

MARIYENGOV, G.D., inzhener; SHUR, A.I., inzhener

Assembly line system for the manufacture of reinforced concrete
products. Mekh trud. rab. 9 no.6:20-24 Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Precast concrete)

SHUR, A. I., inzhener; MARIYENGO, G. D., inzhener

Making precast reinforced concrete staircases. Sbor. mat. o
nov. tekhn. v stroi. 17 no. 6:3-7 '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Staircases)

SHUR, A.I., inzhener; MARIYENGOV, G.D., inzhener.

Economic comparison of the technical design of precast reinforced concrete plants. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 29 no. 4:23-30 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Precast concrete) (Factories--Design and construction)

MARIYENGOV, Georgiy Dmitriyevich, inzhener; SHUR, Aleksandr Iosifovich, inzhener; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., professor, redaktor; KUYBYSHEVA, G.V., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The production of precast reinforced concrete construction elements and parts] Proizvodstvo sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii i detalei. Pod red. B.G.Skramtaeva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 611 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Precast concrete)

SHUR, A.I., inzhener.

Precast reinforced concrete street light poles. Bet.1 zhel.-bet.
no.6:209-212 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Street lighting) (Precast concrete)

SHUR, A.I., inzhener.

Organization of the quarrying industry for housing and public
building construction in Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 30 no.2:27-29
F. 156. (Moscow--Building materials) (MLRA 9:6)

SHUR, A.I., inzhener; MARIYENGOV, G.D., inzhener.

Metal forms for making precast reinforced concrete elements. Nov.
tekh.i pared.op.v stroi.19 no.1:12-25 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Concrete construction--Formwork)

SHUR, A.I., inzhener.

Manufacturing reinforced concrete pipes by the method of centrifugation. Gor.khoz.Mosk.31 no.1:30-33 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Pipe, Concrete)

SHUR, A.I., inzh.

Resources and economic aspects of producing precast reinforced concrete construction elements at the enterprises of the Main Administration for Housing and Public Construction in the City of Moscow. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.9:5-6 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Moscow--Precast concrete construction)

SHUR, Aleksandr Iosifovich; KUSHNIR, Shimon Davidovich; KAZACHENKO,
P.K., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Technology of precast concrete and precast reinforced-
concrete articles] Tekhnologiia sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh
i betonnykh izdelii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 215 p.
(Precast concrete) (MIRA 15:2)

SMUSHKEVICH, I.Z., inzh.; SHUR, A.I., inzh.

Manufacturing precast concrete pipes for city engineering.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.1:33-37 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Pipe, Concrete)

BYKHOVICHENY, Yury Ivanovich, inzh.; M. I. V. V. A. 1957.
LEVIN, Ye. N., kand. tekhn. nauk, MASHINOSTROENIE, M. P.,
inzh.; IAROVSKIY, N. I., inzh.; SHCHERBAK, A. A., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsuzent; BRODITSKY, A. M., inzh.,
retsuzent; BASHIN'YEV, S. T., inzh., retsuzent, SHHI,
A. I., inzh., retsuzent; KIRILOV, Ye. A., inzh.,
retsuzent; PERMYAKOV, S. I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsuzent;
SACASHOV, S. I., inzh., nauka. red.

[Large-scale fully prefabricated building construction in
Moscow] Raschet i konstr. na osnovaniyakh SHHI.
[By] I. A. Dykhovitskiy i dr. Moscow, SHHI, 1968.
235 p.

SHUR, A. M.

Improving the physical and mechanical properties of methacrylates. B. N. Rutovskii and A. M. Shur (Moscow Inst. Chem. Equipment). *Khim. Prom.* 1946, No. 178, 6-9.—Exptl. results of copolymerization of allyl or vinyl methacrylate with methylmethacrylate are reported. Allyl methacrylate was produced by 2 methods: reetherification of methyl methacrylate (U.S. 2,332,400, C.A. 38, 1821') and direct etherification of methacrylic acid with allyl alc. in the presence of H_2SO_4 and hydrogenous (Mouren, *et al.*, C.A. 16, 55). The first of these methods yielded only 28%; the latter method readily yielded 50%, and the yield can be increased. Vinyl methacrylate was prepd. by the action of C_2H_5 on methacrylic acid. Copolymers with various proportions of monomers were prepd. by the emulsion method. The monomer: H_2O ratio was 1:3; $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ was added as trigger. Light accelerated the rate of polymerization. The rate of polymerization also increased with the allyl methacrylate content. The soly. of the copolymers decreased as the vinyl or allyl methacrylate content increased. The effect of vinyl methacrylate on lowering the soly. was greater. The mech. properties of the copolymers were generally better than of polymers. Of particular importance is the higher heat resistance and the greater surface hardness (scratch resistance).

M. Hosen

JUNIA, A. M., Eng.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Copolymerisation of Allyl Methacrylate with Methyl Methacrylate."
Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building, 29 May 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, May, 1947 (Project #17836)

PA 190T29

SHUR, A.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

Aug 51

"Synthesis of Monomers and Properties of Copolymers," B. N. Rutovskiy, A. M. Shur

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 8, pp 851-857

Copolymers of methylmethacrylate (I) contg up to 40% allylmethacrylate (II) have greater hardness, heat cond, chem stability than polymethylmethacrylate (III). Admixt of vinylmethacrylate in polymerization of I affects stability toward org solvents more than admixt of II. Optical properties, shock resistance, temporary resistance to bending of copolymer of I and small amt of II are similar to those of pure III.

190T29

Abst AVAILABLE D-50054

SHUR, A. M.

Analysis of copolymers of methyl methacrylate with allyl methacrylate. B. N. Rutovskii and A. M. Shur. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 24,1074-7(1951).- The copolymer can be analyzed by detn. of unreacted allyl methacrylate in the form of allyl alc. Since allyl alc. adds Br very much more rapidly than do allyl esters, the bromide-bromate mixt. requires but 1 min. hold period before the conventional titration is run. Hence a mixt. of monomers is analyzable by sapon. with hot alc. KOH 2 hrs., diln. with H₂O, distn. of the alcs, with H₂O and detn. of allyl alc. by bromide-bromate method, with deviation usually less than 1%. Attempts to est. from this and from the amt. of alkali consumed in sapon, the amount of Me methacrylate gave very uncertain results. For analysis of the copolymer no satisfactory method was found by a direct route. However, the above detn. of allyl methacrylate was successfully applied to analysis of unreacted monomer in the copolymer and the compn. of the polymer is thus estd. by difference. The unreacted monomers are sepd. by distn. at 1-2mm. up to 150°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SHUR, A. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

Nov 51

"Mechanism of the Copolymerization of Methylmethacrylate With Allylmethacrylate," B. N. Rutovskiy, A. M. Shur

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 11, pp 1173-1180

Copolymerization of methylmethacrylate and allylmethacrylate (undertaken to study copolymerization of monomers one of which has 2 active functions proceeds through normal stage of formation of sol polymers (predominantly linear), then through interaction of sol copolymer with monomer, to formation of insol copolymer. Rate of 2d stage depends on concn and chem nature of monomers.

204T5

ABSTRACT AVAILABLE - D-50054

Shur, A.M.

