KUZENTSOVA, Z.I.; IVANOVA, V.S.; SHORYGINA, N.N.

Reaction of dialcohol cellulose with nitrogen oxides. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1682-1684 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

[illegible], G.V.; [illegible], N.M.; [illegible], A.F.

Carboxylation of 2,3,4-tri-O-methyl-1,6-anhydro-beta-glucopyranose by the action of metallic sodium in pyridine medium. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser. khim. no.10:1870-1872 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SHONYGINA, N.N.; SDYKOV, T.S.; KOSHETEROV, A.K.

Study of lignins of Phragmites communis Trin. Khim. prirod. soed. no.6:424-427 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Karakalpakskiy filial AN UzSSR.

L 37210-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6014411 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0743/0746

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, Z. I.; Ivanova, V. S.; Shorygina, N. N.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of cellulose dialdehyde with gaseous nitrogen oxides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 743-746

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, nitration, oxidation, nitrate ester

ABSTRACT: The reaction of cellulose dialdehyde with nitrogen oxides in the presence of P_2O_5 was investigated. Without P_2O_5, cellulose dialdehyde is only oxidized by N_2O_4; in the presence of P_2O_5, oxidation, oxidation-nitration, or then essentially only nitration products are obtained as the weight ratio of P_2O_5:cellulose dialdehyde is increased from 0:1 to 400:1. The trinitrate of cellulose dialdehyde was obtained and its structure proposed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.458.81

S/812/61/000/005/005/005

AUTHORS: Shorygina, N.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zarubitskiy, A. Ye., Engineer.

TITLE: Production of shale and oil-shale resin-tars.

SOURCE: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Sbornik trudov. no.5. 1961. Novyye stroitel'nyye polimernyye materialy. pp. 99-107.

TEXT: The paper reports an investigation of the effect of the acid and neutral components of shale oil on the physico-mechanical properties of shale-formaldehyde resin obtained from shale oil and formalin. It is established that the acid component of the shale oil, which consists primarily of phenol, reduces the elasticity, strength, and water-resistance of the resin. Initial materials used in making experimental specimens: (1) Generator shale oil of the shale-refining Kombinat at Kokhtlya-Yarva with a spec. grav. 1.015, water content 1%, viscosity 2.9°E at 75°C, flash point 90°, ash content 0.3%, S content 1.2%. (2) Shale gudron (asphalt flux) retained in the residue after boiling off of all generator-oil fractions up to 325° with a ball-and-ring softening T of 27°. (3) Petroleum gudron with a softening T of 40°, a ductility of 51 cm, and a viscosity at 60° of 159 sec as measured in a

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Production of shale and oil-shale resin-tars. S/812/61/000/005/005/005

viscosimeter with a 5-mm-diam aperture. (4) Formalin of the Kuskovo Chemical Plant, containing 39.5% formaldehyde, 7.8% methyl alcohol, 0.03% acids (as expressed in formic acid). The resin was prepared in an electrically-heated 2-liter steel flask equipped with a thermometer compartment, a charging door, a mechanical mixer, and a cooler, and in a similarly equipped 10-liter reactor. To separate the acid and neutral compounds from the shale-oil resins, the oil was dissolved in benzol (1:1) and the solution was mixed with a 5% NaOH solution (1:1). Upon stirring and settling, a lower phenolate-containing layer separated from an upper layer containing the neutral and other compounds. The phenolate was acidulated by a 5% HCl solution and was washed with water. The separated acid compounds were dried for condensation with formaldehyde (yield of acid part: 15%). The neutral and other compounds were washed with water and dried for condensation with formaldehyde. The elasticity, strength, and 24-hr water resistance (at 20°C) of the acid- and neutral-compound-containing resins are tabulated in detail. Copolymerization of (a) shale and petroleum gudrons not containing phenols with (b) shale oil containing phenols, with formalin treatment of the mixture, yields resins that exhibit an elevated softening T, elasticity, impact strength, and water-resistance (details on both composition and characteristics are tabulated). The components were charged into the above-described flask or reactor and were condensed for 2 hrs at 85-90°, whereupon the resin obtained was dried at 95-105°

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Production of shale and oil-shale resin-tars. S/812/61/000/005/005/005

(2 hrs) and then heated in two stages, namely, for 3 hrs at 150-160° and for 10 hrs at 210-220°. The resin yield was 95.4%. Optimal composition in parts of weight: Shale asphalt flux 50, shale oil 50, 39.5% formalin 5, HCl (spec. grav. 1.19) 1, chlore iron 1. The principal characteristics of the optimal composition are listed. An increase in shale oil reduces the softening T, hardness, and impact strength; a reduction accomplishes the opposite. The shale-formaldehyde resins are acid-, salt-, alkali-, and ether-resistant, and are thermoplastic, but are soluble in turpentine, gasoline, benzol, toluol, and xylol. The material thus produced eliminates the need for expensive and not readily available lamination plastifiers for the making of flooring, roof sheathing, and roofing materials by the roll. The same resins are also suitable for the making of mastics, heat-insulation, and other materials. There are 3 numbered (and numerous unnumbered) tables; no figures or references.

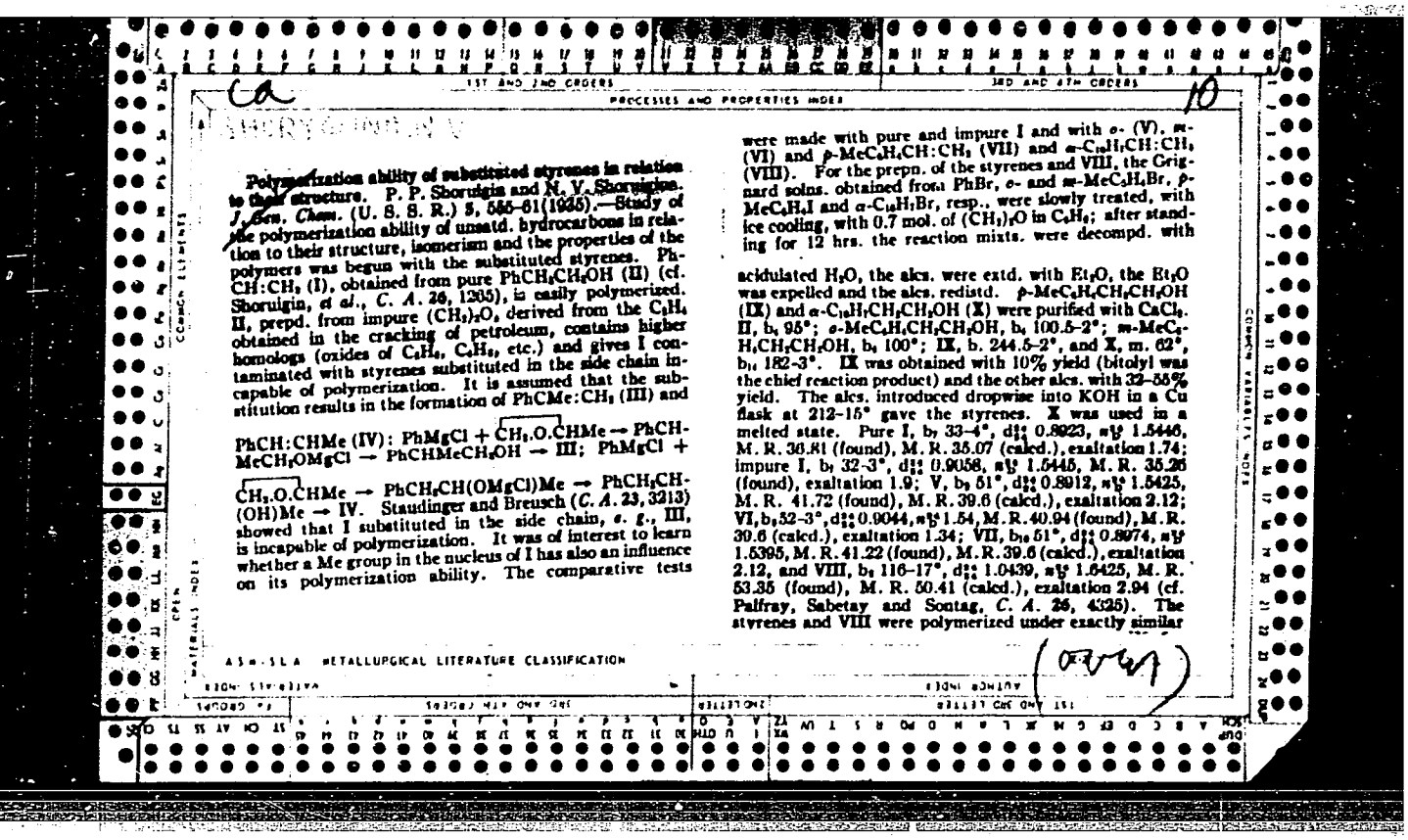
ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

KOSHKIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKOTINSKIY, M.P., kand. arkh.; MUNTS, V.O., kand. arkh.; RUDINA, M.A., arkh.; SILUANOVA, G.V., arkh.; SHORYGINA, N.V., kand. khim. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: BOGUSLAVSKIY, A.I., inzh.; ZARUBITSKIY, A.Ye., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.M., inzh.; MASHINA, N.N., inzh.; OTLIVANCHIK, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROMANOVA, L.A., inzh.; CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; ANDREYEV, V.S., retsenzent; IOFAN, B.M., retsenzent; KRIPPA, A.I., arkh., retsenzent; GURVICH, E.A., red.izd-va; BRUSINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of finishing materials and articles] Katalog otdelochnykh materialov i izdelii. Pod red. M.P.Makotinskogo. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.1.[Plastics; polymer finishing materials and articles] Plastmassy; polimernye otdelochnye materialy i izdeliia. 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Andreyev, Iofan, Krippa).
(Finishes and finishing--Catalogs) (Plastics)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

