BASKAKOV, A. P.; ANTIFEYEV, V. A.; MALIKOV, G. K.

"The mechanism of 'external' heat transfer in a fluidized bed and the main factors affecting the heat-transfer coefficient."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Ural' Branch, AS USSR.

[redacted]

Use of a thermosonde in studying local heat transfer in a sporting layer. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 19 no.1:106-111 Jl '70. (MIA 19:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk. Submitted January 16, 1969.

L 41620-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6013359 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/002/0076/0084

AUTHOR: Zubov, V. Ya. (Sverdlovsk); Baskakov, A. P. (Sverdlovsk); Grachev, S. V. (Sverdlovsk); Zavarov, A. S. (Sverdlovsk); Antifeyev, V. A. (Sverdlovsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Patenting of wire in a fluidized bed

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 2, 1966, 76-84

TOPIC TAGS: ~~fluidized bed~~, patenting, wire, ~~high~~ carbon steel, metal heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The possibility of constructing an integrated unit for patenting wire in which the heating and cooling of the wire are carried out in a fluidized bed of fine-grained material was studied on specimens of U7A, U8A, U9A, and EI-142 steels. The use of a fluidized bed made it possible to increase the rate of the patenting process by a factor of up to 6, or at the same rate to correspondingly reduce the length of the heating systems as compared to the existing fuel-oil and electric furnaces. By burning gas in a fluidized bed where oxygen is deficient, a nonoxidizing atmosphere can be created, so that the decarburization and scaling on the wire surface are eliminated; in addition, the patenting can be performed at high temperatures under these conditions, and thus the strength characteristics of the patented wire and hence the mechanical properties of the drawn wire can be markedly improved. High-temperature heating during patenting increases the stability of austenite, and hence, leads to a

UDC: 621.785

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 hs

ACC NR: AP6013359

greater supercooling for the same temperature of the cooling medium as compared to the usual heating to 920°. This makes it possible to patent wire with large cross sections (8-10 mm) in a fluidized bed. Patenting of high-carbon steel (U12A) in this manner produced drawn wire with a much greater tensile strength than that obtained in conventionally patented steels (U7A, U8A, U9A). Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct64/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 hs

ANTIF'YEVA, D.A., assistent

Protein spectrum of the blood serum, [illegible]
transplanted cancer in white mice. [illegible]
221 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav.- [illegible]
Stepanenko) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RABINOVICH, Emmanuil Abramovich; SURGUCHEV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; ANTIK, I.V., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A collection of problems in general electric engineering] Sbornik zadach po obshchemu elektrotekhnike. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 167 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

BEL'KIND, Lev Davidovich; KONFEDERATOV, Ivan Yakovlevich; SHNEYBERG, Yakov Abramovich; KOMAROV, L.P., redaktor; ANTIK, I.V., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A history of technology] Istoriia tekhniki. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 491 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Technology--History)

KAGANOV, Israil' L'vovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANTIK, I.V., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electronic and ionic converters; the foundation of industrial electronics] Elektronnye i ionnye preobrazovateli; osnovy promyshlennoi elektroniki. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo. Pt.3. [Feed and control circuits for ionic instruments] TSepi pitaniia i upravleniia ionnykh priborov. 1956. 528 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Electronic instruments)

ANTIK, I.V., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on electrical engineering] Spravochnaia knishka elektrotekhnika. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 143 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

FIGNER, Avraam Il'ich; ANTIK, I.V., nauchn. red.; GUSEVA, L.F., red.

[Technology of the manufacture of electron-tubes; survey of foreign patents] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia elektro-vakuumnykh priborov; obzor inostrannykh patentov. [skva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t patentnoi informatsii i tekhniko-ekonom. issledovanii, 1964. 25 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

ATABEKOV, Grigoriy Iosifovich; LOMONOSOV, V.Yu., prof., retsenzent; STOLOV, L.I., dots., retsenzent; ANTIK, I.V., red.

[Theoretical principles of electrical engineering in three parts] Teoreticheskie osnovy elektrotekhniki v trekh chastiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia." Pt.1. [Linear electrical networks] Lineinye elektricheskie tsepi. 2. izd., perer. i dop. 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 17:6)

PLIS, Grigoriy Samuilovich; ANTIK, I.V., nauchn. red.

[Standardization of electrical equipment] Standartizatsiia elektrotekhnicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1964. 302 p. (MIRA 17:9)

GRIBOV, Aleksandr Ignatyevich; [illegible], I.V., red.

[High-speed automatic switches] Bystrodeistvuiushchie avtomaticheskie vykliuchateli. 2., perer. izd. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 17:10)

BABAT, Georgiy Il'ich, inzh. [deceased]; ANTIK, I.V., red.

[Electricity performs work] Elektrichestvo rabotaet. Izd.2., peror. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 654 p. (MIRA 18:1)

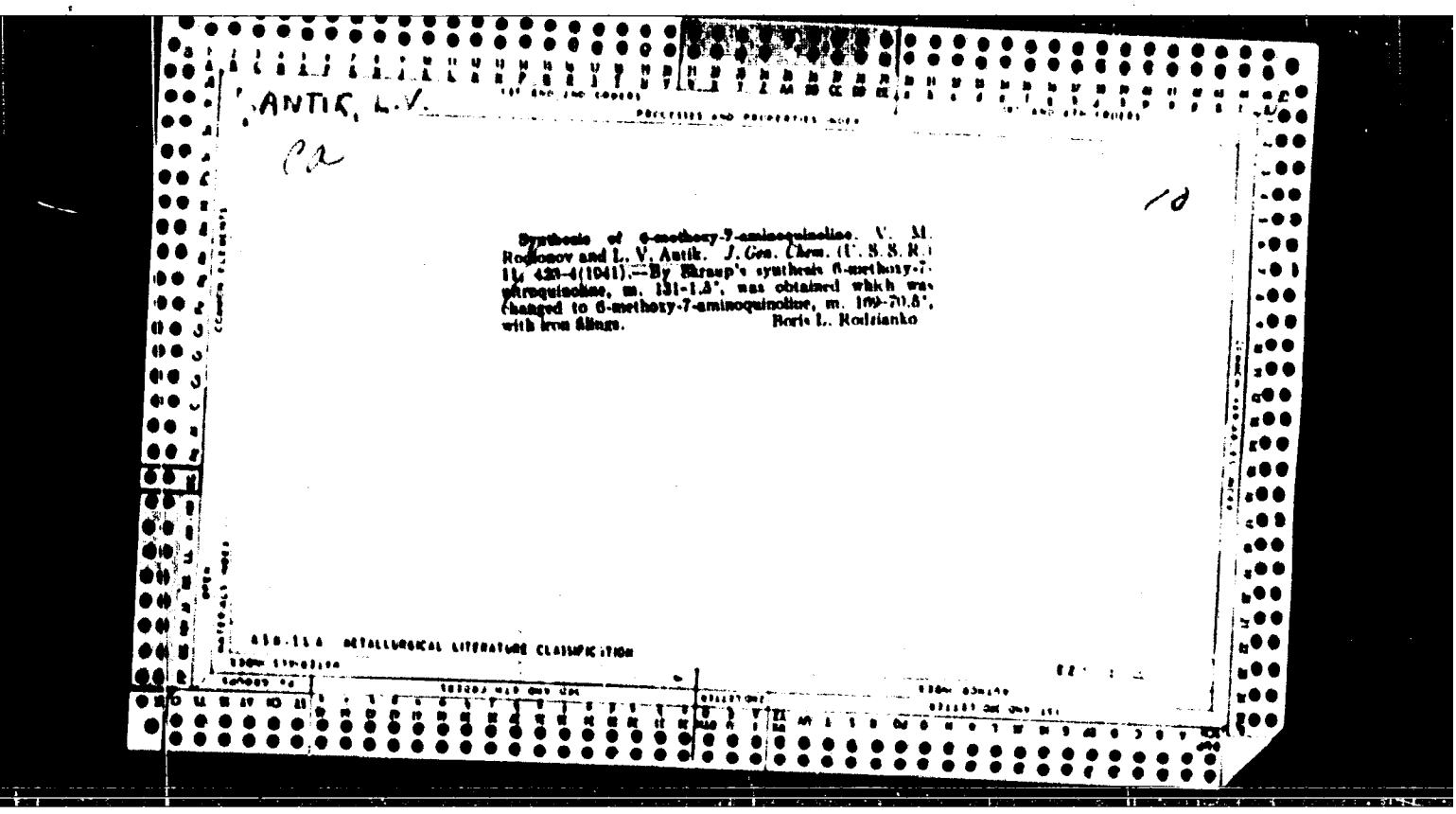
ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BELESHKINA, L.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALUYEV, V.K., inzh.; BANDAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEZHKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, N.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, S.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh.; KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSAREV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZIN, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIN, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIG, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, glav. red.; ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN,A.T., prof.,red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye.---- (continued). Card 2.

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva, Energiia. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov, Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSR (for Petrov).



