

ZHURAVLEV, V.P.; POYELUYEV, A.P.; SHILENKOV, V.N.; RYZHIKH, L.I.

New type of sprayers. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.16:22-28 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SHILENKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POYELUYEV, A.P.

Effect of the basic injection parameters on the process of preliminary coal wetting. Bor'ba s sil. 5:44-50 '62. (MIRA 16;5)

1. Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Mine dusts—Prevention)

SHILENKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYZHIKH, L.I.; POYELUYEV, A.P.

Hydraulic shutoff devices for preliminary coal wetting.
Bor'ba s sil. 5:68-71 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Mine dusts--Prevention)

SHILENKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RYZHIKH, L.I., inzh.; POYELUYEV, A.P.
inzh.

Preliminary coal wetting as a means of preventing of dust formation. Ugol' 35 no.7:28-31 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Mine dusts)

BELYAKOVA, V.I.; LISOGORSKAYA, A.S.; ROYELUYEVA, A.P., red.;
POTAPOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Surface-dyeing of artificial fur] Verkhovoe krashenie iskus-
stvennogo mekha. Moskva, 1962. 28 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii
legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Artificial fur) (Dyes and dyeing)

SHILENKOV, Viktor Nikandorovich; RYZHIKH, Leonid Ivanovich;
POYELUYEV, Aleksandr Pavlovich; OSIPOV, Yu.A.,
retsenzent; BURCHAKOV, A.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, otv.
red.; LUCHKO, V.S., red.izd-va; ZHIVRINA, G., tekhn.
red.; LOMILINA, L., tekhn.red.

[Preliminary wetting of coal blocks] Predvaritel'noe
uvlazhnenie ugol'nogo massiva. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat,
1963. 123 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Permskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Osipov).

FOYEMNY, F. A.

"The relationship between the *Visual Cortex* and the external *Geniculate Body* in the *Philogenesis of Mammals*", Dissertation, 1940.

FOYEMNYY, F.A.

Cortico-visceral epilepsy. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.6:455-458 Je '53.
(MLR 6:6)

1. Kafedra nevropatologii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.
Kirova.
(Epilepsy)

POYEMNYY, F.A.; ULIT, O.R.

Tissue therapy in nervous disorders. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.10:802-803 0 '53.
(MLRA 6:10)

1. Kafedra nevropatologii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Kafedra
nevropatologii Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(Nervous system--Diseases) (Tissue extracts)

POYEMNYY, F.A.

Neurological syndromes and methods for restoring movement, sensitivity,
and trophism in concealed spine injuries. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksp.
khir. AN Kaz. SSR 1:65-80 '54 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(SPINE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

POYEMNYY, F.A.; ROYZEN, Sh.S.

Vitamin B₁₂ therapy for diseases of the peripheral nervous system
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.2:191-192 '57.
(MLRa 10:6)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. F.A.Poyemnyy) Gor'kovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL, dis.
ther., vitamin B₁₂)

(VITAMIN B₁₂, ther. use
peripheral NS dis.)

POYEMNY, F.A., prof., red.; BAZHENOVA, A.A., red.

[Basic problems of neuropathology; transactions of the
Institute] Osnovnye problemy nevropatologii; trudy in-
stituta. Pod red. F.A.Poemnogo. Moskva, 1963. 520 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. Oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kliniche-
skiy institut. 2. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Moskovskogo
oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo in-
stituta im. M.F.Vladimirskogo (for Poyemny).

POYEMNYY, F.A.

Labiocervical reflex. Vop.diag.i patomorf.nerv.zab. no.2:87-95 '59.
(BRAIN--DISEASES) (REFLEXES) (MIRA 15:8)

FOYEMNYY, F.A.

Diagnosis, description and teaching of nervous diseases in Russia
in the first half of the 19th century. Vop.diag.i patomorf.nerv.
zab. no.2:5-13 '59. (MIRA 15:8)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

POYEMNYI, F.A.; VINOGRADOVA, A.S.

Early symptoms of acute poliomyelitis. Vop.diag.i patomorf,zab.
no.2:200-207 '59. (MIRA 15:8)

(POLIOMYELITIS--DIAGNOSIS)

POYEMNYY, F.A.; SEMENOVA, Ye.P.

Clinical aspects and pathomorphology of brain tumors according
to departmental data for a 25 year period. Vop.diag.i patomorf.
nerv.zab. no.2:14-18 '59. (MIRA 15:8)
(BRAIN--TUMORS)

POYEMNYY, F.A.; ROYSZEN, Sh.S.

Corneopterygoidal reflex. Vop.diag.i patomorf.nerv.zab. no.2:184-
186 '59. (REFLEXES) (PONS VAROLII--DISEASES) (MIRA 15:8)

POYEMNYI, F.A., prof.; ROYZEN, Sh.S., kand. med. nauk; SEMENOVA, Ye.P.,
red.; ZAK, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Vitamin B₁₂ in neurological practice] Vitamin B₁₂ v nevrologi-
cheskoi praktike. [n.p.] M-vo zdravookhraneniia RSFSR, 1961. 127 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM---DISEASES)

POYEMNYY, Fedor Arsen'yevich; SEMENOVA, Yelizaveta Panteleymonovna

[Introduction to clinical neuropathology] Vvedenie v klini-
cheskuiu nevropatologiu. Gor'kii, 1960. 238 p.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

(MIRA 14:2)

USSR/Pharmacology - Toxicology - Chelating Agents.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18645

Author : Poyemnyy, F.A., Lobacheva, N.S.

Inst : Gorkiy Medical Institute

Title : The Treatment of Neuralgia of the Trigeminal Nerve with Massive Doses of Vitamin B₁₂

Orig Pub : Tr. Kliniki nervn. bolezney, Gor'kovsk. med. in-t, 1958, vyp. 1, 5-9

Abstract : 12 patients with neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve were treated with vitamin B₁₂ (1000 gamma daily each intramuscularly, 10-15 injections per course). Positive results were noted in 11 patients; clinical cure in 5 of them and improvement of various degree in the others. B₁₂ quickly decreases the intensity of pains. The mechanism of its action is connected with the restoration of

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USSR/Pharmacology - Toxicology - Chelating Agents.

v

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18645

the process of metabolism in the nerve cells.

