SLADKOV, A.N.

Terminology of basic subdivisions of the sporoderm of pollen grains. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:131-132 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

SLADKOV, A.N.

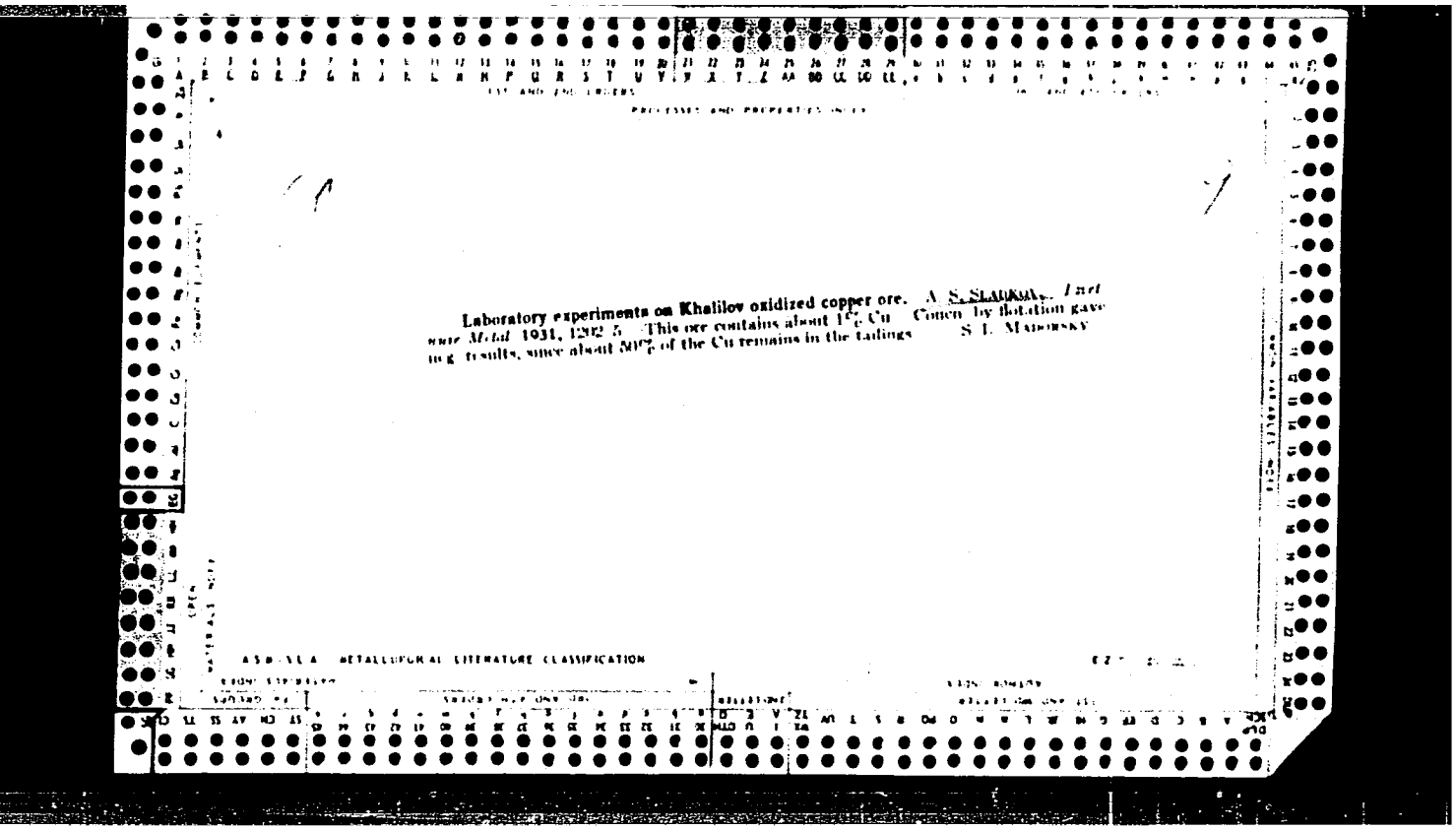
Succession of tetrads and hexads of spores. Nauch. dokl.vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:91-98 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

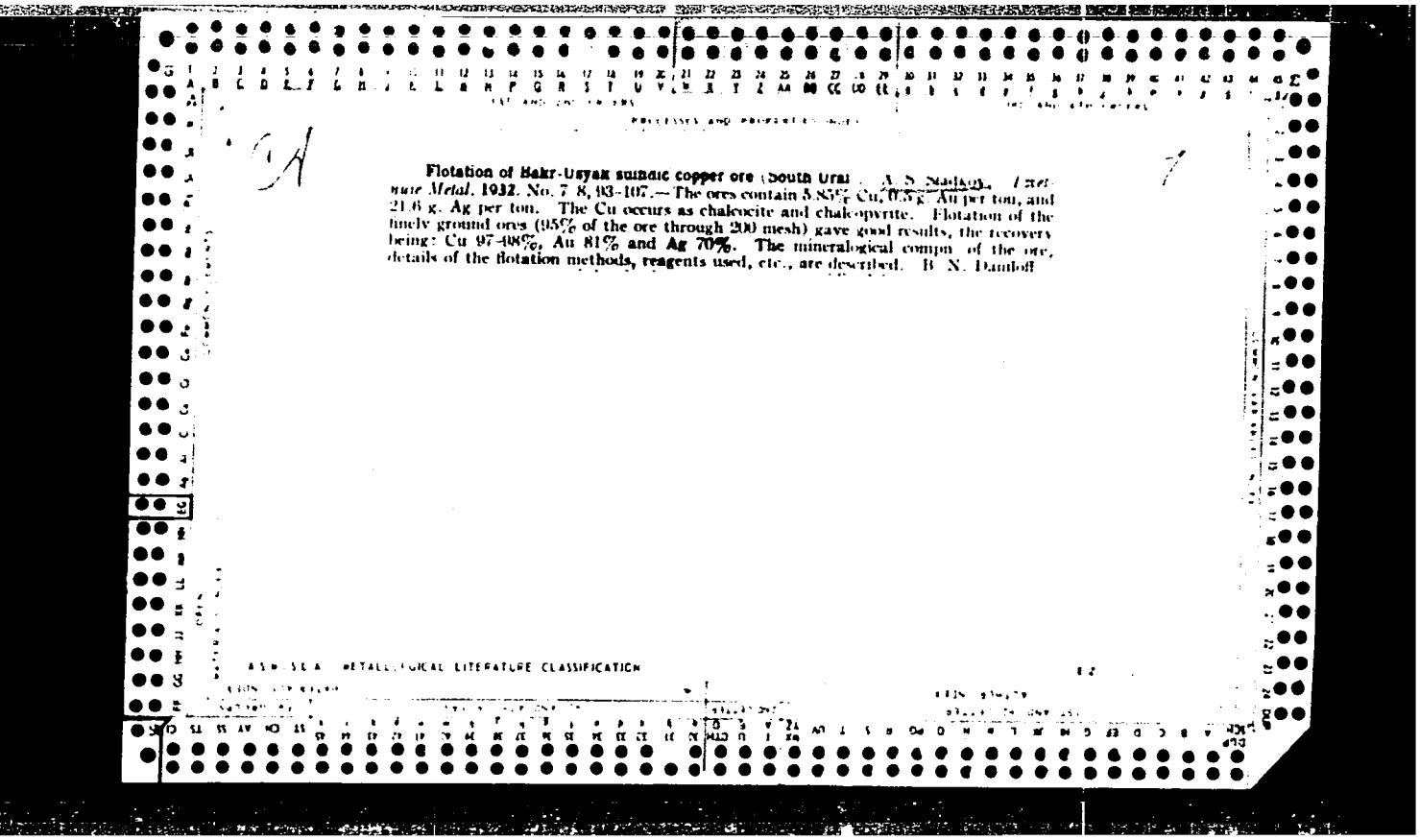
SLADKOV, A.N.

Spore-pollen spectrum and spore-pollen complex. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:110-115 '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

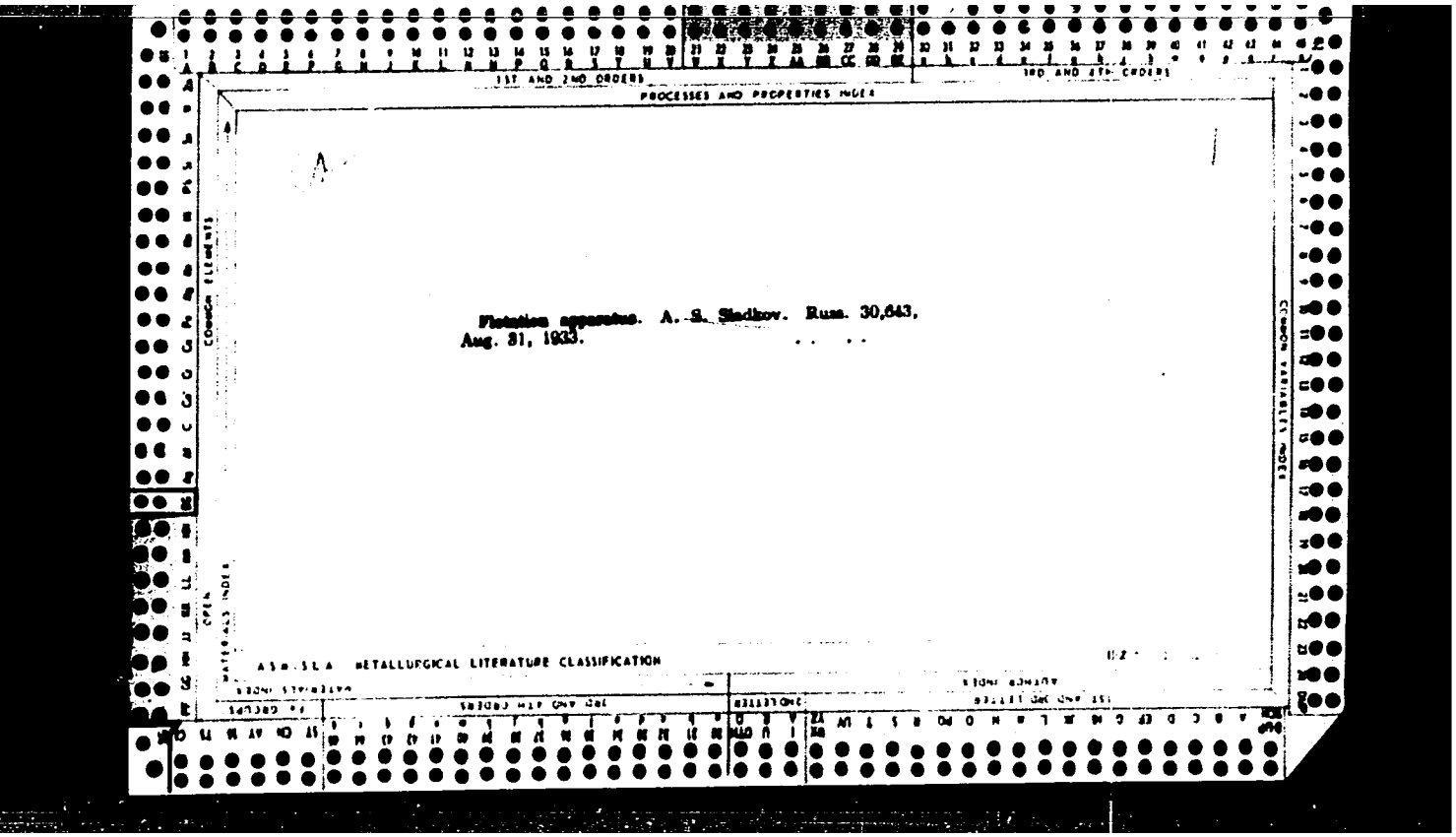
1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova. Submitted December 21, 1964.

