NESTERENKO, Galina Yefimovna

ALEKSEROVA, Zamilya Selim; KARDASH, Ita Matveyevna; NESTERENKO, Galina Yefimovna; GUSEYNOV, D.A., redaktor; KADYRLI, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Equipment of the laboratory of oil refining plants] Oborudovanie laboratorii neftepererabatyvaiushchikh zavodov. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otdelenie, 1954. 42 p. (MLRA 8:6)

(Chemical laboratories--Apparatus and supplies)
(Petroleum--Refining)

DIATYAN, G., inzh.; NESTERENKO, I., inzh.; TATSIY, Ye., arkhitektor

Universal one-story industrial building. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.1:5-10 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Industrial buildings) (Precast concrete construction)

NESTERENKO, I., inzh.; SPIVAK, L., inzh.

Design of a large-span roof made of slabs sealed with poured concrete. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.5:19-24 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Roofing, Concrete)

SOKLAKOV, A.; NESTERENKO, I.

Facts, events, people. Kryl.rod. 13 no.12:12-13 D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Moskovskogo oblastnogo aeroklubs (for Soklakov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela upravleniya perevozok Aeroflota (for Nesterenko).
(Aeronautics)

NESTERENKO, I., starshiy inzhener

What are we expecting from city agencies? Grazhd.av. 17 no.10:26-28 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

ZAKHVATKINA, B.I., inzh.; NESTERENKO, I.G., tekhnik; TARASEVICH, L.I., inzh.

Results of industrial testing of the ADShV equipment (dispatcher control of mine ventilators). Sbor. KuzNIUI no.10:71-89 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

NESTERENKO, I.I.

Preserving ear corn. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no. 10:47 O '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik inspektsii po sel'skomu khozyaystvu Komarichskogo rayona, Bryanskoy oblasti.
(Corn(Maize))
(Ensilage)

NESTERENKO, I.M.

99-58-2-7/9

AUTHORS: Kuz'michev, V.Ye., and Nesterenko, I.M., Engineers

TITLE: Use of Excavators for Melioration Work During the Winter (Ispol'zovaniye ekskavatorov na meliorativnykh rabotakh zimoy). From Working Experiences in the Karelian ASSR (Iz opyta rabot v Karel'skoy ASSR)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1958, # 2, pp 50-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Extremely -powerful types of excavators can be used in melioration work on peat bogs during the winter. As the peat bogs only freeze to a depth of 20 to 35 cm, excavating operations proceed satisfactorily with "E-505" and other, heavy excavators.

There is 1 table and 2 photos.

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NESTERENKO, I.M.

Determining the infiltration coefficient of slightly permeable earths. Izv. Kar. i Kol'. fil. AN SSSR no.1:121-129 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1.Sektor bolotovedeniya i lesnoy melioratsii Instituta lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Soil percolation)

NESTERENKO, I.M.

Soil moisture and drainage standards. Izv.Kar. i Kol'.fil. AN SSSR no.2:104-107 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Soil moisture) (Drainage)

3(7)
AUTHOR: Nesterenko, I. M.

SOV/50-59-6-7/17

TITLE: Observations of the Soil Ground Waters During Snow Break (Nablyudeniya nad pochvogruntovymi vodami v period snegotayaniya)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 31 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ice drill BL-GII-47 was used for investigations carried out at the Olonetskiy meliorativnyy statsionar (Olonetsk Amelioration Station) of the Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR (Karelian Branch of the AS USSR) in spring 1958 in connection with the study of the ground water conditions during snow break with frozen ground. Holes were bored with a diameter of approximately 4.5 cm. It was easier to drill frozen ground. The transition from frozen to thawed ground was recognizable. Observations were carried out at a temperature below zero in order to prevent the holes from filling with surface water. On the average ground froze to 25-30 cm and only at individual places 35 cm. 3-4 holes were bored on one place with a distance of from 10-20 cm from the next place. The first hole was bored to freezing depth, the second to the peat intermediate layer and the third to a

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depth of from 20-23 cm. As soon as water rose slowly in the first hole it attained a depth of 10 cm from the earth surface and in the third hole it did not appear at all. If, however, holes were drilled to 40-50 cm around the first holes water rose rather rapidly in the deeper holes. This gives evidence of the fact that during snow break the ground water under pressure is in the thawed layers below the frozen layer. An explanation is given for the existence of water under pressure in the filtering intermediate layers. The existence of ground water exerts an unfavorable effect upon the water - air conditions and the thawing of the ground. The fact that on a ceramic-drainage section where ground water had fallen to a depth of 60 cm by April 25, thawing proceeded predominantly from botton to top, is very characteristic of this. The latter may be explained by the fact that water retards the process of thawing of the ground in ill-drained sections.