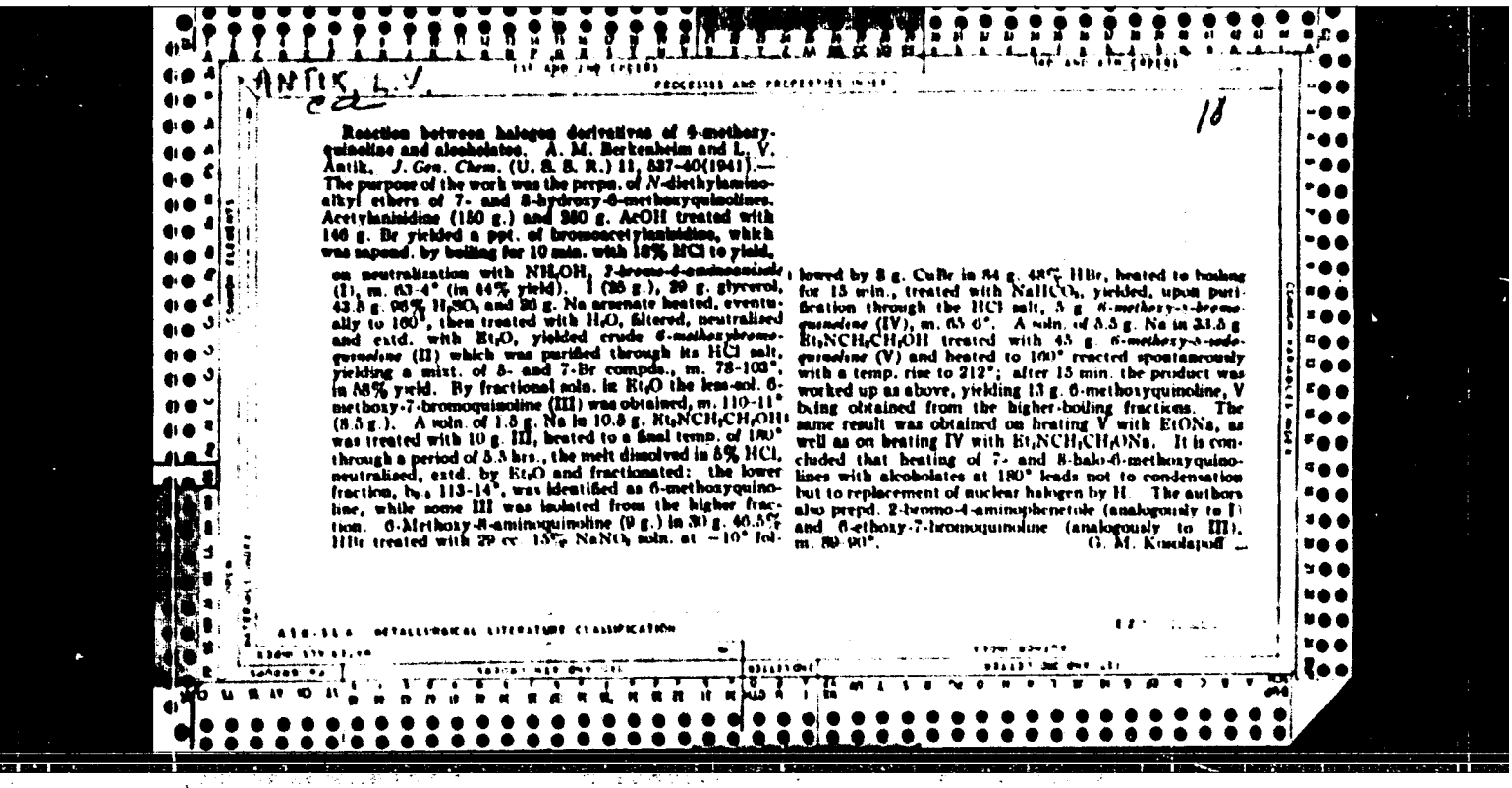
ANTIK, L.V.

C2

10

Synthesis of 6-methoxy-7-aminoquinoline. V. M. Rodionov and L. V. Antik. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 423–4 (1941).—By Skraup's synthesis 6-methoxy-7-nitroquinoline, m. 131–1.5°, was obtained which was changed to 6-methoxy-7-aminoquinoline, m. 169–70.5°, with iron filings. Boris L. Rodzianko

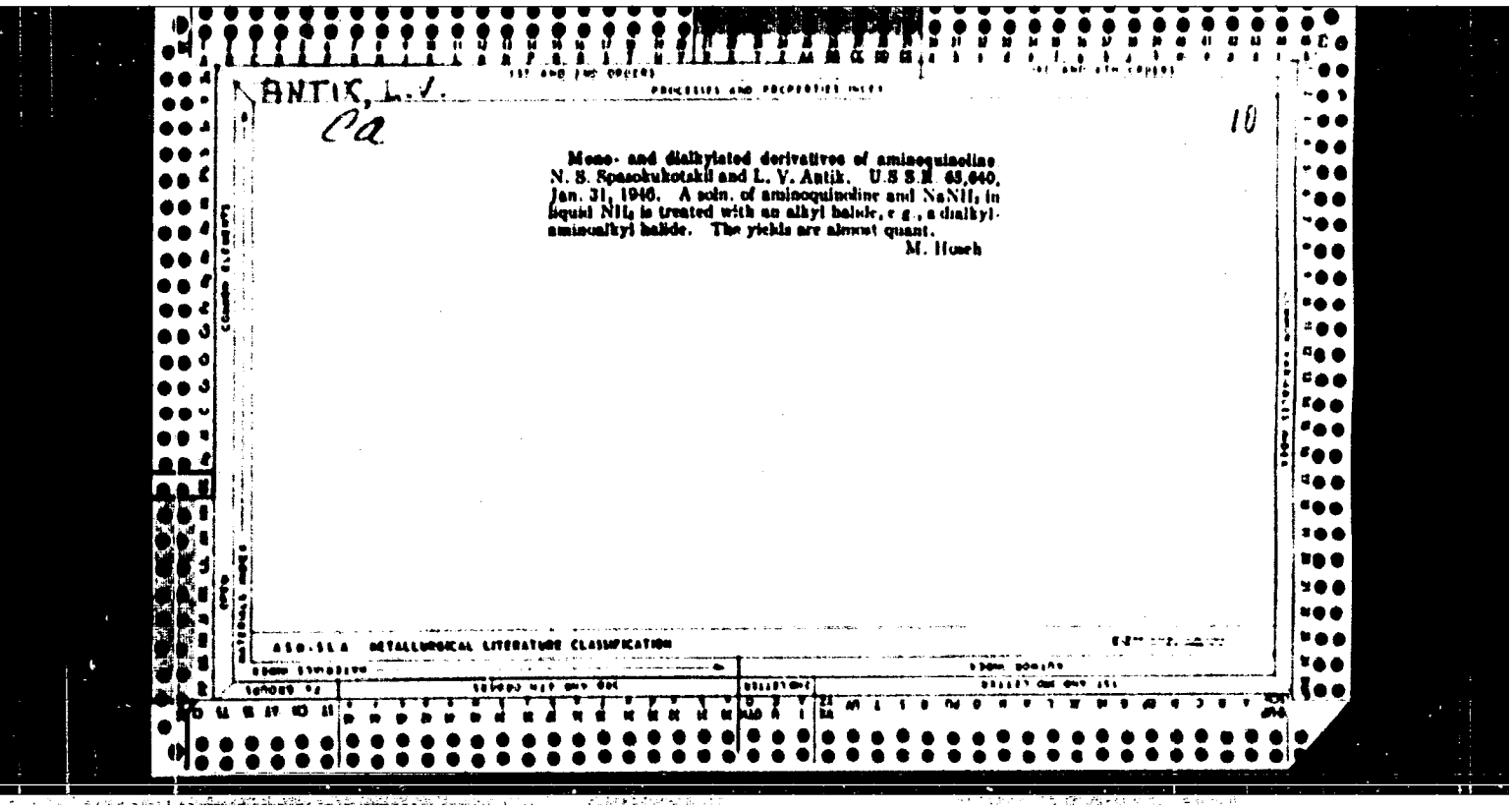
616.114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ANTIK, L. V.

18

Reaction between halogen derivatives of 6-methoxyquinoline and alcoholates. A. M. Berkenheim and L. V. Antik. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 537-40(1941).—The purpose of the work was the prepn. of *N*-diethylaminoalkyl ethers of 7- and 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinolines. Acetylaminidine (150 g.) and 280 g. AcOH treated with 146 g. Br yielded a ppt. of bromoacetylaminidine, which was unpond. by boiling for 10 min. with 18% HCl to yield, on neutralization with NH_4OH, *2-bromo-4-aminoanisole* (I), m. 63-4° (in 44% yield). I (25 g.), 29 g. glycerol, 43.5 g. 96% H_2SO_4, and 20 g. Na arsenate heated, eventually to 160°, then treated with H_2O, filtered, neutralized and extd. with Et_2O, yielded crude *6-methoxybromoquinoline* (II) which was purified through its HCl salt, yielding a mixt. of 8- and 7-Br compds., m. 78-103°, in 58% yield. By fractional soln. in Et_2O the less-sol. 6-methoxy-7-bromoquinoline (III) was obtained, m. 110-11° (8.5 g.). A soln. of 1.5 g. Na in 10.8 g. $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ was treated with 10 g. III, heated to a final temp. of 180° through a period of 5.5 hrs., the melt dissolved in 5% HCl, neutralized, extd. by Et_2O and fractionated: the lower fraction, b_{15} 113-14°, was identified as 6-methoxyquinoline, while some III was isolated from the higher fraction. 6-Methoxy-8-aminoquinoline (9 g.) in 30 g. 46.5% HBr treated with 29 cc. 15% $NaNO_2$ soln. at −10° followed by 8 g. CuBr in 84 g. 48% HBr, heated to boiling for 15 min., treated with $NaHCO_3$, yielded, upon purification through the HCl salt, 5 g. *6-methoxy-8-bromoquinoline* (IV), m. 65-6°. A soln. of 5.5 g. Na in 33.5 g. $Et_2NCH_2CH_2OH$ treated with 45 g. *6-methoxy-8-iodoquinoline* (V) and heated to 160° reacted spontaneously with a temp. rise to 212°; after 15 min. the product was worked up as above, yielding 13 g. 6-methoxyquinoline, V being obtained from the higher-boiling fractions. The same result was obtained on heating V with EtONa, as well as on heating IV with $Et_2NCH_2CH_2ONa$. It is concluded that heating of 7- and 8-halo-6-methoxyquinolines with alcoholates at 180° leads not to condensation but to replacement of nuclear halogen by H. The authors also prepd. 2-bromo-4-aminophenetole (analogously to I) and 6-ethoxy-7-bromoquinoline (analogously to III), m. 89-90°. G. M. Kondakoff



ANTIK, L. V.

