ACCESSION NR: AP5015127 UR/0366/65/001/006/1137/1139

547.835.3/5

AUTHORS: Maksimets, V. P.; Sukhomlinov, A. K.

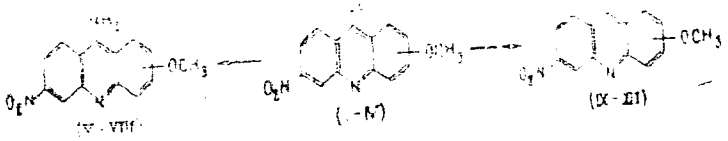
TITLE: Some methoxy derivatives of acridine

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 1137-1139

TOPIC TAGS: heterocyclic hydrocarbon, acridine, synthesis, antivirus agent

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and characterization of 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-methoxy-6-nitroacridine [illegible] 2-, 3-, and 4-methoxy derivatives of 6-nitroacridine [illegible] the starting

The synthesis [illegible]



Card 1/2

L [illegible]-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015127

Physical properties of the synthesized compounds are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut (Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 2[illegible]Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 44223-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JK/RM

ACC NR: AP6021969 SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/002/0246/0249

AUTHOR: Sukhomlinov, A. K. Ruzhnikov, V. A. Maksimets, V.P. 38 B

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry, Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute (Kafedra organicheskoy khimii, Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Synthesis of 2, 3-dimethoxy-6-nitro-9-aminoacridine and some of its 9-N-phenyl derivatives

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 2, 1966, 246-249

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriostatic compound, antibacterial compound, antiviral compound, acridine, acridine derivative, aminoacridine, aminoacridine derivative, amine, dimethoxynitroaminoacridine, dimethoxynitroaminoacridine derivative, organic nitro compound

ABSTRACT: Bacteriostatic and antiviral agents were found among the nitro derivatives of 9-aminoacridine, e.g. nitroacridine 3582 [i.e. 2,3-dimethoxy-6-nitro-9-γ-diethylamino-α-hydroxypropylaminoacridine]. An attempt was made to modify this compound by replacing the aliphatic radical in the 9-amino group with a substituted aromatic radical to obtain some new compounds with antibacterial properties. The synthesis was conducted according to the reaction shown below:

UDC: 547.835.3/5

Card 1/3

GZHITSKIY, S.Z. [Hzhyts'kyi, S.Z.]; SUKHOMLINOV, R.F.; GOLOVACH, V.N. [Holovach, V.M.]; PALFIY, F.Yu. [Palfii, F.IU.]; SKOVRONSKAYA, Ye.V. [Skovrons'ka, IE.V]

Biochemical indices of blood in local coarse-wool sheep and their bybrids with French Merinos. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 2 pt. 1:5-12 '53. (MIRA 11:7)
(SHEEP--PHYSIOLOGY) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GZHITSKIY, S.Z. [Hzhyts'kyi, S.Z.];SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; PALFIY, F.Yu. [Palfii, F.IU]

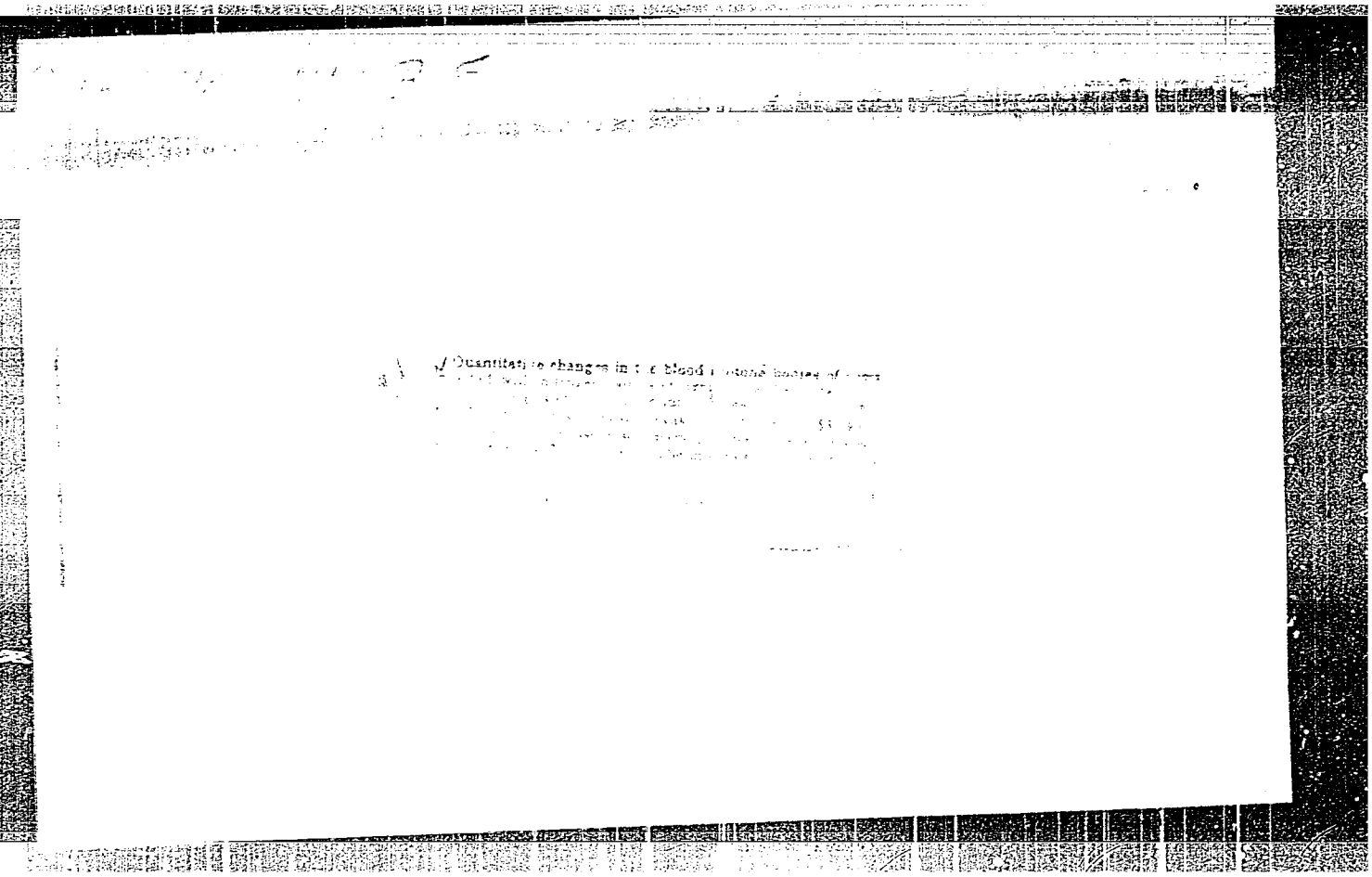
Effect of carbon tetrachloride and hexachloroethane on the amount of fatty acids in sheep blood. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 2 pt.1:13-17 '53. (MIRA 11:7)
(ANTHELMINTICS) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(PARASITES--SHEEP)

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; PALFIY, F.Yu. [Palfii, F.IU.]

