

CHEMODANOVA, N., slesar'

Grabs for hoisting slabs without using lifting hinges. Na stroi.
Mosk. 1 no.9:28 S '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Hoisting machinery)

CHEMODANOVA, N.B.

Calculation of parameters and starting characteristics of salient-pole synchronous machinery with massive poles. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.6:235-242 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric machinery, Synchronous)

CHEMIDANOVA, N.B., inzh.

Calculation of parameters and starting characteristics of salient pole synchronous machines with massive poles. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.5:65-68 My '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric machinery, Synchronous)

CHEMODANOVA, N.B., inzh.

Appropos of "Calculation of parameters and starting characteristics
of salient-pole synchronous machines with solid poles." Vest.
elektroprov. 33 no.5:72 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric machinery, Synchronous)

MULLIN, M.A.; SAVOSTIN, A.P.; CHEMODANOVA, Ye.S.

Development of the continuous method for the production of
polyisobutylene with 1000-3000 molecular weights. Khim. i
tekh. topl. i masel. 10 no.10:23-26 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Yefremovskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

L 01011-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/BWP(j)/T DJ/RM

3

ACCESSION NR: AF5019983

UR/0065/65/000/000/0019/0024 68
542.61.002.2 4,55 65

AUTHOR: Anosov, V. I.; Dintees, A. I.; Martynova, N. V.; Mullin, N. A.; Nikonov, Ye. M.; Popova, L. A.; Savostin, A. P.; ~~Chernodanova, Ye. S.~~

TITLE: Development of a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with molecular weights of 10,000 and 20,000

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1985, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: isobutylene, polymerization, lubricant additive, fuel thickener

ABSTRACT: The objective of the study was to develop a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with molecular weights of 10,000 (commercial oil additive P-10) and 20,000 (commercial oil additive P-20). These additives are used in manufacturing automotive aviation and some special purpose lubricating oils. Isobutylene is polymerized in an inert solvent (isobutane, pentane, and others) using AlCl₃ (in ethyl or methyl chloride) as a catalyst. Flow-sheet of the industrial scale polymerization unit is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The linear velocity of the reacting mixture through the reactor is 3-3.5 m/sec and the heat exchange

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3

area is 1 m² per 8 liters of reactor working volume. The optimum polymerization conditions are: 0.1-0.15 wt. % of AlCl₃ based on isobutylene, 35% isobutylene in the feedstock and 8 to 10°C below zero in the case of P-10 additive, and 25% isobutylene in the feedstock and 20°C below zero in the case of P-20 additive. In respect to molecular weight, more homogenous product is obtained from the continuously operating isobutylene polymerization reactor than from a batch-type reactor. Orig. art. has: * figures, * tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIИ NP; Yefremovskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Yefremov Synthetic Rubber Plant) ⁴⁶⁵

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, IS

NO. REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 2/8

L 01011-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

ENCLOSURE: 01

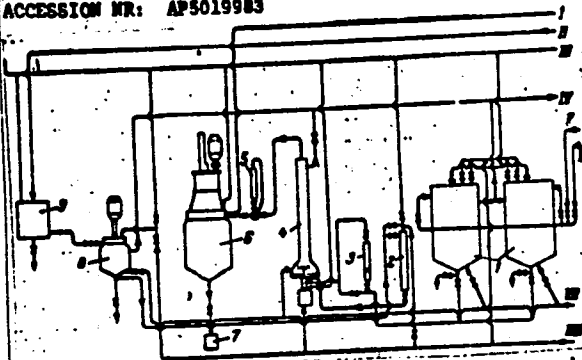


Fig. 1. I--vacuum line; II--ethyl chloride to the unit; III--air line; IV--gaseous ammonia from the unit; V--isobutylene to the unit; VI--isobutane to the unit; VII--liquid ammonia to the unit; VIII--nitrogen from the cylinders; 1--ammonia-cooled reservoirs containing isobutylene-isobutane mixture; 2--metering tank with catalyst solution; 3--rotameter on the feed line; 4--polymerization reactor, mixing by bubbling nitrogen through the solution at minus 25-35°C; 5--metering tank with ethyl alcohol (for deactivating catalyst present in the product); 6--gas separator (two in a unit) where gases are removed during 1-2 hour heating at 100-120°C under agitation; 7--polyisobutylene product drain; 8--catalyst make-up vessel, ethyl chloride and AlCl₃ mixed for 1 hr at 15-20°C; 9--catalyst container.

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Card 2/3 *OP*

PRIDANTSEVA, Ye.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PONIROVSKIY, V.N. (Khar'kov);
GRACHIV, A.F.; VOVCHEENKO, D.P., kand. biolog. nauk; CHEMODANOVA,
Ye.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KALINICHENKO, A.N.; PETRUSHOVA,
N.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; OVCHARENKO, G.V.; FLORINSKAYA, G.N.;
DROZDOVSKIY, E.M.; DROZDOVSKIY, E.M.; MATLASHENKO, Ye.V., aspirantka

Brief news. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.7:50-53 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Dal'nevostochnaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva (for Grachev).
2. Mleyevskaya opytnaya stantsiya sadovodstva, Cherkasskaya oblast' (for Vovchenko).
3. Velikolukskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Chemodanova).
4. Altayskaya opytnaya stantsiya sadovodstva, Barnaul (for Kalinichenko).
5. Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad (for Petrushova, Ovcharenko).
6. Moldavskiy institut sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, Kishinev (for Florinskaya).
7. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy zonal'nyy institut sadovodstva nechernozemnoy polosy (for Drozdovskiy).
8. Tadzhikskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Matlashenko).

