"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKO, S.I.

Catalytic oxidation of ammonia in nonaqueous solutions. Part 2.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.3:518-523 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vtoroy Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni N.I.Pirogova.

(Ammonia) (Oxidation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKO, S.I.

Catalytic oxidation of ammonia in nonaqueous solutions. Part 1: Catalysts of group 1 of the periodic table. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.1:162-167 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. 2-oy Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni N.I.Pirogova.

(Catalysts) (Ammonia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKO, S. I., Doc Chem Sci -- (diss) "Oxidation of ammonia in solutions." Moscow, 1960. 24 pp; with schematics; (Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev); 200 copies; free; list of author's work at end of text (10 entries); (KL, 22-60, 131)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKO, S.I.

Catalytic oxidation of ammonia in nonaqueous solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:2491-2494 O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. 2-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

SULIMOV, A.D.; LOBEYEV, M.V.; KOZHINA, I.N.; PIGUZOVA, L.I.; PAPKO, T.S.

Effect of the chemical composition of an aluminum-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst on its activity during hydrefining and autofining. Khim. i tekh. top. i masel 3 no.12:32-36 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Catalysts--Analysis) (Petroleum--Refining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

SOV/65-58-12-7/16

AUTHORS: Sulimov, A. D; Lobeyev, M. V; Kozhina, I. N; Piguzova, L. I, and Papko, T. S.

TITLE: The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes (Vliyaniye khimicheskogo sostava alyumokobal'tmolibdenovogo katalizatora na yego aktivnost' v protsessakh gidroochistki i avtogidroochistki)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 12, pp 32 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydrogenation-desulphurisation over oxide catalysts at 10 - 70 atms pressure of hydrogen, and temperatures of 360 - 420°C is the most effective method for purifying petroleum products. The authors investigated the desulphurisation and dehydrogenation activity of aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst and defined its optimum chemical composition. Diesel fuel from Romashkinsk petroleum was used in these tests. The composition of the diesel fuel is tabulated. Samples of the catalysts were prepared according to a process similar to that used in industry. Wet aluminium oxide was suspended in aqueous solutions of ammonium molybdate and cobalt

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes

nitrate. The suspension was filtered on a vacuum filter until the moisture content equalled 70% and then pressed. The 4 x 4 mm tablets were dried first on air, then at 120 - 150°C, and finally at 650°C for 8 hours. A series of catalyst samples containing 20% of CoO and MoO_3, but with a different ratio of CoO:MoO_3 were prepared. Characteristics of these samples are given in Table 1. Most satisfactory results were obtained when the catalyst contained 1.9% CoO and 18.1% MoO_3 which corresponds to a molar ratio CoO:MoO_3 equal to 1:5. Other samples had the same molar ratio, but the total content of CoO and MoO_3 varied between 5 and 30%. After thermal treatment the catalyst was sulphonated during the hydropurification of the kerosine fraction between 120 and 240°C containing 0.6% sulphur; this process was carried out at 380°C, a pressure of 20 atms and a volume rate of the raw material supplied of 0.5 $hour^{-1}$. The catalyst was sulphonated for 24 hours. The same catalyst was tested for its dehydrogenation acti-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes

vity during auto-hydropurification. The initial concentration of hydrogen in the circulating gas equalled 60%. Details on the concentration of hydrogen, temperature, initial pressure etc. are given. The constant pressure and concentration of hydrogen in the circulating gas were determined after 40 - 50 hours. Tables 2 and 3 give data on the desulphurisation and dehydrogenation activity of the catalyst. At constant partial pressure of hydrogen, catalysts containing 1.9 - 8.9% CoO and 18.1 - 10.7% MoO_3 have similar activity after desulphurisation. Catalysts containing more than 10% cobalt oxide and less than 10% of molybdenum trioxide were much less effective during desulphurisation. The dehydrogenation activity of the catalyst increases on increasing its molybdenum-trioxide content. Aluminium-molybdenum catalysts were most satisfactory, and aluminium-cobalt catalysts showed less activity. The authors recommend

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SOV/65-58-12-7/15

The Effect of the Chemical Composition of an Aluminium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst on its Activity During Hydropurification and Auto-Hydropurification Processes

as most suitable catalysts those containing 1.4 - 3% CoO and 13 - 17% MoO_3. There are 3 Tables and 7 References: 4 English, 1 German and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

GORFMAN, Anatoliy Iosifovich; PAPKOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[International system of units and its use for calculations in the field of construction] Mezhdunarodnaia sistema edinits i ee primenenie dlia raschetov v oblasti stroitel'stva. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1964. 92 p. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

KOROVKEVICH, Nikolay Vladimirovich; FAFKOV, A.A., red.

[Guarding the safety of railroad traffic; from the work practice of traffic department employees] Na strazhe bezopasnosti dvizheniia poezdov; iz opyta raboty dvizhentse dorog seti. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 28 p. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

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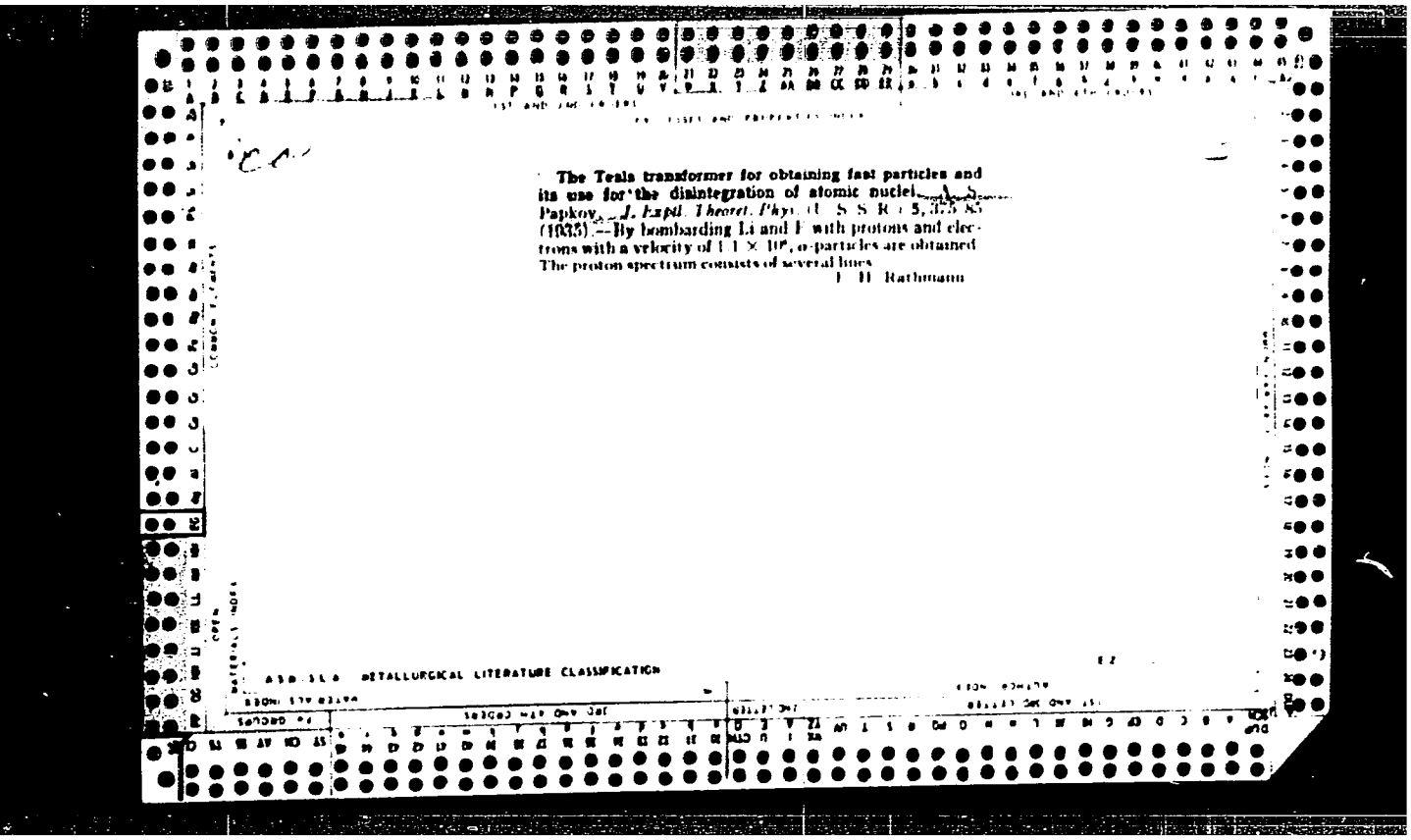

The Tesla transformer for obtaining fast particles and its use for the disintegration of atomic nuclei. Papkov. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 355-85 (1935).—By bombarding Li and F with protons and electrons with a velocity of 1.1×10^8, α-particles are obtained. The proton spectrum consists of several lines.
F. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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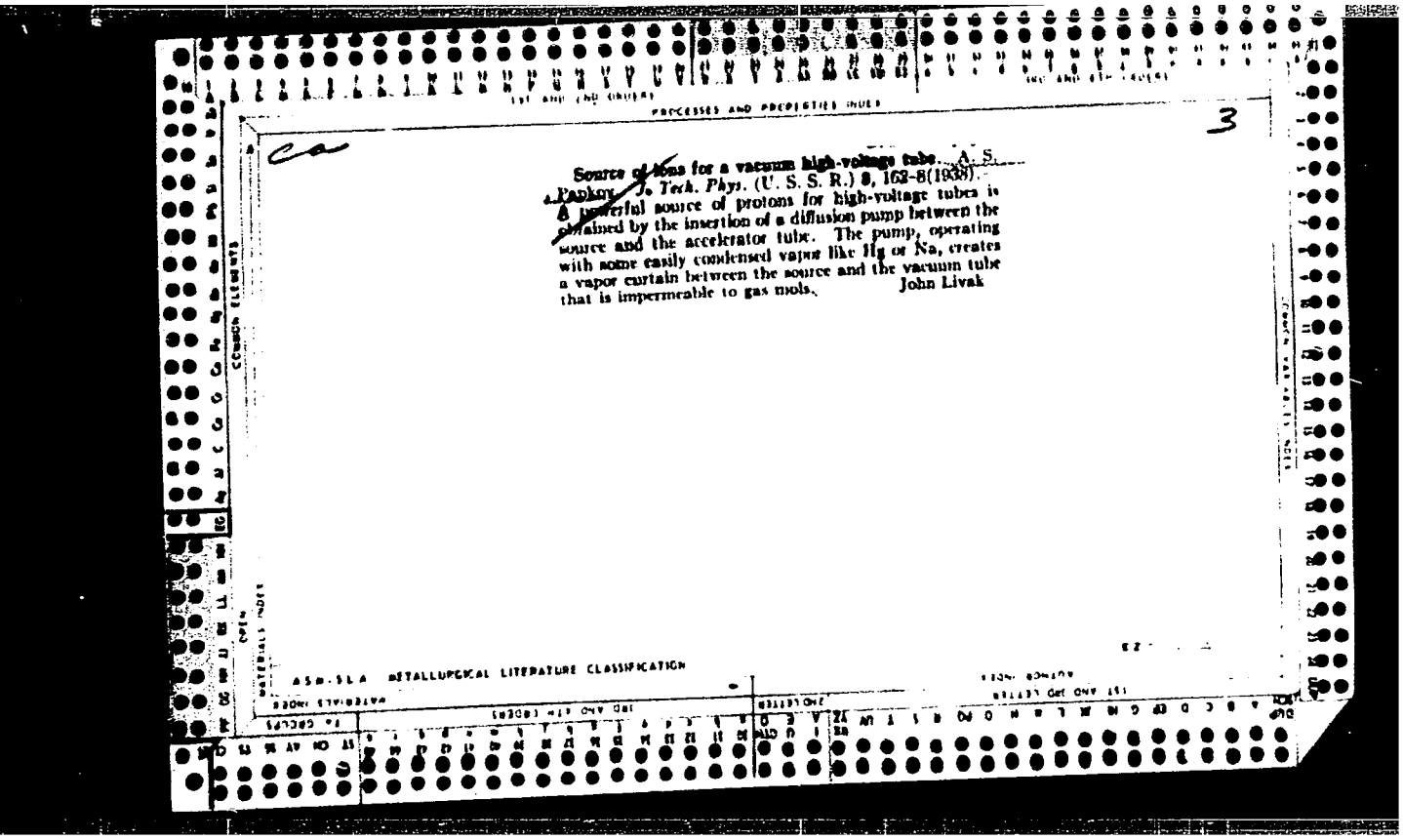

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

Ca

Source of ions for a vacuum high-voltage tube. A. S. Parkov. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 163-8(1938). A powerful source of protons for high-voltage tubes is obtained by the insertion of a diffusion pump between the source and the accelerator tube. The pump, operating with some easily condensed vapor like Hg or Na, creates a vapor curtain between the source and the vacuum tube that is impermeable to gas mols. John Livak

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

OSAULENKO, P.L., gornyy inzh.; ROZINOYER, B.L., gornyy inzh.; ABAKUMOV, R.A., gornyy inzh.; PAPKOV, A.V., gornyy inzh.

Practice of charging upward holes in the Kirov apatite mine. Gor. zhur. no.3:63-64 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya kombinata "Apatit", g. Kirovsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, B. N.

PAPKOV, B. N., STOIANOV, F. D.

Balneotherapy in subacute infectious arthritis. Klin. med., Moskva 28:6, June 50. p. 92

1. Pyatigorsk.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

PAPKOV, B. N.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"Effect of Balneotherapy at the Pyatigorsk Health Resort on the Acid-Alkali Balance in Patients With Different Types of Polyarthritis." Sub 20 Mar 51, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

AUTHORS: Papkov, B.M., and Oborin, V.I. SOV/1?-58-6-[illegible]/685

TITLE: An Instrument for Checking the Strength of Catalyzer Balls (Pribor dlya kontrolya prochnosti sharikov katalizatorov)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, pp 94-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 42k, 28. Nr 113450 (565901 of 3 Feb 1957). Submitted to the Council for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of the USSR. An instrument with a coil spring compressed by balls fed by an elevator on to a lifting table under the spring; with a writing pen attached to a rod connected to the spring for recording the crushing load value.

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, B.N., kand.med.nauk; KOMISSAROVA, I.M.

Functional state of the cardiovascular system in peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum and the changes in it under the influence of health resort treatment. Uch.zap.Pyat.gos.nauch.-issl.bal'n. inst. 3:107-116 '60. (MIRA 15:10)
(PEPTIC ULCER) (CARDIOVASUCLAR SYSTEM)
(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

B/065/61/000/002/003/008
E030/E235

AUTHORS: Papkov, B. M. and Strazh, A. G.

TITLE: Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 2, pp. 25-28

TEXT: The technical and economic comparisons are drawn in this article between hydrofining and contact refining of oils. Contact treatment has always been expensive, because of the high oil loss, the high transportation costs of fresh and spent clays, and the cost of bulky apparatus which is dear to operate and difficult to automate, but in addition it is becoming impossible to meet requirements of colour, carbon and sulphur content, stability, viscosity index, and other qualities. By contrast, the hydrofining methods recently designed by Giprogrozneft', on the basis of data from GrozNII and VNII NP allow even transformer and turbine oils to be made from sulphurous crudes. In the present method, the oil is split into light, middle, and heavy fractions, which are each sent to identical units. They have a fixed bed reactor containing an alumino-molybdenum catalyst BTY-443-57 (VTU 443-57), into which hydrogen-rich gas is also fed, gas

Card 1/5

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S/065/61/000/002/003/008
E030/E235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

separators, distillation column, vacuum drying tower, filterpress and coolers. The gas is recirculated after removal of H_2S over monoethanolamine, and enrichment with hydrogen. Overheads from all three distillation units contain lighter hydrocarbons produced in a side reaction, and these are combined and blended to diesel oil. The reaction and regeneration cycles are as follows:

Reaction Cycle

Reactor temperature, °C	300
Reactor pressure (atm)	40
Velocity of feed (/hour)	1
Quantity of hydrogen-rich gas circulating	600
% vol. of hydrogen at reactor inlet	not less than 75
% vol. of H_2S at reactor inlet	not more than 0.1
Consumption of 100% hydrogen (% on feed)	0.1
Consumption of catalyst (alumino-molybdenum VTU 443-57) in all streams (tons p.a.)	0.3 42.5

Card 2/5

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B/065/61/000/002/003/003
B030/B235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

Regeneration Cycle

Pressure for driving off coke, atm.	40
Temperature for driving off coke, °C	550
Accumulation of coke on catalyst (% wt)	15
Accumulation of sulphur on catalyst (% wt)	7
Content of oxygen at reactor inlet (%)	
at start	0.2
at finish	1.2

and the properties of feed and raffinate are tabulated in Table 1. The whole plant is made of easily obtainable equipment, except for the rather high compressor requirement. The economic advantage of hydrofining over contact treatment may be seen in Table 2. The output is raised by 4.4% (in addition to the improvement in quality), personnel more than halved, and time efficiency more than doubled. Running expenses (mainly hydrogen consumption) are reduced 13%, but if a cat. reformer is also on site to produce cheap hydrogen, the saving is increased to 23%. Admittedly,

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S/065/62/000/002/003/008
B099/B235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

capital charges are doubled, but the increase is recovered in about two years operating. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: .Giprogrozneft'.