Quantitative variations of lactic acid and acetone bodies in the blood of liver-fluke infested sheep during dehelminthization. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 2 pt.1:18-23 '53. (MIRA 11:7)
(PARASITES—SHEEP), (BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(ANTHELMINTICS)

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; PALFIY, F.Yu. [Palfii, F.IU]

Treating parturient paralysis in cows by inflating the udder with air. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 2 pt.1:33-39 '53. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cows--Diseases and pests)



GZHITS'KIY, S.Z.; SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; GOLOVACH, V.M.; PUNIN, I.G.

Hematuria in cattle. Dop.AN URSR no.6:608-611 '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Chlen-korespondent AN URSR (for Gzhits'kiy)
(Cattle--Diseases)

SUKHOMLINOV, B. F.

The ascorbic acid metabolism of the mammary gland and the [illegible] of cows and their

1

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Unknown Etiology R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 74246

Author : Gzhits'kiy, S.Z.; ~~Sukhomlinov, B.F.;~~ Golovach, V.M.; Pupin, I.G.; Falfiy, F. Yu.; Kusen', S.I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Course and Nature of Chronic Hematuria in Cattle

Orig Pub: Inform. byul. Nauk.-dosl. in-t zemlerobstva i tvarinnitstva zakhidn. rayoniv URSR,1956, vip.1,35-36

Abstract: It is shown that the causative agent of the disease is a live organism which belongs either to fungi or protozoa, or to bacteria of cellulose fermentation. Falling into the rumen with feed, this organism survives there and secretes products of vital activity which infect the muscosa of the urinary

Card 1/2

GZHITSKIY, S.Z.[Hzhyts'kyi, S.Z.]; SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; GOLOVACH, V.N.[Holovach, V.M.]; SKOVRONSKAYA, Ye.V.[Skovrons'ka, IE.V.]

Characteristics of carbohydrate metabolism in swine. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 3 no. 2:39-44 '56. (MIRA 11:7)
(Swine--Physiology)
(Carbohydrate metabolism)

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.

Gas exchange between blood and tissues in young swine. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 3 no. 2:45-47 '56. (MIRA 11:7)
(Swine--Physiology)
(Blood, Gases in)

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.

Respiratory properties of cattle blood in chronic hematuria. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 3 no. 2:55-60 '56. (MIRA 11:7)
(Hematuria)
(Blood, Gases in)
(Cows--Diseases and pests)

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.

Blood gases in cattle during chronic hematuia. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 3 no. 2:61-64 '56. (MIRA 11:7)
(Hematuria)
(Blood, Gases in)
(Cows--Diseases and pests)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Blood. Blood Chemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26410

Author : Sukhomlinov, B.F.
Inst :
Title : Study of Restoration of Blood Plasma Proteins in Hematuria of Cattle With the Aid of S35- Methionine.

Orig Pub : Vopr. med. khimii, 1958, 4, No 3, 170-174

Abstract : In the stage of insignificant blood loss in cows which suffered Hematuria, the serum proteins (SP) manifested an increased ability of regeneration. In this, S35-methionine was intensively included into SP. In accordance with the increase of blood loss, the ability of SP to regenerate decreased; furthermore, the inclusion of S35-methionine was sharply decreased. -- L.N. Dayneko

Labor fiziya biokhimii Inst. Fiziologii AN USSR.

Card 1/1

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F. [Sukhomlynov, B.F.]

Spectrophotometric and electrophoretic study of hemoglobin in the blood of cows with hematuria. Dop.AN URSR no.5:688-691 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva zapadnykh rayonov USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR M.F.Gulym [M.F.Hulym].

(HEMOGLOBIN) (HEMATURIA)

SUKHOMLINOV, B. F., MERENOV, V. V. KAZNOVETSKAYA, E. B. (USSR)

"Influence of Ionising Radiation of the Physico-chemical and Biochemical Properties of Hemoglobin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

LL979

S/858/62/000/001/001/013
D296/D307

27 1220
27 2407

AUTHORS: Sukhomlinov, B. F., Merenov, V. V. and Semenchuk, N. N.

TITLE: Electrophoretic studies on the hemoglobin of dogs exposed to penetrating radiation

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiolohiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 3-7

TEXT: The authors studied the electrophoretic mobility of hemoglobin in dogs exposed to x rays, and also the adsorption curves of oxyhemoglobin in the visible part of the spectrum. Acute radiation sickness was produced in dogs of 6 - 12 kg weight by a single exposure to a dose of 600 - 800r from a distance of 1 m, at a rate of 14r/min. Electrophoresis of the hemoglobin was carried out repeatedly in agar gel by the method of Monnier and Fischer. The adsorption curves of the hemoglobin solution were studied by means of a spectrophotometer, and the amino acid composition of the hemoglobin was established by chromatography. The hemoglobin was in-

Card 1/3

Electrophoretic studies on ...

vestigated at regular intervals until the animals' death. The results showed that, in healthy dogs, hemoglobin behaves as a homogeneous substance under electrophoresis and migrates at a uniform speed towards the cathode. After exposure to radiation, the electrophoretic mobility of hemoglobin decreases and the substance migrates more slowly if the radiation sickness produced has been severe. In those cases in which the change in the velocity of migration was less marked, the radiation sickness proved to be milder and more free of complications. The intensity of the changes varied in definite phases which coincided with the phases of radiation sickness. The adsorption curves of the oxyhemoglobin solution, on the other hand, were completely identical in both irradiated and control dogs. From these facts the authors conclude that radiation affects mainly the synthesis of the protein component of the hemoglobin molecule but does not affect the pigment hem. This conclusion could be confirmed by chromatographic analysis which showed significant changes in the amino acid structure of the hemoglobin molecule after exposure to radiation. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

S/858/62/000/001/002/013
D296/D307

AUTHORS: Sukhomlinov, B. F., Yedkina, V. D. and Yakovenko, A.N.

