

The Influence Exerted by γ -Radiation Upon Coals in
Aqueous and Carbon-Tetrachloride Medium

Sov/20-120-2-24/63

1. Coal--Effects of radiation
2. Gamma rays--Applications
3. Cobalt isotopes(Radioactive)--Applications
4. Solutions
--Applications
5. Carbon tetrachloride--Applications

Card 4/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3395

Losev, Boris Ivanovich, Mikhail Solomonovich Komskiy, and Mar'yana Aleksandrovna Troyanskaya

Tverdyy benzin; transport, khraneniye i primeneniye (Solid Gasoline; Transportation, Storage, and Use) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959.
88 p. 5,050 copies printed.

Executive Ed.: O.M. Yenisherlova; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers engaged in the production, transporting, storage and utilization of solid gasoline, as well as for engineers, technicians, the personnel of petroleum storage plants, motorists, members of expeditions, and camping and hunting enthusiasts.

COVERAGE: The book outlines the history of the development of methods of solidifying gasoline and briefly describes production methods for converting liquid gasoline into solid briquets. It also reviews methods of recovering liquid gasoline from briquets with the aid of

Card 1/5

SOV/3395

Solid Gasoline; (Cont.)

Soviet-made regenerators. Advantages in transporting and storing solid gasoline are indicated. The solid gasoline consists of a colloidal system in which the liquid gasoline is a dispersed phase distributed over a solid dispersion medium. The process of solidification entails two consecutive operations: 1) preparation of a stable highly concentrated emulsion in which liquid gasoline is in the dispersed phase, and an aqueous solution of specially selected high-molecular compounds as the dispersion medium; 2) the solidification of the dispersion medium or its conversion to a highly viscous compound. The preparation of solid gasoline briquets requires four operations: 1) preparation of the solution of emulsifiers; 2) emulsification; 3) solidification and formation of emulsion; 4) drying of briquets. The solution of emulsifiers usually contains casein, urea-formaldehyde resin, and polyvinyl alcohol. The method of solidification described can be used also with kerosene and other fuels. The research on gasoline solidification was carried out by scientists and engineers under the guidance of B.I. Losev and M.S. Komskiy at institutes of the former Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Card 2/5

Solid Gasoline; (Cont.)

SOV/3395

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Ch. I. Briquet of Solidified Fuel and Its Characteristics	7
Basic process of solidification	7
Methods of evaluating the quality of briquets	13
Structure and properties of briquets	19
Ch. II. Characteristics of the Liquid Fuel Contained in Briquets	24
Specific gravity	24
Fractional composition	25
Chemical stability	27
Corrosive aggressiveness	33
Antiknock properties	33
Engine characteristics	34

Card 3/5

Solid Gasoline; (Cont.)

SOV/3395

Ch. III. Transporting Briquets	38
Packaging of briquets	38
Fuel losses in transporting	39
Weight of containers used in transporting	43
Load capacity of transporting vehicles	45
Cost of transporting liquid and solidified fuels	48
Ch. IV. Storage of Briquets of Solidified Fuel	51
Storage of briquets in warehouses	51
Storage of briquets on open ground	51
Storage of briquets in pits	54
Underwater storage of briquets	54
Losses of solidified fuel in storage	55
Change in the quality of briquets stored in the open	58
Technical and economic advantages of storing liquid fuel in solid form	60

Card 4/5

Solid Gasoline; (Cont.)

sov/3395

Ch. V. Regeneration of Fuel From Briquets	62
Methods of regenerating solidified fuel	62
Thermal regeneration	62
Mechanical regeneration	64
Description and characteristics of regenerators used in the USSR	72
Effect of operating conditions and details of regenerator design on the operation of regenerators	77
Effect of briquet quality on the regeneration process	84
Ch. VI. Domestic Use of Solidified Fuel	86

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

TM/l sb
6-13-60

~~LOSEV, Boris Ivanovich; KOMSKIY, Mikhail Solomonovich; TROYANSKAYA,
Mar'yana Aleksandrovna; YENISHERLOVA, O.M., vedushchiy red.;~~
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Solid gasoline; transportation, storage, and use] Tverdyi
bensin; transport, khranenie i primeneniye. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 88 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Gasoline, Solid)

11(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3441

Losev, Boris Ivanovich, Mikhail Solomonovich Komskiy, and Mar'yana Aleksandrovna Troyanskaya

Otverzhdennoye motornoye toplivo (Solidified Engine Fuel) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959.
213 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

Resp. Ed.: I.P. Losev, Honored Worker in Science and Technology, RSFSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: I.F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technicians and specialists interested in the fuel solidification industry.

COVERAGE: The authors deal with solidified fuels which have recently gained major importance in technical fields and in the domestic economy. The production of solidified fuels in hard briquets, their composition, dimensions, and principal advantages are discussed. Transportation and storage facilities are cited. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/5

Solidified Engine Fuel

SOV/3441

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Ch. I. Principles of Liquid Fuel Solidification	7
1. Solidified fuels are colloidal systems	7
2. Flow sheet of the liquid fuel solidification process	11
Ch. II. Emulsifiers and Emulsification in the Liquid Fuel Solidification Process	15
1. Emulsifiers and their required properties	15
2. Casein as an emulsifier in the solidification process	16
3. Polyvinyl alcohol as an emulsifier	26
4. Urea-melamine-formaldehyde resins as emulsifiers	31
5. Emulsifier mixture for solidification	35
6. Emulsification of liquid fuels	36
7. Emulsion, its structure and composition	46
8. Dispersiveness of fuel emulsions	47
9. Thickness of the protective layer in a highly concentrated fuel emulsion	55
10. Composition of fuel emulsion during emulsification	57

Card 2/5

SOV/3441

Solidified Engine Fuel

	58
Ch. III. Emulsion Solidification	
1. Solidification with formaldehyde of a dispersion medium based on casein	58
2. Interaction of formaldehyde with other emulsion components	62
3. Solidification of a dispersion medium based on polyvinyl alcohol	66
4. Solidification of a dispersion medium based on urea-formaldehyde resins	68
5. Rate of gel formation during emulsion solidification	70
6. Emulsion "fixation unit"	72
Ch. IV. Molding Briquets of Solidified Fuel	76
1. Syneresis and durability of gel	76
2. Selection of briquet molds and sizes	82
3. Molding briquets under pressure	83
4. Briquet drying	86
5. Loss of dispersed phase during briquet drying	93
Ch. V. Hard Briquet Dispersion Medium	96
1. Structure of a hard briquet dispersion medium	96
2. Method of film production	97
3. Measuring film porosity	97

