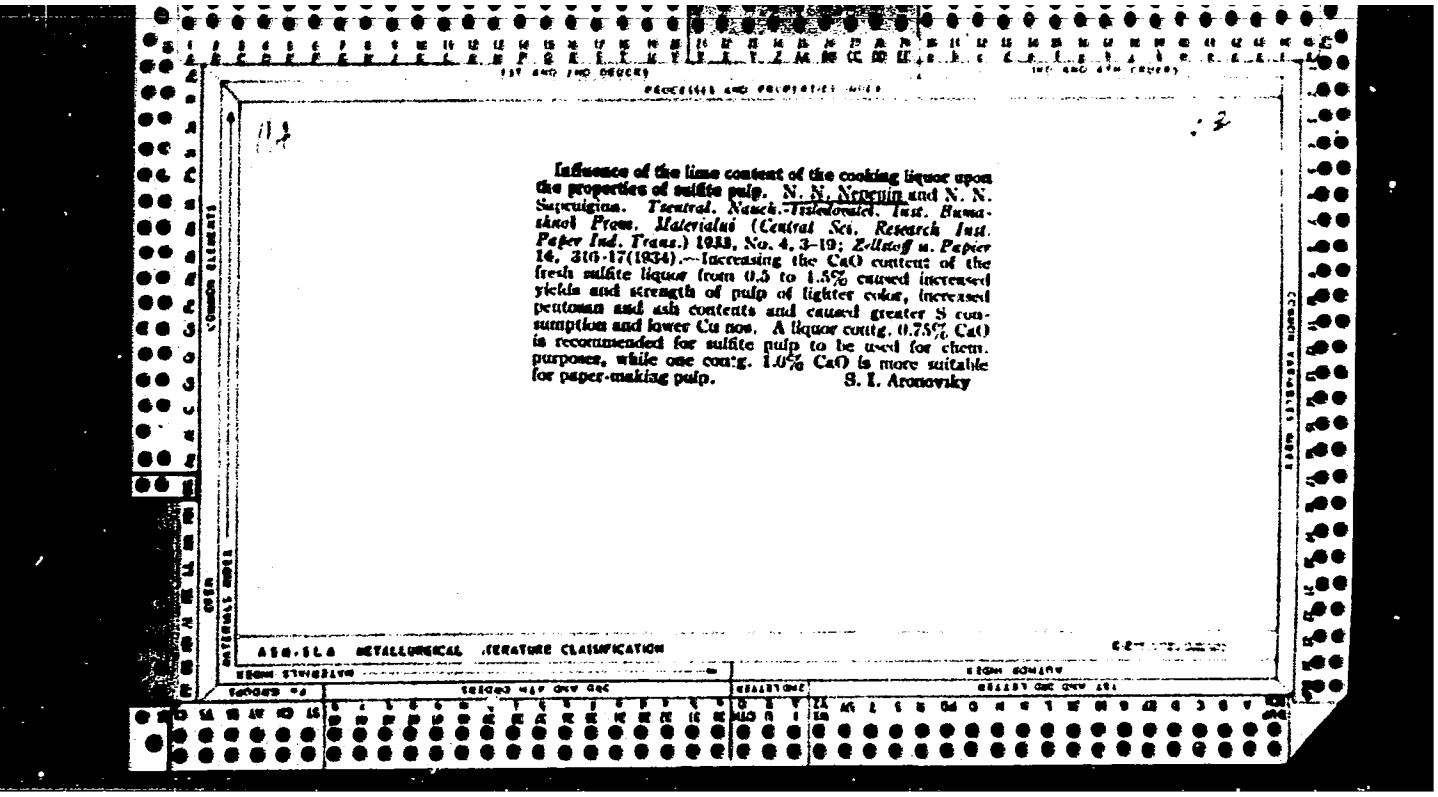


Influence of the lime content of the cooking liquor upon the properties of sulfite pulp. N. N. Nevezin and N. N. Sapozhnikova. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazhnoi Prom., Materialui* (*Central Sci. Research Inst. Paper Ind., Trans.*) 1933, *No.* 4, 3–19; *Zellstoff u. Papier* 14, 316–17(1934).—Increasing the CaO content of the fresh sulfite liquor from 0.5 to 1.5% caused increased yields and strength of pulp of lighter color, increased pentosan and ash contents and caused greater S consumption and lower Cu nos. A liquor contg. 0.75% CaO is recommended for sulfite pulp to be used for chem. purposes, while one contg. 1.0% CaO is more suitable for paper-making pulp. S. I. Aronovsky

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

Problems of recovery (of heat and sulfur dioxide in sulfite pulping). N. N. Nezamin and P. V. Klevirusov. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazhnoi Prom. Materialy* 1934, No. 2, 3-25; cf. *C. A.* 28, 2827⁶, 6806⁴.—The study of rapid sulfite pulping is confined to the problem of recovery of SO_2 from relief gases by freeing it from the liquid and condensate with a min. loss of heat and using it in building up the concn. of tower acid. In the process of sulfite pulping not more than 0.6% of the digester liquid escapes as condensate with the relief gases (for the acid about 4% of SO_2 and 1% of CaO). The blow-off liquid (20% of the digester liquid) is composed of splashed-over alk. liquor and only 5% of vapor condensate. The amt. of condensate and that of the lost heat in the process of pulping can be calcd. with some exactness only from the total pressure in the digester and the pressure of the satd. H_2O vapors at a given temp. The partial pressure of SO_2 vapors can be considered for practical calcns. as equal to the difference between the total pressure and the pressure of satd. H_2O vapors, whereby CO_2 and N_2 can be neglected because of their slight influence on the vol. of H_2O condensate. The content of SO_2 in the relief gases depends on the temp. and rises to a max. at 120°, while at a higher temp. it drops at the cost of rising content of H_2O vapors. Because of the increasing consumption of S in cooking, the degree of recovery rises with the increasing content of CaO and the increasing strength of the acid. Hence, for the concn. of cooking acid in towers an acid not only of a greater strength but also of a richer free SO_2 content must be used. The degree of recovery decreases with the increasing amt. of acid per unit of wood and with a decreasing no. of blow-offs, because of the increasing excess of SO_2 at the end of the cooking and the resulting greater consumption of S. A rational schedule of pulping must include a discharge or "relief" of air and liquid at the top at an early stage of cooking in order to decrease the consumption of heat, regulate the character of blow-offs and increase the degree of recovery. Chas. Blanc

possibly 1933

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FST AND 2ND ORDERS

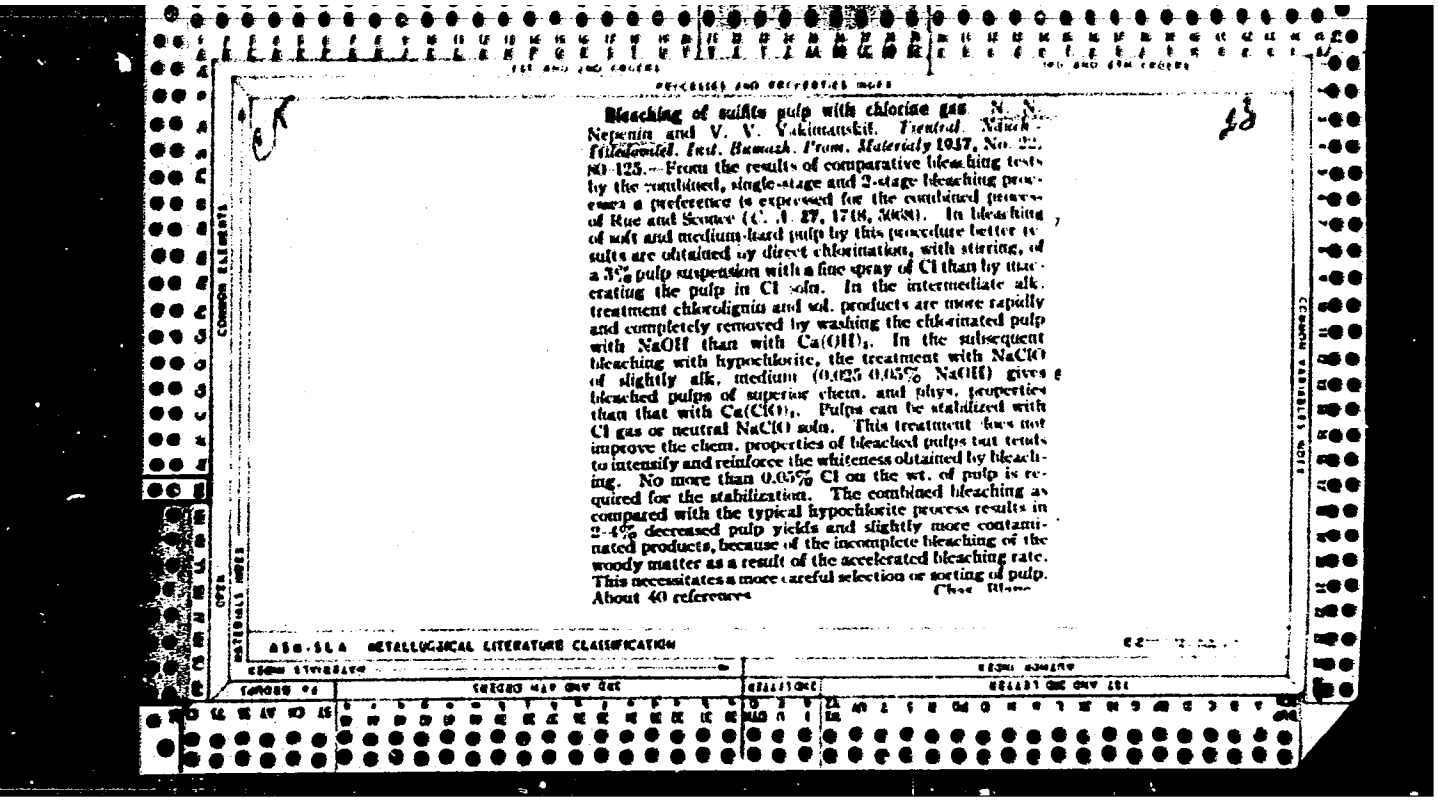
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Sulfite cooking in its modern variations. N. N. Nepenin. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazhnoi Prom., Materialy* [illegible], No. 4, 3-19.—The theory and practice of the developments in the last 10 years of the various phases of sulfite pulping of plant materials with bisulfite and SO_2 soln. are systematically reviewed. The American rapid methods of sulfite pulping are critically discussed.

