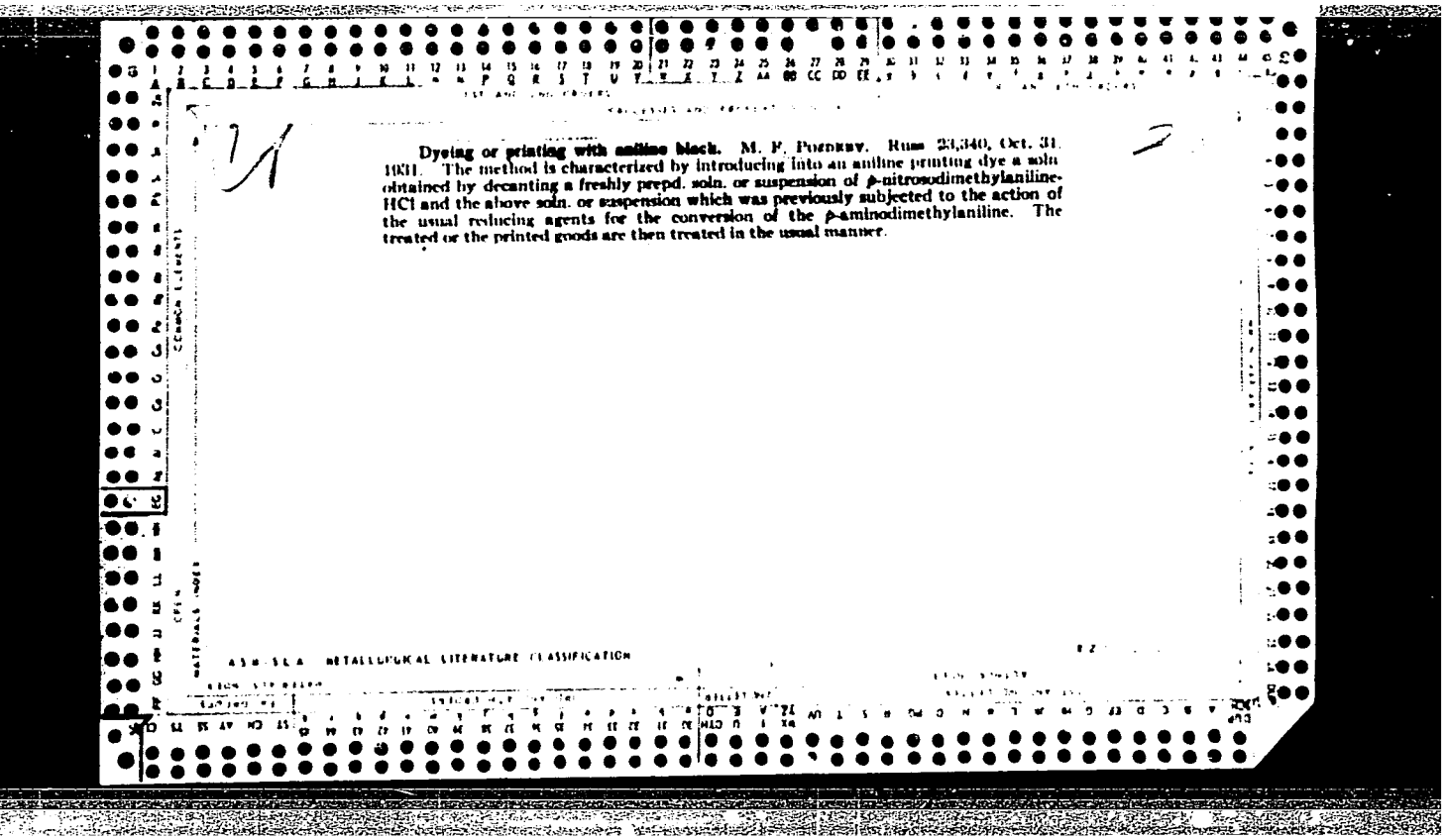

Dyeing or printing with aniline black. M. F. Pozharov. Russ 23,340, Oct. 31, 1931. The method is characterized by introducing into an aniline printing dye a soln obtained by decanting a freshly prepd. soln. or suspension of *p*-nitrosodimethylaniline-HCl and the above soln. or suspension which was previously subjected to the action of the usual reducing agents for the conversion of the *p*-aminodimethylaniline. The treated or the printed goods are then treated in the usual manner.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OBOLENTSEV, R.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; GLADKOVA, L.K., red.; DRONOV, V.I., red.; KALANTAR, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV, G.M., red.; POZDEYEV, N.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Scientific Session on Chemistry of Sulfur- and Nitrogen Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products] Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po khimii sera- i azotorganicheskikh soedinenii, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 5th, Ufa, 1959. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.4. [Chemistry ofsulfur organic compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products] Khimiia seraorganicheskikh soedinenii, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchnaya sessiya po khimii sera- i azotorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 5th, Ufa, 1959.
2. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, otdel khimii (for Obolentsev).
(Petroleum--Analysis) (Sulfur organic compounds)

POZDNEYEV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Improved method of selecting pumps. Sbor. trud LIIZHT no.185:30-55 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

POZDEYEV, N. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The differential method of oscillographic polarography". Ufa, 1959. 10 pp (Min Higher Educ, Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U im V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin, Chair of the Physics of Molecular and Thermal Phenomena), 150 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 122)

OBOLENTSEV, R.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; GAL'PERN, G.D., doktor khim. nauk, red.; GUR'YANOVA, Ye.N., doktor khim. nauk, red.; MASHKINA, A.V., kand. khim. nauk, red.; PIVOVAROVA, T.Ye., kand. khim. nauk, red.; POZDEYEV, N.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; SOSKOVA, L.M., red. LEVINA, Ye.S., ved.red.

[Chemistry of the sulfur organic compounds in petroleum and petroleum products] Khimiia seraorganicheskikh soedinenii, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. 286 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchnaya sessiya po khimii sera- i azotoorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. 7th, Ufa, 1963. 2. Institut organicheskoy khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Soskova, Obolentsev). 3. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova (for Gur'yanova). 4. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (for Gal'perin).

POZDEYEV N. M.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1319

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial

Khimiya sero-organicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; materialy II nauchnoy sessii (Chemistry of Sulfur-Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum Products; Papers of the 2nd Scientific Session) v. 1. Ufa, Izd. Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, 1958. 226 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Sudarkina, K.I.; Editorial Board: Ayvazov, B.R., Mashkina, A.V., Obolentsev, R.D. (Resp. Ed.), Rozhdestvenskiy, V.P., and Shanin, L.L.; Tech. Ed.: Rakhimov, R. Kh.

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

COVERAGE: This collection is the first of a multivolume publication on the results of scientific research work carried out in the Soviet Union on the chemistry and technology of sulfur- and nitrogen-organic compounds during the period 1954-1955; and according to a coordinated research project outlined in 1956 by the sponsoring agency (Bashkir Branch, AS USSR).

