SUYETINA, Lyudmila Il'inichna; MAVROTSKIY, Vasiliy Korneyevich, red.

[Pneumoconiosis; bibliographic index of Soviet literature 1918-1954] Pnevmokoniozy; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' otechestvennoi literatury 1918-1954 gg. Khar'kov, 1955. 163 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kharkov. Gosudarstvennaya nauchno-meditsinskaya biblioteka.
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

AID P - 2642

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 19/22

Author : Troitskiy, A. A.

Title : Review on chapters VI and IX of the book Methods of Investigating Industrial Hygiene, ed. by V. K. Navrotskiy

Periodical : Gig. i san., 8, 58-60, Ag 1955

Abstract : A review of the chapters: "Methods of determining the chemical substances in air" by I. B. Kogan, and "Laboratory methods of the diagnosis of occupational poisoning", by K. G. Abramovich. Footnotes.

Institution : Not given

Submitted : No date

NAVROTSKIY, V.K.

NAVROCKIJ, V. K., Prof.

Certain problems of lowering of temporary disability in industrial workers. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.7:381-384 July 56.

1. Clen koresp. ALV SSSR.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
control of temporary disability in workers (Cz))

MAVROTSKIY, V.K., professor (Khar'kov)

Decreasing temporary disability among industrial workers. Sov.zdrav. 15 no.2:6-9 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
minimising inability to work in Russia)

MAVROTSKIY, V.K. (Khar'kov)

Role of environmental factors in industry on the immunological reactivity of the body. Report No.1: Effect of chronic poisoning from benzene and its nitro and amino derivatives on immunological reactivity in rabbits. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 1 no.2:12-18 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(BENZENE--TOXICOLOGY) (IMMUNITY)

MAVROTSKIY, V.K., professor; ZHABORINSKIY, V.M., professor

Incorrect elucidation of the problems of sanitary protection of natural water. Gig. i san. 22 no.3:73-74 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Predsedatel' Khar'kovskogo gigiyenicheskogo obshchestva (for Mavrotskiy). 2. Chlen pravleniya Khar'kovskogo gigiyenicheskogo obshchestva (for Zhabotinskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Mavrotskiy)

(WATER SUPPLY
sanitary protection of water reservoirs in Russia)
(SANITATION
same)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof.; LUKASHOV, V.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.M.; TIRASPOL'SKAYA.

Effect of chronic aniline poisoning on the course of pulmonary tuberculosis in rabbits. Vrach.delo no.1:59-63 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Navrotskiy)
(ANILINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (TUBERCULOSIS)

NAVROTSKIY, V. K.

"The role of factors of industrial environment in the immunobiological reactivity of the organism."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

KAVROTSKIY, V. I., SHELIANSKIY, Z. S.

"Basic Principles and Methods of Hygienic Normalization of Factors of the Environmental Industrial Medium."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

MAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof.

Effect of chronic poisoning by small concentrations of carbon monoxide on the immunobiologic reactivity of rabbits. Vrach. delo no.3:277-280 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR. Kafedra gigiyeny Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(CARBON MONOXIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (IMMUNITY)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof.

Pathogenesis of silicosis and further methods for its solution.
Bor'ba s sil. 4:87-97 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof.

Effect of small concentrations of sulfur dioxide in chronic poisoning on the immunobiological reactivity of rabbits. Gig. i san. 24 no.8:21-26 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(SULFUR, toxicology)
(IMMUNITY, pharmacology)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof. (Khar'kov)

Present status of the problem of the etiology and pathogenesis of silicosis and further tasks in its investigation. Vrach.delo no.4:391-397 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K. (Khar'kov)

Role of environmental factors in the immunobiological reactivity of the organism. Report No.2: Effect of chronic poisoning with carbon tetrachloride and dichlorethane on immunobiological reactivity in rabbits. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.1:28-32 Ja '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE--TOXICOLOGY)
(ETHANE--TOXICOLOGY)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof.

Role of industrial environmental factors in the immunological reactivity of the organism. Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.3:57-69 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(IMMUNITY) (MAN--INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof.

Immunobiological reactivity as a method for determining the maximum permissible concentration of harmful chemical substances in the air of closed premises. Gig. i san. 25 no. 6:29-33 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(AIR—POLLUTION)

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof., otv. red.

[Materials of the 15th Plenum of the Republic Commission on the Control of Silicosis] Materialy XV plenuma Respublikanskoi komissii po bor'be s silikozom. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiev. Respublikanskaya komissiya po bor'be s silikozom. Plenum. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, predsedatel' Respublikanskoy komissii po bor'be s silikozom.

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof., otv. red.

[Materials of the 13th Plenum of the Republic Commission on Control of Silicosis] Materialy XIII plenuma Respublikanskoi komissii po bor'be s silikozom. Kiev, Izd-vo AN URSR, 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Respublikanskaya komissiya po bor'be s silikozom. Plenum. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, predsedatel' Respublikanskoy komissii po bor'be s silikozom AN Ukr.SSR.

NAVROTSKIY, V.K., prof., otv. red.; YANKOVSKAYA, Z.B., red.

[Materials of the 14th Plenum of the Republic Commision for the Control of Silicosis] Materialy XIV plenuma. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962. 233 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Respublikanskaya komissiya po bor'be s silikozom. Plenum. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Navrotskiy).

NAVROTSKIY, V.K.; TARNOPOL'SKAYA, M.M.; KONGELARI, S.S.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.M.

State of the general immunobiological reactivity of the body and morbidity among foundry workers. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.2: 32-41 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ukrainskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Ukrainskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy, Khar'kov.

BELOGUROVA, V.P.; NAVROTSKIY, V.V. (Yalta)

Reaction to C-reactive protein in tuberculosis. Vrach.delo no.10: 77-80 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (PROTEINS)

BELOGUROVA, V.P., kand.med.nauk; NAVROTSKIY, V.V.

