

KORYAKIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOROGUTIN, B.S.; CHISTOV, I.F.;
CHEREPAKOVA, I.V.; DAVYDOVA, M.I.; SOROKOLETOVA, R.I.;
MIKHEYEVA, L.V.; ~~SEYANAGEY~~, V.G.; VOLKOVA, L.N.; SUMAROKOV, V.P.,
kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; KUZNETSOV, G.A., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Technology of the production of wood chemicals; a manual for
foremen, technicians, and engineers] Tekhnologiya proizvod-
stva lesokhimicheskikh produktov; posobie dlia masterov i in-
zhnerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo mest-
noi promyshl. i khidozh. promyslov RSFSR, 1961. 383 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Wood--Chemistry)

ACC NR: AP6035871 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0089/0089

INVENTOR: Lobachev, A. T.; Dorogutin, Yu. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for argon-arc welding. Class 21, No. 187188 [announced by the Design and Planning Office of the "Tsentroenergmontazh" Trust (Proyektno-konstruktorskaya kontora tresta "Tsentroenergmontazh")]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 89

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, inert gas welding, pipe, argon

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for argon-arc welding of root seams in nonrotating pipe joints. The unit contains a welding head with nonconsumable electrode fastened to a carriage equipped with a drive, a sprocket chain with a lock and tension mechanism for holding the carriage against the pipe, and also back-up runners and holding rollers. The runners move along the outside surface of the pipe, while the holding rollers move on the surface prepared for the seam. The installation is designed for holding the carriage at a given position on a vertical or sloping pipe and for eliminating binding of the holding rollers by setting the runners at an angle to the direction in which the carriage moves, while the holding rollers rest on only one side of the surface prepared for the seam. 2. A

Card 1/3

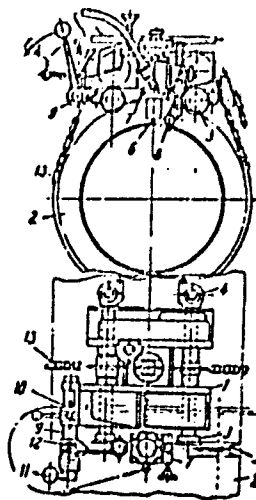
UDC: 621.791.754.03-462

ACC NR: AP6035871

modification of this device designed for holding the electrode rigidly in the plane of the joint and at a definite height above the work throughout the entire welding process, as well as for removing the welding head from the surface prepared for the seam after the root seam has been welded. The welding head is equipped with a copy roller with a working surface equal in width to that of the cylindrical section of the trapeziform surface of the pipe joint prepared for the seam. The head is also fitted with a suspension system made in the form of a movable rotating bar fixed at the required position in a bracket on the carriage combined with a spring-loaded guide which is fastened to the bar by a lifter holding the welding head. 3. A modification of this device in which chain tension is kept constant by spring coupling between the sprocket and the tension mechanism. 4. A modification of this device designed for rapid mounting on the pipe and rapid removal. The chain lock is made in the form of a clamp with a screw combined with a block hinged to the final link of the chain and connected to the clamp through the pin which serves as the axis for the next link.

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ACC NR: AP6035871



1--carriage; 2--pipe; 3--holding rollers; 4--runner frames; 5--surface prepared for the seam; 6--electrode; 7--welding head; 8--copy roller; 9--bar; 10--bracket; 11--guide; 12--lifter; 13--chain

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun64

Card 3/3

KUGUKOV, L.; DOROKHIN, A.

Entrust railroads with loading and unloading work. Fin.SSSR
21 no.6:64-67 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Starshiy ekonomist Kurskogo oblfinotdela (for Kugukov). 2. Inspektor
po shtatam Kurskogo gorfinotdela (for Dorokhin).
(Kursk Province--Loading and unloading)
(Railroads--Freight)

DOROKHIN, A.K.; KUZ'MIN, Yu.D.

Field tests of the AM-13 aerial magnetometer. Geofiz. prib.
no. 12:113-122 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut razvedochnoy
geofiziki.

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Korol'nikov
 ABRAMOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;
 AMOSOV, I.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk; ANDRIYEVSKIY, V.D., inzh.;
 ANTROPOV, A.N., inzh.; APANAS'YEV, B.L., inzh.; BERGMAN, Ya.V.,
 inzh.; BLOKHA, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BOGACHEVA, Ye.M., inzh.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A.,
 kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk; VINOGRADOV,
 B.G., inzh.; GOLUBEV, S.A., inzh.; GORDIYENKO, P.D., inzh.; GUSEV, N.A.,
 kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROKHIN, I.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk; KAIMYKOV, G.S.,
 inzh.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I., doktor khim.nauk; KOROLEV, I.V., inzh.;
 KOSTLIVTSEV, A.A., inzh.; KRATKOVSKIY, L.F., inzh.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.P.,
 prof. doktor geol.-min.nauk; KRIKUNOV, L.A., inzh.; LEVIT, D.Ye., inzh.;
 LISITSA, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUSHNIKOV, V.A., inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.K.,
 dots., kand.geol.-min.nauk; MEMPURISHVILI, G.Ye., inzh.; MIRONOV, K.V.,
 inzh.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., inzh.; NAUMOVA, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
 NEKIPPELOV, V.Ye., inzh.; PAVLOV, F.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; PANYUKOV, P.N.,
 doktor geol.-min.nauk; POPOV, V.S., inzh.; PYATLIN, M.P., kand.tekhn.
 nauk; RASHKOVSKIY, Ye.E., inzh.; ROMANOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.
 nauk; RYZHOV, P.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELYATITSKIY, G.A., inzh.;
 SPERANSKIY, M.A., inzh.; TEREHT'YEV, Ye.V., inzh.; TITOV, N.G., doktor
 khim.nauk; GOKAREV, I.P., inzh.; TROYANSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor geol.-
 min.nauk; FEDOROV, B.D., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.S., inzh.
 [deceased]; KHOMEVTSOVSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; TROYANOV-
 SKIY, S.V., otvetstvennyy red.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., red.; KRIKUNOV, L.A.,
 red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., red.; MIRONOV, K.V., red.; AVERSHIN, S.G., red.;
 BURTSSEV, M.P., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.;
 RYZHOV, P.A., red.; BALANDIN, V.V., inzh., red.; BLOKH, I.M., kand.
 tekhn.nauk, red.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VOLKOV, K.Yu.,
 inzh., red.; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh., red.; ZVONAREV, K.A., prof. doktor

ABRAMOV, S.K.-- (continued) Card 2.

