BRYZGUNOVA, Ye.V.; STOYBUN, F.I.

Viability of pathogenic enteric bacteria in milk and milk products and their isolation. Vrach.delo no.12:1321-1323 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Bakteriologicheskiy otdel Chernovitskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(DAIRY PRODUCTS--BACTERIOLOGY)

F

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5576.

Author : Stovbun, F. I.; Kalina, A. P.; Bryzgunova, V. V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Dynamics of Changes in Composition of Intestinal Microflora in Dysentery and Dysenteriform Diseases of Children. (Authors' Report).

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 2, 112-113.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

STOVBUN, F.I., BRYZGUNIVA, Yo.B., RUDENKO, I.I., BLAT, F.Z.

Work in improving sanitary conditions in butter production. (MIRA 11:6)
Gig. i san. 23 no.5:55-57 My '58

1. Iz bakteriologicheskogo i pishchevogo otdelov Chernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(BUTTER
improvement in sanitary conditions of production (Rus))
(SANITATION
improvement in sanitary conditions of butter productions (Rus))

STOVBUN, F.I.; KALINA, A.P.; BRYZGUNOVA, Ye.V.

Dynamics of changes in the composition of intestinal microflora in dysentery and in dysenterylike diseases in children; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:112-113 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz bakteriologicheskogo otdela Chernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child.
intestinal bacteriol. changes in dysentery & dysentery-like infect. (Rus)

STOVBUN, F. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamics of the biochemical processes involved in the cultivation of micro-organisms of the intestinal group on carbohydrate media." Chernovtsy, 1960. 21 pp; (Chernovsty State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 140)

STOVBUN, F.I.; LABINOVA, M.N.; BRYZGUNOVA, Ye.V.

Study of the saccharolytic properties of Alcaligenes faecalis. Lab. delo 8 no.2:40-42 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chernovitskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(ALCALIGENES FAECALIS) (CARBOHYDRASES)

[redacted], I. I.

Sensitivity of the microflora of the palatine tonsils to some antibacterial preparations in chronic tonsillitis in children. Zhur.ush., nos.i gorl.bol. 22 no.2:63-64 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent P.N.Gudzenko) na baze 1-y oblastnoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - M.E. Popova) i bakteriologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - B.I.Rubin) g. Chernovtsy.
(TONSILS--DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

[redacted], P.I.

Microbes of tonsils in chronic tonsillitis in children. Zhur. mikrob., epid. i immun. 1951 no.6:24-28 N-D '51. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz klinik detskikh bolezney (zav.-dotsent P.I.Gudzenko) i bakteriologicheskogo otdela Chernovitskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach- B.I.Rubin).
(TONSILS--MICROBIOLOGY) (TONSILS—DISEASES)

[illegible], F.I., kand. med. nauk; SHELYAR, I.I.

[illegible] of nongonorrheal urethritis in males. Vest. derm. i ven., [illegible] (MIRA 19:1)

1. Bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya Chernovitskoy gorodskoy [illegible]-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach F.I. [illegible]) i Chernovitskiy oblastnoy venerologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach I.Ye. [illegible]).

STOVBUN, I.I.; KARASIK, V.M. [Karasyk, V.M.]

Investigation of Venturi meters in hydraulic transportation.
Visti Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN URSR 17:126-129 '60.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Venturi tubes)

SILIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; PISHCHENKO, Ivan Akimovich; DIMINSKIY, Karol' Viktorovich; KOLBANOV, Vyacheslav Nikolayevich; STOVBUN, Ivan Iosifovich; KOZOVSKIY, Izrail' L'vovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; MEL'NIK, T.S., red.; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Instruments for measuring parameters of hydraulic conveying of solid materials] Pribory dlia izmereniia parametrov gidrotransportirovaniia tverdykh materialov. [By] N.A.Silin i dr. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 197 p. (MIRA 17:3)

STOVBUN, O.T., kand.med.nauk

Vitamins in human nutrition. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.3:46-47 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(VITAMINS)

STOVBUN, V. T., Doc Med Sci, "Electrical activity of the heart during physical excercises." Kiev, 1961. (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im acad A. A. Bogomolets). (KL, 3-61, 229).

STO . . V

STOVBUH, V.V.

Biology and phenology of Anopheles bifurcatus (L) in Stanislav.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:31-32 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(STANISLAV--MOSQUITOES)

[redacted], Ya. [redacted] Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "The Medical-Sanitation Service in the Partisan Units of Zhitomir Oblast." Central Inst. for Advanced Training of Physicians, 11 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17636)

STOVBUR, A.V.

KAYNARSKIY, I.S.; TSIOLKH, V.D.; STOVBUR, A.V.

Continuous mixing of Dinas mixes. Ogneupory 17, 172-80 '52. (MLRA 5:5)
(CA 47 no.20:10819 '53)

1. Kharkov Inst. Refractories.

KAYNARSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor; TSIGLER, V.D., inzh.; STOVBUR, A.V., inzh.
SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; KALYUZHNYY, P.P.

Organizing the production of lightweight dinas bricks. Ogneupory 18 no.7:291-300 Jl '53. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for Kaynarskiy, TSigler, Stovbur).
2.Dinasovyy zavod im. F. Dzerzhinskogo (for Sidorenko, Kalyuzhnyy).
(Firebrick)

15(2)

S/131/60/000/03/003/013
B015/B005

AUTHORS: Margulis, O. M., Romanchenko, K. G., Stovbur, A. V.

TITLE: Dense Products of Magnesium Oxide With Increased Thermal Stability

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 3, pp 132-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors describe an economic procedure for the manufacture of fully sintered products of magnesium oxide with admixtures and at practically attainable temperatures. Table 1 indicates the chemical composition of the initial raw material and of the admixtures. Tables 2-4 show the characteristics of the magnesium-oxide samples with admixtures burnt at 1750°. The preparation of raw materials is thoroughly described, and the method of Grebenyuk (UNIIO) is referred to. In conclusion, the authors state that a procedure was worked out for the manufacture of plates with a porosity of 1-3% made of magnesium oxide with spinel linkage. They offer increased resistance to permeability and considerable durability at high temperatures. The peculiarity of this procedure lies in the use of magnesium oxide burnt at high temperatures and finely

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Dense Products of Magnesium Oxide With Increased Thermal Stability

S/131/60/000/03/009/013
B015/B005

ground, in the addition of highly disperse α-Al_2O_3, the pressing of [illegible] pieces [illegible] "pseudo-granular masses", and the [illegible] firing at 1550 and 1750° in [illegible]. There are [illegible] tables and 11 references, [illegible] of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy [illegible]nyy issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 1/1

15 2230
21 2100

Zh6
S/081/61/000/006/013/01[illegible]
B101/220[illegible]

AUT[illegible]: Marchuk, O. M., Stovbur, A. V., Basalova, G. K.

TITLE: Products from molten zirconium dioxide with improved thermostability

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1961, 367, abstract 6V241 (6K241) ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov", 1960 vyp. 7 (50), 153-171)

TEXT: A method of producing bricks and ZrO_2 products of a high thermostability has been developed. It consists in using the cubic and monoclinic modification of molten ZrO_2 in a 1:1 ratio. The cubic modification of ZrO_2, stabilized by means of CaO, has been found at 1500°C to have a low stability which, however, is strongly improved by the addition of 50 % of the monoclinic modification. The thermal expansion coefficient of the monoclinic modification of ZrO_2 and its mixtures with the cubic one is smaller than the thermal expansion

Card 1/2

2/2046
S/081/61/000/006/010/015
B101/B101

Products from molten zirconium

coefficient of the cubic ZrO_2 modification. Petrographic and X-ray analyses have shown that the cubic modification of ZrO_2, stabilized by means of CaO or MgO, is disturbed when heated at some length to 1200°C. This disturbance has been found to be accompanied by a rise of the stability of products at 1500°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/131/62/000/012/002/004
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Margulis, O. M., Romanchenko, K. G., Stovbur, A. V., Basalova, G. K.

TITLE: Tips for immersion type thermocouples made from zirconium dioxide of increased resistance to heat

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 12, 1962, 552 - 554

TEXT: Basing on previous experience (O. M. Margulis et al., Stal', 1957, no. 8; Ogneupory, 1959, no. 4; Sbornik rabot UNIIO, 1960, no. 3) tips for thermocouples were made from molten zirconium dioxide (mixture of cubic and monoclinic modifications) by ceramic casting and freeze-drying. Dross with pH = 1-2, 20% moisture, and 8 - 10 poise viscosity was used for casting. Dried dross with paraffin and oleic acid was used for freeze-drying. The tips produced by the two methods and annealed in periodic furnaces with petroleum heating at 1750°C had a porosity of 1 - 30%. Without protective coating they withstood 2 - 6 immersions in molten chromium at 2000 - 2040°C. Tests carried out under operating conditions in induction and steel arc furnaces showed that tips produced by the two methods withstood 2 - 3 immersions in molten metal and allowed of making temperature measurements at

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1700 - 1750°C. Their thermal inertia of 15 sec corresponded to that of quartz glass (12 - 20 sec). There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038902 S/0131/64/000/005/0206/0209

AUTHORS: Margulis, O. M.; Stovbur, A. V.