NESTERENKO, I.N.

Effect of land improvement measures on the water and air balance of mineral soils. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.21:3-35 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Gases in soil) (Soil moisture) (Drainage)

NESTERENKO, I.M.; ROZIN, V.A.

Using subsurface drainage in the Olonets Plain of the Karelian A.S.S.R. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.21:52-60 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Olonets Isthmus--Drainage)

NESTERENKO, L.M., Cand Tech Sci - -(diss) "Drainage of mineral swamp lands of the ice-lake Flatland of Kazakh ASSR," Moscow, 1960, 20 pp (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences im V. I. Lenin. All-Union Sci-Res Institute of Hydrotechnics and Melioration im A. N. Kostyakov) (KL, 36-60, 115)

GORELIK, A.M.; NESTERENKO, I.P.

Using the electrical field of filtration for determining the radius of the cone of depression during pumping from wells. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.11:1361-1363 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Water, Underground)

NESTERENKO, I.P., inzh.; GORELIKOV, N.A., tekhnik

Using electric geophysical exploration methods in detecting frozen lenses in railroad beds. Transp.stroi. 10 no.1: 38-39 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Railroads--Earthwork--Cold weather conditions)

RYAPOLOVA, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NESTERENKO, I.P., inzh.

Geophysical investigations of boreholes lined with asbestos cement pipes. Transp. stroi. 10 no.11:51-52 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Boring)

GORELIK, A.M.; NESTERENKO, I.P.; RYAPOLOVA, V.A.

Determination of the coefficient of flow in water-bearing rocks by electrometric methods. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.6: 33-37 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva.
(Water, Underground) (Electric prospecting)

NESTERENKO, I.P., inzh.

Determining the depth of beds of frozen ground by electric probing. Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:27-29 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Frozen ground) (Railroad engineering)

GORELIK, A. M.; NESTERENKO, I. P.; RYAPOLOVA, V. A.

Use of micrologging to study water wells. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.6:54-56 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva.

(Logging(Geology)) (Water, Underground)

GANZ, [illegible]; NESTERENKO, I.P.; VILKOV, G.I.

Purification of fuel gases by the removal of nitrogen oxides by means of flaked lime peat with the production of peat nitrogenous fertilizers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. i khim. tekh. 7 no.3:441-444 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Dzerzhinskogo, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

GANZ, S.N.; NESTERENKO, I.P.; VILESOV, G.I.

Adsorption of nitrogen oxides by a peat-ammonia sorbent.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:1930-1935 S '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

NESTERENKO, I.S.; SHURYGIN, A.P.

Differentiating crop rotations according to soil types. (MLRA 10:2)
Zemledelie 4 no.12:63-78 D '56.

(Rotation of crops) (Soils)

NESTERENKO, I.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHURYGIN, A.P., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Results of and measures for future introduction of crop.rotations on collective farms served by the Millerovo Machine-Tractor Station [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.5:147-188 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Rotation of crops)

NISTERENKO, I.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. nauk; SHURYGIN, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. nauk.

Differentiated crop rotations in connection with soil conditions. Dokl. TSKhA no.28:107-113 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Rotation of crops) (Soils)

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. J-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34320.

Author : Nostoronko, I. S.; Shurygin, A. P.
Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.
Title : On the Industrial Utilization of Large-Scale Soil Maps.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazova, 1957, vyp. 29, 231 - 236.

Abstract: Soil map of the territory Millerovo MTS of the Rostovskaya oblast has been compiled by the authors (1 : 25000). Approximate agro-industrial classification of soils has been brought forward for the purpose of introducing crop rotations, differentiated agrotechny and others. -- F. N. Sofiyeva.

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NESTERENKO, L.; SHELOMOV, B., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Notes on books. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.2:46-47 Ja'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskaya vysshaya zaochnaya shkola profsoyuznogo dvizheniya (for Shelomov).

TOGUNOVA, A.[illegible], prof.; MALIVANOVA, G.M.; LESHCHINSKAYA, Ye.N.; NESTERENKO, L.A.

Data on the experimental study of dry glutamate BCG vaccine for intracutaneous use. Probl. tub. 41 no.6:60-63 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei (dir. - prof. P.A.Vershilova) AMN SSSR.

VAL'KOV, F.A.; NESTERENKO, L.A.

Demonstration experiments with halogens. Khim.v shkole 14 no.5:53-55 S-O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Krasnodar.
(Halogens) (Chemistry--Experiments)

VAL'KOV, F.A.; NESTERENKO, L.A.

Experiments related to the topic of "iron". Khim. v shkole 15 no.5: 56-61 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g.Krasnodar.
(Iron--Study and teaching) (Chemistry--Experiments)

VAL'KOV, F.A.; NESTERENKO, L.A.

