"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, Ye.S.

Effect of the solvent on the reactivity and other physicochemical properties of polar particles. Part 1: Solvolysis kinetics of tert. butyl chloride in two-and three-component solvents. Kin. i kat. 1 no. 4:528-536 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov, Leningrad.
(Butyl chloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

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68920

S/054/60/000/01/010/022
B004/B117

AUTHOR: Rudakov, Ye. S.

TITLE: The Kinetics of Chemical Reactions With Variable Volume

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1960, Nr 1, pp 72-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to a discussion on the problem which of the two equations, i.e. $-dC/d\tau = K\prod_i C_i^{m_i}$ (1) or $-\frac{1}{V}\cdot(dN/d\tau) = K\prod_i C_i^{m_i}$ (2) gives a true picture of the course of the reaction with variable volume, and cites A. A. Vvedenskiy (Refs 2,3), D. I. Orochko (Ref 7), and G. M. Panchenkov (Refs 8,9). He states that the correctness of equation (2) has hitherto not been proved strictly. This paper gives the theoretical proof of equation (2). The experimental verification was performed by saponifying ethyl acetate with sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution and measuring the electrical conductivity. The author describes the experimental arrangement and the measurement of the electrical conductivity using an alternating current bridge and an electron-beam oscilloscope as the balancing apparatus. Figure 1 shows the saponification of ethyl acetate at constant volume. For the experiments carried out

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with a variable volume (dilution by adding water), the apparatus shown on figure 2 was used which had been provided with a mixer. The experiment was performed at $18.07 \pm 0.03^{\circ}C$. The molar concentration was $2.25 \cdot 10^{-3}$ at the beginning of the experiment for NaOH, $1.54 \cdot 10^{-3}$ for the ester, the initial volume was 279.0 ml, the final volume 702.6 ml, the dilution rate 6.325 ml per min. The experiment was made in three stages. First stage: reaction with constant initial volume; second stage: reaction at increasing volume; third stage: reaction with constant maximum volume. Fig 3 shows the variation of volume with time and of the electrical resistance during the three stages of the experiment. From experimental data obtained for the second stage, it may be derived (Fig 4) that the process accompanied by a change in volume follows equation (2). In figure 5, data calculated according to equation (1) and equation (2) are compared once more in proof of the fact that equation (1) yields incorrect results, if the volume changes. The rate constants for the three stages are given in a table. The increase in the reaction rate experienced during the second stage and exceeding by far the limit of error in measurement gives rise to the conclusion that there are kinetic effects not considered



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The Kinetics of Chemical Reactions With Variable Volume

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B004/B117

by equation (2). The author thanks B. P. Nikol'skiy, Corresponding Member AS USSR for his permission to carry out the experiments at the kafedra fizicheskiy khimii LGU (Chair of Physical Chemistry of the Leningrad State University), as well as V. V. Vovevodskiy, Corresponding Member AS USSR and the Professors K. P. Mishchenko and O. M. Todes for discussions. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SOV/20-127-5-35/58

5(4)

AUTHOR: Rudakov, Ye. S.

TITLE: On the Interrelations Between the Physico-chemical Characteristics of Polar Liquids

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1058-1061 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamic properties of polar liquids and their chemical effects as solvents, the solubility of substances in them, the electric conductivity of ions, etc. are not to be explained by the theory of electric polarization. The intermolecular field produced by the interaction between adjoining molecules depends on the microstructure of the distribution of charges, but not on the total dipole moment. Therefore, a microdielectric constant $D_0$ is assumed and the attempt is made to find an interrelation between D, $D_0$ and $\mu$. It is assumed that for water and homologous series of n-alcohols, for which $\mu$ is from 1.6 to 1.8 Debye, $D_0 \simeq D$. Owing to the dependence of the dielectric constant D on $\mu$ it is expected that in the case $\mu > \mu_0$, $D > D_0$, and in the reverse case ($\mu < \mu_0$) $D < D_0$. Figure 1 shows the kinetics of the monomolecular solvolysis of the

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SOV/20-127-5-35/50

On the Interrelations Between the Physico-chemical Characteristics of Polar Liquids

tertiary butylchloride in various solvents. Table 1 gives data taken from publications (Refs 1-12), which are augmented by investigations carried out by the author of liquid $(CH_3)_3CCl$ and its solutions in glycerin, ethylene glycol, and ethylene glycol + water. The curve holding for water and alcohols ($D=D_0$) divides the diagram (Fig 1) into two domains. To the left are the media with $\mu > \mu_0$, to the right those with $\mu < \mu_0$. A similar influence exercised by the medium is to be observed at: 1) The rate of the solvolysis of some halogen alkyls. 2) The solubility of electrolytes. 3) The solubility of non-electrolytes. 4) The distribution of substances between the solution and gaseous phase. 5) The behavior of Pisarzewski-Walden's "constants" in the case of some ions, as e.g. $Cl^-$, and 6) The electromotive force of chains such as $(Pt)H_2 \mid HCl, medium \mid AgCl\text{-}Ag$. From figure 4 it may be seen that each of these phenomena may serve the purpose of determining $D_0$. For $D_0 > 17$ the following is written down as the most simple empirical interrelation:

$$D_0 = 4.3 \frac{T_{boiling\ point}\,\rho^{2/3}}{M} \pm 10\%$$

($T_{boiling\ point}$ = absolute temperature of boiling point, $\rho$ = density, M = molecular weight).

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On the Interrelations Between the Physico-chemical Characteristics of Polar Liquids SOV/20-127-5-35/58

The author mentions the many vain attempts at establishing a parallelism between the dielectric constant and various physico-chemical characteristic values (Refs 13-16). The reason for this lack of success was a wrong conception of the parallelism between the thermodynamic properties of the medium and its dielectric constant. The author thanks V. V. Voyevodskiy, Corresponding Member AS USSR, and Academician M. I. Kabachnik for supervising work and for advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 25 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum-chemical Processes)

PRESENTED: February 25, 1959 by M. I. Kabachnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1959

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, Ye.S.

Thermodynamic calculation of the solvation capacities of solvents. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.3:629-632 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Kondrat'yevym.
(Solvation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, Ye.S.

Effect of the solvent on the reactivity and other physicochemical characteristics of polar particles. Part 2: Calculating the effects of a medium in the kinetics of decomposition of tert-butyl chloride and the mechanism of the reaction. Kin.i kat. 3 no.1: 18-30 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Propane) (Solvation) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

VASIL'TSOV, V.D.; VOLODARSKIY, L.M.; VOLCHENKO, M.Ya.; GALEISKAYA, R.A.; IROV, N.I.; KARINYA, L.F.; KONOVALOV, Ye.A.; MATVIYEVSKAYA, E.D.; PETRESKU, M.I.; RUDAKOV, Ye.V.; SAYFULINA, L.M.; SKVORTSOVA, A.M.; SOKOLOVA, N.M.; SOTNIKOVA, I.A.; STOLPOV, N.D.; SURKO , Yu.V.; TEN, V.A.; TRIGUBENKO, M.Ye.; FIRSOVA, Yu.V.; SHABUNINA, V.I.; YUMIN, M.N.; RYABUSHKIN, T.V., doktor ekon. nauk, otv. red.; ALAMPIYEV, P.M., red.; PAK, G.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, D., tekhn.red.

