

S/275/63/000/002/031/032
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Pislor, E.
TITLE: Push-pull transistor converters
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i eye primneniye, no. 2, 1963, 38, abstract 2V238 (Elektrotehn. vestn., v. 29, no. 8-10, 1961, 207-212 (Slovenian: summaries in Eng. Fr. and Ger.))

TEXT: A push-pull converter circuit is analyzed with regard to its operation in a rectifier with capacitive filter. The overall losses, and hence the efficiency of the circuit are determined by the losses in the primary and secondary windings of the transformer. The losses will be minimal for a ratio of copper filling of the transformer window of the primary winding to the secondary, equal to 0.464. Then the efficiency of the circuit is maximal.
4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Stomatology Clinic, Head-Docent A. Edlan, (Stomatologicka
klinika, prednosta docent dr. A. Edlan) Pizen.
First Surgical clinic, Head-Docent K. Domansky (I.
chirurgicka klinika, prednosta docent dr. K. Domanski,) Pizen.

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska Stomatologie, Vol 61, No 5, Sep, 1961;
pp 367-372.

Data: Dental Treatment of some Mentally Altered Persons under General
Anaesthesia.

..PISLOVA, Ruzena,
..KOURIK, Jindrich,
..SOBESKY, Ivo,

GPO 981643

GRADE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6150

Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Voprosy kurortologii. [t.] 5: Problemy fiziologicheskogo deystviya i terapevticheskogo primeneniya aeroionov (Problems in Health-Resort Therapy. v. 5: Studies of the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions). Riga, Izd-vo AN Latvyskoy SSR, 1959. 424 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 20) Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: L. L. Vasil'yev, Professor, P. D. Perli, Professor, P. G. Partnov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Ya. Yu. Reynet, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and L.M. Tutkevich, Candidate of Medical Sciences; Ed.: A. Vengranovich; Tech. Ed.: A. Zhakovskaya.

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Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.)

25

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PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians working at health resorts and for the general practitioner.

COVERAGE: This book, a collection of articles, is essentially the proceedings of the Second Conference on the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions, held at Riga (Latvian SSR) in December 1957. The use of negative air ions is believed to be beneficial in the treatment of nonhealing wounds and ulcers which often result from radiation injury. The book contains photos of numerous devices described in the text. Numerous references, mostly Soviet, are given at the end of some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Abridged):

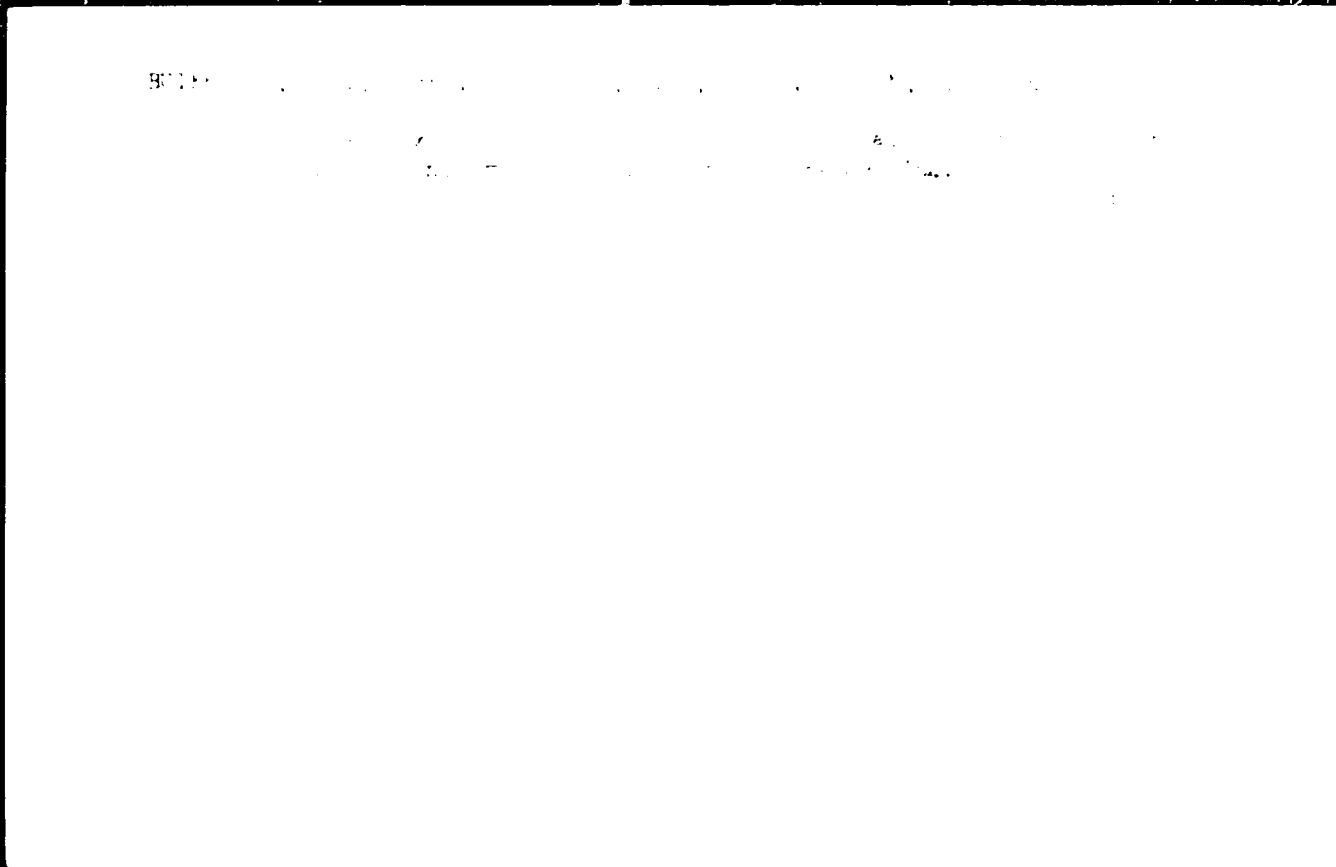
Gerke, P. Ya. Introduction	3
Vasil'yev, L. L. Current Problems of the Physiological and Therapeutic Effect of Air Ions	5

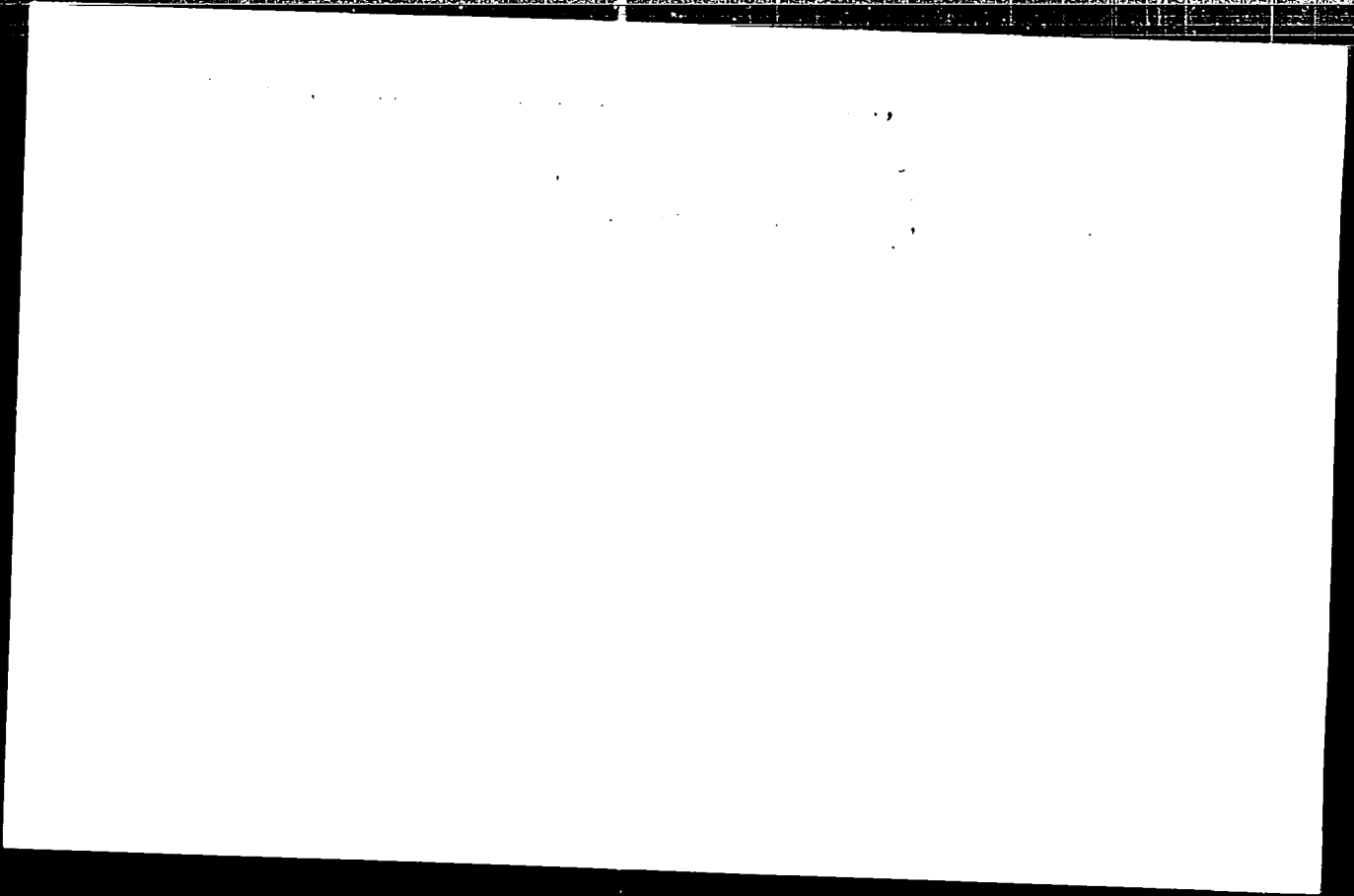
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Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.)