Card 3/5

Solidified Engine Fuel

SOV/3441

	100
4. Diffusion through films of the dispersion medium	104
5. Mechanical strength of films	
6. Maximum film strength depending upon the composition of the dispersion medium	105
7. Effect of drying rate on film strength	107
8. Plasticization of films of the dispersion medium	111
9. Mechanism of film plasticization	112
10. Glycerine as a film plasticizer of the dispersion medium	117
11. Film strength depending upon glycerine content	120
12. Film strength depending upon formaldehyde content	121
13. Dependence of briquet stability upon vapor pressure of the dispersed phase	124
Ch. VI. Liquid Briquet Dispersed Phase	137
1. Specific gravity	138
2. Fractional composition	139
3. Chemical stability	144
4. Corrosive properties of regenerated gasoline	157
5. Antidetonation properties of regenerated gasoline	158
6. Motor characteristics	158

Card 4/5

SOV/3441

Solidified Engine Fuel	166
Ch. VII. Properties of Solidified Fuel Briquets	166
1. Briquet structure	175
2. General briquet characteristics	178
3. Specific gravity of briquet	181
4. Liquid fuel content in a briquet	188
5. Water content in a briquet dispersion medium	193
6. Mechanical strength of a briquet	202
7. Combustibility and burning of a briquet	206
Ch. VIII. Use of Solidified Fuels	

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TP343.L7)

Card 5/5

TM/mfd
4-26-60

LOSEV, B., prof.

Germanium obtained from coal. IUn.tekh. 3 no.5:47-48
Ky '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Germanium)

LOSEV, B.^I prof.

Gas from a giant gasholder. IUn. tekhn. 3 no.6:31-32
Je. '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Gas, Natural)

LOSEV, B.I.

Liquefied gases in briquet form. Gas. prom. 4 no.12:17-24 D '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Liquefied gases) (Briquets (Fuel)--Transportation))

LOSEV, B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Solid benzene. Pozh.delo 5 no.1:10-11 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)
(Benzene as fuel)

LOSNY, B.I.; AMMOV, I.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, A.N.; AMMOVA, Ya.M.; CHIBISOVA, K.I.;
CHERNYKH, V.I.

Use of ultrasonic waves in coal bromination. Trudy IGI 8:131-141
'59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial application)
(Coal--Analysis)

5(4)

SOV/69-21-3-14/25

AUTHORS: Losev, B.I. and Troyanskaya, M.A.

TITLE: The Use of Aqueous Polyvinyl Alcohol Solutions for Stabilizing Highly Concentrated Emulsions

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 3, pp 322-324 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report on a study of properties of polyvinyl alcohol, which is used as a stabilizing and solidifying agent in emulsions of the type: Motor fuel (disperse phase, representing 90% and more of the emulsion) - aqueous solution of high-molecular emulsion stabilizers. In order to obtain solidified gasoline, the authors used 10% solutions of polyvinyl alcohol with a viscosity of 40-50 centipoises and an emulsifying capacity equal to 5. The experiments fully confirmed the suitability of this procedure. It was further found that polyvinyl alcohol solutions can be mixed with other soluble stabilizers (e.g. formaldehyde), in order to increase the elasticity and solidity of

Card 1/2

SOV/69-21-3-14/25

The Use of Aqueous Polyvinyl Alcohol Solutions for Stabilizing
Highly Concentrated Emulsions

the cellular structure, which finally gives to the emulsion the character of solidified fuel. The authors give details as to the viscosity and surface tensions of polyvinyl alcohol solutions. They mention the Soviet scientist P.A. Rebinder, whose device for the measuring of surface tensions was used for the experiments. There are 2 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopyemykh AN SSSR, Moskva
(Institute of Combustible Mined Matter of the AS
USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 31 January, 1958

Card 2/2

LOSEV, B.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, A.N.; SAPRYKIN, F.Ya.; YUTKIN, L.A.

Crushing coal by the electrohydraulic method. Vest. AN SSSR 29
no.6:62-65 Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Coal, Pulverized) (Electric discharges)

11.7000

75680
SOV/80-32-10-29/51

AUTHORS: Losev, B. I., Vorob'yeva, N. S., Ninin, V. K., Zimakova,
Ye. A.

TITLE: Behavior of Sulfur in Coal Chlorination Process

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2300-
2303 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chlorination of Donbas coal, type PS (Chumakovo mine), PZh
(Nikitovka), K (Avdakovo), and G (Dobropol'ye), and Kizelov-
skiy basin (Komsomolets) coal, reduced the content of ash
as well as of pyrite and organic sulfur; sulfur of sulfate
origin was removed completely in chlorination. Multistage
chlorination removed up to 80% of total sulfur content. The
addition of chlorinated coal with 1 to 10% Cl to the coke
oven charge reduced the coke's sulfur content by 10 to 15%;
the mechanical constants of coke remained unaffected. There
are 2 figures; 5 tables; and 7 references, 4 British, 1
German, and 2 Soviet. Most recent British references are:
H. Eccles, A. McCulloch, J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 49, 377-382T,
383-386T (1930); A. Marsch, A. McCulloch, E. Parrisch, *ibid.*,

Card 1/2

Behavior of Sulfur in Coal Chlorination
Process

75680
SOV/80-32-10-29/51

48, 167-174T (1929).

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1958

Card 2/2

5.4100, 5.3160

75697
SOV/80-32-10-46/51

AUTHORS: Losev, J. I., Bylyna, E. A.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Paramagnetic Resonance in Mined Coals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2359-2361 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the paramagnetic resonance of several mined coals of the Donets coal field was measured. Estonian peat was also checked, but paramagnetic resonance was not detected. Diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (I) (Abstracter's note: in the text it is given as diphenylpicrylhydrazine) was taken as standard, with a g -factor of 2.003 ± 0.001 at a frequency of 9,450 megahertz. The approximate concentration of free radicals was calculated by comparison with absorption lines of standard samples, containing 1% of I. The authors tend to agree with Ingram that the "free radical" concentration is a function of the degree of metamorphism. There is 1 table; 2 figures; and 19 references, 5 Soviet, 8 U.S., 5 British, 1 German. The 5 U.S. and British references are:

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Paramagnetic
Resonance in Mined Coals

75697
SOV/80-32-10-46/51

I. G. Gastle, Phys. Rev. 92, 1063 (1953); 95, 846 (1954);
F. K. Henning and others, *ibid*, 1088 (1954); I. E. Ingram,
I. E. Bennett, Phil. Mag. 45, 545 (1954); and 42, 1221
(1954).

