LESHCHENKO, P.D.; SINYAK, K.M.

Mass immunization of the population of the Ukraine with live poliomyelitis vaccine and its epidemiological effectiveness. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.12:9-14 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR, Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

SINYAK, V., polkovnik, kand.voyennykh nauk

Does the machine direct the battle? Starsh.-serzh. no.2:27 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Electronic calculating machines)
(Military art and science)

SINYAK, V., polkovnik

Prospects for the development of military communications (as revealed by foreign press data). Voen. vest. 42 no.8:120-122 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(United States--Communications, Military)

SINYAK, V.S.; SHIRYAYEV, N.P., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Military applications of electronic computers] Voennoe primenenie elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electronic computers)
(Electronics in military engineering)

SIBY[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]odology of designing automated systems of planning and control of construction in the U.S.S.R. Vych. i org.tekh. v stroi. i proekt. no.2:2-13 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

S/094/61/000/001/001/007
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Nekrasov, A.S. and Sinyak, Yu.V.

TITLE: Comparison of the Specific Consumptions of Electricity and Gas in Heating Processes

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya energetika, 1961, No. 1, pp. 4 - 9

TEXT: The specific consumption is determined for insulated holding furnaces of the conveyor or pusher type with specific loading rates of 150 - 220 kg/m^2 hour for normalisation annealing and 40 - 70 kg/m^2 hour for annealing, gas cementation, etc. A comparison is made for characteristic hourly rates of gas furnaces and electric resistance furnaces of equal productivity per unit of floor space. Induction heating has not been considered. In gas furnaces recuperative air preheating to 400 °C was applied if the required temperatures were 600 °C or higher. On increasing the air temperature to 1 000 - 1 050 °C a furnace efficiency of 38-42% can be achieved in the case of non-oxiding heating. Preliminary

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S/094/61/000/001/001/007
E073/E335

Comparison of the Specific Consumptions of Electricity and Gas in Heating Processes

analysis has shown that for determining the efficiency of utilisation of electricity and gas for heating purposes it is sufficient to consider the following main technological processes:

1

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S/094/61/000/001/001/007
E073/E335

Comparison of the Specific Consumptions of Electricity and Gas in Heating Processes

	Temperature, t, °C	Heating and soaking time τ^*, hrs	Approximate relative auxiliary times
Tempering low temperature	150-350	1-3	0.2
high temperature	350-650	1-3	0.2
Annealing	700-900	3-6	0.3
Hardening and normalisation annealing	850-1000	1-3	0.3
Carburisation	900-950	6-10	0.5
Heating to the forging temperature	1100-1250	0.5-1.5	0.1

The comparison is made solely on the basis of heat consumption and not on the basis of costs, i.e. the electricity consumption in kW/ton is compared with the consumption of natural gas in nm^3/ton of material to be heated. The use of the derived relation is illustrated on the example of heating a cylindrical

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S/094/61/000/001/001/007
E073/E335

Comparison of the Specific Consumptions of Electricity and Gas in Heating Processes

component to 1 000 °C in gas and electric furnaces. The authors recommend that electric heating be introduced starting from the higher temperature range of 1200 - 800 °C and then in the temperature range 600 - 200 °C. In the temperature range 600 - 800 °C gas heating is more efficient from the point of view of heat consumption. The proposed relations enable evaluating in the first approximation the changes in the specific heat consumption as a function of the temperature and the heating time and revealing the separate influence of each of these factors on the specific heat consumption. The divergence between calculated and measured values of heat consumption varied between 2.9 and 14.4%, the calculated values being lower in every case than the measured values.
There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

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BESSONOVA, I.N.; SINYAK, Yu.V.

Correlation between the abundance of electrical equipment and labor productivity in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Obshch. energ. no.6:58-71 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(United States—Electric power)
(Electric power)

NEKRASOV, A.S.; SINYAK, Yu.V.

Temperature boundary in the fields of application of electric power and natural gas in heating processes using pyrometallurgical and electric resistance furnaces. Obshch. energ. no.6:83-88 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric furnaces) (Smelting furnaces)

SINYAK, Yu.V.

Temperature boundary in the fields of application of electric power and natural gas in heating processes using pyrometallurgical furnaces and induction heating systems. Obshch. energ. no.6: 89-94 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric furnaces) (Smelting furnaces)

SINYAK, Yu.V., inzh.

Using the mathematical method of the theory of games in substantiating the optimum variant of a production process for a long-term period. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.8:78-82 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

NEKRASOV, Aleksandr Semenovich; SINYAK, Yuriy Vladimirovich; ZLATOPOL'SKIY, A.N., red.

[Economic aspects of power engineering for heating processes] Ekonomika energetiki protsessov nagreva. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 134 p. (MIRA 18:6)

20-118-4-28/61

AUTHORS: Sinyak, Yu. Ye., Roginskiy, S. Z., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Yanovskiy, M. I.

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange of Carbon Dioxide Chemically Adsorbed on an Iron Catalyst in the Synthesis of Ammonia (Izotopnyy obmen CO_2, khemosorbirovannoy na zheleznom katalizatore sinteza ammiaka)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp. 727-730 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The catalytic synthesis from nitrogen and hydrogen at an ison catalyst with aluminum- and potassium additions has already often been studied. The nature of the accelerating effect of these additions has hitherto remained unexplained. The second author emphasized in a previous work (reference 2) the exploitation of the velocity measurements of the isotopic exchange between the atoms of the surface and the gases. The kinetic isotopic method has a number of advantages, campared to the former methods (references 1,3-5) suggested for the study of the heterogeneity. If it is used, the probability of a redistribution of molecules decreases and all measurements are carried out with an unchanged filling of the surface, which

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is essential. The exchange velocity of chemically adsorbed carbon monoxide at the same catalyst has already been studied (reference 6). The velocity constant of the exchange decreased gradually in these experiments which cannot be explained by the influence of the interaction. The iron catalyst was double--activated, reduced, and passivated outside of the reaction system. Active carbonic acid was produced from $BaC^{14}O_3$ and H_2SO_4 of 96%. The inactive carbonic acid was formed in a pyrolytic decomposition of Na_2CO_3. Figure 1 gives a scheme of the experimental plant. The lower curves of figure 2 show that adsorbed CO_2 in an atmosphere of CO, H_2, and Ar at a pressure of 500 mm torr. is not desorbed. In the case of presence of CO_2 in the plant a quick rise of the activity is observed in the gas phase. After the equilibrium had been reached CO_2 was freezed out in a calibrated container (figure 1,4) which was fitted out with an end-counter MST-17. Then the total activity ($A_{IAust} = A_{Iobm}$) of the CO_2 was determined. It was found that A_{IAust} forms a quantity of approximatively 40-50% of the total quantity of the adsorbed $C^{14}O_2$. Then an equal quantity

of inactive CO_2 was introduced into the catalyst. The activity (A_{IIAust}) in the gas phase increased unimportantly. This operation was carried out a second time. No rise of the activity ($A_{IIIAust}$) was found in the gas phase. Then the reactor was heated up to 475°C. Thus an activity appears in the gas phase which amounts to approximately 20% of the total activity which was absorbed by the contact. Only the introduction of hydrogen at 475°C into the circulation makes possible the consumption of the residual activity. Figure 3 shows the second experimentla series. The trained catalyst had to absorb a certain quantity of inactive CO_2 and then a strictly dosed quantity of active $C^{14}O_2$. Then the kinetic experiment was carried out. In the second experiment an equal quantity of $C^{14}O_2$ was absorbed by the catalyst immediately after the draining and then the curve of the isotopic exchange was recorded (figure 3). Hence follows that the exchange percentage depends on the sequence of the absorption. If $C^{14}O_2$ is absorbed first, the

SINYAK, Yu. Ye., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Radiochemical research into industrial catalysts in ammonia synthesis." Moscow, 1960. 10 pp; (State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Chemistry, Order of Labor Red Banner Scientific Research Physical Chemistry Inst im L. Ya. Karpov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 149)

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; SINYAK, Yu.Ye.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.

Investigation of the surface of an alkali promoter of the ammonia catalyst by means of the isotopic method. Probl. kin. i kat. 10:210-213 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Catalysts) (Alkali metal oxides) (Alkaline earths)

KRYLOV, O.V.; SINYAK, Yu.Ya.

New catalysts for the polymerization of ethylene oxide. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.6:898-900 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Ethylene oxide) (Polymerization) (Catalysts)

S/204/62/002/005/002/007
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Krylov, O.V., and Sinyak, Yu.Ye.

TITLE: Catalysts for the polymerization of ethylene oxide

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.5, 1962, 688-696

TEXT: The authors investigated the polymerization of ethylene oxide on several oxides and hydroxides of alkali-earth metals to establish rules for the selection of effective catalysts. The materials examined were oxides, hydroxides and carbonates of Ca, Sr, Mg and Be, $Ba(OH)_2$, $CaSO_4$, $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$, CaF_2, $SrCl_2$, $BaCO_3$, $BaSO_4$, $Zn(OH)_2$, $ZnCO_3$, FeOOH, $Zr(OH)_4$, $Ni(OH)_2$, $Th(OH)_4$, $Co(OH)_3$, $Cr(OH)_3$, $Al(OH)_3$, silica gel, silica-alumina. Catalytic properties of NaCl, $(NH_4)_2 CO_3$ and semiconductors ZnO, GaAs, etc., were investigated for purposes of comparison. The catalysts (0.2-0.5 g) were activated (75-450 °C, 10^{-5} mm Hg) and then sealed in an ampule. A part of the ampule was filled with ethylene oxide (5 ml in 5 ml benzene) and separated from the catalyst by a glass partition. The polymerization started

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by breaking the partition. The most active hydroxide was $Be(OH)_2$ and BeO produced in the ampule by heating $Be(OH)_2$ under vacuum. At 90 °C BeO and $Be(OH)_2$ gave polymers having the molecular weight of 100 000 - 175 000, the rate of polymerization ranging from 1.3 to 6.2 millimoles/m^2.hours. $MgCO_3 \cdot Mg(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$, MgO formed from $Mg(OH)_2$, $SrCO_3$ and CaO formed from $CaCO_3$ also had high activity at 90 °C, giving polymers having the molecular weight of 250 000, 350 000, 1 000 000, and 600 000 respectively, the rates of polymerization being 5.7, 1.45, 6.1 and 2.6 millimoles/m^2.hour respectively. Certain salts and hydroxides of Fe and Al also have high catalytic activity. In general the active compounds of transition metals have electronic configuration d_o and d_8 (Fe^{3+}, Th^{4+}, Zr^{4+}, Ti^{4+}). The acidic catalysts (e.g. silica-alumina) were not active. The molecular weight M of the polymer increases as follows:

$$M = aV \frac{c_o - c}{s_1^o} \qquad (7)$$

where: V - volume of ethylene oxide, mℓ ; a - constant; c_o and c - initial and final concentration of ethylene oxide respectively; S_1^0 - catalyst surface occupied by the active centres at t = 0. For $c_o - c = \text{const}$, $\frac{1}{M}$ varies linearly with S_1^0. The apparent mean activation energies for the polymerization on various samples of $Be(OH)_2$, BeO and $BeO \cdot CO_2 \cdot 5H_2O$ ranged from 8.7 to 17 kcal. The reaction was most probably not diffusion controlled. The authors conclude that for the alkali-earth hydroxides at 90 °C the proportion of active centres decreases with the increasing atomic weight of the metal, but the activity of the individual centres tends to increase with the atomic weight. At 20 °C the order of the activities is reversed, since the energy of activation increases with the atomic weight of the metal. There are 3 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037681 S/2865/64/003/000/0089/0103

AUTHOR: Gol'dshvend, B. L.; Gusarov, B. G.; Lobanov, A. G.; Sinyak, Yu. Ye.; Tereshchenko, A. P.; Chizhov, S. V.; Shilov, V. M.

TITLE: The recycling problem under prolonged spaceflight cond[illegible]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy' [illegible]icheskoy [illegible]logii, v. 3, 1964, 89-103

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, life support, closed ecological system, waste recycling, respiration, toxicology, algae, nutrition, photosynthesis

ABSTRACT: Biological recycling of wastes on spaceships can utilize both aerobic and anaerobic methods. Apparently liquid wastes can be processed by means of aerobic oxidation, while solid wastes require anaerobic methods. The advantages of the aerobic method are: the high speed of processing in an aerotank, oxidation of organic substances down to CO_2, and the ability to control the speed of the process by means of regulating the rate of oxygen flow. The disadvantage of the method is the large amount of oxygen required. The advantages of the anaerobic method consist of the absence of large air requirements and a small energy requirement. The disadvantages of this latter process are the slow rate of processing

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037681

and the production of a large amount of harmful gases, particularly methane, making the mixture explosive. Another method which can be utilized in a closed ecological system is a biological method of processing wastes with participation of photosynthesis of algae. The advantage of this method is that it takes place in the light and the oxygen required for bacterial oxidation of organic substances is obtained from the photosynthetic activity. Bacterial mineralization of organic substances is accompanied by photosynthetic building up of cell bodies of the algae. Consequently, this process involves the utilization of substances contained in human and animal wastes for obtaining algae which can, in turn, serve as a source of food for man and animals. The following are the chief disadvantages of the above indicated biological methods: small probability of complete recycling of wastes; the difficulty in obtaining products which are qualitatively and quantitatively constant; the uncertainty of adaptation on the part of microorganisms to unknown space-flight conditions (the possibility of mutations, etc.); the difficulty in controlling the rate of the processes; and the possibility of the appearance and accumulation of toxic by-products. Physicochemical methods of waste recycling can also be used. By means of these methods, it is possible to separate the soluble from the insoluble parts, extract useful substances from solvents, provide for combustion of insoluble substances to obtain gases and solids, and synthesize the gases and solids into required substances. Recycling of wastes based on

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037681

physicochemical methods can include the following: extraction of substances from wastes which can be used directly, mineralization of organic substances, obtainment of products of definite chemical composition from ash and gases, and synthesis of nourishing solutions. The recycling of carbon and nitrogen in a closed ecological cycle can be performed by physicochemical processes. CO_2 gas exhaled by man can be used directly by plants. Soluble carbon compounds can also be utilized by plants for nourishment. Insoluble carbon compounds can be transformed into CO_2 by means of heat treatment. The CO_2 thus obtained can either be stored for supply purposes or can go directly to the greenhouse. Nitrogen products found in wastes can be extracted and used for feeding plants and possibly even animals. The remaining nitrogen compounds can be used for mineralization, which can be accomplished by various physicochemical means. An outline of such a scheme utilizing physicochemical processes can include the following: a unit for the collection of wastes, from which the products proceed to a second unit where those that can be utilized by man or other living organisms are extracted directly. The remaining substances proceed to a mineralization unit. While the gases produced during the mineralization process are trapped and separated, the insoluble inorganic salts are transformed into soluble ones in the next unit. Part of them go to living organisms while the remainde. go to a unit for obtaining inorganic compounds. The by-products thus obtained are then converted into nourishing mixtures.

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At the present time it is difficult without experimental data to make a precise evaluation of this type of cycle, but it is possible to estimate the weight of such a cycle as 400 to 500 kg for a crew of five. Even if this weight were to be doubled, it would still be considerably less than the required weight of mineral salts for green houses in a life-support system based on stored supplies. A good recycling system should have the following characteristics: a minimum system of units necessary for processing wastes, use of common processes for transformation of elements contained in wastes into definite compounds, a maximum rate of processing these products, the inclusion of only those substances which are involved in the recycling. In addition to the above, it should have the following characteristics: minimum weight and size, minimum energy requirements, simple reliable construction, use of stable and highly resistant materials, means of preventing toxic substances from seeping out into the space cabin, and absence of processes not required for recycling. A comparison of biological methods, on the one hand, and physicochemical methods, on the other, shows that the latter have a number of advantages, including the possibility of complete recycling of wastes, short duration of the recycling process, the possibility of obtaining separate substances and required nourishing solutions of predetermined composition, and the use of processes which are widely used in chemical engineering. The disadvantages include high energy utilization and complexity of equipment. However, these are offset, to

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a certain extent, by the use of solar energy and the latest materials and methods of physicochemical processing. It should be noted that each mission requires the recycling of only those products required by that mission. This means that, in some cases, life-support systems will require only the regeneration of water. The fact that physicochemical processing has been very well studied in comparison to biological processing makes it probable that physicochemical recycling will be used in the first experimental closed ecological systems. However, it should be borne in mind that the optimum system of utilization will be based on the use of biological as well as physicochemical processes.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS NO REF SOV: 022 OTHER: 008

Card 5/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4037682 S/2865/64/003/000/0104/0112

AUTHOR: Sinyak, Yu. Ye.; Chizhov, S. V.

TITLE: Water regeneration in the spaceship cabin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 104-112

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, water regeneration, life support, catalysis, solar energy

ABSTRACT: Regeneration of water of a spaceship is necessary on flights lasting more than two weeks. A catalytic method of regenerating water from human body wastes is described. This method uses simple equipment, does not require high vacuum or low temperatures and requires a minimum of energy because solar energy is used. Water regenerated by this method exceeds conventional requirements for potable water and has properties similar to those of distilled water. Consequently, certain salts must be added in order to approximate the taste of water to which humans are accustomed.

ASSOCIATION: none

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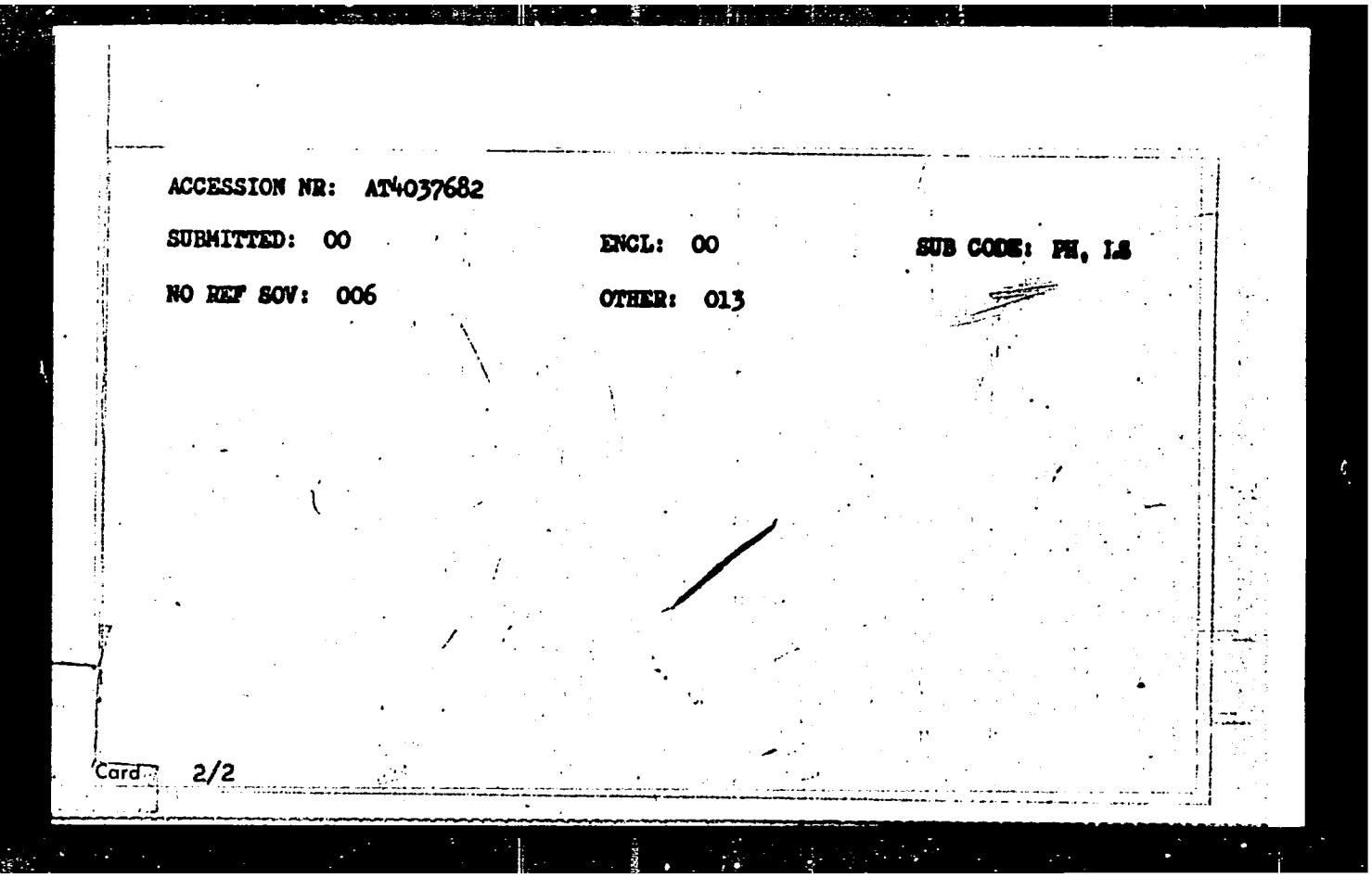

ACCESSION NR: AT4037682

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 013

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SINYAK, Yu.Ye.

Possibility of physicochemical synthesis of carbohydrates in a spaceship cabin. Probl. kosm. biol. 3:401-409 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GOLOVKIN, B.L.; GULAKOV, B.G.; LOBANOV, A.G.; SINYAK, Yu.Ye.; TERESHCHENKO, A.P.; CHIZHOV, S.V.

Development of a physicochemical chain of utilization for a prolonged space flight. Probl. kosm. biol. 3:193-197 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GOL'DSHVEND, B.L.; GUSAROV, B.G.; LOBANOV, A.G.; SINYAK, Yu.Ye.; TERESHCHENKO, A.P.; CHIZHOV, S.V.; SHILOV, V.M.

Problem of regeneration in prolonged space flights. Probl. kosm. biol. 3:89-103 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ACC NR: AT6036606 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0245/0246

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, S. O.; Sinyak, Yu. Ye.; Shul'gina, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of the catalytic method for the mineralization of human vital activity products (Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 245-246

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, biologic metabolism, metabolic waste

ABSTRACT:

Several methods of mineralization of human metabolic wastes exist: combustion, pressure cooking, and catalytic oxidation.

In view of the fact that combustion requires high temperatures while pressure cooking requires high pressures, the development of catalytic oxidation acquires importance since the process can take place under more moderate conditions.

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Investigations were conducted under laboratory conditions using two different methods:

1 - direct oxidation of metabolic wastes in the catalyzer and,

2 - pyrolysis of wastes followed by oxidation of the products in a catalyzer.

The second method has the advantage in that it solves the problem of extraction of the inorganic residue from the surface of the catalyzer.

Experiments have shown that when air (and, during final stages of combustion of the polycoke remnant, oxygen or oxygen-enriched air), is used as an oxidizing agent on a platinum or hopcalite catalyzer, almost complete oxidation of organic compounds found in urine or urine-fecal mixture is possible. Optimal conditions for the process are 150—200° temperature in the pyrolysis zone, 250—300° temperature in the catalytic zone, and normal atmospheric pressure. When these temperatures are reached, the process continues at the expense of heat-producing oxidation reactions which do not require additional external heat.

The end products are composed of ash, condensate, and gases (which in the main consist of CO_2, nitrogen, and sulphur). Organic

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ACC NR: AT6036606

nitrogen compounds are oxidized to nitrogen or ammonia (depending on the temperature in the catalytic zone).

A relationship exists between the kinetics of gas products and changes in the temperature during the course of the process.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

SINYAKEVICH B.G.

96-4-24/24

AUTHORS: Vnukov, A.K., Cand.Tech.Sc., Sinyakevich, B.G., Engineer and Chaban, O. I., Engineer.

TITLE: Thermal-losses resulting from external cooling of sets working at high and super-high steam conditions. (Teplovyye poteri ot naruzhnogo okhlazhdeniya blokov vysokikh i sverkhvysokikh parametrov).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.4, pp.94-95. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In 1957 the Southern Division of ORGRES tested the thermal insulation of a high-pressure set in the Pridneprovsk regional power station and of a super-high-pressure set in the Cherepetsk Power Station. Measurements were made of the thermal losses through the insulation and of the distribution of the losses between sets and equipment. Thermal losses from particular parts of the sets are tabulated. In the high-pressure unit, 1.26% of the total heat was passing through the insulation, and in the super-high-pressure sets 1.48%. Not all this heat is wasted because some returns to the boiler with the air blast. About 80% of the losses occur in the boiler-house. The losses are greater in the super-high-pressure set because the temperature is higher and the piping is longer. Considerable thermal losses occur through uninsulated

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96-4-24/24

Thermal-losses resulting from external cooling of sets working at high and super-high steam conditions.

parts of fittings. These form about a quarter of all the thermal losses. Shrouding the insulation with aluminium sheet gives a small reduction in the heat loss. There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

VNUKOV, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SINYAKEVICH, B.G., inzh.; CHABAN, O.I., inzh.

Investigating heat losses to neighboring media in electric power plants equipped with high- and superhigh-pressure units. Elek. sta. 29 no.11:19-22 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electric power plants)

SINYAKEVICH, B.G., inzh.

Device for automatic determination of incomplete chemical combustion and correction of the fuel-air balance. Elek. sta. 34 no.3:26-28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Gases--Analysis)
(Furnaces)
(Boilers)

SINYAKEVICH, B.G., inzh.

Redesigning of the gas burners of TGM-84 boilers. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:76-77 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

VOLODARSKIY, V.: SINYAKIN, F.P., red.; CHOTIYEV, S., tekhn.red.

[Economic effectiveness of the mechanization and automation of production] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos.izd-vo, 1958. (MIRA 13:4)
61 p.
(Automation) (Machinery in industry)

USTINOV, N.P., inzhener; SINYAKIN, M.G., inzhener.

Defects in the leaf springs of the TE1 and TE2 diesel locomotives. (MIRA 10:10)
Elek.i tepl.tiaga no.9:13-15 S '57.
(Diesel locomotives) (Car springs)

SINYAKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Checking steam locomotive wheel pairs and adjusting them. Sbor. LIIZHT no.160:176-192 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Car wheels--Testing) (Locomotives)

SINYAKIN, M.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Relationship between values of slide valve travel and changes in the length of the slide valve link. Sbor. LIIZHT no.168:107-119 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Locomotives--Construction)

SINYAKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHILYAKOV, A.S., inzh.-tekhnolog

Device for the removal of armatures. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5 no.11:9 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Electric railway motors--Maintenance and repair)

SINYAKIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, (Voronezh); CHILYAKOV, A.S., inzh.-tekhnolog (Voronezh)

Our method for modernizing the collector bushing of the armature of the MPT99/47 generator. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.4:18-19 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Diesel locomotives)

ASSONOV, V.A.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M.; KUKUNOV, I.M.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A., retsenzent; ROSSI, B.D., retsenzent; SINYAKIN, P.V., retsenzent [deceased]; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; STEPANOVA, E.S., tekhn.red.; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Boring and blasting operations] Burovzryvnye raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 406 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Boring) (Blasting)

AMOSOVA, V.V.; SINYAKIN, S.I.

Mechanical suture in a mammary-coronary anastomosis. Uch. trudy GMI no.19:247-254 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

L 09982-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH
ACC NR: AP6035502 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/011/0022/0023

AUTHOR: Sinyakin, V. P. (Engineer) 32

ORG: none

TITLE: Welding AMg61 alloy in a helium atmosphere

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1966, 22-23

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, magnesium alloy, alloy, TIG welding, helium arc welding, weld metal strength, weld metal ductility/AMg61 alloy

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made with joining large AMg61 aluminum-alloy cross sections by manual helium-shielded arc welding with a tungsten electrode. Preliminary experiments showed that in helium-arc welding with AMg61 alloy filler wire 5 mm in diameter the weld metal deposition efficiency was 3.6 g/amp·hr compared with the argon-arc metal deposition efficiency of 1.68 g/amp·hr. Helium-arc welded joints in AMg61 alloy plates 20 mm thick had a tensile strength of 31.1 kg/mm^2 and a bend angle of 130 deg, compared with 33.1 kg/mm^2 and 56 deg for argon-arc welded joints. No pores or other defects were detected in helium-arc welded joints, while an appreciable porosity was observed in argon-arc welded joints. All joints had a satisfactory corrosion resistance. In the next experiments, forged bars 160 x 250 x 200 mm were welded together in the down-hand position with AMg61 alloy filler wire 5 mm in diameter and a water solution of the 34A flux brushed onto the faying surfaces and filler

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.754:546.291:669.715

L 09982-67
ACC NR: AP6035502

wire. During welding, each deposited layer was painted with flux. Bars were preheated to 150—200C. Sound poreless welds were obtained with the weld metal chemical composition and microstructure corresponding to those of AMg61 alloy filler wire. The hardness of the base metal and of the metal of the heat-affected zone was 77—80 HB, and that of the weld metal was 70—74 HB. In the as-welded condition the weld metal had a tensile strength of 28.0—34.0 kg/mm^2 and an elongation of 10—20%. The corresponding figures for the weld annealed at 330C for 3 hr were 29—36.5 kg/mm^2 9.5—20.5%. At present, manual helium-arc welding is successfully used for welding rings and flanges from forged segments, and other structures from sections more than 20 mm thick. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Card 2/2

L 12807-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/RM

ACC NR: AP5028680 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/011/0025/0028

39
B

AUTHOR: Gyul'misaryan, T. G.; Gilyazetdinov, L. P.; Aksenova, E. I.; Shmeleva, R. I.; Khokhlov, B. P.; Bystrov, K. M.; Sokolova, V. V.; Sinyakina, A. V.; Abayeva, B. T.; Okinshevich, N. A.

CRG: NIIShP; VNIINP; Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant (Novo-Yaroslavskiy sazhevyy zavod); Volgograd Carbon Black Plant (Volgogradskiy sazhevyy zavod); Scientific Research Technological Design Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorno-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Industrial tests of new types of petroleum stock in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: activated carbon, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, phenol

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm and develop the results of earlier studies which indicated that catalytic and thermal gas oil could be used in the production of activated furnace black, experimental batches of initial sulfur and hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic and thermal gas oil were produced. The physicochemical characteristics of the new types of petroleum stock are compared with those of green oil; in the degree of aromatization they are identical, but in fractional composition, molecular weight, and viscosity, green oil is slightly lighter. Industrial tests confirmed that hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic gas oil, the

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ACC NR: AP5028680

initial sulfur-containing phenol extract of catalytic gas oil, and also mixtures of thermal gas oil and green oil (in the ratio of 60:40) can be used in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black in plants equipped with cyclone reactors, a dry system being used for trapping the black. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 .

jw

Card 2/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-13
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75288

Author : Antipenko, Ye.N., Mgebrov, K.M., Sinyakina, N.P.
Inst : -
Title : Influence of Extraordinary Stimulation of the Nervous System in Animals Which Transmit Radiation Sickness.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med. radiol., M., Medgiz, 1957, 52-55.

Abstract : Dogs (10) which underwent acute radiation sickness as a result of exposure to Co^{60} in a dose of 650 r were subjected to interference of food and defensive reflexes. After the latter interference (in 10 months after exposure) the number of leukocytes was decreased by 60-65%, the phagocytaric index - 3-5 times, the quantity of reticulocytes - sometimes up to 3 times. The content of erythrocytes and Hb did not change essentially. In the bone

Card 1/2

SINYAKOV, A.B.

Organization and efficiency of high-capacity multiple-pattern sectional production lines. Leg. prom. 18 no.2:39-41 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Clothing industry)

SINYAKOV, A.B.

New technology in manufacturing men's coats. Leg.prom. 18 no.6:46 Je '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskoy shveynoy fabriki imeni Volodarskogo.

(Clothing industry)

KOBYLYANSKIY, D.A.; SINYAKOV, A.B. (Moskva-Leningrad)

For advanced standards in the quality and grading of clothing and fabrics. Shvein.prom. no.3:13-17 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Clothing industry) (Textile fabrics)

SINYAKOV, A.B.; KUSNER, B.A. (Leningrad-Moskva)

Experimental introduction of recirculating conveyers with high productivity. Shvein.prom. no.3:32-36 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Assembly-line methods)
(Clothing industry—Equipment and supplies)

SINYAKOV, Aleksandr Borisovich; GALYNKER, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Measurement of pattern surfaces in the clothing industry] Izmerenie ploshchadei lekal v shveinom proizvodstve. Leningrad, 1961. 16 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Shveinaia promyshlennost', no.4) (MIRA 15:5)

(Clothing industry—Equipment and supplies)

SINYAKOV, A.B.; VOROB'YEV, V.A. (Leningrad)

"IL" photoelectronic machine for the measurement of pattern surfaces. Shvein.prom. no.5:9-10 Jl-Ag [i.e.S-O] '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Photoelectric measurements)
(Clothing industry--Equipment and supplies)

SINYAKOV, A.B.

Experience of the Leningrad House of Fashion Designs. Shvein.-prom. no.2:17-20 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Leningrad--Clothing industry)

SINYAKOV, Aleksandr Borisovich; TSAREV, Nikolay Ivanovich; KARASEV, V.K., red.

[Technology of the processing of men's suits made from fabrics containing over 50% of lavsan fibers; practices of the Leningrad House of Fashion Design] Tekhnologiia obrabotki muzhskikh kostiumov iz tkanei, soderzhashchikh svyshe 50% volokna lavsan; opyt Leningradskogo Doma modelei. Leningrad, 1964. 26 p. (MIRA 18:2)

SINYAKOV, Aleksandr Borisovich; ANTIPOVA, Anisiya Ivanovna; KARASEVA, Nina Nikolayevna; AVER'YANOVA, T.N., inzh., retsenzent: VIDANOVA, R.I., prepodav., retsenzent; GUR'YANOVA, N.I., prepodav., retsenzent; DATNER, M.G., inzh., retsenzent; KARASEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; GABOVA, D.M., red.

[Technology of clothing manufacture] Tekhnologiia shveinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965. 409 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ABASHIN, Georgiy Ivanovich; POGOSYAN, Grigoriy Muradovich; KREYN, O.Ye., retsenzent; BELYAYEVSKAYA, L.V., retsenzent; SINYAKOV, A.F., retsenzent, red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red.izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Tungsten and molybdenum production processes] Tekhnologiia polucheniia vol'frama i molibdena. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 259 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(Tungsten--Metallurgy) (Molybdenum--Metallurgy)

SINYAKOV, B.S.

Metastasis of a seminoma to the palatine tonsils. Vestn. otorino-laring. 25 no.3:99-101 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.N. Fedorov) bol'nitsy vodnikov No.2 Moskovskogo-Oksko-Volzhskogo otdela vodnogo zdravookhraneniya.

SINYAKOV, G.F.

Resection of necrotic tissues and application of blind suture in certain types of paronychia. Sov.med. 18 no.6:28-30 Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.-prof. I.D.Korabel'nikov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. G.D. Obraztsov)

(PARONYCHIA, surgery
*resection of necrotic tissues & application of blind suture)
(SUTURES
*blind, in resection of necrotic tissue in paronychia)

SINYAKOV, G.F.

SINYAKOV, G.F.: "Treating certain forms of panaritia by excision of necrotic tissue using penicillin and a 'blind' suture". Chelyabinsk, 1955. Sverdlovsk State Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

SINYAKOV, G.F.

Use of a primary tight suture in panaris. Voen.med.zhur. no.12: 77-78 D'57 (MIRA 11:5)

(FELON (DISEASE))

SINYAKOV, G.F.

Skin grafting in fresh industrial injuries. Ortop., travm. i protez. 18 no.2:57 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.D. Korabel'nikov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D.Obraztsov)
(SKIN GRAFTING)

SINYAKOV, G.F. (Chelyabinsk, Yuzhnyy Spartak, d.6, kv.23)

Application of sutures in heart wounds. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:86-87 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.D. Korabel'nikov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEART--SURGERY)
(SUTURES)

SINYAKOV, G.F., (Chelyabinsk, Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod, ul. Yuzhnyy Spartak, d.6, kv.23).

Method for suturing the Achilles tendon. Vest.khir.80 no.6:116-118 Je'58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.D. Korabel'nikov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEEL, wds. & inj.
Achilles tendon, technic for suturing (Rus))

SINYAKOV, G.F.

Treatment of fractures of the metatarsal bones and phalanges among workers of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant in the polyclinic. Ortop. travm. i protez. 20 no.2:3-6 F '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.D. Korabel'nikov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Obraztsov).

(METATARSUS, fract.
occup., outpatient ther. (Rus))
(FINGERS AND TOES, fract.
occup. phalangeal, outpatient ther. (Rus))

GURINOVICH, G.P.; SINYAKOV, G.N.

Polarized luminescence of the products of photochemical porphyrin reactions. Biofizika 10 no.6:946-952 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk. Submitted June 2, 1965.

L 32623-66 EWT(m)/EWT(j) RM

ACC NR: AR6015994 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/005/0429/0433

AUTHOR: Strelkova, T. I.; Gurinovich, G. P.; Sinyakov, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Spectral-luminescence investigation of the ionization of phthalocyanines

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 429-433

TOPIC TAGS: phthalocyanine, luminescence spectrum, light polarization, proton interaction, electron transition, ionization phenomenon

ABSTRACT: In view of the discrepancies between the results of numerous experimental investigations of the spectral and luminescence properties of phthalocyanines, the authors have used a structural approach and polarization-luminescence methods to obtain new data on the protonization of phthalocyanines in acid solutions. The luminescence spectra of solutions of phthalocyanine and of phthalocyanine Mg were plotted with apparatus consisting of a diffraction nonochromator and an automatic recorder. The polarization measurements were made with solutions cooled to liquid-nitrogen temperature using a modification of the same apparatus (described by one of the authors in Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 22, 1407, 1958). The measurements were made at 700, 740, 770, and 870 nm, in neutral, acidified, and acid solutions in dimethyl phthalate, and in 98% sulfuric acid (the phthalocyanine Mg was dissolved in dimethyl phthalate). The high values obtained for the luminescence polarization and the characteristic structure of the spectrum offered unique evidence of low symmetry of structure of the ionic

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L 32623-66

ACC NR: AR6015594

forms of the phthalocyanines, and that in this case the electron transitions must be simulated by fully anisotropic absorption and emission oscillators. It is concluded on the basis of the data that all the ionic forms of the phthalocyanine in an acid medium are not symmetrical. The protonization of all the nitrogen atoms of the phthalocyanine is incomplete even in the strong H_2SO_4 solution. The extra protons are probably joined successively to the bridge nitrogen atoms with increasing acidity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Aug65/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

SINYAKOV, I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Chemistry in printing. IUn.tekh. 2 no.8:33 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Printing machinery and supplies)

ZALESSKIY, B.; SINYAKOV, I.

Conference on the "Projection of the upper mantle." Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.5:117-121 My '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SINYAKOV, I.P., red.; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of consolidated indicators for estimated costs and expenditure of resources; buildings and structures of city electric transportation systems] Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov; zdaniia i sooruzheniia gorodskogo elektrotransporta. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. No.1. 1959. 73 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Local transit--Finances)

SIMYAKOV, I.P., red.; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual on consolidated indexes of estimated costs and the expenditure of materials] Spravochnik ukrepnennykh pokazatelei smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. No.1. [Buildings and structures of the fishing and food industries] Zdaniia i sooruzheniia rybnoi promyshlennosti i prodovol'stvennykh tovarov. 1959. 99 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Fisheries--Equipment and supplies)
(Food industry--Equipment and supplies)

SINYAKOV, I.P., inzh., red.; IFTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; SHKRST'NEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of consolidated indices of the estimated cost and consumption of resources] Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. No.1. [Multi-story industrial buildings with a network of columns 6x6 m. and standard net-load of 1000-2500 kg./m^2.] Mnogoetazhnye promyshlennye zdaniia s setkoi kolonn 6x6 m i poleznoi normativnoi nagruzkoi 1000-2500 kg/m^2. 1960. 89 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Building--Estimates) (Industrial buildings)
(Structural frames)

SINYAKOV, I.P., red.; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on consolidated indices of estimated costs and expenditure of materials and labor; buildings and structures in the lumber industry] Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov; zdaniia i sooruzheniia predpriiatii lesnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroi., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. No.1. 1960. 166 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Construction industry--Costs) (Sawmills)

SINYAKOV, I.P., inzh., red.; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Consolidated standards for making estimates for buildings and structures] Ukrupnennye smetnye normy na zdaniia i sooruzheniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. No.8. [One-story multispan industrial buildings with spans of 12, 15, 18, 24, and 30 m.] Odnoetazhnye mnogoproletnye promyshlennye zdaniia s proletami 12, 15, 18, 24 i 30 m. 1960. 227 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Building--Estimates) (Industrial buildings)

SIMYAKOV, I.P., inzh., red.; KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Indices of the estimated cost and outlay of resources for the construction of drainage systems]Pokazateli smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov sooruzheniia meliorativnogo stroitel'stva. Utverzhdeny Gosudarstvennym komitetom Soveta Ministrov SSSR po delam stroitel'stva 15 oktiabria 1960 g. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. No.1. 1961. 75 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

(Drainage—Costs)

SINYAKOV, I.P., inzh., red.; KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va; MIKHEYEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Indices of estimated costs and material expenditures] Pokazateli smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov. Moskva, [Land improvement engineering] Sooruzheniia meliorativnogo stroitel'stva (SN 240-63). 1963. 165 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

SINYAKOV, I.P., inzh., red.

[Manual of consolidated indices of estimated cost and expense of materials; buildings and structures of the mining industry] Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov; zdaniia i sooruzheniia gornorudnoi promyshlennosti. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Stroiizdat. No.1. [Utility and service buildings and structures] Zdaniia i sooruzheniia podsobno-proizvodstvennogo i obsluzhivaiushchego naznacheniia. 1964. 177 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

SINYAKOV, I.I., inzh., red.

[Handbook on consolidated indices of estimated costs and expenditures of materials and labor; buildings and structures in the lumber and woodworking industry] Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei smetnoi stoimosti i raskhoda resursov; zdaniia i sooruzheniia predpriiatii lesnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Stroiizdat, No.2. 1965. 341 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

SINIAKOV, N. I. , jt. au.

GRIGOR'EV, G. K.

Manufacture of moulds for de-set printing. A textbook. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1950. 231 p. (51-39119)

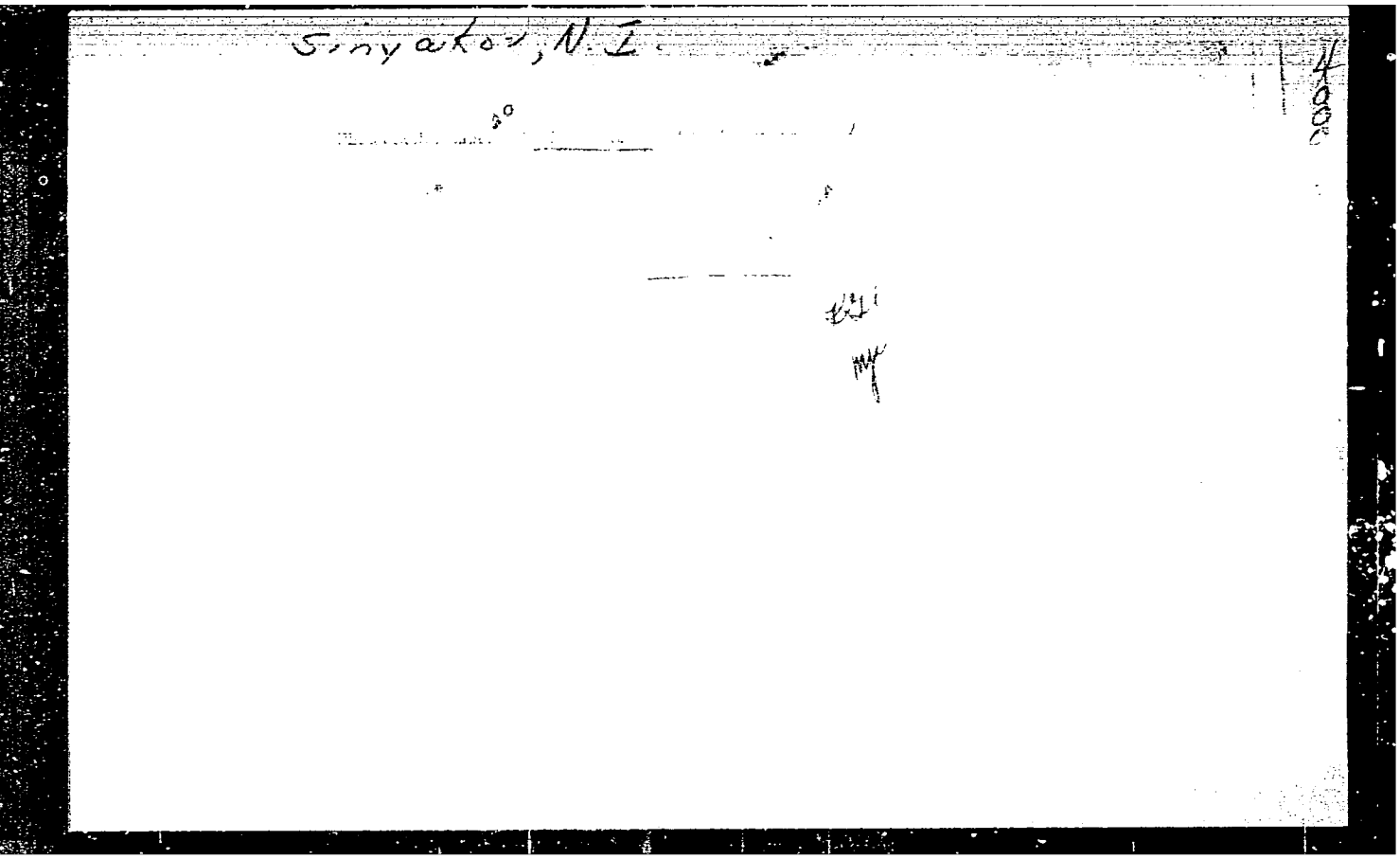
TR970.063

1. Photo-engraving. I Siniakov, N. I. jt. au.

SINYAKOV, N.I., [translator]; MIL'CHIN, A.S., redaktor; MAREK, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Photomechanical control in the reproduction technique; theoretical principles and practical instructions with 11 illustrations. Translated from the German] Fotomekhanicheskaia korrektura v reproduktsionnoi tekhnike; teoreticheskie osnovy i prakticheskie ukazaniia s 11 risunkami. Perevod s nemetskogo N.I.Sinniakova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1956. 78 p. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Leipzig. Institut für grafische Technik.
(Color printing)



KOLOSOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; LAVRENT'YEVA, Anna Georgiyevna; SINYAKOV, N.I., red.; STRELKOVA, A.N., red.; PANKRATOVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Technology of printing in two books] Tekhnologiia poligraficheskogo proizvodstva v dvukh knigakh. Moskva, Iskusstvo. Vol.1.[Preparation of printed forms] Izgotovlenie pechatnykh form. 1963. 487 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand.geol.-min.nauk; GORETSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-min. nauk; DURANTE, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUBKOVICH, M.Ye., kand.geol.-min.nauk; KAVEYEV, T.S., kand.geol.-min.nauk; POKROVSKAYA, N.M., kand.geol.-min.nauk; BRASHNINA, A.N., inzh.; YEGOROV, S.N., inzh.; KUMSKOVA, O.G., inzh.; LOVETSKIY, Ye.S., inzh.; MAMENKO, G.K., inzh. MILIKHIKER, Sh.G., inzh.; SINYAKOV, N.P., inzh.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Geology of the Volga-Don Canal region] Geologiia raiona sooruzhenii Volgo-Dona. Pod red. V.D.Galaktionova. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 416 p. fold.col.map. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Gidroproyekt" imeni S.Ya.Zhuk.
(Volga-Don Canal region--Geology)

BONDIN, M.A.; SINYAKOV, O.G., inzh.; SHIRKEVICH, N.S., inzh.; POPOVICH, M.V.; TATARNIKOV, M.N.; BALANDIN, A.A., inzh.; KHOLODKOV, N.Ye.; KOLEVATYKH, S.F., inzh.

Exchange of practices by the enterprises of economic councils. Torf. prom. 39 no.6:28-35 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kalininskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Bondin). 2. Torfopredpriyatiye Vasilevichi II (for Sinyakov, Shirkevich, Balandin, Koholodkov). 3. Nachal'nik konstruktorskogo byuro Tesovskogo transportnogo upravleniya (for Popovich). 4. Starshiy inzh. konstruktorskogo byuro Tesovskogo transportnogo upravleniya (for Tatarnikov). 5. Yaroslavskoye torfopredpriyatiye Yaroslavskogo narodnogo khozyaystva (for Kolevatykh).
(Peat machinery—Technological innovations)

RYSIN, V.I., inzh.; KHOLODKOV, N.Ye., inzh.; SHIRKEVICH, N.S., inzh.; SINYAKOV, O.G.

Exchange of experiences by the enterprises of economic councils. Torf.prom. 40 no.1:30-33 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Torfyanoye predpriyatiye "Radovitskiy mokh" (for Rysin).
2. Torfyanoye predpriyatiye Vasilevichi II (for Kholodkov, Shirkevich).

(Peat machinery)

SINYAKOV, P.V.

Sinyakov, P.V. and Chernyy, B.A. [Dnepropetrovsk, Gosudaretvennyy universitet (State University, Dnepropetrovsk)] Electrical Properties of Multicomponent Seignette-Ceramics

(The Physics of Dielectrics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 245 p. 3,000 copies printed.

This volume publishes reports presented at the All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics, held in Dnepropetrovsk in August 1956, sponsored by the "Physics of Dielectrics" Laboratory of the Fizicheskiy institut imeni Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute imeni Lebedev of the AS USSR), and the Electrophysics Department of the Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University).

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Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 159 - 160 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sinyakov, P.V., Chernyy, B.A.

TITLE: Electric Properties of Multicomponent Ferroelectric Ceramics

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz. dielektrikov. Moscow, AS USSR, 1958, pp 203 - 209. Diskus., p 210

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated solid solutions of $BaTiO_3$ - $NiZrO_3$ and $BaTiO_3$ - $NiZrO_3$ - $ZnTiO_3$. Increasing the concentration of $NiZrO_3$ and $NiZrO_3$ - $ZnTiO_3$ in $BaTiO_3$ lowers the Curie point regularly. The shift in the Curie point is accompanied by a smoothing-out of the temperature maximum of ε and $tg\delta$. As is consonant with the dependence of $tg\delta$ on the concentration of $NiZrO_3$, samples containing 20% of $NiZrO_3$ show the least losses. The combination of small losses ($tg\delta = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$) with a high ε (at 20°C $\varepsilon = 570$) presents a practical interest. In the temperature course of electric conductivity in polycrystalline $BaTiO_3$ a jump of the conductivity is observed at the Curie point. Introducing $ZnTiO_3$ into the

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Electric Properties of Multicomponent Ferroelectric Ceramics SOV/58-59-4-8500

$BaTiO_3$ - $NiZrO_3$ system leads to a sharp increase in the volume resistivity and activation energy of the conductivity. A measurement of the thermo-emf showed that $ZnTiO_3$ possesses hole conductivity in a wide temperature range. (Un-t, Dnepropetrovsk, USSR).

The authors' conclusions

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Author : Sinyakov, S., Lt. General of Aviation

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Abstract : A report on the British Aircraft Exhibition of 1956. The author describes summarily the various types of exhibited British aircraft and appraises their performances. 2 photo.

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PONOMAREV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; DRUZHININSKIY, M.V., red.; SINYAKOV, S.P., general-leytenant aviatsii, retsenzent; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Rocket aircraft] Raketonosnaia aviatsiia. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 341 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SINYAKOV, V.F.

Self-clamping mandrel. Stan.i instr. 33 no.7:39-40 Jl '62.
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Flyschlike upper Cambrian formations along the B. Kaz Rivulet in the Sheria Highlands. Dokl.AN SSSR 108 no.2:320-323 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

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