S/065/61/000/001/005/008
E030/E212

Some Properties of Tungsten Sulphide Catalysts

catalyst life, as determined both under pilot plant and industrial operation. For instance, two types of catalyst pellet were left 100% and 4.6% whole after the test treatment, and in practice they lasted 110 and 10 days, respectively, after which they were 82% and 53% whole. Correlation between mechanical stability, as determined above, and chemical stability and activity exists. The reason is the deposition of carbon on the catalyst. By slicing pellets with a microtome, and examining the carbon content as a function of distance from the pellet surface, a steep maximum (around 5%) is found about 0.05 to 0.1 mm from the surface, falling off to a constant level (about half the maximum) within. This is due to diffusion of feed and hydrogen, subsequent cracking and coke formation within, and sealing of the interior to further diffusion. Thus the pore volume rapidly drops, and the reactor pressure drop increases, and the surface area falls to 10-15 m^2/g. It is therefore essential to maintain a high partial pressure of hydrogen to inhibit coke formation. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 2/2

GANIN, Yu.V.; KOTEL'NIKOV, B.P., inzh.; MARTYNOVA, E.N.

Determination of the individual composition of the intermediate fractions of synthetic fatty acids by gas-liquid chromatography. Masl.-zhir.prom. 27 no.3:29-32 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley i moyushchikh sredstv.
(Acids, Fatty) (Chromatographic analysis)

CHUMAKOV, Yu.I.; MARTYNOVA, E.N.; ?INOV'YEVA, L.M.; KHIMCHENKO, T.V.

2,6-Dialkoxy-3-(1'-alkoxyalkyl,tetrahydropyrans and alkyl pyridines based on them. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3511 O '64. (MIRA 17:...

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BOBKOVA, T.P., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; GURBO, A.I., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; ZHIVAYEVA, Ye.I., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; ZEMSKOVA, O.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; LYSENKO, A.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; MARTOPLYAS, L.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; MARTYNOVA, F.V., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; PANOVA, V.P., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; POMINOVA, M.G., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; RYZHICHKINA, M.I., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; SYCHEVA, T.A., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; FILANOVICH, O.F., prepodavatel' kursov kroyki i shit'ya; BRUNEVSKAYA, M., red.; TRUKHANOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Practical handbook on garment cutting and sewing] Prakticheskoe posobie po kroike i shit'iu. 4. izd. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR Red. nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1961. 607 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Misnskiy Okruzhnoy Dom ofitserov im. K.Ye.Voroshilova i klub im. F.E.Dzerzhisnkogo (for all except Brunevskaya, Trukhanova).
(Dressmaking—Pattern design) (Sewing)

EPSHTEYN, F.G., SOROKINA, Ye.Yu., TITOVA, G.V., LESHCHINSKAYA, Ye.V., KNYAZEVA, L.D., SEMASHKO, S.A., DUBNYAKOVA, A.M., ZHUZHIGINA, M.A., MARTYNOVA, G.D.

Clinical and laboratory data on influenza A, in adults according to finding during the 1953-1954 epidemic. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:29-33 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(INFLUENZA, epidemiology,
A1, in Russia (Rus))

S/169/62/000/001/021/083
D228/D302

AUTHOR: Martynova, G. I.

TITLE: Some methods of graphically solving the direct and converse problems of gravimetric prospecting from the fields of the second vertical gravity derivatives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 32, abstract 1A257 (Geologiya i geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 40-52)

TEXT: Simple methods are proposed for graphically solving the direct and converse problems of gravity prospecting for the V_{zzz} fields of a hemisphere and vertical bench, and ways of solving the direct problem for two-dimensional bodies of arbitrary cross-section are also considered. The last of the suggested pallets are used to interpret V_{zzz} anomalies by means of selection. It is emphasized that for V_{zzz} anomalies the two-dimensional approximations

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/001/021/083
D228/D302

Some methods of graphically ...

are more well-grounded than is the case with the V_z and V_{zz} fields.
[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MARTYNOVA, G. I.

Taking into account the systematic errors in the approximately calculated fields of second vertical derivatives of gravity. Geol. i geofiz. no.9:117-122 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

(Gravity)

MARTYNOVA, G.I.

Interpretation of the Vzzz B field in the Ust' Yenisey region.
Trudy NIIGA 132:75-102 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ust' Port region--Gravity prospecting)

MARTYNOVA, G.I.

Some data concerning systematic distributions in approximation of V_{zzz} fields. Trudy VSEGEI [illegible] 16.

[illegible]

MARTYNOVA, G.P.

Correlation of Devonian sediments based on Ostracods. Trudy VNIGRI no.133:113-120 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Timan Ridge--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Pechora Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Ostracoda, Fossil)

MI [illegible], [illegible], BORIN, [illegible], MARTIN [illegible], G. [illegible]

New data on the geology of the [illegible] extension [illegible] northwestern Caucasus. Neftepaz. geol. i geofiz. [illegible] 38-41 '63.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya morskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

MARTYNOVA, K.

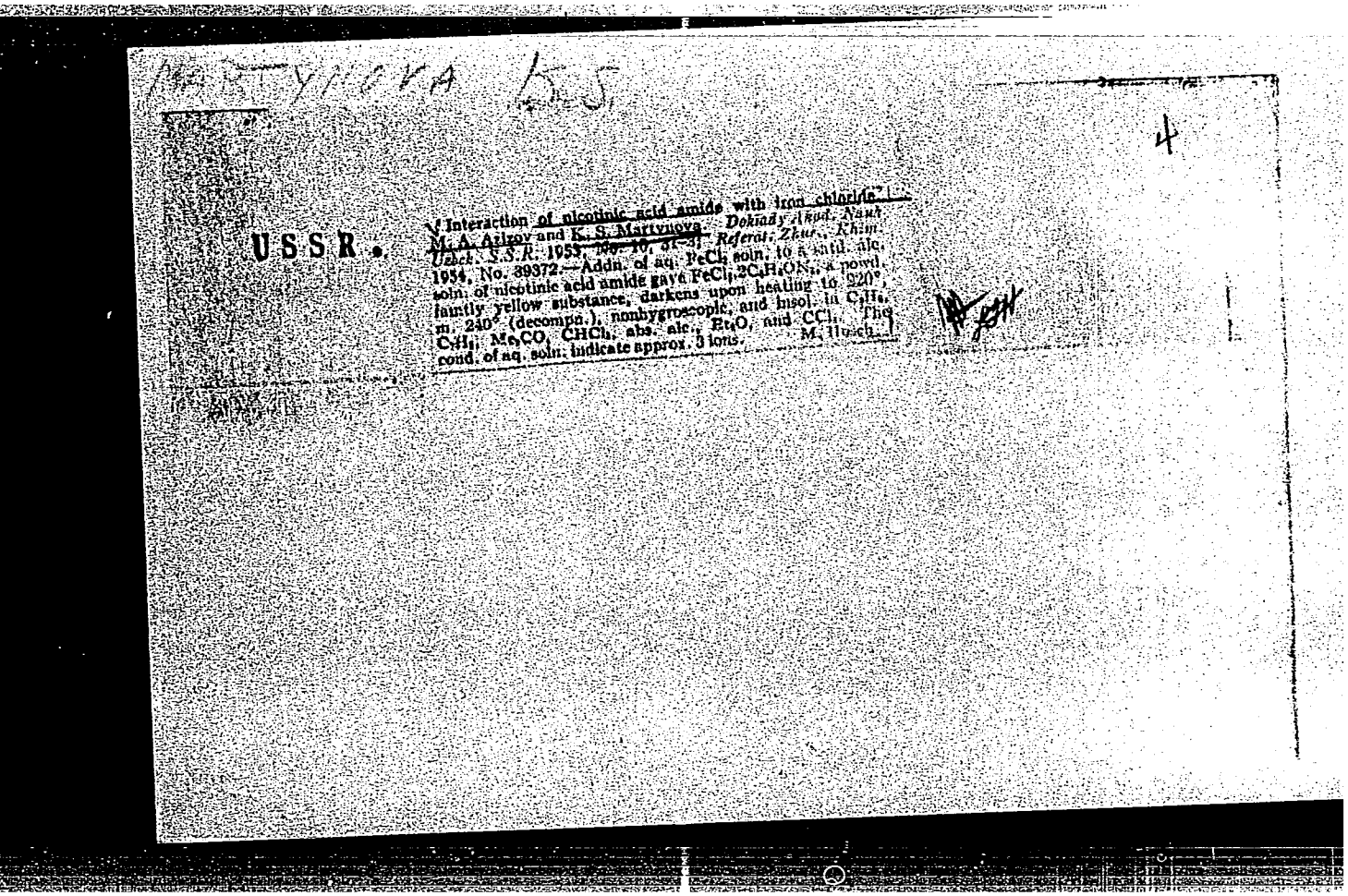
Combining work in production with a continuation of education
Sots. trud 6 no.11 95-98 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo obucheniya Pervogo moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda.
(Moscow--Clock and watch makers--Education and training)

MARTYNOVA, K.E.

