IL'SKIY, Aleksandr Longinovich, kand. tekhn.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: [illegible], I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSIPOV, K.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLICH, A.S., inzh.; SEKOL'NIKOV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKLOVSKIY, G.O., inzh., retsenzent; PETROVA, Ye.A., veduchshiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Calculation and design of drilling equipment and tools]Raschet i konstruirovanie burovogo oborudovaniia i instrumenta. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 636 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Boring machinery)

NIKOLICH, A.S.

Investigating the operation of the rod and piston packing of a drilling pump. Mash. i neft. obor. no.1:11-14 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

NAYMARK, B.A.; NIKOLICH, A.S.; SHVYKOVA, L.S.

Economic efficiency in the increase of the lifetime of the piston of a drill pump. Mash. i neft. obor. no.2:24-27 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

YUGOSLAVIA/General and Special Zoology - Insects. P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30632

Author : Nikolich, C., Markovich, M.
Inst :
Title : Lymantra monacha in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Orig Pub : Shumarstvo, 1957, 10, No 3-4, 242-245.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA/Optics - Physical Optics K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1958, No 11709

Author : Nikolich D.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Analogy Between the Laws of Radiation from an Absolutely Black Body and the Gas Laws.

Orig Pub : Vyesn. Durshtva matem. i fiz. Nar. Repb. Srbije, 1955, 7, No 1-2, 85-98

Abstract : For cases of an ideal gas and the irradiation of an absolutely black body the author obtains general form of the thermodynamic expressions for the differential of entropy, and also the relations that generalize the Stefan-Boltzmann law and the adiabatic equation. In these expressions the light pressure plays the same role as the pressure of an ideal gas while the density of the electromagnetic energy corresponds to the density of an ideal gas. It is shown that the entropies of different systems can be related by functional equations. Bibliography, 8 titles.

Card : 1/1

Working Experience of the Odessa Aerological Station

S/050/60/000/06/10/021
B007/B007

such a group is described. It is pointed out that an important factor is the altitude in which they carry out the sounding, and in this connection the preparation of the probing balloon later to be filled with hydrogen is described. In the course of recent years expert workers were trained. Thus, the aforementioned station had only four independent collaborators in 1958, but already 12 in the second half of the same year. The station has a magnetic recorder. In the second half of 1958 the station occupied first place in the USSR and was awarded the Krasnoye Znamya Respublikanskogo komiteta soyuza aviarabotnikov i UGMS USSR (Red Banner of the Republican Committee of the Union of Aerological Technicians and the UGMS UkrSSR).

Card 2/2

NIKOLICH, L.

Sep 48

USSR/Chemistry - Systems, Binary
Chemistry - Inorganic Compounds

"Binary Systems Composed of the Halides of Silicon, Titanium, Tin Arsenic, Antimony And Bismuth With Various Organic Compounds," N. A. Pushin, Collaborators: N. Vasovich, I. Velitskia, T. Voroponovoy, L. Mirichem, L. Mikhaylovich, L. Nikolich, I. Parkhomenko, Ye. Ubovich, 8 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Investigates fusibiltiy diagrams of 16 binary systems. Shows that arsenic trichloride with aniline and 1,3,4-xylidine gives high-melting compounds of composition $AsCl_3.3C_6H_5NH_2$ and $AsCl_3.3(CH_3)_2C_6H_3.NH_2$. Stannic tetrachloride with o-nitranisole forms a compound of equimolecular composition, $SnCl_4.O.C_6H_4(NO_2).O.CH_3$. The remaining systems, except arsenic tribromide-azobenzene, are mechanical mixtures in the crystalling state. A second, modification of bismuth tribromide exists with transition temperature of 151°. Submitted 13 Jun 47.

PA 30/49T5

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q-2
Cattle.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 74035

Author : Pelemann, Ye.; Rusu, G.; Nikolichin, S.;*
Institut. : -
Title : Raising of Young Cattle Stock with Rations Rich in Roughage and Juicy Fodder.

Orig Pub. : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No 1, 89-97

Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

*Sagin, F.; Krishan, T.; Bukur, A.; Marzheti, Ya.

NIKOLICH, K.:HORVATH, D.:NIKOLICH, K.

Basic solution of antaxophen for prescription. Gyogyszeresz 8 no. 1:13-16 Jan 1953. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Prepared by the 5/17th Pharmaceutic Laboratory, Sopron.

NICOLICS, Karoly, dr. elemzése az 1954. okt. 8-10-i Gyógyszerész [illegible] Kongresszusról.

Current problems in the preparation of prescriptions. Gyogyszeresz 9 no.12:228-231 1 Dec 54.
(PRESCRIPTIONS
prep. of)

NIKOLICS, Karoly; BIDLO, Gabor; NIKOLICS, Karolyne

Effect of solvents on the structure of crystals. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.4:152-157 J'65.

DEMICHEV, V.F.; MATYUKHIN, V.P.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, A.F.; STRUMINSKIY, V.M.

Turning of a plasma stream in a magnetic field. Atom. energ. 19 no.4:329-335 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AP6022031 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0198/0202

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Belitskiy, I. Z.; Protsenko, Y. M.; Yevlanov, I. Ya; Nazarov, V. K.; Varenov, B. M.; Shmelev, V. I.; Kordonskiy, G. A.

ORG: Central Laboratory of Automatics, OKChTsMET, Moscow (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki)

TITLE: Automatic fluorescent x-ray spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 198-202

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spectrometer, x ray spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A newly developed all-wave vacuum fluorescent automatic x-ray spectrometer is briefly described; intended for both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the two-beam spectrometer permits programing of 24 lines. The programing unit has storages for these parameters: the Wulf-Bragg angle, discrimination threshold, discrimination-window width, standard or timer pulses, collimator type, sequence of interrogation of lines. These units are mentioned or described: x-ray optical system; primary and secondary collimators; crystal analysers (LiF and $NH_4H_2PO_4$); radiation detectors (proportional and NaI(Tl) scintillation counters); amplifiers, supply packs, etc. The BKhV-6 x-ray tube (50 kv, 100 ma) permits exciting the K-series of elements with Z = 12--60 and the L-series with Z > 60. Data regarding counting rates of pure elements is supplied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09/SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

UDC: 543.426

Card 1/1

NIKOLIN, A.I.; BULOV, A.P., kapitan-nastavnik; VASILAMOV, I.S., kapitan-nastavnik; KOSHACHEV, I.K., kapitan-nastavnik; SAMATOV, V.F., kapitan-nastavnik; SHISHKIN, M.I., kapitan-nastavnik; SHKOLAR, A.A., kapitan; DRUZHININ, A.V., kapitan; IVANINA, B.F., kapitan; POLETAYEV, L.A., kapitan; VESHCHILOV, K.A.; VYKHODTSEV, P.K.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye.; VERESHCHAGIN, Ye.A.; SUTYRIN, M.A.; SAVOSTIN, N.D.; FILYASOV, K.A.; GOLOVUSHKIN, M.P.; IVANOV, A.I.; FILYASOV, K.A., otv.za vypusk; ALEKSEYEV, V.I., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Rules of navigation on R.S.F.S.R. inland waterways] Pravila plavaniia po vnutrennim vodnym putiam RSFSR. Vvedeny v deistvie s 1 marta 1959 g. prikazom ministra rechnogo flota no.28 ot 11 fevralia 1959 g. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 124 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota. 2. Glavnyy revizor po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva (for Nikolin). 3. Nachal'niki basseynovykh sudokhodnykh inspektsiy (for Veshchilov, Vykhodtsev, Smoldyrev). 4. Rabotniki Upravleniya glavnogo revizora po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva (for Vereshchagin, Sutyrin, Savostin, Filyasov). 5. Glavnoye upravleniye vodnykh putey i gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy (for Golovushkin).

(Inland navigation--Laws and regulations)

NIKOLIN, A.V.

Constant improvement of ship handling know-how. Rech.transp. 20 no.6: 2-4 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy revizor po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva i okhrane ob"yektov Ministerstva rechnogo flota.
(Ship handling)

DEZELIC, M.; NIKOLIN, B.

Zur complex compounds of nicotine, and their insecticidal action.
Glasnik hemicara 12:45-52 '63.

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Chemical Institute, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo.

YUGOSLAVIA

NIKOLIN, B., BOSKOVIC, B., and DEZELIC, N., Institutes of Chemistry and Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Sarajevo

"Acute Toxicity of Some Salts of Nicotine, Pyridine, and N-Methylpyrrolidine"

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 17, No 3, 1966, pp 303-308

Abstract: LD_{50} of the salts of nicotine with gallic, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic, oxalic, p-aminosalicylic, and p-nitrobenzoic acid, of N-methylpyrrolidine with gallic, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic, oxalic, and p-nitrobenzoic acid, and also of pyridine oxalate and p-nitrobenzoate was determined in tests on mice in which intraperitoneal injection of the salts was carried out. Some of the salts tested had been newly synthesized at the Institute of Chemistry of the Medical Faculty at Sarajevo. It had been established that some organic acid salts of nicotine have insecticidal activity and are more resistant to oxidation than nicotine base. LD_{50} of nicotine gallate, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoate, oxalate, and p-aminosalicylate was lower than that of nicotine base, while LD_{50} of nicotine p-nitrobenzoate was higher. When injected subcutaneously into mice before administration of nicotine 2,5-dihydroxybenzoate, N-methylpyrrolidine gallate exerted a certain protective effect against poisoning with the nicotine salt. Tables, 12 references (6 Yugoslav, 6 Western). English summary. Manuscript received 6 Jul 65

1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP3006378 S/0126/63/016/002/0256/0259

AUTHORS: Ly*sak, L. I.; Nikolin, B. I.