ZDANOVICH, V.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; KARAVAYEV, N.M., red.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROTKOV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SENDERZON, E.M., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; USHAKOV, I.N., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; YABLOKOV, V.S., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, F.L., tekhn.red.; NADREISKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedia handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskiy apravochnik. Glav. red. A.M.Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.2. [Geology of coal deposits and surveying] Geologiya ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii i marksheiderskoe delo. Redkolegiya toma S.V.Troianskiy. 1957. 646 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev)
(Coal geology--Dictionaries)

DOROKHIN, I.V., dotsent, kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Kinds and distribution of coal deposits with large reserves
in the U.S.S.R. Nauch. trudy MGI no.28:13-37 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Coal mines and mining)
(Coal geology)

DOROKHIN, L. M.

Dorokhir, L. M.

"Increasing the Service Life of Piston Rings for the D-50 Diesel Locomotive."
Min Railways USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Inst.
of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1955.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'; No. 27, 2 July, 1955

DOROKHIN, L.M.

Investigating the wear resistance of the D50 diesel locomotive engine's piston rings strengthened with porous chromium and by isothermal hardening. Sbor. nauch. trudov TASHIIT no.7:18-33 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Diesel locomotives) (Piston rings)

DOROKHIN, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARUTYUNOV, A.A., inzh.

Chromium plating as an effective method of reconditioning
diesel locomotive parts. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 3 no.4:16-17
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Depo Tashkent, Tashkentskaya doroga.
(Chromium plating) (Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

DOLGOSHEIN, A.; DOROKHIN, L.

More attention to container-car transportation. Sov.torg. no.4:
34-37 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Railroads--Freight-cars) (Packing for shipment)

ARUTYUNOV, Armais Arkad'yevich, inzh.; DOROKHIN, Leontiy Mikhaylovich,
kand. tekhn. nauk; ASTASHKEVICH, S.M., inzh., retsenzant;
TROFIMOV, S.L. inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Reconditioning of diesel locomotive parts by chromium plating;
experience of the Tashkent depot] Vosstanovlenie detalei teplo-
vozov khromirovaniem; opyt depo Tashketn. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1962. 54 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Diesel locomotives—Maintenance and repair)
(Chromium plating)

CHUMAKOV, P.A.; DOROKHIN, L.T.

Ul'yanov District. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.1:24-27 Ja'61.

(NTRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' Ispolkoma Ul'yanovskogo raysoveta (for Chumakov).
2. Direktor Magerispolkoma po Ul'yanovskomu rayonu (for Dorokhin).
(Ul'yanov District (Moscow Province)—Economic conditions)

DOROKHIN, M. K. (ENGR)

DOROKHIN, M. K. (ENGR) -- "ANALYSIS OF MEANS OF DECREASING THE LENGTH OF THE OPERATING CYCLE OF LINE-CASTING TYPESETTING MACHINES." SUB 27 OCT 52, MOSCOW POLYGRAPHIC INST (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE)

SO: VECHERNAYA M-SKYA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

DOROKHIN, M.K., inshener (Leningrad).

Necessity for and possibility of the working cycle speed-up on linotype
setting machines. Poligr. proiz. 4:22-26 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Linotype)

DOROKHIN, M.K., inzhener (Leningrad).

Determination of packing pressure in placement of matrix spacebands. Poligr.
proisv. no.7:19-21 JI-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Typesetting machine)

DOROKHIN, M.K.; GUREVICH, Ye.S., inzh., retsenzent

[Technology of the manufacture of refrigerating machinery]
Tekhnologii kholodil'nogo mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Ma-
shinostroenie, 1965. 440 p. (MIRA 18:4)

GRINER, Aleksandr Semenovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOROKHIN,
N.G., redaktor; FETTEL'MAN, N.G., redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Principal problems in computing and using the productive
capacity of coal mines] Osnovnye voprosy rascheta i ispol'-
zovaniia proizvodstvennykh sposobnostei ugol'nykh shakht. Mo-
skva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1955. 118 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Coal mines and mining)

DOROKHIN, N.G.

FETTEL'MAN, Nina Germanovna; DOROKHIN, N.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
MIEHEYNV, G.F., redaktor izda'ni'ya; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The cost of coal and ways of lowering it] Sebstoimost' uglia i puti ee snizheniia. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 103 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Coal)

ZVORYKIN, Anatoliy Alekseyevich; KIRZHNER, David Mironovich; KUNDIN, Mikhail Borisovich; DOBOKHIN, M.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; VEYTEL'MAN, M.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; KUROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ALADOVA, Yb.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production organization and planning in the Soviet coal industry]
Organizatsiia i planirovanie proizvodstva v ugol'noi promyshlennosti
SSSR. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 483 p.
(Coal mines and mining) (MLBA 9:12)

KOSOVICH, Vasilii Luk'yanovich; SMIRNOV, Viktor Sergeevich,
retsensent; STEPUN, Aleksey Oskarovich, retsensent;
DOROKHIN, Nikolay Georgiyevich, otv. red.; LOMILINA, L.N.,
tekh. red.

[Basic technical and economic calculations on mining operations and mining systems] Osnovnye tekhniko-ekonomicheskie raschety po provedeniiu vyrabotok i sistemam razrabotki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 154 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. DOROKHIN, P. D., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Relays
7. Effect of electric welding on the functioning of relay protection, Elek. sta., 23, No. 11, 1952.

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

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Are line circuit breakers necessary? Elek.sta. 29 no.5:47-49 My '58.
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(Electric lines) (Electric circuit breakers)

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

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

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

(MIRA 18:10)

270091116, PN.

DOROKHIN, P.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Selecting specifications for standard rigid connections for
locomotive fireboxes. Tekh.zhel.dor.7 no.7:1-5 J1'48.
(Locomotives--Fireboxes) (MIRA 8:11)

BRAVICHEV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; BRODOVICH, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VLASOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent, redaktor; YEGORNOV, A.N., professor, retsenzent, redaktor; ZOBNIH, N.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; IVANNIKOV, D.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KIRKIN, V.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KOTOV, O.K. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARIYENBAKH, L.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; MASEONIN, P.A., inzhener, HUBINSHTSEYN, S.A., inzhener, RUDOY, M.L. inzhener, YUDIN, D.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; PETROV, N.I., inzhener, retsenzent; SIDOROV, S.I., inzhener, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BERISTOVA, Ye.I., inzhener, retsenzent; DOBOKHIN, P.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; HUSTIN, S.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; LARIN, M.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, A.V., inzhener, retsenzent; GRUDOV, P.P., laureat Stalinskoy premii, dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DONNER, L.L., inzhener, retsenzent; ZOBNIH, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BELAVENTSEV, N.V., inzhener, retsenzent; SYCHEV, B.P., dotsent, retsenzent; SHKOL'NIK, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LOBANOV, D.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent, redaktor; MASHONIN, P.A., inzhener, retsenzent, redaktor; OBUKHOV, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; BILETSKIY, D.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; ODING, I.A., redaktor; LEVITSKIY, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; YUDSON, D.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor
(Continued on next card)

BEAVICHEV, V.A, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; & others (Card 2)

[Railroad man's technical manual] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik
zhelezndorozhnika. Red.kollegiia; V.I. Vlasov. A.N.Egornov, N.P.
Zobnin, E.F Rudoi (Glav.red.) A.V.Sokolov. Moskv, Gos.transportnoe
zhele-dor.isd-vo. Vol. 12 [Processing metals at railroad transport
enterprises] Obrabotka metallov na predpriatiakh zhelezno-
dorozhnogo transporta. Otvet.red. N.P.Zobnin. 1954. 671 p.(MLRA 8:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent, AN SSSR (for Oding)
(Mechanical engineering)

DOROKHIN, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; REZAKOV, V.G., inzh.

