ZACARESCU, El. /
Surnames (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica (Supplement), No 4, 1961, pp 6.

Data: "12 April 1961 Opened Up Fabulous Prospects."

ARIȚICACE, M. ✓
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 5, 1961, pp 12-33.

Data: "Combination Aviation Engines."

ZAGANESCU, Fl.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer, Candidate in Technical Sciences (Candidat in
                Stiinte Tehnice).
Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica (Supplement), No 8, Aug 1961, pp 5.

Data: "Vostok-2, the Prototype of Piloted Ships."

88324
R/012/60/000/012/002/003
A125/A026

26. 1130

AUTHORS: Teodorescu-Țintea, C., Zăgănescu, Fl., Engineers

TITLE: Lenticular Aerodynes

PERIODICAL: Ştiinţă şi Tehnică, 1960, No. 12, pp. 20 - 21

TEXT: The article deals with lenticular aerodynes and their principle of
operation. Brief reference is made to the first jet aircraft designed by the Ru-
manian engineer H. Coandă in October 1910, and to the advantages of circular wings.
The propulsion and lifting of lenticular aerodynes can be accomplished by the
"Coandă-effect", which is explained as follows: the jet emitted from the nozzle
drives the particles of the surrounding medium where no flap is existing and also
the particles of the fluid field located between the jet and the flap. If the jet
is long enough, a depression is produced which deflects the jet in the direction of
the flap. By using this depression phenomenon, Coandă has defined a new lifting
method which consists in the production of such a depression on the upper side of
the wing. The lenticular aerodyne is a perfect disc (circular wing) having the
passenger cabin right in the center. Between the edge and the cabin there are four
nozzles, symmetrically arranged on the axes of the wing. By forcing a jet of com-
pressed air or gas through the nozzle, the Coandă effect appears lifting the air-
Card 1/2

88324

Lenticular Aerodynes

R/002/60/000/012/002/003
A125/A/26

craft. The lenticular aerodyne is equipped with a gyroscope, located in the lower center of the wing. Forward flying is accomplished by tilting the aerodyne, similar to the blades of a helicopter. Changes in direction are achieved by modifying the jet pressure. The aerodyne can move in every direction and even hover in the air. Finally, the authors mention the utilization possibilities of aerodyne. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

ZAGANESCU, Florin
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Engineer.- Candidate in Technical Sciences (Candidat in
              Stiinte Tehnice).
Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol XIII, No 10, Oct 1961, pp 32-33.

Data: "Ultrasounds in Machine Construction."

GPO 981643

R/002/62/000/012/003/003
D272/D308

AUTHORS: Curelea, S. and Zăgănescu, Fl., Engineers

TITLE: The applications of cybernetics in space

PERIODICAL: Stiinţa şi Tehnica, no. 12, 1962, 40-41

TEXT: Starting with a brief summary of the points raised
by Andrei Prokhorov, Member of the Presidium of the Scientific
Council for Cybernetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on the
applications of cybernetics in space technology, this problem is
described in some detail. The application of electron computers
to the design and launching of space ships, the training of astro-
nauts in simulated flight patterns within cybernetically controlled
model space ship cabins, and the prelaunching check program perform-
ed automatically by cybernetic circuits on each component and on all
combinations within the actual rockets, as well as the control of
the flight itself, are considered. There are 4 figures.

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R/002/62/000/008/002/C03
D272/D308

/3.2000

AUTHOR: Zăgănescu, Florin, Engineer, Candidate of Technical
              Sciences

TITLE: 'Vostok-3' - 'Vostok-4' in simultaneous flight

PERIODICAL: Ştiinţa şi tehnica, no. 8, 1962, 24 - 25, 45

TEXT: After a brief presentation of the intricate technological
operation of a rocket launching in its various phases, the achiev-
ment of precise launching of a second rocket is examined which fol-
lows the first 24 hours later in practically the same orbit. Based
on the experience gathered in seven previous satellite launchings
in the 'Cosmos' series, it was possible to attain, 13 hours before
group landing, a difference of 9 seconds in the revolution periods,
of 10 km in the apogees, of 1 km in the perigees and of 2 minutes
in the inclination angles of the two orbital planes. The various
major and minor achievments, including communication between the
cosmonauts themselves, and between them and the earth, are enumera-
ted, and their importance for future space launchings, especially

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'Vostok-3' - 'Vostok-4' ...   R/002/62/000/008/002/003
                                     D272/D308

in view of constructing launching platforms or scientific observa-
tories in space is discussed. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

ZAGANESCU, Ion, egyetemi tanar

Traction service achievements of the Rumanian Railways
and the perspective of development. Kozl tud sz 13
no.2:56-65 F '63.

1. Bukaresti es temesvari muszaki egyetemek.

ZAGANESCU, I., prof.; POPESCU, C., conf.

Corrosion action in railroad diesel engines. Rev cailor fer
12 no. 1: 5-9 Ja '64.

ZAGANESCU, Ion, prof. ing.; POPESCU, Caius, conf. ing.; BIRSAN, Ion, asist. ing.

Diesel engines for railroads of secondary lines. R.1. Rev. cailor fer 12 no.3:127-133 Mr'64

ZAGANESCU, Ion, prof. ing.; POPESCU, Caius, conf. ing.; BIRSAN, Ion, Asist. ing.

Diesel engines for secondary lines. Pt. 2. Rev cailor fer 12 no. 4:179-187 Ap '64.

ZAGANESCU, I.

TECHNOLOGY

REVISTA CAILOR FERATE   Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1958.

Modernization of the D^2 locomotive, constructed at the Resita Metallurgic Combinate.   p.479.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3&
                                        ~~May~~ 1959, Unclass.
                                          March

ZAGANESCU, I.; HOANCA, V.

Method of computing the exhaust system with blast pipe in narrow gauge locomotives. p.192.

REVISTA CAILOR FERATE. (Calle Ferate Romine)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

ZABANESCU, I., cigatemi bucur: [illegible] ... [illegible] (Bucharest)

Effect of corrosion on the diesel engines of retired traction vehicles. Kozl tud es [illegible] no. 11:506-509 [illegible].

