KROTOV, Gavriil Alekseyevich; TYUPKIN, S.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., redaktor izdatel'stva; MADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Underground surveying in drawn and mined workings] Marksheiderskaia s"emka ochistnykh i nareznykh gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat 1956. 179 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Mine surveying)

TYUPKIN, S.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KANASKOVA, I.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Conventional symbols for survey maps and geological diagrams of coal and slate beds on the scale of 1:200, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:5000 and 1:10,000] Uslovnye znaki dlia markscheiderskikh planov i geologicheskikh razrezov ugol'nykh i slantsevykh mestorozhdenii masshtabov 1:200, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:5000 i 1:10 000. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat. Pt.2. [Thick strata of deposits typical of the Kuznetsk Basin and open workings] Moshchnye plasty mestorozhdenii tipa kuznetskogo basseina i otkrytye razrabotki. 1956. 117 p., 17 diagrams. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Topographical drawing--Conventional signs)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

TYUPKIN, S.N.; KORDONSKIY, A.B., redaktor; DUL'NEV, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mine surveying and geodetic instruments] Marksheiderskie i geodezicheskie pribory. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1952. 214 p. [Microfilm]. (MLRA 8:7)

(Surveying--Instruments) (Mine surveying)

TYUFKIN, S. N.

Markscheyderskiye i Geodezicheskiye Pribory [Surveying and Geodedic Instruments]
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1952. 214 p. illus., diagrs., tables

TYUPKIN, Stepan Nikitich; KORDONSKIY, A.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SLABOROSOV, A.Kh., redaktor izdatel'stva; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Surveying instruments] Marksheiderskie pribory. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 319 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Surveying--Instruments)

TYUPKO, V., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Increase the initiative of agricultural trade unions. Sov. profsoiuzy 8 no.2:16 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Brigadir traktorno-polevodcheskoy brigady opytnogo khozyaystva "Malek" Sredne-Aziatskoy mashinoispytatel'noy stantsii. (Uzbekistan--Cotton growing) (Trade unions)

L 29870-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T WW/DJ/GG
ACC NR: AP6013201 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0078/0085

AUTHOR: Tyuptsov, A. D. (Khar'kov)

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrostatics in weak force fields. Stability of equilibrium shapes of a liquid surface

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966, 78-85

TOPIC TAGS: hydrostatics, weak magnetic field, fluid flow, incompressible fluid, ideal fluid

ABSTRACT: The article is a mathematical consideration of the stability of the equilibrium state of an ideal incompressible fluid which is under the action of surface tension forces and of the potential field of the mass forces. For solution of this problem, use is made of the principle of the minimum potential of the energy of the system. The stability conditions are formulated in terms corresponding to the values of the linear end problem, which arise from a consideration of the minimum of the energy potential. This general condition is applied to the axisymmetric problem and, in particular, to the problem of the stability of a fluid suspended in a cylindrical vessel. "In conclusion, the