[Economy of socialist countries, 1960-1962] Ekonomika stran sotsializma, 1960-1962gg. Moskva, Izd-vo "Ekonomika," 1964. 261 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy.
(Communist countries--Economic conditions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, Yu.

Attachment device for the TKOZ-50 telephone station. Pozh. delo 8 no.9:24-25 S '62. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

PETUKHOV, B.S.; RUDAKOV, Yu.P.

Units for checking technological processes in preparing abrasive materials. Mashinostroitel' no.2:18 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Abrasives) (Electric controllers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, Ye.S.

Kinetics of chemical reactions at variable volume. Vest. LGU 15 no.4:72-79 '60. (MIRA 13:2)
(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

LITVINENKO, L.M.; RUDAKOV, Ye.S.; KIRICHENKO, A.I.

Kinetics of the reaction of m-chloroaniline with benzoyl chloride in mixtures of benzene with pyridine. Kin.i kat. no.5:651-660 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Aniline) (Benzoylation) (Pyridine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

USIYEVICH, M.A., kand. ekon. nauk; VIDMAR, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; STUPOV, A.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; STARODUBROVSKAYA, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; STOROZHEV, V.I., kand.ist. nauk; RUDAKOV, Ye.V., kand. ekon. nauk; KIRANOV, P., prof.; KHORVAT, L. [Horvat, L.], kand. ekon. nauk; KROMM, K., doktor; FRUKK, Kh. [Frukk, H.], doktor; SHMIDT, V.[Schmidt, V.], prof., doktor; TEPIKHT, Ye.[Tepicht, E.], prof.; NIK, S. [Nic,S.], kand. ekon. nauk; DUMITRIY, D.[Dumitro, D.]; SVOBODA, K., kand. ekon. nauk; LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.; KIRSANOVA, I., mladshiy red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Socialist reorganizations in the agriculture of the European people's democracies] Sotsialisticheskie preobrazovaniia v sel'skom khoziaistve evropeiskikh stran narodnoi demokratii. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 334 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy.2. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy AN SSSR (for Usiyevich, Vidmar, Stupov, Starodubrovskaya, Storozhev, Rudakov).
(Europe, Eastern--Agriculture, Cooperative)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

STOROZHEV, V.I.; KORKUNOV, I.N.; RUDAKOV, Ye.V.; MELLINYY, S.A.; LUKOVNIKOVA, S.V.; POTAPOV, Kh.Ye.; ZAKUSILO, P.S.; ZAVERENYAYEVA, L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Triumph of the Lenin cooperative plan in socialist countries] Pobeda leninskogo kooperativnogo plana v stranakh sotsializma. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1963. 274 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisticheskoy sistemy.
(Europe, Eastern--Agriculture, Cooperative)
(Collective farms)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Some efficient parameters of boring and blasting operations with short-delay blasting during stone drifting in the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy KuzNIIshakhtostroia no.1:41-53 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

Rudakova, A.N.

Synthesis and study of nitro and sulfo derivatives of 3,4-1-methyl-3,4-diphenylhexane A. M. ... A. N. 2 B

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SHPOLYANSKIY, B.Yu.; RUDAKOVA, A.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ANTONOVA, G.P., tekhnik; ANIKIYENKO, O.M., tekhnik; RUZIN, S.I., otv. za vypusk; IOFINOVA, TS.B., red. izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Album of working drawings of the basic parts and units of the TDT-60 tractor]Al'bom rabochikh chertezhei osnovnykh detalei i uzlov traktora TDT-60. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Pt.1.[The D60T engine]Dvigatel' D60T. 1962. 224 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Khimki. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii tipovoy tekhnologii remonta mashin i organi- remontnykh predpriyatiy otdeleniya remonta lesozagotovitel'nogo oborudovaniya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Shpolyanskiy).

(Tractors--Engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

KOMAROV, N.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; FOKIN, A.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BASHMAKOV, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUDAKOVA, A.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOSKALETS, Ye.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEDEL'SKIY, V.I., red.; PORFIR'YEV, B.A., red.; SKLYAROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[City of Kirov; reference book] Gorod Kirov; spravochnik. Kirov, Kirovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 150 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kirovskiy oblastnoy krayevedcheskiy muzey (for Komarov, Fokin, Bashmakov, Rudakova, Moskalets). 2. Direktor Kirovskogo oblastnogo krayevedcheskogo muzeya (for Nedel'skiy).
(Kirov)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

YELINOV, N.P., red.; ZIL'BERG, D.A., prof., red.; ARTAMONOV, B.P., dots., red.; RUDAKOVA, A.N., dots., red.; TSYGANOV, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Reports of a conference on June 23, 1960 devoted to the results of work for 1959] Materialy nauchnoi konferentskii, posviashchennoi itogam raboty za 1959 god; tezisy dokladov konferentsii 23 iiunia 1960 g. Leningrad, 1960. 137 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningrad. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchno-uchebnoy chasti Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (for Yelinov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gigiyeny Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (for Zil'berg).
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)
(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

KHALETSKIY, A.M.; RUDAKOVA, A.N.

Synthesis ans study of nitro and sulfo derivatives of 3,4-dimethyl--3,4-diphenylhexane. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.5:1453-1456 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Hexane)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, A.V.

ANDRIYASHEVA, N.M.; BAKKAL, T.P.; BEKKER, S.M.; BOGDANOV-BEREZOVSKIY, V.V.; BRAUN, A.D.; VASILEVSKAYA, N.L.; GANUSENKO, M.N.; GARMASHEVA, N.L.; DEMICHEV, I.P.; DRIZGALOVICH, S.Ye.; KALININA, N.A.; KORSAKOVA, G.F.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, Ye.F.; MIROVICH, N.I.; PROROKOVA, V.K.; PUGOVISHNIKOVA, M.A.; RESHETOVA, L.A.; SVETLOV, P.G.; UTEGENOVA, K.D.; KHECHINASHVILI, G.G.; SHVANG, L.I.; GARMASHEVA, N.L., professor, redaktor; RUDAKOV, A.V., redaktor; RULEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Reflex actions in mother-fetus interrelations] Reflektornye reaktsii vo vzaimootnosheniiakh materinskogo organizma i ploda. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1954. 266 p.(MLRA 7:10)
(Pregnancy) (Embryology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

VLASYUK, P.A.; KLIMOVITSKAYA, Z.M.; LENDEISKAYA, L.D.; RUDAKOVA, E.V.

Differential centrifugation of plant cell structures with regard to their microelement content. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. 28 no.5:653-667 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institute of Plant Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, E. V.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The effect of extra feeding of trace elements and physiologically active substances on the physiological-biochemical processes and productivity of plants". Kiev, 1959. 16 pp (Acad Sci Ukr SSR, Inst of Botany), 150 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 103)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, otv. red.; KOLOMIYTSEVA, M.G., prof., red.; KNUPSKIY, N.K., prof., red.; KLIMOVITSKAYA, Z.M., doktor biol. nauk, red.; KURINNAYA, M.F., kand. med. nauk, red.; MITSYK, V.Ye., kand. vet. nauk, red.; KAPITANCHUK, V.A., red.; RUDAKOVA, E.V., kand. biol. nauk, red.; SKUTSKAYA, N.P., red.

