L 65057-65 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5016380 UR/0120/65/000/003/0056/0060
539.1.074.88

AUTHOR: Prokopets, G. A.;44,55 Strizhak, V. I. 44,55

TITLE: Effective neutron spectrometer insensitive to gamma rays

25
B

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta,19 44,55 no. 3, 1965, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrometer 10

ABSTRACT: The development is reported of an effective scintillation fast-neutron spectrometer for a 0.6—10-Mev range. The spectrometer was tested with neutrons of $D(d,n)He^3$ and $T(d,n)He^4$ reactions; neutrons were recorded that emerged at 0° angle with respect to a bombarding beam of deuterons having an energy of 100 kev; also Po + Be neutron source was used for determining energy distribution of neutrons. The new spectrometer is used for measuring differential scattering cross-sections of neutrons; spectra of the neutrons scattered by nickel and iron are shown. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University) 44,55

Card 1/2

L 65057-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016380

SUBMITTED: 24Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 009

MLK
Card 2/2

PROKOPETS, M.M.; GRIMENKO, B.S.

Effect of the chemical composition of crude on the yield and quality of pyrolysis products. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:54-57 Ap-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

PROKOPETS, M.M.; ZELIZNYY, A.M.; POLATAYKO, R.I.

Extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from a kerosine fraction of Dolina petroleum using dimethylformamide. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 8 no.5:63-66 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TOLOPKO, D.K.; PROKOPETS, M.M.

Self-oxidation of triisopropylbenzene. Dokl. LPI 5 no. 1/2.
34-36 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

PROKOPIEV, N.; ZAKHARIEV, T.

Determining the necessary number of time measurements by mathematics. Trud tseni 4 no.3:34-41 '62.

PROKOPIJEVIC, Jovisa, inz.

Graphic method for the repartition of net income. Zeleznice Jug 17 no.11/12:1-6 '61.

PROKOPIK, Ivan, inz.

Carrier telephony system V 60 S. Cs spoje 7 no.6:11-13 Je '62.

1. Sprava dalkovych spoju, Praha.

SHLYKOV, A.T.; PROKOPISHIN, V.I.

Organization of pharmaceutical service for the rural population of Cherkassy Province. Aptech. delo 12 no.3:18-22 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

PROKOPOV, I., polkovnik

Our "katiusha." Starsh.-serzh. no.11:11 O[i.e. N] '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Rockets (Ordnance)) (World War, 1939-1945)

NIKOLAI, Yevgeniy Leopol'dovich; PROKOPOV, V.K.; SNITKO, I.K., redaktor; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Writings on mechanics; with a supplemental essay by V.K. Prokopov on the life and work of E.L. Nikolai] Trudy po mekhanike s prilozheniem ocherka V.K. Prokopova o zhizni i deiatel'nosti E.L. Nikolai. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1955. 583 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Mechanics) (Nikolai, Evgenii Leopol'dovich,1880-1950)

81448

SOV/35-59-8-6252

3.1560

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 8, p 22

AUTHOR: Prokof'yeva, V.V.

TITLE: The Photoelectric Observations of the Eclipsing Variable 44i Boo in the Infra-Red Portion of the Spectrum

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, May 26, Nr 192, pp 25 - 26

ABSTRACT: The photoelectric observations of 44i Boo (variable of the W UMa type) were carried out in the summer of 1956 with a 500-mm meniscus telescope of the Crimean Observatory. Seventy-six observations were made during nine nights. The luminosity curves were obtained in three wavelengths ($\lambda\lambda$ 7700, 8200, 9400), as well as the normal color curve $CI_{7700/9400}$. The difference of the depths of the minima is the same for all and is equal to $0^m.035$. The difference of the heights of maxima for λ 7700 is equal to $0^m.035$ and for λ 9400 is equal to $0^m.015$.

Card 1/2

81448
SOV/35-59-8-6252

The Photoelectric Observations of the Eclipsing Variable 441 Boo in the Infra-Red Portion of the Spectrum

A table of color indices is given. The luminosity curves change rapidly in the infrared portion of the spectrum. The statistical study showed that an increase of luminosity at λ 7700 corresponds to a decrease of luminosity at λ 9400. The mean period is equal to $0^{d}.26780928$.

N.P. Kukarkina

Card 2/2

S/131/60/000/06/06/012
B015/B007

AUTHORS: Goncharov, V. V., Prokof'yeva, Ye. A.

TITLE: Mullitization of a High-alumina Refractory Material

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 6, pp. 266-269

TEXT: For the purpose of determining the phase transformations of a high-alumina natural raw material under the action of high temperatures, Novoselitsa kaolin НК(NK), Arkalyk rock Ап(AP), Khizovarskiy cyanite concentrate ХКК(KhKK), and Aktash diaspore concentrate АДК(ADK) were investigated. The chemical compositions of these substances were analyzed by L. D. Demidova (Table 1). Their qualitative mineralogical composition may be seen from Table 2. The quantitative determination of the phase composition by the method of the systematic chemical analysis by V. V. Goncharov is given in Tables 3 and 4, in which connection also P. P. Budnikov is mentioned (Ref. 1). Table 5 gives the degree of mullitization of the investigated raw material at 1,600°C. In conclusion, it was found that the phase composition stability of the sintered products necessary for production may be attained by short burning at

Card 1/2

Mullitization of a High-alumina Refractory Material

S/131/60/000/06/06/012
B015/B007

1,600°C. Materials of the types Novoselitsa kaolin and Arkalyk rock, which are characterized by very intense mullitization, are a valuable aluminiferous component of charges for the production of high-alumina refractories. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov
(All-Union Institute of Fireproof Materials)

Card 2/2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Utilizing the waste from the manufacture of acetic acid. N. A. Telezhkin and Yu. N. Prokopenko. *Lesokhimicheskaya Prom.* 3, No. 5-6, 49-51(1934).—"Okharit" or $CaSO_4$ obtained as a by-product in the extn. of AcOH from Ca acetate is composed of $CaSO_4$ (anhyd.) 50-60, H_2O 15-40, H_2SO_4 0.2-12, AcOH traces to 1.5, Ca acetate traces to 1.5, tar 4-10 and (Fe, Al) oxides 0.5-0.7%. On baking, this product loses all H_2O at 170°, while heating above this temp. causes self-ignition, because of the presence of tar. "Okharit," or the above product which has been heated to 180°, is a cement of the compn.: gypsum (anhyd.) 80-91, tarry substances 2-3, mineral admixts. 1-1.5, acids 0.4 and H_2O 5-8%. It has good setting properties alone or in admixt. with sand. The addn. of CaO lowers its strength and increases the vol. It is a good building material. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

22

Manufacture of acetate solvents and means for their development. Yu. T. Prokopenko. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 4, No. 2, 25-7(1935).—A discussion on the prepn. of ethyl and butyl acetates as practiced in the Dmitrievskii Wood Chemistry plant is presented and recommendations for the improvement of the methods are made. A. A. B.

5

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A1-4, Geochemistry

Gr. Als.

Principle stages in the history of indium in the earth's crust. N. M. Prokopenko (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., 1941, 31, [illegible] 903-906).--The geochemical history of In may be reduced to the stages: magmatic, pegmatitic, pneumatolytic, contact, hydrothermal, and hypergene. In is not typical of the magmatic stage, and occurs largely disseminated. It occurs only in small concns. in pegmatites and pneumatolytic deposits. The skarn deposits (contact type) of the U. S. S. R. often contain reasonable concns. of In. It occurs in the largest concn. in hydrothermal deposits (e.g., Sn and W minerals). It seldom accumulates in the hypergene stage in large amounts.

A. [illegible]

85590

S/048/60/024/007/024/032/XX
B019/B056

24.6600

AUTHORS: Nemets, O. F. and Prokopets, G. A.

TITLE: The Spin of the Mg^{24} Level With an Excitation Energy of 1.38 Mev
19

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 7, pp. 869-871

TEXT: This paper was read at the 10th All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which took place from January 19 to January 27, 1960 at Moscow. By a detailed study of the angular distribution of the inelastically scattered deuterons and protons, the authors attempted to determine the spin of the 1.38-Mev level of Mg^{24}. The measurements were carried out within an angular interval of from 2.5° to 140°. The angular intervals in the case of small angles were 2.5°, and in the case of large angles 5°. The statistical error in the determination of the relative cross sections in the case of large angles was 15%, and in the case of small angles 25%. As a target an Mg-foil with a thickness of 1.4 mg/cm^2 was used. In Fig. 1, the angular distribution of the inelastically scattered deuterons is shown.

Card 1/3

65590

The Spin of the Mg^{24} Level With an Excitation Energy of 1.38 Mev

S/048/60/024/007/024/032/XX
B019/B056

Curve 1 shows the measured values obtained by the authors, curve 2 is the curve theoretically calculated (direct interaction) by Huby and Newns (Ref. 13), and curve 3 shows the angular distribution calculated by Mullin and Guth (Ref. 7). The authors show the peak at 20° to be in agreement with the theory by V. I. Mamasakhlisov and T. I. Kopaleyshvili (Ref. 14), and relate it with the general properties of the Mg^{24} nuclei. The best agreements between theory and experiment are obtained for curve 2 in the case of an interaction radius $a = 6.3 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm and for curve 3 with $a = 15.8 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm. The theoretical peak at a scattering angle of 20° with $a = 7 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm agrees with the experiment. From the results obtained, the authors draw the conclusion that in the inelastic scattering of 13.6 Mev deuterons the direct interaction predominates. Further, they conclude that the given Mg^{24} level possesses the quantum characteristic of 2^+. From the angular distribution of the inelastically scattered protons shown in Fig. 2, the authors draw the conclusion that the scattering in medium and large angles takes place via the formation of a compound nucleus. The best agreement between theoretical and experimental results is obtained by assuming an electric interaction ($a = 24.7 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm). There are 2 figures

Card 2/3

85590

The Spin of the Mg^{24} Level With an Excitation Energy of 1.38 Mev

S/048/60/024/007/024/032/XX
B019/B056

and 15 references: 2 Soviet and 13 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

X

Card 3/3

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

The mechanism of high-temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. VI. Isomerization of hydrides of anthracene and phenanthrene in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride and at high-temperature hydrogenation. E. I. Prokopets and S. M. Boguslavskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1471-4 (in French, 1474); *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 7, 169-70 (1939); cf. C. A. 33, 1717⁹. The previously obtained liquid perhydroanthracene (freed from solid perhydroanthracene by cooling to −8 to −10°) (43 g.) and 10 g. formula C_7H_{14} (methylcyclohexane or dimethylcyclopentane) and bicyclic naphthenes $C_{12}H_{22}$, apparently a mixt. of bicyclohexyl and its isomerization products, was observed. The hydrogenation catalyst accelerated the hydrogenation of C_6H_6 and promoted the establishment of an equil. between all substances present under given thermodynamical conditions. **IX. Isomerization of cyclohexane and methylcyclopentane in high-temperature hydrogenation.** E. I. Prokopets and A. N. Filaretov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1631-5(in French, 1635); *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 7, 199-208(1939). The isomerization of cyclohexane (at 500°) in the presence of Mo sulfide-Co sulfide yielded methylcyclopentane and under the same conditions the methylcyclopentane was partially transformed into cyclohexane. The methylation of C_6H_{12} (cyclohexane or methylcyclopentane) to C_7H_{14} (methylcyclohexane or dimethylcyclopentane) was also observed (especially at 450°). The Mo sulfide-Co sulfide catalyst was more active as the hydrogenation and isomerization catalyst than the MoS_2 catalyst. A. A. P.

and S. M. Boguslavskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1155-8(in French, 1158); *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 7, 177-86(1939). The treatment of C_6H_6 in the presence of kaolin impregnated with MoS_2 (40% of active substance) at 450-550° under 200 atm. pressure (mol. ratio of $C_6H_6:H_2$ = 1:4.7), with a velocity of C_6H_6 introduction of 12 g./hr. and that of H_2 177 l./hr., yielded a product contg. cyclohexane, cyclopentane, methylcyclopentane, isohexane and isopentane. **VIII. Condensation of cyclohexane in the high-temperature hydrogenation of benzene.** E. I. Prokopets, A. N. Filaretov and V. A. Pychko. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 1626-31 (in French, 1631)(1938); *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 7, 187-97(1939). The previously described method was used. The hydrogenation of C_6H_6 in the presence of the Mo sulfide-Co sulfide-kaolin catalyst yielded a product after fractionating of which the fraction b. above 82° was analyzed. The amt. of this fraction increased with an increase of the partial pressure of C_6H_6 and decrease of the temp. of hydrogenation. The presence of naphthenes of the

