TSELLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich.

Metallurgy of heavy non-ferrous metals. A textbook for technical schools. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1951. 2 v. (52-26859)

TN758.T7

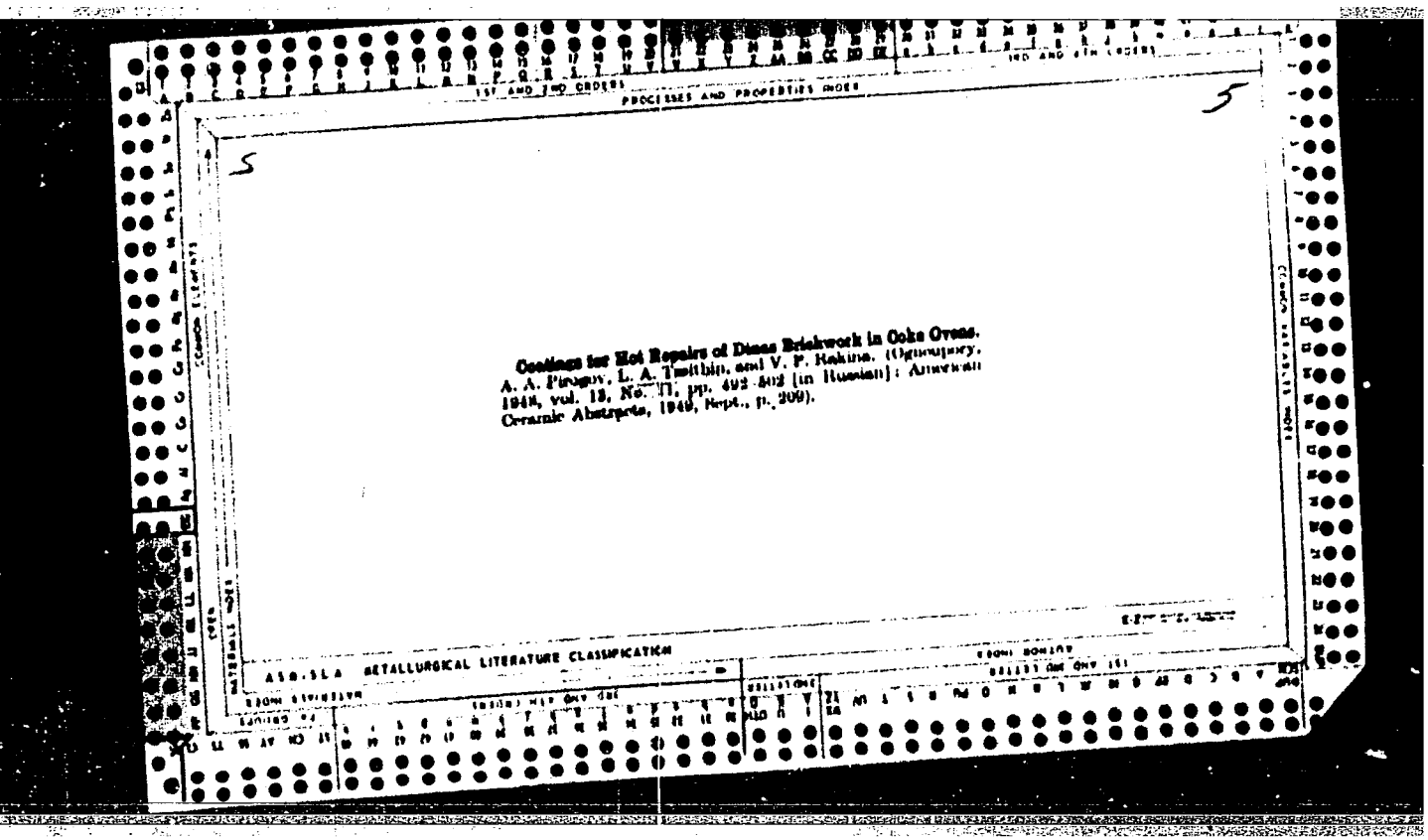
1. Nonferrous metals - Metallurgy.

TSEIDLER, Aleksandr Al'bertovich

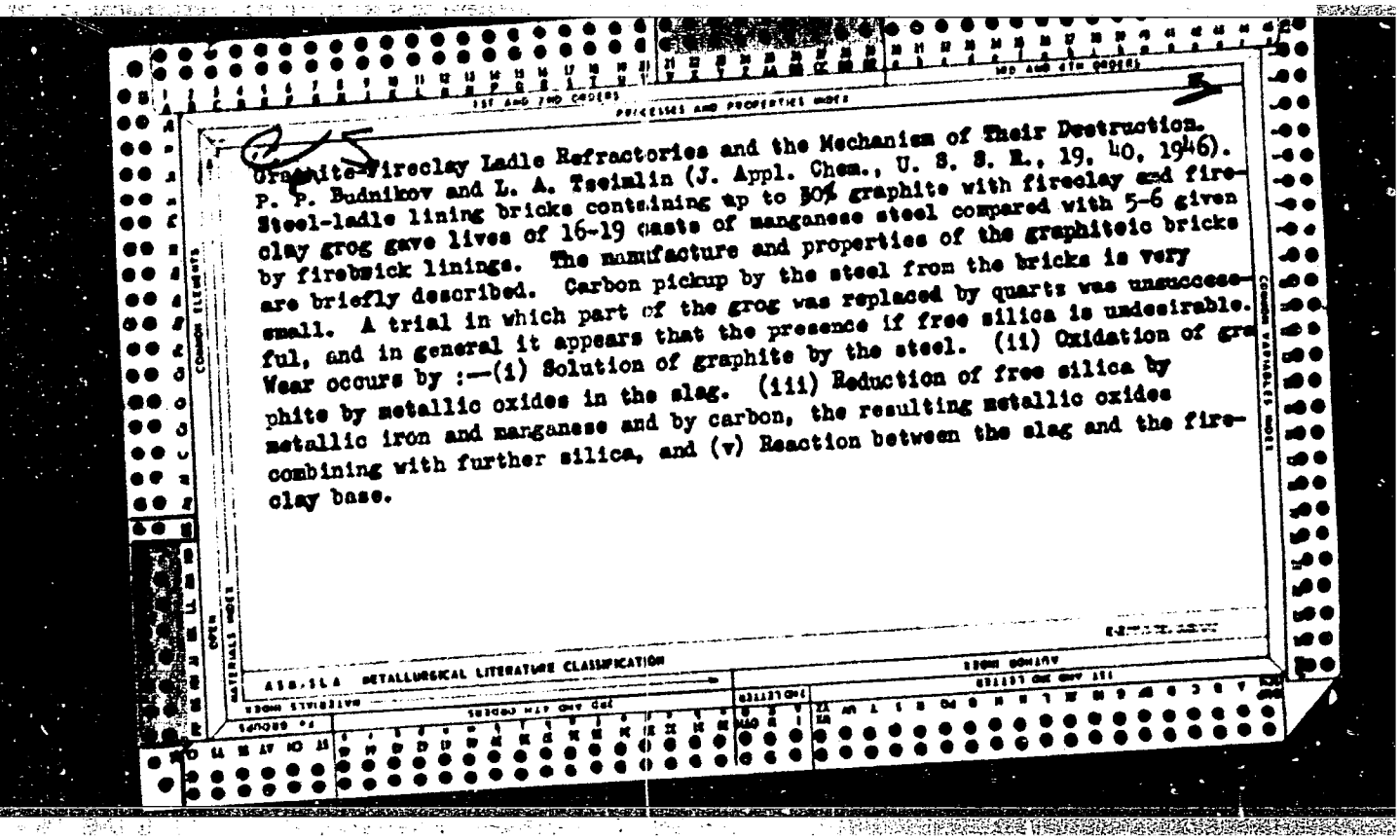
Tseidler, Aleksandr Al'bertovich. (Metallurgy of heavy nonferrous metals.) Metallurgiia tiazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov. Utverzhdeno v kachestve ucheb. posobiia dlia tekhnikumov. Moskva., Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Vol. 2 (Lead and zinc) Svinets, tsink. 1951, 350 p.

Available: Library of Congress

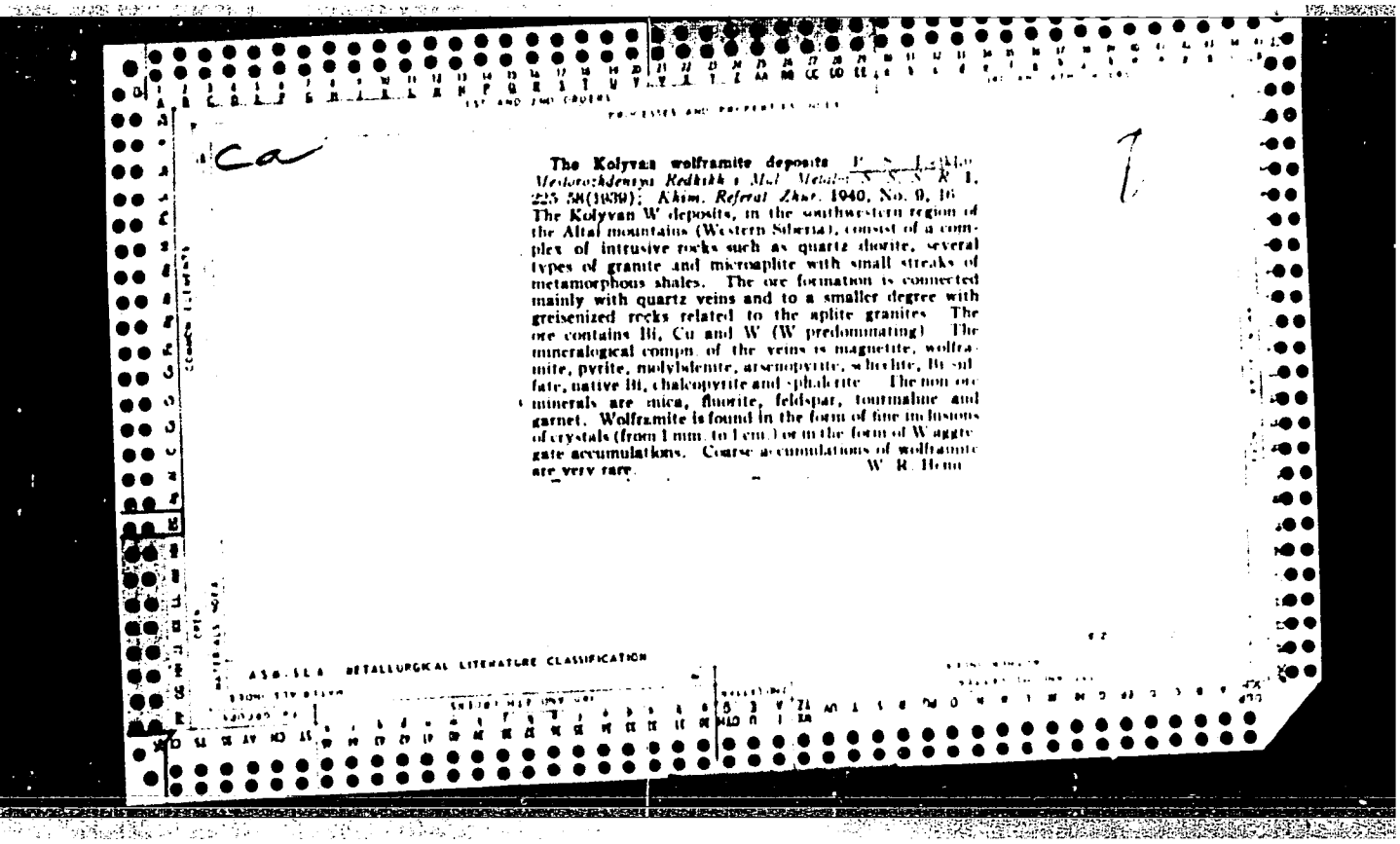
Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 1, Page 16



