

MARKOV, N.N.; PALEY, M.A.

Results of the standardization of toothed transmissions. Standartizatsiia 26 no.1:18-20 Ja '62. (MIRA 19:1)  
(Gearing--Standards)

PALEY, M.A.

Simplification by decreasing types and sizes of manufactured objects.  
Standartizatsia no.2:91-94 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Simplification in industry)

PALEY, M.A.

PALEY, M.A., inzh.

~~Conference~~ Conference of the Technical Committee 3 "Tolerances and Allowances"  
of the International Standards Organization. Standartizatsiia  
no.6:82-83 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Byuro vzaimozamenyayemosti Komiteta standartov, mer i  
izmeritel'nykh priborov.  
(Berlin--Standards, Engineering)

PALEY, M.A.

Standardization of deviations of the shape and layout of  
surfaces. Standartizatsiia 27 no.43-10 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Surfaces (Technology)—Standards)

PALBY, M.A., inzh.

Establishing uniformity of standards for allowances and settlements.  
Standartizatsia 22 no.1:11-15 Ja-P '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Byuro vzaimozamenyayemosti Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'-  
nykh priborov.

(Standards, Engineering)

*Paley, M.A.*  
AUTHOR: Kolitz, A., Dr.-Ing. 28-4-77/35  
TITLE: New Ways of German Standardization (Novyye puti germanskoj standartizatsii)  
PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 4, pp 89 - 92 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: This is a review of a German article published in "ZIN-Mitteilungen" r.2, 1956, # 8/9. (Reviewer M.A. Paley)  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 1/1

PALEY M A

**AUTHOR:** Paley, M.A., Engineer

28-58-1-3/34

**TITLE:** Ways of Unifying the Standards of Tolerances and Fits (Puti unifikatsii standartov na dopuski i posadki)

**PERIODICAL:** Standartizatsiya, 1958, # 1, pp 11-15 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Ways of unifying the standards of tolerances and fits of the Communist bloc countries, is discussed. These standards are based on 2 systems: the OST system used in the USSR, Bulgaria, Rumania, as well as in the industry of Communist China and Korea (who have no national standards); and on the ISA system used in Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Bureau of Interchangeability of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices has worked out a project for amendments that will eliminate the most essential differences between the two systems without making radical changes of existing national standards. The principles of these amendments are given and two diagrams show how the tolerances for shafts and bores of the OST and ISA systems are combined in the project.

Card 1/2

There are two figures.

Ways of Unifying the Standards of Tolerances and Fits

28-58-1-3/34

ASSOCIATION: Byuro vzaimozamenyayemosti komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Bureau of Interchangeability of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



AUTHOR: Paley, M.A., Engineer 28-6-32/40

TITLE: Conference of the ISO/TC 3 "Tolerances and Fits" (Soveshchaniye ISO/TK 3 "Dopuski i posadki")

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 6, pp 82 - 83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is given on the conference of the ISO Technical Committee 3 in Berlin in October 1957, at which a Soviet delegation participated as an observing member since the USSR does not use the ISA system.

ASSOCIATION: Bureau of Interchangeability of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices (Byuro vzaimozamenyayemosti Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Measurements-Standards

PALEY, M. H.

VOLODIN, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; DOSCHATOV, V.V., inzhener; KOBOTKOV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MANTSEV, B.M., inzhener; NESTEROVSKIY, M.M., inzhener; PALEY, M.A., inzhener; ROSTOVYKH, A.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAYTS, B.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BYDINOV, V.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ERVAYS, A.V., inzhener; CHUDOV, V.A., inzhener; ACHERKAN, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, glavnyy redaktor; VLADISLAVLEV, V.S., redaktor; MALOV, A.N., redaktor; POZDNYAKOV, S.N., redaktor; STOLBIN, G.B., redaktor; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MARKUS, M.Ye., inzhener, redaktor [deceased]; KARGANOV, V.G., inzhener, redaktor graficheskikh rabot; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Metal worker's manual; in five volumes] Spravochnik metallista; v piati tomakh. Red. sovet N.S.Acherkan i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1.(Pod red.S.A.Chernavskogo).1957.603 p. (Mechanical engineering)

TUKHVATULLIN, G.A.; PALEY, M.A., inzhener, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A collection of problems in tolerances, clearances and calibrations]  
Sbornik zadach po dopuskam, posadkam i kalibram. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 95 p. (MLBA 9:11)  
(Tolerance (Engineering)) [Microfilm]  
(Calipers)

PALEY, M.A.

Advantages of the standardization of sliking bearings in mass  
production. Standartizatsia 24 no.8:59 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 11:9)

(Bearings (Machinery)--Standards)

PALEY, M.A.

Three-contact devices for checking the nonroundness of surfaces.  
Stan. 1 instr. 35 no.1:39-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

PALEY, M.A.

Temporary methods for determining the economic efficiency  
of standardization. Standartizatsia 25 no.10:55-58 0 '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Standardization)

PALEY, M.A.

From technical periodicals. Standartizatsia 27 no. 9:56-57 S  
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

PALEY, M.A.

Considering various climatic conditions in selecting protective  
coatings. Standartizatsiia 25 no.8:60-63 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Protective coatings)



BALAKSHIN, O.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYKHOVSKIY, M.L., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VOLODIN, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; DRAUDIN-KRYLENKO, A.T., inzh.; IVANOV, A.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROTKOV, V.P., prof.; KOCHENOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; KUTAY, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARKOV N.N.,kand. tekhn. nauk; PALEY, M.A., inzh.; RAYBMAN, N.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; ROSTOVYKH, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUMYANTSEV, A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; SARKIN, I.G., prof.; SMIRNOV, A.S., inzh.; TAYTS, B.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YAKUSHEV, A.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; NESTEROV, V.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; CHUDOV, V.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; GAVRILIN, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of instruments and means of automatic control: a manual in five volumes] Priborostroenie i sredstva avtomatiki; spravochnik v piati tomakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.1.[Interchangeability and engineering measurements] Vzaimozameniaemost' i tekhnicheskie izmereniia. 1963. 568 p. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Electronic measurements) (Automatic control)

S/115/62/000/003/003/010  
E194/E484

AUTHOR Paley, M A

TITLE

Determination of errors of roundness from profilograms

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no 3 1962 9 11

TEXT Recently profilograms have become widely used for indicating deviations of shapes of cylindrical surfaces from true circles. The principal difficulty in assessing the deviation from profilograms is that eccentricity of the section relative to the axis of rotation is excluded. According to a recent draft standard the out-of-roundness is defined as the maximum distance between points on the actual profile and on a contiguous circle whilst the centre of the section is defined as the centre of the contiguous circle. In the case of a shaft the contiguous circle is defined as the smallest possible diameter which could be fitted round the actual circle, for the case of a hollow cylinder it is the largest diameter that can be fitted in it. This article gives a brief mathematical theory of measurement of deviation from roundness as defined in this way. It is concluded that assessment of the nature and amount of out-of-roundness from oscillograms is possible.

Card 1/2

FALEY, M.A.

Development of a nomogram of interconnectability.  
Standardization (no. 10:31-33) C. 1. 6.

(10:31:1)

PALEY, Mark Abramovich; MIRONOV, A.S., nauchn. red.

[Deviations in the shape and arrangement of surfaces]  
Otkloneniia formy i raspolozheniia poverkhnostei. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo standartov, 1965. 117 p. (MIRA 18:8)

PALEY, M.B.  
1

ВКБ 1 3 14 EXPLOITATION NOV 6330

Vesoyuzovoye soveshchaniye po spetsyem problemam teorii mashin i mekhanizmov. 40, Moscow, 1958.  
Dinamika mashin, sbornik statey (Dynamics of machines, Collection of Articles). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1966. 285 p. (Its Study) Extra slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.  
Sponsoring Agency: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR.

Editorial Board: I. I. Arkobolovskiy (Pres. Ed.), Academician, Institute of Mechanical Engineering of Technical Sciences, Professor, G. G. Baranov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor, G. G. Babinov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor, G. V. Gavrilenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, A. V. Eshtrinskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, N. I. Lavitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, F. A. L. N. Beshchetov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor.

