BELCHSOVA, Ye.M.; PAVLENKO, N.K.; POLACCUN, ...

Cryoscopic investigation of complex formation in the systems
$CdCl_2 - KCl - H_2O$, $CdCl_2 - KBr - H_2O$ and $Cdasp - KBr - H_2O$.
Nauch. ezheged. Khim. fak. Od. un. .....15-22 '61.
(MIRA 17:8)

POZIGUN, A.I.; ANUFRIYEVA, T.I.

Bonding refraction of potassium tetrahaloaudiate. Nauch.
azhegod. Khim. fak. Od. un, no.246-49 '61.   (MIRA 17.8)

SUB: NOVIKOV, N. A., ET AL.

Interaction of ... ... a compendium salt of
controthere... ... ... Angud. Krim, Fak. Ed,
un. ... ... (MIR) 17 8)

Photoelectric properties of granular silver salides films.

Pozigun, E.A.

3000. **Use of certain colourless organic compounds for the detection of the ferricyanide ion.** E. A. Pozigun. *Trudy Odessk. Univ. Ser. Khim. Nauk*, 1956, 146 (5), 75-76; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1957, Abstr. No. 23,495.—The conditions are studied for the detection of $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ by the formation of coloured compounds with 1- and 2-naphthylamine (I and II), 1- and 2-naphthol (III and IV), catechol (V) and quinol (VI), and also the influence of a series of cations and anions on the indicated reactions. The limits of detection in µg for I, II, III, IV, V and VI, respectively, are 2, 2, 0·6, 2, 2 and 20, at limiting dilutions of 1 in 1×10^6, 1×10^6, 3×10^6, $2·6 \times 10^6$, 1×10^6 and 1×10^6. C. D. Koppin

UL'YANOV, I.A., inzh.; SOLDATENKOV, A.P., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, V.K.,
inzh.; MASHIN, M.G., inzh.; POZIGUN, L.V., inzh.;
DUKTOVSKAYA, O.A., inzh.; CHEKUNOV, I.N., inzh.;LICKEROVICH,
Ye.F., inzh.; KAPITONOVA, Z.I., inzh.; LEVITSKIY, Ya.B., otv.
red.; ROMANOVA, L.A., red. izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Coals of the U.S.S.R.]Ugli SSSR; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos
gortekhizdat, 1962. 318 p.   (MIRA 15:11)
                        (Coal)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/5213

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. V. razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera.

Issledovaniya neodnorodnostey v ionosfere (Investigations of Inhomogeneities in the Ionosphere) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 96 p. 2,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Sbornik statey, No. 4)

Resp. Eds. Yu.V. Kushnerevskiy and S.F. Mirkotan, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: Ye.F. Shebukina; Tech. Ed.: O.M. Gus'kova.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for geophysicists. It will be of particular interest to researchers specializing in studies of the structure of the ionosphere and its effect on radio wave propagation.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on the properties of ionospheric inhomogeneities was published by the IGY Committee of the AS USSR, as the fourth serial contribution to the fifth section of the IGY program (the Ionosphere). Individual articles deal with various types of ionospheric inhomogeneities and their drift, a study of the state of polarization, and a method of correlation analysis of the measurements of inhomogeneities and drifts in the ionosphere. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles. A brief English abstract is appended to each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JZ/dem/swp
7-3-61

28426
S/169/61/000/007/095/104
A006/A101

9.9/00

AUTHOR: Pozigun, V.L.

TITLE: Drift of heterogeneities in the ionosphere from observations carri-
            ed out in Rostov-on-Don

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 41, abstract 7G286 (V
            sb. "Issled. neodnorodnostey v ionosfere, no. 4", Moscow, AN SSSR,
            1960, 70 - 74, English summary)

TEXT: The author describes a device for the investigation of drift of
small-scale heterogeneities. The results of observations of drifts in layers E
and F2 of the ionosphere were, basically, processed by the method of similar
fadings and only individual records by the method of correlation analysis. Data
are presented on motions in layers E and F2 showing that there are cases when
both layers of the ionosphere are moving jointly.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 53762-65   EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h)   Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/
Feb/Pi-4   GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5014122   UR/0203/65/005/003/0576/0578
                                                        550.388.2

AUTHOR: Pozigun, V. L.

TITLE: Heterogeneous regions in the ionospheric E-layer

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 576-578

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric heterogeneity, median method

ABSTRACT: The study of heterogeneities in the ionospheric E-layer is based on
drift measurements made between 1958 and 1960. The evaluation of reflected impulses
was made by means of a parameter β which characterizes the pollution of the iono-
sphere by heterogeneities in the reflecting regions. Impulse attenuations of re-
flections from the E-layer were processed. In the daytime, frequencies of 2.0 to
2.9 Mc were used, and at night for reflections from the E_s-layer, frequencies of
2.2 $\pm$ 0.2 Mc were taken. The seasonal rate of the parameter β was determined by the
method of median values. Maximum β values were obtained in March, April, May, and
October; they were near zero in December and January. The diurnal rate of β values
differed from month to month. In spring and autumn the maximum value was at sun-
rise and sunset, while in summer no significant maximum appeared. Histograms were
drawn which characterized the β values for the E- and E_s-layers. Values of the

Card 1/2

L 53762-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014122

E-layer show a normal distribution rate. Values of various types of Es-layer differ from each other. The summer months without distinctly expressed maxima characterize a turbid ionosphere rich in heterogeneities. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-on-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

                                       OTHER: 001   ATD PRESS: 4019
NO REF SOV: 004

Card 2/2

L 38555-65   EWT(l)/EWG(v)/F /EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h)   Pe-5/Po-4/Pq-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4

RB/GW-2

ACCESSION NR: AT5009255   S/2831/64/000/013/0122/0128

AUTHOR: Pozigun, V. L.

TITLE: Results of investigations of horizontal motions of small heterogeneities

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera. Sbornik statey, no. 13, 1964, 122-128

TOPIC TAGS: wave fading, ionospheric heterogeneity, vertical sounding, histogram, direction dispersion, probable velocity

ABSTRACT: The influence of the lower layer on fadings of reflected waves from the upper layer was studied by comparing drifts of iono- spheric heterogeneities in the E- and F2-layers. Observational data of vertical soundings during 24 hr from September 1958 to September 1961 on the frequency of 2.2 ± 0.2 Mc for the E-layer were used. The differences in drift velocities and directions in the E- and F2-layers were compared. The comparison indicates that the drift

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L 38555-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009255

velocities in the F2-layer are greater than those in the E-layer.
Directions of motion lasting for a brief instant in the F2- and
E-layers are independent of each other. Direction histograms
indicate that, in general, drifts move to the west. Individual
layers have other seasonal drift directions. The F2-layer has a
pronounced easterly drift in spring and fall. The Es-layer is
characterized by a great number of drift directions, but the pre-
dominant direction is west. Drift is to the north in spring and to
the south in summer. The probable velocities of ionospheric heter-
ogeneities vary from 10 to 160 m/sec in the E-layer and from
10 to 240 m/sec in the Es- and F2-layers. Velocities of drifts also
change seasonally. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.   [EG]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 001   ATD PRESS:3225

Card 2/2

DEMIDOV, K.K.; POZIGUN, Ye.A.

