"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Lacquer resins from maleic anhydride. A. A. Blagonravova and R. S. Karlinskaya. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) **18**, No. 4, 25-8(1941). Partly hydrolyzed linseed, sunflower or cottonseed oils contain mixts. of mono- and diglycerides and some free glycerol (I). Such oils react with maleic anhydride (II) to give a dark tar which results from reaction of I and II. To obtain satisfactory plastics, I must be removed, by washing with hot H_2O, or better, by adding enough phthalic anhydride (III) to react with I but not enough to react with the glycerides. The mixt. is then allowed to react with II to give a phthalomaleic resin, sol. in turpentine or xylene, which can be used for lacquers. The films are very H_2O-resistant, especially when the content of III is low. When free fatty acids are present, the resins are darker. If the reaction is carried out in BuOH, the resulting resins are much softer, owing to formation of Bu esters which act as *plasticizers*. *Ibid.* No. 11, 19-21(1941). When 5-25% maleic anhydride (I) is added to tung, linseed, sunflower, cottonseed or olive oil at 180-200°, it gives a light colored resin with lowered acid and I no. If more than 25% I is used, the sol. of the product is lowered. The viscosity of the product depends on the amt. of I used and the length of heating. In tung oil, I unites with a double bond which does not add I, and so the I no. of the product falls only if the product is polymerized. The residual free acid groups can be esterified with ethylene glycol, and glycerol can be used if the product contains less than 10% I. CaO can also be used to neutralize the acidity. The resins can be used in lacquers, but those prepd. from semidrying oils are satisfactory only for hot drying. H. M. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

Synthesis and conversions of pyrimidine derivatives. Part 5. Sulfonation of pyrimidine derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim.24 no.12:2212-2217 D '54. (MIRA 8:3)

(Pyrimidine) (Sulfonation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R. S.

Syntheses and transformations of pyrimidine derivatives. VI. Mutual effect of hydroxy and methyl groups in α- and γ-positions in the pyridine or pyrimidine ring. N. V. Khromov-Borisov, R. S. Karlinskaya, and L. N. Ageeva. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. [illegible] 0(1955)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 50, 0420f. B. M. R.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

Karlinskaya, R.S.

Syntheses and transformations of pyrimidine derivatives. VI. Mutual effect of HO and CH_3 groups in α- and γ-positions in the pyridine or pyrimidine ring. N. V. Khromov-Borisov, R. S. Karlinskaya, and L. N. Ageeva (1st Leningrad Med. Inst.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2294-9(1955); cf. *C.A.* 50, 355a.—2,4-Dimethyl-6-hydroxypyridine failed to condense with p-$Me_2NC_6H_4CHO$ under a variety of conditions up to 100° in the presence of either basic reagents or $ZnCl_2$. 2,4-Dimethyl-5-nitro-6-hydroxypyridine (I) however did condense on heating in the presence of 7% NaOH, yielding orange *6-hydroxy-2(or 4)-methyl-4(or 2)-p-dimethylaminostyryl-5-nitropyridine*, m. 267°, which has acidic character and can be titrated. Similar reaction of 1 mole I with 2 moles aldehyde with piperidine catalyst at 160° gave red *2,4-bis(p-dimethylaminostyryl)-5-nitro-6-hydroxypyridine*, m. 356-8°. 2-Hydroxy-4-methylquinoline failed to condense with BzH or p-$Me_2NC_6H_4CHO$. Coupling of *4-methylpyrimidine* with p-$O_2NC_6H_4N_2Cl$ in AcOH-AcONa gave a red azo compd., which purified with hot H_2O and AcOH gave the pure product, m. 208-9°; $C_{11}H_9O_2N_5$. *6-Hydroxy-4-methylpyrimidine* failed to couple with the diazonium salt. Thus, HO groups generally cause a deactivation of Me groups and reduce H mobility in these ring systems; the deactivation is removed by NO_2 group in o- or p-position. **VII. The effect of the pyrimidine and, correspondingly, pyridine ring on a methyl group located in position 4.** N. V. Khromov-Borisov. *Ibid.* 2520-2.—Condensation reactions of aldehydes with 4-methylpyrimidines or pyridines which had been previously reported in the literature were used as a measure of reactivity of the 4-Me groups in such compounds. In all known cases the 4-Me group in a pyrimidine is more active than one in a pyridine, indicating an activating action by 2 N atoms in the ring; each ring N atom appears to be about 1.5 times more activating than is the NO_2 group in p-$O_2NC_6H_4Me$. G. M. Kosolapoff.

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KARLINSKAYA, R. S.

3

The effect of some pyrimidine derivatives on the development of spontaneous leucocytoma in mice. N. V. Lazarev, R. S. Karlinskaya, and G. I. Felistovich. *Voprosy Onkologii* 3, 216-21(1956).—Pyrimidine derivs. such as 4-methyluracil, 5-oxymethyl-4-methyluracil stimulate hemopoiesis and cell proliferation. Slight changes in the structure of pyrimidine derivs. may reverse the effect of the compd. from stimulation to inhibition of hemopoiesis and cell stimulation. This was true of 5-nitro-4-methyluracil which differs from pentoxy only by a substitution in position 5. The latter compd. depresses leucopoiesis in rabbits with a benzene-produced leucopenia. A further search was made for pyrimidine derivs. which might inhibit hemopoiesis and arrest cell proliferation. Such N-derivs. were prepd. by a previously described procedure (Lazarev and Felistovich, *Pentoxyl and its Use in Leukemias*, 2nd ed., 1954, *Gosudarst. Izdatel. Med. Lit.*) and by the method of Kharomov-Borisov and Karlinskaya (*C.A.* 50, 355a). Sixty-nine mice were used and 24 had myeloid leucocytosis, 31 hemoblastic leucocytosis, and 14 lymphatic leucocytosis. The mice with the lymphatic leucocytosis did not respond to treatment with any of the pyrimidine derivs. tested. 2,6-Diamino-4-methylpyrimidine, 2,6-diamino-4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine, Na salt of 5-sulfoisocytosine, 4-methylcytosine, and 2-oxy-6-amino-4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine brought about changes in the peripheral blood and prolonged the life of the exptl. animals with myeloid and hemocytoblastic types of leucocytosis. In some cases the increase in the dose of some of the drugs considerably reduced the no. of the leucocytes in the mice with myeloid and hemocytoblastic leucocytosis for 6-9 days after which their no. rose again. A higher dose of the drugs is required to achieve a similar reduction in the no. of the leucocytes upon repeated injection of the same drug, until tolerance to the drug develops to the point of no

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LAZAREV, N.V., KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

further response. The Na salt of 5-sulfoisocytosine exerts a selective action on the immature leucocytes but also has a greater effect on the total leucocyte count. The same is true of 6-methylcytosine and of 2-oxy-6-amino-4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine. None of the 8 derivs. had any noteworthy effect on the prolongation of the life span of the animals. Some of the pyrimidine derivs. stimulate cell proliferation while others inhibit it. To the first belong 2,6-dioxypyrimidine derivs. which are substituted in position 5 by nucleophilic groups (negatively charged) such as $-NO_2$ or $-SO_3H$. Not in a single instance was stimulation of granulopoiesis observed when position 5 was substituted by $-NO_2$ or $-SO_3H$. The 2nd groups consisted mostly of 5-nitro and 5-sulfo- derivs. of pyridimidine which held 2 amino groups or an amino- and oxy- group in positions 2 and 6.