Ed.: L. V. Bekasova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Managing Ed. for General Technical (Mashgiz), G. A. P. Kalayev, Engineer, Techn. Ed.: S. I. Makarov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, designers, workers at scientific research institutes, and instructors at schools of higher technical education.

COMMENT: This collection consists of reports presented at the All-Union Conference on Problems in the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms held in Moscow in 1968. The reports discuss several problems in the dynamic behavior of complex mechanical systems. No personal articles mentioned. References accompany sets of personal articles.

Spokorniy, S. M., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., and Ya. M. Rasikin, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Investigation of a Vibratory Impact Mechanism. 104

Dopromnyy, V. O., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. Some Problems in the Dynamics of Machines with a Varying Load. 117

Dubinin, A. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. The Statistical Method of Describing the Process of Operation of Machines. 126

Milshchik, A. F., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. Stress Analysis of Mechanisms when Contain Statically Indeterminate Units. 140

Makhotkin, Ya. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The Problem of Selecting a Mechanism with a Given (Intermittent) Movement. 152

Melashov, V. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences. Problems in the Dynamics of Marine Engines. 157

Palay, M. B., Engineer. Dynamics of the Main Drive of a Milling Machine. 166

Mitropolskiy, I. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. Calculation of Some Types of Cam and Push-Rod Mechanisms with Hydraulic and Elastic Connections. 186

Palay, M. B., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Prague). Effect of the Nonlinear Characteristics of Springs on the Vibration of Machine Foundations. 203

Mayerlyk, N. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Advancing and Present States of the Experimental Dynamics of Machines and Present States of the Experimental Dynamics of Machines. 215

Yashnitskiy, A. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Irregular Processes of a Torsionally Oscillating Electromechanical System and Its Simulation. 222

Shapovalov, A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Notions of a Resonance Under the Effect of Random-Type Vibrations. 235

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ161.V8 1968) AC/PSM/SC  
Card 6/6 1-3-61

AYZENSHTADT, L.A.; PEN'KOV, P.M.; GLADKOV, B.A.; LIKHT, L.O.;  
KRIMMER, I.Ye.; KASHEP'YAN, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
MERPERT, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOPELBAKH, B.L.;  
CHERNIKOV, S.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; BELOV, V.S.; ZHUKIN,  
B.F.; MONAKHOV, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, I.I.;  
MUSHTAYEV, A.F.; OGNEV, N.N.; PALEY, M.B., kand. tekhn.  
nauk; FURMAN, D.B.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;MECHETNER,  
B.Kh.; SOSENKO, A.B.; AVDULOV, A.N.; LEVIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; YAKOBSON, M.O., doktor tekhn.nauk; MAYOROVA, E.A.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOVA, Ye.M.; ZUSMAN, V.G., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; NAYDIS, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLADZIYEVSKIY, A.F., prof.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BELOGUR-YASNOVSKAYA, N.I., red.;  
CHIGAREVA, E.I., red.; ASVAL'DOV, M.Ya., red.; KOGAN, F.L.,  
tekhn. red.

[Machine-tool industry in capitalist countries] Stanko-  
stroenie v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh. Pod red. i s pre-  
disl. A.F.Vladzievskogo. Moskva, 1962. 822 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy in-  
formatsii mashinostroyeniya. 2. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhushchikh stankov  
(for Vladziyevskiy, Belogur-Yasnovskaya, Chigareva, Asval'dov,  
Kogan).

(Machine-tool industry)

PALEY, M. B., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the driving gear of milling machine." Moscow, 1960. 13 pp; 1 page of diagrams; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow of Machine Instruments im I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 133)

PALEY, M. B.

M. B. Paley, "Determination of Optimum Moment of Inertia of Flywheels for Milling Machines."

paper presented at the 2nd All-Union Conf. on Fundamental Problems in the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, Moscow, USSR, 24-28 March 1956.



PALEY, M.B.

Method of measuring the torque of cutting forces in the experimental  
determination of machine tool efficiency. Stan. 1 instr. 26 no.9:18  
S '55. (MIRA 9:1)

(Machine tools) (Metal cutting)

37.22/6.1000/01.10.13/0.5  
A.51/A.35

**AUTHOR:** None given

**TITLE:** Authors' abstracts of dissertations

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1961, 86 - 87

**TEXT:** Brief abstract of eleven dissertations are published, the two first for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, and nine for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences. 1) N. M. Kargin, of the Moskovskiy stankoinstrumental'nyy institut imeni I. V. Stalina (Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments im. I. B. Stalin): "Machining parts with curved cross section without the use of tracers". The author has developed a method for plotting kinematic system diagrams for machine tool attachments for machining round parts with the outline traced by epicycloids and hypocycloids or their equidistants. 2) B. A. Morozov, Moskovskoye Vysshneye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N. E. Bauman (Moscow School of Higher Technical Education imeni N. E. Bauman): "Study of the work capacity of machines and equipment of metallurgical plant shops", concerning design improvement. The author has developed a method for comprehensive evaluation of the work capacity of machines. It permits the selection of

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S/22/61/000/001/0.5/015  
A161/A.30

Authors' abstracts of dissertations

optimum designs and determining the engineering calculation data in a short time.

3) Yu. Z. Selyukov of the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments (Imeni Stalin): "Investigation of the vibration resistance of a shaping machine". The author has conducted experiments and gives recommendations. 4) M. B. Paley, of the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments (Im. Stalin): "Investigation of the milling machine drive". The work concerns gear and belt drive for a milling machine spindle and presents the results of theoretical and experimental studies of the rotation unevenness, and a calculation method for the flywheel inertia moment. The specific features of the belt drive are analyzed. 5) Lu Ch'ao-tseung, of the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments (Im. Stalin): "Study of the adhesion and friction phenomena between flat steel surfaces (gage blocks)". The author studied the adhesion and friction forces between Johanson gage blocks in function of the oil film depth, roughness and oil properties; determined the real oil film depth after rubbing-in, the effect of load, the adhesive capacity variation with wear, and investigated the phenomenon of oil separation from inside metal (gage blocks). 6) D. D. Shevchenko of Institut mekhaniki AN USSR (Institute of Mechanics AS UkrSSR): "A study of the contact of a rough surface in the process of pressing into plastic medium". The work concerns the ap-

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Authors' abstracts of dissertations

S/122/61/000/00130  
A161/A130

process of a hard rough surface to a smooth surface of plastic medium. 7) B. N. Bobrynin of Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A. A. Zhdanova (Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institut imeni A. A. Zhdanov): "Study of the trimming-punching process in laminar and fibrous sheet plastics". The work concerns mainly the technology of process without heating. Recommendations are given for the fabrication of parts of different types. 8) R. A. Moznika of the Institute of Mechanics AS UkrSSR: "Vibration test installations with magnetic exciters", concerning the rational use of such units, their performance in different operation conditions. 9) Yeh Mu-tsen of the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments im. Stalin: "Experimental and theoretical study of the strength of broaches taking into account the concentration of internal stresses". A new method is suggested for the calculation of stress concentration. 10) Vang Ch'ih-hao of the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments im. Stalin: "Investigation of chatter in gear cutting machine". Chatter in straight-tooth gears is investigated, and a theoretical and empirical study of different milling methods is presented. The effect of the design of elements on chatter is analyzed. 11) Wang Tsen-ta of the Moscow Institute of Machine Tools and Instruments im. Stalin: "A study of the motion stability of

Cont 3/4

Authors' abstracts of dissertation

S/11/61/000/00.  
A16, A130

work elements of hydraulically driven machine tools". The work presents  
theoretical analysis and experimental data

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AP7003011

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0158/0158

INVENTORS: Chernikov, S. S.; Paley, M. B.; Kosovskiy, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: An automatic milling machine. Class 49, No. 150737

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 158

TOPIC TAGS: metalworking, metalworking machine, milling machine

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an automatic continuous-action milling machine with an endless chain-driven carrier bed, with carriages for mounting the milled parts and with an immobile milling head. To increase its productivity and secure its safe operation, the chain-driven carrier bed is placed in the vertical plane with the chain following a triangular path. The lateral vertical face of the triangle acts as the working limb of the carrier and is located at the side opposite to the milling head. The upper horizontal side forms the feeding part of the carrier. The endless chain-driven carrier may be mounted on runners moving automatically along the inclined guiding ways in a direction perpendicular to the spindle axis of the milling head.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 19Feb61

