L 18222-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4042122 S/0020/64/159/001/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Vdovin, V. M.; Arkhipova, T. N.

TITLE: [illegible] to ethylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 159, no. 1, 1964, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] activity, organic synthesis, hydride derivative, silicon compound

ABSTRACT: This work is a part of a study on the influence of different radicals [illegible] on the reaction activity [illegible]

size) and its comparison with the activity of the respective open chain analogs were also of interest. It was found that the addition reaction of hydride derivative [illegible] with the olefin took place at atmospheric pressure

Card 1/3

L 18222-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049139

[illegible] the presence of Pt charcoal (5% Pt), which is a weaker catalyst [illegible]

Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: [illegible]

Card 2/3

L 18222-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020136

ENCLOSURE: 01

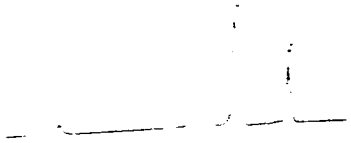


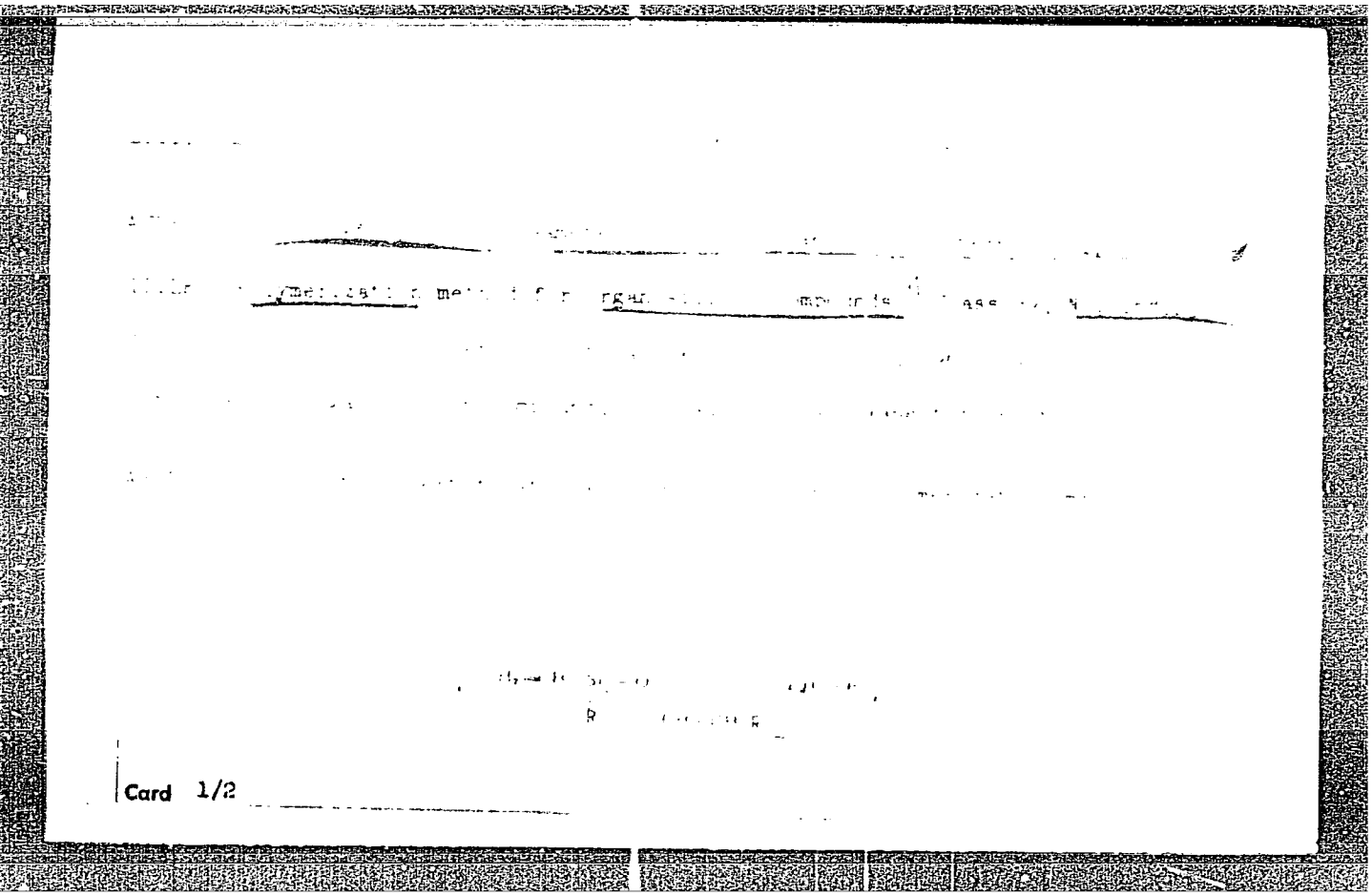
Fig. 1. Chromatogram of a sample after 2 hours [illegible] of experiment of competing reactions

Card 3/3

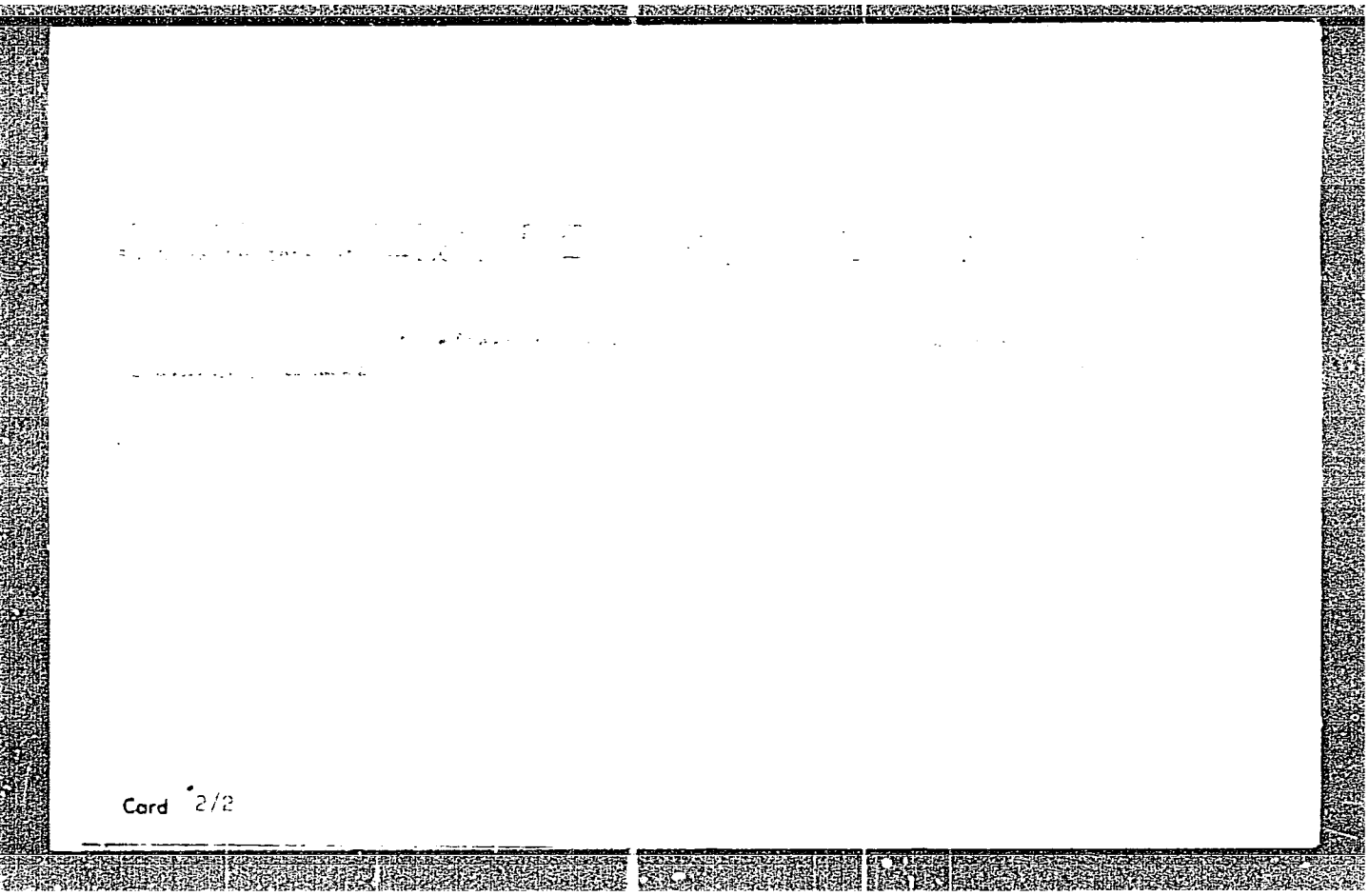
TOPCHIYEV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, akademik[deceased]; KARGIN, V.A., akademik, otv. red.; SHTERN, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; SEMENOV, N.N., akademik, red.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M., akademik, red.; NAMETKIN, N.S., red.; SHUYKIN, N.I., red.; LIKHTENSHTEYN, Ye.S., kand. filol. nauk, red.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Nauka. [Book 1] 1965. 427 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nametkin, Shuykin).



Card 1/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020

L 61648-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5015595 UR/0062/65/000/005/0929/0930
542.91:546.287

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S. ; Vdovin, V. M.; Zav'yalov, V. I.; Grinberg, P. L.

[illegible] disilacyclobutanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 5, 1965, 929-930

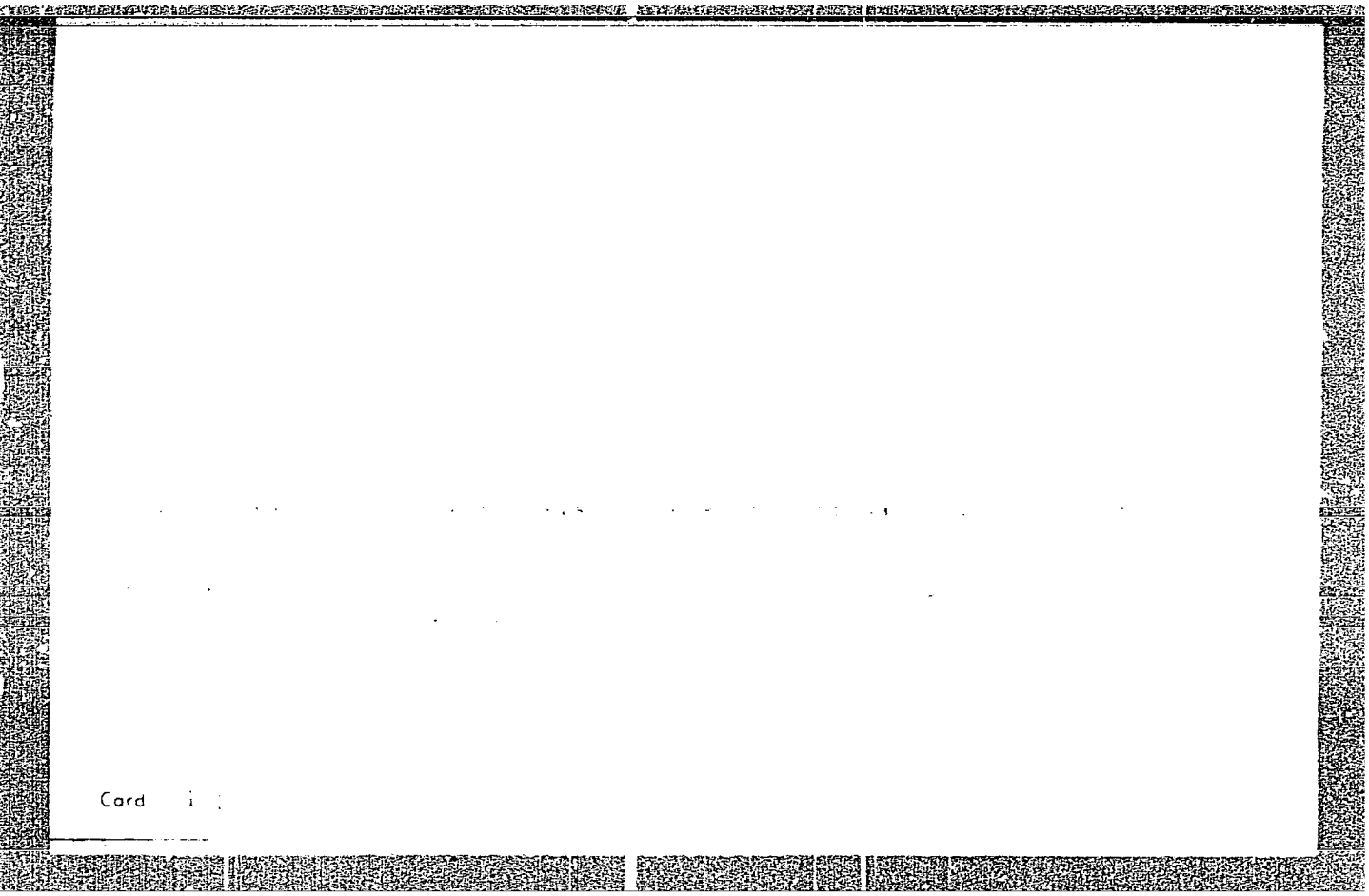
TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, silicocycloburane

ABSTRACT: [illegible] the present [illegible] one representative of the disilicocyclo-

ACCESSION NR

The structure of the products obtained was illustrated by infrared analysis, the

ASSOCIATION:



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020

Card 2/2 .