Properties of sulfur and its compounds. Khim. v shkole 16 no. 3:74-76 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Krasnodar.
(Sulfur)

PYATNITSKIY, Mikhail Petrovich; NESTERENKO, Larisa Andreyevna; STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Concise laboratory manual on organic and biological chemistry] Kratkii praktikum po organicheskoi i biologicheskoi khimii. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 101 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Chemistry, Organic--Laboratory manuals)

NESTERENKO, L.A.; KURS, V.S. (Pskov); OSOKINA, G.N.

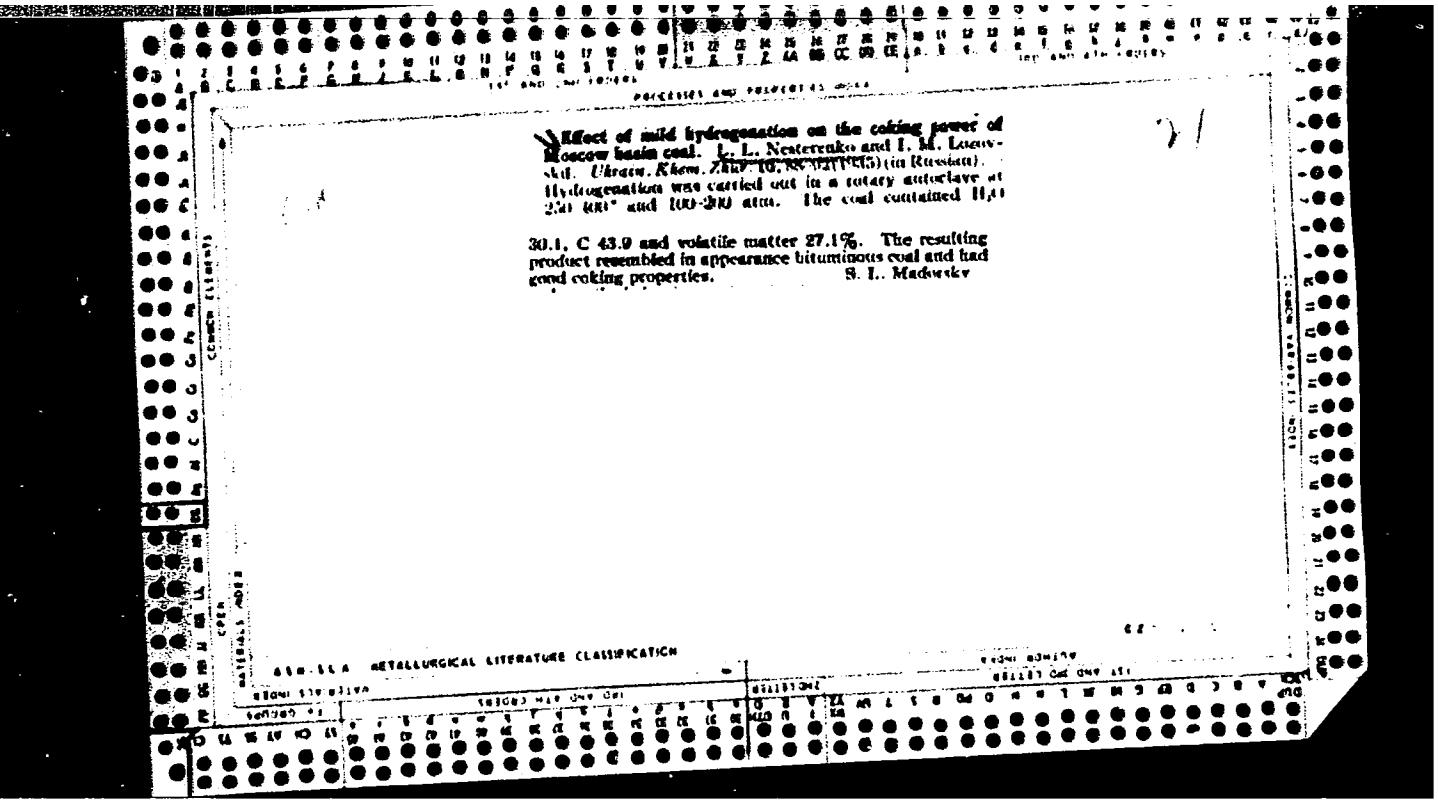
Editor's mail. Khim. v shkole 17 no.5:84-85 S-O '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Krasnodar (for Nesterenko).
(Chemistry--Experiments)

