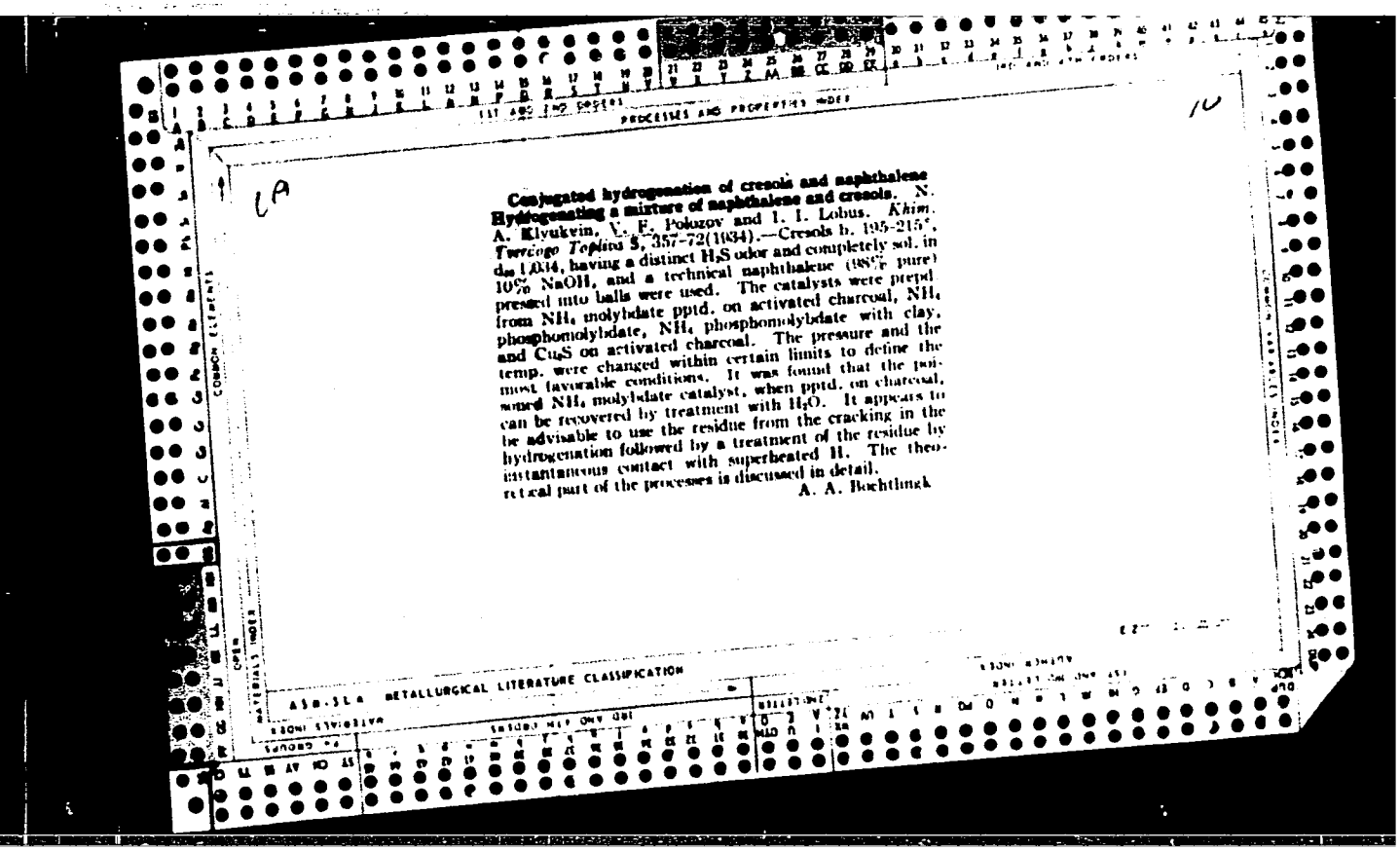
POLOZOV, V.F.

1576. OXIDATION OF THE KEROGEN OF BALTIC SHALES. Polozov, V.F. (Trud. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. Inst. Pererab. Slan. (Proc. Inst. Treat. Shale, U.S.S.R.), 1954, (2), 5-14; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (13), 40559). The kerogen is resistant to alkalis and acids but undergoes change on oxidation. Samples of shale flotation concentrates were oxidized in a laboratory thermostat under varied conditions in the 120 to 170°C temperature range for 11-14 h. The elemental composition of the organic substance was little changed (the carbon content was 78.2% before and 77 to 72% after it, and the hydrogen content 9.44% before and 9.33 to 7.45% after). The yield of semi-coke rose from 15.1% of the organic substance to 15.1-40.3%, with a maximum for oxidation for 20 h at 170°C. The Foxwell fusibility of the concentrate showed that the kerogen on thermal dissociation did not have the characteristics of coking coals.



Conjugated hydrogenation of cresols and naphthalene. Hydrogenating a mixture of naphthalene and cresols. N. A. Klyukvin, V. F. Polozov and I. I. Lobus. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* **5**, 357–72(1934).—Cresols b. 195–215°, d$_{20}$ 1.034, having a distinct H_2S odor and completely sol. in 10% NaOH, and a technical naphthalene (88% pure) pressed into balls were used. The catalysts were prepd. from NH_4 molybdate pptd. on activated charcoal, NH_4 phosphonomolybdate, NH_4 phosphonomolybdate with clay, and Cu_2S on activated charcoal. The pressure and the temp. were changed within certain limits to define the most favorable conditions. It was found that the poisoned NH_4 molybdate catalyst, when pptd. on charcoal, can be recovered by treatment with H_2O. It appears to be advisable to use the residue from the cracking in the hydrogenation followed by a treatment of the residue by instantaneous contact with superheated H. The theoretical part of the processes is discussed in detail.

A. A. Bochtlingk

CR

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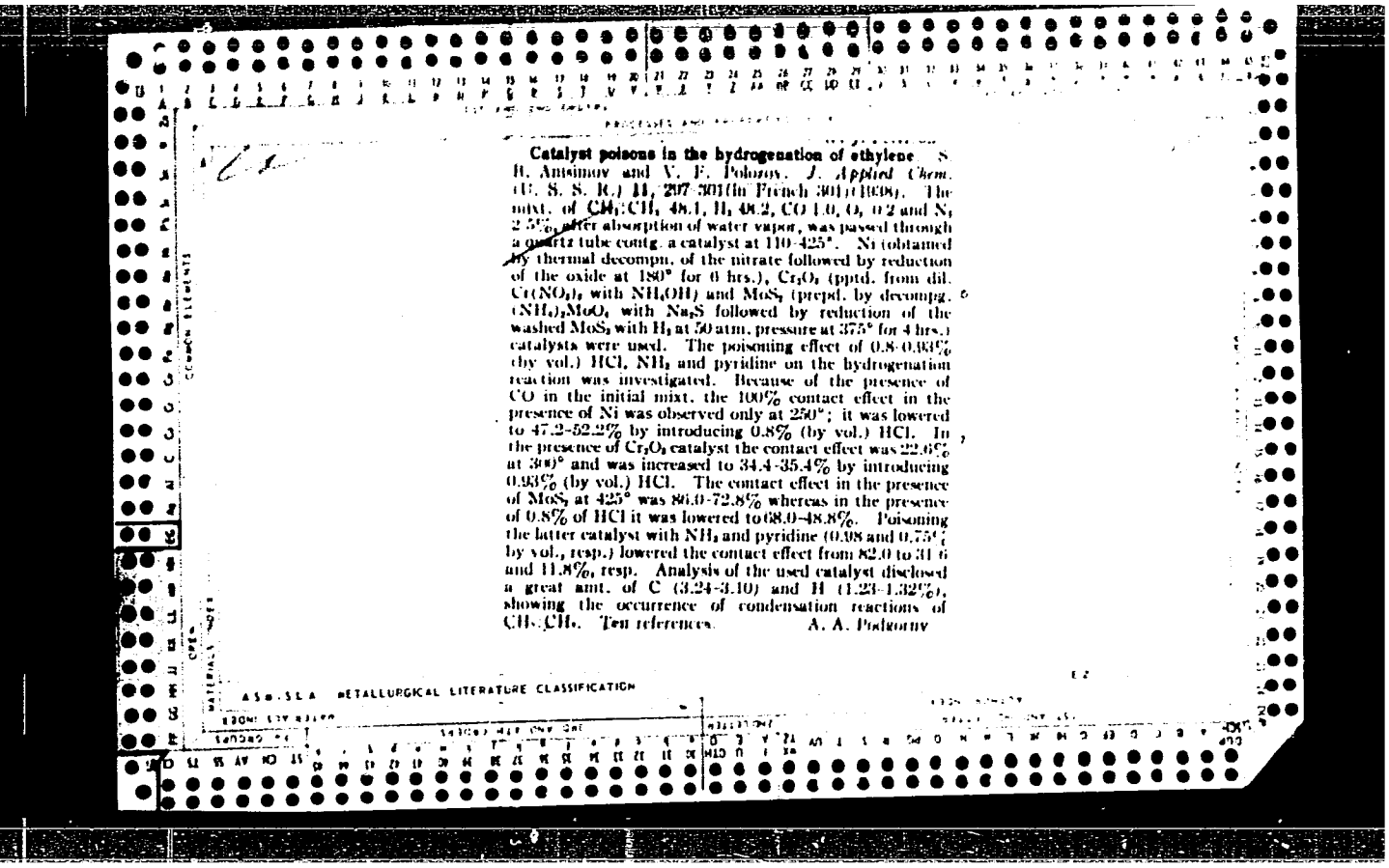
The determination of naphthalene in mixtures. S. P. Anisimov and V. F. Pokrov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 7, 982-6 (1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, I, 4750; cf. C. A. 31, [illegible].—The method of Schmidtowitsch for the detn. of naphthalene in mixts. with tetralin and other hydrocarbons forming no stable picrates is: A sample corresponding to 0.05-0.12 g. $C_{10}H_8$ is shaken 5 min. in a separatory funnel with 32.5 cc. 0.04 N picric acid and filtered. In 10 cc. of the filtrate the picric acid remaining is titrated with 0.02 N alkali against phenolphthalein. In the presence of 10% $C_{10}H_8$ the method gives good results only when the ratio of cc. picric acid to g. $C_{10}H_8$ is 410. With less than 5% $C_{10}H_8$ the results are unreliable. Before analysis the $C_{10}H_8$ content must be approx. detd. from the value of [illegible]; then the analysis is carried out with 4 times the theoretical amt. of picric acid. On the basis of this result a more accurate ratio is detd. and the analysis repeated.