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1958

Card 2/2

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Losev, B. I., Troyanskaya, M. A., Bylyna, E. A. *SOV/20-125-1-35/67*TITLE: The Formation of Hexachloro Ethane Due to γ -irradiation of Carbon Tetrachloride (Obrazovaniye geksakhloretana pri γ -obluchenii chetyrekhkhlorigistogo ugleroda)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 133 - 134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the products resulting from the chlorination of coal which were formed in carbon tetrachloride due to γ -irradiation of mineral coals. The production of samples is outlined. Co^{60} with a capacity of 21,000 gram-equivalents of radium served as γ -source. The irradiation was performed with dose rates of $3.5 \cdot 10^6$ and $1.15 \cdot 10^6$ r/hour. In all cases the total dose amounted to 10^8 r. The coal was then separated from CCl_4 and further investigated. The carbon tetrachloride, which after irradiation with coal assumes a dark reddish brown coloration, was distilled; the fractions $76.5^\circ - 78^\circ$, $78^\circ - 80^\circ$ and $80^\circ - 90^\circ$ as well as a thick resin-like residue were thus ob-

Card 1/2

The Formation of Hexachloro Ethane Due to Irradiation of Carbon Tetrachloride

SOV/20-125...35/67

tained; with further increase in temperature a white, crystalline, pungent substance was sublimed out of the above-mentioned residue. The same white substance was sublimed out of the above-mentioned fractions. In water it is insoluble, but dissolves readily in acetone, benzene, and carbon tetrachloride: its melting point is $183.5 - 184^{\circ}$, and its weight $M = 236.76$. This substance is assumed to be hexachloro ethane. In various experiments hexachloro ethane was synthesized in a quantity of 1,000 molecules per 100 eV. This value indicates a chain-like nature of the reaction, and may be explained by the following scheme (Ref 5): $CCl_4 \xrightarrow{\gamma} CCl_3^{\bullet} + Cl^{\bullet}$, $CCl_4 + Cl^{\bullet} \rightarrow CCl_3^{\bullet} + Cl_2$, $CCl_4 + CCl_3^{\bullet} \rightarrow C_2Cl_6 + Cl^{\bullet}$, $2CCl_3^{\bullet} \rightarrow C_2Cl_6$. The authors thank A. Kh. Breger for his interest and help in this investigation. There are 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimiicheskikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: November 25, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 2/2

5(4)
AUTHORS: Losev, B. I., Bylyna, E. A.

SOV/20-125-4-34/74

TITLE: Paramagnetic Resonance in Fossil Coals (Paramagnitnyy rezonans v iskopnykh uglyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 814-816 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a survey on the discovery (1953, Refs 1, 2) and investigation (Refs 6-10) of paramagnetic resonance (PR) in graphite, atrata, activated charcoal, carbonized organic residues, fossil coal and carbonized products. The PR of fossil coal was used for the determination of the number of free radicals per 1 g coal as a function of the degree of metamorphism (Ref 6). In coal of different stages of metamorphism the number of free radicals per 1 g coal fluctuated between $0.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ - $3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ per gram, i.e. 1 free radical per 1500-4000 carbon atoms. This confirms that the free radicals are not conduction electrons, responsible for the PR (Ref 9). A PR, easily to be measured was found (Ref 11) in anthracite, mineral coal, charcoal, petroleum asphalt, carbolite, rubber as well as in petroleum. The intensity of the effect increased by about the threefold in all cases under cooling until the temperature of liquid air is reached; this

Card 1/3

Paramagnetic Resonance in Fossil Coals

SOV/20-125-4-34/74

holds for both the free radical and anthracite. The authors believe that the PR is in all cases due to the free radicals or the "torn bonds" between the carbon atoms. In the work under review the authors measured the PR of several fossil coal types and of Estonian peat with respect to the degree of metamorphism. Peat contained no PR (Table 1). Figures 1 and 2 show the PR of the coal investigated. Diphenyl picryl hydrazine (DPH) was used for purposes of comparison. The approximative concentration of the "free radicals" was calculated by comparing the absorption lines with the standard sample (1% DPH-content). It is true that these concentrations are approximative with respect to this sample, with respect to their mutual function, however, the accuracy of these concentrations is within $\pm 10\%$. Figure 2 shows these concentrations as a function of the degree of metamorphism of coal. They agree with reference 6. In the USSR as well as abroad (Refs 13-19) scientists arrived at the conclusion that the molecular compounds of the carbon substance consist of condensed aromatic nuclei to which side chains are connected, called "fringes". The degree of condensation increases in the course of metamorphism, whereas the number of the side chains decreases. The authors agree with Ingraham et al (Ref 6): the concentration of the free radicals is not only a function of the degree of metamorphism but also

Card 2/3

Paramagnetic Resonance in Fossil Coals

SOV/20-125-4-34/74

a function of the degree of condensation of the aromatic cycles. Future investigations are to find what sort of function is concerned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 19 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: November 25, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 3/3

LOSEV, Boris Ivanovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STREL'TSOV, Konstantin Nikolayevich; PECHENKIN, A.L., inzh., red.; BRAGINSKIY, V.A., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., izd.red.; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture and assembly of parts made of plastics; a survey]
Obrabotka i sborka detalei iz plasticheskikh mass; obzor. Pod
red. A.L.Pechenkina i V.A.Braginskogo. Leningrad, 1960. 75 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Plastics)

LOSEV, B.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, A.N.; PITIN, R.N.; FARBEROV, I.L.

Volatility of germanium in coals. Trudy IGI 13:164-166 '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Germanium)

(Coal)

S/194/61/000/007/047/079
D201/D305

AUTHORS: Losev, B.I., Lidina, N.G. and El'piner, I.Ye.
TITLE: Oxidation of humic acids and mineral coals by ultra-sonic waves
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 14-15, abstract 7 E90 (Tr. In-ta gorynichkh iskopayenykh, AN SSSR, 1960, 14, 147-150)

TEXT: The liquids after being subjected to ultrasound (frequency 380 and 780 kc/s, sound intensity up to 20 W/cm²) were analyzed by chromatography methods. Experiments were carried out with the humic acid of the brown coal of the Aleksander deposits, with the brown coals of Aleksander, Krivlev and Babayev deposits, with highly weathered coals of the Chertinsk and Tom'-Usinsk beds, together with the low-acidity coal of the Nikolayev formation. No effects of ultrasound has been observed with the low-acidity Nikolayev formation coal. In all other experiments the results agree as follows:

Card 1/2

Oxidation of humic acids...

S/194/61/000/007/047/079
D201/D305

With ultrasounds applied to an alkaline liquid, formic and acetic acids may be obtained: With aqueous solutions humic acids undergo peptization and only the second application of ultrasound to the filtrate produces the formic and acetic acids as well. 14 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LOSEV, B.I.; LIDINA, N.G.