Card 1/1

Принимали участие: [illegible]

Effect of various components of [illegible]

of poly[illegible] [illegible]

L 59231-65 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPT(c)/EWP(1)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b)

Pc-l/Pq-l/Pf-l/Pr-l EN/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP6016881

UR/0374/65/000/003/0029/0032

678:539.04

42  
41  
B

AUTHOR: Paley, M. L. (Moscow); Trepelkova, L. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: The influence of the shape and size of cells on the compressive strength of honeycomb boards

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1965, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: honeycomb board, compressive strength, honeycomb cell, cell shape, board lining

ABSTRACT: The influence of the shape and size of the cells, and of the height and lining of honeycomb panels, on the strength of honeycomb boards has been investigated. Tests were carried out on boards made of glass fabrics "E" and "T" and cotton fabric bases impregnated by the bakelite varnish "A". Lining was made of the glass fabric ASTT(b)S, with the same varnish. Results involving three types of construction - 1) a regular symmetrical hexahedral shape; 2) hexahedral half-step displaced cells; and 3) hexahedral reinforced cells - showed that the construction providing the best compressive strength is (3) with (1) and (2) following in order of decreasing quality. The reinforced cell obeys all the rules of ordinary honeycomb boards; the boards with an outer face lining exhibit

Card 1/2



L 59231-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016881

an increased compressive strength, particularly along the cell axes. "The authors thank A. P. Zuyev for his help during the investigation." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Cdrd

*dm*  
2/2

L 18446-66 ENT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/FOI

ACC NR: AP6002546

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0045/0046

AUTHORS: Trepalkova, L. I.; Tartakovskiy, B. D.; Falay, M. I.; Naumkina, N. I.; Li, P. Z.

ORG: none

1514455

33  
B

TITLE: Method for plasticizing epoxy resins and compositions based on them. Class 39, No. 17667512

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 45-46

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy plastic, plasticizer, polyether/ PGA-5 polyether

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for plasticizing epoxy resins and compositions based on them by using polyether. To broaden the selection of plasticizers and to add vibration absorption properties to the epoxy compositions, the polyether PGA-5<sup>2</sup> is used as the plasticizer. This is a product of the interaction of dibutyladipinate and a mixture of diethylene glycol and ethylene glycol.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan65

Card 1/1

REC: 678 6434215 678 674.049

TRAKHTER, A.S.; TREPelKOVA, L.I.; PALEY, M.I.

Cold-hardening adhesive for gluing polyvinylchloride plastics  
to themselves and to other materials. Plast.massy no.8:64-67  
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Plastics) (Adhesives)

PALEY, M.I.; TREFELKOVA, I.I.; AKOPDZHANYAN, E.A.; GOLODNAYA, S.I.

Investigating the resistance to fungi of the acoustical  
materials based on polyvinyl chloride resins. Plast. massy  
no.2:68-69 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

RAMBY, T. W.

RAMBY, T. W. - "Waveform Analysis of Signals and Its Effect on the Initial Design of Certain Parts of the L-119 Engine." *Journal of Electronic Engineering*, 1975. (The Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1975. Dissertation for Degree of Bachelor of Technical Sciences)

See: Kritana, et al. v. 11, June 1977, p. 100

AUTHOR: Paley, M.M.

SOV/121-58-9-6/21

TITLE: The Surface Waviness in Surface Grinding (Volnistost' poverkhnosti pri ploskom shlifovanii)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, Nr 9, pp 21 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Specimens of carbon and high-speed steel were surface-ground with diamond-dressed ceramic-bonded wheels of electrocorundum, 36 grit, at 25 mps surface speed and 0.01 mm depth of cut. Figure 2 shows the effect of the duration of grinding which increases the waviness. The same effect is found in grinding with larger grit wheels. The effect increases with a greater depth of cut and also (Figure 4) with a higher surface speed and a greater wheel hardness (Figure 5). The physical phenomena responsible for waviness are briefly discussed. There are 7 figures.

Card 1/1

SOV/115-59 -2-8/38

9(6)

AUTHOR: Paley, M.M.

TITLE: Optico-Mechanical Profilograph for Measuring Surface Undulation (Prisposobleniye optiko-mekhanicheskogo profilografa dlya izmereniya volnistosti poverkhnosti)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 16-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The profilograph is used to measure cylindrical and plane surface undulations. An auxiliary supporting-junction has been introduced to reduce measuring errors, which is described in this paper. To eliminate the influence of roughness in measuring surface undulation, ball probes instead of diamond needles are utilized. Control of the work process is considerably facilitated by a microscope attached to the profilograph. There are 3 diagrammatic photographs.

Card 1/1

PALEY, M.M.

Standardizing the waviness of machine-part surfaces. Nauch.dokl.  
vys.hkoly; mash.i prib. no.4:152-159 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Stat'ya predstavlena Stalingradskim mekhanicheskim institutom.  
(Surfaces(Technology)--Standards)



*PALEY, M.M.*

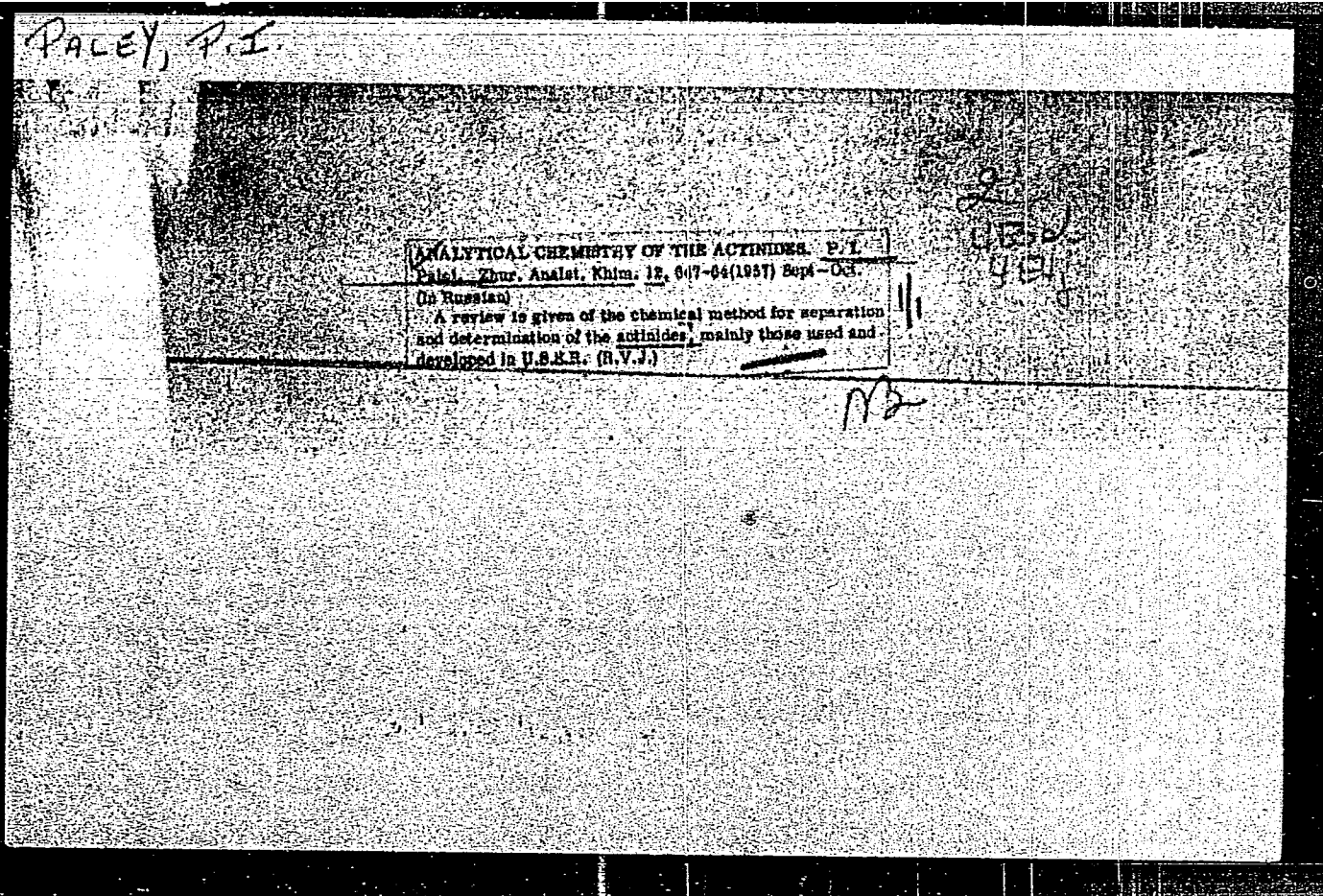
**PALEY, M.M.**

Surface ripples caused by grinding and their effect on the wear of  
parts. Trudy Sem. po kach. poverkh. no.3:251-260 '57. (MLBA 10:11)  
(Surfaces (Technology)) (Mechanical wear)

REVZIN, I.G.; ORATOVSKIY, V.I.; PALEY, N.A.