[Use of trace elements in agriculture; Republic interdepartmental collection of papers] Primenenie mikroelementov v sel'skom khozialstve; Respublikanskii mezhvedomstvennyi sbornik. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 218 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. 2. Institut fiziologii rasteniy Ukr.SSR (for Vlasyuk, Rudakova).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6016488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0103/0104

AUTHOR: Arsayev, M. I.; Matveyev, V. V.; Mysev, I. P.; Rudakova, G. M.; Samoylov, P. S.; Sulimova, N. Ye.; Uskov, V. S.

21
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of scintillation and ionization methods in radiometry and dosimetry

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.899

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 5-13

TOPIC TAGS: x ray radiation, low energy beta ray, scintillation counter, radiation flux, soft bremsstrahlung, hard bremsstrahlung, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: The major objectives of modern radiometry and dosimetry are discussed. These include the quantitative and qualitative analysis of radiation fluxes, the measurement of one type of radiation against the background of the others, the dosimetry of the soft and of the hard bremsstrahlung of accelerators

UDC: 389.539.16

Card 1/2

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L 45126-66

ACC NR: AR6016488

and of impulse radiation fluxes, and the radiometry of low-energy beta rays in liquids and in gases. It is noted that one of the main trends in the development of radiometry and dosimetry is that of methods of scintillation measurement, on the basis of which a whole series of instruments for industrial use has been produced. Nevertheless, the use of ionization methods is more rational for certain dosimetric and radiometric tasks. The article presents a brief review of some modern instruments and equipment used to solve practical problems in radiometry and dosimetry. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 20/

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 25339-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 DIAAP RM

15
B

ACCESSION NR: AR4046132 S/0272/64/000/007/0162/0162

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika. Otdel'ny*y vy*pusk, 7.32.998

AUTHOR: Rudakova, G. M.

TITLE: Thin microcrystalline stilbene scintillators for beta-gamma radiometers and dosimeters

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory* i stsintillyats. materialy*. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 147-150

TOPIC TAGS: microcrystalline scintillator, stilbene scintillator, beta radiometer, gamma dosimeter

TRANSLATION: Techniques for producing microcrystalline stilbene scintillators are described. The latter are evaluated in comparison to single crystals of corresponding thickness. In addition to the use of such scintillators to measure $\beta$ radiation in mixed $\beta$-$\gamma$ fields, the author indicates a possible application in measuring strong doses of $\gamma$ radiation.

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, NP

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

S/0058/54/000/005/A045/A045

ACCESSION NR: AR4040818

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5A367

AUTHOR: Rudakova, G. M.

TITLE: Thin stilbene fine-crystalline scintillators for beta-gamma-radiometers and dosimeters

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory* i stsintillyats. materialy*. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 147-150

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, radiometer, dosimeter, single crystal, thin organic single crystal

TRANSLATION: There are discussed different aspects of the use of scintillation counters with thin organic scintillators in radiometers intended for registration of β-and γ-radiation. There shown the difficulties of manufacture of thin organic single

Card 1/2

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RUDAKOVA, I. I.

Fur Farming

Courses on cultivation and animal husbandry.
Kar. i zver., 5, No. 1, 1952.

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

KOST, A.N.; [illegible] (Sugrobova), I.P.

7-Phenylperhydroindoles. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.1:145-150 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

MODAKOVA, I.S.

Effect of some esculetin derivatives and methylsculetin on tissue permeability and strength of the blood vessels of irradiated animals. Farm. i tok. 25 no.5:579-584 S-O '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii (zav. - prof. G.A. Ionomarev [deceased] Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SMIRNOVA, A.V.; NUDAKOVA, I.S.

Research on effective compounds influencing the tissue permeability under conditions of radiation. Farm. i toks. 25 no.4:462-466 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii (zav. - prof. G.A. Ponomarev [deceased]) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, I.S.

Effect of synthetic derivatives of esculatin with vitamin P activity on vascular permeability and strength. Uch. zap. Inst. farm. i khimioter. AMN SSSR 3:316-335'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Laboratory of General Pharmacology (Head - Prof. G.A. Ponomarev [deceased] of the Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences.
(COUMARIN) (VITAMINS--P)
(BLOOD VESSELS--PERMEABILITY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, [illegible]; [illegible], M. Yu.

Mechanism of the action of some esculetin derivatives. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:65-69 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdel khimioterapii (zav. - prof. A.M. Chenykh) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 13, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 5256-66

ACC NR: AP5027479 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/010/0065/0068

24
03

AUTHOR: Rudakova, I. S.; Ladinskaya, M. Yu.

ORG: Department of Chemotherapy, Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy AMN SSSR, Moscow (Otdel khimioterapii, Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Action mechanism of some esculetin derivatives

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 10, 1965, 65-68

TOPIC TAGS: reaction mechanism, vitamin, experiment animal, biologic metabolism, blood, coagulation

ABSTRACT: Based on earlier studies involving the vitamin P effect of nitrogen-containing derivatives of 4-methylesculetin on healthy and irradiated animals, the effect of esculamine (8-dioxydiethylaminomethyl-4-methylesculetin HCl) and 8-dimethylaminomethyl-4-methylesculetin HCl (#33-0-45) on the activity of epinephrine, acetylcholine, hyaluronidase, histamine and the blood prothrombin time was studied. Acute tests were conducted on anesthesized cats to determine blood pressure and respiration rate after administration of epinephrine and acetylcholine under the influence of the esculetins. Antihyaluronidase activity was

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.015.643+615.32:577.164.3-092.259

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L 5256-66

ACC NR: AP5027479

determined by measuring the lesser spread of subcutaneous trypan blue in rabbits, antihistamine was measured by the opthalmic reaction in the guinea pig, and prothrombin time was measured in rabbits. Esculamine proved to be the more active preparation. Intravenous administration of the two esculetin derivatives by themselves increased blood pressure, but had no effect on epinephrine and acetylcholine. Their antihyaluronidase activity was most pronounced after 30 min and disappeared after one hr. Some antihistamine effect was seen, particularly after 3 hrs. Prothrombin time increased after 3 x 1 daily subcutaneous injections of 50 mg/kg esculamin both in healthy and irradiated (800 r) rabbits; the index rose to 128% in healthy animals, stayed at 109-100% in the irradiated animals, and dropped to 81% in controls. It is concluded that N-containing derivatives of 4-methylesculetin possess antihyaluronidase activity and a certain antihistaminic effect, and improve blood coagulability; these properties may be important for the mechanism of the vitamin P effect. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: LS,OC, GC/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, [illegible]; [illegible] M.P.; [illegible], V.S.

[illegible] β,β' [illegible] methylesculetin ([illegible]). Farm. [illegible] 29 [illegible] 65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy [illegible] AMN [illegible] [illegible] V.V.Zakusov) AMN [illegible], Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SMIRNOVA, A.V.; RUDAKOVA, I.S.

