

SOV/110-59-9-17/22

The Economic Benefits of Technical Advances in the Construction of
Cables and Conductors

oil-filled cables. When cables of this type are used the capital costs of constructing a cable line should be 12-15% less than for ordinary oil-filled cables. Symmetrical long-distance communication cables have been considerably improved and can now handle frequencies up to 800 kc/s. Because of the increased band-width fewer cables than hitherto are required for a given service, with corresponding economy of materials and cost. There are no figures, no references.

Card 3/3

ROZHANSKIY, N.A.; FATOVA, N.M., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Materials on the physiology of sleep] Materialy k fiziologii sna.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 125 p (Dissertatsii shkoly
akademika I.P.Pavlova) (MLRA 7:11)
(SLEEP)

1. FATOVSKAYA, YE. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Malarial Fever - Main Turkmen Canal Region
7. Role of the medical service personnel in the control of malaria on the Main Turkmen Canal, Fel'd. i akush., no. 4, 1953.

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

MERKULOV, N.Ya.; IVANOV, K.I.; FATOVSKIY, P.A., nauchnyy redaktor;
KONTSEVAYA, Ye.M., redaktor; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy re-
daktor.

[Use of machinery in mining] Mekhanizirovannaya prokhodka gornykh
vyrabotok. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudreservisdat,
1954. 86 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Mining engineering) (Mining machinery)

FATOVSKIY M.A.

GORBACHEVA, Anna Ivanovna, GORITSKIY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KOZBENKO, Yuriy Nikolayevich; ~~FATOVSKIY, P.A.~~ otvetstvennyy red.; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Experience in drifting with a heading machine] Opyt provedeniia shtrekov prokhodcheskimi shchitami. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958.
57 p. (MIRA 11:6)

(Coal mines and mining)

FATOVSKIY, V. P.

AUTHORS: Voronkin, I.V., Krikunov, A.Ye., SOV/ 119-58-7-3/10
Fatovskiy, V.P., Shapiro, I.Ye.

TITLE: Automatic Devices in the Food Industry (Avtomaty v pishchevoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 9-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In milk production, in the sausage-, sugar-, canned food-, and beer industry etc. automatization is being introduced in an ever-increasing degree. In the USSR more than 70 different kinds of food are available in form of parcels containing a certain accurately weighed portion of the food concerned. Special mention must be made of a conveyer band for packing food in tin cans which was developed and introduced between 1950 and 1952. The band consists of 16 machines, it is operated by only 8 persons, and it produces 300 cans per minute. Nevertheless, the machinebuilding industry is still faced with the task of solving the problem of manufacturing cans by the drawing and punching methods. Special attention must further be paid to the manufacture of cans the body of which is made of cardboard, while the bottom and lid

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Automatic Devices in the Food Industry

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are of metal. By means of this type of cans it is possible to save much expense, and it is essential that new automatic machines be developed for the manufacture of such receptacles.

Automatic weighing- and packing machines may be classified in two groups:

- a) Automatic machines that produce the receptacle, weigh-in the portion of food, and then close the can.
- b) Automatic machines that only do the weighing-in and close the packages.

The first group includes the automatic machine AP2B (weighing-in and packing of cocoa powder - 60 packets per minute), and the second includes the automatic machine APA (for semolina, cane sugar, etc. - 60 packets of 0.5 or 1 kg per minute).

The automatic machine APB produces large parcels (150 per minute). Another type of automatic machine is the packing machine EKF which wraps up candy in parchment. The efficiency of such machines can be increased only if the packing material is of first-class quality.

Among the packing machines which work with thermoplastic material the automatic machine AUT must be mentioned, which is used

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for packing material in form of pills.

The machine AEM wraps up material in cellophane packets of 220 x 120 x 50 mm.

The machine VZA automatically weighs and packs yeast in packages of 100 g each.

The machine OZA packs melted cheese in packets of 30, 65 and 100 gr each. There are 10 figures.

1. Industry--USSR
2. Machines--Development
3. Foods--Preservation
4. Containers--Development

Card 3/3

FATRANSKA, M.; MANAK, V.

Seasonal variations of some indices of the effect of ultraviolet radiation, determined on urban and rural children. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.5: 272-275 Je '62.

1. Ustav hygieny Lekarskej fakulty UK, Bratislava Ustav experimentalnej mediciny SAV, Bratislava.

(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS) (PHOSPHATASES blood)
(PHOSPHORUS blood) (CLIMATE) (ENVIRONMENT)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PATRANSKA, M.; MANAK, V.; Institute of Experimental Hygiene, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav Experimentalnej Hygieny SAV), Bratislava.

"On the Influence of Light on the Endocrine System of Hens."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 371 - 372

Abstract: 5-month-old hens were exposed to various patterns of light for a period of 3 months. Some were given 17 hours of light and 7 of darkness using an artificial light of an intensity of 1,000 lx with a sudden change from light to dark; others with the same lighting had the change progressive. Another group had 16 hours of light and 8 of dark in short periods with sudden changes, and the next group the same pattern but with progressive changes. For comparison purposes one group had ordinary daylight conditions while one group was kept in darkness. The group which was kept without any light showed an increase in the weight of adrenal glands and a decrease in the weight of the ovaries. 3 Czech references. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals Liblice, 9 Dec 65).

1/1

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLADKA, O.; GAZO, M.; FATRANSKA, E.; Research Institute of Poultry, Institute of Experimental Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Vyskumny Ustav pre Chov Zydiny, Ustav Experimentalnej Biologie SAV), Ivanka pri Dunaji.

"The Influence of Light Pattern on the Hepatic Storage of Vitamin A in Laying Hens."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, p 390

Abstract: The highest amount of vitamin A in the liver was found in hens that were subjected to an irregular light pattern with varying periods of light and darkness. Next were the hens kept completely in the darkness, and those living in daylight. The highest resorption coefficient of the administered vitamin A was found in hens who received twice the length of daylight supplied by artificial lighting. A correlation between the amount of vitamin A in the liver and the weight of the thyroid and hypophysal glands was noticed. 2 Czech references. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals at Liblice, 9 Dec 65.

LUCHANSKIY, Iosif Aleksandrovich; YANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich;
ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.V., dots., retsenzent; FATSAN, F.M., inzh.,
retsenzent; YEGOROV, S.A., nauchn. rod.; LISOK, E.I., red.

