

BOGOMOL'NIY, Abram Yevseyevich; RUKAVISHNIKOV, I.V., inzh.,
retsensent; TESLENKO, N.A., nauchn. red.; VASIL'YEVA, ...
N.N., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Auxiliary mechanisms on ships] Sudovye vspomogatel'nye
mekhanizmy. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz,
1963. 303 p. (MIRA 17:2)

~~BOGOMOL'NIY~~, Avram Yevseyevich; NIKITIN, P.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
KHAVATOVA, T.A., redaktor; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Auxiliary marine machinery] Sudovye vspomogatel'nye mekhanizmy.
Leningrad, Gos.soluznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1957. 275 p.
(MLRA 10:8)

(Ships--Equipment and supplies)

Bogomol'nyy, L. B.

86-5-13/24

AUTHOR: Bogomol'nyy, L. B., Eng Maj

TITLE: Conclusions Suggested by Actuality (Vyvody, podskazannyye zhizn'yu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 69-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A discussion of the standard of work performed by the airplane armament servicing personnel. The writing of this article was prompted by the articles published in the Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, Nr 10, 1956, by Eng. Lt Col B. S. Vinnik and in Nr 6, 1955, by Eng. Lt Col. V. Malygin. The author states: The time allotted for the preparation of fighter armament is ample; it should not be cut at the expense of quality. The scope of work of airplane armament specialists is already big; it should not be made larger by adding unreasonable operations. The dummy cartridges were proved able to cause a gun to fail firing; their use was discontinued and should not be introduced again. The use of safety devices during the taxiing of the airplane returning from firing exercises is not efficient. It is risky to tow an airplane returning from firing exercises without previously inspecting its armament in the safety

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86-5-13/24

Conclusions Suggested by Actuality (Cont.)

zone. When work on armament is in progress, no other operations should be performed in the cabin. The best time to prepare the bombing and rocket-firing armament is after the completion of other jobs. From the point of view of safety, it is useless to try to use more than one blank cartridge to ensure safety of a weapon on the ground. When the safety zone inspection and unloading of cannons, on airplanes returning from firing exercises are properly organized, there will be no delay of the next flight (one diagram). To prevent personnel from moving between the nose of the airplane and the flag, a line with two pennants attached should be stretched between the flag and the nose wheel. The bomb suspension rods should be long enough to facilitate the lifting of the bombs; the rods should be so threaded at both ends as to enable fitting them in eyes of different diameters (a two-view drawing is given.) The cannon barrels become excessively copper fouled after 80 to 100 rounds. Copper is removed with

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86-5-13/24

Conclusions Suggested by Actuality (Cont.)

metal brushes. There is an urgent need for a copper removal device, preferably incorporated in the structure of the projectile itself. In the author's unit, the tools used for work on airplanes are kept in a box painted red inside and with recesses, each shaped to receive a tool. This enables one to ascertain at a glance whether all the tools are in the box. It is necessary to determine the maximum number of airplanes which can and should be serviced by an individual armament specialist. In order to raise the responsibility of the specialist, it is advisable to direct that the airplane armament specialist who prepares the armament for flight remain on duty during the full current flying day. Three figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BOGOMOL'NIY, M.A., inzh.

Methodology for determining the economic efficiency of hydroelectric
power stations. Elektrichestvo no.5:89-91 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

BOGOMOL'NIY, M.B., inzhener.

Driving piles with a diesel hammer driver in track spacing.
Transp.stroi. 6 no.2:30 P '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

BOGOMOL'NIY, M.B., inzhener.

Crane-pile drivers with exchangeable attachments. Transp.stroi.
6 no.5:29-30 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

~~SECRET~~
KOMAROV, A., inzh.; BOGOMOL'NIY, R., inzh.

Ear corn spreader used in loading railroad cars. Muk.-elev. prom. 23
no.10:24-25 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nikolayevskiy portovyy elevator.
(Corn (Maize)) (Loading and unloading)

KOMAROV, A., inzh.; BOGOMOL'NIY, R., inzh.

Turning boom for suction pipes of pneumatic reloaders. Muk.-elev.
prom. 24 no. 1:12 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nikolayevskiy portovyy elevator.
(Loading and unloading)
(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

BOGOMOL'NIY R. inzh.; ZADOROZHNIY, V., tekhnik

Drying ear corn in the granaries of the Nikolayevskaya Grain Milling
Combine. Mukorelev.prom. 27 no.5:23-24 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

I. Nikolayevskiy mel'kombinat.
(Corn (Maize)--Drying)

L 36633-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(j)/I Pc-4/Pp-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5001516

S/0020/64/159/005/1069/1071

306
10

AUTHOR: Bogomol'nyy, V. Ya.; Dolgoplosk, B. A. (Academician); Chirikova, Z.P.

TITLE: Study of the relative reactivity of 1,3-butadiene, 1-butene, and 2-butene in the cationic polymerization process

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 5, 1964, 1069-1071

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, butene, 1,3-butadiene, cationic polymerization

ABSTRACT: In recent years interest has been directed toward the relative reactivity of monomers in ionic and coordination-ionic polymerization processes. Of these the least known are the relative activities of monomers in cationic polymerization. Generally the reactivity of monomers is determined from the values of copolymerization constants. In this work copolymerization was investigated in 1,3-butadiene with 1-butene and 2-butene using C¹⁴ labeled butadiene. This produced more reliable data on the composition of the produced copolymers. Polymerization was conducted in ethyl chloride and toluene solutions. The concentra-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001516

tion of monomers comprised 20 mole % and the concentration of $AlC_2H_5Cl_2-H_2O$ catalyst was 0.1 mole % relative to the monomer. In some experiments $AlC_2H_5Cl_2-HCl$ was used as a catalyst. The obtained results may be used for the elucidation of the nature of some secondary reactions which take place during cationic homopolymerization of dienes. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Macromolecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

AUTHORS Dolgoplosk, B.A. Romanov L.M., 20-4-27/60
Yerusalimskiy, B.L. and Bogomol'nyy, V.Ya.