TITLE: Thermal stability of products made of oxides

SOURCE: Ogneupory*, no. 5, 1964, 206-209

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium dioxide, magnesium oxide, thermal stability, refractory material, compressive strength, bending strength, heat exchange, heat insulation, corrosion resistance, erosion resistance

ABSTRACT: Objects made of zirconium dioxide and magnesium oxide were tested in temperatures up to 1900C. Zirconium dioxide blocks (produced from molten material with an addition of 8% of CaO) were ground to 2 μ, freed of iron, and mixed with monoclinic zirconium dioxide. Test specimens were pressed from material mixed with water-diluted molasses. Magnesium oxide briquettes (burned at 1750C) were dry ground to 10 μ and were processed as above. Experimental refractory columns were built up of rings 15 and 25 mm in external diameter and 10 mm high. Their wall thicknesses were 3, 3, and 2 mm. The specimens were held in rings 75 mm in diameter, 10 mm thick, and 26 mm high. Heat-insulating rings were prepared of zirconium dioxide sponge according to the method described by A. A. Pirogov (Ogneupory*, 1962,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038902

No. 6). Both oxides were chemically analyzed and tested for porosity, compressive strength, and bonding strength. Their heat absorption and their coefficients of heat conductivity and of thermal expansion were determined. The two materials were also checked for chemical interaction when in contact with each other for 40 minutes at 1800C. These last tests proved that magnesium oxide should be separated from zirconium dioxide by gaskets of strontium zirconate or calcium zirconate. Thermal stability was studied at various rates of cooling, various lengths of heating-cooling cycles, and at velocities of gas flow up to 100 m/sec. In this work the sponge insulation rings, though resistant to heat, were found to suffer from erosion under the flow of hot gases. Rings made of magnesium oxide did not decrepitate even after 400 cycles in the 1900-1500C heating-cooling range, but when using them the furnace lining had to be made of the same material. Sponge made of magnesium oxide was found inferior to that made of zirconium dioxide. The authors recommend that magnesium oxide be used for manufacturing objects subjected to temperature changes of 400C for long periods and to changes of 900C for shorter periods. N. V. Gul'ko performed the petrographic investigations. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/3

Card 3,

SYCHEV, V.P., starshiy elektromekhanik; STOVBYRA, I.V., starshiy elektromekhanik

Automatic device for checking signal light lamps. Avtom.telem. i sviaz' 4 no.11:32 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Cholkarskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kazakhskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Electric equipment)

SERCL, M.; JAROS, O.; SVACINA, J.; KOVARIK, J.; NETTL, S.; ZIRAHAL, L.; STOVICEK, J.; LICHY, J.; JECHOVA, D.; SIMKOVA, D.; KYRAL, Vl.

Problem of the effect of one-centimeter electromagnetic waves on the nervous system in exposed workers (radar). Pracovni lek. 11 no.8:395-400 Oct 59.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. MUDr. Mir Sercl.
(RADAR) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, radiation eff.)

SERCL, Miroslav; JECNOVA, Dagmar; KOMENSKA, Milan; KOVARIK, Jaromir; KRYAL, Vlastimil; LICHA, Helena; LICHY, Josef; NETIL, Sasa; SIMKOVA, Dagmar; STOVICEK, Jaroslav; VACHA, Lubomir; ZDIARAL, Leopold; TUSL, Miloslav; SVORCOVA, Stepanka; KLUT, Vlastislav

On the effect of 1-centimeter electromagnetic waves on the nervous system in man (radar). Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:427-440 '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr. M. Sercl Katedra obecne hygieny; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Dvorak.
(RADAR) (NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

SKOKL, Miroslav; JEDLICKA, Dagmar; KORBELA, Milena; KOVALIK, Jaroslav; KRIVAL, Vlastimil; LICHY, Helena; LICHY, Josef; MATEJ, Jana; OLIKOVA, Dagmar; STOJKOV, Jaroslav; VACEK, Ladislav; ZDRAHAL, Leopold.

On the possible development of demyelination diseases of the human central nervous system resulting from injury by organic phosphate insecticides. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. Hradci Kralove 1:175-182 '64.

1. Neurologicka klinika (predstavitel: prof. MUDr. L. Sorel, DrSc.) Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

L 12843-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP6005712 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/65/000/003/0220/0223

AUTHOR: Sercl, M.; Jechova, D.; Komrska, M.; Kovarik, J.; Kyral, V.; Licha, H.; Lichy, J.; Nottl, S.; Simkova, D.; Stovicek, J.; Vrcha, L.; Zdrahal, L.

ORG: Neurological Clinic, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Hradec Kralove (Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU)

TITLE: Problem of late sequellae of poisoning with organophosphate insecticides

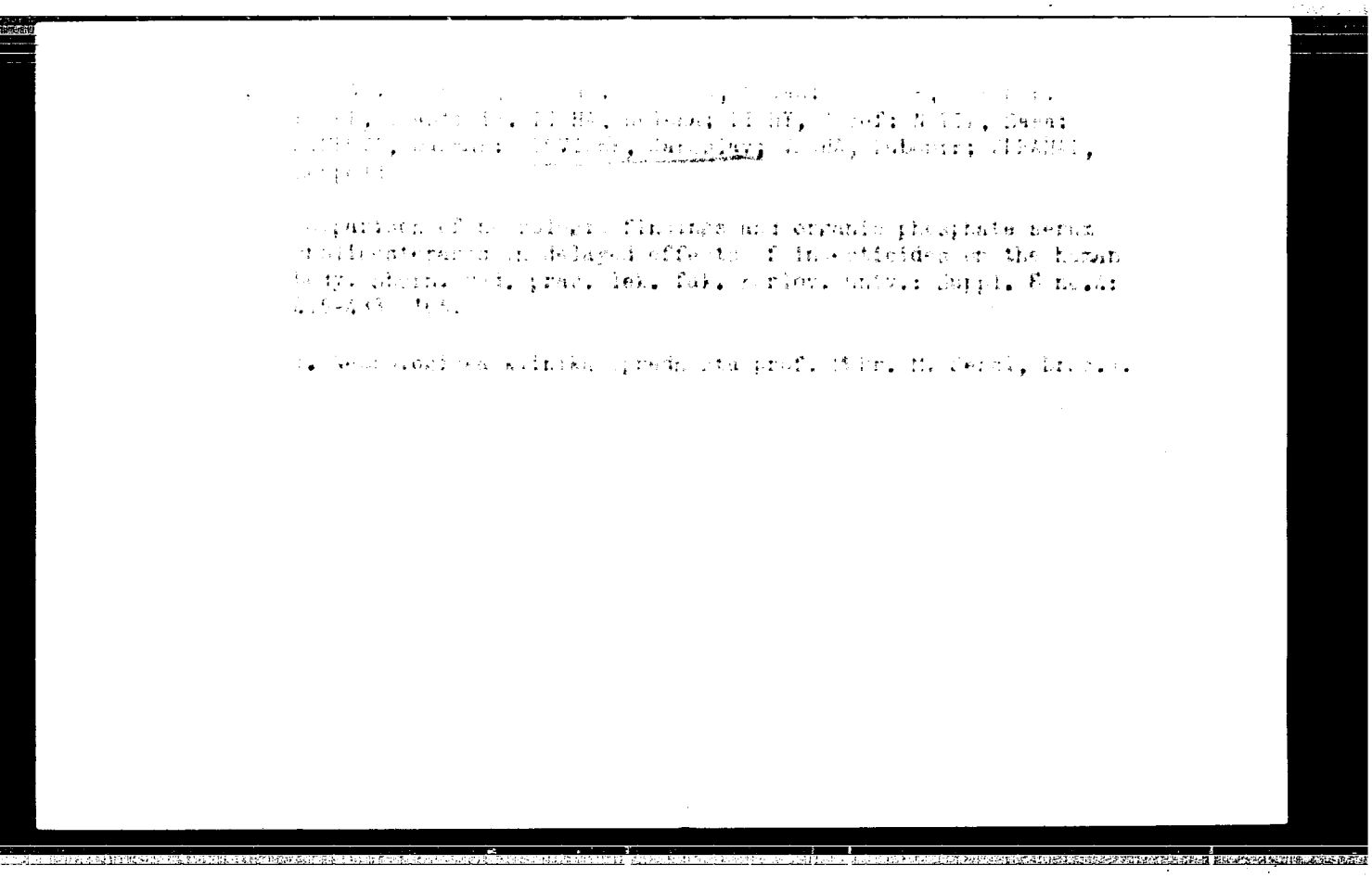
SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 3, 1965, 220-223