Attaching smoke tubes to steam boiler tube grates. Rech.transp.
16 no.9:12-14 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Boilers, Marine) (Ships--Maintenance and repair)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SAMIGULLIN, M.Sh.; KOLESNIKOV, I.M.; DOROKHIN, V.P.

Isomerization of α -ethylnaphthalene to β -ethylnaphthalene
over a synthetic aluminosilicate catalyst. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39
no.10:2614-2617 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlen-
nosti imeni Gubkina. Submitted February 27, 1965.

S/130/62/000/006/002/003
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Dorokhin, Ye. I.

TITLE: Mechanized and automated trimming of blanks

PERIODICAL: Metallurg. no. 6, 1962. 29-31

TEXT: To accelerate operation and improve labor conditions in the trimming of blanks, the reduction shop of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine has developed a unit for the semi-automatic trimming of square blanks of 55, 66, 78, 98 and 100 mm, and 5,000 - 9,400 mm length. A fixed and a movable clamping unit are mounted on a frame; eight emery mills are suspended in two rows at the clamping units. The movable clamping unit can be set in two positions for processing 5,000 and 9,400 mm long blanks. Between the frame supports, a trolley travels on rails, carrying eight blanks. Defects on the blanks are marked with chalk. When the chalk-marked spots pass below a photoresistor transmitter its illumination is intensified so that the circuit resistance is reduced; as a result, a photorelay is operated and switches on an electromagnet. The electromagnet operates the emery mills which trim the blank to a desired depth. After the chalk-marked spot has passed the transmitter, the circuit resistance

Card 1/2

DOROKHIN, Yo.I.; ZHARKOV, V.M.

Emery wheel equipment for the cleaning of ingots. Metallurg 9
no.7:30 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

DOROKHINA, A.N.

OZHIGOV, Ye.P.; MAYDEL, K.G.; DOROKHINA, A.N.

Use of sandstones in glassmelting. Steklo i Keram. 9, No.4, 10-11 '52.
(CA 47 no.18:9580 '53) (MLRA 5:5)

SOV/137-58-7-16112

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 311 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ozhigov, Ye. P., Dorokhina, A. N.

TITLE: A Rapid Method for the Determination of Zinc in Polymetallic Ores and in the Products of Their Industrial Processing
(Uskorennyy metod opredeleniya tsinka v polimetallicheskih rudakh i produktakh i promyshlennoy pererabotki)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. o nauchno-issled. rabotakh chlenov Primorsk. otd. Vses. khim. o-va im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, 1957, Nr 3, pp 65-72

ABSTRACT: Two versions of the determination of Zn in polymetallic ores and the products of their processing are proposed. With an Mn content of <1% a test sample of 0.1 - 2 g is dissolved in 15 - 20 cc of concentrated HCl, the solution is diluted, and Fe is precipitated with ammonia in the presence of H_2O_2 or $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ or bromine water. The precipitate is filtered off, the filtrate is boiled (to decompose the oxidizing agent) and acidulated with HCl and Cu is precipitated with a 10% solution of $Na_2S_2O_3$. With an Mn content > 1%, the test sample is dissolved in HCl, the solution is diluted and neutralized with NH_4OH . Mn is precipitated

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SOV/137-58-7-16112

A Rapid Method for the Determination of Zinc (cont.)

as $\text{MnO}(\text{OH})_2$ by the addition of 10-15 cc of the $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ solution, NH_4OH is added, and the precipitate filtered off. The filtrate is acidulated with HCl , and Cu is precipitated with the $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ solution. In either case Zn is titrated in the presence of the precipitate of Cu_2S and S with a solution of $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ using $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$ as the indicator.

P. K.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Zinc--Determination

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-7-16149

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 217, (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ozhigov, Ye. P., Dorokhina, A.N., Mirkina, I.I.

TITLE: Comparative Evaluation of the Colorimetric Methods for the Determination of Bismuth (Sravnitel'naya otsenka kolorimetri-cheskikh metodov opredeleniya vismuta)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. o nauchno-issled. rabotakh chlenov Primorsk. otd. Vses. khim. o-va im. D.I. Mendeleeva, 1957, Nr 3, pp 79-87

ABSTRACT: The iodide and the thiourea methods of determination of Bi in ores and Pb concentrates were compared. It was shown that the thiourea method is more economical and quicker. A test sample of 1 g of ore or 0.25 g of concentrate is decomposed in HCl and evaporated almost to dryness. 15 cc of HNO₃ are added twice and evaporated to dryness. The dry residue is moistened with 4 cc HNO₃, 50 cc of water are added, and the solution is boiled for 3 - 5 min and filtered into a 100-cc flask. The precipitate is washed with water acidulated with HNO₃, and the solution is brought up to the mark. 10 - 50 cc of the solution are placed into a graduated cylinder, 20 cc 10 percent

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-7-16149

Comparative Evaluation of the Colorimetric Methods (cont.)

thiourea (I) solution are added, and the solution is diluted up to the mark. Another graduate is filled up to 70 cc with water, 2 - 3 cc of HNO_3 and 20 cc of 10% I solution are added, mixed, and titrated from a microburet with a standard Bi solution to obtain the same color as the one in the graduate with the solution tested. 0.05 mg Bi is the minimum amount detectable in 100 cc of solution.

K. K.

1. Bismuth--Determination
2. Bismuth--Colorimetric analysis

Card 2/2

DOROKHINA, I.; ZVEREV, M.

