L 11119-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/ETC(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6003647 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/010/0039/0041

AUTHOR: Konastyrskaya, A. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: For further increase of the technical level and quality of chemical and petroleum equipment /State Committee for Chemical and Petroleum Machine Industry State Plan SSSR, Kiev Conference June 1965 (Gosudarstvennyy komitet khimicheskogo i neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya pri Gosplane SSSR)

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: chemical plant equipment, petroleum industry equipment, petroleum refining equipment

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of the Chemical and Petroleum Equipment Design Conference held in June 1965 in Kiev. K. I. Brekhov gave the introduction in which he pointed out that the volume of chemical and petroleum equipment used in the country in 1964 had increased by a factor of 3 and 2 respectively in comparison to 1958. The introduction was followed by seven technical reports. These were followed by a report of E. I. Kurochkin who held forth at great length on the contribution of the members of the Young Communist League to the chemical and petroleum equipment industry. The last speaker was again K. I. Brekhov who exhorted the audience to build equipment equal to or better than foreign equipment and to double the output of chemical and petroleum equipment by 1970.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ UDC: 658.562:539.121.34:66.02

MONASTYRSKAYA, A.R.

624

AUTHORS: Rossiyevskiy, G.I. (Dr. Tech. Sci.) and Monastyrskaya, A.R. (Engineer).

TITLE: Questions of the development of high capacity industrial heat and electric power stations. (Voprosy razvitiya moshchnykh promyshlennykh TETs).

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), Vol.4, No.5, May, 1957, pp. 6 - 10 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In recent years much attention has been paid to investigating urban heat supply schemes and urban heat and electric power stations whilst similar industrial stations have received insufficient attention.

Industrial heat and electric power stations should only be designed after analysis of the development of power as well as heat supply and this is not always done. Many new industrial heat and electric power stations will be built in places where fuel is cheap. Under these conditions it will be advisable to use the largest possible sets with high steam conditions and to associate the operation of the stations as closely as possible with industrial power requirements. In addition to the factors promoting an increase in the unit powers of industrial heat and electric power stations there are opposite tendencies favouring a reduction in thermal loads. Increase in urban heating loads is a proper reflection of improved living conditions but reduction of industrial heat consumption is also good practice. This results from

Questions of the development of high capacity industrial heat and electric power stations. (Cont.)

the development of regenerative heating methods in industrial production and increased use of electric power to replace steam drives of various kinds. This applies particularly to oil refineries where the largest industrial heat and electric power stations are found.

With an equal total electric load the number of turbines in an industrial heat and electric power station will generally be greater than in a condensing power station or urban heat and electric power station. The principal size of set used in industrial stations will be 50 MW, sets of 25 MW will be widely used and there will be a few sets of 100 MW.

In increasing the steam conditions in industrial heat and electric power stations particular attention should be paid to regenerative feed water heating. In order to take this factor into account equations are derived for turbines with two controlled pass-outs for different initial steam conditions, in addition to steam tappings for regeneration. Data are tabulated for a 50 MW turbine with industrial and heat-supply pass-outs in the ratio of 1.5 to 1. Similar data are tabulated for a 50 MW back-pressure turbine. It is shown that as the steam conditions are increased for a constant thermal load the power of industrial heat and electric power stations

Questions of the development of high capacity industrial heat and electric power stations. (Cont.)

should increase relatively more than that of urban ones. The use of regenerative feed water heating influences this relative increase of output and results to illustrate this are tabulated for a back-pressure turbine with several values of steam pressure at the exhaust with and without regeneration. Similar data are tabulated for turbines with industrial and heat supply (high and low pressure) pass-outs in the ratio of 1.5 to 1 and also for turbines with only a heat-supply pass-out.

A formula is given for the fuel economy resulting from the combined generation of electrical and thermal energy, and it is shown how increasing steam conditions in the condensing stations that would be replaced, with constant steam conditions in the combined station, reduces the energy efficiency of combined heat supply. Values of this reduction are tabulated for back-pressure turbines with different steam conditions. The data quoted indicate the need for particular care in considering the advisability of constructing low-power heat and electric power stations with an initial steam pressure of 35 atms in large power systems consisting of condensing stations with high and super-high steam conditions. Preliminary calculations show that from the energy standpoint it

Questions of the development of high capacity industrial heat and electric power stations. (Cont.)

would be quite acceptable to construct turbines with outputs of 25 MW and more with initial steam conditions of 130 atms and 535°C, and 50 MW and more with initial steam conditions of 220 atms and 600°C. The advisability of constructing heat supply turbines of 25 MW and more for high steam conditions is discussed.

In addition to using larger turbines and higher steam conditions other factors that increase the effectiveness of combined heat and power supply to industry include: the use of back-pressure turbines to cover industrial thermal loads; the use of a high degree of regenerative feed-water heating; using the lowest possible temperature and pressure of pass-out steam, developing if necessary special turbines to suit different industrial steam pressures; improved combination of the thermal circuit of the industrial station with the general picture of power supply to the industrial enterprise, using in particular secondary power resources to produce some process steam. No figures, no literature references.

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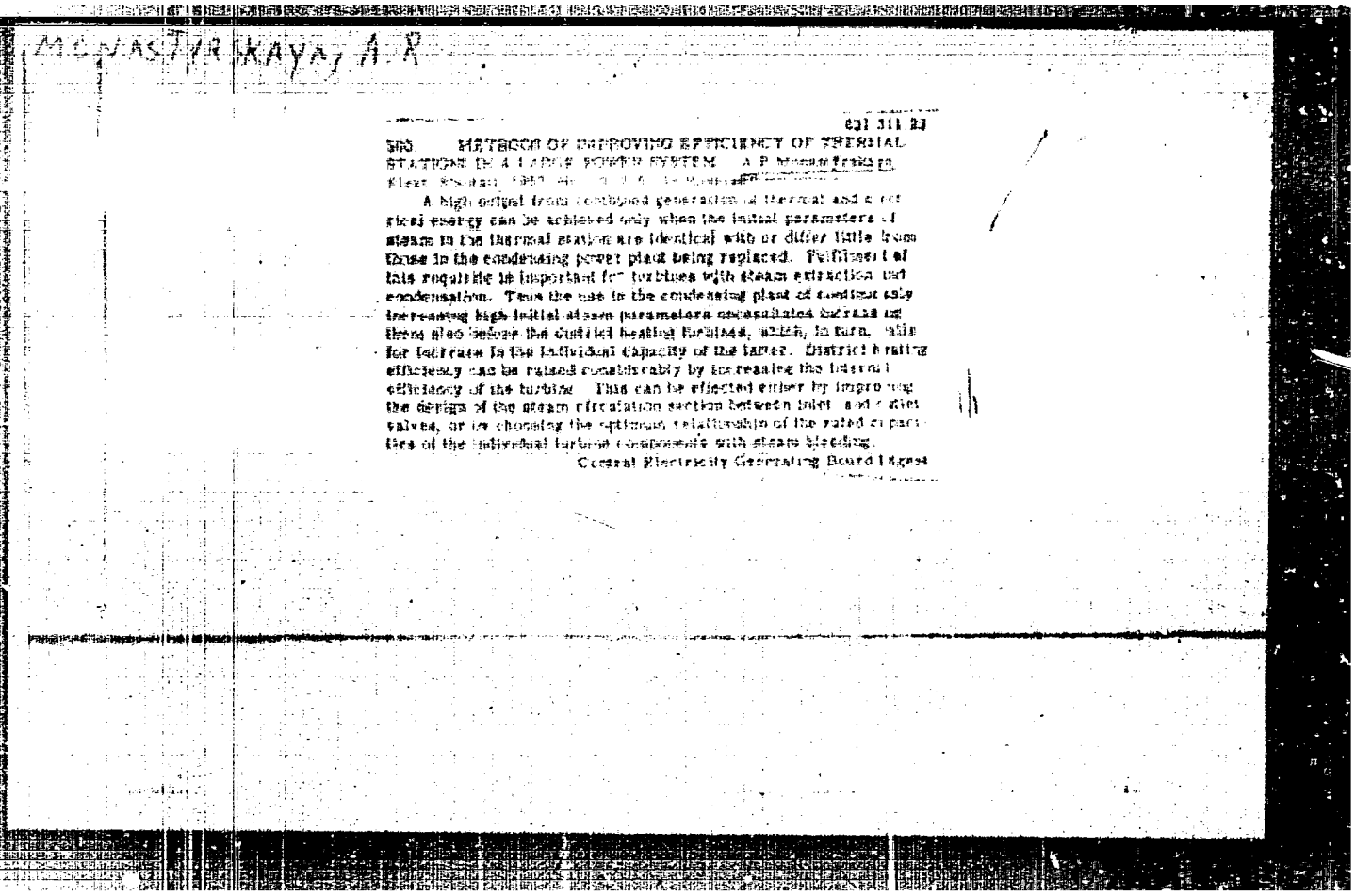

MOSKVASTVRKAYA, A.K.

621.311.23

[illegible] METHOD OF IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF THERMAL STATIONS IN A UNIFIED POWER SYSTEM. A.P. Moskvastvrkaya. Elektr. Stantsii, 1957, [illegible]

A high original from combined generation of thermal and electrical energy can be achieved only when the initial parameters of steam in the thermal station are identical with or differ little from those in the condensing power plant being replaced. Fulfillment of this requisite is important for turbines with steam extraction and condensation. Thus the use in the condensing plant of constructively increasing high initial steam parameters necessitates increase of them also before the district heating turbines, which, in turn, calls for increase in the individual capacity of the latter. District heating efficiency can be raised considerably by increasing the internal efficiency of the turbine. This can be effected either by improving the design of the steam circulation section between inlet and outlet valves, or by choosing the optimum relationship of the rated capacities of the individual turbine components with steam bleeding.