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, toxicology, biochemistry, organic phosphorus compound, neurology, biologic metabolism, nervous system

ABSTRACT: Insecticides containing compounds of organic phosphorus damage the periphery of the nervous system in humans because they act on neuromuscular plates, vegetative ganglia, CNS, and the brain. Study of 398 people who worked with these insecticides showed the possibility of the occurrence of late sequellae. Pseudoneurasthenic syndromes were found. The organic P compounds affect the cholinesterase complex, and possibly hydrolysing ferments, and glycolysis and phosphorylation of serines. Myeline metabolism may be damaged permanently. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1 HW



L 33091-66

ACC NR: AP6024090 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/000/001/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Lichy, J.; Kovarik, J.; Licha, H.; Stovicek, J. 54 B

ORG: Neurological Clinic, Medical Faculty, KU/headed by Professor, Doctor M. Sercl, Doctor of sciences/, Hradec Kralove (Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU)

TITLE: Contribution to the use of punch cards with holes on the edge for filing to diagnoses in neurology

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 1, 1966, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: punched card, computer application, hospital equipment, data storage

ABSTRACT: A punch card with holes at its edges for filing of neurological diagnoses is described. The registering of the data on the cards is described. A decimal system describing the diagnosis and the clinical syndromes is discussed. The advantages of the suggested filing system are described. Possible use of such cards in computer diagnoses of diseases is discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: 06Apr64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

0915 1656

STOVIČEK, Z.; [illegible], J.; BERAN, J.

Intermittent intestinal obstruction with mesenteric cysts in an 8-year-old girl. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.2:157-159 F '65

1. Detske oddeleni (vedouci: doc. dr. R. Gostof, CSc.); chirurgicke oddeleni (vedouci: MUDr. V. Drasnar), rentgenologicke oddeleni (zast. vedouci: MUDr. J. Beran) okresni nemocnice v Liberci.

GOSTOF, R.; STEVIEK, [illegible]; [illegible], J.; [illegible], J.

Neurofibromatosis in 5 children. Cesk. pediat. [illegible]:973-976 N '65.

1. Detske oddeleni (vedouci doc. dr. R. Gostof, CSc.), patologicko-anatomicke oddeleni (vedouci MUDr. J. Sur) a rentgenologicke oddeleni (vedouci MUDr. J. Vyskocil) nemocnice v Liberci.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BORAN, J.; SLOVICEK, Z.; X-ray Department (Rentgenove Oddeleni) Head (Vedouci) Dr J. VYSKOCIL, and Department of Pediatrics of Newborn (Detsko-Rojenecke Oddeleni) Head (Vedouci) Dr Z. SLOVICEK, Okresni Hospital (Nemocnice), Liberec.

"Occlusion of Cerebral Arteries in Childhood."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 4, Jul 66, pp 276-279

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Two cases of arterial occlusion (middle cerebral artery) in children are described; these caused a sud on onset and resulted in permanent hemiparesis. The cause was thought to be in one case an infection (septic tonsilitis), in the other a head injury. 2 figures, 4 Western, 2 Czech, 1 Russian reference. Manuscript received 1 Jul 65.

1/1

[redacted]

[redacted]

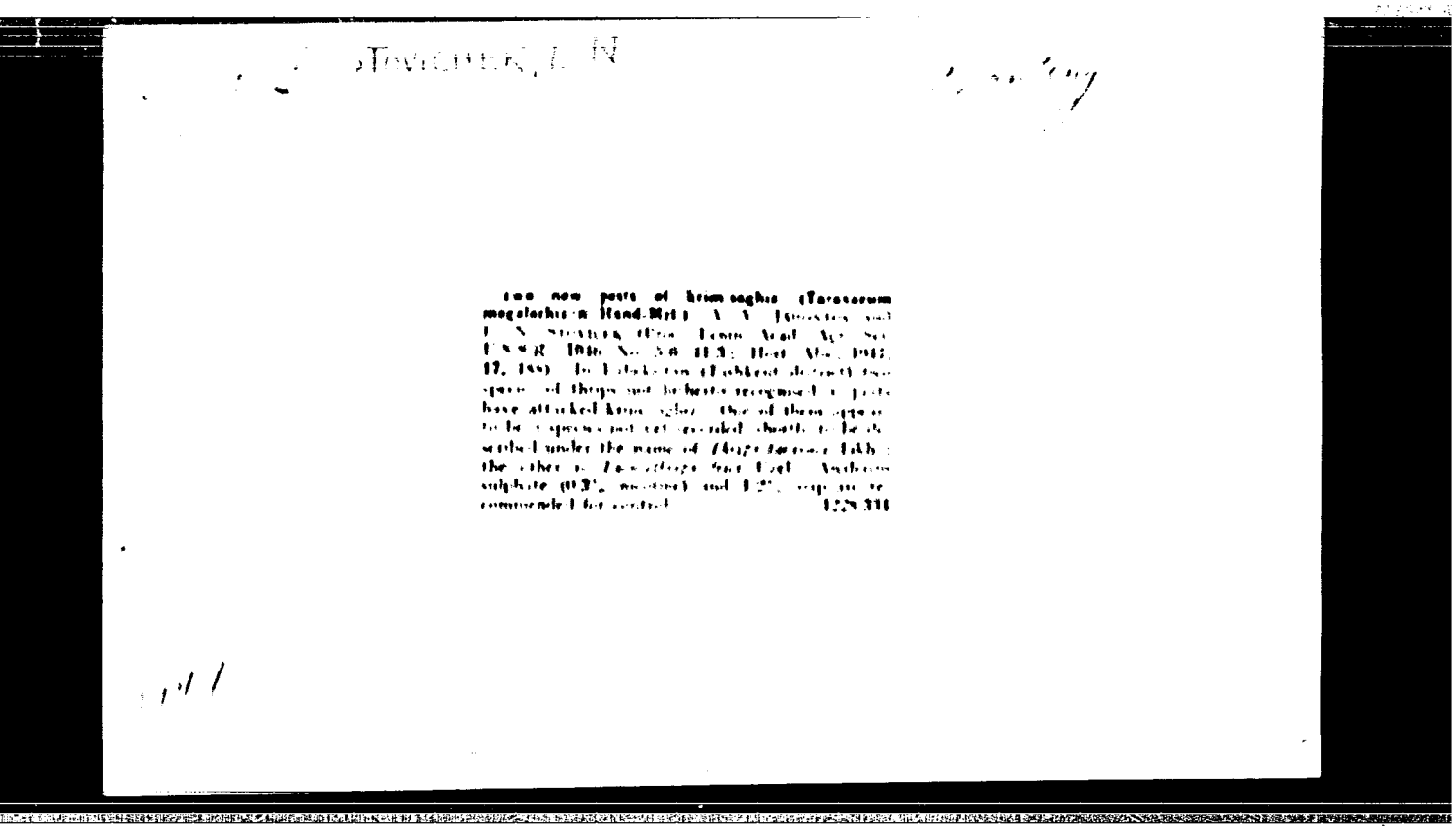
[redacted]

SPOVICH, A.V. (Yaroslavl', ul. Ch. Lyuskintsev, 13/6a, kv.3)

Data on the spinal afferent innervation of the esophagus in dogs. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.3:22-26 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Yaroslavskogo (zav. - prof. A.N.Alayev) i 2-go Moskovskogo (zav. - prof. V.V.Kupriyanov) meditsinskikh institutov.

(ESOPHAGUS—INNERVATION)



STOVICHEK, L N

YAKHONTOV, V.V.; STOVICHEK, L.N.

Material on thrips, a pest of dandelion plants in Uzbekistan. Zool.zhur. 32 no.5:907-914 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Kafedra entomologii Tashkentskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta. (Uzbekistan--Thrips) (Thrips--Uzbekistan)

[illegible]

Information on the diagnosis of chronic subdural hematoma in infants and small children. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.9:597-601 '64 [illegible].

1. Detske oddelení nemocnice v Litvínově (vedoucí doc. dr. K. Gostič, CSc.) a Chirurgické oddelení nemocnice v Litvínově (vedoucí dr. V. Jirásek).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PALIVCOVA, Marie; STOVICKOVA, Nadezda.

1. Geological Institute CSAV (Geologicky ustav CSAV), Prague - (for 1); 2. Institute of Applied Geophysics, (Ustav uzite geofyziky), Prague - (for 1)

Prague, Vestnik ustredniho ustavu geologickeho, No 2, March 1966, pp 127-136

"Petrographical formations and the origin of magma in relation to tectogenesis as dealt with in modern Soviet literature."