Oxidation of coals and humic acids under the influence of
ultrasonic waves. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.1:186-188 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:?)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.
(Ultrasonic waves) (Humic acids) (Coal)

S/081/62/000/010/070/085
B168/B180

AUTHOR: Losev, B. I.

TITLE: Solidified liquefied gases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 527, abstract
10M219 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Gaz. delo, no. 3, 1961,
30 - 34)

TEXT: The article discusses various methods of converting liquid fuels and liquefied petroleum hydrocarbon gases (butane and propane) into solid briquets, and also the storage, transport and utilization of such briquets. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LOSEV, B.I.; VOROB'YEVA, N.S.; ZIMAKOVA, Ye.A.

Characteristics of interaction between halogens and coals of
different types. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 6 no.7:26-30 JI '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Halogens) (Coal)

LOSEV, Boris Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; IVANOV, S.M.,
red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Solid gas] Tverdyi gaz. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 31 p.
(Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seria: Tekhnika, no.9)
(MIRA 15:6)

(Gasoline, Solid)

S/196/62/000/014/029/046
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Losev, B.I.

TITLE: The solidification of compressed gases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.14, 1962, 8, abstract 14 G 41. (Tr. In-ta goryuchikh iskopayemykh. AN SSSR, v.16, 1961, 132-136)

TEXT: The Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR (Institute of Mineral Fuels, AS USSR) together with the staff of the Groznyy kreking-zavod (Groznyy Cracking Works) has developed a method of converting liquid fuel and compressed gases into solid briquettes stored and transported in paper packets. In use the briquette is lit with a match and burns slowly. The flame is easily extinguished and an extinguished briquette can be used again. The most important of the solidified fuels is gasoline and then compressed gases. The solidified fuel can be re-converted into the liquid state by heat or mechanical treatment; the loss on regeneration is 2 - 3% and the quality of the fuel is hardly altered.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

LOSEV, B.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; LOMAGIN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of briquets made from liquid fuel and gas for the needs
of the national economy and of transportation. Zhel.dor.transp.
44 no.5:54-59 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Briquets (Fuel))

LOMASHOV, Ivan Pavlovich, kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LOSEV, Boris
Ivanovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VLASOV, L.G., red.;
SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Germanium in coals]Germanii v iskopaemykh ugliakh. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 257 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Germanium)

BULATOV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich; LOSEV, B.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., red.; KALASHNIK, G.I., red.; KALACHEV, S.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Plastic foams used in airplane manufacture] Penoplasty v
aviatsionnoi tekhnike. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 93 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Airplanes--Design and construction)
(Plastic foam)

LOSEV, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Consultation. Gaz. prom. 8 no.8:20-22 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

LOSEV, Boris Ivanovich; MONINA, Margarita L'vovna; LOSEV, I.P.,
zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn.nauk,
red.[deceased]; CHERNIKOVA V.K., red.

[Glass reinforced plastics] Steklo-plastiki. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Znanie," 1964. 45 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.
XI Seriya: Khimiia, no.7) (MIRA 17:11)

GLAGOLEVA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; RAKHLIN, I.V., kand. ekon. nauk; LOSEV, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ITIN, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, red.

[Economic efficiency of using plastics in machinery manufacturing] Ekonomicheskaja effektivnost' primeneniia plastmass v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 167 p. (MIRA 17:5)

BRAMSON, Mikael' Abramovich; LOSEV, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., otv. red.

[Reference tables on infrared radiation from heated
bodies] Spravochnye tablitsy po infrakrasnomu izluche-
niiu nagretykh tel. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 313 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

LOSEV, B.I.; MONINA, M.L.

Recent data on the use of plastics to protect metal structural elements from corrosion in the oil and gas industry abroad.

Gaz. delo no.5:22-27'64

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.

BRAMSON, Mikael' Abramovich; LOSEV, b.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.
otv. red.

[Infrared radiation from heated bodies] Infrakrasnoe iz-
luchenie nagretykh tel. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 221 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

LOSEV, B.I., prof.; MONINA, M.L.

Water is indispensable! Priroda 54, no.6:17-23 Je '65.

(MIRA 18 6

LOSEV, B.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; MONINA, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of reinforced glass plastics in the rolling stock and
technological systems. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.1:93-95
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

LOSEV, B.I.; MONINA, M.L.

Recent data on the use of plastics in the oil and gas industry
abroad. Gaz. delo no.7:39-42 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.

LOSEV, B.I.; MOCHKA, M.L.

Polyformaldehyde as a new material for pipelines in the oil and gas industry. Neft. khoz. 42 no.12:57-62 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AM6026328

Monograph

UR/

Losev, Boris Ivanovich; Putintsev, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; Strel'tsov, Konstantin Nikolayevich

Processing and finishing of plastic parts
(Obrabotka i otdelka detaley iz plastmass) [Leningrad] Lenizdat,
1966. 234 p, illus., biblio., tables. 10,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, plastic industry, industrial production

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes modern methods for the processing and finishing of plastics such as machining, heat treatment, ultrasonic and high-frequency induction welding, or spraying. It discusses such problems as: testing methods, assembly of plastic parts, or quality control of finished products. The book is intended for engineers, technicians, and qualified workers. It can be used by college and high school students. There are 96 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Foreword -- 3

Card 1/2

UDC: NONE

ACC NR: AM6026328

- Ch. 1. Basic information on resins and plastics -- 5
 - Ch. 2. Properties of plastics and methods for determining these properties -- 19
 - Ch. 3. Processing of plastics -- 62
 - Ch. 4. Metallization of plastics -- 152
 - Ch. 5. Spraying of plastics -- 162
 - Ch. 6. Assembly of plastic parts -- 170
 - Ch. 7. Quality control of the machining, assembly and welded joints of plastic products and structures -- 216
 - Ch. 8. Requirements for the production premises, industrial safety rules, industrial hygiene, and fire-prevention measures -- 227
- Literature and references -- 230

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan66/ ORIG REF: 095/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 .

ACC NR: AP6030461

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/004/0702/0706

AUTHOR: Losev, B. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nomograms for determining the parameters of equations

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 702-706

TOPIC TAGS: equation, amplitude, attenuation, hydrography, oceanography, nomogram, approximation method, sound transmission, correlation function

ABSTRACT: The equation $y = Ae^{-ax}(\cos bx + a/b \sin bx)$ where a and b are parameters characterizing the amplitude and attenuation of sound, plotted on the curve in the region near the abscissa, is used to approximate certain types of correlation functions found experimentally from hydrographic or oceanographic research. A method is described which makes it possible to determine parameters a and b with the aid of a nomogram. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08. 12/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 518.3:551.46.0

LOSEV, B.S.