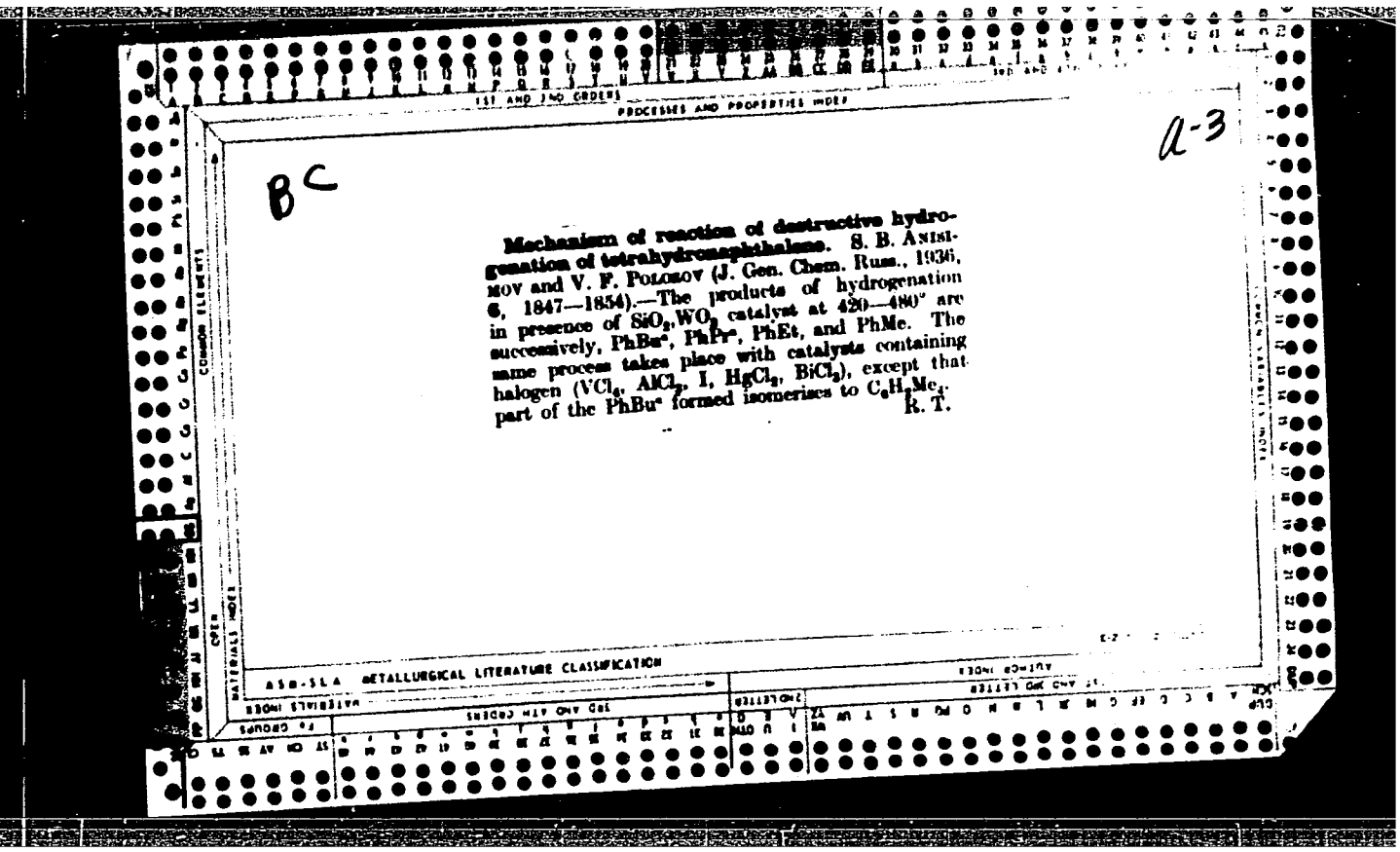
W. A. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Catalyst poisons in the hydrogenation of ethylene S. B. Antsimov and V. F. Polozov. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* **11**, 207-301(in French 301)(1938). The mixt. of $CH_2{:}CH_2$ 48.1, H_2 48.2, CO 1.0, O_2 0.2 and N_2 2.5%, after absorption of water vapor, was passed through a quartz tube contg. a catalyst at 110-425°. Ni (obtained by thermal decompn. of the nitrate followed by reduction of the oxide at 180° for 6 hrs.), Cr_2O_3 (pptd. from dil. $Cr(NO_3)_3$ with NH_4OH) and MoS_2 (prepd. by decompg. $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ with Na_2S followed by reduction of the washed MoS_2 with H_2 at 50 atm. pressure at 375° for 4 hrs.) catalysts were used. The poisoning effect of 0.8-0.93% (by vol.) HCl, NH_3 and pyridine on the hydrogenation reaction was investigated. Because of the presence of CO in the initial mixt. the 100% contact effect in the presence of Ni was observed only at 250°; it was lowered to 47.2-52.2% by introducing 0.8% (by vol.) HCl. In the presence of Cr_2O_3 catalyst the contact effect was 22.6% at 300° and was increased to 34.4-35.4% by introducing 0.93% (by vol.) HCl. The contact effect in the presence of MoS_2 at 425° was 86.0-72.8% whereas in the presence of 0.8% of HCl it was lowered to 68.0-48.8%. Poisoning the latter catalyst with NH_3 and pyridine (0.98 and 0.75% by vol., resp.) lowered the contact effect from 82.0 to 31.6 and 11.8%, resp. Analysis of the used catalyst disclosed a great amt. of C (3.24-3.10) and H (1.23-1.32%), showing the occurrence of condensation reactions of $CH_2{:}CH_2$. Ten references. A. A. Podgornv

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



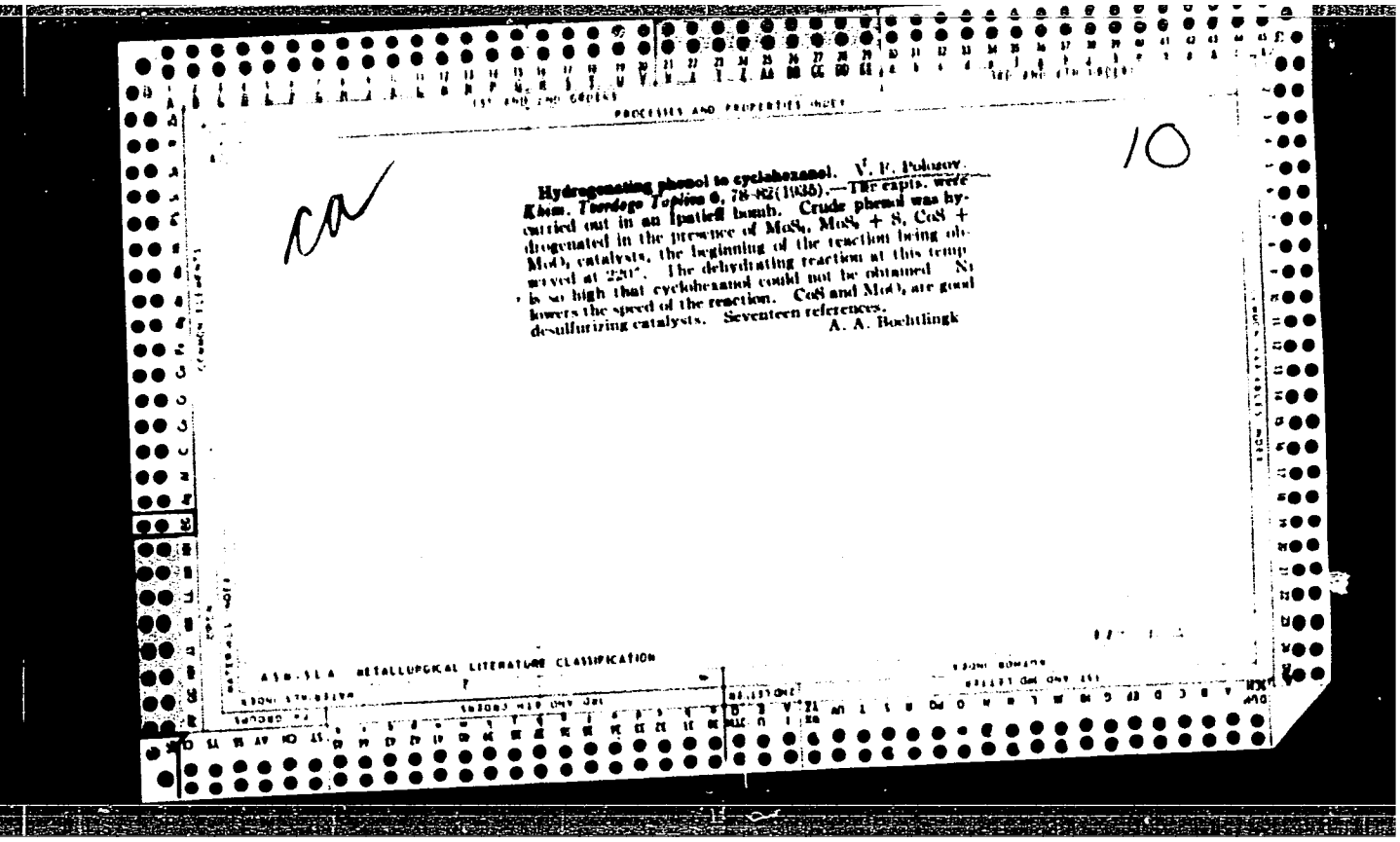
BC

A-3

Mechanism of reaction of destructive hydrogenation of tetrahydronaphthalene. S. B. Anisimov and V. F. Polosov (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1936, 6, 1847—1854).—The products of hydrogenation in presence of SiO_2,WO_3 catalyst at 420—480° are successively, $PhBu^s$, $PhPr^s$, PhEt, and PhMe. The same process takes place with catalysts containing halogen (VCl_4, $AlCl_3$, I, $HgCl_2$, $BiCl_3$), except that part of the $PhBu^s$ formed isomerises to $C_6H_3Me_3$.

R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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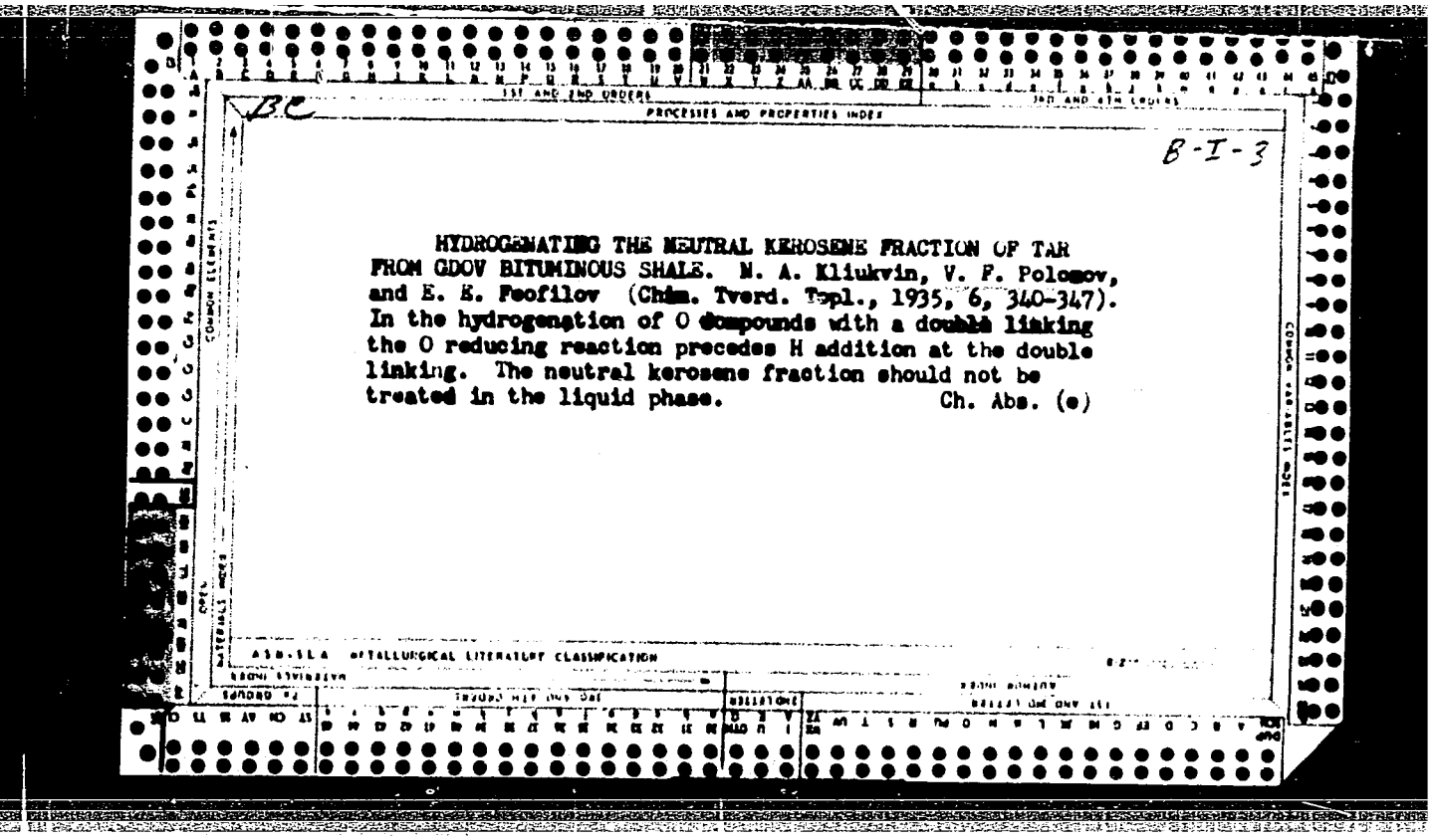
Hydrogenating phenol to cyclohexanol. V. P. Polozov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* **6**, 78–82 (1935).—The expts. were carried out in an Ipatieff bomb. Crude phenol was hydrogenated in the presence of MoS_2, MoS_3 + S, CoS + MoO_3 catalysts, the beginning of the reaction being observed at 220°. The dehydrating reaction at this temp. is so high that cyclohexanol could not be obtained. N_2 lowers the speed of the reaction. CoS and MoO_3 are good desulfurizing catalysts. Seventeen references.
A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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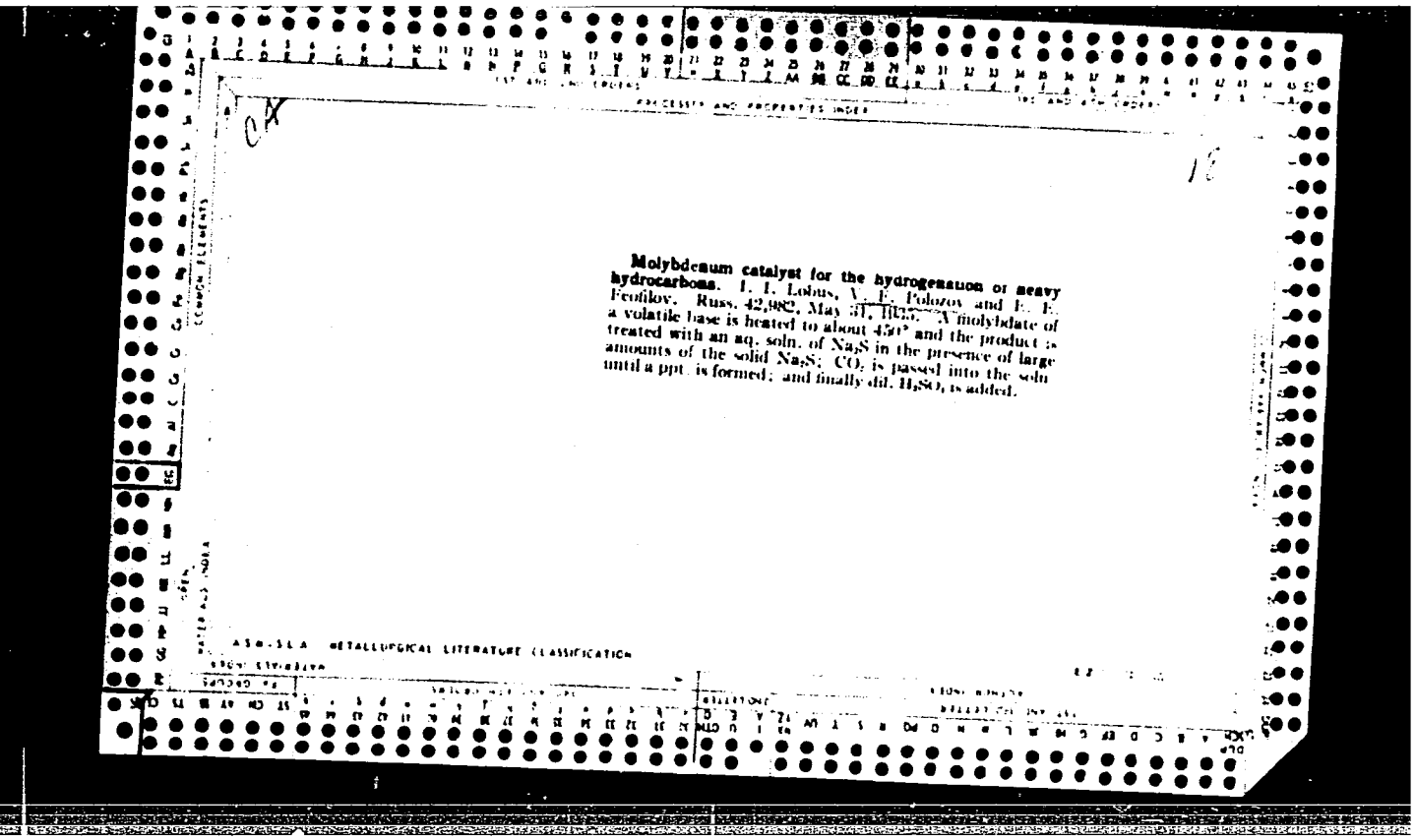
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

