

ARTEM'YEV, A., aspirant

"How to organize inexpensive highly satisfactory food service
in lunchrooms" by V.I. Trofimova and others. Reviewed by A. Artem'ev,
Obshchestv. pit. no. 11:4-55 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR,
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

ARTEM'YEV, A., kand.ekonom.nauk (Minsk)

Need for the training of specialists with high qualifications.
Obshchestv.pit. no.5:8-10 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Vocational guidance)

ARTEM'EV, A.A.

The acid chloride of 3 hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid. V.M. Rodionov, N.M. Bogoslovskii and A.A. Artem'ev (Moscow Text. Inst.) J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 16, 113 (1916). Some observations were made on the behavior of 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoyl chloride. The chloride was prepd. by heating the acid with a 6-fold amt. of SOCl_2 ; only once did the product m.p. 91-2°, most of the expts. led to very vague m.ps. in the range 120-60°. Sepn. of the chloride on cooling, followed by drying in a vacuum desiccator and then in an open dish, led to yellow needles, m. 95-6°; after further standing in a desiccator 2 days the product m. 101-3° and no longer yielded Me 2,3-hydroxy-2-naphthoate on treatment with MeOH; standing in the desiccator for 2 days longer raised the m.p. to 191-2° (analogously to Meyer's product, Monats. 22, 791 (1901)); further standing for 3 days raised the m.p. to 204-10° and the resulting product gave, on treatment with MeOH for 6 hrs., a substance, m. 115-25°, which was not identified. It is probable that the acid chloride slowly transforms itself into an inner ester.

G.M. Kozlovskoff

ARTENYEV, A.

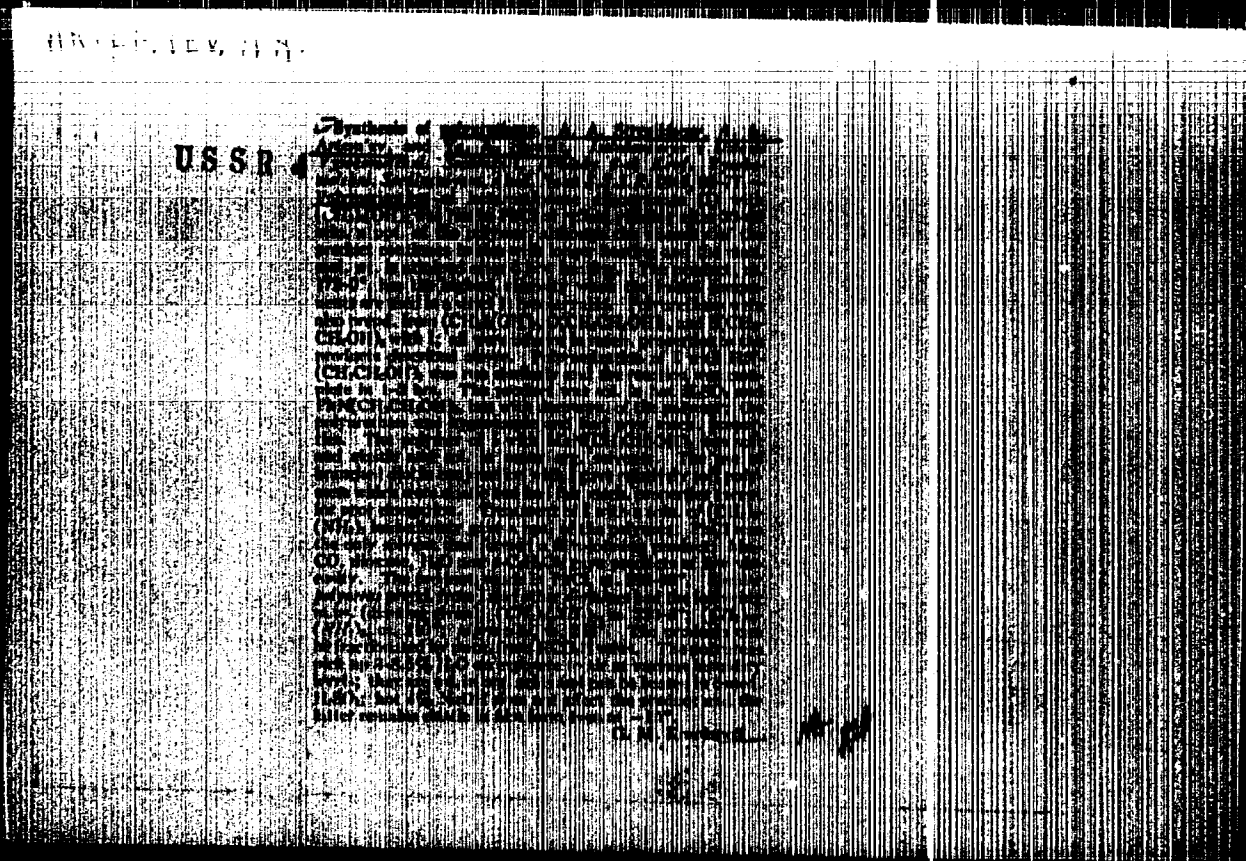
"On the chloro-anhydride of 2-3-oxynaphthoic acid" by W. M. Hodosov, G. E. Bogozlovski
and A. A. Arteniev (p. 444)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume 16, No. 3

ARTEM'YEV, A., aspirant

Improve the management of enterprises. Obshchestv.pis' no.12:46-47
D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Management)



ARTEM YEV, N-D

Artem'ev and V. S. Kharin. *Proc. Acad. Sci. USSR*
22-31(1965) - Crit. review with 87 references. E. M. J. J. J.

ARTEM'YEV, A. A.

~~SECRET~~
SECRET

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond..

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10908

Author : Genkina Ye.v., Finkelshteyn A.I., Artem'yev A.A.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Molecular Complexes of Nitrosyl Chloride

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 3, 528-531

Abstract : Investigated were the absorption spectra of solution of NOCl (I) in a number of organic solvents which the authors subdivide into 3 groups on the basis of their effects on the absorption spectrum of NOCl . 1. Dipole-free solvents (cyclohexane, cyclo-octane, n-heptane, CCl_4); in them the absorption curves of I in the visible region of the spectrum coincide with those of gaseous I. 2. Solvents comprising a readily polarizable benzene nucleus (C_6H_6 , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl-C}_6\text{H}_5$). The absorption curves of I in these solvents are characterized by a shift of the maximum in the blue-green region into a shorter wave-length region and complete distortion of the curve in the 600-610 $\text{m}\mu$ region with formation, in lieu of the maximum, of only a slight inflexion followed by a rise. This can be explained by formation of molecular compounds due to interaction of unshared electrons of I with π -elec-

