ROYTER, V.A.; STUKANOVSKAYA, N.A.; KORNEYCHUK, G.P.; VOLIKOVSKAYA, N.S.; GOLODETS, G.I.

Study of the oxidation kinetics of sulfur dioxide on a platinum catalyst when equilibrium has been reached. Kin. i kat. 1 no. 3:408-417 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut fizichiskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Sulfur dioxide) (Oxidation) (Platinum)

ROYTER, V.A.; STUKANOVSKAYA, N.A. [Stukanovs'ka, N.O.]; KORNEYCHUK, G.P. [Korniichuk, H.P.]; VOLIKOVSKAYA, N.S. [Volikovs'ka, N.S.]; GOLODETS, G.I. [Holodets', H.I.]

Study of the kinetics of oxidation of sulfur anhydride on a platinum catalyst under conditions of stable chemical equilibrium. Dop.AN URSR no.9:1241-1244 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Royter).
(Oxidation) (Sulfur oxides)

ROYTER, Vladimir Andreyevich; KORNEYCHUK, Grigoriy Petrovich; USHAKOVA, Viktorina Petrovna; STUKANOVSKAYA, Nina Aleksandrovna; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Catalytic oxidation of naphthalene] Kataliticheskoe okislenie naftalina. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk RSSR, 1963. 106 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Naphthalene) (Oxidation) (Vanadium catalysts)

STUKANOVSKAYA, N.A.; GOLODETS, G.I.; RZAYEV, P.B.

Analytical separation of a mixture of substances obtained in the catalytic oxidation of naphthalene. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.8:827-828 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

PYATNITSKIY, Yu.I., STUKANOVSKAYA, N.A.; ROYTER, V.A.

Kinetics of ammonia decomposition on an iron catalyst under conditions of chemical equilibrium. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.3:247-252 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

STUKANOVSKAYA, N.S.; ROYTER, V.A.; VAYNSHTEYN, F.M.

The role of oxygen of vanadium catalysts in the oxidation of sulfur dioxide gas (theses). Probl. kin. i kat. 9:133 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Oxidation) (Vanadium oxides) (Sulfur dioxide)

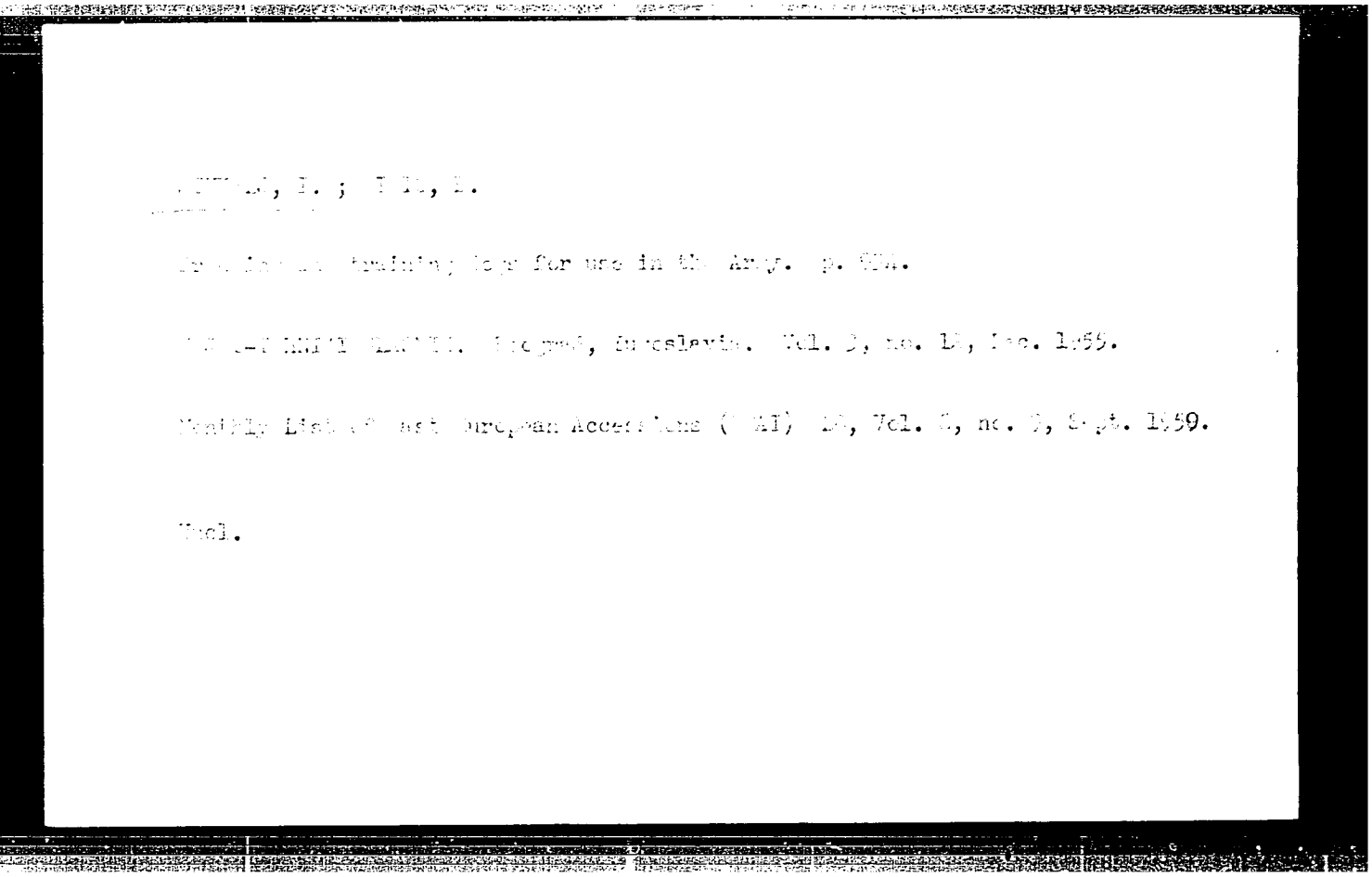
STUKE, J.

2.

535.215 : 546.48-31 : 537.311.33 3230

Optical Absorption Constant of Cadmium Oxide.

J. Stuke. (*Z. Phys.*, 8th May 1954, Vol. 137, No. 4, pp. 564–565.) The position, at room temperature, of the absorption edge depends largely on the method of manufacture of the specimen and on its thermal history. The position of the edge can be shifted by up to 0·5 eV by means of tempering; this is due to a shift of the exponential part of the absorption curve. The relation between the position of the absorption edge and electrical conductivity is also investigated. The results are discussed with reference to the crystal lattice.



[illegible], I. ; [illegible] I., I.

[illegible] for use in the Army. p. [illegible].

[illegible]. Beograd, Jugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

Monthly List of Post Program Accessions (PPAL) [illegible], Vol. 4, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Vol.

STUKELJ, I.

"Training and preparing hound dogs."

p. 852 (Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik) Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

L 08718-67 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6032505 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0072/0072

AUTHOR: Averbukh, I. I.; Kalinin, V. A.; Pranitskiy, A. A.; Stukel'man, L. L. 27 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic resonance method of thickness inspection. Class 42, No. 185496 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Development of Methods of Nondestructive Quality Control (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po razrabotke nerazrushayushchikh metodov kontrolya materialov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 72

TOPIC TAGS: thickness inspection, ultrasonic resonance, ultrasonic inspection

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an ultrasonic resonance method of thickness inspection. To obtain the deviation of the measured thickness from the nominal thickness, the ultrasonic generator's frequency is varied within the range determined by the thickness limits, thereby ensuring the occurrence of resonance only at a frequency corresponding to a given thickness.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 31Mar65/

Card 1/1 nst UDC: 531.717.11

STUKHLIK.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Drainage Waters. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40052.

