?4081
S/186/60/002/006/001/026
A051/A129

The extraction of 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate ....

was studied. The results confirmed that neptunium extraction takes place at a pH over 6. The optimum pH value for each solvent depends in addition to other factors - on the solubility of the reagent in the solvent. Seven solvents were studied: benzene, chloroform, isoamyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, diethyl ether, amylacetate, methylethyl ketone. The best solvents for the extraction of 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate proved to be n-butyl and isoamyl alcohol; It is pointed out that uranyl 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate is well extracted with alcohols. The extraction of macroquantities of Np^{237} (0.6 mg/ml) showed that macro-quantities are extracted in the same manner as the indicator quantities. Since the extraction takes place within a pH range where neptunium (V) is quite hydrolyzed, the concentration of the element should be as low as possible to avoid the formation of a hydroxide precipitate. It was seen that large quantities of fluorides, phosphates, carbon- nates, oxalates and nitrates hinder the extraction of $Np^{(IV)}$ 1-nitroso-2-naphtho- late with n-butyl or isoamyl alcohol at a pH = 9 - 10. Ethylenedimaninetetra- acetic acid has a significant negative effect on the extraction. Small quantities of fluorides, carbonates and hydrogene peroxide have little effect. Nitrates, chlorides and sulfates have no effect at all. The presence of borax (buffer solution, concentration 0.05 M) does not impair the extraction, but uranium (VI)

Card 2/5

The extraction of 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate ....

and plutonium (IV) not bound in the complexes and being highly hydrolyzed have a great negative effect. When extracting with a 0.25 % solution of the reagent in isoamyl alcohol from a 0.05 molar solution of borax (pH = 9.24) a complete extraction of $Np^{(IV)}$ is reached as a result of four extractions. Neptunium (V) can be easily extracted from accumulated organic fractions by double washing with a solution of a pH less than 6. In order to produce pure $Np^{239}(V)$, it is suggested using the extraction of nitroso-naphtholate with subsequent reextraction of neptunium in hydrochloric or nitric acid of a given concentration. The following method for $Np^{(V)}$ purification without a carrier is recommended: the initial solution of neptunium not containing interfering $Np^{(V)}$-ions is processed for the purpose of transferring it to the pentavalent state with a 0.1 M solution of hydrazine-nitrate in 1 M HNO_3 at room temperature. The solution is neutralized by a universal indicator and an equal volume of 0.1M borax solution is added. Neptunium is extracted 4 times with equal volumes of a 0.25 % solution of 1-nitroso-2-naphthol in n-butyl or isoamyl alcohol, shaking the funnel each time for 4 minutes. The organic fractions collected (3-minute shaking) are processed twice with small volumes of 0.1 M nitric acid. The combined water fractions are washed with chloroform until the water solution becomes colorless. The coexistence of $Np^{(V)}$, $U^{(VI)}$ and $Pu^{(IV)}$ in solution is accomplished in the easi-

Card 3/5

24081

S/186/60/002/006/001/026
A051/A129

The extraction of 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate ....

est way by processing the element mixture with sodium nitrite in nitric acid, heating it for a long time. The authors investigated the extraction of $Pu^{(IV)}$ using various solvents (methylethylketone, amylacetate, isoamyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, chloroform). It was found that extraction starts at pH = 0.5 - 1.0; n-butyl alcohol extracts 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate of $Pu^{(IV)}$ better than isoamyl alcohol. The separation of the elements was found possible in certain cases only. The purification from small quantities of plutonium was accomplished in the following manner: plutonium was bound with a small excess of ammonium sulfate and $Np^{(V)}$ was extracted with a solution of 1-nitroso-2-naphthol in isoamyl alcohol. The main plutonium mass remains non-extracted. If the organic fractions are then washed with an aqueous solution at pH = 3, neptunium (V) is re-extracted and partially extracted plutonium remains in the organic phase. The washing is performed twice. There are 2 tables, 2 figures and 17 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the four most recent English language publications read as follows: H. A. C. McKay, Ind. Chem., 33, 297, 1957; J. Kooi, Tracer experiments on the solvent extraction of neptunium and plutonium. Amsterdam, 1956; G. Gibson, D. M. Gruen, J. J. Katz, J. Am.

Card 4/5

24081

The extraction of 1-nitroso-2-naphtholate ...

S/186/60/002/006/001/026
A051/A129

Chem. Soc., 74, 2103, 1952; D.M. Gruen, J. J. Katz, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 3773, 1953.

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1959.

Card 5/5

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

Extraction-photometric method for the determination of penta-
valent protactinium with arsenaso III. Zhur.anal.khim. 17
no.4:471-475 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

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

L 10613-63   EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001026   S/0075/63/018/005/0657/0658

53

AUTHOR: Pal'shin, Ye. S.; Myasoyedov, B. F.; Novikov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Brief Communications-Extraction of protactinium N-benzoylphenyl-hydroxylaminate

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 5, 1963, 657-658

TOPIC TAGS: protactinium-33, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, N-benzoylphenyl-hydroxylamine, HF, $H_2C_2O_4$; H_2O_2

ABSTRACT: Protactinium-233 is extracted quantitatively from hydrochloric and sulfuric acid solutions in a wide range of acid concentrations with N-benzoylphenyl hydroxylamine. Using sulfuric acid solutions with complexing agents such as HF, $H_2C_2O_4$ or H_2O_2, Pa is purified satisfactorily from large quantities of Nb, Ti, Zr or Hf. Separation from Ta and Sb was ineffective. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geo- and Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

Card 1/2/

L 10691-63   EWS—EWL   s/0075/63/018/006/0750/0756

ACCESSION NR: AP3002539   49
                                                                  48

AUTHOR: Pal'shin, Ye. S.; Myasoyedov, B. F.

TITLE: Separation of protactinium from other elements by extracting it with the-
noyltrifluoroacetone

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 6, 1963, 750-756

TOPIC TAGS: benzene extraction, protactinium complex, thenoyltrifluoroacetone

ABSTRACT: The extraction of protactinium with a $0.5M$ solution of thenoyltrifluoro-
acetone (TTA) in benzene from acid solutions of HCl, HNO_3, and H_2SO_4 sub
4 has been studied. A possible purification of protactinium from Fe, Zn, Nb, U,
Th, rare earth elements, and radioactive admixtures of Bi, Po, and ionic Th is
presented. Protactinium is extracted from $6N$ HCl and $0.2N$ H_2SO_4 acid
solutions. The re-extraction of protactinium into the water phase is accompanied
with $0.2N$ $H_2C_2O_4$ solution. Niobium which is one of the most
interfering elements in the spectrophotometric determination of protactinium is
rendered unextractable with the addition of oxalic acid and, therefore protactinium
is readily re-extracted. Zirconium in oxalic acid forms a colorless complex and
does not interfere with determination of protactinium. It was also established

Card 1/2

L 10698-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002537

that large amounts of Fe sup 2+, Mn sup 2+, Al, U sub 1 sup VI, Th and other ele-
ments do not interfere with the determination of protactinium. The interference
of Fe sup 3+ is avoided by reducing it to Fe sup 2+ with ascorbic acid. Ti must
be removed from the solution. The extraction of protactinium may be hindered by
fluoride ions; however, this is avoided by the addition of an excess of aluminum
salt. Sulfates, phosphates, and aromates in small amounts do not interfere with
the extraction. However, the presence of large quantities lowers the extracta-
bility of protactinium. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN
SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Geo- and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Dec62   DATE ACQ: 12Jul63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00   NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 10616-63   EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001021   S/0075/63/018/005/0596/0602

AUTHOR: Myasoyedov, B. F.; Pal'shin, Ye. S.