Effect of desensitizers on the photoelectrochemical effect of silver bromide. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 6 no. 3:161-163 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. I.I. Mechnikova, Odessa.
(Photographic emulsions) (Silver bromide)

DEMIDOV, K.K.; POZIGUN, Ye.A. [Pozihun, K.A.]

Photoelectrochemical properties of thallium halides in the presence of desensitizers. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 4 no.6:789-792 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.I.Mechnikova. (Thallium halides--Electric properties)

04.2700

S/058/62/000/005/091/119
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Demidov, K. K., Pozigun, Ye. A., Prokopovich, L. P.

TITLE: A study of the thermoelectric properties of silver and thallium
             haloids in the presence of desensitizers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 5, 1962, 33, abstract 5E262
             ("Nauchn. yezhegodnik. Odessk. un-t. Fiz.-matem. fak. i N.-i.
             in-t fiz.", no. 2, Odessa, 1961, 180-182)

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the thermo-emf and the electrical
conductivity of AgBr and TlBr specimens was examined in the presence of
desensitizers. Tablets were pressed from the material obtained by interaction
of Ag or Tl nitrate solutions with KBr. The apparatus used for measuring the
thermo-emf in a wide temperature range is described. Conductivity and thermo-
emf were higher in desensitized specimens than in non-desensitized ones. The
specimens possessed hole conductivity. Evidently, the desensitizer plays the
role of an acceptor impurity in the materials under consideration.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]   L. Berger

Card 1/1

POZIK, L.N.; TENENBAUM, I.M.

Special apparatus for the rapie Y-ray analysis of run-of-mine
ores.   Atom.energ.   3   no.7:28-35   Jl '57.   (MLRA 10:7)
     (Ores--Sampling and estimation)   (Gamma rays)

POZIN, A. A.

POZIN, A. A. -- "Principles of Design and Construction of Electric Fuses."
    Sub 31 Mar 52, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni Lomonosov
    (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

CHELYUK, A.P.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, F.M.; POZIN, A.A.; KHODOSH, S.I., redaktor;
LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manufacture of driving belts, conveyor belts and hoses] Proizvod-
stvo privodnykh remnei, transporternykh lent i rukavov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 244 p.   (MLRA 8:3)
      (Hose)   (Belts and belting)

POZIN, A A.

879. Hydraulic characteristics of suction hose. A. A. Pozin and V. A. Lepetov. Trudy Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Rezin. Prom., 1955, No. 2, 75-102. Hoses of various structures and dimensions with open and enclosed wire windings are investigated for loss of pressure and coefficient of resistance to flow over a wide range of Reynolds numbers.   6GH21.34

Pozin, A.A.

Ietr: 4E2c(j)/4E4J/
4E2b

V. Aqueous lubricant for rubber molding dies. E. D. Glinka, T. I. Kukhtenkova, A. A. Pozin, M. D. Nusinov, and V. G. Epshtein. U.S.S.R. 109,131, Dec. 25, 1957. The die lubricant contains surface-active substances, such as alkali salts of fatty acids, as well as substances which increase the viscosity, e.g. glycol and carboxymethylcellulose. M. Hosch

A A P-219 and ... butadiene styrene resins with ... curing agents

for mixes based on various synthetic rubbers in light weight ... for ... electrical insulation, and lining chemical apparatus ... reinforcement of ... and ... mixtures. The ... up to 30 parts by weight to 100 of SKS-30 gives soft ... In raising the content of these resins, which are designated by the letters BSS followed by the percentage figure of styrene, gives leather-like ... strength. There are ...

Pozin, A.A.

NUSINOV, M.D.; PAVLOV, V.P.; POZIN, A.A.; EPSHTEYN, V.G.; KUKHTENKOVA, T.I.

Mechanical properties of rubber mixtures and peculiarities of their flow through slit passages. Kauch. i rez. 16 no.8:24-27 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.
(Elastomers--Testing)   (Rheology)

SOV/138-58-6-4/25

AUTHORS: Makeyeva, A.R., Rumyantseva, N.P., and Rezin, A.A.

TITLE: On Reducing the Time of Vulcanisation of Butyl Rubber
           Mixtures (O sokrushchenii prodolzhitel'nosti vulkan-
           izatsii smesey iz butilkauchuka)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 6, pp 14 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Butyl rubber is a copolymer of isobutylene containing
           1 - 3% isoprene. The low degree of unsaturation deter-
           mines to a large extent the properties of butyl rubber and
           of its vulcanisates (Ref 1), as well as its stability
           towards the action of ozone (Ref 4).   Butyl rubber
           vulcanisates possess great strength. Various uses of
           butyl rubber in the West are enumerated (Refs 5 - 8).
           The time required for vulcanising butyl rubber mixtures
           can be shortened by increasing the temperature of vulcani-
           sation, and by using ultra-accelerators. Experiments were
           carried out in hydraulic presses at 142°, 151°, 160° and
           180°C, and butyl rubber with 1.4 - 2.2% unsaturation was
           compared with butyl rubber of 1 ± 0.2% unsaturation.
Card 1/2   Experimental results are given in Tables 1 and 2. Fig 1
           shows the changes in the equilibrium modulus of butyl

SOV/138-58-6-4/25

On Reducing the Time of Vulcanisation of Butyl Rubber Mixtures

rubber vulcanisates with varying degree of unsaturation, which were vulcanised at 142°C, and Fig 2 the same vulcanisates which were vulcanised at 142°C for 50 minutes. The properties of butyl rubber vulcanisates vulcanised at 142° and 160°C are given in Table 3. Rubbers, filled with carbon black and vulcanised in presses, show slightly less tensile strength and relative elongation when the degree of unsaturation is increased from 1% to 2%.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 9 references (6 Soviet, 3 English)

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles)

1. Butyl rubber--Vulcanization   2. Time--Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/138-58-9-7/11

AUTHORS: Makeyeva, A. R; Pozin, A. A; Yeganova, Ye. S; Baksht, O. V. Zel'dich, E. I.