SOV 6150

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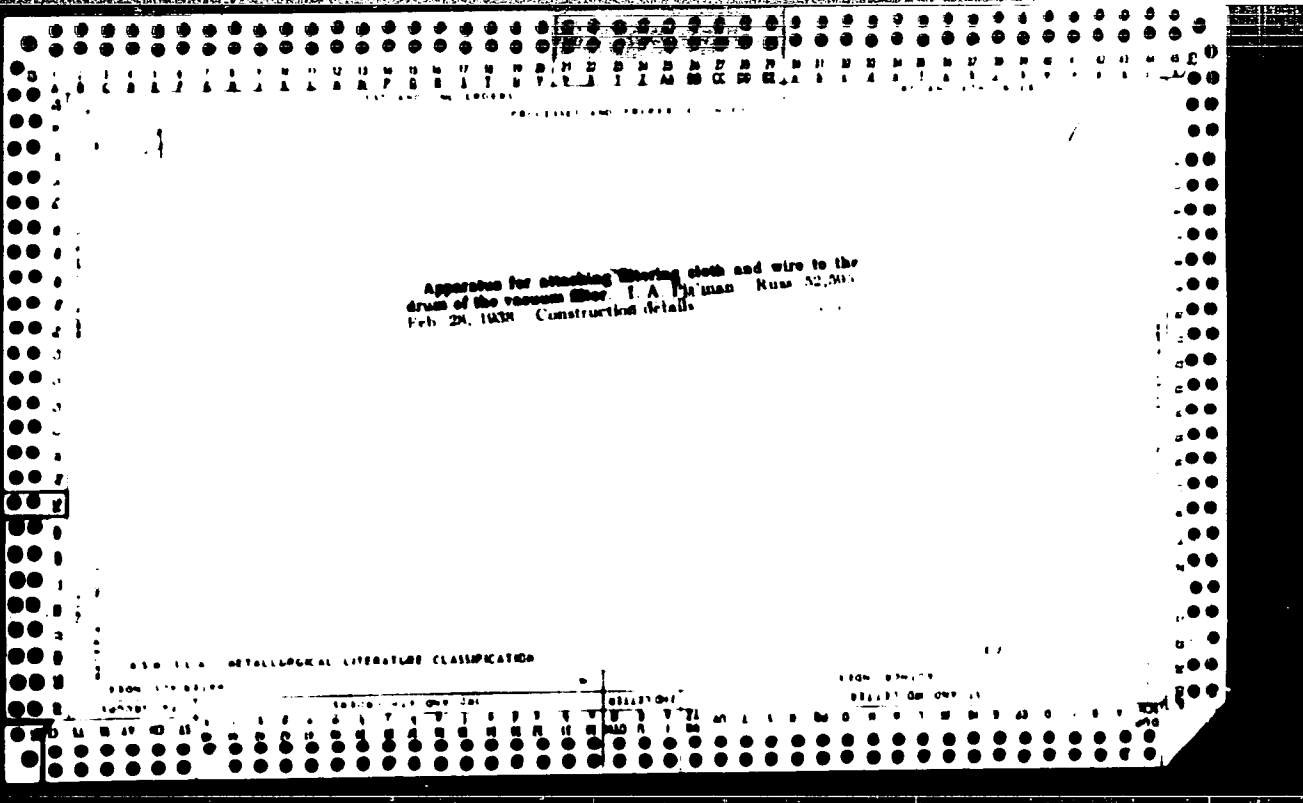


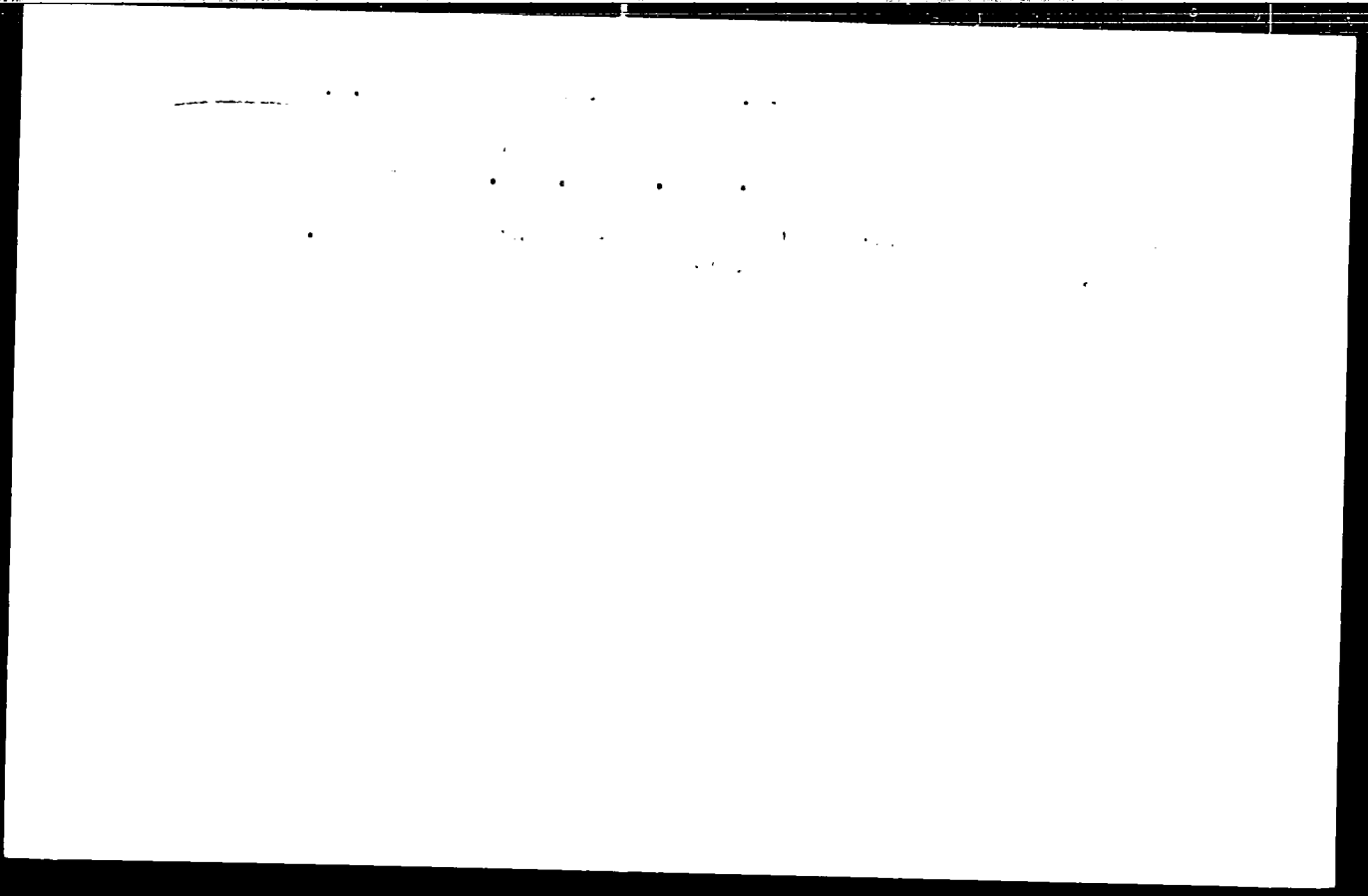


PIS'MAN, G.A.

A higher level of political education for medical workers. Azerb.
med. zhur. no.2:57-59 P '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Sekretar' Stalinskogo raykoma Kommunisticheskoy partii Azerbaydzhana.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL--EDUCATION AND TRAINING)
(COMMUNIST EDUCATION)





PISMAN, I.I.; MENALAIOW, I.I.; SMIRN, M.A.

Isomerization of 1-butene to 2-butene by means of a catalyst
no.1:69-74 1965. MIRA

1. VNIIOlefin.

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; HIS'MAN, I.I., red.; MUSTAFAYEVA,
S.N., red. izd-va; MIRKISHIYEVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Olefinic hydrocarbons and their use in the petrochemical
industry] Olefinovye uglevodороды i ikh primeneniye v nefte-
khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.
izd-vo, 1962. 182 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Olefins) (Petroleum chemicals)

PIS'MAN, I.I.; DALIN, M.A., MAMEDOVA, E.S., MAS'YANOV, V.V.

Production of α -butylene by the dehydration of n-butyl alcohol
on A-1 aluminum oxide. Report No 1. Azerb.khim.zhurn. n. 10:172
'61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Butene) (butyl alcohol)

FISMAN, I.I.; TALIN, M.A.; VASIL'KOVSKAYA, I.V.

Dimerization of ethylene on nickel and cobalt catalysts.
Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:64-74, '64. MOA 12:1

W. A. M.A.

Designation of
77 104.

BUNIYAT-ZADE, A.A.; PIS'MAN, I.I.; BAKHSI-ZADE, A.A.

Copolymerization of olefins. Part 1: Copolymerization of
ethylene with propylene. Uch. zap. AGU. Fiz.-mat. i khim.
ser. no.4:77-80 (1969). (MIRA 16:6)

(Polymerization) (Olefins)

DALIN, M.A.; SHENDEROVA, R.I.; PIS'MAN, L.I.; BAKHSI-ZADE, A.A.;
VEDEHEYEVA, L.Ya.; BUNIYAT-ZADE, A.A.

Synthesis of polyethylene and ethylene copolymers with
propylene and α -butylene on a chromium oxide catalyst.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.1:17-22 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Polyethylene) (Ethylene)

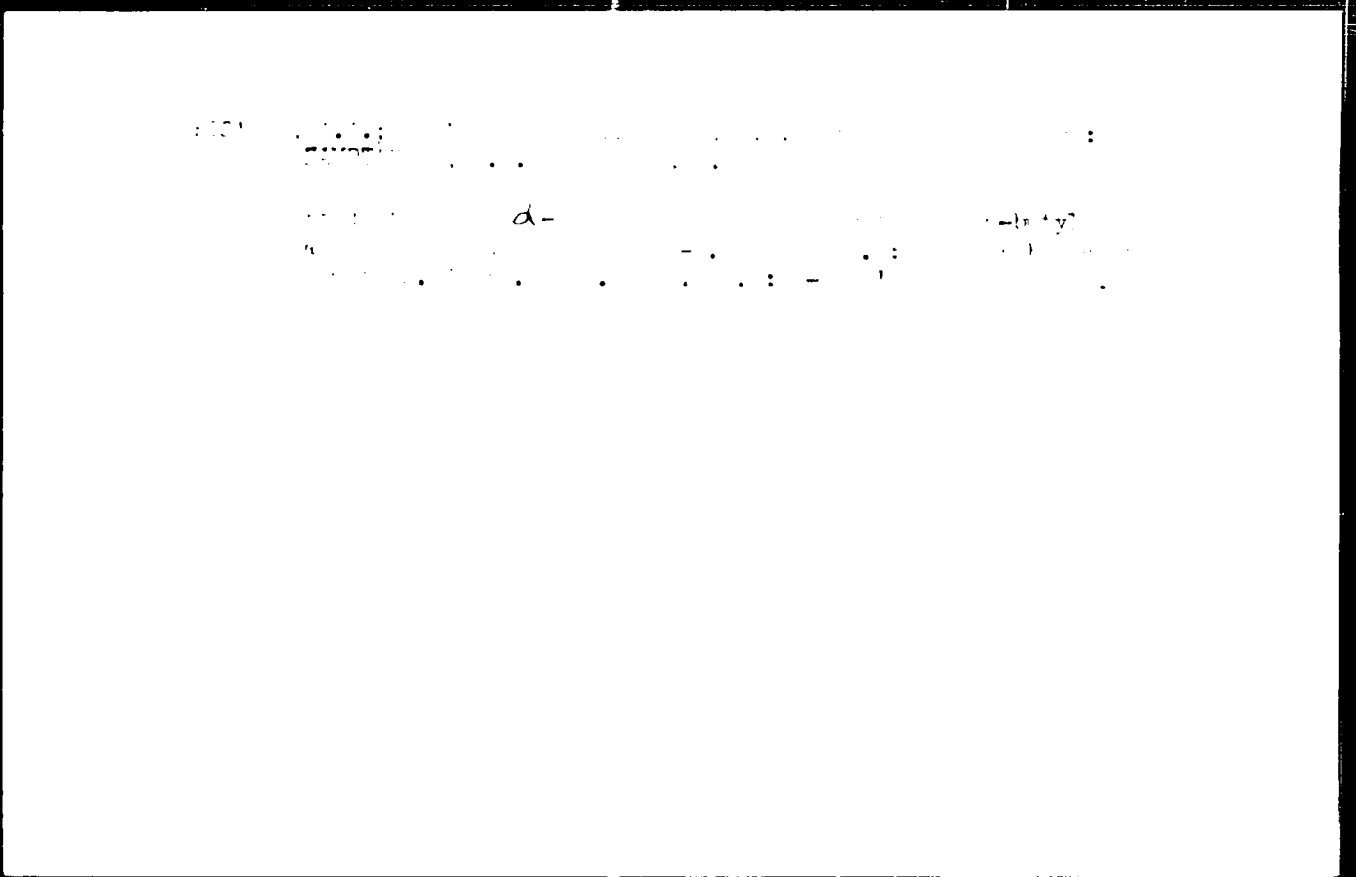
DALIN, N. A. : "RIYAT-LADA, p. 61; 1974, 1. 1; 1975, 1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Copolymerization of ethylene with propylene

