

KOZAR, Zbigniew; SLADKI, Edward; ZOLNIERKOWA, Danuta

Clinical aspects of chronic trichinellosis in people. I. Periodical examinations and therapeutic trials in patients with chronic trichinellosis in the light of recent pathogenetic considerations. Wiad. parazyt. 10 no.6:651-663 '64

1. Laboratory of Antropozoonoses of the Department of Parasitology, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Parasitology, Veterinary Faculty, Wroclaw, Poland.

KOZAR, Zbigniew; SLADKI, Edward; ZAK, Edward

Clinical aspects of chronic trichinellosis in people. II.
Studies in patients with chronic diseases of the motoric
system. Wiad. parazyt. 10 no.6:665-671 '64

1. Laboratory of Antropozoonoses of the Department of Para-
sitology, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of
Parasitology, Veterinary Faculty, Wroclaw, Poland.

AID P - 4893

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Model building
Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 13/14
Author : Sladki, I.
Title : Building of high-speed models for flights on guiding lines.
Periodical : Kryl. rod., 7, 21-22, J1 1956
Abstract : First installment of an article to be continued in the periodical's issue of August 1956: a highly specialized technical discussion on the choice of motor for high-speed aircraft models. 7 designs.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

AID P - 4904

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Model Building
Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 10/12
Author : Sladki, I.
Title : Building of high speed models for flights on guiding lines.
Periodical : Kryl. rod., 8, 16-18, Ag 1956
Abstract : The second and last installment of an article begun in the periodical's July issue. Practical advice is given: 1) on the choice of the form of propeller blades and on their fashioning; 2) on the form of fuel tanks and the composition of fuel; and on 3) the construction of some parts of the fuselage of the models. 10 designs.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4020

Vladimir; Abornik statey, Posobie dlya rukovoditel'nykh kruchkov i uchitel'nykh (Alvarez Modeling; Collection of Articles. Nakh Kruchkov i uchitel'nykh Modeling; Collection of Articles. Nakh Kruchkov i uchitel'nykh Modeling; Collection of Articles. Moscow, Uchebizdat, 1960. 141 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Compliers: E.B. Mikheyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A.Ye. Stepanovskiy, Tech. Ed.: V.I. Komayeva. PURPOSE: This book is intended for instructors and directors of model airplane clubs sponsored by SOVSAL (All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Navy, and Air Force).

COVERAGE: The book consists of 47 articles covering various aspects of model aircraft design, construction and operation. The text contains many illustrations and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 195 references, all Soviet.

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SHUYKIN, N.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, Ye.A.; SLADKIKH, V.M.

Contact-catalytic conversions of η -pentane in presence of a chromium aluminum magnesium catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 3:567-569 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Pentane)

GONCHAROV, F.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FREYDLIN, G.I., inzh.; SLADKOMEDOV, N.I.,
inzh.

Asbestos-cement sewage stand pipes for industrial buildings
and apartment houses. Nov.tekh.mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 21
no.9:21-22 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot (for Sladkomedov).
(Pipe, Asbestos-cement)

СИМОНОВ, В.К.

Rapid mining of an incline. Ugol' 39 no.5:30-31 1964.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Механизм отдела труда и заработной платы треста Рижан-
коксол, Беларусь.

SLADKOMEDOVA, A. I.

SLADKOMEDOVA, A. I. "On a Potato Disease (Virus) with Unidentified Etiology,"
in Virus Diseases of Plants and Measures for Their Control, Works of the Con-
ference on Virus Diseases of Plants 1940, Publishing House of the Academy of
Science USSR, Moscow 1941, p. 309-315. 464.32 So9

SO: SIRA SI 90-53. 15 Dec. 1953

SLADKOMEDOVA, A. I.

SLADKOMEDOVA, A. I. "Treatment of Carrot Seeds (with Zbarskii's Bactericide) for Control of Diseases," Selektsiia i Semenovodstvo, vol. 17, no. 12, 1950, pp. 64-66. 61.9 Se5

SO: SIRA SI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

FIALKOVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fialkova'ka, O.O.]; SLADKOMEDOVA, A.I. [Sladkomedova, O.I.];
SHMATOVA, M.N. [Shmatova, M.M.]

Formation of the resistance to rust and smuts in winter and spring
wheat hybrids. Trudy Inst. gen. i sel. AN URSR 5:56-62 '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Wheat--Disease and pest resistance) (Uredineae) (Smuts)

ISSN: 0013-788X, ISSN: 0013-788X
 JOURNAL : Zool. zhurn.-Biologiya, No. 5, 1950, No. 20624
 AUTHOR : Sladkomeleva, O.I.
 INST. : Inst. of Genetics and Selection, AS UkrSSR
 TITLE : Smut of Foxtail Millet.

SOURCE : Izv. in-tu genet. i selektsii AN UKSR,
 1958, 5, 100-104

ABSTRACT : The specialization of certain smut fungi to
 : foxtail millet is analyzed. In Khar'kovskaya
 Oblast foxtail millet is heavily attacked by
 Ustilago Cremeri (which also infects Hungarian
 grass) does not attack millet, sudangrass
 and corn; the smut of millet U.panicoli mliacei
 and smut of corn U.Reiliana do not infect
 foxtail millet.

CARD: 1/1

SHADKIN, A. A., Eng.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Constrained Torsion of a Thin-Walled Cylindrical Shell." Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Institute Serpo Gorkhankin, 22 Jul 47.

CC: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jul, 1948 (Project #17836)

SIADKOPEVTSEV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

Designing frames lying loosely on elastic foundations. Issl. po
teor. sooruzh. no.8:427-436 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Girders)

SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.

Geomorphological conditions preserving bauxite deposits in
central Kazakhstan. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 15 no.5:52-55
S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Bauxite) (Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.

Geomorphological studies in prospecting for bauxites in central
Kazakhstan. Vop.geog. no.52:56-60 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kazakhstan--Bauxite)

SLADKOPEVTSEV, S. A.

Origin and types of central Kazakhstan depressions. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.geog. no.1:84-90 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univer-
siteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.

Paleogeographical methods for evaluating the prospects of finding
bauxite in some regions of central kazakhstan. Vest.Mosk. un.
Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.1:14-19 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Prisarysuyskaya Depression--Paleogeography)
(Prisarysuyskaya Depression--Bauxite)

SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.

Structure of reaches in the valleys of temporary channels in central
Kazakhstan. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95 no.5:449-450 S-0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

СМЕРДИН, В. В.

Incipient karst of the western part of Kazan hills and its
role in the formation of bankite deposits. Vest. Mosk. un.
Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.3:77-80 Py-Ie '64. (MIRA 17:6)

VOSKRESENSKIY, S.S.; POSTOLENKO, G.A.; SIMONOV, Yu.G.; PATYK-KARA,
N.G.; ANAN'YEV, G.S.; PIMENOVA, R.Ye.; YEVTEYEVA, I.S.;
KUZNETSOVA, L.T.; SOROKINA, Ye.P.; ZCRIN, L.V.;
SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.; ARISTARKEOVA, L.B.; MEDVEDEVA, N.K.;
LOPATINA L.I., red.

