

ACC NR: AT6028019

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/63/000/000/0077/0085

AUTHOR: Gladun, V. A.; Marchuk, G. D.; ~~Panteleyev, V. L.~~; Stroyev, P. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gravimetric investigations in the Region of the Kurile Kamchatka depression and the north-western Pacific in 1958

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Astronomicheskiy institut. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet. Morskiye gravimetricheskiye issledovaniya; sbornik statey, no. 2, 1963, 77-85

TOPIC TAGS: geological zone, seismic method, gravimetric method, magnetic method, damped gravimeter, pendulum oscillation horizontal acceleration, vertical acceleration, gravity anomaly, gravimetric survey, *OCEAN DYNAMICS*

ABSTRACT: The study of the Kurile-Kamchatka geological zone included the Sea of Okhotsk, Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, southern Kamchatka, Komandorskie Islands, and the Kurile-Kamchatka depression of the Pacific. Investigations were carried out by seismic, gravimetric, and magnetic methods. Deep sounding included the northern part of the sea of Okhotsk, the northern Kurile Islands, and the Kurile Ocean depression. One profile crossed the Aleutian arc. All soundings were associated with gravity measurements. Gravimetric measurements have been carried out with the marine-damped gravimeters of Soviet production. The four-pendulum apparatus was adapted for marine measurements in the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy,

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ACC NR: AP6035896

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0131/0131

INVENTOR: Gaynanov, A. G.; Dmitriyev, V. A.; Luginets, A. P.; Mikhaylova, K. K.; Panteleyev, V. L.; Smirnov, L. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gravimeter for measurement of gravity during motion. Class 42, No. 187337  
[announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of <sup>12</sup>Prospecting Geophysical  
Methods (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov  
razvedki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 131

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetry, gravimeter, geodetic instrument, surveying instrument

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a gravimeter for the measurement of gravity during motion. The device consists of a gravimeter with double optical-mechanical damping and two flexible quartz sensitive systems on a single armature immersed in a damping fluid. To increase measurement accuracy and work productivity, the flexible sensitive systems have equal products of time constants for each system on the scale division.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 5106

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UDC: 550.831

PANTELEYEV, V.M.

Role of the solid phase of surface runoffs in the migration of  
ore elements. Zap. Kir. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.1:125-134 '59.  
(MIRA 14:3)

(Runoff) (Ores)



SOV/124-58-3-3560

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 136 (USSR)

AUTHOR: ~~Panteleyev, V. N.~~

TITLE: The Scale Factor in the Cyclic Loading of Specimens With Stress Concentrators (Masshtabnyy faktor pri tsiklicheskom nagruzhenii obraztsov s kontsentratorom napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zinatn. raksti. Latv. univ., Uch. zap. Latv. un-t, 1957, Vol 10, pp 131-150

ABSTRACT: It is proposed that test specimens have a diameter (or height) not greater than 40 mm, since any increase in these dimensions in excess of 40 mm evokes a decrease in the endurance limit to a value that is smaller than the accuracy of the experimental determination.

Reviewer's name not given

Card 1/1

SOSOVA, V.F.; PANTELEYEV, V.N. (Moskva)

Machine for sawing bones in working with marrow. Probl. <sup>genat. i</sup>  
perel.krovi no.7:59 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(MALLOW)

PANTELEYEV, V.P.

Making cores by the pressing method. Lit. review. 1964.  
37-38 Ap 1964. MIRA 1964

WANTLEY, V.P.

Machine for  
Int. prof. agent

10.

Machine for  
Int. prof. agent



PANTELEYEV, V.P.

Mechanization and automation of the sand-preparation shop of a  
-production casting house. Riul.tekh.ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.  
inst.nauch.i.tekh.inform. 17 no.10:28-31 0 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ZATUCHNAYA, Anna L'vovna; ZUBAREV, Matvey Nikodimovich; PANTELEYEV,  
Viktor Stepanovich; SEREBRO, Grigoriy Yakovlevich;  
SOLOPOV, Grigoriy Platonovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk;  
SELEZNEV, N.G., red.

[Orchards and berry patches] Sady i iagodniki. [By] A.L.  
Zatuchnaia i dr. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963.  
215 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BLOK, P.L.; PANTELEYEV, V.V.; BEZSONOV, N.V., inzh.-ekonomist

Consultations. Izobr.i rats. no.5:29-30 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyekta instituta "Gipromtransstroy" (for Blok).
2. Sovetnik predsedatelya Gosstroya SSSR po voprosam izobretatel'stva i ratsionalizatsii (for Panteleyev).
3. Starshiy inzh. Komiteta po delam izobreteniy i otkrytiy (for Bezsonov).

(Technological innovations)

DEMENT'YEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
TEREKHOV, G.A., dots.; SHLYAFNIKOV, A.I., dots.; SHUVALOV, Yu.A.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMENIR, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;  
PANTELEYEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; BAZHENOV, D.V., red. izd-  
va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Means for the automation of machining processes; manual] Sred-  
stva avtomatizatsii mekhanicheskoi obrabotki; spravochnoe po-  
sobie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 520 p. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Metalcutting) (Automation)

S/122/62/000/003/001/007  
D262/D302

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, V.V.

TITLE: Basic directions in mechanization and automation of assembling processes in machine construction

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1962, 8 - 12

TEXT: This article deals, in general forms, with the problems facing the machine construction industry in connection with the general plans to increase the productivity of Soviet industry. At present up to 80 - 90 % of machine assembling is done by hand, and in spite of notable achievements (creation of special departments for research work, construction and application of semi-automatic and automatic assembly lines, especially in the automobile industry), there is no overall plan to coordinate the work in this field. General aims are put forward and methods of their fulfillment discussed: Mechanization of conveyor assembly lines and automation of assembling processes by use of semi-automatic and automatic assembling, loading control machinery; standardization of equipment and

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Basic directions in mechanization ...

S/122/62/000/003/001/007  
D262/D302

its application ( elements, subassemblies, assemblies) and centralization of its production; design of basic models for their further development to suit different requirements and applications; research work and general planning of organization and coordination of production.

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L 57590-65 ENG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)

Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c) JD/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5012730

UR/0070/65/010/003/0445/0445

548.523

44  
43  
D

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V. A.; Panteleyev, V. V.

TITLE: Hydrothermal synthesis of rutile 15

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 445

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, rutile, titanium dioxide 21 21

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the possibility of recrystallizing and growing rutile by the hydrothermal method in aqueous solutions of various salts. Experiments were conducted in steel autoclaves with a volume of 150 cm<sup>3</sup> heated in a resistance furnace. The TiO<sub>2</sub> charge was placed in the lower region of the autoclave while the seed crystal was suspended in the upper part. The products of crystallization were investigated by the X-ray method. It was established that titanates of corresponding metals form under test conditions in 10-15% solutions of NaOH, KOH, KHCO<sub>3</sub>, NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. Crystallization of rutile was observed in fluoride, carbonate and ammonium bicarbonate solutions. Recrystallization of TiO<sub>2</sub> and the growth of rutile from the seed crystal was done in 10% solutions of NaF and KF. The rate

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L 57590-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013730

of growth was approximately 0.2 mm per day. When the temperature was dropped to 500°C the transport of rutile was radically reduced. At 450°C no transport of the rutile was observed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, IC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

*JK*  
Card 2/2



PANTSLEYEV, V.V., inzhener.

Dismountable, sectional structures for river-bed regulation on the river  
Uda. Les.prom. 14 no.6:23-25 Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)  
(Uda River) (Rivers--Regulation)

NEPKOYCHITSKIY, A.G. [Nepakaichytski, A.R.]; PANTELEYEV, V.V.  
[Pantsialeev, U.U.]; YANKOVSKIY, A.A. [Iankouski, A.A.]

Possibility of using the laws governing the burnup of matter  
in light sources in increasing the concentration sensitivity  
of spectrum analysis. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nau.no.1  
68-72 '65. (MIRA 1961)

PANTELEYEV, V. V., Eng.

Hydraulic Engineering

Current-directing sectional boom constructions. Les. prom. 12 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December <sup>1952</sup> ~~1953~~, Uncl.

PANTELEYEV, V. V., Eng.

Lumber - Standards

Current-directing sectional boom constructions. Les. prom. 12 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December <sup>1952</sup>~~1953~~, Uncl.

