81868
S/020/60/133/02/44/068
B004/B064

The Molecular Mechanism Underlying the Deformations of Polymeric Substances

structural elements directed against one another and along the transverse axis. Durability tests of natural rubber НК (NK), isoprene rubber, sodium butadiene rubber СКБ (SKB), divinylstyrene rubber БСК (BSK), polychloroprene rubber, and butyl rubber showed stability in elastic properties, whereas in the case of divinylnitrile- and divinylstyrene "carboxyl" - rubber a slight change of the elastic properties could be observed. After removal of the tension, however, a structural hysteresis occurs, which is followed - in the case of repeated tension - by a thixotropic softening (Fig. 1). The author found experimentally together with Ye. A. Abramova and T. S. Dvorkina that this thixotropic change of structure is always irreversible if a critical tension is exceeded (Fig. 2). An equation suggested by G. A. Patrikeyev and V. M. Fedorov (Ref. 15) is discussed (Fig. 3). On the basis of the concepts mentioned in Ref. 12, it is impossible to explain the molecular mechanism of the deformation of an elastic network. Intensive extension must be used as an indirect method for studying the structure of the polymers and the molecular mechanism. For this purpose a completion of the test device is necessary to render possible the experimental proof of the formation of an elastic net in deformation.

Card 2/3

81868

The Molecular Mechanism Underlying the Deformations of Polymeric Substances

S/020/60/133/02/44/068
B004/B064

There are 3 figures and 15 references: 14 Soviet, 1 British, and 1 German.

PRESENTED: March 16, 1960, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1960

Card 3/3

PATRIKEYEV, G.A.

Molecular mechanism underlying the deformations of polymer substances. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.2:405-408 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Polymers) (Deformations(Mechanics))

ACC NR: AP0013090 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0097/0097

INVENTOR: Shatrov, N. F.; Lazarev, M. N.; Patrikeyev, G. A.; Zakhar'yev, G. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for measuring the total pressure in the face sections of a gas mask. Class 42, No. 181359 [announced by the Military Academy of Chemical Protection (Voyennaya akademiya khimicheskoy zashchity)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 97

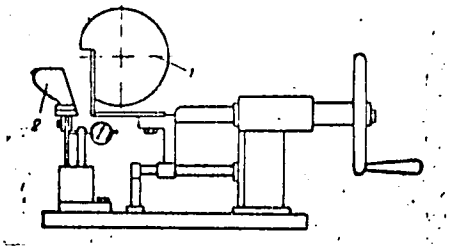
TOPIC TAGS: gas mask, pressure measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for measuring the total pressure in the face sections of a gas mask. The unit contains a base and a sectional model of a head which is divided along the cross section. One of the parts of this model is fastened to a dynamometric spring element and connected to a force measuring mechanism, while the other is mounted on a feed mechanism. Measurement accuracy is improved by making the model in the form of two spherical sections with different diameters and a flat base at the point of junction.

UDC: 620.162.4:623.445.4

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6015698



1 and 2--spherical sections

SUB CODE: 15, 14/ SUBM DATE: 31Jul64

Card 2/2

L 40561-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)
Pc-4/Pf-4/Pr-4 GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5004108 S/0000/64/000/000/0238/0241

AUTHOR: Patrikeyev, G. A.; Antchak, V. K.; Levinshteyn, M. S.; Khrenov, I. F.

TITLE: New method and apparatus for determining the abrasive wear resistance of rubberized fabrics

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po friktsionnomu iznosu rezin. Moscow, 1961. Friktsionnyy iznos rezin (Frictional wear of rubber); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Khimiya, 1964, 238-241

TOPIC TAGS: rubber wear, frictional wear, rubber abrasion, abrasion tester, rubberized fabric

ABSTRACT: An apparatus has been developed for testing the abrasive wear of rubberized fabrics at a selected sample curvature under stress and at selected loads. Exchangeable sample holders of 3-32 mm radius determine the desired curvature. The movable carriage (6 in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) is covered with an exchangeable abrasive material and driven at speeds corresponding to 8-130 cycles/min and a maximum velocity of 0.2m/sec. Pressures of 0.1-5 kg/cm^2 are applied and the contact area changes from 0.2 to 1 cm^2. The wear resistance of the example is defined as

Card 1/2

L 40561-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5004108

the number of cycles or as the length of the friction path required for the total destruction of the rubber layer, which is determined visually. "The authors acknowledge the assistance of P. L. Myagkov, I. M. Lebedev and L.I. Kolodyazhnyy in developing the apparatus and testing methods." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

L 31998-65 / EST(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5004101 S/0000/64/000/000/0130/0135

AUTHOR: Patrikeyev, G. A.; Antchak, V. K.; Levinshteyn, M. S.; Khrenov, I. F.; Myagkov, P. L.; Lebedev, I. M.; Kolodyazhnyy, L. I.

TITLE: The destruction of rubberized materials by abrasion

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po friktsionnomu iznosu rezin. Moscow, 1961. Friktsionnyy iznos rezin (Frictional wear of rubber); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Khimiya, 1964, 130-135

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, rubber wear, frictional wear, rubber abrasion, rubberized fabric

ABSTRACT: The effect of pressure, deformation, contact area and speed on the abrasion of rubberized materials was studied. Single- or double-sided rubberized cotton fabrics were subjected to abrasion on a newly developed tester (see p. 238 in this same collection). A linear relationship was shown to exist between pressure (0.3-5 kg/cm^2) and N, the number of friction cycles required for the destruction of material; but a number of critical ratios of pressure, contact area (and the related radius of the sample holder) and deformation were established at which a rapid change in the fabric properties occurs and

Card 1/2

complete destruction of the material is rapidly attained. The study of the N-pressure relationship at constant contact area or constant deformation therefore requires preliminary measurements under variable conditions to establish possibly existing critical conditions. The study of abraded materials indicated the existence of various abrasion mechanisms, including pure abrasion, tearing-out and breaking-out of parts, and the adhesive failure of the rubber layer. Good adhesion of the latter to the textile base is particularly required at high (3-5 kg/cm^2) pressures.
Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug 64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

PATRIKEYEV, G.A.

The theoretical study of rubber tensility.

Report submitted for the 4th Scientific research conference on the Chemistry and technology of synthetic and natural rubber. Yaroslavl, 1962

PATRIKEYEV, G.A.

Molecular mechanism of the formation and development of an interface in the deformation of polymers in a highly elastic state. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:402-405 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Karginym.
(Macromolecular compounds)

5.4100

S/020/62/146/002/013/015
B101/B144

AUTHOR: Patrikeyev, G. A.

TITLE: Molecular mechanism of the formation and development of interfaces during deformation of polymer substances in high-elastic state

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 2, 1962, [illegible]

TEXT: The molecular mechanism on rupturing is discussed on the assumption that a "micro-neck" is formed consisting of oriented, elastically stretched parts of macromolecules. V. A. Kargin et al. (Koll. zhurn., 19, 131 (1957); DAN, 122, 97 (1958)) consider this part of the micro-neck to be an elastically stretched bundle of macromolecules. The following equation is written down: $\eta_z = \eta_1\eta_2\eta_3\eta_4 = F_z/R_z$; $\eta_3 = F_{max}/F_S = 1/x^{0.4}$; $\eta_4 = F_z/F_{max} = 1/\varphi_{max}$, where η_z is the ratio between the experimental maximum strength F_z of a rubber and the strength R_z of the macromolecule, F_S is the mean tension of the surface layer, and F_{max} is the maximum

Card 1/2

local stress. The other symbols are defined in DAN, 120, no. 2, [illegible] (1958), ibid. 120, no. 3, 562 (1958), ZhFKh, 33, no. 9, 2081 (1959), DAN, 133, no. 2, 405 (1960). $\eta_z = (\bar{\varepsilon}_{eb}/\varepsilon_z)(ms_o/S_M)(1/x^{0.5}\varphi_S)\times(1/\varphi_{max})$ is obtained, where $\bar{\varepsilon}_{eb}$ is the relative elongation of the elastic [illegible] macromolecules in the micro-neck, ε_z is the maximum elongation, [illegible] number of central sections in the elastic bundle, s_o is the [illegible] of the macromolecule, and S_M is the cross section of the micro-neck. [illegible] energy density on elastic elongation of macromolecules is [illegible] 10^3 cal·cm^{-3} allowing intensive chemical actions to take [illegible] center of the micro-neck. Mechanical rupture of the elastic [illegible] happens as a chain reaction, is what first starts the formation of cracks. It is recommended that these considerations should be used in application to various effects associated with the mechanical [illegible] of polymers. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

PRESENTED: March 29, 1962, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Card 2/2

BYSTROV, S.A.; PATRIKEYEV, G.S.

The SShCh-1 chip sorter. Der. prom. 13 no.4:8-9 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

KORNEV, I.S.; YENICHEV, V.M.; MORDUYEVA, A.A.; IGONINA, Yu.A.; PATRIKEYEV, G.T.; ANDROSHCHUK, S.M.; ZYBIN, V.D.; SHISHULINA, L.M.

Culture media other than meat extracts for the preparation of A and B botulin anatoxins. Vak. i syv. no.1:3-11 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

PATRIKEYEV, G.I.; ANDRIANOVA, E.M.

Formation of gas as an indication of maximum toxin formation in Clostridium perfringens cultures. Vest. Akad. med. nauk SSSR 13:3 (MIRA 11:3)

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; VASIL'YEV, N.N.; SAMORODOV, L.M.; VORONTSOV, I.V.; PATRIKEYEV, G.T.; MAKARENKO, M.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDROSHCHUK, S.M.; ZYBIN, V.D.; KORNEV, I.S.; NIKOLAYENKO, Yu.P.; CHERNOVA, V.A.; IGONINA, Yu.A.; MORDUYEVA, A.A.

Study of botulin anatoxins. Report No.4: Botulin anatoxin type E. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:72-79 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

L 42067-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5010902 UR/0286/65/000/007/0092/0093

AUTHORS: Markovich, A. V.; Vorob'yev, A. A.; Vasil'yev, N. N.; Patrikeyev, G. T.; Yenichev, V. M.; Zybin, V. D.; Kornev, I. S.; Shevelev, V. M.; Annalyaya, Ye. P.

23
B

TITLE: Botulitic anatoxins of types A and B. Class 30, No. 169751

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: anatoxin, toxic substance, botulism, inoculation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents botulitic anatoxins, purified, concentrated, and sorbed with aluminum hydroxide. To produce in the blood of the inoculated people the antitoxic titers of types A and B and of the order 1-3 AE/ml, one ml of each preparation is made to contain 1000 antigenic units (EC per one AE) of the corresponding anatoxins with specific activity of no less than 3000 EC/1 mg of total nitrogen and not over 3.5 mg of aluminum hydroxide.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18May60 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 dan

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; VASIL'YEV, N.N.; PATRIKEYEV, G.T.; ZYBIN, V.D.; KORNEV, I.S.; ANAN'YEVA, Ye.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDROSHCHUK, S.M.; IGONINA, Yu.S.; SHMELEV, V.M.; MORDUYEVA, A.A.; NIKOLAYENKO, Yu.P.; MAKAROVA, V.A.; CHERNOVA, Yu.S.; POYARKOVA, M.A.

Study of botulin anatoxins. Report No.1: Botulin anatoxin type A. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:31-36 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; VASIL'YEV, N.N.; YENICHEV, V.M.; PATRIKEYEV, G.T.; SHEVELEV, V.M.; ZYBIN, V.D.; KORNEV, I.S.; ANAN'YEVA, Ye.P. Prinimali uchastiye: ANDROSHCHUK, S.M.; NIKOLAYENKO, Yu.P.; MAKAROVA, V.A.; CHERNOVA, Yu.S.; POYARKOVA, M.A.; IGONINA, Yu.A.; MORDUYEVA, A.A.

