VOLKOV, Yu.I., inzh.; GAFANOVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLADKOV, N.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; GORKUSHA, A.Ye., agr.; ZHITNEV, N.F., inzh.; ZANIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAUSHITSYN, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZVOLINSKIY, N.P.; ZEL'TSERMAN, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAIPOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASPAROVA, S.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOLOTUSHKINA, A.P., kand.ekon.nauk; KRUGLYAKOV, A.M., inzh.; KURNIKOV, I.I., inzh.; LAVRENT'YEV, L.N., inzh.; LEBEDEV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVITIN, Yu.I., inzh.; MAKHLIN, Ye.A., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, G.S., inzh.; POLESHCHENKO, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLUNOCHEV, I.M., agr.; P'YANKOV, I.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; RABINOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, A.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; STISHKOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; TURBIN, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHABAN, I.V., inzh.; CHAPKEVICH, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNOV, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHMELEV, B.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; KRASNICHENKO, A.V., inzh., red.; KLETSKIN, M.I., inzh., red.; MOLYUKOV, G.A., inzh., red.; BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for the designer of agricultural machinery in two volumes] Spravochnik konstruktora sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 655 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Agricultural machinery--Design and construction)

STISHKOVSKIY, V.M.,[translator], SAVODNIK ,A.V.,[translator],;MALININ, R.M., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Transistors in radio engineering; collection of translations from the English] Poluprovodnikovye triody v radiotekhnicheskikh skhemakh; sbornik. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 214 p. (MIRA 11:11)

(Electric current converters)
(Transistors)
(Radio)

SHISHOV, M. I.

Turkmenistan - Politics and Government

Vicious dissertation. Vest. Mosk. un. 7, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 Uncl.

STISHOV, S.M.

Concerning V.M.Vinokurov's article "Blue halite from the Solikamsk deposits." Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.2:213-214 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Ural Mountains--Rock-salt) (Vinokurov, V.M.)

STISHOV, S.M.

Relationship between the colors of metals and their textural defects. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 89 no.2:166-179 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Crystals--Defects)

15 2220

27133
S/007/61/000/010/001/002
B107/B110

AUTHORS: Stishov, S. M., Popova, S. V.

TITLE: New modification of silica of higher density

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 10, 1961, 837 - 839

TEXT: The present paper gives data on formation conditions, optical constants, microhardness, interplanar spacings of a new SiO_2 modification (density: 4.35 g/cm^3). In 1953 L. Jr. Coes produced an SiO_2 modification with d = 3.01 g/cm^3 (Ref 1, see below) at ~ 35 kilobars and 500 - 800°C, which was then called coesite. A structural analysis made by T. Zoltal and M. Buerger (Ref. 2, Z. Kristallogr. 111, 129, 1959) showed that there exist no radical differences between coesite and other modifications. Its structure corresponds approximately to that of feldspar. SiO_2 with a rutile-type structure was assumed to form at very high pressures (Ref.4, see below); approximate calculations yielded a density of 4.5-5 g/cm^3 (Ref.5,

Card 1/4

New modification of silica...

see below). A transition to rutile-type structure would mean that the coordination number of silicon changes from 4 to 6. Experiments were conducted at 1200 - 1400°C and pressures between 100,000 and 180,000 atm. Pressure was measured by a calibration curve, load of the press versus pressure, with the aid of the following calibration points. Jump-like changes in the conductivities of Bi, Ba, and Tl at 25,600; 27,000; 45,000; 80,000, and 125,000 kg/cm^2. (F. P. Bundy. Phys. Rev. 110, p. 134, 1958). Above 160,000 atm, a new, unknown modification forms from pure quartz. The crystals are needle-shaped with a maximum size of 0.5 mm. The maximum extinction angle is 5°. The refractive indices are 1.826 ± 0.002 and 1.799 ± 0.002, the birefringence is 0.027 ± 0.004. The density was 4.35 g/cm^3. Very fine grained aggregates were used for the measurement, and the above value is therefore to be considered as the lower limit. If the density of the known silica modification is plotted versus the refraction of light, a linear relation is obtained which is also satisfied for the new phase. Determination of microhardness (measured by micro-hardness tester ПМТ-3

hydrofluoric acid, but easily soluble in melted or dissolved alkalies.

Heating up to 900°C during six hours causes the formation of finely crystalline cristobalite. A spectroscopic study of the phase showed that no impurities added during the experiment. A detailed description of the new phase and the experimental method will be published in a separate paper. The authors thank L. F. Vereshchagin for conducting and discussing the work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 non-Soviet references. The four most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 1: L. Jr. Coes, Science, 118, p. 131, 1953; Ref. 4: Francis Birch, J. Geophys. Res. 57, p. 227, 1952; Ref. 5: G. S. MacDonald. Amer. J. Sci. 254, p. 713, 1956; Ref. 7: F. P. Bondy; Phys. Rev. 110, p. 134, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Department of Geochemistry of Moscow State University) Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Physics of High Pressures of the Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

S/007/62/000/008/002/002
B107/B101

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.