[From the oar to the water jet propeller] Ot vesla do vodo-
meta. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroenie," 1964. 208 p.

(MIRA 17:5)

FATTAKHOV, A.A., vrach

General obesity, giant fetus. Azerb.med.zhur. no.10:82 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Ordubadskoy bol'nitsy
(glavvrach - NakhASSR A.M. Abbasov).
(LABOR, COMPLICATED)

FATTAKHOV, B.Z.

Improving well patterns when programming the development of oil
fields involving center-to-edge flooding. Neft. khoz. 40 no.8:31-
36 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

SOLOV'YEV, A.A.; FATTAKHOV, F.G.

Ways of improving the use made of nonferrous metal ores
from Bashkiria. Tsvet. met. 38 no.11:55-57 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

FATTAKHOV, K.S.

Automatic syringe for local infiltration anesthesia. Kaz. med.
zhur. no. 4:111-113 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Klinika neotlozhnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.V.Kravchenko)
Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey imeni Lenina, na baze 5 gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach -
N.I.Polozova). (SYRINGES) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics

Feb 52

"Dielectric Relaxation in Polymers of Halogen Derivatives of Styrene," K. Z. Fattakhov

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 2, pp 313-324

Work is continuation of investigations of phys properties of amorphous substances by Prof P. P. Kobeko, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR (cf. "Amorphous State" 1939) and Professors Ye. V. Kuvshinskiy and G. I. Gurevich (cf. Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" 3, 329, 1937; P. P. Kobeko, G. P. Mikhaylov, Z. I. Novikova, "Zhur Tekh Fiz" XIV, 24, 1944; ibid., XIX, 3, 1949). Exptl results of studies of dielec

209T54

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics (Contd)

Feb 52

properties of polystyrene and of polymers of para and ortho halogen substituted styrenes are tabulated. Indebted to Prof P. P. Kobeko for guidance. Received 18 Sep 51.

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209T54

FATTAKHOV, K. Z.

USSR/ Physics - Dipole moments

FD-1036

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 7/23

Author : Fattakhov, K. Z.

Title : Dipole moments of certain polymers of halide derivatives of styrol

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 24, 1401-1409, Aug 1954

Abstract : Present results of the experimental determinations of the effective dipole moments of certain poly-halide sterols in solutions. Thanks: P. P. Kobeko, Corr-Mem. of Acad. Sci USSR, who directed the work and Profs. M. M. Koton and Ye. V. Kuvshinskiy. Five references, 4 USSR (e.g. K. Z. Fattakhov, Dissertation, 1950).

Institution : - -

Submitted : 31 December 1953

PHYSICS - Polymers

FATTAKHOV, K. Z.

Card 1/1

Pub. 146-13/18

FD-1368

Author : Fattakhov, K. Z.; Tsvetkov, V. N.; and Kallistov, O. V.

Title : Investigation of solutions of linear polymers by the method of light scattering. I

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.; 26, 345-350, Mar 1954

Abstract : The authors describe a procedure for determining the dimensions and mass of polymeric molecules in solution according to the data of a study of the assymetry of the light scattered by the solution and its intensity under an angle of 90° to the direction of the primary ray. They present a method of introduction of corrections into the measured assymetry for the scattering of the solvent. It is shown that for polydispersive samples the molecular weight determined from light scattering is mean weight, but the dimension is close to the "z" means. Four references, one USSR (see the following abstract).

Institution : Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : April 16, 1953

FD-1369

USSR/PHYSICS - POLYMERS

Card 1/1 : Pub. 146-14/18

Author : Tsvetkov, V. N.; Fattakhov, K. Z.; and Kallistov, O. V.

Title : Investigation of ~~linear polymers~~ solutions of linear polymers by the method of light scattering. II
Molecular weights and dimensions of molecules of polymethyl metacrylate in acetone

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 26, 351-361, Mar 1954

Abstract : The authors present the experimental investigations into light scattering by solutions containing fractions of polymethyl metacrylate in acetone for a wide range of molecular weights. For the studied fractions they determine the molecular weights and dimensions of the molecules. A formula is obtained which connects the characteristic viscosity of fractions of polymethyl metacrylate in benzol with their molecular weights. Thank E. S. Pisarenko for his help in fractioning and viscosimetric measurements. Seven references, 4 USSR (e.g. E. Frisman and K. Kiseleva; M. V. Vol'kenshteyn and O. B. Ptitsyn. 1951).

Institution : Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : April 16, 1953

ПАТТАКХОВ, К. З.

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Study of poly(vinyl acetate) fractions by the methods of osmometry and viscometry. K. Z. Pattakhov, B. S. Pisarenko, and L. N. Verkhovina (Inst. High Mol. Compd., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 18, 101-8 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 3037c. — Three poly(vinyl acetate) (I) samples were fractionated by pptg. their solns. in acetone with H₂O. Their osmotic mol. wts. M were detd. with cellophane membranes from the rate of movement of the meniscus at different pressures; the M at infinite diln. were identical in acetone and CHCl₃. The specific viscosity η/c of the solns. agreed with the equation $(\eta/c) = [\eta] + k[\eta]^2c$; c = polymer concn. in g. per 100 cc., $[\eta]$ is the characteristic viscosity, and k a const. The values of $[\eta]$ and k depended little on the solvent, e.g. $[\eta]$ was 3.3, 2.3, 2.2, and 2.1, and k was 0.36, 0.32, 0.35, and 0.38 in CHCl₃, CCl₄, EtOAc, and acetone, resp. In acetone, $[\eta] = 0.000174M^{0.7}$ and in CHCl₃, $[\eta] = 0.000153M^{0.7}$. The dependence of η on M was identical with that described in the literature, including solns. of I in EtOAc (cf. Rosworth, *et al.*, *C.A.* 47, 3810i), and agreed with that expected for a linear polymer; there was no need to assume branching. From all data available, $[\eta] = 0.000209M^{0.7}$ between $M = 3 \times 10^4$ and $M = 10^6$. In the solvents in which the increase of η/c (η = osmotic pressure) with c was rapid, k was small.