Author : Gadek, Stukhlik.
Inst : Not given.
Title. : Fluoridation of Water as a Hygienic Problem.

Orig Pub: Voda, 1957, 36, No 9, 240-242.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

DOLEZHALK, Vitezslav [Dolezalik, Vitezslav], dots., doktor; STUKHLIK, I., [translator]; GEL'PERIN, N.I., prof., red.; KOROBTSOVA, N.A., red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Similitude and modeling in chemical engineering] Podobie i modelirovanie v khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 95 p. (MIRA 14:5)

(Chemical engineering) (Dimensional analysis)

STUKHLIK, Ia. Prof. D-r. (Praga)

Two principal forms of linguistic neoformations-neophasias. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.11:20-26 1957.

(LANGUAGE,
neoplasia & glossolalia, verbal construction & comparison with neologisms (Bul))

VOYTKOVA-LEPSHIKOVA, A. [Vojtkova-Lepsikova, A.]; KOCKOVA-KRATOCHVILOVA, A. [Kockova-Kratochvilova, A.]; FISHEROVA, M. [Fiserova, M.]; STUKHLIK, V. [Stuchlik, V.]

Organic acid production in the course of glucose by various species of Candida. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.6:959-967 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Slovatskoy Akademii nauk, Bratislava.

5

STUKIN, A.D.

S/081/62/000/005/096/112
B160/B138

11970C

AUTHORS: Zaslavskiy, Yu. S., Shor, G. I., Shneyerova, R. N., Lebedeva, F. B., Morozova, I. A., Ryabova, D. V., Stukin, A. D., Yevstigneyev, Ye. V., Yurchenko, P. P., Ziznik, V. Ya.

TITLE: Radioactive tracer methods for studying the functional properties of oils with additives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 534, abstract 5M262 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 263 - 269)

TEXT: A short description is given of the radioactive tracer method developed in the VNIINP for studying electrokinetic processes connected with the mechanism of the action of certain dispersive additives for heavy diesel lubricating oils. A diagram of the experimental equipment is given. Its main feature is the combined use of radiation counters as electrodes for producing the electric field and for recording the movement of the labelled dispersed phase. Soot with the radioactive isotope Tl^{204}

Card 1/2

Radioactive tracer methods for...

was used to model the dispersed phase (oil oxidation and fuel combustion products). In the radioisotope method of studying the detergent properties of oils with additives the amount of gummy deposit was measured from the absorption of Co^{60} beta radiation in it. The method of studying the detergent properties of oils with additives, based on the oxidation of a thin layer of oil on a heated strip of steel, has been improved by radiometric measurement of the deposits, using Ca^{45} as a source. The chemical activity of antiscoring additives was estimated by determining the kinetics of the transitions from radioactive steel (irradiated with neutrons via Fe^{59}) or copper (activated by introducing tracer amounts of Ag^{110} into molten copper) to the oil, under the influence of the test additives. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/120/63/000/001/039/072
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Zaslavskiy, Yu.S., Shor, G.I., Stukin, A.D. and Stukin, Ye.D.

TITLE: Determination of the thickness of coatings from measurements of scattered beta-radiation

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 149 - 152

TEXT: The device now reported is illustrated in Fig. 1. It incorporates a Т-25-БФЛ (T-25-BFL) end-window geiger counter. A point β-ray source is deposited on a copper plate (5 mm in diameter, 1 mm thick) attached to the window, as shown. This plate prevents the β-rays from entering the counter directly so that only the back-scattered β-rays are recorded. A low-activity source (~ 1 μC) is sufficient and a standard scaler may be employed. The intensity of the recorded back-scattered radiation is critically dependent on the distance between the source and the measured surface. The distance is therefore first adjusted until the maximum counting rate is obtained. The thickness is then determined from the ratio

Card 1/4

Determination of ....

$$\frac{n}{n_o} = \frac{(1/4\pi)A \cdot 3.7 \cdot 10^4 G(h_o, r, R)kf + \Phi(A)}{(1/4\pi)A \cdot 3.7 \cdot 10^4 G(h_o, r, R)k_o f + \Phi(A)} \qquad (2)$$

where n is the counting rate obtained with the coating, n_o is the counting rate without the coating, A is the activity of the source, G is a geometrical factor, h_o is the optimum distance between the sources and the surface, r is the radius of the copper plate, R is the radius of the counter window, k the back-scattering coefficient of the coating and f a factor representing absorption in the counter window. With a properly screened counter the background becomes negligible and $n/n_o = k/k_o$. It was found that the ratio n/n_o could be written in the form

$$n/n_o = Ae^{-\mu d} + B \qquad (3)$$

where d is the thickness and A, μ and B are constants. Analysis of the possible errors shows that with Ca^{45} as the

Determination of ....

source the error reaches a minimum at $d = 4.2$ mg/cm^2. The apparatus has been used to determine the amount of lac and scaling formed by lubricating oils on a stainless steel base in the range 0 - 8 mg/cm^2 with an average accuracy of about 1%. It can also be used to measure the coatings of other materials, e.g. polythene dyes or metal films. There are 1 table and 3 figures.

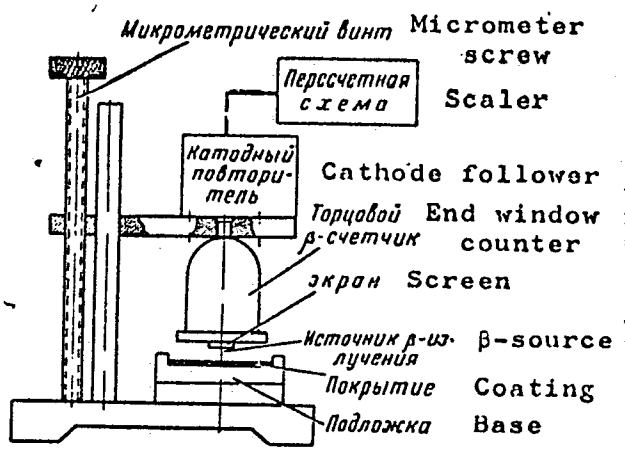
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil-refining)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1962

Determination of ....

