TENENBAUM, M.M., YANOVSKIY, I.I., ARTS'IMOVICH, V.N., PATRIKEYEVA, E.M.

Machine for testing hard-alloy tools for repeated impact. Zav. lab. 26 no.7:883-884 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Testing machines)

TOKAREV, I.A.; ROMANOV, V.A.; YANOVSKIY, I.I.; ARTSIMOVICH, V.M.; MOROZOV, V.D.

Bit for drilling with a perforator. Gor.zhur. no.8:72 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Rock drills)

ARTSIS, I.Kh.; KOBRINSKIY, A.Ye.; SPIVAK, Ye.A.

Consideration of forces of friction in the calculation of conveyor drives for processing sheet glass. Stek. i ker. 22 no.2: 47-48 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

RYAZANOV, V.Y.; ANIKOVICH, V.P., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ARTSISHEVSKAYA, L.M., agronom.

Importance of clean fallow in Orenburg Province. Zemledelie 6 no.5:30-34 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Glavnyy agronom Orenburgskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Ryazanov).
(Orenburg Province--Fallowing)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 16, p 234 (USSR) SOV/123-59-16-65319

AUTHOR: Artaishevskaya, N.V.

TITLE: Automatic Line of Machines for the Manufacture of Small-Sized Casting

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1958, Nr 6, 63 - 65

ABSTRACT: An automatic line of machines for the manufacture of small-sized castings with a capacity of 900 mold boxes/hour is described. All operations except the putting of cores, the checking of the molded boxes, the filling, and the cleaning of the foundry conveyer are automated. Four pairs of automatic sandblasts are incorporated in the line, of which one is a spare pair. All automatic machines of the line operate with a revolving table. The revolving tables of the automatic machines for the lower mold boxes are used for the putting of the cores. The automatic devices are located on both sides of the foundry conveyer which makes it possible to assemble and dismount the molds directly above the conveyer. These operations are carried out by mechanical hands. The assembled molds are put from the tables onto the conveyer by transfer trollays. The latter are hooked up to the platforms of the foundry conveyer with the aid of

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special catches and travel together with the platforms a distance of 400 - 600 mm. During the time of this traveling the lifting mechanisms of the trolleys transfer the molds to the conveyer. At the end of the way a lever unhooks the trolley from the conveyer and it returns to its initial position. The catches of the trolleys of each mechanism are fitted at different heights. The catches of the conveyer platforms can also be shifted. This permits the distribution of the mold boxes to the various mechanisms, and to switch the spare mechanism in and off the line. Before the filling the molds are automatically loaded with weights which are traveling along a suspension railroad. At the end of the straight cooling section the conveyer makes a bend and, at this spot, the molds are pushed by special catches onto the rails of the section where the castings are knocked from the mold. The empty mold boxes are again put onto the conveyer and taken to the automatic molding machines. The control of all the mechanisms of the automatic line, including switching on and off of the automatic machines, is effected by the foundry conveyer, which warrants a complete synchronization of all units and mechanisms relative to the latter. 1 figure.

L.A.M.

Card 2/2

24(7)

AUTHORS: Averbukh, M. M., Artsishevskaya, N. V., Belyayev, N. V., Yerina, I. I., Perkov, D. I., Stroitsov, I. G. SOV/48-23-9-24/57

TITLE: New Photoelectric Spectroscopical Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1105 - 1107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the apparatus of the types PESA-4 and PESA-4M are described. The former consists of an arc generator of the type DG-2, a three-lens condenser system, the optical part of the spectrograph of the type ISP-52, the camera of the type UF-84, the collimator of the type UF-61 and a system for line separation with four outlet slits and four photoelectric cells of the type STsV-4. The instrument is automatized and has an error of less than 0.5%. A photograph of this apparatus is shown by figure 1. The second apparatus described here consists of four blocks, and differs from the first by the optical system and by the form of its construction (Fig 2). The instrument makes it possible to control the line intensities. The experiments carried out by means of both apparatus with two different materials are shown by two tables. There are 2 figures, 2 tables,

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New Photoelectric Spectroscopical Apparatus SOV/48-23-9-24/57

and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Technology of the Automobile Industry)

Card 2/2

ARTSISHEVSKAYA, N.V.; YERINA, I.I.; STREL'TSOV, I.G.

Photoelectric adapter for the ISP-22 (ISP-28) spectrograph.
Avt.prom. 29 no.10:34-36 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.

ZABRODKIN, A.O.; ARTSISHEVSKAYA, Ye.K.

Using raw phenols in producing the FSL water-soluble resin. Der. prom. 7 no.2:18 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Phenols) (Gums and resins)

BERKOVICH, Mikhail Arnol'dovich; VAVIN, Viktor Nikolayevich; GOLUBEV, Mikhail L'vovich; NAZAROV, Yuriy Grigor'yevich; RIEEL', Normund Yevgen'yevich; SAVOST'YANOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; SEMENOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; DOROFEYEV, V.I., insh., retsenzent; PESOCHIN, M.I., insh., retsenzent; PERSHIN, V.I., insh., retsenzent; ARTSISHEVSKIY, L.I., red.; GERR, A.D., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on relay protection systems] Spravochnik po releinoi zashchite. [By] M.A.Berkovich i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 512 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric relays) (Electric protection)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. General Problems. M
ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 15557
AUTHOR : Ryazanov V.T.; Arikovich, V.F.; Artaishevskiy, L.M.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Importance of Pure Fallows in Orenburgskaya Oblast.
ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1958, No.5, 30-34
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

15

ARTSISHEVSKIY, M.A.

137-58-2-3851

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 224 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pshechenkova, G.V., Kadykova, G.N., Artsishevskiy, M.A.

TITLE: An Investigation of Alloys Based on the Iron-cobalt System and Containing 25-35 ercent Co (Issledovaniye splavov na osnove sistemy zhelezo-kobal't, soderzhashchikh 25-35% Co)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Nr 15, pp 86-101

ABSTRACT: The best conditions for the production process and heat treatment of alloys containing not only Fe, but 35% Co and 0.4-0.06% Cr, to guarantee a combination of satisfactory magnetic properties (MP) and adequate ductility, are sought. The effect of other alloying elements (Si, Zr, Al) are investigated. It is found that in order to obtain the best MP it is necessary to cool the alloy slowly (20°/hr) after annealing at 850-900°C. However, the metal is brittle in this state. Ductility improves on oil cooling, but this brings a certain impairment of the MP. Cooling in a magnetic field improves MP in the direction of current flow. The most favorable effects upon MP are afforded by combined addition of Cr and Si.

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1. Iron-cobalt systems--Production--Analysis 2. Iron-cobalt systems --Heat treatment--Analysis

A.Z.

ARTSISHEVSKIY, M.A.

ARTSISHEVSKIY, M.A. [translator]; SELISSKIY, Ya.P., red.; GRYAZNOV, I.M., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izdatel'stva; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Effect of nuclear irradiation on structure and properties of metals and alloys. Translations.] Deistvie iadernykh izlucheniĭ na strukturu i svoistva metallov i splavov. Perevod M.A.Artsishevskogo, pod red.IA.P.Selisskogo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 171 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Nuclear reactors--Materials)

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S/058/61/000/010/089/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Artemishevskiy, [illegible] Vasil'yev, S.S., Koshelyayev, G.V., Selisskiy, Ya.P.

TITLE: Effect of deutron irradiation on electric resistance of ordering and aging alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 279, abstract 10E434 ("Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii", 1959, no. 22, 168 - 176)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of irradiation by 4-Mev deutrons on electric resistance of the ordering alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the aging alloy 35% Ni, 4.5% Ti, the rest being Fe. In all cases irradiation by beams of up to 5×10^{17} deutron/cm^2 caused [illegible] changes of electric resistance: in the ordered alloy Fe_3Al it grew considerably, in the annealed one it dropped, in Ni_3Fe in the ordered and disordered states electric resistance decreased sharply. In the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy the effect was not greater than experimental errors. The most probable process causing decrease of electric resistance is ordering. As a result

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Effect of deutron irradiation...

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A001/A101

of irradiation of the ordered Fe$_3$Al, some intermediate degree of ordering is possibly attained. This hypothesis is confirmed by the character of changes in electric resistance of the alloy at annealing which was carried out with specimens after measurements in the irradiated state.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

V. Patskevich

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Artaishevskiy, M.A., Vasil'yev, S.S., Koshelyayev, G.V. and Selisskiy, Ya.P. SOV/126-7-1-7/28

TITLE: The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti (Deystviye bombardirovki deytronami na elektrosoprotivleniye uporyadochivayushchikhsya splavov Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al i stareyushchego splava Fe-Ni-Ti)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of irradiation with 4 MeV deuterons on electrical resistance of the ordering alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the ageing alloy with 36% Ni, 4.5% Ti and the rest Fe. Samples were of 20-30 μ thickness which ensured interaction of deuterons with the lattice atoms throughout the whole sample. Before measurement, samples were subjected to various forms of heat treatment. The ordered state of the Ni_3Fe alloy was obtained by slow cooling for a fortnight from 550°C. The Fe_3Al alloy was

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The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti

ordered by cooling at the rate of 25°C/hour from 550-250°C. The disordered states of the Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al alloys were produced by quenching from 850°C. Ageing of the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy was achieved by four-hour heating of cold-deformed samples at 700°C. The latter alloy was also tested after quenching from 1000°C. For irradiation the samples were placed in a cassette cooled by running water. The deuteron current density did not exceed 1 $\mu A/cm^2$, and the temperature of the sample during irradiation did not rise above 40°C. Electrical resistance was measured by means of a potentiometer before and after irradiation. The results are shown in Tables 1-3. Irradiation increased, in general, the electrical resistance of the annealed (ordered) Fe_3Al and decreased that of the quenched Fe_3Al. The electrical resistance of both the quenched and the annealed (ordered) Ni_3Fe fell with increase of the integral dose received. Low intensities of irradiation, up to 5×10^{16} deuterons/cm^2, decreased the electrical resistance of both Fe_3Al and Ni_3Fe. In the case of the

Card 2/4 Fe-Ni-Ti alloy the changes on irradiation were hardly

The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti

larger than the experimental error, but their sign was positiv in quenched samples and negative in aged samples. The authors conclude that deuteron bombardment produces further ordering of the Ni_3Fe alloy. In the Fe_3Al alloy deuteron irradiation produces a state intermediate between the disordered and ordered states. After irradiation the samples were subjected to tempering at various temperatures. In the case of Fe_3Al the shape of the electrical resistance curves (Fig.1) of irradiated samples, which were subsequently tempered at 250°C, confirmed that deuteron irradiation does in fact produce an intermediate state of ordering. When the irradiated Ni_3Fe samples were tempered the durations of tempering were insufficient to reach a state of equilibrium (Fig.2). No noticeable difference was observed between the behaviour of irradiated and the non-irradiated Fe-Ni-Ti samples after tempering. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and

Card 3/4 4 English references.