Study of botulin anatoxins. Report No.2: Botulin anatoxin type B. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.10:68-72 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KHAVCHENKO, A.T.; KOLESNIKOVA, N.A.; TATARINOV, G.T. (Moskva

Presence of species- specific and organ-specific antigens in cells cultured in vitro for a long period. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.9:74-78 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR L.A. Zil'berom.

VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; CHEN'KUAN-MIN [Ch'en K'uang-ming]; PATRIKEYEVA, L.F.; TUL'CHINSKAYA, Ye.I.

Eliminating distortions in the inner masking of color multilayer films. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.3: 183-186 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofoto-instituta, g.Shostka.
(Color photography)

L 38196-66 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6022323 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Berezin, A. S.; Kudryashova, T. S.; Patrikeyev, L. N.; Popov, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of parametrons designed with new types of nonlinear capacitors

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya mikroelektroniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: parametron, nonlinear capacitor, varactor diode

ABSTRACT: Parametrons designed with varactors and with reverse-gradient capacitors (Soviet-made test specimens) were investigated. Findings: (1) Oscillation rise or fall time does not exceed 10 periods of fundamental frequency (or 20 periods of pumping frequency); (2) The parametron can be excited with $Q_{min} = 2.2$; (3) The parametron can operate at zero bias voltage; (4) The reverse-gradient-capacitor parametron can operate in wide frequency band. The load characteristic of an experimental parametron is shown. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 8 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Apr66 / ORIG REF: 004 / ATD PRESS: 5045

Card 1/1

KUDRYASHEVA, T.S.; [illegible]

Study of the parameters affecting [illegible]
zav.; radiotekh. [illegible]

PATRIKEYEV, L. N.

[illegible]

А. А. [illegible]

Исследование [illegible] свойств [illegible]

11 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12

[illegible] СЕКЦИЯ ПОЛУПРОВОДНИКОВЫХ ПРИБОРОВ

Руководитель [illegible]

9 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. А. [illegible]

Новые полупроводниковые приборы для [illegible] аппаратуры

[illegible]

[illegible]

Новый полупроводниковый прибор [illegible]

Т. М. Агаханян,

Л. Н. Патрикеев

Работа дрейфового транзистора при большом сигнале

[illegible]

[illegible]

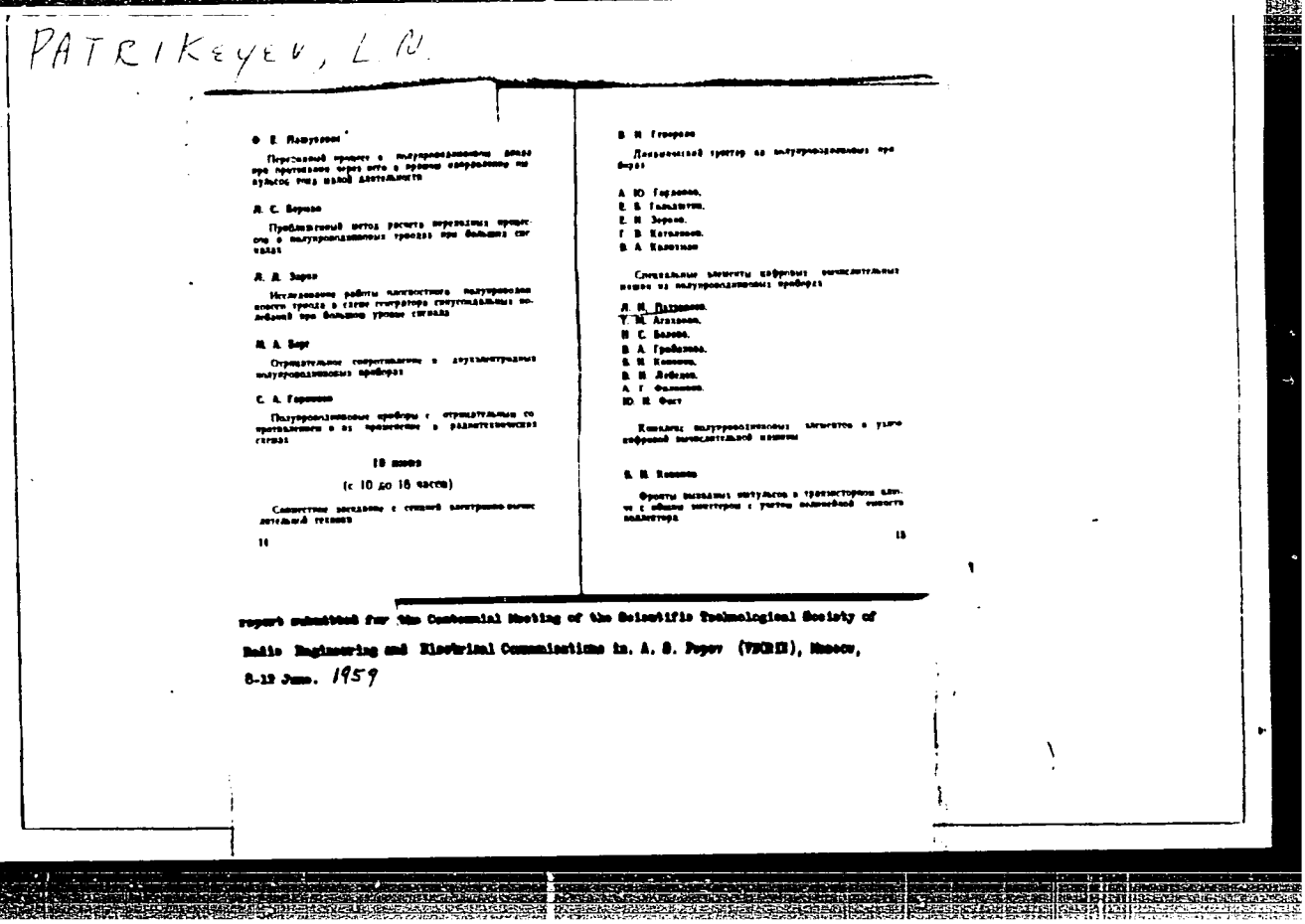
9 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

13

Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 6-12 June. 1959

PATRIKeyEV, L N.



Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNIRE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

PATRIKEYEV, N.

11 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

[illegible]

[illegible]

О [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

[illegible]

[illegible]

14. СЕКЦИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННО-ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕХНИКИ

Руководитель [illegible]

10 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

[illegible]

[illegible]

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

PATRIKEYEV, L.N.; STEPANENKO, I.P.

Present state and some prospects of microelectronics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.6:587-601 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektroniki Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta.

PATRIKEYEV, L. N. and AGAKHANYAN, T. M.

"Determination of the Limiting Frequency of the Current Transfer Coefficient of a Junction Transistor,"

report presented at the Session on Semiconductors, All-Union Scientific Session of VNORiE, Moscow, 20-25 May 1957.

The paper showed that the limiting frequency of the transistor can be determined from the frequency characteristics of the current gain in a grounded-emitter circuit by using suitable recalculation.

Electronic Design, 22 Jan 58

PATRIYEV, L. N.

L. A. Serkin, I.F. Stepanenko, B. N. Kononov, T. M. Agaknanyan, A. G. Filippov, L. N. PATRIYEV: "Elements of semiconductive digital machines." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1956, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 56

Results are presented of the development of systems of fundamental logical elements using semiconducting instruments for a digital computer. Fundamental computational relations and experimental characteristics of the elements are presented. Among the system elements are: a trigger, a coincidence circuit and an amplifier-limiter. The elements guarantee reliable operation of the fundamental components of a computer at a 500 kc frequency of the main (cyclic) pulses in an -60° C---+ 50° temperature range with the relative humidity 98%.

AUTHORS: Agakhanyan, T.K., Member of the Society 108-13-4-6/12
Patrikeyev, L.N., Member of the Society

TITLE: The Determination of the Limiting Frequency of the Current-Transmission Factor of a Plane Semiconductor Triode (Opredeleniye granichnoy chastoty koeffitsiyenta peredachi toka ploskostnogo poluprovodnikovogo trioda)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 4, pp 45-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measuring the limiting frequency of the own current transmission factor of the triode α immediately on the basis of the frequency characteristic of the amplification factor of the triode (connected in accordance with the wiring scheme with common basis) is complicated and practically inacceptable in the case of high frequency triodes. Therefore, indirect methods of measuring limiting frequency, which make it possible to carry out measurements at considerably lower frequencies, are of great interest. Experimental data are given, which confirm the possibility of using theoretical deviations for the determination of the limiting frequency of the current transmission factor in the case of triodes of the P 6-type as well as in the case of high frequency drift

Card 1/2

The Determination of the Limiting Frequency of the Current-Transmission Factor of a Plane Semiconductor Triode

108-13-4-6/12

triodes according to the frequency-phase characteristics of the current amplification factor of a scheme with a common emitter. Two methods of measuring the limiting frequency ω_{α} are studied. The experimental re-checking of one of these methods for the determination of ω_{α} from the frequency characteristic of the current amplification factor of a triode connected to the wiring scheme with common emitter gave satisfactory results. The method is simple and promising, especially in connection with the development of high-frequency triodes. There are 8 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Triodes—Frequency 2. Triodes—Transmission 3. Triodes —Theory

Card 2/2

Patrikeytsev M.V

AM4035368 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Patrikeytsev, M. V.

Guided rocket launching (Pusk upravlyayemy*kh raket), Moscow, Voyenizdat M-vo obor. SSSR, 1963, 81 p. illus., biblio. 22,000 copies printed. Series note: Za voyenno-tekhnicheskiye znaniya. Raketnaya tekhnika.

TOPIC TAGS: aerospace, guided missile, guided missile launching, missile ground support equipment, aircraft rocket, winged rocket, zenith guided missile

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This pamphlet discusses the composition and operation of ground support equipment for missiles and the various auxiliary equipment for launching rockets. The role and tasks of flight guidance systems are also explained. The pamphlet presents information on the preparation of rockets for launching and rocket launching from ground, sea, and air installations. All the factual and numerical data in the pamphlet were taken from open domestic and foreign literature; the prospects for the development of ground support equipment represents the vie of foreign military specialists. The pamphlet is intended for soldiers, sergeants, students in military schools, and a broad range of readers interested in rocket technology.

Card 1/2

AM4035368

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SUB CODE: GM SUBMITTED: 30Jul63 NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002 DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

Card 2/2

PATRIKEYEVA, M.V.

Phospholipides in the mitochondria of the nervous system in chicken ontogeny. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.5:1235-1237 F'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Palladinym.

SOV-127-58-8-1/27

AUTHOR: Patrikeyev, N.I., Mining Engineer

TITLE: Questions of Calculation of Net Costs in the Mining Industry (Voprosy uchëta sebestoimosti v gornorudnoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, Nr 8, 1958, pp 3-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author finds that the existing system of calculating net costs of ore production in the mining industry is wrong, as it does not give the costs for each particular phase of production, but only gives a general picture. He mentions the way costs were calculated in the 1920's at the administration of the mine K.Libknecht at Krivoy Rog (table 1). One could see at a glance the direct or indirect expenses connected with each step of production. This method, still used abroad, was abandoned in the Soviet Union in the middle 30's, for a generalized calculation of all phases of operations in the mine (table 2). This method of calculation renders it almost impossible to establish the net cost of 1 ton of ore. The general trend of modern industry is to lower production costs. The author is of the opinion that the method of calculation must be radically changed. The author proposes a method of calculation

Card 1/2

Questions of Calculation of Net Costs in the Mining Industry

in which every expenditure is connected to a specific stage of production. The editors invite all persons concerned to express their opinion on this subject. There are 5 tables.