Nekotorye vidy vneklassnoi raboty
po fizike. Iz opyta uchitelia fiziki 192-i srednei shkoly
Leningrada (Some forms of extracurricular work in
physics; from the practice of a physics teacher in Se-
condary School 192 in Leningrad). Moskva, Uchpedgiz,
1953. 115 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954



USSR

Interaction of nicotinic acid amide with iron chloride. M. A. Ailgov and K. S. Martynova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 10, 31–3; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 39372.—Addn. of aq. $FeCl_3$ soln. to 5 mM. ale. soln. of nicotinic acid amide gave $FeCl_3 \cdot 2C_6H_6ON_2$, a powd. faintly yellow substance, darkens upon heating to 220°, m. 240° (decompn.), nonhygroscopic, and insol. in C_6H_6, C_6H_{14}, Me_2CO, $CHCl_3$, abs. ale., Et_2O, and CCl_4. The cond. of aq. soln. indicate approx. 3 ions. M. Hoch

S/032/60/026/04/02/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: Filippova, N A., Martynova, L A., Savina Ye V., Kulichikhina, R D.

TITLE: Phase Analysis of Lead Industry Dust for Selenium Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26 No 4, pp 40[illegible] 4[illegible]

TEXT: Various solvents were tested to find a scheme for the phase analysis of lead dust for selenium compounds (Table 3 solubility of selenium compounds in the solvents investigated) The following selective solvents were found: methan for selenium dioxide, 0.5 M acetic acid for zinc selenite, an 0.5 M sodium chloride solution for mercury selenite, 0.5 M citric acid for lead selenite, a 1.5 M sodium sulfite solution for elementary selenium, an 0.1 N potassium bromi solution in 0.1 N sulfuric acid for zinc selenide, and 7 N nitric acid for lead selenide. An 0.25 M Trilon solution was found to dissolve all selenites Solubilities were investigated using selenium preparations Microscopic analyses were made by R D. Kulichikhina and the structural analyses with X rays by Ye V Savina (Table 1, composition of selenium preparations). The possibility of determining selenium dioxide, zinc selenite, lead selenite and mercury

Card 1/2

Phase Analysis of Lead Industry Dust for Selenium Compounds

S/032/60/026/04/02/044
B010/B006

selenite separately was verfied using mixtures of radioactive (Se^{75}) preparations of these compounds. Owing to the complex composition of the dust, however, zinc selenite and lead selenite can not be determined separately in industrial samples. The phase analysis of a dust sample admixed with selenium compounds showed that the added amounts were found analytically. A scheme for the phase analysis was developed. Tables showing the composition of the samples investigated (Table 5) and the results obtained by the phase analysis of these samples (Table 6) are given. A handbook by K. B. Yatsimirskiy and V. P. Vasil'yev (Ref. 9) is mentioned in the paper, giving the values of the equilibrium constants of lead- and zinc selenite (Table 2) published in it. There are 6 tables and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; MARTYNOVA, L.A.; SAVINA, Ye.V.

Using the X-ray method of analysis in the synthesis of pure selenites of lead, zinc, mercury and mercury selenide. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:795-799 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Selenium compounds)
(X-ray crystallography)

GINSBURG, V.A., MARTYNOVA, L. [illegible], PEREV [illegible], P. EL'NAUM, B.I.
YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Structure of adducts of trifluoronitroso methane with unsaturated compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 25 no.5:857 My '55. (MLRA 10:6)

S/065/61/000/008/004/009
E030/E335

AUTHORS: Silich, M.I., Sidorov, I.P., Martynova, L.L., Bukarov, A.R., Yulusov, A.A. and Kisil', I.M.

TITLE: Improved Process for Obtaining Alcohols by the Oxo-synthesis Method With Suspended Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 8, pp. 19 - 24

TEXT: The authors mention briefly the drawbacks of the existing technological schemes for obtaining alcohols by oxo-synthesis. The main drawbacks of the scheme with suspended catalyst are the erosion of the throttle elements, the need for paste pumps for transporting the catalyst (which is in suspension in the liquid) and the existence of a filtering section which work intermittently. Periodic switching between gas and liquid streams, a complicated automatic control and the decomposition of the cobalt carbonyls (decobalt-tisation) are the chief drawbacks of the other two schemes. The present paper deals with improving the scheme with suspended catalyst. The tests were carried out on a model and in a pilot plant. In the present process the synthesis occurs

Card 1/4

Improved Process ....

in the liquid phase and therefore a solvent is used which is isobutyl alcohol at the start of the reaction, changing to the final product as the reaction proceeds. In the laboratory tests a propane-propylene feedstock with 74 to 85% propylene was used, the ratio of raw material to solvent being nearly 1:2 and that of CO to hydrogen 1:1.2. In the pilot plant, synthesis gas was used as feed, with the ratio of hydrogen to carbon monoxide varying between 0.5:1 to 7.5:1 , the other parameters being nearly the same as those in the laboratory tests. In order to eliminate the deficiency in the filter system, a re-cycle system using a centrifugal separator was introduced. This system (developed in conjunction with NIIKhIMMASh under the direction of Senior Engineer G.K.Ivanova) enables the filters to work for long periods without cleansing and, by returning the catalyst-rich fraction to the reactor, diminishes the quantity of product going for decobaltisation, filtering, hydrogenization and rectification. Thus, the process of obtaining butyl alcohols is carried out in three stages: 1) production of cobalt carbonyls and hydroformylation of propylene; 2) decomposition of cobalt carbonyls

Card 2/4

S/065/61/000/008/004/009
E030/E335

(decobaltization) and 3) hydrogenization of aldehydes and alcohols. In the previous two-stage process only alcohols were obtained as the final product; in the present three-stage one aldehydes also are obtained. It has been shown that by hydroformylation at 300 atm. and 125 °C the content of n-aldehydes in the final product increases. It has also been found that at temperatures of 110 to 140 °C and pressures of 25 to 100 atm the catalyst decomposes completely. At 135 °C and 300 atm. propylene converts to n-aldehydes (63%), iso-aldehydes (21%), high aldehydes (11.4%) and by-products (4.6%), the ratio of n- to iso-aldehydes being 3:1. With decreasing pressures this ratio decreases, being 2.2:1 at 250 atm. and 1.6:1 at 200 atm. During the oxo-reaction carried out in the pilot plant at temperatures between 135 and 160 °C, a pressure of synthesis gas of 180-200 atm., content of catalyst of 1-2% and contact time 45 min., a product with a ratio of n- to iso-aldehydes of approximately 2:1 was obtained. This product hydrogenated in a mixture of butyl alcohols in the same ratio. G.N. Klinova, A.D. Yerofeyeva, N.M. Malygina, A.I. Khokhlov, A.I. Zaytseva, T.V. Yelisova and A.I Busygina

Card 3/4

participated in the tests. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 11 references: 4 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four latest English-language references quoted are: Ref. 3 - H. Keulemans - U.S. Patent No. 2587858, 1952; Ref. 4 - I. Mertzweeler, W.M. Smith, U.S. Patent No. 2725401, 1955; Ref. 6 - Petroleum 16, No. 10, 291, 1953; Ref. 7 - I. Kirshenbaum, K.L. Hughes - Petr. Refin., 37, No. 6, 209, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: GIAP, LKhK and OKBA

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; GINSBURG, V.A.; MAKAROV, S.P.; SHPANSKIY, V.A.; PRIVEZENTSEVA, N.F.; MARTYNOVA, I.L.; KIR'YAN, B.V.; LEMAE, A.L.