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Obolentsev, R.D., S.V. Netupskaya, N.M. Pozdeyev, and Ye. V. Vafina, Determining the Degree of Purity of Synthetically Prepared Sulfur-Organic Compounds 95

This investigation is based on the cryoscopic method. From an initial approximation, $N_2 = \frac{\Delta H_{fu} \Delta T}{R T_o^2}$ (where: N_2 -molar amount of admixture with respect to a decrease in freezing point; $\Delta T = T_o - T_1$, °K; T_o - freezing point of a pure substance, °K; T_1 - freezing point

Card 7/15

of the sample substance, °K; H_{fu} - heat of fusion of a pure substance at T_o, cal/mol; R- gas constant, cal/mol degree [°C], graphs and tables of freezing point, purity, and cryoscopic constants are given. Schematic drawings of laboratory set-ups are included.

POZDEYEV, N.M.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2075

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa

Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; [materialy III nauchnoy sessii] (Chemistry of Sulphur Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products; [Papers of the Third Scientific Session]) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 376 p. 2,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Editorial Board: R.D. Obolentsev (Resp. Ed.) Doctor of Chemical Sciences; G.D. Gal'pern, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ya. B. Chertkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V.V. Panov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and V.P. Rozhdestvenskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I.I. Brusov; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, chemical engineers, and technicians specializing in the chemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Third Scientific Session on the Chemistry of Organic Sulfur- and Nitrogen Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products. The scientific session was held in Ufa, June 3-8, 1957. The book consists of six sections: 1) Synthesis, characterization, and analysis of organic sulfur compounds; 2) Separation and composition of organic sulfur compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products; 3) Transformation of organic sulfur compounds by thermal catalysis; 4) Corrosive properties of and tar formation in sulfur-containing petroleum and petroleum products; 5) Uses of organic sulfur compounds and hydrogen sulfide; 6) Physiological properties of organic sulfur compounds. No personalities are mentioned. There are 315 references, of which 179 are Soviet, 118 English, 5 French, 12 German, and 1 Czech.

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PART II. SEPARATION AND COMPOSITION OF ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS CONTAINED IN PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Tumanov, I.U., V.P. Chayko, A.I. Skobelina, G.L. Tolsacheva. Organic Sulfur Compounds Contained in the Wide Fractions of Kzyl-Tumshuk and Khaudag Petroleum 77

Gusinskaya, S.L. Study of the Nature of Organic Sulfur Compounds of Southern Uzbekistan Petroleum 81

Card 4/10

Pozdeyev, N. M.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2075

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa

Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; [materialy III nauchnoy sessii] (Chemistry of Sulphur Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products; [Papers of the Third Scientific Session]) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 376 p. 2,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Editorial Board: R.D. Obolentsev (Resp. Ed.) Doctor of Chemical Sciences; G.D. Gal'pern, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ya. B. Chertkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V.V. Panov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and V.P. Rozhdestvenskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I.I. Brusov; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, chemical engineers, and technicians specializing in the chemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Third Scientific Session on the Chemistry of Organic Sulfur- and Nitrogen Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products. The scientific session was held in Ufa, June 3-8, 1957. The book consists of six sections: 1) Synthesis, characterization, and analysis of organic sulfur compounds; 2) Separation and composition of organic sulfur compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products; 3) Transformation of organic sulfur compounds by thermal catalysis; 4) Corrosive properties of and tar formation in sulfur-containing petroleum and petroleum products; 5) Uses of organic sulfur compounds and hydrogen sulfide; 6) Physiological properties of organic sulfur compounds. No personalities are mentioned. There are 315 references, of which 179 are Soviet, 118 English, 5 French, 12 German, and 1 Czech.

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8

POZDEYEV, Nikolay Maksimovich; FILATOV, L.P., red.; SHAFIN, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Differential method in oscillographic polarography] Raznostnyi metod ostsillograficheskoi poliarografii. Ufa, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Polarography)

L 44818-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6017235 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/D035/D035

AUTHOR: Pozdeyev, N. M.; Kosteyn, K. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Microwave spectrum of thiophane

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12D297

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 231-239

TOPIC TAGS: microwave spectroscopy, dipole moment, molecular spectrum, thiophane, HYDRO CARBON, GROUND STATE

ABSTRACT: The microwave spectrum of thiophane in the 8.2—40-cps range has been investigated. Rotating constant molecules in the ground and two lower oscillating states as well as their dipole moment have been determined. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07/

LS
Card 1/1

KAPEL'NITSKIY, V.G.; SHVED, F.I.; YARTSEV, M.A.; TULIN, N.A.; POZDEYEV, N.P.; SERGEYEV, A.B.; MERENISHCHEVA, I.I.; KALININA, Z.M.; POZDNYAKOV, M.V. Prinimali uchastiye: KUZOVATOV, V.N.; MAKSUTOV, R.F.; MYSINA, G.Ye.; SHELGAYEVA, A.V.; ZHIVICHKIN, L.A.; GAYDUK, Yu.A.; GALYAN, V.S.; SOSKOV, D.A.; KHMELEV, I.I.; PARABINA, G.I.

Making steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces. Stal' 23 no.4:325-328 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Vacuum metallurgy) (Electric furnaces)

(4)

S/133/63/000/004/002/011
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Kapel'nitskiy, V. G., Shved, F. I., Yartsev, M. A., Tulin, N. A., Pozdeyev, N. P., Sergeyev, A. B. Merenishcheva, I. I., Kalinina, Z. M., Pozdnyakov, M. V.

TITLE: Melting of steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 325 - 328

TEXT: ШХ 15 (ShKh15) and Х20Н80 (Kh20N80) grade steels often display spotty liquation, bright streaks, and bright skins. Tests for eliminating these defects were carried out by V. N. Kuzovatov, R. F. Maksutov, G. Ye. Mysina, A. V. Shelgayeva, L. A. Zhivichkin, Yu. A. Gayduk, V. S. Galyan, D. A. Soskov, I. I. Khmelev, G. I. Parabina et al. To prevent the rotating movement of the liquid metal, the circuit scheme was modified (under the control of I. S. Pinchuk, Candidate of Technical Sciences) and upon the suggestion of the NIIM (Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii/Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy) all ferromagnetic parts were eliminated from the electric system which then was redesigned on a bifilar-coaxial scheme. In

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Melting of steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces

the current system of the arc a negative reversed connection was realized for generator-induction. The arc was kept constant by a NIIM-pulse generator. The steel for the self-baking electrodes was produced according to the standard method, while care was taken to limit the content of S to 0.006% and that of P to 0.015%. The induction type vacuum furnace (ОКБ-571Б /OKB-571B) with a capacity of 0.5 ton and a vacuum of 1 μ Hg, supplied by a high frequency ВГО -250-2500/VGO-250-2500 type generator, with an inductor voltage of 1,000 (formerly 2,000) and a frequency of 2,500 cps was also revised. The vacuum system consisted of 5 mechanical (ВН -6Г /VN-6G) and 3 oil-vapor (ВН-4500/EN-4500) pumps. The furnace construction was improved (in co-operation with the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo oborudovaniya/ All-Soviet Scientific Research Institute of Electrotechnical Apparatus and the Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy) by fixing the inductor more rigidly, by applying lever-type vacuum seals, suitable for application in the mnemonic furnace control system, by redesigning the feeding, tilting apparatus, etc. The crucible material - having a marked effect on the metal quality - was also tested. The most uniform macrostructure was obtained with a crucible of melted magnesite, and 30 μ Hg was found to be the optimum vacuum. The effect

Melting of steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces

S/133/63/000/004/002/011
A054/A126

of the reduction of the alloys on their ductility in forging was also studied. The forging properties were improved by adding a nickel-magnesium masteralloy and calcium silicate to the bath prior to tapping, calculating 0.12 - 0.15% magnesium for the finished metal. Wires with a 30 μ thickness could be drawn from the metal produced under the modified conditions. There are 4 figures.