C-reactive protein in tuberculous patients. Sov.med. 26 no.8:99-102 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni I.M.Sechenova (dir. B.V.Bogutskiy).
(PROTEINS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047641 S/0213/64/004/003/0396/0407

AUTHOR: Navrotskiy, V. V. BR

TITLE: Interaction of oceanic currents and atmospheric processes in the northern Atlantic

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 396-407

TOPIC TAGS: ocean, atmosphere, temperature gradient, pressure gradient

ABSTRACT: The author's purpose is to demonstrate from available data on the Gulf Stream and the Labrador and North Atlantic currents that temperature contrasts of water at the ocean surface (horizontal temperature gradient) are important factors in developing atmospheric processes above the North Atlantic. As a preliminary, he considers some theoretical relations, beginning with the equation of V. V. Shulaykin (1953, Fizika morya, Izd. AN SSSR, M), relating pressure gradient to temperature gradient. He derives the equation

$$dp_0 = -\left[1-\exp\left(-\frac{gH}{RT_m}\right)\right]\frac{p_0 T_m}{T_0^2}dT_0+p_0 R\left[1-\frac{gH}{RT_m}-\exp\left(-\frac{gH}{RT_m}\right)\right]dT_m$$

where g is acceleration of gravity, H the height of the investigated air layer, R the gas constant, p_0 the absolute pressure at the surface, T_0 the absolute

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040741

temperature at the surface, T_m the average temperature of the air layer at the height H. For small distances, when changes in average temperature may be neglected, the relationship reduces to

$$\operatorname{grad} p = -\left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{gH}{RT_m}\right)\right] \frac{p_0 T_m}{T_0^2} \operatorname{grad} T_0.$$

The approach is approximate, but it may be seen that, in general, the dependence of the pressure gradient at sea level on the amount of heat coming from the underlying surface is due chiefly to the temperature gradient on that underlying surface, the height of the air layer (H), and the change in average temperature of this layer. The relation of surface temperature gradient to atmospheric circulation is almost linear. This means that vortical and divergent phenomena may be neglected in the vicinity of the marine currents indicated. Changes in average temperature of the air layer may also be neglected, and the basic consideration becomes that of the horizontal temperature gradient at the ocean surface. The average temperature of an air layer does not change appreciably when air masses pass over any particular area. Averaging occurs as several different masses of air pass over, the effects of the masses on surface temperature more or less mutually cancelling each other. It may be stated, therefore, that the effect of changes in absolute temperature at the surface reduces to some small constant value. The effect is smaller the larger the change along the horizontal. The author has found good agreement between tempera-

Card 2/3

3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040741

ture anomalies in the water and anomalies of circulation. This signifies a constant relationship over long periods of time. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR (Kaliningrad Department of the Institute of Oceanography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

NAVROTSKIY, V.V.

Some results of research during the IGY on the interaction of the ocean and atmosphere in the Gulf Stream area. Okeanologiia 4 no.4: 603-611 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR.

BELOGUROVA, V.P.; NAVROTSKIY, V.V.; PETRSOVSKIY, A.I.

Correlation between protein fractions, C-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation in different forms of tuberculosis. Promb. tub. no.7:51-54 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni I.M. Sechenova (direktor - B.V. Bogutskiy), Yalta.

ALEKSEYEV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; NAVROTSKIY, Yu.D., inzh.

Investigating the hydrodynamic characteristics of slot headers. Trud/ OTIPiKhP 12:71-82 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra kholodil'nykh mashin Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.

NAVROTSKIY, Z.

POLAND/Cultivated Plants- Method of Experimentation M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 4161

Author : Z. Navrotskiy
Inst : Not Given
Title : Statistical Methods in Plant Selection

Orig Pub : Byul. Inst. hodowli i aklimat. orslin. 1956, No 11, 21-51

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

NAVRUZLI, I. M.

родного [illegible]. Баку. 1943. 61 с., 17 табл. Вкл., 10 табл.

Защ. 1943, 29.5.

865. Маврулашвили Нина Владимировна. Изучение реакций образования гидроокисей некоторых металлов при помощи методов физико-химического анализа. 1953. 146 с., 41 рис. (Инст. химии АН Груз. ССР).

Защ. 1954, 23.1.

866. Навруэли Идеат Мосем Оглы. Определение углеводородов в г. Баку и его районов. 1938.

Защ. 1938, 20.5.

867. Отен Александр Фердинандович. Эквивалентная форма выражения констант масел и жиров. 1937.

Защ. 1938, 29.1

868. Петрова Фаина Сергеевна. К кинетике фотохимической реакции водорода (Хим. инст. Груз. филиала Акад. Наук СССР). 1939. 74 с., илл., диагр.

Защ. 1939, 23.5

869. Резникова Софья Борисовна. Прогорание архасного масла и методы определения прогорклости в архасе. М. 1945. 212, 15 с.

Защ. 1947, 18.3.

870. Хуцишвадзе Александр Несторович. Получение двух основных кислот из нефтяных погонов Агд. 1940. 85 с. (Пединститут им. Герцена).

Защ. 1940, 27.9.

871. Хуцишвили Валериан Авксентьевич. К вопросу об определении воды количество водяного в бромидах. 1937. 75 с., 17 табл., 3 сх. Тр. ТГУ. 1941 и 1942 гг.).

Защ. 1939, 31.12.

872. Цицишвили Алексей Павлович. Синтез гексо-сахарных кислот из целлюлозы.

Защ. 1948, 15.11

873. Цицишвили Тея Владимировна. К вопросу об устойчивости алюмосуспензий, полученных механическим диспергированием сплава. 1945. 132 с., 22 табл. (Тр. ТГУ, т. 33а, 1949).

Защ. 1945, 27.12.

874. Чрелашвили Софья Николаевна. К вопросу о комбинированном действии катализаторов в получении. 97 с., [6] Вкл. л., рис. (Хим. инст. Груз. фил. Акад. наук СССР).

Защ. 1938, 14.5

875. Чхеидзе Аркадий Захарьевич. Кристаллы алюмогалли[illegible] хлорида. Экспериментальное исследование 1939—1940. [1], 108 с., 10 илл. л.

Защ. 1940, 29.6

876. Эристави Дмитрий Иосифович. Влияние излучений на активность катализатора. 1937. 60 с., илл. (Инст. химии ГФАН СССР).

Защ. 1937, 7.2

Dissertation for degree of

Candidate Chemical Sciences

SHEVCHENKO, F., prof.; AKHTAMOV, A., dotsent; ARIPOV, S., nauchn. sotr.; PAK, N., nauchn. sotr.; NAVRUZOV, M., zhurnalist; TANKHEI'SON, A., zhurnalist; KOCHEROV, V., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[I.P.Pavlov Samarkand State Medical Institute] Samarkandskii gosudarstvennyi meditsinskii institut im.akademika I.P.Pavlova; kratkii spravochnik. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 25 p. (MIRA 16:8)
1. Samarkandskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (for Aripov, Pak).
(SAMARKAND--MEDICAL COLLEGES)

SOV/115-59-3-10/29

28(5)
AUTHOR: Chadayev, A.F., and Navskiy Ye.V.