1. Technical University, Timisoara and bucharest (for Zaganescu).

89841

R/002/61/000/005/001/001

D015/D105

26. 1100

AUTHOR: Zăgănescu, Fl., Engineer

TITLE: Composite aircraft power plants

PERIODICAL: Ştiinţă şi Tehnică, no. 5, Seria a II-a, 1961, 32-33

TEXT: The article deals with aircraft equipped with compound engines, the main
types of which are enumerated, including a brief description of their advan-
tages. On April 28, 1961 Soviet military pilot Georgiy Mosolov attained an al-
titude of 34,200 m with a "E-66" single-engine turbojet airplane. Tentative
conquest of higher altitudes with jet aircraft, such as turbojets, ramjets,
and pulsejets, presents a problem difficult to solve since combustion, inside
the combustors, lacks the necessary amount of air. Therefore, flights beyond
the atmosphere can only be performed by planes which can carry the necessary
fuel and oxidant. These requirements are met by rockets which, in accordance
with the Soviet Scientist Tsiolkovskiy, will be the means used by man in con-
quering space. Since a rocket engine has a high fuel consumption it cannot
power an aircraft over an extended period. The problem is to combine various
engine types to obtain superior characteristics within given conditions. In

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D015/D105

Composite aircraft power plants

spite of the fact that in 1910, Henri Coandă, a Rumanian scientist tested the
first jet aircraft, conventional internal-combustion piston engines continued
in use up to 1945. With turbojets capable of excellent performance at speeds
over 700 km/h and at an altitude of 7,000 m and with Tupolev's successful de-
velopment of the Tu-104, Tu-110, Tu-114 and Tu-124 it became necessary to mo-
dernize the piston engine. This resulted in the compound engine consisting of
three low-power turbines driven by exhaust gases connected to the crankshaft.
The turbines are small and the exhaust gases enter each turbine through 3 double
pipes. Each turbine is cooled by a device composed of a cover under which the
air originating from the flight speed flows. A compound engine shown in Fig. 4
represents a further step in the development of turboprop engines which are
used in the "Moskva" IL-18 and the "Rossiya" Tu-114 aircraft. A new type of
engine, the bypass engine which powers the Tu-124 is becoming a rival of tur-
boprop engines. A ramjet which has an excellent performance at M 3.5 at an
altitude of 20-25 km cannot, however, be used for low-speed flights since
the operation of its engine, having no compressor, is based on the dyna-
mic pressure of the air. The rocket engine fueled by liquid agents does not

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Composite aircraft power plants

have any of the disadvantages listed above, but needs 10-15 times more fuel
than a turbojet. It becomes evident therefore, that a composite power plant
incorporating the positive characteristics of each type of engine used is
the answer to the demand for high-altitude aircraft. Various possibilities
of improving the efficiency and assembly of compound engines have been sug-
gested. One of the possibilities is the fitting of an afterburner to the ram-
jet engine. In such a case, speeds four times the speed of sound can be ob-
tained at altitudes of 5,000-6,000 m. Another version is the combination of
a ramjet with a rocket engine. The atomized oxygen originating from the com-
bustion products of the rocket, which is fueled by concentrated hydrogen
peroxide, enters the combustor of the ramjet where it supports combustion of
the fuel. In turbojet-rocket-engine combinations, the turbojet engine is used
in the first period of flight subsequent to take-off and in the last period of
descent prior to landing at cruising speed which corresponds to 85% of the
maximum speed. The rocket engine is used to attain high altitude and clim-
bing speed. In some cases, the rocket engine is the main power plant. In

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Composite aircraft power plants

such cases the aircraft is equipped with a multi-combustor engine to obtain
a constant thrust. The tips of aircraft wings are equipped with low-power
turbojet engines which insure the flight at cruising speed. The main advan-
tage of such a combination consists in insuring high maneuverability and high
speed. The rocket engine used as main power plant, however, has the disad-
vantage of reduced action radius of the aircraft. Data on a new type of en-
gine, the turbo-rocket, are being published with greater frequency. This type
consists of a combination of a rocket and a turbojet engine. In spite of con-
siderable difficulties which arise in the design and construction of composite
aircraft power plants, the author believes that such plants will play an im-
portant part. There are 5 sketches.

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D015/D105

Composite aircraft power plants

Fig. 1. Experimental supersonic
aircraft in which the power plant
is a combination of turbojet and rocket
engine.

Fig. 1.

Fig 1
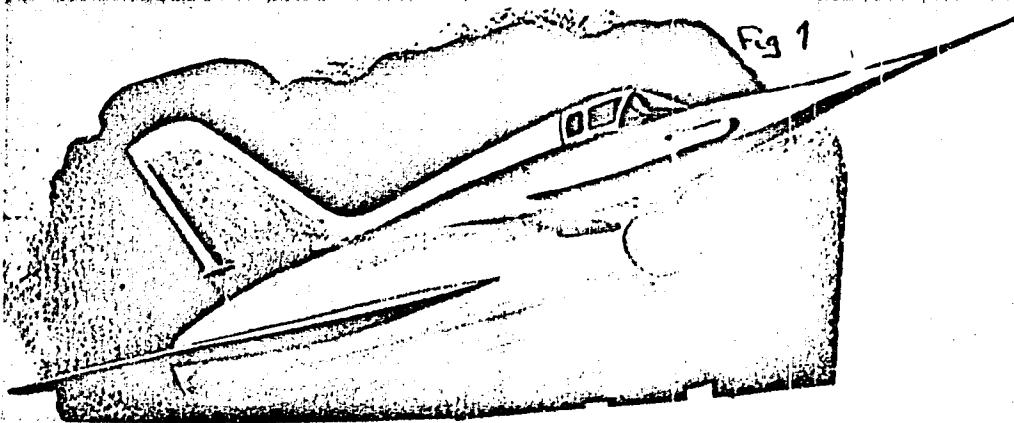
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D015/D105

Composite aircraft power plants

Fig. 2.   Supersonic aircraft with a composite turbojet and ramjet engine.

Legend: (1) Valves. (2) Ramjet. (3) Turbojet. (4) Diffuser. (5) Reserve tank.