Coatings for Hot Repairs of Dinas Brickwork in Coke Ovens.
A. A. Pirogov, L. A. Tselibin, and V. P. Rakina. (Ogneupory, 1948, vol. 13, No. 11, pp. 492-502 [in Russian]: American Ceramic Abstracts, 1949, Sept., p. 209).



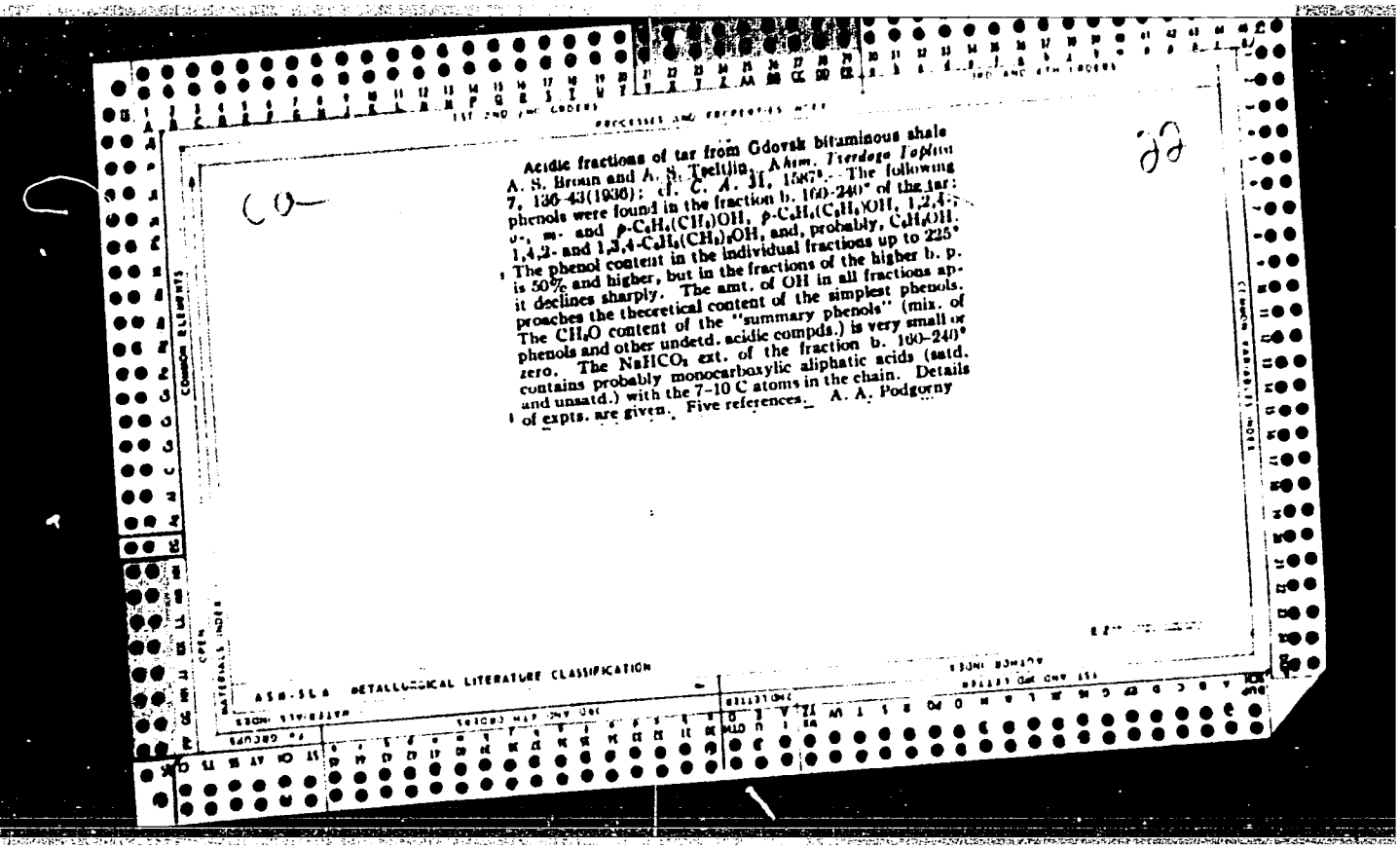
Graphite-Fireclay Ladle Refractories and the Mechanism of Their Destruction. P. P. Budnikov and L. A. Tseimlin (J. Appl. Chem., U. S. S. R., 19, 40, 1946). Steel-ladle lining bricks containing up to 30% graphite with fireclay and fireclay grog gave lives of 16-19 casts of manganese steel compared with 5-6 given by firebrick linings. The manufacture and properties of the graphiteic bricks are briefly described. Carbon pickup by the steel from the bricks is very small. A trial in which part of the grog was replaced by quartz was unsuccessful, and in general it appears that the presence if free silica is undesirable. Wear occurs by :—(i) Solution of graphite by the steel. (ii) Oxidation of graphite by metallic oxides in the slag. (iii) Reduction of free silica by metallic iron and manganese and by carbon, the resulting metallic oxides combining with further silica, and (v) Reaction between the slag and the fireclay base.



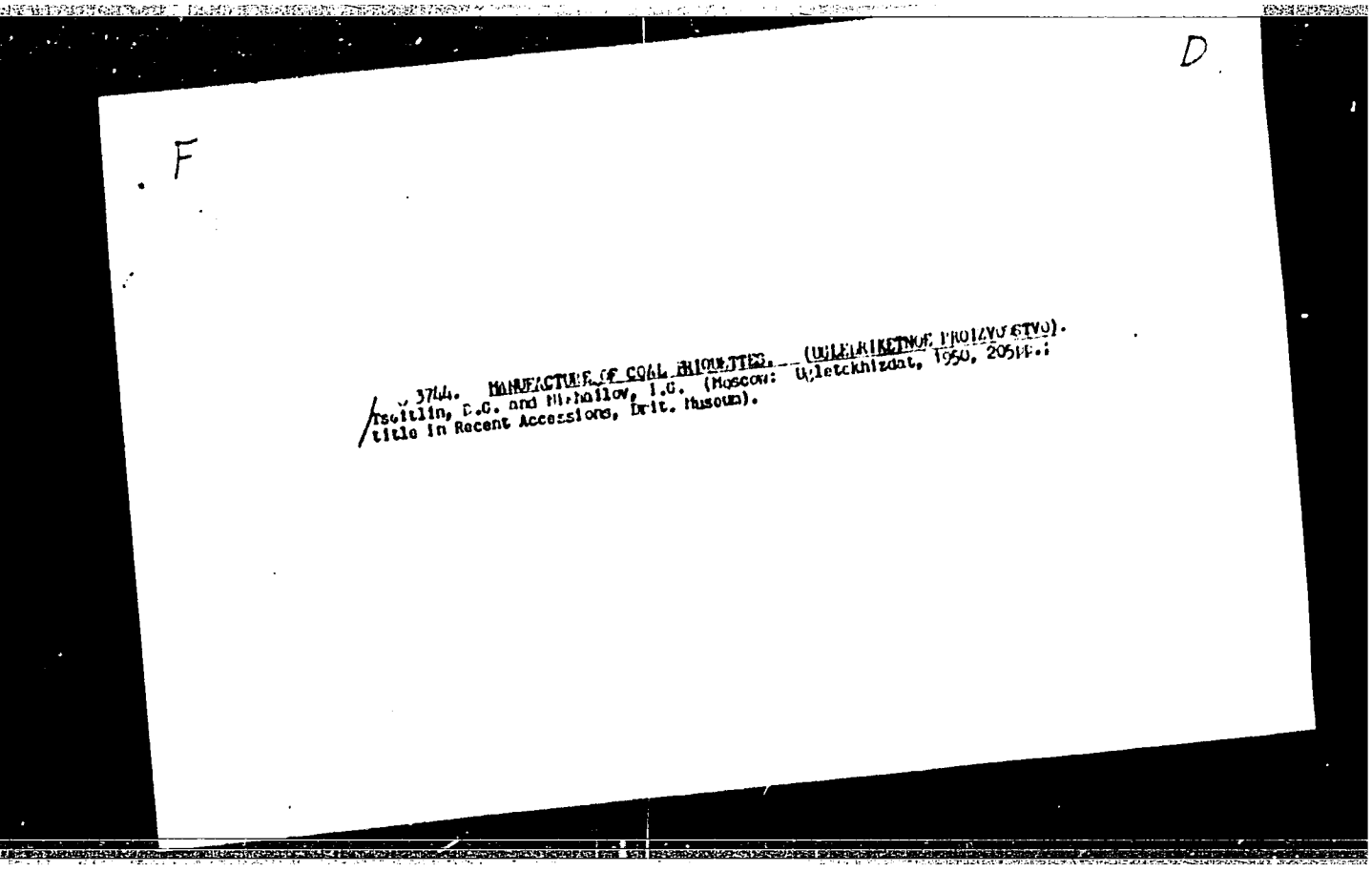
The Kolyvan wolframite deposits [illegible] *Mestorozhdeniya Redkikh i Mal. Metallov S.S.S.R.* 1, 225-38(1939); *Khim. Referat Zhur.* 1940, No. 9, 16

The Kolyvan W deposits, in the southwestern region of the Altai mountains (Western Siberia), consist of a complex of intrusive rocks such as quartz diorite, several types of granite and microaplite with small streaks of metamorphous shales. The ore formation is connected mainly with quartz veins and to a smaller degree with greisenized rocks related to the aplite granites. The ore contains Bi, Cu and W (W predominating). The mineralogical compn. of the veins is magnetite, wolframite, pyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, scheelite, Bi sulfate, native Bi, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The non-ore minerals are mica, fluorite, feldspar, tourmaline and garnet. Wolframite is found in the form of fine inclusions of crystals (from 1 mm. to 1 cm.) or in the form of W aggregate accumulations. Coarse accumulations of wolframite are very rare.

