

of hot-rolled nickel sintered at 1475, 1575, and 1675K in dry hydrogen was prac-  
tically the same - 21, 20, and 22 hr, respectively. "When sintered at 1675K

Card 3

1 3 1 1 1 1 1

ACCESSION NR: AP5013325

NO REF SOV: 001      OTHER: 001      ATT PRESEN: 4014

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AF6036898

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/011/0043/0045

AUTHOR: Anteiferov, V. N. (Perm'); Shafit, I. A. (Perm')

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the technological characteristics of W-Ni-Cu alloys dispersion strengthened with zirconium dioxide

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: sintered alloy, tungsten, nickel alloy, copper containing alloy, zirconium dioxide containing alloy, alloy sintering, alloy density

ABSTRACT: The effect of the addition of 0.01—0.4% Ni, 0.1—40% ZrO<sub>2</sub> and 0—15% Cu on the density of sintered tungsten-base alloys has been investigated. Alloy powders were compacted under a hydrostatic pressure of 1100 atm, sintered at 235—1265C in a hydrogen atmosphere for 1 hr and at 1785 ± 10K for 2 hr, and furnace cooled. Increasing the nickel content to 0.4% increased the density of sintered compacts from 79% for unalloyed tungsten to 91.1%. Further experiments were made with W-0.4% Ni base alloys. Additions of up to 3% ZrO<sub>2</sub> increased the density of sintered W-0.4% Ni alloy to 96%. With further increases in the ZrO<sub>2</sub> content, the density gradually decreased, and at a ZrO<sub>2</sub> content of 10% became equal to the density of the initial W-0.4% Ni alloy. Small copper additions (up to 3%) slightly increased the density of W-0.4% Ni-10% ZrO<sub>2</sub> alloys, but larger additions decreased it below that of the initial

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ACC NR: AP6036898

W-0.4% Ni-10% ZrO<sub>2</sub> alloy. The obtained results showed that W-Ni-Cu-ZrO<sub>2</sub> alloys sintered at 1785K in hydrogen have high density and can be used as structural materials. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. (MS)

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

ANTSIFEROV, V.S. (Moskva)

Simulating problem on the penetration of a solid body into the  
ground. Prikl.mat. i mekh. 22 no.6:856-860 N-D '58.  
(MIRA 11:12)

(Soil mechanics)

ANTSIFEROV, V.S.

One-dimensional motion of soil with shock waves. Izv.AN Azerb.  
SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekhnauk no.5:19-27 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Shock waves)

(Soil mechanics)

ANTSIFEROV. V. S., Cand. Phys-Math. Sci. (diss) "Monometric Move-  
ments of Earth from Shock Waves", Moscow, 1961, 5 pp (Moscow State  
Univ) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 249).

ANTSIFEROV, V.S.

One-dimensional soil movements with different boundary conditions. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.1: Mat.,mekh. 17 no.5:65-73 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra gasovoy i volnovoy dinamiki Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Shock waves) (Soil mechanics)



ANTSEPLIN, V.S. (Moskva); RAKHMATULIN, Kh.A. (Moskva)

Propagation of compressive-shearing perturbations in a nonlinear-  
ly elastic medium. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 28 no.3:572-573 My-Je'64  
(MIRA 17:7)

ANDERSON, Y. S.

"Determination of Relation of Average Cross-section of Fission of Pu239 and U235 in Blocks of Uranium-Water Lattices." (c1956)

ANTSIFEROV, Ye. S.

"Problems of Fuel Burning in Light Water Cooled and Moderated Power Reactors,"  
paper to be presented at 1958 UN "Atoms-for-Peace Conference.



TURLO, Aleksey Afanas'yevich, kuznets; LUZIN, P.G., inzh., rezensent;  
ANTSIFEROV, Yu.G., red.; BOGOSLAVETS, N.P., tekh. red.

[New developments in free forging] Novoe v svobodnoi kovke.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,  
1961. 22 p. (Biblioteka rabochego-mashinostroitelia.  
Seria: Peredovaia tekhnika - osnova kommunisticeskogo  
truda, no.11) (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ural'skiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (for Turlo).  
(Forging)

LYAPTSEV, Vasily Mikhaylovich, tokar'; SHABASHOV, S.P., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, retsenzent; ANTSIFEROV, Yu.G., red.; DUGINA, N.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Advanced methods for machining on lathes] Peredovye metody  
tokarnoi obrabotki. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 20 p. (Biblioteka  
rabochego-mashinostroitel'ia. Seria: Peredovaia tekhnika -  
osnova kommunisticheskogo truda, no.7) (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ural'skiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (for Lyaptsev).  
(Turning)

KOVALEV, A.Ya.; VOLODIN, P.A., red.; ANTSIFEROVA, G.M., red.

[The V.I.Lenin Volga Hydroelectric Power Station]  
Volzhskain gidroelektrostantsia im. V.I.Lenina. Pod  
red. P.A.Volodina. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'-  
stvu, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ANTSIFEROVA, T. A. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "<sup>Penza</sup> ~~Increase~~ of the yield of alfalfa seeds in Penzenskaya Oblast by ~~to~~ means of ~~additional~~ mowing and better utilization of pollin<sup>ing</sup> ~~ing~~ insects." Penza, 1957. 13 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Gor'kiy State Univ), 100 copies (KL, 4-58, 81)



ANTSIFKHOVA, T.A.; DOBROSMYSLOV, P.A.

A school agricultural exhibition. Biol. v shkole no.6:72 M-D '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Chernoserskaya srednyaya shkola Golitsinskogo rayona Pensenskoj oblasti.

(Golitsino District--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

Usage/cultivation: - Field.

Abs Jour : Agr. Star - Biol., No. 3, 1958, 59363

Author : Andriyeva, T.A.

Inst : Gorkiy University

Title : Sowing and Seed Productivity of Alfalfa.

Orig. No. : S. M. Novolzh'ya, 1957, No. 7, 45-47.

Abstract : Experiments conducted by Gorkovskiy university over a period of 3 years in the Ivanovskaya Oblast showed that sowing seed-bearing alfalfa in the spring (height of cut 3-4 cm, phase 5-6-7 of 1-ped internodes, dates May 16-25) offers the possibility of increasing the yield of alfalfa seeds by 1 1/2 - 2 times and of harvesting a supplementary crop of hay of 15-20 cm/ha. It is recommended that this law only in years when sufficient moisture and soil moisture are present. -- H.I. Grib

Card 1/1

- 92 -

ANTSIFEROVA, T.A.

Effect of mowing of alfalfa on its aftergrowth and seed production.  
Uch. zap. Penz. gos. ped. inst. no.6:81-87 '59. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Alfalfa) (Seed production)

Increasing Labor Productivity in Machine Building (Voprosy povysheniya  
proizvoditel'nosti truda v mashinostroenii) Gosudarstvennoye nauch-tekhn.  
izdat. mashinostroitel'noy literatury, Moscow, 1957. 511 pp.  
(Table of Contents authors below)

This collection presents a comparative tech. and economic analysis of  
most effective methods and industrial processes for obtaining high labor productivity  
in machine building. Output may be stepped up by further standardization of machine  
tools, materials, and production methods; drawing on unused potentials.  
Covers all stages of planning and production as performed in modern plants of  
USSR, actual experience, and new methods are discussed.

ANISIFOROV, V. P., GRANOVSKIY, S. P., "Use of Die-Rolling Methods," p.289

ANTOLEWICH, M. G.

"Basic Features of a High-Powered Quartz Magnetometer".  
Tr. Tashkentsk. Geofiz. Observ., No 9, pp 80-84, 1954

The schematic diagram of a magnetometer designed by the author is described. It consists of a quartz frame with a thread to which the operating magnet is fixed. The formula for the setting and operation of the magnetometer is derived. The instrument allows the measurement of the absolute value of the strength of the terrestrial magnetic field, but not the vectorial variation. (RZhFiz, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

ANTSILEVICH, M.G.

Mathematical processing methods of magnetic observation results  
(harmonic analysis). Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.2:  
87-93 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo  
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Observations) (Harmonic analysis)

ARTSILVICH, M.G.

Mathematical processing methods of magnetic observation results  
(spherical analysis). Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz. -mat. nauk no.3:  
97-108 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN UzSSR.  
(Magnetism, Terrestrial—Observations)

ANTSILNICH, N.G.

Physical nature of disturbed diurnal solar variations of the  
geomagnetic field. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.5:  
93-100 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki im. V.I.Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.  
(Magnetic, Terrestrial)



S/166/60/000/03/07/011  
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Antsilevich, M.G.

TITLE: The Interaction of Corpuscular Flows of the Sun With the Magnetic Field of the Earth

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 3, pp. 44 - 51

TEXT: The author considers the orbits of the particles emitted from the sun in the magnetic field of the earth. He states that according to H. Alfven (Ref. 3,7) the sign of the magnetic moment of the particle does not depend on the sign of the charge of the particle, so that the orbits calculated according to Alfven are valid for electrons as well as for protons, and therefore an equatorial annulus of flow can not appear. By a small change of the hypothesis the author obtains different (homologous) orbits for protons and electrons and therewith a good agreement with the observations. The author repeats some considerations of an earlier own paper (Ref. 1) and of a paper of L.I. Dorman (Ref. 4). He mentions N.P. Ben'kova. There are 5 figures and 12 references: 4 Soviet, 2 German, 3 English and 3 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN Uz SSR  
(Institute of Mathematics imeni V.I. Romanovskiy AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1960  
Card 1/1

✓B

86390

S/O20/60/135/002/013/036  
B019/B077

3,2300

AUTHORS: Antsilevich, M. G. and Shevnin, A. D.

TITLE: Evaluation of the Geomagnetic Observations Obtained From the First Soviet Cosmic Rocket

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 2, pp. 298 - 300

TEXT: The measurements made by the first Soviet cosmic rocket showed that the geomagnetic field strength decreases much faster with increasing height than had been calculated. The measured field strength varied as follows: There is a minimum of  $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$  oersteds at a distance of 20,800 km, a maximum of  $8 \cdot 10^{-3}$  oersteds was found at 22,000 km, and above that height the decrease is very slow. Antsilevich concluded from studies of a magnetogram of Tashkentskaya observatoriya (Tashkent Observatory) that a small magnetic storm must have occurred on that day causing the disturbances of the magnetic field. Observations of 16 stations indicated that a magnetic disturbance started on January 2, 1959 at 11 h 20 min universal time. This Card 1/2

86390

Evaluation of the Geomagnetic Observations  
Obtained From the First Soviet Cosmic Rocket

S/029/60/135/002/013/036  
B019/B077

storm reached its peak after 12 hours and its lowest value after 14 hours. The earth had passed through a weak corpuscular current which caused this disturbance. Since the first Soviet cosmic rocket went through the same system, the magnetic storm showed up in the measurements. The authors conclude that the corpuscular current created an equatorial current belt, and assuming the mean diameter of the belt as  $r_{mean} = 26.280$  km, the current is calculated to be  $6.3 \cdot 10^5$  a. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki im. V. I. Romanovskogo Akademii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Mathematics imeni V. I. Romanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR). Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Propagation of Radio Waves of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 5, 1960, by Ye. K. Fedorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1960

Card 2/2

ANTSILEVICH, M.G.