I. 5344-66

ACC NR: AP5026793

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0074/0075

INVENTOR: Voronin, G. I.; Polivoda, A. I.; Pirogov, A. A.; Chemodurov, N. Ya.; Udalova, F. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Apparatus for dosing and dilution of liquid media. Class 42, No. 174384 [announced by Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology, SSSR (Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 74-75

TOPIC TAGS: fluid density, fluid density measurement, fluid mechanics

ABSTRACT: This author certificate describes an apparatus for dosing and dilution of liquid media. It contains a slide valve distribution system actuated by two control solenoids, a preliminary dilution chamber with a piston and return spring, and a final dilution chamber with a piston controlled by a programmed reversible electric motor (see Fig. 1). In order to render the process automatic, the preliminary

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UDC: 681.121.12

09010291

L 5344-66

ACC NR: AP5026793

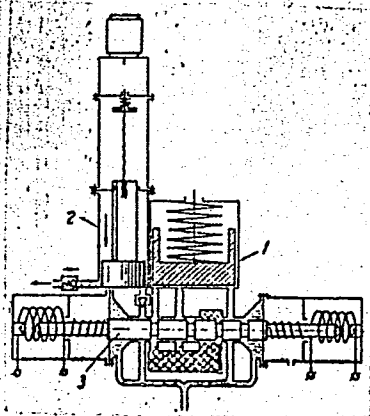


Fig. 1. Apparatus for dosing and dilution of liquid media

1 - Preliminary dilution chamber;
2 - final dilution chamber; 3 - slide valve system.

and final dilution chambers are connected by means of the slide valve which controls the process of consecutive dilution and dosing of the solution and also the washing of the system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AB]

SUB CODE: ME/ SUBM DATE: 04Jul63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

ATD PRESS: 4131

Card 2/2 *md*

KHEYFETS, M.A.; ZAKORDONETS, V.S.; Prinsipali uchastiye: PANKRATOVA, M.M.;
CHEMODUROVA, O.P.; KULAKOVA, I.I.

Inequality of accumulation media for various types of Salmonella.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4:107-113 Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo opornogo punkta Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti i Tsentral'-
noy laboratorii Leningradskogo myasnogo kombinata.

MULLIN, H.A.; SAVOSTIN, A.P.; ANOSOV, V.I.; CHERODANOVA, Ye.S.

Stabilization of mineral oils thickened with low-molecular polyisobutylene. *Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel* 4 no.1:49-52 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Tsentral'naya zavodskaya laboratoriya Yefremovskogo zavoda sinteticheskogo kauchuka.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Propene) (Depolymerization)

CHEMODANOVA, E. V.

Chemodanova, E. V. "Measures for Rust Control of Gooseberries and Currants," Sad i Ogorod, no. 5, 1948, pp. 28-29, 80 Sa13

So: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 Dec., 1953

CHEMODANOVA, Ye.V., dots.: UZLOVA, S.V., assistant.

Common corn rust. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.3:57 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Uredineae)

CHEMODANOVA, Ye.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

20% dinitrorhodanbensene against the American powdery mildew
of gooseberries. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:30-31
Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Velikolukskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Gooseberries—Diseases and pests)
(Mildew) (Benzene)

CHEMODUROV, A.A.

Joint hunge with clamping device for turning roller machines.
Rats. i isobr.predl. v stroi. no.113:27-28 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Tanks)

Chemodurov, A.A.

CHEMODUROV, A.A.

Improving calipers used for checking tank rims. Rats. 1 izobr.
predl. v stroi. no.2:62-64 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Calipers) (Tanks)

CHEMODUROV, M. Ya.

SERGEYEV, A.A., red.; ANPILOGOV, I.M., red.; ASSONOV, V.A., red.; BABAYANTS, N.A., red.; BABOKIN, I.A., red.; BALAMUTOV, A.D., red.; BOGORODSKIY, M.N., red.; BOLOHENKO, D.N., red.; BUCHNEV, V.K., red.; VAKHMINTSEV, G.S., red.; VORONKOV, A.K., red.; GARKALENKO, K.I., red.; GORBATOV, P.Ye., red.; GOLOVLEV, V.Ya., red.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., red.; DUBNOV, L.V., red.; YEVTEYEV, A.D., red.; YEREMENKO, Ye.K., red.; ZENIN, N.I., red.; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., red.; KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., red.; MATSYUK, V.G., red.; NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; ONISHCHUK, K.N., red.; PETROV, K.P., red.; Pilyugin, B.A., red.; PLATONOVA, A.A., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; POMSTUN, D.Ye., red.; POLYUSHKIN, A.Kh., red.; REYKHER, V.P., red.; SEDOV, N.A., red.; SIDORENKO, I.T., red.; FIDELEV, A.A., red.; CHAKHMAKHCHEV, A.G., red.; CHEMODUROV, M.Ya., red.; SHUMAKOV, A.A., red.; YAREMENKO, N.Ye., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Standard safety regulations for blasting operations] Edinye pravila bezopasnosti pri vzryvnykh rabotakh. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 318 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (Mining engineering--Safety measures)

CHEMODUROV, V.

Competition of public health groups. Sov.kras.krest 4 no.1:20 Ja-Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Red Cross)

ZAKORDONETS, V.S., CHEMODUROVA, O.P.

Elective medium for the recovery of *Escherichia coli*. Gig. 1 sad.
23 no.8:80 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy laboratorii Leningradskogo myasokombinata.
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURE AND CULTURE MEDIA)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

KHEYFETS, M.A.; ZAKORDONETS, V.S.; PANKRATOVA, M.M.; CHEMODUROVA, O.P.

Rapid method of microbiological control of sausage production.
Vop. pit. 23 no.2:87-88 Mr-Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy laboratorii Leningradskogo myasnogo kombinata.

CHEVOLCSOV, Yu. B., Cand Biol Sci ^{1/25/58} → "On the secretory and ex-
cretory function of the liver in sheep." Omsk, 1958. 20 pp.
(Min of Agriculture USSR. Omsk State Vet Inst), 150 copies
(KL, 27-59, 119)

-17-

CHEMOLSOV, Yu.B.

Experimental change in the active reaction of bile in sheep.
Trudy Oren. otd. Vses. fiziol. ob-va no.2:165-169 '60.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. Ye.T.Khrutskiy)
Orenburgskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.
(BILE) (ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)

ZLATKOV, N.B.; CHEMAMEDZHIEV, Zh.

