

SKALOWSKI, T.

Under the banner of May Day. p. 161

Improving the work of mechanized trains. p. 182 PRZEGLAD KOLWJOWY
(Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa. Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

SKALO DZI, P.; GZEL DZI, H.

Replacement of the surface of a single-track railroad in the German Federal Republic. Pt. 1. p. 111.

PRZEGLAD CIENIOWY I POJOMY. (Hydraulictwa Komunikacyjna) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 10, no. 4, June 1958.

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

Uncl.

SPALOWSKI, A.; WRONSKI, S.

Mechanical handling of reinforced-concrete ties at the assembly bases. p. 137.

FREEMAN POLSKA W. (Wolniewicz Komunikacyjne) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 10, no. 1, June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EE.I), IC, Vol. 1, no. 3, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0106/0106

ACC NR: AP7005652

INVENTOR: Timchenko, B. S.; Mal'tsev, N. Ye.; Skalozub, V. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: An instrument for automatically measuring partial pressure. Class 42, No. 190630

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 106

TOPIC TAGS: pressure measurement, electronic measurement, temperature instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an instrument for automatically measuring partial pressure. The installation contains a working chamber, valve, filter, psychrometer, differential electronic bridge and measuring instrument. To provide for measuring aggressive and contaminated vapor-gas mixtures, the working chamber is equipped with a temperature-controlled element connected to the input of the differential electronic bridge which is electrically coupled to an electronic measurement bridge with a scale graduated according to the thermodynamic characteristics of titanium tetrachloride at normal pressure. This bridge is connected to the differential bridge when the difference between the wet- and dry-bulb thermometer readings reaches zero.

UDC: 621.317.39:533.275:531.787.91

Card 1/2

SUB

Card

SKOLOZUB, V.P.

Petr Andriiovich Zahors'kyi's contribution to Russian physiology.
Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.] 2 no.1:109-113 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kharkivs'kiy medichniy institut, kafedra normal'noi fiziologii.
(ZAHORS'KYI, PETR ANDRIIOVICH, 1764-1846)

SKALOZUB, V. P. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) " ^{data for} Materials pertaining
to the history of the chair of normal physiology of ~~the~~ Khar'kov
State Med Inst." Khar'kov, 1957. 13 pp. (Khar'kov State Med Inst).
200 copies. (KL, 8-58, 108)

-70-

SKALOZUB, V.P.

Early period in the development of physiology in the Ukraine
(1805-1836). Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 4 no.2:269-275 Mr-Apr '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

(UKRAINE PHYSIOLOGY)

GAYSINSKAYA, H.Yu. [Haisyns'ka, H.IU.]; PRIKHOD'KOVA, L.K. [Prykhod'kova, L.K.];
SKALOZUB, V.P.

Adrenalin-like substances in the blood and adrenalin stabilization
by the blood serum in experimental hypertension. Ukr. biokhim. zhur.
36 no.3:431-439 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedry normal'noy fiziologii i biokhimi Khar'kovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