in the presence of a catalyst

DALIN, M.A.; PIS'MAN, I.I.; BAKHSI-ZADE, A.A.; BUNYAT-ZADE, A.A.;
POKOTILOVA, S.D.

Copolymerization of ethylene with α -olefins on a chromium
oxide catalyst. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:9-16 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ethylene) (C α lefins) (Polymerization)



L 19731-63 EWT(a)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Po-4/Pr-4 EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4048883

E/0318/04/000/004/0073/0077

AUTHOR: Rinal, I.I.; Figsman, I.I.; Dalia, M.A.TITLE: Dehydration of secondary butyl alcohol 13SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1964, 73-77TOPIC TAGS: butanol dehydration, butene production, secondary alcohol dehydration, dehydration catalyst, olefin production, olefin isomerization

ABSTRACT: While butene isomerization is of great theoretical and practical interest, it has been little studied, especially in connection with n-butanol dehydration. The present authors studied the laws governing 2-butanol dehydration in connection with the acidity of the catalyst. The following catalysis were investigated: tungstic acid, titanium dioxide, silicotungstic-, phosphomolybdic-, and phosphotungstic acids, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, Al_2O_3 , $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.25\% \text{KOH}$, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.55\% \text{LiOH}$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 1.65\% \text{LiOH}$. The influence of alkali addition on the activity and selectivity of the catalyst was also studied. It was shown that with increasing alkali content in the catalyst, the concentration of 2-cis-butene increases. Thus, cis- and trans-isomerization of 2-butene is due to acidic surface areas. The activity of a catalyst decreases with an increase in alkali content. It was established that the reaction

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1-1771-55
ACCESSION NO: AP4040008

is primary. The effective activation energy is 19.8 kcal/mol and the preexponential factor is $5.5 \cdot 10^7$. Apparently, no 1-butene is formed (with cis- and trans-2-butenes) when 2-butanol is dehydrated over Al_2O_3 . The most active and selective catalyst is gamma- Al_2O_3 . Chromatographic analysis with air as a developer was used in the study. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATED: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

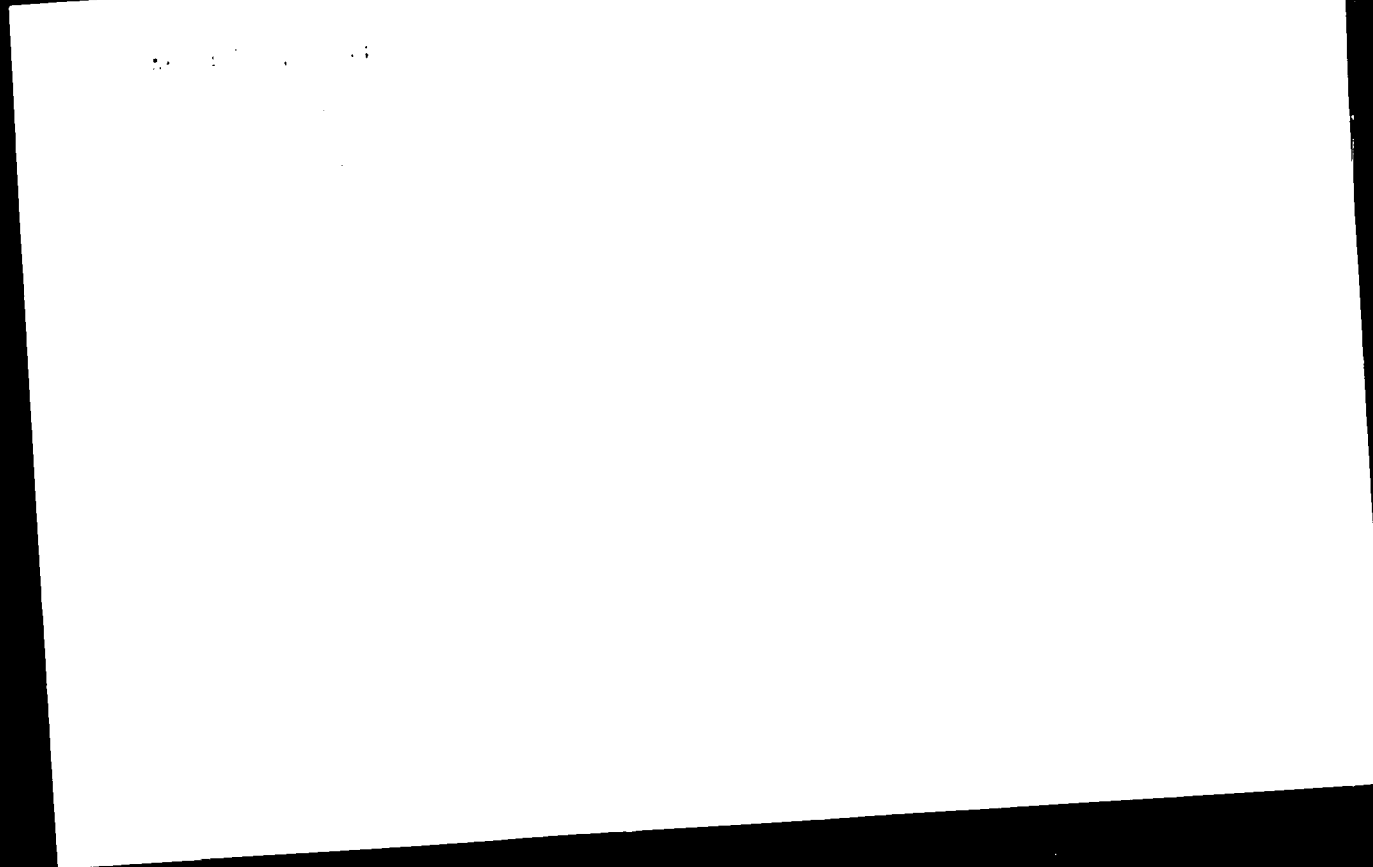
NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013411

1 18592-65 ENG(j)/ENT(m)/EPT(c)/EPR/ENP(t)/ENP(b) Pr-1/Ps-1 IJE(c)
S/0152/64/000/008/0069/0074

AD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5003063

AUTHOR: Kas'yanskiy, V. V.; Plo'man, I. I.; Dalin, M. A.

TITLE: Kinetics of the isomerization of butene-1 with the double bond shifted to A-1
aluminum oxide

SOURCE: IVUZ Nefti i gaz, no. 8, 1964, 69-74

TOPIC TAGS: isomerization, hydrocarbon

Abstract: Kinetics of isomerization of butene-1 to butene-2 (cis + trans) on A-1 aluminum oxide is studied in the temperature interval of 220-260° C. The energy of activation calculated on the basis of a proposed kinetic equation is 32.9 kcal/mole. Based on data of the kinetics of dehydration of butanol-1, the energy of activation is calculated for the isomerization of butene-1 to butene-2, which proves to be equal to 38.8 kcal/mole. Orig. art. has 18 formulas, 4 graphs, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azisbekova
(Azerbaijani Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry); VNIIOLEFIN; OZ

SUBMITTED: 15/1/64
NO REF SW: 004

ENGL: 00
OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: 00, 00
JPTS

B

Card 1/1

07/21/77
AX 5/4101

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 1, Part 2, # 1101

AUTHORS: Buniyat-zade, A. A., His'man, I. I., Baknshi-zade, A. A.

TITLE: The Copolymerization of Olefines. Report I. The Copolymerization of Ethylene With Propylene

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Fiz.-matem. i khim. ser., 1961, No. 1, pp. 77-81 (Azerb. summary)

TEXT: The authors studied the polymerization of ethylene-propylene mixtures containing 13-15% by volume of propylene, on a chromic catalyst in the presence of a solvent (benzine "galosha"). The optimum temperature for the studied conditions is 10-11°C, the optimum pressure lies within the range of 20-35 atm. The data in literature are corroborated: the molecular weight of the polymer decreases with increasing temperature and increases with increasing pressure.