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ACC NR: AP6013201

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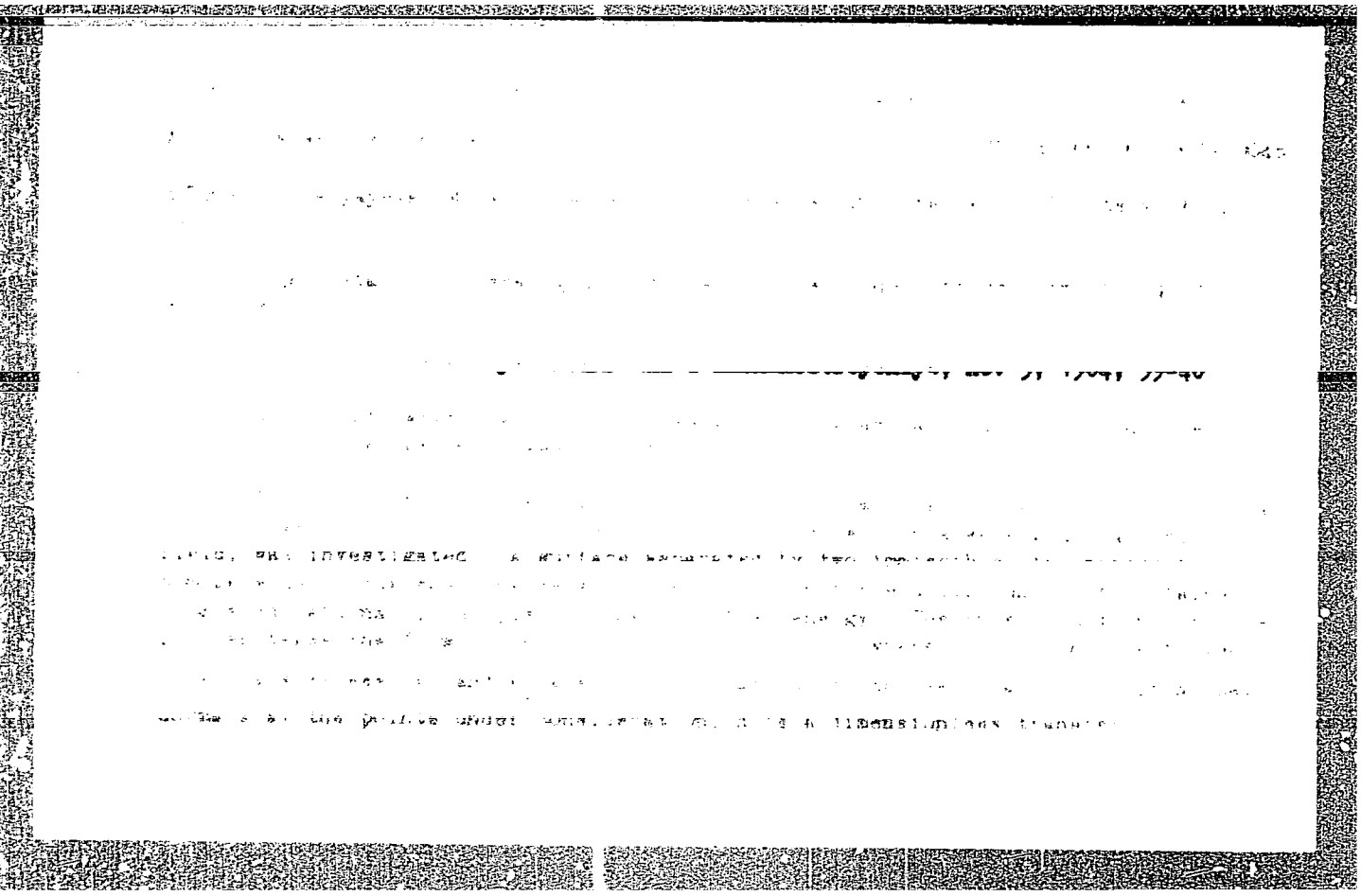
author thanks M. A. Belyayev for carrying out the calculations, and N. D. Kopachevskiy and A. D. Myshkis for their interest in the work and for a number of valuable observations." Orig. art. has: 46 formulas and 2 figures.