LEYTES, L.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ye.Sh.; VDOVIN, V.M.; NAMETKIN, N.S.

Raman spectra of some ortho-substituted benzene derivatives containing silicon. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.7:1305-1308 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 52181-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 JW/RM

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Vdovin, V. M.; [illegible]

TITLE: A method for producing tris-(silyl)-substituted amines. Class 12, No. [illegible]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 20

L 1700-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022932 UR/0062/65/000/008/1448/1453
546.287.542.952

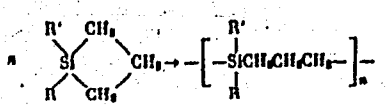
AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Vdovin, V. M.; Zav'yalov, V. I.

TITLE: Polymerization of 1,1-disubstituted silacyclobutanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1965, 1448-1453

TOPIC TAGS: silane, polymerization

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to prepare heterochain silicohydrocarbon polymers, a study has been made of the polymerization of 1,1-disubstituted silacyclobutanes (see formula below). The polymerization was carried out without catalysts at 150—200C at atmospheric pressure or in sealed ampuls. On the basis of IR data, the reaction was assumed to proceed thus:



R'	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	CH_3	C_6H_5
R	CH_3	C_6H_5	n-C_4H_9	$CH{=}CH_2$	$CH_2CH{=}CH_2$	$CH_2C_6H_5$	C_6H_5	C_6H_5

Card 1/2

L 1700-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022932 3

A regular structure was assigned to the polymers on the basis of the crystalline structure revealed by x-ray analysis, IR spectroscopic data, and substantial thermal-oxidative stability. The polymers were solid, slightly elastic or rubber-like materials, semitransparent or white in color, and, as a rule, soluble in the common organic solvents. Viscosity, molecular weight, melting point, and glass transition temperature data as well as x-ray patterns and DTA curves are given for some of the polymers. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 5 figures, and 1 table. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44

SUBMITTED: 28Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE:

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4093

Card 2/2

L 1448-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022933 UR/0062/65/000/008/1453/1459
546.287+542.952

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Vdovin, V. M.; Lushchevaya, K. S.; Zav'yalov, V. I.

TITLE: Polymerization of 1,1-disubstituted silacyclopentanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1965, 1453-1459

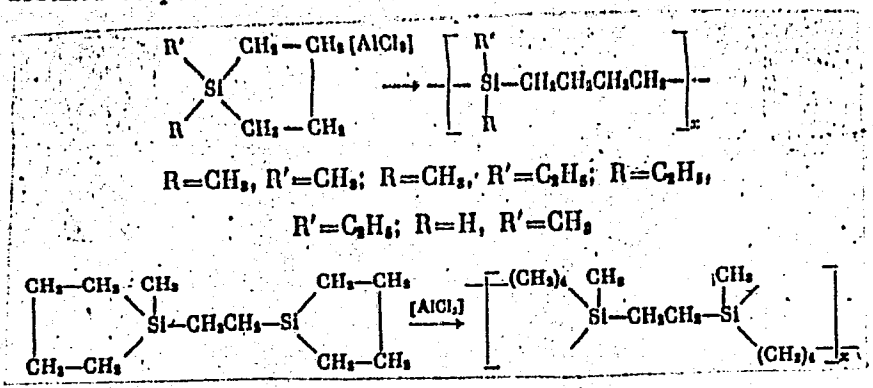
TOPIC TAGS: silane, polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the catalytic polymerization of 1,1-disubstituted silacyclopentanes of the type

where n = 2, and R and R' are alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl, chloro; or hydrogen radicals. The reaction was carried out at atmospheric pressure and 20—120C with $AlCl_3$ catalyst. It was found that silacyclopentanes with alkyl or hydrogen substituents polymerized to form heterochain silicohydrocarbon polymers. The polymers were colorless, highly viscous, soluble in the common organic solvents, and had molecular weights of 1 x 10^3 to 2.5 x 10^3. Bis(methyltetramethylenesilyl)ethane formed

Card 1/3

an insoluble tridimensional network product. Based on spectroscopic data the reactions were assumed to proceed as follows:



$R=CH_3$, $R'=CH_3$; $R=CH_3$, $R'=C_2H_5$; $R=C_2H_5$, $R'=C_2H_5$; $R=H$, $R'=CH_3$

On the other hand, silacyclopentanes with chlorine, phenyl, benzyl, or substituted alkyl radicals did not polymerize. This difference in polymerizability was interpreted in terms of differences in the interaction of the cyclopentanes with $AlCl_3$. Of all the polymers prepared, that of 1-hydro-1-methylsilacyclopentane was of spe-

L 1448-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022933

3

cial interest in view of the reactivity of its Si-H group. This made possible its modification, e.g., by treatment with allylnitrile or by oxidation. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 figures, and 2 tables. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 28Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 4091

Card 3/3

L 5095-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(1) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5025505 UR/0062/65/000/009/1547/1553
543.422+546.287

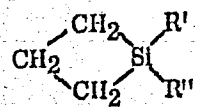
AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Oppengeym, V. D.; Zav'yalov, V. I.; Pushchevaya, K. S.; Vdovin, V. M.

TITLE: Infrared absorption spectra of 1, 1-substituted silicocyclobutanes, silicocyclopentanes, and corresponding polymers

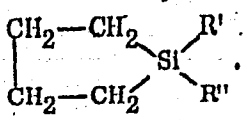
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1965, 1547-1553

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, polymer structure, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The study aims at determining the frequencies of the absorption band maxima characterizing a 4- and 5-membered heterocyclic ring containing a silicon atom. The characteristic frequencies obtained were used to elucidate the structure of polymeric products obtained by thermal polymerization of 1, 1-substituted silicocyclobutanes



and 1, 1-substituted silicocyclopentanes



Card 1/3

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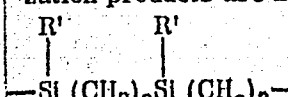
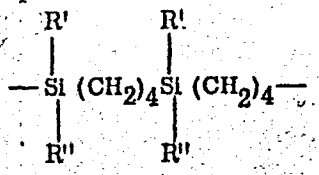
L 5095-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025505

IR spectra of the polymers obtained from the silicocyclobutanes showed that the polymerization products are heterochain polymers with the structural fragment



as the link of the principal chain. Products obtained from 1, 1-substituted silicocyclopentanes are heterochain polymers with the structural fragment



as the link of the principal chain.

Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 5 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 5095-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025505 3

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 28Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3 hdl

L 3685-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007565 UR/0020/65/160/005/1087/1089

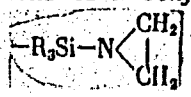
AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Perchenko, V. N.; Batalova, L. G.

TIELE: Cyclodimerization of N-ethyleniminosilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 5, 1965, 1087-1089

TOPIC TAGS: organic imine compound, organic synthetic process, silane, polymerization

ABSTRACT: Thermal transformations of N-ethyleniminosilanes,



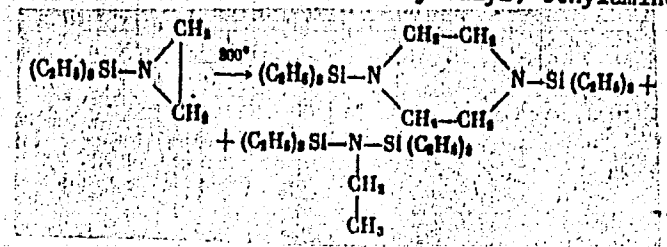
are studied. The experiments were done at 200, 250 and 300° in sealed ampules. At 250°, triethyl ethyleniminosilane undergoes transformations which result in the formation of N,N'-bis-(triethylsilyl)-piperazine. Dimethylphenyl, methyldiphenyl, methyldibenzyl, diethylphenyl and ethyldiethoxy ethyleniminosilanes undergo transformations in similar conditions with various yields of N,N'-disilyl-substituted piperazines. The nature of silicon radicals has a considerable effect on the yield

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5007565

3

of cyclodimerization products. Triethyl ethyleniminosilane at 300° forms N,N'--bis-(triethylsilyl)-piperazine, N,N'-bis-(triethylsilyl)-ethylamine and deeper conversion products



The presence of condensation products and N,N'-bis-(triethylsilyl)-ethylamine indicates that saturation takes place due to disproportionation of hydrogen. A table is given showing the properties of N-N'-bis-(silyl)-piperazines. These compounds are separated from the reaction mixture by fractionation in vacuum. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 25Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 KC

NAMETKIN, N.S.; DURGARYAN, S.G.; KHOTINSKIY, V.S.

Polymerization of vinylethers in the presence of metallic lithium. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.2:284 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

NAMETKIN, N.S.; VDOVIN, V.M.; ZAV'YALOV, V.I.

Silylethylene elastomers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.4:757 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020969

TOPIC TAGS: vinylsiloxane, polymerization, cyclopolymerization

polyme rization yield was reduced as functionality of the monomer in

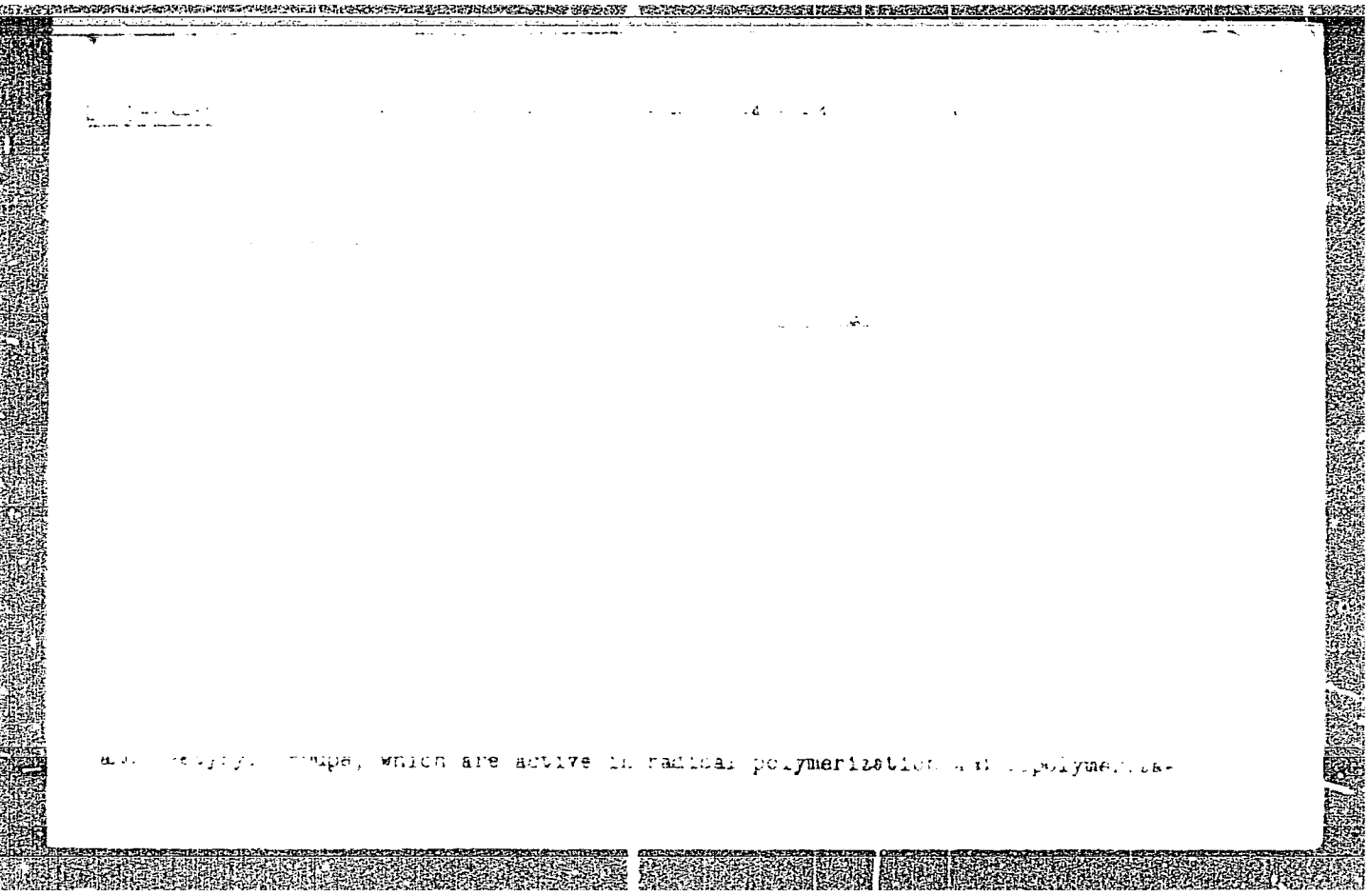
merization at one vinyl group of the monomer. Orig. art. has: 3 figures [illegible]