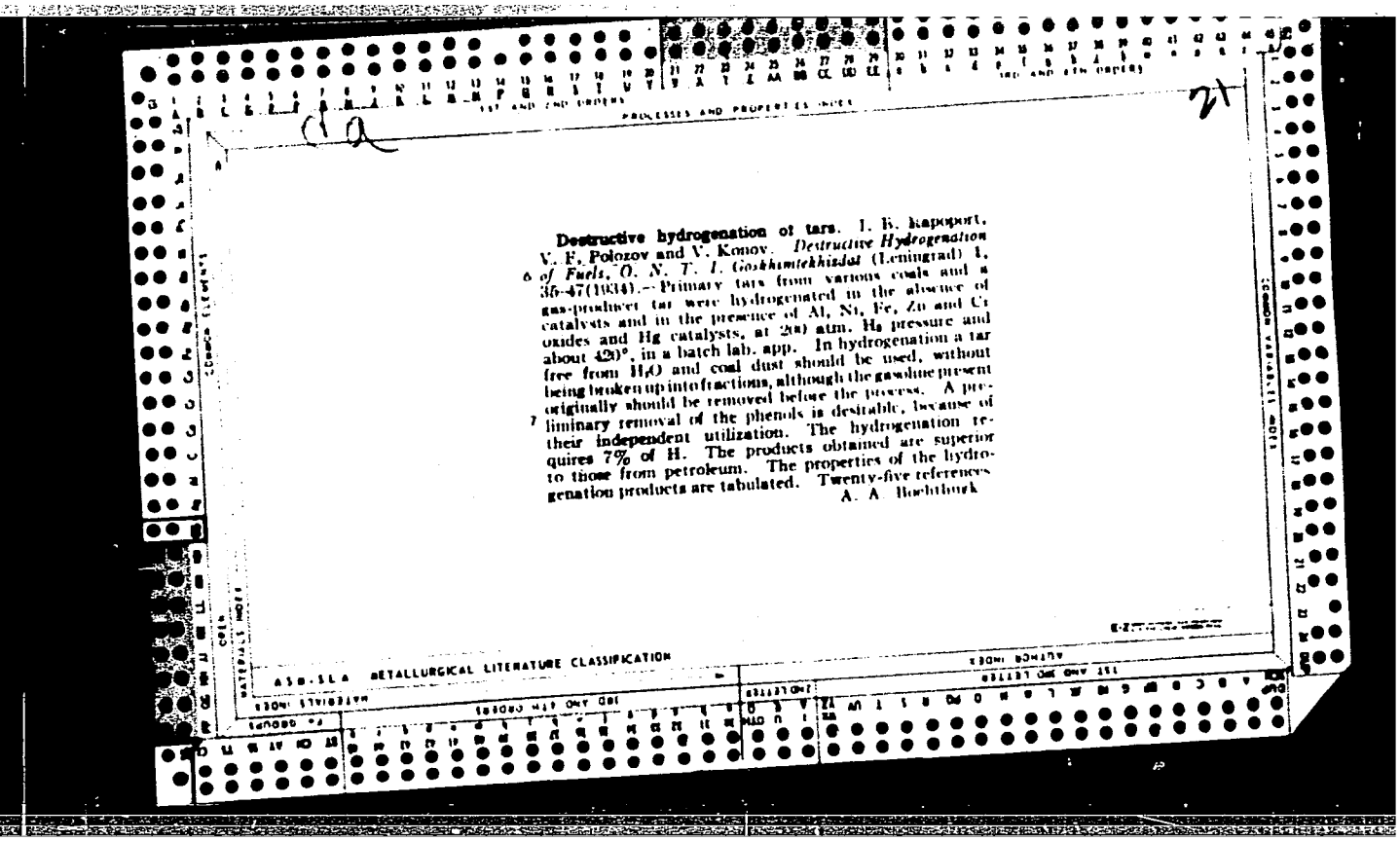
B-I-3

HYDROGENATING THE NEUTRAL KEROSENE FRACTION OF TAR FROM GDOV BITUMINOUS SHALE. N. A. Kliukvin, V. F. Polomov, and E. E. Feofilov (Chim. Tverd. Topl., 1935, 6, 340-347). In the hydrogenation of O compounds with a double linking the O reducing reaction precedes H addition at the double linking. The neutral kerosene fraction should not be treated in the liquid phase. Ch. Abs. (e)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

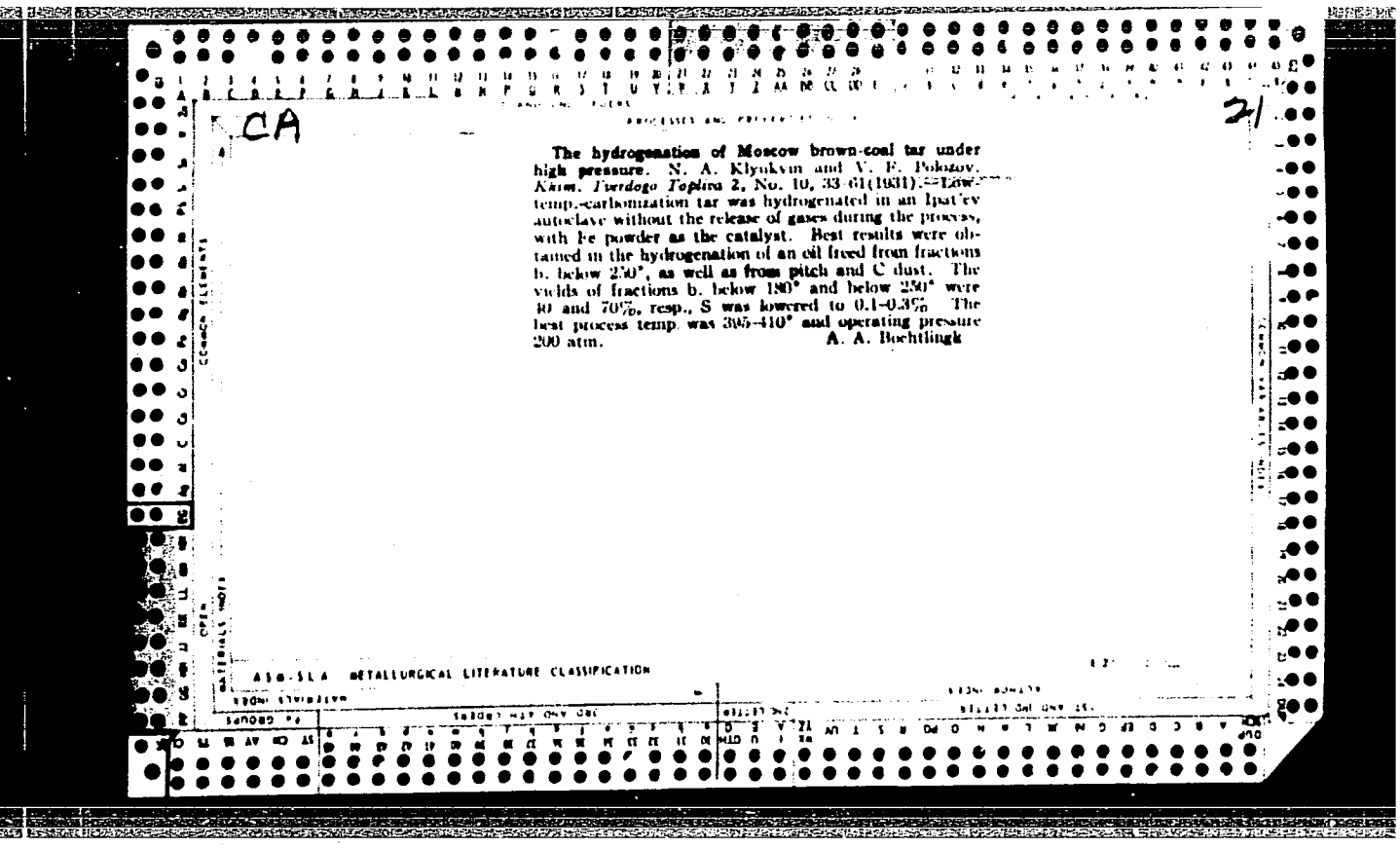


Molybdenum catalyst for the hydrogenation of heavy hydrocarbons. I. I. Lobus, V. F. Polozov and E. E. Feofilov. Russ. 42,982, May 31, 1935. A molybdate of a volatile base is heated to about 450° and the product is treated with an aq. soln. of Na_2S in the presence of large amounts of the solid Na_2S; CO_2 is passed into the soln until a ppt. is formed; and finally dil. H_2SO_4 is added.



Destructive hydrogenation of tars. I. B. Kapoport, V. F. Polozov and V. Konov. *Destructive Hydrogenation of Fuels*, O. N. T. I. *Goskhimtekhizdat* (Leningrad) 1, 35–47(1934).—Primary tars from various coals and a gas-producer tar were hydrogenated in the absence of catalysts and in the presence of Al, Ni, Fe, Zn and Cr oxides and Hg catalysts, at 200 atm. H_2 pressure and about 420°, in a batch lab. app. In hydrogenation a tar free from H_2O and coal dust should be used, without being broken up into fractions, although the gasoline present originally should be removed before the process. A preliminary removal of the phenols is desirable, because of their independent utilization. The hydrogenation requires 7% of H. The products obtained are superior to those from petroleum. The properties of the hydrogenation products are tabulated. Twenty-five references.