Card 2/2

USSR/Pharmacology - Toxicology - Chelating Agents.

V

- Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18643
- Author : Royzen, Sh.S., Poyemnyy, F.A.
- Inst : Gorkiy Medical Institute
- Title : The Treatment of Nervous Diseases with Relatively Large
and Massive Doses of Vitamin B₁₂
- Orig Pub : Tr. Kliniki nervn. bolezney. Gor'kovskiy med. in-t, 1958,
vyp. 1, 10-15
- Abstract : A group of patients with various affections of the nervous
system was treated with vitamin B₁₂ in relatively large
doses (90-120 *gamma* in 24 hours in the course of about
15 days, average total dose 1410 *gamma*) or in massive
doses (1000 *gamma* in 24 hours in the course of about 14
days, the average total dose 14,000 *gamma*). B₁₂ turned
out to be most effective in polyneuritis of various

Card 1/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. Antibiotics. V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27941

Author : ~~Boyanov, T. A.~~ Leykinas, N. L.; Nikol'skaya, Z. A.

Inst : Gor'ky Medical Institute

Title : The Treatment of Purulent Meningitis and Purulent Epiduritis with Massive Doses of Penicillin

Orig Pub : Tr. Kliniki nervn. bolezney Gor'kovsk. med. in-t, 1958, vyp 1, 47-51

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

21

POYEMNYY, F.A.; KALINOVSKAYA, R.Yu.

Use of diprazine in the treatment of three cases of infectious diseases of the nervous system [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.2:191-193 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra nevropatologii (zav. - prof. F.A. Poyemnyy) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PROMETHAZINE, ther. use,
brain infect. dis. (Rus))

(BRAIN, dis.
infect. dis, promethazine ther. (Rus))

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

U-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70947.

Author : ~~Poyemnyy F. A.~~ Nikol'skaya Z. A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Hormone Therapy of Cerebral Neoplasms.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vseross. nauchn-prakt. konferentsii neyrokhirur-
gov, 1953 i 1954, Leningrad, Medgiz, 1956, 45-47.

Abstract: Treatment of a patient 18 years of age, with a tumor of the Varolius bridge, by methyl-testosterone produced a marked improvement. Symptoms of hypertension and signs of a bilateral affection disappeared, the alternating syndrome became obliterated, the patient was able to walk without assistance, was soon discharged, and considers herself healthy. In a patient 51 years old with a tumor

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USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

U-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70947.

Abstract: originating in the cerebellum and growing through the pons varolii, 0.56 grams of methyl-testosterone caused a marked improvement. However, soon after, her condition began to deteriorate, pneumonia appeared, and the patient died. In cases of eosinophilous adenoma, hormone therapy following X-Ray therapy produced a reverse development of acromegalia and the restitution of menstrual functions. In combination with surgical interference, hormone therapy retards the growth of intracerebral neoplasms. -- P. Ya. Mytnik

Card 2/2

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. U-7
Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70919.

Author : Poyemnyy F. A., Semenova Ye. B.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : The Clinical and Pathological Morphology of Tumors
in the Large Cerebral Hemispheres, According to
the Data Kept by the Clinic for Nervous Diseases,
for the Past 20 Years.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vscross. nauch-prakt. konferentsii neyrokhir-
urgov 1953 i 1954, Leningrad, Medgiz, 1956, 277-279.

Abstract: On the basis of 160 observations presents a brief
clinical characteristic of the three most frequently
observed groups of tumors: polymorphonuclear glio-
blastoma, astrocytes and menengioma. A study of
the topography of neuro-ectodermal tumors was made

Card 1/2

POYEMNYY F.A.
ROYZEN, Sh.S., POYEMNYY, F.A.

Treatment of neurological diseases with relatively large and massive doses of vitamin B 12. [with summary in French]. Zhur.nerv. i psikh. 58 no.2:212-213 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. F.A. Poyemnyy)
Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.

ther., vitamin B12, massive doses (Rus))

(VITAMIN B12, ther.use,

NS dis., massive doses (Rus))

~~POYEMNYY, F.A.~~

~~Labiocervical reflex. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:36 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)~~

1. Kafedra nevropatologii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni S.M.Kirova.
(BRAIN--DISEASES)

POYENARU, I.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20513.

Author : G. Konstantinesku, L. Velyanu, I. Poyenaru.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Stocks Used in Grape Cultures in the Rumanian People's Republic, and Their Effects on the Adaptability of Grafts, Productivity and Longevity of the Plantings. (Podvoi, primenyayemye pri kul'ture vinograda v RNR, i ikh vliyaniye na prizhivayemost' privivok, urozhaynost' i dolgovechnost' posadok).

Orig Pub: Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR. Sec. biol. si stiinte agric., 1956, 8, No 2, 329-338.

Abstract: Resulting from many years of experience and research at Odobesti, Murfatlar and Dragaşani viticultural stations under many soil and climatic conditions prevalent in

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ROMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20513.

M

the Rumanian People's Republic, the following stocks have been studied. Chasselas X Berlandeyeri 41B is characterized by its weak adaptability to a graft, although it provides a rich and hardy yield and the greatest longevity of grape vines, and is recommended for nearly all the soils of the grape raising districts of the RPR. The Teleki 8E, Kober 5BE, Berlandiyeri X Ripariya, Krechunel 2 are characterized by their high degree of adaptability with grafts, high yielding capacity and the longevity of its vines is recommendable for all wine districts of the RPR. The Ripariya X Rupestris 101-14, 3306, 3309, Muravedr X Rupestris 1202 stocks are not acclimatizable to Rumanian climatic conditions. The Ripariya Gluar stocks show a high percentage of graft adaptation, but owing to their short livedness and small yielding capacity of grape

Card : 2/3

ROMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20513.

vines are little used, and then chiefly on frisable
and humid soils.

Card : 3/3

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20516.

Author : G. Konstantinesku, V. Lezeresku, I. Poyenaru.

Inst : Balcescu Agricultural Institute, Bucharest Scientific
Research Institute.

Title : Biological Criteria for Determining the Initial Moment
of Florescence in the Grape Vine (*Vitis vinifera sativa*).
(Biologicheskiye kriterii dlya opredeleniya momenta nachala
tsveteniya vinogradnoy lozy (*Vitis vinifera sativa*)).