Reiter's syndrome (urethro-oculo-synovial syndrome, Fissinger-Leroy-Reiter syndrome). Suvr. med. (Sofia) 15 no.5:40-46 '64

SMOLYAR, P.; CHEMUS, V.; ZAPOROSHCHUK, G.[Zaporoshchuk, H.]

Our workshop practices. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 6:31-32 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Dzhulins'ka mashinno-traktoraya stantsiya, Vinnits'koi oblasti.
(Vinnitsa Province--Machine-tractor stations)

SMOLYAR, P.K., CHEMUS, V.S.

~~Using grain threshers in threshing peas. Mekh. sil' hosp. 9~~
no. 8:17 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Golovnyy inshener Dshmlins'kogo radiotekhnichnogo skladu,
Vinnits'koi oblasti(for Smolyar). 2. Zaviduyuchiy maysterneyu
Dshmlins'kogo radiotekhnichnogo skladu, Vinnits'koi oblasti(for Chemus).
(Peas)
(Threshing machines)

SMOLYAR, P.K.; CHEMUS, V.S.

For timely and good repair of collective farm machinery. Mekh.
sil'.hosp. 10 no.1:12-13 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dzhulinskoy remontno-tekhnicheskoy stantsii,
Vinnitskoy oblasti (for Smolyar). 2. Zaveduyushchiy masterskoy
Dzhulinskoy remontno-tekhnicheskoy stantsii, Vinnitskoy oblasti
(for Chemus).

(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29714

Author : Gradoboyev, N., Chernyakina, A.

Inst : -

Title : Corn on Solonetz Soils.

Orig Pub : S. kh. Sibiri, 1957, No 5, 35-40

Abstract : Observations made for a period of two years at the Nazyvayevskiy variety plot and in the sovkhoses and kol-khozes of Omskaya Oblast' have shown that the corn yield does not depend on the degree of soil salinity, but rather on the thickness of the arable horizon. Corn may be raised successfully on solonetz soils having a thickness to its compost-composed arable horizon of more than 18 cm. It is recommended for soils less than 18 cm thick in their arable horizon that compost or manure be applied, the seeding rate be raised and that broad-row sowing be used. With wide-row sowing the cob yield varied, depending on

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29714

M-2

the salinity of the soil, from 97 to 160 centners per ha.,
with square cluster planting from 43 to 106 centners per
ha.

Card 2/2

CHEMYANINA, A. P.

CHEMYANINA, A. P. "The symptom complex of impassibility of the intestinal tract resembling nephritic colic in the presence of a uterine calculus", Trudy Smol. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. II, 1948, p. 320-22.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

PITENKO, N.F., doktor med.nauk; CHEMYANOV, G.G.; SABANOV, S.V.

Angina incidence among miners of the Sadonsk ore deposits. Zhur.
ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.4:61-63 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - doktor med.nauk
N.F.Pitenko) Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SADONSK MINERS DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(THROAT DISEASES)

27 2400

39193

S/241/62/007/005/004/005
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Chemyanov, G. G.

TITLE: Effect of homologous bone marrow transplant on radiation sickness complicated by a close bone fracture

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 5, 1962, 49-53

TEXT: The experiments were carried out on 58 male rabbits aged 6-7 months weighing 2-2.5 kg. The animals were divided into two groups; 22 rabbits of the first group were subjected to a single whole body irradiation (900 r) and an induced closed fracture of the radius with subsequent intracostal injection of physiological solution; the second group (26 rabbits) was also irradiated and injured; instead of physiological solution, they received intracostally fresh bone marrow. The experiments, by methods that are fully described, show that the introduction of bone marrow did not cause any special complications. The transplantation of homologous bone marrow had a good effect on the hematopoietic system, improved the course of radiation sickness and increased the rate of survival of the affected animals. The formation of a callus and the recanalisation of the bone marrow occurred more rapidly in the animals which received the homotransplant than in the controls. There are 2 figures.

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Card 1/2

Effect of homologus...

S/241/62/007/005/004/005
1015/1215

ASSOCIATION: Kliniko-radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.-dotsent V. A. Polyakov) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (Clinico-roentgenological department (Dir.: Docent V. A. Polyakov Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics).

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1961

X

Card 2/2

TORGASHEV, P.D., dotsent, kand.khimicheskikh nauk; CHEN, H.G.,
assistent, kandidat khimicheskikh nauk

Use of radioisotopes for the investigation of physico-
chemical processes taking place inside the boilers of simple
units. Trudy NPI 47:113-129 '58. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Novocherkasskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
politeknicheskii institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze, kafedra
obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Boilers) (Radioisotopes)

CHEN, N.G.

Effect of a magnetic field on metal corrosion and scale formation during the boiling of solutions. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim tekhn.* 3 no.1:158-161 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra khimii Dneprodzershinskogo vechernyago metallurgicheskogo instituta imeni M.I.Arsenicheva.
(Boilers--Incrustation)
(Metals--Corrosion)
(Magnetic fields)

CHEN, N.G.; FEDOROV, O.G.; FEVRALEV, K.D.; POLETAYEV, B.L.; ZAIKIN, I.P.

Study of the external corrosion of the pipes of a waste-heat boiler. Prom. energ. 15 no.8:30-34 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Boilers--Corrosion)
(Steampipes--Corrosion)

188310

25066

S/080/60/033/010/018/029
D216/D306

AUTHOR: Chen, N.G.

