32(3) SOV/112-59-5-9104

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 99-100 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Visloukh, L. A.

TITLE: Improved Components for Trolley Lines

PERIODICAL: Elektr. i teplovozn. tyaga, 1957, Nr 12, p 45

ABSTRACT: Improved hardware was used for trolley lines on the Lusseldorf-Hamm railroad. Feeder ears are made from electrolytic copper. Copper alloy with a 1% nickel addition having a strength of 50-60 kg/mm^2 is used for anchor ears and M-10 and M-12 bolts. Suspension and strain ears are made from malleable cast iron. Steel components and pipes are hot-galvanized and painted. Large bolts used for securing the structures to the poles are made from steel having a strength of 38-40 kg/mm^2 and are painted. Bolts made from special steel with a 0.06% carbon content and chromed by a special process are widely used.

T.A.K.

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VISLOUKH, L.A., inzh.; VORONIN, A.V., kand.tekhn. nauk.

Investigating heat emission from surfaces of wires used in contact network installations. Trudy TSNII MPS no.42:80-96 '51.
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring) (MIRA 11:6)
(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

VISLOUKH, L.A., inzh.

Interaction of the pantograph and the contact network at high train speeds. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 7 no.2:44-46 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Electric railroads—Wires and wiring)

VISLOUKH, L.A., inzh.

Belgian electric locomotive designed to operate on three current systems. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.4:47-48 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Belgium--Electric locomotives)

VISLOUKH, L.A.; ASHKENAZI, E.L., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

International electrotechnical vocabulary. Mezhdunarodnyi elektrotekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Fizmatgiz.
Group 11. Static convertors. Staticheskie preobrazovateli.
1963. 75 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. International Electrotechnical Commission.
(Electric engineering—Dictionaries)
(Dictionaries--Polyglot)

VISLOUKH, V.A.; SHUL'GIN, I.A., kand. biolog. nauk

Effect of various climatic conditions under the conditions of vertical zonality on the growth of plants and changes in the pigment system of potato leaves. Uch. zap. Kab.-Balk. gos. un. no.10:47-54 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

VISMANIS, K.

Philometrosis of the carp in fish ponds in the Latvian S.S.R.
Vestis Latv ak no.4:93-96 '62.

PEKELIS, G.D.; GEL'BERG, B.T.; VISHNYT, O.V., inzh., retsenzent

[Mechanization of fitting and repair work] Mekhanizatsiia slesarno-remontnykh rabot. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 157 p. (MIRA 17:8)

VISMONT, Otto Vikent'yevich; LEPIN, A.E., red.; SMIRNOV, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Advantage of the modernization of equipment] Chto daet modernizatsiia oborudovaniia. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1959. 26 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Leningradskogo sovnarkhoza (for Vismont).
(Technological innovations)

L 31279-66 EWT(1)/T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6022092 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/003/0098/0099

AUTHOR: Visnapuu, L. Yu. (Senior engineer); Reynet, Ya. Yu. (Docent)

ORG: Tartu State University (Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Using aerosols and electroaerosols

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 3, 1966, 98-99

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, respiratory drug, animal disease, therapeutics, drug treatment, respiratory system, corona discharge, charged particle.

ABSTRACT: Drugs inhaled in the form of aerosols settle on the walls of the respiratory passages whence they are absorbed in the blood and transported throughout the body. Aerosols have a local action while electroaerosols have, in addition, a specific and therapeutic property due to the elctric charge. Aeroions settle mostly in the upper respiratory tract, whereas electroaerosol particles reach the lungs. The size and charge of the particles are important factors. Particles 1-5 millimicrons in size settle mainly in the alveoli, while those 3-10 millimicrons in size settle in the bronchioles. The size of the particles should be chosen with the therapy or prophylaxis of a specific disease in mind.

In the case of electroaerosols, the particles may be charged, depending on the type of generator, either in the course of atomization or afterward, with electrostatic induction and corona discharge. With electrostatic induction, the charges are directed by the electric field to the surface of the liquid before it is atomized. With corona discharge, the particles acquire the charge as a result of adsorption on them of gaseous ions formed during this discharge.

Electroaerosols are particularly valuable in treating and preventing respiratory diseases in animals. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 02/SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 CC UDC: 619:614.484/7: 541.182.2/3

0915 0003

SHALYT, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHEGLOV, A.P.; SMIRNOV, L.P.; VISNAPU, R.Ya., inzh.; MANN, AK., kand.tekhn.nauk

Carrying out of preventive maintenance tests in operating electric cable networks. Elek. sta. 33 no.7:71-81 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskoy kabel'noy seti Leningradskogo upravleniya energokhozyaystvom Glavenergo Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR (for Shcheglov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskoy kabel'noy seti Moskovskogo rayonnogo upravleniya energeticheskogo khozyaystva (for Smirnov). 3. Glavnyy inzhener elektroseti UTEP Kalininskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Visnapu). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka (for Mann).
(Electric lines—Testing)

VISNER, Josef

New material for space photoelastometry. Jaderna emergie 9 no.10:326-327 O '63.

1. Zavody V.I. Lenina, n.p., Plzen.

VISNEVSKAYA, G.L.; YEGOROV, A.S.; SOKOL'SKAYA, Ye.V.

Studying the process of purification in a three-column beer rectifying apparatus. Trudy UkrNIISP no.5:123-138 '59.

Nitrogen compounds in the products of alcohol rectification. (MIRA 16:11)
147-151

STABNIKOV, V.N.; YEGOROV, A.S.; VISNEVSKAYA, G.L.; SOKOL'SKAYA, Ye.V.

Composition of the ether-aldehyde fraction. Trudy UkrNIISP no.5:139-145 '59. (MIRA 16:11)

VISHNEVSKAYA, G. L.

YEGOROV, A.S.; VISHNEVSKAYA, G.L.

New types of silver chloride comparative halfcells. Ukr.khim. zhur. 20 no.3:232-235 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Kiyevskiy filial VNIISP.
(Cells, Electrolytic)

STABNIKOV, V.N.; YEGOROV, A.S.; VISNEVSKAYA, G.L.; MATYUSHA, A.G.

Efficiency coefficients of bubble-cap plates in the concentration section of purifying columns. Spirt.prom. 27 no.3:7-10 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Plate towers)

VISNEVSKAYA, G. L.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the evaporation of alcohol in beer-rectification apparatus of indirect action." Kiev, 1961. 19 pp with diagrams; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Kiev Technological Inst of the Food Industry); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 188)

DOBRYANSKIY, A.F.; VISNEVSKAYA, M.M.

Pyrolysis of some hydrocarbons in the presence of copper. Zhur.prikl. khim. 35 no.11:2472-2477 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hydrocarbons) (Pyrolysis) (Copper catalysts)

DOBRYANSKIY, A.F.; VISNEVSKAYA, M.M.

Pyrolysis of cyclohexane derivatives in the presence of copper. Izv. vysh. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.3:51-54 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Cyclohexane) (Pyrolysis)

AUTHOR: Visnevskiy, A. A. SOV/50-58-11-11/25

TITLE: On the Question of the Depth of Hydrologic Observations in the Black Sea (K voprosu o glubine gidrologicheskikh nablyudeniy na Chernom more)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 38-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Due to particular hydrologic conditions in the Black Sea (rise of the salt content in proportion with the depth) the vertical convection in winter affects only a relatively small surface layer of 75-100 m thickness. The water masses below this are badly ventilated and infected with hydrogen sulphide. This latter zone is, however, in no way at rest. The observations made by the Chernomorskaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR (Black Sea Station of the Oceanography Institute of the AS USSR) on board the electro-powered "Akademik Vavilov" during 1956-57 have shown that currents penetrate to considerable depths (up to 750 m). Figure 1 shows the vertical distribution of the top speeds of the current in the eastern part of the Sea (Tuapse - Samsun - Inebolu - Yalta). This shows that on the horizon of 300 m speeds of 20-30 m per second are measured. It can be statistically proved that the speed of between 0 and 5 m/second

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of the current does not exceed 50% at a depth of 300 m (Fig 2). From the above data it is not possible fully to characterize the dynamics of the deeps of the Black Sea. It may, however, already be said that conditions in the lower layers are here far more complicated than was formerly believed. It is therefore necessary that more minute research be carried out on them. The basseynovaya Okeanograficheskaya komissiya Chernogo morya (Oceanographical Commission of the Black Sea Basin) have, during the past 10 years, carried out more or less regular synchronic recordings. Their program is criticised by the author in that he demands that observations extend to a depth of at least 1000 m. There are 2 figures.

S/050/60/000/009/005/008
B012/B063

AUTHOR: Visnevskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Experience Gathered With the Use of the Electrical Salinometer ЭС-57 (ES-57)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, No. 9, pp. 38 - 40

TEXT: The electrical salinometer ЭС-57 (ES-57), 1957 model, was tested in 1957-1958 at the Chernomorskaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR (Black Sea Station of the Institute of Oceanology of the AS USSR). This meter (cf. Fig. 1) had been designed by the otdel morskoy tekhniki (Department of Naval Engineering) of this Institute. It is used to measure a 2-40‰ salt content of sea-water samples during expeditions. The instrument consists of a transmitter, a measuring bridge, a Dewar vessel, and a terminal box for connecting the transmitter to the measuring bridge. Salinity is determined by measuring the resistance of the electrolyte cell. The latter is a vessel with various Pt electrodes, and is filled with sea-water. Measurements of resistance by means of this electrical salinometer are briefly described. Fig. 2 illustrates the

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relationship between resistance and salt content at 22-24°C, as determined by experiments. Formula (2) was derived from the empirical formula (1) for the resistance R of the cell. This formula was verified, and the results obtained showed that this method is accurate to within ± 0.04‰. The elimination of the effect of water temperature upon the reading of the instrument is one of the most complicated problems of this method. Though a thermistor was built into the transmitter, it was not possible to eliminate the error completely. Experiments carried out to determine the error exactly are briefly described, and their results are illustrated in Fig. 2b. After these experiments, the instrument was used by various expeditions. The results obtained proved its dependability, its high capacity (15-18 samples per hour), and its comparatively high accuracy (± 0.04‰). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

Regeneration in rocks. J. S. Visnevski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **31**, 797—798).—The occurrence of desericitisation of plagioclase is described as an example of regeneration of rocks

A. J. M.

VISNEVSKIY, V.G., arkhitektor; VYSOCHINENKO, V.D., inzh.

Sections of administration and general services combines for coal mines. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.8:11-14 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakht v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.

KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; RADZHABOV, F.Sh.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P.; SALOV, P.I.; KOZYREV, V.V.; PETROV, V.M.; USMANOV, F.A.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk; KUSTARNIKOVA, A.A.; BORISOV, O.M.; RAKHMATULLAYEV, Kh.R.; MUSAYEV, A.M.; SVIRIDENKO. A.F.; SULTAN-UIZ-DAG; GOLOVIN, Ye.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VIS'NEVSKIY, Ya.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.; ASTAKHOV, A.N., red.

[Petrography of Uzbekistan] Petrografiia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR. Book 1. 1964. 445 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i geofiziki.

VIS'NEVSKIY, Ya.S.

Lamprophyric diorites of Kan. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.6: 45-49 '54. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra petrologii i metallogenii Sredneaziatskoge politekhnicheskoge instituta.

(Alai Range--Diorite)

VISNEVSZKIJ, Ju. B., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa (Leningrad)

Clinical variations of allergic penicillin reactions in children.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 10 no.12:353-361 D '59.
(PENICILLIN eff. inj.)

VISNJEVAC, Nedo, inz. (Sarajevo, Lenjinova 1)

Preservation of beech logs by spraying. Tehnika Jug 18 no.11:1992-1994 N '63.

1. Visi strucni saradnik Zavoda za produktivnost rada, Sarajevo.

BILEN, Branko, inz. (Beograd, Karadordeva 49); VISNJIC, Dragomir, inz. (Beograd, Licka 1)

Barges of 1000 freight ton capacity. Brodarstvo 4 no.15: 662-667 Ap-Je '62.