TITLE: The electrophoretic pattern of serum and liver proteins after exposure to ionizing radiation

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiolohiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 8-25

TEXT: The authors investigated by means of electrophoresis the serum protein fractions, and the soluble proteins of dogs exposed to radiation. Dogs weighing 8 - 25 kg were exposed to a single dose of x rays ranging from 600 to 1000r from a distance of 1 m, at 14r/min. Blood samples were taken under standard conditions from the saphenous vein. The soluble proteins of the liver were obtained by in vitro perfusion, which yielded a solution containing up to 4% soluble proteins. The electrophoresis was carried out on agar gel, with a field of 4 v/cm and current of 18 - 20 mA, at pH 8.6, on 12 - 15 cm strips. The authors obtained 6 - 8 fractions

Card 1/3

from the serum proteins and 10 - 15 fractions from the soluble liver proteins within 3.5 - 4 hours. From the electrophoretic strips of the serum of healthy dogs the authors found 6 - 8 well-separated fractions (albumins, α_1- and α_2-, β_1-, β_2- and γ-globulins). In some cases the β_1 fraction could be subdivided into β_1^1 and β_1^2. Four days after exposure, marked changes could be observed in the electrophoretic pattern of the serum protein fractions. The proportion of albumin decreased and that of α_2-globulin increased. These changes were even more marked at the peak of radiation sickness, with an additional increase in the α_3-fraction. At this time a completely new fraction, the so-called α_4-fraction appeared, which according to the authors is a sign of the impending death of the animal. In those animals which recovered from radiation sickness, the recovery was preceded by the disappearance of this fraction. The β_1- and β_2-fractions usually showed an initial decrease followed by an increase. In the authors' opinion, this increase is

37907

S/021/62/000/005/009/009
D407/D301

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4612

AUTHORS: Sukhomlynov, B.F., and Merenov, V.V.

TITLE: Changes in the physicochemical and biochemical properties of hemoglobin in the radiation sickness of animals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 5, 1962, 624-626

TEXT: The effect of ionizing radiation on hemoglobin was studied. The experiments were conducted with dogs, weighing between 8 and 20 kg. Heavy radiation-sickness was caused by a single irradiation with X-rays of 600 - 800 r, at a voltage of 180 kw, current 10 mamp, filter Cu-0.5, distance from body - 100 cm, and dose strength 10 r/min. The electrophoretic investigations of the hemoglobin were conducted by the method of J. Monier and R. Fisher (Ref. 1: Revue D'Hematologie, 13, 458, 1958). Chromatographic and spectral investigations of hemoglobin were also carried out. Whereas the hemoglobin of healthy dogs was homogeneous, the irradiated hemoglobin underwent physicochemical changes. The rate of migration of the hemoglobin (in the electric field) changed as the function of the degree of radiation sickness. It was ounf that the radiation sickness involves great

Card 1/2

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; STRAUTMAN, F.I.

Electrophoretic heterogeneity of hemoglobins of various bird species. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1196-1199 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G. Kas'yanenko [Kas'ianenko, V.H.].

SUKHOMLINOV, B.F.; FORNYAK, N.M.

Effect of experimental chronic alcohol intoxication on the electrophoretic characteristics of water-soluble proteins in the brain of a rabbit. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:315-323 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii L'vovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KLIMOV, A.N.; SUKHOMLINOV, F.K.; ZAKHARNEKO, S.V.; SNEGIREV, Ye.A.; AGEYEV, A.K.

Oxybicillin, a new long-acting penicillin preparation. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:14-20 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedry biokhimii, khimii, farmakologii i patologicheskoy anatomii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(PENICILLIN)

IOFFE, I.S.; SUKHOMLINOV, F.K.; LEPORSKIY, A.N.; BUKHMAN, L.B.

Preparation of β-propiolactone and its stability in aqueous solutions and in storage. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.3:629-632 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Hydracrylic acid)

SUKHOMLINOV, G. A.

Analiticheskiye funktsionaly. M., Byull. un-ta (a), 1:2 (1937).

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.,
Markushevich, A. I.,
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

SUKHOMLINOV, G.A.

Infinity in mathematics. Trudy Fiz-mat.fak.Kir.un. no.2:3-12 '53. (MLRA 10:5)

(Infinite)

FRANKL', F.I.; SUKHOMLINOV, G.A.; BYKOV, Ya.V., redaktor; SEREBRYAKOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Introduction to deformation mechanics] Vvedenie v mekhaniku deformiruemykh tel. Frunze, Kirgizskii gos. univ., 1954. 201 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

SINYUGIN, V.M., gornyy inzh.; USKALOV, K.A., gornyy inzh.; KORSHUNOV, V.D., gornyy inzh.; SUKHOMLINOV, I.,., gornyy inzh.

Separate conduction of stoping and development operations. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.11:24-25 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SUKHOMLINOV, M.M., inzhener.

Investigation of the stability of long distance telephone cables.
Sbor.LIIZHT no.15:5-18'56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Telephone cables)

SOV/144-59-6-4/15

AUTHORS: Kalyayev, A.V, Panov, D.N. and Sukhomlinov, M.M. Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Converter of Continuous Electrical Quantities Into a Digital Form

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 25 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an analogue-to-digital converter of their own design. The converter is based on the transformation of continuous function y(t) into a sequence of pulses having a frequency f such that f is proportional to y(t). It is possible to design digital integrators and differentiators by employing the same principle. The basic converter, whose output is given in the form of a discrete binary code, is illustrated by the block schematic of Figure 5. This consists of a detector А which converts the input function y(t) into its modulus |y(t)| , a converter of the modulus |y(t)| into a train of pulses П , a reversible counter РС , a pulse generator ГИ , an electronic switch ЭР and a delay circuit ЛЗ . The functioning of the device is as follows. The converter of y(t) into a train of pulses