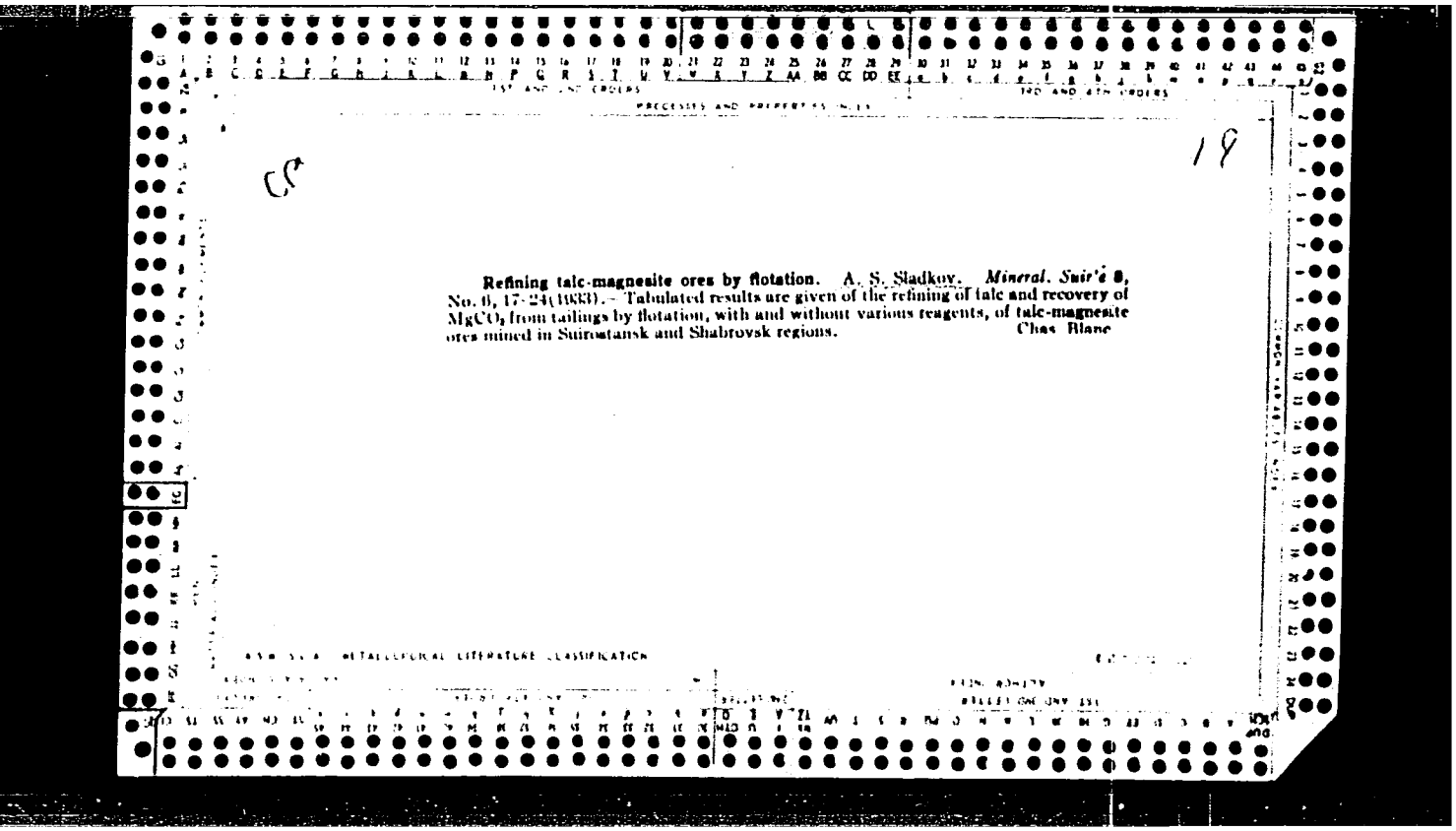


Laboratory experiments on Khalilov oxidized copper ore. A. S. Slabkaya. *Tsvet. Metal.* 1931, 1292-5. This ore contains about 1% Cu. Concn. by flotation gave poor results, since about 30% of the Cu remains in the tailings. S. L. Marinskiy

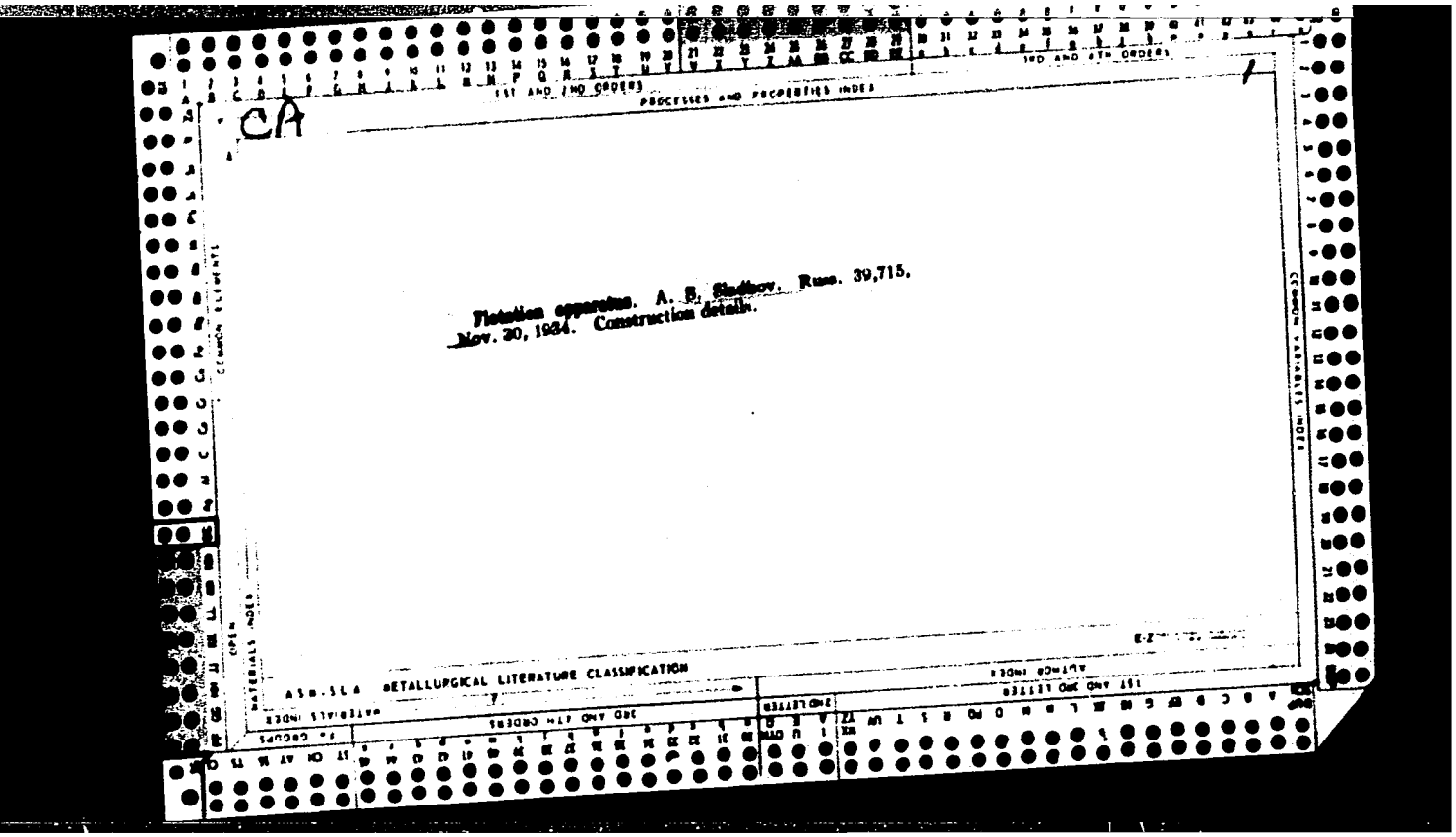


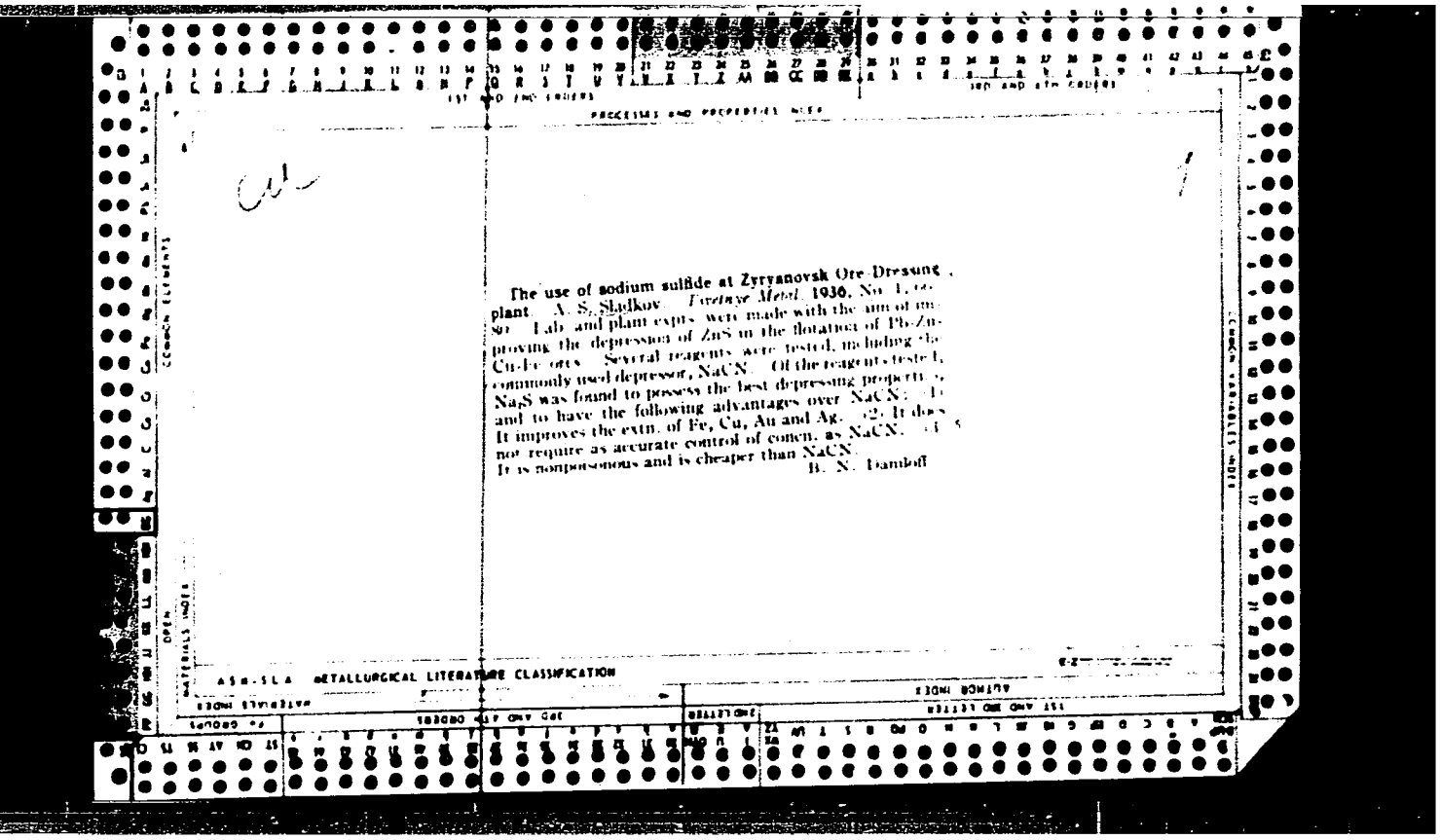
Flotation of Bakr-Uzyak sulphide copper ore (South Ural . . A. S. Nadson). *Tsvet. nauc Metal.* **1932**, No. 7–8, 93–107.—The ores contain 3.85% Cu, 0.5 g. Au per ton, and 21.6 g. Ag per ton. The Cu occurs as chalcocite and chalcopyrite. Flotation of the finely ground ores (95% of the ore through 200 mesh) gave good results, the recovery being: Cu 97–98%, Au 81% and Ag 70%. The mineralogical compn. of the ore, details of the flotation methods, reagents used, etc., are described. B. N. Dunloff





Refining talc-magnesite ores by flotation. A. S. Sladkov. *Mineral. Suir'ë* **8**, No. 8, 17–24 (1933). – Tabulated results are given of the refining of talc and recovery of $MgCO_3$ from tailings by flotation, with and without various reagents, of talc-magnesite ores mined in Suirostansk and Shabrovsk regions. Chas Blanc