Method for determining tissue permeability in intact and irradiated animals using sodium sulfacyl. Lab. delo 8 no.3:27-28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii (zav. - prof. G.A.Ponomarev) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TISSUES--PERMEABILITY) (ACETAMIDE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, J.I.

Certain aspects of metabolic processes in fresh and conserved skin. Acta chir. plast. 5 no.4:315-319 '63.

1. Department of General Surgery of the Rostov State Medical Institute, Rostov o/D (U.S.S.R.) Director: Prof. P.P. Kovalenko, M.D.
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION) (FREEZE DRYING)
(TISSUE METABOLISM) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(HISTOCHEMISTRY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

ZARIPOV, Samirzyan Zaripovich; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.; RAKHMATULLINA, R.Kh., tekhn.red.

[Obtaining clay powders and using them in drilling wells in Bashkiria] Poluchenie glinoporoshkov i primenenie ikh pri burenii skvazhin v Bashkirii. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izdvo, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Bashkiria—Oil well drilling fluids)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

TIMASHEV, Anis Tagirovich, starshiy inzh.; MUDAKOVA, L.A., red.; GAYFULLIN, F.G., tekhn. red.

[Practice of cleaning equipment at petroleum prerefining installations in fields of the Oil Field Administration of the Tuymazy Petroleum Trust]Opyt chistki apparatov na ustanovkakh po podgotovke nefti na promyslakh NPU "Tuimazaneft'." Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener neftepromysla No.3 Neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Tuymazaneft'" ; [redacted] (for Timashev).
(Tuymazy region (Bashkiria))—Petroleum—Refining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

KRASNOBORODKIN, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.

[Plastic materials from wood waste and their use] Plastmassy iz otkhodov drevesiny i ikh primenenie. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 95 p. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

KALASHNIKOV, Viktor Anatol'yevich; SABIROV, Rais Shakirovich; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.

["Ufa" welding torch; practical manual for introducing the use of propane-butane mixturer in the flame machining of metals] Svarochnaia gorelka "Ufa"; prakticheskoe posobie po vnedreniiu v gazoplamennuiu obrabotku metallov propan-butovykh smesei. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 102 p. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

AYVAZOV, Boris Viktorovich, kand. khim. nauk; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.; GAYFULLIN, F.G., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry in home economics]Khimiia v domashnem khoziaistve. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 93 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Chemistry) (Home economics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

BOGDANOV, Natfulla Khusnullovich; SAFIULLIN, Midkhat Nazifullich; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.; GAYFULLIN, F.G., tekhn.red.

[Dual borehole drilling in Bashkir oil fields] Burenie dvukhstvol'nykh skvazhin na promyslakh Bashkirii. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 68 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Bashkiria—Oil well drilling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

ANTIPIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.; ZAYNULLINA, G.Z., tekhn.red.

[Using gypsum concrete blocks in housing construction] Primenenie gipsobetonnykh blokov v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 83 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Concrete slabs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

NASYROV, Inshar Islamovich; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.; GAL'CHENKO, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Developing large oil fields] V bor'be za bol'shuiu neft'. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 117 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Shkapovo—Petroleum industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 02962-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6032844 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/010/0046/0051

AUTHOR: Sentyurikhina, L. N.; Klimov, K. I.; Rubtsova, Z. S.; Rudakova, L. F.

ORG: VNII NP

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the service life of solid film lubricants

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 10, 1966, 46-51

TOPIC TAGS: solid film lubricant, thermal oxidative stability, service life, friction coefficient, film forming material, additive

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of temperature on the thermal-oxidative stability and service life [in air] of solid film lubricants based on certain organic and inorganic film-forming materials (see Table 1) which contain $MoS_2$ or graphite additives [percentage unspecified]. The thermal-oxidative stability of the materials was estimated from weight loss on the PIM-2 apparatus described previously (Martynov, V. M. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 8, 1963). Unlike the urea-formaldehyde film-forming material, the organosilicon and epoxy materials and, in particular, $Na_2SiO_2$, were shown to exhibit high thermal-oxidative stability at 300—350C. This stability was considerably improved by the addition of $MoS_2$. The service life ($\tau$) and friction coefficient ($\mu$) of the films were determined on the ITK apparatus described previously (Sentyurina, L. N. et al. Teoriya smazochnogo deystviya. Izd. Nauka 1965). The $\mu$ was low for films based on organofluorine or organic

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ACC NR: AP6032844

| Film-forming material | | Service life (in min) at | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type* | Brand | 40 °C | 100 °C | 200 °C | 300 °C | 350 °C |
| Inorganic organosilicon | KTP-9 | 75 | 144 | 122 | 28 | 3 |
| | K-66 | 98 | 230 | 120 | — | — |
| | K008+ 150 | 380 | 220 | 184 | — | — |
| | K008+ 5 | 135 | 560 | 380 | 300 | — |
| | K008+БМК5 | 113 | 147 | 260 | 32 | — |
| Organofluorine | 3-3N | 132 | 144 | 48 | 10 | 10 |
| | 32K | 163 | 238 | 28 | 15 | 12 |
| | FBF-74D | 120 | 115 | 65 | 25 | 14 |
| Polyester | KT | 58 | 160 | 193 | 45 | 33 |
| | PE214 | 140 | 174 | 163 | — | — |
| | PE220 | 164 | 136 | 130 | — | — |
| | FL-60 | 406 | 1200 | 533 | 56 | 40 |
| Penol-formaldehyde | BF-3 | 126 | 912 | 787 | 140 | 80 |
| | BF-2 | 310 | 984 | 443 | 55 | 15 |
| | BF-4 | 180 | 745 | 422 | 60 | 45 |
| | FKF- | 485 | 1240 | 662 | 175 | 45 |
| | FRAM | 174 | 478 | 195 | 45 | 17 |
| | F-10 | 312 | 1170 | 477 | 62 | 15 |
| Polyraryl ester | IF | 202 | 390 | 348 | 110 | 38 |
| Epoxy | ED-5 | 275 | 1200 | 820 | 325 | 35 |
| | E-41 | 108 | 330 | 55 | 48 | 22 |
| | E-33 | 10 | 155 | 72 | 30 | 18 |
| | ED 28 | 70 | 110 | 255 | 84 | 22 |
| | E-10 | 186 | 147 | 166 | — | — |
| | B49 | 174 | 388 | 127 | 106 | 35 |
| Ethylcellulose - Urea formaldhyde | NL150 | 56 | 60 | 30 | 38 | 15 |
| | K4-11-02 | 480 | >2030 | 700 | — | 50 |

*[Composition not further specified]

Table 1.

