"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMEL'NOY, Ivan Georgiyevich; TARARUKHIN, A., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn.red.

[Make every hectare of land fertile] Bogatym sdelat' kazhdyi gektar zemli. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

BERKAN, Ya.; ZVARGULE, A., vneshtatnyy instruktor; KHARITONOVA, V., doverenyy vrach; SAVEL'YEVA, G., inzh.-tekhnolog; NIKOLAYEVA, A., starshiy instruktor; SMIRNITSKAYA, Ye.; KHMELOVA, V.

Changes for the better. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.4:20-22 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' obshchestvennogo soveta 4-y ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy g. Rigi (for Berkan). 2. Respublikanskiy sovet profsoyuzov Latviyskoy SSR (for Zvargule, Nikolayeva). 3. Pishchevaya laboratoriya g. Yurmala (for Savel'yeva). 4. Korrespondent gazety "Sovetskaya Latviya" (for Smitrnitskaya). 5. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsial'noye strakhovaniye" (for Khmeleva).

(Latvia--Sanatoriums)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

L 16663-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4 IJP(c)/
RPL/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3 RM/JW/MJW/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP4044745 S/0153/64/007/003/0450/0455

AUTHOR: Bry*nza, A. P.; Gerasyutina, L. I.; Khmelovskaya, S. A. B

TITLE: Effect of nitro derivatives of aniline and phenol on the electrochemical behavior of titanium and steel in sulfuric and hydrochloric acid solutions

27

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 3, 1964, 450-455

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, steel, galvanostatic polarization, electrochemical behavior, nitroaniline, nitrophenol, corrosion inhibition, nitro group position, oxidizing agent, cathodic process, anodic process, protective film formation, electrode passivation, cathodic depolarizer, anodic polarizer

ABSTRACT: The differences in the action of nitro derivatives of aniline and phenol and the effect of the position of the nitro group in the molecules on the electrodic processes occurring on titanium and steel in acid corrosion were investigated. The galvanostatic polarization of VT1-2 titanium and 08 KP steel was determined in 10N H_2SO_4 and in 7N HCl without inhibitor and with up to 50 mmol/l of the ni-

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L 16663-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044745

tro derivatives. Titanium was readily passivated; therefore the nitroanilines and nitrophenols, fairly weak oxidizing agents, effectively inhibited titanium corrosion in H_2SO_4 and in HCl. They rapidly retarded the cathodic process of titanium corrosion by forming a protective film on its surface. With low concentrations of nitroanilines (10 mmol/l) the electrode passivation was unstable, but with 30 mmol/l nitroaniline the cathodic current exceeded the titanium solution current and the surface passivation was stable. Nitrophenols behave similarly to the nitroanilines, only the stationery potential of titanium in their presence was less positive than with nitoranilines. The oxidation ability of the nitro derivatives increased with increase in their dipole moment; p-nitroaniline was the most effective corrosion inhibitor for titanium in the HCl and H_2SO_4 solutions. Steel is passivated with difficulty; the nitroanilines and nitrophenols did not form protective films and the steel was intensively dissolved and polarized at very high current densities. Effective corrosion inhibitors on steel were also strong oxidizing agents. The nitroanilines and nitrophenols were effective depolarizers of cathodic and weak polarizers of anodic processes of dissolving steel in HCl and H_2SO_4, with the o- and p- derivatives having the greatest depolarizing action.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

L 16663-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044745

Orig. art. has: 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Dnepropetrovsk State University, Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

1. KHMELOVSKIY, K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Finance

7. Strengthen financial control. Fin. i kred. SSSR no. 6 1952.

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMELOVSKIY, K.

We are not only controling but helping as well. Fin. SSSR. 23 no.1:66-69 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zevaduyushchiy Luganskim oblastnym finansovym otdelom.
(Lugansk Province—Finance)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ZHEDEK, M.S.; KHMELYK, G.G.; MAKSAKOVA, V.A.; SHANIGINA, M.I.; VOLKOVA, G.M.

Stabilization of creamery butter by antioxidants. Report No.2: Effect of antioxidants on the keeping quality of butter manufactured by the continuous line method during prolonged storage. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.6:59-63 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut, kafedra khimii i kafedra tekhnologii zhivotnovodcheskikh produktov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

VESTEL', A.N. (Kiyev); SHKLYARSKIY, N.D. (Kiyev); KHMELYUK, A.I. (Kiyev)

Changing the structure of an area to service the "christmas tree" gas wells. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.10:28 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Rabotniki SU-4 tresta Ukrgazneftestroy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

RAKHLIN, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHMELYUK, K., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUZHKIN, N., inzh.; DANILOV, B., inzh.

Slag concrete panels with hollow insertion pieces. Zhil. stroi. no.1:16-18 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Concrete walls)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KAZANSKIY, M. [Kazans'kyi, M.], doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DUSHCHENKO, V. kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; KHMELYUK, K., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Theoretical principles of engineering thermophysics" by A.V. Lykov. Reviewed by M.Kazans'kyi, V.Dushchenko, K.Khmeliuk. Bud.mat.i konstr. 4 no.4:64 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Building research) (Lykov, A.V.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMELYUK, K. D.

KHMELYUK, K. D.: "Investigation o f the heat exchange of the outer walls of residence buildings." Academy of Construction and Architecture Ukrainian SSR. Sci Res Inst of Structural Technology. Kiev, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Doctor in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knishnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMELYUK, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermal investigations of large-block and panel walls. Nov.v stroi.tekh. no.13:201-214 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Insulation (Heat)) (Walls)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

88685

S/170/61/004/002/014/018
B019/B060

11.9200

AUTHOR: Khmelyuk, K. D.

TITLE: A Study of the Thermal Boundary Layer of Vertical Walls

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 109-112

TEXT: The author wanted to clarify the effect of the fields of temperature and velocity on the heat exchange in free convection by investigating the boundary layer on models and buildings. The inner boundary layer was examined on walls up to 3 m high at an outside temperature of -20°C and an inside temperature of +18°C. The temperature in the boundary layer was measured with copper-constantan thermocouples distributed over the wall cross section. The air temperature was measured as well at various distances from the wall. The air velocity in the boundary layer was measured by a special device consisting of a thermocouple with one soldered joint attached to a copper cylinder 1.5 mm in diameter, and the other at a distance of 5 mm onto a support. The latter

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

88635

A Study of the Thermal Boundary Layer of Vertical Walls

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B019/B060

could be arranged both in parallel and in perpendicular to the wall. During the measuring operation the copper cylinder was heated to 8-10°C above air temperature, and the air velocity was inferred from the cooling rate of the copper cylinder with the aid of a calibration curve. Fig. 1 is a graph showing the velocity and the temperature of the air as a function of the distance from the wall. It was noted that the cold air directly on the wall was practically motionless, and that the temperature fluctuations began at a distance of 1 mm from the wall and attained their maximum at a distance of 10 - 15 mm. At 40 mm the temperature fluctuations did not amount to more than 0.3°C. It was also noted that the temperature fluctuations were more marked in the lower range. The highest convection velocity takes place at a distance of 10-15 mm. Thus it may be seen that the convection velocity of the air is distributed in the same way as the temperature fluctuations, that the thickness of the laminar convection current depends upon the wall roughness which never exceeds 1 mm. These results must be taken into account when determining the heat flux of the wall, since the external heat measuring instrument is mostly placed in the laminar boundary layer, when conventional measuring methods