Geomagnetic field variations of August 9, 10, 24, 25, September  
1, 2, 1959 and March 11, 1960. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:320-325  
My-Jo '61. (MIRA 1409)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.  
(Magnetism terrestrial)

ACC NR: AP7002208

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1126/1128

AUTHOR: Antsilevich, M. G.; Sofiyenko, L. A.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics of the AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Ionospheric current system of the initial phase of the geomagnetic storm on 4 September 1957

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1126-1128

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic disturbance, ionospheric disturbance, ionospheric electron density, *MAGNETIC STORM*

ABSTRACT: The construction of an approximate equivalent current system for the ionosphere during the initial phase of the geomagnetic storm on 4 Sept 1957 is described. The storm started suddenly at 1300 hr; its initial phase lasted approximately 1 hr and 20 min. Differences in geomagnetic components before and during the initial phase of the storm were calculated from hourly mean values obtained by 39 ground stations for the hour preceding the storm and during its first hour. The daily solar geomagnetic variation  $S_q$  was found from these differences. The approximate equivalent current system in the ionosphere (see Fig. 1) was constructed from the above data. A dense current stream of approximately 150,000 a flows in a westerly direction toward the sun above the polar cap along the 9th hour meridian. This

Card 1/3

UDC: .550.388.2:550.385

ACC NR: AP7002208

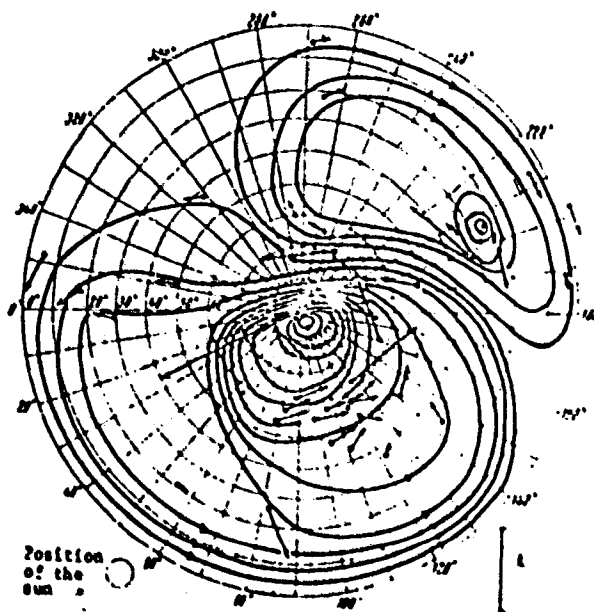


Fig. 1. Diagram of ionospheric current flow. Dots represent ground stations; arrows show the magnitude of current density and direction of current flow where scale  $k = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$  a/cm.

Card 2/3

• ACC NR: AP7002208

current stream splits to form two rotating current streams, the stronger of which has an intensity of  $\sim 120,000$  a. Directions, positions, and magnitudes of the current system agree analogically with those of current systems found by other researchers. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WA-3] [IV]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 3/3

YAKOVSON, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANTSIPEROVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Computing decrease in pretensioning as a result of stressing  
concrete reinforcement at different times. Transp. stroi. 8  
no.8:29-30 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Prestressed concrete)



ANTSIPEROVSKIY, V.S., inzh.; KUSHNEREV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

A 55-m. span made of precast prestressed concrete. Trudy NII ZHT  
no.24:239-247 '61. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Railroad bridges--Design and construction)  
(Prestressed concrete construction)

ANTSIPEROVSKIY, V.S., inzh. (Novosibirsk); RYABYSHEV, B.A., inzh. (Novosibirsk)

Repair of the underwater parts of bridge footings in the winter.  
Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.12:26-28 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YAKOBSON, K.K., prof.; ANTSIPEROVSKIY, V.S., inst.

Causes of the formation of cracks in precast monolithic  
supports for bridges. Transp. stroi. 15 no.6:45-46  
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:12)

*ANTSIPOLOVSKIY*  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/10 Neurology Oct 59

5015. THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF MUMPS MENINGITIS IN ADULTS (Russian text) - Antsyopolovski Y. I. - Zh. NEVROPAT. I PSIKHIAT. 1959, 59/3 (310-312)

Twenty-six patients were studied. Lesions of the cranio-cerebral focal symptoms were completely absent. Repeated vomiting was not observed. There was no correspondence between the manifestation of the meningeal symptoms and the degree of the inflammatory alterations in the CSF. A meningeal

reaction of the CSF without symptoms of meningitis (asymptomatic latent meningitis) was noticed. Subsequent analyses of the CSF revealed an albumino-cellular dissociation throughout the course of the disease. The normalization of the CSF was much slower than the clinical cure. Administration of penicillin and chlortetracycline did not affect the course of the disease. (1.,8)

ANTSIZ, G. A.

ANTSIZ, G. A. --"Interrelation of Forms of Methodological Work in the School."  
\*(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR,  
Higher Educational Institutions). Leningrad Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I.  
Gertsen, Chair of Pedagogics, Leningrad, 1955

SO: Knishnaya Letopis' No. 34, 20 August 1955

\* For the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences

ANOKHIN, S.I.; ANTSUK, D.N.; GUTSEV, Ye.G.; GOLOVANCHIKOV, I.Ya.;  
NIKITENKO, V.G.; SHELELYAYEV, A.I.; MARTINKEVICH, F.S.,  
red.; PASHKEVICH, O.N., red.; VASIL'YEVSKIY, I., red. izd-  
va; VOLOKHONOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Improving the efficiency of large-scale transports in the  
White Russian S.S.R.] Ratsionalizatsiya perevozok massovykh  
gruzov v Belorusskoi SSR. Minsk, 1963. 241 p.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR. Minsk, Instytut ekonomiki.  
(White Russia—Freight and freightage)

ANTISUPOV, G.

Simplify calculations and accounts for completed passages.  
Mor. flot. 25 no. 12:14 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela Baltiyskogo  
parokhodstva.

ANTSUPOV, G.Ye.

Results of operating "Arkhangel'sk"-type ships. Biul.tekh.-ekon.  
inform. Tekh.upr.Min. mor.flota 7 no.11:16-23 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Starshiy inzh. planovogo otdela Baltiyskogo gosudarstvennogo  
morskogo parokhodstva.

(Merchant ships)



**AUTHOR:** Antsupov, M.N.

SOV/130-58-12-5/21

**TITLE:** Gas Cleaning at High Gas Pressure (Rabota gazoochistkd pri povyshennom davlenii gaza)

**PERIODICAL:** Metallurg, 1958, Nr 12, pp 11 - 13 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The blast furnaces at the Cherepovetskiy metallurgical works operate at 1.5 atm top pressure, the throttle on Nr 1 furnace being after the scrubbers and on Nr 2 after the electrostatic precipitator. The author states that while all flanged joints have functioned successfully there has been trouble with the water seals on the precipitators until the design of the water valve had been modified. At present the top-pressure is limited by the insufficient height of the scrubber water-seal by-passes. Float arrangements have worked well, the arm for the high-pressure precipitators being lengthened, but the author criticised the doubled isolating system which is difficult to instal. The design of the water separator after the throttle group on Nr 1 furnace is unsatisfactory. When  
Card 1'2 Nr 2 furnace works on one scrubber at low top-pressures the pressure drop becomes excessive and the author recommends

Gas Cleaning at High Gas Pressure

SOV/130-58-12-5/21

the provision of a bypass and goes on to consider changes in gas volume resulting from rapid changes in top pressure on this furnace and measures taken to deal with these fluctuations. For dealing with the large decreases in gas output occurring when the big bell is opened, an automatic system has been provided which simultaneously reduces the gas flow to the boilers for a short time. The author mentions that dust production from the furnace is 14 kg/tonne pig iron and that this is removed satisfactorily although the cleaning of the thickener water could be improved. Nr 2 furnace is shortly to operate at higher top pressure and the author enumerates the measures taken to prepare for this.

ASSOCIATION: Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod  
(Cherepovets metallurgical works)

Card 2/2

ANTSUPOV, Petr Alekseyevich; RUMANNIKOV, F., red.; KARZHAVINA, Ye.,  
tekh. red.

[Volunteer offices of technical information] Obshchestven-  
nye biuro tekhnicheskoi informatsii. Lipets, Lipetskoe  
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 18 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rabotnik zavodskogo otdela tekhnicheskoy informatsii  
Lipetskogo traktornogo zavoda (for Antsupov).  
(Technology--Information services)

L 22417-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m) WW  
 ACC NR: AP6007943 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/002/0106/0111  
 AUTHORS: Anan'yev, V. D.; Antsupov, P. S.; Kapitsa, S. P.;  
Melekhin, V. N.; Khari'yuzov, R. V.; Matorn, I. M.;  
Merkulov, L. A.

SD  
 4/3  
 B

ORG: none

TITLE: 30 Mev microtron injector for a fast-neutron pulsed reactor

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 2, 1966, 106-111

19

TOPIC TAGS: linear accelerator, particle accelerator component, fast neutron, fast reactor/~~xxx~~

ABSTRACT: The authors describe briefly the main features and parameters of the 30-Mev microtron injector (linear-accelerator injector) now in operation at the Laboratory of Neutron Physics of OIYaN. The use of a microtron helps greatly reduce the duration of the reactor activity burst and by the same token improve the resolution attainable with fast-neutron experiments, since the reactor does not become supercritical and serves only as a neutron multiplier.

2

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.384.611.3

L 22417-66

ACC NR: AP6007943

The microtron is identical in design with that of the IFP (L. M. Zykin et al., Transactions of International Conference on Accelerators, Dubna, 1963, p. 1049). The individual units of the microtron as modified to operate with the IBR reactor are described briefly, together with the results of approximately 350 hours of operation. The electron current, separated and focused on a remote target, reaches 60 ma in pulse. An original optical system for extraction, focusing, and aiming the beam on the target, together with the good monochromatic properties of the beam (energy scatter 0.3%) and small angle divergence ensure 100% efficiency of utilization of electrons remaining in the last (thirtieth) orbit. The authors thank D. I. Blokhintsev, P. L. Kapitsa, I. M. Frank, and F. L. Shapiro for continuous interest and help, and S. K. Nikolayev, B. I. Voronov, and B. N. Bunin, whose cooperation contributed to the construction of the accelerator. Orig. art. has: 6 figures

SUB CODE: 18 SUBM DATE: 09Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2

ANTSUPOV, P.V.

Speeding up well-testing operations in oil and gas prospecting.  
Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.4:12-15 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Trest "L'vovneftegazrazvedka".  
(Oil wells--Testing)

KLITUCHENKO, I.F.; ANTSUFYOV, P.V.; VUL', M.A.