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ACC NR: AP6032844

film-forming materials and higher for those based on organosilicon or inorganic materials. The μ of films based on film-forming materials belonging to a given class of chemical compounds varied but slightly. In contrast, τ was shown to depend on the molecular weight of the film-forming material and on the presence of surface-active groups. The τ was higher for films based on organic materials than for films based on inorganic materials. The functions $\tau = f(t^\circ)$ and $\mu = f(t^\circ)$ exhibited extrema; the highest τ and the lowest μ were observed at 100—200C. Study of the effect of additives showed that at 40—300C, solid film lubricants containing graphite had lower τ and μ than those containing $MoS_2$. τ and μ were intermediate for films containing a graphite -- $MoS_2$ mixture (1/9 ratio). Cycling from room to a subzero temperature had almost no effect on τ and μ [a discrepancy is found between the subzero temperature quoted in the text (-25°C) and in Table 4 (-250°C) of the original article] Film thickness did not affect τ. No direct correlation could be established between thermal-oxidative stability and τ. Orig. art. has 6 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5099

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SURIKOVA, Ye.I.; RUDAKOVA, L.I.

Studies on the streptomycin content of mycelia during the fermentation process. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:34-39 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN, determination,
in mycelia, during fermentation (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SURIKOVA, Ye.I.; RUDAKOVA, L.I.

Proteolytic enzymes in streptomycin-producing Actinomyces [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:19-24 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES, metabolism,
proteases in Actinomyces streptomycini (Rus))
( PROTEASES,
in Actinomyces streptomycini (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, M. M.

"Methods of Recognizing Early-Ripening Varieties of Hemp and Sunflowers at an Early Age." Cand Biol Sci, Gor'kiy Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education, Gor'kiy, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

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B

25

**Fuel From Turpentine.** *U.O.P. Library Bulletin of Abstracts*, v. 25, Sept. 25, 1946, p. 155. Abstracted from "Dehydrogenation of Turpentine Over a Chromium Oxide Catalyst," by E. D. Rannak, M. P. Rudakova, and Z. M. Titova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.), v. 18, 1945, p. 425-429.

Results of investigation are summarized.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

10

**Dehydrogenation of turpentine on a chromium oxide catalyst.** E. D. Ramzak, M. P. Rudakova, and Z. M. Titova (Ural Div. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 425-9(1945)(English summary).—Turpentine was passed over a catalyst composed of hydrated Cr oxide on an $Al_2O_3$ support at 200-500° and 0.17 space velocity. It was shown that at 200-350° simultaneous hydrogenation-dehydrogenation occurs with formation of menthane and p-cymene. Between 400° and 500° the reaction is mainly that of dehydrogenation of terpenes into cymene. The best yield of cymene was obtained at 350° when 52% of it was obtained with 1° boiling range purity, and 58% with 3° boiling range.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

CA

2

**The velocity of absorption of propylene by sulfuric acid.** V. Pigulevskii and N. Rudakova. *Materials on Cracking and Chem. Treatment of Products Obtained, Gosthimtekhizdat* (Leningrad) No. 1, 67-77(1933).—The following conclusions are reached: (1) The absorption of propylene by $H_2SO_4$ proceeds in accordance with the law of unimol. reactions: $K = (1/t).2.3 \log. [a/(a - x)]$. (Cf. Davis and Schuler, *C. A.* **24**, 1616.) (2) The amt. of propylene adsorbed by unit surface in unit time is proportional to the partial pressure of propylene and does not depend on its vol. (3) The const. for the velocity of the reaction $C = m.K$ is independent of the size of the app. (4) The absorption of propylene by $H_2SO_4$ is an autocatalytic reaction. (5) The consts. for the velocities of the reactions of $H_2SO_4$ at 15° were detd. for acids of 75-88%. (6) The relation of the velocity const. $C$ for 88% acid was detd. for the temp. range +5° to +25°. (7) The relation of the reaction velocity const. of an 88% acid to the amt. of satn. was detd. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SOV/20-125-4-67/74

5(3), 17(3)

AUTHORS: Rozenfel'd, Ye. L., Poznanskaya, A. A., Rudakova, N. K.

TITLE: A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan (Izucheniye sostava i svoystv zimozana)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 928-930 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polysaccharide zymosan and the complex it forms with the newly discovered serum protein properdin (Refs 1,2), which plays an important role in natural immunity, are being more and more investigated. The authors examined a zymosan preparation (Nr 1) which is active with regard to the properdin system and which Mrs. R. A. Rutberg obtained from ordinary yeast by her modified method (Ref 5). 2 fractions were obtained from the zymosan, which were conditionally named: a) soluble and b) insoluble. It has been found that the nitrogen content of both fractions is considerably lower than in the original zymosan preparation. Table 1 shows the results of further investigations. As may be seen from it, the soluble fraction of zymosan consists of glucose and mannose, whereas the insoluble is a glucan. It is evident from figure 1 that the soluble fraction consists of 2 fractions, A and B, differing by their

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SOV/20-125-4-67/74

A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan

electrophoretic motility. The proportion of glucose and mannose in fraction A is 1 : 1.6, in fraction B 1.6 : 1. Therefore the soluble zymosan fraction is composed of 2 glucomannans differing by their structure. In chromatography the insoluble fraction consisting of glucose alone shows after a partly acid hydrolysis (30 mins in 0.5 n HCl) 3 spots in the hydrolysate, 2 of which apparently are due to disaccharides. It is possible that in glucan there are no less than 2 types of glucoside bonds between remains of glucose, or else that fraction constitutes a mixture of 2 glucans differing by the character of bonds. Therefore zymosan is a complicated mixture of polysaccharides differing by their composition and structure, namely a glucan (or glucans), and two different glucomannans. The composition of zymosan is explained by a diagram. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion) Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SOV/20-125-4-67/74

A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan

(Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: December 8, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

SEVAST'YANOV, M.I.; CHEKHOVSKAYA, T.P., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Guide on safety engineering for workers engaged in the manufacture of wood particle boards] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabochikh po izgotovleniiu drevesno-struzhechnykh plit. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 13 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Woodworking industries—Safety measures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.I.

Infants-Nutrition

Proper feeding of infants., Med. sestra, 11, 1951

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

[illegible], N.K., STEPANENKO, B.N., SLOZHENIKINA, L.V., BOLOTINA, T.T., RAKSOVA, [illegible].A., (USSR)

"The Reserve Heteropolysaccharides in Plants."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 1[illegible]-1[illegible] Aug [illegible].

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; LUKOMSKAYA, I.S.; RUDAKOVA, N.K.; SHUBINA, A.I.

Study of α-1,4 and α-1,6-polyglycosidases in animal tissues. Biokhimiia 24 no.6:1047-1053 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(CARBOHYDRASES metab.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,; RUDAKOVA, N.N.; ASHKENAZI, E.L., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[International electrotechnical vocabulary] Mezhdunarodnyi elektrotekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Fizmatgiz. Group 35.[Electromechanical devices and their applications] Elektromekhanicheskie ustroistva i ikh primenenie. 1963. 69 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. International Electrotechnical Commission.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~RUDAKOVA, N.N.,~~ ASHKENAZI, E.L., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[International electrotechnical dictionary; group 35: Electromechanical devices and their applications] Mezhdunarodnyi elektrotekhnicheskii slovar'; gruppa 35: Elektromekhanicheskie ustroistva i ikh primenenie. Moskva, Glav. red. inostr. nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1963. 69 p. (MIRA 16:8)

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, M. V.