Central Electricity Generating Board Digest

SOV/96-58-11-18/21

AUTHOR: Leont'yeva, T.K., Candidate of Technical Science
Monastyrskaya, A.R., Engineer

TITLE: An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam dal'neyshego razvitiya teplofikatsii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 90-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the 11th - 13th July, 1958, there was held in Moscow an All-Union Congress on the Further Development of District Heating in the Soviet Union, organised by the Moscow Directorate of the Scientific Technical Society of the Power Industry and the District Heating Section of the High Temperature Steam Commission of the Power Institute, Academy of Sciences (USSR). The Conference was attended by 240 representatives from 16 cities. Design, Scientific research, teaching and other organisations, heat and electric power stations, GOSPLAN USSR and Councils of National Economy were represented. Chinese and Polish power engineers also participated. Reports

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were read on the future development of district heating for 1959-65, on the effectiveness of district heating and its main lines of development, on reducing the construction cost of district heating equipment and on related topics. Engineer B.I.Duba of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations, reviewed the present state of heat supply, its expected development and the tasks of research and design organisations in this matter. S.F.Kopyev, Doctor of Technical Science of the Power Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, stated in his report that in the USSR district heating is the main method of heat supply to industry and towns. There is considerable lag in the application of district heating in some of the older towns. With increased availability of large power stations, freer supply of gas oil and cheap fuel, district-heating schemes are no longer so easy to justify. The Power Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, has made a technical economic analysis of the subject based on determinations of the pay-off

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time of the capital expenditure. The conclusions are presented and it is considered that district heating is still to be advised even when large power systems are available. Data are given about the smallest sizes of power station in which district heating is advisable. The report indicates the main lines of development of heat- and electric-power stations. L.A. Melent'yev Doctor of Economic Science of the Leningrad Engineering Economic Institute and the Leningrad Laboratory of the Power Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, described the great increase in district heating during 1950-1957. Much can still be done to make district heating more economic. In a number of existing power stations, little benefit is obtained from combined power- and heat-supply because of delays in the construction of heating networks and excessive cost of district-heating equipment. The utilisation of heat in industry is increasing very

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rapidly by approximately 50% in five years and it is therefore, important to avoid the use of uneconomic industrial boiler houses. During the next seven years it will be necessary to increase the output of heat for industrial use from heat and electric-power stations by a factor of at least 2½. A.A.Nikolayev, Engineer of Teploelektroproyekt, in his report considered the main methods of reducing the cost of construction of district-heating stations and heating systems. Power stations can be made larger by supplying both domestic and industrial heat requirements. Water-heating and low-pressure steam boilers should be used to cover peak loads. A.I.Lozhkin, Doctor of Technical Science of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute, pointed out that with the increased importance of gas as a power fuel it was becoming possible to construct heat and electric power-stations with combined steam/gas installations and that by using the steam/gas cycle the amount of electricity generated in connection with heat supply could be

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR

increased by 30 - 50%. The most important part of the discussion in the conference was on the papers of Kop'yev and Melent'yev. The Conference noted the achievements in district heating during the last 34 years but listed a number of defects. The Conference agreed with the proposed rate of increase of heat supply from heat and electric power-stations. The importance of building larger stations and avoiding the construction of industrial boiler houses was emphasised. Recommendations were made on the design of rational types of district-heating turbines and boilers for regional and peak boiler houses. The conference asked GOSPLAN and the Sovnarkhozy (Councils of National Economy) to plan the development of power

An All-Union Conference on the Future Development of District Heating in the USSR

for the economic regions with proper allowance for combined electricity, heat and gas supply for industrial, domestic and agricultural requirements.

MONASTYRSKAYA, A. R.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The energy efficiency in the combined production of electric power and heat in large power systems, and methods of increasing it". Moscow, 1959, published by the Acad Sci USSR. 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Power Inst im G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy), 185 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 115)

LE NT'YEVA, T.K.; MONASTYRSKAYA, A.R.

Prospects for the expansion of heating from central stations.
Obshch. energ. no.3:56-60 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Heating from central stations)

ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; MONASTYRSKAYA, A.R., kand. tekhn.nauk; OSTROVSKIY, S.I., insh.; SAGAYDAK, T.A., insh.

Effectiveness of equipping power systems with industrial power plants of low capacity using counterpressure turbines. Teploenergetika 7 no.7:64-69 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut i Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Electric power plants) (Steam turbines)

ROSSIYEVSKIY, O.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; MONASTYRSKAYA, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methodology for determining the relative efficiency of combined and separate electric power distribution networks. Elek. sta. 32 no.7: 27-33 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric power plants) (Electric power distribution)

ROSSIYSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; MONASTYRSKAYA, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEUBIN, Ye.P., insh.

Features of the construction of large municipal thermal electric power plants with supercritical steam parameters; based on the experience of the city of Moscow. Elek. sta. 34 no.1:13-17 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric power plants)

MONASTYRSKAYA, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the increase of thermal loads on the comparative effectiveness of composite and separate power supply systems. Elek. sta. 35 no. 4:24-29 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

UMANSKIY, Yu.A.; PINCHUK, V.G.; KONASTYRSKAYA, B.D.

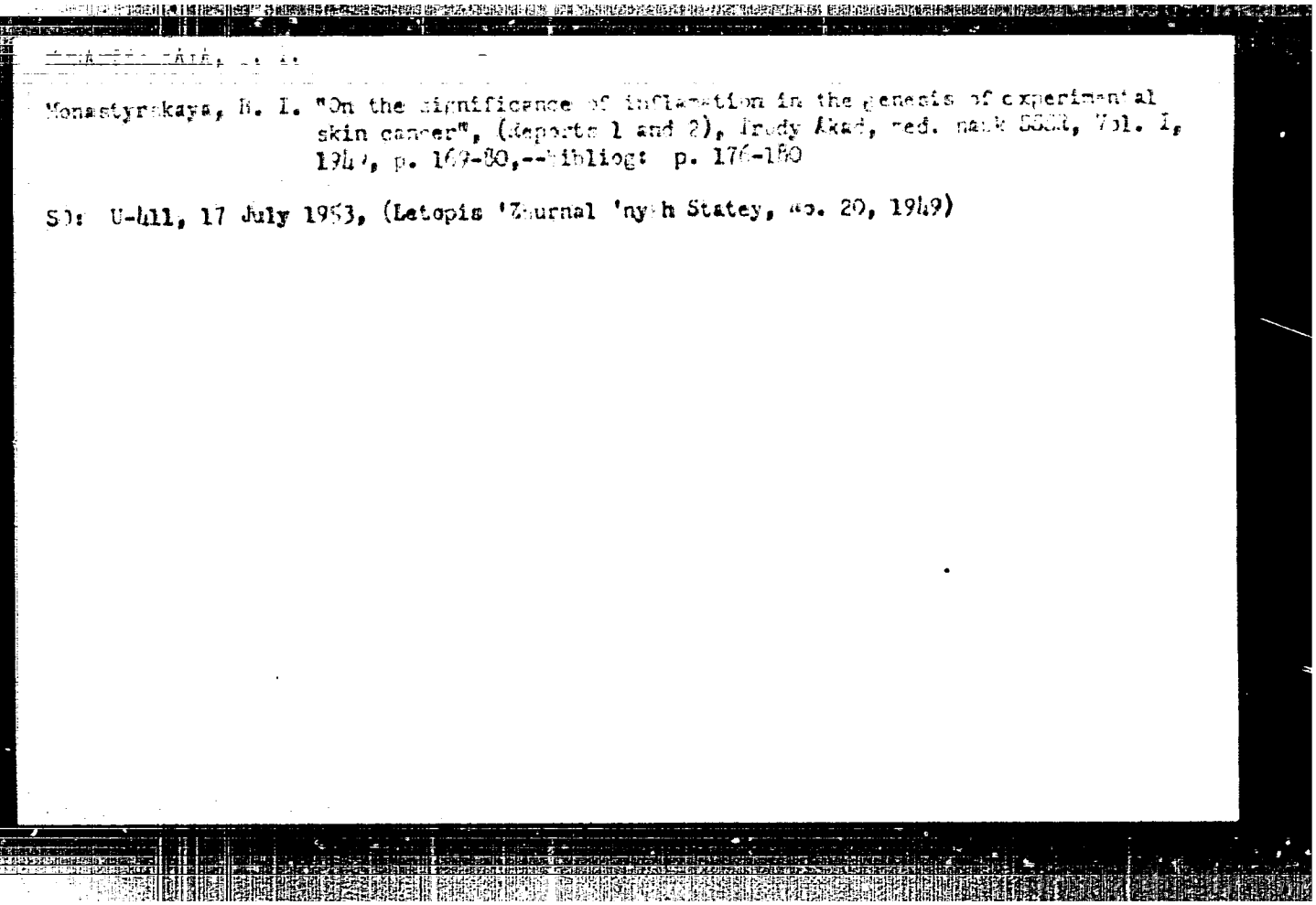
Ultrastructural changes in cells on the Guerin's carcinoma treated with various antitumoral serums. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:221-223 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii. Submitted June 5, 1964.

[redacted], N. I.

Mol[illegible]yrskaya, N. I. "On early changes in the prostate gland caused by 'sinestrol' in mice", Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 158-62,

SO: U-411, 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949)



Monastyrskaya, N. I. "On the significance of inflammation in the genesis of experimental skin cancer", (Reports 1 and 2), Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1947, p. 169-80,--Bibliog: p. 176-180

SO: U-411, 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no. 20, 1949)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I.

Vsevolod Dmitrievich Tsinzerling; 60th anniversary of his birth and 40th anniversary of his scientific activities. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.3:101-103 May-June 1952. (CIML 23:2)

1. Tsinzerling is Professor, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy at Leningrad Sanitary-Hygienic Medical Institute.