Prospects of oil and gas in the Pokutye section of the Carpathians.  
Geol.neft i gaza 6 no.10:13-17 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany neдр pri Sovete  
Ministrov UkrSSR i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
geologorazvedochnyy institut.

(Pokutye region—Petroleum geology)  
(Pokutye region—Gas, Natural—Geology)

ANTSUPOV, P.V.; VUL', M.A.; RYNSKIY, M.A.; KURILETS, I.I.; LEVASHOV, F.I.

New data on the commercial prospecting of the Strutyn' oil  
field. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.1:6-9 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 18:2)



ANTSUPOV, P.V.; RYNSKIY, M.A.; VUL', M.A.; KURILETS, I.I.; LEVASHOV, F.I.

Ol'khovka, a new oil field in the Carpathian oil- and gas-bearing province. Neftegas.geol. i geofiz. no.2:15-19 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kalushskaya KRB tresta "L'vovneftegazrazvedka".

ANTSUPOV, P.V.; ORLOV, A.A.

Structural geology of the Pokutye-Bukovina section of the  
Carpathians. Neft. i gaz. prom. no. 3:6-8 J1.S '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

PALIY, A.M.; ANTSUPOV, P.V.; VUL', A.M.; OVCHAROV, S.M.

Recent data on the gas potential of the ternary sediments of  
the southeastern part of the outer zone of the Carpathian  
piedmont fault. Neft. i gaz. prom. no. 4:6-9 O-D '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

ANTSUPOV, P.V.; BRODATYY, I.I.; GRLOV, A.A.; PROSNIYAKOV, A.V.

Prospects for finding commercial gas in the Bukovina part of  
the outer zone of the Carpathian piedmont fault. Neftegaz.  
geol. i goofiz. no.3:37-38 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Treat "L'vovneftegazrazvedka".

1 272 21241 250 - 22 1151 1965 11 11-11 1965 12M S 0191 55 000 002 0041 0042  
ACCESSION NR AP 0064315

AUTHOR: Polyakov, Yu. N.; Antsupov, Yu. A.; Tarakanov, O. G.

TITLE: The dependence of the mechanical properties of flexible cellular polyvinyl chloride on volumetric weight

SOURCE: *Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1965, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride foam, polymer mechanical property, polymer volumetric weight, cellular polymer

ABSTRACT: The mechanical and elastic properties of flexible polyvinyl chloride with an increase in the volumetric weight of the cellular structure are investigated. It is shown that the modulus of elasticity and the yield point increase with increasing volumetric weight. The dependence of the mechanical properties on the volumetric weight is investigated for samples of different thicknesses. The results of the investigation are compared with the data of other authors.

1. The mechanical and elastic properties of flexible polyvinyl chloride with an increase in the volumetric weight of the cellular structure are investigated. It is shown that the modulus of elasticity and the yield point increase with increasing volumetric weight. The dependence of the mechanical properties on the volumetric weight is investigated for samples of different thicknesses. The results of the investigation are compared with the data of other authors.

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①

ACCESSION NR: AP5004315

under impact compression, is also affected by the wall flexibility but is determined primarily by the elasticity of air cells of the diametric weights of approximately 2.3 g.

As higher values of  $\lambda$  the behavior of the material depends primarily on the properties of the material rather than on the geometry of the material. The

has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00, 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

23  
Card

AP 5004315  
ACCESSION NR AP5004315

ENCLOSURE 01

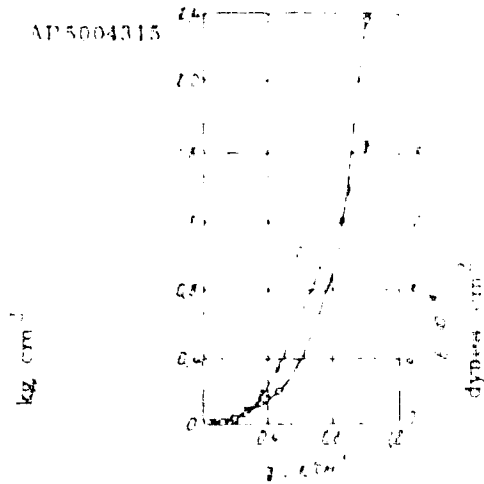


Fig. 1 The dependence of stress at 10% deformation (1) and the dynamic modulus of elasticity (2) on the volumetric weight of cellular polyvinyl chloride.

Card 3/3

ANTSUPOVA, A. S., CAND MED SCI, "COMPARATIVE EVALUATION  
OF CERTAIN ~~LABORATORY~~ <sup>LABORATORY</sup> METHODS OF DIAGNOSING TYPHUS." GOR'-  
KIY, 1960. (GOR'KIY STATE MED INST IN S. M. KIROV). (KL,  
3-61, 230).

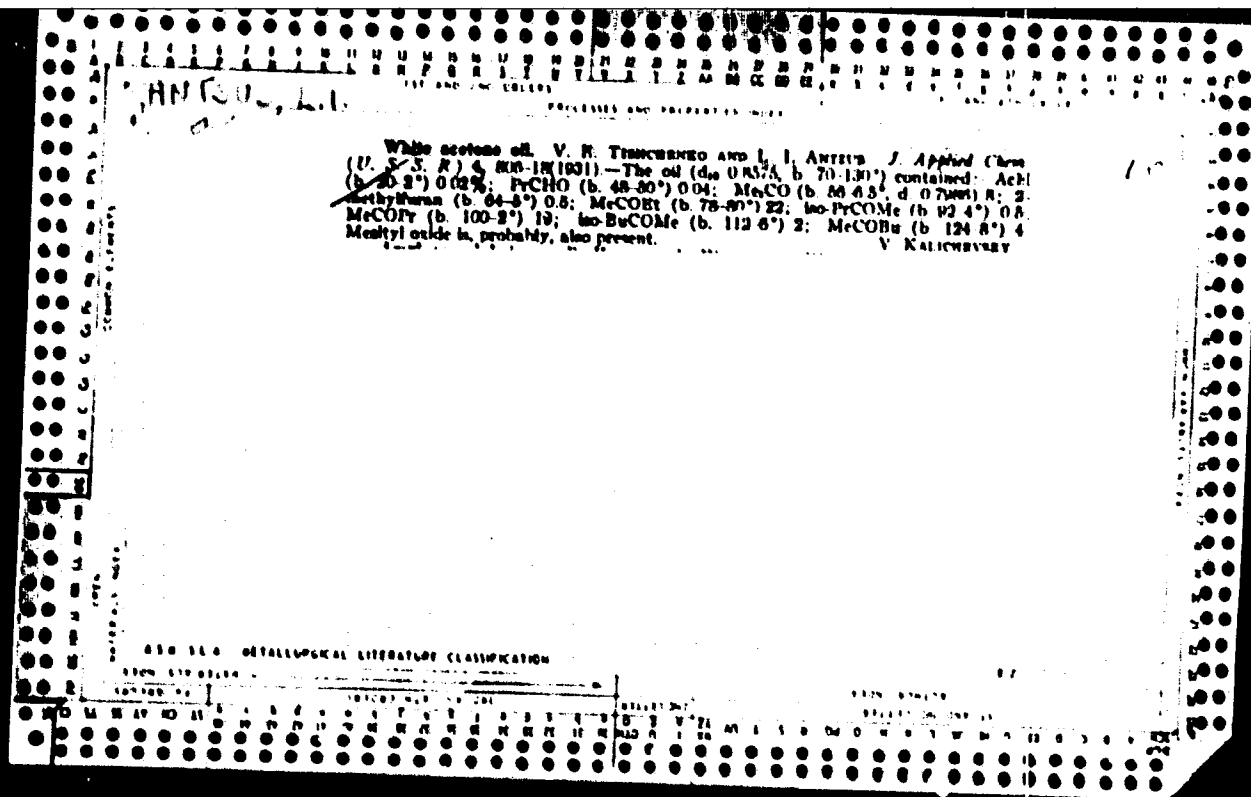
387

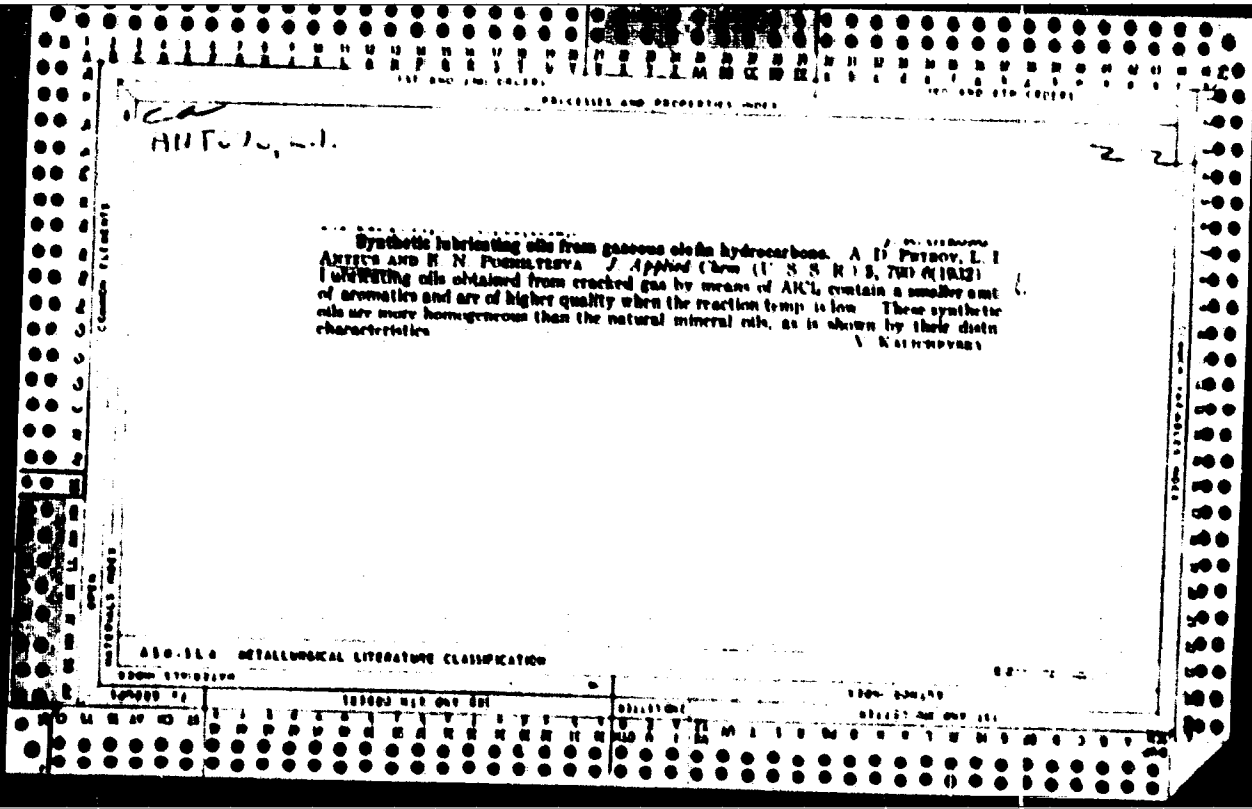


GRENNUS, G.I.; DEGTYAREVA, V.T.; ANTSUPOVA, A.S.; SEMILIT, I.L.;  
KOLUSHEV, I.P.