Fig. 2.
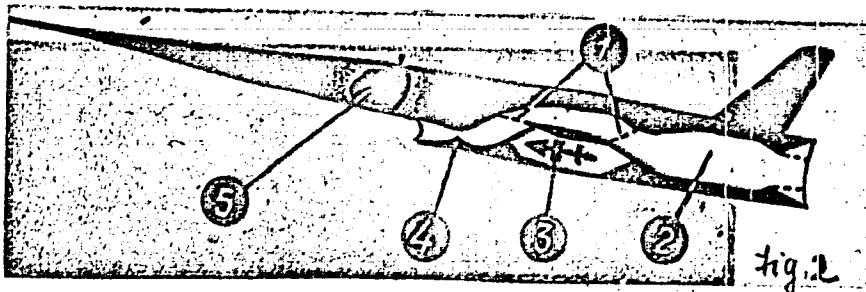
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D015/D105

Composite aircraft power plants

Fig. 3. Scheme of an experimental aircraft with a turbojet and ramjet engine.

Legend: (1) Cabin. (2) Fuel. (3) Ramjet. (4) Turbojet. (5) Shock-wave breaker.

Fig. 3.
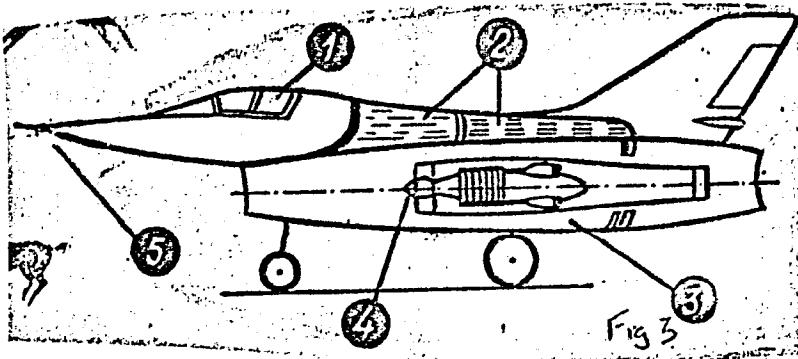
Card 7/8

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R/002/61/000/005/001/001
D015/D105

Composite aircraft power plants

Fig. 4. Turbocompound engine.

Fig. 4.
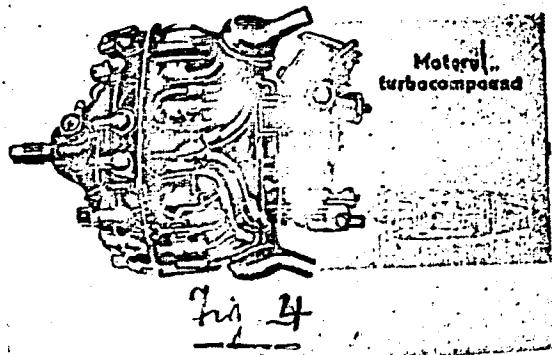
Card 8/8

3(7)   29(1)
10(6)(7)   RUM/2-11-1-6/43

AUTHOR: Zăgănescu, Florin, Engineer

TITLE: Flight at Hypersonic Speeds (Zborul cu viteze hiper-
               sonice)

PERIODICAL: Știință și Tehnică, 1959, Seria a II-a, Vol 11,
               Nr 1, pp 11 - 13   (RUM)

ABSTRACT: The author mentions statements of academicians L. Se-
               dov and A. Nesmeyanov that "the time when manned space
               ships will be sent on interplanetary flights is not
               far off" and "the solution of various problems such as
               the creation of permanent, controlled satellites,
               their return journey to the Earth, and rocket flights
               to the Moon and the nearest planets, is a part of the
               program of USSR astronautical research activities for
               the near future". Stable hypersonic aerodynamic flight
               could be achieved within a "corridor", the upper li-
               mit of which would be determined by a zone within
Card 1/4   which weight would be equaled by the bearing force

RUM/2-11-1-6/43

Flight at Hypersonic Speeds

plus the traction force, and extend up to the primary
cosmic speed (8 km per second). The lower limit of
the corridor would be limited by a zone within which
friction temperature attains approximately 1,000°C
which is the maximum tolerated by the skin of the
flying body. To solve the problem of hypersonic
flight, including safe landing on the earth's
surface, the corridor would have to be extended by
devising adequate trajectories and by using materials
that are highly resistant to very high temperatures.
Ballistic rockets fly at very high speeds and great
altitudes; thus, a ballistic rocket having an action
radius of 9,650 km reaches 7.16 kps and attains an
altitude of 1,320 km. Other types of hypersonic
craft with high-action radius are: the ricocheting
rocket, and the winged glider rocket which was design-
ated as "rocketplane" by Soviet engineer Aleksandrov.
Card 2/4   The latter consists of the second stage of a two-

RUM/2-11-1-6/43

Flight at Hypersonic Speeds

stage rocket, and has an empennage in addition to the
wings. The first stage would boost the rocket to
altitudes of 500 to 600 km where the rocket glider
could attain the first cosmic speed. The rocket
glider carries sufficient power reserves to break
away from its orbit and return to earth in a gliding
flight on a tangential trajectory after the wing sur-
face has been modified. The ricocheting rocket con-
sists of the top stage of a multi-stage ballistic
rocket and uses the ricocheting effect within the
dense strata of the atmosphere to increase its action
radius when it returns from the stratosphere. At
present, however, the winged rocket glider seems to
be the only acceptable hypersonic vehicle since it
can be guided during its descent trajectory, which
makes it possible to select a return route with
minimum aerodynamic heat. This fact is important
Card 3/4   since this type of rocket attains speeds up to

RUM/2-11-1-6/43

Flight at Hypersonic Speeds

    16,000 kph at altitudes around 40 km. The author
    describes two possible future types of hypersonic
    craft. The hypersonic glider consists of a three-
    stage rocket, the top stage of which has a large-
    angle, arrow-shaped wing. It can leave its orbit and
    return to earth. It would be manned by a crew of
    five. Its total weight would be 450 tons, and the
    load on the wings would be 54 kg per m^2. The other
    type is a so-called cosmic disk to be used for inter-
    planetary flight, which would re-enter the atmo-
    sphere on a tangential trajectory with minimum aero-
    dynamic heat.