TITLE: A Device for Adjusting Large Micrometers (Prisposobleniye dlya dovodki bol'shikh mikrometrov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author developed a device, shown by figure 1, for adjusting (lapping) the measuring surfaces of micrometers having a measuring range of more than 100 mm. This device is used at the Gor'kiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant). A cast iron lap is used having a hardness of 90-120 H_B with the following chemical composition: 4% carbon, 2.8% silicon, 0.7% manganese, 0.12% phosphorus, 0.2% chrome and not more than 0.016% sulfur. The structure of the lap must be graphitic, medium or fine-laminar; the metallic basis must have ferrite structure, perlite inclusions must not exceed 25%. For preliminary

Card 1/2

A Device for Adjusting Large Micrometers SOV/115-59-3-10/29

lapping, paste GOI 30-40 microns is used. For finishing paste GOI 7-10 microns and for final lapping paste GOI 3-4 microns are used. There is 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

KALABINA, A.V.; FILIPPOVA, A.Kh.; DOMNINA, Ye.S.; YERMOLOVA, T.I.; MAYTAKOVICH, M.L.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.

Synthesis and some conversions of vinyl ethers of chlorophenols. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.11:9-16 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Ethers)

S/137/62/000/006/060/163
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Navtanovich, M. L., Chernyak, A. S.

TITLE: Liquid extraction of metals by means of acid alkyl phosphate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 19, abstract 60148 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met.", no. 9, 1961, 140 - 151)

TEXT: A report on some results of the studies carried out on the extraction of rare elements by means of acid alkylphosphates as well as of the studies on the chemical nature of extraction and on investigating cheap and effective extractors. There are 13 references.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

CHERNYAK, A.S.; NAUMANOVICH, M.L.

Extraction recovery of metals by means of acid alkyl phosphates.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.1:85-89 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov.
(Phosphoric acid) (Metals)

S/137/62/000/008/001/065
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Chernyak, A. S., Navtanovich, M. L.

TITLE: The part of organic reagents in hydrometallurgy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 12, abstract 8A62 ("Nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met.", 1961, no. 10, 316 - 342)

TEXT: Basic methods of using organic reagents in hydrometallurgy are analyzed. Organic reagents can be employed as solvents for extracting metals from solid products (lixiviation) and from aqueous solutions (liquid extraction); the latter process is used more frequently. The following extracting agents are used: hydrocarbons and chlorine derivatives, oxygen-containing organic solvents which do not contain saltforming groups, plain esters, alcohols, complex carbonic acid esters, phosphorus- and nitrogen-containing extracting agents. Individual examples are quoted of separating-out metals by lixiviation and extraction, and the basic difficulties of the process are mentioned. The other field of employing organic reagents is the precipitation process. The advantages of organic preci-

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/008/001/065
A006/A101

The part of organic reagents in hydrometallurgy

pitating agents are given, individual examples are quoted of using same; the possibility is indicated of using organic reagents as precipitating agents. The next field of using organic reagents are ion-exchange processes used for extracting metals from solutions with poor metal content, for refining valuable metal solutions from impurities and for the selective separation of valuable metals. Advantages and individual examples are mentioned of using ion-exchange processes. Organic reagents are employed as reducing agents to transfer the metal extracted into lower valences, and as coagulating agents. In the latter case organic poly-electrolytes are used. Other fields of using organic reagents are also mentioned; such as bacterial processes for performing oxidizing-reducing reactions with the aid of bacteria, electrolytic processes, in studying the chemism of hydrometallurgical processes. There are 106 references.

L. Povedskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/080/61/034/004/010/012
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Chernyak, A. S., Mavtanovich, M. L.

TITLE: Extraction of metals by alkyl phosphoric acids synthesized from industrial alcohol mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 4, 1961, 916 - 919

TEXT: An economical method for the manufacture of alkyl phosphate extractants by direct synthesis from industrial mixtures of alcohols and hydrocarbons obtained in hydrogenation of oxidized paraffins over a zinc-chromium catalyst (V. V. Veselov et al., Ref. 3: Novosti neftyanoy tekhniki (News of petroleum technology), Neftepererabotka, 1, 1960) is described. Technological investigations demonstrated that the alkyl phosphoric acids obtained from the alcohol mixtures have the same extractability as alkyl phosphoric acids synthesized from single aliphatic alcohols. Thus the cumbersome and expensive separation of alcohols from hydrocarbons was avoided and a selective extractant for rare metals was obtained. The initial mixture for the synthesis of alkyl phosphates contains usually 50 - 60 % alcohols, 85 % of which are iso-alcohols. The main part are C_5 - C_{22}

Extraction of metals by .....

alcohols, i.e., 12 % C_5 - C_9, 47 % C_{10} - C_{15} and 41 % C_{16} - C_{22} alcohols. The synthesis was carried out using a molar ratio of alcohol to phosphoric anhydride of 2 : 1, i.e., in condition favorable for the formation of dialkylpyrophosphates according to prior investigation of the present authors (Ref. 4: ZhPKh, 33, 85, 1960). The obtained extractant contains usually 40 - 50 % alkyl phosphoric acids, some hydrocarbons with small amounts of fatty acids, ethers, esters, oxy acids, and carbonyl compounds. Differently from single dialkylpyrophosphates the extractant obtained from the mixture of industrial alcohols maintains the extractability for several weeks. It was not determined which of the compounds present in the extractant causes this stabilization of extractability, but the solution of this question could be of interest for the use of correspondent admixtures to the single alkylpyrophosphates. Laboratory tests on the extractability of the obtained extractant were carried out with sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric and oxalic acid solutions containing ions of alkali and alkali earth metals, Al, Fe (III and II), Sc, Y, lanthanides, Ti, Hf, Zr, Sn, Nb, W and others. It was observed that the extractant has an extraction selectivity for multi-valent metals (3 - 6 valent). Extraction is possible from concentrated, as well as from weakly acidic, almost neutral, mineral acid solutions. The extraction

Extraction of metals by ....

is effected by the ratio of volumes of the solution and extractant. Thus increase in the ratio helps to avoid emulsifying, and the present experiments were carried out with ratios of solution: extractant = 5 : 1 and 10 : 1. It was observed that the use of diluted solutions (in kerosene) of the extractant effects decrease in expense of alkylphosphates almost not decreasing the extraction of metals. The most convenient concentration is 5 - 10 % alkyl phosphoric acids in the solution of the extractant. The extraction depends considerably on the concentration of the metal in the solution, i.e., the higher the concentration the better is extraction (Table 1). Extractability of alkyl phosphoric acids obtained from the total mixture of industrial alcohols and from single fractions is compared in Figure 2. It can be seen that an improvement can be effected by separating single fractions from the initial mixture. In Table 2 properties of the obtained extractant with those obtained from single alcohols were compared. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1960.

