NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Structure and thickness of the sedimentary layer in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian and Andaman Seas. Trudy Inst. okean. 64: 214-226 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Possibility of using depth explosions in marine seismic studies by the method of refracted waves in the deep-sea areas. Okeanologiia 4 no.3:512-516 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

MINDELI, P.Sh.; NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; PATARAYA, Ye.I.

Determining an area void of granite layers in the Black sea trough on the basis of the data of deep seismic sounding and seismological data. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.2:7-15 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva, i Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.

KOVYLIN, V.M.; NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.

Structure of the earth's crust and sedimentary cover in the central part of the Sea of Japan according to seismic data. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.Geol. 30 no.4:10-26 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 33343-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6007652 SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/001/0098/0108

AUTHOR: Neprochnov, Yu. P.; Neprochnova, A. F.; Lunarskiy, G. N.; Mikhno, M. F.; Murashidze, G. Ya.; Chichinadze, V. K. 44 B

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR); Institute of Geophysics AN GruzSSR (Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust in the eastern region of the Black Sea on the basis of seismic depth soundings 12

SOURCE: Okeanologiya v.6, no. 1, 1966, 98-108

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, seismology, hodograph

ABSTRACT: The work was performed using sea and shore recording stations. The Institute of Oceanology's ships "Akademik Vavilov" and "Akademik Obruchev" were used as sea recording stations. The recording devices on both ships included hydrophones with preliminary amplifiers and seismic depth sounding stations designed by the Institute of Physics of the Earth (Institut fiziki zemli), each consisting of two low-frequency amplifiers, two medium-frequency amplifiers, and one sonic amplifier. The hydrophones were submerged to a depth of 80 m. The shore stations were located in Sukhumi and Zugdidi. Explosions of trotyl charges weighing 130 kg were used as a source for seismic waves. Using four recorded wave groups, three sections of the earth's crust were ex-

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.311

ACC NR: AF6007652

8

plored. The study of seismograms and hodographs disclosed that the three sections crossed heterogeneous zones of complex geological formations. However, positively plot-refracted boundary lines were not sufficiently accurate, although some conclusions about the depth structure of the sections could be made. The cross-section of the earth crust explored consists of sedimentary and "basaltic" beds. Eastward lies a "granitic" bed. The most important characteristic of this region's earth structure is the big upheaval of the "granitic" bed, buried under a 4-km mass of sedimentation. It could be considered as a remainder of the trans-Caucasian geoanticline. Another upheaval of smaller size is located in the vicinity of the Gudaut shole. In addition to the authors, G. N. Shchepletsov, G. S. Strizhenok, M. A. Zayonchkovskiy, N. I. Kichin, and others participated in the expedition. The material was processed by A. F. Neprochnova and Yu. P. Neprochnov; the seismogram processing was done at the Zugdidi sea station by G. Ya. Murusidze and V. K. Chichinadze. Orig. art. has: 5 fig. [19]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 08429-67 EWT(1) GW/GD
ACC NR: AT6034360 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0005/0016

AUTHOR: Malovitskiy, Ya. P., Neprochnov, Yu. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparison of seismic and gravimetric data on the structure of the Earth's crust in the Black Sea depression

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Stroyeniye Chernomorskoy vpadiny (Structure of the Black Sea depression); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 5-16

TOPIC TAGS: gravity survey, seismic zoning, Black Sea depression, seismic profiling

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to correlate the Bouguer gravity anomalies with the deep-seated structure of the Earth's crust in the Black Sea depression by comparing data from deep seismic sounding with gravimetric data. Quantitative computations were performed for several profiles intersecting the Black Sea and passing through sectors investigated most thoroughly by seismic methods, assuming that comparison of data would make it possible to determine structural features in the regions of the Black Sea depression for which only gravity data have been available. Four of the resulting seismogeologic profiles of the Earth's crust are shown in the paper. Comparison of theoretically calculated anomalies with those obtained in regions for which deep seismic-sounding data are available shows that good agreement is achieved for the

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L 08429-67
ACC NR: AT6034360

following densities: upper mantle - 3.3 gr/cm^3; basaltic layer - 2.9 gr/cm^3; granitic layer - 2.7 gr/cm^3. Calculations show that the principal influence on the gravity field in the deep-water basin of the Black Sea is the relief and relative thickness of the major layers in the Earth's crust (basaltic layer, depth to the Moho discontinuity). Geophysical zoning of the Black Sea region is proposed which takes into account the geological and geomorphological features of the area. The article also contains a bathymetric map of the Black Sea showing the location of the profiles and a Bouguer gravity-anomaly map. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 04May66/ ORIG REF: 009/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 2/2 ls

L 10376-67 EWT(1) GS

ACC NR: AP7003058 SOURCE CODE: UR/0011/66/000/007/0064/0074

28
27

AUTHOR: Neprochnova, A. F.; Neprochnov, Yu. P.; Yel'nikov, I. N.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Structure of the sedimentary layer of the deep-water depression of the Black Sea to the south of the Crimea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 7, 1966, 64-74

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, earth crust

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the structure of the sedimentary layer of the deep-water depression of the Black Sea to the south of the Crimea. Emphasis is on detailed description of the work along individual profiles rather than on the apparatus or methods used, which have been described in earlier papers. These detailed investigations by the reflected waves method at the boundary of the region without a granite layer revealed that the change of the deep structure of the earth's crust is not reflected in the structure of the upper (2.5-km) layer of sediments. This indicates that the two different sectors of the earth's crust in the Black Sea depression in the investigated area already have long been rigidly connected to one another and have developed as a single unit. Work along one of the profiles made it possible to investigate the southern side of the earlier detected uplift in the sediments.