W. R. Hess



Acidic fractions of tar from Gdovsk bituminous shale
A. S. Brown and A. S. Tselilin. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 136-43(1936); cf. *C. A.* 31, 1587⁹. The following phenols were found in the fraction b. 160-240° of the tar: o-, m- and p-$C_6H_4(CH_3)OH$, p-$C_6H_4(C_6H_5)OH$, 1,2,4-, 1,4,2- and 1,3,4-$C_6H_3(CH_3)_2OH$, and, probably, C_6H_5OH. The phenol content in the individual fractions up to 225° is 50% and higher, but in the fractions of the higher b. p. it declines sharply. The amt. of OH in all fractions approaches the theoretical content of the simplest phenols. The CH_2O content of the "summary phenols" (mix. of phenols and other undetd. acidic compds.) is very small or zero. The $NaHCO_3$ ext. of the fraction b. 160-240° contains probably monocarboxylic aliphatic acids (satd. and unsatd.) with the 7-10 C atoms in the chain. Details of expts. are given. Five references. A. A. Podgorny



D

F

3744. MANUFACTURE OF COAL BRIQUETTES. (UGLEBRIKETNOE PROIZVODSTVO). Tsaitlin, D.G. and Mikhailov, I.G. (Moscow: Ugletekhizdat, 1950, 205pp.; title in Recent Accessions, Brit. Museum).

TSEITLIN, Evgenii Aleksandrovich, 1909-

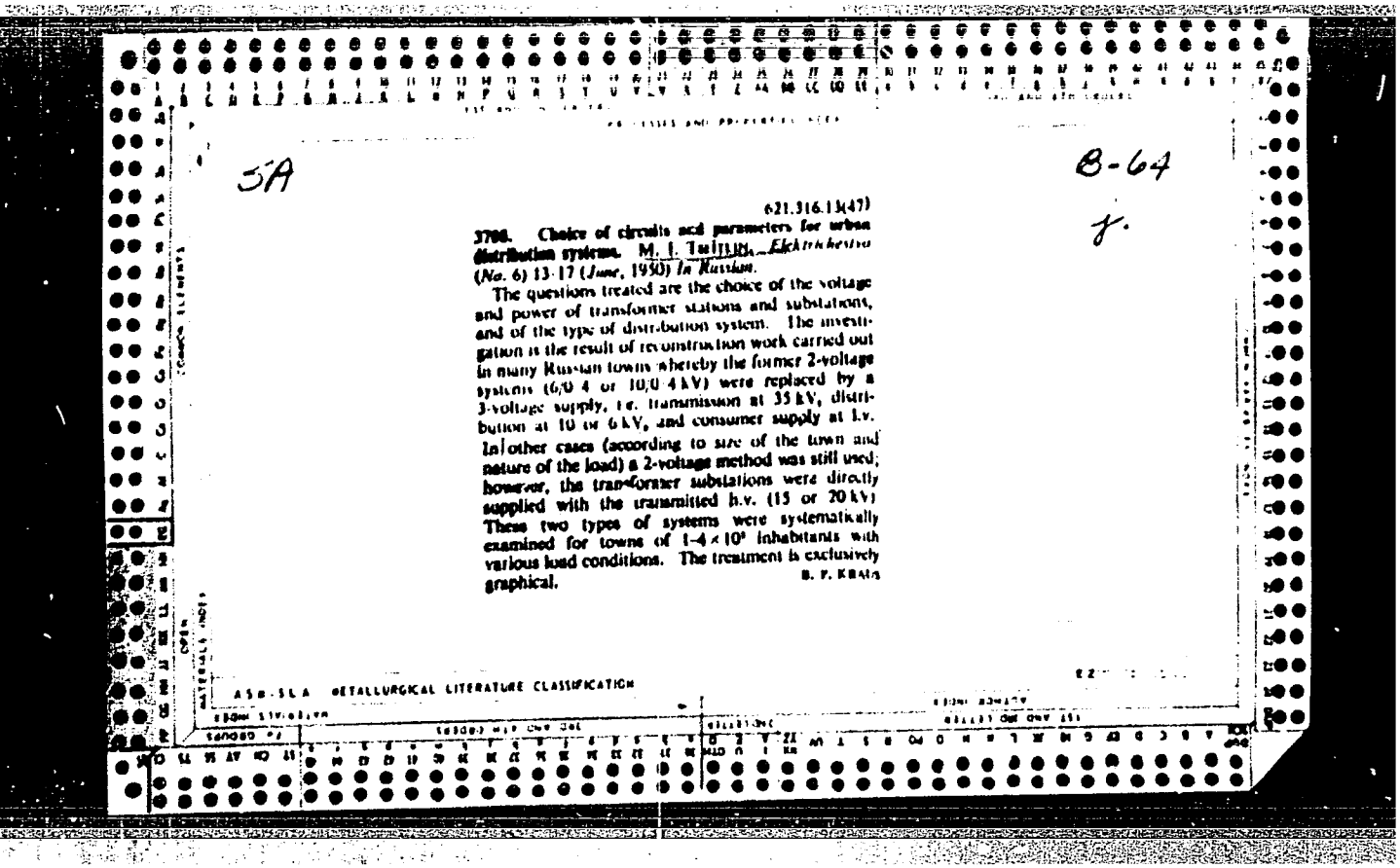
The technical revolution in flaxspinning and the beginning of the machine manufacture of flax yarn in Russia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1936. 222 p. (46-36339)

Q127.R9A56

1. Spinning machinery. 2. Flax - Russia.

KOLENDOVSKIY, P.S., inzhener.; TSEITLIN, M.A.

New diagram for determining the vibration characteristics of steam turbine blades. Elek.sta. 24 no.4:20-23 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Steam turbines--Blades)



5A

B-64

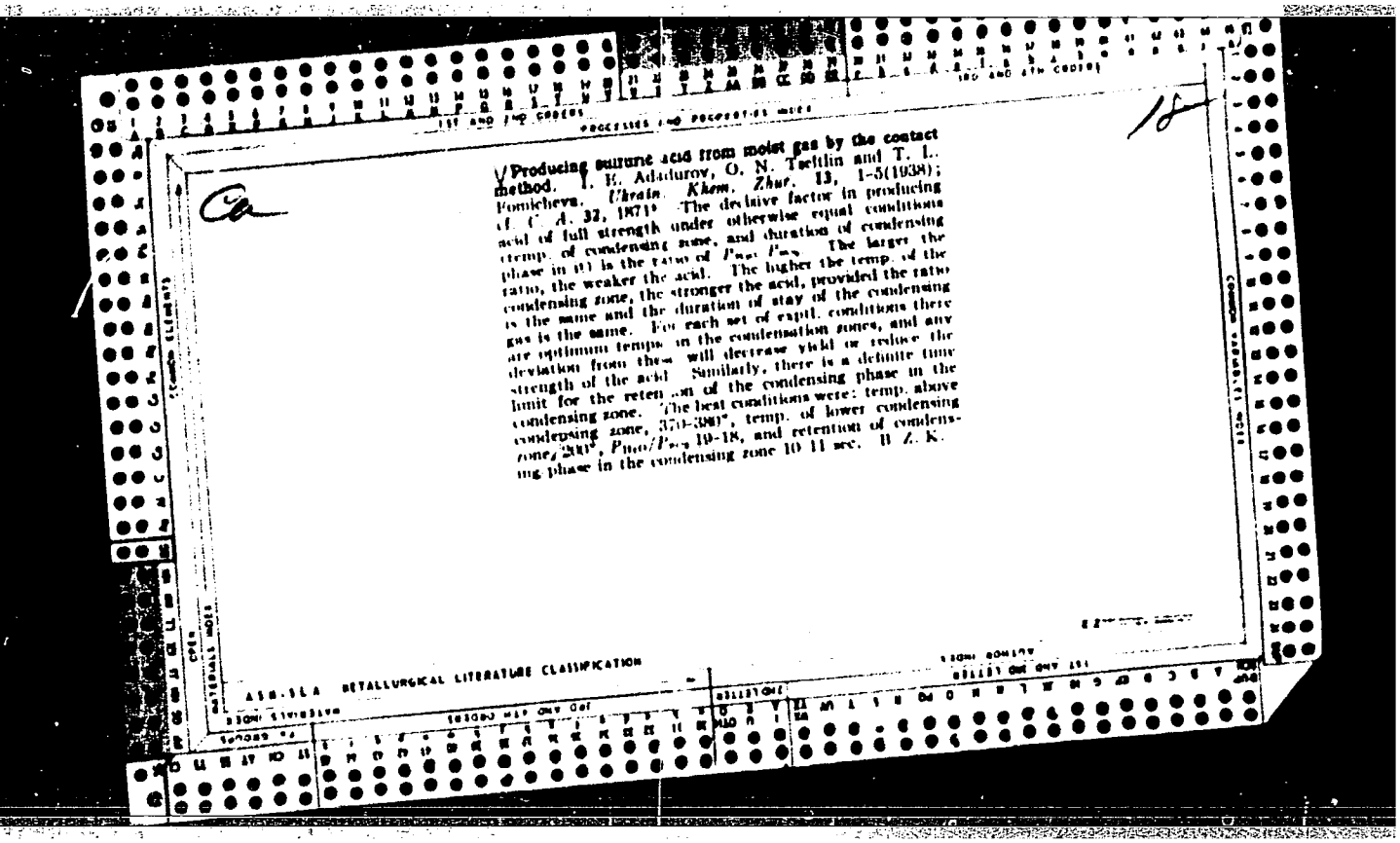
621.316.13(47)

3708. **Choice of circuits and parameters for urban distribution systems.** M. I. Tsitrin. *Elektrichestvo* (*No.* 6) 13-17 (*June*, 1950) *In Russian.*

The questions treated are the choice of the voltage and power of transformer stations and substations, and of the type of distribution system. The investigation is the result of reconstruction work carried out in many Russian towns whereby the former 2-voltage systems (6,0·4 or 10,0·4 kV) were replaced by a 3-voltage supply, i.e. transmission at 35 kV, distribution at 10 or 6 kV, and consumer supply at l.v. In other cases (according to size of the town and nature of the load) a 2-voltage method was still used; however, the transformer substations were directly supplied with the transmitted h.v. (15 or 20 kV). These two types of systems were systematically examined for towns of $1{\cdot}4 \times 10^5$ inhabitants with various load conditions. The treatment is exclusively graphical.