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

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A Study of the Thermal Boundary Layer of Vertical Walls

S/170/61/004/002/014/018
B019/B060

are applied. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut santekhniki i oborudovaniya zdaniy i sooruzheniy AS i A USSR, g. Kiyev (Institute of Sanitary Engineering, House Fittings, and Building Construction, AS and A UkrSSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1960

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

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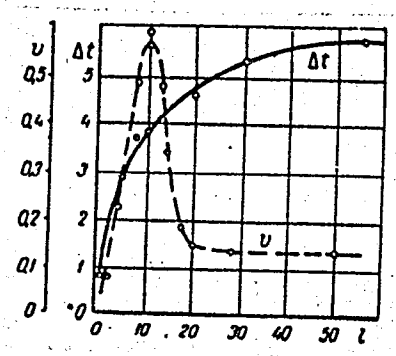

Legend to Fig. 1: Distribution of the temperature difference Δt between air temperature and wall temperature and the velocity v.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMELYUK, K.D.

Investigating the thermal boundary layer of vertical wall barriers. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.2:109-112 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut santekhniki i oborudovaniya zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR, Kiyev.
(Heat—Convection)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMELYUK, Konstantin Dem'yanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DUZHKIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; LOBAYEV, B.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; POLTORATSKAYA, E., red.; LEUSHCHENKO, N., tekhn. red.
[Heat and mass exchange in the exterior elements of apartment houses]Teplomassoobmen v ograzhdaiushchikh konstruktsiiakh zhilykh zdanii. Pod red. B.N.Lobaeva. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 93 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Apartment houses) (Heat--Transmission)
(Mass transfer)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ACCESSION NR: AP4045320 S/0209/64/000/006/0068/0071

AUTHOR: Kozlov, V.; Makiyenko, V.; Khmelyuk, V.

TITLE: Passive relay devices

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 6, 1964, 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: relay, passive relay, communication satellite, Echo-2, radio transmission, radio probe

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly discuss the joint British, American and Soviet epxeriment on the reception of radio signals reflected from the artificial Earth satellite "Echo-2" and the Moon (signals transmitted from the Observatory at Jodrell Banks, reflected from the satellite or the Moon and received at the city of Zimenki in the Gor'kiy oblast). The authors distinguish two possible means of communication through artificial Earth satellites (AES): the use of active or passive relays. They show that the second method does not require the presence in space of a transceiver station, it being sufficient that there merely be some sort of a body to reflect the radio waves transmitted from the Earth. The specific requirements of such a "passive relay" system are briefly outlined. The radio probe of the planet Venus by Soviet scientists in 1962 is described. Details are given on the American "Echo-1" and "Echo-2" satellites, and on the experiments

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ACCESSION NR: AP4045320

carried out with the second of these during the period from 21 February through 8 March, 1964. Some information with respect to the radio telescope at Zimenki, used by the Soviets to pick up the signals, is given, and the basic plan of the experiment is shown in diagrammatic form. The practically distortion-free reception of Morse telegraphy is noted in the authors' consideration of the results of this interesting series of experiments. The quality of facsimile and letter-printing telegraphy is noted to have been worse. The authors point to the need for higher transmitter output and a transition to the centimeter wave band for improved signal-to-noise ratio at the input of the receiving apparatus. Difficulties in the use of passive relay systems, due to power considerations which have the effect of limiting the bandwidth and the need for a large number of individual components, are discussed, and the need for passive satellites of other and different configurations from that of the "Echo-2" is analyzed from the point of view of achieving a greater effective surface of reflection, without making their injection into orbit and maintenance of shape more difficult. The use of satellites with Van Att grids is discussed, with the authors claiming that such devices permit a channel bandwidth of 10 Mc in a waveband of 2.75-5.77 cm with an effective satellite area of 1 m^2 at an altitude of approximately 10,000 kilometers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045320

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMIADASHVILI, D., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki Gruz SSR.

Word of an old radio engineer. IUn.tekh. 5 no.6:13 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Radio engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ALEKSANDROV, Ye.V.; KIRIYA, T.A.; KHMIADASHVILI, P.I.

Vibration compensator for a drilling tool. Neft. khoz. 43 no.5:17-20 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof.; KHMIDULLIN, M.M., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Methods for increasing the effectiveness of deep plowing in Bashkiria. Zemledelie 25 no.8:37-41 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Bashkiria—Plowing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMILEVSKIY, Z.I.

Find of remains of Alces alces L. in the Chanyzh peat bog. Vest. L'vov. un. Ser. geol. no.2:44-46 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMILEVSKIY, Z.I.

Book Section of the Geological Museum of the I. Franko University in Lvov. Paleont.sbor. [Lvov] no.1:165-166 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

(Ukraine—Paleontology-Bibliography)
(Bibliography-Ukraine—Paleontology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

GRIKIN, B.S.; GUMILEVSKIY, N.S.; DUBINKIN, N.P.; KACHER, Kh.A.; MEDINSKIY, L.B.; FISH, A.Ya.; KHMIROV, G.I.; BOROKH, V.I., redaktor.

[Technical norms and wages in the electrical industry] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie i zarabotnaia plata v elektropromyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 247 p. (MLRA 7:1)

(Electric industries) (Industrial management)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMIROV, V. I.

SOV/133-59-5-6/31

AUTHORS: Derfel', A.G., Dubina, Yu.G., [illegible], Mysnenkov, N.I., Sologub, S.L., Tret'yakov, Ye.V., Khmirov, V.I., Chernenko, P.A. and Shneyerov, Ya.A.

TITLE: Efficiency of the Use of Sinter and Briquettes Instead of Ore and Limestone in Open-hearth Furnaces (Effektivnost' primeneniya v martenovskikh pechakh aglomerata i briketov vmesen rudy i izvestnyaka)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 5, pp 400 - 407 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to compare the efficiency of using fluxed sinter and ore-lime briquettes instead of ore and limestone in open-hearth furnaces as well as to determine the optimum composition of the above agglomerated materials, experimental heats were carried out in 370-ton open-hearth furnaces at the imeni Dzerzhinskiy Works during 1957-1958. Altogether 63 heats with briquettes, 76 with sinters of various compositions and 90 comparative heats using ore and limestone were made. All heats were made in the same furnaces and during the same periods. The composition of briquettes and sinters tested is given in Table 1 (basicity of briquettes varied from 0 - 5.4 and of

Card1/4

sinters from 0.4 to 2.2). Changes in the basicity and FeO content in slag in the course of smelting are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively, the main indices of the experimental and comparative heats in Table 2, the comparison of the amounts of CaO, SiO_2 and ΣFeO transferred to slag from various granular materials - Table 3, changes in the SiO_2 content of slag in the course of smelting for various heats - Figures 3 and 8, the same changes in slag basicity - Figure 4, the same changes in the P_2O_5 content - Figures 5 and 9, the same changes in the CaO content - Figure 6, the same changes in the ΣFeO and CaO and ΣFeO contents - Figures 7 and 11, the same changes in the content of sulphur - Figure 10. It was found that the use of fluxed briquettes or sinters instead of ore and limestone leads to a considerably faster formation of slag during the melting down period, to an earlier slag removal and to a corresponding decrease in the melting

