KUPETSKIY, V.N.

Recent developments in the old method of drift bottle release. Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:37 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Ocean currents)

S/169/61/000/005/013/049
A005/A130

AUTHOR: Kupetskiy, V.N.

TITLE: The effect of stable water openings on cyclone circulation in the Antarctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 58-59, abstract 5 B 479. (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, 1960, no. 21, 23-26)

TEXT: The author examines the role of stable water openings in intensification and sharpening of cyclone activity in the Antarctic. These water openings form in winter under the action of centrifugal winds and maintain their existence owing to the action of the inner heat of sea water. In the majority of cases, the principal trajectories of winter cyclones all terminate in regions where stable water openings are located. Here the localization of depressions proceeds. In addition, it is mostly in these regions that one observes the escape of cyclones towards the continent, which is preceded by their regeneration incident to receiving

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S/169/61/000/005/013/049
A005/A130

The effect of stable water openings on ...

additional thermal energy. The fact that cyclones do not recede from the continent as the ice edge recedes from the coast, but mostly head into the continent, is explained by seasonal change-over of the thermobaric field. Besides the main polar front running along the outer edge of sea ices, a secondary front appears which runs along the stationary water openings.

M. Sorochinskiy

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/012/056/095
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Kupetskiy, V.N.

TITLE: Influence of deep Atlantic water on some features of the Arctic climate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 53, abstract 12B351 (In collection: Materialy po Arktike i Antarktike, no. 1, L., 1961, 22-23)

TEXT: Analysis of curves of the mean monthly temperature variation for 1930-1939 at 90 polar stations from Spitsbergen to Alaska showed that winters with a "warm core" were observed only at 15 stations, situated on the Taymyrskiy Peninsula. Here the mean monthly temperature in February is higher than in January and March. The source of warmth is deep Atlantic water, which is brought to the surface by processes of vertical winter circulation in stationary polynia of the eastern part of the Kara Sea and the western part of the Laptev Sea [Abstracter's note: Polynia are unfrozen patches of water in the midst of ice].
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

YEVGENOV, N.I.; KUPETSKIY, V.N.

Fiftieth work anniversary of the hydrographic expedition of the ships "Taymyr" and "Vaygach" in the Arctic Ocean (1910-1915). Okeanologiia 1 no.3:571-574 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

KUPETSKIY, V.N.

Luminescence of sea ice. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.9:105-106 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Sea ice)
(Luminescence)

KUPETSKIY, V.N., kand.geograficheskikh nauk

Not land but sea; new hypothesis on Sannikov Land. Znan.sila 36 no.1:22-23 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Geographical myths)

KUPETSKIY, V.N., kand.geograf.nauk (Leningrad)

Formation of ice on warm water. Priroda 50 no.7:125 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Chaun Bay—Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

KUPETSKIY, V.N.

Stationary spaces of open water among ice in the White Sea.
Trudy GOIN no.64:78-92 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(White Sea--Sea ice)

KUPETSKIY, V.N.

Marine landforms in the Arctic. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 93 no.4:304-311 Jl - Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Arctic regions--Oceanography)

KUPETSKIY, V.N.

The stationary open water "Severnaya Voda" in Baffin Bay. Trudy GOIN no.70:47-60 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Baffin Bay--Sea ice)

KUPETSKIY, V.N.

History of the discovery of Severnaya Zemlya. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95 no.6:528-530 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YEVGENOV, N.I.; KUPETSKIY, V.N.

The Russian polar explorer B.A.Vil'kitskii. Let. Sev. 4:223-228 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

KUPETSKIY, V.N.

Warming effect of stationary polynyas in the Antarctic. Probl. Arkt.i Antarkt. no.15:37-40 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KUPETSKIY, V.N. [illegible]

Review of V.S. Nazarov's book "[illegible]."
Okeanologiia 5 no.1:180-186 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KUPETSKIY, V.N., kand. geograf. nauk (Leningrad)

Ice at an air temperature above freezing point. Priroda 54 no.6: 81-82 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SOV/112-59-1-937

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kupeyev, Yu. A., and Sinegubkin, B. V.

TITLE: Electrically-Driven Speedometer

PERIODICAL: Avtotrakt. elektrooborudovaniye, 1958, Nr 2, pp 33-38

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

KUPEYEV, Yu., inzh.; SINEGUBKIN, V.

Speedometers with electric drives. Avt. transp. 36 no. 7:40-42 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtopriborov.
(Speed indicators)

Kupeyev, Yu. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4795

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki

Sistemy elektrosnabzheniya transportnykh sredstv, 3 (Electrical Supply Systems for Means of Transportation, 3) Riga, 1960. 224 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, 9) Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: E.Ya. Yakubaytis (Resp. Ed.) Candidate of Technical Sciences; V.V. Apsit, Candidate of Technical Sciences; A.F. Krogeris, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Ye. Savel'yeva; Tech. Ed.: Ya. Paeglis.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned with electrical supply systems for means of transportation.

COVERAGE: This collection is the third in a series of works of the Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences Latviyskaya SSR, which deal with problems connected with the electrical supply systems for transportation. Many of the articles deal with electric generators of electric power-supply systems for railroad passenger cars, with emphasis placed on the design of a synchronous generator with a built-in power rectifier. Other articles are concerned with the analog simulation of magnetic amplifiers, the investigation of transient processes in automatic regulation circuits, and the application of saturable reactors in transformer substations. References accompany most of the articles.

In view of the large number of types of rectifiers and their connections, determination of their estimated performance would necessarily involve a large number of experiments whose results would be difficult to utilize in practice. The author proposes to divide the problem of determining the characteristics of an amplifier into two stages, in order first to determine the estimated performance of an ideal rectifier, and secondly to take into account the effect of rectifier resistances. It is shown that, during amplifier operation at an active load, the principles of design and the determination of universal performance are the same for amplifiers operating through an ideal rectifier and for amplifiers with a-c outputs. The author discusses some general characteristics common to all magnetic amplifiers, e.g., the current gain factor, the power factor, the power gain factor, and the volume of steel and copper. The author concludes that the universal curves obtained are valuable for determining various characteristics of amplifiers operating with active loads, and thus for carrying out a qualitative analysis of an amplifier in regard to its common parameters. The latter are helpful in evaluating how the load characteristic of an amplifier is affected by structural changes. There are 4 references, all Soviet.

KUPEYEV, Yu.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.; BELYAYEVA, V.; STRAMTSEVA, Yu.

Alternating current generator of the PAZ-652 motortruck. Avt.transp. 39 no.6:40-43 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Motortrucks--Electric equipment)

KUPEYEV, Yu.A.

Criteria for the evaluation of automobile generators. Avt. prom. 29 no.11:27-29 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'nyy institut avtomobil'nogo elektrooborudovaniya i priborov.

[illegible] : [illegible]
[illegible] : [illegible] Chemical Technology. Chemical [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Part [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2[illegible]

AUTHOR : [illegible]
INST. :
TITLE : [illegible] of the Thermostability of Plastics

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 195[illegible], [illegible], No [illegible], [illegible]

ABSTRACT : An improved method of determination of the thermostability of plastics by a modified [illegible] instrument is described. The determination of the thermostability of the following was carried out: phenol resins and laminated plastics, urea formaldehyde press-materials, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polymethyl methacrylate and glass-plastics based on unsaturated polyester resins. Tests were

CARD: 1/3

H-157

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2976

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : performed on samples measuring 2 x 6 x 50, 4 x 6 x 50, 6 x 6 x 50, 6 x 15 x 120, and 10 x 15 x 120 mm, after their thermal treatment for 3 hours (phenol resins and plastics with asbestos at 130°, urea formaldehyde resins at 110° and thermoplastics at 60°). For all materials except polyester glass-plastics, it was found that the thermostability of samples with 4 x 6 cross section is very close to values

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :

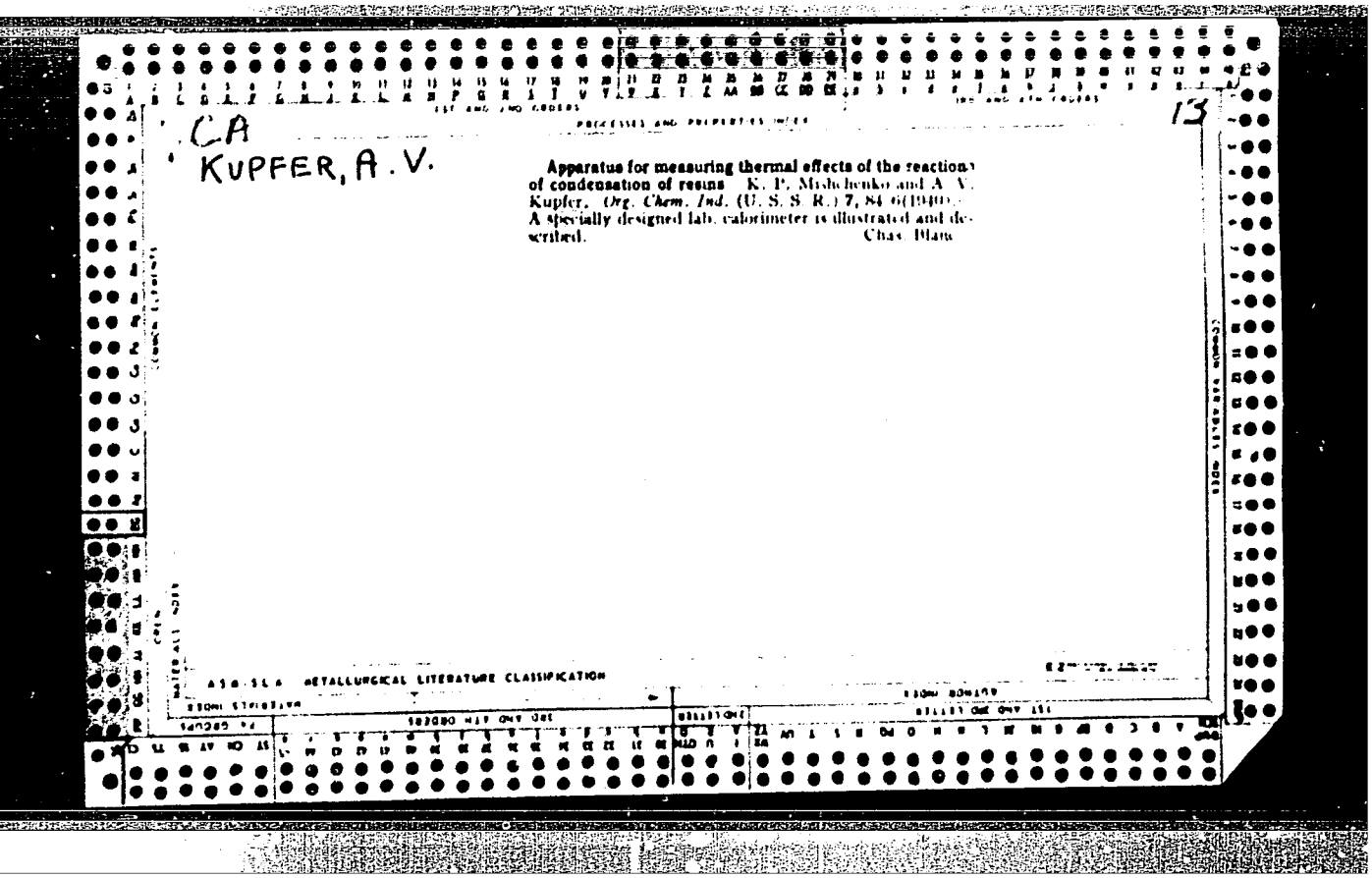
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2976

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained on samples with 6 x 15 cross section. Similar correspondence was found for blocks measuring 6 x 6 x 50 and 10 x 15 x 120. It was also established that the lowered indicators of thermostability obtained on samples of small cross section correspond more to the actual thermostability of the plastics than the indicators obtained by the usual method, i.e. on samples measuring 10 x 15 x 120.-- L. Sadov

CARD: 3/3



CA

KUPFER, A. V.

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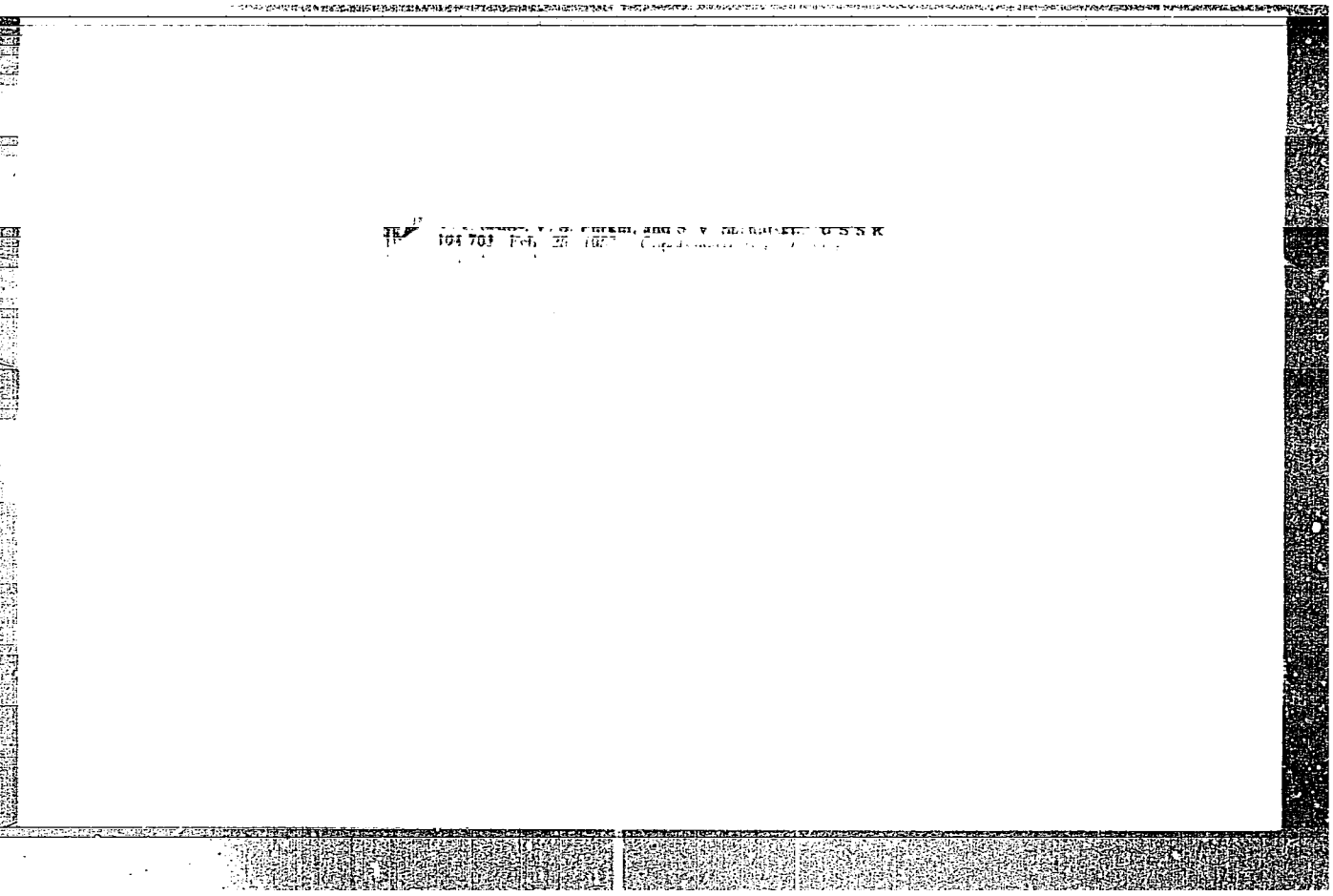
Apparatus for measuring thermal effects of the reactions of condensation of resins. K. P. Mishchenko and A. V. Kupfer. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 84–6 (1940). A specially designed lab. calorimeter is illustrated and described. Chas. Blau



[illegible], V.

Model' samoleta "letayushchee krylo" [Model of the "flying wing" airplane]. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1952. 48 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 9, August 1953

KHUKHRA, Yu.; KUPFER, M., redaktor; KARYAKINA, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Flying hydroplane models] Letaiushchie modeli gidrosamoletov. Moskva, Izd-vo Dosaaf, 1954. 65 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Seaplanes) (Airplanes--Models)

KUMANIN, V.; RYVKIN, P.; KHODKEVICH, E.; SOKOLOV, Yu.; KOSTENKO, I.; KUPFER, M.; VASIL'YEV, A.; POSTNIKOV, Yu.; TARAKANOV, A.

