

KOTOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONASTHASKIY, D.Sh., aspirant

Determining the strength of rubberized-fabric conveyor belts. Nauch.
soob. IGD 26:83-83 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MONASTYRSKIY, D.Sh.

Machine for one-side laying up of fabrics. Kauch.i rez. 21
no.3:52-53 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

-- Zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik".
(Rubber industry--Equipment and supplies)

MONASTYRSKIY, F.I.; KOLIBABCHUK, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Centralized dispatching service for railroad users. Zhel. dor.
transp. 40 no.9:70 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Nachal'nik stantsii Belaya t'Serkov' Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Monastyrskiy).
2. Ukrdortransnii (for Kolibabchuk).
(Railroads--Train dispatching)

MONASTYRSKIY, Fedor Vasil'yevich, kapitan pervogo ranga; POLIKARPOV,
V.D., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Earth soaked with blood] Zemlia, onytaia krov'iu. Moskva,
Voenizdat, 1962. 226 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(World War, 1939-1945--Personal narratives)

30

SOV/117-59-4-33/36

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, I.M., Engineer

TITLE: A Readers Conference for Discussion of the Books-for-Publication Plan of Mashgiz for 1959 and the Following Years.

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 4, p 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was organized by the Chelyabinskoye oblastnoye pravleniye NTO MASHPROMa (the Chelyabinsk Oblast' Board of NTO MASHPROM) and the Scientific-Technical Library of the Chelyabinsk Sovnarkhoz, and convened in December 1958 in Chelyabinsk. The participants were engineers of machine building plants, representatives of scientific-research institutes and educational institutions of the Sovnarkhoz, of Oblknigotorg, and scientific-technical libraries. It was stated that 30% more manuals were published by Mashgiz in 1959 as compared with 1957, twice as many

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SOV/116-59-4-33/35

A Readers Conference for Discussion of the Books-for-Publication Plan of Mashgiz for 1959 and the Following Years.

textbooks and 80% more scientific and technical literature in general. Designers of ChTZ Manilev and Mitsin criticized the topics plan and pointed out that specialists are taking too little part in the matter. There is too little literature for designers giving information on novelties of Soviet and foreign development. The Docents of the Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute) Sobolev and Rudakov suggested organizing a contest for textbook literature and to improve the books by letting specialists review them before publishing. They also pointed out that the literature, and even textbooks, contain too many printing errors. Chief of Ot-del obrabotki metallov davleniyem NII tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Chelyabinskogo Sovnarkhoza (Department of Metal-Working by Pressure of the NII of Machine

Card 2/4

SOV/117-59-4-33/36

A Readers Conference for Discussion of the Books-for-Publication Plan of Mashgiz for 1959 and the Following Years.

Building Technology of the Chelyabinsk Sovnarkhoz) Sorokin pointed out the lack of literature on the forging of large forgings; books from 1947-49 on forging have to be used. Technologist Korchakin of the Tractor Plant insisted on a re-editing of the book "Protyazhki peremennogo rezaniya" ("Alternating-Cut Broaches") by Engineer Morgulis, stressing that the experience of ChTZ, the Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Plant of Small Automobiles), GAZ and others shows that these broaches give very high economy. Two representatives of the book trade organization Oblknigotorg (Grekhovodov i Nikanorova) said that the demand for handbooks and manuals is by far not satisfied, while there is too much theoretical scientific literature, which shows that Glavknigotorg does not watch the demand and the orders from

Card 3/4

SOV/117-59-4-33/36

A Readers Conference for Discussion of the Books-for-Publication Plan of Mashgiz for 1959 and the following years.

the book retail organizations. Two representatives of technical libraries spoke of the lack of literature for correspondence students and listed books the readers want. The thematic plan for 1959 and on was approved by the conference.

Card 4/4

MONASTYRSKIY, I.M.; PEVZNER, B.R.; STYAZHKIN, N.I.

Method of automatic retrieval of literature on the machine-
tool industry using descriptors, and the principal algorithm
for its realization on digital electronic computers. NTI
no.2:28-33 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

10019-65

ADDITIONAL NR: A75003600

details and to relatively few logical relations among them, the dictionary was of a
 system (descriptor) nature. It was also required logical analysis of
 all aspects of the machine group and the selection of pertinent words on the basis
 of which future retrieval could be made. The aspects selected were broad in
 meaning and had subordinate aspects, the majority of which included numerical data.
 These were equivalent to top-level terms, a group of descriptors reflecting the names of
 machine producing certain models, water pumps, sizes and geometry of machine details,
 and other parameters, working mechanisms. All descriptive terms for particular
 items were chosen according to the above. The new dictionary was 16500
 words and represents data of a machine group, a group of items belonging to the group of
 machine aspects. The new code and system were developed and operated by elec-
 tron computers. Only one new machine was

10019-65. Vsesoyuznyy Institut Mashinostroyeniya i Tekhnicheskoy Informatsii (All-Union
 Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

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MONASTYRSKIY, Kh.A., normirovshchik

Mechanic A.A.Gorenkov. Za Inzh.Mat. no.2:10-11 D '61.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. TSekh No.7 Ryazanskogo zavoda schetno-analiticheskikh mashin.

S/081/60/000/017/011/016
AC06/AC01

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 17, p. 345, # 70242

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, L.M. 1

TITLE: Selection of an Industrial Electrolyzer Type for Obtaining Sodium
Metal by Electrolysis of Molten Halides

PERIODICAL: Tr. po khimii i khim tekhnol., 1958, No. 3, pp. 687-692

TEXT: The author discusses advantages and deficiencies of various electro-
lyzer types. It is shown that only electrolyzers with bottom anode and lateral
cathode lead-in, whose active surfaces screen electrically the current feeding
parts, can ensure extended and stable operation with fully satisfactory indices. ✓

B. Andreyev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/001/004/043
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No. 1, p. 30,
10257

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, L.M.

TITLE: Experiences in Obtaining Sodium-Potassium Alloys in Industrial Cells
(With a Solid Cathode) by Electrolysis of a Molten Mixture of Cor-
responding Chlorides in the NaCl-KCl-NaF System

PERIODICAL: "Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy)", 1959, No. 3, pp. 657-
659

TEXT: The author studied the preparation of Na-K alloys directly by elec-
trolysis of molten chlorides. Electrolysis was conducted at $I = 6,500-7,000$ amps,
 $D = 0.36$ amp/cm², $D_c = 0.68$ amp/cm², electrolyte volume 1.63 m³. Na-K alloys con-
taining up to 12% K were obtained. ✓

G.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/081/52/000/009/046/075
B166/B144

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, L. K.

TITLE: Experience in the utilization of metallic sodium from sludge by extracting it with molten lead

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 398, abstract 9K161 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol., (Gor'kiy), no. 2, 1961, 400-402)

TEXT: After the metallic sodium has been separated out from the sodium crude in refining, a sludge remains on the presses which contains up to 32% active metal. The most economical as well as safest and simplest method of recovering this sodium is by extraction with molten lead. The Pb - Na alloy so obtained contains up to 11% Na. When KCl is present in the sludge it reacts with the Na thus: $KCl + Na = NaCl + K$.

[Abstracter's note: typographical error, this should be $= NaCl + K$.]

The resulting Pb - Na - K alloy may contain up to 10% Na and 0.7% K. The Pb - Na - K alloy finds application in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead. Pb - Na alloy is used in the production of babbitt metals. When refining

Card 1/2

Experience in the utilization ...