M

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

Cathodic Deposition of Chromium-Nickel Alloy. M. F. Skakuz'ny and A. S. Vlasova (*Izvest. Novocherkasskogo Ind. Inst. in S. Ordzhonikidze, 1940, (Khim.), 6, 15-18; C. Abn., 1941, 26, 1323*).—[In Russian.] Electrodeposition of protective chromium-nickel coatings is possible from a solution containing Cr₂O₃, 250, NiSO₄·7H₂O 250, and H₂BO₃ 25 gm./litre, at a current density of 30-35 amp./dm.² and a temperature of 36°-40° C. With all other conditions constant the chromium content in the deposit increases with the current density. The ratio of chromium and nickel in the deposit can be varied by changing the ratio of Cr₂O₃ and NiSO₄ in the bath. The dispersion capacity of the electrolyte was low, but optimum results were obtained with a solution containing Cr₂O₃ 100, NiSO₄ 100-130 gm./litre, with current density 40-65 amp./dm.² and temperature 35°-40° C. Under these conditions the thickness of the deposit was limited to 0.07 mm., thicker deposits being coarse-grained and dull. The alloy produced was resistant to cold dilute sulphuric and nitric acids, and to caustic soda. Concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids rapidly destroyed it, while concentrated sulphuric acid did not.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Galvanic decomposition of sodium amalgam. M. F. Skalarubov and K. E. Ershov. *Izvest. Novocherkasskogo Ind. Inst. im. S. Ordzhonikidze. 6, Ser. Khim.* 20-3 (1940).—Study was made to det. effects of electrode material, temp., alkali concn. and mixing of amalgam upon the rate of amalgam decompn. Electrodes were Fe, Ni, Pt and grap'ite. Fe showed the greatest rate of reaction. Optimum decompn. rate was obtained with alkali concn. of 200 g./l. For this concn. the max. increase in H₂ liberation for 1° rise in temp. was 1.7 cc. For higher concns. the increase was less. Thus, for 400 g./l. it was 1 cc. and for 600 g./l. it was 0.9 cc. Stirring increased the rate of decompn. by 20%. B. Z. K.

ASAC-SEA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

433M 43M17A

433M 43M17A

433M 43M17A

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

100 AND 10TH EDITIONS

CATHODIC DEPOSITION OF IRON CHROMIUM-NICKEL ALLOY. M. P. Skolozubov and I. A. Goncharova (*Izvest. Novokuznetskogo Ind. Inst. im S. Ordzhonikidze*, 1940, [Khim.], 6, 24-28; *C. Abs.*, 1941, 36, 1323).—[In Russian.] Cathodic deposition of iron chromium nickel alloy is possible from a solution containing CrO_3 , 250, Na_2SO_4 , 250, FeSO_4 , 175, and H_2BO_3 , 25 gm./litre. Optimum current density was 50 amp./dm.², and temperature 60° C. Increase in current density caused an increase in chromium and a decrease in nickel and iron in the deposit. A rise in the electrolyte temperature results in a decrease in chromium in the deposit. Current efficiency decreased with increasing temperature and current density.