A. A. Bochtlingk



CA

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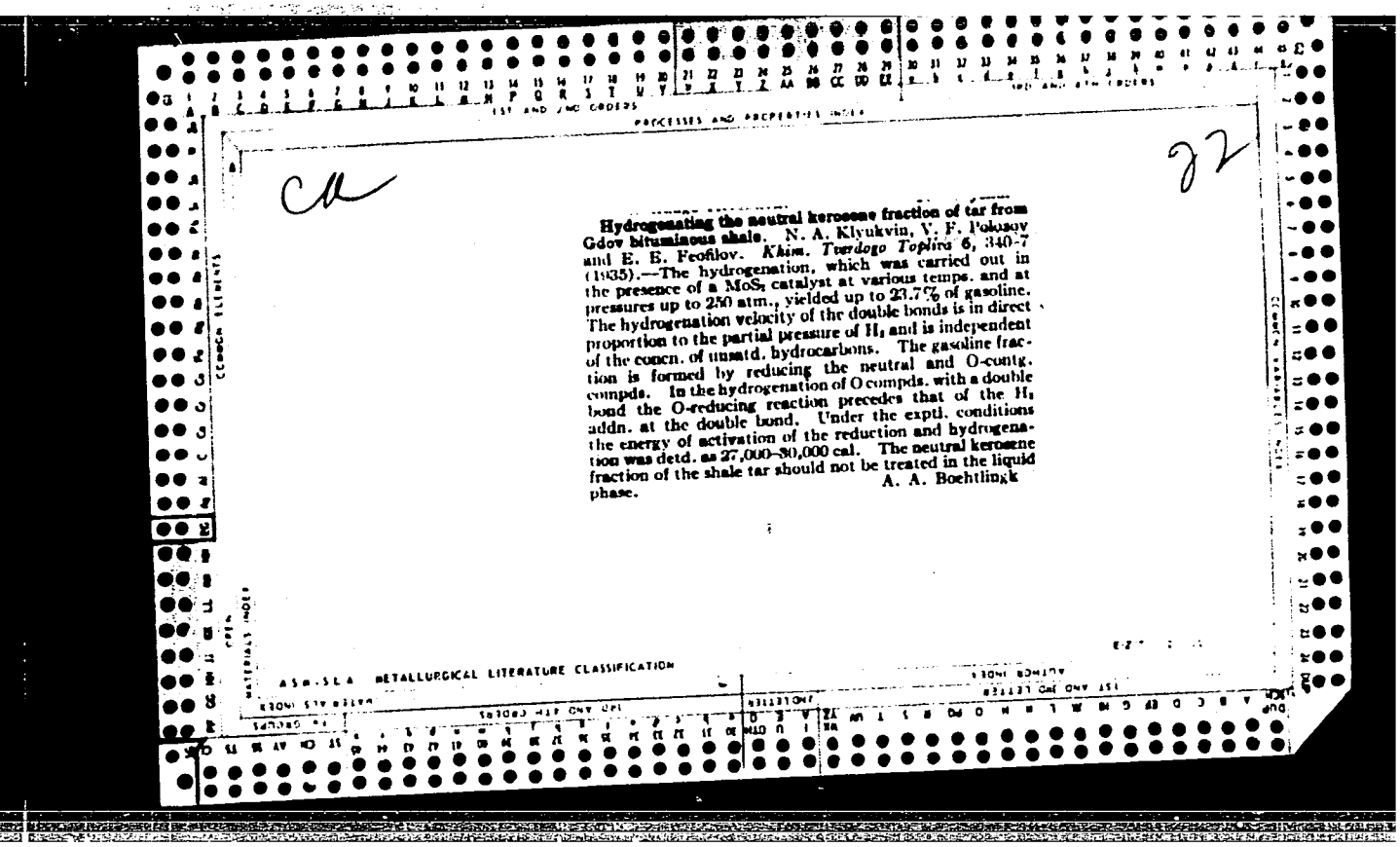
The hydrogenation of Moscow brown-coal tar under high pressure. N. A. Klyukvin and V. F. Pologov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 2, No. 10, 33-61(1931).—Low-temp.-carbonization tar was hydrogenated in an Ipat'ev autoclave without the release of gases during the process, with Fe powder as the catalyst. Best results were obtained in the hydrogenation of an oil freed from fractions b. below 250°, as well as from pitch and C dust. The yields of fractions b. below 180° and below 250° were 80 and 70%, resp., S was lowered to 0.1–0.3%. The best process temp. was 395–410° and operating pressure 200 atm.

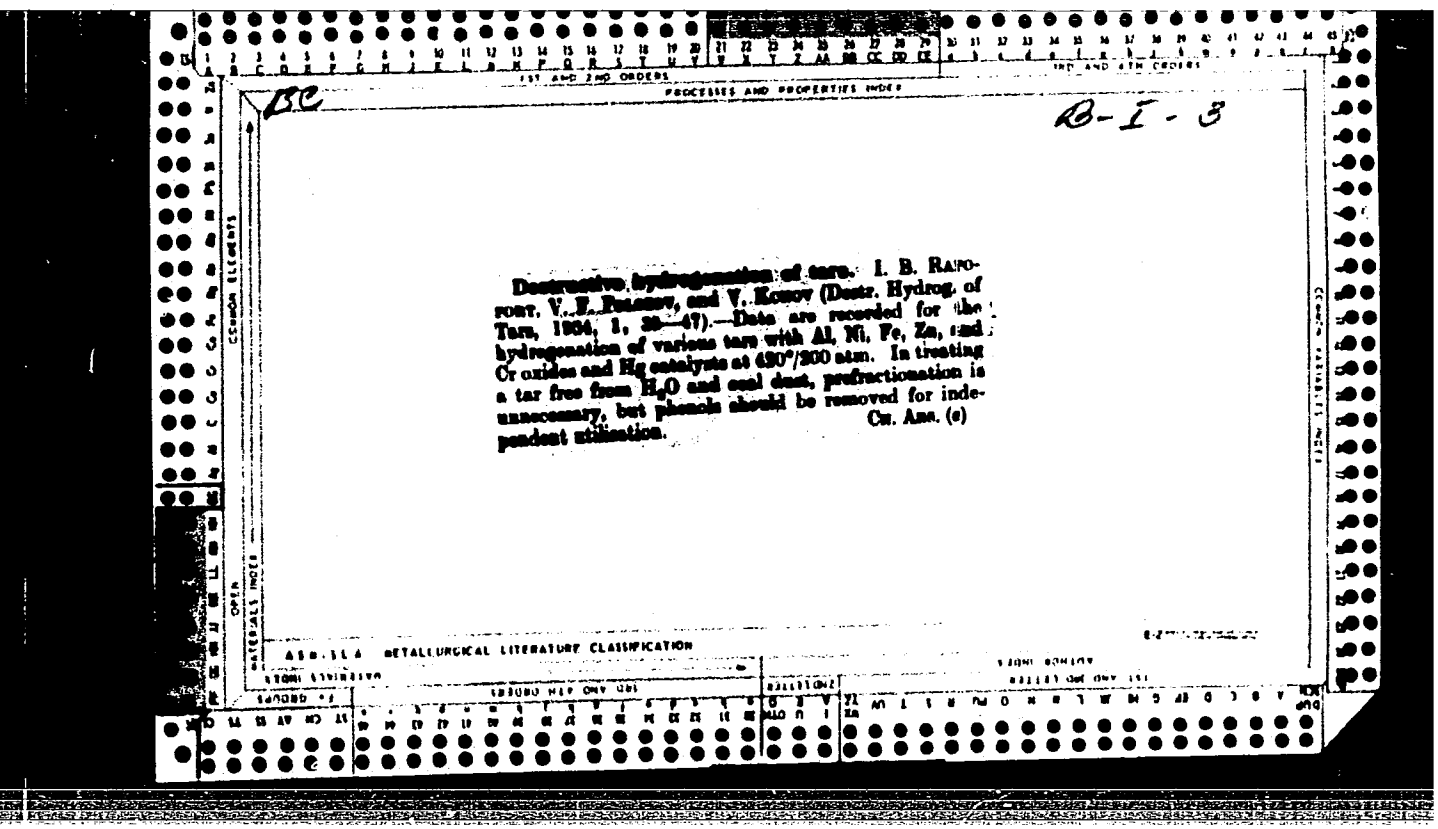
A. A. Bochtlingk

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Hydrogenating the neutral kerosene fraction of tar from Gdov bituminous shale. N. A. Klyukvin, V. F. Polozov and E. E. Feofilov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 340-7 (1935).—The hydrogenation, which was carried out in the presence of a MoS_2 catalyst at various temps. and at pressures up to 250 atm., yielded up to 23.7% of gasoline. The hydrogenation velocity of the double bonds is in direct proportion to the partial pressure of H_2 and is independent of the concn. of unsatd. hydrocarbons. The gasoline fraction is formed by reducing the neutral and O-contg. compds. In the hydrogenation of O compds. with a double bond the O-reducing reaction precedes that of the H_2 addn. at the double bond. Under the expti. conditions the energy of activation of the reduction and hydrogenation was detd. as 27,000–30,000 cal. The neutral kerosene fraction of the shale tar should not be treated in the liquid phase.

A. A. Boehtlingk



BC

B-I-3

Destructive hydrogenation of tars. I. B. Rapoport, V. E. Ryazanov, and V. Kozov (Destr. Hydrog. of Tars, 1954, 1, 38—47).—Data are recorded for the hydrogenation of various tars with Al, Ni, Fe, Zn, and Cr oxides and Hg catalysts at 430°/200 atm. In treating a tar free from H_2O and coal dust, prefractionation is unnecessary, but phenols should be removed for independent utilisation. Cr. Abs. (e)

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POLOZOV, V.F.; SIVERTSEV, A.P.

Some data on the composition of the Obshchiy Syrt oil-shale deposit. Trudy VNIIPS no.4:57-62 '55. (MIRA 13:4)
(Obshchiy Syrt--Oil shales)

Polozov, V.F.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels

I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2474

Author : Kamenskaya, I.N., Polozov, V.F.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Shale Processing.

Title : Chemical Composition of Generator Tar of Obshchiy Syrt Shale.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta po pererabotke slantsev, 1956, No 5, 203-211

Abstract : A study was made of water-free, generator shale tar, deprived of polar and high-molecular compounds, of two of its fractions, boiling range up to 200° and 200-300°, and of the gas gasoline produced by gasification of the shale; the products under study were subjected to

Card 1/2

Polozov, V.F.

...mbustible shales from the Obshchil syrt field. V. F. Polozov. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Pererabotki Slantsev* 1956, No. 6, 5–10.—Samples of combustible shale were taken from all strata in the Aleksandro-Sergienskii district of the Obshchil Syrt field in the South Urals region and their proximate and ultimate analysis, the ash compn., as well as the yield and compn. of the products recovered by low-temp. carbonization were detd. Only shale from stratum P_2A (bottom) can be used for com. retorting as indicated by the following data, expressed as % dry shale: ash 43.3; S 6.61; C 32.97; H 4.20; org. matter 53.8, heat of combustion 3800 kcal./kg.; yield of shale tar 22.3%. The noncarbonizable residue can be used in the manuf. of building materials. Origin of the shales from Baltic fields. B. I. Ivanov. *Ibid.* 11–28.—Shale kerogen was formed from elementary blue-green, green, and red seaweeds by fermentative hydrolysis through bacteria. Syntheses of humic acids took place simultaneously. Further transformation of the org. matter of sapropels consisted in condensation of the primary products to give highly polymerized bituminous compds. enriched with H. 54 references. The chemical structure of mined combustible substances. S. S. Semenov. *Ibid.* 29–78.—A review. 89 references. Oxidation kinetics of shales from Baltic fields. A. K. Mityurev. *Ibid.* 79–87.—Data are given on the effect of air oxidation of shales under various conditions on their yield of tar, semicoke, gas, and water, the change in compn. as indicated by the ultimate analysis, and the relation between the H-content yield of one tar and the thermal value of kerogen. The results explain the difference in yield obtained in shale carbonization plants, depending on whether direct or indirect heating is used. The relation between the theoretical and the practical yield of shale gas, based on the output of carbonizing chambers. Ya. I. Valnshtein and R. N. Shapiro. *Ibid.* 88–95.—Results of expts. with a 10-retort battery at the Kohtla-Järva (Estonia) plant for shale carbonization, operated at 1230°, ± 15°, showed that the gas yield per ton of org.