Card2/4

period. The use of fluxed briquettes or sinter of a basicity 2.0 - 2.5 without additions or with minimal additions of ore and limestone made it possible: 1) to decrease the melting period in 370-ton furnaces by 40-45 min with an increase in the furnace productivity of 6-7%; 2) to decrease the duration of heating up successive layers of granular materials during the charging period as well as their heating after the charging is completed (which permitted a further decrease of 10-15 min in the duration of heats); 3) to increase slag basicity in the course of smelting and to decrease the FeO content of slag at the beginning of the melting period and to increase its FeO content at the end of this period; 4) to increase the dephosphorising and desulphurising ability of slag due to its earlier formation and higher basicity throughout the whole course of smelting and 5) to exclude blow-outs from the furnace during melting. The briquettes and sinters can also be used with success during refining. The organisation of a large-scale

Card3/4

production of fluxed briquettes and sinters for the open-hearth furnaces and their wide application in steel-making practice is recommended. There are 11 figures, 3 tables and 6 Soviet References.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals) and Zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (imeni Dzerzhinskiy Works)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

S/133/61/000/003/003/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Panich, B. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Khmirov, V.I., Ingineer, and Ul'yanov, D.P., Engineer

TITLE: Floating hot dozzle with ceramic ring

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1961, 225 - 227

TEXT: When using stationary dozzles in casting killed steel, horizontal cracks sometimes occur in the ingot, due to delayed shrinkage. These cracks are mainly found at the top, under the feeder. In order to prevent the sticking of the ingot, floating dozzles (ceramic or metallic), based on American designs are used at the Kuznetskiy kombinat (Kuznets Combine). It was found that the bottom of steel dozzles contacting with the liquid metal was destroyed. To prevent this the zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Plant im. Dzerzhinskiy) used floating dozzles with ceramic rings. The lower part of the dozzles (produced for the Bessemer-process and 4.4 t ingots) can be replaced as they are fixed to the dozzle-construction by 4 bolts. The test dozzles had a smaller diameter than the conventional ones. In this way the H/D ratio

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

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A054/A033

Floating hot dozzle with ceramic ring

is increased and this improves the heat conditions of the dozzle. As a result their volume could be decreased by 2 %. As the special stand to fit the ceramic rings to the dozzle is not yet available, a projection is mounted to prevent the ceramic ring from fracturing when the dozzle is fitted. The dozzles are lined with chamotte mortar, 80 mm thick. In the first tests the ring was fixed to the dozzle with a metal clamp, (Figs. 1, 4) but this intricate method was soon abandoned and replaced by mounting the ring in the liquid siliceous refractory mass used for coating the dozzle and drying it over a burner. The ceramic rings were tested in producing railway steel, which was poured from the top through an intermittent spout. It was found that when ceramic rings are used under the dozzles, the intermittent spout can be dispensed with, if the following conditions are observed: 1) the gap between the ingot mold walls and the dozzle must not be more than 10 mm; 2) the metal flow must stop when the dozzle is filled to a height of 30 - 40 mm; 3) the pouring breaks should be about 30 - 40 seconds. By abandoning the intermittent spout, the pouring time could be reduced to 50 %, transverse cracks in the ingot were eliminated and the surface of the rails made of these ingots is much smoother. Moreover, only 11 - 14 % of the casting has to be cropped instead of the conventional 15.5 - 18.2 % and the amount

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

Floating hot dozzle with ceramic ring

S/133/61/000/005/003/014
A054/A033

of metal used for the riser can be decreased by 1.5 - 2.0 %. However, the ceramic rings still show the following deficiencies: 1) the lower part of the dozzle is not fixed firmly enough to the upper part; 2) the taper of the lining is inadequate (10 %), rendering it difficult to remove the dozzle from the ingot. The taper should be increased to 13 - 15 %; 3) the dozzle is not heavy enough. It happens, that it rises when the upper part of the riser is being filled and then metal flows out from the riser. Moreover, the production and especially the drying of the ceramic rings is labor-consuming and complicated. Tests are being made to use wooden frames instead of these rings, as they are easily made and handled. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy institut metallov, zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (The Ukrainian Institute of Metals, the Plant im. Dzerzhinskiy)

Card 3/5

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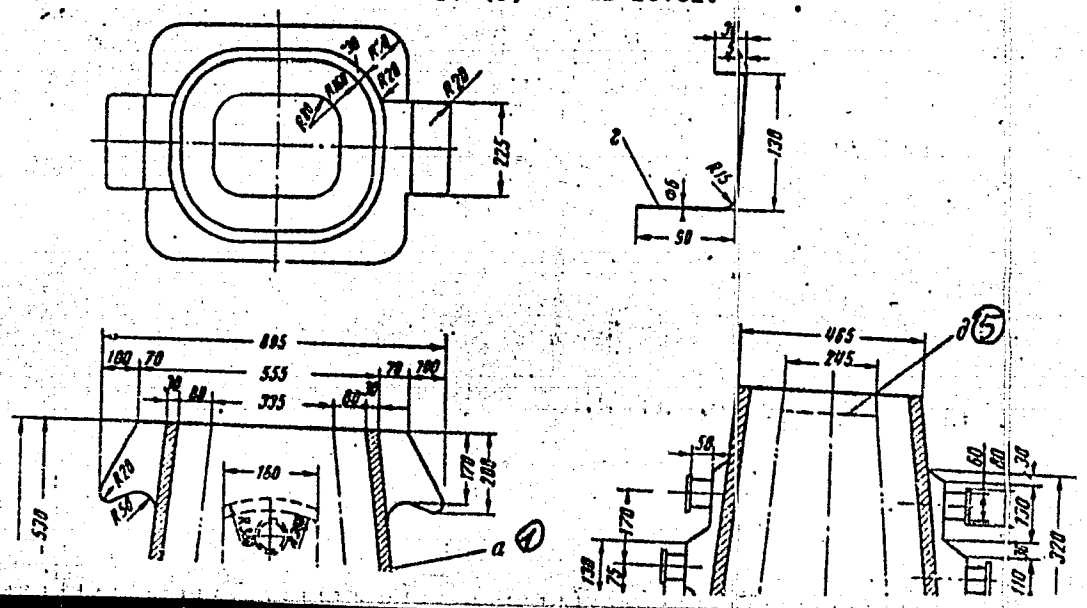
Card 4/5

Floating hot dozzle with ceramic ring

S/133/61/000/003/003/014
A054/A033

Figure 1: Floating dozzle (test specimen) of the Plant im. Dzerzhinskiy (1) upper part of the dozzle, (2) lower part of the dozzle, (3) ring, (4) clamp, (5) metal level.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

PANICH, B.I., kand.takhn.nauk; KHMIROV, V.I., inzh.; U'YANOV, D.F., inzh.