I 4431-66 EST(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW  
 UR/0368/65/003/001/0096/0098  
 535.89

AUTHORS: Panteleyev, V. V.; Yankovskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Possible use of lasers for spectral analysis of copper-base alloys

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 96-98

TOPIC TAGS: copper containing alloy, brass, laser, spectrum analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of evaporating and exciting the atoms of the tested alloy by means of a laser, using a solid-state laser similar to that described by A. N. Bonch-Bruyevich et al. (ZhPS v. 1, 45, 1964). The laser medium was neodymium glass, and the beam power was approximately 10 J. The vapor produced directly by the laser beam turned out to yield weak spectrograms, so that it became necessary to excite it further by means of an electric discharge. In this case one pulse from the laser was sufficient to produce satisfactory spectrograms. The processes occurring in such an

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018851

3

arc are described briefly. The spectral-analytic capabilities of the laser were tested on silicon brass (with strongly pronounced influence of the third elements, and also on binary copper-nickel alloys. The results show that although the amount of matter evaporated by the laser depends on the content of silicon in the alloy, the influence of the silicon on the spectrum itself is lower than in the case of ordinary sources of light are used. This makes the use of laser radiation for emission spectral analysis promising because of the appreciable reduction of the influence of the third element. However, necessary lasers can actually be used for spectral analysis it will be before the average error ranges from 7 per cent, when spectrograms of the vapor produced by the laser itself are obtained, to 25 -- 30 per cent when an additional discharge is produced in the vapor. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None  
SUBMITTED: 02Feb65  
NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00  
OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: OP, EC

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; PANTELEYEV, V.V.

Hydrothermal synthesis of rutile. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:  
445 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.

L 2086-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)/EGG(k)-2  
ACC NR. AP5026321 SCYB/IJP(O) MG/JD SOURCE CODE UR/0368/65/003/004/0350/0354

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, V. V.; Yankovskiy, A. A. 44

58  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Utilization of laser radiation energy for evaporation of matter in spectral analysis 25,44

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 350-354

TOPIC TAGS: spectral analysis, alloy spectral analysis, metal spectral analysis, laser beam spectral analysis, laser beam efficiency, laser beam matter evaporation

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation was made of the use of laser beams for the spectral analysis of copper-based alloys. A GSI-1 laser with an output energy of about 2.4 cal was used. The laser beam was focused on silicon brass and binary copper-zinc alloy specimens through a 90-mm lens with a focal length of 200 mm. By assuming that all the energy absorbed by the specimen turns to heat and by using the known thermal properties of the material, an evaluation of the amount of energy expended on excitation can be made on the basis of the molten, evaporized, or chemically transformed quantities of the metal. The total weight of the fractions collected in the sealed glass bulb was checked against the weight of the samples before and after the experiment. The results agreed within 20 percent. Each specimen was struck ten times for data averaging. Not calculated in the experiments was the energy expended on

UDC: 535.89

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L 2086-66

ACC NR: AP5026321

heating the metal adjacent to the spot of impact, that conveyed to detached particles and that absorbed by the plasma flare. Their total, however, was shown experimentally to be about 5 percent of the impact beam energy. The quantities of energy expended on displacement and excitation of atoms in the metal varied from 14 to 32 percent of the impact energy, depending on the composition of the alloy. The average figure was 20 percent. The remainder (80%) of the beam energy was assumed to be reflected from the face of the specimen and diffused within the hemisphere roughly bounded by the plane of the face. A concave mirror, placed between the laser and the specimen, allowed passage of the impact beam through its central hole and made it possible to collect the reflected radiation over one-third of the area of the diffusion hemisphere. A calorimeter in the focus of the mirror was used to measure the energy thus reflected from the face of the specimen. Various details of the energy distribution were determined by positioning the mirror off the laser beam and by partially or fully diaphragming it. The measurement data of the reflected portion of energy were in fair agreement with the reflection factors of the eight different metals tested. [FP]

SUB CODE: OP/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 009/  
ATD PRESS: 4123

PANTELEYEV, V.V.

Development of unification, standardization and aggregation  
in the machinery industry. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.7:3-6  
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta  
po mashinostroyeniyu pri Gosplane SSSR.

PANTELEYEV, V.V.; YAKOVLEV, S.S.

Applicability of laser in the case of alloys of copper and  
alloys. Izv. Prikl. Spekt. 3:10:1-10:15, (1965, (MIRA 18:9)

SVIRSHCHEVSKAYA, M.M., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; PANTELEYEV, V.V.

Magnetic control of the quality of cementation and heat treatment of  
bicycle hubs. Izv. AN BSSR no.1:107-114 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:7)  
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Cementation (Metallurgy))

KORSAKOV, Vladimir Sergeevich; NOVIKOV, Mikhail Pavlovich; PANTELEYEV,  
V.V., inzh., retsenzent; RAZHENOV, D.V., inzh., red. graficheskikh  
rabot; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the mechanization and automation of assembling operations]  
Spravochnik po mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii sborochnykh  
rabot. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 373 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Assembly-line methods)

PANTELEYEV, V.V.

Basic trends in the mechanization and automation of assembling  
operations in the machinery industry. Mashinostroitel' no.3:  
12-14 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po avtomatizatsii  
i mashinostroyeniyu.  
(Automation) (Assembly-line methods)

PANTELEEV, V.V.

Basic trends in the mechanization and automation of assembling operations in the machinery industry. Vest.mash. 42 no.3:8-12 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po avtomatizatsii sborochnykh protsessov Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

(Assembly-line methods)  
(Automation)

PANTELEYEV, Y.

"Problems of Combat Command in Operation of a Submarine vs Sea Communications," *Morskoy Sbornik, Official Navy Journal of the Soviet Fleet*, n 2, Jan. 1939, p. 37-42.

"Problems of Combat Preparations of the Staffs of Submarine Units," *Morskoy Sbornik, Official Navy Journal of the Soviet Fleet*, n 3, Feb 1939, p. 75-81.



PANTELEYEV, Ye.; SHIKHMANOV, S.

Operational methods used by yards for handling heavyweight  
and long trains. Zhel.dor.transp.36 no.5:32-38 My '55.  
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener stantsii Lyublino Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbas-  
skoy dorogi (for Panteleyev). 2. Nachal'nik stantsii Lyublino  
Moskovsko-Kursko-Donbasskoy dorogi (for Shikhmanov).  
(Railroads--Yards) (Railroads--Switching)

PANTELEEV, Ya. P.; MOISEYENKO, P.S.; SINITSYN, N.M.

Tectonic plan of the Dzungarian Ala-Tau [with summary in English].  
Vest. IGU 12 no.24:5-19 '57. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Dzungarian Ala-Tau--Geology, Structural)

L 14522-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/RAEM(1)/ESD(t) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5001427

S/0075/64/019/008/0975/0979

AUTHOR: Zil'bershteyn, Kh. I.; Nikdina, O. N.; Nenarokov, A. V.; Panteleyev, Ye. S. B

TITLE: Determination of impurities in especially pure silicon dioxide by a spectrographic method after preliminary concentration

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 8, 1964, 975-979

TOPIC TAGS: spectrochemical method, quartz, silicon dioxide, spectrographic analysis

Abstract: Two variations of a spectrochemical method of determining impurities in quartz and silicon dioxide were developed. Chemical concentration of the impurities was accomplished by decomposing the test sample with hydrogen fluoride vapors in a special chamber made of fluoroplastic. In the first variation of the method, the sample was placed on a thin film of fluoroplastic, and the concentrate of impurities subjected to spectrographic analysis together with the film in an alternating-current carbon arc. In

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001427

the second variation of the method, the sample was placed in a fluoroplastic cup, moistened with small amounts of solutions of sulfuric acid and an internal standard (cobalt); the liquid sulfuric acid concentrate obtained after decomposition of the sample was applied on carbon electrodes, coated with polystyrene, and the dry residue analyzed in an alternating-current arc. Solutions of the elements to be determined were used as reference standards. The sensitivity of the method for 1-gram samples of silicon dioxide ranged from  $3 \cdot 10^{-7}$  to  $3 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ :  $(2-3) \cdot 10^{-7}\%$  Mn, Ag;  $(3-5) \cdot 10^{-7}\%$  Ga, Cu;  $(1-2) \cdot 10^{-6}\%$  Al, Mg, Pb, Ti;  $(2-4) \cdot 10^{-6}\%$  Fe, Ni, Sn;  $(1-3) \cdot 10^{-5}\%$  Ca, Zn. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 graph, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

PANTELEYEV, Yu. and PIVOVAROV, E.

"Navigation and Maneuvers of the Merchant Marine in Time of War," Naval Fleet,  
State Transportation Publishing House, 1933.

PANTELEYEV, YU. A.

