

ANTROPOV, Petr Yakovlevich; MUKHIN, S.S., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[For the further development of mineral resources in the U.S.S.R.]
Za dal'neishee rasshirenie mineral'no-syr'evoi bazy SSSR, doklad i
zakliuchitel'nye slova na nauchno-tekhnicheskome soveshchanii po
metodike razvedki i restorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh, dekabr' 1960 g.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр,
1961. 34 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ministr geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (for Antropov).
(Geology, Economic)

АНТРОПОВ, П.Я.

Current problems in the improvement of geological prospecting.
Sov. geol. 4 no.1:3-12 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Prospecting)

ANTROPOV, P.Ya.

New program of the CPSU and current problems of geology.
Sov.geol. 4 no.11:3-8 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology)

ANTROPOV, F.

White spots. Znan.sila 36 no.11:6-7 N '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Ministr geologii SSSR.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Natural resources)

ANTROPOV, P. Ya.

Academician Ivan Mikhailovich Gubkin, the founder of Russian
petroleum geology. Sov.geol. 4 no.12:29-32 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gubkin, Ivan Mikhailovich, 1871-1939)

ANTROPOV, P.Ya.

Theoretical errors inevitably lead to practical errors. Geol.
nefti i gaza 5 no. 1:5-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)

ANTROPOV, P. Ya.

Outlook for the development of mineral resources in the Polish
People's Republic. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.2:5-10 F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Ministr geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Poland—Geology, Economic)

АННОУСВ, Р.Уа.

Mineral resources of the Rumanian People's Republic.
Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.5:4-7 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ministr geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Rumania--Mines and mineral resources)

ANTROPOV, P.Ya.

Some burning problems in Soviet geology. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser,
geol. 29 no.4:95-99 Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

ANTROPOV, P.Ya.

Progressive practices and obsolete postulates; new methods
of prospecting for mineral resources. Priroda 53 no.10:
59-62 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ANTROPOV, T. F.

Soil cultivation under forest belts on slopes, Les. khos. 5 No. 2(41), 1952

SO: MLRA. July 1952.

ANTROPOV, T.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Potato yields in checkrowed plantings. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 21. no. 6:
8-9 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlena akademikom I.V.
Yekushkinym.
(Potatoes)

ANTROPOV, T.F.

Development of erosion processes and the yield of crops on
collective farms of the Volga Upland [with summary in English].
Pochvovedenie no.7:86-91 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Volga Valley--Erosion)

ANTROFOV, T.F., kand.sel'skokhosiystvennykh nauk

Soil protection against water erosion in crop rotations
including row crops. Zemledelie 24 no.10:69-73 0 '63.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.
(Soil conservation)

KOZMENKO, A.S.; ANTROPOV, T.F., epotr. red.; BLOKHINA, V.V., red.

[Controlling soil erosion in farm lands] Bor'ba s eroziel
pochvy na sel'skokhoziaistvennykh ugod'iakh. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1963. 207 p. (MIRA 18:3)

АНУРЦОВ, В

и/с
771.2
.86

ОР АНИЗАЦИЈА РАБОТ ПО ГОСУДАРСТ-ВЕННЫМ СЧЕТАМ И ВНЕШНИМ СРЕДСТВАМ ИХИ
УЧЕБНИК ОР АНИЗАЦИОН ОУ ТЕЛ РАБОТ ОУ СТОЛ РЕВЕНУ ОУ ТОУАЛ ФИНАНС ОУ
АГЕНЦИЕС МОСКВА, ГОСФИНИ Д.Т, 1955.
151 P.

ANTROPOV, V.

Important condition for developing public control. Fin. SSSR
23 no.3:76-78 Mr '62. (HRA 15:3)

1. Starshiy inspektor Leningradskogo oblastnogo finansovogo
otdela.
(Leningrad--Tax accounting) (Auditing)

ANTROPOV, V.A., inzh.

Concentration of stresses in plates weakened by rectangular or
round holes. Izv.LETI no.25:40-47 '53. (MIRA 13:2)
(Elastic plates and shells)
(Strains and stresses)

AUTHOR: Antropov, V.A., Engineer

28-6-24/40

TITLE: A More Precise Designation of Surface Finishes Not Subject to Cutting (Ob utochnenii oboznacheniy chistoty poverkhnostey, ne podvergayushchikhsya obrabotke rezaniyem)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 6, p 66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author suggests a complement to "ГОСТ 2789-51" indicating particular specifications for the surface finish of parts which need no machining. In plant usage, surface finish specifications will be given in drawings, only for surfaces to be finished by cutting. Designers do not indicate the surface finish for other surfaces, such as die castings, stampings, etc. Yet, the surface finish of die castings or of parts produced by pressing depends upon the cleanliness and smoothness of molds and dies, as well as upon the cleanliness of the work sites. Since designers cannot influence these conditions, they often indicate machining for cases where it is not necessary or where it is even detrimental. Industrial practice demonstrates that parts stamped from polished sheets must frequently be repolished because of lax stamping, or careless storage and transportation of sheets and parts.

1. Industry-USSR 2. Surfaces-Finishing-Standards

Card 1/1

BALKEVICH, V.L.; ANTHOPOV, V.A.

Effect of the additives on the relation between temperature and
electric conductivity of corundum ceramics. Trudy MKHTI no.27:
232-246 '59. (MIRA 15:6)

(Corundum—Electric properties)

ANTROPOV, V. P.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Surface Crumbling of the Teeth of Chilled Steel Gears." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Mekhanika, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

ANTROPOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSHCHEPKOV, Yu.F., aspirant

Strength of a case-hardened layer subjected to compression. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:67-71 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

DOROKHIN, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANTROPOV, V.S.,
insh.

