ACCESSION NR: AT3001988

increase the induction period of oxidation. Such additives are effective at moderate temperatures (150-200°C). These additives are primarily used in turbine, transformer, and machine-tool oils. (b) Additives that inhibit oxidation and decomposition of oils in a thin layer (up to 200 micron) on a metallic surface at high T (from 150 to 300°). These are typically used in engine oils and are termed "thermal" or "high-temperature" additives (HTA). All further discussion is based on HTA's. The following working hypothesis set forth for the mechanism of detergent and antioxidation additives relative to the process of varnish formation on a metallic surface: (1) The additive forms a continuous boundary layer (BL) which completely insulates the hydrocarbon molecules from contact with the metal; (2) the effectiveness of the action of the additive depends on two factors: The lifetime of the molecule on a heated surface, that is, its own high-temperature (HT) oxidation stability, and the character of the products formed in the oxidation of the additive molecules. It is thus postulated that the detergent additive is adsorbed on the engine part and forms an impenetrable layer which prevents contact between hydrocarbons and metal. Any additive molecules that may break down are carried off and immediately replaced by new additive molecules, thereby maintaining the insulating effect. Thus the lifetime of the additive molecules governs the rate of consumption thereof and, hence, the required initial concentration of additive. Hence, even additives with a relatively low HT oxidation stability can be employed

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(for example, Ca-sulfonates), but only if they are present in an adequate initial concentration. Such low-grade additives, however, will contaminate the oil more rapidly than high-grade additives. Molecules of additives that are more properly termed HT antioxidation additives, as well as detergent additives, form a strong protective boundary layer on parts. However, once they have oxidized under HT and the catalyzing action of the metal and the O of the air, they produce oxidation products which stick firmly to the metallic surface and form the characteristic varnish layer. Hence, the active lifetime of such additives is decisively important in determining their antioxidation effectiveness. In summary, antioxidation additives must be added to an oil in small quantities, detergent additives in large quantities. Good detergent qualities of an oil ensure the cleanness of parts only while the engine is operating; when the engine is stopped, the detergent effect ceases, and an oil with inadequate antioxidation properties will then form a varnish layer on the exposed hot layers of the piston. Also, the detergent additive will continue to undergo a destructive disintegration, and the oil will be rapidly contaminated with the oxidation products of the additive. A highly effective additive for the prevention of varnish formation and the sticking of piston rings must exhibit the following properties: (a) An elevated polar activity which exceeds the activity of the molecules of the oil to which it is added; (b) an elevated HT oxidation stability, that is, the greatest possible lifetime at any given T condition; (c) the formation

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001988

of oxidation and decomposition products that do not have a tendency to stick to metal surfaces. A single additive, having molecules that combine both elevated antioxidation and detergent properties, is preferable to a mixture of two additives, one antioxidation and one detergent, since in the latter the detergent may have a shorter lifetime than the compounded additive and, therefore, will be exhausted more rapidly. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: 00

SUBMITTED:	00	DATE ACQ:	23Jan63	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	FL, CH	NO REF SOV:	000	OTHER:	000

Card 5/5

PAPOK, K.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

Effect of alkyl polysiloxanes on the washing potential of oils. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.9:60-61 S '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Silicon organic compounds)
(Lubrication and lubricants—Additives)

PAPOK, K. K.
Motornyye, reaktivnyye i raketnyye topliva. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962-
v. illus., diagrs., ports., tables.
Title varies.
Includes bibliographical references.

DUBOVKIN, Nikolay Filippovich; PAPOK, K.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on hydrocarbon fuels and their combustion products] Spravochnik po uglevodorodnym toplivam i ikh produktam sgoraniia. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 288 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Fuel—Testing) (Hydrocarbons)

BR

SOV/5968

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Papok, K. K., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Ye. G. Semenido, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, eds.

Motornyye, reaktivnyye i raketnyye topliva (Motor, Jet, and Rocket Fuels) 4th ed., rev. and enl., Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 741 p. Errata slip inserted. 7000 copies printed.

Exec. Eds.: Ye. S. Levina and B. F. Titskaya; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in fuel handling, engine operation, and petroleum refining.

COVERAGE: This is the fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of the original book published in 1957. The large amount of new material included, the editors believe, justifies considering it an entirely new book. It deals with the physical, chemical, and service properties of propellants and fuels for aircraft piston engines, turbojets, ramjets, rockets, automobiles,

Card 1/

diesels, stationary turbines, and boilers. In addition to combustion problems, discussions of corrosion, carbon deposits, and residue formation are included. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PAPOK, Konstantin Karlovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; POCHTAREV, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, inzh.-polkovnik, red.; SOLOMONIK, R.L., tekhn.red.

[Lubricating oils] Smazochnye masla. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1962. 254 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

SEMENIDO, Ye.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ENGLIN, B.A.; PAPOK, K.K., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; ZARUBIN, A.P.; RAGOZIN, N.A.; SHIMONAYEV, V.S.; CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; LIVSHITS, S.M.; BESSMERTNYY, K.I.; LOSIKOV, B.V.; SABLINA, Z.A.; ROZHKOV, I.V.; GUREYEV, A.A.; FAT'YANOV, A.D.; ZRELOV, V.N.; ZARUDNYY, P.P.; BRATKOV, A.A.; BARON, I.G.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Motor, jet, and rocket fuels] Motornye, reaktivnye i raketnye topliva. 4., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 741 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Rockets (Aeronautics))—Fuel)
(Jet propulsion)
(Motor fuels)

34618

S/065/62/000/003/004/004
E194/E184

114000

AUTHORS: Papok, K.K., and Berenson, S P.

TITLE: Coagulation of the disperse phase as a cause of lacquer formation in engines

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.3, 1962 50-56)

TEXT: Engine lacquering is a serious problem, the causes of which are not fully understood. Some authors associate it with the lubricant and others with the fuel, but little attention has been paid to coagulation of the disperse phase in thin layers of hot engine parts Used engine oils are highly contaminated with dispersed fine particles and their aggregation has been studied in a number of works which have, however, mainly been concerned with bulk effects and not with thin layers. The authors have found that in thin layers of oil the aggregating stability of fine particles is very low, and that the evolution of carbon particles from the oil can be a cause of lacquering. If a drop of used engine oil or oil containing carbon black is heated,

Card 1/4

Coagulation of the disperse phase...

particles of coagulated carbon are formed in the oil. The process can be assessed by applying a layer of oil of known thickness to a hot metal surface and determining the time required for the coagulation of particles visible at a given magnification. A procedure was developed in which a chromium plated metal cup 20 mm in diameter with a rim 1 mm high was heated on an electric heater to a set temperature and a measured quantity of oil was introduced with a pipette. The cup was examined with a binocular microscope of X 42 magnification. The time required for clearly visible particles to form was measured. The test was repeated three times and the average result termed the coagulation induction period. Raising the temperature greatly reduces the coagulation induction period, thus it is 20 seconds at a temperature of 150 °C and about 3 seconds at 250 °C. The nature of the metal used seems to have little influence on the coagulation induction period, but coagulation is much slower or even absent in a glass vessel. The effect of a conducting surface in accelerating coagulation indicates that the process is one in which carbon particles

Coagulation of the disperse phase... S/065/62/000/003/004/004
E194/E184

ne essary to oxidise the oil to lacquer by heating [illegible] a thin layer.
There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 4/4

S/081/62/000/005/083/112
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Papok, K. K., Zarubin, A. P., Zuseva, B. S., Danilin, V. P., Zakharov, G. V., Kuznetsov Ye. G., Slavinskiy, A. G.