Orig Pub: Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR, Sec. biol. si stiinte agric., 1956,
8, No 4, 327-346.

Abstract: The research has been summed up which was conducted in the
ampelographic collection of the Agricultural Institute in
Balcescu and the Scientific Research Institute at Bucharest.
The difference in time for the buds to begin to open was

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ROMANIA/Cultivated plants. Fruits. Berries.

21

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20516.

from 17 to 23 days, in different varieties. Variations within a single variety was a period of 8-14 days depending on the year. The length of the intensive growth phase of the shoots before blossoming was 34-49 days with a difference according to the year of 8-14 days. The commencement of florescence may be determined by computing the number of leaves appearing on the creeper during the phase of intensive growth. In the majority of varieties, florescence begins with the appearance of 17-20 leaves. The difference in time for the entering of florescence is 23 days according to the varieties. In various years the difference in blossoming time in the same variety was 14 to 18 days.

Card : 2/2

FOYASH, Ch. [Foiash. G.]; GUSSE, G.; POYENARU, V.

Generalized solutions of a quasilinear differential equation in
Banach space. Dokl. AN SSSR 119 no.5:884-887 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.L. Sobolevym.
(Functional analysis)

17.1450
158330

32357
S/191/62/000/001/001/006
B145/B11C

AUTHORS: Losev, I. P., Smirnova, O. V., Kovarskaya, L. B., Poyenaru, V.

TITLE: Synthesis and investigation of copolymerization products of salts of α -chloro acrylic acid with other acryl derivatives

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1962, 3-8

TEXT: The Pb, Ni, Co, and Cd salts of α -chloro acrylic acid (I) as well as polymers on this basis were synthesized. The lead salt was produced from $Pb(OH)_2$ and I in aqueous solution ($100^\circ C$) (yield 89.1%) and by reaction of $Pb(Ac)_2$ with I in ethereal solution (30°) (85%). It is insoluble in water, acetone, benzene, dichloro ethane, ether, and alcohol but soluble in dioxane and hot I, and has a crystalline structure. The Co, Ni, and Cd salts were prepared from the corresponding diacetates and from I in yields of 96, 97.5, and 96%, respectively. All four salts have no melting point, but start decomposing at $200-220^\circ C$. Elementary analysis provided the formula $C_6H_4Cl_2O_4Me$ (Me = Ni, Co, Cd). Addition of 0.2% Pb salt and 0.2% I during the polymerization of the isobutyl ester of I in the presence of benzoyl peroxide at $70^\circ C$ increases the thermal stability from 90 to $160^\circ C$. The Card 1/3

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S/191/62/000/001/001/006
B145/B110

Synthesis and investigation ...

copolymerizate is transparent and colorless, has a comparatively small low-molecular portion and a low polydispersity. Copolymerizates obtained from 95% methyl methacrylate, 4.2% I, 0.3% Me salt (Me = Ni, Co, Cd) of I, and 0.5% benzoyl peroxide at 60 to 65°C and by ultraviolet irradiation are glassy materials which do not melt, begin to decompose at 200-260°C, and the thermal stability of which is higher by 70-90°C than that of polymethyl methacrylate alone. The polymerizates are soluble in most organic solvents and concentrated acids, swell in dilute acids and lyes and also in concentrated HNO₃, and partially hydrolyze in boiling water. For Me = Co, Brinell hardness and specific gravity are 17.7 and 1.04 g/cm³, respectively; for Me = Ni, 18.7 and 1.044 g/cm³, respectively; and for Me = Cd, 22.7 and 1.35 g/cm³, respectively. The infrared spectrum of the copolymerizate with Co has bands which are characteristic of CH₃ and COOH groups. The Debye pattern indicated an amorphous structure. 1.5 mm thick samples of the polymerizate are impermeable to ultraviolet light of 240-400 mμ. If the reaction mixture is not irradiated with ultraviolet light during the polymerization process, impermeability to ultraviolet light only exists from 240 to 300 mμ. Consequently, the copolymerizate with Co salt of I is suitable for the production of ultraviolet filters.

Card 2/3

Synthesis and investigation ...

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S/191/62/000/001/001/006
B145/B110

There are 12 figures, 1 table, and 15 references: 10 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The 3 references to English-language publications reads as follows: Engl. pat. 514619 (1939), USA pat. 2233835 (1941), Engl. pat. 777306 (1959). [Abstracter's note: References no. 3 and no. 13 are the same.]

Card 3/3

X

20-119 5-11/59

AUTHOR: Foyash, Ch., Gussi, G., Poyenaru, V.
TITLE: Generalized Solutions of a Quasilinear Differential Equation in
the Banach Space (Obobshchennyye resheniya kvasilineynogo
differentsial'nogo uravneniya v banakhovom prostranstve)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk ^{SSSR}, 1958, Vol 119, Nr 5, pp 884-887 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: In the Banach space X the differential equations

$$(1) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x$$

and

$$(2) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + f(t,x)$$

are considered, where $A(t)$ are linear closed operators with regions of definition being dense in X . The authors investigate the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the Cauchy problem (in the generalized sense) for (1) and (2) respectively. According to the assumptions for $A(t)$ and $f(t,x)$ different assertions are obtained. The results partially overlap with the results of Kato [Ref 1] and Krasnosel'skiy [Ref 5,8,9]. There are 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 2 Japanese, 1 American, 1 German.

Card 1/2

Generalized Solutions of a Quasilinear Differential Equation in
the Banach Space 20-119-5-11/59

PRESENTED: November 26, 1957, by S. L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1957

Card 2/2

GUSSE, G.; POYENARU, V.; FOYASH, K.

A direct method related to a Cauchy problem for solving a
quasilinear hyperbolic equation with two independent variables.
Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.3:381-382 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.L. Sobolevym.
(Functions of complex variables)
(Differential equations, Partial)

YABLONSKIY, V.S.; BOBROVSKIY, S.A.; BLEYKHER, E.M.; POYEV, G.A.; KHIZGILOV,
I.Kh.; SHCHERBAKOV, S.G.