TITLE: The internal structure of the earth

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 8, 1962, 649 - 659

TEXT: Existing theories for the phase structure of the earth's interior are reviewed: A new theory is developed for the structural composition of the zones B, C, D, and E (upper mantle to outer core, depth 33 to 4980 km) of Bullen's earth model (see below). Essentially this rests on the experimental finding that silicon assumes a higher coordination under elevated pressures and that SiO_2 changes into a rutile-type structure, the stishovite. (S. M. Stishov, N. V. Belov. Dokl. AN.SSSR. 143, no. 4, 1962). It is assumed that transitions of Si, Fe, and Mg from 6- to 8-coordination are feasible also. Based on this assumption and on discussion of geophysical data a theory is developed which may be summarized as in the following table:

Card 1/3

S/007/62/000/008/002/002
B107/B101

The internal structure of the earth

zone	depth in km	composition and state	structure
B upper mantle	33 - 200,300	Mg pyroxenes and olivines; possibly omphacite and pyrope	closest packing of O with: Si in tetrahedral, Mg and Fe in octahedral cavities
C transition layer	200,300 - 1000	coexistence of olivine, pyroxene, spinel, and a homogeneous mass of defective NaCl structure	
D lower mantle	1000 - 2900	homogeneous mass of NaCl structure; composition: Mg, Fe, Si, O	closest packing of O; Mg, Si, Fe in octahedral cavities
E outer core	2900 - 4980	homogeneous metallic mass of CsCl structure; composition: Mg, Fe, Si, O	closest packing of O, Si, Mg, and Fe; the octahedral and tetrahedral sites are free

Card 2/3

The internal structure of the earth

S/007/62/000/008/002/002
B107/B101

There are 3 figures and 1 table. The most important English-language references are: K. E. Bullen, Seismology, Methuen, 1954; F. Birch. J. Geophys. Res. 57, No. 2, 227, 1952; W. H. Ramsey, Mon. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Sup. 5, 409, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Geochemistry of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1962

Card 3/3

STISHOV, S.M.

Phase transformations in the interior of the earth. Priroda 51 no.9:105-108 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. (Geochemistry)

STISHOV, S.M.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of a new dense silica (SiO_2) modification.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4:951-954 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny, universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR.
(Silica)

STISHOV, S. M.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy in 1962:

"A New Dense Modification of Silica and Several Problems of the Internal Structure of the Earth."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

STISHOV, S.M.

Nature of the Mohorovicic discontinuity. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.1:42-48 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Seismic waves)

STISHOV, S.M.

Equilibrium line between the coesite and the rutile-like modification of silicon dioxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1186-1188 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.

(Coesite) (Silica)

L 8618-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) RM/WW
ACC NR: AP5027048 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0251/0251

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.; Tikhomirova, N. A. 44,55 44,55 44,55

ORIG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Methods for thermocouple introduction into high pressure chambers

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1965, 251

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, temperature measurement, high pressure chamber, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: The highest experimental errors during temperature measurements in internally heated high-pressure chambers are due to additional thermal emf's generated at the junctions between thermocouple terminals and the steel connectors. The authors found that Chromel and Alumel cones with 12° opening angle and bases with 2.5 and 1.2 mm in diameter can successfully withstand hydrostatic pressures up to 30 katm and can survive numerous load cycles. A second method used introduces connector wires through epoxy resin gaskets. This alternate method is employed and successfully tested under pressures up to ~ 25 katm. A third method, using the compensation of the additional emf's is also described. Tests show that parasitic emf's do not exceed 0.01 mv, which for a chromel-alumel thermocouple corresponds to less than 0.25C. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

UDC: 536.532:539.89

SUB CODE: TD / SUBM DATE: 04Sep64 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 jrn

L 58567-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4 IJP(c)
RDW/JD/RW

ACCESSION NR: AP5013666 UR/0386/65/001/001/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.; Tikhomirova, N. A.

TITLE: Melting curves of bismuth telluride and antimony telluride at high pressures

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth telluride, antimony telluride, melting curve, pressure dependence, phase transition

ABSTRACT: To confirm the evidence that Bi_2Te_3 becomes metallic under pressure (Ye. S. Itskevich, S. V. Popova, and E. Ya. Atabayeva, DAN SSSR v. 153, 306, 1963), and clarify the details of this transition, the authors investigated, by the thermal analysis method, the phase diagrams of Bi_2Te_3 and Sb_2Te_3 under hydrostatic pressures up to 25,000 kg/cm^2. The temperature and pressure were measured accurate to ± 0.5C and ± 75 kg/cm, respectively. The melting curves of Bi_2Te_3 and Sb_2Te_3 have maxima at 603.3C and 16,000 kg/cm^2 for Bi_2Te_3 and 662.0C and 16,500 kg/cm^2 for Sb_2Te_3. In addition to the maxima, both curves exhibit kinks which obviously re-

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L 58567-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013666

present ternary points corresponding to the crossing of the melting curves and the lines of phase transition into the solid state. However, the phase transitions themselves were not registered, probably because the heats of the transitions were too low. "The authors thank L. V. Poretskaya for graciously furnishing the antimony telluride sample." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GP, IC

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

dm

Card 2/2

L 63505-65 EWA(h)/EWI(m)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t)/EWA(c) IJP(c) RDW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5021125 UR/0056/65/049/002/0618/0620

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.; Tikhomirova, N. A.