TITLE: Pitting corrosion inhibitors

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960,
2300 - 2305

TEXT: In a search for possible ways of suppressing pitting corrosion, the author investigated waste water from chemical coke works, collected immediately after the quenching of coke. The compounds contained in these waters were collectively known as the "KX inhibitor" on account of their protective properties -- this inhibitor is very effective in electrolytic solutions under normal conditions. A study of local corrosion was carried out in a steel apparatus with a separate bottom which simultaneously served as a test specimen. Tests were carried out at normal temperatures as well as in boiling solutions. In the latter case corrosion occurred on the heated metal surface. The specimens were made from low carbon

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25066

S/080/60/035/010/018/029
D216/D306

Pitting corrosion inhibitors

steel (0.08 % C, 0.35 % Mn, 0.01 % Si, 0.05 % S and 0.03 % P). Prior to each test, their surface was thoroughly cleaned with emery paper and degreased with alcohol. The tests lasted for 90 days at ordinary temperatures, and up to 16 days in heated solutions. The nature and degree of local corrosion was estimated after the tests by visual comparison of the specimens with each other. In addition, surfaces which had suffered direct corrosion from the aggressive medium were photographed. The overall rate of corrosion was determined gravimetrically. For investigating pitting corrosion the experiments were carried out in solutions containing inhibitors in combination with chlorine ions which promote localized corrosion. In one series of experiments, the specimens were subjected to corrosion under the action of solutions of the following composition: 400 mg/l NaCl + 50 mg/l Na₃PO₄; 400 mg/l NaCl + 50 mg/l NaNO₃; 400 mg/l NaCl + 50 mg/l K₂Cr₂O₇; 400 mg/l NaCl + 50 mg/l Na₂HPO₄; 400 mg/l NaCl; in another series of tests the specimens were placed in solutions of similar composition but with additions of 0.5 %

Card 2/4

Pitting corrosion inhibitors

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S/080/60/033/010/018/029
D216/D306

inhibitor KX. The experiments were carried out under conditions of natural aeration at normal temperatures and at pH values of approximately 7. Finally, a series of experiments was carried out at a pH of 9 under conditions of short-term heating of the solutions. These experiments lasted only 10 hours. The test solution contained 30 mg/l NaCl and 70 mg/l Na_2SO_4 , such a salt mixture being an imitation of the composition of river water. The author concludes that many inorganic inhibitors which promote the formation of protective films on the surface of corroding metal in the absence of chlorine ions, as a rule promote pitting corrosion when the latter are present, since they tend to destroy such films. The inhibitor KX fully prevents pitting corrosion in aggressive media both at normal temperatures and in boiling solutions; in the latter case it increases the uniform corrosion on the heated metal surface. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P.M. Aziz, J. Electrochem. Soc. 101, 120, 1954.

Card 3/4

Pitting corrosion inhibitors

25066
S/080/60/033/010/018/029
D216/D306

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy vechernyy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dneprodzerzhinsk Evening Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1959

Card 4/4

188310

25067
S/080/60/033/010/019/029
D216/D306

AUTHOR: Chen, N. G.

TITLE: Application of waste waters from chemical coke works
for protecting metals against corrosion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v.33, no. 10, 1950,
2305 - 2310

2421. The inhibitor KX consists of the dry, brown residue remaining after the evaporation of waste water from chemical coke works, collected immediately after the quenching of coke. After evaporating 1 liter of waste water, approximately 5-6 gr. of dry residue remain. (Waste water withdrawn prior to quenching of coke stimulates the development of local corrosion). In order to study the protective properties of this inhibitor, low carbon steel specimens were tested in tap water free from corrosion inhibitor, as well as in tap water containing 1 % by weight inhibitor KX. The influence of certain ions on the protective properties of waste water is shown

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D216/D306

X

Application of waste waters ...

as well as the influence of temperature on the protective properties of waste water. In order to determine the influence of alkali on the protective properties of KX, medium and low carbon steel specimens were tested in KX solutions containing 0.005, 0.05 and 1.0 % NaOH. It was found that caustic soda in low concentrations (0.005-0.05 %) exerts practically no influence at all on the inhibiting action of KX, but when present in larger concentrations (1.0 %), the metal becomes completely passive and retains its passivity even after long periods of testing. No pitting corrosion was observed, although NaOH, particularly when present in large concentrations, is a stimulator of this type of corrosion. Low carbon steels were used to study the inhibiting properties of KX in acid media (pH and 5). HCl, H₂SO₄ and HNO₃ were used to acidify the waste water. It was found that the metal is attacked at a greater rate in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids than in nitric acid. This appears to be due to the aggressive action of Cl⁻ and SO₄²⁻ ions. The author concludes that waste water from chemical coke works can

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25067

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D216/D306

Application of waste waters ...

be used for protecting metal in primary gas refrigerators and in thermoelectric power stations of chemical coke works and metallurgical works. The optimum concentration of KX inhibitor in neutral, alkaline and acid media was found to be 0.5 - 1.0 %. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: G. Nilsson, Chem. Techn., 10, 481, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy vechernyy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dneprodzerzhinsk Evening Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1959

X

Card 3/3

18.8310

28447

S/153/61/004/004/013/013
E071/E435

AUTHOR: Chen, N.G.

TITLE: A new inhibitor of corrosion from wash products of the coking industry

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v.4, no.4, 1961, 680-685

TEXT: Coke-oven effluents are usually used for quenching coke but if the effluent is taken before quenching and treated with carbon dioxide to a noticeable clarification (pH α 5) then on its evaporation a substance is separated (5 to 9 g per litre) which has corrosion inhibiting properties. It is called KX-1 (KKh-1) inhibitor. It can also be used directly without preliminary separation from the solution. It is pointed out that the solution not treated with carbon dioxide causes severe pitting corrosion. In the paper, the results of an investigation of the protective properties of this inhibitor are given. The investigation was carried out on specimens of carbon and low carbon steels, at normal temperatures, with a complete submersion of the specimens under conditions of natural aeration. The inhibitor was obtained from Card 1/2

A new inhibitor of corrosion ...

26447
S/153/61/004/004/013/013
E071/E435

the yearly average effluents of two coke-oven works. It was found that KKh-1 in concentrations not lower than 0.5% shows good protective properties at usual room temperatures, in the pH range of 5 to 8. The protective capacity of the inhibitor decreases to about 60% of the initial value after 35 days. The chemical nature of the inhibitor was not mentioned. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod- VTUZ
Kafedra khimii (Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Works
and VTUZ, Department of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1959

Card 2/2

CHEN, N.G.

Protective properties of phenol water. Koks i khim. no.8:45-48
'62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskii zavod-vtuz.