ISAKOV, I.S., prof., admiral flota, otv.red.; PETROVSKIY, V.A., dotsent, kand.voyenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red. [deceased]; DEMIN, L.A., dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, glavnyy red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BERG, L.S., akademik, inzh.-mayor, red.; BOLOGOV, N.A., dotsent, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; VITVER, I.A., professor, doktor geograf.nauk, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; YEGOR'YEV, V.Ye., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof., doktor voyenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; ZIMAN, L.Ya., prof., red.; ZUBOV, N.N., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KAVRAYSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor fiziko-mat.nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KALESNIK, S.V., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general-leytenant tekhn.voysk, red.; LAMYKIN, S.M., kapitan 1 ranga, red.; MATUSEVICH, N.N., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, prof., doktor fiziko-mat.nauk, inzh.-vitse-admiral v otstavke, red. [deceased]; MESHCHANINOV, I.I., akademik, red.; MILENKI, S.G., red.; ORLOV, B.P., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.A., vitse-admiral, red.; SNEZHINSKIY, V.A., dotsent, kand.voyenno-morskikh nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; SALISHCHEV, K.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; TRIBUTS, V.F., admiral, red.; FOKIN, V.A., vitse-admiral, red.; SHVEDE, Ye.Ye., prof., doktor voyenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red.; SHULEYKIN, V.V., akademik, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; PAVLOV, V.V., inzh.-polkovnik, red.; VOLKOV, F.G.,  
(Continued on next card)

ISAKOV, I.S.---(continued) Card 2.

podpolkovnik, pomoshchnik glavnogo red. po izd-vu; SEDOV, N.Ye., kapitan 2 ranga, uchenyy sekretar'; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan 1 ranga, red.kart; MIGALKIN, G.A., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.kart; GAPONOVA, A.A., red.kart; GONCHAROVA, A.I., red.kart; GORBACHEVA, N.Ye., red.kart; GRUNBERG, G.Yu., red.kart; DUROV, A.G., red.kart; YERSHOV, I.B., red.kart; ZIL'BERSHER, A.B., red.kart; KASTAL'SKAYA, N.I., red.kart; KUBLIKOVA, M.M., red.kart; MAKAROVA, V.N., red.kart; MOROZOVA, A.F., red.kart; PAVLOVA, Ye.A., red.kart; POCHUBUT, A.N., red.kart; ROMANOVA, G.N., red.kart; SMIRNOVA, L.V., red.kart; SMIRNOVA, L.N., red.kart; TANANKOVA, A.I., red.kart; YANEVICH, M.A., red.kart; YASINSKAYA, L.F., red.kart; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P., tekhn.red.; VIZIROVA, G.N., tekhn.red.; GOLOVANOVA, A.T., tekhn.red.; GOROKHOV, V.I., tekhn.red.; MALINKO, V.I., tekhn.red.; SVIDERSKAYA, G.V., tekhn.red.; CHERNOGOROVA, L.P., tekhn.red.; FURAYEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Marine atlas] Morskoj atlas. Otv.red. I.S. Isakov. Glav.red. L.A. Demin. Izd. Morskogo general'nogo shtaba. Vol.1 [Navigation geography] Navigatsionno-geograficheskii. Zamestitel' otv. red. po I tomu V.A. Petrovskii. 1950. 83 maps. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Continued on next card)

ISAKOV, I.S.---(continued) Card 3.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Voenno-morskoye ministerstvo.
2. Nachal'nik Morskogo kartograficheskogo instituta voyenno-morskikh sil (for Lamkin).
3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Orlov).
4. Nachal'nik Gidrograficheskogo upravleniya voyenno-morskikh sil (for Tributs).
5. General'nyy gosudarstv. direktor topograficheskoy sluzhby (for Baranov).
6. Direktor topograficheskoy sluzhby (for Milenki).  
(Ocean--Maps) (Harbors--Maps)



ACC NR: AP6018899 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/002/0027/0034

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, Yu. A. (Professor, Admiral)

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain problems of naval operations in a modern war

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 2, 1966, 27-34

TOPIC TAGS: electronic warfare, nuclear warfare, nuclear warfare training, naval equipment, military tactic

ABSTRACT: The author discusses certain problems of naval operations in the light of the revolution that is occurring in military affairs as a consequence not only of the creation of new types of military equipment but also their mass introduction to units of various sizes, the development and mastering of forms and methods of their use, and the reeducation and retraining of personnel. The level of development of electronics and energetics now permits striking the enemy without visual contact, as a consequence of which the space of military operations has increased immeasurably. Correspondingly, the concept of the theater of military operations has also expanded. In the past, naval gunners contended for the first salvo since in a naval battle it was of great importance although the first attack on the enemy was almost never decisive. However under modern conditions the first salvo has acquired a new quality since the first strike of a nuclear missile in the region of the target can completely annihilate it.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AF6018899

Now the first salvo is "to be or not to be" because an unsuccessful first salvo will result in the enemy responding with decisive results. Thus, whereas previously the result of the battle was achieved by a many-hour artillery duel, it can now be achieved by one strike in several minutes. The creation of missiles and nuclear weapons has not only challenged the navy with completely new strategic problems but has also had a substantial effect on the form and methods of conducting such well-known operations as landing operations, cutting off sea shipping of the enemy, etc. It is stated that naval landings will be annihilated by rockets even before the ships set out to sea; therefore, all attention must be devoted to airborne landings. The need for sea shipping has always existed and will always exist in those countries whose economy depends upon imports. During the tense and initial period of war the need for sea shipping will increase and its effectiveness will depend wholly on the presence of the forces and effectiveness of the blows by the enemy. If the effectiveness of counter operations is minimal, shipping can be accomplished to the fullest extent. If the counteracting side has at its disposal suitable forces and uses them fully, the volume of sea shipping will inevitably be reduced to a minimum. Thus, the level of sea shipping during war time will depend on the state of the forces counteracting shipping and the methods of their use. It is concluded that the appearance and development of new military equipment, primarily nuclear missiles, requires sweeping aside everything that has become obsolete and scientific development of new methods of using modern forces as means of war.

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

PANTELEYEV, YU.A.

LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, otvetstvennyy red.; DEMIN, I.A., dots., kand. geogr. nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral, glavnyy red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik, zamestitel' otvetstvennogo red.; ABAN'KIN, P.S., admiral, red.; ALAFUZOV, V.A., prof., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, admiral, red.; ANAN'ICH, V.Ye., kontr admiral zapasa, red.; ACHKASOV, V.I., kand. istor. nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BELLI, V.A., prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; BESKROVNIY, L.G., prof., doktor istor. nauk, polkovnik zapasa, red.; BOLFIN, Ye.A., kand. voen. nauk, general-mayor, red.; VERSHININ, D.A., kapitan 1 ranga, red.; VITVER, I.A., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; GEL'FOND, G.M., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; GLINKOV, Ye.G., inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; YELISEYEV, I.D., vitse-admiral, red.; ZOZULYA, F.V., admiral, red.; ISAKOV, I.S., prof., Admiral Flota Sovetskogo Soyuza, red.; KAVRAYSKIY, V.V. [deceased], prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KALESNIK, S.V., red.; KOZLOV, I.A., dots. kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; KOMAROV, A.V., vitse-admiral, red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general leytenant tekhnicheskikh voysk, red.; LYUSHKOVSKIY, M.V., dots., kand. istor. nauk, polkovnik, red.; MAKSIMOV, S.N., dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; OKUN', S.B., prof., doktor istor. nauk, red.; ORLOV, B.P., prof., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, N.B., prof., kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.A., admiral, red.; PITERSKIY, N.A., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red.; PLATONOV, S.P., general-leytenant, red.; POZNYAK, V.G., dots., general leytenant, red.; SALISHCHEV, K.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,

(Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.---(continued) Card 2.