SYPCHUK, Pavel Filippovich; LOSEV, B.S., nauchnyy red.; LYUBINSKAYA, A.G.,
red., ANTONYUK, P.D., tekhn.red.

[Assembling large-panel houses without a framework] Montazh
krupnopanel'nykh beskarkasnykh domov. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 90 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Precast concrete construction)

KAMENETSKIY, Solomon Pavlovich; LOSEV, B.S., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor;
BEZAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya, tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Heat insulating work] Teplizoliatсионnye raboty. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 290 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Insulation (Heat))

Losev B.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 671

Kukushkin, Aleksandr Ivanovich; Boykov, Aleksandr Geogriyevich; Ivanov, Anatoliy Nikolayevich

Teploizolyatsionnyye raboty (Heat Insulation) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958.
254 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Losev, B. S.; Executive Ed.: Martynova, M. P.; Tech. Ed.: Fedotova, I. G.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for foremen, and engineering and technical personnel of concerns dealing with heat insulating problems.

COVERAGE: This book provides general information in popular form on heat insulation and the exploitation of heat insulating materials, manufacture of these materials, and appropriate equipment. The authors outline principles of heat transfer and classify the equipment for heating and refrigerating. The capital invested for heat insulating equipment should be recovered by its exploitation within one year. Efficiency of proper heat insulating equipment varies from 85 to 95 percent. Reasonable usage of one ton of insulating

Card 1/4

Heat Insulation

671

material leads to the economy of 200 tons of rated fuel per year. During the prewar period the Soviet industry manufactured large quantities of friable heat insulating products such as "ASBOTERMIT", "NOVOASBOZURET", "ASBOSLIUDA" and others. Mastic heat-insulating construction parts were based on the above-mentioned materials. There are two serious disadvantages connected with application of mastic heat-insulating constructional parts, namely: necessity of preheating the equipment to be insulated and the labor involved being 2 to 5 times more than in the case when large formed heat-insulating parts are used. After the war the use of mastic heat-insulating construction parts was sharply reduced and production of slag wool was rapidly developed. This material is more economical and suitable for refrigeration and heat insulation up to +600°C. The book mentions that at the present there is no wide choice of heat insulating materials that can be used in construction processes. Nevertheless, production of heat-insulating raw materials and ready-made products develops rapidly.

Card 2/4

Heat Insulation

671

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

Heat-insulating Materials

6

Foreign Practices in the Manufacture of Heat-insulating Materials

33

Organizing the Work

42

Subsidiary Production Operations

47

Timber and Scaffoldings

66

Tools, Fittings and Machinery

72

Heat-insulating Constructions

85

Heat-insulating Industrial Equipment

94

Refrigeration Insulation

118

Naval Insulation

142

Application of Heat-insulation for Domestic and Industrial Appliances

158

Surface Finishing of Insulation

173

Framework Seams

180

Insulation of Irregularly Shaped Parts of the Equipment

191

Card 3/4

Heat Insulation	671	
Heat-insulating Operations During Winter		204
Quality Control of Insulation		210
Inspection of the Heat-insulation		220
Exploitation and Maintenance of Heat Insulation		228
Safety Techniques During Heat-insulating Operations		231
Appendix:		
1. Specifications of Heat-insulating Materials		239
2. Determination of the Volume of Insulation per Linear Meter of Pipeline With Various Coating Thicknesses		253
3. Conversion of Linear Meters of Insulated Pipeline Into Square Meters of the Bare Surface and the Exterior Surface of the Coating		254

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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10-21-58

Card 4/4

SHREYBER, Andrey Konstantinovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LOSEV, B.S., nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; RYCHEK, T.I., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for the young mason] Spravochnik molodogo kamenshchika. Izd.2., perer. 1 dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Prof-tekhizdat, 1961. 337 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Masonry)

LOSEV, D.
LOSEV, D.

On the main line. Rab. 1 sial.30 no.8:8 Ag'54. (MIRA 8:12)
(White Russia--Railroads)

LOSEV, David Ilatonovich; POLISAR, Grigoriy Leyzerovich; FILIMONOV, Yuriy Polikarpovich; AFOSHIN, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAVCHENKO, L.T., inzh., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; LESKOVA, L.R., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Elements and networks of contactless remote control devices]
Elementy i uzly beskontaktnykh telemekhanicheskikh ustroystv.
Elementy i uzly beskontaktnykh telemekhanicheskikh ustroystv.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 246 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Remote control) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

PAVLOV, I.N. [deceased]; PROKHOROV, S.P.; SKVORTSOV, G.G.; LOSEV, F.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.; KISSIN, I.G.; KULIBABA,
F.V.. FILIPPOVA, B.S., red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Iron ore deposits in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly from the point
of view of hydrogeology and engineering geology] Gidrogeologi-
cheskie i inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia zhelezorudnykh
mestorozhdenii Kurskoi magnetnoi anomalii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1959. 271 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Iron ores)

ANTIPIN, V.I.; BUDANOV, N.D.; KOTLUKOV, V.A.; LEYBOSHITS, A.M.;
PROKHOROV, S.P., kand.geol.-miner.nauk; SIRMAN, A.P.;
FALOVSKIY, A.A.; SHTEYN, M.A.; BASKOV, Ye.A.; BOGATKOV,
Ye.A.; GANEYEVA, M.M.; ZARUBINSKIY, Ya.I.; IL'INA, Ye.V.;
KATSIYAYEV, S.K.; KOMPANIYETS, N.G.; NELYUBOV, L.P.;
PONOMAREV, A.I.; REZNICHENKO, V.T.; RULEV, N.A.; TSELIGOROVA,
A.I.; ALSTER, R.K.; SHVETSOV, P.F.; VYKHODTSEV, A.P.; KOTOVA,
A.I.; KASHKOVSKIY, G.N.; LOSEV, F.I.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.;
PROKHOROV, S.P.; MATVEYEV, A.K., dots., retsenzent; CHEL'TSOV,
M.I., inzh., retsenzent; KUDASHOV, A.I., otv. red.; PETRYAKOVA,
Ye.P., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[State of flooding and conditions for the exploitation of coal-bearing areas in the U.S.S.R.] Obvodnennost' i uslovia ekspluatatsii mestorozhdenii ugol'nykh raionov. Pod nauchn. red. S.P.Prokhorova. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 243 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Matveyev).
(Coal geology) (Mine water)

BABUSHKIN, Vul'f Davydovich; PROKHOROV, Sergey Petrovich; LOSEV,
Feliks Ionovich; PREDKO, Aleksandr Georgiyevich. Prinsipal
uchastiye OSTAPENKO, T.V.