TITLE The Use of Catalysts based on Magnesium Halogen Alkyls
and Titanium Tetrachloride in the Production of Amorphous
and Crystalline Polymers from α -Olefins and Dienes
(Katalizatory na osnove magniygalogenalkilov i chetyrekh-
khloristogo titana dlya sinteza amorfnykh i kristalliches-
kikh polimerov iz α -olefinov i dienov.)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii NaukSSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4,
pp. 731-733 (USSR)

ABSTRACT The production of polymers from aliphatic compounds of the
ethylene series on the basis of polymerization by free
radicals is only possible for the first representative
of this series, namely ethylene. The interaction of the
free radicals with the ethylene homologues leads to the
formation of low-molecular products due to the rupture
reactions in the first stages of the process. Ziegler
and his collaborators used the reaction between organo-
aluminum compounds and titanium tetrachloride for
initiating the ethylene polymerization. Further in-
vestigations in this field furnished the possibilities
of initiating the olefin polymerization under formation

CARD 1/ 4

The Use of Catalysts based on Magnesium Halogen Alkyls and Titanium Tetrachloride in the Production of Amorphous and Crystalline Polymers from α -Olefins and Dienes

20-4-27/60

of homogeneously built (isotactic) polymers. Later on organo-aluminum compounds could be replaced by other organometallic derivatives, especially by sodium and lithium compounds. The mechanism of these reactions can for the time being not be considered as established. The reaction between the components of the Ziegler reaction has an oxidizing-reducing character and leads to the formation of titanium derivatives of low valence degrees. Ethane and ethylene develop as by-products in the case of triethylaluminum. Kondyrev and Fomina proved that the reaction between magnesium halogen alkyls and the salts of various metals (Fe, Cu, Co, Ni, Cr, Mo) leads to the formation of:

- equivalent quantities of a saturated and an unsaturated hydrocarbon which correspond to the alkyl of the organo-magnesium compound, and
- of reduced forms of heavy metals. The effectiveness of the system $R - MgHal - TiCl_4$ in the initiation of the polymerization was proved by the authors in the case of ethylene, propylene, styrene and isoprene. The former polymerizes at once without pressure or heating from out-

CARD 2/4

20-4-27/60

The Use of Catalysts based on Magnesium Halogen Alkyls and Titanium
Tetrachloride in the Production of Amorphous and Crystalline Polymers
from α -Olefins and Dienes

seide. The thus obtained polyethylene possesses $\eta = 2,55$
melting point $130 - 138^{\circ}\text{C}$, ultimate strength 335 kg/cm^2
and relative extension 730 %. These indices are analogous
to those of polyethylene which is obtained by means of
the ordinary Ziegler catalyst. Of great interest are data
which were obtained by the authors from the polymerization
of propylene. It was proved by the authors that on this
occasion in the presence of magnesium chloroethyl and
tetrachlorotitanium about the same quantities of an
amorphous and a crystalline (isotactic) polymer-form
develop. At the same time a fraction was isolated which
is insoluble in boiling hexane and whose crystallizability
was spectroscopically and X-ray structurally proved. In
the case of the polymerization of isoprene various polymer
forms were also isolated. The simultaneous production of
cis-1,4-polyisoprene and trans-1,4-polyisoprene or of
the amorphous and the isotactic polyisoprene directly
prove that in the system coexist various catalytic

CARD 3/4

The Use of Catalysts based on Magnesium Halogen Alkyls and Titanium
Tetrachloride in the Production of Amorphous and Crystalline Polymers
from α -Olefins and Dienes

20-4-27/60

complexes of different types which lead to the formation
of a polymer structure characteristic of a certain
complex. An experimental part with the usual data follows.

There are 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION:

Institute for High-Molecular Compounds AN USSR.
(Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
SSSR)

PRESENTED:

By I.N. Nazarov, Academician, April 25, 1957

SUBMITTED:

March 22, 1957.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

AUTHORS: Tinyakova, Ye., I., Bogomol'nyy, V.Ya., Zhuravleva, T. G. SOV/62-55-9-12/26

TITLE: Reactions of the Triazenes With Dienols and Acids in Anhydrous Hydrocarbon Media (Reaktsii triazenov s dijenolami i kislotami v uglevodorodnykh bezvodnykh sredakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1094 - 1098 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has already been found that the decomposition of aliphatic-aromatic triazenes in **anhydrous** media is accelerated by the catalytic effect of dienols and acids or acid-containing substances. The decomposition of triazenes can also be definitely accelerated in **anhydrous** hydrocarbon media in the presence of acids. This reaction is not a catalytic one, since esters form during the reaction (Refs 2,3). The authors were interested in the application of this reaction to the quantitative determination of carboxyl groups in organic compounds. They considered the investigation of the reaction between the triazenes and dienols in **anhydrous** media of still greater importance because of the possible use of this reaction

Card 1/2

Reactions of the Triazenes With Dienols and Acids in
Anhydrous Hydrocarbon Media

SOV/62-58-9-12/26

in the alkylation or arylation of dienol groups. It was found that in **anhydrous** hydrocarbon media dioxymaleic acid and its diethyl ester and ascorbic acid accelerate the decomposition of the triazenes. The reaction is accompanied by the formation of nitrogen and the alkylation (or arylation) of the carboxyl and dienol groups. The authors found that the decomposition reaction of triazenes under the effect of acids can be used for the volumetric quantitative determination of carboxyl groups (especially in polymers) in **anhydrous** hydrocarbon media. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1957.