TITLE: Set of methods for evaluating the effects of additives on the operating properties of motor oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 528-529, abstract 5M216 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 254-263)

TEXT: It is proposed that the operating properties of motor oils containing additives be evaluated by a series of laboratory methods consisting of 3 groups: (1) micromethods (total consumption of oil, 10 ml), (2) tests on [illegible]3 (PZV) and [illegible] (PZZ) apparatus (total consumption of oil, 0.5 l) and (3) tests on the [illegible]9-5 (IT9-5) and IT9-3 (IT9-3) single cylinder engines (total consumption of oil, 2.5 l). The first group covers determination of: thermooxidizing stability and coefficient of lacquer formation (GOST 4953-49) and (GOST 9352-60 (GOST 9352-60)), motor volatility, active fraction and tendency to form lacquer

Card 1/3

Set of methods ...

(GOST 5737-53 (GOST 5737-53)), thin-layer evaporation of the oil (GOST 8674-58 (GOST 8674-58)), critical lacquer formation temperature (method described) and the scale-forming properties by evaporating 0.2 g of oil in an aluminum cup at 400°C until a carbon residue is formed (method described). On the PZV apparatus, they evaluate the washing properties of the oil according to GOST 5726-52 (GOST 5726-52) and the emulsifying properties (method described). In the test on the PZZ apparatus the oil is mixed with air and circulated at 150°C through a cell with lead and copper plates, and after 2 hrs circulation the corrosion of the lead plates is determined, the sediment in the oil on diluting with isooctane and the evaporation of the oil during the test (method described). On the IT9-5 engine primary motor tests are carried out by the NII GSM-20 method for 20 hrs, evaluating the formation of lacquer on the piston and the corrosion properties of the oil from the loss in weight of the lead plates in the cell through which the working oil circulates. On the IT9-3 engine the scale-forming capacity of the oil is evaluated by the PZI (method described), by which the quantity of scale on aluminum surfaces

Card 2/3

S/081/62/000/005/083/112
B162/B101

Set of methods ...

in the precombustion chamber of the engine is determined, the oil being added in a quantity of 5% to the fuel (-1 (TS-1) or white spirit) and 4 five-minute tests being carried out for each oil sample. The results of the evaluation of oils with different additives using these methods are given. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 3/3

38257
S/065/62/000/006/005/007
E194/E436

11.9000

AUTHORS: Papok, K.K., Danilin, V.P.

TITLE: High temperature properties of lubricating oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.6, 1962, 54-58

TEXT: The carbon residue which is commonly used to assess the deposit forming tendencies of lubricating oils is considered to be an unreliable measure. The following procedure is accordingly recommended to assess the deposit forming tendencies of lubricating oils. A 0.2 g sample of oil contained in an open aluminium vessel is placed in the standard apparatus for assessing lacquer forming tendencies (ГОСТ 4953-49 (GOST 4953-49)) on a disc at a temperature of 400°C. When evaporation of the oil has visibly ceased the lid is placed on the vessel and it is maintained at the same temperature for the same time as was required to complete evaporation. The vessel is then removed from the disc, cooled and weighed and the amount of deposit formed is expressed as a percentage of the oil sample. Two parallel tests are conducted and the mean values taken, the difference between them should not exceed the following figures: for residue up to 3%

Card 1/2

36932
S/081/62/000/007/024/033
B168/B101

11.9700

AUTHOR: Papok, K. K.

TITLE: Mechanism of the action of washing and anti-oxidant additives in the formation of cylinder carbon (working hypothesis)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 548, abstract 7M182 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 185-189)

TEXT: The phenomenon of carbon formation in engines due to oxidation of a thin layer of oil on the surface of a heated part is investigated. The nature of oxidation of oil in a state of flow and at rest is considered. A working hypothesis for the mechanism of the action of additives is given. This hypothesis is based on the following postulates: (1) When an engine is running on oil containing a sufficient quantity of additive a continuous boundary layer of adsorbed molecules of the additive forms over the entire surface of those components of the engine which are lubricated with oil and completely insulates the molecules of the hydrocarbon

39531

S/065/62/000/008/003/003
E075/E135

11.9700

AUTHORS: Papok, K.K., and Zuseva, B.S.

TITLE: A new method for evaluating the detergent effectiveness of additives

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.8, 1962, 66-70

TEXT: The reserve of detergent potential of lubricating oils was evaluated by the proportion of a standard deposit-forming substance which the oils can contain without formation of large insoluble aggregates. The tests were conducted in a cylindrical steel vessel, 50 mm high, 27 mm in diameter, covered with a metal cap with a central hole 1 mm in diameter. The cylinder is filled with 5 mℓ of oil and heated at 250 °C for 30 min. The oil is then dissolved in 45 mℓ of benzine and filtered through a filter "ШОТТА" ("Shotta") no.4. Increasing amounts of 5% solution in mineral oil of the standard contaminant Б-353 (B-353) (ester of dialkylphenoldithiophosphoric acid) are added to the investigated oil and the maximum proportion of the contaminant found at which the filter is not coloured or only

Card 1/2

S/019/62/000/016/026/056
A156/A126

AUTHORS: Papok, K. K., Zuseva, B. S.

TITLE: Method of determining the washing potential of a lubricating oil containing washing additives

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 16, 1962, 40

TEXT: Class 23c, 1_{01}. No. 149524 (745620/23-5 of September 23, 1961). This method of determining the washing potential of a lubricating oil containing washing additives is novel in that such an oil is oxidized in viscous phase at 150 - 300°C in the presence of a substance which can produce a dispersed phase, e.g. a calcium salt of dialkyldithiophosphoric acid, or calcium salt of diesterodithiophosphoric acid. After that the oxidized oil is filtered through a standard-porosity filter and its washing potential is judged from the degree of filter contamination.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PAPOK, K.K.; DANILIN, V.P.

High temperature properties of lubricating oils. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.6:54-58 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

PAPOK, K.K.; BERENSON, S.P.

Coagulation of the dispersed phase as one of the causes of lacquer formation in engines. Khim. i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.3:50-56 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Motor fuels)

PAPOK, K.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

New method for the evaluation of the effectiveness of dispersing additives. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.8:66-70 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Lubrication and lubricants—Additives)

PAPOK, Konstantin Karlovich

"Investigation of motor oil performance and methods of evaluation"

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt am Main, W. Germany, 19-26 Jun 63.

NAMETKIN, N.S.; PAPOK, K.K.

Sixth World Petroleum Congress. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.10:64-67 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AT4008702 S/2982/63/000/044/0105/0109

AUTHOR: Tishkova, V. N.; Isagulyants, V. I.; Papok, K. K.; Zuseva, B. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of a new antioxidative fuel oil additive for engines operating under a loading

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promy*shlennosti. Trudy*, no. 44, 1963. Neftekhimiya, pererabotka nefti i gaza, 105-109

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, EP, extreme pressure, extreme pressure lubricant, antioxidant, lube oil additive, detergent additive, phosphorodithioic acid. diester-. calcium salt, dithiophosphoric acid.diester-.calcium salt, AN-22K additive, phosphorodithioic acid.octylphenol diester, octylphenol, SB-3 detergent additive, detergent oil, detergent lubricating oil, lubricating oil detergent

ABSTRACT: The authors synthesized lube oil additive AN-22K, a neutral calcium salt of the dioctylphenyl ester of dithiophosphoric acid, in four stages: 1) alkylation of phenol with diisobutylene in the presence of the cationic reagent KU-2; 2) preparation of octylphenol disulfide by reaction of octylphenol with sulfur monochloride; 3) preparation of the diester of dithiophosphoric acid by reaction of the octylphenol disulfide with phosphorus pentasulfide; 4) neutralization of the acid obtained by calcium hydroxide. The additive is a solid of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4008702

cinnamon coloration, becoming yellow when powdered, and has a mol. weight of 1200. It was tested with lube oil MT-16. It produced the best results when used as a composition additive in a 1:2 mixture with the sulfonate additive SB-3 and exceeded the performance characteristics of the phosphorus-containing additives MN 1-1P-22k and vniinp-360. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 illustration.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promy*shlennosti, Moscow (Institute for petroleum chemistry and the gas industry)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 16Jan64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: FL	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

PAPOK, K.K.; PUCHKOV, N.G.; RAMAYYA, K.S.