Use of polyamide materials in the parts of the hinged couplings
of the spring suspension of diesel locomotive trucks. Trudy TSNII
MPS no.288:140-151 '65.

Welded blocks of diesel locomotive engines and evaluation of
their operative reliability. Ibid.:152-164

(MIRA 18:10)

АНТРОПОЛ. V. Ya.

Automatic counting of machine parts made on power presses
and automatic cold-upsetting machines. Isobr. i rats. (MIRA 11:9)
no.8:19-20 Ag '58. (Counting devices)

АНТРОПОВ, В.Я.

Automatic electropneumatic machine for feeding gasket material into
die. Mashinostroitel' no.11:35-36 N '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Power presses--Attachments)

ANTROPOV, V.Ya.

Automatic harness test of bolts. Mashinostroitel' no.11:37-38 N
'59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Testing machines)

ANTROPOV, V. Ya.

New automatic devices. Mashinostroitel' no.3:19-20 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Naladchik Avtosavoda im. Likhacheva.
(Automatic control)

ANTROPOV, Ye.; KOLESNIKOV, V.

Plasma around us. IUn.tekh. 4 no.12:26-28 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Plasma (Ionized gases))

ANTROPOV, Ye.

Space ship enters the atmosphere. IUn.tekh. 5 no.8:33-34
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Space vehicles--Atmospheric entry)

AUTHORS: Sobolev, N. N., Potapov, A. V., Kitayeva, SOV/48-22-6-23/28
V. F., Fayzullov, F. S., Alyamovskiy,
V. N., Antropov, Ye. T., Isayev, I. L.

TITLE: The Spectroscopical Investigation of the State of the Gas
Behind the Shock-Wave (Spektroskopicheskoye issledovaniye
sostoyaniya gaza za udarnoy volnoy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958,
Vol. 22, Nr 6, pp. 730-736 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a practical method of obtaining a high-temperature plasma for research work carried out in laboratories, viz. the method of the "shock tube" (Fig 1). The shock tube is divided by means of a diaphragm into two chambers (for high- and low pressure). As soon as high pressure develops in the high-pressure chamber the diaphragm is caused to burst, and at the same time a shock wave forms in the second chamber round the shock center - i. e. the rarefying wave. Between the fronts of the shock wave and the contacting surface a layer of gas of high temperature is formed which is here described as "lock" (probka). This "lock" moves with the velocity U_2 , which is

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somewhat lower than that of the shock wave U_s . The temperature of the "lock" increases with a reduction of the molecular weight of the gas. If the velocity U_s is known, it is possible, by basing on the law of conservation of the mass, the impulse and the energy, as well as on the strength of the ratio of enthalpy, the degree of ionization, and the state of the gas, to determine the 6 unknown quantities: p_2 , q_2 , U_2 , H_2 , T_2 and α_2 relating to the state of the monoatomic gas located in the "lock". A graphical illustration of 3 states of argon and 3 states in air behind the shock wave is given. The device is described on the basis of a schematical drawing. The chapter dealing with: The Method of Relative Intensities describes the use of the device mentioned for the purpose of obtaining the spectral lines for Li and Na for measuring the temperature by the method of relative intensities. Measurements were carried out photographically and photoelectrically, without as well as with full reabsorption of spectral lines. The chapter: The Generalized Method of Reversing the Spectral Lines is based upon a paper (Ref 7) in which the said method is explained with respect to its application for

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the purpose of measuring temperature without observing a moment of reversal. In this case the optical scheme is used for carrying out the following measurements: The radiation intensity of the gas in the spectral line, the intensity of the radiation of a source employed for the purpose of comparison, and of temperature. For measuring temperature a device was used which is described by means of a schematical drawing (Fig 5). Finally, a graphical representation of the results obtained by measuring the temperatures of nitrogen and the air behind the impulse wave by means of the photoelectric method of the reversal of spectral lines is given. There are 6 figures and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR)

1. Electron gas--Spectra 2. Electron gas--Radiation 3. Spectroscopy
4. Shock tubes--Applications 5. Shock waves--Analysis

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Sobolev, B.L., Fetisov, A.V., Altyeyev, B.P., Faymullin, F.A., Glazovskiy, V.M., Antropov, Ya.S. and Izrael, I.L.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Studies of the State of Gas Behind a Shock Wave. I (Spektroskopicheskiye issledovaniya sostoyaniya gaza za udarnoy volnoy. I)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol. 6, Nr 3, pp 204-206 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes attempts to measure the temperature behind a shock wave using relative intensities of two spectral lines. Shock waves were produced in a shock tube (Fig. 5), 0.2 m in diameter and 4.5 m long. The shock-tube chamber of 10-liters (50 cm long) was filled with hydrogen at pressure was filled with air or nitrogen at 10 mm Hg. The tube chamber was separated by an aluminum diaphragm, breaking of which produced radiative waves in the low-pressure chamber. The spectrum of radiative waves in the region behind a shock wave was recorded either photographically or photoelectrically using a spectrograph 1M-6. In the latter case two photo-

multiplier (FPM-17 or FPM-22, cf. Fig. 6) were used to register two spectral lines; the signals from the photomultiplier were amplified (cf. circuit in Fig. 7), displayed on an oscillograph OE-17N and photographed. The shock-wave velocity was found by measuring the time which it took the wave to travel between two ionization chambers which it took the wave to travel between two ionization chambers (see Fig. 8). Experiments were carried out at shock-wave velocities of 2-4 km/sec at which the temperatures behind shock fronts were supposed to be 3000-4000°K. At these temperatures neither air nor nitrogen emit spectral lines. The mixture consequently introduced small amounts of hydrogen in the form of H₂ or H₂O. The temperatures behind shock-wave fronts, calculated from the relative intensities of H₂ and H₂ lines, were highly scattered (Table 1) and the scatter varied from one line pair to another and from one experiment to another. This scatter was due to partial re-absorption, as well as to disturbance of the thermodynamic state of the gas by the comparatively Card 1/4 large amounts of salts which had to be used. Moreover,

