

STUPAK, N.K.

Analytic method for dividing anomalies. Geofiz. sbor. no. 5:  
60-65 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

ZHUKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; STUPAKOVA, G.I., red.

[Handling a seagoing lifeboat] Upravlenie morskoi sblupkoi.  
Moskva, Transport, 1964. 139 p. (MIRA 1r 3)

SINITSYN, Mikhail Timofeyevich; STUPAKOVA, L.A., red.

[Operation of radio communication systems in the merchant  
marine] Eksploatatsia radiosviazi na merskom flote. Izd.3.,  
perer. i dop. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 318 p.  
(MIRA 18:4)

STULPANS, J.

Son of Lenin's party; on Karlis Slavinskis 70th birthday. Vestis  
Latv ak no.3:123-124 '62.

SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.; ABROSIMOV, Ye.V.; STUL'PIN, Ye.A.; GORONHOV, L.S.

Mechanism of slag formation during the melting period in high capacity open-hearth furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.met. 5 no.11:48-56 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.  
(Open-hearth process) (Slag)

GLINKOV, M.A.; STUL'PIN, Ye.A.

Heat generation in steel smelting baths of 500-ton open hearth  
furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:223-229  
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

GOROKHOV, L.S., inzh.; ABROSIMOV, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.,  
inzh.; STUL'PIN, Ye.A., inzh.; SABIYEV, M.P., inzh.;  
PLOSHCHENKO, Ye.A., inzh.

Interrelation of the conditions of carbon oxidation and the  
introduction of additives with the thermal parameters of the  
ore boil during smelting in large furnaces. Stal' 23 no.5:  
404-408 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Open-hearth process)

GLINKOV, M.A.; STUL'PIN, Ye.A.

Oxidizing properties of 500-ton open-hearth furnaces during  
the smelting period. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.* 7  
no.1:174-177 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.



MESHCHERYAKOVA, Z.M.; GORDON, L.I.; STUL'PINA, I.V.

Synthesis of polyepoxy resins. Report No.1: Conditions for  
the preparation of polyepoxy resins. Lakokras. mat. i ikh  
prim. no.6:3-9 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Epoxy resins)

L 04820-61 ENP(1)/TWT(10) RA

ACC NR: AP6006719

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/001/0016/0018

AUTHOR: Gurich, N. A.; Gordon, L. I.; Stul'pina, I. V.; Banshtyk, E. L.; Tulyakova, Ye. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Water-soluble urea- and melamine-formaldehyde varnish resins

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: melamine resin, urea resin, varnish

ABSTRACT: A two-step batch process has been developed for producing water-soluble urea- and melamine-formaldehyde varnish resins. It is analogous to the process used in the production of butanolized urea- and melamine-formaldehyde resins and can therefore be carried out on existing equipment. In the first stage, urea or melamine is condensed with formaldehyde in an alkaline medium at pH 8.5-8.8 with triethylamine as the catalyst. The relative proportions of the starting materials are chosen so that the semifinished product of the first stage is a mixture of tetra- and pentamethylol-melamines or dimethylurea. In the second stage (catalyst - 10% solution of oxalic acid, pH 5.4-5.6), the methylol derivatives are partially esterified with alcohol or ethylcellosolve, then the volatile part is vacuum-distilled. The yield of resins is 50-60% of the total raw materials. The alcohols are then regenerated from the distillate and reutilized. The structure of the resins produced is presented. A study of

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UDC: 667.621.264

L 04820-61

ACC NR: AP6006719

aqueous solutions of the resins showed that the chemical stability of the solutions on standing is affected by the chemical composition, solution concentration, solubility of the resin in water, pH of the medium, and nature of the alcohol used for partially blocking the methylol derivatives. Characteristics of coatings made of water-soluble systems of these resins are given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *gd*

STULBINAS, B.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: DARBAI. SERIJA B. TRUDY. SERIJA B. No. 3, 1958

Stulpinas, B. Electric deposition of manganese-iron alloys. In Russian. p. 95.

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

STUDY PAPER R 7

27  
Electrolytic deposition of iron was with a hydrogen  
current efficiency of 100% and a cathode  
(Potentiostat, Kauler) 2.5V. The electrolyte  
0.1M Fe<sup>2+</sup> in an electrolyte containing  
H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 0.15 g H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in the current em-

Yes

YANITSKIY, I.V. [Janickis, J.]; SHULYAKAS, A.K. [Sullakas, A.]; STULPINAS,  
B.B. [Stulpinas, B.]

On the dependance of the characteristics of manganese coatings  
upon some corditions of electrolysis. Liet ak darbai B no.2:93-98  
'60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut  
(Manganese) (Electrolysis) (Coatings)

Some problems of electrolytical manganese deposition

S/137/62/000/009/026/033  
A006/A101

of graphite, Pb and Pb-alloy anodes are studied. For manganese-plating baths Pb alloy anodes with Ag at  $D_c \leq 3 \text{ amp/dm}^2$  are most suitable. The positive effect of admixture I is explained by increased overvoltage of H and suppression of microgalvanic elements which cause corrosion of the cathodic deposit.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PYATROSHYAVICHYTE, O.S. [Petroseviciute, O. ]; STUL'PINAS, B.B.  
[Stulpinas, B. ]; GIRCHENE, B. Yu. [Girciene, B. ]

Effect of certain additions on the electrodeposition of manganese-  
nickel alloys. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:27-34 '65  
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted May 11,  
1965.

SARIN, Mikhail Il'ich; STUL'PINAS, Mechislav Iozo; YAKOBSON,  
Lyuis Solomonovich; SURIN, N.M., red., red.; MAKAROV,  
M.S., red.