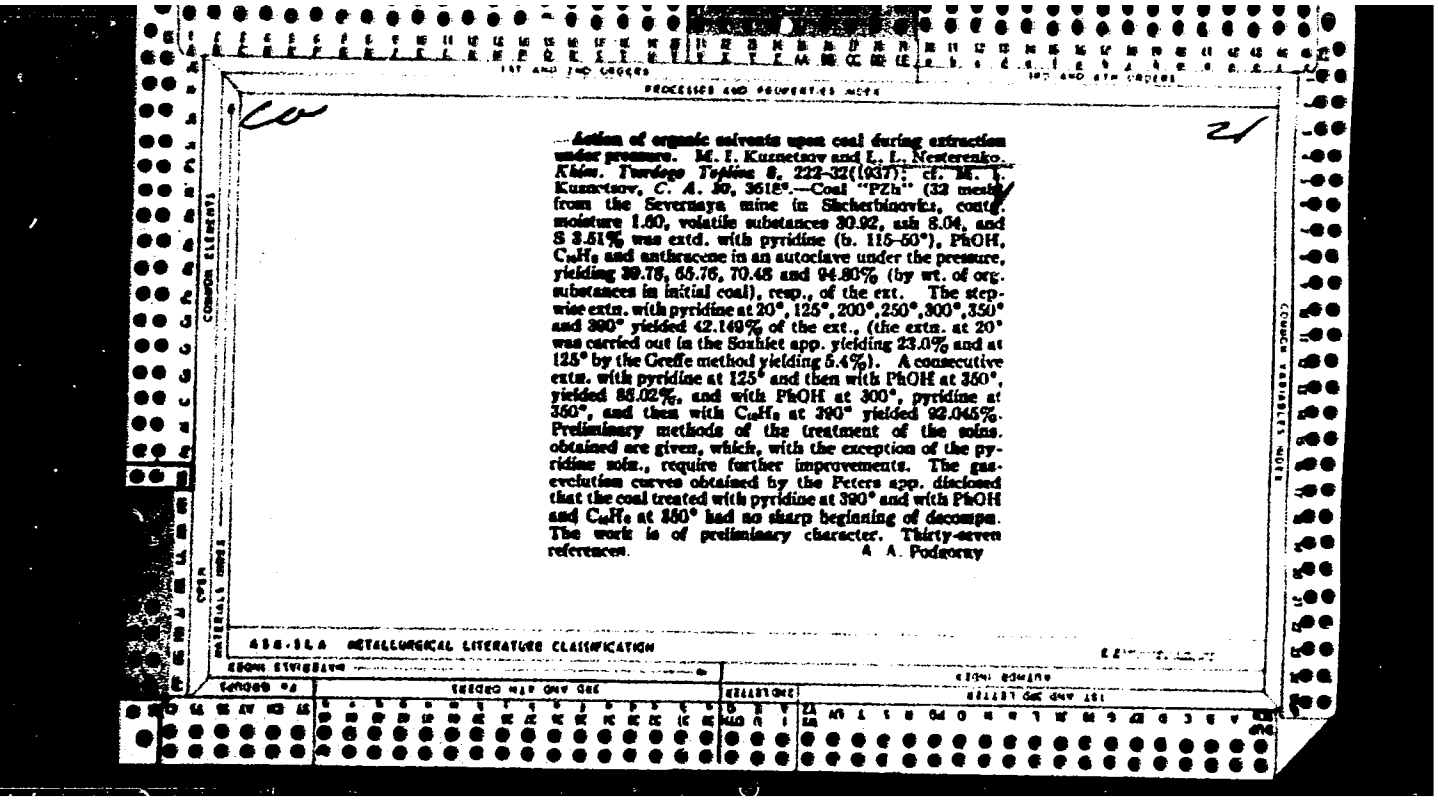
SOLOKHA, A.P., inzh.; NESTERENKO, L.I., inzh.

Improving the starter systems for mine electrical drills. Ugol' 35 no. 4:15-17 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy metallist."
(Rock drills) (Remote control)