the salts settled on the cold walls of the shock tube and their emission was consequently concentrated near the walls (Fig. 9). To ensure a uniform distribution of the emitting substance behind a shock-wave front the authors used gaseous hydrogen in their second series of experiments. They deduced temperatures from the relative intensities of vibrational bands of hydrogen (hydrogen dissociates at these temperatures) using the method described by Brinkman and van den Hul (Ref. 7). Again no reliable values of the temperature behind wave fronts could be obtained (Table 2, 3) because of inhomogeneous distribution of the emitting substance. In view of this it was necessary to establish equilibrium distribution of the emitting substance. The authors conclude that the method of relative intensities is suitable only for determination of temperatures above 5000°K, between 1400 and 3000°K the self-reversal method (Ref. 6) between 1400 and 3000°K. There are 10 figures, 4 tables and 9

Card 2/4 employed. There are 10 figures, 4 tables and 9

• Spectroscopic Studies of the State of Gas Behind a Shock Wave. I
 reference, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English, 1
 translation of English into Russian and 5 Dutch. 1
 SUBMITTED: April 3, 1960.

ANTROPOV, Ye.T.

Using the mirror system of a direct vision in spectroscopy. Prib.1
tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:193-194 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Optical instruments)

ANTROPOV, Ye.T.; DRONOV, A.P.; SOBOLEV, N.N.; CHEREMISINOV, V.P.[deceased]

Experimental determination of the matrix element of the electron transition in gamma and beta systems of the NO molecule. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:67-69 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Obreimovym.

GRIDNA, V.P., mlad. nauchn. sotr., starshiy bibliograf; RAYZER, M.D., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; KOLESNIKOV, V.N., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; ANTROPOV, Ye.T., ml. nauchn. sotr.; SHPIGEL', I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; KOVRIZHNYKH, L.M., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, otv. red.

[Plasma physics; bibliographic index, 1955-1961] Fizika plazmy; bibliograficheskii ukazatel', 1955-1961. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 354 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moscow. Fizicheskiy institut. Biblioteka.

ADVISOR

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY DIVISION, BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20815
(4-81)

TRANSLATION: To determine the oscillator strengths of the electronic transitions of diatomic molecules, an experimental method was developed which involves the measurement of the absorption of the molecules in the presence of a known concentration of a reference molecule.

The method involves the measurement of the oscillator strength of the molecules behind the reference molecule and the concentration of the molecules behind the reference molecule.

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APR 1975

ENCLOSURE

ACCESSION NR: APL042473

S/0294/64/002/003/0482/0484

AUTHORS: Antropov, Ye. T.; Saprnov, A. A.

TITLE: Simple transducers for shock tube use

SOURCE: Teplofizika vyssokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 482-484

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric transducer, trigger device, shock tube, shock velocity, electric circuit, sound wave, diaphragm, time lag, contact transducer

ABSTRACT: A piezoelectric transducer was used as a trigger device at the end of a shock tube to determine shock velocities. The transducer (connected tightly to the steel casing of the shock tube) triggered an electric circuit upon the arrival of sound waves through the steel walls (5000 m/sec) whenever the diaphragm broke and hit the side walls. The transducer was found to be very useful for shock wave speeds of 1.5 to 2.0 km/sec. For higher speeds the transducer had to be placed closer to the diaphragm to minimize time lag problems. In conjunction with the trigger transducer, a contact transducer was also used, recording the arrival of the shock wave by diaphragm deflection. A set of four such transducers was used in nitrogen, and the shock wave speeds were estimated with an accuracy of 5 to 8%.

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ANTROPOV, Ye.T.; SOBOLEV, N.N.; CHEREMISINOV, V.P. [deceased]

Experimental determination of the matrix element of the electron transition dipole moment in Λ and γ band systems of nitrogen oxide. Part 1. Opt. i spektr. 16 no.2:208-215 P '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

ANTROPOV, Ye.T.; DEONOV, A.F.; SONGIEV, N.N.

Experimental determination of the matrix element of the dipole moment of an electron transition in the β - and γ -band systems of nitrogen oxide. Part 2. Opt. i spektr. 17 no.5:654-661 N '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

ACC NR: AP/001/45

SOURCE CODE: UR/0053/66/090/002/0237/0273

AUTHOR: Ortenberg, F. S.; Antropov, Ye. T.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskij institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Probabilities of electron vibrational transitions in diatomic molecules

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 90, no. 2, 1966, 237-273

TOPIC TAGS: diatomic molecule, optic transition, dipole moment, electron transition, nuclear structure

ABSTRACT: This is a review article devoted to the advances made in quantitative studies of the distribution of intensity in spectra of diatomic molecules and radicals during the last decade, with special attention to more rigorous methods of calculations, to modernization of the experimental techniques, to various shortcomings of the customarily employed Franck-Condon principles, to new calculations of the Franck-Condon factors, and to the dependence of the dipole moment of the electron transitions on the internuclear distance. The results of all the presently known calculations of the dipole moment of transitions for different internuclear distances are first summarized. Calculation of the Franck-Condon factors by means of various models is then discussed and an extensive table of electronic transitions in diatomic molecules for which the Franck-Condon factors have been calculated is presented. Experimental methods of measuring the transition probabilities are described, with emphasis on shock-tube techniques. The dependence of the electron-transition moments

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UDC: 535.338.41

ACC NR: AP7001745

on the interatomic distance is analyzed and the data obtained by the r-centroid method are tabulated. Some numerical results presently known for air, O₂, NO, and N₂ are presented. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 43 formulas, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 045/ OTH REF: 228

Card 2/2

L 3304-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5007328

S/0271/65/000/001/B008/B008
681.142.2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Sv. t. 10
Abs. 1B48

AUTHOR: Antropov, Yu. V.