S/120/63/000/001/039/072
E032/E514

Fig. 1:



Card 4/4

L 10403-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 DIAAP/AFETR DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP4047390 S/0065/64/000/010/0044/0048

AUTHOR: Zaslavskiy, Yu. S.; Stukin, A. D.; Shor, G. I. √ B

TITLE: Certain features of the irradiation of lubricants during the determination of their radiation resistance 19

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 10, 1964, 44-48

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, radiation resistance, lubricant radiation resistance, calorimetric dosimeter, AS-6 oil, MS-20 oil, SU oil, MK-22 oil

ABSTRACT: A calorimetric dosimeter has been designed for use in a technique (Fiveyskiy, M. B.; Lazurkin, Yu. S.; Mokul'skiy, M. A. Atomnaya energiya, v. 9, no. 4, 1960, pp. 321-323) for determining the radiation resistance of lubricants. The technique is based on the principle that virtually all absorbed radiation is converted into heat. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the dosimeter, which was used for calibrating nuclear-reactor fuel-element channels prior to lubricant irradiation experiments. The calibration (given in the form of a table) performed, using a polyethylene pickup, was in terms of dose

Card 1/3

L 10403-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047390

rates as a function of distance from center, thermal neutron flux, and sample temperature. These data make it possible to select the proper channel, depending on the predetermined thermal conditions of the experiment, and to calculate the irradiation time for a desired absorbed dose. One advantage of this dosimeter is that the lubricant to be irradiated can be used as the pickup. This is particularly significant for lubricants containing such elements as B, Li, Cl, and N. A special can was designed for the lubricant-irradiation experiments. Irradiation test results for various mineral oils (sulfur-containing transformer oil; AS-6, and MS-20 oils; and Baku SU and MK-22 oils) given in the form of a table show that the higher the initial viscosity, the greater is the viscosity rise due to irradiation. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 5 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00 ATD PRESS: 3119 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, MT NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

L 10403-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047390

ENCLOSURE: 01

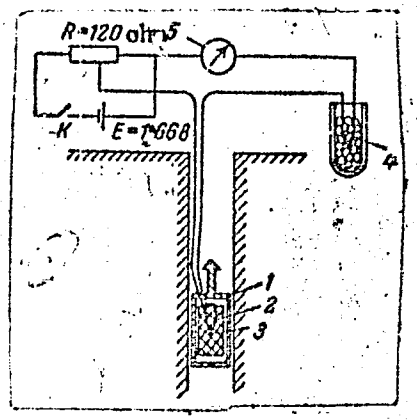


Fig. 1. Dosimeter for absorbed dose rate measurement in nuclear-reactor fuel-element channels

1 - Aluminum can; 2 - polyethylene pick up for calibration. During actual sample irradiation, lubricant in quartz beaker is placed here; 3 - copper-constructon thermocouple; 4 - microammeter.

Card 3/3

BULGAKOV, G.V.; STUKIN, N.A.

Manufacturing ammonium sulfate from hydrolysis slime. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.7:27-28 '56. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Giprogidroliz.

(Ammonium sulfate) (Hydrolysis)

S/120/63/000/001/039/072
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Zaslavskiy, Yu.S., Shor, G.I., Stukin, A.D. and Stukin, Ye.D.

TITLE: Determination of the thickness of coatings from measurements of scattered beta-radiation

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 149 - 152

TEXT: The device now reported is illustrated in Fig. 1. It incorporates a Т-25-БФЛ (T-25-BFL) end-window geiger counter. A point β-ray source is deposited on a copper plate (5 mm in diameter, 1 mm thick) attached to the window, as shown. This plate prevents the β-rays from entering the counter directly so that only the back-scattered β-rays are recorded. A low-activity source (~ 1 μC) is sufficient and a standard scaler may be employed. The intensity of the recorded back-scattered radiation is critically dependent on the distance between the source and the measured surface. The distance is therefore first adjusted until the maximum counting rate is obtained. The thickness is then determined from the ratio

Card 1/4

Determination of ....

$$\frac{n}{n_o} = \frac{(1/4\pi)A \cdot 3.7 \cdot 10^4 G(h_o, r, R)kf + \Phi(A)}{(1/4\pi)A \cdot 3.7 \cdot 10^4 G(h_o, r, R)k_o f + \Phi(A)} \quad (2)$$

where n is the counting rate obtained with the coating, n_o is the counting rate without the coating, A is the activity of the source, G is a geometrical factor, h_o is the optimum distance between the sources and the surface, r is the radius of the copper plate, R is the radius of the counter window, k the back-scattering coefficient of the coating and f a factor representing absorption in the counter window. With a properly screened counter the background becomes negligible and $n/n_o = k/k_o$. It was found that the ratio n/n_o could be written in the form

$$n/n_o = Ae^{-\mu d} + B \quad (3)$$

where d is the thickness and A, μ and B are constants. Analysis of the possible errors shows that with Ca^{45} as the

Determination of ....

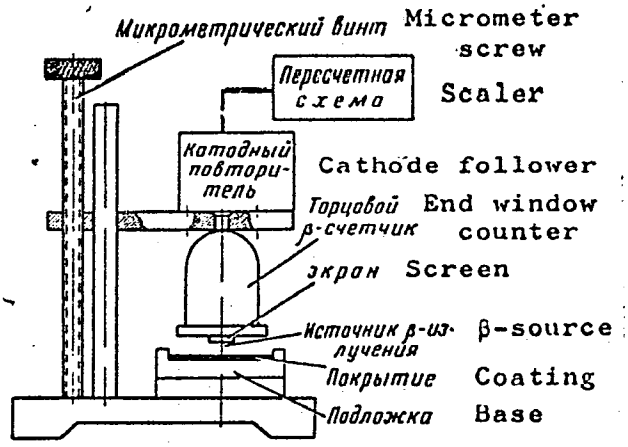
source the error reaches a minimum at $d = 4.2$ mg/cm^2. The apparatus has been used to determine the amount of lac and scaling formed by lubricating oils on a stainless steel base in the range 0 - 8 mg/cm^2 with an average accuracy of about 1%. It can also be used to measure the coatings of other materials, e.g. polythene dyes or metal films. There are 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil-refining)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1962

Determination of ....

Fig. 1:



Card 4/4

L 5070-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h) DM
ACC NR: AP5022644

UR/0089/65/019/002/0199/0200
551.577.7

AUTHORS: Izrael', Yu. A.; Nekozyrev, A. F.: Nikolayev, P. V.; Stukin, Ye. D.

39
B

TITLE: Artificial model for studying gamma ray spectra of radioactive fallouts.

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 199-200

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, radiation simulation, air pollution

ABSTRACT: The measurements of gamma radiations above the earth surface contaminated by Co-60 isotopes are described. For simulating radioactive fallouts, one hundred of Co-60 sources of 96 mg Ra- equivalent units were used. Each source was placed in the centre of a 40 x 40 m square at a height of 10-15 cm over the ground. The surface density was about 3.8×10^{-2} mcurie/sq m ($3.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ Mev/sq cm sec). The dose rate at one-meter level was 1.75 mr/hr while at the altitude of 200 m this rate was about 0.12 mr/hr. The radiation spectrum was measured from a helicopter flying at 20-200 m with a speed of 50-60 km/hr. The measurement time was 30 sec for three crossing flights. A 100 x 100 mm NaI(Tl) srystal was used for the spectrometer arranged on the basis of AI-100

Card 1/3

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L 5070-66

ACC NR: AP5022644

analyzer. The resolution was 12.5%. The results of measurements are shown in Fig. I of the Enclosure where the aspect of gamma spectrum above the Co-60 contaminated area is presented by five curves plotted for five altitudes. Comparing their experimental results with calculations the authors conclude that their data coincided well with those obtained theoretically. This coincidence is illustrated in two graphs. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: None

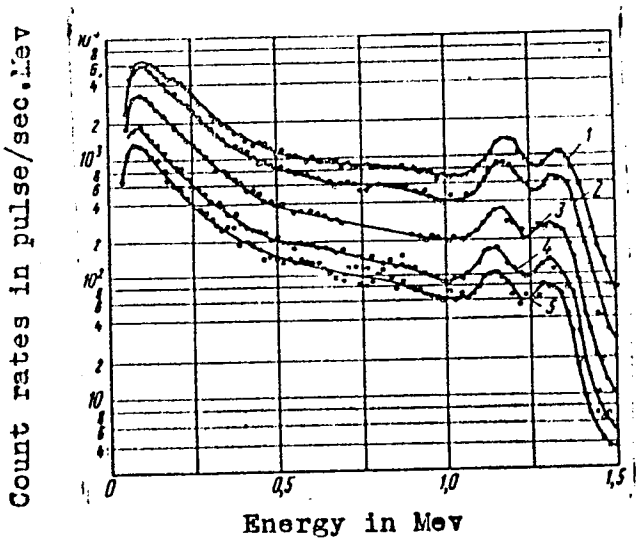
SUBMITTED: 20Oct64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

