

STRODS, Eduard Yanovich; MYAGKOV, M.M., red.

[Competition in improving the standards of production organization] Sorevnovanie za povyshenie kul'tury proizvodstva. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 75 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mashinostroyeniya Latviyskoy SSR (for Strods).

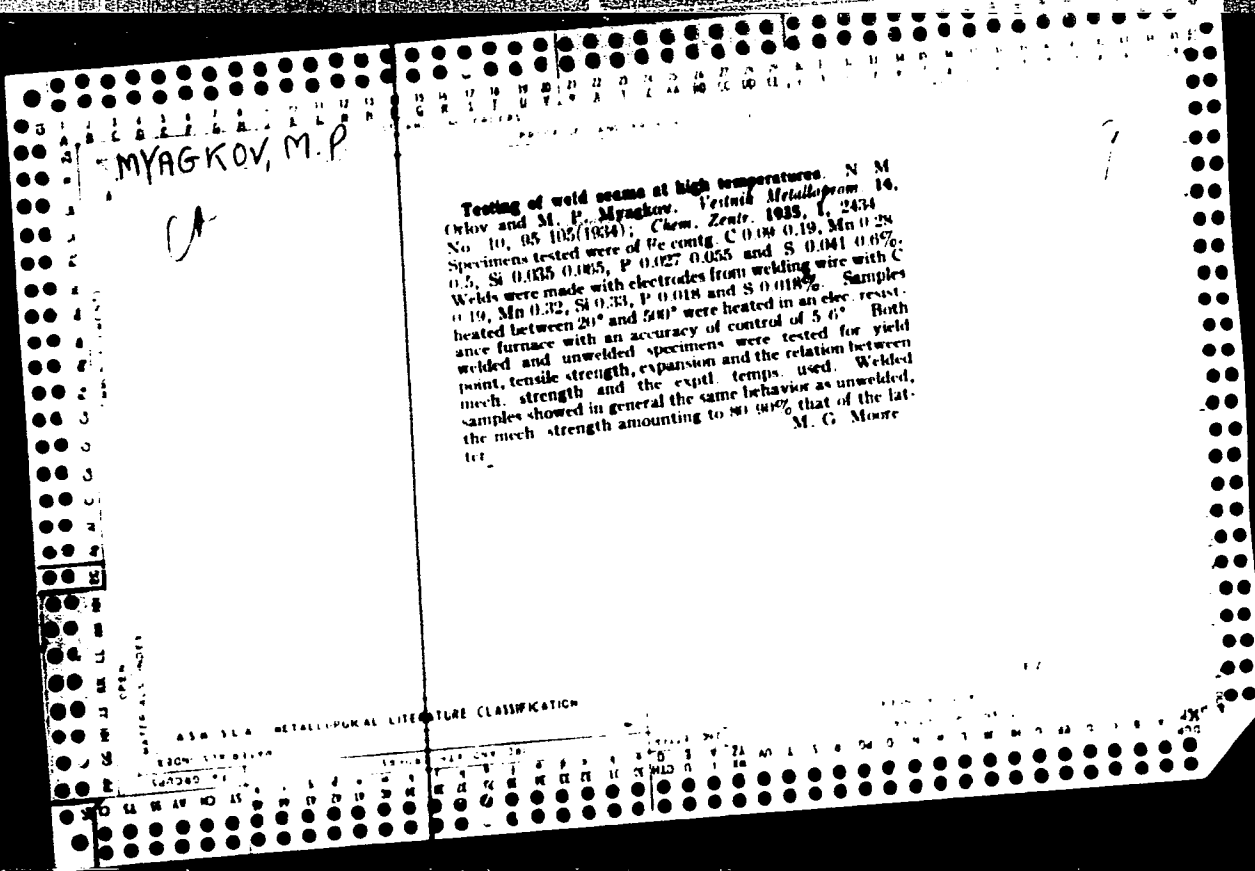
GLEBOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; MYAGKOV, M.M., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D.,
tekhn. red.

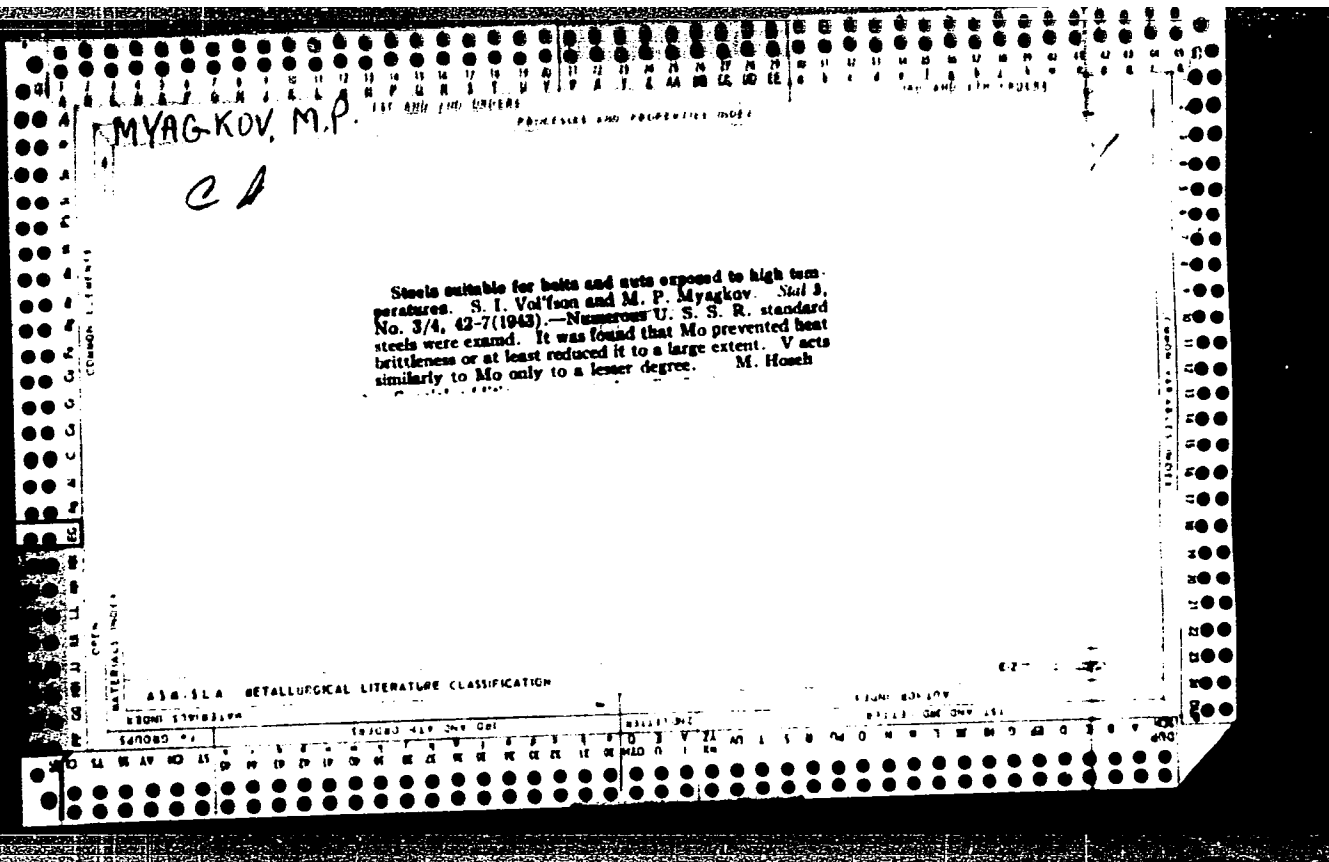
[Educational work of the trade-union committee with a
group of activists] Rabota profsoiuznogo komiteta s ak-
tivom. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 100 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Predsedatel' Minskogo promyshlennogo oblastnogo soveta
profsoyuzov (for Glebov).