S/081/62/000/009/046/075
B166/B144

sodium obtained from melts of the NaCl + CaCl₂ type a slime is obtained which contains CaCl₂. When this slime is extracted a Pb - Na - Ca alloy is formed which is also used in the production of babbitt metals.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOTVITSKIY, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; TRIZNA, Yu.I., inzh.; MONASTYRSKIY,
L.Ya., inzh.

Clean cutting of steel with low pressure oxygen. Svar. proizv.
no.3:19-21 Kr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Kotvitskiy).
2. Odesskiy zavod "Kholodmash" (for Trizna, Monastyrskiy).

MONASTYRSKIY, M.A.

Results of the surgical treatment of tuberculous coxitis
in children and adolescents and the dynamics of some compen-
satory mechanisms. Probl.tub. no.1: 58-63 '63

(MIRA 1615)

1. Iz Kersonskogo deatskogo kostnotuberkulernogo sanatoriya.
(HIP JOINT—TUBERCULOSIS) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

KONASTYRSKIY, M.A., (Kherson, Podpol'naya ul., d.24)

Some forms of compensatory adaptation in unilateral ankylosis of the hip joint. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.1:33-41 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Khersonskogo detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya (glavnyy vrach- V.K.Bulakhov).

MONASTYRENKO, M.A. (Kherson, Podol'naya ul., d.24)

Rare case of double localization of Calve's disease. Orthop.,
travm. i protez. 25 no.3:73 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Khersonskogo detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya
(glavnyy vrach - V.K.Bulakhov).

MONASTYRSKIY, M.D., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: FRANK, G.A., inzh.;
FOSS, V.A., inzh.; KALUZHSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; MAYDENOV, A.P.,
inzh.; POLUBNEVA, V.I., inzh., red.

[Large-panel house built of foamed cinder concrete hardened without using autoclaves; practices of the "Bazstroj" Sverdlovsk sovnahtot] Krupno-panel'nyi dom iz nsavtoklavnogo zolopenobetona; opyt tresta "Bazstroj" Sverdlovskogo sovnahtota. Moskva, 1959. 15 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Upravlyayushchiy trestom "Bazstroy" Sverdlovskogo sovnahtota (for Monastyrskiy). 3. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy laboratorii tresta "Bazstroy" (for Frank). 4. Nachal'nik otdela proizvodstvennykh predpriyatiy tresta "Bazstroy" (for Foss). 5. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo otdela tresta "Bazstroy" (for Kaluzhskiy). 6. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta "Bazstroy" (for Maydenov).
(Sverdlovsk Province--Apartment houses) (Lightweight concrete)

~~MONASTYRSKIY~~ M. LEMBERGER, A.; YEFIMOV, N., insh.; ORISHIN, K., tekhnik;
YEVORHENKO, G., insh.

Making large blocks in construction yards in Krasnoturinsk,
Krasnotarsk, Zhukovskiy, and Chita. Stroitel' no.7:5-7, 10.
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Bazstroy (for Monastyrskiy). 2. Zam-
stitel' nachal'nika proizvodstvennogo otdela tresta Donmashstroy
(for Lemberger). (Concrete blocks)

MONASTYRSKIY, M.D.

Making large blocks in construction yards. From strof. 37 no.5:
45-48 My '59. (MIRA 12'7)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trustom Bazstroy.
(Concrete blocks)

MONASTYRSKIY, M.; ANDRIYEVSKAYA, A.

Work practices of the Bazetroi Trust. Stroitel' no.6:3-9 Je '60.

1. Upravlyayushchiy trustom Bazetroy (for Monastyrskiy).
2. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Stroitel'" (for Andriyevskaya).
(Ural Mountain region—Apartment houses)

16.3660

16.2860

89037

S/044/60/000/0C9/007/021
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, M.L.

TITLE: On an Application of the Method of Positive Functionals for a C-Function

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, 1960, No.9, pp.59-60, Abstract No.10220. Uch zap. Shakhtinsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1959, Vol.2, No.6, pp.109-117

TEXT: Let $M(a; b)$ be the class of the functions $\mu(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$ which do not decrease on the interval $[a, b]$; let $C(\tau)$ ($0 < \tau \leq \pi$) be the class offunctions $w = f(z) = \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k z^k$ representable in the circle $|z| < 1$

by the Stieltjes integral

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \frac{e^{it} + z}{e^{it} - z} d\mu(t), \quad \mu(t) \in M(-\tau, \tau)$$

(the class $C = C(\pi)$ is the well-known class of Caratheodory). Given the complex numbers(1) $c_0 > 0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, w.$

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On an Application of the Method of Positive Functionals for a C-Function

Form the numbers

$$(2) \quad c_0^*, c_1^*, \dots, c_{n-2}^*, w^*$$

where $c_k^* = c_{k-1} - 2c_k \cos \tau + c_{k+1}$, $c_{-k} = \overline{c_k}$, $w = (z - 2\cos \tau + \frac{1}{z})w + \frac{1}{2}(c_{-1} - c_1)$
 $+ \frac{1}{2}(z - \frac{1}{z})c_0$ X

Theorem: In order that there exists a function $f(z) \in C(\tau)$ ($\tau \neq \pi$) the development in power series of which begins with the polynomial

$$\frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c_k z^k$$

and which in a given point z of the circle $|z| < 1$ assumes the given value w , it is necessary and sufficient that all principal minors of the matrices

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On an Application of the Method of Positive Functionals for a C-Function

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} c_0 & c_1 & \dots & c_{n-1} & \frac{\bar{w}-s_0(z)}{z} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{-n+1} & c_{-n+2} & \dots & c_0 & \frac{\bar{w}-s_{n-1}(z)}{z} \\ \frac{\bar{w}-s_0(z)}{z} & \frac{\bar{w}-s_1(z)}{z^2} & \dots & \frac{\bar{w}-s_{n-1}(z)}{z^n} & \frac{\bar{w}+\bar{w}}{1-|z|^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D^* = \begin{vmatrix} c_0^* & c_1^* & \dots & c_{n-1}^* & \frac{\bar{w}^*-s_0^*(z)}{z} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_{-n+1}^* & c_{-n+2}^* & \dots & c_0^* & \frac{\bar{w}^*-s_{n-1}^*(z)}{z^{n-1}} \\ \frac{\bar{w}^*-s_0^*(z)}{z} & \frac{\bar{w}^*-s_1^*(z)}{z^2} & \dots & \frac{\bar{w}^*-s_{n-1}^*(z)}{z^{n-1}} & \frac{\bar{w}^*+\bar{w}^*}{1-|z|^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

X

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On an Application of the Method of Positive Functionals for a C-Function

where $s_k(s) = \frac{0}{2} + a_1 s + \dots + a_k s^k$, $s_k^*(s) = \frac{0}{2} + a_1^* s + \dots + a_k^* s^k$, are non-

negative. If $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{T}$ then the matrix D can be omitted out of the formulation of the theorem.

Reviewer's remark: The formulated result was actually proved by N.A. Lebedev. The author, however, formulates a weaker result. The paper contains misprints.

[Abstracter's note: The above text is a full translation of the original Soviet abstract.]

Card 4/4

86185

S/140/60/000/005/012/021
0111/0222

16.3000

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, K.L.

