic relay system. The sketch of a separator operated by one radiometer is shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 9 shows a separator operated by 3 radiometers. In the USSR and also in Western countries experiments are being conducted on the use of radioactivity in concentrating non-radioactive ores, such as coals. The method used in these experiments, which employs various radioactive isotopes, is based on measuring the intensity of the ab-

Card 4/8

E/013/60/000/004/001/001
D018/D105

Concentration of uranium ores

sorbed or reflected radioactive rays. The heat treatment method has been successfully used in the concentration of torbernites. The ore containing 1% of U_2O_8 is heated at $700^{\circ}C$ for 1 hour, then cooled in water and separated according to the size of grain, taking 1 mm as limiting value. It has been proved that the uranium content of finely-ground ore can be increased to 0.209% with a uranium yield of 90.5% and with waste containing 0.025% of uranium. According to the authors the above mentioned physical methods are only preliminary concentration methods. Concentrates suitable for metallurgical use have not yet been produced by any of the above processes. There are 10 figures and 8 tables.

Card 5/8

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PROPERTIES AND PREPARATION DATA

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B1
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Determination of composition of bauxite from Baitia (Czechoslovakia). V. Saha (Czechia), (P40, 57, 24), *Inst. Ceram. Bratisl.*, 1966, 301a. The mineral composition in composition and microstructure to Orlov's yellow bauxite. Thermal analysis indicates a strong endothermic reaction at 300-320° (corresponding with the presence of Al₂O₃ hydrate) and weak endothermic and exothermic reactions showing the presence of a small amount of kaolinite. Dehydration curves show that the main loss of water begins at 400°. Rational analysis (Kallauer Matějka method) of the crude and calcined bauxite shows that SiO₂ is present as fint, kaolinite, and sol. SO₂. Time curves were used to study the solubility of Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, and TiO₂ in 10% HCl at 100° over a period of 12 hr. Petrographic analysis shows that the main constituent of the bauxite is diaspor with ~12% of kaolinite and other more readily sol. aluminous constituents. The Fe(III) content is low (7.36%); its presence is indicated by an intense coloration at 600° which fades at higher temp. when Fe₂O₃ is converted into other Fe oxides. The TiO₂ content is normal.

Inst. Ceram. Res. Ass. (CZ).

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: 137-0319

100000 02

100000 02

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Determination of the constituents of cement insoluble in hydrochloric acid. V. Sisk.
Stavivo, 27, 396 (1969); Brit. Ceram. Abstracts, 49 (9) 391a (1969).

Variations in the results obtained during the determination of the cement component insoluble in acid induced S. to undertake an investigation into the conditions of the determination. A short comparative discussion is given on the English, American, German, and Czech methods. With the Czech method the influence of the duration of action of HCl and the influence of time of digestion with Na_2CO_3 solution was studied. Some practical suggestions on the process of determination are given.

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Cement & Concrete

BCS

477. Determining the proportion of cement clinker and slag in slag cements.
—V. Štáns (Slavico, 20, 199, 1960). Slag cements are prepared by thorough mixing and grinding of portland cement clinker and blast-furnace slags in various proportions. Czechoslovakian standards specify that "Iron portland cement" should contain >70% portland cement and <30% slag. Blast-furnace cement contains >20% portland cement and <80% slag. The reasons are given why it is impossible to determine the proportion of clinker and slag by ordinary chem. analysis. The microscopic method, heavy liquid separation, and the method based on the determination of S content are described and practical examples are given. (2 figs., 2 tables.)

SISKE, V.

1186. The composition and properties of the underlying clays of the lignite basin in Northern Bohemia.—V. Síska (*Stavba*, 28, 269, 1950). Up to the present the overlying clays have been investigated more thoroughly than the underclays because, once the latter were reached, no further coal beds were expected and no great interest was shown. The main types and characteristics of underclays are described and various theories of their origin put forward. A sample, which the author tested, is described. Microscopical, mechanical, thermal and chem. analyses were performed. The first two yielded no informative results, owing to the special properties of the clay. D.T.A. showed that the main components were probably hydrargillite (gibbsite) and kaolinite. The chem. analysis gave the following results (%): SiO_2 , 35.53; Al_2O_3 , 50.54; Fe_2O_3 , 1.84; TiO_2 , 10.65; P_2O_5 , 0.79; V_2O_5 , 0.24; CaO , 0.35. On the basis of the thermal and chemical analyses the mineralogical comp. was calculated as follows (%): $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 61.20; $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, 25.16; $\text{TiO}(\text{OH})_2$, 10.47; $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$, 2.15; organic matter, 2.05; $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, 0.52; AlPO_4 , 0.39. Tests for refractoriness, firing colour, and solubility of Al_2O_3 and TiO_2 in various concns. of HCl and H_2SO_4 were made. The refractoriness is high, the shrinkage is also very high. On the basis of these preliminary investigations it is