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.312(262.5)

0925 1947

L 10376-67

ACC NR: AP7003058

This dislocated sector is associated with the zone of contact of the deep granite$_1$ and granite$_2$ layers, which indicates a direct influence of deep processes in the earth's crust on the structure of the sedimentary layer. This region probably is still tectonically active, which is confirmed by a warping of the bottom relief, which is associated with a concentration of earthquake foci. Further southward the sedimentary layer of the Black Sea depression has a simple, almost horizontally stratified structure. The echo sounding measurements of the relief of the bottom on the FTA "Laloga" were carried out under the direction of O. V. Mikhaylov. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 19Jul65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 JB

ACC NR: AT6034512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0135/0146

AUTHOR: Goncharov, V. P.; Neprochnova, A. F.; Neprochnov, Yu. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Bottom geomorphology and the deep-seated structure of the Black Sea basin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye nauk o Zemle. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnym issledovaniyam zemnoy kory i verkhney mantii. Glubinnoye stroyeniye Kavkaza (Abyssal structure of the Caucasus). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 135-146

TOPIC TAGS: Mohorovicic discontinuity, earth crust, granitic layer, basaltic layer, sedimentary complex, seismic velocity, geomorphology / Black Sea Basin

ABSTRACT: A large part of this paper summarizes the results of geomorphological investigations conducted in the years 1956—1963 and discusses the tectonics of the Black Sea basin. The article includes schematic geomorphologic and tectonic maps of the Black Sea depression. Part of the paper reviews the deep-seated structure of the depression on the basis of data from deep seismic sounding conducted since 1957. The sedimentary complex is characterized by a low mean velocity of seismic waves (3—3.5 km/sec). The boundaries velocity (V_b) in the granitic layer, found only along the basin periphery, is 5.8—6.3 km/sec. Two stages of this layer with V_b = 5.8—6 and 6.3 km/sec were established recently south of the Crimea. The basaltic layer, 12—18-km thick in the eastern and 5—6-km thick in the western Black Sea, is characterized by a boundary velocity of 6.6—7 km/sec. For the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034512

Mohorovicic discontinuity, V_b = 8—8.2 km/sec. A map of the thickness of the sedimentary complex and the Earth's crust is given in the text. The article also contains a schematic cross section of the Earth's crust through the central part of the Black Sea basin. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [WA-794]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb66/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6031372 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0153/0157

AUTHOR: Kovylin, V. M.; Neprochnov, Yu. P.; Udintsev, G. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of ultrasonic waves to study the layering and speed of propagation of elastic waves in ocean sediments

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Geoakustika; ispol'zovaniye zvuka i ul'trazvuka v seysmologii, seysmorazvedke i gornom dele (Geoacoustics; the use of sound and ultrasound in seismology, seismic prospecting, and mining). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 153-157

TOPIC TAGS: underwater explosion, ocean acoustics, oceanographic equipment, oceanographic ship, ultrasonic wave propagation

ABSTRACT: Experiments carried out by the Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR to determine the speed of propagation of elastic waves and layering of ocean-bottom sediments are described. The speed was measured both in the laboratory, using core samples, and also directly on the ocean floor. The work began in 1957 and has continued since that time. Measurement of speeds of elastic waves in core samples was carried out using a UZS-2 seismoscope. Each core is sampled at 1 cm intervals along its length. The maximum experimental error in this series of tests is found to be 1.6%. Speeds range from

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6031372

1430 to 1620 m/sec. Results are given of tests on a 15 m long core. To measure the speed of elastic waves directly on the ocean bottom, a special apparatus was constructed, consisting of a supporting frame carrying the ultrasonic source and receiver. Signals from the receiver are carried by cable to the ship and recorded on a seismoscope. The source is usually buried to a depth of 50 cm in the sediments, and the separation between source and receiver is 50 cm. The last section discusses some problems of using commercial sounding devices in experimental studies. In recent years, a phototelegraphic recorder, "Ladoga", has been successfully used both in depth soundings and for studies of layering in the ocean sediments. This apparatus has been used on the *Vityaz'* in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and on the *Petr Lebedev* and *Batayak* in the Atlantic. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08,13/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

NEPROCHNOV, Yu.P.; NEPROCHNOVA, A.F.; ZVEREV,S.M.; MIRONOVA, V.I.; BOKUN, R.A.; CHEKUNOV, A.V.

Recent data on the crustal structure of the Black Sea trough, south of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:561-564 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.

ACC NR: AP7003058 SOURCE CODE: UR/0011/66/000/007/0064/0074

28
27

AUTHOR: Neprochnova, A. F.; Neprochnov, Yu. P.; Yel'nikov, I. N.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Structure of the sedimentary layer of the deep-water depression of the Black Sea to the south of the Crimea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 7, 1966, 64-74

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, earth crust

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the structure of the sedimentary layer of the deep-water depression of the Black Sea to the south of the Crimea. Emphasis is on detailed description of the work along individual profiles rather than on the apparatus or methods used, which have been described in earlier papers. These detailed investigations by the reflected waves method at the boundary of the region without a granite layer revealed that the change of the deep structure of the earth's crust is not reflected in the structure of the upper (2.5-km) layer of sediments. This indicates that the two different sectors of the earth's crust in the Black Sea depression in the investigated area already have long been rigidly connected to one another and have developed as a single unit. Work along one of the profiles made it possible to investigate the southern side of the earlier detected uplift in the sediments.

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.312(262.5)

0225 1944

L 10376-67
ACC NR: AP7003058

This dislocated sector is associated with the zone of contact of the deep granite1 and granite2 layers, which indicates a direct influence of deep processes in the earth's crust on the structure of the sedimentary layer. This region probably is still tectonically active, which is confirmed by a warping of the bottom relief, which is associated with a concentration of earthquake foci. Further southward the sedimentary layer of the Black Sea depression has a simple, almost horizontally stratified structure. The echo sounding measurements of the relief of the bottom on the FTA "Laloga" were carried out under the direction of O. V. Mikhaylov. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 19Jul65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 TB

L 33343-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6007652 SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/001/0098/0108

AUTHOR: Neprochnov, Yu. P.; Neprochnova, A. F.; Lunarskiy, G. K.; Mikhno, M. F.; Murasidze, G. Ya.; Chichinadze, V. K.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR); Institute of Geophysics AN GruzSSR (Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust in the eastern region of the Black Sea on the basis of seismic depth soundings

SOURCE: Okeanologiya v.6, no. 1, 1966, 98-108

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, seismology, hodograph

ABSTRACT: The work was performed using sea and shore recording stations. The Institute of Oceanology's ships "Akademik Vavilov" and "Akademik Obruchev" were used as sea recording stations. The recording devices on both ships included: hydrophones with preliminary amplifiers and seismic depth sounding stations designed by the Institute of Physics of the Earth (Institut fiziki zemli), each consisting of two low-frequency amplifiers, two medium-frequency amplifiers, and one sonic amplifier. The hydrophones were submerged to a depth of 80 m. The shore stations were located in Sukhumi and Zugdidi. Explosions of trotyl charges weighing 130 kg were used as a source for seismic waves. Using four recorded wave groups, three sections of the earth's crust were ex-