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29(1)   RUM/2-11-9-40/42

AUTHOR: Zăgănescu, Fl., Engineer

TITLE: Millions of Horsepower

PERIODICAL: Stiință și Tehnică, Seria a II-a, Vol 11, Nr 9,
               Supplement, p 2, col 5   (RUM)

ABSTRACT: Briefly mentioning the Soviet artificial satellites
               and space rockets, the author describes the modus
               operandi of a liquid-fueled rocket engine. He also
               assumes that Soviet scientists used for the second
               space rocket high-quality chemical fuel, able to de-
               velop an exhaust speed of over 3 km/sec. It must also
               have used high-quality heat-resistant materials. Con-
               sidering that the last Soviet space rocket consisted
               of 4 stages, the weight of the fuel per stage repre-
               sented an average of 80% of the total weight of the
               respective stage. The remaining 20% included the frame
               structure, engines, fuel tanks, auxiliary installations,
               etc. Also considering that the rocket was propelled by
Card 1/3   fuels giving an exhaust speed of over 3 km/sec, and a

Millions of Horsepower

total starting weight of 100 tons, the last stage weighed
7 tons.   The author describes the following 2 possi-
bilities: 1) total weight: 100 tons; number of stages:
4; stage I - 55 tons; stage II - 25 tons; stage III -
13 tons; stage IV - 7 tons; exhaust velocity - 3.1
km/sec; and 2) total weight- 100 tons; number of stages:
4; stage I - 60 tons; stage II - 21 tons; stage III -
12 tons; stage IV - 7 tons; exhaust velocity - 3.2
km/sec. Using the mass ratio formula given by Tsiol-
kovskiy, the partial and final performance of a rocket
similar to the rockets used on 2 January and 12 Sep-
tember, can be determined. Their values are shown by
the enclosed table. These 2 rockets could have been
used for launching   a 6-ton satellite. The second
possibility supplies a final speed of 11.22 km/sec,
which is very close to the real value. The advantage
of large artificial satellites for future Moon trips
is well known. Already possessing an initial speed of
8 km/sec, the rocket only needs a boost of 3.2 km/sec
to reach the Moon. Using a chemical fuel which develops
an exhaust speed of 3.2 km/sec, the rocket only needs

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Millions of Horsepower   RUM/2-11-9-40/42

        10 tons of fuel to overcome the Earth's gravitational
        pull with 1 ton payload and 5 tons deadweight. It is
        possible to send a remote-controlled unmanned rocket
        to the Moon, which would first photograph the Moon's
        surface and then return to the Earth, or orbit the
        Moon as a satellite. A 600-ton, 3-stage manned Moon-
        rocket would carry a crew of 4 and 1 ton payload,
        moving on a transfer orbit to bisect the circular or-
        bits of the Earth and the Moon. The 27 engines would
        use chemical fuel composed of boron and fluorine, and
        the last stage would weigh 150 tons when starting back
        from the Moon. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

ZAGANESCU, M.; SALCEANU, C.

Experimental study on the elastic extension of metallic wires. p. 75

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Baza de Cercetari Stiintifice,
Timisoara. STUDII SI CERCETARI STIINTIFICE. SERIA I: STIINTE MATEMATICE,
FIZICE, CHIMICE SI TEHNICE.
Vol. 2, No. 1/4, Jan./Dec. 1955

Timisoara, Rumania

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
         Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

ZADANESCU, M.

      Associated operators of multipositional elements, Comunicarile
      AR 12 no.5:519-524 My '62.

      1. Comunicare prezentata de academician Gr. C. Moisil.

ZAGANESCU, Mihai
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Engineer-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol XIII, No 12, Dec 1961, pp 14-15.

Data: "The Moscow-Baical Main Railway Line."

/

ZAGANESCU, M.

A generalization of dispersion relations. Studii fiz tehn Iasi 11
no.2:171-174 '60.

(Particle size determination)   (Quantum theory)

ZAGANESCU, M.

Some new properties of the Dirac bilinear forms. Studii cerc fiz
11 no.2: 521-528 '60.   (EEAI 10:2)

1. Institutul pedagogic Timisoara.
        (Forms (Mathematics))   (Potential, Theory of)
        (Harmonic functions)   (Particles)

Zăgănescu, M. Quantification de l'espace à cinq dimen- *2.*
sions. Acad. R. P. Romîne. Bul. Şti. Secţ. Şti. Mat. Fiz.
8 (1956), 715-722. (Romanian. Russian and French
summaries)

"On montre qu'un schéma correct de l'espace-temps
quantifié ne peut être obtenu que si l'on quantifie en plus
une autre grandeur, qui peut être interprétée comme la
cinquième coordonnée spatio-temporelle. Le réseau 5-
dimensionnel est invariant par rapport à un certain
groupe de rotations de l'espace à 5 dimensions. Dans le
cas le plus simple, tridimensionnel, ce groupe est homo-
morphe du groupe modulaire, connu de la théorie des
fonctions elliptiques.

Dans le cas du mouvement de l'electron dans un champ
électromagnétique et un champ gravitationnel, on peut
prendre le temps propre comme 5 coordonnée. La quanti-
fication du temps propre mène à une équation de mouve-
ment analogue à celle qu'on obtient de la théorie du
champ auxiliaire." (Resumé de l'auteur.)

A. G. Walker (Liverpool)

RUMANIA/Theoretical Physics -- Theory of Relativity. Unified Field   B-2
            Theory

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 9801

Author   : Zaganescu M.
Inst   : Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Timisoara, Rumania
Title   : The Hodograph of Motion of a Material Point in Relativistic
            Mechanics.

Orig Pub : Ann. Physik, 1958, 1, No 6-8, 424-428

Abstract : Relativistic equations of a material point are described in
            velocity space. A general equation of the hodograph is
            obtained and a particular case of plane motion under the
            influence of a constant force is examined. --- Ya.I. Pugachev

Card   : 1/1

VOLKOBOY, M.F., prof.; ZAGANYAYLO, V.O. [Zahaniailo, V.O.]; KOKSHA, N.G.
[Koksha, N.H.]; KISLITSKIY, Ya.P. [Kyslyts'kyi, IA.P.]

Using meat industry wastes for the production of feeds. Khar.prom.
no.4:55-59 O-D '62.   (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasomolochnoy
promyshlennosti Gosplana UkrSSR.
                                   (Feeds)

L 08430-62   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/WW/JG/GD

AC NR: AT6034355   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0114/0121

AUTHOR: Sandulova, A. V.; Mar'yamova, I. I.; Zaganyach, Yu. I.