✓ Synthesis of isonononulfuran. A. M. Shur and V. V. Andreev. *Uchenye Zapiski Kishinev. Univ.* 7, 85-9 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 44017. — [Throughout this abstr. R = 2-furyl.] CH₂:CMeR (I) was synthesized by dehydration of RCMc-OH (II) which in turn was obtained from RCO₂Et (III) and MeMgI (IV). Attempts at using (RCO₂CH₂)₂ (V) as starting material gave neg. results. III was used instead of RCO₂Me (VI) because of low yields obtained in synthesizing VI from RCO₂H (VII) and CH₂N₂. VI b. 181°. I is a colorless liquid, b₇₆₀ 125.0°, n_D²⁰ 1.4970, d₄ 0.9387. In the absence of catalysts I did not polymerize; heating 48 hrs. at 160° caused only slight thickening. Heating I on a water bath sealed in an ampul in the presence of SnCl₄ for 10 hrs. induced the formation of a soft resin of yellow or reddish color. V, obtained (59%) from (CH₂OH)₂ and VII (cf. Abramova and Egorova, *C.A.* 46, 10148d), m. 106-10°. To obtain III, abs. alc. was added dropwise over a period of 6 hrs. to 95% VII while the reaction mixt. was being heated on an oil bath. The max. yield (36.5%) of III was obtained when the ratio of VII to alc. was 5:1 and the temp. 180-90°. III m. 34°, b₇₆₀ 101°. To 28 g. III in 100 ml. abs. ether was added an ether soln. of IV (10g. Mg, MeI 62 g., and ether 80 ml.). The reaction mixt. was treated as usual. Dehydration of II starts after driving off the ether. The fraction b. 80-165° was collected, the aq. layer sepd., dried over anhyd. Na₂SO₄, and redistd. to give 4 g. I.

M. Hosen

①

Shur, A.M.

USSR

Synthesis of 1-(α -furyl)-1,3-butadiene. I. Dehydration of 1-furyl-1-buten-3-ol. A. M. Shur and B. V. Matvushinskii. *Uchenye Zapiski Kishinev. Univ.* 7, 91-5 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 41180. -- 1-(α -Furyl)-1,3-butadiene (I), b_p 105-10 $^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.535, was obtained by 2 methods: from furfuralacetone by reduction with Al(OEt) $_3$ in an alc. soln. to 1-(α -furyl)-1-buten-3-ol (II), b_p 135-40 $^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.540, yield 65%, followed by dehydration (C.A. 44, 9722b); and from furylacrolein by treatment with MeMgI, giving 66.5% II, followed by dehydration by heating with anhyd. oxalic acid for 3 hrs. in ether; 5 g. of II yields 1 g. of I. II. Dehydration of 1-(α -furyl)-3-buten-1-ol and decarboxylation of furylbutadienyl carboxylic acid. *Uchenye Zapiski Kishinev. Univ.* 7, 97-8 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 41181. -- I was obtained from 6 g. of 1-(α -furyl)-3-buten-1-ol, b_p 87-83 $^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.505, by dehydration with anhyd. oxalic acid; yield, 1 g. I was also obtained by decarboxylation of 5 g. furylbutadienyl carboxylic acid at 200 $^\circ$; yield, 0.5 g. The carboxylic acid was obtained by the Perkin method. M. Hosen

AD 824

SHUR, A.M.

5

USSR

✓ Synthesis of the amide and the nitrile of methacrylic acid from its methyl ester. A. M. Shur and A. I. Mokrintseva. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazanskogo Universiteta*, 7, 69-100 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 34057. $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CONH}_2$ (I), was obtained by treating $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ (II) with NH_4OH . I could be dehydrated with P_2O_5 to yield the nitrile (III). By substituting $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot \text{NaCl}$ or Ac_2O for P_2O_5 , dehydration was not observed. Alc. (75 ml.) satd. in the cold with NH_3 , 5 ml. of alc., and 20 g. of II were placed in a tightly stoppered container until the ester layer disappeared (3 days) and the mixt. was distd. up to 100° . On cooling the residue, 56% I; m. $100-9^\circ$, sepd. I (20 g.) gradually heated with 43 g. P_2O_5 , gave 42% III, b. $89-91^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.395. M. Hosen

SHUR, A.M. -

Direct synthesis of furan from furfural. I. Synthesis of
furan from furfural in the presence of soda lmo. A. M.
Shur and V. A. Kozin. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26: 407-
10 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 7601a.
H. L. H.

RA

SHUR, A. M.

Distr: 4E4j/4E2c(j) 7

Synthesis of β,β -iminodipropionic acid from acrylonitrile and polycondensation of this acid with ethylene glycol. A. M. Shur and Sh. S. Goryachnik. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazansk. Univ.* 14, 99-104 (1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 13109. To obtain N-contg. polymol. compds., β,β -iminodipropionic acid (I) is synthesized as follows: addn. of NH_3 to acrylonitrile (*Sintezy Organ. Preparatov, Moscow, Izdatel. Inostran. Lit. Sbornik* 4, 14 (1953)) gives 75% β,β -iminodipropiononitrile (II). II (7.1 g.) is hydrolyzed by heating with stirring to 85° with

25 g. $\text{BaOH}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 20 ml. H_2O until the evolution of NH_3 stops entirely. The salt formed is then exposed to a boiling soln. of 7.5 g. concd. H_2SO_4 in 52.7 g. H_2O and from the filtrate, freed of SO_4^{2-} ions, cryst. I is obtained after evapn. to a sirup and trituration with alc., m. 150-1°. The yield, calcd. on II is 63%. I with glycol in equimolar ratio at 165-70° gives a resin which forms threads when molten. After heating 2 hrs. a cresol-insol. resin is formed as a result of formation of three-dimensional mol. at the expense of a reaction of one N atom from the imino group of one mol. I with the carboxyl group of another mol. A detn. of viscosity of 1% solns. of the resin in cresol at 35° has proved the existence of a linear dependence between viscosity and the duration of the condensation. J. Mioszewska

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SHUR, A.M.

USSR

Synthesis of furylacrylic acid from furfural and salts of acetic acid. A. M. Shur and A. I. Moiseenko. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 49: 3932c (1954) (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 49, 3932c. H. L. H.

SHUR, A.M.

USSR .

✓ Synthesis of furylacrylic acid from furfural and salts of acetic acid. A. M. Shur and A. I. Moliseenko (State Univ., Kishinev). *Chem. Prilad. Khim.* 27, 219-21 (1954). Furfural heated with dry $(AcO)_2Pb$ yields up to 23.56% furylacetic acid; the best yield is obtained with a molar ratio of the reagents of 1:0.6 heated 8 hrs. at 165-75°; in the presence of a small amt. of CdH_2N the same conditions produce a 38% yield. Zn and Cd acetates are not effective. G. M. Kosolapoff

CH

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Lab. Org. Chem

Shur, A. M.

AID P - 2788

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 16/19

Authors : Shur, A. M. and A. Ye. Sokolovskaya

Title : Synthesis of the diallyl ester of γ -ketopimelic acid

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. chem. 28, 4, 444-445, 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of the ester is described in detail. The polymerization of the ester obtained was conducted at 98-100°C over a period of 38 hours, and a glass-like yellow substance insoluble in benzene and chloroform was obtained. One table, 6 references (4 Russian: 1932-1952)

Institution : Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the Kishinev State University.

Submitted : D 13, 1952 (and again: N 17, 1954)

SHUR, A.M.

⁷
 Synthesis of divinyl esters of dibasic acids. M. P. Shostakovskii, A. M. Shur, and B. F. Filimonov. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 816-19 (1957).—Mixts. of a dibasic acid, HgOAc, vinyl acetate (I), and 100% H₂SO₄ were boiled 20 hrs., replacing evapd. I continuously. After cooling and neutralizing with NaOAc, I was distd. up to 125° at atm. pressure and then *in vacuo*. The amt. of each ingredient used (in the order given), the yield, and the b.p. of the esters obtained were as follows: glutarate, 15 g., 0.6 g., 75 ml., 30 ml., 36%, b, 80-91°; adipate, 15 g., 0.6 g., 75 ml., 30 ml., 60%, b, 118-25° (b, 105-8°); pimelate, 10 g., 0.4 g., 50 ml., 20 ml., 36%, b, 132-5°; sebacate, 25 g., 1.0 g., 125 ml., 60 ml., 51%, b, 134-5° (b, 162°). All esters on heating with 1% H₂O₂ were converted to colorless, transparent resins.