Card 2/2

BOGOMOL'NIY, V. Ya.

Polymerization of dimethyldiallylsilane and methylphenyl-
diallylsilane on a Ziegler catalyst. *Vysokom.soed.* 1 no.10:
1469-1472 0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(Silane)

15.8663

28279
S/062/61/000/010/016/018
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Bogomol'nyy, V. Ya., and Dolgoplosk, B. A.

TITLE: Use of the reaction of organodilithium compounds with metal halides for the synthesis of polymers with a conjugate system of double bonds

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 10, 1961, 1912

TEXT: It is known that the reaction of phenyl-magnesium halides with salts of metals of variable valency yields almost quantitative amounts of diphenyl (Ref. 1: see below): $C_6H_5MgI + Me^{n+1} \rightarrow C_6H_5 - C_6H_5 + Me^n$. It was shown that reactions of this type do not follow the radical mechanism (Ref. 2: Wang Fo-sung, B. A. Dolgoplosk, B. L. Yerusalimskiy, Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n., 1960, 469). In this connection, the above reaction proved suitable for the preparation of polymers from the corresponding bifunctional organometallic compounds. Publications show that oligophenylenes can be synthesized by reaction of orthodilithium benzene with heavy-metal halides
Card 1/3

X

28279

S/062/61/000/010/016/018

Use of the reaction of organodilithium... B106/B101

(Ref. 3: G. Wittig, F. Bickelhaupt, Chem. Ber. 91, 883 (1958)). The present authors obtained polymers with a condensed system of double bonds by reaction of p-dilithium benzene, p-dilithium diphenyl, and dilithium tetraphenyl butadiene-1,3 with titanium, vanadium, and cobalt halides. The first two monomers were synthesized by reaction of equimolecular amounts of a suspension of the corresponding dilithium derivatives in diethyl ether, hexane, or benzene with titanium tetrachloride or vanadium oxychloride at 20°C. The polymers are thus obtained in the form of dark-yellow or brown powders partly soluble in chloroform and benzene. The yields are 60 - 70%. Below 450°C, the polyphenylenes obtained are infusible, and contain a crystalline fraction, as shown by X-ray structural analysis. Reaction of dilithium tetraphenyl butadiene-1,3 with arsenic, antimony, and tin halides gives the corresponding heteroderivatives of tetraphenyl cyclopentadiene (Ref. 4: see below). It is shown that the use of titanium tetrachloride, vanadium tetrachloride, vanadium oxychloride, and cobalt chloride yields polydiphenyl acetylene (yield of up to 70%) of limited solubility in chloroform. On reaction with vanadium oxychloride, the soluble fraction is orange-colored, crystalline, and melts at 220 - 240°C. The mean molecular weight as determined with the aid of thermistors is

Card 2/3

BOGOMOL'NIY, V. Ya.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.; POKROVSKIY, Ye.I.

Free radical reactions in solutions. Part 18: Relative activity of $\text{CH}_3\cdot$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CO}\cdot$ radicals in the reaction of detachment of H-atom from hydrocarbons. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8: 2675-2682 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Radicals (Chemistry))

BOGOMOL'NIYY, V. Ya.; DOLGOPLOSK, E.A., akademik; CHIRIKOVA, Z.P.

Relative reactivity of 1,3-butadiene and 1- and 2-butenes
in cation polymerization. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1069-1071
D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.

BOGOMOLOV, A.

Measures for controlling corrosion of steel pipelines in sanitary engineering installations. Zhil.-kom.khov. 8 no.10:17-19 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo uchastka glavnogo korpusa Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,
(Pipe, Steel) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

~~BOGOMOLOV, A., inzh.~~
BOGOMOLOV, A., inzh.

Assembling sanitary engineering fittings. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 8
no.1:6-10 '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nachal'nik sanitarno-tekhn. uchastka glavnogo korpusa Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Pipe fitting)

BOGOMOLOV, A.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 5/24

Authors : Sergeev, V.; Morov, M.; Titovskiy, I.; Bogomolov, A.; Lapshin, Yu;
Ivanov, A.; and Rogachev, V.

Title : Over thousands of kilometers

Periodical : Radio 5, page 11, May 1955

Abstract : Brief messages from various Soviet expeditions (Antarctic, Vrangél Island, Indian Ocean, Uedinenie Island, Cape Schmidt) praising the great achievements of Soviet radio communications system. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

ARTEM'YEV, S.; BABKOV, V.; BIRULYA, A.; BOGOMOLOV, A.; BOCHIN, V.; BRILING, N.;
VAKHRUSHIN, N.; VOLKOV, M.; GURARIY, M.; DADENKOV, Yu.; YEFREMOV, V.;
ZELENKOV, G.; IVANOV, N.; IGOLKIN, N.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.; LITVIN, N.
MIKHAYLOV, V.; PROKOF'YEV, I.; SARKIS'YANTS, G.; ROMANENKO, I.;
STRAMENTOV, A.; FEDOROV, V.; KHACHATUROV, A. i dr.