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matter is 1808–202.4G cu. m./ton, where G is the output of each retort. The yield of tar per ton of org. matter is 48.6 G + 5.7 kg./ton 1805G–202.4G³ cu. m./24 hrs. The tar output per retort is 48.6G² + 5.7G kg./24 hrs. The data are valid for retorts of "P" type with 30 sq. m. of heating area as well as for other types of retorts. Direct heat flow carbonization and gasification of Baltic shale by circulation of heating medium. A. S. Sinel'nikov and E. S. Bezpoyasin. *Ibid.* 96–100.—The following results were obtained on an exptl. gas producer with an output of 5 tons/24 hrs. and consisting of a chamber, each, for drying (operated at 180°), low-temp. carbonization (operated at 500–80°), and gasification: temp. of the heating medium entering the carbonization chamber 820–780°; amt. of shale treated 10,656–21,504 kg.; length of run 48–90 hrs.; output 223–4 kg./hr.; moisture in all shale 0.2–0.3%; heating value of raw shale 2950 kcal./kg.; yield (% of raw shale) 16.78–16.66% of tar, 2.24–2.15% of gasoline, 19.02–18.81% of total liquid products, 1050–1028 m.³ of gas/ton; combustible matter in the ash 0.95–0.86%. Of the heating value of the shale 74.7–75.4% was recovered in the products, as follows: 14.6–15.9% in gas; 52.2–52.6% in tar; 7.6–7.3% in gasoline. Thermal cracking of comminuted Baltic shale dispersed in a stream of steam. V. G. Kashirskii and V. S. Petelina. *Ibid.* 101–8.—Lab. expts. gave the following yields of gas and liquid products: at 640° 1.7; at 730° 2.0, and at 1000° 3.1% of dry shale. Segregation of shale lumps and flow of gases in a carbonization retort. S. L. Terekhov. *Ibid.* 109–19.—Investigations on a pilot retort with a glass wall and scaled to 1/10 of normal size, show that the larger lumps were coned at the retort walls. A segregated charge moved down in vertical laminar layers. The velocity in the center of the charge was 1.5 to 2 times higher than that of the layer at the periphery. The most suitable shale fraction is that with a particle size of 30 to 100 mm. Operating procedure for the thermal treatment of low-quality shales in chamber-type retorts. A. K. Matveyev and A. S. Sinel'nikov. *Ibid.*

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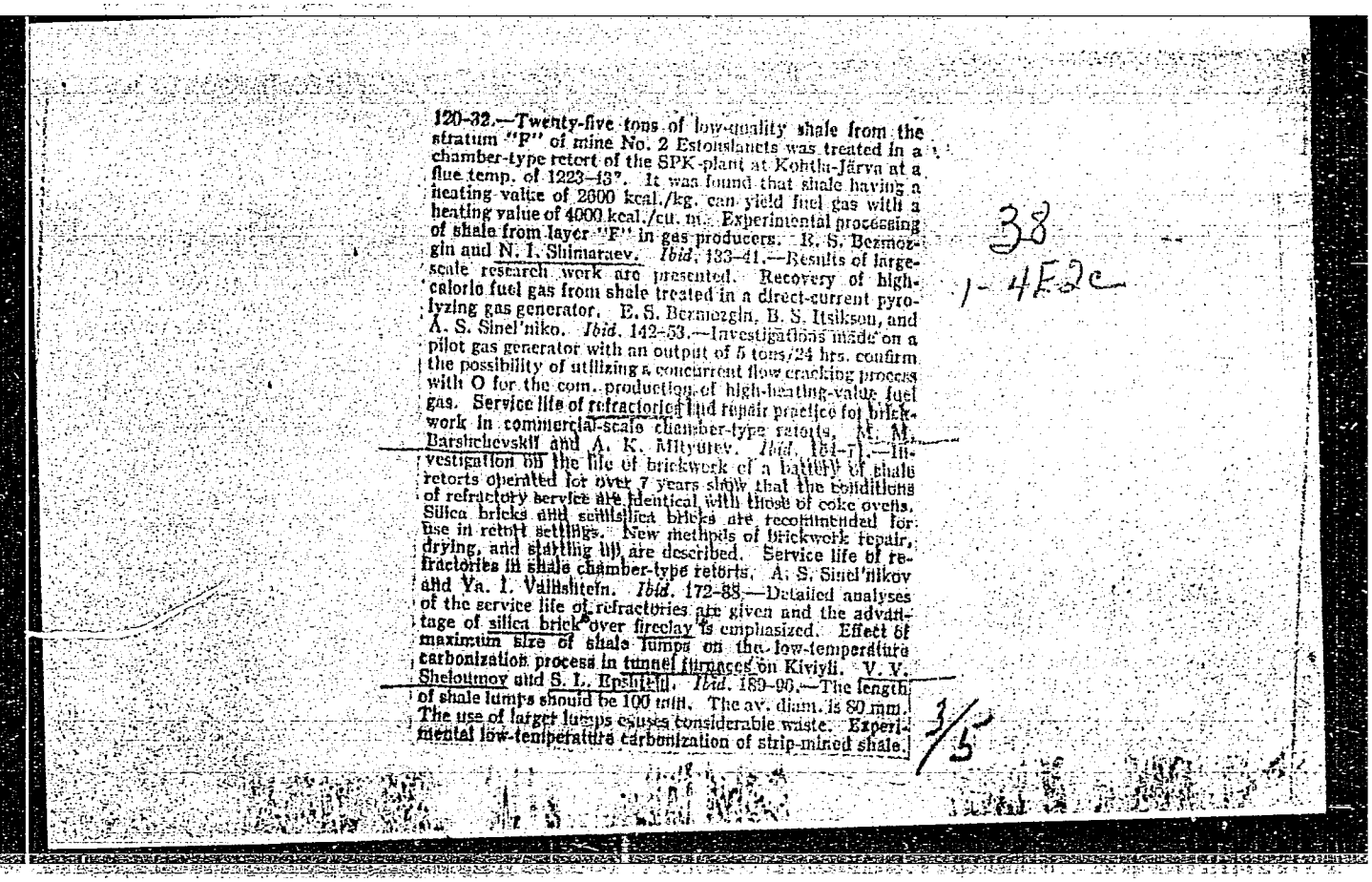

120-32.—Twenty-five tons of low-quality shale from the stratum "F" of mine No. 2 Estonslanets was treated in a chamber-type retort of the SPK-plant at Kohtla-Järva at a flue temp. of 1223–43°. It was found that shale having a heating value of 2600 kcal./kg. can yield fuel gas with a heating value of 4000 kcal./cu. m. Experimental processing of shale from layer "F" in gas producers. R. S. Bezmozgin and N. I. Shimaraev. *Ibid.* 133–41.—Results of large-scale research work are presented. Recovery of high-calorie fuel gas from shale treated in a direct-current pyrolyzing gas generator. E. S. Bezmozgin, B. S. Itsikson, and A. S. Sinel'niko. *Ibid.* 142–53.—Investigations made on a pilot gas generator with an output of 5 tons/24 hrs. confirm the possibility of utilizing a concurrent flow cracking process with O for the com. production of high-heating-value fuel gas. Service life of refractories and repair practice for brickwork in commercial-scale chamber-type retorts. K. M. Barshchevskii and A. K. Mityurev. *Ibid.* 161–71.—Investigation on the life of brickwork of a battery of shale retorts operated for over 7 years show that the conditions of refractory service are identical with those of coke ovens. Silica bricks and semisilica bricks are recommended for use in retort settings. New methods of brickwork repair, drying, and starting up are described. Service life of refractories in shale chamber-type retorts. A. S. Sinel'nikov and Ya. I. Vallshtein. *Ibid.* 172–88.—Detailed analyses of the service life of refractories are given and the advantage of silica brick over fireclay is emphasized. Effect of maximum size of shale lumps on the low-temperature carbonization process in tunnel furnaces on Kiviyli. V. V. Sheloumov and S. L. Epshtein. *Ibid.* 189–96.—The length of shale lumps should be 100 mm. The av. diam. is 80 mm. The use of larger lumps causes considerable waste. Experimental low-temperature carbonization of strip-mined shale.

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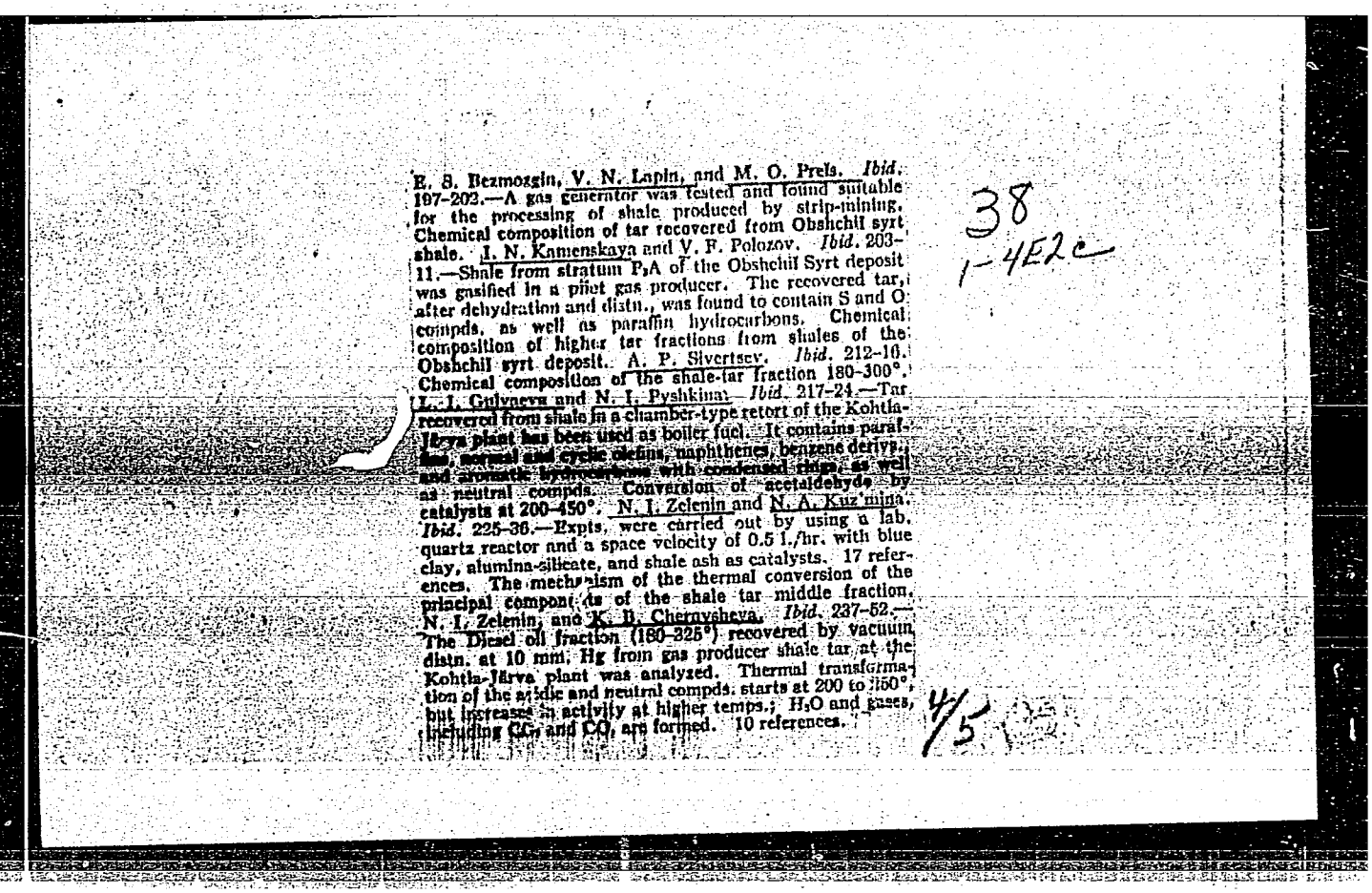

E. S. Bezmozgin, V. N. Lapin, and M. O. Preis. *Ibid.* 197–202.—A gas generator was tested and found suitable for the processing of shale produced by strip-mining. Chemical composition of tar recovered from Obshchil syrt shale. I. N. Kamenskaya and V. F. Polozov. *Ibid.* 203–11.—Shale from stratum P_2A of the Obshchil Syrt deposit was gasified in a pilot gas producer. The recovered tar, after dehydration and distn., was found to contain S and O compds. as well as paraffin hydrocarbons. Chemical composition of higher tar fractions from shales of the Obshchil syrt deposit. A. P. Sivertsev. *Ibid.* 212–16. Chemical composition of the shale-tar fraction 180–300°. L. I. Gulyaeva and N. I. Pyshkina. *Ibid.* 217–24.—Tar recovered from shale in a chamber-type retort of the Kohtla-Järva plant has been used as boiler fuel. It contains paraffins, normal and cyclic olefins, naphthenes, benzene derivs., and aromatic hydrocarbons with condensed rings, as well as neutral compds. Conversion of acetaldehyde by catalysts at 200–450°. N. I. Zelenin and N. A. Kuz'mina. *Ibid.* 225–36.—Expts. were carried out by using a lab. quartz reactor and a space velocity of 0.5 l./hr. with blue clay, alumina-silicate, and shale ash as catalysts. 17 references. The mechanism of the thermal conversion of the principal components of the shale tar middle fraction. N. I. Zelenin, and K. B. Chernysheva. *Ibid.* 237–52.—The Diesel oil fraction (180–325°) recovered by vacuum distn. at 10 mm. Hg from gas producer shale tar at the Kohtla-Järva plant was analyzed. Thermal transformation of the acidic and neutral compds. starts at 200 to 250°, but increases in activity at higher temps.; H_2O and gases, including CO_2 and CO, are formed. 10 references.

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1-4E2c

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POLOZOV, V.F.; FEDOTOVA, V.V.

Oxidation of high molecular weight compounds. Trudy VNIIPS no.6:235-244 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Macromolecular compounds) (Oxidation)

POLOZOV, V.F.

Oil shales of Obshchiy Syrt. Trudy VNIIPS no.5:5-10 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Obshchiy Syrt--Oil shales)

POLOZOV, V. F.

KAMENSKAYA, I.N.; POLOZOV, V.F.

Chemical composition of generator tar from shales of Obshchiy Syrt.
Trudy VNIIPS no.5:203-211 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Obshchiy Syrt--Oil shales)
(Tar)

POLOZOV, V.F

253. SOME DATA ON COMPOSITION OF OIL SHALES IN THE ORECHIY SYRT DEPOSIT.
Polozov, V.F. and Sivertsev, A.P. (Trud. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. inst. pererab. slan. (Proc. Inst. Treat. Shale, U.S.S.R.), 1955, (4), 57-62; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (20), 65959). Shales from trial drifts were examined. The yield from the low temperature carbonisation of a shale with a calorific value of 3217 kcal/kg was 18.9% shale oil and 62.8% coke. The coke has a calorific value of 2400 kcal/kg and can be used as industrial or domestic fuel and also for the production of water gas. Since the CaO content of the shale ash is 17 to 39% and the mineral content of the shale is about 50%, the low temperature coke can also be used for the manufacture of substitutes for cement.