CHEN, N.G.; KOPTEV, G.P.; BEREZNITSKIY, S.G.; SORKIN, M.M.; BOYARSKAYA, R.R.

Preventing corrosion and scale formation in primary gas coolers.
Koks i khim. no.9:49-53 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz (for Chen).
2. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Koptev, Bereznitskiy, Sorkin, Boyarskaya).

(Cooling towers)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

CHEN, N.G.

Corrosion control of coke quenching cars. Koks i khim. no.10:31-33
'62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Coke industry—Equipment and supplies)

CHEN, N.G.; GOL'DSHTEYN, B.I.; IONINA, M.A.

Studying the anticorrosive and antiscaling properties of phenol
waters of the Yenakiyevskiy Coke and Coal Chemicals Plant. Koks
i khim. no.10:46-49 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz (for Chen).
2. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Gol'dshteyn,
Ionina).

CHEN, N.G.

Control of local corrosion and scale formation in water-cooling
systems of by-product coke industries. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35
no.3:576-582 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Heat exchangers--Corrosion)

S/068/63/000/001/003/004
E071/E136

AUTHORS: ~~Chen, N.G.~~, Sorkin, M.M., Pedan, A.A., and
Kogan, M.G.

TITLE: An investigation of various methods of combating the
scale formation and corrosion of metal

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.1, 1963, 46-57

TEXT: A comparative investigation of the effect of magnetic,
phosphate and "coking works" methods of treatment of water used
for cooling in heat exchangers was carried out in a laboratory.
The "coking works" method of treatment of cooling water consists
of adding to it the works phenolic effluent. This method was the
most effective in preventing scale formation. The magnetic
treatment decreases the corrosive action of the water only
insignificantly. Moreover, an intense corrosion of metal was
noticed in the sector of direct action of the magnetic field.
Sodium phosphate in a concentration of 2 mg/litre (calc. as P_2O_5)
does not inhibit corrosion, but in a mixture with calcium
bicarbonate (10 mg - equiv/litre) has a protective influence.
Phenolic water from the coking works has a particularly strong
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An investigation of various ...

S/068/63/000/001/003/004
E071/E136

passivating effect on metal if it contains some creosote oil. The presence of a large amount of tar in the water leads to the activation of metal.

There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz (Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Works - vtuz) (Chen, N.G.); Bagleyskiy koksokhimiicheskiy zavod (Bagley Coking Works) (Sorkin, M.M., Pedan, A.A. and Kogan, M.G.).

Card 2/2

CHEN, N.G.; BAZARNYY, V.F.

Protective properties of certain passivating agents. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 6 no.3:504-510 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dneprodzerzhinsky zavod-vtuz, kafedra khimii.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

CHEN, N.G.

Aluminum corrosion inhibitor in caustic soda solutions. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2:221-226 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy zavod-vtuz, kafedra khimii.

FEDOROV, O.G., inzh.; CHEN, N.G., kand. khim. nauk

Effect of washing on the corrosion of pipes in waste-heat boilers.
Prom. energ. 19 no.1:33-35 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

CHEN, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; FEDOROV, O.G., inzh.

Prevention of the corrosion of the external surfaces of waste-heat
boilers. Prom.energ. 19 no.7:21-23 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

CHEN, N.G.; TRAYGER, I.N.; SOLOV'YEV, L.L.; MIRKINA, R.Ye.; YUDIN, M.I.

Acid pickling of steel with the use of a new additive.
Stal' 24 no.5:451-452 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz i zavod
"Zaporozhstal".

CHEN, N.G.

Inhibitor of acid corrosion. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.9:1958-
1965 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

CHEN, N.G., kand.khim.nauk (Dneprodzerzhinsk)

New plan for purifying and using waste waters from by-product
coke plants. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.1:24-27 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 1734-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5023350

UR/0304/65/000/005/0082/0083/63
620.179.3

AUTHORS: Chen, N. G. (Engineer); Fedorov, Yu. V. (Engineer); Bocharov, V. A. (Engineer); Fursov, P. F. (Engineer); Shust, T. F. (Engineer); Stolbova, Ye. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Application of corrosion inhibitor KKh-2 in etching of steel products

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1965, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, rust inhibitor, coke, ammonia, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, metal etching, carbon steel, stainless steel/ Kh18N10T steel, KKh 2 inhibitor, ChM inhibitor

ABSTRACT: A new corrosion inhibitor KKh-2 is proposed for use as an additive to etching compounds. Consisting of organic and inorganic waste products of the coke-chemical industry in ammonia water, the inhibitor is highly effective for protecting carbon steels against sulfuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acid solutions and against alkali. Tests at the Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelego mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Heavy Machinery Construction Plant) with Kh18N10T stainless steel proved the inhibitor to be three times more effective than the previously used additive.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023350

When tested on St.3 carbon steel, it not only produced the desired effects but, unlike other inhibitors, it did not increase the time necessary for etching; it also reduced both the waste of metal and the acid used. KKh-2 is recommended as an efficient and cheap inhibitor in steel etching, especially for metallurgical and machine construction establishments located near coke-chemical plants. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

CHEN, N.G.; BOCHAROV, V.A.; FURSOV, P.F.; SHUST, T.F.; DEKTYAREVA, V.K.;
BOROZDINA, R.R.; YUDINA, S.M.

Reducing the etching of welded joints in carbon and stainless
steels by acid solutions. Zashch.met. 1 no.6:726-728 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.

L 27343-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JJ/HM/HW/WB

ACC NR: AP6008631

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/006/0726/0728

AUTHORS: Chen, N. G.; Bocharov, V. A.; Fursov, P. F.; Shust, T. F.; Dektyareva, V. K.; Borozdina, R. R.; Yudina, S. M.