Card 3/6

L 26912-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5005567 S/0080/65/038/002/0345/0348

AUTHOR: Kaytanovich, M. L.; Chernyak, A. S.; Sutyrin, Yu. Ye. 14 11 B

TITLE: Selective extraction of scandium with alkylphosphoric acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 2, 1965, 345-348

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, scandium extraction, alkylphosphoric acid, alkyl phosphate, monoalkyl phosphate, dialkyl phosphate, extraction selectivity, rare metal, rare metal extraction

ABSTRACT: A method for obtaining relatively pure (approx 99%) scandium fluoride or scandium oxide from ore or slag leaching solutions by extraction with mono- or dialkyl phosphates is described. After the precipitation of scandium oxalate, mother liquors, which contain some scandium in solution, can also be treated in the same way for recovery of all scandium. Scandium content in the raw materials used in the study, i. e., residues after the decompoaition of wolframite concentrates or tin melting slags, ranged from 0.05 to 0.6%; other metals, which occur together with scandium, were present in comparable quantities. The extracting agent was either a 0.85 m solution of n-octyl phosphate or EIR-2, which is a mixture of alkyl phosphates prepared from commercial mixtures of alcohols. After extraction the

Card 1/2

L 26942-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005567

organic phase was washed with dilute HCl or H_2SO_4 to remove the major part of the other metals. The reextraction of scandium was effected by using a calculated amount of concentrated hydrofluoric acid; scandium fluoride was precipitated in the aqueous phase as a white sediment; an excess of HF dissolves the precipitate ScF_3. The scandium fluoride obtained can be either converted to Sc_2O_3 or used as a commercial product for preparation of metallic scandium; a purification of the fluoride by removal of Th(as iodate) and extraction of iron (according to Note) is suggested. Alkyl phosphates have good selectivity in the extraction of scandium and the separation of it from other metals. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 formula. [BN]

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov (Irkutsk State Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals)

SUBMITTED: 29Nov62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 3189

Card 2/2

5.3630

77507
SOV/80-33-1-[illegible]

AUTHORS: Chernyak, A. S., Navtanovich, M. L.

TITLE: Concerning the Extraction of Metals With Acid Alkylphosphates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 85-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study of the composition of acid alkylphosphates used in the extraction of metals from aqueous media, and of the chemistry of this process. Acid alkylphosphates are usually obtained in reaction of alcohols with P_2O_5; the reaction yields various phosphoric acid esters, depending on the ratio of the reagents and the conditions of the reaction:

Card 1/4

Concerning the Extraction of Metals With Acid Alkylphosphates

77507
SOV/80-33-1-16/49

$$2ROH + P_2O_5 \rightarrow R_2H_2P_2O_7$$

$$2ROH + P_2O_5 + H_2O \rightarrow 2RH_2PO_4$$

$$3ROH + P_2O_5 \rightarrow RH_2PO_4 + R_2HPO_4$$

$$6ROH + P_2O_5 \rightarrow 2R_3PO_4 + 3H_2O$$

N-butyl and isomyl alcohols were used in the study. The acid and neutral esters obtained were extracted with a fourfold excess of water and then with 5% sodium carbonate solution in amount equal to that of the organic solution. The initial organic solution, the aqueous extract, and the organic solution after both extractions were titrated with NaOH. Phosphorus was determined quantitatively by oxidation with sulfuric and nitric acid mixture and using the usual molybdate method. It was established that the reaction of

Card 2/4

Concerning the Extraction of Metals With Acid Alkylphosphates

77507
SOV/80-33-_-16/49

alcohols with P_2O_5 gave no neutral esters but only acid esters in the form of a mixture of mono- and diesters. The yield of monoesters increased, and that of diesters decreased with the increase of the molar ratio of alcohol to anhydride (from 2 to 6). The molar ratio 2:1 gave predominantly diesters (67.7 to 90.5%); chiefly, dialkylpyrophosphates. The metal extraction capacity of the alkylphosphates was investigated on solutions with various cations (Fe^{3+}, Ti^{IV}, Zn^{IV}, Cb^{V}) and anions (Cl^-, NO_3^-, SO_4^{2-}, PO_4^{3-}), and the content of extracted cations and anions in the alkylphosphates was determined by quantitative analysis and with the help of radioactive isotopes. Apparatus B-2 and end-window counter MST-17 were used in the study. In the case of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ solution, alkyl phosphate was taken in 1:5 volumetric ratio and Fe^{3+} extracted in practically identical amounts (about 52%) from acid as well as from nearly neutral

Card 3/4

solutions. The degree of extraction of SO_4^{2-} was considerably higher from acid than from neutral solutions. Most of the sulfate ion, however, was eliminated on washing with water, whereas the iron cation remained insoluble. Accordingly, the re-extraction from the organic phase gave 5 to 13 times more iron than sulfate ions. These and other experimental data indicate that the extraction of metals with acid alkylphosphates has an ionic character. It can also be assumed that acid alkylphosphates can be used for metal extraction from strongly acid as well as from weakly acid solutions. There are 3 tables; and 8 references, 1 U.S., 1 U.K., 1 German, 5 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: R. E. Treybal, Ind. Eng. Chem. 49, 514 (1957); D. F. Peppard, et al., J. Inorg. a. Nucl. Chem., 4, 334 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Irkutsk State Scientific Research Institute for Rare Metals (Irkutskiy gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1959

S/080/62/035/004/003/022
D204/D301

AUTHORS: Navtanovich, M. L. and Cherryak, A. S.

TITLE: Characteristics of iodate precipitation of Th and elements of the Ti subgroup from solutions containing scandium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, [illegible]

TEXT: The authors studied the separation of Th, Zr, Ti and Hf from Sc by selective precipitation of the impurities as iodates, as the process has not as yet been studied in detail. The starting material consisted of Sc oxide to which various amounts of the other metals were added. Th, Zr, Ti and Hf were precipitated with 1% KIO_3 in HNO_3 from acid nitrate solutions. The precipitates were then washed with 1% KIO_3 while Sc was precipitated from the filtrate with NH_4OH, dissolved in HCl, reprecipitated with oxalic acid and ignited to the oxide. HIO_3 and NH_4IO_3 could be used in place of

Card 1/ 3

S/080/62/035/004/003/022
D204/D301

Characteristics of iodate ...