TITLE: Possibility of Using SKP Rubber for Manufacturing Rubber Boots (O vozmozhnosti primeneniya kauchuka SKP dlya izgotovleniya rezinovoy obuvi)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The output of rubber shoes is to be increased three to four times by the end of 1965 according to the direc- tives of the May Conference of the Central Committee of the KPSS. The authors tested the properties of standard SKP mixtures containing atomised carbon black and mix- tures and compositions prepared under laboratory and in- dustrial conditions in the factory "Krasnyy bogatyr". The composition of the two mixtures is given. The plas- ticity of standard mixtures containing channel black practically did not change after heating for 90 minutes (Fig.1). Mixtures containing atomised carbon black showed considerable lower plasticity after heating for 40 - 50 minutes. SKP mixtures prepared under industrial conditions could not be tested because they show great tendency to scorching. This disappeared when 2 - 3% of

Card 1/2

SOV/138-58-9-7/11

Possibility of Using SKP Rubber for Manufacturing Rubber Boots

zinc benzoate was added to the mixtures (Figs. 2 - 3)
The addition of this substance does not affect the
properties of the vulcanisates (Tables 1 and 2). Prop-
erties of vulcanisates made from SKP and SKB rubber
are compared (Tables 2 - 4). The physico-mechanical
characteristics of boots made from SKP rubber, when
zinc benzoate was added, were slightly better than those
made from SKB rubber. There are 4 Tables, 3 Figures
and 3 Soviet References.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy bogatyr'" i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy ("Krasny bogatyr"
Factory and the Scientific Institute for Rubber and Latex
Articles)

Card 2/2

SOV/32-24-7-56/65

AUTHORS: Pozin, A. A., Izrayelit, G. Sh. (deceased), Nusinov, M. D.

TITLE: An Apparatus for Estimating the Deformability of Rubber Mixtures
              (Pribor dlya otsenki deformiruyemosti rezinovykh smesey)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol.24, Nr 7, pp. 901 - 901
              (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present methods for the investigation of the deformability
              do not correspond to the actual conditions of industrial pro-
              cesses. Therefore an apparatus was constructed which does not
              have these disadvantages. It is based on the consistometer
              according to Heppler (Geppler) which is used with an ultra-
              thermostat maintaining automatically the temperature with an
              accuracy of $\pm$ 0,025° within the range of from 1 to 100°. The
              sample itself represents a model press mold with the rubber
              mixture put into the press as a sample of a certain size; then
              it is deformed at a constant specific pressure. The sample is
              brought to the temperature desired within five minutes before
              the pressure sets in; in the determination the data on the
              shrinkage of the sample indicated by an instrument are read
Card 1/2   every five seconds within the first minute, and then every

SOV/32-24-7-56 '65

An Apparatus for Estimating the Deformability of Rubber Mixtures

thirty seconds. The results of this experiment are graphically represented as function of the piston travel vs. the time of observation. The values obtained from observations at a distance of 5 sec (T5") may be taken as criterion of the flowing. The diagram of every rubber mixture is determined according to the data obtained from five samples; the error increases with the "flow rate", however, it is not greater than $\pm$ 6,5% as a maximum. The plotting of the flow curve can be automatized by simple adaptions. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Products)

Card 2/2

Pazin, A.A.

SOV/138-59-3-15/16

AUTHOR: Khaburov, V.P.

TITLE: Industrial and Technical Conference in the Factory "Krasnyy Treugol'nik" (Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya na zavode "Krasnyy treugol'nik")

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1959, Nr 3, pp 61 - 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held from 16th to 21st February, 1959 in Leningrad. It was attended by representatives from the factory "Krasnyy bogatyr'", the Tomsk Factory for Rubber Footwear, the Kiev factory "Meteor", the Chernovtsy and Tula Rubber Factories, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh izdeliy (Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles, NIIR), the Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry), Upravleniye khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Leningradskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (Administration for the Chemical Industry of the Leningrad Council of National

Card 1/3

Economy), Gosplan of the USSR, Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy rezinovoy promyshlennosti (State Institute for Planning in the Rubber Industry), Leningradskiy inzhenerno-okonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Engineering-Economics Institute) and Vsesoyuznaya torgovaya palata (All Union Board of Trade). The following papers were read. 1)-he Chief Engineer of the factory "Krasnyy Treugol'nik", A.G.Surganov, on "The Results of Fulfilling the Resolutions of the 1958 Industrial and Technical Conference and problems of developing the Factory During the Period 1959 to 1965". The lecturer pointed out that during 1958 the plant had started using the vulcanizing apparatus AGV-6r, and that considerable modernisation of the plant had been carried out during the same year. Further mechanisation was to be introduced during 1959. 2) The chief of the Technical Laboratory for Rubber Footwear of the Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles, A.A.Pazin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on "Methods of Mechanising and Modernising the Rubber Footwear Industry." 3) The head of a department

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of the Gosplan, USSR, G.V.Grigor'yan on "The Seven Year Plan of the Development of the Rubber Footwear Industry in the USSR". 4) A report on the work of the workshop Nr 6 in the factory "Krasnyy Treugol'nik". 5) The chairman of the All-Union Board of Trade, I.L.Azenshtok, on "Superior Quality Footwear Produced by Foreign Firms". The Conference passed a resolution that further mechanisation of processes should be introduced and the quality of rubber footwear improved.

Card 3/3

POZIN, A.A.; TOKAREVA, T.Ye.; KOCHKIN, K.I.; PYATETSKAYA-SHAPIRO, I.F.

Mechanized method for the manufacture of warm rubber boots. Kauch.
i rez. 24 no.4:32-35 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.

POZIN, A.A.; ZAKLYAKOVA, A.V.

Use of granular rubber mixtures for the manufacture of rubber
footwear with textile fabric uppers. Kauch. i rez. 23 no. 3:
33-37 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.

POZIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSURKAN, V.P., inzh.

Dimension conformity of rubber galoshes and boots to leather
footwear. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.1:18-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Boots and shoes, Rubber)   (Shoe manufacture)

NUSINOV, M.D.; POZIN, A.A.; MAYZEL', M.M.

Response to remarks concerning the articles of M.D. Nusinov,
A.A. Pozin, M.M. Maizel' published in the no.2, 1961 issue of
the journal. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.5:124-129

(MIRA 14:12)

'61.

(Rubber machinery)

S/138/60/000/008/008/015
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Musinov, M.D.; Ivanov, B.I.; Mazina, G.R.; Chernaya, V.V.; Rozin,
             A.A.