TITLE: Phase diagram of tellurium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 2, 1965, 618-620

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, tellurium phase diagram, high pressure, phase transition

ABSTRACT: The phase diagram of semiconductor tellurium has been investigated under hydrostatic pressure up to 33000 kg/cm^2 using thermal analysis. The experimental procedure will be described in the next paper. The phase diagram showed: 1) four triple points corresponding to equilibriums between the five solid phases and the liquid phase, and 2) a maximum on the liquidus curve of the TeI phase. The first triple point (at 14,200 atm) was assumed to be the intersection of the TeI—TeII transition line with the liquidus line, thus confirming the existence of the TeII phase discovered by S. S. Kabalkina, L. F. Vereshchagin, and B. M. Shulenin [ZhETF, 45, 2073, 1963]. The next triple point was associated with the TeII—TeV transition thus revealing for the first time the existence of a new high-temperature TeV phase The next two points were assumed to indicate the TeII—TeIII and TeIII—TeIV tran-

Card 1/2

L 63505-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5021125

sitions, which were detected earlier by Bridgman at room temperature. The structural changes caused by high pressure in tellurium were interpreted in terms of predominant electronic configuration. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, IC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 4073

Card 2/2 MC

STISHOV, S.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, N.A.

Maximum on the melting curve for anitmony. Zhur. eksper. i teor. fiz. 48 no.4:1215-1216 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

STISHOV, S.M.; TIKHOMIROVA, N.A.

Methods for leading thermocouples into high-pressure chambers. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 10 no.5:251 S-O '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted Sept.4, 1964.

L 34[illegible] EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/AM/JG

ACC NR: AP6031982 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/005/0161/0164

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.; Tikhomirova, N. A.; Tonkov, Ye. Yu.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The maximum on the melting curve of tellurium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 161-164

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, melting point, phase transition, pressure effect, high pressure research

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain whether the compression curve of melting liquid tellurium is perfectly smooth in the region of the maximum observed on its melting curve, or whether it has some singularities pointing to the localization of this anomaly in a definite region of pressures and temperatures. To this end, the authors continued their earlier work (ZhETF v. 49, 618, 1965) and made a detailed study of the melting curve of tellurium, from which they deduced a localized change in the properties of liquid tellurium along the melting curve. The pressure was produced by compressing gasoline or silicone oil in a high-pressure multiplicator, and was measured with a manganin manometer accurate to 50 kg/cm^2. The temperature was measured with a chromel-alumel thermocouple accurate to 0.2C. The purity of the investigated tellurium was 99.999%. The melting curve of tellurium was plotted up to 18,000 kg/cm^2. The curve showed three distinct sections: initial, up to ~3800 kg/cm^2,

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L 44731-66

ACC NR: AP6031982

the section with the maximum, and an intermediate region from 3800 to 5000 kg/cm^2. The slope of the melting curve decreased quite sharply in the pressure region from 3800 to 5000 kg/cm^2. The curve then became fairly smooth and reached zero at ~12,400 kg/cm^2. This agreed with the earlier results. It is proposed that the anomalous behavior of the slope of the melting curve in the region from 3800 to 5000 kg/cm^2 points to a unique phase transition in the liquid tellurium, connected apparently with a short-range change. In view of discrepancies between their results and those of P. E. Chaney and S. E. Babb (J. Chem. Phys. v. 43, 1071, 1965), the authors also investigated the melting curve of zinc, whose coordinates lie in the same region of temperatures as the melting coordinates of tellurium. The melting curve of zinc was found to be smooth and had no anomalies. This is taken to prove that the authors' results on the melting curve of tellurium are not connected with any apparatus error or heat-exchange effects, and that the data cited by Chaney and Babb are insufficiently accurate. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 mjs

ACC NR: AP7001966 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/006/0209/0210

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.; Zil'bershteyn, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut ristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Sealing of multiplier piston (up to 30,000 atm.) with a rubber ring.

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1966, 209-210

TOPIC TAGS: [redacted], high pressure multiplier, multiplier piston, rubber seal, high pressure seal, sealing device

ABSTRACT: A method of sealing a multiplier piston, permitting compression of liquids up to 30,000 atm, has been developed. The sealing device consists of a rubber ring of round or square cross section and a protective ring of BrB2 refined beryllium bronze. Pressures up to 30,000 atm may be obtained depending on the correct selection of angles on the piston. Angles between the axis and the cone-forming surfaces should be 30 and 15 (see Fig. 1). Friction in this system is about 3%. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.89-762

[illegible] I.A., [illegible].

The AIK-30 unit for [illegible]. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.2:38-39 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

ZHIROV, K.K.; STISHOV, S.M.