KIO_3. All materials were analyzed chemically and spectroscopically. Nature of the precipitates is briefly described. It was found that at higher temperatures (~100°C) the yields of iodates were lower, but the precipitates contained less Sc and were easier to filter. With increased acidity the coprecipitation of Sc decreased, but the removal of Th and Zr could be less complete. For practical purposes a solution containing >6 g.eqts. of HNO_3/l with ≥0.1 g of Th. 3 g/l is recommended. The optimum amount of KIO_3 depended on the Sc:impurities ratio, increasing from 100% (stoichiometric) at 10:1 impurities, to 900 - 1250% at 1% impurities. Larger excesses of KIO_3 enhanced coprecipitation of Sc with the iodates, but this could be recovered. The process gave Sc oxide containing <0.10% Th and Zr, Hf, Th, and is thought suitable to industrial application. Purification of the lanthanons by an analogous method is thought possible. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 20 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. E. Boyd [illegible]

Card 2/3

Hoffmann, Outlines of Methods of Chemical Analysis. Wiley, N. Y., 118, (1948); D. F. Peppard, G. M. Mason and J. L. Maier, J. Inorg. a. Nucl. Chem., 3, 215, (1956); V. K. Iya, C. r., 236, 608, (1953); R. C. Vickery, J. Chem. Soc., London, 245, (1955).

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1960

Card 3/3

GRISHINA, O.N.; MAYTANOVICH, M.L.; CHERNYAK, A.S.; SADIROVA, R.Z.; FILIPPOVA, A.P.

Synthesis of dialkyl esters of alkylphosphinic acids and testing of their extractive properties. Trudy Kom.anal.khim.14:312-322 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 29825-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6009953 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/G026/G026

23
B

AUTHOR: Navtanovich, M. L.; Chernyak, A. S.

TITLE: Certain problems in scandium technology

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12G186

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met., vyp. 12, 1965, 307-314

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, chemical separation, solvent extraction, scandium separation, metal extracting

ABSTRACT: Difficult problems in technology of Sc extraction from Sn products are caused by the complexity of the original raw material, and by the proximity of the chemical properties of Sc and impurities. Investigations have made it possible to develop effective methods for separating Sc from Th, Zr, Hf, and Ti (by the iodide method) and from Ca and Mg (by leaching NH_4Cl solution), as well as to create the selective method of Sc separation from different types of raw materials, (using aqueous solutions of alkyl-phosphorus acids in the Sc-extracting acid). Extraction by these acids sharply increases the overall separation of Sc. Investigations for developing methods for obtaining 99.99% Sc_2O_3 are being confirmed. G. Svodtseva. [Translation of abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 fv UDC: 669.793.09

L 15301-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) DS/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6002813 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/001/0184/0190

AUTHORS: Mavtanovich, M. L.; Chernyak, A. S.; Shemet, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Extraction of metals from aqueous solutions of hydrohalic acids by means of dialkylalkylphosphinates

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 184-190

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, solvent extraction, scandium, iron

ABSTRACT: Investigation of extracting iron and rare earth metals from HCl and of tantalum and niobium from HF using dialkylalkylphosphinates (DAAPh) are reported, and new data on chemistry of DAAPh extraction of scandium are presented. The latter subject was studied by the authors and reported earlier (Nauchn. tr. Irgiredmeta, 1963, vyp. 11, str. 252). A new concept of the "relative effectiveness of extractants" ($RE_{\theta}^{c} = D_{e2}/D_{e1}$, where c = ratio of initial concentrations of solvent and metal, D_{e2} = distribution coefficient of the investigated solvent, D_{e1} = distribution coefficient of known solvent) was formulated for evaluating new extractants. It was established that the extracting ability of DAAPh with alkyl radicals from C_3H_7 to $C_{12}H_{25}$ is directly related to the electron-donating properties of phosphoryl oxygen.

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.183.3

L 15301-66

ACC NR: AP6002813

These solvents were found much more effective than trialkylphosphates in extractions from HF, RE_e^L for Sc and Fe^{3+} being 2.2 and 1.5, respectively, for rare earth elements RE_e^{10} is ~ 3.5, for Nb--1.5, for Ta ~ 1.4--2.4. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 5 figures, and 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

QC

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035489 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/017/V141/V141

AUTHOR: Navtanovich, M. L.; Shemet, V. V.; Sutyrin, Yu. Ye.; Chernyak, A. S.

TITLE: Search for new ways of preparing pure scandium, lanthanum and neodymium oxides

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 17V32

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met., vyp. 13, 1965, 390-398

TOPIC TAGS: scandium compound, lanthanum oxide, neodymium compound, metal purification

ABSTRACT: The following methods of purifying 99% Sc_2O_3 were studied: leaching impurities out of solid oxide, precipitation and extraction of Sc from aqueous solutions, selective extraction of impurities. The extent of removal of Si, Ca, Mg, Al, Fe, Ti, Zr and Yb by each of these methods was determined. It was found that a combination of several methods (for example, thiosulfate and oxalate precipitation of Sc and extraction of Zr with 2.5% TBP) produces Sc_2O_3 of > 99.95% purity. The possibility of removing La and Nd oxides from impurities other than rare earths was investigated. Selective precipitation of rare earths in the form of hydroxide and oxalate, crystallization of $LaCl_3 \cdot 7H_2O$ and $NdCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ isothermally and during salting out with hydrogen chloride, and selective elution of impurities with oxalic acid with KU-2 cation exchange resins on which the rare earth element was adsorbed were studied. It

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6035489

was found that salting out with hydrogen chloride followed by sorption of the rare earth element on the cation exchange resin and elution of the impurities with oxalic acid produces La_2O_3 and Nd_2O_3 of more than 99.99% purity. Authors' abstract. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07 11,

Card 2/2

L 40337-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR. AP6007501 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0[illegible]/65/000/002/0010/0015

AUTHOR: Navumava, S. F.; Slabodchykava, L. K.; Yerafeyev, B. V.

24
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Epoxy resin based on polycyclohexadiene-1,3

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 2, 1965, 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: epoxide, epoxy resin, hydrogen peroxide, cyclic group, diene synthesis, olefin

ABSTRACT: The authors study epoxidation of polycyclohexadiene-1,3 in a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and formic acid as a function of concentration of the epoxidizing reagents, the order in which they are added and the time and temperature of epoxidation. It is found that epoxidation under mild conditions produces an eposy resin with an epoxide oxygen concentration of 6-9%. Optimum conditions for using hydrogen peroxide and formic acid in epoxidation of polycyclohexadiene-1,3 are as follows: A formic acid concentration of 19-28% with respect to hydrogen peroxide; a hydrogen peroxide concentration of 35-70% with respect to the polycyclohexadiene-1,3 to be epoxidized; a temperature of 40°C and an epoxidation time of 5 hours. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

L 1996-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014734 UR/0201/65/000/001/0008/0017

AUTHORS: Krasin, A. K.; Navumaw, V. A. (Naumov, V. A.); Savushkin, I. A.; Stralkow, R. I.; Yarashevich, A. I.