Oxidation, reduction, and disproportionation of polyfluonitrosoalkanes. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1352-1355 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L.Knunyantsem i M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Paraffins) (Nitroso compounds) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; MAKAROV, . .; [illegible]SHEG, V.A.; PRIVEZENTSEV, [illegible].F.; MARTYNOV, I.I.

Pyrolysis and photolysis of polyfluoronitrosoalkanes, a reaction of nitroso compounds with nitrogen oxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:125-128 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem i V.I. Kabachnikom.
(Nitroso compounds)
(Nitrogen oxide)

SILICH, M.I.; SIDOROV, I.P.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.

Hydrogenation of aldehydes obtained by oxo synthesis over a nickel-chromium catalyst. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 7 no. 3: 18-19 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Aldehydes)
(Hydrogenation)

GINSBURG, V.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; FILATOV, A.S.; SHPANSKIY, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.S.; ZELENIN, G.Ye.; SERGIYENKO, L.F.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; MAKAROV, S.P.

Production, pyrolysis, and photolysis of polyfluorinated azo compounds of the aliphatic series. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:88-91 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L. Knunyantsem i M.I. Kabachnikom.
(Azo compounds) (Fluorination)

MARTYNOVA, L. L.

5

32939

S 3610 2209

S/020/62/142/002/020/029
B106/B101

11.2214

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A., Yakubovich, A. Ya., Filatov, A. S., Zelenina, G. Ye., Makarov, S. P., Shpanskiy, V. A., Kotel'nikova, G. P., Sergiyenko, L. F., and Martynova, L. L.

TITLE: Heterolytic transformations of polyfluorinated azoalkanes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 2, 1962, 354-357

TEXT: A number of heterolytic transformations of polyfluorinated azoalkanes was discovered for the first time. The said azoalkanes, while being highly resistant to oxidizing agents, easily react with reducers (HI, H_2S, H_3P) in polar media (ether, methanol) at low temperatures, whereby the azo group is converted into the hydrazo group. Hexafluoro hydrazomethane presents acid properties and is relatively stable in the solvate form in ether or acetone. The etherate reacts with ketene, and the normal diacyl derivative is formed as a result. Hydrogen fluoride is readily separated from hexafluoro hydrazomethane under the action of bases:

Card 1/5

32°39
S/020/62/142/002/020/023
B156/B101

Heterolytic transformations of...

Hexafluoro hydrazomethane reacts with aluminum chloride to form the dimer of tetrafluoro formazine, and, if oxidized in anhydrous media ($KMnO_4$ + CH_3CN), it passes over to the intensively yellow c... form of hexafluoroazo methane, which readily takes the almost colorless trans-form under the action of light, alkali lyes, or metals. In the reduction of azoalkanes which contain the groups CF_2Cl or R_fCF_2, the corresponding hydrazo compounds cannot be isolated, due to hydrolysis. The compound $CF_3NHNHC_6H_5$ can be distilled in vacuo (b.p.56°C/1 mm Hg), and passes over to indazole under the action of hydrogen iodide. Under the action of strong acids, the azo group of polyfluoroazo alkanes is able to add one proton which, in the case of asymmetric azoalkanes, is added to the nitrogen atom adjoining the more electronegative substituent. These reactions take place most readily in anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, whereby polyfluoroazo alkanes are dimerized into benzidine derivatives. Poly-

Card 2/7

Heterolytic transformations of...

fluorinated azo compounds are particularly sensitive to nucleophilic reagents. The reaction rate with amines grows with the amine basicity, and the reactivity in azo compounds of the type $CF_3N{=}NR$ drops in the sequence $R = CF_3 > C_2F_5 > n\text{-}C_3F_7$. With secondary amines, perfluoro-, and sulfur

There [illegible]
complex of [illegible]

PBu_3

is backed by the fact that the transition complex, in the reaction of hexafluorazo methane with trialkyl phosphites, can be isolated under mild

Card 5/7

Heterolytic transformations of...

conditions (cooling with dry ice). On heating, the adduct decomposes to nitrogen, tetrafluoro ethylene, diethyl ether, ethyl fluoride, diethyl fluoro phosphite, and diethyl ethane phosphinate. In analogy to azodicarboxylic acid esters, hexafluorazo methane with dienes readily yields the Diels-Alder addition, reacts with azines according to the scheme

$$(CH_3)_2C=NN=C(CH_3)_2 + CF_3N=NCF_3 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} N-C(CH_3)_2-NCF_3 \\ | \\ N-C(CH_3)_2-NCF_3 \end{matrix}$$

and with diazomethane as follows:

$$CF_3N=NCF_3 + CH_2N_2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} CF_3N\begin{matrix}\diagup CH_2 \\ \diagdown\end{matrix}NCF_3 + N_2 \\ CF_3N\begin{matrix}\diagup N=N-CH_2 \\ \diagdown\end{matrix}NCF_3 \end{cases}$$

Hexafluorazo methane reacts smoothly with organo-magnesium compounds at low temperatures and forms the hither unknown acid fluorides of

Card 4/7

Heterolytic transformations of...

polyfluoro alkyl-(aryl)-hydrazine carboxylic acids $CF_3N(R)NHCOF$, from which a number of further derivatives was obtained:

$$CF_3N(R)NHCOF \xrightarrow{NH_3} CF_3N(R)NHCONH_2$$
$$CF_3N(R)NHCOF \xrightarrow{C_6H_5NH_2} CF_3N(R)NHCONHC_6H_5$$
$$CF_3N(R)NHCOF \xrightarrow{NaOCH_3} CF_3N(R)NHCO_2CH_3$$
$$CF_3N(R)NHCOF \xrightarrow{HCl,H_2O} RNHNH_2 + 2CO_2 + 4HF$$

There are 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

PRESENTED: June 1, 1961, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician, and M. I. Kabachnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961

Table 1. Compounds syntheaized for the first time.
Legend: (a) compound; (b) boiling point; (c) melting point; (d) does not melt below 300°C.

Card 5/7

MARTYNOVA, L.L.

11.1135
5.2420
11.2131

AUTHORS: Bakarev, S. P., Chipanina, V. A., Garnovskiy, V. A., Martynova, L. L., Platonov, A. S., Rokhlin, E. M., Sokolov, V. A., Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE: Reactions of polyfluorinated nitroso-alkanes with [illegible] compounds

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR Doklady, v. 147, no. 5, [illegible]

TEXT: Trifluoronitroso methane is used as an example of acid reactions of polyfluorinated nitroso-alkanes with unsaturated compounds. These reactions take place easily (in an autoclave at -20 to [illegible]) and polymers containing 1 mole of nitroso compound per cis-in [illegible]. Styrene and trifluoronitroso methane also form a compound with the [illegible] ratio 1 : 2 which decomposes into 1 mole of nitroso compound, terephthalyde, and the corresponding imine when heated to 70 - 80°C. Therefore it has the structure $C_6H_5CH(-CH_2-)$ with $CF_3-N(-O-N-CF_3)-O$. Trifluoronitroso methane adds to diphenyl

Card 1/6

Reactions of polyfluoroimines

ketone even more easily under the formation of

decomposes when heated to 300°C mainly forming trifluoromethyl isocyanate (Bp. 55°C, yield 5%) and traces of trifluoronitroso methane. The latter also reacts with $H_2C{=}CCX$ alkines (X = Cl, Br) R_f = CF_3, CF_2Cl, $CFCl_2$) at room temperature in an autoclave. $C_6H_5NCF_3$ forms on heating trifluoro-

nitroso methane with azodicarbonic acid esters to 100 - 150°C under pressure. Diazomethane and trifluoronitroso methane react at -70°C to give a polymeric nitron $[CF_3N(O)CH_2]_n$ under nitrogen separation.

Phosphazines and trifluoronitroso methane react violently at -70°C following the scheme $(C_6H_5)_3P + N{=}CH_2 + CF_3NO \rightarrow CH_2$.

