STEFUREAC, Traian I., conf.Dr.

"Determinants of the leafy mosses in the arctic part of the U.S.S.R." by A.L.Abramova, L.I.Savich (Lyubitskaya), and Z.N. Smirnova. Reviewed by Traian I.Stefureac. Analele biol 16 no.5:148-151 S-O '62.

STEFUREAC, Tr. I.; CRISTUREAN, I.

Rare peat bog species of the Carex L. genus in Rumania flora. Studii cerc biol veget 15 no.2:227-237 '63.

1. Laboratorul de botanica sistematica, Universitatea din Bucuresti. Comunicare prezentata de academician E.I.Nyarady.

SOSHKO, A.I.; TETERSKIY, V.A.; TYNNYY, A.N.; KHOMITSKIY, Yu.N.; STEPYUK, T.Yu.

Methods of investigating the effect of ionized gas atmospheres on the properties of metals. Vliian. rab. sred na svois. mat. no.3:40-47 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP6015686 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0085/0085

INVENTOR: Garber, Ye. D.; Malov, B. P.; Stegalichev, Yu. G.; Skvortsov, Ye. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A flowmeter. Class 42, No. 181320

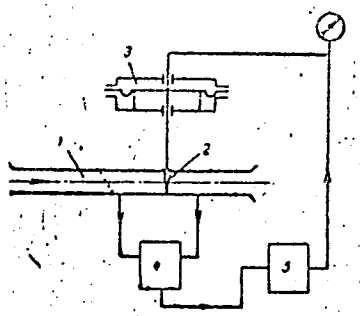
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 85

TOPIC TAGS: manometer, flow meter

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a flowmeter for liquids or gases which contains a differential manometer. The unit is designed for increased accuracy in flow measurement over a wide load range. The instrument contains a control unit and an actuating mechanism with a control element which has linear operating characteristics. The input of the control unit is connected to the differential manometer which measures the pressure drop ocross the control element. The output of the control unit is connected to the actuating mechanism of the control element.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621-531.3

ACC NR: AP6015686



1--pipeline; 2--control element; 3--actuator; 4--differential manometer; 5--regulator

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Feb64

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6021738 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0153/0155

AUTHOR: Garber, Ye. D.; Stegalichev, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pneumatically operated fuel flow optimizer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Pnevmoavtomatika (Pneumatic automation). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 153-155

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, fuel flow, flow regulator, optimal automatic control

ABSTRACT: Automatic optimization devices (extremum regulators) which select and maintain the most efficient conditions for giving a preset load must be used to raise the fuel economy of power plants (especially aboard ships). The parameter to be minimized is fuel flow per time unit to the plant. The static characteristics of power plants have the form

$$\mu_T = \lambda \alpha | \mu |,$$

where μ_T is the relative amount of fuel flow per time unit (the parameter to be minimized), λ is relative load size, μ is relative value of optimized parameter, and a is the proportionality factor. These characteristics of power plants differ in their slope (factor a lies between 0.03-0.10). Therefore fuel flow must be measured with

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6021738

great accuracy (not below 0.5%) and over a wide range (since λ changes within limits of 0 to 1). Various flow meters used in combination with general-purpose automatic optimizers do not give the required accuracy. In some cases, e.g., in boiler setups, the required accuracy may be achieved if the position of the regulating device in fuel flow is taken as the parameter to be minimized, but in internal combustion engines, for example, the position of the fuel stick describes only cyclic delivery of fuel, while multiplication of the corresponding magnitude by the engine rpm is inacceptable because of the great error. In such cases recourse must be had to direct discrete measurement of fuel flow over the time taken to empty a measuring vessel. The authors describe such a device using a pneumatically actuated diaphragm whose deflections measure flow rate. The device has two units, a level-meter and an optimizer. Laboratory tests of the device showed its workability and reliability. Its accuracy is 0.3%. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6021745 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0203/0210

AUTHOR: Potyayev, V. A.; Stegalichev, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of pneumatic devices in the regulation, control and protection of shipboard power plants

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Pnevmoavtomatika (Pneumatic automation). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 203-210

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, pneumatic servomechanism, pneumatic control system, pressure measurement, pressure measuring instrument, automatic pneumatic control, power plant, power plant component

ABSTRACT: The functions of the regulation, control, and protection system for a gas turbine power plant are as follows: a) preparation for starting the power plant using a logic system controlling the feed lines and auxiliary mechanisms; b) starting the power plant, controlling the ignition of the fuel, metering the fuel and the turn-off of the starter once the starting process has been completed; c) fuel metering for a given stationary load on the power plant; d) maneuvering in accordance with an optimum process of fuel feed; e) reversing; f) protection of the power plant against catastrophic changes in parameters; h) control and signaling; and i) stopping the power plant

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6021745

and deactivating the auxiliary mechanisms and systems. The system's pneumatic components include an rpm transducer, based on force balance, capable of measuring up to 700 rpm; a manometer, using a spring balanced diaphragm; a piston type prime mover, operating on differential pressure, and intended to be used as a servo drive; a pneumoelectric transducer (a pressure sensitive switch, that can be adjusted for actuation at a desired pressure); and an electropneumatic transducer, which opens and closes pneumatic control valves in response to electric signals. Each of these devices is explained in drawings and schematic diagrams. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,14,21/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

SURDAN, C.; ATHANASIU, Pierette; PETRESCU, Al.; BABES, V.; STEGANESCU, Ileana; COPELOVICI, Yolanda; NICOLAU, St.S; CARAPANCEA, M.

Investigations of the role of rickettsial and para-rickettsial infections in human eye diseases. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 15 no.5:447-454 '64.

[illegible]

[illegible] voyn. zhur. 41 no.10:1-3 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela propagandy voyennykh znaniy Tsentral'nogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR.

STEGANTSEV, M.A.

Testing frequency meters by a fixed standard frequency. Izm. tekh. no.11:44-45 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Frequency measurements)

TURSKIY, Yu. [Turski, Josef]; STEGANTSEV, M.V. [translator]

[We number a million. Translated from the Polish] Nas million. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 69 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Military education)

STEGANTSEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich

[In our friends' countries] U nashikh druzei. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 119 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Communist countries--Civil defense)

STEGANTSEV, M.

New films. Voen. znan. 36 no.1:12 Ja '60. (MIRA 12:12)
(Motion-picture plays)

STEGANTSEV, M.V.

Make better use of the press in publicity. Voen. znan. 37 no. 1:14-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Military education) (Russian newspapers)

STEGANTSOV, V.I.(Leningrad, Zverinskaya ul., 5, kv.2.); LEVSHANKOV, A.I.

Cytological diagnosis of cancer [with summary in English, p.160]. Vest.khir. 77 no.4:65-71 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (nach.-prof. V.I.Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(NEOPLASMS, diag.
cytodiag.)

STEGANTSEV, V.F.

Construction of a low-pressure overflow earth dam strengthened by precast reinforced concrete slabs. Stroi. v rajon. Vost.Sib. i Krain. Sev. no.3:93-106 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

STEGAROIU, P.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ENERGETICA. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1958

STEGAROIU, P. Utilization of tidal power. p. 369

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

STEGAROIU, P.

Emil Mosonyi's Water-Power Development, Vol. 2, Low-Head Power Plants; a review of a translation from Hungarian. p. 313.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Energetica. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ENERGETICA. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, no. 2, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July, 1959.

Uncl.

STEGAROIU, P.

Hydroelectric plants with pumped storage. p. 166.

ENERGETICA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Rominia si Ministerul Energiei Electrice si Industriei Electrotahnice) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

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

Uncl.

CARACUDOVICI, V.; STEGAROIU, P.

On the computation methods used in drafting The Atlas of the Water Power Resources of the Rumanian People's Republic for determining the hydroelectric potential. Rev electrotechn energet 5 no.1:235-238 '60
(EEAI 10:4)

(Rumania--Water)

CARACUDOVICI, V.; STEGAROIU, P.

Contributions to the method of making the inventory of power resources. Rev electrotechn energet 6 no.1:185-194 '61.

(Rumania—Power resources)

STEGAROIU, Paul, ing.

Economic efficiency of hydraulic accumulation through pumping systems in Rumania. Meteorologia hidrol gosp 6 no.2:152-159 '61.

STEGAROIU, Paul, ing.

"Calculation essay of the hydrographers, beginning with the rains; the case of the Corrèze la Brive River" by J.L.Lacroix. Reviewed by Paul Stegaroiu. Meteorologia hidrol gosp 7 no.3:236-237 '62.