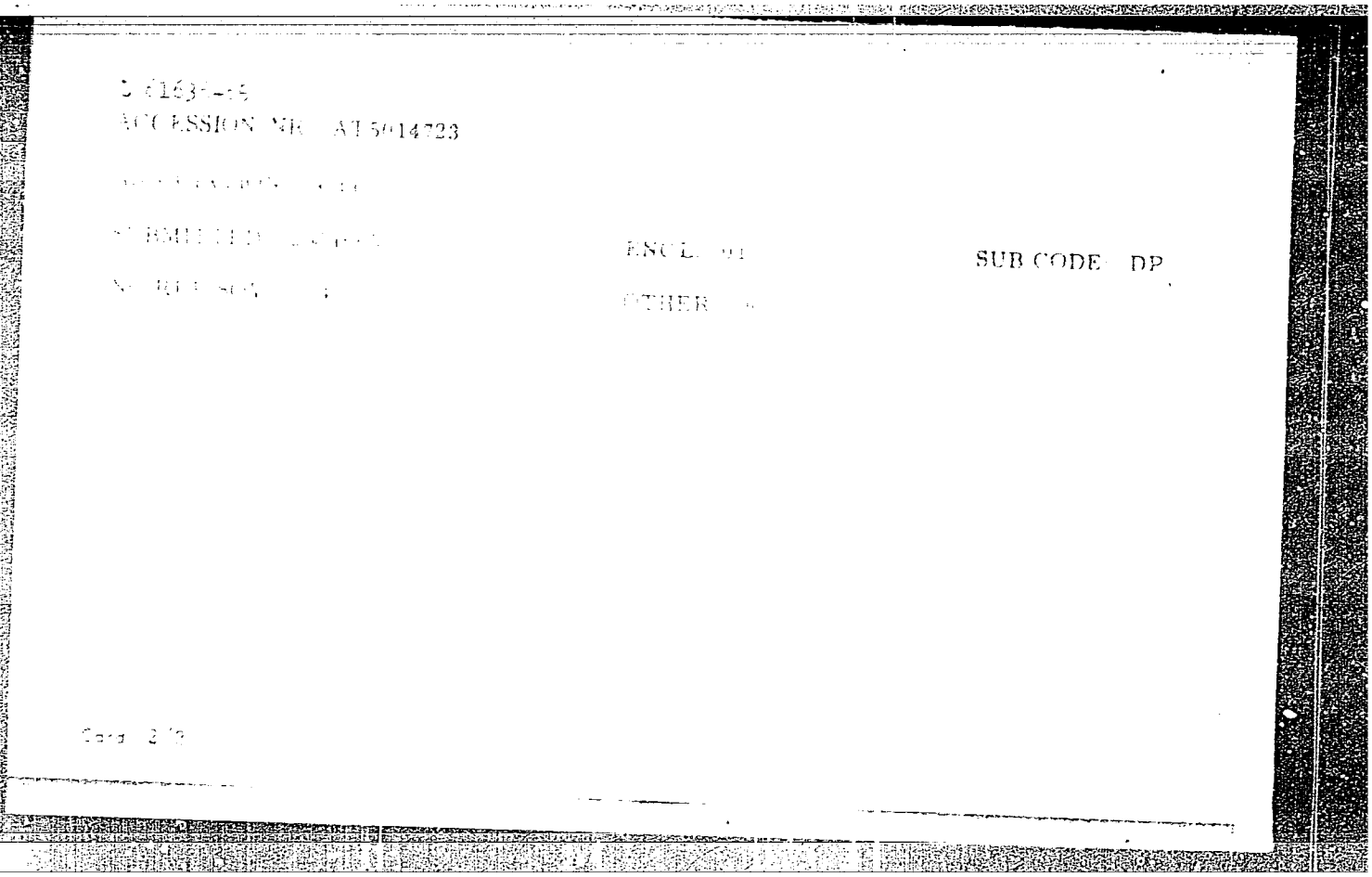
Card1/4

system. It is possible, however, to achieve the transformation if the frequency of the output pulses is made functionally dependent on $y(t)$, i.e. $f = F(y)$. An integrating circuit can easily be constructed. For this purpose, it is necessary to interrupt the line of the delay circuit in Figure 4. In this case, the reversible counter will continuously add on the pulses obtained from the output of the pulse converter. This process is equivalent to an approximate integration. The system of Figure 5 can also be employed as a differentiator. For this purpose, it is necessary to add a flip-flop circuit and two switches K, which operate in accordance with the logic sequence indicated in the table in Figure 6. The most important element of the converter of Figure 5 is the y(t)-to-f transformer. This can take the form of the circuit described by V.I. Ryzhov (Ref 1). It is possible, however, to devise more satisfactory transformers by employing an inductively coupled multivibrator (Refs 3-4).
A multivibrator of this type, based on two vacuum tubes, is shown in Figure 8. Another satisfactory transformer circuit,

SUKHOMLINOV, M.M.; VYKHOVANETS, V.I.

Converting decimal integers into binary integers and binary fractions into decimal fractions. Mat. mod. i elek. tsepi no.1: 238-245 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

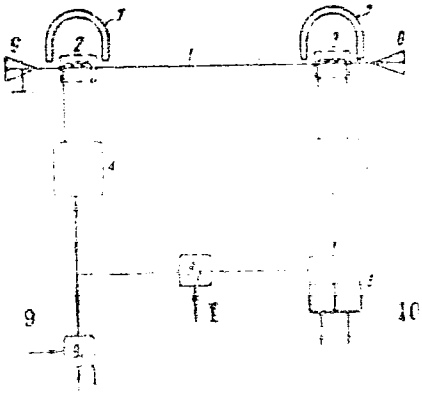
delay line memory are: 1) low cost, 2) possibility of



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653820002-4"

L 61636-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5014723

ENCLOSURE: 01



[illegible], Maksim Maksimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], Vitaliy Ivanovich, inzh.; KATKOV, F.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DIDYK, B.S., inzh., retsenzent; IVAKHNENKO, A.G., red.

[Number code converters] Preobrazovateli kodov chisel. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 135 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Ivakhnenko).

L 4497-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5023274 UR/0302/65/000/003/0035/0037
534.232.45

AUTHOR: Gorban', A.M.; Gridin, G.K.; Dodonova, G.M.; Onishchenko, E.L.; Sirotyan, V.G.; Forenets, N.K.; Kholmskaya, Ye. V.; Shikalov, V.S.; Shkhomlinov, M.M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