L 5070-66
ACC NR: AP5022644

ENCLOSURE: 01



Curve 1: at 20 m
" 2: " 50 "
" 3: " 110 "
" 4: " 150 "
" 5: " 200 "

Fig. 1

Card 3/3

STUKINA, L. E., AFANAS'YEV, V. P., KEYRIM-MARKUS, I. B., KUZNETSOVA, S. S., LITVINOVA, E. G., SOKOLOVA, I. K.,

"Production and investigation of dose fields for irradiation of experimental animals with protons of high energy"

report to be submitted for the Symposium on Biological Efffects of Neutron Irradiations (AEA), Upton Long Island, N. Y., 7-11 Oct 63.

STUKKEY, A. L;CHERNYAVSKIY, A. R.

On white bile. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 10:72-77 Oct. 1950.
(CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Hospital Surgical Clinic (Director — Yu. Yu. Dzhanelidze), First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov. 2. Z. V. Ogloblina has the title of Professor.

STUKKEY, A.L.

New nerve-block method for the bladder and hip joint region. Vest. khir. 75 no.3:106-109 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. F.G.Uglov) i urologicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A.M.Gasparin) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.Pavlova.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,
procaine nerve block in bladder & hip regions)
(BLADDER,
procaine nerve block in bladder region)
(HIP,
procaine nerve block in hip region)
(PROCAINE, analgesia and anesthesia,
nerve block in bladder & hip regions)

UGLOV, F.G.' professor; STUKKEY, A.L., dotsent; ALEKSANDROV, O.V.; VORONOV, A.A.

Hypothermia in thoracic surgery. Vest.khir. 76 no.7:35-48 Ag '55.

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P.Pavlova.
(THORAX, surg.
controlled hypothermia in)
(BODY TEMPERATURE
hypothermia, in surg. of thorax)

STUKKEY, A.L.

"Anesthetization During Operations on the Heart and Pericardium," by Prof F. G. Uglov, Docent A. L. Stukkey, A. A. Voronov, and O. V. Aleksandrov, Hospital Surgical Clinic (head, Prof F. G. Uglov), First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov, Vestnik Khirurgii, Vol 77, No 10, Oct 56, pp 3-11

The authors performed 96 operations connected with adhesive pericarditis, mitral stenosis, congenital heart defects, etc., and assess the different methods of inducing and maintaining analgesia that were employed.

Hypothermia is considered the best method for "blue baby" heart defects, while for developmental heart defects combined anesthesia (barbiturates plus ether-exygen narcosis) combined with ganglioplegic and hypotonic drugs is best.

Local anesthesia seems satisfactory during parasternal sectioning in operations connected with adhesive pericarditis, while in cases of bilateral pneumothorax one is forced to resort to intratracheal narcosis and "controlled" respiration.

The above-described methods of combined anesthesia shorten the period of excitement and lessen hypoxia. (U)

Sum. 1360

STUKKEY, A.L., dots.

"Hibernation therapy (artificial hibernation) in medical practice" by H.Laborit, P.Huguenard. Reviewed by A.L.Stukkei. Vest.khir. 79 no.11:146-149 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(REFRIGERATION ANESTHESIA) (LABORIT, H.) (HUGUENARD, P.)

STUKKEY, A.L. (Leningrad, ul. Furmanova, d.7, kv.94); LUCHKO, G.D.

Diagnosis and treatment of hernias in the area of the spigelian line. Klin.khir. no.6:10-12 Je '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ABDOMEN—HERNIA)

STUKKEY, A.L.; SIMBIRTSEV, S.A.

Hypernephromaof both adrenal glands. Urologiia 27 no.4:60-61 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ADRENAL GLANDS--TUMORS)

STUKKEY, K.L.

RODINA, V.Ya.; SATSYPEROVA, I.F.; STUKKEY, K.L.; TOKIN, B.P., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Effect of certain phytoncide preparations upon trichomonas vaginalis. Novosti med. no.34:18-21 '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Mediko-biologicheskiy otdel Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Phytoncides) (Trichomonas)

STUKKEY, K. L.

Volatile phytoncides and volatile oils. K. L. Stukkel. (Inst. Exptl. Med., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 37, No. 3, 57–9(1954).—Results are presented of comparative studies of the protisticide properties of volatile phytoncides and volatile oils. Studies were made on *Ribes nigrum*, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Ledum palustre*. The purpose was to det. whether the phytoncides and the oils are identical, or of identical origin, or whether either one may be in some way a point of origin of the other. It appeared that volatile oils or their components may be the active origins or one of the active origins of phytoncides, or they may be entirely unrelated to the process of phytoncide formation. The case differs with each volatile oil-producing plant. B. S. Levine

STUKKEY, K. L.
USSR/ Biology

FD-2518

Card 1/1 Pub. 17-17/20

Author : Stukkey, K. L.

Title : On the protistocidal properties of the volatile phytoncides of the leaves of the bird cherry and cherry laurel

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 4, 66-67, Apr 1955

Abstract : In order to determine whether the phytonicidal properties of the leaves of the bird cherry (Padus racemosa (Lam) Gilib) and the cherry laurel (Laurocerasus officinalis Roem) are due to the volatile decomposition products of the glucosides, broke down amygdalin by fermentation in vitro and compared the action of the volatile phytocides of the leaf of the above plants with the action of the volatile products resulting from the breakdown of chemically pure amygdalin on protozoa. Graphs. No references.

Institution : Medicobiological Department (Head - Prof. B. P. Tokin) of the Institute of Experimental Medicine (Director - D. A. Biryukov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Leningrad

Submitted : July 20, 1953, by S. V. Anichkov, Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR

STUKKEY, K.L.

Oxidative phosphorylation of infusoria. K. L. Stukkel (Inst. Exptl. Med., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). Med 1

Byull. Exptl. Biol. i Med. 42, No. 8, 43–6(1956).—Expts. carried out with *Glaucoma scintillans* indicated the presence of adenosinetriphosphoric acid (ATP). Infusorial ext. was deproteinized with CCl_3COOH, the filtrate pptd. with $Hg(NO_3)_2$ after neutralization, the ppt. boiled with *N* HCl on a water bath for 10 min. which brought about the complete hydrolysis of the pptd. nucleotides. The hydrolysis curve of the ppt. was similar to the one obtained upon hydrolysis of the barium salt of ATP. Addnl. identification was obtained by tracing the metabolic metamorphosis of the phosphate groups. The study indicated complete replacement of the labile phosphate groups after 24 hrs. and was considered as addnl. proof of the identity of ATP. However, this replacement requires the presence of other microorganisms to serve as food source for the infusoria. A. S. Mirkin

BLINOVA, K.F.; STUKKEY, K.L.