Author's summary

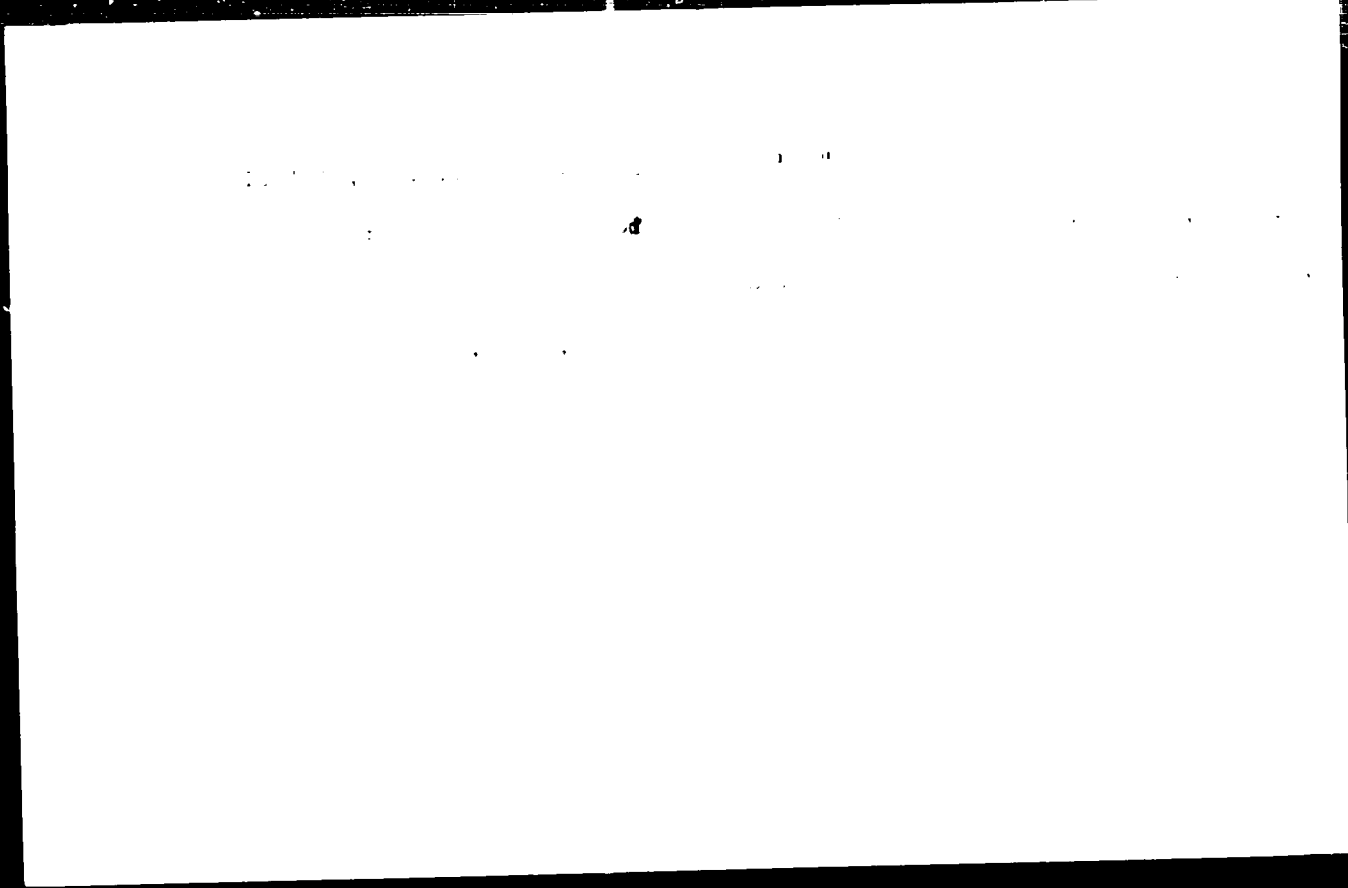
Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract

Card 1/1

DALIN, M.A., akad.; FIS'MAN, I.I.; BAKHSI-ZADE, A.A.; BUNIYAT-ZADE, A.A.

Copolymerization of ethylene with propylene and δ -butylene on
a chromium oxide catalyst. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.5:1084-1085
mg '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. akademiya nauk azerbSSR (for Dalin).
(Ethylene) (Propene) (Butene)



PIS'MAN, I.I.; BAKSHI-ZADE, A.A.; GADZHI-ZADE, F.S.

Comparing catalyts of hydration of ethylene to ethyl alcohol.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.2:38-39 P '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Catalysts) (Hydration)

PISMAN, I.I.

Hydration of ethylene in an oxygen catalyst. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR
1966, 181:1

(Ethyl alcohol)

83133

3, 020, 10, 1954
BOM, BOM

53831

AUTHORS: Dalin, M. A., Academician of USSR, 19 MAR, 1954,
Bakhshi-Zade, A. A., Bunyat-Zade, A. A.

TITLE: Copolymerization of Ethylene With Propylene and
 α -Butylene on Chromium Oxide Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, Vol. 111, No. 1,
pp. 1-4, 1954

TEXT: The authors wanted to carry out the synthesis mentioned in the title and to study more thoroughly the properties of the substances mentioned. The first results of their investigations are applied in the present paper. For their experiments the authors made use of Vlasovskiy mixer (ref. 1). The solvent used was extraction benzene purified by activated chromium catalyst. The catalyst was prepared by the well-known method of ref. 4. The ethylene and propylene fractions of pyrogas were used as monomers. The butylenes were produced by dehydration of n-butyl alcohol upon aluminum oxide of the type A-1 (A-1 at 300°C). The mixture

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Polymerization of Ethylene With
Propylene and n-Butylene in Presence
of Ziegler Catalyst

83133

contained 10% of isobutylene and 90% of normal butylene. The butylene fraction was dehydrated on fine-porous silica gel and dried metal tail ends. After the mixture was prepared in a vessel, it was allowed to cool and pressure was reduced. The copolymer taken from the autoclave was heated together with the catalyst in a vessel with ligroin, and was subsequently filtered off the catalyst on a paper filter. The polymer was then washed with ethanol, dried, and analyzed. Table I shows the properties of the copolymers. The copolymer of ethylene with propylene contains 57.4% of ethylene and 42.6% of propylene. As can be seen from Table I, the copolymer of ethylene with propylene and with n-butylene differs from polyethylene with respect to melting temperatures, solubility in acetone, and specific elongation in cold drawing. The greater flexibility is observed but so is also a lesser strength of the ethylene-propylene copolymer compared with polyethylene. The ethylene-butylene copolymer was prepared

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Department of Defense
Office of the Inspector General
Washington, D.C.

Investigation of the activities of the
State and Defense Intelligence Agency
in the area of the Middle East, 1975-1976

SUBMITTED: February 1977

10/1/77

S.081/62/COC/004/056/087
B102 B101

AUTHORS: Is'lan, M. A., Shenderov, A. I., Iis'man, I. I., Baklanov, A. A., Val'mogova, D. Ia., Baniyat-zade, A. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of polyethylene and copolymers of ethylene with propylene and 1-butylene on a chromium oxide catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy Zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1961, 69, abstract 4R128 (Azerb. knim. zh. no. 1, 1961, 17 - 22)

TEXT: Purification of ethylene (I) was carried out on a pilot-plant scale allowing for an increase in efficiency of the oxide-chromium oxide catalyst (COC) up to 176 - 240 g/g when I is polymerized in extraction benzene purified with sulfuric-acid, or in cyclohexane (20 - 40°C, 3 - 5 hrs, 10 at, COC concentration 0.13 - 0.25%). When ethylene is copolymerized with propylene (II) (0.7 - 1% by volume) (10 - 15°C, 40 at, in benzene in the presence of an CaCl₂ activator (20% of the catalyst weight), the efficiency of the COC is reduced to 68 - 135 g/g owing to the lower reactivity of II and to its incomplete purification. The copolymer

Card 1/2

Synthesis of polyethylene and...

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(3) differs from the polymer of I by its lower crystallinity. The content of crystalline phase decreases with increasing polymerization temperature and increases with pressure. Polymer, melting point in °C, relative elongation in %, rupture strength in kg/cm², and solubility in n-heptane are enumerated: I, 128 - 130, 370, 600, 260 - 300, 10 - 15; CP of I with II, 122 - 126, 720 - 1020, 170 - 220, 60 - 70; CP of I with n-butylene (2.5 - 4.5 vol%), 125 - 127, 500 - 800, 250 - 300, 30 - 40. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PIS'MAN, I.I.; DALIN, M.A.; KAS'YANOV, V.V.; MAMEDOVA, E.S.

Preparation of α -butylene by dehydration of n-butyl alcohol
on aluminum oxide A-1. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:49-58 1977.
(MIRA 10:1.)

DALIN, M.A.; SHENDEROVA, R.I.; VEDENEYEVA, L.Ya.; PIS'MAN, I.I.

Polymerization of ethylene on a chromium catalyst. Dokl. AN Azerb.
SSR 14 no.12:991-996 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerb. SSR M.F. Nagiyevym.
(Ethylene) (Polymerisation)

FIS'MEN, M. K., Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Technology of the production of flammable gases from fine-grained lignite and shale." Moscow, 1961. 32 pp; (Main Scientific Research Inst Project under Gosplan, USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Inst on the Pre-treatment of Petroleum and Gas and the Production of Liquid Fuel VNI NP); 200 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 31-32 (11 entries); (KB, 17-60, 150)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOTTATION 1060

Kedrinskiy, Vasilii Nikolayevich and Pismanik, Kalman Matveyevich.

Stanki dlya narezaniya konicheskikh zubchatykh koles (Machines for Cutting Bevel Gears) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 134 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Polotskiy, M.S. Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Pavlov, Z.P.; Tech. Ed.: El'kind, I.D.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metal Working and Tool Making (Mashgiz): Beyzel'man, R.D. Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for process engineers, foremen and skilled workers.

COVERAGE: The authors describe the principles of operation, kinematics, construction and tooling of Soviet and non-Soviet machines for cutting bevel gears. Information is given on tooling the machines for cutting straight bevel gears, spiral bevel gears, special small-module and large bevel gears. Methods of broadening the applicability of these machines are also given. Various types of Soviet-made machines for bevel gear cutting, grinding, lapping and inspection are discussed in Chapters 10-13. No personalities are mentioned. There are 30 references, of which 27 are Soviet, 2 English, 2 German, 2 Hungarian and 1 Czech.

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Ch. 13. Machines for Lapping and Burnishing (Cold Hardening) of Bevel Gears (Pismanik, K.M.)

17

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Card 8/8

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Stan.i instr. 32 no.2:22-27 F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Gear cutting)

PISMANIK, K.M.

Using two-way cutter heads in cutting bevel gears with circular
teeth on machine tools with a noninclinable spindle. Stan. instr.
33 no.3:11-15 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gear-cutting machines)

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Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 9
October 1953
Mechanics

Pismanik, K. M. Design and analysis of hyperboloidal toothed gears. Akad. Nauk SSSR Trudy Ser. I. *Mechanicheskoye Stroeniye* (Mechanizmy) 10, no. 48, 27-58 (1950). (Russian.)

After some remarks about the superiority of hyperboloidal gears over the hypoid ones, the following is shown: Let I and II be two gears with skew axes, and let S be any moving surface (the tooth-cutting tool). The contact line of the envelope of S relative to I and II will be a straight line C iff the tooth will have a full straight line contact if all the three relative screw velocities coincide at every moment, their axes coinciding with C . This implies that the absolute screw axis of S is fixed, and there are only three axodes. The axode $I-II$ is a one sheet hyperboloid of revolution, while the axode $S-I-S-II$ is a helicoid. Any line of the cylinder $z = kv\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, where the z axis is the common normal of the axes I and II , is a possible absolute screw axis for S . The relations between the three absolute screw velocities and the dimensions of the axodes are derived and the five motions and five settings necessary for the tooth cutting is stated. The equations of the contact line of the teeth and of the tooth profiles are derived in parametric form.

A. W. Wundheiler (Chicago, Ill.)

KEDRINSKIY, Vasilii Nikolayevich; PISMANIK, Kalman Matveyevich; POLOPSKIY,
M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PAVLOV, Z.P., red.; EL'KIND,
V.D., tekhn. red.