TITLE: Orientation of gamma-phase and epsilon-phase lattices during gamma-epsilon transformation in Fe-Mn alloys and in Fe-Mn-C steel

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 16, no. 2, 1963, 256-259

TOPIC TAGS: Fe-Mn alloy, Fe-Mn-C steel, transformation, phase lattice orientation

ABSTRACT: The orientation of gamma-phase and epsilon-phase lattices during the $\gamma \rightarrow \varepsilon$ transformation in Fe-Mn-C steel had not been experimentally determined. The goal of this work was to supply this information and to verify the theoretical data of Z. Nishiyama (Kinsoku no Kenkyu, 1936, 13, 300) and the approximate experimental results of J. C. Parr (Acta Cryst., 1952, 5, 842). The composition of steel samples was: Fe+12% Mn and 0.5% C; that of the alloy: Fe+20% Mn. The phase orientations were determined from x-ray pictures of stationary samples produced in a rotation chamber at 2° intervals. The results obtained were used to construct poler diagrams for determining the gamma-phase and epsilon-phase orientation in steel. This was impossible to achieve by x-ray analysis alone because of the blending of the $(311)_\gamma$ and $(11\bar{2}2)_\varepsilon$ diffraction spots. It was established that the

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006373

relation between the gamma-phase and epsilon-phase lattices was:

$$(111)_\gamma \parallel (0001)_\varepsilon ; (01\bar{1})_\gamma \parallel (11\bar{2}0)_\varepsilon .$$

This relation coincided entirely with that obtained by J. C. Parr. Only one of the possible four types of orientation (during the $\gamma \rightarrow \varepsilon$ transformation) was realized in steel monocrystals, while all four types appeared in the alloy. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN USSR (Institute of Physical Metallurgy AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Dec62 DATE ACQ: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

LISAK, L.I.; NIKOLIN, B.I.

Martensite phase with a laminated structure. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:812-815 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom G.V. Kurdyumovym.

LYSAK, L.I.; NIKOLIN, B.I.

Etch spirals on Fe-Mn-C steel. Sbor.nauch.trud. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.19:232-234 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

LYSAK, L.I.; NIKOLIN, B.I.

Crystallostructural changes with martensitic transformations $\gamma \rightarrow \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha$. Sbor. nauch. trud. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.20:154-164 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4013091 S/0126/64/017/001/0010/0014

AUTHORS: Lyvsak, L. I.; Mikalin, B. I.

TITLE: Studying packing defects and microhardness of ε-phase in single crystals of Fe-Mn-C steel

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metalloved., v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: steel, Fe-Mn-C steel, steel single crystal, packing defect, microhardness, phase transformation, gamma-phase, epsilon-phase, gamma-to-epsilon transformation, x-ray diffraction pattern, U8 steel, St.3 steel

ABSTRACT: The γ- to ε- phase transformation in Fe-Mn-C steel single crystals has been studied microscopically and by x-ray diffraction patterns. Samples consisting of steels U8 and St.3 and of electrolytic manganese were produced in a high-frequency induction oven (their carbon content varied from 0.2 to 1.4% and their manganese content from 4 to 18%). The single crystals were grown by slow oven cooling of the melts. The rate of their growth strongly affected the amount of the ε-phase which increased with the decrease in cooling velocity. The largest ε-phase plates were formed in samples 0.5 to 1 mm thick. An analysis

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013091

showed that during the $\gamma \rightarrow \varepsilon$ phase transformation in Fe-Mn-C steel some chaotic packing defects were formed. These are reflected in the blurring of ε-phase points on the x-ray diffraction pattern and in the appearance of diffusive bands connecting some of the γ- and ε-phase points. These packing defects appeared and disappeared together with the ε-phase. The microhardness of the ε-phase in the steel containing Fe + 0.1% C + 11% Mn was 420 kg/mm^2 and the Meyer index was 1.73. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

LYSAK, L.I.; NIKOLIN, B.I.

Studying the relief in $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformations on single crystals of Fe-Mn-C steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:703-707 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

Morphology and orientation of α-martensite in single crystals of Fe-Mn-C steel. Part 3. Ibid.:708-713

1. Institut metallofiziki AN SSSR.

L 8093-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/ETI(c)/EWA(b)/EWA(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5027139 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/004/0547/0554

AUTHOR: Lysak, L. I.; Nikolin, B. I.

ORG: Institute for the Physics of Metals AN UkrSSR (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Packing defects in the martensite transition in steel

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 547-554

TOPIC TAGS: martensite steel, phase transition, crystal lattice defect

ABSTRACT: The article considers the question of the role of packing defects in the formation of the martensite epsilon' and epsilon phases in iron-manganese-carbon steels. X-ray investigations of manganese steels (0-0.6% carbon, 8-18% manganese) showed the existence of a new martensite phase, the epsilon'-martensite phase. This phase has an 18-layer rhombohedric lattice with the parameters a = 12.56 Å, alpha = 11°40' (spatial group D_{3d}^5), with hexagonal axes a = 2.53 Å, c = 37.14Å. X ray investigations show that the epsilon' phase has a closely packed structure of the I type (ABCABCBCABCACABCAB). A figure shows the changes in the crystal lattice in manganese steels with phase transitions, during heating and cooling. During cooling, the transitions are, successively, from the gamma, through the epsilon' and epsilon

UDC: 536.425

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L 0023-66

ACC NR: AP5027139

phases to the kappa' phase and, during heating, from the kappa' phase to the alpha, and kappa phases. It is proposed that in steels where the intermediate epsilon' and epsilon martensite phases are not formed, the paths for the displacement of the atoms during the transition from the gamma to the kappa' phase are the same as in steels where the epsilon' and epsilon phases are formed. The reason for this can be explained as follows. In the formation of a new phase, energy is required for the creation of a new interphase boundary. If the decrease in the free energy does not cover its increase in the bond with the formation of a new interphase boundary, then such a phase will not be formed. Alloying elements evidently decrease the free energy of the epsilon' and epsilon phases, but do not change the mechanism of the transition from the gamma to the kappa' phase. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

NIKOLIN, G.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Experience in the treatment of the chronic forms of schizophrenia with intravenous administration of pyramidon." L'vov, 1959, 15 pp (L'vov State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 34-59, 118)

NIKOLIN, A.V.

NIKOLIN, A.V.; CHECHIK, I.I., redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gauging horizontal cylindrical reservoirs; measuration tables] Kalibrovka gorizontal'nykh tsilindricheskikh rezervuarov; izmernye tablitsy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 77) p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Gauging--Tables and ready reckoners)

AUTHOR: Nikolin, N.V. SOV/115-59-6-20/43

TITLE: Simplified Method for Calibrating Spheric-Ovaloid Bottoms (Uproshchennaya metodika kalibrovki sferoovaloidnykh dnishch)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 43-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The calculation of the capacity of spheric-ovaloid reservoir bottoms, i.e. of spheric bottoms with two radii of curvature, by trigonometric methods is very laborious. A simpler procedure has been proposed here, taking the ovaloid part of the bottom as a cylinder with its diameter equal to the inner diameter of the bottom. The spherical part is taken as a spheric segment with the bottom diameter as diameter, and the radius of the curvature minus the height of the ovaloid part as height. This simplification leads to a slightly larger volume than that calculated by trigonometry. Correcting coefficients, which are given in tables, must be introduced into the simplified formula. The height of a [redacted] ovaloid

Card 1/2

NIKOLIN, N.V.

Plotting standard calibration tables for horizontal cylindrical tanks. Izm.tekh. no.5:52-54 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Calibration)
(Tanks)

NIKOLIN, N.V.

Combined calibration of horizontal tanks. Izm.tekh. no.12: 51-52 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Calibration) (Tanks)

NIKOLIN, N.V., inzh.

Determining the capacity of horizontal cylindrical tanks having spheroid-ovaloid bottoms. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:59-63 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Tanks)

NIKOLIN, N.V.

Differentiated norms for errors in measuring the quantity of petroleum products in horisontal tanks. Izm.tekh. no.7:43-45 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Petroleum—Storage) (Tanks--Measurement)

NIKOLIN, N.V.

Device for determining corrections for the inclination of horizontal reservoirs. Izm.tekh. no.2:37-39 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

NIKOLIN, R.I.; GRIN', N.P.

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in mental patients. Vrach.delo no.10:1085-1087 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. Ye.V. Kholev) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i L'vovskaya Respublikanskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (MENTALLY ILL)

KOROLEV, A.E., gornyy inzhener.; [illegible], E.V., gornyy inzhener.; NIKOLIN, V.I., gornyy inzhener.

System of sublevel caving with greater sublevel interval. Gor. zhur. no.1:8-12 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Mining engineering)

DMITRIYEV, I.F., inzh.; ZHERNAKOV, Yu.I., inzh.; NIKOLIN, V.I., inzh.; KOMAREV, A.N., inzh. [deceased]; TUMAKOV, V.A., inzh.