UDC: 550.311

Card 1/2

L 33343-66

ACC NR: AF6007652 8

plored. The study of seismograms and hodographs disclosed that the three sections crossed heterogeneous zones of complex geological formations. However, positively plot-refracted boundary lines were not sufficiently accurate, although some conclusions about the depth structure of the sections could be made. The cross-section of the earth crust explored consists of sedimentary and "basaltic" beds. Eastward lies a "granitic" bed. The most important characteristic of this region's earth structure is the big upheaval of the "granitic" bed, buried under a 4-km mass of sedimentation. It could be considered as a remainder of the trans-Caucasian geoanticline. Another upheaval of smaller size is located in the vicinity of the Gudaut shole. In addition to the authors, G. N. Shchepletsov, G. S. Strizhenok, M. A. Zayonchkovskiy, N. I. Kichin, and others participated in the expedition. The material was processed by A. F. Neprochnova and Yu. P. Neprochnov; the seismogram processing was done at the Zugdidi sea station by G. Ya. Murusidze and V. K. Chichinadze. Orig. art. has: 5 fig. [19]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0135/0146

AUTHOR: Goncharov, V. P.; Neprochnova, A. F.; Neprochnov, Yu. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Bottom geomorphology and the deep-seated structure of the Black Sea basin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye nauk o Zemle. Nauchnyy sovet po kompleksnym issledovaniyam zemnoy kory i verkhney mantii. Glubinnoye stroyeniye Kavkaza (Abyssal structure of the Caucasus). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 135-146

TOPIC TAGS: Mohorovicic discontinuity, earth crust, granitic layer, basaltic layer, sedimentary complex, seismic velocity, geomorphology / Black Sea Basin

ABSTRACT: A large part of this paper summarizes the results of geomorphological investigations conducted in the years 1956—1963 and discusses the tectonics of the Black Sea basin. The article includes schematic geomorphologic and tectonic maps of the Black Sea depression. Part of the paper reviews the deep-seated structure of the depression on the basis of data from deep seismic sounding conducted since 1957. The sedimentary complex is characterized by a low mean velocity of seismic waves (3—3.5 km/sec). The boundaries velocity (V_b) in the granitic layer, found only along the basin periphery, is 5.8—6.3 km/sec. Two stages of this layer with V_b = 5.8—6 and 6.3 km/sec were established recently south of the Crimea. The basaltic layer, 12—18-km thick in the eastern and 5—6-km thick in the western Black Sea, is characterized by a boundary velocity of 6.6—7 km/sec. For the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034512

Mohorovicic discontinuity, V_b = 8—8.2 km/sec. A map of the thickness of the sedimentary complex and the Earth's crust is given in the text. The article also contains a schematic cross section of the Earth's crust through the central part of the Black Sea basin. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [WA-794]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb66/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002311 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/003/0448/0451

AUTHOR: Movchan, B. A.; Nerodenko, L. M.

ORG: Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Equality of activation energies for delayed fracture, steady-state creep and climb of dislocations in high-alloy steels

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 448-451

TOPIC TAGS: crystal dislocation, creep, high alloy steel, material fracture

ABSTRACT: The authors studies the interrelationship between polygonization parameters in cast high-alloy steels for strength and creep properties at temperatures 5% above the melting point under relatively high stresses. Equality is established between the activiation energies for polygonization, delayed fracture and steady-state creep. The resultant data are treated from the standpoint of the mechanism of thermally activated dislocation climb as determined from the rate at which the processes studied take place. The alloys studied were Kh17N17 (0.05-0.07% C, 0.6-0.7% Si, 16.5-18% Cr, 16.5-17.5% Ni, remainder--iron) and Kh15N37 (0.05-0.07% C, 0.6-0.7% Si, 37.0-38.0% Ni, 15.0-16% Cr, remainder--iron) additionally alloyed with manganese, tungsten and molybdenum. The alloying elements were added in identical

UDC: 548.0:539

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ACC NR: AP7002311

quantities (1.7 and 3.4 at.%) during melting to study the effect of these elements on the mobility of defects in an iron-chromium-nickel solid solution. Cast specimens of standard size were used for mechanical tests of delayed fracture. The tests for Kh17N17 alloys were conducted at T=600° with σ=25 kg/mm^2, while tests of Kh15N37 alloys were conducted at T=650° with σ=25 kg/mm^2. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 formula and 1 table. [JPRS: 37,415]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 27Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

"Organizing Disassembly and Assembly Work During Repairs"

Tank, No. 1, 1953

MEPROKIN, V.I.

Course of meteorological elements during the solar eclipse of June 30, 1954. Biul.VAGO no.20:27-31 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Eclipses, Solar--1954)
(Meteorology--Observations)

LIDIN, A., sterzhenshchik (Tambov); NEPROYKIN, V., tokar' (Tambov); FEDOROV, N., brigadir slesarey (Tambov)

The plant committee is responsible too! Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.2:7-8 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zavod "Tambovkhimmash."

2850. NEPRYAKHIN G.G. Med. Inst., Severo-Osetinsk. • Basophil fuchsinophil granulation of the neural tissue and the mast cells (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. (Moscow) 1956, 18/1 (26-35) Illus. 5

Comparative investigations were made with material fixed in 10% formaldehyde (from biopsy, autopsy and animal experiments); after embedding in paraffin the material was submitted to staining by 3 different methods, viz.: conventional haematoxylin, fuchsin and thionin staining. For fuchsin staining 2 solutions were

Chair of Histology, Severo-Osetinsk Med. Inst.