red.; SIDOROV, A.L., prof., doktor istor. nauk., red.; SKORODUMOV,  
L.A., kontr-admiral, red.; SHEZHINSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor  
voenno-morskikh nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; SOLOV'YEV, I.N.,  
dots., kand. voenno-morskikh nauk, kapitan 1 ranga, red.; STALBO,  
K.A., kontr-admiral, red.; STEPANOV, G.A. [deceased], dots., vitse-  
admiral, red.; TOMASHEVICH, A.V., prof., doktor voenno-morskikh  
nauk, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; TRIBUTS, V.P., kand. voenno-  
morskikh nauk, admiral, red.; CHERNYSHOV, P.I., kontr-admiral, red.;  
SHVEDS, Ye.Ye., prof. doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral,  
red.; CHURBAKOV, A.I., tekhn. red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P., tekhn. red.;  
VIZIROVA, G.N., tekhn. red.; GOROKHOV, V.I., tekhn. red.; GRIN'KO,  
A.M., tekhn. red.; KUBLIKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.; MALINKO, V.I.,  
tekhn. red.; SVIDERSKAYA, G.V., tekhn. red.; CHERNOGOROVA, L.P.,  
tekhn. red.; GUREVICH, I.V., tekhn. red.; BUKHANOVA, N.I., tekhn.  
red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., tekhn. red.; RADOVIL'SKAYA, E.O., tekhn.  
red.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.; BELOCHKIN, P.D., tekhn. red.;  
LOYKO, V.I., tekhn. red.; ROMANYUK, I.G., tekhn. red.; YAROSHEVICH,  
K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Sea atlas] Morskoi atlas. Otv. red. G.I. Levchenko. Glav. red.  
L.A. Demin. [Moskva] Izd. Glav. shtaba Voenno-morskogo flota.  
Vol.3. [Military and historical. Pt.1. Pages 1-45] Voeno-istori-  
cheskii. Zamestitel' otv. red. po III tomu N.S. Frumkin. Pt.1.  
Istyy 1-45. 1958. \_\_\_\_\_ [Military and historical maps, pages 46-52]  
(Continued on next card)

LEVCHENKO, G.I.---(continued) Card 3.

Voenno-istoricheskie karty, listy 46-52. 1957.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony. 2. Nachal'nik  
Glavnogo upravleniya geodezii i kartografii Ministerstva vnutrennikh  
del SSSR (for Baranov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR  
(for Kalesnik). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh  
nauk RSFSR (for Orlov).

(Ocean--Maps)

PANTELEYEV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, admiral; MILYUTIN, V.I., red.

[The sea front] Morskoi front. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965.  
315 p. (MIRA 18:10)

S/123/59/000/007/007/014  
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 7,  
p. 117, # 25259

AUTHOR: Panteleyev, Yu.V. 18

TITLE: The Borating of Steels

PERIODICAL: Tr. 3-y Stud. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Pribaltiki i BSSR.  
Riga, 1958, pp. 71 - 80

TEXT: The author investigated the electrolytic borating of the steel grades XBG (KhVG), 3XB8 (3KhV8), 12XM (12KhM), P18 (R18), P9 (R9) and Armco iron in molten borax at temperatures in the range of 880 - 1,150°C and holding between 1 and 5 hours. Depth and hardness of the borated layer are determined and metallographic investigations of the borated specimens carried out. The author analyzes the shape of boride impurities being the optimum ones from the viewpoint of machine part operation. There are 11 figures and 3 references. ✓ B

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.  
S.A.I.  
Card 1/1

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12 p 113 (USSR) SOV 137-58-12-24786

AUTHOR: Panteleyev <sup>Yu V.</sup> (Initials not given)

TITLE: New Discoveries in Boriding of Steel (Novoye v borirovani stali) in Latvian

PERIODICAL: Narodnoye kh-vo Sov. Latvii, 1958, Nr 1, pp 29-31

ABSTRACT: The formation of new eutectic and super-eutectic layers (L) instead of continuous crystalline L obtained in boriding (B) steel is reported. These L possess the same hardness (1800 - 3575 microhardness units) as the ordinary crystalline L and are free from internal stresses but are very brittle. Only one hour of B is required to obtain an L 0.1 mm thick. To obtain an L of the same depth without fusing requires several hours of B. The blunting of the sharp edges of the article during B when the L is fused is so slight that grinding to a depth of 0.02 - 0.03 mm completely restores the edges. The treatment consists essentially of B at the melting temperature of the boron-steel eutectic with a certain excessive liberation of nascent boron for a rapid saturation of the L. This method affords warpless B of asymmetric articles with a complex contour and has possibilities for early practical application.

N T.

Card 1/1



SIURIN, V.N.; OSIDZE, D.F.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.V.; SUSHKOV, F.V.

Propagation of A2 influenza virus in porcine embryo kidney cell cultures. Acta virol. 7 no.4:378 J1 '63.

1. D.I. Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

(INFLUENZA VIRUS) (TISSUE CULTURE)  
(KIDNEY) (GLYCOGEN) (VIRUS CULTIVATION)

ROCHEV, N.N., glav. red.; VAVILOV, P.P., red.; VERTEL', E.I., red.; GORELIK, A.I., red.; GUZMAN, I.S., red.; KUZNETSOV, G.N., red.; MEDVEDEV, G.A., red.; MODYANOV, Ya.V., red.; PANTELEYEVA, A.A., red.; POLYAKOV, V.V., red.; POPOV, S.A., red.; POPOVA, S.M., red.; RAYEVSKIY, S.S., red.; RUDAKOV, S.V., red.; SYUTKIN, A.F., red.; USOV, A.I., red.; USTINOVA, I.K., red.; SHKIL', P.T., red.; CHEBYKIN, N.P., red.; MEZENTSEV, S.A., red.; MOROZOV, V.S., red.; OPLESNIN, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Forty years of the Komi A.S.S.R., 1921-1961; studies on the cultural and economic development of the Komi Republic]40 let Komi ASSR, 1921-1961; ocherki o razvitii ekonomiki i kul'tury Komi Respubliki. Syktyvkar, Komi knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 154 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Komi A.S.S.R.—Economic conditions) (Komi A.S.S.R.—Culture)

PANTELEYEVA, A.A.

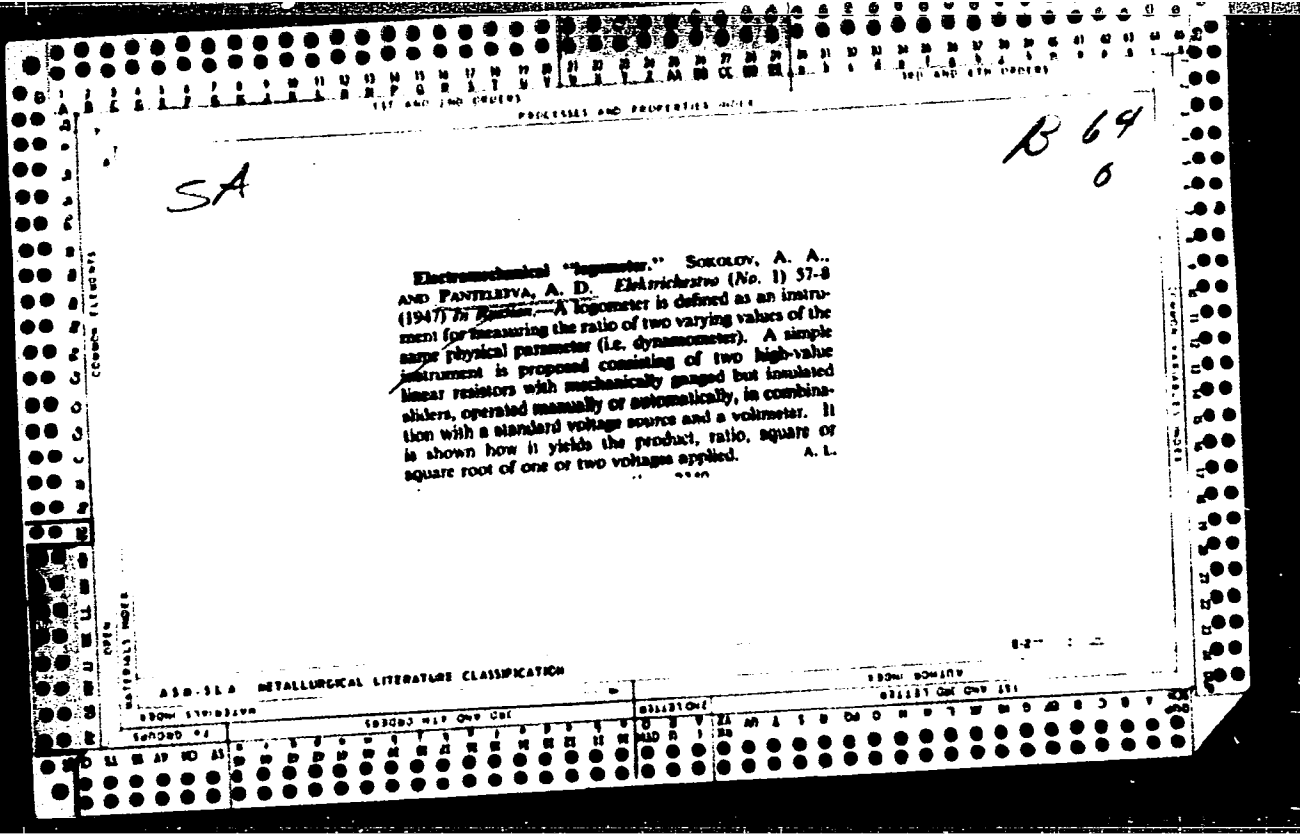
Theses on geology, mineralogy, paleontology, and physical geography of the Carpathians defended at Lvov University from 1947 to 1959. Min.sbor. no.14:476-479 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchnaya biblioteka L'vovskogo universiteta imeni Ivana Franko.