TITLE: The Application of Electric Contact Transmitters for Measuring Large
             Deformations of Latex Films

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 8, pp. 35 -37

TEXT: Latex balloons widely used in atmosphere probing frequently undergo
premature deformations when being elevated to a given height, probably due to an
uneven distribution of the deformations at different areas of their surfaces. The
investigation of the deformations in the different areas of the latex balloon was
undertaken, adopting experimental conditions close to those encountered in the
performance of the balloons, i.e., low temperatures and electrical discharges.
The authors overcame the usual difficulties of measuring deformations of large
magnitudes, especially under the given conditions of low temperature and of curved
object, by using transmitters of the electric contact type in a thermobaro-chamber.
Measurements were made at different parts of the surface of the balloon (in the
equatorial and meridional directions). The rheochord transmitter could not be us-
ed in view of the changing temperature. The transmitter showings were recorded on

S/138/60/000/000/009/015
A051/A029

The Application of Electric Contact Transmitters for Measuring Large Deformations
of Latex Films

a photographic tape at a distance, using a magnetic-electrical oscillograph of the
MPO-2 (MPO-2) type. Figure 1 is a diagram of the electric contact transmitter
used by the authors, and Figure 2 is a circuit diagram of the transmitter's con-
nection. The transmitter has the following design: Two supporting prisms (2) of
5x 5x 5 mm made of plexiglas are fastened onto the balloon surface (1), using
compensation latex films (2). The No. 88 glue is used for fastening the prisms
and the latex films to the balloon's surface. The prisms serve as contacts for
connecting the outlets which join the transmitter to the electrical measuring cir-
cuit. The compensation films prevent the occurrance of local voltages concentrat-
ing in the balloon's film during expansion, due to its slight thickness. The thick-
ness of the film was 0.10 - 0.15 mm at the beginning of the measurements and a
few microns at the final point. The experiments were carried out only 24 hours
after the transmitters were attached to the surface of the balloon to ensure satis-
factory adhesion. Manganin was used as the material for the contact wire due to
its low temperature coefficient. The distance between the supporting prisms, when
fastened to the balloon's surface, was 25 mm. A description is given of the design

S/13 /60/000/008/008/ 1
A051/A029

The Application of Electric Contact Transmitters for Measuring Large Deformations
of Latex Films

of the current recorders, situated in the supporting prisms. As the balloon ex-
pands, the supporting prisms move on opposite directions and cause periodic con-
necting and disconnecting of the circuit in the transmitter and a corresponding
jump of the current in the electrical circuit. A visual check is made by counting
the number of tubes which light up connected in series with the oscillograph's
vibrator. Figure 3 is a typical oscillogram of the transmitter's showings. The
accuracy of the counting would depend on the accuracy of division of the contact
wire into various sections. Figure 3 shows that the rate of deformation is vari-
able at different periods of time. This fact is taken into account when studying
the kinetics of the film's deformation under conditions close to real ones. The
authors conclude that their method is useful in measuring large deformations, such
as 500 - 600%, of non-metal materials (rubber, latex films, plastics, etc.). It
is especially useful in measuring at distances under conditions similar to actual
performance. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy
                (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

NUSINOV, M.D.; IVANOV, B.I.; MAZINA, G.R.; CHERNAYA, V.V.; POZIN, A.A.

Use of electric-contact strain gauges for measuring large
deformations of latex films. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.8:35-37
                                                    (MIRA 13:9)
Ag '60.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.
         (Strain gauges) (Deformations (Mechanics))   (Latex)

NUSINOV, M.D.; POZIN, A.A.; OSPOVAT, R.I.; IL'IN, N.S.

Relation between the filling of a rubber mixture, based on butadiene-styrene rubber, and its viscoplastic characteristics. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.5:21-23 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Rubber, Synthetic)
(Fillers)

84294

15.9300   2109   1526   1474

S/138/60/000/005/006/012
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Nusinov, M.D., Pozin, A.A., Ospovat, R.I., Il'in, N.S.

TITLE: On the Relationship Between the Filling of a CKБ (SKB)-Based Rubber Mixture and its Elastic-Viscous Characteristics

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 5, pp. 21 - 23

TEXT: Carbon black and the softener have the greatest effect on the elastic-viscous characteristics of a rubber mixture due to the higher specific gravity in the volumetric or weight content of the mixture. It was shown (Refs. 1 and 2) that an increase in the degree of filling of the rubber mixture with carbon black decreases the plastic properties of the mixture, and an increase in the softener content leads to an increase in these properties. The changes of each characteristic at different degrees of filling with carbon black and softeners are observed. The behavior of the mixtures in deformations can be predicted based on the data of the changes. The laboratory method for the observations is described (Ref. 4). The total deformation obtained in the testing can be divided into elastic and viscous components, from which the elastic or the viscous properties

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can be determined (Ref. 5). Figure 1 is the graphical outline of the ex-
periment. The formulae which were used for the computations are given
(Formulae 1 - 7). A highly-filled commercial mixture with a SKB-60 base
was chosen as the object of the investigation. As a result of the experi-
mental data obtained several conclusions were drawn: with an increase in
the carbon black dosage the characteristic indices increase and with an
increase in the softener dosage they decrease. The intensity of the change
of the various characteristics varies with an increase in the degree of
filling in the mixtures. The plastic viscosity η_2 and the standard of in-
stantaneous elasticity G_2 change most significantly. Both are associated
with the intermolecular interaction . The characteristics of the lagging
elastic deformation change only slightly in this case. Since the lagging
elastic deformation is determined mostly by the elastic properties of the
rubber molecule and the individual links and an increase in the degree of
filling does not change the rubber substance itself, the value of the
characteristic of the lagging elastic deformation changes with it. This
fact can be utilized in developing a new method of high-speed control of
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On the Relationship Between the Filling of a CKБ (SKB)-Based Rubber Mixture
and its Elastic-Viscous Characteristics

the technological properties under industrial conditions, viz. the control
of the G2 standard by ultrasound. On the other hand, with an increase in
the degree of the filling with active gaseous carbon black, the standard
increases significantly, and the viscosity of the lagging elasticity in-
creases correspondingly. Similar results were obtained for rubber mixtures
based on various rubbers (Refs. 7 and 8). In this case the presence of an
interaction (in the non-vulcanized state) between the filler and the rubber
substance is assumed, which leads to an increase in the numeric values of
the characteristics of "high-elastic" deformation. There are 4 sets of
figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykhi lateksnykh iz-
               deliy i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
               im. M.V. Lomonosova (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber
               and Latex Products and the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
               Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

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S/138/59/000/011/007/011
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Nusinov, M. D.; Pozin, A. A.; Gal'chenko, G. I.

TITLE: The Determination of Some Mechanical Characteristics of Rubber
              Mixtures, Using the Rotational Elastoviscosimeter ⅙

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 11, pp. 35-39.