2850 CONT.

used, viz.: (1) 0.1 ml. basic fuchsin on 100.0 ml. 10% alcohol, adding 5.0 ml. carbolic acid; (2) 1-2.0 ml. highly basic fuchsin on 80 ml. distilled water, 10.0 ml. 1% acetic acid and 10.0 ml. 5% aqueous carbolic acid solution. Sections were stained in these solutions and then, without washing in water, stained for 1 min. with methyl green (1.0 ml. methyl green on 400.0 ml. distilled water and 50.0 ml. 1% acetic acid and 50.0 ml. 5% aqueous solution of carbolic acid). They were then washed with distilled water, dried with filter paper and, after xylol-chloroform, embedded in neutral balsam (beware of alcohol and aceton, which impede staining). For thionin staining, too, 2 solutions were used analogous to fuchsin staining but different in that the 2nd solution of thionin was 5-10 times stronger than the fuchsin solution. Basophil-fuchsinophil granulation is ruby red (demonstrable only with fuchsin but not with thionin). It was demonstrable in the following intra- cellular and extracellular cerebral localizations: the endothelium of the capillaries and the smaller veins, the adventitia, the ganglion cells of the cerebral cortex, the astrocytic glia and the oligodendroglia, exudate cells of the arachnoid and the pia mater, and in perivascular zones in the cerebrum and the spinal cord. It was not seen in the epithelium of the chorioid plexus and in the ependyma; nor was it demonstrable in other organs (nor in embryos). Diseases associated with hypoxia caused particularly marked granulation. In mast cells, too, basophil-fuchsinophil granulation was clearly demonstrable. These cells form a physiological trophic metabolic system and connect the connective tissue with blood and lymph vessels, which also play an important part in pathological conditions.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 1*)

NEPRYAKHIN, G. G.

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. S

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69588.

Author : Nepryakhin, G.G.
Inst :
Title : The Lipofuscin Basophilic Granulation.

Orig Pub: Arkhiv Patologii, 1957, Vol. 19, No 3, 64-65.

Abstract: With the use of the author's combined method of demonstrating the basophilic granulation of nerve cells and mast cells, it has been shown that lipofuscin (L), in addition to pigment, contains a special basophilic granulation. L can combine not only with basophilic granulation but also with other substances. It is a complex protein-pigment compound, sometimes containing an admixture of iron and fat (liver, brain). "Green pigment"

Card : 1/2 Chair Histology, Severno-Osetinskij Med. Inst.

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G., prof.

Lipoproteinosis of the brain in rheumatic fever and its significance.
Kaz.med.zhur. no.5:19-24 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.G.Nepryakhin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BRAIN--DISEASES)
(LIPIDOSIS)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G. (Kazan')

Mast cells in the nervous system. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 10:53-59 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.G. Nepryakhin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (MAST CELLS)

NEPHYAKHIN, G.G.; LEYTES, B.G.

Case of defective development of the large vessels of the heart. Khirurgiia 36 no.3:115-117 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(CORONARY VESSELS—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G., prof. SHVAREVA, A.I., assistent; KRIVTSUN, V.P., ordinator

Clinical aspects and pathomorphology of the first attack of rheumatism in a 14-month-old child. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6: 50-52 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. Ye.N.Korovayev), kafedra fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - prof. K.A.Svyatkina) i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.G.Nepryakhin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G., prof. (Kazan')

Causes of death of the fetus and the newborn; from materials of the second All-Union Conference of Pathoanatomists; January 22-26, 1962 in Minsk. Kaz.med.zhur. no.3:98-99 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(FETUS, DEATH OF) (INFANTS (NEWBORN)—MORTALITY)

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G. (Kazan')

Sudan staining of lipids and lipproteins. Arkh. pat. no.2: 77-79 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. kafedroy - prof. G.G. Nepryakhin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G., prof.

Scientific and civic activity of Professor N.M.Liubimov (1852-1906); on the 110th anniversary of his birth. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:84-87 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.G. Neprykhin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NEPRYAKHIN, G.G. (Kazan')

Imperative practical readjustment of the teaching of pathological anatomy in medical institutes. Arkh.pat. 27 no.7:80-82 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

BRATERSKAYA, G.N.; NEPRYAKHIN, V.A.

Condenser discharge welding of silver-nickel and silver contactors. Avtom. svar. 18 no.5:53-54 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya (for Braterskaya).
2. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR. (for Nepryakhin).

NEPRYAKHIN, Ye.M.

Soil districts of southern Tomsk Province. Uch.zap.TGU no.36:171-185 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Tomsk Province—Soils)

NEPRYAKHIN, Ye.M.

Gray podzolized forest soils of southern and southeastern Tomsk Province. Uch.zap.TGU no.36:186-209 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tomsk Province—Forest soils)

NEPRYAKHIN, Ye.M.

Soils in the area of the Asino Repair and Supply Station in Tomsk Province. Uch.zap.TGU no.36:210-218 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tomsk Province—Soils)

NEPRYAKHINA, A. T., TOPCHIYEV, A. V., PAUSHKIN, Y. M., VISHNYAKOVA, T. P., ANA'IIYEV, A. A. (SECTION IV)

"Principal Regularit es of High-Temperature Thermal and Catalytic Pyrolysis of Hydrocarbons in Molten Metals and a Free Volume."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York.

NEPRYAKHINA, A. V.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Diene Hydrocarbons of Benzine Produced by Oxidation Cracking." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR, 20 Apr 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 11 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

Nepryakhina, A. V.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-16

Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31908

Author : Glushnev V. Ye., Nepryakhina A. V.

Inst : Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Chemical Composition of Gasolines of Primary Oxidative Cracking

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta nefti AN SSSR, 1954, 4, 31-37

Abstract: Bibliography 7 references.

Card 1/1

GLUSHNEV, V.Ye.; NEPRYAKHINA, A.V.; ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Characteristics of hydrocarbon composition of gasolines of oxidative cracking and reforming. Trudy Inst.nefti 4:38-46 '54.
(Gasoline) (Hydrocarbons) (MLRA 8:1)

DUBROVAY, K.K. [deceased]; NEPRYAKHINA, A.V.; ANAN'YEV, P.G.; DMITRIYEVSKIY, N.N.