[Use of a PR 80-2 reproducing punch] Primenenie repro-  
duktionnogo perforatora PR 80-2. Moskva, Statistika,  
1965. 44 p. (MIRA 18:11)



SARIN, Mikhail Il'ich; STUL'PINAS, Mechis Iuozo; RYAZANKIN, V.N.,  
red.; POLOSINA, G.V., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[The PR80-2 automatic perforator-reproducing machine] Reproduktor  
PR80-2 avtomaticheskii performator-reproduksionnyi; konstruktsiia  
i ekspluatatsionnye svoistva. Pod red. V.N.Riazankina. Moskva,  
Gosstatizdat, 1962. 92 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Punched card systems) (Electronic data processing)

SARIN, Mikhail Il'ich; STUL'PINAS, Mechislav Iozc; YAKOBSON,  
Lydia Solomonovich; KATS, A.M., red.; MIRZOYEVA, V.M.,  
red.

[Use of the PI8C 45 result perforator] Primenenie itogovogo  
perforatora PI8C/45. Moskva, Statistika, 1965. 62 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

S/0057/84/034/006/1105/1106

ACCESSION NR: AP4040317

AUTHOR: Gus'kov, Yu.K.; Pashchenko, V.P.; Stakhanov, I.P.; Stumber, E.A.

TITLE: Effect of Coulomb scattering on the operation of thermo-electronic converters

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.6, 1964, 1105-1106

TOPIC TAGS: Coulomb scattering, electron collision, diode, cathode, cesium, thermo-electronic converter

ABSTRACT: The electron collision frequencies obtained from the dependence of the current on the transverse magnetic field in cesium vapor thermal emission converters greatly exceed the corresponding frequencies of collision between electrons and cesium atoms. The possibility is discussed of ascribing this discrepancy to the effect of Coulomb collisions of the electrons with electrons and ions. Experimental collision frequencies in cesium vapor diodes are plotted against pressure and compared with the calculated Coulomb collision frequencies. The theoretical curve lies somewhat above the experimental points. To account for this slight discrepancy several possibilities are adduced, including the inexactness of the concept of collision

Card 1/2

STUMBERGER, M.

"The development of ship anchors." p. 248. (Brodogradnja. Vol. 2, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1951. Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954.  
Uncl.

STUMBRAS, A.Yu., insh.

Results of the unification of Lithuanian power systems.  
Energetik 8 no.7:5-7 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Lithuania--Electric power)

STUMBUR, E. A.

STAVISSKIY, Yu. Ya., STUMBUR, E. A., UKRAINTSEV, F. I., USACHEV, L. N.  
BEA DAKENET, T. E., KHEZICHKOVSKIY, G. D., FELOCHAYEV, A. S.

AUTHOR  
TITLE

The Experimental Reactor for Fast Neutrons BP - 2.  
(Eksperimental'nyy reaktor na bystrykh neytronakh BP -2-Russian)  
Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 497-500 (U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

This reactor is intended to be used for physical investigations with fast neutrons. At first the active zone of the reactor is discussed. The heat-separating elements of the reactor BP-2 consist of plutonium rods of 10 mm diameter and 130 mm length. Besides the plutonium rods there are similarly constructed rods in the active zone which are made of poor uranium. Altogether there are 103 uranium- and plutonium rods which are mounted in a steel tube with an inner diameter of 130 mm. The reflector of the reactor consists of an uranium layer (outer diameter 700 mm) and a copper layer (outer diameter 1000 mm). The reactor is controlled by a control system and by an emergency system. The operating control organs are part of a screen which are located near the active zone. The control system also contains boron-ionization chambers, an electronic apparatus, and servofeeds. The emergency system enters into operation if the prescribed or assumed power of the reactor is exceeded. Circulating mercury is used for the system of heat conduction. This mercury is then cooled in a heat exchanger with water. The radiation protection of the reactor consists of the following parts:  
a) a water layer of 300 mm thickness b) a cast iron layer of 400 mm

Card 1/2

LEYPUNSKIY, A. I., KAZACHKOVSKIY, O. D., ARTUKHOV, G. A., BELANOVA, T. S.,  
BARISHNIKOV, A. I., GALKOV, V. I., STAVISKIY, Yu. Y., STUMBUR, E. A. and SHERMAN, L. Ye.

"Effective Cross-section Measurements of Fast Neutron Radiation Capture."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.





Plasma oscillations in...

28773 S/057/61/031/010/005/015  
B104/B125

charge will occur in the plasma. The period of charge distribution, the velocity and the acceleration of electrons in this spatially periodic charge are studied. Theoretical results were experimentally verified by measuring the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the electrons while traveling through the periodic charge. The experimental setup is shown in Fig. 2. Positive cesium ions reach the operating part from the incandescent tungsten plate 5. Grid 3 accelerates the ions and simultaneously emits electrons that neutralize the positive ions. The potential of the ion source relative to the earth ranged between 0 and 10 kv. Grid 3 had a zero potential. The emission of electromagnetic waves was measured with a radiotechnical installation. Very high-frequency oscillations were produced between 80 and 120 Mc/sec, and between 126 and 200 Mc/sec as dependent on the current density and ion energy. Experimental results are in good agreement with theoretical data. Professor A. I. Leypunskiy is thanked for his interest, and S. I. Chubarov for advice. There are 4 figures and 11 references, 6 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Feinstein et al., Phys. Rev., 83, 405, 1951; H. K. Son, Phys. Rev., 92, 849, 1955; P. L. Auer et al., J. Appl. Phys., 30, no. 2, 161, 1959.

Card 2/3

15-1957-7-9050

On the Nautiloids of the Kokhilaskiy Stage (Upper Ordovician of the Baltic Region) (Cont.)

skiy. It should be noted that the majority of nautiloids characteristic of F<sub>1</sub> died out at the end of Purguskiy time. Nautiloids characteristic of the Silurian are found in the overlying Porkunkskiy deposits.

Card 2/2

V. N. Shimanskiy

15-57-5-5882

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,  
p 23 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Stumber, K.

TITLE: The Ostracod Fauna of the Porkuniskiy Horizon in the  
Estonian SSR (O faune ostrakod porkuniskogo gorizonta  
v Estonskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tartusk. un-ta, 1956, Nr 42, pp 186-194.

ABSTRACT: The author describes one new genus (Foramenella n. gen.)  
and nine species Primitia porduniensis n. sp., Fora-  
menella parkis (Neckaja), Kiesowia septenaria n. sp.,  
Bythocypris aequa n. sp., B. longa n. sp., B. intecta  
n. sp., B. lubrica n. sp., Steusloffina diversa n. sp.,  
and S. aputa n. sp. The paper contains three tables.  
L. I. S.