(Bibliography--Carpathian Mountains--Geology)  
(Carpathian Mountains--Geology--Bibliography)

GRISHIN, F A.; PANTELEIEVA, A.G.

Dependence of the ultimate yield on the specific weight of the product.  
Trudy MINKHIGP no.48:86-93 '64. M.P. 1813



PANTELEVA, A. D.

SA

B 69  
6

~~Electromechanical "logometer."~~ SOKOLOV, A. A.,  
AND PANTELEVA, A. D. *Elektrichestvo* (No. 1) 37-8  
(1947) *In Russian*.—A logometer is defined as an instru-  
ment for measuring the ratio of two varying values of the  
same physical parameter (i.e. dynamometer). A simple  
instrument is proposed consisting of two high-value  
linear resistors with mechanically ganged but insulated  
sliders, operated manually or automatically, in combina-  
tion with a standard voltage source and a voltmeter. It  
is shown how it yields the product, ratio, square or  
square root of one or two voltages applied. A. L.

82

GORIN, Yu.A.; SOKOLOVA, S.G.; PANTELEYEVA, A.K.

Investigation of the role of methanol in a contact process for the production of divinyl from alcohol, using methanol tagged with radiocarbon  $C^{14}$ . Dokl.AN SSSR 125 no.1:79-82 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S.V.Lebedeva. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.  
(Butadiene) (Methanol) (Carbon--Isotopes)

PANTELINA, A. I.  
I. A. Iosin, Izv. Ob. Znim, v. 17 (79), May 1947, p. 327-343



PANTELEWA, A. K.  
YI. A. G. K. I., ZH. O. K. B. 17, 1947, 610-40

5(1,3)  
AUTHORS:Gorin, Yu. A., Sokolova, S. G.,  
Panteleyeva, A. K.

SO7/20-125-1-20/67

TITLE:

Determination of the Role Played by Methanol in the Contact Process of Divinyl Production From Alcohol by Using Methanol Marked With Radioactive Carbon C<sup>14</sup> (Vyyasneniye roli metanola v kontaktnom protsesse polucheniya divinila iz spirta s primeneniye metanola, mechenogo radioaktivnym uglerodom C<sup>14</sup>)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 79-82  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Methanol is one of the products of catalytic transformation of ethanol in divinyl (method devised by S. V. Lebedev). Methanol forms as a by-product and is no admixture of the initial ethanol. Its separation from unreacted ethanol in the reaction products ("reclaimed" alcohol) is very difficult so that methanol partly enters again the production process and accumulates up to ~2.5%. Methanol may form also by reaction from possibly formed formaldehyde (Refs 1, 2). The first author (Ref 3) expressed the assumption that formaldehyde may separate the acetic and crotonic aldehyde (intermediate products in the

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Determination of the Role Played by Methanol in the SOV/20-125-1-20/67  
Contact Process of Divinyl Production From Alcohol by Using Methanol Marked  
With Radioactive Carbon C<sup>14</sup>

divinyl formation) by condensation from the reaction sphere and thus, it may reduce the divinyl yield (Refs 4, 5). For the solution of the problem mentioned in the title a series of experiments were carried out at 400° on the Lebedev industrial catalyst by a transformation of an alcohol - aldehyde mixture (4% acetic aldehyde) with an addition of 2.5% marked methanol. The fractions obtained from fractional distillation are characterized in table 1. They correspond to hydrocarbons with 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 C atoms. The residue after the distillation of divinyl corresponds to fraction C<sub>5</sub>. The nature of these

substances has not yet been determined. Among others amylenes, piperylene, and isoprene (Refs 1, 7) were found in the C<sub>5</sub> substances. The results of radiometric determinations are shown in figure 1. It may be concluded from it that the C<sub>5</sub> fraction as well as fraction C<sub>7</sub>, i.e. the fractions with an odd atomic number have the highest activity. Fraction C<sub>4</sub> (divinyl) contains no C<sup>14</sup>. The activity of fraction C<sub>6</sub> is

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Determination of the Role Played by Methanol in the SOV/20-125-1-20/67  
Contact Process of Divinyl Production From Alcohol by Using Methanol Marked  
With Radioactive Carbon C<sup>14</sup>

hardly a quarter of that of C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>8</sub> lags considerably behind C<sub>7</sub>.  
The occurrence of a certain radioactivity in the fractions with  
an equal number of C atoms may be explained by an insufficient  
fractionation. However, C<sub>6</sub> hydrocarbons might have formed  
partly in the reaction  $C_7^+ \rightarrow C_6^+ + C$  (a partial cracking). This  
may hold also for the C<sub>8</sub> fraction. In any case, these by-  
processes are of no great importance and cannot eliminate the  
above regularity. On the basis of the results the authors give  
hypothetical schemes which indicate that methanol participates  
in the formation of hydrocarbons of the odd series. The  
assumptions made by Lebedev (Ref 1) on the possible  
participation of formaldehyde in this process are the most  
probable ones. The C<sub>7</sub> hydrocarbons may form as condensation  
products of formaldehyde with C<sub>6</sub> aldehydes which are by-  
products of the Lebedev process. It may be seen from scheme 1  
that formaldehyde forms the crotonic aldehyde and thus,

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Determination of the Role Played by Methanol in the SOV/20-125-1-20/67  
Contact Process of Divinyl Production From Alcohol by Using Methanol Marked  
With Radioactive Carbon C<sup>14</sup>

reduces the divinyl yield. For this reason the removal of  
methanol possibly may increase this yield. There are  
1 figure, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research  
Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev)

PRESENTED: November 15, 1958, by D. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1958

Card 4/4

PANTELEVA, A. K.

Gorin, U. A., Wasiliev, A. A., and Panteleeva, A. K.- "Investigation in the Field of Catalytic Transformations of Alcohols into Hydrocarbons of the Divinyl Series. VI. Catalytic Formations of the Hydrocarbon  $C_6H_{10}$  from the Isopropyl Alcohol" (p. 922)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 5



PANTELEYEVA, A.M.; SAZONOV, P.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Using granulated insecticides for the control of European corn borers on fields where corn is grown for grain. Agrobiologiya no. 3:442-446 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.  
(European corn borer)



I-1

USSR / Plant Physiology. General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bill., No 10, 1958, No 43685

Author : Panteleyeva, A. M.

Inst : The All-Union Institute for Plant Protection.

Title : A Study of Translocation and Storage of Octamethyl Tetranide Pyrophosphate in Cotton Plants.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. in-ta zashchity rast., 1956, vyp. 7, 33-46

Abstract : To establish the measures needed for protecting sowings with reduced expenditure of insecticide in the Urta-Saray Rayon of Tashkent Oblast, the dynamics of octamethyl in the ontogenesis of cotton was studied. The plants were sprayed with a 0.3% solution of octamethyl on 3 July and 1 August at the rate of 800 - 1,000 liters per ha. Leaf samples were taken from the plants every hour for 10, 20, 30 and 45 days. The mite *Tetranychus urticae* served as the toxicological test object. The length of time the

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USSR / Plant Physiology. General Problems.

I-1

Abs Jour ; Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43685

preparation was stored depended on the age of the plants; its activity was lowered in the leaves in July (the budding stage) at a quicker rate than in August (when the bolls ripen). The preparation is absent from the leaves on the 45th day in both times of treatment. A complete correlation between the quantity of the preparation in the individual plant parts and its toxicity was observed. --  
M. V. Zhuravleva.

Card 2/2

2

PANTELEYEVA, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

The preparation L-11-6 against the potato ladybird beetle. Zashch.  
rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.4:38 J1-Ag 59. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.  
(Soviet Far East-- Potatoes-- Diseases and pests)  
(Soviet Far East-- Ladybirds-- Extermination)

PANTELEYEVA, A. N.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

C.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4088

Author : Konarev, M.I., Panteleyeva, A.N., Repina, V.V.,  
Solovkin, A.S.