Qualitative chemical investigation of some Transbaikalian plants used in Tibetan medicine. Report No.1. Trudy Len. khim.-farm. inst. 12:135-155 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii i botaniki Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(TRANSBAIKALIA--BOTANY, MEDICAL)
(PHARMACOGNOSY)

BLINOVA, K.F., STUKEEV, K.I., dotsent

Pharmacognostic study of the plants used in Tibetan medicine. Trudy len. khim.-farm. inst. no.17:173-190 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii i botaniki Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

[redacted]

(MIRA 18:10)

1. [redacted]

UGLOV, F.G., professor; STUKKEY, M.A.

Approach and extent of surgical intervention in adhesive pericarditis [with summary in English, p.158] Vest.khir. 77 no.11:58-69 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G.Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.Pavlova.

(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, surg.
approaches & extent of intervention)

STUKKEY, M. A., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The surgical treatment of adhesive pericarditis". Leningrad, 1958. 16 pp (First Leningrad Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov), 200 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 122)

STUKKEY, M.A. (Leningrad, ul. Gertsena, d.57, kv.2)

Immediate and late results of pericardectomy. Vest.khir. 83 no.9: 17-25 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - prof. F.G. Uglov) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P. Pavlova.

(PERICARDITIS, surgery)

BULATOV, P.K.; STUKKEY, M.A.

Treatment of patients with chronic coronary insufficiency with novocaine blockade of the anterior mediastimum. Klin. med. 38 no. 2:42-46 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

*STUKMAN, A. Ya.

"A Generator for Regulating AC Amplifiers in Main Receivers," Vest. Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz, No. 3, 1948. Engr.

STUKMAN, A. YA.

USSR/Electronics - Frequency diversity

Card 1/1 : Pub. 133 - 7/21

Authors : Stukman, A. Ya., engineer for a radio enterprise

Title : Amplitude selectivity in double reception

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 9, 13-14, Sep 1954

Abstract : A simple method for computing the total load on a frequency-diversity detector, picking-up two radio-signals simultaneously, is described. The method shows how and what should be done in order to completely extinguish the weaker signal (small amplitude) by superimposing a stronger one (usually in such receptions the stronger signal damps out the weaker one only to a certain degree). Diagrams; graph.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

STUKMAN, A. Ya.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio receivers

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 4/19

Authors : Stukman, A. Ya., Engineer

Title : Measuring the input resistance of radio receivers working on the main supply lines

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 4 (181), Page 9, Apr 1955

Abstract : A method for determining the input resistance of a radio receiver operating on main line energy is described. The method is based on determining the radio receiver's own noises. Graph; diagram.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

SOV/106-58-9-14/17

AUTHOR: Stukman, A. Ya.

TITLE: An Attempt to establish Regular Radio Communication at Metre Wavelengths using Ionospheric Scatter (Opyt ustanovleniya regulyarnoy radiosvyazi na metrovykh volnakh pri ispol'zovanii ionosfernogo rasseyaniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 9, pp. 74 - 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The annual interruption of the Leningrad-Murmansk radio circuit during the autumn as a result of ionospheric disturbances, magnetic storms and so on, has led the Leningrad administration of communications and broadcasting to prove experimentally the possibility of establishing direct communication along this route by means of ionospheric scatter. A transmitter whose power did not exceed 8 kW was set up at Leningrad and a receiver at Murmansk. Preliminary listening trials were carried out during the summer of 1957 and experimental work commenced in earnest in December. At each end of the circuit ordinary rhombic aerials were used with sides of 10 - 15 wavelengths. The frequency band was 32 - 42 Mc/s. The receiving arrangement was adapted to take any modern standard trunk

Card 1/4

circuit receiver and had an overall sensitivity of 0.25 microvolts for a signal/noise ratio of 3 in a 3 kc/s band. The transmitter used a VChD -100 exciter frequency-shift keyed ± 500 c/s at a rate of 47 bauds/ second. The mean signal level was very small but the use of a pre-amplifier and a PChM-3 rack enabled records to be taken on an undulator. Readings were also taken aurally and oscillographically. The recorded levels were repeatable from day to day and were free from transient ionospheric disturbances. There was no significant variation due to change in frequency over the band. The instantaneous signal level suffered abrupt changes. The most characteristic of these effects was rapid period fading at a few cycles per second. Slow aperiodic fading also occurred to a depth of 6 - 8 db lasting from a few tens of seconds up to 5 or 10 minutes. The signal would also increase by 20 - 30 db as a result of reflection from meteor trails. These sudden jumps occurred no less than once every ten minutes or so and lasted from a

An Attempt to establish Regular Radio Communication at Metre Wavelengths using Ionospheric Scatter

few seconds up to half a minute. A doppler-shift in frequency was also observable sometimes. Though the records were regular, there was an appreciable difference between day and night levels. A serious drawback which completely prevented reception in the daytime were strong echo signals at a level comparable with or exceeding the level of the scattered signal. The echo was observed around 37 Mc/s but was absent at 42 Mc/s. Another source of daytime interference was harmonics received via the ionosphere from distant short-wave stations. This effect was ascribed to unusual solar activity. It was concluded that the transmitter power should be at least doubled and a more effective radiator used. At the receiving end

An Attempt to establish Regular Radio Communication at Metre Wavelengths using Ionospheric Scatter

the aerial should be capable of feeding two receivers. It is suggested that frequencies no lower than 36 - 37 Mc/s should be used.

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

ASSOCIATION: LDRSV

AUTHOR: Shukman, A.Ya., Senior Engineer SOV-111-58-10-11/29

TITLE: Establishment of Radio Communications on Meter Waves Using the Ionospheric Dispersion (Ustanovleniye radiosvyazi na metrovykh volnakh pri ispol'zovanii ionosfernogo rasseyaniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 10, pp 12-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made to establish an ultra-short wave communication between Leningrad and Murmansk using the ionospheric reflection. The broadcasts were conducted at different frequencies from 32 to 42 Mc, whereby the transmitter power did not exceed 8 kw. Equal rhombic antennas with a side length of 10 - 15 λ were used at the transmitter and receiver site. The experiments demonstrated that the reception field level did not change for several days, not even under the influence of magnetic storms, etc. There were frequent signal fadings, lasting from several seconds to 5 - 10 min during which the loudness of the signal dropped below the noise level. At least once every ten minutes the signal increased in strength due to the reflection from ionized meteor traces. These phenomena lasted from several seconds to 1½ min. There were considerable disturbances from

Card 1/2

Establishment of Radio Communications on Meter Waves Using the Ionospheric Dispersion

short-wave stations, the waves of which were reflected from the ionosphere. It was recommended that more effective antennas be used, the power of the transmitter be increased and frequencies not lower than 36 - 37 Mc be used.

ASSOCIATION: Zonal'naya laboratoriya LDRSV (Zone Laboratory of the LDRSV)

1. Radio communications systems---Performance 2. Radio waves ---Refraction 3. Ionosphere---Reflective effects 4. Meteors ---Reflective effects

STUKMAN, A.Ya.