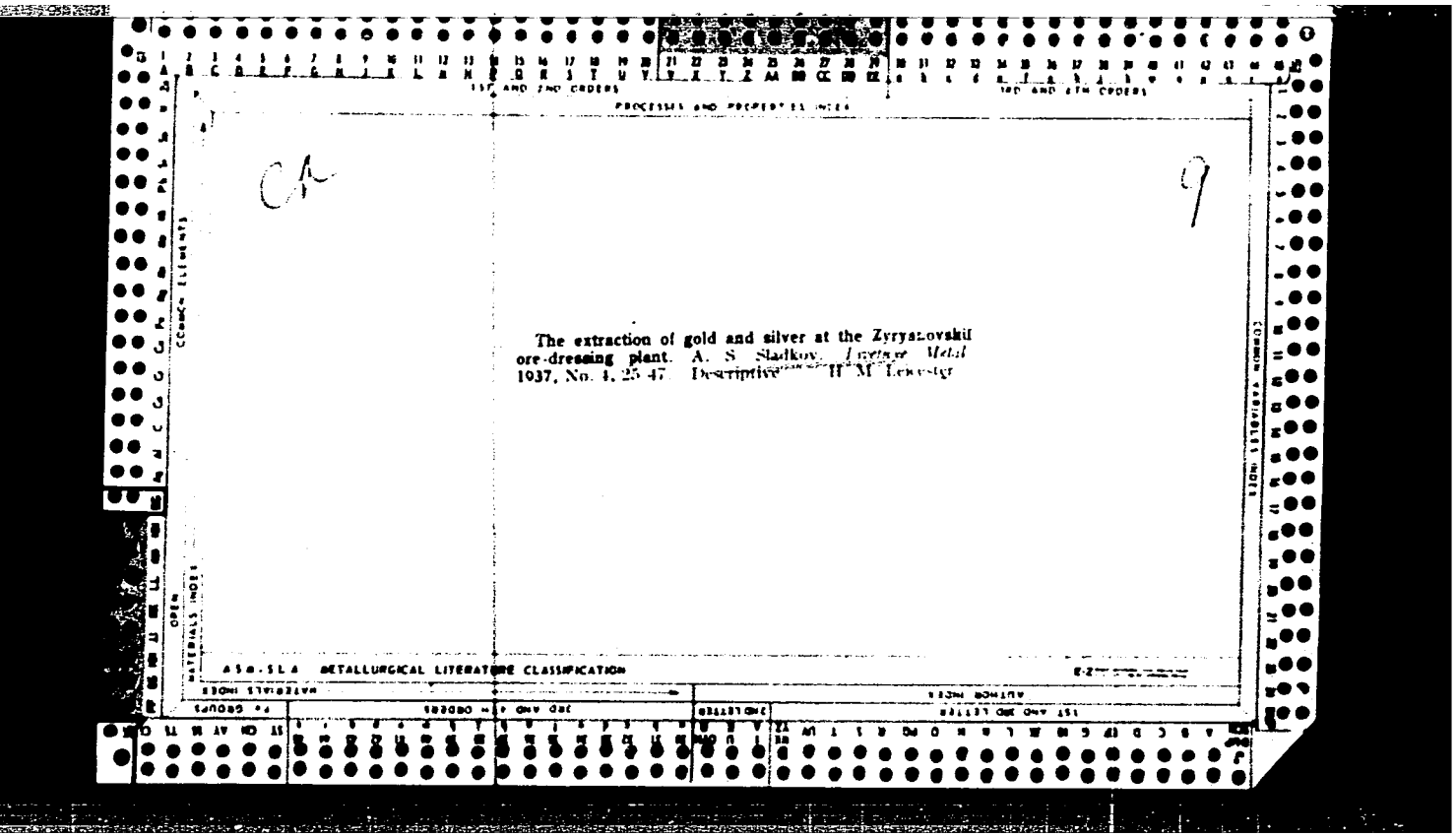


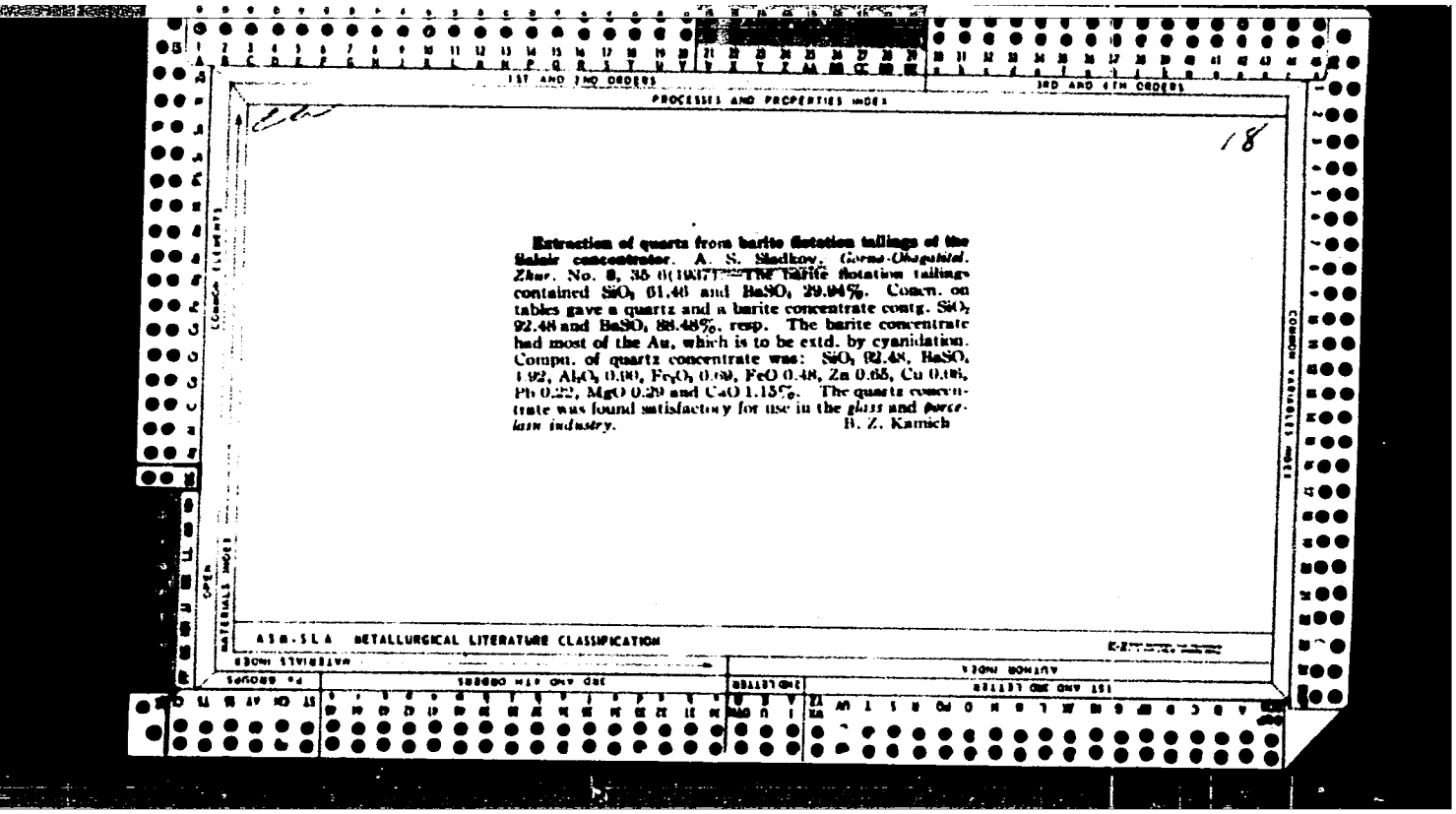


The use of sodium sulfide at Zyryanovsk Ore-Dressing plant. A. S. Sladkov. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1930, No. 1, [illegible]. Lab. and plant expts. were made with the aim of improving the depression of ZnS in the flotation of Pb-Zn-Cu-Fe ores. Several reagents were tested, including the commonly used depressor, NaCN. Of the reagents tested, NaS was found to possess the best depressing properties and to have the following advantages over NaCN: 1. It improves the extn. of Fe, Cu, Au and Ag. 2. It does not require as accurate control of concn. as NaCN. 3. It is nonpoisonous and is cheaper than NaCN.

B. N. Tamboff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



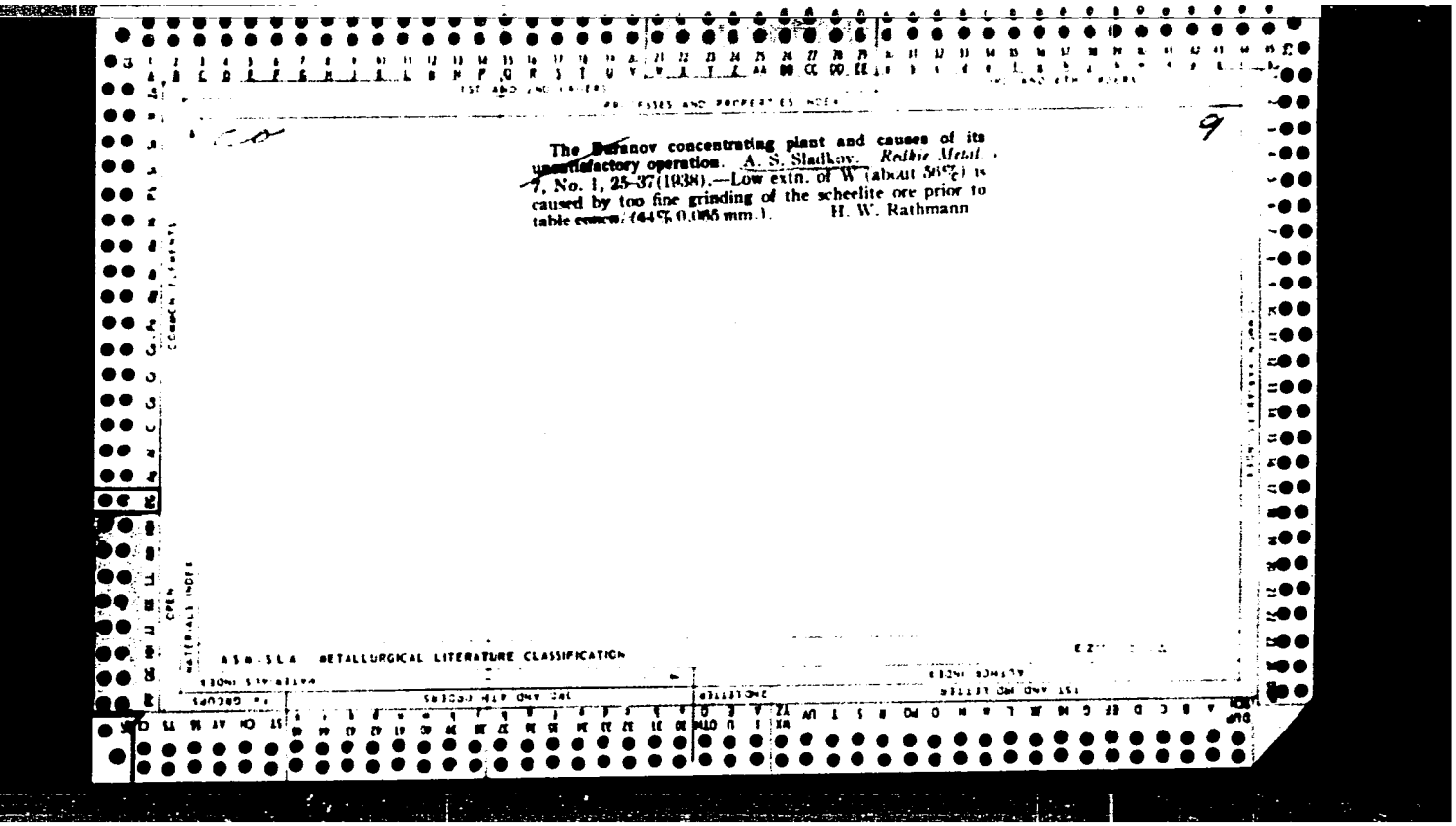


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

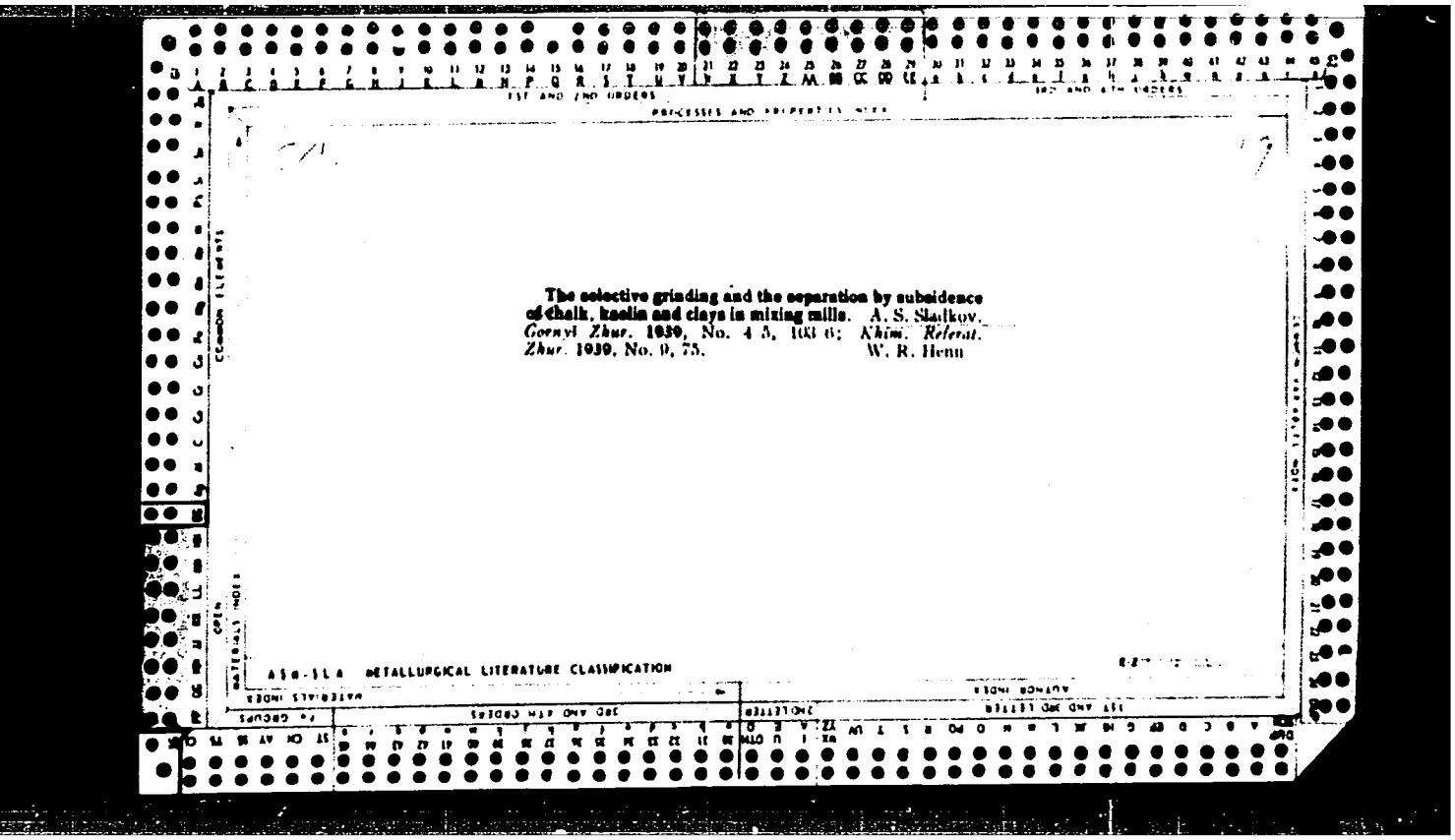
18

Extraction of quartz from barite flotation tailings of the Salair concentrator. A. S. Sladkov. *Gorno-Obogatitel. Zhur.* No. 8, 35-6(1957).—The barite flotation tailings contained SiO_2 61.48 and $BaSO_4$ 29.04%. Concn. on tables gave a quartz and a barite concentrate contg. SiO_2 92.48 and $BaSO_4$ 88.48%, resp. The barite concentrate had most of the Au, which is to be extd. by cyanidation. Compn. of quartz concentrate was: SiO_2 92.48, $BaSO_4$ 1.92, Al_2O_3 0.80, Fe_2O_3 0.60, FeO 0.48, Zn 0.65, Cu 0.08, Pb 0.22, MgO 0.20 and CaO 1.15%. The quartz concentrate was found satisfactory for use in the *glass* and *porcelain industry*. B. Z. Kamich