Card 1/2

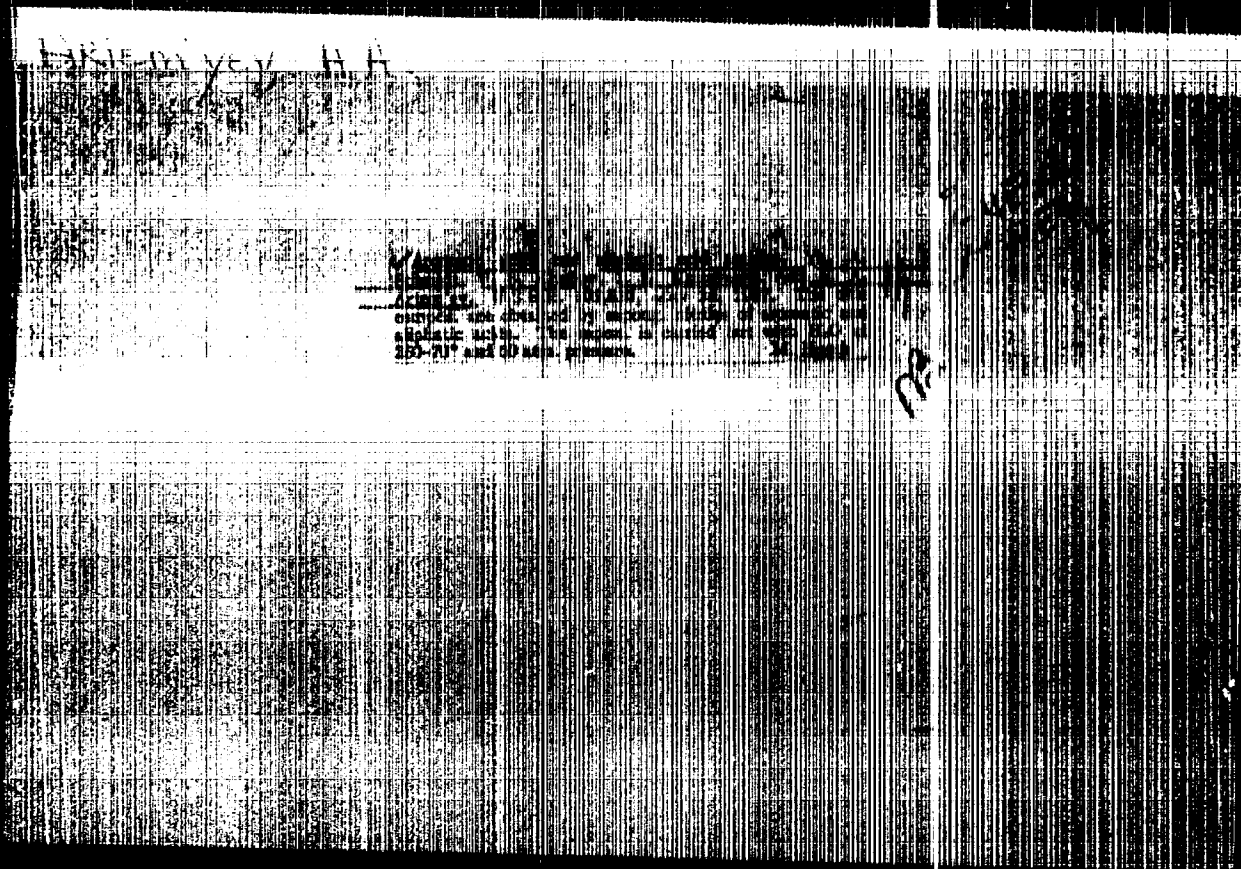
USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10908

trons of the benzene ring and the formation as a result thereof of an unstable complex, similar to the one previously described (Zh. obshch. khimii, 1948, 18, 190). 3. Polar solvents (C₂H₅Br, dichloroethane, 1-butyl bromide, n-heptyl bromide). Absorption curves of I in the visible region, in the solvents of this group, are characterized by a shift of the maximum into the short wave portion of the spectrum which is apparently connected with distortion of the electron cloud of I molecules under the influence of dipole molecules of the solvent. In the ultraviolet region of the spectrum, the absorption maximum at λ 335 m μ , of gaseous I, is observed only in solvents of the 1-st group while in the other instances there is observed an inflexion and sharp increase of absorption coefficient. Absence of fine structure in the 500-600 m μ region has been ascertained, which can be attributed to a change in the state of aggregation of I on its dissolution.

Card 2/2



ARTEM'YEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; STENL'TSOVA, A.A., kand.khim.nauk;
GIBKINA, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VUL'YSON, K.S., doktor fis.-
mat.nauk

Photochemical nitrosation with nitrosyl chloride. *Khim.nauk i*
prom 3 no.5:629-636 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Nitrosyl chloride) (Photochemistry) (Hydrocarbons)

VATSULIK, Pavel [Vaculik, Pavel], inzh.dr.; ARTEM'YEV, A.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk [translator]; VOL'PSOV, B.M. [translator]; KHOLYANTS, I.L.,
akademik, red.; ZAKHAR'YEVSKIY, V.A., red.; PRIDANITSYA, S.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of monomers] Khimia monomerov. Pod red. I.L.
Kholiantsa. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 738 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Polymers)

(Chemistry, Organic)

8667

S/064/60/000/008/004/008
B020/B000

15.8109

AUTHORS:

Arten'yev, A. A., Strepikheyev, Yu. A., Babain, B. M.,
Khaylov, V. S., Romanovskiy, V. I.

TITLE:

A Commercial Process of Esterifying Terephthalic Acid

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 8, pp. 9-15

TEXT: The present paper offers the principal results obtained by the authors from their laboratory method for the noncatalytic esterification of terephthalic acid and relative checking in the pilot plant. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the esterification rate on temperature, and Fig. 2 the dependence of the esterification degree on pressure at 250°C. Fig. 3 illustrates the dependence of the esterification degree on the terephthalic acid : methanol ratio at 250°C, and Fig. 4, the dependence of the solubility of terephthalic acid in methyl alcohol on the monomethyl terephthalate content at 20°C. The dependence of the esterification degree on the water content in the reaction mixture and on the duration of process at 250°C is illustrated in Fig. 5. Table 1 gives the composition of the products for different esterification degrees, while Fig. 6 graphically depicts

Card 1/2

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ROMANOVSKIY, V.I.; ARTEM'YEV, A.A.

Preparation of aromatic carboxylic acids by the carbonylation
of p-dichlorobenzene. Zhur. VKhD 5 no.4:472-473 '60.

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov
organicheskogo sinteza. (MIRA 13:12)

(Acids, Organic) (Benzene) (Carbonyl group)

ROMANOVSKIY, V.I.; ARTEM'YEV, A.A.

Mechanism of the reaction of carbonylation of p-dichlorobenzene.
Zhur. VKhO 5 no.4:476-477 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut sashnoy promyshlennosti i produktov
organicheskogo sintesa.
(Benzene) (Carbonyl group)

S/063/60/005/006/013/014
A051/A026

AUTHORS: Genkina, Ye.V., Gorodisskaya, M.N., Artem'ev, A.S.