Preparation of granulated magnesium nitride by a continuous  
method. Trudy IREA no.25:465-469 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)



4

Sulfide-carbonate equilibria in mineral waters. P. N. Palko. *Ann. sector. univ. phys. chem. Inst. chem. geol. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 327-344 (1956). For the detn. of the contents of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> in the Matzest mineral waters by measuring the partial pressure of gases a modified equation of Auerbach (*Z. physik. Chem.* 69, 217 (1904)) is used.  
Chas. Blanc

ASD 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PERRY, F. W.

... ..  
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PALEY, P. N.

23658.

O SODERZHANII KAL'TSIYA V PIT'YEVYKH VODAKH RAYONA UROVSKOY ENDEMII. TRUDY BIOGEOKHIM. LABORATORII ( IN-T GEOKHIMII I ANALIT KHIMII IM VERNADSKOGO), IX, 1949, s. 31-53.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

**PALEY, P.N.**

[Methods of determining small quantities of uranium in ores]  
Metody opredeleniia mal'kikh kolichestv urana v rudakh; doklady,  
predstavlennyye SSSR na Mezhdunarodnuyu konferentsiyu po mirnomu  
ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi energii. Moskva, 1955. 20 p. [Microfilm]  
(Uranium ores) (Metallurgical analysis) (MIRA 9:3)

PALEY, P.N.

Thermogravimetry in analytical chemistry. I. Construction of a thermobalance. E. N. Fals, I. O. Sentyurin, and I. S. Selivanov (V. I. Vernadskii Inst. Geochem. and Anal. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Zhurn. Anal. Khim. 12, 318-23 (1957). — A new design of a thermographic balance is described. The balance uses 30-50-mg. samples and can be used for a continuous recording of temp. wt. or time-wt. if the changes in wt. do not exceed 20 mg. Wt. changes of 0.01 mg. can be read by eye. Ca and Nd oxalates, and Cu and Ag nitrates were studied. The freshly prepd. Nd oxalate contained 9 mol. H<sub>2</sub>O. At 145° it formed a dihydrate and at 180° a monohydrate. At 310-35° anhyd. Nd oxalate was formed. It decompd. at 350° to form a carbonate which remained stable to 425°. At 525° 2Nd<sub>2</sub>O·CO<sub>2</sub> was formed and at 730° Nd<sub>2</sub>O. AgNO<sub>3</sub> was stable up to 300°. At 700° only free Ag remained. Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O formed Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·2Co(OH) at 170-230° and CuO at 300°. M. Huseh

6  
4E3d  
4E4g

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72



PALEI, P. N.

Analytical chemistry of actinoids. P. N. Palei. *Zh. Anal. Khim.* 12, 647-64 (1957). --- A review of the contribution of Soviet chemists to the analysis of U, Th, Nb, and Am. M. Hosen

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464  
4630

mm

LAVRUKHINA, Avgusta Konstantinovna, ZOLOTOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich,;  
PALEY, P.N., otv. red.; TRIFONOV, D.N., red. izd-va.; GUSEVA,  
A.P., tekhn. red.

[Transuranium elements] Transuranovye elementy. Moskva, Izd-vo  
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 125 p. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Transuranium elements)

FR-51  
AUTHOR: Udal'tsova, N.I.

TITLE: Complexons in analytical chemistry (Kompleksony v analiticheskoy khimii) International Conference in Moscow (Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium v Moskve)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1966, Nr 6, p. 74-75 USSR

ABSTRACT: The use of complexons in analytical chemistry and the prospective development of this new field was the subject of an international conference in November 1965 in Moscow. It was convened at the Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva) (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow). The conference heard reports on: Theoretical questions in the chemistry of complexons; the use of new indicators in complexometric titration; the application of complexons in the analytical chemistry of rare elements; the synthesis, properties and prospective use of new complexons. Professor V.P. Yatsimirskiy lectured on "The Thermochemistry of Complex Compounds with Complexons", Professor L.N. Ialey on "Complexon III, as a Reducing Agent" and Professor E.F. Lastovskiy on "Research Work in the Field of the Synthesis of New

Card 1/2

20-10-10-10  
Complexons in Analytical Chemistry. International Conference in Moscow.

Complexons and Their Investigation". In the discussion the following prominent Soviet scientists participated: I.I. Alimarin, I.V. Tenenayev, V.I. Kuznetsov, A.K. Babko, N.I. Pomer' and others.

Card 2/2

1. Chemistry-Conference
2. Chemistry-Reports

PALEY, P.N.

SOV/73-14-4-NO.30

Billonovich, G. B.

Section of Analytical Chemistry of the VIII Mendeleev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1953, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 511-512 (USSR)

Approximately 300 persons participated in the work of the Department of Analytical Chemistry, among them representatives of various scientific research institutes, higher schools and industrial enterprises in Russia, scientists from China, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. Approximately 70 reports were heard. In his opening speech L. P. Alimov reported on the achieved results and on modern problems of analytical chemistry. V. V. Kuznetsov reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems of analytical chemistry. I. I. Kuznetsov reported on modern data in the use of reagents and indicators in the analysis of complex systems. A. K. Babko reported on the correlation between the stability of complex and the position of the corresponding central atoms in the periodic system. L. M. Zakhova and I. M. Zhukova lectured on the stability of oxides of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the structure of the oxime molecule. I. Z. Jorjuna lectured on the double character of reaction of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heteropolysalts in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of L. K. Zhakhova and co-workers, and A. I. Korolov and S. A. Zakharenko. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of organic reagents in analysis. A. L. Russ and K. I. Ivanovitch reported on the application of diethyl and diethyl dihydrophosphoric acid in the analysis of metal ions. A. I. Kuznetsov and A. I. Korolov treated some properties of new complexes. The lectures of L. A. Sakharko, S. Z. Shitarova and M. I. Komarova dealt with the photometric determination of a series of elements using fluorine derivatives. A. I. Beriksoy lectured on the use of halochromism in analytical chemistry. S. M. Zhukova and L. M. Malysina lectured on the determination of tantalum using differential spectrophotometry. Yu. I. Mershtal and L. A. Zakharenko reported on new highly sensitive analysis methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with the use of microchemical methods in analysis. A. I. Korolov and S. A. Zakharenko reported on the perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarography (S. I. Shuyakov, L. B. Rukhovichukhina and I. A. Izaryayeva, G. G. Gokhshvaya), results in using fused electrodes were reported by L. M. Zakharko and Yu. S. Myalikov and co-workers. The lecture of E. I. Malysina and V. R. Tilly treated the use of amperometric titration with two electrodes in the chemistry of uranium and thorium. S. B. Senyavin showed possibilities of predicting the conditions of chromatographic separation of elements based on their position in the periodic system. A. I. Beriksoy reported on the use of the method of the use of the method of the use of substances in solutions. A. S. Terzidov and V. I. Puzrshapov lectured on the chromatographic separation of a series of elements. K. G. Polyanski reported on adapting the properties of ion exchange resins. K. M. Zhuyakin and associates reported on the chromatographic proof of sulfonamide preparations in liquids of the organisms. S. M. Strohbinski and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic analysis. The lecture of A. A. Zhukhralitskiy and S. M. Turkel'tanov, G. S. Bary, dealt with gas chromatography. Several lectures treated the use of radioactive isotopes for the chromatographic investigation of complex formation (A. I. Kuznetsov and associates). For the investigation of the complex-formation schemes of ions of rare earths with sulfides (A. A. Zakharenko and I. P. Alimov) were attended by the participants. The lecture of V. A. Kuznetsov, G. B. Billonovich, in the field of microanalysis and microchemical analysis have to be mentioned, who treated the elaboration of rapid microchemical methods for the simultaneous determination of several elements from one solution. The lecture of G. B. Billonovich and associates dealt with the use of microchemical methods in the analysis of complex systems.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