[Automatic control of the transportation and storage of oil and
petroleum products] Avtomatizatsiia transportirovaniia i ob"ektov
khraneniia nefi i nefteproduktov. Moskva, 1958. 50 p.
(Petroleum) (Automatic control) (MIRA 12:4)

ACC NR: AP6023552 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/006/0035/0038

JD/HW/WB/RM/JH

AUTHOR: Kornus, V. M.; Poyezd, D. F.; Basmanov, I. P.; Eppel', S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experiments in the application of corrosion resistant and wear resistant materials in the production of catalysts

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 6, 1966, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, wear resistance, industrial catalyst

ABSTRACT: The article consists of a review of the advantages and disadvantages of various construction materials in the fabrication of equipment for the production of catalysts. Vinyl plastic tubes and valve fittings: these are recommended for nitric acid in concentrations up to 55-60% and a temperature up to 40°. Heat resistant glass: recommended for such acids as hydrochloric and nitric at any given concentrations and temperatures to 100°. Ferrosilides: recommended for pneumatic transport tubing used in the transport of dry materials where good wear resistance is needed. Rubber lined tubes and fittings: recommended for aggressive media such as aluminum sulfate, sulfuric acid, ammonia solutions, and caustic soda. Aluminum tubes: recommended for normal operation with such media as aqueous solutions of different neutral salts, and for suspensions. Alloy steel Type 1Kh18N9T: for general use in all media except

Card 1/2

UDC: 665.652.87.097.3.002.2:678.06+669.14.018.8

1 3007-01
ACC NR: AP6023552

solutions of hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, and dilute sulfuric acid. Porcelain fittings: for all media except hydrofluoric acid, at working temperatures not greater than 100-120°. The article concludes with a discussion of special coatings, such as acid resistant brick, enameled coatings, rubber linings, perchlorovinyl lacquers, and diabasic tiles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 11, 20/ SUEM DATE: none

Card 2/2 JS

POEYERENYY, A.M.; OL'SHTEYN, S.Ye.; NIKOL'SKYY, V.V.

Change in the lipides of the cerebrum effected by the toxin B. perfringens.
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 25 no.2:127-131 '53. (MLR 6:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i kafedra mikrobiologii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta. (Lipoids) (Brain) (Toxins and antitoxins)

GOTLIB, Ye.A., inzhener; ~~FOYEM~~, A.V., inzhener; SHENDERKY, A.I., inzhener.

Checking the quality of welded joints of tubes of heating surfaces.
Elek.Sta. 27 no.11:41-43 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications) (Boilers)

POYGIN, A.V., inzh.

Mobile crane on caterpillar track for assembly of boiler units
with boiler rating up to 75 tons per hour. Energ. stroi. no.1:
159-162 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Trest "Yuzhteploenergomontazh".
(Electric cranes)

BULAKOVSKAYA, Ye.I., inzh.; BOGOMOLOV, D.F., inzh.; IVANOV, V.G., kand.
tekhn.nauk; POYGIN, B.V., inzhener-polkovnik

Assembly planning and use of industrial methods in the assembly
of indoor facilities. Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:15-16 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Plumbing)

L 31912-66 EWT(1) JM

ACC NR: AP6010732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/66/009/001/0126/0130

AUTHOR: Taranenko, Z. I.; Poygina, M. I.

44
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Frequency characteristics of a combination TW tube in the extreme cases of matching the tube sections [Reported at the 20th All-Union Scientific Conference of NTORiE, Moscow, May 1964]

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 126-130

TOPIC TAGS: ~~TW tube, broadband TW tube~~ TRAVELING WAVE TUBE, FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

ABSTRACT: A linear analysis is presented of the gain-frequency characteristics of a sectionalized TW tube for different ratios of tube parameters (velocity b , gain G , and space charge $4QC$). The tube has a combination delay system consisting of two sections: (a) a broadband helix and (b) a structure with

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UDC: 621.385.632

L 31912-66
ACC NR: AP6010732

6

favorable heat-transfer characteristics. The interstage coupling is effected by the electron beam only; the drift-segment length between the sections is assumed to be zero. The TW-tube gain was calculated on a "Kiev" digital computer according to the equations given in the TW-tube review (IVUZ-Radiotekhnika, 1958, v. 1, no. 5, 599). Plots of tube gain vs. the second-section-velocity parameter are shown. It is found that, under weak-signal conditions, the use of the combination delay system permits increasing the range of the velocity parameter, in the second stage, by 1.5 times or better, with a loss in gain of 3 db or less; the latter phenomenon is due to straightening out the current frequency characteristic at the second-section entrance. By using a higher coupling resistance system in the first stage, considerable enhancing of the overall tube gain is possible. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

LS
Card 2/2

TRONCA, J. POYKER, K.

The following information was obtained from a review of 11600 W. UNIVERSITY
ST. #1000, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024.
(MIRA 1849)

L 01212-66 EWI(1)/T IJP(c) GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5019847

UR/0181/65/007/008/2345/2354

AUTHOR: Trifonov, Ye. D. ^{44.56}; Poyker, K. ^{44.55}

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of resonant Raman scattering of light by impurity crystals ^{21.44.55}

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2345-2354

TOPIC TAGS: Raman spectrum, resonance line, crystal impurity, excited electron state, phonon, Raman scattering

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the general formula for the intensity of resonant Raman scattering of monochromatic light by an impurity crystal and derive from it the vibrational structure of the Raman spectra corresponding to several definite models of interaction between the electronic state and the lattice vibrations. The impurity-center density is assumed small enough so that the interaction between these centers can be neglected. Allowance for the motion of the nuclei is made in the adiabatic and harmonic approximations. The results of a numerical calculation of the intensities of the phonon repetitions is presented for the case when the center interacts with one discrete frequency at zero temperature. It is shown that upon interaction with the branch of crystalline oscillations, the continuous Raman spectrum contains a narrow Rayleigh peak, which is the analog of the

Card 1/2

L 01212-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019847

12

Mossbauer line. The vibrational structure of the Raman spectra is compared with the structure of the luminescence and absorption spectra. "The authors thank M. I. Petrashen' and K. K. Rebane for a discussion of the problems considered, I. V. Abarenkov for help in the numerical calculations, and A. I. Stekhanov for interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 1 table. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

44/55
SUBMITTED: 15Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NO REF SOV: 018

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 4099

NC
Card 2/2

L 04788-67 EWI(1)

ACC NR: AP6024461

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2039/2043

AUTHOR: Poyker, K.; Trifonov, Ye. D.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