Some data on the study of Q fever in Gorkiy and Gorkiy Province;  
authors' abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:90  
My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii,  
Oblastnoy veterinarnoy laboratorii i Oblastnoy sanitarno-  
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.





CA

Mechanism of the polymerization of propene and the structure of its dimers and trimers. L. I. Antonov and A. D. Petrov. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1950, No. 107; cf. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 2, 255 (1933). — The literature on the polymerization of isobutylene and propene is reviewed. Polymerization of propene yields  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Me})_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}(\text{Me})_2$ , and  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CH}(\text{Me})_2$ , the last 2 arising from isomerization of the 1st compd., to a predominant extent. The optimum conditions for this isomerization occur (10% yield) only during polymerization to the trimer state. If the reaction is halted at the dimer state, no  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CH}(\text{Me})_2$  is formed. The isomerizations are proton-induced. Fractionation of the polymerize, predominantly trimer, gave a product, b, 172 °, which with 1%  $\text{KMnO}_4$  gave *acetylacetaldehyde* (*isomargarone*, m. 198 °), indicating the presence of 1-ethyl-2,4-dimethyl-3-hexene (formed by isomerization of  $\text{MeCH}=\text{CHCH}(\text{Me})_2$ ), and a fraction of acids, *CH\_3(CH\_2)\_2*, b, 79 °, which could not be isomerized into keto acids by heating in the presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and which on chromic oxidation gave  $\text{AcOH}$  and mixed ketones, *CH\_3(CH\_2)\_2*, from which the 2,6-dimethylphosphorhydrazone, m. 101 °, of 3,6-dimethyl-3-pentanone, was isolated; this could have formed from  $\text{MeCH}=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CH}(\text{Me})_2$  via the corresponding oxide, the olefin being the result of abstr. of propene to  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CH}(\text{Me})_2$ . Among oxidation products of the trimer, some  $\text{Me}_2\text{C}(\text{CO})_2$  was found, as well as 2,2-dimethyl-3-pentanone (*isomargarone*, m. 162 °), and  $\text{Me}_2\text{C}(\text{CO})_2$  (2,6-dimethylphosphorhydrazone, m. 143 °). The very low yield of the higher acids makes likely an appreciable formation of  $\text{R}(\text{CMe})_2\text{C}(\text{Me})_2$ , but only as a by-product;  $\text{MeCH}(\text{Me})\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{Me})_2$  is also not excluded. The presence of  $\text{Me}_2\text{C}(\text{CO})_2$  is problematical, since no  $\text{Me}_2\text{C}(\text{CO})_2$  was found. Hence in the trimer formation, the dimer (predominantly monomethylalkenes) isomerizes to dialkylalkenes (largely 2,2-dimethyl-1-butene), to which propene

adds, the H of the  $\text{CH}_2$  group going to the most hydrogenated C atom at a double bond of the hexene. The trimers are also subject to isomerization, and among the monomers the following are rather certainly formed: 1-ethyl-2,4-dimethyl-3-pentene, 1,4,3-dimethyl-3-hexene, and 2,1-dimethyl-3-heptene. Thus nonlinear polymerization of  $\alpha$ -olefins may lead to highly branched chains. G. H. Kozlupoff

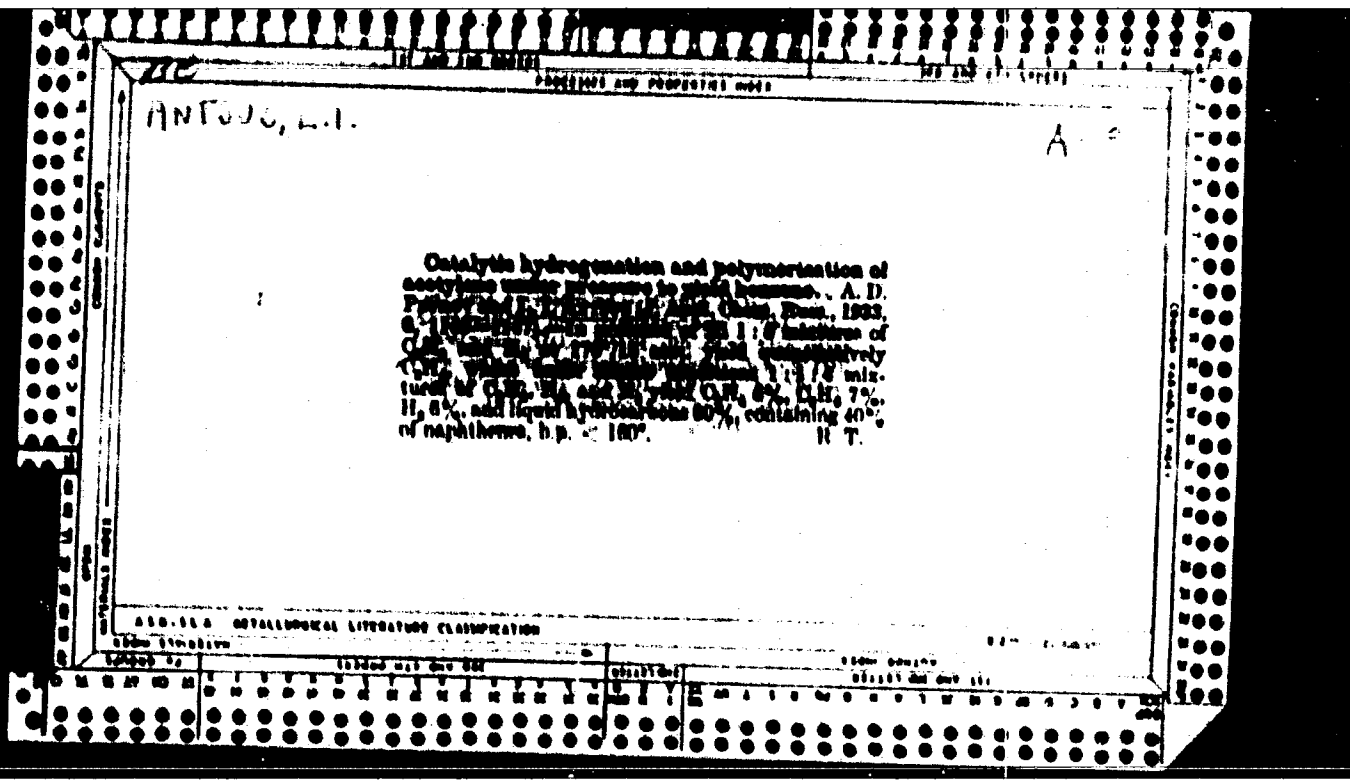
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

