SOKOL, P.F., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; POTAPENKO, M.T., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Growing seed potatoes in the forest-steppe and Polesye zone of the Ukraine. Agrobiologiia no.3:374-377 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya, Khar'kov.

1. S. SOKOL, ANI. V. LURIYE
2. USSR (600)
4. Chelyabinsk - Coal Mines and Mining
7. Outstanding accomplishment of the Cheliabinsk mine workers. Completing 94.2 meters of shaft in one month. Mast. ugl. no. 10. 1952.

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

92-2-26/37

AUTHORS: Yevgenide, K., Sokol, S., Staff Members

TITLE: Protective Collars in Oil-producing Directional Wells (Primeneniye protektorov pri ekspluatatsii naklonnykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 2, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To prevent excessive wear of the pump piston rods, pump tubings, and drill stem in directional drilling, Rumanian drillers started to use various protective devices. Of these the ICHEP type protective collar proved to be the most efficient. Two types of protective collars have been devised in Rumania: one for pump piston rods, and the other for pump tubings. The principle on which their use is based is the transfer of the mechanical wear of rods and tubes to protective collars. To maintain normal operating conditions of a deep piston rod pump used in directional wells, the protective collar has to be built of durable material, which, however, should not be as hard as steel. Textolite, semi-textolite and plastic materials serve the purpose. In designing this type of collar the results of the study of M.A. Rudyk of the Institut Mashinovedeniya (Ma-

Card 1/3

Protective Collars in Oil-producing Directional Wells (Cont.)

angle of the well. Since the described collars are not yet manufactured in series it has not been possible to determine the economy of their use. It is clear, however, that a substantial saving will be achieved by using this device. When the drill stem is 6 5/8-in. in diameter, the outside diameter of the protective collar for 2 1/2-in. pump tubing is 125 mm. The design of textolite protective collars is simple and the cost is low. They are easy to operate and can protect various underground tools of a directional well. Moreover, they may replace the wooden insulators used in the electrical deparaffinization of oil wells. They are of particular advantage in directional drilling. There are three sketches showing the protective collar and the profile of a directional oil well.

ASSOCIATION: Rumanian Petroleum Scientific Research Institute

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOKOL, S.

Postoperative gastric drainage. Polski tygod. lek. 5:11, 13 Mar. 50. p. 415-6

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic of the Medical Academy in Gdansk (Head--Prof. K. Dobicki, M. D.).

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

SOKOL, S., MAGIERA, T.

Novocaine treatment of diseases of the peripheral arteries. Polski tygod. lek. 5:13, 27 Mar. 50. p. 491-2

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic of the Medical Academy in Gdansk (Head--Prof. Kazimierz Dobicki, M. D.).

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

MAGIERA, T.; SOKOL, S.

Effects of intravenously administered novocaine in peripheral arterial diseases. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.27-28:840-855 9 July 51. (CIML 21:5)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic (Director--Prof. Kazimierz Dobicki, M.D.) of Gdansk Medical Academy.

SOKOL, STANISLAW

DEBICKI, Kazimierz; SOKOL, Stanislaw

Problem of gastric cancer according to observations of the Second Surgical Clinic of the Academy of Medicine in Gdansk. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.14:432-438 5 Apr 54.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr K.Debicki
(STOMACH, neoplasms,)

SOKOL, Stanislaw (Gdansk, ul. Debinki, 7, II Klinika Chirurg. A.M.)

Contemporary Polish medical ex libris. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.36: 1180-1182; contd. 6 Sept 54.

(BOOKS,
med. ex libris in Poland)
(MEDICINE,
med. ex libris in Poland)

SOKOL, Stanislaw (Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Degni-Debinski 7, II Klinika Chir. A.M.)

Contemporary Polish medical ex libris. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.37: 1213-1214; concl. 13 Sept 54.

(BOOKS,
med. ex libris in Poland)
(MEDICINE,
med. ex libris in Poland)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; JUNGOWSKA, Anna, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Debinki 7, II

Dorsal pharyngeal diverticula. Polski przegl. chir. 26 no.10: 871-883 Oct 54.

1. Z II kliniki chirurgicznej Akad. Medycznej w Gdansku; kierownik prof. Dr. K.Debicki. Z Zakladu radiologii Akad. Med. w Gdansku; kierownik: prof. dr. W.Grabowski

(PHARYNX, diverticula
dorso-pharyngeal, surg.)

SOKOL, S.

Effect of liver injury on its function. Polski przegl.chir. 26 no.11 Suppl.:189-192 1954.

(LIVER, wounds and injuries, junct. tests in)
(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, in various diseases, liver inj.)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, liver, funct. tests in)

DEBICKI, Kazimierz; GORSKI, Marian; SOKOL, Stanislaw

Observations on surgical results in the treatment of constrictive pericarditis. Kardiol. polska 1 no.3-4: 85-87 1955.

1. Z II Klin. Chirurg. AM w Gdansku, Kier. prof. dr. K. Debicki i z I Klin. Chorob Wewn. AM w Gdansku Kier. prof. dr. M. Gorski.
(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, surgery, results (Pol))

SOKOL, Stanislaw

Changes in peripheral venous pressure during intrathoracic surgery. Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.15:457-462 12 Apr 55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Gdansku: kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Debinki 7, II Klinika Chirurg. A.M.

(THORAX, surgery,
peripheral venous pressure changes)
(BLOOD PRESSURE,
venous, peripheral, changes in thorax surg.)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; KOWALSKI, Janusz.

Utility of azygography in diagnosis of pulmonary tumors. Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.29:947-953 18 July '55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej, kierownik: prof.dr K. Debicki i z Zakladu Radiologii, kierownik: prof.dr W. Grabowski; A.M. w Gdansku. Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Debinki 7.

(LUNGS, neoplasms,
diag., angiography of azygos vein)
(ANGIOGRAPHY,
azygos vein, diag. of pulm.tumors)
(VEINS, AZYGOS, radiography,
in cancer of lungs)

SOKOL, Stanislaw

Treatment of retroperitoneal rupture of the urinary bladder. Polski przegl.chir. 27 no.2:165-167 Feb 55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Gdansku. Kierownik: prof. dr Debicki.
(BLADDER, rupture,
retroperitoneal, surg., method)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; ZYROMSKA, Monika; MORZYCKA, Maria.

Brain abscess in a 15-month-old child. Polski tygod.lek. 11 no.2: 74-78 9 Jan 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej: kier: prof. dr K.Debicki, z Kliniki Neurologicznej; kier: prof. dr Z.Majewska i z Instytut Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej A.M. w Gdansku; kier: prof. dr J.Morzycki. Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Debinki 7, II Klinika Chirurgiczna A.M.