Using sublevel caving systems in pillar extraction. Mashinostroenie no.3:13-14 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut UNIPROMED'.
(Copper mines and mining)

ILIVITSKIY, A.A.; NIKOLIN, V.I.

Determination of temporary resistance to compression on irregularly shaped specimens. Trudy Gos.-geol.inst.UFAN SSSR no.54:21-24 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Rocks—Testing)

NIKOLIN, V.I.

Measuring stresses in rock massifs. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.UFAN SSSR no.54:43-50 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Rock pressure) (Strain gauges)

NIKOLIN, V.I.

Design of mine bottoms in systems with mass breaking of ore. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.URAN SSSR no.54[72-78 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mining engineering)

NIKOLIN, V. I., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Determination of Optimal Parameters for Design of Bottoms [dnishch] for Systems with Mass Breaking of Hard Ores, (According to Strength Conditions)," Magnitogorsk, 1961, 18 pp. (Magnitogorsk Mining-Metallurgical Inst.) 120 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 271).

ILIVITSKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOLIN, V.I., gorn.inzh.

Determining rock strength on samples with an irregular shape.
Ugol' 36 no.1:34-36 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Rocks—Testing)

ILIVITSKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOLIN, V.I., gornyy inzh.

Last effect of leads on magnetite. Gor. zhur. no.3:79-80 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Gorno-geologicheskiy institut Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Sverdlovsk Province—Magnetite—Testing)

NIKOLIN, V.I. (Donetsk)

Effect of the speed of stress application on the value of the temporary resistance of rocks to compression. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.5:167-168 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

NIKOLIN, V.I.; ILIVITSKIY, A.A.

Rock bumps. Vop. gor. davl. no.17:50-54 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut gornogo dela Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

NIKOLIN, V.I.

Strength of certain sedimentary rocks at high temperatures. Neft. khoz. 42 no.2:14-16 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

NIKOLIN, V.I.; LYSIKOV, B.A.

Effect of the depth of occurence of rocks in the Donets Basin on their physical and mechanical properties. Ugol' 39 no.12:26-29 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti truda v gornoy promyshlennosti.

NIKOLIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERKOVICH, I.M., inzh.

Preliminary wetting is a preventive method for sudden outbursts of rock. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.2:6-8 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1, Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti (for N'kolin). 2. Shakhtostroitel'noye upravleniya No.5 tresta Makeyevshakhtostroy (for Berkovich).

NIKOLIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYSIKOV, B.A., inzh.; SVERZHEVSKIY, V.L., inzh.

Strength properties of sandstone at great depths. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.3:15-17 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti (for Nikolin). 2. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Lysikov). 3. Trest Artemgeologiya (for Sverzhevskiy).

NIKOLIN, V.I.; MAKUSHKIN, G.A.

Determination of the tensile strength of rock by the method of splitting the core samples. Vop.gor.dela 1, no.2:215-217 '61.
(MIRA 18:6)

NIKOLIN, V.I.

Existence of residual stresses of the first kind in ejection-active sandstones. Fiz.-tekh. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.4: 25-29 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti (MakNII). Submitted March 9, 1965.

(N) L 13021-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)
ACC NR. AP5028167 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0531/0534
IJP(c) JD/WB/EM
AUTHOR: Nikolin, Ye. S.; Karpenko, G.V.

ORG: Physics-engineering Institute, AN UkrSSR, L'vov (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: The effect of load frequency on the corrosion-fatigue strength of carbon steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 531-534

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, corrosion, fatigue strength, corrosion resistant steel, MECHANICAL FATIGUE, DEFORMATION RATE

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the effect of load frequency on the corrosion-fatigue processes under prolonged test conditions, the authors conducted tests of rotating steel specimens (7.52 mm in diam.) in air and in a medium simulating sea water (3% solution of NaCl), at frequencies of 25, 50, 80, and 160 cps. The tests lasted up to 600 hr on modified MUI-6000 and MVP-10000 machines. Standard specimens were treated by procedures producing minimal variations in the structure of the subsurface layer. It is found that at high amplitudes of load, i.e., at short-term periods in the medium, a high corrosion-fatigue strength of the steel is observed in cases of high frequency changes in the

Card 1/2

L 13963-66

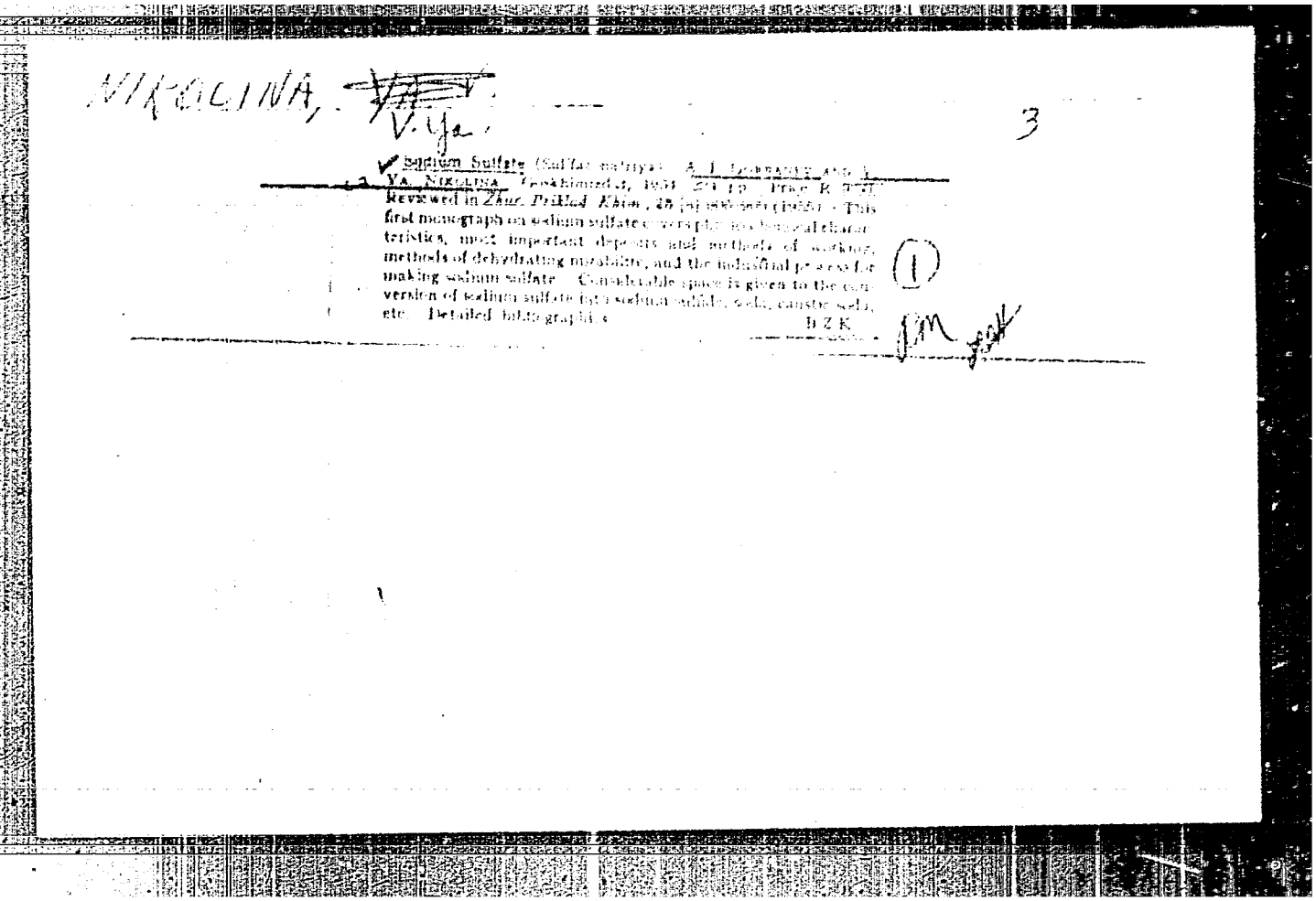
ACC NR: AP5028367

load, which agrees with the widely held views on the effect of frequency. When the load amplitude is lowered to values appreciably increasing the time to failure, an inverse effect of the frequency on the corrosion-fatigue strength of steel is observed. In this case, at high frequencies the corrosion-fatigue strength is lower than that at lower frequencies. The investigation conducted verifies the assumption that the corrosion-fatigue process intensifies with rising frequencies, which is attributed to the considerable activation of the metal in the electrochemical corrosion process; the interaction of the metal with the medium increases with increasing frequency in stress variation, i.e., with an increase in the rate of deformation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 16May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

2/2

Card



NIKOLINA, V. Ya.

3

Sodium Sulfate (Sulfat natriya). A. I. [illegible] and V. Ya. Nikolina. Leningrad, 1951. 274 pp. Price R 9.65. Reviewed in *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.*, 25 [illegible]. This first monograph on sodium sulfate covers its mineralogical characteristics, most important deposits and methods of working, methods of dehydrating mirabilite, and the industrial process for making sodium sulfate. Considerable space is given to the conversion of sodium sulfate into sodium sulfide, soda, caustic soda, etc. Detailed bibliography.

(1)

DZK

AID P - 3736

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 16/16

Authors : Kaganovich, Yu. Ya. and B. A. Kopylev

Title : Gorbanev, A. I. and V. Ya. Nikolina. Sul'fat natriya. (Sodium sulfate) Goskhimizdat, 195[illegible] (Book review)

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 8, 906-908, 1955

Abstract : Critical review.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

NIKOLIN, V.Ya.; NEWARK, I.Ye.; PIONTKOVSKAYA, M.A.