The Effect of Deuteron-Bombardment on Electrical Resistance of the Ordering Alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the Ageing Alloy Fe-Ni-Ti

SOV/126-7-1-7/28

ASSOCIATION: Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIIChM (Institute of Precision Alloys TsNIIChM); 2-y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy in-t MGU (Second Scientific-Research Physics Institute, Moscow State University).

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957

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S/137/62/000/003/105/191
A060/A101

18.8100

AUTHORS: Artsishevskiy, M. A., Vasil'yev, S. S., Koshelyayev, G. V., Selisskiy, Ya. P.

TITLE: Action of deuteron irradiation upon the electric resistance of alloys undergoing ordering and aging

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 6, abstract 3I38 ("Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii", 1959, no. 22, 168-176)

TEXT: The effect of deuteron irradiation upon the electric resistance R of alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al undergoing ordering and of an alloy of Fe with 35% Ni and 4.5% Ti undergoing aging was investigated. The specimens were irradiated in a cyclotron with deuterons having an energy of 4 Mev. The thickness of the specimens constituted 20 - 30 μ. The R measurement was carried out by the potentiometric method. Because of the small dimensions of the specimens the voltage and the current leads constituted a single whole with the working part. The specimens of Ni_3Fe and of Fe_3Al were investigated in the ordered and the unordered states; the specimens of Fe-Ni-Ti - in the aged and hardened states.

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It was established that when the ordered Fe_3Al alloy is irradiated its R is increased considerably, and the R of the hardened alloy - drops. The bombarding of the Ni_3Fe alloy in the ordered and unordered states causes a considerable decrease in R. In all cases irradiation in fluxes up to $5 \cdot 10^{17}$ deuterons per 1 cm^2 causes a sharp change in R, at a further increase of the total flux the rate of change of R drops. The effects uncovered in the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy do not exceed the limits of experimental errors. It is considered that the most probable process causing the reduction in R is the ordering. A considerable drop in the R of the alloy Ni_3Fe is noted, whose degree of ordering corresponds to a temperature of 250 - 300°C. In this alloy a further occurrence of ordering under irradiation is possible. The shape of the R curves of the irradiated specimens tempered at 250°C confirms the hypothesis as to the attainment of an intermediate degree of ordering as result of the irradiation. In tempering the Ni_3Fe the soaking time of the specimens at the respective temperatures was insufficient to obtain an equilibrium. The character of the R variation of an irradiated unordered specimen is close to the R variation of an unirradiated ordered specimen. In tempering the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy no great difference in the behavior of irradiated and unirradiated specimens was discovered.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Rusakov

Card 2/2

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S/126/61/011/001/001/019
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Artsishevskiy, M.A. and Seliaskiy, Ya.P.

TITLE: The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.1, pp.20-28

TEXT: The current views regarding the effect of neutron radiation on properties of alloys that undergo order/disorder transformations are based mainly on conclusions inferred from the results of studies of Au-Cu alloys of composition corresponding to Cu_3Au. Little work has been done on alloys of this type which have industrial applications, and it was for this reason that the present investigation was undertaken. The composition (weight %) of the alloys studied by the present authors is tabulated below

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The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

	Ni	Mn	Cr	Al	Mo	Fe
Ni_3Fe	85.1	-	-	-	-	Remainder
Ni_3Mn	75.7	23.6	-	-	-	-
Ni_3Cr	76.72	-	22.65	-	-	-
Fe_3Al	-	-	-	14.88	-	Remainder
50H	51.7	-	-	-	-	Remainder
Mo-permalloy	76.0	-	-	-	2.8	Remainder

Admixtures: C - 0.01 - 0.03%; Si - 0.15 - 0.4%; Mn - 0.1 - 0.5%.

The magnetic properties were measured on toroid specimens (O.D.= 30 mm; I.D. = 20 mm; δ = 0.35 mm) and on rods 25 mm long and 3 mm in diameter; specimens for measuring the electrical resistivity were cut from foil 50 micron thick. The experiments

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The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

were conducted on specimens in annealed (i.e. ordered), quenched (i.e. disordered) and work-hardened condition. The vacuum annealing treatment of the Ni_3Fe, Ni_3Mn, Ni_3Cr, 50H and molybdenum permalloy consisted in the following: 3 h at 1000°C, furnace cooling to 550°C, cooling to 250°C at 1°C/h, furnace cooling to room temperature. The Fe_3Al alloy was heated in vacuum to 700°C, held at the temperature for 1 h, heated to 800°C and held at the temperature for 10 min, after which it was furnace-cooled to 550°C, then cooled to 220°C at 25°C/h and, finally, furnace-cooled to room temperature. The disordered specimens were obtained by oil-quenching the Fe_3Al alloy from 800°C and the other alloys from 1000°C. The work-hardened specimens were obtained by 65% (toroids) or 90% (foil) plastic deformation in compression. The electrical resistance at 83 to 293°K (20 to 293°K in the case of alloy Ni_3Mn) of specimens before and after neutron bombardment was determined by the potentiometric method. The magnetic properties of Ni_3Fe, 50H, Fe_3Al and molybdenum permalloy were measured at room

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The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

temperature with the aid of the ballistic method. The measurements were made with d.c. The magnetization curve was plotted; the initial and maximum permeability, μ_o and μ_{max}, respectively, were measured as well as the coercive force H_c, residual induction B_r, and the induction in a 50 Oe field, B_{50}. Neutron irradiation was carried out at 60°C (with an integrated dose of 5×10^{16} or 5.5×10^{17} neutrons/cm^2) and at 350°C (integrated dose of 4×10^{18} neutrons/cm^2). Some of the typical results are reproduced graphically. Thus, the relative change of electrical resistivity of annealed Ni_3Mn specimens during ageing at 350°C is illustrated in Fig.2, where $(R_o - R_\tau)/R_o$ (in %) is plotted against time (τ, hours) of ageing; here, R_o is the initial resistivity, R_τ denoting the resistivity after time τ; experimental points marked by circles and crosses relate, respectively, to specimens that had, and had not, been irradiated prior to ageing. The temperature dependence of electrical resistivity of Fe_3Al is illustrated in Fig.3, where $(R_{20} - R_t)/R_{20}$ is plotted against the

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The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

test temperature (°C); here, R_{20} and R_t denote the resistivity at 20°C and at the test temperature t respectively; the graphs relate to specimens in the following condition: 1 - annealed and irradiated; 2 - quenched and irradiated; 3 - annealed, not irradiated; 4 - quenched, not irradiated; 5 - work-hardened, not irradiated. The same relationship for the Ni_3Mn alloy is illustrated in Fig.4, which contains graphs relating to specimens in the following condition: 1 - annealed and irradiated; 2 - annealed, not irradiated; 3 - quenched and irradiated; 4 - quenched, not irradiated; 5 - work-hardened, not irradiated. Analysis of these and all the other results obtained led the present authors to the following conclusions: (1) Neutron irradiation brings about an increase in the rate of diffusion in all the alloys studied; this effect is particularly noticeable after irradiation at 60°C, at which temperature thermally-induced diffusion is practically non-existent in these materials. The accelerated rate of diffusion is probably associated with non-equilibrium concentration of Fraenkel

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defects formed during irradiation. Irradiation at 50 °C affects the course of subsequent ageing (at 200 °C) of quenched and annealed specimens of the NiCr, Ni_3Fe and Ni_3Mn alloys in which the rate of the thermally-induced diffusion at this temperature is very slow. This effect can be attributed to the higher vacancy content existing during and after irradiation; this accelerates diffusion during subsequent ageing but only in the initial stage of the process (cf Fig.2), after which the rate of ordering attains the level characteristic for this particular temperature.
(2) On the basis of electrical resistance measurements, it can be postulated that accelerated diffusion, caused by neutron bombardment, brings the material treated nearer to the state of equilibrium. In some cases, such a state cannot be attained by heat treatment, owing to the slow rates of diffusion at low temperatures. (3) Changes in R and $4\pi I$ of annealed (ordered) alloy Ni_3Mn, brought about by neutron bombardment, (integrated dose of 4×10^{18} neutrons/cm^2) correspond to an increase in the degree of

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The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

order, whereas neutron bombardment of quenched (disordered) alloy Ni_3Mn brings about a 50% decrease in R and a very small increase in $4\pi I$ which, after bombardment, amounts only to 5% of that of an ordered specimen. This may be due to the fact that in the case of a disordered alloy, the degree of short-range order only is increased by neutron bombardment. In an annealed specimen in which domains of long-range order exist already before neutron bombardment, neutron irradiation may cause both an increase in the degree of order in these domains and their growth. It is very likely that R depends to a large extent on the degree of short-range order, whereas $4\pi I$ is determined mainly by the degree of long-range order. (4) Comparison of the effects of neutron bombardment at 60°C (integrated dose of 4×10^{16} neutrons/cm^2) on various properties of the alloys studied shows that the magnetic properties are more sensitive to neutron irradiation than the electrical ones. It is most likely that the change in the magnetic properties is brought about not by a change in the degree of order but by radiation

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E193/E483

The Effect of Neutron Bombardment on the Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Alloys Undergoing Disorder/Order Transformations

defects whose concentration must be relatively large, since the change in magnetic properties persists for long periods after irradiation. In experiments carried out at 350°C the effect of neutron bombardment on the magnetic properties was obliterated by the effect of temperature, owing to which the concentration of residual radiation defects was low. It was only in the case of annealed alloys Ni_3Fe and Ni_3Mn (in which the degree of order was considerably increased by neutron bombardment) that a considerable change in the magnetic properties was observed, H_c of Ni_3Fe having been doubled and $4\pi I$ of Ni_3Mn having increased by 15%. (5) Whilst according to published results (Ref.7), R of annealed Fe_3Al, subjected to deuteron radiation increases, it decreases after neutron bombardment. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 6 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIIChM
(Institute of Precision Alloys, TsNIIChM)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

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L 55332-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EW (z)/EWP(b MJW/JD/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5014631 UR/0000/65/000/000/0180/0185

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AUTHOR: Sizov, Ye. A.; Al'tgausen, O. N.; Artsishevskiy, M. A.