ORG: Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Factory - vtuz
(Dneprodzezhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz)

73
69
B

TITLE: On the inhibition of corrosion of welded joints of carbon and stainless steels

18 18

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 726-728

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, electrochemistry, carbon steel, anti-corrosion agent, corrosion, arc welding, corrosion inhibitor / lKh18N9T steel, St-3 steel, lKh8N9T steel, KKh-2 anticorrosion agent

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to check experimentally the effectiveness of the agent KKh-2, described by N. G. Chen (Zh. prikl. khimii, 1964, 37, 1958) as an inhibitor of corrosion in welded joints of carbon and stainless steels during the pickling process. The extent and nature of corrosion were determined metallographically. Polarization curves for the welds and for base

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UDC: 620.193.41

L 27343-66

ACC NR: AP6008631

metals in 20% H_2SO_4 solution were also determined. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1).

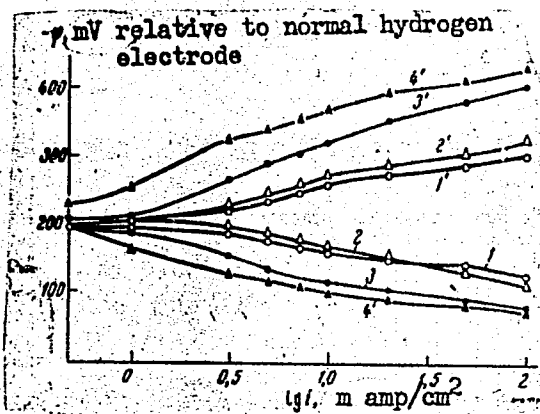


Fig. 1. Polarization curves for steel St-3, determined for the welding seam and base metal in 20% H_2SO_4 . 1 - 1' welding seam (without KKh-2); 2 - 2' base metal (without KKh-2); 3 - 3' welding seam (with KKh-2); 4 - 4' base metal (with KKh-2).

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L 27343-66

ACC NR: AP6008631

4
It was found that the addition of the inhibiting agent KKh-2 to the pickling solution inhibits the corrosion of carbon steel St-3 welds and completely prevents the corrosion of stainless steel 1Kh18N9T. It is suggested that the inhibiting action of the inhibitor KKh-2 is due to the presence of surface active agents in the latter. These agents prevent the adsorption of chloride ions on the surface of the metal and retard the rate of the cathodic and anodic processes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: 14Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3 P.B

L 30233-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6013885

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/011/1207/1214

A8
B

AUTHOR: Chen, N. G.; Kramareva, N. A.

ORG: Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Plant and Higher Technical School in Arsenichev
(Dneprodzerzhinskii metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz)

TITLE: Acid corrosion of steel as a function of chemical composition

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1207-1214

TOPIC TAGS: ^{steel,} corrosion rate, corrosion inhibitor, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid /
3KP steel, 08KP steel, 30KhGSA steel, 1Kh18N9T steel, Yu-3 steel, KKh-2 corrosion in-
hibitor

ABSTRACT: The solution rate of seven different brands of steel (3KP, 08KP, 20-pipe, telegraph steel, 30KhGSA, 1Kh18N9T, and Yu-3) was studied in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, KKh-2 corrosion inhibitor being used. The solution rate was found to depend on the chemical composition of the steel. In order of decreasing corrosion rate, the steels can be arranged as follows: in 10% H₂SO₄, Yu-3>30KhGSA>telegraph steel>20-pipe>08KP>03KP>1Kh18N9T; in 10% HCl, Yu-3>telegraph steel>20-pipe>08KP>03KP>1Kh18N9T>30KhGSA. Alloying components (silicon and chromium) increase the acid resistance of the steel, while manganese and aluminum promote a transition of the steel to an active state. The effect of temperature on the corrosion rate in the 30-90°C range and the change in the potential of the steels as a function of time were determined. The KKh-2

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UDC: 620.197.3

L 30233-66

ACC NR: AP6013885

inhibitor protects all the steel brands studied against corrosion, but most effectively those steels which actively dissolve in acid (Yu-3, 30KhGSA). For most brands, KKh-2 is a mixed cathodic-anodic corrosion inhibitor. Orig. art. has: 8 figures; 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07/

SUBM DATE: 09May64/

ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

cc

1 39958-66 EBT(m)/EIP(j)/T/EIP(t)/ETI IJP(c) EM/WB/WJ/JD

ACC NR AP6015294 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/003/0362/0364

AUTHOR: Chen, H. G. 40

ORG: Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Works (Dneprodzerzhinskii metallurgicheskii zavod)

TITLE: Active components of KH-2 corrosion inhibitor A

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 362-364

TOPIC TAGS: ^{Corrosion rate.} steel, corrosion inhibitor / St. 3 steel, KH-2 corrosion inhibitor

ABSTRACT: The protective properties of the corrosion inhibitor KH-2, which consists of an organic part (phenol, benzene, their derivatives, etc.) and an inorganic part (cyanides, thiocyanates, sulfates, chlorides, and other ammonium salts) were studied in order to elucidate the mechanism of its action. The organic and inorganic parts were separated by extraction and tested on St. 3 steel. The corrosion rate was determined gravimetrically in 20% H₂SO₄ at room temperature, and cathodic and anodic polarization curves were plotted in order to determine the effect of the main individual components of the inhibitor. The introduction of phenol, resorcinol, and benzene into the acid increases the overvoltage of the cathodic process. In the presence of nitrobenzene, which is a good depolarizer, the cathodic polarization decreases sharply. The anodic dissolution of St. 3 steel in H₂SO₄ containing phenol, benzene, and nitrobenzene takes place with only a slight inhibition. The most effective corrosion

Cont 1/2

UGC: 630,197.3

L 39958-66

ACC NO: AP6013294

inhibitors present in KH-2 raise the overvoltage of both the hydrogen discharge and iron ionization. Pyridine has a particularly strong effect on the hydrogen overvoltage. The study of the adsorptive and inhibitory properties of the main components of KH-2 leads to the conclusion that the inhibition of the cathodic process is caused by surface-active components of this inhibitor, and that the inhibition of the anodic process involves in addition the formation of the sparingly soluble iron ferrocyanide on the anodic areas. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 07 / ITEM DATE: 04P-645 / ORIG REF: 002 / OUR REF: 001

L 36052-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP6015902 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/012/1323/1333