POLOZOV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich (1926-); FLIGEL'MAN, S., red.; ROZHDAYKINA, V., tekhn. red.

[Across two oceans] Cherez dva okeana. Kalinin, Kaliningskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 62 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Antarctic regions—Russian exploration)

3(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3223

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya

Klimat Antarktiki (Climate of the Antarctic) Moscow, Geografiz. 1959. 285 p. (Series: Its: Trudy; Meteorologiya i klimatolo- giya) Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: S. M. Kuznetsov; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Kosholeva; Editorial Board: V. F. Burkhanov, B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy, Kh. P. Pogosyan, and G. M. Tauber.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for meteorologists and climatologists. It will be of interest to all earth scientists concerned with the Antarctic region.

COVERAGE: This book contains 18 articles on the weather and climate of Antarctica. Articles represent the generalized results of processing data obtained by the Soviets during their expeditions to the Antarctic, 1955-1958. Individual authors have attempted to clarify and unify previously divergent views on Antarctic meteorological processes (zonal circulation, temperature distributions, cyclonic and anticyclonic movement, etc.). No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

POLOZOV, Ya. S. Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Neurology of the Wounds of the Sections of a Parasagittal Region."

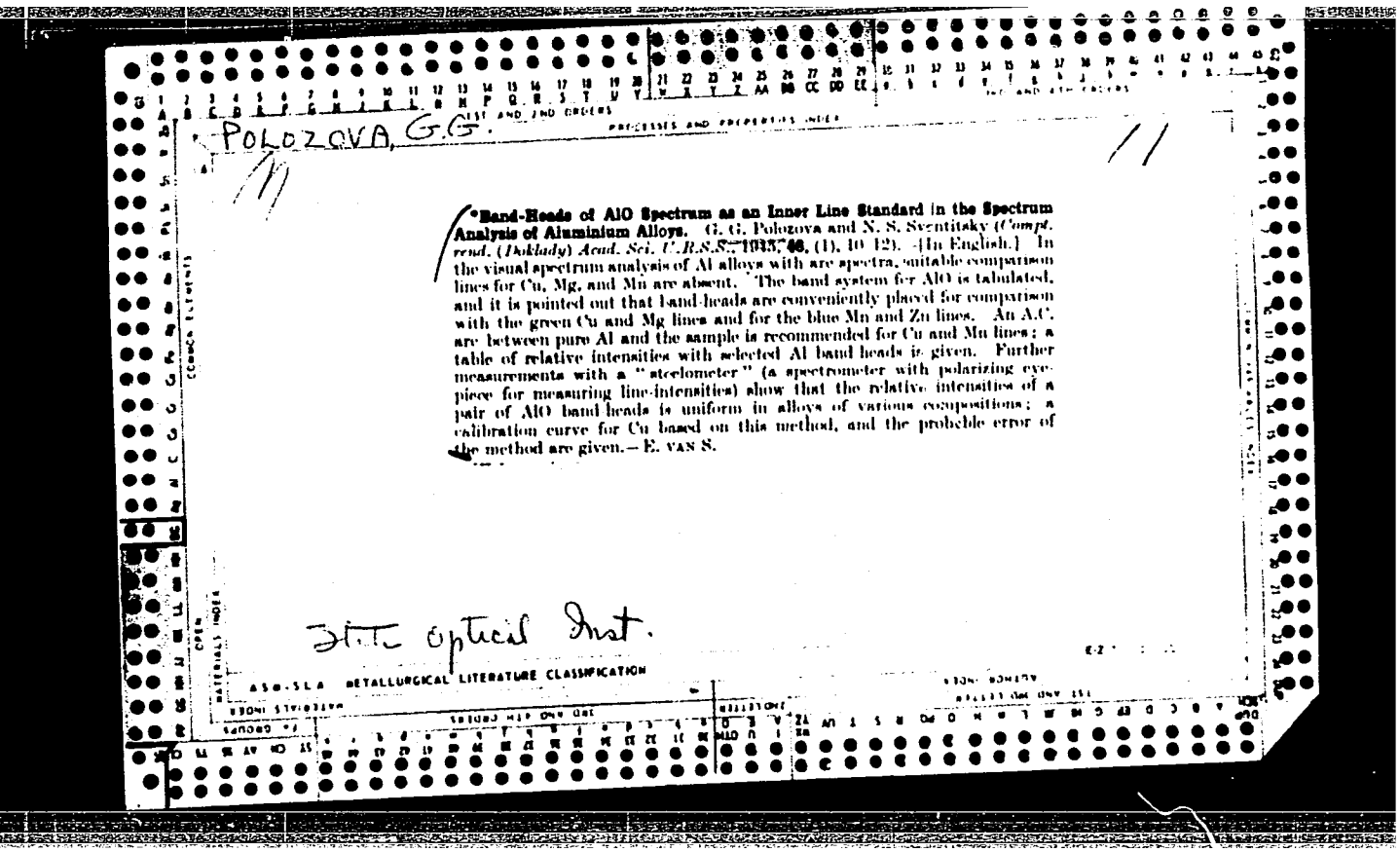
20/4/50
Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

POLOZOV, Ye.M.

Changing the design of the auxiliary rear spring supports of GAZ-51 and GAZ-63 automobiles. Avt.trakt.prom. no.8:31-32 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod im. Molotova. (Automobiles--Springs)



POLOZOVA, G.G.

11

11

***Band-Heads of AlO Spectrum as an Inner Line Standard in the Spectrum Analysis of Aluminium Alloys.** G. G. Polozova and N. S. Sventitsky (*Compt. rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1933, **68**, (1), 10–12). [In English.] In the visual spectrum analysis of Al alloys with arc spectra, suitable comparison lines for Cu, Mg, and Mn are absent. The band system for AlO is tabulated, and it is pointed out that band-heads are conveniently placed for comparison with the green Cu and Mg lines and for the blue Mn and Zn lines. An A.C. arc between pure Al and the sample is recommended for Cu and Mn lines; a table of relative intensities with selected Al band heads is given. Further measurements with a "steelometer" (a spectrometer with polarizing eye-piece for measuring line-intensities) show that the relative intensities of a pair of AlO band heads is uniform in alloys of various compositions; a calibration curve for Cu based on this method, and the probable error of the method are given.—E. VAN S.

State Optical Inst.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POLOVCHENKO, I. G.; LOGINOV, V. I.; DUBENKO, Yu. S.; SOLOMATIN, S. M.

Desulfuration of cast iron by magnesium in the ladle. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no. 4:31-36 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.

POLOZOVA, I.G.

Problems of asepsis at medical centers. Med.sestra 18 no.12:37-41 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Irkutskogo Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(IRKUTSK PROVINCE--SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS--STERILIZATION)

ZNAYEVA, O.I.; POLOZOVA, K.S.

Treating protozoal colitis with underwater intestinal lavage in the polyclinic. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.2: 131-132 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz poliklinik No.1 Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (glavnyy vrach V.N.Shugayeva)
(COLITIS) (HYDROTHERAPY)

Polozova, L.G.

10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2457

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 2d, Moscow, 1957

Teplotekhnika i gidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom. 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Eds.: M. A. Styrikovich (Resp. Ed.), G. Ye. Kholodovskiy, and M. S. Fomichev; Ed. of Publ. House: L. N. Sinel'nikova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers concerned with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isotopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigation. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.

SOV/23-58-3-7/11

AUTHOR: Polozova, L.G., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE: The Potential of Moisture Migration in Some Construction Materials (Potentsial perenosa vlagi v nekotorykh stroitel'nykh materialakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp 229 - 234 (USSR) (Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk)

ABSTRACT: The article explains the basic principles of the theory of A.V. Lykov on the potential of moisture migration. The results of experiments to determine this index for construction materials, depending on their moisture content at a temperature of 20 ± 1°C, are presented. Graphical data is given on four kinds of local construction materials, foam concrete with oil shale ashes, foam silicate concrete and silicate concrete. There are 2 sets of graphs, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

SOV/23-58-3-7/11

The Potential of Moisture Migration in Some Construction Materials

ASSOCIATION: Institut stroitel'stva i stroitel'nykh materialov AN Estonskoy SSR (The Building and Construction Materials Institute of the AS, Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1957

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Concrete--Properties 2. Concrete--Moisture content
3. Humidity--Analysis

Card 2/2

ESTONIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Instruments and Automation. H-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1595.

Author : Polozova, L. G., Reyzman, R. P.
Inst : AN Est SSR.
Title : The Determination of Moisture in Building Materials by the Method of Gammascopy.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN Est SSR Ser. tekhn. i fiz. matem. n., 1957, 6, No 2, 122-130.

Abstract: The authors worked out and verified experimentally the technique for determining moisture in building materials by irradiating them with gamma rays. The magnitude of gamma rays which were absorbed by the material is the measurement of its moisture. Co^{60}, with an activity of ~ 7 millicurie, was used as the source of irradiation. Other iso-

Card 1/2

POLOZOVA, L. Ya.

SABININ, D.A. [deceased]; POLOZOVA, L.Ya.

Components of nucleic acids as growth promoting substances [with summary in English]. Fiziol.rast. 4 no.1:38-43 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Growth promoting substances)
(Purines) (Pyrimidine)

POLOZOVA, N.G.

Multiplication of trigonometric series on high-speed calculating machines. Biul.Inst.teor.astron. 6 no.10: 757-769 '58. (MIRA 13:3)
(Fourier's series)
(Electronic calculating machines)

AUTHOR L.POLOZOVA, R. REYZMAN

89-5-15/22

TITLE The Determination of the Dampness of Building Material by Means of Gammascopy. (Opredeleniye vlazhnosti stroitel'nykh materialov posredstvom gammaskopii.- Russian).

PERIODICAL Atomnaia Energiia 1957, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 476-477 (USSR).
Received: 6/1957 Reviewed: 7/1957

ABSTRACT The deficiencies of the methods used hitherto for the determination of dampness in building materials and buildings are mentioned in short. The authors developed a device for the determination of the dampness of building materials by transillumination of these materials with γ-rays of radioactive isotopes. The principle of this method widely used in metal defectoscopy is based upon the weakening of γ-rays in the occasion of their passage through matter. This weakening depends upon the density and upon the thickness of the layer of the material.

The following is assumed here: The toral weakening of the bundle of γ-quanta by the damp material is equal to the sum of the weakening caused by the dry material alone and by the moisture contained in the material alone. The correctness of this assumption was confirmed experimentally with an accuracy which is sufficient for practical purposes.

CARD 1/3

89-5-15/22

The Determination of the Dampness of Building Material by Means of Gammascopy.

The scheme of the device used for gammascopy is shown in form of a drawing. A radioactive preparation with Co^{60}_{27} or Cs^{137}_{55} (activity 7 - 10 millicurie) is located in a lead cannon which has a narrow cylindrical channel. The γ- bundle emerging from the channel penetrates the piece of the material to be tested and then impinges onto a γ-counter fitted into a lead casing. The method for the determination of the dampness of materials is then reduced to the following: the counting velocity (number of pulses per time unit) is determined:

1.) for the natural background (withouth γ-source)
2.) for the passage of the γ-bundle:
   a) without the sample J_o to be examined, through the dry sample $-J_1$, through the damp sample $-J_2$.

The authors used the formula: $\ln(J_1/J_o) - \ln(J_2/J_o) = \mu$ (water) d(water). Here μ denotes the absorption coefficient and d - the thickness of the layer. The authors successfully applied this

CARD 2/3

POLOZOVA, L.; REYZMAN, R.

Gamma spectroscopic determination of the moisture content of building materials. Atom.energ. 2 no.5:476-477 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Building materials--Testing) (Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

POLOZOVA, L.

"Determination of the Moisture Content of Structural Materials by a Gamma-Radiation Method," by L. Polozova and R. Reyzman, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 5, May 57, pp 576-477

A gamma-radiation method for the determination of the moisture content of structural materials (concrete, etc.) has been developed and applied in 1955-1956 at the Institute of [Building] Construction and Structural Materials, Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR. The design of the apparatus which has been developed is described. A Co^{60} or Cs^{137} source with an activity of 7-10 millicuries is used. It is pointed out that attempts to use electric methods for the determination of the moisture content were unsccessful: these methods could not be used for the examination of some materials and could only be applied at temperatures above 0°C. The gamma-radiation method was successfully used in studies of the migration of moisture in structural materials. (U)

Sum 'N 1451

POLOZOVA, L.G.

Dissertation: "Characteristics of the Influence of Sea and Land Upon Climate with Help of the Indexes of Continental Climate." Cand Geog Sci, Main Geophysical Observatory, Leningrad, 1953 (Referativnyy Zhurnal Geoligiya Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

POLOZOVA, L. G.