Low-temperature oxidizing cracking of petroleum. Trudy Inst.nefti 12: 321-333 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Cracking process)

84857

S/062/60/000/010/010/018
B015/B064

11.1210

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Paushkin, Ya. M., Neprvakhina, A. V., Anan'yev, P. G., and Dmitrevskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Reactions of Hydrocarbons in Metallic Melts. Information 1. Acceleration and Inhibition of the Cracking of n-Heptane in Molten Aluminum and Sodium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 10, pp. 1838-1843

TEXT: Conversions of n-heptane in molten sodium and aluminum were investigated by means of a continuously operating apparatus (Fig. 2). The metal was introduced into the reaction vessel, after which it was molten, and n-heptane vapor was continuously let through. The experimental results obtained (Table 1) show that the widest possible conversion of n-heptane takes place in aluminum, and that the conversion rises with temperature and contact time; at 700°C, for example, it is 65.3%, and at 800°C it approaches 100%. Sodium has an inhibitory effect upon n-heptane

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Reactions of Hydrocarbons in Metallic Melts. Information 1. Acceleration and Inhibition of the Cracking of n-Heptane in Molten Aluminum and Sodium

S/062/60/000/010/010/018
B015/B064

pyrolysis. The composition of the gases (Tables 2,3) also indicates the different character of the effects of sodium and aluminum. While the composition of the pyrolysis gas obtained by the contact with aluminum does not greatly differ from that of the gas produced by thermal pyrolysis (40-44% olefins, 12.22% hydrogen), the gas obtained after the contact with the sodium melt does not contain any unsaturated hydrocarbons, and consists chiefly of hydrogen (75-85%). Cracking is inhibited in the pyrolysis of n-heptane in the presence of sodium; this is explained by the fact that first (300-800°C) organo-sodium compounds are formed while hydrogen is separated, The latter reacts immediately with the olefins, thus inhibiting cracking (which is a chain reaction accelerated by olefins). No liquid reaction products are formed in the pyrolysis of n-heptane in molten sodium, and the n-heptane emerging from the reaction vessel remains unchanged (Table 4). Liquid reaction products are obtained by the contact with the aluminum melt. At 700°C, these products consist of unsaturated aromatic compounds, which, at 800°C, are replaced

84857

Reactions of Hydrocarbons in Metallic Melts. Information 1. Acceleration and Inhibition of the Cracking of n-Heptane in Molten Aluminum and Sodium

S/062/60/000/010/010/018
B015/B064

by highly aromatized compounds. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references: 7 Soviet, 3 US, 1 British, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1959

Card 3/3

29410
S/081/61/000/017/130/166
B117/B102

5.3300

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Paushkin, Ya. M., Nepryakhina, A. V., Anan'yev, P. G., Dmitriyevskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Acceleration and retardation of n-heptane cracking in molten aluminum and sodium at 300 - 800°C

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 465, abstract 17M153 (Tr. In-ta nefti. AN SSSR, v. 14, 1960, 5-11)

TEXT: The pyrogenic conversion of n-heptane (I) in molten Al and Na was found to take place selectively, depending on the metal used. Al promotes the cracking of I: The degree of conversion amounts to 95 %, as compared to 57 % in pyrolysis. The thermal decomposition of I is strongly retarded by Na: At 600 - 800°C, the degree of conversion reaches 5- 6 % only. The gas obtained by pyrolysis of I in Al contains 40 - 44 % of olefins and 12 - 22 % of H_2. Conversion of Na yields gas containing 75 - 85 % of H_2, which contains virtually no olefins. A diagram of the device is enclosed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NEPRYAKHINA A. V.

DUBROVAI, Karoly; NEPRIJAHINA, A.V. [Nepryakhina, A.V.]; ANANEV, P.G. [Anan'yev, P.G.]; DMITREVSZKIJ, N.N. [Dmitrevskiy, N.N.]

Low-temperature oxidation cracking of mineral oil. Magy kem lap 15 no.2:54-60 F '60.

81726
S/020/60/133/01/37/070
B011/B003

5.3200

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Paushkin, Ya. M., Nepryakhina, A. V., Anan'yev, P. G., Dmitrevskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Retardation of Hydrocarbon Cracking in Molten Sodium and in Potassium Hydroxide

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 1, pp. 134 - 137

TEXT: The authors studied the conversion of n-heptane and cyclohexene at atmospheric and increased pressures in an autoclave in the presence of sodium and KOH. For comparison, they give the results of n-heptane cracking in the presence of molten aluminum. n-Heptane vapor was continuously blown through a layer of molten metal or through a packing of KOH. At 700-800°C, the vapor had a contact time of ~ 0.5 sec. KOH was applied to active charcoal of the type КАД (KAD). The authors describe the quality of the products used. Table 1 shows that the cracking of n-heptane is inhibited by Na and KOH even at 800°C. The conversion is only 5-7% as compared to 34-57% without Na or KOH. Unchanged n-heptane was

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Retardation of Hydrocarbon Cracking in Molten Sodium and in Potassium Hydroxide S/020/60/133/01/37/070
B011/B003

obtained as a condensate from this cracking. No liquid products are formed. The cracking gas largely differs from that of thermal cracking: the hydrogen content amounts to 60-85% apart from a low content of unsaturated hydrocarbons. n-Heptane is radically changed when it comes into contact with aluminum. The conversion increases with rising temperature and duration of the experiment: at 700°C = 65.3%, at 800°C almost 100%. This is almost the double amount of experiments without aluminum. Both gaseous and liquid products as well as condensation products including carbides are formed. The authors assume that at the initial stage organo-sodium compounds are formed between 300 and 800°C under the separation of hydrogen. The cracking is inhibited by the addition of H_2 to the olefins in statu nascendi (see Scheme). Cyclohexene was exposed to a temperature of 400 or 500°C and a pressure rising from 20 to 70 atm, after which the autoclave was gradually cooled. The experiments were performed with and without sodium. At 500°C, cyclohexene is completely resinified without Na (specific gravity of 0.9103), 2% of gaseous products being formed. Slight changes occur in the presence of Na: The iodine number decreases, and about 1.4% of gases are formed.

4

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81726

Retardation of Hydrocarbon Cracking in Molten Sodium and in Potassium Hydroxide

S/020/60/133/01/37/070
B011/B003

There are 5 tables and 12 references: 7 Soviet, 4 American, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1960

Card 3/3

S/062/61/000/012/005/012
B118/B147

AUTHORS: Paushkin, Ya. M., Topchiyev, A. V., Nepryakhina, A. V., Anan'yev, P. G., and Dmitrevskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Acceleration and slowing down of hydrocarbon cracking in various media

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 12, 1961, 2204 - 2209

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of various metallic media on the thermal cracking of hydrocarbons. These media were intended to inhibit the thermal instability. The conversion of n-heptane in the presence of Na, KOH, Al, and Sn at atmospheric pressure was studied and, for comparison, the results of n-heptane cracking without metals and on activated КАД (KAD) and БАУ (BAU) charcoal are listed. At a given temperature and rate, n-heptane vapors were continuously passed through molten metal or coal saturated with KOH. Results are presented in Figs. 1, 2. The mechanism of action of inhibiting additions may be explained as follows: Chain rupture is apparently due to a conversion of alkali metals with

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Acceleration and slowing...

free radicals or to their saturation with hydrogen separated on hydrocarbon interaction. According to the given mechanism, alkali hydroxides can be reduced into metals by hydrocarbons. The effect of tri-iso-butyl aluminum as catalyst on n-heptane cracking at 500°C and 600°C was also studied. The catalyst concentration was 0.006 - 0.035 moles per mole of n-heptane or 0.8 - 4.7 g per 100 milliliters of n-heptane. Addition of tri-iso-butyl aluminum was found to reduce slightly the cracking rate of $n\text{-}C_7H_{16}$. The concentrations used yielded almost the same results.