Geochemistry of the amazonitization process. Geokhimiia no.1:32-42 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

L 52972-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5010527 UR/0056/65/048/004/1215/1216

AUTHOR: Stishov, S. M.; Tikhomirova, N. A. 13 12 B

TITLE: Maximum on the melting curve of antimony 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 4, 1965, 1215-1216

TOPIC TAGS: antimony, melting curve, phase transition, second order phase transition, solid state transition, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: A more thorough study than made in the past by other authors was made of the phase diagram of antimony by a thermal analysis method, with an aim at obtaining some data on the SbI--SbII transition which occurs at 70 kbar. The description of the experimental methods will be published later. With increasing pressure the melting point drops from 630C at 0 pressure to 627.8C at 3900 kg/cm^2, after which the melting curve rises and reaches a maximum at 6700 kg/cm^2 (628.6C), after which it begins to drop again. The minimum at 3900 kg/cm^2 is obviously the triple point, but the authors were unable to observe thermal effects associated with the solid state transformation anywhere in the range of the investigated pres-

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L 52972-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010527

sures. The thermal effect of this transformation is apparently very small. It is assumed that the observed triple point is the point of intersection of the melting curve with the SbI--SbII equilibrium curve. Although the properties of the antimony melting curve in the region of the triple point indicate quite definitely a phase transition with finite change in volume, the assumption made by others that the SbI--SbII transition is a second-order phase transition cannot be excluded, since the change in volume should be very small and may not have been noticed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

LL

Card 2/2

DUDCHENKO, A.; STISKIN, G., prepodavatel' spetsial'noy tekhnologii; DENEZHNYY, P., starshiy master.

Teaching methods in technical schools. Prof.-tekh. obr. 14 no.1:10-13 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Direktor tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha no.3, g. Dnepropetrovsk (for Dudchenko).
(Technical education)

STISKIN, G.M.; IGNATENKO, G.S.; IKOL, A.D.

Activities of efficiency promoters of the Artem's Nizhne-Dneprovsk Paper Making Equipment Plant. Proizv.-tekh.inform.no.5:23-51 '52. (MLRA 10:3)

(Machine-shop practice)

ZAYDLIN, G.S., inzhener; STISKIN, G.M., inzhener.

New techniques used in machining pinions on gear shapers.
Mashinostroitel' no.2:17 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Shapers)

STISKIN, G.M., inzhener.

Pencil shaped cutting tools. Mashinostroitel' no.3:37 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Cutting tools)

SOV/117-59-7-27/28

AUTHOR: Stiskin, G.M., Engineer

TITLE: An Unsuccessful Visual Aid

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 7, pp 47-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A set of technical instructional wall sheets "Lathe Operation Technology", by Ye.R. Pletnev, edited by Docent A.V. Sivay and Engineer N.A. Sologub, is criticized.

Card 1/1

STISOV, S.M. [Stishov, S.M.]

On the internal structure of the earth. Analele geol geogr 17 no.3:20-31 Jl-S '63.

[illegible], [illegible] I.

[illegible], I. I. "[illegible] observ[illegible] the USSR [illegible] 1948," Voprosy filosofii, Issue 5, 1949, p. 34-35.

SO: U-12611, 10 April 51, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

STISSON, T.L.

FONTON, S.S.; STISSON, T.L.

A new meteorite (committee on meteorites). Vest.AN SSSR 23 no.4:84 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Zavetninoye District--Meteorites)

STISSON, T.L.

In the Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
Astron.zhur. 30 no.4:464-465 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Meteorites)

STISSON, T.L.

STISSON, T.L. [redacted]

Bolides observed in 1950-1952. Meteoritika no.11:177-179 '54.
(Meteorites) (MLRA 8:3)

STISSON,T.L.

Meteorites in the collection of Riga State University. Meteoritika no.12:120-121 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Riga--Meteorites)

STISSON, T.L.

Meteorites in some large collections in the U.S.S.R. Meteoritika no.12:124-127 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Meteorites)

STISSON, T.L.

Meteorite collection of the Soviet Union. Meteoritika no.13: 123-124 '55. (Meteorites) (MLRA 9:2)

BALEK, A.; GABESAM, L., inzh.; KHAVELKOVA, B., inzh.; STITSKEL, I., inzh.; SHVAGR, Ya., inzh.; TITERA, D., inzh. ZHDYARSKIY, M., doktor; SEMENOV, I.I. [translator]; KORMNOV, Yu.F., red.; SHAGALOV, G.L., red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Economic development of Czechoslovakia from 1948 through 1958] Ekonomicheskoe razvitie Chekhoslovakii, 1948-1958 gg. Red.IU.F. Kormnov. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 367 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennoye statisticheskoye upravleniye Chekhoslovakii (for Balek, Gabesam, Khavelkova, Stitskel, Shvagr, Titera, Zhdyarskiy).
(Czechoslovakia--Economic conditions)

STIUBEI, P

4

Variation of the constants of an oscillating circuit coupled with an ionized gas (hydrogen and neon). Paul Stiubei. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Inst. fiz. atomică şi Inst. fiz., Studii cercetări fiz.* 10, 605–13(1959).—A study of the interaction of a high-frequency field with an ionized gas revealed that (*a*) the gas absorbs energy from the high-frequency field, and that (*b*) the resonance frequency of an oscillating circuit generating the field is a function of the ionization of the gas. The energy absorption passes through a max. with increasing ionization current in H and O, but decreases monotonically in Ne. The absorption max. is attributed to the formation of neg. ions. The resonance frequency deviates from the values obtained when the gas is not ionized. The dependence of this deviation on the intensity of the ionizing current follows a characteristic curve, which acquires first pos. and then neg. values. The curves for both H and Ne pass through zero at the same current intensity. Methods of studying the frequency deviation are discussed.