I. I. Bikerman

3 M. A. YOUTZ
2 copies

PM

ACCESSION NR: AP4015328

S/0032/64/030/001/0104/0105

AUTHORS: Faynshteyn, B. M.; Fattakhov, K. Z.

TITLE: Instrument for turbidimetric titration of polymers

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 1, 1964, 104-105

TOPIC TAGS: turbidimetric titration, polymer, colorimeter, interpolymer formation, potentiometer

ABSTRACT: The instrumentation for turbidimetric titration of polymers with automatic turbidity recording has been discussed. The components of the experimental setup consist of a photoelectric colorimeter type FEK-M, an electron potentiometer EPP-09 connected in parallel to a galvanometer, and a shunt for measuring the general sensitivity of the instrument. The precipitation curves of several polymers (polyisobutylene, SKS-10 rubber, etc.) are obtained. The results indicate possible interpolymer formations in the various polymer systems investigated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 1/1

FAYNSHTEYN, B.M.; FATTAKHOV, K.Z.

Apparatus for turbidimetric titration of polymers. Zav. lab.
30 no.1:104-105 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

L 17164-65 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pq-4/
Pr-4/Ps-4 AFWL/AS(mp)-2/AFMD(t)/ASD(m)-3/SSD/SSD(a)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) WW/
ACCESSION NR: AR4049263 RM/WH S/0081/64/000/016/S014/S014

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 16S73

AUTHOR: Baygozhin, A., Sergeyev, L.V., Dabagova, A.K., Fattakhov, S.G.

TITLE: Adhesion⁶ of methylnmethacrylate⁷ to optical glass¹⁵

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vy*sokomolekul. soyedineniya. Adgeziya polimerov. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 75-78

TOPIC TAGS: organic polymer adhesion, polymer glass adhesion, glass surface effect, methylnmethacrylate adhesive, oligomeric resin adhesive, optical glass

TRANSLATION: The effects of modifications in the surface of polished optical glass, caused by treating it with vinyl trichlorosilane (I), 2-cyclopropyl-1-trichlorosilylpropane (II) or methacrylatemethylmethyldiethoxysilane (III), were studied in order to determine the mechanism of adhesion of organic polymers. Carefully degreased glass surfaces were modified by treating them with solutions of I or II in benzene or a solution of III in an aqueous solution of HCOOH (pH 3 to 3.5). Strength of adhesion was determined from the tear strength of components glued¹⁵ with partially polymerized

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L 17164-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049263

¹⁵ ¹⁵ ²
methylmethacrylate oligomer resin (MOS) after the samples were maintained for 10 days at about 20C. The authors also studied a method of modifying glass surfaces by incorporating these modifying admixtures into the adhesive compound. It was demonstrated that the adhesion of MOS to glass increased by 250% after treatment with I and by 700% with III. It was increased by 100% in comparison to the untreated sample when III was added to the composition of MOS. Treatment with II did not improve adhesion. The improvement in adhesion when the glass surface was modified was explained in terms of a chemical bond forming between the adhesive and the glass. It is noted that this procedure makes it possible to control strength of adhesion over a wide range. Z. Ivanova

SUB CODE: MT

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6025627

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0079/0079

INVENTORS: Vinokurova, G. M.; Fattakhov, S. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining phosphorus-containing polymers. Class 39, No. 183394

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzys, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, phosphorus compound, polymerization initiation, polymerization, organic glass

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phosphorus-containing polymers of cross-linked structure by initiating block polymerization of a phosphorus-containing allyl compound. To obtain thermally stable organic glasses, allyl, methallyl acid derivative, or sulfo acid of tertiary phosphine derivative is used as an allyl compound.

SUB CODE: 11/
01/

SUBM DATE: 07May65

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.85

L 34037-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWT(j) RO/RM

ACC NR: AP6725531

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/001/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Vinokurova, G. M.; Fattakhov, S. G.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of bifunctional organophosphorus compounds. III. Allyl derivatives of tertiary phosphinos

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B

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, phosphorus compound, chemical reaction, ester, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, allyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: Two methods were developed for producing allyl derivatives of tertiary phosphines: direct addition of phenylphosphine to allyl esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids and transesterification of the addition products of phenylphosphine to the methyl esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids [bis-(2-carbomethoxyalkyl)phenylphosphines] with allyl alcohol. The first method yielded only products of addition at the vinyl bond in 36-51% yields; the second method gave 60-75% yields of the products. Previously undescribed allyl derivatives of tertiary phosphines, their oxides and sulfides were prepared and studied. Oxides of allyl derivatives of tertiary phosphines were also synthesized by oxidation of the corresponding phosphines with hydrogen peroxide, and by transesterification of the oxides of the addition products of the methyl esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids to phenylphosphine by allyl alcohol. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 35,998]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1-0

FATTAKHOVA, L. T.

FATTAKHOVA, L. T. --"Photosynthesis of Red Clover in the First Year of Its Life in Connection with Its Crop Yield." Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin. Kazan', 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Science).

SO Knizhanay letopis'
No 2, 1956.

FATTAKHOVA, L.T.; UTEY, I.V.

Effect of deep subsoiling and two-depth plowing on the microflora
of turf-Podzolic soils. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.7:96-101 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Biologicheskii institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS) (TILLAGE)

MUNINA, A.S., FATTAKHOVA, L.T.

Some data concerning the effect of organophosphorus compounds upon the microflora of the soil.

Khimiya i Primneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedineniy (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. ARFIZOV, Ed.
Publ. by Kazan Affil. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1962, 632 pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Kazan Conference on Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

FATTAKHUTDINOV S.G.
SENCHENKO, G.S.; FATTAKHUTDINOV, S.G.

Folds in the western border of the Zilair sinclinore as revealed
by the relief. Vop. geomorf. i geol. Bashk. no.1:17-22 '57.
(Bolshoy Ik Valley--Folds (Geology)) (MIRA 11:4)
(Sakmara Valley--Folds (Geology))

SENCHENKO, G.S.; FATTAKHUTDINOV, S.G.

Coal occurrences in the upper Carboniferous of the western
flange of the Zilair synclinerium. Vop.geol.vost.okr.Rus.
platf.i IUzh,Urala no.6:85-88 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Zianchurinskiy District—Coal geology)

SERGEYEV, L.V.; BAYGOZHIN, A.; FATTAKHOV, S.G.