More attention to plane modelina as a sport; letter to the editor. Kryl.rod. 5 no.12:16 D '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Airplanes--Models)

LUCHANSKIY, Iosif Aleksandrovich; YEFREMOVA, Ye.V., red.; KUPFER, M.A., red.; ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhn.red.

[Propellers for model airplanes] Vozdushnye vinty dlia letaiushchikh modelei. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 115 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Propellers, Aerial--Models)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4020

Aviamodelizm; sbornik statey. Posobiye dlya rukovoditeley aviamodel'-nykh kruzhkov i uchiteley (Aircraft Modeling; Collection of Articles. Textbook for Instructors of Model Aircraft Clubs and Teachers) Moscow, Uchpedgiz, 1960. 141 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Compilers: E.B. Mikirtumov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and M.S. Lebedinskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: A.Ye. Stakhurskiy; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Korneyeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for instructors and directors of model airplane clubs sponsored by DOSAAF (All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Navy, and Air Force).

COVERAGE: The book consists of 47 articles covering various aspects of model aircraft design, construction and operation. The text contains many illustrations and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 155 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kupfer, M.

L 42929-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(h) RO
ACC NR: AP6017130 SOURCE CODE: UR/0084/66/000/002/0007/0009

AUTHOR: Kupfer, M. (Deputy chief designer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Multipurpose helicopter of Ka-26 type

SOURCE: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 2, 1966, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: helicopter, helicopter engine, helicopter rotor / Ka-8 helicopter, Ka-10 helicopter, Ka-26 helicopter, GSS-306 generator, ETsI-17 pump, ARK-9 radio compass Ka-18 helicopter

ABSTRACT: A new multipurpose helicopter of Ka-26 type is described. It was designed by the Design Office headed by Chief Designer Nikolay Il'ich Kamov. The new helicopter belongs to the Ka-series of coaxial-rotor helicopters among which Ka-8 of 35 hp (in 1946), Ka-10, Ka-15 and Ka-18 are mentioned. The Ka-15 and Ka-18 types are equipped with a 250-hp engine and are used for various transportation purposes. The Ka-15 helicopter is used mostly in agriculture for chemical spraying services. However, it can carry only 210 kg of chemical agents. Thus, the new Ka-26 helicopter was made of a heavier type with a tank carrying 900 kg of chemical products. It is equipped with two reciprocating engines, each of 325 hp and with two opposite-revolving rotors. The cruising speed is 140 km/hr reaching a maximum at 175 km/hr. The flying range with 6 passengers is 400 km at a maximum altitude of 3000 m. The helicopter is designed for an overhaul period of not less than 1000 hr. Its spraying operating productivity is rated at 30 ha/hr. The

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L 42929-66
ACC NR: AP6017130

crew cabin is designed for 2 members. The Ka-26 helicopter can also be used for transportation of 6 passengers or 700 kg of goods. In this case, the helicopter is equipped with a special cabin. With removed cabin or platform, it can lift and transport a 900-kg load. The helicopter can be equipped with a 30-kw alternator for supplying current to various farm implements. The helicopter is provided with a 4-wheel landing gear. The arrangements of fuselage and cabins are described and some devices and auxiliary equipment are mentioned. In conclusion, it is stressed that by changing its equipment the Ka-26 helicopter can be easily adapted to various services such as transportation, ambulance, reconnaissance, etc. Orig. art. has: 3 photos and 2 sketches showing the general arrangement of the aircraft.

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 MLP

15(2) SOV/72-59-4-10/21

AUTHOR: Kupfer, S. M.

TITLE: Rational Method of Determining the Quartz Content in Ceramic Feldspar Raw Material (Ratsional'nyy metod opredeleniya soderzhaniya kvartsa v polevoshpatovom keramicheskom syr'ye)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 35 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of the quartz content by calculation according to sections as well as by conversion of the complete chemical analysis takes much time and work. The author of this article devised a method of quartz determination on the basis of the total content of SiO_2 by means of a diagram (see figure). The method suggested is based on the fact that the feldspars used in ceramic production and the portion of feldspar of the pegmatites consist of a mixture of potassium spar and acid plagioclases. The content of chemically bound SiO_2 in potassium spar as well as in plagioclase amounts to 65% approximately

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and does not show deviations of more than ± 1% in the feldspar raw materials usually used in ceramics. In the table the results of determinations of the quartz content by means of various methods are compared. In this case the deviations according to the suggested graphical method are much less important than in the other methods of determination. In conclusion, the author says that the new method is more accurate than the conversion method of chemical analysis. It may be used for rapid estimation of the quartz content and thus make possible a check of the raw material quality in ceramic works. There is 1 figure.

KUPFER, S.M.; MAGIDOVICH, V.I.

Granitic rocks as raw materials for glass and ceramic industries. Razved. i okh. nedr 25 no.12:1-6 D '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Ural'skoye geoloupravleniye (for Kupfer). 2. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSR (for Magidovich).
(Granite) (Glass manufacture) (Ceramic industries)

KUPFER, S.M.

New deposit of feldspar as raw material for the ceramic and glass industries. Stek. i ker. 18 no. 3:25-27 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Rezhik region--Feldspar)

KRAVCHENKO, A.Ya.; KUPFER, S.M.

Efficient formulas for determining the volumes of blocks in calculating reserves by the method of cross sections. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.8:15-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

KUPI, B.

CA

16

Spray against Colorado (potato) beetle. Béla Kupi. Hung. 139,331, Feb. 2, 1949. The essential ingredient is nitrobenzene; e.g. 100 kg. sunflower oil is mixed with 400 kg. refined mineral oil of 0.885 sp. gr., 400 kg. anthracene oil, 100 kg. water (previously softened by Na_2CO_3), and 14 kg. 98% NaOH. Then 100 kg. sunflower oil is separately mixed with 700 kg. mirbane oil (nitrobenzene), 100 kg. previously softened water, and 16 kg. 98% NaOH. The emulsions obtained are mixed with each other in a 1:1 ratio.
István Finály

V. 15, Jan. 1954
Natural Liquid Fuels & Lubricants; Sources, Properties & Treatment

Fuels HVI

329. CARRYING OUT REPAIRS WITH FIRE OR OIL BARGES USING INERT GASES. Kuplchev, N. (Morsk. Rech. Flot (Sea Riv. Fleet, Moscow), June 1953, 21-23). Ships are equipped with plant for blowing cooled boiler flue gases or engine exhaust gases into the tanks of oil barges and so making them safe for repair work without cleaning out of the tanks. The concentration of gas in the tanks remains safe for 6 to 12 days. A steam locomotive has been similarly equipped to provide an inert atmosphere in rail mounted tanks. (L).

6-4-54
gjp

KUTIDI, A.

Researches on the endurance of concrete-ceramic prestressed elements. p. 777.
Vol 12, no. 11, Nov. 1955. INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. Warsaw, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

[illegible]V/117-58-12-22/36

AUTHORS: Itkin, M.E., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kupidonov, S.S., Engineer

TITLE: The Machining of High-Strength Materials with Mineral-Ceramic Cutters (Obrabotka vysokoprochnykh materialov mineralokeramicheskimi reztsami)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 12, pp 29-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out on finishing "30KhGSNA" steel with a mineral-ceramic cutter. It was stated that minimum wear of the cutter was obtained by applying the following optimum geometry of the instrument: face angle - 0°; chamfer angle - 10°; chamfer dimension - 0.5 mm. The results obtained in laboratory investigations were tested under industrial conditions with different parameters. It was stated that the cutting speed of ceramic cutters exceeds that of hard alloy cutters by 50 %. The described instrument can be successfully used for semi-rough and finishing lathe operations on "30KhGSNA" grade steel tempered up to = 160 to 180 kg/sq mm. There are 2 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

S/123/61/000/023/008/018
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Itkin, M. E., Kupidonov, S.S.