Complex laboratory methods of testing oils based on various property indices. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.10:53-58 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

PAPOK, K.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

Chemical composition of lacquer deposits. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.9:64-66 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

S/065/60/000/012/006/007
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Papok, K.K. and Livshits, S.M.

TITLE: Assessment of the Tendency of Fuels and Lubricants to Form Deposits in Engines

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.12, pp.58-63

TEXT: Deposit formation has very undesirable consequences in piston engines. The process is usually studied by prolonged engine tests after which the engine is dismantled, the results are very variable and it is difficult to study the influence of various factors on deposit formation. This article describes a rapid method of assessing the deposit forming tendencies of fuels and lubricants based on inserting test plugs into the cylinder head of an automobile engine which is not dismantled. Special seatings are provided in the cylinder head, as illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.1, and into them are inserted aluminium plugs, as shown in Fig.2, which are of large surface area. The plugs are weighed before and after the test and deposit formation is assessed by the increase in weight. There may be more than one plug in the cylinder head. In the tests described, the plugs were inserted

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Assessment of the Tendency of Fuels and Lubricants to Form Deposits in Engines

only above the exhaust valves. The method may be considered reliable because it gives results which are in accordance with deposit forming tendencies assessed by other methods. For instance, giving a richer fuel mixture (Fig.3) , reducing the cooling water temperature (Fig.4) or increasing the content of ethyl fluid Р-9 (R-9) in the fuel (Fig.5) or increasing the content of aromatic-hydrocarbons (Fig.6) increases the deposit forming tendency. The method was used to study the influence of engine operating conditions on deposit formation using a gasoline automobile engine type ЗИЛ -120 (ZIL-120). Deposit measuring plugs could be installed in the first, second, fourth and sixth cylinders. Whilst the engine was being warmed up, the test plugs were replaced by plain plugs. The test results are briefly described. Thus, increasing the output of the engine at constant speed reduced the deposit forming tendency, see Fig.7. Increasing the speed from 700 to 1600 rpm at constant load reduced the deposits, see Fig.7. Similar results are quoted

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Assessment of the Tendency of Fuels and Lubricants to Form Deposits in Engines

from alterations in load, oil level in the crank case, oil temperature in the crank case and angle of advance of ignition. Tests were also made to assess the deposit forming tendencies of fuels and lubricants. In fuel testing a reference fuel was used on which the tests were repeated from time to time. A simple formula is given for measurement of the deposit-forming tendency and the results are quoted for a number of automotive and aviation gasolines with additions of benzol, toluol and ionol. Thermally cracked, catalytically cracked and straight run gasolines were also tested. Straight run gasoline was found to have the least deposit forming tendency and thermally cracked gasoline the worst. The deposit forming tendency of these fuels and of blends of them are plotted in Fig.8. The addition of anti-oxidants such as ionol had no measurable influence on the deposit forming tendency. To assess the deposit forming tendency of lubricants, they were added directly to the gasoline in amounts up to 5%, the results, plotted in Fig.10, show the advantages of low viscosity oils

S/065/60/000/012/006/007
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Assessment of the Tendency of Fuels and Lubricants to Form Deposits in Engines

thickened with polymers as compared with heavier distillates and residual oils. There are 10 figures, 2 tables and 13 references: 2 Soviet and 11 non-Soviet.

Card 4/4

CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., nauchnyy red.; ZHERDEVA, L.G., red.; IVANOVA, L.V., red.; ISAGULYANTS, V.I., red.; ISMAILOV, R.G., red.; KREYN, S.E., red.; KULIYEV, A.M., red.; MAMEDOV, M.A., red.; PAPOK, K.K., red.; SPEKTOR, Sh.Sh., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., red.; SHKHIYAN, S.Kh., red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Improvement of the quality and the production of lubricating oils] Uluchshenie kachestva i sovershenstvovanie proizvodstva smazochnykh masel; trudy. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po uluchsheniyu kachestva bakinskikh smazochnykh masel i usovershenstvovaniyu tekhnologii ikh proizvodstva, Baku, 1961.

(Lubrication and lubricants)

TISHKOVA, V.N.; ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; PAPOK, K.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

Synthesizing a new antioxidizing additive to lubricating oils for forced working engines. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:105-109 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

PAPOK, K.K.; ZUSEVA, B.S.

Grade estimation of various kind of oils by laboratory methods. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 8 no.3:62-64 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Lubrication and lubricants—Testing)

PAPOK, Konstantin Karlovich; RAGOZIN, Nikandr Andreyevich; BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Technical dictionary-manual on fuel and oils]Tekhnicheskii slovar'-spravochnik po toplivu i maslam. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 767 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Fuel) (Lubrication and lubricants)

PAPOK, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SEMENIDO, Ye.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; DZHORDZHI, A.N., ved. red.; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; TITSKAYA, B.F., ved. red.

[Motor and jet-engine oils and fluids] Motornye i reaktivnye masla i zhidkosti. 4. perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Izd-vo "Khimiia," 1964. 704 p. (MIRA 17:4)

PAPOK, K.K.

Papers on the use of petroleum products presented at the Sixth World Petroleum Congress. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.3: 68-70 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:7)

PAPOK, K.K.

Efficient use of fuels and lubricants is the most important condition for prolonging the life of engines. Khim i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.11-5 N'64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 27231-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM/DJ

ACC NR: AM6003011 Monograph

26 UR/
25
B+1

Panov, Vladimir Vladimirovich; Papok, Konstantin Karlovich

Lubricating oils in modern technology (Smazochnyye masla sovremennoy tekhniki) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965. 128 p. illus., biblio. 11,000 copies printed. Series note: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, petroleum base oil, synthetic oil

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This popular booklet provides basic information on the composition and properties of present-day petroleum-base and synthetic lubricants, mostly oils, and on their applications. Polyphenyl oils are discussed on pp 88-93 of the source in general terms. Synthesis, chemical and physicochemical properties, thermal and thermal-oxidative stability, and lubricity are touched on. It is stated that: "Polyphenyl oils have not yet found wide application, because polyphenyl ethers have not been studied thoroughly. Polyphenyl oils are considered as promising lubricants for service at high temperature, e.g., in high-performance supersonic jet engines. Polyphenyl oils are beginning to find application as heat- and radiation-resistant hydraulic fluids."

There are no references and only a short, 12-item bibliography.