Adhesion of organic polymers to silicate glass. Part 2:
Formation of molecular organosiloxane films and their interaction
with the optical glass surface. Vysokom.sped. 4 no.7:977-981
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Glass, Optical)
(Silicon organic compounds)

FATU, Constantin, elev (Constanta)

Propounded problems; 5192. Gaz mat B 13 no.3:172 Mr '62.

FACU, M.

Scientific information. Probleme econ 12 no.10.122.
143 0 '64.

FATU, M.

15 years since the First Congress of the Rumanian Workers Party of
February 1948 took place. Probleme econ 16 no.2; 65-75 F. '63.

FATU, M., candidat in stiinta istorice

Twenty years since the establishment of people's power. Probleme
econ 18 no.3:3-14 Mr '65.

SIRBU, I. (Galati); DINU, G. (Galati); FATU, N. (Galati)

Material incentive in the Cristea Nicolae Works in Galati.
Problem econ 16 no.6:105-111 Je '63.

FA'ULA, M.I.

Outpatient treatment of hypertension with Rauwolfia serpentina preparations. Vrach. delo no.4:425 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Uchastkovaya bol'nitsa s. Likhovo, Mukachevskogo rayona, Zakarpatskoy oblasti (Nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. A.L. Mikhnev).

(RAUWOLFIA) (HYPERTENSION)

FATULA, M.I.

Some data on the effectiveness of antirelapse treatment of rheumatic fever patients. Vrach.delo no.4:427 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Khustskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Zakarpatskoy oblasti.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

FATULA, M.I.

Dispensary observation of hypertension patients at a rural medical center. Vrach.delo no.7:111 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Uchastkovaya bel'nitsa s. Lekhovo, Mukachevskogo rayona, Zakarpatskoy oblasti (nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - zaslushenny deyatel' nauki, prof. A.L. Mikhnev).
(HYPERTENSION)

FATULA, M.I.

Dispensary observation of hypertension patients under the conditions of a regional hospital. Sov.med. 26 no.10:145-146 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Khustskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.V.Berets)
Zakarpatskoy oblasti.

(HYPERTENSION)

FATULA, M.I.

(Zakarpatskaya oblast')

Hypertension among the rural population of the Carpathian
Mountains. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 8 no.3:16-18 Mr'64

(MIRA 17:4)

FATULA, H.I.

Hypertension among the rural population in the Carpathian
Mountain region. Sov. med. 27 no.11:194-197 B 163
(NIRA 18:1)

1. Iz Khustskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.V.
Bereta) Zakarpatskoy oblasti UkrSSR.

KHOMYAKOV, Yu.M.; GLADYSHEV, P.L.; TSYBULINA, Y.V.; FATULA, M.I.; RYVLIN, Sh.M.; FEL'DMAN, Kh.I.; PANIN, G.A.; KAGANER, A.I.; GAZETOV, B.M.; GORCHAKOV, L.

Brief information. Sov.med. 28 no.4:145-147 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Khomyakov, Gladshv).
2. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Tsybulina).
3. Khustskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Zakarpatskoy oblasti (for Fatula).
4. Pervaya bol'nitsa Orskovo-Zuyeva (for Ryvlin).
5. Klinika khirurgii detskogo vozrasta Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Fel'dman).
6. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika i klinika otorinolaringologicheskikh bolezney Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Panin).
7. Leningradskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (for Kaganer).
8. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko Ministerstva puty soobshcheniya (for Gazetov).
9. Kafedra organizatsii zdavookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gorchakov).

FATUR, B., and others.

The development and work of the Institute of Research on Materials and Constructions of Slovenia in Ljubljana, with a survey of its work in 1957. p. 1.

Periodical: SAOBRAČAJ

Vol. 1, no. 5, 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Uncl.

FATUR, Bogo, prof.

Automation in building. Automatika 4 no.3:171-173 '63.

l. Zavod za raziskavo materijala in konstrukcij, Ljubljana.

"Modern demonstration of the results of stability calculations." p. 103. (Brodogradnja.
Vol. 2, no. 5/6, May/June 1951. Zagreb)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954.
Uncl.

FATUR, Josip, ing.

Nondimensional representation of the geometric values of ships. (To be contd.)
Brodogradnja 7 no.1:41-45 '56.

FATUR, Josip, inz.

Nondimensional representation of the geometric values of ships.
(Conclusion). Brodogradnja 7 no.2:58-64 '56.

FATUR, Josip, inz.

The 7th International Conference of Ship Hydromechanics, 1954.
Brodogradnja 7 no.3:106-117 '56.

FATUR, Josip, inz.

A simplified method in computing ship static stability with shelf surfaces. Brodogradnja 13 no.6:197-208 '62.

FATUR, Josip, inz.

Optimum propellers of the Troost series. Brodogradnja 14 no.2:
39-59 '63.

FATUS, G.K., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MATVEYENKO, T.M., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Herbicides for tobacco hotbeds. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 3 no.6:
37-38 N-D ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Herbicides) (Tobacco)

FATUS, G.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MATVEYENKO, T.M., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Herbicides in tobacco planting. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
6 no.4:54 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Tobacco) (Herbicides)

BALASHEV, L.L., prof.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.G., kand. biol. nauk;
ZHURBITSKIY, Z.I., prof.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof.;
POPOV, P.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RADKEVICH, P.Ye., prof.;
SOKOLOV, A.V.; TURCHIN, F.V., prof.; SHKONDE, E.I., kand.
sel'khoz. nauk; SHTERNBERG, M.B., kand. biol. nauk;
VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, red.; KORNEYEV, N.Ye., kand.
veter. nauk, red.; NAYDIN, P.G., prof., red.; PLESHKOV, B.P.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; POPOV, I.S., akademik, red.;
ROMASHKEVICH, I.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RODE, A.A.,
prof., red.; ROZOV, N.N., prof., red. FATUYEV, M.R., inzh.,
red.

[Chemicalization of agriculture; scientific and technical
dictionary handbook] Khimizatsia sel'skogo khoziaistva;
nauchno-tekhnicheskii slovar'-spravochnik. Moskva, Nauka,
1964. 398 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sokolov). 2. Vsesoyuznaya
akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for
Popov)

FATUYEV, N.G.; BITKOLOV, N.Z.