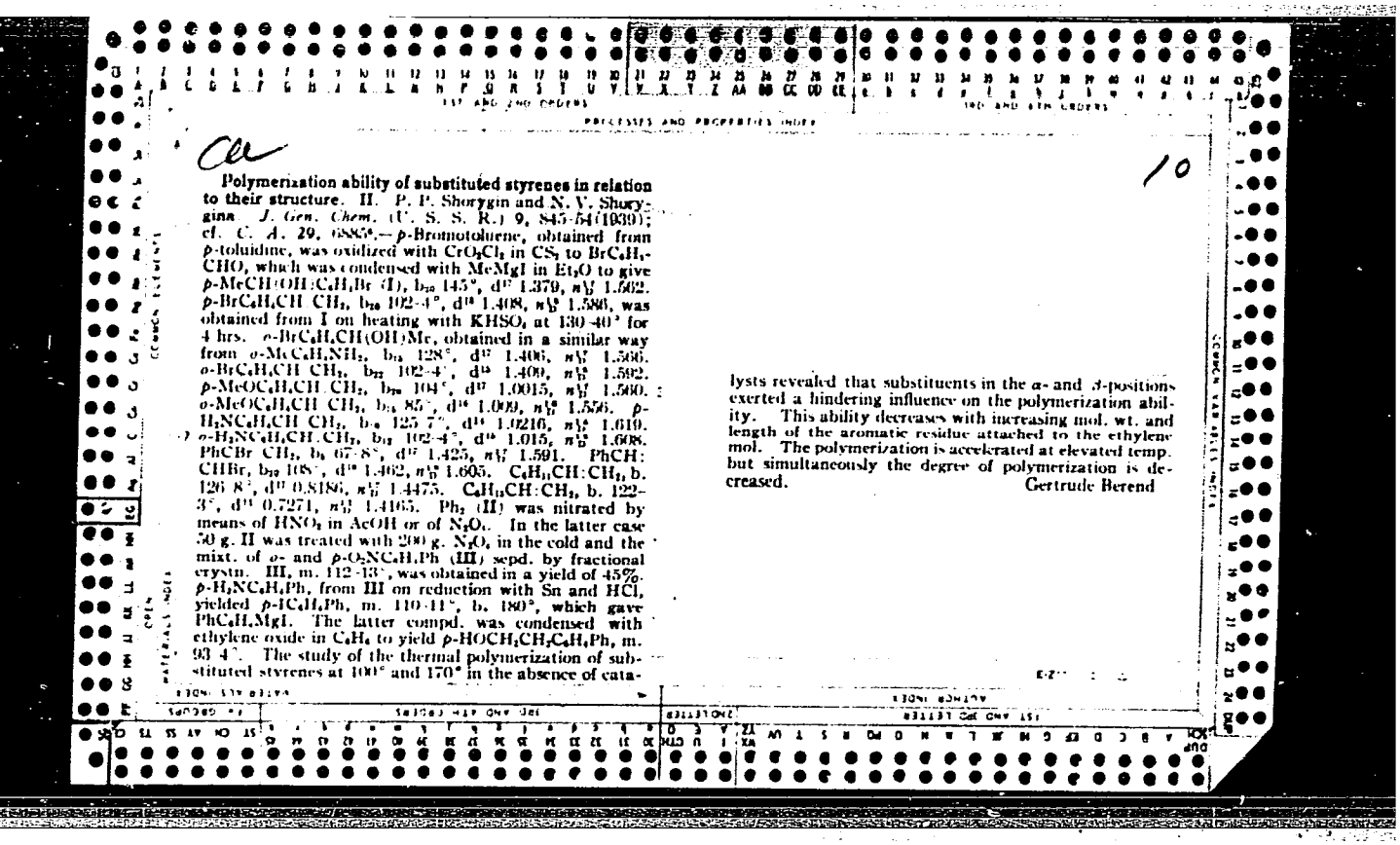
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Polymerization ability of substituted styrenes in relation to their structure. P. P. Shorygin and N. V. Shorygina. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 585–61(1935).—Study of the polymerization ability of unsatd. hydrocarbons in relation to their structure, isomerism and the properties of the polymers was begun with the substituted styrenes. PhCH:CH$_2$ (I), obtained from pure PhCH$_2$CH$_2$OH (II) (cf. Shorygin, *et al.*, *C. A.* 26, 1205), is easily polymerized. II, prepd. from impure $(CH_3)_2O$, derived from the C_4H_8 obtained in the cracking of petroleum, contains higher homologs (oxides of C_3H_6, C_4H_8, etc.) and gives I contaminated with styrenes substituted in the side chain incapable of polymerization. It is assumed that the substitution results in the formation of PhCMe:CH$_2$ (III) and PhCH:CHMe (IV): PhMgCl + CH$_2$.O.CHMe → PhCHMeCH$_2$OH → III; PhMgCl + CH$_2$.O.CHMe → PhCH$_2$CH(OMgCl)Me → PhCH$_2$CH(OH)Me → IV. Staudinger and Breusch (*C. A.* 23, 3213) showed that I substituted in the side chain, *e. g.*, III, is incapable of polymerization. It was of interest to learn whether a Me group in the nucleus of I has also an influence on its polymerization ability. The comparative tests were made with pure and impure I and with *o*- (V), *m*- (VI) and *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$CH:CH$_2$ (VII) and α-C$_{10}$H$_7$CH:CH$_2$ (VIII). For the prepn. of the styrenes and VIII, the Grignard solns. obtained from PhBr, *o*- and *m*-MeC$_6$H$_4$Br, *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$I and α-C$_{10}$H$_7$Br, resp., were slowly treated, with ice cooling, with 0.7 mol. of $(CH_3)_2O$ in C_4H_8; after standing for 12 hrs. the reaction mixts. were decompd. with acidulated H_2O, the alcs. were extd. with Et_2O, the Et_2O was expelled and the alcs. redistd. *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$CH$_2$CH$_2$OH (IX) and α-C$_{10}$H$_7$CH$_2$CH$_2$OH (X) were purified with CaCl$_2$. II, b$_4$ 95°; *o*-MeC$_6$H$_4$CH$_2$CH$_2$OH, b$_4$ 100.5–2°; *m*-MeC$_6$H$_4$CH$_2$CH$_2$OH, b$_4$ 100°; IX, b. 244.5–2°, and X, m. 62°, b$_{11}$ 182–3°. IX was obtained with 10% yield (bitolyl was the chief reaction product) and the other alcs. with 32–55% yield. The alcs. introduced dropwise into KOH in a Cu flask at 212–15° gave the styrenes. X was used in a melted state. Pure I, b$_7$ 33–4°, d_4^{15} 0.8923, n_D^{20} 1.5446, M. R. 36.81 (found), M. R. 35.07 (calcd.), exaltation 1.74; impure I, b$_7$ 32–3°, d_4^{15} 0.9058, n_D^{20} 1.5445, M. R. 35.26 (found), exaltation 1.9; V, b$_9$ 51°, d_4^{15} 0.8912, n_D^{20} 1.5425, M. R. 41.72 (found), M. R. 39.6 (calcd.), exaltation 2.12; VI, b$_7$ 52–3°, d_4^{15} 0.9044, n_D^{20} 1.54, M. R. 40.94 (found), M. R. 39.6 (calcd.), exaltation 1.34; VII, b$_{16}$ 51°, d_4^{15} 0.8974, n_D^{20} 1.5395, M. R. 41.22 (found), M. R. 39.6 (calcd.), exaltation 2.12, and VIII, b$_4$ 116–17°, d_4^{15} 1.0439, n_D^{20} 1.6425, M. R. 53.35 (found), M. R. 50.41 (calcd.), exaltation 2.94 (cf. Palfray, Sabetay and Sontag, *C. A.* 26, 4325). The styrenes and VIII were polymerized under exactly similar

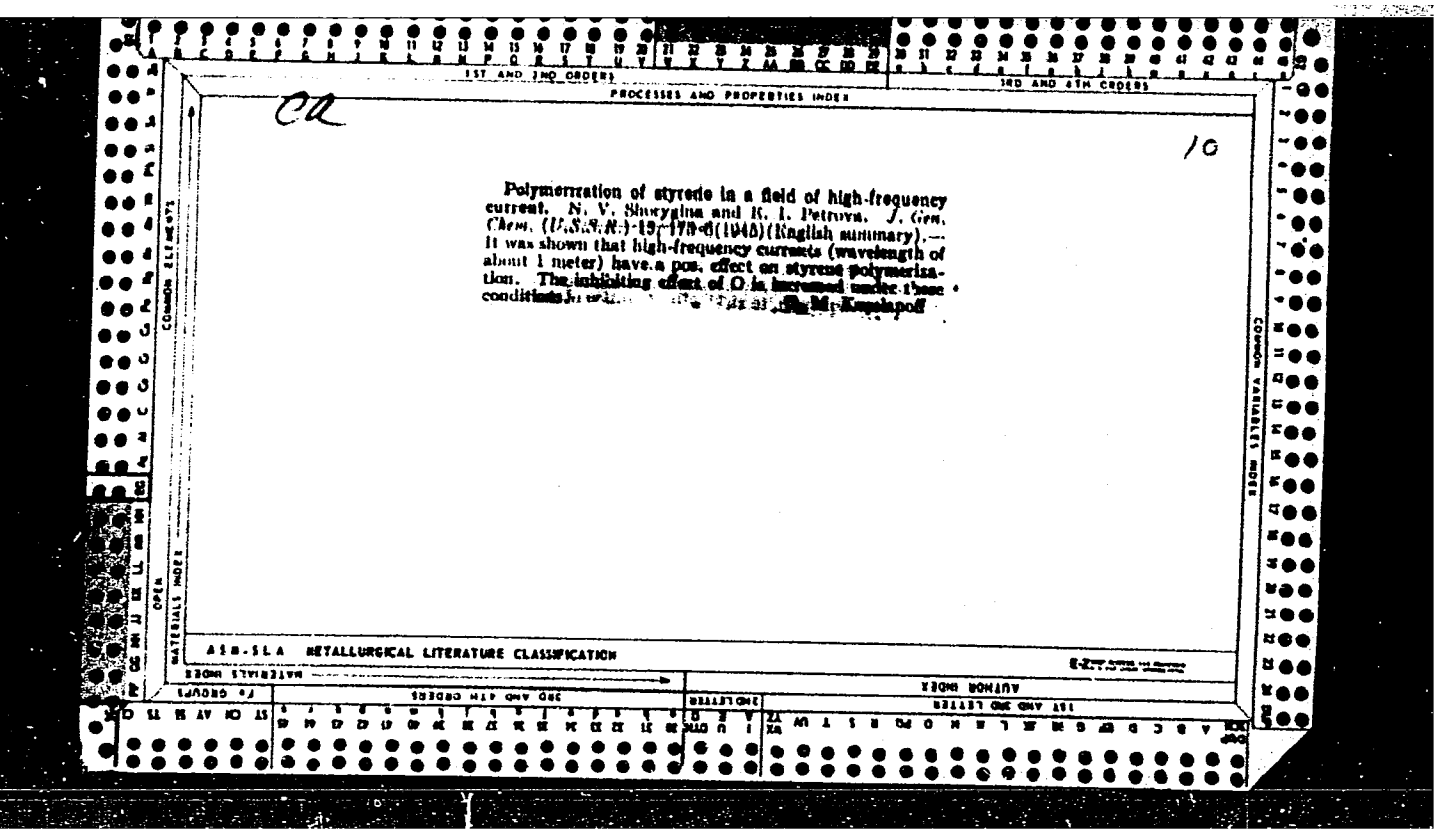
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

conditions by heating the products (no catalyst) in glass tubes at 175° for 3 hrs. in a drying oven. The thermal resistance of the polymers was detd. (approx.) from the temp. of softening and melting in a capillary tube. The relative viscosities were detd. with 2% solns. in C_6H_6 and PhMe at various temps. in an Ostwald viscometer. The values for the sp. viscosity, molarity of the solns. and mol. wt. of the polymers were calcd. by the Staudinger formula (*Hochmol. org. Verbindungen*, *C. A.* 26, 3513). The results show that the phys. properties of the polymers are directly related to the coeffs. of polymerization. Thus, the elasticity, mech. stability and resistance to heat of the following polymers decrease in the order given (the coeffs. of polymerization are given in parentheses): V (274), VI (255), pure I (245), VII (180), impure I (150) and VIII (30). It may be concluded that with the increase of the elongation of the side groups in the chain of the polystyrenes (the greatest elongation with VII) and a considerable increase in their weight ($C_{16}H_8$ nucleus) the polymerization ability of styrenes is decreased and the properties of the polymers are impaired. Only the Me group in the *o*-position acts differently. Chas. Blanc



Polymerization ability of substituted styrenes in relation to their structure. II. P. P. Shorygin and N. V. Shuvygina. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 845-54 (1939); cf. C. A. 29, 6885.—*p*-Bromotoluene, obtained from *p*-toluidine, was oxidized with CrO_2Cl_2 in CS_2 to BrC_6H_4CHO, which was condensed with MeMgI in Et_2O to give *p*-$MeCH(OH)C_6H_4Br$ (I), b_{10} 145°, d^{17} 1.379, n_D^{17} 1.562. *p*-$BrC_6H_4CH{:}CH_2$, b_{10} 102-4°, d^{18} 1.408, n_D^{18} 1.586, was obtained from I on heating with $KHSO_4$ at 130-40° for 4 hrs. *o*-$BrC_6H_4CH(OH)Me$, obtained in a similar way from *o*-$MeC_6H_4NH_2$, b_{13} 128°, d^{17} 1.406, n_D^{17} 1.556. *o*-$BrC_6H_4CH{:}CH_2$, b_{12} 102-4°, d^{18} 1.409, n_D^{18} 1.592. *p*-$MeOC_6H_4CH{:}CH_2$, b_{10} 104°, d^{17} 1.0015, n_D^{17} 1.560. *o*-$MeOC_6H_4CH{:}CH_2$, b_{13} 85°, d^{18} 1.009, n_D^{18} 1.556. *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4CH{:}CH_2$, b_{13} 125.7°, d^{18} 1.0216, n_D^{18} 1.619. *o*-$H_2NC_6H_4CH{:}CH_2$, b_{12} 102-4°, d^{18} 1.015, n_D^{18} 1.608. $PhCBr{:}CH_2$, b_5 67-8°, d^{17} 1.425, n_D^{17} 1.591. $PhCH{:}CHBr$, b_{10} 108°, d^{18} 1.402, n_D^{18} 1.605. $C_6H_{11}CH{:}CH_2$, b. 122-3°, d^{18} 0.7271, n_D^{18} 1.4165. Ph_2 (II) was nitrated by means of HNO_3 in AcOH or of N_2O_5. In the latter case 50 g. II was treated with 200 g. N_2O_5 in the cold and the mixt. of *o*- and *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4Ph$ (III) sepd. by fractional crystn. III, m. 112-13°, was obtained in a yield of 45%. *p*-$H_2NC_6H_4Ph$, from III on reduction with Sn and HCl, yielded *p*-IC_6H_4Ph, m. 110-11°, b. 180°, which gave PhC_6H_4MgI. The latter compd. was condensed with ethylene oxide in C_6H_6 to yield *p*-$HOCH_2CH_2C_6H_4Ph$, m. 93-4°. The study of the thermal polymerization of substituted styrenes at 100° and 170° in the absence of catalysts revealed that substituents in the α- and β-positions exerted a hindering influence on the polymerization ability. This ability decreases with increasing mol. wt. and length of the aromatic residue attached to the ethylene mol. The polymerization is accelerated at elevated temp. but simultaneously the degree of polymerization is decreased.

Gertrude Berend



SHORYGIN, N. V.

"The condensation of ethylene oxide with benzene homologues." (p. 1273)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1951, Vol 21, No 7.

CA

The condensation of ethylene oxide with benzene homologs. N. V. Shuygina. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 21, 1391-3(1951)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 46, 2008*i*. B. R.

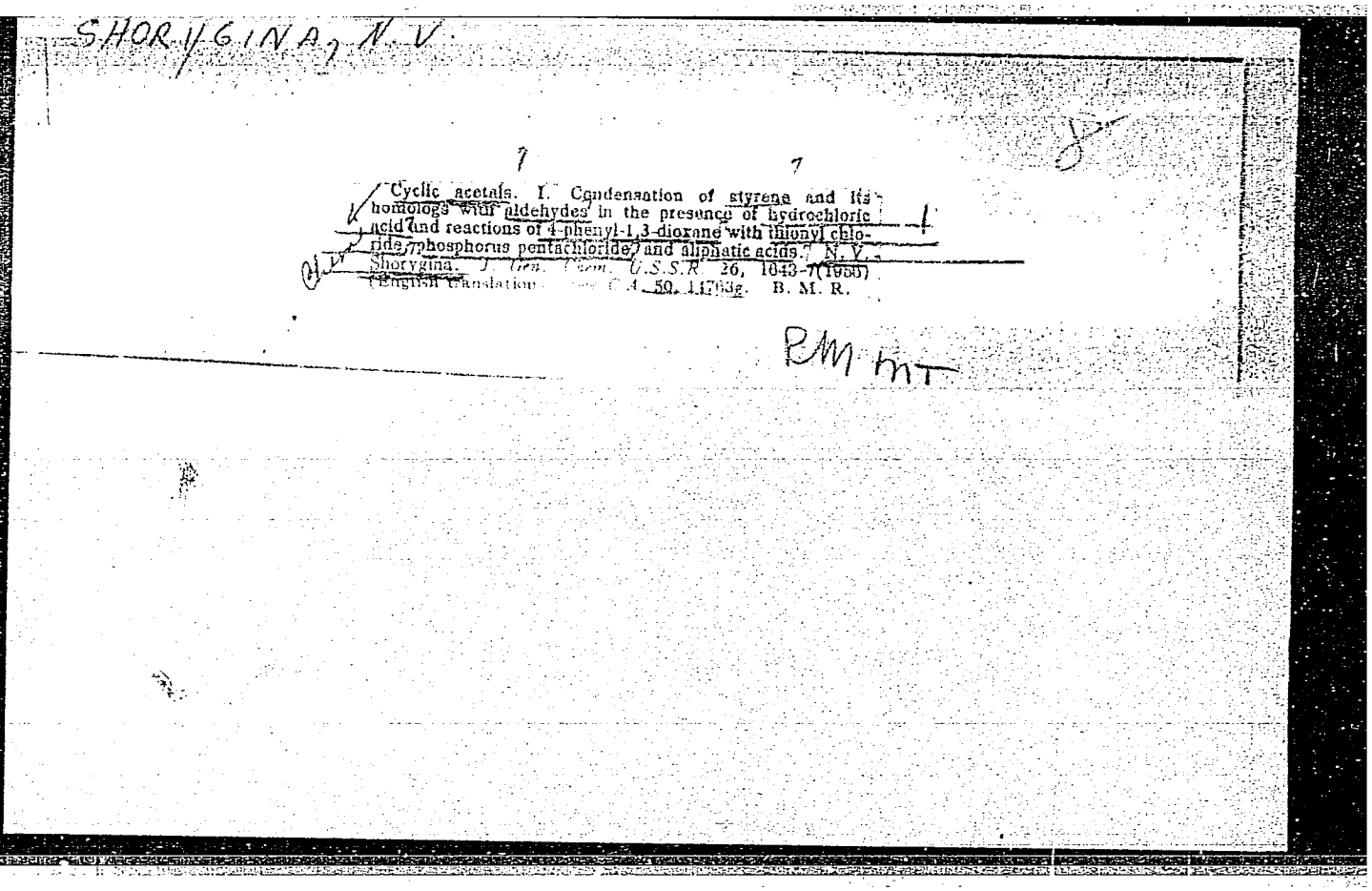
SHUB, I.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHORYGINA, N.V., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; KANTOR, P.I., inzhener.

Gluing together the two halves of the shell mold. Lit.proizv. no.11:2-5 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Shell molding (Founding)) (Gluing)

SHORYGINA, N. O.

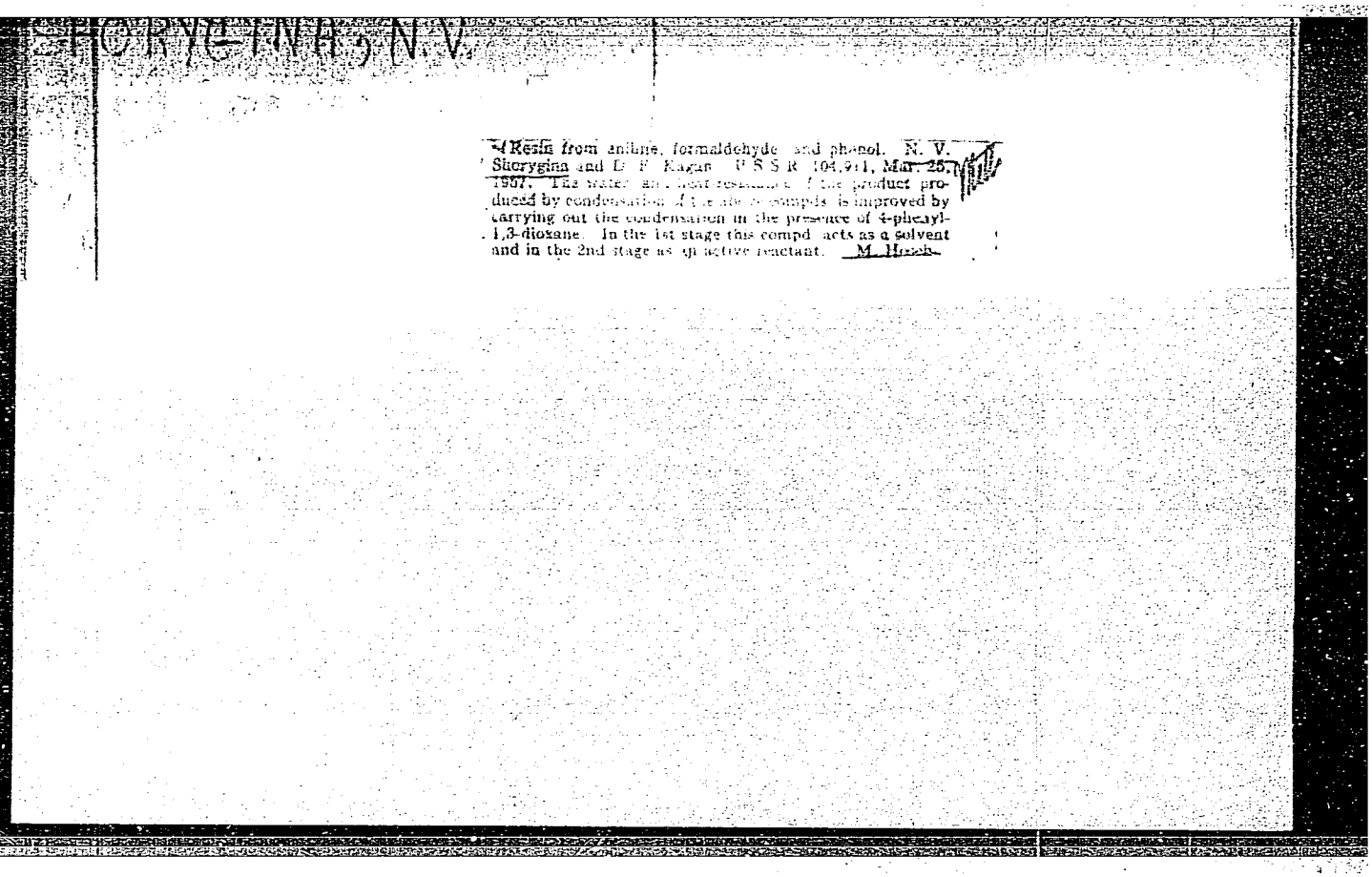
Cyclic acetals. I. Condensation of styrene and its homologs with aldehydes in the presence of hydrochloric acid and reactions of 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane with thionyl chloride, phosphorus pentachloride and aliphatic acids. N. V. Shorygina. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 26, 1480–5(1956).—Heating 1 mole $PhCH:CH_2$ or homolog with 2.5 moles aldehyde and 10 ml. concd. HCl 6–7 hrs. on a steam bath gave the following: 90–8% *4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane*, b_8 118–20°, d_{20}^{20} 1.1110, n_D^{20} 1.5331; 70–80% *4-phenyl-2,6-dipropyl-1,3-dioxane*, b_{27} 175–6°, 1.0150, 1.4680; 90–5% *4-p-tolyl-1,3-dioxane*, b_8 145–7°, 1.080, 1.5231. These heated with 1:2 HCl 2–3 hrs. gave: *3-phenyl-3-chloro-1-propanol* (I), b_3 110–12°, 1.1479, 1.5680; *1-phenyl-1-chloro-3-hexanol*, b_4 128–35°, 1.0452, 1.5150; *3-p-tolyl-1-chloro-1-propanol*, b_4 118–20°, 1.0634, 1.5540. Heating 85 g. I with 50 ml. 36% formalin and 5 ml. HCl 1 hr. gave 98% 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane. This (100 g.) added to 200 g. $SOCl_2$ and heating 1 hr. at 50° gave I; *1-phenyl-1,3-dichloropropane* (II), b_4 111–13°, 1.770(sic), 1.5465, formed when $ZnCl_2$ was added to the $SOCl_2$. Reaction of 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane (40 g.) with 104 g. PCl_5 in CCl_4 under 50° gave 95% II. Heating 17 g. I with 14 g. urotropine and 25 ml. EtOH finally at 60° 1 hr. gave after aq. treatment an oily material which yielded the *p-nitrophenylhydrazone of 1-phenyl-3-propanol-1-one*, m. 176–7°; *semicarbazone*, m. 194–5°. Heating 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane with Ac_2O and a little concd. HCl 5 hrs. gave 80–5% *1-phenyl-1,3-propanediol diacetate*, b_{18} 154–6°, d_{20} 1.0467, n_D^{20} 1.4929, which with 16% alc. NaOH in 4 hrs. gave 58–65% *free diol*, b_4 156–8°, d_{20} 1.1155, n_D^{20} 1.5417. Refluxing 164 g. 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane with 176 g. $PrCO_2H$, 200 ml. xylene and 3 g. p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ with azeotropic removal of H_2O 12 hrs. (6 hrs. if the sulfonic acid is replaced by sulfonated ion-exchange resin) gave 70% *1-phenyl-1,3-propanediol dibutyrate*, b_4 178–80°, d_{20} 1.0351, n_D^{20} 1.5042.

G. M. Kosolapoff



SHORYGINA, N. V.

Cyclic acetals. I. Condensation of styrene and its homologs with aldehydes in the presence of hydrochloric acid and reactions of 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane with thionyl chloride, phosphorus pentachloride, and aliphatic acids. N. V. Shorygina. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 1043-7(1956) (English translation) *C.A.* 50, 11763g. B. M. R.



SHORYGINA, N. V.

Resin from aniline, formaldehyde and phenol. N. V. Shorygina and D. F. Kagan. U.S.S.R. 104,911, Mar. 25, 1957. The water- and heat-resistance of the product produced by condensation of the components is improved by carrying out the condensation in the presence of 4-phenyl-1,3-dioxane. In the 1st stage this compd acts as a solvent and in the 2nd stage as an active reactant. M. Hoch

SHORYGINA, N.V., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.;OTLIVANCHIK, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The use of phenolic resins as binding materials. Der prom. 6 no.2: 15-16 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Gums and resins, Synthetic) (Binding materials)

Shorygina, N.V.

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Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E4j/

Synthesis of xylenol-formaldehyde resins. I. Condensation of xylenol in the presence of an acid catalyst. N. V. Shorygina and G. I. Kurochkina. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 31, [illegible] (1958).—Condensation of tech. xylenol with HCHO without the addn. of cryst. PhOH was affected by equalization of the reaction rates of the different xylenol isomers: (a) by lowering the initial temp. to 70°, (b) by adding the catalyst in 2 stages, and (c) by neutralization of the acid catalyst before dehydration of the finished resin. The reaction is continued 1 hr. at the initial pH of 3.5. Acid is added to reduce the pH to 1 and the resin is heated an hr. to boiling, the acid is neutralized with 40% NaOH, and the resin dried *in vacuo* at 120–35°. A 100% yield of a resin with a hardening rate of 50–90 sec. was obtained. I. B.

3 2 May 2

SHORYGINA, N.V.; KUROCHKINA, G.I.

Condensation of xylenols in the presence of alkaline catalysts.
Zhur. prikl. khim. v. 31 no.5:810-813 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Condensation products (Chemistry)) (Xylenols)

SHORYGINA, N.V., kand.khim.nauk; KUROCHKINA, G.I., inzh.; KOZEL'TSEV, L.I., inzh.

Resins based on composite phenols and their use in making particle board. Stroi.mat. 5 no.12:22-24 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Gums and resins, Synthetic) (Wood, Compressed)

5.3400

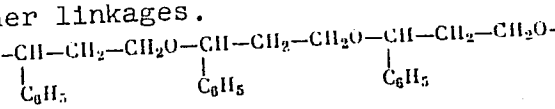
77539
SOV/80-33-1-48/49

AUTHORS: Shorygina, N. V., Chernov, A. G.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Synthesis of Copolymers of Styrene With Formaldehyde. Communication II, From the Series of Investigations of Cyclic Acetals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 251-253 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two copolymers of styrene and formaldehyde were prepared. The first copolymer was obtained by telomerization of one mole of styrene with two moles of formaldehyde. The elemental composition corresponds to the copolymer of styrene with formaldehyde in the ratio 1 to 1; the polymer contains 12% oxygen. The absence of other functional groups indicates a telomer with ether linkages.



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Brief Communications. Synthesis of Copolymers of Styrene With Formaldehyde. Communication II, From the Series of Investigations of Cyclic Acetals

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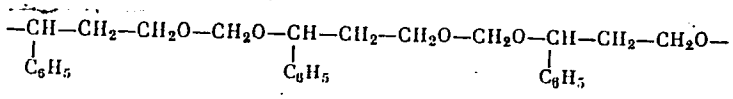
SOV/80-33-1-48/49

The second copolymer was obtained by condensation of one mole of styrene with 3 moles of formaldehyde, and contains 18% oxygen. The elemental composition corresponds to a copolymer of styrene with formaldehyde in the ratio 4 to 7.



The second copolymer was used for the preparation of phenol-formaldehyde resins.

Brief Communications. Synthesis of Copolymers of Styrene With Formaldehyde. Communication II, From the Series of Investigations of Cyclic Acetals

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The change of free phenol content in the condensation of styrene-formaldehyde copolymer with phenol.

a	b	a	b
0	63.3	160	42.3
20	55.95	190	42.41
50	48.25	230	42.40
80	44.95	260	40.59
130	44.38	300	41.3

a = Time from the start of reaction in min
b = free phenol content (in %)

From the above resin a powder was obtained which after pressing gave blocks with a heat resistance of over 300°, according to Martens. There are 2 tables; and 4 references, 1 Soviet, 3 U.S. The U.S. references are: J. W. Breitenbach, J. Phys. Chem., A.

Card 3/4

Brief Communications. Synthesis of Copolymers of Styrene With Formaldehyde. Communication II. From the Series of Investigations of Cyclic Acetals

77539
SOV/80-33-1-48/49

187, 175 (1940); D. D. Coffman, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 4748 (1951); F. A. Bovey, ibid, 69, 2143 (1947).

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1959

Card 4/4

S/081/62/000/019/033/053
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Shorygina, N. V., Chernova, A. G.

TITLE: Naphthalene phenol formaldehyde resins and molding materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 511, abstract 19Zh64 (Izv. AN KirgSSR, Ser. yestestv. i tekhn. n., v. 3, no. 2, 1961, 57-63 (Summary in Kirg.))

TEXT: Formolites with softening point ~80°C, readily soluble in benzene, poorly soluble in ethyl alcohol, and insoluble in petroleum ether, were obtained by condensing naphthalene (I) with formaldehyde (II) at molar ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, and 1:5 in the presence of 45% sulfuric acid at ~100°C for 20-24 hrs. The elementary composition of the resin was found to depend on the I:II ratio, and the presence of acetal groups in the resin was proven. All the formolites were found to react with phenol, binding 23-54% of the latter. Reaction of formolite (synthesized from 1 mole of I and 4 moles of II) with phenol in the presence of HCl (acid) yielded a novolac resin with Ubbelohde drop point 90-110°C and,

Card 1/2

on its basis, a molding material with a heat resistance of ~400°C. The physical and mechanical properties of molding powders based on naphthalene phenol formaldehyde resin are given, and their variations on heating. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

15.8091

S/081/62/000/021/048/069
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Shorygina, N. V., Chingyshbayev, D.

TITLE: Resol styrene-phenol-formaldehyde resin "Stirolit P" (R)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 448-449, abstract 21P17 (Izv. AN KirgSSR. Ser. yestestv. i tekhn. n., v. 3, no. 2, 1961, 65-71 (summary in Kirg.)

TEXT: To obtain emulsion resol resin "Stirolit R" from the styrene-formaldehyde copolymer, condensation is effected at a ratio of phenol:formalit..1 1:1, 1:0.75, 1:0.5, 1:0.25 at 120-130°C. It is found that the optimum is the ratio of 1:0.5, at which a high degree of interaction is obtained and the thermosetting properties of the resin are preserved. It is shown also, for the resin "Stirolit R" that the modulus of elasticity in the state of curing does not change up to 450°C.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHORYGINA, N.V., kand.khim.nauk; ENFIADZHYAN, M.A., inzh.

Improving the permeability of seamless mastic floors. Stroi. mat. 7 no.2:34-35 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Floors, Concrete) (Vinyl polymers)

SHORYGINA, N.V., kand.khim.nauk; CHERNOVA, A.G.; DERZHINSKIY, A.R.

Obtaining of phenanthrene phenol formaldehyde resins. Koks i khim. no.10:43-46 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (for Shorygina, Chernova). 2. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Derzhinskiy).
(Coke industry—By-products)
(Phenol condensation products)

SHORYGINA, N.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ENFIADZHYAN, M.A., inzh.

Increasing the water resistance of polyvinyl acetate mastic floors. Stroi. mat. 8 no.4:34-35 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Mastic) (Floors)

L 54967-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5012101 UR/0191/65/000/005/0008/0010
678.632

AUTHOR: Shorygina, N. V.; Zhilina, N. V.

TITLE: Studies of cyclic acetals. Phenolysis of polyvinyl butyral

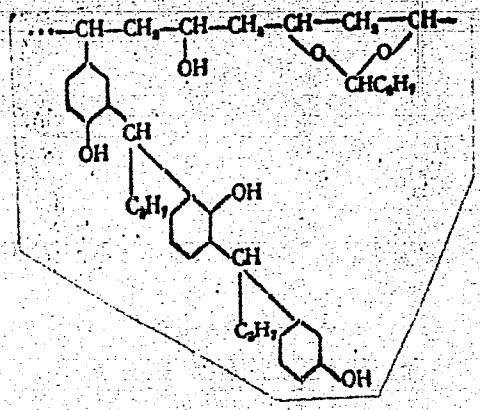
SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1965, 8-10

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic acetal, polyvinyl butyral, acetal phenolysis, phenol formaldehyde resol

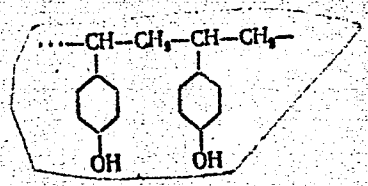
ABSTRACT: The authors studied the influence of the initial amount of phenol on the extent of its reaction with polyvinyl butyral. When the amount of phenol in the initial mixture was raised from 32% to 78%, the amount of reacted phenol increased from 20% to 36% of the amount introduced; after 2.5-3 hrs. this amount ceased to change. A study of the influence of temperature on phenolysis showed that a change from 90 to 110C was associated with an increase from 29.0 to 37.5% in the amount of reacted phenol. From a study made in the presence of excess phenol, it was concluded that three or more phenol groups add to each monomer unit in polyvinyl butyral. This is possible only in two cases: (1) growth of the side chains formed by the reaction of phenol with the butyraldehyde which splits off:

Card 1/3

L 54967-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012101



(2) addition of two phenol groups to each butyral link:



2/3
Card

L 54967-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012101

Phenol-modified polyvinyl butyral can be combined with phenol-formaldehyde resols; this improves their elastic properties and increases their strength characteristics owing to the presence of a greater number of cross-links than in pure polyvinyl butyral. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 52135-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015297 UR/0286/65/000/009/0068/0068

AUTHORS: Shorygina, N. V.; Pilyayeva, V. F.

TITLE: A method for obtaining formolites. Class 39, No. 170669

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: formolite, formaldehyde, inorganic acid, catalyst, anthracene, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining formolites by condensing formaldehyde and a mixture based on anthracene, in the presence of an inorganic acid used as a catalyst. To simplify the production process and to diminish the amount of catalyst, a mixture of raw anthracene and anthracene oil is applied. This reaction may be conducted in the presence of sulfuric or hydrochloric acid.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: 05Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 44179-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6011234 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Shorygina, N. V.; Ninin, V. K.; Soborovskiy, L. Z.; Bruker, A. B.; Raver, Kh. R. 40 39 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining fireproof and heat-resistant phenol-formaldehyde resins. Class 39, No. 179920

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 74

TOPIC TAGS: resin, phenolformaldehyde, organic phosphorus compound, fire resistant resin, heat resistant plastic

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining fireproof and heat-resistant phenolformaldehyde resins by the modification of phenolformaldehyde and arylphenolformaldehyde resins with an organic phosphorus-containing compound and introducing it during the process of tar formation. To increase the fire and heat resistance of

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.632'0'21:678.85

SHOSELOVA, Valentina, inzh.

Some studies of the electrohydraulic effect. Elektroenergiia 13 no.7:9-11 Jl '62.

L 60883-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5015899 UR/0299/65/000/009/M020/M020
616.003.93

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 9M112

AUTHOR: Shoshas, I I.

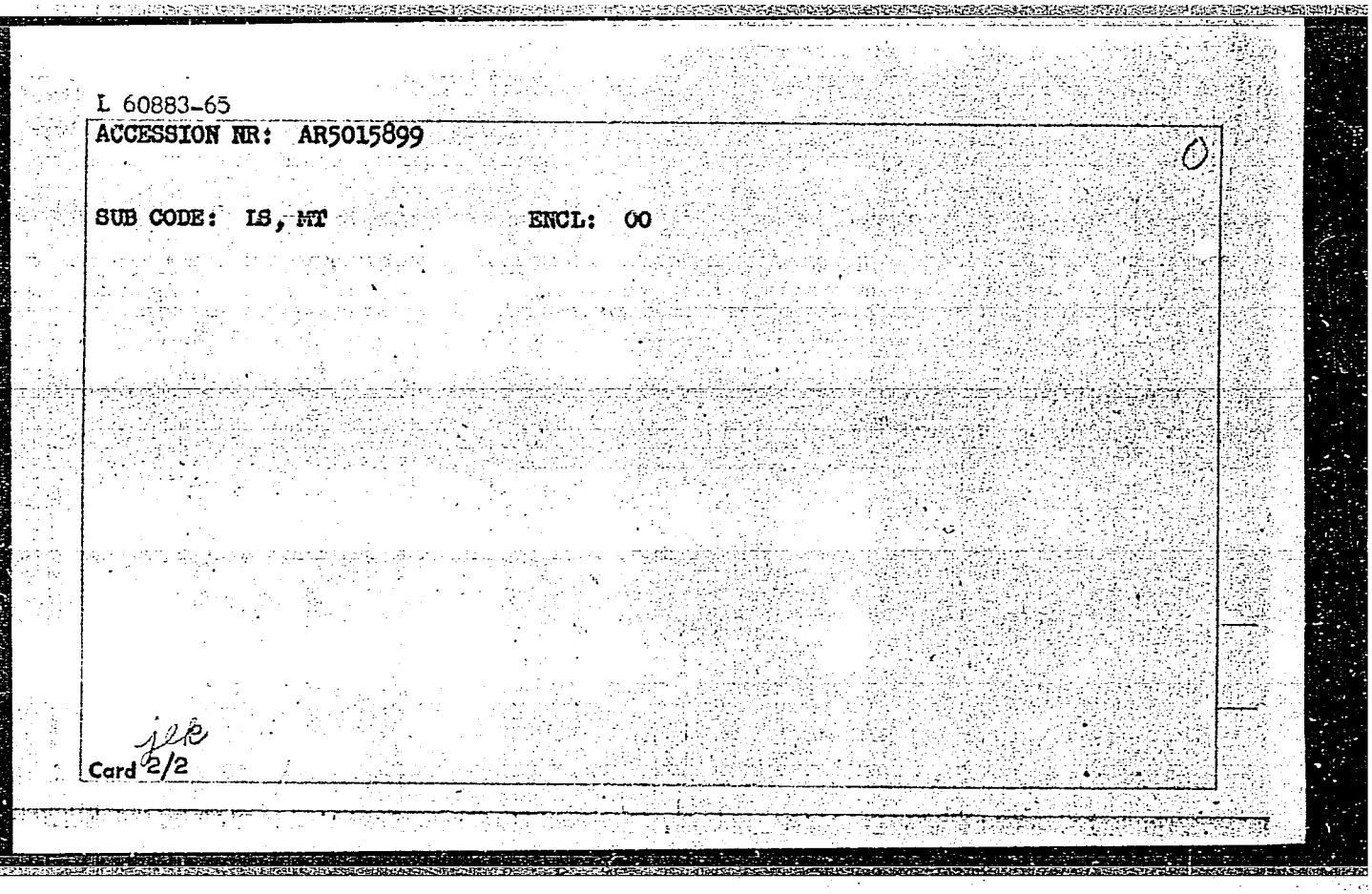
TITLE: Plastics in alloplasty of abdominal hernia

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 10 S"yezda khirurgov USSR, 1962. Kiyev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1964, 470-472

TOPIC TAGS: surgery, abdominal surgery, alloplasty, hernioplasty, implantation, caprone

TRANSLATION: In abdominal hernioplasty, caprone gauze of various mesh was used as the alloplastic material. The size of the implant averaged 10 x 6 cm. In post-operative, relapsing, and larger hernias the implant ranged from 18 to 1200 cm^2. After 5 days the implant was intergrown with connective tissue, and the wound had healed by secondary union in all of the patients. No sequestration was observed. The healing of the wounds did not essentially depend on the character of the alloplastic material. Over a period of 36 months following surgery no relapses were noted. N.S.

Card 1/2



L 60883-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5015899

SUB CODE: LS, MT ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHOSHENKO, K. A.

SHOSHENKO, K. A. -- "Compensatory Adaptation of the Central Nervous System after Section of the Anterior Half of the Spinal Cord in Birds." Second Moscow State Med Inst imini I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of **Medical Sciences**)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis: No. 39, 24 Sept 55

SHOSHENKO, K.A.

Fatigue in pigeons and chickens after transection of the ventral and lateral portions of the spinal cord. Fiziol.zhur. 47 no.2: 247-252 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the Physiology and Pharmacology Chair of the Pharmaceutical Institute, Piatigorsk.
(SPINAL CORD) (FATIGUE)

NIKIFOROVA, S.F.; SHOSHENKO, K.A.

Structure and development of the capillary bed in the skin of the frog. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 47 no.9:92-98 S '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kabinet mikrofiziologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk K.A.Shoshenko) Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted Sept. 21, 1963.

NIKIFOROVA, S.F.; SHOSHENKO, K.A.

Some principles of the structure and function of the capillary bed. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.2:25-29 F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kabinet mikrofiziologii (zav. - K.A. Shoshenko) otdela eksperimental'noy biologii i patologii (zav. B.B. Fuks) Instituta tsitologii i genetiki (dir. D.K. Belyayev) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

PETROV, V.V.; BRODSKIY, M.V.; SHOSHENKOV, V.D.

Basis for the selection of a system of automatic channel switching of radio links. Elektrosviaz' no.11:25-33 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Radio relay systems)

Shoshenkov, V.P.

FOR I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5827

USSR. Ministerstvo svyazi. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye

Novaya apparatura elektrosvyazi i elektropitaniya; informatsionnyy sbornik. (New Electro-Communication and Power Supply Equipment; Collection of Information) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1959. 100 p. (Serial: Tekhnika svyazi) 13,300 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.A. Lipkina; Eds.: Ye.S. Novikova and N.M. Mondrusheva; Tech. Ed.: S.P. Karablova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel of the Ministry of Communications USSR and its subordinate telecommunication establishments.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection describe various new pieces of Soviet equipment used in electrical communications systems. These include: broadcast studio equipment, mobile audio amplifiers, transformers, cable racks, converters, rectifiers, and switchboards. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany the articles in footnotes.

Meter, Ch.M., and B.K. Baranovskiy. A.G. "Talking Clock" Unit 24
This device provides telephone time service. The authors describe its principle of operation, and the block diagram of the unit

Meter, Ch. M. TF - 200 Line Transformer with Lightning Arrester. 31
This power transformer is designed for operation with overhead transmission lines of wire broadcasting systems. The author describes the diagram and design of the transformer

Filippov, V.N. Subscribers Telegraph Station of the ATA-M Low Capacity System 38
This station is designed for installation in oblast or rayon communication centers of the subscribers' automatic telegraph system. Its capacity is 10 subscribers' installations and 3 voice-frequency channels

Prut, V.G. VTS Lead-In Cable Cabinet Racks 41
The author lists a variety of racks for connecting balanced cables of varying capacity. A table indicates the types of mounting plates for each rack. The author also describes circuit diagrams and operation of the rack assemblies.

Filippov, V.N. VS-80 Lead-In Rack 45
The author briefly describes the structure and operation of this rack, which serves for connection and commutation of communication cables and over-head lines, and for protection of station equipment.

Brodskiy, M.V., G.A. Volifson, and V.N. Shoshenkov. Constant Voltage Direct Current Converters with Transistor Triods 49
These converters provide power supply for comunication equipment by means of a single battery. The article also describes converter operating principle, advantages and disadvantages, field of application and components. The results of experiments with 3 types of converters are shown in a table.

Golubev, L.S. VSS-36/30 Rectifier Assembly 60
The rectifier serves as a power supply for equipment used in intra-rayon and intra-oblast telecommunications and in dial telephone systems. The author gives the circuit diagram and design of the assembly, diagram and structural details of the new board.

Konstantinova, L.S. ESEK-1 Combined Switchboard 86
The switchboard connects local subscribers among themselves and connects long distance lines with local telephone network subscribers and with those of the automatic telephone system. The article describes circuit diagrams of various combinations of connections, structural details of the components and the assemblies as the whole.

Yigdorchik, M.M. BMS-4 Drilling Rig 96
The rig drills the holes for overhead line poles. The author describes the functional diagram, design, and operation of the assembly.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KW/ph /gap

SHOSHESTVENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Preparation of arylhalomonosilanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.1: 231-232 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Silane)

SHOSHESTVENSKAYA, Ye.M.

4E3d
4E2c
2 my

Chem

11335* (Russian.) Dependence of the Yields of Tetrasubstituted Alkyl and Aryl Monosilanes on the Size of the Charges and the Radii of the Fluosilicates. O zavisimosti vykhodov chetyrekhzameshchennykh alkil- i arilmonosilanov ot velichin zariadov i radiusov kationov kremneftoristovodorodnykh solei. G. V. Medoks and E. M. Soshestvenskaia. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*, v. 27, Mar. 1957, p. 720-724.

A study of the interaction of fluosilicates of Li, Na, K, and Rb with benzyl magnesium chloride and ethyl magnesium bromide. It was found that the yields of tetrabenzylsilanes and tetraethylsilanes are in a relationship of linear dependence on the radii of the cations. An analogous regularity was also shown during the reactions of benzyl magnesium chloride with fluosilicates of Ca, Sr, and Ba, although the increase of the charge of the cations causes a severe decrease in the yields of tetrasubstituted monosilane.

pm
pa ory.

CHACHANIDZE, G.D.; KARUMIDZE, Z.A.; KHARASHVILI, TS.G.; Prinimala uchastiye: SHOSHIASHVILI, E.

Conversion reactions of mixed nitrate salts. Trudy Inst.prikl. khim.i elektrokhim.AN Gruz.SSR 3:169-180 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Nitrates) (Ammonium nitrate)

PURTSELADZE, Kh.G.; TOPURIYA, Z.M.; CHKONIYA, T.K.; SHOSHIASHVILI, E.N.

Thermal dissociation of artificial manganese dioxide samples.
Trudy Inst.prikl.khim.i elektrokhim.AN Gruz.SSR 3:163-168 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)
(Manganese oxide—Thermal properties)

SHOSHIASHVILI, I.I

Shoshiashvili, I. "Data dealing with the study of the bioecology of diploid-maize in George," Trudy In ta zashchity rasteniy (Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR), Vol. V, 1948, p. 225-48, (In Georgian, resume in Russian), - Biblion. 41 items

SO: U-4024, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

1. SHOSHIASHVILI, I. I., KIRMELASHVILI, N. S.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning the Question of the Harmfulness of the Peronospora of the Onion", Trudy In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy AN Gruz. SSR (Works of the Institute of Plant Protection, Acad Sci Georgian SSR), Vol 7, 1950, pp 179-188.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

SHOSHIASHVILI, I.I.; KIRMELASHVILI, N.S.

Contribution to the study of the downy mildew of onions (Perenosporaceae) in Georgia [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. zashch.rast. AN Gruz. SSR 9:197-211 '53. (MIRA 8:2)
(Georgia--Downy mildew)(Onions--Diseases and pests)

M

Country : USSR
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. POTATOES, Vegetables. Cucurbits.

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958, NO-95980

Author : Shoshiashvili, I.I.
Institut. : AN Georgian SSR, Inst. of Plant Protection
Title : Findings of a Study of Potato Wilt and Control Measures in the Georgian SSR

Orig. Pub. : Tr. In-ta zashchity rast. AN GruzSSR, 1957, 12, 31-38

Abstract : Potato wilt is widespread throughout all the districts of Georgia. The damage caused by it reaches 64% in April sowings, 60% in June and 59.3% in July plantings. The summer sowing of vernalized tubers reduces wilt and increases the yield. The vernalization of spring plantings lessens the intensity of infection through wilt (especially in July) and boosts the harvest. Regular watering (at least four times), fertilization, as well as high sidedressing doses of mineral

Card: 1/2

DZHAMBURIYA, G.D.; MELITAURI, K.N.; KHANTADZE, Sh.A.; SHOSHIASHVILI, N.F.; BARNAVELI, T.V. [translator]; BERIDZE, V.V., red.; BAKRADZE, D.S., red.izd-va; DZHAPARIDZE, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Vardzia; guidebook] Vardzia; putevoditel'. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1957. 93 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Georgia--Description and travel--Guidebooks)
(Kura Valley--Monasteries)

SHOSHICHA S.V.

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

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

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

SHOSHIN, A. A

Improvement and Washing of Saline Soils of the Kura and Araks Delta
Sots. S. Kh. Azerbaydzhana, No 1, 1954, pp 5-9

A considerable part of the saline soils of the Kura and Araks Depression is characterized by the prevalence of chlorides of sodium and magnesium. In order to improve these soils it is necessary not only to remove the salts, but also to prevent their "migration" by providing drainage of the descending currents of water. This must be done to secure the ground-water regime and to prevent re-salting of the soil. (RZhBiol, No 2, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

SHOSHIN, A. A.

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacfic Science Congress, Honolulu, Havaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

MAGIBINA, M. S., Institute of Geology - "Mesozoic depressions and troughs of east Asiatic type and their position in the systematics of tectonic forms" (Section VII.C)
MELZPO, B. A., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "The gamma-ray spectrometric measurements of artificial radioactivity in upper layers of the ocean" (Section VII.B.6)
NESTEROV, V. G., Chair of Forestry, The Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev - "Forest fire research and methods of fire control" (Section V.B)
OSTROUMOVA, T. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Biogeographical and morphological analysis of reproduction and development of flatfish in the seas of the northwest Pacific" (Section III.C)
OZMIDOV, R. V., Institute of Oceanology - "Investigation of the horizontal turbulent exchange in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.B)
PARIN, N. V., Institute of Oceanology - "Regularities in the geographical distribution of flying fishes in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C)
PERGAMENT, M. A., Institute of Geology - "Stratigraphic horizons in the cretaceous deposits of Kamchatka" (Section VII.C)
PETELIN, V. P., Institute of Oceanology - "The processes of recent sedimentation in the western part of the equatorial zone in the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)
PETRUSHEVSKIY, B. A., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "The seismic geological conditions in the northwestern outlying area of the Pacific basin" (Section VII.C.2)
PONOMAREVA, L. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Euphausiidae in the northern part of the Pacific" (Section III.C)
PORTENKO, L. A., Institute of Zoology - "The problem of the Bering land bridge from the zoological point of view" (Section III.A.3.a)
PUSHCHAROVSKIY, Yu. M., Institute of Geology - "Some specific features in the tectonics of the north part of the Pacific belt" (Section VII.C)
PYRKIN, Yu. R., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "A new deep-sea device for recording currents ("MGU")" (Section VII.B.5)
RADKEVICH, Ye. A., Institute of Geology - "On the stability and inheritance of structural elements in the frame of the Pacific Ocean depression" (Section VII.C)
RASS, T. S., OSTROUMOVA, T. A., and GORBUNOVA, N. N., Institute of Oceanology - "Geographical regularities in regard to reproduction and development of mass fishes in the northern part of the Pacific" (Section III.C)
ROMANKEVICH, Ye. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Organic substance in bottom sediments in the western part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)
RUDICH, Ye. M., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "Relations between deep focus earthquakes in the eastern margin of Asia and large structures of the earth crust" (Section VII.C.2)
RYABCHIKOV, A. M., Moscow State University, Geographical Faculty - "The structure of natural zonatic in east Asia" (Section VI.C)
RYKUNOV, L. N., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty, Chair of Hard Crust - "The correlative method for studying microseism" (Section VII.C.2)
SAYDOVA, Kh. M., Institute of Oceanology - "The distribution of bottom lime Foraminifera in the northern part of the Pacific and its use for the reshaping of the paleorelief" (Section VII.C.1)
SAMOYLENKO, V. S., Institute of Oceanology - "Problems concerned with the theory of formation of the temperature regime in seas and oceans" (Section VII.A)
SEMINA, G. I., Institute of Oceanology - "Biogeographical zonation of the Pacific Ocean in regard to phytoplankton" (Section III.A)
SEROVA, M. Ya., Institute of Geology - "Paleogene Formanifers of Kamchatka" (Section VII.C)
SAVILOV, A. I. SEVILAV, A. Y., Institute of Oceanology - "Velella and Physalia in the pleiston of the Pacific" (Section III.C)
SHEBALIN, N. M., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "Mechanism of ocean-magmas (?) origin" (Section VII.C.2)
SHOSHIN, A. A., The Central Organization of Leningrad - "The main problems of human illness geography and their significance for prophylactic medicine" (Section VII.B.4)
SHUMSKIY, P. A., Institute of Permafrost Studies - "Glaciology of Antarctica" (Section VII.D.1)
SYSOYEV, N. N., Institute of Oceanology - "Methods for measuring deep currents in the ocean and some results of their application in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.B.5)

SHOSHIN, A.A., otv. red.; BYAKOV, V.P., red.; IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I., red.; KELLER, A.A., red.; YAKOVLEV, A.V., red.

[Materials of the Commission on Medical Geography] Materialy Komissii meditsinskoi geografii. Leningrad. Pt.1. 1961. 76 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR.
(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

SHOSHIN, A.A.; IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I.; MARKOVIN, A.P.; BYAKOV, V.P.

Present-day status of medical geography and the prospects for its development. Mat.Kom.med.geog.Geog.ob-va SSSR pt.1:14-22 '61.
(MIRA 15:10)

(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

SHOSHIN, A.A.

Basic problems in and the methods for the medicogeographical study of a locality. Mat.Kom.med.geog.Geog.ob-va SSSR pt.1:22-40 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

SHOSHIN, A.A.; IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I.; MARKOVIN, A.P.; BYAKOV, V.P.

Nature, objectives and methods of medical geography. Geog. sbor. no.14:5-13 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

SHOSHIN, A.A.

Main objectives and methods for studying man's diseases (nosogeography). Geog. sbor. no.14:130-144 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

SHOSHIN, A.A.

Main problems in medical cartography. Geog. sbor. no.14:174-189 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY--MAPS)

SHOSHIN, Aleksey Alekseyevich; IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I., otv.red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, glavnyy red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; SOROKINA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Principles of medical geography] Osnovy meditsinskoi geografii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. 1962. 146 p. (Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. Zapiski, vol.22) (MIRA 15:12)

1. Prezident Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (for Pavlovskiy).
(Medical geography)

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[Rabies and its control] Beshenstvo i bor'ba s nim. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 25 p. (MIRA 8:3)
(Rabies)

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Psychotic states in various diseases. Med. sestra no.1:10-15 Ja '55.
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(PSYCHIATRIC NURSING) (MLRA 9:8)

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"Modern Laboratory Apparatus," a report presented at the Conference of Commission on Astronomical Instruments Construction of the Astronomical Council, AS USSR, 10-12 Feb 56.

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KRICHEVSKIY, Yevgeniy Samoylovich; FEDOROVICH, Leonid Grigor'yevich; FETISOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; VERTSNER, V.N., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; KRUGER, M.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; SHOSHIN, I.A., inzh., retsenzent; SOBOLEV, S.F., inzh., retsenzent; DULIN, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., red. izd-va; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment in optical and mechanical instruments] Elektrooborudovanie optiko-mekhanicheskikh priborov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1958. 467 p. (MIRA 11:7)
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Dissertation: "Investigation of the Operation of an Automobile-Type Engine on Generator Gas."

27/3/50

Moscow Forestry Inst

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

PERFILOV, M.A.; SHOSHIN, N.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., red.; MOROZOV, Yu.V., red. izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[LTA-TSNIIME felling and skidding machine] Valochno-trelevochnaia mashina LTA-TsNIIME. [Leningrad] M-vo lesnoi promyshl. SSSR [1957] 6 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka. (Lumbering--Machinery)

PERFILOV, M.A.; SHOSHIN, N.A.

Tree-felling and trailing machines. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1: 57-58 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Lumbering--Machinery)

BODNYA, M.D.; SHOSHIN, N.V.

Mechanization of the loading of pigment pastes into pigment-grinding machines. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:75-76 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Tashkentskiy lakokrasochnyy zavod.
(Tashkent--Pigments) (Loading and unloading)

S/056/62/042/006/006/047
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Kulikov, O. F., Shoshin, P. B.

TITLE: An experimental investigation of the dimensions of an electron bunch during special operating conditions of a synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 6, 1962, 1461 - 1463

TEXT: The variation in the amplitude of electron oscillation of a bunch during the increasing and the decreasing part of the magnetic cycle was investigated with the C-25 (S-25) synchrotron of the FIAN im. P. N. Lebedeva (FIAN imeni P. N. Lebedev). The maximum electron energy was 274 Mev. The duration of the hf pulse fed to the synchrotron resonator and the period that the electron was within the accelerating chamber were $1\frac{1}{2}$ times those under normal conditions. The electron beam was photographed with an СКС-1 (SKS-1) high-speed cinecamera. The intensity of the bunch luminescence was determined from bunch photographs by means of an МФ-4 (MF-4) microphotometer. The amplitudes of radial oscillations of the bunch during the de-

Card 1/2

SHOSHIN, I.D.; CHCHERBAKOV, V.A.; KLIMOV, P.N., prof., retsenzent;

[Planning in research institutes and design offices] Planirovanie v nauchno-issledovatel'skikh institutakh i konstruktorskikh biuro. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 171 p. (MIRA 17:9)

S/137/61/000/007/050/072
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Zhukovskiy, B. D.; Fomichev, I. A.; Manevich, F. D.; Shoshin, V. A.

TITLE: Present state of theory and direction of development of the process of forming pipe stock on continuous pipe molding mills

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 38, abstract 7D303 ("Tr. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-ta", 1959, no. 2, 136-146)

TEXT: The existing methods of molding pipe stock on continuous pipe-molding mills by means of 2 or 4 rolls (with radius decreasing along the pass, 2 radii, one radius with flat central part) as well as the possibility of applying each of these methods in the molding of thin-walled and thick-walled, small diameter and large diameter pipes, are analyzed. The effect of neighboring stands on the process of skelp deformation, the rise of zones in the contactless deformation of skelp, leading to an elongation in skelp edges and the possibility of the appearance of corrugations or even loss of stability of the profile are considered. It is recommended to set up roll or continuous conduits between molding stands.

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/007/050/072
A060/A101

Present state of theory and direction ...

Experiments are reported regarding tests of molding with conduits of pipes 30 x 0.3 and 152 x 3.25 mm. Bibliography contains 9 names.

V. Tsirul'nikov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/123/62/000/013/017/021
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Fomichev, I.A., Shoshin, V. A.

TITLE: Longitudinal deformations of the strip in continuous bending into pipe blanks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 13, 1962, 25-26, abstract 13V99. (In collection: "Proiz-vo trub". No. 6, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 102-110)

TEXT: The authors report on investigations carried out to study the profiling process of strip 95 mm wide with a thickness h = 1, 1.25, 1.5 and 1.8 mm into pipes 30 mm in diameter on a multiple roller-pair profiling and bending machine, to elucidate the mechanism of wave formation on the edges. The longitudinal elongations of the edges were measured with wire tensometers and by the marking method. It was found that, in front of the stand, the edge stretches evenly at the start (beginning with a distance up to the stand axis l = 270 - 100 mm), then abruptly (l = 150-100 mm), reaching its maximum at l = 80-40 mm, which amounts to 0.3-0.8% of the relative deformation depending on h and the number of the stand, after which an abrupt contraction takes place, which ends behind the stand (l = 20-40 mm).

Card 1/2

The load and residual elongations grow with an increase of h. The longitudinal deformations over the width of the strip were measured with tensometers (in the middle and at a distance of 26 and 42.5 mm from the center). A graph has been plotted showing the changes in longitudinal deformations in various points over the strip width in sections in front of the stand l = 240 and behind the stand l = 120 mm. Stress vectors have been obtained for the strip cross section shaped into an arc of 60.3 mm radius for l = 20 mm and, using the conditions of the tension diagram, the stress distribution diagram was plotted. Tensile stresses are acting on the middle of the strip and on the edges, while the intermediate points (between the middle and the edges) are affected by compression stresses. The origination of waves is explained by the interaction of the previously residually elongated edges with the middle part of the strip, when the strip is passing the zone of contraction of the edges which causes the strip to lose its resistance to compression. To increase the resistance of the edges the authors recommend: reducing the edge bending radius, using additional supports for the edges (rollers and wires) increasing the roller diameter and improving the contact of the strip with the gages over its whole width. There are 6 figures and 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Yu. Semenenko

MANEVICH, F.B., [illegible], SHCHERBA, V.A., inzh.;
RYBAKOV, M.S., [illegible]; [illegible], Yu.F., inzh.

Effect of the reduction of pipe blanks during forming for the induction welding process. Stal' 25 no.8:840-841 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut i Leningradskiy zavod "Trubostal'".

SHOSHIN, Yu. S.

SHOSHIN Yu. S. - "Investigation fo the operation of a vortex-chamber engine with pressure feed". Khar'kov, 1955. Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst imeni V. I. Lenin. (DIssertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

SHOSHIN, Yu.S., kandidat tekhnichnikh nauk.

Calculation of fuel consumption by engines by testing them in stands. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 8 no.9:25-26 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Engines--Testing) (Motor fuels)

SHOSHIN, Yu.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Method for investigating heat emission during the burning of fuel in compression-ignition engines. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.1: 31-32 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Heat--Transmission) (Gas and oil engines)

SHOSHIN, Yu.S. [Shoshyn, IU. S.], kand. tekhn. nauk

Automatic safety device for oil engines. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 7:21 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Gas and oil engines--Safety appliances)

1. SMIRNOV, L. V.; SHOSHINA, I. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Molecules

7. Dichroism as a means for investigating anisotrophy of molecules. Trudy Len. Inst. pishch. prom. 1, 1949.

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

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Mechanism of the reaction of cobalt hydroxide precipitation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no.6:56-63 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.

ROTINYAN, A.L.; SHOSHINA, I.A.

Simultaneous discharge of ions of the base metal and impurities during the electrolytic refining of nickel from a chloride solution. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:50-56 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.
(Nickel--Electrometallurgy)
(Ion sources)

ROTINYAN, A.L.; ZEL'DES, V.Ya.; SHOSHINA, I.A.

Carbon in electrolytic nickel. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1542-1546 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Nickel plating) (Carbon--Analysis)

ROTINYAN, A.L.; SHOSHINA, I.A.

Purification of electrolytes by an electrochemical method.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.9:2052-2055 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.