+ $[(C_6H_5)_3P{=}N{-}NCF_3]$ $\xrightarrow{-N_2}$ $(C_6H_5)_3P{=}NCF_3$ The [illegible] of this latter also forms from triphenyl phosphine and trifluoromethyl azide under the same conditions. Trifluoronitroso methane and methyl isocyanide react

Card 2/6

Reactions of polyfluorinated...

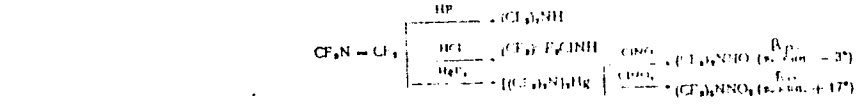
vigorously when heated to 75°C in an autoclave to form $CF_3N{=}CF_2$, which decomposes into trifluorinated dimethyl carbodiimide and methyl isocyanate when heated to 350 - 400°C in vacuo. These reactions demonstrate the great tendency of the N=C groups of trifluoromethylamines to addition reactions with nucleophilic and electrophilic compounds. For comparison, some additions similar to the above reactions were conducted with polyfluorinated azomethines: $CF_3N{=}CF_2$ (Bp. -33°C) and $CF_3N{=}CFCl$ (Bp. -5°C). In all cases, the additivity of the C=N groups of these compounds was much lower. On reaction of $CF_3N{=}CF_2$ with diphenyl ketone (autoclaved for 12 hrs at 180°C), not addition, but dimerization of the initial substance took place. The dimer also formed in almost quantitative yields by reaction between $CF_3N{=}CF_2$ and pyridine at -70 - 50°C. With aniline, the dimer converts into the anilide of the monomer, when subjected to pyrolysis (> 300°C) it dissociates into the monomer ($CF_3N{=}CF_2$). Unlike the polyfluorinated azomethines above, difluoro formimine easily

Card 3/6

Reactions of polyfluorinated...

reacts with diphenyl ketone to give the adduct $(C_6H_5)_2CO \cdot 2CF_2NH$.

Addition reactions with hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, and mercuric fluoride following the scheme:



are very characteristic for the polyfluorinated azomethines in question. The tendency of polyfluorinated substances with double bonds to addition reactions with olefins therefore decreases as follows: N=O > N-N > N=C. Table 1 shows the physical constants of the compounds synthesized for the first time. There are 1 table and 12 references: 4 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: E. L. Griffin, R. N. Haszeldine, Proc. Chem. Soc., 1959, 369; 1960, 1151 - 1155; C. L. Griffin, R. N. Haszeldine, J. Chem. Soc., 1960, 1398; J. Crawford, J. Polym. Sci., 45, No. 145, 261 (1960).

Card 4/6

Reactions of polyfluorinated...

PRESENTED: June 1, 1961, by M. I. Kabachnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1961

Table 1. Compounds synthesized for the first time.

Legend: (a) Compound; (b) Bp. (Fp.), °C/mm; (c) determined, %; (d) calculated, %; (e) Fp. = Non-distillable yellow oil; ** molecular weight (in acetic acid) = determined 500, calculated for the pentam r 564.

Card 5/6

GINSBURG, V.A.; DUBOV, S.S.; MEDVEDEV, A.N.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; TETEL'BAUM, B.I.; VASIL'YEVA, M.N.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Structure of the inclusion complexes of trifluoronitrosomethane with unsaturated compounds and the mechanism of their formation. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1104-1107 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.

L 45586-65 EWI(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10/Pt-7 IJP(c) DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009109 S/0089/65/018/003/0213/0218

AUTHOR: Gladyshev, V. A.; Katsaurov, L. N.; Kuznetsov, A. N.; Martynova, L. P.; Moroz, Ye. M.

TITLE: Injection of an ion beam in a cyclotron

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 213-218

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron, accelerated particle injection, polarized ion acceleration, sector cyclotron

ABSTRACT: It is shown that external injection of a beam in the median plane of a magnet is possible, and is particularly easy to effect in sector cyclotrons. This is of importance for the acceleration of polarized ions, since sources of such ions cannot be placed normally in the center of a cyclotron. In the method proposed the beam can be delivered to the accelerating gap practically without losses, which is of great importance for polarized particles. This is done by deflecting the particles in such a way that they drift to the central region of the cyclotron along the boundary of one of its sectors. The equations of motion are analyzed with an aim at selecting the right initial injection conditions to prevent defocusing

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009109

of the beam, to produce the correct drift of the particles in the central region, and to bring the injected particles to the theoretical trajectory from which acceleration begins. The theoretical results were tested with the sector cyclotron shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure (magnet diameter 720 mm), designed to accelerate deuterons to 350 keV energy. The injected particles were H_2^+ ions from a Penning source, pre-accelerated to 30 keV. The beam could be brought to the dee gap without losses. The initial current was 1.5 μA and the accelerating voltage was 15 kV at 3 Mcs. The acceleration efficiency was 20%, i.e., the current dropped to 0.3 μA after the first two revolutions after which it remained constant at this value. A picture of the beam trajectory is shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. "The authors thank A. A. Kolomenskiy for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 22 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

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L 3777-66 EWI(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007946 S/0000/64/000/000/0658/0661

AUTHOR: Gladyshev, V. A.; Katsaurov, L. N.; Kuznetsov, A. N.; Martynova, L. P.; Moroz, Ye. N.

TITLE: Concerning the input of ion beam into a cyclotron /9

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 658-661

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron, particle beam

ABSTRACT: The problem of the external injection of ions into a cyclotron remains especially pressing in connection with the problem of the acceleration of polarized ions, because the source of polarized particles, like some other complex sources, cannot be situated at the center of the cyclotron. Since, in the case of external injection, the acceleration begins with a certain initial energy, it is possible to avoid a number of difficulties connected with the first revolutions in the central portion of the cyclotron. One of the procedures for solving this problem is to input the beam along the vertical axis of the cyclotron and turn it by an electrostatic deflecting system through 90° into the median plane. The most substantial deficiencies, it seems, of axial input of the beam is the considerable losses and

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the complexity of the deflecting system. The present report indicates how it is possible to realize external beam injection in the median plane of the magnet. This can be done especially simply in sector cyclotrons. In a nonhomogeneous magnetic field, charged particles experience a drift across the gradient of the magnetic field. It is expedient to take advantage of this in the sector cyclotron by directing the beam of particles so that they drift up to the central region of the cyclotron along the boundary of one of the sectors. In the central region it is possible with the help of a cylindrical electrostatic field to transfer the particles to the trajectory required later. In the case of a homogeneous magnetic field, which almost always holds true at the central region of sector cyclotrons, the minimum electrical field strength ξ_{min} in the cylindrical condenser that is necessary for the transfer of the particles from one trajectory to another can be represented by the formula

where W is the kinetic energy of the particles in Kev; R is the radius of curvature (for a nonrelativistic single-charged ion, $R = 4.57 \cdot 10^{3} \sqrt{\frac{MW}{H}}$);

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M is the mass of the ion in units of the mass of the nucleon; ϕ is the angle betwee the trajectories at the point of their intersection. As it turns out, it is possil to choose the place for injecting the particle beam such that it will always be focused on its path along the magnet sector. On the path to the central region of the cyclotron it is possible to describe a series of loops, and also the frequency of a particle's revolution (more precisely, the frequency of loop formation). The quality of the magnetic focusing of the particles is characterized by the ratio of the frequencies of the particles' horizontal and vertical oscillations to the mentioned frequency of loop formation. The radial focusing of the ions in the magnet system considered almost does not differ from focusing in a homogeneous magnetic field. Similar considerations hold for the vertical focusing of the ions. The conditions for the stability of the vertical motion of the ions are characterized by inequalities involving the magnetic field in the gap between the sectors in the region of beam passage. In the case of the authors' cyclotron, there always exist a wide interval of initial distances of the beam from the sector boundary for which the injected ions can reach the central region of the cyclotron magnetic without experiencing defocusing. The experimental verification of the possibility of external injection by the considered method was carried out on a three-sector cyclo-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007946

tron with straight sector borders (magnet diameter--720 mm; accelerated particles--350 Kev deuterons). The experimental set-up and results are described in the present report. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