Distribution of gases in open pits. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:55-59
'62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Mine gases)

BITKOLOV, N.Z.; FATUYEV, N.G.

Using wind power to ventilate open pits. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:
60-64 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Mine ventilation)

FATUYEV, N.G.

Local ventilation in open pits. Zap. LQI 46 no.1:65-73 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Mine ventilation)

FATUYEV, N.G., gornyy inzh.; IVASHKIN, V.S., gornyy inzh.; DUDYREV, A.N.,
kand.geol.-mineral.nauk

Forced ventilation of strip mines using aircraft. Gor.zhur.
no.12:59-60 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. NIIOGR, Chelyabinsk.

5(4)

SOV/78-4-6-11/44

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A. T., Fatuyeva, T. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Ionic Discharge Rate in the Course of Conjugate Electrochemical Reactions (Issledovaniye skorosti razryada ionov pri protokanii sopryazhennykh elektrokhimicheskikh reaktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 1281-1284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mutual influence of the ions in the case of conjugate electrochemical reduction was investigated. The dependence of the discharge rate of nickel from 1 n NiSO₄ on the addition of CoSO₄ was investigated and is given in figures 2 and 3. The course of the discharge rate of nickel in dependence on the cobalt sulphate concentrations shows that the reduction process is to a considerable extent inhibited by an addition of 0.25 n CoSO₄. The dependence of the reduction rate of the ions in the case of joint reactions on the potential of the electrode was investigated and is given in figure 4. During the conjugate reduction and precipitation of the metals the

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SOV/78-4-6-11/44

Investigation of the Ionic Discharge Rate in the Course of Conjugate Electrochemical Reactions

reduction rate of the nickel- and cobalt ions is considerably inhibited during the electrolysis. The inhibition of the ionic discharge is due to the change of their concentrations as well as to the change of the ionic state in the solution and the different surface state of the electrode and its inclination to passivity. There are 4 figures and 14 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1958

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Fatuyeva, T. A., Vagramyan, A. T.

SOV/20-128-4-38/65

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Rate of Conjugated Electrochemical Reactions

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4,
pp 773-776 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In several papers (Refs 2,3) it was proved that a mutual influence of the ions occurs in the joint reduction of metal ions. In the joint reduction of the ions of Co and Ni, Fe and Co, or Fe and Ni, for instance, that ion is discharged more quickly which in the case of a more negative potential is separated alone. This process is complicated by the simultaneous discharge of hydrogen ions. The authors indicate their data for the precipitation of Fe, Ni, H₂ (Table 1, Fig 1) and Fe, Co, H₂ (Fig 2). In both cases, the separation of Fe is accelerated while that of Ni and Co, respectively, is inhibited. The following possible influences are discussed: (1) Alteration of the state of the cathode surface, (2) alteration of the structure of the Helmholtz layer, (3) alteration of the concentration and state of ions in the electrolyte.

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An Investigation of the Rate of Conjugated
Electrochemical Reactions

SOV/20-128-4-38/65

Neither the influence of (3) (e.g. alteration of ion hydration), nor that of (2) (alteration of ion concentration in the Helmholtz layer (A. N. Frumkin, Ref 5)) can clarify the phenomena observed. Yu. S. Petrova proved that the adsorption rate of hydrogen and hydroxides is different for the individual metals of the Fe-group. Ni adsorbs more H, Fe more hydroxide. If the layer adjacent to the electrode is alkalinized, the Ni-separation is inhibited due to the adsorption of hydroxides on the Ni-surface. V. N. Kuznetsova ascertained that the reduction of Fe increases with a decreasing simultaneous separation of H_2 . A Ni-Fe alloy adsorbs less H_2 and delivers more Ni-hydroxides than Fe-hydroxides since the latter are only formed in a more acid medium. This explains the observed inhibition of the Ni-reduction, and acceleration of the Fe-reduction in the conjugated process. Thus, the state of the cathode surface, and the concentration of the components in its vicinity, are the cause of the phenomena described. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

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An Investigation of the Rate of Conjugated
Electrochemical Reactions

SOV/20-128-4-38/65

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 25, 1959, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 3/3

FATUYEVA, T. A. Cand Chem Sci -- "Joint discharge of ions of metals in real conjugate systems." Mos, 1960 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst im D. I. Mendelejev)
(KL, 1-61, 183)

87408

S/020/60/135/006/024/037
B004/B056

26.1620

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A. T. and Fatuyeva, T. A.

TITLE: Joint Discharge of Metal Ions in Real Conjugate Systems

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 6,
pp. 1413 - 1416

TEXT: It is the purpose of the present investigation to prove that the joint discharge of metal ions of different kinds does not take an additive course but is a conjugate system. Therefore, not the overvoltage of the individual metal ions with respect to the electrode, but their overvoltage with respect to the alloy must be taken into account. From the fraction of polarization of each of the ions entering the electric double layer, from its capacity and its ability of penetrating into the double layer, the following relation is obtained: $\varphi_1^0 + (RT/nF)\ln(\alpha_1 C_1 / \sum \alpha_i C_i) C_1 - \eta_1^{\text{alloy}}$

$= \varphi_2^0 + (RT/nF)\ln(\alpha_2 C_2 / \sum \alpha_i C_i) C_2 - \eta_2^{\text{alloy}}$ (3). φ_1^0, φ_2^0 denote the normal potentials of two different ions, C_1, C_2 their concentration, C_i the total

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Joint Discharge of Metal Ions in Real Conjugate Systems

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B004/B056

concentration, α the coefficients expressing the capability of penetrating into the electric double layer, $\eta_{1, alloy}$, $\eta_{2, alloy}$ the overvoltage in deposition on the alloy. In such conjugate systems it is possible, owing to the different effects of the electrodes upon the overvoltage of the various ions, that both the reduction rate of the more positive metal ions and that of the more negative ions changes. This was proved by the joint discharge of nickel and iron ions. The discharge rate of Ni ions was lower in a joint discharge with Fe, although its reduction potential is more positive in the absence of Fe. The effect of temperature upon the discharge rate is represented in Fig.3. The discharge rate of nickel ions increases with a rise of temperature, while that of iron ions decreases, so that above 90°C the electrodeposited alloy contains more nickel than iron. A. N. Frumkin and A. I. Krasovskiy are mentioned. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: June 20, 1960, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

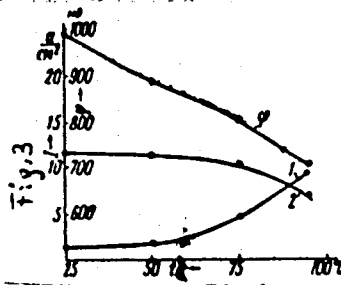
Card 2/3

87408

Joint Discharge of Metal Ions in Real Conju-
gate Systems

S/020/60/135/006/024/037
B004/B056

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960



Text to Fig.3: Discharge Rate of Ni²⁺ (1) and Fe²⁺ Ions (2) and the Electrode Potential φ as a Function of Temperature.