TITLE: Magnetic properties of extremely thin films from magnetically soft alloys

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychis- [illegible] ... 1965, 180-

TOPIC TAGS: thin magnetic film, magnetic film production, alloy magnetic property, neutron irradiation, magnetically soft alloy, alloy cold rolling

ABSTRACT: In view of the widespread incorporation of magnetic films into electronic devices, the personnel of the Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIIChM (Institute for Precision Alloys of TsNIIChM) developed the technology of the [illegible] using the 20-roller stand [illegible] producing films 0.02- [illegible] treatment. The paper describes [illegible] magnetic properties

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of the samples, the magnetic properties of 79NMA, 80NMA, 77NMD, and 79NM alloys within the -60 to +150C temperature range, and the effect of neutron irradiation on the magnetic properties of the [illegible] mm. The results seem to agree with the assumption that nuclear particle irradiation has an adverse effect on magnetic materials by causing radiation defects and radiation ordering (see, e.g., M. A. Artsishevskiy, Ya. P. Selisskiy, FMM, 1961, 11, no. 1). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

SUBMITTED: 28Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BLYUMBERG, I.B.; ARTSISHEVSKIY, Ya.P.; KALINIKOS, A.I.

Improvement of developing systems. Trudy LIKI no.3:193-196 '55.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey fotografii i tekhnologii obrabotki kinofotomate-rialov.

(Cinematography--Developing and developers)

ARTSRUNI, A.M., insh.

Fastening device for drawing cables through pipes. Suggested by A.M.Artsruni. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.16:78-80 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Trest TSentroelektromontazh, Moskva, Telegrafnyy per. d.1/16. (Cables)

ARTSRUNI, D.M., inshener.

Clamps for running electric cables through tubes and block wireways. Energetik 4 no.6:35-36 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Electric cables) (Fastenings)

ARTSRUNI, D.M., inzhener.

Grip for pulling electric cables through wireways. Mats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.150:16-19 '56. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Trest Tsentroelektromontazh.
(Electric cables)

ARTSHUNI, D.M., inzhener.

Experience joining aluminum bars by the pressure method. Prom. energ. 12 no.6:24-29 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. TSentral'noye upravleniye elektrosetevogo proyzvodstva. (Electric bus bars)

ARTSRUNI, Vahan

[Russian-Latin-Armenian dictionary of medical terms] Russko-latinsko-armianskii slovar' meditsinskikh terminov. Erevan, Armianskoe gos.izd-vo, 1956. 359 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)
(RUSSIAN LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--LATIN)
(RUSSIAN LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--ARMENIAN)

BUTSEROGA, M.M., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; ARTSUKEVICH, B.G.; SHVYDKA, Ye.K.; KUZ'MENKO, Yu.P.

Time and methods for the placement of fertilizers for corn. Zemledelie 25 no.10:46-49 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.

KREMNEV, L. Ya.; ARTSUTANOV, Yu.N.

Emulsifying properties of margarine-emulsifying agents. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; pishch. tekh. no.1:71-75 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra kolloidnoy khimii Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni Lensoveta.
(Oleomargarine) (Emulsifying agents)

ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.; BOLOTNIKOV, A.N.

Method of determining corrections for emanation in radiometric sampling of radioactive ores in place. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.3: 102-105 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Radioactive prospecting)

S/169/62/000/009/060/120
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Artsybashev, V. A. and Bolotnikov, A. N.

TITLE: Method of determining corrections for the radiocontamination of naturally occurring radioactive ores in radiometric assaying

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 43, abstract 9A283 (In collection: Vopr. rudn. geofiz., no. 3, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 106-110)

TEXT: The relation is established between the magnitude of $n = I/I_0$ -- where I is the γ-radiation intenaity on the orebody's exposed surface, and I_0 is the γ-radiation intensity of an infinite semispace with radioactive equilibrium between radium and radon -- and the radiocontamination factor. It is shown that, in order to calculate the radiocontamination factor from the magnitude of n, use can be made of rough tabulated values of the diffusion factor, and that the mass absorption coefficient for rocks can be taken as

Card 1/3

equal to 0.035 cm^2/g. The method of obtaining the magnitudes of I and I_0 is described. This is done by hermetically sealing a smooth evenly mineralized area, 80 x 60 cm in dimension, with a 0.5 - 1.0 mm metal plate, whose edges are deepened into furrows 5 - 7 cm deep. Several series of 15 - 20 measurements of I are made under good ventilation conditions at the center of this plate. Then the plate is cemented along its edges and covered with grease. The equilibrium between radium and radon comes in 10 - 15 days. Then I_0 is measured. Measurements are also conducted during the accumulation of radon in order to ascertain the moment when the measurements of I_0 should be started. The influence upon the magnitude of I_0 of radioactive radon precipitation on the plate's inner surface is taken into account by means of direct measurements immediately after I_0 has been determined. No corrections are introduced for the plate's thickness, since all measurements are made on it. The results of the method's practical verification in 4 deposits are given. Comparison of the linear reserves of metal in terms of the data of

Method of determining ... S/169/62/000/009/060/120
D228/D307

channel and radiometric sampling showed the high authenticity of determining the emanation factor from the ratio I/I_o. It is recommended that the method should be experimentally checked in deposits of another type. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.

Determining soil density by means of gamma rays. Avt.dor. 25 no.11:15-16, 19 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Soils—Testing) (Gamma rays)

ARTSYBASHEV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; ALEKSEYEV, V.V., otv. red.; POPRETINSKIY, I.F., red.; BORUSHKO, T.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Concise manual for determining the density of rocks and ores by the method of gamma ray attenuation] Kratkoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu plotnosti porod i rud metodom oslableniia gamma-luchei. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 57 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Rocks--Density) (Ores--Density)
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

ARTYEMASHEV, V.A.

Effect of weakening of [illegible]y radiating gamma rays as used for absolute measurements of volume weights of rocks and ores. Zap. LGI 45 no. 2, pt. 2 '63.

Reevaluation of coefficients for the quantitative interpretation of gamma-logging and gamma-assaying of uranium ore[illegible]. Ibid.:61-67 (MIRA 17:5)

ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.

Interpretation of gamma-gamma logging. Vop.rud.geofis. no.4:10-29 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

Measurement of rock density by the gamma method. Ibid.:67-73

Quality of the radiometric analysis of uranium-thorium ores. Ibid.:39-47

ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.

Optimal sonde for sampling ores by the gamma-gamma method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.9:102-108 S '64.

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut imeni Plekhanova. (MIRA 17:10)

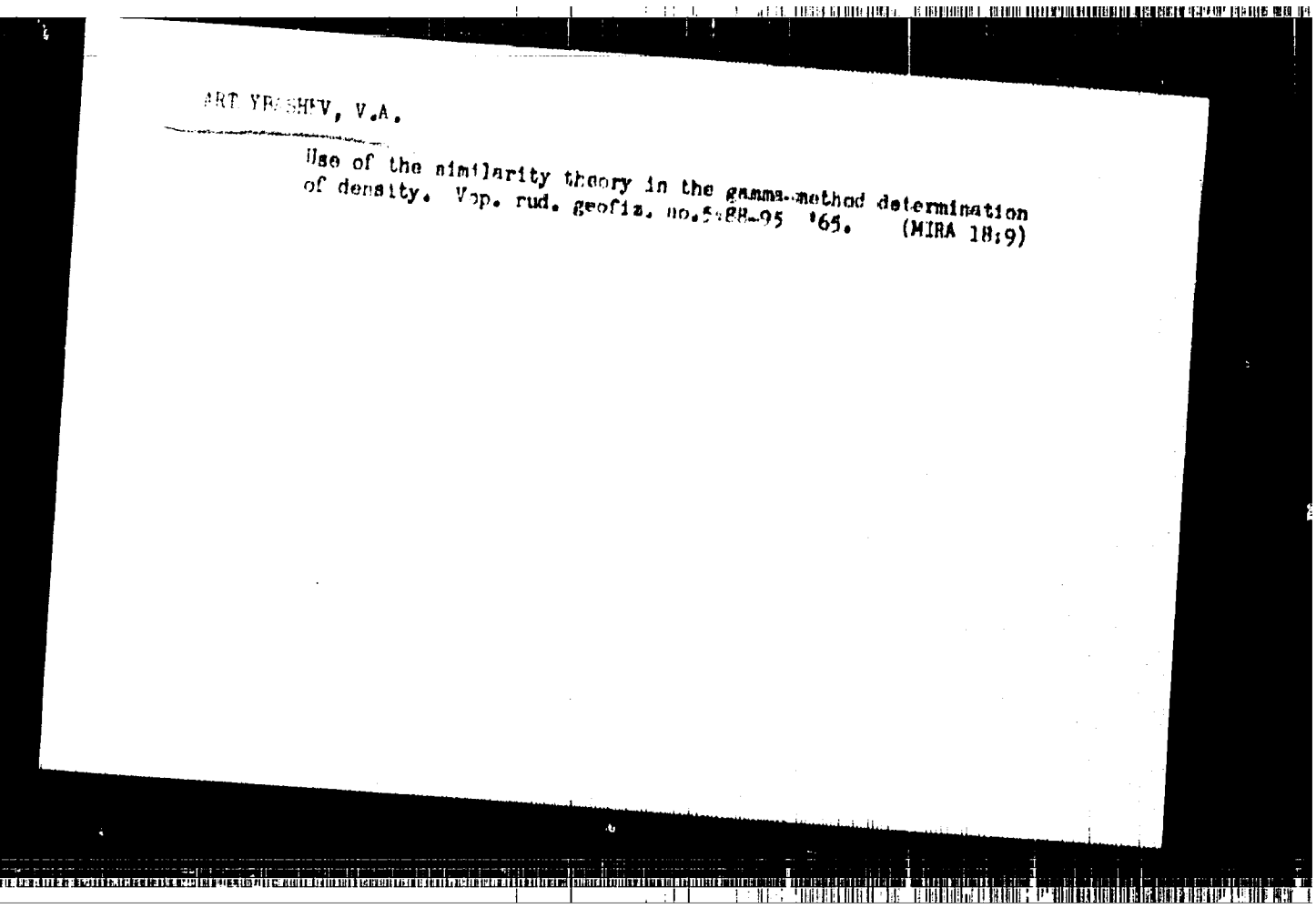
ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.