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[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], R.B.; [illegible], Yu.G.; [illegible], B.A.; [illegible], B.I.; SERGEYEV, A.B.

[illegible] treatment of liquid ferrochromium. Stal' 25 no.3:[illegible] [illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii i Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

TULIN, M.A.; POZDEYEV, N.P.; YARTSEV, M.A., SERGEYEV, A.B.; ZHIVICHKIN, L.A., elektrik; GAYDUK, Yu.A., mekhanik

Adopting the vacuum induction furnace OKB-571-B. Metallurg 8 no.4:24-26 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric furnaces—Design and construction)

S/130/63/000/004/004/004
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Tulin, N. A., Chief of Shop, Pozdeyev, N. P., Deputy Chief of Shop, Yartsev, M. Ya., Senior Electrometallurgist, Sergeyev, A. B., Senior Master, Zhivlenkin, L. A., Electrician, Gayduk, Yu. A., Mechanic

TITLE: Assimilation of the OKB -571- B (OKB-571-B) vacuum induction furnace

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, no. 4, 1963, 24 - 26

TEXT: A schematic diagram of the OKB-571-B vacuum induction furnace is given. During industrial tests made with the furnace several deficiencies were revealed and the following improvements were achieved. The inductor was insulated with glass strip soaked with silico-organic varnish. It consists of three sections. The central and lower sections operate continuously. Its multi-coil design and reliable insulation proved satisfactory. To use more efficiently the upper inductor section the tilting mechanism of the furnace was redesigned making it possible to incline the crucible through 40 - 45° to the side opposite to the

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S/130/63/000/004/004/004
A006/A101

Assimilation of the...

discharge. The charge mechanism was developed with electro-mechanical drive, the chain was replaced by a single-rope drum. A new mechanism for measuring the temperature and tanking-off samples consists of two compact stainless steel rods, 32/25 mm in diameter, placed into a hermetic pipe shell, 160 mm in diameter, which is connected with the melting space through a vacuum seal. The rods are moved by driving rolls without rotating around the axis. Graphite blocks are mounted on the threaded rod ends, having borings for quartz tips for the thermocouples and the sample-taking devices. The new vacuum sealing devices represent a simple lever system preventing the breaking of parts during different pressure. A new teeming funnel with a lifting mechanism assures constant trajectory of the jet during teeming. The standards of inflow are 100 l. μ. Hg/sec for the melting chamber, and 30 l. μ. Hg/sec for the other chambers. Instead of sealing boxes, vacuum hose sections are used, operating by torsion and preheating the furnace shell to 60 - 70°C with hot water flowing through the cooling system of the furnace. As a result, the air evacuation time was reduced by a factor of 1.5. The inflow in the cold furnace was 60 - 100 l. μ. Hg/sec, and residual pressure at operational temperatures was 8 - 20 μ Hg. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: ChMZ

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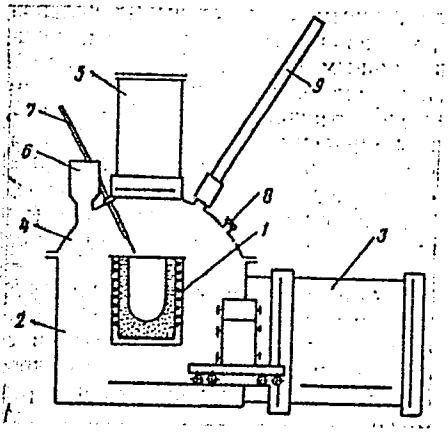
S/130/63/000/004/004/004
A006/A101

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of an induction vacuum furnace, type OKB-571-B
Legend: 1 - crucible with three-section inductor; 2 - melting chamber; 3 - chamber for the supply and removal of molds; 4 - cover; 5 - charging device; 6 - portioning device; 7 - crowbar for jolting the charge; 8 - operational apertures; 9 - temperature measuring device.



L 3992-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/MN/JG

ACC NR: AP5022354 UR/0133/65/000/009/0820/0823

669.168:621.365

AUTHOR: Rezobrazov, S. V.; Kadarmetov, Kh. N.; Charushnikova, G. V.; Krichevets, L. E.; Ponomarenko, Yu. G.; Tulin, N. A.; Pozdeyev, N. P.; Sergeyev, A. B.

TITLE: Vacuum treatment of liquid ferrochromium

SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1965, 820-823

TOPIC TAGS: ferrochrome, low carbon ferrochrome, liquid ferrochrome, ferrochrome decarburization, vacuum decarburization

ABSTRACT: To develop a technique for industrial-scale production of low-carbon ferrochromium, the Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy together with the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant conducted (1960-1964) a series of laboratory and semi-industrial scale experiments on decarburization of liquid ferrochromium in a vacuum induction furnace. The experimental results showed that vacuum treatment of a 400-kg heat of liquid ferrochromium in an induction furnace in a vacuum of 0.6—2.0 mm Hg (80—270 n/m^2) at 1670—1700C reduced the carbon content of the alloy from 0.05—0.07 to 0.01—0.02% in 1 hr, and even lower with further treatment. The chromium content of the alloy was practically unchanged, and the loss of ferrochromium did not exceed 3%. The power consumption for vacuum treatment was about 500 kwh per ton of liquid ferrochromium, and the carbon oxidation rate was 0.0006 to 0.0009% C/min. In industrial-scale production, liquid ferrochromium can be poured into a ladle from which, after slag removal, the metal is poured into the crucible

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L 3992-66

ACC NR: AP5022354

of an induction furnace. The air is then evacuated from the furnace and after treatment the degassed metal is cast in flat ingots in air or in vacuum. To speed up the treatment, the crucible preferably should be of large diameter but comparatively shallow, and the content of carbon and phosphorus in the initial alloy should not exceed 0.07—0.09 and 0.03%, respectively. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy n.-i. institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy); Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM,IE

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4119

Card 2/2

POZDEYEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; YERSHOV, P.N., red.; GUSHCHINA, R.N., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture and use of fiberboard] Proizvodstvo i primenenie fibrolitovykh plit. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 90 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Fiberboard)

YERSHOV, P.N., red.; DOLGOV, A.I., red.; NIKIFOROV, A.S., red.; POZDEYEV, N.V., red.; SKOBLOV, D.A., red.; PRUDNIKOVA, M.N., red.; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the section on standard housing construction and furniture] Sektsiia standartnogo domostroeniia i mebeli. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 212 p. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stroitel'stvu. 3rd, Moscow, 1958. 2. Nachal'nik otdela standartnogo domostroyeniya Ministerstva lesnoy promyshlennosti RSFSR (for Yershov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey derevoobrabatyvayushchikh stankov i potochnykh liniy v derevoobrabotke TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki dereva (for Dolgov). 4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela standartnogo domostroyeniya Ministerstva lesnoy promyshlennosti RSFSR (for Pozdeyev). 5. Glavnyy ekspert Gosstroya SSSR (for Skoblov).