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DM

SHOR, A.M.

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1-4
1-4E36

Synthesis of some diallyl esters of dibasic acids. M. F. Shostakovskii, A. M. Shur, and B. P. Filimov. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim* 30, 971-4 (1957).—The acid, allyl alc., C_6H_8 , and H_2SO_4 mixt. was heated by the azeotropic method in a Dean-Stark flask till the vol. of the lower layer in the trap remained const., washed twice with H_2O , once with soda, and again with H_2O , the product dried with anhyd. Na_2SO_4 , the C_6H_8 driven off, and the residue fractionated *in vacuo*. The proportions originally used (in the order given), the duration of the reaction, and the yield and properties (b.p., d., n_D^{20}) of the esters obtained were as follows: glutaric acid, m. 97°, 8.6 g., alc. 35 ml., C_6H_8 10 ml., H_2SO_4 1 ml., 3 hrs., 68%, b. 119°, 1.0483, 1.4520; diglycolic acid, m. 146-8°, 8.6 g., 35 ml., 10 ml., 1 ml., 4.2 hrs., 80.3%, b. 139-40°, 1.1046, 1.4580; pimelic acid, m. 101-3°, 9.5 g., 50 ml., 30 ml., 0.8 ml., 15 hrs., 92%, b. 145-7°, 1.0119, 1.4562; $O(CH_2CH_2CO_2Et)_2$ (I), —, 16.5-27 g., 41-100 ml., 15-35 ml., 1-1.7 ml., 6-25 hrs., 50-8%, b. 131-3°, 1.0679, 1.4542; $(CH_3OCH_2CH_2CO_2H)_2$ (II), m. 62.3°, 20.6 g., 27 ml., 15 ml., 1 ml., 5 hrs., b. 103-5°, 1.0869, 1.4613. Esterification of pimelic acid, I, and II was carried out with 70% alc. I was prepd. by Bruson's method (*C.A.* 40, 347¹) and II by cyanoethylation (cf. Nazarov, *et al.*, *C.A.* 49, 4514^h). I was a noncryst. mixt. contg. 91.2% pure acid (by titration). The allyl esters when heated with Bz_2O_2 30-5 hrs. in sealed tubes formed soft, jelly-like polymers. Copolymerization (5 hrs.) with divinyl esters of adipic, pimelic, and sebacic acids gave clear, colorless resins, the hardness of which was a function of the proportions of the original monomers. All polymers and copolymers were insol. in C_6H_6 or in Me_2CO .

I, Bencowitz

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SHUR, A.M.

[Furfural and its economic significance] Furfurol i ego narodno-khoziaistvennoe znachenie. Kishinev, Gos.izd-vo Moldavii, 1958.
142 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Furfural)

SHUR, A.M.

SHUR, A.M.

KARGIN, V.A.
 5(3) p4 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1589
 Akademiya nauk SSSR.
 Khimiya bol'shikh molekul; sbornik statey (Chemistry of Large Molecules; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 299 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya) 30,000 copies printed.
 Compiler: G.V. Sklovskiy; Resp. Ed.: A.V. Topchiyev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Boyarskiy; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for a wide circle of readers including those who have had no training in chemistry. It can also serve as a manual for propagandists, teachers, and journalists.

Chemistry of Large Molecules (Cont.) SOV/1589

COVERAGE: This collection of articles reflects the trend for the future development of the Soviet chemical industry as indicated by the May plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party within the framework of the new Seven Year Plan. These articles were published in newspapers and journals. The authors, scientists and industry workers, developed the theme of accelerated development of the chemical industries, and sciences, with stress on the manufacture of synthetic fibers, plastics, and other materials. Some of the articles were abridged, revised, or enlarged. The articles were selected so as to give an adequate survey of the chemistry and technology of high-molecular-weight compounds and their use in industry, agriculture, and in the manufacture of consumer goods. Mentioned are raw materials for the production of polymers. This book belongs to the popular-science series of the Academy of Sciences. Similar volumes are intended for future publication. No references are given.

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Preface

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Shur, A.M. Unlimited Possibilities	295
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

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Card 8/9

SHUR, A.M.

Using furfurole in the manufacture of synthetic resins.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.5:3-5 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Resins, Synthetic) (Furaldenyde)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5278

Shur, A.M.

Polimery dlya narodnogo khozyaystva Moldavii (Polymers for the National Economy of Moldavia) Kishinev, Gosizdat "Kartya Moldovenyaske," 1960. 106 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.N. Kulikov; Resp. Ed.: A. Shoymer; Tech. Ed.: V. Tel'pis.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the importance of synthetic polymers in the national economy of the Moldavian SSR. He describes the region's natural resources and the extent to which they serve as sources of raw material for the production of synthetic polymers. There are 33 references, all Soviet.

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The World of Molecules

5

Card 1/3

S/081/62/000/003/051/090
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Shur, A. M., Khariton, Kh. Sh., Fel'dman, Ya. S.

TITLE: Formation of gypsum polymers. I. Production of gypsum polymers by direct introduction of a monomer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 385-386, abstract 3K510 (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, no. 12 (78), 1960, 85-92)

TEXT: It has been found that introducing small amounts (up to 15%) of polymers soluble in water into water/gypsum mixtures greatly improves the strengths of products. The possibility of producing gypsum polymers based on Moldavian gypsum and furfuryl alcohol, with the monomer and catalyst introduced directly into the composition, was studied, also the mechanism for reaction between the gypsum and the monomer in the mixture. Specimens in the form of small cubes, their sides 4 cm, also regular octahedrons, were prepared. It was found that Moldavian gypsums containing large amounts (up to 7%) of carbonates cannot, when large amounts of acid catalyst are introduced, fully satisfy the requirements, regarding strength
Card 1/2

Formation of gypsum polymers. I. ...

S/081/62/000/003/051/090
B156/B101

particulars, for the production of gypsum polymers by the direct introduction of monomer and catalyst into the mixture. Preliminary experiments showed, however, that it is still possible to use them when producing gypsum polymers in mixtures containing prepared resins in aqueous emulsion form. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

15.8050

26887
S/081/61/000/013/028/028
B117/B203

AUTHOR: Shur, A. M.

TITLE: New method of synthesizing divinyl adipinate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1961, 720, abstract
13P151 (Uch. zap. Kishenevsk. un-t, v. 56, 1960, 87 - 88)

TEXT: In the vinylation of a mixture of adipic and monochloro acetic acid in the presence of a mercury catalyst, divinyl ester of adipic acid was obtained in a yield of 24% of the theoretical amount. The ester mentioned is not formed with the use of acetic anhydride or vinyl chloroacetate instead of chloroacetic acid. The failure of the experiments of an ester interchange between adipic acid and vinyl chloro acetate shows that the formation of divinyl ester is not connected with the ester interchange. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHUR, A. M.

Synthesis of vinyl ketones with the aid of the Mannich reaction.
Neftekhimia 2 no.4:600-603 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organi-
cheskoy khimii.

(Ketones) (Mannich reaction)

S/190/61/003/011/006/016
B124/B101

AUTHORS: Shur, A. M., Filimonov, B. F., Filimonova, M. M.