Card 4/4

KORENMAN, Izrail' Mironovich; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, glavnyy red.;  
BUSEV, A.I., prof., red.toma; ALIMARIN, I.P., red.; BABKO, A.K.,  
red.; VAYNSHTEYN, E.Ye., red.; YERMAKOV, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOV,  
V.I., prof., red.; PALEY, P.N., red.; RYABCHIKOV, D.I., red.;  
TANANAYEV, I.V., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Yu.A., red.; VOLYNETS, M.P.,  
red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Analytical chemistry of thallium] Analiticheskaya khimiya  
tallia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 170 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Thallium--Analysis)

BAKHMAN, Varvara Ivanovna; OVSYANNIKOVA, Klavdiya Andreyevna; NEVRAYEV,  
G.A., red.; PALEY, P.N., red.

[Analysis of therapeutic muds (peloids)] Analiz lechebnykh  
griazei (peloidov). Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 130 p.  
(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (MIRA 13:9)

YELINSON, Semuil Vladimirovich; PETROV, Karl Ivanovich; PALEY, P.N.,  
nauchnyy red.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.M., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I.,  
tekhn.red.

[Zirconium; chemical and physical methods of analysis] TSirko-  
nii; khimicheskie i fizicheskie metody analiza. Moskva, Izd-vo  
glav.upr.po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi energii pri Sovete Ministrov  
SSSR, 1960. 211 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Zirconium)



BAKHMAN, Varvara Ivanovna; KRAPIVINA, Sof'ya Sergeyevna; FLORENSKIY,  
Kirill Pavlovich; PALEY, P.N., prof., red.; GROSSMAN, I.L.,  
tekh.red.

[Analysis of mineral waters] Analiz mineral'nykh vod. Izd.2.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t kurortologii i fizioterapii,  
1960. 223 p. (MIRA 19:)  
(Mineral waters--Analysis)

RYABCHIKOV, Dmitriy Ivanovich; GOL'BRAYKH, Yevgeniya Kas'yanovna; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, glavnyy red.; ALIMARIN, I.P., red.toma; PALEY, P.N., red.toma; BABKO, A.K., red.; BUSEV, A.I., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.Ye., red.; YERMAKOV, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., red.; TANANAYEV, I.V., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Yu.A., red.; TRIFONOV, D.N., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Analytical chemistry of thorium] Analiticheskaya khimiya toriya.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 295 p. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Thorium--Analysis)

PALEY, P.N.; NEMODRUK, A.A.; PYZHOVA, Z.I.

Photometric determination of boron in zirconium and its alloys  
with niobium. Trudy kon. anal. khim. 11:223-230 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo  
AN SSSR. /  
(Boron--Analysis) (Zirconium--Analysis) (Zirconium-niobium alloys)

PALBY, P.N.; UDAL'TSOVA, N.I.

Amperometric titration of small amounts of thorium with a solution of complexon III. Trudy kom. anal. khim. 11:299-305 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR.

(Thorium--Analysis) (Acetic acid)

5.2200(A)

5.4600

68104  
SOV/78-5-1-6/45~~5 (2), 5 (4)~~  
AUTHORS:Kabanova, O. L., Paley, P. N.

## TITLE:

The Redox Potentials of Plutonium<sup>19</sup> in Acid Solutions With  
Different Ionic Strengths

## PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 31 - 34  
(USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

The authors report on the influence of the concentration of chloric acid, hydrochloric acid, and potassium chloride, i.e., monovalent electrolytes (investigated by them between 1950 and 1952) on the redox potential  $E_f$  of the system Pu(III)/Pu(IV). ✓

(Abstracter's note: The authors refer to chloric acid; in formulas, however, they always write  $HClO_4$ ).  $E_f$  was measured by the compensation method by means of a PPTV-1 potentiometer. The solution was liberated from oxygen by passing purified nitrogen through it before the emf was measured. The concentration of Pu(III) and Pu(IV) was determined by spectrophotometry. Figure 1 shows the dependence of  $E_f$  on the concentration of  $HClO_4$ , HCl, and 1 mol of HCl + 0.5 - 3.8 mol of KCl. Figure 2 shows the absorption spectra of  $PuCl_4$  in HCl or HCl + KCl, and figure 3 the

Card 1/2

68104

The Redox Potentials of Plutonium in Acid Solutions With SOV/78-5-1-6/45  
Different Ionic Strengths

dependence of  $E_f$  on the concentration of the chlorine ion. It was found that the redox potential of the system Pu(III)/Pu(IV) at 25° in 0.5-4 M HClO<sub>4</sub> increased with increasing acid concentration. In solutions with HCl (1-5 M) and HCl + KCl (composition as mentioned above), the redox potential becomes more negative with increasing chloride concentration. If the concentration of the chlorine ion is ten times increased,  $E_f$  decreases by  $0.058 \pm 0.007$  v. The complex ions PuCl<sub>3</sub><sup>3+</sup> and PuCl<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> are formed. Their stability constants are 0.8 and 0.3, respectively. The system Pu(III)/Pu(IV) has a current density of more than  $10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$  a/cm<sup>2</sup> on a platinum electrode in 0.8 N HCl at room temperature and with a concentration of  $10^{-3}$  M Pu. There are 3 figures and 17 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

Card 2/2

PALEY, P.M.; UDAL'TSOVA, N.I.

Use of the "dead-stop end point" titration method in a study of  
uranium (VI) complexes. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.10:2211-2215  
0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Uranium compounds)

PALEY, P.N.; UDAL'TSOVA, N.I.

Solubility of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid in water, hydrochloric acid solutions, sodium chloride, and potassium chloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.10:2315-2318 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Acetic acid)



100-100000

AUTHORS: R. J. ...

TITLE: ...

PERIODICAL: ...

ABSTRACT: ...

100-100000

Separation of Heavy Metals from Wastewater  
Metallic Ion Exchange

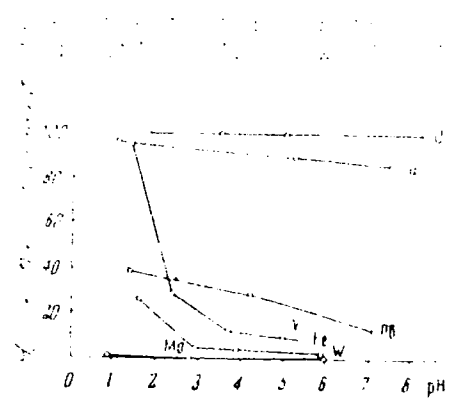


Fig. 5. Effect of pH on the separation of heavy metals from wastewater. W, wastewater; Mg, magnesium; Fe, iron; Pb, lead.

Card 1 of 7

Separation of Uranium and  
Metals by Ion Exchange

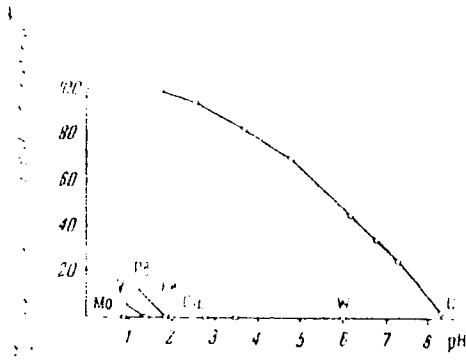


Chart 3.1

September 1950  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

SECRET

1. On September 1, 1950, the U.S.S.R. Government announced that it had signed a new agreement with the United States Government concerning the exchange of prisoners of war. The agreement provided for the exchange of 21,000 American prisoners of war for 10,000 Soviet prisoners of war.

2. This agreement was a significant development in the Korean War, as it demonstrated the willingness of the Soviet Union to negotiate with the United States. It also indicated that the Soviet Union was concerned about the long-term effects of the war on its own population.

