MATANTSEV, N. V.

Methods of dredging applicable to the rivers of the North. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1946. 39 p. (50-18960).

TC486.R9M3

MATANTSEV, V.I.

STOYLOV, B.A., dots.; MATANTSEV, V.I., inzh.

Prospects for narrow-range working in conditions of the Chelyabinsk Coal Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.1:13-18 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut.
(Chelyabinsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

MATANTSEV, V.I., inzh.

Narrow work in Chelyabinsk Basin longwalls. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.6:26-34 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut.
(Chelyabinsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

MATANTSEV, V.I., inzh.

First results of testing the new narrow-range, "Ural-2" cutter-loader. Izv. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.12:11-15 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal mining machinery--Testing)

MATANTSEV, V.I., inzh.

Reducing earth pressure in stopes by conversion to narrow face mining. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.1:12-20 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki plastovykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Mining engineering)
(Subsidences (Earth movements))

MATANTSEV, V. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of narrow-clutch excavation on increase in labor productivity under the conditions of the Chelyabinskiy basin." Sverdlovsk, 1960. 14 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst im. V. V. Vakhrushev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 153)

MATANTSEV, V.I., inzh.

Effect of changes in the working width of a mine strip on the account of heavy work required in longwall processes. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.6:3-9 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornogo dela. Rekomendovana kafedroy plastovykh mestorozhdeniy Sverdlovksogo gornogo instituta imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva.
(Coal mines and mining)

MATANTSEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of the K-52M small-capacity cutter-loader in the Chelyabinsk Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.10:33-38 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornogo dela. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki plastovykh mestorozhdeniy Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Chelyabinsk Basin—Coal mining machinery)

DRUZHININ, V.I., inzh.; MATANTSEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

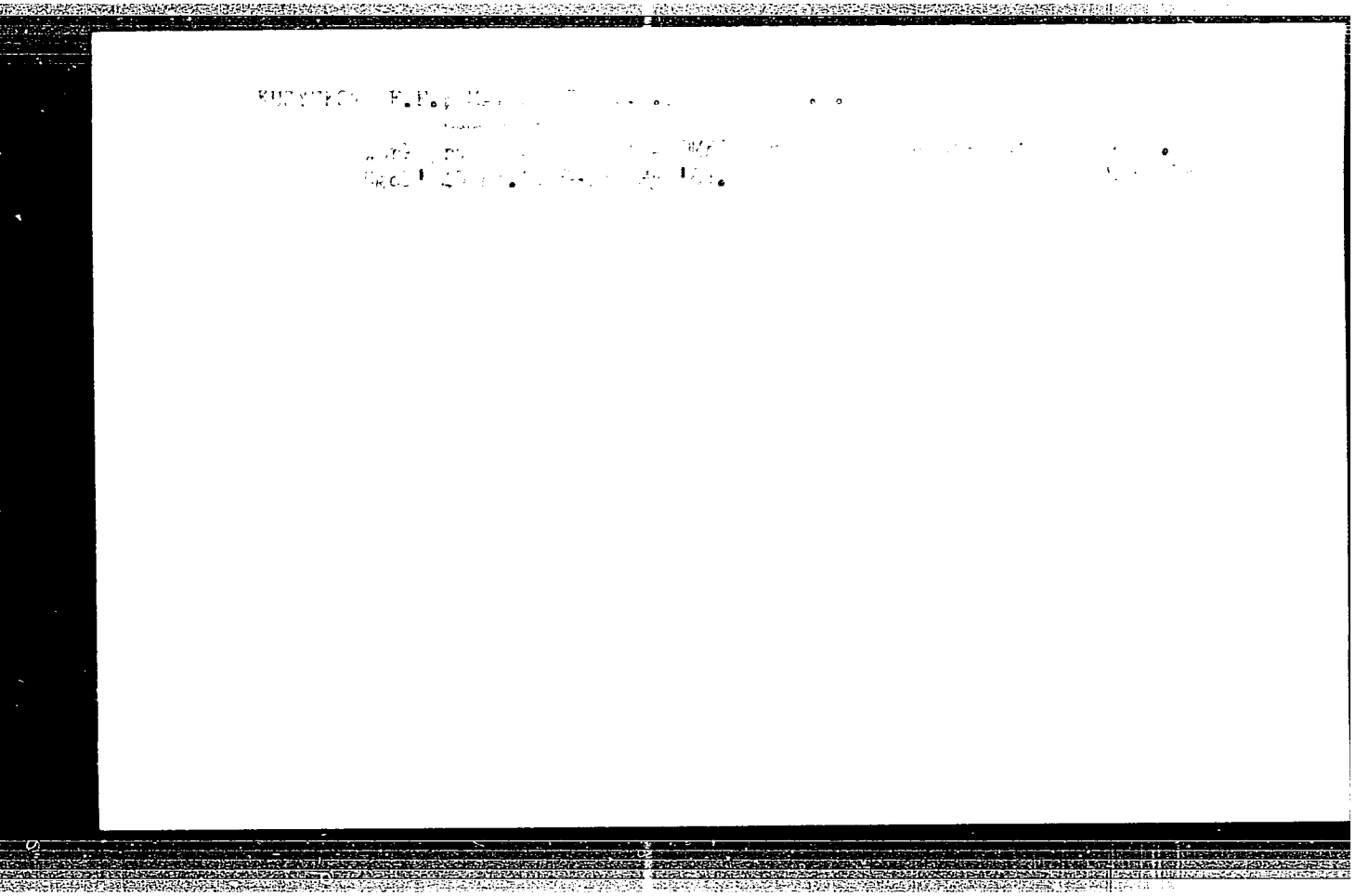
Results of experimental studies of a bending conveyor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.8:74-80 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. RIORG.