B. S. Levine

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Karlinskaya, R. S.

42

Preparation of 4-methylurazil with diketen. N. V. Chromov-Borisov and R. S. Karlinskaya (2h obshch. Khim., 1956, 26, 1725—1729).—4-Methylurazil was obtained in yields of 64—65% from equimol. amounts of diketen and urea in pure chlorobenzene solutions with pure pyridine as catalyst. Only ~35—38% yields were obtained in absence of pyridine. In pyridine solutions, 4-methylurazil is not formed at all. 68 ml. of diketen was mixed with 31.8 g. of urea and 280 ml. of chlorobenzene and heated at 80°. 2 ml. of pyridine was used with the suspended urea. Time of reaction was 1 hr., with temp. > 125°. The method is said to be more efficient than that using acetoacetic ester and urea. A. L. B.

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2nd Leningrad Med. Inst.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R. S.

Preparation of 4-methylurazil from diketane. N. V. Khromov-Borisov and R. S. Karlinskaya. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 26, 1939-40(1956)(English translation).—See C.A. 51, 2809f.

B. M. R.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R. S.

Distr: 4E4j

Syntheses and transformations of pyrimidine derivatives. VIII. Synthesis of cytosine. R. S. Karlinskaya and N. V. Khromov-Borisov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 2113-14 (1957). cf. *C.A.* 51, 7379f.—Shaking 10 g. 2,4-dichloropyrimidine with 25 ml. 25% aq. NH_3OH 1-2 hrs. and storing the mixt. 3-3.6 days at 20° gave a ppt. of mixed chloroaminopyrimidines, which after washing with H_2O and Et_2O amounted to 75-87% yield. This mixt. (7 g.) heated 4-5 hrs. on a steam bath with soln. of 1.4 g. Na in 200 ml. MeOH, cooled, filtered, concd., and washed with H_2O gave 92-7% crude product, which treated twice with 5 ml. cold dioxane gave a residue of 57-61% 2-methoxy-4-aminopyrimidine, m. 107-70°, while the dioxane soln. on evapn. gave 1J/2 g. *2-amino-4-methoxypyrimidine*, m. 118-20° (H_2O). Evapn. of a soln. of *2-methoxy-4-aminopyrimidine* in concd. HCl gave *cytosine HCl salt*, 93%, m. 267-8°, purified by washing with EtOH. Similar treatment converts 2-amino-4-methoxypyrimidine to *isocytosine HCl salt*, in 45-50% yield. Cf. Hilbert and Johnson, *C.A.* 24, 1864.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

KHROMOV, -BORISOV, N.V.; KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

Synthesis and conversion of pyrimidine derivatives. Part 9: Sulfoderivatives of cytosine, 4-methylcytosine and uracil. Zhur. ob.khim. 27 no.9:2518-2521 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Cytosine) (Uracil)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

[illegible]

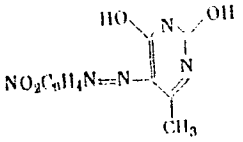
[illegible]
SOV/[illegible]

AUTHORS: Karlinskaya, R. S., Khromov-Borisov, N. V.

TITLE: Synthesis and Conversions of Pyrimidine Derivatives. X. Activity of Methyl Groups in 4-Methyluracil Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii. 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 899-902 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction of p-nitrodiazobenzene with 4-methyluracil, as well as with 4-methyl-5-(p-nitrobenzazo)-uracil in an alkaline medium yields only one azo dye, 4-methyl-5-iodouracil (III), mp 208-210°.



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Synthesis and Conversions of Pyrimidine Derivatives. X.

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SOV/79-30-3-12/69

Compound (III) is formed from 4-methyluracil and 4-methyl-5-(p-nitrobenzamo)-uracil by elimination of a hydroxymethyl group by the reagent (p-nitrodiazobenzene) or by solvent. The reaction of iodine with 4-methyluracil, or with 4-methyl-5-hydroxymethyluracil in alkaline solution yields the same compound, 4-methyl-5-iodouracil, mp 238-240°. 4-Methyl-5-iodouracil and 4-methyl-5-bromouracil do not react with p-nitrodiazobenzene. There are 4 references, 3 Soviet, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1959

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

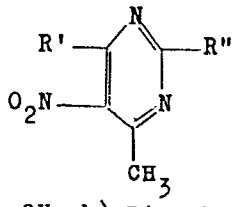
S/079/60/030/05/18/074
B005/B126

AUTHORS: Karlinskaya, R. S., Khromov-Borisov, N. V.

TITLE: Synthesis and Conversions of Pyrimidine Derivatives. XI. Analysis of the Activity of the Methyl Group in Derivatives of 4-Methyl-5-nitropyrimidine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1485-1491

TEXT: The authors examined the reactivity of the methyl group in six derivatives of 4-methyl-5-nitropyrimidine, which contained electron repelling groups (OH, NH_2) in positions 2 and 6. The following compounds of the general structure



were analyzed: a) R' = R" = OH; b) R' = R" = NH_2; c) R' = NH_2, R" = OH;

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Synthesis and Conversions of Pyrimidine Derivatives. XI. Analysis of the Activity of the Methyl Group in Derivatives of 4-Methyl-5-nitropyrimidine

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B005/B126

d) R' = OH, R" = NH_2; e) R' = Cl, R" = NH_2; f) R' = NH_2, R" = Cl. The reactivity of the methyl group was determined by coupling the above compounds with p-nitrodiazobenzene in an acetic acid solution in the presence of sodium acetate. All the compounds examined, except compound d), coupled with p-nitrodiazobenzene, forming the relevant derivative of 4-(p-nitrobenzene-azomethyl)-5-nitropyrimidine. Of the compounds a), b) and c), compound a) reacts the most easily, and b) the least easily with p-nitrodiazobenzene. It appeared that the methyl groups of both isomeric chloroaminomethylnitropyrimidines e) and f) were especially reactive, and couple easily with p-nitrodiazobenzene, forming the relevant azo-compounds. The chlorine atom of both these azo-compounds is very easily separable and is easily exchanged in a hydrochloric solution for a hydroxyl group, forming 2-hydroxy-6-amino-4-(p-nitrobenzene-azomethyl)-5-nitropyrimidine (I) or 2-amino-6-hydroxy-4-(p-nitrobenzene-azomethyl)-5-nitropyrimidine (II). The compound (I) changes when heated with acetic anhydride into the diacetyl derivative, whilst only