Chas. Blanc

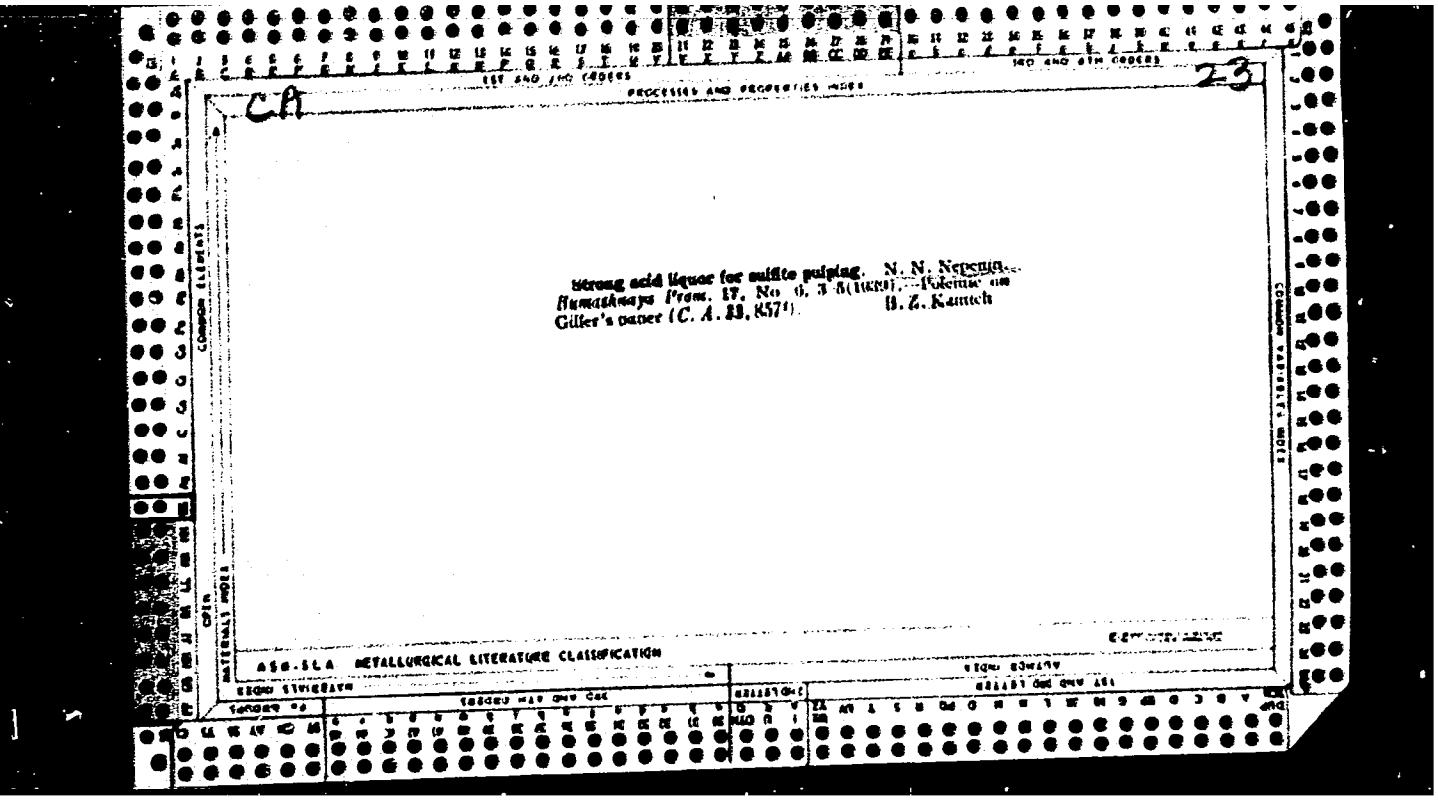
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136610(



Bleaching of sulfite pulp with chlorine gas. N. N. Nepenin and V. V. Yakimanskii. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazh. Prom. Materialy* 1937, No. 22, 80-125.—From the results of comparative bleaching tests by the combined, single-stage and 2-stage bleaching processes a preference is expressed for the combined process of Rue and Soave (C. A. 27, 1718, 3668). In bleaching of soft and medium-hard pulp by this procedure better results are obtained by direct chlorination, with stirring, of a 3% pulp suspension with a fine spray of Cl than by macerating the pulp in Cl soln. In the intermediate alk. treatment chlorolignin and sol. products are more rapidly and completely removed by washing the chlorinated pulp with NaOH than with $Ca(OH)_2$. In the subsequent bleaching with hypochlorite, the treatment with NaClO of slightly alk. medium (0.025-0.05% NaOH) gives bleached pulps of superior chem. and phys. properties than that with $Ca(ClO)_2$. Pulps can be stabilized with Cl gas or neutral NaClO soln. This treatment does not improve the chem. properties of bleached pulps but tends to intensify and reinforce the whiteness obtained by bleaching. No more than 0.05% Cl on the wt. of pulp is required for the stabilization. The combined bleaching as compared with the typical hypochlorite process results in 2-4% decreased pulp yields and slightly more contaminated products, because of the incomplete bleaching of the woody matter as a result of the accelerated bleaching rate. This necessitates a more careful selection or sorting of pulp. About 40 references.

Chas. Blanc



NEPENIN, N.N.

ALEKSEYEV, A.A., inzhener, redaktor; ASHKENAZI, K.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GRABOVSKIY, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GORBACHEV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; IVANOV, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LAPIN, P.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; NEPENIN, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PUZYREV, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYUKHIN, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FLYATE, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHAPIRO, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ELIASHBERG, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHUDYAKOVA, A.V., redaktor; VOLKHOVER, R.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Paper maker's handbook] Spravochnik bumazhnika (tekhnologa) Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Vol. 1 1955. 790 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Paper industry)

NEPENIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KOMAROV, F.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SAPOTHITSKIY, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ROZENBERGER, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BLOSHTEYN, I.I., inzhener, retsenzent; GEYMAN, A.A., inzhener, retsentsent; ZAMORUYEV, B.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KLOPOV, V.M., redaktor; FEDOROV, V.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of woodpulp] Tekhnologiia tselliulozy. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Vol.1. [Sulfite-cellulose manufacture] Proizvodstvo sul'fitnoi tselliulozy. 1956. 748 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Woodpulp)

NEPENIN, N.N.

ALEKSEYEV, A.A., inzhener, redaktor; ASHKENAZI, E.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GRABOVSKIY, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GORBACHEV, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; IVANOV, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LARIN, P.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; NEPENIN, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PUZYREV, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYUKHIN, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PLYATE, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHAPIRO, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ELIASHBERG, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHUDYAKOVA, A.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Paper maker's handbook] Spravochnik bumazhnika (tekhnologa). Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, Vol.2., book 1. 1956. 458 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Leningrad TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-noy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (Paper industry)

STAROSTENKO, N.P.; NEPENIN, N.N.; LESHCHENKO, I.G.

Resin composition as a factor determining the undesirability of a resin in woodpulp. Bum.prom.32 no.9:2-5 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Ordena Lenina Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Woodpulp) (Gums and resins)

NEPENIN, N.N.

CHINA/Chemical Technology - Cellulose and Its Derivatives. H.
Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 56056

Author : Starostenko N.P., Nepenin N.N., Leshchenko I.G.
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Tar Composition upon the Tar-Harmful Properties of Cellulose.

Orig Pub : Tsaochzhi gun-e, 1958, No 1, 27-29

Abstract : Translation see: Ref. Zhur. Khim., 1958, 13233.

Card 1/1

STAROSTENKO, N.P.; NEPENIN, N.N.

Comparative study and characteristics of methods applied in determining "harmful" resins in cellulose. Trudy LTA no.80 pt2: 3-17 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Woodpulp) (Gums and resins)