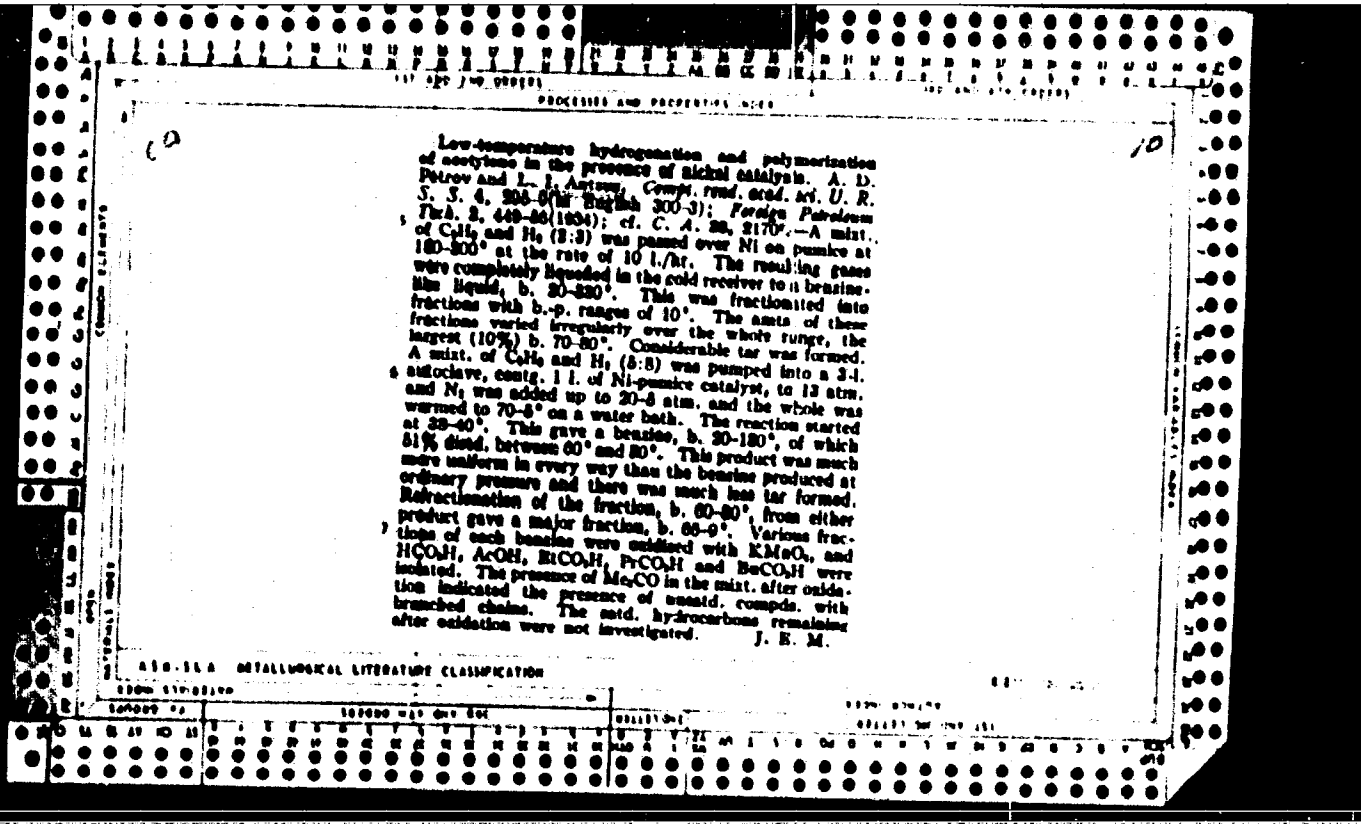
*A* *16*

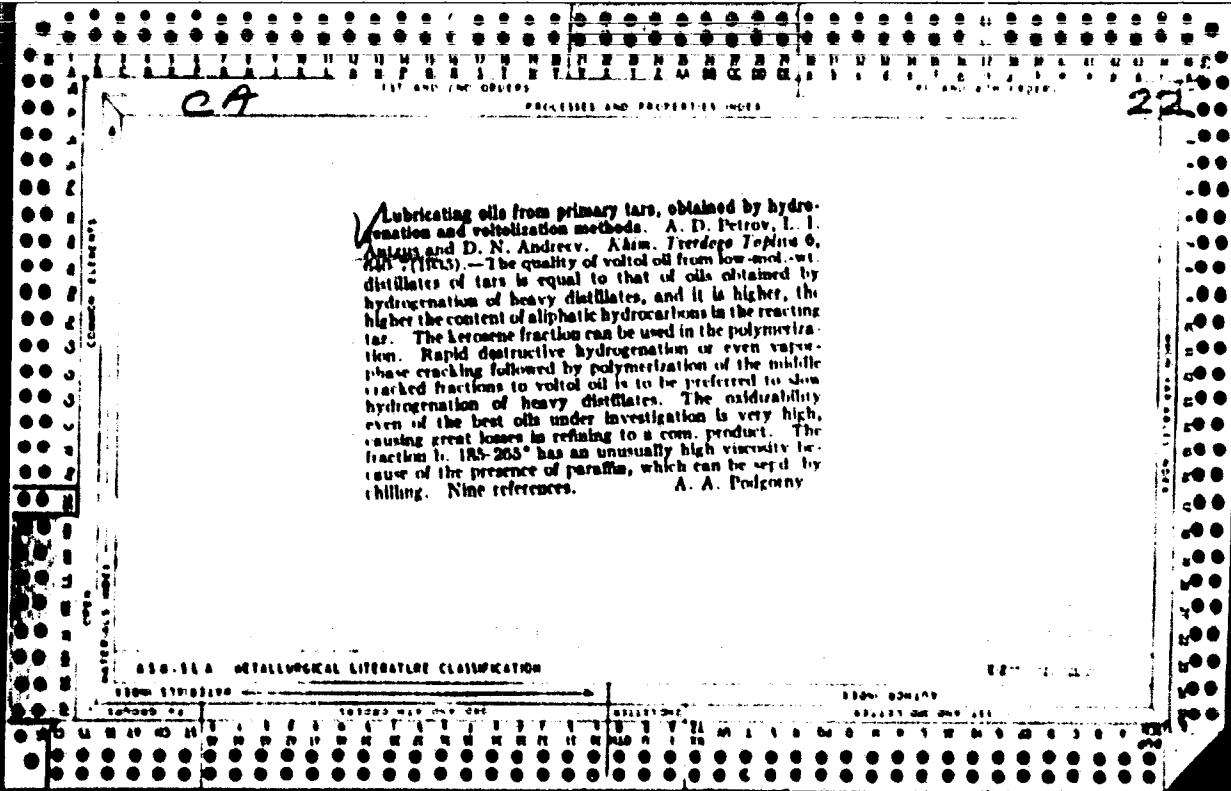
Ethyl alcohol from wood. L. I. APININ. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 706-9(1953). In the hydrolysis of cellulose with 87% HCl in the presence of  $ZnCl_2$  the same degree of saccharification as with a 43% acid is obtained. This permits the use of a simpler app. AcOH is obtained as a by-product in the hydrolysis with an excess of HCl. The sugars obtained yielded up to 280 l. of alc. per ton of cellulose. The process is described. A. A. Rezhitskiy

REG. 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

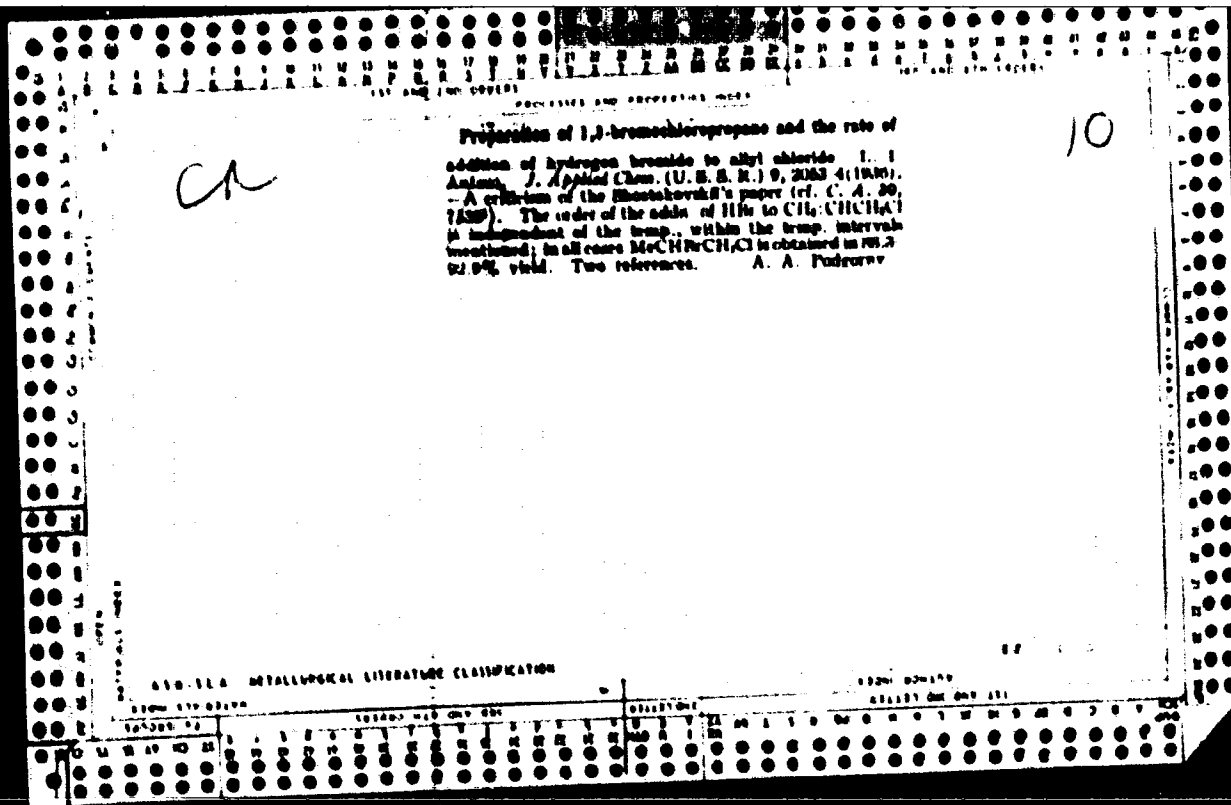
GROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION









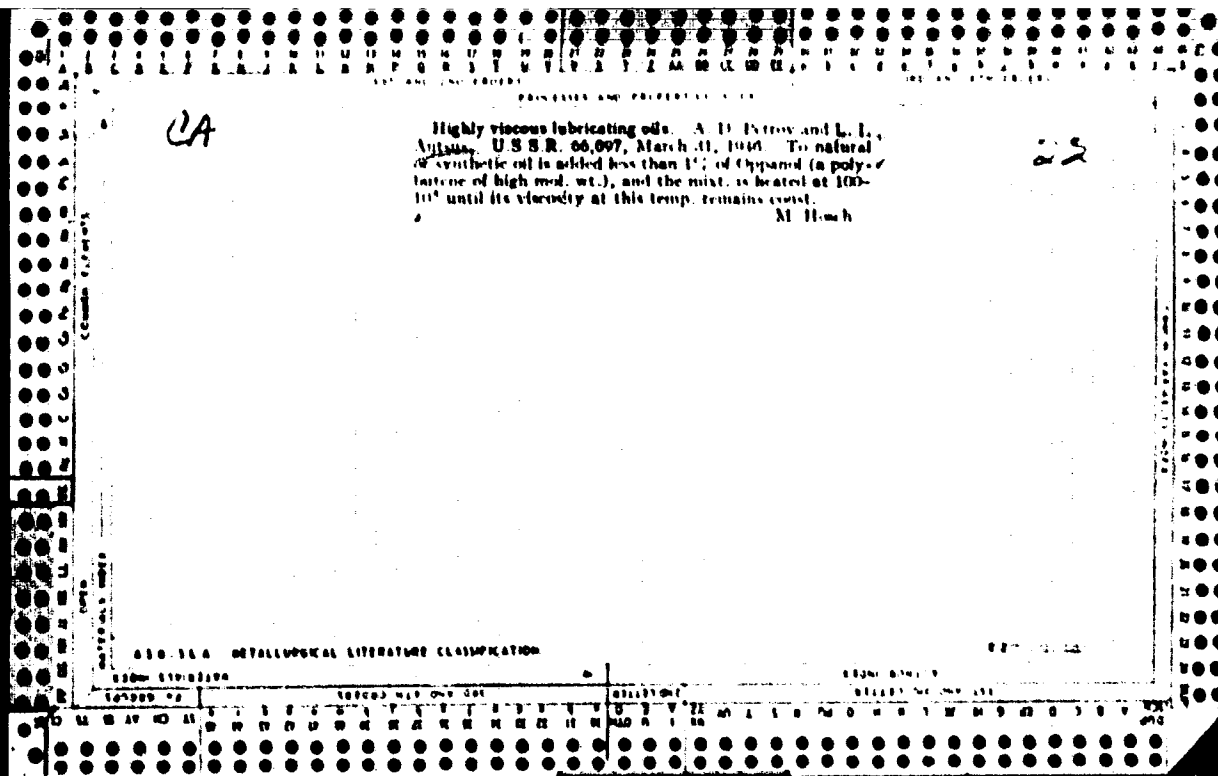


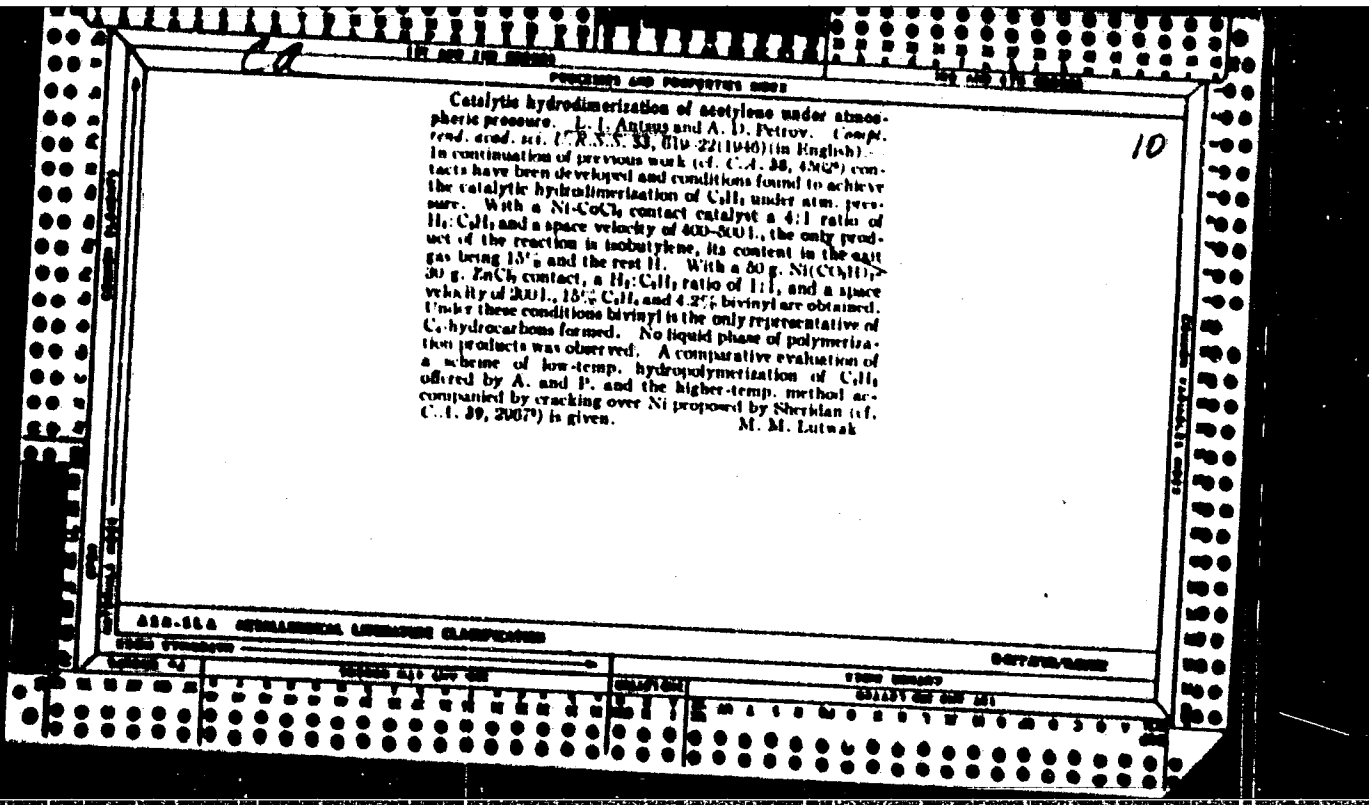
ca

Chemistry of the catalytic hydropolymerization of acetylene. L. I. Antrop and A. D. Petrov. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Chem. Ser.* 1942, 123-24 (English summary). As was previously shown (Petrov and Antrop, *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 6, 1145-7 (1933); *Zhurnal Khim. Nauk U.S.S.R.* 1 (1934) and C. A. 36, 2014) the concurrent polymerization of  $HC_2CH$  and H at elevated temps. and in presence of heterogeneous catalysts yields hydrocarbons of the solid family, and partly solid, liquid polymerizates. On the basis of fractional distn. and oxidation expts. it was now shown that the liquid polymers contain tetramers of  $HC_2CH$  having an iso structure. The following compds. were shown to be present: 1, 2- and 3-hexene, 3-methyl-1-pentene, 3-methyl-3-pentene, 2-methyl-1-pentene, 2-methyl-3-pentene and 2,2-dimethyl-2-butene. The dienes detected were: 1,5-hexadiene, 3-methyl-1,4-pentadiene and 2-methyl-2,4-pentadiene. The products of complete hydrogenation of these polymers were found to contain: heptane, and 3- and 2-methylpentane, which were detected by spectroscopic means. The tetramers also contained some 3-ethylhexene, and 2-, 3- and 4-methylheptenes. A reaction scheme for the formation of di-, tri- and tetramers of  $HC_2CH$  in the presence of it on  $Ni-ZnCl_2$  is given. O. M. Kozlov

ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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ANTONOV, L. I.

**Mechanism of catalytic methods of synthesis of iso-olefinic hydrocarbons.** A. D. Petrov, L. I. Antonov, and M. A. Cheltsova (Inst. Org. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Khim. Khim. Nauk* 1947, 331-74. - Dimerization of  $C_4H_8$  to isobutene, previously (C.A. 35, 4641; 29, 2006; 38, 4502) obtained, at as low as 33°, under high pressure (25 atm.) on a Ni +  $ZnCl_2$  catalyst, with the  $ZnCl_2$  stepping the process at the dimer stage, was now brought about in hydro-polymerization of  $C_4H_8$  under ordinary pressure, at 180°, on Ni +  $CoCl_2$  catalyst, in the presence of  $H_2$ ,  $C_4H_8$  = 4:1, at high space velocities (300-100 l./l./hr.). Good results (yields up to 80%) were obtained only with catalysts of relatively low activity. In this reaction, it was observed that, in minor deviations from the standard procedure, on partial oxidation of the catalyst, or as a result of local overheating, the product was butene instead of isobutene, and the catalyst continued to act in this direction. Depending on its condition, the same catalyst directs the reaction either according to  $2C_4H_8 + 2H_2 \rightarrow CH_3CHCH-Me \rightarrow MeCH:CHMe$  or  $2C_4H_8 + 2H_2 \rightarrow Me_2C:CH_2$ , the equil.  $Me_2C:CH_2 \rightleftharpoons MeCH:CHMe$  shifting to butene at higher temps. and to isobutene at lower temps. Addn. of active  $H_2$  to isobutene takes place contrary to Markovnikov's rule but its addn. to butene, resulting in isobutene, obeys that rule. (2) The role of  $H_2$  is essential also in plain isomerization of olefins, i.e. start-

ing with the ready-made olefin, not in the nascent state; thus, 2-octene on  $ZnCl_2$  and in the presence of  $H_2$  gave a yield of isobutene twice as great as on heating in  $N_2$ , and one of the products was 2,2-dimethyl-3-hexene. The mechanism of the isomerization is  $MeCH:CHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Me \rightarrow Me_2C:CHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Me \rightarrow Me_2CCH:CHCH_2CH_2CH_2Me$ , the 1st step involving a shift of the  $CH_3$  group in position 4 to the C atom in position 2, the 2nd step, a transfer of the Me in position 7 (in the 2-methylheptene) to the C atom in position 4 (in heptene), the 3rd step, a transfer of the Me in position 4 (in 2,4-dimethyl-2-hexene) to the C atom in position 2 (in hexene). Thus, active  $H_2$  not only acts in the same way as the  $H^+$  ion in acid isomerization but its isomerizing effect is stronger, and isomerization results in more highly branched chains. (3) The successful isomerization of olefins, in the presence of  $H_2$ , to olefins with a quaternary C atom, is promising for the search of catalysts which would direct hydro-polymerization to highly branched isomers; as an example, the codimerization  $Me_2C:CH_2 + MeCH:CHMe \rightarrow Me_2CCH:CHMe:CHMe$  (Obolentsev, C.A. 35, 5749), which results in a compl. of octane no. 72, might be directed, by a suitable catalyst +  $H_2$ , to  $Me_2CCH:CHMe$ , of octane no. 123. N. Thom

CP

Mechanism of polymerization of propylene from the structure of its dimers and trimers. L. I. Antus and A. D. Petrov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 70, 425 (1960). cf. Wachter, C.A. 32, 6615. The principal reaction of C<sub>6</sub> olefin formation, initiating with PrCMe<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, appears to be by isomerization to CH<sub>2</sub>:CHCMe<sub>2</sub>, which then condenses with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> yielding CMe<sub>2</sub>CH:CHMe, or CMe<sub>2</sub>CCMe<sub>2</sub> skeleton, along the lines of isomerization known for isobutylene analogs. The formation of 2,2,4-trimethylbutane may also arise by rearrangement of the initially formed monene into a biradical with structural features of isobutylene and PrCMe<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>. The process is analogous to polymerization of isobutylene and the main course of isomerization is chain contraction with development of side chains. Distn. of the monene fraction, b. 120 mm<sup>2</sup>, gave a cut, b. 130-4°, which with 1% KMnO<sub>4</sub> gave a main fraction of keto alcs., C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O, b. 190-8°, forming 2-semicarbazones, m. 108° and m. 154°; the former is the deriv. of AcC(OH)EtCMe<sub>2</sub>, while the latter is unidentified. Among oxidation products were mixed ketones, among which only MeEtCO was identified, and HO oxides, none of which are reported in the pure state. The carbinal cited above must have come from MeCH:CHCMe<sub>2</sub>, while MeEtCO formation indicates the initial presence of EtCMe<sub>2</sub>:CHCMe<sub>2</sub>.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1957

ANTSUS, L. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/2

Pub. 22 - 19/52

Authors : Batuyev, M. I., and Antsus, L. I.

Title : Optical investigation of the chemical structure of A. M. Butlerova's oxoktenol

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 267-270, Jan 11, 1955

Abstract : Various opinions are presented regarding the chemical structure of A. M. Butlerova's oxoktenol ( $C_8H_{10}O_2$ ). Since the oxoktenol spectrum shows an intensive frequency of  $1692\text{ cm}^{-1}$  it indicates beyond doubt that this molecule has a carbonyl group. The oxoktenol properties which are demonstrated by extreme chemical inertia of the carbonyl group are explained by the strong affinity of the carbonyl group in its five-membered ring.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry

Presented by : Academician B. A. Arbuzov, June 22, 1954

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/2, 267-270, Jan 11, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 19/52

Abstract : The carbonyl group, in conditions warranting the severance of the hydrogen bond of the five-membered oxoketenol ring, was found to be highly reactive. Twelve references: 10 USSR and 2 German (1883-1953).



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101820003-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101820003-6"

Albino, L., FERRIER, F., FERRICHO, R. and FERRAT, A.

"Influence de la ramification du radical dodeyle dans les dodecylbenzène-sulfonates, sur leurs propriétés tensio-actives et leur pouvoir détergent," a paper presented at the Thirtieth International Congress of Chemical Industry, Athens, 17-24 Sep 1957.

5.3400

77080

SOV/62-59-12-24/43

**AUTHORS:** Antsus, L. I., Petrov, A. D.

**TITLE:** Polymerization of Propylene Over  $ZnCl_2$  Catalyst.  
Communication 4. Dehydropolymerization in the Course  
of Polymerization of Propylene Over  $ZnCl_2$

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh  
nauk, Nr 12, 1959, pp 2199-2202 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Four attempts were made to polymerize propylene over  
 $ZnCl_2$ . First attempt: 83% propylene, at  $200^\circ$ , at  
140-100 atm, rate of feed of propylene, 900 ml/hr, and  
outflow of 1 liter of gas, 6-7 minutes. In the above  
attempt the formation of diolefins, cyclo-olefins, and  
cyclo-diolefins was observed. In the fraction  $69-76^\circ$ ,  
3-methylpent-2-ene was found. Second attempt: 50%  
propylene, at  $60-80^\circ$ , and at 100-140 atm. Two fractions  
of polymerization products were investigated. In the  
first fraction (bp up to  $100^\circ$ ), 85% of benzene was  
found. In the second fraction (bp  $150-154^\circ$ ), up to 90%

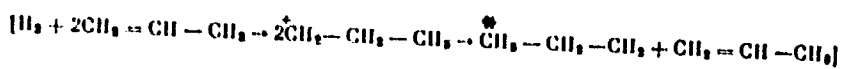
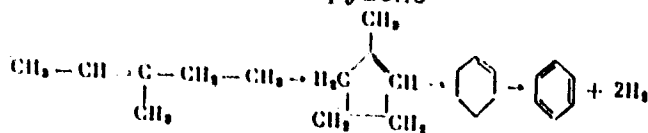
part 2/3

Polymerization of Propylene Over  $ZnCl_2$  77080  
Catalyst. Communication 4. Dehydropolymerization SOV/62-59-12-24/43  
in the Course of Polymerization of Propylene  
Over  $ZnCl_2$

of alkylbenzenes were found. Third attempt: the ratio of  $C_3H_6$  to  $C_3H_8$  was 1:1. Rate of feed = 3,500 ml/hour. The outflow of 1 liter gas = 2-2.5 minutes, at 200° and 60-80 atm. In the fraction with bp > 150°, 58% tetramers and pentamers were found. The formation of aromatic hydrocarbons was not observed. Fourth attempt: 83% propylene, rate of feed, 900 ml/hour, outflow = 4.5-4 minutes, at 200°, and at 40-60 atm. In the fraction up to 100°, 7.5% saturated hydrocarbons were found. The yield of the fraction with bp > 150° (tetramers and pentamers) was 50-60%. The scheme of the conversion of 3-methylpent-2-ene into benzene is given below.