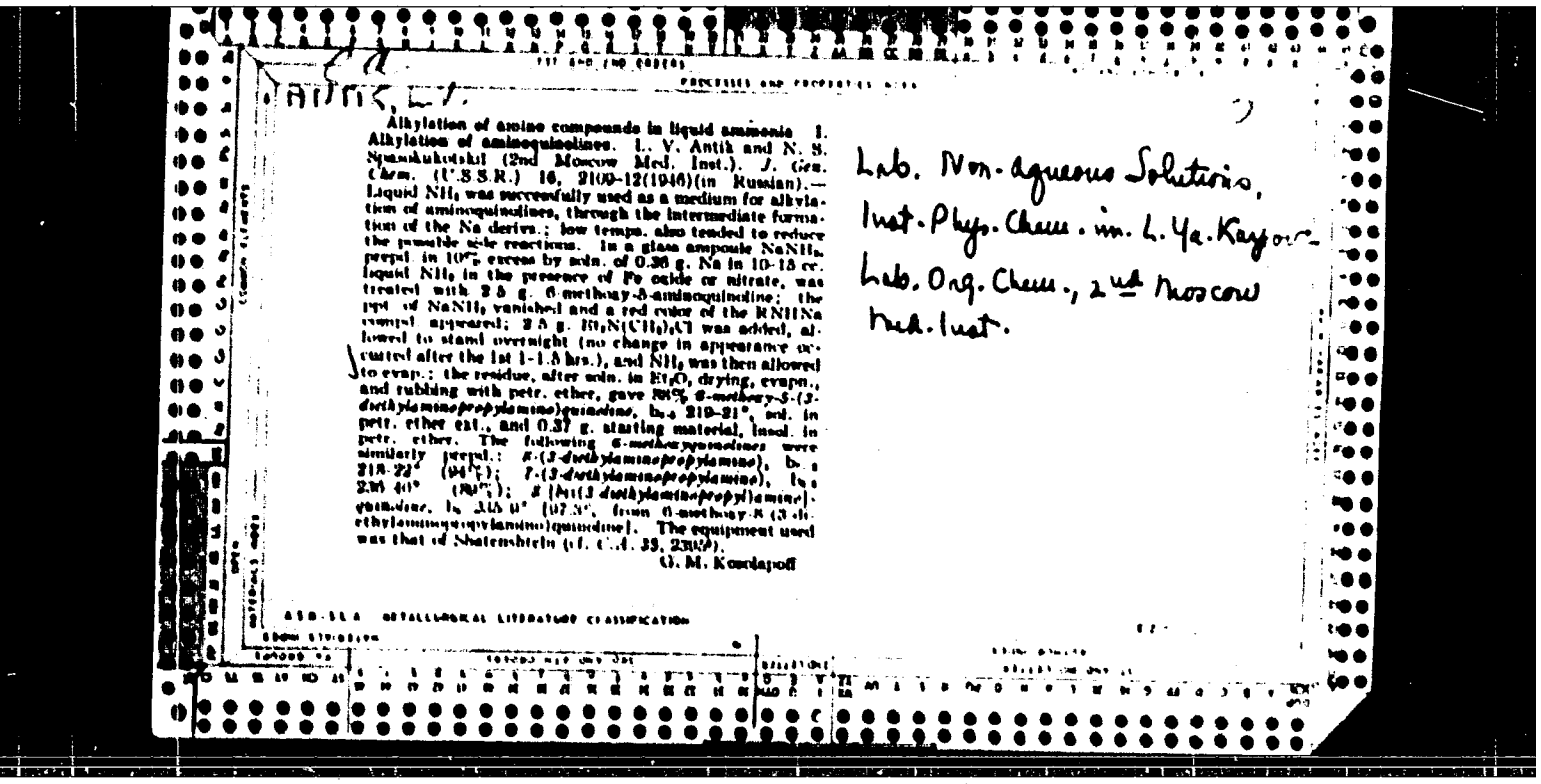
Ca

10

Mono- and dialkylated derivatives of aminoquinoline. N. S. Spasokukotskii and L. V. Antik. U.S.S.R. 65,040, Jan. 31, 1946. A soln. of aminoquinoline and $NaNH_2$ in liquid NH_3 is treated with an alkyl halide, e.g., a dialkylaminoalkyl halide. The yields are almost quant.

M. Hoseh

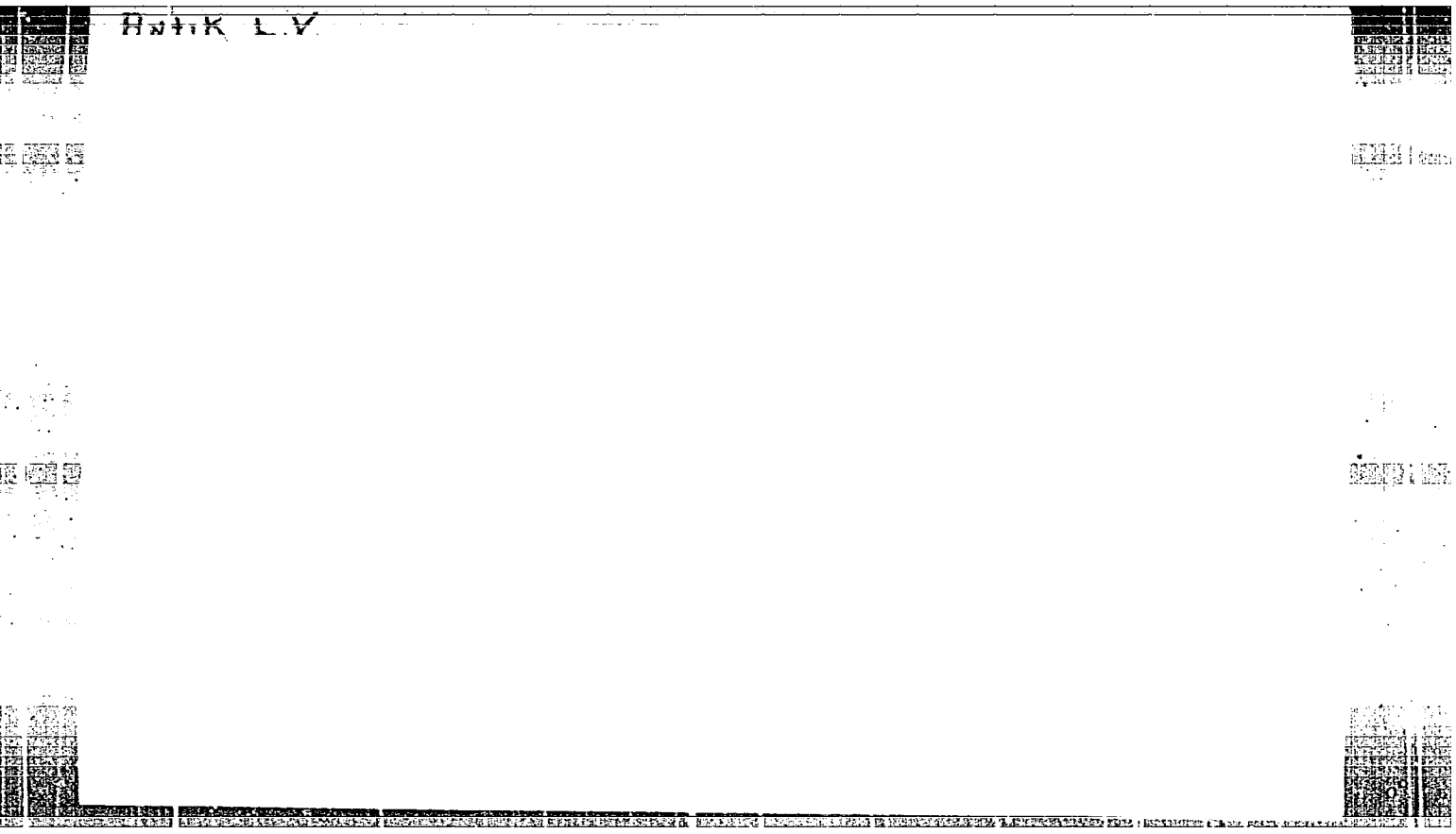
A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Alkylation of amino compounds in liquid ammonia. I. Alkylation of aminoquinolines. L. V. Antik and N. S. Spasskukotskii (2nd Moscow Med. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 16, 2109-12(1946)(in Russian).—Liquid NH_3 was successfully used as a medium for alkylation of aminoquinolines, through the intermediate formation of the Na derivs.; low temps. also tended to reduce the possible side reactions. In a glass ampoule $NaNH_2$, prepd in 10% excess by wtn. of 0.36 g. Na in 10-15 cc. liquid NH_3 in the presence of Fe oxide or nitrate, was treated with 2.5 g. 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline; the ppt. of $NaNH_2$ vanished and a red color of the $RNHNa$ compd appeared; 2.5 g. $ClN(CH_3)_2CH_3Cl$ was added, allowed to stand overnight (no change in appearance occurred after the 1st 1-1.5 hrs.), and NH_3 was then allowed to evap.; the residue, after wtn. in Et_2O, drying, evapn., and rubbing with petr. ether, gave 80% *6-methoxy-8-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)quinoline*, b$_{4}$ 219-21°, sol. in petr. ether ext., and 0.37 g. starting material, insol. in petr. ether. The following *6-methoxyquinolines* were similarly prepd.: *8-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)*, b$_{4}$ 218-22° (94%); *7-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)*, b$_{4}$ 230-40° (80%); *8-[N-(3-diethylaminopropyl)amino]-quinoline*, b$_{4}$ 215-17° (67.5%, from 6-methoxy-8-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)quinoline). The equipment used was that of Shatenshtein (*cf. C.A.* 35, 2302).