TITLE: Polarographic study of the polymerization rates of divinyl and diallyl adipates

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 1661-1663

TEXT: The behavior of dibasic acids on the dropping mercury electrode was studied on the example of divinyl (I) and diallyl (II) adipates, and their polymerization rates in 75 % aqueous dioxane were determined in the presence of 0.05 M $[(C_2H_5)_4N]OH$ as the supporting electrolyte. A

polarograph ЭП-312 (EP-312) developed by the Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central Laboratory of Automation) of the "Energochermet" trust was used. The reduction of I starts at about -1.70 v; $E_{1/2} = 1.85$ v, and that of II at about -1.75 v; $E_{1/2} = 1.93$ v, both related to the mercury anode. A linear relation exists between the amplitude of the polarographic wave and the concentration of the esters in the solution. The experimental

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Polarographic study of the...

S/190/61/003/011/006/016
B124/B101

error is $\pm 1.8\%$ for the determination of I, and $\pm 1.6\%$ for the determination of II. The polymerization rate was determined from the amount of unreacted monomer. Fresh recrystallized benzoyl peroxide was solved in a weighed portion of I and II, respectively, and 0.200 ml of the obtained mixture was filled in ampoules. The ampoules were frozen, air was removed, and purified nitrogen introduced; then, they were frozen and thawed three times, in addition. One ampoule in each experimental series was diluted to 25 ml with 96% ethanol in order to determine the zero point of the polymerization rate curve. The remaining ampoules were kept in boiling methanol for a certain time and then cooled down to -60°C . The liquid mixture was diluted to 25 ml with ethanol; gels or solids obtained were carefully crushed and extracted with 10 ml ethanol for 10 min in a Soxhlet apparatus. The extracts obtained were diluted to 25 ml with 96% ethanol at 20°C and analyzed polarographically. The results obtained are reproducible to $\pm 2\%$ (Fig. 2). The polymerization rate was also determined by saponifying the unreacted monomers with alcoholic alkali for comparative evaluation; boiling for 5 min is sufficient to obtain saponification of maximum possible amounts of esters present. Good agreement was found between results obtained by the two methods. M. I. Bobrova

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Polarographic study of the...

S/190/61/003/011/006/016
B124/B101

and A. I. Matveyeva (Ref. 3: Zh. obshch. khimii 24, 1741, 1954) are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State University)

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1960

Fig. 2. Polymerization rates of: (a) divinyl adipate in the presence of 1.08 % by weight of benzoyl peroxide; (b) diallyl adipate: (1) in the presence of 1.52 % by weight of benzoyl peroxide; (2) 1.93 % by weight of benzoyl peroxide. Legend: (A) Yield of polymer, %; (B) time, min; (C) time, hr.



Card 3/4 3

SHUR, A.M.

Improving the design of structural elements used in preparatory work so as to shorten the time required to carry it out.
Trudy MJEI no.15:45-53 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta Mosfundamentstroy No.1.
(Construction industry)

FEL'DMAN, Ya.S.; KHARITON. Kh.Sh.; SHUR, A.M.

Formation of gypsum polymers. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.10:75-80 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

SAUR A.M.; SPEKTOR, V.I.; BOGDANOVSKAYA, T.A.

Synthesis of vinyl esters of some furancarboxylic acids. Izv. AN Mold.
SSR no.10481-35 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

L 41585-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5009019 / s/0366/65/001/002/0260/0261

AUTHORS: Shur, A. M.; Barba, N. A. 30
B

TITLE: n-Nitrostyrene. 2.

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 260-261

TOPIC TAGS: nitrostyrene, sodium, potassium, acetone

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for dehalogenizing n-nitrodihalogenostyrenes to n-nitrostyrene by the use of potassium and sodium iodides in a dimethylformamide medium and also by using acetone. For n-nitrodibromostyrene, the n-styrene yield reached 94%. The n-nitrostyrene yield from n-nitro (α, β -dichlorostyrene) was 65%. It was thus found that, under the action of potassium iodide, the dehalogenization of n-nitro (α, β -dichlorostyrene) is more difficult than that of n-nitrodibromostyrene.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State University)

SUBMITTED: 27Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 00
NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004
Card 1/1

SHUR, A.M., dotsent; BARBA, N.A.

Synthesis of p-aminostyrene. Uch.zap.Kish.un. 68:79-81 '63
[cover '64]. (MIRA 18:12)

15-57-2-1673

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ovchinnikov, L. N., Shur, A. S., Yel'kina, N. T.

TITLE: The Nature of the Porosity in Magnetite From Several
Deposits in the Urals (K kharakteristike poristosti
magnetita nekotorykh mestorozhdeniy Urala)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gorno-geol. in-ta Ural'sk. fil. AN SSSR, Nr 26,
pp 211-217

ABSTRACT: In an earlier work (L. N. Ovchinnikov, A. S. Shur, Tr.
soveshchaniya po eksperim. mineralogii i petrografii,
1951, vyp 1) the authors, in studying the porosity of
magnetite, when they determined the content of ultra-
pores and micropores, determined the content and size
of the large pores in magnetite samples from twelve
deposits in the Urals. In doing this they used the
method of N. A. Figurovskiy (Zavod. labor., 1949, Nr4),

Card 1/3

15-57-2-1673

The Nature of the Porosity in Magnetite (Cont.)

based on the kinetics of displacing one fluid by another in the pores of the samples. Cubes with edges of four to five millimeters were cut from massive monomineralic magnetite ore, consisting of granular aggregates and also of individual crystals. These cubes were boiled in ether during which time they were suspended from a balance by a basket of fine copper wire. The basket was suspended in a vessel with ethyl alcohol (the displacing liquid). The vessel was placed in a thermostatically controlled oven. A change in the weight on the balance because of displacement of liquid in the pores of the magnetite was determined by a reading microscope, MIR-1, with a precision up to 0.02 mm. The time during which the change of weight occurred was recorded. A graph was constructed to show the distribution of pores according to diameter size, and the total porosity was calculated from the apparent and true specific gravities. The total pore volume in the investigated samples ranges from 2.2 to 4.9 percent (in one sample it reaches 7.2 percent) and is found to have a definite relationship to the mode of formation of

Card 2/3

15-57-2-1673

The Nature of the Porosity in Magnetite (Cont.)

the magnetite. Magnetite of magmatic origin contains but half the macropore volume, and also less fine pore volume (5μ or less), than magnetite of contact-metasomatic origin. The diameters of the pores range from 2μ to 15μ (about 80 percent have pores in the range of 2μ to 10μ). Large pores are not present in single crystals of magnetite.

Card 3/3

O. V. K.

USSR, A. S.

A. S. Shestern and N. V. Demenev. Catalytic activity of platinum films from aqueous solutions of its salts on the water surface by the action of the reducing atmosphere. p. 196

Inst. of Chem. & Met. Sverdlovsk., Ural Branch of Acad. of Sci., USSR. March 14, 1949

SO: Journal of Physical Chemistry, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Feb. 1951)

SIEN, A. S.

JMIF/Physics
Electron Microscopy
Platinum

May 49

"Electron-Microscope Investigation of the Structure of Platinum Films on the Surface of Water Solutions of Metal Salts by the Action of Gas Regenerators," H.N. Buznov, M. V. Demenev, A. S. Igar, G. G. Fedorova, Inst of Chem and Metal, Inst of Phys of Metals, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 2

Presents results of an investigation of platinum films produced on surfaces of aqueous potassium chloroplatinate solutions by action of hydrogen on the surface. Used an RCA transmission magnetic electron microscope, type EMU-2A. Took ordinary stereoscopic and diffraction photographs. In initial reduction stages films consisting of separate elementary crystals whose dimensions are less than 50 angstroms are obtained. When time of reduction is increased, thicker films are obtained, very porous and consisting of units of various sizes. Suggests that forces responsible for coagulation along the surface of elementary crystals are unevenly distributed. Submitted by Acad A. S. Franklin, 11 May 49.