[Methods of calculating the general inrush of water into coal
mines] Metody rascheta obshchego pritoka vody v shakhty ugol'-
nykh mestorozhdenii. [By] V.D. Babushkin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nedra," 1964. 122 p. (MIRA 17:6)

PRAVOTOBOV, L.; LOSEV, G.

Continuous cleaning and drying of grain. Muk.-elev.prom. 22
no.5:7-9 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Vysshaya sagetovitel'naya shkola.
(Grain--Cleaning) (Grain--Drying)

LOSEV, G.A., elektromekhanik

We are introducing new equipment. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7
no.5:27-28 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Rostovskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-
Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Railroads)

LOSEV, I., doktor tekhn. nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki

Materials of the future. NTO 5 no.3:40-42 Nr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni Mendeleeva.
(Synthetic products)

LOSEV, I., prof.

United front. NTO 2 no.6:11-12 Je '60.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo
obshchestva imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Petroleum research)

LOSEV, I., inzh.

Selection of electric drives and electric propulsion systems for
dredgers. Rech. transp. 20 no.9:39-42 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Dredging machinery--Electric driving)
(Ship propulsion, Electric)

LOSEV, I., inzh.

Using a highly economical ionic electric drive on dredges.

Resh. transp. 23 no.10:49 0 '64.

(HIRA 17:12)

LOSRY, I. A. insh.

Selecting a system of automatizing voltage control in marine
electric power plants. Sudostroenie 23 no.12:38-42 D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Electricity on ships)
(Automatic control)

~~LOSEV, I. A.~~

Improvement in the quality of roentgenological work in villages
through the improvement of mobile x-ray units. Vest. rent. i rad
33 no.5:86-87 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(RADIOLOGY,
in Russia in rural areas (Rus))

LOSEV, Israil' Aleksandrovich; PUKHOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; GLUSHKOV,
Yu.M., nauchnyy red.; ZAVEL'SKAYA, V.M., red. izd-va; KONTOROVICH,
A.I., tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment of workboats and floating cranes] Elektroobor-
dovanie sudov i plavuchikh kranov tekhnicheskogo flota. Leningrad,
Gos. soizuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 326 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Workboats--Electric equipment) (Floating cranes--Electric equipment)

VUL'F, L.A., insh.; LOSEV, I.O.

Moving underground telephone lines. Gor. khoz. Mosk 34 no.8:32-33
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Moscow--Telephone lines)

AFANAS'YEV, A.P.; ANUCHIN, V.G.; VINOGRADOV, K.V.; GARANINA, M.M.;
GILEROVICH, M.M.; DUBROVSKIY, Ye.P.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, A.A.; IOKHVIN,
M.R.; KALMYKOV, P.M.; KRENGEL', I.TS.; LOSEY, I.G.; MAYEVSKIY,
F.M.; MAZEL', S.I.; MIZHERITSKIY, G.S.; NOVIKOV, M.I.; NAZAR'YEV,
O.V.; PHELKINA, I.A.; RAZUMOV, V.S.; ROZENBLYUM, I.M.; SEROV, B.P.;
SKRYPNIK, T.I.; SAL'VIN, Ye.S.; SMOTRINA, V.F.; TELEPNEVA, N.S.;
FIL'CHAKOV, N.I.; KHRAPUNOVA, Ye.L.; UNDEVICH, G.S.; UR'T'YEV, P.P.;
SHILOV, A.A.; SHLYKOV, A.P.; KIRILLOV, L.M., red.; MARKOCH, M.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Regulations on the construction of municipal telephone network lines]
Pravila po stroitel'stvu lineinykh sooruzheni gorodskikh telefomnykh
setei. 2.izd. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 511 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Glavnoye upravleniye
kapital'nogo stroitel'stva.
(Telephone lines)

LOSEV, Il'ya Maksimovich; BELONOGOV, P.; ZARKHIN, B.

[Utilize working time more productively; analysis of the
workday by the worker] Produktivnee ispol'zovat' rabochee
vremia; opyt provedeniia samofotografii rabochego dnia.
Moskva, Profizdat, 1961. 55 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Labor productivity)

LOSEV, I. P.

B4D.R
C3D.R

Delivered (together with Trostyanskaya Ye. B.) a paper "Reaktsiya vzaimodeystviya khloristogo allila s tsellyulozoy" at Chetvertaya konferentsiya po vysokomolekulyarnym soyedineniyam, May 1946.

Source: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1946, No. 7-8, page 17.

P-5567

SOV-19-58-2-298/551

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P.; Kuznetsov, D.A. and Valgin, V.D.

TITLE: A Means of Obtaining Foam Plastics (Sposob polucheniya penoplastov)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 2, p 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 39b, 22. Nr 111861 (573691 of 27 May 1957). Submitted to the Committee of Inventions and Discoveries at the Council of Ministers of USSR. A method of foam plastic production on the base of low-molecular polyepoxyde resins in the presence of surface tension-lowering substances. To improve the heat resistance and strength of the foam plastics, the copolymerization of apoxyde resins is carried out with aromatic diamines.

1. Expanded plastics--Preparation 2. Amines--Polymerization
3. Resins--Polymerization 4. Copolymerization--Applications

Card 1/1

SOV/19-58-7-217/392

AUTHORS: Yevseyev, N.N., Radayev, M.V., and Losev, I.P.

TITLE: A Method of Producing Benzo-Resistant Sealing Material
(Sposob prigotovleniya benzostoykogo uplotnyayushchego materiala)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 7, p 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 4ld, 4. Nr 114151 (360630 of 28 November 1957).
Submitted to the Gostekhnika SSSR. A method of producing benzo-resistant sealing material, consisting of soaking felt in resins and latexes in the process of rolling the felt between calender rolls heated to different temperature, so that the one side of the material remains porous and the other becomes dense.

Card 1/1

S/882/62/000/002/073/100
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., Tevlina, A.S., Nefedova, G.Z.