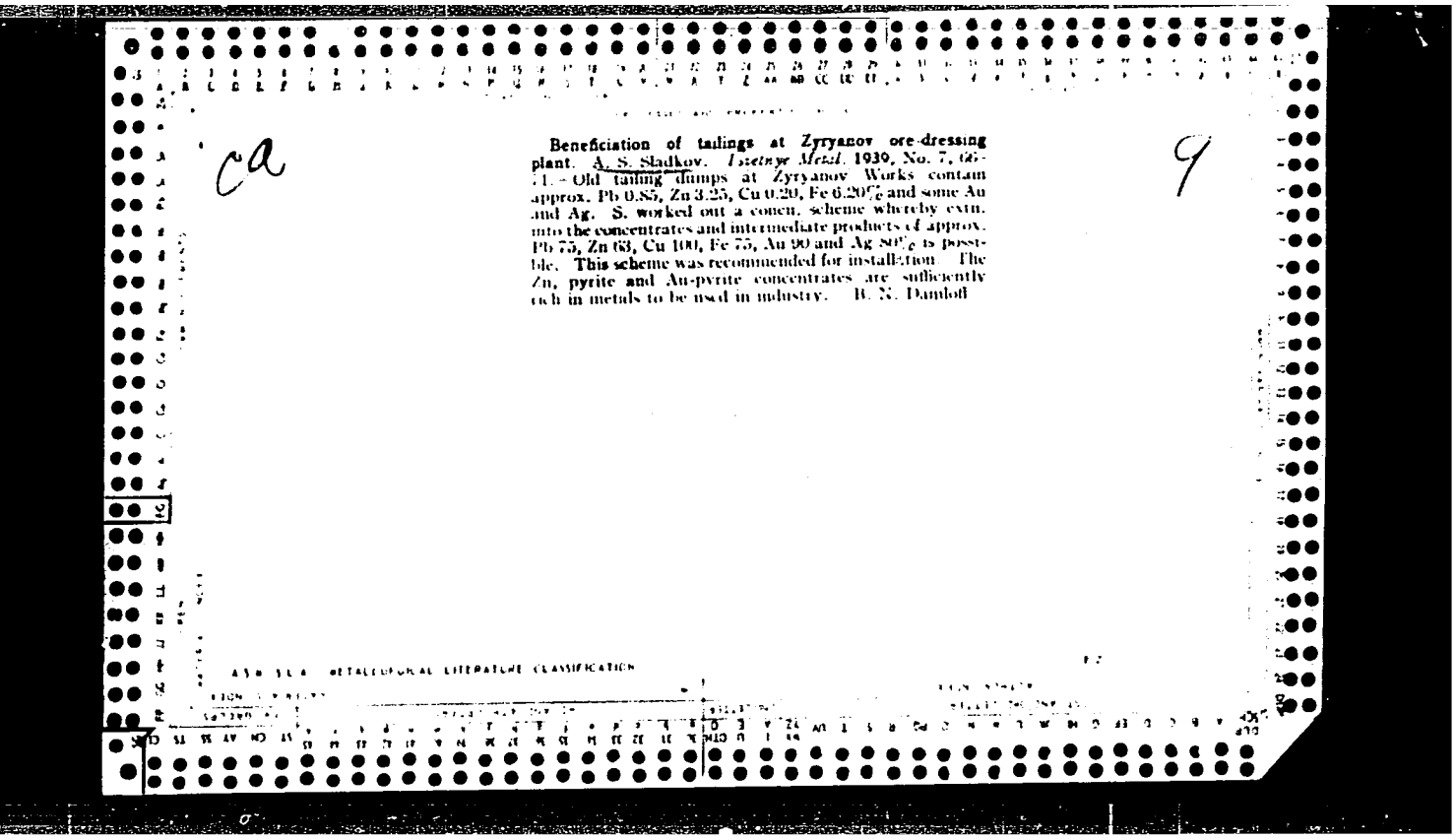
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



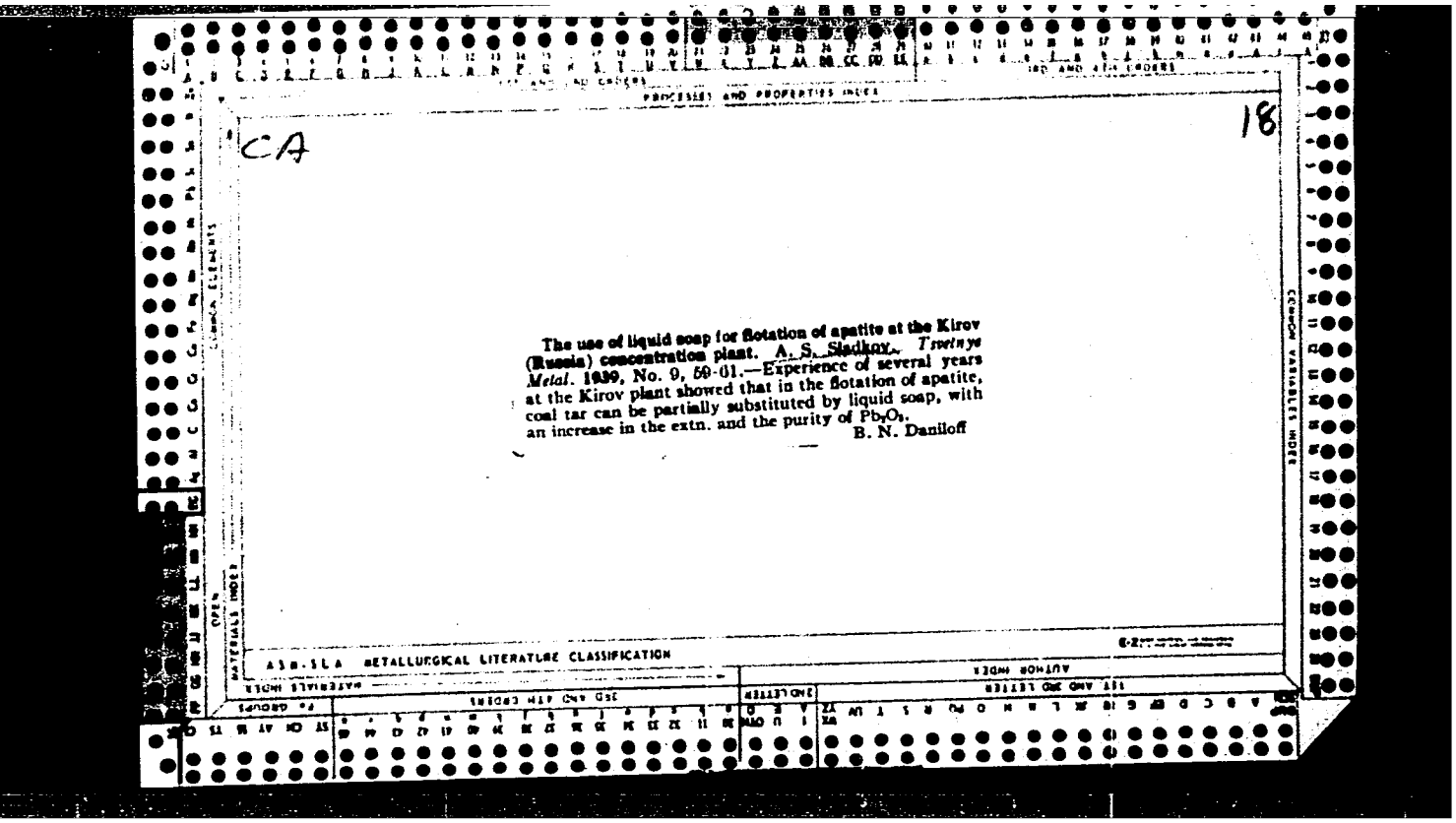
The Dalnov concentrating plant and causes of its unsatisfactory operation. A. S. Sladkov. *Redkie Metal.* 7, No. 1, 25-37 (1938).—Low extn. of W (about 50%) is caused by too fine grinding of the scheelite ore prior to table concn. (44% 0.095 mm.). H. W. Rathmann



The selective grinding and the separation by subsidence of chalk, kaolin and clays in mixing mills. A. S. Sladkov. *Gornyĭ Zhur.* **1939**, No. 4-5, 103-6; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* **1939**, No. 9, 75. W. R. Henn



Beneficiation of tailings at Zyryanov ore-dressing plant. A. S. Sladkov. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1939, No. 7, 67–71.—Old tailing dumps at Zyryanov Works contain approx. Pb 0.85, Zn 3.25, Cu 0.20, Fe 6.20% and some Au and Ag. S. worked out a concn. scheme whereby extn. into the concentrates and intermediate products of approx. Pb 75, Zn 63, Cu 100, Fe 75, Au 90 and Ag 80% is possible. This scheme was recommended for installation. The Zn, pyrite and Au-pyrite concentrates are sufficiently rich in metals to be used in industry. B. N. Dambolt



CA

18

The use of liquid soap for flotation of apatite at the Kirov (Russia) concentration plant. A. S. Sladkov. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1939, No. 9, 59-61.—Experience of several years at the Kirov plant showed that in the flotation of apatite, coal tar can be partially substituted by liquid soap, with an increase in the extn. and the purity of Pb_3O_4.

B. N. Daniloff

SLADKOV, A. S.

Engineer. "More Comments on the Introduction of Sodium Sulphite" Tsvet. Met. 14, No 6, 1939.

Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.