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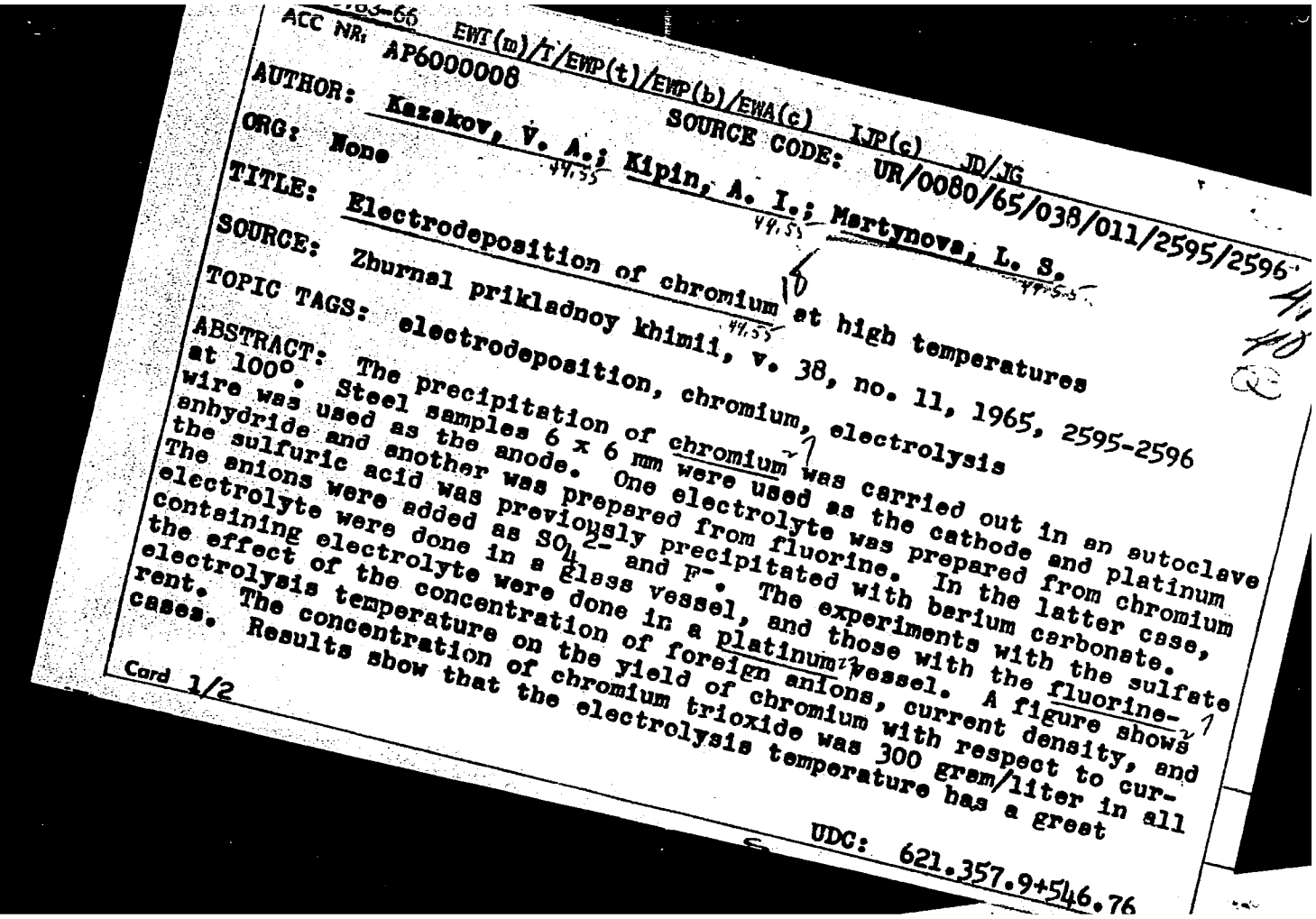
L 10783-66



ACC NR: AP6000008 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/011/2595/2596

AUTHOR: Kazakov, V. A.; Kipin, A. I.; Martynova, L. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Electrodeposition of chromium at high temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 11, 1965, 2595-2596

TOPIC TAGS: electrodeposition, chromium, electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The precipitation of chromium was carried out in an autoclave at 100°. Steel samples 6 x 6 mm were used as the cathode and platinum wire was used as the anode. One electrolyte was prepared from chromium anhydride and another was prepared from fluorine. In the latter case, the sulfuric acid was previously precipitated with barium carbonate. The electrolyte were added as SO_4^{2-} and F^-. The experiments with the sulfate containing electrolyte were done in a glass vessel, and those with the fluorine-electrolyte were done in a platinum vessel. A figure shows the effect of the concentration of foreign anions, current density, and electrolysis temperature on the yield of chromium with respect to current. The concentration of chromium trioxide was 300 grem/liter in all cases. Results show that the electrolysis temperature has a great

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UDC: 621.357.9+546.76

L 10783-66

ACC NR: AP6000008

effect on chromium yield. An increase of temperature above 100° lowers the chromium yield down to 1-0.4% in a sulfate electrolyte, while in a fluorine electrolyte the yield of chromium maintains a sufficiently large value -- 24 to 28%. In the fluorine electrolyte the maximum chromium yield is at 100-110°, and decreases with a further increase in temperature. At electrolyte temperatures above 160° and a current density of 200 A/dm^2, black chromium precipitates start to fall out in both electrolytes with a yield not exceeding 0.2-0.3%. For both electrolytes there was observed a maximum cathode current density of 200 A/dm^2, at which the rate of chromium precipitation was greatest. Chrome plating at temperatures above 100° leads to the precipitation of "milky" chromium deposits in sulfate electrolytes and "velvety" deposits in fluorine electrolytes. Measurement of microhardness showed that increasing the electrolysis temperature considerably lowers the hardness of the chromium plating. The hardness of the chromium from both electrolytes at a temperature of 110-120° did not exceed 180-200 kg/mm^2. Comparison of the microstructure of chromium deposits obtained at high temperatures with deposits precipitated under usual conditions shows that in the first case the deposits have a larger grain structure and that the crystal boundaries are clearly marked. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Nov63/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF:

Card 2/2

SOCHEVANOV, V.G.; VOLKOVA, G.A.; VOLKOVA, L.P.; MARTYNOVA, L.T.; PAKHOMOVA, K.S.; POPOVA, T.P.; ROZBIANSKAYA, A.A.; ROZOVSKAYA, G.V.; SHMAKOVA, M.V.; ANISIMKIN, I.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; POPOV, M.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methods of chemical analysis of mineral ores; polarography] Metody khimicheskogo analiza mineral'nogo syr'ia; poliarografiia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No. 2. 1956. 99 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Polarography)

Call Nr AF 1095038

AUTHOR: Sochevanov, V. G. (Supervisor), Volkova, G. A., Volkova, S. P., Martynova, L. T., Pakhomova, K. S., Popova, T. P., Rozbianskaya, A. A., Rozovskaya, G. V., and Shmakova, N. V.

TITLE: Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Metody khimicheskogo analiza mineral'nogo syr'ya); Polarography (Polyarografiya). Nr 2.

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo literatury po geologii i okhrane nedr, Moscow, 1956, 100 pp., 5,000 copies.

ORIG. AGENCY: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (VIMS) Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR

EDITOR: Sochevanov, V. G.

PURPOSE: This is a manual for use in industrial laboratories of agencies under the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR.