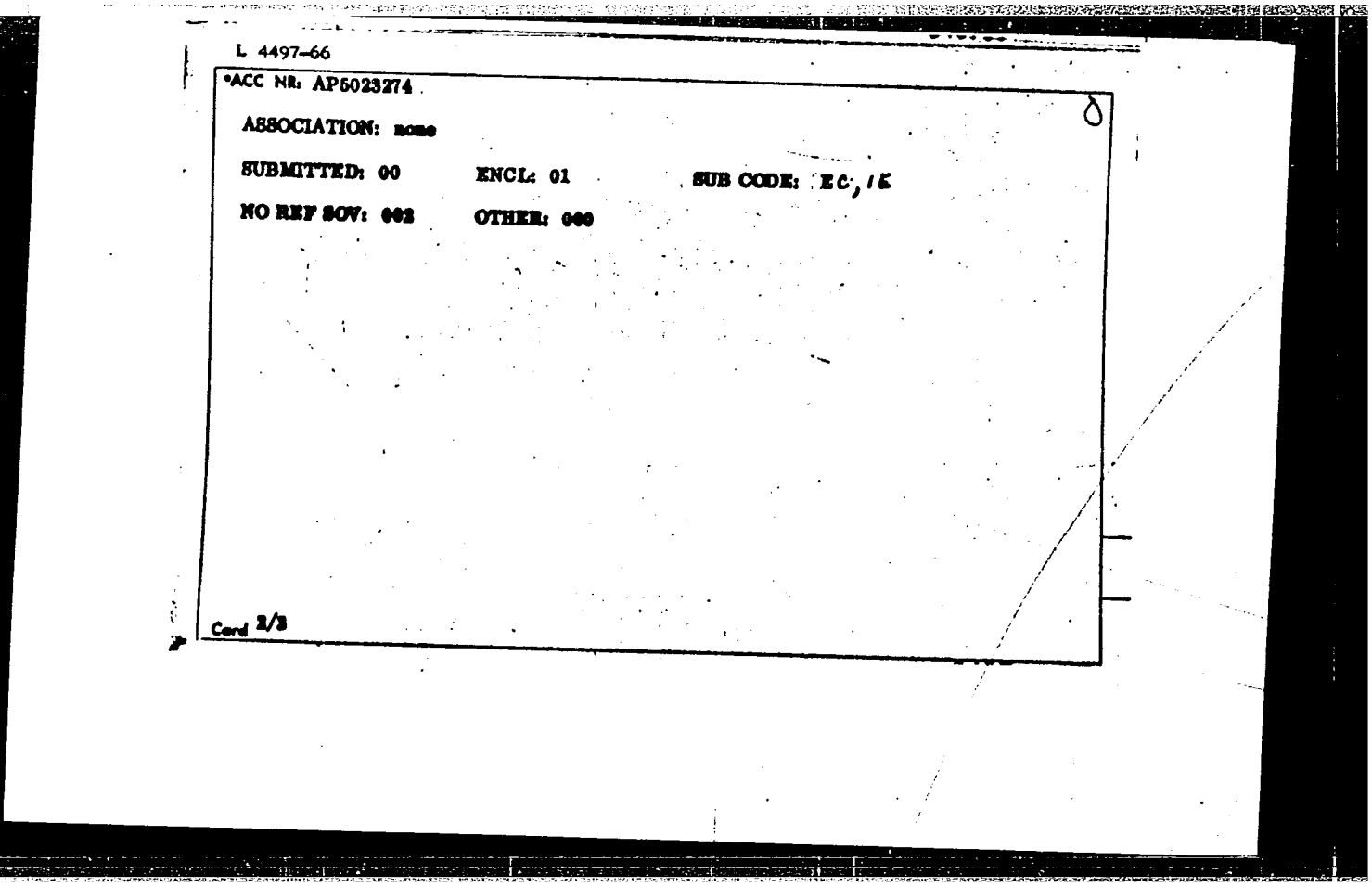
TITLE: Magnetostriction delay lines

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1965, 35-37

TOPIC TAGS: magnetostriction, circuit delay line, ferromagnetic material, delay circuit

ABSTRACT: Magnetostriction delay lines are based on the fact that ferromagnetic materials transmit ultrasound with a speed which is lower than the speed of electrical signals through conventional circuits. The Institut avtomatiki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po priborostroyeniyu, sredstvam avtomatizatsii i sistemam upravleniya pri Gosplane SSSR (Institute of Automation, State Committee for the Design of Instruments, Means of Automation, and Control Systems attached to Gosplan SSSR) developed three such delay lines with delay times of 80, 640, and 2560 μsec, respectively. The block diagram of the devices is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The sound conductor is made of an "N-1, hard" nickel alloy wire 0.7 mm in diameter. Its Young's modulus is about 21,000 — 23,000 kg/mm^2, specific density is 8.9 g/cm^3, ultrasound velocity is 4,750 — 5,050 μsec, and the temperature coefficient of delay is $1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ per °C. The article presents the pertinent circuit diagrams and a detailed description of the delay line operation. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures.

Card 1/2



L 4497-66

*ACC NR: AP5023274

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC, IE

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 4497-66

ENCLOSURE: 01

ACC NR: AP5023274

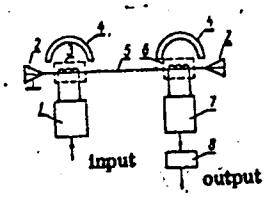


Figure 1. Block diagram of the magnetostriction delay line = 1 - input signal shaper; 2 - muffler; 3 - transmitter magnetostriction converter; 4 - permanent magnets; 5 - sound duct; 6 - receiver magnetostriction converter; 7 - output signal amplifier; 8 - pulse spreader.

Card 3/3

0046

L 9797-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GG

ACC NR: AP5028509 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0095/0095

AUTHORS: Sukhomlinov, M. M.; Pelipenko, N. I.; Ferenets, N. K.; Onishchenko, E. L.; Shikalov, V. S.; Gorban', A. M.; Sirotyan, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A memory device with magnetostrictive delay lines. Class 42, No. 175740 [announced by Institute of Automation of the State Committee on Instrument Manufacture and Means of Automation and Control Systems of Gosplan, SSSR (Institut avtomatiki gosudarstvennogo komiteta po priborostroyeniyu i sredstvam avtomatiki i sistemam upravleniya pri gosplane SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 95

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic memory, circuit delay line, storage device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a memory device using magnetostrictive delay lines. The device contains input and output converters, regeneration circuits, and a synchronizing generator. In order to increase reliability, one of the digital columns of the device is used as the synchronizer. Its regeneration circuit has two input converters spaced at a distance equal to a prime wavelength number (excluding two) (see Fig. 1). The distance between the input and output converters is not a multiple of the distance between the input converters.

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142:621.374.5

ACC NR: AT6029231 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0143/0152

AUTHOR: Sukhomlinov, M. M.; Ferenets, N. K.; Onishchenko, E. L.; Pelipenko, N. I.; Shikalov, V. S.; Kholmskaya, Ye. V.; Sirotyan, V. G.; Dodonova, G. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Digital-analog computer system using magnetostrictive delay lines

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. 4th, Kiev, 1964. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika v upravlenii (Computer technology in control engineering); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 143-152

TOPIC TAGS: digital differential analyzer, circuit delay line, magnetostriction, computer control system

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the design and performance of a digital differential analyzer using magnetostrictive delay lines as memory elements. The authors claim that such a memory has the advantages of a high speed ferrite core memory and the economy of a magnetic drum. The digital differential analyzer has the following parameters: 32 integrators, binary operational code, 20 bit words, 250 KHz cycle rate, 400 operations per second, and error not exceeding 0.01%. The operational program and the initial conditions are entered manually through switches on a control console. The data entry can be manual, using decimal or binary codes, or automatic. The digital

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ACC NR: AT6029231 O

differential analyzer consists of a memory, computational unit, control unit, input and output equipment, control console and code converters. Of particular interest is the design and performance of the memory. The memory uses eight magnetostrictive delay lines, shown diagrammatically in fig. 1. The lines circulate the initial conditions data, the program, the increments, the intermediate results, and other information. The electrical pulses are converted into acoustical signals utilizing the magnetostrictive phenomenon. The acoustic material should be a nickel-iron-titanium alloy, which reduces the temperature effects on the delay time; in the absence of such material, nickel wire of medium hardness can be used. The diameter of the wire is very important. It determines the resolution of the delay line and the magnitude of the output signal. The thinner the wire, the better the resolution and the lower the output signal. An optimum diameter for a 250-1000 KHz signal rate is 0.5-0.8 mm. To reduce the reflection coefficient and physical dimensions, the delay line is formed into a flat Archimedes spiral housed in a flat cylindrical enclosure. The performance specifications for the ultrasonic delay line are as follows: operating frequency 50-1000 KHz, delay time 800-3000 microseconds, resolution 0.5-2 microseconds, signal-to-noise ratio greater than 4, and power consumption 1.5 w. The other functional units of the digital differential analyzer are described in detail. Block diagrams and performance data are given. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 formulas, 4 figures.