[Machines for cutting bevel gears] Stanki dlia narezaniia koniche-
skikh zubchatykh koles. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 534 p. (MIRA 11:9)
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(S. S.) "RILEY" (S. S.), ABT. 1940, 1942, 1950-1951
"RILEY" (S. S.), ABT. 1940, 1942, 1950-1951, M. A.

PISMANIK, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

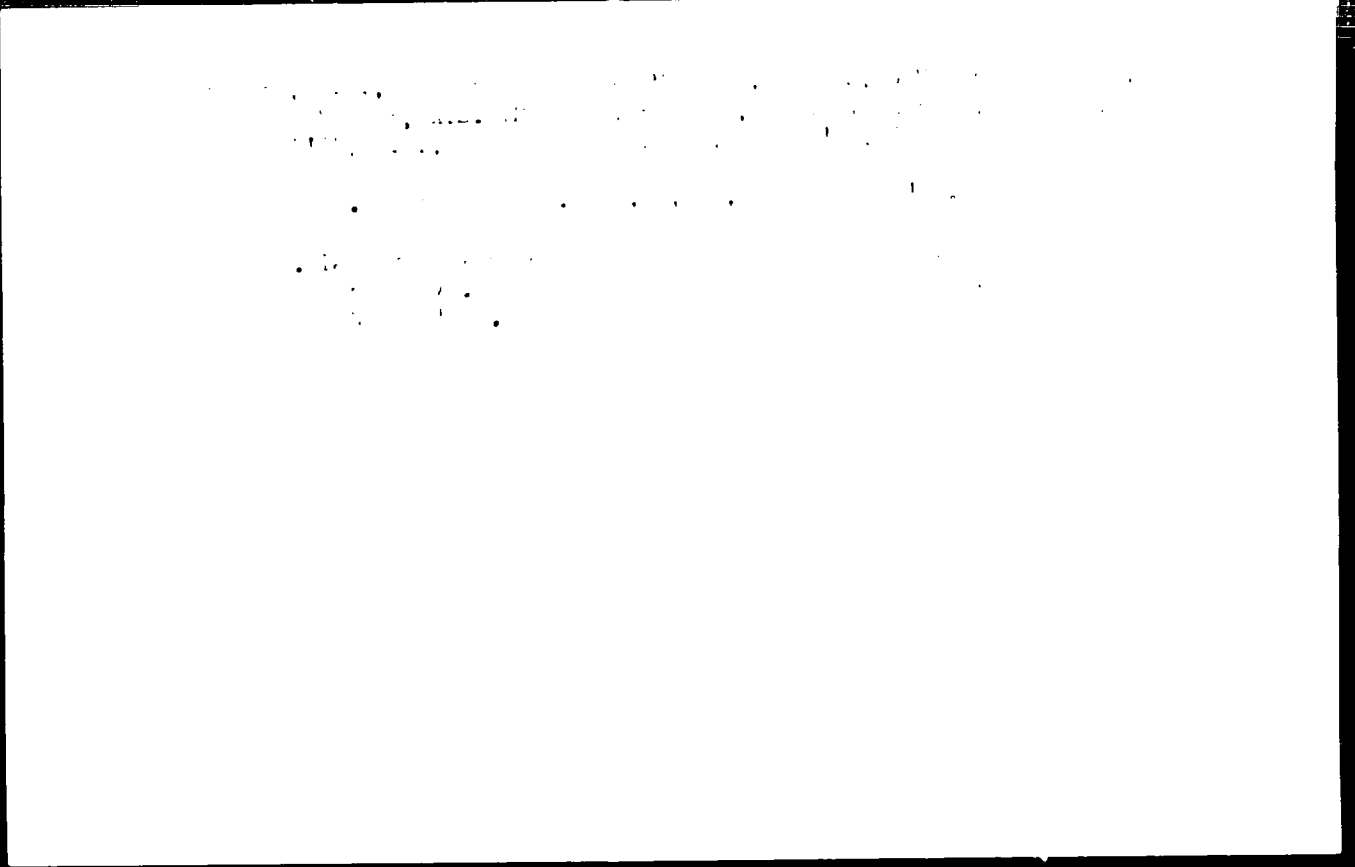
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teeth. Trudy SADI no.16 pt.1:46-61 '59. (MIRA 1:1)

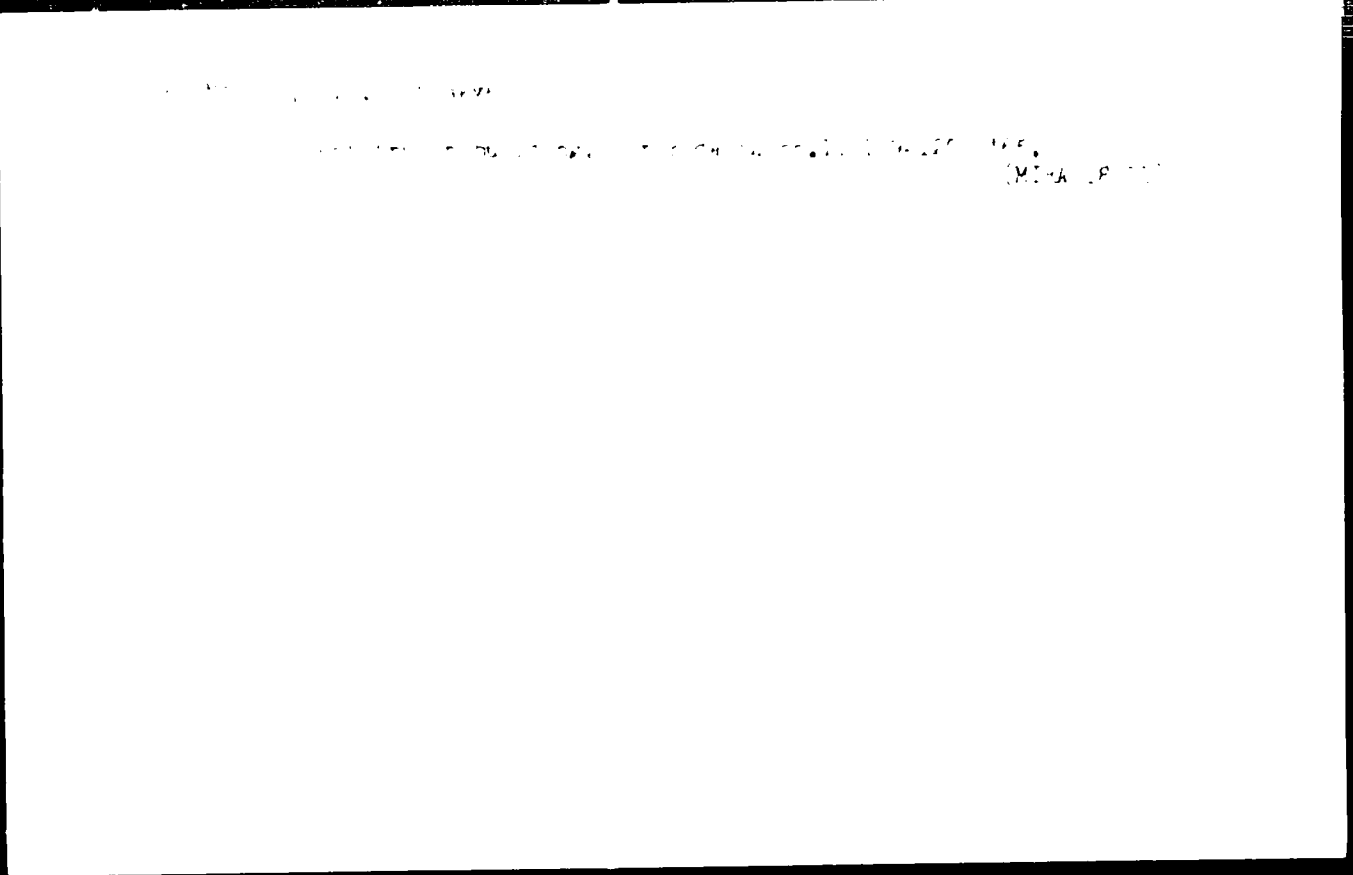
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(Rats--Extermination)





AUTHOR: Buberman, G.S., Engineer

25-9-11/40

TITLE: Atomic Energy and Textiles (Energiya atoma i tekstil',

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 9, p 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the use of radioactive isotopes in the textile industry for the control and regulation of technological processes. Such isotopes can be used for example for controlling the uniformity of fibers in textile bands while being transported by rotating cylinders. A radioactive device for such purposes is the "CHJ-1" which is commercially produced and widely used in the Soviet textile industry. It was developed at the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Cotton Industry (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti) by a team of mechanical engineers under the supervision of K.D. Pismannik. An apparatus for controlling the weight of substances used for coating fabrics, such as oilcloth and leatherette, is the "EMB" built by the "Tekstil'pribor" plant. Very useful devices are the radioactive ionizers which are applied for removing static electricity that often accumulates in yarn winding and twisting machines. By ionizing the air at the critical spot with a radioactive radiator the trouble is easily eliminated and much

Card 1/2

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Apparatus with a radioactive element for the control of sliver
irregularity. Tekst.prom. 16 no.7:49-52 J1 '56. (MLBA 9:8)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)(Spinning)