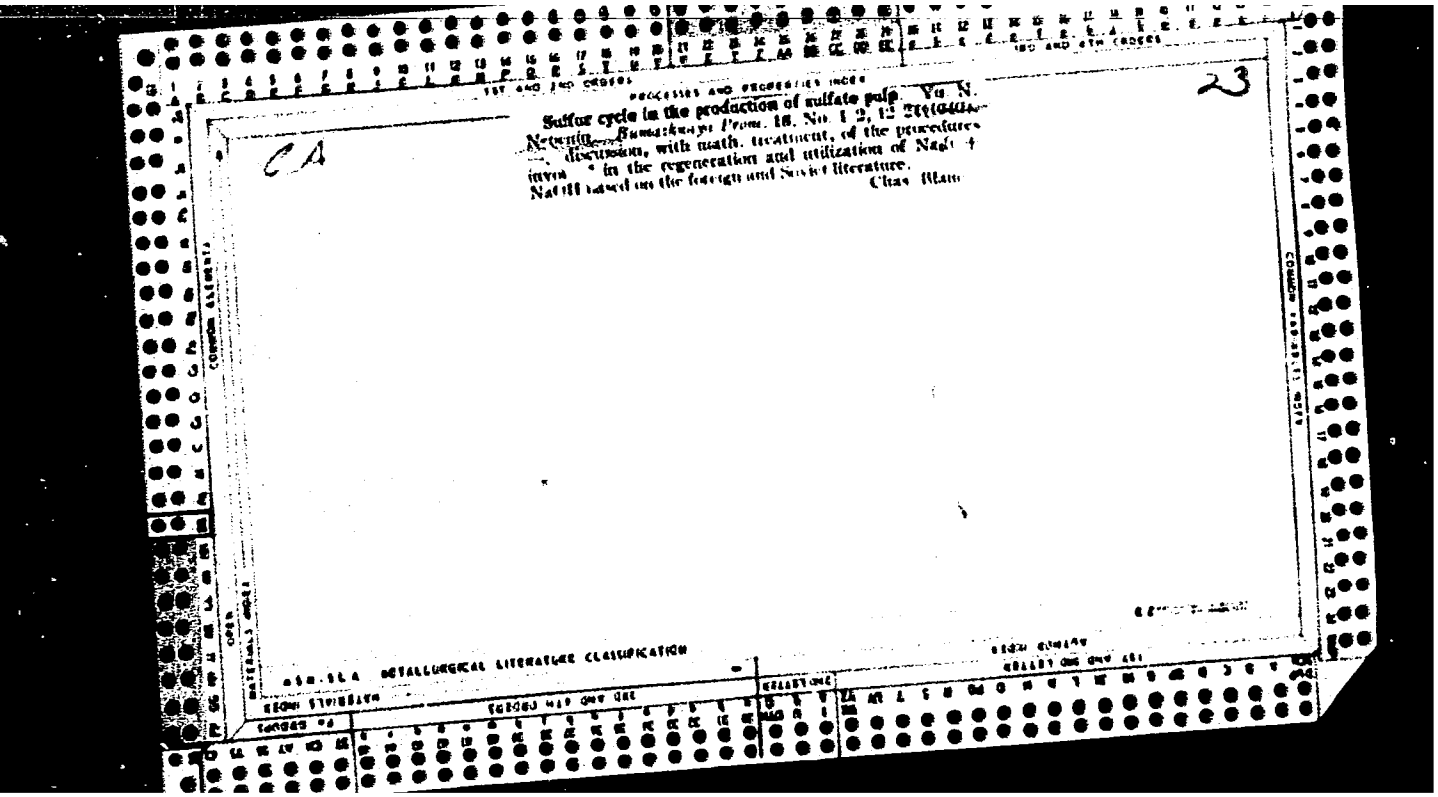
NEPENIN, N.N., doktor tekhn.nauk

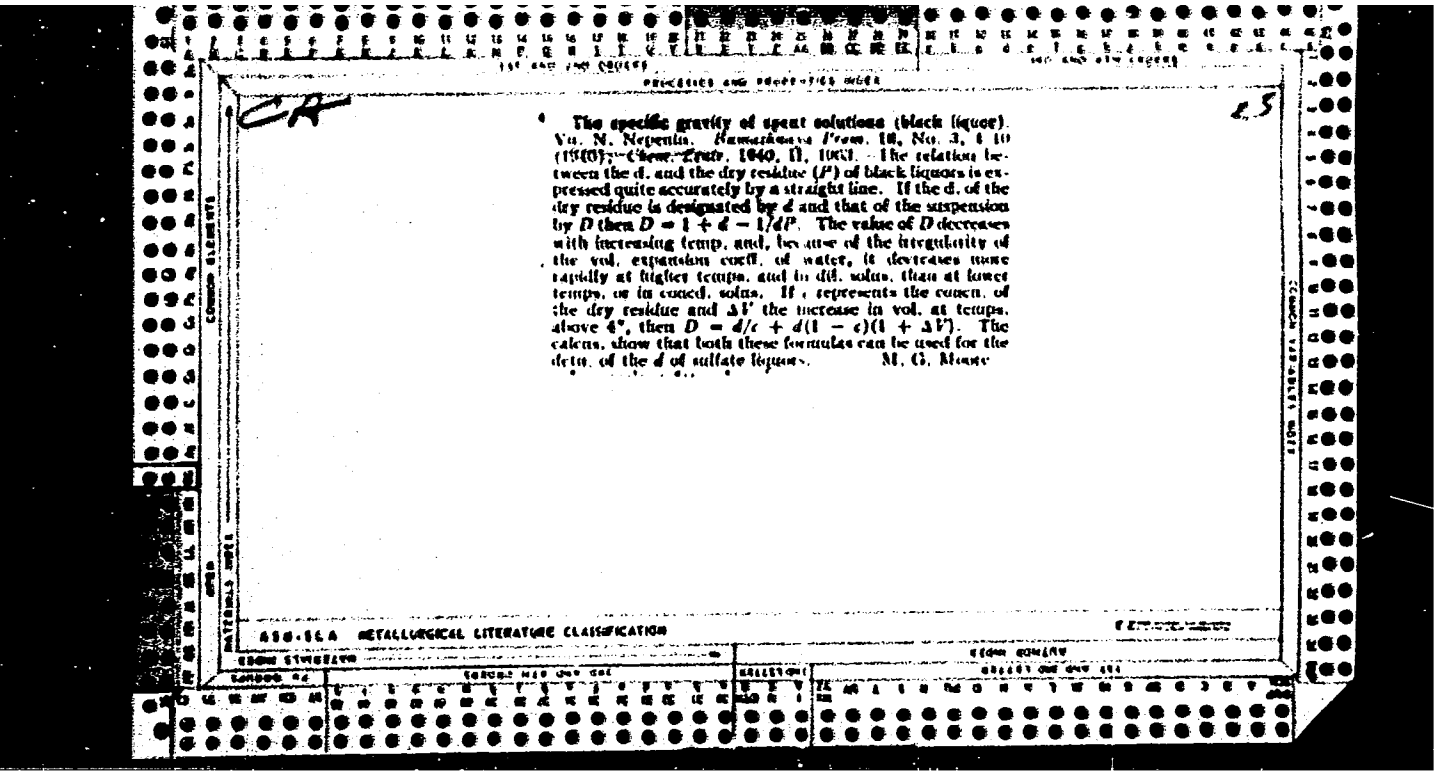
New developments in the technology of woodpulp production in foreign countries. [Trudy] NTO bum.i der.prom. no.8:54-95 '59. (MIRA 16:2)

(Woodpulp industry)

KOSILOVA, Ye.I.; NEPENIN, N.N.

Investigating the reaction of the carbohydrate part of wood in sulfite cooking. Trudy LTA no.87:23-32 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Woodpulp)





CA

25

The specific gravity of spent solutions (black liquor). Yu. N. Negrutin. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 18, No. 3, 8–10 (1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1063. The relation between the d. and the dry residue (P) of black liquors is expressed quite accurately by a straight line. If the d. of the dry residue is designated by d and that of the suspension by D then $D = 1 + d - 1/dP$. The value of D decreases with increasing temp. and, because of the irregularity of the vol. expansion coeff. of water, it decreases more rapidly at higher temps. and in dil. solns. than at lower temps. or in concd. solns. If c represents the concn. of the dry residue and ΔV the increase in vol. at temps. above 4°, then $D = d/c + d(1 - c)(1 + \Delta V)$. The calcns. show that both these formulas can be used for the detn. of the d of sulfate liquors. M. G. Moore

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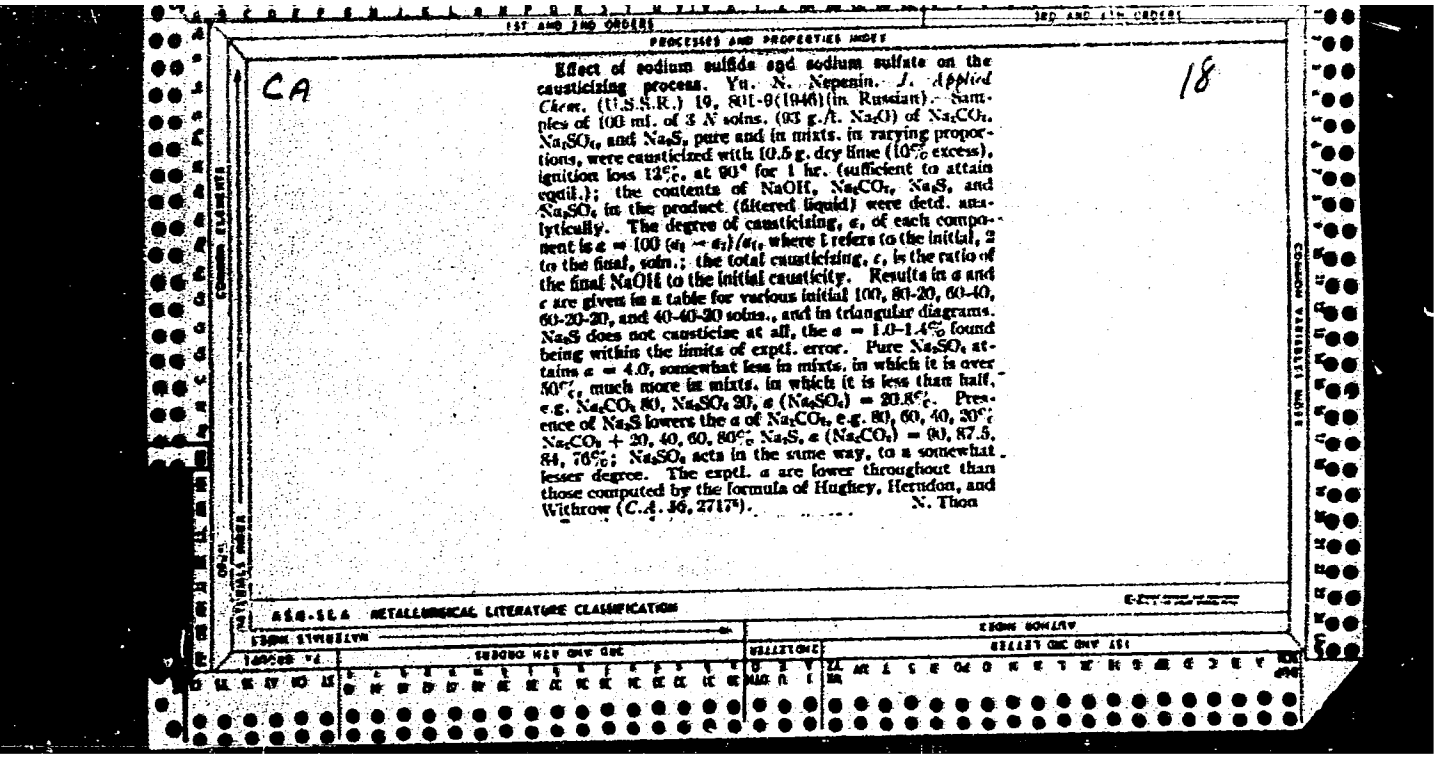
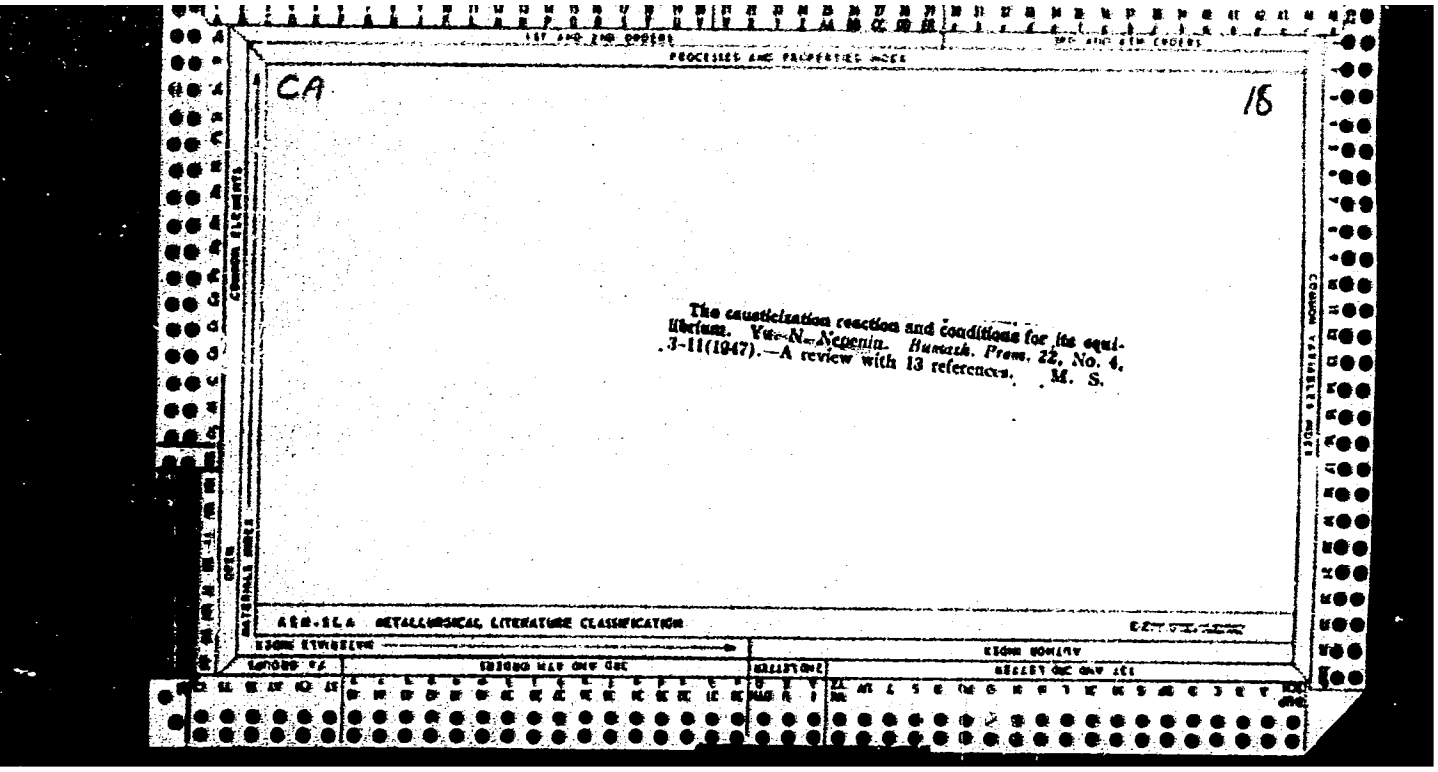


CA

18

Effect of sodium sulfide and sodium sulfate on the causticizing process. Yu. N. Nepenin. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 19, 801-9(1946)(in Russian).- Samples of 100 ml. of 3 *N* solns. (93 g./l. Na_2O) of Na_2CO_3, Na_2SO_4, and Na_2S, pure and in mixts. in varying proportions, were causticized with 10.5 g. dry lime (10% excess), ignition loss 12%, at 90° for 1 hr. (sufficient to attain equil.); the contents of NaOH, Na_2CO_3, Na_2S, and Na_2SO_4 in the product (filtered liquid) were detd. analytically. The degree of causticizing, a, of each component is $a = 100(a_1 - a_2)/a_1$, where 1 refers to the initial, 2 to the final, soln.; the total causticizing, c, is the ratio of the final NaOH to the initial causticity. Results in a and c are given in a table for various initial 100, 80-20, 60-40, 60-20-20, and 40-40-20 solns., and in triangular diagrams. Na_2S does not causticize at all, the a = 1.0–1.4% found being within the limits of exptl. error. Pure Na_2SO_4 attains a = 4.0, somewhat less in mixts. in which it is over 50%, much more in mixts. in which it is less than half, e.g. Na_2CO_3 80, Na_2SO_4 20, a (Na_2SO_4) = 20.8%. Presence of Na_2S lowers the a of Na_2CO_3, e.g. 80, 60, 40, 20% Na_2CO_3 + 20, 40, 60, 80% Na_2S, a (Na_2CO_3) = 90, 87.5, 84, 76%; Na_2SO_4 acts in the same way, to a somewhat lesser degree. The exptl. a are lower throughout than those computed by the formula of Hughey, Herndon, and Withrow (*C.A.* 36, 2717⁸).