A S T M A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

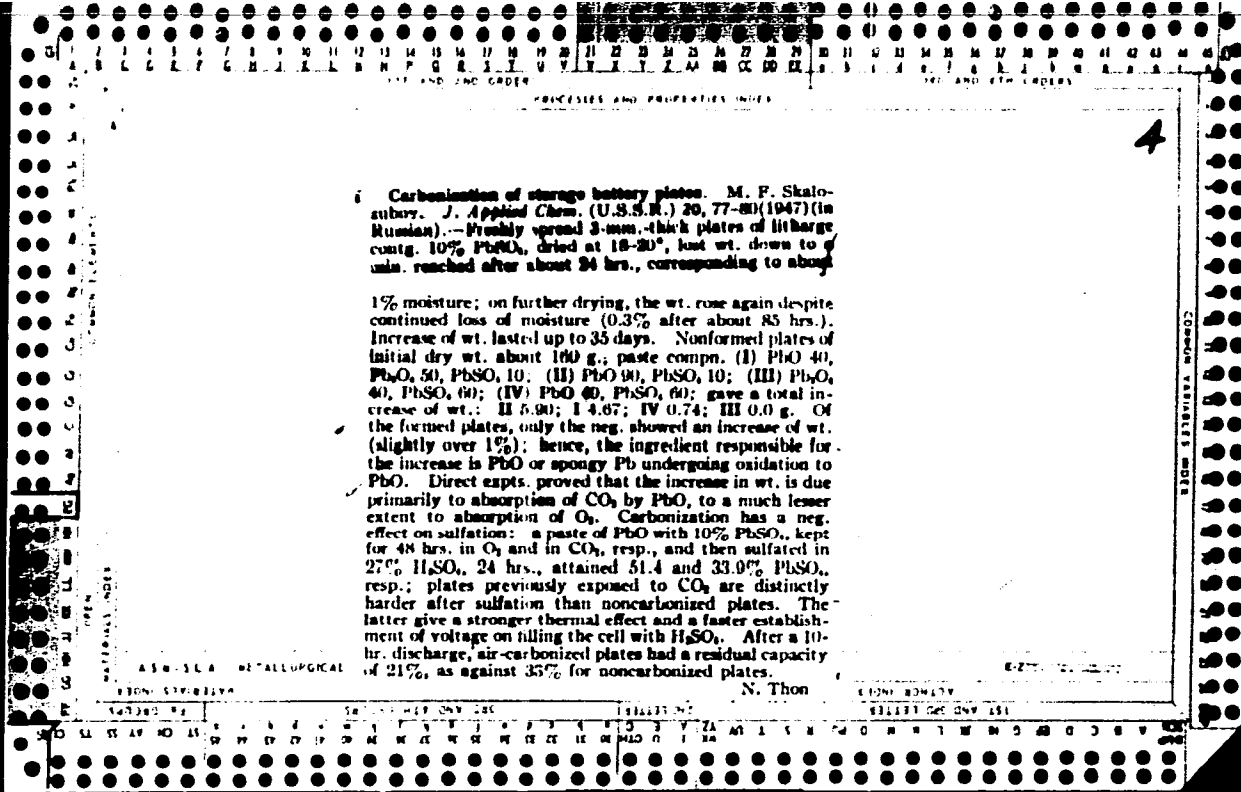
E 2

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

100 AND 10TH EDITIONS

CATHODIC DEPOSITION OF IRON CHROMIUM-NICKEL ALLOY

E 2



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

4

Conditions for sulfatation of storage-battery plate pastes. M. F. Skokorubov. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 307-10(1949).—Sulfatation is accelerated by higher concn. of the H₂SO₄, higher temp., lower sp. gr. of the paste, and higher PbO₂ content. In dil. H₂SO₄ sulfatation is deeper, even though its velocity of formation is smaller. The degree of moisture of the plates and preliminary treatment with H₂O vapor, have little effect on the velocity of sulfatation. N. Thon

ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION: EDWARDSVILLE GEORGE OWEN 151

SKALCZUBOV, M.F.

U S S R . .

✓ Process of forming storage-battery paste. M. F.
Skalozubov. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 679-81(1953).
(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 3183i. H. L. H.

Skalozubov, M.F.

②
Process of forming storage-battery paste. M. F. Skalozubov, S. Ordzhonikidze Polytech. Inst., Novosibirsk. *Zh. Priklad. Khim.* 26: 721-0 (1953).—It was found possible to prep. battery paste with its essential properties by mixing damp oxide with powd. $PbSO_4$. V. N. B.

SKALAZUBOV M.F.

~~V. Properties of ammoniacal battery pastes. M. F. Skalozubov and V. V. Spichonin. Zh. Fiz. Khim. U.S.S.R. 27, 2033 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See C.A.B. 48, 0937d. H. L. H.~~

A
MET

SKHLOZOV, M.F.

Properties of ammoniacal battery pastes. M. F. Skhlozov and V. V. Spiricheva (Polytech. Inst., Novokuznetsk). *Zh. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 310-13(1954); cf. C.A. 48, 3163i. —The effects of several factors on the time of solidification of ammoniacal pastes for lead battery plates were detd. Pastes made by adding $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ to $PbSO_4$ at 15° solidified in 10-15 min. The losses of NH_3 and H_2O (in sep. expts.) during the first 10 min. were 152 and 308 mg./100 g. of paste; after 100 min., 48 and 132 mg./100 g. Thickening required 35, 30, 17, 8, and 2 min. at 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25°. Different cations did not affect the rate of thickening; anions showed the following effect in the order given: NO_3^- , CH_3COO^- , Cl^- , CO_3^{--} , PO_4^{--} , 10, 18, 90, 300, and 420 min. Pastes made with 0.2% $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ solidified after 420, 310, 220, 140, 65, and 40 min. at 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, and 40°.

J. Bencowitz

①
TMT

SKALOZUBOV M.

26-10-12/44

AUTHORS: Azarov, K.P.,
Zhdanov, Yu. A.,
Skalozubov, M.F.

TITLE: Perennial Mineral Fertilizers (Mnogoletniye mineral'nyye udobreniya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, October 1957, No 10, pp 84-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To improve the nutrition of plants, fertilizers are used which contain nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and so-called trace elements as boron, copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese and others. Too large or too small quantities of such trace elements are harmful to the plants. As soluble salts used as fertilizers either wash out in the soil too fast or form compounds with other components of the soil, which the plants cannot assimilate, a new method has been developed by making fertilizers perennial. It consists of introducing into the soil chemical trace elements fused with easily melting glass which is then pulverized and used for fertilizing. Such frits spread out well in the soil, supplying plants steadily and for a long time with trace elements. Experiments conducted with corn, potatoes, sugar beets and cabbage over the period of a year gave very satisfactory increases of crops.

Card 1/2

Perennial Mineral Fertilizers

26-10-12/44

The article contains one photo and one table.

ASSOCIATION: Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute (Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) Novocherkassk

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SKALOZUBOV, M.F.; MATSKIN, V.I.

Radiometric determination of surface area of dispersed and porous substances. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1429-1431 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Radiochemistry) (Surface chemistry)

AZAROV, K.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHDANOV, Yu.A., dotsent, kand.
khimicheskikh i filosofskikh nauk; SKALOZUBOV, M.F., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk; uchastvovali; GOEBATENKO, V.Ye.; GOEBATENKO,
N.G.; OVODOVA, A.V.

Use of glasses and glass frits in fertilizing the soil with
trace elements. Trudy NPI 47:3-10 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Glass) (Fertilizers and manures)

SKALOZUBOV, M.F., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MATSOKIN, V.I., assistant

Radiometric determination of the surface of the active
material of lead accumulators. Trudy NPI 47:131-138
'58. (MIRA 13:5)

(Isotopes) (Storage batteries)

S/081/61/000/002/008/023
A005/A105

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 322, # 2K115

AUTHORS: Kukoz, F.I., Skalozubov, M.F.

TITLE: The Ultrasound Effect on the Lead Passivation With Anode Polarization in a Sulfuric Acid Solution

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Novocherk. politekhn. in-ta"; 1959, Vol. 73, Raboty kafedry fiz., pp. 137 - 149

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of ultrasound on the passivation of lead with anode polarization in a sulfuric acid solution; they analyzed the charging curves taken from smooth electrodes having preliminarily cycled. The curve section corresponding to the rapid variation of the anode potential were oscillographically taken. The ultrasound affects all quantitative characteristics of the charging curve. Ultrasound of 1.4 Mc in frequency of low intensity (1 w/cm^2) accelerates the passivation, higher intensity decelerates, as one may assume, in consequence of cavitation phenomena. Oscillographic measurements showed that some

Card 1/2

S/081/61/000/002/008/023
A005/A105

The Ultrasound Effect on the Lead Passivation With Anode Polarization in a Sul-
furic Acid Solution

intermediate processes take place between two main passivation stages ($Pb \rightarrow Pb^{2+}$
and $Pb^{2+} \rightarrow Pb^{4+}$). The maximum of the charging curve in the second passivation
stage decreases with the application of ultrasound. It is assumed that the forma-
tion of PbO_2 begins under the action of ultrasound at less positive values.

I. Kiseleva

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

5.4600

77522
SOV/80-33-1-31/49

AUTHORS: Kukoz, F. I., Skalozubov, M. F.

TITLE: Effect of Ultrasound on Anode Formation of Lead Dioxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 177-181 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of ultrasound on the formation of lead dioxide by anode polarization of a smooth lead plate in 6.7N H₂SO₄ solution with a current of constant density (0.5 ma/cm²). A short review of previous work in this field is given. Results of the experiments are given in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Card 1/7

Effect of Ultrasound on Anode Formation
of Lead Dioxide

77522
SOV/80-33-1-31/49

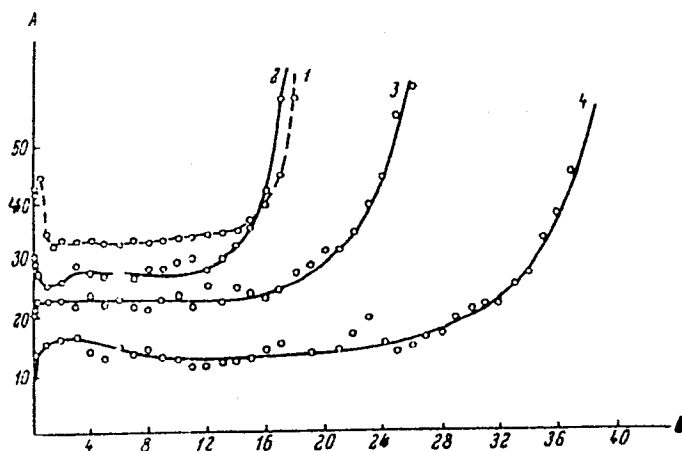


Fig. 1. Curves of anode passivation of a smooth lead electrode ($i_a = 0.5 \text{ ma/cm}^2$) in 6.7N H_2SO_4 .

Card 2/7

Effect of Ultrasound on Anode Formation
of Lead Dioxide

77522

SOV/80-33-1-31/49

with cathode polarization (curves 2 and 2'),
depending on the number of charge-discharge cycles
in an ultrasonic field of 3 W/cm² (solid line), and
out of ultrasonic field (broken line). (A) Value
of maximum of anode curve E_{\max} (in v); (B) time of
cathode polarization (in min); (C) number of
charge-discharge cycles.

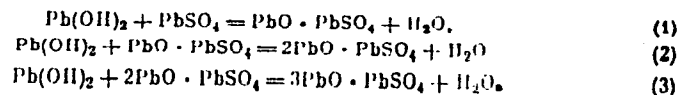
Card 4/7

Effect of Ultrasound on Anode Formation
of Lead Dioxide

77522

SOV/80-33-1-31/49

The lag of the anode potentials is connected with the formation of intermediate products. The process of basic salts formation on the anode in the sulfate pores is expressed:



The following conclusions were made: The quantitative characteristic of the anode charge curve is affected by ultrasound of 1.4 mc frequency and 1-5 W/cm² intensity. At low intensities the ultrasound accelerates the passivation process, and delays it when the intensity is sufficient to cause cavitations. The anode oxidation is not a simple replacement of one electrochemical process ($\text{Pb} - 2e \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{++}$) for another ($\text{Pb}^{++} - 2e \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{++++}$); it consists of a series

Card 6/7

L 18216-65 EWT(1)/T/EWP(k) P2-4/P1-4 MLK
ACCESSION NR: AT5001228 S/0000/61/000/000/0203/0208

AUTHOR: Skalozubov, M. F.; Kukoz, F. I.; Matsokin, V. I. B

TITLE: Intensification of the process of liquid treatment of nonlaminar electrodes for alkali batteries

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po promyshlennomu primeneniyu ul'trazvuka. Kuyby*shev, 1960. Promyshlennoye primeneniye ul'trazvuka (Industrial application of ultrasound); trudy konferentsii. Kuyby*shev, 1961, 203-208

TOPIC TAGS: alkali storage battery, battery electrode, electrode processing, ultrasound effect ↗

ABSTRACT: After pointing out that the preparation of non-laminary electrodes for alkali storage batteries is a laborious and time consuming operation, the authors report the results of tests aimed at obtaining data on the effect of diffusion, deaeration, and osmosis on the rate at which a metal-ceramic base electrode can be filled with the active mass, and how ultrasonic vibration can accelerate these processes. A technique consisting of combining the action of

Card 1/2

L 18216-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001228

ultrasound, mechanical vibration, and vacuum to form the storage battery plate were used. The results showed that the application of ultrasound (1.0 Mcs, 3 W/cm²), combined with cathode polarization and the use of thermal decomposition of the nickel nitrate, accelerates the impregnation of the nickel nitrate into the plate by a factor of 12--15. The use of mechanical vibration and vacuum also accelerate the impregnation and increase the activity of the electrode mass. The results point to the need of further investigation of the impregnation procedure, with allowance for economic factors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11May61

SUB CODE: GP, EE

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SKALOZUBOV, Mikhail Fedorovich; SEMCHENKO, D.P., red.; POGREBTSOVA,
L.V., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, Yu.A., tekhn. red.

[Active compounds of electric storage batteries] Aktivnye mas-
sy elektricheskikh akkumulatorov. Novocheerkassk, Red.-izd.
otdel Novocheerkasskogo politekhn. in-ta im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze,
1962. 163 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Storage batteries)

SKALOZUBOV, M.F.

Effective surface of electrodes of a lead storage battery. Trudy
NPI 133:3-8 '62.

Ways of improving the quality of lead alloys for acid batteries.
Ibid.:9-19 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

S/BB4/62/134/000/001/004
B101/B106

AUTHOR: Skalozubov, M. P.
TITLE: The active mass of a zinc-silver storage battery
SOURCE: Novochoerkassk. Politekhnicheskii institut. Trudy. v. 134, 1962. Raboty kafedry tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv Khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo fakul'teta, 3 - 10

TEXT: The following problems needing further investigation are mentioned after a survey has been made of the known properties of a Zn-Ag storage battery and of the methods of producing zinc and silver electrodes: processes on the zinc electrode, and improvement of the electrode; processes on the silver electrode; possibilities of producing a zinc-silver dry cell; replacement of the hydrate-cellulose partition by stabler films, e.g. films made of ion-exchange membrane or other materials; development of a thermal battery without CO₂ absorption, replacement of zinc by cadmium or another metal. There are 4 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language references are: Drumm, The Railway Engineer, Sept., 258, 280 (1933); Andre. US patent, 2, 317711 (1943);

Card 1/2

The active mass of a ...

S/884/62/134/000/001/004
B101/B186

Eidensohn, S., J. Electrochem. Soc., 99, 20 (1952); Dirkne T. P.,
De Haan F., J. Electrochem. Soc., 105, no. 6, 311-315 (1958).

Card 2/2

S/884/62/134/000/002/004
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Kukoz, L. A., Skalozubov, M. F.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonics on some properties of the nickel-oxide electrodes in alkaline batteries

SOURCE: Novochoerkassk. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 134. 1962. Raboty kafedry tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv Khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo fakul'teta, 19 - 30

TEXT: This paper reports attempts made to increase the utilization factor of nickel in the Ni(OH)_2 electrodes of alkaline batteries by the action of vibrations on the precipitation process of Ni(OH)_2 . Nickel sulfate solution was stirred into alkali solution at 1450 rpm and exposed to ultrasonic vibrations of 27, 80, 340, or 1500 kc/sec for 1-30 min, or to mechanical vibrations of 100 cps. The intensities were 1.5 w/cm^2 at 27 and 80 kc/sec, $2-3 \text{ w/cm}^2$ at 340 kc/sec, and $5-6 \text{ w/cm}^2$ at 1500 kc/sec. The Ni(OH)_2 precipitated was not pressed out. A mixture of 153 g precipitate, 34 g graphite, 3 ml NaOH, and 10 ml Ba(OH)_2 was pressed into briquettes which
Card 1/3

S/884/62/134/000/002/004
B101/B186

Effect of ultrasonics on some ...

were then shaped to laminas. The chemical and grain compositions of the nickel hydroxide, its specific volume, and the electrical properties of the laminas were tested and compared with standard specimens made without ultrasonic treatment. Results: The SO_4^{2-} ions washed out of the irradiated specimens more easily. The grain composition of $Ni(OH)_2$ was changed by irradiation; data found for 10 min precipitation:



Conditions of precipitation	Grain composition, %				cm ³ /g
	+48 mesh	+100 mesh	+250 mesh	-250 mesh	
commercial	29	37	22	17	0.64
control	27	53	15	5	0.72
vibrations	35	37	19	9	0.67
27 kc/sec	5	35	34	26	0.63
80 kc/sec	6	38	32	24	0.65
340 kc/sec	23	42	21	15	0.52
1500 kc/sec	30	36	20	14	0.56

Card 2/3

Effect of ultrasonics on some ...

S/884/62/134/000/002/004
B101/B186

The utilization factor of Ni increased on ultrasonic treatment. Its values in % were: 74 for commercial laminas; 56 for controls; 60 for laminas exposed to mechanical vibrations; and, for laminas treated ultrasonically, 78 at 27 kc/sec, 75 at 80 kc/sec, 70 at 340 kc/sec, and 69 at 1500 kc/sec. The value is lower for the controls than for the commercial laminas because the precipitated Ni(OH)_2 was not pressed out.

Ultrasonic treatment of nickel hydroxide increases swelling by about 5-10 %, most intensely between 20 and 100 kc/sec. Optimum treatment time is 3 - 5 min. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

KUKOZ, F.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNOV, G.K., inzh.; KALICHOV, M.F., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Magnetic treatment of aqueous solutions. Prom. energ. 20 no.2:34-
36 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KUKOL, F.I.; MIKHAYLENKO, G.W.; SKALOZUBOV, M.F.

Possibilities of increasing electric capacity of the silver
electrode of a battery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim.
tekh. 8 no.3:448-452 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L. Novosherkasskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni
Orizhonikidze, kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh
proizvodstv.

L 36024-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/WW/WB/RM
ACC NR: AP6027344 SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/004/0509/0511

AUTHOR: Anoshchenko, I. P.; Skalozubov, K. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Intercollegiate convention on electrochemistry held 31 May to 2 June 1965 at the Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 509-511

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering conference, chemical conference, corrosion inhibitor, electroplating, electrode, electrochemistry, acoustic effect, magnetic effect

ABSTRACT: A regular intercollegiate scientific convention on electrochemistry was held 31 May to 2 June 1965 at the Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute in conformity with the plan of the Ministry of Higher and Special Intermediate Education RFSFR. 258 reports were heard in six sections and at plenary sessions. More than 400 scientists and engineers from colleges, scientific research institutes and industrial enterprises took part in the conference. The following reports were given in the plenary sessions: 1. "On the Theory of the Action of Corrosion Inhibitors" (L. I. ANTROPOV), 2. "State of the Art and Prospects for Development of Electroplating" (N. P. FEDOT'YEV), 3. "The Oxygen Electrode" (A. I. KRASIL'SHCHIKOV), 4. "Possibilities for Using Acoustic and Magnetic Effects in Technological Processes" (Departmental Collective of the Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute). The authors and titles of some of the principal reports are given together with the authors' affiliations. [JPRS: 36,462]

SUB CODE: 05, 09, 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7005614

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0052/0052

INVENTOR: Kukoz, F. I.; Pridatko, I. A.; Skalozubov, M. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of obtaining grid plugs for nickel oxide electrodes of alkaline storage batteries. Class 21, No. 190447 [announced by Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute (Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskii institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyya obraztsey, tovarnyya znaki, no. 2, 1967, 52

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, storage battery

ABSTRACT: A method of obtaining grid plugs for nickel-oxide electrodes of alkaline storage batteries by treating metallic nickel in alkali and then oxidizing it at high temperatures is proposed. To improve the quality of products and simplify the technology of manufacture, oxidation is made to occur at a temperature of 600—650°C during 40—60 min in a dehydrated medium after the treatment in alkali. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/0/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep65

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.355.8.035.22?.4

SKALOZUBOV, V.

Vocational instruction in a school workshop. Politekh. obuch.
no.7:88 JI '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Novo-Annenskaya srednyaya shkola No.1 Stalingradskoy oblasti.
(Manual training)

REEL

525

SKALOZUBOV,
V.

END