[Geomorphological studies; work experience in southeastern
Transbaikalia, eastern Fergana, central Kazakhstan, and
the Caspian Lowland] Geomorfologicheskie issledovaniia;
opyt rabot v Iugo-Vostochnom Zabaikal'e, Vostochnoi Fergane,
TSentral'nom Kazakhstane i Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 275 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.

Origin of the Saer hillocks; based on the example of the
northern Caspian Sea region. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5:
Geog. 20 no.1:80-84 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

SIADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.

Origin of sand massifs in the Sub-Ural Plateau. Izv. Vses. geog.
ob-va 97 no.3:279-281 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

5562. Sladkopytsava, A. K.

Usovershenstvovaniye kal'vanicheskogo
proizvodstva na Leningradskom karbyuratomnom zavode imeni kuybysheva.
(Oset. rabot. novatora zavoda...) L., 1954. 6s. s ill. 21 sn. (Vsesoyuz.
o-vo po rasprostraneniю polit. i nauch. znaniy. Leningr. dom nauch.-
tekhn. progressa. Listok novatora. No 24 (263)). 3000 ekz. 15k.----Avt.
ukazan v kontse teksta.----(54-15073zh) 621.793 st

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1. 1955

SLADKOPEVTSEVA, G.Ye., khimik.

Dyeing yarn with sulfur dyes in centrifugal apparatus. **Tekst.**
prom. 14 no.5:45-46 My '54. (MIRA 7:6)
(Dyes and dyeing)

SLADKOPEVTSEVA, G. Ye.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-19

Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32200

Author : Yushkov N.A., Sladkopevtseva G. Ye., Shubina N.A.,
Shumarina A.V.

Title : Decreasing the Expenditure of Sodium Sulfide in
Dyeing Cotton.

Orig Pub: Tekstil'naya prom-st', 1956, No 7, 37-39

Abstract: The formulas for dyeing cotton with sulfur dyes
(D) have been revised in order to decrease the
expenditure of D and Na₂S. The optimal amounts
of Na₂S have been determined for dyeing with
Sulfur Black, Brown Zh, Blue Z and their mixtures,

Card 1/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-19

Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32200

continuous dyeing apparatus it is not expedient to use NaCl with a content of thiosulfates, in the dye bath, amounting to 25-30 g/liter. The new formulas increase exhaustion of the D, decrease its losses during rinsing and, consequently, result in large savings (about 30%) of D and Na₂S.

Card 3/3

SHUBINA, N.A. ; SLADKOPEVTSEVA, G.Ye., khimik

Improving the spinning properties of dyed cotton. Tekst. prom.
18 no.8:56-58 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriy Ivanovskogo melanzhe-
vogo kombinata (for Shubina). 2.Khimicheskaya laboratoriya Ivanovskogo
melanzhevogo kombinata (for Sladkopevtseva).
(Cotton spinning)

LYUBIMOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MANUKHIN, A.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik,
kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMARINA, A.V., inzh.; SLADKOPEVTSEVA, G.Ye., inzh.;
NARKUNAS, N.L., inzh.; MISHKETKUL', Ia.S.

Reviews and bibliography. Tekst.prcm. 25 no.11:90-94 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii. TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlochatobumashnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Lyubimov).
2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlochatobumashnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Manukhin).
3. Khimicheskaya laboratoriya Ivanovskogo melanzhevogo kombinata (for Sladkopevtseva, Shumarina, Narkunas).
4. Nachal'nik tkatskogo proizvodstva Novo-Noginskoy tkatskogo-otdelochnoy fabriki (for Mishketkul').

SLADKOPEVTSEVA, L.F.

Some features of the history of relief formation in the Tikhaya Sosna
Basin. Nauch. zap. Vor. obd. Geog. ob-wa:22-92 1963.
(MIRA 17:9)

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V. G.

Use of oxygen in open-hearth furnaces running on high-phosphorus iron. Ya. A. Shneerov, G. N. Oiks, V. V. Leporski, V. G. Sladkoshteyev, A. I. Sukachev, and P. N. Stepanev (Steel Inst., Moscow). Vol. 16, 587-96 (1956).

Expts. were conducted in a 350-ton tilting furnace introducing O into the bath from the back wall. A very detailed study of the factors involved leads to the conclusion that introduction of O into the bath is about 2.5 times more effective than adding the same amount of it to the flame. Increased addn. of the gas leads to a proportional shortening of the time of heats, and the roof life is not affected. More dust is produced. No deterioration of metal properties is observed when blowing is stopped 60 min. before deoxidizing rail steel and 30 min. before that of open steels.

J. D. Gas

Meter

[Handwritten signature]

10000

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.

SHMEYEROV, Ya.A.; LHPORSKIY, V.V.; OYKS, G.N.; SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.;
SUKACHEV, A.I.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.

Oxygen fed into the fuel spray of large open-hearth furnaces during
conversion of phosphorous cast iron. Stal' 16 no.10:875-882 O '56.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov, zavod "Azovstal'" i Moskovskiy
institut stali.

(Open-hearth furnaces) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

130-8-8/20

Sladkoshteyev, V.T.
AUTHOR: Sladkoshteyev, V.T. and Podol'skaya G.A., Engineers.

TITLE: Thermal Conditions of Open-hearth Melting with Oxygen-blowing of the Bath (Teplovoy rezhim martenovskoy plavki pri produvke vannы kislorodom)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.8, pp. 21 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give an account of experience at the "Azovstal'" Works in the development of optimal conditions for oxygen-blowing of the open-hearth bath. Oxygen-blowing secured a more rapid rise in metal temperature (Fig.1) and, as shown in experimental heats, coke-oven gas consumption could then be reduced by 25% without affecting melt-down or decarburisation speeds and with beneficial effect on dephosphorisation. The authors also give results (Table 1) of two groups of experimental heats in one of which oxygen was added to the flame as well as the bath; this gave no benefits. Experiments showed that an excess-air coefficient of 1.6 secured complete combustion of carbon monoxide produced by oxygen blowing. For the finishing period it was found necessary when oxygen-blowing of a bath with 0.8 - 2.0% C to add ore to prevent overheating; coke-oven gas consumption was reduced by at least 25% and excess of air was increased; there was no oxygenation of the flame.