TITLE: On an Interpolation Problem for C-Functions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 110 - 115

TEXT: Given the class of C-functions

$$F(z) = \frac{c_0}{2} + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} \frac{e^{it} + z}{e^{it} - z} d\sigma(t) \quad (|z| < 1), \quad \checkmark$$

where $c_0 > 0$ is real, $\sigma(t)$ is a function non-decreasing on the arc $(-\tau, \tau)$ of the unit circle, and the first n coefficients $c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1}$ are constants. In (Ref. 1) the author showed that the values ζ of these C-functions fill a domain bounded by two circular arcs, where the equations of the circular arcs are given by

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On an Interpolation Problem for C-Functions

86105

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c_0	$c_1 \dots \dots \dots c_{n-1}$	$\frac{\bar{c} - S_0(x)}{z}$	> 0	(1)
c_{-1}	$c_0 \dots \dots \dots c_{n-2}$	$\frac{\bar{c} - S_1(x)}{z^2}$		
\dots	\dots	\dots		
c_{-n+1}	$c_{-n+2} \dots \dots c_0$	$\frac{\bar{c} - S_{n-1}(x)}{z^n}$		
$\frac{\bar{c} - S_0(x)}{z}$	$\frac{\bar{c} - S_1(x)}{z^2} \dots \dots \frac{\bar{c} - S_{n-1}(x)}{z^n}$	$\frac{\bar{c} + \bar{c}}{1 - z ^n}$		
d_0	$d_1 \dots \dots \dots d_{n-2} \dots$	$\frac{\bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}_1^2 + \bar{c}_0^2 - \alpha_0(x)}{z}$	> 0	(2)
d_{-1}	$d_0 \dots \dots \dots d_{n-1}$	$\frac{\bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}_1^2 + \bar{c}_0^2 - \alpha_1(x)}{z^2}$		
\dots	\dots	\dots		
d_{-n+2}	$d_{-n+3} \dots \dots \dots d_0$	$\frac{\bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}_1^2 + \bar{c}_0^2 - \alpha_{n-1}(x)}{z^{n-1}}$		
$\frac{\bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}_1^2 + \bar{c}_0^2 - \alpha_0(x)}{z}$	$\dots \dots \dots \frac{\bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}_1^2 + \bar{c}_0^2 - \alpha_{n-1}(x)}{z^{n-1}}$	$\frac{\bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}^2}{1 - z ^n} - \frac{R(x) \cdot c_0}{ z ^n}$		

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On an Interpolation Problem for C-Functions

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where $R(z)$ is the real part of z , $c_{-k} = \overline{c_k}$, $d_{-k} = \overline{d_k}$, $s_k = \frac{c_0}{2} + c_1 z + \dots$
 $\dots + c_k z^k$, $d_k = c_{k-1} - 2c_k \cos \tau + c_{k+1}$, $\sigma_k = \frac{d_0}{2} + d_1 z + \dots + d_k z^k$,
 $\zeta^k = (z - 2 \cos \tau + z^{-1}) \zeta$, $c_0^t = \frac{1}{2} (z - z^{-1}) c_0$, $c_1^t = \frac{1}{2} (c_1 - \overline{c_1})$.

In the present paper it is shown that the angle α under which the circular arcs intersect, depends only on z and τ and not on c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1} .
 If only $c_0 = \text{const}$ is given then especially it holds

$$(4) \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\sin \tau [1 - |z|^2]}{\cos \tau [1 - |z|^2] - 2R(z)}$$

For the determination of α in the general case the author uses the S-functions of Schur and the algorithm of Schur.

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On an Interpolation Problem for C-Functions

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There are 4 figures and 4 references : 2 Soviet, 1 French and 1 German.
[Abstracter's note : (Ref.1) is a paper of the author in Uch. zap.
Shakhtinsk. pedinta, 1959, Vol. II, No. 6]

ASSOCIATION: Shakhtinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Shakhty Pedagogical
Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1958

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, O.A. (Moscow) SOV/24-58-6-19/35
TITLE: On Plastic Flow in a Thin Layer (O plasticheskom techenii v tonkom sloye)
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 6, pp 107-110 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This problem has been considered previously (Refs 2,3) but only first approximations were obtained. In this note an attempt is made to obtain further approximations. In order to solve this problem use is made of the possibility of choosing different scales in the length and the thickness, and the method of the small parameter is applied. The possibility of using different scales is only available when the elongation of the plastic layer is considerably greater in one direction than in the other. From the results obtained it can be seen that for any degree of roughness of the thick surface along which flow takes place

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On Plastic Flow in a Thin Layer

SOV/24-58-6-19/35

adhesion is impossible and there is no flow. This result was obtained previously by Il'yushin (Ref 3) and Sokolovskiy (Ref 2). As an example the flow of a plastic mass squeezed between two parallel course plates is considered.

There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references

SUBMITTED: July 2nd 1957

Card 2/2

RAUSHENBAKH, Yu.O.; KISELEV, Yu.A.; MONASTYRSKIY, O.A.

Present state and future tasks of the ecology of farm animals.
Zool.shur. 41 no.10:1449-1458 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of the
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Novosibirsk.
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Zoology--~~ology~~)

RAJSENBAN, I.O. [Raushenbakh, I.O.]; KISELEV, I.A.; MONASTIPSKIY, O.A.
[Monastyrskiy, O.A.]

The present stage and tasks of domestic animal ecology. *Analele
biol* 17 no.3:103-112 My-Je '63.

ACC NR: AP7001237

SOURCE CODE: UR/0439/66/045/011/1742/1743

AUTHOR: Monastyrskiy, G. A.; Yakimenko, A. V.; Burmakin, V. E.

ORG: Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences
SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut tsitologii i genetiki sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii
nauk SSSR)TITLE: Method of recording pulse and the frequency and relative depth of respiration
simultaneously in small animals

SOURCE: Zoologicheskiy zhurnal, v. 45, no. 11, 1966, 1742-1743

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, rodent, bat, physiologic parameter, respiratory
system, biologic respirationABSTRACT: An original method for recording pulse and the frequency and relative
depth of respiration simultaneously in small animals (bats and other
rodents) is described (see Figs. 1 and 2). A cage conforming to the size
of the experimental animal is made by shaping 1.5 mm-thick plexiglass
into a cylindrical block to which a flat bottom and doors at each end
are attached. Silver electrodes are placed in the bottom so that the
left front foot is on one plate and the right hind foot is on the
other. Wires hooked up to the silver plates are coupled to the EKG
(EKPSCh-3) lead. A groove is cut in the cage bottom at the level of

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UDC: 591.127.08

ACC NR: AP7001237

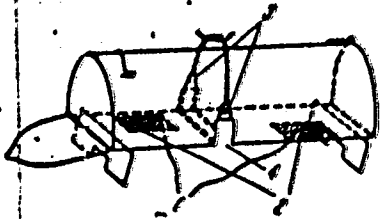
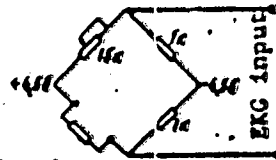


Fig. 1. Cage diagram

1 - EKG (EKPSCh-3) input; 2 - silver electrodes; 3 - bridge input; 4 - attachment for respiration sensor.



respiration sensor

Fig. 2. Diagram of the measuring bridge

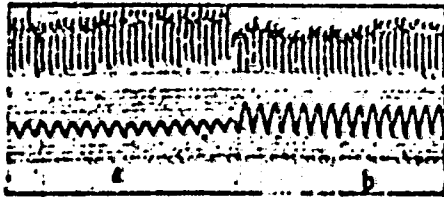


Fig. 3. Readout of pulse rate and the frequency and relative depth of respiration in Microtus arvalis at 20C (A) and 10C (B)

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ACC NR: AP7001237

the tip of the animal's chest for the respiration sensor. Frequency and relative depth of respiration are converted into signals by a sensor, consisting of an elastic rubber tube filled with chemically pure, ground carbon, which records changes in chest perimeter during respiration. The silver electrodes are inserted in the tube ends and are joined to the arm of the measuring bridge by wires. A thermocouple for measuring air temperature in the cage and an opening in the rear door for insertion of a thermocouple to measure rectal temperature can be added without altering cage construction. When recording, the doors are closed and the belt of the respiration sensor is tied. A readout (see Fig. 3) made at 25 mm/sec shows pulse frequency (upper) and the frequency and depth of respiration (lower). This method permits recording physiological parameters without injury during chronic experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ AID PRESS: 5112

Card 3/3

KURCV, V.G.; MONASTYRSKIY, O.V.