SEE OTHER

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Mo sulfide (I) were treated at an initial H pressure of 98.1 atm. at 380° in a rotating autoclave for 1 hr., yielding upon cooling to −8° perhydroanthracene, m. 90 0.5°. Heating the liquid perhydroanthracene (6 g.) with 3 g. of anhyd. $AlCl_3$ for 15 min. in a water bath also yielded a perhydroanthracene m. 91 2°. The treatment of 42.5 g. perhydrophenanthrene in the presence of 10 g. of I under an initial H pressure of 100 atm. at 380° for 1 hr. yielded perhydroanthracene m. 90 1°. Heating of 15 g. of perhydrophenanthrene (freed from perhydroanthracene) with 1 g. of anhyd. $AlCl_3$ also yielded perhydroanthracene m. 90 2°. In both cases no reaction was observed in the absence of I. The treatment of the perhydroanthracene m. 91 2° (50 g.) in the presence and absence of I under the same conditions yielded a liquid product identical with perhydrophenanthrene. The presence of I catalyzed the process. The treatment of perhydroanthracene m. 90° with anhyd. $AlCl_3$ in a water bath yielded a liquid product, probably a mixt. of perhydrophenanthrene and liquid perhydroanthracene. VII. **The composition of the product of high-temperature hydrogenation of benzene.** E. I. Prokopets, A. N. Filaretov

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

10

Reaction between dihydroanthracene and benzoquinone. E. I. Prokopets and A. V. Pavlenko. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1408-9(1939).—Fries, Schilling and Littmann (*C. A.* 26, 5044) proposed a method for the detn. of anthracene (I) in the presence of dihydroanthracene (II) in xylene based on the quant. sepn. of I by benzoquinone (III) as the insol. anthracenebenzoquinone (IV) and the inability of II to react with III (cf. Clar, *C. A.* 25, 5159). It was found that the method is impractical because of the following reactions: (1) III is reduced by II to hydroquinone which reacts with excess III to form quinhydrone; (2) I, formed in the oxidation of II, reacts with III to give IV; (3) quinhydrone, forming an equil. system with III and hydroquinone, is decompd. by I with the formation of IV and hydroquinone. Chas. Blanc

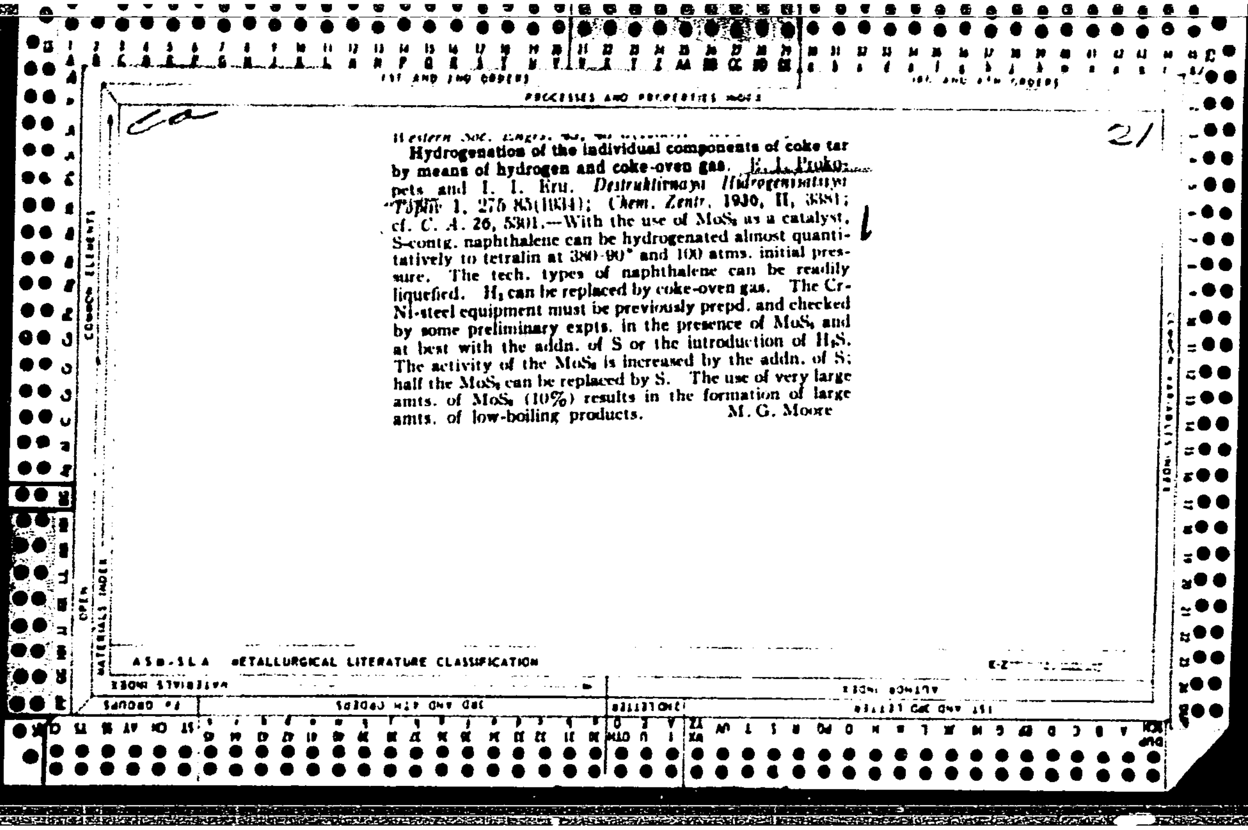
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Destructive hydrogenation of octahydroanthracene and phenanthrene. K. I. Prokopets. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 126-30(1937).—Destructive hydrogenation of the above substances was carried out at 485-90° at a H_2 pressure (cold) of 100 atm. during 1.5 hrs. (after an induction period of 1 hr.). The treatment of the octahydroanthracene (I) (100 g.) yielded 95 g. of a liquid substance, d_4^{20} 0.9320, which was fractionated at 100-250° into 8 fractions, whose ds. were found to be similar to those of the C_6H_6 homologs. In the fractions b. 130-50° and 150-80° were identified PhMe, *m*- and *p*-$C_6H_4Me_2$, and in the fraction b. 210-30° naphthalene. Treatment of octahydrophenanthrene (II) yielded the same substances, but the amt. of *m*-substituted C_6H_4 was larger than that of *p*- compd., whereas in the treatment of I the reverse was true. β-$MeC_{10}H_7$ was treated in the same autoclave at 385° at a H_2 pressure of 180-90 atm. for 66 min. in the presence of 4 g. of Mo[illegible] catalyst, yielding 2-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene (III) as the main product. The latter was again treated at 480-5° and a max. pressure of 270 atm. for 90 min., yielding the same substances as obtained in the treatment of I. Therefore, the scheme of the destructive hydrogenation of the above compds. is: I or II → III → *m*- and *p*-$C_6H_4R_2$. Six references.

A. A. Podgorny

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

21

Western Soc. Engrs.

Hydrogenation of the individual components of coke tar by means of hydrogen and coke-oven gas. E. I. Prokopets and I. I. Kru. *Destruktivnaya Hidrogenizatsiya Topliv* 1, 276-85(1934); *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, II, 3381; cf. *C. A.* 26, 5301.—With the use of MoS_2 as a catalyst, S-contg. naphthalene can be hydrogenated almost quantitatively to tetralin at 380-90° and 100 atms. initial pressure. The tech. types of naphthalene can be readily liquefied. H_2 can be replaced by coke-oven gas. The Cr-Ni-steel equipment must be previously prepd. and checked by some preliminary expts. in the presence of MoS_2 and at best with the addn. of S or the introduction of H_2S. The activity of the MoS_2 is increased by the addn. of S; half the MoS_2 can be replaced by S. The use of very large amts. of MoS_2 (10%) results in the formation of large amts. of low-boiling products. M. G. Moore

NEMETS, O.F.; PROKOPETS, G.A.

Energy level spin of Mg^{24} with an excitation energy of 1.38 Mev.
Izv.AN SSSR Ser.fiz. 24 no.7:869-871 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fiziki Akademii nauk USSR.
(Magnesium--Isotopes)

NEMETS, O.F.; PROKOPETS, G.A.

Inelastic scattering of protons and deuterons by Mg^{24}.
Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.3:693-696 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fiziki Akademii nauk USSR.
(Protons--Scattering) (Deuterons--Scattering)

S/139/63/000/001/020/027
D032/E314

AUTHORS: Prokopets, G.A., Strizhak, V.I. and Chesnokova, V.D.

TITLE: Use of a photomultiplier space charge for neutron measurements on a γ-ray background

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 131 - 136

TEXT: A scintillation spectrometer is described which may be used to determine neutron spectra in the presence of a γ-ray background. The principle of the device is based on the fact that the decay time of scintillations due to neutrons (recoiled protons) and γ-rays differs by a factor of 2. Discrimination against the shorter γ-ray pulses is achieved by means of an arrangement similar to that described by Owen (Comptes Rendus du Colloque Internationale sur l'électronique nucléaire, Paris, 1, 27, 1958). In this method the space charge between the last dynodes of the photomultiplier is used to separate pulses of different lengths. A block diagram of the spectrometer is shown in Fig. 7. The ФЭУ (FEU)-11 photomultiplier gives a linear output corresponding to the combined energy spectrum of neutrons and

Card 1/3

S/139/63/000/001/020/027
E032/E314

Use of a photomultiplier ....

γ-rays. The output of the FEU-33 photomultiplier, which is subjected to the space-charge discrimination circuit, is fed into a discriminator which is used to cut off the γ-ray pulses but leads through the neutron pulses. The latter are fed into a gating circuit which controls the kicksorter which accepts pulses from the FEU-11. The phosphor is a 30 x 20 mm stilbene crystal. The spectrometer is practically insensitive to γ-rays and its efficiency at 2 and 10 MeV is 30 and 0.6%, respectively. Spectra obtained for a Po-Be neutron source show that the apparatus has a good resolution and yields results comparable with those available in the literature. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosuniversitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko
(Kiyev State University imeni T.G. Shevchenko)

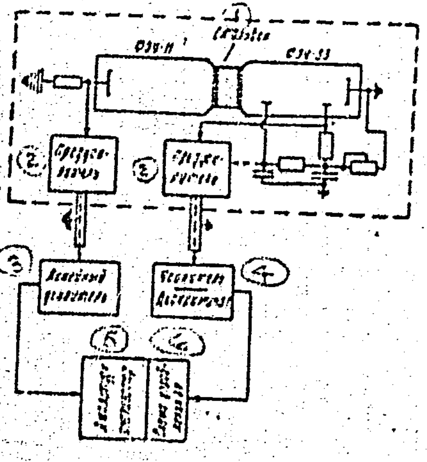
SUBMITTED: October 28, 1961 (initially)
April 12, 1962 (after revision)

Card 2/3

Use of a photomultiplier ....

S/139/63/000/001/020/027
E032/E314

Fig. 7:



1 - Stilbene
2 - Preamplifier
3 - Linear amplifier
4 - Discriminator
5 - Kicksorter
6 - Gating circuit

Card 3/3

PROKOPETS, I.A., Cand Bio Sci -- (diss) " Physiological analysis of the experimental cataleptoid state brought on by the method of sound ~~stimulus~~ stimulation. Mos, 1958. 16 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M.V.Lomonosov, Biological-Soil Faculty), 110 copies (KL,43-58, 115)

PROKOPETS, I.M., (Moskva)

Experimental cataleptoid state [with summary in English]. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.4:29-33 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz laboratorii patofiziologii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk L.V. Krushinskiy) kafedry vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. L.G. Voronin) Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(CATALEPSY, exper.
induced by sound stimulation in rats (Rus))

PROKOPETS, I.M.

Experimental study of the protective and restorative role of a cataleptoid state. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.3: 84-89 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Predstavlena laboratoriyey patofiziologii kafedry vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

(CATALEPSY)

L 40985-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/JW/WE/RM
ACCESSION NR: AR5005641 S/0081/64/000/022/P013/P013

31
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 22P87

AUTHOR: Prokopets, M.M.

TITLE: Selecting a method for the pyrolysis of kerosene fractions in order to obtain olefinic hydrocarbons

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. rabot aspirantov L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, no. 2, 1963, 232-236

TOPIC TAGS: kerosene pyrolysis, steam pyrolysis, olefin synthesis, ethylene production, petroleum refining

TRANSLATION: When the pyrolysis of the 210-315C kerosene fraction of Dolinskoye petroleum was carried out with the aid of steam, it was found that this method has the

Card 1/2

L 40985-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005641

convenient regulation of the time for which the vapors of raw material remain in the reaction zone, thus decreasing the secondary reactions. A. Nagatkina

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, OC

Card 2/2

ZELIZNYY, A.M.; PROKOPETS, M.M.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, A.P.

Role of paraffin hydrocarbons as anti-solvents in the reaction of alkyl benzenes with dimethyl formamide in the extraction process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.8:57-61 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

PROKOPETS, M.M.; GRINENKO, B.S.

Composition of the liquid cracking products of a dearomatized kerosine fraction. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.3:52-53 Jl-S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 8764-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 SSD/AEDC(b)/AFWL/ESD(gs)/
RAEM(i)/ESD(t)/ASD(a)-5 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4045841 S/0152/64/000/008/0057/0061

15

AUTHOR: Zelizny*y, A. M., Prokopets, M.M., Chernyavskaya, A.P.