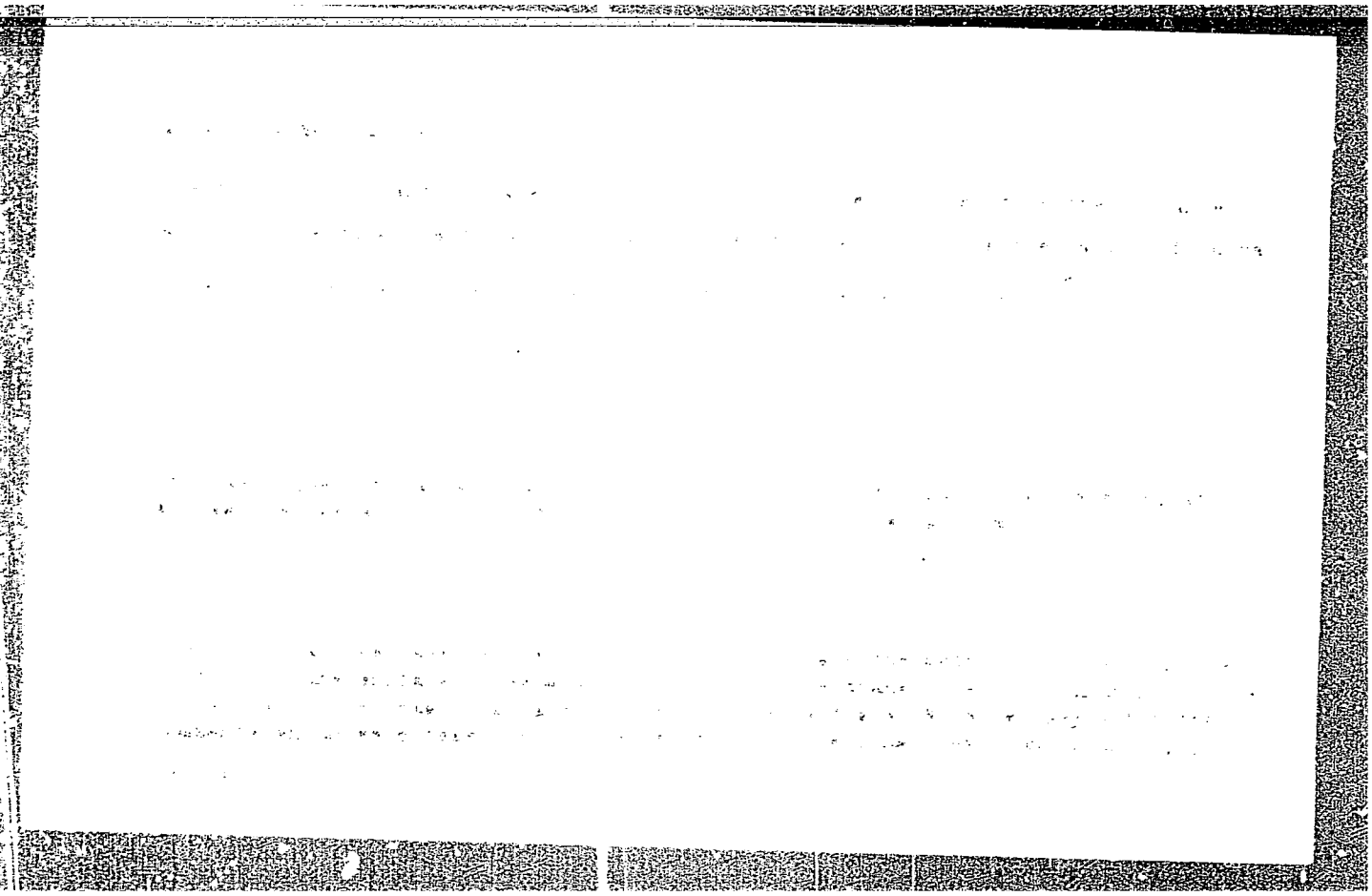
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005