STEGAROIU, V.

STEGAROIU, V.; ENESCU, V.

"Contributions to the study of quality of the seed of Ligustrum vulgare L." p. 19. (REVISTA PADURILOR, Vol. 68, no. 8, Aug. 1953, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

LOBEL, I., dr.; STEGARU, D., dr.; STEGARU, Beatrice

Contribution to the study of the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.
Med. intern. 15 no.9:1129-1132 S '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata la ASCAR, Bucuresti.
(WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

LOBEL, I., dr.; STEGARU, D., dr.; STEGARU, Beatrice

Contribution to the study of the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.
Med. intern. 15 no.9:1129-1132 S '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata la ASCAR, Bucuresti.
(WOLFF-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

STEGARUL, K., inzhener.

Friendship bridge. Tekh.mol. 22 no.12:23 D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Giurgiu, Rumania--Bridges) (Ruse, Bulgaria--Bridges)

SHERUDA, S.D.; STEGAYLO, I.V.

Modernized OSSh-15A sprayer. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no. 11:21-22 N '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Gosudarstvennogo spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro L'vovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Sheruda). 2. Vedushchiy konstruktor Gosudarstvennogo spetsial'nogo konstruktroskogo byuro L'vovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Stegaylo).

STEGAYLOV, R.A. (leningrad, Sapernyy per., d.6.kv.1)

Selection of surgical access in restorative operations on the coronary arteries. Vest.khir. 90 no.2:96-99 F'63.(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.N.Filatov) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.

(CORONARY VESSELS--SURGERY)

STEGAWSKA, Zofia

Case of Tobias-Pancoast syndrome. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.14: 605-610 2 Apr 56.

1. Z IV Oddzialu Chorob Wewn. Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 2 w Warszawie, ordynator: prof. dr. nauk med. Witold Orlowski, Warszawa, ul. Mickiewicza 18a.
(PANCOAST SYNDROME, case reports, (Pol))

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz (Warszawa, Szpital Miejski Nr 2, ul. Leszno 15)

Histamine. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.19:602-605; concl. 10 May 54.
(HISTAMINE,
pharmacol.)

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz

Histamine. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.18:569-573; contd. 1 May 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 2 w Warszawie; ordynator prof. dr med. Witold Orlowski.
(HISTAMINE, pharmacol.)

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz (Warszawa, Szpital Miejski No. 2, ul. Leszno 15)

Chemotherapy of allergic diseases with special reference to antihistaminics. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.21:660; contd. 24 May 54.

1. Z Oddzial 7 Wewnetrznego Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 2 w Warszawie, ordynator prof. dr med. Witold Orlowski.

(ANTIHISTAMINICS, therapeutic use, allergy)
(ALLERGY, therapy, antihistaminics)

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz (Warszawa, ul. Mieckiewicza 18a, m.5)

Chemotherapy of allergic diseases. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.22: 702-703; contd. 31 May 54.

(ALLERGY, therapy, antihistaminics)
(ANTIHISTAMINICS, therapeutic use, allergy)

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz (Szpital Miejski Nr 8, Warszawa, Leszno 15)

Chemotherapy of allergic diseases with special reference to antihistaminics. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.23:726-734; concl. 7 June 54.

(ANTIHISTAMINICS, therapeutic use, allergy)
(ALLERGY, therapy, antihistaminics)

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz

Method of salicylic acid therapy by absorption through intact skin; preliminary communication. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.30:934-937 26 July 54.

1. Z Oddzialu IV Wewnetrznego Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 2 w Warszawie; ordynator; prof. dr med. Witold Orlowski.
(SALICYLIC ACID, administration,
intracutaneous absorp. in alcoholic solution)

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz

Perforation of gastric ulcer in trichinosis. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.10:463-467 5 Mar 56.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Szpitala Miejskiego nr 2 w Warszawie; ordynator: prof. dr. nauk med. Witold Orlowski. Warszawa, Mickiewicza 18a.

(PEPTIC ULCER, perforation, in trichinosis (Pol))
(TRICHINOSIS, complications, peptic ulcer perf. (Pol))

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz

Cases of trichinosis following consumption of meat of wild animals living in forest. Polski tygod.lek. 11 no.47:2005-2008 19 Nov 56.

1. Z IV Zakladu Chorob Wewnetrznych Instytutu Dosk. i. Specj. Kadr Lek., Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. Witold Orlowski Warszawa, ub. Leszno 15, Szpital Miejski nr 9.
(TRICHINOSIS, case reports,
caused by consumption of meat of wild animals (Pol))
(MEAT,
wild animal meat causing trichinosis (Pol))

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz

Faudine as a drug contra-indicated in trichinosis. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.49:2061-2063 3 Dec 56.

1. (Z IV Zakladu Chorob Wewnetrznych Inst. Dosk. i Specj. Kadr Lek.; kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. Witold Orlowski) Warszawa, ul. Mickiewicza 18a.
(ANTIMONY, injurious effects,
faudine, fatal side-eff. (Pol))

STEGAWSKI, Tadeusz

Trichinous ulcerations of alimentary canal. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 27 no.1:99-112 1957.

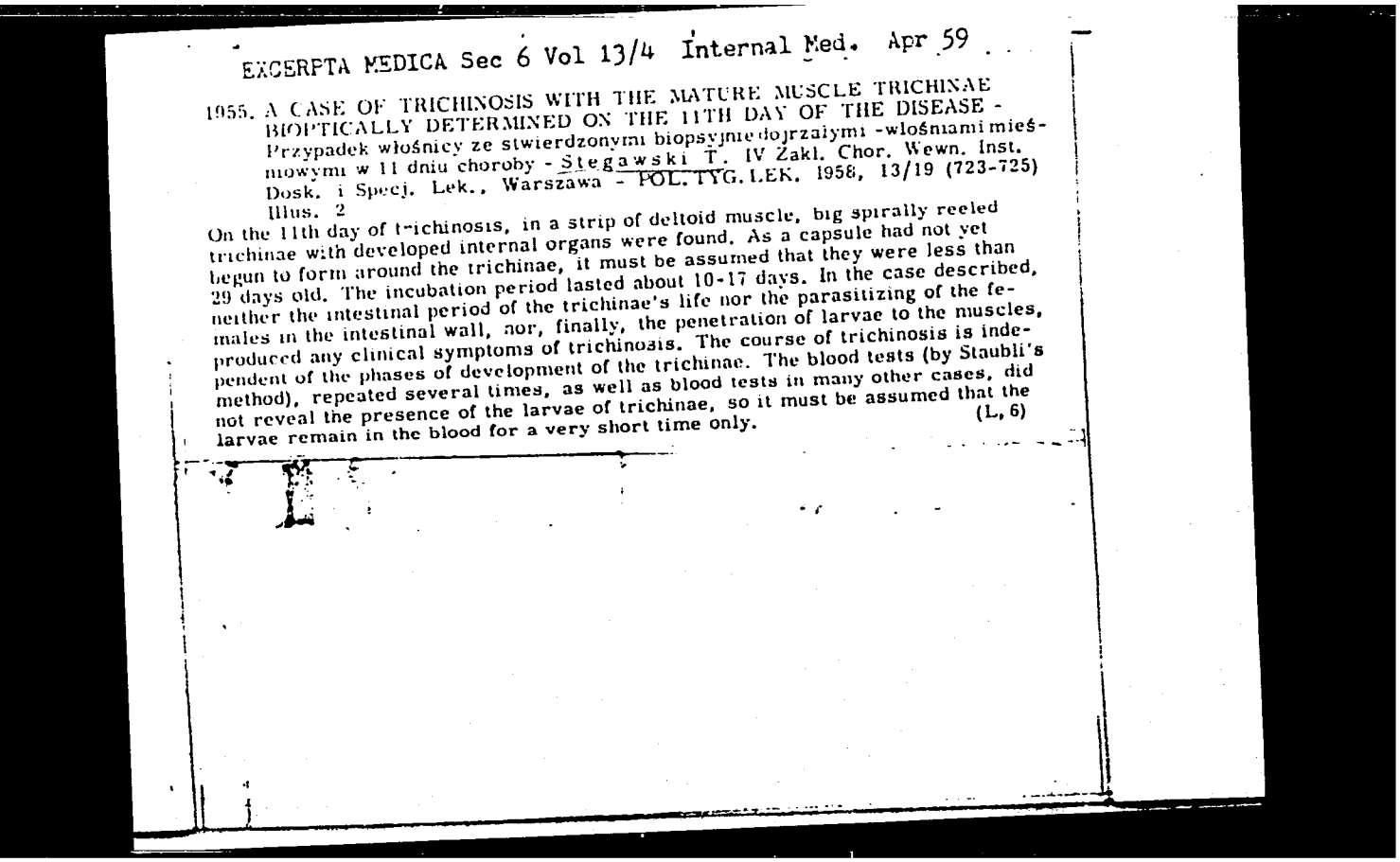
1. Z IV Zakladu Chorob Wewnetrznych Inst. Dosk. i Specj. Kadr Lek. Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. W. Orlowski. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Mickiewicza 18a.