TITLE: The role of paraffin hydrocarbons as antisolvents in the interaction of alkylbenzenes with dimethylformamide (DMF) during the extraction process. 2. Spectroscopic study of the three-component system: DMF - alkylbenzenes - n-paraffin hydrocarbons

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 8, 1964, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: alkylbenzene, paraffin hydrocarbon, dimethylformamide, antisolvent, petroleum refining, extraction, spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: This paper is a continuation of work carried out by the authors on mutual solubility in the binary systems of DMF-aromatic hydrocarbons and DMF-n-paraffin

shift toward higher frequencies. The effect of the molecular weight of the hydrocarbons on the frequency shift is noted. In the second series of experiments, the decrease in frequency in the extract phase with increasing molecular weight of the n-paraffin

Card 2/3

L 8764-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045841

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

ZELIZNYY, A.M.; PROKOPETS, M.M.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, A.P.

Role of paraffin hydrocarbons as antisolvents in the reaction of alkyl benzenes with dimethylformamide. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.:neft' i gaz 7 no. 1:47-51 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 17695-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/AB 68

ACCESSION NR: AP3004247 S/0152/63/000/006/0061/0064 67

AUTHORS: Zelizny*y, A. M.; Prokopets, M. M.; Chernyavskaya, A. P.; Polatayko, R. I.

TITLE: Reaction of n-paraffinic and monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with dimethyl formamide in the extraction process

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 6, 1963, 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: paraffin, aromatic, hydrocarbon, moncyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, dimethyl formamide, acidity, spectroscopy, infrared spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the solubility of n-paraffinic hydrocarbons from C_6 to C_{16} with dimethyl formamide. Dimethyl formamide was used as a model solvent for study of interaction between hydrocarbons and extractant. The infrared spectra of dimethyl formamide and solutions of it in hydrocarbons were obtained for the carbonyl range with an IKS-12 instrument equipped with a sodium chloride prism. Normal paraffinic hydrocarbons do not shift the characteristic frequency of the carbonyl group. In the series benzene to

Card 1/2

L 17695-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004247

butylbenzene, the shift to lower frequency is greatest for benzene (1706 to 1682 reciprocal cm.) and decreases by an average of 4.5 reciprocal cm. for each additional methylene group in the side chain. In the series benzene to pseudocumene, the shift decreases by 5 reciprocal cm. for each additional methyl substituent on the ring. These shifts parallel the acidic properties of the hydrocarbons. The solubility in dimethyl formamide of the normal hydrocarbons with 6 to 16 carbon atoms, was studied. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Lvov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Jan63 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FL, CH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

PROKOPETS, M.M.; ZELIZNYY, A.M.

Studying the properties of dimethylformamide as a selective solvent of aromatic hydrocarbons. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.7:51-56 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Hydrocarbons) (Formamide)

AGROSKIN, I.I.; PROKOPETS, M.M.; POPOV, S.N.

Dewaxing filter stock of the refined Surakhany oil in a naphta solution with an aluminum stearate additive. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.6:73-80 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Apsheron Peninsula--Paraffins)

S/152/62/000/007/001/002
B126/B144

AUTHORS: Prokopets, M. M., Zeliznyy, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of dimethyl formamide as selective solvent of aromatic hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 7, 1962, 51-56

TEXT: The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain whether dimethyl formamide could be put to practical use in extracting aromatic hydrocarbons from gasoline-kerosine fractions. The tests were made with benzene, toluene, the three xylenes, ethyl benzene, mesitylene, and pseudocumene. The aromatics were dissolved in n-paraffins which had the same number of carbon atoms respectively, from C_6 to C_9. The extraction tests showed that the solubility of n-paraffins and aromatics in dimethyl formamide decreases as their molecular weight increases. The selectivity of dimethyl formamide increases with the higher molecular weight of aromatic hydrocarbons and remains insignificant in respect of isomers. The

Card 1/2

extraction in one stage of aromatic hydrocarbons from kerosine 210-305°C using dimethyl formamide at the ratio kerosine : dimethyl formamide 1 : 0.5 yielded 8% by volume of aromatic hydrocarbons of a purity of 99.8%. The alkyl aryl sulfonates of sodium obtained from the sulfonic acids of kerosine treated with dimethyl formamide had better properties than those produced from kerosine treated with sulfuric acid. In view of its efficient selectivity dimethyl formamide can be used to obtain raw material for the production of surface-active agents. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1962

L 15065-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb ASD(f)-2/
AFMDC/AFTC(p) EM
ACCESSION NR: AP4048856 S/0170/64/000/011/0090/0093

AUTHORS: Khristichenko, P. I.; Prokopets, S. I.

B

TITLE: Nonstationary temperature field of a nonclosed cylindrical shell 24

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 11, 1964, 90-93

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, temperature field, thermal stress

ABSTRACT: The authors treat the problem of solving

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial \mathrm{Fo}} = \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial t}{\partial r} + \frac{v^2}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \varphi^2}; \qquad (1)$$

subject to $t(r, \varphi, \mathrm{Fo}) = t^0(r, \varphi)$; (2)

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial r} + \mathrm{Bi}_1\,[t_1(\varphi, \mathrm{Fo}) - t] = 0, \; r = 1;$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial r} - \mathrm{Bi}_2\,[t_2(\varphi, \mathrm{Fo}) - t] = 0, \; r = \delta; \qquad (3)$$

$$t(r, 0, \mathrm{Fo}) = f_1(r, \mathrm{Fo}), \; t(r, \varphi_0, \mathrm{Fo}) = f_2(r, \mathrm{Fo}) \qquad (4)$$

Card 1/2

L 15065-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048856

by the method of finite integral transforms, using asymptotic methods to get quick approximations of certain coefficients. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova, g. Odessa (Odessa State University)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, MA

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; NEDUMOVA, Ye.S.; PROKOPETS, V.Ye.

Production of hydrogen sulfide by the catalytic hydrogenation of sulfur. Khim. prom. no. 2:77-84 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Hydrogen sulfide) (Sulfur)

KATAL'NIKOV, S.G.; REVIN, V.A.; ANDREYEV, B.M.; PROKOPETS, V.Ye.

Determination of height, equivalent to the theoretical plate in countercurrent ion exchange. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no. 12:2669-2674 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Ion exchange)

KATAL'NIKOV, S.G.; PROKOPETS, V.Ye.

Effect of temperature on the ion exchange equilibrium of lithium and ammonium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:772-774 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva, kafedra tekhnologii razdeleniya i primeneniya izotopov.
(Lithium) (Ammonium compounds)
(Ion exchange)

PROKOFETS, YE. I.

"The Reaction Between Dihydroanthracene and Benzouinone", Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 16, 1939. Khar'kov Coal-Chemistry (Uglekhimicheskiy) Institute. Received 8 February 1939.

Report U-1614, 3 Jan 1952.

PROKOPETS, YE.I.: PAVLENKO, A. V.

"The Reaction Between Dihydroanthracene and Benzoquinone", Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 16, 1939. Khar'kov Coal-Chemistry (Uglekhimicheskiy) Institute. Received 8 February 1939.

[redacted] Report U-1614, 3 Jan 1952.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

18

Some properties of molybdenum-sulfur catalysts. E. I. Prokopetz and I. I. Eru. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 67-73(1935).—With Mo-S catalysts used in hydrogenation, MoS_2 is easily decompd. at elevated temps. in contact with metallic walls of the reaction vessels, although on introducing elementary S the activity of MoS_2 or MoS_2 can be temporarily restored. The addn. of a Ni oxide to MoS_2 catalyst retards the poisoning of the mixt., by prolonging the activity of Ni oxide. H_2S could not be found in gases obtained in hydrogenation, but a cooled hydrogenated gas had the typical H_2S odor. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

I-3

BC

COMMON ELEMENTS

Action of oleum on decahydronaphthalene. E. I. [illegible] (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1935, 8, 1214—1215).—When *cis-trans*-decahydronaphthalene is shaken with 20% oleum, only the *cis*-isomeride is oxidised, leaving the pure *trans*-isomeride. R. T.

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

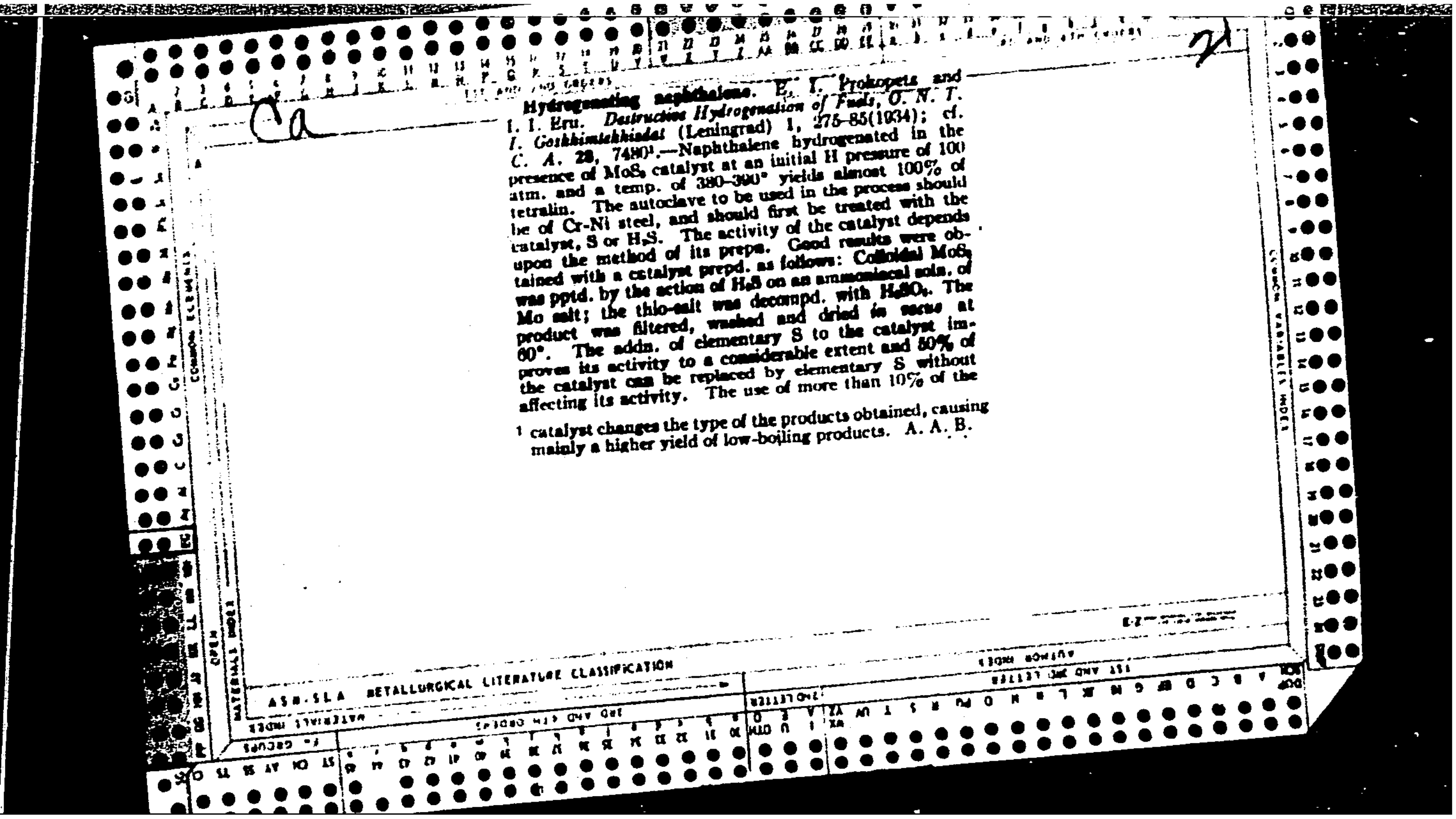
21

Berginization of crude naphthalene by means of coke-oven gas. E. I. Prokopetz and A. V. Pavlenko. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, No. 7, 58-61(1934); *Chimie & industrie* 33, 589; cf. C. A. 29, 1961[5]. By treating $C_{10}H_8$ with coke-oven gas in the presence of MoS_2, it can be converted entirely into tetralin when the H concn. of the gas is 68%. The rate of hydrogenation increases with

temp., the optimum temp. is about 420°, above which a higher concn. in H is essential. Increase in the quantity of catalyst can compensate the effect of temp. and of duration of reaction without decreasing the yield; this is due to increase in the contact surface. The initial pressure i.e., the concn. of H, also plays an important part, increasing the speed of the reaction in accordance with the law of mass action. The optimum pressure of coke-oven gas is 250-60 atm., the initial pressure being 120 atm.