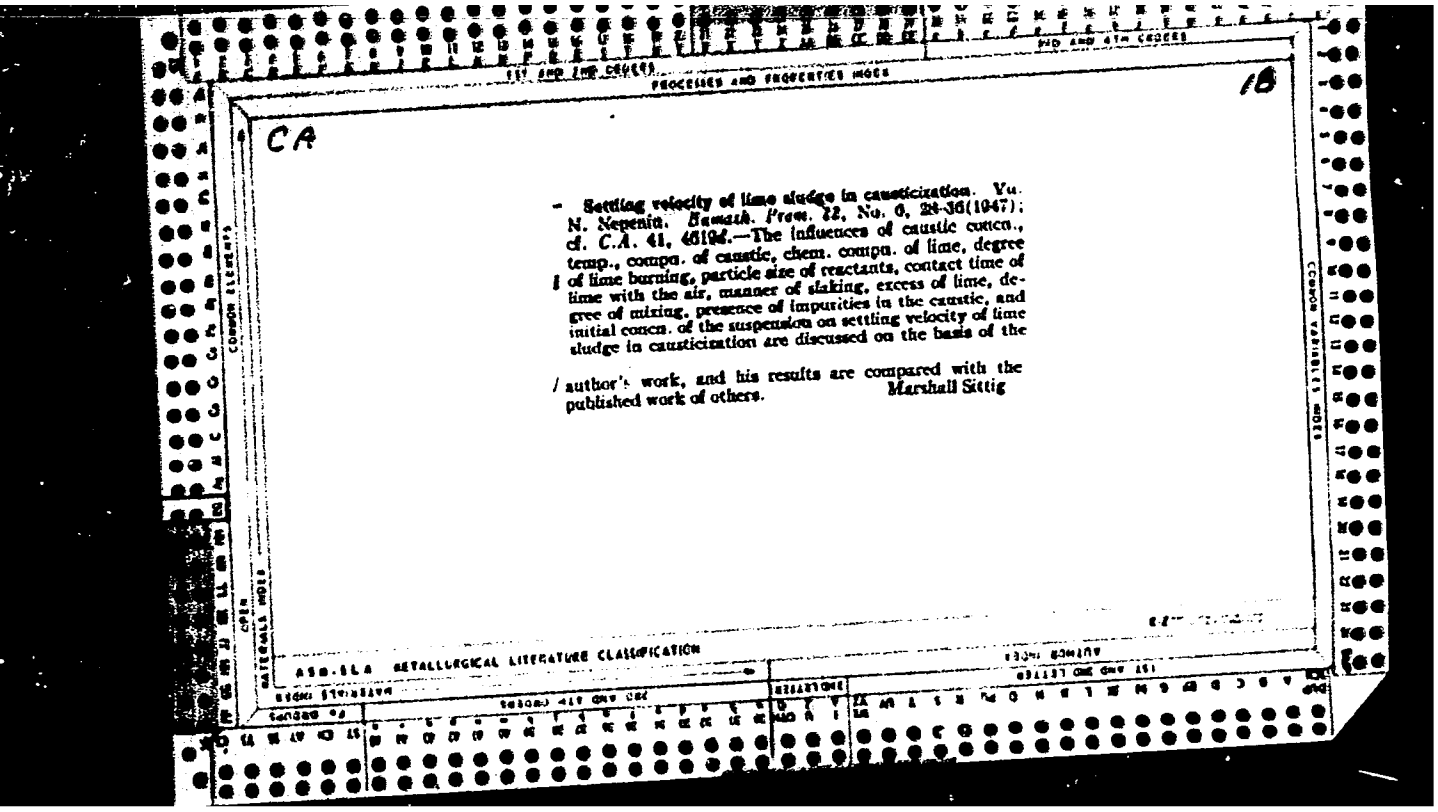
N. Thon



CA

18

The causticization reaction and conditions for its equilibrium. Yu. N. Nepenin. *Bumazh. Prom.* 22, No. 4, 3-11(1947).—A review with 13 references. M. S.

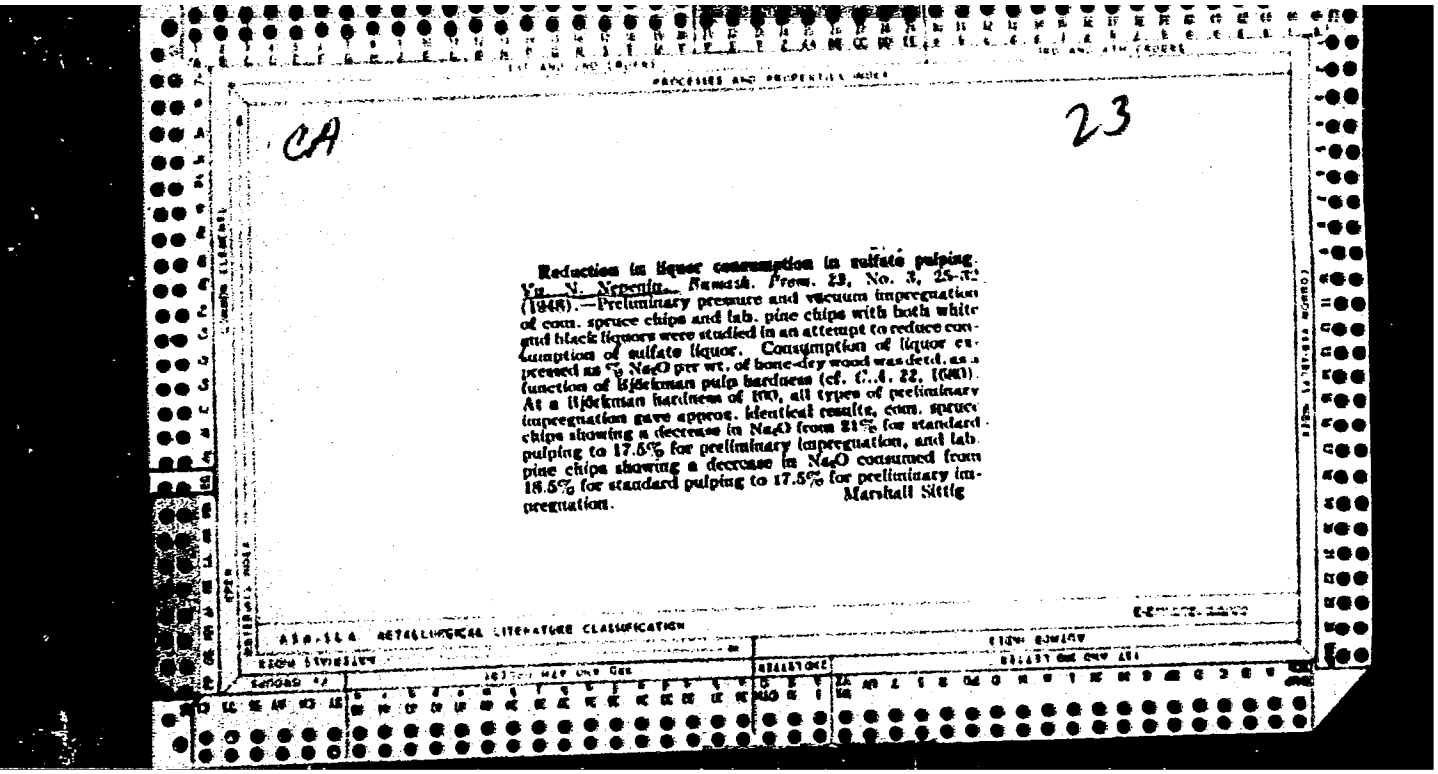


CA

18

- Settling velocity of lime sludge in causticization. Yu. N. Nepenin. *Bumazh. Prom.* 22, No. 6, 28-36(1947); cf. *C.A.* 41, 4819d.—The influences of caustic concn., temp., compn. of caustic, chem. compn. of lime, degree of lime burning, particle size of reactants, contact time of lime with the air, manner of slaking, excess of lime, degree of mixing, presence of impurities in the caustic, and initial concn. of the suspension on settling velocity of lime sludge in causticization are discussed on the basis of the author's work, and his results are compared with the published work of others. Marshall Sittig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

23

Reduction in liquor consumption in sulfate pulping. Yu. N. Nepenin. *Bumazh. Prom.* 23, No. 3, 25–7 (1948).—Preliminary pressure and vacuum impregnation of conn. spruce chips and lab. pine chips with both white and black liquors were studied in an attempt to reduce consumption of sulfate liquor. Consumption of liquor expressed as % Na_2O per wt. of bone-dry wood was detd. as a function of Kjeldahl pulp hardness (cf. C.A. 22, 1(6)). At a Kjeldahl hardness of 100, all types of preliminary impregnation gave approx. identical results, conn. spruce chips showing a decrease in Na_2O from 21% for standard pulping to 17.5% for preliminary impregnation, and lab. pine chips showing a decrease in Na_2O consumed from 18.5% for standard pulping to 17.5% for preliminary impregnation.

Marshall Sittig

NEPENIN, Yu. N. (Co-author)

See: SIDOROVA, R. P.

Nepenin, Yu. N. and Sidorova, R. P. "Sulfur wastes in sulfate pulp production," Materialy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta bumazh. prom-sti, Issue 36, 1948, p. 7-64 -- Bibliog: 40 items

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

NEPENIN, Yu. N.

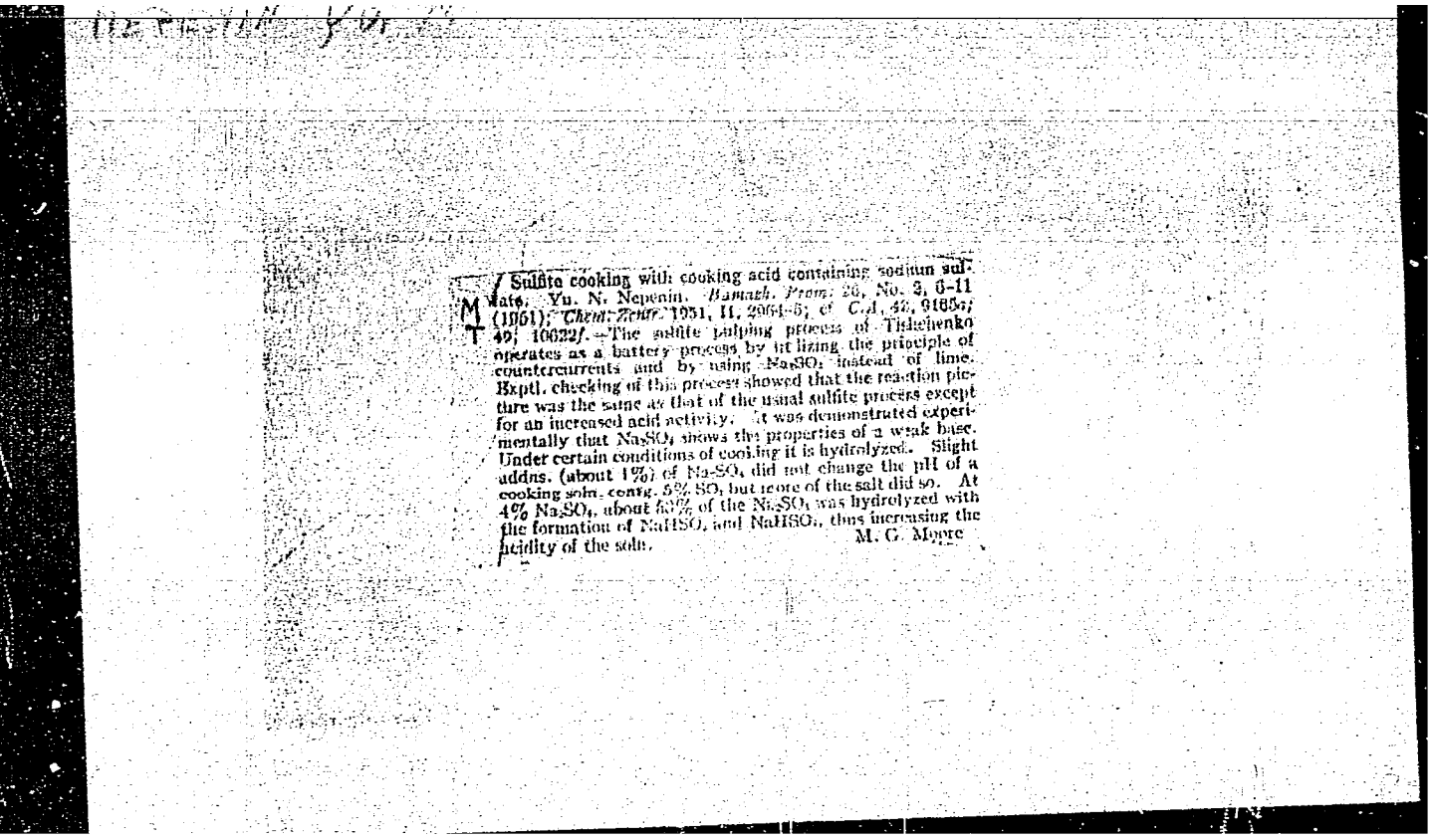
Nepenin, Yu. N. - "Kinetics of the caustification reaction," Materialy Tsentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta bumazh. prom-sti, Issue 37, 1948, p. 1079 53 --- Bibliog: p. 135

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.