TITLE: Effective new method for separating and purifying protactinium for its subsequent radiometric determination

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, np. 5, 1963, 596-602

TOPIC TAGS: concentrated sulfuric acid solutions, protactinium, arsenazo III, Fe, Zr, U; Hf, Po sup 210, Io sup 230, Ac sup 223

ABSTRACT: The new method for separating Pa from U ores and waste products after their treatment is based on Pa extraction from concentrated (7N) sulfuric acid solutions with isoamyl alcohol in the presence of arsenazo III. Development of arsenazo III extraction is described by Pal'shin, Myasoyedov and Paley (Zh. analit. khimii. 17, 471, 1962). Pa is effectively separated from macroamounts of Fe, Zr, U, Hf, and radioisotopes Po sup 210, Io sup 230, and Ac sup 223 in a single cycle purification. Nb remains admixed in an amount of 10% after re-extraction. This simple method permits determination of Pa in natural samples by radiometric methods with an experimental error of 3-5%. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 7 figures.
Association: Inst. of Geo- and Analytical Chemistry

Card 1/2

MYASOYEDOV, B.F.; PAL'SHIN, Ye.S.; BAIBY, I.N.

Separation of protactinium from other elements by extraction
with N-benzoylphenylhydroxylamine. Zhur, anal. khim. 19 no.
105-110 '64.   (MIRA 17:5

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva.

DAVYDOV, A.V.; MYASOYEDOV, B.F.; NOVIKOV, Yu.P.; PALEY, P.N.; PAL'SHIN, Ye.S.

Concentration and purification of Pa^{231} and Pa^{233}. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 15:64-79 '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

L 07926-67   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6033384 (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/008/0954/0960   19

AUTHOR: Pal'shin, Ye. S.; Myasoyedov, B. F.; Novikov, Yu. P.

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Separation of protactinium from other elements by sorption on activated charcoal saturated with phenylarsonic acid

TOPIC TAGS: protactinium, protactinium separation, sorption phenylarsonic acid, protactinium containing ore

ABSTRACT: The sorption of protactinium and other elements from sulfuric acid solutions on the activated charcoals "Alkaline A" and "Fruit stone" saturated with phenylarsonic acid was studied. Conditions have been established for the effective separation of protactinium from iron, uranium, aluminum, magnesium, manganese, rare earths, and other elements. The suggested method can be used for protactinium separation from the above elements in the analysis of ores containing protactinium. When protactinium is concentrated from uranium ores, the weight of waste

UDC: 543.70

Card 1/2

L 07926-67

ACC NR: AP6033384   /

elements can be decreased to less than one percent. The yield of protactinium
is practically quantitative. The participation of Ye. Ye. Malyukov in this work is
noted. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 tables. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2   vmb

S/075/60/0:5/005/001/004
B005/B064

18.0010   2308 only

AUTHORS: Moiseyeva, L. M., Kuznetsova, N. M., Pal'shina, I. I.

TITLE: Gravimetric Determination of Small Amounts of Beryllium in Ores and Their Dressing Products

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 15, No 5, pp. 561-563

TEXT: In the last paper (Ref. 8), it has been shown that 2,2-dimethyl hexane dione-3,5 can be used for the quantitative determination of beryllium in pure solutions of its salts since it forms, together with beryllium, a difficultly soluble complex compound. This paper offers a gravimetric method of determining beryllium in ores and their dressing products with the aid of the above-mentioned diketone. The reagent was synthesized by a method described in Ref. 9. An aqueous solution of 2,2-dimethyl hexane dione-3,5, saturated at room temperature and prepared two to three days before to render possible the adjustment of the keto-enol equilibrium, was used to precipitate beryllium. Since the diketone mentioned is an insufficiently selective reagent for the determination of

Card 1/3

84298

Gravimetric Determination of Small Amounts of   S/075/60/015/005/001/004
Beryllium in Ores and Their Dressing Products   B005/B064

beryllium, complexon III was added to mask disturbing ions. An excess of
complexon III has no effect upon the completeness of beryllium precipita-
tion from its aqueous solutions (Table 1). If complexon III is added
together with ammonia, the optimum pH of precipitation is 7-8. 15-20 ml
of the saturated diketone solution are necessary to precipitate 1 mg of
beryllium. In the presence of complexon III, the ions Fe^{3+}, Al^{3+}, Ce^{3+},
Nd^{3+}, Ca^{2+}, Ti^{4+}, and UO_2^{2+} do not affect the determination. Table 2 shows
the results of determining beryllium in the presence of the foreign ions
mentioned. Also phosphate ions in a 100% excess as compared to beryllium,
fluorine ions up to a molar ratio of Be : F = 1 : 20, carbonate ions up
to the rate of Be : CO_3^{2-} = 1 : 30, and the anions SO_4^{2-}, Cl^-, NO_3^-, and
CH_3COO^- do not affect the determination. Tin has a disturbing effect,
since with complexon III it does not form a stable complex compound under
the conditions of precipitation. It is, however, possible to separate the
tin before the determination, by precipitation with hydrogen sulfide in an
acid solution. A detailed recipe for the determination of beryllium in ores
by the method described is given. Table 3 shows the results of eight

Card 2/3

ZEYTLENOK, Grigoriy A., DOLUKHANOV, M. P., MURAVYEV, K. Kh., PALSHKOV, V. V.,
FOMICHEV, I. N. and FRADIN, A. Z.

"Research Work of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of
Communications on the Propagation of Radio Waves by Means of Tropospheric Scatter
on the Experimental Leningrad-Petrozavodsk Line."

paper presented at the Conference on Propagation of Very Short Waves in Prague
(Liblice) 10-12 November 1958.

108-13-4-11/12

AUTHOR: Palshkov, V.V.,   Member of the Society

TITLE: On the Calculation of a Pulse Limiter (O raschete impul'snogo ogranichitelya)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 4, pp 79-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A letter addressed to the editor contains comments on the article by S.N. Krize in Radiotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3. The following faults are found: 1.) The question of the form of the voltage on the occasion of the growth and of the decline of the signal is not dealt with at all. 2.) When describing the schematical operation with closed diode the author uses the simple linear electric circuit, but he does not carry out his investigation to the end. He does not take the lagging behind of the signal in the limiter into account, and wrong quantitative relations are the result. The actual time for the increase of a signal is considerably shorter than is assumed by Krize. 3.) The diagram of the modification of output voltage does not correspond to the investigated schemes.
A precise description is given of the analysis of the pulse limiter, and the equation (1) for the time needed for the

Card 1/2

On the Calculation of a Pulse Limiter   108-13-4-11/12

modification of the output voltage $\tau_{voltage}$, the formula (2)

for the time constant of the limiter τ_{time}, as well as a table

showing the dependence of the ratio $\dfrac{\tau_{voltage}}{\tau_{time}}$ on the dis-

tortion factor f is given.

The relations given here may, with greater justification, be
used for the selection of parameter for a scheme of a perfect
diode-limiter. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: August 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Pulse limiters—Analysis

Card 2/2

MALSHKOV, Vata___ Vladimirovich; ALEKSANDROV, G.A., dots., otv.
ret. TKACHENKO I.I., red.

[Radio receiving systems] Radiopriemnye ustroistva. Mos-
kva, Sviaz' 965. 56 p.   (MIRA 18.8)

KUKHAREVICH, N.Ye.; PALSHKOVA, M.P.; KHARCHENKO, A.A.; GAPOCHKA,
        I.K., otv. red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.

[We prepare ourselves to listen to lectures] Gotovimsia
slushat' lektsii. Moskva, No.2. 1963. 100 p.
                                        (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moscow. Universitet druzhby narodov. Kafedra russkogo
yazyka.