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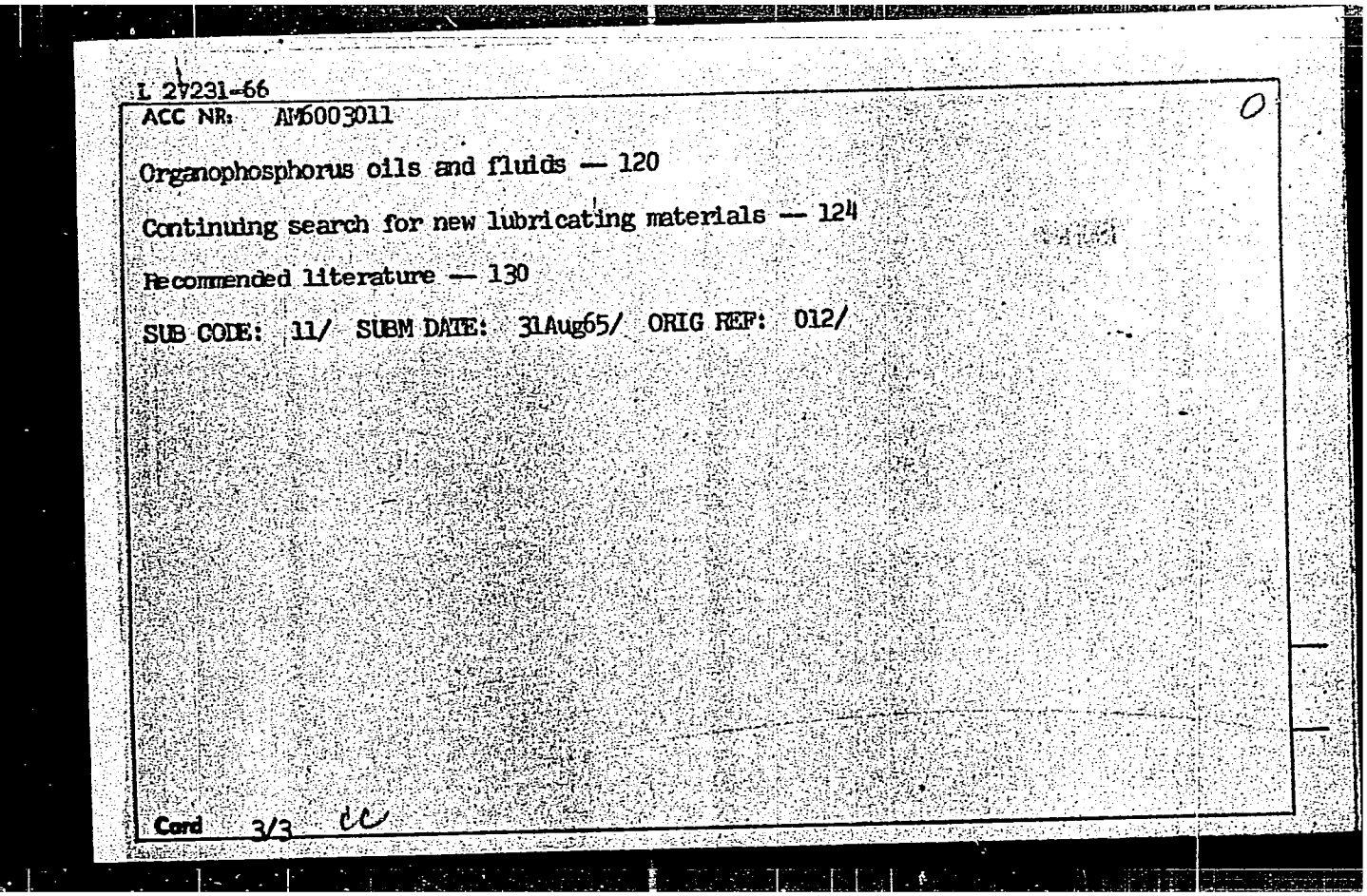

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Organophosphorus oils and fluids — 120

Continuing search for new lubricating materials — 124

Recommended literature — 130

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 012/

Card 3/3 cc

AKSENOV, Aleksandr Fedotovich; PAPOK, K.K., red.

[Aircraft fuels, lubricants and special fluids] Aviatsionnye topliva, smazochnye materialy i spetsial'nye zhidkosti. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 271 p. (MIRA 18:12)

L 11574-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6005336 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Papok, K. K.; Kreyn, S. E.; Vipper, A. B.; Zuseva, B. S.; Garzanov, G. Ye.; Vinner, G. G.; Dobkin, I. Ye.; Afanas'yev, I. D.; Rogachevskaya, T. A.; Somov, V. A.; Botkin, P. P.; Kuliyev, A. M.; Zaynalova, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of motor oil. Class 23, No. 177579

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 74

TOPIC TAGS: motor oil, antiwear additive, detergent additive

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for motor oil, involving addition of a detergent and an antiwear additive to the oil base. The method provides for the use of an alkyl-formaldehyde condensation product and of a dialkyl dithiophosphate based on C_{12}-C_{16} alcohols as the additives. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 4190

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.892.8

L 20369-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6006451 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/002/0049/0051

AUTHORS: Papok, K. K.; Smirnov, M. S.; Ocheretyanyy, I. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of performance properties of lubricating oils by means of the GSM-100 method

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 2, 1966, 49-51

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, performance test, lubricating oil, diesel engine / DS-11 lubricating oil, AS-9.5 lubricating oil

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out to determine the effect of different lubricating oils on diesel motor parts and to develop a method for the evaluation of performance of lubricating oils. The performance of two oils, DS-11 and AS-9.5 containing various additives, was tested on a liquid-cooled, noncompression 12 h.p. diesel engine of type 2Ch-8.5/11, having a compression ratio of 17 ± 1. The performance of the oils was evaluated in terms of the various deleterious effects, e.g., piston ring wear, carbon deposits, etc. The experimental results are

Card 1/2 UDC: 665.521.5

L 20369-66
ACC NR: AP6006451

tabulated, and on the basis of these results the authors conclude that the testing method called the GSM-100 method may be recommended for the evaluation of performances of lubricating oils containing various additives. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 21/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 vmb

L 01315-67 EWP(e)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6003431 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/001/0007/0009

AUTHOR: Papok, K. K.

52
B

ORG: none

TITLE: It is time to introduce a more efficient system for evaluating the operation properties of fuels and lubricants

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1966, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: fuel, lubricant, test, fuel oil

ABSTRACT: At the present time, any new type of fuel oil and lubricant passes through the following four stages of testing before being accepted into practice: (1) laboratory tests, (2) tests on model installations and in small-size single-cylinder engines, (3) prolonged tests in full-size engines, and (4) tests with engines in operation. This system was efficient and appropriate in the past when the service life of engines and the time required for the four-stage testing were relatively short. However, at the present time, the service life of engines in many cases is several thousand hours and the required four-stage testing lasts, as a rule, two to three years. There have been cases when, during this time, either the fuel and the lubricant or the engine became obsolete. This practice, in addition, restricted for several years the introduction of a new fuel or lubricating oil. The practical value of this

Card 1/2 UDC: 665.5

L 45678-66 EWT(m)/T DJ/WE

ACC NR: AP6023624 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/004/0021/0024

AUTHOR: Botkin, P. P.; Vipper, A. B.; Zuseva, B. S.; Kreyn, S. E.; Papok, K. K.; Somov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: New composition of diesel oil additives

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 4, 1966, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: diesel oil, antioxidant additive, lubricant additive

ABSTRACT: A composition of additives to motor fuels was developed in order to match imported additives in their effectiveness when taken in similar concentrations. The composition includes the additives BFK (4%) and LANI-317 (0.25%). The BFK additive is the barium salt of the products of condensation of alkylphenol with formaldehyde, and the LANI-317 additive is zinc dialkyldithiophosphate in isopropyl alcohol and C_{12}-C_{16} alcohols. In wetting and antioxidation properties, the new composition is practically equivalent to foreign additives (those of the Monsanto Co.) designed for oils of the first series of the international classification. The new composition also has advantages over antiwear and wetting agents in the operation of a diesel motor on low-sulfur fuel. The use of the new composition of additives increases the motor potential of fast diesel engines and reduces their oil consumption. Orig. art.