TITLE: Machining high-strength steels with knives tipped with ceramic-metal plates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 23, 1961, 28-29, abstract 23B215 (V sb. "Instrumentalh. rezhushchiye materialy". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 128-137)

TEXT: The turning of 30ХГСНА (30KhGSNA) high-strength steel hardened to σ_b = 160 - 180 kg/mm^2 with a ceramic-metal tool was investigated at the Kazan' Aviation Institute. Hollow cylinders turned on 25-kw Shiss-Defriz lathe were used as samples. 332 (TsM332) plates had the following geometry: $\gamma = 0^\circ$; $\gamma = -10^\circ$; $\alpha = 12^\circ$; $\varphi = 45^\circ$; $\varphi_1 = 10^\circ - 15^\circ$; $\lambda = 0$; $r = 0.15\text{-}1.5$ mm. The investigations have shown that ceramic-metal tools can be successfully used for semirough and finish turning; the wear of the knife when turning without cooling should not exceed 0.4 mm and when turning with cooling 0.55 mm, the feed should not exceed 0.4 mm/rev. A formula for computing cutting speeds is recommended. There are 3 references, 3 tables, 6 figures.

L. Bozin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KUPIDONOVA, YE. P.

KUPIDONOVA, YE. P. --"Interaction of Metallic Copper with Substances of Proteinous Origin." (Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions)(29) Higher Education USSR, Kazan' Chemico-Technological Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Chair of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry, Kazan', 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences

KUPIDONOV, S.S.

Three-unit milling dynamometer with wire pickups. Izm. tekh. no.12:21 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

S/081/61/000/012/001/028
B105/B202

AUTHORS: Kochergin, S. M., Vozdvizhenskaya, Ye. S., Kupidonova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Texture of electrolytic alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1961, 34, abstract 12B207. (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1960, vyp. 29, 69-70.)

TEXT: The authors made an X-ray examination of the formation of the texture in the electrolytic alloys Cu-Zn, Ni-Co and Co-Zn. It was found that the electrolytic deposits of brass which are obtained from oxalate, pyrophosphate, and cyanogen electrolytes have no texture. The studies of alloys with a content of 52-63% Ni and 36-48% Co showed a predominant formation of crystallites with an orientation towards the [011] axis and partly towards the [001] axis. The texture has a high level of perfection, a reduction of the current density favors the formation of the texture in the direction of the [001] axis. It was shown that the composition of the electrolyte plays an important part in the process of the texture formation. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6036203 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0014/66/045/004/0190/0192

AUTHOR: Chromy, I.; Brodziak, R.; Kapica, Z.

ORG: Institute for Paints and Lacquers, Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, WSP Katowice (Instytut Farb i Lakierow i Katedra Chemii Ogolnej i Nieorganicznej)

TITLE: Influence of pH values on inhibition efficiency of substances present in paint coatings against steel corrosion

SOURCE: Przemysl chemiczny, v. 45, no. 4, 1966, 190-192

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, corrosion inhibitor, steel corrosion, pH value

ABSTRACT: The efficiency of inhibition of steel corrosion by diethylphosphoric, di-n-butylphosphoric, di-(2-ethylhexyl)phosphoric, and di-n-dodecylphosphoric acids at various pH values was examined. A steel plate was coated with a resin containing the acids, and immersed in corroding media of 0.2, 5.2, 8.0, and 10.0 pH. It was found that among the substances examined, di-n-dodecylphosphoric

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Card 2/2 LC

KUPIJAJ, A. : KOZIOL J.

Calculation of the decrease in the cost of individual millig. p. 20

GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA. Warszawa. Vol 6, No. 9, September 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 5, No. 3 March 1956

KUPIKOVSKAYA, T.

Subways - Moscow

The great ring. Znan. sila no. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 1953. Unclassified.

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. A., Kupin, B. S. SOV/79-28-7-64/64

TITLE: Letter to the Editor (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu), On the Order of the Compound of Water and Alcohols With Vinylalkyl Acetylenes (O poryadke prisoyedineniya k vinilalkilatsetilenam vody i spirtov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 26, Nr 7, pp. 1999 - 2000 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the investigation of the compound reactions of the vinyl-alkyl acetylenes the authors found that the correct process proceeds contrary to their combination with water, alcohols and hydrogen halides. In the case of water and alcohols the hydrogen is bound to the second atom of the compound system, in the case of hydrogen halides to the first. This way the atoms of this system change their polarity in these reactions (see reaction process in the table). The correct process of the binding of hydrogen halides with the vinylalkyl acetylenes was dealt with earlier (Refs 1,2). The structure of the ketones obtained in the hydration of the vinylmethyl- and vinylethyl acetylene in the presence of $HgSO_4$ was proved by the hydration and the spectral analysis. The structure of the ethers forming

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in the binding of the alcohols in the presence of KOH at 150° with the vinylmethyl- and vinylethyl acetylenes were also determined by spectral analysis as well as by conversion with diluted sulfuric acid into the corresponding alkylpropenyl ketones, and by their further reduction into the methyl- and ethyl-propyl ketones. The spectralanalytical data show that besides the ethers (I) also the ethers (II) are formed as isomerization products. There are 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

Letter to the Editor. On the Order of the Compound of Water and Alcohols With Vinylalkyl Acetylenes SOV/79-28-7-64/64

1. Acetylene-water compounds--Molecular structure 2. Acetylene-alcohol compounds --Molecular structure 3. Hydrogen halides--Molecular structure 4. Spectrographic analysis--Applications

Card 3/3

5(3,4) SOV/20-123-2-25/59

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. A., Mingaleva, K. S., Kupin, B. S.

TITLE: Dipolar Moments and Reactivity of the Vinyl Acetylene Hydrocarbons (Dipol'nyye momenty i reaktsionnaya sposobnost' vinilatsetilenovykh uglevodorodov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 298-300 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the addition reactions of the 1,3-enin-hydrocarbons lead to the conclusion that in the molecules of the vinyl acetylene and n-alkyl acetylenes (II) the electron cloud is displaced in the direction of the triple bond (Ref 1). However, in the case of the vinyl allyl acetylenes (III) and some isoalkenyl acetylenes (IV) a double polarization of their molecules had to be assumed which is increased in the one or the other direction depending on the nature of the addenda: in the interaction with the hydrogen halides the order of addition proved an electron displacement in the direction of the triple bond (Ref 2), however, in reactions with bromine, water and alcohols it was the direction of the double bond (Refs 3,4). This twofold reactivity could have its cause in the weakening

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Dipolar Moments and Reactivity of the Vinyl Acetylene Hydrocarbons

of the polarity of the enin system due to a partial electron displacement in one direction which is contrary to the usual displacement in the 1,3-enin system ((III), (IV)). Some physical properties of the vinyl alkyl acetylenes tend to show such a polarization (Scheme). The authors measured the dipolar moments of 7 vinyl allyl acetylenes with the following alkyl groups: CH_3-, C_2H_5-, C_3H_7-, C_4H_9-, C_5H_{11}-, C_6H_{13}-, and C_8H_{17}-, as well as the cis- and trans-propenyl acetylenes, the isopropenyl acetylene and the β-tert.butyl-vinyl acetylene, and, for the reason of comparison, also the moment of the phenyl acetylene. The following results were obtained: 1) The dipolar moments of the vinyl methyl and isopropenyl acetylenes are considerably lower than that of vinyl acetylene (0.77 D). Therefore by the electron displacement in the opposite direction to the non-substituted vinyl acetylene was experimentally proved. 2) The dipolar moment increases a little with the increase of the carbon radical, but then remains about constant. 3) In the cis- and trans-propenyl acetylenes the electrons are displaced in the same direction as in the non-substituted vinyl acetylene.