TITLE: "Reduction" method as a method of estimating functions in digital computers

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekh. in-ta, vyp. 52, 1964, 159-170

TOPIC TAGS: function evaluation

TRANSLATION: Searching for and developing the approximation methods which would fully use the potentialities and peculiarities of modern digital computers, which would use the logical operations wider and, therefore, would be more efficient in their application to digital computers is urged. The essence of the reduction method is set forth; the method tries to solve $y = \ln x$, $y = \lg_2 x$, $y = \arctg x$ functions and some other functions. The method is based on the

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ACCESSION NR: AR5007328

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hypothesis that, within certain segments of x , the function $f(x)$ can be under certain conditions well approximated by means of the same function on other known segments of x . The recurrent reduction formulas permit passing from computing the value in an arbitrary point (a, b) to a computation of values of the same function at a certain point of known small interval $x - (x_{n,0}, b)$. Evaluation of a certain monotonous function $y = f(x)$ defined within an $a-b$ interval at an arbitrary point x is described. One of the examples of evaluation of $f(x) = \lg_r x$ by the reduction method is considered in detail. It is noted that the reduction method applied to evaluating a logarithm yields both simplicity and computation-time saving. Fig. 1.

SUB CODE: DP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 *HP*

VLASOVA, K.N.; ANTROPOVA, A.N.; MATKOVSKIY, A.N.; KOSTENKO, M.M.;
ZASLAVSKIY, N.N.; SAMOCHVALOV, A.V.; SOMKH, P.T.; NECHESOV, V.A.
[deceased]

Rapid polymerization of caprolactam. Plast. massy no.8:18-19
'64. (MIRA 17:12)

I. 111155-66 EWT(m)/T/EWF(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6018259

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/002/0133/0135

AUTHORS: Vachugov, G. A.; Antropova, G. A.

31

ORG: Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

B

TITLE: Composition and distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in eletroslag ingot of steel ShKh15

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1966, 133-135

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, steel, steel impurity, steel microstructure / ShKh15 steel

ABSTRACT: The nature and distribution of nonmetallic impurities (nitrides and oxides only) in a 1-ton 425-mm diameter eletroslag steel ingot of steel ShKh15 were studied. The analysis was carried out by metallographic techniques. The experimental results are tabulated. It was found that the observed distribution could not be explained solely on the basis of Stokes' law, but that, in addition to the latter, other mechanisms for oxygen and nitrogen inclusion must be considered, for example, oxide formation on the surface of the electrode, increased chemical activity of silicon and aluminum at high temperatures, explained by A. M. Samarin (Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy raskisleniya stali, izd. Nauka, M., 1965), and the distribution of aluminum metal in the initial ingot. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1 *DC*

UDC: 669.107.26

"Molecular development and functional properties of the genome
of *Parvovirus*, a DNA virus."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Conference of Microbiologists, Virologists
and Infectiousists, 1969.

LUTSKIY, A.Ye.; ANTROPOVA, L.A.

Certain regularities in the electronic vibration spectra of substituted aromatic hydrocarbons. Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.9:2120-2130 8 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SELITSKAYA, Ye.S.; ANTROPOVA, L.V.

Methods for analyzing tidal fluctuations of the water temperature
in the sea. Trudy GOIN 67:104-117 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ocean temperature) (Tides)

SELITSKAYA, Ye.S.; ANTROPOVA, L.V.

Effect of internal tidal waves on the daily change in water temperature. Trudy GOIN no.77146-56 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

AL'TSHULER, V.M., kand. geogr. nauk; ANTROPOVA, L.Y., st. inzh.;
BUKHTEYEV, V.G., st. inzh.; VOLODINA, Z.G., ml. nauchn.
sotr.; RZHONSNITSKIY, V.B., kand. geogr. nauk; SELITSKAYA,
Ye.S., kand. geogr. nauk; FUKS, V.R., kand. geogr. nauk;
BREKHOVSKIKH, Yu.P., red.; TIMONOV, V.V., red.

[Study of tidal phenomena in a heterogeneous sea] Issledovanie prilivnykh iavlenii v neodnorodnom more. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965. 183 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo okeanograficheskogo instituta (for Al'tshuler).
2. Murmanskoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (for Antropova).
3. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Bukhteyev).
4. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Volodina, Selitskaya).
5. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova (for Rzhonsnitskiy, Fuks).

ANTROPOVA, M. (g.Haraul)

Hike along the Altai. Rabotnitsa 36 no. 6:13-14 Je '58.(MIRA 11:8)
(Altai--Outdoor life)

ANTROPOVA, M. V., Physician Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Experimental Study of the Effect of Artificial Irradiation on Seven-Year-Old Children." Inst. of School Hygiene, Academy of Pedagogical Sci. RSFSR, 25 Dec 47.

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

ANTROPOVA, M. [V.]

"Hygienic requirements for children's clothes." Rabotnitsa, 30, No. 5. 1952

SO: MLRA, August 1952

АНТРОПУВА, Н.В., кандидат медицинских наук, кандидат педагогических наук.