Card 2/3

Polymerization of Propylene Over  $ZnCl_2$  77080  
 Catalyst. Communication 4. Dehydropolymerization SOV/62-59-12-24/43  
 in the Course of Polymerization of Propylene  
 Over  $ZnCl_2$



\*Abstracter's Note: This should be  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ .

There is 1 table; 1 figure; and 6 references, 5 Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

Card 3/3

5(2,3) 5. 3831

66480

SOV/20-129-1-26/64

AUTHORS: Antsus, L. I., Petrov, A. D., Corresponding Member, AS USSR

TITLE: Catalytic Polymerization of Propylene-propane Mixtures Over Phosphoric Acid on Kieselguhr

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 95 - 97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors proved in previous papers (Refs 1,2) that  $ZnCl_2$  and  $H_3PO_4$  are fundamentally different catalysts with regard to olefins. In the present paper the authors tried to determine the conditions under which the use of phosphoric acid on kieselguhr will produce the above polymerization without the formation of saturated hydrocarbons or the deposition of carbon. The results obtained show that the input rate of the process is of great importance in determining the character of polymerization, yield, and fractional composition of the polymer produced. The optimum values of this rate depend on the ratio of propylene and propane in the initial gas and on polymerization temperature. The polymer yield was 2-1,5 l/h with a propylene content of 83% and an input rate of 2-2.5 l per one liter of catalyst per hour. Optimum temperature was 175-200°C. The choice of corresponding input rates and temperatures is important for the normal progress of the process and for obtaining optimum

Card 1/2

4

66480

Catalytic Polymerization of Propylene-propane Mixtures Over Phosphoric Acid on Kieselguhr SOV/20-129-1-26/64

yields of tetra- and pentamers of the above mixtures.  $H_3PO_4$  is contaminated much slower by impurities containing sulfur than  $ZnCl_2$ . The branching of the desired polymerization fractions is also very interesting. It is supposed to be minimal in the case of the synthesis of detergents and maximal in the case of surface-active substances. With a long duration of contact isomerization decreases accompanied by a reduction of branching. B. V. Lopatin plotted the infra-red spectra. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 2/2

ANTSUS, L.I.; PETROV, A.D.

Synthesis of aromatic hydrocarbons from olefins. Neftekhimia  
2 no.1:28-30 Ja-F '62. (MDIA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR im. N.D.Zelinskogo.  
(Olefins) (Hydrocarbons)



ANTSUS, L.I.; PETROV, A.D.; SHCHEULINA, O.I.

Catalytic dehydrocyclopolymerization of  $C_4$  and  $C_6$  olefins on  
 $ZnCl_2$  and  $ZnCl_2 + ZnS$ . Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:  
1866-1870 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ANTSUTA, Ye.B., arkhit.; KIRILLOV, N.P., arkhit.; KUZNETSOV, V.V., arkhit.;  
SLOTINTSEVA, M.N., arkhit.; PIATIN, S.G., inzh. Primalni uchastiyey:  
CHUYENKO, R.G., arkhit.; MOSEVICH, Ya.Ya., arkhit.; GLAZKOV, F.I.,  
st. tekhnik; GOLUKHOV, G.I., inzh.; SAMSONOVA, T.T., inzh.; KOLESOVA,  
Ye.Ye., st. tekhnik; MAKAROVA, T.N., tekhnik; SHAMBAT, M.S., inzh.;  
SEMEENOVA, G.V., inzh.; PLATUNIN, Yu.S., gr. inzh.; VOL'NOVA, T.F.,  
tekhnik; SOLOV'YEV, M.I., inzh.; MOREV, I.A., tekhnik.

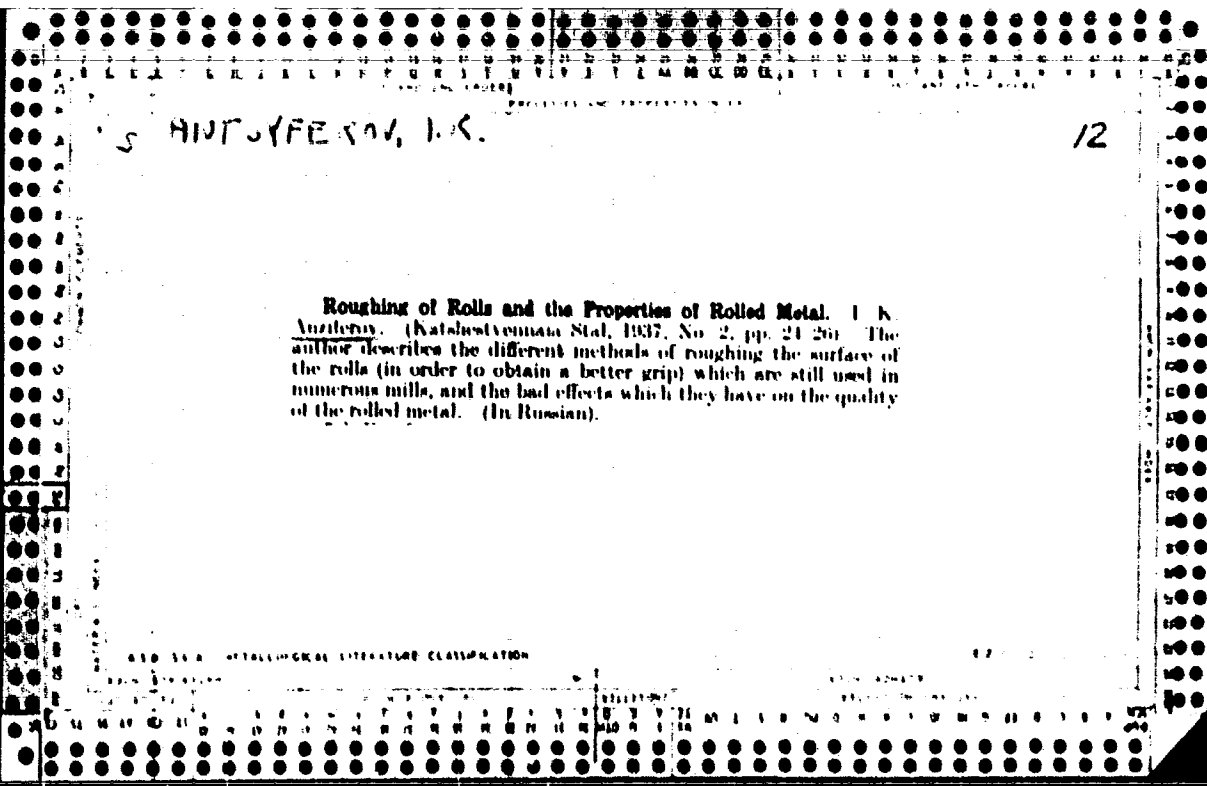
[Two-apartment house with two-room apartments; standard plan 1-102-5]  
Dvukhkvarturnyi zhiloi dom, kvartiry v dve komnaty; tipovoi proekt  
1-102-5. Moskva, Al'bon 1. 1960. 27 p. (MIRA 14:10)

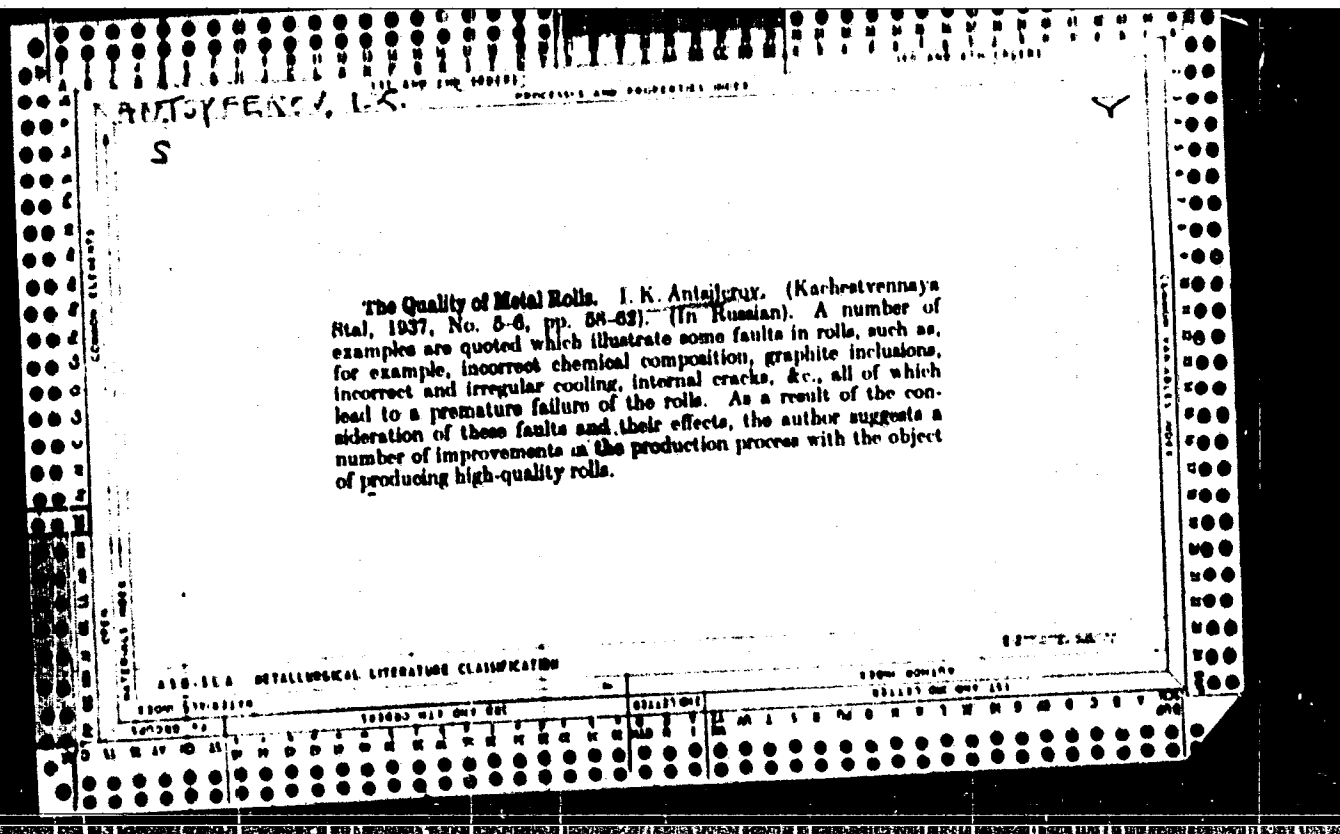
1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut tipovykh proyektov.  
(Apartment houses--Designs and plans)