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Dipolar Moments and Reactivity of the Vinyl Acetylene Hydrocarbons

4) The Bekker-Natan effect can not be directly proved in the molecule of isopropenyl acetylene. Although β-tert.butyl-vinyl acetylene has a higher dipolar moment than isopropenyl acetylene this dipolar moment is close to that of vinyl butyl acetylene. Thus, the measurement results of the dipolar moments of vinyl acetylene hydrocarbons proved the concept of the reaction mechanism of the addition in the places of the conjugated triple and double bond, as earlier proposed on the basis of chemical characteristics. There are 2 tables and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

PRESENTED: July 4, 1958, by B. A. Arbuzov, Academician,

KUPIN, B. S., Cand Chem Sci (diss) -- "The attachment of water and alcohols to acetylenic and vinylacetylenic hydrocarbons". Leningrad, 1959. 15 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Tech Inst im Leningrad Soviet, Chair of Organic Chem), 200 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 126)

5 (3)

SOV/7 [illegible]

AUTHORS: Kupin, [illegible] S., [illegible], A. [illegible]

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Conju[illegible] [illegible] Addition of Alcohol [illegible] Vinyl-alkyl-acetylene [illegible] (KCVII. Prisoyedineniye spirtov k vinil[illegible] v prisutstvii KCH)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, [illegible] pp 1151-11[illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As to the addition of alcohols to the homologs of vinyl acetylene with conjugated multiple bonds, only isoalkenyl- and cycloalkenyl acetylene were investigated, i.e. hydrocarbons with an end acetylene arrangement, wherein mostly boron fluoride served as catalyst (Ref [illegible], 7). The affiliation order of the alcohols and the hydrogen halides was similar to that of vinyl acetylene (Ref 4). On the strength of these data it was to be expected that in the case of vinyl alkyl acetylenes the addition of alcohols would proceed in the same way as that of hydrogen halides (Refs 8, 9), i.e. under the formation of the diene ethers of type (I) and of the products of their allyl- or diene acetylene rearrangement.

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Investigations in the Field of Conjugated Systems. SOV/79-29-4-26/77
XCVII. Addition of Alcohols to Vinyl-alkyl-acetylenes in the Presence of KOH

this structure was assigned even without proof by D. B. Killian, (Ref 10) to the affiliation product of methyl alcohol on to vinyl ethylene acetylene in the presence of BF_3:

$$R\text{-}C\equiv C\text{-}CH=CH_2 \xrightarrow{R\text{-}OH} R\text{-}CH=COR\text{-}CH=CH_2 \quad (I).$$

The authors obtained different results: They believe that the affiliation of alcohols to vinyl alkyl acetylenes took place primarily according to scheme 2. All experiments showed that the addition of alcohols to vinyl alkyl acetylenes took place at the acetylene bond in opposite order as compared with hydrogen halides. The comparison of the infrared spectra of the ethers obtained from vinyl methyl- and vinyl ethyl acetylenes led to the conlusion that they are no homologs of the same type. It was shown that the initial products of the above affiliation undergo isomerization with rearrangement of the conjugation system of the bonds. The differences in the affiliation order of alcohols and hydrogen halides are interpreted by the concepts regarding the nucleophilic and electrophilic nature of the affiliation reactions.

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Investigations in the Field of Conjugated Systems. SOV/79-28-1-26/77
XCVII. Addition of Alcohols to Vinyl-alkyl-acetylenes in the Presence of KOH

There are 2 figures and 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1958

Card 3/3

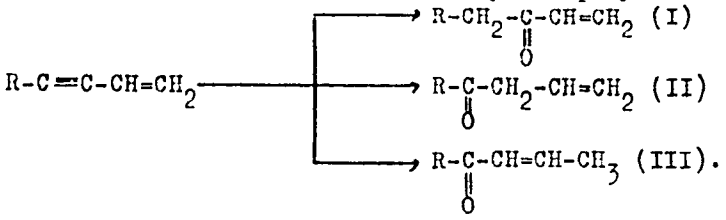
5 (3)

AUTHORS: Kupin, B. S., Petrov, A. A. SOV/79-29-7-39/83

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Conjugate Systems (Issledovaniya v oblasti sopryazhennykh sistem). CII. On the Direction of Hydration of Vinyl Alkyl Acetylenes (CII. O napravlenii gidratatsii vinilalkilatsetilenov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2281-2284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the hydration of vinyl methyl-, vinyl ethyl-, vinyl propyl- and vinyl butyl acetylene was carried out in the presence of mercury combined with sulfuric acid. In each case the formation of three isomeric ketones could be expected, the constants of which differ very abruptly:



Thus, however, alkyl propenyl ketones (III), with admixed alkyl

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allyl ketones (II) were mainly obtained. The structure of the ketones was determined by comparison of their constants and infrared spectra (Figure), by means of publication data as well as by investigation of the saturated ketones forming from them by hydrogenation. The constants and infrared spectra of the synthesized methyl-propenyl-, ethyl-propenyl- and propyl-propenyl ketones are closely related to those given in publications (Refs 11, 12). In all spectra the grouping -CH=CH- was proven by the intensive frequencies in the range of 970 cm^{-1}. The hydrogenation of all hydration products over $Pd/CaCO_3$ mainly led to the alkyl propenyl ketones described in publications (Ref 12). The affiliation rate of water decreases with the enlargement of the hydrocarbon radical, which caused that the reaction be carried out at heating. The manner of affiliation of water and alcohols to the vinyl alkyl acetylenes according to reference 14 does not correspond to the manner of affiliation of hydrogen halides, which may base on the fact that these reactions take place differently. There are 1 figure and 16 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

Investigations in the Field of Conjugate Systems. SOV/79-29-7-39/83
CII. On the Direction of Hydration of Vinyl Alkyl Acetylenes

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta
(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1958

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5(3) SOV/79-29-9-75/76

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. A., Kupin, R. S.

TITLE: Letter to the Editor. On the Hydration Order of Unsymmetrical Doubly Substituted Acetylenes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 3153 - 3154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The monosubstituted acetylene hydrocarbons, among them also alkenyl acetylenes, result in methyl-alkyl- (or alkenyl)-ketones only when hydrated under the reaction conditions suggested by Kucherov (Refs 1-3). Accordingly, vinyl-alkyl acetylenes should result in alkyl-vinyl ketones, however, they add water quite irregularly under the formation of alkyl propenyl ketones. On the basis of theoretical considerations, this order of hydration can neither be explained by the 1,4-addition of water nor by polarization of the molecules of vinyl-alkyl acetylene under the influence of radicals. To find the causes for the hydration direction of vinyl- and divinyl acetylene, the direction in which water is added to the simplest methyl-alkyl acetylenes was investigated by Kucherov's reaction. Comparable data on these problems have not yet been dealt with in publications. The composition of the ketone mixtures was

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cal Doubly Substituted Acetylenes

determined by comparing the intensity of the characteristic frequencies in the infrared spectra of the hydration products to that in spectra of artificial mixtures with a known content of each of the expected ketones. The results are indicated in the table. Thus, the dependence of the order of hydration upon the structure of the radicals is proved. There are 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

Card 2/2

S/079/60/030/007/038/039/XX
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. A. and Kupin, B. S.

TITLE: Mode of Addition of Water and Alcohols to Vinyl Acetylene Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7, p. 2430

TEXT: The addition of water under the conditions of Kucherov's reaction is analogous to that of alcohols in the presence of KOH to vinyl alkyl acetylenes and corresponds to the theory of electron displacements (Ref. 1). But to isopropenyl alkyl and vinyl isopropenyl acetylenes water does not add according to polarization, as might be expected for these hydrocarbons. This anomalous mode of addition may be explained by steric hindrances in the intermediate formation of a mercury complex (under the conditions of Kucherov's reaction, assuming that the reaction has an electrophilic character in the first stage (a radical on C_3 hinders the access of mercury to C_2). To confirm this assumption it had to be shown that the mode of addition of nucleophilic reagents, such as methyl alcohol in the presence

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of KOH, takes place without catalysts (heavy metals) according to the general rule. The addition of methyl alcohol to isopropenyl methyl acetylene in the presence of KOH gave an enol ether boiling at 67-72° which, on hydrolytic cleavage with dilute sulfuric acid yielded mesityl oxide which contained no ethyl-isopropenyl ketone impurity. On hydrogenation with $Pd/CaCO_3$ catalyst, mesityl oxide gave a methyl isobutyl ketone, which, according to the constants, the infrared spectrum, and the melting point of the 2,4-dinitro-phenyl hydrazone, was identical with a methyl-isobutyl ketone sample of known composition. It was found that the mode of nucleophilic addition of alcohol to isopropenyl methyl acetylene differs from that of water under the conditions of Kucherov's reaction. This confirms the previous assumption regarding the mechanism of this reaction and the causes of anomalous addition of water. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1960

24819
S/081/61/000/011/015/040
B105/B203

53400

AUTHORS: Kupin, B. S., Petrov, A. A., Yakovleva, T. V., Maslennikova, A. G.