(Buildings, Prefabricated) (Furniture)

LOGACHEV, V.A.; POZDEYEV, O.D.; TROITSKIY, V.S.

Influence of the flicker effect on the fluctuations of amplitude oscillations in an electron-tube oscillator. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.2:307-310 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.
(Oscillator, Electron-tube--Noise)

S/141/62/005/002/011/025
E192/E382

9,2580

AUTHORS: Logachev, V.A., Pozdeyev, O.V. and Troitskiy, V.S.

TITLE: Influence of the flicker effect on the oscillation-amplitude fluctuations of a vacuum-tube oscillator

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 307 - 310

TEXT: The problem was investigated experimentally by using an oscillator based on a tube, type 6Zh1P (6Zh1P), operating as a tuned anode system at a frequency of 300 kc/s. The amplitude of the oscillations could be varied continuously by changing the coupling coefficient between the tuned circuit and the grid circuit of the tube. The oscillator was provided with an amplitude detector and a spectrum analyser for measuring the amplitude fluctuations between 1 and 100 c.p.s. The output voltage of the analyser was measured by a vacuum-tube voltmeter having a time constant of 5 sec. It was found that the dependence of the spectral density of the amplitude fluctuations on frequency is in the form $W_a(f) = Af^{-\alpha}$ where $\alpha \approx 1$ and

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the quantity A is dependent only on the amplitude of the oscillations and the parameters of the oscillator tube. The amplitude-fluctuation spectrum w_a is thus a function of the same type as the flicker-noise spectrum w_1. The above results agree with the theoretical findings of V.S. Troitskiy (Izv. vyssh. uch. zav. - Radiofizika, v.1, 1, 21, 1958 and v.2, 574, 1959). The theory and experiments are in good agreement at small values of the oscillation amplitude and, in particular, for tubes having high flicker noise. On the other hand, the theory does not agree with the experiment at large oscillation amplitudes, which may be due to the fact that the dynamic theory of V.S. Troitskiy is not valid for this case. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1961

POZDEYEV, T.S.

Effect of peat dust upon the larvae of the malaria mosquito Anopheles maculipennis (abstract). Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.6:564 N-D '53.
(MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz Udmurtskoy respublikanskoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zaveduyushchiy stantsiyey A.Ivanova).
(Mosquitoes) (Peat)

POZDEYEV, T. S.

The effectiveness of hexachloran in day's treatment of malaria-bearing mosquito during different periods. T. S. Pozdeev. *Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni* 1954, 54–7.—Tests were carried out in a mosquito-infested region of Eastern Russia. Talcum dust contg. 10% of hexachloran (BHC) and a watery suspension of same were used. It was found that the treatment was least effective in March and most effective in April. One day's treatment in April will give sufficient protection until the end of August. Repeated treatments do not enhance the effectiveness and merely result in waste of material and time. A. M.

UDMURTSKOY RESPUBLIKANSKOY
PROTIVOMALYARIYNOY STANTSII

VISHNEVSKIY, A.S., prof., red. Prinimali uchastiye: PETELIN, S.M., POZDEYEV, V.G., RUBINSKIY, S.I., TUROVEROV, K.K., MANIKOV, M.Ye., red.

[Basic principles and methodology of climatotherapy] Osnovnye printsipy i metodika klimatolecheniia. 1965. 412 p. (MIRA 18:12)

Pozdeyev, O.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6150

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

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

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

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

Card 1/7

Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.) SOV/6150

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

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

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KNEREL', G.M.; LERNER, Ya.N.; POZDEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, V.A.; REZNIK, M.Ya.; REYFER, Ya.A.; SKACHKOV, A.I.; STEPANOV, M.N.; KHAL'TUNEN, V.V.; KHRAPOVA, Ye.I.; SHREDER, B.L.; STERTSER, O.N.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A., red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Fifty years of the Leningrad tramway] 50 let leningradskogo tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1957. 231 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Leningrad--Street railways)

POZDEYEV, V.I., inzh.; KNEREL', G.M., inzh., red.

[Selection of optimum power for traction substations of the city electric surface transportation; published for exchange of experience] Vybor optimal'noi moshchnosti tiagovykh podstantsii dlia gorodskogo nazemnogo elektrotransporta; v poriadke obmena opytom. Leningrad, 1958. 32 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo sanitarnoy tekhniki i gorodskogo khozyaystva.
(Street railways)

POZDEYEV, V.L., inzhener.

Reconstruction of connecting couplings of screw conveyers. TSement 21 no.1:27 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy tsementnyy zavod.
(Conveying machinery)

POZDEYEV, V.N., aspirant; PODOPLELOV, V.A., inzh.

Efficient length of the tracks in track skeleton assembly points.
Trudy NIIZHT no.31:65-86 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Railroads--Track)

DANOVSKIY, L.M., dotsent (Novosibirsk); PECHUGIN, D.A., dotsent (Novosibirsk); POZDEYEV, V.N., inzh. (Novosibirsk); SEMESHKO, P.T. (Novosibirsk)

Track-skeleton assembly points and their spacing on a railroad line. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.12:17-20 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Danovskiy, Pechugin, Pozdeyev). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Semeshko).

44295

S/119/62/000/012/008/009
D201/D308

26.2190

AUTHOR: Pozdeyev, V.P.

TITLE: An automatic level controller for liquefied gas using thermal resistance

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1962, 25

TEXT: The controller can control the liquefied gas level within 20 mm. Since in a liquefied gas the heat conduction is very large, the sensing element is simply a platinum wire, 0.05 mm in diameter, with a resistance of 40 ohms at 20°C, producing an unbalance voltage when not completely immersed in liquefied gas. The measuring circuit of the controller is a d.c. bridge, with a 3-wire data transmission line, up to 200 m long. The supply is a 24 V battery. Total current consumption = 1.5 A. The liquid supply valve is operated indirectly through a polarized relay, the winding of which is connected in the detector arm of the bridge. There is 1 figure.

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POZDEYEV, V. P.

Automatic regulator of liquefied gas levels using thermistors.
Priborostroenie no.12:25 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Liquid level indicators)
(Gases—Liquefaction)

ACC NR: AR6035080 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/008/D018/D018

AUTHOR: Pozdeyev, V. S.