1. KOPYLOVA, R. YE. MGHASTINSKAYA, B.I.

2. USSR (600)

3. Lungs - Collapse

4. Significance of bronchial obstruction and atelectasis in the development of pneumonia.
Arkhiv. pat., No. 5 - 1952.

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

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I. (Leningrad); TSINZERLING, V.D., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, saveduyushchiy; ZHDANOV, D.A., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Certain problems of morphology and course of atherosclerosis in various ages. Arkh.pat. 15 no.4:47-52 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for TSinzerling and Monastyrskaya). 2. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Zhdanov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for TSinzerling and Zhdanov). (Arteriosclerosis)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, A.A.; TSINZERLING, V.D., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy; ANICHKOV, S.V., professor, deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy.

Styptic and wound-healing effect of plantain. Farm.i tokс. 16 no.2:30-32 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Tsinzerling and Anichkov). 2. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Tsinzerling, Monastyrskaya and Petropavlovskaya). 3. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Anichkov, Monastyrskaya and Petropavlovskaya). (Hemostatics)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B. I.

USSR/Physiology

Card 1/1

Author : Monastyrskaya, B. I.

Title : Changes in the lungs during trauma (crushing) of the upper cervical nerves

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2, 419 - 420, May 1954

Abstract : By crushing the upper cervical nerves of 28 rabbits and consequent killing of the animals the author investigated the condition of the sympathetic nerves in the lungs of the dead animals. Twenty of the dead rabbits showed no inflammatory changes, the remaining 8 animals had positive signs of inflammation (pneumonia) and in some cases the inflammation was in progressive stages. Five USSR references.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician N. N. Anichkov, February 20, 1954

MONASTYRSKAYA, Bella Iosifovna,

MONASTYRSKAYA, Bella Iosifovna, Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 27 May 1955, in the Council of the Liningrad Sanitation-Hygiene Med Inst, of her dissertation entitled: "Morphology and Pathogenesis of the changes in lungs under various experimental influences affecting the nervous system (Relative to pneumonia)."

For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences

Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No. 7, 31 March 1956
Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

JPRS 512

MOMASTYRSKAYA, B.I.

Pathological anatomy of pneumonia following vagotomy. Arkh. pat. 17 no.1:45-49 Ja-Mr '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. R.D.Tsinserling) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A.Zhdanov)
(NERVES, VAGUS, physiology,
eff. of resection on form of pneumonia)
(PNEUMONIA, experimental,
eff. of vagotomy on prod.)

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. Regeneration. B-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 81043.

Author : El'berg, G. A., Monastyrskaya, B. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Influence of Sodium Bromide and Caffeine on the Process of Formation of a Callus in Bone Fractures, Experimentally.

Orig Pub: Vesti chirurgii, 1956, 77, No 2, 63-68.

Abstract: An osteotomy of the forearm bones was performed on 34 rabbits. The course of the regenerating processes were studied roentgenologically and and microscopically by three series of experiments. In the first series, additional reagents were not utilized; in the second series, 2 ml of 1% solution of NaBr were injected subcutan-

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.11/3 Gen.Pathology,etc.Mar58

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I.

636. PULMONARY CHANGES DUE TO STIMULATION OF DISTANT AREAS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Russian text) - Monastirskaya B.I. ARKH. PATOL. 1957, 19/7 (8-13)

It has been described that stimulation of the vagus nerve and the sympathetic nerve in animals induced pneumonia. The present article deals with rabbit experiments of 3 types: (1) stimulation of the sciatic nerve through injection of 0.05 ml. turpentine into the sciatic nerve (10 animals); (2) suboccipital injection of 0.05-0.2 ml. of a 2% turpentine emulsion (15 animals); and (3) stimulation of the peritoneum at laparotomy (15 animals). The animals were killed after different intervals and the lungs carefully examined: notwithstanding the presence of inflammatory changes at the site of stimulation through operation or injection, the lungs only showed atelectasis and emphysema and stasis (to a physiological degree) were observed. If there were, by way of exception, small pneumonic foci, these were limited aspiration pneumonias.

Brandt - Berlin

Chair of Pathological Anatomy
Leningrad Sanit. Hygiene Med. Inst.

KRASTYRSKAYA, Bella Iosifovna

[Pathogenesis and morphological picture of pneumonia in the light of experimental data] Patogenez i morfologicheskaia kartina pnevmonii v svete eksperimental'nykh dannykh. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1959. 198 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(PNEUMONIA)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B. I.

AGAFYEV, P.K., prof.; ANDRIANOVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof.; BASHENIN, V.A., prof.; BERGENSON, M.Ye., doktor med.nauk; VYSHEGORODTSEVA, V.D., prof.; GESSEN, A.I., dotsent; GUTKIN, A.Ya., prof.; ZHDANOV, D.A., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ZNAMENSKIY, V.F., prof.; KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye., prof.; MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.; MOSKVIN, I.A., prof.; MUCHNIK, L.S., kand.med.nauk; PETROV-MASLAKOV, M.A., prof.; RUBINOV, I.S., prof.; RYSS, S.M., prof.; SMIRNOV, A.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., prof.; TROITSKAYA, A.D., prof.; UDINTSEV, G.N., prof.; UFLYAND, Yu.M., prof.; FEDOROV, V.K., prof.; KHILOV, K.L., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; VADKOVSKAYA, Yu.V., prof.; MARSHAK, M.S., prof.; PETROV, M.A., kand.med.nauk; POSTNIKOVA, V.M., kand.med.nauk; RAPOPORT, K.A., kand.biolog.nauk; ROZENTUL, M.A., prof.; YANKELEVICH, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Book on health] Kniga o zdorov'e. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Medgiz, 1959. 446 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhanov, Udintsev). 2. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for all, except Vadkovskaya, Marshak, Petrov, Postnikova, Rapoport, Rozentul, Yankelevich, Lyudkovskaya). (HYGIENE)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., doktor med.nauk

Cancer and heredity. Zdrav.Tadzh. 6 no.5:7-10 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy patologicheskoy anatomii Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali ibni Sino.
(CANCER) (HEREDITY OF DISEASE)

MONASTYRSKAYA, E.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Third All-Union Conference of Pathoanatomists. Zdrav. Tadzh. 6 no.6:47 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL--CONGRESSES)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.

Differential morphological diagnosis of liver diseases in heliotropic intoxication and infectious hepatitis. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no.5:39-40 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(LIVER--DISEASES) (HELIOTROPE (PLANT)--TOXICOLOGY)

MOMASTYRSKAIA, B.I., prof.

First Joint Scientific and Practical Conference in the city of Kulyab. Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no.6:40 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(MEDICINE--CONGRESSES)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., doktor med.nauk

Osteomas of the mandible. Stomatologiia 40 no.4:49-52 Jl-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - doktor med.nauk B.I.Monastyrskaya) Stalinabadskogo med.instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Z.P.Khodzhayev).
(JAWS—TUMORS)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I. (Dushanbe)

Heliotropic disease of the liver. Arkh.pat. no.1:41-47 '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. B.I. Monastyrskaya) Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abu Ali Ibn-Siny (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Z.P. Khodzhayev).
(LIVER--DISEASES)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I.

Some problems in the pathomorphology of the human adenohypophysis. Zdrav.Tadzh. 9 no.4:13-16 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. B.I. Monastyrskaya) Tadzhikskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali ibni Sino.

(PITUITARY BODY)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.

General pathomorphology of the hypophysis in autopsy material. Trudy Dush. med. inst. 57 no.2:5-21 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy patologicheskoy anatomii Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino.
(PITUITARY BODY — DISEASES)

MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I.

Some essential problems of the functional morphology of endocrine glands. Trudy inst. eksp. morf. AN Gruz. SSR 11:189-193 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Tadzhikskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibn-Sina.

MANSUROV, Khamid Khusenovich, prof.; KUTCHAK, Svetlana Nikolayevna, st. nauchn. sotr. Prinimala uchastiye MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.; GESSEN, L.A., red.

[Liver biopsy; atlas of histological studies] Biopsiia pecheni; atlas gistologicheskikh issledovanii. Dushanbe, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1964. 137 p. ___ [Atlas of color microphotographs] Atlas tsvetnykh mikrofotografii. 54 p. (MIRA 18:2)