POMERANTSEV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; MYAGKOV, M.M., red.

[Participation of rural trade-union activists in the control over capital construction] Uchastie sel'skogo profakhtiva v kontrole za kapital'nym stroitel'stvom. Moskva, Profizdat, 1964. 38 p. (Bibliotekha sel'skogo profsoiuznogo aktivista, no.10(34)) (MIRA 18:7)





36149

S/137/62/000/003/133/191

A052/A101

12.1151

AUTHORS: 'vakov, V. G., Shibryayev, B. F., Myagkov, M. P.

TITLE: Steels for fasteners of the high-temperature flange couplings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 46, abstract 3I285
("Novosti neft. i gaz tekhn. Neft. oborud. i sredstva avtomatiz.",
no. 3, 1961, 29-32)

TEXT: Steels 30X (30Kh), 38XA (38KhA) and X18N25S2 (Kh18N25S2) were investigated. Their composition (in %): 30Kh - 0.35 C, 1 Cr, 0.15 Cu; 38KhA - 0.4 C, 1.2 Cr, Cu traces; Kh18N25S2 - 0.33 C, 0.81 Mn, 17.5 Cr, 24.4 Ni, 2.45 Si. 30Kh and 38KhA steels after the heat treatment have a high strength, ductility and toughness. They can be used for fasteners in equipment and pipe-lines working at temperatures up to 400°C, in particular instead of fasteners made of 30X11A (30KhMA) steel. Kh18N25S2 steel in a heat-treated state has high mechanical properties. Up to 600°C inclusive this steel is not liable to the heat brittleness. However, in respect of the heat resistance Kh18N25S2 steel is noticeably inferior to 4X14H14B2M (4Kh14N14V2M) steel. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

T. Rummyantseva

Card 1/1

MYAGKOV, N.M., inzhener.

Mass production methods for building reinforced concrete foundations. Sbor.mat. o nov.tekh. v stroi. 16 no.10:22-27 '54.

(Foundations)(Reinforced concrete construction) (MIRA 8:2)

MYAGKOV, N. (Riga); LEPIN', L. [Liepina, L.] (Riga)

Effect of pigment concentration on the protective properties of lacquer and paint coatings. I. Effect of concentration of pigment on protective properties of varnish. In Russian. (To be continued) Vestis Latv ak no. 4:109-116 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

I. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut khimii.
(Pigments) (Varnish and varnishing)

MYAGKOV, N. (Riga); LEPIN', L. [LIEPINA, L.] (Riga)

Effect of pigment concentration on the protective properties of lacquer and paint coatings. II. Effect of pigment concentration on the protective properties of divinylacetylene and coal-tar lacs. Vestis Latv ak no.8:89-94 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

I. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut khimii.

(Pigments) (Protective coatings) (Lacquer and lacquering)
(Hexadienyne) (Coal tar) (Paint)

18.8310 4016

25607

S/197/61/000/006/007/007
B104/B201

AUTHORS: Myagkov, N., Lepin', L.
TITLE: Protective action and ohmic resistance of coatings
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Izvestiya, no. 6(167),
1961, 77 - 84

TEXT: The authors had studied before the protective action of lacquer films as a function of concentration and character of the dyes added to the lacquer (Izv. AN Latv. SSR, 1960, no. 4, p 109, and no. 8, p 89). The current densities determined in these experiments depend not only on the penetrability of the lacquer films, but also on polarization effects. The effect of the dye concentration therefore proves to be insufficient. It was the aim of the present investigation to determine the effect of the dye concentration upon the change of the ohmic resistance of lacquer films, in which connection the influence of polarization effects is avoided by the use of alternating current. The ohmic resistance of lacquer films was measured with an ordinary Wheatstone bridge. Drying-oil lacquer, ethinol lacquer, and coal-tar lacquer were
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Protective action ...

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S/197/61/000/006/007/007
B104/B201

used as lacquer bases, to which minium, iron oxide, zinc oxide, and titanium dioxide up to 10 % were added as dyes. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. Disk-shaped electrodes of 0.5-mm thick tin were used. The electrode diameter was 60 mm. The electrodes featured a band containing a copper wire. The band was fitted in a glass tube. The two electrodes were fastened in a plate at a distance of 30 mm from each other, and were immersed to 50 mm into a 3 % potassium chloride solution. The ohmic resistance of this system was measured, and with the resulting data the ohmic resistance of 100 cm² of the lacquer film (50 μ thick) was calculated. It is noted from the results presented in diagrams that there is a definite relationship between protective properties and ohmic resistance of the films. The best protective action to salt solutions is displayed by ethinol lacquer, followed by coal-tar lacquer, and, finally, oil varnish. In the same succession also ohmic resistance drops. There are optimum dye concentrations. The ohmic resistance is a function of the penetrability of the film, which in its turn is a function of porosity and swelling power. The electrical conductivity of films in salt solutions is thus caused by ions. The initial drop of the ohmic resistance is brought

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S/197/61/000/006/007/007
B104/B201

Protective action ...

about by a penetration of salt solution into the film. Ions cannot penetrate until after the microcapillaries are filled with water. A further reduction of the ohmic resistance is caused by the decay of the film. P. Ts. Vasserman, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, V. V. Chebotarevskiy and A. A. Feoktistov are mentioned. There are 10 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: J. E. Mayne, Research, 5, 278 (1952); R. Ch. Bacon et al., Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 40, 141 (1938); F. Wormwell et al., Journal of Iron and Steel Institute, 164, 141 (1950).

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Latv. SSR
(Institute of Chemistry AS Latvyskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1961

Card 3/4

OHLOV, V.A., inzh.; MYAGKOV, N.P., inzh.

Improving the corrosion protection of ballast tanks. Sudostroenie 28
no.11:53-55 N '62. (MLA 15:12)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)—Corrosion)

MYACKOV, N. V.

USSR/Biology, Agricultural - Genetics

Jan/Feb 58

"New Cases of Generation of Rye by Bushy Wheat,"
N. V. Myackov (Amateur Experimenter), Puchesh,
Ivanovo Oblast

"Agrobiologiya" No 1, pp 145,146

In 1951, at the "Stalinets" Kolhoz in Puchesh
Rayon, 0.4 hectare was planted under wheat, as-
saying pure, uncontaminated seeds of bushy wheat.
Majority of plants that grew from these wheat
seeds were rye. The fact that rye was generated
by wheat in this case must apparently be as-
cribed to the condition of the planted seeds,
which had partly germinated before the wheat was

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sown. In another instance a selector planted
wheat grains by hand in a field in which there
never was any rye. Nevertheless, a certain pro-
portion of rye plants was found in the field after
earring. The author himself observed spontaneous
appearance of rye plants in a field where winter
wheat was exposed to severe weather: apparently
some of it had turned to rye.