G. M. Kosolapoff

Lab. Non-aqueous Solutions, Inst. Phys. Chem. im. L. Ya. Karpov
Lab. Org. Chem., 2nd Moscow Med. Inst.



Characterization of β-(α-naphthyl)-β-alanine. V. M. Rodionov, L. V. Antik, and N. A. Maslenko [illegible]

Heating 0.2 g. II, 0.6 g. $CO(NH_2)_2$, 4 ml. H_2O, and 1.5 ml. N HCl several hrs. on a steam bath gave after filtration, extn. with Et_2O, and acidification with concd. HCl, a small lump of tar, which was sepd. and the residual soln. after brief standing deposited 68% 1-$C_{10}H_7CH(NHCONH_2)CH_2CO_2H$ (III), a dihydrate, m. 105-10° (possibly losing its $2H_2O$), resolidifying and m. 163-5°; the pure anhyd. prod. [illegible] (from EtOH). III also forms on heating [illegible] NH [illegible] H_6CONH_2 with [illegible] NaOH [illegible] takes place. The N-carbethoxy deriv. of II [illegible] prepd. by treatment of II with [illegible] in the cold. Treatment of II with 10% [illegible] by acidification with [illegible] deriv. of II, m. 194.4-5° (from [illegible]) there is formed 72% [illegible] and a small amt. of a [illegible] as 1-methyl-4-(1-naphthyl)-4H-1,3 [illegible]. Treatment of N-acyl derivs. of II with $SOCl_2$ [illegible] and treatment with NH_3 gave the following amides: 60.7% 1-$C_{10}H_7CH(NHCOBz)CH_2CONH_2$ (IIIa), m.p. not given (from EtOH); 1-$C_{10}H_7CH(NHAc)CH_2CONH_2$, 60%, m. 251-3° (from EtOH); 1-$C_{10}H_7CH(NHBz)CH_2CONH_2$, 87.8%, m. 258-60° (crude), m. 270.5-1° (from pyridine or dioxane). If N-Bz derivs. of phenyl- or alkyl-β-alanines are treated with $SOCl_2$ at 80° and the products are treated with NH_3, the products are tetrahydro-

OVER

2/2

[illegible] II gave a tar under such conditions and this yielded some I amide. However when 4.2 g. of the N-H$_2$ deriv. (IV) of II and 6 g. $SOCl_2$ in dry C_6H_6 were gently refluxed 4 hrs., the mixt. evapd. in vacuo, the residue extd. with Et_2O, and the ext. satd. with NH_3 with ice cooling, there was formed a ppt. which was washed with Et_2O and [illegible] $CHCl_3$. The insol. residue was washed with H_2O and [illegible] from EtOH yielding [illegible] g. [illegible]-$CH(NHNH_2)CH_2$ [illegible] V [illegible] evapn. of [illegible] HCl, ext. gave tar [illegible] [illegible] tetra[illegible] V with BzCl and Ac_2O [illegible] was observed. Heating [illegible] $(O_2N)C_6H_3$ [illegible] VI with Ac_2O gave 80% [illegible] [illegible] V [illegible] added at [illegible] to 20 ml. [illegible] NaOH and 2.1 g. Br_2 stirred 2 hrs. at room temp. [illegible] gave 0.9 g. crude product [illegible] VII [illegible] from EtOH [illegible] some EtOH was [illegible] VI [illegible] warmed slowly to 60° and finally to 85° gave after [illegible] g. crude [illegible] 1.71 g. pure VII. Addn. of 0.1 g. [illegible] NaOH and 0.5 ml. Br_2 shaking 2.5 hrs. at room temp. and heating to 60° gave some 0.17 g. VII. IV in abs. EtOH treated with dry HCl at 60-70° 4 hrs. then satd. with HCl at 0° gave after 24 hrs. 89.3% IV *Et ester*, m. 100-10° (from EtOH-Et_2O); this (0.7 g.) refluxed in EtOH with 4.1 ml. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ 15-20 min., dild. with more EtOH and refluxed 2 hrs., gave 96.6% IV *hydrazide*, m. [illegible] (from EtOH). VI *Et ester*, prepd. as above in [illegible] yield, m. 142.5-3.0° (from EtOH), this refluxed with $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in EtOH gave 92.2% VI *hydrazide* [illegible] [illegible]. The hydrazides treated at 0° [illegible] with $NaNO_2$ gave resp. 91% IV *azide*, decomp. 83.4° [illegible] and 86% VI *azide*, decomp. 74.6°. The reaction [illegible] gave in several cases a small amt. of [illegible] m. 255.20°, tentatively identified as 1,3-bis[illegible] IV azide (4.7 g.) [illegible] was refluxed 5 hrs., then evapd., yielding 70.7% 4-[illegible] Similar treatment of VI azide gave 90% [illegible] [illegible], m. 214-16° (from [illegible] C_6H_6). The former substance was refluxed 5 hrs. with [illegible] NaOH yielding 55.6% VII and 78% EtOH [illegible] VII obtained in this case m. 219.5-21.5° (from EtOH). [illegible] of the Ac analog gave 95.8% VII, m. 221-2°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; YEZERSKAYA, N.A.

Polarographic determination of 9,10-dihydroanthrylene-1',4'-naphthoquinone. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1877-1880 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Naphthoquinone) (Polarography)

RODIONOV, V.M. [deceased]; ANTIK, L.V.

Some reactions of β-(α-naphtyl)-β-alanine and N-methyl-β-(γ-naphthyl)-β-analine. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.5:578-582 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR. (Alanine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710020-9"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710020-9"

GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.; ANTIK, L.V.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

Nitration products of α- and α^1-aminonicotines. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.5:887-894 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Pyridine) (Nitration)

KIABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Polarographic behavior of dihydrodioxobenzotripticene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:971-978 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; MAMEDZADE, R.Yu.; ANTIK, L.V.; GORSKAYA, L.A.

Dependence of polarographic characteristics on the structure of quinones of the triptycene series. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1554 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

BALANDIN, A.A.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydroxyanthrylene-naphthohydroquinone (stereochemistry of catalysis). Izv. AN SSSR Otd.-khim.nauk no.12:2189-2192 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Anthracene) (Naphthoquinone)

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; RUBTSOV, I.A.; SMIRNOVA, M.G.

Example of a catalytic asymmetric synthesis in the series of bicyclic compounds. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1881 O '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ANTIK, L.V.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; LOPATIN, B.V.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydrodioxotribenzotriptycene.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.7:1260-1267 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; ANTIK, L.V.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Polarographic reduction of dihydrodioxotribenzotrypticene in dimethylformamide. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1412-1416 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ANTIK, L.V.; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; KARELE, B.Ya.

Synthesis and transformations of dihydrodioxodibenzotriptycene.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1470-1475 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; ANTIK, L.V.

Hydrogenation of dihydrocxolenzotriptycene. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.9:1610-1614 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; BALANDIN, A.A.; ANTIK, I.V.

Comparative hydrogenation of quinones of complex spacial structure. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1785-1792 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ANTIKAYN, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZEMLYANSKAYA, L.L., inzh.

Strength and elasticity of welded steampipe joints. Elek. sta. 35 no.11:26-30 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

Антикаян П.А.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation. K-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33330

Author : Antikayn, P.A.
Inst :
Title : Determination of the Rate of Flow of Dust in a Dust-Carrying Current.

Orig Pub : Teploenergetika, 1956, No 12, 35-37

Abstract : The apparatus for determination of the rate of flow of dust consists of two venturi nozzles connected in series, the first of which measures the rate of flow of pure air while the second, located beyond the point where the dust is admitted into the dust-duct, at a distance not less than 5 times the diameter of the duct, measures the flow rate of the dust-carrying air. From the ratio of pressure drop indicated by the two venturi the concentration of the dust in the air current is determined, and

Card 1/2

ANTIKAYN, P.A. Cand Tech Sci --(diss) "Study of the strength of collectors of steam boilers with welded sleeves." Mos 1958, 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst) 100 copies

(KL, 21-58,90)

ANTIKAYN, P. A.

96-1-11/31

AUTHORS: Leleyev, N.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ye.A. Troyanskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Antikayn, P. A., Engineer.