AUTHOR: Chen, N. G.; Fedorov, Yu. V.ORG: Dneprodzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Plant and Higher Technical School
im. M. I. Arsenichev (Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz)TITLE: Investigation of the protective properties of KKh-2 corrosion inhibitor and its applicationSOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 12, 1965, 1323-1333

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion inhibitor, steel, metal oxidation, corrosion protection, KKh-2 corrosion inhibitor, st-steel, OKP steel, 3Cr steel, Yu-steel, 20KhGSA steel, 30KhSNVFA steel

ABSTRACT: The composition of KKh-2 corrosion inhibitor is very complex. It contains more than 60 or 70 different minerals and organic compounds. The basic components of the waste water after the ammonia column in various plants varies within the following limits (mg/liter): total ammonia 200-600; phenols 300-760; thiocyanates 200-620; cyanides 5-26; resin 80-300; pyrocatechol 36-50; resorcin 29-110; pyridine 50-100. In addition, KKh-2 contains indole, cresols, xylenes, indene, benzene, amylenes, thiophene, picoline, naphthalenes, thiosulfates, sulfates, chlorides, and other compounds. On evaporation of the waste water there is obtained up to 9 gram/liter of a dense precipitate, which consists of

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UDC: 620.197.3

L 36052-66

ACC NR: AP6015902

83% ammonium chloride, 14% ammonium thiocyanate, and 3% of other compounds. Of the above substances, the strongest inhibiting effect is exhibited by pyridine and indole, but these substances are present in the waste water in a very small concentration which is insufficient to retard the corrosion of a metal. However, the total content of these substances and other surface active agents in the waste water is sufficient to protect metals in acid solutions. Experiments on the protective properties of KKh-2 were carried out in solutions of sulfuric, hydrochloric, and nitric acid. The metal samples were prepared from types St3, 08KP, 3KP, Yu-3, 30KhGSA and 30KhSNVFA steels. The experimental results are shown in tabular and graphic form. It is concluded that the substances contained in the waste water from the ammonia column in chemical coking plants have a high surface activity, and can therefore considerably retard the corrosion of steels in acid solutions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar64/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 vmb

CHEN, T.P.

Work capacity and work organization of women following treatment
for cancer of the cervix uteri. Vop. onk. 7 no. 4:81-92 '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk
V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR Prof, A.I. Seferov). Adres avtora: Leningrad, P-129,
2-y Berezovaya al., 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

(UTERUS—CANCER) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

CHENAKAL, V. L.

Chenakal, V.L.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Chikolev and his investigations in the field of optics. (on the 50th anniversary of his death)

Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk
Vol. 34, No. 4, 1968, pp. 592-603

B.H.L. Guide to R.-scientific Rev. Lit., No. 7, July 1969, p.252

CHENAKAL, V. L.

Chenakal, V. L. "The nature of light in the views of Russian naturalists of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries," Trudy in-istorii yestestvoznaniya (Akad. Nauk SSSR), Vol. III, 1949, p. 173-99

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

CHENAKAL, V. L.

PA 49/49T108

USSR/Reviews
Optics
Bombights

Apr 49

"Review of 'Optics as a Military Weapon,'" V. L. Chenakal, 5 1/2 pp

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 4

This work, in two volumes edited by Acad S. I. Vavilov and Prof M. V. Sevast'yanovaya, was compiled by scientific contributors of the State Ord of Lenin Opt Inst. Military uses of photography, telescopes, periscopes, projectors, bombights, etc., are discussed.

49/49T108

CHENAKAL, V. L.

Essays on the history of Russian astronomy; observational astronomy in Russia in the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1951. 190 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Muzei M. V. Lomonosova. Seria "Itogi i problemy sovremennoi nauki") (52-21155)

1. CHENAKAL, V. L.
2. USSR (600)
4. **Astronomical Instruments**
7. **Aleksei Ivanovich Kolotoshin, master craftsman of M. V. Lomonosov's astronomical instruments. Astron. zhur., 29, No. 5, 1952**

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

CHENAKAL V L

USSR 600

Astronomy

"Outline of history of Russian astronomy." Priroda 41 no 4, '52

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195~~8~~⁷, Uncl.
2

CHEMICAL, V.L.

USSR

✓ Chemical composition of colored glasses of M. V. Lomonosov. M. A. Bezborodov and V. L. Chenakal (M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 91, 600-11 (1953).—Seven new chem. analyses of molten glasses are given by Lomonosov; they are interesting because of the systematic addns. of coloring reagents, Cu_2O (6.1% and 7.5%) dtd. in an orange-red and a sealing wax-red glass with 43.3% and 60.5% PbO , 1.6% and 3.8% ZnO , resp. L. was familiar with the effects of the addn. of Sb_2O_3 (3.2% and 1.6% in two different glasses); of MnO , CuO (9.8% in a blue glass), and especially with the usual of Au ruby glass. These results of the analyzer are in good agreement with the notes given by L. in his lab. journals of 1751-2, and the raw materials he has used. Seventy exptl. batches are known, and 218+ melts have been described for the production of mosaic colored glass, for jewelry imitations, etc. The glasses have in most cases been prepd. first by fritting the batch without the pigments, and second by fusion with the pigments added. N. Eitel

CHENAKAL, V.L.

LOMONOSOV, M.V.; VAVILOV, S.I., akademik, redaktor; KRAVETS, T.P., redaktor; VINOGRADOV, V.V., akademik, redaktor; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik, redaktor; BARKHUDAROV, S.G., redaktor; ANDREYEV, A.I., redaktor; BLOK, G.P., redaktor; YMLISEYEV, A.A., redaktor; KNYAZEV, G.A., redaktor; CHENAKAL, V.L.; FEVZNER, R.S., tekhnicheskiy-redaktor

[Complete collected works] Polnoe sobranie sochinenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol.4. [Works on physics, astronomy, and instrument construction, 1744-1765] Trudy po fizike, astronomii i priborostroeniiu 1744-1765 gg. 1955. 830 p. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kravets, Barkhudarov).
(Physics) (Astronomy) (Instruments)

CHENAKAL, V.I.