Frequency-measuring device. Vest.sviazi 18 no.1:13-14 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:1)

1.Starshiy inzhener laboratorii Leningradskoy direktsii radiosvyazi i radioveshchaniya.
(Frequency measurements)

AUTHOR: Stukman, A. Ya., Senior Engineer SOV/111-59-1-18/35

TITLE: Untiring Attention to Problems of Automation (Is Necessary) (Voprosam avtomatizatsii - neoslabnoye vnimaniye)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 1, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The laboratories of the radio industry are immediately to start solving the still-open problems of automation in their field, e.g. the remote control of transmitting receiving installations, especially FM transmitters. The electroacoustic indices of the FM transmitters must be improved, with stress on frequency modulation. This necessity is especially acute in the case of TV sets designed also for FM reception. Investigations on the materialization of the use of ionosperic reflection for FM diffusion, mainly in areas with a periodical or grave disturbance of short-wave

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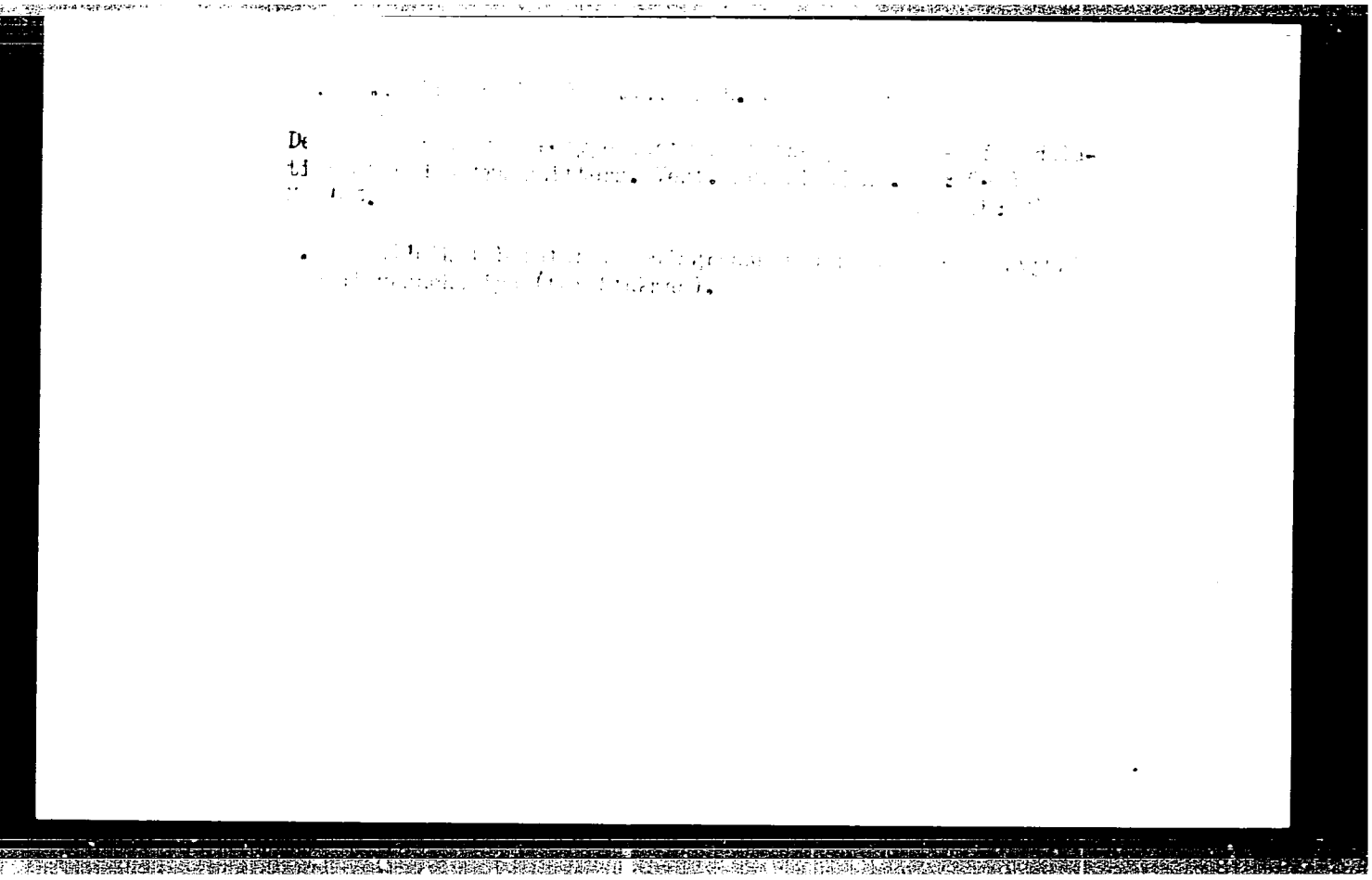
propagation, should be intensified. The Leningradskaya direktsiya radiosvyazi i radioveshchaniya (Leningrad Administration of Radio Communication and Broadcasting) will conduct such experiments in its area.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya LDRSV (The LDRSV Laboratory)

STUKMAN, A.Ya.

Panoramic adapter to a receiver with an EO-7 oscilloscope. Vest. svyazi 21 no.7:9-11 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii Leningradskoy direktsii radiosvyazi i radioveshchaniya.
(Radio—Equipment and supplies)



POCHETNYY,V.P.; STUKMAN,N.G., glavnyy inzhener

Mechanization of industrial processes. Leg.prom.15 no.8:46-48 Ag '55. (MLRa 8:10)

1. Direktor Obuvnoy fabriki No. 1 "Proletarskaya pobeda." (for Pochetnyy)

(Shoe industry)

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], A.G.

Significance of struvite crystals in serous cavities of cadavers recovered from the sea. Sud.-med. ekspert. 8 nr.1 [illegible] Ja.-Mr. '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

GRIGOROVICH, I.; STUKOLKIN, N.; KALACHIK, A.; KOL'BAYEV, Kh., inzh.

Road systems of the Union Republics (White Russia, Estonia, and Kirgizistan). Avt.dor. 20 no.11(181):9-14 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Nachal'nik Gushosdora pri Sovete Ministrov BSSR (for Grigorovich).
(White Russia--Roads)
(Estonia--Roads)
(Kirgizistan--Roads)

18(0); 25(0); 10(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1993

Ufa. Aviatsionnyy institut

Trudy Vyp. 3 (Transactions of the Ordzhonikidze Aviation Institute, Ufa) Nr 3. Ufa, Bashkirskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1957. 222 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed. for this no.: I.A. Bolotovskiy; Editorial Board: I.P. Yemelin (Resp. Ed.), A.B. Rakhmanovich, I.A. Bolotovskiy, S.I. Kulikov, V.A. Vinogra[dov] and P.D. Mirko; Ed.: M.A. Gurvich; Tech. Ed.: F.G. Gayfullin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific workers in the fiel[d] of metallurgy, technological processes, and fluid mechanics.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 14 articles dealing with metallurgy and mechani[cal], aeronautical, and electrical engineering problems. Individual abstracts are given in the Table of Contents.

Transactions of the Ordzhonikidze (Cont.) SOV/1993

Zinyayev, V.I. On Determining the Sequence for Subassembly of the VK-1 Engine Transmission

This paper discusses, using a concrete example, the theory of the sequence of selection of several compensators entering into one power-metering circuit . The correct method for determining the sequence of assembly of corresponding units is proposed, based on the theory of power-metering circuits. References: 5 Soviet.

Khrisman, I.A., and N.S. Stukolkin, Electrochemical Method for Determining the Qualitative Characteristics of Zinc Plating

An automatic recording device of original construction is described which is used in conjunction with the electrochemical method for determining the qualitative characteristics of the galvanized coating of a steel wire. A brief analysis of the method is given. From the curves recorded by this instrument during the study of a galvanized wire, the corrosion resistance and the qualitative condition of the galvanize[d] coating may be judged. References: 1 Soviet, 1 English.

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SOV/137-58-8-17437

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 177 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khrizman, I.A., Stukolkin, N.S.