TITLE: On the Reduction of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Nitro-Compounds

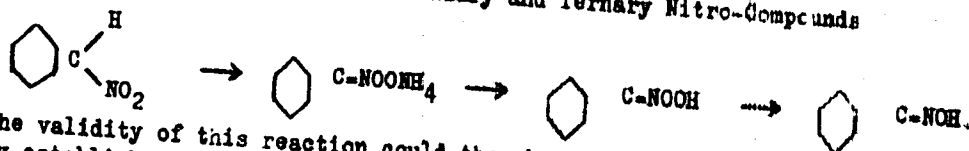
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Vsesoyuznogo Khimicheskogo Obshchestva im. D.I. Mendeleeva, 1960, No. 6, Vol. 5, pp. 709-710

TEXT: The authors carried out the reduction of aliphatic primary (from C₃ to C₈) and secondary (from C₃ to C₇) nitro-compounds: tertiary nitro-butane and 1-nitro-1-methylcyclohexane, for the purpose of proving indirectly the validity of the previously made assumptions, that ammonia is needed in the system of reduction for the formation of aci-nitrocyclohexane, which then is reduced to cyclohexanoneoxime (Ref. 3-Konovalov). In Ref. 1 and 2 (Patent No. 7972 GDR, RZhKhim, 7793 (1956) (Works of the Nitrogen Industry Institute), the transformation of nitro-compounds of the aliphatic and alicyclic rows, into the corresponding oximes, is given as being accomplished through the catalytic reduction with hydrogen. Nitrocyclohexane, for example, is reduced over metallic copper, under pressure, in the presence of liquid ammonia, to cyclohexanoneoxime, with a yield of 90%.

Card 1/6

S/O63/60/005/06/013/014
A051/A026

On the Reduction of Primary, Secondary and Ternary Nitro-Compounds



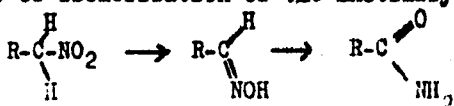
The validity of this reaction could then be proven, according to the authors, by establishing the possibility for this process to take place with any primary and secondary nitro-compounds, capable of tautomer transformation into free nitron acids, and the impossibility of ternary nitro-compounds to be reduced if they are not capable of tautomeric transformation. The authors conducted the reduction process in a reactor made of stainless steel, with a mixer on the panless belt (Ref. 7-Vishnevskiy) in a cyclohexane medium, with hydrogen, under a pressure of 150-200 atm and 125-130°C, in the presence of an excess of ammonia (5 mol of NH₃ to 1 mol of the nitro-compound), over metallic copper. It was established that the ternary nitro-compounds, under these conditions do not undergo any changes. In the reduction of the secondary nitro-compounds, a high yield of the corresponding ketoximes, (85-90%) were obtained. In the case of the reduction of the primary nitro-compounds, in addition to the aldoximes, amides of the corresponding acids were also noted

Card 2/6

S/063/60/005/006/013/014
A051/A026

On the Reduction of Primary, Secondary and Ternary Nitro-Compounds

to form, identified by their melting point, elementary analysis and molecular weight. The type of transformation noted is explained by the simultaneous occurrence of isomerization of the initially formed aldoximes into acid amides as well:



amide of the acid increases in the reduction products with an increase of the molecular weight in the homologous row of the nitro-compounds, and, beginning with the primary nitrohexane, the only product of the reaction is found to be the amide of the corresponding acid (yield-80-85%). With a decrease in the number of methylene groups, the amide yield gradually decreases and the aldoxime yield increases at the same time. Table 1 gives the results for the experiments on the reduction of the primary and secondary nitro-compounds. Special experiments were conducted to prove the possibility of isomerization of the aldoximes under the given conditions. The same law sequence was noted here as for the transformation of the amides in the reduction of the primary nitro-compounds (Table 2). Thus, it is concluded that the obtained results could confirm the validity Card 3/6

S/063/60/005/006/013/014
A051/A026

On the Reduction of Primary, Secondary and Ternary Nitro-Compounds

of the assumption that the reduction process with hydrogen of primary and secondary nitro-compounds, over metallic copper, in the presence of liquid ammonia, takes place through the stage of free nitrous acid formation. It was also established that the primary nitro-paraffines behave in a special way under these conditions, namely, their reduction is accompanied by the isomerization process of the initially-formed aldoximes into acid amides, the yield of which increases with a growth of the methylene chain of the hydrocarbon from C₃ to C₆. There are two tables and 10 references: 6 are Soviet, 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (The State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

Card 4/6

ARTEM'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ARTEM'YEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, преподаvatel'

Selection of optimal parameters of transformers with 2-15 c.p.s. frequency. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekhanika 8 no. 6:635-643 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Ivanovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Artem'yev, A. I.), 2. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy tekhnikum (for Artem'yev, A. A.).

L 2578-66 BT(1)/EM(h)

ACCESSION NO: AP5019292

UR/0143/05/005/007/0040/0024
621.314.622.3076

AUTHOR: Artem'yev, A. A. (Engineer); Artem'yev, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

TITLE: Controllability of dynamoelectric frequency changers

SOURCE: IVUZ, Energetika, no. 7, 1965, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: frequency changer

ABSTRACT: Dynamoelectric (rotary machine type) large-power 10, 25, 100, 200, 400, 1000, and 2000-cps frequency-changer possibilities are discussed. Fundamental theoretical relations and some experimental results (load-current/slip characteristics) are presented that characterize the operation of an induction frequency changer; this changer consists of an induction generator driven by a motor which is supplied by a controllable rectifier. A 3-kw rotary inverter (inverted rotary converter) was tested within 2-50 cps; at lower frequencies, its

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

L 10198-66 EWT(a)/EMP(j)/ENA(c) HPL RM

ACC NO: AP5028499

SOURCE CODE: UR/D286/61/000/000/0003/0003

AUTHORS: Genkina, Ye. V.; Fal'kovich, M. I.; Artem'yev, A. A.; Isakina, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining caprolactam. Class 12, No. 175513. Announced by State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis (Gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i promyshlennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza).

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 23

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerisation, catalyst, catalytic polymerisation, catalytic regeneration, silver

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining caprolactam by passing nitrocyclohexane vapors and hydrogen gas over a reduction catalyst—boric acid on silica gel at a temperature of 300—3600. To increase the yield of caprolactam and the degree of conversion of nitrocyclohexane and to prolong the useful lifetime of the catalyst as well as to insure its regeneration, silver is used as the catalytic promoter.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Jan65/

Card 1/1

DEC: 27 1965

ARTEM'YEV, A.A.; GENKINA, Ye.V.; MALIMONOVA, A.B.; TROFIL'K NA, V.P.;
ISAYENKOVA, M.A.

Reduction of nitrocyclohexane with sodium thiosulfate.
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:588-589 '65.

(IRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i
produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

L 23230-60 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6013583

SOURCE CODE: UR/OIAL/15/000/006/0635/0633

AUTHOR: Artem'yev, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; Artem'yev, Aleksandr Ivanovich
 (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Doctor)

ORG: [Artem'yev, A. I.] Department of Theoretical Principles of Electrical Engineering, Ivanov Power Engineering Institute (Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki Ivanovskogo energeticheskogo instituta); [Artem'yev, A. A.] Ivanov Power Engineering Institute (Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy tekhnikum)

TITLE: Choice of optimum parameters of transformers operating at a 2-15 c/sec frequency

SOURCE: Investiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 6, 1965, 635-643

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, electric transformer, electric measurement, magnetic induction

ABSTRACT: In spite of various drawbacks, the transformers of currents in the 2-15 c/sec range are widely used in various branches of electrical technology, electrical motor design, and measuring techniques. Consequently, the authors continued earlier investigations of such transformers (see, e.g., A. I. Artem'yev, Energetika (Energetics), 1963, No 1) and tried to establish optimum conditions for their operation. They investigated the choice of magnetic induction magnitude, the optimization of internal proportions of the transformer elements, the influence of the air gap

Card 1/2

URC: 651314

L 23230-66

ACC NR: AP6013583

on magnetic characteristics, the feasibility of transverse magnetization, and the dynamic stresses of 2-15 c/sec. transformers. Results show that 1) the losses within copper are much larger than those in steel, and a decrease in frequency leads to an increase in the short circuit current multiplication factor; 2) the transformer design should provide for a minimum equivalent air gap; 3) up to 100 kVA of power the magnetic circuit can serve the double purpose of working with standard and the above-mentioned experimental frequencies; and 4) power transformers should have an optimum geometry for the frequencies in question. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 20 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Jul66 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 BLG

L 23582-66 EWP(M)/ENP(J)/E RH

ACC NR: AP60C 5283

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0025/0025

INVENTOR: Khaylov, V. S.; Artas'ev, A. A.; Ovakinyn, G. B.; Zhabikov, V. A.;
Nosov, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of preparing ε-caprolactam, Class 12, No. 177521

SOURCE: Isobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratoy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: caprolactam nitration

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method for preparing ε-caprolactam for cyclohexane by liquid-phase nitration with nitric acid and hydrogen reduction of the nitrocyclohexane on metallic copper in a medium of cyclohexane and liquid ammonia. To reduce processing time, the tubular reactor is pressure-fed cyclohexane (50-150 atm) plus 25 -- 45% nitric acid in a 1.4 -- 0.1 molar ratio. At the reactor outlet, the reaction mixture is rapidly cooled to 25 -- 30°C without lowering the pressure the nitrocyclohexane is then separated from the mixture by conventional methods and reduced, within 40 -- 45 min at 180 -- 200 atm and a temperature which is gradually increased from 80 -- 85°C to 115 -- 120°C, to cyclohexanecarboxamide which is subsequently converted to ε-caprolactam by conventional methods. To ensure a constant temperature of 200 -- 250°C, the reactor walls at the inlet are washed.

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.466.5.07

L 23582-65

ACC NR: AP6005283

with a cold liquid circulated from the point of the outlet of the hot reaction mixture
to the point of admission of the cold mixture. (LB)

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Jul54/

car 8/2 PB

ARTEM'YEV, A.A., inzh.; ARTEM'YEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Prospects of the development of frequency and phase converters in
power engineering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.12:117-120
D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Apparatus for filling gelatin capsules and starch waters.
Apt. delo 12 no.4:58-59 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy aptechnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

ARTEM'YEV, A.; KORF, M.

Simple method for calculating bonuses for bus conductors. Avt.-
transp. 40 no.10:35-37 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Wages—Motorbus drivers) (Bonus systems)

AUTHORS:
TITLE:

Razuvaev, G. A., Petukhov, G. G., Arten'ev, A. G. 20-118-4-31/59
Reactions of the Exchange of Radicals in Presence of $AlCl_3$
(Reaktsii obmena radikalov v prisutstvi $AlCl_3$)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 960-963
(USSR)

PERIODICAL:
ABSTRACT:

The authors proved that the exchange of radicals of organo-metallic compounds with the "solvent" takes place in reactions of the radical as well as in ionic reactions (reference 1). In the present paper the authors wanted to examine the possibility of the progress of the exchange of cations

$$R^+ + R^*D \rightleftharpoons R^{*+} + RD \quad (1)$$

by using deuterium-containing "solvents" and $AlCl_3$. The use of this least catalyst was chiefly investigated in reactions of one type (reference 3). Exchange reactions which take place with participation of carbonium ions were investigated in reactions between aliphatic hydrocarbons (references 4, 5). For the investigation

Reactions of the Exchange of

of the exchange of cations... were used. The chosen substances show double interaction with $AlCl_3$: the carbonium ions in presence of $AlCl_3$ (references 6, 7). Here the exchange takes place according to the equation (1). Aromatic hydrocarbons with $AlCl_3$ in which they are subjected to protonization (reference 8). The exchange according to the reaction of the acid type. Table 1 shows that chlorobenzene-deuteriobenzene and deuteriocyclohexane-chloride carry through the exchange in presence of $AlCl_3$ until the state of equilibrium. The exchange takes place in these systems according to the equation (1) with the participation of the phenylcarbo-cation and the cyclohexylcarbo-cation. It is possible that the deuterolysis of the deuteriobenzene favors the reaction of the hydrogen exchange. This condition, however, is not necessary. Contrary to these systems the hydrogen exchange between toluene and deuteriobenzene (table 1, experiments number 10, 11) only takes place according to the equation (2) (acid type). The particles that take part in the exchange

Card 2/4

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Petukhov, G. G., Arten'yev, A. G. 20-118-5-31/59

TITLE: Reactions of the Exchange of Radicals in Presence of $AlCl_3$
(Reaktsii obmena radikalov v prisutstvii $AlCl_3$)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 960-963
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors proved that the exchange of radicals of organo-metallic compounds with the "solvent" takes place in reactions of the radical as well as in ionic reactions (reference 1). In the present paper the authors wanted to examine the possibility of the progress of the exchange of cations $R^+ + R^{\#D} \rightleftharpoons R^{\#+} + RD$ (1), by using deuterium-containing "solvents" and $AlCl_3$. The use of this last catalyst was chiefly investigated in reactions of one acid type (reference 3). Exchange reactions which take place with the participation of carbonium ions were investigated by means of deuterium in reactions between aliphatic hydrocarbons and H_2SO_4 (references 4, 5). For the investigation

Card 1/4

Reactions of the Exchange of Radicals in Presence of $AlCl_3$ 20-118-5-31/59

of the exchange of cations haloid and aromatic hydrocarbons were used. The chosen substances show as exchange systems a double interaction with $AlCl_3$; the haloid compounds show carbonium ions in presence of $AlCl_3$, as is well known (references 6, 7). Here the exchange can take place according to the equation (1). Aromatic hydrocarbons form a π -complex with $AlCl_3$ in which they are subjected to a strong protonization (reference 8). The exchange can take place according to the reaction of the acid type. Table 1 shows that chlorobenzene-deuteriobenzene as well as cyclohexyl-deuteriocyclohexanechloride carry through the exchange in presence of $AlCl_3$ until the state of equilibrium. The exchange takes place in these systems according to the equation (1) with the participation of the phenylcarbo-cation and the cyclohexylcarbo-cation. It is possible that the deuterolysis of the deuteriobenzene favors the reaction of the hydrogen exchange. This condition, however, is not necessary. Contrary to these systems the hydrogen exchange between toluene and deuteriobenzene (table 1, experiments number 10, 11) only takes place according to the equation (2) (acid type). The particles that take part in the exchange