TITLE: Seismic prospecting in Western Spitzbergen

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 8D117

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy po geol. Shpitsbergena. L., 1965, 285-292

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismological station, hodograph/SPM-16 seismograph, SPED-56 seismograph, SS 24 P seismic station

ABSTRACT: A study made of the results of seismic observations carried out by the method of reflected waves (offshore and land observations) and by the correlation method of refracted waves. The observations were made in 1962—1964 to study the deep seated structure of the Spitzbergen Archipelago and to discover local second and third order structures within the Western Spitzbergen bend. Offshore observations made with standard equipment by the method of reflected waves were found to be inadequate because of the complex structure of the bottom of the fiords. Use of the correlation method of refracted waves made it possible to define the

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UDC: 550.834

ACC NR: AR6035080

refracting boundary, which in turn made it possible to make an overall evaluation on the type of occurrence of deep seated horizons. Experimental land observations made by the method of reflected waves (1963—1964) in various sectors of the central part of Western Spitzbergen, were carried out with SS-24-P standard seismic stations according to the system of a closed outline network. The maximum frequency characteristic ranged from 45 to 60 cps. The heaviest charges weighed 20 to 40 kg; boreholes were 15 to 18 m deep. The charges were sunk at depths of 2 to 5 m in water; SPM-16 and SPED-56 seismographs were used. A series of reflections were recorded, which are coordinated with the reflecting horizons of the sedimentary strate lying at depths of 300 to 3600 m. The wave pattern varies in complexity according to the sector. Complications in the wave pattern are mainly due to the presence of zones of tectonic dislocation and lithological nonhomogeneities in the sedimentary strata. A straight wave with a speed of 3700 to 4500 m/sec is observed in the first intrusion. The speed characteristic of the geological cut is based only on the determinations of effective speeds made by hodographs of reflected waves. The diagrams of the V_{ef} (H) dependence show that the geological cross section of the sedimentary thickness of the Western Spitzbergen dip is characterized by a high average speed. In depths of 500 to 3600 m, the speed changes from 3900 to 4500 m/sec. Reflecting boundaries have been built by the t_o method and are coordinated with the sediments

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ACC NR: AR6035080

of the Upper Paleozoic, Mezozoic and Paleozoic ages. The data obtained is in good agreement with data of structural geological photography. The need to use a method of regulated guided reception on sectors with complex seismologic conditions is noted. T. Polyakova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 08/ [GC]

Card 3/3

POZDEYEV, V.V.; NESMEYANOV, An.I.; DZANTIYEV, B.G.

Interaction of tritium recoil atoms with halo derivatives of benzene. Radiokhimiia 5 no.3:395-397 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Tritium) (Benzene)

POZDEYEV, V.V.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.; DZANTIYEV, B.G.

Effect of halogen-containing additives on the reaction of tritium recoil atoms with benzene. Radiokhimia 4 no.4:398-404 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tritium) (Benzene) (Iodine)

NESMEYANOV, An.N.; POZDEYEV, V.V.

Hot synthesis of compounds labeled with tritium. Usp. khim. 32 no.7:773-779 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

POZDEYEV, V.V.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.; DZANTIYEV, B.G.

Tritium recoil atoms and intramolecular migration of energy. Kin.i kat. 4 no.2:318-319 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Benzene derivatives) (Tritium)

POZDEYEV, V.V.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.; DZANTIYEV, B.G.

Effect of the aggregate state on the reactions of tritium recoil atoms with hydrocarbons. Radiokhimia 4 no.4:404-410 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Tritium)
(Hydrocarbons)

POZDEYEV, V.V.; DZANTIYEV, B.G.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.

Use of hot atom reactions for studying processes of intermolecular energy transfer in the radiolysis of organic compounds. Kin.i kat. 3 no.4:613-614 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Organic compounds) (Radiation)

NESMYEYANOV, An.N.; DZANTIYEV, B.G.; POZDEYEV, V.V.; SIMONOV, Ye.F.

Reaction of recoil atoms of tritium with benzene. Radiokhimia 4 no.1:116-122 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Tritium) (Benzene)

NESMEYANOV, An.N.; POZDEYEV, V.V.; KLASS, Ya.

Measurement of the activity of tritium-containing organic compounds. Zav.lab. 28 no.3:305-307 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Organic compounds) (Radioactive tracers) (Tritium)

S/195/62/003/004/002/002
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Pozdeyev, V.V., Dzantiyev, B.G., Nesmeyanov, An.N.

TITLE: Utilization of hot atom reactions for the investigation of the intermolecular energy transfer processes during radiolysis of organic materials

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.3, no.4, 1962, 613-614

TEXT: The cyclohexene-tolan system was investigated to assess the possibility of using hot radioactive atoms to produce labelled cyclohexene excited molecules. Study of the stabilization of such molecules in different media was expected to give information on the energy transfer from the excited to solvent molecules. Excitation and labelling of cyclohexene molecules was carried out by exchanging H atoms with a hot tritium atom. It was found that the resistance of cyclohexene to decomposition increased with the concentration of tolan in the mixture. However the increasing tolan concentration had almost no effect on the specific activity of cyclohexene. Thus for the system investigated, changes in the concentration of the aromatic component did not influence the

stabilization process of the excited molecules of cyclohexene but decreased effectively its radiolysis. Other systems must be studied to test the general applicability of the method. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov Chemical Division)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

S/032/62/028/003/008/017
B101/B138

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, An. N., Pozdeyev, V. V., and Klass, Ya.

TITLE: Measurement of the activity of organic compounds containing tritium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 3, 1962, 305 - 307

TEXT: A variant of K. E. Wilzbach's method (Ref. 3, see below) is described. The tagged organic substances are heated with zinc dust, nickel oxide, and water in an ampoule at 640°C for 3 hr. The temperature is measured with a Chromel-Alumel thermocouple connected to an ЭРМ-47 (ERM-47) apparatus. The resulting methane and hydrogen (pressure 20 mm Hg) are pumped into an СБМ-8 (SBM-8) counter, and cyclohexane is added up to a total pressure of 40 mm Hg. The activity is measured with a Б (B) radiometer. By using cyclohexane instead of butane as quenching gas, the $CH_4 + H_2$ concentration can be increased and the size of the apparatus reduced. The method was used to measure the activity of tagged cyclohexene, cyclohexadiene-1,3, and adipic, succinic and glutaric acids. The error of measurement was not more than 1%. The accuracy of measurement

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does not depend on the amount of H_2O added. Therefore it is possible to convert tagged organic compounds without H_2O addition, which is important for measuring only slightly radioactive preparations. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Nucleonics, 16, no. 3, 62 (1958); R. L. Wolfgang, C. F. Mackay: Nucleonics, 16, no. 10, 69 (1958); K. E. Wilzbach, L. Kaplan, W. G. Brown. Science, 118, 522 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

POZDEYEVA, A.A.; ANTONOVSKAYA, E.I.; SUKHOTIN, A.M.