suggested that the clay should be used in the manufacture of grog and with addition of Al_2O_3 in the manufacture of technical mullite for use when a high proportion of TiO_2 does not matter and where the refractories are not subjected to too high a pressure. When the clay is correctly calcined, almost the whole of the Al can be dissolved by H_2SO_4 ; Ti is almost insol. in dil. H_2SO_4 , but is sol. in conc. H_2SO_4 . (3 figs., 6 tables.)

summary

PROKS, I.; SISKÉ, M.

"Thermal decomposition of limestone under fluidization conditions."

p. 350 (Silikaty) Vol. 1, no. 4, 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

Siske, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics B-8
Thermal Chemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-
chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khim, No. 9, 1959, 30472

Author : Proks, I., Siske, V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of the Course of the Reaction $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightleftharpoons$
 $\text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$ by the Method of Differential Thermal
Analysis.

Orig Pub: Chem Zvesti, 1958, No 5, 275-283

Abstract: See RZhKhim, 1959, 7511.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550910005-5^F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77424.

Author : Siske V., Proks I.

Inst :

Title : New Device for Differential Thermal Analysis.

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 3, 185-189.

Abstract: Equipment for carrying out fast differential thermal analyses is described. It permits to work with samples to 0.02 g. - Author's summary.

Card : 1/1

Accelerated differential thermal analysis. Cyril Caš-
parin, Ivo Proks, and Vladimír Šilke (Czech. Univ., Brati-
slava, Czech.). *Silikáty* 9, No. 1, 64-73 (1969).—Equip-
ment described earlier (C.A. 52, 11478e, 12874g) is used to
register DTA curves from magnesite, limestone, dolomite,
gypsum, and siderite. An increase in the rate of heating
increases the temp. difference between standard and sample.
The temp. intervals between the peaks on the DTA curve
also increase. Therefore, it is possible (at this accelerated
DTA) to use samples ≤ 0.03 g. This is advantageous since
the amt. of gaseous products produced by the heterogeneous,
reversible reactions which occur is so small that it cannot
affect further phases of the decompn. or other reactions
which occur at higher temp. The temp. interval between
the peaks also increases with the fineness of the samples.
If the correct conditions are chosen, the curves of the
accelerated DTA will coincide more or less with the ordinary
DTA curves. Werner Jacobson

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SISKE, Vladimir; PROKS, Ivo

The possibility of using DTA at low temperatures. Silikaty
5 no.2:142-148 '61.

1. Katedra anorganické technologie, Slovenska vysoká škola
technická, Bratislava; Oddelení silikátové chemie, Ústav
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Examination of the process of hydration of cement by means of DTA. Silikaty 5 no.3:229-233 '61.

1. Oddeleni silikatove chemie Ustavu anorganicke chemie, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava; Katedra anorganicke technologie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

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Landing in mountains. Letecky obzor 7 no.2:52-53 F '63.

1. Velitel letky vrtulniku MI-4.

L 64349-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/T/EWA(c) WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5023494

RU/0018/64/000/010/0534/0537

AUTHOR: ^{44 55} Gordeev, P. A.; ^{44 55} Siskin, V. G.

26
B

TITLE: Method of calculating the heat evolved in diesel engines by means of indicator diagrams

SOURCE: Constructia de masini, no. 10, 1964, 534-537

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, heat of combustion, combustion engineering

ABSTRACT: A theoretical derivation of a formula for determining the heat released in Diesel engines. The formula makes use of the indicator diagram of the engine and takes into account the quantitative and qualitative variations in the combustion mixture. Orig. Art. Incl.: 38 formulas and 1 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: PR, TD

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

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1270, 1. 1.

Savna, a metallurgical (Present day /modern metallurgy).

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