Molecular sieves (preparation, properties, applications).
Usp. khim. 29 no.9:1088-1111 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanavnoy khimii.
(Sorbents) (Zeolites)

33442
S/064/62/000/001/005/008
B110/B138

15 9130 also 1087

AUTHOR: Nikolina, N. Ya.

TITLE: Production of highly disperse silicon dioxide

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1962, 48 - 52

TEXT: The author tests a new method for the production of "Aerosil" which is used as a filler. The reaction is $SiCl_4 + 2H_2O = SiO_2 + 4HCl$ and in this work Shebelinsk natural gas (97.8% CH_4; 0.3% H_2; 0.15% O_2; 0.05% C_mH_n; CO traces; 1.7% inert gases) replaces the hydrogen. With an O_2 excess of ~30%, the initial CH_4 concentration was ~7.5%. Composition of the reaction gas was 8.8% HCl; 8.8% H_2O; 4.3% O_2; 7.4% CO_2; 70.7% N_2 by volume. Air and natural gas pass via mixer 1 (Fig.) to gas burner 2 at the top of heat-resistant steel reaction furnace 3. 10 - 15% of the total volume of air avoids the mixer, passing direct to the $SiCl_4$ evaporator 4 and thence, with $SiCl_4$ vapors, to the center of the gas flame. The $SiCl_4$

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concentration can be regulated via the relative volume of air supplied to 4. The gas is ignited by a nichrome filament (5), and temperature is measured on a chromel-alumel thermocouple. After 4 - 5 sec, the gas mixture passes through spiral 7 and trap 8 where SiO_2 is filtered off with glass fabric 9, then through a system for HCl absorption, from which it is removed by jet pump. The gases must be dry, $SiCl_4$ must contain no refractory impurities such as silicon polychlorides, and all units of the apparatus must be heat insulated and provided with heating coils. $SiCl_4$ consumption is determined from liquid level in 4, and the ratio air : CH_4 : $SiCl_4$ was controlled from flow meter readings. The specific surface of the final product was determined from the adsorption of phenol from the heptane solution and from N_2 adsorption at -196°C. The pH of an aqueous SiO_2 suspension was used as acidity index. The inner surface of the furnace was insuted by the SiO_2 layer formed. In nine experiments between 793 and 930°C at a rate of ~10 liters/min, best results (89.9% yield; 267 m^2/g specific surface) were obtained at 930°C, $SiCl_4$

Card 2/ 4

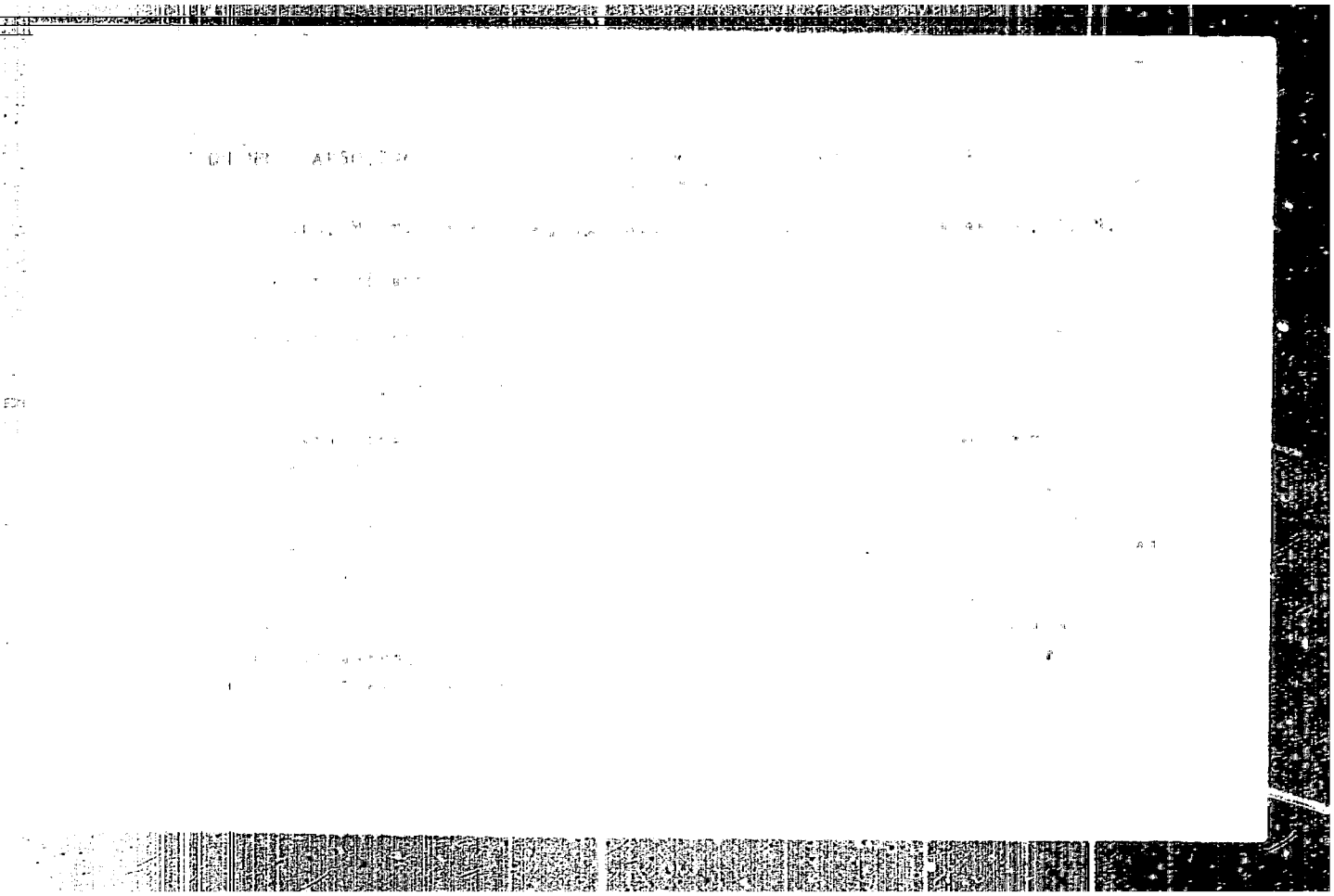
Production of highly disperse...

concentration: 181.0 g/m^3, CH_4 concentration: 7.5%; water excess was 189%. Yield and specific surface increase with the temperature. At >900°C, water excess may be <200%; the $SiCl_4$ excess can be reduced by 5 - 10% by preliminary stirring and the H_2O excess by 100 - 150%. Partial replacement of air by oxygen increases the $SiCl_4$ and H_2O concentrations. The maximum $SiCl_4$ concentration with an O_2 and H_2 excess of 30% and 150%, respectively, was calculated to be 930 g/m^3. The required acidity (pH = 3.6 - 4.2) of a 4% aqueous aerosil suspension can be achieved by blowing with hot air (300 - 400°C), if necessary mixed with NH_3. Concentrated hydrochloric acid may be obtained as a by-product. It is recommended that collecting devices should be made of a hot HCl-resistant Al alloy. The author thanks L. I. Knyeh and N. A. Dering for their assistance with experiments. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 26 references: 3 Soviet and 23 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: US Patent 2599687. US Patent 2798792. English Patent 726250. L. J. White, G. J. Duffy. Ind.