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Call Nr AF 1095038

Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The author claims that the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR first used polarographic analysis of solid mineral resources in the Laboratory of the Ural Geological Administration and later in the laboratories of the Kazakh Geological Administration. Polarographic laboratory equipment is manufactured by the plant "Geologorazvedka" (recording polarographs СГ-8, СГМ-8, polarometers ПВ-1), by the Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (polarometer "Ufan"), by the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (polarometer ПТП-2), and by the Gintsvetmet (polarometer ПВ-5). The following scientists took part in the preparation of the instructions under the direction of V. G. Sochevanov: the staff of the Laboratory of Physicochemical Methods of Analysis (VIMS), T. P. Popova (VSEGINGEO) and A. A. Rozbianskaya (Laboratory of Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Rare Earth Metals of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). The methods were recommended for use in industrial laboratories under the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR by the Methodological Section of the

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Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Cont.) Call Nr AF 1095038

Scientific Council of the VIMS, namely: G. A. Lanskiy (Chairman), V. I. Titov (Vice-Chairman), V. M. Pensionerova (Secretary), S. K. Rusanov, V. M. Zvenigorodskaya, V. G. Sochevanov, I. V. Sorokin, L. I. Gerkhardt, I. Yu. Sokolov, and I. V. Shmanenkov (Deputy Director of VIMS, Science Division). It was found that the polarographic method for determination of a few per cent or of traces of the constituents frequently excels orthodox methods. The book gives instructions for the polarographic determination of copper, zinc, cadmium, lead, tin, molybdenum, antimony, indium, and thallium in ores. The polarographic method of analysis is discussed in detail, the equipment is described, and lists of reagents are given. Illustrations of electrolytic cells are given on pp. 6,7,8, and 9. The institutions where the polarographic methods were developed are mentioned in the Table of Contents and in the description of the individual procedures in the text. (Soviet scientists distinguish two types of apparatus: 1. polarometers or "visual polarographs", and 2. recording polarographs or "polarographs".) An extensive bibliography is included. There are 47 references of which 40 are USSR.

Card 3/11

MARTYNOVA L. T.

MARTYNOVA, L. T.

Sochevanov, V. G., Martynova, L. T.

"Method for Rapid Dissolution of Rock for the Determination of Radium and Thorium X by the Emission Method" p. 47

in book Methods of Determining Radioactive Elements in Mineral Raw Materials, 1958, 68 pp

SOCHEVANOV, V.G.; VOLKOVA, G.A.; LYUDIMOVA, L.N.; MARTYNOVA, L.T.; SHMAKOVA, N.V.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; PEN'KOVA, S.A., tekhn.red.

[Methods of polarographic analysis of raw minerals; results of a seminar conducted in 1956, in Sverdlovsk] Metody polarograficheskogo analiza mineral'nogo syr'ia; itogi seminara, provedennogo v 1956 g. v Sverdlovske. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1960. 161 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Sochevanov, Volkova, Martynova, Shmakova).
(Mines and mineral resources) (Polarography)

S/032/60/026/04/07/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: Sochevanov, V. G., Shmakova, N. V., Martynova, L. T., Volkova, G.A.

TITLE: The Analytical Characteristics of an Anion Exchanger of the Type EDE-10p 28

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 422 - 425

TEXT: The properties of an increased basic anion exchanger of the type EDE-10p prepared in the USSR were investigated. The elution constants of the chlorides of various elements were determined. It was found that the absorption of the EDE-10p exchanger is similar to that of the strong base German exchanger of type Wofatit L 150, so that the behavior of metal ions on the two exchangers may - to a certain extent - be expected to be identical. The elements investigated (Table) are divided into three groups, the nonabsorbable, the partly absorbable, and the easily absorbable elements. The tests were carried out using the exchanger in the Cl-form and working in acid solutions. As an example, the separation of lead and zinc from a solution containing larger amounts of copper and iron is described. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/1

MARTYNOVA, L.T., SOCHEVANOV, V.G.

Polarographic determination of cadmium in ores. Zav.lab. 26 no.7:792-793 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Cadmium—Analysis)

SOCHEVANOV, V.G.; SHMAKOVA, N.V.; MARTYNOVA, L.T.; VOLKOVA, G.A.

Increased sensitivity of the polarographic determination of uranium in the presence of vanadium and phosphate ions. Zhur. anal.khim.16 no.3:362-363 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Uranium--Analysis)
(Polarography)

MARTYNOVA, L. V.

Phonograph records. N. I. Tregubov, L. V. Martynova, and V. D. Khersonskii. U.S.S.R. 69,939, Dec. 31, 1947. As bonding agent for phonograph records is used a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride. This bonding agent reduces the initial noise of records, improves their wear resistance and stability, increases the mech. strength and elasticity, and facilitates the production of records. M. Hosch

Pressing powder. József Steiner (to Klotild Első Mag-

MARTYNOVA, L.Ye.; VOROPAYEVA, A.S.

Manual on the manufacture of heavy decorative fabrics ("Multiple shuttle loom equipped with a Jacquard unit for manufacturing heavy decorative fabrics" by G.G. Kvek. Reviewed by L.E. Martynova, A.S. Voropaeva). Tekst. prom. 18 no.6:66 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Looms) (Jacquard weaving) (Kvek, G.G.)

MARTYNOVA, M.

Famennian stage of the upper Devonian in the western part of central Kazakhstan. Sov. geol. no.52:85-98 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARTYNOVA, M. A., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Hydrogeological conditions of the basin of the downstream portion of the Kyzyl-Su -- Ryandzha Rivers." Leningrad, 1960. 17 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 23-60, 122)

MARTYNOVA, M.A.; SOBAKIN, G.N.

Some characteristics of the gas composition of underground waters as revealed by a study made in southwestern Tajikistan. Vest. IGU 19 no.18:116-120 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MARTYNOVA, M.A.

New standards in the tractor industry. Standartizatsiia 29 no.7:40-41 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MARTYNOVA, M.A.

Standards should not retard the introduction of advanced inspection methods. Standartizatsiia 29 no.9:9-12 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MARTYNOVA, M.A.

The "Kauchuk" Plant promotes quality. Standartizatsiia 29
no. 11:35-37 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

MARTINOVA, M.D.

Variations in the structure of teeth of the field mouse Microtus arvalis Pall. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:53-57 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii pozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(FIELD MICE) (TEETH)

MARTYNOVA, M.F.

Development of the inflorescences of corn as related to their position on the stem and to the length of day. Bot.zhur. 47 no.2:284-285 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Corn (Maize)) (Plants, Effect of light on)

MARTYNOVA, M.F.

Boron requirement of corn in various stages of ontogenesis. Bot. zhur. 47 no.3:354-359 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, g. Pushkin.
(Corn (Maize)--Fertilizers and manures) (Boron)

MARTYNOVA, M.F. (Altayskiy kray)

Algebraic method of solving problems in the 5th grade. Mat. v shkole no.3:48-51 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

ALEKSEYENKO, L. N.; MARTYNOVA, M.F.

Characteristics of the formation and work productivity of the assimilation apparatus in meadow grass stands. Fiziol.rast. 11 no. 3:417-423 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra lugovodstva Leningradskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta, Pushkin.

MARTYNOVA, M.I.

Late sequelae of dysentery in infants during the first year of life. Pediatriia no.2:24-28 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy pediatrii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina (zav. kafedroy K.F. Popov) na baze Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatove (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina)
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child, sequelae)

SOKOLOVA, K.F., MARTYNOVA, M.I.

Hemorrhagic thrombasthenia in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.5:35-40 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. K.F. Popov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N. F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

MARTYNOVA, M.I.

Acute reticulosis in a 2-year-old child. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no. 5:80-82 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zav. - prof. K.F. Popov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M.M. Bubnova) na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - dotsent V.A. Kruzhkov).
(RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM--DISEASES)

MARTYNOVA, M.I.

Clinical aspects of diabetes mellitus in children. Pediatriia no.10:8-13 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.M. Bubnova) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).
(DIABETES)

IGOK AN'; MARTYNOVA, M.I.; MAZURIN, A.V.; FEDOTOVA, G.P.

Kwashiorkor in children. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.7:40-45 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki gospitalya Ban-May, Khanoy.
(KWASHIORKOR)

BUBNOVA, Mariya Matveyevna; MARTYNOVA, Myuda Ivanovna; FRIDMAN, R.A., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Diabetes mellitus in children] Sakharnyi diabet u dete. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 190 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(DIABETES) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

MARTYNOVA, M.I.; RYBINA, L.N.

Effectiveness of the use of prolonged-action insulin in diabetes mellitus in children. Pediatriia 42 no.8:14-19 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Bubnova) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

KUTINA, L.S., otv. red.; BUBNOVA, M.M., prof., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.I., kand. med. nauk, dots., red.; TUR, A.F., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, red. KOROLEV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Endocrine diseases in children; transaction of the Symposium on Endocrine Diseases in Children] Endokrinnye zabolevaniia u detei; trudy simpoziuma po voprosam endokrinnykh zabolevanii u detei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 223 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Simpozium po voprosam endokrinnykh zabolevaniy u detey, Kuybyshev, 1963. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Tur).