TITLE: Physical characteristics of the type IRT-2000 swimming-pool research reactor with loop channels

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 8-17

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear research reactor, nuclear reactor component, nuclear reactor technology

ABSTRACT: The article describes a modified standard reactor which went into operation at the Institute of Heat and Mass Exchange of the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian Republic in May 1962. The original design was described by V. V. Goncharov et al. at the second Geneva Conference in 1958 (Trudy II Mezhdunarodnoy konferen-

Card 1/3

tsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energiee, v. 2, Atomizdat, 1959) and elsewhere. Since the original design made no provision for test loops, the authors describe the changes in the construction of the individual units of the reactor at the location where the loop was installed, the differences arising in the physical characteristics, experimental investigations of the physical characteristics, experimental investigations of the physical characteristics of the modified reactor, including the new critical experiments (performed by Yu. G. Nikolayev of the I. V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy), and the main results. The latter have shown that installation of a loop channel with approximately 3 kg of steel is feasible, and that optimal materials surrounding the loop channel can be chosen so as to make possible either a maximum run or a maximum flux of thermal neutrons. At a power of 2000 kW the attainable neutron flux is 10^{14} neutron/cm^2 sec. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

L 1996-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014734

0

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

85-58-7-40/45

AUTHOR: Navushchanov, S., Master of Sports (Sofia)

TITLE: Bulgarian Parchutists Train for the Championship Contest (Bolgarskiye parashyutisty gotovyatsya k chempionatu)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 7, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the training Bulgarian parachute contestants underwent in preparation for the Fourth World-Championship Competition. The team will include Honorary Masters of Sports Asen Sharkov, Angel Doinski, and Kiril Zakhariyev, and Masters of Sports Georgiy Gylybov, Kiril Vodenicharov, Dimitr Vrabchev, and Emanuil Georgiyev; the womens' team will include Honorary Master of Sports Yuliya Angelova, and Masters of Sports Penka Nedyalkova, Ruska Kostova, Mariya Krysteva and Mariya Velcheva. There is 1 photograph showing Georgiy Gylybov.

Card 1/1 1. Parachute Jumping--USSR

NAVY, E.

"Free field operators and the Yang-Feldman formalism." In English. p. 249.

ACTA PHYSICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E. A.

62 ✓The determination of free potassium chromate in a corrosion-inhibiting pigment. P. M. Begatyrev and E. A. Naryazhskaya. *Khim. Prom.* 1955, 162-4.—The pigment is a pale-yellow complex salt with a greenish tint, of the compn. $K_2[Ba(CrO_4)_2]$, which is slowly broken down by hydrolysis with the formation of free K_2CrO_4 and the insol. $BaCrO_4$. The formation of the complex was confirmed by x-ray analysis. Fourteen org. solvents, including abs. alcs., ketones, ethers, hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, pyridine, were tested as possible solvents for the K_2CrO_4 extn., but only anhyd. ethylene glycol was found suitable. A colloidal soln. is formed necessitating centrifuging for the sepns. of the ext. from the residue. K_2CrO_4 in the ext. can be detd. iodometrically or colorimetrically.
W. M. Sternberg

(1)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.

Determining small quantities of isocyanate in polyurethan tars and coatings. Khim.prom.no.7:432-433 O-N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut GIPI-4.
(Urethanes) (Isocyanates)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Determination of hydroquinone in dark-colored polyester acrylates. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:44-45 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Acrylic acid) (Hydroquinone)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; ORLOVA, Ye.S.

Determination of cobalt and iron in cobalt naphthenate solutions in styrene and polyester lacquers. Lakokras.mat. i ikh.prim. no.2:48-49 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Cobalt—Analysis) (Iron—Analysis) (Paint materials)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, N.A.; FLEGONTOVA, L.N.

Use of a polarographic method in the analysis of pigments. Lakokras. mat.i ikh prim. no.5:75-78 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut No.4.
(Pigments)

S/064/60/000/006/004/011
B020/B054

AUTHOR: Navyazhskaya, E. A.

TITLE: Polarographic Method of Determining Maleic, Fumaric, and Phthalic Acid in Polyester Resins

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 6, pp. 28-30

TEXT: In the synthesis of polyester resins from maleic anhydride, the polyesterification is accompanied by an isomerization of maleic to fumaric acid, which subsequently has a considerable effect on the rate of co-polymerization of the polyesters with styrene. For a separate determination of the two isomers - maleic and fumaric acid - the author used the polarographic method which is based on differing electrochemical properties of these acids. She worked with the visual polarograph of the system Gintsvetmet ПВ-5 (Gintsvetmet PV-5) with a reflecting galvanometer М-21 (M-21). In polarographing standard solutions of these acids (to plot the calibration curves), the wave heights increased proportionally with the concentrations, the majority of points lying on a straight line It was observed that, with the use of the same auxiliary electrolyte, the wave

Card 1/3

of maleic acid "suppresses" that of fumaric acid. With the use of an ammonia - ammonium-chloride solution as a buffer and auxiliary electrolyte, the effect of the maleic-acid wave on the fumaric-acid wave was eliminated. With the use of an auxiliary electrolyte with pH = 8.2, fumaric acid did not influence the maleic-acid wave. Table 2 shows the results of the polarographic determination of maleic and fumaric acid (with reference to the anhydride) in polyester resins by the author's method. The results show that the maleic anhydride used for synthesizing the polyester resins was almost quantitatively isomerized to fumaric acid. For control, the author determined the sum of the two acids volumetrically with permanganate, and back titration of the unused permanganate iodometrically. The results obtained are also given in Table 2, the difference between the results of the two methods averaging ±1.9%. The author determined phthalic acid polarographically with the auxiliary electrolyte 0.2 M tetramethyl ammonium iodide acidified with sulfuric acid, Congo red being used as indicator, and obtained good results. She describes the method of determining phthalic acid in polyester resins. Deviation averaged ±2.3% It is of some interest that phthalic acid can be determined without previous isolation. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references:

Polarographic Method of Determining Maleic, Fumaric, and Phthalic Acid in Polyester Resins

S/064/60/000/006/004/011
B020/B054

2 Soviet and 4 US.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut GIPP-4 (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute GIPP-4)

Card 3/3

BOGATYREV, P.M.; NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Photocolorimetric method for determining free diphenylpropane in epoxide resins. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no. 6:53-55 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Epoxy resins) (Propane)

BOGATYREV, P.M.; NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Rapid methods for determining calcium and combined formaldehyde in pentaerythritol. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:66-69 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Calcium--Analysis) (Formaldehyde)
(Pentaerythritol)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Complexometric (EDTA analysis) quick method for determining cobalt in the styrol solution of cobalt naphthenate and cobalt driers. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.6:55-57 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Cobalt--Analysis) (Acetic acid)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.

