DINER, G.G.; YEREMENKO, V.S.

Mechanical engineering study and practical work in school workshops. Politekh. obuch. no.8:38-42 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Srednyaya shkola No.20, g. Serov.
(Manual training)

S/204/62/002/004/012/019
E075/E435

AUTHORS: Levin, S.Z., Diner, I.S., Gurevich, G.S.

TITLE: Catalytic hydrogenation of dimethylester of terephthalic acid

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 566-572

TEXT: In view of scarcity of data on the industrial preparation of hexahydrophthalic acid, hexahydroisophthalic acid and hexahydro-p-xylyleneglycol, an investigation was carried out of the hydrogenation of phthalic acids. The catalysts examined were: Zn-Cr, Cu-Cr-Ni, Ni-Cr and Ni on Kieselguhr. The experiments were conducted in a steel autoclave with a powdered catalyst suspended in the molten reactant. Ni-Cr and Ni on Kieselguhr catalysts gave an 85 to 89% yield of hexahydrodimethylterephthalate under a wide range of pressures and temperatures. For the Ni on Kieselguhr catalyst, pressures from 150 to 300 atm and temperatures from 180 to 300°C can be used. The best conditions are: pressure 150 atm, temperature 240°C, giving yields of the product of up to 90%. The product constitutes a mixture of stereoisomers of hexahydrodimethylterephthalate. The main

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hydrogenation reaction leads to the formation of cis - isomer and the presence of trans - isomer is due to a secondary isomerization reaction. The ratio between the two isomers depended strongly on the reaction temperature and pressure, the highest yield of the trans - isomer obtained being 60 to 70%. Hexahydro-p-cylene-glycol was prepared by using Cu-Cr catalyst reduced with H_2. The apparatus and conditions used were similar to those given above (temperature - 300°C, pressure - 300 atm). To obtain the highest yields of the product (94 to 95%) the catalyst concentration must be between 8.0 and 10.0% wt. of the feedstock. An unsuccessful attempt was made to produce individual isomers of the glycol by hydrogenation of the pure isomers of hexahydrodimethylterephthalate. There are 1 figure and 6 tables.

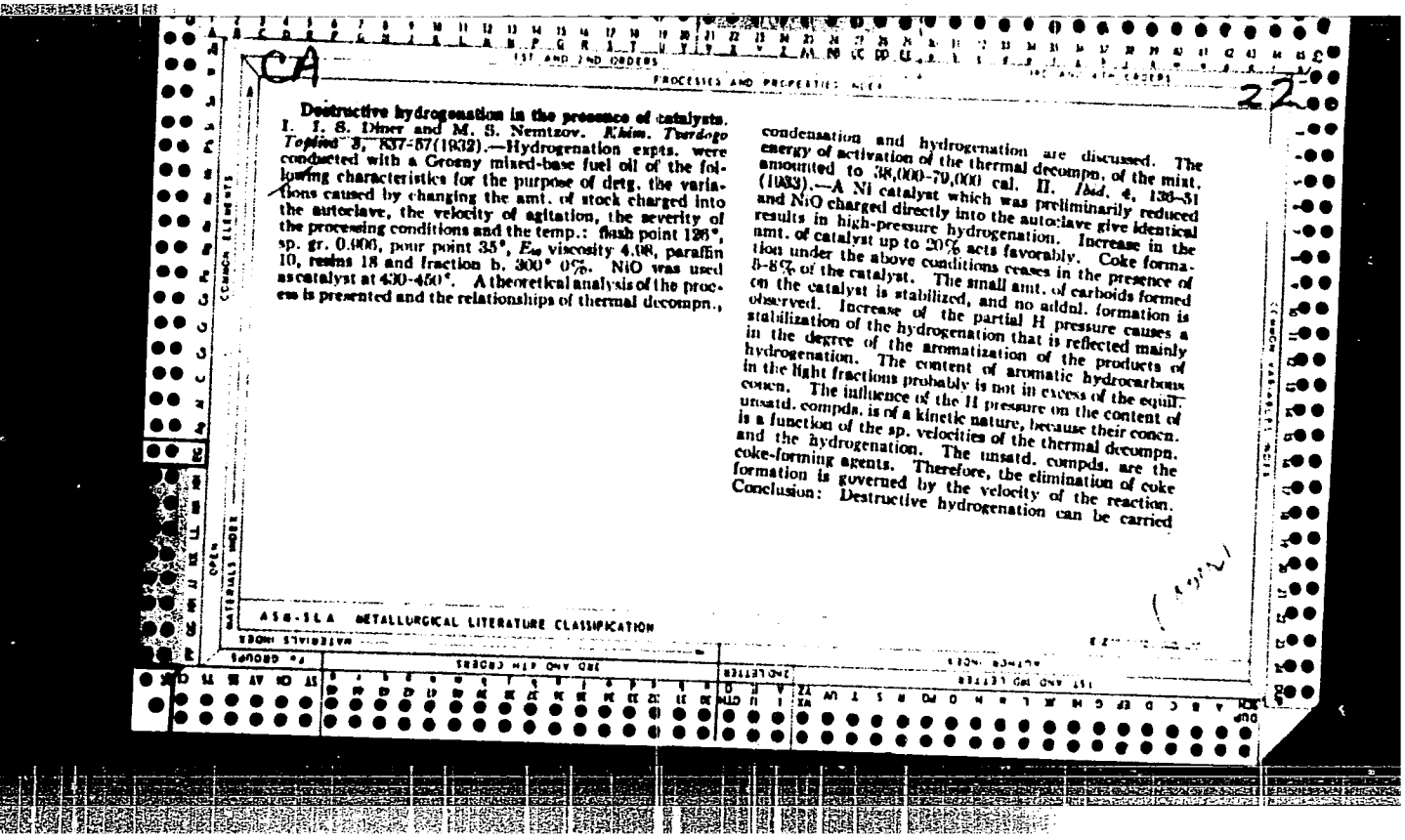
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical Processes)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Carboids formed in catalytic hydrogenation I. S. Pint and M. S. Nemtzov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 3, 727-33(1932). The existing methods for the detn. of carboids in hydrogenation are reviewed and the following procedure is recommended: the used catalyst is burned in an elementary-analysis furnace after a preliminary C_6H_6 extn. and drying. In addn. to the detn. of C a detn. of the increase in the wt. of the boat with the catalyst is made, which permits detn. of the amt. of O which combined with the inorg. part of the catalyst during the combustion. The hydrogenation conditions are of great influence on the type of carboids formed. Thus with an increase in H pressure the amt. of carboids decreases and their content of H increases. The carboids are more satd. with a lowering in the reaction temp. A decrease in the amt. of H used in the hydrogenation lowers the efficiency of the latter, whereby a larger amt. of carboids is formed and the latter are lower in H. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