40
B

TITLE: Selection rules for the vibrational structure in Raman scattering spectra

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2039-2043

TOPIC TAGS: selection rule, Raman scattering, Raman spectrum, vibration spectrum, molecular spectroscopy, group theory, resonance scattering

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the previously derived selection rules for Raman scattering of light by molecules are valid only for the nonresonant case, the authors present a derivation of selection rules for the vibrational structure of Raman spectra, which include both the resonant and nonresonant cases. The calculation pertains to a nonrotating molecule, such as an impurity center in a crystal, in the adiabatic and harmonic approximation. The group theoretical conditions under which a given transition can appear in the Raman spectrum is derived. Precise selection rules are obtained in the two limiting cases of nonresonant Raman scattering and purely resonant scattering. Selection rules are considered also when the Condon approximation and the linear approximation for the difference of the adiabatic potentials is satisfied. The authors thank M. I. Petrashen', I. V. Abarenkov, and A. A. Kiselev for a useful discussion of the problems considered. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 afs

KREYNDLER, A.; KRIGEL', Ye.; POKLICH, I.

Relations between EEG, plethysmogram and pneumogram in various forms of epilepsy. Zbur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.9:1311-1319 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Bukharestskiy institut nevrologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.
(EPILEPSY) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY) (RESPIRATION)

POYLIN, M. (g.Kybyshv)

This stands in the way of employing the handicapped. Prom. koop.
12 no.7:27 JI '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela gorpromsoвета
(Kybyshv--Physically handicapped--Rehabilitation)

FOYLIN, M. (Kuybyshev)

An active innovator. Prom. koop. 12 no.6:14 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela Kuybyshevskogo
gorpromsoвета.

(Kuybyshev--Paperboard)
(Vocational rehabilitation)

FOYLNER, B.S.

37656 FOYLNER, B.S. Koperativnomu lecheniyu raka sheydi matki. trudy
tomskogo med. in-ta im. molotova. t. XV, 1949, s. 197-205.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, vol. 37, 1949

ROYLO, V.

Model airplane club in schools. Kryl.rod. 7 no.3:3 Mr 156.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Direktor Odesskoy sredney shkoly No.101.
(Airplanes--Models)

POYLOV, R. P.,

"Investigation of Some Circuits of Frequency Detectors with Piezoelectric Resonators." Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Sciences, Leningrad Electrotechnic Inst. of Communication im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich. Defense held on 10 May 1962.

Certain known circuits of frequency detection with piezoelectric resonators, and some proposed by the author, are investigated. As result of a comparative analysis, circuits having practical value are identified.

Izv Vysshikh ucheb. zaved. MVISSO SSSR po razdelu Radiotekhnika, vol. 6, No. 1, 1963 p. 98-102 (original checked--Cand. of Sciences as in original.)

6(4), 7(7)
AUTHOR:

SOV/108-13-12-4/12

~~Poylov, R. P.~~

TITLE: On the Theory of Frequency Modulation (K teorii chastotnoy modulyatsii)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 12, pp 26-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain deep frequency modulation the well-known method of controlling the generator-frequency by a reactance tube can be used. In this paper the author investigates the theory of the performance of a modulator with a reactance tube of a generator with a wide frequency range and wobbling frequency. The case is dealt with in which the valve is equivalent with an inductance. The requirements are formulated which the connecting link must satisfy in order to enable the reactance tube to cause the frequency change within the given limits. Simple formulae are derived for calculating the diagram elements. The equation of the modulation characteristic is set forth and illustrated by a numerical example. The correctness of the calculation is experimentally confirmed. The analysis of a special case of a diagram of connecting link of the reactance tube permits a generalization of the obtained results

Card 1/2

On the Theory of Frequency Modulation

SOV/108-13-12-4/12

and to extend them to connecting links of any description which satisfy the following amplitude and phase conditions:

$K(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega \gamma}$ and $\varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$. The modulus $K(\omega)$ is the complex transition factor of the connecting link. $\varphi(\omega)$ is the phase characteristic. Therefore, analysis and calculation of a modulator with a reactance tube representing an equivalent inductance for any form of the connecting link can be made by general formulae and by using one of the successions shown here. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1955 (initially) and February 17, 1958 (after 2nd revision)

Card 2/2

L 41809-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4
RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AF5011987

UR/0374/65/000/001/0026/0035

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B. (Moscow); Poymanov, A. H. (Moscow); Kazanskiy, Yu. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Study of the influence of processes taking place at the glass fiber-binder boundary on the strength of glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1965, 26-35

TOPIC TAGS: polymer physical chemistry, reinforced plastic, fiberglass, polymer, adhesion

ABSTRACT: A number of statements appear in the literature regarding various factors affecting the strength of glass-reinforced plastics (GRP). Some of these statements are at considerable variance with each other. Generally, the response of GRP to external influences depends on the processes taking place at the fiber-binder boundary.

In many cases, it was shown that the strength of GRP is a function of the adhesion of the binder to the fiber. An assumption had been advanced that the adhesion of the polymer is influenced by the chemical composition

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L 41809-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011987

of the fiber, binder, and finishing agent. The increased adhesional strength between finished fibers and binder is ascribed by some authors to a chemical reaction between finished fiber and binder; this, however, is contradicted by other investigators. Explaining the beneficial effect of fiber finishing by ascribing it to improved wetting of the fiber by the binder is contrary to the established fact that finishing can only impair wetting of the fiber. It had been shown that the strength of GRP depends substantially on the frictional forces between fiber and binder. In this case, the decisive factors are flexibility and stresses of the binder layer immediately adjacent to the fiber surface. Both flexibility and stresses depend largely on the extent of hardening and the conditions under which it has taken place. This motivated the study of the effects of the nature of the glass fibers and of various types of fiber-surface treatment on the extent and rate of binder hardening. To obtain more generalized results, a number of resins were selected which hardened according to various types of reactions: polycondensation, step-wise polymerization, and free-radical polymerization. In all cases, alkali-free aluminum borosilicate glass fibers with preferential orientation were used. The lubricant was removed by keeping the fibers at 350° C for

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L 41809-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5011987

6

20 min. The fiber surface was modified by treatment with trimethylchlorosilane, epichlorohydrin, and a number of commercial finishing agents. The finished GRP samples were polished by conventional methods, etched with appropriate agents, and examined microscopically. The conditions of the treatment and preparation and the composition of the binder are given in tabular form. Photographs of polished and etched sections reveal the effects of etching on the various fiber-binder combinations. Two graphs, representing the leaching effect of the solvent vs time, reflect the hardening rate of the binder near the fiber. A comparison of the amounts of material leached out and the strength of the GRP is given in tabular form. The effect of the etching solvent is markedly different for each fiber-binder combination.