(TRICHINOSIS, compl.
ulcers of duodenum & large intestine (Pol))
(PEPTIC ULCER, etiol. & pathogen.
trichinosis (Pol))
(INTESTINE, LARGE, ulcers
caused by trichinosis (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 10/9 Pathology Sept 57

2614. STEGAWSKI T. Ul. Mickiewicza 18a, Warszawa. *Włośnicze owrzodzenia narządu pokarmowego. Trichinous ulcerations of the alimentary canal POL. ARCH. MED. WEWNĘT. 1957, 27/1 (107-112)

All cases hitherto published are reviewed. The author observed 2 such cases, confirmed post mortem. In one of them, death was caused by perforation of an ulceration in the large intestine. In the second case 3 fresh ulcerations were found in the duodenum. A specifically trichinous pathogenesis of the ulcerations is presumed. In acute infectious diseases in general, ulcerations in the wall of the stomach or the intestines are specific for the given disease; in trichinosis the ulcerations develop on the ground of haemorrhagic gastroenteritis, the specific sign of trichinosis. Moreover, ulcerations of the large intestine cannot be classified as peptic ulcer disease. The trichinous ulcerations may be easily overlooked at post mortem on account of their small dimensions and the frequent absence of any surrounding inflammatory reaction. (IX, 5, 6)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/4 Internal Med. Apr 59

1955. A CASE OF TRICHINOSIS WITH THE MATURE MUSCLE TRICHINAE BIOPTICALLY DETERMINED ON THE 11TH DAY OF THE DISEASE - Przypadek włośnicy ze stwierdzonymi biopsyjnie dojrzałymi -włośniami mięśniowymi w 11 dniu choroby - Stegawski T. IV Zakl. Chor. Wewn. Inst. Dosk. i Specj. Lek., Warszawa - POL.TYG.LEK. 1958, 13/19 (723-725) Illus. 2

On the 11th day of trichinosis, in a strip of deltoid muscle, big spirally reeled trichinae with developed internal organs were found. As a capsule had not yet begun to form around the trichinae, it must be assumed that they were less than 29 days old. The incubation period lasted about 10-17 days. In the case described, neither the intestinal period of the trichinae's life nor the parasitizing of the females in the intestinal wall, nor, finally, the penetration of larvae to the muscles, produced any clinical symptoms of trichinosis. The course of trichinosis is independent of the phases of development of the trichinae. The blood tests (by Staubli's method), repeated several times, as well as blood tests in many other cases, did not reveal the presence of the larvae of trichinae, so it must be assumed that the larvae remain in the blood for a very short time only. (L, 6)

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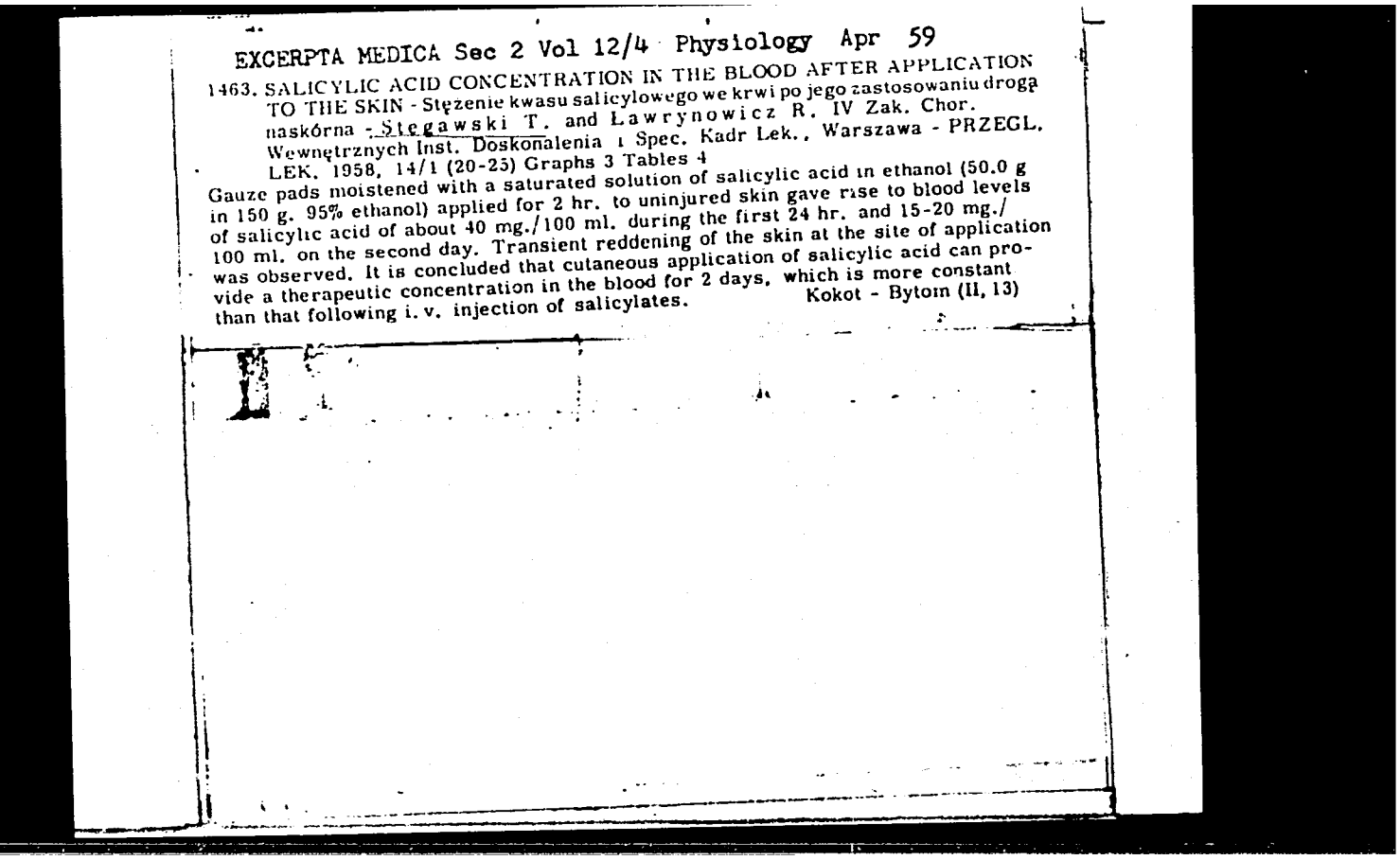


EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/4 Physiology Apr 59

1463. SALICYLIC ACID CONCENTRATION IN THE BLOOD AFTER APPLICATION TO THE SKIN - Stężenie kwasu salicylowego we krwi po jego zastosowaniu drogą naskórna - Stegawski T. and Lawrynowicz R. IV Zak. Chor. Wewnętrznych Inst. Doskonalenia i Spec. Kadr Lek., Warszawa - PRZEGL. LEK. 1958, 14/1 (20-25) Graphs 3 Tables 4

Gauze pads moistened with a saturated solution of salicylic acid in ethanol (50.0 g in 150 g. 95% ethanol) applied for 2 hr. to uninjured skin gave rise to blood levels of salicylic acid of about 40 mg./100 ml. during the first 24 hr. and 15-20 mg./100 ml. on the second day. Transient reddening of the skin at the site of application was observed. It is concluded that cutaneous application of salicylic acid can provide a therapeutic concentration in the blood for 2 days, which is more constant than that following i. v. injection of salicylates. Kokot - Bytom (II, 13)

STEGAYLO, L.A.