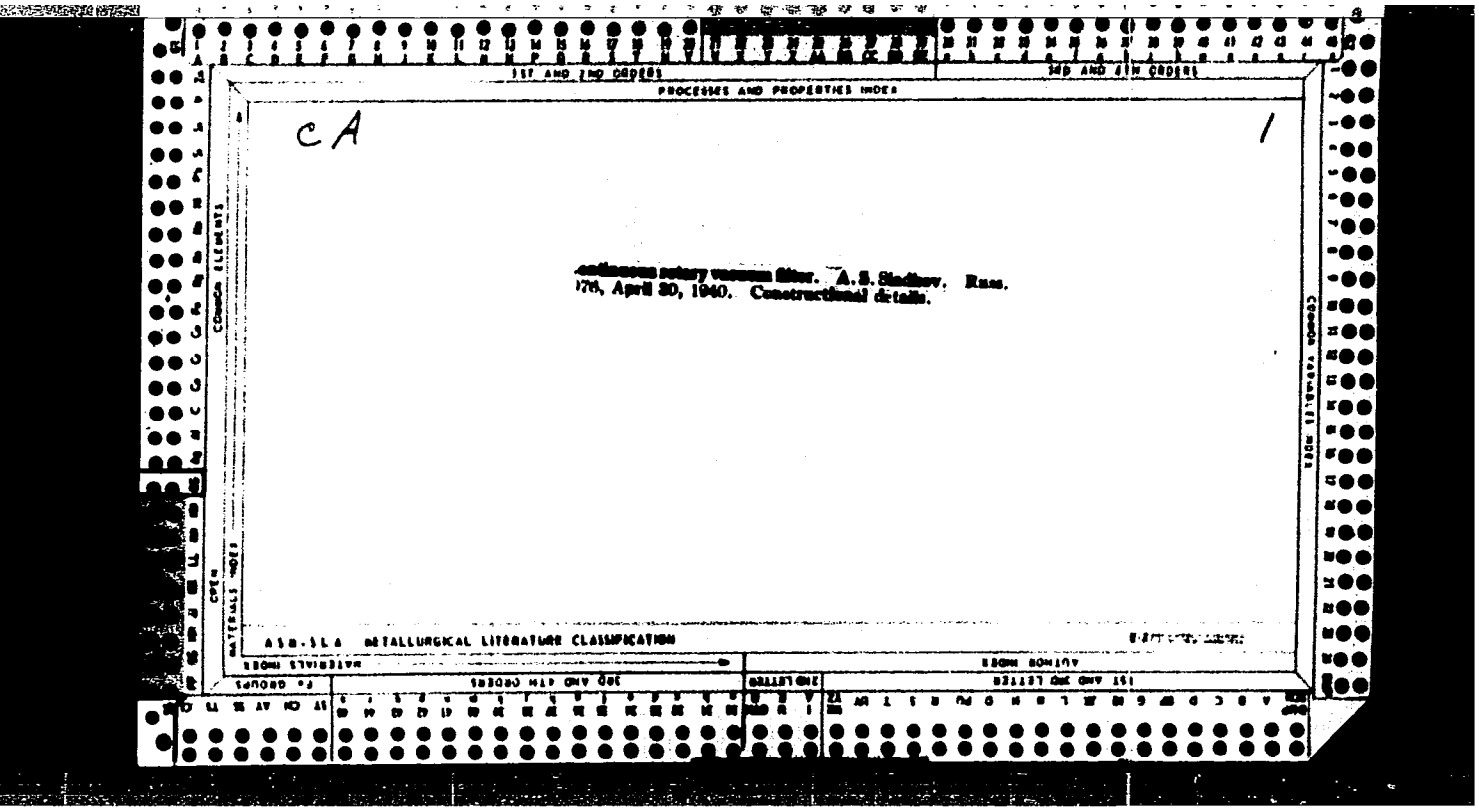
SHADKOVA, S. 600

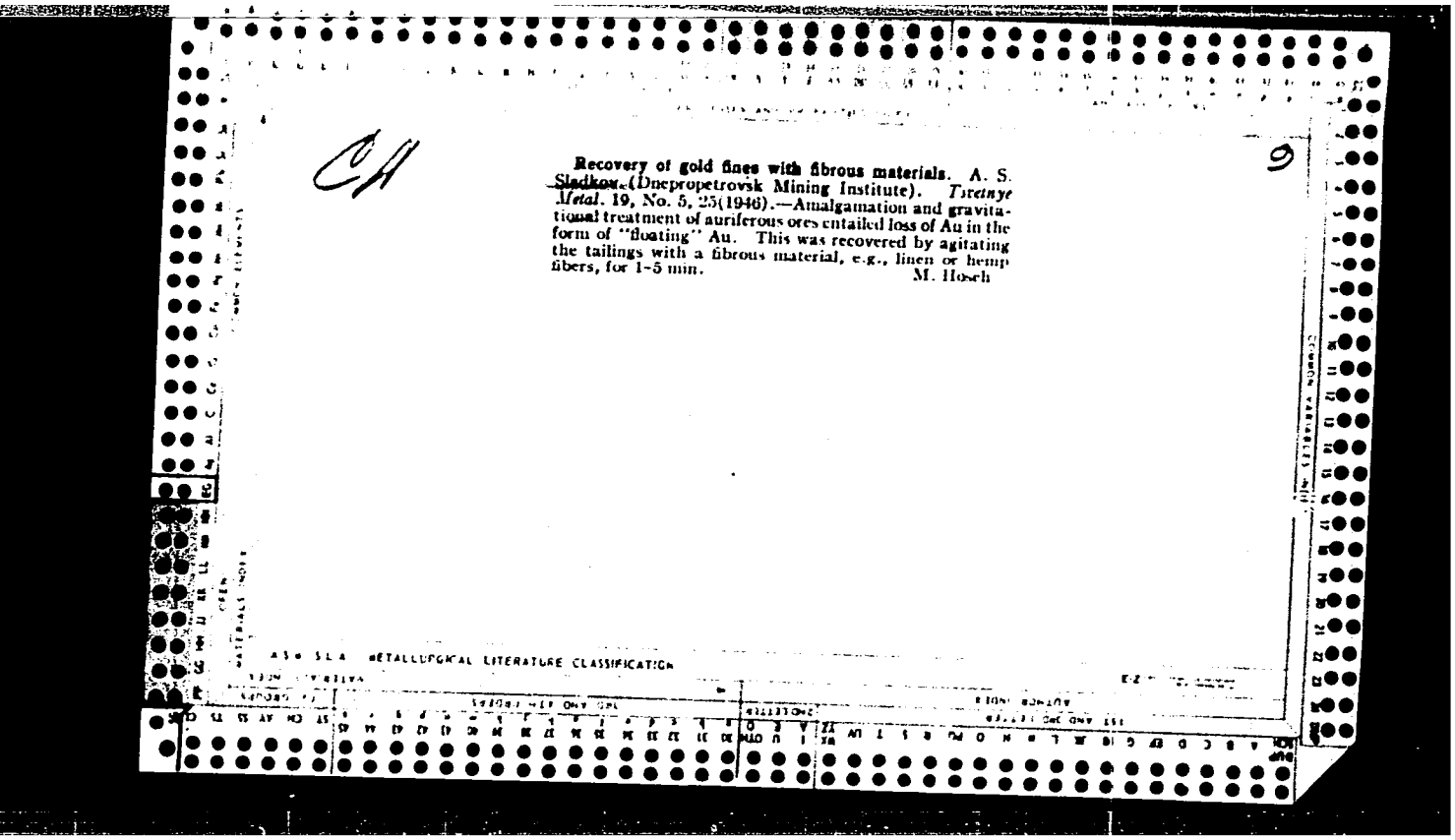
1. SHADKOV, A. S.

2. USSR (600)

"The Use of Liquid Soap for the Flotation of Apatite at the Kirov Concentration Plant", Tsvet. Met. 14, No. 9, September 1939.

3. [redacted] Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.





CH

9

Recovery of gold fines with fibrous materials. A. S. Sladkov. (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute). *Tsvetnye Metal.* 19, No. 5, 25(1946).—Amalgamation and gravitational treatment of auriferous ores entailed loss of Au in the form of "floating" Au. This was recovered by agitating the tailings with a fibrous material, e.g., linen or hemp fibers, for 1–5 min.
M. Hosch

A3e SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOV-127-58-10-20/29

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Science and Shupov, L.P., Engineer

TITLE: Utilization of the Worm Separator for the Concentration of Iron Ore Tailings (Primeneniye vintovogo separatora dlya obogashcheniya zhelezorudnykh shlamov)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 10, pp 65-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the Krivoy Rog plant "Kommunist" constructed a worm separator (devised by the Mekhanobrchermet Institute) for the gravitation concentration of iron ore tailings. The authors describe extensive tests made with this separator on tailings obtained in the Tsentral'naya Obogatitel'naya Fabrika (TsOF) (The Central Concentration Plant (TsOF)) of the Mine Administration imeni Dzerzhinskiy. It was found that conditional concentrations with 53.8 - 54.4% iron content and 34.6 - 56.4% high extraction of iron could be obtained from these tailings by using this separator. Such separators are in wide used abroad.

Card 1/2

SOV-127-58-10-20/29

Utilization of the Worm Separator for the Concentration of Iron Ore Tailings

There are 4 graphs, 2 tables, 1 photo and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: (Mekhanobrchermet)

1. Iron ores--Processing 2. Machines--Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-4-5/24

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Sladkova, G.N., Engineer

TITLE: The SAG-4 Hydraulic Classifier (Gidravlicheskiy klassifikator SAG-4)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 22-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The satisfactory operation at a works of their SAG-3 classifier without many of its moving parts (table) has enabled the authors to design one without any moving parts. This is the SAG-4 (Fig) covered by Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo (author's certificate) Nr 110241 with priority from 11th November 1957. It has been accepted by the Mekhanobrchermet for design development in 1959 and use on rare-metal ores of the UkrSSR which require hydraulic classification before gravity concentration. It consists of a partitioned metal bath provided with classifying chambers. The first three sections are subdivided into three compartments which are interconnected through special openings. The fourth section is similar to a thickening hopper and serves for the collection and thickening of the fine material from the first three. At the inlet to the classifier a screen is fixed to

Card 1/2

The SAG-4 Hydraulic Classifier

prevent foreign matter entering. The feed enters at a considerable head which is lost before the first section is reached. The sand fractions collect in the classifying chambers at the bottom of each section and are gravity discharged. The chambers are provided with observation windows for observing the accumulation of materials. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

SLADKOV, A.S.

Disintegrator mill for the wet grinding of chalk as component of the pelletizing charge. Obog.rud 5 no.2:38-41 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Crushing machinery) (Chalk)

SLADKOV, A.S.

Vacuum filter with preheating of the product. Obog. rud no.6: 41-43 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Filters and filtration) (Ore dressing)

SLADKOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrial adaptation of a washing screen to limestones at the Elenovka plant. Gor. zhur. no.11:69-72 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog.
(Elenovka region (Donetsk Province)--Limestone)
(Screen (Mining))

SLADKOV, A.S.

Removal of iron from glass sand in an abrasive mill. Stek.i ker. 19 no.4:18-21 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Sand, Glass) (Milling machinery)

SLADKOV, A.Z.

Standard liquids for testing refractometers. Zav.lab. 31 no.3:391 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy spetsializirovannyy optovo-roznichnyy magazin khimicheskikh reaktivov No.2 tresta "Soyuzreaktiv".

SLADKOV, A.Z.

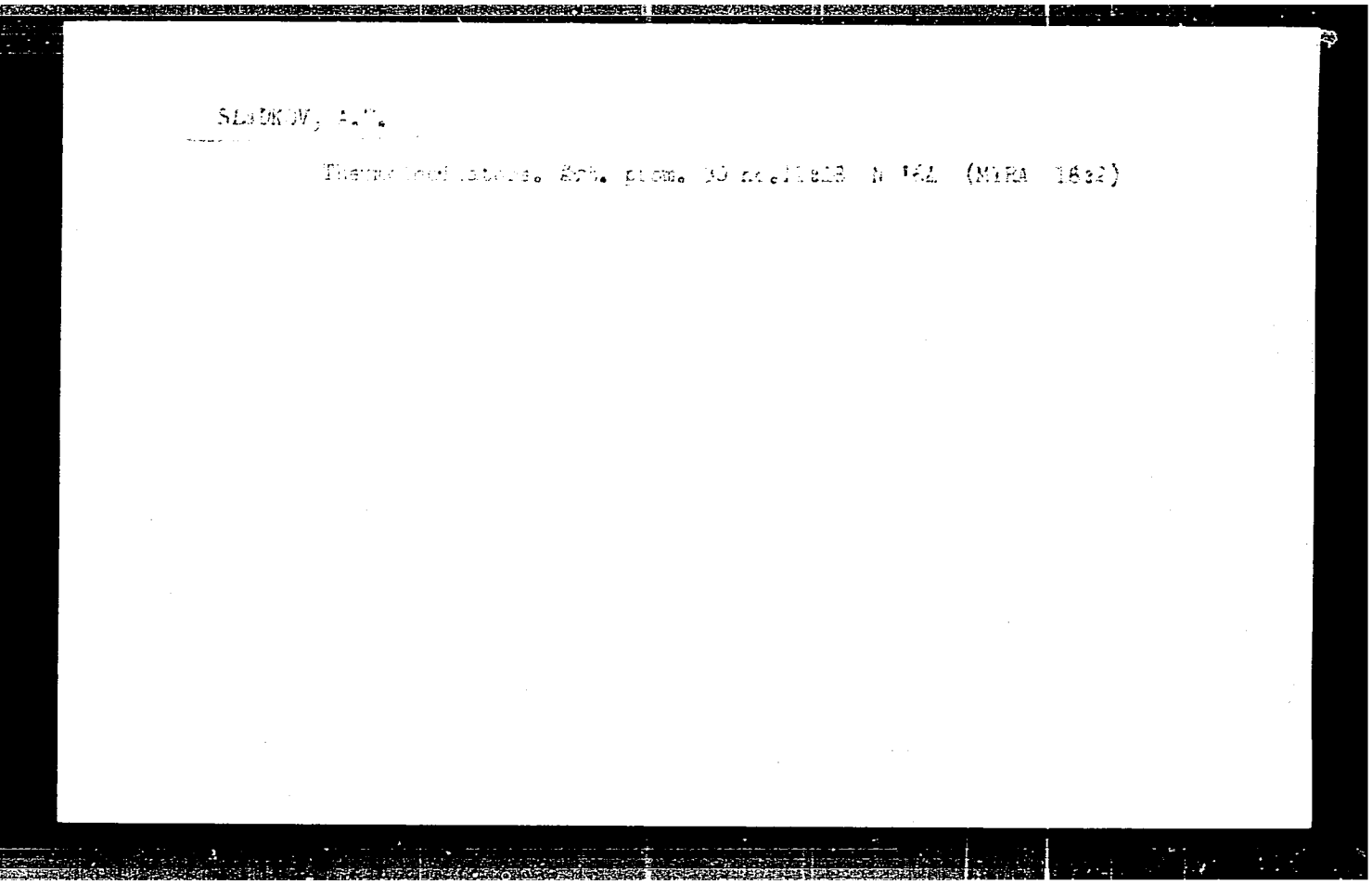
Thermoindicators. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:47-48 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

SLADKOV, A.Z., [illegible].