Card 2/4

Reactions of the Exchange of Radicals in Presence of $AlCl_3$

20-118-5-31/59

are a proton and a deuteron. The exchange process can also be represented as a reaction of electrophilic substitution. By 2 isotopic markings (deuteriotoluene and radiobenzene 1-6 C^{14}) it was proved that besides the exchange of hydrogen there is also an intramolecular migration of the CH_3 group of toluene towards the benzene nucleus. There is practically no exchange between deuteriobenzene and cyclohexane and between cyclohexane and deuteriocyclohexane (table 1, experiments number 12-15). This partly confirms the correctness of the conclusions drawn above. There is no exchange of hydrogen if one of the components forms no π -complex with $AlCl_3$ (cyclohexane) or if the formation of such a complex is not accompanied by a protonization. In chloronitrobenzene and bromoanisole the influence of the substituents on the exchange was to be investigated. In spite of the expectations it was proved here that only a limited exchange occurs between p-chloronitrobenzene and deuterionitrobenzene, and between o-bromoanisole and deuterioanisole (table 1, experiments 6-9). These results do not quite agree with the fact as stated above that the radicals located at the oxygen

Card 3/4

Reactions of the Exchange of Radicals in Presence of $AlCl_3$ 20-118-5-31/59

atom are stable (reference 11). Finally the experimental methodology is given. The results of the analysis are included in the tables 1 and 2. There are 2 tables and 11 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Gor'kiy State University)

PRESENTED: October 23, 1957, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1957

Card 4/4

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; GIRINA, G.P.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.B.; KHRULEV, M.V.; POLIYEVKTOV,
M.K.; ARTEM'YEV, ~~2007~~

←
Additions of alcohols and their effect on Kober's electrosynthesis.
Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1388-1391 O '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.
Frankinyan.
(Chemistry, Organic--Synthesis) (Electrolysis)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Device for melting ointment bases. Apt. delo 13 nov. 2:11-24 Mr-Ap
162. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy aptechnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Moskva.

LYUKSHENKOV, A.G.: ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Preparation of Amygdala amara aqua. Apt.delo 9 no.2:34-40 M-
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(ALMOND)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.; ALYUSHIN, M.T.; RATKEVICH, G.I.; KOROMISLOV, S.I.

Mechanical supplying of distilled water to work locations. Apt.
delo 10 no. 2:42-45 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i gal'movyykh
preparatov.

(WATER, DISTILLED)

L 23230-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6013583

SOURCE CODE: UR/ULAA 65/000/006/0635/043

AUTHOR: Artem'yev, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; Artem'yev, Aleksandr Ivanovich /B
(Candidate of Technical Sciences; Docent) B

ORG: [Artem'yev, A. I.] Department of Theoretical Principles of Electrical Engineering, Ivanov Power Engineering Institute (Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki Ivanovskogo energeticheskogo instituta); [Artem'yev, A. A.] Ivanov Power Engineering Institute (Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy tekhnikum)

TITLE: Choice of optimum parameters of transformers operating at a 2-15 c/sec frequency

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektrotehnika, no. 6, 1965, 635-643

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, electric transformer, electric measurement, magnetic induction

ABSTRACT: In spite of various drawbacks, the transformers of currents in the 2-15 c/sec range are widely used in various branches of electrical technology, electrical motor design, and measuring techniques. Consequently, the authors continued earlier investigations of such transformers (see, e.g., A. I. Artem'yev, Energetika (Energetics), 1963, No. 2) and tried to establish optimum conditions for their operation. They investigate the choice of magnetic induction magnitude, the optimization of internal proportions of the transformer elements, the influence of the air gap

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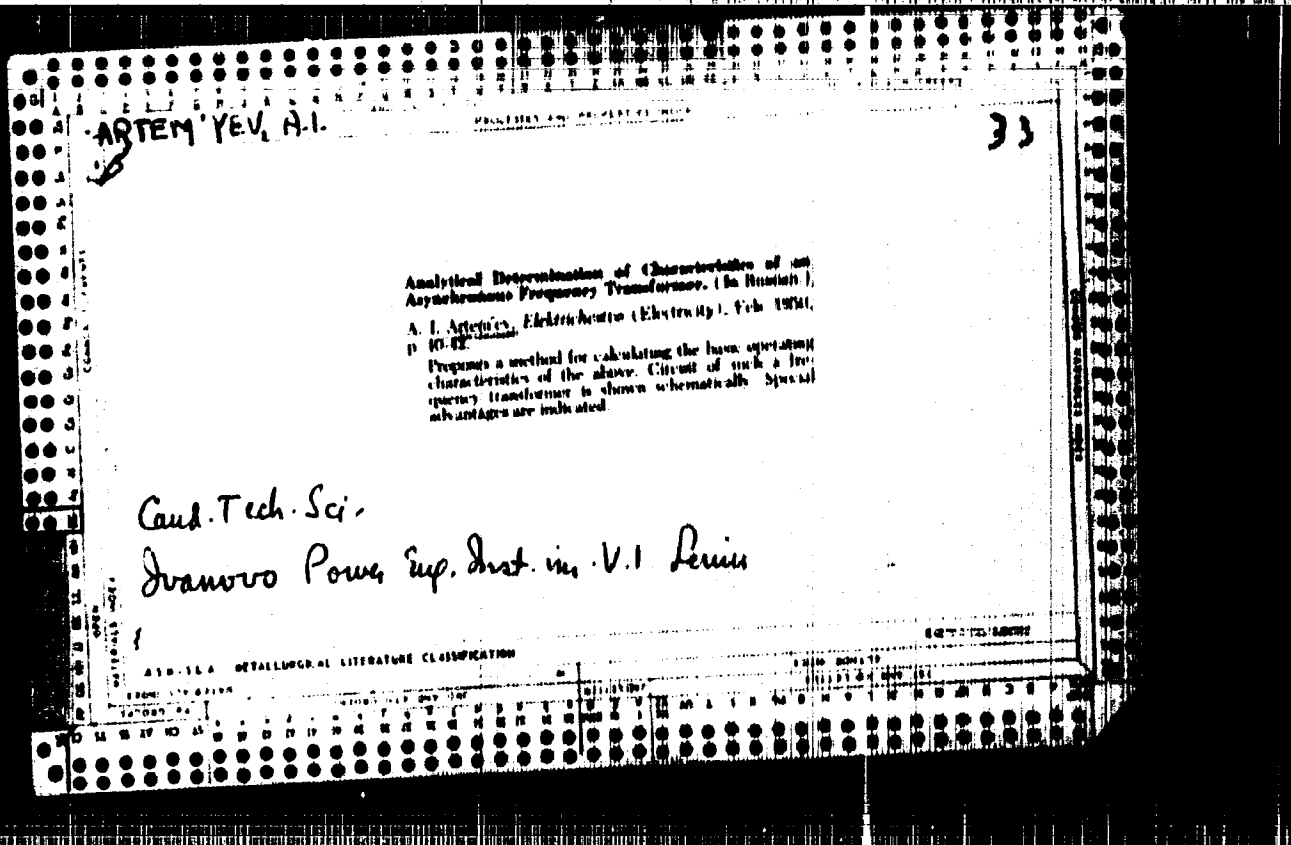
URC: 621.774