1. Mining industry—Costs—Mathematical analysis

Card 2/2

VINOGRADOV, V.S., inzh.; AL'TSHULER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.G., inzh.; KUROCHKIN, A.N., inzh.; KARMAZIN, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAIKIN, S.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.P., inzh.[deceased]; NAUMENKO, P.I., inzh.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G., inzh.; RUSTAMOV, I.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, I.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, G.A., inzh.; KRASOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; TSIMBALENKO, L.N., inzh.; RAVIKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZORIN, I.P., inzh.; ZUBAREV, S.N., inzh.; TIKHOVIDOV, A.F., inzh.; SHITOV, I.S., inzh.; GAMAYUROV, A.I., inzh.; KUSEMBAYEV, Kh.N., inzh.; DEKHTYAREV, S.I., inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., inzh.; BURMIN, G.M., inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., inzh.; MARCHENKO, K.F., inzh.; RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh.; NESTERENKO, A.M., inzh.; KABANOV, V.F., inzh.; PATRIKEYEV, N.N., inzh.[deceased]; ROSSMIT, A.F., inzh.; SOSEDOV, O.O., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent: POLOTSK, S.M., red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA,G.S., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Iron mining and ore dressing industry]Zhelezorudnaia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 439 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii. (Iron mines and mining) (Ore dressing)

* Nikolay Nikolayevich Patrikeyev an obituary Gor zhur. no. 6, 1960.

NURYLYBAYEV, A.N.; PANCHENKO, A.G.; PATRIKEYEV, S.B.

Sodalite-nepheline syenites in the Kubasadyr massif within th
Dzharkainagach natural boundary (central Kazakhstan). Izv. Al
Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:28-35 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Akmolinsk Province--Syenite)

PATRIKEYEV, T. G.

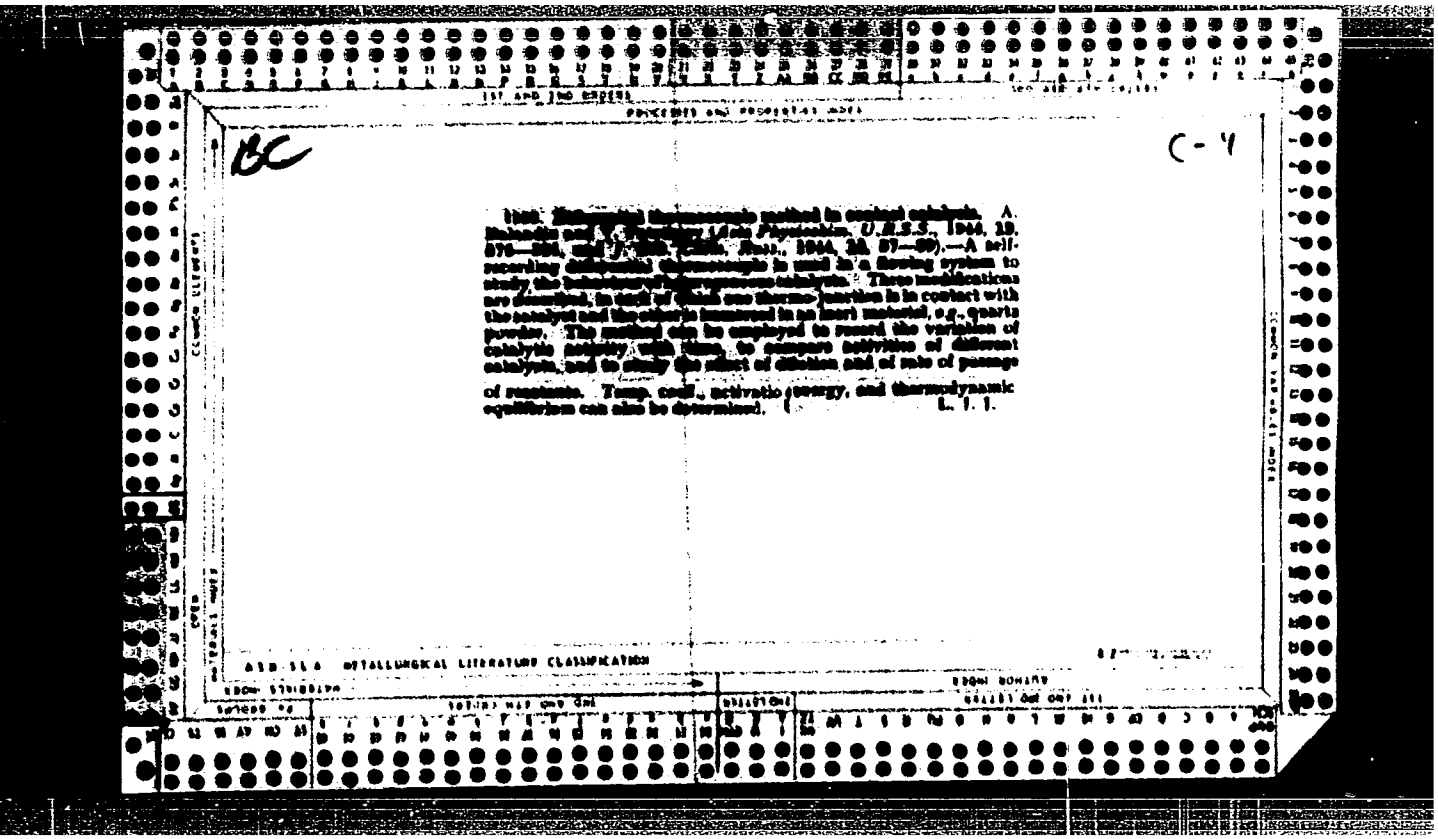
Spinning Machinery

New two-belt drawing device. Tekst. prom. 12, No. [illegible], 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

SELIVANOV, V.;KLIMOV, N.;PATRUSHEV, V.

Utilization of working time to the fullest extent. Sots. trud. 4 no.10:74-84 O '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Labor productivity)



BC

C-4

1966. Differential thermoscopic method in enzyme catalysis. A. [illegible] and V. [illegible] (Acta Physiochim. U.R.S.S., 1944, 19, 876—884; and J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1944, 14, 57—59).—A self-recording differential thermoscope is used in a flowing system to study the [illegible] of hydrogen peroxide. Three modifications are described, in each of which one thermo-junction is in contact with the catalyst and the other is immersed in an inert material, e.g., quartz powder. The method can be employed to record the variations of catalytic activity with time, to compare activities of different catalysts, and to study the effect of dilution and of rate of passage of reactants. Temp. coeff., activation energy, and thermodynamic equilibrium can also be determined. L. T. T.

PATRIKEYEV, V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARBUZOVA, K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

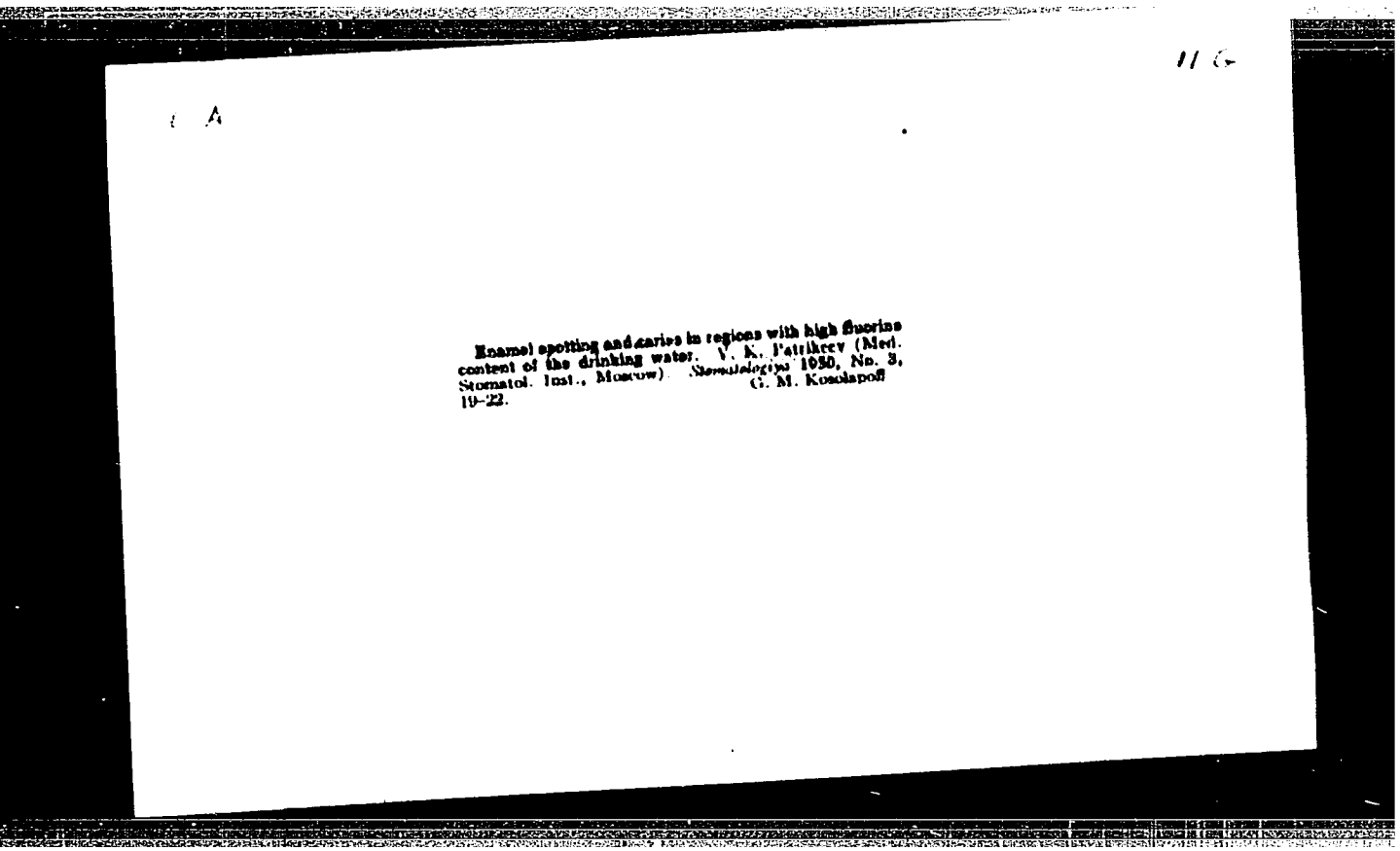
Paste for cleaning metal surfaces from rust and fouling. (MIRA 15:4)
Mor.flot 22 no.4:28-29 Ap '62.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Patrikeyev).
2. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (for Arbuzova).
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (Fouling of ship bottoms)

PATRUSHEV, V.I.; PARYSHKIN, Yu.A.

Changes in the nitrogen content of blood and urine in calves caused by protein loads. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:84-86 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(NITROGEN METABOLISM) (CALVES--FEEDING AND FEEDS)



Enamel spotting and caries in regions with high fluorine content of the drinking water. V. K. Patrikeev (Med. Stomatol. Inst., Moscow). Stomatologiya 1950, No. 3, 19-22. G. M. Kosolapoff

PATRIKEYEV, V. K.
Min Health RSFSR. Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst

PATRIKEYEV, V. K.- "The composition of teeth in endemic fluorosis." Min Health RSFSR. Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

PATRIKEYEV, V.K. (Moscow).

First aid in severe toothache. Fel'd.i akush. no.2:37-39 F '54.
(MLRA 7:2)
(Teeth--Diseases)

PATRIKEYEV, V.K.