(BRAIN, abscess
in child)
(ABSCESS
brain, in child)

SOKOL, Stanislaw

Diverticulum of the duodenum and acute pancreatisis. Polski przegl. chir. 27 no.1:11-17 Jan 55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Gdansku. Kierownik: prof. dr K.Debicki.

(DUODENUM, diverticula,
causing acute pancreatitis, ther.)
(PANCREATITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
duodenal diverticulum)

1858. SOKOL S. and KOWALSKI J. 2e Clin. de Chir. de l'Acad. de Méd., Inst. de Radiol., Gdansk. *L'azygographie dans les tumeurs pulmonaires. Azygography in pulmonary tumours LYON CHIR. 1956, 51/2 (151-156) Illus. 6

The flow of contrast medium to the vena cava inferior shows an existing barrage, produced by new growth at the level of the arch of the azygos vein. This is one of the early signs of venous obstruction. The azygography through the spinal processes of the dorsal vertebrae ought to be used when the operability of the right lung tumours is studied. (IX, 5, 15, 16)

ZIELINSKA, Anna; SOKOL, Stanislaw; FRYDRYCH, Kazimiera

Pleuropericardial cysts. Polski przegl. radiol. 21 no.2:97-107 Mar-Apr 57.

1.Z. Zakladu Radiologii A. M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Grabowski. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof dr med. K. Debicki. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A. M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof dr. med. St. Wazylaki.

(PLEURA, cysts
pleuropericardial (Pol))
(PERICARDIUM, cysts
pleuropericardial (Pol))

SOKOL, Stanislaw

In memoriam to Dr. J.P. Lukowicz. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.1:1-2 Jan 58

1. Gdansk, Akad. Medyczna - II. Kl. Chirurgiczna.
(OBITUARIES.
Lukowicz, Jan P. (Pol))

SOKOL, S.

Anastomosis of the intrahepatic bile ducts to the stomach (hepato-gastrostomia). Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.4:369-373 Apr 58.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, II Klinika Chirurgiczna A. M. ul. Debniki 7.
(BILE DUCTS, surgery
intrahepatic duct anastomosis to stomach, indic. & Technic (Pol))
(STOMACH, surgery
anastomosis of intrahepatic bile ducts to stomach, indic. & technic (Pol))
(LIVER, surgery
anastomosis of intrahepatic bile ducts to stomach, indic. & Technic (Pol))

SOKOL, Stanislaw; JUNGOWSKA, Anna; WRZOLKOWA, Teresa

Bronchial adenoma. Polski przegl.chir. 32 no.8/9:901-917 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K.Debicki z Zakladu Radiologii A.M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr W.Grabowski z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr W.Czarnocki.
(ADENOMA surg)
(BRONCHI neopl)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; SMIECHOWSKA, Wanda; ZEGARSKA, Zofia

Histochemical peroperative liver examination in diseases of the digestive system and biliary tract. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.11: 1327-1328 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K. Dobicki i z Zakladu Histologii i Embriologii AM Kierownik: prof. S. Hiller.
(LIVER pathol) (GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM surg)
(BILIARY TRACT surg)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; MALECKA-DYMNICKA, Stanislawa

Attempted surgical therapy of endocardial fibroelastosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.41:1598-1601 8 O '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej; kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki i z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci; kierownik: prof. dr K. Krecinski AM w Gdansku.

(ENDOCARDIAL FIBROELASTOSIS) (HEART SURGERY)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; SMIECHOWSKA, Wanda; ZEGARSKA, Zofia

Effect of surgical injury on the liver in the light of histochemical studies. Pol. przegl. chir. 34 no.7:675-680 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki i z Zakladu Histologii i Embriologii AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr S. Hiller.
(LIVER) (BIOPSY) (SURGERY OPERATIVE) (ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE) (LIPID METABOLISM) (LIVER GLYCOGEN)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; ZIELINSKA, Anna

Lipoma of the anterior mediastinum. Pol. przegl. chir. 34 no.9: 909-913 '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki i z Zakladu Radiologii AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr W. Grabowski.

(MEDIASTINAL NEOPLASMS) (LIPOMA)

SOKOL, Stanislaw; NAZAREWICZ, Teresa

Remote results of the intrahepatic anastomosis of the bile ducts with the digestive system. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.7/8:827-829 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr W. Czarnocki.
(JAUNDICE, OBSTRUCTIVE) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC) (STOMACH)
(INTESTINE, SMALL) (GALLBLADDER NEOPLASMS)
(PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS)

SOKOL, Stanislaw

Indications for unilateral adrenolectomy in arteritis obliterans of the lower extremities. Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.9:983-984 '63.

Adrenal surgery. 973-979.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku. Kierownik: prof.dr. K.Debicki.

*

SOKOL, Stanislaw; KEDZIA, Helena

Studies on the succinic acid dehydrogenase activity in the calf muscle of patients with circulatory disorders of the lower extremities. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.10/11:1139-1142 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr K. Debicki i z Zakladu Histologii AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr S. Hiller.
(ISCHEMIA) (SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE)
(MUSCLES) (LEG) (METABOLISM)

DEBICKI, Kazimierz; SOKOL, Stanislaw

Splenopleuropexy in the treatment of portal hypertension.
Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.6:563-567 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku Kierownik: prof.
dr K. Debicki.
(HYPERTENSION, PORTAL) (SPLEEN)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

DEBICKI, Kazimierz; SOKOL, Stanislaw; PRYCZKOWSKI, J.

Radiography after transplantation of the spleen into the pleural cavity. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.24:895 14 Je '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Debicki).

SOKOL, Stanislaw

Tumors of Vater's papilla. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.4:316-321 Ap'65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Debicki).

DEBICKI, Kazimierz; SOKOL, Stanislaw; JONAS, Zygmunt

Analysis of cardiosurgical activity of the 2d Surgical Clinic of the Medical Academy in Gdansk. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no. 12: 1227-1231 D '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Debicki).

SOKOL, Stanislaw; ZAWIASA, Mariusz

Late results of unilateral adrenalectomy in the treatment of the obliterative arteritis of lower extremities. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no. 12:1268-1272 D '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AMG w Gdansku (Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Pebicki).