TEXT: An instrument and method for determining the mechanical proper-
ties of rubber mixtures under conditions of a uniform shear at various
temperatures and three conditions of deformation were developed. The mechan-
ical properties of each type of deformation were determined by applying the
linear theory of deformation and, in particular, the method of the mechani-
cal moduli (Refs.1-3). Formula 1 is the equation for the sum deformation,
consisting of the elastic instantaneous deformation, the elastic-delayed
deformation and the plastic deformation. In addition to the general linear
theory, the authors also make use of the model method, according to Refs.
4-9, with the general equation given in Formula 2. Figure 2 shows the
relationship of the sum deformation to the time element, in the case of the
shear deformation modulus. Formulae 5-7 are the equations of the component

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A051/A029

The Determination of Some Mechanical Characteristics of Rubber Mixtures,
Using the Rotational Elastoviscosimeter

types of deformation, listed above, respectively. The authors use these
formulae and Figure 2 to determine the mechanical characteristics of the
material, which are: G_1 - the shear modulus of the delayed elasticity, in
dyne/cm^2, G_2 - the instantaneous elastic shear modulus, in dyne/cm^2,
η_1 - the viscosity of the delayed elasticity, in dyne·sec/cm^2, η_2 - the
plastic viscosity, in dyne·sec/cm^2, t - the time of the tension action
(deformation), in sec. It is simplest to use the conditions of constant
tension for determining the mechanical properties of the rubber. It is
also stated that the given Formulae (No. 1-7) are only valid at constant
temperatures. Formula 8 is given for calculating the temperature dependence
of the plastic viscosity. Formula 9 shows that with an increase in the
temperature the plastic viscosity of the material decreases. The experi-
mental methods are outlined in detail and a photographic illustration of
the instrument used is given in Figure 3 with a diagrammatic sketch of its
component parts. Each part is described in detail and the functioning
principle of the instrument is explained. The tests are conducted at con-
stant temperature, determined by an ultrathermostat. The computed results

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along the two branches were found to coincide completely. The following
high-filled rubber mixtures were tested (in weight parts): CKB-60 (SKB-60)
125 lamp carbon black, 25 vaseline oil; CKC-30A (SKS-30A) 180 jet carbon
black, 90 polydienes; CKU (SKI) 117 jet carbon black, 40.0 vaseline oil.
Sulfur was excluded to eliminate the effect of the scorching in the mix-
tures. As a result of the experimental procedure it was shown that there
is a relationship between the elastic-viscous characteristics for the three
rubber mixtures and the value of the shear tension within a range of $0.0785 \cdot 10^6 - 0.238 \cdot 10^6$ dyne/cm^2 at a temperature of 70°C. This indicates that in
the test range of deformation and shear tensions the tested rubber mixtures
are linear elastic-viscous materials, the behavior of which can be simu-
lated by using a four-element mechanical model. It was also found that for
the SKB-60 based rubber mixture the plastic viscosity coefficient η_2 and
the shear modulus of the delayed-elastic shear G_1 decrease with an in-
crease in the temperature. There are 2 diagrams, 1 oscillogram, 5 graphs,
1 table, 9 formulas and 15 references: 12 Soviet, 2 English, 1 French.

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A051/A029

The Determination of Some Mechanical Characteristics of Rubber Mixtures,
Using the Rotational Elastoviscosimeter

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy i lateksnykh
izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber and
Latex Products Industry)

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S/138/59/000/0:2/005/006

AUTHORS: Mikhlin, E. D., Poretskaya, L. I., Pozin, A. A., Artem.yeva,
           V. P., Gal'braykh, I. Ye., Shcherbakova, L. P., Nikiforova,
           T. F.

TITLE: A Method for the Determination of the Tendency for Pore
           Formation in Rubber Mixtures During Vulcanization /5
                                            15

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 12, pp. 23-28

TEXT: The authors stress the importance of controlling the rubber
mixtures during vulcanization to avoid swelling and the formation of pores
and to ensure the production of monolithic rubber articles. The presence
of gases and steam due to moisture and the wrong composition of the rubber
mixture can be harmful in this connection. Other causes of pore formations
are listed. The gasometric method for moisture-determination is quoted
(Ref. 1). The duration of this method, viz. 40 minutes for each determi-
nation, renders it unpractical for industrial purposes. The degree of po-
rosity is determined by the specific gravity method (Ref. 2). However,
the specific gravity changes during vulcanization, particularly if pore
formations occur. The ratio of the specific gravities of the vulcanizate

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S/138/59/000/012/005/006

A Method for the Determination of the Tendency for Pore Formation in Rubber
Mixtures During Vulcanization

and the rubber mixture is given in Formula 1. The relation between the
moisutre of the rubber mixture, the K value, i.e., the above-mentioned
ratio, and the porosity of the vulcanizate was studied. The experimental
procedure is outlined. The value of K was computed according to experi-
mental data. Fig. 1 shows the instrument used for the determination of the
specific gravity. The formula for the determination of the specific gravity
before heating is given in Formula 2 and for determination after heating
in Formula 3. The values of K obtained are listed in Table 1. The Authors
used the gasometric method for determining the moisture in the rubber mix-
tures. Fig. 2 shows the relationship between the value of K and the
moisture content of the initial rubber mixture according to the composition
No. 151. The relationship which is obtained is explained by the fact that
during the heating and vulcanization under relatively hard conditions
(temperature 170-180°C) part of the moisture contained in the rubber mix-
ture volatizes. A special method was applied to the determination of the
moisture content and the dependence of the porosity on the K value and the
moisture content in the case of press-molded galoshes at the "Krasnyy
Treugol'nik" plant. It was applied in production to the control of rubber

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A Method for the Determination of the Tendency for Pore Formation in Rubber
Mixtures During Vulcanization

mixtures used in the manufacture of these overshoes, which, in turn, were
vulcanized at atmospheric pressure and also in the manufacture of heels for
shaped boots. As many as 89 rubber mixtures were tested in the plant and
the results of the K values obtained are listed in Table 4. It can be seen
from the table that in order to obtain monolithic overshoes vulcanized at
atmospheric pressure the rubber mixtures must be characterized by a value
of $K > 0.985$. The processing of rubber by the "straining" method causes an
increase in the K value by 15 to 17%, both in industry and under laboratory
conditions. Other tests were carried out for the K determination of rubber
mixtures used in the manufacture of boot heels. The results are given in
Table 6. A linear relationship exists between K and the monolithic
structure of the boot heels manufactured by molding according to modern
standard industrial procedures. The authors conclude that they were able to
develop a qualitative method for the determination of the tendency of rubber
mixtures for pore formation during vulcanization, and that this tendency
is characterized by the value of K, which, in turn, depends on the moisture
of the rubber mixture. The method recommended was tested in industry on
CKB -60 (SKB-60), and CKC -30 (SKS-30) rubber-based materials and was found

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A Method for the Determination of the Tendency for Pore Formation in Rubber Mixtures During Vulcanization

to be applicable to the control of rubber mixtures. The admissible minimum value of K can be made part of the technological regulations, since it is one of the indices characterizing the quality of rubber mixtures. The numerical value of this figure depends on the composition, processing conditions and vulcanization of the rubber mixtures and is selected each time according to the composition of the rubber mixture used and applicable to the specific production conditions. There are 6 tables, 2 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nuachno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy i zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik (Scientific-Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles and the "Krasnyy Treugol'nik" Plant)

Card 4/4

PLOTKINA, M.; POZIN, B.

      Methodology for planning labor productivity in the glass industry.
      Biul.nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 5 no.3:3-7 '62.
                                   (MIRA 15:3)

             (Glass manufacture--Labor productivity)

PLOTKINA, M.A.; POZIN, B.L.