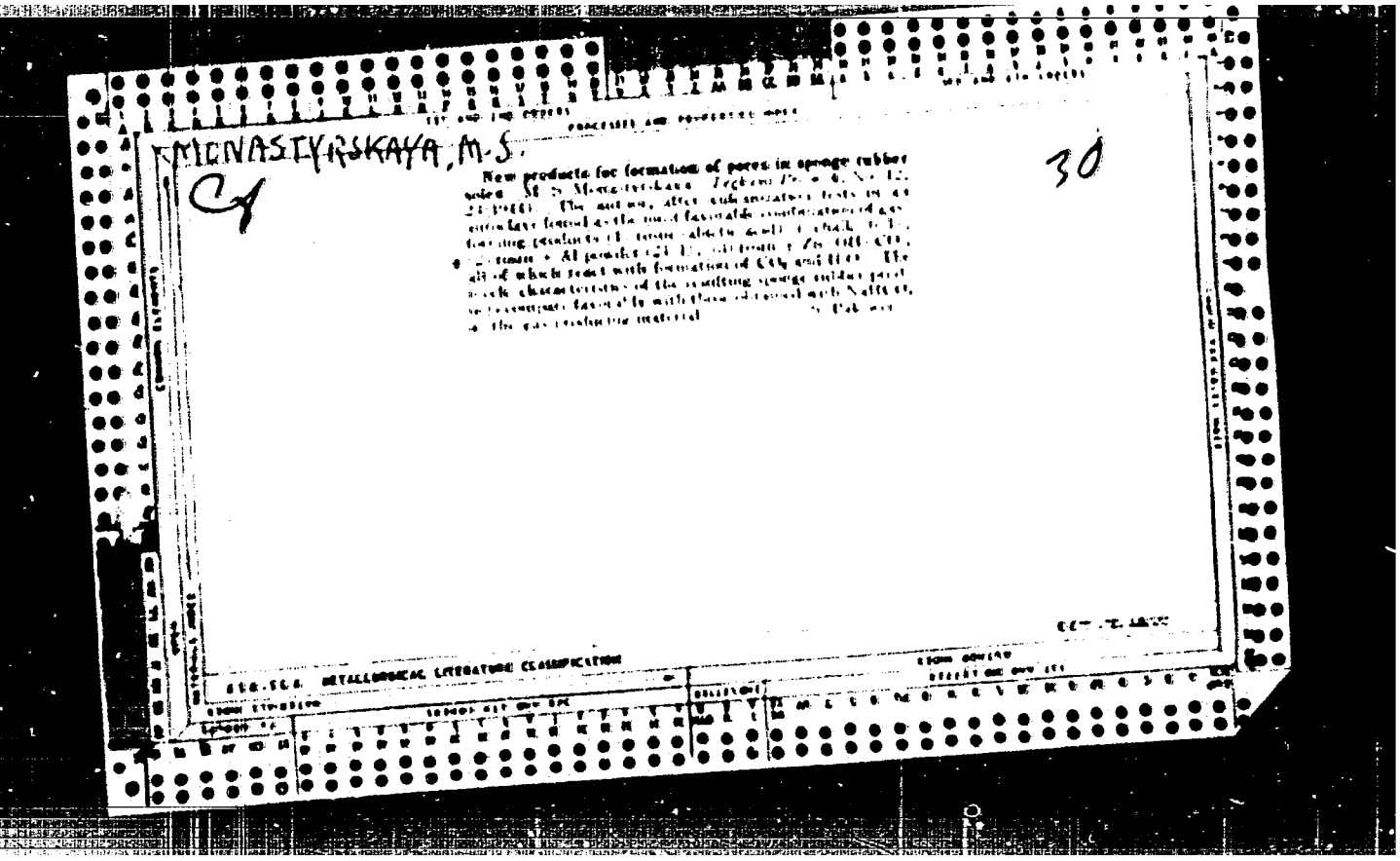
MONASTYRSKAYA, Bella Iosifovna, prof.; NAPALKOV, N.P., red.

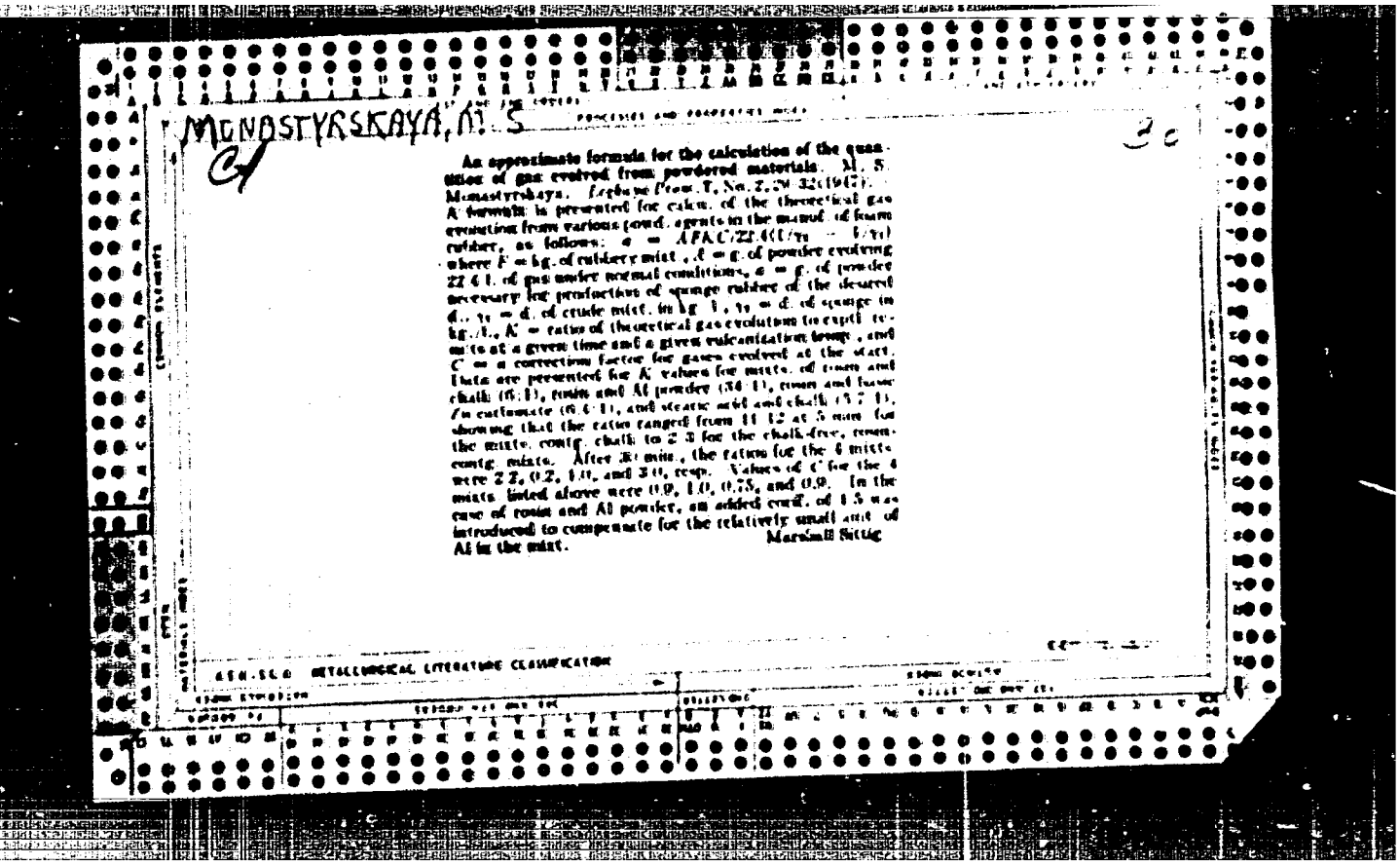
[Age-related and functional morphology of the endocrine system] Vozrastnaia i funktsional'naia morfologiia endokrinnoi sistemy; sbornik statei. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 156 p. (MIRA 18:2)

VOLKOVA, V.G., prof. (Leningrad); DANILOVA, K.M., doktor med. nauk (Moskva); SMOLICHEVA, Ye.P., kand. med. nauk; MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.

Report on conferences. Arkh. pat. 26 no.4:86-93 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Predsedatel' Nauchnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov, sudebnykh medikov i kriminalistov, Dushanbe (for Monastyrskaya). 2. Sekretar' Nauchnogo obshchestva patologoanatomov, sudebnykh medikov i kriminalistov, Dushanbe (for Smolicheva).





MONASTYRSKAYA, M. S

An approximate formula for the calculation of the quantities of gas evolved from powdered materials. M. S. Monastyrskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, No. 2, 32 (1947). A formula is presented for calcn. of the theoretical gas evolution from various powd. agents in the manuf. of foam rubber, as follows: $a = AFAC/22.4(1/\gamma_1 - 1/\gamma_2)$ where F = kg. of rubbery mixt., A = g. of powder evolving 22.4 l. of gas under normal conditions, a = g. of powder necessary for production of sponge rubber of the desired d_1, γ_1 = d. of crude mixt. in kg./l., γ_2 = d. of sponge in kg./l., A = ratio of the theoretical gas evolution to exptl. results at a given time and a given vulcanization temp., and C = a correction factor for gases evolved at the start. Data are presented for A values for mixts. of resin and chalk (6:1), resin and Al powder (34:1), resin and basic Zn carbonate (6.4:1), and stearic acid and chalk (3.7:1), showing that the ratio ranged from 11.12 at 5 min. for the mixts. contg. chalk to 2.3 for the chalk-free, resin-contg. mixts. After 30 min., the ratios for the 4 mixts were 2.2, 0.2, 1.0, and 3.0, resp. Values of C for the 4 mixts. listed above were 0.9, 1.0, 0.75, and 0.9. In the case of resin and Al powder, an added coeff. of 1.5 was introduced to compensate for the relatively small amt. of Al in the mixt.