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MYAGKOV, N.Ya.; OSEBICH, I.G.

Evaporation in Turkmenistan. Isv.AN Turk.SSR no.1:22-29 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Upravleniye gidrometsluzhby Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Evaporation)

YURIN, V.A.; MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

Using thermistors for taking ground surface temperature. Izv. AN
Turk.SSR no.4:51-54 '56. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Turkmenskiy gosuniversitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Thermistors) (Soil temperature)

MYAGDOV, N.Ya., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk; OKSENICH, I.G.

Hot weather in Turkmenistan. Priroda 45 no.8:126 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Akademiya nauk Turkmensky SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Climate)

512 12-10-57
MYAGKOV, N.Ya.; OKSEINICH, I.G.

Some materials on the climate of Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR
no.4:31-38 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Ashkhabadskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.
(Turkmenistan--Climate)

MYAGKOV, N.YA.

82350

S/165/59/000/04/08/026

3.5000

AUTHOR:

Myagkov, N.Ya.

17

TITLE:

On Daily Variations of Atmospheric Condensation in Turkmenistan

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1959, No. 4, pp. 50 - 52

TEXT:

The author is trying to show the variations in the amount of atmospheric condensation in Turkmenistan during a 24-hour period. In this area precipitation is rare and irregular. At present, data is available on annual and monthly condensation for 143 locations (Ref. 1) and per decade for 37 locations (Ref. 2). Research covers the period 1946-1955 and information was supplied by 29 hydrometric stations located at different altitudes. The amount of condensation remained approximately the same during night and day hours. Condensation at night increased in the cold season, particularly during fall and spring, while condensation at day time increased in summer months. Percentage of atmospheric condensation determined theoretically and its quantitative distribution at night and day hours for 1946-1955 is shown in Table 1; the same data obtained from actual observations is given in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 3 Soviet references. X

Card 1/2

82350

S/165/59/000/04/08/026

On Daily Variations of Atmospheric Condensation in Turkmenistan

ASSOCIATION: Ashkhabadskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (Ashkhabad
Hydro-meteorological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1958

4

Card 2/2

MYAGKOV, N. Ya.

Climatic characteristics of March and April in Turkmenistan.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:89-96 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i osvoyeniya peskov AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(TURKMENISTAN--SPRING)

S/169/62/000/009/077/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Myagkov, N. Ya.

TITLE: Radiation and heat balances of the Turkmen SSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 20-21, abstract 9B123 (Tr. Turkm. geogr. o-va, no. 2, 1961, 174-200)

TEXT: The results of calculating the heat and radiation balance components of the underlying surface are given for the Turkmen SSR's territory. The method of calculation is close to that stated in F. G. Berlyand's work (Tr. GGO, no. 10 (72), 1948). The total radiation Q_n is determined on the grounds of the empirical ratio relating Q_n to the sunshine duration. The factors contained in this ratio are derived from V. N. Ukraintsev's work (Meteorol. i gidrologiya, no. 6, 1936). The albedo of the territory under consideration is fixed in accordance with literature data for different types of underlying surface. The albedo's seasonal and yearly va-

MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

Climatic characteristics of July and August in Turkmenistan. Izv.
AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.4:90-97 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya osvoyeniya peskov AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(TURKMENISTAN--CLIMATE)

MYAGKOV, N. Ya.

Climatic characteristics of September and October in Turkmenistan.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:91-97 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i osvoyeniya peskov AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(TURKMENISTAN--AUTUMN)

MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

"Concise geographical encyclopedia." Reviewed by N.IA. Miagkov.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:82-84 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i osvoyeniya peskov AN Turkmenskoy
SSR.

(GEOGRAPHY--DICTIONARIES)

MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

Climatic characteristics of November and December in
Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:
88-94 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i osvoyeniya peskov AN Turkmenskoy
SSR.

(TURKMENISTAN--WINTER)

MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

Climatic characteristics of January and February in Turkmenia.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:94-100 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut pustyn' AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

Wind velocity calculation near the ground in the study of sand transportation. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no. 2: 111-115 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i osvoyeniya peskov AN Turkmenskoy SSR. (Kara Kum--Sand) (Winds)

LEVADNYUK, A.T.; MYAGKOV, N.Ya.

Interrepublic scientific session on the reclamation of the deserts
of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, May 24-27, 1962.. Izv.AN Turk,SSR.
Ser.biol.nauk no.4:88-91 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut pustyn' AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA--RECLAMATION OF LAND--CONGRESSES)
(KAZAKHSTAN--RECLAMATION OF LAND--CONGRESSES)

SAVIN, Yu.I., inzh.; ~~MYACKOV~~, O.A., inzh.

Concerning A.E.Ivanov's article "Mechanical cleaning of tubular
air preheaters." Energetik 11 no.1:14 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Air preheaters--Cleaning)

BLOKHIN, M.A.; OVCHARENKO, Ye.Ya.; MYAGKOV, P.I.; SOTNIKOV, V.A.; MAM-NOV,
Yu.M.; BELKINA, G.L.

Improving the accuracy of X-ray spectral analysis by a
dual channel method. Zav.lab. 31 no.4:423-426 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro "TSvetmetavtomatika" i
Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

2

L 31998-65 / EPT(m)/EPT(c)/EPT(v)/EPT(j)/T Pc-1/Pr-1/Es-1 W1/C3/EX
ACCESSION NR: AT5004101 S/0000/64/000/000/0130/0135

AUTHOR: Patrikeyev, G. A. ; Antchak, V. K. ; Levinshteyn, M. S. ; Khrenov, I. F. ;
Myagkov, P. L. ; Lebedev, I. M. ; Kolodyazhnyy, L. I.

25
24
B+1

TITLE: The destruction of rubberized materials by abrasion

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po friktsionnomu iznosu rezin. Moscow, 1961. Friktsionny iznos rezin (Frictional wear of rubber); shornik staley. Moscow, Izd-vo Khimiya, 1964, 130-135

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, rubber wear, frictional wear, rubber abrasion, rubberized fabric

ABSTRACT: The effect of pressure, deformation, contact area and speed on the abrasion of rubberized materials was studied. Single- or double-sided rubberized cotton fabrics were subjected to abrasion on a newly developed tester (see p. 238 in this same collection). A linear relationship was shown to exist between pressure (0.3-5 kg/cm²) and N, the number of friction cycles required for the destruction of material; but a number of critical ratios of pressure, contact area (and the related radius of the sample holder) and deformation were established at which a rapid change in the fabric properties occurs and

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ACCESSION NR: AT5004101

complete destruction of the material is rapidly attained. The study of the N-pressure relationship at constant contact area or constant deformation therefore requires preliminary measurements under variable conditions to establish possibly existing critical conditions. The study of abraded materials indicated the existence of various abrasion mechanisms, including pure abrasion, tearing-out and breaking-out of parts, and the adhesive failure of the rubber layer. Good adhesion of the latter to the textile base is particularly required at high (3-5 kg/cm²) pressures.¹⁵
Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05 Aug 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MYAGKOV, Petr Stepanovich; IGOSHIN, M.G., redaktor; ANDRIANOV, B.I.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Signalman] Signal'shchik. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 61 p.
(MIRA 9:9)

(Russia--Navy--Signaling)

MYAGKOV, S.G., inzh.; PERSHIN, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Organization of the welding of rails on the track at new
construction projects. Transp. stroi. 15 no.11:39-41
N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MYAGKOV, S.M.