Development of processes for obtaining fibers from polypropylene.
Khimvolok. no.5:77-78 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Polypropylene)

L 26085-66 EWA(h)/EWI(1)

ACC NR: AM5025915

Monograph

UR/

47
B+

Doronkin, YEvgeniy Filippovich; Voskresenskiy, Vladimir Vladimirovich

Transistorized pulse generators (Tranzistornyye generatory impul'sov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Svyaz", 1965. 237 p. illus., biblio., tables. 15,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistorized generator, transistorized oscillator, multi-vibrator, pulse oscillator, trigger, blocking oscillator

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for technicians with a secondary-school education who are engaged in the development and operation of transistorized radio and electronic equipment. It may also be useful to students in advanced trade schools. A systematic account is given of the analysis and calculation of transistorized pulse devices on the basis of well known physical concepts without using higher mathematics. The book is intended for a wide circle of readers having an interest in the practical utilization of transistorized electronics equipment.

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UDC: 621.373/374(022)

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SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 15May65/ ORIG REF: 039/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 CC

15-5560

31885
S/183/62/000/001/001/001
B110/B147

AUTHORS:

Dorokhina, I. S., Abkin, A. D., Klimenkov, V. S.

TITLE:

Copolymers of acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 1, 1962, 49 - 54

TEXT: The composition of copolymers of acrylonitrile (I) and vinyl acetate (II) in (a) aqueous emulsions, and (b) homogeneous dimethyl formamide solutions (DMF) with peroxide initiators in different steps of polymerization was studied. The following values were found for a: monomer:H₂O = 1:3, emulsifier concentration = 3% by weight of the monomer, K₂SO₅ concentration = 0.3% by weight of the monomer, temperature = 50°C; the values for b were: concentration of monomers in DMF = 4 moles/liter, benzoyl peroxide concentration = 0.048 moles/liter, temperature = 50°C. Copolymerization was first investigated in 30 - 40 ml DMF for a conversion of 10 - 15%. The copolymer obtained from emulsion was coagulated by a 10% aqueous NaCl solution, that is, it was insoluble in 60 - 70% DMF solution. In this case, the copolymer was insoluble in benzene. Further copolymerization in

X

Copolymers of acrylonitrile...

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B110/B147

aqueous emulsions was investigated in a 6 liter reaction vessel in N₂ atmosphere (< 0.05% O₂) in the presence of K₂SO₅. The authors determined: X

(1) the composition according to nitrogen content (Kjeldahl), (2) characteristic viscosity of 0.5% solutions of the copolymers in DMF, (3) their solubility (qualitatively), (4) density, (5) vitrification temperature according to V. A. Kargin et al. (Ref. 6: ZhFKh, 23, 630 (1949)). When the degree of conversion was low, copolymers of different characteristic viscosities were obtained. The lower η_{char} of the

copolymers obtained in DMF solution are caused by chain transfer through the solvent. The dependence of η_{char} on the initial monomer composition

is caused by different reactivities of monomers and radicals formed from them. This dependence is practically the same for copolymers from a DMF solution and from aqueous emulsion. For an arbitrary initial component ratio, the copolymer is always enriched with I. The copolymerization constants ($r_1 = 4.2$, $r_2 = 0.05$) obtained according to L. Gindin et al. (Ref. 8: ZhFKh, 21, 1269 (1947)) show that the rate of addition of I to its own and to a foreign radical is higher than that of II. Since with

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Copolymers of acrylonitrile...

arbitrary initial monomer ratios I is faster consumed than II, only II polymerizes in many cases. Integral copolymer composition changes with the degree of transformation, with the content of I decreasing. Differential copolymer composition changes stronger than integral copolymer composition, with homopolymerization of II taking place when I is exhausted. The intramolecular distribution of chain links was calculated from the formulas for the distribution functions according to L. Gindin et al. (Ref. 11: DAN, SSSR, 56, 2, 177 (1947)). With a high content of I in the initial mixture, the macromolecules are made up of long links of I connected by 1 - 2 links of II. Copolymerization of I and II (initial molar fraction of I = 0.679) with 70% yield results in an equimolar ratio with an integral composition of ~80% M of I. Macromolecules of the copolymer (50:50) consist of successive sections of I and II with 1 - 10 links of each component. Solubility increases, and specific gravity and vitrification temperature decrease when the fraction of II is increased. The fraction of the copolymer enriched with II acts as a plasticizer in fiber production, and deteriorates the properties of the fiber (resistance to heat). There are 6 figures, 5 tables, and 12 references: 5 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as

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Copolymers of acrylonitrile...

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B110/B147

follows: F. R. Mayo et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 1523 (1948); R. M. Fordyce et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 2489 (1948); T. Alfrey et al., J. Polymer. Sci., 5, 719 (1950).

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ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

Card 4/4

S/069/62/024/005/003/010
B107/B186

AUTHORS: Dorokhina, I. S., Abkin, A. D., Klimenkov, V. S.

TITLE: The part played by the distribution of monomers between the phases in the emulsion copolymerization of acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 5, 1962, 549 - 553

TEXT: The distribution of monomeric acrylonitrile and of vinyl acetate between the hydrocarbon phase and the liquid phase was examined at 50°C, both with and without the addition of MK (MK) as emulsifier. A likely reaction mechanism of the polymerization is suggested. The distribution by volume was determined after shaking together a mixture of monomers and water for one hour. The initial proportion by weight was 3:1. The proportionate amounts of acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate were determined by refractometry, applying a correction for the solubility of the hydrocarbon phase in water. The results are collected in Table 1 and Table 2. The ratio of acrylonitrile to vinyl acetate in the hydrocarbon phase is seen to be only slightly displaced, whereas considerable deviations appear

Card 1/4

The part played by the distribution...

S/069/62/024/005/003/010
B107/B186

in the aqueous phase. The solubility of the monomers is slightly greater in soap solution than in water. Polymerization experiments carried out with different quantities of emulsifier indicated that the polymerizing reaction proceeds firstly in the soap micelle and later in the polymeric monomer particles. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna, Moskva - Mytishchi (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Fibers, Moscow - Mytishchi)

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1961

Table 1. Legend: a - composition of initial monomer mixture (acrylonitrile-vinyl acetate); b - hydrocarbon phase; c - aqueous phase; d - solubility of monomers in water in %; e, k, m - mole%; f, l, n - wt.%; g, i - composition of monomeric mixture (acrylonitrile - vinyl acetate); h, j - quantity of monomers in % of initial quantities.

Card 2/4

The part played by the distribution...

S/069/62/024/005/003/010
B107/B186

Table 2. Legend: a - composition of initial monomer mixture (acrylonitrile-vinyl acetate); b - soap solution (1% MK); c - hydrocarbon phase in the presence of the emulsifier; d - solubility of monomers in %; e, h, l - mole%; f, i, m - wt.%; g, k - composition of the monomer mixture acrylonitrile - vinyl acetate; j, n - quantity of monomers in % of initial quantities; o - in 1% MK solution; p - in pure emulsifier.