TITLE: Direction of hydration of asymmetrical disubstituted acetylenes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 178-179, abstract 11Zh48 (Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1960, vyp. 60, 63-69)

TEXT: The authors studied the addition of water under the conditions of Kucherov's reaction on $CH_3C \equiv CR$ (I), where (a) R = C_2H_5, (b) R = C_3H_7, (c) R = $(CH_3)_2CH$, (d) R = $(CH_3)_3C$. A noticeable orienting effect is only observed in case (I d) (65% ethyl-tert.-butyl ketone and 35% methyl neopentyl ketone). The other hydrocarbons give mixtures of all possible ketones at about equal ratios. The ketone mixtures were analyzed by comparing their infrared spectra with spectra of mixtures of known composition. The maximum error of this method is ~2-3%. It was found that the order of addition of water to disubstituted acetylenes is determined by

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Direction of hydration of asymmetrical ...

at least two factors acting in opposite directions: by the polarization due to σ,π-coupling of the acetylene bond and due to induction polarization. The effect of steric factors is possible. (I a) was obtained by the effect of $NaNH_2$ and, afterwards, of the ethyl bromide on $CH_3C \equiv CH$ in liquid NH_3. A mixture of 12 g of (I a), 4 g of HgO, 5 g of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, and 250 ml of 10% H_2SO_4 was stirred for 5 hr, saturated with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and 8.2 g of the ketone mixture was obtained (boiling point 101-101.5°C, $n^{20}D$ 1.3920, d_4^{20} 0.8096). By means of hydration of (I b) (20 g) (obtained from $C_3H_7C \equiv CNa$ and CH_3Br in liquid NH_3), 15 g of ketone mixture were obtained (boiling point 123.5-124.5°C, $n^{20}D$ 1.4020, d_4^{20} 0.8133). The hydration of 5 g of (I c) (synthesized from CH_3I and $(CH_3)_2CH-C \equiv CH$, the latter obtained from $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CHO$ by action of PCl_5 with subsequent separation of HCl by means of alcoholic alkali solution at 140-150°C) yields 2.8 g of ketone mixture (boiling point 114-115°C, $n^{20}D$ 1.3972, d_4^{20} 0.8020). To the solution of

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Direction of hydration of asymmetrical ...

4.5 g of HgO in 260 ml of 14% H_2SO_4, 11 g of (I d) (obtained from tert.-butyl acetylene) were added at 60°C; 7.5 g of the ketone mixture were obtained after 6 hr (boiling point 124-125°C, n_D^{20} 1.4057, d_4^{20} 0.8405). The R structure affects the order of addition of water; in the series C_2H_5, $CH(CH_3)_2$, and $C(CH_3)_3$, a change in the order of addition is not observed in the same direction. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Investigation in the field of conjugate systems. Report 124: Direction of the hydration of isobutenylacetylene (4-methyl-3-penten-1-yne). Trudy LTI no.60:70-74 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni Lensoveta.
(Hydration) (Pentenyne)

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Conjugated systems. Part 143: Direction of the hydration of alkylphenylacetylenes. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2958-2965 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Acetylene) (Hydration)

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Direction of the hydration of asymmetric methylalkylacetylenes in the presence of sulfuric acid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.3:439-441 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Acetylene) (Hydration)

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.; KOPTEV, D.A.

Conjugated systems. Part 158: Hydration of some enynes and dienynes with allyl radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1758-1761 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Leningradskogo Soveta.
(Hydrocarbons) (Unsaturated compounds) (Hydration)

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Conjugated systems. Part 159: Hydration of 2-hexen-4-yne and 3-methyl-2-hexen-4-yne. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2494-2498 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Hexenyne) (Hydration)

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Direction of the hydration of asymmetric dialkyl- and alkylarylacetylenes subjected to the action of formic acid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:75-77 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Acetylene compounds) (Hydration) (Formic acid)

PETROV, A.A.; YAKOVLEVA, T.V.; KUPIN, B.S.

2,3,5-Trimethyl-1-hexen-3-yne. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5:1701-1702 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Hexenyne)

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Course of the hydration of disubstituted acetylenes. Part 11: Hydration of isopropyl-, tert-butyl-, and isopropenylallylacetylenes. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3860-3863 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

KUPIN, B. S.; [illegible], [illegible]

Course of the addition of alcohols and water to [illegible] hydrocarbons. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6: 897-1899 Je '64. [illegible]

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut [illegible] Soveta.

KUPIN, B.S.; PETROV, A.A.

Course of the nucleophilic addition of meroaptans to 1,3-enyne hydrocarbons. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:244-248 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

KUPIN, B.S.

Hydration course of disubstituted acetylenes. Addition of water and methanol to alkyl and alkenylphenylacetylenes. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1206-1212 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

1. KUPIN, I.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Motion

7. Determination of the finite region of initial deflection at which motions remain asymptotically stable, for systems of two equations of the first order. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 16, no. 5, 1952.

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

GOL'DMAN, A.M., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ZAYTSEV, A.I.; KOSTYLEV, G.I.; LAKHMANCHUK, L.S.; LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A.; FURMAN, M.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: ZHADIN, B.V.; VESEL'CHAKOVA, T.L.; SEDOVA, S.M.; TRUBNIKOVA, V.I.; KUPIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.I.

Preparation of adipic acid in a continuous pilot unit. Khim.prom. no.5:323-327 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Adipic acid)

KUPIN, N.

Hydraulic gluing press for joinery. Stroitel' 2 no.2:11 F '56.
(Joinery) (MLRA 9:12)

KUPIN, N.V., inzh.; SHABOVTA, V.V.

Special electrode holder for spot welding machines. Svar. proizv. no.11:33-34 N'63. (MIRA 17:5)

KUPEN, N.V., inzh.

Efficient electrode sizes for spot welding machines. Svar. proizv. no.9:37 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tyumenskiy sudostroitel'nyy zavod.

KUPIN, N.V., inzh.

Book reviews and bibliography. Svar. proizv. no.2:46 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 9286-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP5028412 EWA(c) IJP(c) MJW/JD/HM SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/65/000/010/0055/0055

AUTHORS: Kupin, N. V.; Kalinin, N. I.; Shustrov, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Spot welding of aluminum alloys with low-power machines

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 55

TOPIC TAGS: spot welding, aluminum alloy, welding electrode/ STE 34 electric transformer, MTP 150 welder, AMtsAM aluminum alloy, AMg6M aluminum alloy, D16AT aluminum alloy, D16AM aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: Experience has shown that the low-power MTP-150 spot-welding machine can be redesigned for aluminum-alloy spot-welding installations. The power of the machine is increased by connecting an STE-34 welding transformer as a booster in its primary circuit. It is suggested that the Al_2O_3 film be left on aluminum alloy parts to be spot-welded with low-power machines, since its presence facilitates heat removal. It is advisable, however, to remove the film from the electrode side of the part, since this reduces the contact resistance. The use of a special electrode (see Fig. 1) makes it possible to produce 25 to 30 spot-welds without cleaning the electrode. Electrodes with diameters of 7.5, 8.0, 8.5, and 9.5 mm should be used for welding metals 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, and 2.0 mm thick, respectively. Redesigning of the MTP-150 made

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.763.1:669.715

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ACC NR: AP5028412

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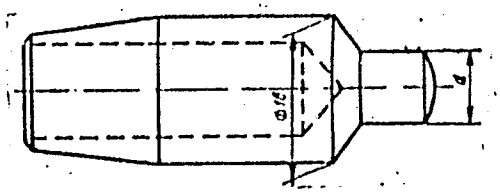

Fig. 1. Shape and size of electrode.

it possible to weld AMtsAM, AMg6M, D16AT, D16AM, and other aluminum alloys with thicknesses to 2--2.5 mm. Orig. art. has: 2 diagrams.

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

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Card 2/2

KAGANOVICH, Vladimir Yefimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUPIN, Pavel Prokhorovich, inzh.; KLEMINA, P.F., red.

[Calculation and construction of flexible pavements; systematic manual] Raschet i konstruirovanie nezhestkikh dorozhnykh odezhd; metodicheskoe posobie. Omsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964, 85 p. (Biblioteka studenta, no.6) (MIRA 18:9)

[illegible]YEV, F.K., inzh.; [illegible]; [illegible];
ROCHEGDA, V.[illegible], inzh.