New methods for studying Tien Shan glaciers [with summary in
French]. Rab. Tian'-Shan. fiz.-geog. lab. no.1:43-54 '58.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Tien Shan--Glaciers)

ZABIROV, R.D.; MYAGKOV, S.M.

Use of new methods in the study of glaciers of central Tien
Shan. Trudy Otd.geog.i Tian.fiz.-geog.sta.AN Kir.SSR no.1:155-
157 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Tien Shan--Glaciers)

MYAGKOV, S.M.

Determination of quantitative characteristics of the recession of
Davydov Glacier from geomorphological characters. Mat. gliats.
issl. no.2:29-39 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Davydov Glacier)

AKIF'YEVA, K. V.; BELINSKIY, V. A.; BRYUKHANOV, A. V.; VLADIMIROVA,
G. A.; MAKHOVA, Yu. V.; MALINOVSKAYA, N. M.; MYAGKOV, S. M.;
NORMAN, E. A.; SEMEKHIN, Yu. V.; TARASOV, G. K.; TUSHINSKIY,
G. K.; UTYAKOV, P. A.; FAMINTSYN, B. M.; SHATERNIKOVA, I. S.;
SHAMSHIYEV, K. M.

Estimation of the danger of avalanches in high mountain areas
designated for development. Inform. sbor. o rab. Geog. fak.
Mosk. gos. un. po. Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu no.8:27-163 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Caucasus—Avalanches)

MYAGKOV, T.T.

The PPN-8-35 semimounted eight-furrow plow. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.-
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 16 no.7:59-61 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Plows)

~~MYAGKOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich~~; KARAVASHKIN, S.I., redaktor; PITERMAN,
Ye.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhnicheskii re-
daktor

[Roller bearings used in rolling-stock of narrow-gauge railroads]
Rolikovyie podshipniki na podvizhnom sostave uzkokoleinykh zhelezn-
nykh dorog. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 85 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(Railroads, Narrow-gauge)(Railroads--Rolling stock)
(Roller bearings)

CA

2

Kinetics of hydrolysis of caprolactam and of polyamide resin. V. A. Myzghov and A. B. Pakhalov (Chem.-Tech. Inst., Ivanov). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 10, 172-6(1952); cf. C.A. 46, 5411d.—Caprolactam (I) (0.1 M) was hydrolyzed by 0.128 M H₂SO₄ according to a 2nd-order equation, and the rate const. k_2 (in l./mol. min.) was 0.016, 0.059, and 0.075 at 70°, 85°, and 102°, resp. In 1.5 M H₂SO₄ the reaction was unimol., and the rate const. k_1 was 0.004, 0.034, and 0.032 at these three temps. Also in 40% H₂SO₄ k_1 was a better const. than k_2 ; it was at 90° 0.011 for 0.1 M and 0.012 for 0.5 M soln. of I. In 1.2 M NaOH k_1 was 0.0012, 0.010, and 0.054 at 18, 60, and 95°, resp. Presumably the reaction is always bimol. but, when the concn. of H⁺ (or of OH⁻ in NaOH) is high, its variation during the reaction is so small that only the variation in the concn. of the I matters. The ratio $k_1:k_2$ is approx. equal to the concn. of H⁺. For the hydrolysis of polyamide resin (II) (0.5 M soln. reckoned for monomer) k_1 was 0.023, 0.005, and 0.011 in 40% H₂SO₄ at 60, 100, and 115°, resp., and the hydrolysis in 92% H₂SO₄ was immeasurably slow. The apparent energy E of activation was 20,000 cal. for both I and II in all concns. of H₂SO₄, and 17,000 cal. for II in NaOH. The equality of E for I and II shows that the mechanism of hydrolysis of the —CO.NH— group is independent of the structure and size of the mol. The k_1 is less for II than for I, presumably because of the high viscosity of II solns. in H₂SO₄.

J. J. Bikerman

MYAGKOV, V. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

② Chem
✓ Kinetics of hydrolysis of caprolactam and of polyamide
resins. V. A. Myagkov and A. B. Pakshver. *Colloid J.*
(U.S.S.R.) 14, 163-7 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A.
46, 8484a. H. L. H.

MYAGKOV, V. A.

"Reactions between Acids and Bases and the Polyamide Fiber." Min. Higher Education
USSR, Ivanovo Chemical Technology Inst., Ivanovo, 1954. (Dissertation for the Degree
of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

USSR

124-79-1-10-10

Kinetics of the sorption of hydrochloric acid by polyacrylate
fibers. V. A. Myasnikov and A. B. Pukshver (Inst. of Chem. Technol., Ivanovo). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 17, 120-3 (1955), cf. *C.A.B.* 128205. The amt. of HCl sorbed by polyacrylate fibers (0.0022 cm. thick for unstretched filaments (I) and 0.0011 cm. for stretched ones (II)) was detd. after several time intervals, and the coeff. of diffusion D of HCl into the fibers was calcd. At 30°, $D \times 10^4$ sq. cm./sec. was, e.g., 14 for I and 0.01 *N* HCl and 0.05 and 2.2 for II and 0.001 *N* and 0.1 *N* HCl, resp. The D was greater for I than for II and greater the higher the concn. of HCl because stretching increased orientation and acid weakened the intramol. bonds in the filaments. In 0.01 *N* HCl, D for II was 0.10 and 0.47 at 10 and 30°, resp. Also in *Colloid J.* 17, 109-11 (1955) (Engl. translation). J. J. Bikerman

MYAGKOV, V.

AID P - 1669

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/ Pub. 28 - 9/9

Author : Myagkov, V.

Title : Conference of all union scientific society of engineers, technicians and power engineers (VNITO) on utilization of waste resources for power production

Periodical : Energ. byul., 2, 31-33, F 1955

Abstract : The Third All-Union Conference of VNITO on Utilization of Waste-Resources held in Leningrad, November 16-20, 1954 was attended by almost 300 delegates from various scientific institutions and industries, as well as by government officials. More than 25 reports were made on the subject and related matters.

Institutions: Technological Institute of the Refrigerating Industry, the Moscow Engineering and Economics Institute, the All-Union Thermotechnical Institute im. F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the Moscow Regional Power System (Mosenergo), and others.

Submitted : No date

MYAGKOV, V. A.

3

Structure of high-molecular compounds. XIII. Reactions
of acids with polyamide fibers. V. A. Myagkov and A. B.
Lakshyer. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 330 (1956) (Eng-
lish translation). See *C.A.* 50, 10143f. B. M. R.

2

pm rk

MYAGKOV, V.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Synthetic fibers, I-24

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6346

Author: Myagkov, V. A., Pakshver, A. B.