ACC NR: AP6C13583

on magnetic characteristics, the feasibility of transverse magnetization, and the dynamic stresses of 2-10 c/sec. transformers. Results show that 1) the losses within copper are much larger than those in steel, and a decrease in frequency leads to an increase in the short circuit current multiplication factor; 2) the transformer design should provide for a minimum equivalent air gap; 3) up to 100 kVA of power the magnetic circuit can serve the double purpose of working with standard and the above-mentioned experimental frequencies; and 4) power transformers should have an optimum geometry for the frequencies in question. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 20 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Jul64 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 BLG



ARTEM'YEV, A.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Terminology of theoretical electric engineering. Elektrichestvo no.12:73-74
D '59. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut in. Kazan.
(Electric engineering--Terminology)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Present state and prospective development of frequency changers.
Prom.energ. 12 no.10:1-5 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Frequency changers)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I., elektro monter

Improved construction of a spark gap. Elek i topl. tiaga 4 no.10:
20 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. 2-y uchastok energosnabzheniya Omskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

ARTAM' YEV, A.I.

Efficient filtration of liquids in drugstores. Apt. delo 10 no.3;
40-43 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(FILTERS AND FILTRATION)

ANTEN'YEV, A.I.

Influence of metals and their alloys on the quality of bitter
almond oil water. Apt. delo 10 no.4:51-52 JI+Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(OIL OF ALMONDS)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Use of bactericidal lamps in pharmaceutical practice, Apt. delo 10
no.5:56-58 8-0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS) (STERILIZATION) (PHARMACY)

ARTEM' LEV, A.I.

Machine for the production of suppositories. Apt. tele 10 no.6: 52-
54 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(SUPPOSITORIES)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUL'VAROVA, Z.I. nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VASIL'YEV, S.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKITINA, L.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Answers to questions on the preparation of medicinal forms presenting
difficulties and incompatibilities in compounding. Apt. delo ll no.1:
92-95 Ja-F '62. (MIPA 15:4)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo aptechnogo instituta.
(INCOMPATIBLES (PHARMACY))

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Preparation of bitter almond water from a concentrate. Apt. date 11
no.2:27-31 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy aptechnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(ALMOND)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Present state and future development of frequency converters
and phase converters. *Elektrichestvo* no.10:94-96 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskii institut.
(Frequency changers) (Phase converters)

ARTEM'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Problem concerning the design of transformers and magnetic amplifiers
for operation of frequencies from 2 to 10 c.p.s. *Uzv. vys. ucheb.*
sav.; energ. 6 no.2:19-26 P '63. (MIRA 16,3)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki.
(Electric transformers) (Magnetic amplifiers)

15611-65 BR(n)/BY(a) 1/1/70
ACCESSION NO: AR001200

TOPIC TAGS: polymer film permeability, polystyrene film, polyethylene film, multilayer film

TRANSLATION: The permeability of polymeric materials, which is of great practical importance for solid and liquid substances and various solutions of different concentrations, was studied on film packing materials made of polystyrene and polyethylene. The experiments were carried out with distilled water, alcohol, benzene, phenol, ammonia, conc. HCl, valiolol, and other substances. The hermetically filled and sealed film packing materials were stored at 20°C in weak scattered light. The test period was 30 days at temperatures from -2 to +55°C. It was found that: (1) the permeability of multilayer polymeric materials is practically the same as that of single-layer ones (for the same total thickness), and (2) the dependence of the permeability on the concentration

ARTEM'YEV, A.A., inzh.; ARTEM'YEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Prospects of the development of frequency and phase converters in
power engineering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.12:117-120
D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ARTEM'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ARTEM'YEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, predavatel'

Selection of optimal parameters of transformers with 2-15 c.p.s. frequency. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekhanika* 8 no. 6#635-643 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Ivanovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Artem'yev, A. I.). 2. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy tekhnikum (for Artem'yev, A. A.).

L 2578-66 INT(1)/BMA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5019292

UR/0143/65/030/001/0040/0048
621.314.622.3076

AUTHOR: Artam'yev, A. A. (Engineer); Artam'yev, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

TITLE: Controllability of dynamoelectric frequency changers 15

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 7, 1965, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: frequency changer

ABSTRACT: Dynamoelectric (rotary machine type) large-power 10, 25, 100, 200, 400, 1000, and 2000-cps frequency-changer potentialities are discussed. Fundamental theoretical relations and some experimental results (load-current/slip characteristics) are presented that characterize the operation of an induction frequency changer; this changer consists of an induction generator driven by a d-c motor which is supplied by a controllable rectifier. A 3-kw rotary inverter (inverted rotary converter) was tested within 2-50 cps; at lower frequencies, its

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019292

copper loss was considerably higher, and at 2-3 cps, its commutation was poor. An electric drive with a doubly-fed machine and speed control by frequency is considered desirable for high-power noncyclic-load mechanism; the problem of optimal machine design remains unsolved. Ventilating devices in standard-frequency induction motors are inadequate for their operation at higher or lower frequencies. The optimal geometry of higher- and lower-than-standard-frequency induction motors differs from that of standard-frequency motors. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 44 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy energoobrazovatel'skiy institut (Ivanovo Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: KZ

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 000

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Examination of the permeability of plastics to medicaments.
Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 6:34-42 '64.

Effect of the composition of medicaments on the permeability
of plastics. Ibid.:42-54

Effect of temperature on the permeability of plastics to
medicaments. Ibid.:54-59
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i golenovykh
preparatov (rukovoditel' - kand. farm. nauk O.I. Belova)
TSentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

ARTEM'YEV, A.I.

Solubility of plastics in drugs. Apt. delo 14 no. 4:13-21
Jl-Ag '65 (NERA 19:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy aptechnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Moskva. Submitted September 1, 1964.

ARTEM'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Optimum dimensionality of low-voltage power transformers.
Inv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elekromekh. 4 no.11:45-52 '66.
(MIRA 2:412)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki Iznovskogo
energeticheskogo instituta.
(Electric transformers)

ARTEM'YEV, A. M. (Ishevsk, ul. Truda, d. 28, kv. 44)

Case of false intraneural aneurysm of the arteria comitans nervi
ischiadici. Nov. khir. arkh, no. 3:75-76 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - prof. S. I. Voron-
chikhin) Ishevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SCIATIC NERVE---BLOOD SUPPLY) (ANEURYSMS)
(HIP JOINT---WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

ARTEN'YEV, A.M. (Ishevsk, UdmASSR, ul. Vorovskogo, d. 179, kv. 27)

Diaphragmatic hernia in conjunction with rib fracture. Rev. khir. arkh.
no.2:112-114 M-Ap '59. (MIR: 12:7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (nav. - prof. S. I. Veronikhin)
Ishevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIAPHRAGM--HERNIA) (RIB--FRACTURE)

ARTEM'YEV, A.M.