Passivity of molybdenum. Zashch.met. 1 no.1:21-28 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

S/076/62/036/011/004/021
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Sukhotin, A. M., Antonovskaya, E. I., and Pozdeyeva, A. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The nature of the passivating film on chromium in acid solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1962, 2368 - 2373

TEXT: The authors seek to explain why chromium is passive in 1 N H_2SO_4 at -0.1 to +1.15 v (referred to hydrogen standard electrode) with passivity decreasing slowly at more negative potentials, while at -0.30 to 0.35 v it is fully activated, and anodic activation sets in at> +1.15 v. The thermodynamic conditions are discussed for all the electrochemical redox processes that can occur on a chromium electrode in acid solution, and their standard potentials are calculated. For the reaction $2Cr + 3H_2O \rightleftharpoons Cr_2O_3 + 6H^+ + 6e$ the potential is -0.58 v; besides this, Cr_2O_3 has very high resistivity, so it can hardly comprise the passivating film. On the other hand, for $Cr + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CrO_2 + 4H^+ + 4e$ the potential is -0.15 v, and it is

therefore assumed that the film consists mainly of CrO_2 with other oxides. The potential range $-0.3 < \varphi < -0.15$ v corresponds to compounds ranging from $CrO_{1.8}$ to CrO_2. The anodic oxidation of Cr_2O_3 and CrO_2 to soluble compounds of Cr^{VI} occurs at $\varphi > 1.15$ v, which agrees with the behavior of the chromium electrode. The polarization curve of CrO_2 in 1 N H_2SO_4 was plotted experimentally between -0.7 and +1.4 v. The dioxide was synthesized by thermal decomposition of CrO_2Cl_2, X-ray analysis confirmed the composition CrO_2 with slight Cr_2O_3 impurities. The dissolving rate of CrO_2 was very low, $\varphi < 1.2$ v, and the oxide was dissolved as $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ at 1.15 - 1.18 v. The CrO_2 polarization curve is thus very similar, to that of Cr in the range of $-0.1 < \varphi < 1.1$ v. On the other hand, hydrogen is separated from the CrO_2 surface at more negative potentials and without any reduction. Even after long polarization at -0.65 v, the oxide had not changed its x-ray structure. It is therefore assumed that the passivating CrO_2 film can only exist in dynamic equilibrium and is destroyed as soon as its formation becomes

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thermodynamically impossible. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1961

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POZDNEV, V.V.; POLUYEKTOV, I.A.

New equipment for unloading beets from trucks. Sakh. prom. 32 no.3: 43-45 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Penskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies) (Loading and unloading)

KALASHNIKOVA, A.Ya.; POZDNEV, Yu.D.

Control of the pH in molding materials and mixtures. Lit. proizv. no.9:38-39 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sand, Foundry) (Hydrogen ion concentration)

POZDEYEVA, A.A.; ZHDANOV, S.I.

Microcoulometric study of the reduction of tropone, 2,7-dimethylbenzotropone, and azulene on the dropping mercury electrode. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.12:2156-1259 D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

CA POZDEYEVA, A. G.

7

Polarographic method for determining styrene in the styrene fraction of crude benzene. A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Stromberg (Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R., Sverdlovsk). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 5, 101–9(1950).—To det. styrene in a styrene fraction, b. 138–150°, 3 solns. are needed: (1) the unknown soln., prepd. by dissolving 2 drops (wt. = p_1) of the sample in 1 ml. of H_2O-EtOH mixt. contg. 75% by vol. of EtOH; (2) standard soln., prepd. by dissolving 1 drop (wt. = p_2) of pure styrene in 1 ml. of the H_2O-alc. mixt.; (3) supporting electrolyte, prepd. by dissolving 7.40 g. of Bu_4NI in 100 ml. of 75% EtOH. Cover the Pt lead in the electrolyser with 0.5 ml. of Hg, add 1 ml. of soln. (3) and 2 drops (wt. = p_1') of soln. (1), mix, and take a reading at −1.7 v., another at −2.1 v., and note the difference (n_1) in scale reading. Repeat with 2 drops (wt. = p_2') of soln. (2), and again note the difference (n_2) in scale reading. Repeat with soln. (3) only, and note the difference (n'). The styrene content (a) in wt. % is calcd. from $k(n_1 - n')/(n_2 - n')$. The factor k is calcd. from $k = P_2P_2'/P_1P_1'$. This method is essentially a micromethod. If Bu_4NI is available, it is preferable to work with 5–10 ml. of the solns.; thus the necessity of weighing drops is avoided. M. Hoch

CA

4

Polarographic study of styrene in an alcoholic solution of tetrabutylammonium iodide. A. G. Stromberg and A. G. Pozdeeva (Eastern Coal Chem. Research Inst., Sverdlovsk). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 20, 54-62(1950); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 57-65(1950)(Engl. translation).—A 0.2 *M* soln. of Bu_4NI in 75% alc. is a convenient solvent owing to the smallness of its diffusion current in the potential range of reduction of $PhCH:CH_2$. In this solvent, the half-wave potential of $PhCH:CH_2$ (in about 0.25 *M* soln.) is −2.38 v. relative to satd. calomel, and is independent of the concn. between 0.25 *M* and 0.7 *M*. From the current-voltage curve, the no. of electrons, *n*, involved in the reduction of 1 mol. $PhCH:CH_2$ is found to be = 0.67; consequently, the reduction is irreversible. From Ilkovich' formula, with the diffusion coeff. *D* tentatively estd. to 0.68×10^{-5} $cm.^2$ $sec.^{-1}$, the true no. *n* is found = 1.86, i.e. close to the required 2. With $n = 2$, Ilkovich's formula gives $D = 0.60 \times 10^{-5}$ $cm.^2$ $sec.^{-1}$. The wave height is strictly proportional to the concn. of $PhCH:CH_2$ in the range 0.001–0.030 *M*. In order to maintain a const. diffusion current, it is advisable to work with long dropping periods, 10–20 sec. without polarization, 3–6 sec. under −2.4 v. The high half-wave potential of $PhCH:CH_2$, expressing its difficult reducibility, is detd. by the resonance stabilization of the mol. Substituted derivs. are reduced at even more strongly neg. potentials, thus, *β*-methylstyrene at −2.54 v. The reduction reaction is evidently $PhCH:CH_2 + 2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow PhCH_2Me$. With polystyrene, the wave disappears almost completely

N. Thon

238T44

"The Reduction of Pyridine and Its Homologues at a Mercury Drop Electrode," A. G. Pozdeyeva and Ye. M. Gepshteyn, Eastern Sci-Res Coal-Chemical Inst, Sverdlovsk

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 11, pp 2065-2070

The authors conducted research on the reduction of pyridine and certain of its homologues at a mercury drop electrode. The potentials of the

238T44

maximum wave of pyridine, 2, 6-lutidine (I), 2-picoline (II) and 4-picoline (III) were detd. A scheme is proposed for the sepn of I, II, and III from the industrial II fraction.

238T44

... A. G. and GEPSHTEYN, Ye M.

POLD [illegible], A. G.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(2) Chem

Reduction of pyridine and its homologs on the dropping mercury electrode. A. G. Pozdeeva and E. M. Gepshtein. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 2121–4(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 9325e. H. L. H.

POZDEYEVA, A. G.

(3)

Polarographic study of coumarone and indene. A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Volkov (Eastern Research Inst. Coal Chemistry, Sverdlovsk). *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1123-8(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 3710i. H. L. H.

POZDEEVA, A. G.