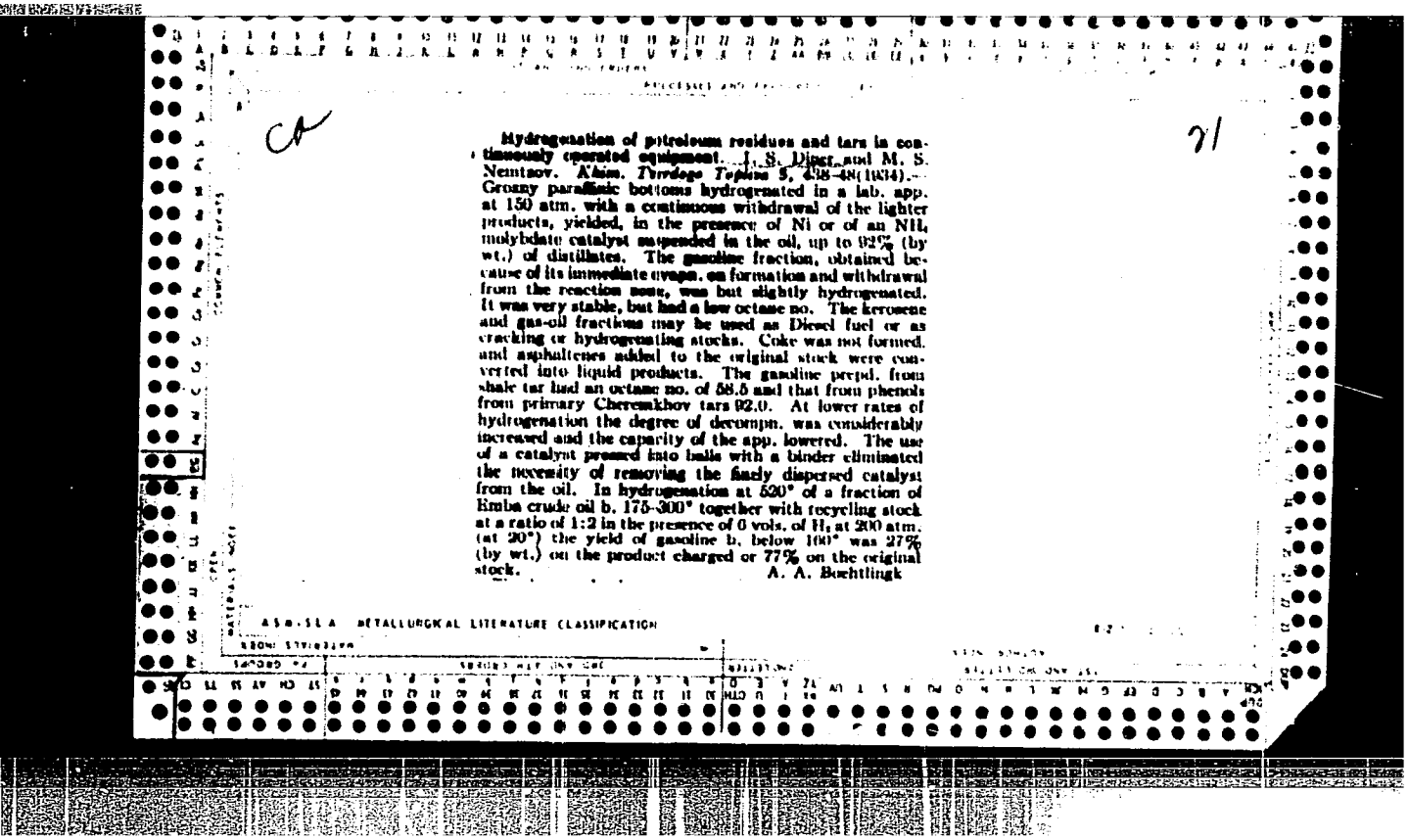


CA

22

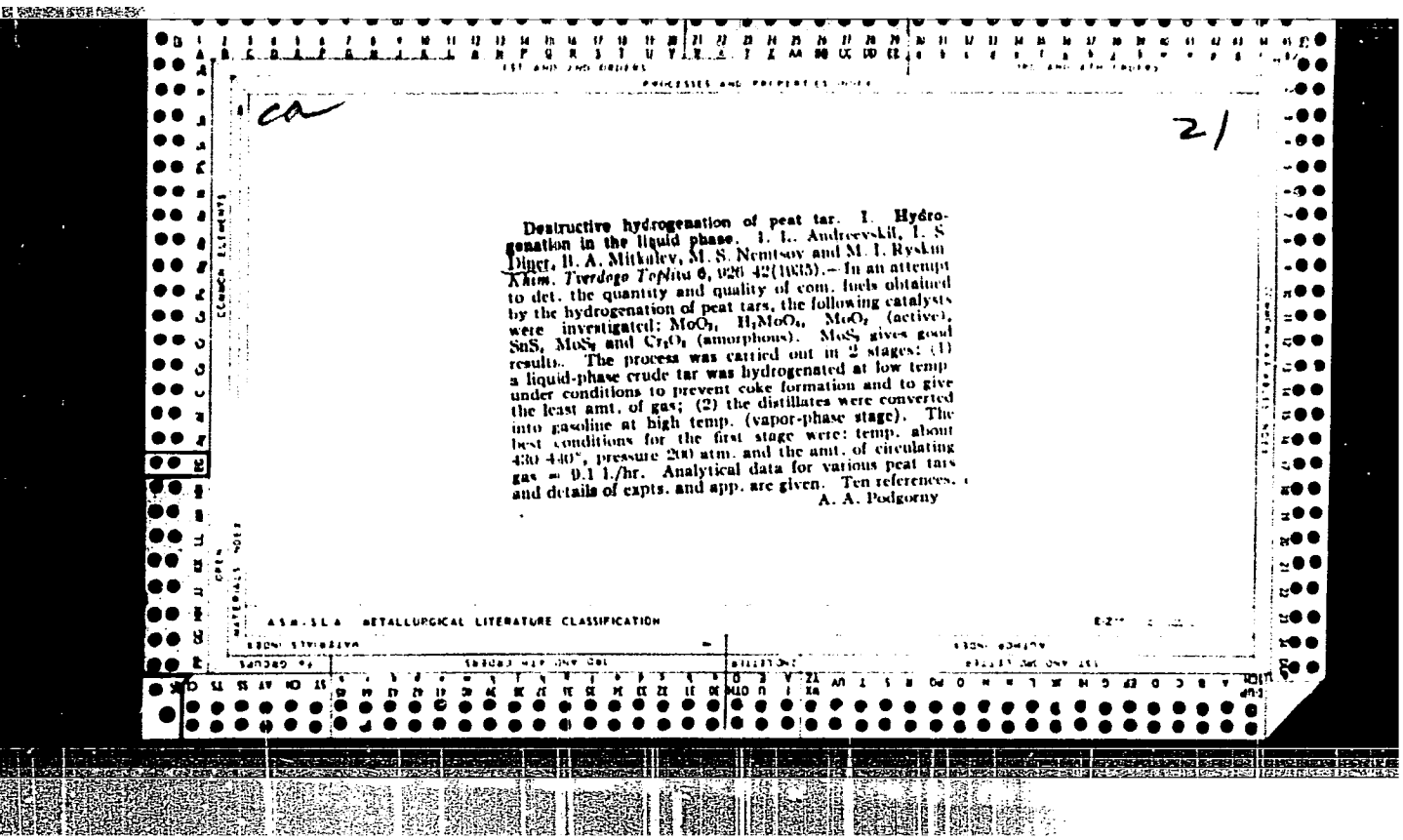
Destructive hydrogenation in the presence of catalysts. I. I. S. Diner and M. S. Nemtzov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 3, 537-57(1932).—Hydrogenation expts. were conducted with a Grozny mixed-base fuel oil of the following characteristics for the purpose of detg. the variations caused by changing the amt. of stock charged into the autoclave, the velocity of agitation, the severity of the processing conditions and the temp.: flash point 128°, sp. gr. 0.900, pour point 35°, E_{20} viscosity 4.08, paraffin 10, resins 18 and fraction b. 300° 0%. NiO was used as catalyst at 430-450°. A theoretical analysis of the process is presented and the relationships of thermal decompn., condensation and hydrogenation are discussed. The energy of activation of the thermal decompn. of the mixt. amounted to 58,000–79,000 cal. II. *Ibid.* 4, 136–51 (1933).—A Ni catalyst which was preliminarily reduced and NiO charged directly into the autoclave give identical results in high-pressure hydrogenation. Increase in the amt. of catalyst up to 20% acts favorably. Coke formation under the above conditions ceases in the presence of 5–8% of the catalyst. The small amt. of carboids formed on the catalyst is stabilized, and no addnl. formation is observed. Increase of the partial H pressure causes a stabilization of the hydrogenation that is reflected mainly in the degree of the aromatization of the products of hydrogenation. The content of aromatic hydrocarbons in the light fractions probably is not in excess of the equil. concn. The influence of the H pressure on the content of unsatd. compds. is of a kinetic nature, because their concn. is a function of the sp. velocities of the thermal decompn. and the hydrogenation. The unsatd. compds. are the coke-forming agents. Therefore, the elimination of coke formation is governed by the velocity of the reaction. Conclusion: Destructive hydrogenation can be carried

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



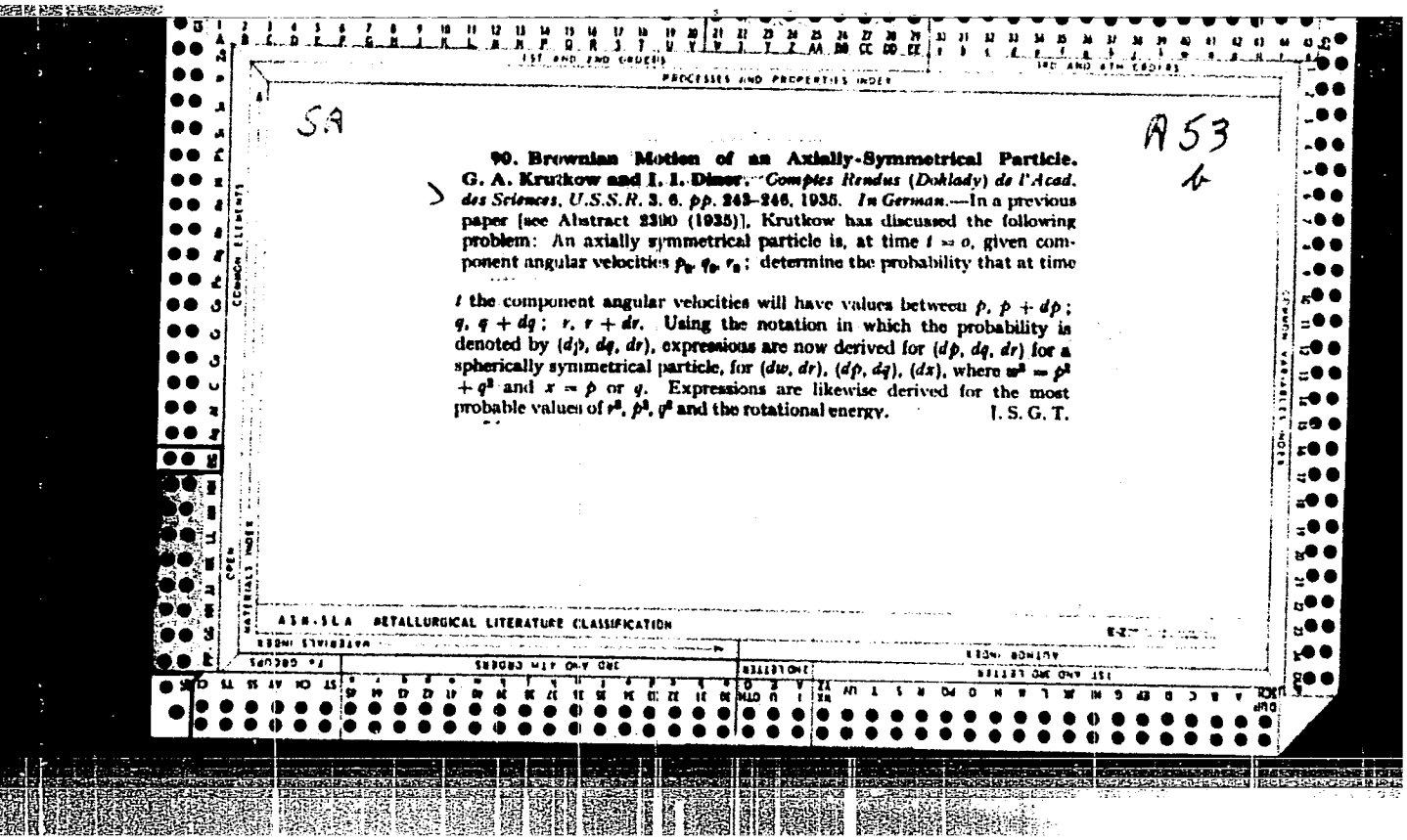
Hydrogenation of petroleum residues and tars in continuously operated equipment. I. S. Diner and M. S. Nemtsov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 5, 428-48(1934).—Grozny paraffinic bottoms hydrogenated in a lab. app. at 150 atm. with a continuous withdrawal of the lighter products, yielded, in the presence of Ni or of an NH$_4$ molybdate catalyst suspended in the oil, up to 92% (by wt.) of distillates. The gasoline fraction, obtained because of its immediate evapn. on formation and withdrawal from the reaction zone, was but slightly hydrogenated. It was very stable, but had a low octane no. The kerosene and gas-oil fractions may be used as Diesel fuel or as cracking or hydrogenating stocks. Coke was not formed, and asphaltenes added to the original stock were converted into liquid products. The gasoline prepd. from shale tar had an octane no. of 58.5 and that from phenols from primary Cheremkhov tars 92.0. At lower rates of hydrogenation the degree of decompn. was considerably increased and the capacity of the app. lowered. The use of a catalyst pressed into balls with a binder eliminated the necessity of removing the finely dispersed catalyst from the oil. In hydrogenation at 520° of a fraction of Emba crude oil b. 175–300° together with recycling stock at a ratio of 1:2 in the presence of 0 vols. of H_2 at 200 atm. (at 20°) the yield of gasoline b. below 100° was 27% (by wt.) on the product charged or 77% on the original stock.