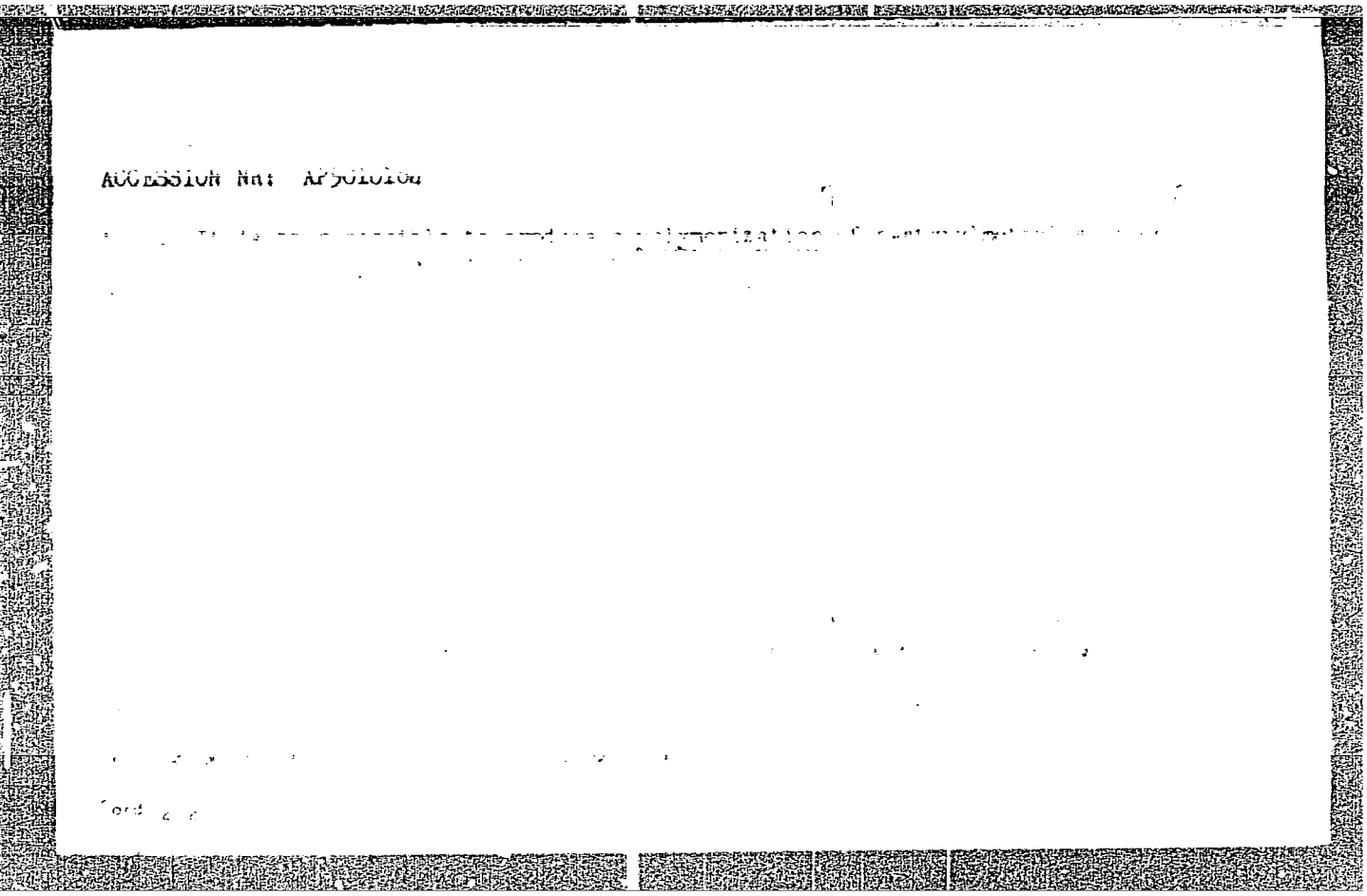
ASSOCIATION: [illegible]

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

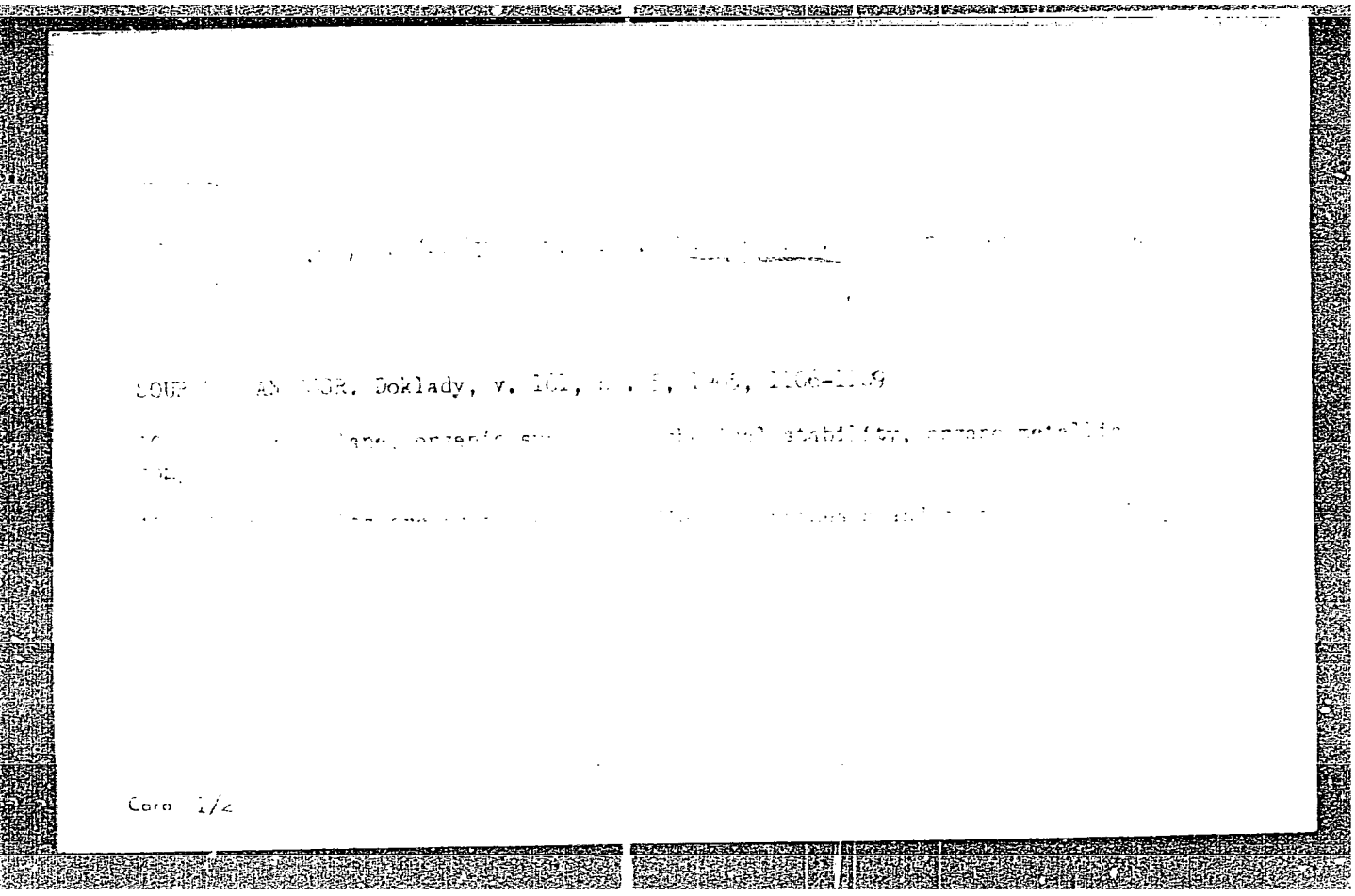
NR REF SOV: [illegible]

OTHER: [illegible]