11. OPTIMUM SIZES OF MINE FIELDS IN LONGITUDINAL PILLAR MINING.

Palichewiecki, A. (Przeglad Odrniczy (Min. Rev.), 1950, vol. 6, (10), 507-510;
abstr. in Bull. Instn Min. Met., Apr. 1951 (Trans., 1950-51, vol. 60, Pt 7),
A297). A mining field, or more accurately a "district", is defined as part of an
inclined coal seam lying between two subsequent levels and bounded on the strike
by two adjacent inclines. The optimum size of such a field will be the size for
which mining costs/ton of coal are a minimum. This optimum field size can be de-
termined in different ways byplanning, by statistical, mathematical and graphical
methods, or by combinations of two or more of them. The most suitable, because
it gives quick results, is the mathematical methods, the subject of this paper. (I)
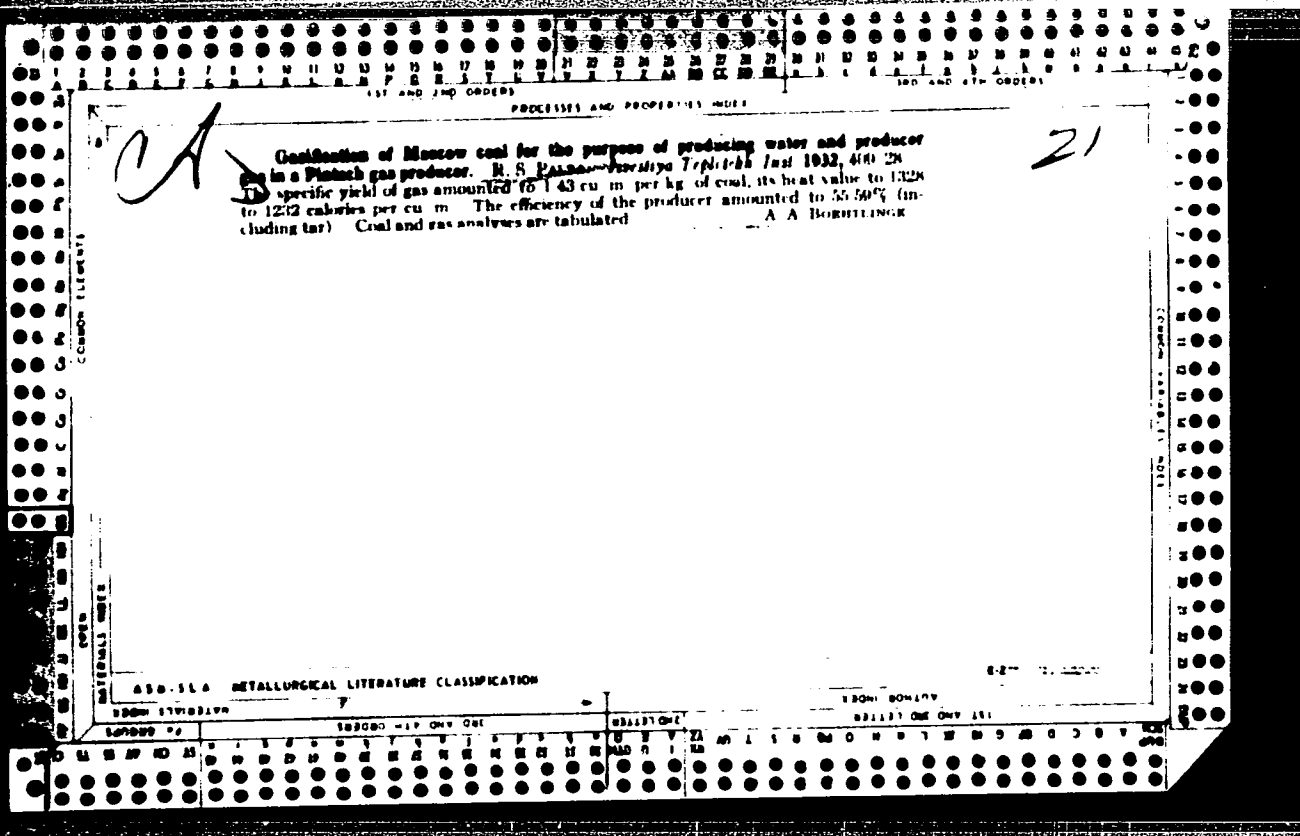
PALTA, M.;HUPKA, J.

Intrathoracic pressure measurements during cough in human
subjects. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.5:425-426 S '59

1. Fysiatricka klinika Lek. Fak. UK. Bratislava.
            (COUGH physiol.)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Gasification of Moscow coal for the purpose of producing water and producer gas in a Pintsch gas producer. R. S. Palmer—*Vsesoiuz Typlotekh Inst* 1932, 400-28. The specific yield of gas amounted to 1.43 cu m per kg of coal, its heat value to 1328 to 1272 calories per cu m. The efficiency of the producer amounted to 55.50% (including tar). Coal and gas analyses are tabulated.   —A. A. Borntlinck

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PALTA I S

BRISKMAN, Aleksandr Arkad'yevich; IVANOV, Aleksandr Kornilovich;
     KOZLOV, Anatoliy L'vovich; MINSKIY, Yevgeniy Markovich; PALTA,
     Ruvin Solomonovich; RAABEN, Vladimir Nikolayevich, redaktor;
     KHODANOVICH, Ivan Yefinovich, redaktor; SHAKHNAZAROV, Mikhail
     Khasroyevich; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

     [Gas production and transportation] Dobycha i transport gaza.
     Pod Red. V.N.Raabena i I.E. Khodanovicha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
     tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 551 p.
                                                    (MLRA 8:10)
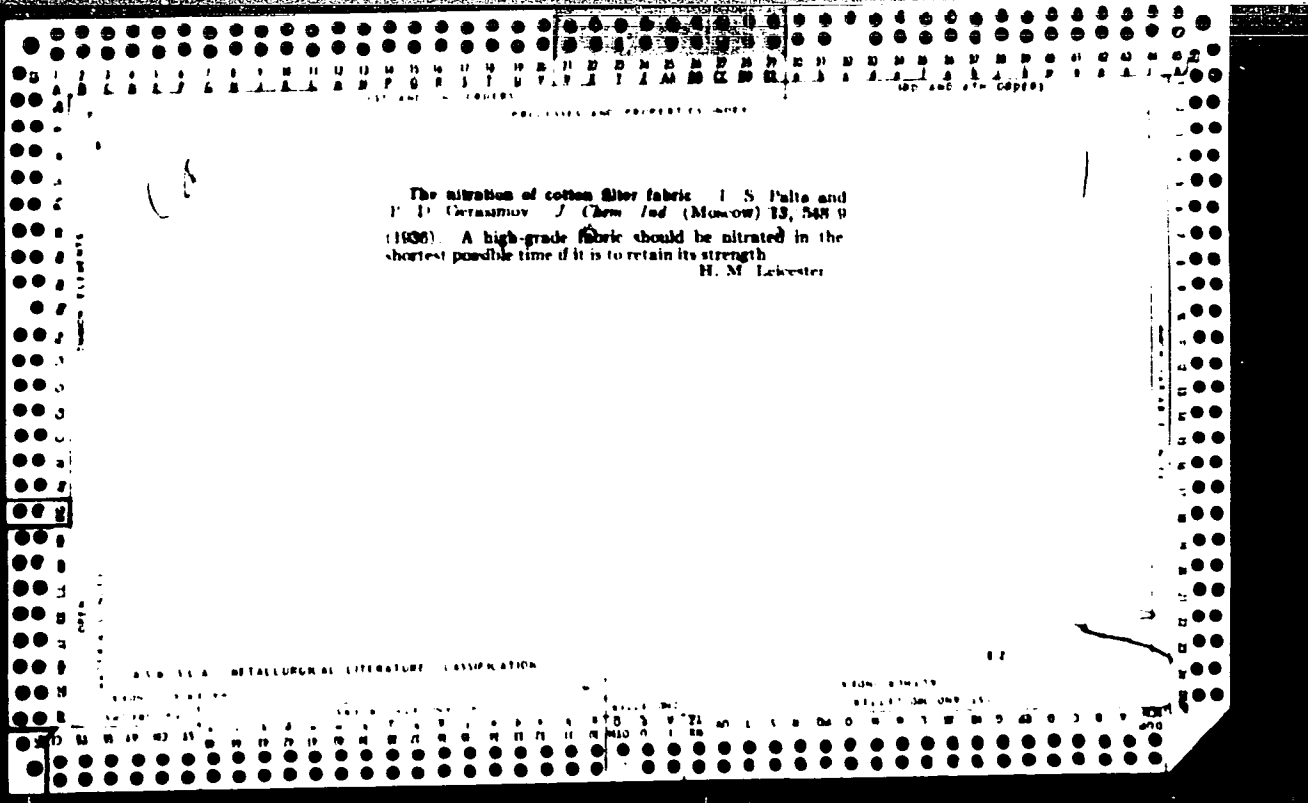
        (Gas, Natural)   (Pipelines)

PaITA, R. S.