TITLE: Strength Calculations on Headers for Steam Boilers (Raschet na prochnost' kollektorov parovykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 40 - 44 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: At present, strength calculations on cylindrical chambers of steam boilers are made according to the limiting load, that is, the pressure at which the metal becomes plastic. The formula used to determine wall thickness is given: it can be derived from the fourth energy theory. It would be logical to determine the strength factor also by the fourth theory. However, in the standards the strength factors in the longitudinal and transverse bridges of metal between holes are determined by the first theory of strength, and the corresponding strength factor in a sloping metal bridge by the third theory, from the condition of maximum tangential stresses. The Central Boiler Turbine Institute (TsKTI) has proposed a formula to determine the strength factors of the bridges on the basis of the fourth theory of strength. It is assumed that the stress in the metal bridges is made uniform by slight

Card1/4 plastic yield. Calculations by this formula (2) are very

laborious and have been embodied in a nomogram, given in Fig.2. Comparative calculations have shown that by this method it is possible to economise 4-5% of steel used in headers for boilers; for super-high and super-critical pressures the economy of metal can be 10-11%.

To verify the method of calculation, experimental determinations of str ngth factor were made at the Moscow Power Institute. These were hydraulic tests, with a compressor capable of giving 6 000 atm., made on chambers manufactured by the Taganrog Boiler Works (Taganrogskiy Zavod) from pipe of diameter 273 x 29 mm, made of steel Ct.20. A specimen is shown in Fig. 3. After the unions had been welded to the chambers and hydraulically tested, they were subjected to recrystallisation, then annealed to remove remanent stress. Samples of metals used for mechanical tests were welded to the chamber and heat-treated with it. The mechanical test results are given. The limiting pressure was that at which the plastic strain was 0.2% in the particular metal bridge examined. The strength factor was determined as the ratio of this pressure to the limiting pressure for the whole chamber. Table 1 gives experimental data for chambers with honeycomb arrangement of the holes. The results are

Strength Calculations on Headers for Steam Boilers.

compared with calculations by Soviet, American and Czech formulae and by Formula (2) of this article. Experimental values of the strength factors are somewhat higher than the calculated values. Formula (2) gives the nearest results. Corresponding values are given in Table 2 for the case when the holes are in parallel rows. In this case, the strength factors obtained by all the standard methods coincide.
So long as the metal of the union is not plastic it strengthens the bridge. In the strength determinations, the thickness of the unions was so chosen that they became plastic first; therefore, the results correspond to the conditions assumed in the standards.
The stress condition in a bridge working in the elastic region differs from that which we have assumed. The assumption is endorsed by experiment only when the metal becomes plastic.
It was confirmed experimentally that in the middle of longitudinal and transverse rows of bridges the main stresses are axial and tangential. Near the unions, the main stresses were in some cases inclined 8 - 20 degrees to the axis of the chamber.
In the Central Boiler Turbine Institute (TsKTI) tests were made on the long-term strength of model headers weakened by blind

holes. Most of the investigations were made with bridges arranged in longitudinal rows. In this case, all the standards and formulae give similar values for the strength coefficient. There was good agreement between experiment and theory. The experimental values of the strength coefficients are equal to or a little higher than the value given by Formula (2), which is accordingly recommended for practical use.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 7 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: MEI

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SOV/96-58-5-14/27

AUTHOR: Antikayn, P.A., Engineer and Troyanskiy, Ye.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Strength of Pipe Bends (O prochnosti izgibov trub)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, nr 5, pp 63 - 65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is some doubt about the strength of bends in steam piping as compared with straight sections. The English firm of Babcock and Wilcox has done some work on this subject. The authors used a rig consisting of a hydraulic compressor that sets up a pressure of 6,000 atm., a protective chamber and strain-gauge equipment for testing bends in pipes made of steel St20. The strain-gauges were 10 mm long installed and measured circumferential and axial stresses at the positions 1 and 2 in Figure 1.
The dimensions of the specimens, the main mechanical properties of the material and the test results are tabulated. Three of the samples were produced by hot bending and the rest by cold bending. The wall thicknessess were determined by making a twin sample which was cut. The table also shows the heat-treatment received by the specimens. The determination of the limiting pressure in the bend is shown in Figure 2. The ratio between the limiting pressures for straight sections of pipe and for bends shows how much sooner the bend achieves a plastic

Card1/2

condition.
Compared to the experimental data, the formula of Nemec gives high results for thick-walled tubes. This may be partly because strain-gauges of 10 mm were used on samples of diameter 35 - 44 mm, so that the stress determined was the mean on an area of 10 x 10 mm. Moreover, the actual outer thin wall of the bend has less curvature in the direction perpendicular to the axis of the tube than has the inner thick wall. Nevertheless, the main reason for discrepancy is that the formula does not allow for the non-uniform stress distribution over the thickness of the pipe walls. The ultimate pressure for bends with a relative radius greater than 2 is in good agreement with the ultimate pressure for straight sections calculated by a formula which is given. Sharper bends fail at lower pressures. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

Card 2/2 1. Steam pipes--Mechanical properties 2. Pipe bends--Mechanical properties 3. Pipe bends--Test results

FEDOSEYEV, Sergey Leonidovich; ANTIKAYN, P.A., red.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Installing boiler units in electric power plants] Montazh kotel'nykh agregatov elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 528 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Electric power plants) (Boilers)

AMTIKAYN, P.A., assistent

Investigating the strength of steam-boiler headers. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.1:153-161 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Boilers)

VINNITSKIY, David Yakovlevich; GINZBURG-SHIK, Lev Davidovich; ZAYDEL', Viktor Arnol'dovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAKHARASHEVICH, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; KAPRALOV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; SOLOV'YEV, Vladimir Borisovich; CHULKOV, Sergey Pavlovich; YAKOBSON, Sergey Sergeyevich; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; ANTIKAYN, P.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the installation of heat engines and related equipment] Spravochnik po montazhu teplomekhanicheskogo oborudovaniia. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1960. 560 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Heat engines)

BASKAKOV, A.P.; ANTIKAIN, P.A.

Use of a model for studying mixing in the flame of an ORGRES burner. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:4-11 '60.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Burners)

ANTIKAYN, Petr Andreyevich; AROKOVICH, Mark Savvich; BAKLOSTOV, Arseniy Mikhaylovich. Prinimal uchastiye KRUGLYY, S.M.; NITSKEVICH, Ye.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Recuperative heat-exchange apparatus] Rekuperativnye teploobmennye apparaty. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 231 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Heat exchangers)

GRIGOR'YEV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLACH, T.A., dots.;
SOKOLOVSKIY, V.S., assistent; TEMKIN, R.M., inzh.;
LEBEDEV, P.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;
ANTIKAYN, P.A., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Concise manual on heat exchangers]Kratkii spravochnik po teploobmennym apparatam. By V.S.Grigor'ev i dr. Pod red. P.D.Lebedeva. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 255 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Heat exchangers)

S/096/62/000/011/004/006
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Antikayn, P.A. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Elimination of structural damage accumulated during service in pearlitic steels

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no. 11, 1962, 59 - 62

TEXT: According to modern views, fracture of metal stressed for long periods at elevated temperatures is associated with diffusion of vacancies and formation of vacancy aggregates which grow to form microcracks, changing later to macrocracks and leading ultimately to fracture. Since no reference can be found in the literature to direct experimental proof of this mechanism of fracture, the investigation described in the present paper was undertaken, in which both optical and electron microscopy were used to examine specimens of pearlitic steels cut from steam pipes which had been in operation for some time at various power-generating plants. Specimens of steel 16M were cut from a pipe of a continuously operating coil boiler which had been in service for 78 402 hours; the pipe (245 mm in diameter, 25 mm wall thickness) carried steam at 510 °C under a pressure of

Card 1/4

Elimination of ....

80 atm. The specimens examined were found to contain almost completely spherodized pearlite; electron-microscopic examination (X8800) revealed the presence of carbide veins at the grain boundaries; submicroscopic pores were observed at the interface between the carbide layers and the grains. Similar results were obtained on specimens of steel 12MX (12MKh) cut from a turbine steam pipe at the Voronezh TETs-1, which had been in operation for 53 870 hours. The pipe carried steam at 510 °C under a pressure of 100 atm. In the case of steel 12Kh1MF (12Kh1MF), which is widely used in the construction of power-generating plants, no installations old enough for the purpose of the present investigation exist and the structural damage in this steel was examined on standard creep specimens, fractured after 5 756 hours at 600 °C under a stress of 8 kg/mm^2. In this case, submicroscopic cracks were observed at grain boundaries 25 mm from the plane of fracture. On the other hand, no sub-microscopic cracks or voids were observed in specimens of steel 16M cut from a steam pipe carrying steam at 510 °C under

Card 2/4

for the structurally unsound specimen were 27 kg/mm^2, 48.8 kg/mm^2 and 34%, respectively, the corresponding values after the restora-- tive heat-treatment being 34.5 kg/mm^2, 53.2 kg/mm^2 and 29.5%. The results of the present investigation show that it is possible to obtain direct evidence of the formation of vacancy aggregates in metals stressed for long periods at elevated temperatures. They show also that the partially damaged steel could be restored to its original condition by a normalizing treatment with or without subsequent tempering. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power-engineering Institute)

ANTIKAYN, P.N.

Determining the damage accumulating under cyclic loads.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1061-1063 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Metals—Fatigue)

ABRAMOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ANTIKAYN, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KUMANIN, V.I., inzh., red.; KOZLOV, A.P., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Residual stresses and deformations in metals; calculations by the differentiation method] Ostatochnye napriazheniia i deformatsii v metallakh; raschety metodom raschleneniia tela. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 354 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Strains and stresses) (Metals--Testing)

L 16902-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 ASD/ASD(f)-2

TITLE: Long term strength of tubes from steel Eh2?T at temperatures [illegible]

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 11, 1964, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: rupture strength, stress load, stress analysis, plastic deformation, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] designed [illegible] temperatures [illegible]

[illegible] between temperature and stress [illegible] strength is given by the formula $T(C + \lg t) = const$, where C = 44. It was found that with sustained

Card 1/2

L 16902-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047990

reading the resistance ... correction diminished ...