Investigating certain factors affecting density measurement by the scattered gamma-radiation method. Izv. vyss. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.11:98-107 N '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V. Plekhanova.

ARTYBASHEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using the method of scattered gamma radiation in checking the density of concrete pavements. Avt.dor. 27 no.12:10-12 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)



ART YRASHEV, V.A.

Use of the similarity theory in the gamma-method determination of density. Vop. rud. geofiz. no.5:88-95 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ARTSYBASHEV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; MALYAVINA, O.M., red.

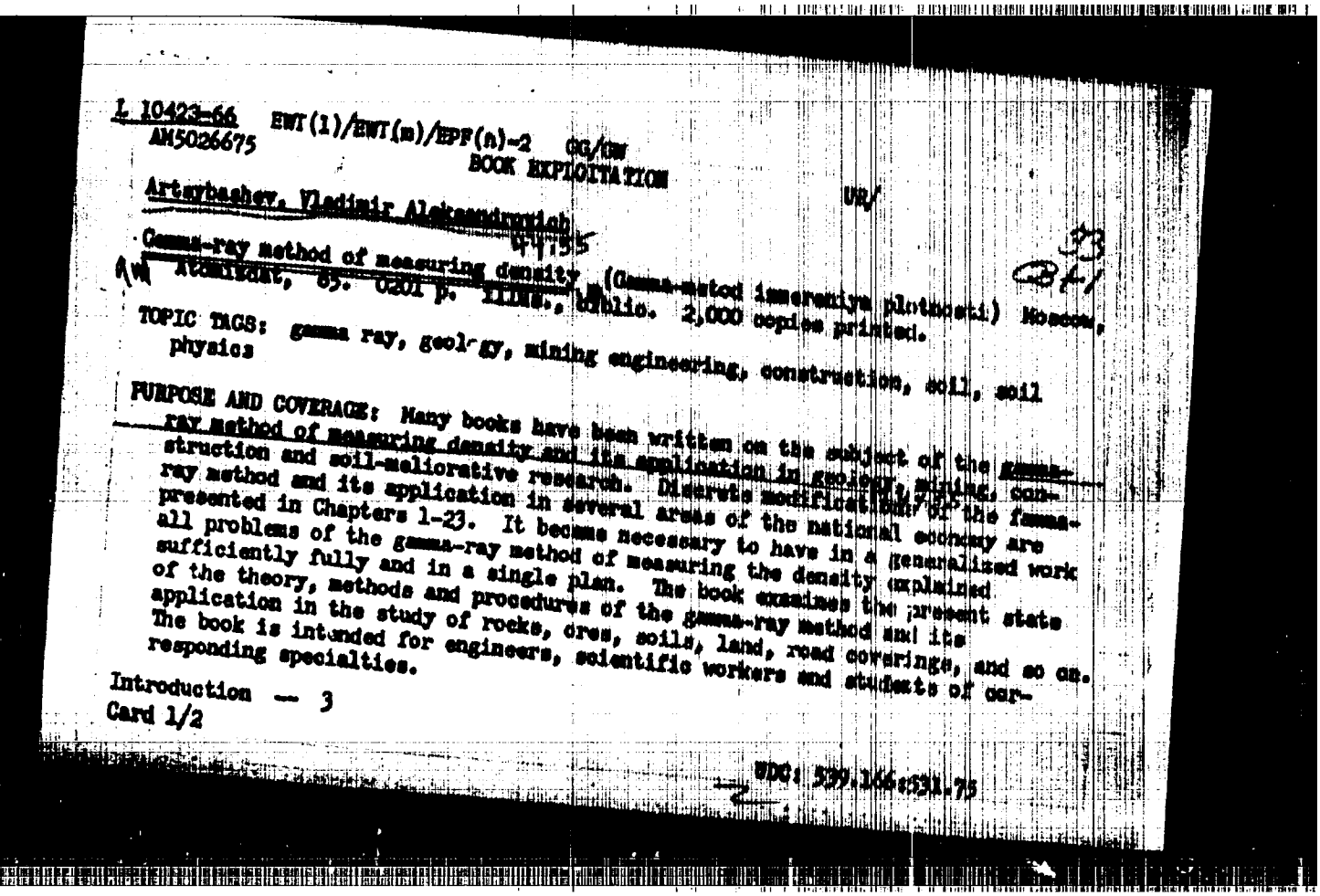
[Gamma-method for density measurements] Gamma-metod izmereniia plotnosti. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 201 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

APTYRASHEV, V.A.; IVANYUKOVICH, G.A.

Studying the spectrogram energy spectra of the point source of gamma rays. Vop. rud. geofiz. no.5:52-62 '65.

Transformation of a spectrogram gamma-ray spectra into true energy spectra. Ibid.:63-67

(MIRA 18:9)



L 10423-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 GG/GW
AM5026675 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/

Artsybashev, Vladimir Aleksandrovich

Gamma-ray method of measuring density (Gamma-metod izmereniya plotnosti) Moscow, Atomizdat, 65. 0201 p. illus., bibliog. 2,000 copies printed.

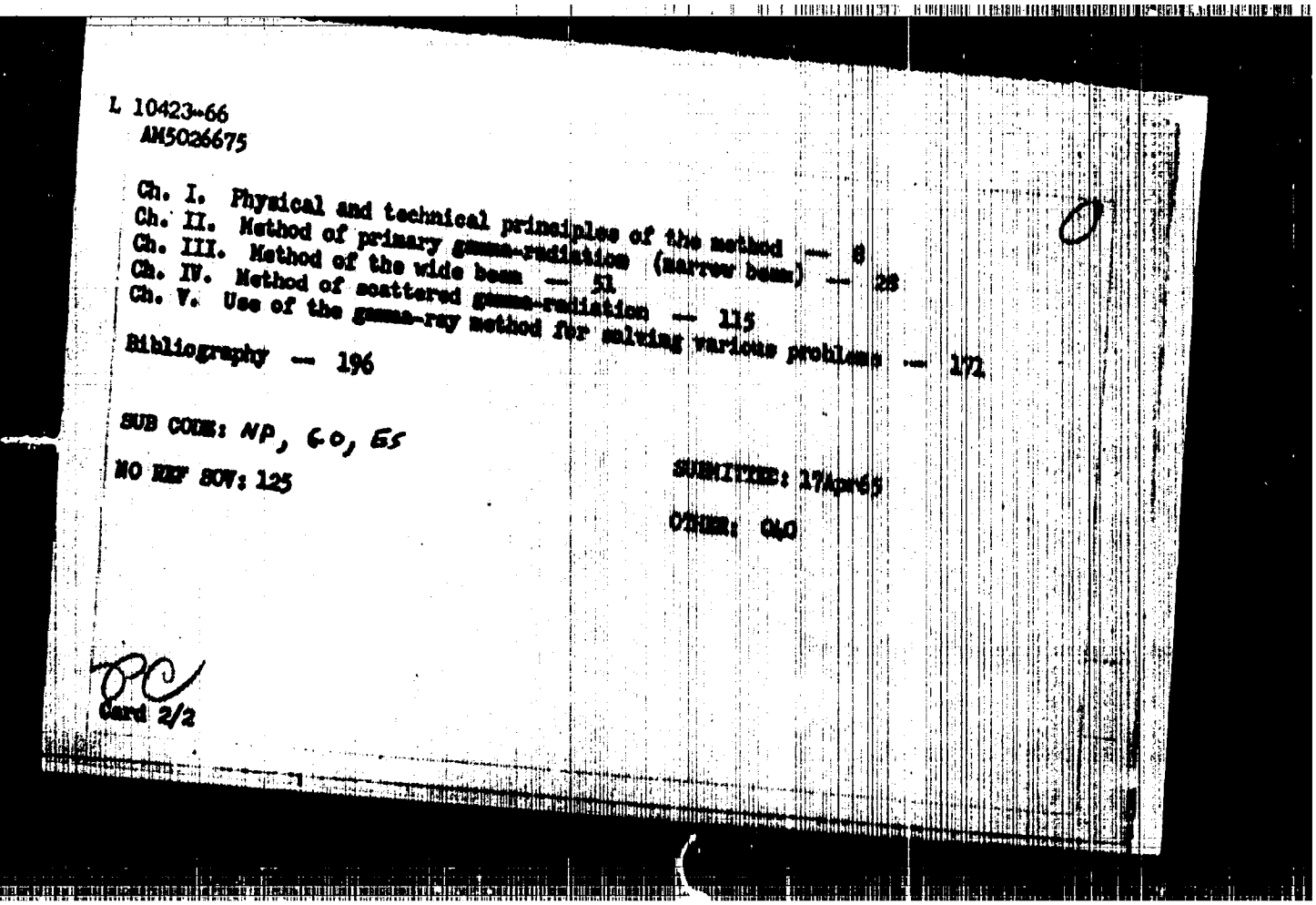
TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, geology, mining engineering, construction, soil, soil physics

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Many books have been written on the subject of the gamma-ray method of measuring density and its application in geology, mining, construction and soil-meliorative research. Discrete modifications of the gamma-ray method and its application in several areas of the national economy are presented in Chapters 1-23. It becomes necessary to have in a generalized work all problems of the gamma-ray method of measuring the density explained sufficiently fully and in a single plan. The book examines the present state of the theory, methods and procedures of the gamma-ray method and its application in the study of rocks, ores, soils, land, road coverings, and so on. The book is intended for engineers, scientific workers and students of corresponding specialties.