Card1/2 There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

KOROLEV, A.I.; BLINOV, S.T.; IUBENETS, I.A.; KOBURNEYEV, I.M.; TURUBINER, A.L.; VASIL'YEV, S.V.; CHERNENKO, M.A.; BELOV, I.V.; TELESOV, S.A.; MAZOV, V.F.; MEDVEDEV, V.A.; MAL'KOV, V.G.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; TRUBETSKOV, K.M.; SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; SLADKOSHTEYEV, Y.T.; PALANT, V.I.; KUROCHKIN, B.N.; ZHDANOV, A.M.; BELIKOV, K.N.; SABIYEV, M.P.; GARBUZ, G.A.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; ALFEROV, K.S.; NOVOLODSKIY, P.I.; MOROZOV, A.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.; MALAKH, A.V.; VERKHOVTSHEV, E.V.; AGAPOV, V.F.; VECHER, N.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; BORODULIN, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.; KLIMASENKO, L.S.; KOTIN, A.S.; MOLOTKOV, N.A.; SIVERSKIY, M.V.; ZHIDETSKIY, D.P.; MIKHAYLETS, N.S.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.; ZAVODCHIKOV, N.G.; GUDENCHUK, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.M.; SAVOS'KIN, M.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, A.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biml. TSNIICM no.18/19:36-39 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Korolev, Belikov, Agapov, Dikshteyn). 2. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Blinov, Vasil'yev, A.N., Borodulin, Klimasenko). 3. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Iubnets, Vaynshteyn). 4. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Koburneyev). 5. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Turubiner, Mazov, Podgoretskiy, Marakhevskiy, Savos'kin). 6. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Vasil'yev, S.V., Mal'kov, Zhidetskiy, Al'ferov). 7. Stal'proyekt (for Chernenko, Zhdanov, Zavodchikov). 8. VNIIT (for Belov). 9. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Telesov, Malakh).

(Continued on next card)

KOROLEV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

10. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Medvedev, Novolodskiy, Vecher). 11. Zavod "Azovstal'" (for Bul'skiy, Slepkanov). 12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Trubetskov). 13. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Smeyanov, Shtroshteyev, Katin). 14. Zavod "Krasnyy Oktjabr'" (for Palant). 15. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Kurochkin). 16. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Sabiyev). 17. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Morozov). 18. Giprostal' (for Garbuz). 19. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (for Pastukhov). 20. Zavod im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 21. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii USSR (for Molotkov, Sivarskiy). 22. Glavspetsstal' Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Nikolayev).
(Open-hearth process)

137-58-6-11687

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 67 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shneyerov, Ya.A., Sladkoshteyev, V.T.

TITLE: Oxygen Applications in Open-hearth Steelmaking (Primeneniye kisloroda v martenovskom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 315-324

ABSTRACT: A presentation of the results of an investigation on the use of O₂ in the 350-t tilting open-hearth furnaces of the Azovstal' plant, which are heated by a mixture of gases and processing phosphorus ores by the scrap-and-ore process. Combined use of O₂ in the flame through water-cooled tuyeres and an injector, and in the bath by Fe lances through a hole in the back-wall is the most efficient procedure. The average degree of enrichment of the air by O₂ (24%) makes it possible to increase furnace output by 17% measured in calendar time and to reduce unit fuel consumption by 6.5%. Reduction in heat time by delivery of O₂ into the bath was 0.75 hour in experimental campaigns per 1000 m³ pure O₂. O₂ is effective with a combination of basic roofs, reduction in charging and heating time, and

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11687

Oxygen Applications in Open-hearth Steelmaking

elimination of delays in tapping. The use of O₂ increases the dust content of the combustion products by 2.5-3 times during the heating and addition times, and by 5-10 times during the blow. To reduce dust formation during the blow it is deemed necessary to conduct experiments in blowing the bath with a mixture of steam and oxygen. Ref. also RzhMet, 1957, Nr 3, abstract 3802.

V.G.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Performance
2. Oxygen--Applications
3. Steel--Production

Card 2/2

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2132

Kiyev, Ukrainskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut metallov
 Tekhnologiya proizvodstva i svoystva chernykh metallov; sbornik
 (The Manufacture and Characteristics of Ferrous Metals; a collection
 of articles) Khar'kov, Khar'kovskiy gos.univ. im. A.M. Gor'kogo,
 1958. 271 p. (Series: Ita: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata slip in-
 serted. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Staff of this book: P.A. Aleksandrov, D.S. Kazarnovskiy,
 M.I. Kurmanov, M.P. Lave, V.P. Onopriyenko, V. Riknovskiy, and
 Ya. A. Shneyerov; Ed. I. S.S. Liberman; Tech. Ed. I. K.O. Gurin

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the scientific personnel of
 institutes and for engineers and technicians of metallurgical
 enterprises and other branches of the industry.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles reviews the work carried on at
 the Institute of Metals on the technology of blast furnaces, open-
 hearth furnaces, and rolled stock production. It also deals
 with problems in metallurgy, heat treatment of ferrous metals
 and methods for their study. Particular attention is devoted to
 the preparation of charges and blast furnace practice with increased
 gas pressure, open-hearth production with oxygen blast and rolling
 of light profiles. No personalities are mentioned. References
 accompany each article.

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ROLLING

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Card 4/6

(12)

SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; LEPORSKIY, V.V.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.S.; KOTIN, A.G.; KURMANOV,
M.I.; SUKACHEV, A.I.; SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; SVIRIDENKO,
F.F.; SIDEL'KOVSKIY, M.P.; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.Yu., red.; BORODAVKIN, M.L.,
red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Converting phosphorous cast iron in open-hearth furnaces] Peredel fos-
foristykh chugunov v martenovskikh pechakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 256 p.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Open-hearth process)

S/137/62/00C/002/021/144
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sladkoshteyev, V. T., Potanin, R. V., Akhtyrskiy, V. I., Kuritskiy,
M. A., Bat', Yu. I.

TITLE: Experimental industrial unit for the continuous teeming of steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 47, abstract 2V282
("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 143-150)

TEXT: The authors describe an experimental industrial continuous steel-teeming unit constructed at the Ukrainian Institute of Metals. The design of this unit provides for the casting of round and square blanks, 60 - 200 mm in diameter. On the teeming platform located at 11.5 m height from the shop floor, there are: an assembled water-cooled Cu-crystallizer with a mechanism for its reciprocal displacement, and an intermediate teeming device without a stopper and with a metering zirconium nozzle of 14 - 19 mm in diameter. Directly underneath the crystallizer on a 3 m long section there are the secondary cooling sprayer unit and the guide rolls. To pull the blanks an electric-driven drawing stand is used, which makes it possible to regulate the speed of drawing the blanks within a wide range. The roll pressure on the blank may also vary from 1.0 to

Card 1/2

Experimental industrial unit ...

S/137/62/000/002/021/144
A006/A101

5.0 tons by adjusting the springs. Below the drawing stand there is the gas-cutting cabin, which moves during the blank cutting process along vertical guides at 3.2 m pace. The cut-off blank pieces drop into the collecting device pocket where they are accumulated. The metal intended to be teemed on the unit is cast in a 1.0-ton electric furnace and is supplied to the unit in a ladle without a stopper. The ladle is lifted to the unit with the aid of a telpher line. The unit is controlled from a desk located on the teeming platform; the gas cutter and the collecting device are controlled from a second desk located in the gas cutting cabin. The unit is equipped with a control-measuring mechanism. There is a templet shop near the unit. ✓

I. Granat

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Structure of steel ingots ...