(3)

Effect of hydrocarbons of the coumarone and indene fractions on the polarographic wave height of coumarone and indene. A. G. Pozdeeva and A. G. Volkov (Eastern Sci. Research Coal Chem. Inst., Sverdlovsk). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 25, 1209–14(1952); cf. *C.A.* 46, 11171*h*.—The applicability of the polarographic method to the analysis of coumarone (I) and indene (II) in distn. fractions (fraction A 165–183° and fraction B 175–192°, resp.) was detd. in 3 steps: (1) the analysis of the pure substances in xylene solns. up to 12.3% of I and 67.4% of II was found to be within 5% for the first and 2.7 for the second; (2) the analysis of mixts. of the 2 pure substances (drops in 75% alc. added to BuNI in 75% dioxane) was found satisfactory up to a combined concn. of 12–14 millimoles/l. with a wave at 2.6–2.9 v.; the effect of impurities normally found in these fractions was detd. in several steps. Polymerization with 94% H_2SO_4 (8% by vol.) and steam distn. at 180° of the I fraction showed the presence of styrene after the 1st treatment (half wave = −2.37 v.; cf. Stromberg and Pozdeeva, *C.A.* 44, 8267*e*); after the 2nd polymerization only the wave of I, II remained (half wave = −2.77 v.). Similar treatment of the II fraction resulted in a persistent wave; half wave = −2.5 v. (probably naphthalene, half wave = −2.51 v.), whereas the wave of II vanished after the 2nd polymerization. This led to the conclusion that the reducible unsaturates in fraction A were styrenes, I and II and those of the fraction B were I and II. Sulfonation with 103% H_2SO_4 and subsequent hydrolysis with steam at 240–60° led to the conclusion that reducible aromatic hydrocarbons in fraction A were polarographically inert, whereas those of fraction B were naphthalenes. Not enough of the paraffins of fraction A was obtained for analysis; those of fraction B were inert polarographically. I. Bencowitz

11-24-54

POZDNYEVA, A.G.; VOLKOV, A.G.

Polarographic study of the condensation reaction of indene with benzaldehyde. Zhur. Prikład. Khim. 25, 1319-22 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.21:11171 '53)

1. Eastern Coal Chem. Inst., Sverdlovsk.

POZDEYEVA, A. G.

Polarographic analyses of the coumarone and indene fractions of crude benzene (coal-tar fractions). A. G. Pozdeyeva and A. G. Volkov (Eastern Sci. Research Inst. Coal Chem., Sverdlovsk). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 26, 1067–73(1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 3716i.—Styrene (I) + naphthalene (II) and coumarone (III) + indene (IV) present in alkali-washed (to remove phenols) fractions (b. 150–175°) of coal tar were detd. polarographically with a 0.1*M* soln. of Bu_4NI in 75% dioxane as the electrolytic solvent. The individual compds. in these pairs were not detd. directly as their half-wave potentials are too close for easily differentiation. Type I, II, I was first removed in a separatory funnel by 85% H_2SO_4 (or anhyd. $AlCl_3$), and subjecting the dried steam distillate to polarographic analyses. I was obtained by difference. III and IV were detd. in like fashion by analyzing the soln. from which III had been removed through condensation with BzH in alk. EtOH. Analyses of synthetic mixts. of these 4 compds. in xylene showed the method accurate within ±1%. Indene fractions (b. 175–185°) were analyzed as above except that I was not present. Analyses included both fractions taken from 3 eastern coke-chem. works. Since polymers prepd. from IV by the action of $AlCl_3$, heat, or H_2SO_4 were found to be either inert to the dropping Hg electrode or to give insignificant values, the basic method was adapted to study the unchanged IV/time relations for such actions. Polymerization resulting from long-time room-temp. storage could not be studied directly as the resultant polymers yield an interfering polarogram. Action of heat (185°) on pure IV caused 40% polymerization in 4.5 hrs. and approx. 80% in 16 hrs. Treating a xylene soln. of IV with 4% its vol. of 72% H_2SO_4 caused 25% polymerization in 15 min. but did not change with further time. Similarly, 6% by vol. of 93% H_2SO_4 converted 97.83% of IV in 15 min. and 99.64% in 45 min. Action of 2% (wt.) polymerized all of the IV contained in a xylene soln. within 45 min. This work shows that important losses in the production of indene can occur during: (1) the 72% H_2SO_4 wash procedure and (2) rectification. The latter can be minimized by operating under reduced pressure.

John A. Krynitsky

POZDEYEVA, A. G.

USSR

Reduction of anthracene, phenanthrene, carbazole, diphenylene oxide, and indole on the dropping mercury electrode. T. I. Gornykh and A. G. Pozdeeva. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 107-9(1954)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 5076a. H. L. H.

POZDEEVA, A.G.

Reduction of anthracene, phenanthrene, carbazole, diphenylene oxide, and indole on the dropping mercury electrode. T. I. Gornykh and A. G. Pozdeeva (Eastern Sci. Research Inst. Coal. Chem., Sverdlovsk). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 118–20(1954).—The reduction at the dropping Hg electrode in 0.1*M* Bu_4NI in 75% dioxane gave the following half-wave potentials: anthracene −2.09, phenanthrene −2.55 and −2.82, carbazole −2.77, diphenylene oxide −2.65 v. Indole was not reduced in Bu_4NI, LiCl, 0.1*M* H_2SO_4, NH_4OH-NaOH buffer, or AcOH-AcONa buffer. The 1st group of substances could be detd. polarographically on the basis of these results. Direct *detn.* of *anthracene* in mixts. of *coal-tar products* was feasible. G. M. K.

SOV/68-59-6-12/25

AUTHORS: Pozdeyeva A.G., Cherkasov N.Kh., Grigorova G.I., Cherkasova L.M. and Yaroslavskaya T.A.

TITLE: The Preparation of Balances of Pyridine Bases on Coking Works Using a Polarographic Method of Analysis (Sostavleniye balansa piridinovykh osnovaniy na koksokhimicheskikh zavodakh s pomoshch'yu polyarograficheskogo metoda analiza)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 49-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of differential polarographic method for the determination of pyridine bases in spent mother liquor, ammonium sulphate and raw pyridine bases, is described. As a background a 0.1 m aqueous solution of calcium chloride and as a standard an aqueous solution of pyridine bases isolated from raw pyridine bases through sulphates were used. A similar method of determining pyridine bases in the raw and debenzolised gas, ammonia and mother liquor was previously described (A.G. Pozdeyeva, Bulletin of Scientific-Technical Information, VUKhIN, 1956, Nr 1, p 68). Using the above methods a balance of pyridine bases on the N.-Tagil' Coking Works was carried out (given in the

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The Preparation of Balances of Pyridine Bases on Coking Works Using a Polarographic Method of Analysis

table). It is considered that after some additional testing the method may be used for the control of production.

There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: N.-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (N.-Tagil' Metallurgical Combine) (Cherkas[illegible], [illegible] and Yar[illegible]); and [illegible] (Pozdeyeva).

Card 2/2

L 10784-67 EWT(1) RO
ACC NR: AP7003490 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/006/0035/0037

AUTHOR: Novikov, Ye. G.; Pozdeyeva, A. G.; Stonov, L. D.; Bakumenko, L. A.