ZIVKOVIC, S.; VISNJIC-FRAJND, M.

The consequences of intravenous inoculation of BPS tumor cell suspension in rats. Acta med. iugosl. 16 no.2:234-242 '62.

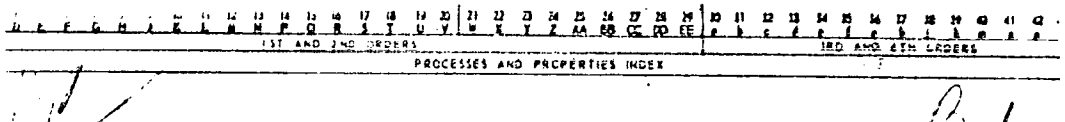
1. Laboratorija za eksperimentalnu onkologiju Onkoloskog instituta Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(NEOPLASMS, EXPERIMENTAL)

FERENCSIK, Istvan; VISNYOVSZKY, Endre

Use of electrolytic condensers in alternating-current power transmission installations. Villamossag 11 no.9:268-271 S '63.

1. Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet.

Visnyovszky, L.

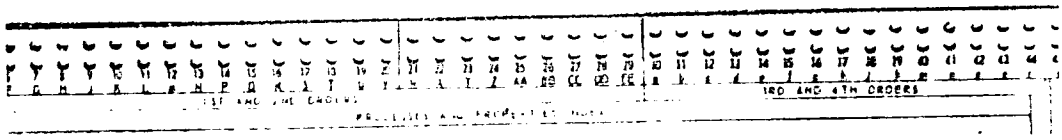


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-1
5-

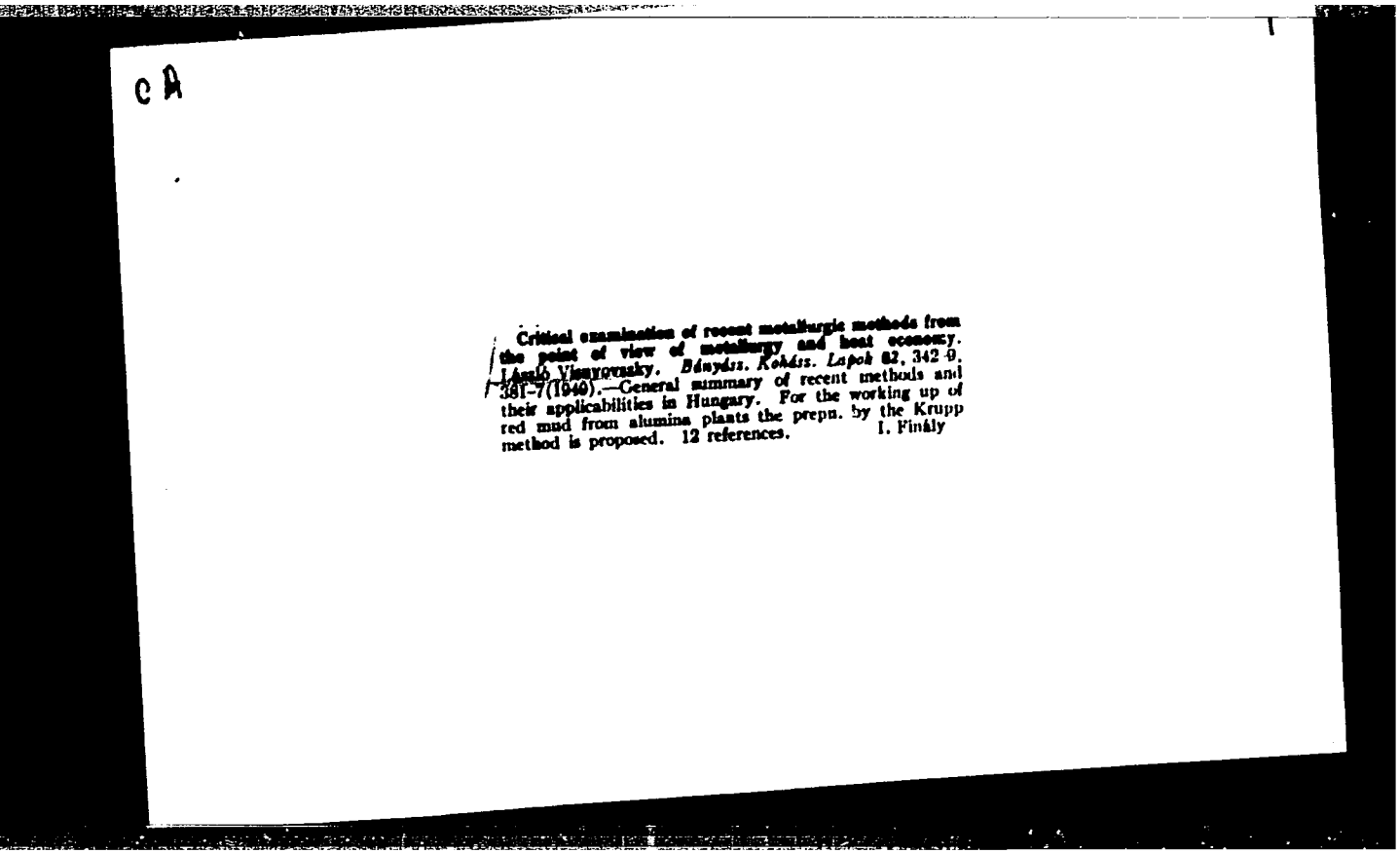
Concentrating titania in wehrlite [titaniferous iron ore] mined in Hungary. L. Visnyovszky (*Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok*, 1950, 5, 58—67; *J. Iron Steel Inst.*, 1950, 166, 362).—Preliminary attempts to develop an economical process for concentrating TiO_2 in wehrlite are described. The ore is crushed to 8 mm. max. size and Fe oxides are reduced with C at 1100° to Fe which is removed by wet magnetic separation or flotation. Separation of Fe from the TiO_2 concentrate (Fe 30—35, TiO_2 17—20%) by smelting is complicated by the presence of 50—55% of TiO_2 in the slag. Chemical separation processes using H_2SO_4 and Cl_2 are more likely to be successful.

R. B. CLARKE.



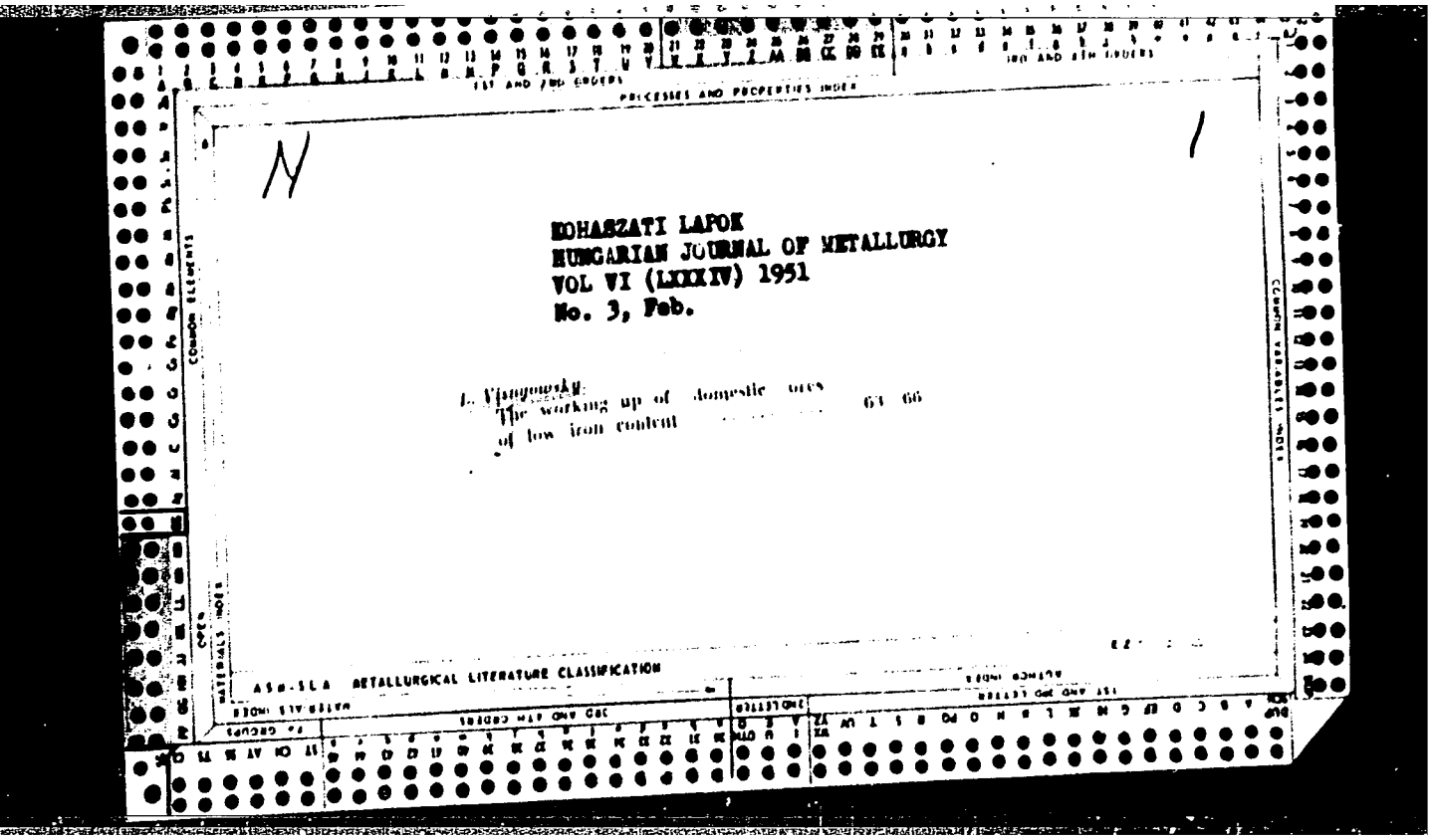
VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo; HOLLO, Tiborne

Contraction possibilities for the fine ore powders and muds in sintering plants working by suction. Koh lap 91 no.12:544-548 D '58.