A. A. Buchtlingk



Destructive hydrogenation of peat tar. I. Hydrogenation in the liquid phase. I. L. Andreevskii, I. S. Diner, B. A. Mikhalev, M. S. Nemtsov and M. I. Ryskin. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 926-42(1935).—In an attempt to det. the quantity and quality of com. fuels obtained by the hydrogenation of peat tars, the following catalysts were investigated: MoO_3, H_2MoO_4, MoO_2 (active), SnS, MoS_2 and Cr_2O_3 (amorphous). MoS_2 gives good results. The process was carried out in 2 stages: (1) a liquid-phase crude tar was hydrogenated at low temp. under conditions to prevent coke formation and to give the least amt. of gas; (2) the distillates were converted into gasoline at high temp. (vapor-phase stage). The best conditions for the first stage were: temp. about 430-440°, pressure 200 atm. and the amt. of circulating gas = 9.1 l./hr. Analytical data for various peat tars and details of expts. and app. are given. Ten references.

A. A. Podgorny



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

SA

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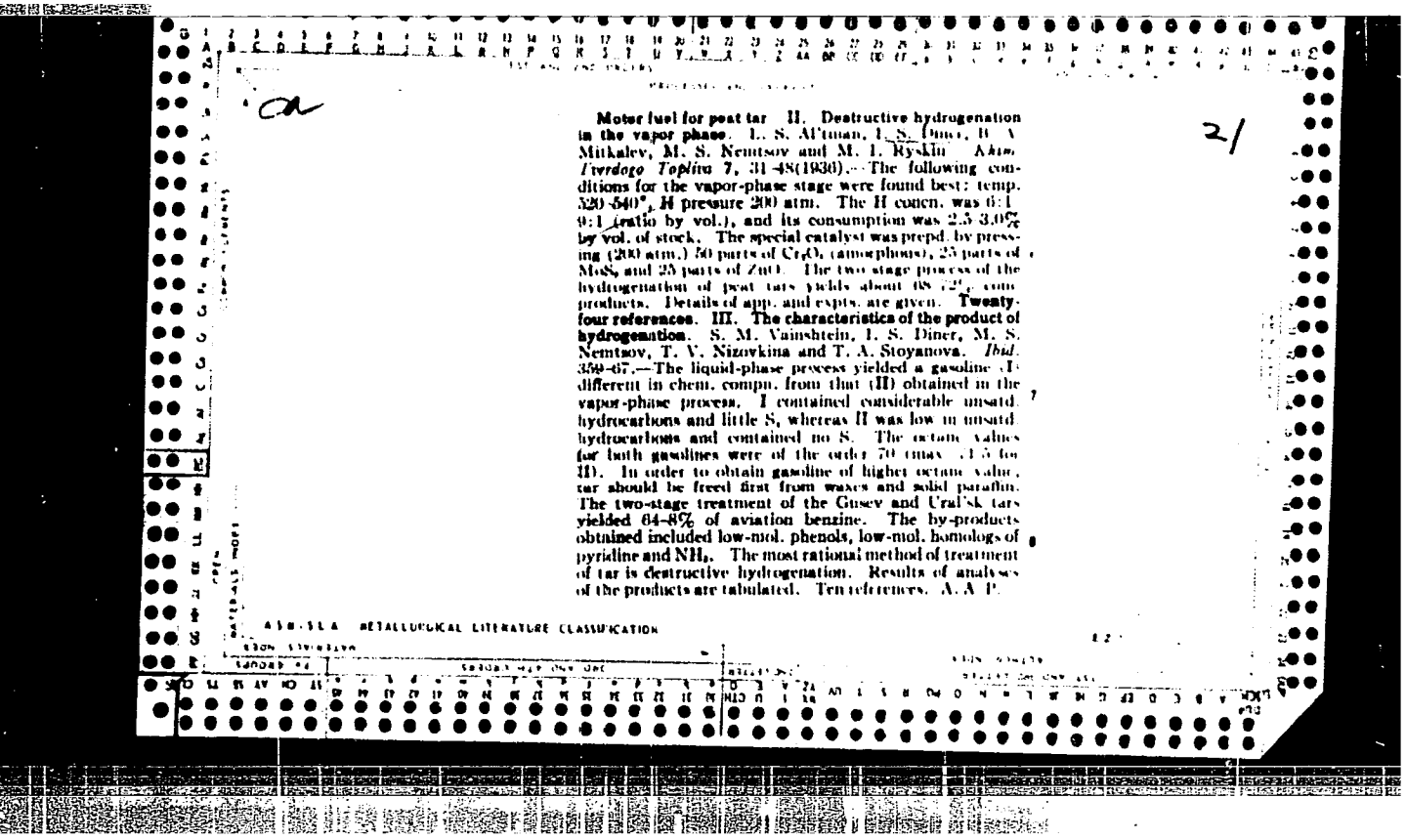
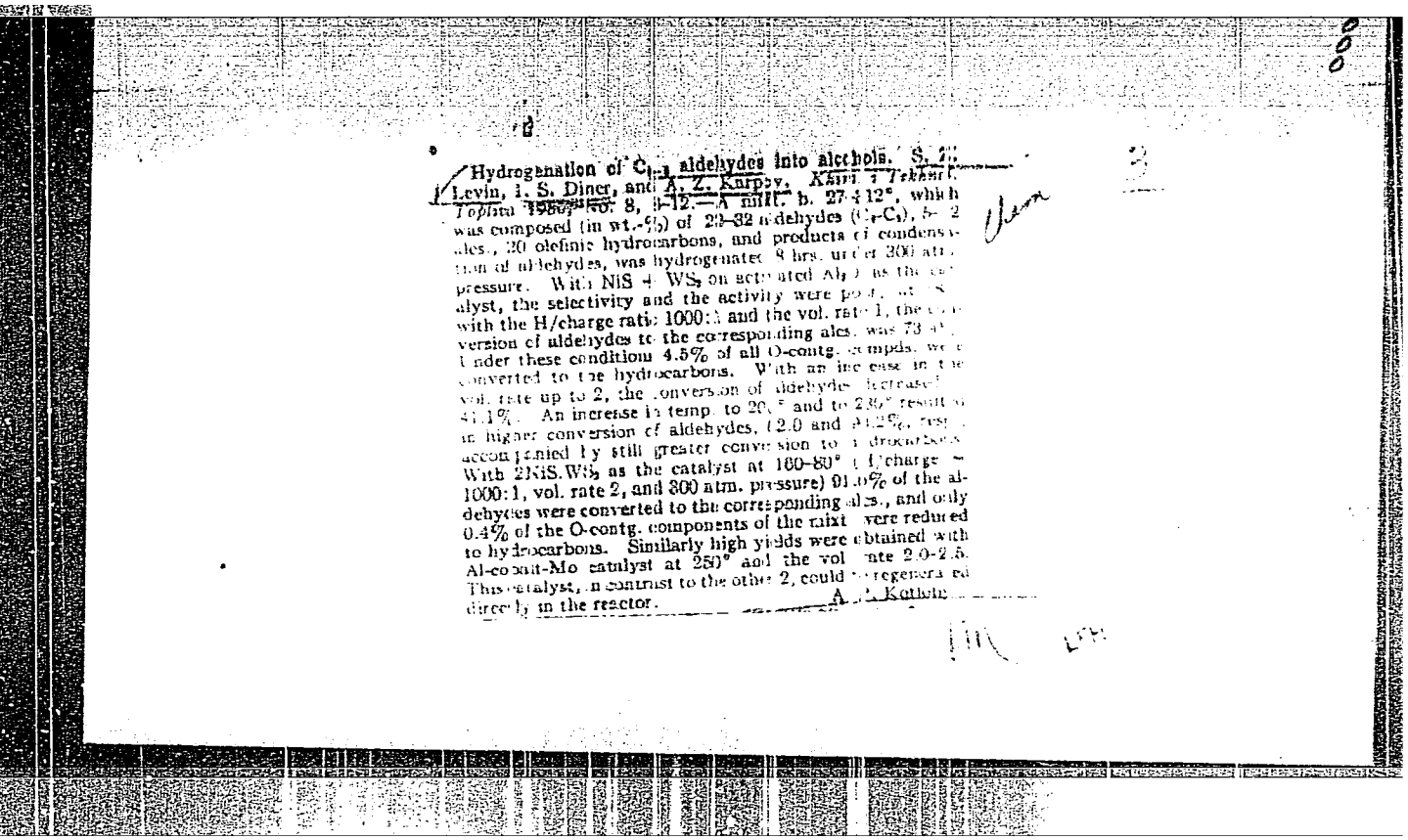
90. Brownian Motion of an Axially-Symmetrical Particle. G. A. Krutkow and I. I. Dimer. *Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.* 3. 6. pp. 243–246. 1935. *In German.*—In a previous paper [see Abstract 2310 (1935)], Krutkow has discussed the following problem: An axially symmetrical particle is, at time $t = o$, given component angular velocities p_0, q_0, r_0; determine the probability that at time t the component angular velocities will have values between p, $p + dp$; q, $q + dq$; r, $r + dr$. Using the notation in which the probability is denoted by (dp, dq, dr), expressions are now derived for (dp, dq, dr) for a spherically symmetrical particle, for (dw, dr), (dp, dq), (dx), where $w^2 = p^2 + q^2$ and $x = p$ or q. Expressions are likewise derived for the most probable values of r^2, p^2, q^2 and the rotational energy. I. S. G. T.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Motor fuel for peat tar. II. Destructive hydrogenation in the vapor phase. L. S. Al'tman, I. S. Diner, B. V. Mitkalev, M. S. Nemtsov and M. I. Ryskin. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 31–48(1930).—The following conditions for the vapor-phase stage were found best: temp. 520–540°, H pressure 200 atm. The H concn. was 6:1–9:1 (ratio by vol.), and its consumption was 2.5–3.0% by vol. of stock. The special catalyst was prepd. by pressing (200 atm.) 50 parts of Cr_2O_3 (amorphous), 25 parts of MoS, and 25 parts of ZnO. The two stage process of the hydrogenation of peat tars yields about 68–72% com. products. Details of app. and expts. are given. **Twenty-four references. III. The characteristics of the product of hydrogenation.** S. M. Vainshtein, I. S. Diner, M. S. Nemtsov, T. V. Nizovkina and T. A. Stoyanova. *Ibid.* 359–67.—The liquid-phase process yielded a gasoline (I) different in chem. compn. from that (II) obtained in the vapor-phase process. I contained considerable unsatd. hydrocarbons and little S, whereas II was low in unsatd. hydrocarbons and contained no S. The octane values for both gasolines were of the order 70 (max. 75 for II). In order to obtain gasoline of higher octane value, tar should be freed first from waxes and solid paraffin. The two-stage treatment of the Gusev and Ural'sk tars yielded 64–8% of aviation benzine. The by-products obtained included low-mol. phenols, low-mol. homologs of pyridine and NH_3. The most rational method of treatment of tar is destructive hydrogenation. Results of analyses of the products are tabulated. Ten references. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Hydrogenation of C_{1-3} aldehydes into alcohols. S. Z. Levin, I. S. Diner, and A. Z. Karpov. *Khim. i Tekhnol. Topliva* 1956, No. 8, 9–12.—A mixt. b. 27–112°, which was composed (in wt.-%) of 23–32 aldehydes (C_3–C_5), 5–2 ales., 20 olefinic hydrocarbons, and products of condensation of aldehydes, was hydrogenated 8 hrs. under 300 atm. pressure. With NiS + WS_2 on activated Al_2O_3 as the catalyst, the selectivity and the activity were good, with the H/charge ratio 1000:1 and the vol. rate 1, the conversion of aldehydes to the corresponding alcs. was 73–8. Under these conditions 4.5% of all O-contg. compds. were converted to the hydrocarbons. With an increase in the vol. rate up to 2, the conversion of aldehydes decreased to 41.1%. An increase in temp. to 20[illegible]° and to 230° resulted in higher conversion of aldehydes, 62.0 and 91.2%, respectively, accompanied by still greater conversion to hydrocarbons. With 2NiS.WS_2 as the catalyst at 160–80° (H/charge = 1000:1, vol. rate 2, and 300 atm. pressure) 91.0% of the aldehydes were converted to the corresponding alcs., and only 0.4% of the O-contg. components of the mixt. were reduced to hydrocarbons. Similarly high yields were obtained with Al-cobalt-Mo catalyst at 250° and the vol. rate 2.0–2.5. This catalyst, in contrast to the other 2, could be regenerated directly in the reactor. A. L. Kotlyar