Gasification of a Muscovite coal with the steam-oxygen blast. R. S. Palta. *Gazovya Prom.* 1956, No. 5, 10-13.— Expts. in the gasification of the low-grade brown coals of the Moscow region demonstrate the possibility of converting them into excellent fuel gases. The coal is crushed, mineral impurities are sepd., the coal is dried and screened, and pyrites are eliminated. The steam-O mixt. (6.5-9.0 kg. steam to 1 cu. m. O) is blown in at a pressure of 20-25 atm. at 450-500°. With the use of a tech. 90% O a raw gas of 32% of oxides of C is produced, which, after purification (monoethylamine), contains CO_2, 2.4, CO 21.1, H 58.8, CH_4 9.8, C_2H_4 3.8, heavy hydrocarbons 1.3, N 2.7%, Q 4200 kcal./ cu. m. (472 B.t.u./cu. ft). The process is characterized by high pressures and velocities; e.g. at a Czech plant the throughput of a coal with 25% H_2O and 25% ash is 1400 kg./sq. m. grate area/hr. Production of gas from Muscovite coal is relatively uneconomical as compared with other brown coals. The raw fuel reduced to 6% ash is expensive; 65% of total costs of gas production must be charged to the coal. The process merits consideration, however, in industrial regions without a natural-gas supply. H. L. O.

GAL'PERIN, V.M.; KAPLINSKAYA, E.Z.; PALTA, R.S.; ULITSKIY, L.I.

Trends in the development of gas supply and distribution in
Siberia. Gaz.prom. 4 no.5:20-26 My '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
        (Siberia--Gas distribution)

The nitration of cotton filter fabric   I. S. Palta and
P. P. Gerasimov   J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 13, 545 9
(1936). A high-grade fabric should be nitrated in the
shortest possible time if it is to retain its strength.
H. M. Leicester

PALTANE, N.

The man in the cabin. Const Buc 16 no.732:3 18 Ja'64.

1. Seful serviciului organizarea muncii de la I.E.R.U.C.M.T.,
Ploiesti.

PALTARAK, M.N.; FRIDLYAND, Ye.I., sanitarnyy vrach

Hygienic improvements at the Minsk Tractor Factory. Zdrav. Belor. 5
no.11:48-49 N '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Glavnyy vrach medsanchasti Minskogo traktornogo zavoda (for Paltarak).
(MINSK--TRACTOR INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

OVECHKIN, G.V.; PALTARAK, Ye.N.; GRINEVICH, V.A.

Analysis of bronze Sn:Zn:Pb-5:5:5 with the ST-7 steelometer.
Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.5:92-94 My '58.   (MIRA 12:1)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina, g.
Minsk.
                    (Bronze--Analysis)

PALTARAN, Vera

      A generous soul. Rab. i sial. 37 no.1:5-6 Ja'61.   (MIRA 14:2)
                  (Textile workers)

Welding

E.D. PALTCHOOK, N.Y.

LOGIKOV, Viktor Petrovich; SLAVIN, S.V., doktor ekonom. nauk, otv.
red.; PALTE.OVICH, D.M., red. izd-va; ZUZINA, V.I., tekhn.
red.

[Ways of increasing efficiency in developing the mining
industry of the northe.stern U.S.S.R.]Puti povycheniia ef-
fektivnosti razvitiia gornoi proryshlennosti Severo-Vostoka
SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 179 p.
                                             (MIRA 15:11)
         (Siberia, Eastern—Mining engineering)

PALTIN, E.

Nephthenic alcohols. M. King, R. Paltin, and M. [illegible] 7 [illegible]; A re[illegible] [illegible] naphthenic [illegible] acids and their [illegible] is given [illegible] and potential applications are discussed. The reduction of naphthenic esters by metallic Na and by catalytic hydrogenation is discussed in greater detail; flow sheets are given._____Gary Gerard

R/003/62/013/012/002/003
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Panaitescu, M. and Paltin, E.

TITLE: Degradation and stabilization of polyvinylchloride.
                Contributions to the synthesis of some organo-stan-
                nic derivatives

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, v. 13, no. 12, 1962, 724-728

TEXT: The thermal and photochemical decomposition mechan-
ism of polyvinylchloride is considered. It is shown that this mech-
anism involves the formation of free radicals. In order to prevent
the effects of heat and light on polyvinylchloride, certain stabili-
zing materials are added to it; these stabilizers delay the decom-
position of polyvinylchloride and of its copolymers. Experiment
showed that some of the best stabilizers are organo-stannic stabili-
zers. The preparation of organo-stannic compounds consists of the
following phases: preparation of tetraalkylstannic derivatives, of
dialkylstannic halides, of dialkylstannic oxide, and the condensa-
tion of the latter by organic derivatives (such as alcohols, etc).

Card 1/2

Degradation and stabilization ...   R/003/62/013/012/002/003
D405/D301

These phases are described in detail. Conclusions: Organo-stannic
compounds are some of the best thermal and photo-stabilizers. They
are particularly well suited for the treatment of polyvinylchloride
owing to their following properties: they give very good transpar-
ency to the polymer; they are highly compatible with vinylic pro-
ducts; they can be used for the stabilization of plastic as well
as hard polyvinylchloride. Notwithstanding these advantages, their
utilization on a world scale is limited by the following factors:
their manufacturing process is complicated and dangerous; high pro-
duction cost; they are relatively toxic. Research is continuing
in view of their partial or total replacement by other stabilizers.
There are 5 tables.

Card 2/2

PANAITESCU, Magda; PALTIN, Edith

Degradation and stabilization of polyvinyl chloride; contributions
to the synthesis of some organostannic derivatives. Rev chimie
Min petr 13 no.12:724-728 D '62.

PALTIN, Edith; BERCOVICI, I.