Institutions: None

Title: Interaction of Acids with Polyamide Fiber

Original Publication: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 5, 774-783

Abstract: On treatment of polyamide fiber with solutions of strong acids, with a low concentration of the acid the latter undergoes salt-like combination with the terminal amino groups. In neutral solutions of acid dyes the same amino groups combine with anions of the dyestuffs. Sorption of anions of electrolytes by terminal amino groups takes place stoichiometrically. Interaction of electrolytes with amino groups of the polyamide takes place not according to the equation of Gilbert and Rideal but according to an ion-exchange mechanism. Equilibrium constants of the reactions of terminal amino groups

Card 1/2

М. Я. А. К. В. А.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption.
Chromatography. Ion Exchange.

B-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22546.

Author : V. A. Myagkov. A. B. Pakshver.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Interaction of Bases with Polyamide fibers.

Orig Pub : Zhur. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 8, 1229-1235 (russ).

Abstract : Strong bases interact with polyamide (I) carboxyl end groups (EG) producing salt-like compounds. By treating I with weak solutions of basic dyes, EG is linked by dye cations only. Obtained data do not confirm Ryedil-Gilbert's absorption theory and indicate that interaction of bases with EG of I proceeds according to an ionic exchange mechanism. Carboxyl EG react independently regardless of end aminogroups. Basic sorption process is well described by equations of ion exchange reactions and is determined by ion concentrations i.e., by I dissociation constants. Equilibrium constants increase with the growth of base cation from $1.0 \cdot 10^6$ for KOH sorption by caprone to 10^7 for triethyl benzylammonium hydroxide sorption and to $1.8 \cdot 10^{12}$ for methylene blue cation sorption.

Card 1/1

-189-

Determination of end groups in polycaprolactam. V. A.

Mvngky and A. B. Paksyev. (Chem. Technol. in USSR). Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 29, 1146-1148 (1956).

The following detns. are described as giving rapid and fairly accurate estimates of content of polycaprolactam; the results check those calcd. from detn. of mol. wt. by viscometry in 40% H₂SO₄. End NH₂ groups are detd. by pptg. the polymer with 90% EtOH from its soln. in PhOH, washing with H₂O, treating with known vol. of 0.025 N HCl in 0.5% KCl or NaCl, filtering after 10-20 min., and titrating an aliquot of the filtrate with NaOH to det. the amt. of HCl used, i.e., the no. of end-NH₂ groups. If the original sample is unspun caprolactam polymer, the soln. and pptn. is not necessary. The end groups can be also detd. by absorption of methyl orange indicator from its 0.005M soln. in 0.15% NaHCO₃ soln.; the estn. is done colorimetrically, an artificial diln. scale being used for comparison; the decline of concn. of the indicator being proportional to the content of NH₂ groups. The end carboxyl groups are detd. by treating the reprecip. and washed sample with satd. KCl or NaCl contg. a known amt. of 0.025N KOH or NaOH (free of carbonates), dilg. to 200 ml., and allowing the mixt. to stand 10-20 min., after which the polymer is sepd. by filtering and titrating an aliquot of the filtrate with HCl.

C. M. Kosolapoff

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AUTHORS:

66962
SOV/183-59-5-4/28

Matveyeva, S. P., Myagkov, V. A.

TITLE:

Determining the Molecular Weight of Polyethylene Terephthalate on the Basis of Terminal Groups

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskiye volokna, 1959, Nr 5, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors developed a simple and sufficiently accurate method for the quantitative determination of terminal carboxylic groups in polyethylene terephthalate. The determination is based on direct titration of polyester dissolved in aniline with 0.05 N alcoholic NaOH and phenol phthalein as an indicator at 70-75°C. The substance is dissolved in aniline at 130-140°C. Table 1 of the paper shows the content of COOH groups in the "lavsan" fiber and in the "lavsan" resin at various dissolution times and constant temperature. It appears that polyethylene terephthalate is not destroyed by a 40-minute dissolution in aniline at 130-140°C. Additionally, the method suggested by W. Griehl and S. Neue (Ref 6) for the quantitative determination of terminal hydroxyl groups was modified according to the properties of polyethylene terephthalate. The method is based on bromine acetylation of the OH groups by means of bromoacetyl

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Determining the Molecular Weight of Polyethylene Terephthalate on the Basis of Terminal Groups

bromide in nitrobenzene, and subsequent determination of the bromine content. The bromoacetylated product is first hydrolyzed by potash lye, the bromine ion is precipitated with silver nitrate, and the excess Ag ion back-titrated with 0.05 N ammonium rhodanide solution. It was shown that the polyester investigated, in all stages of its production and processing, contains terminal OH- and COOH groups (Table 5). The molecular weight of the polyester investigated was computed from the content of terminal carboxyl- and hydroxyl groups by the equation

$$M_{gr} = \frac{1}{0.5 (OH+COOH) \cdot 10^{-6}} \text{ on one hand, and according to Griehl}$$

and Neue from the specific viscosity η of a 0.5% solution (solvent phenol + tetrachloroethane 1 : 1) at 20°C, on the other. The authors mentioned give for this purpose, two different

equations; only one of them, $M_v = \frac{0.86}{1.27 \cdot 10^{-4}} (\eta)$, supplies

useful values whereas the values obtained by the second equation

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Determining the Molecular Weight of Polyethylene Terephthalate on the Basis
of Terminal Groups

are too high (Table 4). There are 5 tables and 7 references,
2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy filial VNIIV (Kalinin Branch of the VNIIV)

Card 3/3

Myagkov, V. A.

15.5550

S/183/60/000/03/04/007
BC20/B054

82063

AUTHORS: Geller, A. A., Konkin, A. A., Myagkov, V. A.

TITLE: Fractional Composition of Polyethylene Terephthalate

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 3, pp. 10-12

TEXT: It is known that not only the mean molecular weight of the polymer but also its polydispersity exert an influence on the properties of artificial fibers. The greater the inhomogeneity of the polymer with respect to the molecular weight, the more irregular are the physico-mechanical properties of the fiber obtained. Polyester formation and determination of polydispersity of various polyesters was investigated by V. V. Korshak and co-workers. Papers by E. Turska-Kusmierz, T. Skuarski (Refs. 4, 5), and F. Rybníkář (Ref. 6) were concerned with the study of the composition of polyethylene fractions. In the present investigation, the authors studied the change in polydispersity of a polyester resin in polycondensation and repeated melting. The type of change in the composition of polyethylene terephthalate fractions was investigated by the authors under consideration of

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Fractional Composition of Polyethylene
Terephthalate

S/183/60/000/03/04/007
B020/B054

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conditions of the technological process which was conducted on a semi-industrial scale. This process was briefly described in the paper by B. V. Petukhov and A. A. Konkin (Ref. 9). A method of fractionating polyethylene terephthalate from 1% solutions in a phenol - chloro-benzene mixture (1:1) by means of benzene precipitation was studied. The character of the position of the differential distribution curves (Fig. 1) for two parallel experiments shows a fully satisfactory reproducibility of the results obtained in fractionating. The polyester resin Lavsan is produced via two basic stages - trans-esterification and polycondensation. Data on the polymer composition in the individual reaction stages are graphically shown in Figs. 2 and 3 under consideration of the change in polydispersity and chain growth in polycondensation of Lavsan. The content of low-molecular fractions in the individual resin samples of Lavsan is shown in the table. The differential distribution curves of the molecular weight of the resin before and after repeated melting are shown in Fig. 4. The character of the differential curves shows that the molecular weight of polyethylene terephthalate slightly decreases in repeated melting. The polydispersity of the resin changes only little. Besides, the authors found a distinct tendency to an increase

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Fractional Composition of Polyethylene
Terephthalate

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in polymer molecule homogeneity while the drop in mean molecular weight in this case was effected by a reduction of the content of high-molecular components. The amount of low-molecular fractions and their distribution according to the molecular weight do not change practically. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 3 Soviet, 4 German, 1 Polish, 1 Czechoslovakian, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut volokna - All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fibers)

X

Card 3/3

ALEKSEYEVA, V.M.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; MYAGKOV, V.A.