ACC NR: AP6011265 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0109/0109

AUTHORS: Gurvich, Yu. A.; Shatunovskiy, V. R.; Beskopyl'nyy, N. N.; Glad'ko, L. Ya.; Sokol, S. I.; Lyashenko, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Four-pivot Cardan transmission. Class 47, No. 180023

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 109

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical power transmission device, motion mechanics

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a four-pivot Cardan transmission consisting of rollers and hinges. To produce a uniform revolution of a given machine shaft at any angle of the Cardan bend, the transmission is placed in three rigid casings (see Fig. 1). These casings are hinged to one another, and the two outside casings are rigidly connected to circular ratchet sectors in mesh. These sectors move the hinges through equal angles while the machine is working. To compensate for the excessive length of the rollers as compared with the length of the casings while the transmission undergoes bending, the roller in the middle casing is made to carry a bearing coil with prongs which enter the guides of the casings.

UDC: 621.83:621.825.6

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6011265

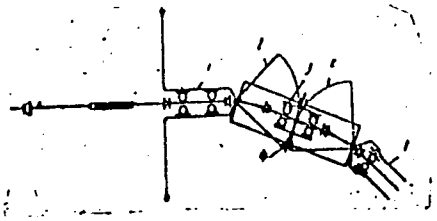


Fig. 1. 1 - rigid casings; 2 - toothed sectors; 3 - coil; 4 - guides

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr64

Card 2/2

SOKOL, S.K.

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Formamidinesulfinic compounds of bivalent platinum. Zhur.neorg. khim. 2 no.7:1528-1534 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Platinum compounds)

5(2) SOV/78-4-3-18/34

AUTHORS: Golovnya, V. A., Sokol, S. K.

TITLE: Method for the Quantitative Precipitation of Platinum From Solutions (Metod kolichestvennogo vydeleniya platiny iz rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 596-598 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quantitative precipitation of platinum with thiourea dioxide $(NH_2)_2CSO_2$ was investigated. In connection with the interaction of thiourea dioxide with platinum compounds black or brown sulfidic precipitations are formed in a variable composition. A quantitative precipitation of platinum is only possible from sulfuric acid solutions. The precipitation of platinum by means of thiourea dioxide from solutions containing nitrites, chlorides, amines, iodide ions, and other platinum compounds lead in the case of acidification with sulfuric acid to a quantitative separation. In the presence of palladium, rhodium, gold, ruthenium, and silver the above-mentioned elements are also coprecipitated. A separation of platinum from iridium by thiourea dioxide is

Card 1/2

Method for the Quantitative Precipitation of Platinum From Solutions

SOV/78-4-3-18/34

possible as iridium does not precipitate. There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/80-32-4-42/47

5(2)

AUTHORS: Rubinshteyn, A.M. and Sokol, S.K.

TITLE: The Preparation of Spectrally-Pure Palladium (Polucheniye spektral'no-chistogo palladiya

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 930-931 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a method for obtaining spectrally-pure palladium metal. At first, gold traces are removed by treating the $H_2[PdCl_4]$ with hydrogen sulfide which reduces gold compounds to gold metal. Then the solution is treated with the gaseous chlorine, and a 25%-solution of NH_4Cl is added. After removal of metal chlorides the solution is treated with ammonia and subsequently with hydrochloric acid to settle out palladous ammine. The spectral investigation of palladous ammine obtained in this way did not detect any impurities. Then this compound is roasted, pressed, smelted in a high-frequency furnace and is subjected to mechanical treatment. About 200 g of spectral-pure palladium metal was prepared by this method.

Card 1/2

SOV/80-32-4-42/47

The Preparation of Spectrally Pure Palladium

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni P.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Incrganic Chemistry imeni P.S. Kurnakov of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1958

Card 2/2

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Some reactions in $[Co(C_2O_4)_3]^{3-}$ ion deavage. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1552-1558 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Synthesis of cobalt (III) trans-diaminodicarbonates. Zhur.neorg. khim. 7 no.12:2693-2698 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Cobalt compounds)

COLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Carbonate ring breaking in a partially hydrolyzed tricarbonatocobaltate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:836-839 Ap '65.

Four-membered carbonate ring breaking in tricarbonatocobaltate. Ibid.:829-835 (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

L 15676-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004568 S/0032/63/029/008/0956/0959

AUTHORS: Sokol, V. A.; Bromberg, A. V.; Kasatkina, A. G.; Rif, Ye. A. 59 56

TITLE: Application of electron microscopy in solving problems of chemical technology

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 956-959

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, chemical technology, precipitation, dispersion, precipitate structure, $Al(OH)_3$, $Mg(OH)_2$, $BaCO_3$, CaF_2, solution

ABSTRACT: Electron microscopy of precipitates of $Al(OH)_3$, $Mg(OH)_2$, $BaCO_3$, and CaF_2 made it possible to establish a relationship between the structure of sediments and the conditions under which they were obtained. Microphotographs at 7500 magnification were taken of dried dilute suspensions of specimens on a film. Aluminum hydroxide is usually produced from an aluminate solution by treatment with ammonium carbonate or carbon dioxide. Rapid decomposition by ammonium carbonate of a 10% aluminate solution at 20C develops a voluminous precipitate which settles and drains very slowly on filters and which is difficult to separate

Card 1/3

from admixtures. On the other hand, during a slow 3-hour decomposition of aluminate solution, there forms a compact sediment of fairly large hexagonal prisms or concretions. Hydrated alumina is obtained with almost no admixture of aluminum hydroxide modifications. As to magnesium hydroxide, it is obtained in a highly dispersed state by alkali precipitation from 6-7% solutions of magnesium salts, but its handling is extremely difficult. The addition of a solution of sodium carbonate to that of barium chloride results in a finely dispersed precipitate of barium carbonate which is also difficult to process technically. However, large concretions of prismatic crystals are formed when 2-normal solutions of both issuing materials are poured together simultaneously. It is essential that the pH be kept within a 8.8-9.2 range. On mixing alkali metal fluorides with solutions of calcium salts, there usually occurs the formation of an extremely fine, practically nonsettling suspension of calcium fluoride. A satisfactory compact precipitate composed of regularly shaped microcrystals is formed by simultaneous addition of 3-6-normal solutions of ammonium fluoride and calcium nitrate. This precipitate settles rapidly and is easy to filter and wash. The sedimentation of calcium chloride crystals can be further enhanced by the addition of polyacrylamide. Thus, the use of electron-microscope control of the process of

L 15676-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004568

sediment formation provides a rapid and easy means for evaluation and permits the reorganization of the structure in the desired direction. Orig. art. has: 4 pictures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chisty*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Pure Chemical Substances)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 26Aug63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 17474-63 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004772 S/0191/63/000/008/0024/0026

AUTHORS: Grinevich, K. P.; Nessonova, G. D.; Sokol, V. A.; Tabunchenko, V. N.; Bromberg, A. V.