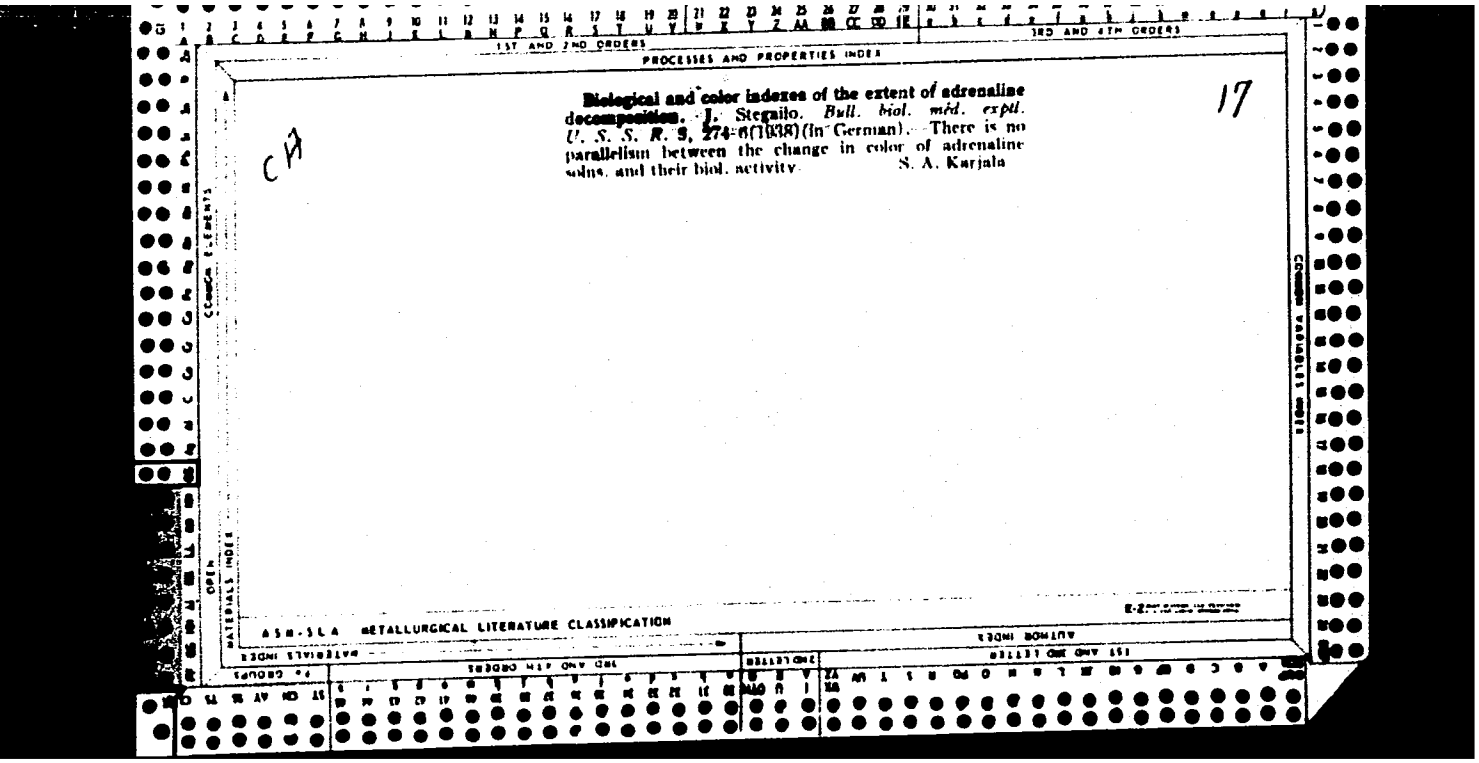
New types of canned food. Kons.i ov. prom. 16 no.2:7-9 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Konservnyy kombinat v Krymske.
(Food, Canned)

STEGAYLO, Ye.A.; FEDOROVA, L.I.

Tolerance of mice of different ages to the action of alternating electric current. Vop. Elektropat., Elektrotravm. i Elektrobezop. 3:45-49 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i laboratorii fiziologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.A. Stegaylo) Instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - A.A. Il'in).



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

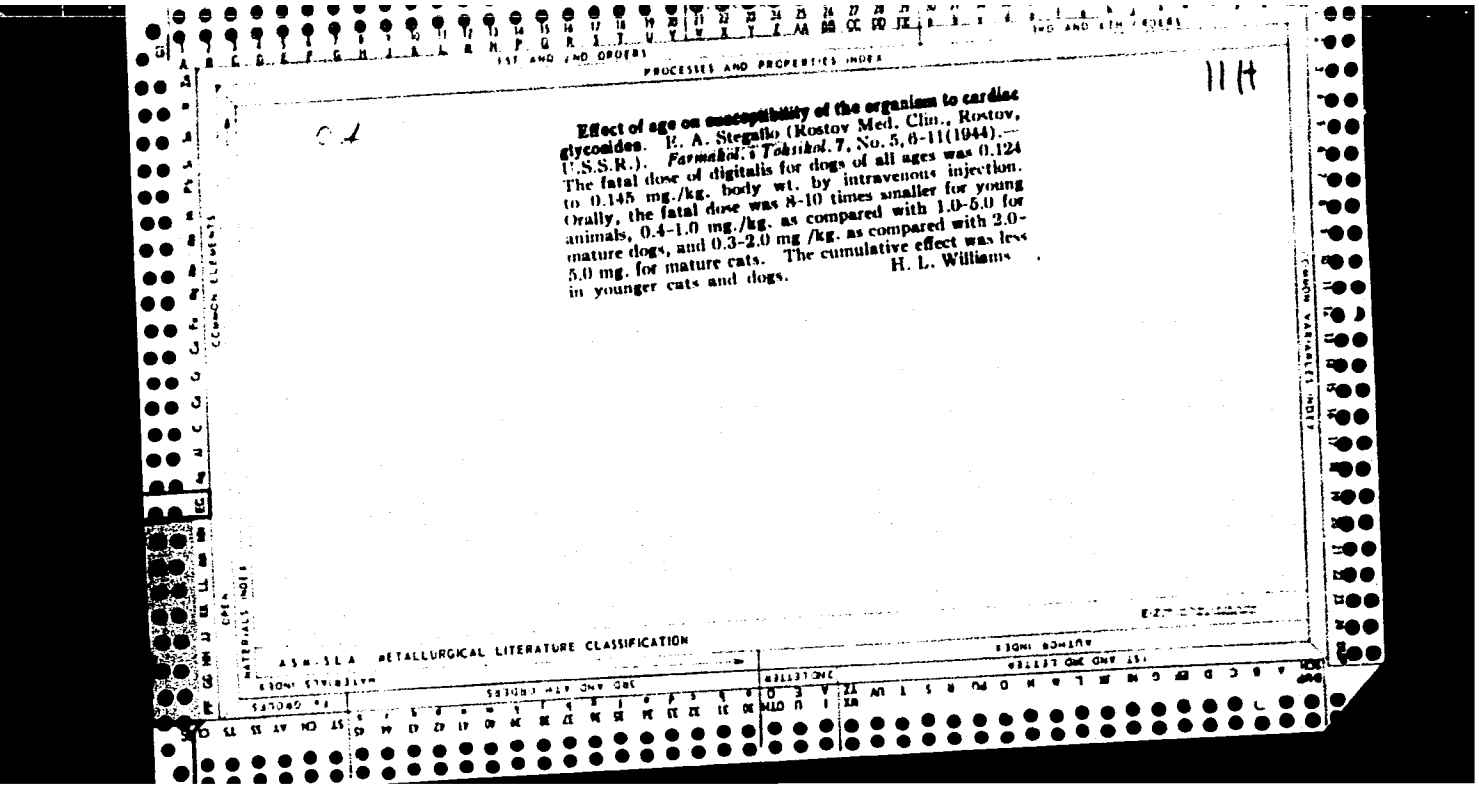
17

Biological and color indexes of the extent of adrenaline decomposition. J. Stegailo. *Bull. biol. méd. expll. U. S. S. R.* 9, 274–6(1938)(in German). There is no parallelism between the change in color of adrenaline solns. and their biol. activity. S. A. Karjala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STEGAYLO, Ye. A.

Mbr., Chair Pharmacology, Rostov-on-Don Med. Inst., -1941-. "On Pes Os Administration of Adrenalin," Farmakol. i Toksikol., 4, N s. 4-5, 1941.