Title : On the Influence of the Nature of the Acid on the  
Composition of Freshly-Precipitated Zirconium Iodates

Orig Pub : Zh. reorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 3, 392-399

Abstract : A continuation (see RZhKhim, 1955, 5483, 23536, 26023)  
of the investigation of Zr iodates. From nitric-, hy-  
drochloric-, and perchloric acid solutions Zr was preci-  
pitated as  $Zr(OH)_3(10_3)$  (I),  $Zr(OH)_2(10_3)_2$  and

$Zr(OH)(10_3)_3$  (II). Fractional precipitation of indivi-  
dual hydroxy-iodates is possible. The authors attribute  
the formation of precipitates of varying composition  
(from I to II) to the presence, in the solutions, of the  
ions  $Zr(OH)^{3+}$ ,  $Zr(OH)_2^{2+}$  and  $Zr(OH)_3^+$ , with which  $10_3^-$

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- 8 -

KONAREV, M.I.; PANTELEYEVA, A.N.; REPINA, V.V.; SOLOVKIN, A.S.

Effect of the nature of acids on the composition of fresh  
zirconiumiodate precipitates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.3:392-  
399 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Acids, Inorganic) (Zirconium iodate)

PANTELEYEVA, A.N.

650

78963\* Influence of the Acid Type on the Composition of Freshly Precipitated Zirconium Iodates. O vliyanii prirody kisloty na sostav svezheosazhdennykh iodatov tsirkoniia. (Russian.) M. I. Konarev, A. N. Panteleyeva, V. V. Repina, and A. S. Solovkin. Zhurnal Neorganicheskoi Khimii, v. 1, no. 3, Mar. 1956, p. 392-399.

Discusses the precipitation of different Zr iodates during interaction of iodates of alkali metals with Zr salts of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and sulfuric acids. Tables. 3 ref.

AM

TRET'YAKOVA, Ye.N., prof.; GATAULINA, L.D., kand.med.nauk; IL'INA, V.T.;  
PANTELEYEVA, A.P.; SMIRNOVA, L.K.; AEDURASHITOVA, Kh.Sh.

Distribution of rheumatic fever among the school children of  
Ufa. Vop.revm. 3 no.1:66-70 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.N.Tret'yakova)  
Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy klinicheskoy  
bol'nitsy No.3 (glavnyy vrach A.I.Vetsler) goroda Ufy.  
(UFA--RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

GETSKIN, L.S.; YATSUK, V.V.; PANTELEYEVA, A.F.

Hydrometallurgical method of producing lead using amines.  
TSvet. met. 38 no.5:20-22 My '65. (MIRA 1965)



PAVLOVA, K.A.; PANTELEYEVA, B.D.; DERYAGINA, E.N.; KALECHITS, I.V.

Effect of nonstoichiometric sulfur on the activity of sulfide  
catalysts. *Kin. i kat.* 6 no. 3:493-498 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza, Angarsk.

PAVLOV, N.N., inzh.; ARBUZOV, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PANTELEYEVA,  
D.S., inzh.

Studying the effect of aluminum and iron (III) salt additives on  
the properties of polyamide films. Izv.vys.nчеб.zav.; tekhn.leg.  
prom. no.3:20-25 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.  
(Polyamides) (Leather, Artificial)

S/081/62/000/016/026/043  
B168/B186

AUTHORS: Pavlov, N. N., Arbutov, G. A., Panteleyeva, D. S.

TITLE: Investigation into the effects of adding aluminum and iron (III) salts to polyamide films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal: Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 520, abstract 16P50 (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tekhnol. legk. prom-sti, no. 3, 1961, 20-25)

TEXT: The effects of  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ,  $\text{AlCl}_3$  and  $\text{CrCl}_3$  on the properties of AK 60/40 polyamide films were investigated with a view to using polyamides as finishing material and in the production of leather. The films obtained were subjected to mechanical and thermomechanical tests, and their permeability to steam and solubility in ethanol were also determined. It was found that salts of Al, Cr and Fe affect the mechanical properties (by increasing the softness and elasticity) of the polyamide and their order of increasing modifying action is given as:  $\text{FeCl}_3 < \text{AlCl}_3 < \text{CrCl}_3$ . Polymer films retain their solubility in alcohol both before and after

Card 1/2

PANTELEYEVA, G.P.

Serious violation of law comitted in a state of reactive  
depression. Prak.sudebnopsikh.ekspert. no.5:46-52 '61.  
(MIRA 16:4)  
(FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY) (DEPRESSION, MENTAL)

BELIAYEVA, N. I.; Prinimala uchastiye: PANTELEYEVA, G. P.

Colorimetric determination of silicic acid in oxalate  
extractions by Tamm's method. Pochvovedenie no.7:104-107  
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V. V. Dokuchayeva.

(Soils—Analysis) (Silicic acid)

FANTIL'YUKA, G.P.

Slowly developing neurodegenerative disorder of the  
type. Amer. neur. Assoc. Publ. 1974-1975, 1976.

1. Kafe na tsikhobitii zavrashchivayemykh - pl. S. S. Kozlov  
TSentral'noye Institutu usovershenstvovaniya vuzov, 1974.

PANTELEYEVA, I.N.

Statistical control of aerological telegrams. Trudy GGO no.168:197-  
112 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ALEKSENKO, I.I.; BARANTSEV, R.G.; PANTELEVA, I.N.

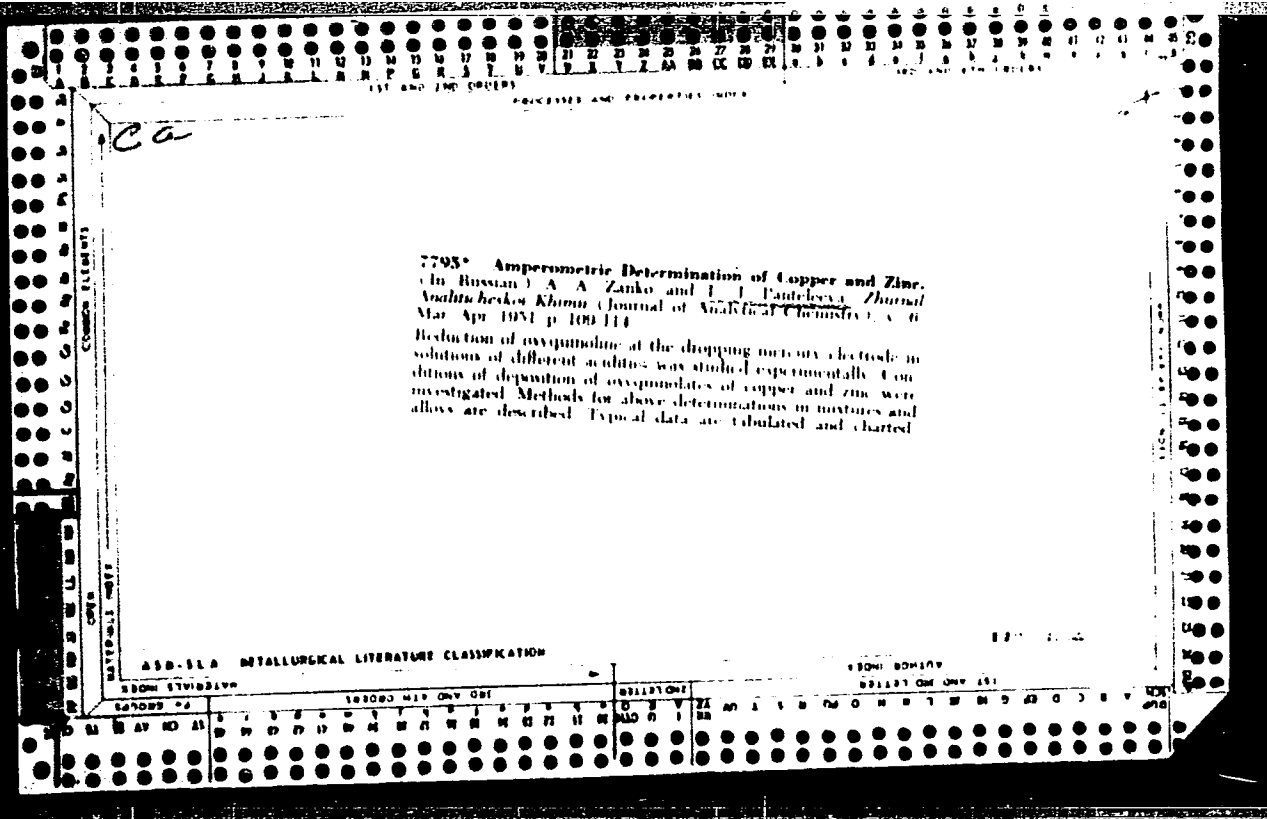
Transverse approximation method in hypersonic aerodynamics.