Card 1/1

STUMBUR, Kh.A.

Embryonic shells of some Ordovician Tarphyceratida. Paleont. zhur.  
no.2:25-29 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR.  
(Cephalopoda, Fossil) (Embryology--Mollusks)

STUMBUR, Kh.A.

Some injuries of nautiloid shells caused during their lifetime.  
Paleont. zhur. no.4:133-135 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geologii Akademii nauk Estorskoy SSR.  
(Cephalopoda, Fossil)

<sup>A</sup>  
STUMBUR, Kh. [Stumbur, H.]

Different ways of the development of Nautiloidea. In Russian.  
Esti tead akad tehn fuus 9 no.4:368-378 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Institu geologii Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR.  
(Nautiloidea)

STUMBUK, M.A.

Different types of individual development of nautiloids. Biol.  
Otd. geol. 35 no. 3:170-171 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Cephalopoda, Fossil)

KOMAISHKO, G.S.; STUMBUR, V.K.; CHUDNOVSKIY, A.F.

Semiconductor soil strain gages. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.4:101-104  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.  
(Strain gages) (Soil physics)



SCHUHOVA, V.; ZAVADOVA, M.; STUMPA, G.

Complement fixation toxoplasma antigen prepared in tissue culture.  
J. hyg. epidem. 7 no.1:62-73 '63.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and Institute of  
Sera and Vaccines, Prague.

(COMPLEMENT FIXATION TESTS) (TOXOPLASMA)  
(TISSUE CULTURE) (ANTIGENS)

STUMPA, J.; ANTL, J.

Manufacture of aeronautical instruments. Jemna mech opt 9 no.2:  
56-60 F'64

1. Mikrotechna, Modrany.

STUPPA, K.

"Radio equipped railroad cars." p. 61.

ZELEZNICAR. (Ministerstvo dopravy). Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 3, Mar.  
1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.

STUMPER, O.; Panek, J.

"Movable steam-power plant."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 8, no. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

STUMPF, J.

Experience in evaluating the quality of soft beverages. Kvasny  
prum 11 no.2:45 F '65.

1. Jihoceske pekarny National Enterprise, Ceske Budejovice.

STUNDA, I.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIS, NO. 1, 1958

STUNDA, I. Some derivatives of 2-diphenylacetylindanone-1, 3. In Russian.  
p. 107

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, vol. 8, No. 2,  
February 1959, Unclass.

VANAG, G. [Vanags, G.] (Riga); STUNDA, I. (Riga)

2-nitro-4, 5-dimethoxyindandione-1,3. In Russian. Vestis Latv  
ak no.3:77-84 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut organicheskogo sinteza.  
(Nitro group) (Dimethoxyindandione)

STUNDA, S.

Treatment of tuberculosis with para-aminosalicylic acid; distribution of PAS in the organism. Bratisl. lek. listy. 30 no.8-10:644-648 Aug-Oct 50. (CJML 20:4)

1. Of the Clinic of Tuberculosis of Slovak University, Bratislava.



STUNDA, S.; VIRSIK, K.

Treatment of tuberculosis with paraaminosalicylic acid; effect  
of paraaminosalicylic acid on the liver. Bratisl. lek. listy 31  
no. 11-12:1098-1102 1951. (CLML 23:1)

1. Of the Tuberculosis Clinic of Slovak University.

STUNDA, S.

Treatment of tuberculosis with paraaminosalicylic acid; effect of vitamin C on paraaminosalicylic acid metabolism. Bratisl. lek. listy 31 no. 11-12:1103-1106 1951. (CLML 23:1)

1. Of the Tuberculosis Clinic of Slovak University.

STURDIS, HENRYK

Crystal forms of <sup>21</sup> ~~inhibitors~~ chloroform <sup>22</sup> and the chloroform <sup>23</sup>

11 crystal formation.

11 J. Stecki

STUNEYEV, V.V.

More on 1. New rail circuits. Avtom.telem.i sviaz' no.8:31-32  
Ag. '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Starshiy inzhener Ryazhskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi  
Moskovsko-Ryazanskoy dorogi.  
(Railroads--Signaling)

*С. В. 40 0, 11. 0.*  
KANAYEV, G.G.; STUNEYEV, V.V.

Maintenance of devices of routing and relay centralization. Avtom.,  
telem. i sviaz' no.9:12-26 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Nachal'nik Ryazhskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Moskovsko-  
Ryazanskoy dorogi (for Kanayev). 2.Starshiy inzhener Ryazhskoy  
distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Moskovsko-Ryazanskoy dorogi (for  
Stuneyev).

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

STUNEYEV, V.V.

Locating places of poor insulation in circuits. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.2:26-27 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Starshiy inzhener Ryazhskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Moskovsko-Ryazanskoy dorogi.  
(Railroads--Signaling--Measurements)

TSUKERMAN, A.; STOYKA, Ye.; STUNGARU, G.

Effect of cortical tonus on food excitability (appetite). Zhur.  
vys.nerv.deiat 8 no.2:220-225 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Danielopulu Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology,  
Academy of Rumanian People's Republic, and Chair of Normal and  
Pathological Physiology, Institute for the Advanced Training of  
Physicians, Bukharest.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,

eff. of tonys on appetete (Rus)

(APPETITE, physiology,

eff. of cerebrocortical tonus (Rus))

BACHU, K.; STUNKULESKU, P.; BROSHCHIANU, G.; RADU, G.; RUDULESKU, M.

Adamantinoma of the long bones. Khirurgiia, Sofia 11 no.3:215-218  
Mar 58.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekartiie—  
Bukuresch, Rumunia. Katedra po ortopediia i travmatologiia Direktor:  
akad. A. Rudulesku.

(TIBIA, neoplasms,  
adamantinoma, case report (Bul))



BREYEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; MILAYKINA, R.N., inzh.;  
STUNOV, N.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Locus diagrams for the controlling devices of synchronous  
generators with phase compounding. Elektrichestvo no.10:  
29-34 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. Kirova.  
(Electric generators)

STUNYYEV, V.V.