ASSOCIATION: MEI-NIIVT

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

[illegible], [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk

[illegible] of thermal treatment on the [illegible] from [illegible] steel with knurled thread. [illegible] 10 no.10: 29-30 [illegible]
[illegible] 18:)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710020-9"

did not break down while the sample subjected to the destructive number of

ARONOVICH, M. ., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTIKAIN, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Experience in using steampipes from 12MKh steel with welded joints not undergone heat treatment. Elek. sta. 36 no.2:21-23 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

ANTIKAYN, Petr Arkad'yevich

[Metallography] Metallovedenie. Moskva, Metallurgiia, Moskva, 1965. 286 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 21651-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP6006139 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/010/0035/0036

AUTHORS: Antikayn, P. A.; (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Shapochkin, V. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

CRG: none

TITLE: Strength and heat resistance of austenitic steels for high temperature heat exchangers

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 35-36

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, steel, high temperature strength, heat resistant steel/ EI448 steel, EI417 steel, EI283 steel

ABSTRACT: The long duration strength and high temperature oxidation resistance of austenitic steels EI448 (Kh18N12M2T), EI417 (1Kh23N18), and EI283 (Kh25N20S2) were experimentally investigated at high temperatures (900 and 1000C) by MEI and NIIVT. The stress-time curves for 900 and 1000C are presented, and the limit stresses for 1000-, 10 000-, and 100 000-hour operation at 700, 800, 900, and 1000C are tabulated. Curves for estimating the limit stresses for 10^4-hour

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.4:536.27.001.4

L 21651-66

ACC NR: AP6006139

operation at any temperature between 670 and 1000C are given. Oxidation resistance was measured by subjecting flat steel specimens to a heated atmosphere, removing the oxidation products, and weighing the clean specimens. All steels were found to have sufficient resistance, but steel Kh25N20S2 was superior. It is concluded that steel Kh18N12M2T has the best combination of properties for heat exchanger applications (at 0.5 kg/mm^2 it can be used for 10^4 hours at 960C). For temperatures below 800C the cheaper steel Kh25T should be used. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6024533 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/007/0153/0156

AUTHOR: Antikayn, P. A.; Fridman, Z. G.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Effect of fatigue "training" on rupture strength

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1966, 153-156

TOPIC TAGS: steel, low carbon steel, steel training, fatigue trained steel, ~~steel~~ rupture strength, steel ruptyre life, FATIGUE TEST

ABSTRACT: Specimens of 15kp carbon steel were subjected to stress rupture tests at 475C under a stress of 15.0—18.0 kg/mm^2 after being

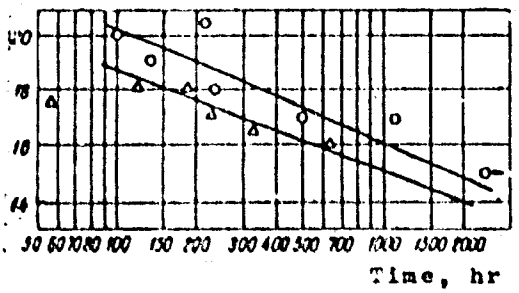


Fig. 1. Stress versus rupture life of untrained (circles) and fatigue-trained (triangles) 15-kp steel specimens at 475C

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.15—194—12:620.178.30

ACC NR: AP6024530

"trained" by fatigue tests at room temperature under a stress of 19.4—19.7 kg/mm^2, i.e., just below the fatigue limit, which was 19.8 kg/mm^2, for 12.4—8.5·10^6 cycles. The "training" was found to have a pronounced adverse effect on rupture life, and all trained specimens failed in a considerably shorter time than did the untrained specimens (see Fig. 1). The adverse effect of training is explained by the formation of submicroscopic cracks within the ferrite grains, which open during the stress rupture tests. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [DV]

SUB CODE: // / SUBM DATE: 11Apr64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001
ATD PRESS: 5049

Card 2/2

ANTIKOVA, L., inzh.-tekhnolog (g.Kuybyshev)

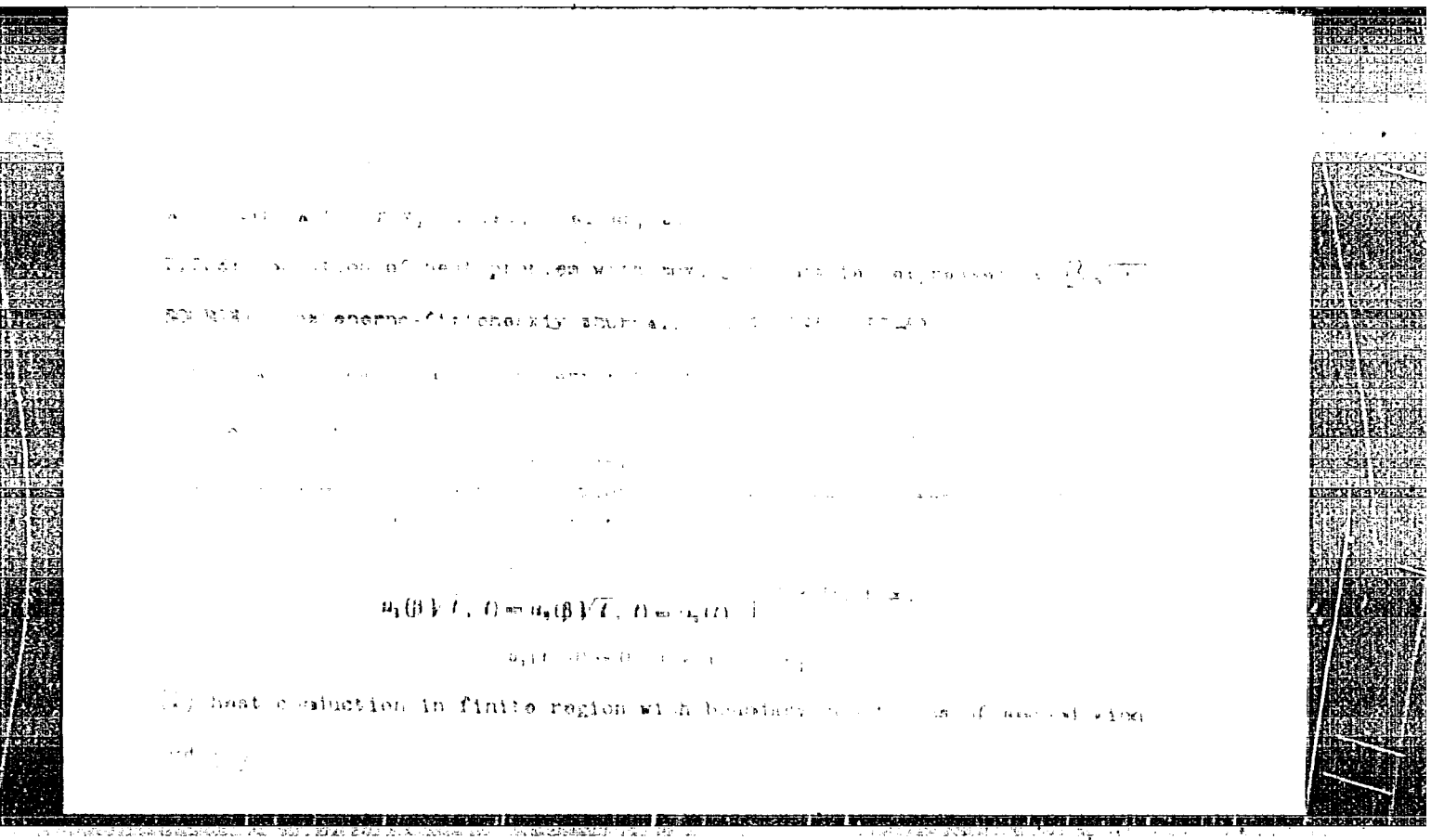
We improve the technology of yarn dyeing. Prom.koop. 13 no.11:23 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