Card 3/3

FAT'YANOV, A.

Checking the computation of the ship's course. Mar. flot 21
no.12:18-20 D '64. (MERA 18:8)

1. Kapitan teplokhoda "Orekhov" Dal'nevostochnogo parokhodstva.

FAT'YANOV, A.

Improve the chart instruments. Mor.flot 26 no.1:22-23
Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kapitan teplokhoda "Orekhov".

FAT'YANOV, A.

Shipping oilseed and granulated feeds. Mor.flot 25 no.6:
13-15 Jl '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kapitan teplokhoda "Orekhov".

26522

S/065/61/000/008/007/009

E194/E135

11.0170

AUTHORS: Losikov, B.V., Fat'yanov, A.D.; Mikulin, Yu.V., Aleksandrova, L.A., Koznov, G.G., and Berezina, R.M.

TITLE: The use of residual fuels in gas turbines

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 8, pp. 47-53

TEXT: The mechanism of deposit formation and corrosion in gas turbines using residual fuels containing vanadium and sodium is discussed. Possible methods of avoiding the vanadium corrosion include injection into the combustion chamber of substances which react with vanadium pentoxide and the more convenient use of fuel additives. The object of the present work was to check, on typical materials used in gas turbines, the corrosivity of corrosion products of high-sulphur marine heavy-fuel grade $\Phi C -5$ (Fs-5) and to study the use of additives to reduce this corrosion. The tests were made on a model combustion chamber which had previously been used for testing high sulphur distillate fuels but for the present work fuel heating equipment was provided. The test samples were made up as plates of 40 x 25 x 4 mm which were

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The use of residual fuels in gas

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placed in the path of flow of the combustion products. Corrosion was assessed by change in weight after the specimen had been exposed in the chamber and cleaned by electrolytic treatment in a solution of sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide. It was found that corrosion is most intense in the first 2 - 3 hours and that it has reached a practically constant value at the end of 5 hours so that there was no need to continue the tests longer than this. The reference fuel was grade Φ -12 (F-12) containing 130 parts per million sodium and no vanadium. The vanadium content of the other fuels ranged from 16 to 35 parts per million vanadium. The first tests were made with nickel base alloys Φ A-435 (EI-435) and Φ A-602 (EI-602) which show little vanadium corrosion at temperatures below 650-700 °C; however, at higher temperatures the rate of corrosion rises rapidly. Alloys based on iron such as grade Φ A-481 (EI-481) are much more affected by vanadium than are the nickel alloys, particularly at the higher temperatures. The higher the vanadium content of the fuel, the lower the temperature at which the rising inflection of the corrosion curve occurs. At a gas temperature of 800-850 °C appreciable corrosion is observed with 10 ppm vanadium in the fuel, whereas at 630-680 °C corrosion

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The use of residual fuels in gas

increases appreciably only with fuel of 30 ppm vanadium or more. In general, at temperatures of 650-850 °C the combustion products of fuels containing 14 - 35 parts per million vanadium increased the rate of corrosion by a factor of 4 to 15, depending on the alloy used. The effect of additives was checked on fuel grade F-12 (no vanadium) and F-5 containing 27 parts per million vanadium and 9 parts per million sodium using alloys EI-602, EI-481 and EI-417. The additives used were organic compounds of magnesium that are readily soluble in heavy fuels but differing in the structure of the organic radical. The use of additive to the extent of 0.2% weight of fuel greatly reduced vanadium corrosion. It was shown that some organic magnesium compounds are much more effective than others. It is concluded that with 30 parts per million vanadium in the fuel the use of 0.016% magnesium in the form of soluble organic compounds practically completely prevents vanadium corrosion. Tests were also made with injection into the combustion chamber of ammonia to the extent of 0.5% by weight of the fuel. This also practically prevents vanadium corrosion of the nickel and iron alloys within the temperature range tested.

Card 3/4

SEMENIDO, Ye.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ENGLIN, B.A.; PAFOK, K.K.,
prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; ZARUBIN, A.P.; RAGOZIN, H.A.;
SHIMONAYEV, T.S.; CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; LIVSHITS, S.M.;
BESSMERTNYI, K.I.; LOSIKOV, B.V.; SABLINA, Z.A.; ROZHKOV, I.V.;
GUREYEV, A.A.; FAT'YANOV, A.D.; ZRELOV, V.N.; ZARUDNYI, P.P.;
BRATKOV, A.A.; BARON, I.G.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA,
B.F., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Motor, jet, and rocket fuels] Motornye, reaktivnye i raketnye
topliva. 4., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 741 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Rockets (Aeronautics))—Fuel)
(Jet propulsion)
(Motor fuels)

34255

S/114/62/000/002/002/004

E194/E955

11.0140
26.2120

AUTHORS:

Losikov, B.V., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Fat'yanov, A.D., Engineer, Mikulin, Yu.V., Engineer and Aleksandrova, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

An investigation of the influence of combustion products of sulphurous distillate fuels on the constructional materials of gas turbines

PERIODICAL:

Energomashinostroyeniye, no.2, 1962, 34-36

TEXT:

The use of gas turbines is to be considerably extended and they will be required to run on fuel containing about 1% sulphur. It was accordingly of importance to study the influence of fuel combustion products on the corrosion of turbine parts. In principle both high and low temperature corrosion might occur, but the former is the more probable in gas turbines. The tests were made on a small laboratory combustion chamber with a fuel consumption of about 1 kg per hour in which were placed specimens made of sheet material, discs and runner blades of gas turbines. The tests were made with diesel fuel containing from 0.2 to 1.6% sulphur,

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An investigation of the ...