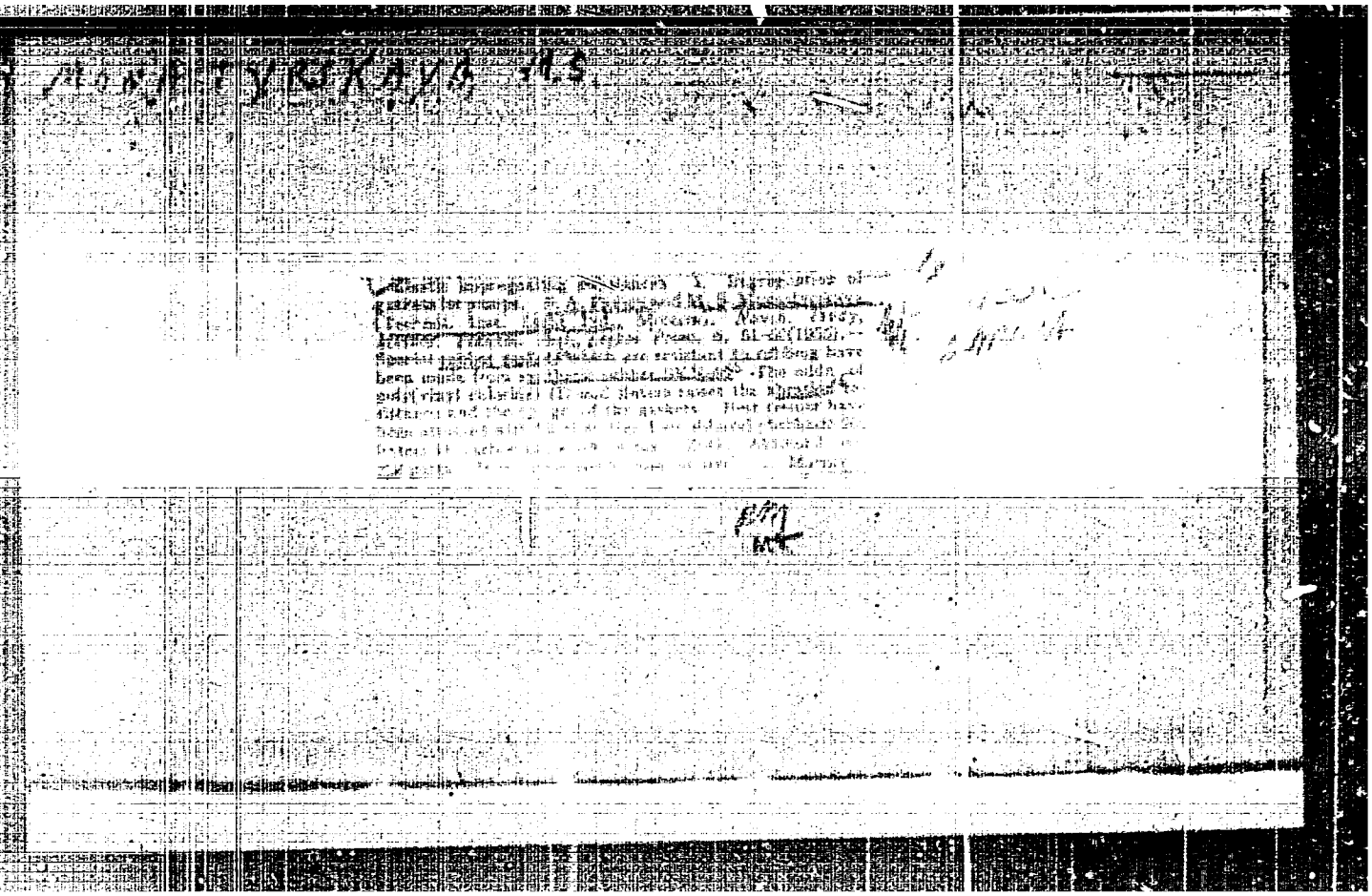
Marshall Sittig

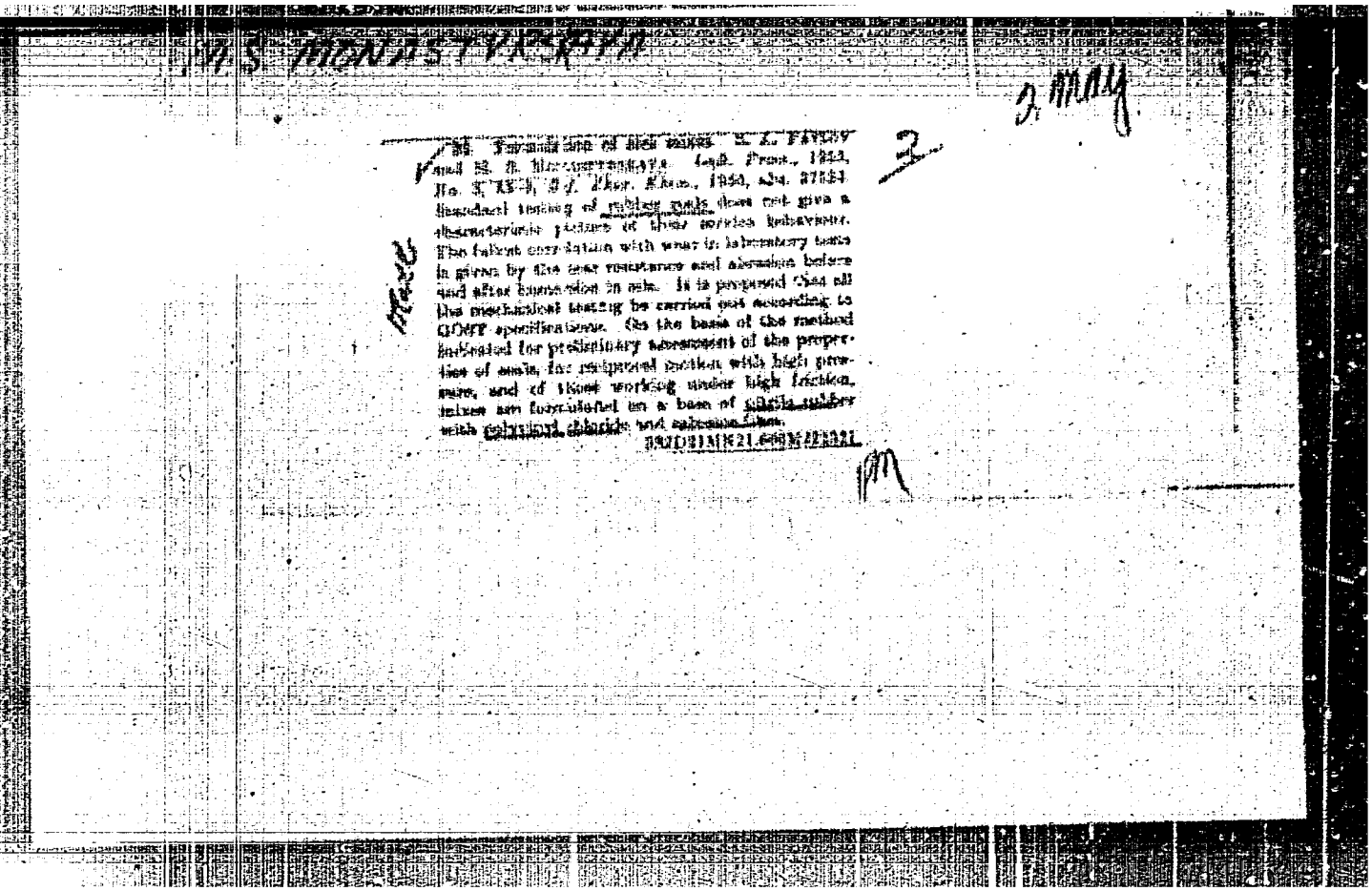
KOVALEVSKAYA, M. S.

29449

Rol' otyechestvyennoy nauki i tyekhniki V razvitii tyekhnologii trikotazhnogo kozhina tkanyevoy osnovye. Lyegkaya prom-st', 1949, No. 9, S. 17-18 - Bibliogr: 16 nazv

SO: LETOPIS No. 34





Monastyrskaya, Mariya Solomonovna

PAVLOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich, prof.; AVILOV, Aleksey Alekseyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; BARAMBOYM, Nikolay Konstantinovich, prof.; MONASTYRSKAYA, Mariya Solomonovna, dotsent; KHROMOVA, Nina Sergeyevna, dotsent; KUZ'MINSKIY, M.S., prof., retsenzent; KIPNIS, B.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOVA, T.M., red.; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Technology of artificial leather] Tekhnologiia iskusstvennoi kozhi. Pod red. S.A.Pavlova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 654 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Leather, Artificial)

LYUDVIG, P.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; PAVLOV, S.A.

Reinforcing rubber in latex by combining latex mixtures with condensation resins. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.3:12-15 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber) (Resins, Synthetic)

LYUDVIG, P.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; PAVLOV, S.A.; KOSHMAN, G.K.; CHESUNOV, V.M.

Water-soluble condensation resins in latex mixtures. Leg. prom. 18 no.5:22-26 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Latex)

KUZNETZOV, A.N.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; PAVLOV, S.A.

Ionization coating of fabrics with latex films. Leg.prom. 18 no.7:25-27 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Rubber coating) (Leather, Artificial)

SOV/138-59-4-5/26

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, A.R., Lyudvig, P., Monastyrskaya, M.S., Pavlov, S.A.

TITLE: The Ionic Deposition of Carboxylate Latexes. Communication 2: Increasing the Thermal Stability of Films Prepared from Carboxylate Latexes (K voprosu ob otlozhenii karboksilatnykh lateksov. Soobshcheniye 2. Povysheniye termostoykosti plenok, polucheyemykh iz karboksilatnykh lateksov)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, pp 17-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part was published in "Kauchuk i Rezina", 1959, Nr 1 Experiments were carried out on increasing the thermal stability of carboxyl groups containing latex films by ionic deposition. The following factors were determined for films made from SKS-5-30 latex: dependence of the tensile strength on the time of vulcanisation, relaxation curves and equilibrium moduli at 100% elongation (Figures 1 and 2). The vulcanisation temperature was 100°C, pH 6.7, 20% magnesium chloride was used as a vulcanisation agent. Experiments showed that the tensile strength increased on raising the vulcanisation temperature. Films made of latex SKS-5-30 with polymethyl acrylate were also tested as the introduction of polyacrylates increases the adhesion of carboxylate latex films to fibres (Figures 3, 4 and 5). Optimum strength was obtained when 20% of either polymethyl

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The Ionic Deposition of Carboxylate Latexes. Communication 2: Increasing the Thermal Stability of Films Prepared from Carboxylate Latexes

acrylate or polymethyl methacrylate emulsions were added to the latex. Investigations on the action of calcium ion as coagulating and vulcanising agent showed that calcium chloride can be used for this purpose. Films with the largest degree of thermal stability were obtained by adding melamine-formaldehyde resins to the SKS-5-30 latex and vulcanising the product in the presence of magnesium ions. The reaction mixture was heated for 30 minutes at 100°C and subjected to vulcanisation for one hour at pH of 8.1; 20% magnesium chloride solution was used as a vulcanising agent. Results obtained during these experiments are discussed and given in the form of graphs (Figures 6 and 7). The strength of films was considerably increased when using SKS-5-30 in conjunction with melamine-formaldehyde resins; optimum results were obtained when 20% of the resin was used. The vulcanisates show considerable relative elongation even when 30% of the resin is added to the polymer.