Analysis of the results showed that the chemical nature of the fiber surface may exert an inhibiting effect on the rate and the ultimate degree of binder hardening. In addition to incomplete hardening near the fiber surface, retardation of the hardening process in that region can result in stresses, brought about by a nonuniform hardening rate throughout the

Card 3/4

L 41809-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011987

binder mass. Polyester and silicone resins are particularly susceptible to the above effect. It was also found that in destructive testing of GRP samples the separation occurs not at the binder-fiber interface, but rather in the binder region immediately adjacent to the fiber.

COMMENT: This work appears to aim at clarification of the causes underlying failure of GRP products. The materials tested are selected so as to represent a broad spectrum of GRP, perhaps with application to materials yet to be produced. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 8 figures, 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 120ct64

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

SUB CODE: ME, GC

ATD PRESS: 3212-F

Card

ee
4/4

L 14169-66 EWF(j)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWF(v) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6003940

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0058/0065

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B. (Moscow); Poymanov, A. M. (Moscow); Babayevskiy, P. G. (Moscow)

80
13

ORG: none

TITLE: Causes of strength difference in plastics with mineral powder fillers

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 58-65

TOPIC TAGS: ~~phenolic plastic~~, phenolformaldehyde, silicon plastic, fiberglass, resin, filler, ~~hardening~~, plastic strength, ~~thermoelasticity~~
mineral, thermal stability

ABSTRACT: The effect of mineral powders used as fillers on the rate and depth of the hardening of phenolformaldehyde and silicone resins has been investigated. It has been shown that the degree of this effect depends on the composition of the powder filler and on the method of its preliminary preparation. The fillers usually are the inhibitors or the catalysts of the hardening process. The fillers catalyzing the hardening process increase the strength and thermostability of plastics. Such fillers, introduced in small quantities into resins and used as binders for fiberglass plastics, level the speed and depth of hardening and increase the strength and the heat stability of plastics. Orig. art. has:

144
55
15

Card 1/2

UDC: 678:539.4.019

2

L 14169-66

ACC NR: AP6003940

3 figures and 5 tables. [Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE: 11/ / SUBM DATE: 26Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *20*

L 59228-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b)
Po-L/Pr-L/Pa-L/Pt-7 Ww/RM/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5016878

UR/0374/65/000/003/0008/0014
678:539.4.019

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B. (Moscow); Poymanov, A. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Causes of the decreased strength of fiber-glass reinforced plastics based on phenol-formaldehyde resin

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1965, 8-14

TOPIC TAGS: phenol-formaldehyde resin, fiber-glass reinforced plastic, plastic mechanical property, resin hardening

ABSTRACT: A study of the kinetics of hardening of phenol-formaldehyde resin in the presence of glass and quartz fibers established that one of the chief causes of the decreased strength of fiber-glass reinforced plastics based on this resin is a decrease in the rate and extent of hardening of the resin in layers close to the fiber as compared to the resin in the bulk. This decrease is due to the presence on the surface of the glass fiber of a hydrated film having a high concentration of hydroxyl ions and to the formation of hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyphenyl groups of the resin and the silanol groups on the surface of the fiber. Chemical treatment of the glass fiber minimizes the factors responsible for the decrease in the rate and extent of hardening, so that despite a drop in the surface energy

Card 1/2

L 59228-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016878

of the fiber, the strength of the fiber-glass reinforced plastic is increased. Orig. art.
has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

dm
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041785

S/0191/64/000/007/0052/0055

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B., Poymanov, A. M., Kazanskiy, Yu. N. .

TITLE: Methods for investigating the surface properties of glass fibers used for making glass plastics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 7, 1964, 52-55

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, glass plastic, wettability, electrical conductivity resin, organosilane, glass fiber wettability, glass fiber surface property, plastic conductivity, filler AM-2, filler MR-1, trimethylchlorosilane, binder adhesion

ABSTRACT: Since the adhesion of binders to the glass fiber is one of the main factors determining the strength of glass plastics, it is very important to investigate the wettability of finished glass fibers by binders. In order to investigate the surface properties of glass fibers, methods were developed to study the surface electrical conductivity of the elementary glass filaments and their wettability by liquids and resins. Two methods based on the measurement and photography of the meniscus of liquid around the fiber are discussed, and theoretical calculations are presented for the meniscus forms corresponding

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4041785

to different wetting angles. The apparatus for determining fiber wettability is illustrated in Fig. 1. of the Enclosure. Glass fibers treated with organosilane fillers (AM-2 with amino and imino groups, MR-1 with functional phenyl groups) as well as fibers treated with trimethylchlorosilane were investigated, and the different wetting angles were determined. Pure glass fibers were completely wetted by water, the contact angle being zero. These results show that the wettability of water-repellent glass fibers is directly correlated with the polarity of the radicals present on their surface. The change in polarity and wettability of the glass surface due to chemical treatment also causes the surface conductivity to change. The direct measurement of the surface resistance of the elementary fibers is therefore the most suitable method for determining the water-repellency and the quality of the finish. The apparatus for measuring the electrical conductivity of the fiber surface is described. It was found that the surface conductivity of glass fibers is higher by 1.5-2 orders of magnitude than that of block glass. This shows the substantial difference between the surface composition of glass fibers and that of block glass. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas/

ASSOCIATION: None

Card

2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4041785

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 010

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 008

Card

3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4041785

ENCLOSURE: 01

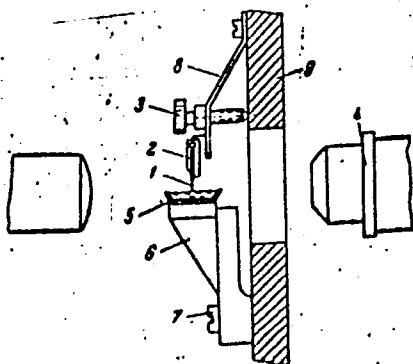


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of a set-up for determining fiber wettability: 1 - fiber; 2 - clamp; 3 - screw for moving the fiber along the axis of the objective; 4 - objective; 5 - container of fluid; 6 - bracket; 7 - screw; 8 - holder; 9 - microscope stage.