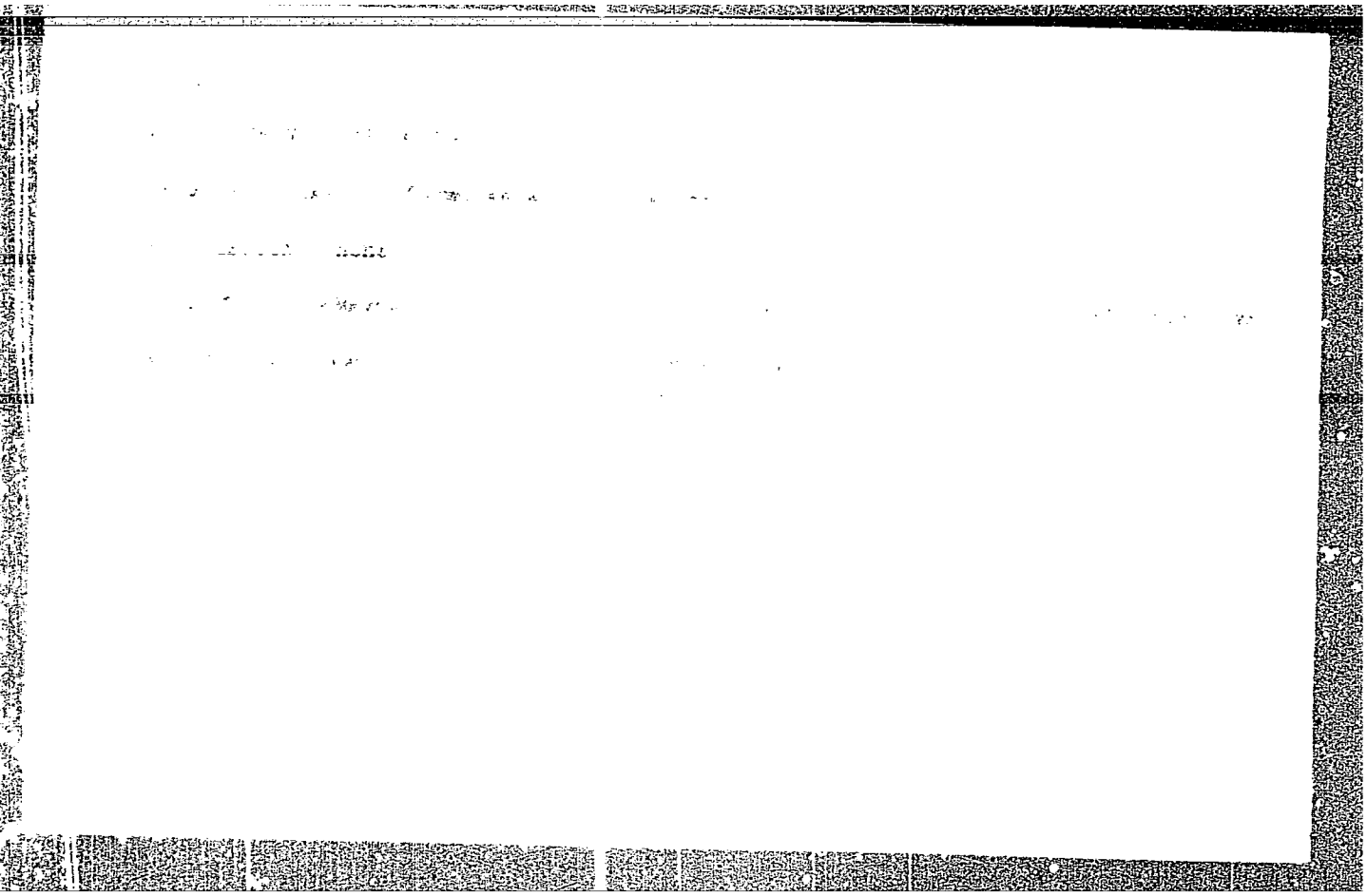
Card 2/2

BELYAYEVA, M.A. (Khar'kov); MYSHKIS, A.D. (Khar'kov); TYUPTSOV, A.D. (Khar'kov)

Hydrostatics in weak gravitational fields; equilibrium shape of the surface of a fluid. Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.5:39-46 S-O '64 (MIRA 18:1)







BELYAYEVA, M. A.; MYSHKIS, A. D.; SLOBOZHANIN, L. A.; TYUPTSOV, A. D. (Khar'kov)

"On the equilibrium forms of liquids in capillary vessels"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 1964.

34165
S/196/62/000/003/011/012
E194/E155

1.7300

AUTHOR: Tyur, R.A.

TITLE: Selecting the best electrical and aerodynamic parameters for the process of metallisation using high-frequency current

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.3, 1962, 21, abstract 3 K116. (Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 85, 1961, 18-22).

TEXT: A general description and circuit diagram are given of an experimental equipment with high-frequency metalliser type MVCh-1 (MVCh-1) in the form of a distributor head consisting of a secondary inductor winding (eddy-current concentrator) and a primary multi-turn winding. A procedure is described and results are given from which the following conclusions are drawn. In metallising with a valve generator type GZ-46 (GZ-46) for wires of 4-6 mm diameter, the grid/anode current ratio recommended is 1.7 (anode current 1.7-2 A, grid current 0.2-0.3 A). To produce very plastic coatings,

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Selecting the best electrical ...

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metallisation should be carried out at a distance of 125 mm from the flame source with a compressed-air pressure of 2.5-3 atm. gauge. Very plastic steel coatings are obtained with generator frequency of 400-500 kc/s.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TYUR, Rudol'f Al'bertovich; LUKIN, O.A., red.; VENTSEL', O.A., red.; VENTSEL', I.V., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the wear resistance of machine parts by metal spraying using high frequency currents] Povyshenie iznosostoikosti detalei mashin sposobom metallizatsii napyleniem s primeneniem tokov vysokoi chastoty. Leningrad, 1963. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka metallov, no.14) (MIRA 17:1)

TYURAYEVA, A.A.; PEREVOZCHIKOVA, O.V.

Excessive diagnosis of rheumatic fever in children. Trudy Tadzh. med. inst. 50:187-190 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. V.S. Vayl') Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2 goroda Dushanbe (glavnyy vrach N.P. Yakubova).

SLAVIN, S.V., doktor ekonom.nauk; GRANIK, G.I., kand.ekonom.nauk; KUZAKOV, K.G., kand.ekonom.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, S.V., kand.ekonom.nauk; SHAPALIN, B.F., kand.geograf.nauk; KAMENITSER, L.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOSKVIN, D.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TYURDENEV, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEONTSOVA, N.A., inzh.; KOZLOV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BRONSHTEYN, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOVKUN, A.Ye.; VERSHININ, A.A., okhotoved; SERGEYEV, M.A., retsenzent; AGRANAT, G.A., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; PUZANOVA, V.F., kand.geograf. nauk; SHENKMAN, V.I., red.izd-va; BRUZGUL', V.V., tekhn.red.

[Problems in the development of the productive forces of Kamchatka Province] Problemy razvitiia proizvoditel'nykh sil Kamchatskoi oblasti. Moskva, 1960. 420 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Sektor prirodnykh resursov i ekonomiki Severa. 2. Zaveduyushchiy Sektorom prirodnykh resursov i ekonomiki Severa Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Slavin). 3. Institut energetiki AN SSSR (for Kozlov). 4. Tikhookeanskiy rybnyy institut (TINRO) (for Bronshteyn). 5. Starshiy ekonomist Kamchatskogo oblplana (for Bovkun). 6. Kamchatskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhivotnogo syr'ya i pushniny (for Vershinin).
(Kamchatka Province--Economic conditions)

SLAVIN, S.V., doktor ekon. nauk; GRANIK, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; LOGINOV, V.P.; MIKHAYLOV, S.V.; SHAPALIN, B.F., kand. geogr. nauk; AVAKYAN, M.I., nauchnyy sotr.; ZAKHAROV, G.A., nauchnyy sotr.; KAMENITSER, L.S., nauchnyy sotr.; TITOVA, N.I., nauchnyy sotr.; TYURDENEV, A.P., nauchnyy sotr.; CHUGUNOV, B.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KOGAN, I.L.; MESHKOVSKAYA, L.V., starshiy inzh.; LUKIN, I.I.; FAYERSHTEYN, R.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: Agranat, G.A., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; PUZANOVA, V.F., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; KUPRIYANOV, A.B., nauchnyy sotr., red.; SOBOLEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Problems in developing the productive forces of Magadan Province] Problemy razvitiia proizvoditel'nykh sil Magadanskoi oblasti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 301 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Glavnyye inzhenera proyekta "Dal'stroyproyekt" (for Kogan, Fayershteyn). 3. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Chugunov). 4. Energoupravleniye Magadanskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Meshkovskaya). 5. Nachal'nik Oblastnogo otdela po delam stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Magadanskoy oblasti (for Lukin).
(Magadan Province—Industries) (Magadan Province—Economic policy)

TYURDENEV, L.

Vermiculite is a new product. Vnesh. torg. 43 no.8:35-36 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Vermiculite)

TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Soil degradation in the Volga Delta bottom lands. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:163-167 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Predstavlena kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Volga Delta--Soils)

TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Salt balance in soils of the Volga Delta. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:189-196 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ALEKSANDROVSKAYA, M.A.; BOLYSHEV, N.N.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Fractionation of humus in connection with the study of the genesis of gray meadow soils of the Volga Delta. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:210-215 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(VOLGA DELTA--SOILS--ANALYSIS) (HUMUS)

EROTSKIY, Yu.Z.; VORONINA, A.F.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; RYCHAGOV, G.I.; RYABTSEVA, Z.G.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.; TSATSENKIN, I.A.

Field methods in making general physicogeographical maps. Nauk. zap. L'viv. un. 40:114-125 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova, Moskva.
(Physical geography--Maps)

TYURDENEVA, S. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Soils Sep 53

"The Essence of the Malting Process and its Role in the Formation of the Soils of the West Caspian Region," N. N. Bolyshev and S. A. Tyurdeneva, Chair of Soil Science

Vest Mos Univ, Ser Fizikomat i Yest Nauk, No 6, pp 35-47

State that their observations and other investigations (A. G. Kurganskiy, "Certain Problems of the Characteristics of Soils of the Southeast," Pochvovedeniye (Soil Science), No 3, 1951) in the West

275T65

Caspian Region established that most soils, including also zonal-brown soils, possess a whitish coloration and a laminar-flaky structure in horizon A, the thickness of which varies widely from 2-3 cm in red-brown soils to 15-25 cm in meadow-firth malting soils and 58 cm in malt soils.

BROTSKIY, Yu.Z. [deceased]; VORONINA, A.F., NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; RYCHAGOV, G.I.; RYABTSEVA, Z.G.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.; TSATSENKIN, I.A.

Field methods of making general physicogeographical maps; from the work practice of the expedition of the Moscow State University to the Caspian Sea region. Vop.geog. no.42:9-22 '58.

(Cartography) (MIRA 11:11)

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Some results achieved and outlook for a comprehensive study of soils of the Virgin Territory in the Kazakh S.S.R. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:186-195 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(VIRGIN TERRITORY--SOILS)

LIDOV, V.P.; ORLOVA, V.K.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Dust storms in Stavropol Territory and measures for controlling them. Geog. i khoz. no.12:29-39 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Evaluating the land of Kustanay Province. Trudy otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.9:143-160 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Kustanay Province--Farms--Valuation)
(Kustanay Province--Soils--Classification)

TYURDENEVA, S.A.

"The Genesis of Meadow-Grey Soils (Steppe and Desert Soils of the Volga River Delta)";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

(29)

The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Peredereyev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhodzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O_2 on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re—precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tylkina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klebanov); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tylkina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. K. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kocherzhinskiy, and G. B. Lapp). [WW]

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

TYUREKHODZHAYEV, Zh.M.

Materials on the reproduction of the Syr Darya pheasant.
Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 24:83-89 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