New plasticizers. Note II. Condensation product of
diethanolamine with synthetic acids C_6-C_9, used in the
processing of polyvinyl chloride into plasticized products.
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.2:84-88 F '62.
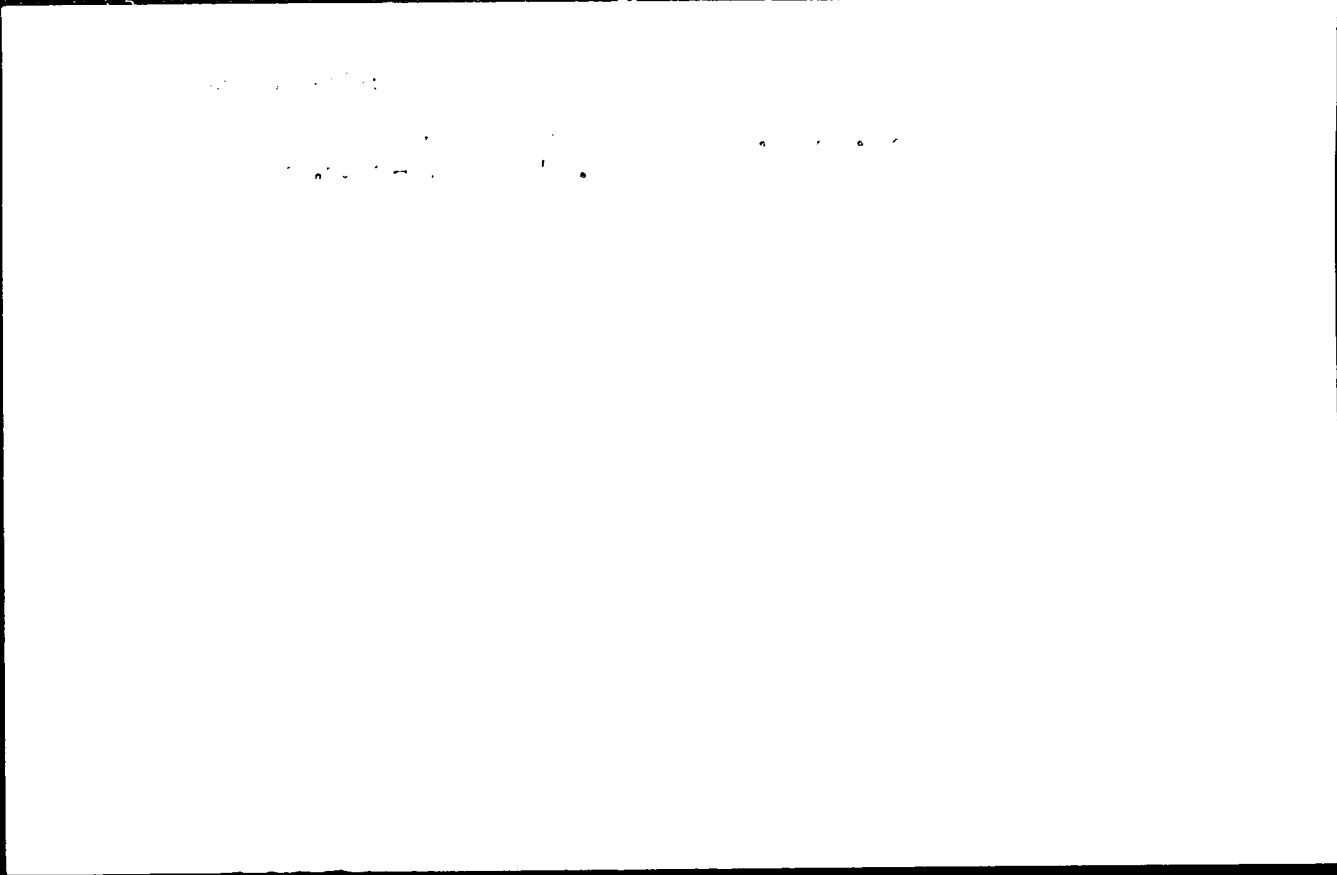
PALTIN, Edith; WEINBERG, Maria

 Epoxidation of olefinic compounds. Rev chimie Min petr
274-282 My '63.

PALTIN, Edith, ing.; BERCOVICI, Ivon, candidat in stiinte tehnice

New plasticizers. Industria usoara 10 no.2:60-66 F '63.

R/0003/64/015/004/0183/0190

ACCESSION NR: AP4038911

AUTHOR: Paltin, Edith; Panaitescu, Maria; Weinberg, Maria; Biazi, Felicia

TITLE: Epoxydation of olefinic compounds II. Epoxy-hexahydrophthalates, modern plasticizers

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 4, 1964, 183-190

TOPIC TAGS: plasticizer, epoxyhexahydrophthalic ester, butadiene, maleic anhydride, butanol, hexanol, isooctanol, 2-ethylhexanol, peracetic acid, polyvinyl chloride, thermal stability, light resistance, reaction condition, kinetics

ABSTRACT: Epoxy plasticizers belonging to the epoxyhexahydrophthalates type have efficiency, compatibility and electrical characteristics, similar to dioctylphthalate but are superior as light and thermal resistance and cold flexibility. The epoxy esters of the tetrahydrophthalic anhydride are suitable for use as plasticizers in vinylic resins. These esters represent a combination of properties of the phthalates, excellent plasticizers, and epoxy compounds with high heat and

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038911

light resistance and flexibility at low temperatures. The epoxyhexahydrophthalate esters are synthesized from butadiene in Diels-Alder condensation with maleic anhydride; the resulting cis-Δ^4-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride is transformed in a difunctional ester in reaction with an aliphatic alcohol (butanol, hexanol, iso-octanol, 2-ethylhexanol). The diester is epoxydized with peracetic acid or with formic acid "in situ". Detailed experimental conditions are described for each of the three stages, covering variations in molar ratio, temperature, catalyst and reaction time. The epoxyhexahydrophthalates have been tested as plasticizers on polyvinyl chloride by measuring the fusion point for the polymer-plasticizer mixture, compatibility, volatility and absorption, efficiency, thermal stability, ultraviolet resistance and electrical characteristics.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 41543-65   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   Pc-4   RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5012407   RU/0003/64/015/009/0546/0550

AUTHOR: Paltin, Edith; Teodoru, Elena

TITLE: Synthesis of pentaerythritol and its uses

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 9, 1964, 546-550

TOPIC TAGS: alcohol, petroleum refinery product

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Pentaerythritol is
one of the polyvalent alcohols prepared from petrochemical raw
materials. The authors give a description of its synthesis and
purification and summarize the principal uses, which include
the production of synthetic drying oils, modified alkyd resins
and plasticizers and surface agents. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 12
formulas, 4 graphs, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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

NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 005   JPRS

Card 1/1 am

PALTIY, N.P. (stantsiya Manzovka)

Transversal ectopia of the testis associated with pseudohermaphroditism. Urol. i nefr. no.2:63   '6.

(MIRA 19:1)

L 29887-66   EWP(j)/T   IJP(c)   RM

ACC NR: AP6020349   SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/008/0361/0365

AUTHOR: Panaitescu, Maria; Paltin, Edith

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of dibenzoyl-resorcinol, an absorber of ultraviolet radiation

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 8, 1965, 361-365

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, vinyl compound, resin, UV absorption

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss their studies concerning the synthesis of dibenzoyl-resorcinol, a substance used in the light stabilization of vinyl resins. Technological manufacturing parameters are established in terms of various degrees of purity of the product, and some preliminary results are presented regarding the stabilization capacity of the absorbent under various atmospheric conditions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1   UDC: 547.577.07:678.743.22.04

L 29774-66

ACC NR: AP6020886   SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/009/0428/0433

AUTHOR: Biazzi, Felicia; Paltin, Edith; Iohan, Francisca; Zaharia, Monica;
Onoca, Ioana

ORG: none

TITLE: Considerations on amide formation by the reaction of fatty acids with urea.
Note II.