Fixation of plastic inlays. Stomatologiia no.6:53 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)
(INLAYS
plastic, fixation method)

PATRIKEYEV, V.K. (Moskva)

Bite and its anomalies. Fel'd. i akush. no.1:31-34 Ja '55.
(MLRA 8:3)
(TEETH,
bite)
(MALOCCLUSION,)

PATRIKEYEV, V.K. (Moskva)

Diagnosis of tumors of the jaw and face. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.7: 20-26 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(FACE--TUMORS) (JAWS--TUMORS)

PATRIKEYEV, V.K., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Trigeminal neuralgia. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.3:8-11 Mr '57
(MLRA 10:5)

(NEURALGIA, TRIGEMINAL)

GROSHIKOV, Mikhail Iosifovich; PATRIKEYEV, Vsevolod Konstantinovich;
RUBIN, L.R., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Method and technic in the treatment of diseases of the teeth]
Metodika i tekhnika lecheniia zabolevanii zubov. Moskva, Medgiz,
1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(TEETH--DISEASES) (DENTISTRY)

PATRIN, P.A.; inzh.; KISHENEV, V.F.; TSIPENYUK, M.I., inzh.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEDOV, V.G., IUR'YE, M.S.; STEPANENKO, M.G., prof.

Over-all mechanization and automatization of the heat treatment of ceramic stones (comment on M.I. Rogovyi's and D.O. Konovalov's article). Stroi. mat. 6 no.3:25-27 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Severo-Kavkazskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya po stroitel'stvu i stroitel'nym materialam (for Patrin). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey tresta karagandastroymaterialy (for Kishenev). 3. Ukrgiprostroymaterialy (for TSipenok). 4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy energeticheskogo oborudovaniya i avtomatiki Rostovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Voznesenskiy). 5. Glavnyy inzhener instituta Rosstromoproyekt (for Sedov). 6. Glavnyy teplotekhnik instituta Rosstromproyekt (for Iur'ye).

(Kilns) (Automatic control)

PATRIYEVSKAYA, G.F.

Characteristics of "xerophytes" from the Arundinella formation of the Khanka Plain. Bot.zhur. 44 no.11:1578-1592 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Khanka Plain--Leaves--Anatomy)

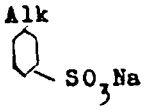
S/064/60/000/02/04/025
B022/B005

AUTHOR: Pats, B. M.

TITLE: Synthetic Surface-active Substances on the Basis of Coke-chemical Raw Materials

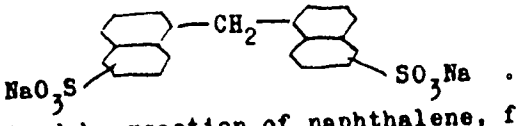
PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 2, pp. 109 - 112

TEXT: The most important types of surface-active substances used in industrial practice are enumerated. These substances are of importance in the production of detergents, the textile-, metal-, and mineral processing industry, the flotation of coal and ores, the production of toxic chemical preparations, synthetic rubber, etc. An important role among synthetic surface-active substances is played by the compounds of alkyl aryl sulfonates, particularly alkyl benzene sulfonates - a mixture of isomeric sodium salts of alkyl benzene sulfonic acids of the general formula



Card 1/4

the synthesis of which is described by two methods. The alkyl benzene sulfonates with the side chain C_{12} - C_{14} have good cleansing properties. Among the alkyl naphthalene sulfonates, the propyl derivatives have long been known but recently they had to give way to the butyl derivatives. The amyl naphthalene sulfonates are also used. A second class of alkyl naphthalene sulfonates are compounds in which two or more naphthalene nuclei are connected by methylene groups (naphthalene formaldehyde sulfonates):



Such products obtained by reaction of naphthalene, formaldehyde, and sulfuric acid, or by condensation of naphthalene sulfonic acids with formaldehyde, are known under different designations (Tamol, Leukanol, Daxad, etc.). The experiments carried out by the author (Ref. 4) showed a number of advantages in the synthesis of surface-active naphthalene derivatives (Table). The author synthesized surface-active substances on

Synthetic Surface-active Substances on the Basis of Coke-chemical Raw Materials

S/064/60/000/02/04/025
B022/B005

the basis of 2-methyl naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracene, carbazole, acenaphthene, Tetralin, and hydrogenated phenanthrene, as well as from various industrial products of coal tar processing. The fractions of the coal-tar oils: 230-240°, 240-260°, 240-250°, 250-260°, 260-270°, 270-280°, and of crude anthracene, were investigated for the possibility of synthesizing surface-active substances in 1945-1946. Valuable surface-active substances were obtained from the fraction 240-250° which primarily contains 1- and 2-methyl naphthalene. For the synthesis of cation-active substances, pyridine is often used in a reaction with stearic acid amide, formaldehyde, and HCl to obtain the preparation called "Zelan". A number of hydrotropic substances, primarily the sulfonates of xylenes, cumene, mesitylene, etc., can also be synthesized from coke-chemical raw materials. K. I. Ivanov and T. A. Blagova (Ref. 7) studied the alkylation of coal-tar oils by olefins of coke-oven gas. For the synthesis of alkyl aryl sulfonates, sulfuric acid monohydrate, oleum, and chloro sulfonic acid are also used. All results obtained show that by changing the aromatic component, the position and structure of the alkyl chain, and by using various additions, a large number of surface-active compounds can be produced which fulfill various industrial demands, i.e. wetting agents, emulsifiers,

Card 3/4

detergents, etc. T. Mazonski and A. Lachowicz (Ref. 5), G. K. Geyzer (Ref. 6), Rebinder and Smirnova are mentioned. There are 1 table and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 Polish.

PATRIKEYEV, V.K., kand.med.nauk

Materials on the clinical aspects and pathogenesis of endemic fluorosis. Stomatologiia 38 no.5:9-12 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kliniki terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy).
(FLUORINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (TEETH--DISEASES)

PATRIKEYEV, V.K., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Histological examination of solid dental tissue affected by endemic fluorosis. Stomatologiia 37 no.5:19-21 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(FLUORINE--TOXICOLOGY)
(TEETH--DISEASES)

SOV/133-59-9-5/31

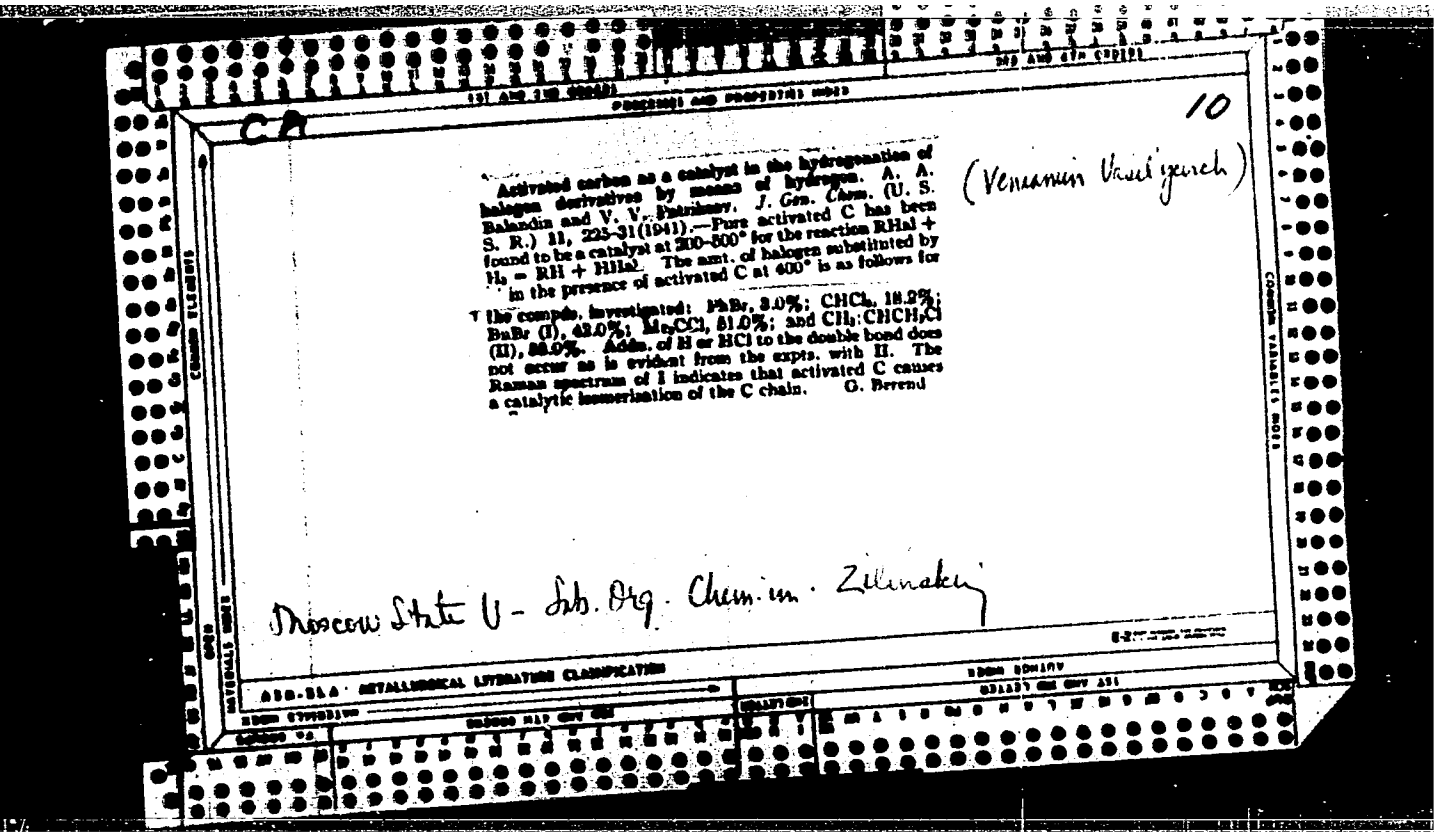
AUTHOR: Patrikeyev, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: An Automatically Operated Gas Throttle Valve 1100 mm in Diameter

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 9, pp 784-786 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of a mechanised throttle valve 1100 mm in diameter for the control of the supply of gas to blast heating stoves, designed by Gipromez in 1957, is described and illustrated (Fig 1 and 2). Unlike previous Russian designs, the valve can act as a throttle and cut off valve and is suitable for the automation of the gas supply to the stoves. This type of valve operated satisfactorily on a number of works since 1958. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1