Card 1/2 UDC: 665.4:66.022.3:621.892

L 45678-66

ACC NR: AP6023624

has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 fv

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.16 Vol.5/5 Cancer May 1958

PAPOLCZY, A.

2043. *Diastase values in the blood and urine in pulmonary carcinoma* A tüdőcarcinoma vér és vizelet diastase értékei. PAPOLCZY A. and FÖLDES I. Vas Megyei Tüdőkusovszky' Kórház, Tudószebészeti Osztályának és Központi Lab. Kozlemenyei *Mag. Sebész.* 1957, 10/2-3 (124-126) Tables 2

Lühr's assertion that the increased content of diastase in the serum can be considered as an early symptom of bronchial carcinoma could not be confirmed. Comparative studies showed elevated blood diastase values in only 17.85%; all these cases were inoperable. The diastase values are not raised or lowered according to the localization of the carcinoma. The increase of the urinary diastase could rather be regarded as pathognomonic (in 50% of cases), but on the one hand it is entirely independent of the localization of the carcinoma, and, on the other hand, can only be considered as a late symptom.

Marton – Budapest

PAPOLCZY, Antal, Dr.; SCHRONK, Maria, Dr.

Serum protein fractions in lung carcinoma. Orv. hetil., 98 no.32: 875-878 11 Aug 57.

1. A Vasmegyei Tanacs Egeszsegugyi Kozhaz (Igazgato foorvos: Szvoboda Jeno dr.) Tudomanyos Bela dr.) Kozlemenye.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, blood in
fractionation of blood proteins by electrophoresis (Hun))

PAPOLCZY, Antal, Dr.; SZABO FERENCZY ERNO, Dr.

Early complications of our resections performed in pulmonary tuberculosis. Magy. sebeszet 11 no.2:115-120 Apr-June 58.

1. Vasmegyei Tanacs Markusovszky korhaz (igazgato foorvos: Szvoboda Jeno dr.) Tudosebeszeti osztalyanak kozlemenye.
(PNEUMONECTOMY, in various dis.
pulm. tuberc., early compl., incidence & prev. (Hun))

PAPOLCZY, A.

Pleural lymphangioendothelioma. Magy. sebeszet 11 no.4:212-214 Aug 58.

1. A Vas Megyei Tancs Szombathelyi Markusovszky Korhaz (Igazgato-foorvos Szvoboda Jeno dr.) Tudosebeszeti Osztalyanak kozlemenye.
(PLEURA, neoplasms
lymphangioendothelioma, case report (Hun))
(LYMPHANGIOENDOTHELIOMA, case reports
pleura (Hun))

PAPOLCZY, A. HUNGARY

PAPOLTSI, Antal [Papolczy, Antal]

Diagnosis of pulmonary cancer reflected in 5 years of clinical observations. Khirurgiia 34 no.3:60-66 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz otdela khirurgii legkikh i TSentral'noy laboratorii (starshiy ordinator Bela Shol'moshsh) bol'nitsy imeni Markushovskogo soveta oblasti Vash (dir. - starshiy ordinator Yene Svoboda) Vengriya. *

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.
clin sympt. (Rus))

* VAS County Hospital

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/5 Chest Diseases May 59

1142. THE USE OF HIBERNATION IN LUNG SURGERY - Die Anwendung der Hibernation in der Lungenchirurgie - Papolczy A. Abt. für Lungenchir., Szombathelyer Komitatsspit. 'Markusovszky' - ZBL. CHIR. 1958, 83/26 (1329-1333)

Hibernation is a most useful aid in surgical operations on the lungs. The opinion is emphasized, however, that it cannot be used routinely in all cases. In the author's department the present indications are: (1) reduced oxygenation in emphysematic, debilitated, asthmatic, and older patients, and (2) in neurasthenia and nervousness. (IX, 15, 18)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 59

5626. THE USE OF HIBERNATION IN LUNG SURGERY - Die Anwendung der Hibernation in der Lungenchirurgie - Papolczy A., Abt. für Lungenchir., Szombathelyer Komitatsspit. 'Markusovszky' - ZBL. CHIR. 1958, 83, 26 (1329-1333)

Hibernation is a most useful aid in surgical operations on the lungs. The opinion is emphasized, however, that it cannot be used routinely in all cases. In the author's department the present indications are: (1) reduced oxygenation in emphysematic, debilitated, asthmatic and older patients, and (2) neurasthenia and nervousness. (IX, 15, 18)

PAPOLTSI, A. [Papolczy, A.]

Lymphangioendothelioma of the pleura. Khirurgiia 35 no.7:122-123 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya khirurgii legkikh bol'nitsy imeni Markushovskogo (glavnyy vrach Yene Svoboda) komitetnogo soveta Vash, g. Sombatkhel', Vengriya.
(PLEURA, neoplasms)
(LYMPHANGIOENDOTHELIOMA, case reports)

PAPOL'TSI, Antal' [Papolczy, A.]; FERENTSI, Erne [Ferenczy, E.]

Complications after resection connected with pulmonary tuberculosis. Khirurgiia 35 no.10:100-104 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni Markushevskogo soveta (dir. Laslo Kadash), Vengriya.
(PENUMONECTOMY complications)

PAPOLCZY, Antal, Dr.

Late healing results of surgical collapse therapy. Magy. sebeszet 12 no.1:25-32 Mar 59.

1. A Vasmegyei Tanacs "Markusovszky" korhaz (Igazgato-foorvos: Szvoboda Jeno dr.) Tudosebeszeti Osztalyanak kozlemenye.

(COLLAPSE THERAPY
thoracoplasty & extrapleural pneumolysis, value & late healing results (Hun))

JOS, Kazmer, Dr.; PAPOLCZY, Antal, Dr.

Removal of cervical rib. Magy. sebeszet 12 no.1:42-47 Mar 59.

1. A Budapesti Janos Korhaz (igazgato foorvos: Tako Jozsef dr.) Mellkassebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Jos Kazmer dr.) kozlemenye.
(RIBS, abnorm.
cervical rib. surg., excis. technic (Hun))

PAPOLCZY, Antal, dr.; KOLLAR, Lajos, dr.

On the treatment of spontaneous pneumothor ax. Magy.sebeszet 13 no.1:22-28 F '60.

1. A Budapesti Janoskorhaz (Igazgato-foorvos: Tako Jozsef dr.) Mellkassebeszeti Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Jos Kazmer dr.) kozlemenye. (PNEUMOTHORAX ther)

PAPOLCZY, Antal, dr.; BARA, Anna, dr.

Investigations on lipoid metabolism of patients with cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis. Orv.hetil. 101 no.38:1346-1347 18 S '60.

1. Vas megyei Tanacs "Markusovszky" Korhaz, Tudosebeszeti Osztaly es Kozponti Laboratorium
(NEOPLASMS metab.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY metab.)
(LIPIDS metab.)

PAPOLCZY, Antal, dr.; MIKE, Janos, dr.; MIKLOS, Gyorgy, dr.; SZIJARTO, Lehel, dr.

On benign tumors of the lungs. Magy.sebeszet 13 no.4:229-241 Ag '60.

1. A Budapesti Janos korhaz (Igazgato-foorvos: Tako Jozsef dr.) Mellkassebeszeti osztalyanak (Foorvos: Jos Kazmer dr.) es Korbonctani osztalyanak (Foorvos: Kallo Antal dr.) kozlemenye
(LUNG NEOPLASMS surg.)

PAPOLCZY, Antal, dr.; MIKE, Janos, dr.

Surgical therapy of pulmonary echinococcosis. Orv.hetil. 101 no.49:1744-1746 4 D'60.