Experience in setting up an automatic cement concrete plant. Art.doc.
18 no.1:14-16 Je-F '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Road construction) (Cement industries)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzhener.

Experience in operating an automatic asphalt concrete plant.
Avt.dor.18 no.7:6-10 N '55. (MLBA 9:4)
(Asphalt concrete) (Automatic control)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., instamer.

Using electricity in bitumen heating. Avt. der. 19 no.2:8-9
P '56. (MLHA 9:6)
(Bitumen) (Road construction) (Electric heating)

MOHASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Automatically controlled equipment of an asphalt concrete plant.
Mekh. strof. 15 no.4:12-16 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Automatic control)
(Concrete plants)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V.
MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Electric equipment of asphalt concrete and rock crushing plants.
Avt. dor. 21 no. 17-9 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Concrete plants) (Electric machinery)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Automatic control of mixing equipment in asphalt concrete plants.
Avt. dor. 21 no. 4:7-8 Ap '58. (MIRA 11'4)
(Automatic control) (Mixing machines)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Automatic control of the operations of a cement-concrete plant.
Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.1:46-50 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Concrete plants) (Automatic control)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inst.

Automatically controlled unit for heating and dehydrating bitumen
using infrared rays. Art.dor. 24 no.2:13-15 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Automatic control) (Infrared rays—Industrial applications)
(Bitumen)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

New automatic cyclical measuring hoppers. Makh. stroi. 19
no.9:19-22 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Hoppers)

MONASTIRSKII, O.V.

Magnetic track-limit switch. Mekh.stroi. 19 no.12:24-25 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Electric switchgear)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., insh.

Magnetic-mercury level indicators for loose materials and liquids.
Mekh. stroi. 20 no.4:27-28 Ap '63. (IDRA 16:3)
(Level indicators)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Assignments for developing methods of automation for construction.
Mekh.stroi. 20 no.5:24-25 My '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Automatic control) (Construction equipment)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

New control system for actuating mechanisms increases the output
of machinery. Avt. dor. 26 no.5:5-6 My '63. (KIRA 16:7)

(Road machinery--Technological innovations)

MONASTYRSKIY, Oleg Vasil'yevich, inzh.; BEREZOVSKIY, B.I., nauchn.
red.; TABUNINA, M.A., red.; MIKHEYEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Automating the heating up of bitumen and mastic in the
construction industry] Avtomatizatsiya razogreva bituma i
mastik v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 75 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

New magnetic terminal switches and level indicators. Prom. energ.
19 no.3:12-16 Nr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MONASTIRSKIN, O.V.

Air-breathing jet collapser of loose materials and the
cleaning of compressed air. Avt. dor. 27 no.4:25-26 sp. 164.

(MFA 1719)

1. Starshiy inzh. otdela mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva
Gostroya SSSR.

DEBY, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; MONASTYRSKIY, I.V., inzh.

Automating the process of preparing concrete mix at plants.

Trudy NIIZHB no.33:4-15 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Gostroya SSSR (for Desov). 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Monastyrskiy).

MONASTYRSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Automation of the dosing of liquids. Prom. energ. 20 no.9:21-26 8
165. (MIRA 18:9)

MONASTYRSKIY, R. Ya., CHERNOV, V. I., dotsent; OSNOS, M. L., dotsent;
ROZANOV, Ye. M.

Further qualitative improvement of medical aid to cardiovascular
patients in Lvov Province. Nauch. trudy L'vov. obl. terap. sb-va
no. 15-9 '61. (MIRA 1615)
(LVOV PROVINCE—CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

MONASTYRSKIY, R. Ya (L'vor); OSNOS, M.L., dotsent (L'vor); MELAMUD, M. Ya.
(L'vor); YANKELEVICH, Ya. Kh. (L'vor); SIROMAKHA, G.M. (L'vor)
KOPEL'MAN, Ya. Sh. (L'vor); KRASNOVA, S.E. (L'vor); BANAKH, R.D.
(L'vor)

Organization of rheumatic fever control. Klin. med. 40 no.11:
89-93 N'62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Is L'vovskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (zav. -
R. Ya. Manastyrskiy).

DETSIK, Yu.I., dotsent; PASTUSHENKO, L.F.; MONASTYRSKIY, V.A.;
KOLCHYIETS, Ya.M.

Ballistocardiogram and electrocardiogram in pulmo-cardiac
insufficiency. Nauch.trudy L'vov.obl.terap.ob-va no.1:96-102
'61. (MIRA 16:5)

I. Kafedra propederticheskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta L'rov-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta i I terapevticheskoye otdeleniye
Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (zav. - dotsent V.I. Chernov).
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE)

MASTERSKIY, V.I.

Locally nilpotent subgroups of the multiplicative group of an algebraic field. *Sib. mat. zhurn.* 6 no.3:702-704, 1964, 14p.

(MIRA 2318)

E 01423-07 EWT(I)/EWT(m)/EWP(J) LJP(c) HM

ACC NR: AP6030725

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/002/0265/0266

AUTHOR: Reznikov, I. V.; Monastyrnaya, P. L.; Cherenkevich, S. K.

ORG: none

58
B

TITLE: Spectral characteristic of the luminescence quantum yield of some radiation converters

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 2, 1966, 265-266

TOPIC TAGS: quantum yield, luminescence, luminescent material, UV radiation, spectrum, excitation spectrum

ABSTRACT: This study was made because the quantum yield for some compounds was never specially investigated and for others it was determined only in a small part of the ultraviolet region of the spectrum. Consequently, the spectral characteristic of the luminescence quantum yield was studied for 2,5-diphenyloxazole, 1,3,5-triphenyl-oxazoline, 1,4-di-[2-(5-phenyloxazoline)]-benzene, and p-terphenyl in the range of 220-340 nm. The samples were dry and in the form of powder. The luminescence quantum yield of the samples was determined by comparison with that of salicylic acid, which is a compound with a constant quantum yield. The measurement results show that some of the compounds under investigation have a constant luminescence quantum yield in the

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UDC 535.37

E 02420-6T

ACC NR: AP6030725

entire test region of the excitation spectrum, that the quantum yield of 2,5-diphenyl-oxazole as compared with that of the other compounds has the highest absolute value, and that p-terphenyl has the broadest band with constant quantum yield. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

hs

Card 2/2

SUPRUNENKO, D.A.; MOHASTYBNY, V.I.