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

Synthesis and Conversions of Pyrimidine Derivatives. XI. Analysis of the Activity of the Methyl Group in Derivatives of 4-Methyl-5-nitropyrimidine

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B005/B126

the monoacetyl derivative is obtained from compound (II) under the same conditions. All the conversions carried out are fully described in the extensive experimental part. There are 7 references: 2 Soviet, 2 American, 2 German, and 1 Japanese.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1959

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Syntheses and conversions of pyrimidine derivatives. Part 12: Activity of methyl groups in derivatives of 4-methyloxa- and thiadiazolopyrimidine. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1847-1857 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Insitiut onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Pyrimidine) (Methyl group)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Syntheses and conversions of pryimidine derivatives. Part 13: Activity of methyl groups in derivatives of 4-methyl-(1',2',3'-triazolo-(5:6-4' :5')-pyramidine. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1858-1864 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Triazolopyrimidine) (Methyl group)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

GREKH, I.F.; TURBINA, I.L.; KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

Effect of some pyramidine derivatives on the toxic and antineoplastic action of sarcolysine. Vop. onk. 9 no.8:41-48 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) i kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent I.F. Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

GREKH, I.F.; KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; TURBINA, I.L.

Effect of some pyrimidine derivatives on the metastasis of inoculated SSK sarcoma in rats. Vop. onk. 9 no.9:23-27 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav.- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) i kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav.- dotsent I.F. Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

GREKH, I.F.; KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; TURBINA, I.L.

Effect of some pyrimidine derivatives on the metastasis of transplantable SSK rat sarcoma. Vop. onk. 10 no.2:98-105 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. -zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) i kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav.- dotsent I.F. Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Pyrimidine derivatives in oncology and in other branches of medicine. Vop.med.khim. 10 no.2:220-221 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

GREKH, I.F. (Leningrad, K-156, B. Osipovskaya ul., d.6, kv.22); KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; TURBINA, I.L.

Results of the treatment of rats with transplanted SSK sarcoma with ThioTEPA associated with some pyrimidine derivatives. Vop onk. 10 no.8:84-87 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V.Lazarev) i kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent I.F.Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKAYA, R.S.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; IVANOVA, V.A.

Syntheses and transformations of pyramidine derivatives. Part 15: Activation of methyl groups in some hydroxy derivatives of pyrimidine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3734-3737 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

SERZHANINA, V.A.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; KARLINSKAYA, R.S.

Synthesis and conversions of pyrimidine derivatives. Part 16: Study of the activity of methyl groups in 2-methylquinazoline derivatives. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1303-1306 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut onkologii AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KWOCZYNSKI, Jan, doc. dr. med; KARLINSKI, Andrzej; [illegible], [illegible]

Localization of the systolic sound by means of esophageal microphone. Pol.tyg. lek. 20 no.7: 251-253 15 F'65.

1. Z I Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Instytutu Reumatologicznego (kierownik Oddzialu: doc. dr. med. Jan Kwoczynski; dyrektor Instytutu: dr. med. Wlodzimierz Bruhl).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, M., mgr inz.; SOBOCINSKI, E., mgr inz.

Aluminum alloys used for parts of compressors of gas turbine engines. Techn lotn 18 no.7:176-182 Jl '63.

1. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej, Warszawa.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

L 26363-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD/HW/EM
ACCESSION NR: AT5003790 P/2540/64/012/002/0047/0052

AUTHOR: Karlinski, W. (Karlinski, V.)

TITLE: Development of a method for testing the heat resistance of compressor blade forgings

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej. Prace, v. 12, no. 2(44), 1964, 47-52

TOPIC TAGS: centrifuge bending method, Kornilov centrifuge bending method, alloy heat resistance, heat resistance test, alloy heat resistance test, forging heat resistance test, test method

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a simplified design for a testing unit which the centrifugal bending method originally developed by N.N. Kornilov [Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy zharoprochnosti splavov (Physicochemical Principles of Heat Resistance of Alloys). Moscow, 1961]. Simplification of the design is accomplished through the use of a rotor with a stem traversing the bottom of the furnace and with the samples directed upwards. The modified unit for testing the heat resistance of small forgings of various cross-sections is shown in Fig. 1 of the En-

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L 26363-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5003790

closure. The experimental results show that the modified method is suitable for testing the heat resistance of forgings and that it can be used as a forging acceptance test. The data on the forgings are reproducible and the scatter is insignificant. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej (Institute of Precision Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

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ENCLOSURE: 01

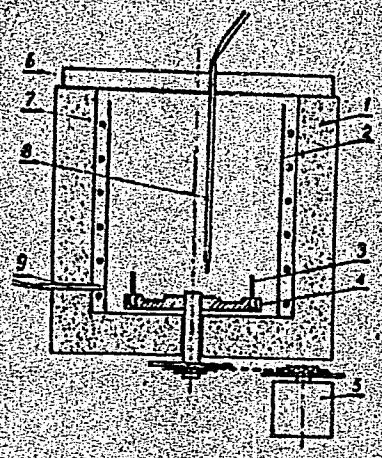

Fig. 1. Unit for testing the heat resistance of forgings

1 - Furnace; 2 - shield; 3 - sample; 4 - rotor; 5 - motor; 6 - hatch; 7 - heater; 8 - control thermocouple; 9 - regulation thermocouple.

Card 3/3

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L 39900-66 T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD

ACC NR: AT6018305 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/2540/65/013/03-/0093/0096

44

B+1

AUTHOR: Karlinski, Wlodzimierz -- Karlin'ski, V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Intercrystalline internal absorption of cadmium in AlCu4 alloy

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej. Prace, v. 13, no. 3/4(49/50), 1965, 93-96

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum base alloy, copper alloy, cadmium, metal aging, temperature dependence, intercrystalline absorption, cadmium alloy, CRYSTAL ABSORPTION, GRAIN SIZE

ABSTRACT: The aging process in AlCu4 and AlCu4Cd alloys has been investigated by the hardness-measurement method. The aging of AlCu4 alloy without cadmium is quicker in coarse-grained specimens. This means that copper has a tendency toward negative intercrystalline absorption in aluminum. The aging of AlCu4 alloy with cadmium in fine-grained specimens at 165C is quick and at room temperature in coarse-grained specimens. This dependence of the aging rate on the grain size in the alloy indicated positive internal absorption of cadmium in Al-Cu alloys. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.183:669.715

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

L 39922-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD

ACC NR: AT6018306 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/2540/65/013/03-/0097/0100

AUTHOR: Karlinski, Wlodzimierz -- Karlin'ski, V.