Variation in [illegible] development of the [illegible] at the IUGOK open-pit mine. [illegible] no.1[illegible]:115-122 '61
([illegible] 17:8)

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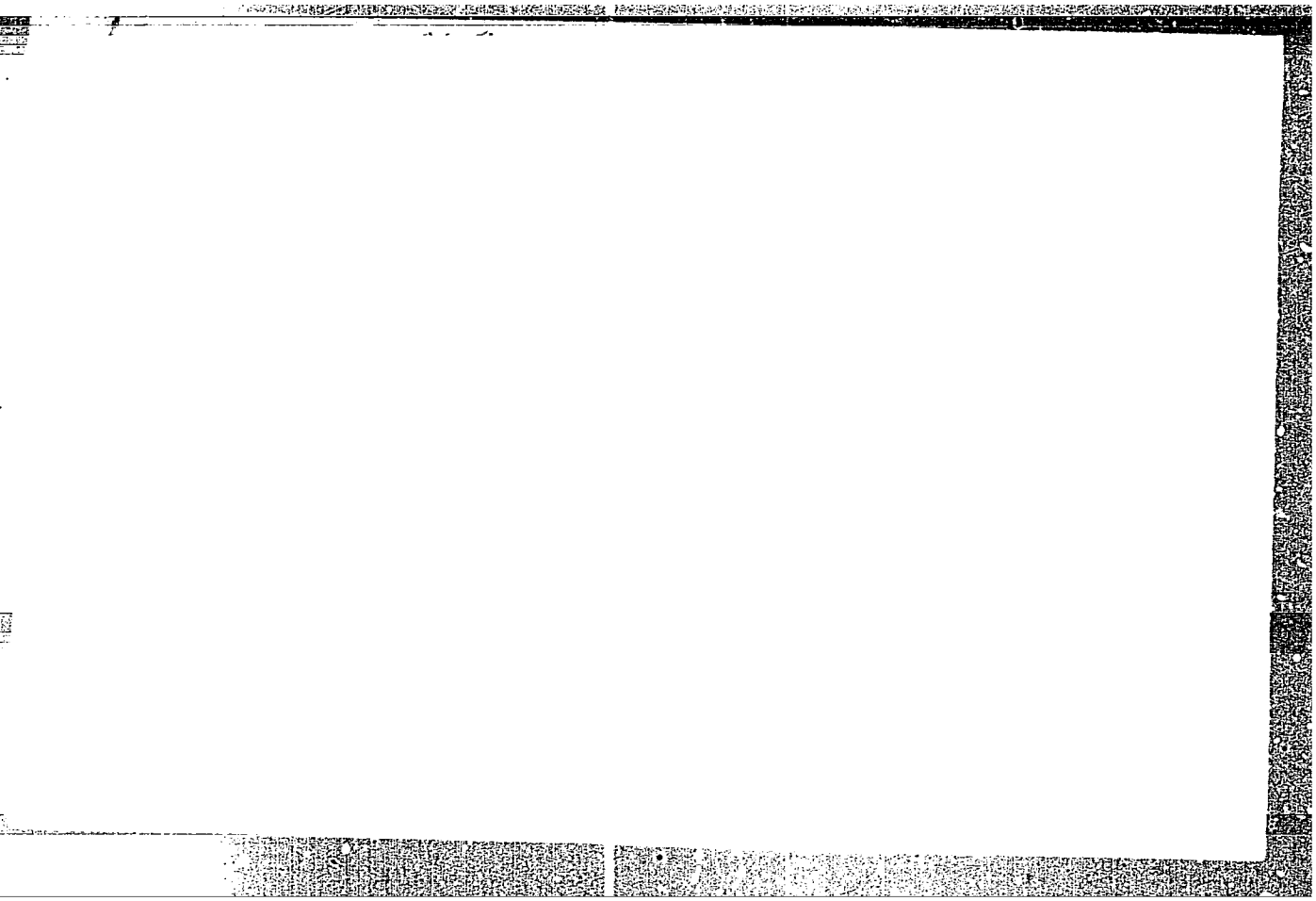
ALEKSEYEV, F.K.; ANDRIYUTS, G.L.; ARSENT'YEV, A.I.; ASTAF'YEV, Yu.P.; BEVZ, N.D.; BEREZOVSKIY, A.I.; GENERALOV, G.S.; DOROSHENKO, V.I.; YESHCHENKO, A.A.; ZAPARA, S.A.; KALINICHENKO, V.F.; KARNAUSHENKO, I.K.; KIKOVKA, Ye.I.; KOBOZEV, V.N.; KUPIN, V.Ye.; LOTOUS, V.K.; LYAKHOV, N.I.; MALYUTA, D.I.; METS, Yu.S.; OVODENKO, B.K.; OKSANICH, I.F.; PANOV, V.A.; POVZNER, Z.B.; PODORVANOV, A.Z.; POLISHCHUK, A.K.; POLYAKOV, V.G.; POTAPOV, A.I.; SAVITSKIY, I.I.; SERBIN, V.I.; SERGEYEV, N.N.; SOVETOV, G.A.; STATKEVICH, A.A.; TERESHCHENKO, A.A.; TITOV, O.S.; FEDIN, A.F.; KHOMYAKOV, N.P.; SHEYKO, V.G.; SHEKUN, O.G.; SESTAKOV, M.M.; SHTAN'KO, V.I.

Practice of construction and exploitation of open pits of Krivoy Rog Basin mining and ore dressing combines. Gor. zhur. no.6: 8-56 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Strip mining)

KUPINA, N. A., Cand of Chem Sci — (diss) "Tensimetric and thermochemical study of aqueous solutions of the electrolytes (NaCl, NH_4Cl, $MgCl_2$, $CoCl_2$)." Leningrad, 1957, 14 pp, (Leningrad Technological Institute, Chair of Physical Chemistry), 100 copies (KL, 29-57,89)



KUPINA, N.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions, Theory of Acids and Bases. B-11

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3926.

Author : N.A. Kupina
Inst : Lensovet Institute of Technology, Leningrad.
Title : Tensimetrical and Thermochemical Study of Aqueous Solutions of Electrolytes ($CoCl_2$, NH_4Cl, NaCl, $MgCl_2$).

Orig Pub: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1957, vyp. 40, 92-111.

Abstract: The vapor pressure on the solutions $CoCl_2$-H_2O, NaCl-H_2O and NH_4Cl-H_2O at -6, +2, 18, 25 and 50° as well as that on the $MgCl_2$-H_2O solution at -6, +2 and 25° was measured by the statistical method over a wide concentration range. The following integral heats of dissolution and specific heats were determined: at +2° - of the NH_4Cl-H_2O solution (c = 0.04 up to saturation), at -6° - of NH_4Cl-H_2O (c = 2,0 up to saturation) and $CoCl_2$-H_2O (c = 1.0 up to saturation). The densities of $CoCl_2$ solutions

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Card : 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions, Theory of Acids and Bases. B-11

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3926.

in water were measured at -6, +2, 25 and 50°. The partial molar thermodynamic characteristics of the above mentioned solutions were computed. It was shown that the crossing of specific heat isotherms of a salt $c_{p2} = f(c)$ in the range of the complete solvatation border, denoted by I.F. Yakovlev in the cases of NaCl solution in H_2O, was also characteristical of the solutions studied by the author. The specific heat isotherm c_p of $CoCl_2$ solutions at -6° is situated in its major part above the isotherm of +2°, which, in the author's opinion, is connected with the existence of a crystal hydrate in this temperature range.

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L 35830-66

ACC NR: AP6004903 SOURCE CODE: UR/0243/65/000/010/0061/0063

AUTHORS: Artamonov, B. P.; Kupina, N. A. 61 B

ORG: Leningrad Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute (Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Conductometric analysis in the manufacture and inspection of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. 4. Ionization constant, conductometric determination of Tubazid

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 10, 1965, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: PHARMACEUTICAL, quantitative analysis, ionization potential, ph meter, hydrochloric acid, dissociation constant / LPU-01 ph meter, Tubazid PHARMACEUTICAL

ABSTRACT: The ionization constant of Tubazid is determined, and conductometric determination of Tubazid is studied. The work was done because of the defects of existing methods. An LPU-01 pH meter with an error of ±0.04 pH units was used. All measurements except those with conductometric titration were done at 25 ±0.02C. An experimental check showed that direct conductometric determination of Tubazid is possible, owing to its high pK_b (see Fig. 1). It was established that the pK_b of Tubazid at 25C is 10.62 ±0.02 (pK_a = 3.38 ±0.02). It is recommended that inverse conductometric titration of solutions of Tubazid in hydrochloric acid be used as a method of accurate quantitative determination.