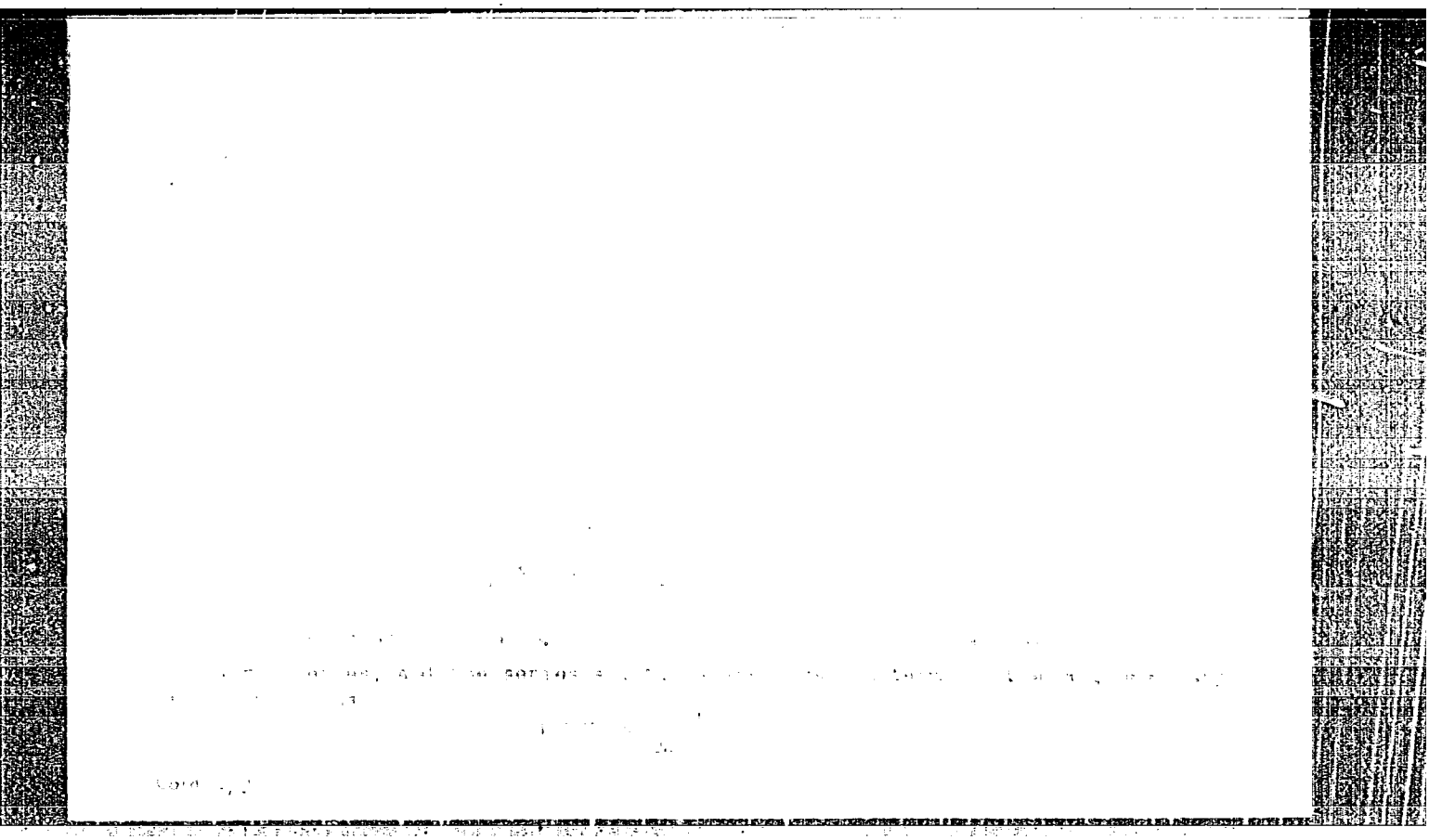
(Dyes and dyeing)

GELLER, Z.I.; RASTORGUYEV, Yu.L.; SUDAKOV, P.Ye.; ANTIMIROV, M.Ya.;
Prinimali uchastiye: DIMITRIYENKO, O.M.; BOYANOVICH, V.A.

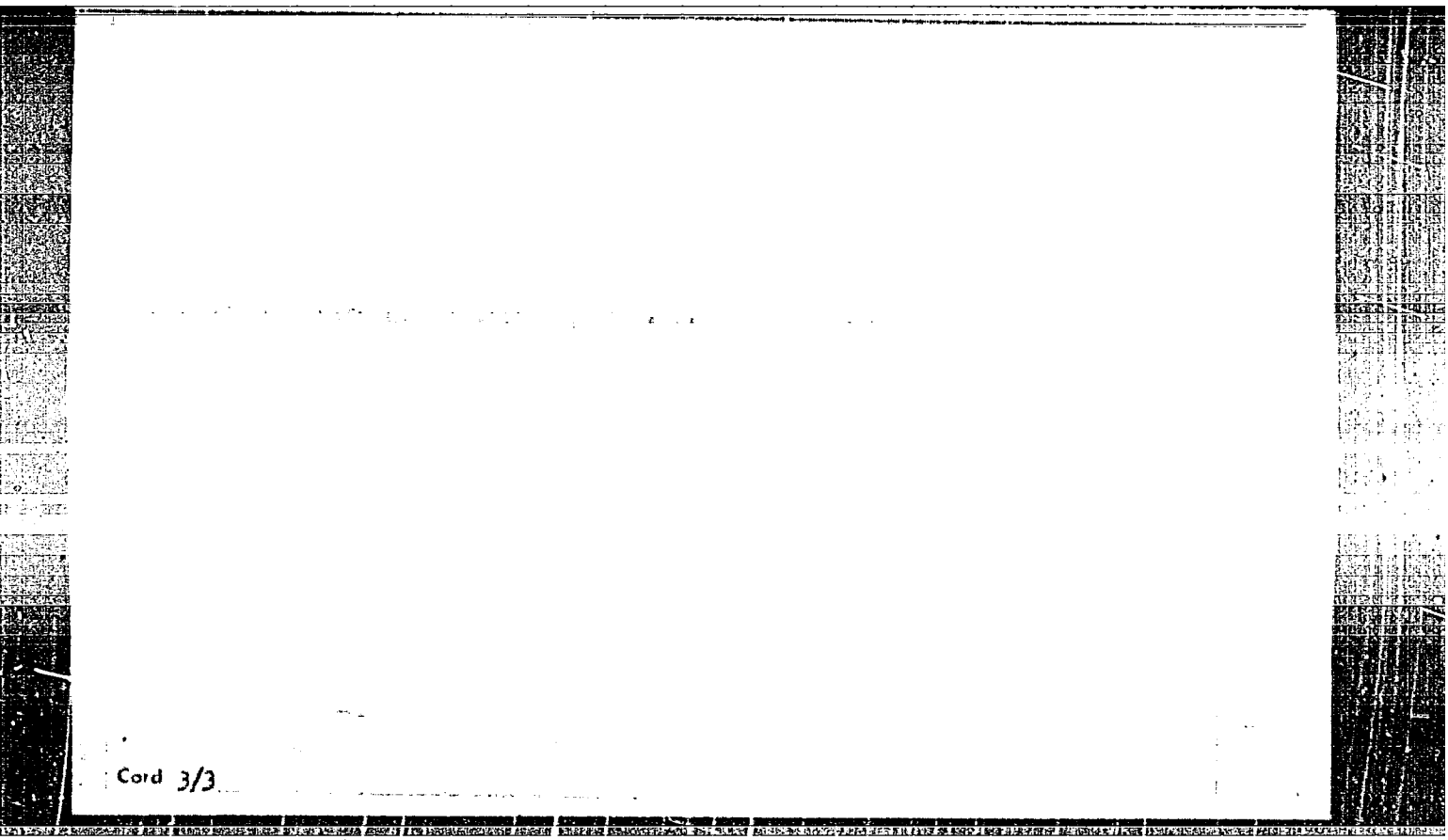
GNI automatic densitometer for liquids. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 5 no.2:109-116 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Densitometers)
(Petroleum products—Density)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101710020-9"



ANTIMIROV, M.Ya.

Concerning the integral value of heat losses in case of injection of hot liquid into a bed. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.11:64-68 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. P. Stuchki.

ANTIMONOV, B.S., prof.; VEDENIN, N.N., kand. yurid. nauk; GENKIN, D.M., prof.; GRAVE, K.A., prof.; YEPANESHNIKOV, N.V., dots.; ZHUKOVA, L.F., dots.; KUNIK, Ya.A., dots.; L'VOVICH, Yu.Ya.; MARGOLIN, M.Z.; MOROVSKAYA, T.A., dots.; POLENINA, S.V., kand. yurid. nauk; SADIKOV, I.N.; FIALKOV, M.A., kand. yurid. nauk; YAZEV, V.A., kand. yurid. nauk; YAKHNINA, N.A., kand. yurid. nauk; KIRAKOZOVA, N.Sh., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Government trade regulation] Regulirovanie gosudarstvennoi torgovli. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 339 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Commercial law)

SLUTSKIY, G.S., inzh.; ANTIMONOV, I.A., tekhnik

Automatic switching on of the auxiliary power supply of municipal electric power distribution stations with remote control. Energetik 9 no.2:26-27 F '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric power distribution)
(Remote control)

ANTIMONOV, K. I.

122-2-26/33

AUTHOR: Antimonov, K.I.

TITLE: Letter to the Editor (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, No.2, p.72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Letter to the editor correcting certain errors in the article "Theoretical Determination of the Cutting Forces", by B.A. Gravchenko, published in the No.12, 1956 issue of the same journal.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

ANTIMONOV, N.

Brickmaking on collective farms of Kursk Province. Pozh. delo 5 n.o.6:24 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Nachal'nik otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo pozharnogo nadzora oblastnoy pozharnoy okhrany Kurskogo oblispolkoma.
(Kursk Province--Collective farms)
(Kursk Province--Brickmaking)

ANTIMONOV, N.A.; SPENGLER, O.A., red.

[Mass snow gauging surveys] Massovye snegomernye s"emki. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1950. 45 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Snow) (Surveying)

ANTIMONOV, N. A.

Issledovaniya Malyk Rek. (Exploring of Small Rivers)
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1950. 127 P. Tables Diagrs.
"Literatura": P. 127-(128)

So: N/5
623.38
.A6

ANTIMONOV, N. A.

USSR Meteorology - Water Measurement Aug 52

"Inclined Water Measuring Rod for Recording the Highest Water Levels," N. A. Antimonov, Kursk Hydrometeorol Stat

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 8, pp 46-48

Author describes equipment he designed for study of crests of spring floods of small rivers. Equipment is based on a metal pipe 10-12 cm in diam, installed in an inclined position. States that, for long-range observations, several rods may be installed. Gives details of operation.