DRUZHININ, V.I., inzh.; MATANTSEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Wear of the parts of a scraper chain and the chute of a flexible conveyor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.7:145-147 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut otkrytykh gornykh rabot.



S/126/60/009/02/005/033
E073/E355

AUTHORS: Mishin, D.D. and Matantseva, I.I.

TITLE: Influence of the Shape of Ferromagnetic Bodies on the Coercive Force After Annealing of the Material of Which These Bodies are Made

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 2, pp 184 - 186 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier work of one of the authors (Refs 1,2) it was found that, after heating above the Curie point, the magnetic properties of ferromagnetic specimens may depend considerably on their shape. This can be explained by the influence of the shape of ferromagnetic bodies on their domain structure. In the study of one of the aspects of this problem the authors compared specimens of various dimensions which were electrolytically etched from adjacent parts of a single sheet of magnetically soft material; in the experiments sheets of electrical steels of thicknesses of 0.35 and 0.1 mm were used. The specimens were heated in an inert medium up to 800 °C, held at that temperature for 15 min, then cooled in the furnace down to 400 °C with an average speed of 150 °C/h. During

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S/126/60/009/02/005/033
E073/E335

Influence of the Shape of Ferromagnetic Bodies on the Coercive Force After Annealing of the Material of Which These Bodies are Made

heating and cooling conditions were created which excluded thermomagnetic and thermomechanical treatment of the annealed specimens. For measuring the coercive force in specimens with various shapes during annealing specimens of equal shape of 30 x 6 x 0.1 to 30 x 6 x 0.35 mm were electrolytically etched out. The results of the measurements are entered in the table, p 185; other results were comparable. It was found that the coercive force of specimens from the same material differs with the shape of the specimen. The magnitude of this difference depends on the grade of steel and for cold-rolled steel it also depends on the crystalline orientation of the specimen. The greatest difference was found in cold-rolled steel in the direction of rolling. Since the coercive force is closely related with other magnetic characteristics it is reasonable to assume that the shape will influence also other characteristics, for instance,

Card 2/3

Influence of the Shape of Ferromagnetic Bodies on the Coercive Force After Annealing of the Material of Which These Bodies are Made

the permeability. It is stated that it is rational to carry out heat treatment of materials used for magnetic circuits under conditions of an as closed a magnetic circuit as is practicable to ensure the maximum attainable magnetic flux per unit of weight of the magnetic material. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Ural State University)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1959, initially,
July 15, 1959, after revision.

Card 3/3

MATANTSEVA, Ye.I. (Sverdlovsk)

Condition of the respiratory organs in workers in contact with vanadium pentoxide. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no. 7:41-44 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profpatologii.
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)
(VANADIUM OXIDES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MATAROV, I.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
ZELEVICH, P.M., inzhener, redaktor.

[Construction of small and medium-sized railroad structures]
Postroika malykh i srednikh iskusstvennykh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1953. 355 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

MATAROV, I. A.

Postroika malykh i srednikh iskusstvennykh sooruzhenii [Construction of small and medium railroad structures]. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1953. 568 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol.6 No. 9 December 1953

MATAROV, Ivan Aleksandrovich. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FISHCHUKOV, M.A., redaktor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Investigation of bendable reinforced concrete elements subjected to frequent repeated loading]. Issledovanie raboty zhelezobetonnykh izgibaemykh elementov pod mnogokratno povtornymi nagruzkami. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 273 p. (Babushkin. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut transportnago stroitel'stva. Trudy, no.21). (MLRA 10:6)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Reinforced concrete--Testing)

MATAROV, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experimental investigations of crack formation in bent reinforced concrete elements subjected to repeated loading. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.3:103-109 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Reinforced concrete--Testing)

SOV/124-57-7-8410

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 145 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Matarov, I. A.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Performance in Bending of Reinforced-concrete Members Subjected to a Large Number of Repeated Loads (Issledovaniye raboty zhelezobetonnykh izgibayemykh elementov pod mnogokratno povtornymi nagruzkami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta transp., str-va, 1956, Nr 21 276 pp 11