ORG: /Novikov; Pozdeyeva/ Eastern Scientific Research Institute of Carbon Chemistry (Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut); /Stonov; Bakumenko/ All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Means of Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity resteniy)

TITLE: Investigation of the herbicidal activity of semi- and thiosemicarbazones of the pyridine series

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 35-37

TOPIC TAGS: pyridine, weed killer, organic synthetic process, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: A series of 12 semi- and thiosemicarbazones of the pyridine series were synthesized and tested for herbicidal activity on wheat and radish under laboratory conditions. It was established that the physiological activity of the thiosemicarbazones, especially the 2-derivatives, is substantially higher. A determination of the polarographic reduction and oxidation potentials and their comparison with the herbicidal activity of the compounds showed no direct relationship, indicating that the pyridine thiosemicarbazones do not take direct part in the oxidation-reduction processes that occur in plant tissues. A possible mechanism of the herbicidal action of pyridine thiosemicarbazones, consisting of the formation of internal complex compounds with

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ACC NR: AP7003490

trace metal ions, was proposed. It was found that the thiosemicarbazone of 2-pyridinealdehyde exhibits very high herbicidal activity (additional tests were conducted on oats, millet, and vetch) and hence merits further study. The authors also call for a study of the thiosemicarbazones of other aldehydes and ketones of the pyridine series, possessing various substituents in the ring. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 fdk

POZDEYEVA, A. G.; ZHDANOV, S. I.

"Polarography of tropon and 2, 3-dimethyl-7-benzotropon"

Intl
report submitted for 3rd/Polarography Cong, Southampton, 19-25 Jul 64.

POZDEYEVA, A.G.

Synthesis of tetra-n-butyl ammonium iodide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1632-1633 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut, g. Sverdlovsk.

(Ammonium compounds)

POZDEYEVA, A.G.

Polarographic determination of anthracene, phenanthrene, and carbazole in by-products of the coke industry. Zhur.prikl. khim. 34 no.8:1842-1849 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut, g. Sverdlovsk.

(Phenantherene)
(Anthracene)
(Carbazole)
(Coke industry—By-products)

POZDEYEVA, A.G.

Polarographic determination of naphthalene in recycle coke-oven gas.
Koks i khim. no.9:42-43 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coke-oven gas) (Napthalene)

POZDEYEVA, M.I., uchitel'nitsa

"Young chemist" club in an eight-year school. Khim. v shkole 16 no.5:91 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kolpashinskaya vos'miletnyaya shkola.
(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

KLIMOVA, O.M.; POZDEYEVA, T.S.; BOYARINOVA, L.V.

Synthesis of resins from lignin and higher fractions of shale phenols. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9: 232-235 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
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The BESM fast electronic calculating machine. Tekh.mol.24 no.3: 30-33 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
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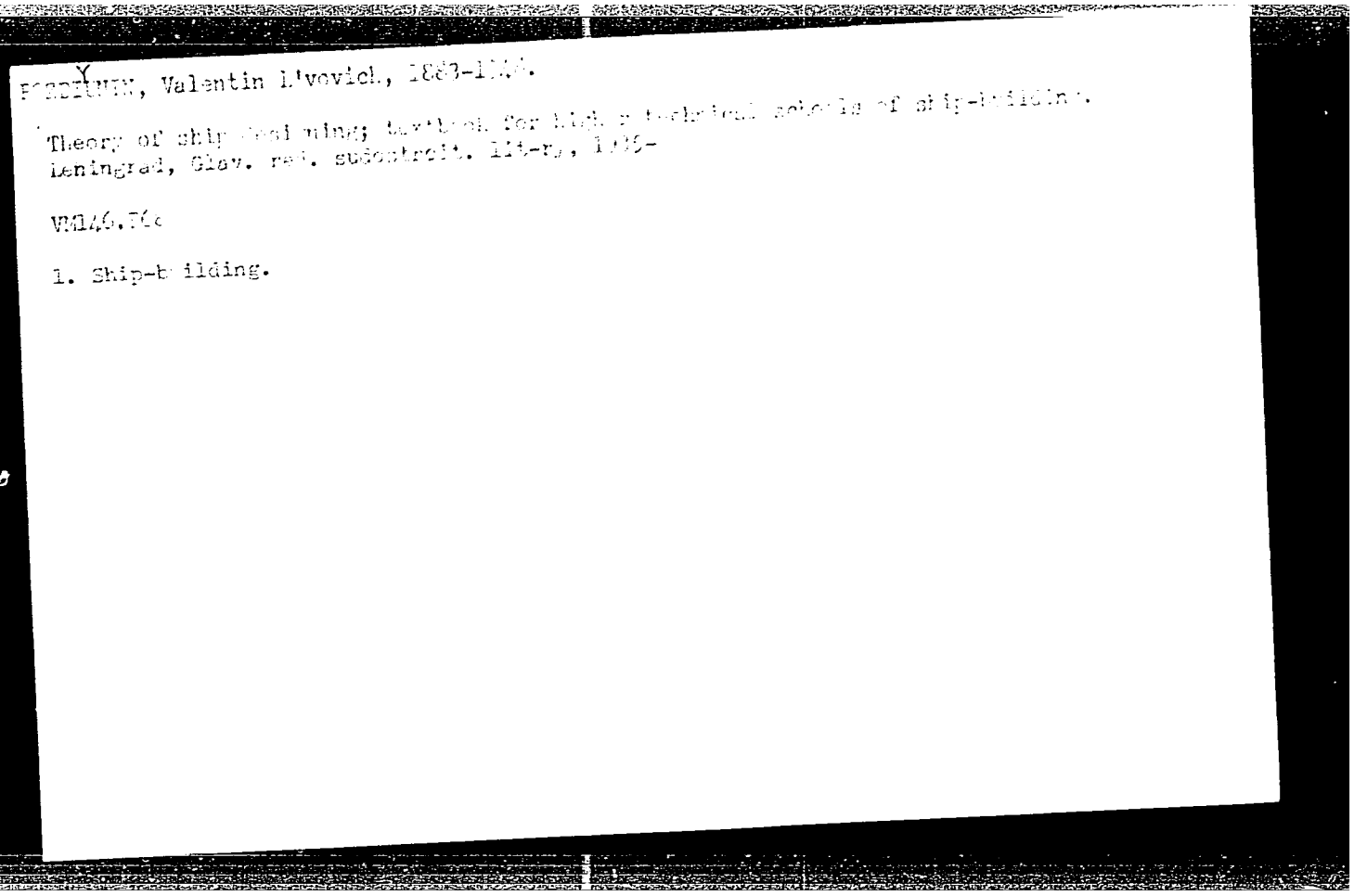
TOMDISEK, J.

Collective exploitation of land in border regions as a means of improving the quality of cattle. p. 8 (Rolnicke Hlasy Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1957 Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.



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Leningrad, Glav. red. sudostroit. lit-ry, 1[illegible]-

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1. Ship-building.

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POZDNAYAKOVA, Z.N.

Botkin's diseases in a three-week-old child. Pediatriia 36 no.2:88 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz grudnogo otdeleniya detskoy kliniki lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)
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BUNTUS, R.M.; POZDNOVA, Ye.M.

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POZDNEV, A.

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