Introduction — 3

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.166:531.75



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AM5026675

SUB CODE: NP, GO, ES

NO REF SOV: 125

SUBMITTED: 17Apr65

OTHER: 040

Card 2/2

L 24056-66 EWI(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6013237 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0031/0031

INVENTOR: Misulovin, L. Ya.; Karasmas, A. M.; Koblents, Ya. G.; Lomse, T. A.; Artsishevskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Matrix ferrite diode-storage device. Class 21, No. 180430 [announced by the State Electrical Equipment Plant of the Latvian Sovnarkhoz (Zavod VEI Latviyskogo SNKh); Scientific Research Institute of Urban and Rural Telephone Communications (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi)]

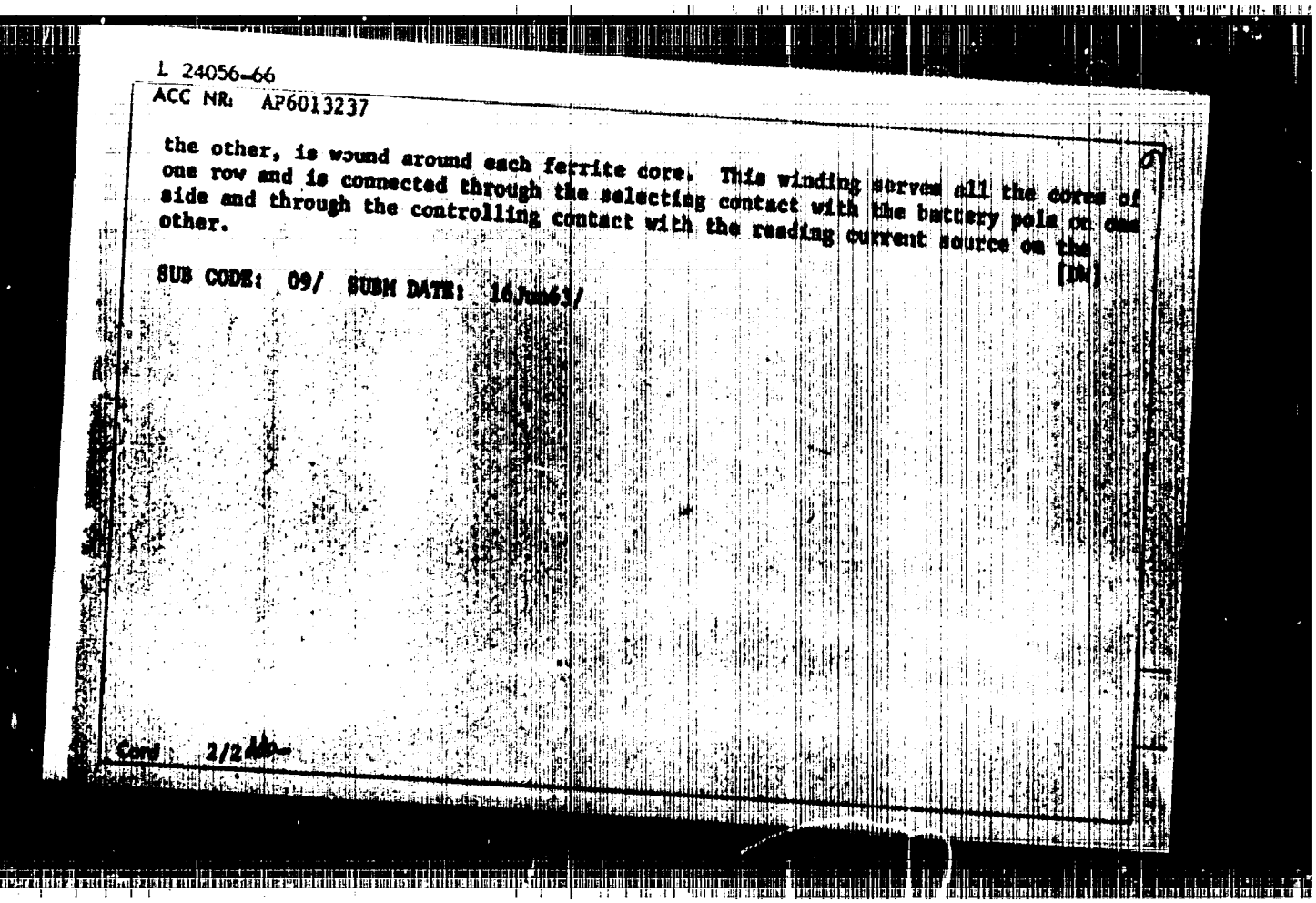
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: storage device, ferrite core memory, ferrite

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a matrix ferrite diode-storage device which, using a relay control, has the number of columns which corresponds to the information, while the number of rows is determined by the code. In order to use the recording wires for all the cores of one row and to combine them with the output wires of the row, the input of each recording wire is connected through the controlling contact to the battery minus pole, while its output is connected to the actuating device using the controlled relay. In order to combine the recording windings with the output windings, one winding, which in series with the decoupling diode is connected with the recording wire at one end and with the reading wire at

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.374.32



L 24056-66
ACC NR: AP6013237

the other, is wound around each ferrite core. This winding serves all the cores of one row and is connected through the selecting contact with the battery pole on one side and through the controlling contact with the reading current source on the other.

[DW]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun61/

Card 2/2

BELOV, S.V.; ARTSYBASHEV, Ye.S.

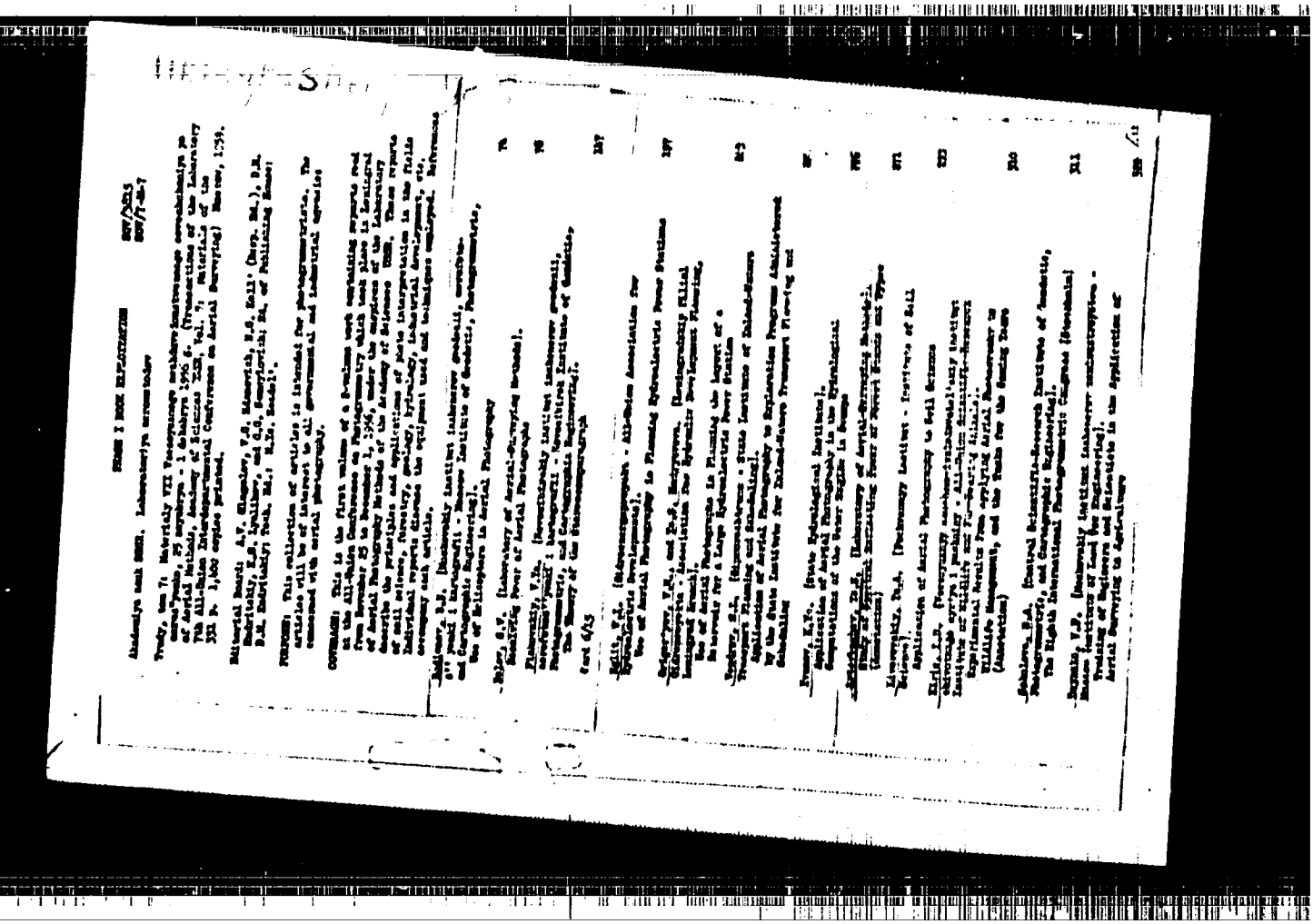
Studying the reflecting ability of trees. Bot.zhur. 42 no.4:517-534 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Laboratoriya aerometodov Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Trees) (Reflection (Optics))

AKTSYBASHEV, Ye.S.; BELOV, S.V.

Reflectivity of trees. Trudy Lab. aeronet. 6:120-145 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)
(Trees--Spectra) (Photographic interpretation)

ARTSYBASHEV, Ye. S.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "The spectral reflective properties of woody vegetation and its connection with the ability to decipher forest aerial photographs". Leningrad, 1959. 15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Acad im S. M. Kirov); 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 121)



ARTSYBASHEV, Ye.S.