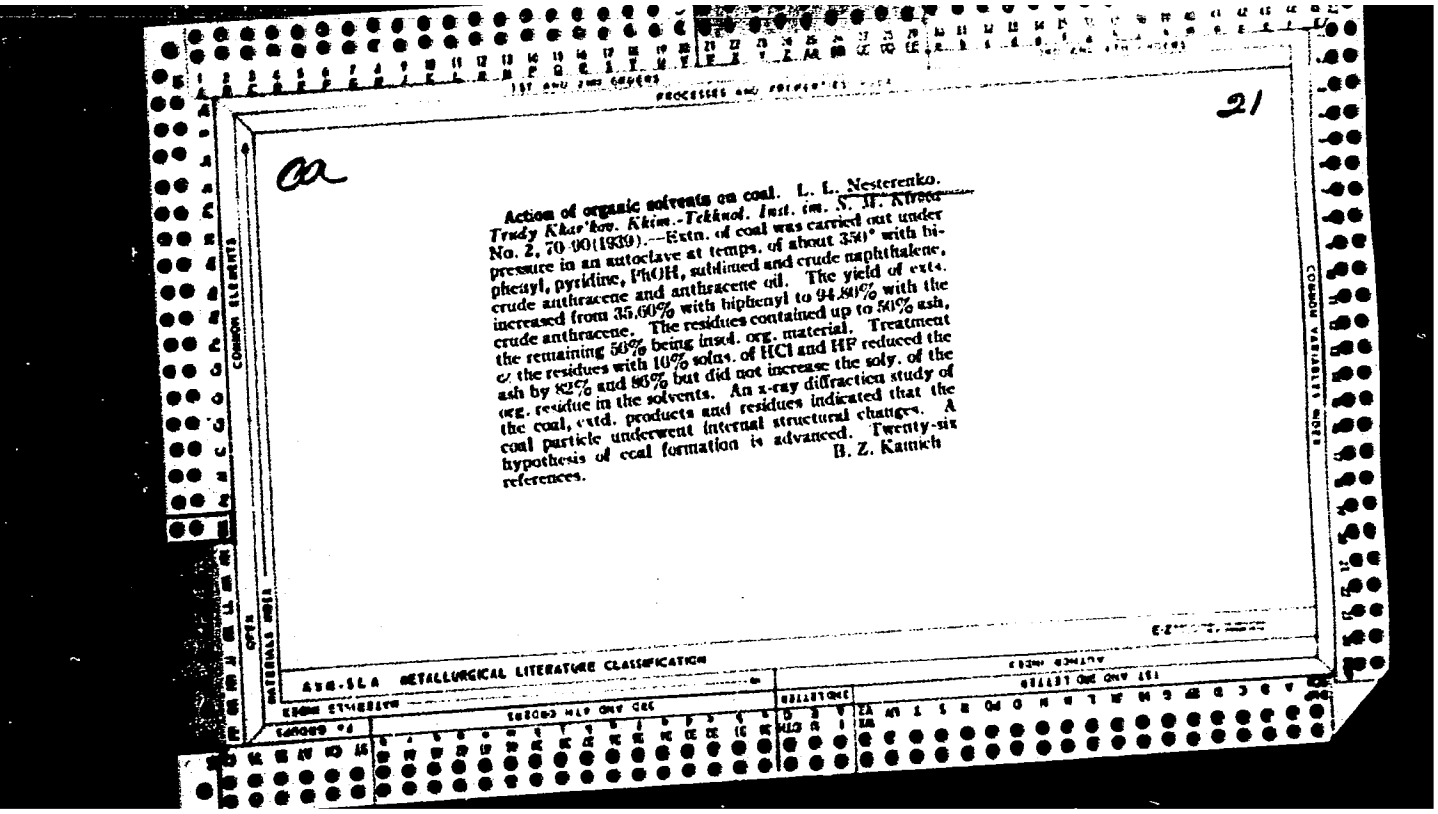


Effect of mild hydrogenation on the coking power of Moscow basin coal. L. L. Nesterenko and I. M. Lesovskii. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 10, [illegible] (in Russian). Hydrogenation was carried out in a rotary autoclave at 250 [illegible]° and 100-200 atm. The coal contained 11.1 30.1, C 43.9 and volatile matter 27.1%. The resulting product resembled in appearance bituminous coal and had good coking properties. S. L. Madorsky



—Action of organic solvents upon coal during extraction under pressure. M. I. Kuznetsov and L. L. Nesterenko. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 8, 222-32(1937); cf. M. I. Kuznetsov, *C. A.* 30, 3618⁸.—Coal "PZh" (32 mesh) from the Severnaya mine in Shcherbinovka, contg. moisture 1.50, volatile substances 30.92, ash 8.04, and S 3.51% was extd. with pyridine (b. 115–50°), PhOH, C_6H_6 and anthracene in an autoclave under the pressure, yielding 39.78, 66.76, 70.48 and 94.80% (by wt. of org. substances in initial coal), resp., of the ext. The stepwise extn. with pyridine at 20°, 125°, 200°, 250°, 300°, 350° and 390° yielded 42.140% of the ext., (the extn. at 20° was carried out in the Soxhlet app. yielding 23.0% and at 125° by the Greffe method yielding 5.4%). A consecutive extn. with pyridine at 125° and then with PhOH at 350°, yielded 88.02%, and with PhOH at 300°, pyridine at 350°, and then with C_6H_6 at 390° yielded 92.045%. Preliminary methods of the treatment of the solns. obtained are given, which, with the exception of the pyridine soln., require further improvements. The gas-evolution curves obtained by the Peters app. disclosed that the coal treated with pyridine at 390° and with PhOH and C_6H_6 at 350° had no sharp beginning of decompn. The work is of preliminary character. Thirty-seven references.