Case of left-sided appendicitis in situs viscerum inversus. Kas.med.
shur. no.5:69 8-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sov. + prof. S.I.Voronezhkin)
Ishevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(APPENDIX--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ARTEM'YEV, A.M., kand.med.nauk

Fracture of the first rib. Nov.khir.arkh. no.474-75 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.I. Voronchikhin)
Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RIBS---FRACTURE)

ARTEM'YEV, A.N., inzh.-meteorolog

Some differences in the meteorological conditions at Lazarev and
Novolazarev Stations. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.38:
29-32 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Shestaya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya.
(Princess Aptrid Coast---Meteorology---Observations)

ACC NR: AT6025295

SOURCE CODE: UR/3174/65/000/054/0024/0028

AUTHOR: Andreyev, I. D. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Artem'yev, A. N. (Junior research associate)

ORG: [Andreyev] Leningrad Higher Maritime Engineering School in Admiral Makarov (Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche); [Artem'yev] Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TITLE: Certain diurnal variations in wind velocity at the Novolazarevskaya Station

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-. Informatsionny byulleten', no. 54, 1965, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: wind direction instrument, wind velocity, solar radiation, Antarctic climate

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the character and causes of diurnal variation of wind velocities in Antarctica. It is based on data obtained with an automatic anemograph. Observations at the Novolazarevskaya Station were made for 338 days, between March 1963 and February 1964. The article presents tables showing wind velocity characteristics at various hours of the day and night and wind velocities for summer and winter months (July and January) at the Novolazarevskaya Station. A graph

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L 09457-67

ACC NR: AT6025295

depicts fluctuations in wind velocity for a 24 hr period as ranging from 2.5 m/sec to 27.5 m/sec. The authors conclude with a brief discussion of the effects of solar radiation on diurnal wind velocity. During the polar night, short wave radiation does not reach the surface and the variations in wind velocity are imperceptible. In the summer, the solar radiation ranges between 0.1 and 2 cal/cm²-min and the amplitudes of diurnal variations become considerable. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 30Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 LL

ARTER... I. V. Inzhener.

Design pneumatic gates. Bazov. trade v prom. 1 no. 9: 3' S '57.

(DIA 10:9)

(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

PAVLOV, Mikhail Stepanovich; ~~ARTEM'YEV~~ A.S., nauchnyy red.; PERMINOV, S.V.,
red.; TSAL, P.K., tekhn. red.

[Organisation of labor and establishment of production standards
for machinists and assemblers in the manufacture of instruments]
Organisatsiia truda i tekhnicheskoe normirovaniye sluzhbeno-sbornykh
nykh rabot v priborostroenii. Leningrad, Gos. nauchnoe izd-vo
sudostroitel. promyshl., 1958. 112 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Instrument industry--Production standards)

SOV/19-58-6-33/685

AUTHORS: Rozhen, P.I.; Rovnin, L.I. and Artem'yev, A.P.

TITLE: A Method and Device for Installing Bridges During Well Tests (Sposob ustanovki mostov pri ispytanii skvazhin i ustroystvo dlya osushchestvleniya sposoba)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 5a, 40¹⁰. Nr 113345 (572611 of 15 April 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. A method of installing bridges during tests of wells in producing pipe strings; with a stepped-up insulation of the tested layer without the use of cement, by the use of a cylinder with a pre-impressed rubber packer of a diameter larger than the diameter of the producing strings. The cylinder is lowered on pumping-compressor pipes and pushed into these pipes by

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SOV/19-58-6-33/685

A Method and Device for Installing Bridges During Well Tests

the pump pressure when it reaches the set depth. The device for pressing the rubber packer into the cylinder is designed in the form of a conic cylinder with polished inner walls and a nut with a pipe stud.

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14(5)

SOV/92-58-10-16/30

AUTHOR: Artem'yev, A.P., Chief of the Drilling Department

TITLE: Cementless Shut-offs in Oil Well Testing (Betssementnyye mostly v ispytyvayemykh skvazhinakh)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 10, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When a horizon is tested in an oil well, it is usually shut off by a cement plug. Since this operation takes much time and involves the use of cement, a group of engineers including P.I. Rozhen, L.I. Rovnin, and A.P. Artem'yev suggested that the horizon be shut off by employing a device which makes the use of cement unnecessary. This device consists of a 100 mm cylinder, a 200-250 mm rubber plunger, squeezed into the cylinder under pressure with the aid of an auxiliary section, and a number of other minor parts shown in Fig. 1 and 2. When the cylinder is sunk through the shaft to the depth of the tested horizon, the rubber plunger is pushed out of the cylinder by the force of the injected fluid. The plunger coming out of the cylinder expands

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Cementing Shut-offs in Oil Well Testing

SOV/92-58-10-16/30

and shuts off the tested horizon. When the testing of the lowest horizon is completed, the next higher horizon is shut off in the same manner. Fig. 3 shows how the cylinder is sunk into the well, and Fig. 4 how it is lifted. The device, which is quite simple in construction, was built in the workshop of the Tyumen' Geological Prospecting Trust. The use of this new device proved to be very helpful and economical. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION; Otdel bureniya Tyumenskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya
(The Drilling Department of the Tyumen' Geological Administration)

Card 2/2

2210. Artem'yev, A.S. and Balova, Z.P.

Opyt Polucheniya Bysokikh Urozhayev Pomidorov I Pertsa. (Moldav. SSR).
Kishinev, Moldavgiz, 1954. 28s. s Ill. 20sm. (Glav. Upr. s.-Kh. Propagandy
M-Va Sel'skogo Khozyaystva MSSR). 3.000 EKZ. 30k. - Na Moldav. yaz.
(54-56054) 635.64st-633.841st(47.75)

ARTEM'YEV, A.V.; KAM'LYEVSKIY, V.V.

Origin of the axial rotation of the planets. Astron. zhur. 42 no.1:
124-128 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

ARTEM'YEV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; KUBINSKIY, I.M., redaktor; GLUKHOTYKOVA,
G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Work hygiene in the dairy industry] Gigena truda rabochego molochnoi
promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 63 p.
(DAIRYING) (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE) (MIRA 9:2)

RADZIYEVSKIY, V.V.; ARTEM'YEV, A.V.

Influence of solar radiation pressure on the motion of artificial
earth satellites. Astron.shur. 38 no.5:994-996 3.0 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Yaroslavskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. K.D.
Ushinskogo.

(Artificial satellites--Orbit:)

ARTEM'YEV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; VOSKRESENSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksyevich;
ITTENBERG, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LYALIN, F.I., inzh.,
red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red. izd-va; BODROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Loading and unloading machines and mechanisms] Pogruzochno-
razgruzochnye mashiny i mekhanizmy. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nechnoi
transport," 1961. 409 p. (CIRA 14:7)
(Conveying machinery) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)
(Loading and unloading)

ARTEM'YEV, A.V., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.;
LEBEDEV, N.S., inzh.; RODIONOV, G.A., inzh.

Expediency of using horizontal drainage holes in pits of the
Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Gor.zhur. no.5:16-19 My '61.