Effect of age on susceptibility of the organism to cardiac glycosides. E. A. Stegailo (Rostov Med. Clin., Rostov, U.S.S.R.). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 5, 6-11(1944).—The fatal dose of digitalis for dogs of all ages was 0.124 to 0.145 mg./kg. body wt. by intravenous injection. Orally, the fatal dose was 8-10 times smaller for young animals, 0.4-1.0 mg./kg. as compared with 1.0-5.0 for mature dogs, and 0.3-2.0 mg./kg. as compared with 2.0-5.0 mg. for mature cats. The cumulative effect was less in younger cats and dogs. H. L. Williams

STEGAYLO, Ye.A.

Physiology and pharmacology of renal excretion in the light of ontogenesis. Report no.2. Excretory function. Farm.i toks. 10 no.4:25-31 Jl-Ag '47. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki professor I.S. TSitovich). (Kidneys--Physiology)

USSR/Medicine - Toxicology Jul/Aug 51
Diuretics

"Pharmacodynamics of Diuretic Agents in Ontogenesis," Ye. A. Stegaylo, Chair of Pharmacol, Rostov State Med Inst

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR imeni I. M. Sechenov" Vol XXXVII, No 4, pp 494-499

PA 193T65

Merkuzal (the most common USSR Hg diuretic /Mercurosal?/ or urea have a very weak diuretic effect on young dogs. This effect increases with the age of the animal. Theophylline has no diuretic effect on young animals; when the dose is increased,

193T65

USSR/Medicine - Toxicology (Cmtd) Jul/Aug 51

convulsions and nephrosis are produced. The most effective diuretic for young dogs is potassium acetate. The explanation for the change in the effect of diuretics with age is the fact that the action of some substances is based on reabsorption, a phenomenon which is not strongly pronounced at an early age. Observations are in agreement with earlier published data to the effect that urea, caffeine, theobromine, etc., exert no diuretic action on young children.

193T65

STEGAYLO, YE. A.

KEYLIN, S. L.; STEGAYLO, E. A.; USHCHAPOVSKIY, P. I.

Docent, Department of Pharmacology, Kirghizistan Medical Institute

"Mechanism of the development of intracraneal hemorrhages in the fetus," Akush. i gin. no.4:52-57 Jl-Ag 1952

BAKIN, Ye.I., prof.; STEGAYLO, Ye.A., dotsent; KANDEL', A.P., kand.med.nauk

Conference of physiologists, biochemists, and pharmacologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Sov.zdrav.Kir. no.2:58-61 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:12)

(SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA--PHYSIOLOGY) (CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

FRENKEL', G.L.; STEGAYLO, Ye.A.; TURKMENOV, M.T.

Protective component of the torpid phase of a burn shock. Izv. AN Kir. SSR no.5:107-120 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Burns and scalds)

STEGAYLO, Ye.A.; ZABIROV, I.Sh.

"Medicinal Agents from Plants", edited by Prof. A.D. Turova. Reviewed by E.A.Stegailo, I.Sh. Zabirov. Farmakol. toksik. 26 no.3:384-386 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

ZABIROV, Il'gizar Sharifovich; KHAUNINA, Revekka Aronovna; STEGAYLO, Ye.A., otv. red.

[Pharmacology of substances blocking adrenergic mediation] Farmakologiia sredstv, blokiruiushchikh adrenergicheskuiu mediatsiiu. Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirg.SSR, 1964. 157 p. (MIRA 17:8)

STEGAYLOV, R.A.

Clinical aspects and surgical treatment of occlusion of the carotid arteries; survey of Soviet and foreign literature. Vest.khir. no.7:125-134 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.N. Filatov) Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(CAROTID ARTERY--DISEASES)

STEGAYLOV, R.A. (Leningrad P-61, ul. Skorokhodova, d.32, kv.36)

Intravital coronarography; experimental research. Grud. khir. 4. no.6:37-40 N-D'62. (MIRA16:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.N.Filatov) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D. Belyakov).

(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY)

STEGAYLOV, R.A. (Leningrad, ul. Skorokhodova, d.32, kv.36)

Restorative operations on the coronary arteries of the heart; review of Soviet and foreign literature. Vest. khir. 89 no.10: 128-134 O '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.N. Filatov) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.

STEGAYLOV, R.A.

Comparative characteristics of shunting and intimectomy of the coronary arteries; experimental study. Khirurgiia 40 no.1:65-71 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.N. Filatov) Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.

STEGENA, L.; GALFI, J.

Deep reflections in the environment of Hajduszoboszlo, northeastern Hungary. In English. p. 228. ACTA GEOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1956.

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

[illegible], L.

The geochemical investigation method utilizing heavy metal contents of running waters

p. 321, (ACTA GEOLOGICA), Vol. 4, no. 3/4, 1957, in English
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1958

STEGENA, Lajos, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

The question of terrestrial heat flow in Hungary. Muszaki kozl MTA 32 no.1/4:151-158 '63.

GALFI, Janos; LIPTAY, Istvan; STEGENA, Lajos; GELLERT, Ferenc; KOVACS, Judit; SEDY, Lorand

Pressure gauge for seismic surveying. Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:143-156 '54.

STEGENA, Lajos; JARANYI, Istvan

Horizontal torsion seismometer. Geofiz kozl 4 no.1:63-66 '55.

GALFI, Janos; STEGENA, Lajos

Deep reflections in the vicinity of Hajduszoboszlo. Geofiz kozl 4 no.2:37-40 '55.

STEGENA, Lajos

Geothermal conditions of the Great Hungarian Plain. Geofiz Kozl 7 no.3/4:229-238 '58.

GALFI, Janos; STEGENA, Lajos

Deep reflections and the structure of the earth's crust in the Hungarian Basin. Geofiz kozl 8 no.4:189-195 '60.

EGYED, Laszlo, dr.; STEGENA, Lajos

Data on the physical foundation of the expansion of the earth.
Geofiz kozl 9 no.1/2:23-30 '60.

1. "Geofizikai Kozlemenyek" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Egyed).

GALFI, Janos; STEGENA, Lajos.

Generalized method for determining the thickness of the earth's crust with the aid of P_p and P_s type alternating waves. Geofiz kozl 12 no.1/2:57-64 '63.

STEGENA, Lajos

Devastations of the Eastern Pakistani cyclone. Elet tud 18 no.30:930 28 Jl '63.

STEGENA, Lajos

Was the Tungus meteoric phenomenon visible in Hungary? Elet tud 18 no.37:1179 15 S '63.

STEGENA, Lajos

The "captured moon" and the glacial epoch; marginal notes on a fantastic theory. Elet tud 18 no.51:1607-1610 22 D '63.

STEGENA, Lajos, dr., okleveles vegyeszmernok, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi docens

Data on the theory of vertical migration. Bany lap 96 no.10: 775-779 O'63

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Geofizikai Tanszeke, Budapest.

STEGENA, L.

The structure of the earth's crust in Hungary. Acta geol Hung 8 no.1/4:413-431 '64.

1. Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest.

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Geothermic maps of Hungary. Geofiz kozl 13 no.2:221-230 '64.

STESENKO, Z. K.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5994

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov. Seminar po zharostoykim materialam.
Kiyev, 1960.

Trudy Seminara po zharostoykim materialam, 19-21 aprelya 1960 g. Byulleten' no. 6: Khimicheskiye svoystva i metody analiza tugoplavkikh soyedineniy (Transactions of the Seminar on Heat-Resistant Materials of the Insitute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. Held 19-21 April, 1960. Bulletin no. 6: Chemical Properties and Methods of Refractory Compound Analysis). Kiyev, Izd-yo AN UkrSSR, 1961. 124 p. 1500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov.

Editorial Board: I. N. Frantsevich; G. V. Samsonov, Resp. Ed.; I. M. Fedorchenko, V. N. Yeremenko, V. V. Grigor'yeva, and T. N. Nazarchuk; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Matveychuk.