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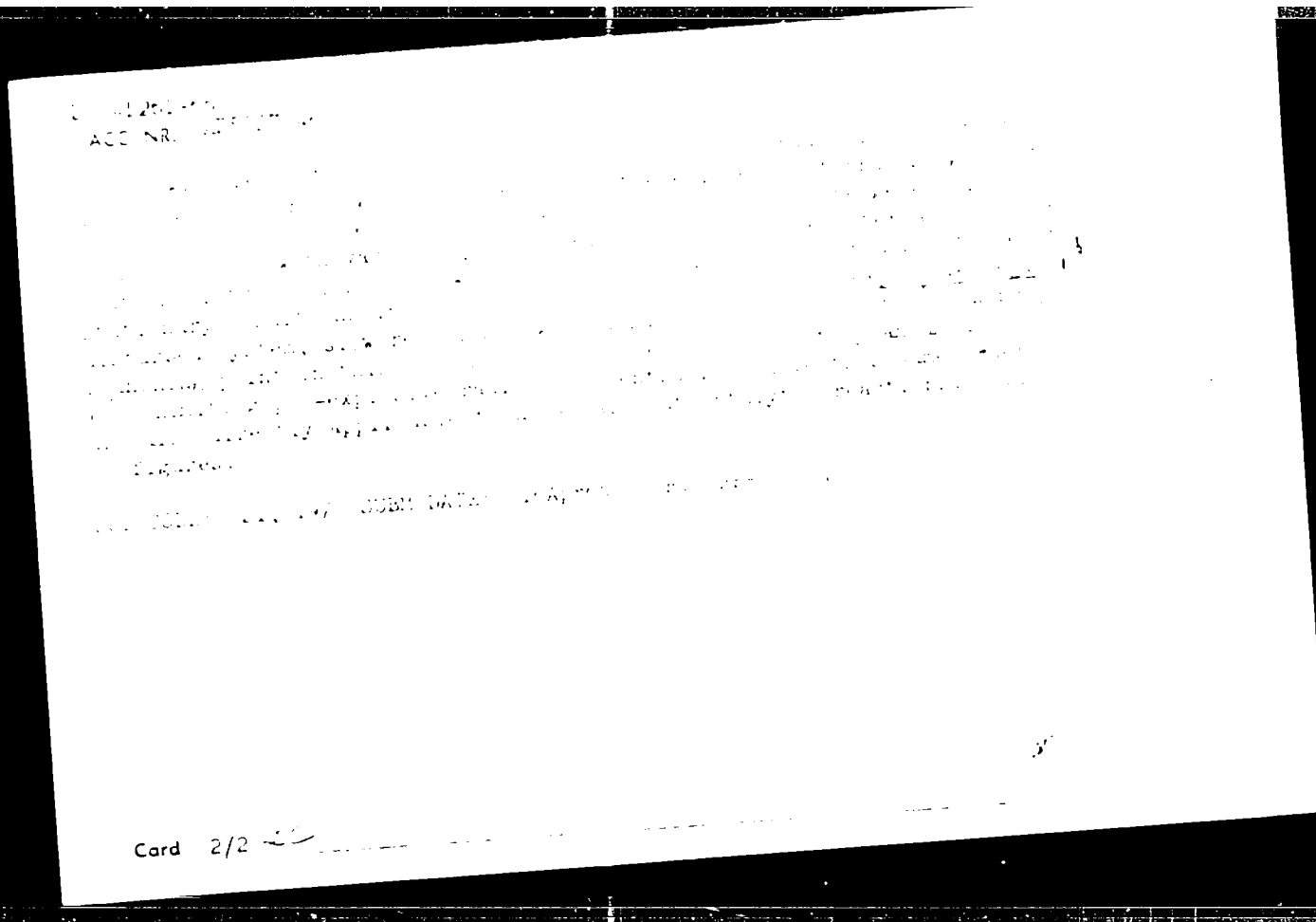
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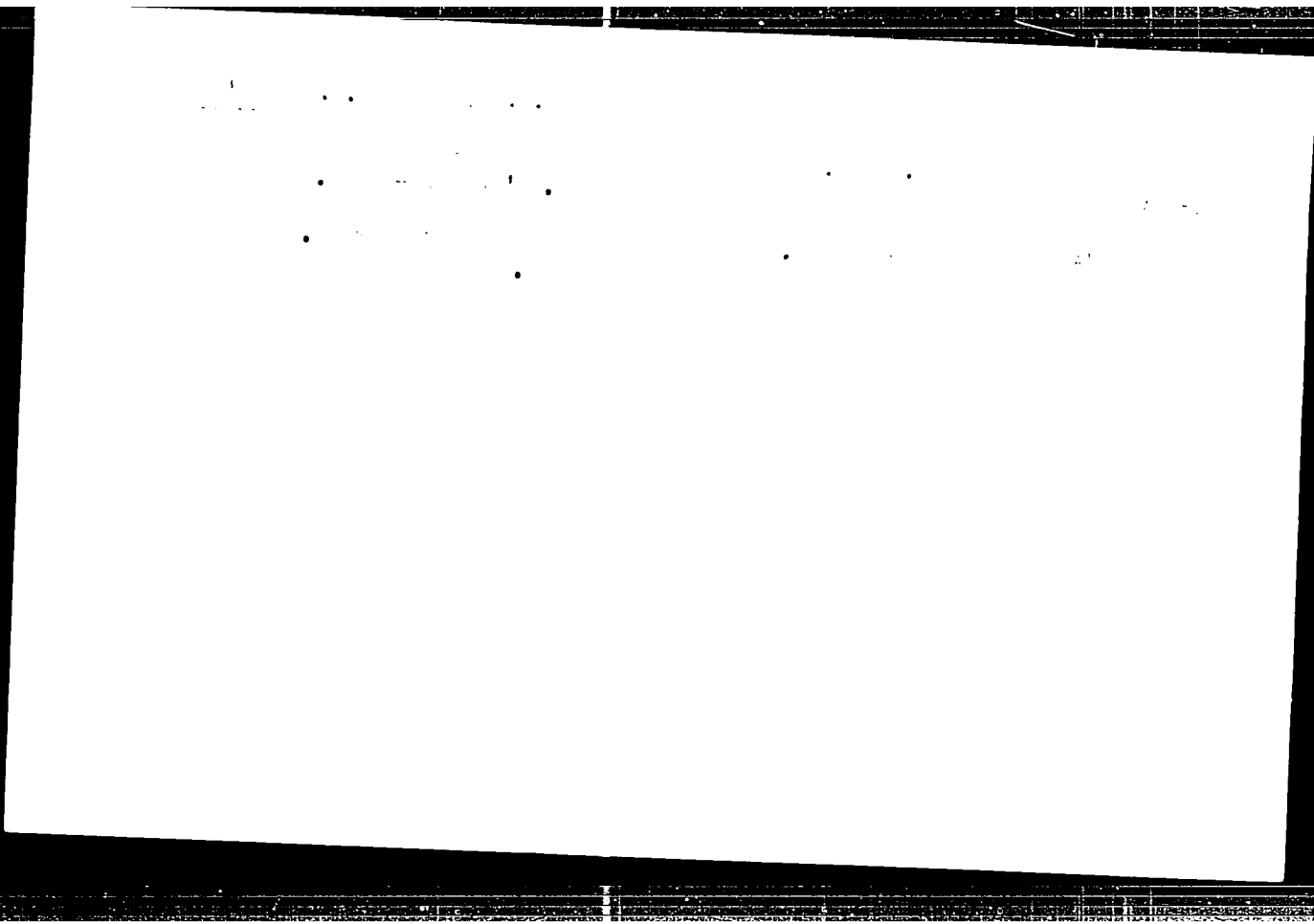
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Acid-base equilibrium in disease of the heart and kidneys. I. M. LIPETS AND M. M. PIRNARV. *Kanashy Meditsinsky Zhurnal* 26, 778-80(1930). *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* 95, 1623. —A decrease in the alkali reserve and a parallel decrease in the alveolar CO_2 were observed during the decompression period in both heart and kidney diseases, usually more pronounced in the latter and in proportion to the severity of the condition. The Cl content of the urine remained unchanged. The blood uric acid was increased in almost all patients with kidney diseases, but in only a few patients with cardiac complaints.

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Calculating optimal conditions for chemical reactors by the
method of dynamic programming. Ideal displacement reactors.
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(Chemical reactors)

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Dynamic programming method for calculation of optimal control
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Statistical method for analyzing the macrokinetics of
processes arising in the fluidized bed of a catalyst.
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(Catalysis) (Fluidization)

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Gasification of oil shale with a solid heat transfer agent.
Gaz. prom. no.9:21-27 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Gas manufacture and works) (Oil shales)

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3

✓ 4148. GASIFICATION OF BALTIC SHALES UNDER FLUIDIZED BED CONDITIONS.

Pis'men, M.K., Bruckov, V.G. and Bel'skaya, Yu.I. (Gaz. Prom. (Gas Ind., USSR), 1967, vol. 51, no. 11, p. 1036.

The average composition of shales is: ash 4.1, carbon dioxide 16.4, hydrogen 2.7, sulphur 2.7, nitrogen 0.2% and with heating values of 2600 kcal/kg are successfully gasified in a

generator of the fluidized bed type similar to those used for coal. The experimental model, 9.5 m high and with a grate diameter of 1.1 m, was operated under the following conditions: air blown per kg of fuel consists

and per kg shale, 3.9 and 1.3 cu. m, respectively; temperature of primary air 550; bed temperature 840; rate of gas production 2500 cu. m/h. The gas produced contained carbon monoxide plus hydrogen sulphide 17.5, C₂H₄ 1.3,

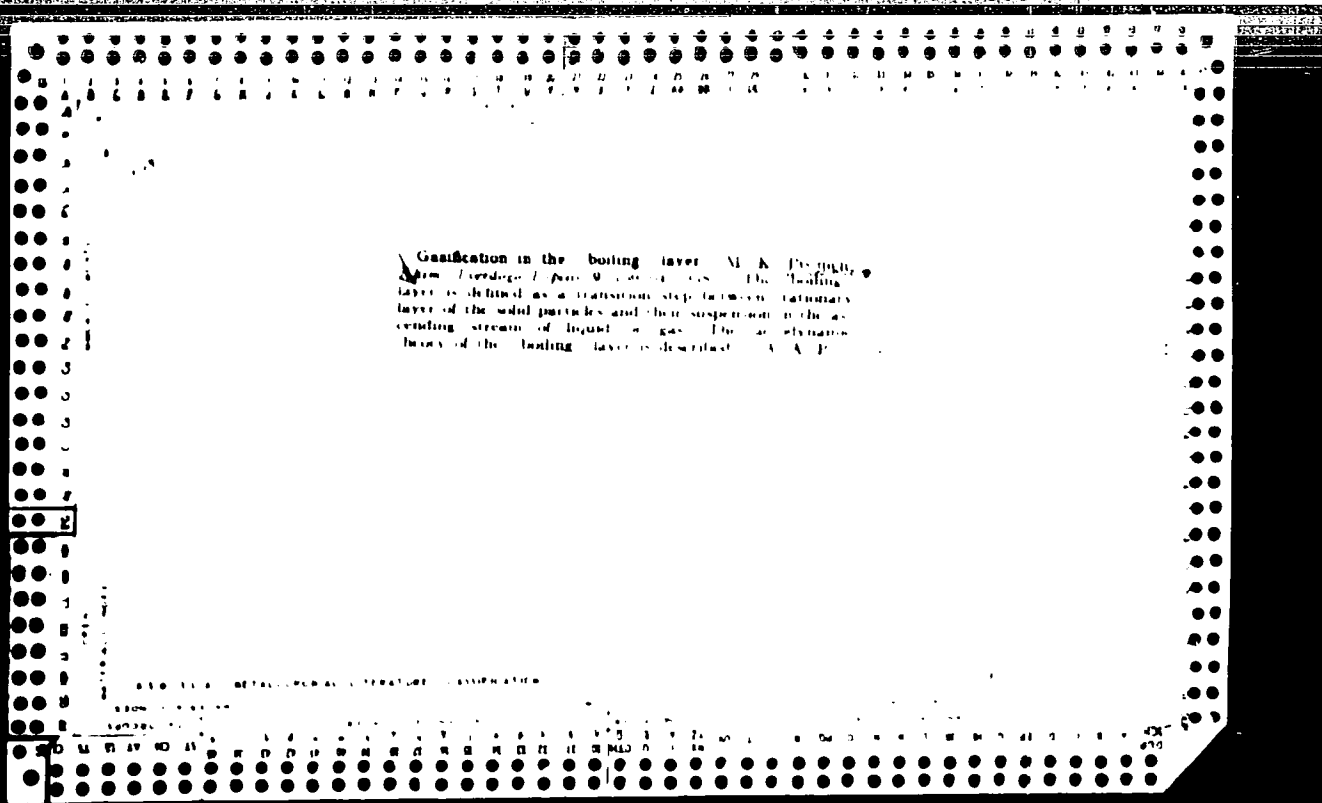
oxygen 0.7, carbon dioxide 1.1, hydrogen 4.4, methane 3.7, and nitrogen 62.5. The ash content of the gas is 5 g/cu. m.