229T107

ANTIMONOV, N. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Ice Drill Nov 52

"Rationalization of the GGI-47 Ice Drill," N. A. Antimonov, Hydrometeorological Sta, Kursk

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 11, p 53

Presents the difficulties encountered in the use of GGI-47 type ice drills. New type with horizontal handles operates more easily and quickly than former.

245T62

ANTIMONOV, M.A.

How to measure the depth of a body of water from the shore. Geog. v shkole 20 no.2:52-53 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Ponds) (Stream measurement)

ANTIMONOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; OVCHAROVA, N.G., red.; PROSKKOV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Natural characteristics of Belgorod Province] Priroda Belgorodskoi oblasti. Belgorod, Belgorodskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 238 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Belgorod Province--Geography)

ANTIMONOV, M.

Determining distances between geographical points. Geog.v shkole 23 no.2:35-41 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Maps)

ANTIMONOV, N.A. (Kursk)

Measuring areas by means of a transparent sheet divided into squares ("small change" method). Geog. v shkole 26 no.1:56-59 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Cartometry)

ANTIMONOV, N.A. (Kursk)

Coordinate method of enlarging and reducing maps. Geog. v shkole 26 no.4:52-55 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ANTIMONOV, N.A.

Methodology for conducting hydrometric work. Geog.v shkole 24 no.3:27-36 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Hydrology--Study and teaching)

ANTIKONOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; KUZNETSOVA, M.G., red.; SEVRYUKOV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Kursk Astronomer Fedor Semenov] Fedor Semenov - kurskii astronom. Kursk, Kurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 52 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Semenov, Fedor Alekseyevich, 1794-1860)

ANTIMONOV, P., gvardii podpolkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Skill is a pass to the sky. Av.i kosm. 46 no.6:44-48 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Flight training)

USSR/ Biology - Zoology

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 30/38

Author : Antinin, V. M., Cand. Biol. Sc.

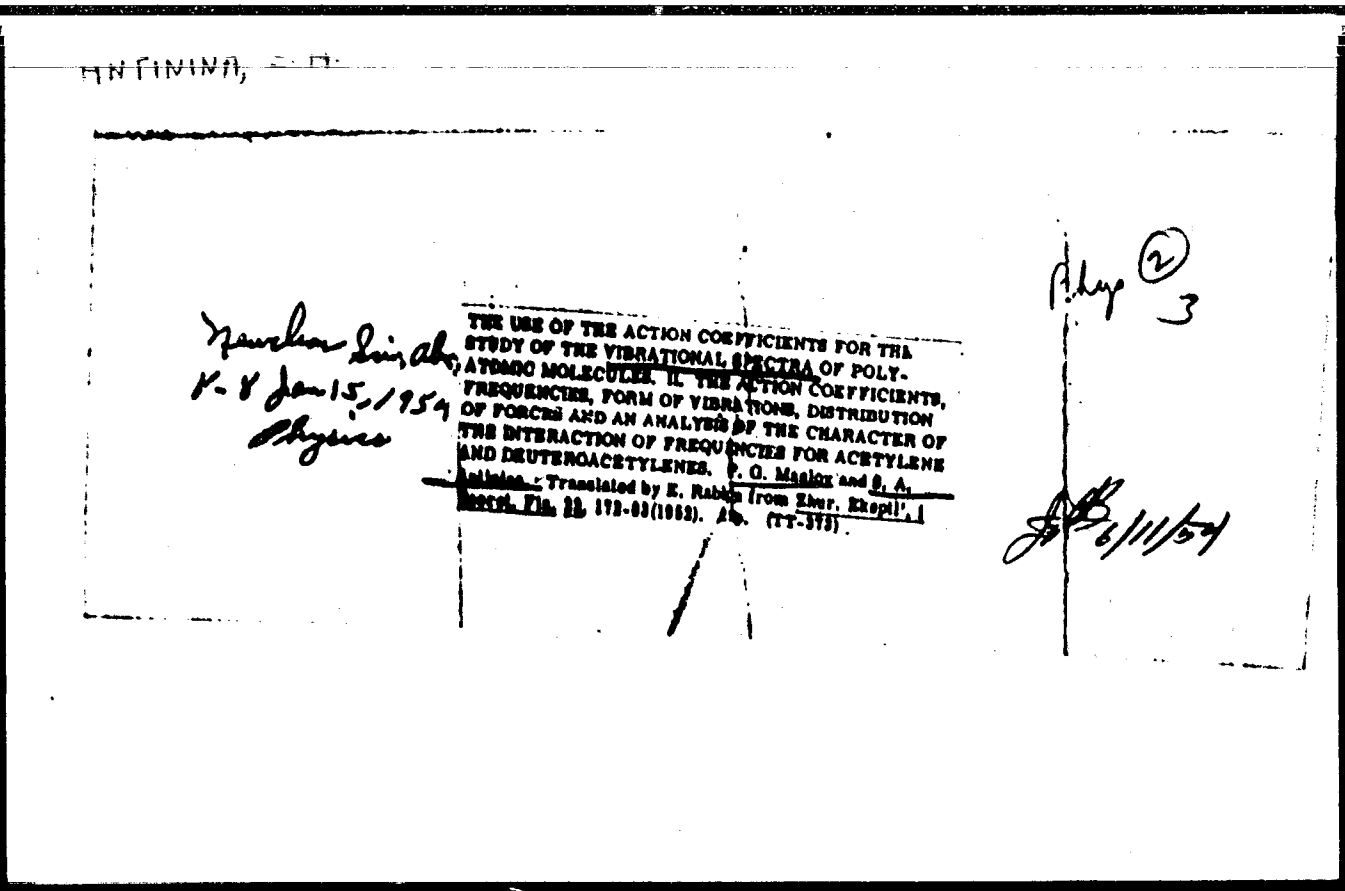
Title : Regarding the ecology of gazelles and cameloparda

Periodical : Priroda 44/7, page 117, Jul 1955

Abstract : An account is given of how the severe winter of 1954 in Kazakhstan near the Syr Darya river caused wild, hoofed animals to abandon their tendency to seclude themselves and to approach settlements in search of food.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....



THE USE OF THE ACTION COEFFICIENTS FOR THE STUDY OF THE VIBRATIONAL SPECTRA OF POLY-ATOMIC MOLECULES. II. THE ACTION COEFFICIENTS, FREQUENCIES, FORM OF VIBRATIONS, DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE INTERACTION OF FREQUENCIES FOR ACETYLENE AND DEUTEROACETYLENES. P. G. Maslov and S. A. [illegible]. Translated by E. Rabkin from Zhur. Eksptl'.

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle. Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21227

Author : Antiokh, G. G.
Inst : North-Ossetia Institute of Agriculture
Title : Mass Selection and Economically Useful Indicators of Cattle

Orig Pub : Tr. Sev.-Osetinsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 19, 235-246

Abstract : The results of judging the characteristics of 114 hybrid cows of the Red Steppe breed at the Druzhba (Friendship) kolkhoz of the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR which were divided into 3 groups (in the 1st group the milk's yield was 2700 kg, in the 2nd, 2250 and in the 3rd less than 2250 kg) are given. It was established that among animals with a relatively higher milk yield, large cows with a good appearance are found more often. In the cows of the 1st group lactation

Card 1/2

ANTIOKH, G. G., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Large cattle of the foothills and plains regions of Northern Ostiya and the path to their improvement." Ordzhonikidze, 1960. 30 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Northern Ostiya Agricultural Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 154)

ANTIPANOV, R., inzhener; KARLOV, A., inzhener.; PAK, Yu., inzhener.

We discuss work organization problems. Stroitel' no.2:15 F '57.
(MLRA 10:3)

(Building) (Wages)

ANTIPANOV, R., inzhenor.

Large-panel floor slabs. Stroitel' no.4:10 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Concrete slabs)

Antipanov, Yu. I.

137-1958-2-2252

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 5 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Antipanov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Reassembly Procedures for the Washing Installations at the Timoshenko Precious-metal Mine (Organizatsiya montazha promyvochnykh priborov na priiske imeni Timoshenko)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1957, Nr 6, pp 24-26

ABSTRACT: The layout of the installation is exemplified by Section 2 of the mine. At the end of the 1956 season the entire washing apparatus was cleaned of all gravel and tailings, and was dismantled and transferred to new sites. In transferring the installation, the individual components were not fully detached from one another, but were moved as units. Much time was saved thereby in the dismantling and reassembly operations. Much preparatory work at the sites to be occupied by the apparatus during the following season was completed in the autumn on thawed ground. The reassembling was dore by tested versatile (multi-skilled) work squads with long experience as assemblers. One of the best squads in Section 2 was led by G. V. Pushkarev. A description is given of how this squad goes about its work.

Card 1/1

A Sh

1. Mining--USSR 2. Rare earth elements--Determination

ANTIPASHIN, N.M., inzh.; GALAKTIONOV, V.I., inzh.; YESHCHENKO, T.I., inzh.; YAKUNICHEV, V.I., inzh.; YAKONYUK, N.S., inzh.; LEMEKHOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Preparation of fine natural sand. Stroi. mat. 10 no.1: 25-26 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

ANTIPCHUK, Yu. P., Cand Biol Sci (diss) -- "Changes in the vascular system of the stomach and intestine of pigs with age and various diets". Kiev, 1959. 19 pp (Min Agric Ukr SSR, Ukr Acad Agric Sci), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 130)

ANTIPCHUK, YU. P., and GAPCHAYA, T. P. (Candidate of Biological Sciences, Scientific Collaborator, Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for Fish Industry)

Microbiological method of determination of levomycetin concentration

Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 9, September 1961, pp. 83.