Polarographic method of determining maleic, fumaric, and phthalic acids in polyester resins. Khim. prom. no. 6:466-468 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut GIPI-4.
(Maleic acid) (Fumaric acid) (Phthalic acid)

L 12348-63 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4 RM

S/081/63/000/005/026/075

58

AUTHOR: Navyazhskaya, E. A.

TITLE: Polarography in analysis of polyester resins 16

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 137, abstract 5G198 (Teoriya i praktika pologoraficheskogo analiza, Kishinev, "Shtiintsa", 1962, 409-414)

TEXT: A simple and rapid polarographic method was developed for determination of maleic (I) fumaric (II) and pthalic (III) acids in polyester resins when present together without preliminary separation. For determination of (I) 0.2 - 0.4 g of the resin are saponified with 30 ml of 0.5 N solution of NaOH by heating in a flask with an air-cooled condenser over a period of 1-1.5 hours (to resins which are difficult to saponify 5 ml of $(CH_3)_2CO$) are added). Solution is then neutralized with 0.5 N HCl to phenolphthalein end-point and transfered into a 100 ml flask. (solution A). Ten ml of solution A are transferred into a 25 ml flask, diluted with 0.9 N of ammonia solution (pH 8.2), transfered to an electrolysis cell, 3 drops of gelatin are added, oxygen is removed and polarographs are taken from -1.0 v ($E_{\frac{1}{2}}$-1.38 v). The determination of II is

Card 1/2

conducted in the same manner, except on the background of a buffer solution (pH 9.7), without addition of gelatin, and polarographs are taken from -1.2 v ($E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ -1.65 v). The content of I and II is determined by a calibrated graph. For determination of III, 2.5 - 5 ml of solution A are placed in a 25 ml flask, acidified with 1 - 2 drops of concentrated H_2SO_4 using congo paper, 15 ml of freshly prepared 0.2 N solution of $(CH_3)_4NI$, (previously acidified with H_2SO_4 using congo paper) is added, and water is added up to the mark. Ten ml of this solution is tranferred into the electrolysis cell and polarographed form -0.8 v ($E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ -1.25 v). G. Prokhorov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

BOGATYREV, P.M.; NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Rapid methods of colorimetric determination of magnium and calcium in anatase modified titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.3:68-69 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Titanium dioxide--Analysis)
(Magnium) (Calcium)

BOGATYREV, P.M.; NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SHORYGINA, V.S.

Photocolorimetric determining of small quantities of phenol in diphenol propane. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4: 51-52 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SFORYKHINA, V.S.

Trilonometric method for determining aluminum oxide in titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:52-54 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

BOGATYREV, P.M.; NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Photocolorimetric determination of free diphenylolpropane (phenol hydroxyls) in epoxy resins. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:183-187 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut No.4.
(Phenol) (Epoxy resins)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

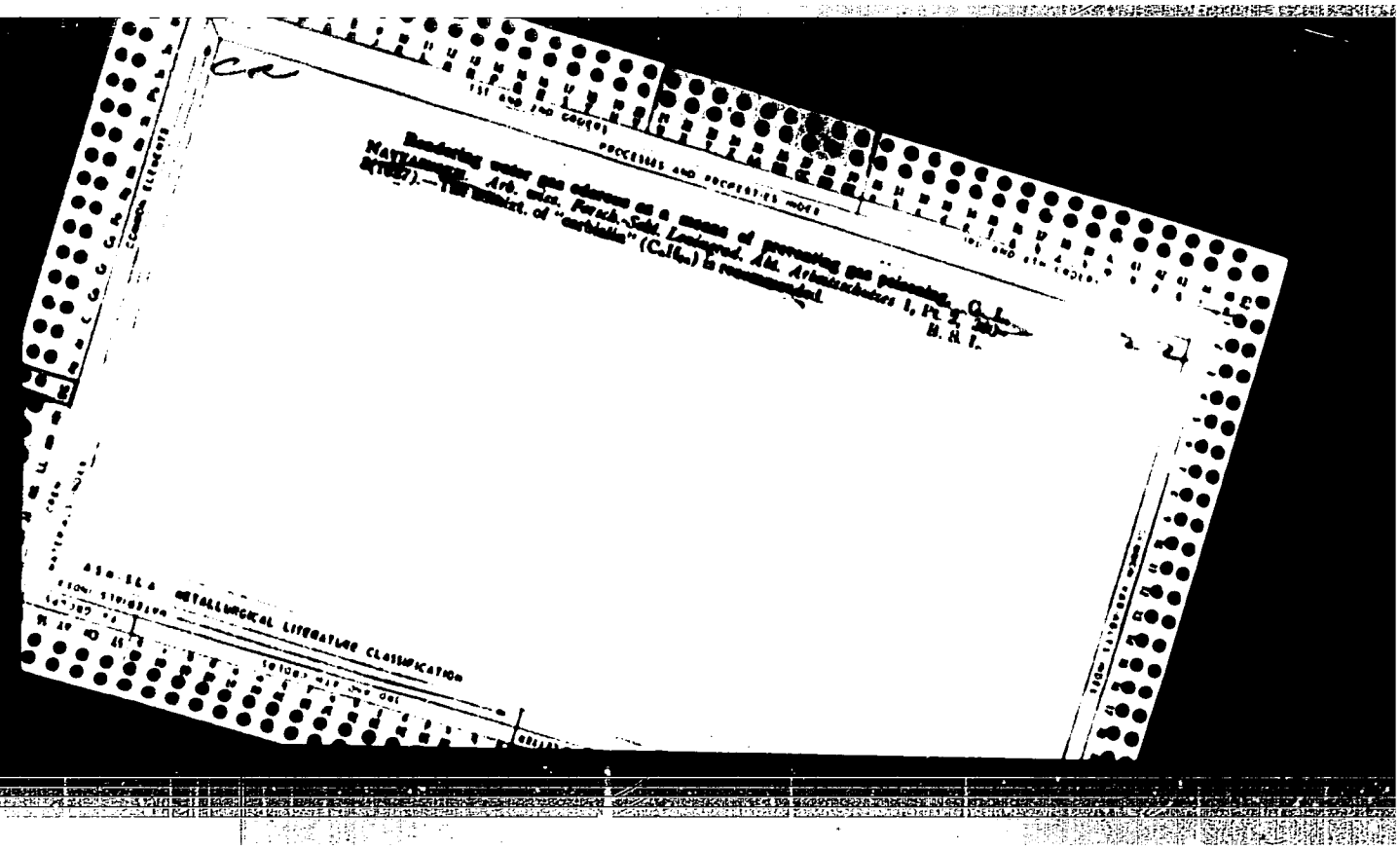
Improving the rapid method of colorimetric determination of the free maleic anhydride in polyester resins (Mleinek method). Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:50-52 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

BOGATYREV, P.M.; NAVYAZHSKAYA, E.A.; SPORYKHINA, V.S.