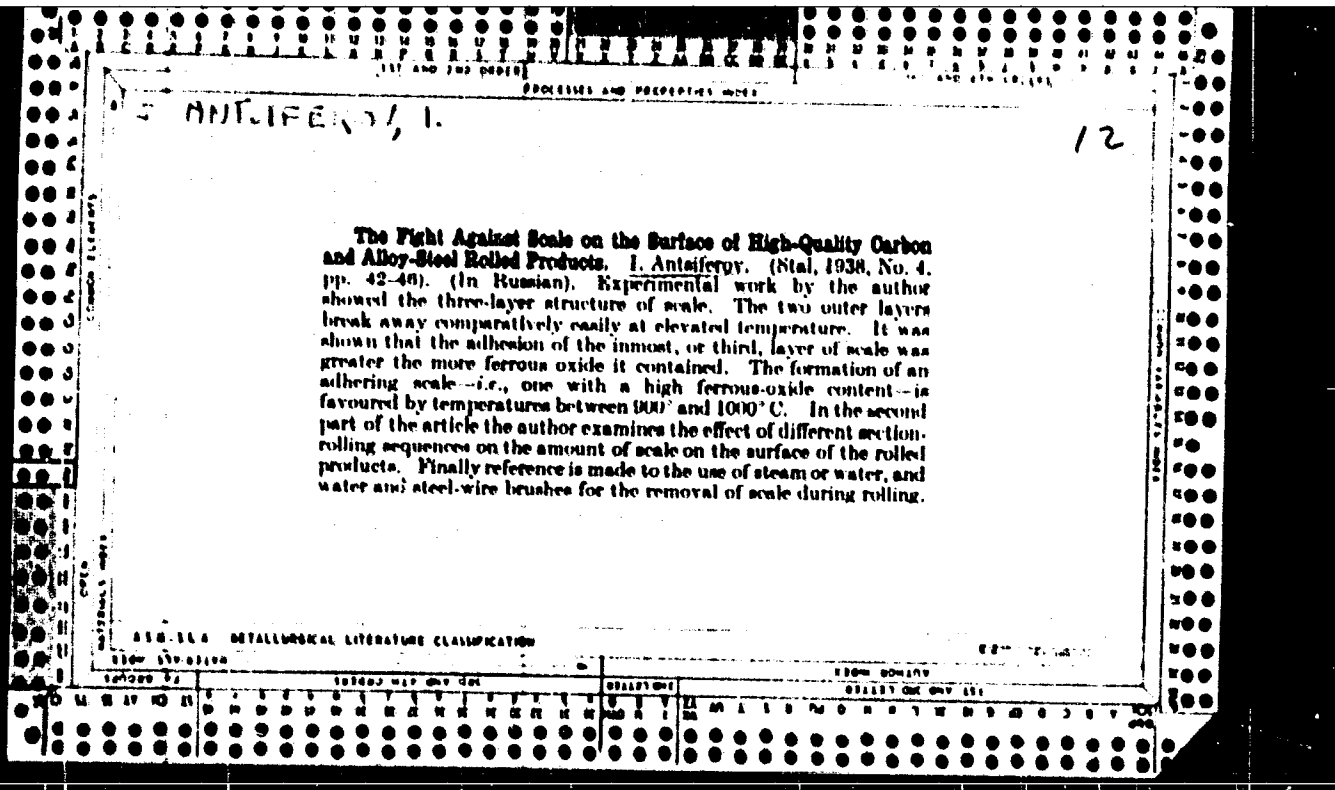
ANTSYPEROV, G. V.

"An unusually severe June frost in Irkutsk", Priroda, No. 1, 1949

SO: MLRA







ANTSEIFEROV, I. K.

USSR/Metals

Dec 48

Material Test Techniques  
Steel

"Apparatus for the Determination of the Plasticity  
of a Metal," I. K. Antseiferov, Chief, Production Div,  
Glavspetsstal', Min of Metal Industry, 1 1/2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 12

Discusses some plasticity tests which have been pro-  
posed. Suggests methods to make this type of test  
of greater use to industries dealing with steel.

49/49T105

ANTSIFEROV, I.K.

[Progressive work methods of I.F.Pastukhov in dressing metal; Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant] *Peredovye metody truda I.F. Pastukhova po zashitke metalla. Cheliabinskii metallurgicheskii zavod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1952. 23 p.*  
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskii zavod.

(Steel--Metallurgy)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101820003-6

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BUR'YANOV, V.F.; ANTSYFEROV, I.K., inzhener,

"The '1000' blooming mill." A. A. Korolev and others. Reviewed by V. F. Bur'yanov. Stal' 16 no.9:863 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Bur'yanov).
2. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Antsyferov).  
(Rolling mills) (Korolev, A. A.)

GRUDEV, A.P., dotsent; ANTSYFEROV, I.K., inzhener.

"Brief handbook for rolling mill workers" by D. IA. Gurevich.  
Reviewed by A.P. Grudev, I.K. Antsyferov. Stal' 16 no. 10:953-956  
0 '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Grudev).
2. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Antsyferov).  
(Rolling (Metalwork))

PROTASOV, A.A., insh.; ANTSYFEROV, I.K., insh.

"Rollability of steel and alloys," by IU.M.Chishikova. Reviewed  
by A.A.Protasov, I.K.Antsyferov. Stal' 23 no.5:450-452 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Zavod "Elektrostal'" (for Protasov).  
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Chishikova, IU.M.)

ANTSYFEROV, I.K., inzh.; YFRMANOK, M.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANETS, F.M.;  
SLAVIN, V.B.; LEONT'YEV, Yu.S.; DEMEN'SHIN, V.P.; FOTOPAYEV, A.P.

Book reviews. Stal' 25 no.2:147-150 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sinarskiy trubnyy zavod (for all except Antsyferov, Yermanok).

ANALYZED FILE

AIR

Vibrations balancina

35

385 M. S. Andronov, "Free transverse vibrations of a rod with movably damped ends" (in Russian), *J. Appl. Math. Mech. Phys. Ser.*, 1947, vol. 17, no. 12, pp. 1451-1456.

The author considers the lateral vibrations of a bar which at one end satisfies the boundary conditions  $V = 0, V'' = 0$  and at the other is clamped,  $V = 0, V' = 0$  (where  $V$  is the lateral deflection). This and two other variations of this problem are solved, and in each case the first six characteristic roots are given. A possible experimental realization of the boundary condition  $V' = 0, V'' = 0$  is given.

J. V. Whawan, USA

AMTSYPEROV, M. S.

USSR/Physics - Acoustics, Noise

Nov/Dec 49

"Several Applications of Vibrometry in Structural Acoustics," 4 pp

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz, Vol. XIII, No. 6

Established connection between vibration level and noise level. This formula makes it possible to predict level and spectrum of noise in unfinished spaces. With help of audio-frequency vibrometer, weak spots in sound-insulating safeguards can be determined, paths which sound takes to penetrate from one space into another can be traced, etc.

154T78

АНТИФЕРИ, М.С.

OTRSPL, Vol. 3, No. 5

TRANSLATION AVAILABLE

W-9806, 25 Apr 50

Antsvferov, M.S., Wide band electrodynamic vibrometer of a wide  
Acoustical range, 1161-7.

"Of the large number of vibrometers described in the literature there are only two portable ones which are made for work in the acoustical frequency range: the electrodynamic Philips vibrometer (J. Severs, Philipsteshn. Rundschau 5, 237 (1940)) and the Shur Bros. piezoelectric vibroprobe (B. Baumzweiger, Jour. Acous. Soc. Amer. 11, 303 (1940); H.H. Scott, Jour. Acous. Soc. Amer. 13, 46 (1941)). The ranges of both are limited, however, to frequencies from 10-30 cycles to 500-1000 cycles. However, the present state and the future possibilities of development of applied acoustics demands a vibration change in a wider frequency range: at least from 3000-5000 cycles. At the same time, the vibrometer must have a high sensitivity, permitting an amplitude measurement of a vibrational velocity of the order  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-6}$  cm/sec.  
(over)

AND ALL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The electrodynamic vibrometer which we described satisfies these conditions, and can be used for the investigations of soil, constructional installations, mechanisms, etc., in a wide range of acoustic frequencies. The construction of this equipment is the first experiment in this direction. Consequently, the vibrometer is not free from some shortcomings which, however, do not hinder its successful utilization. At the same time, its sensitivity is 1000 times greater than that of the foreign instruments, while the frequency range is considerably wider,"

Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki, Vol. 19, No. 10 (1949)

USSR/Geophysics - Seismometry  
Earthquakes Jul/Aug 50

"Secondary Resonances in a Seismograph With Spring Suspension," M. S. Antsyferov, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf i Geofiz" Vol XIV, No 4, pp 317-333

Calculates influence of distributed parameters of seismograph's (vibrometer's) springs upon its frequency response in form of approximate formulas of frequencies and amplitudes of secondary resonances. Compares theory with experiment. Recommends

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USSR/Geophysics - Seismometry Jul/Aug 50  
(Contd)

methods to suppress frequency distortions caused by secondary resonances. Submitted 26 Dec 49 by Acad O. Yu. Shmidt.

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ANTSYFEROV, M. S.

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ANTSYFEROV, M. S.

USSR/Geophysics - Seismographs, Calibration of

Sep/Oct 51

"Vibrational Platform for Investigation of Vibrometers in Sonic Diapason," M. S. Antsyferov, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No. 5, pp 31-39

Describes vertical vibrational platform with electrodynamic exciter designated for calibration of vibrometers and seismographs within a frequency band of 5-10 to 5,000-1,000 cycles. Amplitude of platform oscillations may be adjusted within wide range. Considers possibility of control of amplitude and phase. F. A. Surin and I. I. Klyukin took part in tests. Submitted 12 Jun 51

193T34

ANTSIFEROV, M.S.; GOL'DFARB, M.L.

Research results with a string galvanometer. Trudy Geofiz. inst. no. 22:  
19-25 '54. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Galvanometer)