Table 1

Показатели	Сырье Raw material			Продукты гидродоочистки Hydrofined material		
	дистиллятное		остаточное	дистиллятное		остаточное
	маловязкое	вязкое		маловязкое	вязкое	
Плотность, d_4^{20} density	0,880	0,899	0,95	0,881	0,898	0,899
Вязкость, сст: viscosity (cs						
при 50°	20,7	45,2	190	20,58	41,6	152,2
» 100°	5,18	8,86	21,1	5,04	8,08	20,42
Температура застывания, °С Pour Point	—15	—11	—14	—14	—11	—12
Температура вспышки в закрытом тигле, °С Flash point (closed cup)	180	206	207	182	204	226
Содержание серы, % вес. S wt %	1,37	1,56	1,63	0,93	1,03	1,15
Коксуемость, % carbon residue %	0,10	0,14	0,71	0,08	0,13	0,50
Цвет по колориметру I, мм Color	9,0	4,2	—	24,0	38	—
Марка NPA	—	—	8	—	—	5

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S/065/61/000/002/003/008
D050/D235

Hydrofining or Contact Treatment of Oils

Table 2

Показатели	Установки Plants: гидроочистки масел	Установки Plants: контактной очистки масел глинами
Производительность установки, тыс. т/год	360,0	360,0
Выход готовой продукции, % к сырью процесса	98,4	94,0
Штаты (чел.)	21	47
Производительность труда	100	45
Площадь установки, тыс. м²	6	10
Капиталовложения, %	100	50
Годовые эксплуатационные расходы, при стоимости водорода установок, %: по производству водорода	100	113
каталитического риформинга	100	123

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, B.M.; STRAZH, A.G.

Hydrofining or finishing of a contact treatment of oils. Khim.i tekh. topl.i masel 6 no.2:25-28 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Giprogrozneft'.
(Lubrication and lubricants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PETELIN, S.M., prof.; VOLKOVA, O.Yu., prof.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.S., prof.; PISLEGIN, A.K., prof.; KAMENSKIY, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; MOLCHANOV, S.N., kand.med.nauk; PAPKOV, B.N., kand.med.nauk; ZASORINA, T.A., kand.med.nauk

In memory of Professor Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lozinskii; obituary. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 27 no.2:188-189 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(LOZINSKII, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH, 1868-1961)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

L 27892-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP5024962 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0024/0024

AUTHORS: Mirskiy, Ya. V.; Golovko, V. G.; Papkov, B. M.; Ruchko, L. F. 9 B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining granular synthetic zeolites of Type A. Class 12, No. 173719 [announced by Groznyy Petroleum Scientific Research Institute (Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 24

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, alumosilica gel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining granular synthetic zeolites of type A by crystallization of alumosilica gel. To produce mechanically strong zeolites without using a binder, alumosilica gel with a water content of 29-39% is subjected to granulation, and the resulting granules are heated at a temperature of 90-150C.

SUB CODE: MT, GC/ SUBM DATE: 27Apr64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

UDC: 661.183.6 66.099.2

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

L 54556-65 EWT(m)/T UR/0286/65/000/010/0017/0017

ACCESSION NR: AP5016715

AUTHORS: Mirskiy, Ya. V.; Mitrofanov, M. G.; Papkov, B. M.; Bolotov, L. T.; Kuchko, L. F.

TITLE: A method for obtaining synthetic zeolites of type X. Class 12, No. 170912

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 17

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, synthetic zeolite, aluminum, silicon, crystallization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic zeolites of type X by hydrothermal crystallization of aluminum-silicon gel in an alkaline medium at a temperature of 95-100C. To improve the adsorption properties of the obtained zeolites, an excessive amount of alkali is introduced into the silicon gel, while heating up to 95-100C is accomplished with live steam water heated to the same temperature

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and is accompanied by [illegible]
1) added in such an amount that the molar ratio H_2O : Na_2O [illegible]
to 38 : 45.

ASSOCIATION: Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Groznyy Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum)

Card 1/2

L 54556-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016715

SUBMITTED: 27Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; KADIL'NIKOV, I.P., kand.geograf.nauk, konsul'tant-retsenzent; KAMENEV, N.P., red.; ZAYNULLINA, G.Z., tekhn.red.

[Along the Irendyk Range] Po Irendyku. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 43 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Irendyk Mountains--Description and travel)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, L. G.

Clinical forms of croup. Vopr. pediat. 19 no. 3:47-50 1951.
(CLML 21:3)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Diphtheria Division of the First Infectious Hospital (Head Physician — N. Ye. Kruchenok), Odessa.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

BERNSHTEYN, A.L., inzh.; PAPKOV, L.N., inzh.

Efficient collection of ebonite dust. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.1:30-31 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Dust collectors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

SUVOROV, P.M., kapitan med. sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; PAPKOV, M.G., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Significance of examination of flying personnel with functional disorders of the nervous system on the centrifuge for expert medical evaluation. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:73-76 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)
(ACCELERATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (AVIATION MEDICINE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

27 4000

26464
S/177/60/000/008/001/002
D264/D304

AUTHORS: Suvorov, P.M., Captain of Medical Services, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Papkov, M.G., Lieutenant- Colonel of Medical Services

TITLE: Centrifuge tests on flying personnel with functional CNS disturbances.

PERIODICAL: Voyenno- meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 8, 1960, 73- 76

TEXT: The authors wished to study the effect of radial acceleration on personnel with functional CNS disturbances, but fit for flying duty. They state this to be the first investigation. The experiments were done on a 3.6 m radius centrifuge with 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 g cranio- caudal accelerations, duration 30- seconds, at 5 minute intervals, allowing full recovery between tests. 40 fighter personnel took part, of whom 20 were healthy (controls) and 20 had functional CNS disturbances of less than a year' s standing: the latter divided into two groups, those with asthenia and marked autonomic and vascular instability (15) and those with neurotic reactions and slight autonomic and vascular instability. Complete clinical examinations

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Centrifuge tests on flying personnel...

were done before and after tests. Between tests only the autonomic system and the emotional reactions of the subject were investigated. All controls withstood radial acceleration well whilst among the other group 3 withstood satisfactorily, 1 showed lowered resistance and five withstood badly. By these tests more satisfactory dispositions of personnel with functional CNS disturbances were possible. The author quote two cases: pilot G allowed, after examination, to work on transport aircraft only and pilot T., allowed to work on all aircraft save fighters. After acceleration tests the functional activity of the CNS returned quickly to normal, only certain transient autonomic reactions being observed among personnel with funtional CNS disturbances. The rapid normalization was confirmed by EEG examination. Many personnel with CNS disturbances, who withstood anoxia and orthostatic trials well, showed lowered resistance to radial acceleration suggesting that the latter is a specific irritant. Susceptibility seemed to be linked to autonomic and vascular instability since personnel with slight asthenia or neurotic reactions performed well in tests. It seems, therefore, that during acceleration the normal regulation of the cardio- vascular system is impaired. The use of the centrifuge in aviation medicine allows more direct

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Centrifuge tests on flying personnel...

investigation of the ability of personnel to withstand radial acceleration and hence their more accurate medical assessment.

SUBMITTED: February , 1960

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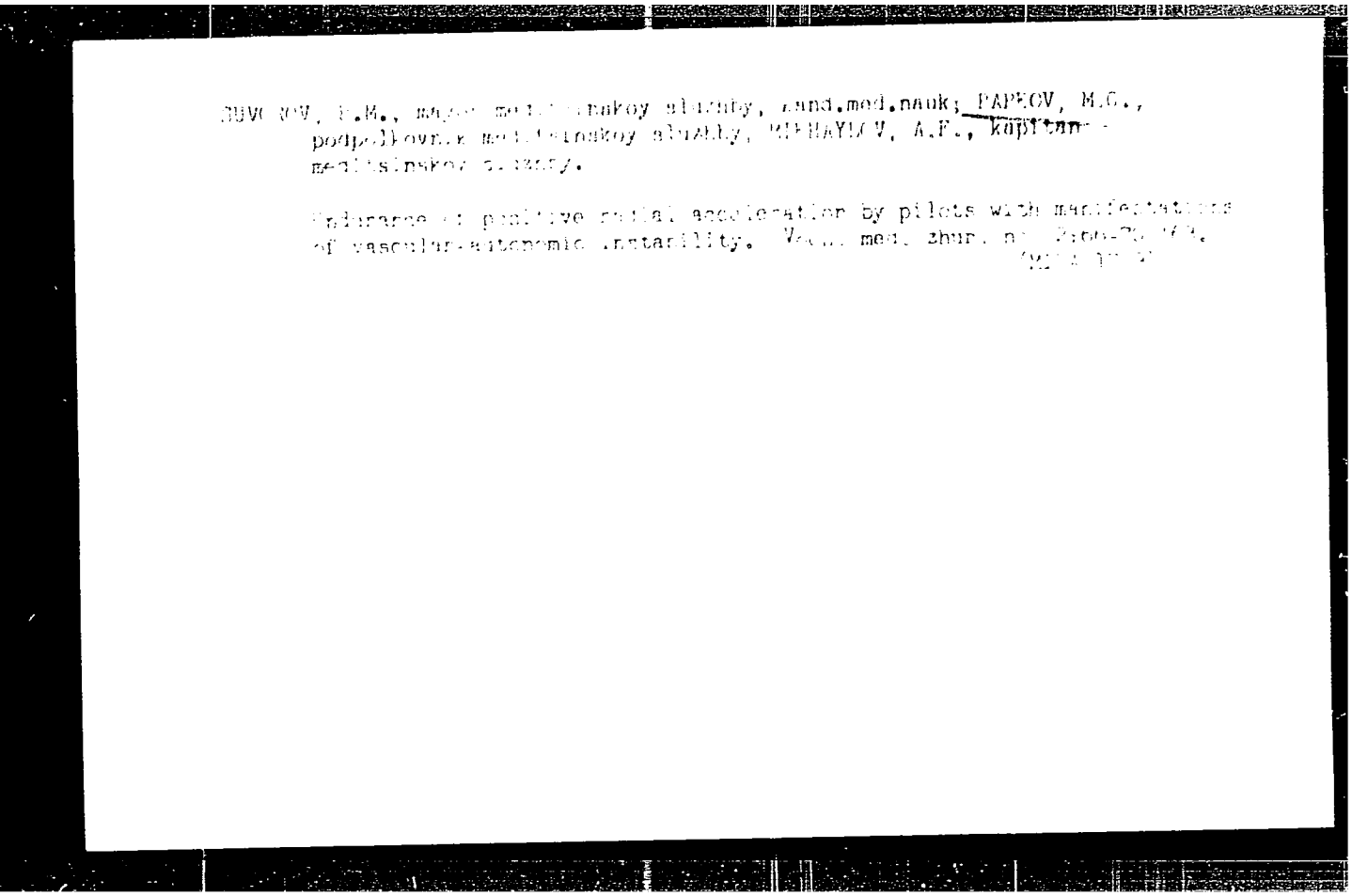

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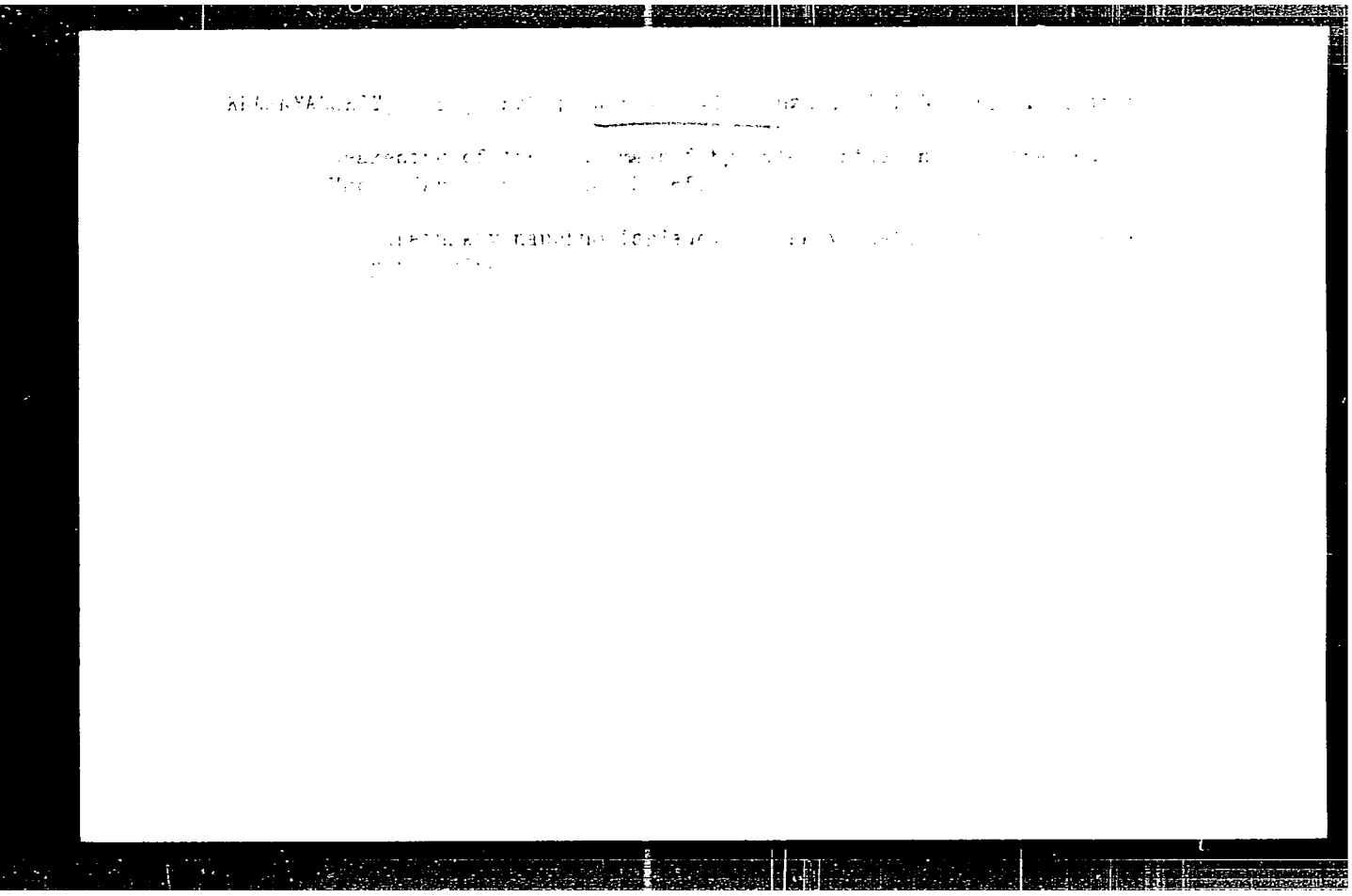

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PAPKOV, N.A.

Mechanization and automation in the municipal electric transportation system. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 34 no.7:11-14 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela gorodskogo transprota Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Mosgorispolkoma.
(Automatic control) (Moscow--Transit system)

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PAPKOV, N.A.

Effectiveness of new equipment in urban transportation.
Gor. khoz. Mosk. 36 no.10:15-17 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela gorodskogo transporta Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Moskovskogo gorodskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.
(Moscow—Transportation)

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YEFREMOV, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; REKITAR, R.A., inzh.; ROZENBERG, S.V., kand. ekon. nauk; BLATNOV, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; VIL'KONETSKIY, M.S., inzh.; TOMILIN, A.I., inzh.; POPELYASH, V.N., inzh.; ZAGAYNOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.S., inzh.; MARINOV, I.A., inzh.; ISTRATOV, V.P., inzh.; MARGOLIN, I.S., inzh.; ENGEL'S, G.G., inzh.; ANTONOV, V.A., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.D., inzh.; KLESHCHINSKIY, B.K., inzh.; IL'INSKIY, A.I., retsenzent; PAPKOV, N.G., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, G.M., retsenzent; SHPOLYANSKIY, M.N., otv. red. toma; VOLOCHNEV, V.N., red.; TROFIMOV, A.N., red.; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical manual on city electric transportation in three volumes] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik po gorodskomu elektro-transportu v trekh tomakh. Redkollegiia: V.N.Volochnev, A.N. Trofimov, M.N.Shpolianskii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR. Vol.1. [City electric transportation (general part)] Gorodskoi elektricheskii transport (obshchaia chast'). Otv. red. toma M.N.Shpolianskii. 1961. 726 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Streetcars) (Trolley buses)

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FAL'KEVICH, A.S.; LIFSHITS, V.S.; RAKHMANOV, A.S.; PAPKOV, O.S.

Advantages of using electric contact welding in the construction of oil-field pipelines. Stroi. truboprov. 10 no.1:5-9 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov.

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PAPKOV, S.

Colloquium on the flow structure of polymers. Khim. volok., no. 2, 1966. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

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AUTHORS: Papkov, S. F., Pisarenko, N. F., Savenko, I. A., Tupikin, A. F., and Shavrin, P. I.