Discussion on the time devoted to homework by upper class students. *Pediatrics* no.2:45-51 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskogo vospitaniya i shkol'noy gigieny Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR. (Education) (Fatigue, Mental)

1. ANTONOVA, N.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Education, Secondary
7. Study load of 9th class students in the day's program, Gig. i san. no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

ANTROPOVA, N. [V.]

"Duration of homework for students in advanced grades." Tr. from the Russian, p. 65.
(ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE. SERIA PEDIATRICE, Series a III-a, Vol. 6, no. 6, Nov./Dec.
1953, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

ANTROPOVA, M.V.

[Hygienic requirements for the pupil's daily shedule] Gigenicheskie
trebovania k organisatsii reshima dnja shkol'nika. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, 1954. 23 p. (MIRA 8:12)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

ANTROPOVA, M.V.

[Hygiene for school children] Gigiens shkol'nikn. Moskva, Institut
sanitarnogo proaveshchenia ministerstva zdavookhraneniia SSSR,
1954. 58 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

ANTROPOVA, Meta Vasil'yevna

N/S
856.10
.A6

Antkola I okhrana zdorov'ya Uchashchikhsya (School and Health Protection
of School Children, "y) M. V. Antropova I G. P. Sal'nikova. Moskva, Akademkniga, 1955.

99 p. Illus., Diagr., Tables
(Pedagogicheskaya Biblioteka Uchitelya)

At Head of Title: Akademiya Pedagogicheskikh Nauck RSFSR, Moscow.
Institut Fizicheskogo Vospitaniya I Shkol'noy Gigiyeny

АНТРОПОВА, М.В.

Regimen for students in connection with the introduction of
polytechnical education in new educational plans and programs.
Pediatria 39 no.5:64-67 S-0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskogo vospotaniya
i shkol'noy gigiyeny APN RSFSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent APN SSSR
A.A.Markosyev)

(EDUCATION,

polytechnical educ. in high schools in Russia (Rus))

ANTROPOVA, Meta Vasil'yevna, kand.med.nauk; DANILOVA, M.P., red.; MAKSHAYEV,
A.V., tekhn.red.

[Organizing the student's day] Organizatsiia rezhima dlia shkol'nika.
Izd. 3-e, ispr. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv.
RSFSR, 1957. 75 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(CHILDREN, CARE AND HYGIENE)

ANTROPOVA, M.V.

[School hygiene; a textbook for medical schools] Shkol'naya
gigiena; uchobnik dlia meditsinskikh uchilishch. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1957. 231 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

ANTROPOVA, Nata Vasil'yevna,; MIKHAYLOVA, Lidiya Vladimirovna,; SAL'NIKOVA,
Galina Pavlovna,; USISHCHEVA, Tssetsiliya Lazarevna,; GOLUBEVA,
E.A., red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Hygiene in the technical training of students in secondary schools]
Gigiena politekhnicheskogo obucheniia uchashchikhsia srednei shkoly.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1958. 73 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

ANTROPOVA, Meta Vasil'yevna; SAL'NIKOVA, Galina Pavlovna; MATYUSHKIN, A.M.,
red.; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[School and the protection of the students' health] Shkola i
okhrana zdorov'ia ucheshchikhsia. Iss.2. Moskva, Iss-vo Akad.
pedagog.nauk RSPSR, 1958. 109 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

~~ANTROPOVA, M.V.~~; MIKHAYLOVA, L.V.

Hygienic requirements for the organization of student activity in
locksmith workshops in grades 5-8. Politekh. obuch. no.1:47-51 Ja
'58. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskogo vospitaniya i
shkol'noy gigiyeny APN RSFSR.
(School hygiene)

ANTROPOVA, M.Y., staryshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Scientific conference on problems in school hygiene. (ig. 1 san.
23 no.9:85-91 8'58 (MIRA 11:11)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

1950, . . . , INSTITUTE, S. S., I.

"The effect of various types of activity on the dynamics
of their work capacity."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Microbiologists,
and Infectiousists, 1950.

ANTROPOVA, M.V., red.; ZAVAD'YE, A.S., red.; GALKIN, P.D., red.;
NOVOSILOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Daily schedule for children and adolescents] Rezhim dnia
detei i podrostkov. Pod red. M.V.Antropovoi. Moskva, 1959.
114 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Institut fizi-
cheskogo vospitaniya i shkol'noy gigiyeny.
(Children--Care and hygiene)

ANTROPOVA, M.V., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; ALEKSANDROVA, L.I., kand.med.nauk

Hygienic evaluation of fountain pens for first- to fourth-grade students. Gig. i san. 25 no.3:44-48 Mr '60. (MIRA 14'5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskogo vospitaniya i shkol'noy gigiyeny Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(PENMANSHIP—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

ANTROPOVA, M.V.