S. A. Stern

STIUNKES, T. V.

10-222. Determination of Boron in Ferroboron. L.E. Sabinina and T.V. Stiunkes'. Factory Laboratoru, (U.S.S.R.), v. 13, june 1947, p. 752-753. (In Russian.)

A volumetric method using $Ba(OH)_2$.

immediate source clipping

STIVIC, I.

2

Testing of adsorption by powdered or granulated medicinal charcoal. I. Štivić and V. Marinov (Farm.-Tohn. Lab. "Pliva," Zagreb). *Acta. Pharm. Jugoslav.* 6, 69–82(1956).— Testing of adsorption of medicinal charcoal powder and granules by means of the strychnine test did not give satisfactory results. Instead, the method of the absorption of picric acid has been reëxamined. The cited methods were compared with the modified method with methylene blue. The latter proved to be satisfactory for routine work, while the picric acid test gave most accurate results. Methods of granulation have been exmnd. Granulates prepd. by means of gum arabic, Na alginate, and sugar gave the highest adsorption. T. Bićan-Fišter

H 17

Country : YUGOSLAVIA
Category : Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50760

Author : Stivic, I.
Institute : -
Title : Determination of Certain Medicinal Substances in Suppositories

Orig Pub. : Farmac. glasnik, 1958, 14, No 3-4, 77-81

Abstract : Review of common determination methods of medicinal substances contained in suppositories with the indication of advantages offered by the determination from media containing no water, and description of principles involved in the extraction method. Presented are investigations made in the direction of simplifying the extraction method. With the aid of the developed simplified method, solubilities of

Card: 1/2

H-99

L 14014-65 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/FCS(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)
Pc-4/Pd-1/Pf-4/Pi-4 AEDC(a)/ASD(m)-3/ASD(p)-3/ASD(f)-2/SSD(b)/SSD/AFWL/BSD/AFETR
ACCESSION NR: AP4047114 JD/HW/RM Z/0034/64/000/010/0754/0754

AUTHOR: Stivin, J.

TITLE: Medium for damping shock waves. [Czech Patent] No. 7150-63

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 10, 1964, 754

TOPIC TAGS: explosive forming, shock wave, shock wave damping, damping medium

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for damping shock waves used for metal forming. The shock wave is damped by a composite medium (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consisting of rubber with metal pieces distributed in the rubber in such a way that the whole shock wave must pass through materials with different acoustic resistances. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jan61 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ME, MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3137

Card 1/2

L 14014-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047114

ENCLOSURE: 01

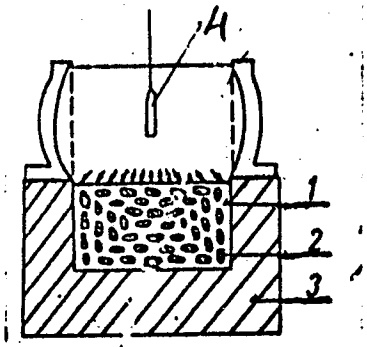

Fig. 1. Explosive-forming die layout

1 - Rubber; 2 - metal pieces; 3 - protected base; 4 - explosive charge.

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

P.

7

Devices for heating work-pieces by induced high-frequency currents. J. Stivin (B.P. 641,104, 23.12.47. Czechoslov., 23.12.46). The device comprises a heating head consisting of two electrically independent parts connected to two mutually independent parts of the secondary winding of a transformer which are each grounded at the centre point.

J. M. Jacobs.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STIVIN, J.

"Induction Heating." p. 206, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

STIVIN, J.

"Induction Hardening of Parts of Agricultural Machinery." p. 358, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

STIVIN, J.

"Method for surface heat treatment of metals by direct passage of high frequency current." Strojirenstvi, Praha, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954, p. 531.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

STIVIN, J.

STIVIN, J. Equipment for industrial utilization of high-frequency heating. p. 353, Vol 1, no 8, Aug. 1956 STROJIRENSKA VYROBA Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EAL) Vol 6 No 4 APRIL 1957

PAVROVSKY, J.; PAPEZ,L.; ADAMEZDSKY, Z.; FABIANOVA, J.; STIXOVA, G.

Early diagnosis of breast diseases. Rozhl. chir. 44 no.2:142-144 F'65.

1. I. Chirurgicka klinika (Prednosta: prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky); I. gynekologicka klinika (prednosta: prof. dr. K. Klaus); Radiologicka klinika (prednosta: prof. dr. V. Svab) fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze.

Stiynov V.