Состав исходной смеси мономеров (АН-ВА)		Коэффициент переноса	Углеродсодержащая фаза			Вспышка фазы			Коэффициент переноса в чистой фазе
a моль. %	b грав. %		Состав смеси мономеров (АН-ВА)		Коэффициент переноса в чистом АН	Состав смеси мономеров (АН-ВА)		Коэффициент переноса в чистом АН	
			d моль. %	e грав. %		f моль. %	g грав. %		
100-0	100-0	1,37281	100,0	100,0	71,5	100-0	100-0	28,5	8,78
82,5-17,5	74,5-25,5	1,37447	83-20	71,3-28,7	73,5	90-10	83-15	24,5	7,5
61,6-38,2	49,5-50,5	1,37820	57-43	45-55	77,7	73-27	63-37	22,3	6,9
34,6-65,4	24,8-75,2	1,37978	37,8-62,2	27-73	81,3	27-73	18-82	18,7	5,9
0-100	0-100	1,37741	0-100	0-100	83,1	0-100	0-100	10,9	3,53

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The part played by the distribution...

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Система измерения силы напряжения, АМ-ВА		Расход масла (%, МК)			Увлажнение флюи в присутствии регулятора			Расходность напряжения, %	
мил. %	вс. %	Система силы напряжения АМ-ВА		Величество напряжения, % от номинала	Система силы напряжения АМ-ВА		Величество напряжения, % от номинала	в 1%-ном режиме, МК	в системе регулятора
		вс. %	вс. %		вс. %	вс. %			
100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	28,5	100-0	100-0	71,5	8,78	8,78
82,5-17,5	74,5-25,5	87,5-12,5	81,1-18,9	25,85	81-19	72,4-27,6	74,35	7,83	—
61,8-38,4	43,5-56,5	72,8-27,2	62,3-37,7	22,41	57,2-42,8	45,1-54,9	77,83	6,95	—
24,8-75,4	24,8-75,4	23,2-76,7	17,3-82,7	13,3	27,2-72,8	27,2-72,7	83,7	6,1	—
0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100	14,8	0-100	0-100	83,2	6,3	66,0

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S/183/62/000/005/001/002
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Dorokhina, I. S., Klimenkov, V. S., Abkin, A. D.

TITLE: Production of fiber-forming copolymers from acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna; no. 5, 1962, 16 - 21

TEXT: This second paper on copolymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) with vinyl acetate (VA) describes laboratory and pilot plant experiments in N₂ atmosphere at 50°C aimed at the production of copolymer fibers containing 3 - 20% VA, and lists the properties of the fibers. Results: A copolymer of the ratio AN : VA = 90 : 10 was found to have optimum properties. Because of the higher reactivity of AN, this was added in successive doses during the process, together with the regulator and the emulsifier, so as to obtain copolymers of constant composition. The inhibiting effect of O₂ contained in N₂ was suppressed by 0.03 - 0.05% hydrosulfite. Since the reaction velocity strongly increases owing to the redox system formed, N₂ was used with a maximum of 0.5 - 0.8% O₂. The following optimum conditions were found experimentally: ratio monomers : E₂O = 1 : 3; ratio AN : VA in Card 1/3

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B101/B186

Production of fiber-forming..

the initial mixture equalling 68 : 32; content of initiator (water-soluble peroxide) 0.7% of the monomer weight; emulsifier (Mk (MK) or Sulfanole) 3.0%; regulator (Diproxid) 0.03%; duration of process 4 hrs, yield 70-78%. In the laboratory test, the fiber was spun from 14 - 16% solution of copolymer in dimethyl formamide. Oxidized hydrocarbons (C₁₂ - C₁₅) were used for the precipitation bath (90-100°C), and triethylene glycol for the drawing bath (100°C). In the pilot plant test, spinning was performed through spinnerets with 4800 or 12,000 openings, following a procedure developed for polyacrylic fibers, in a 40-60% dimethyl formamide precipitation bath. The "nitron B (V)" fiber showed a breaking length of 25 - 30 km, an elongation after embossing of 20-25%, and a shrinkage in boiling water of 25-30%. Increased shrinkage occurred with increasing VA content, fiber with 20% VA was poorly heat-resistant. The vitrification temperature was 80-82°C for 10% VA, and 65-70°C for 20% VA, as against 85-90°C for pure nitron (polyacrylic fiber). The new fiber can be colored by basic or disperse colorants. Colorability increases with increasing VA content. A VA content of 10-12% is recommended for the production of staple fiber, a VA content of 20% for fur manufactured from man-made fibers. There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

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Production of fiber-forming...

S/183/62/000/005/001/002
B101/B186

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1961

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Card 3/3

DOROKHINA, I.S.; KLIMENKOV, V.S.

Obtaining copolymers of acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate in concentrated aqueous solutions of sodium thiocyanate. *Khim.volok.* no.2:5-8 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Acrylonitrile) (Vinyl acetate) (Sodium thiocyanate)

BUNAREVA, Z.S.; DYURNBAUM, V.S.; DOROKHINA, I.S.; ZHARKOVA, M.A.; KLIMENKOV, V.S.

Fibers based on mixtures of acrylonitrile polymers. Khim.volok no.6:10-
13 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

S/190/63/005/003/016/024
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Dorokhina, I. S., Abkin, A. D., Klimenkov, V. S.

TITLE: Kinetics of copolymerisation of acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 385-392

TEXT: To study the possibility of synthesizing fiber-forming copolymers, the kinetics of copolymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) and vinyl acetate (VA) was investigated in dimethyl formamide (DMF) and in aqueous emulsion. In DMF the concentration of components was 4 moles/liter and copolymerization was performed at 50°C with 0.048 moles/liter benzoyl peroxide. In aqueous emulsion the monomer : water ratio was 1 : 3 and potassium persulfate served as initiator. The following values were calculated from the equations developed in the thesis by Abkin (Fiziko-khim. in-t im. L. Ya. Karpova, M., 1951) for the reaction in DMF: $\lambda = 1$, $\theta = 40$, $r_1 = 4.2$, $r_2 = 0.05$, constant of cross termination $k_{TAB} = 8.78 \cdot 10^8$ liters/mole·sec, constant of the initiation rate $k_A = k_B' = 2.65 \cdot 10^{-8}$ liters/mole·sec. For copolymerization in the emulsion, the values were: $\lambda = 8$, $\theta = 170$, con-

Card 1/2

Kinetics of copolymerization of...

B/190/63/005/003/016/024
B101/B203

stants of the rate of growth $k_{BB} = 1632$, $k_{AB} = 86$, $k_{AA} = 361$, $k_{BA} = 32,700$,
 $k_{tAB} = 3.73 \cdot 10^{10}$, $k_A = 22.4 \cdot 10^{-7}$, $k_B = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ liters/mole·sec. The index
A refers to AN, the index B to VA. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic
Fibers)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1961

Card 2/2

DOROKHINA, I.S.; ABKIN, A.D.; KLIMENKOV, V.S.