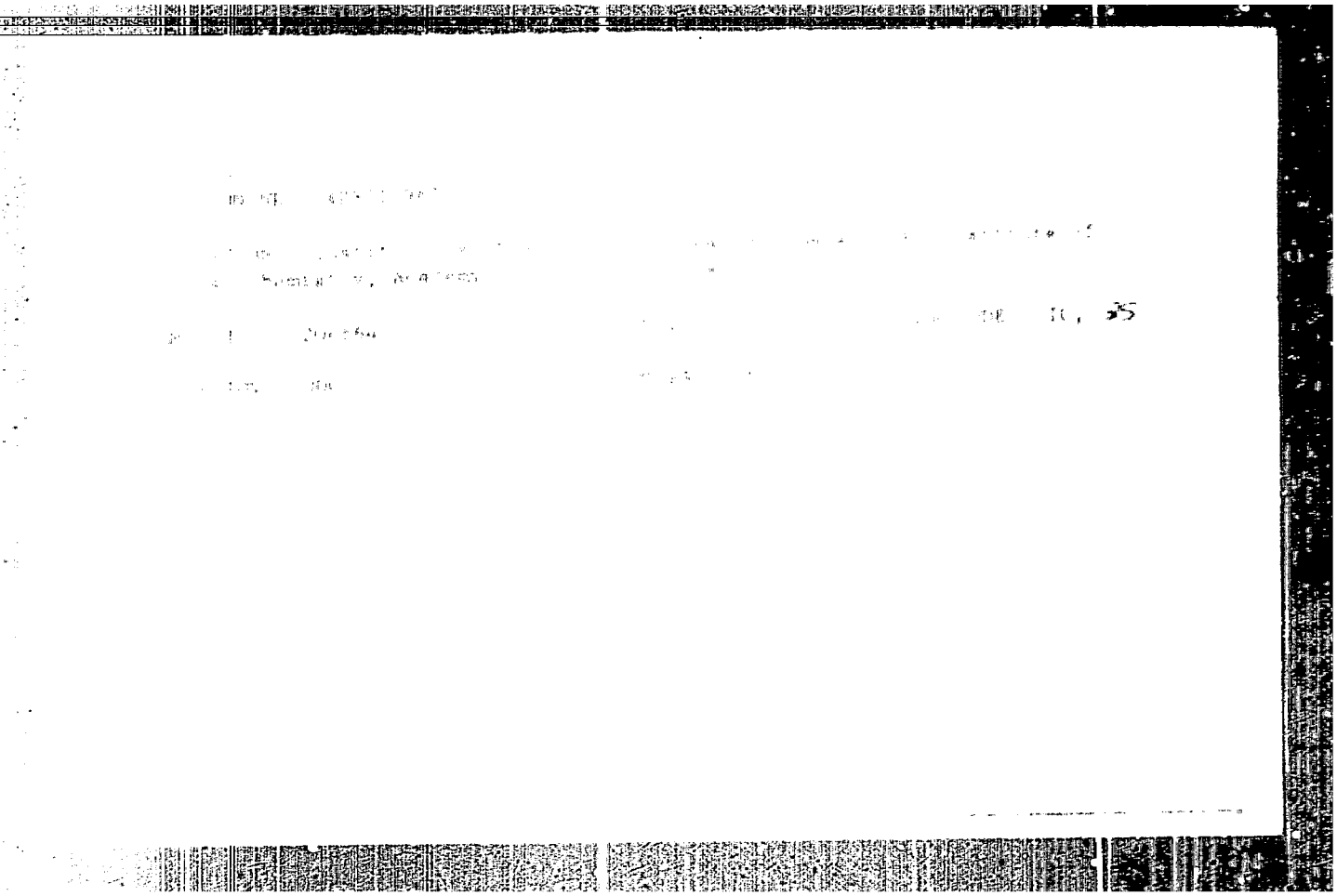
Card 3/4

NIKOLINA, V.Ya.; KNYSH, L.I.; LEBING, N.A.

Preparation of highly dispersed silicon dioxide by vapor-phase hydrolysis. [Trudy] NIOKHIM 15:64-75 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137120018-7"



L 61170-65 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP5024950

UR/0065/000/010/0032/0034
543.544

AUTHOR: Piguzova, L. I.; Nikolina, V. Ya.; Dubinin, M. M.; Shishakova, Z. N.

TITLE: Acid resistance of the synthetic zeolite erionite

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 10, 1965, 32-34

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, hydrochloric acid, gas adsorption, adsorption, desorption

ABSTRACT: Synthetic erionite, having the formula $0.5K_2O \cdot 0.4Na_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 6.6SiO_2 \cdot 5.5H_2O$, was treated with solutions of hydrochloric acid of various concentrations for 1 hr at 96 — 98C. It was found that under drastic conditions (acid of pH 2.1 — 2.4), the structure of the zeolite remains preserved. No changes in the crystal lattice of the zeolite, even when treated with 0.1 N HCl, could be detected by x-ray structural analysis. The water adsorption capacity also changed very little. The synthetic zeolite in the H-form was studied under stationary conditions in the adsorption-desorption of an NO_2-N_2O_4 gas mixture: after 8 adsorption cycles, no appreciable change in adsorption properties was observed. Very slight amounts of benzene adsorbed on synthetic erionite showed that its effective por radius is about 5A. "The NO_2 — N_2O_4 adsorption-desorption experiments were carried out at the Kazan khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Kazan Chemical Engineering Institute) by E. B. Krasavx and T. G. Musin, who used a technique which they developed." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005143 (N) SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/009/0799/0802

AUTHOR: Borissov, G.; Nikolinski, P.; Grigorova, M.; Mihailov, M.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Phosphorus- and sulfur-containing polyurethanes

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 9, 1966, 799-802

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, oligomer, polymer, isocyanate, sulfide, esterification, precipitation, condensation, adhesion

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments were conducted to produce phosphorus- and sulfur-containing polyurethanes from oligomers by treating them with diisocyanates. Oligomers with active hydrogen atoms in their molecule were obtained by an interruption of the reaction of re-esterification of diethylphosphite with bis-β-hydroxyethylpolysulphide. The experiments were carried out with and without a solvent. The substances used were: freshly distilled diethylphosphite; bis-β-hydroxyethylpolysulphide synthetized by condensation of two-sodium tetrasulfide with ethylenechlorhydrin; and toluylenedissocyanate; tetrachlorethane served as

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005143

a solvent. Different ratios between the phosphorus oligomer and toluylene-diisocyanate were used. Solid polymers resulted when the diisocyanate was equimolecular to the oligomer or was in excess. Polymers were obtained without a solvent from a mixture of bis-β-hydroxyethylpolysulfide and oligomers treated with toluylenediisocyanate. The results of the experiments show that the dependence of the type of polymer on the ratio between the initial products is about equal, with or without a solvent. Examination with regard to combustibility and adhesion to metal surfaces showed that the products have self-quenching properties and good adhesion. The paper was presented by B. Kourtev, Corresponding Member of BAN, 3 May 1966. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram, 4 tables, and 2 formulas. [KP]

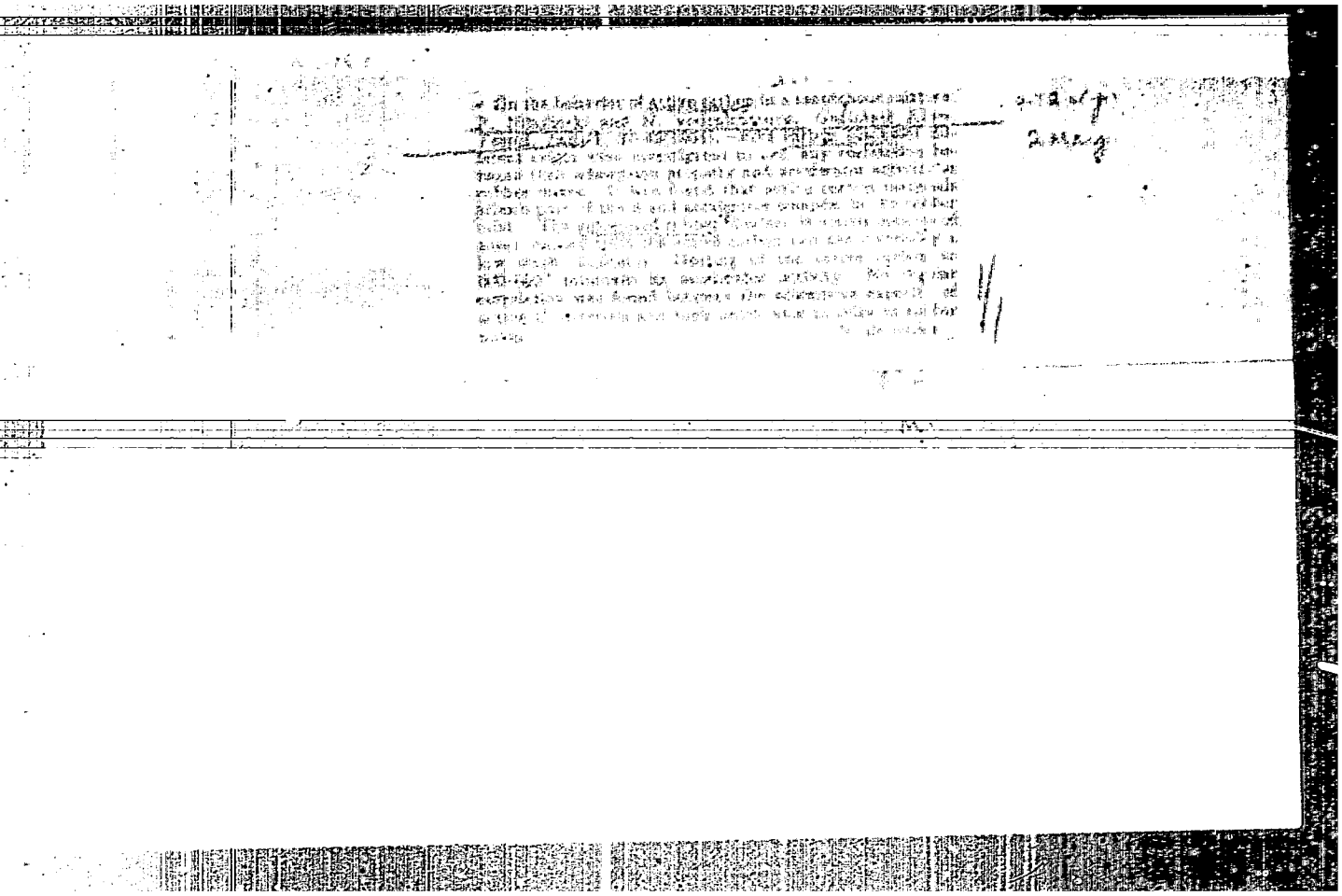
SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 03May66/ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

NIKOLINSKI, P. D.

Nikolinski, P. D. - Tekhnologiia na kauchuka. (Sofiya) Nauka i iskustvo (1951)
Vol. 1, (The technology of rubber)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9, Oct. 1953, Uncl.