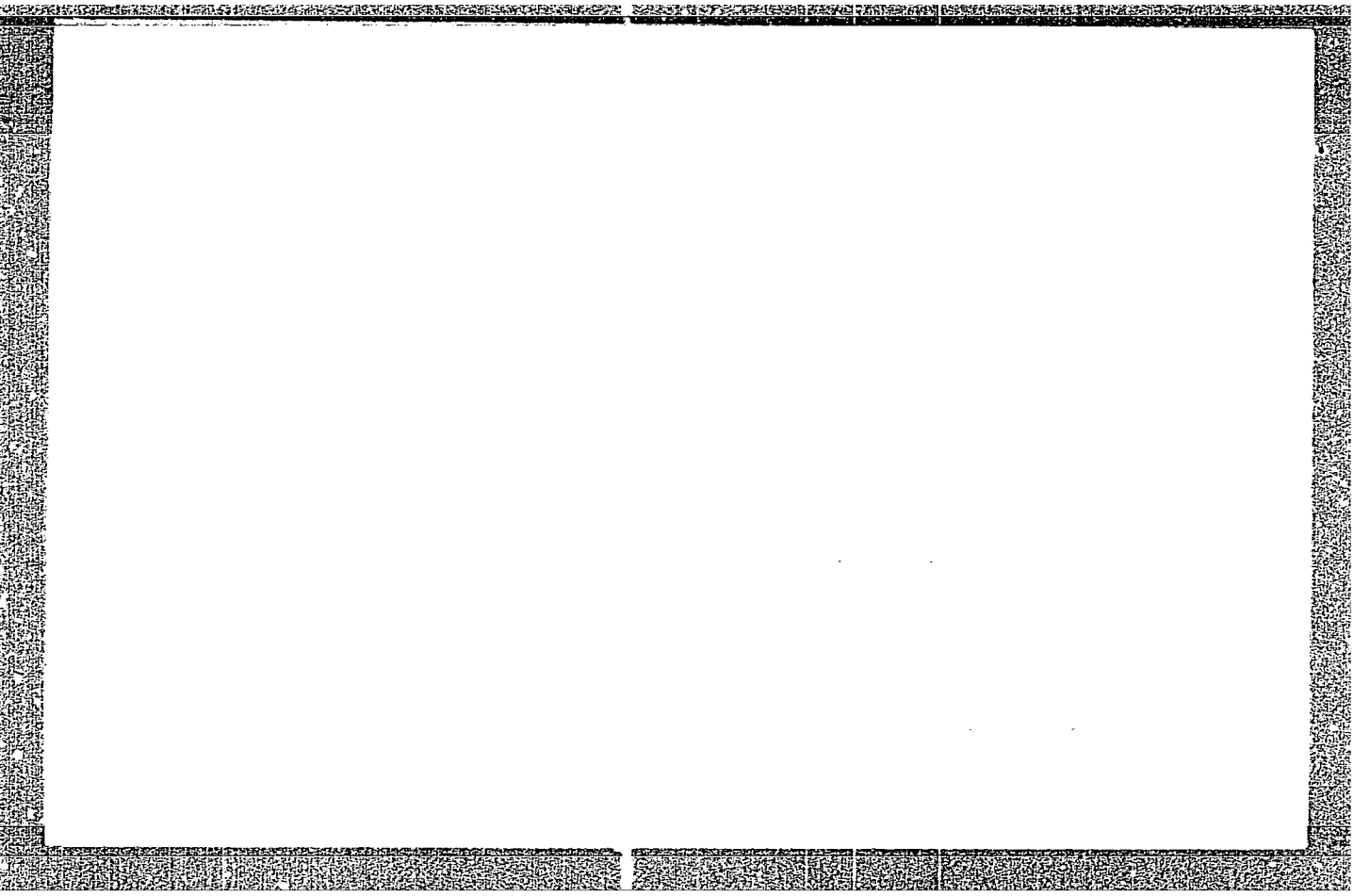




ACCESSION NR: AP5010104



Corr 1/2

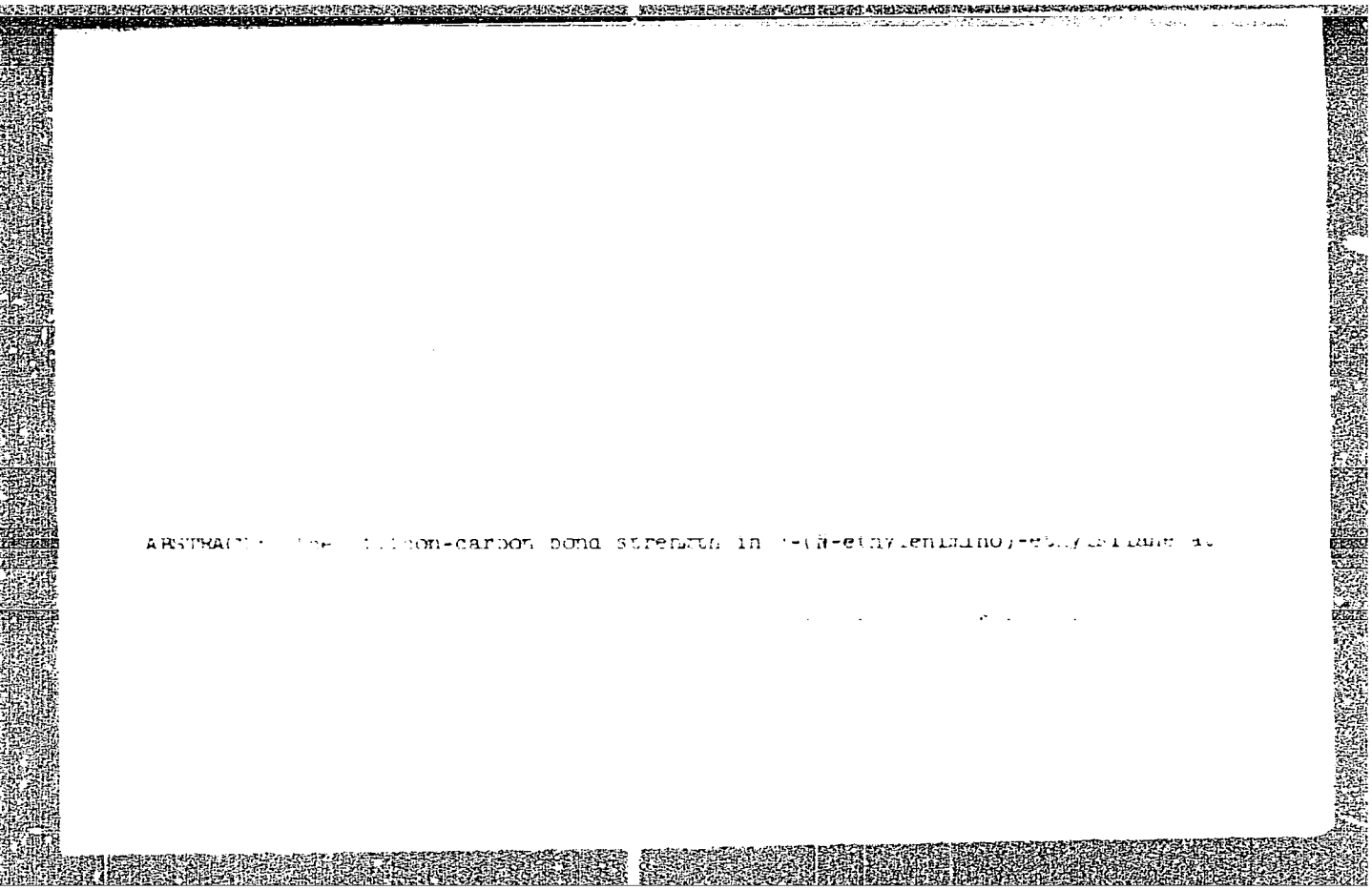


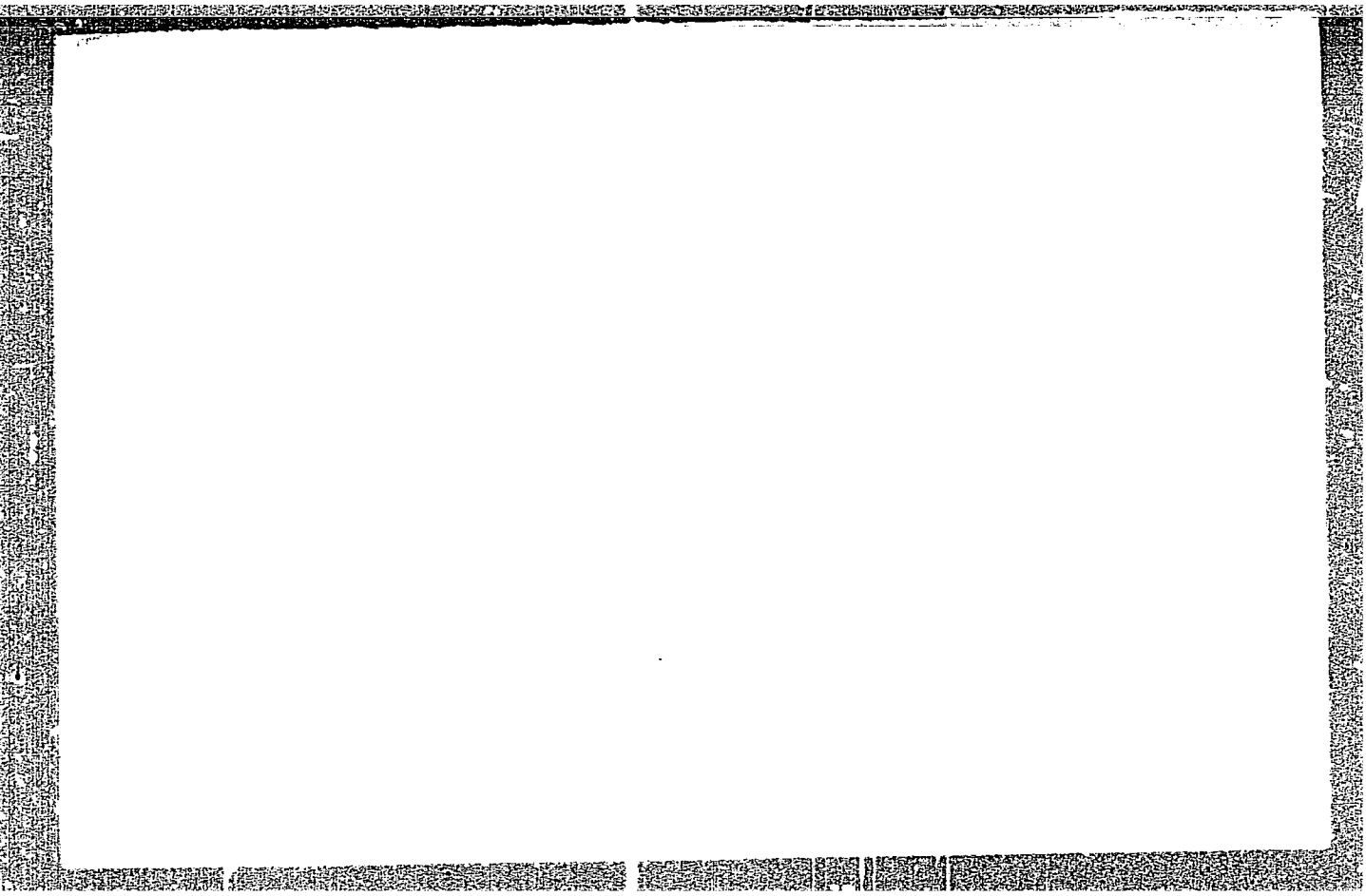
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020

BIRYUKOV, I.P.; VORONKOV, M.G.; BABICH, E.D.; ARKHIPOVA, T.N.; VDOVIN, V.M.; NAMETKIN, N.S.

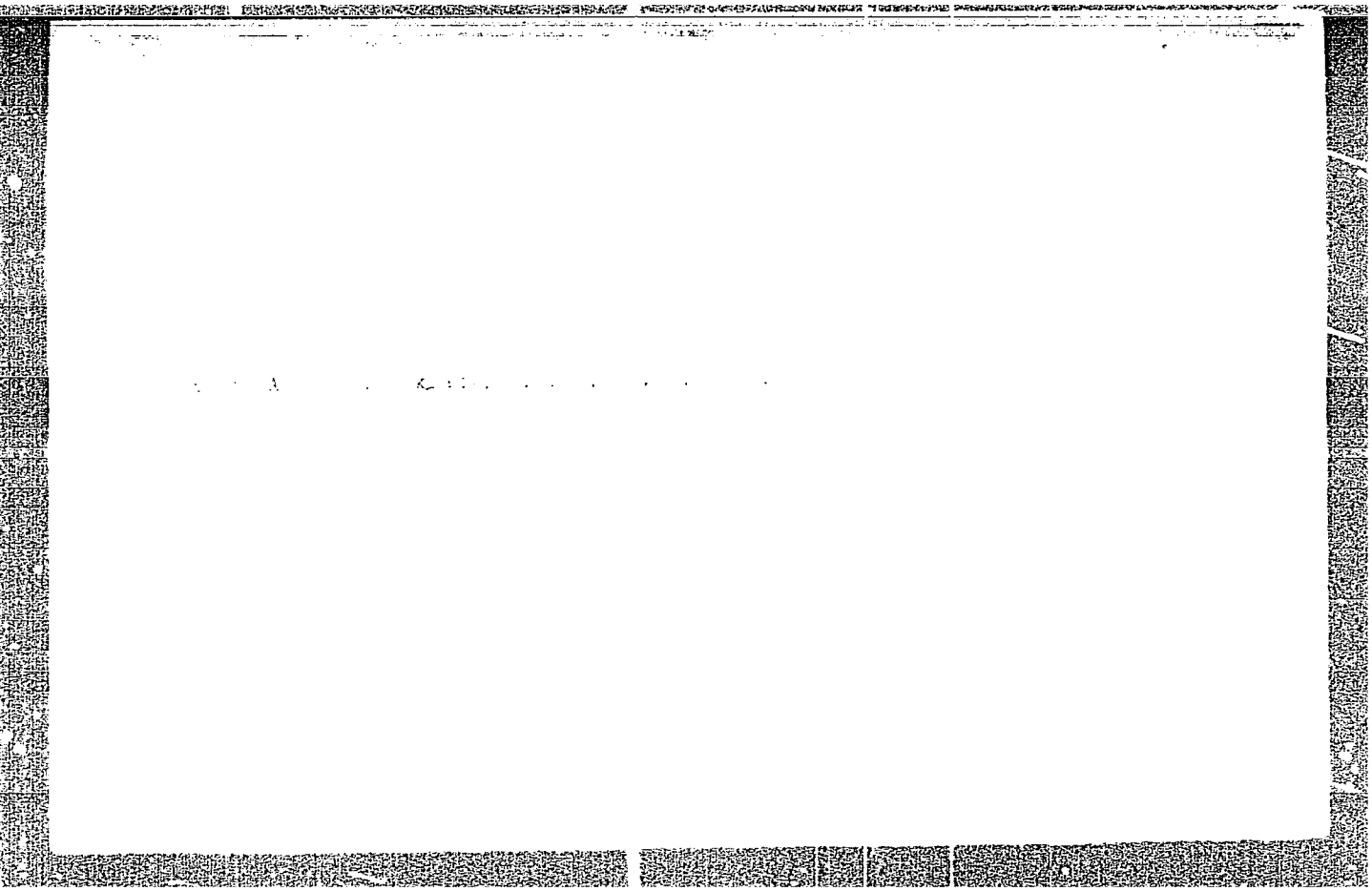
Nuclear quadrupole resonance of 1,1-dichloro and 1-methyl-1-chloro-1-silacycloalkanes. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1336-1338 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN LatvSSR i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V.Topchiyeva AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nametkin).