TITLE: A method of producing insoluble polymer products

SOURCE: Sbornik izobrete: 'y; plastmassy i sinteticheskiye smoly. no. 2.
Kom. po delam isobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, TsBTI, 1962, 39 [Author's
Certificate no. 133221, cl. 39b, 2201 (appl. no. 628967 of May 21,
1959)]

TEXT: Insoluble polymer products on the base of styrene and divinyl ben-
zene copolymers are used as selective ion absorbers from electrolyte mixtures.
The method of producing insoluble polymers is characterized by that the process
is performed according to the following schedule: granulation copolymerization;
chloromethylation of the copolymer swollen in chloroethane; amination of the
swollen chloromethylated copolymer in dioxane triethanolamine at 100°C for 8 h;
oxidation of the obtained amine swollen in dioxane by heating with nitric acid
(specific gravity 1.34) at 80 - 100°C for 4 h; treatment of the obtained product
with potassium iodide at 94°C for 3 h and second oxidation with a 56% solution of

Card 1/2

A method of producing insoluble polymer products

S/882/62/000/002/073/100

A004/A126

nitric acid at 95 - 100°C for 4 h. The insoluble complexes obtained by this method have the shape of spherical granules of 0.1 - 0.5 mm, swelling in water up to 71%.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓

Card 2/2

8/882/62/000/002/022/100
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Fedotova, O.Ya., Losev, I.P., Brysin, Yu.P., Pugachevskaya, N.F.

TITLE: A method for the preparation of polyamides

SOURCE: Sbornik izobreteniy; plastmassy i sinteticheskiye smoly. no. 2.
Kom. po delam izobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, TsBTI, 1962, 15 [Author's
certificate no. 127391, cl. 39c, 13 (appl. no. 630605 of June 9,
1959)]

TEXT: Polyamides with higher thermostability than their aliphatic analogs from diamines and higher fatty dicarboxylic acids can be prepared by the present method by condensation of diamines with terephthalic acid esters. The polycondensation of aromatic diamines with terephthalic dimethyl ester is carried out in two stages - first at about 200°C and then at 360 - 500°C. Equimolecular quantities of benzidine and terephthalic dimethyl ester are heated at 190 - 200°C during 1.5 - 2 h in an autoclave, then the air is removed by an inert gas, the temperature raised quickly to 500°C and held at this temperature for 15 min. The condensation of 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, or tolidine, with the ester oc-

Card 1/2

A method for the preparation of polyamides

S/882/62/000/002/022/100
A057/A126

curs first by heating at 190 - 200°C or 200 - 220°C, respectively, after removal of the air from the autoclave, and then in the second stage at 360°C in a vacuum (2 - 3 torr residual pressure) for 40 - 60 min (with tolidine 50 min). The duration of the second stage is extended to 3 - 4 h in polycondensation of 4,4'-di-amino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane with dimethylterephthalate. These polyamides are insoluble in common solvents, have a molecular weight of about 10,000 - 14,000 and a melting point in the range 380 - 500°C. The processing into articles can be carried out by pressing to tablets at pressures of 200 - 300 kg/cm² with subsequent sintering in nitrogen atmosphere. The positive conclusions from the patent were forwarded to the Goskomitet SM SSSR po khimii (Goskomitet CM USSR for Chemistry). ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

5.3831

45183
S/882/62/000/002/050/100
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., Tevlin, A.S.

TITLE: A method for the production of ion exchange resins

SOURCE: Sbornik izobreteniy; plastmassy i sinteticheskiye smoly. no. 2.
Kom. po delam izobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, TsBTI, 1962, 28 - 29 [Author's certificate no. 131081, cl. 39b, 2201 (appl. no. 643687 of November 9, 1959)]

TEXT: It is suggested to soak granules of ion exchange resins on the basis of styrene co-polymers of the type ACM (ASM), or CBII (SVD) with non-saturated amines, for instance methylvinylpyridine, or with non-saturated acids, for instance vinylsulfonic acid, and treat them afterwards with dimethylformamide and methyl iodide. 20 g cation exchange resin type CBII-3 (SVD-3) with a swelling capacity in water of 120% and an absorption capacity related to the Ca ion from a CaCl₂ solution of 4.4 mg equiv/g is treated with 100 g 20% NaCl solution, washed with distilled water until a negative chloride reaction occurs in the wash water, and is dried at 80°C to a residual humidity of 10 - 20%. The cation

Card 1/2

A method for the production of ion exchange resins

S/882/62/000/002/050/100
A057/A126

exchange resin is left afterwards for 4 h in a solution prepared from 100 g 60 - 65% sodium vinylsulfonate, 4 g (0.4%) ammonium persulfate, and 0.66 g (0.66%) sodium bisulfite. The cation exchange resin is then filtered off, held 4 h at room temperature, 4 h at 80°C regenerated with a HCl solution, and washed with distilled water. The swelling capacity of the obtained cation exchange resin is 180%, and the capacity related to sodium ion from a NaOH solution is 8 mg equiv./g. The patent allows an increase of the capacity of ion exchange resins. J

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

5(1)

SOV/19-59-2-300/600

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., and Tevlina, A.S.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining Cation-Exchanging-Sorbents

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 2, p 66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT : Class 30b, 22₀₁. Nr 117517 (365958 of 3 December 1948). Submitted to the Gostekhnika, USSR. The method consists in obtaining cation-exchanging sorbents by the sulfation of synthetic high-molecular compounds. Copolymer of butadiene with styrene is used for the high-molecular compound to be sulfated.

Card 1/1

Losev, I. P.

17 (2)

SOV/19-59-2-71/600

AUTHORS: Losev, I. P., Laskorin, B. N., Trostyanskaya, Ye. B., and
~~Favilina, A. S.~~

TITLE: A Method of Concentrating and Separating Streptomycin

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 2, p 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 12d, 25₀₁, Nr 117525 (422979 of 14 Feb 1950)

Submitted to the Gostekhnika, USSR. A method of concentrating and separating streptomycin from diluted solutions with the use of absorbing agents in the form of synthetic cation-exchange resins, such as "SBS" and "SM" sorbents treated with a 20% solution of sodium chloride.

Card 1/1

15(8)

SOV/19-59-2-347/600

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., and Teblina, A.S.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining a Resin Sorbent

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 39b, 22⁰¹. Nr 117516 (365960 of 3 Dec 1958).
Submitted to the Gostekhnika, USSR. A method of
obtaining a resinous sorbent by sulfating synthetic
resins. Diallylphthalate resins are employed for the
purpose.

Card 1/1

SOV/19-59-2-403/600

25(1)

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Fedotova, O.Ya., and Zakoshchikov, S.A.

TITLE: ~~A~~ Device for Testing the Heat Resistance of Polyvinyl Chloride Plastics

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 2, p 86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 42 1, 13⁰³. Nr 117456 (597203 of 12 April 1958).
A device consisting of an electrically heated chamber and a rheostat. To automatically maintain a constant temperature rise rate, there is a synchronous motor connected to the rheostat, and a control rheostat connected into the feed circuit of the motor and interacting with the chamber heater.