Effect of different surface active agents on the deaeration of
viscose and defoaming of a spinning bath. Khim.volok. no.3:30-33
'61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo
volokna.

(Surface active agents)
(Viscose)

NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; MYAGKOV, V.A.

Effect of the conditions of the production of viscose on its
transparency. Khim.volok. no.5:27-31 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo
volokna.

(Viscose)

MYAGKOV, V.A.; REPINA, L.P.

Studying the polycondensation process in the production of
polyethylene terephthalate. Khim. volok. no.3:25-30 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo
volokna. (Polymerization) (Terephthalic acid)

MYAGKOV, V.A.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; PAKSHVER, E.A.

Structural properties of viscose and their effect on the quality
of cord fiber. Khim. volok.no.5:35-39 '63. (MIRA 16,10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sinteticheskogo volokna.

L 62479-65 EWT(m)/EPF(o)/BWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020976 UR/0190/65/007/008/1477/1477

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Kurakov, G. A.; Sushentsova, F. F.; Myagkov, V. A.; Avilov, V. A. ^{44,55} ^{44,55} ^{44,55}

TITLE: Polymerization of cyclic phenylsilsesquioxanes ^{36 B}

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 1477

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon polymer, silicone, phenylsilsesquioxane

ABSTRACT: High-molecular-weight, benzene-soluble polymers having a glass transition temperature of above 300C have been prepared from the cyclic phenylsilsesquioxane octamer (C₆H₅SiO_{1.5})₈. It is noted that previous attempts at polymerizing the octamer were unsuccessful. The polymerization was carried out in two steps: first, in a high-boiling solvent (preferably, dimethylformamide) in the presence of an alkali to complete dissolution of the starting material, and then without solvent at 250-270C. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 62479-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020976

SUBMITTED: 01Apr65

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: 00C, GC

ATD PRESS: 4072

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Card 2/2

L 21188-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) JD/WW/EM

ACC NR: AP6008047

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0855/0856

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A. (Academician); Kurakov, G. A.; Sushchentsova, F. F.; Myagkov, V. A.; Avilov, V. A.

41
45
B

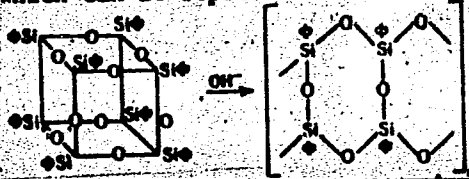
ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh volokon); Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Polymerization of phenylcyclotrisilsesquioxanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 855-856

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, polymerization

ABSTRACT: The octamer (C₆H₅SiO_{1.5})₈ was synthesized in order to study the reaction of its polymerization which can be represented as follows:



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L 21188-66

ACC NR: AP6008047

where $\phi = C_6H_5$ and the hydroxide serves as the catalyst. Polyphenylsilsesquioxanes with a reduced viscosity in 1% benzene solution equal to 0.487, 1.974, 2.2, and 5.84 were obtained. All readily formed transparent films with glass-transition temperatures above 400°C. Thermogravimetric analysis showed that the polymers have very high degradation temperatures. Heating to 900°C does not cause the degradation of the polysilsesquioxane part of the polymer; this sets these polymers apart from polyorganosiloxanes having linear and branched chains in which not only the organic part of the molecule but also the main chains undergo degradation. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 SLC

MYAGKOV, V. D.

"Tolerance and Fit," (Dopuski i Posadki), Sverdlovsk-Moscow, 1948.

MYAGKOV, V.D.; KUFAY, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;
BOYTSOV, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DLUGO-
KANSKAYA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Tolerance and fit; handbook] Dopuski i pasadki; spravochnik.
2-e izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-
stroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 367 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Tolerance (Engineering)) (Machine-shop practice)

POLYAKOV, V.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZUBANOV, M.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; AMOSOV, A.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BARBASH, I.D., inzh.; MYAGKOV, V.D., inzh.; KOLCHIN, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SPITSYN, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; FADEYEV, N.K., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GOLOVANOV, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POL'SKAYA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Machine parts] Detali mashin. Pod red. N.I. Kolchina. Moskva. Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry. 1954. 720 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Machinery)

MYACHIKOV

VD

36-64-3/7

AUTHOR: Levin, A. G. and Myachikov, V. D.

TITLE: Evaluation and Mapping of Precipitation (K metodike ucheta i karto-grafirovaniya osadkov)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii, 1956, Nr 64, pp 17-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydrometeorologists working in remote regions of Asiatic USSR have compared the results obtained with a Tret'yakov precipitation recorder and those obtained with an ordinary pluviometer. It was found that a pluviometer with a conical protector does not perform satisfactorily, particularly in winter when a large part of the snow is blown away. Tret'yakov's recorder gives better results. An analysis of the vertical distribution of precipitation indicates a zonal pattern, where first the sum total of precipitation increases, and then diminishes with a change in elevation. This factor should be taken into account in calculating precipitation. Both types of meters give nearly identical (+ 2%) results in measuring liquid precipitation, though during the winter months Tret'yakov's

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SOV/1656

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

25(1)

Myagkov, Vasilii Dmitriyevich

Dopuski i posadki; spravochnik (Tolerances and Fits; a Handbook) 3d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 639 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: A.K. Kutay, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: A.N. Boytsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Chief Ed. (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): S.A. Bol'shakov; Ed. of Publishing House: T.L. Leykina; Tech. Ed.: R.G. Pol'skaha.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for use in design and development offices of the Soviet machine-building industry and may also be of value to students in vtuzes and tekhnikum.

COVERAGE: The book deals with tolerances, fits, and design standards used in Soviet machinery manufacture. The theory of dimensioning, calculation of tolerances, established classes of mating surfaces, and the proper fits and allowances for various couples are described and illustrated by means of tables, graphs and diagrams. Numerous tables are given listing standard diameters and lengths in

Card 1/16

MYAGKOV, Vasilii Dmitriyevich; PEREL'MAN, G.B., inzh., retsenzent;
SHNAYDER, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; RUNICH, K.N., inzh., red.;
ONISHCHENKO, R.N., red. izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Brief manual for machinery designers] Kratkii spravochnik
konstruktora. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 543 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Machinery—Design)

GIRNOV, Aleksey Sergeevich; LEKHTEREV, V.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; MYAGKOV, I.D., nauchn. red.;
MILITINA, S.I., red.

[Allowances and fits in instrument manufacture Dopuski
i posadki v priborostroenii. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Le-
ningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 194 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MYAGKOV, V.F.