36
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of cadmium 27 on the diffusion of copper in aluminum 27

SOURCE: Warsaw, Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej. Prace, v. 13, no. 3/4(49/50), 1965, 97-100

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, copper, cadmium, ~~copper diffusion~~, aluminum base alloy, ~~aluminum cadmium alloy~~, METAL DIFFUSION, CADMIUM CONTAINING ALLOY

ABSTRACT: Copper diffusion has been studied in aluminum and aluminum cadmium alloys containing up to 0.15% cadmium. The diffusion in aluminum cadmium alloys does not proceed as evenly as in pure aluminum. The diffusion of copper in aluminum with a cadmium addition proceeds more quickly along boundaries of the grains than across the grains themselves. On the basis of uneven diffusion of copper in aluminum in the presence

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.715:620.192.45:669.35

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ACC NR: AT6018306

of cadmium, it has been concluded that a positive intercrystalline absorption of cadmium takes place in aluminum. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

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

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, Wlodzimierz

AlCu6Mn aluminum alloy for plastic working. Inst mech precyz 10 no.38:50-52 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, Wlodzimierz

Mechanism of the influence of small quantities of cadmium on the properties of aluminum alloys containing copper. Inst met prosys 11 no.41:47-50 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, Wlodzimierz

Temperature of the placisticity decrease of metals and alloys and their melting temperature. Inst mech precyz 10 no.1:51-53 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, Wlodzimierz

Dependence of the plasticity decrease temperature of metals and alloys on their melting temperature. Inst mech precyz 10 no.35:51-53 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, Wlodzimierz

Elaboration of methods of testing the heat resistance of compressor blade forgings. Inst mech precyz 12 no.2:47-52 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKI, Z.

21

Spectrographic Determination of Silicon in Chilled Iron. Z. Karlinski and J. Czakow. (Prace Badawcze Glownego Instytutu Metalurgii Odlew netwa, 1949, No. 2, pp. 139-145). [In Polish]. A new quick spectrographic method for the determination of silicon in chilled cast iron containing 0·4 to 2·0% of silicon has been developed. The time taken is about 13 min. and the accuracy is within ± 2·2%. The samples are 5 mm. in dia. and 70 mm. in length. —W. J. W.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, P.

Electric Motors - Repairing

Protection of the lower coil of the GPK-20 stator against moisture. Vinomekhanik No. 2, 1953.

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, G.

Let our cities become more beautiful. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.4:7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener gorodskogo zhilishchnogo upravleniya, g. Fergana, Uzbekskoy SSR.

(Fergana—Socialist competition)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

GRIBANOV, A.; KARLINSKIY, G.

Labor successes of furniture makers. Prom. koop. 12 no.6:32 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Predsedatel' pravleniya oblispolkoma (for Gribanov). 2. Inspektor orgotdela oblpromsoveta (for Karlinskiy).
(Furniture industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, I. G.

3279 . Ve [illegible]tivnyye yenleiya [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. In [illegible], T. XII, [illegible], s. 134 [illegible]

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, [illegible], [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, L. Ye.

4213. CONTINUOUS REFINING OF CRUDE BENZENE FRACTIONS. Karlinskii, L.E. and Lemontovich, I.A. (Koks i Khim. (Coke & Chem., Moscow), 1956, (5), 40-45; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 17385, 17386). The working of crude benzene into the pure product, which is more difficult and exacting than benzene processing, proceeds in three stages: (a) preliminary rectification to obtain the crude fraction; (b) washing and reaction with sulphuric acid; (c) rectification. Stages (a) and (c) are regularly carried out continuously but the intermediate treatment (b) of the benzene-toluene-xylene fraction has hitherto been intermittent owing to the accumulation of sludge. In the scheme proposed, which is simple in construction and relatively low in cost, the main features of both pilot and commercial plants as shown in the flow sheets provided are: (a) three sets of spherical hydraulic mixers for acid washing of the feed, regeneration of the spent acid, and neutralization of the hydrocarbon products; (b) the reactor in which refining takes place; and (c) continuous sludge settlers which eliminate the need for intermittent shut-down. In a typical case average colour and bromine number after washing are 1.5 and 0.25 respectively; after reaction, 0.45 and 0.09. Results of operation tests demonstrate its superiority over intermittent systems, and adoption by other coke chemical plants is recommended.

C.A.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, L.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVANTOVICH, I.A.

Continuous purification of crude benzol fractions. Koks i khim.no.5: 40-45 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Rabotnik Vostochnogo uglekhimicheskogo instituta (for Karlinskiy).
(Benzene) (Distillation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, L.Ye.; BUCHKINA, Z.A.

Use of the phenol complex of boron fluoride for the production of coumaron-indene resins. Koks i khim. no.9:47-51 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coumarone-indene resins) (Boron compounds)
(Phenols)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

ACCESSION NR: AR4033713 S/0081/64/000/003/P012/P013

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 3P87

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Buchkina, Z. A.

TITLE: Utilization of pyrolysis tar in the preparation of new types of high quality

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Vost. n.-i. uglekhim. in-t, v. 16, no. 1, 1963, 103-117

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolysis tar, coumarone, coumarone resin, polymerization, indene, dye, lacquer

ABSTRACT: The composition of pyrolysis tars from the Orsk and Saratov plants has been investigated. After the polymerization of unsaturated (compounds) with $AlCl_3$, the yield of pure products obtained from the first tar was (in %): benzene 19.7, toluene 15.0, xylene 3.8, polymer resin 39.2, still residue 22.3; the yield from the second tar was, respectively: 39.8, 14.2, 1.9, 9.8, 35.0. The polymerization of fractions of pyrolysis tar combined with the coumarone-indene fraction of raw benzene in the presence of a BF_3-phenol complex yielded light-colored copolymer coumarone resins for the dyestuff-lacquer industry.

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L 29939-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AR6008642 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/017/S088/S088

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Chayskiy, V.Ya.; Buchkina, Z. A.; Yudin, V. I.; Tartakovskaya, R. S.; Loskutnikova, T. G.

43
42
B

TITLE: Research on the possibility of using resin obtained from certain products of crude benzene processing in rubber mixtures 15

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 17S534

REF SOURCE: Sb. Khim. produkty koksovaniya ugley Vost. SSSR. Vyp. 2. Sverdlovsk, 1964, 30-42

TOPIC TAGS: benzene, resin, petroleum residue, plastisizer, copolymer, pyrolysis

ABSTRACT: Dark coumarone resins (DCR), obtained from cube residue after rectification and cube residue of pyrolysis residue, their copolymers, liquid polymers (LP) and formolites from solvent petroleum can be used as rubber ingredients. The (LP) and (DCR) from cube residues of crude benzene rectification have the highest plasticizing properties. The (LP)'s behavior in mixtures is not inferior to that of dibutylphtalate, except for its frostresistance. The (DCR)'s increase

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ACC NR: AR6008642

significantly the adhesion and strength characteristics of rubbers of all types. According to author's conclusion.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

L 1963-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021784 UR/0068/65/000/008/0042/0046
668.74

44,55

AUTHOR: Chayskiy, V. Ya.; Karlinskiy, L. Ye. 44,55

19
16
B

TITLE: Synthesis of plastics from solvent naphtha

SOURCE: Koks i khimiya, no. 8, 1965, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: solvent naphtha, formolite 15 resin, plastic 44,55