Floating riserheads with ceramic rings. Stal' 21 no.3:225-227 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov, i zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Risers(Founding)) (Steel ingots)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ABDULLAYEV, Khabib Mukhamedovich, laureat Leninskoy premii, akademik (1912-); MAVLYANOV, G.A., akademik, glav. red.; BAYMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., otv. red. toma; KHMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; BORISOV, O.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; GOR'KOVOY, O.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; KUCHUKOVA, M.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; MATSOKINA, T.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; MUSIN, R.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; PETROV, N.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; LYUBETSKAYA, R.Kh., red.; NURATDINOVA, M.R., red.

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR. Vol.1. 1964. 493 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. AN Uzbekskoy SSR i chlen-korespondent AN SSSR (for Abdullayev). 2. AN Uzbekskoy SSR (for Mavlyanov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMUNIN, S. F.

"an Investigation of the Dielectric Permeability of Aqueous Liquid Fuels and Oils." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. v. Lomonosov, 20 Dec 54. (VM, 9 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

USSR/Colloid Chemistry. Dispersion Systems B-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26416

Author : E.M. Fradkina, S.F. Khmunin

Title : Temporal Dependence of Dielectric Constant of Emulsions

Orig Pub : Kolloid. zh., 1956, 18, No 5, 604-608

Abstract : The dependence of the dielectric constant (ε) of emulsions (E) of distilled water and of 2 n. NaCl solution in heavy mineral lubricating oil and in fuel oil (mazut) on the time of measurement was investigated. ε was measured by the pulsation method at the frequency of 1 megacycle and by the second Drude method at 180, 300 and 1070 megacycles. A rapid rise of ε was observed at 1 megacycle; the speed of the rise increased together with the rise of the concentration of the dispersion phase and with the drop of the viscosity of the dispersion medium; ε is greater in E-s of NaCl solutions than in E-s of water. It is surmised that the dependence on time at a given frequency is connected with the formation of chains of drops of the dispersion phase. The rise speed of ε in ultrahigh frequency fields is several times less; it depends on the temperature, the viscosity of the dispersion medium, and the dif-

Card : 1/2

S. Ordzhonikidze Aviation Inst. Moscow

USSR/Colloid Chemistry. Dispersion Systems B-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26416

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

ference between the densities of both the phases. It is surmised that at these frequencies, the formation of chains is impeded by the inertion of macroscopic drops and that the observed temporal dependence is connected only with the sedimentation. ε of water and NaCl solution emulsions in fuel oil of high viscosity is constant in ultrahigh frequency fields during 4 to 5 hours.

Card : 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

Khmunin, S.F.

94-1-14/24

AUTHORS: Gul', V. Ye., Mayzel', N.S., Frenkel', S.N. and Khmunin, S.F.

TITLE: The Insulation of Live Parts in Packaged and Assembled High- and Low-voltage Equipment (Izolyatsiya tokovedushchikh chastey v komplektnykh i sbornykh ustroystvakh vysokogo i nizkogo napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, V. 13, No.1, pp. 29 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Extensive use is now being made of prefabricated and packaged high- and low-voltage distribution equipment. In general, Soviet equipment of this kind is larger than foreign equivalents, which is wasteful in sheet steel, aluminium bus-bars, etc. Current-carrying parts are usually bare and are mounted on ceramic or plastic insulators; clearances are consequently large. By insulating these parts, the equipment could be made smaller. This short article describes appropriate materials and methods. Yu.F. Voronkov, N.S. Il'in and Ya.N. Kaplunov participated in the development of suitable insulation. After considerable experimental work, it was decided to investigate a number of polymers including p.t.f.e., poly-amide resin 548, polyvinylbutyral, butadiene-styrol rubber and silicone rubber. The most suitable material was found to be polyethylene. In the early stages of the work, films of the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

The Insulation of Live Parts in Packaged and Assembled High- and Low-voltage Equipment 94-1-14/24

material were applied to the conductors, but this was not very satisfactory. The best method proved to be hot-spraying with a special pistol. Air with powdered insulating material in suspension is heated by an acetylene flame so that the particles in molten and plastic form adhere to and build up on surfaces with which they come in contact. The equipment used to apply insulation in this way is illustrated diagrammatically. A polyethylene layer 0.9 mm thick was maintained in a humidity chamber for 24 hours and then tested for five minutes at a voltage of 5 kV/mm without breakdown. The material was also tested after exposure to heat, light, frost, vibration and water and was generally satisfactory. It is concluded that polyethylene insulation of appropriate thickness applied in this way can be used in distribution equipment for 6 - 10 kV. The work continues. There is 1 figure.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

GUL', V.Ye.; MAYZEL', N.S.; FRENKEL', S.N.; IL'IN, N.S.; KAPLUNOV, Ya.N.; KHMUNIN, S.F.; VORONKOV, Yu.F.

Investigating the use of high molecular weight substances for the insulation of bus bars. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 2 no.2:274-279 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Kafedra fiziki.
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Polymers--Electric properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

UMANSKIY, P.Ya., gornyy inzh.; KHMURA, A.I., gornyy inzh.

"Preparation of documentation for estimates and accounting procedures in main mine construction" by L.IA.Furberov, A.A. Turin, N.L.Topil'skii. Reviewed by P.IZ.Umanskii, A.I.Khmura. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.11:44-45 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.
(Mining engineering)
(Furberov,L.IA.) (Turin,A.A.) (Topil'skii, N.L.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

17

A note on the relation of the quality of tobacco to the extractable substances. A. A. Samuk and M. Kamura. State Inst. Tobacco Investigations (U. S. S. R.), *Bull.* 81, 53-4(1931).—Water, alc. and ether were used in extg. various grades of tobacco and it was found that water and alc. exts. give an index of the quality of the tobacco: the poorer the tobacco the lower the quantity of substances extd. J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

ca

17

The variability of the alkaloid complex in hybrids of several varieties of Nicotiana. A. Shmuk and M. Khrupa. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. A., No. 15, 111-21(1932).—The volatile and nonvolatile alkaloid contents of the following species of *Nicotiana* are given: *N. tabacum*, *rustica*, *langsdorfi*, *chinensis*, *paniculata*, *suaveolens*, *glauca*, *sylvestris*, *quadrivalvis*, *glutinosa*, *acuminata*, *sanderae*, *repanda*, *longiflora*, *alata*, *plumbaginifolia*, *rusbyi*. The alkaloid content of a number of hybrids is given. J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

17

The chemical characteristics of several varieties of Nicotiana. M. Shimura. *State Inst. Tobacco and Marketing Ind.* (U.S.S.R.), No. 125, 107-11(1935). On 11 varieties of tobacco the following were det.: nicotine content, volatile and nonvolatile alkaloids, m. p. of the picrates of the volatile alkaloids, total N, protein N, reducing substances, carbohydrates, polyphenols, the Shmuk number, and citric and malic acids. Topping certain varieties (especially *N. glauca*) increased the nicotine content.