B. P. KRAUS

A58-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Producing sulfuric acid from moist gas by the contact method. I. E. Adadurov, O. N. Tseltlin and T. L. Pomicheva. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 13, 1-5(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1871[9]. The decisive factor in producing acid of full strength under otherwise equal conditions (temp. of condensing zone, and duration of condensing phase in it) is the ratio of P_{SO_3}/P_{H_2O}. The larger the ratio, the weaker the acid. The higher the temp. of the condensing zone, the stronger the acid, provided the ratio is the same and the duration of stay of the condensing gas is the same. For each set of exptl. conditions there are optimum temps. in the condensation zones, and any deviation from these will decrease yield or reduce the strength of the acid. Similarly, there is a definite time limit for the retention of the condensing phase in the condensing zone. The best conditions were: temp. above condensing zone, 370-380°, temp. of lower condensing zone, 280°, P_{SO_3}/P_{H_2O} 10-18, and retention of condensing phase in the condensing zone 10-11 sec. B. Z. K.

A10-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

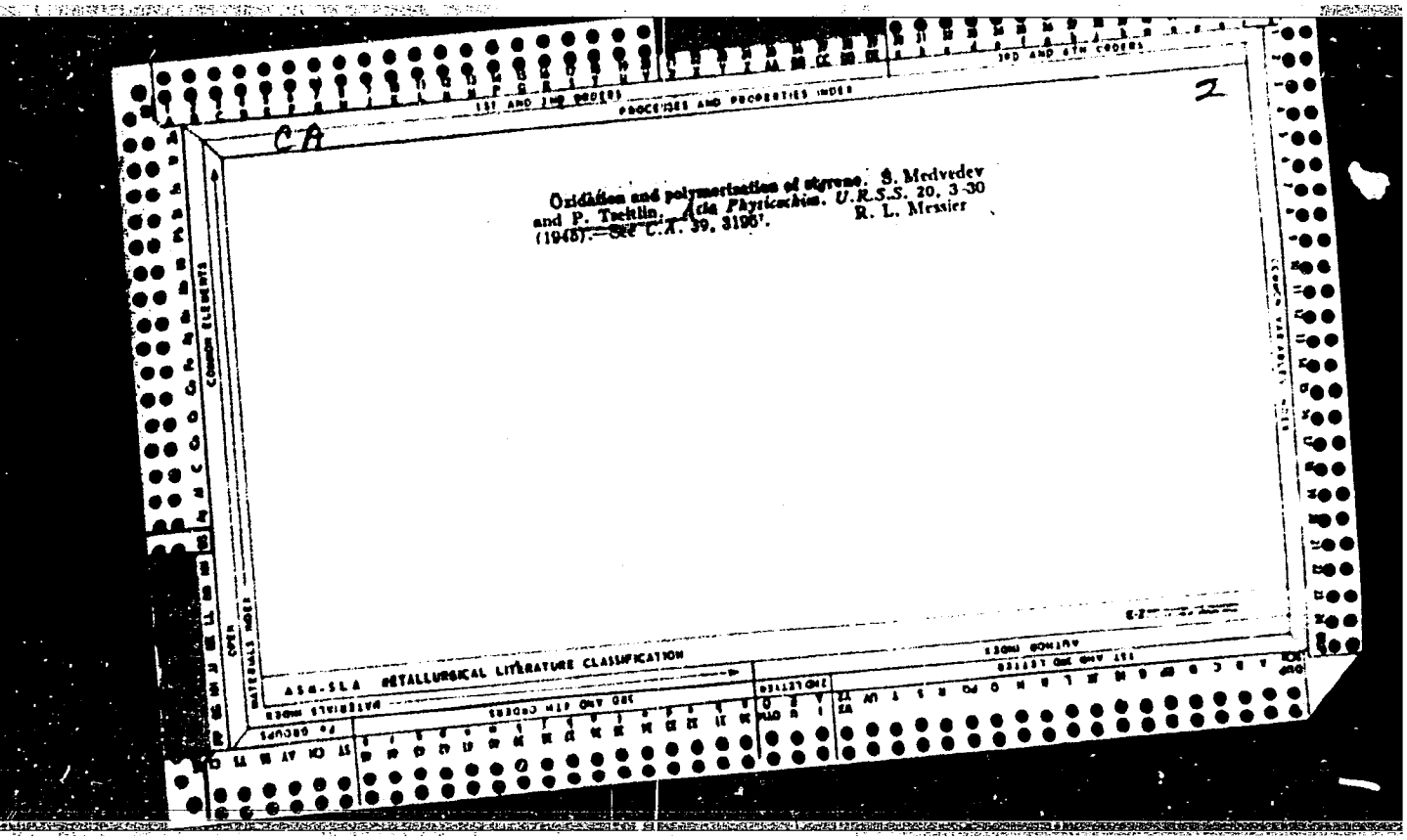
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 2

Oxidation and polymerization of styrene. S. Medvedev and P. Tsetlin. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 13-32 (1944).—The oxidation and polymerization of styrene were studied over the temp. range 70-90° by use of reaction vessels with various surface areas and in the presence of BzH, CH_2O, polystyrene, or benzoyl peroxide. On the basis of the exptl. results it is found that the oxidation of styrene consists of 2 chain reactions and takes place via the formation of peroxide compds. The 2nd chain is formed by the decompn. of a hydroxy peroxide formed from the unstable peroxides of BzH and styrene. The propagation of both chain processes takes place via free radicals. The ratio of the processes oxidation of styrene:polymerization of styrene is const. over the temp. range 70-90° and for various amts. of BzH or benzoyl peroxide added as well as for changes in the surface of the reaction vessel, although the abs. rates of both processes differ by a factor of 10^4 and vary several fold from 70 to 90°. The difference in the energies of activation for polymerization and oxidation is 4.37 Cal. This shows that the initiation, development, and breaking of the reaction chains for both oxidation and polymerization must take place via the same intermediate compds., i.e., free radicals. The reaction of the free radicals with O leads to oxidation, reaction with C_8H_8 to polymerization. F. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The effect of the pituitary body on the changes in the biological activity of the cerebrospinal fluid following stimulation of the central nervous system. S. M. Isfelin and B. A. Voskoboinikova. *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 4, 223-6(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 3540.—Excitation of the central nervous system stimulates the pituitary body to increased secretion of the melanophore hormone and a parasympathicomimetic substance into the cerebrospinal fluid. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11F

Vitamins and endocrine factors. The influence of splenectomy, thyroidectomy and castration on vit-min C monoavitaminosis. S. M. Tsitlin. *Trudy Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Fiziol.* XXI I, 211 6; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 991. — Extirpation of the spleen had no appreciable effect on the course of the avitaminosis. Of 6 thyroidectomized animals 2 died at the same time as the controls, while 3 lived 1.5-2 times as long. Castration had the most pronounced effect on exptl. scurvy; the castrated animals lived considerably longer than the controls and tolerated the avitaminosis better. Guinea pigs were used as exptl. animals.

M. G. Moore

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Po-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/

ACCESSION NR: AP5002894

AUTHOR: Tseitlin, V. B.; Kinber, B. Ye.

TITLE: Measuring the directive gain of horn antennas at ... range

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika ...

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, horn antenna, directive gain

ABSTRACT: ... ments introduces an error ... by E. H. Braun (Proc. IRE, 195..., 41, 1, 109), not being rigorous, has yielded good agreement with experiments in only a few specific cases. Hence, new formulas for correction factors for the above case are suggested which are claimed to introduce an error of only 0.1 db when the distance between the two antennas is $R > 1.5 D^2/\lambda$, where D is the aperture and λ is the wavelength. The formulas are applicable to identical or ...

Card 1/2

L [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5002894

different antennas. The effect of the quadratic phase difference between the horn-aperture center and its edges upon the correction factor is analyzed. The new [illegible] experimental data. Orig. art. has: [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

TSEKALO, Ye.B., inzhener.

New design for a high-pressure throttling steam valve. Energo-mashinostroenie 3 no.8:34-35 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Valves)

TSEKALO, YE B

AUTHOR: Tsekalo, Ye.B., Engineer. 114-8-13/16

TITLE: A new design of high-pressure steam throttle valve. (Novaya konstruktsiya drossel'nogo parovogo klapana vysokogo davleniya)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroyeniye" (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, Vol.3, No.8, pp. 34 - 35 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A throttle valve is used when it is required to reduce the pressure of live steam in ordinary and rapid acting reduction and cooling installations and so on. The operation of throttle valves is explained. A new type of throttle valve has been produced by the Venyukovskiy Fitting Works (Venyukovskiy Armaturnyy Zavod). It is illustrated in Fig.1 and described. The design was based on that of a valve produced by the Leningrad Metal Works (LMZ) but the new valve is simpler and more convenient to make, erect and repair. Series production commenced in 1956, and, therefore, operating experience is still not extensive. However, results to date are satisfactory.
There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

TSEKANOVSKIY, E.R.

Characteristic functions of unlimited operators. Nauch. trudy KHGI 11:95-100 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

TSEKANOVSKIY, E.R. (Khar'kov)

Generalized extensions of asymmetrical operators. Mat. sbor. 68 no.4:527-548 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted September 7, 1964.

TSEKANOVSKIY, E.R.

Description of invariant subspaces and the unicellularity of an operator of integration in a $W_2^{(p)}$ space. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.6:169-172 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted Dec. 28, 1964.

SILOV, Ye.N.; TSEKHANOV, A.S.

Electronic sparking device and transducer for the TL pneumatic indicator. Izv. TPI 105:79-80 '60. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Predstavleno nauchnym seminarom radiotekhnicheskogo fakul'teta Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni Kirova.
(Electronic instruments)

TSEKHANSKIY, R.S.