ABSTRACT: Condensation of solvent naphtha with formalin in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid produced oxygen-containing formolite (hydrocarbon-formaldehyde) resins. 15 An attempt was made to obtain resins with a high reactivity toward phenol and soluble in benzene. The optimum conditions for this synthesis were found to be as follows: molar ratio of formaldehyde to solvent naphtha 2-3:1, concentration of H_2SO_4 in a mixture with formalin 35%, duration of the reaction 4 hr at 97-100°C. Live steam (170-200°) was used to remove the unreacted products from the formolite resin thus obtained. Condensation of the formolites with phenol (in the proportion of 1:2) produced novolac 15 phenol-formolite resins, from which molded materials were prepared. Ammonium sulfate was prepared from the spent sulfuric acid employed in

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L 1963-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021784

3

the synthesis of the formolite resins from solvent naphtha. The spent acid can also be used to eliminate pyridine bases. A diagram of the assembly for producing phenol-formolite resins from solvent naphtha is given, and its operation is described. "L. A. Burmistrenko participated in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

44,55

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

L 9867-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6001673 SOURCE CODE: UR/0068/65/000/012/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Yemel'yanova, L. P.

ORG: VUKhIN

TITLE: Use of boron trifluoride methyl etherate for the production of coumarone-indene resins

SOURCE: Koks i khimiya, no. 12, 1965, 39-42

TOPIC TAGS: coumarone indene resin, benzene production, raw benzene, coumarone indene fraction, coumarone indene, coumarone indene polymerization, coumarone indene polymerization catalyst, boron trifluoride, boron trifluoride complex, boron trifluoride methyl etherate

ABSTRACT: Boron trifluoride methyl etherate was used as a mild catalyst, instead of aluminum trichloride which is very active and is corrosive to equipment, for the polymerization of coumarone-indene resins present in the coumarone-indene or heavy benzene fraction from raw benzene. In these starting materials, the content of resin-forming components was 64.6 and 80%, respectively. To avoid a violent reaction and self-heating of the mixture to the undesired end temperature of 140C, polymerization is conducted in a neutral solvent, so that the content of the resin-forming components is reduced to 45—50%. The final reaction-temperature was found to be 100—110C. The reaction is completed within 3—5 minutes, but the mixture should

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L 9867-66

ACC NR: AP6001673

be held at the final temperature for about 30 min to obtain higher yield. The consumption of the catalyst was 1.5—2% under laboratory conditions, but the authors believe that polymerization under industrial conditions will diminish these figures. Very light-colored resins were obtained which measured 0.1—0.3 on the bichromate color scale used for pure benzene products. The resins had a relatively high softening range of 130—145C. However, in contrast to the coumarone-indene resins previously prepared by Karlinskiy and his associated with phenol-BF catalyst, these resins were not compatible with vegetable oils. No changes in the usual handling of the obtained product, i.e., neutralization, washing and distillation of solvent, are necessary with the new catalyst. The distillate can be used as solvent. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [BN]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4165

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

L 45715-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6026450 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0068/66/000/005/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Yemel'yanova, L. P.

ORG: VUKhIN

30
B

TITLE: Preparation of carbazole-modified indene-coumarone resins

SOURCE: Koks i khimiya, no. 5, 1966, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: carbazole, coumarone indene resin, copolymerization

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the production of indene-coumarone resins and to impart new properties to them, the possibility of modifying them with carbazole was investigated. A study of the copolymerization of pure indene with carbazole showed that the latter is not present as a mechanical admixture, but enters into the composition of the resin formed, which has new heat-resistant properties. Modification of indene-coumarone resins with carbazole makes it possible to increase their yield by 50-60%. The technology of production of carbazole-modified resins is practically the same as that of indene-coumarone resins, and thus their production can be carried out on existing equipment without substantial modification of the latter. Technical-grade carbazole containing 90% carbazole can be used for modifying indene-coumarone resins. The modified resins are a valuable raw material for various industries. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1 UDC: 668.6/7:668.736

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, M.M. and Privalov, V.A. 121-2-9/20

TITLE: Choice of the grinding angles of a screw cutting tool for laminated plastic materials (Vybor uglov zatochki rez'donareznogo instrumenta dlya sloistykh plastmass)

PERIODICAL: "Stanki i Instrument" (Machine Tools and Tools), 1957, No.2, pp. 29 - 31 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Cutting tools tested in the tool laboratory of the "Uralelektroapparat" plant are described. A tool geometry with the top flank in the form of a 'V' groove has given satisfactory results for a depth of cutting up to 0.5 mm both in laminated plastic materials (including laminated wood) and in certain metals, such as aluminium alloys. A 'V' angle of 45° has been found best. Flat top flanks with a large negative rake are suitable for laminated plastics up to a cutting depth of 0.15 mm. The advantage of a negative rake is shown in principle with reference to the tangential reaction force. In laminated materials, the resultant should be directed to compress the layers. Formulae are given to compute the tool profile angle so as to obtain the correct thread profile retaining the centre setting of the tool. The geometry of thread milling cutters and of taps intended for plastic material is illustrated. There are five figures.

1/2

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Choice of the grinding angles of a screw cutting tool for laminated plastic materials. (Cont.) 121-2-9/20

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

Karlinskiy, M.M.

MEKHONTSEV, L.Ya., tokar', KARLINSKIY, M.M., inzh.

Making shaped washers from rubber. Mashinostroitel' no.10:26-28 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Washers (Mechanics)) (Rubber goods)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

SOV/110-59-7-8/19

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, M.M., Engineer

TITLE: Machining of Insulating Material at the "Uralelektro-apparat" Works (Obrabotka rezaniyem elektroizolyatsionnykh materialov na zavode "Uralelektroapparat")

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959 Nr 7, pp 35-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article gives a general account of machining techniques for insulating materials. Porcelain parts of mercury-arc rectifiers and air-blast circuit-breakers are turned and ground. The cutting tools are tipped with hard alloys grades VK8 and VK6. The cutting speed used is 1.0 - 1.5 m/min at a feed rate of 0.15 - 0.3 mm/rev and depth of cut up to 3 mm. An ample flow of soluble oil is maintained. Grinding wheels of green silicon carbide grade KZ with a hardness SM2-S1 are used for external grinding of porcelain, and somewhat softer wheels for internal grinding. Higher cutting speeds of 25-50 m/sec are desirable but the grinding wheels are not strong enough to withstand higher speeds. Laminated plastics are machined in many ways. On plastics with organic fillers, alloy tipped tools are used at high cutting speeds of the order of 600 - 800 m/min. At these speeds milling

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SOV/110-59-7-8/19

Machining of Insulating Material at the "Uralelektroapparat" Works

cutters last for 90 - 120 mins and this is found worthwhile. The cutters are of tool steel with alloy tips attached mechanically or by welding, as shown in Fig 1. Many lathes have been modified to turn plastics with organic fillers at speeds of 75 - 200 m/min. Tools of the shapes shown in Figs 2 and 3 are used for cutting threads. A milling cutter and tap for thread-cutting are illustrated in Fig 5. It is possible to cut fine internal threads of small diameter at quite high speeds, of the order of 300 rpm. Glass-filled plastics are abrasive and of poor thermal conductivity. Alloy tools must therefore be used, as high-speed steel tools blunt very quickly. Mineral ceramic tips are of no use because of the low thermal conductivity. Low cutting speeds must be used for glass-filled plastics, and formulae are given for the calculation of cutting speeds under particular conditions. There are also data on tool life and rates of feed when the recommended cutting speed is used. The dust of glass-filled plastics presents a health hazard and the amount of dust formed can be reduced by

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Machining of Insulating Material at the "Uralelektroapparat" Works

the use of broaching methods. The machining of insulating materials is on the increase and special machine tools should be developed for this purpose. There are 5 figures.