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of thirty 6-meter-span reinforced concrete T-beams. A description is given of the testing methods employed. An account is given of the characteristics of the measuring equipment used in the tests. Tests were made of five different types of reinforcement framing (the rod-bundle type, the multiple-row welded type, etc.), all made from Grade-3 steel, set in concrete of strength grade 230 - 280 kg/cm^2. There are numerous graphs and tables depicting the process of flexural cracking and failure of beams subjected to repeated loads. The author's generalizations and conclusions are in part a duplication of results arrived at earlier by other investigators [see, for example, Murashev, V. I. Treshchinoustoychivost'

Card 1/2

An Investigation of the Performance in Bending of Reinforced-concrete (cont.)

zhestkost' i prochnost' zhelezobetona (The Strength, Stiffness, and Resistance to Cracking of Reinforced Concrete). Mashstroyizdat, 1950]. The "conversion factors" proposed by the author on pages 177 and 196 are arbitrary; they merely attest to the substantial discrepancy existing between the observed widths and the calculated widths of the cracks that develop in reinforced-concrete beams subjected to repeated loads.

V. V. Pinadzhyan

Card 2/2

MATAROV, Ivan Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOVA, Lidiya Semenovna, inzh.; SHILINA, Anna Lukinichna, inzh.; SEREGIN, I.N., inzh.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Precast reinforced concrete bridges with multiple-row welded bars] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye mosty s mnogoriadnoi svarnoi armaturoi. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 188 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Bridges) (Reinforced concrete)

MATAROV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii, MEL'NIKOV, Yu.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, POLYAKOV, I.D., inzh.

Experimental investigations of hinged joints in precast concrete construction elements subjected to axial stresses. Trudy TSNIIS no.37:5-70 '60. (MIRA 13:13)
(Strains and stresses) (Bridges, Concrete)

MATAROV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk., laureat Stalinskoy premii, PROKOPOVICH, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, KEDROV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Testing 25G2S (25GS) steel reinforcements subjected to static and multiple repetitive loads. Trudy TSNIIS no.37:141-221 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Reinforcing bars--Testing)

MATAROV, I. A., Doc Tech Sci -- "~~Stability~~ Strength and deformations of ~~[illegible]~~ reinforced concrete under ~~conditions of~~ repeated loadings." Mos, 1961. (Acad of ~~Build~~ Construction and Architec ture USSR. Sci Res Inst of Concrete and ~~[illegible]~~ Reinforced concrete "NIIZhB") (KL, 8-61, 239)

MATARUYEV, K.V.

The natural resources of Lake Baikal will be preserved. Bum.-prom. 37 no.9:10-12 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela vodosnabzheniya Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.
(Baikal region--Sewage--Purification)

MATARUYEV, K.V.

Method for preventing slime formation. Bum. prom. 38 no.11: 18-19 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela vodosnabzheniya Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

MATARUYEV, N. S.

166T22

USSR/Engineering - Air Compressors
Water Separators

Sep 50

"Drying of Compressed Air," N. S. Mataruyev, Engr

"Prom Energet" No 9, pp 11-12

Describes operation of various types of oil and water separators installed in compressed air systems for elimination of moisture. Includes four diagrams of oil and water separators in general use, and diagram of water separator used for testing control measuring instruments.

166T22

DUBROVIN, L.I.; MATARZIN, Yu. M.

Transformation of the Kama. Geog. v shkole 21 no. 1:55-57 Ja-F '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Kama Basin--Hydroelectric power stations)

DUBROVIN, L.I.; MATARZIN, Yu.M.; PECHERKIN, I.A.; NIKOLAYEV, S.F., red.; SYCHKIN, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Kama Reservoir] Kamskoe vodokhranilishche. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 159 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Kama Reservoir)

PECHERKIN, I.A.; MATARZIN, Yu.M.

Chemical geography of the Kama portion of Perm-Saigatka (Votkinsk Reservoir). Khim.geog. no.1:71-80 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(Votkinsk Reservoir--Geochemistry)

MATARZIN, Yu. M., Cand Geog. Sci, "Hydrology of the Kama Reservoir." Moscow, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Moscow State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Geog Faculty). (KL-DV, 11-61, 212).

MATARZIN, YU.M.; SHKLYAYEV, A.S.

"Limnology" by B.B.Bogoslovskii. Reviewed by Iu.M.Matarzin, A.S. Shkliaev. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 5: Geog. 16 no.5:77-78 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Limnology) (Bogoslovskii, B. B.)

[illegible], O.

"Compensation for Master Workers." p. 212, Praha, Vol. 2, no. 5, May 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

MATAS, J.

Welding of alumium bronze with oxyacetyiene flame, p. 376, ZVARANIE (Ministerstvo hutneho prumhslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstvo) Baratislava, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954

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

MATEJ, J.

Jig for testing welds on pipelines by means of gamma rays. p. 123.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 4, no. 4, April 1955, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Unclassified.

MATAS, J.

Production and repairs of copper hammers and extruding rods by copper hardfacing. p.184.
(Zaranie, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

B1T MATAS, L.C.