J. S. Joffe

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

17

Commercial products obtained from Nicotiana glauca. M. Kimura. *Tabak S. S. S. R.* 1937, No. 2, 55. [illegible] may because of commercial importance because of its 0.74% content of anabasine, 7.16% citric acid and 7.90% malic acid. The citric acid is concd. mainly in the lower leaves, while anabasine is found mainly in the young upper leaves. The amt. of citric acid increases with the growth of the plant; the leaves contain 3.1% citric acid during the blooming period (on the dry substance) while during the maturing of the seeds its content increases to an av. of 7.16%. The amt. of anabasine ext. with chloroform exceeds that extd. by petroleum ether by 100%. A considerable amt. of anabasine is present in the stalks and roots. A. A. Boehtlingk

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

17

The alkaloid of Nicotiana glauca. M. I. Khmurzi, J. *Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 105-8(in English 109) (1938).—Anabasine was extd. from the plant with 3% ale. NH_3 soln. After distn. ale. and soln. of the residue in 5% HCl, the alkaloid was set free by alkalization of the soln. and extd. with Et_2O. The yield was 24.4 g. of pure alkaloid per 7.5 kg. of plant. Six references.

A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

17

The determination of nicotine and anabasine when present in a mixture. M. F. Khmura. *Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Tabach.-Makhorch. Prom.* No. 140, 97-103(1939).—The total alkaloid content is detd. by titration. The Ac deriv. of anabasine does not form a picrate and nicotine does.

J. S. Joffe

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

Khmura M. I.

Oxidation of organic compounds. XI. Catalytic oxidation of p-cymene in the liquid phase. M. I. Khmura, B. V. Suvorov and S. R. Rafikov (Zh. ocshch. Khim. [illegible], 25, 1418–1423).—A study was made of the oxidation of p-cymene by air in the liquid phase in the presence of Mn, Co and Cu toluates, Mn terephthalates and naphthenates, MnO_2, and foamed glass, at 170–172°. It is considered that the hydroperoxide of p-cymene is first formed, and that this loses MeOH to give methyl p-tolyl ketone, which in turn oxidises to p-toluic acid and thence to terephthalic acid. The hydroperoxide of acetone also decomposes directly to give acetone and p-cresol, but in small quantities. Alongside the oxidation of p-cymene, a condensation reaction leads to the formation of 1 : 1 : 2 : 2-tetramethyl-1 : 2-di-p-tolylethane. Reference is made to the increase in activity of the H-atom of the isopropyl group at higher temp. Up to 110° preferential attack occurs at the Me group, presumably because the H-atom of the isopropyl group is protected by steric factors; at higher temp. the mobile H of the isopropyl group enjoys greater freedom and reacts preferentially to the Me group. (33 references.) K. F. A. Linton.

Inst. Chem. Sci., AS Kazakh SSR

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMURA, M. I.

5

3

Oxidation of organic compounds. XIII. Permanganate method of analysis of mixtures of alkylbenzenes. B. Y. [illegible], M. I. Khmura, and I. N. [illegible] [illegible] 1953 [illegible] 73-80, cf. C.A. 56, 12857g.—Oxidation of [illegible] and isomeric xylenes, as well as o-, m-, and p-toluic acids with KMnO, was exam[illegible]. A quant. oxidation to terephthalic [illegible] oxidations of the remaining starting mat[illegible], the yields were much below the 100% level. Owing to [illegible] oxidation, the yield of dicarboxylic acids from mixed xylenes is considerably lowered. Thus the KMnO method is [illegible] suitable for quant. estn. of mixed alkylbenzenes.

O. Id. Losolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMURA, M. I.

5

Hydrocyanic acid. B. V. Suvorov, S. R. Rafikov, V. S. Kudinova, and M. I. Khmura. U.S.S.R. 106,226, July 23, 1957. HCN is obtained by the catalytic oxidation of a mixt. of MeOH and NH_4OH. A mixt. of V and Sn oxides is used as the catalyst.

M. Hosch

4E 4j

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMURA, M.I.

AUTHOR SUVOROV, B.V., RAFIKOV, S.R., KUDINOVA, V.S., KHMURA, M.I., [redacted] 20-2-31/67

TITLE On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Methyl Alcohol Formaldhyde and Formic Acid in the Vapour phase in the Presence of Tin Vanadate.
(O mekhani zme okislitel'nykh prevrashoheniy meti lovogo spirta formaldegi da i mirav'inoy kisloty v parovoy faze v prisutstvii vanadata alova

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 355-357, (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT On the occasion of oxidation of alkyl benzols in the vapour phase on vanadium catalysts a considerable quantity of compounds of relatively small molecules develops as by-products. Formaldehyde, carbon monoxide and -dioxide among them develop the main products. The formation mechanism and further transformations of these "splinters" are in sufficiently investigated (methanol, formic acid and others would be expected espectially on the occasion of oxidation of the benzol homologies with an isopropyl group). The present particulars indicate that the lowest aliphate alcohols are the most unsteady ones. Larger quantities of corresponding aldehydes and products of a complete combustion develop from them by oxidation. The yield of acids is small, allegely because of its unsteadiness under these conditions. Oxidation was carried out in a dis-

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On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Methyl Alcohol, Formaldehyde and Formic acid in the Vapour Phase in the Presence of Tin Vanadate. [redacted] 20-2-31/67

charge plant(1100 mm lenght, 21 mm of diameter). The results of experiments with methanol showed that it completely enters into the reaction already at a temperature of 310°. The main products were: formaldehyde and carbon monoxide, the latter obviously as decomposition product of formaldehyde. This is confirmed by the results of the oxidation of formaldehyde itself. Moreover, illustation 1 shows that, on the occasion of formic acid, up to 40% CO_2 develop whereas in th case of methanol and formaldehyde its share does not exceed 10%. This demonstrated that formic acid cannot be looked upon as necessary by-product of a complete oxidation of methanol and formaldehyde. Obviously here the reaction proceels in several directions. Also the residual oxidation of carbon monoxide is here out of the question as the reaction of tin vanadite at a temperature of 410° proceeds only slowly. According to the peroxide- and chain-theory it is possible to suppose a general scheme of oxidation of methanol(and formaldehyde) (reaction II) based on the results obtained. For the purpose of an additional testing of this scheme, it was interesting to investigate the oxidation of methanol under comparable conditions, however under presence of ammonia. As expected up to 90% cyano-hy-

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations [redacted]
of Methyl Alcohol, Formaldehyde and Formic Acid in the Vapour
Phase in the Presence of Tin Vnadate. 20-2-31/67

drogen developed on this occasion, probably by formamide. Ammonia (3-5 g per 1 g initial matter) did not effect any essential modifications of the HCN. CO does not react with ammonia at the experimental temperature either. It is characteristic that on the occasion of interaction between formic acid and ammonia under similar conditions the HCN-yield does not exceed 50%. So the high HCN- yield cannot be caused by the intermediate formation of formic acid. The results of these latter experiments thus confirm (under the given experimental conditions) the above transformations of methanol and formaldehyde following each other.
(2 illustrations, 16 citations from publications)

ASSOCIATION Institute for Chemical Science of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
PRESENTED BY ARBUZOV, B.A., Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED 29.9.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMURA, M.I.