Discovering spots of poor insulation. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2  
no.10:20-21 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener Ryazhskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi  
Moskovsko-Ryazanskoy dorogi.  
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

VAN'KO, I.V.; STUNZHA, G.S.; NIKIFOROV, A.F.; IGNATOVICH, N.V.

Morphological and cytophysiological changes in the cells of the  
deafferented lung. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.2:30-35  
F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratorii eksperimental'noy tsitologii (zav. - starshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik A.F.Nikiforov) otdela eksperimental'noy biologii  
i patologii Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR.

GALYNKER, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHVANOV, V.I., inzh.; STUNZHAN, B.V., inzh.

Sewing machines with automatic advance of the semifinished product.  
Shvein. prom. no.4:4-11 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti.  
(Sewing machines)

GOVOROV, I.N.; STUNZHAS, A.A.

Transportation forms of beryllium in alkali metasomatism.  
Geokhimiia no.4:383-390 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Far East Geological Institute of the Far East Branch of  
the Siberian Section of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.,  
Vladivostok.

(Beryllium) (Metasomatism)

NIKIFOROV, A.F.; SEMENOV, Ye.P.; STUNZHA, G.S.

Immunomorphological study of aseptic inflammation caused by deafferentation. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4. Ser. biol.-med. nauk (MIRA 16:8) no.1:89-90'63.

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibil'skogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.  
(INFLAMMATION) (NERVES)  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

GOVOROV, I.N.; STUNZHAS, A.A.; MATVYEVA, A.A.; BLAGODAREVA, N.S.;  
MARTINA, R.I.; TOLOK, K.P.

Forms of the transportation of beryllium in alkali mineral-  
forming solutions. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.19:39-45 '63.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskii institut dal'nevostochnogo  
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GOVOROV, I.F.; SPINCHAS, A.A.

Geography of fiction. Docb. DVFAN SSSR no.21:3-8 '63.  
(MIRA 18:6)

L. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskyy institut i laboratoriya  
neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Dal'nevostochnogo  
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.



ACCESSION NR: AP4040490

S/0190/64/006/006/1104/1110

AUTHOR: Benderskiy, V. A.; Stunzhas, P. A.

TITLE: Electrical and magnetic properties of polymers with conjugated bonds. II. Fluorescence of polyphenylacetylenes

SOURCE: Vy\*sokomolekulyarny\*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1104-1110

TOPIC TAGS: conjugated polymer, polyphenylacetylene, fluor quantum, fluorescence lifetime, fluorescence quenching, magnetic property, molecular structure, molecular weight, energy transfer mechanism

ABSTRACT: A study has been made to clarify the nature of fluorescence of polyphenylacetylenes, the correlation of luminescence with magnetic properties, and the molecular structure of the polymers. The absorption and fluorescence spectra, quantum yields, and lifetimes of the fluorescent states have been determined for films and solutions of polyphenylacetylenes of molecular weights 10,000-100,000.

FAYE  
FATA

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040490

590 to 1700, which are efficient scintillators and phosphors with quantum yields of about 22% and lifetimes of about  $10^{-9}$  sec. It has been shown that the growth of the polymer chain is not accompanied by an increase in the length of the conjugated chain and the conjugated regions are of about the same structure and length for all specimens independent of the molecular weight. The study of the concentration, temperature, and external (chloranil) quenching of fluorescence demonstrated the existence of an effective dipole mechanism of energy transfer in concentrated solutions and in the solid phase, leading to fluorescence of the absorbed energy on local centers. The concentration of the fluorescence and paramagnetic centers increases linearly with an increase in molecular weight and is proportional to the number of unpaired electrons. The results are in agreement with the mechanism of electroconductivity of these polymers described in the previous communication (Karbotssepny\*ye vy\*sokomolekulyarny\*ye soyedineniya, Izd. AN SSSR, 1963, 253). Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

Doc. 4/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040490

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63

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ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: *OC, NP*

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 009

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ACC NR: AP7011815

terials EPR signals are due to free carriers, and the energy of activation of conductivity is associated with the surmounting of internal barriers in the specimens. The regularities obtained have been experimentally confirmed for the example of the tetracene-water complex. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 9 formulas. [JPRS: 40,351]

Card 2/2

CIBIRAS, P., kand. med. nauk; DAKTARAVICIENE, E., kand. med. nauk;  
JARZEMSKAS, J., kand. med. nauk [deceased]; JOCEVICIENE, A.,  
kand. med. nauk; KRIKSTOPAITIS, M., kand. med. nauk; NENISKIS, J.,  
kand. med. nauk; STEPONAITIENE, L., kand. med. nauk; SURKUS, J.,  
kand. med. nauk; SIMANAS, S., kanl. biolog. nauk; CEPULIS, St.,  
prof.; KUPCINSKAS, J., prof.; LASAS, Vl., prof.; SIDERAVICIUS, Br.,  
prof.; KANOPKA, E., dots.; KVIKLYS, V., dots.; LABANAUSKAS, K.,  
dots.; POLUKORDAS, H., dots.; BABUBLYS, P., doktor; CAPKEVICIUS, V.,  
doktor; MAKARIUNAS, P., doktor; PAKONAITIS, P., doktor; STUOKA, R.,  
doktor; SURGAILIS, H., doktor; PAULIUKONIENE, J., red.; ANAITIS, J.,  
tekh. red.

[Health and diseases] Antrasis pataisytas leidimas. Vilnius,  
Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 356 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(HYGIENE) (PATHOLOGY)

BASARGIN, N.N.; TKACHENKO, A.N.; STUPA, L.R.; BORODAYEVSKAYA, L.N.

Extraction-photometric determination of titanium in steels with  
2,7-dichlorochromotropic acid. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1311-1313 '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR i  
Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Titanium--Analysis) (Steel--Analysis)  
(Naphthalenedisulfonic acid)

MERZHVINSKAY , Ye.P.; RYBKINA, A.A.; STUPA, N.D.