Interaction of aryl radicals through a binding heteroatom. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1905-1909 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chuvashskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni I.Ya. Yakovleva. Submitted July 4, 1964.

CHUKMASOV, S.F.; TSEKHNOVICH, L.I.; PUZYR'KOV, P.I.; ZAMENKO, A.I.

Investigating forces acting in a tailing press chamber. Ogneupory 30, no.8:23-26 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

TSEKANOVSKIY, E.R.

Real and imaginary parts of an unbounded operator. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.1:48-51 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.L. Sobolevym.

(Operators (Mathematics))

Цекавый

KUN,Yu.; TSEKAVYY,G.

Wide-screen motion pictures. Znan.sila 30 no.8:13-16 Ag'55.
(Motion-picture projection) (MLRA 8:11)

KUZNETSOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; TSEKHANOV, A.D., inzh., retsenzent;
FEDOSEYEV, L.N., red.; YABLOKOV, V.I., red. izd-va;
BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Course project on the repair of motor vehicles and road machinery]
Kursovoe proektirovanie po remontu avtomobilei i dorozhnykh mashin.
Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)
(Road machinery--Maintenance and repair)

LISITSKIY, Aleksey Afanas'yevich; TSEKHANOV, Aleksey Dmitriyevich; VISHNEPOL'SKIY, A.M., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory practical work in automobile repair] Laboratornyi praktikum po remontu avtomobilei. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 98 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

TSEKHANOV, A. S., Cand Tech Sci -- "Effect of loading on the indicating efficiency coefficient of low-displacement carburetor four-stroke engine." Tomsk, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 8-61, 251)

TSEKHANOVSKIY, A.

Council of the scientific technological society takes part in the solution of urgent problems. NTO 3 no.2:53 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Timiryazevskogo lespromkhoza, chlen soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Tomskoy oblasti.
(Tomsk Province—Lumbering—Technological innovations)

TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu.V.; MUSHKINA, Ye.V.

Photometric determination of small amounts of butadiene. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 1:96-99 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. State Scientific-Research and Designing Institute of Nitrogen Industry and the Products of Organic Synthesis, Moscow.
(Butadiene)

SANIN, P.I.; BAGRIY, Ye.I.; PETROV, Al.A.; NIKITSKAYA, Ye.A.; TSEDILINA, A.L.

Viscosity of C_{24} and C_{28} polycyclic hydrocarbons. Neftekhimiia 3 no.6:835-844 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A.V.Topchiyeva i Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

TSENTER, M.Ya.; BOBOVICH, Ya.S.

Experimental study of the relationship between Raman spectra and electron absorption spectra of certain compounds. Part 2. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.3:417-423 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu.V.; IOMTEV, M.B.; MUSHKINA, Ye.V.

Solubility of naphthalene in ethylene and carbon dioxide under pressure. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.9:2166-2171 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moskva.

KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; KHAZANOVA, N.Ye.; TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu.V. (Moscow)

Critical phenomena in the system hexamethylenimine - water. Part 3: Diffusion in the vicinity of the critical point. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.6:1250-1254 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Hexamethylenimne) (Diffusion) (Critical point)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5469

Soveshchaniye po kriticheskim yavleniyam i flyuktuatsiyam v rastvorakh. Moscow, 1960.

Kriticheskiye yavleniya i flyuktuatsii v [illegible]; trudy soveshchaniya, yanvar' 1960 g. (Critical [illegible] and Fluctuations in Solutions; Transactions of the Conference, January 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 190 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

Responsible Ed.: M. I. Shakhparonov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: E. S. Dragunov; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Tikhomirova.

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for scientific personnel concerned with chemistry, physics, and heat power engineering.

Card 1/9

Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations SOV/5469

COVERAGE: The book contains 24 of the 26 reports read at the Conference on Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations in Solutions organized by the Chemical Division of Moscow State University, January 26-28, 1960. The reports contain results of investigations carried out in recent years by Soviet physicists, chemists, and heat power engineers. The Organizing Committee of the Conference was composed of Professor Kh. I. Amirkhanov, A. Z. Golik, I. R. Krichevskiy (Chairman), V. K. Semenchenko, A. V. Storonkin, I. Z. Fisher, and M. I. Shakhparonov (Deputy Chairman). References accompany individual articles.

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Skripov, V. P., and Yu. D. Kolpakov [Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, and the Laboratoriya teplofiziki, Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR -- Thermophysics Laboratory, Ural Branch, AS USSR]. Light Scattering in Carbon Dioxide along Pre- and Post-Critical Isotherms 126

Smirnov, B. A. [Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR --

Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations SOV/5469

Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR (Moscow)] Visual Observations in the Critical Region 137

Fisher, I. Z., and V. K. Prokhorenko. Concerning the Fluctuations of Coordination Numbers in Liquids 142

Fisher, I. Z. [Belorusskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet -- Belorussian State University (Minsk)] Correlation Analysis of the Critical Point 148

Shakhparonov, M.I. [Laboratory of the Physical Chemistry of Solutions, Chemistry Division, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. Fluctuations in Solutions 151

Shimanskaya, Ye. T., and A. Z. Golik [Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Physics Division, Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko]. Investigation of the Critical State, Liquid-Vapor, of Solutions by Tepler's Method 161

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Shimanskaya, Ye. T., Yu. I. Shimanskiy, and A. Z. Golik [Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Division of Physics, Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko]. Investigation of the Critical State of Pure Substances by Tepler's Method 171

Resolution of the Conference on Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations in Solutions 189

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Card 9/9

SOV/177-58-5-19/30

17(7)

AUTHOR: Tsekhanovskiy, B.G., Captain of the Medical Corps

TITLE: An Attempt to Apply Conduction Anesthesia in Operations on the Carpus (Opyt primeneniya provodnikovoy anestezii pri operatsiyakh na kisti)

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 76-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports on his carrying-out a conduction anesthesia in operations on the carpus. In each case, he performed a perineural anesthesia of all three nerves of the carpus. For the anesthesia of the median nerve he employed the Voyno-Yasenetskiy method (20 ml (milliliters) of a 2% novocain solution), for the ulnar nerve the Braun and Voyno - Yasenetskiy method (10 milliliters of a 2% novocain solution) and for the superficial radial nerve the Rost method (10 milliliters of a 2% novocain solution). The author states that the suggested method

Card 1/2

An Attempt to Apply Conduction Anesthesia in Operations on the Carpus

of a perineural conduction anesthesia of the carpus is technically simple, quickly performed and not dangerous. Because of these advantages, the author recommends the described method for wide application. The successful application of conduction anesthesia of the carpus with injuries of the bones, the joints, the tendons and the vessels, made the author conclude that this method may also be successfully applied under field conditions in operations on bullet wounds of the carpus. There are 2 diagrams.

BRONSHTEYN, L. , kand.tekhn.nauk; TSEKHANOVICH, I., inzh.

Potentialities for improving interurban passenger traffic.
Avt.transp. 41 no.1:11-13 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Transportation, Automotive)

TSEKHANOVICH, L.A., prof.; TIKHONOV, V.M., inzh.

Integrated services for air passengers in Moscow. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.8:22-25 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.

(Moscow--Airports)
(Aeronautics, Commercial--Passenger traffic)

TSEKHNOVICH, L. I.

Tsekhnovich, L. I. - "Parameters of consecutive symmetric evolvent gearing," Nauch. Trudy (Dneprometr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina), Issue 17, Supplement to Mekhanika. Mekhanizatsiya metallurg. tsekhov, 1949, p. 272-87 - Bibliog: 9 items.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

YEGORUSHKIN, V.Ye.; KRASHENINNIKOV, N.A.; RAZMYSLOVICH, I.R.; FEDOROV, F.F.; TSEKHANOVICH, P.V.; TSVYRKUN, N.A.; BUTYLIN, G., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of a tractor driver] Spravochnik traktorista. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red.sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 578 p. (MIRA 13:3)
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TSEKHANOVICH, Petr Vikent'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

New method for calculating the intercoil voltages during pulse processes in transformer windings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.4:33-45 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gdan'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Pol'sha.
(Electric transformers)

TSEKHANOVICH, Petr Vikent'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Interpretation of a coil voltage curve and the area of the application of the wave theory in the calculation of coil voltages of transformer windings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.3:287-296 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gdan'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Pol'sha.
(Electric transformers—Windings)

TSEKHANOVICH, V.N.

Complex-forming reactions between nickel ion and citric acid ions, as related to the pH of the aqueous solution. Trudy VGU 57:81-92 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Nickel compounds) (Citric acid)

TSE[illegible]VICH, I. [illegible].

Yesipenko, Ya. I. and Tse[illegible]novich, Z. [illegible] - "Non-graduated friction [illegible] with ideal characteristics," Nauch. Zapiski (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina) Issue 17, Supplement to Mekhanika. Mekhanizatsiya metallurg. tsekhov, 1[illegible], p. 265-71.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

TSEKHANOVICH, ~~E. J.~~ Ye. Ye.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis
Albucid

Feb 1947

"New on the Synthesis of the Preparation Albucid," L. K. Shtamm and E. J. Tsekhanovich, 1 p

"Farmatsiya" No 2

On the basis of the experimental data obtained, a new method is proposed for obtaining Diacetamide by the acetylization of acetamide. This method was successfully introduced into the production of albucid

PA 1T66

TSEKHANOVICH, L. A.