A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

21

Hydrogenating naphthalene. E. I. Prokopets and I. I. Eru. *Destructive Hydrogenation of Fuels, O. N. T. I. Goskhimtekhizdat* (Leningrad) 1, 275-85(1934); cf. *C. A.* **28**, 7480¹.—Naphthalene hydrogenated in the presence of MoS_3 catalyst at an initial H pressure of 100 atm. and a temp. of 380-390° yields almost 100% of tetralin. The autoclave to be used in the process should be of Cr-Ni steel, and should first be treated with the catalyst, S or H_2S. The activity of the catalyst depends upon the method of its prepn. Good results were obtained with a catalyst prepd. as follows: Colloidal MoS_3 was pptd. by the action of H_2S on an ammoniacal soln. of Mo salt; the thio-salt was decompd. with H_2SO_4. The product was filtered, washed and dried *in vacuo* at 60°. The addn. of elementary S to the catalyst improves its activity to a considerable extent and 80% of the catalyst can be replaced by elementary S without affecting its activity. The use of more than 10% of the 1 catalyst changes the type of the products obtained, causing mainly a higher yield of low-boiling products. A. A. B.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

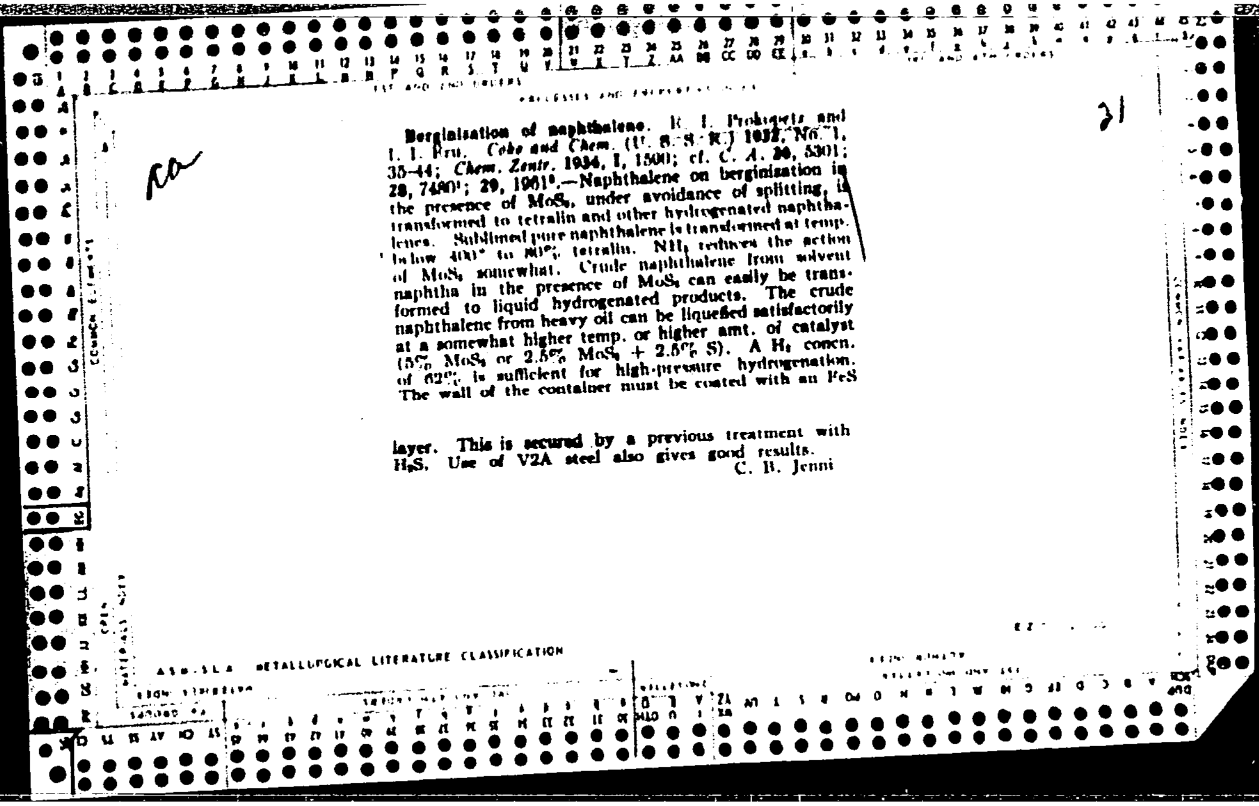
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

21

The mechanism of hydrogenation of naphthalene at high temperatures and pressures. E. I. Prokopets. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 150-60(1934). Naphthalene can be hydrogenated to decalin via tetralin at temps. up to 400°, and H_2 pressures of 200 atm. The decalin is further transformed under the above conditions (320-335°) to 5-member naphthene hydrocarbons with condensed rings. Temps. of hydrogenation above 300-70° cause cracking of the decalin and the formation of single-ring naphthenes. All the reactions, such as the original formation of decalin, its isomerization and finally its decompn., take place at lower temps. than for tetralin. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ca

31

Berginisation of naphthalene. R. I. Prokopets and
I. I. Fru. *Coke and Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 1935, No. 1,
35-44; *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, I, 1500; cf. *C. A.* 30, 5301;
28, 7490; 29, 1961.—Naphthalene on berginisation in
the presence of MoS_2, under avoidance of splitting, is
transformed to tetralin and other hydrogenated naphtha-
lenes. Sublimed pure naphthalene is transformed at temp.
below 400° to 80% tetralin. NH_3 reduces the action
of MoS_2 somewhat. Crude naphthalene from solvent
naphtha in the presence of MoS_2 can easily be trans-
formed to liquid hydrogenated products. The crude
naphthalene from heavy oil can be liquefied satisfactorily
at a somewhat higher temp. or higher amt. of catalyst
(5% MoS_2 or 2.5% MoS_2 + 2.5% S). A H_2 concn.
of 62% is sufficient for high-pressure hydrogenation.
The wall of the container must be coated with an FeS
layer. This is secured by a previous treatment with
H_2S. Use of V2A steel also gives good results.

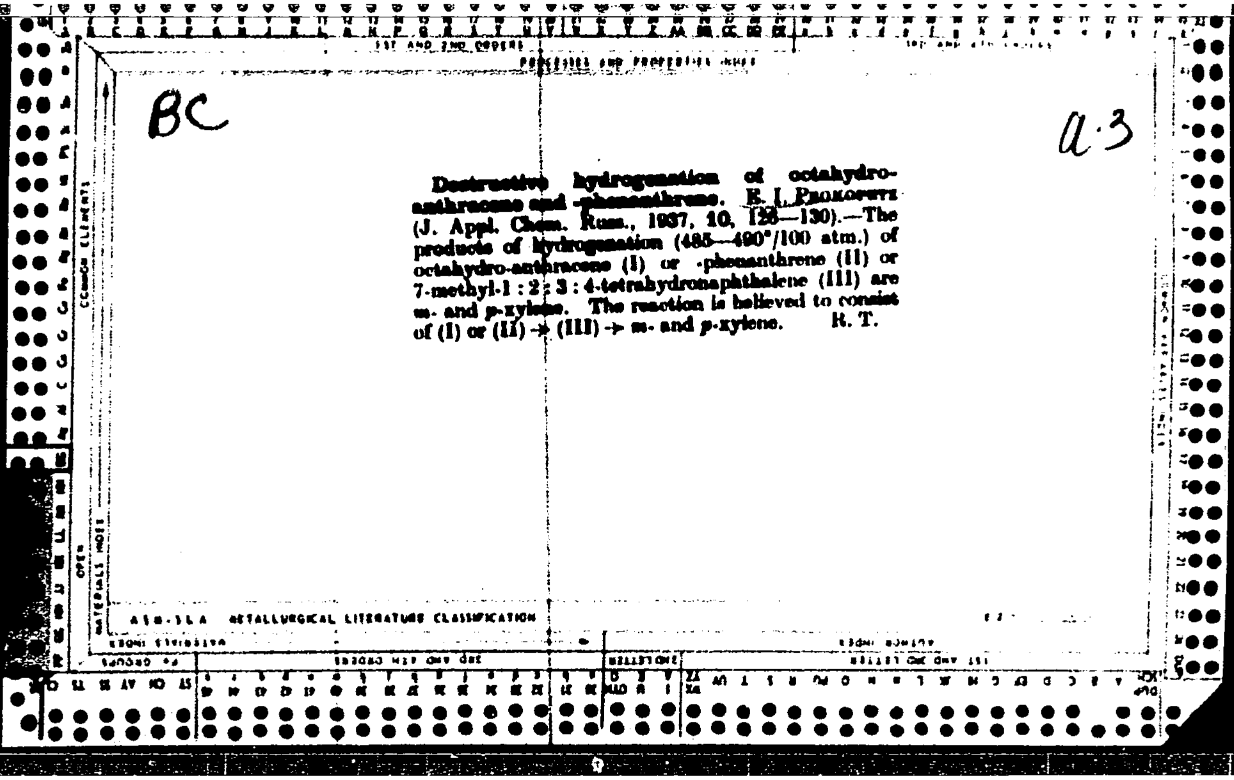
C. B. Jenni

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Hydrogenation of coal tar produced by low-temperature carbonization. N. A. Orlov, E. I. Prokopetz and I. I. Eru. *Khimiya Tverdogo Topliva* 2, No. 1, 6-16 (1931).—Tar obtained in a Fischer retort from Lisichanskii long-flame coal had d 1.040, 6.4% benzene-insol. substances, 12% H_2O, 18% oil b. below 230°, and 47.4% b. above 230°. The fraction b. from 230° up to the beginning of coke formation, of d 1.0188, and contg. paraffin 2.55, phenols 50.9 and S 1.00%, was hydrogenated in a rotating autoclave in charges of 140-255 g. The catalysts, pptd. on pumice stone, were Zn molybdate, NH_4 vanadate, NH_4 tungstate, U oxide, NH_4 molybdate + Cr_2O_3, Zn molybdate + Ag_2O, NH_4 molybdate and MnO_2 + CoO. The temp. was 450-60°, duration 3-5 hrs., initial H_2 pressure 86-90 atm., final H_2 pressure 44-75 atm., max. H_2 pressure 190-220 atm., yield of liquid products + H_2O 77-95.2%, sp. gr. of anhydrous product 0.8744-0.9816, phenols traces to 34.6%. H_2O formed during reaction 2.7-8.8%. S present in the tar considerably augments the activity of Mo catalysts. Hydrogenation of narrow cuts of the above tar are reported in detail. A considerable amt. of cycloparaffins was obtained. Wo, V, U, Zn, Al_2O_3, CuO and FeO catalysts have a very low activity.

A. A. Boehtlingk

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

a·3

Destructive hydrogenation of octahydroanthracene and -phenanthrene. E. I. Prokopets (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 128—130).—The products of hydrogenation (485—490°/100 atm.) of octahydro-anthracene (I) or -phenanthrene (II) or 7-methyl-1 : 2 : 3 : 4-tetrahydronaphthalene (III) are m- and p-xylene. The reaction is believed to consist of (I) or (II) → (III) → m- and p-xylene. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

a 3

High-temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. VIII. Condensation of cyclohexane in the process of hydrogenation of benzene. E. I. Prokopets, A. N. Filaretov, and V. A. Pitsomko. **IX. Isomerisation of cyclohexane and methylcyclopentane.** E. I. Prokopets and A. N. Filaretov (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 1626—1631, 1632—1635).—VIII. The yield of products of b.p. > [illegible]° obtained by hydrogenation of C_6H_6 (MoS_2–Co catalyst) falls as the temp. is raised from 370° to [illegible]°. These products are probably methylcyclohexane or dimethyl*cyclo*pentane, and di*cyclo*hexyl derivatives.

IX. The change *cyclo*hexane → methyl*cyclo*pentane is activated by MoS_2–Co hydrogenation catalyst, which also catalyses the reaction of methylation of cyclic hydrocarbons.

R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A-3

Mechanism of high-temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. I. Anthracene and phenanthrene hydrides. II. Octahydrides of anthracene, and their formation. E. I. Prokopets. **III. Composition of the liquid product formed together with symmetrical octahydroanthracene, and the isomerisation of the latter.** E. I. Prokopets, A. V. Pavlenko, and S. M. Boguslavskaja. **IV. Mutual transformations of anthracene octahydrides. V. Composition of liquid perhydroanthracene.** E. I. Prokopets and S. M. Boguslavskaja (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 822—834, 835—839, 840—846, 847—849, 850—852).—I. The products if hydrogenation (160—180 atm.; MoS_2 catalyst) of anthracene (I) are 9 : 10-di- (II), 1 : 2 : 3 : 4-tetra- (III), *s*-octa- (IV) and perhydroanthracene (V) (solid and liquid); the amount of H_2 combining rises as the temp. is raised from 300° to 450°. Under analogous conditions phenanthrene (VI) yields 1 : 2 : 3 : 4-tetra-, 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8-octa- (VII), and perhydrophenanthrene (VIII); dihydrophenanthrene is not obtained. The temp. at which max. yields of any desired hydride are obtained are determined, and the prep. of the pure hydrides is described.

II. (IV), as obtained by low-temp. (250—265°) hydrogenation of (I), (II), or (III), is contaminated with *as*-octahydroanthracene [=*benzo*-1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 8 : 9 : 10-octahydronaphthalene] (IX), m.p. 68·5°, oxidised by $KMnO_4$ to o-$C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$.

III. The liquid product of catalytic hydrogenation of (I) at 350° consists of solid and liquid (V), (IV), (IX), and (VII). (IV) undergoes transformation into (VII) in presence, but not in absence, of MoS_2.