SHUR, A. S.

Ural Affil., Acad. Sci. (Mbr., Inst. Chemistry & Metallurgy Mbr., Inst. Physics of Metals
-1949-) "Investigation of the Structure of Metallic Films Formed on the Surface of
Aqueous Solutions of Metal Salts, by the Action of Gaseous Reducing Agents: I.
Structure of Platin Films," Kolloid. Zhur., 11, No. 5, 1949; "Electron-Microscope
Investigation of the Structure of Platinum Films on the Surface of Water Solution of
Metal Salts by the Action of Gas Regenerators," Dok. AN, 66, No. 2, 1949.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic Hydrogenation Feb 51

"Catalytic Activity of Platinum Films Produced on Surfaces of Aqueous Solutions of Platinum Salts by Action of a Reducing Gaseous Atmosphere," A. S. Shur, N. V. Demenev, Inst Chem and Metallurgy, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, Sverdlovsk

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXV, No 2, pp 136-142

Hydrogenated ethylene by reaction $C_2H_4 + H_2 = C_2H_6$ over Pt film catalyst produced on surface of aq soln of Pt salts by reduction with H_2 . Found optimum film thickness. Studied reaction

184T26

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic Hydrogenation Feb 51
(Contd)

kinetics, including variation of catalytic activity with temp and decrease of activity during reaction due to change in cryst structure (recrystn).

184T26

184T26

SHUR, A. S.

SHUR, A.S.

Zonal variations of the density of magnetite crystals.
L. N. Oychinnikov and A. S. Shur. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 977-9(1962). Magnetite ores of contact-metasomatic deposits on the Ural often show a characteristic zoning and reaction rim structure with different porosities and ds. of the peripheral and central parts of the crystal grains. Particularly striking is the replacement phenomenon in central core portions which are changed to greenalite. The authors detd. the d. and porosity of apparently homogeneous magnetite crystals in different zones by the method of capillary condensation (using W. Thomson's equation) by measuring the depression of the vapor pressure in equil. of a sorbed liquid (benzene). The pore vol., w , is detd. by the wt. of the sorbed liquid and its d.; curves are given for the relation of w (in cm.³/g. $\times 10^4$) to the radius, r , of the capillaries (in $m\mu$). The resulting curve for w in the central parts of the magnetite crystal is much higher than that for the peripheral parts. The equil. vapor pressure was measured by a quartz spring balance. While the peripheral parts have a porosity of 0.55%, the central parts have one of 0.92%. Pores of 10-50 $m\mu$ diam. are the most frequent (in 40-50% of all), those smaller than 10 $m\mu$ also rather frequent in all zones (32-40%), and pores of 50-100 $m\mu$ diam. make up about 15-20%. The higher porosity of the central parts is the reason for the metasomatic change to greenalite.

W. Eitel

OVCHINNIKOV, L.N.; SHUR, A.S.

Filtration effect in the passage of solutions through mineral filters. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, p.163-179.) (MLRA 7:3)

1. Gorno-geologicheskii institut Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk. (Filters and filtration)
(Solution (Chemistry))

15-1957-3-3112

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 100 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ovchinnikov, L. N., Shur, A. S., Yel'kina, N. T.

TITLE: Thermal-Analysis Studies of the Amphiboles in Some Skarn
Zones of the Urals (Termodanaliticheskoye issledovaniye
amfibolov nekotorykh skarnovykh zon Urala)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 1-go soveshchaniya po termografii, Kazan', 1953,
Moscow-Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1955, pp 250-265

ABSTRACT: Fourteen samples of amphibole from various skarns in
the Urals were examined by X-ray and optical methods, by
thermal analyses, and by a study of the curves obtained
for change of weight using the dynamic suspension method.
It was ascertained that the amphiboles dehydrated in two
stages, which correspond to two endothermic effects on
the thermal curves. 1) At 400° to 500° zeolitic water
is expelled; this water, which constitutes 50% of the
total in the mineral, is driven off without destruction

Card 1/2

15-1957-3-3112

Thermal-Analysis Studies of the Amphiboles in Some Skarn Zones of the
Urals

of the crystal lattice of the amphibole and is associated with the oxidation of ferrous iron oxide. During this process O^{2-} substitutes for OH^{-1} and in compensation Fe^{3+} substitutes for Fe^{2+} . 2) At 950° to 1100° the other half of the water is driven off with destruction of the crystal lattice of the amphibole, and clinopyroxene and magnetite are formed. Dehydration of the amphibole is accompanied by intense oxidation of the iron, and this alteration leads to a considerable change in the optical properties of the mineral. The oxidation is effected in the range from 400° to 1000° . The products of reaction in this oxidation are similar to basaltic hornblende.

Card 2/2

Ye. P. V.

KARASIK, M.A.; SHUR, A.S.; YEL'KINA, N.T.

Interrelation between the porous structure of pyrite and the conditions of its formation. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.6:1095-1098 D '53. (MLBA 6:12)

1. Gorno-geologicheskii institut Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Malivkinym.

(Pyrite)

YERMAKOV, V.K.; SHUR, A.S.

Porous structure of magnetite from ferruginous quartzites of the
Urals and southern Siberia. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.4:454-459
'55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Ural Mountains--Magnetite) (Siberia--Magnetite)

SHUR, A. S.

USSR/ Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 42/51

Authors : Ovchinnikov, L. N., and Shur, A. S.

Title : The porosity of magnetite and garnet of different generations

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 155-157, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : Mineralogical data are presented on the ultra- and microporosity of magnetite and garnet of different generations. Two references: 1 USSR and 1 English (1947-1951). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Ural Branch, Mining-Geological Institute

Presented by: Academician D. S. Korzhinskiy, October 30, 1954

15-57-10-14630

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 211 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ovchinnikov, L. N., Shur, A. S.

TITLE: Investigation of Infiltration by Solutions Under
Pressure (Issledovaniye infil'tratsii rastvorov pod
davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr. mineralogii
i geokhimi AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 57-72

ABSTRACT: This study deals with penetrating ability of solutions
of CuSO_4 , CaSO_4 , MgSO_4 , MnSO_4 , NiSO_4 , Na_2SO_4 , CaCl_2 ,
and NaCl under pressures of 2, 4, 6, and 8 atm. Marble
discs 25, 20, and 15 mm thick were used for filters.
The method employed in the investigations is described,
and a derivation of the formula for the relation of
penetration to pressure is presented. Tables and
graphs of the results are included. A direct relation
between pressure and rate of penetration has been

Card 1/2

YUDIN, I.A.; SHUR, A.S.

Examining ultra- and microporosities of some specimens of stone
meteorites. Meteoritika no.14:30-37 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Meteorites)

5/10/77, 11 2.
USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11484

Author : Yudin I.A., Shur A.S.
Inst : Sverdlovsk Mining Institute
Title : On Porosity of Stony Meteorites

Orig Pub : Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, No 26, 137-143 -1956

Abstract : Presented are the results of investigations of ultra- and microporosity of 6 grey and black stony meteorites which had fallen at different times within the territory of USSR. In both varieties predominate ultra-pores with an effective radius of $10 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm. Total amount of pores is greater in grey meteorites than in black ones, in which there is a tendency to pores of larger size. Black meteorites were formed as a result of thermal metamorphism in individual localized areas and streaks. Black color is apparently due to presence of finely divided minerals of nickel-containing iron, troilite and iocite.