Nepenin, Yu.N. "The coefficients of diffusion of exhausted wood-pulp lyes", Trudy Lesotekhn. akad. im. Kirova, No. 63, 1948, p. 133-42, - Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)



MT

Sulfite cooking with cooking acid containing sodium sulfate. Yu. N. Nepenin. *Bumazh. Prom.* 36, No. 3, 6–11 (1961); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, II, 2064–5; cf. *C.A.*, 42, 9185*i*; 49, 10632*f*.—The sulfite pulping process of Tidelienko operates as a battery process by utilizing the principle of countercurrents and by using Na_2SO_3 instead of lime. Exptl. checking of this process showed that the reaction picture was the same as that of the usual sulfite process except for an increased acid activity. It was demonstrated experimentally that Na_2SO_3 shows the properties of a weak base. Under certain conditions of cooking it is hydrolyzed. Slight addns. (about 1%) of Na_2SO_3 did not change the pH of a cooking soln. contg. 5% SO_2 but more of the salt did so. At 4% Na_2SO_3, about 60% of the Na_2SO_3 was hydrolyzed with the formation of $NaHSO_3$ and $NaHSO_4$, thus increasing the acidity of the soln.

M. G. Moore

1. NEPENIN, YU. N. SAPITSYNA, L N.

2. USSR (600)

3. Wood Pulp - Testing

4. Influence of highly caustic cooking on chemical properties of sulfate pulp. Bum.prom. No. 6 - 1952.

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

NEPENIN, Yu. N.; ORLOVA, T.N.

Accelerating kraft cooking. Bumazh. Prom. 28, No.4, 5-10 '53.
(CA 47 no.14:7214 '53) (MLRA 6:3)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; ORLOVA, T.N.

Sulfite cooking with acid on an ammonia base. Bum.prom. 31 no.9: 3-6 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Ordena Lenina Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Sulfite liquor) (Ammonia)

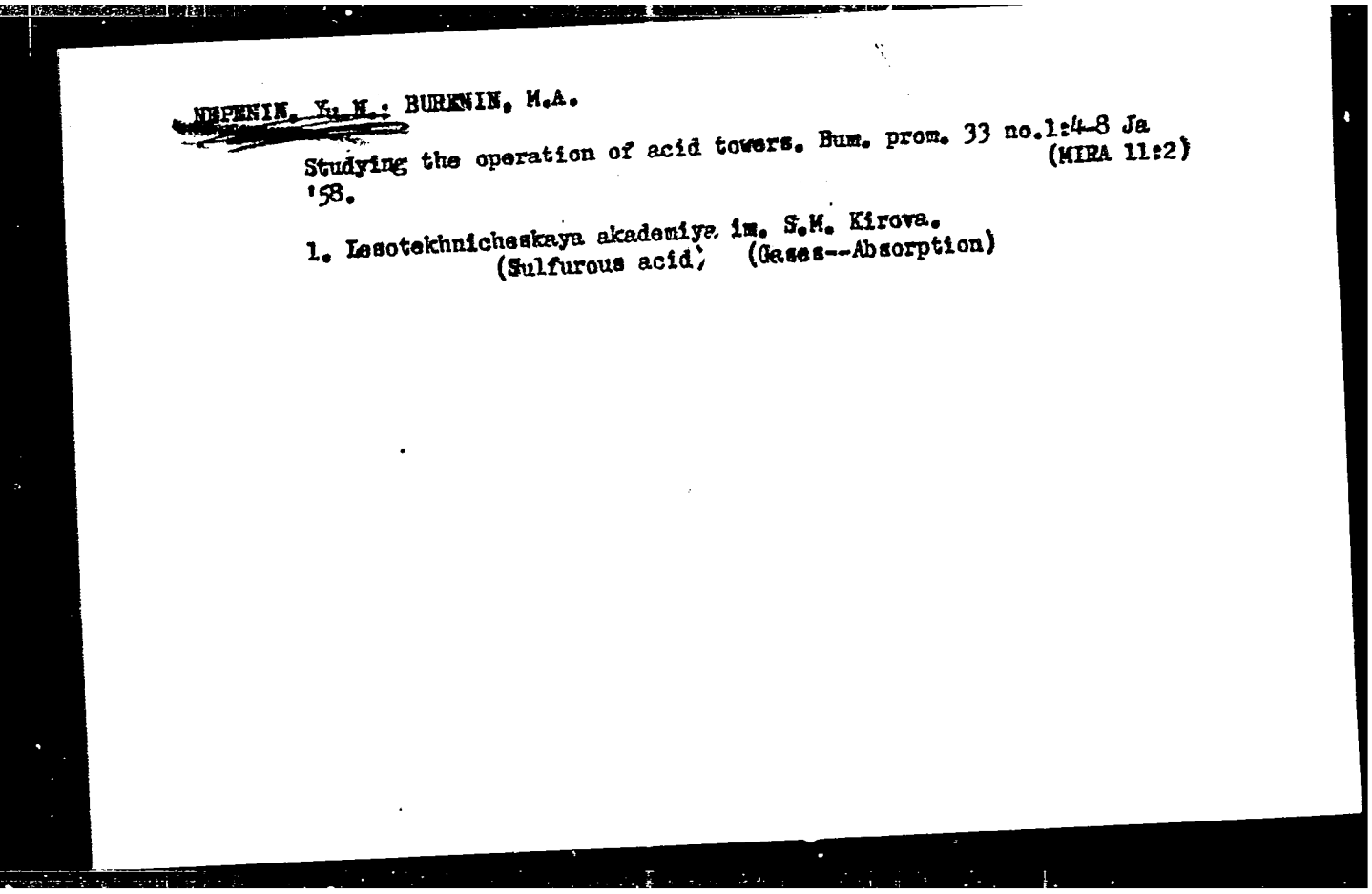
KEPPEN, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Comparing sulfite pulping using sodium sulfate with the calcium-based process. Bum. prom. 32 no.7:5-8 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.
(Woodpulp)

KRPNIN, Yu.N.; BUTKOVSKAYA, A.D.

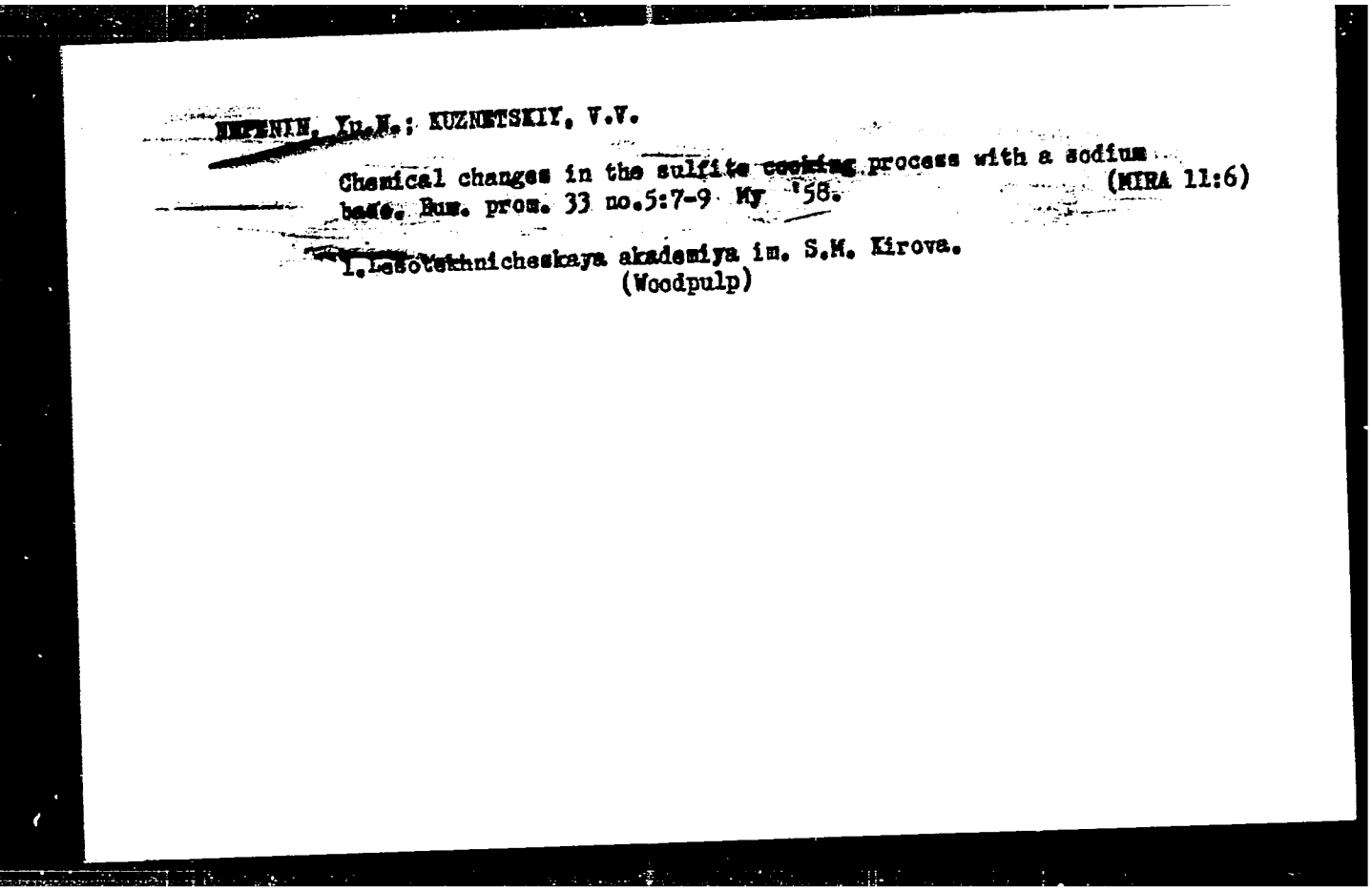
Using white sulfate liquor for refining viscose cellulose.
Trudy LTA no.8 pt.2:19-28 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Cellulose)



[redacted], Yu. M.; BURENIN, M.A.

Studying the operation of acid towers. Bum. prom. 33 no.1:4-8 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.
(Sulfurous acid) (Gases--Absorption)



[redacted], Yu.N.; KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Chemical changes in the sulfite cooking process with a sodium base. Bum. prom. 33 no.5:7-9 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Leningradskaya tekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.
(Woodpulp)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; ORLOVA, T.N.; MALYSHKIN, K.N.