Copolymers of acrylonitrile and vinyl acetate. Khim. volok. no.1:
49-54 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

DOROKHINA, S.N.

Flotation of some nonsulfide minerals with emulsified oleic acid when there are gases present. Nauch.sob,IGD 14:155-160 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)
(Oleic acid)

DOROKHINA, S.N.

Effect of oxygen on the collecting properties of oleic acid.
Nauch. soob. IGD 19:75-80 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

S/020/63/148/003/037/037
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Plaksin, I. N., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Dorokhina,
S. N.

TITLE: Mechanism of the effect of oleic acid oxidized with
molecular oxygen during selective flotation of titanium-
zirconium sands

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 3, 1963, 651-653

TEXT: The effect of the autoxidation on the properties of oleic acid as
flotation agent for the selective flotation of titanium-zirconium sands
of different compositions was investigated. The effect of the oxidized
oleic acid on the flotation of ilmenite was shown to become stronger, as
its content of titanium (catalyst of the autoxidation) and of the less
bivalent iron is increased. The selectivity of the flotation agent is
strongly changed by treating the oleic acid emulsion with oxygen. In the
flotation of titanium-zirconium sand from the same deposit it was observed
that the extraction of ilmenite is increased by 38% when using an oxidized
oleic acid emulsion, while the zirconium extraction is simultaneously
Card 1/3

Mechanism of the effect of ...

S/020/63/148/003/037/037
B117/B186

reduced by aerated emulsion. This is attributed to the different interaction between peroxide group and titanium- and zirconium ions respectively. The ilmenite surface becomes hydrophobic through the complex compound

$[\text{TiO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)]^{2+}$ which develops from the reaction of titanium with the peroxide group. The zirconium surface, however, gets hydrophilic through the strongly hydrated compound $\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ formed by the reaction of zirconium with the peroxide group. It was found that during selective flotation of titanium-zirconium sand sodium fluoro-silicate can be used as effective regulator forming soluble complex titanium compounds with $(\text{TiF}_6)^{2-}$ and an insoluble hydrophilic zirconium fluoride complex. The silicate group of the Zr gets hydrophilic through the silicate group of Na_2SiF_6 . To avoid unpleasant side reactions, it was recommended to introduce Na_2SiF_6 only after the aerated oleic acid emulsion. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela im. A. A. Skochinskogo (Mining Institute imeni A. A. Skochinskiy)

Card 2/3

Mechanism of the effect of ...

S/020/63/148/003/037/037
B117/B186

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1962

Card 3/3

DECEMBER, 1951

Changes of fatigue strength of vulcanizates of natural rubber during swelling. V. I. Gol, T. V. Ioschkina, and B. A. Dogalkin (Inst. Fine Chem. Technol., Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 13, 230-35 (1951); *Col.* 44, 1482.

Fatigue of rubber after extensions of equal amplitude was studied. In this paper const. load was used. An app. for extending rubber strips 200-400 times per min. is described. The rubber (I) was prepd. by vulcanizing smoked sheet 100, S 2, tetramethylthiuram disulfide 0.2, ZnO 1, stearic acid 1 part, for 10 min. at 142°; the strips were 50 x 1 x 1 mm. They were extended from 60 to 200%. The no. (n) of such extensions required for rupture was raised by moderate swelling. I, which took up 27% dibutyl phthalate (II) or 100% paraffin oil (III) had the greatest n (1.7 or 1.8 that of dry I), while I + 32% II, and I + 20% III had the n of unswollen I. Repeated extensions caused increase of the specimen length (L) to l. The ratio l/L increased with time, at first rapidly (e.g., from 1.000 to 1.013 in 10 min. for unswollen I) and then slowly (linearly). At a given time, l/L was greater for I + 11% to 20% II than for I, while I and III had smaller l/L than I alone; the mists. of I + 14% and III had greater ratios than the other I + III mists. to 180% III had greater ratios than the other l/L decreased from 40 min. for dry I to 10 min. for I + 20% II and to 5 min. for I + 180% III. The relation between elongation and actual stress (i.e., stress referred to the actual cross-section) changed irregularly with the degree of swelling (x), but the tensile strength and the total elongation were smaller the greater was x. A max. appears on the σ -x curve, because an increase in x (1) reduces the loss of energy in rupturing intermol. bonds and (2) lowers the ratio of the extn. elongation to the total elongation; the 1st effect raises and the 2nd lowers the fatigue resistance. The max. of n is reached at lower x for II than for III because II contains polar radicals which intercept intermol. attractions.

J. J. Bikerman

DOROKHINA, T. V.

Rubber Abstract
Vol. 31
November 1953
Synthetic Rubbers
and like products

4478. Dependence of the basic properties of mixtures and vulcanisates of butadiene-styrene rubbers on the initial molecular weight. A. S. NOVIKOV, N. B. KHAIKINA, T. V. DOROKHINA, and M. I. ARKHANGEL'SKAYA. Kolloid Zhur., 1953, 15, 51-9; Chem. Abs., 1953, 47, 5156. A sample of rubber, SKS-30A, was fractionally precipitated with methyl alcohol from benzene. The fractions obtained had molecular weight M of (1) greater than 100,000; (2) 950,000; (3) 290,000; (4) 170,000; and (5) 80,000. They were mixed (100 parts) with Rubberax 5, mercaptobenzthiazole 2, stearic acid 2, zinc oxide 5, channel carbon black 50, and sulphur 2 parts. The amount of rubber bound by the carbon increased from (5) to (4) to (3)=(2)=(1). The softening temperatures of the mixtures were (1), (2), and (3) 80 to 82°; (4) 61°; and (5) 44°. The breaking stress, at room temperature, and 95°, the modulus of elasticity, the total elongation and the number of cycles until rupture all increased from (5) to (4) to (3), and were almost equal for (1) and (2) and (3). The strength was independent of M at large M values. A molecular weight value between 100,000 and 300,000 is the most favourable.

3S2D21:D23.6631.

5 (4) matl

F 9-21-54

DOROKHINA, T. V.

Dependence of the fundamental properties of unvulcanized and vulcanized
butadiene-styrene rubber mixtures on the initial molecular weight.
A. S. Novikov, M. B. Khavkina, T. V. Derokhina, and M. I. Arkhangel'skaya.
Sci. Research Inst. Rubber. Moscow. Rubber Chem. & Technical 27, 930-9
(1954) C. A. 47, 5156h

C. C. Davis

DOKO KINWA, T. W.