Anatolii Pavlovich Khmel'nitskii. Avt. dor. 21 no.12:30 D '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Khmel'nitskii, Anatolii Pavlovich, 1907-1958)

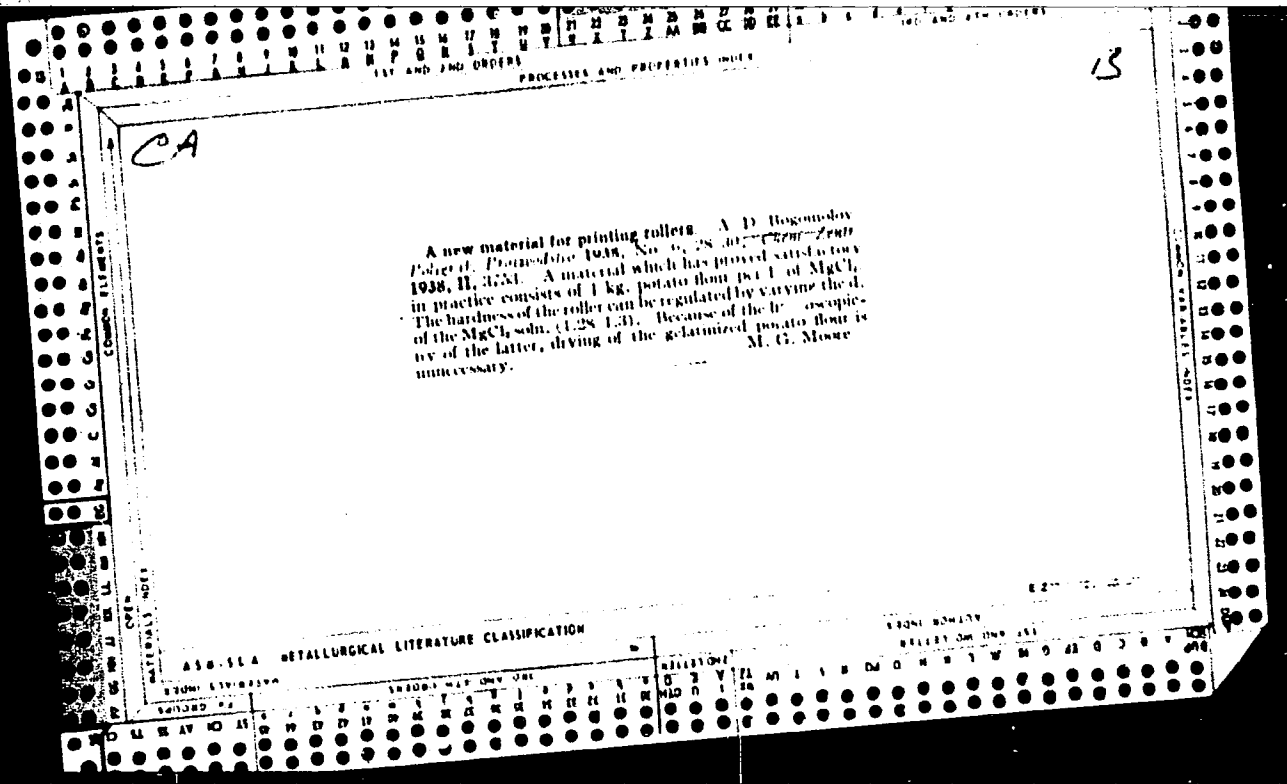
LIST AND LOG LOGS PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca 30

The swelling of vulcanized synthetic rubbers. B. Fainberg, A. Bogomolov and N. Trankovskaya. *J. Rubber Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 12, 221-0(1935); cf. Hayden and Krisman, *C. A.* 28, 929^a.—Graphs show the swelling of natural rubber, Na butadiene, butadiene (from oil) and Duprene rubbers in benzene, "Galosha" benzene, kerosene, machine oil and naphtha. The effects of accelerators, plasticization, time of vulcanization, temp. and the proportion of C black are also shown. A. P.

ASB-33A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX													
MATERIALS INDEX				MATERIALS INDEX									
AI	AM	AN	AO	AP	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ



BOGOMOLOV, A.A., inzh.

All-Union coordinating conference on the introduction of automatic control in the mining industry, Gor. zhur. no.9:75 S '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

(Mining engineering) (Automatic control)

BOGOMOLOV, A.A., inzh.

Problems in the over-all mechanization and automation of open-pit workings. Gor.zhur. no.246-9 P '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Strip mining—Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

BOGOMOLOV, A.A., inzh.

Continuous machines for strip mining operations. Ger.zhur. no.1:48-
57 Jn '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet tyazhelogo, energeticheskogo i transport-
nogo mashinostroyeniya pri Gosplane SSSR.

100 AND 874 (1955)

PROCESSED AND PROPERTY MARKED

B-1-f

Welding of copper thermocouples under water. P. A. Baklanichin
and A. A. Buzanov (Zavod. Lab., 1956, No. 234-237).—Cu- and
Fe-constantan couples are welded at a depth of ~1 cm. under H₂O;
~500 v. and 30-35 amp. are used for wires 0.5-1 mm. thick. I. I. B.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

1958 STANBROOK 19590 HEP ORV 581 BULL. ON O 19581 OIK ORV 151

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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BOGOMOLOV, A. D.

PA 169T55

USSR/Metals - Semisteel, Testing

Sep 50

"Strength of Semisteel Under Various Forms of Stressing," A. D. Bogomolov

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, pp 1098-1103

Describes experiments for determination of permissible stresses in semisteel under tension, compression and bending. Discusses methods for constructing stress-strain diagrams of bending tests, and analyzes effect of height and cross-section shape of specimen on values of stresses and deformations. Concludes permissible bending stresses of parts made of semisteel may be considerably increased.

169T55

BOGOMOLOV, A. D.

"Effect of Welding Stresses on the Stability of Plates in Welded Elements".
Nauch. tr. Leningr. inzh. -stroit. in-ta, No. 17, pp 51-76, 1954

The author examines the stability beyond the elastic limit of plates in welded beams, taking the welding stresses into account. The uniaxial, width-variable, stresses and deformed states of the plate before the loss of stability are assumed known. Using the variational equations of stability the author determines the critical flexibility for walls and H-beams. (RZhMekh, No 8, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

BOGOMOLOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Temperature stresses in semiplanes. Sbor. LIIZHT no.156:167-171
'58.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Metallography) (Welding)

BOGOMOLOV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

The problem of using models to study the phenomenon of fatigue.
Sbor. trud, LIIZHT no.174:135-142 '60. (MIRA 15:11)
(Metals--Fatigue)

SA

B64
n

88 621.316.936 - 82
The effectiveness of cable lengths at direct lightning strokes in overhead transmission lines. BOISSEAU, A. F. *IEEE St.,* Nos. 13-14, pp. 19-26, July, 1941.— The article deals with the protective qualities of cable lengths interposed near power stations and substations fed by overhead lines (6-10 kV), against over-voltages (direct lightning strokes on the lines near the station). Cable lengths of about 100 m. are sufficient. Some other simple measures are investigated. x x

LOPSHITS, L. M.
BOGOMOLOV, A. F.