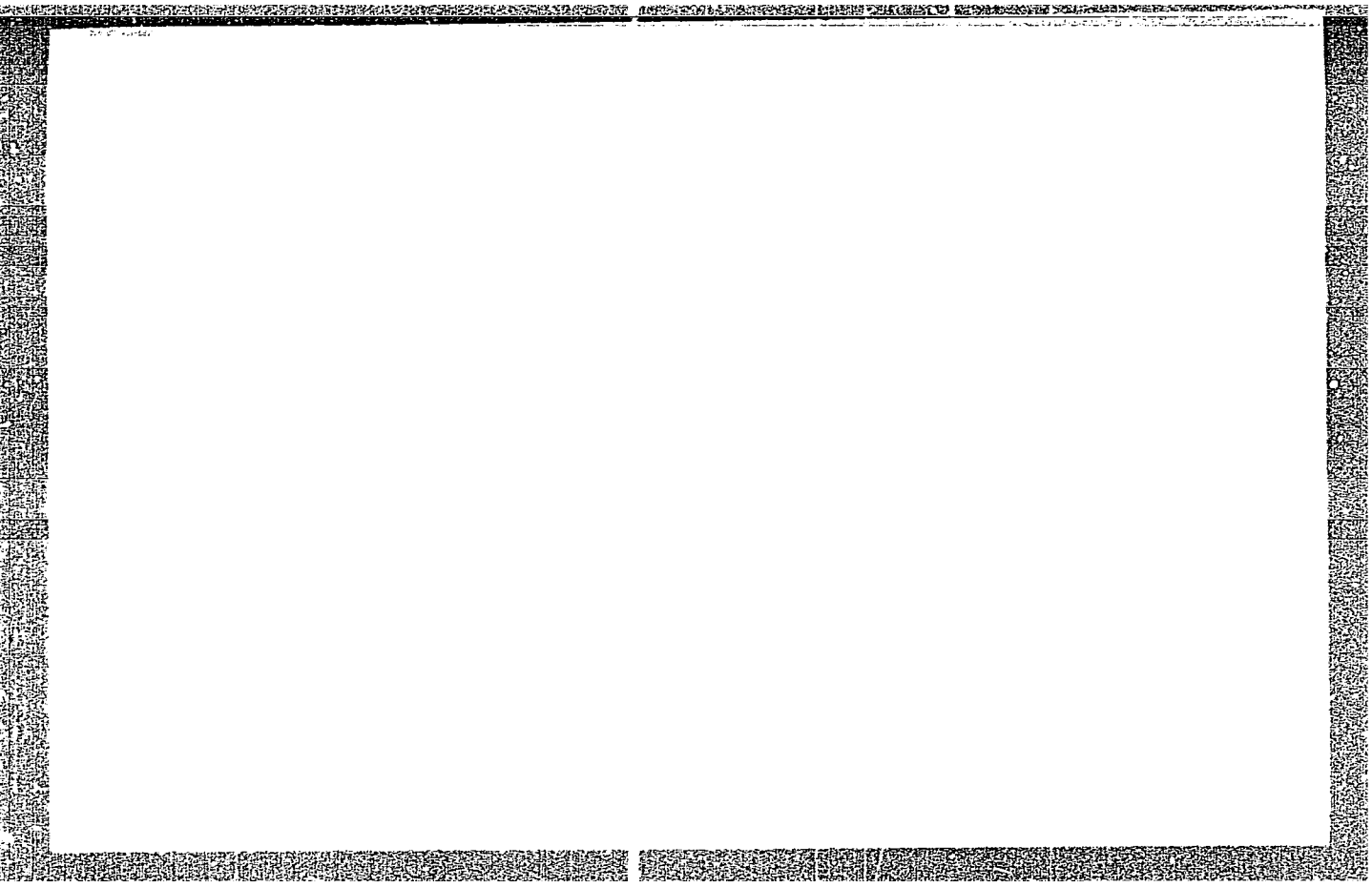




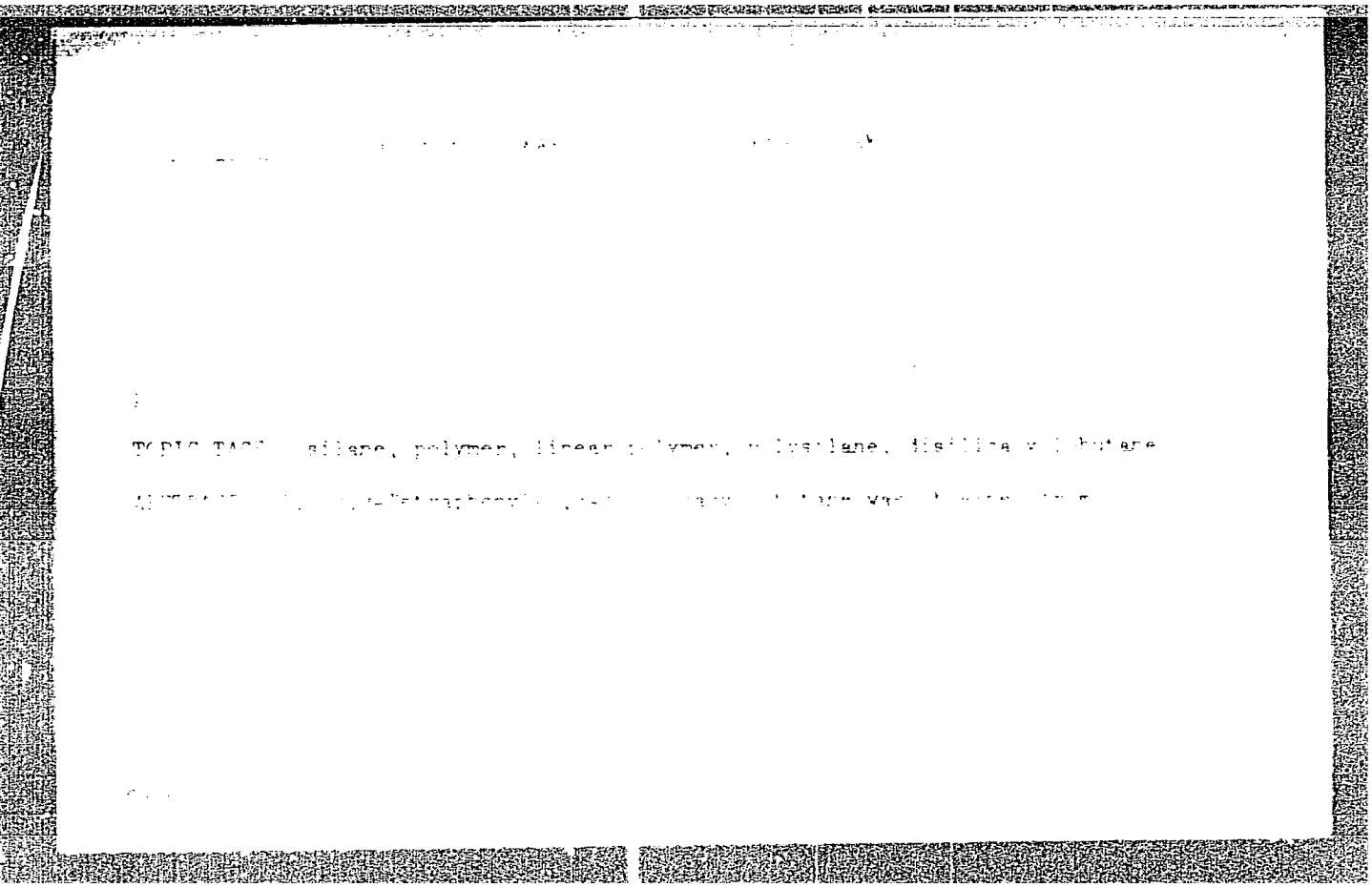
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020

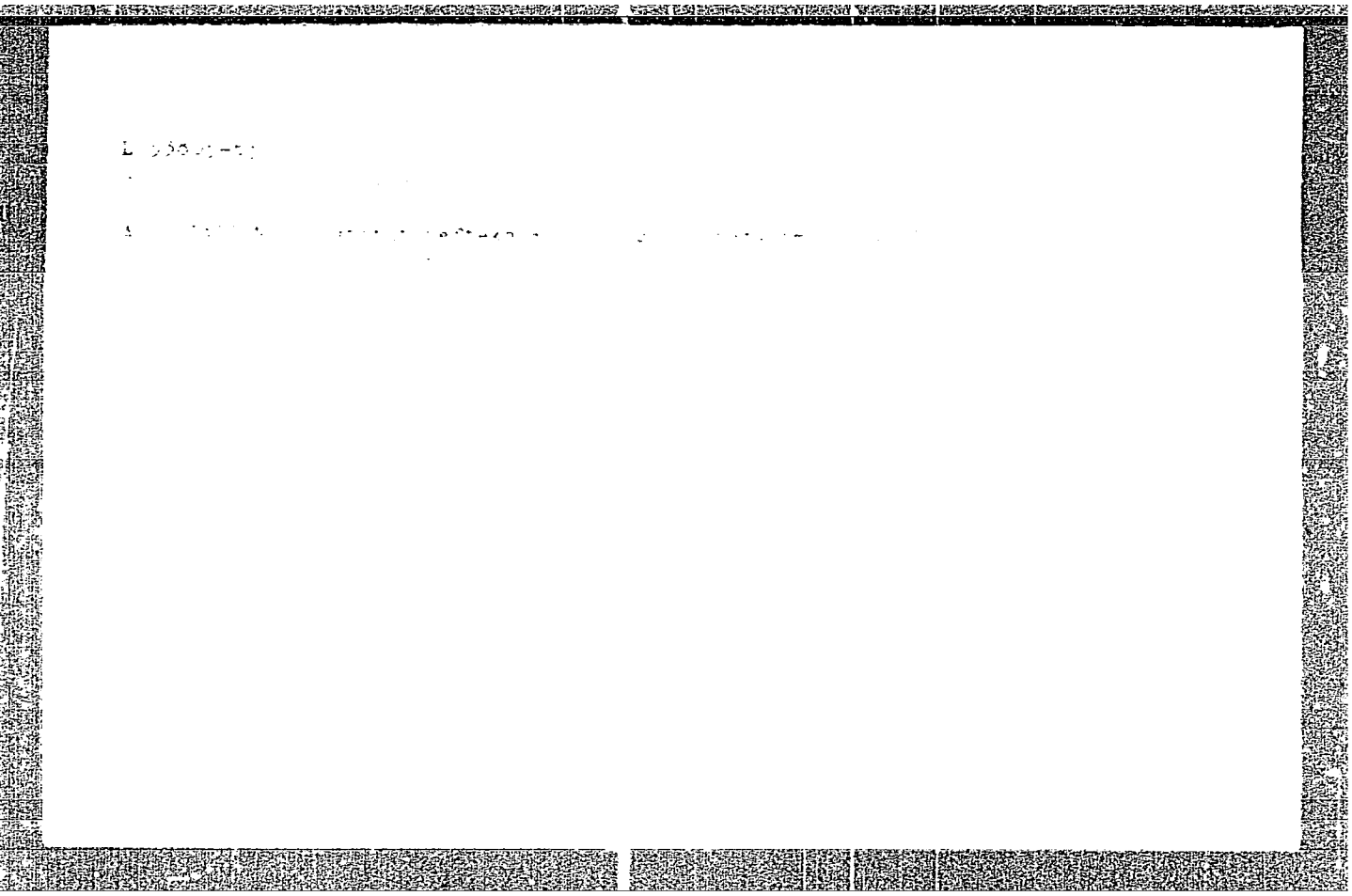


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020





NAMETKIN, N.S.; PRITULA, N.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, T.I.; ZNAMENSKAYA, E.N.