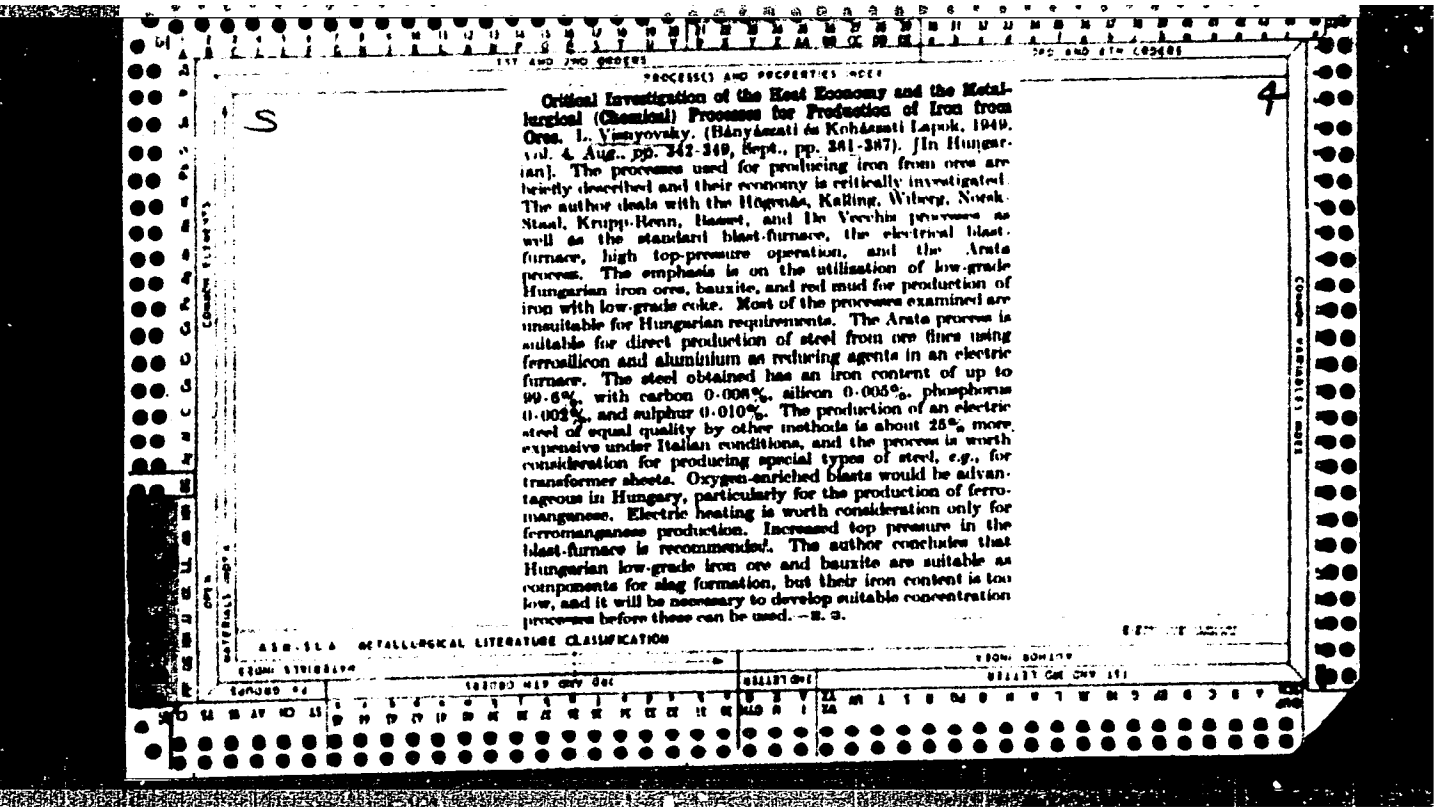
CA

Critical examination of recent metallurgic methods from the point of view of metallurgy and heat economy. László Vissyovszky. *Bányász. Kohász. Lapok* 82, 342-9, 381-7(1949).—General summary of recent methods and their applicabilities in Hungary. For the working up of red mud from alumina plants the prepn. by the Krupp method is proposed. 12 references. I. Finály



KOHASZATI LAPOK
HUNGARIAN JOURNAL OF METALLURGY
VOL VI (LXXXIV) 1951
No. 3, Feb.

L. Vlagyenszky:
The working up of domestic ores of low iron content 61 66



Critical Investigation of the Heat Economy and the Metallurgical (Chemical) Processes for Production of Iron from Ores. L. Vinyovsky. (Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok, 1949, vol. 4, Aug., pp. 342-349, Sept., pp. 381-387). [In Hungarian]. The processes used for producing iron from ores are briefly described and their economy is critically investigated. The author deals with the Höganäs, Kalling, Wiberg, Noisk-Staal, Krupp-Renn, Basset, and De Vecchis processes as well as the standard blast-furnace, the electrical blast-furnace, high top-pressure operation, and the Arata process. The emphasis is on the utilisation of low-grade Hungarian iron ores, bauxite, and red mud for production of iron with low-grade coke. Most of the processes examined are unsuitable for Hungarian requirements. The Arata process is suitable for direct production of steel from ore fines using ferrosilicon and aluminium as reducing agents in an electric furnace. The steel obtained has an iron content of up to 99·6%, with carbon 0·008%, silicon 0·005%, phosphorus 0·002%, and sulphur 0·010%. The production of an electric steel of equal quality by other methods is about 25% more expensive under Italian conditions, and the process is worth consideration for producing special types of steel, *e.g.*, for transformer sheets. Oxygen-enriched blasts would be advantageous in Hungary, particularly for the production of ferromanganese. Electric heating is worth consideration only for ferromanganese production. Increased top pressure in the blast-furnace is recommended. The author concludes that Hungarian low-grade iron ore and bauxite are suitable as components for slag formation, but their iron content is too low, and it will be necessary to develop suitable concentration processes before these can be used.—E. S.

VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo; HOLLO, Tiborne; HORVATH, Dezso

Dressing of manganese ores of Urkut. Koh lap 93 no.6:245-249 Je '60.

VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo; HOLLO, Tiborne

Preparation of freshing ores from raw materials in Hungary. Koh lap 93 no.1:26-31 Ja '60.

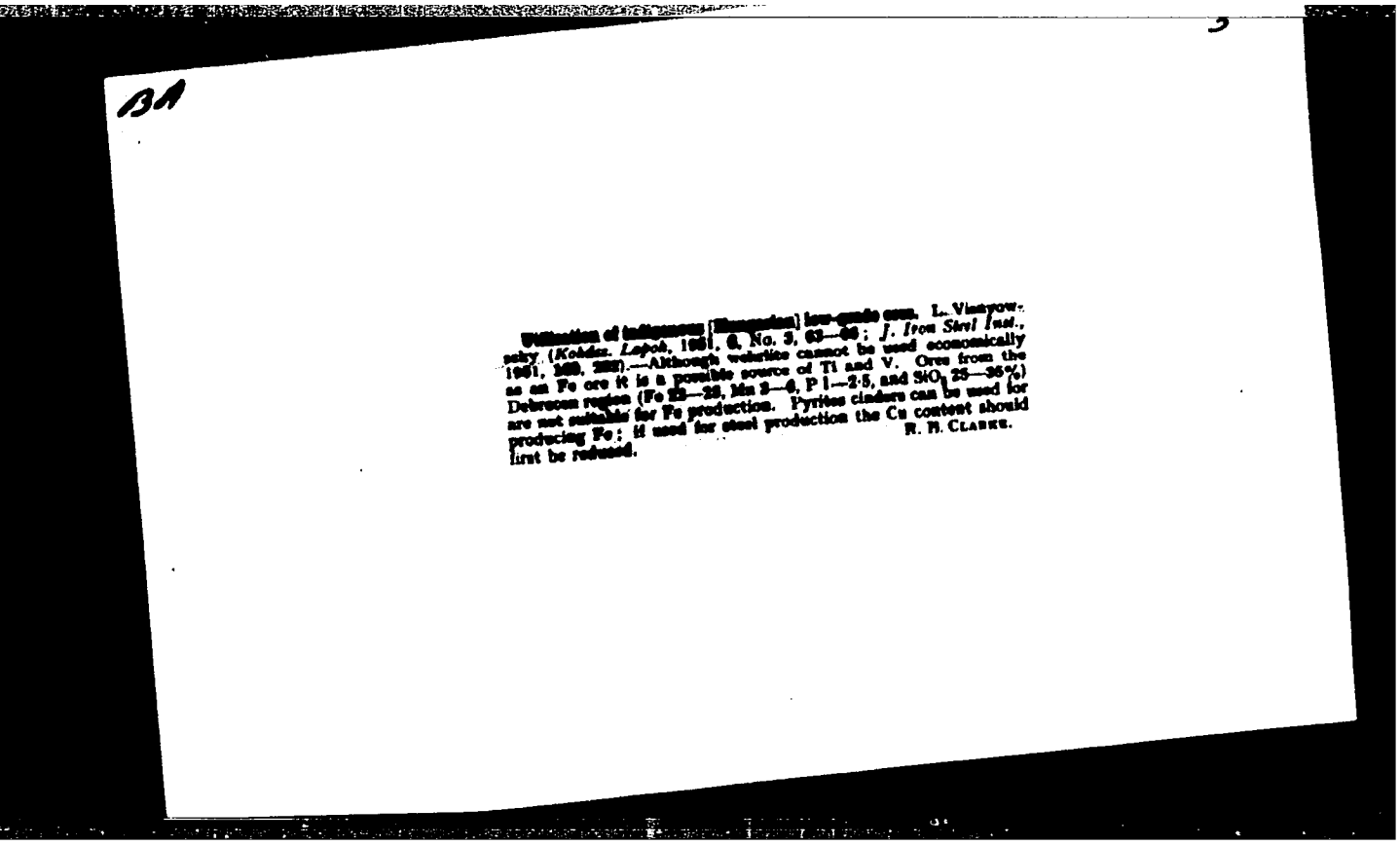
VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo; HOLLO, Tiborne

Dressing of the spar iron ore of Rudabanya. Koh lap 93 no.3:110-113 Mr '60.

Visnyowszky, L.

Utilisation of indigenous [Hungarian] low-grade ores. L. Visnyowszky (*Kohász. Lapok*, 1951, **6**, No. 43, 63—66; *J. Iron Steel Inst.*, 1951, 169, 282).—Although wehrlite cannot be used economically as an Fe ore it is a possible source of Ti and V. Ores from the Debrecen region (Fe 22—25, Mn 3—6, P 1—2·5, and SiO_2 25—35%) are not suitable for Fe production. Pyrites cinders can be used for producing Fe; if used for steel production the Cu content should first be reduced.

R. B. CLARKE.



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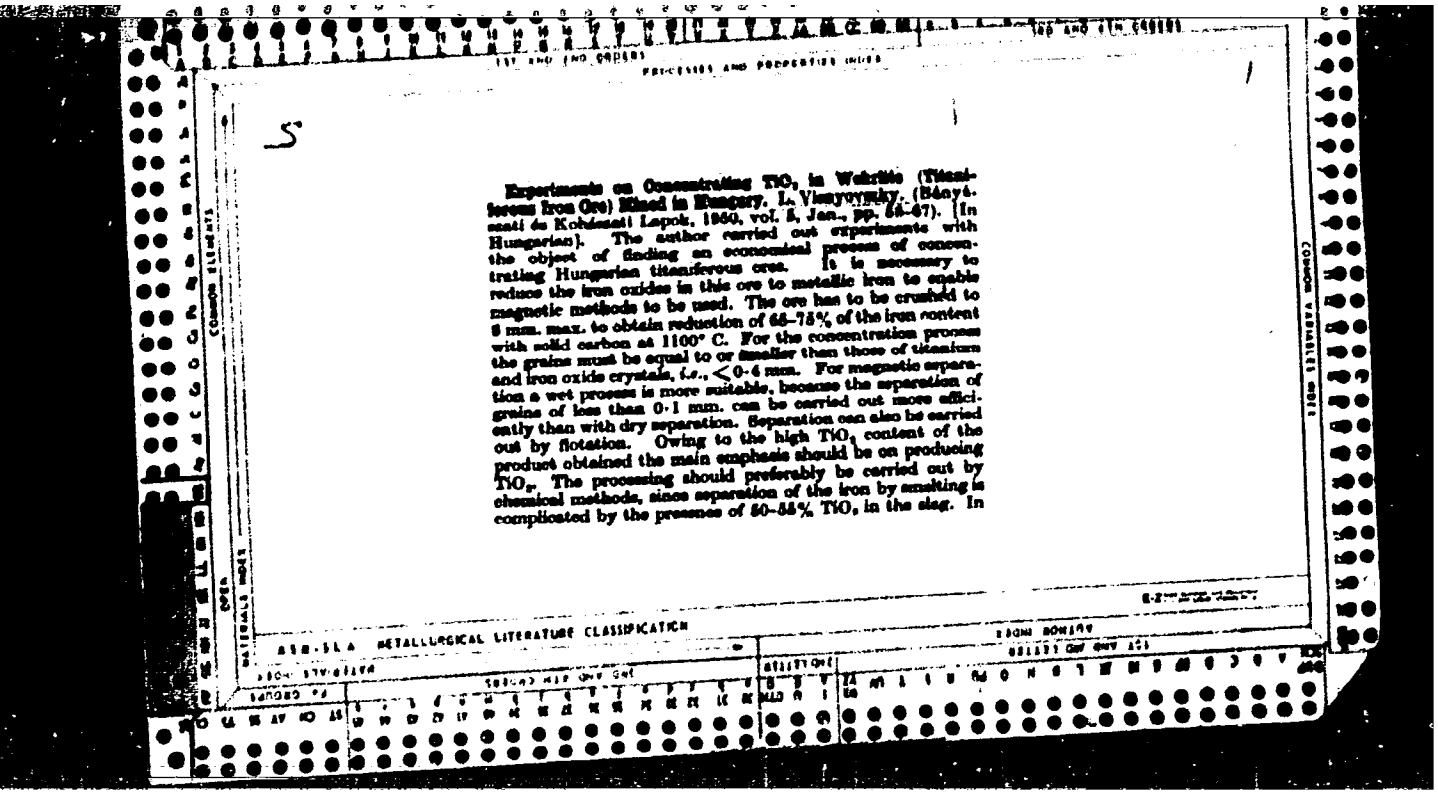
Utilisation of indigenous [Hungarian] low-grade ores. L. Vinyovszky. (*Kohász. Lapok.* 1961, **6**, No. 3, 63—66; *J. Iron Steel Inst.*, 1961, 199, 282).—Although wolframite cannot be used economically as an Fe ore it is a possible source of Ti and V. Ores from the Debrecen region (Fe 15—28, Mn 3—6, P 1—2·5, and SiO_2 25—36%) are not suitable for Fe production. Pyrites cinders can be used for producing Fe; if used for steel production the Cu content should first be reduced.