Card 1/5

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists, engineers, workers at scientific research institutes and plant laboratories, senior students, and aspirants at chemical and metallurgical schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Articles of the collection present the results of studies of the chemical properties of refractory compounds (carbides, borides, nitrides, phosphorides, silicides), refractory and rare metals, and their alloys, and some original methods of analyzing these materials, which are now being utilized in the new fields of engineering. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

S/081/62/000/001/021/067
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G., Stegendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Determination of tungsten with β-naphthoquinoline when producing tungsten anhydride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 146, abstract 1D89 (Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov, no. 3, 1960, 48-55)

TEXT: A method has been developed for determining W by means of β-naphthoquinoline (I) at various stages in the production of tungsten. When analyzing the residue after leaching sinter (produced by sintering a 2 g sample), the solution is boiled for 20 min with 50 ml of a 10% solution of NaOH, and when the soda, siliceous and arsenous residue is analyzed 0.5 g samples are boiled for 20 min with 50 ml of a 20% solution of NaOH. When determining the W in artificial scheelite residue, 1 g samples are boiled for 15-20 min with 30 ml of HCl (1:1). Alkaline solutions are diluted with water to 100 ml and filtered, the filter with the precipitate then being

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S/081/62/000/001/021/067
B156/B101

Determination of tungsten with ...

washed with hot water. The filtrate is neutralized with conc. HCl, and an excess of 7 ml of the acid added per 100 ml of solution. Then 10 ml of a 2% solution of I is added, and the whole heated to boiling point and kept in a dark place for 1 hr. The precipitate is filtered off, and washed ⩾ 8 times with washing fluid (3 ml of conc. HCl and 1 ml of 2% solution of I are added to 500 ml of water). The precipitate is heated in a Pt-crucible, 1 ml of conc. HF and two drops of conc. H_2SO_4 added, and it is then left for 5 min. The crucible is evaporated dry, and the residue calcined and weighed. The W can also be determined in a nitric acid solution with gelatin or agar added. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SHCHERBAKOV, V.G.; STEGENDO, Z.K.

Determination of titanium, tantalum, and niobium in carbide mixtures. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:139-142 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.

(Titanium--Analysis)
(Tantalum--Analysis)
(Niobium--Analysis)
(Carbides)

35052
S/700/61/000/006/
D217/D304

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G., Veytsman, R. M. and Stegendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov. Seminar po zharostoykim materialam. Kiyev, 1960. Trudy no. 6: Khimicheskiye svoystva i metody analiza tugoplavkikh soyedineniy. Kiyev, Izd-vo AS UkrSSR, 1961, 52-58

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to develop a simpler method for the decomposition of borides and the subsequent determination of their constituent components. The authors found that the borides and diborides of Cr, Ti and Zr are quantitatively decomposed by H_2SO_4 in the presence of H_2O_2. The experiments carried out have shown that for the complete dissolution of Ti and Zr borides in a mixture of H_2SO_4 and H_2O_2, heating until the separation of SO_3 vapors commences is sufficient; Cr borides must be dissolved for a

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S/700/61/000/006/005/018
D217/D304

Analysis of titanium ...

further 3 - 5 minutes after separation of SO_3 vapors and the appearance of Cr^{3+} ion coloration. The volatility of boron was also tested under conditions in which borides were dissolved in a flask provided with a condenser and in another without a condenser. The boron content was determined quantitatively by titrating the solution with alkali in the presence of phenolphthalein and mannite. The experiments showed that in the presence of H_2O_2, no loss of boron occures due to volatilization. Thus dissolution of the borides in a mixture of H_2SO_4 and H_2O_2 can be carried out in an open flask, provided heating is discontinued at the moment at which H_2SO_4 vapors separate. If, however, further heating of the fuming sulphate solution is required for complete dissolution, a flask with a stopper and a condenser must be used, since in that case boron is lost by volatilization. The method developed by the authors for the volumetric estimation of boron in borides which does not require preliminary separation of the elements, is fully described.

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S/700/61/000/006/011/018
D267/D304

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G. and Stevendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Determination of titanium, tantalum and niobium in carbide mixtures

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov. Seminar po zharostoykim materialam. Kiyev, 1960. Trudy no. 6: Khmicheskiye svoystva i metody analiza tugoplavkikh soyedineniy. Kiyev, Izdvo AS UkrSSR, 1961, 88-92

TEXT: This research was carried out to fill the existing gap in literature on the separation and determination of Ta, Nb, Ti and W when present simultaneously. (1) Separation of Ta, Ti and Nb from W: The method suggested is based on the different stability of the oxalate complexes of the compounds. It was found that in the presence of $(COOH)_2$, Ti, Ta and Nb are completely precipitated with NH_3 from sulfate solutions, but only if all three elements are pre-

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Determination of titanium ...

sent, whereas about 50% of Nb is precipitated from solutions containing only Nb. When Ta, Ti and Nb were precipitated with NH_3 in the presence of oxalic and tungstic acids, the oxide precipitates contained a certain proportion of W which had to be removed to determine Ta. Consequently, to separate the sum of Ti + Nb + Ta from W it is suggested precipitating hydroxides of Ti, Nb and Ta with NH_3 in a sulfate solution in the presence of oxalic acid. (2) To determine Ti in the presence of Nb and Ta, reduction in the presence of NaF is recommended. It was also found that tartaric acid, used as a complex-forming agent for preventing the reduction of Nb, can be easily replaced with oxalic or citric acids. The reduced Ti was titrated with iron alum in the presence of NH_4CNS. The method was found to be accurate. (3) Determination of Ta in the presence of Ti was performed by precipitation from a sulfate solution with β-naphthoquinoline in the presence of H_2O_2 to reduce the coprecipitation of Ti. The carbide mixture is dissolved in a mixture

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Determination of titanium ...

of H_2SO_4 and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The solution is cooled, oxalic acid and water are added, and Ti and Ta are precipitated with an excess of NH_3. The precipitate is coagulated, filtered, washed, ignited and dissolved in $H_2SO_4/(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The solution is cooled and diluted with water after which alc. ß-naphthoquinoline is added. After 3 - 4 minutes H_2O_2 is added, the whole is mixed thoroughly and left for 4 hours. The precipitate is filtered, washed, dried and ignited. It is then dissolved in H_2SO_4 + $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and diluted with water. Ta is precipitated with NH_3, filtered off, dried, ignited and weighed. The relative error varied from 0 to -2.4%. (4) In determining niobium with ß-naphthoquinoline, it was found that Nb is precipitated quantitatively from sulfate solutions which contain no more than 1.5% (by volume) of H_2SO_4. On the other hand, if this reagent is used to precipitate the sum Nb + Ta, then the acidity of the solution should not be less than 2% (with respect to H_2SO_4),

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as otherwise the Ta compound is hydrolyzed. With precipitating Nb + Ta one should not add H_2O_2. Determination of Nb + Ta by means of β-naphthoquinoline is sufficiently accurate. There are 5 tables and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

S/137/62/000/009/032/033
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Shcherbakov, V. G., Veytsman, R. M., Stegendo, Z. K.

TITLE: Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1962, 7, abstract 9K40 ("Byul. In-t metallokeram. i spets. splavov, AN UkrSSR", 1961, no.6, 52 - 58)

TEXT: A 0.2 g boride batch is dissolved in 20 ml H_2SO_4 (1:2) and 20 ml H_2O_2 and heated until the complete decomposition of the batch. The cooled and diluted solution is neutralized with 20% NaOH solution. The solution with the separated precipitate is transferred to a 200 ml measuring flask. Water is added up to the mark, the mixture is stirred and allowed to settle. Fifty ml of the solution are filtrated through a dry folding filter into a cry cup; the filtrate is neutralized with H_2SO_4 (1:4). Then methyl red is introduced and titrated with 0.1 n. alkaline solution until the mixture turns yellow; mannite is then added and the solution is titrated for phenol phthalein; this is considered to be the beginning of B titration. To determine Zr, a Zr boride batch

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Analysis of titanium, chromium and zirconium borides

S/137/62/000/009/032/033
A006/A101

is dissolved during heating in a mixture of 20 ml H_2O_2 and 20 ml H_2SO_4 (1:4). The solution is cooled and diluted with water to 50 ml; 20 ml of 0.02 M "Trilon B" solution is added and neutralized with ammonia until the color of the Congo paper turns violet. The solution is heated to 70°C, 1.5 g sulfosalicyl acid is added and the mixture is titrated with 0.04 M solution of ammonium iron alum until the lemon-yellow color of the solution turns reddish-yellow. A 0.1 g Cr boride batch is dissolved in the same mixture. Heating is completed within 3 - 5 min after beginning of SO_3 vapor liberation and the appearance of green color of the Cr^{3+} ion. The solution is cooled, diluted with water, neutralized with 20%-NaOH solution; 4 ml H_2O_2 is added and the mixture is boiled for 5 - 7 min until complete oxidation of Cr. The yellow chromate solution is neutralized with a H_2SO_4 solution (1:4). To 50 ml of the solution 2 ml orthophosphoric acid are added and Cr is titrated with 0.1 n. solution of Mohr's salt in the presence of Na diphenyl aminosulfonate. To determine Ti, a 0.05 Ti boride batch is dissolved in the same mixture. The solution is diluted with water to 20 ml. Ti reduction with Zn metal is performed in a Sommeil's device for 55 min. To the