TITLE: Radiometric equipment on the second Soviet space vehicle

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. No. 9, Moscow, 1961, 78-85

TEXT: Radiometric equipment installed on the second Soviet space vehicle for measuring the intensity of ionizing radiation and for determining the absorbed dose is described. A block diagram of the transmitter system is given in fig. 3. The scintillation counter (A) registered (1) charged particles penetrating the walls of the vehicle, (2) γ -quanta of more than 25 keV, and (3) the energy release of the above-mentioned particles. The СТС -5 (STS-5) gas discharge counters (Б) registered charged particles. The other scintillation counter (В) measured the energy flow of comparatively soft charged particles. The operational theory of the transmitter system and separate elements of the electronic system, operating on different types of semi-conductor triodes and diodes, are described and illustrated. Before

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Radiometric equipment on ...

the equipment was installed on the space vehicle, it was tested for resistance to external effects such as vibrations, oscillations and temperature, and calibrated. The calibration system is described in full. The energy threshold of the registering channel of the scintillation counter was determined as follows:

$$E_{threshold} = \frac{V_1}{kV} \varepsilon_o,$$

where V_1 = the threshold of the first trigger of the flip-flop system (in volts), k = the coefficient of amplification of the amplifier, V = value of the pulse at the input of the amplifier, and ε_o = energy of γ-quanta Cs^{137} equal to 661 keV. The registering channel of the scintillation counter installed on board the second Soviet space vehicle had the following characteristics: V_1 = 0.75 v, k = 100, V = 0.20 v, and $E_{threshold}$ = 25 keV. In their concluding remarks, the authors state that careful post-flight checks showed

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Radiometric equipment on ...

that all equipment was still in good working order. Professor S. N. Vernov, G. S. Vil'dgrube, A. G. Nikolayev, Yu. I. Logachev, and N. N. Goryunov are thanked for their assistance in the research work. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1961

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Q-4

PAPKOV, S.L.

USSR/Farm Animals - Small Horned Stock.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2595

Author : Tan Izhen', Tszyan-in, S.L.Papkov

Inst :

Title : The Kuchar-Smushkovaya Breed of Sheep.

Orig Pub : Karakulevodstvo i zverevodstvo, 1957, No 2, 57-60

Abstract : There are about 365,000 Kuchar sheep in China. Their appearence is similar to that of Astrakhan sheep. Their apearence is similar to that of Astrakhan sheep. Their tail of these sheep is fat, with an S-shaped stump, and of varied length. Most of these sheep are black (62.3%) but motley, white, brown and grey specimens may be observed. The live weight of an average, and of that breed is about 45 kilograms on an average, and the live weight of rams is about 50-55 kilograms. The average wool yield from rams is 1.6-1.8 kilograms, and 1.3-1.4 kilograms from ewes. The basic types of fleece are: pea, corckscrew, and ring. The cylinder and bean types of fleece are rare

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USSR/Farm Animals - Small Horned Stock.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2595

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in sheep of the Smushki breed. Depending on the quality and the designation of the animal the lambs are slaughtered at the age of: 3-5, 15-20 days, and at the age of 2-4 months. The Smushki slaughtered at an early age are used for the production of women's head pieces; the skins of the lambs killed at a later age are used for men's hats and collars; skins from the latest slaughter are used for making fur coats and jackets. Work is in progress on an improvement of the Kuchar-Smushkovaya breed of sheep by means of selection, matching and cross breeding of these sheep with the Astrakhan breed.

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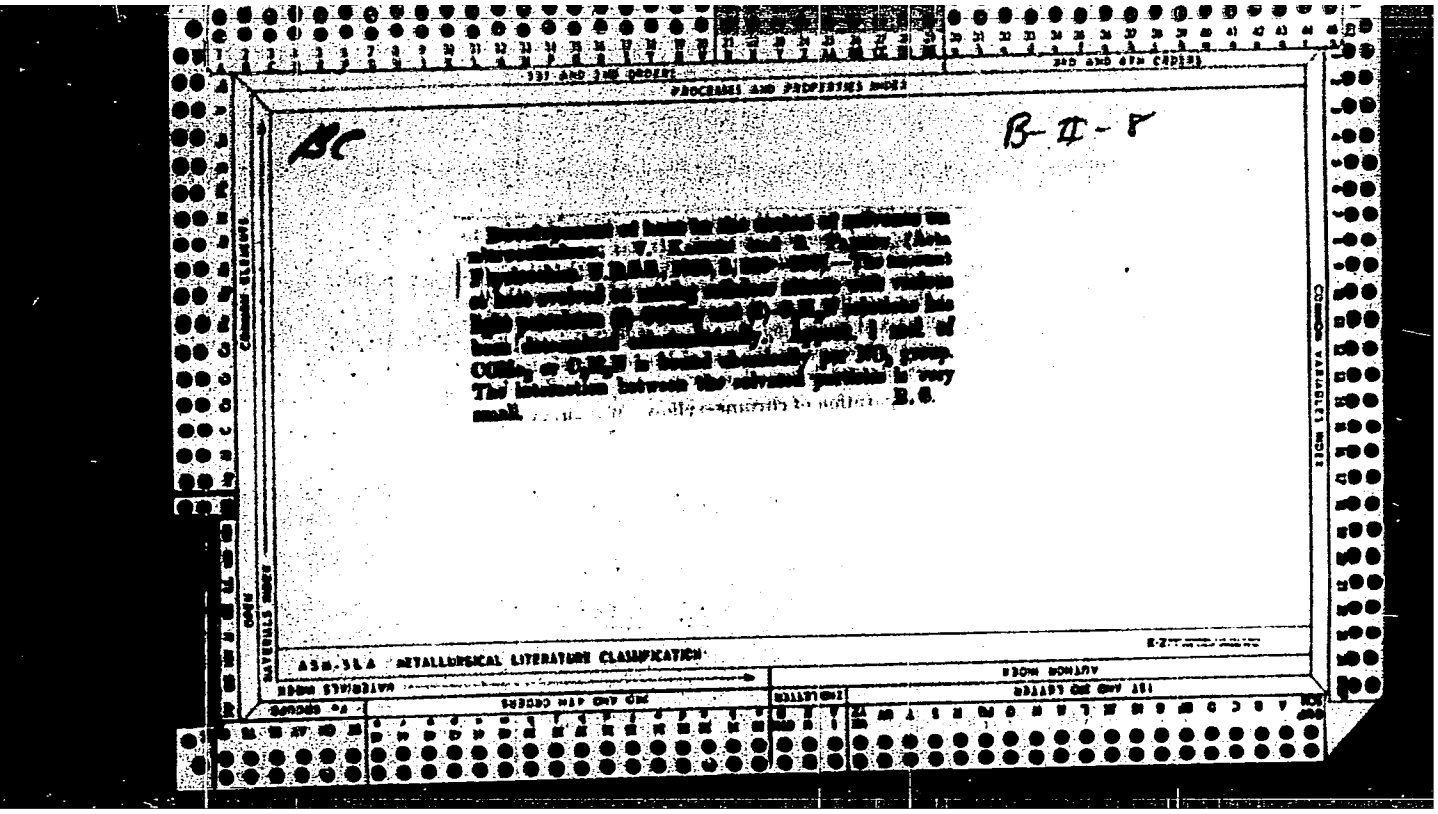

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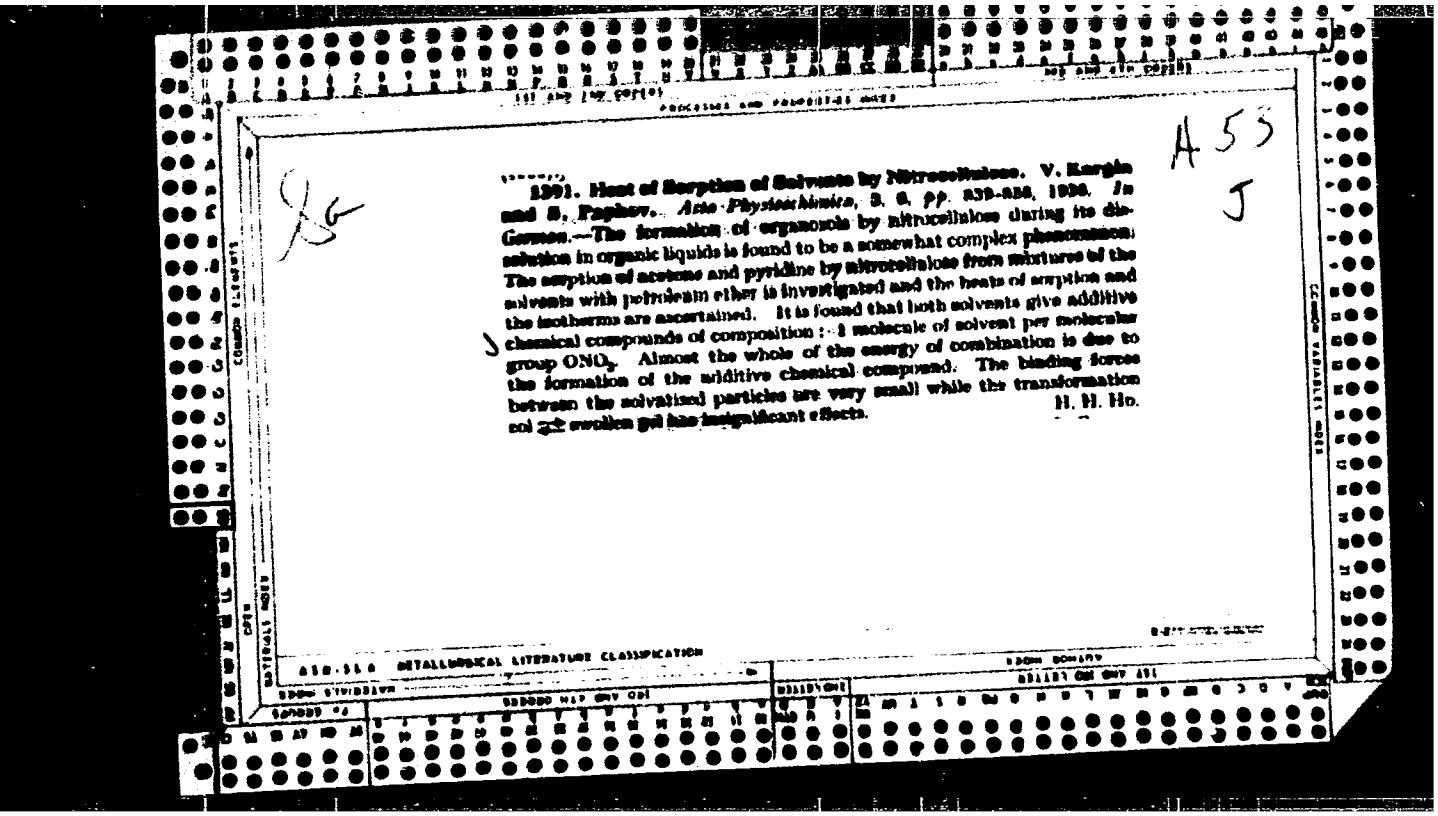

1991. Heat of Sorption of Solvents by Nitrocelluloses. V. Kargin and S. Paphov. *Acta Physicochimica*, S. S. pp. 839-854, 1936. *In German.*—The formation of organosols by nitrocelluloses during its dissolution in organic liquids is found to be a somewhat complex phenomenon. The sorption of acetone and pyridine by nitrocelluloses from mixtures of the solvents with petroleum ether is investigated and the heats of sorption and the isotherms are ascertained. It is found that both solvents give additive chemical compounds of composition: 1 molecule of solvent per molecular group ONO_2. Almost the whole of the energy of combination is due to the formation of the additive chemical compound. The binding forces between the solvatized particles are very small while the transformation sol ⇄ swollen gel has insignificant effects. H. H. Ho.

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PAPKOV, S. P.

The heat of interaction between nitrocellulose and solvents. V. A. Kargin and S. P. Papkov. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 483-95(1936); cf. *Acta Physicochimica U. R. S. S.* 3, 839-56(1935).—The heats of sorption of acetone and pyridine by nitrocellulose from petr. ether solns. are, resp., 41.8 and 47.1 cal./g. and those of soln. are 19.8 and 25.5 cal./g. These data indicate that each ONO_2 group adds chemically 0.99 mol. of acetone and 0.84 of pyridine. P. H. Rathmann

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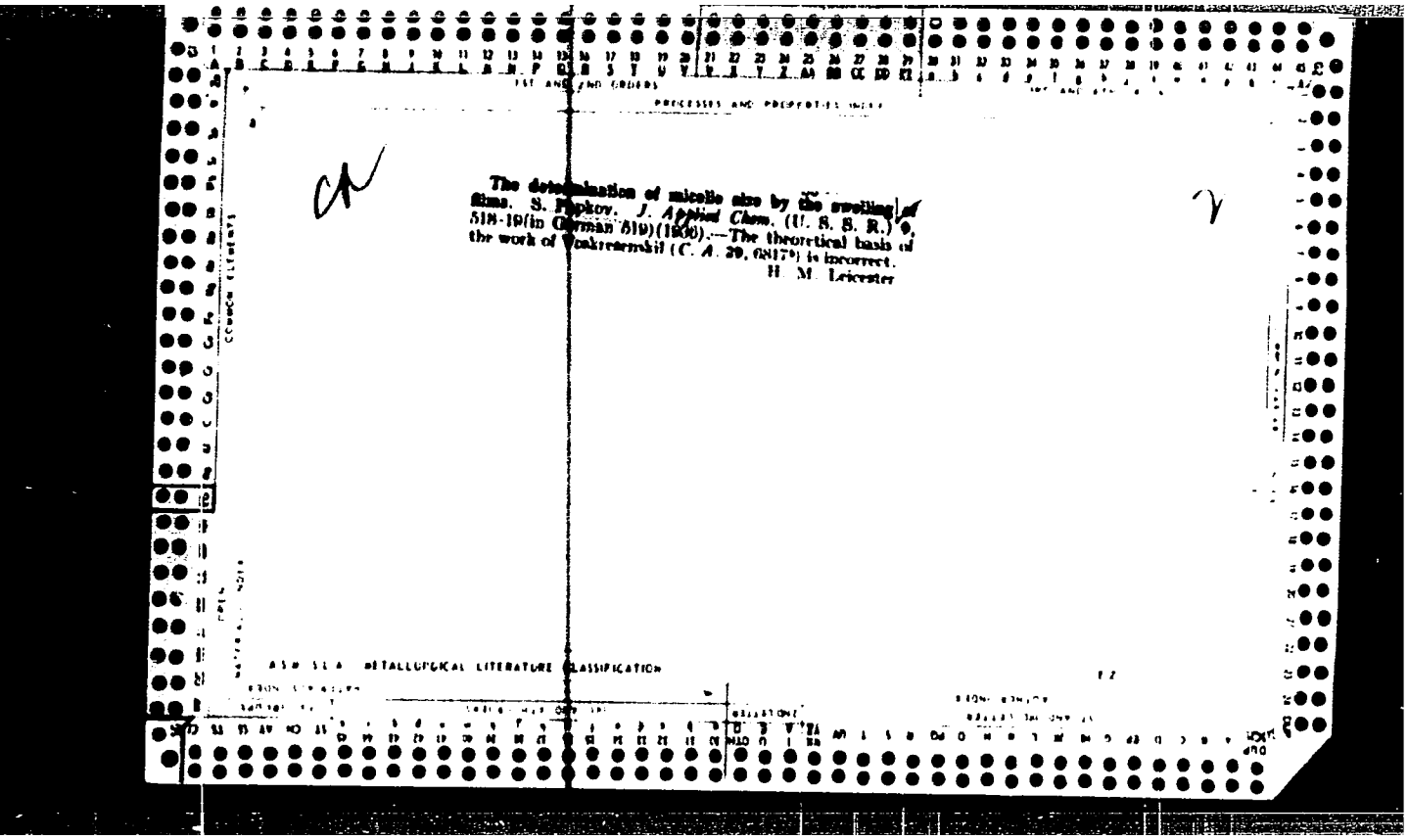

The determination of micelle size by the swelling of films. S. Popkov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 518-19(in German 519)(1936).—The theoretical basis of the work of Trakhtenbrot (*C. A.* 29, 6817[9]) is incorrect.
H. M. Leicester

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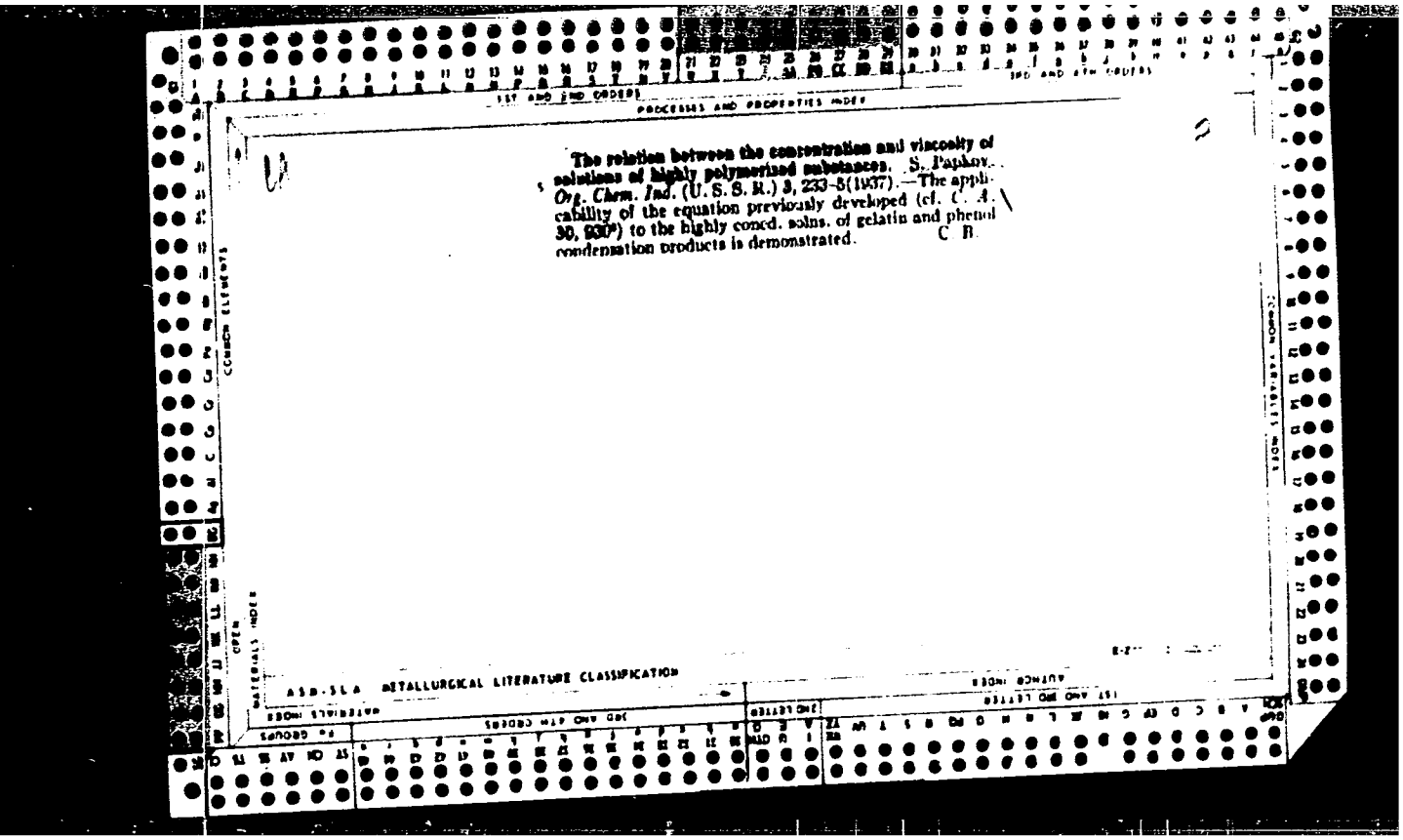

The relation between the concentration and viscosity of solutions of highly polymerized substances. S. Papkov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 233-5(1937).—The applicability of the equation previously developed (cf. C. A. 30, 930[9]) to the highly concd. solns. of gelatin and phenol condensation products is demonstrated. C. B.