S/137/62/000/001/015/237
A060/A101

trimming of 3.6 - 6.0%. It is noted that central friability and porosity are remarkably developed in the billets, the formation of which is related to the rise of "bridges" and to settling crystallization. It is demonstrated that coarse axial porosity increases as the pouring rate is increased and as the C content in the metal is raised. Chemical analysis has established the absence of notable liquation of the elements over the cross-section and the length of billets of mild and medium-carbon steel, whereas in tool steel the liquation of C and S is more pronounced. ✓

I. Granat

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/001/014/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P. G., Sladkoshteyev, V. T., Telesov, S. A., Ofengenden,
A. M., Strelets, V. M., Murzov, K. P.

TITLE: Study of the operation of a multi-jet casting unit for continuous
pouring of steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 62, abstract 1V392
("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-1. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 133-142)

TEXT: On the basis of temperature measurements of steel in the furnace,
in the ladle of 140-ton capacity, and also in a 2-stopper intermediate casting
unit, and in the jets from the ladle and the casting unit, the heat losses of
molten steel in the process of tapping and founding were determined. It was
established that the first 18 - 20 tons of steel proceeding from the ladle and
the casting unit have a relatively low temperature, which then increases and
remains stable practically to the end of the founding. Taking into account that
the low temperature of the first portions of the metal is the result of heat
losses expended upon the heating up of the lining of the ladle and the casting
unit and leads to a rapid obstruction of the channels of the steel-pouring

Card 1/3

Study of the operation of a multi-jet ...

S/137/62/000/001/014/237
A060/A101

by zirconium and high-alumina bushings. Computational formulae are given for determining the channel diameter of the nozzle in the casting unit, which ensures a given flow of rimmed or killed steel.

I. Granat

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

SLADKOSHEYEV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; POTANIN, R.V., inzh.; AKHYRSKIY,
V.I., inzh.; KURITSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BAT', Yu.I., inzh.

Pilot plant for the continuous casting of steel. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-
issl. inst. met. no.7:143-150 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Continuous casting)

S/193/61/000/010/002/008
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Sladkoshteyev, V.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kuritskiy, M
A., Shatagin, O.A.

TITLE Continuous bronze casting on the horizontal YHMM (UNIIM) machine

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no 10, 1961, 11-12

TEXT: Since the methods of producing blanks from bronze and brass, cast in chills and on vacuum suction installations yield an insufficient output of serviceable castings (75-80%) and are of low efficiency, the Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals) in cooperation with the Khar'kovskiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Khar'kov Non-Ferrous Metal Plant) has developed an entirely new technology and designed the horizontal UNIIM machine for the continuous casting of bronze, yielding an output of serviceable blanks of 98-99%. The new technological process is characterized by the following: a graphite crystallizer heated on one end and cooled on the other is connected to the metal container and to the chamber of secondary cooling, this assembly being set into reciprocating motions by a special mechanism. The reciprocating motion prevents the blanks being cast from disrupting. To cool the blanks being cast down to 120-150°C the water flow

Card 1/2

SLADKOSHEYEV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk

Conditions and prospects for the expansion of continuous
steel casting. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:12-16 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainkiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Continuous casting)

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; VARTAZAROV, M.A., inzh.;
KRUTITSKIY, M.A., inzh.; SHATAGIN, O.A., inzh.

Horizontal continuous casting of nonferrous metals. Met. i
gornorud. prom. no.1:47-50 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov
(for Sladkoshteyev). 2. Khar'kovskiy zavod alyuminiyevykh i
bronzovykh splavov (for Vartazarov, Krutitskiy, Shatagin).
(Nonferrous ingots)
(Continuous casting)

35713

S/156/62/000/003/005/008
E021/E435

1.100

AUTHORS: Sladkoshteyev, V.T., Kuritskiy, M.A.,
Shatagin, O.A., Vartazarov, M.A.

TITLE: Continuous casting of bronze on the horizontal УНИИМ
(UNIIM) machine

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.3, 1962, 67-74

TEXT: Production of bronze and brass billets by casting in a mould by normal means has the disadvantages of low production rates and inability to produce billets less than 60 mm in diameter or more than 1000 mm in length. Vertical continuous casting seemed unfavourable for bronze and brass with small cross sectional areas and therefore experiments were carried out on a horizontal continuous casting machine developed by the Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Metals Institute) and the Khar'kovskiy zavod alyuminevykh i bronzovykh splavov (Khar'kov Aluminium and Bronze Alloys Works). The method used is based on a graphite crystallization mould, induction heated at one end and cooled at the other, connected with a metal-reservoir and a chamber for secondary cooling. The whole is capable of reciprocating motion.
Card 1/2

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHATAGIN, O.A., inzh.; KURITSKIY,
M.A., inzh.

Horizontal continuous steel casting for electric slag
refining. Met.i gornorud.prom. no.5:20-23 S-0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov.
(Continuous casting) (Zone melting)

GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N., inzh.; MURZOV, K.P., inzh.;
SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., inzh.; Primali uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.;
POKRASS, L.M.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; KONDRATYUK, A.M.;
POLYAKOV, I.V.; GORDIYENKO, M.S.; PAVLOV, M.T.; KOPYTIN, A.V.;
PARASHCHENKO, R.A.; POTANIN, R.V.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; BRUK, S.M.;
YEVTUSHENKO, V.V.; LEYTES, A.V.; STRELETS, V.M.

Continuous casting of 140-ton steel heats with four-channel
equipment. Stal' 22 no. 6:501-504 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

AM4017083

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Sladkoshteyev, Vladimir Timofeyevich; Akhty*rskiy, Vladimir Ivanovich; Potanin, Ruslan Vasil'yevich

Quality of continuously cast steel (Kachestvo stali pri neprery*vnoy razlivke)
Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963, 173 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted.
1,250 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: quality control, cast steel, rimmed steel, killed steel, continuous casting

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Metallurgical plants and research institutes in our country and abroad have accumulated a great deal of experience in the continuous casting of various grades of steel into castings of diverse cross section. In generalizing this experience, the authors of the book consider the problems of the quality of the metal in continuous casting giving special attention to the nature of the defects, their origin, and methods of eliminating them. The book is intended for engineers and technicians in metallurgical shops and plants.

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AM4017083

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Assortment of continuously cast ingots and equipment for casting them - - 5

Solidification mechanism of a continuously cast ingot - - 23

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SUB CODE: ML

SUBMITTED: 23 Mar 63

NR REF SOV: 059

OTHER: 000

DATE ACQ: 10 Mar 64

Card 2/2

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauki; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N.; MURZOV, K.P.;
POTANIN, R.V.; AKHRYTSKIY, V.I.; DRUZHININ, I.I.

Continuous casting of low-carbon steel into wide slab ingots.
Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9:135-145 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; POTANIN, R.V.

External hot cracks during the continuous casting of steel.
Sbot. trud. UNIIM no.9:146-152 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SHATALIN, G.A.; SLANKOSHTEYEV, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk

Steel crystallization on horizontal continuous casting equip-
ment. Sbor. trud. UNTIM no.9:153-159 '64 (MIRA 1821)

L 8650-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4045653

S/0133/64/000/009/0795/0797

AUTHOR: Sladkoshteyev, V. T.; Shatagin, O. A.; Kuritskiy, N. A.; Yakunin, I. A.; Ivchenko, A. S. B

TITLE: Technology of horizontal continuous casting of steel 19

SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1964, 795-797

TOPIC TAGS: horizontal continuous steel casting, continuous steel casting, continuous stainless steel casting, heat resistant steel casting, heat resistant alloy casting, cast consumable electrode

ABSTRACT: A horizontal continuous casting unit has been in operation in the pilot plant of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals. Molten metal is poured into a receiver from which it flows through a refractory conduit into a horizontal mold 500-700 mm long which moves forwards and backwards with the receiver and conduit. Seventy-three heats of structural carbon steel (15-35), structural alloy steel (20KhNA, 20Kh2N4), stainless steel (1Kh18N9 and 1Kh18N9T), ball-bearing steel (ShKh15), heat-resistant steel (E1787) and heat-resistant alloy (E1437B) melted in an arc furnace were cast into round

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L 8650-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045653

ingots 80—90 and 120 mm in diameter. The ingot surface was found to be clean and free of slag inclusions, films, and scabs, but numerous seams were formed with each stroke of the mold. Therefore, the method cannot be recommended for casting ingots which have to be rolled. However, the ingots can be successfully used as consumable electrodes for electroslag and vacuum-arc melting. The 1Kh18N9T and 5Kh15 steel ingots can be used without any conditioning; the El437B ingots need sand blasting. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.; SHENKOV, G.A.; GITSKIY, M.A.; YARMAKOV, M.A.;
KHALEMSKIY, G.F.

Experiment in operating a horizontal machine for continuous
bronze casting. TSvet. met. 30 no.2:90 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GORDIYENKO, M.S.; SLADKOSHTYEV, V.T.

Formation of a continuously cast ingot skin on flat and
curvilinear walls. Sbor.trud. UNIM no.11:109-112 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; POTANIN, R.V.; KUCHMINSKIY, Yu.M.;
SLIN'KO, A.N.; Primalni uchastiyee: GRIGOR'YEV, F.N.; DRUZHININ,
I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; PARASHCHENKO, R.A.; KOPYTIN, A.V.; KOLESNIK,
A.Ye.; KHAVALADZHI, V.I.; NOSCHENKO, O.V.

Material balance of smelting with continuous casting. Sbor.trud.
UNIIM no.11:124-130 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

SLADKOSHTEV, N. M., (Chief of the Frogobych Interraion Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory) and SOKOLOVA, V. I. (Veterinary Surgeon).

"Treatment of chicken pullorum disease with quinosol [potassium oxyquinoline sulfate]"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 49

SLADKOSHTIYEV, N.M.; SOSEVINA, V.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Treatment of pullorum diseases in chickens using enrofloxacin.
Veterinariia 39 no.4:49 Ap '62.

(NINA 17:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Irpobychskoy mezhrayonnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey (for Sladkoshtiyev).

SLADKOSHT'YEV, M. M.

Chuma svinei i bor'ba s nei (Hog cholera and its control).
Drogobych, 1958, 14 pages with illustrations. (Drogobych Oblast'
Agricultural Administration, State Agricultural Experimental Station
and Oblast' Association on the Spread of Political and Scientific
Knowledge) Free, 1,000 copies. In the Ukrainian language.

ANAN'YEV, P.P., red.; RYBIN, N.A., red.; CHUMAKOV, M.F., red.; SLADKOV, A.,
red.; GALITSKIY, B., tekhn. red.

[Correct and full utilization of land is an important factor in
developing the economy of collective and state farms] Pravit'noe i
polnoe ispol'zovanie zemli - vazhnoe uslovie pod^{na}ema ekonomiki kol-
khozov i sovkhozov; sbornik materialov oblastnoi ekonomicheskoi kon-
ferentsii. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 193 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Kaluga Province--Agriculture--Economic aspects)

20-118-5-42/59

AUTHORS: Kartsev, A. A., Sladkov, A. I.

TITLE: Organic Phosphorus in Petroleum (Organicheskiy fosfor v neft'yakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 998-999
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The problem of the presence of organic phosphorus compounds in petroleum is not yet settled. Phosphorus has been determined several times (references 1 - 5 and others) in petroleum ashes, which may also contain phosphates which form mechanical admixtures in petroleum. According to V. I. Vernadskiy the presence of phosphorus proves the biogenic origin of petroleum. The authors are of opinion that this may refer only to organic phosphorus. In order to isolate this latter kind of phosphorus it was determined in fractional distillation. For this four samples of crude oil were used, two with rich and two with poor sulfur content. The method is briefly explained. PO_4 -ions were determined according to reference 8. As can be seen from table 1 in all samples distillate-phosphorus could be detected. As it is absolutely impossible that phosphates get into the distillate and as there are no other inor-

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EO-118-79477

Organic Phosphorus in Petroleum

ganic phosphorus compounds known in nature, the distillate phosphorus necessarily belongs to organic compounds. This determination, apparently, has been conducted for the first time. If the distillate phosphorus must entirely be of organic nature, then the residual phosphorus can be as well of organic as of mineral (phosphate) origin. According to table 1 the ratio of quantities of the total and the distillate phosphorus differ strongly for the different kinds of petroleum. Secondly, the content in distillate phosphorus is approximately everywhere of the same order of magnitude, whereas the content of total phosphorus is rather different in various types of petroleum. The highest quantities of total phosphorus are characteristic for the types of petroleum very rich in sulfur. The distillate phosphorus shows no relation whatsoever with the sulfur content. The relation of the total phosphorus with sulfur leads to the following assumptions on the phosphorus genesis and on the nature of the organic phosphorus compounds in petroleum: at present it is assumed that the largest part of sulfur is of secondary origin and penetrates into the petroleum as a result of the sulfate-reduction, (reference 9), at which microorganisms are involved. The increased total phosphorus content in types of petroleum very rich in sulfur obviously demonstrates, that the concentration of sulfur is accompanied by the penetration of a certain quantity of phosphorus into the petroleum. As there is no basis for the

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Organic Phosphorus in Petroleum

20-118-5-42/59

assumption that phosphates penetrated, a considerable part of this secondary phosphorus has to be taken as organic. Its source may well be microorganisms. The lacking of a relation between the sulfur content and the distillate-phosphorus is a sign for the independence of the latter from micro-biological processes and for its primary nature. The distillate-phosphorus, therefore, can be considered as originating from the original petroleum-forming organisms. This is one essential proof more for the biogenic origin of petroleum. From the above listed data it can also be concluded that the secondary phosphorus in petroleum is represented by more stable compounds, as the increasing content of total phosphorus is not accompanied by an increase of distillate phosphorus. There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: October 9, 1957, by A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academician.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1957.

Card 3/3

SLADKOV, A. M.