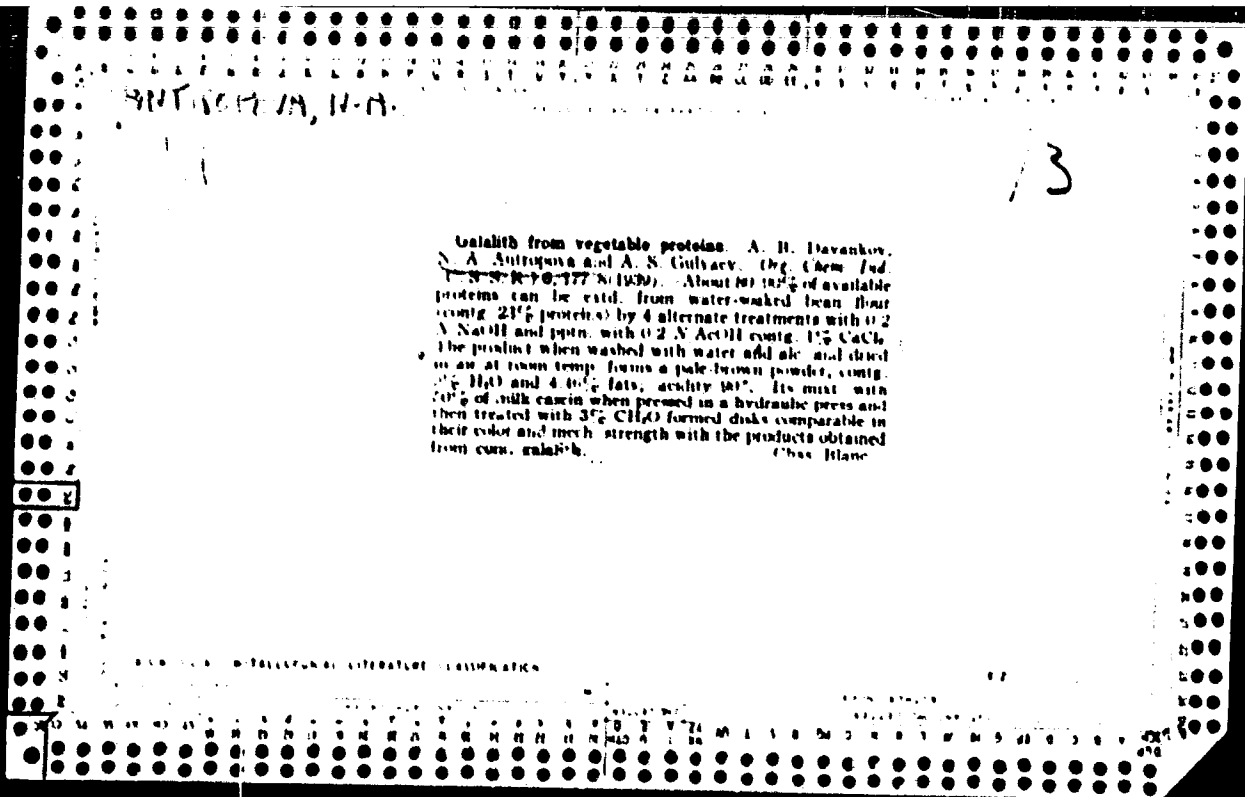
Some hygienic aspects of extended school days. Gig. i san. 26 no.3:
32-39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskogo vospitaniya
i shkol'noy gigiyeny Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

ANTROPOVA, M.V., red.; TILEVICH, M.G., red.; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhn.
80.

[Hygiene of the work and technical training in eight-year and secondary schools] Gigiena trudovogo i politekhnicheskogo obucheniia v vos'miletnei i srednei shcole. Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR, 1963. 229 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut fizicheskogo vospitaniya i shkol'noy gigiyery APN RSFSR (for Antropova).



USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29711

Author : Antropova, N.A.

Inst :

Title : Contribution to the Problem of the Agricultural Climatic Conditions for Raising Corn in the Tatar ASSR.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. n., 1956 (1957), vyp. 4, 55-81.

Abstract : An analysis of the data collected by the meteorological stations and variety testing plots on air and soil temperatures and corn yields for 1933-1955. Recommendations are given for the rayons most favorably suited to cultivate corn.

Card 1/1

ANTROJOUA, M.B.

KOLOSOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; STROGANOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KEYS,
N.V., inzh.; BOGATENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VIYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.,
inzh.; DANILOV, A.M., inzh.; ZVEREV, B.F., inzh.; ANTROPOVA, N.G.,
inzh.; KHRYUKINA, V.A., inzh.

Use of silicon-chromium in open-hearth smelting of steel, *Stal'* 20
no.7:607-608, 1961. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii;
Chelyabinskiy i Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiye zavody.
(Steel—Metallurgy) (Silicon-chromium alloys)

KLEYN, A.L.; DANILOV, A.M.; Primali uchastiye: KOLYASNIKOV, M.P.;
MISBAKHOV, A.K.; ANTROPOVA, N.G.; NESMEYANOV, Ye.V.;
KHARITONOV, Yu.A.; YIMONINA, V.M.; LOPIEV, A.A.;
TSIKAREV, V.G.

Accelerating the assimilation of lime during slag formation
in basic open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 24 no.1:32-34 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh
metallov i Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Kleyn,
Danilov).

L 04300-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018266 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/002/0174/0175 (A)

AUTHORS: Bushmin, V. S.; Kalinina, Z. M.; Guseva, Z. F.; Kolyasnikova, R. I.; Antropova, N. G.; Chikina, V. G.

60
B

ORG: Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Scientific Research Institute (Chelyabinskii n.-i. institut metallurgii); Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Production technology and properties of valve steel EI992 /_f /_f /_f

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1966, 174-175

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, metallurgic research, valve, engine component, internal combustion engine / EI992 alloy steel

ABSTRACT: A new valve steel (EI992) has been developed. It is designed for use in construction of valves for high compression automobile engines. The micro-structure, hardness, and the usual mechanical properties of the steel were determined, and the results are tabulated. A brief description of the manufacturing process is presented. The following technique for valve production was developed: 1) thermal treatment after drop-forging with attainment of 20-26 R₀ hardness; 2) mechanical treatment; 3) surfacing the face of valve head; 4) filling with

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.785:669.15:62-332

1. 06/19/07

ACC NR: AP6018266

sodium and sealing; 5) complete thermal treatment (quenching from 1050—1080C in oil or air and annealing at 760—800C). Valves made from steel EI992 have been successfully tested and are used at present in truck engines. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 11,13/SUBM DATE: none

Card

2/2 *gk*

S/191/63/000/001/004/017
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Vlasova, K. N., Antropova, N. I., Akutin, M. S.,
Samokhvalov, A. V., Sharova, A. V.