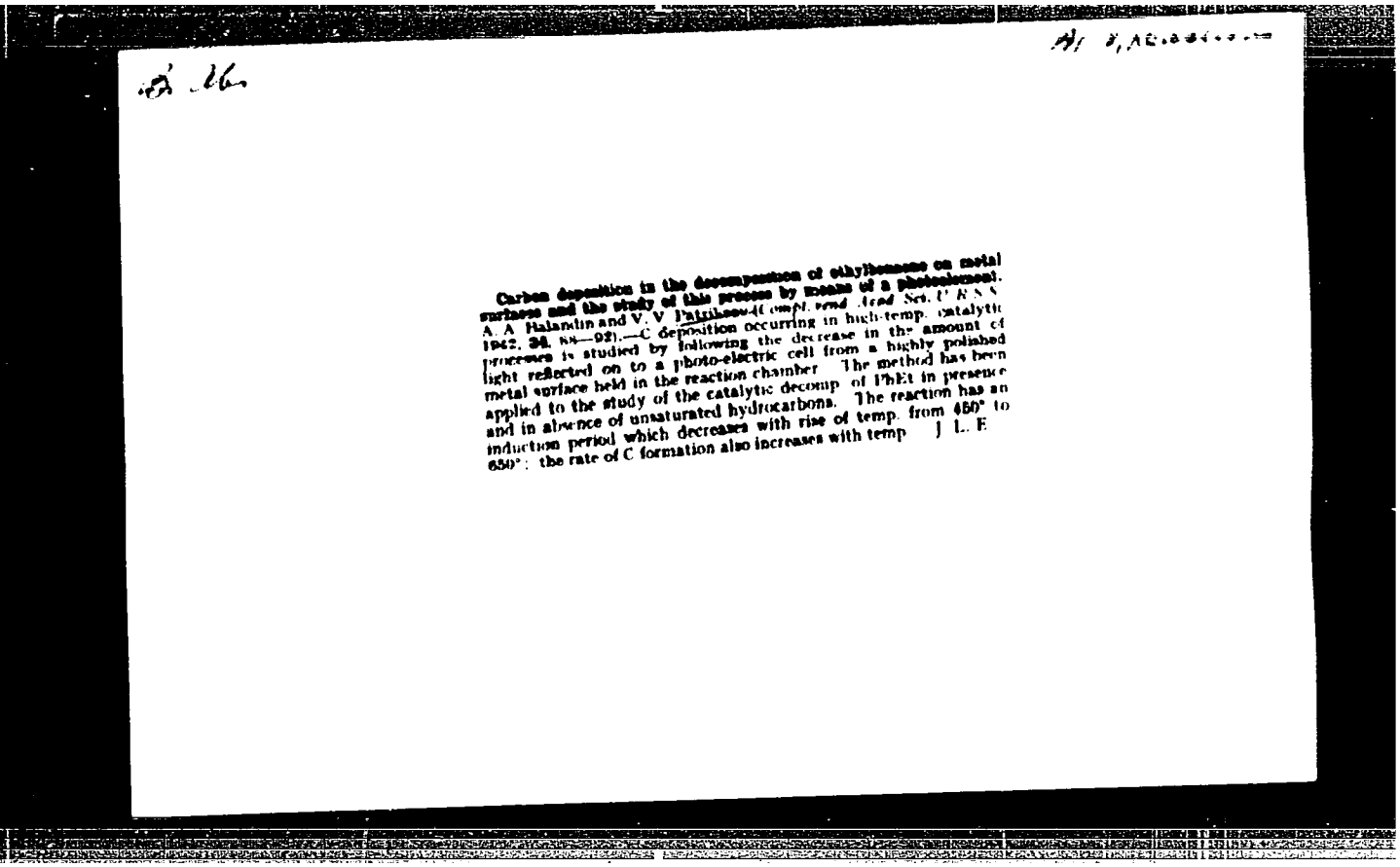
CA

10

Activated carbon as a catalyst in the hydrogenation of halogen derivatives by means of hydrogen. A. A. Balandin and V. V. Patrimarev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 225-31(1941).—Pure activated C has been found to be a catalyst at 200-500° for the reaction RHal + H_2 = RH + HHal. The amt. of halogen substituted by H in the presence of activated C at 400° is as follows for the compds. investigated: MeBr, 3.0%; $CHCl_3$, 18.2%; BuBr (I), 43.0%; Me_3CCl, 51.0%; and CH_2:$CHCH_2Cl$ (II), 88.0%. Addn. of Br or HCl to the double bond does not occur as is evident from the expts. with II. The Raman spectrum of I indicates that activated C causes a catalytic isomerization of the C chain. G. Berend

(Venyamin Vasil'yevich)

Moscow State U - Lab. Org. Chem. im. Zelinskiy



Carbon deposition in the decomposition of ethylbenzene on metal surfaces and the study of this process by means of a photoelement. A. A. Balandin and V. V. Patrikeev (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.* 1942, **34**, 88—92).—C deposition occurring in high-temp. catalytic processes is studied by following the decrease in the amount of light reflected on to a photo-electric cell from a highly polished metal surface held in the reaction chamber. The method has been applied to the study of the catalytic decomp. of PhEt in presence and in absence of unsaturated hydrocarbons. The reaction has an induction period which decreases with rise of temp. from 480° to 650°; the rate of C formation also increases with temp. J. L. F.

Formation of carbon dendrites by catalytic decomposition of alcohols on metals. A. A. Balandin and V. V. Patrikeev (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1943, **40**, 152—154).— The catalytic decomp. of PrOH on a constantan wire leads to deposition of C in the form of dendrites. It is possible that a film of carbide is first formed on the metal which is subsequently decomposed to C and metal, the latter being in a looser form than originally. The dendrites start growing from the deposited metal crystals. This behaviour is not observed in similar experiments with *cyclo*hexane. The dendrites contain O and H corresponding with $C_{20}H_4O$. Calculation of the diameter of a crystallite gives $d = 45$ A., a val. intermediate between the vals. calc. for peat coke and C_2H_3 soot. C. R. H.

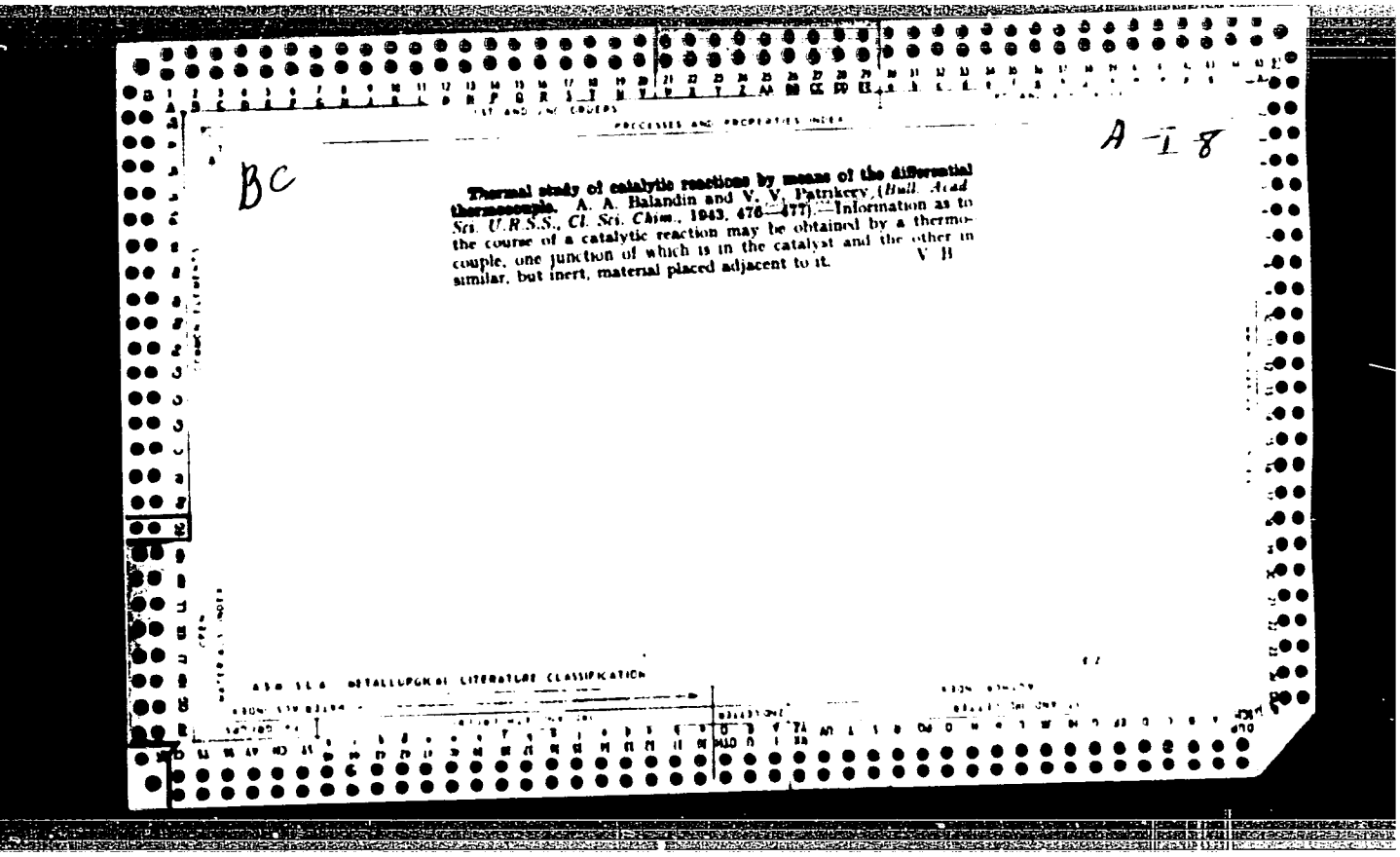
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca 2

Formation of C dendrites by catalytic decomposition of alcohols on [illegible]. A. A. Balandin and V. V. [illegible]. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 40, 171-4(1943); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 40, [illegible]-4(1943)(in English); cf. C.A. 37, [illegible].—Soot dendrites were formed on a concd. [illegible] wire when iso-PrOH was passed over it at 480°. The dendrites, having an empirical formula $(C_{20}H_2O)_n$, probably are built up of cryst. layers of 6-member C rings arranged in the graphite lattice, with the H atoms attached to the C atoms of the periphery. No dendrites were formed when CO_2 was mixed with the iso-PrOH before passing it over the hot wire. J. W. Perry