Wood - Chemistry - Bibliography

Literature on wood-pulp chemical industry, Der. i lesoknim. prom. 2 No. 3, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.V.

New method of decomposing wood. (From: Comptes rendus de L'Acad. de Science, 236, no.17, p. 1659(1953)) Der. i lesokhim.prom. 3 no.10:31 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Wood distillation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.V.

Obtaining rosin esters by esterification of rosin with glycerin. (From: Industrial Engineering Chemistry, 46, no.3, p. 441(1954)). Der. i lesokhim.prom. 3 no.10:31 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Esters)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N. V.

Bibliography - Wood - Chemistry

Literature on wood-pulp chemical industry. Der. i lesokhim. prom. 2, No. 3, 1953.

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

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CO

22

**Preparation of isopropyl alcohol from gases of petroleum cracked in the vapor phase.** V. V. Pigulevskii and N. V. Rudakova. *Trans. Exptl. Research Lab. "Khemgas," Materials on Cracking and Chem. Treatment of Cracking Products* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 234-60(1936); cf. C. A. 29, 2050[4]. PrOH was prepd. from the propylene fraction of rectified cracked gas and from a raw gas, obtained in the vapor-phase cracking of petroleum at 580-620°, by absorption with 86-95% $H_2SO_4$ (tech.) at −20° to 40°, and saponification of the reaction product to alc. At room temp., the yield of PrOH was 65% with 90-1% $H_2SO_4$, and about 85% with 86-8% $H_2SO_4$. The yield of polymers is lowest at 20° with 88% $H_2SO_4$. The fraction b. up to 90° (d. 0.830-35) was accepted as PrOH. This fraction contained some $SO_2$ and $Me_2CO$. The side reactions of the above synthesis are a polymerization of unsatd. 4-C hydrocarbons and in some cases, even of propylene itself, and the formation of "heavy hydrocarbons" (di-isopropyl sulfate). Twenty references. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

CA

22

Purifying technical isopropyl alcohol obtained from cracked gases. Preliminary report. N. V. Rudakova. *Materials on Cracking and Chemical Treatment of Products Obtained*, *Khimteoret* (Leningrad) No. 2, 192-201 (1935).—Iso-PrOH was successfully refined by treatment with petroleum ether, $Ca(OH)_2$ and NaCl and filtration through charcoal. The tech. alc. contains some polymers (from petroleum) which cause a turbidity on dilg. the alc. with $H_2O$ (beginning with 0.6% $H_2O$). A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

10

**Absorption of propylene by a mixture of acetic and sulfuric acids.** V. V. Pigulevskii and N. V. Rudakova. *Trans. Expt. Research Lab. Khemgaz, Materials on Cracking and Chemical Treatment of Cracking Products U.S.S.R.* 3, 269-73(1938).—Iso-PrOAc was prepd. by absorbing MeCH:CH$_2$ (prepd. by dehydrating iso-PrOH with concd. H$_2$SO$_4$) with an equimol. mixt. of glacial AcOH and H$_2$SO$_4$ and some water, at room temp., yielding 81% of the ester. The velocity of the absorption of MeCH:CH$_2$ by the above mixt. is 20 times slower than its absorption with H$_2$SO$_4$ alone. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Co

10

**Preparation of isopropyl acetate from isopropylsulfuric acid.** V. V. Pigulevskii and N. V. Rudakova. *Trans. Expt. Research Lab. Khimgas, Materials on Cracking and Chemical Treatment of Cracking Products U.S.S.R.* 3, 200-9 (1936).—A mixt. (d. 1.3-1.4) of iso-$PrSO_4H$ 50-80, $BuSO_4H$ and $BtSO_4H$ 5% by wt., free $H_2SO_4$ and dissolved polymers obtained during the absorption of propylene (from the propylene fraction of the cracked gas) with 88% $H_2SO_4$ (com.) was esterified with AcOH at room temp., yielding iso-PrOAc. The esterification proceeds to a great extent at room temp. within 1 hr., even on using 5% AcOH. On increasing the concn. of iso-$PrSO_4H$ in the mixt., the consumption of AcOH reaches 87%, yielding 22% of iso-PrOAc (with respect to iso-$PrSO_4H$), the remaining iso-$PrSO_4H$ being saponif. to iso-PrOH, while on using iso-$PrSO_4H$ and AcOH at a mol. ratio of 1:2 the yield of the ester is 61% (80% with respect to AcOH). The redistn. of the ester must be carried out with a $H_2SO_4$ concn. of not over 40%, otherwise the formed ester is hydrolyzed to alc. It is possible to sep. the main portion (60%) of the ester formed in the cold by dilg. the reaction product with ice. The prepn. of the ester from iso-PrOH is effected be t at 110° by adding drop wise a mixt. of glacial AcOH and $H_2SO_4$ (d. 1.84), the yield amounting then to 55%.

A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-2-1

PURIFYING TECHNICAL ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL OBTAINED FROM CRACKED GASES. PRELIMINARY REPORT. N. V. Rudakova (Mat. on Cracking, 1935, No. 2 192--201).--PrOH was successfully refined by treatment with light petroleum, $Ca(OH)_2$, and NaCl, and filtration through charcoal. The technical alcohol contains some polymerides from petroleum which cause a turbidity on diluting with $H_2O$ (beginning with 0.6% of $H_2O$).
Ch. Abs. (e)

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

**Preparation of isopropyl alcohol from gases of petroleum cracked in the vapor phase.** V. V. Pigulevskii and N. V. Rudakova. *Trans. Expt. Research Lab. "Khemgaz," Materials on Cracking and Chem. Treatment of Cracking Products* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 234-60(1936); cf. *C. A.* 29, 2030.—PrOH was prepd. from the propylene fraction of rectified cracked gas and from a raw gas, obtained in the vapor-phase cracking of petroleum at 580-620°, by absorption with 86-95% $H_2SO_4$ (tech.) at −20° to 30°, and saponification of the reaction product to alc. At room temp., the yield of PrOH was 65% with 90-4% $H_2SO_4$ and about 85% with 86-8% $H_2SO_4$. The yield of polymers is lowest at 20° with 88% $H_2SO_4$. The fraction b. up to 90° (d. 0.830-35) was accepted as PrOH. This fraction contained some $SO_2$ and $Me_2CO$. The side reactions of the above synthesis are a polymerization of unsatd. 4-C hydrocarbons and in some cases, even of propylene itself, and the formation of "heavy hydrocarbons" (diisopropyl sulfate). Twenty references. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 45939-66 EWT(m)/T WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6020586 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0029/0035

AUTHOR: Rudakova, N. Ya.; Sheremeta, B. K.; Ostrovskaya, Z. N.; Kvyatkovskaya, T. A.