There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlen-

BORODINA, V.N., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.; YANOVA, L.P., kand. khim. nauk; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the structural and mechanical properties of polyvinyl chloride. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:85-93 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi.
(Vinyl chloride)

AKHMEDAKHAS, E.F.; OVCHINNIKOV, G.R.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; PLEVAKO, N.A.

Simplified method for salt removal in the manufacture of porous artificial leather. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.10:20-24 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Leather, Artificial)

KUZNETSOV, A.R.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; PAVLOV, S.A.

Problem of ion deposits of carboxylate latices. Report No.1: Preparation of fabrics coated with carboxylate latex by the method of ion deposition. Kauch. i rez. 18 no.1:13-15 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber coatings) (Ion exchange)

MOMASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk,dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., prof.;
SKORNYAKOVA, L.A., inzh.

Using carboxylate latexes to obtain films permeable to vapor.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.4:39-45 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi.
(Leather, Artificial) (Latex)

YANOVA, L.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GORBATOVA, T.T., insh.

Effect of fillers on the radiation resistance of plasticized polyvinyl chloride. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom.no. 4:46-52 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi.(for Monastyrskaya, Pavlov, Gorbatova).
2. Akademiya nauk SSSR.(for Yanova).
(Plastics--Testing) (Ethylene)

15.9420 2109, 2209, 1151

20216
S/138/61/000/001/002/010
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Skornyakova, T. A., Monastyrskaya, M. S., Pavlov, S. A.

TITLE: Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1961, No. 1, pp. 7-10

TEXT: Data obtained on the interaction of CKC-30-1 (SKS-30-1) butadiene-styrene carboxylate latexes synthesized at the VNIISK and ethylene glycol are submitted. Table 1 lists the characteristics of the investigated latexes. Ethylene glycol was used in the pure form according to ГОСТ (TY)-2789-56 [GOST (TU)-2789-56] specifications. Figure 1 a shows the effect of the pH of the SKS-30-1 latex with 4 % МАК(MAK) on the tear-resistance of the films when heated under conditions of various temperatures. An increase in the tear-resistance of the film with a change in pH is explained by the possible structuralizing with a monovalent sodium ion, just as in the case of films made of one latex (Ref. 1). It is assumed that the strengthening of the latex takes place due to the formation of transverse ester bonds. The highest tear-resistance is reached for films heated to 150°C made of

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A051/A029

Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

SKS-30-1 latexes with 4 % MAK and at a high pH value. In order to establish the presence of chemical bonds in the formed structure, the value of the equilibrium module and weight swelling of the films in benzene and ethyl acetate was determined (Table 2). The conclusion is drawn that an alkaline medium promotes the esterification of the polymer although the saponification reaction becomes irreversible in an alkaline medium (Ref. 9). It was shown experimentally that the tear-resistance of the films depends on the duration of the glycol mixing with alkali. When preliminary mixing of glycol with alkali is undertaken, the quantity of the chemical bonds increases. In order to determine the effect of the initial plasticity of the polymer on the properties of the film, experiments were conducted on SKS-30-1 later with 4 % MAK (polymer hardness according to Defoe 6,000 g). In this case the tear-resistance of 105 kg/cm^2 was reached only after the film was heated for 1.5 hours. The effect of the presence of carboxylic groups in the polymer on the tear-resistance of the films was determined for SKS-30-1 later with 10 % MAK, hardness 4,500 g. The tear-resistance depended on the duration

Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

of the heating of the film at 150°C. The effect of the initial plasticity of the polymer and the content of the carboxylic groups was investigated at optimum conditions of mixing. It was noted that in all the films obtained under these conditions the residual elongation did not exceed 5 %. This leads to the conclusion that there are chemical bonds also between the polymer chains. In films obtained from latex at a pH=4 and pH=7 without preliminary mixing of glycol and alkali, the residual elongation exceeds 100 %. The vapor-permeability of the film was determined by the diffusion of water vapors through a 1 cm^2 film per hour at room temperature in an exsiccator over concentrated sulfuric acid. The same relationship was found to exist between the pH of the latex and the vapor-permeability as between the pH and the tear-resistance (Fig. 4 a, b, c). The initial plasticity of the polymer and the content of methacrylic acid in it have the same effect on the vapor-permeability as on the tear-resistance. An increase in the tear-resistance of the films is connected with the formation of a spatial structure. The initial plasticity of the polymer has no significant effect on the tear-resi-

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A051/A029

Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

stance. An increase in the carboxylic group content in the SKS-30-1 polymer brings about an increase in this index. There are 4 sets of graphs, 5 tables, and 10 references: 7 Soviet, 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (Moskow Technological Institute of the Light Industry)

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Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

Table 1:

Characteristics of SKS-30-1 butadiene-styrene carboxylic latexes

No. of batch	Content of methacrylic acid (MAK), %	pH	Concentration of latex, %	Hardness of polymer according to Defoe, g
145	4	4	22,4	4,000
65	4	4,3	22.7	6,000
539	10	4.2	13.2	4,500

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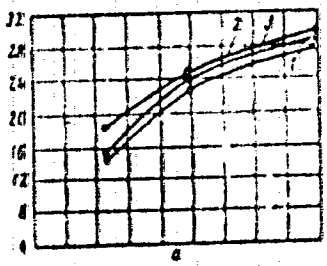
Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

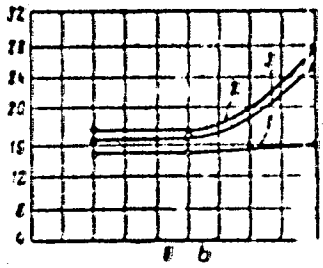
Figure 1:

Effect of pH of SKS-30-1 latex with 4 % MAK and a hardness according to Defoe of 4,000 g on the tear-resistance of the films when heated under conditions of various temperatures. Vertical legend: tear-resistance, kg/cm^2

1 - 20°C, 2 - 100°C, 3 - 150°C.



a - without additions



b - with addition of glycol

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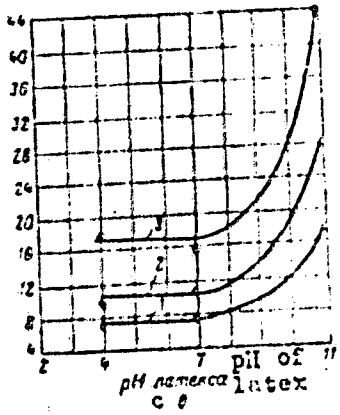
Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

Figure 1: (continued)



c - with addition of glycol and orthophosphoric acid

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Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

Table 2: Equilibrium module and weight swelling of the films in benzene and ethyl acetate

Method of film production	pH	Equilibrium module kg/cm²			Swelling, weight % in benzene			in ethyl acetate		
		temperature of heating, °C								
		20	100	150	20	100	150	20	100	150
from latex	4	-	-	-	1800	1050	1300	-	-	-
	7	-	-	-	1800	1050	1200	-	-	-
	11	7,4	-	7,7	1650	900	1000	-	-	-
from latex with glycol	4	-	-	-	2200	970	1370	850	720	820
	7	-	-	-	2400	980	1510	1000	740	850
	11	3,76	8,61	10,6	1000	750	760	750	530	550
from latex with glycol and orthophosphoric acid	4	-	3,2	-	1000	1650	800	870	1200	800
	7	-	-	-	1000	1600	1100	950	1300	920
	11	4,61	8,4	11,5	1200	920	680	650	550	420

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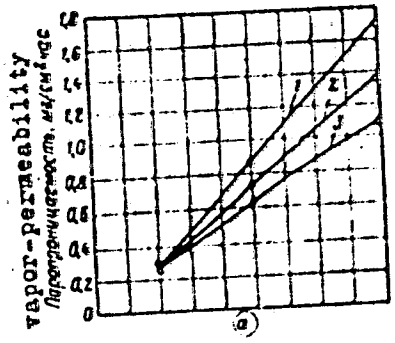
A051/A029

Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

Figure 4:

Relationship of the vapor-permeability of the films to the pH of SKS-30-1 latex with 4 % MAK and polymer hardness according to Defoe of 4,000 g when heated under conditions of various temperatures:
1 - 20°C, 2 - 100°C, 3 - 150°C.



а— without additions

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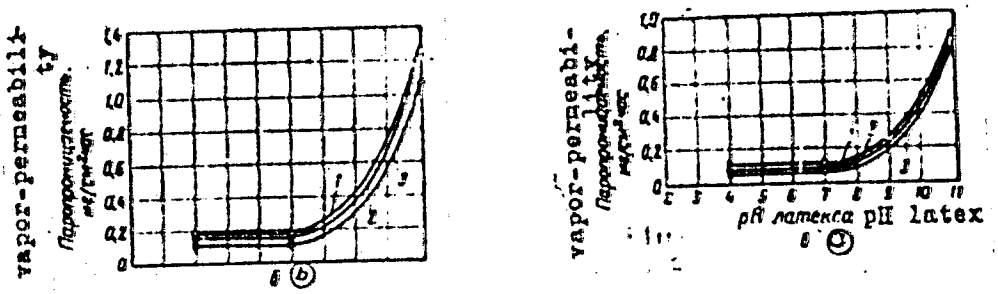
A051/A029

Investigations of the Interaction of Carboxylate Latexes With Ethylene Glycol

Figure 4: (continued)



b - with glycol addition

c - with glycol and orthophosphoric acid

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KOROTKOVA, V. M., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M. S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S. A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Studying the reaction of hydrocellulose with carboxylated latexes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.4:38-44 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh materialov.