H

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Binding Materials. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 616221

AUTHOR : Buchvarov, Kh.; Boradzhiev, M. Krachu ov, Kh.;**
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Water Stability of Cement.

ORIG. PUB. : Khimiya i industriya (Bulg.), 1958, 30, No 5, 130--135

ABSTRACT : Water stability of cements (C) with the addition of sand, limestone, glass, slags, bentonite and others was investigated. Presented are chemical compositions and other characteristics of additives. Described is the method for the determination of water stability — by the quantity of $Ca(OH)_2$ removed from C. It is indicated that with the increased content of sand and limestone, % of

**Stiynov, V.

*Concrete.

Card: 1/2

STRZESZEWSKI, W.

3917

622.61 : 622.234

Strzeszewski W., Rose E. Proper Delivery of Excavated Material in Preparatory Works.

„Właściwa odstawa urobku na robotach przygotowawczych". Przegląd Górniczy. No. 1, 1955, pp. 12—15, 2 figs.

The correlation, based on data gathered from a large group of mines, of installation costs per running metre and of mining costs per ton of material transported by various types of conveyors. Indexes of the full use of the equipment working time and indexes showing the maximum efficiency of the equipment. The product of these two indexes multiplied by a hundred gives the „new index of the full use of the equipment", highly advantageous in the analysis of operational costs and in the choice of equipment appropriate to given conditions. Recommendations concerning the choice of transport equipment for preparatory works.

EP (1)

P. STJEPAN

"Some problems on sanitation and technical protection for workers in mining and in smelting foundries of non-ferrous metals." p. 145. (SOCIJALNA POLITIKA, Vol. 1, no. 4, 1951, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

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STJEPANOVIC, B., dr.

Selling a given equipment on credit. Masinogradnja 5 n.o.2:22-26 Jl '62.

JANKOVIC, M.M.; MISIC, V.; POPOVIC, R.; DANON, J.; RADMI . S.; JOVANOVIC, B.; ZABLJAKIN, V.; MICEVSKI, K.; MARINOVIC, R.Z.; DIKLIC, N.; MIHOLIC, V.; PAVLOVIC, Z.; TATIC, B.; BLECIC, V.; STJEPANOVIC, Lj.; COROVIC, M.

Review of periodicals; botany. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/5:139-140 Ag-O '64.