ORG: UkrNIIgiproneft'

TITLE: Comparative dewaxing of diesel distillates of Dolina and Bitki petroleum for the purpose of obtaining low-melting waxes suitable for oxidation to synthetic fatty acids and synthetic fatty alcohols

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya (Petroleum refining and petroleum chemistry). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: dewaxing, diesel fuel, fatty acid, acetone, benzene

ABSTRACT: Diesel distillates of Dolina and Bitki petroleum were dewaxed by three methods: a low-temperature process involving the use of selective solvents (mixtures of acetone and benzene and also methyl ethyl ketone and benzene), a low-temperature process without solvents at a cooling temperature down to -20°C, and treatment with crystalline carbamide. The two types of petroleum were found to be very similar in physicochemical properties and content of diesel fractions. The 240-350°C fraction is best suited for producing low-melting paraffin waxes to be oxidized to synthetic fatty alcohols. Dewaxing with selective solvents, aimed at producing low-melting waxes, should be carried out in two stages, i. e., dewaxing of diesel distillates and deoiling of the wax cake. The optimum solvent is a mixture of 80% acetone and 20% benzene.

Card 1/2

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L 45931-66

ACC NR: AT6020586

Mixing of dewaxed 240-350°C and 200-240°C fractions produces diesel fuels with solidification points of -26 to 28°C which meet the GOST requirements for DS diesel fuels. It is concluded that the method of low-temperature selective dewaxing of diesel fuels is the most suitable for adoption by Ukrainian petroleum refineries in the immediate future for purposes of petrochemical synthesis and production of cold diesel fuels. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 45938-66 EWT(m)/T WE/GD

ACC NR: AT6020587 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0036/0042

AUTHOR: Rudakova, N. Ya.; Polishchuk, S. A.; Sheremeta, B. K.; Sereda, Z. Ya.

ORG: UkrNIIgiproneft'

38

B+1

TITLE: Physicochemical properties and group composition of petroleum from Oktyabr' field

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya (Petroleum refining and petroleum chemistry). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: diesel fuel, gasoline

ABSTRACT: In order to study the physicochemical properties of narrow fractions of Oktyabr' petroleum, the latter was distilled on an ARN-1 unit up to 220°C at atmospheric pressure and under vacuum above that temperature. Analysis showed a high content of low-octane gasoline fractions (50.66% up to 200°C) of low detonation stability. The 85-200°C fraction is recommended for use as stock for catalytic reforming in the production of high-octane gasoline. From the 120-220°C fraction, TS-1 fuel meeting all GOST requirements except the content of aromatic hydrocarbons can be obtained; DL diesel fuel corresponding to GOST standards in all characteristics can be obtained from the 220-350°C fraction, and DZ diesel fuel satisfying all the GOST requirements is obtained from the 170-300°C fraction. The 300-350°C fraction may be used as a component of DL diesel fuel. The residue of the distillation of Oktyabr' petroleum up to

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ACC NR: AT6020587

380 °C amounts to 5% of its weight and may be used as cracking stock. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec65

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.Ya.; SEREDA, Ya.I.; LOBOV, V.A.; POLISHCHUK, S.A.; GONOPOL'SKIY, L.Ye.

Acid-alkali removal of acid sludge and alkali waste from transformer distillate using electric separation. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.1:49-52 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEREMETA, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLOSYUK, R.T.; MEL'NIK, A.A.; CHURAKOV, P.I.; KRIMERMAN, S.Z.; BILONIZHKO, A.D.

Obtaining commercial paraffins and fuel oils by the destructive distillation of a heavy paraffin lubricant derived from western Ukraine oils. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:53-56 Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti UkrSSR (for Kolosyuk). 2. Pervyy drogobychskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (for Mel'nik, Churakov, Krimerman, Bilonizhko).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 43119-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5005733 S/0318/65/000/001/0014/0015

19
17
B

AUTHOR: Rudakova, N. Ya.; Polishchuk, S. A.; Lobov, V. A.; Gamolina, L. N.

TITLE: Possibility of manufacturing transformer oil and freon from Valenskaya (Moldavian SSR) petroleum

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 1, 1965, 14-15

TOPIC TAGS: Valenskaya crude oil, transformer oil, freon, transformer oil yield, freon yield, paraoxydiphenylamine additive, chemical treatment, transformer oil production, freon production/ VTI-1 additive

ABSTRACT: The 300-400° lube cut obtained from Valenskaya petroleum is used as the distillate for the manufacture of transformer oil. The distillate whose highest freezing point is -45°C is chemically treated and yields stable transformer oil, with a consumption of 36% of acid of 94% concentration. The yield of transformer oil on the petroleum is 27% and is obtained without the use of antioxidant additives. The 370-410° fraction serves as the distillate for the manufacture of freon and is chemically treated. The freon, however, is unstable even when using up to 80% acid on the distillate. Only the use of antioxidants produces satisfactory stability and reduces the acid consumption to 50% on the distillate. The use

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L 43119-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005733

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of 0.02% VTI-1 additive (paraoxydiphenylamine) makes it possible to obtain KhF-12 freon with a stability corresponding to GOST specifications. The material balance of the chemical treatment for both distillates is given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNIIgiproneft', L'vovskiy filial (UkrNIIgiproneft', L'vov Branch)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.Ya.; POLISHCHUK, S.A.; GOMOLINA, L.N.; ORAZOVA, M.R.; SEREDA, Z. Ya.

Conditions for obtaining stable transformer oil from Anastasiyevka oil. Neftepper. i neftekhim. no.7:6-8 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. UkrNIIgiproneft', L'vovskiy filial.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.Ya.; SHEREMETA, B.K.; KVYATKOVSKAYA, T.A.; KOLOSYUK, R.G.

Expanding the raw-material reserves of paraffin on a base of paraffin oils from the Ukraine. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.4:22-26 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti Ukrainskoy SSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

ACCESSION NR: AP4026849 S/0065/64/000/004/0022/0026

AUTHORS: Rudakova, N.Ya.; Sheremeta, B.K.; Kvyatkovskaya, T.A.; Kolosyuk, R.G.

TITLE: Extension of raw material resources for paraffins based on Ukrainian paraffinic petroleums.

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 4, 1964, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: paraffinic petroleum, Ukrainian petroleum, paraffin production, low melting paraffin, raw material resource, diesel fuel distillate, vacuum gas oil distillate, selective solvent, extraction, carbamide process, deparaffination

ABSTRACT: Studies were made to confirm the possibility of producting in Ukrainian petroleum processing plants low melting paraffins from distillates from diesel fuels, vacuum gas oil and filtrates, and run-off from the manufacture of paraffins by filter pressing and sweating. The low melting paraffins ma, be obtained by extraction with selective solvents or with carbamides. Mixtures of benzene with acetone, dichloroethane or methylethylketone were investigated

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

ACCESSION NR: AP4026849

as selective solvents; a 40:60 benzene:acetone mixture to be used in a 3:1 ratio for diesel fuel and 5:1 for the filtrates and run-off was found most effective. The products obtained by the two methods have different physical chemical properties due to the more extensive extraction of paraffins with the carbamide process (10.78% separation as compared to 5.77% for selective solvents). Presently 4-4.5% solid paraffins, based on the petroleum, are extracted. The production of lubricating oils based on these deparaffinated fractions can be arranged. Considering the power and technological equipment in Ukrainian petroleum processing plants, deparaffination of the paraffin in the distillates using selective solvents is more realistic and promising than by using the carbamide method. "Experimental work was carried out with the participation of Z.N. Stanitsk, E.A. Germash, S,I. Oleksin." Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNII

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FL NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

L 18946-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP4049440 S/0318/64/000/007/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Rudakova, N. Ya.; Polishchuk, S. A.; Gomolina, L. N.; Orazova, M. R.; Sereda, Z. Ya.