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.724.8-014.3:543.257.5

L 35830-66

ACC NR: AP6004903

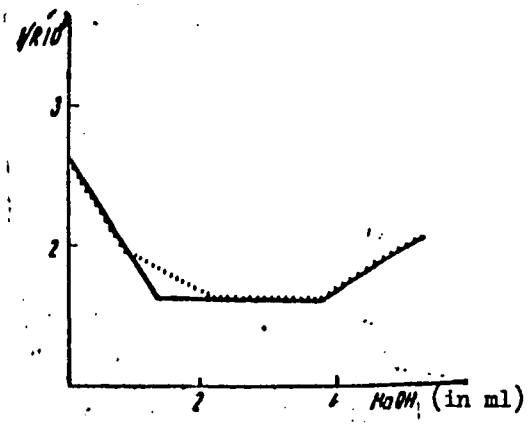

Fig. 1. Inverse conductometric titration of solution of Tubazid in hydrochloric acid.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 formula, and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

KUPINIC MIRJANA

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Medicinal Substances. Vitamins. Antibiotics. H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58423

Author : Corubolo Ivl, Kupinic Mirjana, Radisevic Ankica

Inst : -

Title : The Stability of Antibiotics in Emulsions Containing Water and Their Preparation in Pharmaceutical Practice. Report I. Emulsions with Penicillin.

Orig Pub : Acta. pharmac. jugosl., 1956, 6, No 2, 105-113.

Abstract : The activity of penicillin (I) in an aqueous solution of buffer citrate Na-nipagin or -chlorocresol during a 40-day storage at 20°, is preserved up to 81% while in emulsions of the oil-water type where the aqueous phase is a bath of I in a sterile solution of citrate Na-nipagin, it falls in 15 days to 10%; in those prepared

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58423

aseptically after 15 days, it falls to 80%, and in emulsions of the water-oil type for 15 days, the activity of I falls to 25%; while in those prepared aseptically to 10%. The pH of nonsterilized emulsions is 5.5; of sterilized, 5.3. Hence both types of emulsions are recommended for the full utilization of the activity preserved only for 15 days at 20°.

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA

CORUBOLO, Ivo; RADOSEVIC, Ana; and KUPINIC, Mirjana, of the Republic Public Health Institute (Republicki Zavod za Zdravstvenu Zastitu) and the Croatian Medicine Testing Institute (Zavod za Ispitivanje Lijekova SRH), both in Zagreb.

"A Contribution to the Problem of Obtaining and Preserving Distilled Water in the Drugstore."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 19, No 7-8, 1963, pp 253-258.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Samples of distilled water from numerous drugstores have proved to be contaminated with micro-organisms to a high degree. The authors urge special precautions during the distillation process and in storage and suggest that each drugstore prepare its own distilled water in glass containers not in excess of 10 liters' capacity to be kept no longer than eight days. The authors liststhree types of distilled water, viz., that preparod as above, freshly boiled, and that used in injections. Two tables, eight references (mixed Western and Yugoslav).
[1/1]

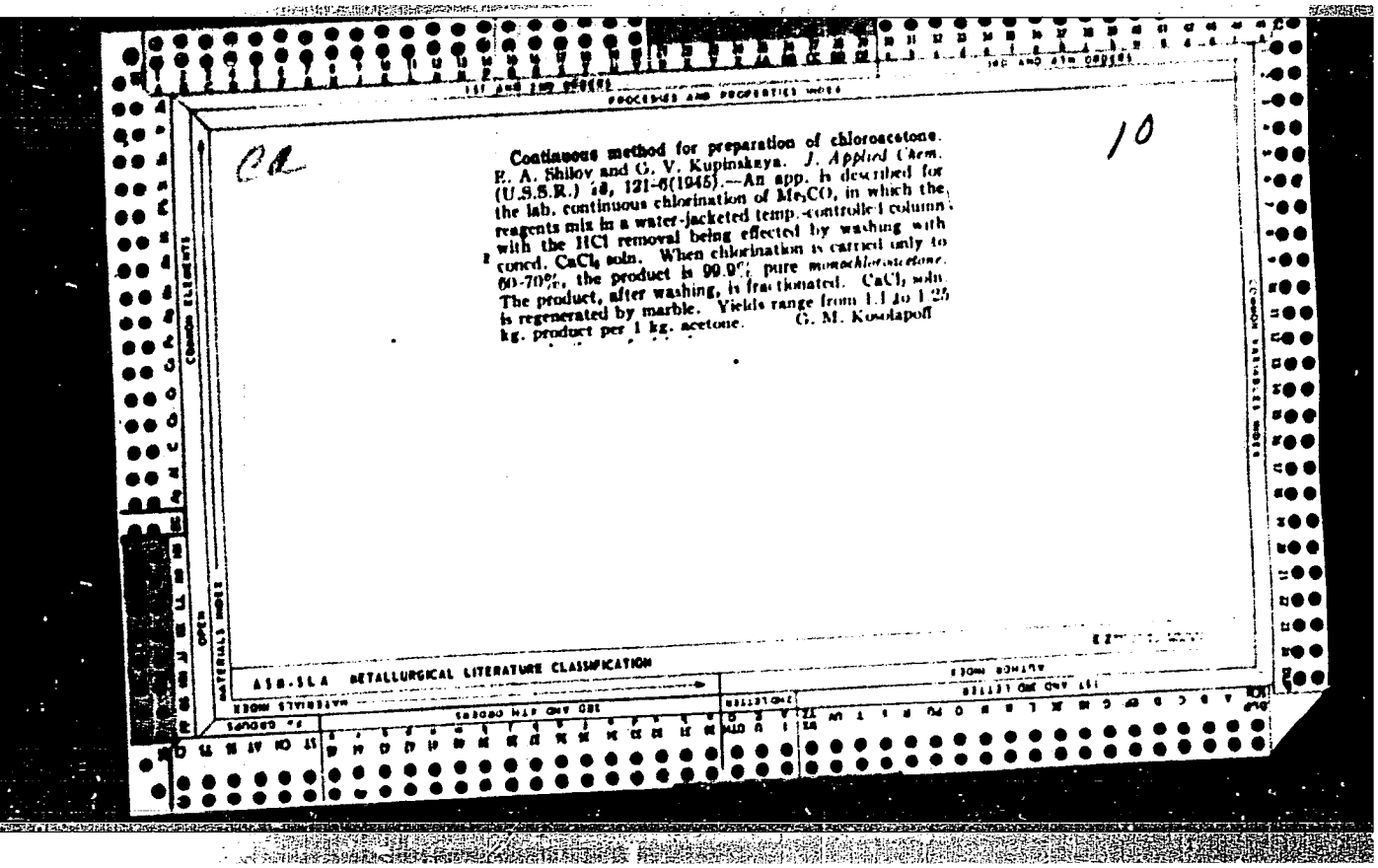
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ch

γ

The rate of hydrolysis of chlorine. P. A. Shilov and
.V. Kuprinskaya. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.*
22-3(in English 224)(1935). The rate of the reaction
$Cl_2 + H_2O = HOCl + H^+ + Cl^-$ was measured by detg
the elec. cond. of Cl soln. The hydrolysis of Cl proceeds
very rapidly even at 0°. When a concd. soln. of Cl was
dild., the cond. reached its final value in 2 min., but
measurements made in the 1st min. give values somewhat
below the final value. The rate is therefore rapid but
finite. R. R. Rushton

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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Continuous method for preparation of chloroacetone. E. A. Shilov and G. V. Kupinskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 121-6(1945).—An app. is described for the lab. continuous chlorination of Me_2CO, in which the reagents mix in a water-jacketed temp.-controlled column with the HCl removal being effected by washing with concd. $CaCl_2$ soln. When chlorination is carried only to 60-70%, the product is 99.0% pure *monochloroacetone*. The product, after washing, is fractionated. $CaCl_2$ soln. is regenerated by marble. Yields range from 1.1 to 1.25 kg. product per 1 kg. acetone. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION