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Hydrodynamic Transmissions

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

IS/ump
1-28-60

SINDLER, Z.I.

Using soldering techniques in manufacturing rotor wheels of
hydraulic torque converters. [Izd.] LONITOMASH 52:224-234
'59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Oil hydraulic machinery) (Impellers)

STANEK, J.; SINDLEROVA, M.; CERNY, M.

Derivatives of D-thioxylopyranose and of some reducing 1-deoxy-1-thiosaccharides. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:297-303 Ja '65.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Charles University, Prague. Submitted April 30, 1964.

SINDLEROVA, V., Dr.

Causes of late diagnosis of congenital luxation of the hip. Cesk.
pediat. 10 no.4:310-313 May 55.

1. Detska klinika Olomouc.
(HIP, dislocation,
congen., late diag., causes)

SINDRUNS, M.

Semiprocessed vegetable dishes at the collective farm market.
Obshchestv.pit. no.3:27 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela obshchestvennogo pitaniya Rishko-
go gorodskogo upravleniya trgovli.
(Cookery (Vegetables))

ACC NR: AP6024436

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0024/0029

4

AUTHOR: Vashkov, V. I.; Dremova, V. P.; Starkov, A. V.; Volkova, A. P.;
Sindorova, M. V.; Katunina, V. I.; Larionova, V. D.; Yerina, K. M.

ORG: Central Disinfection Institute, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy dezinfektsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Insecticidal properties of the various forms of DDVP and perspectives of
their application for disinfestation

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1966, 24-29

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, aerosol, DDVP, insect ~~pest~~

ABSTRACT: Preparations of DDVP (0,0-dimethyl 0-2,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate) can be used for the immediate extermination of flies and domestic insects (bugs, cockroaches, fleas), in the form of 0.5-0.3% aqueous solutions. A minimal amount, assuring 100% destruction of flies, fleas, and bugs on finished surfaces (glass, wood) is 0.05-0.5 g, for cockroaches 1-2 g, per 1 m² (see Tables 1 and 2). Residual action at 18-20° lasts no longer than 5-7 days. To exterminate fly larvae in their substrate, a 0.2%-0.5% aqueous solution can be used at a standard flow rate of the pressure fluid (1-2 liters of solution for materials up to 30 cm thick. Bait for flies and cockroaches can be prepared from aqueous

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UDC: 616.981.452-092.9-097.3

ACC NR: AP6024436

solutions of DDVP. However, the short period (2 days) of residual action of such bait limits prospects for use in practice. DDVP dusts can be used to exterminate a number of domestic parasites. However, in view of the brief period of residual action, further study of the prospects for use in extermination practice is necessary. DDVP is toxic to animals when taken internally. (LD₅₀ of various samples of preparation is 100—200 mg/kg for mice.) Inhalation of a 0.5% aqueous solution during single or repeated spraying, does not induce any toxic effect in various animals. In preparing aqueous solutions and other forms of DDVP, precautionary measures must be observed, in view of the possibility of entry of the concentrated preparation into the mouth and skin. DDVP in aerosol or vapor form is especially promising.

[WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

SINDYASHIKINA, N. G.

"The More Important Species of Click Beetles (Elateridae), Darkling Beetles (Tenebrionidae), and Pollen Eaters, Mass Pests of Field Crops in the Stavropol'skaya Kray, and Their Control." Cand Agr Sci, Khar'kov Agricultural Inst, Stavropol', 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

1100. A. P. P., univ. sel'khoz. nauk (Stavropol')

how to exterminate stem nematodes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no. 12.37 D '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

GUMYARIN, I.I., prof., lektor biologicheskikh nauk. SEROVA, E.M., docent,
kand. biolog. nauk: SUSHYASHKINA, S.I., aspirant; NOBOLGINA, M.P.,
aspirant

Crop yields and nitrogen accumulation on forage beans as related
to the conditions of nutrition. Izv. TSHMA no.3:117-125 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii i biokhimii Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy
akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Subject: [Illegible] (MIFA 1815)

1. Treat [Illegible]

SINDYLEK, V.

884. Iodimetric determination of total sulphur in pyrites. V. Sindylek (Chem. Works, Píseck, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Průmysl*, 1955, **5** (10), 433-435.—When burned with an excess of zinc filings in an atmosphere of CO₂, sulphur in pyrites is converted into sulphide, which can, after distillation, be determined iodimetrically. The detailed procedure is given and the interference from arsenic as well as the accuracy of the method compared with that of other common methods are discussed. J. ZYKA

PM mc

SINDYLER, VACLAV

✓ Evaluation of granulated superphosphates. Václav
Sindýlek. *Chem. průmysl* 6, 355-8 (1958).—The superphos-
phates are principally evaluated by the sol. P_2O_5 content.
It was found that granulated superphosphate is chemically
different from the material in powder form, since during the
process of granulation pyrophosphates and metaphosphates
are formed which, in the usual analytical procedure, lower the
content of sol. P_2O_5 detd. To obtain a correct value the
author recommends modifying the analytical procedure so
that the aq. ext. is boiled with a strong mineral acid before
making the detn. of P_2O_5 .
L. A. Helwich

SINDYLK, V.

Contribution made to the chemical industry by the graduation papers of students in the industrial schools.

P. 127 (Chemie, Vol. 9, no. 1, Apr. 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SINDYUKOV, Kh.Kh.

The SHP-2 construction and repair train for the 150mm gage.
Biml.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:67-69 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Railroad engineering--Equipment and supplies)

SINDYUKOV, V. G. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Cathodic and Anodic Polarization of Nickel and its Solution in Concentrated Solutions of Hydrochloric and Sulfuric Acids." Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 25 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

80225

S/076/60/034/04/12/042
B010/B009

5.1310
AUTHORS:

Kobozev, N. I., Semiokhin, I. A., Sinduykov, V. G. (Moscow)

TITLE:

Physico-chemical Investigation of the Electrosynthesis of Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide From Its Elements. I. Kinetics of the Electrosynthesis of H_2O_2

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No.4, pp. 773-781

TEXT: The present paper contains data obtained by investigating the electro-synthesis of H_2O_2 at the MGU (MSU) between 1947 and 1950. The influence of temperature upon the H_2O_2 yield and concentration in the case of a synthesis in a silent electric discharge was investigated. For this purpose a laboratory plant (Fig. 1) was designed, containing a reaction vessel which consisted of three cylinders placed inside one another. The reaction vessel had a volume of 300 cm^3 , an operating area of 700 cm^2 , and was charged with alternating current. The composition of the initial gas mixture was determined by means of a VTI gas analyzer. The experimental results obtained at temperatures ranging from

✓

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80225

Physico-chemical Investigation of the Electro-synthesis of Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide From Its Elements. I. Kinetics of the Electrosynthesis of H_2O_2

S/076/60/034/04/12/042
B010/B009

-35° to $+62^{\circ}C$ at a pressure of 500 torr and flow rates between 3,7 and 3,8 l/h are given in Table 1 (Reaction vessel capacity 10,3 w, initial gas mixture composed of approximately 96,5% of H_2 and 3,5% of O_2). At $8^{\circ}C$ an 80% hydrogen peroxide is obtained. A temperature rise from -35° to $+8^{\circ}C$ virtually does not affect the yield and concentration of H_2O_2 . A further temperature increase to $+62^{\circ}C$, however, causes the H_2O_2 yield and concentration to drop abruptly. 4

The activation energy of the hydrogen peroxide formation in a silent electric discharge was calculated to be 1200 cal/mole. This low value agrees well with analogous values obtained in the photochemical synthesis of hydrogen peroxide, thus pointing to common traits in the ~~additions~~ activations in both syntheses. It was found that the H_2O_2 yield passes through a maximum as the flow rate of the reaction mixture is increased (at 4-5 l/h, not at 0,4 l/h, as Wolf (Ref. 12) states). On the other hand, the overall oxygen amount (for the formation of H_2O_2 and H_2O) increases as the flow rate of the gas mixture decreases.

Card 2/3

11.1190

29988
S/076/61/035/011/012/013
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Semiokhin, I. A., Pitskhelauri, Ye. N., Kobozev, N. I., and Sindyukov, V. G.

TITLE: Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen during silent electric discharge. III. Effect of gas mixture composition and electrode material

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1961, 2633 - 2635

TEXT: The authors checked the differing publication data giving 96 - 97% $H_2 + 4 - 3\% O_2$ and 80% $H_2 + 20\% O_2$ as optimum for the yield of H_2O_2 during the reaction of H_2 with O_2 in silent discharge. Initial experiments with a change of the O_2 content from 60 - 80% to 2 - 3% showed that the useful consumption ψ of O_2 strongly drops in explosive $O_2 + H_2$ mixtures.

Determination of optimum composition at $u/v = \text{const}$ was made (a) with 3 - 3.5% O_2 ; (b) with 4.2 - 5.2% O_2 . Experiments were conducted in glass-aluminum reaction tubes as described by the authors in Zh. fiz.

Card 1/4

29988

Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen...

S/076/61/035/011/012/013
B101/B110

khimi, 35, no. 10, 1961. The effect of admixtures (Ar, N₂, H₂O) and of all-glass reaction tubes, as well as nickel-plated or brass-plated electrodes, was investigated. Data are given in a table. It was found that: (1) at low concentrations Ar plays the part of an energetic catalyst; (2) N₂ greatly lowers the useful consumption of O₂; the H₂O₂ solution is strongly acid through nitrogen oxides developing; (3) heating of the electrodes to 70 - 72°C (p_{H₂O} = 100 mm Hg) increased the oxygen consumption α for the formation of H₂O₂ as compared with the α for dry gas mixtures at equal temperature; (4) α and γ' are highest in all-glass reaction tubes, higher than in glass-aluminum reaction tubes. A strong decrease of α and γ' occurred in the case of nickel-plated or brass-plated electrodes. There are 1 table and 9 references: 2 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Nosack a. O. Nitzschke, US Patent 1890793; L. Dawsey, US Patent 2169996 of May 15, 1936.

Card 2/4

29988

Interaction of hydrogen with oxygen...

S/076/61/035/011/012/013
B101/B110

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

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1961

Legend to the Table: (1) Number of experiment; (2) composition of initial gas mixture, % by volume; (3) admixtures; (4) velocity of gas flow, m^3/hr ; (5) specific energy, w/liter/hr; (6) part of oxygen, consumed for the formation of H_2O_2 , Δ ; (7) total consumption of initial oxygen, Δ ; (8) useful consumption of oxygen, $\psi = \Delta/\Delta$; (a) mm Hg; (b) without water; * reduced to standard conditions; * - carried out in all-glass reaction tube; *** experiments 111, 112, 144, 145 conducted with Al inner electrode cooled to $6^\circ C$ and Pyrex outer electrode heated to $50^\circ C$; ... concentration of H_2O , given in mm Hg.

Card 3/4 5

BERISHVILI, G. A.; SINDZHIKASHVILI, A. N.; MIKHEL'SON, R. V.

Efficiency of using short delay blasting in the coal mines of
Georgia. Ugol' 37 no.10:48-50 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

(Georgia—Blasting)

KALYATSKIY, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SINEBYUKHOV, A.G., inzh.

Power characteristics of an impulse spark in solid dielectrics.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.3:96-98 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena seminarom Nauchno-issle-
dovatel'skogo instituta vysokikh napryazheniy i kafedry tekhniki
vysokikh napryazheniy.

(Electric discharges)

(Dielectrics)

L 04259-67 EWF(1) IJP(G) GG

ACC NR: ARG010507

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/010/B007/B007 4/2

AUTHOR: Gavrillin, A. I.; Kalyatskiy, I. I.; Sinebryukhov, A. G.

41
E

TITLE: Investigation of the power characteristics of pulsed breakdown of solid dielectrics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 10B44

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probov dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L., Energiya, 1964, 166-170

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, solid dielectric, dielectric property

ABSTRACT: In connection with the prospective use of spark-discharge (SD) energy for various engineering purposes, the study of the power characteristics of pulsed SD in solid dielectrics and a comparison of them with the characteristics of SD in gases and liquids is of interest. The variation in the quantity of energy liberated in a discharge channel in breakdown of rock salt crystals as a function of the magnitude of excess voltage is shown in Fig. 1. The maximum rate of liberation of energy in breakdown of solid dielectrics is a direct function of the maximum steepness of current build-up. The energy and capacity of the pulsed spark in solid dielectrics may be regulated by varying the amplitude of the voltage pulses fed to the sample during breakdown. Such regulation is possible only within a definite interval, the lower limit of which is determined by the breakdown voltage of the solid dielectric. In connection with this, the

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UDC: 621.315.61:537.52

L 04259-67

ACC NR: AR6010507

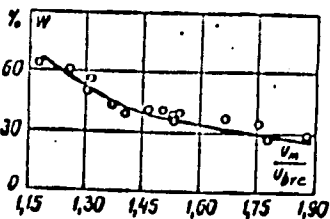


Fig. 1

possibility of regulating the power characteristics of SD by introduction of a retarding resistance R_{ret} was investigated. For the experiments, specimens of rock salt 20 mm thick were used, to which voltage pulses with an amplitude of 165 kv were fed from a pulsed voltage generator, having an impact capacitance of 0.002 μ f. The inductivity of the discharge circuit remained unchanged and amounted to 10^{-5} H. The introduction of R_{ret} into the discharge circuit leads to a considerable decrease in the current amplitude I_m (curve 2, Fig. 2) and the maximum rate of liberation of energy in the discharge channel P_m (curve 1).

The energy liberated in the discharge channel when $R_{ret} = 46$ ohm is reduced by 25%. The minimum value of the discharge-channel resistance is determined by the magnitude of excess voltage and when $n = 1.2-1.4$ amounts to 25-70 ohm. The time of establishment of the minimum value of discharge resistance in the time of the first half-period depends upon R_{ret} .

Card 2/3

ACC NR: ARG010507

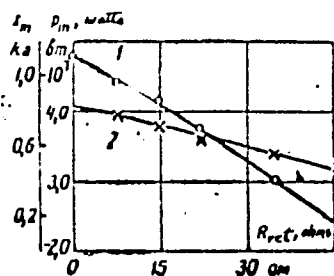


Fig. 2

hooked up into the discharge circuit. [Translation of abstract] 6 illustrations, 1 table and bibliography of 17 titles. [Tomsk Polytechnical Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Tomskiy politekhnich. in-t)] A. Petrashko

SUB CODE: 20

Card 3/3 f.v

BUBLIKOV, Ye.V., inzh.; FEDOROV, G.D., inzh.; SINEBRYUKHOV, B.N., inzh.

PME-1 small loader. Ugol'. prom. no.6:61-63 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.

(Donets Basin—Loading and unloading—Equipment and supplies)

С. 100-101, 111.

Safety of engineering in ferrous metal alloy. Khar'kov, nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ukrainy, 1978.
386 p. (57-8 // 805)

TN676.A1S5

DUNAYEVSKIY, M.M.; IL'INSKIY, B.D.; SINEBRYUKHOV, N.V.; ZORIN, S.V.,
red.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations in sintering plants] Pravila bezopasnosti
v aglomeratsionnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 44 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Soyuz rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
TSentral'nyy komitet. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii
(VNIIOCHERMET) (for Dunayevskiy, Il'inskiy, Sinebryukhov).
(Sintering--Safety measures)
(Metallurgical plants--Safety measures)

IL'INSKIY, B.Yu.; DUNAYEVSKIY, M.M.; SINKBRYUKHOV, M.V.; ZORIN, S.V.,
red.; KLEYNMAN, M.R., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations in the blast-furnace process] Pravila
bezopasnosti v domennom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960.
87 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Soyuz rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
TSentral'nyy komitet.
(Blast furnaces--Safety measures)

IL'INSKIY, B.D.; PETRENKO, L.I.; SINEBRYUKHOV, N.V.; DUMAYEVSKIY, M.M.;
ZORIN, S.V., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations in the electric steel smelting industry]
Pravila bezopasnosti v elektrostaleplavil'nom proizvodstve.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1960. 94 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Soyuz rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
TSentral'nyy komitet. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii
(VNIIOCHERMET) (for Il'inskiy, Petrenko, Sinebryukhov, Dunayevskiy).
(Steel--Electrometallurgy)
(Metallurgical plants--Safety measures)

DUNAYEVSKIY, M.M.; IL'INSKIY, B.D.; SINEBRYUKHOV, N.V.; VORKEL', M.M.;
ZORIN, S.V., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations in rolling-mill practice] Pravila bez-
opasnosti v prokatnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 112 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Soyuz rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti. Tsentral'-
nyy komitet. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii (for Du-
nayeveskiy, Il'inskiy, Sinebryukhov, Vorkel').
(Rolling mills--Safety measures)

IL'INSKIY, B.D.; DUNAYEVSKIY, M.M.; SINEBRYUKHOV, N.V.; PETRENKO, L.I.;
ZORIN, S.V., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulation in the open-hearth process] Pravila bez-
opasnosti v martenovskom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 127 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Soyuz rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
TSentral'nyy komitet.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Safety measures)

SINEBRYUKHOV, N.V.

Safety locks with counter keys as a most important means of providing
work safety in enterprises of ferrous metallurgy. Stal' 23 no.12:1132-
1135 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SINEBRYUKHOV, V.N.

Use of graphic representations in planning roads. Avt. dor. 24
no.7:18-20 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Roads--Design)

SINERUYENOV, V.N.

Plotting perspective projections for determining the visibility on
roads. Avt.dor. 25 no.3:25-26 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Roads--Design)

ACC NR: AT6025176

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/028/001/0001/0017

AUTHOR: Farkas-Jahnke, Maria--Farkash-Yanke, M. (Budapest); Synecek, V.--Sinecek, V. (Prague)

ORG: [Farkas-Jahnke] Research Institute for Technical Physics, MTA, Budapest (Muzsaki Fizikai Kutató Intézet, MTA); [Synecek] Institute of Solid State Physics, CSAV, Prague (Ústav Fyziky Pevných Látek CSAV)

39
BH

TITLE: Small-angle x-ray diffraction studies on rat tail tendon

SOURCE: academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, V. 28, no. 1, 1965, 1-17

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction study, rat, electron density, electron distribution, biophysics

ABSTRACT: Native, dry rat tail tendon (RTT), RTT treated with $CuSO_4$ and RTT treated with OsO_4 were investigated by means of small angle X-ray diffraction. Period lengths along the fibril axis and electron density distributions of the bands were determined from the patterns. In the native substance, the period length was 655.0 \AA while it was $15-20 \text{ \AA}$ shorter in the treated RTT. At the beginning of structure determination, a model consisting of eight steps was constructed. The structure was refined with the aid of Fourier syntheses. The relative coordinates of the band centers as well as the relative intensity and integral breadth of the bands were obtained in this manner. The

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ACC NR: AT6025176

electron distribution was not appreciably changed by CuSO_4 treatment while, on treatment with OsO_4 , the density of the bands a , b_1 , d and e_2 increased considerably. A weak ninth peak appeared between bands a and b_1 . The authors thank the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences for making the investigation possible, Dr. F. Guba for proposing the subject and giving valuable advice, and Mr. Z. Sikyr and Miss M. Barta for assistance in laboratory work and calculations. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 12 formulas and 5 tables. /Orig. art. in Eng./ /JPRS: 33,500/

SUB CODE: 06, 20 / SUBM DATE: 23Oct64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2

SINEDUBSKIY, B., inzh.

City built in one day. Znan.sila 35 no.8:2 of cover, 1-2 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Buildings, Prefabricated)

SINEDUBSKIY, V.; NIKOLAYEV, Yu.

Man orders: "Rivers, turn around !" Znan. sila 36 no. 5:1-2 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Rivers--Regulation)

NIKOLAYEV, Yuriy Grigor'yevich; SINEDUBSKIY, Vladimir Sofronovich;
POZHIDAYEVA, M.G., red.

[Twenty steps into tomorrow] Dvadsat' stupenek v zavtra. Mo-
skva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1964. 278 p. (MIRA 17:5)

HORSKY, Jiri, and; STIBORA, Lidmila

Economy of steam power stations in the first years of operation.
Energetika Oz 15 no.2:70-72 F '65.

1. Organization for Rationalization of Power Engineering Plants,
National Enterprise, Prague.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

Ammonium polyvanadates. György Bor and Dezso Szigecz (Univ. Chem. Ind., Veszprém, Hung.). *Veszprémi Vegyipari Egyetem Közleményei* 2, 177-84 (1958).—The pptn. of NH_4 polyvanadates from strongly acidified (H_2SO_4 , 1.8-3.5 pH) quinquivalent vanadyl sulfate solns. with NH_3 and the properties of the pptd. compds. were studied. The initial $(\text{VO})_2\text{SO}_4$ solns. were prepd. by dissolving V_2O_5 in 10% H_2SO_4 ; they had a 0.148M V_2O_5 concn. Max. pptn. was observed at 2.4 pH; this is the isoelec. point. At a pH of 2.4, a max. pptn. yield of 94.8% took place without mech. agitation or evapp. Both the NH_3 and the V content of the pptd. compds. increased with an increasing pptn. yield. The compn. of the ppt. at pH 2.4 was $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; it had a d. of 2.8-2.9 a water soly. of 0.15 g./l. at 25°, and a decompn. temp. of 60-70°. Ammonia is evolved in the range 240-330°. The compn. of the ppts. is different at other pH values. All ultimately transform into pure V_2O_5 upon heating. G. J. Kruevi

4
1-*nyic* (fid)
1

SINEGLASOV, V., inzh.

Spaceship transmits radio signals. IUn.tekh. 3 no.3:10-14
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Rockets (Aeronautics)--Radio equipment)

S/051/63/014/004/017/026
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, L.A., Sineglazov, O.M.

TITLE: Diffraction restrictions of the phase contrast method
and the limits of applicability of the vector theory

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.4, 1963, 553-558

TEXT: Vector theory does not take into account diffraction effects in the mounting of the principal objective and of the diaphragm in the plane of the image. Changing the parameters of optical systems does not reduce diffraction errors below a certain optimum value. Any change of auxiliary parameters aimed at decreasing the effect of any factor influencing the error leads to an increase in the general error because of the effect of other factors. For a real optical system the optimum value of the error varies between 5 and 10%. A decrease of this error is possible only by increasing the speed of the principal objective, increasing the size of the diaphragm in the focal plane and decreasing the wavelength of the light used. The results obtained by the application of the phase contrast method can only be satisfactorily examined by the use of diffraction theory. There is 1 figure.
Card 1/1 SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

VASIL'YEV, L.A.; SINGLAZOV, O.M.

Comparative characteristics of the shadow (knife-and-~~slit~~)
method and the phase contrast method. Opt. i spektr. 18
no.6:1065-1071 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 3149-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5016052

UR/0368/65/002/005/0470/0472

535.337

AUTHORS: Dubrovskaya, O. N.; Sineglazov, V. M.; Moshkin, B. Ye.

TITLE: Determination of the temperature from the hydrogen spectrum

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 5, 1965, 470-472

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen line, line broadening, Balmer series, temperature measurement, Stark effect

ABSTRACT: The authors point out first that the accuracy with which the temperature of an arc discharge is determined from the relative intensity of the Balmer lines of hydrogen broadened by the Stark effect, is much higher if the temperature is determined from the maximum line intensity than when integral intensity is used. They then derive a relation between the total intensity and the intensity at the maximum, and report results of measurements made on arcs under different conditions. The coefficient relating the integral and maximum values of the intensity of the lines H_{α} , H_{β} , H_{γ} , and H_{δ} are presented

Card 1/2

L 3149-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5016052

for the temperature interval from 5000 to 20,000K and for the electron density range from 10^{15} to 10^{18} cm^{-3} . The calculations agree with the experiments within 5 per cent. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 formulas, and 1 table. 0

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64

ENCL: 00

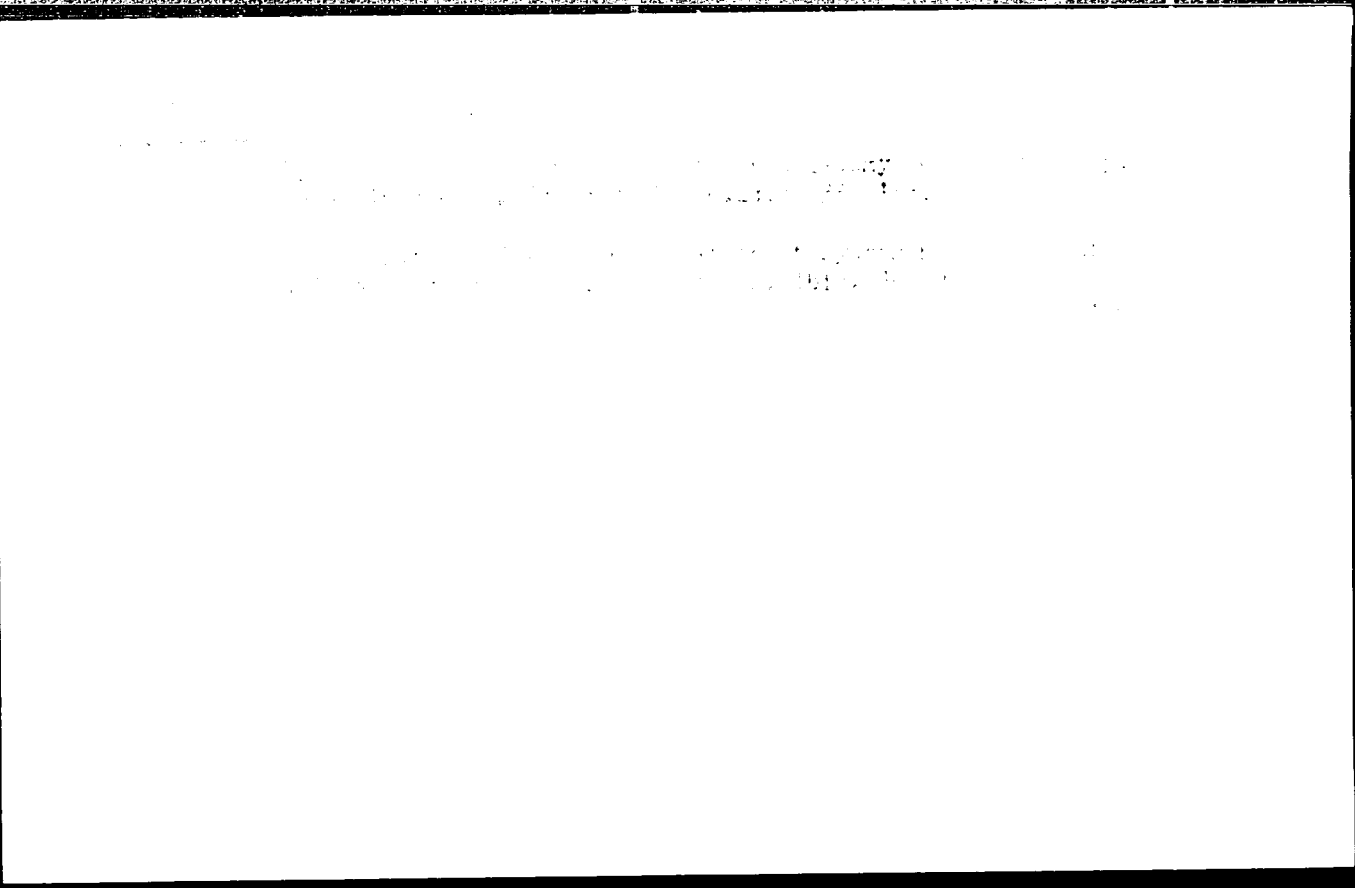
SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card

my
2/2



1 52961-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG:
ACCESSION NR: AP5012975 UR/0078/65/010/005/1250/1253

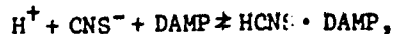
AUTHOR: Sinegribova, O. A.; Yagodin, G. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of diisoamyl methylphosphinate extraction of hydrothiocyanic acid, zirconium thiocyanate and hafnium thiocyanate

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 1250-1253

TOPIC TAGS: hydrothiocyanic acid, zirconium²¹ thiocyanate extraction, hafnium²¹ thiocyanate extraction, diisoamyl methylphosphinate

ABSTRACT: Using the method of saturation and a graphical method (extraction isotherms), the authors found that hydrothiocyanic acid HCNS is extracted by diisoamyl methylphosphinate (DAMP) via the following mechanism:



the apparent equilibrium constant being equal to 18.2 ± 0.8 . Extraction of zirconium sulfate and hafnium sulfate from sulfuric acid solutions containing ammonium thiocyanate showed that DAMP extracts the two metals in the form of the compound

Card 1/2

L 52063-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012975

Me(OH)₂(CNS)₂·2 DAMP. When the metal thiocyanate is extracted by DAMP saturated with hydrothiocyanic acid, the latter is not displaced from the organic phase. The authors postulate that HCNS and DAMP form a fairly stable solvate, and that two molecules of the latter in turn solvate a molecule of zirconium (hafnium) hydroxythiocyanate. The compound Me(OH)₂(CNS)₂·2(HCNS·DAMP) is thus formed in the organic phase. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

CTHER: 000

me
Card 2/2

ACC NR. 1P6024292

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/007,0572/0374

AUTHOR: Sinogribova, O. A.; Yagodin, G. A.

3/
R

ORG: D. I. Mendeleev Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute

TITLE: Determination of zirconium and hafnium concentration in solution by titration with a diethylamine solution

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 7, 1966, 372-374

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, hafnium, diethylamine, titrimetry, *SOLUTION CONCENTRATION*

ABSTRACT: A simplified method of determining the concentration of zirconium (or hafnium) in solution has been developed. It is based on the fact that diethylamine precipitates a hydroxide of constant composition from Zr (Hf) solutions, so that the total molar concentration of the anions in the solution of Zr (Hf) salt can be determined. The method also involves the determination of OH⁻ groups in Zr compounds. The molar concentration of Zr is determined by two titrations of the Zr salt with diethylamine: the first in the presence of excess KF, and the second in the absence of KF. The accuracy of the determination is ± 0.003 M. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [27]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003 / ATD PRESS: 5055

Card 1/170217

UDC: 543.70

NEVSKAYA, L.I.; PAL'CHIK, V.F.; SINEGLAZOVA, V.F.

Factors affecting the migration of ammonium from soils. Pochvovedenie
no.4355-64 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

I. Severo-Caetinskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

SINE ... COOPER, G.A.

... of ... and ...
... (MERA 18:6)

SINEGUB, A.P.

Utilization of gas discharge of light for navigation signals. 3sch.
transp. 18 no.7:49-50 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela puti Volgo-Donskogo kanala im. V.I. Lenina.
(Aids to navigation)

06263
SOV/107-59-6-27/50

23(5)

AUTHOR: Sinegub, K. (Cherkassy)
TITLE: A Simple Method of Producing Photographic Copies

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 6, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For producing photographic copies of circuit diagrams or articles from periodicals, books, etc, the author suggests the following method. A sheet of glossy Nr 5 photographic paper is placed on top of the section to be copied. It is necessary that the photographic paper is pressed evenly to the printed text or diagram. This is achieved by placing a plywood sheet underneath the paper to be copied and by covering the photographic paper with a glass plate. A 75-watt electric lamp is used for exposing. Any other lamp may be used whereby the best distance between lamp and photographic paper is established experimentally. The exposed paper is developed and fixed. Exposure time is between 10 and 30 seconds. The positive is produced

Card 1/2

06263
SOV/107-59-6-27/50

A Simple Method of Producing Photographic Copies

from the negative according to the same method. Photographic paper is placed on top of the negative, covered by a glass plate, exposed and developed.

Card 2/2

TKACHENKO, O.Yu., red.; SINEGUB, S.I. [Syniehub, S.I.], red.;
KAZIMIRCHENKO, L.A., khudozh.--tekh.n.red.

[Inventions and improvements in agricultural machinery;
collected suggestions of the inventors and efficiency experts
of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Vynakhody ta udoskonalennia v sil's'ko-
hospodars'kii tekhnitsi; zbirnyk propozytsii vynakhidnykiv i
ratsionalizatoriv URSR. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi
lit-ry URSR. No.2. 1958. 286 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1, Nachal'nik Upravleniya novoy tekhniki i izobreniy Ministerstva
sel'skogo khozyaystva USSR (for Tkachenko).
(Agricultural machinery)

TKACHENKO, A.Ye., red.; SINIGUB, S.I., red.; KAZIMIRENKO, L.A.,
khoz.izd.-tekh.n.red.

[Inventions and improvements in agricultural machinery;
a collection of Ukrainian inventors and innovators] Izobre-
tenia i usovershenstvovaniia v sel'skokhoziaistvennoi
tekhnike; sbornik predlozhenii izobretatelei i ratsionali-
zatorov Ukrainy. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. No.2.
1958. 295 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nauchal'nik Upravleniya novoy tekhniki i izobretatel'stva
Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva USSR (for Tkachenko).
(Agricultural machinery)

MEL'NIK, Viktor Danilovich [Mel'nyk, V.D.], mekhanizator-~~svetlo~~vod;
SINEGUB, S.I. [Syn'omub, S.I.], red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu., tekhn.
Fed.

[Seventeen minutes of work for a centner of sugar beets] 17
khvylyn pratsi na tsentner buriakiv. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo
sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1962. 38 p.

1. Kolkhos "Bil'shovyk" Zhashkovskogo rayona, Cherkaskoy oblasti
(for Mel'nik). (MIRA 15:3)
(Zhashkov District—Sugar beets)

USHAKOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; KLYAVIR, Isidor Yur'yevich
[Kliavir, I.IU.]; SINEGUB, S.I. [Syn'ohub, S.I.], red.;
GULENKO, O.I. [Hulenko, O.I.], tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization of growing sugar beets] Kompleksnaia
mekhanizatsiia v buriakivnytstvi. 2., perer. i dop. vyd.
Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1962. 229 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ukraine--Sugar beets)
(Ukraine--Agricultural machinery)

VESNA, Nikolay Mitrofanovich; GUBKO, Vasily Romanovich [Hubko, V.R.];
SINEGUB, S.I. [Syn'ohub, S.I.], red.

[Storage of machines on collective and state farms] Zberihannia mashyn v kolhospakh i radhospakh. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1963. 55 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

CA

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

Assaying of non-metallic minerals. E. S. Sengul.
Mineral Survey, No. 7, 2-14(1953). The proposed
 methods for sampling and assaying of non-metallic ores
 are mostly based on the foreign practice. C. B.

ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

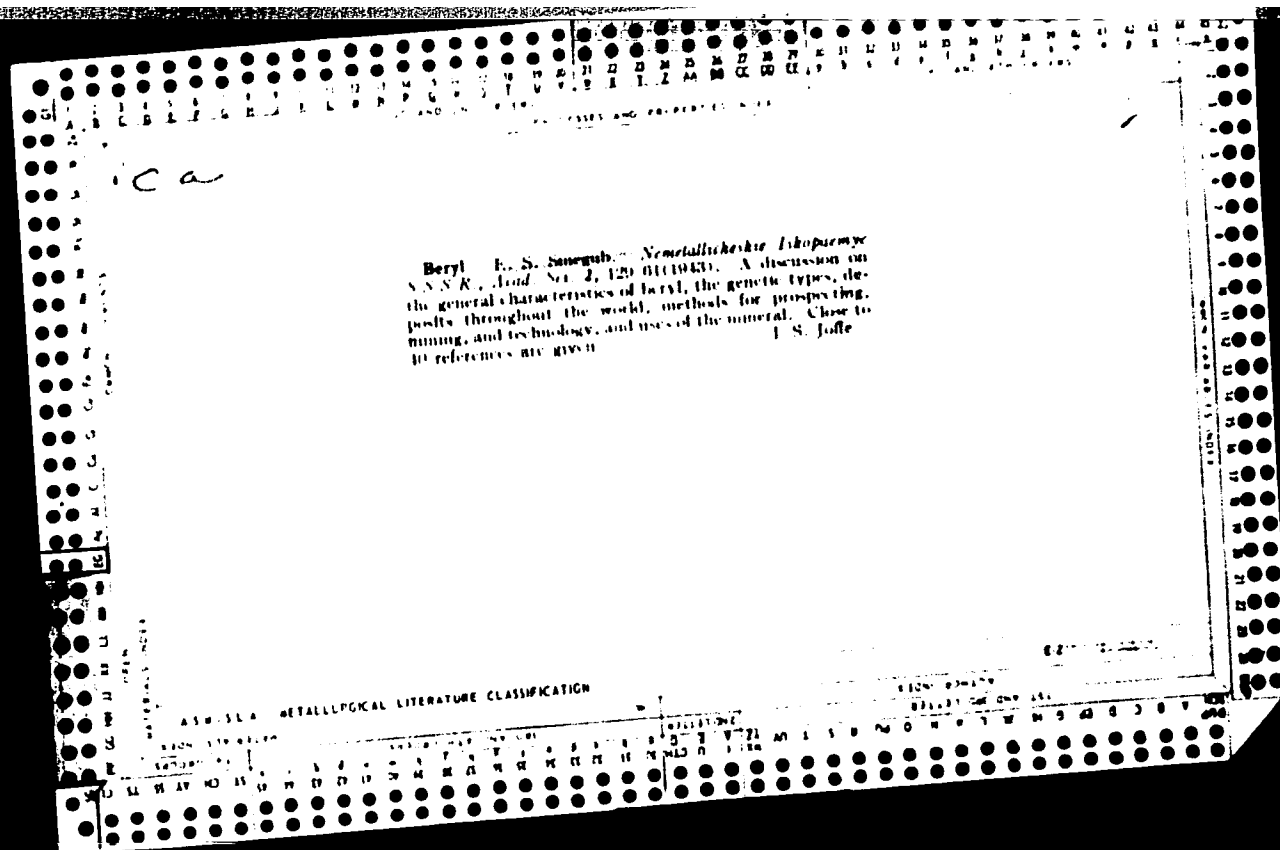
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Smol'yaninov, Nikolai Alekseevich and Saegub, A. S.
Opredelitel Gipertermnykh Mineralov (Determinant of Super-
gene Minerals). Moscow: Gosudarst. Izdatel'stvo Geolog
Literatury, 1950. 256 pp.

SINEGUB, Ye.S.

Meteorites in the collection of the Mineralogical Museum of the
Ordzhonikidze Institute of Geological Prospecting in Moscow.
Meteoritika no.12:112-116 '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Moscow--Meteorites)

SINEGUB, Yevgeniy Sergeevich; MILOVSKIY, A.V., redaktor; NEMANOVA, G.F.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; IVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[How to build up collections of rocks and minerals] Kak sobrat' kol-
lektsii gornykh porod i mineralov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-
vo lit-ry po geol.i okhrane neдр, 1956. 48 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(Mineralogy--Collecting of specimens)

SINEGUB, Ye.S.; GOROKHOVA, T.A., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[How to search for rocks and minerals] Kak sobirat' gornye
porody i mineraly. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1959. 45 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Minerals)

(Prospecting)

SINEGUB, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; SMIRNOVA, Z.I., red. izd-va; IVANOVA,
A.G., tekhn. red.

[How to collect rocks and minerals]Kak sobirat' gornye porody
i mineraly. 3 izd. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 45 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Geological specimens--Collection and preservation)

ACC NR: AP7002601

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0108/0108

INVENTORS: Epshteyn, A. L.; Sinegubkin, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: An ignition distributor for internal combustion engines. Class 46, No. 189250

SOURCE: Izobroteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: engine component, engine ignition system, internal combustion engine component

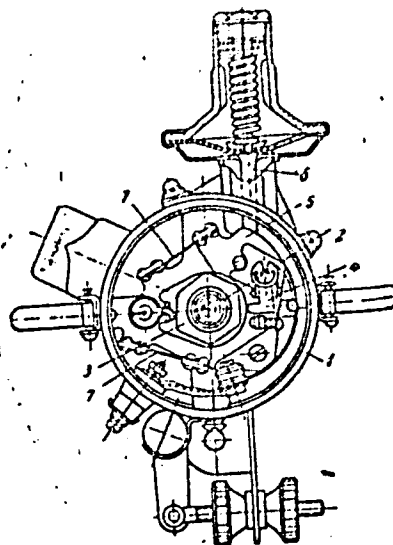
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an ignition distributor for internal combustion engines with a vacuum corrector. The distributor contains a casing with an arbor mounted in the casing bearings. The arbor carries a cam interacting with an interrupter placed on a movable plate. This plate is connected to the drive of the vacuum corrector and (through flat springs) to the casing (see Fig. 1). To diminish plate vibrations and to maintain a constant spacing between the points of the interrupter, the plate is connected to the casing through two springs of different lengths. These springs are placed on different sides of the cam and are fixed, respectively, to the casing and to the plate. The distance between the points at which the springs are fixed to the casing is equal to or greater than the distance between the fixing points on the casing.

UDC: 621.43.048.2

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7002601

Fig. 1. 1 - casing; 2 - arbor; 3 - cam;
4 - interrupter; 5 - movable plate;
6 - drive of the vacuum corrector;
7 - springs



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar62

Card

ACC NR: AP7008267

SOURCE CODE: UR/ 141/67/010/001/0140/0142

AUTHOR: Krupnov, A. F.; Skvortsov, V. A.; Sinegubko, L. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of the Gor'ky University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete)

TITLE: The optimal variant of a two-resonator maser with opposing beams

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 10, no. 1, 1967, 140-142

TOPIC TAGS: maser, gaseous state maser, ammonia, *Q factor, resonator Q factor, spectral line, maser beam*

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the optimal configuration and the limiting gain advantage in the effective Q-factor of the narrowed spectral lines in Ramsey maser circuits with distributed resonators and opposing beams. The gain advantage was determined as the ratio of the effective Q-factor of the spectral line in a two-resonator circuit to the Q-factor of the spectral line in a generator with a single resonator. An experiment was performed to determine the dependence of X(l) (beam attenuation coefficient as a function of the length of the resonator) with a maser operating on the 3-3 transition of ammonia N¹⁴H₃. Above, X(l) = N(l)/N(0), where N(0) is the number of active molecules arriving from the sorting system of the first resonator, and N(l) the number of molecules that reach the second resonator. The relationship of the number of active molecules N(l) reaching the single resonator from a sorting system placed at a distance l from the resonator, to the number of molecules N(0) reaching the resonator placed next to the sorting system (l = 0) was

UDC: 621.378.3

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7008267

also measured. When both these measurements were made the power gain $K(l)$, $K(0)$ of the non-excited maser was measured for a constant beam intensity and sorting voltage. Fig. 1 (a plot of X vs. l) shows some of the results obtained. By using the experimentally obtained dependence of $X(l)$, for example, the maximum possible gain advantage of the effective line Q-factor of a two-resonator over a single (10 cm long)



Fig. 1. Dependence of the beam attenuation coefficient on the length of the resonator

resonator maser was calculated. This gain advantage, which equalled 3.5, corresponded to $l = 27$ cm. The authors thank B. V. Goromov and Yu. I. Nikolayeva for their help in the experiment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [IV]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/

Cord 2/2

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO
CA

Hydrophilicity and Properties of Metallic Surfaces
 The change of the molecular nature of metallic printing surfaces by the action of electrolytes. I. A. Sinegub-Lavrenko. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Poligraf. Prom. Ogtso.* 1937, No. 5; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 7, 12 (1938).--The wettability of Zn and of Al was investigated by means of a horizontal microscope. Increase in the hydrophilic properties of Zn is due to grain and to oxide formation. To det. the sensitivity of ZnO to adsorption and to chem. fixation of surface-active substances the Zn plates were immersed in a satd. heptanoic acid soln., washed and dried. Freshly prepd Zn adsorbs the acid to the same degree as does that oxidized for 24 hrs. If oxidized for less than 24 hrs. after the adsorption of heptanoic acid Zn shows a lower degree of hydrophobia. Zn also showed hydrophobic qualities when acted upon by 0.1-1.0 N solns. of H₂SO₄, HCl, HNO₃, H₂PO₄, AcOH, KOH, KAl(SO₄)₂, NaH₂PO₄, NH₄NO₃, and (NH₄)₂Cr₂O₇. Polished Al is hydrophilic, owing to the layer of Al(OH)₃ which is formed on the surface of polished Al when it is kept in water. A hydrophobic surface is exposed when the oxide layer is scraped off. Solns. of KAl(SO₄)₂, NaNO₃, H₂SO₄, and H₂PO₄ make Al surfaces slightly hydrophilic. Solns. of AcOH and (COOH)₂ do not change its mol. nature. A hydrophobic white ppt. is formed when NaOH, KOH or NH₄OH is used. Oxidizing agents have a hydrophilic effect on Al. After a preliminary treatment of polished Al with 1% KOH soln. the hydrophilic action of (NH₄)₂Cr₂O₇ increases. Addn. of HNO₃ and of dextrin to the (NH₄)₂Cr₂O₇ soln. also increases the hydrophilic effect on Al. W. R. Henn

13

CA

Properties of polyvinyl copying interlayers (in offset printing) A. A. Sinigub-Lavrenko, O. Ya. Felotova, and E. S. Venkova. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1951, No. 11, 6-9. Polyvinyl alc. coatings used in place of gum arabic and other natural colloids form insol. tough films with oxidizing agents which permit treatment of the printing form with aq. solns. For removing the film in blank spaces from Cu and Zn 2-3% HNO₃ or H₂SO₄ is good. Removal from Al surface is difficult or impossible. HCl or H₂SO₄ at 0.3-0.5% concn. do not dissolve the film and cause only little swelling. Apparently these acids act by reduction of residual dichromate and resulting O goes for further hardening of the

films. FeCl₃ solns in H₂O dissolve hardened films on strong heating and unhardened ones at lower temp.; FeCl₃-EtOH solns do not dissolve the films. Treatment of film-coated Al with FeCl₃ soln. causes H₂ evolution and the film floats off. Polyvinyl alc. made by acid hydrolysis can be used in such films for pos. copying on Al after addn. into the light-sensitive soln of a base (NH₃ or Na₂CO₃). For removal of the film from blanks on Al surface, the addn. of base to pH 9.5-10 is absolutely essential. Borax added to the chromate method of hardening the films increases their soly. and swelling. Light-exposed films swell less than unexposed ones the results being approx. proportional to duration of exposure. For best results on Al surfaces 0.15-0.16% borax is added to 3% polyvinyl alc. soln., with 3-4% NH₃ dichromate as hardening agent. G. M. Kosolapoff

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRIDMAN, N, tekhnolog;
POMANSKIY, B., inzhener-tekhnolog.

Textile printing by means of a photographic pattern. Prom.koop
no.1:19-20 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:6)
(Textile printing)

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOROVATOVSKIY, V.S.;
TARASOVA, L.A.; STASHKOV, G.A.

Method of manufacturing calico printing rollers without pigment.
Tekst. prem. 16 no.3:56-57 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Calico printing)

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Possibilities for printing fabrics in three colors. Tekst. prom.
18 no.8:50-51 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Textile printing)

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, Anna Antonovna; ANISIMOV, Viktor Ivanovich; TARASOVA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; MIKLASHEVSKIY, S.P., retsenzent; SHUB, L.S., spets. red.; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.M., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Photomechanical methods for the production screens for textile printing] Fotomekhanicheskie sposoby izgotovleniia form dlia pechati na tkaniakh. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 142 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Textile printing)

(Photomechanical processes)

SHARHEB'LYAN, B.N.; KALYAVINZ, L.F.; SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, A.A.

Changes in the mechanical properties of printing inks taking place in the process of aging [with summary in English].
Koll.zhur. 23 no.4:491-494 J1-ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut promyshlennosti mestnogo podchineniya, Moskva.
(Printing ink)

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, A.A.

Printing on polyethylene films. Plast.massy no.7:37-40
'62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Polyethylene) (Color printing)

SINEGUB-LAVRENKO, A.A.

Control of the wettability of polyethylene films. Dokl. AN
SSSR 143 no.4:925-927 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plenochnykh
materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi. Predstavleno akademikom
P.A.Rebinderom.

(Polyethylene) (Wetting)

L 45438-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-l/Pr-l/Pt-7 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009328

S/0191/65/000/004/0075/0076

AUTHORS: Zinevich, A. M.; Sinegub-Lavrenko, A. A.; Pavlova, V. G.

38
B

TITLE: Some surface properties of polyethylene films produced in an electric field

15

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1965, 75-76

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, electric field, hydrophobization, thermostabilization

15

ABSTRACT: Films of low-density polyethylene are highly water repellent, but oxidation as a result of chemical treatment reverses this, and the surface becomes hydrophilic. Corona discharges with generation of ozone lower the hydrophobic quality of polyethylene films but do not make them hydrophilic. The effect of an electrical field was studied, without corona discharge or any appreciable generation of ozone, on the surface properties of polyethylene. The contact angle of wetting pure polyethylene in mixtures with stabilizers was measured. Two types of samples were studied: powdered, before and after subject- ion to an electrical field, and film. The powdered material was pressed into tablets 5 mm in diameter and 3 mm in thickness. Results show that an electrical field lowers the hydrophobic quality of powdered mixtures, but only temporarily.

Card 1/2

L 45438-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009328

0

Removal of the field restores the original state. The molecular character of the surface thus remains unchanged. Films obtained by fusing high-density polyethylene on a metallic base at 160C are characterized by a hydrophobic surface. The degree of this hydrophobic quality declines with increase in temperature of formation. The introduction of thermostabilizers permits production of polyethylene films at a higher temperature. Changes in the surface properties of the films obtained depend in great measure on the chemical nature of thermostabilizers. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

mt
Card 2/2

L 20391-66 EMT(m)/EMT(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WM/RM

ACC NR: AP6005942

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/002/0003/0005

AUTHORS: Sinegub-Lavrenko, A. A.; Morgulis, M. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Obtaining highly filled polyethylene

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1966, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: ^{chemical dispersion} polyethylene plastic, silica gel / P4006-T polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: A composition consisting of polyethylene ^{P4006-T} and powdered silica gel (containing 90--94% SiO₂) in ratio 1:1 and 1:2 was prepared by co-dispersing these components in a zone of intensive pulverization and with subsequent molding at 160--170C and 50 kg x sec/cm². A planetary mill, which can produce a completely uniform deep blue product (containing up to 66% of the filler), is illustrated in Fig. 1. The processing time is about 30 min. Extruded platelets of polyethylene filled with silica gel are characterized by improved hardness, adhesion, luster, thermal stability, and other mechanical properties. The process of co-dispersion may be employed to introduce a variety of powdered

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.742.2:66.022.32

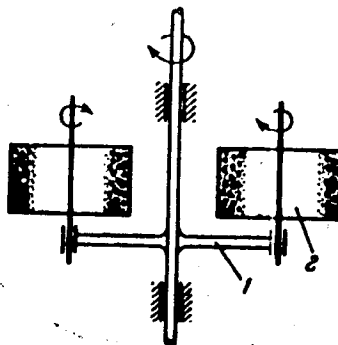
51
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ACC NR: AP6005942

Fig. 1. Diagram of the planetary mill:
1 - feed port; 2 - housing with
grinding media.



additives, e.g., thermo- and light stabilizers. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2 *ULR*

SOV/112-59-1-937

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kupeyev, Yu. A., and Sinegubkin, B. V.

TITLE: Electrically-Driven Speedometer

PERIODICAL: Avtotrakt. elektrooborudovaniye, 1958, Nr 2, pp 33-38

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

Sinegubkin, V.

KURILO, A., inzhener; SINEGUBKIN, V., inzhener.

New automobile ignition coil. Avt.transp.32 no.10:27-28 0 '54.
(MLRA 7:12)

1. NIIavtopriborov.
(Automobiles--Ignition)

KUPEYEV, Yu., inzh.; SINEGUBKIN, V.

Speedometers with electric drives. Avt. transp. 36 no. 7:40-42
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtoprihorov.
(Speed indicators)

SAVEL'YEV, . . .; EKVADUKAYA, A.V.; BERNIKOV, F.V.; GALIN, Yu.F.; KROKHOTIN,
A.I.; SINEGUBIN, V.V.; EPONTEIN, A.L.; TOIKIN, M.Z.; LAVRUSHINA, N.S.;
GUMAREV, A.A.; KONTOROVICH, L.M.; KOROLEV, V.N.; USTIMENKO, I.L.;
KUPCHAKOV, S.M.; POLUSHKIN, M.K.; LIBE, N.A.; IVANOV, N.P.; D'YACHENKO,
S.I.; FILIPPOV, I.F.; KHUTORETSKIY, G.M.; VARTAN'YAN, G.F.; RUSOV, Ye.Kr.;
BARSH, L.Z.; KOLOMKAYA, L.M.; S ERATENKO, F.I.

Inventent: Energiya i elektrotekh. prom. no.4:39 C-D '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. [illegible], P.
2. [illegible] (1911)
3. Cotton [illegible] [illegible]
7. [illegible] P. [illegible] article "Development of cotton [illegible]" [illegible] No. 5, 1911.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

SINEGUBKO, M.B.

Treatment of ischias by the method of lumboperidural in-
filtration of cortisone. Sov. Med. 27 no.7:139-141 J1'63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.2 (glavnyy vrach, zasluzhennyy
vrach RSFSR G.A.Kachan) Dzerzhinska, Gor'kovskoy oblasti.
(SCIATICA)

SINEGUBOV, N.

Engineering and economic effectiveness of protective forest belts. Zhel.dor.transp. 36 no.3:45-50 Mr '55.(MIRA 12:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy Glavnogo upravleniya puti i sooruzheniy Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Snow protection and removal)
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

ALFEROV, A.A.; ARTEMKIN, A.A.; ASHKENAZI, Ye.A.; VINOGRADOV, G.P.; GALEYEV, A.U.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.N.; D'YACHENKO, P.Ye.; ZALIT, N.N.; ZAKHAROV, P.M.; ZOBNIN, N.P.; IVANOV, I.I.; IL'IN, I.P.; KMETIK, P.I.; KUDRYASHOV, A.T.; LAPSHIN, F.A.; MOLYARCHUK, V.S.; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M.; POGODIN, A.M.; RUDOY, M.L.; SAVIN, K.D.; SIMONOV, K.S.; SITKOVSKIY, I.P.; SITNIK, M.D.; TETEREV, B.K.; TSETYRKIN, I.Ye.; TSUKANOV, P.P.; SHADIKYAN, V.S.; ADELUNG, N.N., retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V., retsenzent; VIASOV, V.I., retsenzent; VOROB'YEV, I.Ye., retsenzent; VORONOV, N.M., retsenzent; GRITCHENKO, V.A., retsenzent; ZHEREBIN, M.N., retsenzent; IVLIYEV, I.V., retsenzent; KAPORTSEV, N.V., retsenzent; KOCHUROV, P.M., retsenzent; KRIVORUCHKO, N.Z., retsenzent; KUCHKO, A.P., retsenzent; LOBANOV, V.V., retsenzent; MOROZOV, A.S., retsenzent; ORLOV, S.P., retsenzent; PAVLUSHKOV, F.D., retsenzent; POPOV, A.N., retsenzent; PROKOF'YEV, P.F., retsenzent; RAKOV, V.A., retsenzent; SINEGUBOV, N.I., retsenzent; TERENIN, D.F., retsenzent; TIKHOMIROV, I.G., retsenzent; URBAN, I.V., retsenzent; PIALKOVSKIY, I.A., retsenzent; CHEPYZHEV, B.F., retsenzent; SHEBYAKIN, O.S., retsenzent, SHCHERBAKOV, P.D., retsenzent; GARNYK, V.A., redaktor; LCMAGIN, N.A., redaktor; MORDVINKIN, N.A., redaktor; NAUMOV, A.N., redaktor; POBEDIN, V.F., redaktor; RYAZANTSEV, B.S., redaktor; TVERSKOY, K.N., redaktor; CHEREVATYY, N.S., redaktor; ARSHINOV, I.M., redaktor; BABEL'YAN, V.B., redaktor; BERNGARD, K.A., redaktor; VERSEINSKIY, S.V., redaktor; GAMBURG, Ye.Yu., redaktor; DERIBAS, A.T., redaktor; DOMEROVSKIY, K.I., redaktor; KORNEYEV, A.I., redaktor; MIKHEYEV, A.P., redaktor

(Continued on next card)

ALFEROV, A.A. ---- (continued) Card 2.

MOSKVIN, G.N., redaktor; RUBINSHTEYN, S.A., redaktor; TSYPIN, G.S., redaktor; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.Ya., redaktor; CHERNYSHEV, V.I., redaktor; CHERNYSHEV, M.A., redaktor; SHADUR, L.A., redaktor; SHISHKIN, K.A., redaktor

[Railroad handbook] Spravochnaia knizhka zheleznodorozhnika. Izd. 3-e, ispr. i dop. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Garnyka. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 1103 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Railroads)

SINEGUBEV, V. I.

71

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov, Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov OIMM.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenkiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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Isotchenko, V. A., and A. M. Rodichev [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. On the Distribution of Barkhausen Jumps by Magnitude	123
Rodichev, A. M., H. M. Salenskiy, and V. I. Sinagubov [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Statistical Distribution of Barkhausen Jumps by Duration	129
Rodichev, A. M. [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Dependence of the Barkhausen Effect on the Rate of Change of the Magnetic Field	135
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Card 7/11	

RODICHEV, A.M.; SALANSKIY, N.M.; SINEGUBOV, V.I.

Statistical distribution of Barkhausen pulses by duration. Izv.Sib.
otd.AN SSSR no.3:123 '60: (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Ferromagnetism)

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S/048/61/025/005/009/024
B104/3201

24.3600

AUTHORS:

Sinegubov, V. I. and Savchenko, M. K.

TITLE:

A new method of measuring the width of the boundary between the domains with the aid of the Kerr effect

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 5, 1961, 599-601

TEXT: The present investigation was the subject of a lecture delivered at a symposium on thin ferromagnetic films (Krasnoyarsk, July 4 to 7, 1960). The determination of the width of the boundary and its energy is here designated as one of the main problems in the theory of ferromagnetism. Variations of these quantities play an important part in technical magnetization. Theoretical and experimental studies by L. D. Landau and Ye. M. Lifshits (Sov. Phys., 8, 153 (1935)), K.P. Bin (Izv. AN SSSR, 21, 8, 1183 (1957)), L. V. Kirenskiy and V. V. Veter (Dokl. AN SSSR, 125, 526 (1959)) are discussed, and A. A. Shvarts is also mentioned. A new method of investigation is suggested here, which allows obtaining pictures of boundaries and their width with the aid of the Kerr

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Card 1/5

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