IV. The reaction (IV) $\rightleftarrows$ (IX) is demonstrated at 335°, in presence of MoS_2.

V. Liquid (V) is dehydrogenated (Ni–Al catalyst) to a mixture of (I) and (VI). It is hence concluded that (VIII) is a product of high-temp. hydrogenation of (I). R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B2

a-3

Mechanism of high-temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. VI. Isomerisation of anthracene and phenanthrene perhydrides under conditions of high-temperature hydrogenation, and in presence of anhydrous aluminium chloride. E. I. Prokopetz. **VII. Product of high-temperature hydrogenation of benzene.** E. I. Prokopetz, A. N. Filaretov, and S. M. [illegible] (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, [illegible]—1636, 1637—1640).—VI. Liquid perhydro-anthracene and -phenanthrene are converted into solid perhydroanthracene, m.p. 90—90·5°, by hydrogenation at 380°/100 atm. (MoS_2 catalyst), or by heating with $AlCl_3$; the processes are reversible.

VII. Hydrogenation of C_6H_6 at 450°/200 atm. (1 : 1 MoS_2-kaolin catalyst) gives *cyclo*-hexane and -pentane, methylcyclopentane, *iso*-pentane and -hexane. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

10

The mechanism of hydrogenation of naphthalene at high temperatures and pressures. E. I. Prokopetz. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* **5**, 812-9(1934); cf. *C. A.* **28**, 7480¹; **29**, 1081¹.—A tetralin obtained in the hydrogenation of $C_{10}H_8$ at 400° and 180-200 atm. in the presence of MoS_3 was redistd. twice and the fraction b. 203-7°, d_4^{20} 0.9777, contg. 8.8% $C_{10}H_8$ and 2% decalin was used in the expts. The hydrogenation was carried out in a continuous app. in the presence of Mo sulfide and Co pptd. on a kaolin carrier in the ratio of 33.3/67.7. Best results (yield of decalin) were obtained at a temp. of 305°, a feeding velocity of 20 g. per hr., an increase of pressure favoring the formation of decalin. At 380° and 200 atm. the hydrogenation velocity is so high as to produce an equil. of the system. A detailed description of the procedure is given and the characteristics of the products obtained are tabulated.
A. A. Bochtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

B I 2.

Mechanism of hydrogenation of naphthalene at high temperatures and pressures. E. I. PROKOPETZ (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1934, 7, 159—166).—The products of hydrogenation of $C_{10}H_8$ at 330—370°/200 atm. in presence of MoS_2 catalyst (I) consist chiefly of tetra- (II) and deca- (III) -hydronaphthalene. At > 400° (II) is converted into C_6H_6 derivatives. (III) is formed as the *cis*-isomeride, which undergoes transformation into the *trans*-form at 360—370°; this transformation, as well as that into dimethyldicyclooctane, taking place at > 400°, are catalysed by (I).

R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-I-2

Berginisation of crude naphthalene by means of coke-oven gas. E. I. Prokopets and A. V. Pavlenko (Koks i Chim., 1934, 4, No. 7, 58—61).—$C_{10}H_8$ is converted completely into tetralin by treatment with coke-oven gas (58% of H_2) in presence of MoS_3. The optimum temp. and pressure were 420°/250—260 atm.

Ch. Abs. (e)

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

SUBJECT INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

a-3

COMMON ELEMENTS

Reaction between dihydro[illegible] and [illegible] A. V. Pav-lenko (J. [illegible]).—9:10-Dihydro[illegible] (I) [illegible] (II) at the b.p. [illegible] (IV). (II) [illegible] or (V) [illegible] (III) and (II) [illegible] R. T.

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

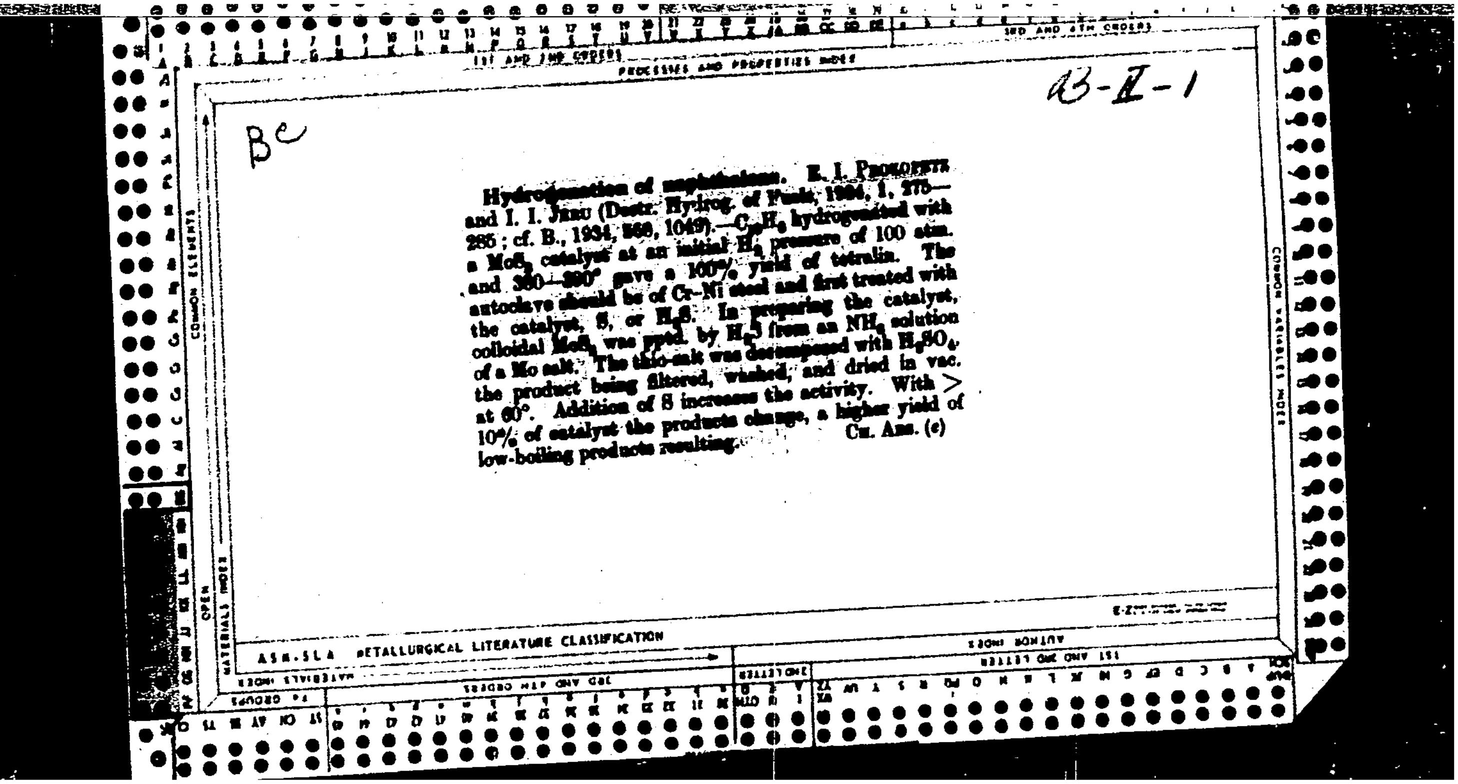
MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

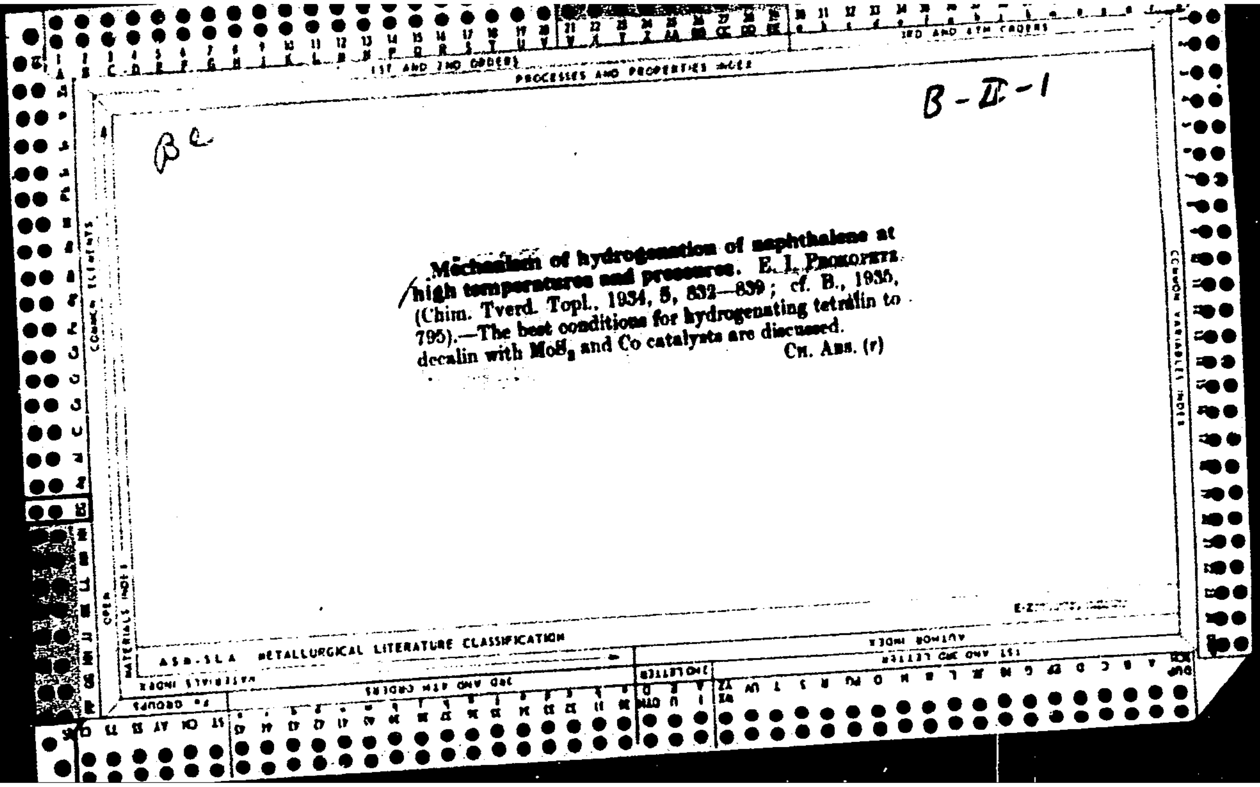
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS



Be

AB-II-1

Hydrogenation of naphthalene. E. I. PROKOPETS and I. I. JERU (Destr. Hydrog. of Fuels, 1934, 1, 275—285; cf. B., 1934, 868, 1049).—$C_{10}H_8$ hydrogenated with a MoS_2 catalyst at an initial H_2 pressure of 100 atm. and 380—390° gave a 100% yield of tetralin. The autoclave should be of Cr-Ni steel and first treated with the catalyst, S, or H_2S. In preparing the catalyst, colloidal MoS_3 was pptd. by H_2S from an NH_3 solution of a Mo salt. The thio-salt was decomposed with H_2SO_4, the product being filtered, washed, and dried in vac. at 60°. Addition of S increases the activity. With > 10% of catalyst the products change, a higher yield of low-boiling products resulting. CH. ABS. (e)

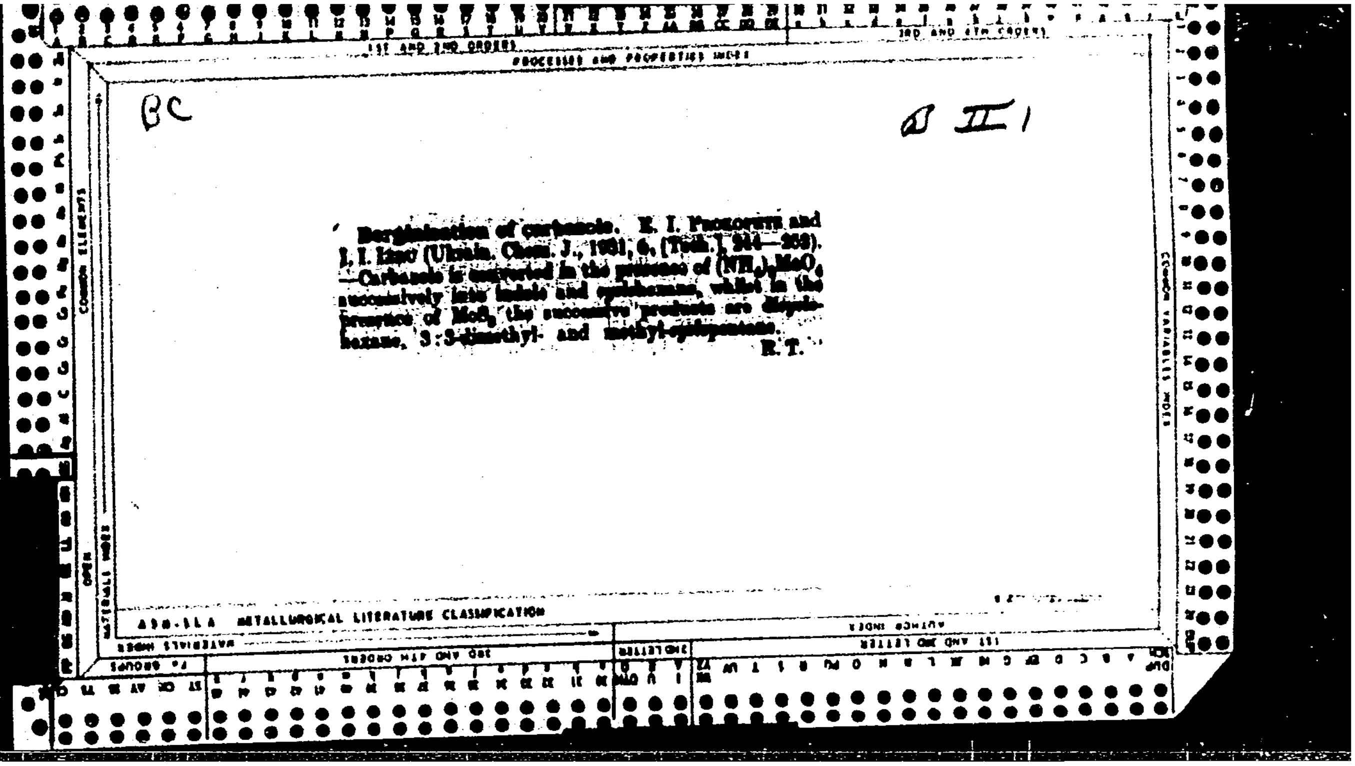


B-II-1

Bc

Mechanism of hydrogenation of naphthalene at high temperatures and pressures. E. I. PROKOPETS (Chim. Tverd. Topl., 1934, 5, 832—839; cf. B., 1935, 795).—The best conditions for hydrogenating tetralin to decalin with MoS_2 and Co catalysts are discussed.