VOMDRAKOVA, Zdena, inz.; ZAHRADNIK, Lubomir, dr., inz., laureat statni ceny; STOVIK, Miroslav, inz., laureat statni ceny

Gallium and its raw materials in Czechoslovakia. Geol pruzkum 5 no.5:142-143 My '63.

1. Ustav nerostnych surovin, Kutna Hora, pracoviste v Praze.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry - Hydrochemistry. L.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24605

Author : Svasta, J., Zahradnik, L., Sulcek, Zd., Stovik. M., Bouberle, M., Rotter, R.

Inst : -

Title : Content of Germanium in Czechoslovak Coal and Its Products

Orig Pub : Geotechnica, 1955, No 20, 142 s., il.

Abstract : Presentation of the results of oxidimetric, potentiometric, phenylfluoronic, spectral and also the polarographic and roentgeno- spectral (with the use of Ge K line) analyses, developed by the authors, of samples collected from all the coal fields and of ash from gas plants. The last mentioned method is considered best, yielding qualitative and quantitative results with an accuracy of 3 . . 10^{-3}% with coal and of 0.05% with fly ash. Higest concentration of Ge was found in coal of western Bohemia in

Card 1/2

H-72

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : Ref. Zhur., Khim., No. 1961, No. 8/897
AUTHOR : Zabranik, L.; Stovik, M.; Tyroler, J.
INST. :
TITLE : Distribution of Germanium in Products of the Combustion of Coal in Fire Boxes with Moving Grate
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 62-64
ABSTRACT : The authors have studied the feasibility of using starting raw materials for Ge production, from products of direct combustion of coal. A material balance is presented for a boiler with conveyer grate, considered from the standpoint of Ge-distribution among individual products of combustion. More than 70% of Ge originally contained in the coal are distributed between volatilized oil and furnace refers. Cinders, because of low Ge-content (concentration of about 10^{-3}%) can not be processed. Flying ash containing from 0.1 to 0.5% Ge can provide excellent raw material for the production of this element.
Authors' summary.

CARD:

S/081/62/000/019/019/053
B144/B180

AUTHORS: Stoyik, Miroslav, Kabradnik, Lubomir, Tyroler, Jiří, Voniras-
ová, Jarmila, Formánek, Zdeněk

TITLE: Prediction of the content of germanium and other trace elements by burning coal in furnace grates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 340, abstract 19N87 (Czechoslovakian patent 99414, April 15, 1961)

TEXT: When coal is burned in furnaces, almost all the Ge is carried away with the finer fractions in the form of volatile compounds. For more complete recovery it is suggested that the coal should be burnt in a reducing atmosphere. To this end the entry of primary air from below is restricted to a minimum and that of secondary air above the grate is increased. The amount of Ge compounds adsorbed in the thin fractions then rises to 80% the Ge content of the coal. The combustion gases are led through a cyclone, where the largest particles are separated, and then through an electrostatic filter and a second cyclone. Alternatively, after separating the large particles, the gas is passed through a scrubber, (with either mineral or sili-

Card 1/2

cone oil), and then contacted through a hydrocyclone and a centrifuge, where the thin fraction is separated. The wash liquid is continuously recycled. ... Additions of 2-5% by wt of sulfur (pyrite) to the coal promote, the formation of volatile de components (..., SeO_2). Diagrams of the process are shown. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

23568

Z/009/61/000/007/001/004
E112/E135

Properties of furnace flue dusts and their use for the recovery of germanium

from the gaseous phase by the flue dust particles. The sorption process was studied by determining the concentrations of the various elements in the original coal and the flue dust. Spectroscopic methods of analysis were used and results are tabulated. On the average, the flue dusts contained between 27 and 33% combustible materials. Their concentration decreased on extraction with 0.2 N-H_2SO_4, indicating that they did not consist entirely of carbon. Results for three types of flue dust are tabulated, showing the following: 1) loss of weight of flue dust on calcination; 2) loss of weight of flue dust on calcination, after extraction with H_2SO_4; and 3) loss of weight of flue dust on extraction with H_2SO_4. Results of spectrographic analyses of flue dusts, H_2SO_4-extracts and extraction residues are submitted, listing all elements occurring in the three different fractions in the following concentrations: 1) higher than 1%; 2) 1.0-0.1%; 3) 0.1-0.01%; and 4) lower than 0.01%. The following values are tabulated for germanium: original sample of flue dust, 1 - 0.1%;

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E112/E135

Properties of furnace flue dusts and their use for the recovery of germanium

H_2SO_4-extract, 1 - 0.1%; ashing residue of H_2SO_4-extract, 0.1 - 0.01%. Extraction methods for germanium from flue dusts, using water, acids, and alkalis, are described. Water extraction recovered about 50% of the available germanium. Extractability with H_2SO_4 was inversely proportional to the concentration of the latter, (20 N-H_2SO_4 extracted 64.5% Ge, while 0.05 N-H_2SO_4 gave 96.7% recovery). On the other hand, extractability with HCl increases with increased concentration. Recovery of Ge by means of HNO_3 was not feasible. The separation of Ge by means of HCl from the coarser fly ashes is also described. An addition of HF (in the form of CaF_2) is recommended to convert the SiO_2 to SiF_4, which is driven off by heating. Extraction with weakly alkaline solutions was somewhat inferior to processing with dilute acids. In order to obtain additional information about the isolation of germanium from flue dusts, the volatility of germanium dioxide at different temperatures was studied and results are tabulated. It was found that up to 400 °C germanium was not volatile and was

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Z/009/61/000/007/001/004
E112/E135

Properties of furnace flue dusts ....

assumed to be present as GeO_2, easily soluble in alkalies. On the other hand, samples of flue dust, heated under identical conditions, showed poor extractability of Ge by means of dilute sulfuric acid. This is explained by the poor solubility of GeO_2 in H_2SO_4. It is concluded from laboratory experiments that flue dusts containing 0.3-1.0% Ge present a suitable raw-material for a Czechoslovak germanium recovery industry. Extraction with dilute sulfuric acid or treatment with HCl and distillation as $GeCl_4$, optionally in a stream of HCl, are suggested. The described laboratory methods were utilized for industrial scale production, details of which are to be published later.
There are 7 figures, 12 tables and 12 references: 3 Czech, 7 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav nerostných surovin, Praha
(Institute for Mineral Raw-Materials, Prague)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Card 4/4

A/009/61/000/012/001/005
E112/E953

AUTHORS: Zahradník, Lubomír, Formánek Zdeněk, Šťovík Miroslav, Tyroler Jiří and Vondráková Zdena

TITLE: Recovery of germanium dioxide from flue dusts

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, no.12, 1961, 625-629

TEXT: The only domestic sources of germanium in Czechoslovakia are the flue dusts from certain coals (germanium contents range from 0.2 to 0.8%) and the present paper discusses three possible methods of recovery via germanium dioxide: 1) Extraction with water or inorganic solvents, such as H_2SO_4, HCl, HNO_3, NaOH and $(NH_4)_2S_x$. Best results are achieved with 0.05 N-H_2SO_4, yielding up to 97% of the available germanium. Extraction efficiency is closely connected with the physical characteristics of the flue dusts, good recoveries being obtainable only with flue dusts of very fine particle size. Furthermore, only germanium available in soluble form will respond to the method. 2) Chlorination of flue dusts. This process can be operated either at lower temperatures, in presence of steam, or at high temperatures, in presence of air. Compared to the distillation method with HCl,

Card 1/5

yields of germanium are inferior and the recovered products less pure. A further rectification is therefore necessary. The chlorination method, on the other hand, offers the advantage that even very low-content flue dusts can be processed. 3) Direct distillation with HCl. This method is considered the simplest from the technological point of view. It is only suitable for raw materials, containing germanium in a volatilisable form and is not economical for flue-dusts with low germanium content. The method consists of treating the flue dust with HCl, and procedures for the separation of the formed $GeCl_4$ are described in detail. So far, this has been effected in two ways: a) Absorption of the gaseous mixture in water, containing 20% HCl. A recovery of 2-13 g germanium per 1 litre is feasible but this is considered unsatisfactory. b) Separation of germanium tetrachloride by condensation, however, considerable amounts of $GeCl_4$ are entrained by HCl, and the method is, therefore, rejected as uneconomical. The authors now offer a new procedure for $GeCl_4$ absorption, based on the use of non-polar solvents, of which carbon tetrachloride has proved the most suitable. The efficiency of a 0.2% $GeCl_4$ solution in CCl_4

Card 2/5

is given as 97-99.5% at 20°C. As practical processing would require large volumes of CCl_4 (1500 kg/kg Ge) a two-step absorption process is suggested. A diagram of a laboratory arrangement for the continuous recovery of germanium tetrachloride by the carbon tetrachloride method is shown (Fig.6). The apparatus operates under slight vacuum and has a capacity of 30 kg flue dust per day. The solution of $GeCl_4$ in CCl_4 is preliminarily refined by extraction with concentrated hydrochloric acid, containing 10% nitric acid. Hydrolysis of $GeCl_4$ is carried out in the usual way. The experience gained in laboratory trials led to the construction of a semi-technical batch-wise unit, which in two months produced 10 kg germanium dioxide from 1000 kg flue dust. There are 5 tables, 5 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet bloc. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.1: Journal of Metals, 979(1953); Ref.2: Johnson O.H., Chemical Reviews, vol.51, 432 (1952), Ref.5: Aubrey K.V., Nature, vol.176, 2 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Ústav nerostných surovin, Praha
(Institute for Mineral Raw Materials, Prague)

Recovery of germanium ... Z/009/61/000/012/001/005
E112/E953

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Fig.2. Legend.