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

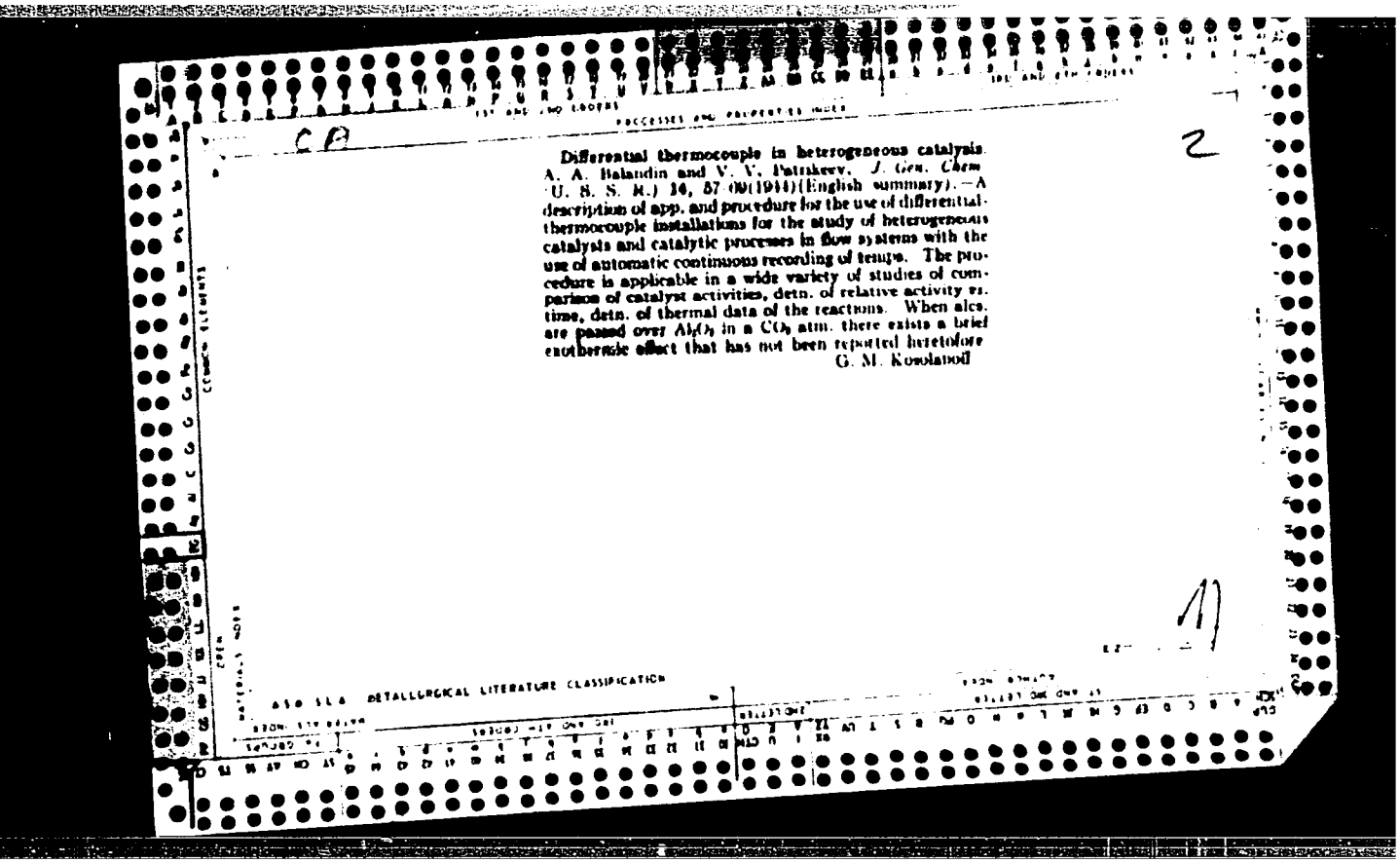


BC

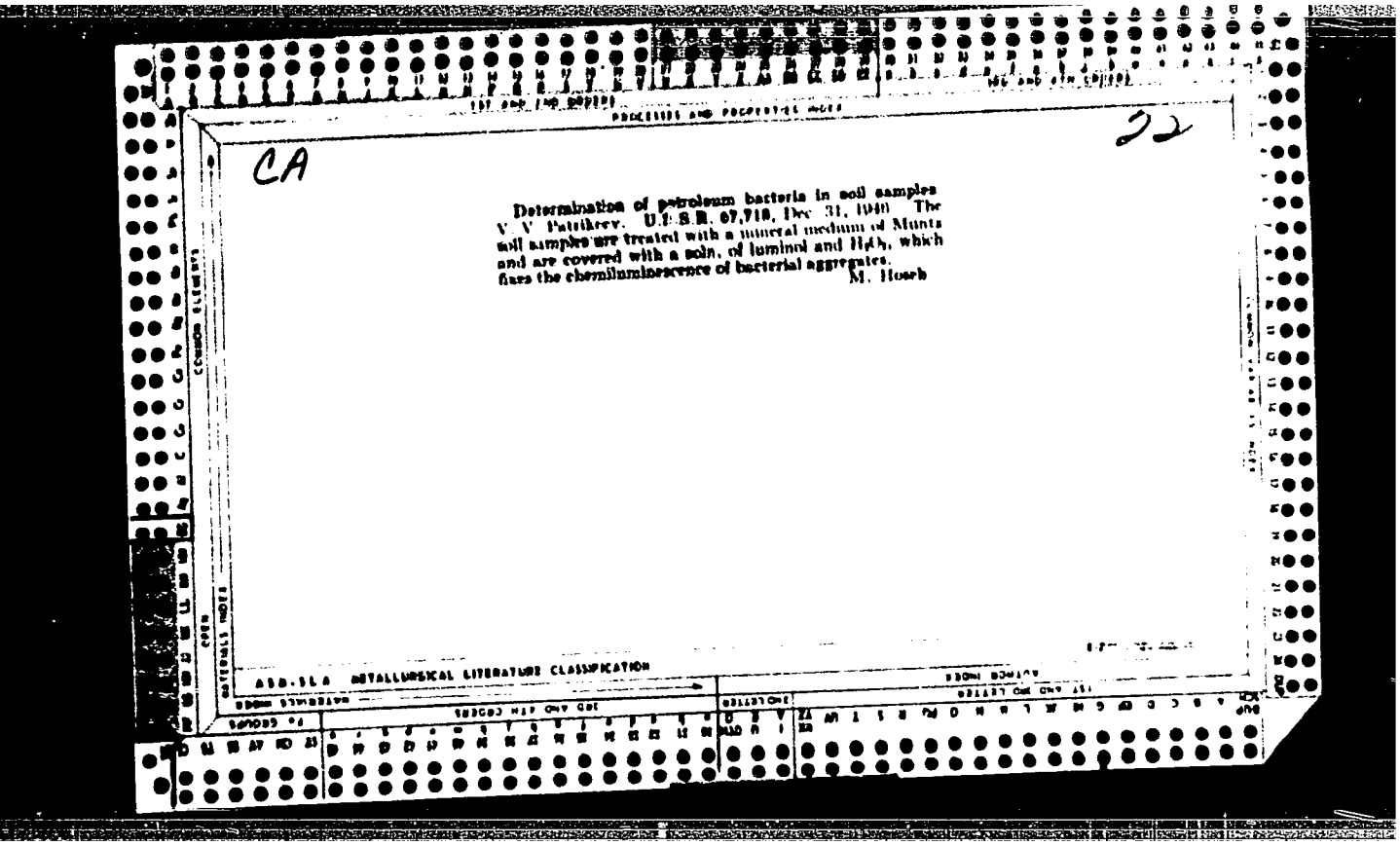
A-I 8

Thermal study of catalytic reactions by means of the differential thermocouple. A. A. Balandin and V. V. Patrikeev. (*Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. Sci. Chim.*, 1943, 476—477).—Information as to the course of a catalytic reaction may be obtained by a thermocouple, one junction of which is in the catalyst and the other in similar, but inert, material placed adjacent to it. V. H

"The Differential Thermocouple Method in Contact Catalysis." Acta. Phy., V 1. XIX No. 6, 1944. Acad. Of Sci. of the USSR, Inst. of Organic Chem., Moscow.



Differential thermocouple in heterogeneous catalysis. A. A. Balandin and V. V. Patrikeev. *J. Gen. Chem. U. S. S. R.*) **14**, 87-99(1944)(English summary).—A description of app. and procedure for the use of differential-thermocouple installations for the study of heterogeneous catalysts and catalytic processes in flow systems with the use of automatic continuous recording of temps. The procedure is applicable in a wide variety of studies of comparison of catalyst activities, detn. of relative activity vs. time, detn. of thermal data of the reactions. When alcs. are passed over Al_2O_3 in a CO_2 atm. there exists a brief exothermic effect that has not been reported heretofore.
G. M. Kosolapoff

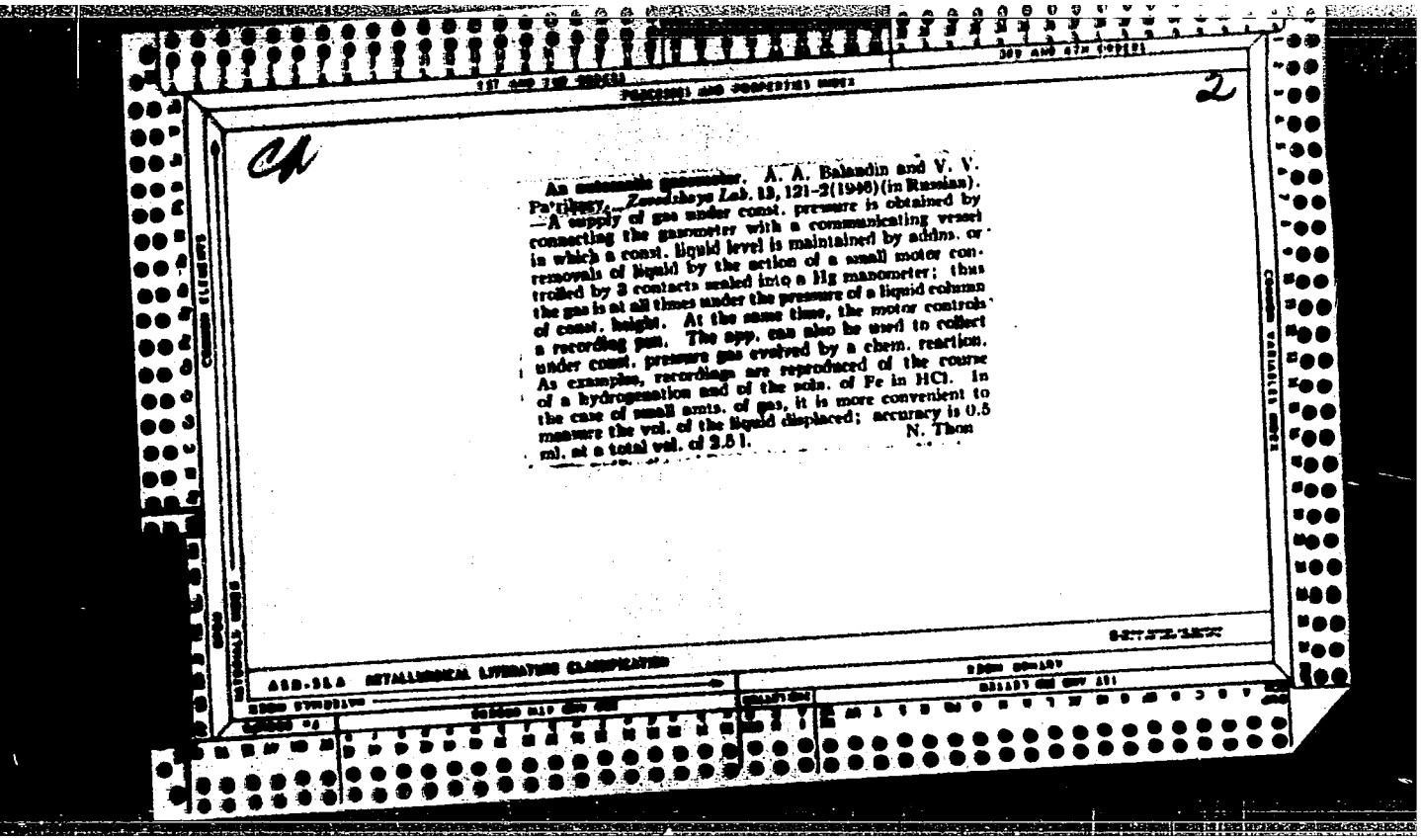


CA

22

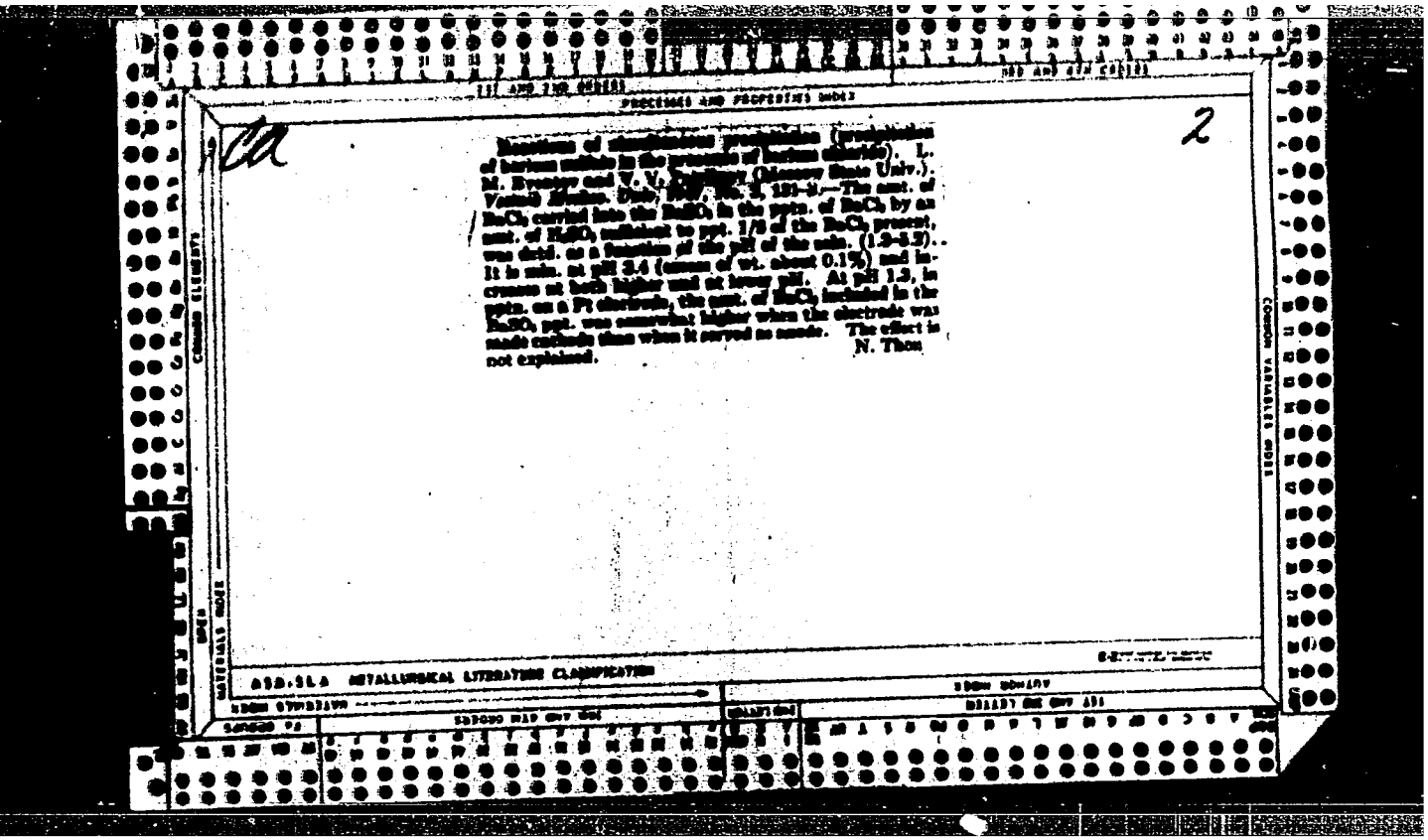
Determination of petroleum bacteria in soil samples
V. V. Patrikeev. U.S.S.R. 67,710, Dec. 31, 1946. The
soil samples are treated with a mineral medium of Minta
and are covered with a soln. of luminol and H_2O_2, which
fixes the chemiluminescence of bacterial aggregates.
M. Hoarb