New assaying method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1
no.10:95-102 O '58. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. (Gor'kogo.
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

MYAGKOV, V. F.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Basic questions of mine sampling of potassium salts, and several methods of their solution. (From the example of Verkhnekam deposits)." Sverdlovsk, 1961. 23 pp; (Ural Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Mine Geology Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 209)

YACKOV, V.F.

Distribution of breeding in various species of the genus *Peromyscus*.
Geografika no.8:208-210 (1961).

1. Kafedra zoologii i razvedyashchaya zooloziya, Leningradskiy
Permskiy universitet.

S/169/63/000/002/078/127
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Myagkov, V. P.

TITLE: On the choice of components for the analysis of samples of potassium salts during the mining exploration of mine fields in the Verkhnekamskoye deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 13, abstract 2D75 (In collection: Vopr. metodiki oprobovaniya rudn. mestorozhd. pri razvedke i ekspluat., M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962, 183-190)

TEXT: On the basis of special studies the author recommends that during combined studies of the fundamental composition of the ores, all analyzed components should be subdivided into 3 groups: main, second grade, and expected ores. A method is suggested for relating components to these groups, based on the results of sampling two mine fields. Samples should be divided into 2 categories. Samples belonging to the first category should be analyzed in full, and those belonging to the second category only for the main ele-

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On the choice of ...

S/169/63/000/002/078/127
D263/D307

ments. During mining explorations the number of samples of the first category must be kept as low as possible, and be replaced by group samples or be collected over a more thinned out network. As a result, the amount of work devoted to chemical study of the fundamental composition of the Verkhnekamskoye deposit was reduced by a factor of 3. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MYAGKOV, V.F.

Geochemical principle of mineral paragenese of deposits of
magmatic origin. Geokhimiia no.4:410-416 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Chair of Search and Prospecting for Deposits of Useful
Minerals of the State University in Perm.
(Paragenesis) (Rocks, Igneous)

MYAGKOV, V.F.

An example of a formal use of mathematical statistics in geology.
Zap. Vses.min.ob-va no. 2:241-244 '64. (MIRA 17x6)

1. Kafedra poiskov i razvedok mestorozhdeniy Permskogo
universiteta.

MYAGKOV, V.F., inzh.; RAYEVSKIY, V.I., inzh.

Selective breaking of sylvinite and carnallite ores during
borehole drilling in Upper Kama deposits. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; gor zhur. 7 no.5:8-12 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Mygkov).
2. Permskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Rayevskiy).
Rekomendovana kafedroy poiskov i razvedki poleznykh
iskopayamykh Permskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

MVA G KOV U M.

AUTHOR: Myagkov, V.M. 132-12-2/12

TITLE: Development of the Mineral Raw Material Base of Kazakhstan
During the Past 40 Years (Razvitiye mineral'no-syr'yevoy bazy
Kazakhstana za 40 let)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana neдр, 1957, # 12, p 6-9 (USSR) ²³

ABSTRACT: Very little was known of the natural resources of Kazakhstan up to the October Revolution. Geologic mapping was started in 1930, and by 1940 only 8 % of the total area was surveyed at the scale 1:200.000. By 1957, 46 % of the total area was mapped, and surveying was completed of districts of importance, such as the Rudnoy Altay. In 1956, complex metallogenic and prognostic maps of ferrous, non-ferrous and rare metals of Central Kazakhstan were issued by the Institute of Geologic Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR in conjunction with the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Natural Resources of the Kazakh SSR under the supervision of K.I. Satpayev. Six main structural layers, containing iron, manganese, copper, lead, zink, tungsten and molybdenum were discovered in Central Kazakhstan. In 1955-1956, were discovered several new deposits of non-ferrous and rare metals, coal and other raw materials, making Kazakhstan one of the most important sources of raw materials within the

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Development of the Mineral Raw Material Base of Kazakhstan During the Past 40 Years

USSR. Of all important mineral resources of the USSR, the estimated resources of Kazakhstan on Jan 1, 1956 amounted to: lead - 62 %, zinc - 43 %, copper - 44 %, chromite - 89 %, tungsten - 44 %, molybdenum - 21 %, and phosphorites - 54 %. Based on prospecting data of 1956 and 1957, Kazakhstan ranks first with regard to deposits of tungsten and molybdenum in the USSR. As a result of prospecting conducted during 1949-1956, large deposits of metals, coal and bauxites, as well as considerable deposits of niobium and zirconium were discovered in the Turgay depression. In 1955, favorable geologic and economic conditions for the occurrence of mercury were established, and prospecting is being conducted on a large scale in this area of Kazakhstan. Deposits of potassium and boron were found in western Kazakhstan in 1956. The available resources of coal in this republic are estimated to amount to 140 billion tons. Vast deposits of vanadium, containing molybdenum and other rare metals were located in the Karatau district, exploitation of which will be taken up in the near future. Based on local raw materials, copper smelters at Balkhash were built, and those at

Card 2/3

132-12-2/12

Development of the Mineral Raw Material Base of Kazakhstan During the Past 40 Years

Dsheskasgan are under construction. Built were the lead smelters at Chinkent, Ust'-Kamenogorsk, and Leninogorsk; the Zyryanovsk and Tekeli polymetallic combines, and the Chulak-Tau mining combine. Established were large coal mining industries of the Karaganda and Ekibastus basins. Under construction are the Kushmurun combine of the Kustanay oblast'; the Sokolovsko-Sarbaysk and the Atasuy ferrous metallurgical plants. To increase production of grain, numerous state farms were established and 10,000 wells were drilled for irrigation purposes. In spite of great achievements made by Kazakhstan geologists large territories are still unexplored, and new discoveries of ferrous, non-ferrous and rare metals are made every year. Especially backward is geologic surveying on the scale 1:50,000, for only 3.74 % of the territory of Kazakhstan is mapped out.

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Natural Resources of Kazakh SSR (Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr Kazakhskoy SSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

BORUKAYEV, R.A., akad.; BORSUK, B.I.; KELLER, B.M.; AYDALIYEV, Zh.A.;
BOGDANOV, A.A.; BUBLICHENKO, M.L.; BYKOVA, M.S.; GALITSKIY, V.V.;
MEDOYEV, G.Ts.; MYAGKOV, V.M.; ORLOV, I.V., RUKAVISHNIKOVA, T.B.;
SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; NIKITIN, I.F., uchenyy sekretar'; SENKEVICH, M.A.,
uchenyy sekretar'.

[Resolutions of the Conference on the Unification of Stratigraphic
Charts of the Pre-Paleozoic and Paleozoic of Eastern Kazakhstan]
Rezoliutsiya po unifikatsii stratigraficheskikh skhem dopaleozoya
i paleozoya vostochnogo Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
Kazakhskoi SSR, 1958. 36 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Soveshchaniye po unifikatsii stratigraficheskikh skhem dopaleozoya vostochnogo Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, 1958. 2 Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, predsedatel' soveshchaniya po unifikatsii stratigraficheskikh skhem dopaleozoya i paleozoya vostochnogo Kazakhstana (for Borukayev).
3. Zam.predsdatelya soveshchaniya po unifikatsii stratigraficheskikh skhem dopaleozoya i paleozoya vostochnogo Kazakhstana; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut (for Borsuk).
4. Zam.predsdatelya soveshchaniya po unifikatsii stratigraficheskikh skhem dopaleozoya i paleozoya vostochnogo Kazakhstana; Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Keller).
5. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр Kazakhskoy SSR (for Aytdaliyev, Myagkov).
6. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. (Continued on next card)

BORUKAYEV, R.A.---(continued) Card 2.