NIKOLINSKI, PETKO

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Crude Rubber, Natural and Synthetic. Vulcanized Rubber. K-31

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 16406.

Author : Nikolinski Petko, Genev Kostadin
Inst : Chemico-Technological Institute.
Title : Effect of Some Factors on Film Formation in Manufacturing of Seamless Rubber Articles.

Orig Pub: Godishnik Khim-tekhnol. in-t, 1954, 1, 43-58.

Abstract: A study was made of the effect of air humidity, pressure of solvent vapor and operation temperature, on blister formation during manufacturing of dipped articles from rubber solutions. Solvents having a boiling point of 60-80° cause a strong cooling of the film during evaporation and are suitable, therefore, for operation at temperatures below 20° and absolute humidity of less than 50%. Solvents with a boiling point of 80-120° are usable at 20° and absolute humidity of 80%. Solvents with

Card : 1/3

Nikolaevskiy, T.

E-31

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Natural and Synthetic Caoutchouc. Rubber.

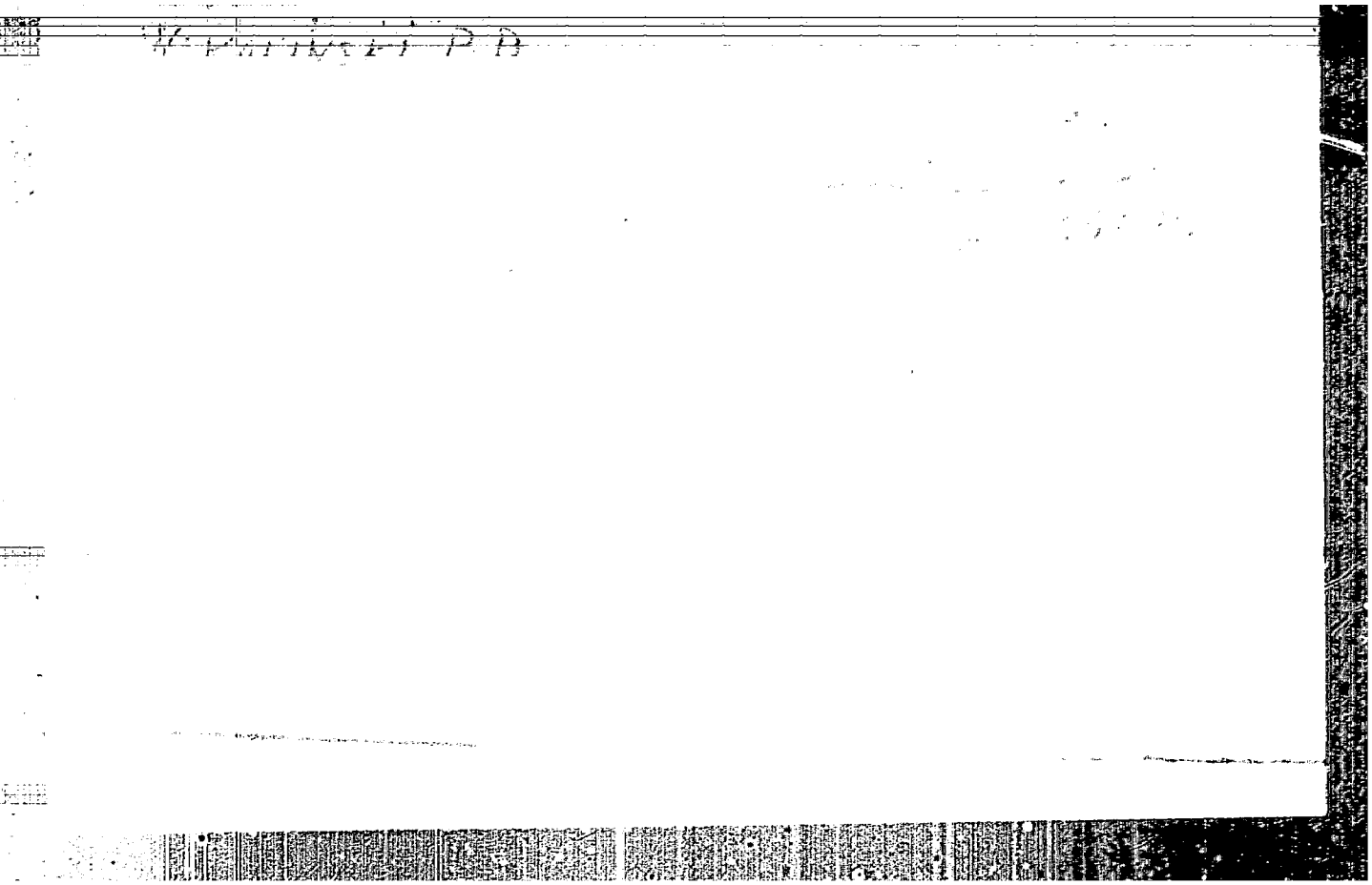
Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 38232.

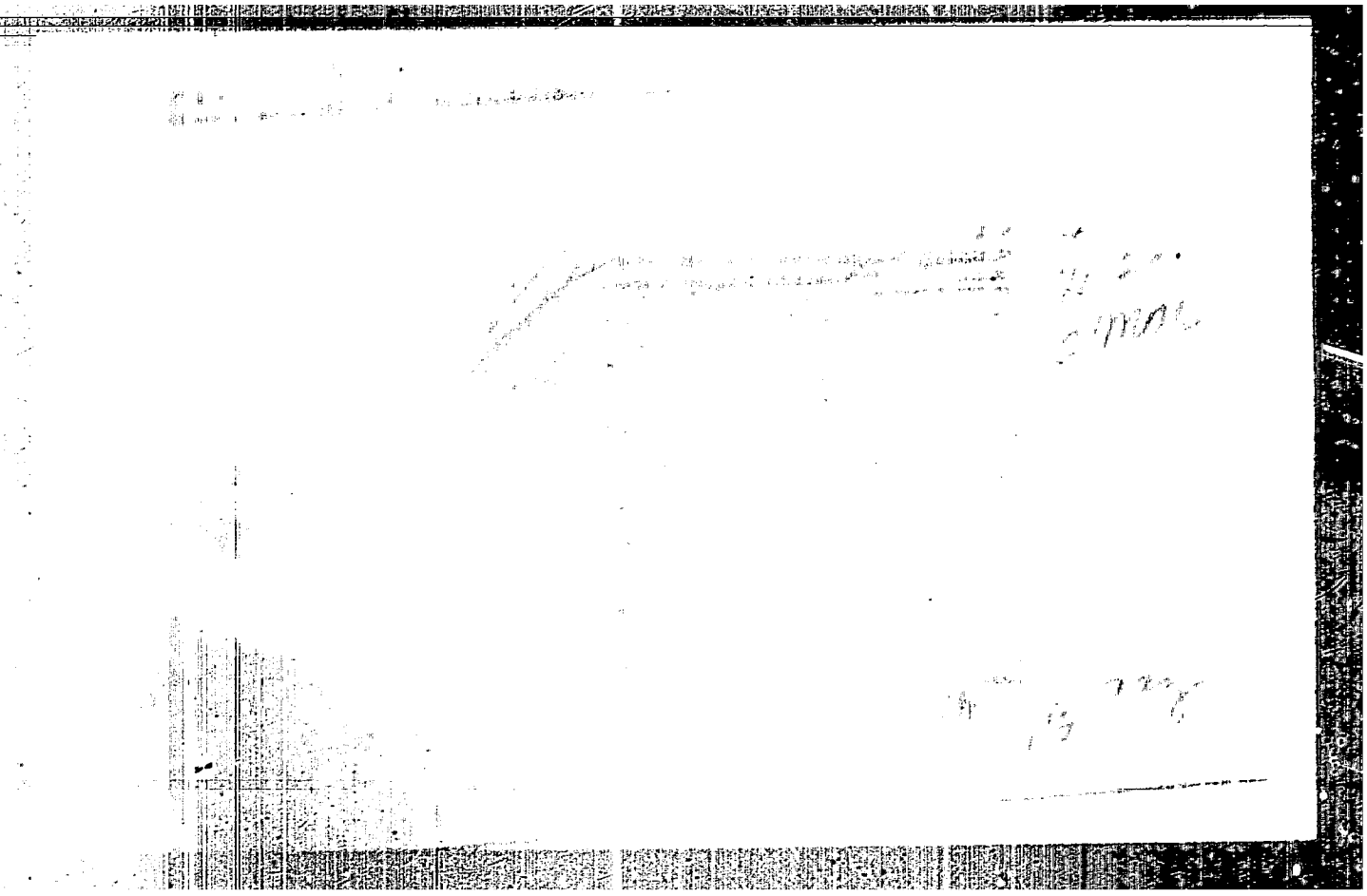
Author : Nikolaevskiy T., Ganev G.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Fixing of the Molecular Orientation in the Vulcanization of Rubber

Orig Pub: Godishnik Khim-tekhnol in-t, 1955 (1956), 2, No 2, 137-149.

Abstract: The durability of vulcanization can be raised substantially if the batches of the rubber mixture are first scorched and then stretched and vulcanized. The increase in durability is explained by orientation, and by the subsequent fixation of the orientated

Card : 1/3





NIKOLOVSKI, P.

NIKOLOVSKI, P. Liberation of acetylene and acetylene polymers from their gas mixtures by adsorption. p. 255. Vol. 3 1955
IZVESTIIA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

NIKOLINSKI, P.