TITLE: Caprolon

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1963, 18-19

TEXT: Large machine parts ranging up to 600 mm diameter and 50 kg weight were experimentally produced at NIIPM by polymerizing caprolactam. Sodium metal, K_2O , or Na_2O were used as initiators, and acetyl caprolactam, benzoyl chloride, CO_2 , etc., as activators. These plastics, caprolon B(B) and caprolon C(S), have the following properties: density 1.15-1.16 g/cm^3 ; impact strength 110-160 $kg \cdot cm/cm^2$; bending strength 1250-1500 kg/cm^2 ; elastic modulus in tension 20,000-23,000 kg/cm^2 ; Brinell hardness 20-26 kg/mm^2 ; water absorption in 24 hrs 1.5-2.0%; intrinsic viscosity 2.0-2.5; content of water-soluble substances 5-8%; shrinkage in polymerization 4-5%. Caprolon gears bearing bushings for machine tools, and engine gear units have been tested, some of them for 10-18 months. Attempts are
Card 1/2

Caprolon

S/191/63/000/001/004/017
B101/B186

being made to produce specimens of 2 m diameter and to produce caprolon by a continuous process. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

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S/191/61/000/007/004/010
B101/B215

X

AUTHORS: Antropova, N. I., Vlasova, K. N., Pavlova, G. I.,
Samokhvalov, A. V., Sharova, A. V.

TITLE: High-molecular polycaprouamide

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1961, 17-19

TEXT: At present, polycaprouamide is synthesized in industry by hydrolytic polymerization. The process takes 16-18 hr at 250°C. The polymer has an intrinsic viscosity of 0.6-0.8 and contains 10-12 % of substances soluble in water. The polymerization of caprolactam in the presence of alkaline catalysts was studied on the basis of western publications. The authors aimed at stabilizing the viscosity of the polymer. 1) Polymerization in the presence of metallic sodium or KOH (US Patent 2251519 (1941)). In the presence of these catalysts, commercial caprolactam polymerizes at 220°C. The reaction is exothermic and takes no more than 10-15 min. A 0.5 % solution of the obtained polymers in tricresol had an intrinsic viscosity of 1.8-3.0. The impact strength varied between 80 and

Card 1/4

High-molecular polycaproamide

24746
S/191/61/000/007/004/010
B101/B215

133 kg·cm/cm², and the Brinell hardness between 7.8 and 13.5. After casting under pressure, the impact strength was reduced. The polymers were thermally unstable, and their intrinsic viscosity during heating was reduced to 250-260°C. Stabilization according to the patent was not successful. The granulated polymers were therefore treated with dilute mineral acid (dilute acetic acid showed no stabilizing effect) and washed. After heating up to 250-260°C subsequent polycondensation and formation of a network occurred. To eliminate the action of the residual mineral acid, the granules were treated with dilute NH₃. After that, the intrinsic viscosity of the polycaproamide heated up to 250-260°C remained stable for 4-6 hr (0.81). This polymer was suited for extruding and other processes. Now, the impact strength was 125-155 and the Brinell hardness 12.7-15.2. A unit for continuous production of 4 kg of polycaproamide per hr was designed. 2) On the basis of papers by O. Wichterle, Sebenda et al. (Makromol. Chem. 35, 174, (1960) Czechoslovakian Patent 93016 (1957)), acetyl caprolactam (ACL) was used as a co-catalyst besides Na or KOH. The physico-mechanical properties of the polymers depended upon the ratio of the catalyst components. With KOH/ACL = 2:1 the intrinsic viscosity was 2.07-3.1, the impact strength 150-160, and the Brinell hardness 24.0-26.0.

Card 2/4

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B104/8015

High-molecular polycaproamide

For KOH/ACL = 1:1 the corresponding values are 1.3-2.05, 100-125, 15-17, respectively; for KOH/ACL = 2:3: 0.9-1.1, 86-96, 9-10. For Na/ACL = 2:1: intrinsic viscosity 2.11-3.36; impact strength 110-100; Brinell hardness 24-26.6; and for Na/ACL = 1:1: 2.19-2.23, 125-135, 11.0-17.0. Polymerization was conducted in molds of aluminum, galvanized iron, stainless steel, or aluminum foil. Stainless steel proved to be most suitable. Corshells very resistant to abrasion were made from polymers by mechanical processing. In the presence of reinforcing material such as metal plates (Al, Fe, Cu, and steel), graphite, molybdenum sulfide, ceramics, microlite, fluoroplast-4, 45-50 % glass fiber or glass fabric, the course of polymerization was normal and the metal inserts in the ready-made block were well fixed due to considerable shrinkage (5 %). On the basis of a paper by S. Chrzczonowicz (Makromol. Chem., 38, 159 (1960), Polish Patent 41536 (1958)) the polymerization of caprolactam was examined in the presence of Na and CO₂. Also in this case, the polymerization took place below the melting point of the polymer. Time of reaction: 30-60 min; yield of the polymer: 85-90 %; viscosity: 2.0-4.5; melting point: 215-225°C; impact strength: 140-165; Brinell hardness: 15.5-23.5. The polymer differed largely from that obtained by ACL addition. There are 3 tables

Card 3/4

2476

High-molecular polycapromide

3/191/61/000/007/004/010
B101 B215

and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.