Card 1/1

Losev, I.P.

SOV/19-59-4-170/317

5(3)

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., and Tevlina, A.S.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining a Cation-Exchanging Sorbent

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 4, p 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 39c, 2. Nr 118207 (425201 of 7 July 1950). Submitted to the State Committee at the USSR Council of Ministers for the Introduction of Advanced Technique into the National Economy. A method as in title, in which the sorbent is obtained by condensing acid phosphate of phenol ethers with formaldehyde at 80° C.

Card 1/1

29953
3/019/61/000/019/049/091
A154/A126

158080

AUTHORS: Zakoshchikov, S. A., Losev, I. P.

TITLE: A method of preparing polymers

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 19, 1961, 48

TEXT: Class 39c, 2501. No. 141623 (686737/23 of November 24, 1960). A method of preparing polymers with mixed functions, distinguished by the fact that, in order to obtain sealing compounds, plastics and adhesives on their base, ϵ -caprolactam is heated to 190 - 260°C under pressure together with vinyl acetate in the presence of water.

X

Card 1/1

S/019/61/000/002/044/111
A156/A027

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., and Tevlina, A.S.

TITLE: A Method for Obtaining Anionites

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1961, No. 2, p. 39

TEXT: Class 39b, 22⁰¹. No. 135218 (468485/23 of May 10, 1958). 1. A method of obtaining anionites based on vinylpyridine copolymers, the specific feature of which is its applicability to a greater number of ion-exchange resins used as raw materials. For this purpose, vinylpyridine rubber waste is used as the copolymer. This waste is vulcanized in the presence of sulfur and magnesium oxide, until it becomes like an ebonite, whereupon the product is granulated, 2. For the purpose of obtaining a high-base anionite, the copolymer granules are treated with ethyl bromide in the presence of methyl alcohol. 3. The new feature of this is the use of vulcanizers, produced as specified in 1 and 2, for the manufacture of homogenous anionite membranes, by known means.

Card 1/1

87295

S/019/60/000/021/071/145
A152/A02)

5.5700

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P.; Trostyanskaya, Ye.B.; Tevlina, A.S.; Nefedova, G.
Z.

TITLE: A Method for Obtaining Insoluble Polymeric Products

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, No. 21, p. 47

TEXT: Class 39b, 22₀₁. No. 133221 (628967/23 of May 21, 1959). This method is based on the use of styrene and divinylbenzene copolymers. It has the following special feature: in order to use the above products as selective absorbers of ions from electrolyte mixtures, styrene and divinylbenzene are subjected to a synthesis with esters of unsaturated acids and polyatomic alcohols, or with esters of polybasic acids and unsaturated alcohols, with an introduction of nitrilotricarboxylic acids or triaminotrialkylamines. X

Card 1/1

Losev, I. P.

25(1)

S/019/60/000/02/139/221
D031/D005

AUTHORS: Losev, I.P., Datskevich, L.A., Yermolayev, A.V.,
Inozemtseva, A.V. and Lobova, A.N.

TITLE: A Method of Strengthening Polyesterurethans

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, Nr 2, p 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 39b, 22₀₁. Nr 125677 (630678/23 of 10 June 1959). In order to increase the thermostability of the films of polyesterurethans, the latter is hardened by metal powders.

Card 1/1

LOSEV, IVAN PLATONOVICH

DECEASED

1964

Chemist

High Molecular Compounds

c. '63

USSR

21 Feb 63

USER

In Moscow,
GOTSIRIDZE, G. G., Dep Chmn, State Com for Coordination of Scientific
Research Work, Council of Min USSR,
delivered a report on "Technical Progress and Tasks Confronting
Scientific-Technical and Production Journals" at a seminar
for editors of scientific and technical journals.

Other speakers:

LOSEV, I. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, who spoke on chemistry;

and

SIFOROV, V. I., Corresponding Mbr, Acad Sciences USSR,
who spoke on radioelectronics.

Trud, 22 Feb 63

22
(3)
as

ACCESSION NR: AP4041917

S/0286/64/000/012/0070/0071

AUTHOR: Losev, I. P.; Tevlina, A. S.; Kotlyarova, S. V.

TITLE: Preparative method for gas-imparvious, homogeneous ion-exchange membranes. Class 39, No. 163348

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 12; 1964, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, poly(vinyl alcohol), vinylphosphoric acid, vinylbenzylphosphoric acid, ion exchange, ion exchange membrana, copolymerization

ABSTRACT: An Author's Certificate has been issued for a process for preparing gas-impervious homogeneous ion-exchange membranes by graft copolymerization of vinyl- or vinylbenzyl-phosphoric acid or their esters, or methylvinylpyridine with polyethylene or poly(vinyl alcohol) film by swelling the film in monomers. The monomer solution is prepared in the presence of peroxides or hydroperoxides.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card: 1/2

L 23535-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM/JW
ACC NR: AP6002213

SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/65/008/005/0874/0875

AUTHOR: Fedotova, O. Ya.; Shitil'man, M. I.; Losev, I. P. (Deceased) 39

ORG: Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute im. D. I. Mendeleev, Department of Technology of Organic and Elemental Organic High Molecular Compounds (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Kafedra tekhnologii organicheskikh y elemento-organicheskikh vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy) B

TITLE: Cyanethylation of diamines. V. The nature of hydrogen bonds in cyanethylated diamines 74.55 1

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 874-875

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen bonding, spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: Using the base-line technique, the relation of the concentration of dichloroethane solutions of N,N'-di(β -cyanethyl)-p-phenylenediamine (I), N,N'-di(β -cyanethyl)-4, 4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (II), and N,N'-di(β -cyanethyl)-4, 4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane (III) to Buger-Beer's law was studied by infrared spectroscopy at 3395,3435; 3410,3444; and 3415,3452 cm^{-1} , respectively. At all experimental concentrations (0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5 M) the absorption of the N-H frequency of I was linearly proportional to its concentration. At a concentration of 0.2M, a marked deviation of the N-H bond absorption from Buger-

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.553

L 23535-66

ACC NR: AF6002213

Beer's law was observed in II and III. Due to the crystallization, studies with high concentrations were impossible. The different behavior of the amines was considered due the size of the molecules, hence the different density of their molecules per unit volume. At lower concentrations, the amines are considered to have intramolecular H-bonds and at higher concentrations intermolecular ones. According to Stuart-Briegleb's molecular models, such bonds appear sterically possible, having a theoretical length of $(2.9-3.0) \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm. Orig. art. has: 2 fig. and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep63/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card *2/2*