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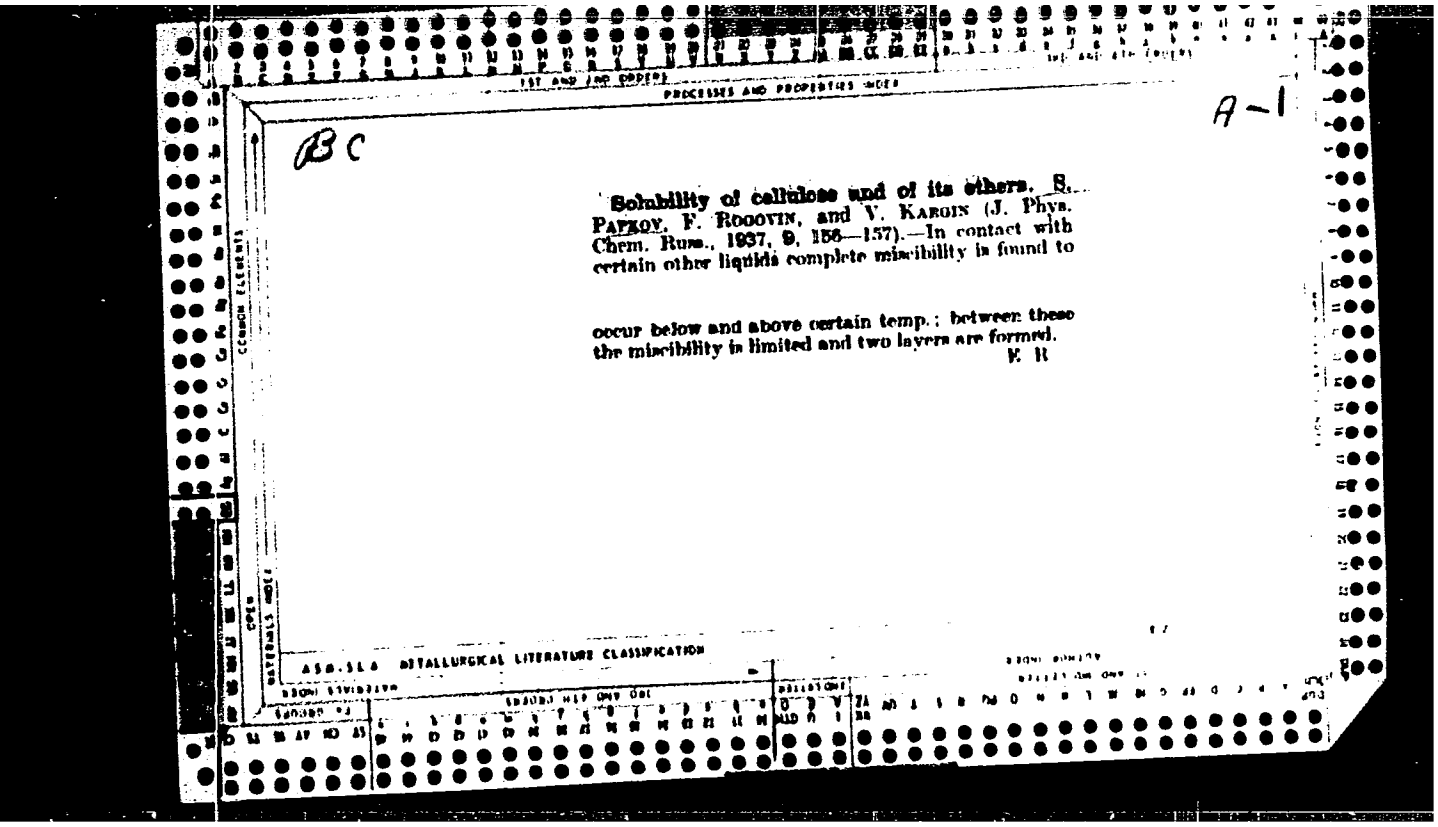

B C

A-1

Solubility of cellulose and of its ethers. S. PAPKOV, F. ROGOVIN, and V. KARGIN (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 155—157).—In contact with certain other liquids complete miscibility is found to occur below and above certain temp.; between these the miscibility is limited and two layers are formed.

E. R

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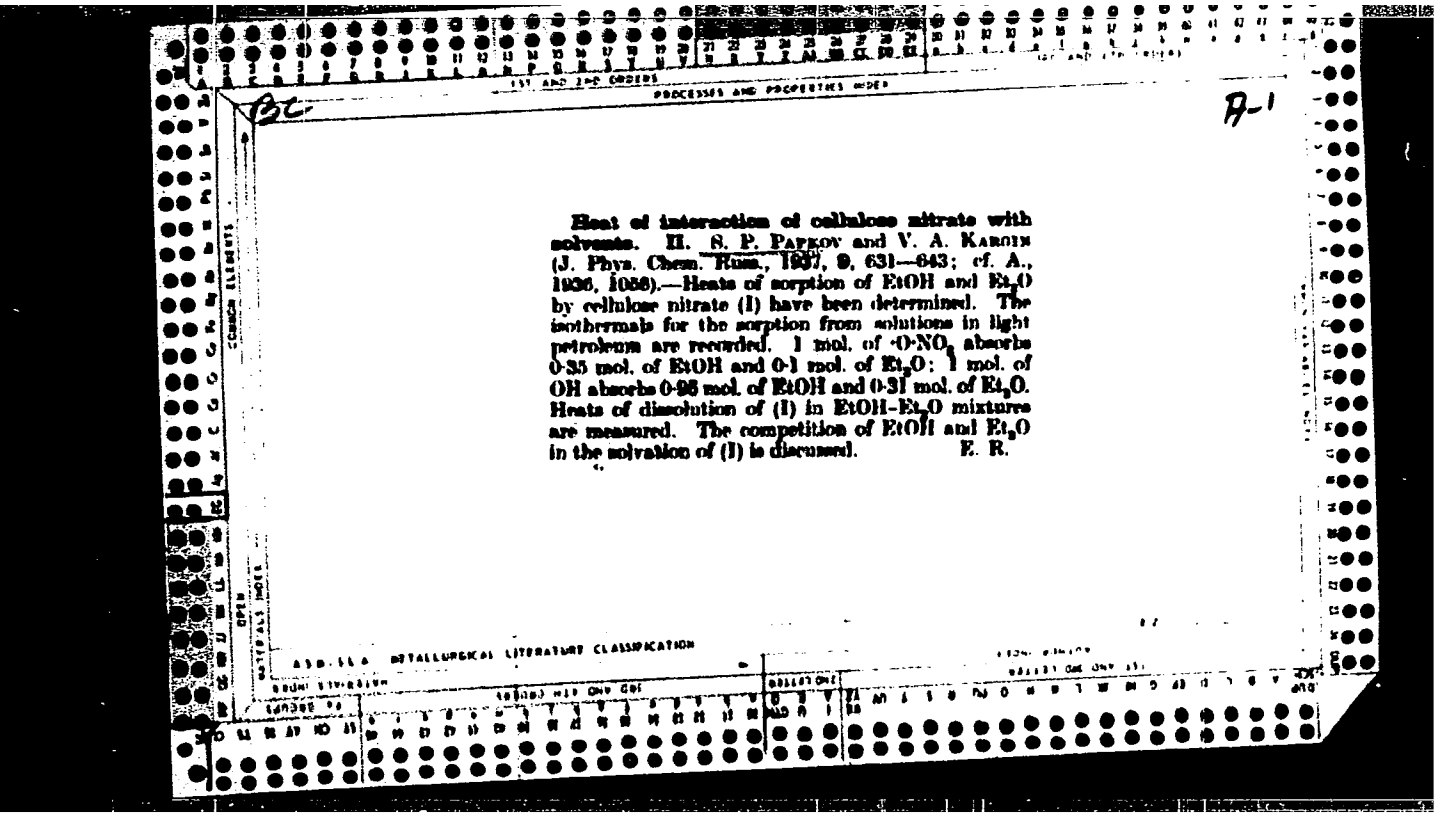

Heat of interaction of cellulose nitrate with solvents. II. S. P. Papkov and V. A. Kargin (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 631—643; cf. A., 1936, 1056).—Heats of sorption of EtOH and Et_2O by cellulose nitrate (I) have been determined. The isothermals for the sorption from solutions in light petroleum are recorded. 1 mol. of $\cdot O\cdot NO_2$ absorbs 0·35 mol. of EtOH and 0·1 mol. of Et_2O; 1 mol. of OH absorbs 0·95 mol. of EtOH and 0·31 mol. of Et_2O. Heats of dissolution of (I) in EtOH-Et_2O mixtures are measured. The competition of EtOH and Et_2O in the solvation of (I) is discussed. E. R.

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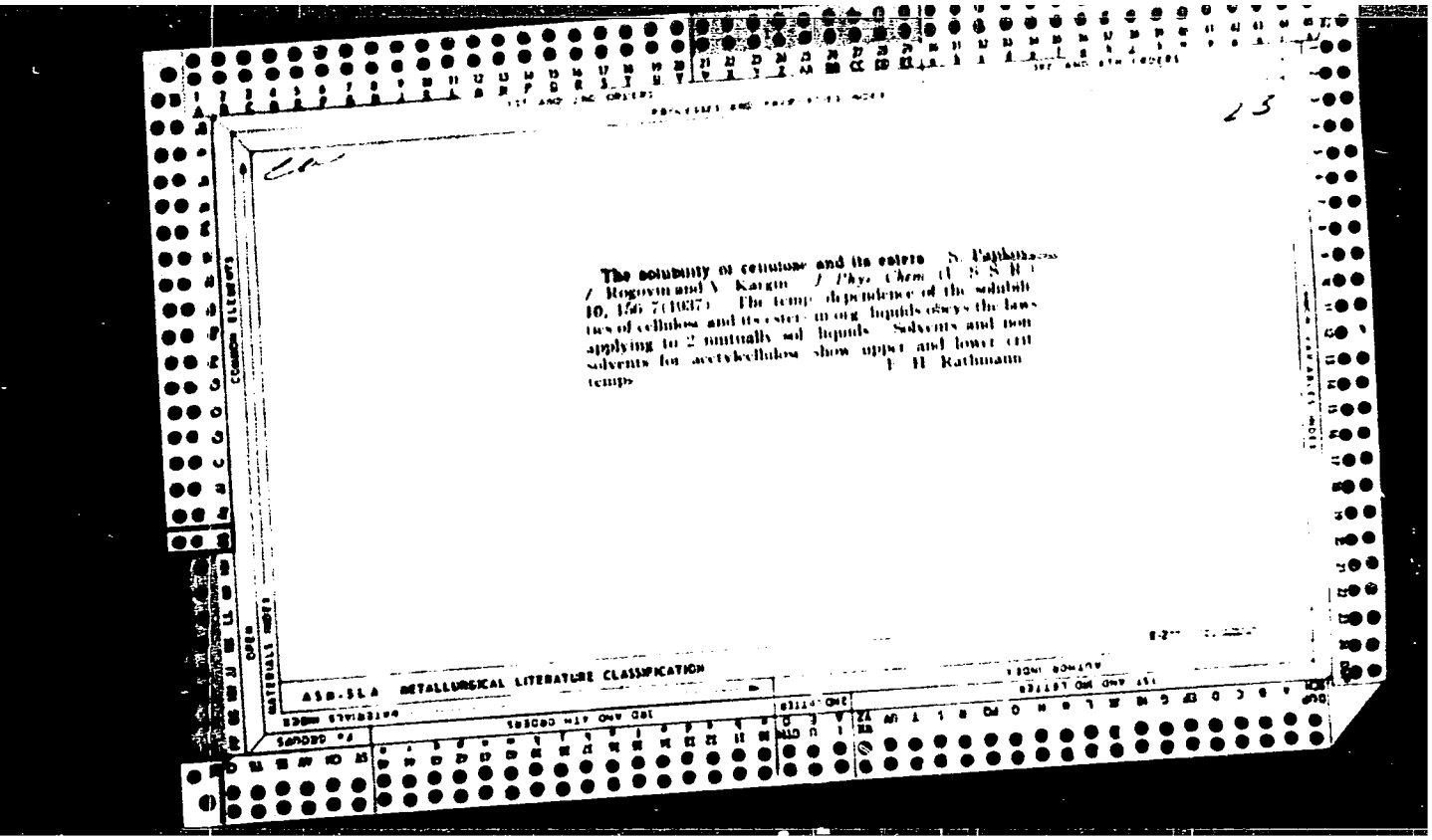

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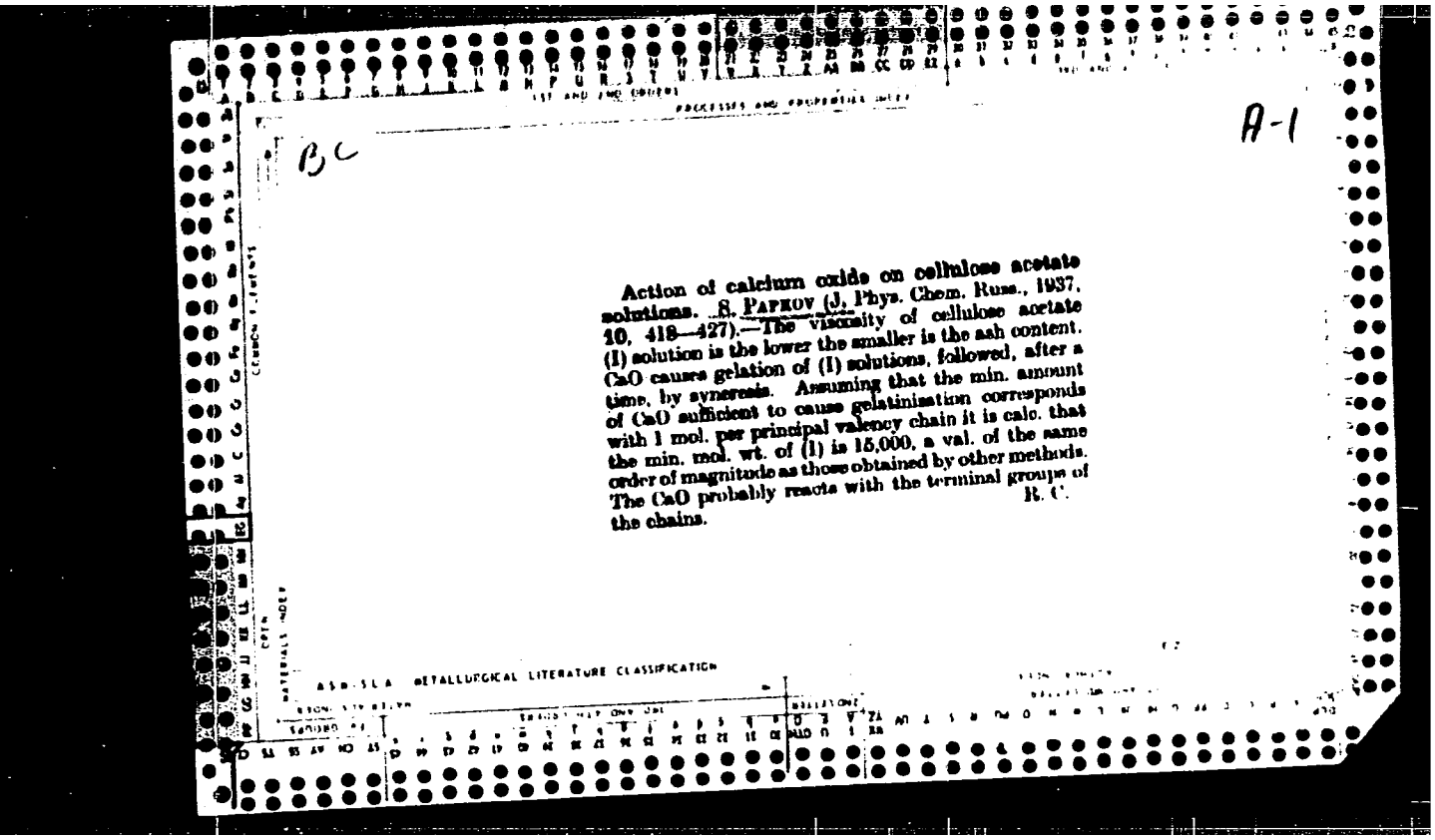

BC

A-1

Action of calcium oxide on cellulose acetate solutions. S. PAPKOV (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 418—427).—The viscosity of cellulose acetate (I) solution is the lower the smaller is the ash content. CaO causes gelation of (I) solutions, followed, after a time, by syneresis. Assuming that the min. amount of CaO sufficient to cause gelatinisation corresponds with 1 mol. per principal valency chain it is calc. that the min. mol. wt. of (I) is 15,000, a val. of the same order of magnitude as those obtained by other methods. The CaO probably reacts with the terminal groups of the chains.