CH. ABS. (r)

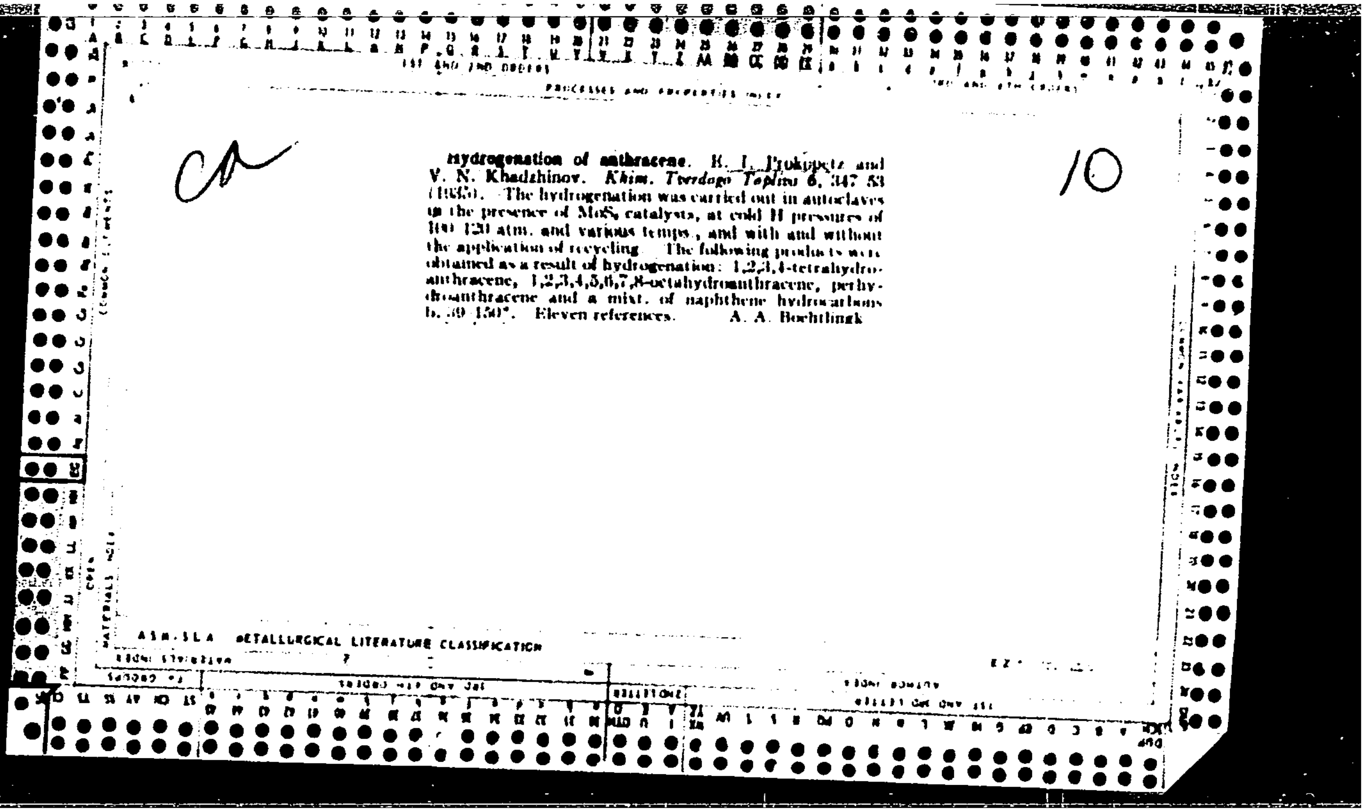


BC

B II 1

Berginisation of carbazole. E. I. Prokopets and I. I. Erko (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1931, 6, [Tech.], 244—253). —Carbazole is converted in the presence of $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ successively into indole and cyclohexane, whilst in the presence of MoS_3 the successive products are dicyclohexane, 3:3-dimethyl- and methyl-cyclopentane. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

10

Hydrogenation of anthracene. R. L. Prokopetz and V. N. Khadzhinov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 347-53 (1935). The hydrogenation was carried out in autoclaves in the presence of MoS_2 catalysts, at cold H pressures of 100-120 atm. and various temps., and with and without the application of recycling. The following products were obtained as a result of hydrogenation: 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroanthracene, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroanthracene, perhydroanthracene and a mixt. of naphthene hydrocarbons b. 30-150°. Eleven references. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

Action of fuming sulfuric acid on decalin. E. I. Prokopetz. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1211-15 (in French 1215)(1935); cf. *C. A.* 28, 7480. Two grades of com. decalin (70 cc.), b. 186-90°, n_D^{20} 1.4741, d_4^{20} 0.8865, and (Schering) b. 188-92°, n_D^{20} 1.4773, d_4^{20} 0.8808, shaken 2-8 times with 2 vols. of 20% H_2SO_4 till the liberation of heat and SO_2 had ceased, followed by washing the reaction product with H_2O to a neutral reaction, drying with $CaCl_2$ and redistg., gave 20 cc. of a product, b. 182-4.5°, n_D^{20} 1.4695, d_4^{20} 0.8857, identical with the *trans*-decahydronaphthalene obtained by Hückel (*C. A.* 20, 1980) and Zelinskii and Turova-Pollak (*C. A.* 19, 2949). Moderating the reaction by cooling with running water resulted in 30 cc. of the product and considerable elementary S in the distn. residue. The accumulation of the *trans*-decalin may be explained by the greater rate of sulfonation of the *cis*-isomer in the mixt. of the 2 isomers in com. decalin or by the isomerization of the *cis*- into *trans*-decalin (cf. Zelinskii and Turova-Pollak, *loc. cit.*).

Chas. Blanc

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

B-I-F

Utilisation of intermediate products of extraction of vanadium from ores, concentrates, and slags for the preparation of vanadium catalysts. I. Utilisation of calcium vanadate. J. A. PROKOPETZ. II. Utilisation of alkaline extracts of titanomagnetite metallurgical slag. M. L. BARLAMOV. III. Utilisation of Ural extracts for preparation of vanadium catalysts on a chromo-zeolite base. M. A. GUMINSKAJA (Sborn. Trud. Ukrain. Chim. Inst. Odessa, 1935, No. 1, 49—58, 59—64, 65—75).—I. Crude $Ca(VO_3)_2$ (I) is extracted during 2·5 hr. with boiling 70% K_2CO_3, and then for a further 2·5 hr. with 30% K_2CO_3, when 95% of the V is present in solution as KVO_3, utilisable for the prep. of Boreskov's B.O.V. catalyst (cf. preceding abstract). The necessary expenditure of K_2CO_3 is 0·9 kg. per kg. of (I).

II. Aq. Na_2CO_3 extracts of Kertsch titanomagnetite slag contain V_2O_5 4·17, Cr_2O_3 5·27, and $NaHCO_3$ 5·1 g. per litre. HCl is added to neutralise the $NaHCO_3$, and K silicate is then added, followed by $AlCl_3$ and $BaCl_2$ in such proportions as to give a ppt. containing SiO_2 11·8, Al_2O_3 1·0, and BaO 2·12 pts. per 1 pt. of V_2O_5; the catalytic activity is = that of Boreskov's second catalyst (cf. preceding abstract). Satisfactory catalysts could not be obtained by substituting $FeCl_3$ for $AlCl_3$, or Mg, Ca, or Cu for Ba.

III. A highly active catalyst, of the composition $K_2O,1·4BaO,12SiO_2,Cr_2O_3,V_2O_5$, is obtained by Boreskov's method from KVO_3, K silicate, $CrCl_3$, and $BaCl_2$. The same product is obtained by reducing Cr-containing slag extracts with SO_2, to yield a solution containing Cr^{III} and V^{IV}, to which a sufficient amount of fresh extract is added for the reaction $Cr^{VI} + 3V^{IV} \rightarrow Cr^{III} + 3V^{V}$ to take place, and aq. K silicate and $BaCl_2$ are added to the solution at 70°.

R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

18

Utilization of intermediate products of extraction of vanadium from ores, concentrates and slags for the preparation of vanadium catalysts. I. Utilization of calcium vanadate. I. A. Prokopetz. *Sborn. Trud. Ukrain. Chim. Inst. Odessa* 1935, No. 1, 40-58.—Crude $Ca(VO_3)_2$ (I) is extd. during 2.5 hr. with boiling 70% K_2CO_3, and then for a further 2.5 hr. with 30% K_2CO_3, when 95% of the V is present in soln. as KVO_3, utilizable for the prepn. of Boreskov's B.O.V. catalyst (cf. preceding abstract). The necessary expenditure of K_2CO_3 is 0.9 kg. per kg. of I. **II. Utilization of alkaline extracts of titanomagnetite metallurgical slag.** M. L. Burlamov. *Ibid.* 60-64.—Aq. Na_2CO_3 exts. of Kertsch titanomagnetite slag contain V_2O_5 4.17, Cr_2O_3 0.27 and $NaHCO_3$ 6.1 g. per l. HCl is added to neutralize the $NaHCO_3$, and K silicate is then added, followed by $AlCl_3$ and $BaCl_2$ in such proportions as to give a ppt. contg. SiO_2 11.8, Al_2O_3 1.0 and BaO 2.12 parts per 1 part of V_2O_5; the catalytic activity is equal to that of Boreskov's second catalyst. Satisfactory catalysts could not be obtained by substituting $FeCl_3$ for $AlCl_3$, or Mg, Ca or Cu for Ba. **III. Utilization of Ural extracts for preparation of vanadium catalysts on a chromium zeolite base.** M. A. Gumin'skaya. *Ibid.* 65-76.—A highly active catalyst, of the compn. $K_2O.1.4BaO.12SiO_2.Cr_2O_3.V_2O_5$, is obtained by Boreskov's method from KVO_3, K silicate, $CrCl_3$ and $BaCl_2$. The same product is obtained by reducing Cr-contg. slag exts. with SO_2, to yield a soln. contg. Cr^{III} and V^{IV}, to which a sufficient amt. of fresh ext. is added for the reaction $Cr^{VI} + 3V^{IV} \rightarrow Cr^{III} + 3V^{V}$ to take place, and aq. K silicate and $BaCl_2$ are added to the soln. at 70°.

B. C. A.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

12

Methods for the determination of the approximate percentage content of fat in raw casein. V. Prokop'ev. *Molochno-Maslodel'naya Prom.* 6, No. 10, 22 3(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 3332.—In the first method given 10 cc. H_2SO_4 (d. 1.82), 1 cc. AmOH and 6 g. of slightly pressed raw casein are placed in a butyrometer, which is then filled to the mark with distd. water (about 5 cc.). The mixt. is then shaken, placed in a 75° water bath for 5 min. and centrifuged for 15 min. The percentage fat content is read off from the butyrometer scale and multiplied by 5 as a factor. The 2nd method differs from the first in that 10 g. of the raw casein and about 1 cc. of water are used and the mixt. is shaken a 2nd time, after which it is again placed in the water bath for 3-4 min. The factor used is 3. The first method requires 20-30 min. and the 2nd 25-35 min. Both methods can be used for undried casein.