69

TITLE: Polyorganosiloxane emulsions

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1963, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: F-9 emulsion, polyorganosiloxane emulsion, phenylethoxysilane, casein, agar-agar

15

ABSTRACT: The dispersion characteristics of F-9 emulsions (resin obtained by hydrolysis of mixtures of phenylethoxysilanes) were studied with an electron microscope. Distribution curves of aqueous F-9 emulsions stabilized with casein, agar-agar, sulfanol, and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) were drawn. PVA (60% toluene solution of F-9, aqueous PVA) gives almost a monodispersion with 60% of the drops being less than 0.5 micron, and all of them less than 1 micron. Each application-waterproofing, adhesion, or material strengthening - requires special treatment for maintaining emulsion stability. With casein, resistance to separation from fabric is increased if Ca, Ba or NH_4 salts are used with PVA; thermal treatment is suitable for binding fabrics. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

SOKOL, V.G.

Treatment of a patient with a grave form of hypochromic anemia.
Zdravookhranenie 3 no. 5:63-64 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - z.d.n. prof. N.T. Starostenko) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANEMIA)

ACC NR: AP7000015 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/011/2446/2451

AUTHOR: Sokol, V. A.; Rif, Ye. A.; Bromberg, A. V.

ORG: VNII of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Chemicals (VNII khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Use of electron microscopy in solving certain problems of chemical technology (zirconium dioxide)

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1966, 2446-2451

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, chemical precipitation, hydroxide, electron microscopy, titanium dioxide

ABSTRACT: The electron microscope was used to study the structure of precipitates obtained at 80-90° under various conditions of decomposition of aqueous K_2ZrF_6 solutions with ammonia and sodium hydroxide. The following factors were varied during the experiments: concentration of K_2ZrF_6 solutions (10-100 g/l), molar ratio of base to complex (from 1 to 24), and order and duration of mixing of the reagents (from 1 to 6 hours). Depending upon the reaction conditions, finely crystalline or fibrous crystalline precipitates of basic zirconium fluoride are formed. The latter are produced by adding ammonia or NaOH to hot solutions containing about 100 g K_2ZrF_6 per liter. Additional alkaline treatment of the fibrous crystalline precipitate of basic zirconium fluoride converts the latter into roentgenoamorphous zirconium hydroxide

Card 1/2 UDC: 537.533.35-661+546.31-31

ACC NR: AP7000015

with a fibrous structure. The fibrous zirconium hydroxide can be filtered readily, is easily separated from alkali fluoride impurities, and changes into microfibrous zirconium dioxide when sintered. Treatment of titanyl sulfate with ammonia produced fibrous preparations of titanic acid and titanium dioxide. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec64/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

L 13882-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) WW/JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6005282 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0024/0024

INVENTOR: Sokol, V. A.; Bromberg, A. V.; Rif, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for reactive zirconium dioxide. Class 12, No. 177417 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High Purity Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, zirconium dioxide

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for a reactive zirconium dioxide. The method involves the decomposition of potassium fluorozirconate solutions with a sodium hydroxide solution and heating. To simplify the process and to produce a zirconium dioxide having a fibrillar structure, the potassium fluorozirconate solutions are pre-treated with an ammonium hydroxide solution. [SM]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan64/ ATD PRESS: 4193

Card 1/1 UDC: 661.883.1

SOKOL', V.G.; BURLACHENKO, M.A.

Some problems in controling tuberculosis in the Moldavian SSR. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.3:5-9 My-Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir.kand.med.nauk V.G.Sokol)
(MOLDAVIA--TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION)

DRAGAN, V.S.; SOKOL, V.G.

Respiratory and blood circulation functions in disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis. Zdravookhranenie 6 no.5:44-48 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry ftiziatrii (zav. - dotsent V.G. Sokol) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LUK'YANOVA, Ye.I.; SOKOL, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, G.N.

Solubility in the quaternary reciprocal system ($2KCl + MgSO_4 \rightleftarrows K_2SO_4 + MgCl_2$) + H_2O at 75°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.2:298-307 F '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova.
(Sulfates) (Chlorides)

SOV/78-4-1-15/48

5(4)

AUTHORS: Bokiy, G. B., Sokol, V. I.

TITLE: The Determination of the Structure f Complex Compounds of Bivalent Palladium by a Crystallo-optical Method (Opredeleniye stroyeniya kompleksnykh soyedineniy dvukhvalentnogo palladiya kristalloopticheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 74-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The connection of the crystallo-optical properties with the inner structure of the bivalent palladium complexes was investigated. For the first time the dispersion of the refraction index of bivalent palladium complex compounds was measured. From the data on the dispersion of the refraction index and the density the molecular and coordinative refraction for λ_∞ was calculated and is shown in table 2. The method of determining the geometrical structure of the trans-compounds $Pd(NH_3)_2Cl_2$ and $Pd(NH_3)_2(NO_2)_2$ was investigated by the coordinative refraction. The geometrical structure of the compound $[Pd(NH_3)_4][Pd(NO_2)_2Cl_2]$, as yet unknown, was also de-

Card 1/2

The Determination of the Structure of Complex Compounds of Bivalent Palladium by a Crystallo-optical Method

termined by coordinative refraction. The comparison of the coordinative refractions of bivalent and tetravalent platinum with palladium is shown in table 6. In complex palladium compounds the amine group is connected less steadily to palladium than the nitrito group. The complex compounds of bivalent palladium, which contain nitrito groups as addendum, are similar to the complex compounds of bivalent platinum. The trans-effect in bivalent platinum complex compounds is as strong as in bivalent palladium complex compounds. There are 7 tables and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1957

Card 2/2

S/078/61/006/008/002/018
B121/B203

AUTHORS: Bokiy, G. B., Tsurinov, G. G., Sokol, V. I., Kolodyazhnyy, V. Z.

TITLE: Immersion liquids for crystallo-optical studies at low temperatures (-100°C)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 1754-1758

TEXT: This study concerns the determination of optical constants of crystals in wide temperature ranges from +250 to -100°C using the immersion method by means of a thermostat installed in a ГС-10 (GS-10) goniometer. The method worked out permits a determination of refractive indices at temperatures to -150°C with an accuracy of 0.5°C. The temperature constance was controled with an ЭПВ-01 (EPV-01) or МРЩПр-54 (MRShchPr-54) electron potentiometer. Several immersion liquids with refractive indices of 1.378 - 1.705 were used for determining the refractive indices of crystals at a temperature below -100°C. The refractive index of crystals is calculated from the formula: $N = \frac{\sin(\frac{A+f}{2})}{\sin\frac{A}{2}}$, where N is the refractive

Card 1/2

Immersion liquids for...

index and A the prismatic angle. The dependence of refractive indices on the temperature of the respective liquids is expressed by a line whose angle of inclination depends on the refractive indices of the liquids. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 12 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 7: R. Meysowitz, Amer. miner. 37, 853 (1952); Ref. 8: R. Meysowitz, Amer. min. 40, 398 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

Card 2/2

BOKIY, G.B.; SOKOL, V.I.