Vest. LGU 17 no.19:62-78 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Aerodynamics, Hypersonic)





PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS      3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

B
C9

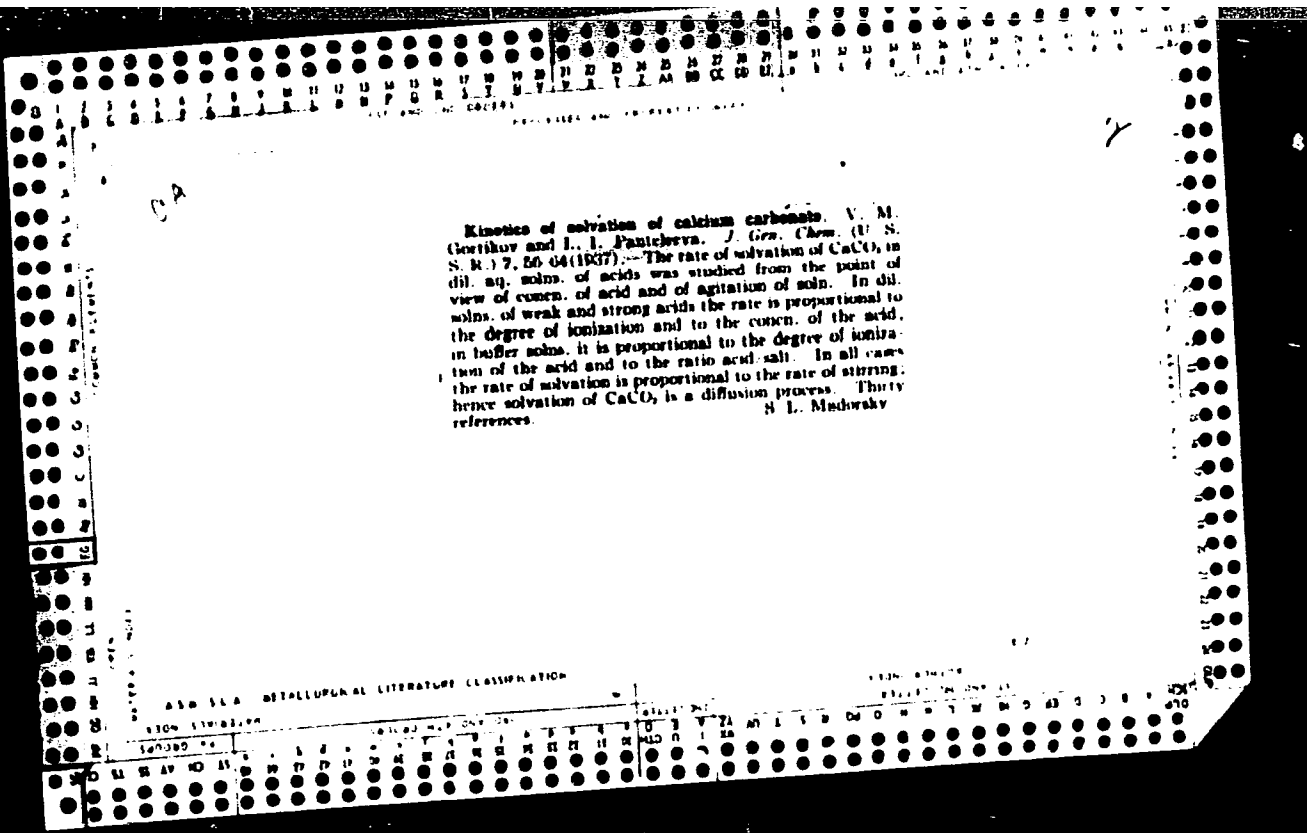
**2248. Amperometric determination of copper and zinc.** A. A. Zaiko and L. I. Pantelova (*J. anal. Chem., USSR, 1951, 8, 109-114*).—With 8-hydroxyquinoline in a solution buffered with 14 phthalate, pptn. of Cu begins at pH 3.0 and is complete at pH 3.4, and pptn. of Zn begins at 4.3 and is complete at 5.4. Separation of Cu and Zn is satisfactory in biphthalate but not in tartrate or acetate solution. With Cu and Zn mixtures amperometric titration at pH 5.0 in an acetate buffer with 0.08M 8-hydroxyquinoline in acetic acid at  $-1.32$  v. versus 0.1M-HgCl electrode gives the total Cu + Zn, and a titration at pH 3.3 in a phthalate buffer at  $-1.26$  v. gives the Cu alone. Fe II present in pptd. in both solutions; the difference in titration volts gives the Zn content, but the result for Cu requires correction for the Fe. Sn does not interfere. For analysis of brass, 20–30 mg. are dissolved in 2 ml. of 6N-HNO<sub>3</sub>, and the solution is treated with 1 ml. of conc. HCl and evaporated to dryness on a water-bath. The residue is dissolved in 20 ml. of buffer containing 3 g. of Na acetate and 5 ml. of 10% acetic acid, and titrated with the 8-hydroxyquinoline solution at 45° and  $-1.32$  v., using a dropping Hg electrode, an external anode, and a stirrer. A similar procedure is carried out at  $-1.26$  v. after dissolving the residue in a phthalate buffer at pH 3.4. Errors do not exceed 1 pt. in 100.

C. S. SMITH.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION SYMBOLS		SUBJECTS		SUBJECTS	
GROUP	CLASS	CLASS	GROUP	CLASS	GROUP
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100		





CA

Amperometric determination of copper and zinc. A. A. Zan'ko and L. I. Panteleeva (Lvov Polytech. Inst., Lvov, U.S.S.R.) *Zh. Anal. Khim.*, 6, 109 (1951). Cu and Zn present together can be titrated amperometrically with an approx. 0.05 M oxalic soln. First, carry out the titration in an acetate buffer soln. at pH 5.0, thereby obtaining the Cu + Zn. Next, titrate in a biphthalate buffer soln. at pH 2.8, thus obtaining Cu content. The difference in the 2 vols. gives the vol. of titrant required for Zn. Fe, when present, will ppt. in both buffers, thus permitting the detn. of Fe + Cu. To det. Cu, appropriate correction should be made. M. Hosh.

PANTELEYEV, L. I.

2103. The rapid determination of the alkaline earth metals in barium glass. L. I. Panteleyev and A. A. Zankin. *Nauka. Zap. L'ovsk. Politekh. Inst.* 1955, (30), 101-103; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1956, No. 66, 889. Fuse the glass with 3 pt. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and 7 pt. of  $\text{NaOH}$  in an iron crucible. Leach the melt by boiling with water, and filter off the insol. residue, containing the alkaline-earth metals (partly as silicates) and sesquioxides, after standing in the warm. Wash the residue with hot water, treat the residue and filter-paper with conc.  $\text{HCl}$  (10 ml), acid to the mixture 10 ml of a 1% gelatin soln., warm for 10 min. on the water bath, filter off the pptd.  $\text{SiO}_2$  and wash it with hot water. Precipitate with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , the hydroxides of the trivalent metals, and re-precipitate after dissolving in  $\text{HCl}$  (1:1). Combine the filtrates from both pptn., make up to a definite vol., and determine Ca, Ba and Mg in separate aliquots. For Ca, first remove Ba and Sr with a calculated quantity of 0.1 N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (a 20% excess), evaporate to dryness, treat with

4  
4E2C

1/2

ppt. wash it with 0.5% ammonium

PANTELEEVA, LI; ZAN'KO, AA. 4

dissolve it in HCl (1:1) and determine chromate  
colorimetrically. For Mg, add ammonium salts and  
precipitate from the boiling soln. with a 2% alco-  
holic soln. of 8-hydroxyquinoline. Allow the ppt. to  
settle while on a water bath, filter, wash off excess  
of reagent, and finish the determination with  
bromate and KI in the normal way. The results of  
the determination of the alkaline-earth metals by  
the rapid and the classical methods agree to within  
0.4 to 2%.  
C. D. KOPIKIN

$\frac{2}{2}$

1.4 ERU

PM for day

ZAN'KO, A.A.; PANTELEYEVA, L.I.

Amperometric determination of magnesium. Trudy Kon. anal. khim. 4:  
135-140 '52. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Magnesium) (Conductometric analysis)



PANTELEYEVA, L.I.; ZAN'KO, A.A.

Rapid method for determining the alkali earth metals in barium  
glass. Nauch. zap. LPI no.29:101-108 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Glass--Analysis) (Alkali metals--Analysis) (Barium--Analysis)

PANTELEYEV, L.I.