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KARLINSKIY, M. M., inzh.

Machining shaped surfaces with cutter heads. Mashinostroitel' no.3:13-14 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Metal cutting)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, S.S., inzh.; KOZLOV, L.A., inzh.

Optimum conditions for boring with the BA-100 rig. Gor. zhur. no.9:27-29 S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

(Boring)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, V.M.

Change in the peripheral blood and bone marrow in experimental epilepsy in rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.2:61-64 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.A.Lazaris) Karagandinskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(EIPLEPSY) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, V.M., kand.med.nauk; ROOMERE, P.A.

Activity of glutamic-aspartic aminopherase in infectious hepatitis. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 4:30-35 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - professor Ye.I. TSukershteyn) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy g. Karagandy.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (TRANSAMINASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

TSUKERSHTEYN, Ye.I., prof.; KARLINSKIY, V.M., kand.med.nauk

Prevention of rheumatic fever in adults. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.5: 5-8 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, V.M.; GARINA, Ye.G.

Diagnostic significance of the determination of uropepsin. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.2:37-40 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. Ye.I.TSukershteyn) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(UROPEPSIN)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, V.M., kand.med.nauk; CHEREPANOVA, A.G.; CHURAKOVA, V.A.

Unusual complications of anthracosis. Terap. arkh. 34 no.12:105-109 D'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent K.Z.Tnimova) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.A.Churakova) Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach I.I.Liberman).
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKIY, V.M.; ROOMERE, P.A.

Content of zinc in blood serum and urine in healthy persons. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.2:82-87 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii i gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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KARLINSKIY, V.Z.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4164

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po splavam redkikh metallov. 1st, Moscow, 1957

Redkiye metally i splavy; trudy... (Rare Metals and Alloys; Transactions of the First All-Union Conference on Rare-Metal Alloys) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 438 p. 3,150 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii; USSR Komissiya po redkim metallam pri nauchno-tekhnicheskom komitete.

Ed.: I.E. Skapovalov; Ed. of Publishing House: O.M. Kazayeva; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Zelent'yeva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for metallurgical engineers, physicists, and workers in the machine-building and radio-engineering industries. It may also be used by students of schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The collection contains technical papers which were presented and discussed at the First All-Union Conference on Rare-Metal Alloys, held in the Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences USSR in November 1957. Results of investigations of rare-metal alloys, titanium, and copper-base alloys with additions of rare metals are presented and discussed along with investigations of rhenium, vanadium, niobium, and their alloys. The effect of rare-earth metals on properties of magnesium alloys and steels is analyzed. The uses of rhenium as a dehydrating catalyst, electroplating material, and material suitable for making plugs for automobile electrical systems are discussed. Also, the effect of the addition of certain elements on the properties of heat-resistant steel is examined and alloys with special physical properties (particularly semiconductive alloys) are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. Soviet and non-Soviet references accompany some of the articles.

PART II. TITANIUM AND COPPER-BASE ALLOYS WITH RARE-METAL ADDITIONS

Danilova, G.P., I.P. Drozhzhina, and M.V. Mal'tsev. Investigations of Alloys of the Titanium-Niobium-Aluminum and Titanium-Molybdenum-Aluminum Systems 34

Mal'tsev, M.V., G.P. Danilova, and Ye. A. Kamenskaya. Effect of Rare Metals on the Oxidability of Titanium and of Some Titanium Alloys 42

Mal'tsev, M.V., and V.Z. Karlinskiy. Investigation of Titanium-Aluminum-Vanadium Ternary Alloy Systems 52

Danilova, G.P., G.S. Tikhonova, I.S. Moiseyeva, L.I. Selezneva, and I.V. Mel'nikova. High-Strength and Heat-Conducting Alloys of the Copper-Cobalt-Beryllium System 63

Rare Metals (Cont.) SOV/4164

PART III. RHENIUM, VANADIUM, NIOBIUM, ZIRCONIUM AND ALLOYS BASED ON THEM

Balandin, A.A., Ye.I. Karpeyskaya, and A.A. Tolstopyatova. Rhenium as a Dehydrating Catalyst 72

Tylkina, M.A., and Ye.M. Savitskiy. Rhenium Alloys 80

Sklyarenko, S.I., Z.M. Sorinskaya, A.A. Nikitina, and I.I. Lavrov. Electroplating With Rhenium 111

Usov, V.V., and M.D. Potolotskaya. Electrical Contacts Made of Rhenium 123

Shumskaya, Ye.A. The Possibility of Using Alloys on Tungsten With Rhenium for Making Contacts for Automobile Electrical Equipment 133

Barun, V.V., and Ye.M. Savitskiy. Properties of Vanadium, Niobium, and of Alloys Based on Them 136

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KHUDYAKOV, O.F.; SAVVINA, Ya.P.; KARLINSKIY, Ye.D.

Testing wells of the Punignskoye field for condensate. Gaz. prom. 9 no.7:11-15 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKY Nicolaj

3000

CZECH

Some properties of cellulose treated under high pressure. Nikolaj Karlinský (Grafoceinan, n.p., Ružomberku, Czech.). Chem. Zvesti 8, 452-6(1954).—By a pressure of 10,000 kg./sq. cm. wet cellulose is reduced in H_2O content to 14 to 15%, which, after drying, shows reduced swelling in 17.5% NaOH. Apparently in cellulose intermol. bonds exist which are different from H bridges. Material produced in this way is very similar to "horn like" cellulose.

Jan Micka

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSKY, N.

Problem of the quality of sulfite cellulose. p. 122.
(PAPIR A CELULOSA, vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession,(EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSZKY, L.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. Vol. 13, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Karlinszky, L. White active fillers. p. 328.

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

S/081/62/000/015/032/038
B171/B101

AUTHORS: Pintér, Tihamér, Karlinszky, László, Szőr, Péter

TITLE: Process for making a white active filler

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 15, 1962, 581, abstract 15P310 (Hungarian Patent 147411, August 31, 1960)

TEXT: A white active filler (for rubber mixtures) is prepared by calcination of $Al(OH)_3$ during 0.5-2 hours (preferably ≤ 1) in furnaces already preheated to 300-750°C (preferably 550°C). The loading and discharging operations may be either periodical or continuous. $Al(OH)_3$ may be treated with flue gases at temperatures of 500-950°C (preferably 750°C); in the latter case the duration of the calcination is 5-10 sec. $Al(OH)_3$ is prepared from a solution of aluminates. For further activation, the calcinated product is maintained at 50-150°C, in an atmosphere of dimethyl-dichlorosilane vapor, until 0.1-1% of silane are absorbed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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35714
H/005/62/000/003/001/002
D249/D301

15.9440

AUTHORS: Bartha, Zoltán, Karlinszky, László, and Sz8r, Péter

TITLE: Mechanism of the formation of porous rubber materials, III

PERIODICAL: Magyar kémiai folyóirat, no. 3, 1962, 94 - 101

TEXT: In Parts I and II formulas were deducted to describe the formation of porous rubber materials. This paper describes an experimental study of the validity of three of the six assumptions made in the mathematical discussions, i.e. (a) vulcanization occurs after the expansion of volume terminated; this sets the structure of the pores formed during the expansion without distortion, (b) the pressure and temperature is constant at each point of the mixture during vulcanization, (c) no gas escapes from the mixture during vulcanization. In order to fulfill the conditions of (a) the rates of expansion and vulcanization have to be coordinated. This was attained by varying the rate of expansion when the rate of vulcanization was constant and vice versa. The increase of volume and the

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structure of pores were studied. Further, the rates of expansion and vulcanization were determined of mixtures containing different quantities of activators added to the $NaHCO_3$ expander material. The structure of pores formed confirms (a). Discrepancies were, however found due to the diffusion of gases during the expansion of volume. Due to the time taken by heating up of the mixture to the vulcanizing temperature, a vulcanized barrier layer can form on the surface hindering further expansion. Further experiments were made to clarify the effects of diffusion and temperature gradients in the mixture. Temperature and volume expansion measurements were carried out concluding: 1) During the formation of porous materials significant temperature gradients can occur, which are specially prominent in the surface layer of 0.5 - 0.7 cm thicknesses. These gradients have unfavorable effects on the pore structure and rate of expansion; 2) Part of the gases of the expander material escape from the mixture during the expansion. The quantity of these gases depends on conditions of the process; 3) Decrease of the temperature of the press or application of slow heating rates or the decrease of the layer thickness of the mixture, increase the amount of gases escap-

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ing through diffusion; 4) The expansion set by the properties of the mixture and expander material can be attained only if there are no temperature gradients and the diffusion of gases is stopped. These two conditions cannot be fulfilled simultaneously since in the first case the rate of expansion has to be decreased and in the second case the same has to be increased; 5) As a consequence of the above, it can be expected that in the case of constant rate of vulcanization the expansion of volume as a function of the rate of expansion will have a maximum. The same applies vice versa for the function of the rate of vulcanization when the rate of expansion is constant. The rates of expansion and vulcanization corresponding to this maximum can only be determined experimentally. Experiments studying the conditions for maximum expansion of volume are described. Possibilities of extending the conclusions of the present paper are given for porous materials other than the ones based on rubber. Attention is drawn to the need for careful investigation of conditions in the fabrication processes of specific porous materials. There are 8 figures.

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Mechanism of the formation of ... H/005/62/000/003/001/002
D249/D301

ASSOCIATION: Gumiipari kutató intézet, Budapest (Research Institute of the Rubber Industry, Budapest)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

BARTHA, Zoltan; KARLINSZKY, Laszlo; SZOR, Peter

Formation mechanism of porous rubber materials. I. (To be contd.)
Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:65-71 F '62.

1. Gumiipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

BARTHA, Zoltan; KARLINSZKY, Laszlo; SZOR, Peter

Formation mechanism of porous rubber materials. II. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:71-77 F '62.

1. Gumiipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLINSZKY, Laszlo; ZOLLNER, Gyula, dr.; MATOLCSY-SZABO, Gabriella (Mrs)

Investigation of the oligomers of propylene. Acta chimica Hung 40 no.4:445-455 '64.

1. Research Institute of Organic Chemical Industry, Budapest, VIII., Stahly u. 13.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

NIKITIN, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, dots.; Prinimal uchastiye KARLINYY, D.M., dots.; KREMENTULO, V.V., red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Theoretical mechanics for technical schools] Teoreticheskaia mekhanika dlia tekhnikumov. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 518 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Mechanics, Analytic) (Mechanical engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

ZUBKO, V.M.; KARLITSKIY, A.M.; ZBARAZHSKIY, A.L.

Production of plastic hardboard and laminated hardened paper at the Lvov Cardboard Factory. Bum. i der. prom. no.1:21-22 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLITSKIY, Sh. M.

Problems of milling pulp with rollers; letter to the editor. Bum. prom. 29 no.5:24 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Nachal'nik rol'no-polumassnogo otdela Malinskoy bumazhnoy fabriki.
(Wood pulp industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLITSKIY, SH.M.

KARLITSKIY, Sh.M.; GRITSULYAK, V.N.

Continuous beating of pulp in Hollanders in the production of lightweight papers. Bum.prom.32 no.8:19-20 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Malinskaya bumazhnaya fabrika.
(Paper industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

Karlitskiy, Sh. M.

KARLITSKIY, Sh.M., inzh.-tekhnolog.

"Grinding pulp." Reviewed by Sh.M.Karlitskii. Bum.prom.32 no.9:30 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Malinskaya bumazhnaya fabrika.
(Woodpulp)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLITSKIY, Sh.M.; KOMAROVSKIY, L.Ye.

Continuous beating of pulp for condenser paper. Bum.prom. 36 no.2:12-14 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Malinskaya bumazhnaya fabrika (for Karlitskiy). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Komarovskiy).
(Woodpulp) (Paper)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLITSKIY, Sh.M.

Continuous grinding of pulp for condenser paper. Bum. prom. 36 no.8:13-14 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Paper)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLITSKIY, Sh.M.

Rapid method for controlling the beating process and quality of paper pulp. Bum.prom. 37 no.1:26-27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Malinskaya bumazhnaya fabrika.
(Woodpulp)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

GAL'PERIN, I.M.; KARLITSKIY, Sh.M.

Continuous grinding of pulp for the manufacture of condenser paper. Bum.i der.prom. no.1:21-24 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Malinskaya bumazhnaya fabrika.
(Paper industry--Equipment and supplies)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLIVAN, V.P., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Changes in lignin upon the use of caustic methods of boiling cellulose." Riga, 1958. 19 pp with diagrams. (Latvian State U im P. Stuchka. Chem Faculty.) 200 copies.
(KL, 12-58, 96)

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Riga. Universitate

Doklady nauchnoi, t. 14, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, 4 (Scientific Notes, Vol 14, Chemistry Faculty, 4) Riga, 1957. 251 p. 550 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A.F. Lyevin'sh, Professor, Doctor of Chemistry; L.K. Lepin', Member of the Academy of Sciences Latviyskaya SSR, Professor, Doctor of Chemistry; G.Ya. Vanag, Professor, Doctor of Chemistry; Tech. Ed.: A. Petersen.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for inorganic chemists and scientists in the ceramics industries.