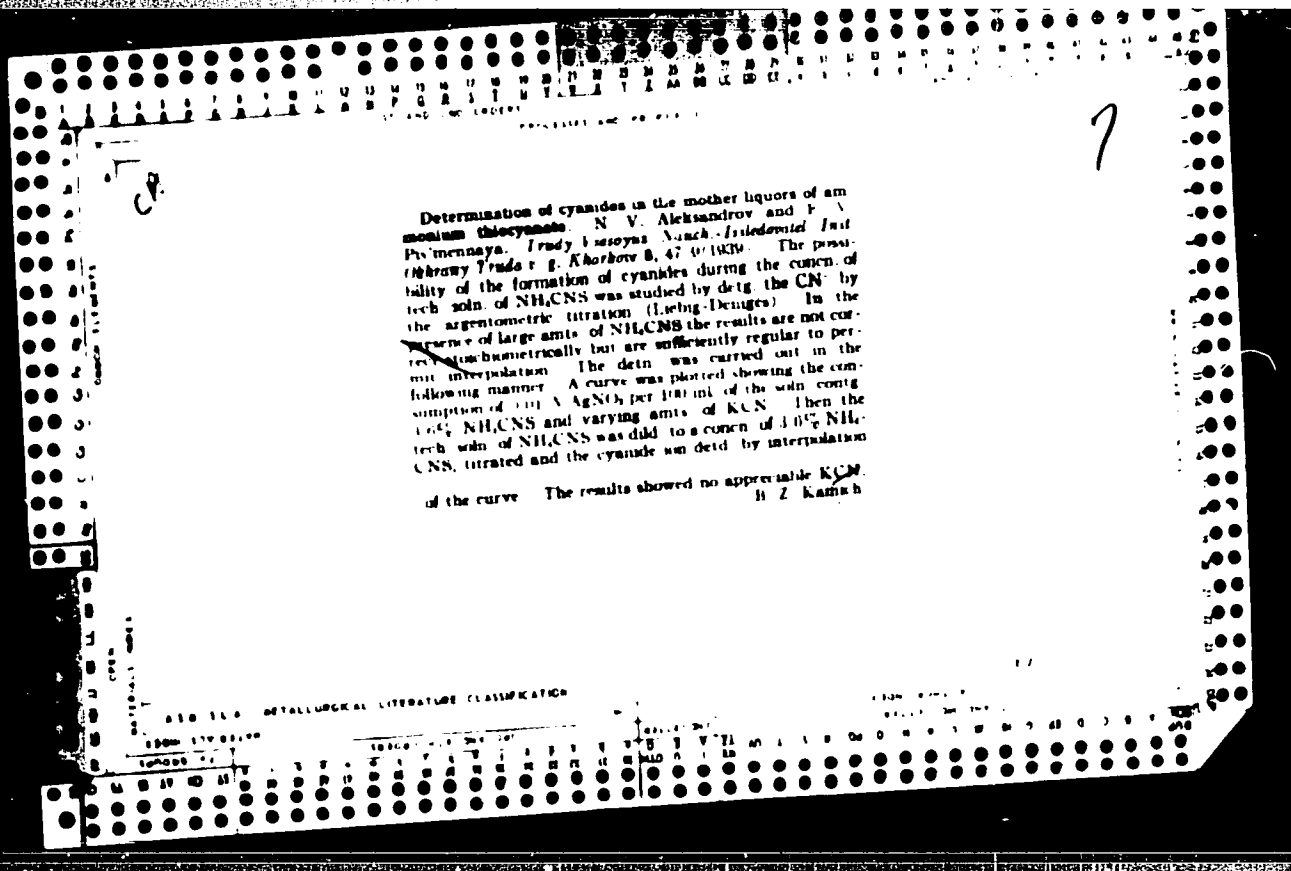
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PII MEN, M.K.

The gasification of Baltic shales under fluidized bed conditions. M. K. Plamen, V. G. Ermakov, and Yu. I. Belyanin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1957, No. 3, 5-8.—Leningrad and Estonian oil shales with the av. compn. of H₂O 4.5, ash 40.1, C₂ 16.4, H 2.7, S 1.7, N 0.2%, and with heating values of 3900 kcal./kg. are successfully gasified in a generator of the fluidized-bed type similar to those used for coal. The exptl. model, 0.5 m. high and with a grate diam. of 1.1 m., was operated under the following conditions: air blown per kg. of fuel content and per kg. shale, 3.94 and 1.83 cu. m., resp.; temp. of primary air 50°; bed temp. 840°; rate of gas production 2800 cu. m./hr. The gas produced contained CO, plus H₂S 17.3, C₂H₄ 1.3, O₂ 0.4, CO 6.3, H₂ 6.4, CH₄ 3.7, and N₂ 64.5%. had a heating value of 1008 kcal./cu. m., and a tar content of 3 g./cu. m. Gasification and thermal efficiencies were 84% and 73%, resp.

H. J. Giln





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[Calculation and examples of adjustments of machine tools for cutting bevel gears with circular teeth] Raschet i primery nadelok stankov dlya narezaniya koicheskikh kolez s krugovymi zubami. Ispolobitel' red. N. I. Kolchina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 109 s. (Biblioteka zuboreza, no. 5) (MIRA 15:0)
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of Coatings 234

Name: ELSMANNIK, K. L.

Dissertation: Determining the unevenness of semi-finished goods and thread through radioactive radiation

Degree: Cand. Techn. Sci.

Excluded in

~~Affiliation:~~ Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Textile Inst

Indicates:

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 3, 1977

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Л-Аг '61. (L.A. 106-111)

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(Hydrodynamics) (Systems Chemistry)

SMOL'KOV, V. T.; BABAYTSEV, V. A.; PISHAREV, V. V.

Analysis of sudden death in the home. *Trav. Kazakh. ZP*
no. 5:47-48, 1978.

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meditsinskoj ekspertizy.

(USTI--EAMENGR RSH--DEATH--CAUSES)

PIS'MEN, L.M.; IOFFE, I.I.

Amount of information required for designing reactors by the
dynamic programming method. Kin.i kat. 3 no.4:493-501 J1-Ag
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

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i krasiteley.

(Chemical reactors)

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Kinetics of the reaction in the flowing systems. *Analele chimie*
17 no.2:85-103 Ap-Je '62.

PIS'MEN, L.M.; IOFFE, I.I.

Optimal process in a sequence of adiabatic reactors with ideal displacement. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.3:609-612 My '68. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Balandinym.
(Chemical reactors)

1 34930-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENT(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6013902

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/000 1335 1337

AUTHOR: Kuchanov, S. I.; Pis'men, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Local heating at the contact points of solid particles in a granular layer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 6, 1966, 1335-1337

TOPIC TAGS: grain structure, granule formation, solid mechanics, catalytic heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to calculate the heating in the vicinity of the contact points of solid particles. It is proposed that this process occurs in the gas phase, namely that in this case the danger of the occurrence of overheating is the highest. Since the molecular heat conductivity of gases is incomparably less than that of a solid particle, the authors consider that heat transfer from the point of contact is accomplished only through the solid phase. It is proposed that the reaction proceeds on the outside surface of the particles. The limiting diffusion flow on the surface of the catalyst in the stagnant zone is determined and appropriate formulas are given. By knowing the flow of the substance on the surface of the catalyst the authors solved the problem of the distribution of temperature in a

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grain close to the point of contact, disregarding the curvature of the particle and considering it flat since the dimension of the stagnant zone is appreciably smaller than the radius of the particle. It was found that heating increases with a rise of pressure as a consequence of the increase of the gas density, and that in diluted gas mixtures or when the reaction occurs on monolithic metal catalysts, heating is negligible at the point of contact. The paper was presented by Academician A. N. Frumkin 28 July 65. The authors thank V. G. Levich for his interest in the work and his valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 0-0

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1966
11/11/66

AUTHORS: Ioffe, I. I. Puzhen, L. M.

TITLE: Statistical Analysis of the Migration of
Particles in the Pseudoliquid Layer of a
Two-Phase System

PERIODICAL: Kibernetika i Sistemnyi Analiz, 1966, No. 4, pp. 1-10

TEXT: A statistical method of analysis of the process of migration of
the pseudoliquid layer of a two-phase system is presented. The method is
based on a study of the distribution of the time intervals
stays in the layer. The authors analyze the results of the
specific analysis of the results of the pseudoliquid layer and
identify the quantitative characteristics of the process taking place
therein. A two-phase model, similar to that of Refs. 1 and 2, and
consisting of a pseudoliquid phase and a gas phase, was used for the
analysis of the pseudoliquid layer. The generalized system
characteristics of the system, the distribution function of the time of
stay in the layer, which is of considerable importance for the investigation

Card 1 of 4



Statistical Analysis of Macrokinetics of Pseudoliquid Layer
Pseudoliquid Layer for Catalytic

of the pseudoliquid layer can be expressed as the parameter k_{eff} which denotes the rate constant of mass transfer between the phases; α is the fraction of gas surface area. These parameters were calculated on the basis of experimental data for a reaction of CO at $260^\circ C$.

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{S} \int_0^S \Omega \cdot dS$$

where Ω is the surface area of the catalyst in a section of length S ; S is the total length of the catalyst; v is the volume rate of the liquid; Ω is the surface area of the apparatus; S is the area of the catalyst. The method described was tested with the system shown in Fig. 1. The concentration of the catalyst was measured by the use of the system by means of a pulse emission method for the purpose of air consumption was measured with a special apparatus. The output of the system was worked out by means of a special apparatus of the pulse emission with the help of the special apparatus. The distribution

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Statistical Analytical Method of the
Macrokinetics of Processes in the
Pseudoliquid Layer of a Catalyst

S/064/60/000/004/010, 021 XX
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functions for an empty volume, for an immobile, and a pseudoliquid layer were determined with an average particle size of 120μ . The distribution functions were estimated from the "degree of compactness κ ". Experimental data allowed the following conclusions: 1) As expected, the immobile layer approaches the conditions of an ideal displacement; 2) turbulent washing in an empty volume is considerable; 3) gas mixing in a short pseudoliquid layer at low linear velocities is less appreciable than in an immobile layer; 4) the "degree of compactness" of the distribution function drops sharply with an increase of the suspended layer. This fact cannot be explained by a single-phase model. h and ω are calculated for the pseudoliquid layer at a height-to-diameter ratio of 3.4. The theoretical conclusions and the correctness of the chosen model were confirmed. Proceeding from a two-phase model, the process can be calculated from ordinary differential equations of the material balance, which are written for every individual phase. Using h and ω it is possible to set up a dimensionless criterion which embraces the hydrodynamic and kinetic factors, and characterizes the performance of

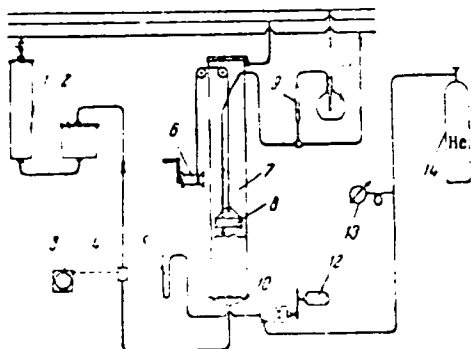
Card 3/4

Statistical Analytical Method of the
Macrokinetics of Processes in the
Pseudoliquid Layer of a Catalyst:

S/064/60/000/004; 0'0'02' XX
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the system, as well as the range of the reaction course:

$\Phi = h(1 - \omega)/k'c\omega$. k' denotes the rate constant of the chemical surface reaction; c is the specific surface of the catalyst. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 4 Soviet and 3 US.