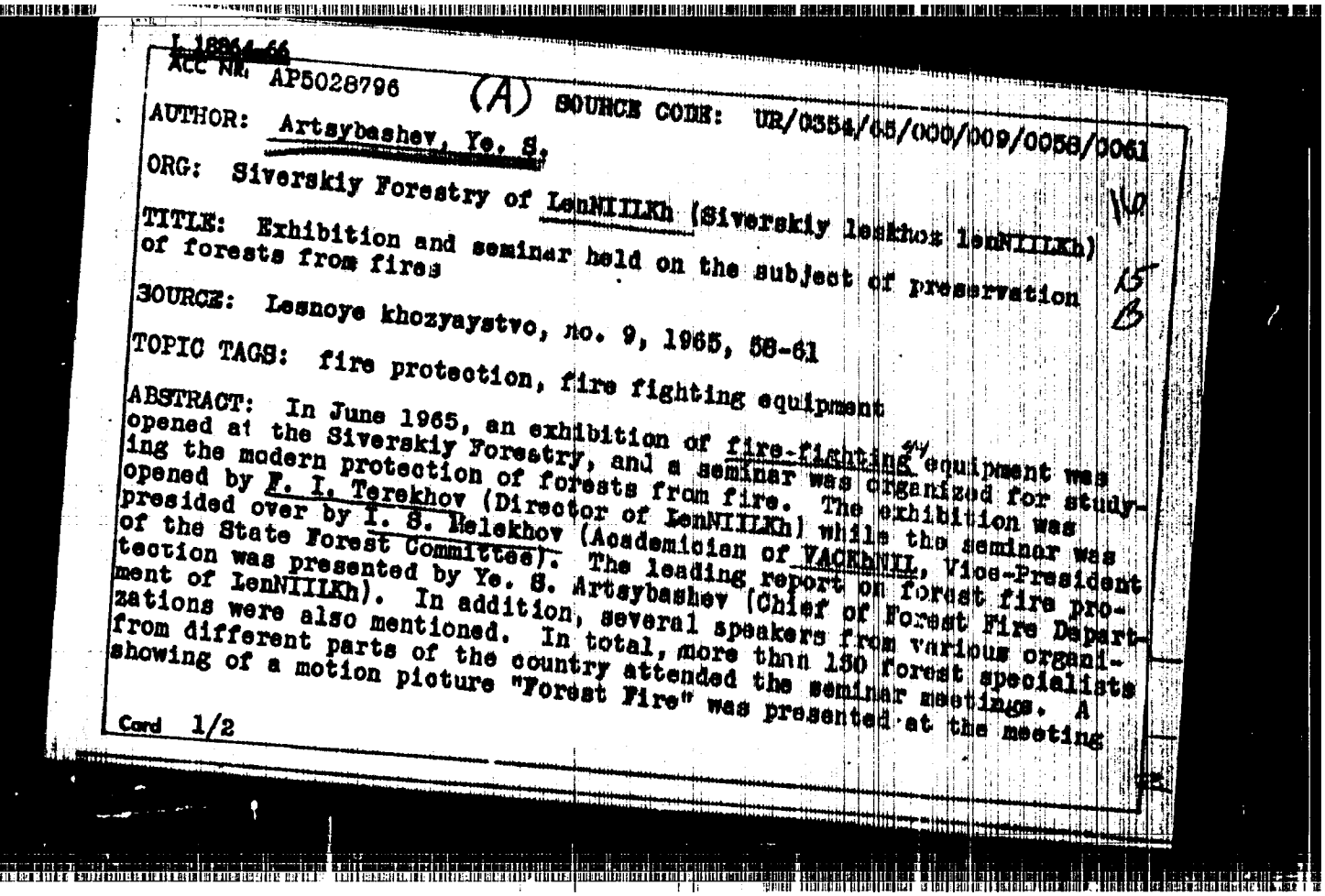
Studying the spectral reflecting power of arboraceous species and pure stands; annotation. Trudy Lab.aerometod. 7:271 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR.
(Trees) (Reflection (Optics))

ARTSYBASHEV, Ye.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; VINOGRADOV, B.V., kand. geogr. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KUZNETSOV, V.V., pochvoved, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; MARKOVSKIY, V.K., inzh.-gidrogeol., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; MEYYER, G.Ya., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; NEFEDOV, K.Ye., inzh.-gidrogeol., aspirant; POPOVA, T.A., kand. biol. nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KELL', N.G., otv. red.; KUDRITSKIY, D.M., red. izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Application of aerial methods for the study of underground waters; materials on the studies in Turkmenia, the northwestern regions of the East European Plain, and the Caspian Depression] Primenenie aerometodov dlia izucheniia gruntovykh vod; materialy issledovaniia v severo-zapadnykh raionakh Russkoi ravniny v Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti Turkmenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 141 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. Laboratoriya aerometodov. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kell').
(Water, Underground) (Aerial photogrammetry)



L 18864-66
ACC NR: AP5028796 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0354/65/000/009/0058/0061

AUTHOR: Artsybashev, Ye. S.

ORG: Siverskiy Forestry of LenNIILKh (Siverskiy leskhoz LenNIILKh)

TITLE: Exhibition and seminar held on the subject of preservation of forests from fires

SOURCE: Lesnoye khozyaystvo, no. 9, 1965, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: fire protection, fire fighting equipment

ABSTRACT: In June 1965, an exhibition of fire-fighting equipment was opened at the Siverskiy Forestry, and a seminar was organized for studying the modern protection of forests from fire. The exhibition was opened by F. I. Terekhov (Director of LenNIILKh) while the seminar was presided over by I. S. Melekhov (Academician of VASKhNIL, Vice-President of the State Forest Committee). The leading report on forest fire protection was presented by Ye. S. Artsybashev (Chief of Forest Fire Department of LenNIILKh). In addition, several speakers from various organizations were also mentioned. In total, more than 150 forest specialists from different parts of the country attended the seminar meetings. A showing of a motion picture "Forest Fire" was presented at the meeting

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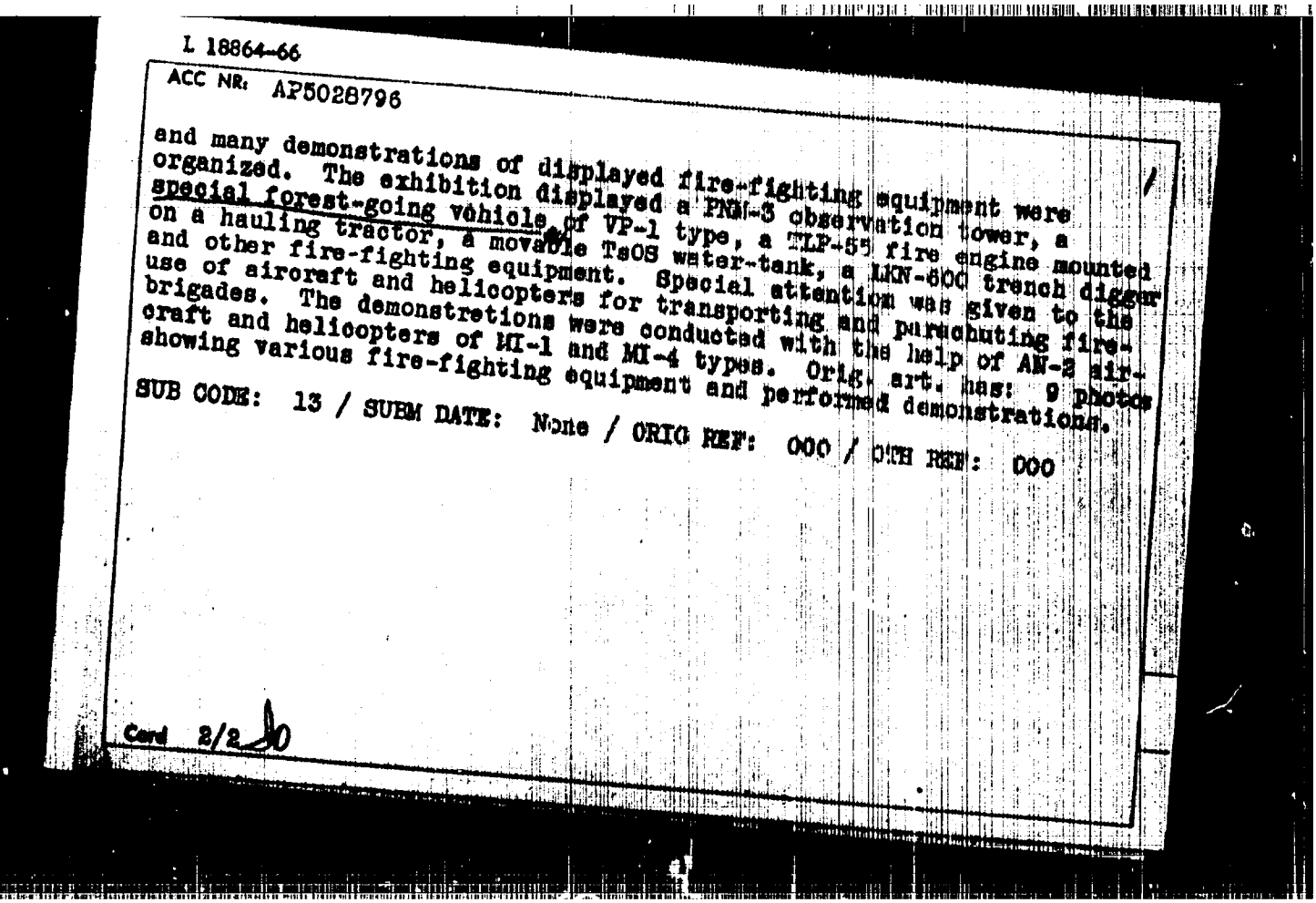

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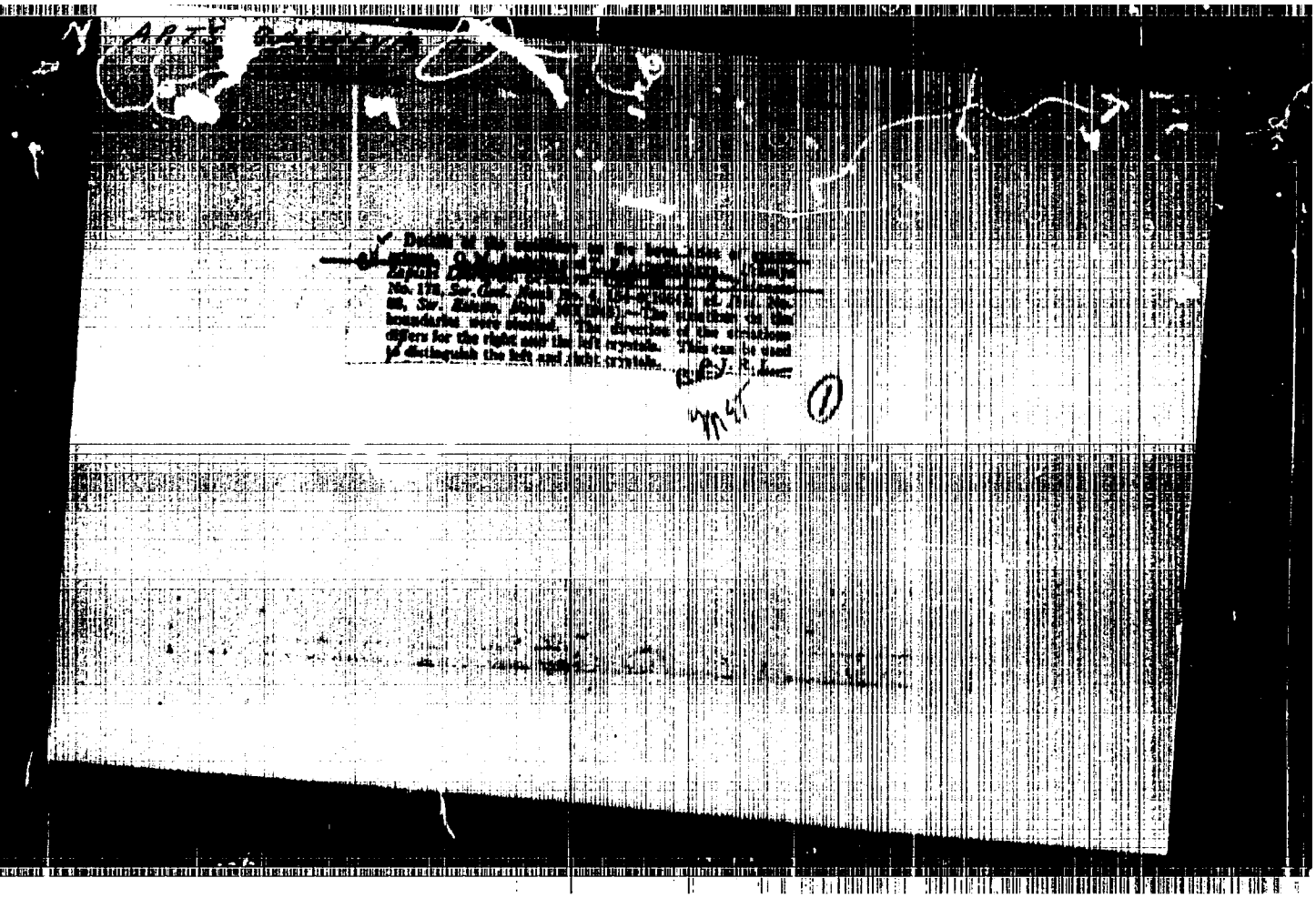
ACC NR: AP5028796