when evaluating the suitability of the process. A number of experiments were carried out at 180°C to investigate the influence of the pressure on the selectivity of the process. Results are given in Table 1. Fig.1 shows that the increase of a pressure to 200 - 300 atms does not alter appreciably the depth of conversion of the aldehydes, but that the selectivity of the process is slightly reduced, and that the yield of alcohols is reduced from 95.8% to 94.6%. Various experiments were also carried out to investigate the influence of the temperature on the process (at 160°-220°C and at a pressure of 150 - 300 atms). From results in Table 2 it appears that the process is selective at a temperature of 160°C. The depth of hydrogenation of aldehydes, at a pressure of 150 atms = 54.5% and at a pressure of 300 atms = 65.2%. A 93%- 95% conversion of the aldehydes was achieved at 180° - 200°C and the yield of alcohols = 100%. 48.9% of oxygen-containing compounds were contained in the hydrogenate as against 56.9% in the carbonylated raw material. (Fig.2). Fig.3 shows the influence of temperature at a pressure of 300 atms. The influence of the volumnar

Hydrogenation of C_6-C_8 Aldehydes to Alcohols. SOV/65-58-5-9/14

rate of supply of the raw material was tested (Tables 3 and 4 and Fig. 4). The authors also investigated the optimum conditions for carrying out the process on an industrial scale at 150 and 300 atms; it was shown that when using either catalyst the selective hydrogenation of aldehydes can be achieved at volume rates of 1.0 - 4.0. The catalyst 2 $NiS.WS_2$ was proved to possess high stability. The activity of the catalyst after 5,000 hours was not impaired. The liquid reaction products were identified. The hydrogenate was separated by distillation into the following fractions with a boiling point of 100°- 140°C, 140°- 200°C, and a residue boiling above 200°C. The first fraction (33.9%) contained C_5-C_7 hydrocarbons and 0.8% of aldehyde admixtures. The fraction boiling between 100°- 140°C (7.5%) contained about 10% aldehydes. The residue boiling above 200°C (17.2%) contained esters, higher alcohols and polymers. There are 5 Figures, 4 Tables and 1 Soviet reference (page 51).

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ASSOCIATION: LenNII

LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.; primimali uchastiye:; DEMBO, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUCHINSKIY, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUCHINSKAYA, Z.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MEZHEBOVSKAYA, Z.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BAULIN, V.A., inzh.; KARTYSHOVA, V.M., inzh.; DERGACHEVA, R.D., inzh.; DRABKINA, I.Ye., inzh.

Production of motor fuels and chemical products from Baltic shale tars by the destructive hydrogenation method. Trudy VNIIT no.9:65-90 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Motor fuels) (Oils shales)

LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.; KUCHINSKIY, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOLDAVSKIY, B.L.; KUCHINSKAYA, Z.Ye.; BAULIN, V.A.; ZISEL'SON, Kh.L.; TUKAY, O.P.

Synthesis of dicyclohexylamine nitrite, an inhibitor of the atmospheric corrosion of metals. Khim.prom. no.9:566-570 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Cyclohexylamine) (Metals--Corrosion)

LEVIN, S. Z.; DINER, I. S.; GUREVICH, G. S.

Catalytic hydrogenation of terephthalic acid dimethyl ester.
Neftekhimia 2 no.4:566-572 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

(Terephthalic acid) (Hydrogenation)

ARTYUKHOV, I.M., DINER, I.S., VASIL'YEV, B.F., LAPIDES, A.A., MOSIN, A.M.

Production of olefins by pyrolysis of petroleum products.

Report presented at the 12th Conference on high molecular weight compounds devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62

GUREVICH, G.S.; IEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.

Stereochemistry of cyclohexanedicarboxylic acids. Part 1: Cis-trans-isomerization of dimethyl ester of cyclohexane-1,4-dicarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1916-1919 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.
(Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid) (Stereochemistry)

GUREVICH, G.S.; LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.

Stereochemistry of cyclohexanedicarboxylic acids. Part 2: Stereochemistry of the catalytic hydrogenation lf dimethyl ether of cyclohexane-1,4-dimethanol. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:696-699 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

GUREVICH, G.S.; LEVIN, S.Z.; DINER, I.S.

Production of hydroaromatic dicarboxylic acids. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1139-1141 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

SVESHNIKOV, Aram Arutyunovich; FARMAKOVSKIY, S.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; CHEREDNICHENKO, N.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DINER, L.Ya., [illegible] red.; APTERMAN, M.A., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Applied methods of the theory of random functions] Prikladnye metody teorii sluchainykh funktsii. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 251 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Probabilities)

VOLODIN, Boris Grigor'yevich; GANIN, Mikhail Pavlovich; DINER, Isay Yakovlevich; KOMAROV, Lazar' Borisovich; SVESHNIKOV, Aram Arutyunovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; STAROBIN, Kalman Berkovich; GINZBURG, R.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; CHEREDNICHENKO, N.Ya., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHAYKEVICH, I.A., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual for engineers on the solving of problems in probability theory; collection of basic formulas, typical solutions, and problems for exercises] Rukovodstvo dlia inzhenerov po resheniiu zadach teorii veroiatnostei; sbornik osnovnykh formul, tipovykh reshenii i zadach dlia uprazhnenii. [By] B.G.Volodin i dr. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 422 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Probabilities)

DINER, I. YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6203

Volodin, Boris Grigor'yevich, Mikhail Pavlovich Ganin, Isay Yakovlevich Diner, Lazar' Borisovich Komarov, Aram Arutyunovich Sveshnikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Kalman Berkovich Starobin

Rukovodstvo dlya inzhenerov po resheniyu zadach teorii veroyatnostey; sbornik osnovnykh formul, tipovykh resheniy i zadach dlya uprazheniy (Handbook for Engineers on the Solution of Problems in the Theory of Probability; Collection of Basic Formulas, Typical Solutions, and Practice Problems) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 422 p. Errata slip inserted. 14,300 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. A. Sveshnikov; Reviewers: R. I. Ginzburg, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and N. Ya. Cherednichenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: I. A. Shaykevich; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineers, scientific workers, and students at schools of higher education interested in applying formulas of

Card 1/2

Handbook for Engineers (Cont.)

the theory of probability to the solution of practical problems.

COVERAGE: The book includes all basic formulas in the theory of probability applicable to the solution of practical problems in automatic control, radio communication, processing and verifying experimental data, and other fields. In each section, work formulas and diagrams are applied to the solution of typical problems. Additional work problems with answers are provided. No personalities are mentioned. There are 33 references: 29 Soviet (including 7 translations from English and German), 3 French, and 1 German.