Polymorphism of atropine picrate. L. C. Matas (*Mikrochem mikrochim. Acta.*, 1932, **20**, 187—190).—In the course of studies of the system atropine–picric acid two distinct cryst forms were found with different m.p., the normal form (I), m.p. 175°, and a new form (II), m.p. 147°. The transformation point of II into I is around 95°. There is a segregation of the phases at 152° and the critical temp. of solution is given with slight doubt at 188°.

S. B. R. DAVID

MATAS, M.

Saponins. p.284. CHEMICKY PRU YSL. (Ministerstvo chemickeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1955

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

MAT'AS, MICHAL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Industrial Organic Synthesis

J-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5491

Author : Mat'as Michal

Inst : Not given

Title : Alkyl Sulfonates

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl., 1955, 5, No 12, 505-507

Abstract : A brief review. General information is given on alkyl sulfonates (I), -- surface active substances having the general formula $R_1R_2CHSO_3Na$, on their properties, preparation and use. For the preparation of I over the sulfochlorides use is made of purified petroleum fractions with a boiling range of 250-330°. Bibliography 10 references.

Card 1/1

Matas, M.

New trends in processing crude oil p. 177. PALIVA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha. Vol. 36, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

MATAS, M.

Natural sialitic earths as the raw material for the preparation of cracking catalysts. p. 370.

CHEMICKE ZVESTI, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 6, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

SLOV/001/60/000/012/001/004
D236/D306

AUTHOR: Mataš, Michal, Engineer

TITLE: Crude oil as a raw-material for producing surface-active agents

PERIODICAL: Technická práca, no. 12, 1960, 1067-1068

TEXT: The author lists the variety of uses for surface-active agents and describes methods for producing synthetic detergents from crude-oil distillation products. Surfactants (saponates) are characterized by the imbalance of polarity within their molecules which consist of a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic portion, and are used for such purposes as reducers of surface tension, penetration, wetting, emulsifying, dispersing, foaming, etc. The following are the principle methods for producing synthetic detergents from crude oil fractions: 1 (a) Chlorination of paraffins (n-alkanes C_{12}-C_{18}) to respective alkyl chlorides and their condensation to alkyl benzenes which, after sulfonation and neutralization, yield the well-known alkyl-aryl sulfonates; (b) Direct

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Crude oil as...

SLOV/001/60/000/012/001/004
D236/D306

treatment of n-alkanes (C_{14}-C_{18}) with gaseous chlorine and sulfur dioxide and saponification of the originating alkyl-sulfochlorides; (c) Oxidation and hydrogenation of n-paraffins (C_{12}-C_{18}) to fatty alcohols which are then sulfated; (d) Separation of alkyl-aromatics from higher crude-oil fractions by extraction, selective dissolution, etc, and subsequent sulfonation to the respective alkyl-aryl sulfoacids; (e) Isomerization and dehydrogenation of higher alkyl-cyclanes (above C_{18}) and subsequent sulfonation of originating alkyl-aromatics. 2 (a) Most synthetic surfactants are now prepared by polymerization (oligomerization) of gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene) to the tetramer stage. These oligomerized olefins either serve as alkylating agents for aromatics which are then sulfonated and neutralized, or are sulfated to secondary alkyl-sulfates; (b) Higher olefins (C_{12}-C_{18}), obtained by cracking n-paraffins at 500°C, also serve as alkylating agents or are transferred by hydroformylation into alcohols which are eventually sulfated to secondary alkyl-sulfates; (c) Most recently, alpha-olefins are prepared from trialkylaluminum by displacement of the alkyl group and simultane-

Card 2/3

Crude oil as

SLOV/001/60/000/012/001/004
D256/D306

ous regeneration of triethylaluminum; (d) Treatment of triethyl-aluminum with ethylene results in tridodecyl- to trihexadecyl-aluminum which is oxidized to the respective aluminum alkoxide and hydrolyzed to the respective alcohol. All these raw materials are suitable for producing anionic, cationic, and nonionic detergents. Most widely used are anionic detergents which comprise alkyl-sulfonates, alkyl-aryl sulfonates and alkyl sulfates; cationic detergents are produced by treatment of alkyl-halogenides with pyridine which yields alkyl-pyridinium-hydrohalogenide; non-ionic detergents are prepared by treatment of fatty alcohols or acids with ethylene- or propene-oxide. The sulfur, separated from the crude oil in form of H_2S, is oxidized to sulfuric acid and used as a sulfonating or sulfating agent in producing surfactants.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pre ropu a uhľovodíkove plyny Bratislava (Research Institute for Crude Oil and Hydrocarbonous Gases, Bratislava)

Card 3/3

Z/012/62/000/001/003/007
E112/E453

AUTHORS: Hýbl, Č., Maďar, J., Mataš, M.

TITLE: Thermogravimetry of molecular sieves

PERIODICAL: Silikáty, no.1, 1962, 75-80

TEXT: The thermal stability of molecular sieves and their potential uses as selective sorbents and desiccants in petroleum technology are investigated. Differential thermal analysis curves (DTA) of five synthetic zeolites, prepared by patented Czechoslovak procedures, are submitted. Temperatures at which the crystalline structure of the zeolites collapses are determined and the nature of the thermal decomposition products is studied by X-ray diffraction analysis. Empirical formulae of the different zeolites are as follows:

3.8	A	$K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$
4	A	$Na_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$
5	A	$CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$
10	X	$CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2$
13	X	$Na_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2$

Card 1/4

Thermogravimetry ...