1. Budapesti Janos Korhaz, Mellkassebeszeti Osztaly.
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS surg)
(LUNG DISEASES surg)

PAPOLCZY, Antal, dr.; MIKLOS, Gyorgy, dr.; MIKE, Janos, dr.; SZIJARTO, Lehel, dr.

On cystic disease of the lungs. Magy.sebeszet 13 no.5:279-287 O '60.

1. Budapesti Janos Korhaz (Igazgato-foorvos: Tako Jozsef dr.) Mellkassebeszeti Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Jos Kazmer dr.) es Korbonctani Osztalyanak (Foorvos: Kallo Antal dr.) kozlemenye.
(LUNG DISEASES)

YOSH, Kazmer [Josz, K.], doktor; PAPOL'TSI, Antal' [Papolci, A.], doktor; KOLLAR, Layosh, doktor

Treatment of spontaneous pneumothorax. Khirurgiia 37 no.1:48-53 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

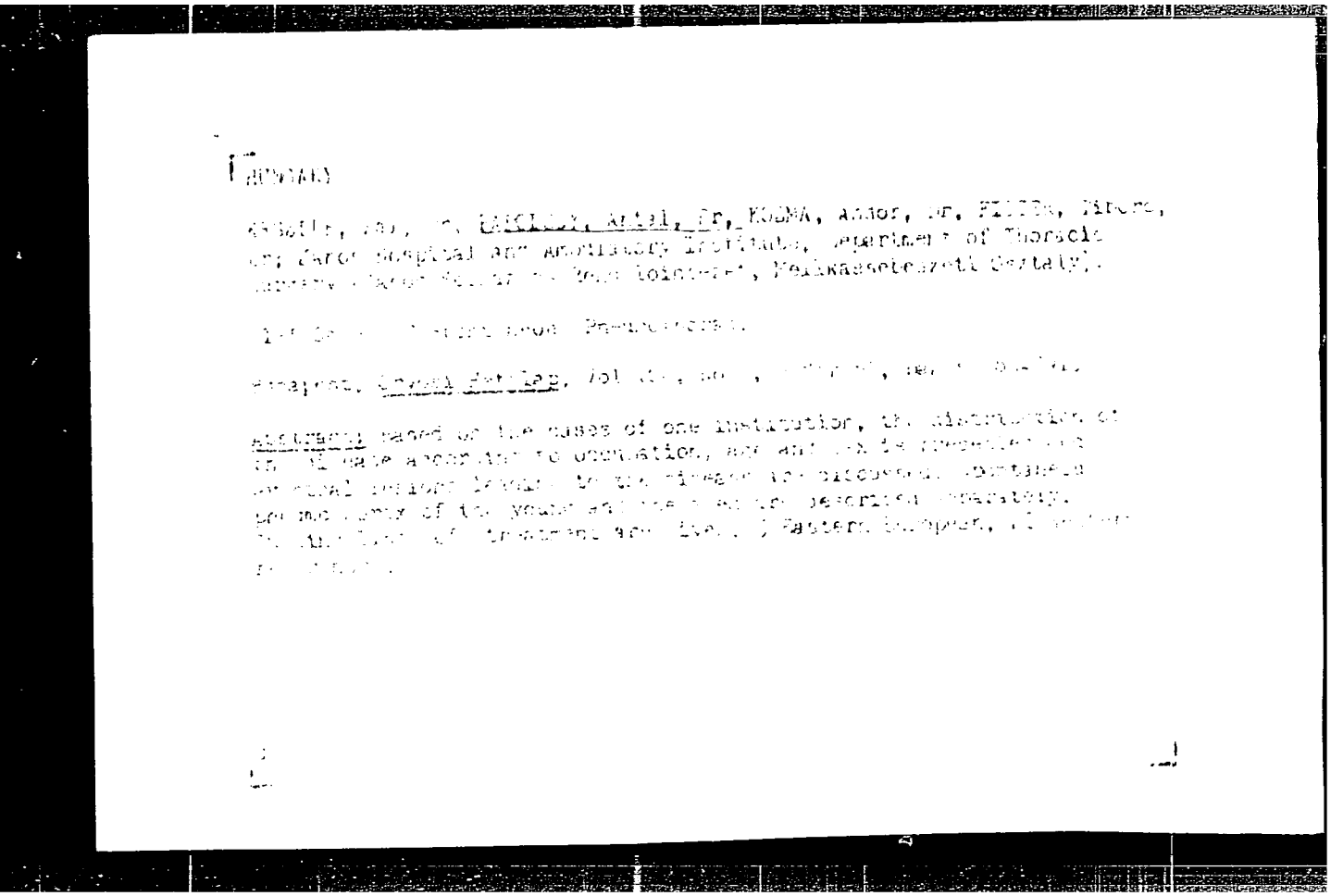
1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khirurgii (zav. - d-r Kazmer Yosh) Budapeshtskoy bol'nitsy imeni Yanosha (dir. - d-r Iozhef Tako).
(PNEUMOTHORAX)

PAPULCZY, Antal, dr.; KOZMA, Andor, dr.

Surgical management of tuberculous empyema. Tuberkulozis 15 no.3:80-83 Mr '62.

1. A Budapesti Janos Korhaz (igazgato foorvos: Tako Jozsef dr.) Mellkassebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Kessler Pal dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY surg)



KESZLER, Pal, dr.; HUTAS, Imre, dr., PINTER, Endre, dr.; PAPOLCZY, Antal, dr.

Late functional results of pulmonary resection in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.14:631-635 5 Ap'64

1. Janos Korhaz, Mellkassebeszeti Osztaly, Legzesfunctics Laboratorium es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, IV.Sebeszeti Klinika.