R. C.

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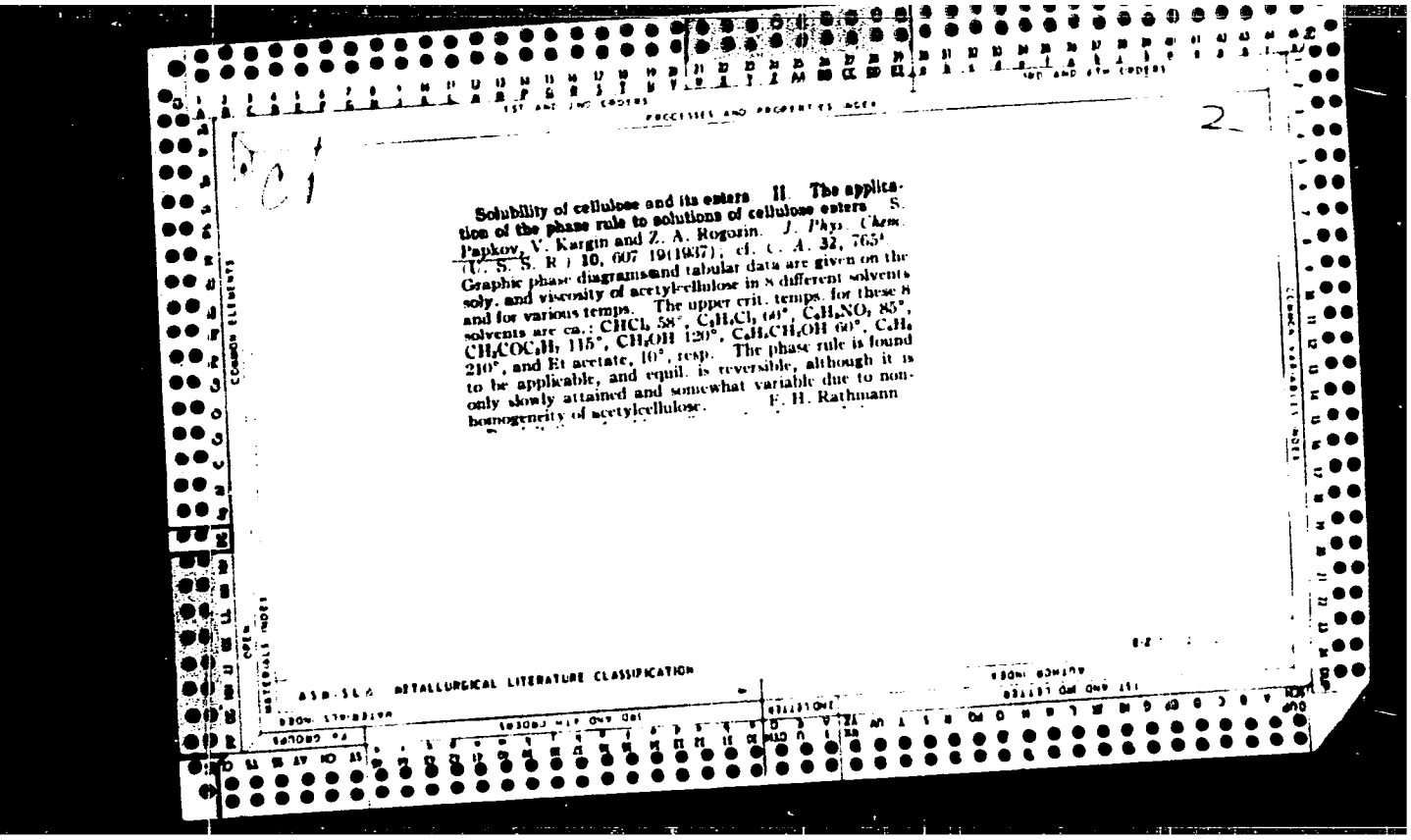

Solubility of cellulose and its esters. II. The application of the phase rule to solutions of cellulose esters. S. Papkov, V. Kargin and Z. A. Rogovin. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* **10**, 607-19(1937); cf. *C. A.* **32**, 765⁵. Graphic phase diagrams and tabular data are given on the soly. and viscosity of acetylcellulose in 8 different solvents and for various temps. The upper crit. temps. for these 8 solvents are ca.: $CHCl_3$ 58°, C_6H_5Cl 60°, $C_6H_5NO_2$ 85°, $CH_3COC_6H_5$ 115°, CH_3OH 120°, $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ 60°, C_6H_5 210°, and Et acetate, 10°, resp. The phase rule is found to be applicable, and equil. is reversible, although it is only slowly attained and somewhat variable due to non-homogeneity of acetylcellulose. F. H. Rathmann

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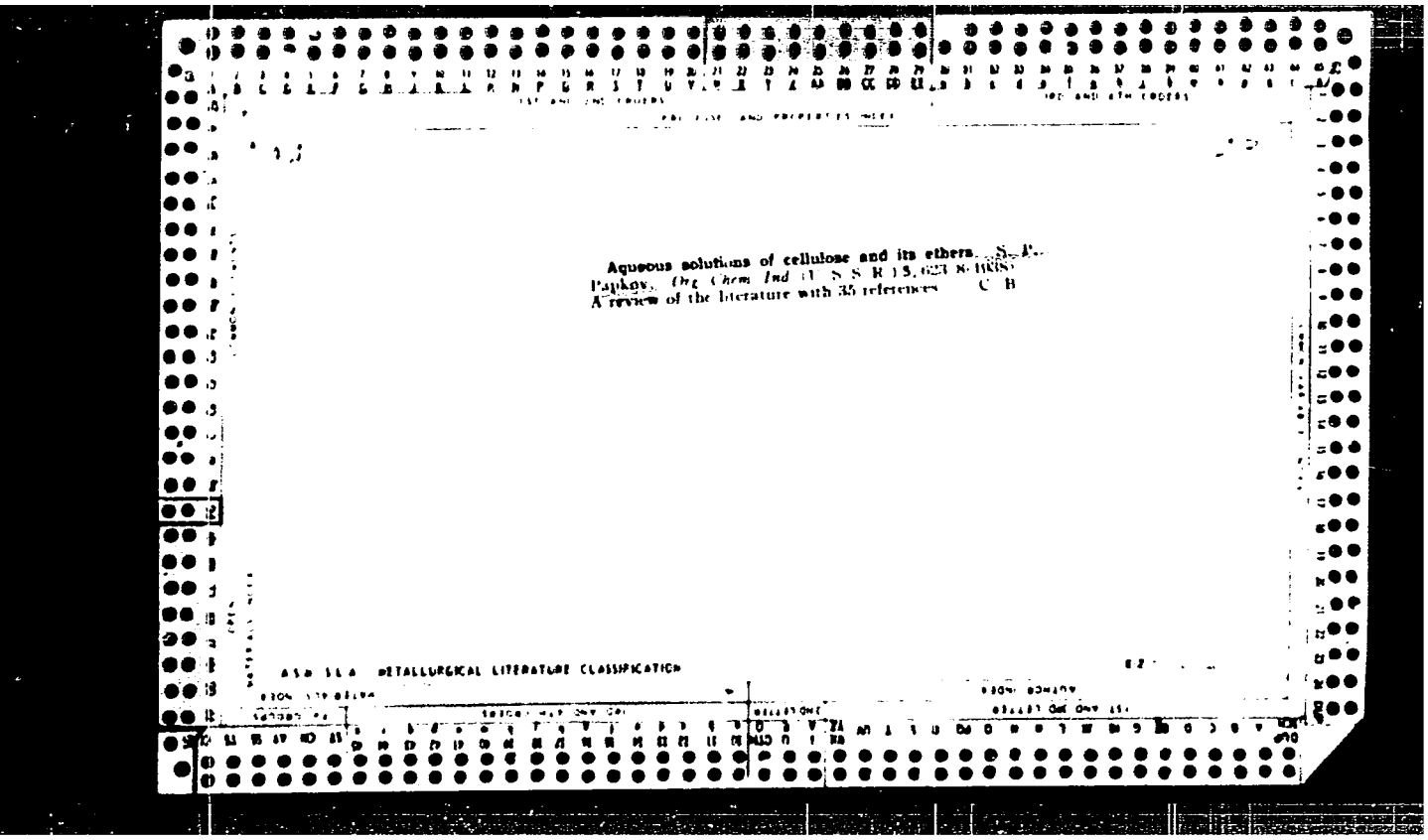

Aqueous solutions of cellulose and its ethers.
Papkov. *Org Chem Ind* (U S S R) 13, (6) 8-10(RS)
A review of the literature with 35 references C B

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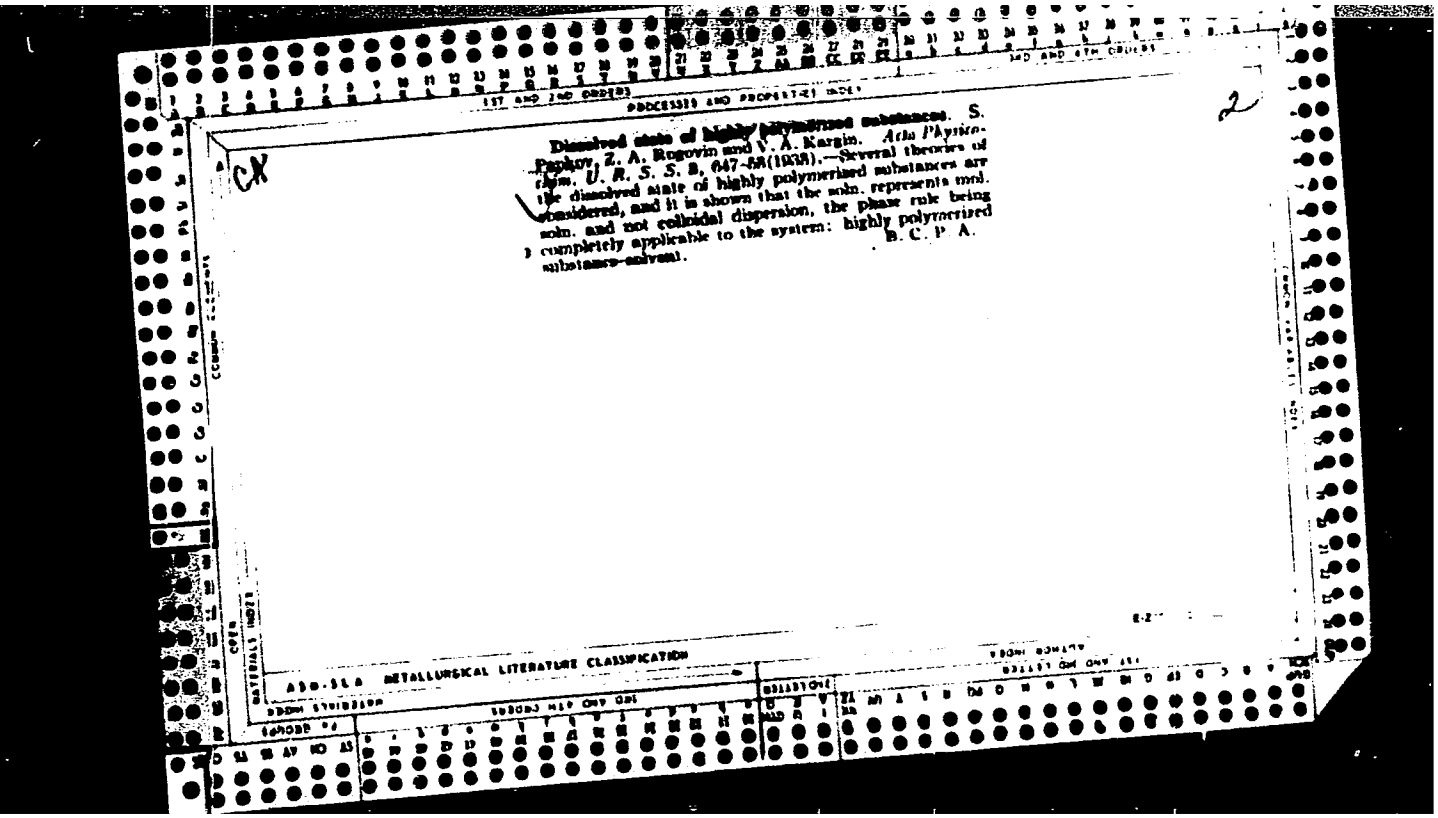

Dissolved state of highly polymerized substances. S. Frenkel', Z. A. Rogovin and V. A. Kargin. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 8, 647-58(1938).—Several theories of the dissolved state of highly polymerized substances are considered, and it is shown that the soln. represents mol. soln. and not colloidal dispersion, the phase rule being completely applicable to the system: highly polymerized substance-solvent. B. C. P. A.

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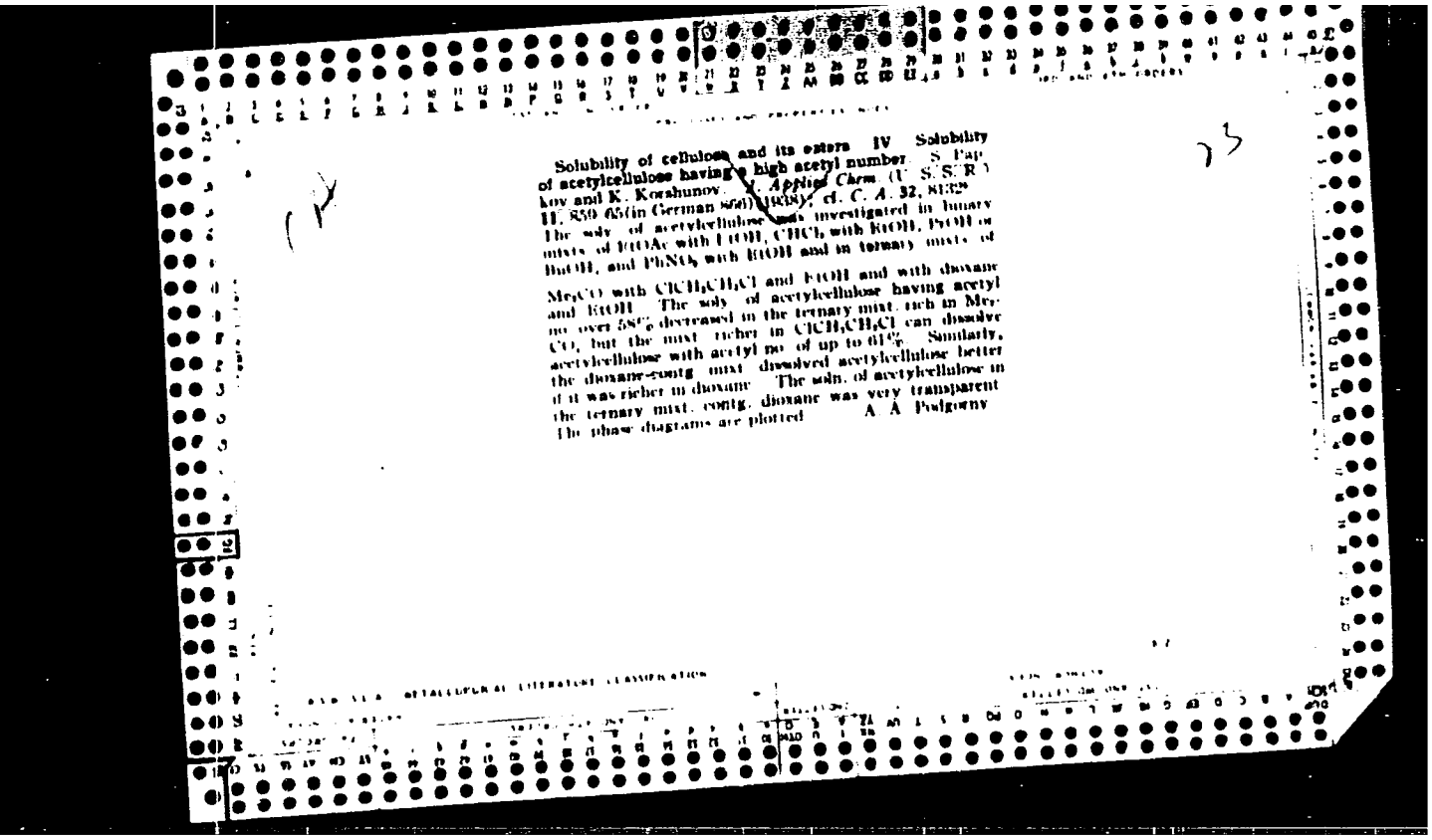