Card 2/3

L 06405-67

ACC NR: AT6029231

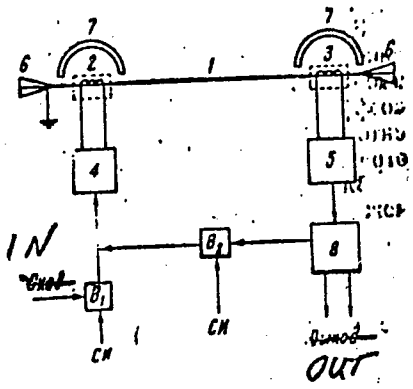

Fig. 1. A block diagram of the memory unit
1 - ultrasonic delay line; 2 - the electro-acoustic transducer;
3 - receiving coil; 4 - the input driver; 5 - output amplifier;
6 - dampers; 7 - permanent magnets; 8 - pulse stretcher;
B_1 and B_2 - signal gates.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

SUKHOMLINOV, O.K. [Sukhomlynov, O.K.]; ZHBANOVA, N.M.

Qualitative analysis of ursal. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.1:42 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(RAMSON)

SUKHOMLINOV, O.K. [Sukhomlynov, O.K.]

Thematic plan for the scientific research activities of Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute for 1961-1962. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.1:66-68 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut, rektor G.P. Pivnenko [Pivnenko, H.P.]
(KHARKOV—PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH)

SUKHOMLINOV, O.K. [Sukhomlynov, O.K.]

Some work results of the Student Scientific Society of the Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute. Farmatsev. zhur. 18 no.2:86-90 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

KELLER, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; SUKHOMLINOV, Pavel Fedorovich

[Petroleum, gas, and chemistry] Neft', gaz i khimiia. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 140 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KELLER, A.A.; SUKHOMLINOV, P.F.; MARKORYAN, Kh.A., red.;
YENISHEROVA, O.M., ved.red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Petroleum and chemistry] Neft' i khimiia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Petroleum chemicals)

ZYAZIKOV, B.Kh., mayor zapasa; GRINCHENKO, V.Ye., polkovnik, red.; BELYAYEV, M.M., podpolkovnik, red.; SUKHOMLINOV, P.M., mayor, red.; GOLUBEV, G.G., polkovnik zapasa, red.; PAVLOV, P.I., polkovnik v otstavke, red.; YABLOKOVA, G.I., red.

[Gold Stars of the Chechen-Inguish A.S.S.R.; sketches on Heroes of the Soviet Union] Zolotye zvezdy Checheno-Ingushetii; ocherki o Geroiakh Sovetskogo Soiuza. Groznyi, Checheno-Ingushskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 18:4)

SIMSON, A.E.; SINENKO, N.P.; MALYAROV, F.M.; STRUNGE, B.N.; SUKHOMLINOV, R.M.; GRINSBERG, F.G.; PIRIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BASENTSYAN, A.A., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Testing D 100-type locomotive and marine diesel engines] Ispytaniia teplovoznykh i sudovykh dizelei tipa D100. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 263 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Marine diesel engines--Testing)
(Diesel locomotives--Testing)

SUKHOLLINOV, R. M., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Dampening of Torsional Oscillations in Diesel Engines with Cast Iron Crankshafts," Khar'kov, 1951, 16 pp. (Khar'kov Inst. Railroad Transp. Engr.) 160 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 274).

SUKHOMLINOV, R.M.

Damping of torque vibrations in diesel engines for locomotives with cast iron crankshafts. Trudy KHIIT no.46:30-42 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo konstruktora Khar'kovskogo zavoda imeni Malysheva.
(Cranks and crankshafts) (Damping (Mechanics))

VLASENKO, I.P., inzh.; SUKHOMLINOV, R.M., inzh.

Study of the stresses in the pistons of the 2D100 diesel engine.
Teplovoz.i sud.dvig. no.3:138-163 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Diesel locomotives) (Diesel engines)

ACC NR: AP7010725 SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/010/0002/0004

AUTHOR: Filinov, G. P.; Titov, A. P.; Sukhomlinov, V. B.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Oladov, B. N.; Shikhalova, K. P.

ORG: Voronezh Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev (Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka); Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka)

TITLE: Cold-resistant butadiene-methylstyrene rubber with low ash content

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1966, 2-4

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene styrene resin, potassium compound, fluid viscosity / SKMS-10RPD rubber

SUB CODE: 11

ABSTRACT: The effect of additives of potassium caseinate and bone cement on the viscosity and coagulation of latex and also on the ash content and properties of the rubber SKMS-10RP was investigated. Laboratory results were checked in a pilot plant. The latex was obtained according to a formulation adopted for high-temperature copolymerization of butadiene with alpha-methylstyrene. Latex was

UDC: 678.762.2-134.622:536.485

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ACC NR: AP7010725

coagulated without using sodium chloride.

It was found that addition of potassium caseinate markedly raises the latex viscosity. Bone cement, in contrast, only slightly raised the latex viscosity. Raising the temperature from 10 to 50° C reduces the viscosity of latex containing the additives by 50-100%. Results of chemical analysis show that separation of the rubber SKMS-10RPD with low ash content without use of sodium chloride solutions reduces its total ash content by 300-400% and its content of water-soluble ash by approximately 1900%. The avoidance of sodium chloride gives purer rubber and higher dielectric properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038910 S/0138/64/000/005/0055/0056

AUTHORS: Filinov, G. P.; Sukhomlinov, V. B.; Kotov, V. V.

TITLE: Pyrolytic method for determining carbon black and ash in carbon black filled butadiene-styrene rubber and rubber compounds on its base

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1964, 55-56

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolytic carbon black analysis, pyrolytic filled rubber analysis, stepwise rubber ashing, carbon dioxide combustion, butadiene styrene rubber combustion, carbon black KhAF

ABSTRACT: About 0.5 gm of finely cut rubber compound were placed in a combustion boat and subjected to pyrolysis in a quartz tube at 550-560C in a current of carbon dioxide. After an 18-20 minute pyrolysis period for freshly prepared rubber mixtures or a 28-30 minute period for rubber compounds, the boat was placed in a desiccator and weighed. The next step consisted of running the same samples at the same temperature in a current of air. This process was completed in 20-25 minutes and was followed by weighing the residue. The loss in weight during the second step

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038910

was assumed to represent the weight of carbon black. Experiments with a freshly prepared butadiene-styrene rubber mixture containing KhAF carbon black (and with standard and protector types of rubber compounds containing the same carbon black filler) yielded by this technique amounts with an average error of 1% as compared with the actual carbon black content. The determination of carbon black by this method required 35 to 40 minutes for freshly prepared mixes and 55 to 60 minutes for rubber compounds. Orig. art. has: 1 chart and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (Voronezh Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 05Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SUKHOMLINOV, V.F., kand. biol. nauk.

Distribution of p^{32} in organs and tissues of healthy and hematuric cows. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23 no.2:41-42 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva zapadnykh rayonov USSR. Predstavlena akademikom N.G. Belen'kim.
(Phosphorus in the body) (Cows) (Hematuria)

SUKHOMLINOV, V.S.