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taking as a standard the low-sulphur diesel fuel grade **AC** (DS) to standard **ГОСТ 4749-49** (GOST 4749-49) containing 0.2% sulphur, which is currently used in gas turbines. Corrosion was assessed by weighing the specimens. Before weighing they were cleaned electrolytically in a molten bath of 40% Na₂CO₃ and 60% NaOH at a temperature of 500-550°C with a current density of 0.25 A/cm². In the first series of tests measurements were made of the corrosion resistance of alloys exposed to corrosion products of sulphurous fuels. The exposures were made in steps of ten hours using steel based on iron (grade **ЭИ 481** (EI 481)) and on nickel (grade **ЭИ 437Б** (EI 437B)) as compared with an ordinary steel grade 10 exposed for 50 hours at a temperature of 650°C. The nickel alloy was practically uncorroded at this temperature; there was appreciable corrosion of the iron-based alloy; and the steel grade 10 was considerably corroded. With steels based on iron it is found that increasing the sulphur content of the fuel may reduce the rate of corrosion. This was confirmed on another iron-based steel, grade 2X13 (2 Kh 13). Curves of corrosion loss as functions of temperature

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An investigation of the ...

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E194/E955

in combustion products of fuels containing 0.2 and 1% sulphur were plotted for nickel-based steels grades EI 437B, ~~EN~~ 602 (EI 602) and ~~EN~~ 435 (EI 435) and also for a number of other steels grades EI 481, 3X13 (3 Kh 13), ~~EN~~ 417 (EI 417), ~~EN~~ 612 (EI 612), ~~EN~~ 607, (EI 607), ~~EN~~ 617 (EI 617) and others. The results show that the corrosion resistance of the steels diminishes above a temperature of 600-700°C for iron-based steels and above 750-800°C for nickel-based steels. As sea-water might enter the fuel or the combustion air of marine gas turbines, admixtures of salt water were made to the combustion products. When salt water was present in the air to the extent of 1% weight of the fuel, the corrosion of alloys by combustion products was higher with sulphurous fuels than in low sulphur. If the amount of salt water is reduced to 0.3% there is considerable reduction in the corrosion loss with sulphurous diesel fuel. As turbines may operate intermittently tests were made of exposure to combustion products followed by exposure to normally moist air. Under the test conditions used the iron-based steels (EI 481, 1X18H9T (1 Kh 18N9T), 3 Kh 13 and 2 Kh 13) and nickel-based steels (EI 437 B) behave similarly in combustion

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An investigation of the ...

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E194/E955

products of fuels containing 0.2 and 1% sulphur. When the sulphur content is increased to 1.4%, the corrosion of the iron-based steels increases quite rapidly, whilst that of the nickel-based does not. It is concluded that the combustion products of sulphurous fuels containing from 0.2-1% sulphur have practically identical corrosivity to steels based on iron and to those based on nickel. If the sulphur content is increased to 1.4-1.6% there is more corrosion. On a number of steels (for instance grades EI 481 and 2 Kh 13) the presence of low-humidity air in the combustion chamber causes the combustion products of sulphurous fuels to somewhat retard the corrosion process as compared with the products of low sulphur fuel, apparently because a protective sulphide film forms on the metal surface. Alternate action of combustion products and moist air, which corresponds to actual corrosion conditions in gas turbines, increases the corrosion of the steels by a factor of 2-3 for fuels containing 1.4-1.5%

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An investigation of the ...

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E194/E955

sulphur as compared with fuels containing 0.2-1% sulphur. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and no references.

X

Card 5/5

36917

S/065/62/000/004/004/004
E194/E184

11.0132

AUTHORS: Fat'yanov, A.D., Mikulin, Yu.V., and Aleksandrova, L.A.

TITLE: Assessment of the deposit forming tendencies of high sulphur distillate fuels in a model combustion chamber

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel,
no.4, 1962, 56-59

TEXT: Diesel fuel currently produced from high sulphur Eastern crudes is more aromatic than corresponding fuel from low sulphur crudes. Such distillate fuels are widely used in gas turbines where deposit formation is a nuisance and high aromatic content is known to promote deposit formation. Accordingly, deposit formation tests were made in a laboratory combustion chamber rig described by N.A. Ragozin in his book (Ref.1: Topliva dlya vozdušno-reaktivnykh dvigateley (Fuel for Aviation Jet Engines), Gostoptekhizdat, 1956). Fuels of various sulphur contents in the range 0-0.77% and aromatic content in the range 6.45-23.6% were prepared by blending available fuels or by acid treatment. All the fuels were of similar viscosity and gravity.
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X

Assessment of the deposit forming ... S/065/62/000/004/004/004
E194/E184

In the rig fuel was burned at a rate of 500 g/hour and tests were made for times of 2 and of 5 hours. Deposit formation was assessed by weight increase. In two hour tests it was found that for a given aromatic content variations in sulphur within the range quoted had little effect on deposit formation but that deposit increased with aromaticity, and the more so the higher the sulphur content. For instance, with a sulphur content of 0.10-0.21% increasing the aromatics content from 6.5-10% to 22% increases the deposit formation by a factor of 1.5. With a sulphur content of 0.45-0.7% a similar increase in aromaticity doubles the deposit formation. Similar behaviour was observed in studying the deposit forming tendencies of commercial and experimental diesel fuels containing various amounts of sulphur and aromatics. High sulphur fuel to Standard ГОСТ 305-58 (GOST 305-58) containing 0.8-0.9% sulphur was tested on a full-scale gas turbine for 105 hours. Light and easily removed deposit was found on three of the nozzles; there was no deposit on the other thirteen. Three hundred hour tests with this fuel on a 300 kW turbine showed no increase in deposit formation as

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X

Assessment of the deposit forming... S/065/62/000/004/004/004
E194/E184

compared with low sulphur fuel. It is concluded that fuels with up to 0.9% sulphur and up to 25% aromatics do not cause appreciable deposit formation on nozzles or in the combustion chamber.