Solubility of cellulose and its esters IV Solubility of acetylcellulose having a high acetyl number S. Papkov and K. Korshunov *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) II, 859-65 (in German 865) (1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 8132. The soly. of acetylcellulose was investigated in binary mixts. of EtOAc with EtOH, CHCl$_3$ with EtOH, EtOH or BuOH, and PhNO$_2$ with EtOH and in ternary mixts. of Me$_2$CO with ClCH$_2$CH$_2$Cl and EtOH and with dioxane and EtOH. The soly. of acetylcellulose having acetyl no. over 58% decreased in the ternary mixt. rich in Me$_2$CO, but the mixt. richer in ClCH$_2$CH$_2$Cl can dissolve acetylcellulose with acetyl no. of up to 61%. Similarly, the dioxane-contg. mixt. dissolved acetylcellulose better if it was richer in dioxane. The soln. of acetylcellulose in the ternary mixt. contg. dioxane was very transparent. The phase diagrams are plotted. A. A. Podgorny

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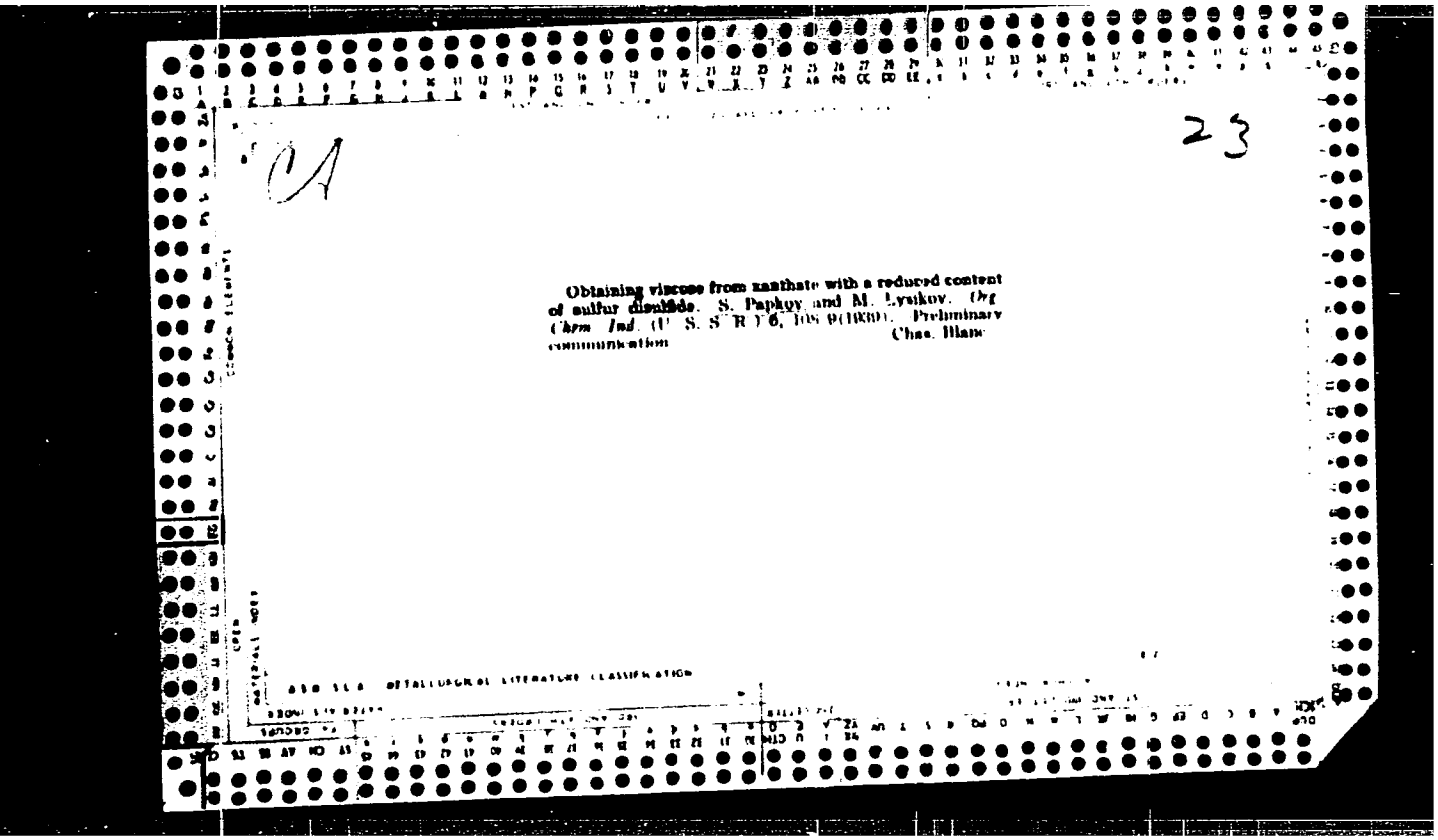

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Obtaining viscose from xanthate with a reduced content of sulfur disulfide. S. Papkov and M. Lyatkov. *Org Chem Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 108-9(1939). Preliminary communication. Chas. Blanc

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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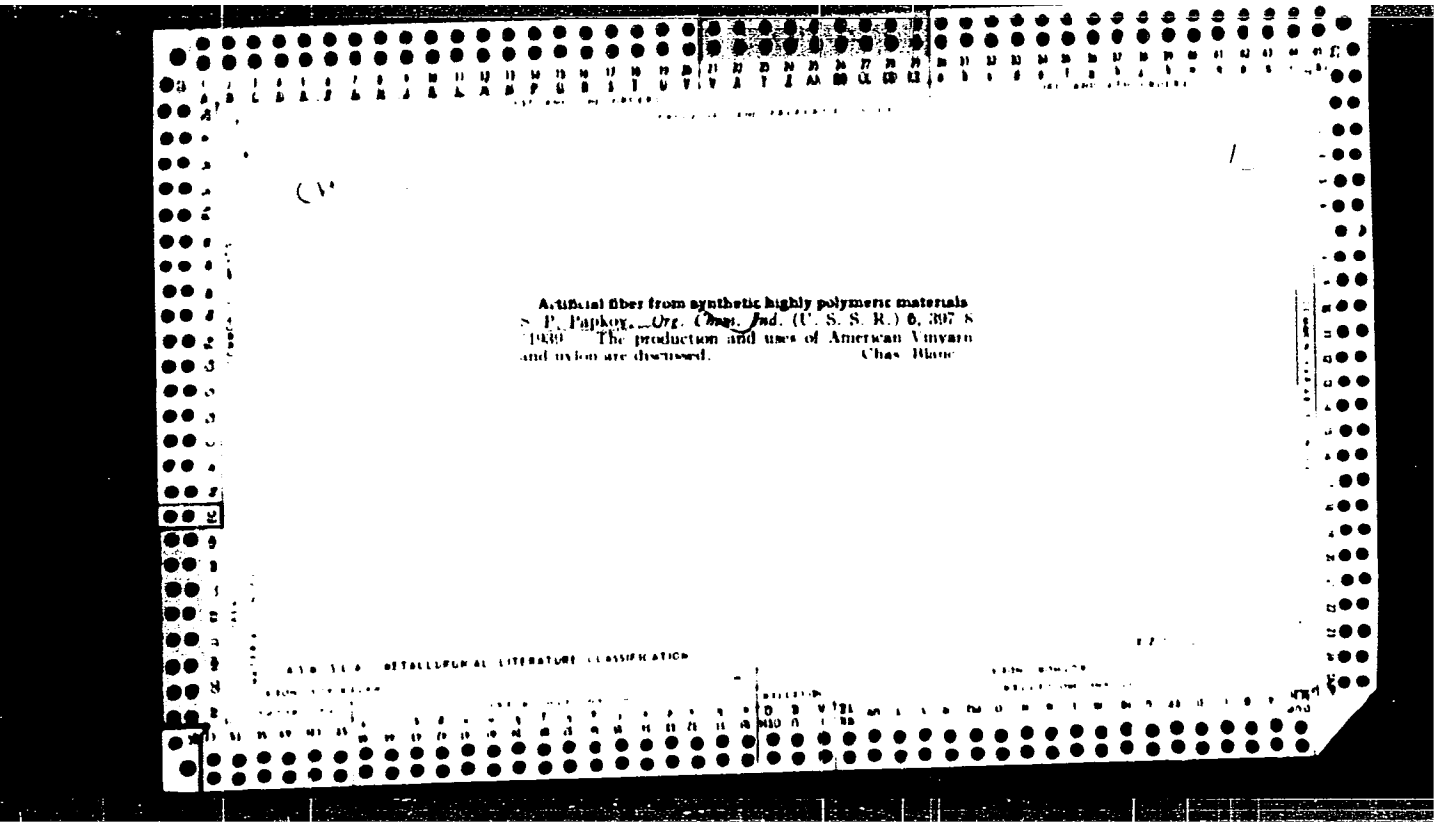

Artificial fiber from synthetic highly polymeric materials

S. P. Papkov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 397-8 (1939). The production and uses of American Vinyarn and nylon are discussed. Chas. Blanc

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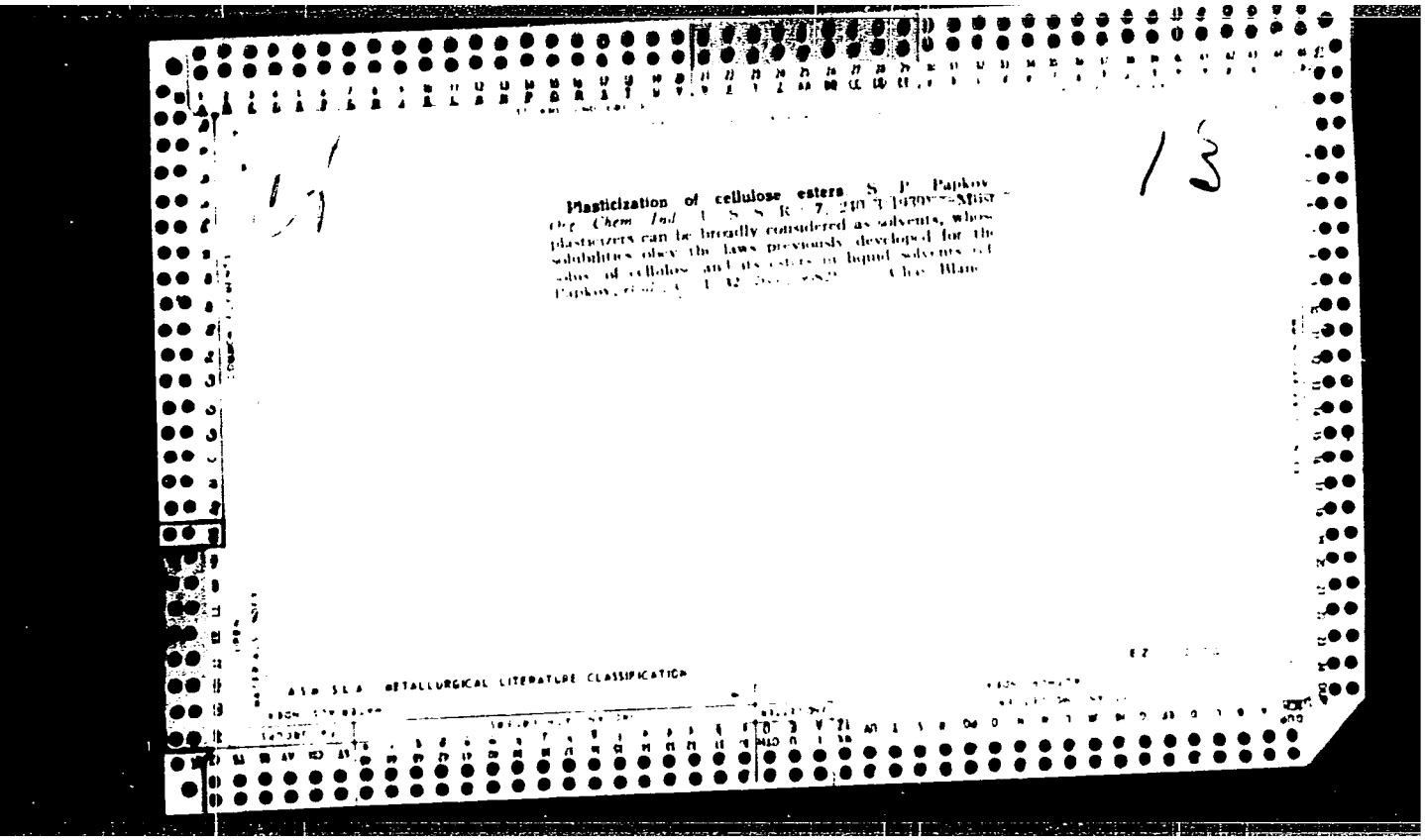

Plasticization of cellulose esters. S. P. Papkov. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 7, 240-3 [1937].—Miscellaneous plasticizers can be broadly considered as solvents, whose plasticizers can be broadly considered as solvents, whose solubilities obey the laws previously developed for the solubilities of cellulose and its esters in liquid solvents. [illegible] Papkov. Chem. Abstr.

A59 SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

1. KARGIN, V.; PAPKOV, S.: ROGOVIN, Z.

2. USSR (600)

"The Solubility of Compounds of High Molecular Weight -- V. General Characteristics of Solutions of Compounds of High Molecular Weight"; Zhur.Fiz.Khim.; 13, No.?,1939; Institute of Synthetic Fibers, Mytishchi; Rcd 19 May 1939.

9. [redacted] Report U-1613, 3 Jan. 1952

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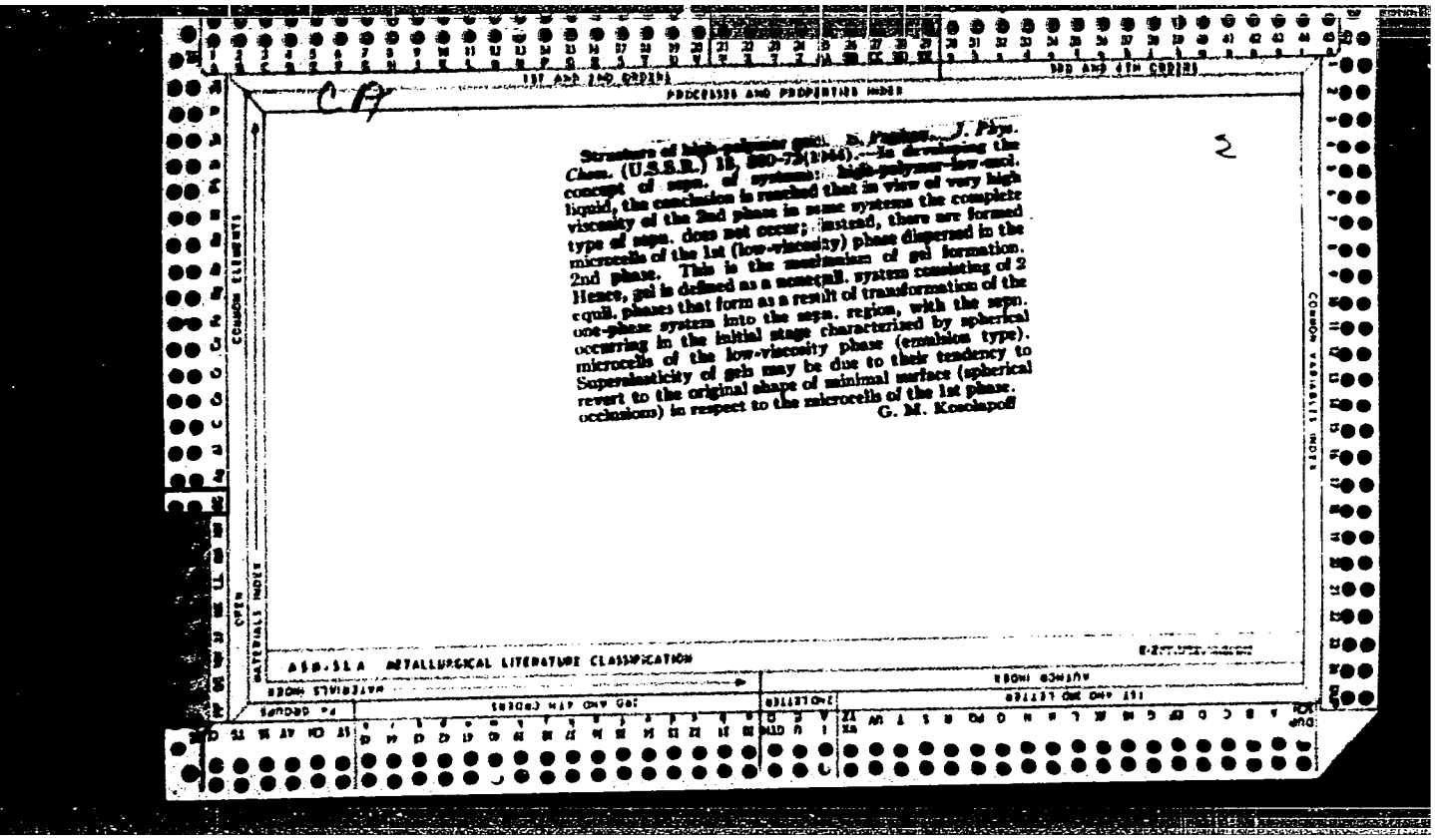

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Structure of high-polymer gels. S. Frenkel. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 220-72(1944).—In developing the concept of segm. of systems: high-polymer-low-mol. liquid, the conclusion is reached that in view of very high viscosity of the 2nd phase in some systems the complete type of segm. does not occur; instead, there are formed microcells of the 1st (low-viscosity) phase dispersed in the 2nd phase. This is the mechanism of gel formation. Hence, gel is defined as a nonequil. system consisting of 2 equil. phases that form as a result of transformation of the one-phase system into the segm. region, with the segm. occurring in the initial stage characterized by spherical microcells of the low-viscosity phase (emulsion type). Superelasticity of gels may be due to their tendency to revert to the original shape of minimal surface (spherical occlusions) in respect to the microcells of the 1st phase.
G. M. Kosolapoff

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ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Pap Kov S.