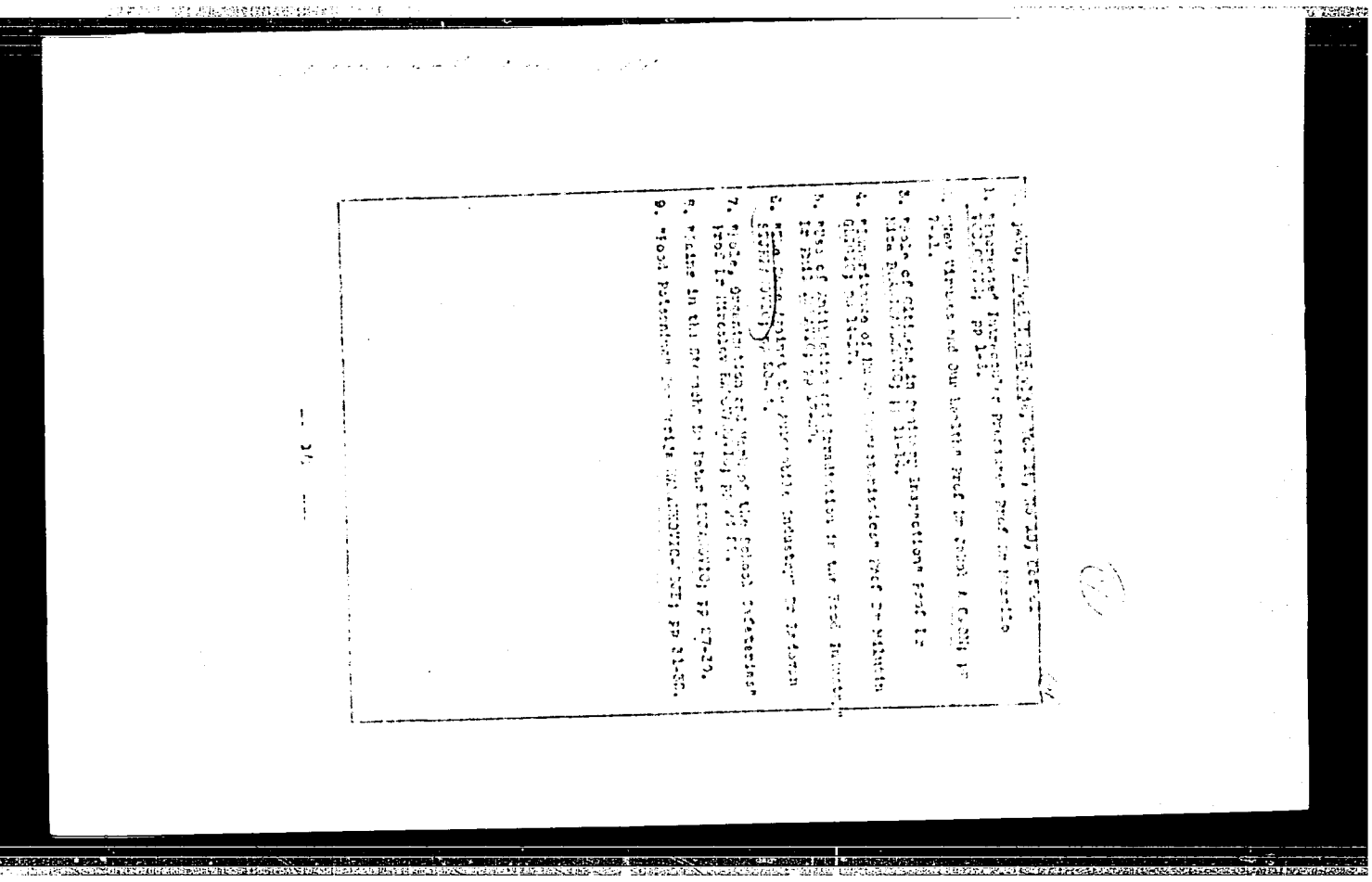
YUGOSLAVIA

STJEPANOVIC, L.; COROVIC, M. and PAVLOVIC, S. Department of Botany, College of Pharmacy (Institut za botaniku Farmaceutskog fakulteta), Belgrade.

"Study of the Medicinal Plant Laserpitium siler L. (Umbellif.)."

Belgrade, Arkhiv za Farmatsiju, Vol 16, No 2, 1966; pp 95-100.

Abstract: [German summary modified]: Pharmacognostic, ecologic and related data on this Yugoslav herb are given in detail, including ethereal oil content in various parts of the plant, but no data on any medicinal properties. Table, 8 photomicrographs; 4 Yugoslav and 9 Western references.



STJEPANOVIC-VESELICIC, Leposava.; CANAK, Milan

Dynamics of the overgrow of the artificial sand dunes near Belgrade.
Glas Prir mus B 14:131-156 '59.

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Ecologic studies of the osmotic value of some plants of sand vegetation. Glas Prir muz B 14:157-184 '59.

STJEPEVIC I.

KOVIJANIC, R., Kotor; STJEPEVIC, I., Kotor

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in Yugosl., hist.)
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(PHARMACY
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SAHOVIC, K.; STJILJKOVIC, J.

Studies on carbohydrate metabolism in subjects with malignant tumors; comparative studies on arteriovenous variations of glycemia. Glas Srpske akad. nauka, odelj. med. 217 no.10:61-64 1956.

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(BLOOD SUGAR, in various diseases,
cancer, arteriovenous variations (Ser))
(NEOPLASMS, blood in,
sugar, arteriovenous variations (Ser))

STKLYANIN, Yu.I. (Moskva)

Flow of the mixture of three fluids in a porous medium. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.5:33-39 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fluid dynamics)

STKLYANIN, Yu.I. (Moskva); TELKOV, A.P. (Moskva)

Calculation of maximum anhydrous yields in axisymmetric anisotropic strata. PMTF no.5:124-127 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Oil well drilling)

STKLYANIN, Yu.I. (Moskva); TELKOV, A.P. (Moskva)

Flow into a horizontal drain and an imperfect well situated in a bandlike anisotropic stratum. Calculation of maximum waterfree yields. PMTF no.1:157-159 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Petroleum geology) (Mine drainage)

STKLYANIN, Yu. I. (Moskva)

Rigorous solution to the problem of the potential of a point runoff in a uniformly anisotropic stratum with axial symmetry and a finite radius of the feeding contour. PMTF no.2:136-139 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Soil percolation)

STKLYANIN, Yu.I.(Moskva)

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Effect of capillary pressure on the ultimate oil recovery from water-free wells. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:61-65 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.

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Time required for the exploitation of water-free imperfect wells in reservoirs with bottom water. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.19.39-43 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

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STKLYANIN, Ya.I.; TELKOV, A.P.

Calculating the ultimate yields from water and gas-free wells in oil pools with overlying gas and bottom waters. Trudy MINKHiGP no.42:3-19 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

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STKLYANIN, Yu.I.

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1. Iz otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.I. Pirogova.
(TONSILECTOMY)

STKLYANKIN, I. Ye., kand. med. nauk

Improving outpatient surgical care in otorhinolaryngological service. Vest. otorin. no.4:47-54 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

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PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Boris Sergeyevich, prof.; STK..ANKIN, Iliodor Yefimovich, kand. med. nauk; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.

[How to protect yourself from angina and its sequelae] Kak uberech'sia ot anginy i ee posledstvii. M..skva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 22 p. (Narodnyi universitet: Fakul'tet zdorov'ia, no.9) (MIRA 17:6)

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STKLYANKIN, N.N., inzh.

Semiautomatic conveyer line for finishing chairs and furniture subassemblies. Der.prom. 9 no.8:4-5 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Giprodrevprom.
(Moscow--Furniture industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Conveying machinery)

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(MIRA 13:10)
(Furniture industry) (Assembly-line methods)

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(Furniture industry) (Assembly-line methods) (Automation)

STKLYANKIN, N.N.