Sylow subgroups of the multiplicative group of a body.
Sib. mat. zhur. 6 no.6:1382-1387 H-D '65.

(MIRA 10:12)

SOV/81-59-16-58533

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 414 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Avaliani, T.K., Monastyrskiy, V.M., Krasnyanskaya, G.G.

TITLE: The Effect of the Composition of the Admixture Tsiatim-339 on Its Properties

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefiti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstv. zhidk. topliva, 1958, Nr 7, pp 297-302

ABSTRACT: The effect of the components of the admixture tsiatim-339 on its operation properties has been studied. The presence of alkylphenol (AP) and a considerable quantity ($\sim 25\%$) of sulfur-containing AP in the admixture has practically no positive effect on the properties of oils from sulfurous petroleum. Oil with an admixture without oil-diluent (spindle oil) has the best indices. The admixture tsiatim-339 with 100% substitution of the hydroxyl hydrogen by barium (tsiatim-339p) improves the detergent properties of the oil AS-9.5 to 1.5-2 points according to the PZV method and reduces the corrosivity to 4.8 g/m^2 . For improving

Card 1/2

SOV/81-59-16-58533

The Effect of the Composition of the Admixture Tsiatim-339 on Its Properties

the properties of the admixture it is recommended to remove from it free sulfur-containing AP and also spindle oil, and for reducing the viscosity to dilute it by basic oil. Comparative 100-hour tests on the engine D-35 have shown the practically equal efficiency of the action of the admixtures tsiatim-339 and tsiatim-339p, at a two times lower concentration of the latter admixture in the oil.

O. Kal'nitskiy.

Card 2/2

ZASLAVSKIY, M.S.; SHOR, G.I.; MONASTYRSKIY, V.N.

Neutralizing action of anticorrosive additives in motor oils.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 4 no.2:51-56 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Lubrication and Lubricants--Additives)

82512

S/065/60/000/008/004/007
E030/E412

15.6600

AUTHORS: Avaliani, T.K. and Monastyrakiy, V.N.

TITLE: Synthesis and Techniques for Preparing Basic Additive
Components with a Sulphonate Base

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.8,
pp.29-33

TEXT: Details are given of two methods for synthesizing high base number additives. In the first, to aqueous phenol and an oil-soluble sulphonic acid is added calcium oxide; the mixture is agitated, a stream of CO₂ passed through and the water and phenol distilled off, the end-product being homogenized in a centrifuge. In the second, to an oil, oil-soluble sulphonic acid, and calcium oxide, is added a "promoter" which may be a phenol, naphthol, nitro compound, or sulphonic acid. The additives work by oxidizing corrosive materials while the resulting oxidation products are held in suspension by the surface-active agents. Between 3.5 and 5 times the stoichiometric metallic content can be obtained by these methods. The base oil has a kinematic viscosity around 6 to 8 cs at 100°C, pour point around -15°C and flash-point (closed) around 210°C. It is obtained from the residues from the
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82512

S/065/60/000/008/004/007
E030/E412

**Synthesis and Techniques for Preparing Basic Additive Components
with a Sulphonate Base**

desulphurization of oils, particularly white oils. Sulphonation is carried out with oleum and for these maximum basicities, 10 to 80% of oleum should be used and the process carried out between 10 and 70°C. Base numbers up to 18.2% have been obtained, with up to 23% free SO₃. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 2/2

82502

S/065/60/000/009/001/003

R194/R184

15.6600

AUTHORS: Zaslavskiy, Yu.S., Shor, G.I., Monastyrskiy, V.N., and
Raznikov, V.D.

TITLE: The Effects of Suppression of Functional Activity when
the Components of Oil Additives are Mixed

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No 9,
pp 51-57

TEXT: Engine oil additives^{||} often contain components with
different functions such as neutralising, wetting, anti-corrosion^{||}
etc. Tests have shown that a combination of a neutralising
component with a protective one gives less engine wear than does the
neutralising component alone with the same total metal content in
the oil. However, in many cases mixing of additives has resulted in
loss of some of their effectiveness. For example, on mixing
additives VNII-NP-350 (barium alkylphenolate), TSIATIM-339 (barium
disulphide alkylphenolate) and VNII-NP-360 (barium alkylphenolate
mixed with zinc dialkyldithiophosphate) suppression of functional
activity is observed as will be seen from the test results plotted
in Fig 1. This shows results of determinations of the duration of
neutralisation of corrosive wear of radioactive sliding parts in a

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82502

8/065/60/000/009/001/003
R194/R184

The Effects of Suppression of Functional Activity when the Components of Oil Additives are Mixed

laboratory rig in corrosive acid vapours as function of the barium concentration in oil grade AS-9.5 NKZ. The duration of neutralisation is a linear function of the metal content. Ash determinations on the used oil showed that the tests depleted all the barium in each of the three additives but, with equal initial barium contents in the oil, additive VNII-NP-350 gave much longer neutralisation time than additive TsIATIM-339 and VNII NP-360. This is presumably because the barium in the last two additives was expended not only in neutralising the corrosive acid but also in reacting with other components of the additives, probably those containing sulphur. To verify this, tests were made with specially synthesized additives containing various amounts and kinds of sulphur compounds, as shown in Fig 1. These additives were blended with oil grade AS-9.5 NKZ to constant barium content: the test results are given in Table 1 and Figs 2 and 3, which show the duration of effective neutralisation and the angle of slope of the wear curve of radioactive components after neutralisation, as functions of the sulphur content in the oil for various additives. It will be seen that the neutralising action of barium alkylphenolate varies

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82502

S/065/60/000/009/001/003
R194/R184

The Effects of Suppression of Functional Activity when the Components of Oil Additives are Mixed

inversely as the sulphur content of the additive. The different effects of the various sulphur compounds used in the tests are described. It is considered that in some cases the sulphur compounds can easily be split off when the additive is attacked by acid and that the free sulphur evolved interacts with the barium ions to form barium sulphide, so reducing the barium available for neutralisation of acids. The formation of barium sulphide is confirmed by the high rate of wear after effective neutralisation. However, when sulphurised oil is used it may form a protective film after the barium additive is used up, so reducing wear. Interaction between additive components alters the electrical conductivity of oil containing these components as compared with that of the same oil containing each component separately. Fig 4 shows a graph of the electrical conductivity of oil grade AS-9.5 NKZ containing 5% barium alkylphenolate as function of the sulphur content of the blend when sulphurised oil is added to it. The direct current conductivity was measured at a temperature of 100 °C with a microammeter. It will be seen that adding sulphur reduces the conductivity and the curve

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S/065/60/000/009/001/003

E194/E184

The Effects of Suppression of Functional Activity when the Components of Oil Additives are Mixed

corresponds closely to that of reduction in duration of neutralising effect. Interaction of components with suppression of neutralising effect was also observed on mixing barium alkyphenolate and basic calcium sulphonate with dialkyldithiophosphate, and here too correspondence was observed between the decrease in electrical conductivity and that of duration of neutralising effect. The results of duration of neutralising effect tests given in Table 1 were compared with hundred hour engine tests using a type D-35 engine; see Table 2. The engine test conditions are stated; the fuel contained 1% sulphur. It will be seen that the minimum wear obtained with barium alkyphenolate additive results from the more effective neutralisation. The high barium and low iron content of the deposits is evidence of greater use of barium for neutralisation. Tests with other additives revealed similar correlation between engine tests and those of duration of neutralising effect. Similar correlation was observed in tests on used oil. Fig 5 shows graphs of the change in neutralising effectiveness of oil DS-11 plus additives as function of the operating time of the oil in a diesel

Card 4/5

X

2
MONASTYRSKIY, V.N., AVIALIANI, T.K., DMITRIYEVA, N.A.

Methoden zur Gewinnung von Komponenten mit alkalischen
Überschub, ihre Eigenschaften und die Gewinnung von Zusätzen, die
mehrere Komponenten enthalten.