Lomonosova (for Bogdanov). 7. Altayskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Bublichenko). 8. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Bykova, Galitskiy, Medoyev, Shlygin, Nikitin). 9. Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Orlov). 10. Ydshno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Rukavishnikova, Senkevich).
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BANDALETOV, S.M.; BESPALOV, V.F.; BOGATYREV, A.S.; BOK, I.I.; GALITSKIY,
V.V.; ZHILINSKIY, G.B.; IVSHIN, N.K.; KAZANLI, D.N.; KATUPOV,
A.K.; KONEV, A.K.; KUSHEV, G.L.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; MEDOYEV, G.TS.;
MONICH, V.K.; MYAGKOV, V.M.; NIKITIN, I.F.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.;
SATPATEV, K.I.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHCHERBA, G.N.

Eminent geologist of Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 15 no.1:
94-95 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Borukaev, Ramazan Aslanbekovich, 1899-)

AID P - 5468

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - history
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 14/29
Author : Myagkov, V. N., Major, Cand. of mil. sci.
Title : Soviet pilots in the battle of Rostov in the fall of 1941
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 2, 64-70, F 1957
Abstract : The activities and some separate episodes of the Soviet Air Force in the battle of Rostov in the fall of 1941 are described in this article. One diagram. The article is of informative value.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

BASOV, A.N.; KONSTANTINOV, B.P.; MYAGKOV, V.S.; TRAKTOVENKO, I.A.

Economic effect diesel fuel quality improvement. Khim.i tekh.topl.i
masel 6 no.6:l-ll Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniya iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Diesel fuel)

MYAGKOV, V.S.

Economic expediency of using additives in lubricants. Khim. i tekhn.
topl. i masel. 6 no.10:29-32 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniya iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Lubrication and lubricants--Additives)

MYAGKOV, V. V.

Usam/Engineering
Engines, Diesel
Efficiency, Industrial

Jul 1947

"Work in the field of increasing the Efficiency of Operations of Foreign Diesels," V. V. Myagkov, M. M. Khabulyan, Dizel'MontazhMert', 5 pp

"Energeticheskyy Byulleten'" No 7

PA 58T29

After period of operation it was possible to determine certain operational defects of foreign-made Diesel engines installed in industries of Soviet Union. Discusses common breakdowns and methods of control of following makes of Diesels: four-cycle noncompression Detroit; vertical four-cycle noncom-

58T29

Usam/Engineering (Contd)

Jul 1947

pression Ingersoll-Rand; vertical two-cycle non-compression Clark; and the vertical four-cycle non-compression Worthington.

58T29

GELMAN, A.A.; MYAGKOV, V.V.; ININ, B.N.

Effect of technological factors on the biological activity of
magnesium cast iron. Lit. proizv. n. 1192-14 (p. 11).

MYAGKOV, V. YA.

IA 16T80

USSR/Pumps, Centrifugal
Pressure

Jun 1947

"Use of Surplus Pressure in Centrifugal Pumps,"
V. Ya. Myagkov, 4 pp

"Energeticheskiy Byulleten'" No 6

Discusses method of diverting energy to elevators
and e ctors. Operating data, diagrams, and
formulae given.

16T80

MYAGKOV, V.Ya.

Essential shortcoming of the existing system of premiums and penalties
for the return of condensate. Energ.biul. no.5:22-27 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Steam power plants)

MYAGKOV, V.Ya.

Some problems and comments concerning E.I.Burshtein's suggestions.
Energ. biul. no.11:29-30 N '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Heat regenerators)

RUSSIAN V. 10

AID P - 1668

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 28 - 8/9

Author : Myagkov, V. Ya.

Title : Case of pump replacement at a refinery

Periodical : Energ. byul., 2, 28-31, F 1955

Abstract : The author presents experimental data on replacement of the electrically-driven pump 5NQ5 x 2 by the KVN-55-120 pump with steam turbine drive. The observations were made at a refinery where there was a question about relative efficiency of these pumps for cracking process operation. Three diagrams and two tables are attached, and careful analysis of the data obtained was made. Apart from the data secured, the case proves that utmost care should be exercised in selection of the proper equipment to meet specific situations.

MYAGKOV, V. YA.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5490

Author: Myagkov, V. Ya., Sorkin, Ya. G.

Institution: None

Title: Ways of Improving the Utilization of Water and Heat at Petroleum Distilleries

Original

Publication: Neft. kh-vo, 1956, No 4, 50-61

Abstract: The inefficient utilization of water and heat at the modern petroleum distilleries is noted, as well as the use of condensers, heat exchangers and cooling systems of unsatisfactory design. There are listed the first-priority measures to be taken in order to improve the utilization of water and put into effect composite systems of power- and water utilization.

Card 1/1

MYAGKOV, V.Ya.

Eliminating shortcomings in the operation of industrial furnace air
heaters. Energ. biul. no.2:24-28 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Furnaces)

~~MYAGKOV, V. Ya~~

Using the 8ND-9X3 pump for simultaneous pumping of two streams.
Energ.biul. no.7:21-26 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Oil well pumps)

AUTHOR: Yenikejev, S.B.; Myagkov, V.Ya.; Hvachev, V.P. 90-58-7-2/8

TITLE: Critical Comments on K.N. Kulizade's Article and the Article by G.M. Stepanov and I.I. Ginzburg (Kriticheskiye zamechaniya po stat'ye K.N. Kulizade i stat'ye G.M. Stepanova i I.I. Ginzburga)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, Nr 7, pp 7-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with both Kulizade's formula for the standardization of electric power consumption in depth-pumping oil production and with Stepanov and Ginzburg's objections and criticisms of the above. Kulizade's formula, the method used by the Orgenergoneft's offices and O.P. Shishkin's formula are compared and the following conclusions are drawn: the Orgenergoneft' method is the most exact of existing methods, but it must be checked for how long the specific power consumption curves based on a previous detailed study of "typical" wells are in fact viable. The use of semi-empirical formulae is justified in spite of their inaccuracy due to the ease and speed with which they can be applied. A modified version of Kulizade's formula would be of great use; the modification

Card 1/2

90-58-7-2/8

Critical Comments on K.N. Kulizade's Article and the Article by G.M. Stepanov and I.I. Ginzburg (Kriticheskiye zamechaniya po stat'ye K.N. Kulizade i stat'ye G.M. Stepanova i I.I. Ginzburga)

consisting of a more exact evaluation of the k-factor. The authors obtained good results using the formula:

$$k = \frac{E_{dai} - 24 P_0 n}{2.73 Q_{zh} H \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

where E_{dai} = daily electric consumption, Q_{zh} = daily yield of the well, $P_0 = 0.02$, coefficient taken from Kulizade's Table 1 and n = number of strokes per minute of the pump piston. There are 5 tables, 2 graphs and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

1. Electric power--Consumption 2. Electric power--Standards

MYAGKOV, V.Ya.

Technical and economical comparisons should be carried out according to uniform method. Prom.energ. 15 no.6:37-40 Je '60.

(Power engineering)

(MIRA 13:7)