The use of sodium tetrahydroborate for the determination of potassium in glass. N. U. Levin and L. I. Panteleyev. (Polystyrene, 1957). *Anal. Chem.* 29, 255-7. (1957). — K was determined as a soluble compound by using NaBH<sub>4</sub> (Levin and Gadrubec, *Chim. Ind. (Milan)* 39, 1142). The method is described in detail in the paper by Levin and Panteleyev. *Anal. Chem.* 29, 255-7. (1957). — K was determined as a soluble compound by using NaBH<sub>4</sub> (Levin and Gadrubec, *Chim. Ind. (Milan)* 39, 1142). The method is described in detail in the paper by Levin and Panteleyev. *Anal. Chem.* 29, 255-7. (1957).

Handwritten notes: "Handwritten notes" and "Handwritten notes" in the right margin.

Handwritten initials: "MT" at the bottom center of the page.

ПАРИЖСКОЕ УЧЕБНОЕ ЗАВЕЩАНИЕ

8236. Use of sodium tetraphenylboron for determining potassium in glass. <sup>7</sup> D. L. Lina and L. I. Panteleeva (Lvov Polytech. Inst., Zavoia. Lab., 1967, 23 (3), 285-287). The finely powdered sample (0.3 to 0.5 g) is dissolved in HF and the residue after evaporation at 120° to 140° is treated with 20 to 25 ml of hot water, one drop of phenolphthalein soln. and sufficient freshly ignited CaO (≈ 1.5 g giving an excess of 0.3 to 0.5 g) to yield a stable pink colour. The soln. on a water bath is frequently stirred during 1 hr., then filtered, and the residue is washed 10 to 15 times with hot lime water (1.5 g of CaO in 500 ml of water). The filtrate and washings are neutralised with 2 N HCl and evaporated to either 10 to 15 ml (with 2 to 5 mg of K present) or 40 to 50 ml (with 15 to 20 mg of K present). After addition of 10% acetic acid to give a pink colour with methyl red indicator, the soln. at 40° to 60° is treated with the calculated amount of a 0.5 to 1% Na tetraphenylboron soln. to give a 5 to 10% excess. After 3 to 5 min. the liquid is placed in ice water for 10 min., the ppt. is collected, washed, dried at 110° to 130°, and weighed.

G. S. SMITH

6  
 4E4  
 4E20  
 4E3d

Am  
 you  
 MT

MIKHALEVICH, K.N.; TURKEVICH, N.M.; PANTELEYEVA, L.I.

"Analytical chemistry of bismuth." A.I.Busev. Reviewed by  
K.N. Mikhailovich, N.M.Turkevich, L.I.Panteleeva. Zhur.anal.  
khim. 9 no.6:377-378 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:1)  
(Bismuth) (Busev, A.I.)

PANTELEYEVA, L. I.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 4  
Feb. 25, 1954  
Analytical Chemistry

Amperometric determination of magnesium. A. A. Zaitseva and L. I. Pantel'eva. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 4(7), 136-40 (1952).—The behavior of 8-quinolinol (oxine) was studied. Mg was detd. in salts, and in rocks contg. Ca, Fe, and Al by amperometric titration with oxine soln. The usual app., dropping Hg electrode and satd. calomel reference electrode, was used. Oxine was reduced on the Hg electrode in an ammoniacal buffered soln. of pH 10.0, and gave a limiting current at a potential of 1.80 v. The oxine titrating soln. was prepd. by dissolving the reagent in AcOH and neutralizing the excess acid with NH<sub>4</sub>OH. This soln. was standardized with MgCl<sub>2</sub> soln. The MgCl<sub>2</sub> soln. was dild. with the pH 10.0 buffer soln. to 50 ml. At a potential of 1.80 v., oxine soln. was added. The sample was stirred after each addn. Mg was not reduced and only excess reagent increased the current strongly. A small increase at the beginning of titration was caused by the soly. of the ppt. in excess Mg<sup>++</sup>. In 50 ml., 1.5 mg. Mg could be detd. One ml. of the oxine soln. was equiv. to about 1.5 mg. Mg. Mg could not be quantitatively pptd. in the presence of CaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ppt. whether the excess of oxalate ion added was large or small. Interference of Fe and Al could not be prevented by pptg. Mg in strongly alk. solns. contg. tartrates. Rock samples contg. 3-25 mg. Mg were dissolved in 5 ml. 6N HCl and 2 drops of 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The soln. was warmed, neutralized by 7.6N NH<sub>4</sub>OH to methyl orange, and 5% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln. added to ppt. Ca. The soln. was filtered through a small filter and the filter was washed 3 times with water. The filtrate was saved. The ppt. was dissolved in 5 ml. of warm 6N HCl and the filter was washed well with water. The acid soln. and washings were returned to the original beaker and neutralized by NH<sub>4</sub>OH to methyl orange. Ca was pptd. again. The ppt. was filtered on the same filter and washed. The filtrates were combined and neutralized to phenolphthalein with NH<sub>4</sub>OH. The vol. was not over 50 ml. This soln. was titrated amperometrically with oxine.

Eurilla Mayerle

MF 7-23-54

GABIS, N.V.; FANTELEYEVA, L.M., red.

[Television in military affairs] Televidenie v voennom  
dele. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 133 p. (MIRA 17:4)

LEBEDEV, P.T., kand. veter. nauk; PANTELEYEVA, M.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the silage-type feeding of cows and heifers on the  
manifestation of dyspepsia in calves. Veterinariia 41 no.1:  
93-95 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

*Panteleyeva, M.M*

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. F-2  
Antibiotics

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 543

Author : M. M. Panteleyeva

Inst :

Title : The Effect of Levomycetin on the Causative Agent of Erysipelas in Hogs in Vitro and Vivo in an Experiment Conducted on White Mice.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. tr. Leningr. in-ta usoversh. vet. vrachey, 1955, vyp. 10, 70-74

Abstract : Levomycetin (1) had a bacteriostatic effect on the causative agent of erysipelas in hogs in vitro and in vivo in experiments carried out on white mice. Contact with 1 produced

Card 1/2



USSR/ Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. F-2  
Antibiotics

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 543

Abstract : morphological modifications in the cells of the causative agent. 1 had a bactericidal effect on the young cultures. The old cultures were more resistant to the action of 1 than were the young cultures. The addition of a 1% water-soluble preparation of camphor intensified the action of 1. The oral administration of 1 in a dose of 30mg in 24 hours saved all mice infected with the culture of hog erysipelas from death. The mice in this case acquired a stable and prolonged (up to 4 months) immunity.

Card 2/2

SHARLAY, I.V.; PANTELEYEVA, M.H.; YANKOVSKAYA, Ye.G.; ZHDANOVA, L.V.

Clinical and epidemiologic observations of recurrent scarlet fever.  
Pediatria 39 no.4:14-17 J1-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -  
prof. N.T.Shutova) i kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. -  
prof. M.G.Danilevich)

(SCARLET FEVER, ther.  
penicillin, prev. of recur.)

(PENICILLIN, ther. use  
scarlet fever, prev. of recur.)

MARGHARETA, S. A., 1974, "Electron microscopy of the state of aggregation of iron(II) and ferromagnite suspensions in connection with their flocculation. Izv. vuz. ucheb. zav.: tsvet. met.," no. 4, pp. 30-31 (1974).

Electron microscopy of the state of aggregation of iron(II) and ferromagnite suspensions in connection with their flocculation. Izv. vuz. ucheb. zav.: tsvet. met.," no. 4, pp. 30-31 (1974).

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavy, ulitsa Lenina, 49, Moskva, SSSR.

S/149/63/000/001/001/008  
A006/A101

**AUTHORS:** Khan, G. A., Panteleyeva, N. F., Agrarat, B. A., Belochkina, Ye. G.,  
Yakubovich, I. A. Kirillov, O. D.

**TITLE:** Experiments of using ultrasonic waves in selection of collective concentrates

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya,  
no. 1, 1963, 25 - 31

**TEXT:** The experimental investigation was carried out for the purpose of finding new effective means of selecting collective copper-molybdenum concentrates. Among others, the method of eliminating reagent coatings from surfaces of mineral particles in ultrasonic process, were studied. The effect of ultrasonic waves upon selective separation of molybdenite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and quartz was investigated with pure minerals and artificial mineral mixtures. It was found that the breakdown of reagent coatings from the surface of mineral particles was performed in an ultrasonic field above the threshold of cavitation of the liquid phase. The density of the processed pulp has a substantial effect

Card 1/2