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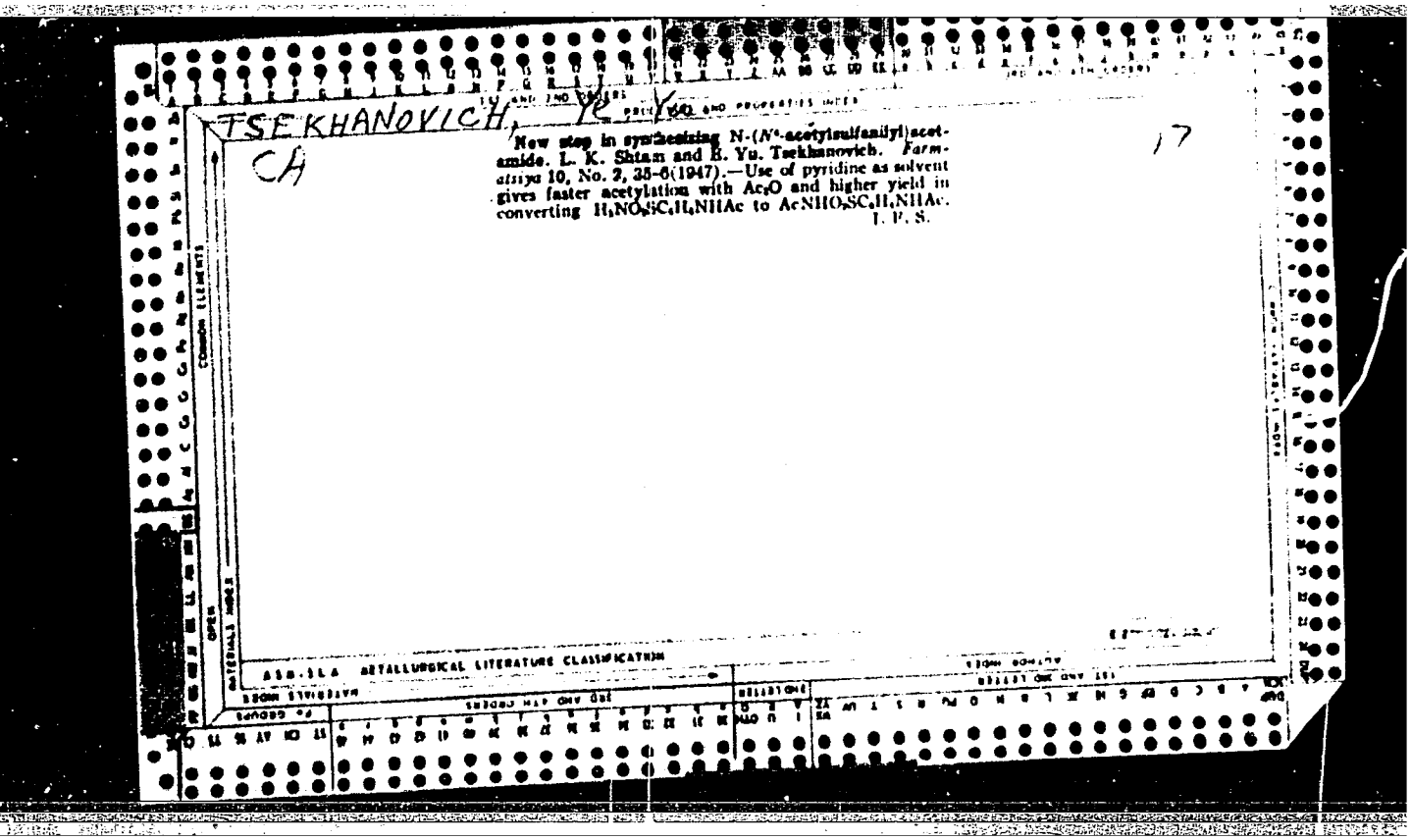
DLC: TL504G7

Zadachi sluzhby perevozok. [The task of the transport service]. (Grazhdanskaia aviatsiia, 1938, no. 4, p. 9-14; illus.).

DLC: TL504.G7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

TSEKHNOVICH, L. I., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into unsettled dynamic processes in machines with electric drive." Dnepropetrovsk, 1960. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst im I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 154)

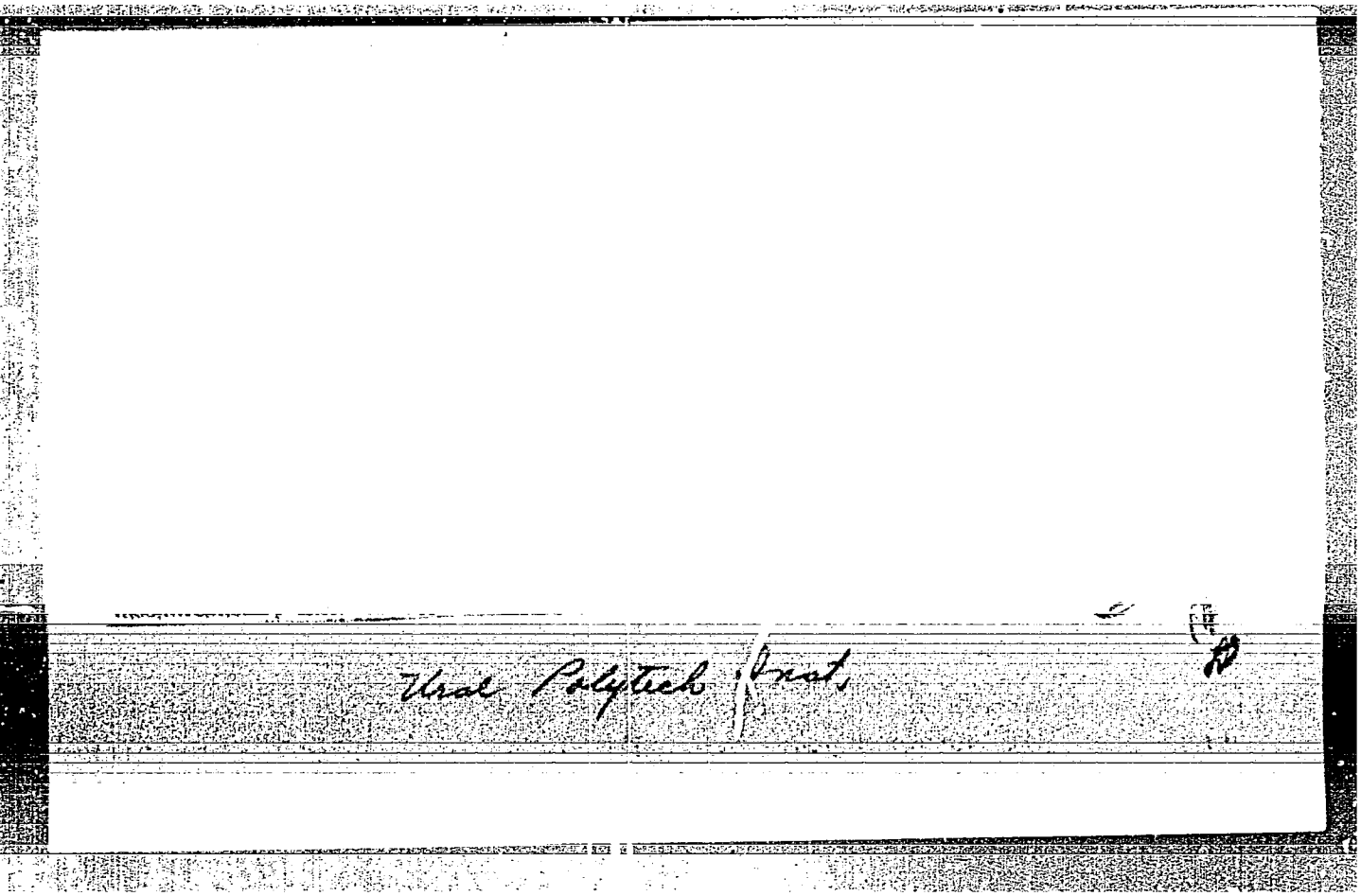


TSE KHANOVICH, Ye

CA

17

New step in synthesizing N-(*N*⁴-acetylsulfanilyl)acetamide. L. K. Shtan and B. Yu. Tsekhanovich. *Farmatsiya* 10, No. 2, 35-6(1947).—Use of pyridine as solvent gives faster acetylation with Ac_2O and higher yield in converting $H_2NO_2SC_6H_4NHAc$ to $AcNHO_2SC_6H_4NHAc$. I. P. S.



TROFIMOVSKAYA, A.Ya., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; TSEKHANOVSKAYA, N.A.

Biological foundation of the resistance of barley to loose smut.
Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 30 no. 3:178-188 '57.(MIRA 11:7)
(Barley--Disease and pest resistance)
(Smuts)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23, 1958 No. 104630

AUTHOR : Trofimovskaya, A. Ya., Tsekhanovskaya, N. A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Biological Bases for the Resistance of Barley to Loose Smut.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. po prikl. botan., genet. i selektsii, 1957, 30, No. 3, 178-186

ABSTRACT : The cultivated varieties of barley differ in the degree of resistance, but in different years and under different ecological conditions, their resistance varies a great deal. This is connected with the conditions under which the flowering stage runs its course. If the conditions of cultivation hold back the development of the plants, but promote their growth, then open blossoming is observed which is one of the chief causes of the intensified infection of barley with loose smut. The fall and very early February sowing periods under the conditions of Kuban', contribute to the recovery of the seeds from loose smut. -- O. V. Yakushkina

Card: 1/1

SOLOV'YEV, I.; TSEKHANOVSKIY, A. (Timiryazevo, Tomskoy obl.); LAVROV, D.; SIROTYUKOV, V.; KOSTYUKOV, V.; KOTLYARSKIY, F. (Chelyabinsk); PARUNAKYAN, V. (Chelyabinsk); SHILER, G.; RYABSKIY, N.; PUSHKIN, D., instruktor; SEBASTIN, V. (Al'met'yevsk)

Reader's letters. NTO 3 no.9:58-59 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' dorozhnogo pravleniya Tashkentskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Solov'yev). 2. Uchenyy sekretar' podsektsii tekhniki bezopasnosti Moskovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva stroitel'noy industrii (for Lavrov). 3. Chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Novocherkasskogo elektrovozostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Sirotyukov, Kostyukov). 4. Predsedatel' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva upravleniya legkoy i pishchevoy promyshlennosti sovnarkhoza, g. Karaganda (for Shiler). 5. Chlen prezidiuma Moskovskogo gorodskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Ryabskiy). 6. TSentral'noye pravleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatornogo khozyaystva, g. Gomel' (for Pushkin).

(Research, Industrial)

S/075/61/016/001/017/019
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Tsekhanskaya, Yu. V. and Mushkina, Ye. V.