A. V. Frost (Uspekhi khimii, 7, 956 (1939); A. I. Dintses et al. (Zh. obshch. khimii, 7, 12, 1754 (1937); A. D. Stepukhovich (Dokl. AN SSSR, 90, 2, 213 (1953); A. D. Stepukhovich, E. S. Shver (Dokl. AN SSSR, 89, 6, 1067 (1953); V. A. Poltarak, V. V. Voyevodskiy (Dokl. AN SSSR, 21, 589 (1953)) are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 28 references: 19 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F. J. Stubbs, C. Hinshelwood, Proc. Roy Soc., A224, 7, 283 (1953); K. U. Ingold, E. J. Stubbs, C. N. Hinshelwood Proc. Roy. Soc., A203, 486 (1951); F. Y. Stubbs, C. N. Hinshelwood, Proc. Roy. Soc., A200, 458 (1950).

Card 2/3

Acceleration and slowing...

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1961

Fig. 1. Dependence of n-heptane conversion on temperature and medium: (1) Na; (2) KOH on KAD activated charcoal; (3) KAD; (4) without metal; (5) Al; (6) Sn; (a) conversion, % by weight.

Fig. 2. Dependence of n-heptane conversion at 700°C on time of contact with: (1) BAU; (2) BAU + KOH; (3) KAD + KOH; (4) tin; (a) conversion, % by weight.

Card 3/0[illegible]

PAUSHKIN, Ya.M.; VISHNYAKOVA, T.P.; SMIRNOV, A.P.; ANAN'YEV, P.G.; NEPRYAKHINA, A.V.

Recent developments in the cracking of hydrocarbons; cracking with heat given off and cracking cut off at high temperatures. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:118-128 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

NOVIKOV, A.N.; NEPSHA, A.V.; RODGOL'TS, Yu.S.; KORZHENEVSKIY, A.I.; GUL'YEV, G.F.; KOZIN, G.N.; KUDRINA, A.P.

Valuable contribution of inventors and efficiency promoters in the improved technical level of enterprises of refractories. Ogneupory 29 no. 5:194-196 '64.

Resin-dolomite-magnesite unfired refractories for steel smelting converters with a top oxygen blow. Ibid.:197-200 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Novikov, Nepsha, Rodgol'ts). 2. Zavod "Magnezit" (for Korzhenevskiy). 3. Zavod "Krovorozhstal'" (for Gul'yev, Kozin, Kudrina).

NEPSHA, F.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Sanitary-hygienic characteristics of labor conditions in electric shearing of sheep. Gig. sanit. 28 no.2:102-103 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz otdela sanitarii i gigiyeny Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

L 11986-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP6000782 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/009/0111/0111

AUTHOR: Nepsha, F. F.; Utebekova, N. R.

ORG: Kazakh Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene (Kazakhskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny)

TITLE: Air sampling methods during chemical treatment of plants

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 9, 1965, 111

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural engineering, plant disease control, air sampler

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a device to facilitate air sampling from a moving tractor (or other vehicle) under field conditions. The device includes rotameters taken from aspirators (produced at the Krasnogvardeyets Plant), two 20 m rubber hoses, a 2 m wooden pole and a metal T-piece inserted into the air filter pipe of the tractor during air sampling. The long hoses (20 m length) are connected at one end to a T-piece and to rotameters at the other end. Short hoses (length not given) are connected to absorbers at one end and to rotameters at the other end. The short hoses with the absorbers are tied to a wooden pole at the proper distance from the ground to allow air sampling at the

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.63:613.15-074:542.73(048.1)

L 11986-66

ACC NR: AP6000782

breathing level. With 4 rotameters graduated from 0.1 to 20 l/min, air intake rates are measured accurately and two air samples may be taken at the same time. Only one operator instead of two is required and the tractor does not have to be stopped every 10 to 15 min as in the case of conventional air sampling devices. The authors recommend that the medical industry organize the production of dry rotameters for laboratory use in rural sanitation epidemiological stations. Orig. art. has: None

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 26125-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m) IJP(c) JD/AW/JG/GG/WH
ACC NR: AP6015803 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/010/0401/0404

AUTHOR: Sherstkov, Yu. A.; Nepsha, V. I.; Nikiforov, A. Ye.; Cherepanov, V. I.

ORG: Ural State University (Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

55
6

TITLE: Influence of an external electric field on the EPR signals of pairs of exchange-coupled chromium ions in ruby 15

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 10, 1966, 401-404

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, line splitting, corundum, chromium, resonance absorption, exchange reaction

ABSTRACT: The use of an effect predicted theoretically by one of the authors (Nikiforov, Fiz. tverdogo tela v. 7, 1248, 1965), consisting in nonlinear splitting of EPR signals of pairs of exchange-coupled Cr^{3+} ions in corundum, is proposed for a unique interpretation of the many weaker supplementary EPR signals in corundum due to pairs of exchange-coupled chromium ions. The effect was used to investigate experimentally the spectral regions from 480 to 680 G and from 850 to 1200 G in a corundum crystal containing 0.05% chromium by weight. The RE 1301 apparatus was used for the measurement. For $H \parallel E \parallel C_3$ (H and E are the electric and magnetic field intensities and C_3 the corundum optical axis) the influence of the electric field was observed in five signals at 525, 590, 926, 994, and 1093 G. From plots of the derivative of the absorption signal and of the theoretical dependence of the splittings of the EPR signals

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L 26125-66

ACC NR: AP6015803

on E for the transitions for which nonzero line splitting is possible, as well as from other experimental data, it is deduced that the signals are due to pairs and not to iron and manganese impurities. It is deduced that a combination of the method of measuring signal splitting in an electric field (which determines the type of transition) and methods involving temperature and angle measurements will make it possible to relate the observed signals to concrete pairs, and that investigations of the observed effect in magnetically dilute crystals, over a wide range of magnetic fields, will yield more complete information on the exchange interaction of paramagnetic ions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

NEPSO, B.M.