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Ch. I. Random Events	9
1. Relationships between random events	9
2. Direct calculation of probabilities	11
3. Geometric probabilities	14

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DINER, I.Ya., inzhener-polkovnik, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Efficient use of the possibilities offered by military cybernetics.
Mor. sbor. 46 no.7:34-41 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

VOLODIN, B.G.; GANIN, M.P.; DINER, I.Ya.; KOMAROV, L.B.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; STAROBIN, K.B.; DONCHENKO, V.V., red.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, Yu.N., red.

[Problems in probability theory, mathematical statistics, and theory of functions of random variables] Sbornik zadach po teorii veroiatnostei, matematicheskoi statistike i teorii sluchainykh funktsii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 632 p. (MIRA 18:10)

DINER, J.

Reduction of production cost is a duty of technicians. p. 197 PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa. Vol. 76, no. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

DINER, M.I.

Abdominal syndrome in rheumatism. Sov.med. 21 no.4:114-116 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy No.16 (glavnyy vrach L.A.Nasonova, konsul'tant i nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. L.I. Gefter) Voronezha.

(RHEUMATISM, compl.
abdom. pain)
(ABDOMEN, dis.
pain in rheumatism)

DINER, M.K.

25230 DINER, M.K. Luchshei zhizni pered mezhdunar. Konferentsiey rabochei molodezhi molodezhb mira, 1948, No. 3, S. 1-2

SO: Letopis,Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

DINER, V. Ya.

Case of simultaneous diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.5:55-56 S-O'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (za. - prof. M.A.Polyukov) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Moldavskoy respublikanskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - T.V.Moshnyaga).
(DIABETES)

1. DINER, Ye. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cranes, Derricks, etc.

7. Use of a tower crane for the installation of the steel frame of a building and of equipment, Elek. sta., 23, No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

DINER, Ye.S., inzhener.

Using a gantry for installing turbines. Elek.sta. 24 no.7:47 Jl '53.
(MLRA 6:7)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

DINER, Ye.Sh. (Kiyev)

One widespread error. Mat.v shkole no.1:62-63 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Multiplication--Study and teaching)

L 15298-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047670 S/0138/64/000/010/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Rappoport, L. Ya.; Diner, Ye.Z.; By*stritskaya, G.Yu.; Myuller, B. Ye.

TITLE: The use of the dimer of toluylene-2,4-diisocyanate as a vulcanizing agent for urethan rubbers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1964, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: toluylene diisocyanate, urethan rubber, vulcanization, rubber strength, naphthylene diisocyanate/SKU rubber

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using the dimer of toluylene-2,4-disiisocyanate as a vulcanizing agent for urethan rubber to eliminate premature vulcanization was investigated at both increased temperatures and room temperature. The effect of vulcanization temperature, time and dimer content in the SKU rubber on the properties (modulus at 300% elongation, tear strength, relative elongation, residual elongation) was determined and is shown by tabulated data. The formation of a cross-linked structure as a result of the reaction of diisocyanate with the urethan groups of the macromolecules is shown schematically. The best results were obtained at 143C by vulcanization for 20 minutes. Good mechanical properties were obtained with 14 parts by weight of dimer for 100 parts by weight of rubber.

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L 15298-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047670

Vulcanization for more than 20 minutes did not change the value of the residual elongation. The comparative vulcanizing effect of the dimer of toluylene-2,4-diisocyanate and naphthylene-1,5-diisocyanate in mixtures based on SKU was established and it was found that mixtures based on SKU in the presence of the dimer retain their satisfactory technological properties on exposure to 110C, whereas mixtures containing naphthylene-1,5-diisocyanate under the same conditions are unsuitable for further use. The use of the dimer of toluylene-2,4-diisocyanate also increases the stability of polyurethan rubbers when stored at room temperature. The plasticity hardly varies in 5 days; after ten days it is still high, and the rubber becomes rigid only after 20 days. Naphthylene-1,5-diisocyanate yielded less favorable data in this respect as well. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Opy*tny*y zavod Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (Pilot Plant of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

DINER-VLOSKO, T.B., pedagog-metodist (Moskovskaya oblast')

Forms for the guidance of educational work in nurseries and children's homes of Moscow Province. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 5 no.1:73-77 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(MOSCOW PROVINCE--EDUCATION, PRESCHOOL--METHODOLOGY)

DINERMANN, A. M.

SEMENOVA G. T., DINERMANN A. A.

Izmenenie funktsional'nogo sostoianiia nervnoi sistemy pri belkovoi nedostatochnosti. [Functional modification of the nervous system in protein deficiency.] Arkh. pat., Moskva 12:4 July-Aug 50 p.62-8.

1. Of the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology (Head -- Prof. L. A. Cherkes) of the Institute of Nutrution of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and the Department of Physiology (Head -- Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof. I. P. Razenkov) of First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute, Moscow.

CLML 19, 5, Nov 50

DINNERMAN, A. A.

"Some Pathological Variations Which Occur in a State of Experimental Protein Deficiency and Their Reversibility." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci, USSR, 12 Oct 54. (VM, 4 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

CHERKES, L.A., FILCHAGIN, N.M.: DINERMAN, A.A.

Relation of metabolism of nicotinic acid to metabolism of sulfur containing amino acids. Biokhimiia 20 no.2:140-145 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Laboratoriyz eksperimental'noy patalogii Instituta pitaniia Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(SULFUR, metabolism,
amino acid bound, relation to nicotinic acid metab.)
(AMINO ACIDS, metabolism,
sulfur-binding, relation to nicotinic acid metab.)
(NICOTINIC ACID, metabolism,

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-3
Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60097

Author : Dinerman, A. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Effect of Nicotinic Acid Upon the Changes Produced in the Body by Increased Amounts of Cystine in the Diet

Orig Pub : Vopr. pitaniya, 1957, 16, No 1, 36-43

Abstract : Male rats were fed an artificial diet including 9 or 18 gm.% of casein, with added cystine (I) and nicotinic acid (II). The test lasted 120 days. The addition of I to the feed in a quantity of 80 mg. daily per rat decreased its growth rate, produced fatty infiltration in the liver, and reduced the life span of the animal. When II was added (2 mg.) with I, the effect of I was

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60097

reduced. Pathology occuring after the administration of large doses of I is especially pronounced in rats kept on a low protein diet, and the defensive effect of II under these conditions is weaker. Large doses of II had a negative effect, reflected in increased pathological changes produced by I. -- L. A. Kashchevskaya

KOROBKINA, G.S.; DINERMAN, A.A.; KAZAKOVA, Z.A.

First session on the problem of "Fat in nutrition." Vop.pit. 17 no.6:79-82 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(FAT)

CHERKES, L.A.; DINERMAN, A.A. (Moskva)

Hypertension induced by choline deficiency and its reversibility [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.12:16-24 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.A. Cherkes) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR.

(CHAOLINE, deficiency,
causing exper. hypertension, reversibility (Rus)
(HYPERTENSION, exper.
caused by choline defic., reversibility (Rus)

DINERMAN, A.A.

Effect of antibiotics on the course of choline deficiency [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 18 no.1:17-23 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.A. Cherkes) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(CHOLINE, deficiency,
eff. of antibiotics in animals (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.
on exper. choline defic. in animals (Rus))

CHERKES, L.A.; DINERMAN, A.A.

Effect of sorbitol on the course of choline deficiency. Biokhimiia 24 no.2:329-335 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Laboratory of Pathological Physiology, Institute of Nutrition, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(SORBITOL, eff.
on exper. choline defic. (Rus))
(CHOLINE, defic.
eff. of sorbitol (Rus))

CHERKES, L.A.; DINERMAN, A.A.

Preventive effect of prolonged sorbitol administration in choline deficiency. Biokhimiia 25 no.1:102-105 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Labortaory of Pathological Physiology, Institute of Nutrition, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(SORBITOL pharmacol.)
(CHOLINE defic.)
(KIDNEYS pathol.)

DINERMAN, A.B.

[Electric woodworking machines] Elektrifitsirovannyi instrument dlia obrabotki dereva. Moskva, Vses. kooperativnoe izd-vo, 1953. 81 p. (MLRA 7:3)
(Woodworking machinery)

DINERMAN, A. P.

Static and dynamic balancing of turbine rotors. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1946. 99 p. (52-18140)

TJ870.D5

DINERMAN, A. P. and D.KH. GARBER.

Tekhnologiia paroturbostroeniia.

Moskva, Mashgiz, 1948. 366 p. illus.

Bibliography: p. (364)

(Technology of steam-turbine construction.)

DLC: TJ735.D55

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

DINERMAN, A.P.

SOV/24-58-4-33/39

AUTHOR: Ivlev, D.D.

TITLE: Conference on Sustained Static Strength of Turbine Components Working at High Temperatures (Soveshchaniye po dlitel'noy staticheskoy prochnosti detaley turbomashin, rabotayushchikh pri vysokoy temperature)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 149 - 150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Commission on the Strength of Gas Turbines from the Institut Mekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics of the Ac.Sc.USSR) (Chairman - Yu.N. Rabotnov) and the Strength Section of the Leningrad Technical Committee on Turbine Construction (Chairman - I.K. Naumov) held a conference during November 20-22, 1957 on the sustained static strength of turbine components working at high temperature. The conference was opened by an introductory speech by the chairman of the Leningrad Technical Committee on Turbine Construction, S.A. Kantor.
The paper by A.A. Oding (Institute of Metallurgy, Ac.Sc. USSR) "Structural Theory of Creep" contained an account of the author's theory.