1 - mixing vessel, with stirrer, for absorption of flue dust in hydrochloric acid,
3,4 - steam-heated boiling tubes,
5 - separator,
6 - condenser,
7 - absorption vessel,
8 - absorption column with Raschig rings,
10 - separating funnel with CCl_4,
9 - condenser, cooled to 0°C,
11 - reservoir, to which a slight vacuum is applied.

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3687

Z/009/62/000/002/001/002
E112/E453

18.3100

AUTHORS: Zahradník, Lubomír; Formánek, Zdeněk; Štovík, Miroslav; Tyroler, Jiří; Vondráková, Zdena

TITLE: Refining of germanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, no.2, 1962, 60-63

TEXT: For semiconductors extremely pure germanium of 99.99999999% purity, usually called "eleven nines", is required. The production of this pure metal, carried out by reduction of germanium dioxide and zone refining of obtained germanium, is economical only if an oxide with at least three nines is used as starting material. Therefore, germanium dioxide is refined for the elimination of various contaminants, above all of arsenic. The following preliminary refining methods were studied on a laboratory scale: 1) elimination by reduction with Zn, Al or $SnCl_2$; germanium tetrachloride is unaffected by the above reducing agents, while $AsCl_3$ is reduced to arsenic; 2) absorption of $AsCl_3$ and $GeCl_4$ in carbon tetrachloride, followed by oxidative extraction with HCl and HNO_3. In this procedure $AsCl_3$ is oxidized to the water-soluble H_3AsO_4 which can be extracted with

... tables.

Card 1/2

... Materials, Prague)

S/081/63/000/001/040/061
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Fyroler, Jiří, Formánek, Zdeněk, Vondráková, Zdena, Jahradník, Lubomír, Stovík, Miroslav

TITLE: Production of pure germanium dioxide from germanium concentrates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 347, abstract 1L30 (Czechosl. patent 101140, October 15, 1961)

TEXT: Ge concentrates are distilled continuously with concentrated HCl (ratio 1 : 1 - 2) with simultaneous bubbling of Cl_2 (gas) through the solution or addition of oxidants ($K_2Cr_2O_7$ + H_2SO_4). The $GeCl_4$ vapors together with HCl, vapors Cl_2 and impurities are washed out of the gas mixture by organic solvents (CCl_4); then, the $GeCl_4$ dissolved in the organic solvent is washed with HCl (acid) and hydrolized. Example. The apparatus comprises 2 containers with agitators of 70 l capacity (the mixture is tapped from one container, while at the same time the other

Card 1/2

Production of pure germanium ...

tank is filled), a metering pump, a cooking boiler, a foam separator and an absorber. In the containers, the mixture of 25-30 kg concentrate and 50 kg HCl (acid) is prepared. The absorber is filled with CCl_4. The operation of the metering pump and the heating of the boiler is controlled in such a way that the foam entering the separator has a temperature of 100°C. From the separator the suspension is drained-off to waste, but the vapors are led into the absorber, from which $GeCl_4$ dissolved in CCl_4 is drawn off intermittently or continuously and hydrolized thrice with distilled water. The product contains 0.005 - 2% As and is a suitable raw material for semiconductors. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: [illegible], S. M., Stovpchenko, P. I. 307/131-58-7-10/13

TITLE: Cast-Iron Bottom Plates for Edge Mills (Podovyye plity begunov iz chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 7, pp 328 - 329 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Manganese steel (G13) is usually used for the production of parts of milling machines. The dimas works imeni Dzerzhinskiy produced the bottom plates of mixers and edge mills from cast iron of the following composition (in per cent): C 3.4-3.6; Si 1.5-2.0; Mn 0.7; Cr 1.3-1.5; Ni 0.6-0.7. The melting of the low-carbon cast iron was carried out in the converter working with an oxygen blower. In order to obtain the required content of chromium and nickel the cupola furnace charge was prepared with 80% of cast iron of the Khalilovo works. After blowing an addition of 7 kg ferromanganese and 8 kg of 75% ferro-silicon was added per 0.9 t of metal in the converter. The plates were cast in sand molds with the working surface downward, the casting temperature was from 1350 to 1380°. The plates reached a hardness of from 450 to 460 H_B.

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Cast-Iron Bottom Plates for Edge Mills SOV/131-58-7-10/14

The strength of these plates was equal to those produced from manganese steel; the costs, however, were only half as compared to the others.

ASSOCIATION: Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Dinas Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy)

1. Machines--Production 2. Pearlite--Applications 3. Pearlite --Properties 4. Pearlite--Processing

Card 2/2

STOVPCHENKO, P.I.

Converter -ladle with oxygen blast. Lit. proizv. no.1:48 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Converters)

VORONOVA, N. A., doktor tekhn. nauk; [illegible], I. I., inzh.; KRIVOSHEYEV, V. A., inzh.; [illegible], N. Ye., inzh.; [illegible], A. P., inzh.; [illegible], G. V., inzh.

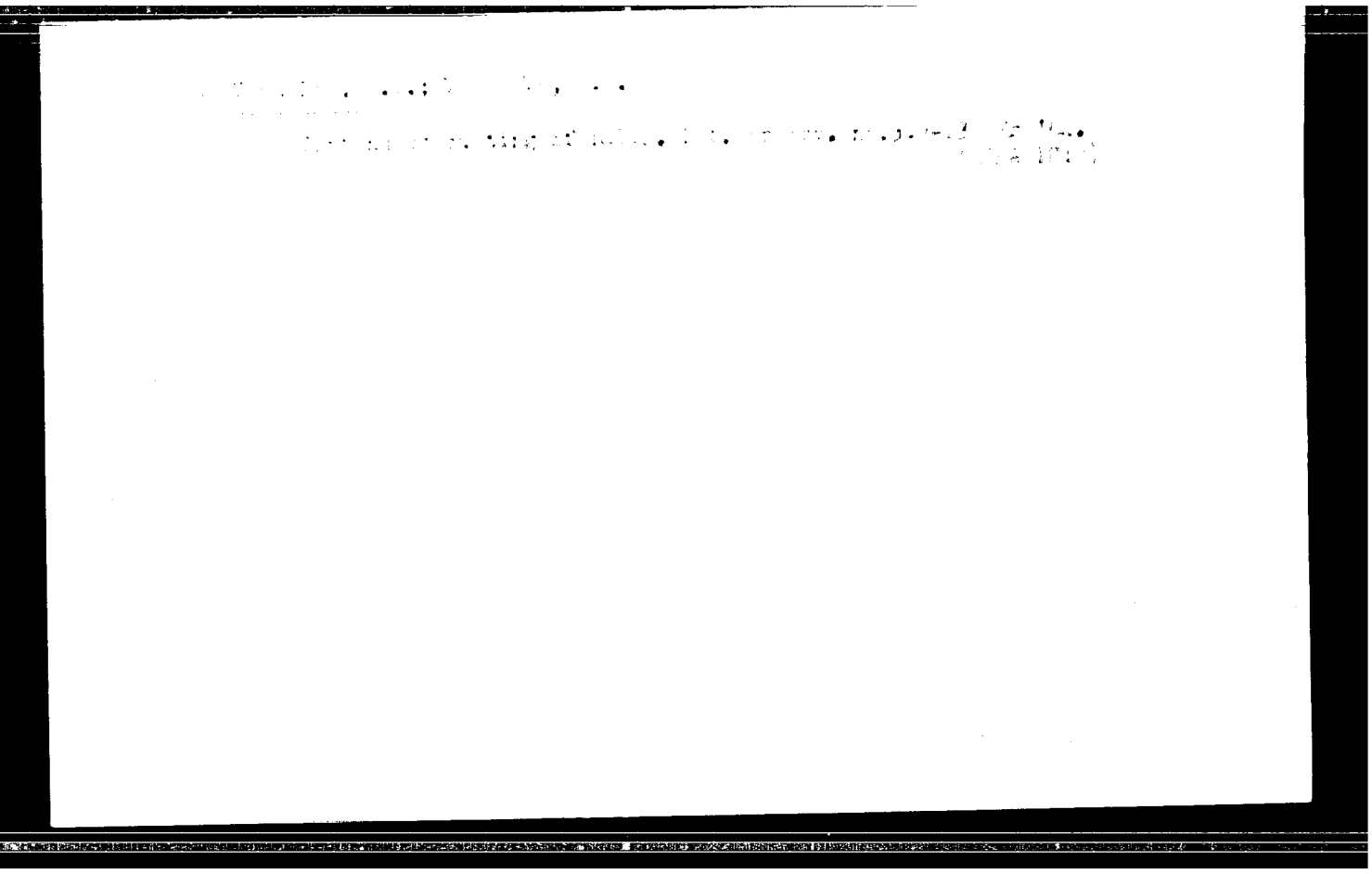
Ball instead of cone mandrels for automatic pipe mills. Me. i gornorud. prom. no. 3:30-31 My-Je '63.

1. Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrubnyy zavod (for Pratskiy, Zayats, Nesterova).

VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; STOVPCHENKO, P.I., inzh.; KRIVOSHEYEV, V.A., inzh.; PROTSKIY, N.Ye., inzh.; ZAYATS, A.P., inzh.; NESTEROVA, G.V., inzh.

Cast ball mandrels for pipe-rolling mills. Mashinostroenie no.3:54-55 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

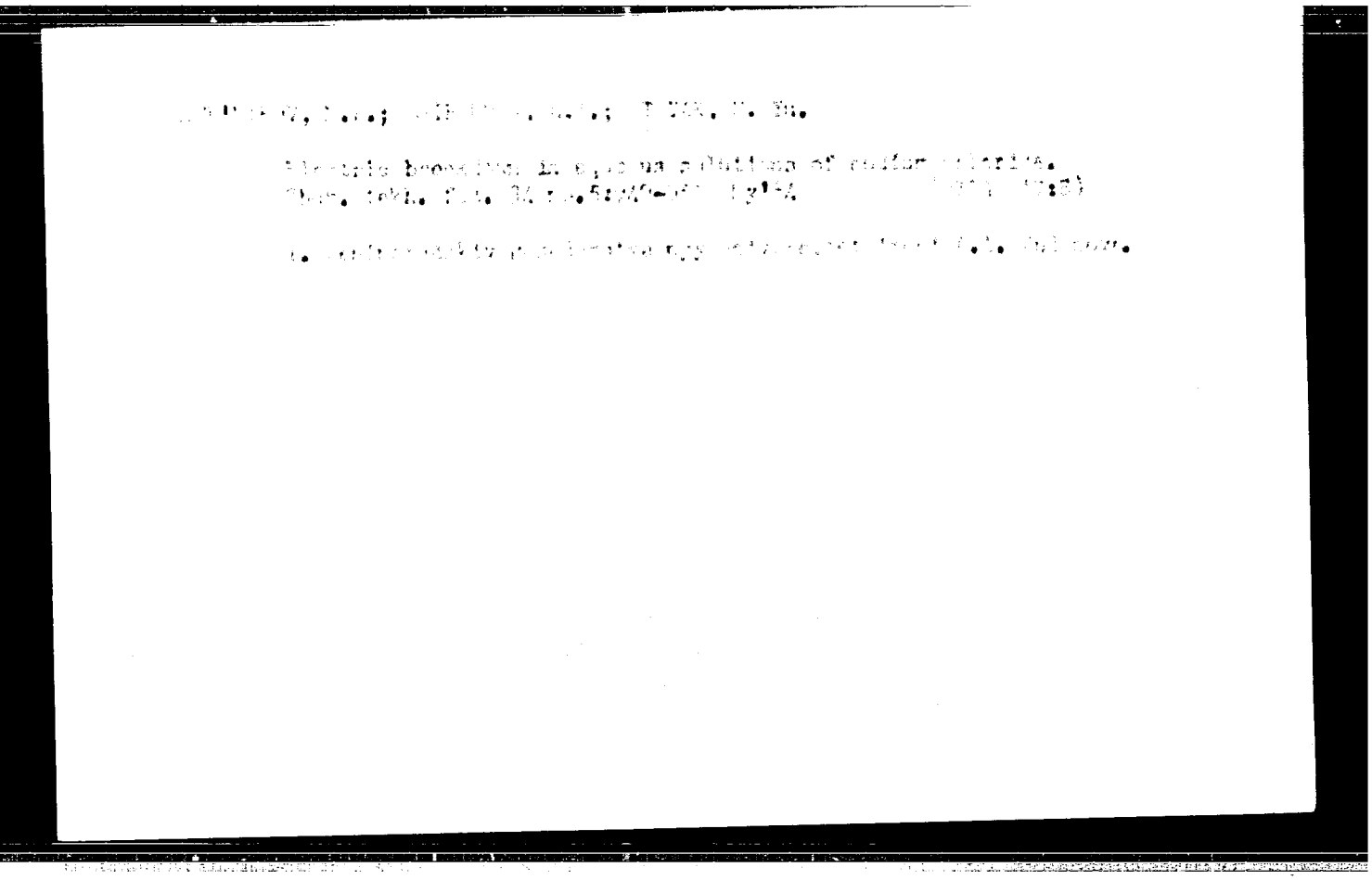
1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR (for Voronova, Stovpchenko, Krivosheyev). 2. Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrudnyy zavod (for Protskiy, Zayats, Nesterova).
(Pipe mills)



STOVPIVSKIY, I.M.

Modification of the technology for the production and storage of pickles and sauerkraut. Kons. i ov. prom. no.7:12-14 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Upravleniye konservnoy promyshlennosti "Ukoopsoyuza".



[redacted]

[illegible] by in[illegible]

[illegible] and turning circles. Brodogradnja 6 no.1 11-22 '56.

1. Brodogradiliste "3 Maj," Rijeka.

[redacted], Ernest, ing.

Stability and overturning. Brodogradnja 6 no.3 102-108 '55.

STOWASSER, Ernst, inz.

Trim and stability of submarines. (To be contd.) Brodogradnja 6 no.6:284-288 '55.

[redacted]

Trim and stability of submarines. (Conclusion). Brodogradnja 7 no.1, 24-31 '56.

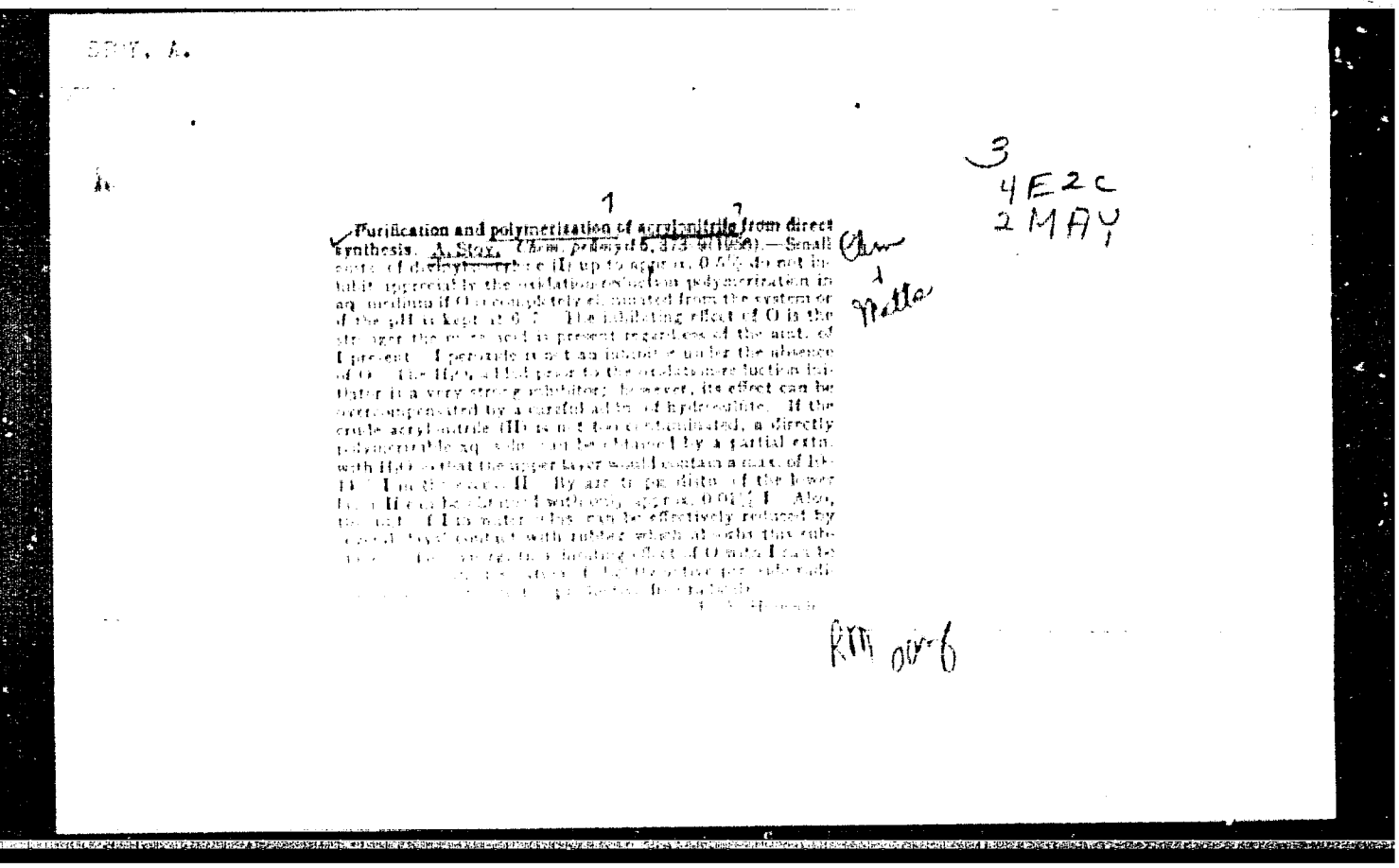
[redacted]