"Characteristics of Continentality of Climate".
Izvestiya Vses. geogr. o-va, 86, No 5, pp 412-422, 1954

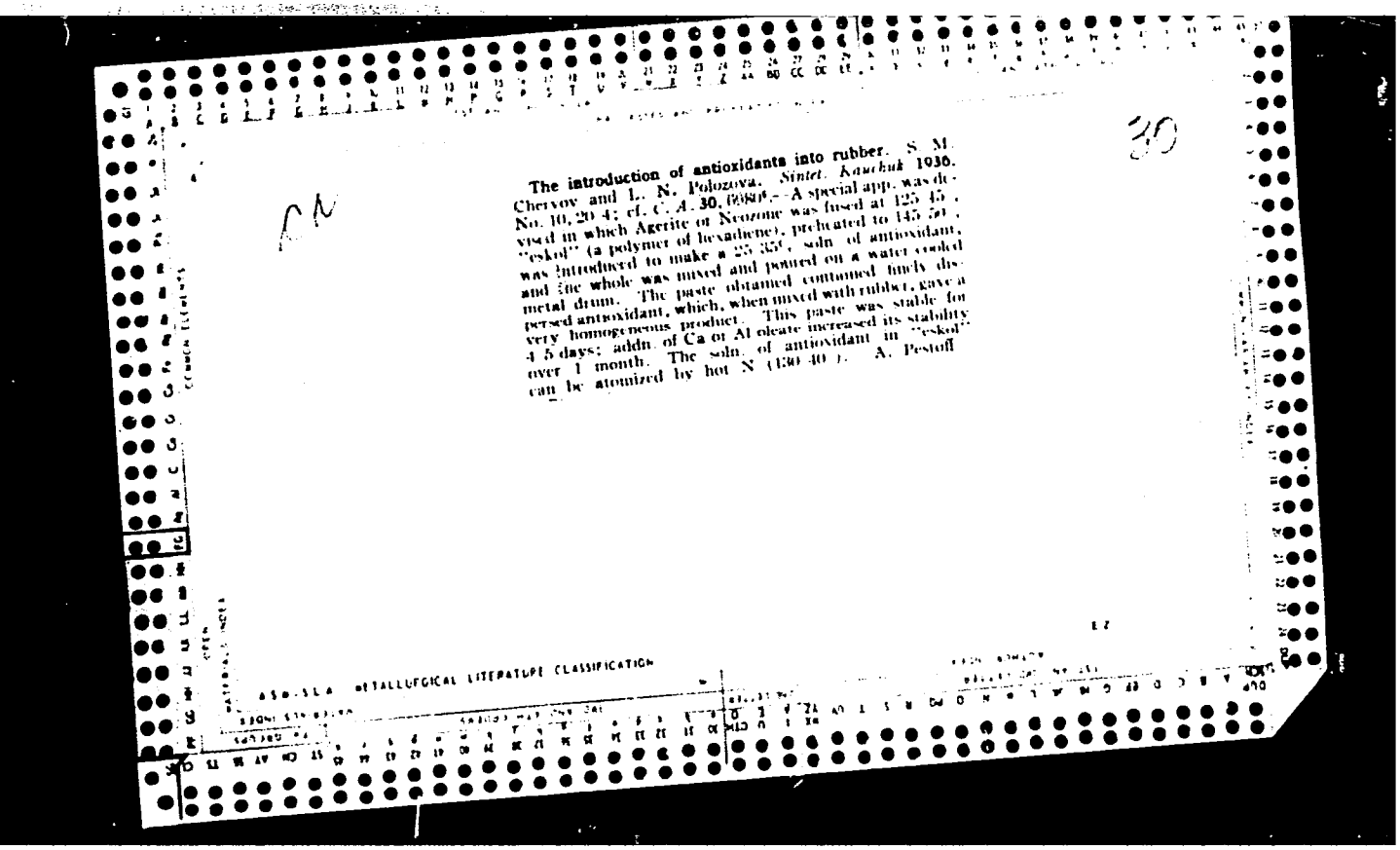
Incontrast to previous investigators, the author characterizes the continentality not for the year but for the seasons, i.e., for winter and summer, utilizing for this purpose characteristics that most sharply reflect the results of thermal interaction between ocean and land. On the basis of maps of temperature isanomals for January and July, she determines the contribution of ocean and land to the climate of one or another region in these characteristic months. For the criterion of continentality she takes the latitudinal continentality representing the degree of continentality of a given point relative to the most continental region at the given latitude, selection of such a criterion excluding the influence of latitude on the magnitude of the anomaly and permitting one to compare continentality at different latitudes. (RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

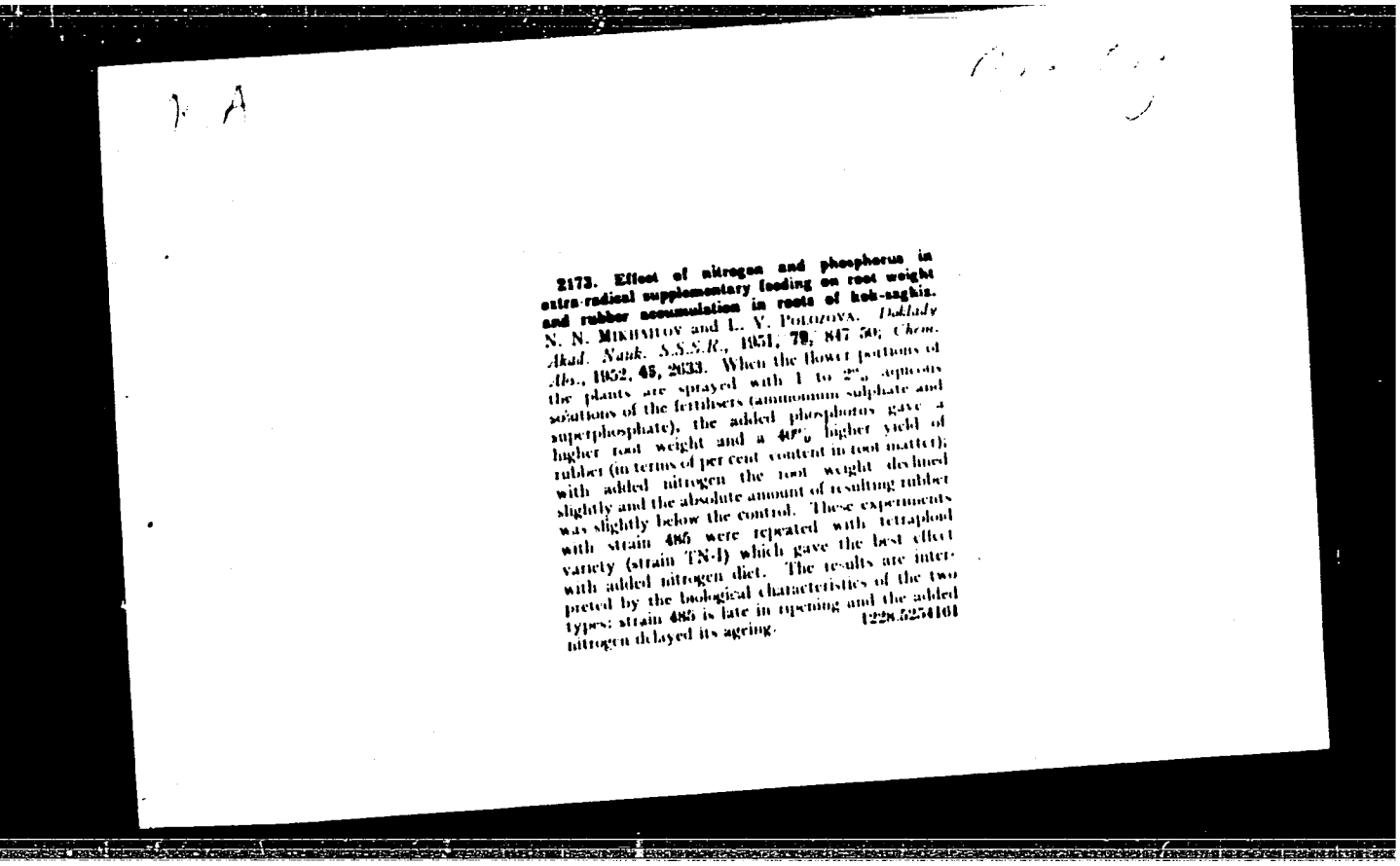
Polozova, L.G.

4941* (Russian.) Moisture Absorption by Some Inorganic Building Materials. Sorbtsionnoe uvlazhnenie nekotorykh mestnykh neorganicheskikh stroitel'nykh materialov. L. G. Polozova, *Akademiia Nauk Estonskoi SSR, Izvestiia*, v. 5, no. 4, 1956, p. 255-266

Sorption-desorption isotherms of concrete at a temperature of 18 ± 2 C.



The introduction of antioxidants into rubber. S. M. Chervov and L. N. Polozova. *Sintet. Kauchuk* 1936, No. 10, 20-4; cf. C. A. 30, 6080.—A special app. was devised in which Agerite or Neozone was fused at 125-45°, "eskol" (a polymer of hexadiene), preheated to 145-50°, was introduced to make a 25-35% soln. of antioxidant, and the whole was mixed and poured on a water-cooled metal drum. The paste obtained contained finely dispersed antioxidant, which, when mixed with rubber, gave a very homogeneous product. This paste was stable for 4-5 days; addn. of Ca or Al oleate increased its stability over 1 month. The soln. of antioxidant in "eskol" can be atomized by hot N (130-40°). A. Pestoff



2173. **Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus in extra-radical supplementary feeding on root weight and rubber accumulation in roots of kok-saghiz.** N. N. MIKHAITOV and L. V. POLOZOVA. *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.*, 1951, **79**, 847–50; *Chem. Abs.*, 1952, **46**, 2033. When the flower portions of the plants are sprayed with 1 to 2% aqueous solutions of the fertilisers (ammonium sulphate and superphosphate), the added phosphorus gave a higher root weight and a 40% higher yield of rubber (in terms of per cent content in root matter); with added nitrogen the root weight declined slightly and the absolute amount of resulting rubber was slightly below the control. These experiments with strain 485 were repeated with tetraploid variety (strain TN-I) which gave the best effect with added nitrogen diet. The results are interpreted by the biological characteristics of the two types: strain 485 is late in ripening and the added nitrogen delayed its ageing. 1228.5254101

PUDOVIK, A.N.; MOSHKINA, T.M.; KRUPNOV, G.P.; BUKIN, A.I.; SEMENOVA, L.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOSTYUKOVA, L.A., laborant; PETROVA, M.G., laborant; TEMIRBAYEV, A.M., inzh.; FAYZULLIN, A.Yu., inzh.; POLOZOVA, L.P., laborant; NAZAROVSKAYA, G.V., laborant

Synthesis and study of organophosphorus plasticizers for the triacetate film bases. Trudy NIKFI no.46:17-25 '62. (MIRA 18:8)

POLOZOVA, L. YA.: MININA, E.G.

Oak

Conditions for the female sexulization of oak buds. Dokl. AN SSSR 36 No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1953, Uncl.

POLOZOVA, L. YA.; MININA, E. G.

Oak

Conditions for the female sexulization of oak buds. Dokl. AN SSSR 86 No. 1, 1952.

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

GTRSPL No. 45

Mikhailov, N.N. and Polozova, L.Ya. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Rubber). The influence of nitrogen and phosphorus in supplementary root feeding on the accumulation of the root mass and rubber in the roots of kok-saghyz. 847-50

Akademiya Nauk S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 79 No. 5

CA

Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus in extra-radical supplementary feeding on accumulation of the root mass and rubber in roots of kok-saghyz. N. N. Mikhailov and L. Ya. Polozova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, [illegible] (1951).—When the flower portions of the plants are sprayed with 1-2% aq. solns. of the fertilizers (NH_4 sulfate and superphosphate), the following results were noted. Added P gave a higher root mass and a 40% higher yield of rubber (in terms of percent content in root matter), with added N the root mass declined slightly and the abs. amt. of resulting rubber was slightly below the control. The above expts. with strain 485 were repeated with tetraploid variety (strain TN-1) which gave the best effect with added N diet, although added P also gave a pos. result of small magnitude. The results are interpreted by the differences in biol. characteristics of the 2 types; strain 485 is late in ripening and the added N delayed its aging. G. M. Kosolapoff

POLOZOVA, L.Ya.

Growth of oak shoots in relation to the process of fruiting. Soob. Inst. lesa no.9:3-17 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Oak) (Growth (Plants))

POLOZOVA, L Ya.

Polozova, L. Ya.

"The interrelationships among the processes of fertilization and growth in the annual cycle ofdevelopment of shoots of the English oak (Quercus roburL.)." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Forestry. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Biological Sciences.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'
No. 18, 1956. Moscow.

49-58-5-5/15

AUTHORS: Driving, A. Ya., V.N. Zolotavina, Polozova, M.N. and Smirnova, A.I.