2

M. H. GUTZ
SCOPES

✓ The influence of the shape of the chains on the stability of vulcanized products. A. S. Noshkov, T. V. Dorokhina, and E. I. Zinov. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 1957, 514-191 (1957). The difference in Butyl rubber properties in soln. in CCl_4 and in C_6H_6 , such as getting of the soln. in C_6H_6 when heated to 80° and cooled, and the nearly 3 times greater strength of vulcanized products obtained with CCl_4 , etc., lead to the conclusion that the moles in this solvent are arranged in straight lines, while they are more twisted in C_6H_6 . Vulcanization tests of stretched films obtained from the 2 solvents gave equal values, while the unstretched samples differed greatly in strength after vulcanization. The stretching of twisted moles, causes their reorientation.

3

W. M. Sternberg

PM

DOROKHINA, T. V., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Effect of the original form of molecular chains upon the properties of solutions and vulcanized films ^{made} from butyl rubber." Mos, 1958. 11 pp (Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Phys-Chem Inst im L. Ya. Karpov, Sci Res Inst of Rubber Industry), 110 copies (KL, 15-58, 112)

DOROKHINA, T.V.; NOVIKOV, A.S.; ZUBOV, P.I.

Effect of the shape of molecular chains on the properties of solutions and vulcanized films made of butyl rubber. Vysokom. soed. 1 no.1:36-45 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.

(Rubber, Synthetic)

05042

159130

1526, 1153, 1474

S/064/60/000/006/003/011
B020/B054

AUTHORS:

Tsyskovskiy, V. K., Levina, M. I., Novikov, A. S., and
Dorokhina, T. V.

TITLE:

A New Plasticizer for Low-temperature Resistant Rubbers 15

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960. No. 6. pp. 21-23

TEXT: The presence of polar groups in the structure of butadiene-styrene-
(CKH(SKN)) and polychloroprene rubbers reduces the flexibility of the
polymer chains, and makes these polymers useless at -40°C. Dibutyl
phthalate (DBP) and dibutyl sebacate (DBS) are most used for SKN rubber
and nairite; these plasticizers are, however, expensive, and their initial
substances are difficult to procure. The authors suggested a highly
efficient, cheaper plasticizer which can be prepared from monocarboxylic
fatty acids instead of from dicarboxylic acids. The monocarboxylic acids
C₁ - C₂₀ were produced by continuous oxidation of liquid paraffins. The
acids were allowed to react with diethylene glycol at 200-220°C for
4-5 hours until no more reaction water was released. The yield in ester

X

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85612

A New Plasticizer for Low-temperature
Resistant Rubbers

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was 99.5% with reference to the acids. Some ester samples were obtained in this way which were designated as "Ester No. 2" and cost less than half the price of DBP. Vulcanizates with varying plasticizer content were produced from this Ester No. 2 as plasticizer as well as rubber mixtures on the basis of SKN-26 and nairite by vulcanization at 143°C for 30-60 min. The results show that Ester No. 2 increases the low-temperature resistance of vulcanizates of SKN-26 to almost double the value as compared with DBP, and makes them nearly equivalent to rubber sorts with DBS plasticizer. Similar results were obtained for nairite. The volatility of Ester No. 2 at 100°C is low. The effect of the plasticizer on the plasticity of nairite mixtures is graphically shown in Fig. 3. A. G. Blok, V. V. Karsayevskaya, and A. I. Gertsovskaya, collaborators of the "Kauchuk" Plant, compared the properties of rubbers made with Ester No. 2 according to works formulas for the production of technical rubber products with those of the corresponding products with the use of the same amount of DBP or DBS. The experimental data showed that the plasticity of the raw mixtures and the physicochemical properties of the finished products did not differ from each other. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 German. X

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85642

A New Plasticizer for Low-temperature
Resistant Rubbers

S/064/60/000/006/003/011
B020/B054

ASSOCIATION: VNIIneftekhim (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Petroleum Chemistry) V. K. Tsyskovskiy, M. I. Levina,
NIIRP (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)
A. S. Novikov, T. V. Dorokhina

Card 3/3

TSYSKOVSKIY, V.K.; LEVINA, M.I.; NOVIKOV, A.S.; DOROKHINA, T.V.

New plasticizer for frost-resistant rubbers. *Khim. prom.*
no. 6:459-461 6 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
khimii (for Tsyskovskiy, Levina) . 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut resinovoy promyshlennosti (for Novikov, Dorokhina).
(Plasticizers) (Rubber)

DOROKHOV, A.

Sea-going, dry-cargo liner, built in Finland. Mor. flot 23
no.7:27-28 JI '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Starshiy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva
i sudoremontnykh zavodov Ministerstva morskogo flota.

DOROKHOV, A.; LAZARENKO, I.; SHURAPY, G.

Change the conditions of livestock reception at meat combines. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.2:24-25 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy myasokombinat imeni i.I.Mikoyana.
(Moscow--Meat industry)

DOROKHOV, A.

What is inside? Un.tekh. 5 no.10:26-29 0 '60.
(Nondestructive testing)

(MIRA 13:12)

DOROKHOV, A.

Don't invent already patented inventions. IUn.tekh. 5 no.1:53-56
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Patent laws and legislation)

DOROKHOV, A.

The new Soviet agricultural machines. Nauka i tekhnolozhiya
no.10:28-29 0 '57.

DOROKHOV, A., starshiy inzh.

New perishable cargo carrier "Tiksi" for ocean lines. Mor. flot
21. no.4:34-36 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Glavsudkhoz Ministerstva morskogo flota.
(Freighters)

DOROKHOV, A., starshiy inzh.

New type of dry-cargo motorship. Mor.flot 22 no.4:24-26
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye sudovogo khozyaystva i sudoremontnykh
zavodov Ministerstva morskogo flota.
(Motorships)

DOROKHOV, A.

Ice-breaking liner "Leningrad." Mor. flot 22 no.10:30-32 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya sudovogo khozyaystva i
sudoremontnykh zavodov Ministerstva morskogo flota.

(Ice-breaking vessels)

DOROKHOV, A., inzh.

Some indices of the technical operation of "Lisichansk"
type tankers. Mor.flot 25 no.6:26-28 J1 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

DOROKHOV, A.A.

Variability in cabbage. Priroda 49 no.5:109 My '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Plodoovoshchnoy institut im. I.V.Michurina, g.Michurinsk.
(Cabbage)

DOROKHOV, A. A.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Seedling-less method of growing cabbage and the use of this method in seed-growing." Leningrad, 1961. 21 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Leningrad Agr Inst); 100 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 251)

DOROKHOV, A.A.