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dissolved solution 10 ml of 50%-NH_4SCN solution is added and Ti is titrated in a CO_2 flow with 0.05 n. solution of ammonium iron alum until the appearance of red color.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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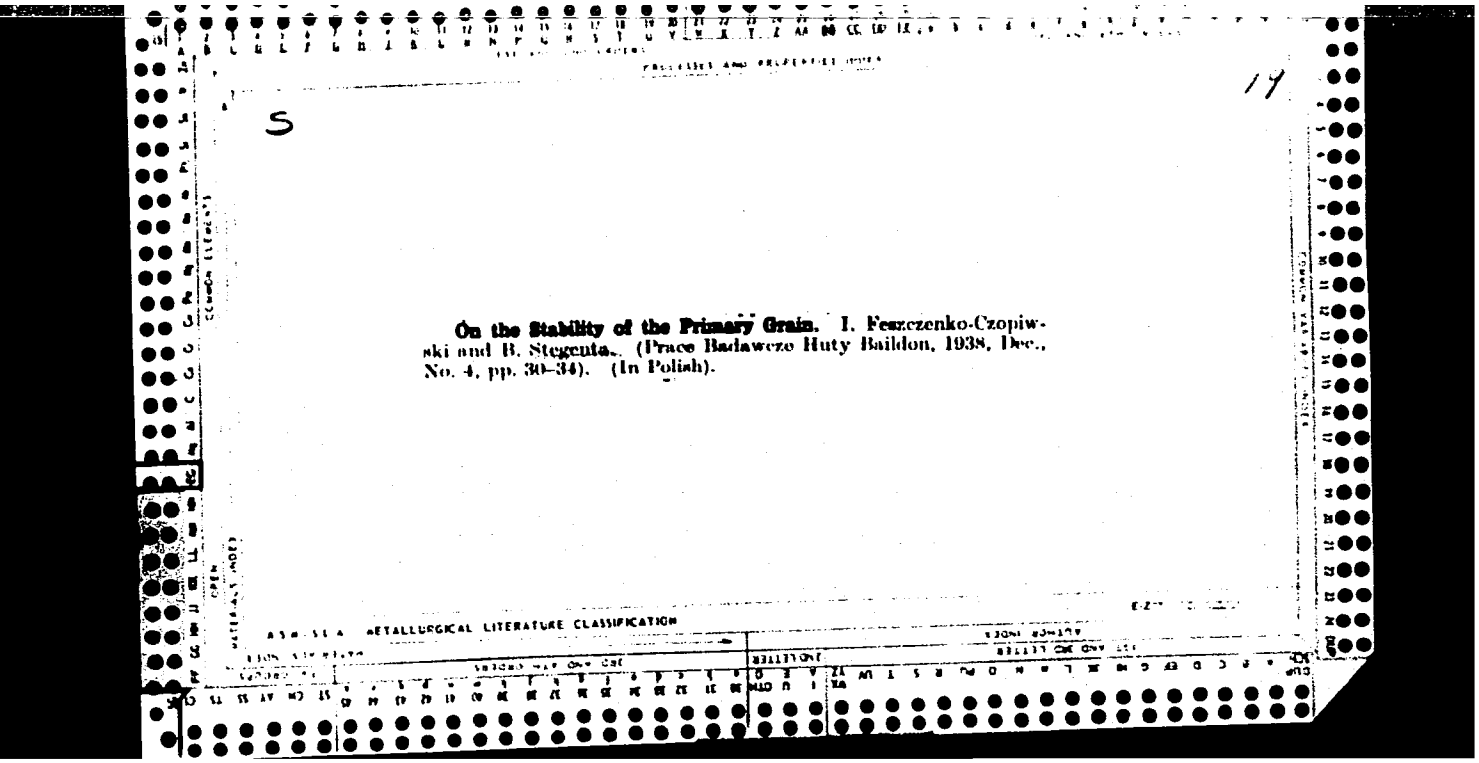
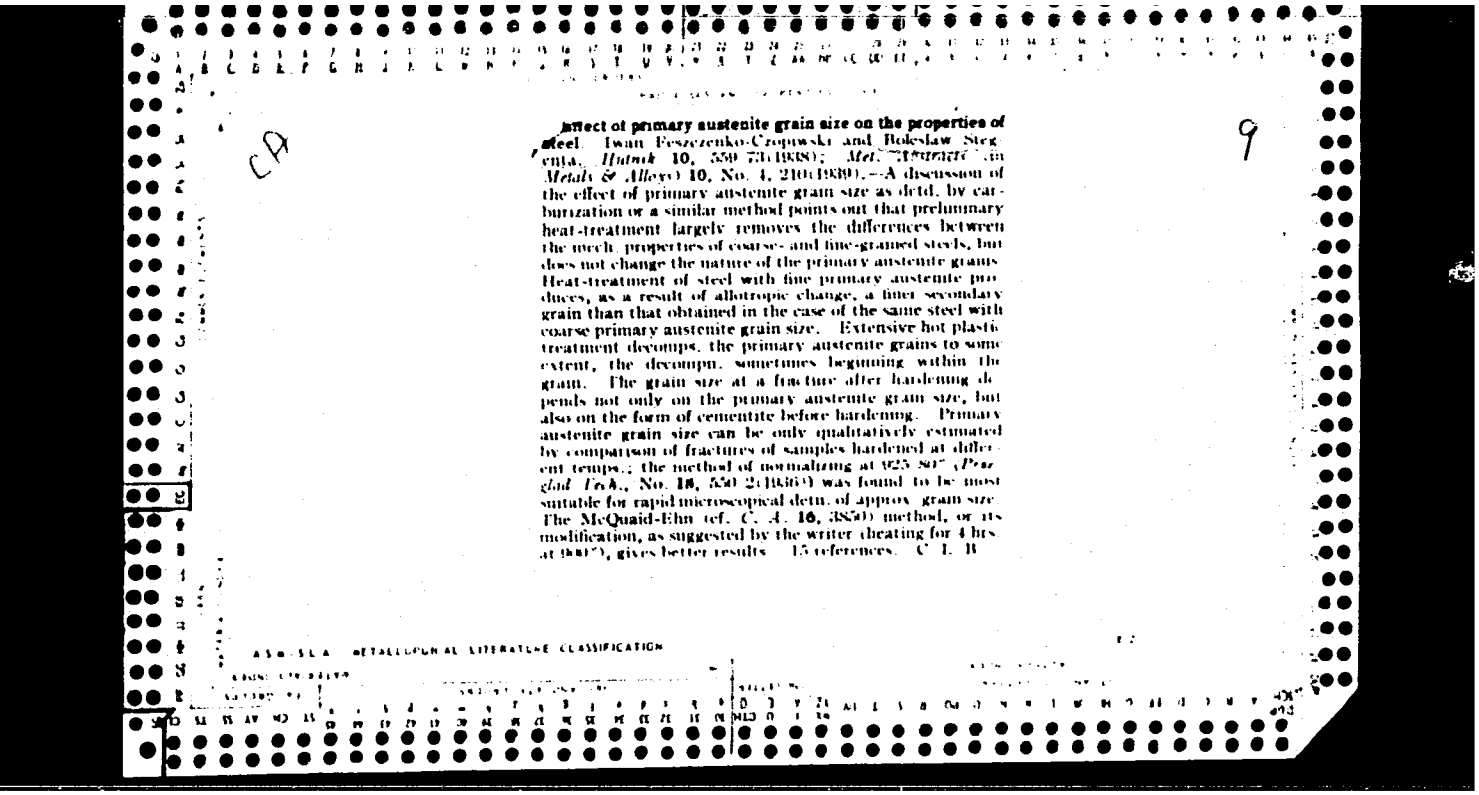
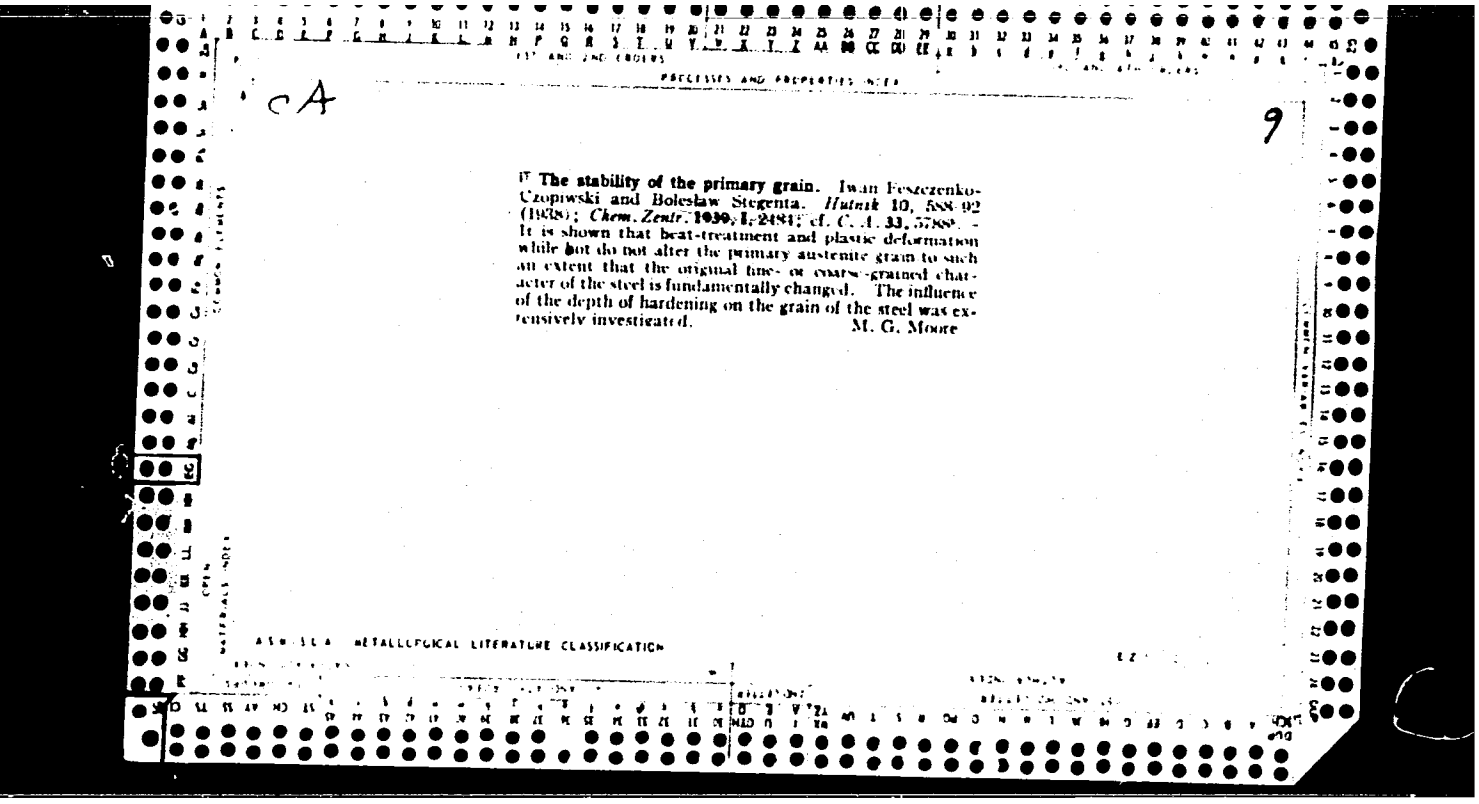