TITLE: Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of Condensation by Searchlight Method (Stratifikatsiya atmosfery i obrazovaniye produktov kondensatsii po dannym prozhektornogo zondirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 613-624 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thin layers of semi-transparent clouds are often seen to be formed at about 18 000 m high. The observations established the fact that these clouds are produced when the tropopause is being steadily lifted with a simultaneous cooling at the cloud layer. It was observed in Great Britain that this phenomenon is accompanied by a lowering of the upper layers over the anticyclones. The dynamic pressure appears to be the main factor in the production of water condensation. Its intensity can be affected by speed of rising air and an inflow of moisture from the surrounding areas. As the water condensation in the atmosphere greatly affects light scatter properties of the air it is evident that the problem of

Card 1/5

Determination of the Atmospheric Stratification and Products of Condensation by Searchlight Method.

optical methods of observation becomes important. Of the methods of application, the searchlight proved to be one of the most precise. This work gives an account of an optical sonding through the atmosphere carried out for four consecutive nights in Moscow region in conjunction with the aerological data and synoptic charts. The resulting observations are presented in the form of graphs showing various aspects of light scatter, temperature distribution and polarisation. Fig.1 gives the intensity of light scatter of the beam as measured at various heights through a blue filter. Fig.2 represents the thermoisoplets for the period of experimenting. Fig.3 shows a degree of polarisation of the light scatter for various heights. It is interesting to see how the height of the light spot was rising during the first three nights. It rose from 2-3 km to the region of the tropopause by the second night and showed a height of 22-25 km during the third night. The measurements at 22-25 km were carried out also with a photographic camera. It should be noted that while the scatter intensity was changing at higher levels, it remained constant at about 8 km. The observed data agrees with the theoretical calculations of

Determination of the Atmosph
Condensation by Searchlight

the angle of scatte
theoretical curve
observed ones. Th
a definite loweri
The surface syno
also be noted th
atmosphere lies
as shown on Fig
on many occasi
accuracy of t
above 15 km d
searchlight.
makes measu
some of the
results ob
obtained
shows the
hours fo
is show

POLOZOVA, N.G.

Using electronic computers in plotting analytic theories of the motion of stars. Biul.Inst.teor.astron. 7 no.8:599-638 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Mechanics, Celestial)
(Electronic calculating machines)

Polozova, N G

S/035/60/000/01/01/008

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 1, p. 16, # 192

AUTHOR: Polozova, N. G.

TITLE: Multiplication of Trigonometric Series on High-Speed Computers 16

PERIODICAL: Byul. In-ta teor. astron. AN SSSR, 1958, No. 10, pp. 757-769 (French summary)

TEXT: The author considers multiplication of single-argument and bi-argument trigonometric series containing many terms on high-speed computers with program control. The main difficulty of solving this problem, connected with its cumbersomeness, consists in the reduction of like terms. The essence of the method applied by the author to the solution of the problem mentioned consists in the following procedure: at first indices characterizing the argument of a particular term of the resultant series are set, then the corresponding coefficient is calculated by summation of all possible combinations of the products of coefficients of the initial series generating the given argument. One proceeds in this way until all terms of the resultant series have been obtained. Necessary

Card 1/2

POLOZOVA, R.A., SHAKHNOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Cerebral form of obliterating endarteritis; neurological syndrome.
Sov.med. 22 no.7:83-89 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nervorlogicheskogo gospitalya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nachal'nik A.D. Yagovkina).
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, OBLITERANS, pathol.
brain blood vessels (Rus))
(ARTERIES, CAROTID, dis.
arteriosclerosis obliterans (Rus))

POLOZOVA, T.G.

Root system of the dwarf birch (Betula nana L.) in the East European forest-tundra. Bot. zhur. 49 no.3:387-395 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

POLOZOVA, T.G.

Reproduction of Betula nana L. by seeds in the wooded areas of the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra. Bot. zhur. 47 no.9:1370-1375 S '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Bol'shezeml'skaya Tundra--Birch)
(Plants--Reproduction)

POLOZOVA, T. V.

CHISTOVICH, G.N.; GORODYSKAYA, E.A.; KOHNILOBA, N.M.; MOISEYEVA, N.I.; POLOZOVA, T.V.; TERENT'YEVA, T.A.; SHOSHINA, S.V.

Man as carrier of pathogennic staphylococci; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.11:55-56 N '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Staphylococcus) (Contagion and contagious diseases)

POLOZOVA T.V.

CHISTOVICH, G.N.; BLYUMENFEL'D, O.M.; GORODEL'SKAYA, E.A.; PETUKHOVA, R.N.; POLOZOVA, T.V.; TERENT'YEVA, T.A.; SHILOVA, N.V.; SHOSHICHA, S.V.

Individual properties of staphylococcus cultures. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.7:101 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Pavlova.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

Abstract U-7920, 8 Mar 56

POLOZOVA, Ye.S.

Possibility of uredospore wintering of the black rust of wheat in the Maritime Territory. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.7:68-70 '55. (MLRA 10:4)
(Maritime Territory--Uredineae) (Wheat--Diseases and pests)

POLOZOVA, Ye.V., promyshlenno-sanitarnyy vrach; KAMALOV, A.K.; ZELENINA, D.M., promyshlennyy laborant

Industrial noise in factories. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:77 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy vrach medsanchasti Tashkentskogo tekstil'nogo kombinata (for Kamalov).

(Noise) (Industrial hygiene)

UTENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGATYREV, I.I.; GORDIYENKO, N.A., nauchnyy sotr., inzh.; VLASOVA, M.A., nauchnyy sotr., inzh.; KOVALEVSKIY, P.I., nauchnyy sotr., inzh.; MUKHA, V.I., nauchnyy sotr., inzh.; BEREZOVSKIY, B.I., nauchnyy sotr., inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye POLOZOVAYA, N.K., tekhnik; UDOD, V.Ya., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on winter construction work] Spravochnoe posobie po stroitel'nym rabotam v zimnee vremia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1961. 213 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Building--Cold weather conditions)

POLOZUN, V., inzh.; GUREVICH, D., inzh.

Organizing the repair of motorbuses between the shifts of drivers. Avt.transp. 40 no.11:24 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Leningrad--Motorbuses--Maintenance and repair)

1. POLROSKAYA YE.S., STRPANTSEVA M.G., NAMETKIN S.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Tuymazy-Petroleum

7. Naphthalene-series hydrocarbons in Maykop, Tuymazinskiy and Dossorskiy petroleums, Trudy Inst.nefti no.2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

POKROVSKAYA, T. V.

S. I. Kostin and T. V. Pokrovskaya, Klimatologiya /Climatology/, Gidrometeoizdat, 20 sheets

Discusses the radiational and circulational factors of climate, the influence of the character of the underlying surface of the earth on the climate; contains parts on microclimate; gives a succinct characterization of the climate of the various regions of the earth and of the USSR. Also gives the basic methodology of processing data on the individual climatic elements. Special attention in paid to those subjects in climatology that are connected with the measures for realizing the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature.

Book intended for pupils in technical schools of hydrometeorology.

SO: U-6472, 12 Nov 1954

POLROVSKIY, G. I.,

"Black Signals, Communication and Signalling in Mine Transportation (Ugletekhizdat, 1954.) with Appendix" Analysis of the Present State of Signalling in Mine Shafts Abroad." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences) Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst Chair of Mining Electrical Engineering, Leningrad, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

POLSAK, A.

The new deposits of clastic sediments on Promina Mountain in the vicinity of the Croatian littoral.

p. 91 (Geoloski Vjesnik) Vol. 10, 1956, Zagreb, Yugoslovia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DEVIDE-NEDELA, Donata (Zagreb); POLSAK, Ante (Zagreb)

Presence of Maestrichtian near Bespelj, north of Jajce, Bosnia. Geol vjes Hrv 14:355-376 '60 (publ. '61).

1. Geolosko-paleontoloski zovod Prirodno-matematickog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Socijalisticke revolucije 8.
2. Clan Urednickog odbora, referent, "Geoloski vjesnik" (for Devide-Nedela).

POLSAK, Ante

Geological investigations of the neighborhood of Plitvicka jezera. Ljetopis JAZU 63:367-373 '56 (publ.'59).

POLSAK, Ante

Contribution to the knowledge of hydrogeological relations in the neighborhood of Plitvicka jezera. Ljetopis JAZU 64:315-320 '57 (publ.'60).

POLSAK, Ante

Rudista of the Senonian of Plitvicka Jezera and Licka Pljesevica. Geol vjes Hrv 15 no.2:435-454 '61 [publ. '63]

POLSAK, Ante

Report on the activities of the Croation Geologic Society from November 1, 1960 to January 12, 1962. Geol vjes Hrv 15 no.2:323-325 '61 [publ. '63]

POLSAK, Ante

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263 p. diagrs., tables.

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166 [1] p. charts, graphs, tables.
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Rol' Tyazheloy Industrii V Razvitii Sotsialisticheskogo Sel'skogo Khozyaystva

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64 P.

At head of Title: V pomoshch' Ekono-micheskomu Obrazovaniyu.

Pol'shchikov, G. Ya

AID P - 3683

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 10/22

Author : Pol'shchikov, G. Ya., Capt.

Title : Training on a firing training apparatus

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 1, 40-41, Ja 1956

Abstract : The author describes ground training of flying personnel in aircraft gunnery. He gives examples and details of a training apparatus used for this purpose. Some names are mentioned.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

POL'SHCHIKOV, G.Ya., kapitan.

Aerial gunnery practice on the ground. Vest.Vozd. Fl.38 no.1: 40-41 Ja '56. (Aerial gunnery) (MLRA 9:7)

POL'SHCHIKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Technical progress in agriculture] Tekhnicheskii progress v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 118 p. (MIRA 13:6)
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SOV/86-59-1-18/39

AUTHOR: Pol'shchikov, G.Ya., Maj

TITLE: A Tireless Innovator (Neutomimyy ratsionalizator)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1959, Nr 1, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that officer A.A. Tolstov, a flying school instructor, works tirelessly as an innovator. He has built a number of visual aids and models of various types, which he uses for the classroom training of young pilots.

Card 1/1

POL'SHCHIKOV, V.V., inzh.

USS declinometer for cutter-loaders and shields. Shakht. stroi. 5 no.8:20-22 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut.
(Measuring instruments)

POL'SHCHIKOV, V.V.

The USS clinometer for headers and combines. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.10:17-18 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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BERNATSKIY, Yu.P.; POL'SHCHIKOVA, P.I.

Survey of tower acid sections for 1957. Sbor. mat. po obm. opyt. NIUIF no.12:10-23 '59. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam imeni prof. Samoylova.

ACC NR: AP6031591 SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/66/000/003/0089/009

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.; Pol'shchikova, Z. Ya.; Kovba, L. M.

ORG: Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: New double oxides of niobium

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 3, 1966, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, niobium double oxide, aluminum compound, iron compound, chromium compound, inorganic oxide

ABSTRACT: A study of double oxides which could be formed in the systems: Al_2O_3-Nb_2O_5; Fe_2O_3 - Nb_2O_5 or Cr_2O_3 - Nb_2O_5 was prompted by previous information on the existence and composition of some double oxides. The above systems were investigated in areas rich in niobium. The following compounds were obtained: $Al_2O_3 \cdot 11Nb_2O_5$ and $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 11Nb_2O_5$, isostructural to the monoclinic and rhombic modifications of $Ti_2Nb_{10}O_{29}$, and double oxides $Me_2O_3 \cdot 49Nb_2O_5$, where Me is either Fe or Cr, and which are isostructural to $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$. The lattice constants were determined and given in the original in tabulated form. The results indicate that the conclusions obtained by H. J. Goldschmidt on the existence of solid solutions in the systems Me_2O_3 - Nb_2O_5 (Me = Al; Fe; or Cr) are incorrect. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 090ct65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

UDC: 546

Card 1/1

MIKHEYEV, V.V.; POL'SHIN, D.D.; TOKAR', R.A.

Draft for new edition of norms and technical specifications for designing natural foundations of buildings and industrial structures. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 2 no.5:4-7 '60.
(Foundations) (MIRA 13:9)

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[illegible]
[illegible]

"Maximum Allowable Non-Uniform Settlement of Structures," [illegible] submitted at the 4th International Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London, 12-24 Aug [illegible].
[references eight Soviet papers]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341830010-0"

POL'SHIN, D.Ye.

Specific gravity means values for particles of principal soil types. Trudy NII osn. i fund. no.11:35-39 '48. (MLRA 7:11)
(Specific gravity) (Soils)

POL'SHIN, D.Ye.

A simple technique for the rapid determination of gravimetric soil moisture. Trudy NII osn. i fund. no.11:40-47 '48. (MLRA 7:11)
(Soil moisture) (Pycnometer)

POL'SHIN, D.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOKAR', R.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Building on coarsely-porous soils which permit settling. Stroi.prom. 31 no. 10:28-30 O '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Soil mechanics) (Building)

SOV/124-58-3-3284

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 107 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pol'shin, D. Ye., Tokar', R. A.

TITLE: On the Maximum Permissible Irregularities in the Sag of Structures (O dopustimykh naibol'shikh neravnomernostyakh osadok sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy k 4-mu Mezhdunar. kongressu po mekhan. gruntov i fundamentostr. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 79-87

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

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