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SMALL, 11-10-1/23

AUTHOR: Ovchinnikov, L.N., Shur, A.S. and Panova, M.V. 11-10-1/23

TITLE: On the Absolute Age of Some Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary Formations of the Urals (Ob absolyutnom vozraste nekotorykh izverzhennykh, metamorficheskikh i osadochnykh obrazovaniy Urala)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, // 10, p 3-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with results obtained in determining the age of minerals and mountain rock formations of the Urals by means of the Argon method. The presented data support the possibility to apply this method at igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic formations. The Argon method for determining the absolute age is based on the radioactivity of potassium K^{40} with subsequent forming of Ar^{40} and requires the determination of potassium (K) and Argon (Ar) contents of the sample, as well as knowledge of the constants of both branches of K^{40} decay: K capture and β decay. The potassium content is determined by the chloro-platinate method. Extraction of Argon from samples and its determination is accomplished by a special device, constructed by V.G. Khlopin and E.K. Gerling, which operates

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11-10-1/23

On the Absolute Age of Some Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary Formations of the Urals

with an average error of 1.27 %. It is shown on Table 1 that the average deviation for the age determination of rocks of synchronous geologic origin varies between 1.1 - 2.1 %. A comparison of ages of different minerals is given on Table 2, on which coinciding results prove the reliability of the method. Satisfactory analogy of the data can be observed in the entire range of determined ages: from 2 billion to 160 million years. It can be concluded that casual errors occurring with the Argon method are small and that the method is reliable at highly variable contents of K, at different ages and with the use of different mountain rocks and minerals. The authors demonstrate on Table 3 the agreement of the data obtained by the Argon method as compared to those of other methods. By especially selected samples the age of mountain rocks was determined over a wide range: from 2 billion years for fragments of feldspar in ancient arkose layers up to 160-170 million years for Triassic basalt and liparide effusions. A summary of results obtained at determining the absolute age of mountain rocks and minerals is given in Table 5, as for example: The augen gneiss

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On the Absolute Age of Some Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary Formations of the Urals

found in the Ufaley-Kusinsk district was the oldest among the tested samples with 1,100 million years and belongs to the Proterozoic era. The rocks from which sediments originate, as found at the western slopes of the southern Urals, are of still greater age, which was estimated at 1,700 million years. Determining the absolute age can greatly aid in discovering the conditions under which mineral layers were formed, in establishing the inter-relations, existing connections with mountain ranges of igneous rocks, and geologic formations. One of the most difficult question is the formation of pyrite deposits and their connection with formations of igneous rocks. Determination of the ages of sericite layers, comprising the Severnoye, Krasnogvardeyskoye, Yas'vinskoye and Sultanovskoye deposits, which were recently found in the eastern greenstone zone, has shown that these strata were formed simultaneously. On the other hand, age determination may disclose non-existence of geologic connections at locations where such have been assumed. The Argon method enables to determine the absolute age of metamorphic formations, and thus the age of metamorphism.

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11-10-1/23

On the Absolute Age of Some Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary Formations of the Urals

Instances must be mentioned, where the determination of the absolute age did not agree with the established geologic presentation. According to V.M. Sergiyevskiy, the effusion centers at the eastern slopes of the Urals had moved eastward in time and at the regional forming of the Urals, each zone farther east of intrusional mountain ranges ought to be of younger age. In particular, the subvolcanic Auerbakhovskaya granitoid intrusion, in contrast to the intrusion of the Glavnyy western zone, belongs to the subsequent central section of the Upper Devonian intrusion stage. In our opinion, however, this mountain range as well as the Kaldinskiy range, which is located farther to the east (southern part of the Central Urals), are of the same Upper Silurian age. Although the figures presented are not complete and require checking and more accurate definition, they coincide with geologic data and offer the possibility of wide application of the Argon method for solving the numerous geologic problems of the Urals. There are 5 tables, 1 map and 18 references, of which 16 are Slavic (Russian).

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11-10-1/23

On the Absolute Age of Some Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary Formations
of the Urals

ASSOCIATION: Mining and Geological Institute of the Urals Branch, USSR
Academy of Sciences, Sverdlovsk (Gorno-geologicheskii
institut Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, g. Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: 5 July 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SHUR, A. S. and L. N. OVCHINNIKOV

"Studies of Porosity in Minerals and Rocks" p. 237

~~"Synthesis and Structure of Hydroxylates containing Simple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations." p. 36~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography. Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1956. 516pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956. The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems

SHUR, A.S.

11-1-27/29

AUTHOR: Pekarskaya, T.B.

TITLE: The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957 (Shestaya sessiya komissii po opredeleniyu absolutnogo vozvrasta geologicheskikh formatsiy pri otdelenii geologo-geograficheskikh nauk (OGGN) AN SSSR v maye 1957 g. v g. Sverdlovske)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 1, pp 115-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 22 - 27 May 1957 the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations convened at Sverdlovsk. More than 200 scientists from different Academies of Sciences of the USSR participated, whereby 43 lectures were held. It was decided at the session to expand the work to the Urals and other territories, and to improve the already known radioactive methods for determining the absolute age. The conference heard the following reports after D.I. Shcherbakov had opened the session: 1. L.N. Ovchinikov, A.S. Shur, M.V. Panova - Determination of Absolute Age of Volcanic Metamorphic and Sedimentary Rocks of the Urals. 2. M.A. Garris -

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11-1-27/29

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

The First Results at Determining the Absolute Age by the Potassium-Argon Method of Rocks at the Eastern Perimeter of the Russian Plateau and Southern Urals. 3. L.V. Komlev, S.I. Danilevich, B.K. L'vov, G.N. Kuchina, A.D. Mikhalevskaya, F.F. Fedorova - The Age of the Kochkarovskiy Magmatic Complex of the Southern Urals According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method. 4. L.A. Vardanyants - Several Results on the Composition and Structure of the Crystalline Foundation of the Russian Plateau and Its Correlation With the Urals and the Baltic Shield. 5. Kh.I. Amirkhanov, K.S. Magatayev - Determination of Age of Sediments in the Oil-Producing Provinces of the Dagestan ASSR. 6. N.I. Polevaya, N.N. Chernova - The Age of Granitoids of the Trans-Baykal Determined by Means of the Argon Method. 7. N.I. Polevaya - Geochronology of the Far East. 8. G.D. Afanas'yev - The Use of the K-Ar Method for Geology Judged by the Results Obtained at Prospecting Operations for Rocks and Minerals in the Caucasus. 9. Z.V. Studenikova, K.G. Knorre, S.I. Zykov, V.A. Fedorova - Data on the Age of the Caucasus. 10. N.P. Semenenko,

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11-1-27/29

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

M.N. Ivantishin, E.S. Burkser - Basic Data on Geochronology of the Ukrainian Pre-Cambrian. 11. Yu.I. Plovinkina, N.I. Polevaya, G.A. Murina - Geologic and Absolute Age of Granitoids of the Ukraine. 12. A.P. Vinogradov, A.I. Tugarinov, S.I. Zykov, V.A. Fedorova - The Age Determination of Ukrainian Granitoids. 13. N.P. Semenenko - Geochronology of the Pre-Cambrian in Africa. 14. L.V. Komlev, S.I. Danilevich, A.D. Mikhalevskaya, V.T. Savonenkov, M.S. Filippov - The Age of Geologic Formations of the South-Western Parts of the Ukrainian Pre-Cambrian (Podolia). 15. L.V. Komlev, S.I. Danilevich, K.S. Ivanova, V.T. Savonenkov, M.S. Filippov - New Data on the Age of the Ukrainian Pre-Cambrian. 16. L.V. Komlev, E.K. Gerling, K.K. Zhirov - The Age of the Akchatau Rare Metal Intrusion According to Data Obtained by the Helium Method for Monazites. 17. L.V. Komlev, S.I. Danilevich, S.I. Zykov, K.S. Ivanova, G.N. Kuchina, A.D. Mikhalevskaya, M.S. Filippov - The Age of the Rare Metal Akchatau Intrusion According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method. 18. V.V. Zhirova, S.I. Zykov, A.I. Tugarinov - The Suitability of