Temperature [illegible]. [illegible] 4:24 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

BRADKOV, A. ...

Standard sets of indicators. Zav. lab. 30 no.[illegible] '64.
(MIRA 18:3)



SLADKOV, A.Z., inzh.-khimik

Standard sets of indicators. Tekst. prom. 25 no.4:95-96 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

SLADKOV, D. M. Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "On Reflex Reactions ~~From~~ of [illegible] Mucosal Bursas and Synovial Vaginas (Experimental Studies)." Len, 1957. 22 pp 20 cm. (Min of Agriculture USSR, Len Veterinary Inst), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 111)

SLADKOV, F.

Interfarm building organizations will be organized in all districts. Sel'.stroi. 13 no.12:9-11 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nachal'nik Kalininskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh.
(Building)

PEVZNER, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLADKOV, F.P., inzh.

Automatic regulation and emergency control systems for auxiliary marine boiler plants. Sudostroenie 29 no.10:33-37 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ZHICIREV, L.V.; SHADKOV, F.P.

Conditions of parallel operation of automated auxiliary boilers of ships. Sudostroenie no.8:33-34 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SLADKOV, G.S.

Tuberculous mastitis. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 1:75-77 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Surgical Hospital imeni M. D. Isserson (Head Physician -- V. A. Baranov), Petrozavodsk.

SLADKOV, G.S. (Moskva)

Cysticercosis with an unusual localization of the parasite. Klin. med. 34 no.10:71 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. B.S.Titov) Gorodskoy bol'nitsy no.30 Proletarskogo rayona Moskvy.
(TAPEWORM) (SHOULDER--DISEASES)

SLADKOV, G.S.

Comparative evaluation of certain methods of herniotomy in the light of remote results. Vest. khir. 84 no. 4:50-54 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(HERNIA)

SLADKOV, L. (g. Ordzhonikidze)

Improve records for returnable containers in canning factories.
Bukhg. uchet. 15 no.8:46-47 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Ordzhonikidzevskogo konservnogo tresta.
(Canning industry--Accounting) (Boxes)

SLADKOV, L.F.

Tightening the control over the free issuance of seeds to collective farms. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.4:34-35 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Ordzhonikidzevskiy konservnyy trest.
(Seeds)

SLADKOV, L.

Accounting for the state procurement and cost of fruits and vegetables, based on journal-voucher bookkeeping. Bukhg.uchet 16 no.1:33-36 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Ordzhonikidzevskogo konservnogo tresta.
(Produce trade--Accounting)

SLADKOV, L.

Increase control over the free delivery of seed to collective farms. Bukhg.uchet 24 no.4:44-45 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Ordzhonikidzevskogo konservnogo tresta, Ordzhonikidze.

(Food industry--Accounting)

L 35544-65 EWT(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5008188 S/0286/65/000/005/0065/0065

AUTHORS: Nabiullin, F. Kh.; Lidorenko, N. S.; Pen'kova, L. F.; Sladkov, M. S.; Gertsik, Ye. M.; Tarnizhevskiy, B. V.; Buzova, Z. M.; Beshmenev, V. I.; Martin, B. V.

TITLE: Mirror base for concentrators of radiant energy. Class 36, No. 168858

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 65

TOPIC TAGS: concentrator, radial energy, metal foil, mirror, aluminum, radiation energy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces the application of metallic foil or a thin sheet, of, say, aluminum, as a mirror base for radiant energy concentrators produced by inflating (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka (All-Union Order of Trudovoye Krasnoye Znameniye Scientific Research Institute of Current Generators)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IE
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6021819 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0111/0111

INVENTOR: Nabiullin, F. Kh.; Lidorenko, N. S.; Pen'kova, L. F.; Sladkov, M. S.; Gertsik, Ye. M.; Buzova, Z. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing spherical solar energy concentrators. Class 46, No. 182962

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 111

TOPIC TAGS: solar energy, epoxy plastic, geometric form

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method for producing spherical solar energy concentrators. This method consists of forming the solar energy concentrator elements from solidifying materials such as epoxy resins and plating the working surface with a mirror-like metallic coating. Production is simplified by placing the solidifying materials between synthetic films clamped together by a frame on a dead base. One of these films is metallized and the cavity between the base and the film is compressed by air to give the proper shape to the concentrator. 2. A modification of this process in which the concentrator is reinforced by placing material such as glass cloth or metallic rings along the edge of the concentrator between the films. 3. A modification of this process in which the metallized film is removed when necessary after the concentrator base has been set.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec62

Card 1/1 UDC; 535.872.002.2;621.472

SLADKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; STRASHKOVA, N.L., otv. red.;
SUSLENNIKOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Courageous amateur photographer] Smelyi fotookhotnik.
Leningrad, Detgiz, 1963. 206 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Photography, Biological)

SLADKOV, S.

SLADKOV, S., inzhener.

Ventilation of bathrooms equipped with gas water heaters. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 4 no.3:18 '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Bathrooms--Ventilation)

SLAVKOV, S. P.

SLAVKOV, S. P.:, "The characteristics o gas combustion in household lighting fixtures and methods of improving the sanitary-hygienic conditions of residence installations". Moscow, 1955. Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

LAMPERT, F.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SLADKOV, S.P., inzhener.

Controlling air pollution in apartments using gas. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 29 no.10:37-38 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Gas--Heating and cooking)

SLADKOV, S.P.

Improving ventilation in kitchens having gas ranges. Gaz. prom. no.7:22-28 Jl '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Kitchens--Heating and ventilation)

SLADKOV, S.P., inzhener; MAKHOVER, Ye.S., inzhener.

Automatic draft signal for gas flues of water heaters activated by rarification. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 30 no.7: 13-15 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut "Mospodzemproyekt."
(Gas appliances)

ALEKSANDROVICH, A.I.; VIGDORCHIK, D.Ya.; DRUSKIN, L.I.; ZIL'BERSHTEYN, I.A.; MAYZEL'S, P.B.; MURAV'YEV, I.N.; PODKOPAYEV, N.F.; SLADKOV, S.P.; STOYUNIN, G.P.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A., red.; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Gasburners for city gas use] Gazogorelochnye ustroistva dlia gorodskogo gazosnabzheniia. Pod obshchei red. P.B.Maizel'sa. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1957. 202 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Gas-burners)

SOFINSKIY, I.D.; BLOKHIN, P.N.; GEL'BERG, L.A.; ZHDANOV, P.M.; IVASHCHENKO, I.P.; LEVINA, G.P.; NAUMOVA, N.A.; SMIRNOV, N.S.; ARONOVA, R.I.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; SHERENTSIS, A.A.; KOVALEVSKIY, I.I.; LOBACHEV, P.V.; SLADKOV, S.P.; DZIGAN, A.V.; FORAFONOV, N.K. Prinimali uchastiye: ARGANSKIY, A.S.; ASMUS, Ye.N.; BEZHALOVA, Ye.M.; BOGATYKH, Ya.D.; BURENIN, V.A.; GOL'DING, N.P.; DOMSHLAK, I.P.; MOSKALEV, S.A.; RABINOVICH, S.G.; ROGOVSKIY, L.V.; KHOKHLOVA, L.P.; SHESTOPAL, N.M.. RUBANENKO, B.R., glavnyy red.; GALKIN, Ya.G., zamest.glavnogo red.; SAPRYKIN, V.A., red.; SHCHEPETOV, V.M., red.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M., nauchnyy red.; VILKOV, G.N.,inzh., red.izd-va; TYAPKIN, B.G., red. izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Building your own home] Spravochnik individual'nogo zastroishchika. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1958. 442 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Building)

SLADKOV, S.

Utilization of natural and liquefied gases in Rumanian People's Republic. Gaz.prom. 4 no.1:48-51 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Rumania--Gas, Natural) (Rumania--Liquefied petroleum gas)

SLADKOV, Sergey Petrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; STOYUNIN, G.P., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Controlling and measuring instruments and automation in urban gas-distribution systems] Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye pribory i avtomatika v gorodskom gazovom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 243 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Gas distribution) (Automatic control)

ALEKSANDROVICH, A.I.; MAKHOVER, Ye.S.; SLADKOV, S.P.; TROITSKAYA, F.B.

"Ogonek," an automatic, gas-operated air heater. Gaz.prom. 5 no.1:25-30 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Gas--Heating and cooking)

SLADKOV, S.P.

New gas apparatus. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.6:31-35 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Gas appliances)

ADAMOVICH, P.V.; BATURIN, V.V.; VAKHVAKHOV, G.G.; VAYNGAUZ, L.G.; VILENSKIY, Ye.Ya.; GAMBURG, P.Yu.; DAVYDOV, Yu.S.; KARPIS, Ye.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA. Z.I.; KOP'YEV, S.F.; LIVCHAK, I.F.; LOBACHEV, P.V.; LEV, G.M.; NOTKIN, Ye.M.; PIRUMOV, A.I.; POLIKARPOV, V.F.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; REPIN, N.N.; SLADKOV, S.P.; TALIYEV, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, F.B.; FEDOROV, M.N.; SHEVELEV, F.A.; SHKABEL'NIKOVA, L.P.; SHCHUTSKIY, A.I.; SMIRNOV, L.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red. izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.; RODIONOVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Present level and prospects for the development of sanitary engineering and the production of sanitary engineering equipment] Sovremennyi uroven' i perspektivy razvitiia sanitarnoi tekhniki i proizvodstva sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut sanitarnoy tekhniki.

(SANITARY ENGINEERING)

LIVCHAK, I.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; SLADKOV, S.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KONSTANTINOVA, V.Ye.

Improving the air in apartments using gas. Izv. ASiA 4 no.2:69-76
'62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Apartment houses—Heating and ventilation)

LIVCHAK, I.F. Prinimali uchastiye: LOBACHEV, P.F.; SLADKOV, S.P.; GRUDZINSKIY, M.M.; POLIKARPOV, V.F.; IZYANSKIY, A.Z.; KONSTANTINOVA, V.G.; MATVEYEVA, N.A.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red.izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for using improved sanitary equipment in large-panel buildings] Ukazaniia po primeneniiu usovershenstvovannykh sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh ustroistv v krupnoelementnykh domakh. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 85 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut sanitarnoy tekhniki.
(Sanitary engineering--Equipment and supplies)

SLADKOV, S.P.; KULAKOV, V.V.

Household gas stoves for built-in kitchen equipment. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.14:65-76 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

SLADKOV, S.P.; KULAKOV, V.V.

"Sirius" gas water heater with closed firebox and with multiple outlets for hot water. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.11:175-190 '62
(MIRA 18:1)

TAGI-ZADE, F.G.; SLADKOV, S.P.

Gas stoves with removal of combustion products through a flue.
Gaz. prom. 10 no.1:25-29 '65. (MIRA 18:1)

TAGI-ZADE, F.G.; SLADKOV, [illegible]

Investigating the combustion of natural gas on metal screens.
Gaz. prom. 13 no.7:28-31 '68. (MIRA 18:8)

SLADKOV, S.S., inzh. (g.Stalino)

Cooperative use of equipment facilities opens new potentialities.
Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.8:23 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Railroads--Joint use of facilities)

SLADKOV, V.; NEPOGODIN, G., inzh.

Exterior finishing of large-panel buildings. Zhil. stroi. no.5: 23-24 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Starshiy prepodavatel' Kazanskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Sladkov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener kazanskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.3, Kazan' (for Nepogodin).

SLADKOV, Z.N.

"Practical applications of the morphology of pollen and spores of contemporary plants of the Ussr.''

Report to be submitted to the Intl. Conf, Palynology, Tucson, Arizona 23-27 Apr 1962.

Biological Inst., Univ. of Moscow

PELESKA, B.; Technicka spoluprace: BLAZEK, Z.; RABL, N.; SLADKOVA, E.; Statisticke zpracovani: ROTH, Z. inz.

Theoretical principles of the electric defibrillation of the heart through condenser discharge. Part 2. Cas. lek. Cesk. 105 no.1:19-30 7 Ja '66.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro elektroniku a modelovani v lekarstvi v Praze (reditel doc. dr. B. Peleska, DrSc.).

SOV/136-59-4-5/24

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Sladkova, G.N., Engineer

TITLE: The SAG-4 Hydraulic Classifier (Gidravlicheskiy klassifikator SAG-4)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 22-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The satisfactory operation at a works of their SAG-3 classifier without many of its moving parts (table) has enabled the authors to design one without any moving parts. This is the SAG-4 (Fig) covered by Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo (author's certificate) Nr 110241 with priority from 11th November 1957. It has been accepted by the Mekhanobrchermet for design development in 1959 and use on rare-metal ores of the UkrSSR which require hydraulic classification before gravity concentration. It consists of a partitioned metal bath provided with classifying chambers. The first three sections are subdivided into three compartments which are interconnected through special openings. The fourth section is similar to a thickening hopper and serves for the collection and thickening of the fine material from the first three. At the inlet to the classifier a screen is fixed to

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prevent foreign matter entering. The feed enters at a considerable head which is lost before the first section is reached. The sand fractions collect in the classifying chambers at the bottom of each section and are gravity discharged. The chambers are provided with observation windows for observing the accumulation of materials. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

KRACMAR, J.; technicky spolupracovala: SLADKOVA J.