Card1/7 V.S. Ivanova and L.K. Gordiyenko (Institut metallurgii AN SSSR - Institute of Metallurgy of the Ac.Sc.USSR) in the paper "Experimental Investigation of Some Aspects of the Theory of Structural Creep" described results corroborating aspects of Oding's theory.
Zavod Metal Factory named in Lenin) in his paper "Problems in the Field of Static Strength of Turbine Components Working at High Temperature" dealt on data obtained in Leningrad industrial undertakings indicating the need for further improvement in design and constructional procedure. The basic problem in the author's opinion, is not so much the investigation of the stresses in individual components as the investigation of the limiting states of actual constructions. The author also noted the need for experimental investigation of model rotors, disks and frameworks of turbines and suggested setting before the Government the question of organizing such an assembly in one of the factories with complete centralization and co-ordination of work in this direction. The author criticised the indefensible unplanned work taking place at the present time in extemporary, when each undertaking must itself solve problems relating to gauge, cements for them, methods of testing and appropriate apparatus.
I.A. Birger (TsIAM) presented a paper on "Standards of Strength of Components at High Temperatures"
A.P. Gulyayev (TsNIITMASh) gave a paper on "Experimental Investigation of the Bearing Capacity of Disks"
M.A. Koren' (Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy zavod im. Stalina) in the paper "Apparatus for Testing Sustained Strength of Some Turbine Stator Components" dealt with items of equipment constructed at his factory for investigating the stress state in a number of components: diaphragms, pin connections etc.
V.S. Nasedkin (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet - Moscow State University) gave a paper on "Creep of Heat-resistant Alloys at High Temperature". The author described experimental investigations on the behaviour of the steels EI-257 and EI-405 under conditions of complex stress and high steady temperature.

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DINERMAN, A. P.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the effect of accelerated conditions of starting of turbine on the work capacity of its vanes." Moscow, 1961. 23 pp; with diagrams; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 214)

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26.2120

AUTHORS: Dinerman, A.P., Merinov, G.N., Engineers and Toropov, V.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Operating Experience with the Welded Rotor of an Experimental Gas Turbine of TsNIITMASh Type ЭГТ-700 (EGTU-700)

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 31 - 35

TEXT: In 1950 TsNIITMASh (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building) developed and operated an experimental gas turbine type EGTU-700. The main use of the set was in studying the strength of blade steel by means of a model and making full-scale tests on turbine blades under conditions close to those encountered in service. The programme involved testing blades to failure. A cross-sectional diagram of the gas turbine is given; it had a welded rotor. The turbine delivered no useful power, all the energy of the gas being expended in overcoming friction. The gas temperature at the guide vanes

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was 700 °C and the turbine speed was 4 200 r.p.m. Until this turbine had been built no welded rotors had been used in Soviet turbine manufacture and a welded rotor was incorporated in this turbine so that a thorough check could be made on its operating properties. During 25 000 hours operation of the turbine the performance of the rotor was carefully observed in respect of stability of shape and dimensions. Watch was also kept on the operating conditions. After 25 000 hours operation the rotor was cut up into samples and thoroughly examined. The rotor was made of steel grade ЭИ405 (EI405). Its heat treatment and welding are described; analyses of the main and weld metal are given. During running, the gas temperature was 700 °C, the disc-rim temperature was 630 - 635 °C and the weld temperature was 600 - 620 °C. During its period of operation the turbine was started and stopped more than 1 800 times and of these 250 starts were from cold. During operation there were

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75 cases of blade failure and at each the rotor experienced a sudden impact load of up to 5 tons, leading to bending stresses in the welds of up to 250 kg/cm^2.
The behaviour of the rotor was carefully observed in service. Vibration measured on the bearing frame was 6 - 10 μ at the start and after 25 000 hours operation had increased to 18 - 20 μ. Systematic measurements of the rotor showed that the external diameter of the rim increased by 0.45 mm in 25 000 hours, which is about 0.08%. Analysis showed that the rate of disc strain was greatest during the period of a large number of starts and stops as compared with other periods. After 8 000 - 9 000 hours operation some cracks were observed at the place where the blades were fitted to the rim and at the end of operation of the turbine the cracks had extended and increased in width up to 0.4 - 0.5 mm. Cracking started during a period of intensive operation of the turbine under variable conditions with frequent starts and stops. The disc

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and neighbouring parts of the blade roots underwent appreciable erosive-corrosive wear during the first 500 - 700 hours. After 3 000 hours of operation the oxide film was completely removed from the rotor. The thickness of the layer removed was 0.2 mm and the rotor surface became uniformly rough and of a grey colour.
Metallographic sections were made of the rotor and weld metal. Both before and after operation the microstructure of the main metal consisted of austenite, carbides of niobium and a finely-dispersed phase which was not identified. The amount of this finely-dispersed phase increased during service. The microstructure of the weld metal after service consisted of austenite and carbides. A finely-dispersed phase was evolved in service. Mechanical tests were made on the metal.
During service the plastic properties of the main metal of the rotor were impaired, particularly the impact strength which, on tangential specimens, fell from 7.3 to 2.6 kg.m/cm^2.

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After 25 000 hours operation the weld metal had very poor plastic properties, the impact strength was about 1 kg.m/cm^2, the relative extension 5% and the constriction 8% at room temperature. After 25 000 hours operation the weld metal broke after bending through a very small angle (30 - 35°) but the main metal retained high plasticity in the axial direction and reduced plasticity in the tangential specimen (angle of bending 50 - 55°).
It is concluded that the welded rotor was substantially undeformed after service. The weld became much more brittle. It is concluded that if the weld metal has 5-8% relative elongation and 1 to 1.5 kg.m/cm^2 impact strength its plastic properties are adequate for reliable operation in rotors of the kind and subject to the conditions described.
There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

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DINERMAN, A. P.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6086

Nauchnoye soveshchaniye po teplovym napryazheniyam v elementakh turbomashin. 2d, Kiyev, 1961.

Teplovyye napryazheniya v elementakh turbomashin; doklady nauchnogo soveshchaniya., vyp. 2 (Thermal Stresses in Turbomachine Parts; Reports of the Scientific Conference, no. 2). Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1962. 174 p. 1800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut mekhaniki.

Resp. Ed.: A. D. Kovalenko, Academician, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR; Ed.: T. K. Remennik; Tech. Ed.: A. M. Lisovets.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers and turbine designers.

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COVERAGE: The book contains 18 articles dealing with investigations connected with thermal stresses in turbine components. Individual articles discuss thermoelasticity, thermoplasticity, thermal conductivity, and temperature fields. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany 17 articles. The conference recommended broadening the theoretical and experimental investigations of aerothermoelastic and aerothermoplastic problems, the development of investigations of general problems of the theory of thermoelasticity and thermoplasticity based on the thermodynamic principles of reversible and nonreversible processes, the development of effective calculation methods for thermal stresses taking into account plastic deformations and creep in thin- and thick-walled structural members under stationary and nonstationary operating conditions, the development of experimental-research methods for thermometry and tensiometry in connection with modern operational conditions of mechanical structures, and the broadening of investigations of problems in the thermostrength of structures, especially of those operating under conditions of frequent and sharp temperature changes.

Savchenko, V. I. [Kiyev]. Investigation of Thermal Stresses in Turbine-Machine Components by the Photoelasticity Method 106

Dinerman, A. P. [Moscow]. On the Mechanism of the Effect of Accelerated Regimes of Turbine Startups on the Efficiency of Turbine Disks 117

Gokhfel'd, D. A. [Chelyabinsk]. Some Results of the Experimental Investigations of Adaptability to Thermal Influences 133

Vasil'chenko, G. S. [Moscow]. Effect of the Radial Temperature Gradient on the State of Stress of Turbine Disks Operating Under Creep Conditions 141

Fridman, L. I. [Kuybyshev]. On the Problem of Investigating Repeated Heating and Cooling 149

Ulitko, A. F. [Kiyev]. Stationary Problem in Thermal Conductivity for a Cone 156

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E194/E454

26.2120

AUTHORS: Dinerman, A.P., Engineer, Getsov, L.B., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of the strength of gas turbine discs under transient conditions

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.5, 1962, 38-43

TEXT: A study made at TsNIITMASh of the influence of multiple turbine starts on disc life of four discs made by the "Ekonomayzer" Works for a 600 kW turbine of steel grades ЭИ-612 (EI-612) and ЭИ-481 (EI-481) is described. Properties and analysis of the metals are given. Stresses were calculated on a computer, rim stress calculations being made without allowance for stress concentrations. Conditions were: speed 12000 rpm, frequent and rapid starts (1500 to 3000), calculated minimum temperature drop in the disc 300°C, disc rim temperature at 100% load = 520°C and at 125% load = 570°C. Test conditions were chosen to suit two opposite assumptions, namely (1) the intensity of disc cooling ensures the same temperature drop immediately after starting and during steady running and (2) after starting the temperature drop in the disc is gradually reduced to a level

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corresponding to a steady state condition. The main objects were to compare the life and performance of the discs made of the two kinds of steel, to obtain an idea of the role of stress concentrators and to determine whether the disc operating conditions are safe if there are stress concentrations in the rim. All discs were tested to failure. Detailed test results are given and they show the following. The disc life is not reduced when the rim stress concentrations are increased. Discs of steel EI-481 were stronger than those of EI-612 under the stated test conditions. During the tests the discs of steel EI-481 were somewhat strained and those of steel EI-612 were not. Cracks originated at places of highest stress concentration and extended over the width of the disc despite the absence of any clear influence of stress concentrations on the disc performance. The numbers of cycles to disc failure was considerably greater than that at which cracks were observed to form so that the materials are plastic and cracked discs can operate safely for a time. Samples taken from the disc rims after testing were of the same mechanical properties as the initial materials. Attempts were

made to estimate disc life under rapid starting conditions by means of L.F.Coffin's formulae but they were unsuccessful. Calculated in accordance with Coffin, number of cycles to failure was much greater than the experimental number. However, the tests confirmed that the discs can operate safely under starting conditions which do not cause repeated plastic deformation of varying sign anywhere in the disc. There are 6 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh - zavod "Ekonomayzer"
(TsNIITMASh - "Ekonomayzer" Works)

Gershteyn, A.G.