Legend to Fig. 2: 1: oil separator;
2: receiver; 3: counter; 4: coupled
diaphragm; 5: mercury pressure gauge;
6: regulator; 7: column; 8: ionization
chamber; 9: rotameter; 10: cock;
11: volume; 12: motor with reduction
gear; 13: diaphragm pressure gauge;
14: gas container.

Card 4/4

PIS'MEN, L.M.; IOFFE, I.I.

Optimal process in a sequence of reactors with ideal mixing.
Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.4:853-854. Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Balandinym.
(Chemical reactors)

PIS'MEN, M.K.; YERMAKOV, V.D.; BELYANIN, Yul. YAROSLAV, I.Ye

Experimental pyrolysis of mazut and shale tar. Mazut
18-22 '61. (MIRA)

(Pyrolysis) (Mazut)

LEFBAREMI - ER, M.I., DEBEZEMVAKA, E.I., DENOVSKIY, S.P., DZEMBA
 DONALDIYER, D.M., NOVICH, S.P., DUBINE, E.I., FIDIMEN,
 M.I., KARACH, A.I., KAVCHENKO, A.I., KAZAN, E.I., KAZAN,
 MEIVELIV, E.V., MELEZANOV, S.P., BANGARI, S.I., TIMOSHIN,
 F.I., MININA, L.I., ASHECOV, E.P., NIKOLAYEV, N.I., YAKOVLEV,
 T.Ye., NIKOLAYEV, S.I.

Qualification of workers under pressure in a steam-oxygen plant.
 (See report for details) (MFA 1000)

11 (2 17)

INDEX: BOOK EVALUATION

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Discontinuous membrane reactor (DMR) as a new catalytic reactor
type (Applying the theory of the DMR to the production of
solid fuel oxidation for on-board propulsion). 194 414 7 4. 33
copies printed.

Dr. S. J. Stinson, Director of Technical Services, Executive M4 7 0
Department, Dept. No. 1 7 7

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for design, planning,
and scientific research personnel, as well as for engineers, technicians,
and students specializing in solid fuel propulsion.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles describes the problem of supplying the
main engine of the SSN with synthetic gas starting from the gasification
of solid fuels to compare this with the use of natural gas. Individual
articles discuss the characteristics of the reaction, the quality of
and types of fuel and supply of the synthetic gas product. The author thanks
V. A. Gerasimov, Director of Technical Services, Executive M4 7 0
Department, for his assistance.

Lander, V. V., and S. J. Stinson. Trends in Chemical Synthesis: The
Use of Solid Fuel Oxidation. 1

Ryba, S. A., V. A. Gerasimov, and S. J. Stinson. Economic Aspects of
Producing Solid Oxidation Gas from Solid Fuels. 21

Sturtevant, D. S., and V. A. Gerasimov. Experimental Study of Fuel-oxidation
Characteristics of the Liquid-Burner Gas Oxidation Process. 110

Sturtevant, D. S., and E. L. Snow. Oxidation of the Mainstream
Gas Oxidation Gas Oxidation Process. 121

Sturtevant, V. A., and D. S. Sturtevant. The Oxidation Process Using
Solid Fuel Oxidation Gas Oxidation of Solid Fuels Oxidation Gas Oxidation
Process. 127

Sturtevant, V. A., and D. S. Sturtevant. Oxidation of Solid Fuels
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Sturtevant, V. A., and S. J. Stinson. Method of Producing Synthetic
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L 64299-65 EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EMP(j)/T WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020990

UR/0195/65/006/004/0766/0766

541,7

26
24
B

AUTHOR: Boldyrev, V. V.; Shmidt, I. V.; Pis'menko, V. I.; Shvartsberg, M. S.;
Kotlyarevskiy, I. L.; Andriyevskiy, V. N.; Komarov, V. F.

TITLE: Effect of additions of organic compounds with conjugate bonds on the rate of thermal decomposition of solid substances

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 766

TOPIC TAGS: thermal decomposition, solid kinetics, conjugate bond system, silver compound, topochemistry

ABSTRACT: It has been observed that certain organic compounds with a system of conjugate multiple bonds exert an effect on the rate of thermal decomposition. Tests were made of the effect of heterophas additions (5% on the weight of oxalate) of conjugate alpha, omega-diarylpolyenes (I)-(IV) on the rate of thermal decomposition of silver oxalate at 133C. A figure is given which shows a plot of the degree of conversion against time. Results show that additions of the above sub-

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stances bring about just as sharp a decrease in the decomposition rate as do the inorganic additives ordinarily employed for this purpose. The effect of organic compounds on the rate of topochemical processes is evidently connected with the special characteristics of the redistribution of the electrons between the additive and the oxalate. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institute khimicheskoy Kinetiki i goreniya SO AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion of the Siberian Branch AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, TD

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

YEROSHKE, V.I.; FISIMENKO, V.T.

Automatic vacuum balance apparatus for studying the kinetics
of decomposition of a film. Kin. i zat. (1965) 11121-11122
N-D '65 (MIRA 1965:1)

I. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i termodinamiki
Imeni L.N. Pasternaka AN SSSR. Submitted May 11, 1965.

KUVSHINOV, I.S., doktor ekon.nauk, prof.; PIS'CHENAYA, D.N., kand.
ekon.nauk

Possibilities for increasing the output of vegetables and
grapes and lowering the cost of production per centar; based
on practices of collective farms in the piedmont-littoral
zone of Krasnodar Territory. Izv.TSEKhA no.4:205-216 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Krasnodar Territory--Vegetable gardening)
(Krasnodar Territory--Viticulture)

VAYNER, K.G., kand.med.nauk; PIS'MENIAYA, F.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

thirteenth session of the [prof.] L.L.Girshman Ukrainian Research
Institute for Eye Diseases. Oft. zhur. 15 no.3:187-192 '60.

(MIIA 14:5)

(OPHTHALMOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

MEDRESH, E.I., kand.med.nauk; PIS'MENNAYA, F.G., kand.med.nauk

Ten-day meetings at the Ukrainian Research Institute for Eye Diseases.
Oft. zhur. 16 no.3:190-191 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(UKRAINE—OPHTHALMOLOGY)

LIBERMAN, D.L.; PIS'MENNAYA, F.G.

[New advances in the treatment of eye diseases (antibiotics,
vitamin, gormony); kratkii bibliograficheski ukazatel'
1945-1955 gg. Khar'kov, 1955. 29 p. (MIRA : : :)]

i. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennaya nauchno-meditsinskaya biblioteka.
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

VAYNER, K.G., kand.med.nauk; PIS'MENNAYA, F.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Fourteenth Session of the Ukrainian Research Institute for Eye
Diseases. Oft. zhur. 16 no.8:490-498 '61. (MI A 1000)
(UKRAINE--EYE--DISEASES)

L 39281-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/EWP(k)/EWA(b) Pf-1/Peb
EM/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5000820

S/0000/64/000/004/0063/0073

33
32
(B+)

AUTHOR: Nikitin, V. A. (Leningrad); Pi's'mennaya G. I. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Determination of thermal stresses and deformations in spherical and cylindrical shells with unequal distribution of temperature along the meridian (generatrix)

SOURCE: Nauchnoye soveshchaniye po teplovym napryazheniyam v elementakh konstruktsiy, 4th. Teplovyye napryazheniya v elementakh konstruktsiy (Thermal stresses in construction elements); doklady soveshchaniya, no. 4, Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 63-73

TOPIC TAGS: shell design²⁶, shell thermal stress¹⁶, spherical shell²⁴, cylindrical shell¹⁴, shell strain

ABSTRACT: The paper considers the axisymmetrical problem of determining the thermal stress and deformation of spherical and cylindrical shells under the influence of an unequal temperature field along the meridian (generatrix). The following temperature field is given: the temperature is constant in the upper part of the shell; in the middle part the temperature is a smooth function of angle

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ACCESSION NR: AT5000820

theta, while in the lower part the temperature is again constant but different from that in the upper part. It is assumed that the temperature does not vary with the wall thickness. The modulus of elasticity and elongation remain constant within the limits of the given temperature changes. Equations are derived for a spherical shell indicating all moments, forces and deformations in all three parts of the shell. Curves are plotted of the maximum bending moment and maximum annular force, depending on the size of the middle part. Even a slight variation in size causes sharp changes of maximum moment and annular force. The problem is solved in the same way for a cylindrical shell, with similar results. Therefore, the same equations may be used. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 31 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, ME

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *art*

L 35011-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5008155

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35
34
B

AUTHOR: Paton, B. Ye.; Dudko, D. A.; Medovar, R. I.; Latash, Yu. V.; Maksimovich,
R. I.; Shvachenko, A. I.; Stupak, L. M.; Goncharenko, V. P.; Grigor'ev, V. I.;
Iskhov, G. K.; Chudin, N. I.; Lubenets, I. A.; Yartsev, M. A.; Krys, R. V.;
Tulin, N. A.; Yashchitskiy, V. G.; Privalov, M. T.; Pismannov, V. B.; Kholodov,
Yu. A.; Bystrov, B. N.; Bastrakov, N. F.; Donets, I. D.; Bilayev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Method of electroslag casting of ingots. Class 18, No. 168743

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 34

TOPIC TAGS: ingot casting, ingot electroslag casting, electroslag melting, steel melting, alloy melting, metal melting

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of electroslag casting of ingots in an open or protective atmosphere or in vacuum, in which slag is first melted in a mold with a nonconsumable or consumable electrode arc or plasma jet. To improve the metal quality and the ingot surface and to raise the yield, the molten metal or, if needed, the slag is poured into the mold through a hollow consumable or nonconsumable electrode (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has 1 figure. [ND]

Card 1/3

L 35031-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008155

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskij metallurgicheskij zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3215

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