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11-1-27/29

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Several Radioactive Minerals for the Age Determination. 19. I.Ye. Starik, E.V. Sobotovich, G.V. Avzdeyko, G.I. Lovtsyus, A.V. Lovtsyus - Sublimation as a Method for Determining Isotope Contents of Lead. 20. I.Ye. Starik, E.V. Sobotovich, G.V. Avzdeyko, G.I. Lovtsyus, A.V. Lovtsyus - The Method of Locating Lead in Radioactive Minerals. 21. S.I. Zykov, N.I. Stupnikova - The Determination of Isotope Contents of Small Quantities of Lead. 22. I.Ye. Starik, F.Ye. Starik, A.N. Yelizarova - Comparative Leaching Out of Several Isotopes. 23. I.Ye. Starik, F.Ye. Starik, Ye.P. Petryayev - Kinetics of the Process of Leaching. 24. I.Ye. Starik, K.F. Lazarev - The Role of Absorbing Processes at the Leaching Out of Isotopes of Several Elements From Monazite. 25. I.Ye. Starik, F.Ye. Starik, B.A. Mikhailov - The Question of Displacement of Isotopic Relations at Natural Formations. 26. Ye.V. Bortnitskiy - The Preservation of Radiogen Argon in Glauconite. 27. S.B. Brandt - The Method of Mass-Spectroscopic Determination of Radiogen Argon in Rocks. 28. I.Ye. Starik, A.Ya. Krylov, N.V. Baranovskaya, Yu.I. Silin - The Determination of Age by Means of the Argon Method by Sedimentary Rocks.

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11-1-27/29

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

29. I.Ye. Starik, Kh.V. Protopopov - The Use of the Scintillation Method for the Determination of Age According to Radiocarbon Contents. 30. V.I. Baranov, A.P. Novitskaya - The Influence of Humidity on Emanation. 31. V.I. Baranov - The Task of Determining the Age of Meteorites. 32. L.I. Shmonina, V.V. Cherdyntsev, L.L. Koshkarova, V.F. Ostanenko - The Examination of the Neutron Flow of the Earth's Crust. 33. I.Ye. Starik, S.B. Butomo, V.M. Drozhzhin, Kh.V. Protopopov - The Chemical Processing of Samples at the Radiocarbon Dating by the Scintillation Method. 34. N.I. Nenashev - Prospects for the Application of the Method for the Determining of the Absolute Age for the Separation of Magmatic Formations. 35. V.I. Baranov, L.A. Kuz'mina - New Data Relating to the Grows of Cores of Deep Sea Sedimentation. 36. Kuznetsov - The Problem of the Determination of Age by the Ion Method. 37. L.N. Ovchinnikov, N.A. Yarosh - The Method of Spectroscopic Determination of Rubidium in Potassium Minerals. 38. L.L. Shanin - Ways to Improve the Accuracy of Determining Radiogen Argon by Means of Isotopic Dis-

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11-1-27/29

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

solution. 39. A.D. Yesikov - Information on the Activities of the Age Laboratory IGEM of the USSR Academy of Sciences. 40. L.G. Vlasov - The Method of Determining Rubidium in Minerals and Rocks. 41. A.N. Vorsin - Informations on the Work of the West Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. 42. A.N. Vorsin - Radio-Frequency Mass-Spectrometer for Determining the Absolute Age of Rocks by the Potassium - Argon Method.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

KOZHINSKIY, A.F.; SHUR, A.S.

Ultra- and microporosity of certain products of limestone
metamorphism. Zap.Vost.-Sib.otd.Vses.min. ob-va no.1:109-113
'59. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gorno-geologicheskii institut Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Porosity) (Limestone)

SOV/11-59-6-9/15

3(5,8)

AUTHOR: Shur, A.S.

TITLE: The Argon Method of Absolute Age Determination of
Rocks and Minerals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya,
1959, Nr 6, pp 109-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are, at present, two experimental methods of
determining the absolute age of rocks and minerals,
the mass-spectrometric and the volumetric methods.
To speed up the necessary operations in the volu-
metric method, the author describes a special in-
stallation which speeds up the procedure as it per-
mits to carry on six experiments at the same time
(Figure 1). The tested crushed sample is placed
into a quartz ampoule into which is introduced a
heating spiral made of Nr 2 alloy or of nichrome;
the reactor made of molybdenum glass, 30 cm high and

Card 1/2

SOV/11-59-6-9/15

The Argon Method of Absolute Age Determination of Rocks and Minerals

7.5 cm in diameter, is ended by a slide in the plug of which two electric conducting molybdenum wires 1.2 mm thick are soldered. The temperature regulating is made by an autotransformer LATR-1. The temperature is measured by a platino-rhodium thermocouple, which is introduced into the ampoule through a special hole in the plug. The purification of argon is as usual made separately with the McLeod gage. There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Gorno-geologicheskii institut Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (The Geologic Mining Institute of the Urals Branch of the AS USSR), Sverdlovsk

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1958

Card 2/2

SHUR, A.S.; OVDENIKOV, L.N.; YEB'KHA, N.T.

Porosity of some natural crystals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst.
UPAN 55Sn no. 4:211-212 '59. (MIA 14:2)
(Crystals) (Porosity)

SHUR, A.S.; YEL'KINA, N.T.; ZNAMENSKIY, N.D.

Ultraporosity and microporosity of microline- perthites.
Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN SSSR no.56:85-90 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Perthite) (Microline)

SHUR, A.Ya.

Settling basins with a rising flow for purifying blast
furnace gases. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no.7:33-36 0 '55.
(Blast furnaces) (MLRA 9:2)

SHUR, A.Z.

Conveyor for furniture finishing and drying. Der.prom.4 no.7:18-19
Jl'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskoy mebel'noy fabriki no.2.
(Furniture industry)

POPOVA, Ye.I.; SHUR, A.Z.

Over-all conveying system in assembly and finishing processes. Der.
prom. 4 no.12:18-22 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny (for Popov); 2. Moskovskaya mebel'naya fabrika no. 2 (for Shur).
(Furniture industry) (Conveying machinery)

SHUR, B.I.

112-2-3874

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 2, p.193 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shur, B.I., Kondratyev, N.N.

TITLE: An Electrical Device for Counting Finished Parts from
Automatic Metal Bar Working Lathes (Elektricheskoye
ustroystvo dlya podshcheta obrabotannykh detaley na
tokarnykh prutkovykh avtomatakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. tekhn. inform. M-vo stankostroit. i instrumen.
prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 2, pp.35-36

ABSTRACT: In order to avoid false readings, the electrical counter
circuit of this device can be closed only at the moment
when the bar material being worked is pushed against the
tool rest which serves as a second electrical contact.

G.I.F.

Card 1/1

SHUR, B.I., inzhener.

Standardizing slot joints used in road and construction machinery building; as a matter for discussion. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. (MLRA 10:6)
2 no.4:27 Ap '57.