Types of tractor-driven transportation machinery for 1959-1965.  
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 31 no.11:15-17 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Tractors--Design and construction)

STUPA, N.D., inzh.

Experimental testing of the braking qualities of tractor trailers and trains. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.2:15-18 F '63. (MLA 1:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Tractors--trakes) (Truck trailers--trakes)



STUPACHENKO, P. P.

STUPACHENKO, P. P.: "The effect of horizontal forming on the structure and basic properties of concrete." Min Higher Education USSR. Gor'kiy Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. P. Chkalov. Gor'kiy, 1956.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Ietopis', No 23, 1956

STUPACHENKO, P.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using sea silt as a high-quality raw material in making keramit.  
Stroi.mat. 6 no.2:16-17 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Silt) (Aggregates(Building materials))

STUPACHENKO, P.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOVA, V.V., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Binding properties of some rocks from the maritime Territory.  
Stroi. mat. 8 no.8:35-36 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Maritime Territory--rocks) (Binding materials)

SHTEYNBERG, L.A., inzh.; GENDLER, A.Kh., inzh.; STUPACHENKO, Yu.T., inzh.

Composition based on epoxy resins with a nontoxic hardener for  
correcting casting defects. Mashinostroenie no.4:70-71 JI-Ag  
'65. (MIRA 18:8)

SHTEYNBERG, L.A., inzh.; GENDLER, A.Kh., inzh.; STUPACHENKO, Yu.T., inzh.

New epoxy resin plasticizers. Lit. proizv. no.11:41-42  
N '65. (MIRA 18:12)



ST: PAK, B.F.

28(1) <sup>P. 3</sup>

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2702

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.  
Seminar po pnevmogidravlicheskoy avtomatike. 1st, Moscow, 1957

Sistemy, ustroystva i elementy pnevmo- i gidroavtomatiki; [sbornik]  
(Pneumatic and Hydraulic Circuits Devices, and Elements in  
Automation; [Collection of Papers]) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,  
1959. 233 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. A. Ayzerman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor;  
Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Tal'; Tech. Ed.: T. P. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for scientific  
research workers and engineers in the field of design and con-  
struction of pneumatic and hydraulic equipment and accessories  
for automation.

COVERAGE: This collection contains papers read at the Seminar on  
Pneumatic and Hydraulic Devices for Automation, May 28, 1957.  
The collection is divided into the following three groups: 1)  
newly developed pneumatic and hydraulic circuits 2) pneumatic  
and hydraulic devices, including regulating units, transmitters  
Card 1/

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Pneumatic and Hydraulic (Cont.)

Bron, L.S. [Moscow]. Hydraulic Equipment for Transfer Machines 19  
This paper discusses hydraulic feed, transport, clamping, and other mechanisms of machine tools.

Stupak, B. F. [Leningrad]. Elements of Hydraulic Instruments 31  
This paper deals with the functioning and construction of such hydraulic instruments as regulating units, slide valves, oil filters, oil pumps, overflow valves, hydraulic actuators, and throttles.

PNEUMATIC AND HYDRAULIC DEVICES FOR AUTOMATION  
Regulating Units

Podgoyetskiy, M. L., and E.M. Braverman [Moscow]. KBTsMA Three-  
component Regulating Unit 50

Dvoretzkiy, V.M. [Moscow]. Small-size Hydraulic Regulating Unit,  
IAT AN SSR 57

Transmitters and Transducers

Card 3/



STUPAK, B.F., inzh.; FEDOTOV, V.A., inzh.

Conference on the use of hydraulic transmissions. Sudostroenie  
27 no.11:78-79 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Oil hydraulic machinery—Congresses)

S/122/61/000/012/007/008  
D221/D303

AUTHOR: Stupak, B.F., Engineer

TITLE: Scientific conference on the application of hydraulic transmissions in machine construction

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1961, 73 - 75

TEXT: Report on a scientific conference held in May 1961 in Kiyev, organized by the Department of Hydraulics of the Kiyevskiy institut grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (Kiyev Institute of the Civil Air Fleet) (KIGVF). From the papers read it follows that hydraulic mechanisms of Soviet machines operate at pressures up to 400, and in some cases even 2000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The pump output varies between 2 and 1600 l/min, although there are instances of 30,000 l/min. The average speed of oil in the pipes is 3-4 m/sec. Professor T.M. Bashta read a paper on the reliability of the hydraulic drive. The Department of Hydraulics at KIGVF carried out studies on the above problems, whose results were reported. It was stressed that the filtration of 3 - 5 μ is insufficient at present, and metalloce- ✓

Card 1/5

Scientific conference on the ...

S/122/61/000/012/007/008  
D221/D303

mic filters ensuring a purification up to 0.6  $\mu$  is recommended. The increase of valve closure to avoid water hammer is proposed. Examination of strength of pipes by KIGVF demonstrated that a distortion of 10 % in their cross section lowers their resistance 5 times. Deterioration of lubricating qualities of oil was indicated by the example of AMF-10 (AMG-10) mixture. The air inclusion reduces the rigidity of oil and causes its oxidation, and special tanks with separating pistons are desirable. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zh.S. Chernenko (KIGVF) discussed the importance of filtration and pointed to the fact that 14 passes of the entire oil clean it completely. Application of the new sieve of nickel-  
✓  
serge in accordance with the norm H-280-20 (N-280-20) ensures fine filtration. Special removable filters are recommended for the newly assembled units. Engineer Ye.I. Pavlovskaya read a paper on metaloceramic filters. The experimental purification of oil in an electric field and by centrifuges developed by Ural'skiy avtozavod (Ural Automobile Factory) and Giprorybflot was reported by Engineer P.N. Belyanin of Moscow. The report of Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu.A. Nosov was devoted to the relationship between the sizes

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D221/D303

Scientific conference on the ...

of seals and their physical parameters. Engineer F.G. Pogadayev informed on the testing of end seals for a peripheral speed of 10-15 m/sec. and a pressure of 9 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Engineer A.S. Yevseyev (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Moscow Aviation Institute)) spoke on compression coefficients of seals. A.F. Arkhangel'skiy (Chelyabinskii traktornyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant)) reported on new universal speed controllers. The papers of A.G. Torikashvili, Yu.I. Bagin and B.A. Verklv dealt with high-torque hydraulic motors. The combined set of electric motor, pump and booster was described by Engineer I.N. Krasnopol'skiy (Podol'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Podol'sk Engineering Plant)). Work on gear pumps was reported by Engineer V.P. Grigor'yev of Kirovograd. The paper of Engineer M.G. Kobakov (Zavod imeni Kalinina, g. Moskva (Factory imeni Kalinin of Moscow)) discussed the technology of designing and testing small tractor Д-456 (D-456). The design and testing of hydraulic drives for coal mining was described by Engineer B.A. Verklv (Kopeyskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Kirova (Kopeysk Engineering Plant imeni Kirov)). Candidate of Technical Sciences, L.S. Bron of Moscow spoke on the wide application of hydraulic dri-

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Scientific conference on the ...