Sieves 4A and 13X were synthesized directly, while the other types were prepared from the two former, by the exchange of sodium ions for calcium and potassium respectively. The present study was undertaken with the zeolites in powder form, without a binder. DTA-curves showed minima, corresponding to endothermic dehydration and two peak areas in a temperature range from 800 to 1000°C. It is submitted that already the first exothermic reaction (corresponding to first peak area) causes a change in the crystalline structure of the zeolite and that temperatures at which peak areas occurred were a function of the cation of the molecular sieve. Thus the first peak areas of the sodium zeolites 4A and 13X were approximately 50°C lower than those of the calcium products 5A and 10X. Highest first peak areas were shown by potassium zeolite 3.8A. X-ray diffraction studies showed that after reaching the first peak areas, the crystalline structure of all zeolites collapsed, giving rise to amorphous substances in the case of 3.8A, 5A and 10X. The sodium zeolites, i.e. 4A and 13X, formed at 820°C crystalline compounds which were identified as a mixture of β-cristobalite and nepheline. The authors have also

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Thermogravimetry ...

Z/012/62/000/001/003/007
E112/E453

attempted to identify the reaction products formed after the second exothermic peak on the DTA-curves was reached. At 1000°C, crystalline materials are produced: kaliophilite from 3.8A, nepheline from 4A, a mixture of nepheline and plagioclase from 5A, β-cristobalite and nepheline from 13X and plagioclase from 10X. The efficiency of the zeolites as sorbents at varying temperatures was also studied by plotting isothermals (sorption of methanol from binary system methanol-benzene). It was seen that the zeolites lose scrbent efficiency already 200°C below the temperature of molecular sieve stability and it is therefore suggested that in industrial applications of zeolites as sorbents, a temperature of 600°C must not be exceeded. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Ref.3: R.M.Barrer: British Chemical Engineering, 1959, 267-279.

ASSOCIATION: Výskumný ústav pre ropu a uhlovodíkové plyny, Bratislava (Petroleum and Hydrocarbon Gas Research Institute, Bratislava)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1961

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L 12303-63 EPF(c)/BDS AFFTC/APGC Pr-4 BW/DJ
S/081/63/000/005/060/075

59

AUTHOR: Kekenak, J. and Matas, M.

TITLE: Lubricating oil additives for prevention of elevation of their solidification temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 514 abstract 5P261 (Prisady proti zvratu bodu tahnutia mazacich olejov, Czech. patent 102137, 15 - 12 - 61)

TEXT: To prevent a change in the solidification temperature (ST) of lubricating oil after introduction of various additives it is proposed that, as a supplement, there be introduced neutral, basic or highly basic salts of uni- and divalent metals, especially alkaline earth metals and petroleum of synthetic sulfonic acids (e.g. alkyl, alkylary petroleum sulfonic acids) or neutral, basic or highly basic salts of mono-, di-, or trivalent metals and dialkyldithiophosphoric acids. Both additives are added in a concentration of up to 30% weight in the amount of 0.01 - 0.5% weight of the oil mixture. Example: automobile oil with ST on the order of -8° C, after addition of 0.6% by weight paraflow had a ST of ~-29° C. Upon further addition of 1% weight of Zn dialkyldithiophosphate (used, as an example, as an antioxidant) ST of oil

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L 12303-63
Lubricating oil additives .....

S/081/63/000/005/060/075

was raised to -16° C. Then to the oil 0.3% weight of 30% oil concentrate of petroleum sulfonate was added with molecular weight of 890, as a result of which the ST of the mixture was lowered to -34° C. Zarembo.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MATAS, M.

Sulfur, the enemy of crude oil processing. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.6:161-162 Je '63.

1. Technicky namestek riaditela, Slovnaft, n.p.

M[illegible]AS, Mich[illegible]

Utilizati[illegible]n of [illegible] d paraff[illegible] [illegible]x[illegible]e. [illegible]
[illegible]uhli[illegible] 7 no.1[illegible] O-[illegible] Jn [illegible]6[illegible].

1. Researc[illegible] [illegible]nsti[illegible]ute [illegible]f Petr[illegible]le[illegible]m and [illegible]y[illegible]carbon Gases,
Brati[illegible]va.

MATASA, C.; DRIMUS, I.; BANCIU, A. S.

Prospects of preparing caprolactam in Rumania through the nitration of cyclohexane. Analele chimie 16 no.1:97-158 Ja-Mr '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Hexahydroazepinone) (Nitration) (Cyclohexane)

VELEA,I.; DRIMUS,I.; MATASA,Cl; CRISTESCU,C.

A comparison between the main methods of obtaining caprolactam.
Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.10:581-595 0'63.