KIKOLINSKI, P. New synthetic filmforming material for producing frost designs from higher acetylene polymers. p. 119 Vol. 3 1955
IZVESTILA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

NIKOLINSKI, P.

NIKOLINSKI, P. Decomposition of acetylene and acetylene polymers by means of ... absorption. p. 1. Vol. 4, no. 8, Dec. 1955. TEKHNIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

NIKOLINSKI, P.

"Contribution to the synthesis of chloroprene from acetylene."

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 10, October 1955.

Monthly List of East European Ac essions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

NIKOLINSKI, P.

Concerning the Separation of Acetylene and Acetylene Polymers through Adsorption. TECHNIKA (Engineering), 7-8(110)Oct-Dec 55

NIKOLINSKII, P.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d

Preparation of nitroalcohols and nitroolefins. I. P. Nikolinskii and G. Suvorov. *Godishnik Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst.* 3, No. 2, 94-109(1956)(Russian summary 109, German summary 109-10).—Two methods were used to prep. CH_2:C(NO$_2$)CH:CH_2 (I). To 20 g. Na salt of CH_2:CHCH$_2$NO$_2$ (II) in 50 ml. MeOH 7 g. paraformaldehyde and 0.1 g. hydroquinone in 20 ml. MeOH was added with stirring, after 2 days at 20° the mixt. neutralized with 5 g. AcOH in 15 ml. Et_2O, the ppt. filtered off, CH_2O and II distd., and the remaining liquid treated with NaOEt in Et_2O to give Na salt of CH_2:CHCH(NO$_2$)CH$_2$OH (III); neutralization with dil. H_2SO_4 yielded 16.32 g. III, b. 160-5°, n_D^{20} 1.4330; acetate (IV), n_D^{20} 1.4980. Dehydration of IV by the method of Hass and Vanderbilt (*CA* 34, 1304[7]) gave 80% I, b_{115} 116-18°, n_D^{20} 1.440. To 10 g. NaOMe in 75 ml. Et_2O 20 g. MeCH(OH)CH$_2$NO$_2$ (V) and 6 g. paraformaldehyde in 20 ml. Et_2O was added dropwise, keeping temp. below 10°. After 2-3 days the semisolid was neutralized with 50% H_2SO_4, extd. with Et_2O, and distd. to remove CH_2O and V and to sep. MeCH(OH)CH(NO$_2$)CH$_2$OH, $b_{0.4}$ 104-7°, d^{20} 1.2128, n_D^{20} 1.4640; *p*-nitrobenzoate m. 150-60°; diacetate (VI) b_{10} 107-8°, d^{20} 1.2180, n_D^{20} 1.4485. Dehydration of VI over Na_2CO_3 or phthalic anhydride and P_2O_5 gave AcOCH$_2$C(NO$_2$):CHMe, b. 179-81°, n_D^{20} 1.4390.

G. H. Meguerian

5
2 BW (BW/JW)
1 - JAS (NO)
3

NIKOLINSKI

Distr: 4Ec(j)

Vulcanization retarders and regulators. P. Nikolinski and M. Kostova. *Godishnik Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. S. Livre* 2, 125–38 (1957) (Russian summary 138, German summary 138–9).—Additives used in vulcanization of rubber are reviewed (65 references) and several were tested. Tallow oil, phenyl-RCHO and carbamide-RCHO resins, and phenylsulfonic acid were mild inhibitors. G. M. Kosolapoff

15

COUNTRY : [illegible]
CATEGORY : High Molecular Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2497

AUTHOR : Mikhalinskii, B.I. Mladovskiy, I.
INST. : Chemicotechnological Institute
TITLE : On the Stabilization of Chloroprene and Its Polymers. I. Classification of Inhibitors and Action of Oxides of Nitrogen upon Chloroprene*
ORIG. PUB. : Sodishnik Khim.-tekhnol. In-t, 1957 (1958), 4, No 1, 55-67, 69-79, 81-94

ABSTRACT : I. Depending on the type of the functional inhibitory group (FIG) (but not on the type of the carrier of FIG), which determines the properties of the inhibitor (I), all I are div-

*and Divinyl Acetylene. II. Compounds of Chloroprene with Nitrogen Dioxide. III. On the Inhibiting Action of 1,4-dinitro-2-chlorobutene and on the Mechanism of Inhibition

CARD: 1/6

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

AES. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 3497

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solution, from which, by chromatography on
cont'd silica gel, 2 isomers of dinitrochlorobutene,
viz., 1,3-dinitro-3-chlorobutene-3 ($n^{20}D$ 1.5075)
and 1,4-dinitro-2-chlorobutene-2 (II) ($n^{20}D$
1.5180), were separated. The structure of the
isomers was established by ozonization. The
products of decomposition of the ozonide of
1,3-dinitro-3-chlorobutene-3 are formic acid
and symm-$NO_2CH_2CH_2NO_2$, which forms upon the

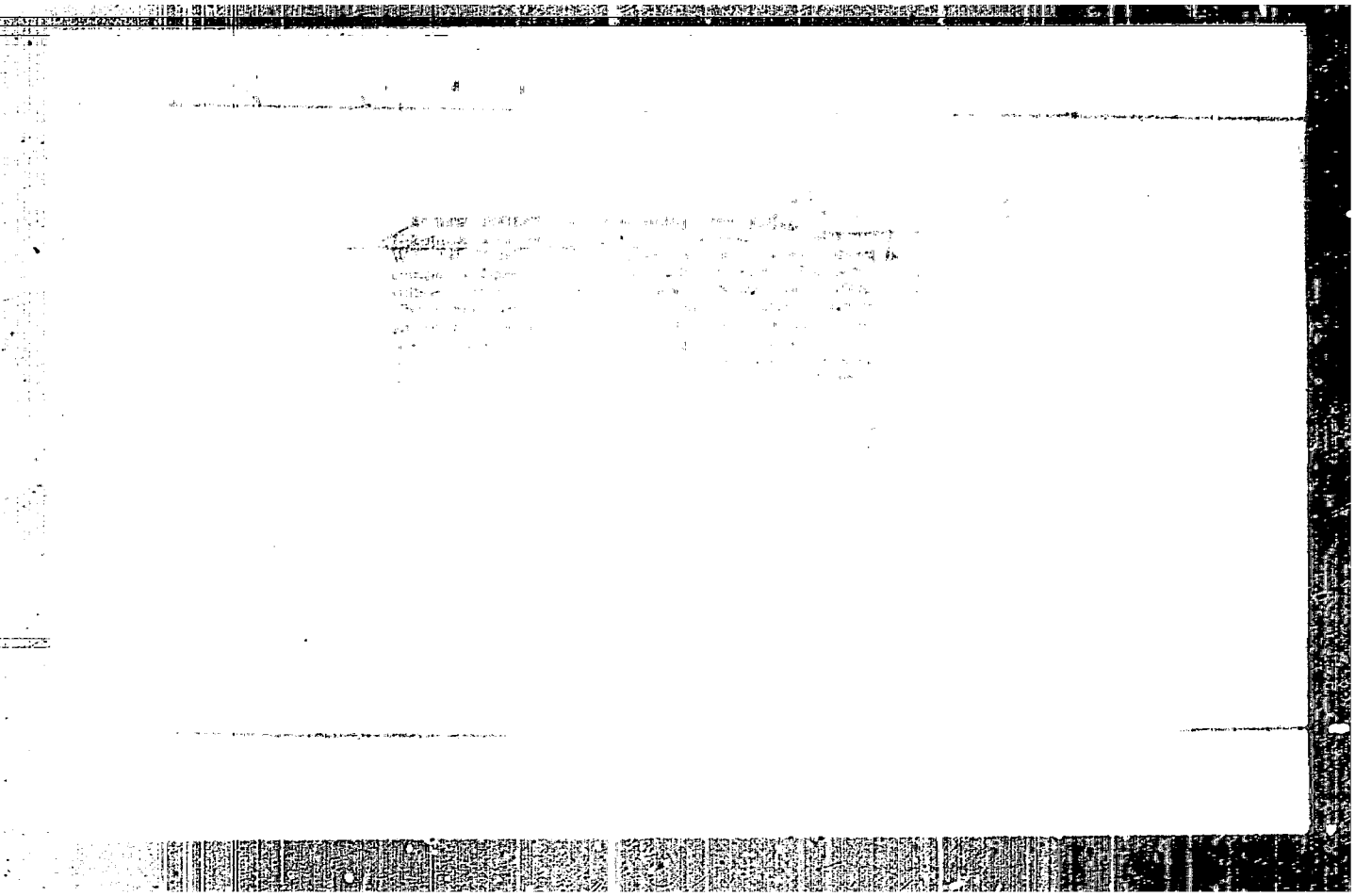
CARD: 4/6

NIKOLINSKI, P.

"Brief review of the development of synthetic rubber."

p.7 (Tekhnika, Vol. 6, no. 9, 1957, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI(LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958



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LAMBIEV, Khr.; NIKOLINSKI, P.; MLADENOV, Iv.; KONSTANTINOVA, El.

On the behavior of hydrogenated thallium oil in rubber mixtures.
Godishnik khim tekh 6 no.1:45-62 '59 (Publ. '60)

NIKOLINSKI, P.; MLADENOV, Iv.; DRAMOV, S.; TEPELIKIAN, M.