Experimental manufacture of viscose with an acid and sodium base. (MIRA 11:11)
Bum.prom. 33 no.10:11-14 O '58.

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova (for Nepenin, Orlova).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Svetogorskogo kombinata (for Malyshkin).
(Viscose)

LITVINOVA, V.B.; LITVINOV, A.B.; DEMCHENKOV, P.A.; NEPENIN, Yu.N.

Production of a high-grade refined pulp by the sulfite-sulfate process. Bum. prom. 33 no.12:4-8 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Woodpulp)

15.9530

SOV/63-4-6-2/37

AUTHORS: Eliashberg, M. G., Neprenin, Yu. N., Akim, L. Ye. (Candidates of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Modern Methods of Preparing Ligneous Cellulose for Chemical Processing

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost' 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 698-705 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of Soviet and foreign literature on the preparation of bleached cellulose for the artificial fibers, plastics, and explosives industries. GOST-5982-59 and 9104-59 norms of sulfite viscose cellulose for the manufacture of rayon staple fiber, yarn, and cord, and Swedish characteristics of high-strength cord are given in tables. Sulfite and sulfate digestion is described in detail. Sulfite-alkali, nitric acid, and other methods are briefly mentioned. Optimal conditions for sulfite digestions are as follows: temperature raised to 105-110° C within 3 to 4 hr and maintained for 1 to 2 hr; then raised to 140-142° C within 3 to 4 hr.

Card 1/6

Modern Methods of Preparing Lignecus Cellulose for Chemical Processing

77268
SOV/63-4-6-2/37

In recent times, calcium bisulfite was replaced with ammonium, sodium, or magnesium bisulfites, which remain stable and penetrate the wood much better than calcium bisulfite. Unbleached sulfite cellulose (viscose grade) obtained in about 46% yield (based on wood chips) contained about 1% residual lignin, 3 to 4% pentosans, and 89 to 90% α-cellulose; the mean degree of polymerization was 700 to 1,000. The degree of polymerization and the content of hemicellulose is regulated by the acidity of the liquor and the end temperature of the digestion. The acidity can be raised by removal of a part of the alkali; this reduces the amount of calcium bisulfite in the digester and increases the hydrolytic action of the liquor (Ye. A. Kuznetsov, New Technology of Sulfite Cellulose Manufacture--Novaya tekhnika v proizvodstve sul'fitnoy tsellyulozy--Goslesbumizdat, 1956, p 25). Sulfate digestion is conducted at higher temperatures than the sulfite process and takes less time; the temperature is raised to 168-174° C within 2 to 3 hr and is maintained at this level for 1 to 2 hr. The yield is

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about 40 to 42% based on wood chips. The total content of pentosans in unbleached sulfate cellulose obtained from coniferous wood reached 8 to 10%. The quality of the sulfate cellulose can be improved considerably by a preliminary hydrolysis of the wood by means of mineral acid solution, water (the formic and acetic acids formed in the wood during the cooking are here the hydrolytic catalysts), or steam. All of the plants producing tire cord cellulose use the preliminary water hydrolysis. The temperature varies from 140 to 180° C, the time of reaction, from 20 min to 3 hr. Sulfite-sulfate digestion used in the Finnish Rauma-Rapola plant (Finnish Patent 27478, June 30, 1955) is described. This method yields viscose cellulose of high mechanical quality with 96 to 98% α-cellulose content. Nitric acid digestion gives high-quality cellulose from deciduous trees; e.g., beech wood. This method is not used widely, as the problem of the nitric acid regeneration is not as yet solved satisfactorily. Hydrotropic digestion by means of sodium xylenesulphonate and other hydrotropic solutions is not as yet used in the manufacture of chemical

Modern Methods of Preparing Ligneous Cellulose for Chemical Processing

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cellulose. It was tried successfully on aspen wood (V. S. Gromov, P. N. Odintsov, Mum. prom., 1957, Nr 6). Optimal conditions: 11-12 hr cooking at 150° C; yield 52% based on wood; 89-9% α-cellulose; 0.01% ashes. The liquor can be reused 6 to 7 times; excess lignin (20% based on wood) is then separated, and the purified liquor used again. The mechanical purification and screening of the unbleached cellulose is described. The separation of 18.5% fine fibers raised the α-cellulose content from 87.5% to 89.2%, lowered the lignin content from 3.07% to 0.47%, that of pentosans from 6.54% to 4.26%, and that of resins and ashes from 1.96% to 0.71%. The continuous bleaching of sulfite viscose cellulose is described in detail. The process consists of seven stages; namely: chlorination I; chlorination II; refining; wash; hypochlorite bleaching I; hypochlorite bleaching II; acidification. Recently, one or two stages of bleaching with ClO_2 follow the hypochlorite bleaching II when cellulose with a small lignin content is processed, and a

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maximum bleaching effect (without damaging the fiber) is required. The refining (caustic extraction) is done with 0.5-1.0% NaOH at 95 to 140° C (hot refining) or 9-12% NaOH at normal temperature (cold refining). The content of resins and fats in bleached cellulose can be lowered considerably by adding surface active agents (OP-10, TMS, OP-7, and other) to the NaOH solution. The bleaching with sodium or potassium hypochlorite is conducted at pH = 9 to 10; t = 38 to 42° C; time of reaction 4 to 5 hr. Acidification is done with 1-2% sulfurous acid (by weight, based on the fiber); time of reaction, 50 to 60 min. Bleaching with ClO_2 is discussed. The bleaching can be made in basic, acid, or neutral medium. In an acid medium the oxidizing potential is fully utilized, according to the reaction:

$$ClO_2 + 4H^+ + 5e = Cl^- + 2H_2O.$$

In alkaline medium only part of the oxidizing potential

is utilized:

$$ClO_2 + e \longrightarrow ClO_2^-$$

This last reaction proceeds energetically and shows a high bleaching effect, but it reduces the viscosity and the mechanical characteristics of the cellulose. However, by bleaching in alkaline medium at pH $\leqslant$ 10, one can omit the hypochlorite bleaching after the refining stage (Proceedings of the Leningrad Technological Institute of the Cellulose and Paper Industry--Trudy LTI cellyul. i bum. prom.--1955, Nr 3, p 3). There are 4 tables; 1 figure; and 77 references, 12 U.S., 3 U.K., 11 Swedish, 2 Finnish, 2 Japanese, 1 Polish, 10 German, 36 Soviet. Recent U.S. and U.K. references are: Cabbot, Purves, P. a. P. Mag. of Canada, Nr 2 (1959); L. Joergensen, The Chemistry of Pulp Fibers (Symposium at Cambridge, September 1957); F. Walker, Paper Trade J., 140, Nr 36, 21 (1956); J. Evans, ibid., 133, Nr 31 (1954); W. Rapson, Paper Mill News, 78, Nr 13, 88 (1955).

MEPENINA, Yu.N.; SOKOLOVA, A.V.; POPOVA, Ye.E.

Obtaining sulfate cellulose and hemicellulose from tar-impregnated stump wood. Trudy LTA no.87:79-90 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Cellulose)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; DEMCHENKOV, P.A.

Chemical changes in the liquor and the waste pulp in the preparation of sulfite pulp. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1143-1146 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Sulfite liquor) (Woodpulp)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; DEMCHENKOV, P.A.

Production of cellulose with sulfite acid containing as bases a mixture of sodium bisulfite and sulfate. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7: 1597-1601 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Woodpulp) (Sodium sulfite) (Sodium sulfate)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; BUYEVSKAYA, A.D.; GALAKHOVA, V.Ye.; YEFREMENKO, K.Z.

Cooking sulfite pulp in acid with sodium base. Bum. prom. 36 no.9: 23-26 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova (for Nepenin, Buyevskaya). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Galakhova). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Slokskogo kombinata Latviyskogo sovnarkhoza (for Yefremenko).
(Cellulose)

NEPENIN, Yu. N.; DEMCHENKOV, P. A.; PAZHKHINA, G. A.

Production of highly refined pulp by means of the sulfite-sulfate cooking process. Trudy VNIIB no.47:38-49 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Woodpulp)

TSVETKOV, Ivan Dmitriyevich; NEPENIN, Yu.N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; FLYATE, D.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KIRILLOVA, L.D., red.; URITSKAYA, A.D., tekhn. red.

[Some calculations for the production of sulfite pulp with a sodium base] Nekotorye raschety po proizvodstvu sul'fitnoi tselliulozy na natrievom osnovanii; metodicheskoe posobie k diplomnomu proektirovaniiu dlia studentov khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo fakul'teta. Leningrad, Vses. zaochnyi lesotekhn. in-t, 1962. 112 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Woodpulp)

NEPENIN, Yuriy Nikolayevich; GRABOVSKIY-ZKONOPNITS, V.A., dots., retsenzent; KHIVRICH, Ye.D., red.izd-va; AKOPOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology of cellulose] Tekhnologiia tselliulozy. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Vol.2. [Production of sulfate pulp] Proizvodstvo sul'fatnoi tselliulozy. 1963. 935 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Woodpulp) (Cellulose)

ALEKSEYEV, A.A., inzh., red.; V'YUKOV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GRABOVSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZHITKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NAUMOV, V.V., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; NEPENIN, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PUZYREV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RYUKHIN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHAPIRO, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ELIASHBERG, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.

[Handbook for the papermaker in three volumes] Spravochnik bumazhnika v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'." Vol.1. Izd.2., perer. i dop. 1964. 840 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6012442 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0359/65/000/005/0127/0132

AUTHOR: Nepenin, Yu. N. (Docent, Candidate of technical sciences); Buyevskaya, A. D. (Junior research associate)

ORG: Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy (Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya)

TITLE: Investigating the composition of depleted liquors from hot purification of cellulose

SOURCE: IVUZ. Lesnoy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 127-132

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, wood chemical product, sodium hydroxide, alkali

ABSTRACT: The authors study the possibility of using depleted liquors from cellulose purification for making sulfite digestion acid. In studying the composition of these liquors, particular attention was devoted to determination of Na_2O which may combine with SO_2. The experimental procedure is briefly described and the properties of the cellulose produced by purification are tabulated together with data from an analysis of the depleted liquors. It is found that the composition of the liquors depends to a greater degree on the conditions of purification (consumption of NaOH and temperature) than on the derivation of the cellulose. A comparison of the results of conductometric and potentiometric titration shows that part of the alkali is bound in the

UDC: 676.1.022.168 : 547.458.81

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ACC NR: AP6012442

form of salts of relatively weak organic acids and that part is bound with stronger organic acids. The principal faction (at least 80%) of the organic material contained in the liquors is made up of products from decomposition of hydrocarbons--hemicellulose and cellulose (chiefly hydroxy acid). The remaining portion is made up of resinous materials, chlorolignin and its decomposition products. Acidification of the solution (in preparation of digestion acid) produces precipitates or colloidal suspensions consisting almost entirely of resinous materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

NEPEINA, L.A.

Simplified amperometric determination of manganese, chromium, and vanadium in minerals and rocks. [Trudy] Inst. geol. i geofiz., Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.32:61-62 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BUKOV, V.A.; NEPENINA, T.Ye.

Experimental tuberculosis of the bone. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no. 4: 49-56 July-Aug. 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Docent for Bykov. 2. Of the Laboratory of Pathophyiology of Leningrad Institute of Surgical Tuberculosis (Director -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. P. G. Kornev, Active Member AMS USSR).

NEPENINA T.YE.

CHECHULIN, A.S., dotsent (adres: Leningrad, Nevskiy pr., d. 22/24, kv. 161); NEPENINA, T.Ye.

Surgical treatment of tumor of the thyroid. Vest.khir. 74. no.3:71-73 Ap-My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. N.N.Petrov) Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova.
(THYROID GLAND, neoplasms, *surg.)

NEPENINA, T.Ye.

Plastic surgery in hypertrophy and ptosis of the breast. Klin. khir. no.1:75-77 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra torakal'noy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - prof. S.A.Gadzhiyev) Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Kirova.