Use of a siphon for suction filtering. Khim. v shkole 15 no.6: 70-71 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g.Krasnodar.
(Filters and filtration) (Siphons)

ZELENKA, J., MUDr.; TOMES, D.; NEPUSTIL, B.; JILKOVA, B.

Possible toxic effects of neomycin administered orally in infantile diarrhea. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.6:538-541 Ja'65.

1. Detske oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Chebu (vedouci: MUDr. J. Zelenka) a Klinika chorob krcnich, usnich a nosnich lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Plzni (prednosta: prof. dr. F. Kotyza).

NEPUSTIL, Bohumir, PhDr.

Special libraries and bibliographic-information service in public health. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.10:595-599 Oct 56.

1. Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi.
(LIBRARIES, MEDICAL,
in Czech. (Cz))
(BIBLIOGRAPHY,
med. bibliographic serv. in Czech. (Cz))

JETEL, Milos; NEPUSTIL, Bohumir

On the problem of morbidity among Gypsy children in the Cheb Region. Cesk.pediat.16 no.3:276-280 Mr '61.

1. Detske oddeleni OUNZ Cheb, primar MUDr. J. Zelenka.
(PEDIATRICS)
(ETHNOLOGY)

NEPYSHNEVSKAYA, V.V.

Results of immunological study of toxoplasmosis in persons having occupational contact with animals, birds and some types of animal raw material. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:146-147 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut.

MARKOVA, I.A.; NEPYSHNEVSKAYA, V.V.; STUKALOVA, L.A.

Materials of examinations for toxoplasmosis in children with oligophrenia. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 51:111-116 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Markova, Nepyshnevskaya). 2. Kafedra psikhiatrii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Stukalova).

NEPYSHEVSKAYA, V.V.

Results of serological examination of commercial fur-bearing animals for toxoplasmosis. Trudy TSIU 68:68-69 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.; MARKOVA, I.A.; NEPYSHNEVSKAYA, V.V.

Distribution of toxoplasmosis in Voronezh Province. Trudy TSIU 68:73-76 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

AUTHORS: Nepyshnevskiy, V. M., Sinayskiy, G. M. S/064/59/000/08/06/021 B115/B017

TITLE: Production of Foam Polystyrene by Means of Unsaturated Low-boiling Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 8, pp 672-674 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the investigation made by A. A. Berlin (Ref 1) was the development of a technological process for the production of foam polystyrene as an insulating and building material for radio engineering without using pressure. At present, two main processes are known for the production of foam polystyrene. In the first method foam formers which decompose at increased temperatures (e.g. dinitrile of azodiisobutyric acid and ammonium carbonate) are used, and in the second method (Refs 1,2) polystyrene is saturated with gases or easily volatile solvents. Polystyrene saturated with these products is foamed in perforated molds by heating to 100°. The applicability of the fractions C_4, C_5 and C_6 of stable gasoline as saturation substances and of various methods for the production of polystyrene saturated with saturated easily volatile hydrocarbons is investigated. The method of saturating emulsified polystyrene with butane proved to be the most convenient. Emulsified poly-

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Production of Foam Polystyrene by Means of Unsaturated Low-boiling Hydrocarbons

S/064/59/000/08/06/021
B115/B017

styrene according to TU MKhP 1827-51 and the butane fraction of Tuymazy gasoline were used as initial material. The scheme of the apparatus is shown (Fig). The experiments carried out are described. G. M. Shkol'nik who participated in designing the molds for foaming is mentioned. The tests of the foam materials were made in agreement with the requirements and the methods VTU MKhP SSSR 3691-54 and TU MKhP SSSR 3202-54 with the foam material plates PS-4 and PS-1. The physical and mechanical properties of foam polystyrene depend on the temperature of saturation, the saturation limit, and the conditions on pouring the initial material into the molds. The optimum values are given. Also the optimum amount of the butane fraction and the dependence of the maximum compression strength of foam polystyrene obtained by the introduction of 8-10% of the butane fraction at 110° on the volume weight (Table) are given. The percentage of the pores connected with one another was gasometrically determined and calculated by means of an equation. The results show that foam polystyrene obtained under the conditions described contained 10-20% of pores connected with one another. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial VNIISK (Voronezh Branch of the VNIISK)

Card 2/2

34131
S/138/62/000/002/001/009
A051/A126

15.9201

AUTHORS: Litvin, Yu.A.; Nepyshnevskiy, V.M.; Sinayskiy, G.M.

TITLE: Viscosity change of the reacting mass in isoprene polymerization

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1962, 1 - 4

TEXT: Results of an investigation on the viscosity change of the reacting mass during isoprene rubber synthesis are submitted. The change is studied with respect to the duration of polymerization, polymer content, isoprene supply conditions and temperature. The isoprene polymerization was carried out in 3-liter autoclaves made of 1X9T18H (1Kh9T18N) steel, with anchor type mixers. The molecular weight of the polymer was determined according to the viscosimetric method and calculated from the formula: $M = 5 + 1.162\ h$, where h is the characteristic viscosity. The PB-2 (RV-2) rotational viscosimeter was used for continuous measurement of the viscosity. The viscosity of the ПН-6 (PN-6) calibrating liquid was measured with a Kepler rheoviscosimeter. Experiments showed that one of the main factors determining the absolute viscosity of the reacting mass is the concentration of the monomer. The absolute viscosity does not exceed 30 - 40 poise and coincides with the viscosities of solutions in the

Card 1/2

Viscosity change of the reacting mass in ....

same concentrations of natural rubber and stabilized synthetic isoprene rubber, with a polymer content in the reacting mass of up to 6 - 17% by weight. With further concentration of the polymer, the viscosity of the reacting mass sharply increases, reaching values exceeding 1,000 poise at 20% by weight. The concentration dependence of the viscosity of the synthetic isoprene and natural rubber solutions is the same within the range of up to 20%. For concentrations of the synthetic isoprene rubber solutions in n-heptane of 10, 15 and 20%, the viscosity in the temperature interval -5 + + 45°C decreases by a factor of 2 - 2.3. There are 7 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the most recent English-language publication reads as follows: C.T. Winchester, Natsyn Pilot Plant Ind. a. Eng. Chem. 51, no. 2, 97 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Voronezh Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

KOROTKOV, A.A.; NEPYSHNEVSKIY, V.M.