ORG: L'vov Polytechnical Institute (L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Piezoresistance properties of acicular and filamentary single crystals of silicon

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Poluprovodnikovaya tekhnika i mikroelektronika (Semiconductor engineering and microelectronics). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 114-121

TOPIC TAGS: strain gage, pressure transducer, piezoelectric crystal, piezoresistance effect

ABSTRACT: The piezoresistance properties of acicular and filamentary single crystals of silicon were investigated. The crystals were grown from gaseous silicon in the presence of Br solvent; p-type crystals were obtained by Br and Al doping and n-type, by As doping. The contacts were made by welding gold, silver, or platinum microwire (20 to 100 μ) to the end of the crystals. To produce tensile or compressive strain in the sample, it was glued to the upper or lower surface of a beam which was periodically bent (in the vertical plane) by

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L 08430-67

ACC NR: AT6034355

3

a special device. The precisely measured beam deflection was used for calculation of _strain_ in the sample. The resistance variation of the samples was measured using an MOD-58 d-c bridge together with an EPP-09-M1 recording potentiometer. The strain-to-resistance relation is linear for both types of crystal and both types of strain in the 1.10^{-4}—8.10^{-4} strain variation range. High-output signals (40—80 mv) from this crystal can be recorded without amplification. The sensitivity of the p-type crystal sensor is 50—70 times higher than that of metallic crystal sensors. The sensitivity of n-type crystals is low. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 012/
ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 2/2

ZADAR, B.

Organization and tasks of staffs in forestry. p. 125.

NOVA PROIZVODNJA. (Zveza drustev inzenirjev in tehnikov LRS)
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol. 10, no. 2, Apr. 1959.

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

Uncl.

FUKARAK, P. · 3AF'R, J.; MESTROVIC, S.; KLEPAC, D.; LNBNICEK, Z.; ZMIJANAC, D.;
        SEVNIK, F.; ZAGAR, B.; MIKLAVZIC, J.; KNEZ, A.; PIPAN, R.; FUNKL, L.;
        SVETLICIC, A.; ZUMER, L.; KEVO, R.

        Revoiw of periodicals; silviculture. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/5:144-
        145 Ag-O '64.

ZAGAR, Ciril, ing., prof. (Ljubljana, Vegova ulica 4)

The vacuum impregnation of transformers. Elektr vest 27 no.11/12:
375-376 N-D '59.   (EEAI 10:1)
        (Electric transformers)   (Vacuum)

ZAGAR, Damir, inz.

Influence of temperature ar? pressure on the absorption
process in the casing-head gas at the Klostar Gas Plant.
Nafta Jug 13 no. 11/12:427-434 N-D '62.

1. Naftaplin, Zagreb.

ZAGAR, Damir, inz.

Influence of temperature and pressure on the adsorption process
casing-head gas at the Klostar Gas Plant. Nafta Jug 13 no.11/12:
427-434 N-D '62.

1. Naftaplin, Zagreb.

ZAGAR, Franc, inz.

All Yugoslavia is a solid economic entity. Automatika 3 no.6:397
D '62.

ZAGAR, M.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

ZAGAR, M. Geography of the burg of Sentjur. p. 263.   Vol. 27/28,
1955/56 (published 1957).

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                                                April 1959 Unclass.

ZAGAR, P.

A new antimagnetic mine. p. 533.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1957)

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

ZAGAR, P.

"A new anti-infantry fragmentation mine."

p. 835 (Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik) Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

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

ZAGAR, Z.

Antibiogram.   Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.6:589-590 '62.
                    (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

TOMIC-KAROVIC, Krunoslava; SKALOVA, Radmila; ZADAR, Zivojin; VIRCIC, Renka;
VCDOPIJA, Alemka

The problem and appearance of resistance strains of Staphylococcus
pyogenes. Rad. med. fak. Zagreb 8 no.1:5-25 '60.
          (STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)   (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

ZAGAR, Zvonimir, inz.

From the activities of the Society of Construction Engineers and
Technicians of Croatia. Gradovinar 15 no.2:62-66 Fe '63.

ZAGAR, Zivojin, dr.

Bacteriological examination of sputum with special reference
to the pathogenic role of the most-frequently isolated micro-
organisms. Lijecn. vjesn. 85 no.4:409-414 '63.

1. Iz odjela za bakteriologiju i parasitologiju Skole narodnog
zdravlja "A. Stampar" Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
         (SPUTUM)   (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)
         (STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES) (KLEBSIELLA)
         (HAEMOPHILUS)   (MORAXELLA)
         (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

S

ZAGAR, Zivojin, dr

New antibiotics and their use in human medicine. Med. glas. 15 no.
12/12a:428-433 D '61.

1. Odjel za bakteriologiju i parazitologiju Skole narodnog zdravlja
"A. Stampar" Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

S

ZAGAR, Z.

Clinico-bacteriological aspects of chronic bronchitis.
Lijecn. vjesn. 87 no.2:209-211 F '65.

YUGOSLAVIA

ZAGAR, Dr Zivojin, Department of Bacteriology and Parasitol-
ogy (Odjel za Bakteriologiju i Parazitologiju), A. Stampar
Public Health School (Skola Narodnog Zdravlja "A. Stam-
par"), Faculty of Medicine (Medicinski Fakultet), Zagreb.

"The Bacteriological Examination of Sputum in the Light of
the Pathogenic Role of the Microorganisms Most Commonly
Isolated."

Abstract: /Author's English summary modified/ The authors
discuss the problem of sputum sampling and the bacteriolog-
ical examination of such samples, as well as the interpre-
tation of the bacteriological results. The most common
bacteria of the respiratory tract are divided into three
groups, viz., predominantly pathogenic, predominantly
potentially pathogenic, and predominantly apathogenic.
1/1/Table, 23 Western and Yugoslav references.

ZAGAR,Zivojin,dr.; UGRCIC,Irena,dr.

Analysis of the resistence of staphyolcocci during the last four years. Med. glasn. 13 no.7:360-363 Jl '59.

1. Zavod za mikrobiologiju i parasitologiju Skole narodnog zdravlja "Andrija Stampar" Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Predstojnik: prof. dr Dora Filipovic.
        (STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol.)
        (ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)

JUNG, M.; CEKIC, J.; ZAGAR, Z.

Preservation of live pathogenic bacteria dried in vacuum in a low temperature. Higijena, Beogr. 12 no.2/3:226-230 '60.
(BACTERIA)

ZAGAR, Zivojin, dr.

Laboratory investigations and principles for the clinical use of
nitrofurantoin. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.4:339-344 '62.

1. Iz Odjela za bakteriologiju i parasitologiju Skole narodnog zdravlja
"A. Stampar" Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(NITROFURANS ther)

ZAGARINSKAYA, L. A.

Zagarinskaya, L. A. "Investigation of the method of peresterification of cotton-seed oil", Nauch. trudy (Mosk. poligr. in-t), Collection 1, 1948, 172-86.

So: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

BEREZIN, Boris Ivanovich; ZAGARINSKAYA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; MARKHINA, M.Ye.; ALEKSANDROV, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Printing materials] Poligraficheskie materialy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1955. 618 p.   (MIRA 12:3)
    (Printing machinery and supplies)
    (Bookbinding--Equipment and supplies)

Z. AGARINSKAYA, T.A.

YESIPENKO, Vladimir Naymovich, inzh.; POTEMKIN, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich, kand.
tekhn.nauk; ZAGARINSKAYA, T.A., retsenzent; LIPKOV, I.A., nauchnyy
red.; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; KHAKHIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Cardigan stitch and reversible machines and the technology of
weaving outer garments] Fangovye i oborotnye mashiny i tekhnologiia
verkhnego trikotazha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po
legkoi promyshl., 1958. 408 p.   (MIRA 11:5)
        (Knitting machines)

DIDENKO, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAFANOVICH, M.D.; ZAGARIY, G.I.; ABUGOV,
Yu.O.; SHRAMKO, K.N.

Electric regulator of a ferrodynamic system. Avt. i prib. no.4:
64-66 O-D '64   (MIRA 18:2)

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; IVANOV, A.P.; VOSTRYAKOV, O.I.; SHMITEL'SKIY, V.N.;
     GAFANOVICH, M.D.; DIDENKO, K.I.; ABUGOV, Yu.O.; SHRAMKO, K.N.;
     ZAGARIY, G.I.; DUDCHENKO-DUDKO, V.M.; NIKULIN, Yu.Ya.;
     YEFIMOV, Yu.N.; BYKOV, V.L.

     Inventions. Avt. i prib. no.4:73-74 O-D '64   (MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP7001824   SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/012/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Abugov, Yu. O. (Engineer); Gafanovich, M. D. (Engineer); Zagariy, G. I.
(Engineer); Shramko, K. N. (Engineer); Didenko, K. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Proportional-plus-integral regulator with nonlinear integrating action

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear control system , integration

ABSTRACT: A proportional-plus-integral regulator serially produced since 1965 is
described in which the duration of integration is inversely related to the magnitude
of the error signal. The block diagram of the regulator (see Fig. 1) has an analog
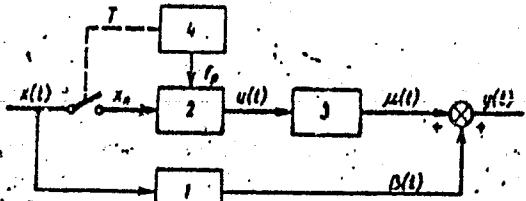
Fig. 1. Nonlinear proportional-plus-integral regulator.

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.3.078

ACC NR: AP7001824

proportional branch (1) and a discrete integral branch which consists of a pulse
width modulator with coarse quantization (2) and an integrating reluctance motor (3)
in addition to a unit which establishes the integration time. The integrator speeds
up integration time considerably if the error signal exceeds 10%. Thus if error is
in the ranges $10 \leq x \leq 20\%$, $2 \leq x < 10\%$, and $0.5 \leq x < 2\%$ of the maximum signal,
the integration time is correspondingly reduced by 4, 8, and 16 times in comparison
to the integration time corresponding to $x > 20\%$. Regulation time is 1.6—2 times
less than that required by the linear proportional-plus-integral regulator. The
transient process lasts approximately 80 sec as compared to 1300 sec for the linear
regulator. The regulator characteristics are: range of gain adjustment, 0.1—50;
range of integration time variation, 20—20,000 sec; input and output signals, both
0—2 v, to 50 cps; weight, approximately 12 kg; and size, 280 x 184 x 220 mm. Allowable
temperature and humidity ranges are 0—50C and up to 80% respectively. Orig. art.
has: 13 formulas and 7 figures.   [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/
ATD PRESS: 5110

Card   2/2

ZAGARIY, L.B.; KARDONSKIY, V.M.

Transmitted beam in the case of anomalous X-ray absorption.
Kristallografiia 8 no.2:263-264 Mr-Ap '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'no,o
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii imeni
Bardina.

ZAGARMISTR, A. M. "

 Zagarmistr, A. M. "Electric depth sounding," Prikl. geofizika, Issue 5, 1948, p. 54-72

SO: U-3642 10 April, 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no.c, 1949)

ZAGARMISTR, A. M.

REZNIK, A.M. (brigadir), AREST, V.I., BLOKH, I.M., KIKGOF, Yu.A.,
ZAGARMISTR, A.M., KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., PETROV, L.V., TYABIN, V.Ye.,
FEDORENKO, A.N., sostaviteli; DYUKOV, A.I., KLESHCHEV, A.I., redaktory.

[All-Union unified norms for geophysical field work] Vsesoiuznye
edinye normy vyrabotki na polevye geofraficheskie raboty. [Sostavi-
teli: Reznik A.M. i dr. Redaktory: A.I.Diukov, A.I.Kleshchev] Mo-
skva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1951. 146 p.   (MLRA 7:4)
                                                     (Geophysics)

ZA GA R M S T R, A. M.

KALENOV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; ZAGARMISTR, A.M., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G.,
vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Interpretation of vertical electric logging graphs]. Interpretatsiia
krivykh vertikal'nogo tlektricheskogo zondirovaniia. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 471 p.
(Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geofiziche-
skikh metodov razvedki. Trudy, no.1).   (MIRA 11:1)
                    (Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

ZAGARMISTR, A.M.

Utilization of increased-resolution dipole-axial sounding in probing H-type cross sections. Prikl. geofiz. no.16:130-144 '57.   (MLRA 10:8)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ZAGARMISTR, A.M.

Evaluation of the screening effect of high-resistance strata in
vertical electrical prospecting. Prikl.geofiz. no.17:147-151 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ZAGARMISTER, A.M.

ALEKSEYEV, A.M.; BERDICHEVSKIY, M.N.; ZAGARMISTR, A.M.

Use of new methods in electric prospecting in Siberia. Prikl. geofiz.
no.18:103-127 '58.   (MIRA 11:5)
                (Siberia—Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

ZAGARMISTR, A.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   1031

Prikladnaya geofizika; sbornik statey, vyp. 19   (Applied Geophysics;
    Collection of Articles, Nr. 19) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958.
    253 p.   3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
    geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki

Ed. Bogdanov, A.I.; Executive Ed.: Dobrynina, N.P.; Tech. Ed.:
    Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for professional
    geophysicists engaged in scientific research or working in indus-
    trial enterprises.

COVERAGE: The articles are devoted to a discussion of methods of in-
    terpreting various types of electrical logs, methods of determining
    the porosity, permeability, and specific surface characteristics

Card 1/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.)   1031

of water bearing rocks, and methods of determining the physical
properties of sediments and the characteristics of various phy-
sical parameters. A description of piezoelectric pressure re-
corders used in seismic exploration is also given. The articles
are accompanied by graphs, tables, and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/4

Applied Geophysics (Cont.)   1031

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Applied Geophysics (Cont.)   1031

Filippov, Ye.M. Investigation of the Diffused Spectrum of Gamma
Radiation in Rocks of Different Mineralogical Composition and
Densities   230

Veselov, K.Ye. Golomb, V.E., Kalisheva,L.V., Kudymov, B.Yu.,
Lozinskaya, A.I. Review of P.I. Lukavchenko's "Gravimetric Ex-
ploration for Oil and Gas"   245

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4   MM/sfm
                                   1-22-59

BLOKH, I.M.; ZAGARMISTR, A.M.; FARADZHEV, A.S.

Guard electrode method and its use in mapping coal seams.
Razved. i okh.nedr 24 no.10:34-39 O '58.   (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut
(for Blokh) 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
geofiziki (for Zagarmistr, Faradshev).
   (Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Coal geology--Maps)

ZAGARMISTR, A.M.; BERDICHEVSKIY, M.N.

Using the telluric current method in electric prospecting. Geol.
nefti i gaza 3 no.1:38-47 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Geofizika.
            (Prospecting)   (Electric currents)

ZAGÁRMISTR. A.M.; FARADZHEV, A.S.

Use of three-electrode apparatus with a shielded electrode in mapping
highly conductive coal seams. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.4:35-38 Ap
'60.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki.
         (Coal geology—Maps)
         (Electric prospecting—Equipmnet and supplies)

ZAGARMISTR, A.M. [deceased]; VAN'YAN, L.L.; KOROL'KOV, Yu.S.; TEREKHIN, Ye.I.

Electric prospecting by the field production method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.9:120-132 S '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Novosibirskiy institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KISLITSYN, A.N.; TISHCHENKO, D.V.; ADEL', I.B.; ZAGARMISTR, O.S.

Drilling fluid viscosity reducers from wood tar pitch. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.8:21-26 '60.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya i Vsesoyuznyy nauqhno-issledovatel'skiy
institut burovoy tekhniki.
        (Oil well drilling fluids)   (Viscosity)

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; KISLITSYN, A.N.; ZAGARMISTR, O.G.; Prinimali uchastiye:
    VAPYSHEVA, K.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MITRYAKOVA, L.Kh.;
    SEMENOVA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using phenylic acids of wood tar pitch as raw material for
obtaining viscosity reducers. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:46-52 '61.
                                                (MIRA 16:4)
1. Starshiy tekhnik laboratorii drevesnykh smol TSentral'nogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lesokhimicheskoy
promyshlennosti (for Mitryakova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki (for Semenova).
                (Wood tar)   (Phenols)
                    (Chemical tests and reagents)

ZHIGACH, K.F.,doktor khim.nauk; ADEL', I.B.,kand.tekhn.nauk;
ZAGARMISTR, O.S.,inzh.

New viscosity reducers for drilling muds. Trudy VNIIBT no.1:
142-156 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Clay) (Viscosity)

Zagarmistr, O. S.

Viscosity reducers for weighted clay suspensions. K. F. Zhigach, I. B. Adel, and O. S. Zagarmistr. Neftyanoe Khoz. 34, No. 3, 23-6(1956).—Quebracho and willow exts. and "sintanes" were used to lower the viscosity of weighted drilling fluids; the sintanes are sulfonation products of phenol and aromatic hydrocarbons contg. several benzene rings linked by CH₂ groups. Tannin ext. and sintane were found most effective for lowering the viscosity at min. bentonite requirements for sp. gr. adjustment. The viscosity regulators were also found effective as emulsion stabilizers, especially in the presence of some alkali. W. M. S.

③

ZAGARMISTR, O.S.; BALAYAN, L.I.

Field tests of the "PL" sulfurized phenol as a viscosity reducer
of heavy drilling fluids. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.5:18-20 My '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well drilling fluids) (Phenols)

SHORYGINA, N.N.;   IZUMRUDOVA, T.V.;   ADEL', I.B.;   ZAGARMISTR, O.S.;
        SALOMATINA, Z.T.

        Prospects for the use of hydrolytic lignin in the protroleum
        industry. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no. 1:5-6 '61.
                                                        (MIRA 14:1)

                (Lignin)   (Petroleum industry)

L 42985-66   EWP(m)/EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6012155   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0072/0072

INVENTOR: Festenshteyn, M. S.; Krysin, Yu. P.; Zagarov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for testing samples of materials for thermal shock. Class 42,
No. 180388

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966,
72-73

TOPIC TAGS: thermal fatigue, fatigue test, combustion chamber, material testing

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a device for testing
samples of materials for thermal shock in gas flow. The device contains a combus-
tion chamber with a programming element for controlling the supply of fuel to the
combustion chamber. To determine the resistivity of samples to thermal fatigue due
to thermal overload alternating with time, the actuating mechanism of the program-
ming element is designed in the shape of a slide valve arrangement with a camshaft-
type electromechanical gear (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Translation]
                                                             [NT]

Card 1/2   UDC: 620.178.38-529

L 42985-66

ACC NR: AP6012155
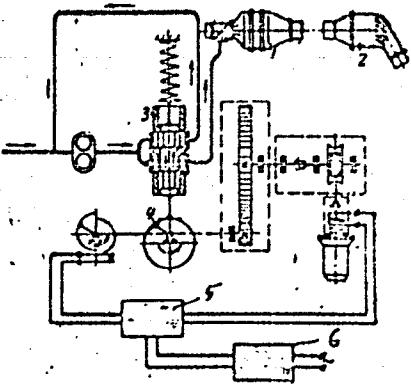
Fig. 1. Device for testing samples of materials for thermal shock.
1—Combustion chamber;
2—blow-through mechanism;
3— slide valve arrangement;
4— camshaft gear; 5— time relay; 6— power-supply unit.

SUB CODE: 13/   SUBM DATE: 03Jul64/

Card   2/2   ns

SYCHEV, M.M.; KRYLOV, O.S.; SITTNER, V.; ZAGAROVA, S.A.

Effect of the composition and structure of vitrous slags in the system $CaO - SiO_2 - FeO - Al_2O_3$ and their binding properties. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.11:2039-2043 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
Submitted May 10, 1965.

ZAGARSKAYA, N. I.

SOV/20-122-3-3/47

AUTHORS: Sinin, L. M. Bozhov, P. I., Kuba, L. P., Kopp, I. P., Bizon, A. M., Ter-Oganesov, M. I., Zagarskaya, N. I.

TITLE: Separation of Metals by the Exchange-Extraction Method (Razdeleniye metallov metodom obmennoy ekstraktsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 443—447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An extraction in connection with an exchange reaction between metals is a very productive method of separation if these metals are in different phases in an organic phase as salts and aliphatic acids and in an aqueous phase as salts of mineral acids (Ref 1). For this purpose saturated aliphatic acids with 3 and more carbon atoms were used. They fulfill a double function a) they serve as solvents for these soaps while (compd), and b) they serve as solvents for these soaps being formed. Aliphatic acids are used most properly as solution in an inactive solvent with a non-specific weight. Directions for the preparation of such solutions are mentioned. The exchange reaction between the metals as mentioned earlier can be expressed by the following equations

$$(\text{...})$$ (1)

denote the corresponding metals, R - the organic residue of aliphatic acid $C_nH_{2n-1}COO$, the indices org and aqu denote the organic and the aqueous phase. The equilibrium...

Card 1/3

Card 2/3

ASSOCIATION: Bor'...

PUBLISHED: May 4, 1958, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1958

Card 3/3

ZAGARSKIKH, D.

Problems in the organisation of wages in the food industry. Sets. trud.no.11:59-63 N '56.   (MLRA 10:1)
    (Food industry--Production standards)

Cand Med Sci -- (diss)

ZAGARSKIKH, M.G., "Treatment of Resistant Stenosis of the La-

rynx with Preserved Tubes from Heteregenous Peritoneum."

Kishinev, 1957, 12 pp (Min of Health & Moldavian SSR, Kishi-

nev State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 49-57, 115)

ZAGARSKIKH, M.G.; SHOYMER, A., red.; SHEKHTER, D., tekhn. red.

[Treatment of acute burns and stenosis of the esophagus; an
experimental clinical study]Lechenie ostrykh ozhogov i steno-
zov pishchevoda; cksperimental'no-klinicheskoe issledovanie.
Kishinev, Gos.izd-vo "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1961. 207 p.
                                        (MIRA 15:9)

  (ESOPHAGUS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ZAGARSKIKH, M. G.

New method of treatment of burns and scars of esophageal stenosis.
Trudy Kish.gos.med.inst. 13:11-15 '60.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Kishinevskogo gosudarst-
vennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
        (BURNS AND SCALDS) (ESOPHAGUS—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ZAGARSKIKH, M.G.; YUZEFOVICH, F.S.

Absorption and excretion of antibiotics by peritoneal tubes. Zdra-
vookhranenie 3 no.6:42-44 N-D '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz bol'nitsy Lechsanupravleniya (nachal'nik - kand.med.nauk M.G.
Zagarskikh) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya MSSR.
        (PERITONEUM—TRANSPLANTATION)   (ANTIBIOTICS)

SOV/137-58-7-14074

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 13(USSR)

AUTHOR: Zagarskiy, V. S.

TITLE: Treatment of Products of Separation of Copper-nickel Matte
            (Pererabotka produktov ot razdeleniya medno-nikelevogo
            faynshteyna)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Soveshchaniya po vopr. intensifik. i usoversh.
            dobychi i tekhnol. pererabotki medno-nikelevykh i nikelevykh
            rud. 1956 g. Moscow, Profizdat, 1957, pp 242-252

ABSTRACT: The following conclusions are drawn from 1951-1953 studies
            at the Noril'sk Combine on the roasting of Ni concentrate. The
            roasting of Ni concentrate in multiple-hearth furnaces is more
            difficult than roasting of ground nickel bottom. The best results
            are obtained in two-stage roasting. Investigations in sintering
            roasting were carried out. Roasting in the sintering machine
            proceeds under favorable conditions: low vacuum, high outgoing
            gas temperature, high output. To avoid fusion of the sulfides,
            the process must be conducted so that ≤ 1 kg S burns off per min
            per m^2 of grate. When the charge contains 4-5% S, the introduc-
Card 1/2   tion of 1-1.5% coke breeze has a favorable effect upon the

SOV/137-58-7-14074

Treatment of Products of Separation of Copper-nickel Matte

quality of the oxide and increases sulfur removal. The Ni-concentrate roast-
ing of the sintering machine is described and a flow-sheet therefor is adduced.
Conversion to gas heating brought a return to the single-stage roasting pro-
cedure, the gas burners being mounted directly on the hearths. The measures
that have to be taken in order to roast in multiple-hearth furnaces are indicated.
Descriptions are provided of the metallurgical treatment of the Cu concentrate,
that of the metallic magnetic fraction, and that of the middling produced in the
course of the matte separation.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Sintering furnaces--Applications   A. Sh.

Card 2/2

ZARGARYAN, S.S. (Yerevan)

"Torsion of a circular cylinder with a non-coaxial polyhedral cavity".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.