KATS, Ya.G., MARTYNOVA, M.V.; USPENSKIY, Ye.I.; ASATULLAYEV, N.F.; YURINA, A.L.

Jivet and Upper Devonian sediments in the western margins of the Chigiztau. Izv. vys. uchob zav., geol. i razv. 7 no.4: 23-24 Ap '64. (MIRA 19:2

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Moskovskiy [illegible] dochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze i Tsentral'nyye [illegible] geologicheskoye upravleniye.

OZEROVA, Ye.P.; MARTYNOVA, M.V., red.

[Problems in descriptive geometry (with solutions)] Sbornik zadach po nachertatel'noi geometrii (s resheniiami). Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi energ. in-t, 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MARTYNOVA, M.V.

Stratigraphic position of Cyrtospirifer calcaratus Sow. in central Kazakhstan. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 30 no.2:109-110 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Kazakhstan--Brachiopoda, Fossil) (Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARTYNOVA, M.V., Cand Geol Min Sc -- (diss) "Stratigraphy and Famennian stage
brachypoda of the famenskiy stage of the western part of
Central Kazakhstan." Mos, 1958, 14 pp; 1 sheet of tables
(Mos State Univ im M.V. Lomonosov. Geol Faculty) 150 copies
(KL, 23-58, 103)

LITVINOVICH, N.V.; MARTYNOVA, M.V.

Namurian stage in the western part of central Kazakhstan. Sov. geol. 3 no. 11:109-116 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARTYNOVA, M.V.

Stratigraphy of Torunai deposits in the Karaganda Basin. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 15 no.4:57-63 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Karaganda Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARTYNOVA, Margarita Vladimirovna; LYUBIMOV, I.M., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S. tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy and brachiopods of the Famennian stage in the western part of central Kazakhstan] Stratigrafiia i brakhiopody famenskogo iarusa zapadnoi chasti tsentral'nogo Kazakhstana. Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1961. 208 p., 28 plantes (Materialy po geologii Tsentral'nogo Kazakhstana, vol. 2) (MIRA 15:3)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Brachiopoda, Fossil)

MARTYNOVA, M.V.

Faunal characteristics of the Tournai basement in central Kazakhstan. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 19 no.4:73-75 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

VOSKOBOYNIKOV, M.Ye.; MARTYNOVA, M.Ya.

Stratigraphy of the Marine Paleogene in the Kzyl-Orda region. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.5:60-62 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata i Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Alma-Ata.

1. SHAKHPARONOV, M. I.; MARTYNOVA, M. Ye.

2. USSR (600)

4. Phenols

7. Theory of thermodynamic properties of solutions. Part 8. Vapor pressure of solutions of o-nitrophenol in various solvents. Zhur. fiz. khim. 27 No. 2, 1953.

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

2665
S/080/60/033/012/007/024
D209/D305

5 3700

AUTHORS: Shakhparonov, M. I., [illegible], S. L., Korshemskaya, K. M., Maryanova, M. Ye., Batyrova, [illegible], and Veronina, R. D.

TITLE: Investigation of pressure and vapor density in binary systems methyldichlorosilane - trimethylchlorosilane and silicochloroform - benzene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2707-2707

TEXT: The authors studied pressure and vapor density of liquid systems CH_3SiHCl_2 - $(CH_3)_3SiCl$ and $SiHCl_3$ - C_6H_6 in order to obtain data necessary for [illegible] haloalkylsilanes. The measurements were carried out [illegible] tus described in an earlier work (Ref. 1: Zh.FKh, 33, [illegible]). Throughout the experiment [illegible] led by measuring their pressure [illegible] meter. The accuracy of [illegible] on the use of a pycnometer. [illegible]

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Investigation of pressure ...

quids was within [illegible] %. The molecular weight of vapors was calculated from the equation M [illegible] BT P [illegible] quids used in the experiments were obtained by chemical purification and fractionation. The constants of Antuan's equation P A (B [illegible]) and the values of enthalpy and entropy at P [illegible] mm Hg are given in tabulated form. Vapor composition and partial vapor pressures of components may be calculated from the equation M [illegible] X [illegible] M [illegible] X [illegible] P-E [illegible] gives the relation of total and partial vapor pressures against the composition of methyldichlorosilane - methylene chloride solutions at 30 and 40°C. The relation between total and partial pressures and concentrations of silicon hydrides from benzene at 25°C is also presented graphically. The graphs of systems at 40-45°C CH_3SiHCl_2 - $(CH_3)_3SiCl$ solutions are characterized by slight deviations from the ideal solutions. In C_6H_6 - $SiHCl_3$ solution at 30°C similar deviations from Raoult's law are observed. The authors calculated concentrations of components in vapors in equilibrium with the li-

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quid phase at 760 mm Hg and the results are given in tabulated form. There are 6 tables, 3 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1959

Card 3/4

25654
S/080/60/033/012/007/024
D209/D305

S 2700

AUTHORS: Korchemskaya, K M., Shakhparonov, M.I., Lelchuk, S.L., Martynova, M.Ye., Baburina, I.I., and Voronina, R.D.

TITLE: Investigating pressure and vapor density of binary solutions of silane chloro-derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2703 - 2708

TEXT: In the present work, carried out to obtain the necessary data for determining conditions for the rectification of halosilanes, the authors submit the results of investigations concerning pressure and vapor density under pressures of 150 - 800 mm Hg. The measurements were concerned with determining pressure P, density γ, and the molecular weight of saturated vapor pressure of individual liquids and solutions. The values of Antuan's equation constants and the enthalpy and entropy values for liquid vaporization at 760 mm are given in tabulated form. Graphically, the ad

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D209 D305

Investigating pressure and ..

thors give the isotherms of total and partial vapor pressures of liquids at 30, 40, 50 and 60°C. Total pressures were calculated from the vapor composition data obtained from $\bar{M}$ values derived from the equation $\bar{M} = \sum x_i M_i$. The average molecular weight of saturated vapors $\bar{M}_i$ used for partial vapor pressures determinations were chosen such that the deviations from Raoult's law corresponded to the Gibbs - Duhem equation. In all cases, values of $\bar{M}$ used in calculations differed by not more than ... 5 % from the experiment values. In this manner the values of partial vapor pressures and vapor compositions were established by the conditions of thermodynamics and the experimental data, with sufficient accuracy. Other tables represent the contents of vapor components in equilibrium with liquid phase at 760 mm Hg and the activity coefficients of the components of various temperatures. The results submitted show that the solutions of methyldichlorosilane - tetrachlorosilane are characterized by only slight positive deviations from the ideal solution, and in many cases may be considered as such. Solu-

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D209/D305

Investigating pressure and ..

tions of chlorosilane solutions at 40, 50 and 56°C. There are 3 figures, 7 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1959

Card 3/3

S/076/60/034/008/007/014
B019/B054

AUTHORS: Shakparonok, N. I., Balmutova, E. A., Lel'chuk, S. L., Shuklova, L. T., Dzhakova, L. P. and Martynova, M. Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of Pressure and Density of the Vapor in Systems Containing Organosilicon Compounds. I. The System Benzene - Methyl-dichlorosilane - Methyl-phenyl Dichlorosilane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 8, pp. 1734-1740

TEXT: The authors determined pressure and density of the vapor of a number of halogen alkyl silanes and -aryl silanes since these substances readily react with water vapor or metals, dissolve in lubricants, and easily polymerize. In the present paper, they report on the system benzene - methyl-dichlorosilane - methyl-phenyl dichlorosilane. The experimental arrangement (Fig. 1) described in Ref. 2 is based on the principle of hydrostatic weighing, and is thoroughly explained. The apparatus includes a quartz balance which is installed in a glass balloon is a thermostat. In another thermostat there is the evaporator connected with an Hg manometer. Balloon and evaporator are joined by a thermally insulated, heated pipe. A quartz ball is suspended from the quartz spiral of the balance; as the vapor pressure in the balloon increases, the ball loses in weight, and the vapor density can be determined from the decrease in length of the spiral. The method of operation, the errors of measurement ± 2.5% in the density determination. The molecular weight of the liquid vapors was calculated with data of publications (Table 1). Clapeyron equation, and compared with data of methyl-phenyl dichlorosilane and methyl-dichlorosilane in Table 2. The pressure and density values of their solutions, are given in Table 3. The Trouton dichlorosilane, as well as their solutions complies. The Trouton results show that the vapors represent associate

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constant for the vapors was calculated, and given in Tables 2 and 3. It is found that at 40° - 100°C the vapor composition of the solutions benzene - methyl-dichlorosilane - methyl-phenyl dichlorosilane is practically equal to the vapor of the corresponding binary mixture benzene - methyl-dichlorosilane. The basis of vaporization and the entropies were calculated. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1958

Card 3/3

MARTynova, M.Ye.