AUTHOR SUVOROV B.V., RAFIKOV S.R., SOLOMIN A.V. and KHMURA M.I. PA - 3162

TITLE On Vapor Phase Oxidation of Styrene and α-Methylstyrene on Tin Vanadate.
(O parofaznom okislenii stirola i α-metilstirola na vanadate olova.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 624-626 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 7/1957 Reviewed: 8/1957

ABSTRACT From the experimental results shown in two tables it appears that the yield of the single oxidation-products of each initial-substance depends on the temperature of the reaction: an increase of the latter advances a gradual destruction of the carbon-skeleton of the compound to be exidized. In the case of experiments carried out at relatively low temperature carbonyle-compounds with unchanged aromatic ring and benzoic acid predominated among the products of the reaction. With rising temperature its yield is reduced and the quantity of chinone and maleinanhydride increases. The quantity of low-molecularproducts of the complete and uncomplete oxidation is a very characteristic index. From the obtained data it appears that the total quantity of formaldehyde, CO and CO_2 at low

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PA - 3162

On vapor Phase Oxidation of Styrene and α-Methylstyrene on Tin Vanadate.

temperatures does not surpass 1,25 mol per mol of the oxidized carbon. This points to the fact that the low-molecular-products chiefly occur at the cost of the burning away of the lateral groups. The results obtained give rise to the assumption that the oxidation of the styrene and the α-methylstyrene in the vapour phase with tin vanadate in the primary phases takes place in the same direction as the oxidation in the condensation-phase with or without catalyzers. In the case of styrene a thermal decay with formation of benzaldehyde and formaldehyde is probable, and in the case of methylstyrene a thermal decay with formation of acetophenone and formaldehyde. Experimental results confirm this assumption. At higher temperatures no acetophone or benzaldehyde could be detected in the reaction-products.
(2 tables and 3 citations from Slavic publications.)

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Chemical Science of the Academy of Science of the Kasakstan SSR.

PRESENTED BY: Arbuzov B.A., 3.10. 1956.

SUBMITTED: 29.9. 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KUDINOVA, V.S.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; SUVOROV, B.V.; KHMURA, M.I.

Oxidation of organic compounds. Report No. 20: Effect of water addition on catalytic oxidation of aromatic compounds in the gaseous phase. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.2:56-61 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Aromatic compounds) (Oxidation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

5(1,3) SOV/153-2-4-27/32

AUTHORS: Suvorov, B. V., Rafikov, S. R., Khmura, M. I., Kudinova, V. S., Kostromin, A. S.

TITLE: Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 614 - 618 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aromatic dinitriles are promising raw materials for the production of phthalic acids and diamines of the aliphatic-aromatic and alicyclic sequence. These again are the initial products for the production of polyesters and polyamides (Ref 1). The latter, however, can be directly obtained from dinitriles by their interaction with secondary and tertiary highly molecular alcohols (Ref 2). Hence the great interest in the new ways of producing dinitriles of various structures. After giving a survey of publications (Refs 3,4) the authors state that they have been dealing with the catalytic ammonolysis of organic compounds for years (Refs 5-7). With regard to their task of synthesizing dinitriles they pay special attention to the ammonolysis of dialkyl benzenes especially in the presence of air. The apparatus

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence SOV/153-2-4-27/32
From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

used for this purpose is filled with a granulated catalyst. Mixed catalysts of oxides of vanadium, tin, titanium, and some other elements with varying valence proved to be most effective. p-Xylene is the most accessible and promising raw material in the synthesis of dinitrile of terephthalic acid. Hence its transformations were investigated most thoroughly. Figure 1 shows the qualitative composition and the quantitative conditions of the reaction products of a characteristic experimental series. Hence it appears that oxidative ammonolysis yields a very complicated scale of substances. The main products, however, are the dinitrile and p-tolunitrile required. The composition of the reaction products greatly depends on the reaction conditions. The process can be directed to the special formation of any product by the choice of the respective reaction products. The structure of the initial product is also of importance. In addition to p-xylene, other p-dialkyl benzenes as well as hydroaromatic and terpene hydrocarbons underwent the reaction mentioned. All of them yielded terephthalic-acid dinitrile, and may thus be considered a source of reserve raw materials. Dinitriles of isophthalic and o-phthalic acid are

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence SOV/153-2-4-27/32
From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

very interesting. In addition to xylylene diamines (for the production of high-melting, fiber-forming polyamides), other valuable compounds can be obtained: orthoisomer (for phthalocyanine dyes (Ref 9), for refractory varnishes and glasses). Their yield exceeded 50%. The ammonolysis mentioned can also take place without oxygen (Ref 3), but the yield of dinitriles remains small (5-10%) (Fig 2). Aromatic aldehydes and acids react readily with ammonia under similar conditions and give nitrile yields close to theoretical ones (Ref 10). A report on the above paper was given at the All-Union Conference on "Ways of Synthesis of Initial Products for the Production of High Polymers" which took place in Yaroslavl' from September 29 to October 2, 1958. There are 2 figures and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR)

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

SUVOROV, B.V.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.; KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KUDINOVA, V.S.; KAGARLITSKIY, A.D.; KHMURA, M.I.

Catalytic synthesis of the dinitrile of terephthalic acid.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1837-1847 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMURNY, Yan [Hmurny, J.]

High-frequency wattmeter with nonlinear resistances. Izv. vys. uchebn. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.5:467-475 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy slabotochnoy i vysoko-chastotnoy elektrotekhniki Slovatskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta, Bratislava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMURNY, Ya. A.

Measurement of High-Frequency Transmitted Power." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications." 18 Feb 54. Dissertation (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 8 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

USSR/Physics - Crystal Lattice Sep 49
Atomic Structure

"Precision Measurement of Crystal Lattice Constants," A. Z. Khmydskiy, Kiev State U, 6 3/4 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 9

Method for measuring phases of lattice structure, using larger specimens and greater intervals between crystals and photographic film, was investigated with aluminum and iron. Obtained results with an accuracy of $2 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ (exceeding the accuracy of most existing methods). Method may be used in accurate measurement of phases of crystal lattices of the cubic system, in

[redacted] 152T85

USSR/Physics - Crystal Lattice (Contd) Sep 49

determination of the linear coefficient of thermal expansion, and in study of processes connected with small variations in phases of the lattice. It is easily adaptable to any plant laboratory where structural analysis is being carried out.

[redacted] 152T85

KHMYDSKIY, A. Z.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYLEV, B.V.