On the Stability of the Primary Grain. I. Feszczenko-Czopiwski and B. Stegenta. (Prace Badawcze Huty Baildon, 1938, Dec., No. 4, pp. 30–34). (In Polish).



Effect of primary austenite grain size on the properties of steel. Iwan Feszczenko-Ciopowski and Boleslaw Stegenta. *Hutnik* **10**, 550-73(1938); *Met. Abstracts* (in *Metals & Alloys*) **10**, No. 4, 210(1939).—A discussion of the effect of primary austenite grain size as detd. by carburization or a similar method points out that preliminary heat-treatment largely removes the differences between the mech. properties of coarse- and fine-grained steels, but does not change the nature of the primary austenite grains. Heat-treatment of steel with fine primary austenite produces, as a result of allotropic change, a finer secondary grain than that obtained in the case of the same steel with coarse primary austenite grain size. Extensive hot plastic treatment decomps. the primary austenite grains to some extent, the decompn. sometimes beginning within the grain. The grain size at a fracture after hardening depends not only on the primary austenite grain size, but also on the form of cementite before hardening. Primary austenite grain size can be only qualitatively estimated by comparison of fractures of samples hardened at different temps.; the method of normalizing at 925-80° (*Przegląd Techn.*, No. **18**, 550-2(1936)) was found to be most suitable for rapid microscopical detn. of approx. grain size. The McQuaid-Ehn (cf. C. A. **16**, 3850) method, or its modification, as suggested by the writer (heating for 4 hrs. at 930°), gives better results. 15 references. C. I. B.



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[illegible] **The stability of the primary grain.** Iwan Feszczenko-Czopiwski and Bolesław Stegenta. *Hutnik* 10, 588-92 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 2481; cf. *C. A.* 33, 5788. — It is shown that heat-treatment and plastic deformation while hot do not alter the primary austenite grain to such an extent that the original fine- or coarse-grained character of the steel is fundamentally changed. The influence of the depth of hardening on the grain of the steel was extensively investigated. M. G. Moore

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Stegenta, B

H-12

Country : POLAND
Category : Chemical Technology. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating. Galvanic Cells
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50224

Author : Stegenta, B.
Institute :
Title : An Installation by the " Ruthner " Firm for Continuous Electrolytic Etching of Austenitic Steel Ribbons
Orig Pub. : Wiadom. hutn., 1958, 14, No 9, 279-281

Abstract : A finished steel ribbon proceeds to the straightening rollers, where, in order to prevent sagging, it is stretched; then it passes through degreasing baths, washing, and through electrolytic etching baths. After brushing (to remove scale) the etched ribbon enters bleaching bath (10% HNO_3), after which it is washed again, dried and wound on a drum. The composition of electrolytes (in gr/ℓ):

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H-12

Country :

H-12

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50224

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : the electrolyte concentration and ranges in the
Con'd 0.3 - 3.0 m/min, limits. A ribbon treated in
the above installation, is smooth, without
any spots or mildly treated areas, which is a
difficult task in the etching of steel by
means of a chemical method.-- V. Kashcheyev.

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Country : COMMUNIST CHINA

18(5),25(5)
AUTHOR: Krzanowski, A., and Stegenda, B., Engineers

TITLE: Tool Steel (Stale narzedowe)

PERIODICAL: Wiadomosci hutnicze, 1959, Nr 3, pp 95-98 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: The Polish metallurgical industry produces the following grades of tool steels, falling into four divisions according to their chemical compound: 1) tool carbon steels; 2) tool alloy steels, for cold working; 3) tool alloy steels for hot working; 4) quick cutting steels. In the forging of tool steels, and important part is played by the following factors: a) the speed of heating and cooling; b) initial forging temperature; c) finishing temperature of forging. The best method, assuring good results in the forging of large objects, is the method of slow heating. The bigger the object, the longer the time of heating. The initial temperature of forging has to be lower, the greater the amount of carbon in the steel. Overheating at high temperatures must be avoided, and therefore, special instruments for the measurement of

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Tool Steel

temperatures are required. In order to obtain a high grade steel structure after forging, the forging must be finished at the lowest possible temperature. If the forging of tool steel is finished at too high a temperature, the coarse structure of the steel can be refined by annealing. For this purpose, the steel objects are slowly heated in the annealing furnace at a temperature of 830-850°C, and cooled in the open air. The heating of objects for quenching, must be carried out very slowly. A method of heating in two furnaces is applied too. In the first the tools are heated to 350-700°C, and in the second furnace they are exposed quickly to the hardening temperature. The most suitable hardening temperature is the one at which the tools receive the greatest possible hardness. There are many methods of quenching: water, oil, combined water/oil, quenching in the air, in salts and in water with an addition of salts. The tempering of hardened steel consists in reheating the metal after hardening to a temperature below the critical ranges, and cooling it in any manner desired. The hard-

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Tool Steel

ening temperature, given in the norms, is only for information. In practice hardening "by color" is often applied. It is based on the creation of steel oxides on the pure metallic surface of steel, at a temperature of 200-330°C.