Card 4/4

Card

TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B.; POYMANOV, A.M.; SKOROVA, A.V.

Chemical reactions on the surface of glass fibers used for
the production of glass reinforced plastics. Plast. massy
no.11:67-69 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043322

S/0191/64/000/008/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B.; Poymanov, A. M.; Kazanskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: Dependence of the strength of glass-reinforced plastics on changes in the binder contact angle of glass fibers made water repellent

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1964, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic, coupling agent, glass fiber finish, glass reinforced plastic strength

ABSTRACT: The effect of glass-fiber finish on the strength of glass-reinforced plastics was investigated by determining the wettability (contact angle) of the fiber by various binders at 20 to 120C. The alkali-free glass fiber used was lubricated, heat cleaned, and unfinished or finished with a coupling agent (the MR-1 type, in which hydroxyphenoxy groups remain after application; the amino- and imino-group-containing coupling agents AM-2 and AGM-3; or trimethylchlorosilane) or by chlorination followed by substitution of Cl atoms by ethyl, allyl, phenyl, or methacryloyl radicals. The

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043322

resins used were ED-6 epoxy resin, K-81 organosilicon resin, FN binder (a solution of phenol-formaldehyde resin in furfural), or 911 polyester resin. Wettability with water was also determined. It was found that fiber wettability with these binders decreases with increasing water repellency. Mechanical tests for oriented glass-reinforced plastics made with the above materials showed that the strength characteristics of epoxy and phenol-furfural glass-reinforced plastics depend on the binder-fiber contact angle and are independent of the presence of a chemical bond between the fiber and the binder. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3083

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

L 18959-63

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4

RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3006537

S/0191/63/000/009/0030/0033 81

AUTHORS: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B.; Kazanskiy, Yu. M.; Skorova, A. V.; Poymanov, A. M.; Snegireva, I. A.

TITLE: Determining the quality of glass cloth and glass roving sizing

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1963, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: glass cloth sizing, glass, glass roving sizing, fiberglass water resistance

ABSTRACT: A method was worked out for evaluating ACM-3¹⁵ sizing and conditions were recommended for sizing FN¹⁰ fiberglass¹² with ACM-3. The amine number of the sizing film was determined by titration with HCl, readings being taken in the first couple minutes of the titration. The continuity of the sizing film was determined by electrically measuring the amount of moisture that would evaporate through the film, using an IDN-1¹⁰ meter¹⁰ ALM2¹⁰ voltmeter¹⁰ and KVTI/EN^{7b} self-recording potentiometer. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 equation.

Card

1/2 /

L 20996-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016878

UR/0374/65/000/003/0008/0014
678:539.4.019

AUTHOR: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B. (Moscow); Foymanov, A. M. (Moscow)

18
17
13

TITLE: Causes of the decreased strength of fiber-glass reinforced plastics based on phenol-formaldehyde resin

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1965, 8-14

TOPIC TAGS: phenol-formaldehyde resin, fiber-glass reinforced plastic, plastic mechanical property, resin hardening

ABSTRACT: A study of the kinetics of hardening of phenol-formaldehyde resin in the presence of glass and quartz fibers established that one of the chief causes of the decreased strength of fiber-glass reinforced plastics based on this resin is a decrease in the rate and extent of hardening of the resin in layers close to the fiber as compared to the resin in the bulk. This decrease is due to the presence on the surface of the glass fiber of a hydrated film having a high concentration of hydroxyl ions and to the formation of hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyphenyl groups of the resin and the silanol groups on the surface of the fiber. Chemical treatment of the glass fiber minimizes the factors responsible for the decrease in the rate and extent of hardening, so that despite a drop in the surface energy

Card 1/2

L 20996-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016878

of the fiber, the ¹⁵strength of the fiber-glass reinforced plastic is increased. Orig. art.
has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BK

L 20382-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM/WH

ACC NR: AP6006550 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/011/0067/0069

AUTHORS: Trostyanskaya, Ye. B.; Poymanov, A. M.; Skorova, A. V.

92
B

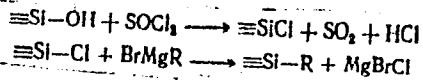
ORG: none

TITLE: Chemical reactions on the surface of glass fibers used in the manufacture of fiber-glass plastics,

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1965, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: fiber glass, polymer, epoxy plastic, silicon quartz, surface active agent, glass fiber, silicon, glass, quartz, chemical reaction, surface ionization

ABSTRACT: It was the object of this investigation to find suitable conditions for the modification of surfaces of glass, silicon, and quartz fibers.^b The modification was carried out by the chemical addition of organic radicals to the surface, according to the schemes



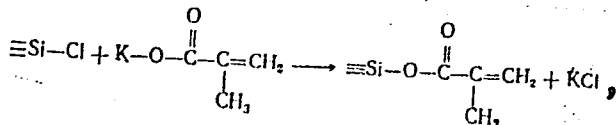
and

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.189.211:677.862.5

L 20382-66

ACC NR: AP6006550



where R = trimethylsilane, allyl, ethyl, phenyl, or methacryl respectively. The contact angle of wetting and electrical surface conductivity of the modified surfaces were determined after the method of Ye. B. Trostyanskaya, A. M. Poymanov, and Yu. N. Kazanskiy (Plast. massy, No. 7, 1964). The experimental results are tabulated. It was found that substitution of mono- and divalent ions by tri- and tetravalent ions on the modified surfaces enhances the hydrophobic nature of the latter and eliminates the retarding action of the surface hydroxyl groups on the rate of hardening of polycondensation type binders, thus improving the qualities of the fiber-glass plastics. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 vmb

KOL'CHIK, A., Geory Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; SHAFIKOV, Kh.;
KOLESOV, O.; POYMANOV, D.