Efficiently use window and polished glass in the national economy. Stek. i ker. 21 no.1:37-40 Ja '64.   (MIRA 17:8)

PLOTKINA, M.A.; POZIN, B.L.

Ways to lower the net cost of window and polished glass in 1961-
1963. Stek.i ker. 18 no.9:40-42 S '61.   (MIRA 14:10)
                    (Glass manufacture--Costs)

KAV'YAROV, I.S.; POZIN, B.M.; SAMATOV, Yu.P.

    Standardization of wheeled and crawler industrial tractors. Trakt. i
sel'khozmash. no.7:3-5 Jl '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

    1. Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod.

YEGOROV, Yu.D., inzh.; MAGARILLO, B.L., inzh.; POZIN, B.M., inzh.

Concerning the operation of tractors with mounted equipment.
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 32 no.10:7-10 O '62.   (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod.
                                    (Tractors)

SAYAPIN, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; POZIN, B.M., inzh.

Resistance of crawler tractors to turning. Trakt.i sel'khozmash.
31 no.8:10-12 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Sayapin).
2. Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod (for Pozin).
(Crawler tractors)

KAV'YAROV, I.S., inzh.; POZIN, B.M., inzh.

Determining the efficient speed range for industrial tractors.
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.11:9-11 N '61.   (MIRA 14:12)

1. Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod.
                (Tractors—Speed)

POZIN, L., vedushchiy konstruktor

      Design of ships taking into account their repair. Mor.flot 23
      no.2:30-31 F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)
          (Shipbuilding)   (Ships--Maintenance and repair)

ANUFRIYEV, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk (Orel); POZIN, G.M., inzh. (Orel)

Method of calculating the temperature of nonheated greenhouses.
Vod.i san.tekh. no.12:3-7 D '65.   (MIRA 19:1)

FOZIN, L.M.; AL'SHITS, I.M.; GRAD, N.M.; VLASOVA, A.I.

Hardening of unsaturated polyesters in the presence of metallic zinc. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.3:708-709 Mr '65.   (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted Febr. 25, 1964.

L 52304-65   EWT(m)/EWP(j)   Pc-4   RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008819

S/0080/65/038/003/0708/0709

AUTHOR: Pozin, L. M.; Al'shits, I. M.; Grad, N. M.; Vlasova, A. I.

TITLE: Setting of unsaturated polyesters in the presence of metallic zinc

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 708-709

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, resin, metallic zinc, catalyst

ABSTRACT: The effect of metallic zinc powder on toughening and other physical-chemical properties of PN-3 polyester resin was studied. The rate of resin toughening is directly proportional to zinc concentration in the resin. A similar correlation with zinc content exists for resin hardness and bending strength. It is assumed that zinc reacts with free oxygenated groups of the polyester resin according to: $2 \sim CCOH + Zn \rightarrow (\sim COO)_2 Zn + 2H$. Combination of two carboxy groups contributes to the resin toughness and the liberated hydrogen atoms serve as polymerization initiators which results in acceleration of the setting process. Polyester-zinc compositions are likely to find ample practical application. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table.

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L 52304-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008819

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Feb64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001 .   OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

KAPYRIN, Yu.V.; TREBIN, G.F.; POZIN, L.Z.

Using temperature effects in investigating ` .e wells of the
Romashkino field. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 3:26-32 Mr '64.
                                        (MIRA 17:7)

DAKHNOV, V.N.; KOBRANOVA, V.N.; PECHERNIKOV, V.F.; BENDEL'SHTEYN; B.Yu.;
KHOLIN, A.I.; POZIN, L.Z., D'YAKONOV, D.I.; LATYSHEVA, M.G.;
DOBRYNIN, V.M.; LARIONOV, V.V.; NEYMAN, Ye.A.; LEBEDEV, A.P.

Terminology and symbols used in applied geophysics. Prikl. geofiz.
no.27:223-235 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)
              (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

80856

16,5600

S/055/60/000/02/01/009

AUTHOR: Poznyak,E.G.

TITLE: Examples of Regular Metrics on the Sphere and in a Circle non-
Realizable in the Class of Twice Continuously Differentiable Surfaces

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya I, matematika,
mekhanika, 1960, No. 2, pp. 3-5

TEXT: It is shown that on the sphere and in a circle regular metrics can
be prescribed which are not realizable in the class of twice continuously
differentiable surfaces in the three-dimensional Euclidean space. The metric
is constructed as follows: One constructs a closed surface S homeomorphic to
the sphere, with a conic point. This surface has a regular inner metric in
the neighborhood of every point. Then it is shown that there exists no

closed surface of the class C^2 which is isometric to the surface S. The
regular metric of S is transferred to the sphere in a natural manner. From
the consideration it follows that the metric obtained on the sphere is not
realizable in the class of twice continuously differentiable surfaces.
There is 1 non-Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra matematiki fizicheskogo fakul'teta (Department of
Mathematics of the Physical Faculty)
SUBMITTED: May 16, 1959
Card 1/1

80867

16,500 0

S/055/60/000/03/02/010

AUTHOR: Poznyak,E.G.

TITLE: Soft Closed Polyhedra

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya I, matematika,
            mekhanika, 1960, No. 5, pp. 14-19

TEXT: The author considers the set of polyhedra with a given number of
corners, edges and face sides. The conditions that a polyhedron of this set
is rigid, lead to a system of equations which has just as many equations
as unknowns. To the trivial vanishing solution of the system there
correspond rigid polyhedra. To a non-vanishing solution there correspond
soft polyhedra. Since a solution different from zero is only possible for
a vanishing determinant and the latter one represents an algebraic surface
to which there correspond only discretely distributed soft polyhedra, it
follows that the measure of the subset of the soft polyhedra equals zero
while the subset of the rigid polyhedra has a positive measure.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra matematiki fizicheskogo fakul'teta (Department of
              Mathematics of the Physical Faculty)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1959

Card 1/1

LOZNER, G.Ye.; BUKHARIN, V.V., spetsred.; PRASS, B.Yu., vedushchiy
red.

[Assembly, adjustment, and operation of units employed in the
continuous manufacture of soap in a vacuum; operating experience
of the Karpov Leningrad soap factory] Montazh, naladka i eksplu-
atatsiia ustanovok nepreryvnogo proizvodstva myla pod vakuumom;
opyt Leningradskogo mylovarennogo zavoda im. Karpova. Moskva,
GOSINTI, 1959. 37 p.   (MIRA 13:6)
          (Leningrad--Soap industry)

NUSINOV, M.D., inzh.; POZIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYZEL', M.M., doktor
      tekhn. nauk, prof.

Filling of ring press molds with a rubber mixture under constant
and variable high pressure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom.
no.4:69-84 '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1.Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti, Re-
komendovana kafedroy oborudovaniya i avtomatizatsii tekhnologicheskikh
protsessov.
                          (Rubber)

PLOTKINA, M.; POZIN, B.