TITLE: Photometric Determination of Small Quantities of Butadiene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 96-99

TEXT: This brief communication deals with the checking and working out of a photometric method of determining small quantities of butadiene suggested by N. A. Isakova (Refs. 7-9). The determination is based on the formation of a colored compound from butadiene and diazotized p-nitroaniline hydrochloride and subsequent photocolorimetric measurement of the optical density. For the photometric determination of butadiene, a calibration curve was taken using pure butadiene. Several measurements were also performed with mixtures of butadiene and n-hexane or n-heptane from sealed ampoules. The butadiene used for this purpose was prepared by treating tetrabromobutane in alcoholic-aqueous solution with granulated zinc (Ref. 10). The equipment represented in Fig. 1 was used for precisely measuring out butadiene into the reaction vessel and for the analysis from

ampoules. This equipment consists of a small steel autoclave (1) for storing butadiene, a glass ampoule (2), a 10-cm^3/microburet (4) with 0.02-cm^3 graduation, and a manometer (7). Evaluation of 43 optical-density measurements of solutions containing between 0.53 and 2.9 cm^3 butadiene (0°C, 760 mm Hg) by the least squares method gave a straight-line calibration curve in the coordinates optical density - amount of butadiene in cm^3 (Fig. 2). The mean probable error of a measurement was ±7%. The applicability of the photometric method to butadiene determination in the presence of its dimer was tested. For this purpose butadiene was dimerized in the gas phase at 250 and 260°C (Table). A comparison of the calculated and experimentally found quantities of butadiene showed that the photometric determination of butadiene is not affected by the presence of the dimer. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 10 Soviet, 1 Scotch, and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moskva (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and of Products

[illegible]SKIY, I.R.; TOKHANSKAYA, Yu.V.; TIKHONOVA, G.M.

Polarography in a binary liquid solution in the critical region. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12:3009-3010 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.

S/170/62/005/002/001/009
B104/B138

AUTHORS: Tsekhanskaya, Yu. V., Iomtev, M. B.

TITLE: Method of measuring the diffusion coefficients of solid substances in compressed gases

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 24 - 29

TEXT: In the method described here, the rate of diffusion of a solid in a gas is determined from its loss of weight, and no analyses are carried out. The diffusion chamber is made of stainless steel (Fig. 1) and consists of a vessel, a screw, and a valve. The cylindrical channel is 10.0 ± 0.1 mm in diameter and 71.0 ± 0.1 mm in length. The channel is filled with round rods (10) made of calibrated iron wire and 0.5 and 0.8 mm in diameter. A tablet (9) of solid, pressed analytical purity diphenyl amine (m. p. 50°C) is placed at the bottom of the channel. A gaseous solution saturated with diphenyl amide is formed on the surface of the tablet by introducing carbon dioxide through the valve. The diphenyl amide diffuses into the capillaries between the rods. Prior to the experiment, the tablet was ground to fit the steel socket. The diffusion chamber with

the socket and tablet inside was evacuated at room temperature and put into a thermostat. After the desired temperature had been reached, the required pressure was created in the chamber with a hydraulic press. The diffusion coefficient of the diphenyl amine was calculated from an equation derived from Fick's second equation by integration. It was assumed to be independent of the composition (Jost W., Diffusion in Solids, Liquids and Gases. New York, 1952). The experiments were made at 32.3°C and at pressures varying from 130.5 to 77.0 at, and took 5 min to 50 hrs. In the pressure range under consideration, the diffusion coefficient varied almost linearly from $0.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $cm^2 \cdot sec^{-1}$ to $1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $cm^2 \cdot sec^{-1}$. The error was 5 - 10%. I. R. Krichevskiy is thanked for advice and interest. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 22 references: 10 Soviet and 12 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Guildner L., Proc. Nat. Akad. Sci. USA, 44, 1149, 1958; Robb W. L., Drickamer H. G., J. Chem. Phys., 19, 1504, 1951; Jeffries Q. R., Drickamer H. G., J. Chem. Phys., 22,486, 1954; Michels A., Botzen A., Physica, 23, 95, 1957.

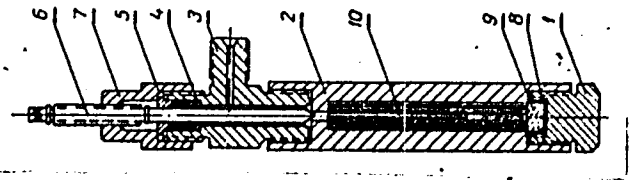
Method of measuring the ...

S/170/62/005/002/001/009
B104/B138

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, g. Moskva (State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961

Fig. 1. Diffusion chamber. Legend: (1) screw; (2) vessel; (3) three-way cock; (4) packing; (5) bottom box; (6) spindle; (7) screw; (8) steel socket for tablet; (9) tablet; (10) iron rods.



Card 3/3

TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu.V.; IOMTEV, M.B.; MUSHKINA, Ye.V. (Moscow)

Solubility of diphenylamine and naphthalene in carbon dioxide under pressure. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2187-2193 O '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu.V.

Photodissociation of iodine in carbon dioxide solutions under critical conditions. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.12:104-107 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moskva.
(Dissociation) (Iodine) (Carbon dioxide)

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Krichevskiy, I. R., Khazanova, N. Ye., SOV/76-33-7-7/40
Tsekhanskaya, Yu. V., Linshits, L. R.

TITLE: Critical Phenomena in the System Hexamethylene Imine - Water. I. Equilibrium Limiting Curve of Liquid - Liquid Near the Critical Point

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1484 - 1491 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the data of the classical theory on the critical phenomena new thermodynamic relations can be obtained (Refs 1 3) which combine the course of the limiting curve (LC) near the critical point (CP) with the jumps of the derivatives of some properties during the transition of the system from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous state. In previous papers (Refs 4 8) it was found for two systems by the method of the jump of the derivative $(\partial v/\partial t)_{p,x}$ of the course of the (LC) near the critical point that the limiting curves of these systems are second-degree parabolas. In continuation of these investigations the authors analyzed the system hexamethylene imine (I) - water (II). They investigated the course of the (LC) (Fig 1, Table 1) near the

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Critical Phenomena in the System Hexamethylene Imine - Water. I. Equilibrium Limiting Curve of Liquid - Liquid Near the Critical Point

SOV/76-33-7-7/40

(CP), the partial and total vapor pressure, the specific weight, the refractive index, the viscosity, and the diffusion coefficients within the wide range of temperature and composition. Investigations were carried out near the lower (CP) at 66.9°C and 22.5 wt% (I) by means of a gravimetric dilatometer (Refs 11-14) (Fig 1) which was contained in a thermostat. The authors investigated six systems with a hexamethylene imine content of 13.7, 20.1, 24.32, 27.6, 31.4, and 35.6 wt% at various temperatures (Table 2). On the basis of the results of the specific volumes, volume-temperature curves were plotted, and herefrom the authors calculated the derivatives $(\partial v/\partial t)_{P,x}$ on the (LC) for the heterogeneous and the homogeneous range as well as the jumps of the derivatives at the point of intersection of the (LC). Results showed that the jump of the derivative $(\partial v/\partial t)_{P,x}$ attains a limit in the critical point, and thus the (LC) is a second-degree parabola near the (CP). In (Refs 18-20), the jumps of $c_{P,x}$ and $(\partial v/\partial t)_{P,x}$ of some binary solutions and

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Critical Phenomena in the System Hexamethylene Imine - Water. I. Equilibrium Limiting Curve of Liquid - Liquid Near the Critical Point

SOV/76-33-7-7/40

the jumps of λ_v of several pure substances were investigated, and it was found that these jumps always attain limits in the (CP). It is therefore assumed that the (LC) of the liquid - liquid and of the liquid - vapor in the systems under investigation is a second-degree parabola near the (CP). There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 21 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Institute for Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1957

Card 3/3

05836
SOV/76-33-10-34/45

5(4)
AUTHORS: Krichevskiy, I. R., Tsekhanskaya, Yu. V.

TITLE: Dissolution of Solid Acids in Binary Liquid Solutions in the Critical Range

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 10, pp 2331 - 2338 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the influence exercised by the critical range on the kinetics of heterogeneous processes which take place under different hydrodynamic conditions. The rate of dissolution of terephthalic acid in the systems triethylamine - water at 17° and hexamethylenimine - water at 30, 40, and 67.5° was determined under laminar and turbulent conditions as well as the rate of dissolution of adipic, sebacic, and salicylic acid in the system triethylamine - water at 17° and under laminar conditions. Exact data on the experimental methods are given. Experiments with laminar flows led to two observations: 1) The experimental values of dilute solutions are in agreement with those computed according to equation (1) for convective diffusion towards the surface of a rotating disk by V. G. Levich (Ref 7); 2) for increasing triethylamine and hexamethylenimine

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Dissolution of Solid Acids in Binary Liquid Solutions in the Critical Range

concentration and approximation to the critical composition, the rate of dissolution of the various solid acids is equal in the same solution. The computations of the diffusion flows carried out by Yu. B. Ivanov and V. G. Levich (Ref 8) are in good agreement with the present experimental data. For turbulent flows L. D. Landau (Ref 9) and V. G. Levich (Ref 10) assumed that the convection of the substance in the layer took place immediately at the surface of the solid (where the chemical reaction proceeded) due to turbulent pulsations, whereas L. Prandtl (Ref 11) and G. Karman (Ref 12) (Abstracter's note: Karman's first name is written in the text with G., in the bibliography with T.) assume a laminar flow without pulsations in this layer. From the experimental data obtained the universal constant was computed here from equation (2) by Levich for the convective diffusion towards the surface of the rotating disk in turbulent flows (Table). The constant value of the universal constant confirm Levich's theory and the afore-mentioned assumption by Landau and Levich. Experiments on the dissolution in binary mixtures of liquids without critical point (ammonia - water) showed that also in this case the rate of the heterogeneous chemical reaction may be

Dissolution of Solid Acids in Binary Liquid Solutions in the Critical Range

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SOV/76-33-10-34/45

independent of the composition of the solution if the removal of the reaction products determines the reaction rate. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (Institute of Nitrogen Industry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

Card 3/3

5(4)

AUTHORS: Krichevskiy, I. R., Tsekhanskaya, Yu. V. SOV/20-122-2-25/42

TITLE: The Convective Diffusion in Liquid Solutions Under Turbulent Conditions (Konvektivnaya diffuziya v zhidkikh rastvorakh pri turbulentnom rezhime)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 2, pp 258-259 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. G. Levich set up the following equation of the convective diffusion in liquid solutions to the surface of a rotating disk under turbulent conditions:

$$I \sim \frac{0{,}01\, c_0 s}{\alpha\, Pr^{3/4}} (a\omega)\left(\frac{\nu}{a^2\omega}\right)^{1/5}.$$

I denotes the diffusion flux (potok), s - the area of the disk, a - the radius of the disk, c_0 - the concentration of the substance in the core (yadro) of the solution, ω - the angular velocity of the rotating disk, ν - the kinematic viscosity of the solution, α - a universal constant. This paper deals with the experimental confirmation of the above

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given equation and with the finding of the numerical value of α. For the experimental proof of the above mentioned equation, the authors measured the velocity of the dissolution of terephthalic acid (which is practically water-insoluble) in diluted aqueous solutions such as water-triethylamine, water-hexaethylamine, and water-ammonia according to the method of the rotating disk under turbulent conditions. The apparatus for the measurements and the experimental method were discussed in a previous paper (Ref 8). A table gives the results of the measurements of the diffusion fluxes together with all the data necessary for the calculation of the value of α. The errors of the determination of the diffusion fluxes under turbulent conditions amounted to 3-6 %. For α, the average value 0,13 was found. The probable error of a single measurement of α was equal to $\pm$ 0,01 and the probable error of the average value of α amounted to $\pm$ 0,003. Thus, the value of α does not depend on the nature of the diffusing substance. The constancy of the value of α confirms the assumptions of L. D. Landau and V. G. Levich concerning the nature of the turbulent motion in liquids near a solid surface. There are 1 table and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SOV/20-122-2-25/42

The Convective Diffusion in Liquid Solutions Under Turbulent Conditions

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti
(Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

PRESENTED: May 8, 1958, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1958

Card 3/3

L 18906-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008053 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0897/0900

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B

AUTHOR: Kirchevskiy, I. R.; Tsekhanskaya, Yu. V.; Polyakova, Z. A.