R. H. CLARKE.



Experiments on Concentrating TiO_2 in Wolfrâm (Titaniferous Iron Ore) Mined in Hungary. L. Vlasyovszky. (Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok, 1950, vol. 5, Jan., pp. 54–67). [In Hungarian]. The author carried out experiments with the object of finding an economical process of concentrating Hungarian titaniferous ores. It is necessary to reduce the iron oxides in this ore to metallic iron to enable magnetic methods to be used. The ore has to be crushed to 8 mm. max. to obtain reduction of 68–75% of the iron content with solid carbon at 1100° C. For the concentration process the grains must be equal to or smaller than those of titanium and iron oxide crystals, *i.e.*, $<$ 0·4 mm. For magnetic separation a wet process is more suitable, because the separation of grains of less than 0·1 mm. can be carried out more efficiently than with dry separation. Separation can also be carried out by flotation. Owing to the high TiO_2 content of the product obtained the main emphasis should be on producing TiO_2. The processing should preferably be carried out by chemical methods, since separation of the iron by smelting is complicated by the presence of 50–55% TiO_2 in the slag. In

a melting experiment in a crucible on concentrated ore containing 30–35% iron and 17–20% TiO_2 only 0·1 kg. of iron was obtained instead of an anticipated 0·8 kg., the remaining iron was in the slag. The temperature at the end of the process was 1580–1600° C.; in a second experiment the temperature was raised to 1650° C. and again most of the iron remained in the slag. The composition of the iron obtained in the first experiment was C 2·36%, Si 10·50%, Mn 0·65%, P 0·103%, S 0·016%, Ti 2·57%, and in the second experiment: C 1·59%, Si 13·03%, Mn 0·90%, P 0·113%, S 0·012%, Ti 2·83%. The author thinks that chemical separation processes with sulphuric acid and chlorine are likely to be successful.—E. G.

C.A.

Enriching TiO_2 in Szarvaskö wehrlite. László Vinnyovszky, Bányász. Kohász. *Lapok* **83**, 58–67(1950).—Szarvaskö wehrlite contg. SiO_2 39–3, TiO_2 8–12, Al_2O_3 1.5–4.4, CaO 4–5, Mg 14–15, Fe 24–6, Mn 0.4, P 0.01, V 0.16, and S 0.00% could not be reduced by the Krupp method since the slag melted at a low temp. and was not viscous enough, the slag contained more than 10% Fe, and the reduced Fe did not accumulate in balls and could not be sepd. Expts. in the blast furnace proved that TiO_2 shows a basic character during operation and takes no part in the removal of S. When the slag no. was about 1.0, the presence of TiO_2 did not cause any practical difficulties. Ti can be reduced in a considerable ratio with a slag of a high CaO content. Metallurgical processing of pure wehrlite is not economical, owing to very high coke consumption rates. When wehrlite is applied in combination with other ores of high Fe content, the presence of wehrlite had a good effect on slag formation and the Ti and V content improved the quantity of the produced iron. The pig iron obtained with an acid slag contained C 2.00–2.80, Si 1.80–3.50, Mn 0.07–0.12, P 0.26–0.28, S 0.70–0.80, V 0.28–0.38, Ti 0.10–0.35%. The S content of pig iron was less, the V and Ti content higher when processing with a basic slag. Roasting wehrlite of 0.5 mm. grain size in an oil-heated rotating furnace at 400–1100° did not give a magnetizable product. A similar treatment in a reducing atm. at 1050–1100° for 6 hrs. showed minimal traces of effective reduction. Processing with coke powder proved to be more successful. Each kg. of ore was mixed with 0.1 kg. coke powder and processed in the rotating furnace for 12 hrs. at 800–1100°. No ferrite formation was observed below or at 800°, actual reduction began at 1000°, and the mint. melted above 1100°. The degree of reduction appeared to diminish parallel to the increase of grain size of ore, 78.1% of total Fe content was reduced in an ore of 0–0.5 mm. grain size, 68.8, 66.0, 64.2, 61.6, and 47.70% of total Fe was reduced in ore of grain size 0.5–1.0, 1–3, 3–4, 4–8, and 8–12 mm., resp. Too fine a disintegration is expensive, prepn. of 8 mm. grain size ore proved to be sufficient, since a relatively high proportion of ore powder is simultaneously obtained and this mint. gives a 65–75% reduction rate. Wehrlite reduced by the coke method was suitable for magnetic sepn. by the wet method. One of the finest grain size can be processed to a product richest in Fe. Crude ore 100 kg. of grain size below 0.1 mm. gave 30–35 kg. enriched product with 35–6% TiO_2, the waste contained more Fe when processing fine ore, the best Ti utilization was reached when processing ore of 0.2–3 mm. grain size. Expti. processing of 2.5 kg. enriched product contg. TiO_2 17–20, Fe 30–35%, mixed with 0.1 kg. charcoal powder gave at 1580–1650° a thick slag. Iron output was only 0.1 kg., contg. C 1.50–2.36, Si 10.50–13.03, Mn 0.65–0.80, P 0.103–0.113, S 0.016–0.017, and Ti 2.57–2.83%.

István Finály

VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Evaluation of the output of blast furnaces. Koh lap 9 no. 12: 531-536 D '54.

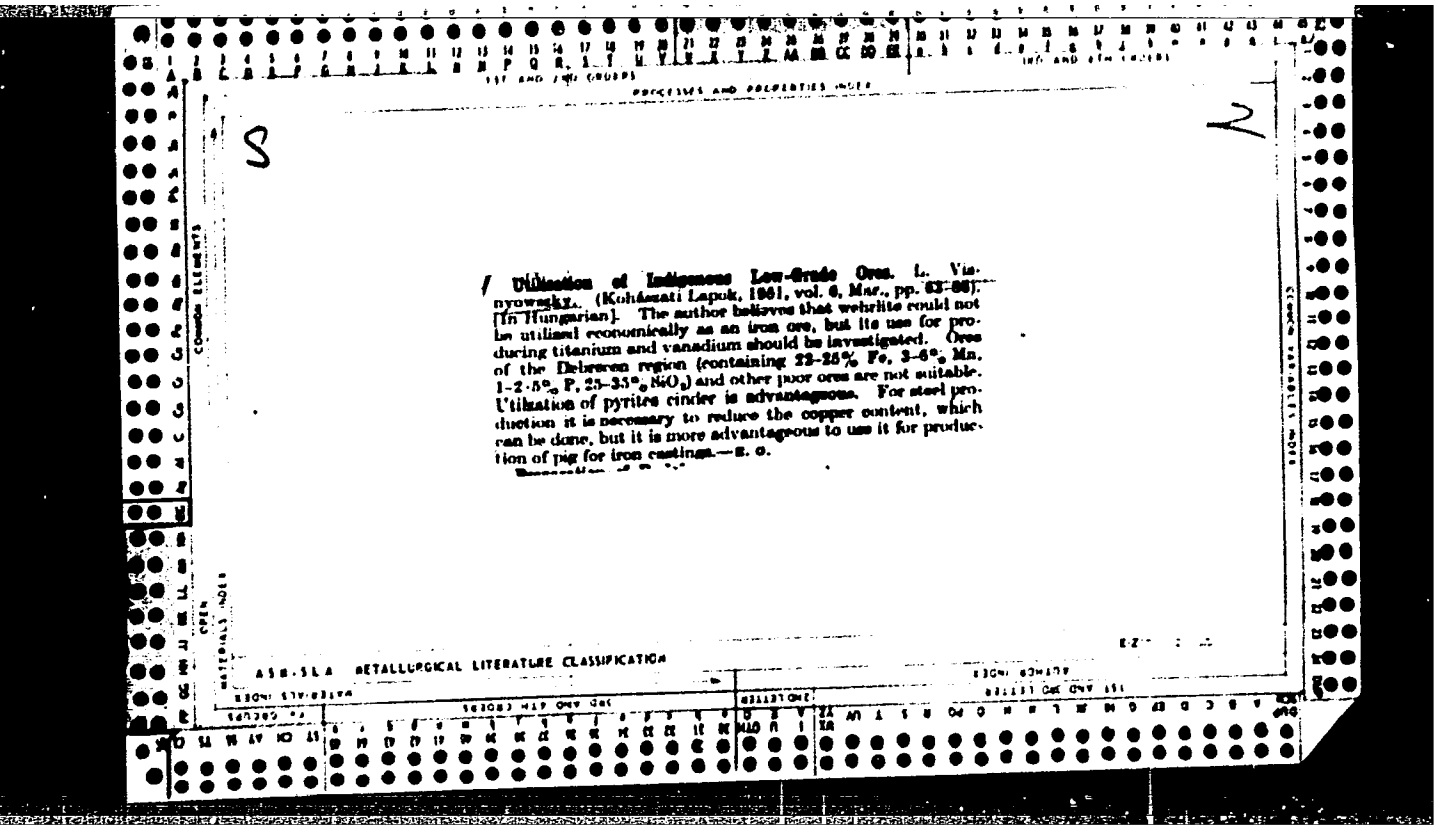
VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo, dr.

Production of pig iron through the smelting of red mud.
Koh lap 97 no.1:34-39 Ja'64.

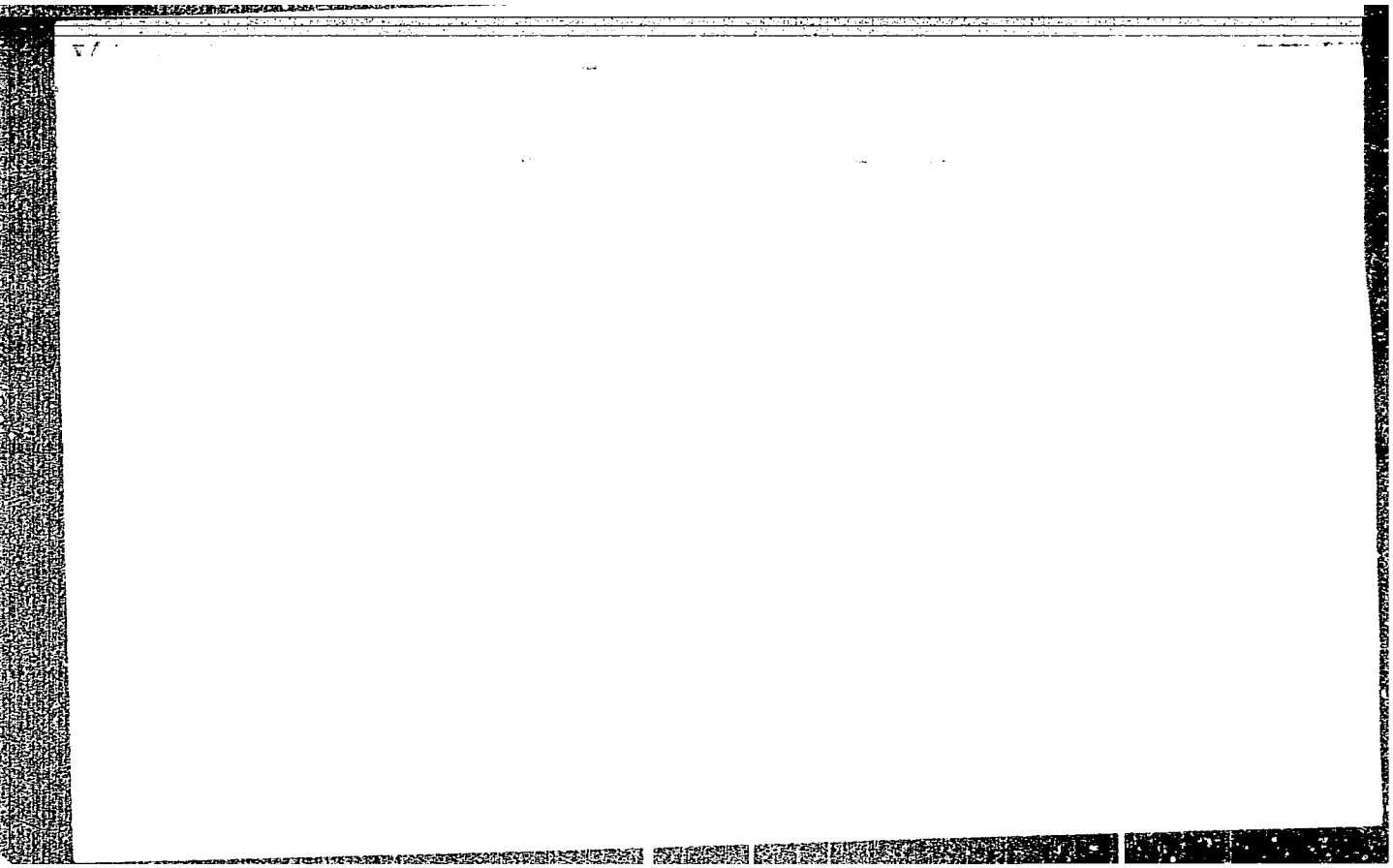
VISNYOVSZKY, L.

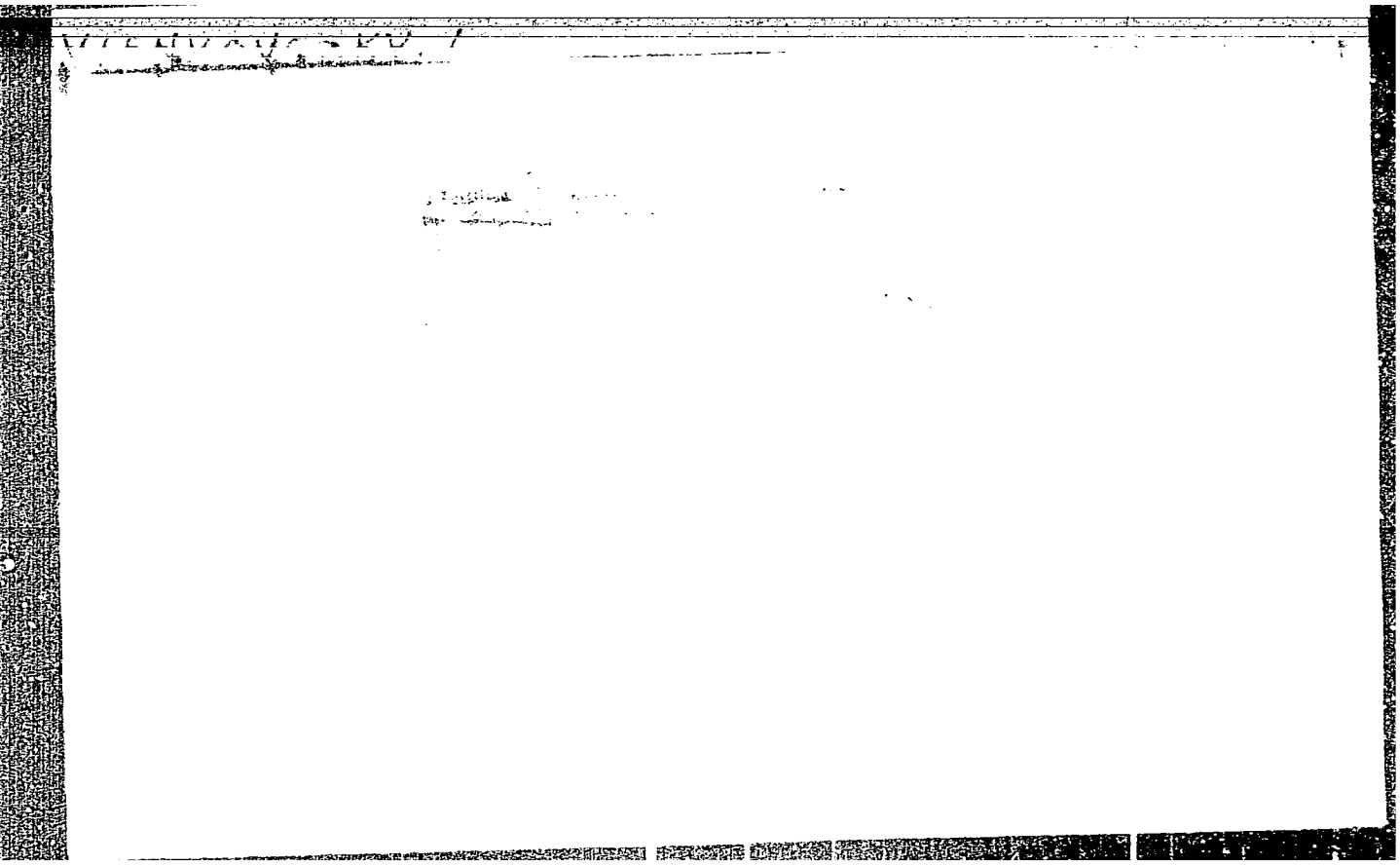
"Pelletizing of iron ore." (p.278). KOHASZATI LAPOK (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol 6, No 12, Dec 1951.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol, No 8, Aug 1954



Utilization of Indigenous Low-Grade Ores. L. Vinyowszky. (Kohászati Lapok, 1961, vol. 6, Mar., pp. 83–86). [In Hungarian]. The author believes that wehrlite could not be utilized economically as an iron ore, but its use for producing titanium and vanadium should be investigated. Ores of the Debrecen region (containing 22–25% Fe, 3–6% Mn, 1–2.5% P, 25–35% SiO_2) and other poor ores are not suitable. Utilization of pyrites cinder is advantageous. For steel production it is necessary to reduce the copper content, which can be done, but it is more advantageous to use it for production of pig for iron castings.—E. O.





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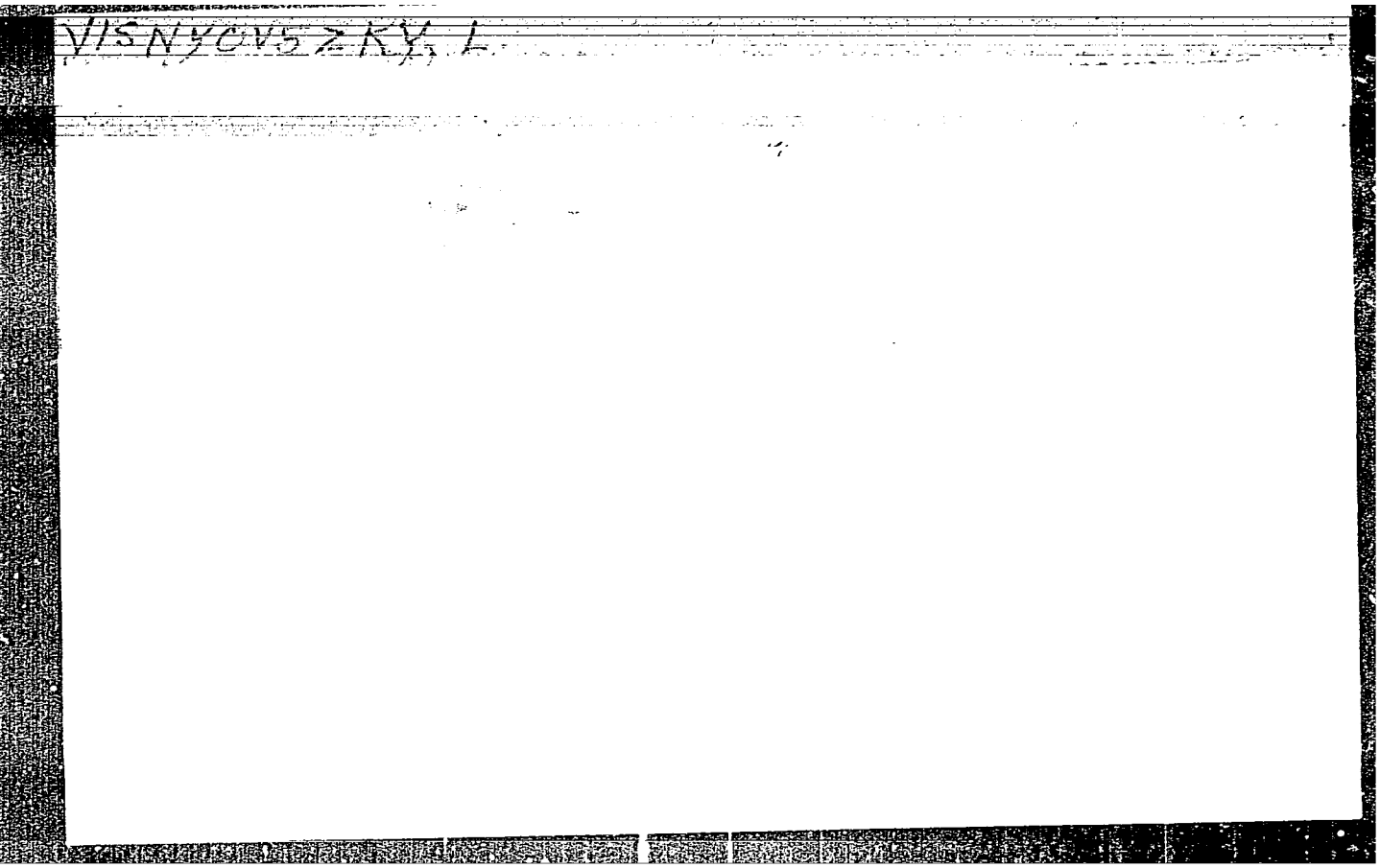


VISNYOVSZKY, L: HOLLO, T.

Recovery of ilmenite from wehrlite of Szarvasko. p.194.(Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Uncl.

VISNYOVSZKY, L.

Economical use of manganese in the production of pig iron and steel. p/1L.
(KOHASZATI LAPOK. Vol, 12, no. 1/2, Jan/Feb. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

VISNYOVSZKY, L.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: KOHASZATI LAPOK Vol. 17, no. 1, 1959

VISNYOVSZKY, I. Magnetic separator with alternating current. p. 31.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

VISNYOVSZKY, Laszlo, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Dressing and selective smelting of lateritic iron ores containing nickel. Koh lap 95 no.10:463-467 O '62.

L 16478-66 EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AP6008572 SOURCE CODE: HU/0014/65/098/006/0250/0256

AUTHOR: Vianyovszky, Laszlo (Doctor) 49 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Examination of the mechanisms of reduction processes with the aid of thermal analysis methods

SOURCE: Kohaszati lapok, v. 98, no. 6, 1965, 250-256

TOPIC TAGS: thermal analysis, chemical reduction, enthalpy, inorganic oxide, iron, nickel, manganese, cobalt, carbon, metallurgic process, metal extracting

ABSTRACT: A derivatograph was described which simultaneously measures the temperature, enthalpy change, weight change, and rate of weight change of the sample. With the aid of this device the following reduction processes were investigated: reduction with carbon, dissociation of Ni_2O_3 and its reduction, dissociation of manganese dioxide, reduction of Co_3O_4 with carbon, and the reduction of various iron oxides with carbon. The results were presented and discussed in detail and it was shown that the thermal technique is a suitable means for investigating reduction processes. Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 23 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 mc UDC: 542.941:545.817

35

H

EPITES — EPITESZET
BUILDING — ARCHITECTURE
VOL. II. — 1950
No. 9-10, Sept.- Oct.

V. [illegible] 711
The planned lay out of producer coöper-
ative villages in the Soviet Union pp. [illegible]

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VISMAN, A.

Novaia sistema tekhnicheskoi eksplostatsii. [The new system of technical exploitation]. (Grazhdanskaia aviatsiia, 1936, no. 3, p. 3-12).
DLC: TL504.G7

Novyi metod tekhnicheskoi eksploatatsii. [The new method of technical exploitation. The tedhnical exploitation service]. Sluzhba tekhnicheskoi eksploatatsii. (Grazhdanskaia avaitsiia, 1938, no. 2, p. 17-23)
DLC: TL504.G7

Pervye itogi vvedeniia novái sistemy tekhnicheskoi eksploatatsii v GVF. [The first results of the new system of technical exploitation in the civil air fleet].
(Grazhdanskaia, aviatsiia, 1936, no.11, p. 9).
DLC: TL504,G7

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

VISMAN, A.

Novyi metod tekhnicheskoi eksploatatsii na linii MoskvapSverdlovsk. [The new method of technical exploitation of Moscow-Sverdlovsk line]. (Graahdanskaia aviatsiia, 1935, no. 9, p. 12-14).

DLC: TL504.G7

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

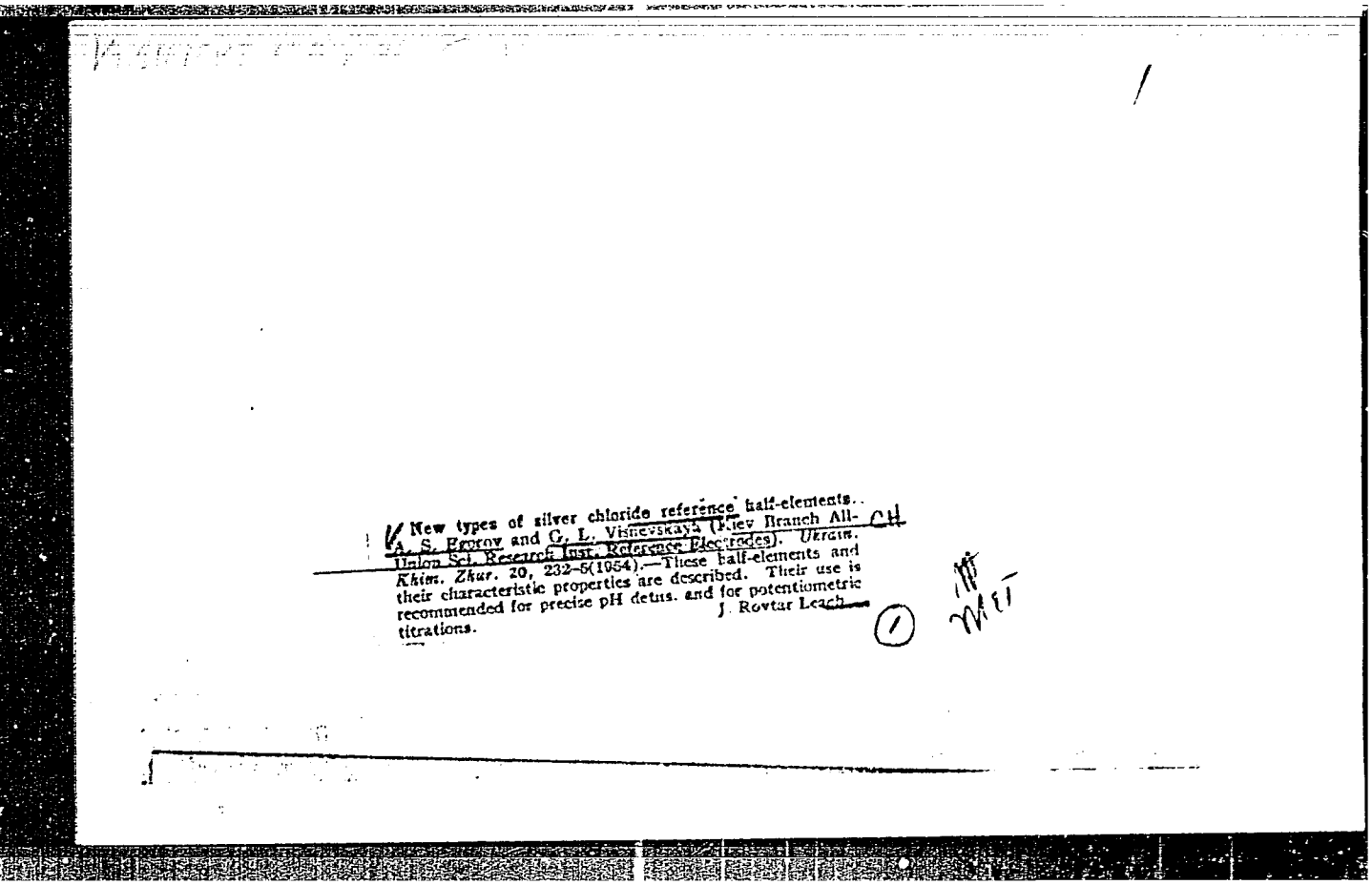
KONSON, Aron Solomonovich; VISMONT, O.V., inzh., retsenzent; GARFUNKEL', S.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red.; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Economics of repairing machinery] Ekonomika remonta mashin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 234 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)

VISNER, B.

IONESKU-MIKHAYESHT', K.; VISNER, B.; SERZHIYESKU, D.; GORODNICHANU, F.; ZAMFIRESKU, M.

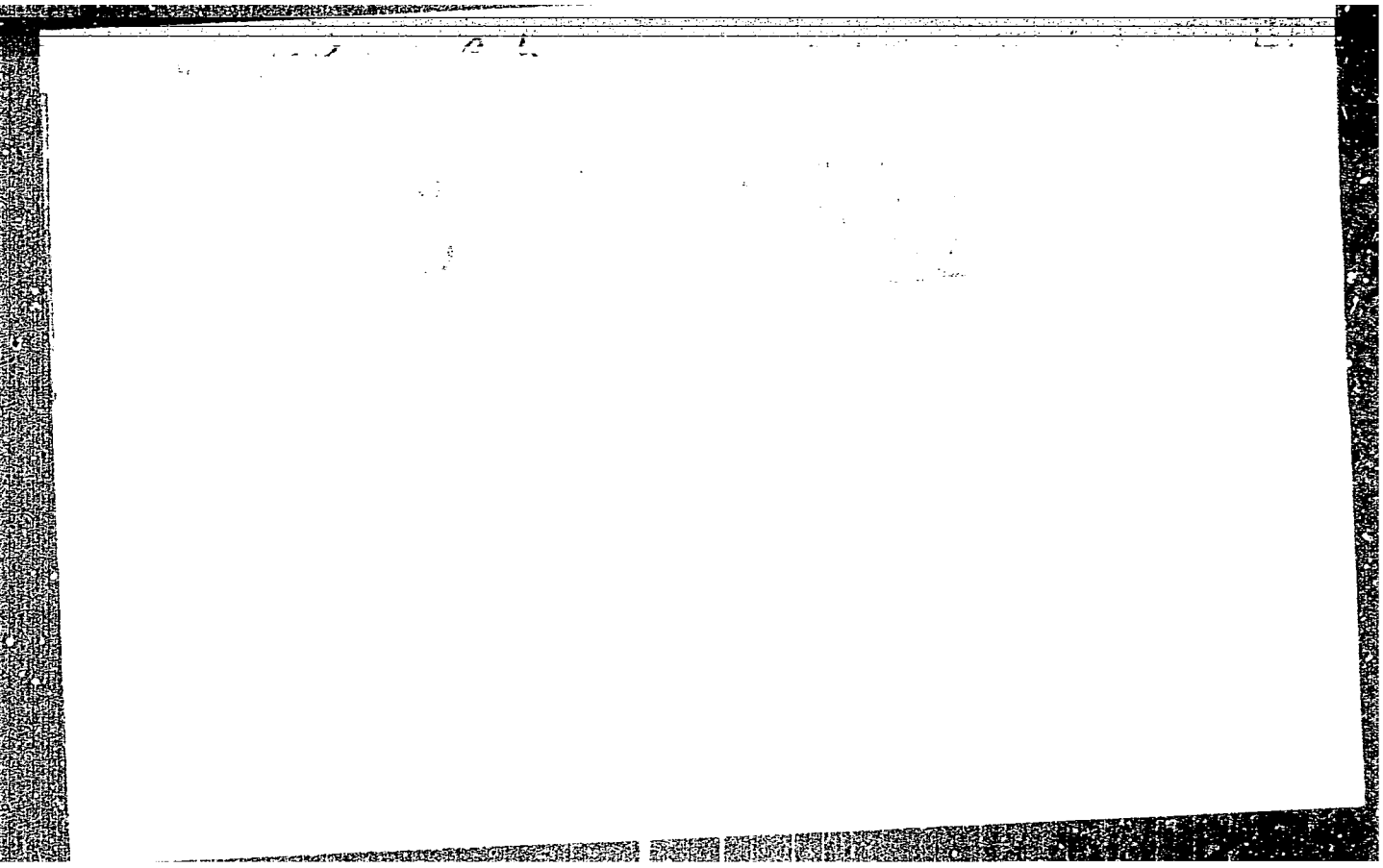
Experimental investigations on strains of the poliomyelitis virus isolated in the Rumanian People's Republic during 1949-50. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 55 no.2:101 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
strains isolated in Rumania)



New types of silver chloride reference half-elements. A. S. Egorov and G. L. Visnevskaya (Kiev Branch All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Reference Electrodes). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 20, 232–5(1954).—These half-elements and their characteristic properties are described. Their use is recommended for precise pH detns. and for potentiometric titrations. J. Rovtar Leach

SOKOL'SKAYA, Ye.V.; YEGOROV, A.S.; VISNEVSKAYA, G.L.

Identification of ethers and aldehydes in alcohol and in the products of rectification. Report No.2. Trudy Ukr.NIISP no.8: 63-71 '63. (MIRA 17:3)



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VRONO, M.S.; VISNEVSKAYA, I.Ya.; [illegible], I.Ya.; [illegible] (Moskva)

Schizophrenia in children; review of recent foreign monographic literature. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:1102-1107 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

S/152/63/000/003/001/005
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Dobryanskiy, A. F., Visnevskaya, M. M.

TITLE: Pyrolysis of cyclohexane derivatives in the presence of copper

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 3, 1963, 51-54

TEXT: The question was studied whether direct dehydrogenation or condensation was decisive for the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons during the pyrolysis of cyclohexane derivatives. Experiments were carried out at 650°C and with a volume velocity of 0.05 - 0.08 of the liquid volume per catalyst volume (copper chips) per hour. Standard fractions were distilled out of the resulting condensates up to 200-250°C. Distillation residues were not examined. In the fractions 122-150, 150-175, and 175 - 200°C, the amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons were estimated at 100% on the basis of their yields, refractive indices and molecular weights. The condensate yield was smaller than for cyclohexane, averaging 37% and being 36.81 for methyl cyclohexane, 38.31 for dimethyl cyclohexane, and 36.85% for ethyl cyclohexane. In all cases, the condensate was of similar

composition; it contained mainly benzene but not the corresponding aromatic derivative of the hydrocarbon used. This leads to the following assumptions: (1) Under the conditions described, dehydrogenation is not the principal reaction leading to the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons; (2) dehydrogenation is accompanied by the cleavage of side chains, and these secondary processes are responsible for the prevailing benzene content in the condensate. The gas liberated in the pyrolysis consisted of 50% methane, 19.33% hydrogen, and up to 28.72% unsaturated parts. The latter contain up to 1-2% isobutylene, up to 10% propylene, and up to 19.5% ethylene. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1962

VISNEVSKIY, A. A.

Use of the ES-57 electrosalinometer. Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:38-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Salinometer)

BAKULEV', A. N.; LEVIT, V. [illegible]; VISHNEVSKIY, A. A.; [illegible], A. M., Prof.

Surgeons

In memory of V. N. Shevkunenko, Khirurgiia, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

VISNEVSKIY, A.A.; GALANKIN,

Anastomosis of the peripheral ends of the superior vena cava to the right pulmonary artery in experimental and clinical conditions. Rozhl.chir.39 no.11:766-779 N'60.

1. Z Ustavu chirugie A.V. Visnevskeho, Akademie lekarskych ved SSSR (reditel - radny clen ALW SSSR prof. A.A. Visnevskiy).
(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL surg)
(VENA CAVA surg)
(PULMONARY ARTERY surg)

VISNIC, Ivan

Control and testing of welds without destroying. Zavarivanje 4 no.7: 143-145 S '61.

1. "Jugomontaza".

VIS'NEVSKIY, Ya.S.

Use of zoning in the determination of acid plagioclases based on the symmetric-extinction angle. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.15: 122-123 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

Abdulkhai Batalovich Batalov; 1905-1963, obituary. Ibid.:125-126

TRAJKOVIC, V.; NESKOVIC, B.; VISNJIC-FRAJND, M.

Leukemogenic action of the low-voltage X rays administered in small doses to mice. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:11 F-Ap '62.

1. Onkoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta, Beograd.

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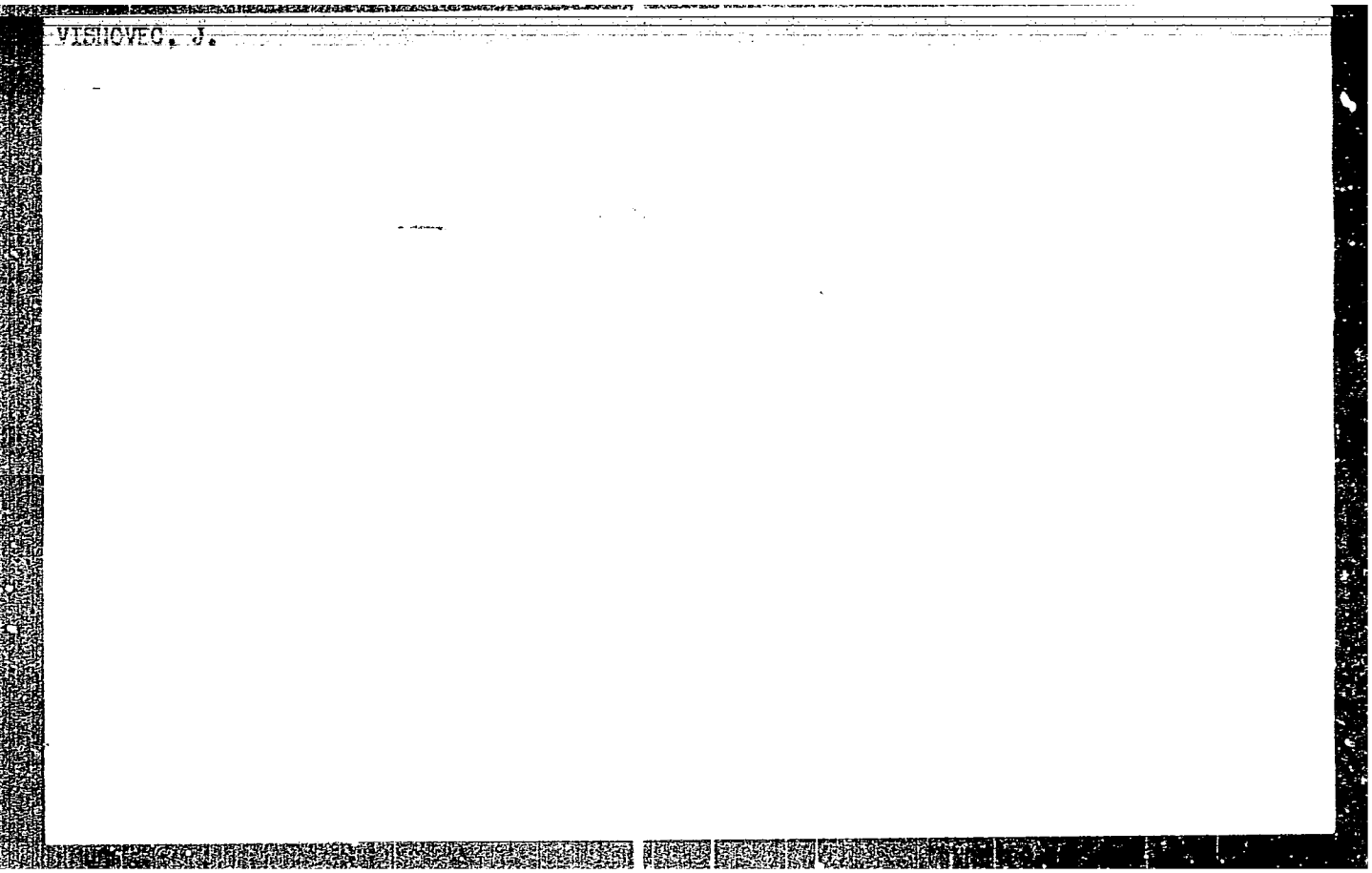
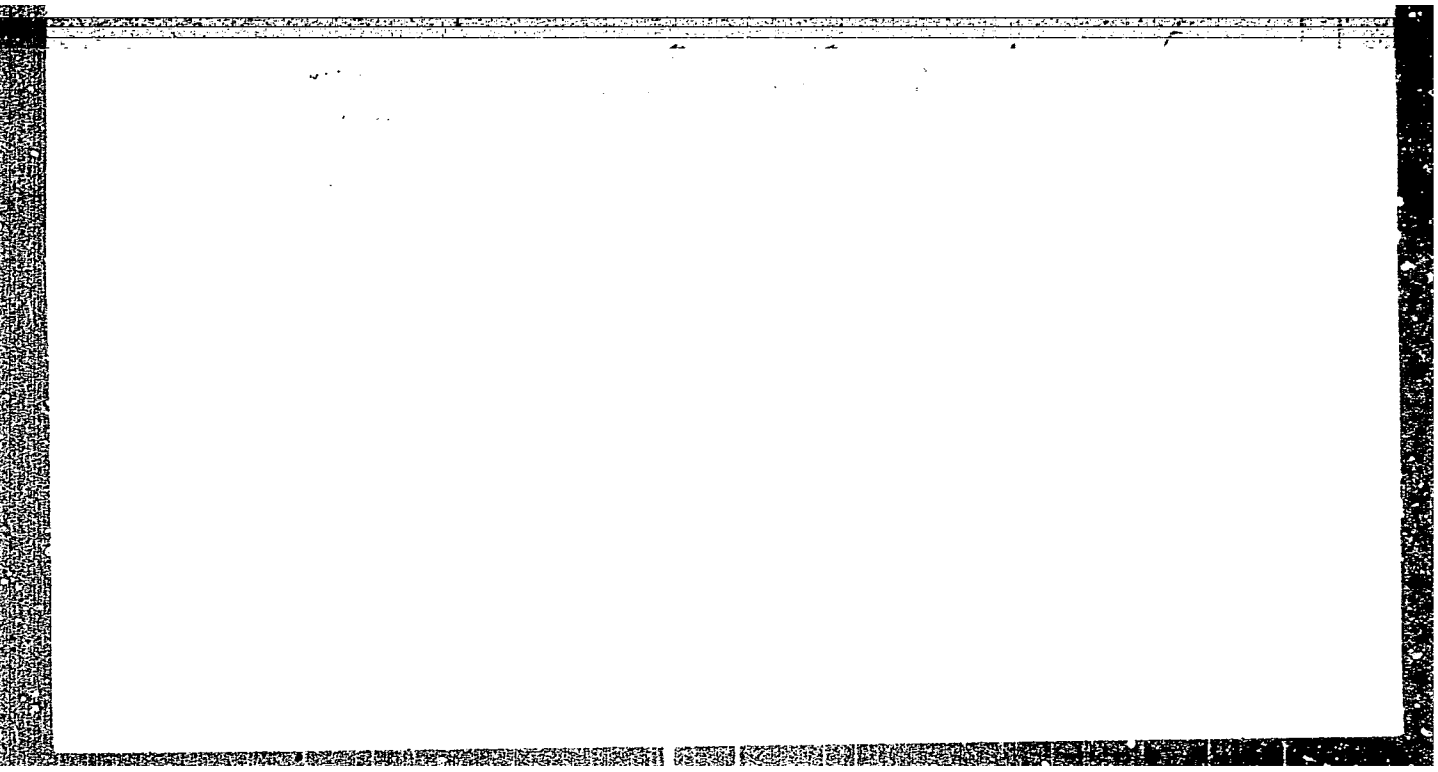




APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860110012-1"

VISNOVSKY, P.

An improved iterative method in hydraulic calcaulations of water-pipe networks. p. 66.
VODA, Prague, Vol. 35, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

VISNOVSZKY, L.

Justification of the use of the low-shaft blast furnace in smelting work.

p. 221. (KOHASZATI LAPOK) Vol. 12, no. 6, June 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 1958

VISNYI, L.

Electronic regulation of alternating current.

P. 212, (Strojoelektrotechnicky Casopis) Vol. 8, no. 3, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

VISNJIC, L.

Ultrasonic testing of materials. p. 152.

BRODOGRADNJA. (Centralna uprava brodogradnje) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 9, no. 4, 1958.

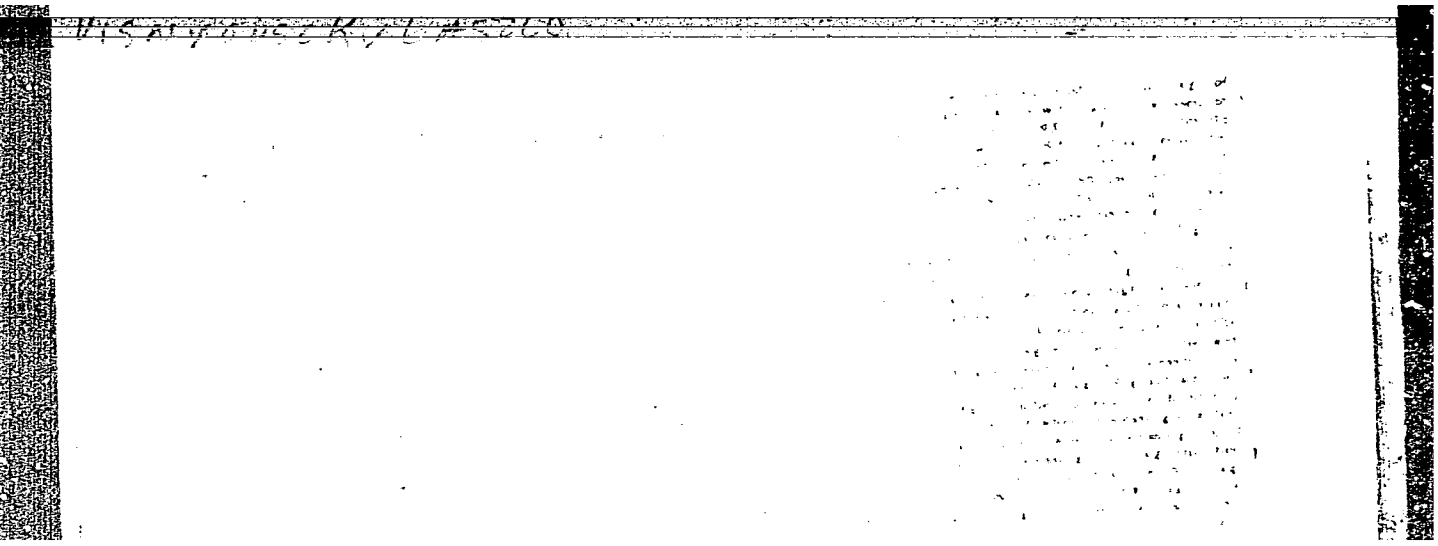
Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

VISNYI, L.