Hidden potentialities for the increase of labor productivity
in the production of construction glass. Sots. trud. 6 no.5:58-
60 My '61.   (MIRA 14:6)
                    (Glass manufacture)
                    (Labor productivity)

15(2)

AUTHORS: Plotkina, M. A., Pozin, B. L.   SOV/72-59-11-13/1.

TITLE: On the Method of Analyzing the Productivity of Glass Industry

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of determining the productivity on the basis of the
             calculation of the gross production per worker gives a distorted
             picture of the actual quality of the workers, which the authors
             demonstrate by means of examples. Under the production
             conditions prevailing in many Soviet glassworks in which a number
             of subsidiary activities are carried out, it would be more exact
             to calculate the work input per unit of production. The Proyektno-
             konstruktorskoye byuro Instituta stekla (Planning   and Designing
             Office of the Glass Institute) has been dealing with this problem
             since 1958 and has so far investigated the following plants:
             Krasnousol'skiy, "Velikiy Oktyabr'", Gomel', Ivot, Konstantinovskiy
             "Avtosteklo", and Ashkhabad. This work is carried out by Engineers
             Pozin, Tsibul'skaya, Dobroserdova, Chernyak, Ponomarev, Filyakina.
             The working method consists in preparing an index card for each
             course of production. The individual operations are entered on
Card 1/2   these cards. On the basis of these index cards, a master chart of

On the Method of Analyzing the Productivity of
Glass· Industry

SOV/72-59-11-12/15

the general work input per final-production unit is drawn up.
In this way, it becomes possible to compare the productivity
of domestic glassworks with that of foreign glass factories.
The table gives, as an example, the data obtained in two works
in which production is organized along different lines. By means
of an analysis of the productivity of individual works it is
possible to take measures for the rationalization of working
processes. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

POZIN, B.L.

Improve calculations of plate glass costs. Stek. i ker. 14 29-31
My '57.   (MLRA 10:6)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Instituta stekla.
                (Plate glass--Costs)

POZIN, B.M.

Economic efficiency of the removal of hydrogen sulfide from
coke-oven gas. Koks i khim. no.12:49-50 '57.   (MIRA 11:1)

1.Giprogazochistka.

(Coke-oven gas).
(Hydrogen sulfide)

Pozin, B.M.

AUTHOR: Pozin, B.M.   68-12-21/25

TITLE: On the Problem of the Economy of Purification of Coke Oven
         Gas from Hydrogen Sulphide (K voprosu ob ekonomike ochistki
         koksovogo gaza ot serovodoroda)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.12, pp. 49 - 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a criticism of the paper by M.S. Litvinenko and
         O.P. Vaysberg (Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.5). The present author
         criticises costs calculation used in the original paper and
         concludes that the matter of economy of vacuum carbonate and
         arsenical methods of gas purification should be widely discussed
         in the journal, Koks i Khimiya, so that objective conclusions
         can be reached.

ASSOCIATION: Giprogazoochistka

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

Pozin, I. P.

Analysis of the processes of dust removal in a foam scrubber. M. E. Pozin, I. P. Mukhlenov, and V. Ya. Demshin (Lensovet Technol. Inst., Leningrad). Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 28, 1116-20(1955); cf. C.A. 50, 2675g.—Two alternatives suggest themselves to account for the fact that in foam dust collectors the proportion of dust with larger particle diams. δ is larger in the H₂O passing through the plate (a) than in the H₂O (foam) passing over the wier (b). That it is not caused by normal settling during the period of retention in the collector is shown by expts. with pure air bubbling through a H₂O-dust suspension; the particle distribution in both streams remains the same. The second alternative, that classification occurs under the plate by the inertia effects of the plate, was tested by a careful material balance of the respective streams and the detn. of the size distribution in a and b. The fractional dust removal of is smaller in a than in b and does not exceed 80% in the f rmer even with the coarser particles, δ = 60 μ. This is accounted by the fact that the free area of the plate is 16.05% so that less than 83.35% of the gas stream is affected by the inertia forces of the plate. This also accounts for the fact that of of hydrophobic dusts is smaller in a and is affected by the d. and by δ of the particles to a greater extent than hydrophilic dusts; for δ < 5 μ there is no difference between the 2 dusts.

I. Bencowitz

GRUZ, R.I.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.; KRYUCHKOV, F.A.; POZIN, L.M.; KANEVSKAYA, N.V.

Interaction of alcohols and amines with NN'-methylenediacrylamide and with cyclic NN'N"-trimethylenetriacrylamide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.6:1307-1314 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Alcohols) (Amines) (Acrylamide)

L 10194-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   RM

ACC NR: AP5028545   SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0161/0161

AUTHORS: Al'shits, I. M.; Grad, N. M.; Pozin, L. M.; Mikhaylova, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining unsaturated polyester resins. Class 39, No. 151815

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 161

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polyester, polymerization, reducing agent, sulfur compound, redox reaction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining unsaturated polyester resins at room temperature with the aid of a redox system. The latter consists of a peroxide of isopropylbenzene and a sulfur-containing compound. To decrease explosion hazards and toxicity, thiourea is used as the sulfur-containing compound. The thiourea is introduced into the resin in the form of a glycerin solution.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 SUBM DATE: 12Feb62

Card 1/1

POZIN, L.M.; KHEYFETS, V.L.

Amperometric study of the kinetics of the reaction of
potassium persulfate with ferrous sulfate. Zhur.prikl.
khim. 38 no.11:2469-2472 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted March 15, 1965.

POZIN, L.Ya.

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(Shipbuilding)

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prof., red.; TERSHUKA, Yo.G., ved. red.

[Differential thermometry of gas and oil wells] Differentsial'-
naia termometriia gazovykh i neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva,
Nedra, 1964. 111 p.   (MIRA)

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red.

[Using methods of field geophysics in studying gas-bearing re-
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                (Gas, Natural--Geology)
            (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

POZIN, L.Z.

Investigating wells with a gradient thermometer. Razved.i prom.
. no.32:42-52 '59.   (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil well logging) (Rocks--Thermal properties)

POZIN, M., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Fuller use of ice cream plant production capacity. Khol.tekh. 30 no.2:
53-56 Ap-Je '53.
(MLRA 6:7)
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FISHKIN, A.; POZIN, M.

Improve work planning indexes of technical shops of cold storage plants.
Khol.tekh. 13 no.3:55-59 Jl-S '53.   (MLRA 6:11)
                                        (Cold storage)

POZIN, M.

    Tekhnologiia Mineralnykh Selei (Technology of Mineral Salts)

    688 p.   3.00

    SO: Four Continent Book List, April 1954

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Organizing loading work in cold storage plants and centralized feeding of goods to the distribution network. Khol.tekh. 31 no.4: 44-48 O-D '54.   (MLRA 8:1)
(Cold storage) (Loading and unloading)

GELLER,I.; POZIN,M.