(Latex)
(Cellulose)

MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SKORNYAKOVA, T.A., inzh.

Hydrophilic properties of films made from carboxylated latex. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.leg.prom. no.2:47-52 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh materialov.

(Leather, Artificial)

MONASTIRSKAYA, M.S.; PAVLOV, S.A.; TROPANOVA, T.N.

Use of nairit latex for the gluing of fabrics. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 4 no.12:17-19 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Adhesives) (Latex)

TAUBMAN, A.B., doktor khimich. nauk, prof.; YANOVA, L.P., kand. khimich. nauk; GORLOVA, G.I., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Studying the effect of ionizing radiation on films made from carboxylate latex. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.3:12-16 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Taubman, Yanova). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for Gorlova, Monastyrskaya, Pavlov). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh materialov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Ionization)

KHROMOVA, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Manufacture of artificial leather in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Nauch. trudy MTILP 25:22-26 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh materialov Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

TROPANOVA, T.N., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Studying the reaction of thiourea with polychloroprene latex. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.3:30-35 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

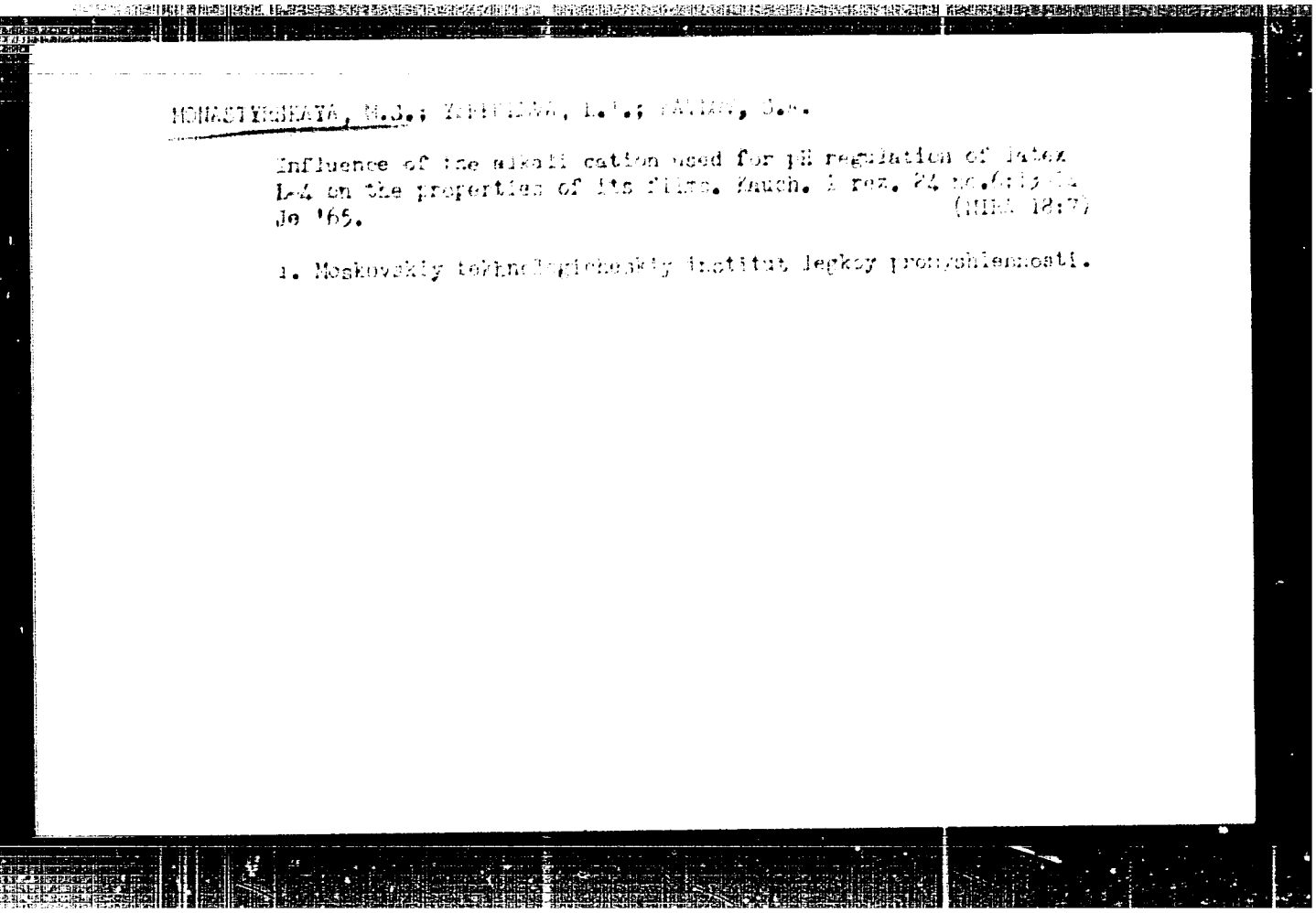
1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Urea)

MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; KOROL'KOV, N.V.; SAUTIN, B.V.; KALASHNIKOV, V.G.

Use of L-7 and SKS-30-1 latexes in the manufacture of artificial "Kozhmatol" leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.12:15-19 D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

LEGOSTAYEV, Nikolay Nikitovich; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POLINSKIY, S.L., nauchn. red.

[Technology of artificial leather on a fabric base] Tekhnologiia iskusstvennoi kozhi na tkanevoi osnove. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1966. 267 p. (MIRA 19:3)



MONAKHOVA, N.D.; [illegible], L.I.; [illegible], S.M.

Influence of the alkali cation used for pH regulation of latex L-4 on the properties of its films. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.6:13-16 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

GORLOVA, G.I.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; TAUBMAN, A.B.; YANOVA, L.P.

Filled films made from carboxylate latex. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.4:7-9 Ap '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

GET'MAN, I.A.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.M.; MATANSON, T.L.

A case of the development of chlorine-resistant forms of bacteria in water supply systems. Vod.i san.tekh. no.9:6-8 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(Water--Bacteriology)

MONASTYRSKIY, A.G.; SOLOV'YEV, A.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FEDOROV, N.S., retsenzent; RAYSKIY, N.I., retsenzent; KHLENKINA, O.P., redaktor; KL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Laboratory exercises in textile testing] Laboratornyi praktikum po ispytaniiu tekstil'nykh materialov. Izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Pod red. A.N.Solov'eva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1953. 253 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Textile fabrics--Testing)

DRUZHININA, T.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANDRICHENKO, Yu.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KONKIN, A.A., prof.; MONASTYRSKIY, A.G.; KUKIN, G.N., prof.

Mechanical properties of fibers made from polyethylene and copolymers of ethylene with propylene. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:19-24 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ACC NR: AP7005519 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/011/0010/0012

AUTHOR: Khubutiya, M. M. (Aspirant); Monastyrskiy, A. G. (Senior lecturer)

ORG: MTI [Khubutiya]

TITLE: New Mtilon fiber

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1966, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: textile, fiber, synthetic polymer, physical property, cellulose, acrylonitrile, graft copolymerization

ABSTRACT: The Problems Laboratory, Chair of Chemical Fibers, Moscow Textile Institute (problemnaya laboratoriya kafedry khimicheskikh volokon Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta) has developed a new fiber called Mtilon by graft copolymerization of cellulose and acrylonitrile. Yarn spun of mtilon is compared with No. 3200 and No. 6000 staple viscose fibers as to actual tex number, tensile strength, elasticity, twist coefficient, module of ridigity, and durability. Mtilon yard proved much more durable than the staple viscose type when dry, but less strong when wet. Dyed fabrics woven of mtilon were tested by many methods and proved lighter in weight, thinner, less penetrable to air currents, more crease resistant, with much less shrinkage after wetting, much lower hygroscopicity, but less durable in repeated washings than fabric of viscose staple fiber. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 677.4.001.5

25(1) Sov/128-59-7-9/25

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, A.M., Engineer

TITLE: Standardization and Unification of Core-Boxes

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 6-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The great number of standards for machine tool plants [for 1957 alone at Kharkov (metal cutting) 1,700 each and at Dnepropetrovsk (wood cutting) 1,100 each,] complicates the entire problem of wood pattern making as two patterns are needed for each mold. The research done has shown that simplication of the practice and standardization of mold patterns are possible and necessary. The types developed at the Ukranian Institute "Orgstankiprom" can be recommended. Four tables demonstrate the measurements of these patterns. The author recommends these standardized mold patterns as they save material (metal and wood from 35% to up to 40%) and wages. There are 4 tables, 3 diagrams and 1 photograph

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MONASTYRSKIY, A.M.

Chill mold conveyor for shaped iron castings of canalization parts. (MIRA 15:12)
Lit.proizv. no.11:40-41 N '62.
(Iron founding) (Foundries—Equipment and supplies)

MONASTYRSKIY, A. M.

Machine for bending flange blanks out of a strip. Mashinostroitel' no.12:31 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Bending machines)

MONASTYRSKIY, A.M., insh.