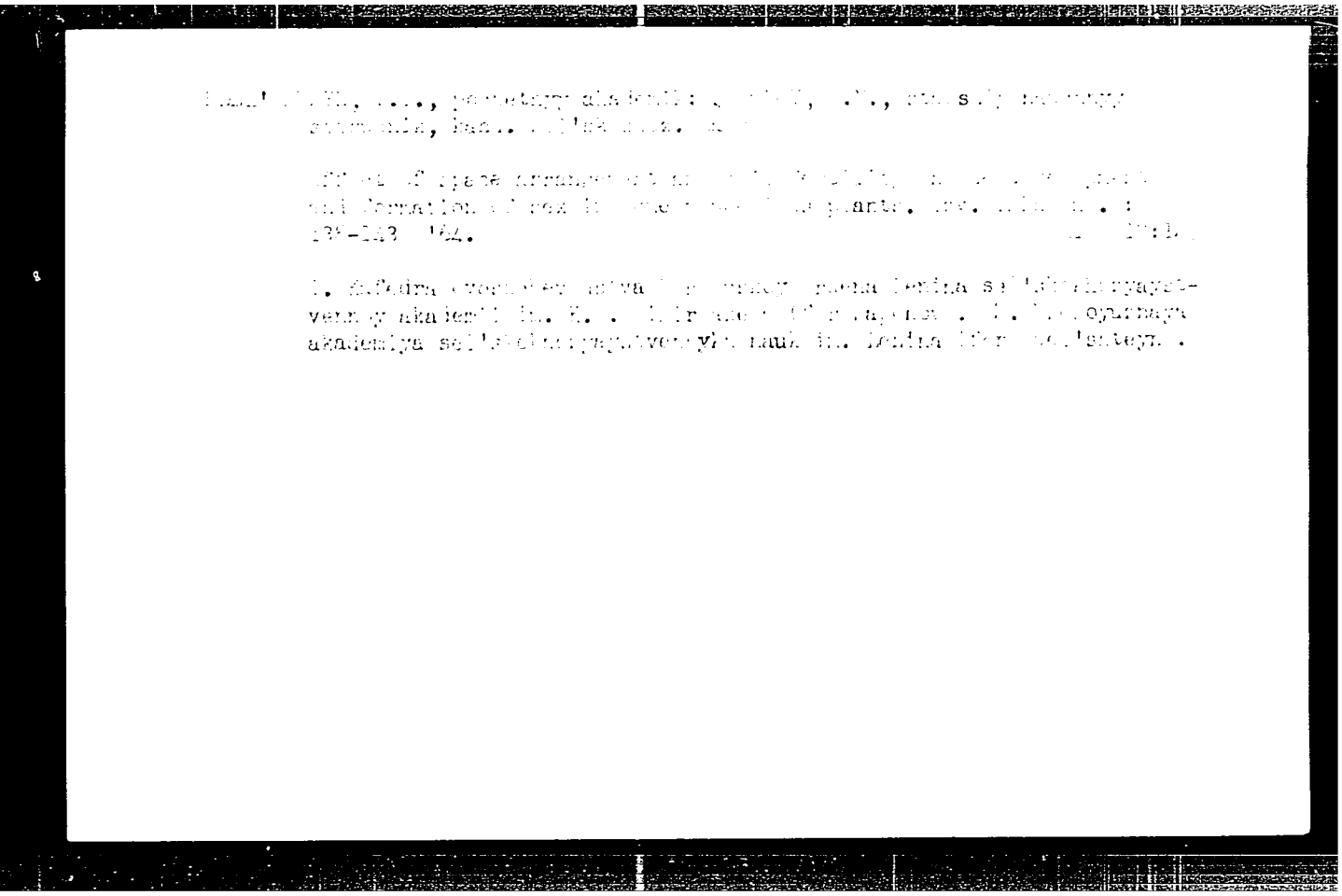
1129. PAPOLCZY F. Ophthalmol. Abt., Stephan-Spit.*, Budapest. *Staroperation hochgradig myopischer Augen. Cataract operation in severe myopia OPHTHALMOLOGICA (Basel) 1955, 130/1 (9-23) Tables 6

Cataract extraction in eyes with a high degree of myopia should be intracapsular. A previously made scleral suture facilitates the operation and prevents complications. If during operation the lens capsule ruptures, the remnants should be removed by grasping them again. Retinal detachment was not more often observed after intracapsular cataract extraction than after extracapsular extraction. A report of 71 operations, 60 of which had been carried out intracapsularly, is given. Loss of vitreous was observed in 3 cases, secondary haemorrhages in 14, deformity of the pupil in 12, and iridal constriction, secondary glaucoma and retinal detachment in 1 case each. Fanta - Vienna

* ISTVAN HOSPITAL, Budapest. JK

PAPONOV, A.N., aspirant

How the spacing of plants affects their development in soils of different fertility. Izv. TSKhA no.5:197-210 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Plants, Space arrangement of) (Soil fertility)



PAPONOVA, I.T.

Possible causes of determinate growth in the tomato lycopersicon esculentum Mill. Sbor. trud. asp. i mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5: 23-132 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Acoustics - Ultrasonics. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25925

Author : Papanek, Dusan
Inst : -
Title : Use of Ultrasound in Physical-Chemical Research

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1959, 53, No 2, 127-137

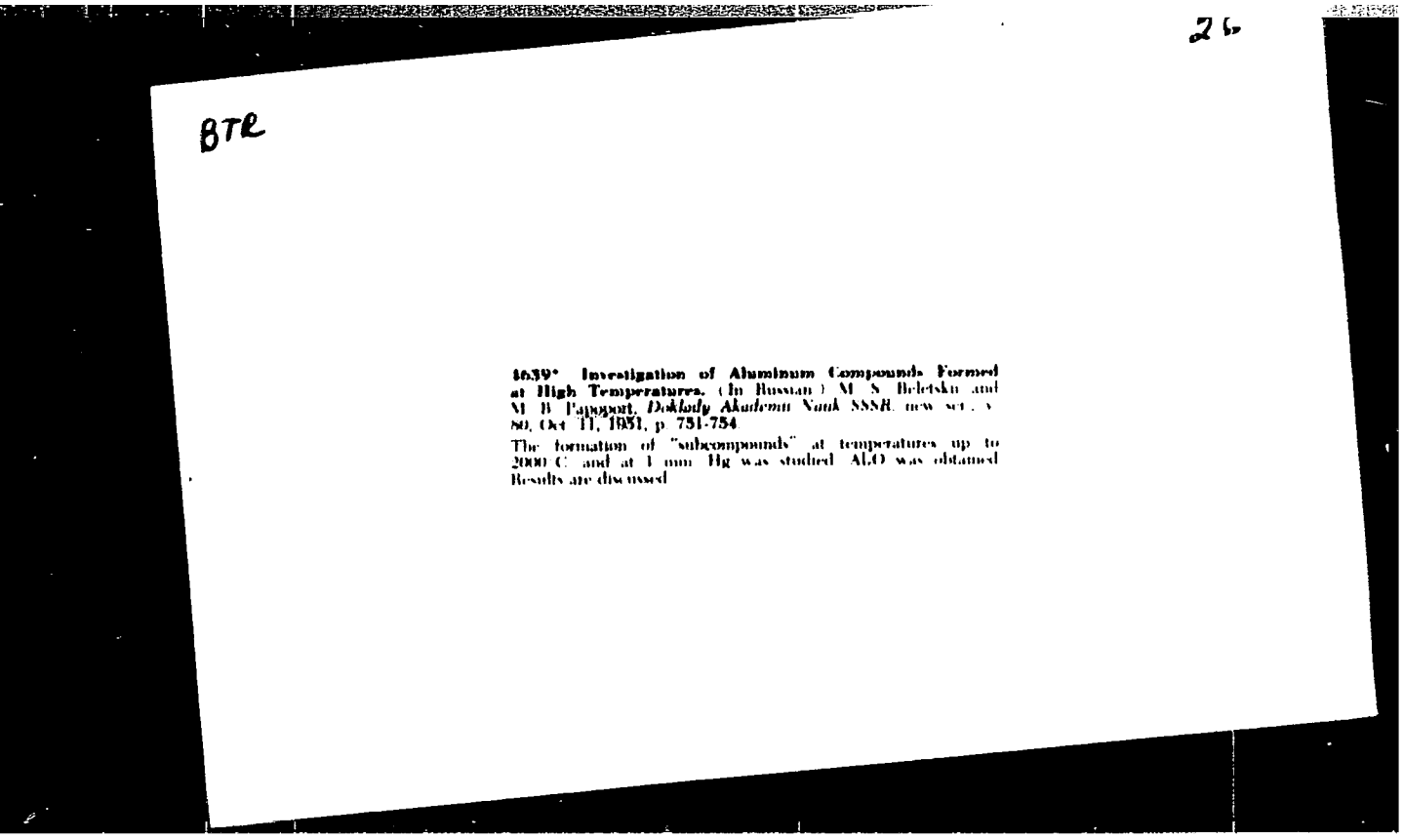
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VELIZAR'YEVA, N.I.; MOSHKIN, P.A.; PAPOPORT, I.B.; KLAPISHEVSKAYA, Z.B.

Comparative data for obtaining synthetic fatty acids from paraffins of different fractional composition from sulfur-bearing crudes. Trudy VNII NP no.7:344-352 '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Paraffins) (Acids, Fatty)



BTR

26

16,39* **Investigation of Aluminum Compounds Formed at High Temperatures.** (In Russian.) M. S. Beletskii and M. B. Pappoport. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, new ser., v. 80, Oct. 11, 1951, p. 751-754.