BOGOMOLOV, V. S.; BOGOMOLOV, A. F.; LIKHACHEV, F. A.; BORISOV, V. N.;

BOGOMOLOV A. F.

~~Organizatsiya~~

Grozozashita Promyshlennykh Sooruzhenii i Zdanii (Lightning Protection of Industrial Structures and Buildings), 202 p., Publ. House of the AS USSR, Moscow, 1951.

BOGOMOLOV, A.F.

Osnovy radiolokatsii. 1949-1951. 2 v.

Title tr.: Fundamentals of radiolocation.

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress,
1955.

BOGOMOLOV, A. F.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Stekol'nikov, I. S.	"Lighting Protection of Industrial Structures and Buildings"	Power Engineering Institute, Imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR
Komel'kov, V. S.		
<u>Bogomolov, A. F.</u>		
Likhachev, F. A.		
Borisov, V.N.		
Lopshin, L. H.		

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

BOGOMOLOV, A.F.; SVISTOV, N.K., redaktor; ALEKSANDROVA, A.A., redaktor

[Principles of radiolocation] Osnovy radiolokatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskoe radio," 1954. 302 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Radar)

RASHARINOV, A.Ye.; BOGOMOLOV, A.F., prof., otv. red.; BEREZINA,
Ye.P., red.

[Methods for passive sighting; conspectus of lectures for
a course on "Principles of radar"] Metody passivnogo vizi-
rovaniia; konspekt lektsii kursa "Osnovy radiolokatsii"
Vysshiaia shkola, 1964. 33 p. (MIRA 17:11)

BASHARINOV, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; BOGOMOLOV, A.F.,
doktor tekhn. nauk prof., red.

[Use of wideband probe signals in distance and speed
measurements; a summary of lectures] Primenenie shiroko-
polosnykh zondiruiushchikh signalov pri izmereniakh
dal'nosti i skorosti; konspekt lektsii. Moskva, Mosk.
energ. in-t, 1965. 33 p. (MIRA 18:10)

BEGOMOLOV, A.G.; BRATSLAVSKIY, I.N.; LIKHIN, N.I., inzh., retsen-
zent; STESHENKO, N.N., inzh., red.

[Handbook on optional equipment] Spravochnik po nestandart-
nomu oborudovaniyu. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 338 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

SMIRNOV, Andrey Petrovich; BOGOMOLOV, A.I., red.

[Using gas fuel in heating furnaces] Ispol'zovanie gazo-
obraznogo topliva v otcpitel'nykh pechakh. Moskva, Stroi-
izdat, 1964. 105 p. (MIRA 17:11)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

Inherited structural elements of the molecules of the starting
substance of petroleum as proof of its organic origin. Trudy
VNIGRI no.227 Geokhim.sbor. no.9:10-20 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

Training road builders during the years of Soviet rule. Avt. dor.
20 no.5:4-5 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Engineering--Study and teaching) (Roads)

BOGOMOLOV, A. I., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The flow around wedge-shaped profiles at high subsonic speeds". Kazan', 1959. 11 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Kazan' Aviation Inst), 225 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 130)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

Flow about a wedge at supersonic speeds. Trudy KAI 44:15-25 '59.
(Aerodynamics) (SI A 14:2)

BOTUK, Boris Osipovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BOGOMOLOV, A.I.,
prof., retsenzent; BOGOMOLOV, A.I., red.; SEAKOVA, Ye.A.,
red. izd-va; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn.red.

[Hydraulics]Gidravlika. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1962.
449 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Hydraulics)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

~~BOGOMOLOV, A.I.~~

Automatic devices for gas hot-water heaters. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31
no.8:34 Ag '57. (MLHA 10:9)

1. Nachal'nik santekhnicheskogo uchastka glavnogo korpusa
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
(Hot water heating--Regulators)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

Methods for protecting sanitary engineering equipment and fittings
from corrosion. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.5:22-24 My '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Nachal'nik Sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo uchastka glavnogo korpsa
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Pipe fittings)

8 (6)

SOV/91-59-4-7/28

AUTHOR: Bogomolov, A. I., Engineer

TITLE: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
The Connection of a Boiler Tube Nest With the Housing of a
Water Heater (Soyedineniye trubnogo puchka s korpusom
vodopodogrevatelya)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 4, pp 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The boiler tube nest of the water-water heaters of type Teploset' Mosenergo are fastened by two flanges to the housing, whereby one of the latter is screwed to the tube strainer. These flanges facilitate the removal of the boiler tube nest from the housing. The screw flange has several essential disadvantages: it does not provide a tight sealing of the connection, since the gaskets are frequently damaged; a considerable force is required for screwing and unscrewing; the tube strainer is deformed, since pins are inserted into its holes for screwing or unscrewing of the flange; etc. For these reasons, the boilers were rarely cleaned. A new type of flange (shown in Figure 1), used in the main building of the

Card 1/2

SOV/91-59-4-7/28

The Connection of a Boiler Tube Nest With the Housing of a Water Heater

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University), is free of the aforementioned disadvantages. Figure 2 shows a cross-section of the tube joint. There are 2 diagrams.