Drawing sharply bent parts of piping. Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.8: 63-65 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Pipe bending)

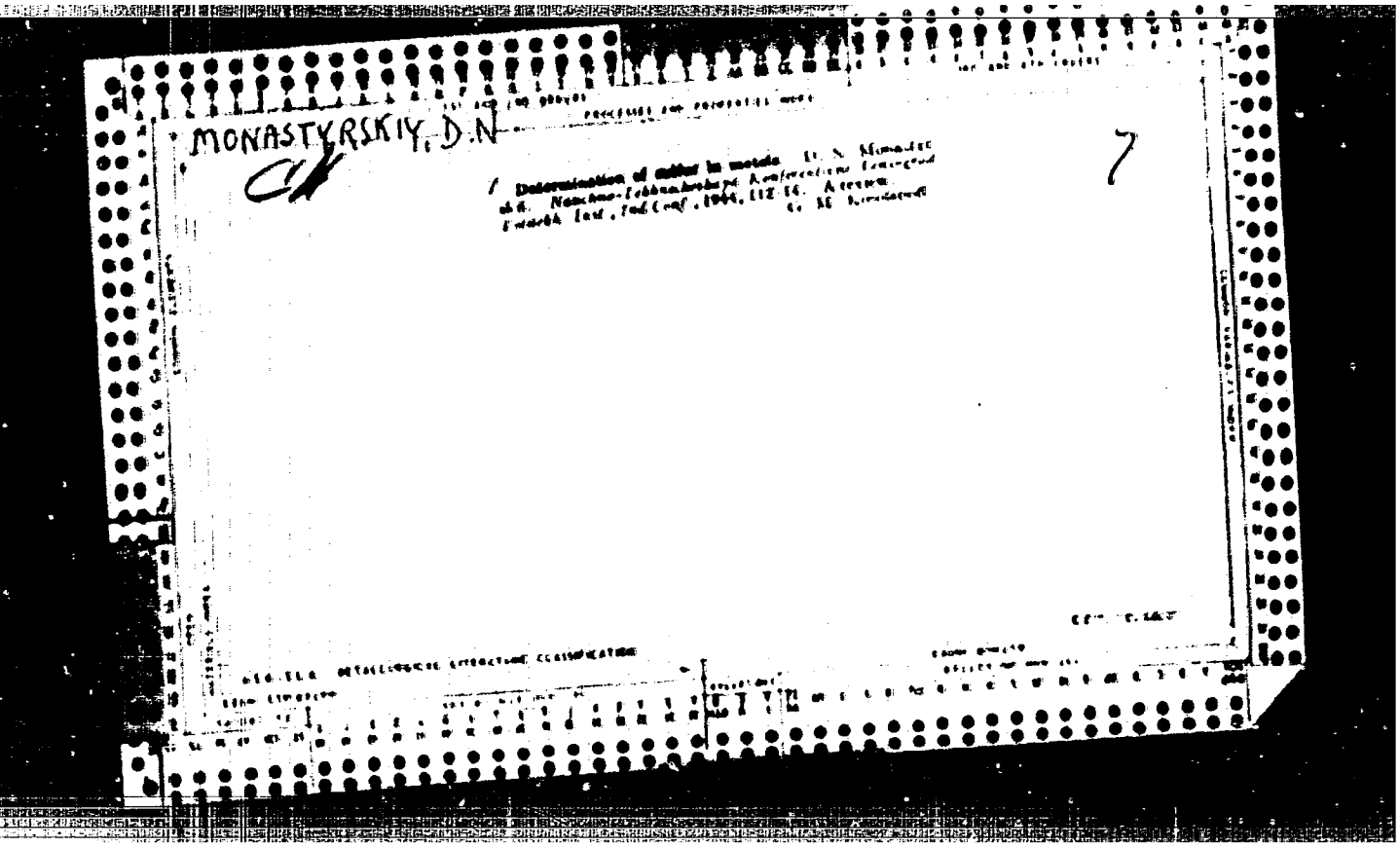
ALSHINBAYEV, M.R.; AMELIN, V.P.; ANDRIANOVA, O.V.; GASIYEV, Zh.; DEGRAF, G.A.; INKARBEKOV, A.B.; KOLOMYTSEV, I.V.; KOLTUSHKIN, I.S.; MALAKHOV, V.P.; MONASTYRSKIY, A.O.; REZNIKOV, B.N.; SAKHANOV, I.V.; SEDNIK, V.K.; SOSNIN, V.A.; SURKO, V.I.; SURKOV, Ye.P.; SYRLYBAYEV, S.N.; USIKOV, N.V.; UCHAYEV, A.F.; SHESTOPALOV, Ye.V.; SHERMAN, R., red.; GOROKHOV, L., tekhn. red.

[Study manual for a machinery operator] Uchebnik-spravochnik mekhanizatora. Alma-Ata, Kazgosl'khozgiz, 1963. 326 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Fakul'tet mekhanizatsii. 2. Sotrudniki fakul'teta mekhanizatsii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for all except Sherman, Gorokhov). (Agricultural machinery)

MONASTYRSKIY, B.

On the first pontoon. Voen.znan. 41 no.11:8-9 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)



MONASTYRSKIY, D.N.

BAYKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, akademik; BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DLUGACH, L.S., professor, vedushchiy redaktor; BAYKOVA, A.D., redaktor; LEBEDEV, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.A., redaktor; SHUSHPANOV, L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PAVLOV, M.A., akademik, redaktor; GUDTSOV, N.T., akademik, redaktor; BRITSKE, E.V., akademik, redaktor; CHIZHEVSKIY, N.P., akademik, redaktor [deceased]; URAZOV, G.G., akademik, redaktor; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, redaktor; KARMAUKHOV, M.M., chlen-korrespondent, redaktor; STARK, B.V., chlen-korrespondent, redaktor; KASHCHENKO, G.A., professor, redaktor; MONASTYRSKIY, D.N., professor, redaktor; PEYZKER, E.L., professor, redaktor; TUMARKIN, A.S., professor, redaktor; SHCHAPOV, N.P., professor, redaktor; KIND, V.V. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LUKASHEVICH-DUVANOVA, Yu.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collected works] Sobranie trudov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol. 1. [Articles, addresses and speeches] Stat'i, vystupleniia i rechi. 1952. 344 p. (MLRA 8:2)

(Baikov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1870-1946)

MONASTYRSKIY, D.N., professor.

Nikolai Aleksandrovich Menshutkin. Zav. lab. 23 no.4:508-510 '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Menshutkin, Nikolai Aleksandrovich, 1842-1907)

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, D. N., Professor, Doctor of Chemical Sciences 32-10-11/32

TITLE: Comments

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 10, pp 1182-1183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In his speech on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October revolution, the author states that still in 1905, the well-known German publicist M. Harden wrote that Russia was a country of colonization, which is in great need of Western specialists, viz. of "such as belong to the lower classes who cannot be employed in their own countries." Such was the state of affairs. Such foreigners occupied the most important situations in the administration at that time and kept the secret of production to themselves. The October revolution brought a general change in the USSR and faced her with the extremely important problem of reconstructing the paralyzed production of the country. Voluntary collectives, e.g. the "commission for investigating the natural productive forces of Russia" under the leadership of A. Ye. Fersman, member of the AN, or the "Committee for gauges and standard measures", which besides the affairs within its proper range,

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also undertook both the supply and control of industrial materials and with this also introduced the application of chemical methods of analysis, were formed at that time within the AN, and other scientific institutes. From here, several other scientific institutes developed. The metallurgical industry and, for the first time also, the metallurgy of light metals developed simultaneously at a very high rate in the USSR: Aluminum, magnesium, and lastly titanium. With this, important problems were set to Soviet scientists, above all, the problems of investigating the metals and alloys with respect to the presence of micro-components and the determination of finely divided traces of required metals and minerals in ores and rocks. For this purpose, various methods of chemical analysis, spectroscopic analysis, photocolorimetry, the application of organic reagents, polarography, the application of ion-exchanging resins and at last the marked atoms by means of which Soviet scientists solved the problems which were previously considered to be impossible to solve.

On this occasion the late D. L. Mendeleyev is remembered, who died 50 years ago and who by his theories of generalization contributed to the development of science and the great

Comments 32-10-11/32

V. L. Lening under whose leadership the productive forces of the Russian people were revived, is mentioned too. They converted the country into an industrial power.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Industry-USSR 2. Chemistry-USSR-Progress

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, B. N. 79-12-1/43

TITLE: Nikolay Aleksandrovich Menshutkin - To the 50th Anniversary of his Death (Nikolay Aleksandrovich Menshutkin (K pyatidesyatiletiyu so dnya smerti))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3181-3182 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Menshutkin worked the most time of his life (October 24, 1842 - February 5, 1907) for the Leningrad University. From 1902 up to his death he was professor for analytic and organic chemistry at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute. At home and abroad he was highly esteemed as scholar. His principal works concerned the boundary--domains connecting the organic- and physical chemistry. He began with the investigation of the esterification reaction, on occasion of which he perfected and supplied the works of M. Berthelot and others. Menshutkin's investigations about the effect of so-called indifferent solvents upon the reaction velocity were of classical value. For 31 years he edited the periodical "Journal of the Russian Chemical Society", founded in 1869, and

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Nikolay Aleksandrovich Menshutkin - To the 50th Anniversary of his Death 79-12-1/43

he also did so, when it soon after the foundation was re-named "Journal of the Russian Physical-Chemical Society", because it also published the works of physicists. Menshutkin was active as pedagogue not only as lecturer of organic chemistry, but he organized as first one the scientific course of analytic chemistry, disregarded till then. His famous text-book "Analytic Chemistry" was for many generations of Russian chemists the manual by nothing to be compensated, and it was published in three German editions, too, as well as in an English one. All in all his educational influence upon assistants and students was very great. There are 1 figure, and 3 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Biographies - Menshutkin, Nikolay Aleksandrovich

MONASTYRSKIY, D.M.

New color reactions for determining tungsten and molybdenum.
Trudy LPI no.201:17-18 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Tungsten--Analysis) (Molybdenum--Analysis)