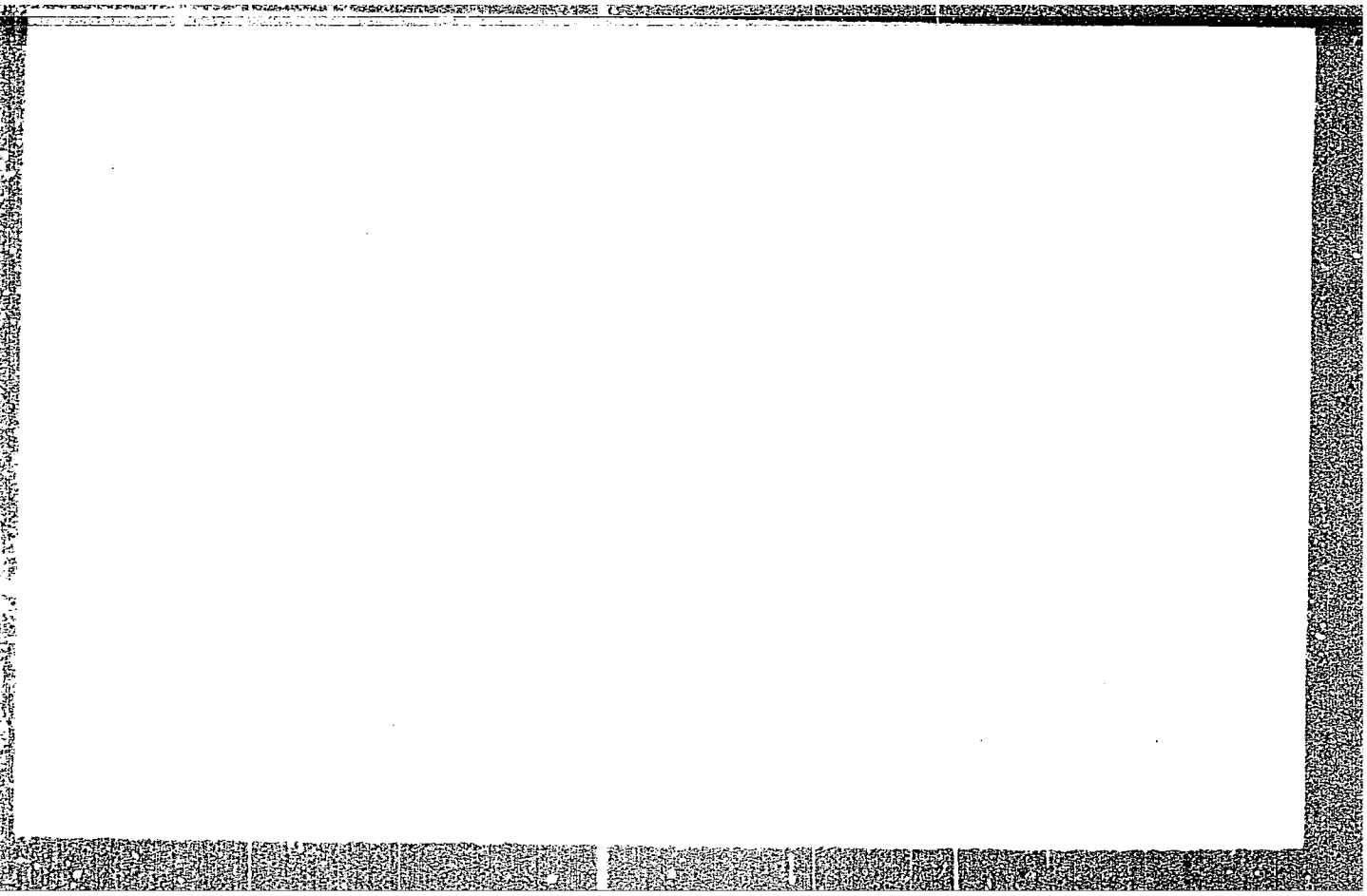
LEBEDEV, K.B.; TYUREKHODZHAYEVA, T.Sh.

Behavior of rhenium and molybdenum sulfides in inorganic solvents. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:170-178 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Sulfides—Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

LEBEDEV, K.B.; TYUREKHODZHAYEVA, T.Sh.