3. The agreement was signed in Moscow on September 1, 1950. It was a landmark event in the history of the Korean War and the Cold War.

4. The exchange of prisoners of war was completed by September 15, 1950. The Soviet Union released 10,000 American prisoners of war, and the United States released 21,000 Soviet prisoners of war.

5. The agreement was a major victory for the United States and its allies. It showed that the Soviet Union was not invulnerable and that it was willing to negotiate with the United States.

6. The agreement was a significant step towards the end of the Korean War. It demonstrated that the Soviet Union was willing to negotiate with the United States, which was a major breakthrough in the Cold War.

7. The agreement was a landmark event in the history of the Korean War and the Cold War. It showed that the Soviet Union was not invulnerable and that it was willing to negotiate with the United States.

Card 4/7

Separation of Uranium, Thorium, and  
Metals by Ion Exchange Chromatography

TABLE I  
Yields of Uranium, Thorium, and Metals

Element	Yield (%)
Uranium	95
Thorium	90
Plutonium	98
Neptunium	92
Protactinium	88
Uranium	95
Thorium	90
Plutonium	98
Neptunium	92
Protactinium	88

Card 17

Separation of Uranium and Thorium  
Metals by Ion Exchange

Uranium and thorium are separated from each other by ion exchange. The separation is based on the difference in the distribution coefficients of the two elements on a cation exchange resin. The distribution coefficient of uranium is higher than that of thorium, and therefore uranium is adsorbed more strongly than thorium. The separation is carried out in a column of ion exchange resin. The feed solution contains both uranium and thorium. The uranium is adsorbed on the resin, while the thorium passes through. The uranium is then eluted with a suitable eluent.

Uranium is separated from thorium by ion exchange. The separation is based on the difference in the distribution coefficients of the two elements on a cation exchange resin. The distribution coefficient of uranium is higher than that of thorium, and therefore uranium is adsorbed more strongly than thorium. The separation is carried out in a column of ion exchange resin. The feed solution contains both uranium and thorium. The uranium is adsorbed on the resin, while the thorium passes through. The uranium is then eluted with a suitable eluent.

Card 1 of 1



PALEY, P.N.; CHEZHAN VES'-TSIN [Chang W6n-ch'ing]

Complexometric determination of tetravalent plutonium with arsenazo.  
Zhur. anal. khim. 15 no.5:598-600 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. V.I.Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,  
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(Plutonium--Analysis) (Arsenazo)



0/075/60/015/001/004/01  
5020/8066

AUTHORS: Paley, I. M. and Gialits va, N. I.  
TITLE: Reducing Properties of Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 4,  
pp. 668-670

TEXT: It is known from publications that  $Ce^{IV}$ ,  $Mn^{VII}$ ,  $V^V$ ,  $S_2O_8^{2-}$ , and others, oxidize ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (Komplexon II) under certain conditions. The present paper deals with a thorough investigation of the reducing properties of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid and its salts. The authors used for this purpose: 1) sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate (molecular weight 372.2) purified by precipitation by means of methyl alcohol from aqueous solution, and ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid obtained from the sodium salt; 2) solutions of oxidizing agents: 0.043 M  $Ce(SO_4)_2$ , 0.080 M ammonium vanadate, and 0.100 M potassium permanganate; 3) 0.027 and 0.05 M solutions of Komplexon III. The experiments showed that the permanganate ion can be quantitatively titrated in 1 - 2 N

Card 1/3

Reducing Properties of Ethylene Diamine  
Tetraacetic Acid

S/075/60/015/006/001/01-  
B020/B066

sulfuric acid solution with a solution of Komplexon III (and vice versa). The end point of titration was confirmed visually from the disappearance of the permanganate color. The titration results are presented in Table 1. Table 2 gives the results of titration of a 0.043 M  $Ce(SO_4)_2$  solution with a 0.050 M Komplexon III solution at pH 1 - 1.5, in the cold and on heating. In the oxidation of Komplexon II with  $Mn^{VII}$ ,  $V$ , etc., carbon dioxide is liberated. The results of the quantitative determination of carbon dioxide obtained from Komplexon III oxidation by the gravimetric method (by means of  $CO_2$  absorption by Ascarite) are summarized in Table 3. With increasing ratio of oxidizing agent ( $Ce^{IV}$  or  $Mn^{VII}$ ) to Komplexon II, the number of  $CO_2$  molecules set free per one molecule of Komplexon III increases (Fig. 1).

The ethylene diamino tetraacetic acid molecule is decomposed in acid solution under separation of four  $CO_2$  molecules. The ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid was found to oxidize with an excess of 30%  $H_2O_2$  solution in acid and alkaline solution. The reaction, however, proceeds quickly and quantitatively only when the solution is boiled. It may be summarized that Komplexon II reacts with  $Mn^{VII}$  (in 1 - 2 N  $H_2SO_4$ ) at the ratio of 1 mole of Komplexon II to 8 gram-equivalents of oxidizing agent; in the

Card 2/3

Reducing Properties of Ethylene Diamine  
Tetraacetic Acid

3/075/69/011  
B020, B000

case of cerium<sup>IV</sup>, this ratio holds only for heating. V<sup>V</sup> and Cr<sup>VI</sup> are reduced in acid solution only when heated in the presence of Komplexon. II. The formation of formaldehyde (Ref. 8) was polarographically confirmed in the oxidation products of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid with PbO<sub>2</sub>; furthermore, condensation products of formaldehyde with amines, which also result in the oxidation of Komplexon, are assumed to be formed. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 1 USSR, 2 Jan 1 Dutch, 1 German, and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, named V. I. Vernadsky, of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1969

Card 3/3

22999

S/186/61/003/002/009/018  
E142/E435

5.5300

**AUTHORS:** Paley, P.N., Nemodruk, A.A. and Davydov, A.V.

**TITLE:** Rapid extraction - photometric determination of uranium with the reagent arsenazo III

**PERIODICAL:** Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.2, pp.181-186

**TEXT:** Rapid methods of analysis are very important during the determination of uranium in ores, minerals and other samples and in complex solutions. The simplest and most rapid method is the direct determination of the element in the samples without preliminary separation of other elements which might interfere with the reaction. However, since such methods have not been discovered hitherto the inhibiting elements have to be separated by extraction. Uranium can be separated by a one-stage extraction process by using tributyl phosphate. The described method comprises: preliminary extraction of uranium with a 20% solution of tributyl phosphate in carbon tetrachloride whilst using ammonium nitrate as a salting-out agent and complexone III for retaining inhibiting elements in the aqueous phase; the uranium is then re-extracted with arsenazo III-solution and photometric

Card 1/3

X

22999

S/186/61/003/002/009/018  
E142/E435

Rapid extraction ...

measurements are carried out. Quantities of 0.002 to 1.5  $\gamma$ /ml can be determined in the tested samples as the element can be concentrated during the processes of extraction and re-extraction. Arsenazo III was found to be the most satisfactory reagent for the photometric determination (amongst such reagents as arsenazo I, arsenazo II, pyrocatechol violet, morin, and toron); it has a high degree of selectivity and sensitivity. Moreover, complete re-extraction of uranium is achieved and the optical density of the obtained re-extracts does not depend on changes in the concentration of the acid (within fairly wide limits). These advantages are due to the increased intensity of the coloured complex formed by arsenazo III with uranium which, according to data by S.B.Savvin (DAN SSSR, 127, 6, 1231 (1959)), has a 8000 times higher strength than the corresponding complex with arsenazo I. Maximum coloration during the determination of UVI occurs already at pH = 1.7 whereas with the other abovementioned reagents it only sets in at pH = 6. A photo-electrocollimator  $\Phi$ ЭK-H-57 (FEK-N-57) with a red lightfilter No.8 (effective wavelength: 656 m $\mu$ ) or a spectrophotometer (655 m $\mu$ ) were used during these experiments.  
Card 2/3

22997

Rapid extraction ...