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



An automatic gasometer. A. A. Balandin and V. V. Pa'tiney. Zavodskaya Lab. 13, 121-2(1946)(in Russian). —A supply of gas under const. pressure is obtained by connecting the gasometer with a communicating vessel in which a const. liquid level is maintained by admns. or removals of liquid by the action of a small motor controlled by 3 contacts sealed into a Hg manometer; thus the gas is at all times under the pressure of a liquid column of const. height. At the same time, the motor controls a recording pen. The app. can also be used to collect under const. pressure gas evolved by a chem. reaction. As examples, recordings are reproduced of the course of a hydrogenation and of the soln. of Fe in HCl. In the case of small amts. of gas, it is more convenient to measure the vol. of the liquid displaced; accuracy is 0.5 ml. at a total vol. of 2.5 l.

N. Thon



2

N. Thon

A53.31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PATRIKEYEV, V.V.

Method of determining the activity of catalysts by means of a differential thermocouple. V. V. Patrikeev. *Problemy Kinetiki i Kataliza, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Inst. Fiz. Khim.* 5, *Metody Issledovaniya Katalizatorov*, 198-210(1948). — P. developed a method for studying heterogeneous catalysts and catalysis of reactions using a differential thermocouple in a circulating system with continuous automatic recording. The method was general and could be used for the following: (1) control of the change of activity of catalysts with time, with examples of dehydration of EtOH and dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene; (2) det... of the possible course of a reaction in a given temp. interval, recording indications of its heat effect and optimal temps.; (3) comparison of the activities of different catalysts for definite reactions; (4) detn. of the effects of the rate of passing, i.e., the time of contact of a sample of alc. on aluminum oxide during dehydration; (5) detn. of effect of diln. on a sample; (6) calcn. of temp. coeff. and energy of activation; and (7) detn. of thermodynamic equil. Drawings are provided to show construction of the thermocouple and the recording arrangement. Data are presented in form of graphical and automatically recorded curves.

Gladys S. Macy

PA 35/49T12

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts, Platinum Sep 48
Chemistry - Ketones, Hydrogenation

"Reasons for the High Catalytic Activity of One Preparation of a Platinum Catalyst," V. V. Patrikeyev, A. I. Liberman, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXII, No 1

Used active platinum catalyst prepared in authors' laboratory in 1934 for liquid-phase hydrogenation of ketones. Tested components of this catalyst in hydrogenation of dimedone in acetic acid solution. In experiments with H_2PtCl_6 on platinized carbon, K_2PtCl_6 on activated carbon, platinum black and K_2PtCl_6, the latter compound alone, and platinized

35/49T12

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts, Platinum (Contd) Sep 48

carbon alone, established that hydrogen in presence of platinized carbon rapidly reduced H_2PtCl_6 to the metal, and that the latter coated the highly developed surface of the platinized carbon, creating a very active catalyst. Submitted by Acad B. A. Kazanskiy, 1 Jul 48.

35/49T12

PATRIKEYEV, V. V.

PATRIKEYEV, V. V.

USSR/Oceanography
Hydrography
Waves, Ocean

Mar/Apr 49

"A Method for Recording Changes in Ocean-Bottom Coastal Relief During Storms," A. V. Zhivago, V. V. Patrikeyev, 2½ pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog i Geofiz" No 2

Describes a method of studying storm-induced profiles of coastal bottoms formed by eddy currents and deposits. Asserts certain established rules of dynamics regulating formation of banks, involving particle motion due to wave actions on the bottom. Submitted 18 Mar 48.

PA 43/49T87

PATRIKEYEV, V. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Asymmetric Synthesis 21 May 51

"Mechanism of Asymmetric Action of Metal Catalysts Deposited on d-Quartz and l-Quartz," Ye. I. Klabunovskiy, V. V. Patrikeyev, Inst Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 3, pp 485-487

Refers to authors' earlier (1950) work on new types of asym reactions (dehydrogenation, hydrogenation, dehydration, isomerization, condensation, dismutation). Explains effect of active quartz-metal catalysts by preferential adsorption of one of the antipodes at active metal centers on borderline between metal and incompletely

18679

USSR/Chemistry - Asymmetric Synthesis 21 May 51 (Contd)

covered quartz. Describes sepn of racemic butanol-2 by arrangement in which countercurrent flow of active quartz powder (recirculated) and butanol-2 vapor is maintained; also preferential adsorption of (-)-amyl alc by d-quartz from decalin soln.

18679

KLABUNOSVSKIY, Ye.I.; PATRIKEYEV, V.V.

Asymmetry in the organic world. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.5:53-58 My '53.
(MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra nefti. (Symmetry (Biology))

PATRIKEEV, V. V.

PATRIKEYEV, V. V.

USSR/Biology Organic chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Klabunskovskiy, E. I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Patrikeev, V. V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

Title : Dissymmetry in the structure of albuminous bodies

Periodical : Priroda, 43/7, 89 - 93, July 1954

Abstract : Dextrorotatory and levorotatory crystals are explained in relation to the shape of the molecules composing them. The attempts of scientists to connect dissymetry with cosmic forces and influence symmetry by mechanical and magnetic means are recounted. The relationship of dissymetry to organic substances and the origin of life are dealt with as well as the efforts of Soviet scientists to compile the basic knowledge for producing albumen synthetically. Bibliography.

Institution : ..Inst. Org. Chem., AS USSR

Submitted : ....

YEGOROV, Ye.N., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk; ZENKOVICH, V.P., professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk; MATVEYEV, V.K., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; PATRIKEYEV, V.V., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

Methods for studying the shifting of sand bars in the sea. Transp. stroi. 7 no.3:21-22 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Sand bars)

PATRIKEYEV, V.V.

VENDROV, S.L., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk; LYCHEVKO, B.F.; PATRIKEYEV, V.V., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; PEKISHEV, K.M.

The use of phosphors to study sand drifts along reservoir coasts. Rech. transp. 16 no.4:26-29 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Luminescent substances) (Sand)

PATRIKEYEV, V. V.

11(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1319

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial

Khimiya sera-organicheskikh soyedineniy, sodershashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; materialy II nauchnogo soveshchaniya (Chemistry of Sulfur-Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum Products; Papers of the 2nd Scientific Session) v. 1. Ufa, Izd. Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, 1958. 238 p. 1,900 copies printed.

Ed.: Sukharkina, K.I.; Editorial Board: Ayvazov, B.B., Mashkina, A.V., Cholentsov, N.D. (Resp. Ed.), Rozhdestvenskiy, V.P., and Shamin, I.L.; Tech. Ed.: Bashlinov, B. Sh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum specialists of scientific research establishments, educational institutions, and petroleum refining plants.

COVERAGE: This collection is the first of a multivolume publication on the results of scientific research work carried out in the Soviet Union on the chemistry and technology of sulfur- and nitrogen-organic compounds during the period 1953-1957; and according to a coordinated research project outlined in 1956 by the sponsoring agency (Bashkir Branch, AS USSR).

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Balandin, A.A., V.V. Patrikeyev, S.J. Mitrofanov, and K. I. Orlova, Refinement and Desulfurization of Petroleum With the Simultaneous Enrichment of Ore Without Introducing Hydrogen from Without 133

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A coarse concentrate of finely stamped ore is brought into contact with sulfurous gasoline vapors at 450-550° C. Mineral ores containing compounds of metals show catalytic properties. With the rupture of C-C or C-S and C-H bonds, these minerals (depending upon their properties) are reduced from sulfides and are covered with coke films. These changes may be exploited for flotation or other methods of enriching ore. Catalytic cracking takes place simultaneously. (Data are tabulated and other facets of the process are discussed).

5(3)

AUTHORS: Agranomov, A.Ye., Patrikeyev, V.V. and Rudenko, A.P. SOV/55-58-3-24/39

TITLE: On the Inhomogeneity of the Structure of Silica Gel (O neodnorodnosti struktury silikagelya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matemat. k., m... astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 197-206 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The silica gel ASK of the Chemical Combinate in Voskresensk was investigated. The structure is inhomogeneous inasmuch as different single pieces absorb differently strongly the phthalocyanin of copper from a solution. Using the color differences the authors obtained test pieces with homogeneous structure in mechanical way. It was stated that only those test pieces are able to absorb the phthalocyanin, the pore entrances of which are at least twice as great as the molecules of the coloring substance. Furthermore: the inhomogeneity originates by mixture of three different structures with dense particle packing and of several intermediate structures. The results of A.V. Kiselev, G.K. Boreskov, I.Ye. Neymark, R.Yu. Sheynfayn, and others are used.

Card 1/2

On the Inhomogeneity of the Structure of Silica Gel SOV/55-58-3-24/30

There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 21 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 9 English, 2 American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza (Chair of Organic Catalysis)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: P_trikeyev, V. V., B[illegible], A.A., Khild[illegible], M[illegible]

TITLE: Adsor[illegible] and C[illegible]ysis (Adsorbtsiya i k[illegible] liz)
Communic[illegible]tion 1: [illegible] (Soobshcheniye 1: [illegible]
in Li[illegible]id P[illegible]se (Gidrogenizatsiya [illegible]
novoy i fumarovoy [illegible] v zhidkoy faze)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh [illegible], 1958, Nr 4, pp. 411-419 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the great practical importance of the hydrogenation of maleic and fumaric acid and of numerous investigations in this field, many a problem of the mechanism of hydrogenation remains unsettled. This is especially the case with regard to the knowledge of the quantity of the substance adsorbed on the catalyst which could solve many problems, as for instance, the effect of the solvent and the reaction product on the mechanism of reaction as well as on the kinetics. In the present paper the authors describe the methods and the investigation of the catalytic hydrogenation process (in liquid phase). The author thus for the

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Adsorption and Cat lysis. Communication 1: Hydrogenation of M ... and Fumaric Acid in Liquid Phase

catalytic hydrogenation is described in great detail ... fig res 1-3). The authors found that maleic acid can be better adsorbed and hydrated in a 96% alcohol than fumaric acid. Succinic acid has a displacing ef ect on fumaric and maleic acid. In the acid mixture of 96% alcohol on a elet ... nickel fumaric acid is better adsorbed than maleic acid, however it hydrates more slowly. In the investigation of the catalytic hydrogenation process (in mixt res) the ... f ce current ... of the reactants ... reaction must be ... sidered. There are 13 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: I... ... M. D. ... Academi... M.M. ... (Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 7, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Catalytic hydrogenation--Processes 2. Liquid maleic acid --Applications 3. Liquid fumaric acid--Applications

28(1)

AUTHORS: Patrikeyev, V. V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Perapontov, V. A.