Analytical study of anticholinergics of the carboxylic acid ester group. V. Chemical evaluation of 2-cyclohexyl-2 phenyl-2-hydroxyacetoxy-ethyl-dimethyl sulfonium iodide (hydroxythiospasmin) and 2-cyclohexyl-2-phenylacetoxy-ethyl-dimethyl sulfonium iodide (thiospasmin) and semiquantitative determination of the degradation products. Cesk. farm. 12 no. 9:458-466 N '63.

1. Statni ustav pro kontrolu leciv, Praha.

ACCESSION NR: AP3003660 Z/0055/63/013/006/0452/0458

AUTHOR: Sladkova, J.

TITLE: Optical measurements of oxide films on silicon

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 6, 1963, 452-458

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, silicon single crystal, oxide film on silicon, optical measurement, silicon, single crystal, oxide film optical constant, optical constant

ABSTRACT: The optical constants of oxide films formed by heating single-crystal silicon specimens were measured. The measurements were carried out at 300—1000C. The thickness and refractive indices of the oxide films were determined by the polarimetric method. In the measured temperature range the oxidation process can be divided into three phases. In the first phase, 300—560C, no oxidation of the silicon surface was observed. In the second phase, 560—950C, the oxidation proceeded linearly with the oxidation time. Oxidation

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003660

rates at different temperatures were determined for this region and it was found that their dependence on the temperature is quadratic. In the third phase, 950—1000C, the thickness of the oxide film increased with the square root of the heating time according to the parabolic oxidation law. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky pevne faze, Prirodovedecka fakulta University J. E. Purkyne, Brno (Department of Solid-State Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Purkyne University)

SUBMITTED: 30Jul62 DATE ACQ: 16Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

137-1958-2-2682

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Spoludennaya, A.A., Sladkova, K.I.

TITLE: A Study of High-purity Aluminum Ingots (Issledovaniye slitkov alyuminiya vysokoy chistoty)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallurg. osnovy lit'ya legkikh splavov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957, pp 155-163

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the structure and mechanical properties of continuous-cast ingots of 99.99 percent pure Al. To produce these high-purity ingots, Al brand AV000 was used. Smelting was done in an electric resistance furnace; the smelting and casting temperature was 730°, the refining temperature 715-690°. For the purposes of the study hollow ingots were cast with diameters of 270/105 and 270/163 mm and a solid-section diameter of 270 mm. A study of the macrostructure showed that the grains grew much faster from the outer surface than from the inner one. The mechanical properties were determined on templets taken from ingots of each size. The specimens were tested as cast and after tempering. They were tempered in saltpeter at 500° for 6 hours and were allowed to cool afterwards in the air. When the Al ingots were

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137-1958-2-2682

A Study of High-purity Aluminum Ingots

tempered at temperatures of 450° and above, a collective recrystallization took place, as a result of which the size of the grains increased severalfold. It was found that δ fluctuated from 20 to 40-60 percent. The σ_b of the high-purity Al ingots was 2.8 kg/mm^2 lower than that of ingots of ordinary Al.

G.S.

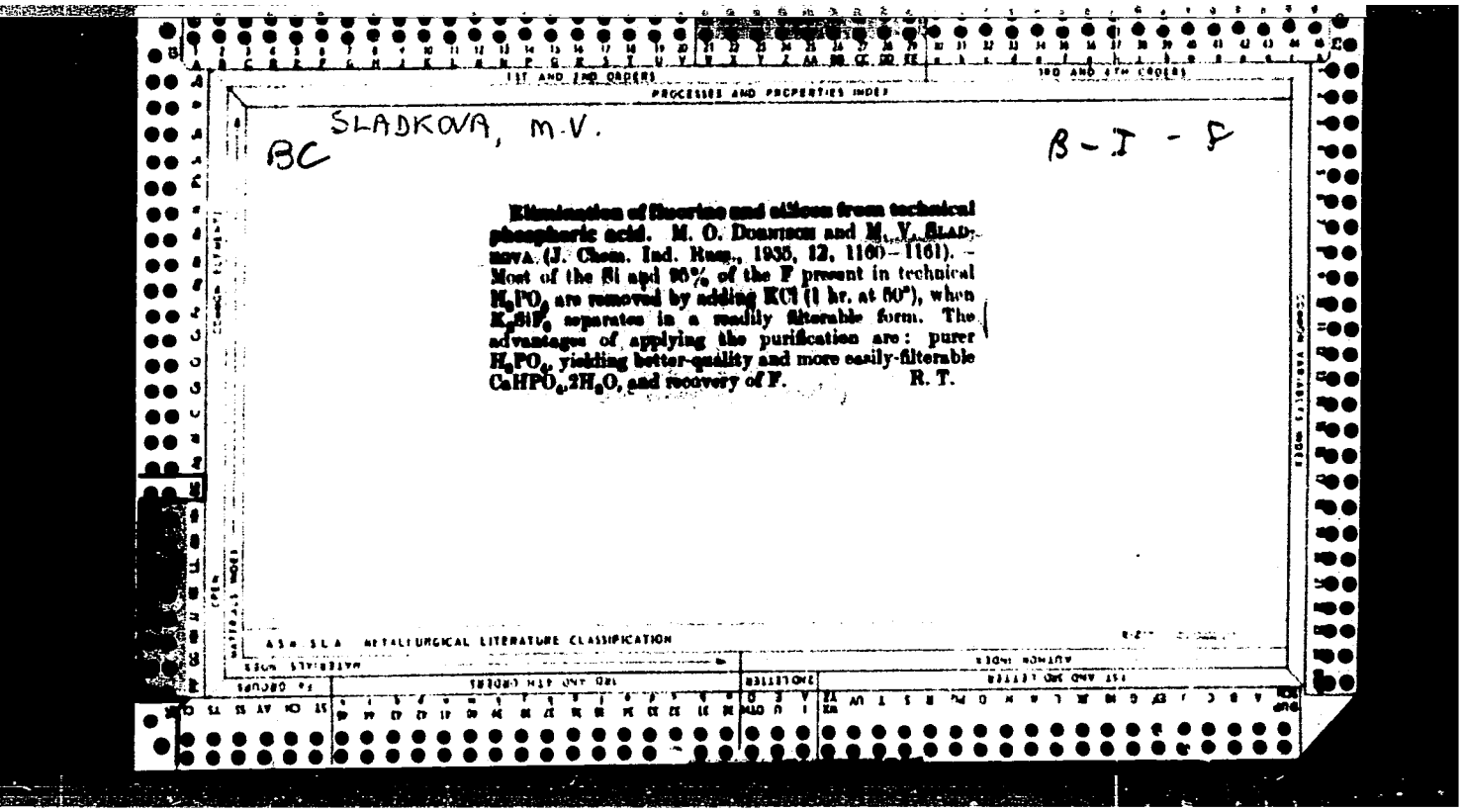
1. Aluminum ingots--Properties 2. Aluminum ingots--Structural analysis 3. Mechanical properties--Determination

Card 2/2

SLADKOVA, MARIE

CZECH

The comparison of quality of lightly chromed hide powders of European origin. Vladimír Pektor and Marie Sládková (Leather & Allied Trades Research Ins[redacted] Czech.). *Československé kožařství* 2, 12-14(1952).—Three batches of Czechoslovakian hide powders compared favorably with Freiberg hide powders. Post-war Freiberg, lightly chromed hide powder is notably higher in Cr_2O_3 than is the war sample. Results of analyses of 5 tanning materials with Czechoslovakian, German, and French prechromed hide powders are given. L. Masner

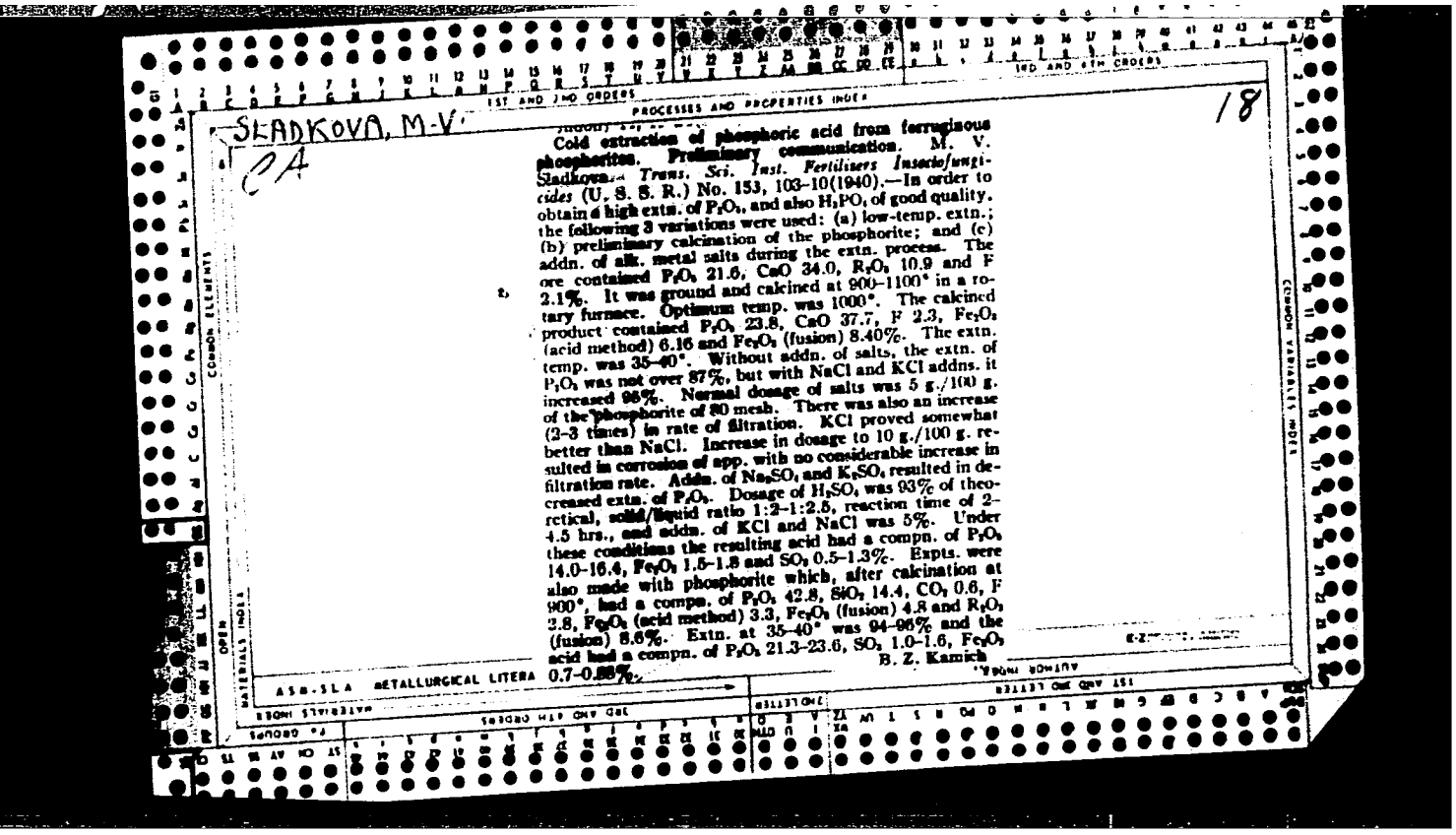


SLADKOVA, M.V.

BC

B-I-F

Elimination of fluorine and silicon from technical phosphoric acid. M. O. Dunnikov and M. V. Sladkova. (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1935, 12, 1160–1161). – Most of the Si and 90% of the F present in technical H_3PO_4 are removed by adding KCl (1 hr. at 50°), when K_2SiF_6 separates in a readily filterable form. The advantages of applying the purification are: purer H_3PO_4, yielding better-quality and more easily-filterable $CaHPO_4.2H_2O$, and recovery of F. R. T.



SLADKOVA, M.V.