NEPERSHIN, R.I. (Moskva)

Using the R.Sauer method in statistical analysis of the processes of plane plastic deformation. Mashinovedenie no.6:79-85 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

NEPESOV, A. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Certain physiological properties of mercury as a trace element." Ashkhabad, 1959. 13 pp with graphs (Turkmen Med Inst im I. V. Stalin. Chair of Normal Physiology), 200 copies (KL, 44-59, 129)

NEPESOV, A.A.

Disintoxicating properties of mercury as a trace element. Zdrav. Turk. 3 no.1:35-38 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav.- prof. A. I. Venchikov) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(MERCURY--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (DIPHTHERIA)

NEPESOV, A.A.; SEREBRYAKOV, Ye.P.

Effect of the removal of the thyroid gland on the endurance and the dehydration degree of tissues under conditions of acute overheating. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.biol.nauk no.3:60-62 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(THYROID GLAND) (HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

NEPESOV, A.A.

Effect of mercury, as a microelement, on the phagocyte activity of blood leucocytes. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.11:3-5 N'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz instituta krayevoy meditsiny AN Turkmenskoy SSR (dir.- A. Kh. Babayeva).

NEPESOV, A.A.; SEREBRYAKOV, Ye.P.

Effect of iodine as a microelement on some indicators of the blood of thyroidectomized animals exposed to heat. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.4:8-10 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz instituta krayevoy meditsiny AN Turkmenskoy SSSR (dir. A.Kh. Babayeva).
(IODINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY) (THYROID GLAND)
(HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

NEPESOV, D.N.

Continuously improve medical care. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR.
(TURKMENISTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

NEPESOV, D.N.

Basic tasks in health protection for the population of Turkmenistan in light of the historic decisions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR.
(TURKMENISTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)
(COMMUNISM AND SCIENCE)

NEPESOV, G.

The Great October Revolution and the struggle for the rule of the Soviets in Turkmenistan; a museum exhibition. Izv.AN Turk. SSR no.5:136-141 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Istoricheskiy muzey AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Revolution, 1917-1921--Exhibitions)

23(5), 3(6) SOV/165-59-6-2/5-15

AUTHORS: Genkin, I.L., Nepesov, K.

TITLE: Study of the Glow of the Night Sky and Aurora Borealis Over Ashkhabad During the International Geophysical Year

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 6, pp 13-18

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a series of observations and spectrographical registrations carried out during the International Geophysical Year by the Astrofotometricheskaya laboratoriya Instituta fiziki i geofiziki Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR (Astrophotometric Laboratory of the Institute for Physics and Geophysics of the AS Turkmenskaya SSR). As the aurora borealis is an extremely rare occurrence at Ashkhabad it is important that none of it should be missed. The majority of photos, however, show no trace of northern lights. The spectra were photographed by a "SP-48"-type spectrograph with a 1 : 0.8 camera. The photographing was carried out until October 1958, "DN" and "DK" films were used, which were developed by "Agfa-12" standard sensitometric developer Nr 2. The measuring of the neon lines photographed through the seven-stage reducer of microphotometer "MF-2" was extremely difficult because of the small stages. Characteristics of the spectral neon lines λλ 5401 and 6296 Å are shown on

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SOV/165-59-6-2/5-15

Study of the Glow of the Night Sky and Aurora Borealis Over Ashkhabad During the International Geophysical Year

Graph 1; Curve 1 shows the 6296 exposure 15 seconds, and Curve 2 the 5401 exposure 4 minutes. Calculations of line intensity in relation to line 5577 is given in Table 1. The intensity of the spectral lines of night sky glow $\lambda\lambda$ 6300 and 6364 Å in relation to the intensity of green line 5577 Å during the International Geophysical Year is given on Graph 2. Data on night sky glow observed on September 4 - 5 and 29 - 30, 1957, are given in Table 2.
There are 2 graphs, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Institute of Physics and Geophysics AS Turkmenskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1958

Card 2/2

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; KULIYEVA, R.N.; NEPESOV, K.

Solar daily variations of the earth's electromagnetic field according to observations made in Ashkhabad. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:413-416 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Terrestrial electricity)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Diurnal variation)

KURDITSKAYA, A.A.; NEPESOV, R.D.

Seismicity of Turkmenistan. Trudy Inst.fiz.i geofiz.AN Turk.SSR 5:88-105 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Turkmenistan--Earthquakes)

NEPESOV, R.D.

S/165/59/000/04/01/026

AUTHORS: Kurbanov, M. and Nepesov, R.D.

TITLE: On the Problem of Interrelation Between Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies and Seism and Present Earth Disturbances in Turkmenistan

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1959, No. 4, pp. 3 - 9

TEXT: The authors discuss seismic features of Turkmenistan and a possible connection between its marked earthquake tendency and magnetic and gravitational anomalies. Heavy earthquakes have occurred in the areas of Kazandzhik on September 4, 1946 and Ashkhabad on October 6, 1948. Between 1911-1957, 171 epicenters were registered in Turkmenistan not including those determined by GEOFI, AS USSR expeditions undertaken in 1949, 1951-1952 and 1953, as shown in Table 1. A map showing the epicenters in the Turkmenskaya SSR, compiled from data by Yu.N. Godin and others, is shown in Figure 1. Expeditional data and depth of Seismic focus (A) and teleseismological and regional data on earthquake force (B) are given. This is followed by a detailed enumeration of areas and a description of their geological structure. E.F. Savarenskiy (Ref. 8) questioned the existence of the epicenter with coordinates 56.6 E/41.1 N, whereas research of VSEGEI reported several local earthquakes. The percentage of epicenters is highest in granite-

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On the Problem of Interrelation Between Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies and Seism and Present Earth Disturbances in Turkmenistan

basalt regions decreasing in basalt-ultrabasalt areas (Ref. 1 and 7). In the post-tertiary age upheavals have been noted in Kopet-Dag and in the Malyy and Bolshoy Balkhan; a subsidence was recorded in the valley of Kopet-Dag, in the Danatinskiy and Balkhanskiy corridors and in the Caspian Depression. They coincide with the latest earth movements along the Krasnovodsk-Ashkhabad-Dushak railroad as registered in 1936, 1950 and 1957 by Proyekno-iziskatel'naya gruppa sluzhby puti Ashkhabadskoy zheleznoy dorogy (Planning and Research Service Group of Ashkhabad railroad) and by Proyektnaya Kontora Turkestano-Sibirskoy zheleznoy dorogi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR (Planning Bureau of the Turkestan-Siberian railroad at the USSR Ministry of Transport). The changes in surface level are shown in Figure 2. The upper curve shows the difference in 1936-1950 levels along Krasnovodsk-Bami railroad and the lower curve provides the same data for 1936 for Bami-Dushak railroad. Level changes (Ref. 1) and gravitational anomalies (Ref. 2) are shown in Figure 3. Ye.M. Butovskiy and Ya.D. Kovalenko state that 100 km north of Ashkhabad the level had remained unchanged before and after the 1948 earthquake (Ref. 3). In the Pribalkhanskiy rayon a considerable number of epicenters coincide with abrupt changes in the horizontal gravity gradient which reaches 40 E. The epicenters of Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk zones

S/165/59/000/04/01/025

On the Problem of Interrelation Between Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies and Seism and Present Earth Disturbances in Turkmenistan

coincide with considerable positive magnetic anomalies (Ref. 9), stretching along the Kopet-Dag ridge and across Malyy and Bolshoy Balkhan to the Caspian Sea. The relation between seismic factors and the magnetic pole is shown in Figure 4. The authors express their appreciation to the Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences B.A. Andreyev. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Institute of Physics and Geophysics at the AS Turkmenskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 8, 1958

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S/169/62/000/008/010/090
E202/E192

AUTHOR: Nepesov, R.D.

TITLE: Earthquake of the Kopet-Dag region in 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 14, abstract 8 A 95. (Tr. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, AN TurkmSSR, v.7, 1961, 101-124)

TEXT: The seismic net of the Kopet-Dag region consists of four stations, Ashkhabad, Kizyl-Arvat, Bayram-Ali, and Vannovskaya. In 1958, 132 earthquakes were registered. Detailed data concerning the times of arrival and displacements are given. Epicentres were determined for 25 earthquakes using the method of in-cutting according to the Rozov hodograph. A map of epicentres and macro-seismic data are given.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

NEPESOV, R.D.

Hodograph plotting for earthquakes of the Kopet-Dag zone. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:42-55 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Kopet-Dag--Seismometry)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040292 S/0202/64/000/003/0039/0046

AUTHORS: Nepesov, R. D.; Golinskiy, G. L.; Garagozov, D.

TITLE: Data on macroseismic phenomena in Turkmenia for 1959 and 1960

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izv. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. n., no. 3, 1964, 39-46

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, earthquake proof construction, ground water

ABSTRACT: The authors sought to show the fundamental necessity and use of observational data on earthquakes to predict earthquake violence at any locality and to evaluate requirements for earthquake protection. They emphasize that instrumental data are not sufficient. Three earthquakes are considered: 1) 11 February 1959, 11 hr 55 min Greenwich time, 2) 16 August 1960, 09 hr 58 min Greenwich time, and 3) 12 October 1960, 15 hr 45 min Greenwich time. Observational data for various localities in Turkmenia are reproduced, and isoseismal maps are plotted. A map is also drawn for Ashkhabad designating three discontinuous zones to represent districts most favorable for construction, those merely favorable, and those least favorable. Comparison of these macroseismic data from actual earthquake observations with geologic data of the subsurface in Turkmenia reveals a pattern. The strength of an earthquake varies for different types of rock in the subsurface, and it

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040292

declines with increasing depth to the water table. These conclusions confirm the general conclusions of S. V. Medvedev and S. V. Puchkov, and they are in close agreement with computations on increase in scale value for acoustic stiffness of the ground. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Division of Geophysics and Seismology, AN Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7003071 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/003/0038/0044

AUTHOR: Nepesov, R. B.; Vakhtanova, A. N.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth and Atmosphere, AN TurkmSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli i atmosfery AN TurkmSSR)

TITLE: Seismic microzoning of Ashkhabad

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 38-44

TOPIC TAGS: geomorphology, tectonics

ABSTRACT: As a result of detailed geological engineering studies it has been possible to compile a microzoning map of Ashkhabad which is useful in determining the seismic danger of different parts of the city. The map, which in schematic form accompanies this article, was based on study of the tectonic and geomorphological elements, hydrogeological conditions and geological and lithological structure of the aeration zone. The city could be divided into a number of regions and subregions with different seismic danger. All the geological, hydrogeological and other factors mentioned above are summarized for each of these regions and subregions separately. The map will be used in governing land use within the city, governing what types of structures

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ACC NR: AP7003071

can be built in different areas and what standards must be imposed on construction work in the different sections. Some of the geophysical methods used in the microzoning work are described briefly. It also is clear that much suburban expansion must be restricted or stopped. For example, expansion to the north and east would be onto particularly dangerous lands. In any case, throughout the city the need for particularly high construction standards must be rigidly enforced.

[JPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 24Nov65 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

GUMAROVA, F.G.; GOSTEVA, A.G.; TULEGENOV, Z.K.; MAKASHEVA, S.U.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; MUSABEKOV, A.M.; DANILOV, Yu.S.; NIGMATULIN, M.A.; ZAKHAROV, F.G.; LUZINA, Z.T.; [redacted]; STASYUNAS, I.P.; ISABEKOV, O.I.; SARSENBAYEVA, K.; KATSYUBA, V.T.; LEHOVSKIY, A.S.; AKHMEDOV, K.Yu.; SUBKHANBERDIN, S.Kh.; KISLITSINA, N.P.; POLIKARPOV, S.V.; ZAIROV, K.S.; APSATAROV, A.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N.; PETROV, N.N.; KHOMUTOV, M.V.; GALUSTYAN, A.S.; ARTYKOV, A.Ye.; DZHANDIL'DIN, N.D.; KOVRIGINA, M.D.; BEYSEBAYEV, M.; BUBLIK, V.N.; CHERNYSH, A.M.