AL'TSHULER, Z.Ye., inzh.; BASTUNSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BERSTEL', V.N., inzh.; BIRENBERG, I.E., inzh.; BOGOPOLSKIY, B.Kh., inzh.; BUKHARIN, S.I., inzh.; GERSHTEYN, B.G., inzh.; GRINSHPUN, L.V., inzh.; DREYYER, G.I., inzh.; DINERSHTEYN, A.G., inzh.; ZLATOPOL'SKIY, D.S., inzh.; KLANYUK, A.V., inzh.; KOZIN, Yu.V., inzh.; LEVITIN, I.P., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, L.F., inzh.; MEL'KUMOV, L.G., inzh.; NADEL', M.B., inzh.; PAVLOV, N.A., inzh.; PASLEN, D.A., inzh.; PESIN, B.Ya., inzh.; PYATKOVSKIY, P.I., inzh.; RAZNOSCHIKOV, D.V., inzh.; ROZENOYER, G.Ya., inzh.; ROZENBERG, R.L., inzh.; ROYTENBERG, N.L., inzh.; RYABINSKIY, Ya.I., inzh.; SYPCHENKO, I.I., inzh.; TABACHNIKOV, L.D., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, E.S., inzh.; SHTRAKHMAN, G.Ya., inzh.; SHTERENGAS, N.S., inzh.; LEVITIN, I.P., otvetstvennyy red.; STEL'MAKH, A.N., red.izd-va; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Overall mechanization and automatization of production processes in the coal industry] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red. IU.V.Kozina i dr. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 82 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut. 2. Institut Giprougleavtomatizatsiya i Tekhnicheskogo Upravleniya Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for all except: Levitin, Stel'makh, Bekker)

(Automatic control) (Coal mining machinery)

DINERSHTEYN, G.; BERSHADER, M., rukovoditel' fotokruzhka (Leninskiye gory)

Builders master photography. Sov.foto 18 no.11:32 N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Doma kul'tury "Novator" (for Dinershteyn)

(Photography)

IVANOV, Konstantin Petrovich; SHEYNIS, Zinoviy Savel'yevich; DINERSHTEYN, I., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn.red.

[The state of Israel, its economic conditions and foreign policy] Gosudarstvo Izrail', ego polozhenie i politika. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 187 p. (MIRA 12:11)

(Israel--Economic conditions) (Israel--Foreign relations)

MOREV, Vladimir Nikolayevich, zhurnalist-mezhdunarodnik; DINERSHTEYN, I., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.;

[Pentagon; notes of a Soviet journalist]Pentagon; zametki sovetskogo zhurnalista. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(United States—Military policy)

DINERSHTEYN, L.I.; SVERCHKOV, N.I.; MOROZOVA, B.L.

"Penetration of methane into dwellings from settling tanks for sugar industry sewage. Gig. i san. 23 no.12:77 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(METHANE) (AIR--POLLUTION)
(SUGAR INDUSTRY--BY-PRODUCTS)

DINERSHTEYN, L.I.; POZHIDAYEVA, Ye.V.

Results of the analysis of disease incidence in workers of firebrick factories. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 47:102-103 '62
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Voronezhskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

DINERSHTEYN, L.V.; SOKOLOVA, A.P.; SHIRMAN, A.M.

Problem of late sequelae following a craniocerebral trauma in early childhood. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.7:1058-1064 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Otdel patomorfologii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (zaveduyushchiy- kand. med. nauk A.P. Sokolova, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. A.P. Avtsyn) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii (direktor - prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

DINERSHTEYN, N.B.; LEVIN, M.M.

A shop of outstanding quality work. Leg.prom. 14 no.7:46-48 Jl '54.
(MLRA 7:7)

1. Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo tsekha (for Dinershteyn)
2. Nachal'nik portfel'nogo tsekha (for Levin)
(Leather industry)

DINERSHTEYN, N. B.

AKSEL'BAND, A.I.; DINERSHTEYN, N.B.

Improve operations in enterprises manufacturing leather accessories.
Leg.prom.17 no.9:40 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Rabotniki Minskoy [kozhevennoy] fabriki imeni Kuybysheva.
(White Russia--Gloves)

SHISHMAREVA, L.B.; DINERSHTEYN, P.A.

Painting of metallic and wood items with heated lacquers and enamels. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:41-44 '60. (MIRA14:4)
(Painting, Industrial)

MAKSIMOVA, V.G.; DINERSHTEYN, P.A.; YELISEYEVA, K.G.; GOLOVINA, K.N.

Using the PE-220 polyester lacquer for finishing wooden articles. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:48-50 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

MAKSIMOVA, V.G.; YELISEYEVA, K.G.; GORDINA, N.V.; DINERSHTEYN, P.A.

Finishing of wood articles with PE-219N maleic acid polyester by means of the flow coat method. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:38-41 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

DINES, S.

TRUB, G., inzhener; DINES, S., inzhener; SHEVTSOV, N., inzhener.

Standardization of labor and technological processes. Sots. trud no.12:69-76 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Production standards)

PUZYNYA, L.V.; DINES, Yu. I.

Two-tone colored leather for shoe uppers. Leg.prom.15 no.10: 44-47 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Glavnyy model'yer fabriki no.2 "Proletarskaya pobeda" (for Puzynya).2.Nachal'nik sakroyno-vyrubochnoy laboratorii (for Dines). (Shoe industry)

ROMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65207

Author : Voichescu P, Dinescu A
Inst : -
Title : Mineralizing Action of Fluorapatite on Portland Cement Clinker

Orig Pub: Bul. Inst. politehn. Bucuresti, 1956, 18, No 3-4, 231-243

Abstract: It was established that raw-material mixtures with fluorapitite act in the capacity of a mineralizer cake at a temperature of 1410°. The presence of a continual isomer series $2CaO \cdot SiO_2$-$3CaO \cdot P_2O_5$ in a 4-component system CaO-$2CaO \cdot SiO_2$-CaF_2-$3CaO \cdot P_2O_5$, which belongs to the mixture investi-

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ROMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65207

Abstract: gated, specifies the process of mineralization. The eutectic point of this system lies below 1205°, while the normal clinker of the system $CaO-Al_2O_3-Fe_2O_3-SiO_2$ forms the liquid phase at 1338°. According to a comparison with CaF_2, fluorapatite reduces the temperature of the formation of the liquid phase by 40°. Fluorapatite exerts a stabilizing action on β-$2CaO \cdot SiO_2$, by expanding the zone of its stability to the temperature of the environment. The method of cooling the clinker from the mixtures mineralized by the fluorapatite has no influence on the quality of the cement.

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TEODORESCU, Gr.; DINESCU, A.

Colorimetric method for dosing isonicotinic acid hydrazide.
Bul Inst Politeh 26 no.1:49-52 Ja-F '64.

1. Laboratory of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry, Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest.

DIMESCU, Alexandru
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: Trust for Prospecting, Explorations and for the Opening of New Mines (Trustul de Prospectiuni, Explorari si Deschideri de Mine Noi), Bucharest.

Source: Bucharest, Revista de Geodezie si Organizarea Teritoriului, No 3, 1961, pp 3-17.

Data: "The Determination of the Azimuth in a Star and in Pairs of Stars Having the Same Height."

GPO 981643

S/269/63/000/001/005/032
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Dinescu, Alexandru

TITLE: Application of the method of calculating ephemeris of Earth's artificial satellites on the basis of the known elements, and comparison of the results with observations made in Bucharest

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 1, 1963, 10, abstract 1.51.89 ("Studii şi cercetări astron. şi seismol. Acad.RPR," 1962, v. 7, no. 1, 167 - 181, Rumanian; Russian and French summaries)

TEXT: The method of calculating the ephemeris of an artificial Earth satellite proposed by M. S. Yarov-Yarovoy and Ye. A. Grebennikov (RZhAstr, 1960, no. 6, 4936) and applied by the author to the satellites II (1957β) and III ($1958\delta_2$) during several days when these satellites were observed in Bucharest is considered. The calculation of ephemeris was performed on the basis of elements published by Yu. V. Batrakov for the satellite $1958\ \delta_2$ (RZhAstr, 1962, 1A115) and L. G. Jacchia 1957β, while these calculations were conducted with both formulae and auxiliary tables by I. D. Zhongolovich and V. M. Amelin (RZhAstr, 1961,

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Application of the method of...

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2A152). Discrepancies between the observed and calculated positions are less than differences between the observations and positions reported by the telegrams of "Kosmos", which means that the elements have been improved. There are 9 references.

From author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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DINESCU, Alexandru

Observations made with theodolite of the earth's artificial satellite 1960 t_1. Studii astron seismol 7 no.2:311-315 '62.

POPOVICI, Calin; SINGEORZAN, Ion Corvin; DINESCU, Alexandru

Visual observations of artificial satellites, made at the Station 131 of the Bucharest Observatory from January 1st to December 31st, 1961. Studii astron seismol 7 no.2:317-322 '62.

POPOVICI, Calin; SINGEORZAN, Ion Corvin; DINESCU, Alexandru

Visual observations of the artificial satellites of the earth made at the astronomical observatory in Bucharest, Station 131, in the period: January 1 - December 31, 1962. Studii astron seismol 8 no.1:121-129 '63.

DINESCU, Alexandru

Theodolite observations of the earth artificial satellite in 1960 [illegible]. Studii astron seismol 8 no.1:131-134 '63.