M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ACC NR: AP6021716 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/003/0018/0024

AUTHOR: Belyakova, G. V.; Prokop'ev, V. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: Analysis of a raster modulator in form of a grating

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1966, 18-24

TOPIC TAGS: optic modulator, ~~[illegible]~~, photoelectric detection

ABSTRACT: This paper investigates the modulation process of a radiant flow with an arbitrary two-dimensional energy distribution over its cross section, by a raster modulator in form of a moving grating. The problem posed is to find the modulator output, as a function of time, on the basis of a specified modulator (constant specified velocity of a dimensionally and optically specified grating), and a known modulator input. The purpose of this research is to enable calculation of the output spectrum of a phototransducer, fed by the radiant flow of the modulator output on the basis of a known input to the modulator. The modulator is assumed in form of a grating with alternate fully transparent and fully opaque strips, moving with a velocity V_x along the x-axis.An arbitrary distribution of luminosity in the plane of the modulator, $E(x, y)$, is assumed. Expressions are developed for the computation of the amplitudes and phases of the harmonic components of the modulated radiant flow. As an example,

Card 1/2 UDC: 621

ACC NR: AP6021716

the modulation of a radiant flow having a uniformly illuminated circular, semicircular, square and rectangular cross section is studied and determined for various orientations of the cross section with respect to the strips of the rostral modulator. Formulas for the calculation of the important first signal harmonics are given. The developed theoretical conclusions and formulas are substantiated by an experimentsl verification. Orig. art. has 5 figures, 24 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 25May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ВСЛ.

Refractories

124. The production of silica bricks for the roofs of electric furnaces for the Upper Isetski works.—A. A. Bareshaya and A. G. Prokopeva (*Ogneupory*, 13, 181, 1948). The raw material for silica brick production is obtained from the quartz rock from the Karaul mountains. The percentage chemical composition of the quartz rock used in 1947 is as follows: SiO_2, 96·01; Al_2O_3, 1·6; Fe_2O_3, 1·2; CaO, 0·6; MgO, 0·3; the loss on ignition, up to 1·10. The refractoriness of the rock is over 1,750° C. After crushing, the quartz rock is ground in a pan, and is then fed to a flat mechanically vibrating screen with a mesh of 6 mm. The grading of the batch is as follows:

Screen mesh, mm...	6	3	1·5	0·5	<0·5
Percentage	up to 3	12	15-25	15-20	50-60

Sulphite lye is added to give green strength, and a table shows the volume of sulphite lye required in relation to the strength of the solution used. The bricks are then fired in the kiln, according to the following schedule:

Br. abs.

BJ-9 Glass, Ceramics,
Refractories.

Production of silica bricks for roofs of electric (steel) furnaces for Upper Isetski works. A. A. Bereshnoy and A. G. [illegible] (*Ogneupory*, 1948, 13, 181; *Brit. ceram. Abstr.*, 1949, 22A).—Crushed quartz sand from the Kourasi mountains (SiO$_2$ 96·01, Al$_2$O$_3$ 1·6, Fe$_2$O$_3$ 1·2, CaO 0·6, and MgO 0·3%; loss on ignition up to 1·1%) is ground, size-graded, mixed with sulphite lye to give green strength, and fired in a kiln. The heating and cooling schedule is detailed. The fired bricks (SiO$_2$ 93·2—93·5, Al$_2$O$_3$ 1·1—2, Fe$_2$O$_3$ 0·75—1·1, CaO 2·4—3, and MgO 0·0%) have a refractoriness of 1710—1720°, a porosity of 20·7—26%, and a *d* of 2·34—2·38. A table shows the no. of melts possible when using the bricks in the roof of electric steel furnaces of different sizes.

R. B. CLARKE.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

19

Dinas brick for arches of electric furnaces. A. A. Berezhnaya and A. S. Prokop'eva. *Ogneupory* 13, 181-3 (1948).—The Dinas brick were made from Karaul'naya Hill quartzites analyzing SiO_2 96.01, Al_2O_3 1.6, Fe_2O_3 1.2, CaO 0.6, MgO 0.3, and ignition loss 1.10-0%; refractoriness was over 1750°. Milk of lime (2.0-3.2%) and sulfite liquor (0.15-0.30%) were used. Insol. matter in the lime should not exceed 5%; concn. of sulfite liquor was 15-30%. The milk of lime and liquor are mixed and the d. is adjusted to 1.17-1.20. Moisture content of the mix was 6.5-7.5%. The product was dried at 40-45° to a residual moisture of 1% and fired over a 120-hr. period to a max. temp. of 1400-1434°. The brick had a refractoriness of 1710-1720°; porosity, 20.7-26.0%; sp. gr., 2.34-2.38; analysis: SiO_2 93.2-95.0, Al_2O_3 1.10-2.0, Fe_2O_3 0.75-1.10, CaO 2.4-3.0, and MgO 0.8%. Their use increased the life of the arches in 8-, 10-, and 20-ton furnaces from 85, 71, and 59 to 106, 102, and 61 heats, resp. Despite this, the Dinas brick still does not come up to the requirements for electro-Dinas. B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

5

5

THE PRODUCTION OF SILICA BRICKS FOR THE ROOFS OF ELECTRIC FURNACES FOR THE UPPER ISETSKI WORKS. AA Berezhaya and Ag Prokoza.a. Ogneupory, 1948, vol. 13, p, 181 British Ceramic Abstracts, 1949 Jan Feb p22A.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

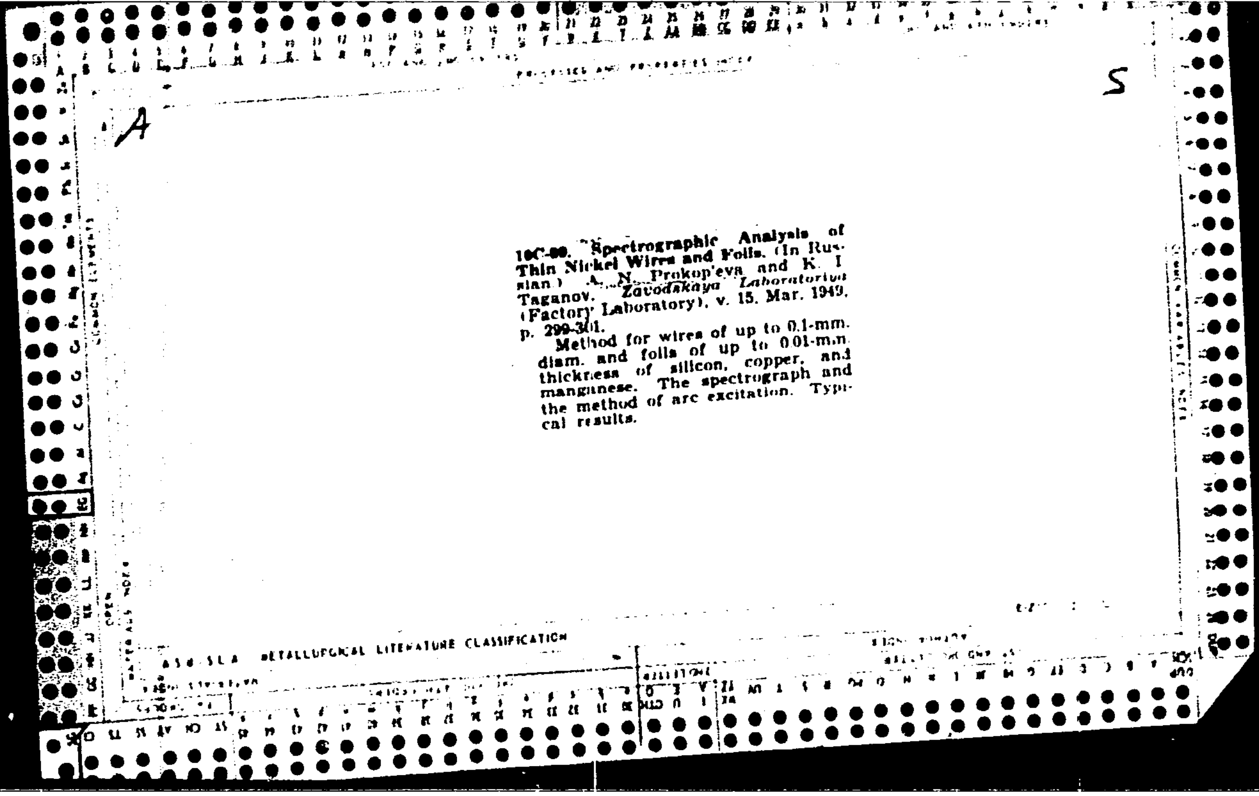
AUTHOR INDEX

PROKOPEVA, A. M.

(3)

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Glass, Clay Products

Wastes from kaolin washing, useful in steel mill-processing materials. N. F. Dubrov, A. M. Prokopeva, and A. A. Berezhnaya. *Ogneupory* 1951, 321-5; through *Silikattechnik* 4, 330(1953).—Kaolin sands from washing plants are suitable for grog for channel stones in steel casting. The approx. chem. compn. of such kaolin sands with a residual content of about 10% kaolinite is: Al_2O_3 10.6, SiO_2 83.1%, and very low fluxes. Bound with fireclay (32.8% Al_2O_3), at 1200°, the bodies are easily machined and are fine grained, the particles being spheroidal. They are equal, or superior, to the usual grog-fireclay refractories. The surface becomes covered with a highly siliceous viscous slag (about 71% SiO_2) which affords excellent protection. W. Eitel



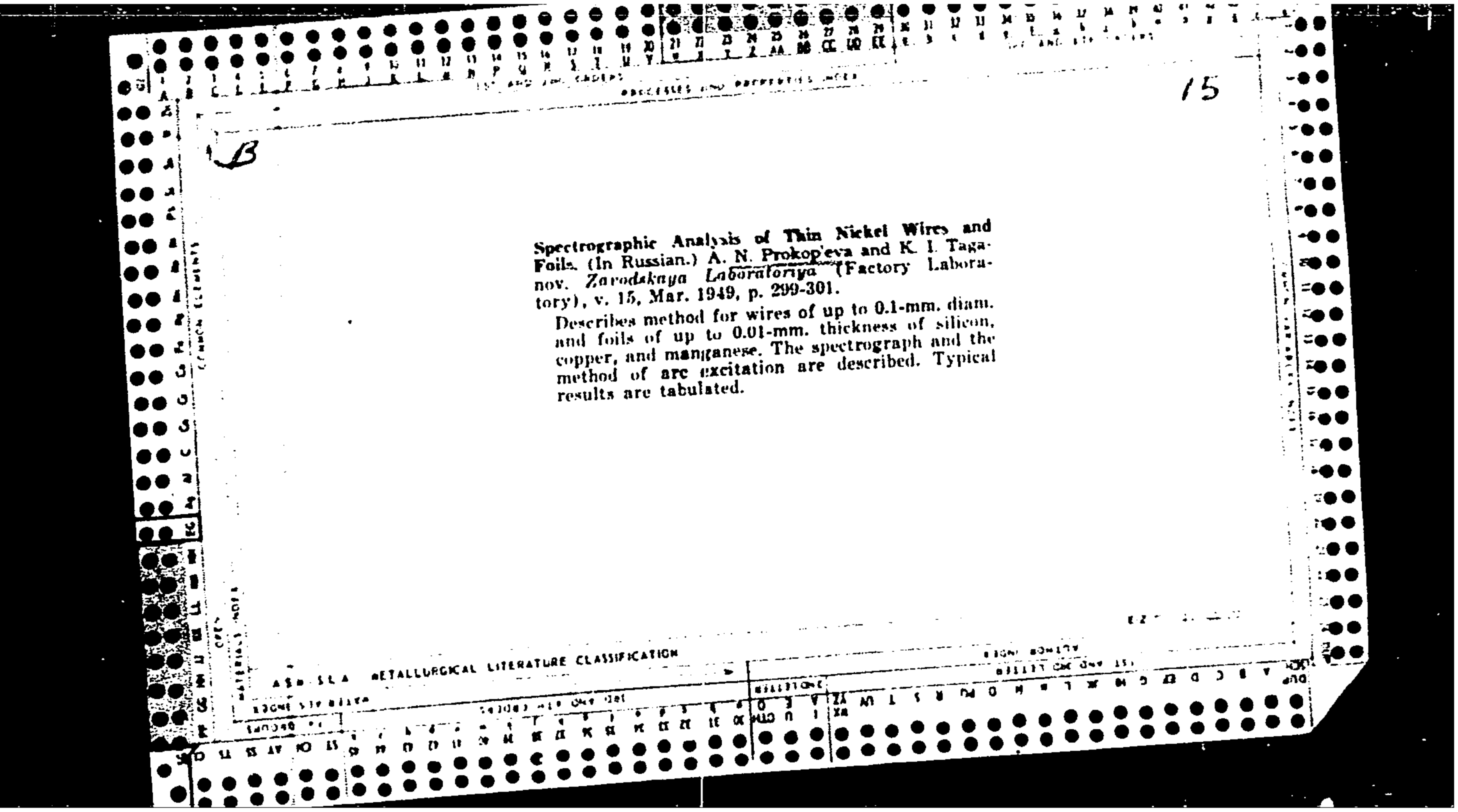
S

A

10C-80. "Spectrographic Analysis of Thin Nickel Wires and Foils. (In Russian.) A. N. Prokop'eva and K. I Taganov. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Mar. 1949, p. 299-301.