A. A. Podgorny



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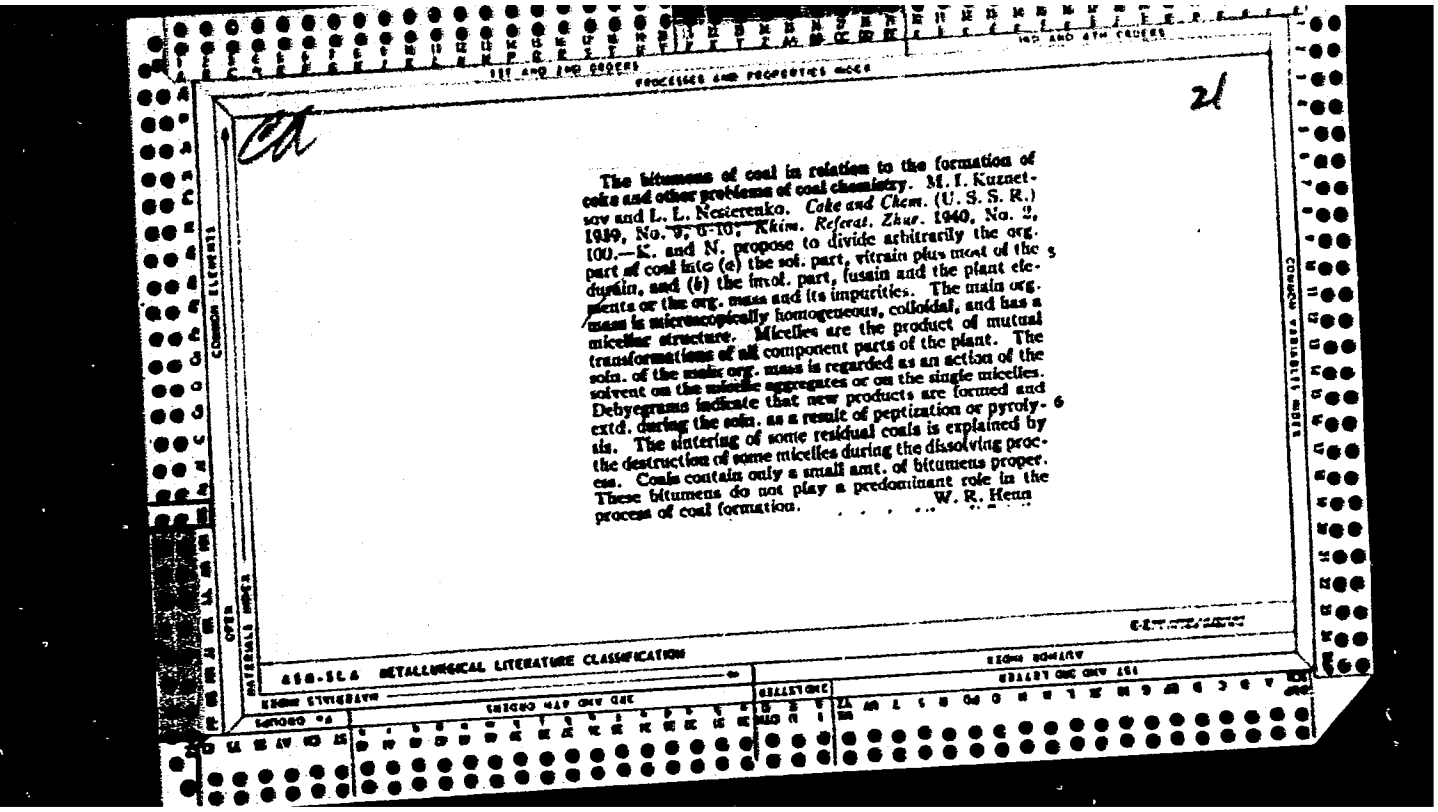
Action of organic solvents on coal. L. L. Nesterenko. *Trudy Khar'kov. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova* No. 2, 70-90(1939).—Extn. of coal was carried out under pressure in an autoclave at temps. of about 350° with biphenyl, pyridine, PhOH, sublimed and crude naphthalene, crude anthracene and anthracene oil. The yield of exts. increased from 35.60% with biphenyl to 94.80% with the crude anthracene. The residues contained up to 50% ash, the remaining 50% being insol. org. material. Treatment of the residues with 10% solns. of HCl and HF reduced the ash by 82% and 96% but did not increase the soly. of the org. residue in the solvents. An x-ray diffraction study of the coal, extd. products and residues indicated that the coal particle underwent internal structural changes. A hypothesis of coal formation is advanced. Twenty-six references.