Report to be submitted for the Symposium on Lubricants and
Lubrication, Dresden, 27-30 June 1961

L 20326-63

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFETC/APOC

Pr-4

-Dm/Vtd/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AT3001982

8/2664/61/000/000/0145/0152

AUTHORS: Monastyrskiy, V. N.; Avallani, T. K.

TITLE: Additive-production technology. Methods for the preparation of high-ash sulfonates.

SOURCE: Prisadki k maslam i toplivam; trudy nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya, Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 145-152.

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, lubrication, additive, ash, sulfonate, promotor, phenol, sulfoacid, sulfonation, PMS, PMS_{Ya}.

ABSTRACT: The fundamental aim of the work described in the paper is the development of a process technology for the so-called high-ash additive or additive components based on low-solubility petroleum sulfoacids, which differ from ordinary sulfonates by the amount of metal that exceeds the stoichiometric quantity by a multiple factor. Two fundamental schemes for the preparation of high-ash sulfonate (MPS) from crude oil with the aid of phenol as a promotor were developed at the VNII NP. (1) The sulfonated oil, which contains the low-solubility sulfoacids, is treated with aqueous phenol for the segregation of the low-solubility sulfoacids. (2) The oil containing the low-solubility sulfoacids is treated directly with CaO.

Card 1/5 2

L 2007-43

ACCESSION NR: AT3001982

until the acid reaction ceases. Then phenol water and - in the presence of excess $\text{CaO} - \text{CO}_2$ is passed through the oil. The product is centrifuged. The two processes are described in detail. Operational tests were made on the DK-2 apparatus to determine the operational properties of oil AS-9, 5 of the NKZ without additive. The stability of the base oil AS-9, 5 is sharply improved upon the addition of PMS, whereas the neutral sulfonate does not improve this property. Short-term tests on GAZ-51 and D-35 engines showed the great effectiveness of additive PMS_Y, regardless of the initial raw materials employed. The synthesis and fundamental process technology developed for the preparation of the highly effective component or additive that comprises the high-ash sulfonate (PMS) with a metal content that is 3.5 to 5 times the stoichiometric amount and in which phenol is used as a selective solvent and reaction promoter, was elaborated. The raw materials comprised distillate oils from S-containing crudes with varying degree of viscosity and neutral sulfonation products obtained in the production of white oil by S-free crude at the Plant imeni Mendeleev. The superior qualities of the PMS additives obtained as compared with the previously obtained neutral sulfonate additives are shown by the NAMI method (determination of precipitation formation and viscosity upon oxidation). Orig. art. contains 1 fig. and 5 tables.

Card 2/22

36516
S/081/62/000/006/080/117
B167/E101

N. 9700

AUTHORS:

Konastyrskiy, V. M., Fufayev, A. A., Perel'miter, M. S.

TITLE:

Synthesis and production technology of the multicomponent additive VNI NP-360 for engine lubricating oils

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 539, abstract 64248 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam" L.Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 128-133)

TEXT: The starting material for the synthesis of the components of the additive VNI NP-360, consisting of Ba alkyl phenolate and Zn dialkyl phenyl dithiophosphate in the ratio of 5:2 parts by weight, is the alkyl phenol obtained by alkylating phenol with olefins containing 8-12 carbon atoms. Ba alkyl phenolate has wetting properties. It is prepared by treating the alkyl phenol with $Ba(OH)_2$. Zn dialkyl phenyl dithiophosphate, an antioxidant and a wear and corrosion inhibitor, is prepared by the reaction of alkyl phenol with P_2S_5 , followed by treatment of the product with ZnO. Both processes are carried out in an oil diluent which lowers the viscosity of the medium. Test-bench trials of the additive
Card 1/2

Synthesis and production technology of ... S/081/62/000/006/080/117
B167/B101

VNII NP-360 on engines of various types (D-35, 2A2 -204 (YaAZ-204), etc.) and also operating trials on Diesel engines 2-100 (2D 100) and tractor engines have indicated that this additive is more effective than conventional additives and can be recommended, in the first instance, for Diesel engines operating with Diesel fuel containing sulfur. A production diagram is suggested. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

S/001/62/000/005/088/112
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Monastyrakiy, V. N., Avaliani, T. K.

TITLE: Methods of producing multisol sulfonates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 530,
abstract 5M226 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam".
M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 145-152)

TEXT: Two flowcharts are developed for the production of multisol additives or components of additives with 3.5 - 5 times the metal content compared with the stoichiometric quantity. The raw materials are distillate oils from sulfur petroleum with varying viscosity level and neutral sulfuration products separated out in the production of white oils from nonsulfur petroleum. Phenol is used as selective solvent and reaction accelerator. With the NAMI method (determination of the formation of precipitate and viscosity during oxidation) the advantage of the (PMS) additives produced over normal sulfonate additives is demonstrated. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

39832

S/081/62/000/011/039/057
E202/E192

11.9700
AUTHORS:

Monastyrskiy, V.N., Ptashinskiy, I.A., Goysa, Ye.I.,
and Avaliani, T.K.

TITLE:

Laboratory method of assessing the dispersing
properties of additives in lubricating oils

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 520,
abstract II M 215. (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn.
Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no.3, 1961, 12-16).

TEXT:

A laboratory method of assessment of dispersing
properties of additives in oils is developed, employing electro-
photocolorimeter. Essentially the method comprises centrifuging
of the mixture of additives in toluene with lamp black, followed
by photometric determination of the fall in the transparency
coefficient of the centrifuged solution without lamp black (the
so-called index of dispersion). By means of this index it is
possible to evaluate the dispersion properties of the additive.
The method is sufficiently accurate. Discrepancies between the
parallel determinations of the dispersive index do not exceed
 $\pm 1.5\%$ of the mean value of the compared results.

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Laboratory method of assessing ...

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E202/E192

It was found that according to the character of the relation between the dispersive index and the concentration of the additive in toluene, the latter may be divided into two groups. Additives of the first group [Gintset additive consisting of ГДР (GDR), ПМС (PMS), ПМСЯ (PMSya)] are characterized by the presence of a maximum for the dispersing index during the change of their concentrations in toluene in the range 0.3 to 1.25%. The higher the maximum of the index of dispersion of the additive, the better its dispersing properties. The second group of additives (Lou 565, additive of Dupont de Nemours, АСК -1 (ASK-1), ashless nitrogenous polymeric additives, and others) comprises additives which do not exhibit a maximum in their dispersion index. To identify the additive type it is necessary to plot the curve relating the dispersion index and the concentration of additive in toluene. In order to compare the assessment of dispersing properties of the additives of the first group it is necessary to use the maximum value of their dispersion index. Factory quality control of the first group of additives is sufficient when carried

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Laboratory method of assessing ...