SOURCE: Nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli, no. 2, 1963. Warsaw, PAN, 1963, 26-41

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, artificial satellite observation, artificial orbit, triangulation geometry, geodesy

ABSTRACT: The coordinates of observation stations are determined by the space triangulation method using the circle of simultaneity. A model of cosmic triangulation has been calculated for hypothetical satellites on the basis of nonsimultaneous observations. In this method it is not necessary to know the satellite orbit. The author solves the problem in two ways: first using three simultaneous observations of three different satellites and then using two periods of observation and the equation for the tangent plane to the ellipsoid at the point where the station is situated. In both methods, the problem can be simplified in practice by taking two observations of the same satellite, one on the ascending path and

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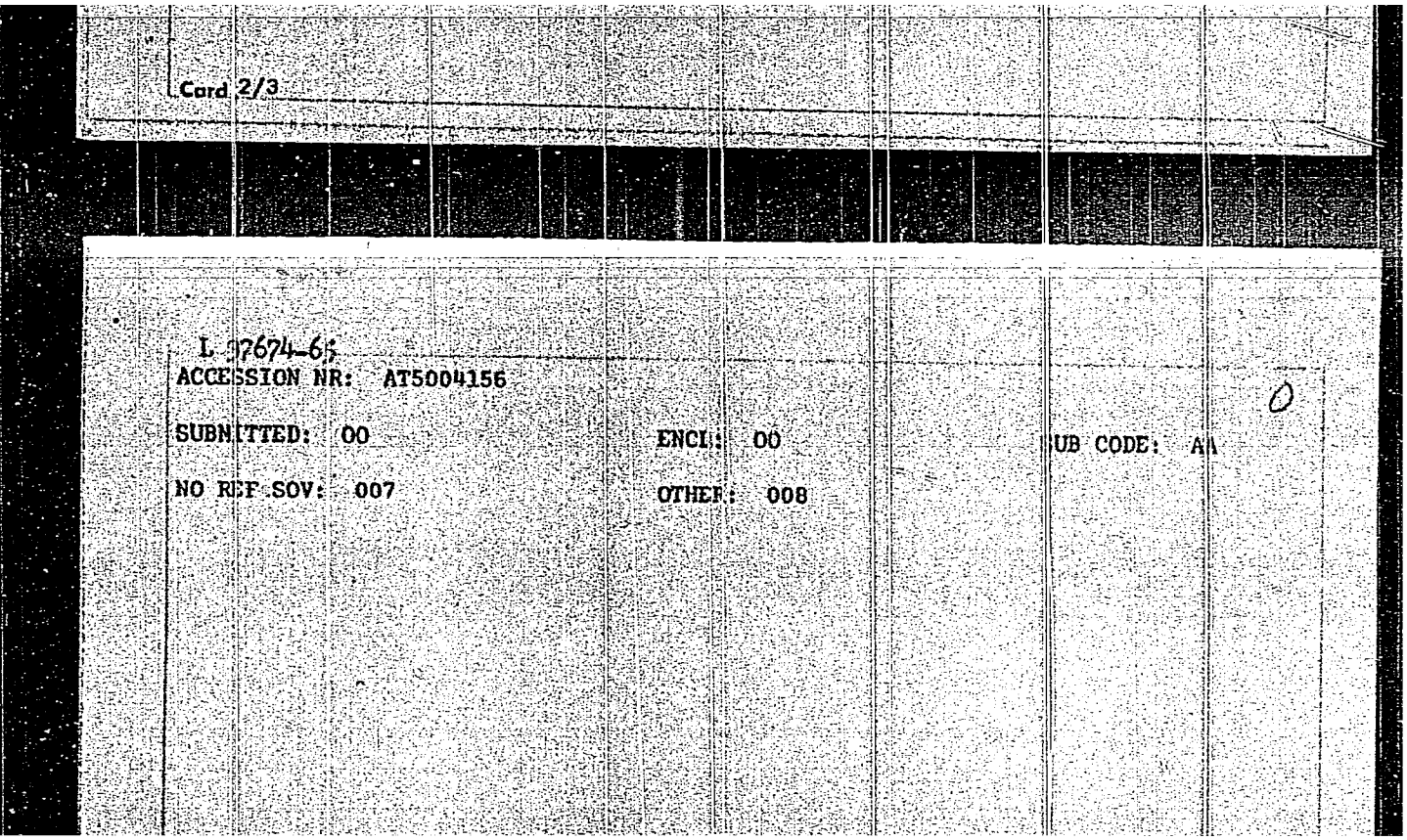
another on the descending path on two different [illegible]



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ACCESSION NR: AT5004156

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 008

DINESCU, Alexandru

Geocentric coordinate calculation of satellites and stations, using nonsimultaneous observations of the earth artificial satellites. Studii astron seismol 8 no.2:175-195 '63.

DUNESCU, Alexandru

Observations of ECHO I, the earth's artificial satellite, with the theodolite. Studii astron 9 no. 1:97-100 '64.

POPOVICI, Calin; CIRSMARU, Magdalena; DINESCU, Alexandru; SINGEORZAN, Ion Corvin

Visual observations of the earth's artificial satellites carried out at Station 1131 of the Astronomical Observatory in Bucharest during the period January 1-December 31, 1963. Studii astron 9 no. 1:101-111 '64.

DINESCU, Alexandru

Errors of geocentric positions of a satellite. Studii astron 10 no.1:13-23 '65.

Theodolite observations of artificial satellites. Ibid.:107-112

1. Astronomical Observatory, 5 Cutitul de Argint St., Bucharest.
Submitted October 23, 1964, June 1, 1964.

POPOVICI Calin; DINESCU Alexandra; [illegible]RSMARU, Magdalena; CORVIN SINGEORZAN, Ion

Visual observations of artificial satellites obtained at the (1131) Bucharest Station in 1964. Studii astron 10 no.1:113-125 '65.

1. Astronomical Observatory, 5 Cutitul de Argint St., Bucharest.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044191 R/0003/64/015/007/0404/0408

16 B

AUTHOR: Ciocoiu, Paulina, Dinescu, Aurelia, Dinescu, R., Gothard, Fr., Minea, I. Russu, R., Solacolu, S.

TITLE: The synthesis and uses of some molecular sieves. II. The synthesis of some granular molecular sieves from kaolin

SOURCE: Revista de Chimie, v. 15, No. 7, 1964, 404-408

TOPIC TAGS: molecular sieve, kaolin, kaolin sieve preparation, kaolin granulation, Malaxa process, kaolin extrusion, calcination

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of experiments carried out with the intention of reproducing the synthesis of molecular sieves from kaolin, without the addition of binding agents and using methods which vary slightly from those previously described in the literature. The kaolin found in Aghires, Rumania, was used as the basic material; either the 1st (78% kaolin) or 2nd (75% kaolin) grade of this material may be used, both being able to yield sieves with high absorption capacities (25-32g H_2O/100g) was poren of 4A. The static absorption capacities were first determined for both types of material; the results are reported in tables, and a schematic diagram of the laboratory apparatus used in also given. The various steps used in the actual manufacturing procedure are then described

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044191

in detail, as follows: 1) The granulation of the kaolin to the desired dimensions (length ≈ diameter) may be carried out by 2 methods: method (a) is based on the extrusion of wet kaolin paste, after previous heating at 120C and addition of 30% water ("Malaxa" process), drying and grinding of the extruded material, and final sorting of the granules; b) grinding of dry kaolin cakes directly to the desired dimensions, and subsequent sorting of the granules. 2) The calcination of the granules is carried-out partially in a laboratory oven and partially in an electric oven type KYLS, of 100 liters capacity, equipped with silica rods. The optimum temperature of calcination is 670-700C (not to exceed 750C), for a duration of 5 hours. Both ovens are equipped with temperature regulators, calibrated in intervals of ± 20C. 3) The alkali treatment phase is carried out with a 9-10% NaOH solution (not to exceed 16%), for a period of 5-10 hours. Mechanical stirring of the kaolin granules is not recommended. Consequently, the operation is carried out partially in a boiler without stirrer, and partially in a boiler equipped with a Cottrell pump system, for the reflux of the solution. During this operation, to produce a maximum absorption capacity of the molecular sieve structure, the diameter of the granules cannot exceed 2 mm. Following alkali treatment, the molecular sieves obtained are washed with water until the washing solution reaches a pH of 9-9.5. A schematic diagram of a laboratory-

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scale apparatus for the alkali treatment of the kaolin granules is given. 4) The ion-exchange phase (exchange of sodium ions for calcium ions) is carried out by 2 treatments with a 25-33% $CaCl_2$ solution, for 4 hours at the boiling temperature and under normal pressure. These parameters are considered optimal for the production of maximum absorption capacities. Following each treatment with $CaCl_2$ the molecular sieves are washed with water in order to eliminate the traces of sodium ions remaining on the surface of the granules. 5) Activation of the sieves is carried out by a process of calcination for 1 hour at a temperature of 300-350C. Prolonged calcination (4-5 hours) results in a stable absorption capacity, having a lower value (60-70% of the initial value). The molecular sieves obtained by this process have a mechanical resistance of 1-2 kg/mm^2, as compared with 0.1 - 0.5 kg/mm^2 for those manufactured outside of Rumania, with a specific area between 500 and 700 m^2/g, and a real density of 1.9-2.1 g/cm^3. A diagram of an industrial installation for the manufacture of the 4A molecular sieves is given. The authors conclude by stressing the importance and specificity of the method for sieves having 4A pores. Molecular sieves with 5A pores, prepared by this method, have much lower absorption capacities. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

DINESCU, D.

Concerning the activity of the technical committee of the metallurgical enterprise "Boleslaw Bierut". Metallurgy and Machine Construction, #3:79:Mar. 55

(3)

ROMANIA

NICULESCU, T., MD; CIMPONIERU, S., MD; DINESCU, Elena, MD; MACSUT, Gh., MD.

Bucharest, Igiena, No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 277-282.

"Aspects of the Organization of Labor Hygiene and Labor Protection in the Bulgarian People's Republic."

4

FURNICA, M.; DINESCU, G.; NICOLESCU, P.; SAPATINO, V.

Contributions to the study on peroxidizing in tumors. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.3:403-410 '63.

1. Laboratorul de enzimologie al Institutului oncologic, Bucuresti.

ROSENBERG, A., Ing.; BERCU, L., Conf.; DIMESCU, Gh., Dr.; [illegible], I. Dr.

Clinical and radiological value of intravenous cholecysto-cholangiography with biligraffin. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.5:752-765 May 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Spitalul de stat nr. 12.
(IODIPAMIDE
sodium iodipamide in cholangio-cholecystography, value)
(CHOLANGIOGRAPHY
cholangiocholecystography with sodium iodipamide, value)

KITZOULESCU, I.; BALUTA, V.; DINESCU, G.

New biochemical aspects of the action of certain substances exerting an influence on the activity of the central nervous system. Rev. sci. med. 5 no.1/2:61-65 '60.

(PHOSPHATES metab) (BRAIN metab) (MORPHINE pharmacol)
(URETHANE pharmacol) (PROCAINE pharmacol)