B. Z. Kamich



The bitumens of coal in relation to the formation of coke and other problems of coal chemistry. M. I. Kuznetsov and L. L. Nesterenko. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 9, 6-10; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 2, 100.—K. and N. propose to divide arbitrarily the org. part of coal into (a) the sol. part, vitrain plus most of the durain, and (b) the insol. part, fusain and the plant elements or the org. mass and its impurities. The main org. mass is microscopically homogeneous, colloidal, and has a micellar structure. Micelles are the product of mutual transformations of all component parts of the plant. The soln. of the main org. mass is regarded as an action of the solvent on the micelle aggregates or on the single micelles. Debyegrams indicate that new products are formed and extd. during the soln. as a result of peptization or pyrolysis. The sintering of some residual coals is explained by the destruction of some micelles during the dissolving process. Coals contain only a small amt. of bitumens proper. These bitumens do not play a predominant role in the process of coal formation. W. R. Henn

NESTERENKO, L. L.

32385 O Khimicheskoy Prirode i Sostave Kamennykh Ugley. (Referat). Soobshch. O Nauch. Rabotakh Chlenov Vsesoyuz. Khim. O-va im. Mendeleyeva, 1949, vyp. 3, s. 45-47

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44

NESTERENKO, L. L.

22386 NESTERENKO, L. L. Struktura Kamennykh Ugley i Metody Yeye Izucheniya (Tezisy Doklada). Soobshch. O Nauch. Rabotah Chlenov Vsesoyuz. Khim. O-va im. Mendeleyeva, 1949, vyp. 3, s. 47-50.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 4

NESTERENKO, L. L.

NESTERENKO, L. L. -- "INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF COAL IN CONNECTION WITH ITS USE FOR CHEMICAL PROCESSING." SUB 16 DEC 52, INST. OF MINERAL FUELS, ACAD SCI USSR (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

Nesterenko, L. L.

The theory of coke formation and charging coke ovens. S. G. Aronov and L. L. Nesterenko. *Stal'* 15, 678–87 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 7284i.—A detailed study of thermal transformations in coking one coking and one gas Donets coal conducted both in the lab. and plants showed that in the 400–525° coking range both C and H in the side chains are more labile in the gas than in the coking coal, while O splits off at about the same rate. The max. splitting off of C occurs at 400–50° and that of O at 700°, both continuing to sup. at 900°. Gas coal contains less cyclically polymerized C and, therefore, of H directly connected with it than coking coal, so that O of the former has a better chance to react with this mobile portion converting it into gaseous phase which does not enter the formation of the plastic phase necessary for coking. Heating in a ring furnace indicated that the condensation of compds. with an increasing C:H ratio increases with higher temp., leading to an increased true sp. gr. of the solid residue. Structural transformations of coal constituents are a function of the max. heating temp., while phys. properties of the solid matter of the coke depend on heating conditions. Up to 475° the strength of gas-coal coke increases faster, but at 500° coking coal overtakes this difference, and above it the increase in strength for both of them slows down, though the final strength of the coking-coal coke remains higher. The final strength of coke depends on the sintering strength of coal grains in the semi-

Nesterenko, L. L.

140. THEORY OF COKE FORMATION AND CHARGING COKE OVENS. Aronov, S.G. and Nesterenko, L.L. (Stal (Steel, Moscow), 1955, vol. 15, 678-687; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 2955-2956). A detailed study of thermal transformations in coking ore coking and ore gas Donets coal conducted both in the laboratory and plants showed that in the 400-525° coking range both carbon and hydrogen in the side chains are more liable in the gas than in the coking coal, while oxygen splits off at about the same rate. The maximum splitting off of carbon occurs at 400-500 and that of oxygen at 700°, both continuing to separate at 900°. Gas coal contains less cyclically polymerized

...reacting among themselves during coking. C.A.

15-57-3-3458

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, pp 142-143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nesterenko, L. L.

TITLE: Distinctive Features in the Chemical Structure and in the Properties of the Microcomponents of Coal (Osobennosti khimicheskoy struktury i svoystv mikrokomponentov kamennykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. geol. uglya AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 121-130

ABSTRACT: Vitrain, fusain, and spore substances are genetic types which have been traced from peat to brown coal, through intermediate coals to anthracite. Chemical methods of study may be related to geological and petrographic characteristics of the coals. The nature of the nucleus of the elementary structural units is studied by X-ray analysis; the structure and distinctive features of the peripheral part (side chains) are determined by chemical

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Distinctive Features in the Chemical (Cont.)