(MKRA 16:1)
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po problemam Kurskoy
magnitnoy anomalii, g. Gubkin.
(Kursk magnetic anomaly--Mine drainage)

11300
AUTHORS:

43268
S/848/62/000/040/002/005
E191/E481
Krupin, A.V., Astakhov, I.G., Candidates of
Technical Sciences; Artem'yev, A.V., Masterov, V.A.,
Kontsevaya, Ye.M., Engineers

TITLE:
SOURCE:

Warm rolling of ЭИ100 (E1100) stainless steel
Moscow. Institut stali i splavov. Sbornik, no.40, 1962.
Protsessy prokatki. 138-151

TEXT: Rolling at a temperature intermediate between room and hot rolling temperatures (warm rolling) was examined with special reference to the effects of the number of passes, reduction factor and initial strip thickness as applied to ЭИ100 (X13M4G9) [E1100 (Kh13N4G9)] steel, which belongs to the austenitic-martensitic class. For comparison, the cold rolling behaviour of the same steel was also examined. To determine the optimum temperature range, specimens were also tested in a tensile machine at temperatures between 20 and 400°C. A four-high laboratory mill with working rolls of 180 and back-up rolls of 360 mm diameter and a working length of roll of 800 mm was used operating at a surface speed of 0.5 m/sec. Sheets of 2 x 45 x 250 mm were furnace heated slightly above the test temperature, measured by a
Card 1/2

Warm rolling ...

S/848/62/000/040/002/005
E191/E481

thermocouple feeder. The rolling pressure was measured with universal load cells and automatically recorded. The temperature range for minimum rolling pressure coincides with that of the minimum tensile strength and extends from 130 to 310°C. The lower limit is preferable under shop conditions. Rolling from various thicknesses in a single pass and split into 10% passes has shown that warm rolling in several passes can increase the reduction by 15% compared with the maximum in cold rolling without intermediate anneal. The specific rolling pressure diminishes with increasing initial sheet thickness. Examinations of the metallographic structure, the hardness and the magnetic saturation flux density have shown that much less martensite forms in warm rolling and the cold work effect is substantially reduced. There are 12 figures.

Card 2/2

KRUPIN, A.V.; ASTAKHOV, I.G.; MASHKOV, V.A.; ARTEMENOV, A.V.

Measuring and recording temperatures during warm rolling.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.3:132-134 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

(Rolling (Metalwork))

(Thermocouples)

KRUPIN, A. V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ASTAKHOV, I. G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ARTEM'YEV, A. V., inzh.; MASTEROV, V. A., inzh.;
KONTSEVAYA, Ye. M., inzh.

Warm rolling of EI100 stainless steel. Sber. Inst. stali i
splav. no.40:138-151 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Rolling(Metalwerk))
(Steel, Stainless)

ARTEM'YEV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KALGANOV, M.I., kand.geol.-
min. nauk, otv. red.

[Engineering geological study of the natural plastic
and rupture deformations of rocks] Inzhenerno-geologi-
cheskoe izucheniye estestvennykh plasticheskiykh i raz-
ryvnykh deformatsii gornyykh porod. Moskva, Nauka, 1964.
149 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

ARTEM'EV, A.V.

Origin of the Earth's radial rotation. Uch. zap. IAr. gbs. pod.
inst. no.56:9-86 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

100, 470, 1949, that the total kinetic moment of particles moving in the plane of the planet at some distance r from an arbitrarily selected center is positive. The authors are led to a point of departure, developing the idea further and proving that particles moving in Keplerian orbits, upon falling toward a planet, impart to it a positive moment of momentum rather than a negative moment of momentum, as has been assumed up to now. The proof begins with examination of an idealized case when all particles move in circular Keplerian orbits in planes forming such small angles with the plane of the planet as to be considered planar. This simplification is then used as a base for incorporating an allowance for the influence of the gravitational field of the planet. After further development of this approach it is shown that quantitative computations lead to periods of axial rotation which, for the main planets of the solar system, coincide with the actual periods. Orig. art. has 18 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavl'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Yaroslavl State Pedagogic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63

REF ID: 00

ISS CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

ARXIV

... amplifier in the feed diagram of electric glassmaking
Doklady Akad. Nauk. 22 no. 7:5-7 1965. (NERA 18:9)

... Goskhozby Institut khaticheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

ROZANOV, S.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ALTA'YEV, B.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.

New design of an electric drive for a semiflat assembly plant. Khim.
mas. no.6:7-8 M-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Machine-Tools--Electric driving)

L 51323-62 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENF(j)/I PC-4/Pr-4 RM

Wk/0190/64/001/0054/1660/0000

ACCESSION NR: AP5011249

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Golubkov, G. Ye.; Yolinok, Y. I.; ~~Kuznetsov, N. A.~~
Manucharova, I. F.; Lityinova, L. P.; Arton'yev, B. A.

3/1
3

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of polytitanodimethylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 660-667

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthesis, thermographic analysis, glass transition temperature, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: The authors synthesized titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers of the general

formula $Ti(CH_3)_2(OH)_n$, in which n may equal 9, 16, 25, 34, 42, 52, 60, or 104. Poly-

condensation was carried out at 200C. Thermographic analyses were made of the titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers and polymers, and the heat of fusion of the crystalline phase was determined; these data are tabulated. Electrical studies show that an increase in content of the hydroxyl group in the titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers leads to an increase in rigidity, a retardation in crystallization, and an increase in polarisability and dielectric loss. It is concluded that the relaxation

Card 1/2

L 51393-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011249

reaction of the compounds in an electric field is determined by the presence of the amorphous phase. The time of relaxation was found to be independent of the length of the polydimethylsiloxane branches. The glass point for the studied compounds was found to lie within the range from -120 to -180C. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Hetero-Organic Compounds, AN SSSR); Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry); Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute)

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L 51324-63 ENT(m)/EIF(c)/ENP(j)/I P-4/Pr-4 RM

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AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Golubkov, G. Ye.; Yelinek, V. I.; Kurashova, N. A.;
Manucharova, I. F.; Litvinova, L. F.; Artem'yev, B. A.TITLE: X-ray studies of polytitanodimethylsiloxanesSOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 688-695, and insert facing p. 688

TOPIC TAGS: x ray study, polymer, titanium compound, structure analysis

ABSTRACT: The structure of polytitanodimethylsiloxanes was studied by means of x-ray structure analysis at room temperature and at -120C. The x-ray photographs were taken with CuK radiation ($\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$), and the interplanar distances were computed by the Bragg-Wulff formula. The data are tabulated. Results show that the oligomers and polymers are amorphous at room temperature. The structure is characterized by bundle packing of the dimethylsiloxane branches, identical to the packing of molecular chains in polymethylsiloxane. It was found that titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers with terminal hydroxyl groups for $n \geq 42$, polymers with $n \geq 36$, and oligomers with terminal trimethylsilane groups with $n \geq 25$ crystallize in approximately the same temperature range as polydimethylsiloxanes, and the structures of

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the crystalline phases are identical. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. 3

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ARTEN'YEV, B.K.; GOSUBKOV, G.Ye.; KRAVTSOVA, I.I.

Methods for testing the elasticity of winding conductors.
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(Electric conductors--Testing)