"Investigation in the Field of the Synthesis of Complex Vinyl Esters." Sub 25
Jun 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

SLADKOV, A.M.

On "telomerization" reaction. Khim.prom. no.2:123-124 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

(Polymers and polymerisation)

SLADKOV, A. M.

AID P - 271

Subject : USSR/Chemistry
Card : 1/1
Authors : Sosin, S. L. and Sladkov, A. M. (Moscow)
Title : Catalytic oxidation of homologs of benzene
Periodical : Usp. khim. 23, No. 3, 377-396, 1954
Abstract : Review of the oxidation of alkyl homologs of benzene in liquid and gaseous media, with and without catalysts, at atmospheric pressure and under high pressures. One diagram. One table. 94 references (27 Russian): 1908-1952.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

Shadkov, A.M.
USSR/ Chemistry - Synthesis

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 10/37

Authors : Sladkov, A. M., and Petrov, G. S.

Title : Acylation of the enol form of acetaldehyde

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/3, 450-454, Mar 1954

Abstract : The results described in this report confirm that acetaldehyde in the presence of enolating substances does react in its tautomeric form, i.e., in the form of vinyl alcohol. The properties of the newly synthesized vinyl ethers of enanthic, undecylic, alpha, beta and gamma-chlorobutyric, bromoacetic, iodoacetic, methacrylic, undecylenic, sebacic, fumaric, maleic and orthophthalic acids are tabulated. The method employed in the synthesis of above mentioned ethers was also found to be very applicable for the derivation of enol acetates and other aldehydes. Nineteen references: 9-USA; 5-German; 2-English; 2-USSR and 1-Japanese (1858-1952). Tables.

Institution :

Submitted : May 14, 1953

SLADKOV, A.M.; VITT, S.V.

Synthesis based on 1,4-diacetylbenzene. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.4:
1130-1133 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov.
(Benzene)

Sladkov, A.M.
SLADKOV, A.M.; BERLIN, A.A.; SERGEYEV, P.G. [deceased]; SLADKOVA, T.A.

Reaction of the telomerization of propylene with carbon
tetrachloride. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.5:669 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov.

(Propene) (Carbon tetrachloride)
(Polymerization)

SLADKOV, A. M.

79-2-56/53

AUTHORS:

Sergeyev, P. G. and Sladkov, A. M.

TITLE:

Autooxidation of Substituted Alkyl Homologues of Benzene. Part 1.
Derivation of Hydrogen Peroxide of p-Nitrocumene (Avtookisleniye zameshchen-
nykh alkilgomologov benzola. I. Polucheniye gidroperekisi p-nitrokumola)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 538-540 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Investigation was made to separate primary products of p-nitrocumene auto-oxidation and to identify these products by the conversion of the hydrogen peroxides into known products according to certain reaction processes. The basic p-nitrocumene was obtained by titrating isopropylbenzene with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. Separation of the hydrogen peroxide was accomplished by adding an equal amount of n-pentane to the reaction mixture after oxidation. The part of the p-nitrocumene not dissolved in the pentane is describes as a bright yellowish oil which crystallizes gradually. Iodometric titration showed 98.% of hydrogen peroxide in the crystals. When exposed to light under ordinary conditions, the hydrogen peroxide gradually turns yellow and the crystals conglomerate. When heated to

F

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Card 1/2

SLADKOV, A. M.

79-2-57/58

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, P. G., and Sladkov, A. M.

TITLE: Autooxidation of Substituted Alkyl Homologues of Benzene. Part 2. Derivation of Hydrogen Peroxide of p-Acetylcumene (Avtookisleniye zameshchennykh alkilgomologov benzola. II Polucheniye gidroperekisi p-atsetilkumola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27 No 2, pp. 540-542 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted with p-acetylcumene because the presence of the isopropyl group bound with the benzene ring would allow the establishment of the presence of hydrogen peroxide comparatively more stable than in the case of p-methyl- or p-ethylacetophenone. It is shown, in contrast to available literature data, that the presence of the acetyl group in para-position relative to the alkyl group in the benzene ring does not produce an inhibiting effect on the autooxidation reaction, but rather accelerates the process of hydrogen peroxide formation. The hydrogen peroxide of p-acetylcumene obtained during the oxidation was separated and converted into p-acetyphenol and p-diacetylbenzene for the purpose of identification.

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3211 D (44 10 77)
SERGEYEV, P.G.; SLADKOV, A.M.

Autooxidation of substituted benzene alkyl homologues. Part 3: Preparation of n-acetylbenzoic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.3:817-819 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov. (Benzoic acid)

SERGEYEV, P.G.; ~~SLADKOV~~

Autooxidation of a methylene group combined with the aromatic nucleus.
Preparation of phenylglyoxylic acid esters. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.3:
819-821 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov.
(Glyoxylic acid)

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, P. G., Sladkov, A. M. 79-12-34/43

TITLE: The Synthesis and the Conversion of the p-di-ethylbenzene-peroxide (Polucheniye i prevrashcheniye gidroperekisi p-diethylbenzola).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1957, Vol.27, Nr 12, pp. 3349-3353 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present investigation aimed at the conduction of the auto-oxidation reaction of the p-di-ethylbenzene subject to conditions, which permitted the production of a substantial amount of the peroxide at a great intensity of oxidation. The p-di-ethylbenzene was preferred, because it is the most easily accessible of the three isomers of the di-ethylbenzene (as to its synthesis see the formulae!). The auto-oxidation of the p-di-ethylbenzene proceeds very quickly. The reaction substance after the oxidation consists of p-di-ethylbenzeneperoxide, p-ethylacetophenone and of the not oxidesid original product (as to the reaction processes see the schematic surveys!). The p-di-ethylbenzeneperoxide was separated from the reaction substance in the form of sodium salt. For the purpose of establishing its structure, the concentrated peroxide synthesized in this way (92,8 %) was reduced to the

Card 1/2

The Synthesis and the Conversion of the π -di-ethylbenzene-
peroxide.

79-12-34/43

methyl- π -ethylphenyl-carbinole and dehydrated by heating.
(see formulae!). It is of interest to note the fact, that
under the action of the catalytic amount of concentrated
sulphuric acid the p-di-ethylbenzeneperoxide decomposes into
acetaldehyde and p-ethylphenole with a production of heat,
analogous to the decomposition of the isopropylbenzeneperoxide
into phenole and acetone. There are 1 table and 6
references.

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. π -di-ethylbenzeneperoxide - Synthesis
2. π -di-ethylbenzeneperoxide - Autoxidation reaction

Card 2/2

SOV/65-3-6-38/43

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A.M., Luneva, L.K.

TITLE: The Production of Primary Camphenyl Alcohol (Polucheniye per-
vichnogo kamfenilovogo spirta)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6,
pp 835-836 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From technical camphene the pure substance was separated by
freezing and distillation. In reaction (1) 330 g of camphene
were transformed to 100 g of n-octane. After oxidation and
hydrolysis 115 g of camphenyl alcohol were obtained with a
boiling temperature of 126°C at 25 mm. From the alcohol the
acid phthalate and n-nitrobenzoate were also produced.
There is 1 diagram and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet,
2 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute of
Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

Card 1/1

SLADKOV, A M

79-1-52/63

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, P. G. (Deceased), Sladkov, A. M.

TITLE: On the Autoxidation of the Methylene Group Connected With the Aromatic Nucleus (K avtookisleniyu metilenovoy gruppy, svyazannoy s aromaticheskim yadrom) II. The Autoxidation of Methyl-9-Phenylundecanate (II. Avtookisleniye metilovogo efira 9-fenilundekanovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol.28, Nr 1, pp.244-246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors earlier (reference 1) showed that the autoxidation of the compounds in which the methylene group subject to the oxidizing action is simultaneously also subject to the activating influence of the phenyl and carbomethoxyl group proceeds very rapidly. In the case of simple compounds of this type, e.g. phenylacetates, esters of phenylglyoxalic acid with high yields result. It was of interest to perform an autoxidation of compounds in which a phenyl- and a compound ester-group simultaneously exist, but in a sufficient distance, so that they do not jointly influence the group subject to

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79-1-52/63

On the Autoxidation of the Methylene Group Connected With the Aromatic Nucleus. II. The Autoxidation of Methyl-9-Phenylundecanate

oxidation. In order to investigate this reaction, 9-phenylundecanate synthesized by the authors was used, since it has two active centers in the molecule, namely the CH-group in an α -position to the phenyl nucleus and the CH₂-group in an α -position to the carbomethoxyl group. Moreover the distance between the activating groups with 9 carbon atoms seems to be sufficient to prevent their mutual influence. The initial products forming in the reaction process, hydrogen peroxides, were converted to simpler ones, which facilitated their liberation and identification. The possible directions of reaction in the autoxidation and the conversion of primarily resulting peroxides are shown in three schemes. The final result was: The autoxidation takes place according to scheme I, where tertiary hydrogen peroxide forms which is then under the influence of acids decomposed to phenol and methyl-9-keto-undecanate. Other oxidation and conversion products were not determined which indicates that the activating influence of the phenyl group is considerably stronger than that of the compound ester group. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

Card 2/3

AUTHOR: Sladkov, A. M. SOV/79-28-7-6/64

TITLE: On the Use of Benzene as Solvent in the Acetylation Reaction According to Friedel-Crafts (K primeneniyu benzola kak rastvoritelya v reaktsii atsetilirovaniya po Fridelyu-Kraftsu)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp 1742 - 1745 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From data in papers (Refs 1-8) may be seen that with respect to the relatively heterolytic reaction velocities in the homolog series that the reactivity of benzene is considerably inferior to that of its alkyl derivatives (Table 1). From this table may be concluded that the greatest difference in the reaction velocities of the alkyl homologs of benzene, as compared to benzene, is observed in the bromination, chlorination and chloromethylation. In the nitration, sulfonation, mercurization and acetylation this difference is smaller. The decrease of the relative reaction velocity in this homolog series depends on the alkyl substituent in the following order
 $\text{CH}_3 > \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 > \text{iso-C}_3\text{H}_7 > \text{tert.-C}_4\text{H}_9$. It is considerably higher in the bromination and chlorination than in nitration. In the

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On the Use of Benzene as Solvent in the Acetylation
Reaction According to Friedel-Crafts

SOV/79-28-7-6/64

mercurization the acetylation- and in the sulfonation reactions of toluene its reactivity does not differ from that in the nitration reactions. As far as no pertinent data were found in papers on the acetylation reaction in the alkyl homolog series of benzene it was of interest to find out whether it would be possible to carry out its selective acetylation in the presence of benzene according to Friedel-Crafts. This could also be less dangerous and be more convenient in preparative respects as compared to existing methods. Concluding it is stated that in the acetylation of benzene and of its homolog series according to Friedel-Crafts its reactivity is considerably higher than that of benzene. This difference makes it possible to use benzene as solvent in the acetylation according to Friedel-Crafts. Table 2 gives the properties and yields of the obtained acetylation products. There are 2 tables and 12 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

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On the Use of Benzene as Solvent in the Acetylation
Reaction According to Friedel-Crafts

SOV, 79-28-7-6/64

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov
i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute
for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957

1. Benzenes--Solvent action
2. Benzenes--Acetylation
3. Friedel--Crafts reactions

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A. M., Luleva, L. K. SOV/79-28-10-58/60

TITLE: Synthesis of Hydratropalcohol (Poluchenije gidratropovogo spirta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10, pp 2894 - 2898 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 2-Phenyl propanol, or hydratropalcohol, is a synthetic aromatic substance of great interest, especially as a basis for modern perfume compositions (Ref 1). Its synthesis has so far not been published, although it can be assumed that it is already being carried out by means of a reduction of hydratropaldehyde. Some years ago, Ziegler (Tsigler) and collaborators (Ref 6) achieved the synthesis of the primary alcohols by means of an oxidation of the aluminium trialkyls followed by hydrolysis of the resulting aluminium alcoholates (Refs 6,7). The application of this reaction to the synthesis of the above alcohol (I) on pattern 1 suggested itself to the authors, as it promised good yields and a technically simple operation, and as basic α -methyl styrol served as an

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Synthesis of Hydratropalcohol

SOV/79-28-10-58/60

initial product. Ziegler points to the possibility of conducting the reaction at one or two development stages, which induced the authors to test this possibility in their particular case. It was shown that in a one-stage reaction the yield of the above alcohol was lower than that of the corresponding dimer of α -methyl styrol. Besides this styrol, isopropyl benzene was always formed as a by-product. It can be assumed that the dimer of α -methyl styrol corresponds to the formula (II), and differs from the dimer (III) synthesized by ~~Schtaudinger~~ (Shtaudinger)(Ref 9). In addition to the compounds obtained in the reaction, a small quantity of 2-phenyl heptene-1 could be detected (Pattern 2). There are 13 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Hydratropalcohol

SOV/79-28-10-58/60

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

Card 3/3

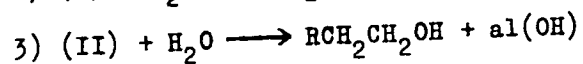
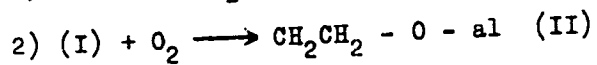
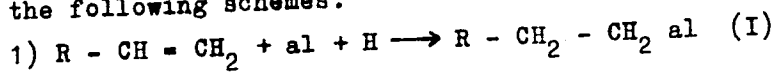
20-119-6-29/56

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A. M., Markevich, V. A., Yavich, I. A., Luneva, L.K., Chernov, V. N.

TITLE: The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organo-aluminum Compounds (Polucheniye nekotorykh pervichnykh spirtov cherez alyuminiyorganicheskiye soyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp.1159-1161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with references in publications (Ref 1) concerning the possibility mentioned in the title the authors investigated a complex of reactions which render possible the conversion of α -olefins into primary alcohols according to the following schemes:



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where $al = 1/3 Al$.