144
97

Card 4/4

110207

15.8530

S/191/62/00C/009/011/012
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Antropova, N. I., Kuznetsova, I. B., Tatevos'yan, G. O.,
Sharova, A. V.

TITLE: Surface treatment of the ПК-4 (PK-4) film with stabilizing
substances

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1962, 61 - 64

TEXT: In order to stabilize the PK-4 polycapromide film used in
agriculture it was treated with potassium iodide, manganese chloride,
copper sulfate, potassium bichromate, β -naphthol, benzophenone, resorcinol
dicalicylate, resorcinol dibenzoate, formalin, or tannin. The changes in
the tensile strength σ and breaking elongation ϵ were tested after
artificial aging by ultraviolet (Hg lamps) or arc light, or after
natural aging under atmospheric conditions in Moscow or Fergana.
Potassium iodide, β -naphthol, benzophenone, potassium bichromate, and
tannin showed a slight stabilizing effect against ultraviolet irradiation.
The data got by irradiation with arc lamps were better comprable with
those obtained by aging under atmospheric conditions than the data from
Card 1/2

Surface treatment of the...

S/191/62/000/009/011/012
H101/B144

ultraviolet irradiation. For σ , measured along the nonstabilized film and along the film stabilized by tannin, the following data were obtained respectively: nonirradiated 371, 452 kg/cm², after 50 hr irradiation 393, 677; after 120 hr 500, 630; after 140 hr 316, 360 kg/cm². The durability of films exposed to atmospheric effects was 3 months in Moscow and 2 months in Fergana. Treatment with 1% tannin solution reduced the thermo-oxidative destruction of the film at 200°C to 1/7 as compared with untreated film. Untreated film contained 11.7% products soluble in water, that treated with tannin only 3.3%. Treatment with tannin changes the optical properties of the FK-4 film. The maximum of light absorption, which is 250-310 m μ for untreated film, shifts towards 280-400 m μ . The useful life of the film is slightly increased by treatment with tannin and this also renders the film more frost-resistant. There are 2 figures and 4 tables. f

Card 2/2

VLASOVA, K.N.; ANTROPOVA, N.I.; AKUTIN, M.S.; SAMOKHVALOV, A.V.; SHAROVA, A.V.

"Kaprolon" (caprolan). Plast.massy no.1:18-19 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Nylon)

ANTROPOVA, N.I.; VLASOVA, K.N.; DOBROKHOTOVA, M.L.

Stabilisation of polyamide film materials. Plast. massy no.8:
16-20 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Polyamides)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039953

S/0191/64/Q00/006/0062/0062

AUTHOR: Dobrokhotova, M. L.; Vlasova, K. N.; Dukor, A. A.;
Antropova, N. I.

TITLE: SN Caprolon

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 6, 1964, 62

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, caprone, Caprolon, glass fabric, reinforced
Caprolon, Caprolon SN

ABSTRACT: The mechanical and antifriction properties of Caprolon surpass those of caprone and other polyamides. Stronger Caprolon material can be made by reinforcement with glass fabric. Polymerization in the presence of glass fabrics requires special (non-identified) catalysts and activators to control the process, depending on the thickness of the glass-reinforced plastic and the glass content of the material. The glass fabric is subjected beforehand to a special (unspecified) treatment. SN caprolon with a glass fabric content

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039953

of up to 65X has the following properties: impact strength, 250—350 kg/cm²; bending strength, 3100—3800 kg/cm²; modulus of elasticity in bending, 1.5×10^4 kg/cm².

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ANTROPCYA, N.I.; VLASOVA, K.N.; PAVLOVA, G.I.; SAMOKHVALOV, A.V.; SHAROVA,
A.V.; PARLASHKEVICH, N.Ya.

Study of the anion polymerization of epsilon-caprolactam by the
changes in the melt resistance. Plast. massy no.1:12-14 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

Исследования в области механики полимеров. Механика полимеров

Тема: Усталостные свойства капрона и его сплавов

Словесно: Механика полимеров, no. 2, 1968, 114-122

Синонимы: капрон, усталостная прочность, полимер, сплав, пласт

Синонимы: капрон, усталостная прочность, полимер, сплав, пласт

Исследования в области механики полимеров. Механика полимеров

ACQUISITION NO: AP5002433

strength then capron 8. The results are listed in the attached report.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 120ot64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ATT

NO REP SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

CR
Card 2/2

2.53002-22 (M)/KPP()/EWQ()/EM()

BR/191 65:000/008/008/005
678.675/126.028.3.06:621.823.5

AUTHOR: Belyy, V. A.; Vasova, K. N.; Antropova, N. I.; Rutko, R. A.; Kestel'man, V. N.; Losev, V. P.; Derzyad, I. A.

... Kaproton / a new material for antifriction coating.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1975, 45-47.

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction coating, friction, caprolactam, polycaprolactam, coating, Kaproton

ABSTRACT: The feasibility has been shown of applying "Kaproton" antifriction coatings, and the effect of the coating method and substrate temperature. The thickness of the coating as a function of the substrate temperature is shown. The coatings are applied as a wet film, prepared by an aqueous polymer solution of caprolactam at 160-200°C. The coatings of Kaproton are used to coat machine parts. Kaproton, which is a polyamide, is usually used for manufacturing machine parts by machining. It has a high strength and is resistant to wear and tear. It is also used for the production of adhesives.

Card

Card

ANTROPOVA, N.I.; MAKEYEVA, L.G.; YENYUTINA, T.L.; NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; GRINBERG,
M.A.

Detecting of defects in nylon billets and goods. Plast. massy no.10:
55-56 '65. (MIRA 18:10)