ORG: State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry (Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Photodissociation of chlorine and recombination of chlorine atoms at the critical point of the liquid-gas equilibrium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 897-900

TOPIC TAGS: chlorine, critical point, diffusion, photodissociation

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of photodissociation of chlorine and recombination of chlorine atoms was carried out at 144.0°C at chlorine densities from 0.562 to 0.597 g/cm^3. The apparatus employed is thoroughly described. An ampoule filled with chlorine was illuminated with a PRK-2 lamp, which has a spectrum causing the dissociation of chlorine molecules, and the binary solution Cl_2-Cl was formed. When the critical temperature of the latter became constant, a state of equilibrium was reached, i. e., the number of forming atoms was equal to the number of recombining

UDC: 531.1

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ACC NR: AP6008053

2

ones. This occurred after 8 to 10 min. The recombination at chlorine densities close to the critical value (0.572, 0.574, 0.579, and 0.585 g/cm^3) is very slow: the chlorine atoms recombine completely after 70 to 80 min. At chlorine densities of 0.562 and 0.597 g/cm^3 the recombination of chlorine atoms ends after 4 to 5 min. This very slow recombination is attributed to an abrupt decrease of the diffusion coefficient at the critical point of the binary solution. At 144.0°C and at the critical density of chlorine, the diffusion coefficient of chlorine atoms was calculated to be $2 \cdot 10^{-12}$ cm^2 sec^{-1}. It is concluded that radicals can be stabilized in the vicinity of the critical point of binary systems. The paper was presented by Academician S. I. Vol'fkovich on 4 June 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 mc

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	Forestry. Forest Management K
ABS. JOUR.	:	R...Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 6161
AUTHOR	:	Tsekhanovskiy, A.I.; Petrov, M.F.
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	Utilization of Forest Stands Damaged by the Siberian Silkworm (Dendrolimus sibiricus).
ORIG. PUB.	:	Lesn. kh-vo, 1958, No.1, 17-19
ABSTRACT	:	Consideration is given to problems of the most rational exploitation of dried-out cedar-fir plantations in Tomskaya Oblast which were injured by the Siberian silkworm in 1954 - 1956. Practical recommendations are given for the technological treatment of dead-wood tree stands, and experiments are described which use new standards for wood affected by "silk worm".

Card: 1/1

TSEKHANOVSKIY, A.I., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Skidding untopped timber by the butt end. Mekh.trud.rab. 9 no.2: 36-38 F '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Lumbering)

TSEKHANOVSKIY, A. I.

7672. TSEKHANOVSKIY, A. I. -- Opyt raboty Timiryazevskogo lespromkhoza. (kombinat "Tomles"). M. -L., Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 60 s. s ill. 22 sm. (grafik tsiklichnosti na lesozagotovkakh). 7.000 ekz. 1k. 10k. --(55-4114) P
634.98:(658.561 & 658.513

SO: Knizhnaya Letopsis', Vol. 7, 1955

RESHETOV,A.V., inzhener; TSEKHANOVSKIY,A.I., inzhener

Methods of loading tree length logs onto the rolling stock of Siberian loggin railroads. Mekh.trud. rab. 9 no.6:36-37 Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Loading and unloading) (Lumber--Transportation)

TSEKHANOVSKIY, A. I.: BEKESHOV, S. T.:
ZEL'DICH, F.N.

LUMBERING

Hauling lumber by means of a wildlass with perpetual cable., Les. prom., 12, no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

GOLIKOV, V.I.; TSEKHANOVSKIY, A.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Continuous work schedule in master IA.P. Rymshi's section.
Les.prom. 14 no.7:11-13 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Direktor Timiryazevskogo lespromkhoza (for Golikov)
2. Glavnyy inzhener Timiryazevskogo lespromkhoza (for Tsekhanovskiy)
(Lumbering)

TSEKHAVCVSKIY, A. M.

TSEKHAVCVSKIY, A. M. (Senior Veterinarian, Spasskiy rayon Department of Agriculture).
The fight against epizootics in Spasskiy rayon, Ryazan oblast.

Source: Veterinariya; 22; 6; June 1945 uncl
TAECON

SHUSTIN, V.A.; MALYSHEVA, K.G.; TSEKHANOVSKIY, B.G.

Segmental radicular leucocytosis in lumbar diskogenic radiculitis. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 63 no.12:1792-1797 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Klinika neyrokhirurgii (nachal'nik - dotsent B.A.Samotokin) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

VASIL'YEVA, R.V., inzh.; TSEKHANSKIY, K.R., inzh.; SHEYNMAN, Ye.M., inzh.; FRIDLYAND, V.I., inzh.

Equipment for studying vibrations of bearings in turbine units. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.87:23-40 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Bearings (Machinery)--Vibration) (Electronic measurements)

TSEKHANSKAYA, YU. V.

Tsekhanskaya, Yu, V. -- "Diffusion and Dissolution in Liquid Solutions in the Critical Region." Min Chemical Industry USSR. Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov. Moscow, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu. V.

USSR/Statistical Physics - Liquids

D-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11521

Author : Krichevskiy, I.R., Tsekhanskaya, Yu.V.

Inst : Institute of Nitrogen Industry, Moscow.

Title : Diffusion and Dissolution in Liquid Solution in the Critical Region.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 10, 2315-2326

Abstract : On the basis of the investigation performed on the influence of the critical region on the diffusion in a system comprising water and tri-ethyl-amine, a general conclusion is reached that the speed of diffusion in the critical region of a double system is very small and drops down to zero at the very critical point. Also investigated was the influence of the critical region on the kinetics of the heterogenous reaction. It is indicated, that in the

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USSR/Statistical Physics - Liquids D-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11521

critical regions of multi-component systems, the conclusions made remain approximately valid for the first and second components, provided their concentrations are large compared with the concentrations of the individual components.

Bibliography, 36 titles.

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KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; ROTT, L.A.; TSEKHANSKAYA, Yu.V.

Autocorrelation of heat fluctuations in a diluted binary solution near its critical point. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3:674-676 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Belorusskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova. Submitted January 6, 1965.

TSEKHANSKIY, G.I., inzh.

D-467 self-propelled mixer. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.3:31 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Road machinery)

ACC NR: AP6032440 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/003/0284/0287

AUTHOR: Tsekhanskiy, G. N.; Pankrat'yeva, E. A.; Vafiadi, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Procedure for measuring the depth of modulation of light flux

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 3, 1966, 284-287

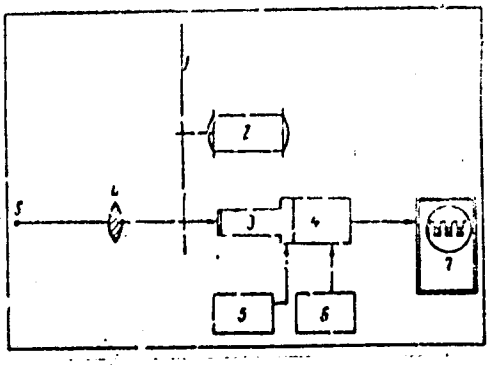
TOPIC TAGS: light modulation, luminescence, photoconductivity, Kerr cell

ABSTRACT: In view of the development of new types of modulators for use with research on luminescence kinetics and photoconductivity, the authors describe apparatus, aimed at comparing different modulators, for the measurement of the depth of modulation of light flux from a light modulator or from a source of modulated light. The principle of the apparatus (Fig. 1) is based on interrupting the light by a rotating perforated disc and measuring the oscillograms of the output of photomultiplier on which the interrupted light is incident. A Kerr cell was used as a standard modulator producing a constant depth of light-flux modulation. The use of the Kerr cell made it possible to correct the photomultiplier readings for inertia occurring at different frequencies. As an example illustration of the operation of the equipment, it was used to measure the depth of modulation of the light flux from a neon lamp (type TF-0.20) at 4 Mcs. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas and 1 table.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.376

ACC NR: AP6032440

Fig. 1. Block diagram of apparatus for the measurement of depth of modulation of light flux. 1 -- Perforated disc, 2 -- motor, 3 -- photomultiplier, 4 -- preamplifier with cathode follower, 5 -- photomultiplier power supply, 6 -- preamplifier power supply, 7 -- oscilloscope.



SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

TSEKHANSKII, G. S.

Absolute temperature-enthalpy chart of oxygen-nitrogen mixtures. S. Ya. Gurs and G. S. Tsekhanskii. *Khim. Mashinostroenie* 1939, No. 6, 8-9.—The construction and use of abs. temp.-enthalpy (T-i) chart of N_2-O_2 mixts. are described. The chart is based on the assumption that the heat of mixing of the liquid components is equal to zero. The chart is divided into 2 sections: for liquid and vapor. The chart makes it possible to make a close analysis of the processes of rectification, throttling, and heat exchange of satd. vapors and liquid of any compn. from pure N_2 to pure O_2 (including the throttling of the pure components).

B. Z. Kamich

TSEKHANOVSKIY, B.G., kapitan med.sluzhby

Result of conduction anesthesia in surgery of the hand. Voen.med. zhur. no.5:76-77 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

(REGIONAL ANESTHESIA,
in wrist surg. (Rus))
(WRIST, surgery,
anesth., regional (Rus))