20-119-6-29/56

The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organoaluminum Compounds

This reaction was performed by examples of 2-methylpentene-1 and 2-ethylhexene-1, which were produced by means of dimerization of propylene and n-butylene. The aluminum-trialkyls produced of these olefins, as well as trialkyl-aluminum synthesized by another method were oxydized into alcoholates by means of air, which then were hydrolyzed into the corresponding alcohols. By means of specially performed experiments with oxidation of tridecylaluminum at low temperature it was proved that the reaction passes a stage of forming a peroxide compound, which, according to a molecular regrouping, apparently is transformed into aluminum alcoholate. It has been proved that the production mentioned in the title is relatively simple and that it is possible in sufficiently good yields (60 - 65 %). Hydration products of olefins always are produced as secondary products. According to the finely disperse iron, which is present in the active aluminum and which plays the part of a specific catalyzer of the type of the skeleton metals of the eighth group of the periodic system of elements, hydration takes place. The iron content amounted to up to 12 - 15 %. The temperature necessary for the butenyl dimerization is by 100°C higher than in the case of propylene.

Card 2/3

KORSHAK, V.V.; KRONGAUZ, Ye.S.; SLADKOV, A.M.; SHEINA, V.Ye.; LUNEVA,
L.K.

Coordination chain polymers. Part 1: Preparation of polymers
of bis-(β -diketones) and metals. Vysokom.sped. 1 no.12:
1764-1771 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(Ketones) (Organometallic compounds) (Polymers)

86324

S/190/60/002/012/011/019
B017/B07B

2209

15.8114 also 1144,1160

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Sladkov, A. M., Kudryavtsey, Yu. P.

TITLE: Synthesis of Acetylide Polymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 12,
pp. 1824 - 1827

TEXT: The electrophysical properties of acetylide polymers have been studied by means of spectra of electron paramagnetic resonance. The production of acetylide polymers of bivalent copper from acetylene and diethynyl benzene is described in detail. The spectra of the electron paramagnetic resonance of polyacetylides from β -diethynyl benzene and acetylene are shown in a figure. The electron paramagnetic resonance of copper polyacetylide is particularly strong. The epr spectra were evaluated by N. N. Bubnov. There are 1 figure and 8 references: 5 Soviet, 1 US, 1 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Organometallic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 1/2

Synthesis of Acetylide Polymers

86324

S/190/60/002/012/011/019
B017/B078

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1960

X

Card 2/2

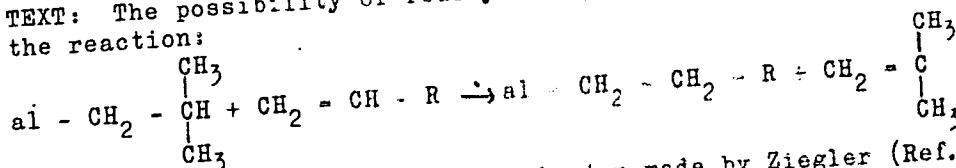
S/063/60/005/005/016/021
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Golovanenko, B.I., Sladkov, A.M., Ivanov, L.L., Kalashnikova, Z.S.
Menyaylo, A.T.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Primary Fatty-Aromatic Alcohols Using Triisobutyl-
aluminum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Vsesoyuznogo Khimicheskogo Obshchestva in. D.I.
Mendeleyeva, 1960, No. 5. Vol. 5, p. 594

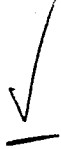
TEXT: The possibility of realkylation of triisobutylaluminum, according to
the reaction:



where al = $\frac{1}{3}$ Al., based on a stipulation made by Ziegler (Ref. 2) was inves-
tigated by the authors. It is assumed that triisobutylaluminum will be-

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S/063/60/005/005/016/021
A051/A029

The Synthesis of Primary Fatty-Aromatic Alcohols Using Triisobutylaluminum 

come an industrial product in the near future due to the comparative simplicity of production of the latter by the direct synthesis from isobutylene, aluminum and hydrogen and also due to its high catalytic activity in combination with titanium halides for the polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons (Ref. 3,4). The authors also determined the optimum conditions for the synthesis and the effect of certain additions on the yield of the specific products. Several experiments were carried out in order to determine the effect of finely-dispersed nickel on the realkylation reaction in view of the fact known from Ref. 5 that finely-dispersed nickel brings about the displacement reaction of less active alkyl groups in the form of olefines from the aluminum trialkyls by the more reactive olefines. The experimental procedure was as follows: the mixture of α -olefine and triisobutylaluminum was heated in a circular-bottom flask with a reversible cooler to 120-140°C. The isobutylene formed was collected in the gasometer. The reaction lasted 3-6 hours. After the formation of isobutylene stopped, the obtained product was acidified by air oxygen in the flask with a mixer at 40°C. After the acidification was completed the obtained product was subjected to hydro-
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S/063/60/005/005/016/021
A051/A029

The Synthesis of Primary Fatty-Aromatic Alcohols Using Triisobutylaluminum

lysis with an aqueous solution of NaOH or HCl, then this was dried and distilled. In order to obtain finely dispersed nickel, in some experiments, prior to the reaction nickel acetylacetonate was added to the mixture in quantities of 150 ml/mole of the olefine previously dissolved in dry octane. The alcohol yields were estimated from the initial triisobutylaluminum. The greatest yield was obtained from α -methylstyrene, somewhat less from vinyltoluene, vinylethylbenzene and styrene. The presence of nickel in the case of α -methylstyrene was found to increase the yield; in the case of styrene the yield dropped. The experimental results showed that there is a practical possibility of synthesizing primary alcohols by the simple method, without using increased pressure and special equipment. There is 1 table and 5 references: 1 Soviet, 3 German, 1 Rumanian.

✓

Card 3/4

S/C63/60/005/005/016/021
A051/A029

The Synthesis of Primary Fatty-Aromatic Alcohols Using Triisobutylaluminum

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute of
Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products) ✓

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1960

Card 4/4

KORSHAK, V.V.; ~~SLADKOV, A.M.~~; KRONGAUZ, Ye.S.; ROGOZHIN, S.V.;
RODIONOVA, Ye.P.; CHELNOVA, G.N.; MAKAROVA, T.A.; SOSIN, S.L.;
LOSKUTOVA, I.P., red.iad. na; POLYAZOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

Chemistry and technology of synthetic macromolecular compounds.
Cyclic compounds. *Uchenye zapiski khimicheskikh
vuzov i nauchnykh institutov AN SSSR. Seriya Khimicheskikh
nauk. Moskva, Izdatel'stvo nauki SSSR, 1961. Seriya Khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 6* (MIRA 14:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Korshak).
(Macromolecular compounds)
(Cyclic compounds)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; SLADKOV, A.M.

Interaction between nitriles, tertiary alcohols, and hydrogen chloride.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:245-249 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Nitriles) (Alcohols) (Hydrochloric acid)