There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

Card 3/3

X

LOSIKOV, B.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FAT'YANOV, A.D., inzh.;
MIKULIN, Yu.V., inzh.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying the effect of products of combustion of distillation
sulfurous fuels on the structural materials of gas turbines.
Energomashinostroenie 8 no.2:34-37 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Diesel fuels--Testing) (Steel--Corrosion)

FAT'YANOV, A.D.; MIKULIN, Yu.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.A.

Estimation of the scale-forming capacity of distillate sulfur-
bearing fuels in a model combustion chamber. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i
masel 7 no.4:56-59 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Fuel--Testing)

LOSIKOV, B.V.; FAT'YANOV, A.D.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.A.; BEREZINA, R.M.

Separate quantitative determination of SO_2 and SO_3 in the
exhaust gases of engines. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.6:
44-47 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4017575

S/0065/64/000/003/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Losikov, B. V.; Fat'yanov, A. D.; Aleksandrova, L. A.;
Golovistikov, I. V.; Berëzina, R. M.

TITLE: Oils for gas turbine installations

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnol. topliv i masel, no. 3, 1964, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: oil, oil antioxidant, antifriction additive, gas turbine
oil, ionol, butyl phenol, pentachloro diphenyl, sovol

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to find an all-purpose oil for the lubrication of both bearings and the reducer of a gas turbine. It should have low viscosity and good antioxidant and antifriction properties (no sediments formed). The choice was a transformer oil which was tested with a number of additives to provide the above properties. After extensive experiments, the authors found that the addition of ionol (4-methyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol) in a proportion of 0.2-0.7% increases oil stability at 170-200C and gives incomparably better results as an antioxidant than tributyl-, triphenyl- and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017575

tricresyl phosphates (sediment reduced from 0.9 to 0.1%). It was further found that the addition of 1% sovol (pentachlorodiphenyl), a chemically stable and fully inert compound, raises the anti-wear (antifriction) properties of the oil to the level of the MK-22 oil (critical load 45 and 50 kg, respectively). The addition of more than 2% sovol does not improve the anti-wear property. Both additives are compatible. Laboratory tests were verified by an actual turbine run. Oil for gas turbines with ionol and sovol additives is at present manufactured according to the GOST 10289-62 standard. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, FL

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

1.00, 1.00; REPLY 1.00; 1.00, 1.00.

Including the viscosity-temperature dependence effect in the
isothermal calculation of hot pipelines. Math. Eng. 13 no. 4:59-
60 (1965). (MIRA 18:4)

ca

13

Some data on the humus of alluvial horizons of the chernozem soils of the forest steppe. A. S. Fat'yanov. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Biol.* 1950, 423-30. "Lime extraction" of the chernozem soils contains only small quantities of org. matter, about 0.25%. The elementary compn. of the humic acid extd. with 1% soln. NaOH with some $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and electrolyzed was: C 44.31, H 5.30, O 47.73, N 2.60, and ash 4.20%. This compn. corresponds to that of fulvic acid. The capacity for adsorbing bases (Ca and Ba were used) was 680 milliequiv. per 100 g. of the substance.

I. S. Joffe

1957

FAT'YANOV, A. S.

Dissertation: "Soils of the Gor'kovskaya Oblast." Dr Agr Sci, Soil
Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53.
(Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54) (Short summary of work is given)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

FAT'YANOV, A.S.

Humic acid obtained from natural soil solutions. Pochvovedenie '53,
No.1, 17-25. (MIRA 6:2)
(CA 47 no.14:7141 '53)

FAT'YANOV, A.S.

USSR/Soil Science - Soil Biology

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15303

Author : A.S. Fat'yanov

Inst :

Title : The Humic Acids Secreted From Natural Soil Solutions.
(O peregnoynykh kislotakh, vydelennykh iz prirodnykh pochvennykh rastvorov).

Orig Pub : Pochvovedeniye, 1956, No 9, 89-91

Abstract : A study of the reactions of fulvic acid [crenic and apocrenic acids] together with the sesquioxide hydrides secreted from natural solutions of podzolic soil has shown that these acids are very near to the fulvic acids in their properties. The solubility of Fe and Al crenates is considerably higher than the apocrenates of these same metals. The role of crenic acid in the formation of podzolic soils lies in its strengthening the moving capacity of Fe and particularly Al.

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DOBRYNIN, V.P., prof.; OL'SHANSKIY, M.A., akademik, lektor; YELIN, Ye.Ya., dots.; FAT'YANOV, A.S., prof.; GUBAREV, A.N.; TKACHENKO, P.I., dots.; CHIZHEVSKIY, M.G., prof., lektor; AVDONIN, N.S., prof., lektor; ONUCHAK, A.I., dots.; DUNIN, M.S., prof., lektor; SAVZDARG, E.E., prof., lektor; KREMET'SKIY, N.D., dots., lektor; AVER'YANOV, S.F., dots., lektor; POLUBOYARINOV, I.I., dots.; GUBAREV, A.N., red. izd-va; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Textbook on agriculture for party schools] Uchebnoe posobie po sel'skomu khoziaistvu dlia partiinykh shkol. Moskva. Pt.1. [Crop farming] Zemledelie. 1958. 397 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola. 2. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Dobrynin, Ol'shanskiy, Gubarev, Tkachenko, Chizhevskiy, Avdonin, Onuchak, Dunin, Savzdarg, Kremenetskiy, Aver'yanov). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Ol'shanskiy).
4. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy (for Yelin, Poluboyarinov). 5. Gor'kovskaya Vysshaya partiynaya shkola (for Fat'yanov). (Agriculture)

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solution [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.8:102-105
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

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(Fulvic acid) (Humus)

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. General. J
Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, 34574
Author : ~~Fat'yanov, A. S.~~
Inst : Gor'kov State Pedagogical Institute.
Title : Importance of the Economic Activity of Man in
the Development of the Northern Forest-and-
Steppe Soil Cover.
Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Gor'kovsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1958,
20, 34-58
Abstract : No abstract.

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Zoning of soils according to agricultural use and their relative
evaluation. Pochvovedenie no.6:16-22 Je '59.
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LUZHNOV, Ye.I.; FAT'YANOV, N.I.; KHOTIMCHENKO, N.M.; KUSHKO, I.M., redaktor; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

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