The colloid-chemical aspect of a biological problem. S. Papkov. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 18, 72-8(1956).—Contrary to Oparin (*The Origin of Life on Earth* 1941, Moscow), living organisms could not originate from protein coacervates; protein gels are a more likely source. J. J. Bikerman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, S.P. (Moskva).

Phase equilibria in colloid systems. Part 1: Breakup of a homogeneous solution into two phases and process of gel formation [with summary in English]. Koll. zhur. 19 no.3:333-342 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Colloids)

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PAPKOV, S. P.

15 7

5
2MAY
1-4E2C
4E4j
4E3d

Selection of plasticizers for high polymers. S. P. Papkov. *Kolloid Zhur.* 19, 722-9(1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 16220h.—If, for a binary system of polymer and plasticizer, on a graph with the coordinates of temp. and compn., both the line sepg. the one-phase from the two-phase systems and the lines of equal viscosity are drawn, the resulting plot can be used for selecting a plasticizer which would impart to the polymer the required mech. properties in the important temp. interval. When, by varying the temp. or the amt. of plasticizer, 2 phases are made more stable than one phase, the partial sepn. of the 2nd phase causes the material to become greatly deformable and elastic; thus a plasticizer according to its amt. and temp. can make the polymer either more plastic or more elastic. The incipient formation of a 2nd phase can be detected from the appearance of the marked elasticity in the system. J. J. Bikerman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, S.P.

Equilibrium of phases in the ternary system: polymer - two low molecular weight liquids. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.1:84-87 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Systems (Chemistry))

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PAPKOV, S.P.

Definition of the concepts "solvent" and "solvent power".
Vysokom. soed. 1 no.3:395-399 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Polymers) (Solution (Chemistry))

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3,2300

AUTHORS: Savenko, I.A., Pisarenko, N.F., Shavrin, P.I., and Papkov, S.F.

TITLE: Measurement of the absorbed radiation dose on the Soviet orbital spaceship III

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki. Zemli. no.13. Moscow, 1962, 81-84

TEXT: The third orbital spaceship launched on December 1, 1961 (perigee 187 km, apogee 265 km, inclination 65°) registered the absorption of radiation doses at altitudes of 180 to 250 km (average of 6.9 rad per 24 hours, or 0.35 to 0.6 rad per orbital loop, depending on the geographical position). These

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PAPKOV, S.P.

Spinning value of a bath. Khim. volok. no.3:34-35 '64.

Widening of a jet of liquid flowing out of spinneret orifice. Ibid.:36-40 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

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MAYBORODA, V.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; PAPKOV, S.P.

;ction of modifiers in the form tion of viscose. Khim. volok. (MIRA 18:1)
no.6:46-50 '64.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

IOVLEVA, M.M.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; MIKHELEVA, G.A.; SHABLYGIN, A.V.; [illegible], S.I.

Properties of gel particles in spinning solutions. Khim. volok. (MIRA 18:1)
no.6:41-44 '64.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, S.P.

Effect of temperature on the tensile strength of rayon fibers. Khim. volok. no.4:52-56 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

MAYBORODA, V.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; PAPKOV, S.P.

More about the action of modifiers in the forming of viscose fibers. Khim. volok. no.6:37-38 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna. Submitted August 26, 1965.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, S.P.; YEFIMOVA, S.G.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; BYRKOVA, L.F.

Forms in which polyvinyl alcohol is separated from solution when a precipitant is added. Vysokom. soed. 8 no. 1:69-75 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna. Submitted February 12, 1965.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, V.S.; BELOBORODOV, M.G., inzh.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.I.; NOVIKOV, S.P., starshiy normirovshchik. Prinimal uchastiye: FATEYEVA, T.M., inzh.; BURAKOVA, T.K., tekhnik; SHTRUK, G.G., inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[General machinery industry time norms for use in connection with the establishment of engineering norms for electrical work in the manufacture of instruments; lot and small-lot production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia elektromontazhnykh rabot v priborostroenii; seriinoe i melkoseriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 126 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Nachal'nik sektora sborochnykh i montazhnykh rabot normativno-issledovatel'skoy organizatsii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po sudostroyeniyu (for Papkov, Beloborodov, Aleksandrova, Novikov).
(Instrument manufacture) (Factory management)

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24.7500

AUTHORS: Govorkov, V. G., and Papkov, V. S.

TITLE: The influence of annealing on the dislocation density and the compression curves of germanium single crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1846-1852

TEXT: Ground and polished Ge specimens measuring 3·3·6 mm, electrically heated up to 540°C for 15 min, 30 min and 4 hrs or to 890°C for 6, 25, 65 and 165 hr, were subjected to deformations (rate $6.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec^{-1}) under various conditions. The compression curves $\sigma(\varepsilon)$ were taken at different temperatures and after different heat treatments and the dislocation pictures were studied microscopically. In all cases deformation took place at 650°C up to the yield point. Results: (1) 4-hr annealing at 540°C and compression of the Ge single crystal up to the yield point at 650°C reduces the yield point at this temperature by more than two times. (2) 165-hr annealing at 890°C and deformation at 650°C until the "yield tooth" appears (cf. Fig. 1) reduces the yield point in a second deformation at this temperature by 8 to 10 times. (3) 68-hr annealing of undeformed

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

GOVORKOV, V.G.; PAPKOV, V.S.

Effect of annealing on dislocation density and compression curves of germanium single crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.7:1846-1852 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Metals, Effect of temperature on) (Germanium crystals)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

KLASSEN-NEKLYUDOVA, M.V.; GOVORKOV, V.G.; PAPKOV, V.S.; URUSOVSKAYA, A.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, V.A.

Plastic deformation of a nickel single crystal. Part 2: The effect of temperature and rate of deformation on the compression curves and microstructure of nickel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.2:263-269 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

PAPKOV, V.S.; BEREZHKOVA, G.V.

Production of Al_2O_3 whiskers. Kristallografiia 9 no.3: 442-444 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

ACCESSION NR: AP4028427 S/0181/64/006/004/1039/1047

AUTHORS: Govorkov, V. G.; Indenbom, V. L.; Papkov, V. S.; Regel', V. R.

TITLE: The dislocation theory of the initial stages of deformation in single crystals of germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1039-1047

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, dislocation theory, creep, kinetic equation, crystal deformation, temperature dependence, time dependence

ABSTRACT: Beginning with the simple kinetic equation for deformed crystals as used by Gilman and Johnston, $\dot{\epsilon} = Nbv$, where ϵ is the rate of plastic flow, N the density of mobile dislocations, b Burgers vector, and v the velocity of deformation, the authors have studied the theory of dislocations in direct application to slightly deformed crystals of germanium. They have compared the results with experimental data on the relations of deformation and creep to conditions under which the properties are measured. A comparison of measured and computed values is shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Good agreement was obtained between experimental data and theoretical considerations both for rate of deformation and

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for creep. The authors consider this further confirmation of the validity of the view that the deformational properties of single crystals of germanium may be described by the kinetic theory of dislocations; and they consider their results contrary to the concept that such deformation is due to dislocation rupture at atmospheric impurities. The authors think great promise is to be found in the joint application of phenomenological consideration of dislocation theory, macroscopic study of temperature and time dependence of deformational properties in a crystal, and microscopic study of the deformational mechanism. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 23 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Oct63 DATE ACQ: 27Apr64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, EC NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 011

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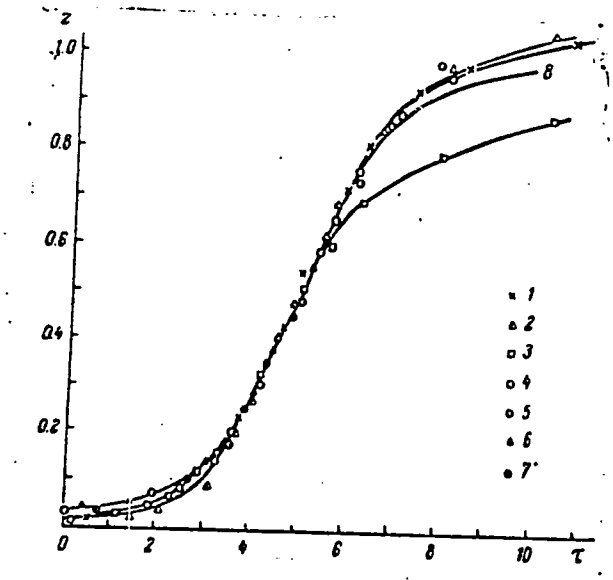

Fig. 1. Curves showing creep in single crystals of Ge, plotted on relative time-displacement axes. Temperature = 520C; stress, in kg/mm^2: 1 - 10.8; 2 - 9.3; 3 - 7.5; 4 - 5.9; 5 - 5.1; 6 - 4.0; 7 - 3.4; 8 - theoretical curve.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

ACCESSION NR: AP4039412 S/0070/64/009/003/0442/0444

AUTHORS: Papkov, V. S.; Bereshkova, G. V.

TITLE: Growing fibrous crystals of aluminum oxide

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 442-444

TOPIC TAGS: alumina, crystal growth, crystal fiber, phase transition

ABSTRACT: The authors employ a technique for growing fibrous crystals of Al_2O_3 differing somewhat from methods generally used. When corundun crystals are heated in a graphite furnace to a temperature near 2000C in an atmosphere of unpurified inert gas (argon or nitrogen) or in a partial vacuum (to 10^{-1} mm Hg), numerous fibrous crystals of α-Al_2O_3 form in the cooler parts of the furnace (on the surface of the furnace itself or on the surface of a corundum crystal), precipitating from the gas phase. Since Al_2O_3 has a low vapor tension, it does not volatize readily. In a reducing environment at high temperatures, it reduces to the volatile oxide AlO through the agency of C (at a temperature of about 2000C). AlO is then again oxidized to Al_2O_3, because of oxygen in the furnace, and is precipitated in parts of the furnace where the temperature is about 1800C (in the

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L 18346-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6003416 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/001/0080/0087

AUTHORS: Papkov, V. S.; Slonimskiy, G. L.

ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Microthermogravimetric analysis of thermal degradation of polymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 80-87

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, thermal decomposition/ UVDT-01-3-500 apparatus

ABSTRACT: Thermal degradation of polyethylene, polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene and polyarylate F-1 was studied to evaluate the possibility of determining the thermal degradation of polymer microquantities by a microthermogravimetric method. The investigation was carried out on a special apparatus UVDT-01-3-500 which permitted the study of microquantities of polymer ranging from 0.1 to 500 mg. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). A critical discussion of the currently available treatments of thermogravimetric data is presented. It is concluded that, if the work is carried out on microquantities

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of material, it is possible to derive the kinetic parameters for polymer degradation by the solution of three simultaneous equations for the point of

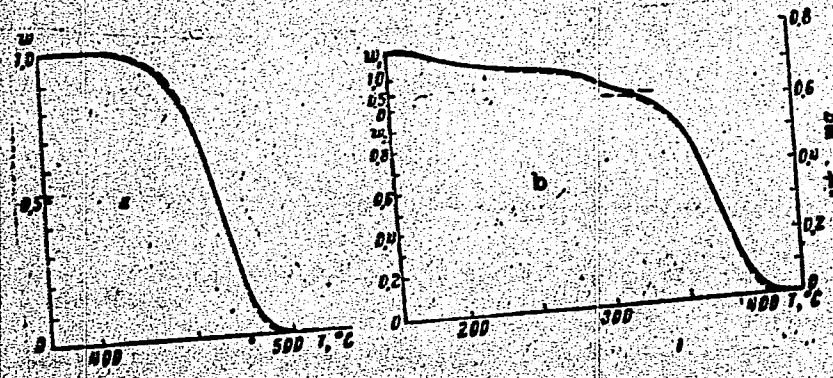

Fig. 1. Thermogravimetric destruction curve. a - polyethylene, b - polymethylmethacrylate, c - polystyrene, d - polyarylate F-1. Solid line - experimental curve, dotted

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239120017-5

ACC NR: AP6021774 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0033/0034

INVENTOR: Papkov, V. S.; Klassen-Neklyudova, M. V.; Govorkov, V. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for finishing blanks made from corundum. Class 12, No. 182705

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, finishing machine, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for finishing blanks made from corundum. The proper shape (e. g. conical) is produced by first shielding the section of the blank to remain unfinished and then placing the blank in the working zone of a graphite furnace for heat treatment at approximately 1900°C under a vacuum of about $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ with continuous evacuation of gases.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec62

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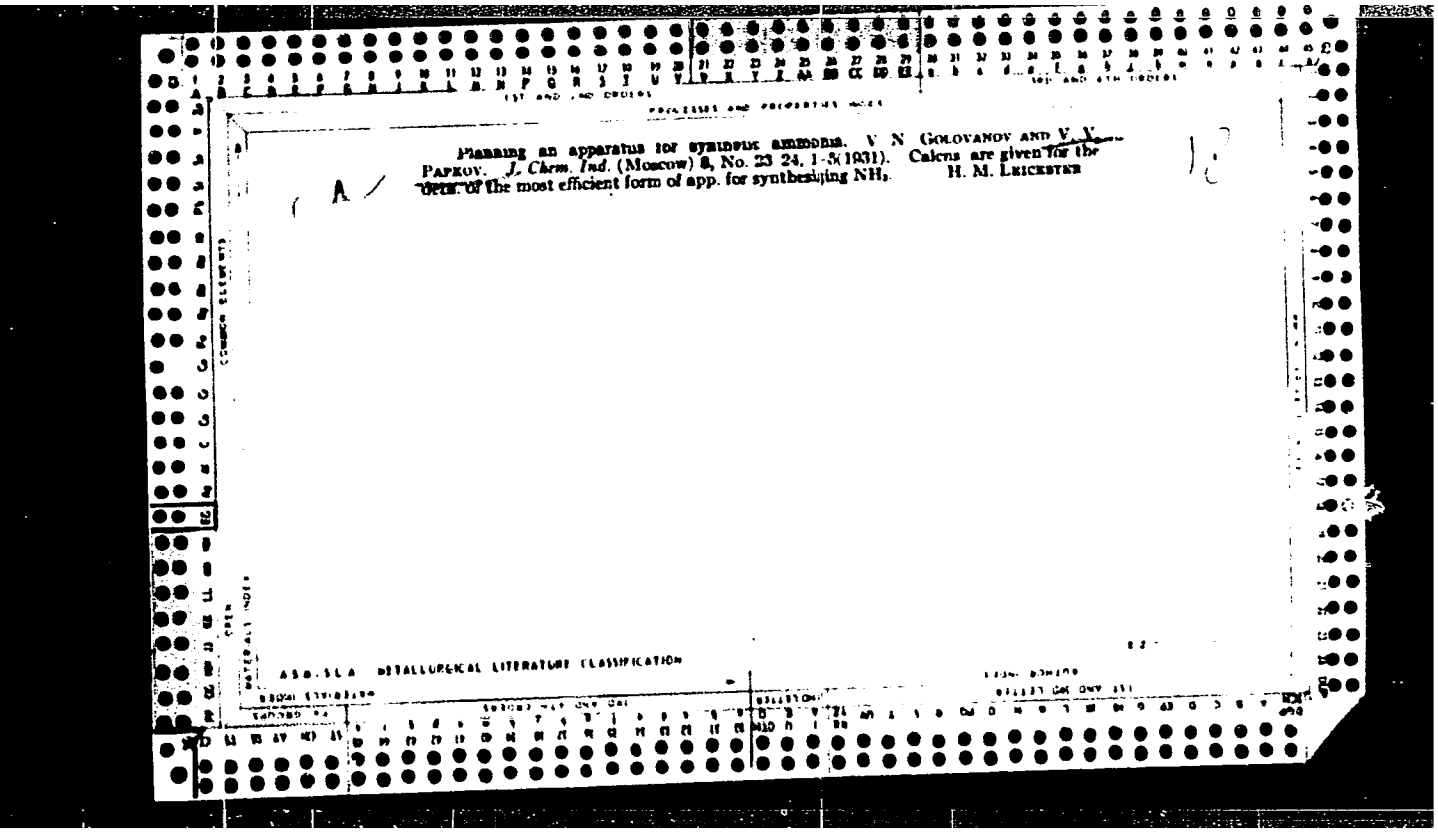

Planning an apparatus for synthesis ammonia. V. N. Golovanov and V. V. Papkov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 8, No. 23 24, 1-5(1931). Calcns are given for the detn. of the most efficient form of app. for synthesizing NH_3. H. M. Leicester