L 30132-66 T DJ/WE

ACC NR: AP6020352 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/008/0378/0381

AUTHOR: Matasa, Cl.

ORG: none

TITLE: New source of antifoaming agents

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 8, 1965, 378-381

TOPIC TAGS: antifoam additive, distillation

ABSTRACT: After a review of the literature concerning foaming and antifoaming agents, the authors briefly report on their tests of two novel types of antifoaming agents, the residues obtained from the distillation of synthetic fatty acids and of the alcohols of these acids. Both classes were found to be effective. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 21 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1

MATASARU, N.

MATASARU, N. A few words about the quality of products. p. 3.

290 Aug
Vol. 7 no. ~~289,~~ ~~July~~ 1955
CONSTRUCTORUL
Bucuresti, Rumania

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

MATASARU, N.

A quick method for determining the water for shaping. p. 2. CONSTRUCTORUL. (Ministerul Constructiilor si Industriel Materialedor de Constructii si Jniunea Sindicatelor de Salariati din Intreprinderile de Constructii) Bucuresti.
Vol. 8, no. 341, July 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November, 1956.

Obtaining cellulose in high yield. V. Diaconescu, Emanuel Poppel, Gh. Nichitus, Erna Weiss, Elena Calistru, Dorel Feldman, C. Matase, N. Asandei, Gh. Rozmarin, and Cristofor Simionescu. Bul. inst. politeh, Iasi (N.S.) 4, 213-26(1958).--High yields of cellulose (up to 65%) are obtained by digesting 6400 kg. wood with NaOH (570 kg.), and 70 kb. Na_2S, so that the total alky. is 13.2% (on the wood basis). The so-called active alky. is 11.67%. The digestion required 2 hours and 10 min. at max. pressure, maintaining this for another 10 min., degassing for 5 min., and then washing for 6 hrs. The pulp contained 77.51% cellulose, 14.66% lignin, 6.30% pentosans, and 76.69% a-cellulose.

Mella Paecht-Horowitz

MATASE, Vasile

Engineers and technicians; active participants in the socialist competition. Munca sindic 7 no.10:10-13 O '63.

1. Presedintele comitetului sindicatului de la Combinatul Siderurgic, Resita.

KRATASYUK, P., polkovnik; MATASIEV, A., podpolkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Pilot and flight instructor. Av. i kosm. 48 no.10:17-21 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MATASHEV, M.

Efficiency of sustaining the formation pressure in Permian-Triassic horizon 14 of the Kulsary oil field. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. AN Kazakh. SSR 1:133-137 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Kazakhstan--Petroleum production)

MATASHEV, M.N.

Karaarna[illegible] oil field. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.[illegible]33-37 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ob"yedineniye "Kazakhstanneft'".

MATASIC-BEUC, M.

Ischialgia as a symptom of some diseases of the urogenital organs. p.315. ZELEZNICE. Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

MATASOV, Ivan Ivanovich; NOVOSPASSKIY, V.V., red.; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in prospecting] Mery bezopasnosti na izyskaniiakh. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1957. 111 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Prospecting--Safety measures)

MATASOV, N.I.

An instance of mass destruction of the burbot. Priroda 44 no.10: 111 0'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Buyskiy krayevedcheskiy muzey
(Burbot)

MATASOV, V. (g.Kazan'); MURTAZIN, R. (g.Kazan'); LYAGIN, V. (g.Kazan'); ZAYTSEV, S. (g.Kazan')

Do not yield the championship. Kryl.rod. 11 no.11:3 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Kazan--Helicopters)

MATASOV, V.G., inzh.

Locating short circuits in cables. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.10:24 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.TSentral'naya stantsiya svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya. (Electric cables--Testing)

MATASOV, V.G., inzh.

Device for speeding up the measurement of crosstalk attenuation. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.11:31 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.TSentral'naya stantsiya svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Telephone cables--Measurement)

MATASOV, V.G., inzh.

Shortcomings of STY switchboards. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 4 no.4: 39 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'naya stantsiya svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Telephone--Equipment and supplies)

MATASOV, V.L., inzhener

Device for laying pipelines under railroads. Transp.stroi.5 no.6:29 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Pipelines)

MATASOV, V.I.

Purification of waste waters after washing pickled ferrous metals and utilizing water in the return cycle. Stal' 24 no.12:1152-1153 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP6030299 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0510/66/000/008/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Matasov, Yu. (Engineer)

ORG: GTsNB

TITLE: Fire resistant properties of paints and coatings

SOURCE: Rechnoy transport, no. 8, 1966, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: fire resistant material , paint, lacquer, varnish / MCh-52 lacquer, EPLK-2 paint , OLIVA PAINT