The RAN-60 automatic continuous refractometer. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.-Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.7:20-22 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Refractometer)

SUKHOMLINOV, V.S.

The Ap-02 automatic device for determining aromatic hy hydrocarbon content in a flow. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.-nauch.i tekh.inform. no.11:41-43 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electronic instruments)

SUKHOMLINOVA, O.I.

Seasonal biology of the common malaria mosquito (Anopheles maculipennis Mg.) in Leningrad Province [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 35 no.3:406-411 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Leningradskaya oblastnaya protivomalyariynaya stantsiya.
(Leningrad Province--Mosquitoes)

17(2,6) SOV/16-60-2-10/35

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, R.I., Sukhomlinova, O.I., Churilova, A.A.

TITLE: The Nature of Biphasic Meningo-encephalitis in the Leningrad Oblast'

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 2, pp 56 - 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article collates the results of an 8-year study of the epidemiological and parasitological features of tick-borne encephalitis and biphasic meningo-encephalitis in the Leningrad Oblast'. The investigations were carried out by associates of the Leningradskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Leningrad oblast' Sanitary and Epidemiological Station.) The clinical, epidemiological and parasitological features clearly distinguish tick-borne encephalitis from biphasic meningo-encephalitis. Tick-borne encephalitis is of a distinct seasonal nature, caused by the period of activity of its vector, the tick Ixodes persulcatus. The disease is manifest in individual, unconnected sporadic cases and its sole agency of transmission is bite from or contact with Ixodes persulcatus. It is partly an occupation disease, the largest group being forestry workers (20.7% of the total incidence). The age of the patients varies from 21 - 29 years. For biphasic meningo-

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The Nature of Biphasic Meningo-encephalitis in the Leningrad Oblast'

encephalitis, however, the main vector is the tick Ixodes ricinus and the seasonal nature of the disease is accounted for by the period of activity of this tick. The incidence is of the family or group type and the main path of transmission is the consumption of unboiled milk from sick goats or by the bite of Ixodes ricinus. The main sufferers are farm workers and their families; forestry workers account for 7.9% of the total incidence. Most susceptible are children between the ages of 1 and 15 years. The data confirm the hypothesis that tick-borne encephalitis and biphasic meningo-encephalitis are two separate nosological entities.
There are: 3 diagrams, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Leningrad Oblast' Sanitary and Epidemiological Station)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1959

SUKHOMLINSKIY, V.A., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk.

Instilling in school children and inclination for work. Est.v shkole no.1:31-34 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Direktor Pavlyshskoy sredney shkoly Onufriyevskogo rayona Kirovogradskoy oblasti.
(Education of children) (Work)

SUKHOMLINSKIY, V.A.

In defense of work training in the schools of the Ukraine. Politekh. obuch. no.8:12-16 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Chlen-korrespondent' APN RSFSR. 2.Direktor Pavlyshskoy sredney shkoly Onufriyevskogo rayona Kirovogradskoy oblasti USSR.
(Ukraine--Vocational education)

SUKHOMLYNOV, O.K.

Basic results of the scientific research work of the Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute for the past three years (1961-1963). Farmatsev. zhur. 19 no.6:64-68 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

SUKHOMUT', L.K., aspirant

Alkaloids of the fruit of the common globethistle. Apt.delo 6 no.4:26-29 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov (zav. - dotsent A.S.Prozorovskiy) Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ALKALOIDS) (GLOBETHISTLE)

SUKHOMUT', L.K.

Microcrystalloscopic reactions to the alkaloid echinopsine.
Ap't.delo 7 no.5:27-29 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh pre paratov (zav. - dots. A.S. Prozorovskiy) Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(ECHINOPSINE)

SUKHOMUT', L.K.; PROZOROVSKIY, A.S.

Quantitative determination of echinopsine. Apt.delo 8 no.3: 19-25 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov (zav. - dotsent A.S.Prozorovskiy) Moskovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(ECHINOPSINE)

SUKHOMUT', L.K.

Separation of echinopsine from the fruit of Echinops by means of ion exchange resins. Report No.1. Apt.delo 9 no.1:62-67 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(ECHINOPSINE) (ION EXCHANGE)

SUKHOMUT', L.K.

Isolation of echinopsine from Echinops seeds with the aid of ion exchange resins. (Report No.2). Apt. delo 10 no.5:16-20 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(ECHINOPSINE) (GLOBETHISTLE)
(ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

SUKHONIN, V.A.

Planning of the shipping routes for combined waterway and railroad transportation of goods and a coordinated schedule. Rech. transp. 24 no.5:29 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nachal'nik Novosibirskogo porta.

ZHUKOV, .S., inzh.-zemleustroitel'; SUKHONOSENKO, A.I., inzh.-zemleustroitel'

Organization of land use within the farm is of great importance in developing agricultural production. Zemledeli 7 no.5:33-36 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Farm management)

SUKHONOSENKO, N.A.

Application of collective piece-rate system to drilling operations in the Kacharskaya geological exploration party of the Kustanai Geological Exploration Trust. Razved.i okh.nedr 22 no.1:56-58 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Oil well drilling--Costs)

SUKHONOSENKO, V.M., ordinator

Several cases of dislocation of the semilunar bone. Trudy mol. nauch. sotr. MONIKI no.1:43-46 '59 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

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SUKHONOSENKO, V. M. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes in the hip myeloid canal in connection with the difference in builds, appli able for intra-osseous fixation. (Experimental investigation)," Moscow, 1960, 16 pp, 200 cop. (Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute) (KL, 42-60, 116)

SUKHONOSENKO, V.M.

Changes in medullary canal of the feumur in relation to various forms of metal pins used for intraosseous fixation. Eksper. khir. 5 no.1:38-42 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(FEMUR--FRACTURE) (MARROW)
(INTERNAL FIXATION IN FRACTURES)

SUKHONOSENKO, V.M.

Change in intraosseous pressure in intramedullary osteosynthesis with a metal nail. Ortrop.travm.i protez. 21 no.4:17-19 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Ya.G. Dubrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta im. M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. - P.M. Leonenko).

(INTERNAL FIXATION OF FRACTURES)

NOSOVA, Z.A.; SUKHONOSENKO, Ye.M.

Single-stage baking of facing tiles. Trudy NIIStroikeramika no.10: 143-163 '55. (Tiles) (MLRA 9:6)

SUKHONOSOV, G.D.

Testing exploratory wells by testing layers in the Stalingrad Economic Council. Neft. khoz. 39 no.7:58-60 Jl '60.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Stalingrad Province—Oil well drilling)

SUKHONOSOV, G., starshiy inzh.

Using a tester in prospecting areas. Neftianik 6 no.10:8-10 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Otdel bureniya Stalingradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta nefti i gaza.
(Oil sands--Analysis)

SUKHONOSOV, G.D.