Synthesis of trialkylaluminum from aluminum halides and lithium organic compounds. Plast.massy no.6:46-48 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

NERAD, M.

"Tables for Determination of Average Annual Mine Capacity." p. 4 (RUDY, Vol. 2, No. 1, Jan. 1954) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

NERAD, M.

"New Mining Methods and Tasks of the Control Departments Surveying and Measurement." p. 95. Praha, Vol. 2, no. 4, Apr. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

NERAD, Milan, inz.

New dressing plant in Rudnany starting continuous operation. Rudy 12 no.5:162-163 My '64.

NERAD, R.; JERABEK, F.

Comparative tests of a ditch-digger for drains. II. (To be contd.) p.235

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. (Ministerstvo zemedelstiv a lesniho hospodarstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol.9, no.10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.12
Dec. 1959
Uncl.

NERAD, R.; JERABEK, F.

Comparative tests of ditching machines. III. p. 254.

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.

Uncl.

HRBAD, Vladimir; SKAUNIC, Vladimir; CHROBAKOVA, Hana

Relation of prothrombin complex factors to cholesterol level in the blood. Cas. lek. cesk. 99 no.17:532-534 22 Ap '60.

1. I. interni klinika v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jan Rehor.
(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(PROTHROMBIN)

NERAD, V.; BARTOS, V.; CHROBAKOVA, H.; za technicke spoluprace HNIZDOVE, D.

A contribution to the problem of hemorrhage in liver diseases. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.1:49-53 F '61.

1. I interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jan Rehor.
(LIVER DISEASES complications) (HEMORRHAGE etiology)

NERAD, V.; GROH, J.; Technicka spoluprace HORALKOVA, E.; PELIKANOVA, V.

Relation between active prothrombin factors and some blood serum enzymes. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 15 no.2:102-106 Mr '61.

1. I interni klinika v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Rehor.

(PROTHROMBIN) (ENZYMES blood)

GROH, J.; CERNIK, F.; REZAC, V.; CHROBAK, L.; NERAD, V.

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(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL diagn)
(ACETOPHENETIDIN toxicol)
(SULFONAMIDES toxicol)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SKAUNIC, V; BARTOS, V; NERAD, V; HEROUT, V.

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2. Pathological Anatomy Institute of the Medical Faculty of KU (Patologico anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU), Hradec Kralovy

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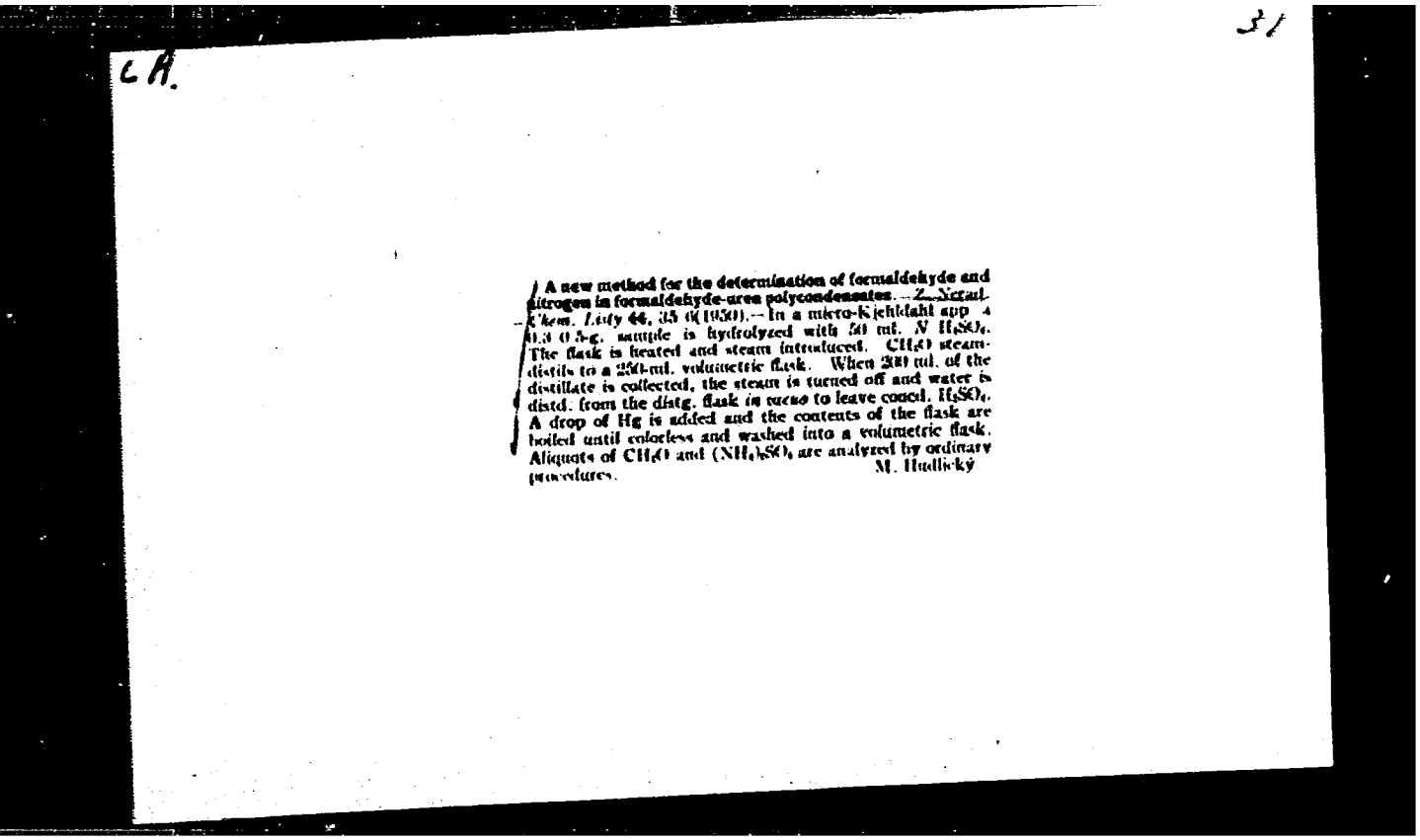

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