Method of determination of the density of crystalline compounds stable at low temperature. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.5:1041-1044 (MIRA 16:5)
My '63.
(Crystals--Density) (Liquids--Density)

L 16111-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/ ESD(t)/
AEDC(b)/SSD/AFWL/RAEM(a)/IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4045837 S/0062/63/000/012/2220/2221

AUTHOR: Sokol, V. I.; Tokareva, S. A.; Sokovnin, Ye. I. 15

TITLE: Determination of density and refractive index of sodium and potassium ozonides 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1963, 2220-2221

TOPIC TAGS: sodium ozonide, potassium ozonide, density, refractive index, monoaxial crystal, pleochroism, double refraction, crystallographic property

ABSTRACT: No such data exist in the literature. Both density and certain crystallographic properties were investigated. The sodium ozonide contained about 83% NaO_3, the other about 96% KO_3. The polycrystals were immersed in acetone, hexane or a mixture of both, and crystallographic measurements taken at -70 to 100C for the Na, -20 to -50 for the K compound. The density was measured by hydrostatic weighing of the crystal. The NaO_3 crystals were monoaxial and positive, showed pleochroism under polarized light, and had the refractive indices $N_p = 1.405$, $Ng = 1.49$. The KO_3 polycrystals showed no macroscopic uniformity,

Card 1/2

L 16111-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045837

3

were monoaxial, negative, with strong double refraction; their indices were N_p = 1.391, N_g = 1.670. The densities were found at about 1.56-1.60 g/cc for the Na and at 1.990 g/cc for the K ozonide. These ozonides have lesser density than the peroxides or superoxides of these same or other alkali or alkali-earth metals. "We wish to thank G. B. Bokiy for his help with this work."

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Acad. of Sciences,SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC, GP NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BOKIY, G.B.; SOKOL, V.I.

Refractometric characteristics of crystal hydrates of lithium and sodium chlorides. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.4:594-597 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP7003305 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/012/2235/2237

AUTHOR: Sokol, V. N.; Matveyev, V. V.; Vol'nov, I. I.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Determination of the density and refractive indices of cesium ozonide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1966, 2235-2237

TOPIC TAGS: cesium compound, ozonide, refractive index

ABSTRACT: The refractive indices of cesium ozonide crystals were measured by an immersion method (described previously) in a stream of dry nitrogen at 0 to -10°C, using a goniometer in monochromatic light. The density was measured in the same temperature range by hydrostatic weighing. A special dosing apparatus was constructed for handling the microsamples of cesium ozonide, which is very sensitive to the action of moisture and carbon dioxide and is thermally unstable. Like sodium and potassium ozonides, cesium ozonide has the lowest density as compared to the peroxide and superoxide:

	Cs_2O_2	CsO_2	CsO_3
d_4^{20}	4.47	3.80	3.19

and has the highest density in the series of alkali metal ozonides:

 UDC: 531.75+535.32+546.214+546.36

ACC NR: AP7003305

	NaO_3	KO_3	CsO_3
d_4^{20}	1.6	1.99	3.19

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25May66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

BROVMAN, M.Ya.; GERTSEV, A.I.; ZELICHENOK, B.Yu.; KRIVONOSOV, Yu.I.; RIMEN, V.Kh.; SOKOL, V.N.; MEL'NIKOV, A.F.

Investigating the electric drive parameters of the 2800 mill in the Orsk-Khalilovo Metallurgical Combine. Stal' 22 no.1:45-48 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Yuzhnoural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod i Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Ural Mountains—Rolling mills—Electric driving)

SOKOL, V.T

SOKOL, V.T.

An interesting article. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.2:88 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik plemkhoza "Vasil'yevka," Sumskaya oblast'.
(Swine)

SOKOL, YA. I.

130-9-1/21

AUTHORS: Inozemtsev, N.P., Sokol, Ya.I., Rysev, I.F., Tarasenkov, D.A. and Zamyatin, S.I.

TITLE: Organisation of Production Quality Control (Ob organizatsii kontrolya kachestva produktsii)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 9, pp.1-2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a contribution to discussions on the present shortcomings and desirable changes in quality control organisation in the Soviet iron and steel industry. The present organisation according to which a special department is responsible for seeing that instructions have been correctly carried out at each stage of the production process is considered harmful since it encourages an irresponsible attitude on the part of the operators and requires a very large control organisation. As an example the number of reports of various types of incorrect procedure at the "Serp i Molot" works are given. A further criticism is that the present organisation is on a shop basis, thus sometimes operating contrary to the interests of the enterprise as a whole. A two-stage reorganisation is recommended: review of the activity of each control worker and preparation for his work to be undertaken by a production worker, the few remaining control workers to be assembled

Card 1/2

130-9-1/21

Organisation of Production Quality Control.

into a group for inspection of the quality of the final product; this group to be removed from the control of the director of the enterprise. Pay-system revision to encourage better quality is also recommended. Some measures to improve quality-control work at the "Serp i Molot" works are enumerated.

ASSOCIATION: "Serp i Molot" Works. (Zavod "Serp i Molot")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036616 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0300/0302

9

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.; Agadzhanyan, N. A.; Kuznetsov, A. G.; Barer, A. S.; Isabayeva, V. A.; Mirrakhimov, M. M.; Davydov, G. A.; Kalinichenko, I. R.; Korobova, A. A.; Karpova, L. I.; Nikulina, G. A.; Tikhomirov, Yu. P.; Sokol, Ye. A.; Gavrilov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Establishing the possibility of using alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 300-302

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization, cosmonaut training

ABSTRACT:

Tasks of the present study were to:

1. Conduct complex physiological and clinical investigations during the process of acclimatization at altitudes of 3300 to 4100 m.

Card 1/4

2. Study the influence of alpine acclimatization on human tolerance to extremal spaceflight factors.

3. Study the comparative resistance of alpine inhabitants, valley inhabitants, and alpinists to extremal factors.

4. Develop a system of alpine acclimatization for cosmonauts and issue recommendations on the application of alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts and on the creation of alpine camps for cosmonauts.

Acclimatization was conducted at the alpine station of the Kirgiz State Medical Institute (Tuya-Ashu mountain pass, altitude, 3300 to 4100 m). A total of 28 male subjects were studied of whom: 11 were indigenous to alpine conditions as farmers of the Tien-Shan--Pamir region (2000 to 2500 m), 11 were valley inhabitants, and 6 were accomplished alpinists. The following indices were studied under alpine conditions and using test stands: Functional condition of the central nervous system; external respiratory and cardiovascular system function; some biochemical indices; the state of the blood coagulation and anticoagulation capacity; and in separate experiments; cerebral circulation using an electroplethysmographic method.

ACC NR: AT6036616

The experiments showed that after 45 days of alpine acclimatization, human tolerance to prolonged, back-chest accelerations (8 to 10 G) was improved. This was reflected in a relative increase in the amplitude of rheoencephalograms for all subjects and consequently, improved cerebral circulation and lowered pulse rate. EKG changes indicated that the heart was undergoing less strain after alpine acclimatization. After residence in alpine conditions, a decrease in basic metabolic indices and a slight increase in arterial blood oxygen saturation was noted in alpine inhabitants during accelerations.

A study of heat tolerance showed that there was a drop in basic physiological parameters (heat accumulation and basal metabolism) after alpine acclimatization in all three groups. These changes were more pronounced in indigenous alpine inhabitants and less pronounced in alpinists.

The resistance of the organism to hypoxia before and after acclimatization was studied using two approaches; exposure to a certain "altitude ceiling" in a pressure chamber and a method of reverse respiration using a spirograph first filled with atmospheric air. In the latter case as a measure of oxygen consumption, oxygen content under the bell jar of the spirograph decreased and exhaled carbon dioxide was chemically absorbed.

Card 3/4

SOKOL, J.

Influence of the man power employed by collective farms on their economic results. p. 789.

Praha. Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved. SBORNIK ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5. no. 10, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2 Feb. 1960. Uncl.

L 11409-65 EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4 DIAAP/ASD(m)-3/ESD(gs)/AMD/ASD(f)-2/AFWL/
SSD RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4049738 Z/0038/64/010/008/0291/0291

AUTHOR: Sokola, K.; Klatil, K.; Rotrekl, B. (Rotrekl', B.); Exner, J. (Eksner, Y.)

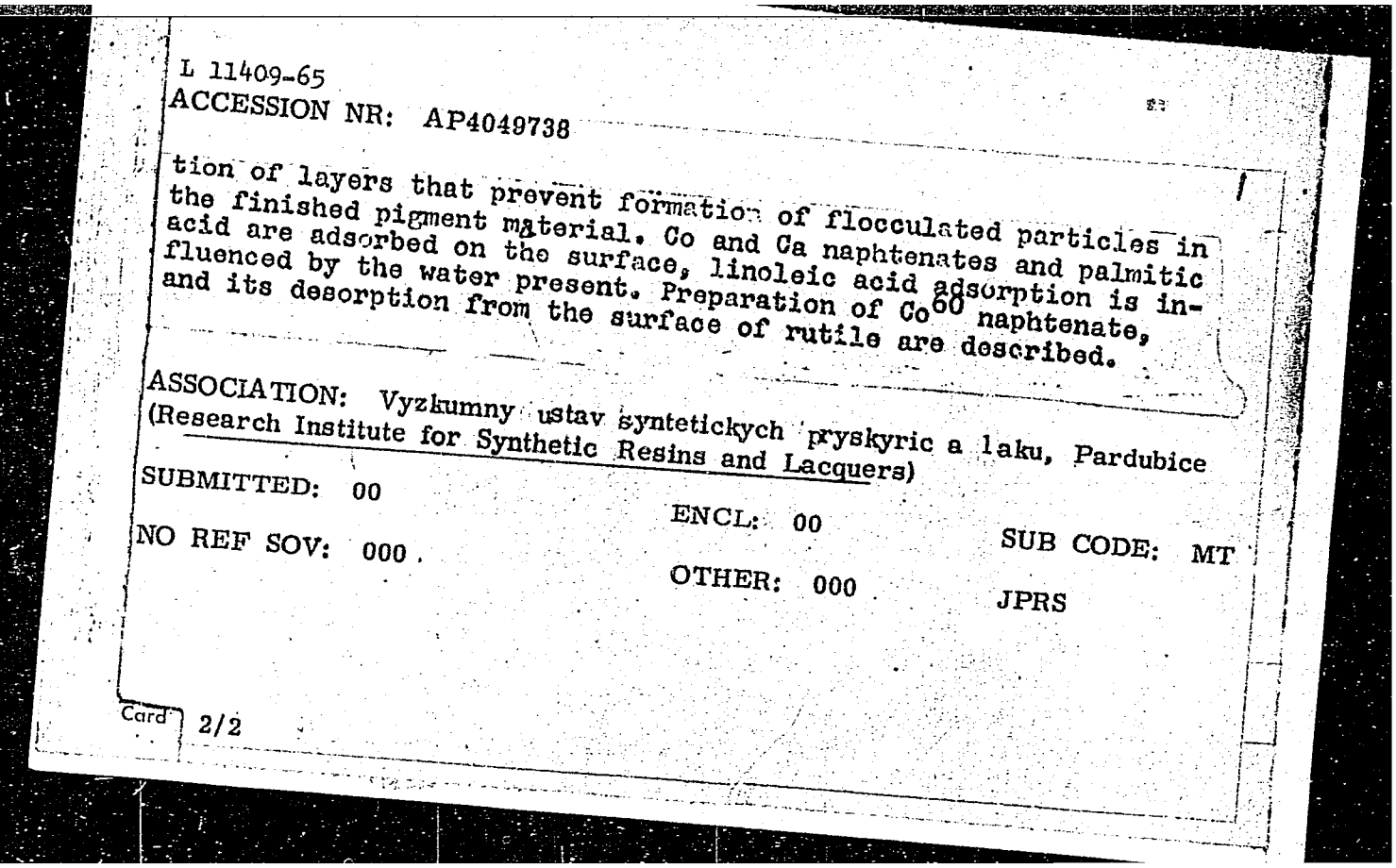
TITLE: Adsorption of napthenates and fatty acids on titanium rutile white pigment determined by means of radioactive isotopes

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v. 10, no. 8, 1964, 291

TOPIC TAGS: napthenate, fatty acid, rutile titanium, lacquer, radioactive isotope, toluene, rutile, pigment, flocculation

Abstract: A method for the study of the adsorption of important raw materials for the production of lacquers on the surface of rutile titanium white pigment is described. The method is based on radio active isotopes; the pigment is precipitated from toluene solutions, and may contain some high molecular weight components for pigments. The method allows accurate investigation of the processes of stabilization of pigment particles, and the forma-

Card 1/2



L 11409-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049738

tion of layers that prevent formation of flocculated particles in the finished pigment material. Co and Ca naphtenates and palmitic acid are adsorbed on the surface, linoleic acid adsorption is influenced by the water present. Preparation of Co^{60} naphtenate, and its desorption from the surface of rutile are described.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice (Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Lacquers)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

SOKOLA, K.; KLATIL, K.; EXNER, J.

Study of the adsorption on the surface of pigment particles. Pt. 1. Chem prum 14 no.1:30-33 Ja'64.

1. Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice (for Sokola and Exner).
2. Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu, n.p., Usti nad Labem (for Klatil).

SOKOLA, K.; ROTHENKL, B.; PAGACOVA, L.; SKINER, J.

Study on the adsorption of fatty acids on the surface of rutile.
Chem prum 14 no.11:597-599 N '64.

1. Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice.

L 18184-66 EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6010244 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/005/0184/0185

AUTHOR: Exner, Josef; Klatil, Karel; Sokola, Karel

ORG: Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice (Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku); [Klatil] Enterprise for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, Usti (Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu, n. p.)

TITLE: Preparation of cobalt and calcium naphtenates tagged with Co sup 60 and Ca sup 45

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 184-185

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, calcium, tracer study, chemical precipitation, solvent extraction, organic solvent, radiation chemistry, remote handling equipment, titrimetry, polarimeter

ABSTRACT: The naphtenates are prepared by precipitation and extraction of the precipitate by a suitable hydrocarbon solvent. The authors describe an apparatus of their design that allows distant manipulation and eliminates hazards to operators. Detailed process descriptions are given. A polarometric and a complexometric titration method for the determination of metals in siccatives are described. This paper was presented by M. Komurka. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005
SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.73.02: 546.41.03

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75679.

Author : Sokolai, Gerner.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Synthetic Oil Soluble Dyes and Their Determination in Food Products.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. hyg., 1958, 3, No 2-3, 92-95.

Abstract: The problems connected with the use of oil soluble synthetic dyes are discussed. A method was worked out for their separation from food products by paper chromatography, and their identification by means of the Kar-Preis reaction and fluorescence.

Card 1/1 70

SOKOLAJ, Vladislav, inz. (Zagreb, Ratkajev prolaz 10)

Testing thermal contactors for quality approval. Elektrotehnika Hrv 5 no.4:155-156 '62.

YUGOSLAVIA

M. SOKOLAJ-TABAKOVIC, Department of Social Medicine, Health Institute (Zavod za zastitu zdravlja, Odjel za socijalnu medicinu) Pula.

"Medical Care of Students in Industry and of Trade Students in the Context of School Dispensaries."

Belgrade, Higijena, Vol 14, No 2-3-4, 1962; pp 208-217.

Abstract: Outpatient examinations' data from five occupational high schools; discussion of nutritional and dietary habits; adequacy of dental care; sociological factors of morbidity such as image of alcohol as something that "strengthens" children; planned corrective measures that should decrease present problems. Table, 6 graphs.

1/1

DANILOV, N., zasl. zootekhnik RSFSR; SEREGIN, A.; SOKOLAN, A., otv. za vypusk; GORYACHENKO, F., tekhn. red.

[Five poods of meat from one duck] Piat' pudov miasa ot odnoi utki. Kishinev, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry MSKh MSSR, 1962. 10 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Moldavia—Ducks)

NITSKANSKIY, S.G., kand. biol.nauk; SOKOLAN, A., red.; GORYACHENKO, F., tekhn. red.

[Use of cybernetics in natural sciences]Primenenie kibernetiki v estestvoznanii. Kishinev, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1962. 40 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Cybernetics) (Science)

FOMICHEV, G., inzh.; SOKOLAN, T., inzh.

Five times faster. Mast. ugl. 8 no.5:13 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Mine haulage) (Coal mines and mining)

30000
S/170/61/004/012/010/011
B104/B138

21.1000

AUTHORS: Yermakov, V. S., Sokol'chik, V. A.

TITLE: The experimental organic loop of the ИРТ-2000 (IRT-2000) reactor of the Academy of Sciences Belorusskaya SSR

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 12, 1961, 109 - 117

TEXT: This is a report delivered at the Mezhdunarodnoye soveshchaniye po eksperimental'nym petlyam yadernykh reaktorov (International Conference on Experimental Loops of Nuclear Reactors) at Dubna on the ИРТ-2000 (IRT-2000) research reactor of the Institut energetiki Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the Academy of Sciences Belorusskaya SSR), recently put in operation. An experimental loop with an organic coolant was installed in the reactor. The loop is designed for studying organic compounds as to their applicability as coolants. Polyphenyls are also to be examined for their resistance to temperature effects and radiation, and also for their heat-transfer properties. An experimental channel 60 mm in diameter and having a maximum neutron flux was installed in the core center for this purpose. The fuel assembly, which can be exchanged at any time, is shown in Fig. 1. The seven fuel elements

Card 1/0 2

The experimental organic loop of ...

(10 mm in diameter) are housed in stainless steel tubes (40 mm in diameter, wall thickness 0.5 mm). The coolant passes along the gap between tube 1 rods, cooling the latter. Neutron absorption is highest in the core center. The reactivity of the reactor was computed with the aid of the two-group theory, using the digital computer of the Institut atomnoy energii imeni I. V. Kurchatova AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov AS USSR) and allowing for modifications of design. Results are presented in Fig. 2. The computations were performed by Yu. G. Nikolayev, A. A. Chervyatsov (IAE AN SSSR), and O. I. Yaroshevich (IE AN BSSR) following a program worked out by V. A. Khodakov. Details of the design (Fig. 4) are finally discussed. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki AN BSSR, g. Minsk (Institute of Power Engineering AS BSSR, Minsk)

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1961

Fig. 1. Center of the core assembly.
Fig. 2. Neutron distribution along the reactor radius (burnup of U^{235}: 20%). Legend: (a) fast neutrons; (b) thermal neutrons; (1) with loop;

31884
S/170/62/005/001/013/013
B125/B104

21.1000

AUTHOR: Sokol'chik, V. A.

TITLE: Experimental loops of nuclear reactors (international congress at Dubna)

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 132 - 135

TEXT: An international congress on experimental loops of equipment installed in nuclear reactors, held at the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (g. Dubna) (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna), was attended by scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, China, North Corea, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and from the Soviet Union. 21 reports were made. The main items of the agenda were the design, installation, and operation of loop equipment in nuclear reactors, and a discussion on loop research. The delegates were welcomed by Professor Barwick (East Germany), Vice President of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research. The following reports were delivered: V. V. Goncharov and Ye. P. Ryazantsev, in their report "Experimental loop equipment in nuclear reactors", spoke about experimental material

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Experimental loops of...

collected in the Soviet Union where reactors of the types РФТ (RFT), СМ-2 (SM-2), and ВВР-2 (VVR-2) were equipped with experimental loops. Ye. P. Ryazantsev, "The water loop, the boiling water loop, and the gas loop of the RFT reactor (trial run)"; Yu. N. Aleksenko and N. V. Zvonov, "Investigations of an organic coolant (monoisopropyl diphenyl) in an experimental loop and in organic reactor of type ОР (ОR)"; A. M. Brodskiy, N. V. Zvonov, and V. B. Titov, "The resistance of several low-melting organic coolants to radiation and heat"; V. Ya. Kozlov, L. A. Kochetkov, O. A. Sudnitsyn, and G. N. Ushakov, "The double loop operating with superheated steam in the reactor of the first atomic power plant"; V. P. Bobkov, L. A. Kochetkov, Ye. Ya. Simonov, and G. N. Ushakov, "The operation of the natural circulation loop at the first atomic power plant". Ye. P. Ryazantsev, in his report "Projects of new loops at the RFT reactor", spoke about four newly developed loops: 1) boiling water loop of 200 kg/cm^2 operating pressure and 365°C operating temperature; 2) water loop of 200 kg/cm^2 and 360°C; no boiling; 3) carbonic acid loop (60 kg/cm^2); 4) organic loop (50 kg/cm^2, 400°C). These new loops reach a power of 500 - 2500 kw. Berger's report "Reactor loops at the Institute of Nuclear Research of the ChSSR" dealt with a CO_2 loop which will soon be put in operation at a VVR-2 reactor (35 kw and 2 kg/cm^2) in Czechoslovakia.

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V. A. Bronnikov et al. spoke about "The experimental gas (CO_2) loop at a VVR-2 reactor". K. Shomadi (Hungary) reported on an organic loop operating at a VVR-2 reactor (30 kg/cm^2, coolant temperature up to 350°C). V. S. Yermakov's report "The experimental organic loop at the ИРТ-2000 (IRT-2000) reactor of the Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSSR (Academy of Sciences of the Belorusskaya SSR)" was published in "Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal", no. 12, 1961. K. Schwarz (East Germany), "A simple natural-circulation loop for corrosion tests"; Yu. G. Nikolayev and A. B. Kruglov, "Methods and results of calculation of the neutron-field distribution at the places of loop channels in a reactor"; Yu. G. Nikolayev and Yu. S. Biryukov, "Physical equipment with a neutron source, designed for experimental studies of the neutron-field distribution at the places of loop channels in a reactor and also for other studies"; L. A. Goncharov, "Experiments on the distribution of nonuniform heat release in fuel assemblies of loop channels of an RFT reactor (experimental methods and results)"; Yu. M. Bulkin and A. P. Bovin, "Design principles of experimental channels used to study the properties of materials and the consumption of new fuel elements". This is a project of a helium-cooled loop channel (pressure up to 50 kg/cm^2, temperatures up to 600°C,

Experimental loops of...

5 kw). The congress devoted particular attention to loops emitting gamma rays: Yu. S. Ryabukhin, "Radiating loops as radiation sources"; the gamma sources proper are chiefly short-lived isotopes of Na, Mn, Br, and In; E. L. Andronikashvili, B. G. Bud, G. I. Kiknadze, L. I. Fel'dman, and V. N. Chanturiy, "A model of the radiating loop of the IRT-2000 reactor". The dose rate of this loop, equipped by the Institut fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Physics of the AS Gruzinskaya SSR), at the center of the cylinder is 1000 r/min. After the reports were finished the delegates inspected the accelerators of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research and OR, IRT, VVR-2, and RFT reactors equipped with loops by the Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov AS USSR).

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki AN BSSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the AS BSSR)

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X

KUL'METEV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLENKO, A.A., inzh.

White cement made of local raw material. Stroi.mat. 8 no.10:29-30 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Cement)

ORLOVA, M.A.; SOKOLENKO, E.A.

Land reclamation in the lower valley of the Chu River. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:32-37 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

SOKOLENKO, E.A.

Land improvement and hydrobiological conditions of the Tash-Utkul' irrigation massif. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.1:35-43 Ja - F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

SOKOLENKO, F. K.

Construction of mazut storage reservoirs. Sakh. prom. 36 no.10: 65 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Yanvarskiy sakharnyy zavod.

(Petroleum products—Storage)

MULAGULOVA, G.A.; SOKOLENKO, G.S.; VOLOVA, P.I.

Work in eliminating favus. Zdrav. kazakh. 21 no.12:27-29 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kazakhskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - M.O. Omarov).
(FAVUS)

SOKOLENKO, G.S.

Fractional X-ray therapy for trichomycoses of the hairy portion of the head. Zdrav.Kazakh. 22 no.11:65-66 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(X RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE) (MYCOSIS) (HAIR—DISEASES)

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C111/C222

16,5600

AUTHOR: Sokolenko, I.A.

TITLE: Triangles in Riemannian Spaces Having a Pole

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR,1960, Vol.134, No.5, pp.1021-1023

TEXT: A point O having the property that all geodesic lines starting from O intersect in no other point is denoted as a pole of a metrically complete, three times continuously differentiable Riemannian space R^m.

The author investigates R^m with the properties:

I In the R^m there exists a pole O,

II R^m has a positive curvature.

Theorem 1: In every triangle consisting of shortest lines the one vertex of which coincides with the pole, the sum of the angles at the other vertices is $< \pi$.

Theorem 2: In every triangle of the R^m the vertex of which coincides with the pole, the excess of the angular sum is smaller than the angle at the pole.

Theorem 3: Let l_1, l_2 be geodesic rays originating in the pole; $\varphi(s)$ be the

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Triangles in Riemannian Spaces Having a Pole

distance between the points of these rays having the distance s from the pole O. Then $\rho(s)$ is a strongly increasing function of s ($0 \leq s < \infty$). The author thanks Yu.B.Rumer and V.A.Toponogov for the attention to the paper. There are 3 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical Institute)

PRESENTED: May 25, 1960, by S.L.Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1960

Card 2/2

SOKOLENKO, I.A.

Spheres and geodetics in Riemannean spaces having a pole. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.6:1307-1308 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.L.Sobolevym.
(Geometry, Differential)