Card 2/2

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

Catalytic properties of natural clays. Trudy VNIGRI no.132:
181-192 '59. (MIRA 17:1)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; KHOTYNTSEVA, L.I.

Low-temperature catalytic conversions of organic compounds on clays.
Trudy VNIGRI no.212. Geokhim.sbor. no.8:66-76 '63.

Low-temperature catalytic conversions of organic compounds on clays.
Report No.6: Conversion of hydroeystearic acid. Ibid.:87-94
(MIRA 16:12)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.

Low-temperature catalytic conversions of organic compounds on clays.
Report No.5: Conversion of abietic acid. Trudy VNIGRI no.212. Geokhim.
sbor. no.8:77-86 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BOGOMOLOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, prof.; KONSTANTINOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich;
VINOGRADOV, M.I., kand.tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; ZUBKOVA, M.S.,
red.izd-va; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Examples of hydraulic calculations] Primery gidravlicheskih raschetov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 574 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut (for Bogomolov).
(Hydraulics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

GALANOV, I.G., otv. red.; MATLAKHOV, S.G., otv. red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; BOGOMOLOV, A.I., red.; ZHELEZNYAKOVA, M.A., red.; ZHIDOVETSKII, B.V., red.; ZIL'BERSHTEYN, I.A., red.; KANER, I.Ye., red.; KLYUYEVA, Ye.P., red.; KOZLOVA, Ye.I., red.; MAKAROV, A.D., red.; SAMARTSEV, A.I., red.; SOLOPKO, A.P., red.; TIKHONOV, V.A., red.; VOLKOVA, V.A., ved. red.

[Safety regulations in the gas industry; regulations obligatory for all ministries, departments, and organizations] Pravila bezopasnosti v gazovom khoziaistve; pravila obiazatel'ny dlia vseh ministerstv, vedomstv i organizatsii. Perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 143 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CR

The formation and the thermal decomposition of the products of the "diene synthesis" of α -terpinene. V. I. Tishchenko and A. I. Bogomolov. *Bull. Vsesoyuz. Khim. Obshchestva im. D. I. Mendeleeva* 1939, No. 3-4, 35 0; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 7, 26. The α -terpinene is easily condensed with maleic anhydride. The Ba salt from the obtained 6-methyl-3-isopropyl-3,6-endoethylene-2^a-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride is decompd. during a dry distn. mainly into α -terpinene and Ba maleate and to a smaller degree it is decompd. with the formation of Ba succinate and cymene. In the liquid products of decompn. only 7% of cymene was found together with maleic anhydride. T. and B. consider that the reaction with maleic anhydride can be used for the sepn. of α -terpinene from mixts. with other terpinenes. During the condensation of α -terpinene with acrolein (in a sealed tube at 120-50°) a condensation product is obtained (liquid, bp 116-19°, d_4^{20} 0.8691) which is decompd. completely into the initial substances when distd. at ordinary pressures. W. R. Henn

ASS-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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BOGOMOLEV, A. I.

"Petroleum-Borming Liquid from Tkvibul'skiy Coal Fields," Zhur. Prik. Khim.,
No.6, 1949

All-Union Petroleum Sci. Res. Geological Survey Inst.

BOGOMOLOV, A. I.

32384 DOBEYANSKIY, A. F. i BOGOMOLOV, A. I. i SHKLYAR, I. V. Katsliticheskoye
Vliyaniye Porod na izmeneniye sostava Nefti Zhurnal Prikl. Khimii, 1949, No. 10
s. 1124-32 Bibliogr: 8 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44

72

2142. PETROLEUM LIKE LIQUID FROM TRVIBULSK COAL DEPOSIT.
 Dobryanskii AF and Bogomolov, AI (Zhur. Priklad. Khim.
 (J. Appl. Chem), 1949, vol. 22, 639-643; abstr. in chem
 abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 8122). A sample of the petroleum
 like fluid was analyzed by distillation (b. 134-550
 with 35% residue) and examination of physical constants of
 the fractions. The product contains but 8-10% aromatics,
 22% solid paraffins, has high melting points in all fractions
 (57 to 109) and optical activity which rises with bp to 8-8.8
 in the highest fractions probably due to derivatives of
 fichtelite.

CA

ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

Catalytic effect of geological formations on the composition of petroleum. A. F. Dobryanski, A. I. Bogomolov, and I. V. Shklyar. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1124-32 (1949).—Heating of wide fractions of cylinder oil with bentonite-glass ring packing in a Cu vessel at 250° 70 hrs. results in significant decyclization, as shown by the distn. curves, and characterized by lowering of the av. mol. wt. with simplification of chem. structure. The reactions which involve H transfer can be correlated with similar effects in nature, as shown by high content of paraffin fractions in petroleum from sources showing longer and most intensive oil formation. G. M. Kosolapoff

1967

BOGOMOLOV, A. I.

2:004 BOGOMOLOV, A. I. Opyt analiza nekotorykh polozheniy gipotezy prevrashcheniya neftey na materiale vtorogo.-issled. Geol.-razved. EI-TA, novaya seriya, VYP. 28, 1949, S. 5-27.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

Богомолов, А.И.

U S S R .

✓ 2354. TRANSFORMATION OF HIGH-MELTING CERESINES OVER CLAYS. Bogomolov, A.I. and Sadrnova, A.I. (Zh. prikl. khim. (J. appl. Chem., U.S.S.R.), 1954, vol. 27, 673-677; abstract in Chem. Abstr., 1954, vol. 48, 12396). Ceresine (melting 90°, d₁₀₀ 0.7854, n_D²⁰ 1.4360) is unaltered by heating to 300. In the presence of activated clay it breaks down to give lower-boiling iso-paraffins and a residual ceresine that is enriched with normal hydrocarbons. Such enrichment is aided also by the loss of side chains. The liquid products are mainly saturated and consist of nearly equal amounts of paraffins and aromatic hydrocarbons, with but traces of naphthenes. The cracking process with clay gives results similar to those obtained with aluminum chloride.