On obtaining nitroalcohol and nitrobutadiene. Godishnik khim tekh 6 no.2:95-106 '59 (Publ. '60).

NIKOLINSKI, P.; BOIADZHIEVA, Ts.; MLADENOV, Iv.; SHIPOLINI, R.

Uncovering certain organic acids in vulcanized rubber by paper chromatography. Godishnik khim tekh 7 no.1/2:37-50 '60 [publ. '61].

VLADIMOV, Iv.; NIKOLINSKI, P.; VELICHEVA, I.

Possibility of using the Dimitrovgrad bentonite as the active filler of the latex sponges on the basis of T-reverton and standard reverton. Godishnik khim tekh 7 no.1/2:241-250 '60 [publ. '61].

B/007/62/000/002/009/012
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Nikolinski, P. and Mladenov, I.

TITLE: The preparation of filler-free chlorinated rubber from vulcanization waste

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy byulleten' Bolgarskoy nauchnoy literatury, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, no. 2, 1962, 8, abstract 113, God.-khim.-tekhnol. inst., 7, 1960, book 1-2, 1961 (Dep. 1962), pp 251-258 (Rus. and Ger. summaries)

TEXT: Chlorinated rubber is produced by the chlorination of crumbed vulcanization wastes, suspended in CCl_4, in the presence of a halogen carrier, with chlorine passed through at an optimum velocity of 30-35 l/hr per liter of suspension. The chlorination is carried out at the b.p. of CCl_4, 76°C, using a ratio of CCl_4: rubber of 20:1. The product contains most of the components of the rubber mixture, exerting an unfavorable effect on the quality of chlorinated rubber coatings. Removal of soot from the chloro-rubber

Card 1/2

The preparation of filler-free ...

solution in CCl_4 takes place by the precipitation of the petroleum fraction (b.p. 140-170°C) and heating to 40-60°C. Chloro-rubber is isolated from soot-free filtrate by steam-distilling off the CCl_4. The separated soot is re-activated by heating to 250-400°C. Varnishes prepared on the base of the chloro-rubber obtained need not be less than 30% plasticizer. (Sofia, Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Sofia, Institute of Chemical Technology))
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/014/032/039
B166/B144

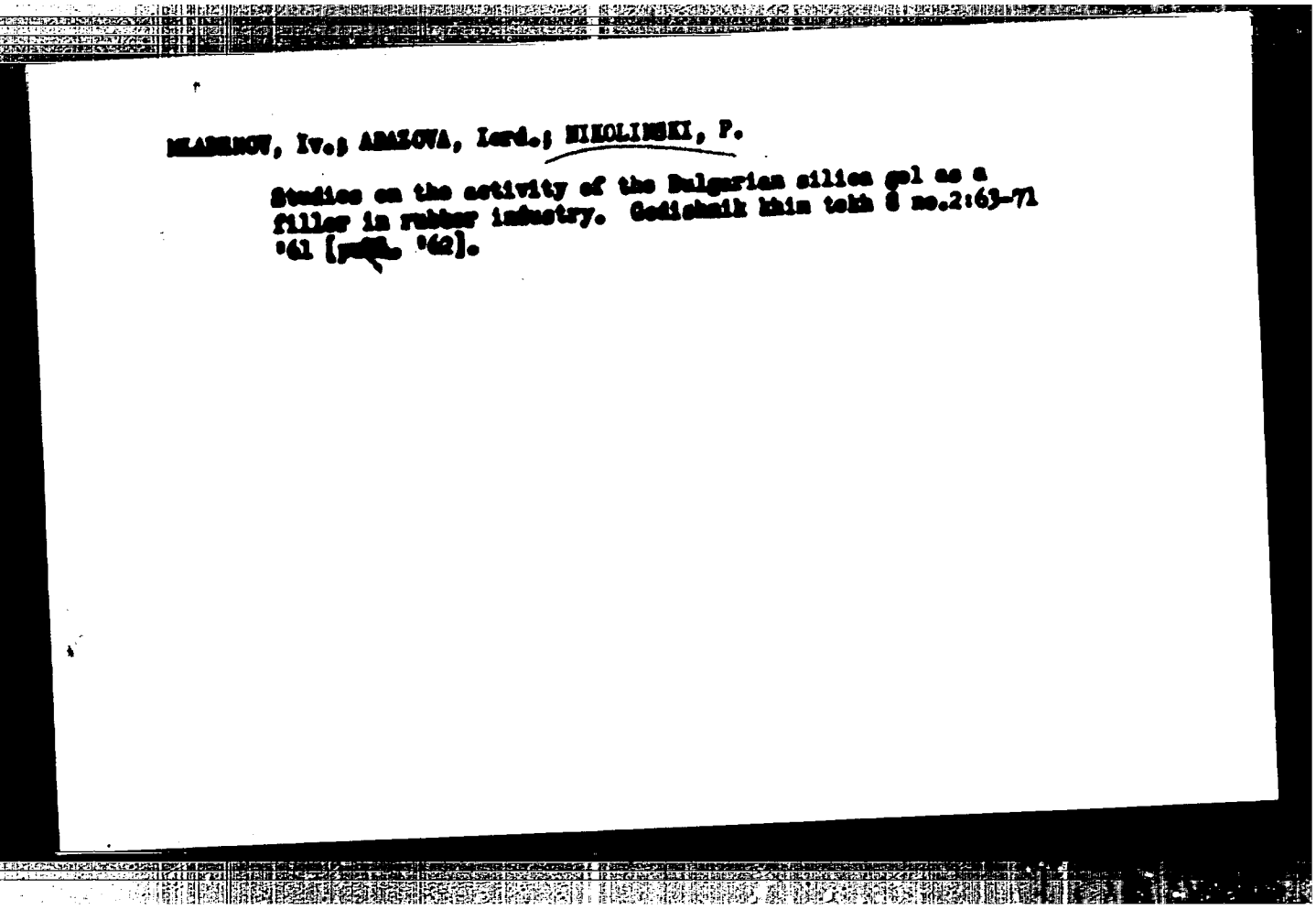
AUTHORS: Mladenov, Iv., Nikolinski, P., Grozlekov, P.

TITLE: Enhancing the compatibility between natural rubber and CKC-30 (SKS-30)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 650, abstract 14P354 (Kozhi, obuvki, kauchuk, plastmassi, v. 2, no. 4, 1961, 6 - 8)

TEXT: The pyrolysis product of old rubber from tires (density 0.9234, iodine number 116.0, Engler viscosity 1.86, boiling point 150°C, n_D^{20} 1.5142) was oxidized by blowing air or O_2 through it at 130°C, and 5 - 10% of this was introduced into a blend of HK (NK) and butadiene-styrene rubber (6 : 4) as a plasticizer. The physical and mechanical properties of such vulcanizates are better than those of vulcanizates containing stearic acid or unoxidized oil as the softener. The plasticizer which in least quantity gives the best physical and

Card 1/2



MLADENOV, Iv.; ARALOVA, Lud.; NIKOLINSKI, P.

Studies on the activity of the Bulgarian silica gel as a filler in rubber industry. Godishnik khim tekh 8 no.2:63-71 '61 [publ. '62].

MLADENOV, I.; NIKOLINSKI, P.

A possible increase in the compatibility between chloroprene and butadiene-styrene rubbers. Doklady BAN 14 no.5:483-485 '61.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanov.

(Rubber)

B/007/62/000/002/010/012
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Nikolinski, P., Mladenov, I. and Khodkevich, L.

TITLE: Preparation and properties of mixed polymers based on butadiene-nitrile and polysulfide rubber

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy byulleten' Bolgarskoy nauchnoy literatury, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, no. 2, 1962, 8, abstract 114, Kozhi, obuvki, kauchuk, plastmasi, 3, 1962, book 1, pp 7-9 (Bulg., Rus. summaries)

TEXT: The authors prepared a mixed polymer from butadiene-nitrile rubber CKH -40 (SKN-40) and thiokol A (polycondensation product of dichloroethane with Na polysulfide) taken in the ratio of 3:1 without pre-purification from anti-ageing compounds and sulfur, by combined plasticization under nitrogen. During rolling for 40 min at roller temperatures of 20-60°C, 86% of thiokol combines with nitrile rubber. The mixed polymer dissolves to the extent of 98% in acetone at 20°C, over 24 hours. The adhesiveness of this product (on average 1800 g/cm) and stability w.r.t. solvents are better than

Card 1/2

NIKOLINSKI, P.; ARAZOVA, Iord.; KLADENOV, Iv.

Studies on the activity of the Bulgarian silica gel as a filler in rubber industries. Khimiia Sofia 3 no.6:7-9 '62.

MLADENOV, I.; NIKOLINSKY, P. [Nikolinski, P.]; VASSILEVA, S. [Vasilva, S.]

Studying compatibility of certain caoutchoucs by selective inflating. Doklady BAN 16 no. 8: 837-840 '63.

1. Note presentee par D. Ivanoff [Ivanov, D.], membre de l'Academie, membre du Comite de redaction, "Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk. Comptes rendus de l'Academie bulgare des Sciences".

MINOVIC, S.

"Medical Experiences in the Yugoslav Liberation War, 1941-1945." p. 7.
(Vojnosanitetski Pregled. Military-Medical Review. Vol. 10, no. 1/2, Jan/Feb. 1953, Beograd)

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