Phase diagrams of iron-nickel-sulfur systems. TSvet.met.29 no.3: 89 Mr '56. (Iron-nickel alloys) (MLRA 9:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, A.B., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; DAVYGORA, N.D., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Organization of regimental medical station. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:13-19 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

LITVINENKO, P.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KHMYLOV, A.V., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KURGUZOV, S.S., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby [deceased]

Food poisoning caused by the Sonne bacillus. Voen. med. zhur. no.4:23-25 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(SHIGELLA infections,
sonnei food pois. (Rus))
(FOOD POISONING, microbiol.
Shigella sonnei (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

1. SEKACHEV, N. Ye.; KHMYROV, A. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sheep Breeds

7. Raising Alai fat-rumped sheep. Sots. zhiv. 15, No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

L 30406-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AP6010418 SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/66/000/001/0015/0018 50 B

AUTHOR: Alizade, A. S.; Kuliyev, D. A.; Khmyrov, V. A.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Scientific-Research Power Engineering Institute im. I. G. Yes'man (Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki)

TITLE: Investigation of the electrical structure of thunderclouds by the radiosonde method

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskiy progress, no. 1, 1966, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: ~~cloud formation,~~ cloud physics, electric field, radiosonde, ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRIC PHENOMENON, ATMOSPHERIC CLOUD, ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE

ABSTRACT: Scientific research has been intensified recently in the study of the electrical structure of thunderclouds. The greatest amount of results is provided by specially equipped aircraft, geophysical rockets, radiosonde methods, and radar. The first experiments on the utilization of radiosonde for the measurement of the intensity of the electrical field in thunderclouds were performed in 1948 — 1949 (Belin. Proc. P. Soc., 60, 340, 1948; Byers. Thund Elec., 1953). In 1955 large scale work was performed by V. I. Arabadzhi (Grozy i grozovyye protsessy. Belgosizdat, 1960). The highest electrical field intensity recorded in these investigations amounted to 200 v/cm, which agrees with the data

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.729.2: 551.576

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

L 30406-66
ACC NR: AP6010418 0

obtained earlier (100-300 v/cm) (Simpson a. Scrase-Proc. R. So., 161, 309. 1937), and which deviates somewhat from the corresponding results obtained by Gunn (Meter. 2, 2, 1954). The present authors express the hope that the application of radiosondes in future investigations will make it possible to accumulate the necessary data which can be used for a more rigid formulation of the electrical structure of thunderclouds. The authors study static method of processing measurement data in the presence of abrupt shifts of radio transmitter antennas. A discussion is given on the selection of the receiving equipment, the design characteristics of the receiving antenna, and the circuit of the radiosonde transmitter. The order in which the recordings should be made is discussed together with methods of data processing. In conclusion, the authors point out that the selection of the working frequency of the radiosonde transmitter was made on the basis of the "radio-communication regulations" issued in Geneva in 1959 and ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on February 9 1961. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [08]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5017

Card 2/2 CC

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, V. I.
Acad Sci Kazakh SSR. Inst of Power Engineering. Alma-Ata, 1956.

KHMYROV, V. I.- "Investigation of the working process of a four-stage engine during hydrogen-air mixtures." Acad Sci Kazakh SSR. Inst of Power Engineering. Alma-Ata, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 13, 1956.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, V.I.

Features in using gas turbines in the electric power systems of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:88-94 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Kazakhstan--Electric power production)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, V.I.; VYPOLZOVA, M.N.; BEKMET'YEV, R.M.

Technical and economic possibilities of wind energy accumulation in the form of hydrogen and prospects for its use. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.2:109-128 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Wind power)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

LAVROV, B.Ye.; KHMYROV, V.I.

Certain results of the study of the operating process of a hydrogen piston engine. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:326-332 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gas and oil engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, V.I.; KHASENOV, Zh.Kh.

Method for determining the optimum parameters of gas turbine systems. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.1:36-46 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Gas turbines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, V.I.

Possibility of the use of gas turbine units in proposed power plant construction. Trudy Inst.energ.AN Kazakh.SSR 3:53-67 '61 (MIRA 14:12)

(Kazakhstan--Power engineering)
(Gas turbines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHASENOV, Zh.Kh.; KHMYROV, V.I.

Determining the optimum parameters and operation methods of gas turbines for district heating plants. Trudy Inst.energ. AN Kazakh.SSR 3:196-200 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Gas turbines)
(Heating from central stations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYKH, S.P., inzh.

Economic efficiency of gas turbine systems operating on mine methane. Elek. sta. 33 no.8:24-25 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Gas turbines) (Methane)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ACC NR: AP6033497 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0121/0121

INVENTOR: Kirpichnikov, B. N.; Khmyrov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Instrument for determining the adhesion of aerosol particles to a surface. Class 42, No. 186184 [announced by Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Power Engineering (Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 121

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol analyzer, aerosol adhesion, surface adhesion, aerosol, air pollution instrument, aerosol chemistry, adhesion

ABSTRACT: A description is given for a device for determining the adhesion of aerosol particles to a surface. The instrument consists of an elastic filament made of a nonmagnetic material, such as quartz, and an electromagnet which sets up a force for removing aerosol particles from a surface. The time at which a particle is removed is noted with a microscope, and the adhesive force is estimated from readings of an instrument connected to the electromagnet circuit which registers the intensity of the current in the circuit at the time of removal. The accuracy of this device has been

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.1.05:620.193.13

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ACC NR: AP6033497

improved by installing the filament in a fixed position and by flattening the operational end. This fixes the direction and invariability of the point of application, as well the direction of the force set up by the electromagnet acting on the particles.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROV, L.K., AMOSOVA, M.M.

Treatment of eczema with roentgen rays irradiation of the higher centers of the central nervous system. Vest. rentg., Moskva No.2:16-19 Mar-April 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Department of Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head -- Prof. P.M. Zalkan) and the Department of Roentgenology (Head -- Docent V. Kh. Kogan) of Yaroslavl' Medical Institute.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

CHERNUKHIN, A.Ye., inzh., red.; ASHKENAZI, E.L., red.; YEFREMOVA, M.K., red.; IVANOV, N.F., red.; KRASNOBRODSKAYA, L.L., red.; MOSHENTSEVA, I.I., red.; KHANDIN, V.Ye., red.; BEL'CHUK, V.I., mladshiy red.; KOMAROVA, Ye.B., mladshiy red.; SMIRNOVA, N.V., mladshiy red.; KIMYROVA, I.I., mladshiy red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.; KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian technical dictionary]Anglo-russkii politekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Glav. red. inostr. nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1962. 663 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(English language—Dictionaries—Russian)
(Technology—Dictionaries)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYROVA, N.A.

Polynomials with small prime divisors. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6: 1268-1271 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.M.Vinogradovym.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ACC NR: AP7011844 SOURCE CODE: UR/0038/66/030/006/1367/1372

AUTHOR: Khmyrova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Polynomials with small, simple divisors. II

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya matematicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 1367-1372

TOPIC TAGS: polynomial, polynomial equation

SUB CODE: 12

ABSTRACT: Rules are established for the distribution of numbers with small, simple divisors in polynomial sequences. A theorem is proven:

In known notations the expression

$$F_f(x, z) < c(f) \cdot x \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{\alpha\varepsilon}\right), \quad \frac{\ln \ln x}{\ln z} < \alpha = \frac{\ln z}{\ln x} < \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$$

is valid, and for any fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ in the interval $(0, 1/2)$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

ACC NR: AP7011844

the expression $F_f^{(n)}(x, s) < \frac{c(f)}{e}\pi(x)\cdot\exp\left(-\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\ln\frac{1}{\alpha e}\right), \quad \frac{\ln\ln x}{\ln x} < \alpha < \frac{1}{e},$

is valid, where c(f) is a positive constant depending on π, the degree of the polynomial f and its coefficients. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas. [JPRS: 40,423]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

L 01148-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021999 UR/0288/65/000/014/0076/0076
678.1.046(088.8)

AUTHOR: Fomicheva, N. N.; Borisov, S. N.; Khmyrova, N. Ye.