Two unknown designs dating from the middle of the 18th century,
the observatory of the St.Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

Ist.-astron.issl. no.1:9-48 '55.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Leningrad--Astronomical observatories)

CHENAKAL, V.L.

Observatory of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences at the
end of the 1830's. Ist.-astron. issl. no.2:141-152 '56.
(Leningrad--Astronomical observatories--History) (MIRA 10:6)

~~CHENKAL, V.L.~~

St. Petersburg meridian. Istl-astron. issl. no.2:153-170 '56.
(Leningrad--Longitude--Prime meridian) (MIRA 10:6)

CHENAKAL, V.L.

3(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1379

Istoriko-astronomicheskiye issledovaniya, vyp. 3 (Studies in the History of Astronomy, Nr 3) Moscow, Gostekhizdat, 1957. 706 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent; Eds.: Rakhlin, I.Ye. and Reznikovskiy, P.T.; Tech. Ed.: Akhlamov, S.N.; Editorial Board of Series: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A., Professor, Kukarkin, B.V., Professor, Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent (Chairman, Committee of the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences) and Perel', Yu.G. (Scientific Secretary, Committee on the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for both the specialist and the general reader interested in the development of astronomy in Russia.

COVERAGE: This volume, a collection of articles by different authors, is the third in a series on the history of the development of astronomy in Russia. Volume 3 deals with the development of the astronomical sciences in the USSR from earliest times to the present day. The articles describe such early observatories as the first astronomical observatory of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences

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Studies in the History (Cont.)

SOV/1379

and those founded in Central Asia in the XIII century; they further describe the life and contributions of such outstanding Russian astronomers as A.D. Krasil'nikov, S.K. Kostinskiy, G.A. Shayn, N.A. Tachalov, S.P. Glazenap, and I.M. Rabinovich. One of the more important articles, by Prof. O.A. Mel'nikov, Soviet astrophysicist, treats the development of astrospectroscopy in pre-revolutionary and modern Russia. The editorial staff expresses its thanks to G.A. Tikhov, Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR, Professors P.M. Gorshkov, N.N. Neuymina, Ye.S. Berezanskaya and N.M. Shtaude for their suggestions and assistance in reviewing the material. The articles are accompanied by numerous photographs, diagrams, and extensive bibliographies.

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- Chenakal, V.L. Design, Construction and Installation of Instruments in the First Astronomical Observatory of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences 429
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Minor observatories of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences in
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Design, building, and supplying with instruments of the first
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(Leningrad--Astronomical observatories)

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S.I. Vavilov as a student of M.V. Lomonosov's work. Trudy Inst.
ist.est.i tekhn. 17:44-65 '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Vavilov, Sergei Ivanovich, 1891-1951)
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

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3(1) p.3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1380

Istoriko-astronomicheskiye issledovaniya, vyp. 4 (Studies in the History of Astronomy, Nr. 4) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1958.
592 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent; Eds.: Rakhlin, I. Ye., and Reznikovskiy, P.T.; Tech. Ed.: Gavrilov, S.S.; Editorial Board of Series: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A., Professor Kukarkin, B.V., Professor, Kulikovskiy, P.G. (Chairman, Committee on the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council USSR Academy of Sciences) and Perel', Yu. G. (Scientific Secretary, Committee on the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for both the general reader and the specialist interested in the historical development of astronomy.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles by different authors is the fourth in a series on the history of the development of astronomy in Russia. The present volume is divided into three parts: an

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introductory section, a section of articles and studies, and a final section containing data and documents. The first article, the longest and most thorough, traces the development of stellar astronomy in Russia during the XIX century. The remainder discusses various topics in the field of astronomy, such as the contributions of outstanding personalities, both in and outside of Russia, Russian observatories, the development of astronomy in China and Georgia, etc. Valuable historical findings are brought to light in the form of new archival discoveries. The text is accompanied by photographs, diagrams and bibliographic references.

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William Herschel's mirror telescopes in Russia. Ist.-astron.issl.
no.4:253-339 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Herschel, Sir William, 1738-1822)
(Telescope, Reflecting)

CHENAKAL, V.L.

James Short and Russian astronomy in the 18th century. Ist.-astron.
issl. no.5:11-82 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Astronomy--History) (Short, James, 1710-1768)

CHEM'AKAL, V. L.

NAME: BOOK REFERENCE: 007/5710

Book: Scientific publications series
Mikhailovskiy, I. I. (ed.) *Chemistry, Technology, and
Physics of Glass and Crystals*. Moscow, 1960. 195 p. (Series: 1961. Monthly membership order, 77p. 60) 1,200 copies
printed.

Operating agencies: Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education, USSR
National Top Secretariat (MOS) Scientific Publications Institute
I. V. Stalin.

Author(s): M. S. Tomilovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I. S. Kabanov,
and L. E. Petrov; M. I. V. Gerasimov; Trans. Ed.: S. A. Pavlov.

SYNOPSIS: This book is intended for chemists and physicists interested in the
composition, structure, and properties of glass and crystals.

Classification:

The Chemistry, Technology, and History (cont.) 007/5710

Original: The articles contained in this collection deal with methods of study-
ing the properties of various glass and ceramic compositions and the tech-
nology of glass and ceramic manufacture. The last two articles treat the
history of silicate chemistry. In parentheses are mentioned. References
follow the articles.

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Smolin, A. B. [Candidate of Technical Sciences (USSR)].
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The Mineralogical Composition of Refractory Glass from the "Voronezh"
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THE HISTORY OF GLASS MANUFACTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

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CHENAKAL, V.L., otv.red.; ANDREYEV, A.I., red. [deceased]; PERFIL'YEV,
P.P., red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.izd-va;
SUWOROV, I.V., red.izd-va; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhn.red.; SMIRNOVA,
A.V., tekhn.red.

[Lomonosov; articles and other material] Lomonosov; sbornik
statei i materialov. Moskva. Vol.4. 1960. 464 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i
tekhniki.

(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)