Selecting the diameter for open-hole packers. Neft. khoz. 40 no.7:25-28 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:3)

SHVORONOV, G.D.

Efficient design of the rubber components of packers for formation testers. Trudy VNIING no.2:9-12 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

SUKHONOSOV, G.D.

Efficient design of the rubber elements of packers for testers.
Trudy VNIING no.2:9-12 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

BARBARUK, G.V., dotsent (Kiyev, ul.25 let Oktyabrya, d.16, kv.34); Prinimali uschastiye: SUKHONOSOVA, V.V., student; NAZARCHUK, L.V., student

Use of the fascia lata of the hip for sutures and ligatures. Nov. khir. arkh. no.9:66-69 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav.-doktor med.nauk prof. I.P.Kallistov) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FASCIAE (ANATOMY)) (SUTURES) (LIGATURE (SURGERY))

CHUKHNO, A.A.; YASTREMSKIY I.S. [IAstrems'kyi, I.S.]; SUKHOPALKO, O.V. [Sukhopal'ko, O.V.], dots. red.

[Tasks of the sixth five-year plan for increasing labor productivity and improving the economic conditions of production] Zavdannia shostoho p'iatyrichnoho planu v haluzi pidnesennia produktyvnosti pratsi i polipshennia ekonomiku vyrobnytstva. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho derzh. univ. im. T.H.Shevchenka, 1956. 29 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Labor productivity) (Russia--Industries)

SUKHOPAL'KOV, O.V.; CHERNENKO, M.S.; YASTREMSKIY, I.S.[IAstrems'kyi, I.S.], red.

[Tasks of the sixth five-year plan in industries of the U.S.S.R.] Zadannia shostoho p'iatyrichnoho planu v haluzi promyslovosti SRSR. [Kyiv] Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho derzh.univ. im. T.H.Shevchenka, 1956. 47 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Russia--Industries)

SUKHOPAL'KO, O.V., dotsent.

Using new technology for increasing labor productivity in metallurgical plants of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauk.zap. Kiev.un. 15 no.9:59-69 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Ukraine--Metallurgical plants) (Labor productivity)

S/064/61/000/001/005/011
B110/B215

AUTHORS: Chervinskiy, K. A., Sukhopar, P. A., Zakharov, I. N.

TITLE: Separation of hydrogen chloride from dichloroethane in an adiabatic reaction vessel

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no.1, 1961, 21-23

TEXT: The large amounts of ethylene obtained from coke oven gas lead to the development of an efficient method of producing vinylchloride from ethylene. The production of vinylchloride from dichloroethane by alcoholic alkali has several drawbacks, among them high consumption of alkali (resinification, catalyst poisoning). The authors attempted to eliminate these drawbacks. Water vapor with slight additions of carbonic acid was used as diluting agent to stop side reactions. The corrosion caused thereby required the use of an adiabatic apparatus with acidproof lining. The highly overheated water vapor was used for diluting and heat transfer. A quartz tube heated in a pipe heater, served as reaction vessel. Almost adiabatic conditions were obtained by large quantities of water vapor. Coarsely porous silica

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gel proved to be an ideal catalyst. Fine-pored silica gel, aluminum oxide, and aluminum silicates proved less suitable. Depositions of resin and carbon black were reduced in the presence of water vapor. The authors soaked silica gel with solutions of chromium, bismuth, nickel, and magnesium chlorides and fluorides, etc, and found that the formation of resin was excluded by soaking silica gel with 2-3% of aqueous Na_2SiF_6 solution with a 1% addition of KF in the presence of water vapor at 400°C. KF accelerates the vaporization of carbon deposits on the catalyst under the action of water vapor. If no water vapor or KF are present, the deposition of carbon black starts again. The optimum reaction temperature was 380 to 420°C when KF was used, and 460 to 470°C with KCl. In the presence of CO_2 no remarkable reduction in the activity of the catalyst was observed after 90 hr . An optimum yield of vinylchloride was obtained with a catalyst volume of 60 cm^3, 2 hr duration of experiment, 700 Ncm^3/min of water vapor, and 150 Ncm^3/min of CO_2. Absence of one of the two gases caused an accumulation of the polymerizate. Other gases (N_2, CO, etc.) were not studied, but there are reasons for

Separation of hydrogen chloride...

assuming that other gases containing CO_2, even smoke gases under certain conditions may act in the same way as water vapor. An increase in selectivity and acitivty of the catalyst and larger additions of CO_2 increase the yield of vinylchloride and transformation of dichloroethane (Table 2). The decrease in the transformation of $C_2H_4Cl_2$ (given in Table 3), with increasing amounts of water vapor, is due to a reduction in the time of catalysis caused by an increase in volume rate. The optimum ratio $C_2H_4Cl_2/H_2O$ vapor could not be determined, since the volume rate of dichloroethane affects the reaction independently of water vapor (Table 4). These data determined for normal reaction vessels with external heating, also hold for adiabatic units. In the latter, however, the efficiency of the catalyst and the yield of final products are considerably higher. Water vapor was preheated to 200 to 250°C, dichloroethane vapor to 700 to 800°C. Before the beginning of the reaction the reaction vessel (a cylinder of fire clay) was heated by overheated water vapor to a temperature exceeding that of the reaction, and was then regulated by changing the temperature of overheating.

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Separation of hydrogen chloride...

Table 5 gives the experimental results. Vinylchloride thus synthesized was very suitable for the polymerization in solvents. Low amounts of acetylene and traces of ethylene glycol are formed as side products. Drawbacks of the method are: formation of diluted hydrochloric acid, CO_2 addition, and intensive overheating of water vapor. The consumption of CO_2 can be considerably reduced by recirculation. The elimination of other difficulties could be attained by partial or complete replacement of water vapor by smoke gases. I. I. Ioffe is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 4/8

KRIVTSOV, S.; SLEPYAN, S.; SPIDCHENKO, K.; SUKHOPARA, F.

"Economic geography of the U.S.S.R." Book reviewed by C.Krivtsov and others. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geog.no.1:146-149 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Geography, Economic)

SUKHOPARA, F.N.

Activity of the commission for working out the economic regions' grid of the U.S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Geog. no.3:10-14 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Geography, Economic)

KISTANOV, V.V.; KRIVTSOV, S.G.; SPIDCHENKO, K.I.; SUKHOPARA, F.N.

"Economic geography of the Soviet Union: Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic." Reviewed by V.V. Kistanov and others. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.4:128-132 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Geography, Economic)

SOV/10-58-6-18/21

AUTHOR: Sukhopara, F.N.

TITLE: The Guide to New Literature on Economic Administrative Regions (Ukazatel' novoy literatury po ekonomicheskim administrativnym rayonam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, p 143-144 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the above mentioned guide published by the Institut nauchnoy informatsii Akademii nauk SSSR (The Institute of Scientific Information of the AS USSR)

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