Method for wires of up to 0.1-mm. diam. and foils of up to 0.01-mm. thickness of silicon, copper, and manganese. The spectrograph and the method of arc excitation. Typical results.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



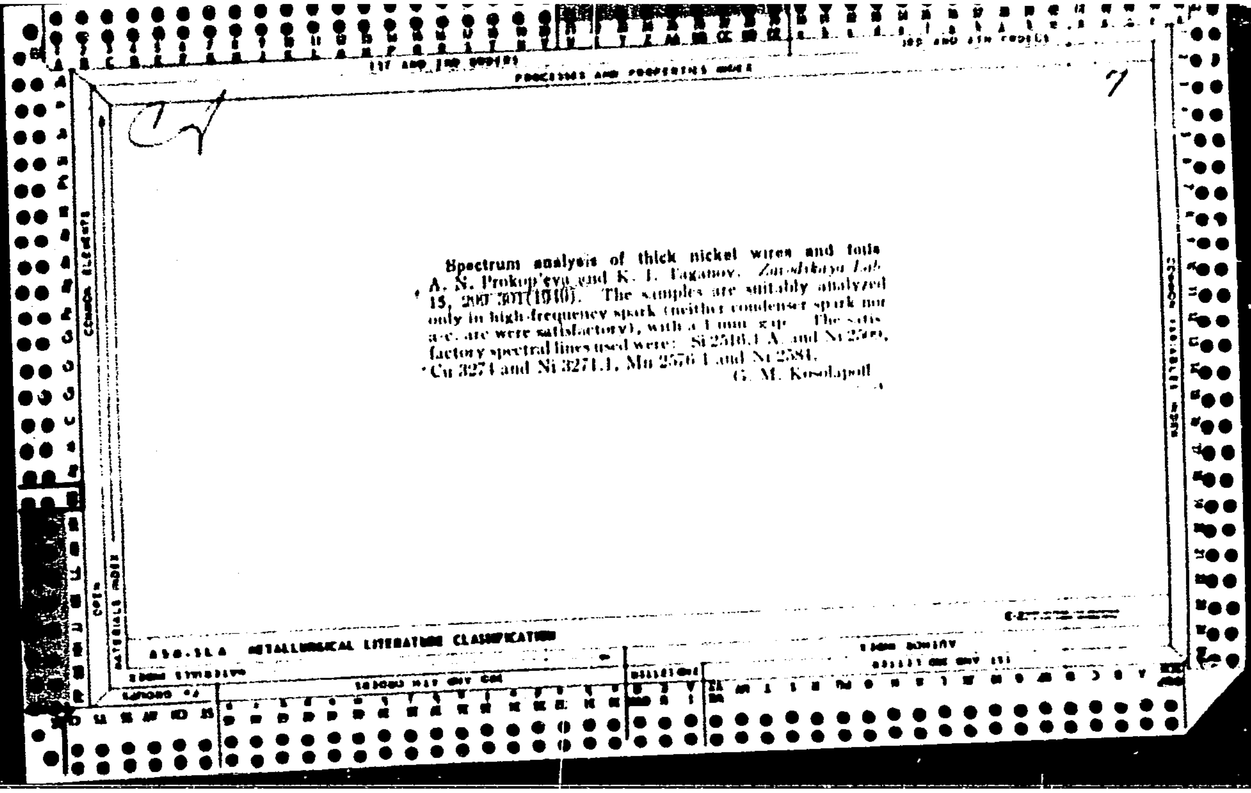
15

B

Spectrographic Analysis of Thin Nickel Wires and Foils. (In Russian.) A. N. Prokop'eva and K. I. Taganov. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Mar. 1949, p. 299-301.

Describes method for wires of up to 0.1-mm. diam. and foils of up to 0.01-mm. thickness of silicon, copper, and manganese. The spectrograph and the method of arc excitation are described. Typical results are tabulated.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

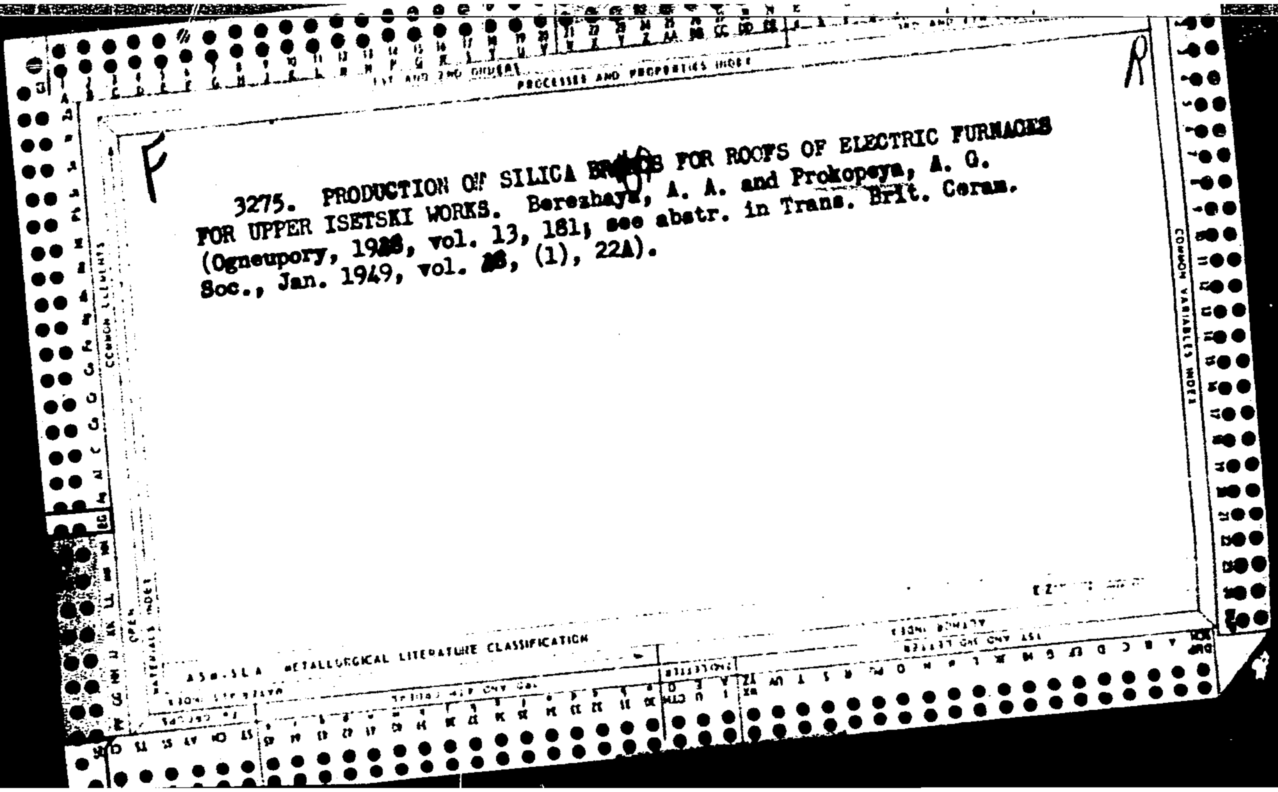
7

Spectrum analysis of thick nickel wires and foils. A. N. Prokop'eva and K. I. Taganov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 299-301(1949). The samples are suitably analyzed only in high-frequency spark (neither condenser spark nor a.c. arc were satisfactory), with a 1-mm. gap. The satisfactory spectral lines used were: Si 2516.1 A. and Ni 2510, Cu 3274 and Ni 3271.1, Mn 2576.1 and Ni 2581.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROKOPEVA, M. F.
V. V. UDOVENKO, ZhOKh, 19, 165-8(1949)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

F

R

3275. PRODUCTION OF SILICA BRICKS FOR ROOFS OF ELECTRIC FURNACES FOR UPPER ISETSKI WORKS. Berezhaya, A. A. and Prokopeya, A. G. (Ogneupory, 19[illegible], vol. 13, 181; see abstr. in Trans. Brit. Ceram. Soc., Jan. 1949, vol. [illegible], (1), 22A).

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROKOPIC, J.

Parasitic worms of our insectivora; a systematic faunistic study and and ecologic-zoogeographic evaluation. p. 87.

Praha, Czecoslovakia. Vol. 6, no. 2, 1959,

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2.

Uncl.

PROKOPIC, Jan

Trichinellosis in Czechoslovakia. Wiadomosci parazyt. 8 no.1:31-46 '62.

1. Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(TRICHINOSIS epidemiol)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology - Helminths.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 81717

Author : Prokopic, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Systematic Investigation of Parasitic Helminths in the Common Mole and an Analysis of Helminthofauna in Individual Species of Insectivora in Czechoslovakia

Orig Pub : Zool. listy, 1957, 6, No 4, 331-340

Abstract : In dissecting 52 moles in 1954-1956, 9 species of helminths were found (2 species each of trematodes and cestodes, and 5 species of nematodes). Most prevalent is Morganella talpae. On the Czechoslovak territory helminthofauna of genus Sorex is richest with regard to number of species (24); invasion intensity is highest in the genus Erinaceus (95%). Cestodes predominate in representatives of genus Sorex and Neomys, nematodes in those of Erinaceus and Talpa. Author's abstract.

Card 1/1

PROKOPIC, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 995

Author : Prokopic, J.

Inst : ———

Title : Helminth Fauna of Soricidae in the High Tartars

Orig Pub : Zool. listy, 1957, 6, No 2, 147-154

Abstract : 24 strains of helminths were found in shrews and water shrewd of Tartar park, and 3 of them (Opisthioglyphe megastomus, Cephalotrema minutum, and Staphylocystis alpestris) were high mountain forms. The most universal (18 strains) were the cestoidea. The parasites are listed according to their hosts.

Card 1/1

PROKOPIC, J; RYSAVY, B

"Some results of the study of worms in game animals and other wild animals living in the Topolcienky Game Preserve."

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 7, 1958

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclas

PROKOPIC, J.

"Effect of ecologic factors on the specificity of parastic worms in insectivorous mammals."

p.69 (Ceskoslovenska Biologie, Vol. 5 /i. e. 6/ no. 1, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accession(EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No.8, 1958, No 33934

Author : Prokopich
Inst : ~~Not given~~
Title : Helminthofauna of Crocidura (Crocidura, Insectivora). -- K gelmintofaune belozubok (Crocidura, Insectivora).

Orig Pub : Zool. listy, 1957, 6, No. 2, 155-162.

Abstract : Seven species of helminths were found in 28 Crocidura suaveolens and 4 C. leucodon from the Czech People's Republic (1954-1955). Cestodes staphylocystis furcata and S. jacobsoni were identified in Europe for the first time. From author's resume.

Card 1/1

8

L 20518-66 T JK
ACC NR: AP5021659 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/004/0229/0232

AUTHOR: Otcenasek, M.; Dvorak, J.; Prokopic, J.

17
B

ORG: Institute of Parasitology of the Czechoslovak AS (Parazitologicky ustav CSAV, Prague)

TITLE: Isolation of Emmonsia crescens Et Jellison 1960 on the territory of the CSSR (The Czechoslovak Emmons Soviet Socialist Republic)

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 229-232 and insert 4X facing page 225

TOPIC TAGS: parasite, animal parasite, animal microbiology, parasitology, parasitism

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the successful isolation of Emmonsia crescens Em-
mons et Jellison 1960 and on the mycological characteristics of the first Czechoslovak
isolates of this organism. The present study is a continuation of earlier studies
in that it continues the investigation of the infected lungs of small mammals in an
attempt to isolate the adiaspiromycosis agent. The mycological investigation was made
of the lung tissue of 119 live, wild rodents and insectivores caught live around Novy
Budzov and subsequently put to death after removal of the ectoparasites. The animals
caught represented six (6) species. Three specimens of Microtus arvalis were isolated
from the lung tissue investigated. Macroscopic spherules, the parasitic stage of the

Card 1/2

L 20518-66

ACC NR: AP5021559

organism, were observed only in one case. The investigators were successful in making a culture of this agent. This is the first recovery of Emmonsia crescens Emmons et Jellison 1960 in central Europe and is attributed to their understanding of the microbiology, ecology, and geography of this mycotic antigen. The morphophysiological characteristics of the isolated strains completely correspond to the initial descriptions of isolates of Emmonsia crescens. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06 SUBM DATE: none OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

EAST GERMANY

PROKOPIC, Jan, Dr; Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Parasitology (Parasitologicky Ustav Csl. Akademie Ved.), Prague.

DK 595.423.578.8.093

"The Method of Collecting and Raising Oribatidae for Experimental Study of the Growth Cycle of Tapeworms."

Jena, Angewandte Parasitologie, Vol 7, No 1, Feb 66, pages 16-19.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] A modified method for collecting and raising oribatid mites is described which has been used by the author since 1959. The collection of the mites is most conveniently done in eclectors. The raising of mites was modified as follows: they are kept on filter paper in Petri dishes and are fed slices of potatoes, carrots or fruit. The small percentage (1 per cent) of infestation of Oribatidae by Cestodes in nature was confirmed. The most sensitive to experimental invasion are: Achipteria coleoptrata, Scheloribates laevigatus and Galumna elimata. 15 Eastern European, 6 Western references. [Manuscript received 23 Nov 64.]

1/1