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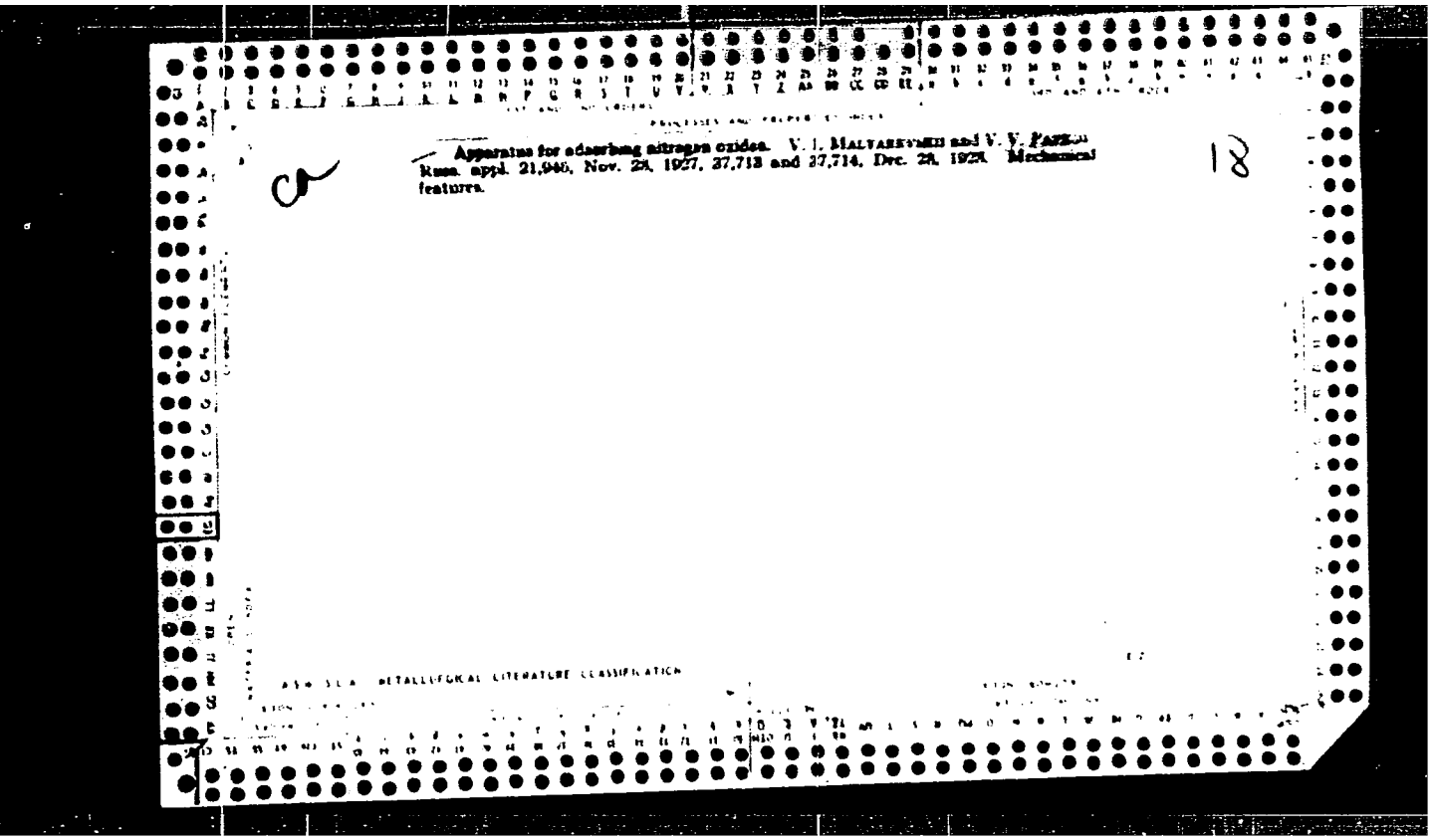

Apparatus for adsorbing nitrogen oxides. V. I. MALYAREVSKII and V. V. PAVLOV. Russ. appl. 21,940, Nov. 28, 1927, 27,713 and 27,714, Dec. 28, 1928. Mechanical features.

18

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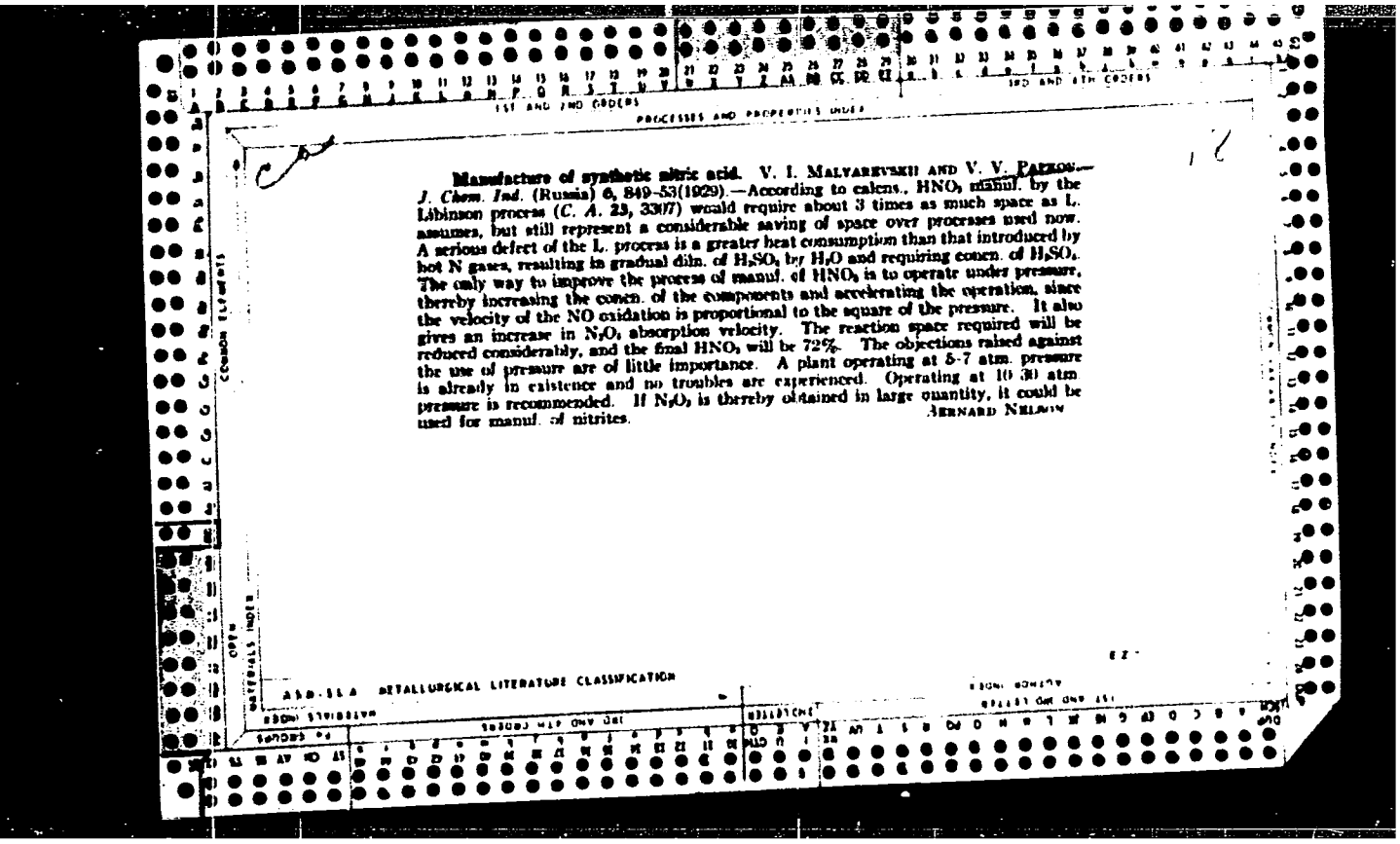

Manufacture of synthetic nitric acid. V. I. Malyarevskii and V. V. Patzon.—*J. Chem. Ind.* (Russia) 6, 849–53(1929).—According to calcns., HNO_3 manuf. by the Libinson process (*C. A.* 23, 3307) would require about 3 times as much space as L. assumes, but still represent a considerable saving of space over processes used now. A serious defect of the L. process is a greater heat consumption than that introduced by hot N gases, resulting in gradual dilu. of H_2SO_4 by H_2O and requiring concn. of H_2SO_4. The only way to improve the process of manuf. of HNO_3 is to operate under pressure, thereby increasing the concn. of the components and accelerating the operation, since the velocity of the NO oxidation is proportional to the square of the pressure. It also gives an increase in N_2O_3 absorption velocity. The reaction space required will be reduced considerably, and the final HNO_3 will be 72%. The objections raised against the use of pressure are of little importance. A plant operating at 5–7 atm. pressure is already in existence and no troubles are experienced. Operating at 10–30 atm. pressure is recommended. If N_2O_3 is thereby obtained in large quantity, it could be used for manuf. of nitrites.

Bernard Nelson

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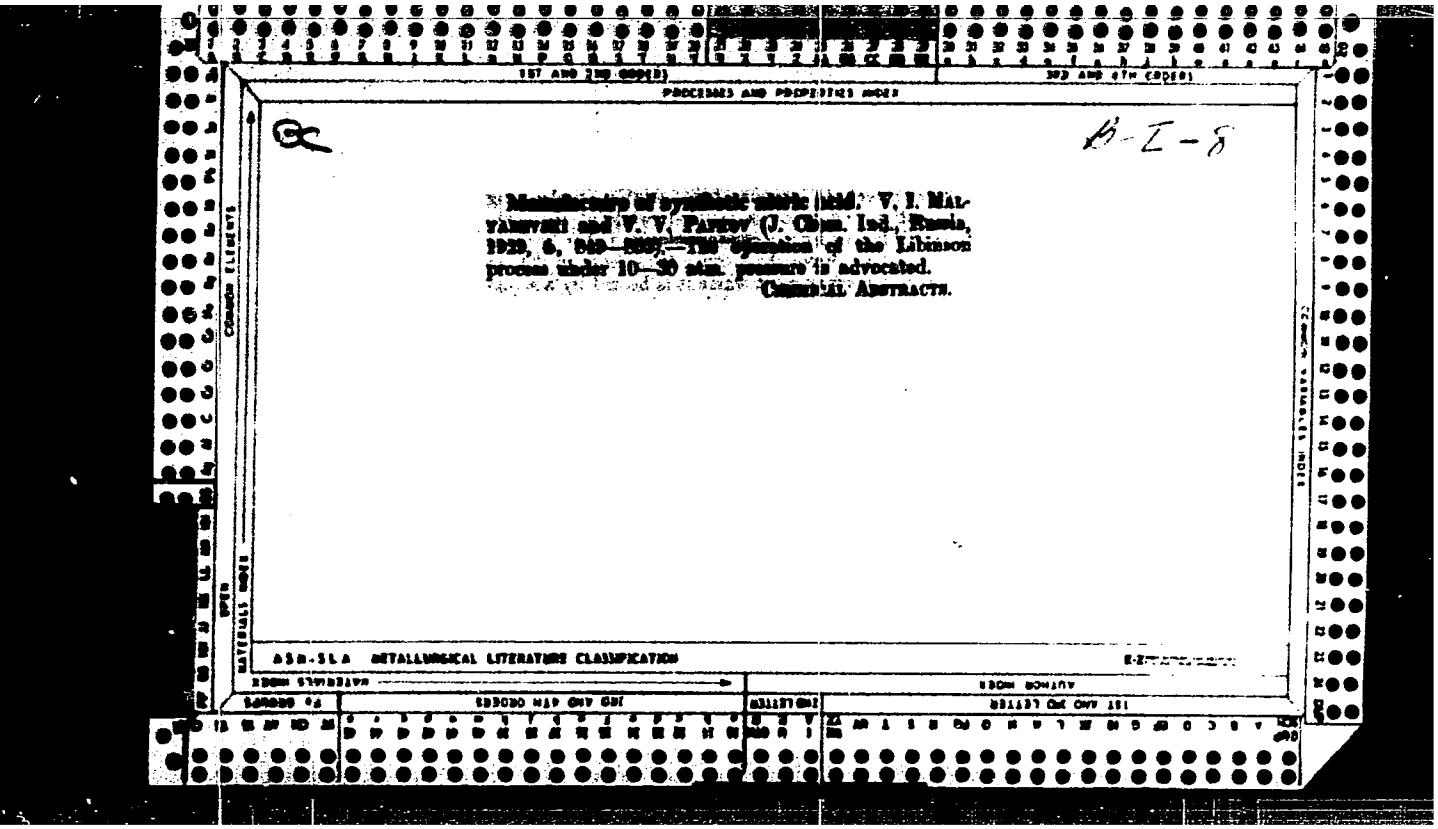

B-I-8

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"The Mechanism of the Therapeutic Action of Antibiotics," V. S. Derkach, Corr Mem Acad Med Sci; A. P. Papkova

Vest Akad Med Nauk SSSR, No 1, pp 23-28

Deep, prolonged sleep produced by urethan or medinal lowers the resistance of white mice to exptl staphylococci and streptococci infections. Drugs that strengthen the excitability of the central nervous system (e.g., caffeine, strychnine) in certain dosages also increase this resistance. Sleep

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produced by medinal or urethan lowers the therapeutic effect of penicillin. Caffeine and strychnine increase the therapeutic action of penicillin. Clinical investigation based on these exptl data should be carried out.

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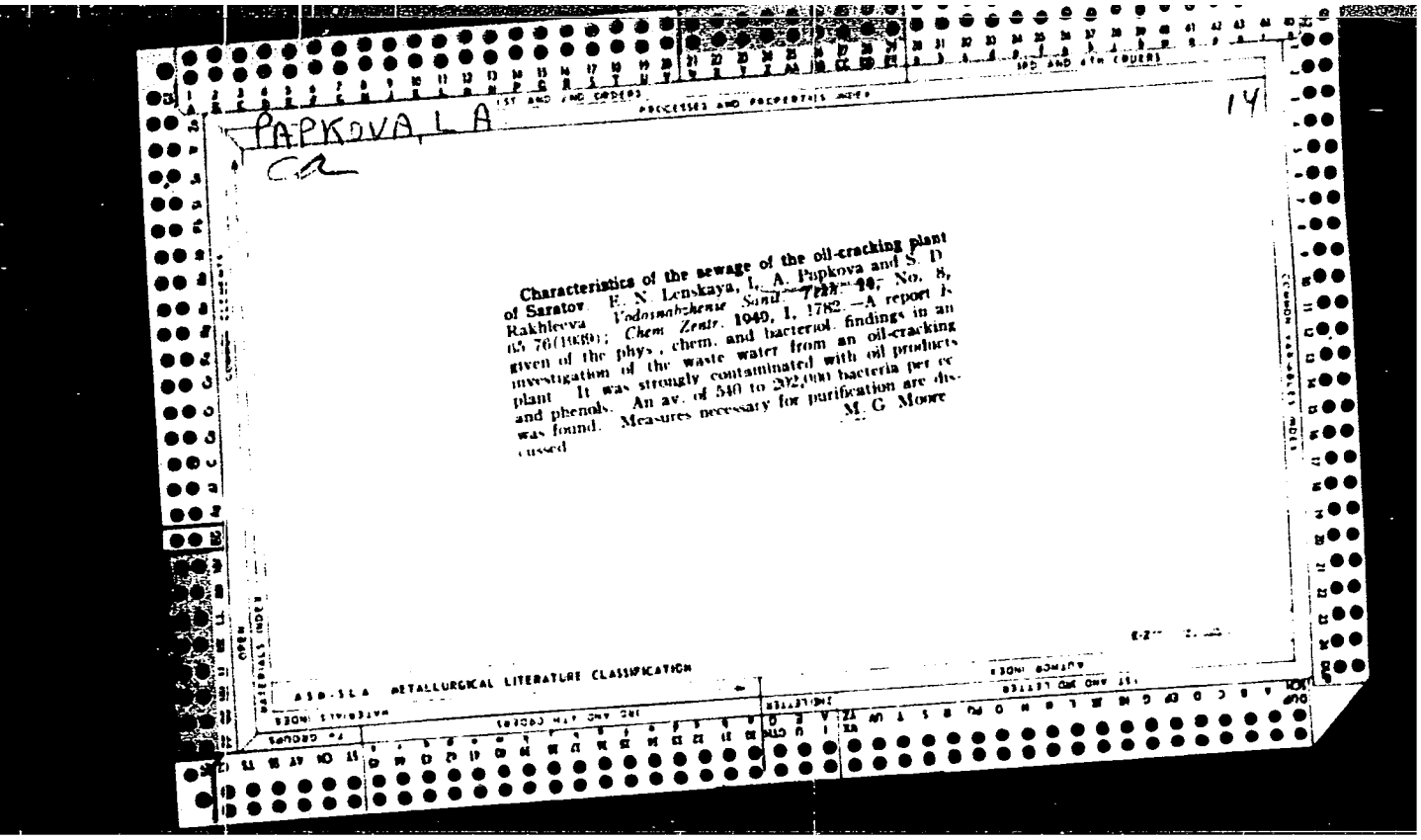

PAPKOVA, L A

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Characteristics of the sewage of the oil-cracking plant of Saratov. E. N. Lenskaya, L. A. Papkova and S. D. Rakhleeva. *Vodosnabzhenie Sanit. Tekh.* 10, No. 8, 15-16(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 1782.—A report is given of the phys., chem. and bacteriol. findings in an investigation of the waste water from an oil-cracking plant. It was strongly contaminated with oil products and phenols. An av. of 540 to 202,000 bacteria per cc was found. Measures necessary for purification are discussed. M. G. Moore

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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G. M. Kosolapoff

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