and many demonstrations of displayed fire-fighting equipment were organized. The exhibition displayed a PNM-3 observation tower, a special forest-going vehicle of VP-1 type, a TLP-55 fire engine mounted on a hauling tractor, a movable TsOS water-tank, a MKN-600 trench digger and other fire-fighting equipment. Special attention was given to the use of aircraft and helicopters for transporting and parachuting fire-brigades. The demonstrations were conducted with the help of AN-2 aircraft and helicopters of MI-1 and MI-4 types. Orig. art. has: 9 photos showing various fire-fighting equipment and performed demonstrations.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2



TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; MARKOV, V.V.; PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA, V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.; BUSSEN, I.V.; VERESHCHAKO, I.A.; OKHTUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.; KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.; MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.; SOBOLEVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.; SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

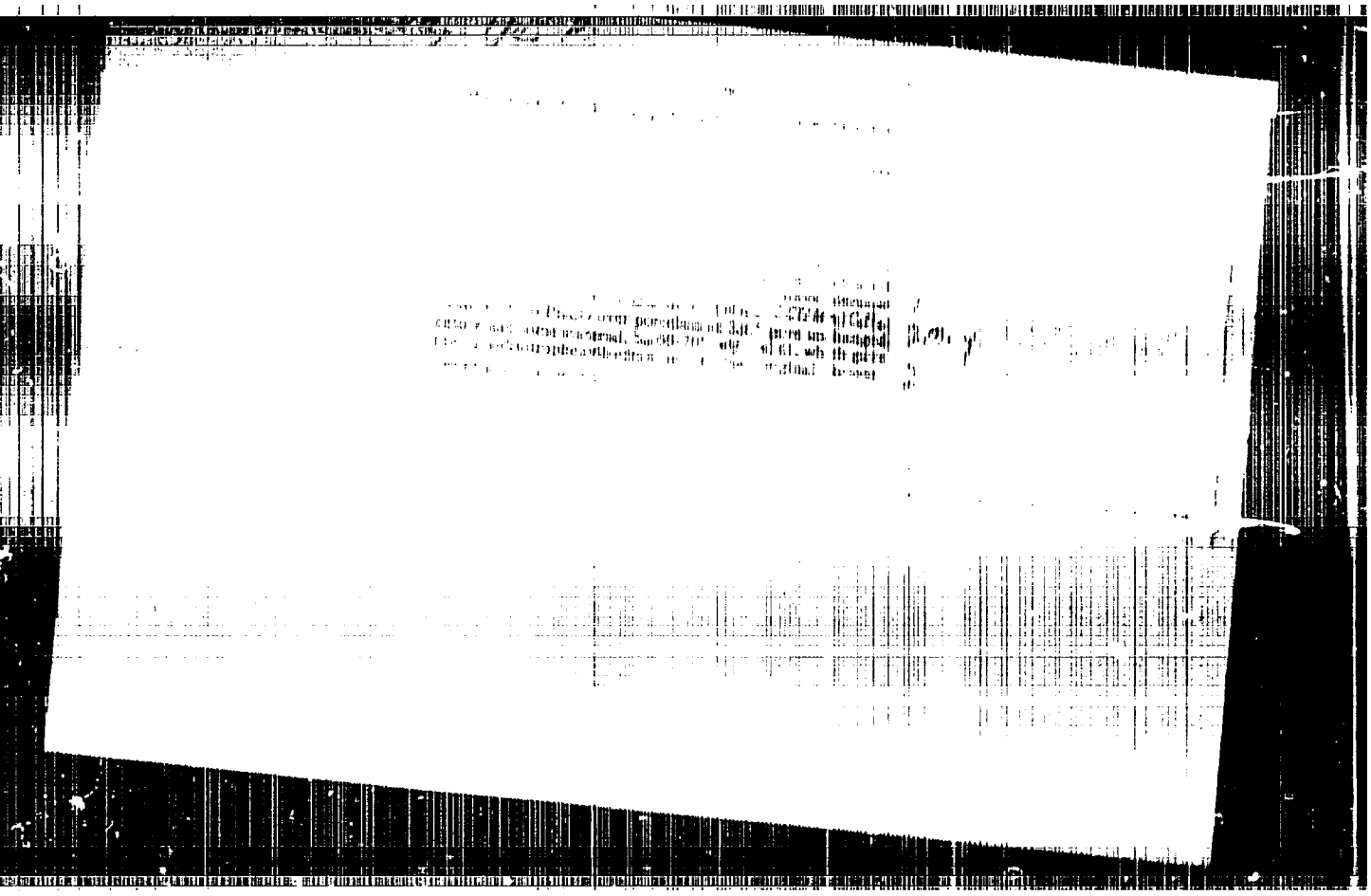
O.M. Ansheles; obituary. Vest. LGU 12 no.18:152-154 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ansheles, Osip Markovich, 1885-1957)

ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BLAGUL'KINA, V.A.; ROVSHA, V.S.; SARSADSKIKH, N.N.

Classification of kimberlites in Yakutia based on the kimberlites of the Alakit-Daldyn diamond-bearing region. Sov. geol. 6 no.1:70-81 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

(Yakutia—Kimberlite)
(Yakutia—Diamonds)



AUTHORS: Favorskaya, I. A., Auvinen, E. M., Artsybasheva, Yu. P.

TITLE: The Homologs of Monovinyl Acetylene (Gomologi monovinilatseti-lena)VII. The Dehydration of Secondary Acetylene Alcohols (VII. Degidratatsiya vtorichnykh atsetilenovykh spirtov)

SOV/79-28-7-15/64

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp 1785 - 1791 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vinyl acetylene hydrocarbons with alkyl radicals at the terminal carbon atoms of the combined system may be obtained by the dehydration of secondary acteylene alcohols. These compounds were of interest to the authors with respect to their styrene dimerization (Ref 1). In the present paper the dehydration of four secondary acteylene alcohols was investigated: isopropyl-acetylene carbinol (Formula I), n-propyl-acetylenyl carbinol (II), isopropyl-(methylacetylenyl)-carbinol (III) and ethyl-(methylacetylenyl)-carbinol (IV) (see the four formulae given). These compounds were synthetized according to A.Ye. Favorskiy (60-65%). Many dehydration experiments of the compounds (I) and (II) were carried out, they were, however, not success-

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The Homologs of Monovinyl Acetylene.VII.The Dehydration of Secondary Acetylene Alcohols SOV/79-28-7-15/64

ful. The desired hydrocarbons with substituents at both ends of the combined system were obtained only by the dehydration from the compounds (III) and (IV); they were: 2-methyl-hexene-2-in-4(V) and hexene-2-in-4 (VI) which correspond to the empiric formulae C_7H_{10} and C_6H_8. The secondary α,β-acetylene alcohols with an acetylene terminal group do not separate water under their usual dehydration conditions. As seen by spectroscopic examinations the hydration of hexene-2-in-4 leads to the unsaturated α,β-ketone, the hexene-4-on-3. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1957

Card 2/3

The Homologs of Monovinyl Acetylene. VII. The Dehydration of Secondary Acetylene Alcohols SOV/79-28-7-15/64

1. Carbinols---Dehydration 2. Carbinols---Synthesis 3. Hydrocarbons---Chemical reactions

TITLE: Acetylene Alcohols

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Artsybasheva, Yu. I., Favorskaya I. A. SOV/79-28-12-16/41

TITLE: Homologs of Monovinyl Acetylene (Gomologi monovinilatsetilena) VIII. On the Spectral Characteristics of the Oenin Hydrocarbon 3',3'-Metno-3-Ethyl Butene-3-In-1 and Its Derivatives (VIII. K spektral'noy kharakteristike yeninovogo uglevodoroda-3',3'-meto-3-etilbuten-3-ina-1-i yego proizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii. 1958. Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3238 - 3242 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the spectral investigation of some unsaturated compounds with a tert.butyl group. Earlier (Ref 1) Favorskaya described the inert behavior of 3,4,4-trimethyl pentyne-1-ol-3 (I) in the reaction where the halogen was substituted for the hydroxyl, and she also investigated the dehydration of this carbinol. The structure of the hydrocarbon formed therefrom was proved by the oxidation with permanganate, with trimethyl pyro-tartaric acid additionally being identified in the form of its p-nitrophenylhydrazone. Based on these data the structure (II) was attributed to the hydrocarbon. Nevertheless, it was not impossible that it contained an isomeric hydrocarbon with