SOV/30-58-12-7/46

TITLE: Universal Pulse Reductor (Universal'nyy impul'snyy reduktor)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 12, pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors designed the reductor UIR-1 for synchronous electro-motors SD-60, SD-2, SD-1/300 and others, such as are usually used for an automatic burette, according to an earlier paper by the authors (Ref 1). The workshops of the Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the AS USSR) manufactured the reductor. This article describes the improved reductor UIR-2 which makes it also possible to realize a change in the program of speed. In figures 1 and 2 the scheme of this apparatus is shown. The apparatus makes it possible to control the speed of supply from four automatic burettes simultaneously and independently of one another, as is described in the papers of A. A. Balandin and V. V. Patrikeyev (Refs 2 and 3).

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Universal Pulse Reductor

SOV/30-58-12-7/46

In figure 3 the model and the actually observed change in the substance supplying speed is shown. In the Institute of Organic Chemistry T. K. Lavrovskaya used the apparatus UIR-2 for program heating in the chromatographic analysis. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

AGRONOMOV, A.Ye.; PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; RUDENKO, A.P.

Nonhomogeneity of the structure of silica gel. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.khim. 13 no.3:197-206 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza Moskovskogo universiteta. (Silica)

AUTHORS: Patrikeyev, V.V., Khidekel', M.L.

SOV/32-24-9-39/53

TITLE: An Apparatus for Taking Samples of Catalyst Suspensions (Pribor dlya vzyatiya prob suspenzii katalizatora)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1152-1152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For taking bigger catalyst samples which should not come into contact with air a syringe was constructed the diagram of which is given. The hollow piston of the syringe is porous at its lower end; thus the liquid in which the catalyst is suspended enters into the hollow space of the piston. As the syringe is calibrated the volume of the catalyst separated from the liquid can be read. In the case of small amounts of catalysts the measuring error amounts up to 10 %. For this reason the catalyst quantity was determined according to the gravimetric metnod when investigating the absorption and hydration in the liquid phase. The sample taking was carried out with the syringe mentioned above. The rest of the operation was, among others, carried out with a torsion balance; a correction with respect to the specific weight of the liquid was carried out. There is 1 figure.

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An Apparatus for Taking Samples of Catalyst Suspensions SOV/32-24-9-39/53

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

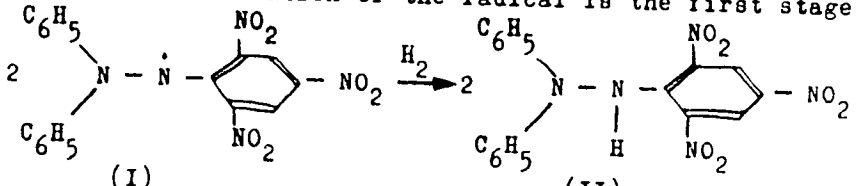
5(3)

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Khidekel', M. L., Patrikeyev, V. V. SOV/62-59-2-33/40

TITLE: On the Catalytic Hydrogenation of the Free Radical of 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picryl Hydrazyl on the Rhodium Catalyst (O kataliticheskom gidrirovanii svobodnogo radikala 1,1-difenil-2-pikrilgidrazila - na rodiyevom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 2, pp 361-362 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was found in the present paper that the hydrogenation of 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl (I) proceeds systematically wherein the saturation of the radical is the first stage:



(I) (II)

Furthermore the hydrogenation of the polynitro compound, the diphenyl picryl-hydrazine takes place, which was, however, not investigated in detail. The systematic course of hydrogenation was determined by titration with acetic acid hydroquinone solu-

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On the Catalytic Hydrogenation of the Free Radical of 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picryl Hydrazyl on the Rhodium Catalyst

tion. It was found that first the radical is hydrogenated. The systematic course of hydrogenation of (I) becomes particularly evident on the potential curve (Fig 1, below) and less distinct on the kinetic curve (Fig 1, above). The effect of the concentration of (I), temperature and the quantity of the catalyst on the reaction rate was investigated. It was found that the hydrogenation of (I) proceeds according to an equation of the order zero. The low hydrogenation rate of 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazine is explained by a considerable amount of its conjugation energy which is due to a displacement of the free electron. The conjugation energy must be taken into account when using energy equations of the multiple theory (Ref 8) as well as in the investigation of the influence exerted by the structure upon the rate of catalytic hydrogenation. There are 2 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Khidekel', M. L., Patrikeyev, Y. Y.

SOV/62-59-6-7/36

TITLE: Adsorption and Catalysis (Adsorbtsiya i Kataliz). Communication 2. Reaction Rate, Surface Potential, and Adsorption Correlation During Hydration (Soobshcheniye 2. Skorost' reaktsii, potentsial poverkhnosti i adsorbtsionnyye sootnosheniya pri gidrirovanii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 6, pp 999 - 1004 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper (Ref 1) a mutual influence of maleic- and fumaric acid exercised upon adsorption and hydration could be observed. In this connection, the kinetic- and adsorption interaction of the two aforementioned acids, was subjected to closer investigation by the present paper. The potentiometric method was applied for investigating the hydration reaction in the circulation system. Catalysts were used which adsorbed either both or only one of the acids. By means of these catalysts the intensity with which the acids were adsorbed from the mixture, and the rate of their catalytic transformation were determined. The intensity of the hydration reaction depended on the fraction

Card 1/3

Adsorption and Catalysis. Communication 2. Reaction Rate, Surface Potential, and Adsorption Correlation During Hydration

of the component which occupied the surface of the catalyst (stopped after 50% hydration and measured, table 1). The characteristics of the catalysts used are given in table 2. According to these experiments, the volume-, the specific-, and the real hydration rate was calculated for the two acids (Table 3). An addition of thiophen to the mixture of the acids decreased their hydration to zero. The strong adsorption of maleic acid which occurs in this case also decreased the adsorption of fumaric acid. Nevertheless, the potential of the catalyst as compared to that of the mixture of the acids decreased only slightly. A parallelism could be observed between the potential drop of the mixture of the acids and their adsorption. The experimental results on the adsorption- and kinetic interaction obtained in the course of the investigation dealt with by the paper under review are in good agreement with the theoretical description of the hydration by Balandin (Ref 6). There are 4 figures, 5 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

AYBULATOV, N.A.; PATRIKEYEV, V.V.

Effect of luminophore and agaroid films on the hydrochemical and hydromechanical properties of colored sands. Okeanologiia 3 no.5:921-924 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chernomorskaya eksperimental'nyay nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR.

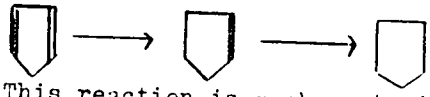
5 (3)

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Khidekel', M. L., Patrikeyev, V. V. SOV/62-59-7-4/38

TITLE: Adsorption and Catalysis (Adsorbtsiya i kataliz). Communication 3. Successive Hydrogenation of Cyclopentadiene (Soobshcheniye 3. Posledovatel'naya gidrogenizatsiya tsiklopentadiyena)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. 1959, Nr 7, pp 1169-1176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For studying the adsorption- and kinetic interrelation of the reacting substances, the reaction of the successive hydrogenation of the cyclopentadiene (I) is investigated in this paper, running according to the following scheme:



This reaction is a characteristic one because it represents the critical case of the hydrogenation of a binary mixture in which the interrelations of the individual reaction participants are perceptible. The adsorption and hydrogenation were investigated in a circulating system which was developed in the paper mentioned in reference 1. Catalyst and (I) were renewed after

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every performed experiment. Furthermore the same investigations were carried out with cyclopentene (II) to illustrate the process. In figures 1, 2, 3 the kinetic and potential hydrogenation curves of (I), (II) and of a mixture of these are given. It becomes evident that the hydrogenation of (I) takes place much quicker and at lower potentials than that of (II). Both reactions are of the zero order. The observed sudden sharp decrease of potential corresponds to the adsorption of one mole hydrogen. At the moment of the end of the hydrogenation the potential increases sharply. Moreover a comparison of the velocity constants and of the altitude of the potential of different catalysts is carried out (Table 3). The following 2 phenomena were discovered at the different catalysts. On catalysts unsaturated with hydrogen the displacement of potential is essentially greater than on saturated catalysts; that means that hydrogenation takes place on a decrease in the potential which lasts till the end of the hydrogenation of cyclopentadiene. The slowest stage in the catalytic process was supposed to be the stage of the secondary saturation. But this supposition did not prove true. On catalysts not saturated up to the reciprocal hydrogen potential an induced

final saturation takes place at the end of the hydrogenation reaction. By means of the investigations on the adsorption of the cyclopentene and of the cyclopentadiene and of the mixture of both (Figs 5, 6, 7 and Tables 4, 5), a method of the complete hydrogenation was developed allowing a study of the adsorption of mixtures. It could be developed out of the fact that the adsorption of the cyclopentene is generally greater than the adsorption of the cyclopentadiene, whereas in mixtures the opposite holds. The essential factor of the successive hydrogenation is consequently this that the pentene is displaced from the surface of the catalyst by the cyclopentadiene being more strongly adsorbed out of the mixture according to the existing adsorption properties of both substances in mixture. There are 7 figures, 5 tables, and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Adsorption and Catalysis. Communication 3. Successive Hydrogenation of Cyclopentadiene SOV/62-59-7-4/38

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1957

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PATRIKEYEV, V. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4475

Soveshchaniye po lyuminestsentsii, 8th, 1959

Metody lyuminestsentnogo analiza, materialy soveshchaniya (Methods for Luminescence Analysis; Materials of the 8th Conference) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 147 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziki.

General Ed.: N. A. Borisevich; Ed.: L. Timofeyev, Tech. Ed.: N. Siderko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and physicists interested in molecular luminescence, and for scientific personnel concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in research in the life sciences.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 28 papers read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 [place of conference not given]. These studies are concerned principally with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative and qualitative chemical analysis, and with the applications of luminescence in medical and biological research. They discuss luminescence methods for the determination of uranium, mercury, magnesium, aluminum, boron, and other elements, as well as luminescence methods for the diagnosis of skin cancer and the detection of grippe virus, pathogenic microorganisms, etc. The structural design of new instruments for luminescence analysis is described. The conference was not concerned with studies on the phosphorescence of crystal phosphores. There is a discussion of the contributions of Soviet specialists in molecular luminescence in the course of the year and a half preceding the conference. The articles of V. K. Matveyev (p. 75) and of V. V. Patrikeyev (p. 79) have been annotated because of their importance. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

[The author reports on his synthesis of an organic luminophore lumogene which exhibits an orange-red luminescence after exposure to ultra-violet light. The new luminophore has made it possible to use luminescence in defectoscopy in the electric and electronic vacuum-tube industry for the detection of leaks in the walls of glass products, and is, in some cases, simpler and more sensitive than the standard methods of mass spectrometry.]

[The authors discuss a further application of luminescence, that is, a method using sand dyed with a luminescent substance to study sand drifts during hydroelectric dam construction work. The authors claim that this method has come into wide use in the USSR and other countries in recent years.]

Card 6/10

PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; KLABUNOVSKIY, Ye.I.; MARDASHEV, Yu.S.; MAKSIMOVA, G.I.

Selectivity towards optical isomers of adsorbents fromed in the presence of bacteria. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:850-852 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Adsorbents) (Isomers)