The formation of "subcompounds" at temperatures up to 2000° C and at 1 mm Hg was studied. Al_2O was obtained. Results are discussed.

PAPORISH, S.D.

Lowered tuberculous allergy of the skin in adolescents receiving large preoral doses of BCG. Probl.tub. 39 no.3:23-28 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz detskogo oteleniya dispansernogo sektroa (zav. - prof. A.I. Kudryavtseva [deceased]) Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. Z.A. Lebedeva) AMN SSSR.
(BCG VACCINATION) (ALLERGY)

PAPORISH, S.D., kand.med.nauk

Antituberculosis vaccination in adolescents with non-active lesions in the lungs. Sov.med. 22 no.10:83-89 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz dispansernogo sektora Instituta tuberkuleza Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. Z.A. Lebedeva, zav. detskim otdeleniyem - prof. A.I. Kudryavtseva).
(BCG VACCINATION
in adolescents with non-active lung changes (Rus))

PAPORISH, S.D., kand.med.nauk

Effectiveness of treating adolescents with pulmonary tuberculosis with antibacterial preparations and BCG vaccine. Sov.med. 25 no.12: 73-77 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M.P.Pokhitonova) i dispansernogo sektora Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M.I.Oyfebakh).
(TUBERCULOSIS) (BCG)

KAGRAMANOV, A.I., prof.; MAKAREVICH, N.M.; OSINTSEVA, V.P.; PAPORISH, S.D.; GULEVICH, M.D.

Tuberculosis of the cervical lymph glands in children caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis of the avian type. Probl.tub. 39 no.1:54-61 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Shmelev).
(LYMPHATICS--TUBERCULOSIS)

PAPORKOV, M.A.

"Nature study excursions" by N. Kuznetsov. Reviewed by M.A. Paporkov. Est. v shkole no.6:88 N-D '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Uchitel' Nikolo-Kormskoy sredney shkoly Myshkinskogo rayona Yaroslavskoy oblasti.
(Natural history--Study and teaching)
(Kuznetsov, N.)

PAPORKOV, M A

USSR/General Division - Problems of Teaching. A-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25795

Author : Paporkov, M.A., Ivushkina, M.I.
Inst : Nikolo-Kemerovo School, Myshkino Rayon, Yaroslavl' Oblast
Title : The Organization of Practical Studies in Stock Raising at a Farm School (Topic: "Keeping and Caring for Horned Cattle").

Orig Pub : Yestestvozn. v shkole, 1956, No 4, 48-53

Abst : For the first time in 1954/1955, students of the VIII-IXth grade at the Nikolo-Kemerovo school of the Myshkino rayon, Yaroslavl' oblast, were given theoretical (30% of time) and practical (70%) instruction in the dairy of the kolkhoz "Bol'shevik on the care of cattle, preparation of fooder and deeding of the animals, and in the recognition of their breeding qualities. Detailed descriptive assignments were made to cover each of the 6 topics.

Card 1/1

PAPORKOV, M.A., uchitel'; IVUSHKINA, M.I., uchitel'nitsa.

Conducting practical work in stockbreeding in a rural school.
Est. v shkole no.4:53 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nikolo-Kormskaya srednyaya shkola Myshkinskogo rayona Yaroslavskoy oblasti.
(Stock and stockbreeding--Study and teaching)

PEPORKOV, N.A., uchitel'; IVUSHKINA, M.I., uchitel'nitsa.

Practical work in stockbreeding for rural schools. Est. v shkole no.5:63-70 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Nikolo-Kormskaya shkola Myshkinskogo rayona Yaroslavskoy oblasti. (Dairying)

PAPORKOV, Mikhail Alekseyevich; TRAVKIN, M.P., redaktor; VEDENEYEV, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Work with young naturalists in the Nikolo-Kormskaya seven-year school] Iunnatskaia rabota v Nikolo-Kormskoi semiletnei shkole. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 70 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Yaroslavl Province--Nature study)

PAPORKOV, Mikhail Alekseyevich; POPOVA, M.I., red.; DRANNIKOVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[School excursions into nature; from the experience of a teacher] Shkol'nye pokhody v prirodu; iz opyta raboty uchitelia. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 198 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(School excursions) (Nature study)

PAPOROTSKIY, L.A.

Engineer, wrote about the construction of the Talynskiy Canal. Armyanskaya SSR.

Soviet Source: P: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo No. 8, 1947, Moscow.
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 109956. Unclassified.

PAPOROTSKIY, L. A., Engineer

USSR

Blasting Methods in Large-Scale Earth Work

SO: P: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo No. 8 - Moscow, 1947
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" Report No 23166, on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division.

PAPOROTSKIY, L.A.

Boreskov's formula. Vzryv.rab. no.3:3-5 '56. (MIRA 16:2)
(Blasting)

PAPOROTSKIY, L.A., gornyy inzh., red.; BLEYMAN, I.L., nauchnyy red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., otv. za vypusk., GILENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Technical regulations for surface blasting] Tekhnicheskie pravila vedeniia vzryvnykh rabot na dnevnoi poverkhnosti. Izd. 4., ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit., i stroit. materialam, 1958. 130 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Blasting)

PAPOROTSKIY, L.A.; DAVYDOV, S.A.; LISITSYN, G.T.; URUMOV, T.M.; SAPARGALIYEV, M.S.; SULEYMANOV, M.S.; AN, M.Ch.

Comment on the article by O.A.Baikomurov and A.F.Kovrigo on "Ways of reducing labor consuming tasks in stopping at the Dzhezkazan Mine." Gor.zhur. no.3:77 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye upravleniye Soyuzvzryvproma, Moskva (for Paportotskiy, Davydov). 2. Nachal'nik buro-vzryvnykh rabot Dzhezkazganskogo rudoupravleniya (for Lisitsyn). 3. Nachal'nik shakhty no.51 Dzhezkazganskogo rudnika (for Urumov). 4. Nachal'nik burovzyvnykh rabot shakhty no.51 Dzhezkazganskogo rudnika (for Sapargaliyev). 5. Zamestitel' glav.inzh. shakhty no.51 Dzhezkazganskogo rudnika (for Suleymanov). 6. Starshiy inzh. Instituta gornogo dela AN KazSSR (for An).

(Dzhezkazgan—Stopping (Mining)
(Baikomurov, O.A.) (Kovrigo, A.F.)

PAPOROTSKIY, L.A.

Modern methods and means of blasting. Vzryv. delo no.48/5:5-9 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye upravleniye tresta Soyuzvzryvprom.

(Blasting)

SOV/6098

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Assonov, V. A., and L. A. Paporotskiy, Resp. Eds.

Novoye v sredstvakh i sposobakh vzryvaniya (New Developments in Blasting Means and Methods). Moscow, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 124 p. (Series: Vzryvnoye delo; Sbornik no. 48/5) Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye gornoye obshchestvo.

Ed. of Publishing House: A. Ya. Koston'yan; Tech. Eds.: L. I. Minsker and G. M. Il'inskaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for mining engineers, workers in scientific research and planning organizations, and also for teachers and students of mining and technical schools.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes new blasting means and methods, means of protecting electric detonators from stray currents, and improved methods of short-delay detonation.

Card 1/2

New Developments in Blasting Means (Cont.) SOV/6098

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/6

PAPOROTSKIY, L.A.

Test blasts with one-sided outburst. Vzryv. delo no.51/8:39-50 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Proizvodstvenno-eksperimental'noye upravleniye Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo tresta po provedeniyu burovzryvnykh rabot.
(Blasting)

PAPOROV, V.

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