S/122/61/000/012/007/008  
D221/D303

ves in unit machine tools and automated lines. Engineer L.B. Bogdanovich (Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnic Institute)) pointed out the irregular angular speed at low revs. Professor Ye.M. Khaymovich (Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiev Polytechnic Institute)) referred to investigations on machine tool hydraulic drives. Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.A. Leshchenko of Moscow read a paper on designs of multicoordinate hydraulic tracer drive. The paper of Engineer E.Kh. Agishteyn (Factory "Krasnyy proletariy" of Moscow) informed on the use of hydraulic slides for automated lathes. The resistance of fluids was reported by Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.A. Khokhlov (Moscow IAT AS USSR). The damage of pipes in the change from cylindrical to conical parts was reported by Engineer N.P. Sapozhnikov of Moscow. Attention is drawn to the paper of Engineer A.I. Dushskiy of Balashikha on the practice of designing two-chamber boosters. The papers of the Corresponding Member of AS USSR, S.N. Kozhevnikov (Institute chernoy metallurgii AN USSR, Dnepropetrovsk (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy AS USSR, Dnepropetrovsk)) on models of dynamic processes in hydraulic mechanisms for computers, of Doctor of

Card 4/5

15-57-10-14874

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
p 253 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Slesarev, P. A., Stupak, D. Z.

TITLE: Producing Progressive Explosions (K voprosu o poluchenii  
korotkozamedlennogo vzryvaniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Korotkozamedl. vzryvaniye v gorn. dele. Moscow,  
Ugletekhizdat, 1956, pp 55-67.

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the positive values of progressive  
explosions. They note the importance of the time  
factor, the most important parameter of progressive  
explosions, which depends on the kind of explosive  
device, the properties of the rocks, the size of the  
blasting charge, and the depth of setting the charge.  
They point out the necessity, in using progressive  
explosions, of employing an electrodetonator with  
constant time characteristics. For mines where there  
is danger from gas or dust, progressive explosions have

Card 1/2

STUPAK, I.I., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "~~the~~ <sup>5</sup> effectiveness of  
various protein <sup>additives</sup> ~~additions~~ to corn in <sup>(the raising and)</sup> ~~feeding~~ <sup>of</sup> growing young hogs."  
Khar'kov, 1959. 19 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Khar'kov Veterinary Inst).  
200 copies (KL, 38-59, 119)

63

STUPAK, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Protein-rich feeds in swine rations based on corn. Zhivotnovodstvo  
22 no.7:40-45 '60. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva lesostepi  
i Poles'ya UkrSSR.  
(Swine--Feeding and feeds) (Corn as feed) (Proteins)



89715

18-3200

1.2300

S/125/60/000/012/008/014  
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I.; Latash, Yu.V.; Maksimovich, B.I.; Stupak, L.M.

TITLE: Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 12, pp. 60 - 65

TEXT: Experiments have been carried out to determine the proper technique for electro-slag remelting of steel containing easily oxidizing components, for the AN-6 (ANF-6) flux (of  $\text{CaF}_2$ - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  system) does not ensure full absorption of some elements. 50% oxidation of titanium in remelting 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with this flux is an example. This steel was chosen for the experiments. A water cooled copper mold of 250 mm height and 50 mm inner diameter was used; the 3 mm welding wire was of the same steel. A series of calcium fluoride base fluxes was tested. Process details: melting with alternating current; wire feed 156 m/hr; transformer idle voltage 50 - 54 volt for flux with low conductivity in molten state (the "AN-8" (AN-8) tried for comparison, and fluoride base fluxes with high  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  content), and 36 - 38 volts for high-conductive fluxes (pure  $\text{CaF}_2$ , concentrated fluorite, and their mixtures with  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{TiO}_2$ ); melting current 42-46 volts and 300 - 330 amps for low-conductive flux, and 28 - 32 volts and 360

X

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89715

S/125/60/000/012/008/014

A161/A030

## Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

amps for high-conductive. Argon was fed to the bath surface through a special hood (Fig. 1). Ingots were shaved to templates of 20 mm thickness, and the titanium content determined by spectrum analysis. Apparently, the reason for high titanium oxidation in process with the ANF-6 flux is the content of 2 - 3%  $\text{SiO}_2$  in it, originating from the fluorine concentrate and  $\Gamma-4$  (G-4) alumina used in the making. The burning of titanium dropped when the fluorine concentrate was replaced with pure  $\text{CaF}_2$  (Fig. 3), and it dropped more when  $\Gamma-4$  was replaced with pure aluminum oxide. But apparently  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is not absolutely neutral in the electro-slag process when its content is high, for some reducing of aluminum from such slag had been revealed (Ref. 8) in slag treatment, and it is observed also in electro-slag welding of titanium steel with the ANF-6 flux. The sources of oxygen are the ambient air: higher iron oxides (Refs. 10, 11); Ti oxides in the slag, for titanium can form  $\text{TiO}$ ,  $\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{TiO}_2$  (Ref. 12); scale or rust on the melting electrode, or its oxidation in close vicinity with the bath surface where it is heated to over 800 - 900°C. Argon shielding is an effective means against oxidation of titanium or other oxidizing metals in the process. It is obvious that fluxes containing no unstable oxides must be used and the bath must be shielded from air. As had been stated in (Ref. 14) (B.I. Medovar and B.I. Maksimovich,