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 9, 1965, 428-433

TOPIC TAGS: urea, organic amide, chemical decomposition

ABSTRACT: The reaction mechanisms involved in the formation
of amides by the reaction of fatty acids with urea were studied.
In a general way, the decomposition was followed thermogravi-
metrically and the decomposition products were analyzed chro-
matographically; in particular, the appearance of biuret and
the presence of unreacted urea were followed. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and
2 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

L 30762-66   EWP(j)/T   IJP(c)   RM/DJ

ACC NR: AP6020249   SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/11-/0546/0549

AUTHOR: Paltin, Edith; Vitca, Voichita

ORG: none

TITLE: Antioxidants of the alkylated phenol group. Utilisation of the C sub 4 (butane-butene) fraction in the alkylation of p-cresol

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 11-12, 1965, 546-549

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, chemical synthesis, chemical kinetics, synthetic rubber, petroleum product

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the reaction conditions and the kinetics for the synthesis of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol by the alkylation of p-cresol, in the presence of a mineral acid catalyst, with the C_4 petroleum fraction (butane-butene), which contains 14 to 21 percent isobutene. The purity of the final product is 93 to 96 percent, allowing its use as antioxidant in the stabilization of polyolefines, oil products and synthetic rubber. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1   JS   UDC: 547.563.436.1-023:66.022.373

L 39126-66

ACC NR: AP6030347   SOURCE CODE: RU/00__/__5/016/__3/____/____

AUTHOR: Paltin, Edith; Biazzi, Felicia

ORG: none

TITLE: Amides as auxiliary products in the manufacturing of plastic materials. I.
Synthesis of amides from the reaction between fatty acids and urea

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 3, 1965, 153-158

TOPIC TAGS: urea, organic synthetic process, organic amide

ABSTRACT: A brief summary of the principal methods for preparing amides is followed
by a study of a more recent synthesis method based on urea. The study follows the
reaction mechanism of the synthesis and aims at the preparation of suitable anti-
blocking agents in the synthetic polymer processing industry. Orig. art. has:
10 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

L 42211-66 EWP(j)/T   IJP(c)   RM

ACC NR: AP6031568

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/001/0018/0019

AUTHOR: Panaitescu, Maria; Paltin, Edith

ORG: none

29

E

TITLE: Some condensation products of hexachlorcyclopentadien< used as fire-proof plastifiers

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: condensation, copolymer, vinyl chloride, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the synthesis and discuss the usefulness of chlorendic acid esters, products which are being used to fireproof the polymers and copolymers of vinyl chloride. Dimethyl, dibutyl and dioctyl chlorendate were tested and found useful as fireproof plasticizers. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 af

PAL'TOV, I.P. (Leningrad)

Electric integrator for slow-changing time-functions given in the form of deflection angles. Avton.i telem. 17 no.4:296-309 Ap '56.

(MLRA 9:8)

(Calculating machines)

11(4)
AUTHOR: Pal'tov, I P , Engineer   SOV/119-58-12-4 15

TITLE: Analysis of the Control System of a Fuel Gauge Taking Into Account
            Non-Linearity (Analiz sledyashchey sistemy toplivomera s uchetom
            nelineynostey)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye 1958, Nr 12 pp 9-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fuel Gauges are used to make continuous measurements of the volume
            of fluid fuel in a tank feeding an engine. A capacitor is used as
            a transducer, which consists of two coaxial metallic cylinders which
            are completely submerged in the tank. The dielectric constant of the
            fuel differs from that of air, and thus the impedance of the capacitor
            varies as part of the capacitor emerges from the fluid. This variation
            is measured. It was found that in level meters operating by this
            principle the indication instruments may tend to oscillate, thus pre-
            venting an accurate reading of the measured value. This self-excitation
            is calculated with the help of a harmonic linearization, using the
            stability criteria by Mikhaylov(Ref 1). It is possible to determine the
            range of parameters permitting self-excitation and the range of
            stability, without self-excitation. Further success was achieved by
            estimating the influence of each parameter upon the amplitude and
Card 1/2   frequency variation of self-excitation and to compute the correspondingly

SOV/119-58-12-4/13

Analysis of the Control System of a Fuel Gauge Taking Into Account Non-Linearity

corrected parameters Such calculations are carried out, the results leading to the following recommendations:
1) By a proper choice of certain parameters either a stable or a self-excited operation of the gauge can be secured.
2) A stable performance without self-excitation or with suppressed self-excitation can be achieved by reducing the time constant or the amplification coefficient and by increasing dry friction or the total damping coefficient. The latter measure usually consists of the installation of an eddy-current or air-damper. The utilization of a motor with a very small slip leads to the same goal A negative feedback can be used to suppress self-excitation. For example, an additional winding may be fitted to the motor, the voltage generated therein driving the amplifier input.
3) In practice the device may also operate with self-excitation, the sensitivity threshold of the device thus being considerably lowered Permissible amplitudes are about a few tenths of a degree, which may be ensured by reducing the play of the gear. Instead of cogged-wheel gears differential planetary gears may be used.- There are 6 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4479

Popov, Ye. P., and I.P. Pal'tov

Priblizhennyye metody issledovaniya nelineynykh avtomaticheskikh sistem (Approxim.
Methods for Analyzing Nonlinear Automatic Systems) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1960.
792 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Si.: O.K. Sobolev; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Tumarkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientists concerned with the
theory and practical applications of automatic control systems, particularly
those which deal with nonlinearities in automatic control, stabilization and
regulating systems, and servomechanisms. The book is also suitable for students
and aspirants.

COVERAGE: The book presents a comprehensive treatment of various approximate methods
for analyzing the characteristics of nonlinear automatic systems. These methods
are based largely on the theoretical concepts of harmonic balance and equivalent
linearization; also treated are the specialized small-parameter method and statis-
tical linearization. A wide variety of nonlinearities is considered, and many

Card 1/9

Approximate Methods for Analyzing (Cont.)   SOV/4479

sample calculations are presented. Ye. P. Popov wrote Chapters I, II, V (1 - 5),
VII (1 - 5), VIII, IX (1 - 4), and X. I.P. Pal'tov wrote chapters II, II,
(6 - 9), VI, VII (6 - 10), and IX (5 - 7). The authors thank Academi for N.N.
Bogolyubov, the editor, O.K. Sobolev, and A.I. Klimanov. There are 345 reference
208 Soviet, 46 English, 14 German, 1 French, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/9

9, 7/00

16,8000 (1031, 1121, 1132)

S/024/61/000/003/005/012
E140/E463

AUTHORS: Pal'tov, I.P. and Fedorov, S.F. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The investigation of closed-loop systems containing
             digital computers, taking into account amplitude-
             quantization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
             nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1961, No.3, pp.82-90

TEXT: It is customary in the examination of automatic control
systems including digital computers in their loop to neglect
amplitude-quantization, on the assumption that such computers can
have a sufficient number of places to make them essentially linear
as far as the system is concerned.   This is true insofar as
concerns the dynamic behaviour of the system.   However, the static
precision of the computer will be defined essentially by the lowest
order digit, which corresponds to the dead-zone of an ordinary
control system.   It is the purpose of the present article to study
just this effect, deriving relations valid for systems with only a
single bit output (relay characteristic), an arbitrary number of
output levels (step-wise characteristic) up to and including the
Card 1/2

23157

S/024/61/000/003/005/012
E140/E463

The investigation of closed-loop ...

limiting case of an infinite number of levels (quasi-linear case).
The system is studied with particular reference to the correction
of gyrostabilizers with respect to precession (neglecting nutation).
It is assumed that the required repetition period of the system has
been found by the customary methods.   The author introduces and
defines a normalization of the computer output to permit the
analysis and comparison of systems with different numbers of output
bits by the method of harmonic linearization.   The analysis
extends to the stability conditions.   It is found that there are
in general two limit cycles, one at low amplitude, which is
unstable, and an asymptotically increasing stable limit cycle.
Thus the system will come to rest or will carry out stable
oscillations.   There are 7 figures and 7 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1961

Card 2/2

L 38105-66   ENI(d)/ETI(l)   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6008529   SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/001/0140/0145

AUTHOR: Pal'tov, I. P. (Leningrad); Tsvetkov, V. I. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of an oscillatory criterion for a quality estimate of processes in nonlinear systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 1, 1966, 140-145

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear automatic control, system reliability

ABSTRACT: The authors have considered the feasibility of employing an oscillatory factor for a quality estimation of equivalent-converging processes in nonlinear systems. It is shown that the oscillatory criterion can be used for the estimation of processes with nonlinearities of any form, including those which have equivalent amplitude-phase characteristics dependent both on the amplitude as well as on the frequency of the input coordinate of the nonlinear element. This method may be used to estimate the quality of equivalent-converging processes in the case of systems which contain more than one nonlinearity. However, depending on the location of the nonlinearity, preliminary transformations of the nonlinear system circuit may be required. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13,14/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

BESEKERSKIY, Viktor Antonovich; PAL'TOV, Ivan Petrovich; FABRIKANT,
    Yevgeniy Anatol'yevich; FEDOROV, Stepan Mikhaylovich; CHINAYEV,
    Petr Ivanovich; SOBOLEV, O.K., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.
    red.