B/076/60/034/009/003/022
B015/B056

AUTHORS: Balandina, E. A., Shakhparonov, M. I., Lal'chuk, S. I., Martynova, M. Ye., and Glushkova, L. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the Pressure and Density of Vapor in Systems Containing Organosilicon Compounds. II. The System Methyldichlorosilane - Methyltrichlorosilane - Methylphenyldichlorosilane, and Methylphenylchlorosilane - Methylchlorophenyldichlorosilane - Methyldichlorophenyldichlorosilane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9, pp. 1916-1919

TEXT: The working method and the measuring technique of the investigations mentioned in the title have already been described in a previous paper (Ref. 1). The pressure and density of the saturated vapor phase over the systems mentioned in the title were measured in a broad concentration and temperature range. The constants of the Antoine equation,

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as well as the values of the evaporation heats and evaporation entropies for the individual components (Table 1), and the two- and three-component solutions at normal boiling temperature were calculated (Table 2). The values obtained show that the vapors of methyltrichlorosilane and methylchlorophenyldichlorosilane do not contain associated molecules, whereas the vapors of methyldichlorophenyldichlorosilane do not associate. At 100° and about 900 torr, the vapor (in equilibrium) over a solution of 50 mole% CH_3SiCl_3 + 50 mole% CH_3SiCl_2 consists nearly entirely of methyldichlorosilane. At temperatures from 40° to 100°C, the vapor composition of the three-component solutions CH_3SiCl_3 - $CH_3C_6H_5SiCl_2$ - $CH_3C_6H_5SiCl_2$ is slightly different from that of the binary system CH_3SiCl_3 - CH_3SiCl_2 at the same molar ratio of the latter components. Calculations carried

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out on the basis of the Antoine equation show that above 100°C no change in the $CH_3C_6H_5SiCl_2$ content in the vapor phase takes place, i.e., the content remains low with the exception of solutions in which the molar ratio of $CH_3C_6H_5SiCl_2$ is near unity. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1958

Card 3/3

MARTYNOVA, M YE.

S/076/60/034/010/001/001
B015/B064

AUTHORS: Martynova, M. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the Vapor Pressure and Density in Systems Containing Organic Silicon Compounds. The Systems Dimethyldichlorosilane - Methylchlorosilane, Dimethyldichlorosilane - Dimethyl Dichlorosilane, Dimethyldichlorosilane - Trimethylchlorosilane, Dimethyldichlorosilane - Methyltrichlorosilane, Dimethyldichlorosilane - Dimethyl Dichlorosilane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 2156-2159

TEXT: Pressure and density of the saturated vapor of the systems $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2 - CH_3CH_2SiCl_2$ and $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2 - (CH_3)_2CHCH_2SiCl$ were investigated in the wide range

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of concentration and for temperatures of from 0° to 90°C. The same method of measurement was used as in a previous paper (Ref. 1). The pressure and density of the individual components were determined. The curves obtained on the temperature dependence of pressure and density show that pressure and density of the mixtures investigated rise exponentially with temperature. Table 1 gives the values of the refractive indices, the density, the boiling points of the components at 760 mm Hg, the molecular weight of vapor at this pressure, the values of the constants of the Antoine equation as well as the values of the evaporation heat and evaporation entropy at the normal boiling point

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B015/B064

Table 9 (continued)

System						
Formula	M					
30% $(CH_3)_2CO$ + 70% $CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$	112.3	0.78				
30% $(CH_3)_2CO$ + 70% $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$	139.1	0.843				
30% $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ + 70% $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$	180.0	–	0.600			
30% $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ + 70% $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_3$	142.5	0.70	0.18			
30% $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ + 70% $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$	113.0	–	0.80			
30% $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ + 70% CH_3OH	114.0	–	–			
30% $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ + 70% CH_3OH	147.4	–	–			
30% $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ + 70% CH_3OH	135.8	–	–			

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Legend to Tables 1, 2: In Table 1, 1 denotes the substance, 2 - boiling point at 760 mm Hg, 3- molecular weight M at 760 mm Hg, 4 - M theoretical. 1 - boiling point in °C in Table 2. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1959

Card 6/6

KORCHEMSKAYA, K.M.; SHAKHPARONOV, M.I.; LEL'CHUK, S.L.; MARTYNOVA, M.Ye.; BABURINA, I.I.; BORONINA, R.D.

Pressure and density of vapors from solutions of chlorine derivatives of silane. Part 4. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.4:584-587 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.

(Silane) (Vapor pressure)

ACCESSION NR: AT4012716 S/2981/63/000/002/0078/0086

AUTHOR: Kishnev, P. V.; Matveyev, B. I.; Marty*nova, N. A.; Nomofilov, S. I.; Bazurina, Ye. Ya.; Shelamov, V. A.

TITLE: Properties and structure of wire made of SAP

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*. Sbornik statey, no. 2. Spechenny*ye splavy*. Moscow, 1963, 78-86

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, sintered powder, aluminum powder, sintered aluminum powder, SAP, SAP wire

ABSTRACT: Fastenings designed for use with heat-resistant materials such as SAP should have the same thermal properties. The authors therefore developed a technique for manufacturing SAP wire which can be used for rivets, for example, and studied its structure and mechanical properties. Grade PP-4 aluminum powder (chemical content: 4-5% Al_2O_3, 0.06% Fe, 0.26% fats, 0.016% moisture, the rest - aluminum) was used for manufacturing a test series of calibrated wire, gauge 3, 4 and 5 mm. This material has been found suitable for rivets. After drawing, the gauged wire of 3, 4 and 5 mm had a tensile strength of 25-30 kg, mm^2 at 20C and a

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012716

relative elongation of 5.5 - 9%. At 500C the values were 4.7 - 7 kg/mm^2 and 6.5-10%, respectively. Wire of lower diameter has a higher strength and lower relative elongation at room temperature. Pressed wire blanks with a diameter of 6 mm and gauged wire of 3, 4 and 5 mm made of grade APS-1 aluminum powder, containing 7% Al_2O_3 cannot be used as rivets due to cracks on the rivet heads. Annealing of the wire lowers the tensile strength and increases the plasticity. A set of rivets manufactured of SAP wire (made of grade PP-4 powder) was of high quality, conforming to the requirements for mechanical properties and surface quality of good rivets. "Ye. A. Kuznetsova, V. V. Marty*nov, M. V. Kiryushina and L. S. Perevyazkin also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 14 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 13Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 35871-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/WW/JG/WB

ACC NR: AP6021486 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0128/0128

INVENTOR: Rabkin, D. M.; Yagupol'skaya, L. N.; Langer, N. A.; Dovbishchenko, I. V.; Nikitina, A. V.; Zotova, L. M.; Martynova, N. A.; Yelagin, V. I.; Ishchenko, A. Ya.; Bondar', V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Filler-wire for argon-shielded arc welding of aluminum. Class 49, No. 182487 [announced by the Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut elektrosvarki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 128

TOPIC TAGS: welding, aluminum welding, arc welding, argon, shielded arc welding, welding wire, aluminum wire, chromium containing wire, zirconium containing wire, corrosion resistance, chromium containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a filler-wire for argon-shielded arc welding of aluminum. To improve the weld corrosion resistance, the wire contains 0.8—1.2% chromium and 0.7—1.2% zirconium. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 SUBM DATE: 25Dec63 ATD PRESS: 5036

UDC: 621.791.753.93.042

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