X

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S/125/60/000/012/003/014  
A161/A030

Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

"Avtomaticheskaya svarka", No. 4, 1960) pure flux for electro-slag remelting of alloys with readily oxidizing components can be obtained by keeping molten flux for a considerable length of time (in the making process) in an arc furnace with graphite electrodes and graphite bottom. The flux is purified from silica and iron oxides through deoxidation by carbon and through the formation of volatile silicon fluorides. The  $\text{AH}\phi\text{-1}$  (ANF-1) flux (fluoride concentrate) refined in this way is near to pure calcium fluoride by the content of unstable oxides and has been given the designation " $\text{AH}\phi\text{-1П}$ " (ANF-1P). The developed processing technique was tested at the "Dneprospetsstal" works (Engineer S.A. Leybenzon of "Dneprospetsstal" took part); 300 - 350 kg ingots of 1Kh18N9T steel were melted using pure calcium fluoride and the ANF-1P flux. Apart from this, not fresh but used ANF-1P flux was tried. Argon was used for shielding all the time; the electrodes were carefully cleaned of scale by pickling. The oxidation of titanium was insignificant in all three process variations, but it was slightly higher in the bottom ingot portions after remelting with fresh ANF-1P flux than with pure calcium fluoride. The minimum Ti oxidation was obtained, as expected, with reused ANF-1P. Titanium oxidation was practically absent. There are 3 figures and 14 references of which 13 are Soviet and 1 English.

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S/125/60/000/012/008/014  
A161/A030

Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" imeni Ye.O. Paton of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April, 6 1960

Figure 1:

- 1 - electrode;
- 2 - slag;
- 3 - metal

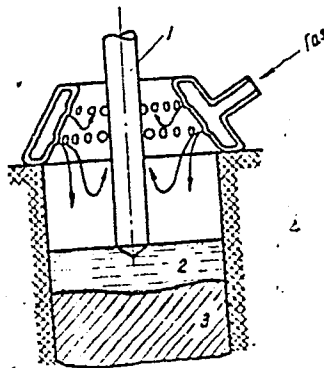


Рис. 1. Схема газовой защиты шлаковой ванны:  
1 - электрод; 2 - шлак; 3 - металл.

Card 4/5

S/125/61/000/003/016/016  
A161/A133

AUTHOR: Stupak, L.M.

TITLE: All-Union scientific-technical conference on electro-slag remelting

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1961, 107

TEXT: An All-Union conference on electro-slag remelting of alloyed steel and alloys has been convened on December 22 - 23, 1960, at the institut elektro-svarki im. Ye.O.Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton). The conference was organized by the Electric Welding Institute and TsNIIGhM; 90 delegates from 50 organizations including metallurgical and machine plants, research institutes and design institutes participated. The results of work done during 1960 were discussed. The 23 reports and informations concerned the experience with the use of electro-slag remelting units, applications and quality of metal remelted in the electro-slag process, research and experimental work results, and appraisal of remelted metal by the users. The conference pointed out the following: The electro-slag remelting method yields metal of high quality, sound and homogeneous, of high purity, higher than usual ductility, only slight anisotropy of mechanical properties, and improved weldability; it presents a means for im-

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All-Union scientific-technical conference on...

S/125/61/000/003/016/016  
A161/A133

proving the macrostructure of large forgings; permits the use of substitute steel types with a low nickel content; the quantity of rejects is greatly reduced, the service life and the dependability of parts made of electro-slag remelted metal are higher than usual. The conference decisions included recommendations on the use of metal remelted by the electro-slag process; stressed the necessity to expand the production of electro-slag metal and to build special production shops or sections at metallurgical and machine plants; pointed out the necessity of investigations which of the possible methods of producing cast consumable electrodes is to be preferred - by semicontinuous or continuous casting, or others. A list of the most important research problems for 1961 has been set up. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

S/125/61/000/011/007/012  
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Medovar, B. I., Latash, Yu. V., and Stupak, L. M.

TITLE: The possible oxygen sources and methods of oxidation protection for metal in electro-slag remelting

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 11, 1961, 47-52

TEXT: Three reasons for oxygen entering the metal in the electro-slag remelting process are pointed out and discussed: unstable oxides which may be present in the  $\text{CaF}_2$ -system fluxes used for the process can cause oxidation of some elements; scale or rust on the consumable electrode may introduce a large quantity of oxygen, which is illustrated by examples of very high porosity in remelted armco steel; oxygen from ambient air above the slag can get into the metal under the slag in two ways - through oxidation of the electrode surface and directly through the slag layer by the formation of high oxides of iron, titanium, manganese and other elements, and subsequent transformation of high oxides into low on the slag-metal interface. Argon protection proved effective in experiments at the Institut elektrosvarki (Electric Welding Institute) and the zavod "Dneprospetsstal" (Dneprospets-

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S/125/61/000/011/007/012  
D040/D113

The possible oxygen ...

stal' Plant) and eliminated "catastrophic oxidation" of the 79HM(79NM) Ni-Mo alloy used in electrical engineering. It is stressed that scale may form on the entire electrode surface and not only close to the slag bath. A special paste of sodium aluminate with 20% calcium fluoride spread on electrodes prevents scale. Other protective coatings may also be used, e.g. graphite or varnish are good for copper and copper alloys as well as for steel with high carbon content. The following protective measures should be taken: (1) Use of fluxes free of oxides which could be reduced by elements in the steel being remelted; (2) obligatory cleaning or pickling of the surface of the consumable electrode; (3) if the steel to be remelted has a low oxidation resistance at high temperature, the entire electrode surface must be protected by a coating, or remelting must be conducted in a chamber filled with neutral gas and encompassing the entire electrode; (4) oxidation of an electrode heated by electric current is to be prevented by using the shortest throat possible, i.e. the current carrier is to be moved closer to the melting space; (5) protection of the slag bath by blowing argon or other neutral gas into the crystallizer. There are 6 figures and 5 Soviet references.