C.A.

Primary bituminous substances in the sequence of transformations of organic residues into petroleum. A. I.

Bogomolov, Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 27, 1012-16(1954).—
Examn. of numerous samples of bituminous matter from various sections of U.S.S.R., with respect to the ratios of oils to asphaltenes and tars and the ratios of acidic to neutral tars, led to the following conclusions: The acidic nature of bitumen originates in organogenic sites. As the deposits slowly sink to deeper and hotter regions of the crust under reducing conditions, the acidic materials are partly converted to hydrocarbons which are distributed by the oil. In the process of forming a petroleum deposit, the lighter, neutral fractions of bitumen are pressed out into "collector areas" of porous mineral structures, while the acidic components are retained because of their adsorptive power.
G. M. Kosolapoff.

BOGOMOLOV, A. I.

Paraffin as a component of some petroleum in northeastern
Caucasus. Trudy VNIIGRI no.83:401-412 '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Caucasus, Northern--Paraffins) (Caucasus, Northern--
Petroleum--Analysis)

BOGOMOLOV, A. I.

~~.....~~
Rare instance of discovering petroleum which does not contain
naphthenic hydrocarbons. Trudy VNIIGRI no.83:506-510 '55.
(Siberia--Petroleum--Analysis) (MLFA 8:10)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.; KHOTYNTSEVA, L.I.

Physicochemical factors in reactions of the conversion of the
initial organic substance into petroleum. Avtoref. nauch. trud.
VNIIGRI no.17:45-48 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Petroleum geology) (Organic matter)

Handwritten: 1/24/50
Caucasus, and a new type of petroleum. A. I. Hopomulov
and P. P. Andreev. *Zhur. Prirod. Nauch. Ser. Bih. 101.*
--Polemic. G. Vassoevich and Strigaleva (C.A. 50, 3741).
G. M. Kosolatsoff

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.; ANDREYEVA, L.G.

Composition and properties of Berezovo oil of Tyumen' Province.
Trudy VNIGRI no.95:400-404 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Tyumen' Province--Petroleum--Analysis)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; VASIL'YEVA, G.M.

~~Composition and properties of Osinskiy petroleum of Irkutsk~~
Province. Trudy VNIGRI no.95:405-410 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Irkutsk Province--Petroleum--Analysis)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.

Petroleum found in Cambrian deposits of Yakutia. Trudy
VNIGRI no.95:411-421 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Yakutia--Petroleum--Analysis)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2531

Author : Bogomolov, A.I., Panina, K.I.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geological
Petroleum Exploration.

Title : Investigation of Aromatic Hydrocarbons of North-Eastern
Caucasus Petroleum in Connection with the Question as to
Their Genesis.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1957, No 105,
210-220

Abstract : Investigation of aromatic hydrocarbons (AH) of paraffinic
and paraffin-free tarry petroleum varieties of north-eas-
tern Caucasus. The AH were isolated quantitatively from

Card 1/4

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2531

Paraffinic structures in the AH of the heavy residues amount to 40%. The total number of rings in the molecules of AH increases from 1.5, in the case of the kerosene fractions, to 3.2 in the case of the heavy oil fractions. The AH of kerosene and oil fractions, of the investigated petroleum varieties, consist essentially of mixed forms, in which are present, in varying amounts, aromatic as well as naphthenic rings. AH found in fractions of the same boiling range, of paraffinic and paraffin-free tarry petroleum varieties, are of the same type and the difference consists only in their quantitative content in the petroleum. Groupwise composition of methane-naphthenic fractions shows more considerable fluctuations and is shaply distinct in petroleum of different type. The authors assert that formation of AH, in the case of all petroleum

Card 3/4

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; SHIMANSKIY, V.K.

Free energy change in acid conversion reactions. VNIIGRI no.105:
279-286 '57.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Acids, Organic)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1178

Andreyev, Pavel Fedorovich; Bogomolov, Aleksey Ivanovich; Dobryanskiy, Aleksandr Flavianovich; and Kartsev, Aleksey Aleksandrovich

Prevrashcheniya nefti v prirode (Conversion of Petroleum in Nature)
Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 416 p. 3,100 copies printed.

Ed.: Dobryanskiy, A.F.; Executive Ed.: Chizhov, A.A.; Tech. Ed.:
Yashchurzhinskaya, A.B.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in geochemistry and petroleum geology.

COVERAGE: The book gives a systematic approach to problems related to the transformations of present-day petroleum deposits as systems of active substances. A.F. Kartsev wrote Chapters I, II and V (pt.1); P.F. Andreyev - Chapters III, IV and V (pt.2), A.I Bogomolov - Chapters VI and VII; A.F. Dobryanskiy - Chapters VIII and IX. References are given at the end of each Chapter.

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Conversion of Petroleum in Nature

1178

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BOGOMOLOV, A. I.

11(0) P-3. P. 4, 5 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1960

Vsesoyuznyy neftyancy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut

Geokhimicheskiy sbornik, no. 5 (Collected Papers on Geochemistry, Nr 5) Leningrad, Gostoptekhzdat, 1958. (Series: It's Trudy, vyp. 123) 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Pavel Fedorovich Andreyev; Exec. Ed.: L. Ya. Rusakova;
Tech. Ed.: I. M. Gennad'yeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the technical and scientific personnel of institutes and TsNIL (Central Scientific Research Laboratories) of the petroleum industry, and all those interested in the geology and geochemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is the fifth issue of the Geokhimicheskiy sbornik (Collected Papers on Geochemistry) and contains articles contributed by VNIGRI staff members (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey) on various aspects of geo-

Card 1/7

Collected Papers (Cont.)