S/186/61/003/002/009/018  
E142/E435

With the photo-electrocollimator, the experimental error does not exceed 3.3%. If a spectrophotometer is used, the accuracy of determination is somewhat higher. If the solution to be analysed contains larger quantities of fluorides or phosphates, extraction must be carried out by using a 40% solution of aluminium nitrate as salting-out agent, which does not contain complexone III. The obtained extract is then washed with 20 ml of a 50% solution of ammonium nitrate (pH = 3) which is saturated with complexone III. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 12 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. Four of the references to English language publications read as follows: G.H.Morrison, H.Freiser. Solvent Extraction in Analytical Chemistry. N.Y. (1957); J.Clinch, M.Guy, Analyst, 82, 850 (1957); Z.I.Dizdar, I.D.Obrenović, Analyst, 83, 177 (1958); Z.I.Dizdar, I.D.Obrenović, Second UN International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 1958, p.471.

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1960

Card 3/3

PALEY, P.N.; SYUY LI-YUAN' [Hsü Li-yüan]

Complex formation of uranyl with trihydroxyglutaric acid. Zhur.  
neorg.khim. 6 no.10:2406-2413 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo  
AN SSSR.

(Uranyl compounds) (Glutaric acid)

PALEY, P.N.; SYUY LI-YUAN\*

Complex formation of uranium (IV) with complexon III. Zhur.neorg.-  
khim. 6 no.12:2649-2653 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Uranium compounds) (Complexons)



88580

S/075/61/016/001/009/019  
B013/BC55

21.3000

AUTHORS: Paley, P. N. and Syuy Li-yuan'

TITLE: Complexonometric Titration of Tetravalent Uranium Using  
Thoron as Indicator

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 51-56

TEXT: The authors of the present publication studied the conditions for the complexonometric titration of uranium(IV) using Thoron as indicator. Uranium(IV) was obtained by reducing uranyl ions in dilute chloride solution at a mercury cathode. The use of Thoron as indicator enabled 0.1 - 50 mg of uranium to be titrated satisfactorily with Complexone III at pH 1.5 (Tab. 1). Addition of 6 - 10 drops of the indicator to the solution and heating the solution to 30°C produces a distinct color change at the end of the titration. The influence of the acidity was studied by measuring the pH after the titration by means of a glass electrode in an automatic potentiometer. At a pH of 1.0 - 1.8 the analytical results were satisfactory (Tab. 2). Table 3 illustrates the influence of various elements on the titration of uranium(IV) at pH 1.5 with Complexone III using Thoron

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Complexometric Titration of Tetravalent  
Uranium Using Thoron as Indicator

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S/O75/61/0161  
BC13/0055

as indicator. Alkali- and alkaline-earth metals, zinc, manganese(II), aluminum, lead, lanthanum, and cadmium do not interfere. This is also true of cerium(III) and up to 2.5 mg of nickel, up to 50 mg of iron(II), as well as nitrates, chlorides, and acetates. Thorium, bismuth, zirconium, titanium(III) and (IV), cobalt, copper, mercury, vanadium, chromium(III), tin(II), molybdenates, **tungstates**, arsenates, sulfates, and fluorides interfere to a slighter or greater extent. The interference by fluorides be eliminated by the addition of an aluminum salt (Tab. 4). This fact rendered it possible to work out a procedure for the determination of uranium in uranium tetrafluoride (Tab. 5) which yields good results. There are 5 tables and 37 references: 8 Soviet, 1 Czech, 2 British, 2 Indian, 4 German, 4 Dutch, 1 Swiss, 5 US, 1 Japanese, and 1 Chinese.

Y

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im.  
V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry  
and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the  
Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 2/2

88581

S/075/61/016/001/010/019  
BG13/3055

21.3000

AUTHORS: Paley, P. N. and Bezrogova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Determination of Beryllium Traces in Uranium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 57-59

TEXT: The present publication describes a method of determining  $10^{-6}\%$  of beryllium in uranium. The first step consists of separating the beryllium traces from the uranium. Of various known methods of separating beryllium from uranium, the chromatographic separation on a cationite using various complexing agents is the most promising (Refs. 14-17). The authors determined the optimum conditions for the separation. Separation is satisfactory on a KY-2 (KU-2) cationite with 0.25 mm grain size. Beryllium comes off the column with a sulfosalicylic acid solution, the most suitable rate of elution being 0.5 ml/min. The quantity of exchange resin used is of great significance. A 10-mm diameter column must contain at least 10 g of KY-2 (KU-2) resin in the air-dry state per 1 g of sample. One of the determining factors of separation is the pH of the wash-out solution which should be 3. Deviations are permissible only towards smaller values. The possibility of

X

Card 1/2

Spectroscopic Determination of Beryllium  
Traces in Uranium

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BC13, BC55

completely separating was tested using uranium solutions containing between  $10^{-2}$  and  $10^{-3}\%$  of beryllium. The results obtained were satisfactory (Tab. 1). To determine smaller quantities of beryllium, the latter not only must be separated from uranium, but also must be concentrated. Two series of beryllium determination experiments were carried out, the one using the fluorescence of beryllium, the other employing spectral analysis. The fluorescence method was found to be unsuitable. Basing on results obtained by spectroscopic analysis (Tab. 2), the authors suggest a combined method for determining beryllium in uranium down to  $10^{-6}\%$  beryllium, consisting in chromatographic enrichment of beryllium and subsequent spectroscopic analysis. The time required for one analysis is  $\sim 40$  h. The error is  $\pm 20\%$ . There are 2 tables and 17 references: 6 Soviet, 2 Dutch, 2 Swiss, 3 US, 1 Austrian, 1 Japanese, and 2 Czech. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im.  
V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry  
and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the  
Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1959  
Card 2/2

PALEY, P.N.: UDAL'TSOVA, N.I.

Breaking down ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid by oxidation with  
hydrogen peroxide. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5:649-650 S-O '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,  
Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(Acetic acid) (Oxidation)

*UDAL'TSOVA, N.I. PALEY, P.N.*

BUSEV, Aleksey Ivanovich; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, glav. red.;  
ALIMARIN, I.P., red.; BABKO, A.K., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, E.Ye.,  
red.; YERMAKOV, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., red.; PALEY, E.M.,  
red.; RYABCHIKOV, D.I., red.; TANANAYEV, I.V., red.; CHERNIKHOV,  
Yu.A., red.; VOLYNETS, M.P., red.; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Analytical chemistry of molybdenum] Analiticheskaya khimiya mo-  
libdena. [By] A.I. Busev. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962.  
300 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Molybdenum--Analysis)

UDAL'ISOVA, N.I.; SAVVIN, S.B.; NEMODRUK, A.A.; NOVIKOV, Yu.P.;  
DOBROLYUBSKAYA, T.S.; SINYAKOVA, S.I.; BILIMOVICH, G.N.;  
SELDYUKOVA, A.S.; BELYAYEV, Yu.I.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.V.;  
NEMODRUK, A.A.; CIMUTOVA, M.K.; GUSEV, N.I.; PALEY, E.N.;  
VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, glav. red.; ALIMARTIN, I.P.,  
red.; BABKO, A.K., red.; BUSEV, A.I., red.; VAYNSHTEYN, E.Ye.,  
red.; YERMAKOV, A.N., red.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., red.; RYABCHIKOV,  
D.I., red. toma; TANANAYEV, I.V., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Yu.A., red.;  
SENYAVIN, M.M., red. toma; VOLYNETS, M.P., red.; NOVICHKOVA, E.D.,  
tekh. red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Analytical chemistry of uranium] Analiticheskaya khimiya urana.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 430 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy  
khimii.

(Uranium—Analysis)

PAL'SHIN, Ye.S.; MYASOYEDOV, B.F.; PALEY, P.N.

Extraction-photometric method for the determination of penta-  
valent protactinium with arsenazo III. Zhur.anal.khim. 17  
no.4:471-475 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. V.I.Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical  
Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(Protactinium--Analysis)



PALEY, P.N.; KARALOVA, Z.K.