study. In order to define the characteristics of the coal ingredients, technical and fundamental analyses are used, such as semicoking and coking, plasticity measurements, solubility in benzene and anthracene oils, oxidation by oxygen, and hydrogenation. The volatile constituents were studied independently, after separation from the microcomponents of the coal. The author explains that in coals of the same rank the properties of the different microcomponents, as indicated by most of the criteria, differ sharply. He states that the properties of ordinary coal are a function of the quantitative ratios of the microcomponents and of the qualitative peculiarities of these microcomponents. The hydrophilic properties of the microcomponents, especially well shown in vitrain, are determined by the presence of side chains of polar groups (carboxyl, hydroxyl, and amino groups). The hydrophobic properties are associated with the aliphatic and cyclic hydrocarbon radicals. The greatest thermal instability of atomic groupings occurs in exinitic spores, the least in fusain. The characteristic side chains in exinite and vitrain have an aromatic structure, which does not agree with the concept of a humus-sapropel origin of coal. From the chemical destruction of the

Distinctive Features in the Chemical (Cont.)

coal microcomponents the gas type at 550° (with a rate of heating of 5° per minute) indicates that the structural differences of the side chains are characterized by two properties: 1) ΣV_{550}^{G} determines the total thermally unstable atomic groupings; and 2) C/O is the ratio of quantity of carbon expelled to the quantity of oxygen expelled. The structures of the microcomponents of low rank coals are, approximately, spore substances and an aromatic nucleus very slightly condensed. The side chains are long and branching, with large numbers of thermally unstable groups. In fusain the nucleus is aromatic with highly condensed rings. The side chains are short with a minimum number of thermally unstable groups. In vitrain the nucleus is aromatic with a intermediate condensed structure of exinite spores and fusain). The side chains, according to the number of thermally unstable groups, occupy an intermediate position between spore and fusain substances. Resin bodies have practically a hydrocarbon character, inasmuch as 30 atoms of C and 60 atoms of H are attached to one atom of O. A diagram was prepared from the parameters of the structural characteristics (see Figure), showing the general

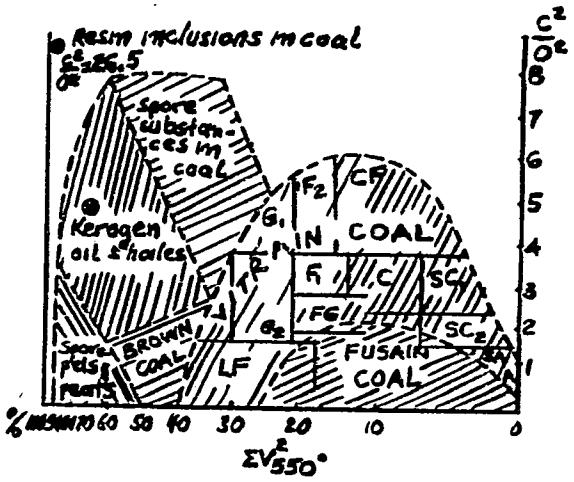
Distinctive Features in the Chemical (Cont.)

classification of solid mineral fuels. A high value of the parameter $\sum V^{G}_{550}$ is favorable for semicoking and hydrogenation. Sapropelite, liptobiolith, peat, lignite, and less mature bituminous coal with predominant spore and vitrain substance have this feature in common. Of these coals, some have a high value of C/O (bogheads, liptobioliths, spore coals, gas and fat vitrain coals, and kerogen oil shales) and others have comparatively little (sapropel, peat, brown coals, and vitrain long-flame coals). The first of these two groups is more valuable for hydrogenation than the second. Coals with low values of $\sum V^{G}_{550}$ are not useful for semicoking and hydrogenation. Caking qualities are found in coals in which a high C/O is combined with a relatively high $\sum V^{G}_{550}$, an association found in coals rich in spores and vitrain material and poor in fusain. The proposed classification permits one to draw a ling between coals suitable for chemical reprocessing and coals for energy. It is not recommended that many microcomponents be distinguished for chemical studies, only vitrain, fusain ingredients, and the normal yellow elements (as distinguished from later resin inclusions). It is necessary to begin the study with incredients of low-rank coals, in order to trace the

Distinc tve Features in the Chemical (Cont.)

origin and alteration of their properties into the peat and brown-coal stages and beyond, through metamorphic processes, to coal. Microcomponents of coals which have essentially the same aromatic structures may have been formed from different initial plant substances by different conditions of transformation of the plants.

Distinc tive Features in the Chemical (Cont.) 15-57-3-3458



Explanation:

LF	longflame
G	gas
F	Fat
C	Coking
CF	Coking and Fat
FG	Fat and Gas
SC	Steam and Caking
SA	Semi-anthracite
A	Anthracite

A. N. G.

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ARONOV, Samuil Grigor'yevich; MESTERENKO, Leonid Lavrent'yevich; BRUK, A.S., red.; BAZILYANSKAYA, I.L., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhred.

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