SOV/1960

chemistry. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which consists of 12 articles dealing with the development of theoretical problems in petroleum chemistry. The second part reviews problems connected with the study of organic and mineral crudes. In Part I, A. F. Dobryanskiy posits the low temperature origin of petroleum and rejects the popular claim concerning high temperature origin. The joint work of A. F. Dobryanskiy, P. F. Andreyev, and A. I. Bogomolov directs attention to the uniform phenomena in the composition of crudes that result from spontaneous changes in their substances through geological periods and which occur in full conformance with the basic laws of nature. The article supplements the basic principles developed by A. F. Dobryanskiy ten years ago in his well-known work, "Geokhimiya nefiti" (Geochemistry of Petroleum). P. A. Demenkova, L. N. Zakharenkova, and A. F. Kurbatskaya report on the correlation of some microcomponents in the composition of crudes. Their extensive research combined with existing information permits them to draw interesting basic conclusions bearing directly on the origin of crude. Part II contains articles on new chemical, physical, and geochemical studies conducted at VNIGRI in recent years. Among these A. I. Bogomolov and K. I. Panina report on the particular characteristics of the aromatic hydrocarbon structure, which may prove useful for future research and exploration and in

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Collected Papers (Cont.)

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solving many genetic problems. I. K. Voronova describes a new method of counting the total number of live bacteria. It may be applied in various microbiological studies. References accompany each article.

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BOGOMOLOV, A. I.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/2302

Академія наук Української СРСР. Інститут геології польських історичних

Проблема міграції нафти і формуваних нефтяних і газових еко-
підприємств Львівської області 8-12 квітня 1957 г. (Problem
of Oil Migration and the Formation of Oil and Gas Accumulations;
Materials of the Discussion Held in L'viv, May 8-12, 1957) Moscow,
Gostoptekhrizdat, 1959. 422 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Eds.: V. B. Porfir'ev, Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of
Sciences, and I. O. Brod, Professor; Exec. Ed.: P. N. Vershov,
Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina; Editorial Board: I. O. Brod, Professor,
M.R. Ladyzhenskii, and V.B. Porfir'ev, Academician of the Ukrain-
ian Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for a wide range of
geologists and research workers interested in oil problems.

COVERAGE: Articles contained in this book deal with the problems of
migration and accumulation of oil and gas. These problems were
discussed in May 1957 at L'viv State University in L. Franko at
a meeting organized jointly by the Institute of Geology and Miner-
al Resources, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Department of
Geology and Oil Exploration of the L'viv Polytechnic Institute,
and the L'viv Geological Society. Theories on the origin of pe-
troleum deposits, the conditions surrounding their occurrence
are treated. There are 327 references: 232 Soviet, 86 English,
5 French, and 4 German.

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Collection of Transactions (Cont.)

SOV/4941

COVERAGE: The collection includes articles dealing with the present state of the petroleum industry, the scientific research problems in petroleum chemistry, the chemistry of petroleum, the composition of petroleum and petroleum products, the scientific principles of refining petroleum into motor fuels and lubricants, and the manufacture of synthetic products from hydrocarbon gases and petroleum. One article discusses the effect of chemical composition and additives on fuel combustion in jet engines. The material was presented at the Inter-University Conference on Petroleum Chemistry, held at the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov November 26-28, 1956. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

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The Nazino petroleum of Western Siberia. Trudy VNIIGRI no.155:85-
89 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Nazino--Petroleum--Analysis)

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Low-temperature catalytic conversion of organic compounds over
clay; conversion of stearic acid. Trudy VNIGRI no.155:163-193
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(Stearic acid) (Petroleum geology) (Gumbrin)

BOGOMOLOV, A.I.; PANINA, K.I.; BATALIN, O.Ye.

Thermocatalytic conversion of polycyclic naphthenes of petroleum
in connection with problems of their genesis. Trudy VNIIGRI no.155:
194-212 '60. (MIRA 14;1)
(Naphthenes) (Petroleum geology)

S/080/60/033/012/016/024
D209/D305

AUTHORS: Bogomolov, A.I., and Panina, K.I.

TITLE: A low-temperature catalytic transformation over natural clay of low-molecular-weight naphthene hydrocarbons of petroleum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960,
2757 - 2762

TEXT: Although catalytic changes and cracking of various hydrocarbons over artificial and natural aluminosilicates at the high temperature range, 450-500°C, have been extensively studied, catalytic reaction at lower temperatures have only recently been studied. At low temperatures, with prolonged thermal and contact effect of clays, the reactions to some extent follow a different pattern to that of ordinary cracking. A heavy fraction of petroleum, of b.p. range 500-550°C from which aromatic hydrocarbons were practically absent, consisting in the main of high molecular weight polycyclic

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A low-temperature catalytic ...

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hydrocarbons and iso-substituted methanes, was used. As catalyst, natural clay was used both in an acid-activated form and in a non-activated state. The clay was compressed into tablets for use. Proportions by wt. of clay: oil were 5:1 (activated) and 10:1 (non-activated). The contact transformation of the oil was carried out under atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 150°C with heating for 8 hours. The clay, after the experiment was finished, was extracted with petroleum ether (b.p. up to 60°C) and with an alcohol-benzol mixture, the former extracting practically all the hydrocarbon content of the reaction product together with unreacted initial oil and the latter dissolving out the resins formed. The reaction products contained 93.4 % liquid hydrocarbons, 4.2 % resins and 1.4 % high-hydrocarbon residue in the clay. About 50 % of the initial oil was converted into lighter hydrocarbons with activated clay, the benzine and kerosene fraction formed were 25.6 % and with non-activated clay, 17.8 %, consisting mainly of methane, olefines and naphthene hydrocarbons. The reaction mechanism, in the first stage, is considered to be due to cyclic scission and break-

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