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37665

S/125/62/000/004/002/013  
D040/D113

12300

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V., Stupak, L.M., and Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: Dephosphorizing the metal during electroslag remelting

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1962, 6-7

TEXT: The dephosphorizing effect of different slag systems is briefly discussed from the ionic theory viewpoint, and slag systems are recommended for electroslag remelting of carbon steel and alloy steels. The high affinity of BaO with  $P_2O_5$ , its advantages compared to CaO, and the disadvantages of  $SiO_2$  and  $Al_2O_3$  are indicated. Fluxes of  $CaF_2$ -CaO-FeO,  $CaF_2$ -BaO- $Fe_3O_4$  and  $CaF_2$ -BaO- $Mn_2O_3$  systems are recommended for remelting carbon steel, and non-oxidizing  $CaF_2$ -BaO systems for alloy steels. It is recommended (1) to keep the slag bath temperature low when dephosphorizing, (2) not to use  $CaF_2$ .

Card 1/2

STUPAK, L.M.

All-Union conference on electric slag refining. Avtom. svar.  
15 no.9:92-93 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Electrometallurgy--Congresses)

PATON, B.Ye., akademik; MEDOVAR, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; LATASH, Yu.V.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, B.I., inzh.; STUPAK, L.M., inzh.

Achievements and further prospects for electric slag refining.  
Stal' 22 no.11:1001-1005 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN Uk-SSR.  
(Zone melting) (Electrometallurgy)

STUPAK, L. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6431

Medovar, Boris Izrailevich, Yuriy Vadimovich Latash, Boleslav Ivanovich Maksimovich, and Leonid Mikhaylovich Stupak

Elektroshlakovyy pereplav (Electroslag Melting) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 169 p. Errata slip inserted. 2250 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): B.Ye. Paton, Academician, Academy of Sciences USSR, Lenin Prize Winner; Ed. of Publishing House: G.L. Pozdnyakova; Tech. Ed.: V.V.Mikhaylova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists working in the production of high-quality steels and alloys. It may also be useful to students at metallurgical schools of higher education, consumers of high-quality metal, and workers in various branches of metallurgy, machine building, shipbuilding, boiler making, and instrument making.

Card 1/6

Electroslag Melting (Cont.)

SOV/6431

COVERAGE: The book describes the electroslag melting of steel and alloys, a new method of producing high-quality metals. Results of scientific research work reported to CIA-RDP86-00513R001653710003-5 are summarized. Numerous data on the quality of metal produced by this method are presented, and prospects for the further development of electroslag melting are discussed. The authors thank S.A.Leybenzon, A.P.Tregubenko, M.M.Klyuyev, V.V. Popilin, V.S.Kultygin, Yu.A.Shulte, Professor and Doctor of Technical Sciences, G.A.Koval', and others for their assistance. They particularly thank B.Ye.Paton, Member of Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. There are 92 references, primarily Soviet.

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*2/11/57, 11-16*  
VORONIN, N.N., prof. [deceased]; STUPAK, M.A., laborant

Formation of the positive cell plates in zinc sulfate solution.  
Izv. KPI 20:37-43 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Zinc sulfate) (Electrochemical analysis)

STUPAK, H. F.:

Stupak, H. F.: "The biosynthesis of vitamins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, and PP in sheep."  
Min Health USSR. State Sci Res Inst of Microbiology and Epide-  
miology of the Southeast of the USSR- "Mikrob". Saratov, 1956.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Biological Sciences.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'

No. 18, 1956. Moscow.

37. 11. . . .

"Interpretation of Magnetic Anomalies Created by Some Two-Dimensional Bodies in the Case of an Arbitrary Direction of Magnetization." Cand Tech Sci, Chair of Geophysical Methods of Exploration Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Institute Artem, Min Higher Education USSR, Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (KL, No 13, 449-50)

SC: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

STUPAK, N.K.; TYAPKIN, K.F.

Interpretation of local magnetic anomalies due to certain tectonic  
disturbances. Trudy NIIZM no.11:81-86 '55. (MIRA 9:8)  
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)



STUPAK, N.K.; TYAPKINA, K.F.

Logarithmic overlay for determining the depth of occurrence of  
magnetized rock seams. Razved.i obr.nedr 22 no.3:39-41 Mr '56.  
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (MIRA 9:7)

37-11-3/18

**AUTHOR:** Stupak, N. K., Tyapkin, K. F.

**TITLE:** Interpretation of Local Magnetic Anomalies Caused by Tectonic Dislocations (Interpretatsiya mestnykh magnitnykh anomalii, obuslovlennykh некotorymi tektonicheskimi narusheniyami)

**PERIODICAL:** Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemnogo magnetizma, 1957, Nr 11(21), pp. 81-86 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Mathematical solutions for reverse problems of magnetometry for a symmetric anticline and vertical fault are presented. The following authors are mentioned: Shvank, O. A. and Lyustikh, Ye. N. There are 4 figures and 3 references, all USSR.

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress

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AUTHORS: Stupak, N.K., and Tyapkin, K.F. 21-58-7-20/27

TITLE: Interpretation of Some Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies of the Krivoy Rog Type (Interpretatsiya nekotorykh magnitnykh i gravitatsionnykh anomalii krivorozhskogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 7, pp 768-771 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Geophysical prospecting methods, such as gravitational, magnetic and electrical, are frequently used for the geologic prospecting of iron ore deposits in the Great Krivoy Rog basin. However, interpretation of anomalies without taking into account the direction of the magnetization vector sometimes led to considerable errors. The authors have therefore developed an analytical method of determining the depth of occurrence of the upper boundary and horizontal thickness of inclined strata by the results of magnetic measurements with an arbitrary direction of the magnetization vector of the rocks. This method is also applicable for the interpretation of gravitational anomalies. The combined use of magnetic and gravitational surveys makes it possible to determine separately the dip angle of a stratum and the direction of the magnetization vector.

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21-58-7-20/27

Interpretation of Some Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies of the Krivoy Rog Type

There is 1 graph and 1 Soviet reference

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut imeni Artema (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute imeni Artem)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, V.G. Bondarchuk

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Geophysical prospecting--Magnetic factors    2. Iron ores  
--Location

Card 2/2