Effect of fluorides on the determination of uranium in the  
presence of beryllium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.4:528-529  
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Uranium--Analysis) (Fluorides) (Beryllium)

MEMORANDUM, A. P. PALEY, ILL; FOR KENNETH I (10 Aug 62)

rapid, sensitive determination of microquantities of boron  
in metallic aluminum. Dev. Lab. 28 no. 4406 408 162 MILM 15

1. Title: Rapid determination of microquantities of boron in  
Vernacolors (N. 100)

2. Summary: (Abstract - Analysis)

S/186/63/005/002/002/003  
E075/E136

**AUTHORS:** Khalkin, V.A., Paley, P.M., and Nemodruk, A.A.

**TITLE:** Extraction of tetravalent plutonium from nitric acid solutions by oxygen-containing extractants

**PERIODICAL:** Radiokhimiya, v.5, no.2, 1963, 215-222

**TEXT:** Extraction of Pu(IV) was studied in relation to equilibrium concentration of HNO<sub>3</sub> in the aqueous phase in the absence of salting-out agents. Dibutyl and diethyl ethers, diethylketone, methyl n-butylketone, methylisobutylketone, butyl formate, ethyl acetate, butylacetate and benzaldehyde were used as extractants. At small HNO<sub>3</sub> concentrations (1 to 2.5 M) no extraction of Pu takes place. At higher acidities the distribution coefficients increase rapidly and reach the maximum values for HNO<sub>3</sub> concentrations in the aqueous phase between 4 and 10 M, depending on the extractant. Diethyl ether was the most effective extractant, the distribution coefficient for it being 11.5 for 5 M HNO<sub>3</sub> in the aqueous phase and 3.4M in the organic phase. The distribution coefficients do not depend on the quantity of Pu in solution in

Card 1/2

Extraction of tetravalent plutonium...

S/186/63/005/002/002/005

E075/E136

the range 0.004  $\gamma/m$  to 4 mg/ml. It is shown that Pu(IV) is extracted in the form



There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1962

Card 2/2

L-36978-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)  
ACCESSION NR: AP4043854 S/0186/64/006/004/0459/0463 JD/JW/JW/JG

AUTHOR: Paley, P. N.; Nemodruk, A. A.; Deberdeyeva, R. Yu.

34  
B

TITLE: Determination of uranium in fluoride-chloride solutions

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 459-463

TOPIC TAGS: uranium determination, colorimetric analysis, tributyl phosphate, uranium extraction, aluminum nitrate, sodium tartrate, arsenazo III

ABSTRACT: The authors report a rapid method (requiring only 8-10 minutes) for the colorimetric determination of small amounts of uranium in acidic solutions containing large amounts of ammonium, fluoride and chloride ions, as well as small amounts of other ions (sulfate, phosphate and various metals). This method involves extraction of the uranium with a solution of 100 ml tributyl phosphate in 400 ml toluene, using aluminum nitrate to bind the fluoride ions. The uranium is then reextracted from the tributyl phosphate solution by sodium tartrate, and determined colorimetrically by reaction with 0.25% arsenazo III in the presence of 6 N HNO<sub>3</sub>. Control studies showed that the overall error can reach 20% if the original uranium concentration is 0.05-0.5 mg/liter, but is only 10% at higher uranium

Card 1/2

D 36978-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043854

concentrations. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

*ml*  
Card 2/2

L 12108-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPP(n)-2/ENP(t)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/WJ/JG/GS

ACC NR: AT5026380

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0144/0156

AUTHOR: Memodruk, A. A.; Paley, P. N.

ORG: None

54  
B-1

TITLE: New photometric methods of determining actinides

SOURCE: <sup>44,55</sup> AN SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii. Sovremennyye metody analiza; metody issledovaniya khimicheskogo sostava i stroyeniya veshchestv (Modern methods of analysis; methods of investigating the chemical composition and structure of substances), 144-156

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fuel, photometric analysis, plutonium, neptunium, protactinium, uranium, thorium, *ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY*

<sup>21, 44, 55</sup> ABSTRACT: Photometric methods are quite extensively used for the determination of thorium and uranium, but only rarely for such actinide elements as plutonium, neptunium, and protactinium, because radiometric methods have proven more sensitive and selective. However, the recent development of new reagents has altered the role of photometric methods. Data presented and discussed in the present article show that the sensitivity of photometric methods in the determination of Th, Pa, U, Np, and Pu with arsenazo III and chlorophosphonazo III exceed the Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT5026380

sensitivity of the determination of these elements as compared to other reagents by almost one order of magnitude. Furthermore, the sensitivity may be considerably increased by preliminary concentration by extraction, coprecipitation, or chromatographic methods. It is noted that the high sensitivity of the new photometric methods of determination is accompanied by a high degree of selectivity. The ability of arsenazo III and chlorophosphonazo III to react with actinide elements in highly acid solutions has great advantages over other methods since hydrolysis is completely excluded under these conditions. Other advantages of the method include simplicity and the resultant short duration of the process, in some cases lasting no more than 5-7 minutes. The advantages of the new photometric methods presented indicate possibilities of their application in various stages in the search and production of actinide elements, particularly in the automatic control of the production of nuclear fuel. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 05Jul65 / ORIG REF: 020 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 



L 35836-66 EWT(m)/EWT(t)/FTI IJi(c) WW/JL/NG

ACC NR: AP6016302 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/001/0126/0128

AUTHOR: Paley, P. N.; Karalova, Z. K.; Shibayeva, N. P.; Puzhova, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of ionium and total thorium isotopes in uranium materials

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 126-128

TOPIC TAGS: isotope separation, ionium, thorium, uranium compound, quantitative analysis, *RADIOISOTOPE, CHEMICAL PURITY*

ABSTRACT: The article reports a method for separating and purifying thorium isotopes, based on precipitation of calcium oxalate and anion exchange in a hydrochloric acid medium. The completeness of the precipitation of the thorium isotopes on the calcium oxalate, with a Th:U ratio of 1:40,000, was confirmed by experiments with synthetic mixtures. The radiochemical purity of the Th<sup>230</sup> (ionium) separated out was confirmed by data from alpha-spectrometric analysis. The yield of the Th<sup>230</sup> was 81-95%. As an example of the method, the article describes the separation of thorium isotopes from solid samples. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18,07/ SUBM DATE: 08Jun64/ ORIG REF: 008 UDC: 543.70

Card 1/1

L 44432-66 EWT(m)/EWF(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/WW/JG/RM  
ACC NR: AP6024293 (✓) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/007/0874/0876

AUTHOR: Paley, P. N.; Karalova, Z. K.; Shibayev, N. P.; Pyzhova, Z. I.

ORG: none

38  
B

TITLE: Separation of ionium ( $^{230}_{90}\text{Th}$ ) from uranium, protactinium, iron, manganese, and europium by cation exchange

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 7, 1966, 874-876

TOPIC TAGS: ionium, iron, uranium, protactinium, manganese, europium, cation exchange, thorium isotope

ABSTRACT: A method has been suggested for separating ionium (thorium 230 isotope) from U, Pa, Fe, Mn, and Eu in an 0.1 N solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  by a KU-2/cation-exchange resin. The method is based on separate extraction of absorbed elements: first U, Fe, Mn, Eu, and Pa and extracted by a 2 N solution of  $\text{HNO}_3$ , then the resin is washed with a 1 N solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to completely remove protactinium. Ionium is extracted by a saturated ammonium carbonate solution and measured radiometrically

19

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UDC: 543.544

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2/2

ACC NR: AP7012444

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021 010 1217 1222

AUTHOR: Zolotov, Yu. A.; Chmutova, M. K.; Paley, P. N. -- Palei, P. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Extraction of a chelate compound of plutonium (IV) with 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-benzoylpyrazolone-5

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 10, 1966, 1217-1222

TOPIC TAGS: chelate compound, plutonium compound, solvent extraction

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the extraction of a chelate compound of Pu (IV); with 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-benzoylpyrazolone-5 (PMBP) from solutions of nitric, hydrochloric and sulfuric acids. Plutonium was quantitatively extracted by a 0.1 M solution of PMBP in benzene from 1-7 N solutions of HNO<sub>3</sub> with nearly quantitative extraction from 1-7 N solutions of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Consideration is given to the effect which solvents, PMBP and plutonium concentration and extraneous complexing agents have on extraction of plutonium from nitric acid solutions. Extraction is not affected by large quantities of acetates, oxalates, citrates and phosphates. Conditions were found for plutonium re-

UDC: 543.70

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ACC NR: AP701244

extraction. Complexing of plutonium with PMBP was studied and the stability constants of the complexes were determined. The data show that complexes of the  $PuA_i$  type are formed in the aqueous phase where A is the equilibrium concentration of free anions of PMBP in the aqueous phase and  $i=1-4$ . Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula and 6 tables. [JPRS: 40,422]

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