Producing press particles from laminated wood waste. Der. prom. 14 no.6:7-9 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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STLINKOVA-MALKOVA, Eva, CSc.; MALEK, Jiri, doc., DrSc.

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1. III int. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Charvat I gyn. por. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. K. Klaus, DrSc.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS etiol)
(HYPEROSTOSIS FRONTALIS INTERNA in pregnancy)

STLOUKAL, J.

Crushing ferromanganese by electric current. p. 25.

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[illegible], M.; [illegible], V.

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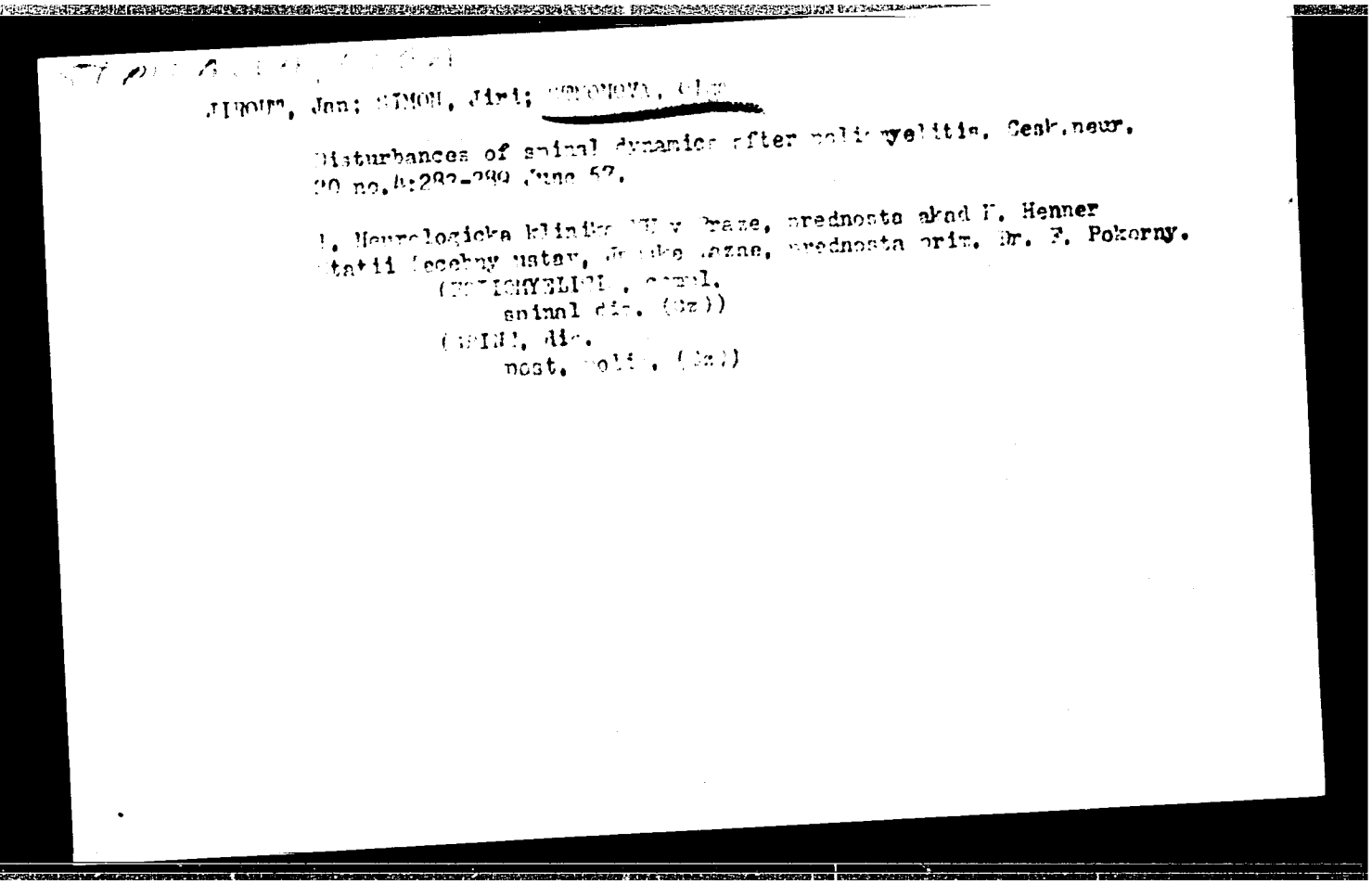
Scientific activity of V.I.Mikheev, the outstanding representative of the Fedorov school of crystallography. Zap.Vs.min.ob-va 86 no.3:387-400 '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva (for both).

(Mikheev, Viktor Ivanovich, 1912-1956)



JIROU, Jan; SIMON, Jiri; [redacted]

Disturbances of spinal dynamics after poliomyelitis. Cesk.neur.
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(POLIOMYELITIS, compl.
spinal dis. (Cz))
(SPINE, dis.
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STOBA, Czeslaw

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