ABSTRACT: A general review of new fire-resistant paints used by the merchant marine for various river boats is presented. The review of their fire resistant properties is based on the experimental data obtained for vinyl, epoxy, alkyd acrylic and other film-forming resin paints. They were tested for the ignition temperature of their vapors, the rapidity of their flame spreading and their inherent burning activity. The coatings used in tests had a dry weight of 350 to 400 g/sq m and a thickness of 200 to 250 microns. The test data obtained for various paints, lacquers and varnishes are shown in a table. The test data were compared with the characteristics given for similar commonly used materials. The MCh-52 lacquer is considered one of the best fire-resistant paints for wood coating. The paints of "Oliva" trademark produced in Poland are also recommended for interior and exterior coatings. The epoxy ethynyl paints of EPLK-2 type can successfully protect

Card 1/2 UDC: 667.64.004.2

ACC NR: AP6030299

metal tanks and underwater parts of the hull of hydrofoil vessels. It is mentioned that the paints prepared on the base of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride resins are practically incombustible. The use of acrylic latex paints are strongly recommended because of their high resistance to heat, frost, water and atmospheric actions. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

MATASOV, Yu.K.

Urea-formaldehyde lacquer MCh-52 for finishing wood parts and furniture used in river boats. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:75-76 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Wood finishing) (Urea derivatives)

MATASOV, Yu., inzh.

Use of urea-formaldehyde lacquer coatings for wooden decks and floors on ships. Rech. transp. 21 no.2:38-40 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gor'kovskoye tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro.
(Ships--Painting) (Lacquer and lacquering)

KUZ'MIN, F., inzh.; MATASOV, Yu., inzh.

Reconditioning lacquer coatings on river passenger ships. Rech. transp 21 no.4:23-25 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gor'kovskoye tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro.
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

MATASOV, Yu.K., inzh.

Vinyl-ethynol nonslip coatings. Sudostroenie 28 no.11:52-53 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Vinyl compounds) (Shipbuilding materials)

MATASOV, Yu. K.

Use of vinyl ethynol paints on river vessels. Rech. transp. 22 no.2:26-28 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Starshiy inzh. GTsKB.
(Ships--Painting) (Vinyl compounds)

MATASOV, Yu.K., inzh.

Protective and decorative golden lacquers and their use on ships. Sudostroenie 29 no.1:66-68 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Protective coatings) (Ships--Painting)

MATASOV, Yu.K., inzh.

Nomogram for hydraulic calculation of marine polyethylene piping. Sudostroenie 30 no.8:19-20 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

L 2594-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6012316 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0310/65/000/011/0028/0029

AUTHOR: Matasov, Yu. K. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Acrylic varnishes and paints

SOURCE: Rechnoy transport, no. 11, 1965, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: paint, varnish, protective coating, ship

ABSTRACT: The use of PE-214 polyethylacrylic varnish, AG-Za and AG-10s primers, No. 9-32 and AS-82 varnishes, and AS-1sp and AS-131 acrylic enamels as coatings for interior and exterior surfaces of ships was studied. PE-214 was found to be an excellent substitute for oil-based paints, shellacs, and nitroglyptal varnishes as a coating for wooden bulkheads and ship furniture. While acrylic primers, enamels, and varnishes are used chiefly as anti-corrosion coatings for aircraft, they are now coming to be used for ships as well. The AG-Za and AG-10s primers were developed for aluminum alloy surfaces. Unlike primer KF-30, they adhere well to surfaces, without heat treatment, and dry much more rapidly (i. e., in about 2 hrs). Both primers are resistant to the action of sea water. Varnishes 9-32 and AS-82 are completely colorless and dry in 1-2 hrs at 18-20°. They adhere to nonferrous metals, are glossy, cold resistant, have good plasticity and do not change color. Experience with aircraft

UDC: 629.128.004 : 667.7

Card 1/2

L 24594-66

ACC NR: AP6012315

shows that coatings based on AS-lsp and AS-131 white enamels reflect up to 80% of the sun's rays, practically do not yellow, and are cold and water resistant. It is concluded that acrylic and polyethylacrylic paints and varnishes are more economical and have a longer life than their oil-based counterparts. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 BK

MATASOV, Yu., inzh.

Acrylic paints and varnishes. Mech. transp. 24 no.11:28-29 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 02433-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/JH/JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6025981 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0310/66/000/007/0023/0024

AUTHOR: Zakharov, S.; Matasov, Yu.

52
B

ORG: GT KB

TITLE: Protection of river hydrofoils against corrosion

SOURCE: Rechnoy transport, no. 7, 1966, 23-24

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion protection, hydrofoil, PROTECTIVE COATING, ALUMINUM ALLOY, D-16 AT ALUMINUM ALLOY, EPEK-2 PROTECTIVE COATING, EPVK-1 PROTECTIVE COATING, EP-71 PROTECTIVE COATING

ABSTRACT: Corrosion damage on Raketa and Meteor hydrofoils operated on the Volga river has led to an investigation of corrosion sources and of protective coatings for their hulls, which are of D-16 AT aluminum alloy. The most intensive corrosion damage occurred on rivet heads, at riveted joints, and near the engine on the bottom shell where it is subjected to vibration. Oxide and hydroxide incrustation 2—3 mm thick were generated due to the atmospheric influence, particularly during the winter lay-up. The use of various coatings and the number of layers applied is analyzed. Directions for applying the newly developed EPEK-2 and EPVK-1 coatings, which proved best, and their compositions are given. The preparation of these coatings and their durability and method of application are described. The recently introduced EP-71, although twice as expensive, is the most advanced coating for hydrofoil hulls. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [GE]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/

UDC: 620.197.1:629.011

Card 1/1

[illegible], D.M.; [illegible]

[illegible]
layer. [illegible]

1. [illegible]

LISIN, D.M.; MATASOVA, K.A.