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E202/E192

out only in concentrations corresponding to the maximum of their dispersion indices. The method may also be used to assess the duration of effectiveness of the dispersing properties of oils containing additives, under their working conditions.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

BLAGOVIDOV, I.F.; BOROVAYA, M.S.; DRUZHININA, A.V.; DERYABIN, A.A.;
ZASLAVSKIY, Yu.S.; MONASTYRSKIY, V.M.; PUCHKOV, N.G.;
FILIPPOV, V.F.

Selecting additives to oils for various uses. Khim. i tekhn.
topl. i masel. 8 no.3:54-62 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gazov i polucheniya iskusstvennogo zhidkogo
topliva.

(Lubrication and lubricants—Additives)

EWI(S)/EAT(M)T
ACC NR: AF6007961

RM/WW/CD-2
SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/003/0001/0004

(A)
AUTHOR: Botnikov, M. Ya.; Volovich, A. A.; Kondrat'yev, Yu. N.; Golonov, A. P.;
Monastyrskiy, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Continuous polymerization of ethylene at high pressure in a reactor with
a mixing device

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1966, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, polymerization kinetics, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: To obtain the basic kinetic study of the process the polymerization was performed under conditions most similar to industrial (pilot plant) conditions. An initiator was injected into gaseous ethylene, compressed to the preferred pressure, and, immediately afterwards, the gas was introduced into a reactor of 0.5l capacity. The contents in the reactor were mixed by a mechanical device at 1500 rpm. The reaction mixture passed into a separator, the product, polyethylene, was removed by a screw conveyer, and the nonreacted ethylene passed through a cyclone into the container with the raw material. The raw material used contained 99.6% ethylene, 0.0004% CO₂, and 0.0005% CO. The concentration of O₂ during polymerization did not exceed 10 ppm. Peroxide of ditertiarybutyl (0.7-5.7 weight %) was used as the

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UDC: 678.742.2:66.095.2

L 39713-66

ACC NR: A76007961

initiator. The reaction was performed at 195-245°C, 800-1200 atm, and at a volume velocity of 11.2-36.6/hr. The kinetics of the reaction was most successfully expressed by the equation:

$$\alpha = K(I_0)^n p^u \frac{1}{V}$$

$$K = K_0 e^{-\frac{E}{RT}}$$

where α = conversion; p = pressure (in atm); n, u = microkinetic constants; K_0 = preexponential factor; E = energy of activation (kcal/mol); R = gas constant; T = absolute temperature (in °K); K = constant of reaction rate; V = volume velocity (hr⁻¹); I_0 = initiator concentration. A graphic representation of this equation is shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the temperature dependence of α . The increase and subsequent decrease of α with the increasing temperature is explained by an increase of K and a decrease in the concentration of the initiator. Polymerization at different temperatures showed an agreement with the Arrhenius equation. The calculated E and K_0 were 16 kcal/mol and $3.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$, respectively. The low value (0.4) of the order of the reaction calculated by the initiator concentration is explained by some participation of the initiator in chain cleavage. Orig. art. has: 3 fig. and 2 tables.

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L 34713-66

ACC NR: AP6007961

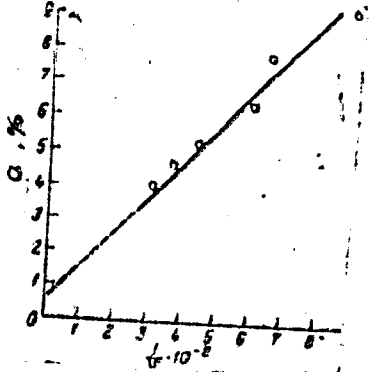


Fig. 1. $p = 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$; $t = 2150$;
 $(I_p) = 1.25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$.

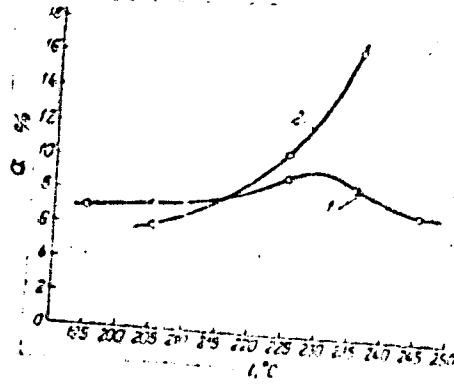


Fig. 2. Dependence of α on the temperature; $p = 1000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$; $v = 22.0-23.4 \text{ /hr}$; 1. $I_0 = (2.6-2.78) \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ mol/l}$;
2. $I_p = (2.5-2.7) \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/l}$.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3

L 20632-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6011220

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/04.13/66/000/006/0057/0057

INVENTOR: Blagovidov, I. F.; Druzhinina, A. V.; Monastyrskiy, V. N.; Puchkov, H. G.;
Deryabin, A. A.; Borovaya, M. S.; Filippov, V. P.; Kvaliani, P. N.; Zaslavskiy, Yu. S.;
Tarmalyan, G. S.; Shor, G. I.; Dmitriyeva, N. A.; Belyanchikov, G. P.; Kuliyev, A. M.;
Suleymanova, F. G.; Zaynalova, G. A.; Sadykhov, K. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for motor oils. Class 23, No. 179868

1144

117

B

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 57

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, lubricant additive

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for motor oils, involving the introduction of additives. To impart the required service properties, the additives used are an alkylphenol-formaldehyde condensation product (3-15%), a sulfonate additive (1-6%), an additive based on xanthates or dithiophosphates (0.5-1%), and an organosilicon additive (0.003-0.005%) [the additives are no further identified in the source].

[SM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Aug62/ ATD PRESS: 4225

Card 1/1

UDC: 665.521.5002.237

1. 35345-66 EMT(m)/EMF(s)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6012718 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/004/0722/0726

2 7
55
54
B

AUTHOR: Terteryan, R. A.; Bogomolova, N. P.; Volovich, A. A.; Colosov, A. P.;
Kondrat'yev, Yu. N.; Monastyrskiy, V. N.

ORG: Scientific-Research Institute for Petroleum Processing (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefli)

TITLE: Certain problems of ethylene polymerization in the presence of various initiators

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 722-726

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, peroxide, polymerization initiator, thermal decomposition

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of radical polymerization of ethylene under continuous processing at pressures of 1000 to 1500 atm and at temperatures of 175 to 275 C in the presence of initiators tertbutylperbenzoate, dicumyl peroxide, tertbutyl peroxide, and tetramethyltetraazene cumene hydroperoxide. For all initiators, except cumene hydroperoxide, the curve of polyethylene yield versus temperature reaches maximum at 5000-6000 gram per liter per hour (pressure 1300 atm). Comparison of the experimental data with the theoretical curves of the decomposition of initiators at high pressures and temperatures indicated that the optimum polymerization temperature approximately corresponds to the complete decomposition of the initiator. The varia-

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UDC: 66.095.26 678.742

L 35345-66

ACC NR: AP6012718

tion of the pressure in the interval 1000 to 1500 atm has practically no effect on the optimum temperature. When cumene hydroperoxide is used as the initiator, the reaction takes place at a high rate, at a temperature at which the thermal decomposition of the initiator is negligible. The cumene hydroperoxide decomposition is assumed to be accelerated by the induced chain development caused by the reaction of cumene hydroperoxide and ethylene. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 *llh*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135110013-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135110013-5"

AUTHORS: Monastyrskiy, V. Ya. (Senior Foreman) and Glazov, A.N.,
(Deputy Manager). 130 - 6 - 10/27

TITLE: Fettling electric-furnace walls and bottoms with fine
chrome ore. (Zapravka podiny i otkosov elektropetchey
melkoy khromistoy rudoy).