A contribution to the theory of single-phrase inverters. p. 146. STROJNOELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava. Vol. 7, no. 3, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress. Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956



VISNYOVSZKY, L.

"The reduction of coke needs in producing pig iron,II(To be cont'd)", p. 97, (KOHASZATI LAPOK, Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

VISOCKAS,P.; SKUTOVAS,J.

A case of acute encephalitis in childhood. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.2:51-52 F'63.

1. Vinliaus Valst. V.Kapsuko v. universiteto Medicinos fak. ir Resp. Vilniaus psichoneurologine ligonine.

*

VISOIU, I., ing.

An installation for the discharge under pressure of sulfite cellulose digesters. Cel. hirtie 11 no.1:10-16 Ja'62

PAULAUSKAS, A.F., dotsent, kand. khim. nauk; VISOKINSKAS, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in some properties of polyamide fibers and fabrics due to prolonged exposure to sun's rays. Tekst. prom. 25 no.8:66-70 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Paulauskas).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti, Kaunas (for Visokinskav).

(A) L 1554-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021825 UR/0342/65/000/008/0066/0070
677.494.675.862.5

AUTHOR: Paulauskas, A. P. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Visokinskas, A.A. (Research associate)

TITLE: Change in certain properties of polyamide fibers and fabrics during long-term natural insolation

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide fiber, polyamide fabric, capronic fabric insolation, textile industry

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to study the change in certain properties of capronic threads and fabrics, both untreated and treated, during a long-term natural insolation. It was found that the stability of the samples subjected to outdoor exposure depends on their form (number of threads, grade, interweaving of the fabric, etc.) and on the nature of the treatment (curing, dyeing, etc.). Capron samples cured with saturated vapor are less stable toward photochemical destruction than samples cured with hot dry air, as indicated by a decrease in the tensile strength, bending strength, wear resistance, etc. Capronic threads and fabrics, independently

Card 1/2

L 1554-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021825

of their form and of the nature of their treatment, are damaged mostly during the first 10 to 30 days of insolation. Curing with hot dry air is the best means of preventing the yellowing of capronic fabrics during insolation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kaunas Polytechnic Institute); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Textile Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

VISOTKI, I.V.; GRIGORAS, N.

System of correlation of Paleogene deposits in the Eastern Carpathians of the U.S.S.R. and Rumania. Studii cerc geol 9 no.1:25-38 '64

1. Geological Committee attached to the Rumanian Council of Ministers.

L 45664-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WB/WH
ACC NR: AP6025465 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/007/1645/1647

54
5

AUTHOR: Visotskis, K. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wettability of chromium, titanium, zirconium, and 1Kh18N9T steel with silicate melts 16 47 27 27 18

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 7, 1966, 1645-1647

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, chromium, titanium, zirconium, steel, metal joining / 1Kh18N9T steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of metal composition on its wettability with various silicate melts was studied at 1260°C in argon atmosphere. The object of the work was to gain information pertaining to the metal-to-silicate joints and the glass-metal coatings 15 for metals. For several silicate melts composed of 16-33% Na_2O, 20% of MgO, CaO, SrO, or BaO, and 64-66.7% SiO_2, the contact angle was measured during wetting of Cr, Ti, Zr, and 1Kh18N9T steel. For silicates containing MgO, CaO, SrO, and BaO the wettability was found to increase in the following order: chromium, 1Kh18N9T stainless steel, zirconium, and titanium. In the case of the melt composed of 33.3% NaO and 66.7% SiO_2, the contact angle for Zr and Ti was found to be substantially greater than for Cr and 1Kh18N9T steel. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003
UDC: 532.696.1+546.284-143

Card 1/1 fv

VISOTSKIY, A. V., DRAUDIN, A. T.,

"Automatic Machines for Checking Ball and Roller Bearing Races."
Mach. Tools Cutt. Tools, Moscow, 1956, 27, 8, 1-5

D.S.I.R/30062/CT

3163. GAME AS AN ADDITIONAL RESERVOIR OF PATHOGENIC LEPTOSPIRAE IN NATURE (Russian text) - Visotsky B. V., Malykh F. S. and Kuznetsov A. P. - ZH. MIKROB. EPID. I IMMUNOBIOL. 1958, 8 (49-51) Tables 1

In a serological investigation of 9 species of game, antibodies against 4 species of leptospirae were detected. Antibodies against L. DV-V (L. pomona) and L. DV-A (L. tarasowi; L. mitis) were found only in roe-deer. Antibodies against L. grippotyphosa and L. nero were found in the sera of 8 species of beasts of prey and rodents. Investigation was carried out with 8 antigens: L. grippotyphosa, L. DV-A, L. DV-V, L. canicola, L. hebdomadis, L. nero, L. batavia and L. ussuri (L. DV-P). The predominant agent in the investigated area was L. nero; antibodies against it were detected in the sera of all 9 species of game. Tarabčák - Košice

VISOTSKIY, G.P.

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific Institutions and Conferences. Teaching. Problems of Bibliography and Scientific Documentation A

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 10226

Author : G. P. Visotskiy
Inst : Not given
Title : Bread Baking Industry of Kiev on the Eve of the 40th Anniversary of the Great October.

Orig Pub : Khlebopek. i konditersk. prom-st', 1957, No 10, 11-13

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

VISOTSKIY, M.

VISOTSKY, M.

M. VISOTSKY is the author of an article, "Microphone 10A-1". (The 10A-1 microphone consists actually of two microphones: a ribbon microphone and a coil microphone. Each of them can be operated both separately and simultaneously. This microphone is widely used in sound recording of motion pictures, in radio broadcasting, for amplifying speech sound, and for other purposes requiring a first rate sound transmission. Every newly manufactured set of the microphone 10A-1 must be thoroughly corrected and provided with individual and not standard specifications.)

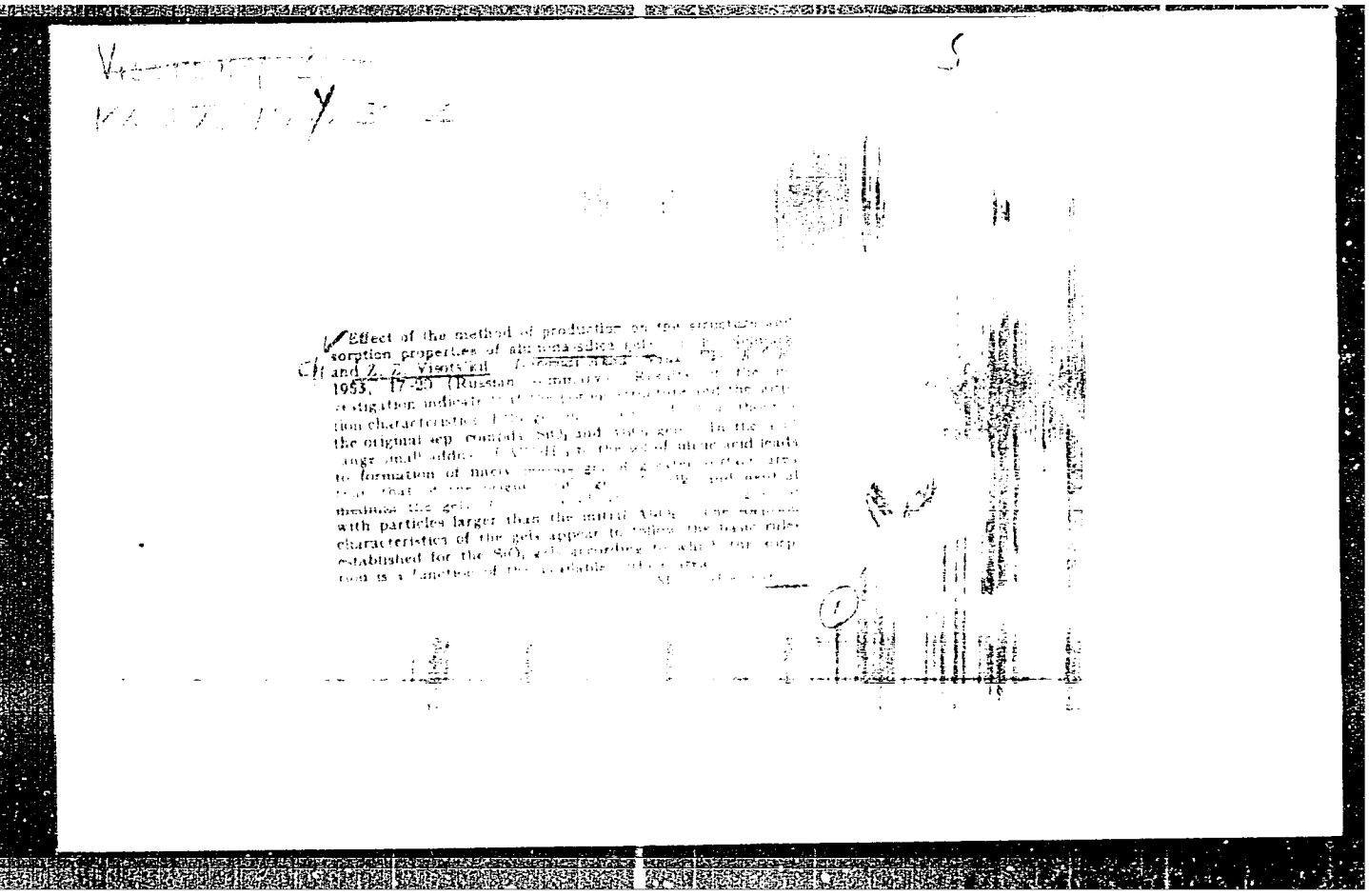
SO: 2110257 Air, Di, ATIC, F-Ts-8005, Oct. '52 (Excerpts from Russian Radio Magazine, No. 10, October, 1952)

VISOTSKIY, M.

Sound - recording and reproduction

Magnetic sound-recording in movie production. Radio, 29, No3, 1952

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



Effect of the method of production on the structure and sorption properties of aluminosilica gels
and Z. Z. Visotskii
1953, 17-23 (Russian

...estigation indicate ... tion characteristics ... the original sep. contains SiO_2 and ... In this ... ange small additi... to formation of more ... medium the gels ... with particles larger than the initial ... characteristics of the gels appear to ... established for the SiO_2 gel, according to which ... rent is a function of the ...

VISCIU, I.

Assembly-line mechanization of proceedings in the cellulose-wood depot at the Nicolae Balcescu Cellulose and Paper Factory. p. 304.
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RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its Derivatives, Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34664.

Author : I. Visoiu.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Unloading of Sulfite Pulp under High Pressure in Digesters at "N. Bălcescu" Cellulose and Paper Factory: Unloading Test under High Pressure of Sulfite Digester at "N. Bălcescu" Cellulose Factory.

Orig Pub: Celuloză şi Hîrtie, 1956, 5, No 8, 187-190.

Abstract: The changes in the installation for unloading digesters under high pressure with carrying out the pulp washing in digesters are described. The results obtained at

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RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its Derivatives, Paper. H-33

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the tests of such installations and the advantages of that method of unloading as compared with the method used at present are described.

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