[Collection of problems on the theory of automatic control]
Sbornik zadach po teorii avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia. [By]
V.A.Besekerskii i dr. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 408 p.
                                        (MIRA 16:12)
            (Automatic control)

PAL'TSEV, A.; ARAV, O., redaktor; DANILINA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[National income under capitalism; outline of theory] Natsional'nyi
dokhod pri kapitalizme; ocherk teorii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit.
lit-ry, 1954. 111 p.   (MLRA 8:1)
          (Income)

35611
S/201/62/000/001/002/005
D251/D301

16.6500

AUTHORS: Krylov, V.I. and Pal'tsev, A.A

TITLE: On the approximate solution of functions having logarithmic singularities

PERIODICAL: Vestsi akademii navuk BSSR Seriya fizika-tekhnich nykh navuk, no 1, 1962, 13-18

TEXT: The authors consider quadrature formulae which arise in numerical integration of a function of the type   (1)

$$\int_0^1 x^\sigma \lg(e/x) f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$$

The concept of "weight function" is introduced, and it stated that x_k and A_k are dependent on this weight function   A   lynomial in x, orthogonal in 0, 1 for weight $x^\sigma \lg(e/x)$ is introu...ed, and hence an interpolation formula for A_k is found   Tables are given

Card 1/2

On the approximate solution

3/201/52/006/A01/A062/...
D251/D301

for the coefficients of the polynomial and the corresponding values
of x_k and A_k for various values of   are given   Estimates of
error are given and the method is illustrated by three worked exam
ples   The purpose of the method is to increase the precision of
approximate solutions   There are 3 tables and 4 references   Sov
iet-bloc and 1 non Soviet-bloc   The reference to the English lan
guage publication reads as follows: L. Kopal, Numerical Analysis
Wiley New York 1955

Card 2/2

S/201/63/000/001/002/007
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Krylov, V.I. and Pal'tsev, A.A.

TITLE: Numerical integration of functions having logarithmic and power characteristics

PERIODICAL: Akademiya navuk Byelaruskay SSR. Vyestsi, Syeryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 1, 1963, 14-23

TEXT: The authors tabulate the coefficients A_k and abscissae x_k of the formula

$$\int_0^1 x^\alpha \lg(e/x) f(x)\,dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_k f(x_k) \qquad (1)$$

for $n = 1-8$ and $\alpha = \pm 4/5, \pm 3/4, \pm 2/3, \pm 1/2, \pm 1/3, \pm 1/4, \pm 1/5$, 0 and $+1$ to $+5$. The values were found with the aid of a 'Minsk-1' computer. It is probable that the error does not exceed a unity of the lowest digit in each value. There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

KRILOV, V.I.; PAL'TSEV, A.A.

Numerical integration of functions having a logarithmic
singularity at the origin of coordinates. Vestsi AN BSSR.
Ser.fiz.-mat.nav. no.1:5-9 '65.

Numerical integration of functions having logarithmic
singularities at the end of the path of integration.
Ibid.: 10-13   (MIRA 19:1)

PAL'TSEV, A. G.

32514. Valil'yev, Yu. K., Pis'mo v redaktsiyu, (Po povodu stat'i V. V.
Tashchina "Povysit' uroven' tekhnicheskogo proyektirovaniya torfyanykh predpriyatiy"
v zhurn. "Torf. prom-st". 1949, No. 6). Torf. prom-st', 1949, No. 10, s. 31-32.

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

1. PAL'TSEV, A. G.: VASIL'EV, Yu. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Peat Industry

7. Twenty years' activity of the State Planning Institute "State Institute for the Planning of Peat Industry Plants." Torf. prom., 29 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

PAL'TSEV, A G.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE FOR THE PLANNING OF PEAT

peat. (L).

PAL'TSEV, A.G., inzh.

Comparative efficiency of peat as fuel. Torf. prom. 35 no.7:14-16 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovanyu zavodov torfyanoy pro-
myshlennosti.
(Peat)

PAL'TSEV, A.G.

Economic effectiveness of winning and complex utilization
of peat based on the requirements of main economic regions.
Torf. prom. 37 no.5:10-12 '60.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu zavodov
torfyanoy promyshlennosti Gosplana RSFSR.
                              (Peat industry)

ABKHAZI, V.I.; ANTONOV, V.Ya.; BLYUMENBERG, V.V.; VARENTSOV, V.S.;
VELLER, M.A.; ZYUZIN, V.A.; IVANOV, V.N.; KUZHMAN, G.I.;
LUKIN, A.V.; MATVEYEV, A.M.; CZEROV, B.J.; PAL'TSEV, A.G.;
PEROV, N.P.; PROKHOROV, N.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P.;
SOLOPOV, S.G.; TYUREMNOV, S.N.; TSUPROV, S.A.; CHULYUKOV, M.A.

Viktor Georgievich Goriachkin; obituary. Torf.prom. 39 no.4:4
                                                      (MIRA 15:7)
'62.
        (Goriachkin, Viktor Georgievich, 1893-1962)

PAL'TSEV, B.V.

     Multidimensional ath. g : M nerals ... ."c. Si:.nat.lut, 4 ...
1376-1388 N-: ' .

L 22018-66   EWT(d)   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6005006   SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/001/0043/0051

AUTHOR: Pal'tsev, B. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Expansion of solutions of the Dirichlet problem and the mixed problem for β the biharmonic equation into a series in solutions of reducing problems

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 43-51

TOPIC TAGS: elliptic equation, differential equation, Dirichlet problem, convergent series

ABSTRACT: The author considers the Dirichlet problem for the bounded region $\Omega \subset \mathcal{E}_n$ with sufficiently smooth boundary Γ

$$\Delta^2 u = f \text{ in the region } \Omega, \quad u|_\Gamma = 0, \quad \left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right|_\Gamma = 0, \quad (1)$$

and

$$\Delta^2 u = f, \quad u|_\Gamma = 0, \quad \Delta u|_\Gamma = \varepsilon\left(\mu\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \Delta u\right)\Big|_\Gamma, \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2   UDC: 518:517.944/.947

L 22018-66

ACC NR: AP6005006

where μ is defined on Γ. The solution of (2) is sought in series form

$$u(x, \varepsilon) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^h v_h.\qquad(3)$$

The author shows that for μ constant and negative under reasonable conditions the series (3) converges to the solution of (1) even for $\varepsilon = 1$. Orig. art. has: 42 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/   SUBM DATE: 17May65/   ORIG REF: 001   OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

25

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES NVFT

Tanning of hides used in clothing with syntan F2K
F. T. Pal'tsev. *Koshevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S S S R* 18, No 10, 237 N 1939). The synthetic tanning agent syntan F2K is obtained by condensing phenol with formalin, sulfonating the product with strong H_2SO_4, and condensing again with formalin. The resulting viscous tar-like mass of a reddish brown shade is sol in water, giving a highly acidic product. The tanning was carried out with the above prepn without pretanning, and with a final tanning with vegetable tannins. In the 1st modification a preliminary tanning is not needed, the process being carried out in a drum during 20 hrs including a final combination tanning with vegetable and synthetic tannins. First the synthetic tanning substance was dissolved in an equal amt of water during 2 3 hrs by beating with steam, bringing the soln up to 20°Bé and neutralizing it with Na_2CO_3, so as to leave in 10 cc of the soln. 7 cc.