TITLE: A method for stabilizing siloxane rubber stocks. Class 39, No. 172983

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnyky znakov, no. 14, 1965, 76

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, siloxane

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for stabilizing siloxane rubber stocks containing highly active fillers by adding a dialkylsilyl ester of pinacol to the mixture. The period over which the technological properties of the stocks and the technical properties of the vulcanized products are maintained is increased by using 1,3,3,4,4-pentamethyl-1-ethyl-1-sila-2,5-dioxycyclopentane.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYZ, G.T., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "Study of the effectiveness of psycho-prophylactic (anaesthetization in) ~~[illegible]~~ labor." Odessa, 1958. 16 pp (Odessa State Med Inst im N.I.Pirogov), 200 copies (KL,48-58, 107)

-80-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYZ, G.T. assistent

Effect of psychoprophylactic preparation for labor on bisulfite-binding substances in the blood during labor.
Akush. i gin. 34 no.2:84-86 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel'nauki prof. A.M. Agarenov) lechebnogo fakul'teta Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LABOR, blood in
bisulfite binding substances, eff. of psychoprophylactic method of prep. (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

MALININ, A.I., prof.; KHMYZ, G.T., assistant (Odessa)

Some results of introducing psychoprophylactic preparation of parturients. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no. 1:29-32 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(CHILDBIRTH—PSYCHOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMIZ, G.T. [Khmyz, H.T.], assistent

Anesthesia in labor with promedol and isopromedol in connection with psychoprophylactic preparation. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.6:47-49 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii vrachebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. A.I.Malinin) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. I.Ya.Deyneka).

(PROMEDOL) (ISOPROMEDOL) (CHILDBIRTH—PSYCHOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

AKHMETOV, M.M., NERED, N.T., KRNYZ, I.Ye.

Effect of the size gas between cylinders and pistons of air boring machines on their performance. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor dela no.1:79-86 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Boring machinery—Pneumatic driving)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

NERED, N.T.; AKHMETOV, M.M.; KHMYZ, I.Ye.

Performance characteristics of PR-256 and PR-241 high-speed perforators. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela no.1:70-78 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Boring machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

BYKHOVETS, G.F.; KHMYZ, S.I.; SHABLIY, L.A.

Device for measuring the deflection of bore-holes in directed boring. Izm.tekh. no.9:16-17 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Boring) (Electric instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYRNIKOVA, A.A.

Training the student's thinking for the geography lesson. Geog. v shkole no.6:40-46 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYZNIKOVA, Ye.P.

Use of pharmacological methods in the study of sugar indexes in diseases of the central nervous system. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.3: 161-167 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (BLOOD SUGAR)
(PHENAMINE) (RARBITAL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHUTZNIKOVA, K. P.

Carbohydrate metabolism in peptic ulcer and its modification following sleep therapy. Trudy LSGNI 20:257-261 '54. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zav. klinikoy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.Ya.Rezdol'skiy i kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta zav. kafedroy - prof. S.M.Ryss

(SLEEP, therapeutic use,
peptic ulcer, eff. on blood sugar)
(PEPTIC ULCER, therapy,
sleep ther., eff. on blood sugar)
(BLOOD SUGAR, in various diseases,
peptic ulcer, eff. of sleep ther.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHMYZNIKOVA, E. P.

The effect of increased functional loads upon the cholesterol and glucose levels of gastric ulcer cases during sleep treatment. V. A. Bakkavelskii and E. P. Khmyznikova (Sanit.-Hyg. Inst., Leningrad). *Terap. Arkh.* 28, No. 8, 43-7(1956).—Hypocholesteremia and hypoglycemia are found in gastric ulcer patients. They continue low during sleep treatment but rise to normal when the treatment is at an end. The stability of this improvement was tested by administering functional loads (Na amytal, caffeine, 100 g. of sugar). Abnormal levels of cholesterol and glucose were found in several of the observed cases. This indicated the labile character of clinical improvement and suggests an explanation of frequent relapses in several cases.

A. S. Mirkin

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8"

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KHNAYEV, A.P.; GRABCHAK, P.A.

Using surface-active agents in petroleum production in the Anastasiyevka-Troitskoye field. Nefteprom. delo no.9:16-20 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Priazovneft'".

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KHNIZHNIK, Z. B.

STARIKOVICH, S. K. and KHNIZHNIK, A. B. Tube Expanding Machine (Elektromekhanicheskaya Val'tsovka dlya Trub), pp. 21-22

A machine tool used for expanding of boiler-tube ends is described. (Drawings)

SO: PROMYSHLENNAYA ENERGETIKA, No. 11, Nov. 1952, Moscow (1613006)

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KHNIZHNYAK, N.A.

FAYNBERG, Ya.B.; KHNIZHNYAK, N.A.

Artificially anisotropic media. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 25 no.4:711-719 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

(Wave guides) (Dielectrics) (Electric waves)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHNOKH, L. I.

KHNOKH, L. I. -- "Closed Fractures of the Pelvis." Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine, 1953
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

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KHNOKH, L.I.

LANDA, B.A.; KHNOKH, L.I.

Time and indications for surgery in patients with acute cholecystitis [with summary in English, p.152]. Khirurgiia 33 no.2:59-64 F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. Y.M.Burtniyek, zav. kafedroy - prof. A.F.Lepukaln) i iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y Rizhskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach E.V.Cherepovich).

(CHOLECYSTECTOMY
indic. & time-limits for surg. (Rus))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110019-8

KHNOKH, L. I., dotsent (Riga, ul. Gor'kogo, d. 121, kv. 3)

Fractures of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae in pelvic fractures. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.11:45-46 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(LUMBAR CURVE—FRACTURE) (PELVIS—FRACTURE)

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KRAPCHAN, Ye.; KHNURIN, P.; SUVOROV, K.

Let's finish what we have begun. Okhr. truda i sots.strakh. no.12:37-39 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' postoyanno deystvuyushchego proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya Orshanskogo l'nokombinata (for Krapchan). 2. Predsedatel' komissii okhrany truda Orshanskogo l'nokombinata (for Khnurin).

(Orsha—Textile industry—Hygienic aspects)

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L 13581-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AMD/ASD/AFFTC AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3003925 S/0235/63/003/004/0514/0517 59

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Fedorova, T. A.; Zharkov, Yu. A.; Tereshchenko, O. Ya.; Khny*chev, S. S.; Sbitneva, M. F.

TITLE: Changes in nucleoside content in rat urine during radiation injury 19

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, 514-517

TOPIC TAGS: nucleoside, radiation injury, urinalysis, DNA metabolism, Dische reaction, Dische-positive, desoxyribóside, desoxycytidin, timidin, chromatography, x-ray, cobalt-60, gamma ray, bone marrow, biomycin

ABSTRACT: Disruption of DNA metabolism during radiation injury leads to the appearance of unusual amounts of nucleosides in the urine, which can serve as an index of radiation injury. Experiments were performed to determine the post-irradiation appearance of substances in urine producing the Dische reaction and to test the effect of the introduction into irradiated animals of bone-marrow cells possessing a therapeutic effect. The presence of desoxyribosides (desoxycytidin and timidin) in the urine of experimental animals was investigated by chromatography. White rats were subjected to absolute minimum lethal doses (600 r) of gamma rays from Co^{60} and of x-rays. X-ray irradiation was produced by

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