TITLE: An Electrochemical Method of Determination of the Qualitative Character of the Metallic Zinc Coating on Steel Wire (Elektrokhimicheskiy metod opredeleniya kachestvennoy kharakteristiki metallicheskogo tsinkovogo pokrytiya na stal'noy provoloke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ufimsk. aviats. in-ta 1957, Nr 3, pp 191-198

ABSTRACT: A self-recording device is described for registering the electrode-potential - time curve during the anodic dissolution of galvanized wire. The installation consists of three parts: A cathode amplifier, a recording apparatus, and the potential pickup. The device is similar to the well-known device used in the investigation of the processes of electrolytic deposition of metals, wherein a microamperemeter is used instead of a short-period galvanometer. The electrode-potential - time curves are adduced for wire coated by various methods: Galvanizing, hot galvanizing to the final dimensions, and stretching of galvanized bars. The method described was employed

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An Electrochemical Method of Determination (cont.)

earlier for the determination of the thickness of a layer of pure Zn and of the layers of Fe-Zn alloys.

M.Z.

1. Steel wire-[illegible] 2. Zinc coatings - Analysis
3. Zinc coatings - [illegible] Electrochemistry

Card 2/2

STUKOLKIN, N.

More on advantages of a territorial system. Avt. dor. 27 no. 3: 22-29 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya shosseynykh dorog Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog Estonskoy SSSR.

STUKOLOV, A.A.

Preventing play in the transmission of ATS-100 looms. Tekst. prom. 20 no.2:80 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik fabriki imeni Vagzhanova.
(Looms)

STUKOLOV, O., kand.pedagogicheskikh nauk, master sporta

Still and motion-picture cameras as helpers in sports coaching. Sov.foto 20 no.7:46 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Photography of sports) (Coaching (Athletics))

STUKOLOV, P.M., inzh.

Methods for determining the quantity of instruments required.
Priborostroenie no.9:20-22 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

STUKOLOV, P.M.

Technical and economic effectiveness of the use of the AUS instruments. Priborostroenie no.2:24-25 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Pneumatic control)

S/119/63/000/001/007/016
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Stukolov, P.M.

TITLE: The operating efficiency of instruments for control and regulation of technological processes

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1963, 17-18

TEXT: Since the need for new automation instrumentation, which is now 8 to 10% of the existing number of instruments is likely to increase up to 18 to 20% in the next decade, the author considers the economy of this equipment: unification of replacement rates, storage, reduction of repair costs, which are too high in many instances and organization of reconditioning centers. The most important problem is the constitution of a single planned repair-exchange system with appropriate normalization of depreciation rates and of inspection periods. Examples of inefficiency in the repair and inspection institutions are quoted, together with deficiences in the supplies of essential components. Reconditioning of instruments costs often more than their replacement.

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ARUTYUNOV, K.B.; STUKOLOV, P.M.

Problems in the determination of instruments required by the national economy. Priborostroenie no.5:17-19 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

STUKOLOV, V.T.; STEPANUSHKIN, G.G.

Servicing locomotives at the Kropachevo Depot. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.10:25-27 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik lokomotivnogo otdela Zlatoustovskogo otdeleniya Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Stukolov). 2. Nachal'nik depo Kropachevo Yuzhno-Ural'skaya doroga (for Stepanushkin).
(Electric locomotives--Maintance and repair)

STUKONIS, M.

The incidence of neoplasm morbidity in Vilnia, Kaunas and Klaipede. Sveik. apsaug:33-38 Mr '63.

1. Respublikinis mokslinis-metodinis sanitarines statistikos biuras. Direktorius - L. Gargasas.

BALCIKONYTE, S.; GLINSKIENE, V.; KRASAUSKAS, V.; KURTINYTE, G.; STUKONIS, M.

Experience with combined preventive examinations for the population. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.5:38-43 '63.

1. Kupiskio rajono ligonine. Vyr. gyd. - G. Kurtinyte. LTSR Onkologijos m. t. institutas. Direktorius - med. m. kand. A. Telycenas.
(PREVENTIVE MEDICINE) (HEALTH SURVEYS)

BURAKAUSKAS, A.A.; SHKOLLER, S.; SOYDRO, I.G.; STUKONOZHENKO, P.

Achievements of veterinary service in the Baltic republics during the 25 years of Soviet rule. Veterinariia 42 no.8:10-16 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya veterinarii Litovskoy SSR (for Burakauskas). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Upravleniya veterinarii Litovskoy SSR (for Shkoller). 3. Nachal'nik Upravleniya veterinarii Estonskoy SSR (for Soydro). 4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya veterinarii Latviyskoy SSR (for Stukonozhenko).

PRIYEDNIYEK, O.K. [Priednieks, O.]; STUKONOZHENKO, P.I.

Development of veterinary medicine during the years of Soviet rule in Latvia. Veterinariia 37 no.12:10-14 D '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya veterinarii Latviyskoy SSR (for Priyedniyek). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Upravleniya veterinarii Latviyskoy SSR (for Stukonoznenko).
(Latvia—Veterinary medicine)

STUKOV, A. (Monchegorsk, Murmanskoy oblasti).

Instead of mica. Radio no.11:30 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

STUKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich

[Pneumatic control of balanced saws] Pnevmaticheskoe upravlenie balansirnymi pilami. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 15 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Saws)

STUKOV, A.N.

Cutting notches in the edge of the bottom of excavator buckets.
Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.112:25-26 '55 (MLRA 9:6)
(Excavating machinery)

STUKOV, A.N.

Eleutherococcus and spontaneous leukemia in mice. Vop. onk. 11 no.12:64-65 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz laboratorii lekarstvennykh metodov profilaktiki i lecheniya zlokachestvennykh novoobrazovaniy (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

STUKOV, A.P.; YAKUSHEV, S.A.

Corpuscular genetics and the general progress of biological science.
Agrobiologiia no.4:631-637 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020334 S/0089/64/016/003/0252/0253

AUTHORS: Karamyan, A.S. (Deceased); Kuzeyev, B.I.; Kress, R.P.; Silin, Yu. S.; Stukov, G.M.; Shchebolev, V.T.; Yaritsy*na, I.A.

TITLE: Absolute determination of a number of neutrons emitted by source, using the associated particle method

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 252-253

TOPIC TAGS: absolute determination, absolute neutron determination, associated particle method, alpha particle, emitted neutron, graphite, neutron determination

ABSTRACT: The method of associated particles is based on a comparison of neutron flux from the source being studied with neutron flux from the reaction T(d n) He^4. Since one α-particle corresponds to each outgoing neutron in this reaction, it is possible to determine the number of emitted neutrons by the absolute counting of α-particles. In a medium for which the moderation length is

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020334

less than the diffusion length, it is possible to find such spacing of thermal neutrons from source to detector where the density of thermal neutrons does not depend on the energy of neutrons emitted by the source and is determined only by its intensity. Graphite in the form of a sphere with a 4 m. diameter was used as such a medium. Three curves for 3 different sources are given in the figure in the Enclosure. The point of intersection of curves determines the radius of the efficiency constant for a given device. This distance is 82 cm. To find the number of neutrons being emitted by various sources, it is not necessary to measure the full curves of thermal neutron distribution in the graphite globe. It is sufficient to determine the number of detector readings in the spacing of the efficiency constant. Mean square error of method is about ±1.4%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Apr63	DATE ACQ: 31Mar64	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: NS, PH	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 002