[redacted] safety appliances and rescue equipment in submarines. Brodogradnja [redacted]

STOWASSER, Ernest, inz.

Some considerations on the resistance of small destroyers.
Brodogradnja 8 no.1:16-27 '57.

Difficulties in spinning polyamides. A Stoy. *Chem. Technol.* [illegible] (1958). The production of caprolactam fibers [illegible] from the polymerization reactor is [illegible]. The fibers produced by this method are not as [illegible] as those produced by separate polymerization and melt [illegible] of the extracted and rehomogenized polymer. The difficulties in attaining a required regularity of the polymer makes the one-step process applicable only for the production of staple fibers which are homogenized later, but unsuitable for continuous filament. I. A. Hetwich



Purification and polymerization of acrylonitrile from direct synthesis. A. Stax. (Chim. polymères 5, 373 (1954).—Small amts. of diethylhydroxylamine (II; up to approx. 0.5%) do not inhibit appreciably the oxidation-reduction polymerization in an autoclave if O is completely eliminated from the system or if the pH is kept at 6.7. The inhibiting effect of O in the absence of II is the stronger the more acid is present regardless of the amt. of I present. I peroxide is not an inhibitor under the absence of O. The H2O2 added prior to the oxidation-reduction initiator is a very strong inhibitor; however, its effect can be overcompensated by a careful addn. of hydrosulfite. If the crude acrylonitrile (III) is not further purified, a directly polymerizable aq. soln. can be obtained by a partial extn. with H2O so that the upper layer would contain a max. of 1% III. By use of pure III or of the lower layer of the crude III with O approx. 0.01% I. Also, the content of I in water-like can be effectively reduced by careful repeated contact with rubber which at the same time [illegible] O. A bursting effect of O with I can be [illegible] by the addn. of [illegible]

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Polymerization of acrylonitrile in concentrated zinc, calcium, or magnesium chloride solutions. Artur Sloff (Vysoká škola chem.-technol., Pardubice, Czech.). *Sborník vědeckých prací, Vysoká škola chem.-technol. Pardubice* 1959, 237–55; cf. *CA* 47, 11807*e*.—Oxidn.-redn.-initiated polymerization of acrylonitrile in concd. aq. solns. of $ZnCl_2$, $CaCl_2$, or $MgCl_2$ was faster than in H_2O, esp. in the presence of Fe^{++}, Cu^{++}, and more-than-bivalent Mn ions. At subzero temps., mol. wts. of about 10^6 were obtained. The viscous polymer soln. was coagulated in H_2O and cold-drawn in 3-mm.-thick filaments which, after drying, became brittle. Fibers which were not adequately washed, achieved, by rapid diffusion, uniform distribution of salts which resulted in elastomeric properties of the polymer. When the fiber was stretched and washed, it became firm and partially cryst. Alexej B. Bořkovec

STOY, Artur

"Methods of organic chemistry; macromolecular substances" by Houben Weyl. Pt. 1. Reviewed by Artur Stoy. Chem prum 13 no.10:544 O '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

KUNA, Vladimir; STOY, Artur

Preventing the formation of incrustations by magnetization of liquids. Chem prum 13 no. 12: 644 D '63.

1. Statni ustav Chemoprojekt, Praha (for Kuna).
2. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved (for Stoy).

MEL'NIKOV, N.P.; OSTROUMOV, G.A.; STOYAK, M.Yu.

Development of an electric discharge in aqueous electrolytes.
Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1057-1059 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
Predstavleno akademikom M.A.Leontovichem.
(Electric discharges)

ACCESSION NR: AP4035709 S/0057/64/034/005/0949/0951

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N.P.; Ostroumov, G.A.; Stoyak, M.Yu.

TITLE: Development of electric breakdown in aqueous sodium chloride solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.5, 1964, 949-951

TOPIC TAGS: electric breakdown, sodium chloride

ABSTRACT: This paper reports a continuation of earlier work on electric breakdown in sodium chloride solutions (N.P.Mel'nikov, G.A.Ostroumov and A.A.Shteinberg,DAN SSSR,147,4,1962; N.P.Mel'nikov, G.A.Ostroumov and M.Yu.Stoyak,Ibid.148,5,1963). The 12 to 13 kV discharges (normally, positive point to negative plane) took place between electrodes separated by 5 mm and immersed in the solution. The discharges were photographed at 2.5 x 10^6 frames/sec with back illumination provided by an auxiliary spark. Continuous time resolved photographs were also obtained of limited portions of the discharge. In low concentration solutions the discharge begins with the development of dark branching filaments which propagate from the positive point electrode with the velocity 1.2 x 10^5 cm/sec. When a filament reaches the negative plane a luminous plasma discharge propagates backward along it with much greater velocity,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035709

covering the 5 mm gap in a time much shorter than the 0.4 microsec between successive photographs. The luminous discharge increases for a time in width and intensity. A sequence of 24 photographs is reproduced showing this development. From the continous time scan photographs it can be seen that the luminous discharge fills its expanding channel for 3 or 4 microsec, after which the luminous discharge begins to contract, while the channel continues to expand at a decreasing rate. In more concentrated solutions the initial filaments propagated somewhat more rapidly and were luminous. In very concentrated solutions the filaments were not formed and no plasma discharge between the metal electrodes occurred. In this case only a small region about the positive point electrode was luminous. This luminosity is ascribed to an arc discharge within a bubble formed at the electrode by thermal effects. Orig.art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im.A.A.Zhdanova (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 13613-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046793 S/0115/64/000/008/0055/0056

AUTHOR: Stoyakina, O. V.

B

TITLE: Reference step attenuator

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1964, 55-56

TOPIC TAGS: attenuator, reference attenuator/ ASO-3M attenuator

ABSTRACT: A new ASO-3M reference attenuator has these characteristics: attenuation range, 0-90 db in 10-db steps; frequency range, 0-5 Mc; input and output resistance, 37.5 ohms; max input voltage, 1.5 v; error, ±0.05 db in the upper subrange. The attenuator has a Γ-type ladder-network scheme; its sections are wound with 0,05-mm manganin wire; it is mounted in a heavy sectionalized brass housing. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

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A052/A001

9.6000 (1012, 1024, 1099, 1331)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 14, p. 243.
30273

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, B.Ye., Kshimovskiy, V.V., Stoyakina, O.V.