0.5 N H_2SO_4. Soft types of raw skins must be preliminarily pickled. The pickle was composed of 2.5% HCl and 8% NaCl, and drumming was carried out for 3 hrs at a liquid factor of 0.7. The prepd soln was placed in the drum with spent pickle in two sections and with an interval of 30 min, and 45 50% of the ext of the 2nd wt of the raw skin was taken. Drumming was carried out for 7 8 hrs, followed by a 6-hr resting period and washing the running water for 40 min at 20°. In the 2nd modification, the skins were not washed but placed directly in another drum where they received a final tanning with 20% of spruce ext of 2.5 Bé and drumming for 12 hrs. This process is very intensive because of the high acid content of the tanning substance. The resulting leather is very satisfactory.   A A Rozhshtugk

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAL'TSEV, G. N.

PAL'TSEV, G. N..........Vladimirskaia Oblast' v chetvertoi piatiletke. 2-e dopoln.
    izd. Vladimir, Izd. Otd. propag. i agit. Obkoma, 1947. 10 p.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified

PAL'TSEV, O.M.

Spontaneous ruptures of the intestines. Sov. med. 25 no.3:126-128
Mr '61.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.G.Karavanov)
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent A.N.Kushnev)
na baze Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy
vrach RSFSR A.A.Sokolov).
                (INTESTINES—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

PAL'TSEV, G.M. (Kalinin, obl., ul. Karj inskogo, d.62/1, kv.7)

Surgical treatment of polyposis gastrica. Vest. khir. 89 no.9:
106-108 C '62.

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.G.
Karavanov) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze oblast-
noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach
RSFSR A.A. Sokolov), Kalinin.

PAL'TSEV, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating the capacity of pneumatic vertical conveyers for milling products at flour mills. Muk. -elev.prom.22 no.11:17-22 D '56.

(MLRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego pererabotki.

(Pneumatic-tube transportation) (Grain-handling machinery)

PAL'TSEV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALIS, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRUGLOV, A., kand.tekhn. nauk.

High-efficiency cyclone dust collectors. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.12: 9-12 D '58.   (MIRA 12:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov ego pererabotki.
                        (Dust collectors)

PAL'TSEV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Pneumatic conveying in grain-handling enterprises" by [kand.tekhn.nauk] A.M.Dziadzio. Reviewed by V.Pal'tsev. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.12:28-29 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego pererabotki.
(Pneumatic conveying) (Grain handling)

(A) L 1336-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023759

UR/0334/65/000/008/0017/0020
664.7.05:621.547

AUTHOR: Pal'tsev, V. (Candidate of technical sciences), Dmitruk, Ye. (Engineer) B

TITLE: Minimum permissible air velocity for vertical pneumatic conveyance of grain products

SOURCE: Mukomol'no-elevatornaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, pneumatic device, air flow

ABSTRACT: The article is a report on experimental work done in 1964 at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain and Grain Products on conditions of obstruction and minimum permissible air velocity in the vertical tubes of pneumatic grain conveyer equipment. The experimental equipment is briefly described. Load densities from 13 to 260 kg/m^2·sec were studied. The experiments were repeated 10--30 times for each load, with a total of 237 experiments. These experiments showed that obstruction takes place in the lower section of a vertical pneumatic grain conveyer tube in the area of minimum grain velocities. Experiments with various tube diameters showed that the minimum permissible air velocity is a function of the rate of twisting. A table is given for minimum permissible air velocity as a function of

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receiver type, moisture content and air source. These data indicate that the type
of receiver and moisture content have little effect on the minimum permissible air
velocity. The minimum permissible air velocity is independent of the reserve pres-
sure of the air source (up to 3000 kg/m^2 for a compressor and up to 700 kg/m^2 for a
fan), but if the air velocity is reduced below the minimum permissible value, the
tube is much more quickly blocked with a fan-type source, i.e. a compressor source
does not require high speed automatic regulation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3
formulas, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego
pererabotki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain and Grain Products)

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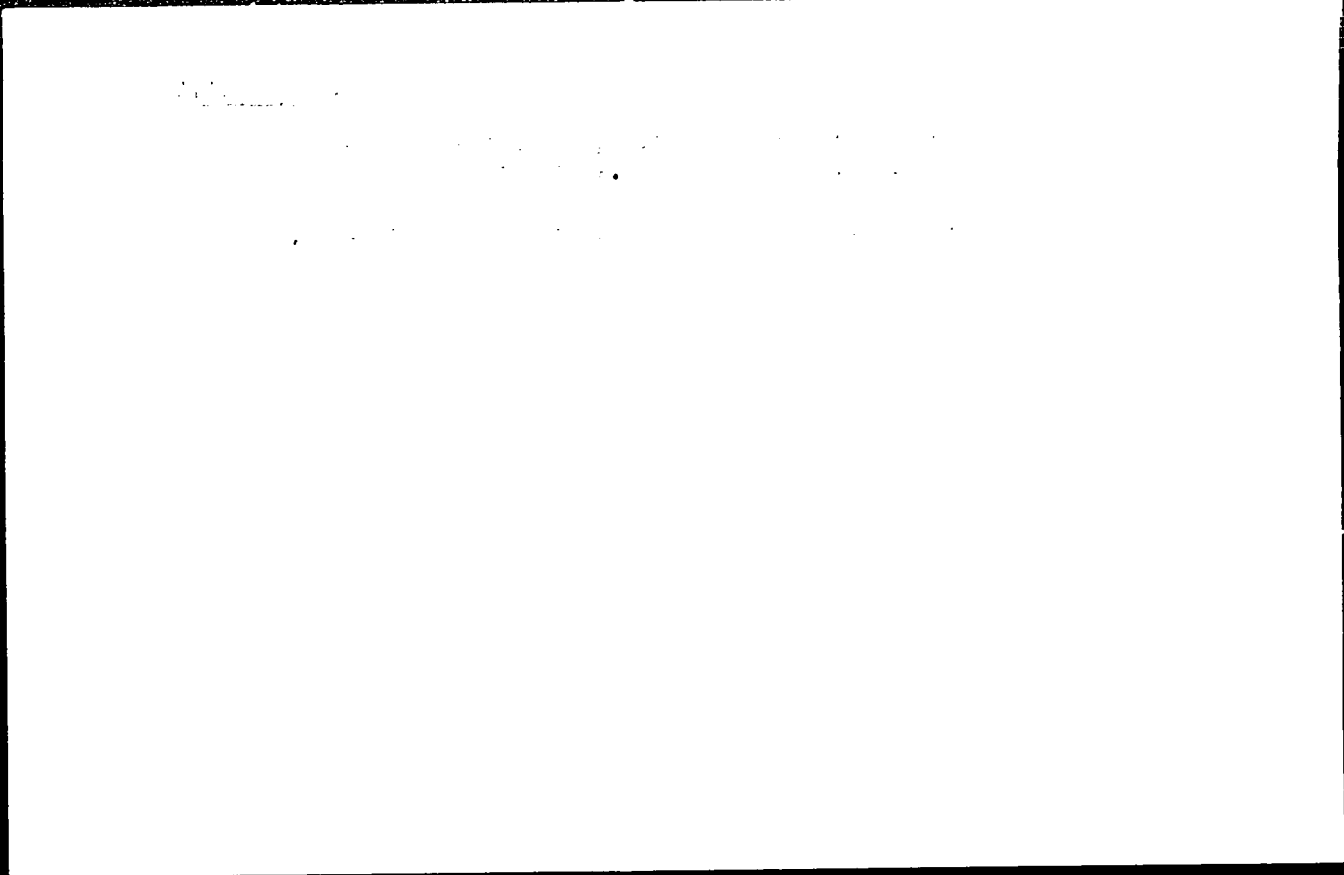
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