The program of the party is the people's banner. Sov.shakht.
10 no.9:4-5 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Brigadir shakhty imeni Lutugina tresta Chistyakovantratsit
(for Kol'chik). 2. Rukovoditel' kombaynovoy brigady uchastka
kommunisticheskogo truda shakhty No.37 kombinata Karagandaugol'
(for Shafikov). 3. Nachal'nik shakhty kommunisticheskogo
truda "Kommunist-Novaya" v Donbasse (for Kolesov). 4. Zamestitel'
sekretarya partorganizatsii shakhty No.29 kombinata Vorkutugol'
(for Poymanov).

(Coal mines and mining—Labor productivity)

TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B.; POYMANOV, Ye.B.; KATANSKIY, Ye.S.

Dependence of the strength of glass plastics on the modification
of the angle of wetting of waterprocted glass fibers with binders.
Plast. massy no.8:20-23 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

FOYMER, V.

"Kinetics of Catalytic Oxidation of Acetylene on Active Dioxide of Vanadium."
Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 17, No. 2, 1943

BR-52059019

PODOL, V.; TRUDY, N.

"Kinetics of Catalytic Oxidation of Acetylene on
Active Dioxide of Manganese." Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol.
17, No. 2, 1973

BR-52059019

Poynter, D. A.

✓ The Applications of Spectrographic Solution and Powder Methods to the Analysis of Miscellaneous Samples. P. T. Bools and D. A. Poynter. (*Metallurgia*, 1956, 62, Nov., 253-261). A wide range of materials have been analyzed by these techniques which would have proved difficult or impossible to analyze by conventional spark to solid techniques. The majority of samples are non-ferrous metals.—B. G. B.

①

POYTER, V. A.

²¹ Macrokinetics of contact processes. V. A. Poyter.
U.S.S.R. Chem. Sci. Rev. 2, 210-18 (1977).—A theoretical dis-
cussion of macrokinetics defined as a science of reactions
with local heterogeneity. I. Benicowitz

²
JP

LAPCHUK, V.A., inzh.; POYUROVSKAYA, E.I., inzh.; SHISHKIN, S.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk

Freon resistance of electric insulating materials. Elektrotehnika
35 no.6:31-35 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

Poyurovskaya, Ye. Ya.

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, N.A.; POYUROVSKAYA, Ye. Ya.

Metabolism in the newborn. Opyt izuch. reg. fiziol. funk. no. 3:53-
61 '54. (MIRA 8:12)

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)) (METABOLISM)

POYUROVSKIY, M. Ye.

621.318.435.3
745. GRAPHICAL-ANALYTICAL METHOD OF CALCULATING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PUSH-PULL MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS. M. E. Poyurovskiy.

Elektrichesvo, 1956, No. 7, 57-60. In Russian.

These amplifiers are used in follower systems and automatic regulation and for reversible control of servo-motors, electro-dynamic amplifiers, electromagnets and relay pairs. The control may either be direct or through intermediate amplifying stages. Another use of these amplifiers is as zero-indicators in compensation circuits. A graphical-analytical method of calculating their characteristics is presented, based on the use of the no-load and short-circuit method for non-linear circuits and on the representation of the amplifier by an active non-linear dipole loaded with the load impedance Z of the amplifier. The analytical part of the method is given, and the results may then be calculated by graphical methods (see Abstr. 1458/1952).

B. F. Kraus

P. B. S.

POYURGVSKIY, M.Ye., inzh. (Leningrad)

Transistorized d.c. converter with internal magnetic stabilization. Elektrichestvo no.5:66-70 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric current converters)

POYUROVSKIY, M.Ye.

Designing transistor constant-voltage converters with magnetic aging. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:prib. 4 no.3:3-10 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy energetiki predpriyatiy svyazi Lenin-gradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi.
(Electric current converters)

POYUROVSKIY, M. Ye.,

"Transistor Push-Pull Amplifiers for D.C. Class D." Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Sciences, Leningrad Electrotechnic Inst. of Communication im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich. Defense held on 21 June 1962.

A theoretical and experimental investigation has been made for circuits, proposed by the author, of push-pull transistorized class D amplifiers, called blocking amplifiers. These amplifiers have many advantages compared with the presently known push-pull transistor power amplifiers, namely high efficiency, low inertia, high stability over a wide temperature range, low losses in the transistors, high reliability, and small weight and dimensions.

Izv Vys⁵⁵shikh ucheb. zaved. MVISSO SSSR po razdelu Radiotekhnika, vol. 6, No. 1, 1963 p. 98-102 (original checked--Cand. of Sciences as in original.)

GANSKAU, N.K.; POYUROVSKIY, M.Ye.

Transistorized d.c.converter with magnetic stabilization.
Priborostroenie no.1:13-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electric current converters)

POYUROVSKIY, M.Ye., inzhener (Leningrad)

Graphic-analytic calculation of push-pull magnetic amplifiers.
Elektrichestvo no.7:57-60 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Magnetic amplifiers)

28952

9.2540 (1010, 1139, 1159)

S/146/61/004/003/001/013
D217/D301

AUTHOR: Poyurovskiy, M.Ye.

TITLE: The design of a direct voltage converter with semi-conducting triodes and magnetic stabilization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 4, no. 3, 1961, 3 - 10

TEXT: These converters are popular for their property of voltage transformation, small weight and dimensions, high efficiency, long and reliable service. In the present work, saturated reactors are used. The stabilization is good, while the efficiency is only slightly reduced, owing to losses in the feedback circuits. The author explains the operation of the converter and the action of the saturated reactors. The working points are selected so that the windings, with stabilizing current I_c and control current I_y produce an MMF in opposition to homopolar rectangular pulses, passing through the reactor winding. In $\varphi = f(H)$ (Fig. 2) the reactor work

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is represented by an almost rectangular curve; below a certain E_{\min} the reactors, being saturated, are inactive. When I_p increases, the flux φ is reduced by $\Delta\varphi$. In the half cycle induction increases in the winding w_{gp} and a voltage is induced with mean value equal to $E - E_{\min}$. Hence, in the primary transformer winding and at the output of the converter, a stable voltage is maintained. The coefficient of stabilization is defined as

$$\sigma \approx \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta U_{tr}} = \frac{E - E_{\min}}{\Delta U_{tr}},$$

where U_{tr} is the variation of primary transformer voltage. Introducing S - cross-section of reactor iron; l - mean length of reactor iron; μ - dynamic magnetic permittivity; n - transformation coefficient $\varphi = \Delta U_{out} / \Delta I_y$; f - frequency,

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