Synthesis of 1,4-bis-(diorganovinylsilyl)-benzenes. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.6:1319-1322 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V.Topchiyeva AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nametkin).

L 31884-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6012538 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0584/0585

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Vdovin, V. M.; Gusel'nikov, L. Ye.; Zav'yalov, V. I. 42 41 B

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyeva, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza, Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Formation of 1,3-disilacyclobutanes in protolytic condensation reaction of 1-silacyclobutanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 584-585

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthesis, silicon compound, condensation reaction

ABSTRACT: 1,1-dimethyl-1-silacyclobutane was passed in a stream of helium through a quartz tube, 14 mm in diameter and 200 mm in length, heated to 600°C at the rate of 3 g/hr. The reaction mixture consisted of gaseous and liquid products. Gas-liquid chromatography and IR spectroscopy showed the gaseous products to consist of ~95% ethylene and ~ 5% methane. As a result of separation by distillation, it was established that the condensate contains unreacted monosilacyclobutane and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-1,3-disilacyclobutane, produced with ~55% yield. The disilacyclobutane

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.287 + 542.954

L 31884-66

ACC NR: AP6012538

obtained has the following characteristics: b.p. 118-120°C, n_D^{20} 1,4411; d_4^{20} 0.7988, m. wt. 139. 1,1-dichloro-1-silacyclobutane was similarly converted to crystalline 1,1,3,3-tetrachloro-1,3-disilacyclobutane at 680°C with high yield. The gaseous product consisted of only ethylene.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 37211-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/JW

ACC NR: AP6014410 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0737/0738

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Grushevenko, I. A.; Perchenko, V. N. 37 B

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A. V. Topchiyev Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of ethylenimine with allylsilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 737-738

TOPIC TAGS: silane, organic nitrogen compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: The formation of an addition product of triethylallylsilane and ethylenimine was achieved in 35% yield using ethylenimine amide as catalyst. Addition was at the beta-carbon of the allylsilane. The presence of the phenyl radical at the Si atom of the silane leads to breakdown of the Si-C bond. Thus dimethylphenylallylsilane formed no addition product with ethylenimine, but gave dimethylphenyl-N-ethyleniminosilane and propylene. Orig. art. has: 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 mlp UDC: 542.91+547.233+546.287

L 22752-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM UR/

ACC NR: AP6010111 (A) SOURCE CODE: 0190/66/008/003/0476/0480

63
B

AUTHORS: Sorokin, G. V.; Nametkin, N. S.; Perchenko, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Polymerization of ethylene using $TiCl_4$ + Al (iso-C_4H_9)$_3$ catalyst in the presence of silanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 476-480

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, polymerization catalyst, polymerization rate, silane, chain polymer, polyethylene, silicon

ABSTRACT: The effect of silanes of various structures on ethylene polymerization with $TiCl_4$+ Al (iso C_4H_6)$_3$ as a catalyst was analyzed. The maximum polymerization rate was observed at the equimolar ratio of the Al(iso-C_4H_9)$_3$ and silane. The activation effect of silane with one hydrogen at the Si atom is much higher than that of silanes with two hydrogens at the Si atom, which could be explained by the chain termination caused by the entrance of corresponding silanes with two hydrogens into the polymer chain. It was shown that the content of Si in polytethylene samples prepared with $TiCl_4$+ Al (iso-C_4H_9)$_3$ depends on the nature of silanes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2 UDC: 66.095.26+678.742

L 22752-66

ACC NR: AP6010111

[Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/
OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2 UDC

L 22535-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) IJP(c) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6010121 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0553/0556

AUTHOR: Konobeyevskiy, K. S.; Gusel'nikov, L. Ye.; Nametkin, N. S.; Polak, L. S.; Chernysheva, T. I.

52

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of radiation polymerization of polyfunctional vinyl-siloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 553-556

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, vinyl siloxane, siloxane, monomer, polymer, styrene, graft copolymer, vinyl plastic

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with radiolysis, polymerization, and the effect of Gamma rays on monomeric polyfunctional vinyl siloxanes. The existence of stabilized free radicals confirms its microgel nature. The possibility of preparing graft copolymers is demonstrated by initiating styrene polymerization with microgel of 1, 3, 5-trivinyl-1, 3, 5-pentamethyltrisiloxane. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 66.095.26+678.745

L 32663-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6015053 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0888/0892

78
B

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Nechitaylo, N. A.; Durgar'yan, S. G.; Khotimskiy, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermal stability of polymer from vinyl derivatives of silicon

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 888-892

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, silicon, silane, macromolecule, thermal oxidation, oxidative degradation, THERMAL DEGRADATION, THERMAL STABILITY, ORGANOSILICON COMPOUND

ABSTRACT: A number of macromolecular organosilicon polymers has been synthesized from silicon vinyl derivatives. The stability of synthesized polyvinyl silanes was analyzed by the differential thermal method. The stabilizer effect on the process of the thermooxidative degradation of the polyvinyl trimethylsilane was shown. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 678.01:54+678.84

L 32659-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6015057 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0921/0925 46

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S.; Chernysheva, T. I.; Pritula, N. A.; Znamenskaya, E. N. B

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Oligomeric organosilicon compounds with phenylene links

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 921-925

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, benzene, ~~polymer~~, polymer chemistry, organosilicon compound, LINEAR POLYMER, OLIGOMER

ABSTRACT: Exemplified by the interaction of 1.4-bis-(diorganosilyl) benzenes with acetylene and 1.4-bis-(diorganovinylsilyl) benzenes with silicon dihydroderivatives, the principal method of obtaining the linear polymeric products with phenylenecarbon and phenylenesilicon lines was demonstrated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 24May65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 BLG

L 22746-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) IJP(c) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6010122 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0557/0559

AUTHOR: Boken, Yu.; Gusel'nikov, L. Ye.; Nametkin, N. S.; Polak, L. S.; Chernysheva, T. I.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

66

B

TITLE: Radiation-induced polymerization of polyfunctional allylsilanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedinediya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 557-559

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, radiation effect, temperature effect, conversion rate, monomer, silane, allylsilane

ABSTRACT: An experimental study of the effect of solvents, dose rate, and temperature on radiation-induced polymerization of diethyldiallylsilanes (DEDAS) was made. The dependence of shrinkage of the system on the radiation dose, in the process of radiation-induced polymerization of various diallylsilanes, was determined by the dilatometric rate of 2.5 ml and the scale value of 0.01 ml at 25C, and the dose rate of 350 rad/sec. The shrinkage of the DEDAS system at the dose rate of 700 r/sec and at 50C was determined by the dilatometer scale rate of 0.005 ml. The effect of solvents was determined by comparing the yield of a polymer in the presence of solvents to the yield of a polymer in bulk polymerization, using the same dose of radiation. The dose rate and activation energy were plotted against the monomer con-

Card 1/2 UDC: 66.095.26+678.745

L 22746-66
ACC NR: AP6010122 O

version rate in the initial stage of the polymerization (up to a 15% yield). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula. [Based on author's abstract.] [AM]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2 UVR

L 18910-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6008083 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/005/1118/1120

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N. S. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Khotimskiy, V. S.; Durgar'yan, S. G.

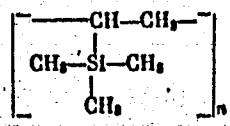
ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of high molecular polyvinyltrimethylsilane and some of its properties

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 5, 1966, 1118-1120

TOPIC TAGS: silane, organosilicon compound, polymer, organolithium compound, organic synthetic process, high polymer, hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: The paper reports on the synthesis of a high molecular polymer from vinyltrimethylsilane in cyclohexane in the presence of butyllithium. Ultimate analysis and infrared spectroscopic data lead to the following structural formula of the polyvinyltrimethylsilane obtained:



Card 1/2 UDC: 541.64

L 18910-66
ACC NR: AP6008083

A study of the thermomechanical behavior of this polymer over a wide temperature range howed that it is a vitrified substance with a glass-transition temperature above 200°C. It has a relatively high thermal stability. Introduction of 3 to 5% of the antioxidant phenyl-β-naphthylamine substantially raises the temperature of the start of thermooxidative degradation (from 245 to 340°C), and decreases the rate of oxidative processes as indicated by exothermic peaks on the corresponding heating curves. The polyvinyltrimethylsilane synthesized is a representative of a new class of high molecular silicon hydrocarbon polymers obtained by polymerization at the unsaturated bond of the vinyl group at the silicon atom. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 mc

L 23191-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6009489 UR/0020/66/167/001/0106/0108

AUTHOR: Nametkin, N.S.(Corresponding member AN SSSR); Perchenko, V.N.; Grushevenko, T.A.; Kamneva, G.L.

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis im. A.V. Topchiev AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Addition of amines with various structures to vinyl silanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 106-108

TOPIC TAGS: silane, amine, chemical reaction, heterocyclic base compound, primary aromatic amine, primary aliphatic amine

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work was to investigate the possibility of the addition to triethyl vinyl silane of other heterocyclics, as well as aliphatic and aromatic amines--diethylamine, n-propylamine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, monomethylanilin, and pyrrole. The article gives a detailed description of the laboratory procedures used to synthesize the following compounds: β-(N-n-propylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β-(N-diethylamine)-ethyltriethyl silane; β-(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane; and, β-(N-piperidyl)-ethyltriethyl silane. Synthesis with monomethylanilin and pyrrole were carried out under analogous conditions in the presence of metallic lithium and of previously prepared amides of pyrr-

UDC: 547.1'3

Card 1/2

L 23191-66

ACC NR: AP6009489

ole and monomethylanilin; however, none of the experiments yielded addition products. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 lc

NAMETKINA, A. M.:

NAMETKINA, A. M.: "The affect of phenamine on the higher nervous activity of dogs of various types of nervous system". Moscow, 1955. Inst of Higher Nervous Activity, Acad Sci USSR.

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

NAMETKINA, A.M.

Effect of phenomine on the higher nervous activity in dogs with different types of nervous system. Report no.1. Trudy Inst.vys. nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 1:96-113 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz laboratorii vegetativnykh uslovnykh refleksov, zaveduyushchiy M.A.Usiyevich

(PHENETHYLAMINE) (PSYCHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

NAMETKINA, A.M.

Effect of phenomine on the higher nervous activity in dogs with different types of nervous systems. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser. fiziol. 2:146-156 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz laboratorii vegetativnykh uslovnykh refleksov, ispolnyayushaya obyazannosti zav. - A.A.Pavlovskaya.
(PHENAMINE) (TEMPERAMENT) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

RACHVELISHVILI, B.Kh.; NAMGALADZE, N.E.; GOGNIASHVILI, Sh.I.

Endobronchial treatment of the nonspecific abscess of lungs. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.2:477-482 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted March 15, 1963.

NAMGALADZE, P.B.

NAMGALADZE, P.B.

Using stilling wells as regulating reservoirs in rain-water canalization. Trudy GPI no.6:93-96 '56. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Kafedra vodosnabzheniya i kanalizatsii Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova, Tbilisi.
(Hydraulic engineering)

NAMGLADZE, T. D.

"Data on the Problem of Laboratory Methods for the Investigation of Certain Thread Fungi." Cand Med Sci, Tbilisi State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1953. (RZhBiol No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

GORBUNOVA, N.A.; NAMIATYSHEVA, A.M.

Effect of antithrombocytic serum on the functional state of the coagulation system in dogs. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 12:28-36 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (SERUM)

NAMICHEV, IA., dots.; STEFANOV, St.

Clinical analysis of 30 cases of brain abscess. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 16 no.7:607-611 '63.

1. Vissh meditsinski institut "I.P. Pavlov" - Plovdiv, katedra po nervni bolesti i nevrokhirurgiia, Rukovoditel na katedrata: prof. Tr. Zaprianov.
(BRAIN ABSCESS) (CEREBELLAR DISEASES)
(BLOOD CELL COUNT) (EPILEPSY)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)

KITOV,D.; NAMITCHEV,Y.[Namichev, I.]