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No.6, pp.21-22 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Difficulties with bottom and wall erosion by metal and
slag when stainless steel is melted in 30-ton basic elec-
tric furnaces with oxygen blowing are described. The
authors, together with Kibenko, proposed the use of chromite
ore for (10% + 30% magnesite + 30% calcined ferruginous
dolomite) fettling and the adoption of this has saved the
Kuznetsk metallurgical combine about 100 000 roubles in a
year on account of fettling materials alone: 14.6% less of
magnesite powder, 13.3% less of calcined ferruginous dolom-
ite. The fine chromite ore consumption is 2.5 kg/ton.

There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Electric Steel-Melting Shop, Kuznetsk Metallurgical
Combine. (Elektrostaleplavil'nogo tsekha, Kuznetskiy
Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat).

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

60V/133/58-9-9/29

AUTHORS: Teder, L. I., Monastyrskiy, V. Ya. and Mesyats, V.I.
(Engineers)

TITLE: Smelting of Stainless Steel from Scrap Using Silico-Manganese
(Vyplavka nerzhaveyushchey stali na otkhodakh s ispol'zovani-
yem silikomargantsa)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 9, pp 801-802 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On smelting stainless steel 1Kh18N9T an expensive and short in supply metallic manganese was usually used for alloying (about 10 kg/ton). This was introduced into the deoxidised bath. Cheaper manganese alloys could not be used as they contain carbon. On theoretical considerations the authors proposed to exclude the use of metallic manganese in smelting stainless steel and replace it with silico-manganese, introducing it after blowing the bath with oxygen. The choice of silico-manganese was based on the following basis: a) this is one of the cheapest manganese alloys with a low carbon content; b) it contains little phosphorus, the removal of which on smelting stainless steel presents considerable difficulties, and c) the introduction of silico-manganese permits decreasing the consumption of ferro-silicon on the reduction of chromium from slag. An analysis of the results obtained in a large number of heats carried

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Smelting of Stainless Steel from Scrap Using Silico-Manganese Sov/133/58-9-9/29

out by both methods (with metallic manganese and silico-manganese) indicated that the use of silico-manganese does not present any additional technological difficulties. The content of carbon in steel remained the same although instead of 9.8 kg/ton of manganese 15 kg/ton of silico-manganese was used. An increase in the chromium recovery decreased the consumption of ferrochromium (type Khr0000-Khr000) by 6.75 kg/ton. The consumption of 75% ferrosilicon for deoxidation decreased by 3 kg/ton. The summary economic effect in one melting shop exceeded a million roubles per year. The wider application of the method in other works is recommended.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Works)

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16(5)

SOV/148-59-1-8/19

AUTHORS: Levin, A.M., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Teder, L.I.; Glazov, A.N.; Monastyrskiy, V.I.; Chernenko, A.D. and Alyavdin, V.A., Engineers

TITLE: Metal Refining in Intensified Smelting of Structural Electric Steel (Rafinirovaniye metalla pri intensifikatsii plavki konstruksionnoy elektrostali)

PERIODICAL: Investiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 71-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Comparative tests were carried out on kinetics of harmful impurities with the use of conventional and experimental methods of structural steel smelting. The basic peculiarities of the experimental technology which caused intensification of smelting and reduced the smelting time by one hour, included: dephosphorization during the smelting process; use of gaseous oxygen; termination of smelting combine with oxidizing blowing-through; reduced quantity of burning-out carbon; preliminary decoxidation with silico-manganese and early addition of ferrosilicon plus coke dust, and ferrochrome; metal treatment by slag of the same metal at the moment of discharge. Results

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SOV/148-59-1-8/19

Metal Refining in Intensified Smelting of Structural Electric Steel

of the tests were compared and the following conclusions were made: Dephosphorization did not depend on the basicity of the slag and on the temperature, whereas the ferrous oxide content had a strong effect on phosphorus distribution between the metal and the slag; due to metal treatment by slag of the same metal, the desulfurization rate in the test method was higher than in the conventional technology; a strong effect of ferrous oxide on the desulfurization coefficient in the ladle was observed and therefore slag deoxidation prior to the discharge was imperative. The decrease of burning-out carbon did not increase the hydrogen content. Preliminary deoxidation and early addition of ferrosilicon dust caused speeded-up elimination of oxygen. Prior to the addition of agents with higher reducing capacities than those of carbon, the oxygen content depends on the carbon content and, in the case of "12KhN2A" steel on the silicon content. Mixing of the metal with the slag caused a decrease of the oxygen content during the discharge. The determination of non-metallic impurities was carried out by Engineer S.N. Yerenenko, who stated that, in spite of the shortened reduction time, intensified deoxidation created favorable conditions for eliminating impurities. The

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Metal Refining in Intensified Smelting of Structural Electric Steel

mixture of the metal with the reducing slag had a positive effect on the decrease of non-metallic impurities. The described method ensures the production of high quality metal. The author presents graphs comparing changes of the impurity content in experimental and conventional methods. There are 13 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Institute of Metallurgy). Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Levin, A.M., Docent, Teder, L.I., ^{SOV/133-59-4-10/32} Monastyrskiy, V.Ya.,
Glazov, A.N., Alyavin, V.A., and Chernenko, A.D.,
Engineers

TITLE: Intensification of Smelting Structural Electric Steel
(Intensifikatsiya plavki konstruksionnoy elektrostali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 4, pp 323-327 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the possibilities of intensifying the electric smelting process carried out on the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine during 1956-1957 is described. For this purpose 100 heats of structural steels were carried out (table 1) in which the following methods of intensification of smelting were tested: 1) the use of oxygen for the oxidation of admixtures; 2) combining of the end of the melting period with the beginning of oxidation; 3) dephosphorisation of metal during melting; 4) decreasing the amount of burned out carbon (up to 0.2%); 5) intensification of the deoxidation by the use of a preliminary precipitation of powdered ferrosilicon after the making of a reducing slag together with powdered coke; tapping of metal

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NOV/155-59-4-10/32

Intensification of Smelting Structural Electric Steel

together with slag with an energetic stirring;
6) intensification of the desulphurisation process;
7) intensification of alloying by starting it at the beginning of the reducing period. The comparison of changes in the composition of metal and slag during smelting by the usual and experimental practices for steel 40Kh is given in Fig 1 and 2 respectively, the comparison of mechanical properties of metal produced by the usual and experimental practices - table 2. Mean duration of the individual smelting periods and whole heats - table 3. It is concluded that the experimental technology of smelting electric structural steels can be used with advantage. The investigation of the metal produced by the experimental technology indicated that it is of satisfactory quality which was confirmed by a considerable decrease in the proportion of out of grade steel (from 0.872 to 0.186%). The mean duration of a heat is decreased by 1 hour which under operating conditions of the melting shop on the work increased the productivity of a furnace by 14% and

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SOV/133-59-4-10/32

Intensification of Smelting Structural Electric Steel

decreases the specific power consumption by 80 kwhr/ton of steel. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 11 references of which 9 are Soviet, 1 German and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy Metallurgicheskiy Institut i Kuznetskiy Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat (Siberian Metallurgical Institute and the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 3/3

GLAZOV, A.N.; KONONALOV, K.N.; MONASTYRSKIY, V.Ya.; PASHCHENKO, V.Ye.

Improving the quality of ingots of ShX15 ball bearing steel.
Metallurg 10 no.8:20-21 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.