TITLE: Conditions of production of stable transformer oil from Anastas'yevsk petroleum

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 7, 1964, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: transformer oil, petroleum refining, Anastas'yevsk petroleum, aromatic hydrocarbon content, tar content, transformer oil stability

ABSTRACT: The transformer distillate of Anastas'yevsk petroleum processed by the L'vov Petroleum Refinery is characterized by a high content of heavy aromatic hydrocarbons and tars. The authors studied the dependence of the stability of the transformer oil on its content of aromatic compounds. Comparative data tabulated in the article show that the most stable transformer oil contains the lowest amount of tars and heavy hydrocarbons, and the lowest amount of aromatic hydrocarbons having refractive indices higher than 1.53. The authors conclude that the inadequate stability of the oils produced by the L'vov Refinery is due to their insufficient refining. In order to determine the influence of fractional composition on the formation of water-soluble acids at the beginning of aging of the oil, the distil-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049440

late was collected in fractions 10C apart, from which samples of transformer oil were obtained by refining. As the boiling range of the fractions rose, the stability of the transformer oil decreased. The transformer distillate should be collected up to 370C. The authors found that the best fraction for producing transformer oil from Anastas'yevsk petroleum processed by the L'vov Refinery is the one boiling between 270 and 370C. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy filial, UkrNIIgiproneft' (L'vov Branch of UkrNIIgiproneft')

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

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RUDAKOVA, N.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Chemical composition of petrolatum and of products of its destructive processing. Nauch.zap.Ukrniiproekta no.8:10-17 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Petrolatum)

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S/710/62/000/008/003/003
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Rudakova, N.Ya., Polishchuk, O.A., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Gamolina, L.N., Orazova, M.R., Engineers

TITLE: Crude naphthenic acids - effective emulsion breakers for hydrophobic petroleum emulsions

SOURCE: Kiyev. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Nauchnyye zapiski. no.8. 1962. Neftepererabotka. 71-80

TEXT: The emulsion breakers in current use in the USSR are reviewed and it is concluded that to be effective they must contain salts of surface active oil-soluble sulphonic acids and the minimum content of non-active ballast. Separation of water from a light Glinsk Rozbyshev crude and heavy Kokhanovo crude was investigated to elucidate the action of various emulsion breakers. These include neutralized kerosene and gas oil sulphonic acids, crude and neutralized naphthenic acids produced in different refineries. The most effective were the oil-soluble crude naphthenic acids isolated from alkali wastes after

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neutralization of light distillates such as diesel fuels, kerosenes and transformer oils. The best of these are the acids separated from the alkali wastes of diesel fuels (a product of the type "acidol-mylonafta"). Presence of the soaps of naphthenic acids increases their emulsion breaking action by conferring on them both oil-soluble and water-soluble properties. Water separation from the Glinsk-Rozbyshev crude at 70 to 80°C and a settling time of 3 hours is best achieved with the use of 0.4 to 0.5% of the naphthenic acids. The separation of water under pressure was carried out in a laboratory autoclave under 4 to 8 atm at 150 to 180°C. This separation can be achieved without emulsion breakers, but the rate of water separation increases in the latter's presence. The degree of water separation increases with the increasing pressure, settling time and the amount of emulsion breakers. Satisfactory water separation is obtained under 4 atm and 1 h settling time in the presence of 0.1 to 0.5% of an emulsion breaker. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.



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E075/E436

AUTHORS: Rudakova, N.Ya., Polishchuk, S.A., Sheremeta, B.K., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Gamolina, L.N., Stanitskaya, Z.N., Germash, E.A., Vasil'yeva, Z.N., Engineers

TITLE: The possibility of producing transformer oils from Okha and Katangli crudes

SOURCE: Kiyev. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Nauchnyye zapiski. no.8. 1962. Neftepererabotka. 64-70

TEXT: An attempt was made to produce transformer oils satisfying ГОСТ982-56 (GOST 982-56) specification from Okha and Katangli crudes subjected to acid or furfural treatment without dewaxing. The properties of the crudes are given in Table 1. These crudes contain about 50% of oil fractions and can fully satisfy the demand of the Siberian and the Far East regions for transformer oils. A distillate from a mixture of crudes was investigated (2 parts of Okha and 1 part of Katangli crudes) in view of differences in their composition, the Katangli crude containing

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more aromatic hydrocarbons. A transformer oil satisfying the specification was produced from the 300 to 375°C fraction extracted with furfural (optimum furfural:distillate rate 2:1) or subjected to an acid-alkali treatment. The latter gave higher yields (about 86%) than the furfural extraction (68 to 78%). Oils with the best stability are obtained by the acid treatment with the consumption of 10% $H_2SO_4$ and 0.74% alkali. Such treatment gives oils with relatively high contents of aromatic hydrocarbons which exert an oxidation-inhibiting action. The stability of the oils can be increased further by adding 0.1% antioxidant ВТИ-1 (VTI-1). The oils produced from Okha crude have higher stability than those from Katangli crude. This is due to the relatively high content of aromatic hydrocarbons in the Okha oils. There are 6 tables.



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MUDAKOVA, N. Ya.

Conference on the unification of methods of joint petroleum research. Khimi tekh. topl. i masel 5 no.6:72 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Petroleum--Congresses)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, N.Ya.; KRIMERMAN, S.Z.; BILONIZHKO, A.D.

Utilization of heavier lubricant fractions of Ukrainian paraffinic crudes. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.2:27-30 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. 1-yy Drogobychskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Paraffins)
(Lubircations and lubricants)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445910015-1

RUDAKOVA, Nina Yakovlevna; TIMOSHINA, Anna Vasil'yevna; CHEREPNEVA, Yekaterina Ivanovna; AL'TSHULER, A.Ye., retsenzent; GOLOMSHTOK, I.S., retsenzent; RYABOV, P.N., red.; YENISHERLOVA, O.M., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Production of paraffin] Proizvodstvo parafina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 130 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Paraffins)

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SOV 65-63-2-6/15

AUTHORS: Rudakova, N. Ya., Krimerman, S. Z., Bilonizhko, A. D.

TITLE: Utilization of Heavy Oil Fractions of the Ukrainian Paraffin-Base Crude Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 2 no 27-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heavy paraffin oils, i.e., fractions over 500° C, have been separated for years from the Ukrainian crude oils of the Borislav, Dolina, and Bitkov deposits in amounts of 8 to 10%, and are not utilized thus far. The authors examined the possibility of producing lubricants and solid hydrocarbons from them. The experimental fraction from Dolina crude oil had $d_4^{20}$ = 0.9147 sp gr; 5% $15^{\circ}$ and 14.54 centistokes viscosity at 60 and 100° C respectively, solidification point =

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