    Increased use of refrigeration and problems of economic research.
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Potential increase of labor productivity in making ice cream.
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Potentialities for lowering the cost of food preservation in cold storage. Khol.tekh.33 no.3:44-49 Jl-S '56.   (MLRA 9:10)
                    (Cold storage--Costs)

POZIN, M., kand.ekon.nauk

Important problems in the manufacture of ice [with summary in
English]. Khol. tekh. 35 no.1:57-60 Ja-F '58.   (MIRA 11:2)
                    (Ice manufacture)

GELLER, I.; POZIN, M.

Refrigeration in the U.S.S.R. [with summary in English]. Khol. tekh.
35 no.4:16-21 Jl-Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

POZIN, M.,kand.ekon.nauk

Mechanization of loading in refrigerators. Sov.torg. no.1:21-
25 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:2)
        (Cold storage)   (Loading and unloading)

AUTHOR: M. Pozin. Candidate of Economic   Sciences   SCV/66-59-1-4/32

TITLE: To Improve the Method of Determining the Required Cold Storage
               Capacity (Usovershenstvovat' metodiku opredeleniya potrebnoy kholodil'
               noy yemkosti)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Depending upon the nature and purpose of   refrigeration
               establishments, these can be divided into 2 groups: production-
               al (refrigerating plants), intended for thermal processing of
               perishable food (cooling, freezing), and distributing (cold
               storage houses), intended for storage of perishable food pro-
               ducts. This classification is not absolute, as in many cases
               the functions of production and distribution overlap. The
               capacity of a refrigerating plant is determined by the im-
               portance of the local food trade and the amount of reserves
               to be stored during the period of maximum production. To make
               full use of a refrigerating plant, it should be calculated or
               balanced in such a way that during off-season it can be used
               as distributing cold storage house. As such it handles three
               kinds of stocks -- permanent, seasonal and current. Seasonal
               stock can be for production (like meat for sausage making) or
Card 1/3   for consumption. Though the two kinds may be stored together,

SOV/66-59-1-4/32

To Improve the Method of Determining the Required Cold Storage Capacity

Card 2/3

the space they require must be calculated separately. Current
stocks are composed of such items which remain in storage only
a few days. and usually do not take more than 10 - 15% of the
storage space. Since the capacity of a refrigerating plant
or a cold storage house depends upon the reserves it must take
care of, it is important to investigate and analyze the fac-
tors which enter into making up the volume of these reserves.
The question of expedient planning and locating of refriger-
ation establishments in the USSR is of utmost importance at
present, because they must be economically justified and must
pay off; as refrigerating plants they must be located near the
center of cattle breeding, of growing fruit and vegetables, of
processing fish, etc; as cold storage houses they must be
located near the centers of distribution. The respective plan-
ning must consider all viewpoints and conditions which vary
with each economic district. Designing and state planning
bureaus such as the Gipromyaso, Giproryba, Giprokholod, Gipro-
torg, should pay attention to the improved method of calculat-
ing cold storage space, while projects should only be approved,
if their economic justification is confirmed. In designing

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To Improve the Method of Determining the Required Cold Storage Capacity

cold storage establishments provision must be made for possible extensions.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refrigeration Industry)

Card 3/3

L 63833-65   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)   JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5020231   UR/0069/65/027/004/0593/0597₂/
                                           541.18.046.8
                                                                    20

AUTHORS: Pozin, M. Ye.; Kopylev, B. A.; Yefremov, I. F.; Varshavskiy, V. L.;   B
Markovich, A. G.

TITLE: Coagulation processes in the manufacture of superphosphates
                                                                    27
SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 4, 1965, 593-597

TOPIC TAGS: superphosphate, phosphorus compound, fertilizer, potassium compound,
calcium sulfate

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of potassium sulfate deposition on apatite granules in
the manufacture of superphosphates was investigated to determine the effect of
the particle size on this process. The electrokinetic potentials of apatite and
other minerals in the superphosphate pulp were established. Test specimens con-
sisted of a standard apatite concentrate with 39.5% of P_2O_5 and a reactive sul-
furic acid (100 g apatite and 70 g H_2PO_4 monohydrate). The experimental process
is briefly described. The ability of calcium sulfate crystals to become attached
to apatite grains is determined mainly by their size. Crystals smaller than
10-15 μ show a very strong adhesion; crystals larger than 30-40 μ do not adhere
Card 1/2

L 63833-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020231

and form no slime coatings which retard the decomposition reaction. The deposi-
tion is a result of the adagulation process under the effect of the Van der Waals
forces at lowering of the energy barriers. The electrokinetic potentials of apa-
tite and other minerals were measured by the electro-osmotic method at 20C. In
phosphoric acid, the electrokinetic potential of apatite has a high absolute
value; in sulfuric acid its potentials are low. The potential of anhydrite and
gypsum is near zero at all the phosphoric and sulfuric acid concentrations. In
distilled water and in dilute solutions of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, apatite
and aegirite have a slight negative potential which becomes positive over the
acid concentration range of $10^{-2} - 10^{-1}$ N. It was established that the formation
of slime coating may be avoided by choosing conditions ensuring the formation of
calcium sulfate crystals larger than 20-30 μ or by controlling the charges of
the interacting particles. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad
Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 009   OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

FOMIN, V.V.; BOBYLEV, B.A.; _____, N.E.

    Solubility in the system $NH_4H_2PO_4 - $ _____ _____.
    prikl. khim. 37 no.11: ___-___ N '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

    1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut _____ _____.

Pozin, M. Kh.

Fertilizer. M. Kh. Pozin, M. A. Kopylev, and E. I. Varshavskii. U.S.S.R. 107,487, Sept. 25, 1957. The acid phosphate-gypsum pulp, obtained in the H_2SO_4-extn. of natural phosphates, is treated with a limestone or $Ca(OH)_2$ suspension. The mixed ppt. thus obtained is sepd. into a concd. fertilizer and gypsum by flotation in the presence of a collector such as the reagent IM-11 or oleic acid.

M. Hoseh

VASIL'YEVA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna; FOZIN, M.M., kand. ekon. nauk,
　　　nauchnyy red.; KAPLUN, M.S., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn.
　　　red.

　　　[Economic effectiveness of the automation of ammonia refri-
　　　gerating units]Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' avtomatizatsii
　　　ammiachnykh kholodil'nykh ustanovok; nauchnoe soobshchenie.
　　　Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962.　13 p.　　　　(MIRA 15:8)
　　　　　　　(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
　　　　　　　　　　　(Automatic control)

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Petr Fedorovich; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., prof., doktor ekon. nauk,
retsenzent; MOROZOV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk, retsenzent; MESHKOV,
Yu.K., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; MASLOVA, Ye.F., red.; BRODSKIY, M.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Organization and planning in refrigeration enterprises] Organizatsiia
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          (Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)