(Machinery industry--Standards)

BARANOV, A.F., redaktor; BIZYUKIN, D.D., redaktor; VAKHNIN, M.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor toma, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VEDENISOV, B.N., redaktor; IVLIYEV, I.V., redaktor; MOSHCHUK, I.D., redaktor; RUDOY, Ye.F., glavnyy redaktor; SOKOLINSKIY, Ya.I., redaktor; SOLOGUBOV, V.N., redaktor; SHILEVSKIY, V.A., redaktor; ALFEROV, A.A., inzhener; ANASHKIN, B.T., inzhener; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; BELENKO, K.M., dotsent; BORISOV, D.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZHIL'TSOV, P.N., inzhener; ZBAR, N.R., inzhener; IL'YENKOV, V.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZAKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRAYZMER, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOTLYARENKO, N.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAYSHEV, P.V., professor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARKOV, M.V., inzhener; NELEPETS, V.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent; ORIOV, N.A., inzhener; PETROV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PIVKO, G.M., inzhener; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener; RAMLAU, P.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROGINSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYAZANTSEV, B.S., laureat Stalinskoy premii, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SNARSKIY, A.A., inzhener; FEL'DMAN, A.B., inzhener; SHASTIN, V.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; SHUR, B.I., inzhener; GONCHUKOV, V.I., inzhener, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent;

[Technical handbook for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Vol. 8. [Signaling, central control, block system, and communication] Signalizatsiia, tsentralizatsiia, blokirovka, sviaz'. Red. kollegiia A.F.Baranov [i dr.] Glav.red. E.F.Rudoi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 975 p. (Continued on next card)

BRYLEYEV, A.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; GAMBURG, Ye.Yu., inzhener, retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, M.K., inzhener, retsenzent; KAZAKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KUT'IN, I.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LEONOV, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent; SEMENOV, N.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; CHERNYSHEV, V.B., inzhener, retsenzent; VALUYEV, G.A., inzhener, retsenzent; METTAS, N.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; PIVOVAROV, A.L., inzhener, retsenzent; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KHODOROV, L.R., inzhener, retsenzent; PIVOVAROV, A.L., inzhener, retsenzent; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KHODOROV, L.R., inzhener, retsenzent; SHUPOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KLYKOV, A.F., inzhener, retsenzent; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Technical handbook for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Vol. 8. [Signaling, central control, block system, and communication] Signalizatsiia, tsentralizatsiia, blokirovka, sviaz'. Red. kollegiia A.F.Baranov [i dr.] Glav.red. E.F.Rudoi. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 975 p. (Card 2) (MLRA 8:2)
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Communication systems)

SHUR, B.I.

Machine for simultaneous winding of five small frames. Av.prom.
26 no.8:83-84 Ag '57. (MIRA 15:4)
(Winding machines)

SHUK, B.L.; SERGIYEVSKIY, A.Ya., redsentsent; KORSEYEV, V.A.,
inzh., red.

[Selecting conditions for the X-ray fluoroscopy of metals]
Vybor ushchima rentgenoprosvechivaniia metallov. Moskva,
Mashinostroyeniye, 1964. 64 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SHUR, B. M.

PA 68T58

USSR/Engineering
Flow, Hydrodynamic
Flow, Fluid

Apr 1948

"Study of the Motion of Water by Means of Determining
the Forces Acting on Streamlined Bodies," B. M. Shur,
Engr, 2 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 4

Method for determining amount and direction of speed
of a flow of water which acts on surface of a stream-
lined body. Presents mathematical formulas for cal-
culating pressure exerted on body. Based on data ob-
tained for pressures author shows how it is possible
to determine motion of water.

68T58

SOV/124-58-5-5984

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shur, B.M., Malygina, I.F.

TITLE: Experimental Investigations of the Functioning of Water Gates
(Eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya raboty ploskikh zatvorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauchno-tekhn. soveshchaniya po gidromekhan. oborudovaniyu GES. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1957, pp 58-68

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Water--Control systems
2. Control systems--Performance

Card 1/1

ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUNDINA, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SHUR, B.M., inzh.

Working out designs and the technology of production of
thin-walled panels without using heat-insulating materials.
Stroi.mat. 6 no.4:7-10 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Building blocks)

LEYBENZON, Semen Abramovich; NIKOLAYEV, A.S., retsenzent; SHUR, B.S.,
red.; PINEGIN, I.I., red.; KLEYNMAN, M.R., tekhn.red.

["Dneprospetsstal'"; history and advanced practices of a
factory] "Dneprospetsstal'"; istoriia i peredovoi opyt zavoda.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1958. 54 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Zaporozh'ye--Metallurgical plants)

AUTHOR: Shur, B.S. SOV/68-59-6-17/25
TITLE: Conference of Readers of the Journal "Koks i Khimiya"
in Stalino (Chitatel'skaya konferentsiya v gorode
Stalino)
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 59-60 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The proceedings of the Conference which took place on
the 7th April are briefly reported.

Card 1/1

SHUR, B.S.

Our friend and helper; on the occasion of the 400th anniversary
of Russian book printing. Koks i khim. no.3:55-57 '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

SHUR, B.Ya.; VELICHKOVSKIY, A.V.; VINOKUR, S.Ye.

Controlling gas contamination of air at a ceramic block plant.
Gig.1 san.no.2:49-50 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Kiyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(Air--Pollution) (Gas) (Ceramic industries)

SHUR, B.Yu.

Burchinskiy, G.I. and Shur, B.Yu. "On reticular endotheliosis", Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 1, paragraphs 77-82.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

KUDRIAWCEW, Iwan [Kudryavtsev, Ivan]; Szur, Dimitr [Shur, D.]

Experimental testing of the brittle strength of pressure
vessels. Inst mech precyz 12 no. 1:14-19 '64.

VYSHELESSKIY, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHUR, D., inzh., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Kitchen utensils for cooking on top of the range and the
coefficient of efficiency of the range burners. Obshchestv.
pit. no.11:46-48 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Kitchen utensils) (Stoves)

VYSHNELESSKIY, A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, SHUR, D., inzh.

Optimum capacities and temperatures of electric furnace ring nozzles
in cooking and frying. Obshchestv.pit. no.12:53-58 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Burners)

2057. Calculation of the heater elements of hotplates and other heating appliances. A. D. SVENCHANSKI AND D. A. SHUK. *Elektrichestvo*, 1953, No. 11, 56-8. In Russian.

The design of nichrome spiral heater elements for electric heating appliances sets complex theoretical problems. These are due to the unknown percentages of radiation absorbed and reflected by the ceramic bedding of the elements, mutual screening of the individual turns of the spiral, etc. The wire gauge of the element is thus mostly chosen arbitrarily. The author's experiments dealt with the determination of the influence of the pitch of the heater spiral on mutual screening of the turns, the relation between heater temperature and specific surface output for constant ratio of spiral pitch and conductor diameter, and also with the effect of the material, colour and finish of vessels heated by hotplates on the efficiency of the latter. Relations between width and depth of the grooves of the ceramics and diameter of the heater spiral and their effect on heater output were investigated. Two numerical examples show the use of the graphs obtained.

B. F. KRAUS

SHUR, D. A.

Shur, D. A.

"A Method of Calculating Electrical Heating Elements, and the Technical-Economic Characteristics of Electric Stoves." Min Trade USSR, Moscow Inst of the National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnyy letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

VYSHELESSKIY, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHUR, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Stages of regulation for the power and temperature of electric
heating appliances. Prom.energ. 15 no.4:28-31 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Household appliances, Electric)