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Homologs of Monovinyl Acetylene. VIII. On the Spectral Characterization of the Ocenin Hydrocarbon 3',3'-Metho-3-Ethyl Butene-3-In-1 and Its Derivatives

SOV/79-28-12-16/41

non-conjugated bonds, i.e. the 3,4,4-trimethyl pentene-4-in-1 (III) as an impurity. Thus, also the unusually low exaltation of the molecular refraction and the relative dispersion of hydrocarbon could be explained. To prove the structure of the products obtained in the dehydration of carbinol (I) the authors subjected them to the spectrum analysis to find out whether a regrouping with change of the carbon skeleton had taken place (Ref 2). It was found that in the dehydration of 3,4,4-trimethyl pentyne-1-ol-3 a regrouping with a transformation of the carbon skeleton does not take place. The ketone 3',3'-metho-3-ethyl butene-3-on-2 the spectral characteristics of which in the infrared and ultraviolet ranges of the spectrum corresponds to the characteristics of a conjugated α,β-unsaturated ketone is formed by the hydration of 3',3'-metho-3-ethyl butene-3-in-1. The semicarbazone and the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of α,β-unsaturated ketone 3',3'-metho-3-ethyl butene-3-on-2 absorb in the ultraviolet range like the derivatives of saturated ketones. There are 1 figure and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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Homologs of Monovinyl Acetylene. VIII. On the Spectral Characteristics of the Oenin Hydrocarbon 3',3'-Metho-3-Ethyl Butene-3-In-1 and Its Derivatives SOV/79-28-12-16/41

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1957

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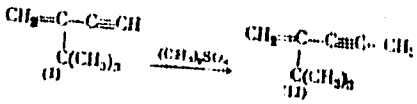
78269
SOV/79-30-3-14/69

AUTHORS: Favorskaya, I. A., Artsybasheva, Yu. P.

TITLE: Monovinylacetylene Homologs. IX. Characteristics of Enynes Containing Tertiary Butyl and Isopropyl Groups

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 789-794 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This work is devoted to a synthesis of enynes containing tertiary butyl and isopropyl groups and to a study of their optical properties. Methylation of compound (I) in liquid ammonia yield d compound (II).



Card 1/4 The structure of compound (II) was confirmed by hydrogenation to a saturated hydrocarbon, the physical

Monovinylacetylene Homologs. IX. Characteristics of Enynes Containing Tetriary Butyl and Isopropyl Groups

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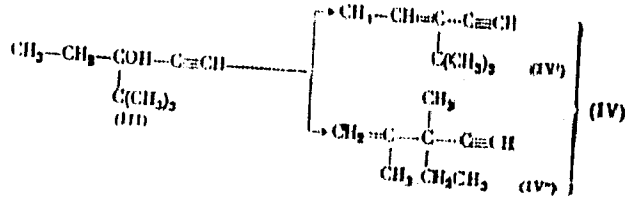
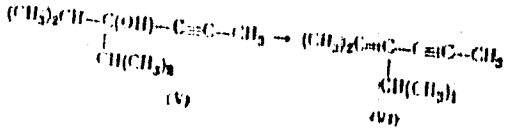
SOV/79-30-3-14/69

constants of which were identical with those of 2,2,3-trimethylhexane. Dehydration of compound (III) yielded compound (IV).



Dehydration of compound (V) over unfired porcelain yielded compound (VI), yield 66%, the infrared spectrum of which showed conjugation.



Card 2/4

Monovinylacetylene Homologs. IX. Characteristics of Enynes Containing Tetriary Butyl and Isopropyl Groups

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The physical constants of the prepared compounds are shown in Table A.

Table A. 1. Compound; 2. bp (pressure, mm); 3. found; 4. calculated.

1	2	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}	n_D^{25}	n_D^{30}	MR_D		EM	n_{FC}
						3	4		
$CH_2=C-C\equiv CH$ $C(CH_3)_3$ (I)	47° (1.00)	0.7600	1.4317	1.4290	1.4254	36.74	36.67	0.07	25.33
$CH_2=C-C\equiv C-CH_3$ $C(CH_3)_3$ (II)	79–80 (130)	0.7887	1.4512	1.4512	1.4478	41.60	41.29	0.37	25.06
C_9H_{14} (IV)	72 (130)	0.7837	1.4428	1.4508	1.4268	41.33	41.29	0.04	24.79
$(CH_3)_2C=C-C\equiv C-CH_3$ $HC(CH_3)_2$ (VI)	76 (45)	0.8034	1.4667	1.4670	1.4630	47.02	45.91	1.11	27.85

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Monovinylacetylene Homologs. IX. Characteristics of Enynes Containing Tetriary Butyl and Isopropyl Groups

78260
SOV/79-30-3-14/69

Spectroscopic study of dehydration products of 4,4-dimethyl-3-ethylpentyn-1-ol-3 (III) indicated that they are a mixture of isomeric hydrocarbons C_9H_{14}. There are 1 figure; 1 table; and 8 references, 5 Soviet, 3 U.S. The 3 U.S. references are: Bergman E., Sprinzak D., J. Appl. Chem., 3, 97 (1953); Hennion, G. F., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 2143 (1957); Braun, W. G., Spooner, D. F., Anal. Chem., 22, 1074 (1950).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: Sept. 8, 1958

Card 4/4

ARTSYBASHEVA, Yu.P.; FAVORSKAYA, I.A.

Photometric microdetermination of acetic acid in the presence of other acids. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.3:370-371 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. A. A. Zhdanov Leningrad State University.
(Acetic acid)
(Acids, Organic).

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Investigation of the structure of vinylacetylenic hydrocarbons by gas-liquid partition chromatography. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2380-2381 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

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ARTSYBASHEVA, Yu.P.; FAVORSKAYA, I.A.

Retropinacolin rearrangement during the dehydration of tertiary neopentyl acetylenic alcohols. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:1047-1048 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

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(Rearrangements (Chemistry))
(Propanol)

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BLANTER, M.Ye.; METASHOP, L.A.; AKTSYBUSHEVA, E.I.

Methods of developing the dislocation structure of austenitic steel by etching. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:58-60 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

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AKTSYBYSHEV, M. N.

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Physics - Teaching see ILC

BULYKIN, Filipp Fedorovich; POPINNY, Ivan Gavrilovich; ARTYUKHIN, V.M., red.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

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LUK'YANOV, Tikhon Petrovich; GERR, A.D., retsenzent; ARTSYSHEVSKIY, L.I., retsenzent; BIKKENIN, I.K., retsenzent; LEZNOV, S.I., nauchnyy red.; FAYERMAN, A.L., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of electrical systems]Naladka elektroustanovok. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 618 p. (MIRA 15:9)
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"Investigation of Certain Designs for Ships' Boiler Ventilators." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Shipbuilding Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 5, Jan 55)

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SOV/124-57-4-4149

AUTHOR: Artsykov, A. P.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Optimum Axial-flow Velocities in the Design Calculation of a Stage of a Ducted Axial-flow Fan (K voprosu o vybore optimal'nykh osevykh skorostey potoka pri raschete stupeni osevogo ventilyatora)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1955, Nr 17, pp 110-119

ABSTRACT: Test data are given for the experimental determination of the optimum axial-flow velocity value obtained from two single-stage ducted axial-flow fans equipped with rectification devices and characterized by different specific speeds. Relationship charts are plotted showing the dependence of the efficiency of the ducted axial-flow fan upon the air-flow rate, the angular pitch setting of the impeller vanes, and the recovery coefficient of the dynamic pressure. An empirical expression is obtained for the determination of the optimum axial-flow velocity in terms of the parameters of the fan.

V. D. Sokolov

Card 1/1

ARTSYKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; VORONOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; CHINYAYEV, I.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SELIVANOV, K.I., st. nauchn. sotr., retsenzent; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.; NESTEROV, Yu.F., nauchn. red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Auxiliary ship mechanisms; hydraulic machines] Sudovye vspomogatel'nye mekhanizmy; gidravlicheskie mashiny. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 432 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Marine engineering) (Hydraulic machinery)

ARTUGANOV, V. (Voronezh); LEMPERT, M. (Krasnodar); SHEROIYENKO, A. (Angarsk); VORONOV, V. (Astrakhan')

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[illegible], A. I., KAZACHKOVSKIY, O. D., ARTIKOV, G. A., BELANOVA, T. S., BARISHNIKOV, A. I., GALKIN, V. I., STAVISKIY, Yu. Y., STUMBUR, E. A., and SHERMAN, L. Ye.

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ARTUR, A.

"Destroyers of fear." p. 31.
AVIATIA SPORTIVA, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1954) Bucuresti, Rumania.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 1
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

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"The devastating bomb." p. 31
(AVIATIA SPORTIVA, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sep. 1954, Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

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"The devastating bomb." p. 31
(AVIATIA SPORTIVA, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sep. 1954, Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

AUTHORS: Arturov, O.A., Deceased, Gel'bras, V.G., Mayorova, T.G. 3-1-30/32

TITLE: Against a Superficial Representation of the Economy of People's China (Protiv poverkhnostnogo osveshcheniya ekonomiki narodnogo Kitaya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, # 1, pp 82-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains a criticism of A.M. Kosolapov's lecture, now published as a booklet entitled "The Economic Structure of the Chinese People's Republic". The book deals with the economic background of the Chinese revolution and the conversion of economy on a socialistic basis. The criticism is partly a doctrinaire dispute of the reviewers who, on many points, disagree with the views set forth by Kosolapov. Thus, for instance, according to the reviewers' opinion, Kosolapov sees the objective premises of the Chinese revolution mainly in the crisis of the capitalistic world's economic system, and examines the internal contradictions existing in China only superficially. The reviewers, however, consider that the aggravation of the internal and external contradictions have created objective conditions for a revolution. They further state that the booklet contains flat inaccuracies which have distorted the

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sense of the revolution's phenomena and processes.

The reviewers claim that in the booklet the position of the classes in the country, the moving forces of the revolution, and the role of the working class and its leader - the Communist Party - have been poorly represented. This, in the reviewers' opinion, is due to the fact that Kosolapov is lacking a clear understanding of the country's economic situation.

They further object to the statistical figures not being always correct, and in conclusion they regret that the Leningrad University has recommended the booklet to instructors and students as an aid for the course of political economy. There are 6 Chinese references.

ASSOCIATION: The Scientific-Research Institute of Labor, State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on Questions of Labor and Pay (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta ministrov SSSR po voprosam truda i zarplaty)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2