Rapid method for the calorimetric determination of magnesium in a preparation of titanium dioxide of anatase modification using magneson (prepared by the Institute of Chemical Reagents). Trudy IREA no.25:240-243 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

NAVYAZHSKAYA, Ye.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Styroflex capacitors as substitutes for mica in the filters of long distance equipment. Sbor.LIIZHT no.151:170-173 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Condensers (Electricity))



NAVYAZHSKIY, F.M.

Euler circles inscribed in a polygon. Uch. zap. MGPI no. 243: 426-433 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

Euclidean presentation of centroprojective geometry. Ibid.: 434-443.

NAVYAZHSKIY, G.I.

Effect of industrial noise on acoustico-physiological changes in the auditory analyzer. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no.5:18-22,1953 (CLML 25:5)

1. Professor. 2. Leningrad.

NAVYAZHSKIY, G. L., PROF

PA 14/49T65

USSR/Medicine - Sounds Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Deafness, Therapy

"Hearing Aid for Improving the Receptibility of Tones in a Noisy Industrial Shop," Prof G. L. Navyazhskiy, Lab for Control of Ind Noise, All-Union Sci Res Inst for Labor Protection, VTsSPS, Leningrad, 4 pp

"Vest Oto-Rino-Laringol" No 4

Discusses frequency and loudness of noise in various shops. Sketches and describes stethoscopic instrument.

14/49T65

USSR/Physics - Noise Jun 49
Vibration

"Review of Professor G. L. Maryutin's Book, 'A Study of Noise,' P. T. Pribol'kin, 3/4 p

"Vig i San" No 6

Book throws light on problems of noise, its historical development, and the effect of noise on the human organism. Includes clinical observations, experimental studies explaining occupational deafness, etc., vibration effects and methods of measuring noise and vibration. Despite certain inaccuracies, it is recommended.

65/49T105

USSR/Physics - Noise (Contd) Jun 49

as a valuable collection of studies on noise control.

65/49T105

MARYAZHITY, G. L.

7A 65/49T105

NAVYAZHSKIY, G.L.; KARYUK, L.A.

Disinhibition as a prophylactic measure in occupational deafness.
Probl.fiziol.akust. 2:109-121 '50 (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya po bor'be s proizvodstvennym shumom Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov, Leningrad.
(DEAF) (NOISE) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

NAVYAZHSKIY, O.L., professor (Leningrad).

Acoustico-physiological changes in the hearing analysor under the effect of industrial noise. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5:18-22 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Noises) (Hearing)

NAVYAZhSKIY, I. Kh.

"Radio Transmitters," bk., Moscow, 1950.

DREMYATSKIY, N.S.; KARPOV, V.V.; NAVYAZHSKIY, L.G., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Manual for the designers of electrical systems for dwellings and public buildings] Spravochnik proektirovshchika-elektrika zhilykh i grazhdanskikh zdanii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1965. 393 p. (MIRA 19:1)

NAVYSOTSKIY, A.A.

New filmstrip for schools. Geog. v shkole 26 no.3:75 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. 296-ya shkola Moskvy.
(Filmstrips) (Moscow Province—Geography)

MAWALNY, Zbigniew, inż.

Advantages of longwall coal blasting by means of the Armstrong method. Wiadom gorn 13 no.10:358-359 O '62.

1. Technik strzelniczy, Kopalnia Brzeszcze.

NAWARA, Janina

Cryotherapy in the treatment of laryngeal papillomas. Otolaryng. Pol. 19 no.1:133-134 '65.

1. Z Oddziału Laryngologicznego Szpitala w Nowej Hucie (Kierownik: doc. dr. S. Sokołowski).

NAWARA, Krystyna

The lithologic composition of various fractions of gravel of the Bialka and Czarny Dunajec Rivers. Acta geol pol 10 no.3:455-474 '60.
(KRAI 10:6)

1. Geological Laboratory Muzeum Ziemi, Polish Academy of Sciences
(Poland--Rivers) (Poland-Gravel)

NAWARA, Krystyna

Warsaw Circle of Young Friends of the Earth Sciences. Przegl geol 11 no.10:4 of cover O'63.

POLAND

NAWARA, Krystyna

1. Museum of the Earth, Polish Academy of Sciences (Muzeum Ziemi Polskiej Akademii Nauk), Warsaw; 2. Dept. of Petrography of Sedimentary Rocks, Univ. of Warsaw (Zaklad Petrografii Skal Osadowych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)

Warsaw, Acta Geologica Polonica, No 4, Oct-Dec 1965, pp 501-525

"Recent transport and sedimentation of sands in the Dunajec River and some of its tributaries."

NAWARA, L.

(GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARA, Vol. 27, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Warsaw, Poland)
"Factors of corrosion inside gas pipelines." p. 321

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

Nawara, L.

662.764.7 : 543.7

Pawlikowski T., Nawara L., Piotrowicz M. Analysis of Sediments from Gas Mains.

„Analiza osadów powstających w rurociągach gazowych". Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna, No. 1, 1955, pp. 2–9, 9 figs., 3 tabs.

More than ten samples of sediments taken from gas mains of various Polish towns were chemically analysed. The sediments were dried in the open air and extracted with benzene. The benzene insoluble portion was extracted with water, and the residue dissolved in HCl. The amount of iron contained in the sediment indicates the degree and duration of corrosion. Sulphur is with time deposited in gas mains in layers which enable determination of the concentration of gaseous sulphur compounds responsible for the deposits. A pH of less than 7 is particularly favourable to corrosion. To diminish corrosion of the gas mains, particular care should be taken to remove from the gas H_2S, NH_3, tar, naphthalene, steam and NO.