TITLE: New Development in the Field of Radiotechnical Measurements

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, No. 33 (93), pp. 94-100

TEXT: The state of individual branches of radiotechnical measurements in institutes and laboratories of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments is reviewed. 1) The frequency measurement is performed by groups of reference piezocrystal generators and frequency multipliers. The 1st order frequency measuring appliance of Avangard type enables one to measure frequencies up to 50,000 Mc. At present radiotechnical control laboratories are equipped with master instruments measuring frequencies with an error of $\pm 5.10^{-5}$. 2) The power measurement on VHF at 3- and 10-cm range by means of calorimetric meters with water load and a comparison of methods developed in several laboratories have shown a good coincidence of the results. An isothermal calorime-

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A052/A001

New Development in the Field of Radiotechnical Measurements

ter with a cooling element and a calorimeter with phase transition (ice calorimeter) have been designed. The ponderomotive force method has been investigated. An automatic thermistor direct current bridge with an error of the measuring circuit of 1.5-2% has been developed. 3) For testing and checking tube voltmeters and standard-signal generators, OKV-1 and OKV-2 master voltmeter have been developed having voltage range of 20 mv-100 volts and frequency range of 30 cycles-300 Mc with a basic error of $\pm (0.2 + \frac{0.05}{U})\%$. Also have been developed master photovoltmeter, pulse voltmeter, millivoltmeter and UGSS-1 and UGSS-2 devices for checking standard-signal generators of meter and decimeter band (20-700 Mc) at a voltage of 5 microvolts and higher. For checking standard-signal generators in up to 25 M band at voltages of 1 microvolt-1 volt a device has been designed working on a principle utilizing master h-f voltage dividers of a film type. 4) Various attenuators for precise checking of attenuators in a broad frequency band, including meter, decimeter and centimeter bands, have been developed. 5) For measuring the amplitude modulation factor the UAM-1 device has been developed for carrier frequency band of 0.1 3 Mc with an error of 1%. The MKG-3 and MK-5 master devices make it possible to [illegible] standard-signal

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A052/A001

New Development in the Field of Radiotechnical Measurements

generators with an accuracy of 2% at a modulation factor of 15-80%. For measuring the non-linear distortion factor from 0.3 to 50% a device has been designed working in a 60 cycle-20 kc band with an error of 2%. 6. For current measurement an electrodynamic ammeter with an error of 1% and a photo-ammeter with an error of 2.5% are mentioned. A master device is being developed for measurements within a range of 0.001-100 amp on frequencies up to 100 Mc. A device for checking standard-signal generators in a pulse operation has the following characteristics: radio pulse duration 0.1-250 microseconds, front duration ~ 0.1 microsecond, repetition frequency 50-10,000 cycles and delay time from 1 to 2,000 microseconds. There are 43 references.

R.S.M.

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

Card 3/3

ZALUTSKAYA, T.L.; KRZHIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KSHIMOVSKIY, V.V.; MOROZOVA, T.B; RABINOVICH, B.Ye.; STOYAKINA, O.V.

Standard unit for measuring low power in the microwave range. Izm. tekh. no. 1:35-37 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electric measurements) (Microwaves)

RABINOVICH, B.Ye.; STOYANINA, O.V.

Study of the frequency errors of an attenuator using wire-wound resistances. Trudy inst. kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.53: 75-79 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.
(Attenuators (Electronics))

STOYANOVA, O.V.

Study of the errors of approximation formulas for calculating the dielectric permeability measured by a resonance method. Trudy inst. kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.53:80-87 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Dielectrics) (Electric measurements)

STOYAKINA, O.V.

Standard stepped attenuator. Izm.tekh. no.8:55-56 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KRAYEV, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; DMITRIYEV, A.A.; STOYAKOV, A.K.

Results of studying the fitness of the "Poltava" type ships for the discharging and receiving of cargo. Trudy TSNIIMF no.61: 64-79 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

[redacted], [illegible], A.V.; [redacted], L.V.

Methods of studying nematodes of the roots and the rhizosphere soil of cotton in the Uzbek S.S.R. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 16:128-130 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

FORTUNATOV, A.V.; L'VOVA, L.A.; Prinimala uchastiye STOYAKOVA, O.N., studentka

Anodic oxidation of cadmium in concentrated solutions of alkali. Part 2. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.8:1712-1717 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cadmium) (Oxidation, Electrolytic)

STOYAKOVICH, M. [Stoiakovic, M.], (Novi Sad, Yugoslavia)

Inversion of matrices appearing in connection with the use of the method of least squares. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 4 no.5:911-919 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

STOYALOV, S.P.

Arbarastakh massif of ultrabasic and alkali rocks. Trudy VAGT no.7:74-84 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Aldan Plateau—Rocks, Igneous)

S/081/62/000/012/036/063
B166/B101

AUTHORS: Stoyan, D., Celetsanu, I.

TITLE: Behavior of the water in the primary circuit of the BBP-C (VVR-S) reactor in Bucharest

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 377, abstract 12K23 (Rev. phys. Acad. RPR, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 325-328)

TEXT: The first portion of distilled water in the primary circuit of the reactor was used for 5-6 months without filtration, then it was replaced completely by a new portion of water containing 4-5 mg/l insoluble salts and organic substances corresponding to 10-12 mg/l $KMnO_4$ and having a pH of 5.7. The water was then subjected to filtration after 5 months and again after 3 months of operation of the reactor on a filter containing КУ-2 (KU-2) cation exchange resin washed with 3% H_2SO_4, ЭДЭ-1 (EDE-1) anion exchange resin washed with 3% NaOH, and activated carbon in accordance with БАУ-ГОСТ6217-52 (BAU-GOST 6217-52). The duration of the filtration was 2-10 hours, the water rate of flow 9-10 m^3/hour. Filtration

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S/081/62/000/012/036/063
B166/B101

Behavior of the water in the ...

of the water during the operation of the reactor increases the useful life of the water and reduces corrosion of the plant. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

STOYAN, F.

New book on socialist industrialization of the Ukraine ("Victory of the policy of socialist industrialization in the Ukraine." O.B. Sluts'kyi. Reviewed by F.Stoian). Visnyk AN URSR 27 no.10:71-73 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Ukraine--Industrialization)
(Sluts'kyi, O.B.)

LUDMER, Yu.V.; STOYAN, L.V., khimik; YURKOVA, A.P., khimik

Dyeing of cotton and staple yarn in bobbins with vat dyes. Tekst.prom. 21 no.6:66-67 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriyey Khersonskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Ludmer)
(Dyes and dyeing—textile fibers)

STOYAN, P. K.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Political economy

Card 1/1 Pub. 138 - 3/10

Authors : Stoyan, P.K.

Title : Growth of the Ukraine within the family nations of the USSR

Periodical : Visnik AN URSR 1, 24-31, Jan 1954

Abstract : The economical and industrial growth of the Ukraine, since its annexation by Russia, and especially, since the establishment of the Soviet state, is described. The economical advantages, derived through industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture, are listed. The cultural gains of the Ukraine for the past three decades are mentioned. Two USSR references.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

SHEVCHUK, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich [Shevchuk, H.M.]; STOYAN, P.K., kand. istor.nauk, red.; VER, A.Ya., red.

[Improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people in the sixth five-year plan] Pidnesennia dobrobutu radians'koho narodu v shostii p'iatyrichtsi. Kyiv, 1958. 43 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.1, no.8) (MIRA 12:3)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

S/138/60/000/005/001/0[illegible]
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Vazan, M., Pekh, Ya., Stoyan, S.

TITLE: The Synthetic Rubber Industry in the Czechoslovakian Republic

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No 5, pp 1 - 2

TEXT: Czechoslovakia is one of the first countries in the world in the consumption of rubber (4 kg per head), but as to production it occupies one of the last places. During the second world war a semi-industrial plant was established for the production of chloroprene rubber, but the output was lower than the demand. In 1952, with the help of the USSR and the GDR, a plant for the production of butadiene-styrene rubber was erected which served as a basis for the subsequent development of this industry. The USSR gave Czechoslovakia the СКС-30А (SKS-30A) rubber production project. Two circumstances had to be considered in the development of the rubber industry: selection of raw materials and selection of the synthetic rubber type. After numerous economic investigations it was decided to produce butadiene from synthetic alcohol and later from its derivatives. Now Czechoslovakia can obtain homologues of methane and isopentanes, in adequate quan-

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A051/A029

The Synthetic Rubber Industry in the Czechoslovakian Republic

ities from the USSR and the problem of raw material is mostly solved. The total overhead cost of production has been decreased from 39 to 22 thousand korunas per ton of capacity in the production of synthetic rubber. The main problems involved in the production of synthetic rubber are being solved at the scientific research institute of the "Kaučuk" Plant in the city of Setival'dov. A technology has been developed for the production of a high-plastic rubber, using colophony as the emulsifier and separation of the rubber in the form of grains. Several scientific research institutes participated in the solution of this technological problem: the Rybitva Organic Synthesis Institute, the Prague Thermal Engineering Institute, as well as the Chemical Projects and Machine-Building Institutes, also in Prague. The production costs will be about 35 million korunas per year without considering quality improvement and economy of capital investments. Work on the elimination of waste from the sewage has been carried out, the purpose of it being to eliminate the synthetic emulsifiers of the Nekal type from the solution waters for its regeneration. The Scientific Research Institute of Oil and Gas Industries in the city of Bratislava has developed a new type

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