Discussion on the report of S.R.Karynbaev, Minister of Public Health of the Kazakh S.S.R., on the status and improvement of medical care. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.4/5 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zav. Alma-Atinskim oblastnym zdravotdelom (for Gumarova). 2. Vrach bol'nitsy g.Leninogorska Vostochno-Kazakhstanskogo oblzdravotdela (for Gosteva). 3. Zav. Karagandinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Tulegenov). 4. Zav.Kzyl-Ordinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Makasheva). 5. Vitse-prezident AN KazSSR (for Polosukhim). 6. Zav.Aktyubinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Musabekov) 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizii (for Danilov).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.----(continued) Card 2.

8. Zav.Vostochno-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Nigmatulin). 9. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Zakharov). 10. Zav.Kustanayskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Luzina). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (for Nepesov). 12. Zav.sel'skim vrachebnym uchastkom Priirtyshskogo rayona Pavlodarskoy oblasti (for Stasyunas). 13. Glavnyy vrach Kapal'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti (for Isabekov). 14. Zav. zhenotdelom Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo obkoma partii (for Sarsenbayeva). 15. Zav. Dzhambulskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Katsyuba). 16. Glavnyy vrach Alma-Atinskogo oblastnogo tuberkuleznogo dispansera (for Lenovskiy). 17. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Akhmedov). 18. Nachal'nik Kazaptekoupravleniya (for Subkhanberdin).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.---(continued) Card 3.

19. Zav. Semipalatinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Kislitsina). 20. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta soyuza medrabotnikov (for Polikarpov). 21. Zam. ministra zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR (for Zairov). 22. Zav.Alma-Atinskim gorodskim otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Apsatarov). 23. Zav. Severo-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Novosel'tsev). 24. Zav.rayzdravotdelom Shortandinskogo rayona Akmolinskoy oblasti (for Petrov). 25. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya Soyuza SSR (for Khomutov). 26. Zav.ministra zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR (for Galustyan). 27. Predsedatel' Komiteta fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta pri Sovete Ministrov KazSSR (for Artykov). 28. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana (for Dzhandil'din). 29. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kovrigina). 30. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov KazSSR (for Beysebayev). 31. Uchastkovyy vrach Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Bublik). 32. Zam.predsedatelya Obshchestva Krasnogo Kresta Kazakhstana (for Chernysh).

(KAZAKHSTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

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1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
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1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

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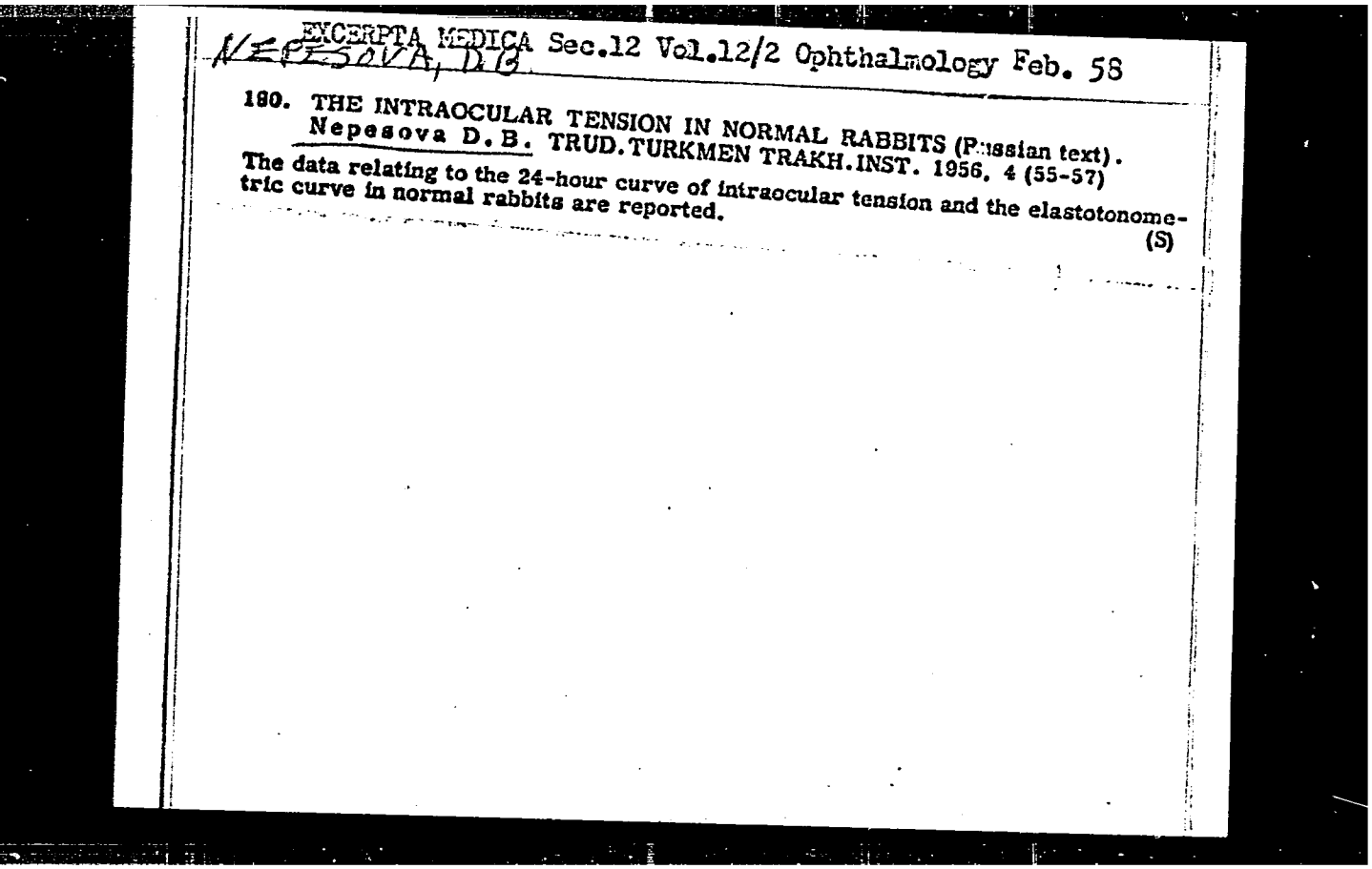

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Nepil, Jiri, MUDr.

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Various problems in examination of the skin of newborns. Cesk. pediat. 12 no.11:1036-1040 5 Nov 57.

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(INFANT, NEWBORN
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Effect of boric acid on certain microbes and its use in pediatric practice. Cesk.pediat. 15 no.4:358-363 Ap '60.

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Experiences with prevention of staphylococcal infections in the Institute for Maternal and Child Care. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.1:71-74 Ja '62.

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(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS prev & control)

NEPILY, V.

Emphasis on cattle bredding on the Hovorcovice Collective Farm. p. 5.
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Vol. 1C, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956

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A few more notes of Danish agriculture.

p. 36 (Rolnicke Hlasy, Vol. 11, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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Report on the research on feeds. Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9 no.6:288-289 '62.

NEPIOKH, Ya.M. (Leningrad)

Differential diagnosis of cerebral hemorrhage and encephalomalacia in the acute period. Klin.med. 38 no.9:81-90 S '60.
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1. Iz psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Skvortsova-Stepanova (glavnyy vrach N.D. Bulkin) i Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (6-ye nervnoye otdeleniye; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor meditsinskikh nauk G.Z. Levin).
(BRAIN—HEMORRHAGE)

[redacted] P.

Participation of drivers in the daily maintenance of automobiles. Avt. transp. 34 no.6:7 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Automobiles--Maintenance)

NEPKOYCHITSKIY, A.G. [Nepakaichytski, A.R.]; PANTELEYEV, V.V. [Pantsialeeu, U.U.]; YANKOVSKIY, A.A. [IAnkouski, A.A.]

Possibility of using the laws governing the burnup of matter in light sources in increasing the concentration sensitivity of spectrum analysis. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nav.no.1: 68-72 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

NEPLI, G. N. PA 28/49T69

USSR/Medicine - Plants Mar/Apr 48
Medicine - Botany

"The Importance of Pamir's Gypsophilia-Gypsophilia Capituliflora Rupr as Fodder," G. N. Nepli, Bot Inst, Tadzhik Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, Stalingrad, 3 pp

"Botan Zhur" No 2

Subject region is being used for grazing until method is determined for economical farming. Nepli submits data which he claims will show that certain materials heretofore unused as fodder may be used as such. Recommends use because of plentiful supply around Pamir.

[redacted] 28/49T69

SUKHAREV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; PAVLOV, Igor' Sergeyevich; NEPLOKH, Engar L'vovich; OSIPOV, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich; DUBOVSKIY, I.Ye., red.

[Improvement of the operation of industrial and water-heating boilers operating on gas and mazut using liquid additives to the mazut] Uluchshenie ekspluatatsii promyshlennykh i otopitel'nykh gazomazutnykh kotlov primeneniem zhidkikh prisadok k mazutam. Leningrad, 1964. 12 p. (MIRA 18:3)

S/169/63/000/001/014/062
D218/D307

AUTHOR: Neplokh, G.

TITLE: An outline of the development of a hydrometeorological station network in Yakutiya

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 2, abstract 1B11 (In collection: Vopr. geogr. Yakutii, no. 2, Yakutsk, 1962, 17-26)

TEXT: Regular meteorological observations were initiated by Professor I.G. Gmelin during the 2nd Kamchatka Expedition (1733-1743). The first en route meteorological observations were carried out in Yakutiya by S.P. Krasheninnikov in 1733-1743. A characteristic feature of the development of such observations and of the met-station network in Yakutiya up to 1930 was the fact that they were chiefly associated with various expeditions. Since the second half of the 19th century, thermometric observations have been superceded by composite meteorological measurements. In 1882, during the 1882-1883 International Polar Year, observations were initiated at a number of

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An outline of the development ...

locations in Yakutiya. Between 1882 and 1890 there were 4 - 6 operating 2nd class meteorological stations. A station network associated with the Yakutsk Observatory was set up in 1900 and incorporated all met-stations operating in Yakutiya. Prior to the 1917 revolution, there were 9 met-stations in Yakutiya and the main obstacle to the development of a network was the small number of inhabited localities and a shortage of educated and civilized personnel among the indigenous population. The observers were largely political prisoners. After the 1917 revolution, the number of stations fell to 4. V.I. Lenin's 1921 decree on the unification of the meteorological service was of major importance to the development of the hydro-meteorological service. The first aerological observations in Yakutiya were begun in Yakutsk in 1925, in the Petropavlovskoye (Ust'-Maya) and Verkhoyanskoye villages. Planned hydrological studies of the rivers of Yakutiya were begun in that year. Numerous meteorological and hydrological stations were founded during the 2nd International Polar Year (1932-1933). This was the beginning of agrometeorological studies in YaASSR. The first station using radiosondes for upper-

Card 2/3

An outline of the development ...

air studies became operational in 1937. There were 17 such stations by 1941. Between 1932 and 1941, two stations were founded each year. Nine stations were founded in 1942. Between 1946 and 1950 the number rose to 6 stations per year. During the IGY (1957-1958), a high-altitude met-station was opened on the Suntar-Khayat range. At present there are 117 hydrometeorological stations and 116 posts in Yakutiya.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

NEPLOKH, Ya.M.

Case of hepato-lenticular dystrophy in aminazine therapy [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.10:1187-1189 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Skvortsova-Stepanova (glavnyy vrach N.D. Bulkin) I kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. S.S. Mnukhin) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo instituta.

(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION, etiol & pathogen.
chlorpromazine (Rus))
(CHLORPROMAZINE, inj. eff.
hepatolenticular degen. (Rus))