CA

18

Cold extraction of phosphoric acid from ferruginous phosphorites. Preliminary communication. M. V. Sladkova. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilisers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 153, 103–10(1940).—In order to obtain a high extn. of P_2O_5, and also H_3PO_4 of good quality, the following 3 variations were used: (a) low-temp. extn.; (b) preliminary calcination of the phosphorite; and (c) addn. of alk. metal salts during the extn. process. The ore contained P_2O_5 21.6, CaO 34.0, R_2O_3 10.9 and F 2.1%. It was ground and calcined at 900–1100° in a rotary furnace. Optimum temp. was 1000°. The calcined product contained P_2O_5 23.8, CaO 37.7, F 2.3, Fe_2O_3 (acid method) 6.16 and Fe_2O_3 (fusion) 8.40%. The extn. temp. was 35–40°. Without addn. of salts, the extn. of P_2O_5 was not over 87%, but with NaCl and KCl addns. it increased 98%. Normal dosage of salts was 5 g./100 g. of the phosphorite of 80 mesh. There was also an increase (2–3 times) in rate of filtration. KCl proved somewhat better than NaCl. Increase in dosage to 10 g./100 g. resulted in corrosion of app. with no considerable increase in filtration rate. Addns. of Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 resulted in decreased extn. of P_2O_5. Dosage of H_2SO_4 was 93% of theoretical, solid/liquid ratio 1:2–1:2.5, reaction time of 2–4.5 hrs., and addn. of KCl and NaCl was 5%. Under these conditions the resulting acid had a compn. of P_2O_5 14.0–16.4, Fe_2O_3 1.5–1.8 and SO_3 0.5–1.3%. Expts. were also made with phosphorite which, after calcination at 900°, had a compn. of P_2O_5 42.8, SiO_2 14.4, CO_2 0.6, F 2.8, Fe_2O_3 (acid method) 3.3, Fe_2O_3 (fusion) 4.8 and R_2O_3 (fusion) 6.6%. Extn. at 35–40° was 94–96% and the acid had a compn. of P_2O_5 21.3–23.6, SO_3 1.0–1.6, Fe_2O_3 0.7–0.88%. B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERA

5(1); 25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2285

Sladkova, M. V., B. A. Chevela, and V. G. Filippochkin

Novyy sposob primeneniya zhidkogo stekla pri lit'ye po vyplavlyayemym modelyam (New Way for Using Soluble Glass in Investment Casting) Moscow, 1958. 11 p. (Series: Peredovoy opyt proizvodstva. Seriya "Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya," vyp. 10. Liteynoye proizvodstvo) 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR, and Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo.

Ed.: A. V. Lakedemonskiy; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Sukhareva.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author mentions three varieties of water glass: "DS" (dialyzed), "KS" (treated with cationite) and "acetosilicate" (treated with acetone). They were not satisfactory for use in industry as binders in investment casting. At present, water glass diluted with water and treated with an organic reinforcing agent is being used industrially. A detailed description

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of the treatment of water glass and of the casting process is given. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

There is no Table of Contents; the text is not divided into sections.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/24/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651220020-2"

AUTHOR: Sladkova, M.V. SOV-128-58-9-4/16

TITLE: The Hydrolysis of Ethylsilicate in the Production of Precision Casting (Gidroliz etilsilikata v proizvodstve tochnogo lit'ya)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 8-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ethylsilicate is a mixture of esters with different characteristics (Table 1). Ethylsilicate with a SiO_2 content higher than 38 - 42% is designated as ethylsilicate condensate, and has better technological properties than ethylsilicate with a SiO_2 content of 30 - 34%. The hydrolytic reaction takes place in the presence of any quantity of water. The amount of water present determines the composition and the properties of the binding solutions which are called hydrolysates. If the water for hydrolysis is insufficient, the reaction takes place very slowly. If there is a surplus of water gels of polysilicon, acids are formed. During the first phase of hydrolysis 1/5 of the ethylsilicate is mixed with the solvent to prevent precipitation. The temperature of the hydrolyzed solution is kept between 35 - 50°C. Water cannot be mixed with ethylsilicate. Hydrolysis would proceed only at the interface,

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The Hydrolysis of Ethylsilicate in the Production of Precision Casting

i.e. very slowly. For preparing a homogeneous medium, a solvent is used in which ethylsilicate is dissolved. Such solvents are rectified ethyl alcohol, acetone, and ether aldehyde fraction EAF. EAF has not only excellent technological properties, but is also very cheap, since it is a by-product of the alcohol and brandy industries. The adhesion of the prepared suspension may be increased by adding a non-polar solvent, like gasoline, in the ratio 35 - 50 cm^3 per liter of hydrolysate. The mechanical resistance of the applied layers may be increased by adding a solvent with a high boiling point in the ratio 200 - 300 cm^3 per 1,000 cm^3 of hydrolysate.
There are 6 tables, 2 graphs, and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

1. Ethylsilicate--Hydrolysis 2. Metals--Casting

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L 10709-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pad AFETR/AEDC(b)
JD/HW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4044248 S/0128/64/000/008/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Sladkova, M. V.; Antonov, A. K.; Chumakov, V. A.

TITLE: Zircon and zircon-titanium dioxide shell molds for investment casting in vacuum and open atmosphere furnaces

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1964, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine blade, cast gas turbine blade, gas turbine blade casting, heat resistant alloy casting, turbine blade investment casting, investment casting, investment casting mold, investment casting mold material

ABSTRACT: Molds made of zircon or a mixture of zircon and titanium dioxide offer numerous advantages in the investment casting of gas turbine blades. These molds have a high bend and compression strength which allows them to be used for castings weighing up to 60 kg. They do not react with nickel-base alloys at temperatures up to 1700C and with iron-base alloys at temperatures up to 1550C. Therefore, the molds separate easily from their castings, leaving a clear smooth sur-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044248

face which does not require any additional cleaning. The molds are resistant to thermal shock. When preheated to 600C, the molds yield easily under the pressure of the shrinking castings and do not cause cracks. Articles cast into these molds have the same characteristics of heat resistance as articles cast into corundum molds but have a higher notch toughness and fatigue strength. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ATD PRESS: 3115 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SLADKOVA, N.A., inzhener

Ball valve for the automatic filtration release. Gor.zhur. no.4:57-58 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Separators (Machines))

SLADKOVA N.A., gornyy inzhener.

Results of coal preparation by the method of flotation and settling. Ugol' 32 no.6:40-41 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Coal preparation)

LENFELD, J.; SLADKOVA, O.; GRUNDMAN, M.

On the mechanism of the inhibition of inflammatory swelling by caffeine with special reference to serotonin. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.3:296 My '60.

1. Katedra farmakologie lek. fak. PU. Olomouc.
(CAFFEINE pharmacol)
(SEROTONIN pharmacol)
(INFALMMATION exper)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. LENFELD, O. SLADKOVA and M. GRUNDMAN, Department of Pharmacology of Medical Faculty of Palacky University (Farmakologicky ustav lekarske fakulty Palackeho University) Head (prednosta) Docent Dr J. LENFELD, Olomouc.

"Mechanism of Inhibition of Inflammatory Edema by Caffeine with Regard to Serotonin."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 20, 17 May 63; pp 554-558.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Studies in vitro (caffeine antagonism of serotonin-induced contraction of rat ileum) and in rats, administering caffeine and epinephrine s.c. either in loco (planta pedis) or dorsum after subplantar injection of dextran, formalin or serotonin to induce edema. Results indicate that caffeine inhibits edema not by serotonin antagonism but but a regulatory process probably involving catecholamines. Six graphs; 1 Soviet, 5 Czech and 6 Western references.

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SLADKOVA, R.N.

Amount of vitamin B_{12} in the bloodserum of children with various anemic conditions. Pediatriia no.7:14-17 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - prof. P.A. Ponomareva) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (ANEMIA)

FREYDLIN, L.Kh.; BALANDIN, A.A.; RUDNEVA, K.G.; SLADKOVA, T.A.

Preparation of hexamethylenediamine by hydrogenating the dinitrile of adiphinic acid on nickel catalyst in flow. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk no.2:166-173 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

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

(Hexanediamine)

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)

FREYDLIN, L.Kh.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; SLADKOVA, T.A.

Production of p-xylylene diamine by a catalytic reduction of terephthalic dinitrile. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.5:880-881 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

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

(Xylylene) (Amines) (Terephthalic acid)

15.5540
5.3832
~~5(3)~~

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SOV/20-129-5-28/64

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. D., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Freydlin, L. Kh., Kudryavtsev, G. I., Sladkova, T. A., Vdovin, V. M., Sheyn, T. I.

TITLE: Catalytic Hydrogenation of Silicon-containing ω-nitriles and the Fiber-forming Properties of Polyamides Obtained From the Amines Produced Thereby

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 5, pp 1064 - 1067 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hydrogenation mentioned in the title has been hitherto little investigated (Refs 1,2). By the investigation under review, the authors succeeded in producing amides hitherto not described in publications. Polyamides (with a siloxane group) obtained on the basis of dicarboxylic acids of the aliphatic series are known to exhibit caoutchouc-like properties in a number of cases (Ref 3). The condensation of aromatic dicarboxylic acids (with a siloxane group) with hexamethylene diamine yields fiber-forming polyamides (Ref 1). In both cases the siloxane group in the dicarboxylic acids effects the melting temperature of the polyamides obtained

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therefrom to be reduced. The authors intended to investigate the properties of polyamides produced by using the silicon-containing diamines prepared by themselves. As was to be expected from data contained in publications, the fiber-forming polyamides can be produced solely by condensation of the said diamines with aromatic acids. The authors therefore used diamine salts and terephthalic acid for their experiments. The silicon-containing ω-dinitriles: $[NC(CH_2)_3\text{-}Si(CH_3)_2]_2O$, $[NC(CH_2)_3\text{-}Si(CH_3)(C_2H_5)]_2O$ and $[NC(CH_2)_3\text{-}Si(C_2H_5)_2]_2O$ were obtained by hydrolysis of the ω- cyano-propyl-dialkyl-chlorosilanes (Ref 4). $NC.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2Si(CH_3)_2CH_3$ was obtained from a mixture of $NC.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2Si(CH_3)Cl$ (120 g) and anhydrous pyridine (104 g) in anhydrous ether (800 ml) on cooling with ice water and on adding 40 g of absolute methanol during 1 h of vigorous stirring. This substance has not yet been described in publications. The nitriles were hydrogenated in

a rotating steel autoclave with nickel skeleton catalyst and ammonia. The amine fraction was readily distilled by fractionating the catalyzate. Its degree of purity was 97-100% (Table 1). Table 1 also specifies the experimental conditions and yields. Table 2 supplies the constants of amines and their derivatives. In this manner the following symmetrical di-(δ-amino-butyl)-tetra-alkyl disiloxanes were produced: I) (see Scheme) along with its salt with terephthalic acid ($C_{12}H_{32}Si_2N_2O.C_8H_6O_2$); II) (see Scheme) together with its salt with terephthalic acid ($C_{14}H_{36}Si_2N_2OC_8H_6O_2$); III) (see Scheme) together with its salt with terephthalic acid ($C_{16}H_{40}Si_2N_2OC_8H_6O_2$). The yield drops with the prolongation of the lateral alkyl groups and is in I -92%, II - 87%, III - 70%. Table 2 shows the constants of the amines and their salts with terephthalic acid. The yield of the salts was 80-85%. All amines obtained are colorless clear liquids, non-soluble in water (they form an emulsion), soluble in 50% alcohol. The polyamides were obtained by

Catalytic Hydrogenation of Silicon-containing β- nitriles and the Fiber-forming Properties of Polyamides Obtained From the Amines Produced Thereby

heating (polycondensation) of the produced salts in nitrogen atmosphere. They are pale-yellow, horny, elastic, transparent resins of amorphous structure, well soluble in cresol and concentrated H_2SO_4. They swell in hydrochloric and formic acid, but do not solve. Table 3 shows the conditions of polycondensation. All these polyamides, when melted, yield fibers, which are dilatable by 300-400% at low temperature. The stability of the fibers is not very high. The results obtained confirmed that the substitution of methyl radicals on the silicon atom by ethyl radicals causes the polyamide melting temperature to drop. The siloxane group in the principal chain increases the flexibility and elasticity (like the oxygen atoms). There are 2 tables and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

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AUTHORS: Freydlin, L. Kh., Petrov, A. D., Sladkova, T. A., and Vdovin, V. M.

TITLE: Catalytic Hydrogenation of Silicon Containing β- and γ-Nitriles

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 10, pp. 1878 - 1881

TEXT: A hydrogenation of the β-cyanoethyl- and γ-cyanopropyl silanes to the corresponding primary amines was carried out on metal catalysts. The hydrogenation was made in a rotating steel autoclave (volume 0.175 l) by a method already described. The effect of the composition of the catalyst, the reaction conditions, and the molecular structure of the cyanoalkyl silanes upon the amine yield was investigated. First, the hydrogenation of cyanoalkyl silanes without alkoxyl groups was studied, and then with two or three alkoxyl groups on the silicon atom (Table 1, experimental conditions and results). Just as in the hydrogenation of

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aliphatic nitriles containing no silicon atoms, hydrogenation of silicon containing nitriles on cobalt skeleton catalysts was found to be most selective. Hydrogenation of β-cyanoethyl trialkoxy silanes can be carried out only in the presence of ammonia. In the presence of ammonia, primary amines are preferably formed. The properties of the silicon containing primary amines thus produced are given in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 1 German, 2 US, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

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AUTHORS: Freydlin, L. Kh. and Sladkova, T. A.

TITLE: Selective reduction of adipyl dinitrile to ε-aminocapronitrile on a nickel boride catalyst

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1961, 151-156

TEXT: The aim of the authors was to clear up the conditions under which the two stages of the hydrogenation of adipyl dinitrile proceed:

$$NC(CH_2)_4CN \xrightarrow{H_2} NC(CH_2)_4CH_2NH_2 \quad (1);$$

$$NC(CH_2)_4CH_2NH_2 \xrightarrow{H_2} H_2NCH_2(CH_2)_4CH_2NH_2 \quad (2).$$

Moreover, it was intended to study the synthesis of the amino acid nitrile, since ε-amino acid can be obtained easily by hydrolysis of the latter. Hydrogenation has been performed in a steel autoclave at a hydrogen

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