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020334

ENCLOSURE: 01

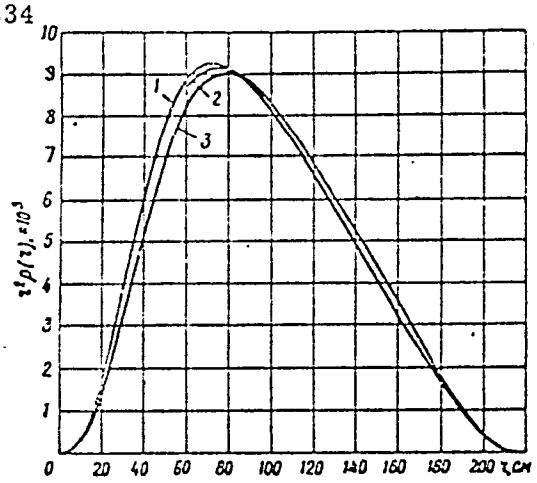

Fig. 1

Space distribution curves for thermal neutrons in graphite sphere:
1--for neutrons of Ra-Be source;
2 - for neutrons of Po-Be source;
3 - for neutrons obtained from $T(d,n)He^4$ reaction

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020336

introduced into resonance absorption of neutrons by gold. After computation the correction was (0.5 ± 0.1)%. A correction in thermal neutron absorption in the same source, computed by macroscopic cross section of source absorption is (0.7 ± 0.1)%. Based on the works of A. de Troyer et al (Bull. cl. sci. Acad. roy. Belgique, 40, 2, 150 (1954)) and K. Geiger and G. Whyte (Canad. J. Phys., 37, 256 (1959)) the correction in fast neutron absorption in oxygen is (2.2 ± 0.3)%. In addition, the determination error of spatial distribution area of neutrons is ± 1.3% and the determination error of the cross section for σ_{Au} is ± 0.3. For σ_{H} it is ± 0.6%. Error in absolute measurement of activity is 1%. The root mean square error of the method is ± 2.1%. Having taken these corrections into account, it was determined that neutron yield of Ra - Be of source Q is $(3.22 \pm 0.07) \times 10^6$ neutr./sec. Orig. art. has: 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Apr63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

L 14681-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h) DM
ACC NR: AP6008257 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/002/0181/0183

AUTHOR: Andreyev, O. L.; Silin, Yu. S.; Stukov, G. M.; Fominykh, V. I.; Shchebolev, V. T.; Yaritsyna, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: International comparison of neutron sources

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 181-183

TOPIC TAGS: neutron distribution, radioactive source, neutron, radium, beryllium, radiation counter

ABSTRACT: The relative measurements of the Canadian Ra-α-Be neutron source were carried out considering the neutron distribution in open geometry and using a long counter which could turn the source at any required angle. With the source axis of rotation coinciding with the cylinder axis, the asymmetry was 1% and with the source axis turned to the side of the surface it was 1.5%. The relative measurements for the source indicated 3.25 neutrons/sec. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [NA]

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 13Oct64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 539.16.08: 539.125.5

AUTHORS: Uzun, A.T., Stukov, L.A. 32-24-4-59/67

TITLE: A New Construction of the Cuvette Holder for the Photoelectrocolorimeter FEK-M (Novaya konstruktsiya derzhatelya kyuvet fotoelektrokolorimetra FEK-M).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 500-501 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With the cuvette arrangement hitherto employed it was necessary, when taking out the cuvettes, to touch the optical surfaces with one's fingers, by which measuring results could be influenced. Taking out the cuvettes from the side was rendered difficult because of the little play existing between cuvette and holder, and besides the spring leaf holding the cuvette in its place had curvatures which hindered manipulation. The construction described is made from duralumin and is shown by an illustration. The holding surfaces for the cuvette are arranged at an angle of 120° with respect to each other, and each of them is provided in front with a fastening device consisting of a clamp and a spring. The clamp is covered with flanel on the surface holding the cuvette. The holder is provided with three fastening screws which hold the fixing ring. The cuvette is exchanged by pressing down the end of

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A New Construction of the Cuvette Holder for the Photoelectrocolorimeter FEK-M

32-24-4-59/67

the clamp. When exchanging the clamp holder of old construction for the one described it is necessary first to mount the fixing ring. There is 1 figure.

1. Calorimeters--Design 2. Calorimeters--Operation
3. Calorimeters--Equipment

Card 2/2

L 60451-65 EWT(1)/EEC(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Peb/P1-4/P1-4 GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5017381 UR/0000/64/000/000/0036/0041 39

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, S.S. (Krasnoyarsk); Stukov, L. N. (Krasnoyarsk) B+1

TITLE: Digital phasometer and frequency meter 25

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu, i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 2: Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye pribory. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin. Ustroystva avtomaticheskogo kontrolya i upravleniya v promyshlennosti (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Digital measuring instruments. Electrical measurements of non-electrical quantities. Devices for automatic control and regulation in industry). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 36-41

TOPIC TAGS: digital phasometer, digital frequency meter, pulse counter

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a new transistorized digital phasometer and frequency meter. The frequency meter is combined with the phasometer because exact measurements of phase differences presuppose a correct knowledge of the frequency. The new meter measures the mean value of phase shifts of two voltages, presenting the reading directly in digital form. It is distinguished from other existing industrial and

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ACCESSION NR: AT5017381 O

special devices (see, e.g., V.V. Kovalevskaya, B.Z. Belen'kiy, Fazometr s tsifrovym otschetom. Peredovoy nauch.-tekhn. i proizvodstvennyy opyt Tema 35 1/II.59-154/18, 1959) by a higher upper limit of measured frequencies (up to 200 Kc), a better accuracy, the fact that it is transistorized, and that it can measure the frequency of electrical oscillations of arbitrary form (up to 1 Mc) with an error of measurement given by $\Delta f/f = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \pm 1/tf$, where t is the measurement time. The instrument can also serve as a pulse counter. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, IE

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

dmi

Card 2/2

STUKOV, M., inzh.; GRYAZEV, I., agronom

Near future of the district. Sel'. stroi. 16 no.6:20 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Dankovskiy District--Regional planning)

127-50-1-23/28

AUTHOR: Stukov, N.V., Geologist of the Auerbach Mine

TITLE: Documentation and Testing of Wells in Percussion-Rotary Drilling (Dokumentatsiya i oprobovaniye skvazhin udarno-vrashchatel'nogo bureniya)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 1, p 74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The documentation of test wells and sampling of mud are necessary for the qualitative characterization of the ore prospected by percussion-rotary drilling. The Chief Engineer of the Auerbach mine, B.I. Gordienko, proposed a simple mud recovery which consists of a cylinder, shown in Figure 1, cut along the generatrix and having a 5-mm aperture for the outlet of washing liquid at its top. The quantity of meters drilled in some rock during one shift can be simply determined, if the depth of the test well and the height of the mud column in the recovery are known. The characteristics of the mud together with an indication of the sample number and results of chemical analyses are entered into the log well.
The article contains 1 figure.

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127-58-1-25/25

Documentation and **Testing of Wells** in Percussion-Rotary Drilling

ASSOCIATION: Auerbakhovskiy rudnik Serovskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (Auerbach Mine of the Serov Metallurgical Combine)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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3. Ores-Test methods

CHEKHOVICH, V.D.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.N.; ZHELEZNOV, V.M.; RYVKIN, M.L.; STARODUBTSEVA, A.S.; STUKOVA, K.V.; URMANOV, Kh.Kh.

New data on the Devonian of Kyzyl-Kum. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.1: 149-150 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Uzbekskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Kyzyl-Kum--Geology, Stratigraphic)