Giant spiral meningioma of the spinal cord. Folia med. Plovdiv) 6 no.2:128-132 '64

1. Institut de Hautes Etudes Medicales "I.P.Pavlov" de Plovdiv, Bulgarie; Chaire des Maladies Nerveuses et de Neurochirurgie. (Directeur: prof. Tr. Zapryanov [Tr. Zaprianov]).

NAMICHEYSHVILI, G. I.

NAMICHEYSHVILI, G. I.: "Acquaintance with agricultural techniques in the process of studying physics in the intermediate school." Published by the Inst. Sci Res Inst of Pedagogical Sciences, Min Education Georgian SSR. Tbilisi, 1956.
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

PA 18/49T82

NAMICHEYSHVILI, M. S. CAPT

USSR/Medicine - Gonorrhea, Cure of May/Jun 48
Medicine - Turpentine

"Treatment for Sulfamide-Resistant Gonorrhea With 'Olebintin' Injections," Capt M. S. Namicheyshvili, Med Sv, 1 p

"Vest Venerol i Dermatol" No 3

Describes successful treatment of sulfamide-resistant gonorrhea using turpentine injections.

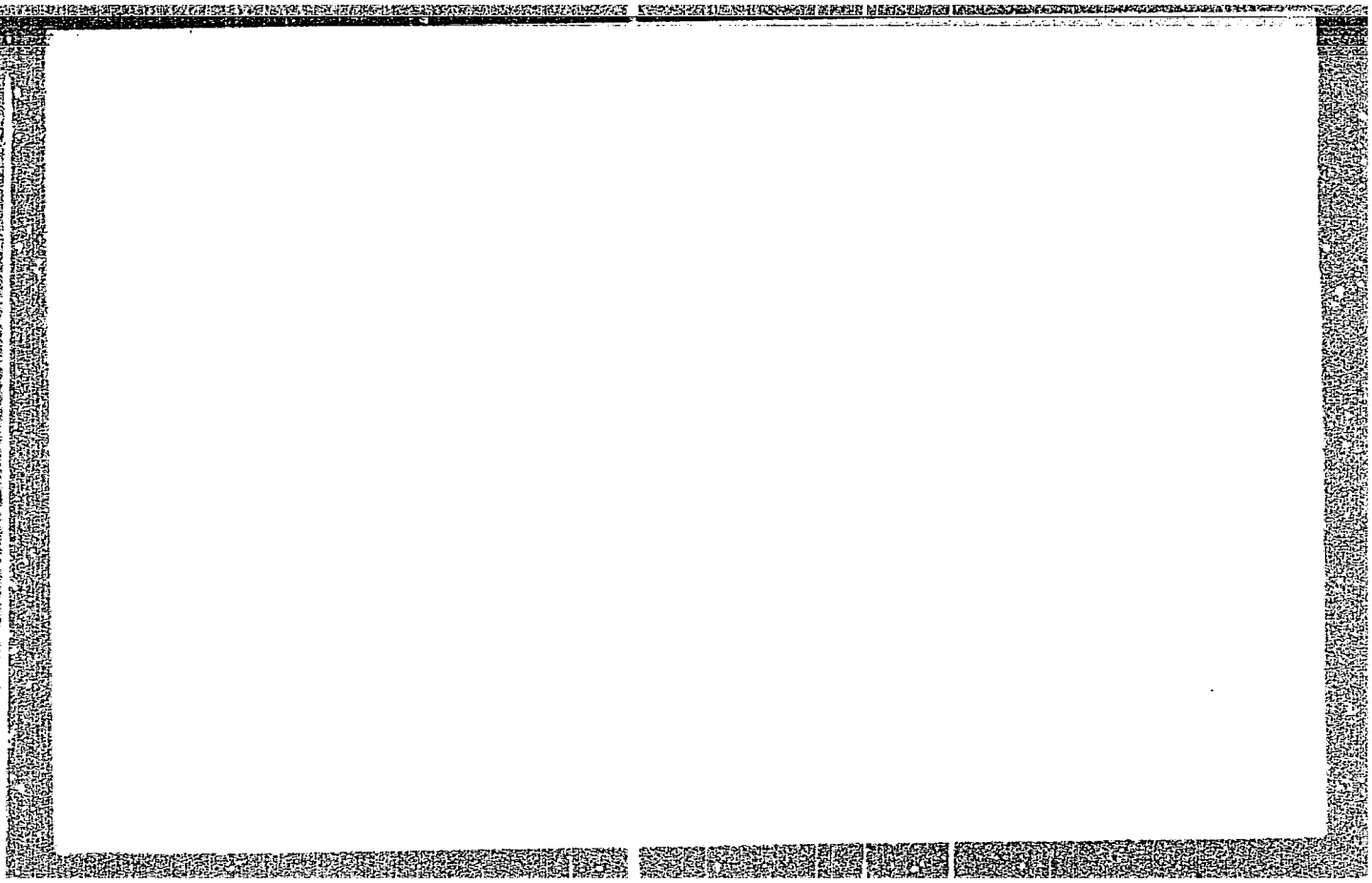
[redacted] 18/49T82

NAMICHEYSHVILI, M. S. (Dr.), Physician

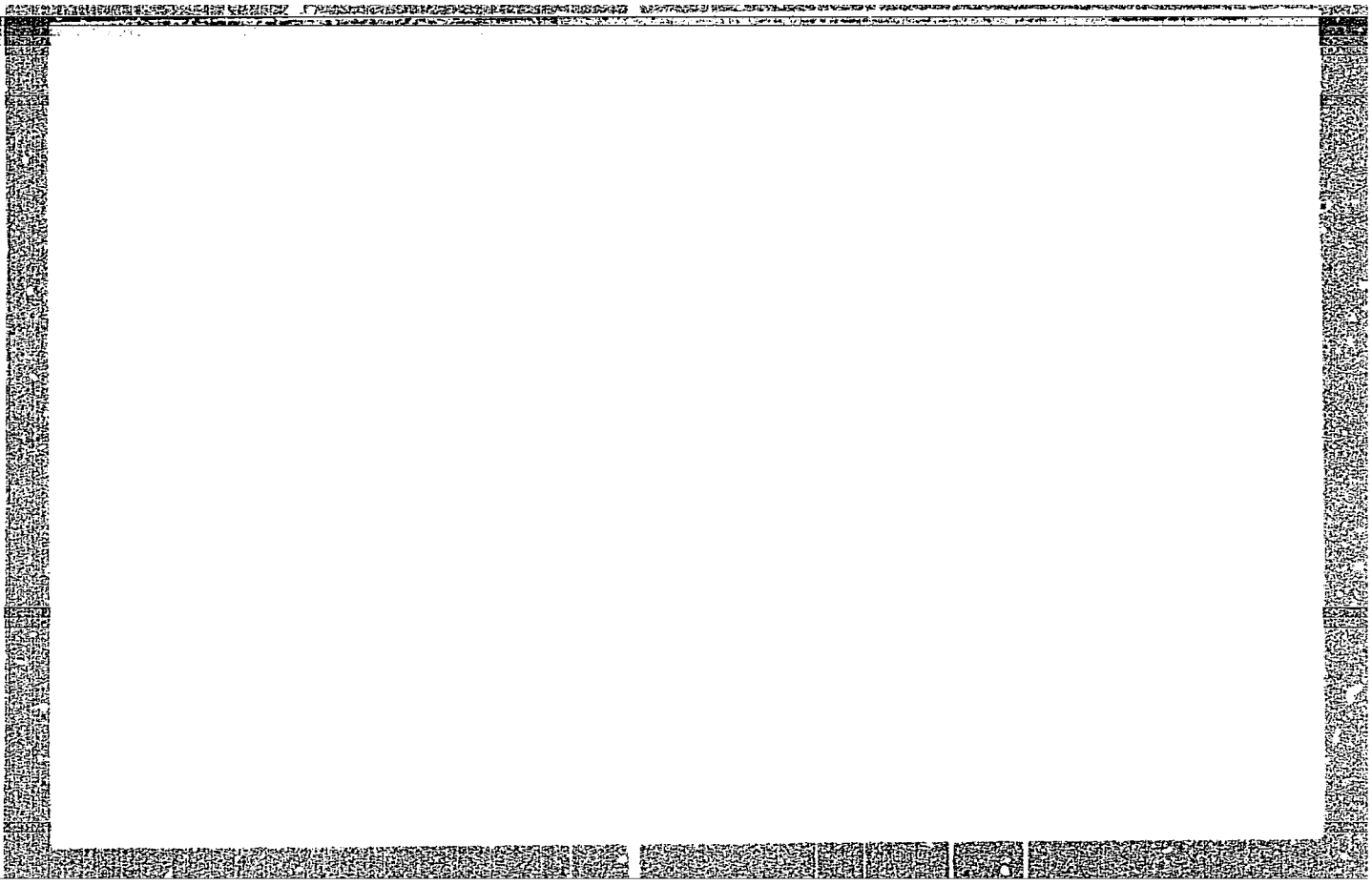
Author of article, "The Prophylaxis of Trauma of the Skin," giving advice on the treatment of skin wounds. Sovetskaya Armiya, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany, 4 Aug 54

Author of a letter to the editors of Sovetskaya Armiya complaining of the inadequacy of propaganda on health and hygiene among the troops of the Group of Soviet Forces, Germany. Sovetskaya Armiya, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany, 27 Aug 54

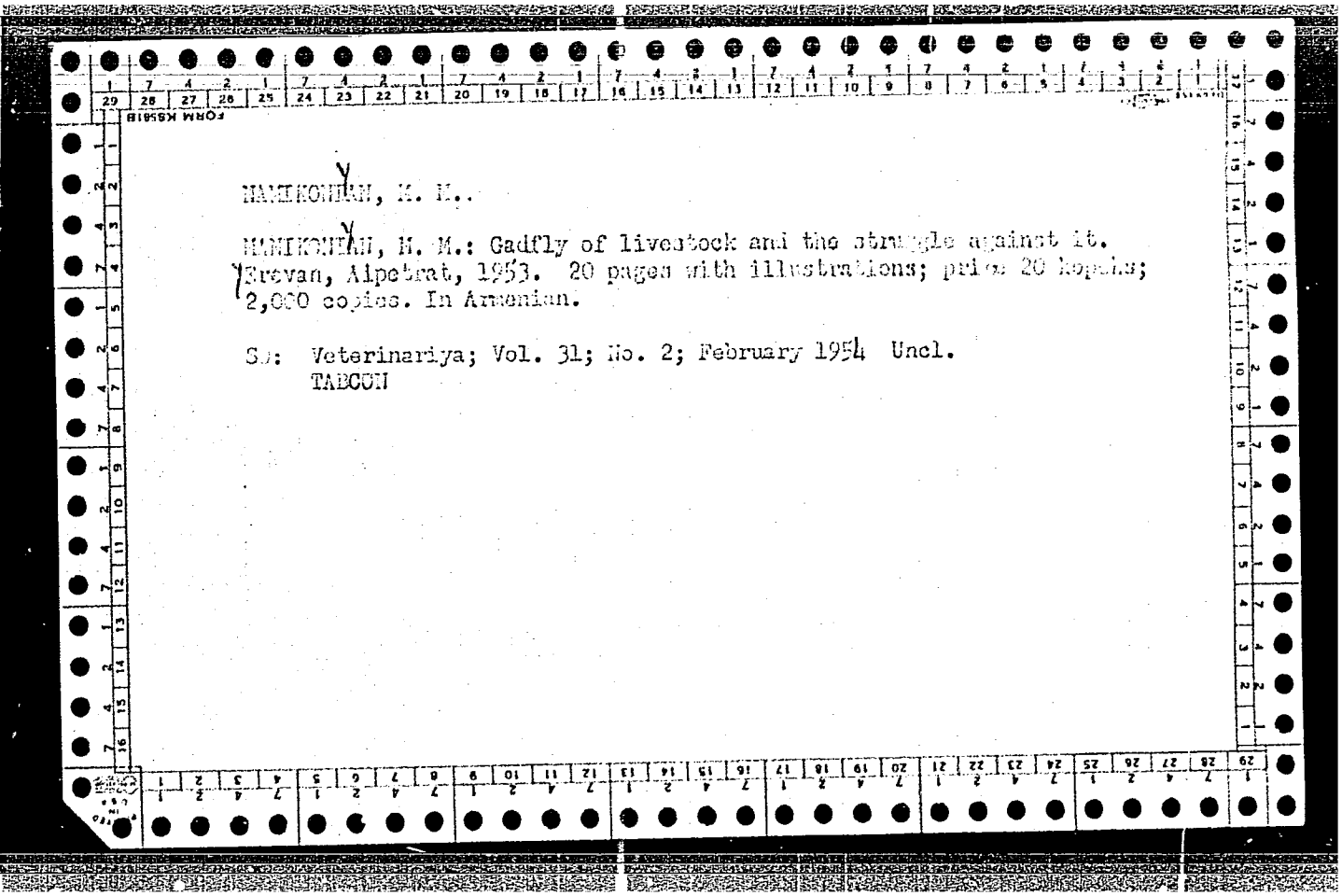
SO: SUM 291, 2 Dec 1954



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136020



MAMIKONIAN, M. M.