COVERAGE: The book contains 22 articles on organic chemical synthesis and analysis and the physicochemical properties and compositions of ceramic and refractory materials. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany the articles.

2. Yegorov, E., A. Lyevin'sh, and E. Godzinivetse. The Use of Sodium Tetraphenylboron in Quantitative Analysis 9

3. Grinberg-Grants, L., A. Veiss, and U. Alksnis. The Luminescence of Aluminum Oxide Hydrate 17

4. Kalnin, Ya.R. Resistance of the Boundary Layer, Electrode Potential, and the Corrosion of Aluminum in Aluminum Sulfate Solutions 25

5. Vanag, G.Ya. Lignin as a Reagent for Qualitative Determination of Aromatic Nitro Compounds 35

6. Vanag, G.Ya., and A.K. Irve. The Interaction of 2-Bromo-2-phenyl-1, 3-indandione With Primary Amines 41

7. Romadan, I.A. On the Predicted Mechanism of the Alkylation of Naphthalene and Diphenyl With Alcohols Using a BF_3 Catalyst 49

8. Grinshteyn, V., E. Kalninya, and G. Villere. Study of Usnimic Acid and Its Derivatives 63

9. Grinshteyn, V., and Z. Lyevzane. The Concentration of Phytotoxins of Fusarium Fuckie and Their Influence on Ferments 79

10. Kaplinskiy, L.F., and P.V. Olintsev. The Problem of Preliminary Hydrolysis [Pre-hydrolysis] With Water and Acid Before Cooking Cellulose in the Sulphate Process 89

11. Kizika, J. Properties of Typical Clays of the Latvian SSR 99

12. Rydnik, Yu. Ya. Properties of Gypsum Calcined at Low Temperatures 123

13. Freydenfel'd, E. Zh. The Use of Lignophosphogypsum for the Production of Binding Substances 155

14. Freydenfel'd, E. Zh. The Production of Caustic Dolomite 161

15. Lyesnikiyetse, A.A., and Yu.Ya. Rydnik. Properties of Some Opaque, Easy Melting, Non-Lead and Non-Boron Glazes for Structural Ceramics 167

16. Freydenfel'd, E. Zh., and J.Ya. Spinelis. The Possibility of Using Magnesium Oxy-Sulfate Slag for the Production of Binding Substances 173

17. Rydnik, Yu.Ya. Retarders of the Setting Period of Gypsum Calcined at Low Temperatures 179

18. Kalninya, E.G. The Interaction of a Fireclay Refractory With a Fluorine-Containing Glass Batch 195

19. Freydenfel'd, E. Zh., and A.A. Spitsin. Physicochemical Properties of Compositions of the System $CaO-SnO-TiO_2$ 201

20. Cacligi, J., and J. Kizika. The Role of Magnesium Oxide in the Production of Silicate Brick From Dolomitic Lime 211

21. Rydnik, Yu.Ya., F.G. Pauksh, and O.S. Maksimova. The Influence of Some Technical Factors on the Properties of Enamel Coatings on Cast Iron 221

22. Rydnik, Yu.Ya., V.G. Reyme, L.A. Orava. The Physicochemical Properties of Easy Melting Faience Glazes 225

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KARLIVAN, V.P.

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VITOL, O.A.[Vitols, O.]; IRGEN, L.A.[Irgens, L.]; KARLIVAN, V.P. [Karlivans, V.], kand. khim. nauk, dots.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, A.I.; L'VOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Basic data on plastics] Osnovnye svedeniia o plasticheskikh massakh. [By] O.A.Vitol i dr. Riga, Rizhskii in-t inzhenerov grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota im. Leninskogo komsomola, 1962. 176 p. (MIRA 17:4)

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L 26043-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) BW/JD/HM/JM

ACC NR: AP6013473 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/002/0245/0252

AUTHOR: Kalnin', M. M.; Karlivan, V. P.; Babre, Ye. Ya.; Shkestere, I. G.

ORG: Riga Polytechnic Institute (Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

52
B

TITLE: Adhesion of filled polyethylene-base compositions to steel

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 2, 1966, 245-252

TOPIC TAGS: adhesion, adhesive bonding, polyethylene, filler, steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of a series of fillers on the adhesion of polyethylene to steel during direct thermal bonding of a monolithic polymeric adhesive to a steel substrate was studied. P-20-10-V high-pressure and P-4007 low-pressure polyethylene and St3 steel were employed. The fillers were ground kaolin, talc, quartz sand, graphite, and asbestos. The strength of the adhesive bond of filled compositions of both types of polyethylene was found to increase with rising filler content up to 8-10% by volume. The character of the rupture of adhesive bonds with increasing filler content changes from adhesive to mixed, then to cohesive. A further increase in filler content weakens the adhesion. The adhesion of filler compositions and of the pure polymer increases with the degree of purity and specific surface of the steel. It also increases with rising temperature and duration of the bonding process in the range from 130° to 280°C and from 6 to 300 min. The adhesion of filled compositions is always strong-

UDC: 678:01.58

Card 1/2

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L 26113-66

ACC NR: AP6013473

er than that of the pure polymer. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Oct65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Helminths. R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50214

Author : Smrcek, Z., Karlj, J.
Inst : -
Title : Spontaneous Pneumothorax in Cattle.

Orig Pub : Veterinaria (Jugosl.), 1957, 6, No 2-3, 307-315.

Abstract : Spontaneous pneumothoraxes were investigated in 21 animals. In 3 of the cases the pneumothorax was bilateral. In all of the animals, such sponataneous pneumothorax was caused by a break-through of echinococcus cysts into the pleural cavity. Dyspnea predominated among the clinical symptoms. It increased with motion, and was accompanied by moans when exhaling took place. In some cases the thorax was asymmetric. Only in 2 of the animals was subdermal emphysema observed. The diagnosis of spontaneous pneumothorax was confirmed roentgenologically.

Card 1/1

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KARLO, E.F.

Gas supply for the Lithuanian S.S.R. Gaz. prom. no.10:40-41 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Lithuania--Gas distribution)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLO, P.

Care and maintenance of artillery materials. p. 171.

VOJNO-TEHNICKI GLASNIK. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLOCAI, Janos, dr.

History of three expeditions. Elet tud 19 no.43:2038-2042 23 O '64

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLOCAI, Janos, dr.

The anniversary of the triumph over Mount Everest. Term tud kozl 7 no.10:451-455 O '63.

1. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Hegymaszocsoportjanak vezetoje, Budapest.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720019-3

KARLOCAI, Janos, dr., vallalati jogtanacsos

Hungarian mountaineers in the Austrian Alps. Foldr kozl 11 no.1:75-77 '63.

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