Diffusion-kinetic study of the thermal degradation of the coal substance in a layer. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:125-135 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Coal) (Pyrolysis)

LAVRIK. S.N.; MATASOVA, K.A.

Effect of the thermal treatment of coal on the finely porous coke structure. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.18: 87-93 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

MAYOROV, V.S.; SHASHILOVA, V.P.; MATASOVA, N.N.

Use of the natural food coloring matter from grape pulp in the production of fruit and berry wine. Trudy TSentr.nauch.-issl. inst.piv., bezalk. i vin. prom.no.11:61-66 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

LAGAN, Marijan, prof. dr inz.; MATASOVIC, Danko, inz.

Some recent developments in the field of the biosynthesis and structural determination of lignin. Kem ind 12 no.4:221-230 Ap '63.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Kemija u industriji" (for Lacan).

LACAN, Marijan, prof. dr inz.; MATASOVIC, Danko, inz.

Chemical processing of lignin raw materials; its products and methods of work. Kem ind 12 no.5:311-322 My '63.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Kemija u industriji" (for Lacan).

LACAN, Marijan, prof., dr inz.; MATASOVIC, Danko, inz.

Nitrobenzene oxidation of Quercus robur and Castanea sativa in an alkaline medium. Pt.1. Kem in 12 no.10:727-746 0'63.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Kemija u industriji" (for Lacan).

LACAN, Marijan, prof. dr inz.; MATASOVIC, Danko, dipl. inz.

Preparation and purification of insoluble calcium lignosulfonates from the sulfite liquor of the Zagreb Paper Mill. Kem ind 13 no. 8:577-590 Ag '64.

1. Faculty of Technology, Zagreb.

LACAN, Marijan, prof. dr inz.; MATASOVIC, Danko, dipl. inz.; PANTLIK, Vlasta dipl. inz.; DEZELIC-SUFLAJ, Lidija, dipl inz.

Preparation of water soluble sodium, ammonium and magnesium lignosulfonates. Kem ind 13 no.12:977-995 D '64.

1. Faculty of Technology of the University of Zagreb, Zagreb.

MATASOVIC, M.

Application of geoelectrical testing methods and computation of the results of measuring. p. 184.

TEHNICKI PREGLED , Zagreb, Vol. 7, No. 5/6, 1955

SO: EEAL, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956

MATASOVIC, T.

Osteoporosis of the spine. Acta chir. iugosl. 9 no.3/4:219-228 '62.

1. Ortopedska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik prof. dr F. Grospic).
(OSTEOPOROSIS) (SPINAL DISEASES)

MATASZEWSKI, S.

"Purposefulness of Rational Exploitation of Artificial Pasture Lands", p. 5-6, (NOWE ROLNICTWO, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 195-, Warszawa, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. -, No. 5, May 195-, Uncl.

[redacted], A.

"Observations on the utilization of meadows and pastures."
Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol 3, No 7, July 1954, p. 113

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, [illegible], Vol 3, No 12, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

MATASZEWSKI, S.

MATASZEWSKI, S. Systematic observation of meadows in areas turned over for cultivation by the state water and reclamation services. p. 557. Vol. 16, no. 12, Dec. 1956. GOSPODARKA WODNA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

MATATKO, Miroslav, prom.ek.

Linear programming in the building technology. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no. 4:226-228 Ap '64.

1. Regional Association of the Building Industry, Bratislava, Palisady 42.

14(5)

SOV/92-58-12-6/24

AUTHOR: Matausbek, A. S.

TITLE: Mining Produced Millions of Tons of Petroleum (Shakhty dali milliony tonn nefti)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 12, pp 8-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mining method of extracting petroleum was first applied in the USSR in the Ukhta Region in 1940. In this region it was almost impossible to extract the heavy, highly viscous crude, which the Yarega field contains, through usual borehole operations. In the exploratory borehole drilled to study the contour of the oil reservoir and its potentiality, the petroleum flow rose to 58, while the productive formation rested at a depth of 250. It was deemed necessary, therefore, to come closer to the formation by mining. The Yarega petroliferous area is characterized by deposits of hard sandstone with varying porosity and by numerous faults and cracks. The lack of abundant bottom-waters and the low pressure in the formation facilitated the application of the mining method. Shafts were sunk to a depth of 205 m, where workings at the tuff horizon were driven horizontally, and galleries, as shown in the article, were built. Vertical or directional wells 55-60 m deep were drilled from these galleries. In 13 years of exploitation the total length of drifts with boreholes reached 58 km.

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