MAMIKONIAN, M. M.: Gadfly of livestock and the struggle against it. Erevan, Aipetrat, 1953. 20 pages with illustrations; price 20 kopeks; 2,000 copies. In Armenian.

SO: Veterinariya; Vol. 31; No. 2; February 1954 Uncl.
TABCON

APEL'TSYN, I.E., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARS, Ye.A., kand.geol.-min.nauk; BORISOV, Yu.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S., prof.; VYSOTSKIY, I.V., kand.geol.min.nauk; GOVOROVA, G.L., dots.; DAKHNOV, V.N., prof. ZHDANOV, M.A., prof.; ZHUKOV, A.I., dots.; KOTYAKHOV, F.I., prof.; KREMS, A.Ya., doktor geol.-min.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.M., prof.; MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; NAMIOT, A.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHODANOVICH, I.Ye., kand.tekhnnauk; KHLYSTOV, V.T., inzh.; CHERNOV, B.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHUROV, V.I., dots.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual fo petroleum extraction] Spravochnik po dobyche nefti. Pod obshchei red. I.M.Murav'eva. Moskva, Gos. anuchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1958. 540 p. (MIRA 11:4) (Petroleum industry)

Namiot A. Yu.

AID P - 2692

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/2 Pub. 78 - 10/21

Author : Namiot, A. Yu.

Title : Change of temperature along the shaft of a producing well

Periodical : Neft. khoz., 33, 5, 45-48, My 1955

Abstract : The author analyses the drop in temperature of oil when it is lifted in the well shaft. Such temperature changes are dependent upon the drop in pressure, the thermal conductivity of the media crossed by the well shaft, the rate of the oil discharge and the gas/oil rates. The proper appraisal of the drop in temperature is especially important for paraffin oil wells when paraffin is precipitated at lower temperature and forms a deposit on the well piping.

15-57-7-10082

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 202 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Namiot, A. Yu.

TITLE: Temperature Change Along an Oil or Gas Drill Hole (K voprosu ob izmenenii temperatury po stvolu neftyanoy ili gazovoy skvazhiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1956, Nr 8, pp 347-360

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

FOKEYEV, V.M.; MAMIOT, A. Yu.; VONDAREVA, M.M.; UL'YANINSKIY, B.V.

Paraffin deposits from formation oils. Trudy VNII no.8:369-378 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Paraffins) (Petroleum engineering)

Namiot, A. Yu.

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, 5496

Author: Mamuna, V. N., Gromova, A. A., Namiot, A. Yu., Fokeyev, V. M.

Institution: All-Union Petroleum and Gas Scientific Research Institute

Title: Mutual Solubility of Carbon Dioxide and Romashkinskaya Petroleum

Original Publication: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-ta, 1956, No 8, 392-399

Abstract: Investigation of mutual solubility of CO_2 and Romashkinskaya petroleum (molecular weight 253, d_4^{20} 0.8736, content of paraffins 3.40%, of tars 15.75% by volume, starts to boil at 60°) under conditions corresponding to the average stratum conditions of the Romashkinskoye oil field. The CO_2 used was contained in cylinders under a pressure of 60 kg/cm^2 and included ≤2% of O_2 and N_2. Experiments carried out in a high pressure bomb, showed that at 40° and a pressure of 170 kg/cm^2 maximum solubility of CO_2 and petroleum amounts to 222 parts by volume

Card 1/2

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, 5496

Abstract: per 1 part by volume, while with a higher ratio, two phases are formed: the upper being free CO_2 containing dissolved therein the light components of the petroleum (light phase), and a lower -- the heavy petroleum residue with CO_2 dissolved therein. The amount of hydrocarbons that pass into the light phase increases with increase in ratio of initial volumes of CO_2 and petroleum, and at the same time the density of hydrocarbons that pass into the light phase is increased; into the light phase pass the gasoline and kerosene components and a part of the solid paraffins; tarry substances were not found therein. CO_2 and kerosene are miscible in any proportions at 40^o and a pressure of 170 kg/cm^2.

Card 2/2

NAMIOT, A.Yu.

Heat transfer during ascent of petroleum in the well. Trudy VNII no.8:400-412 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

93-6-12/20

AUTHOR: Namiot, A.Yu.

TITLE: Effect of Gravity on Oil and Water Composition in a Natural Reservoir (Vliyaniye sily tyazhesti na sostav plastovykh neftey i vod)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 6, pp. 44-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of gravity on the concentration of gas dissolved in reservoir waters as calculated by A.I. Khrebtov [1] is inaccurate due to errors in the transformation of Perrin's equations. According to Khrebtov, the variation in the concentration of dissolved gas is very great in proportion to depth. Many geologists [2, 3, 8] besides Khrebtov, also attribute much importance to gravitational effect on the distribution of the various components in petroleum reservoirs. A general quantitative theory of the effect of gravity on the equilibrium of solutions has long been accepted and the relationships which determine this effect are described in the literature [4]. In the present article

Card 1/4

possible changes in composition due to elevation are evaluated in regard to methane and nitrogen dissolved in the water. The partial molal volumes of these components in water solutions at 25° amount to 37 and 40 cu. cm/mol respectively [5]. The values are computed with the aid of equation (2) which is derived from equation (1). It is established that at thermodynamic equilibrium the concentration of methane and nitrogen in the water decreases 0.83 and 0.48 per cent respectively with every 100 m. of depth, showing that the change in concentration of such basic gas components under the force of gravity is very small, a hundred times smaller than reported by A.I. Khrebtov [1]. The effect of gravity on gas distribution in an inclined petroleum reservoir was examined in special studies [6, 7] and it was found to be very small. The effect of gravity on gas distribution was also studied in a system similar to Surakhany crude and it was found that the change in concentration amounts to about three percent per every 100 m. of elevation [7]. The effect of gravity on the distribution of fluids was also studied and it was found to be negligible [7]. Geologists have

Effect of Gravity on Oil and Water Composition (cont.)

also been studying the effect of gravity on salts in reservoir waters [8]. The concentration of dissolved calcium and sodium chlorides in water was calcuated with the aid of equation (2) and it was found that the increase in sodium chloride concentration per 100 m of depth amounts to 1.8 per cent (for a NaOl concentration of 3 moles) and 1.5 per cent (for a NaCl concentration of 0.2 mole). The increase in calcium chloride content amounts to 3.5 percent per 100 m of depth (for a $CaCl_2$ concentration of 0.5 mole). This leads to the conclusion that the concentration of salts in reservoir waters is relatively small. A general analysis of equation (1) shows that marked variations in the concetration of components with respect to depth must be expected in the critical area. It is natural, therefore, that in the neighborhood of the critical point the effect of gravity on change in the concentration of components with respect to depth will be great. For this reason the effect of gravity

Effect of Gravity on Oil and Water Composition (Cont.)

can be quite high on the gas of such gas condensate deposits which are near the critical state. But since the calculations of this study were based on an assumed state of reservoir equilibrium along with constant temperatures the results obtained from equation (1) should be considered only as an approximate evaluation of the effect gravity has on the chemical composition of fluids in natural oil reservoirs. There are nine references, seven of which are USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

NAMIOT, A.Yu.

Phase equilibrium in systems of formation water and natural gas.
Gaz. prom. no.1:1-10 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Oil field brines) (Gas, Natural)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

NAMIOT, A.Yu.

Phase equilibria in formation: water natural-gas systems.
Gaz. prom. no.11:4-7 N '58. (MIRA 11-11)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Gas, Natural)
(Oil field brines)

NAMIOT, A.Yu.

Change in the gas composition of oil and gas pools due to gases dissolved in water. Gaz.prom. 4 no.8:8-12 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Gas, Natural) (Petroleum) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/081/61/000/005/017/024
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Namiot, A. Yu., Bondareva, M. M.

TITLE: Water-solubility of n-butane, a component of natural gas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1961, 537, abstract 5M192 (5M192) ("Nauchno-tekhn. sb. po dobyche nefti. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t", 1959, no. 7, 38-42)

TEXT: The equilibrium constants and activity coefficients are indicated for mixtures of methane and n-butane (I) which contain up to 10 % of I. Furthermore, a comparison is drawn with regard to the water solubility of CH_4 and its homologs including I. The solubility of these hydrocarbons decreases slightly with increasing molecular weight. This difference becomes particularly important at high temperature and further grows under high pressures. Thus, for instance, at 200 atm and 40°C the ratio of solubilities $CH_4:C_2H_6:C_3H_8:C_4H_{10}$ = 1:0.44:0.20:0.073, respectively. Between 40 and 100°C, the temperature exerts, independently of the pressure, only a slight influence on the ratio of solubilities of these methane homologs. The data are given in tables and represented in diagrams. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NAMIOT, A.Yu.

Discussion. Trudy VNII no.25:193-194 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

NAMIOT, A., Yu., Dr Chem Sci -- (diss) "Solubility of natural gas in water", Moscow, 1960, 20 pp (OLRB Sci-Res Physical Chemistry Institute im L. Ya. Karpov) (KL, 35-60,123)

NAMIOT, A.Yu.; BEYDER, S.Ya.

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(Pentane) (Hexane)

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(Gas, Natural)

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Solubility of gases in water under pressure. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.7:1593-1598 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Methane) (Nitrogen) (Carbon dioxide)

5.4210
5.3300
5(4)

67979
SOV/20-130-2-33/69

AUTHOR: Namiot, A. Yu.

TITLE: The Maximum of the Solubility of the Component of a Gas Mixture in a Liquid

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2, pp 359 - 361 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to the thermodynamic analysis of the occurrence of solubility maxima in binary systems carried out by I. R. Krichevskiy (Ref 1), according to which (if the concentration of the vapor of the solvent in the gaseous phase is neglected), a solubility maximum occurs when the partial molar volume of the gas in dissolved state is equal to that of pure gas at equal pressure and temperature. Whereas such maxima may be observed in pure gases only under extremely high pressures, they occur already at relatively low pressures in the case of gas mixtures for one component of the gas mixture. In a mixture of methane and propane (with a low constant propane content)

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the solubility of propane in water increases up to a pressure of 90 atm, and it decreases again under higher pressure. This phenomenon is analyzed on the basis of the differential equation of the biphase system. The conditions for the solubility maximum are deduced (with reference to a paper written by the author together with M. M. Bondareva) (Ref 4). Figure 1 shows the partial molar volume v_3'' of propane in the gaseous phase in dependence on pressure. As a horizontal line the partial molar volume v_3' of propane dissolved in water is plotted. The extremes of solubility are at the intersecting points of v_3'' and v_3'. Point P_1 at 90 atm corresponds to the solubility maximum, and point P_3 to the minimum. Point P_2 corresponds to the turning point of the solubility curve shown in figure 2. The behavior of the solubility of propane mixed with methane is due to the fact that its partial volume in the gaseous phase becomes lower at a relatively low pressure than the volume of liquid propane both in pure and in dissolved state. A similar behavior is exhibited by mixtures of methane with butane and higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin series. There are 2 figures and 4

The Maximum of the Solubility of the Component of a Gas Mixture in a Liquid

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4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum and Gas)

PRESENTED: August 12, 1959, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1959

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(Gases) (Solubility)

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(INDOLES chem) (PYRIDINES chem)