The capacity of root sucker formation in the cabbage. Bot. zhur.
46 no.1:133-134 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Plodoovoshchnoy institut im. I.V.Michurina, g. Michurinsk.
(Cabbage) (Plants—Reproduction)

RUBTSOV, M.I., dots.; YERMILOVA, A.A., dots.; CHEREPOVA, O.M., kand.
sel'khoz.nauk; SKRIPNIKOV, Yu.G., dots.; DOROKHCY, A.A., kand.
sel'khoz.nauk; LITVINOVA, M.K., assistant; MUSTAFIN, A.M., pre-
podavatel'; PESHKOV, V.P., red.; POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Growing vegetables in the Central Chernozem Region of the
U.S.S.R.] Vyrashchivanie ovoshchei v Tsentral'noi chernozemnoi
zone SSSR. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 110 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Sotrudniki kafedry ovoshchevodstva Michurinskogo plodoovoshch-
nogo instituta im.I.V.Michurina (for all except Peshkov, Popov).
(Central Chernozem Region--Vegetable gardening)

GEVORGYAN, B.A.; KATSMAN, Yu.V.; LIMONOV, G.Ye.; SAMKOV, V.S.; KATKOV,
V.P.; VINOGRADOVA, L.V.; MAMYKINA, A.D.; POPOV, G.I.; ~~DOPOKHOV~~
A.A.; FALEYEV, G.A., inzh., retsenzent; BOGATAYA, L.M., red.;
ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Press method for meat boning and deveining] Obvalka i zhilovka
miasa pressovaniem. [By] B.A.Gevorgian i dr. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1963. 31 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Meat industry--Equipment and supplies) (Sausages)

S/137/61/000/003/017/069
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Orro, P.I., Dorokhov, A.I.

TITLE: Manufacture of pipes having irregular-shaped outlines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 36, abstract 3D281
("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. truzn. in-t", no. 6 - 7,
1959, 76 - 78).

TEXT: The manufacture of the aforementioned pipes should be conducted by drawing in 2 passes: pass no 1 with a supporting mandrel and pass no 2 either with or without a supporting mandrel. The gap between the mandrel and the ring should be by about 10% larger than the thickness of the pipe wall. To determine changes in the perimeter during the drawing of irregular shaped outlines of pipes, the method of calculating polygonal pipes can be employed.

K. U.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BOGACHEV, A. I., Soviet Tech Sci — (Russ) "Investigation of the processes
for the cold drawing and cold rolling of shaped steel pipes," Izvestiya,
1960, 11 pp (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, AS USSR) USSR
(SL, AC-50, 122)

3/137/61/000/005/024/060
A006/A106

AUTHOR: Dorokhov, A.I.

TITLE: Manufacture of shaped pipes with variable wall thickness on the cross section

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no.5, 1961, 28-29, abstract. 5D266 ("Bvul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. truhn. in-t", 1959, no. 6 - 7, 78 - 83)

TEXT: Pipes with slit, square, triangular, hexagonal or other apertures may be produced by drawing on a mandrel or by cold rolling. When manufacturing these pipes the main problem consists in the correct selection of the wall thickness of the initial blank for the full filling of the profile. On the basis of experimental data a formula is obtained for determining the wall thickness of the initial blank. The deviation of the rated wall thickness from the actual ones is on the average $\pm 15\%$. It is recommended to select the wall thickness of the blank by 20% above the calculated value, in order to obtain a satisfactory filling of the profile. To produce pipes with a shaped aperture cold rolling is more efficient than drawing, since a lesser wall thickness of the blank is required. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] Yu. M.

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/006/048/092
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Dorokhov, A.I.

TITLE: Changes in the perimeter during drawing of shaped pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1961, 36, abstract 6D293
("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-t", 1959, no.
6 - 7, 83 - 94)

TEXT: A formula is theoretically derived and graphs are presented for determining changes in the perimeter during the drawing of shaped pipes and sections of arbitrary shape. In the latter case, however, it is necessary to determine the correction coefficient applicable to all similar shapes, independent of the wall thickness. On the basis of regularities established, the correct diameter of the initial blank can be selected for mandrelless drawing from perimeter changes during the drawing of shaped pipes.

Yu. Manegin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/003/087/191
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Dorokhov, A.I.

TITLE: A graphical method of determining true reduction during pipe rolling on a pilger mill

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 29, abstract 3D159 (V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 63 - 68)

TEXT: The proposed graphical method of determining true reductions is simpler than the existing analytical methods and can be used for both cold and hot pipe-rolling mills. This method makes it possible to investigate the effect of elastic deformation of rolls, adjustment of the mill, the steel grade and other factors, upon the distribution of true reductions along the pilger mill head when designing new calibrations.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7005595

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0009/0010

INVENTOR: Dorokhov, A. I.; Pavlov, A. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing pipes with longitudinal external ribbing. Class 7, No. 190314 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Design and Technological Planning in the Pipe Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskiy institut trubnoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, metal forming, metal drawing, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing pipes with longitudinal external ribbing. The procedure includes roll-mill production of a ribbed pipe with final wall and diameter dimensions. In order to produce ribs with a height greater than twice the thickness of the pipe wall, the ribbed pipe is drawn on a mandrel through a roller plate which produces the ribs only with respect to width.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov65

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.774.8

DOROKHOV, A.K.

USSR/ Chemistry - Glass mirrors

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 11/14

Authors : Dorokhov, A. K.; Mitskevich, Z. A.; and Brilliant, O. A.

Title : ~~_____~~
New method of silver coating glass

Periodical : Stek. 1 ker. 11/11, 25-27, Nov 1954

Abstract : Experiments are described which were conducted in order to discover methods of diminishing the amount of silver left in the solution when silver is being deposited on glass from complex ammonium compounds. It is found that the addition of iodine to the solution accomplishes this purpose and also fixes the coating of silver more firmly on the glass. Two USSR references (1938 and 1950). Graphs; table.

Institution:

Submitted:

DOROKHOV, A.N.

DOROKHOV, A.N., inzhener; ROKHVARGERA, Ye.L., inzhener

Ten-slot clay bricks. Rats.i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.108:
8-9 '55. (MLBA 8:10)

(Hollow bricks)

DCROKHOV, A.

23291. Sekrety stekla [oчерк] Ogonek, 1949, No. 30, c.21-22

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

DOROKHOV, A.N., inzhener.

~~SECRET~~
Prefabricated reinforced concrete foundations. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 25 no.10:22-
24 0 '51. (MIRA 6:11)

(Foundations) (Precast concrete construction)

ДОРОЖНИКОВ, А.

Страна строит [The country is building]. Москва, Детгиз, 1952. 126 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Publications, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

DOROKHOV, A. N.

"Necklace of Underground Palaces," Tekh. molod., 20, No.4, 1952

DOROKHOV, A.

"Restless Mind," Tekh. molod., 20, No.5, 1952

(Subway excavation)