Selecting an adsorbent and a solution medium for the recovery of rhenium and thallium from lean solutions. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 6:148-155 '63. (MIRA 16:10)



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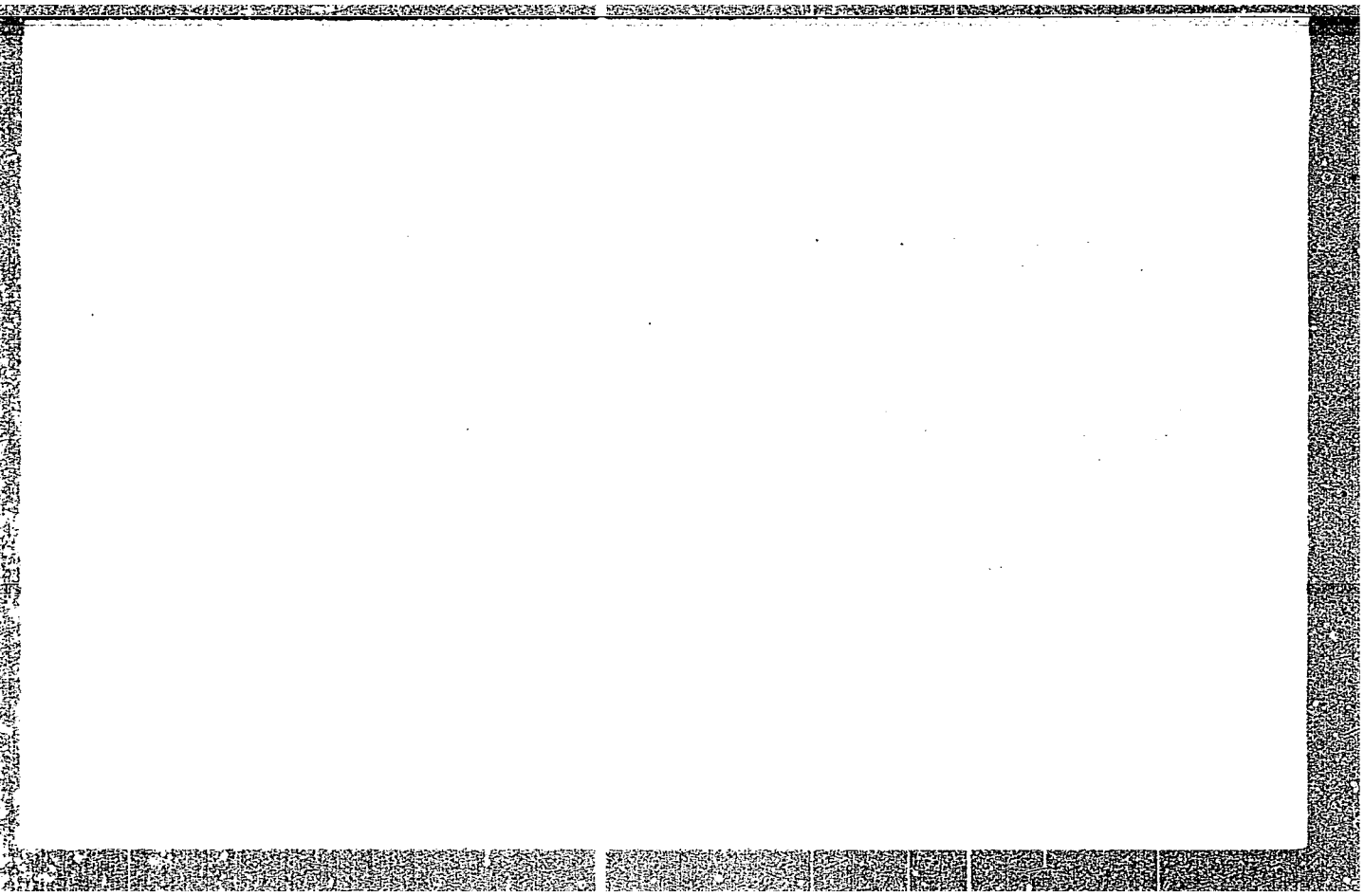

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A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lebedev, K. B., Tyurekhodzhayeva, T. Sh.

TITLE: Rhenium oxidation with air oxygen in the hydrometallurgical processing of copper concentrates

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 69 - 71

TEXT: To reveal rhenium concentration in products of copper and molybdenum ore processing, and to develop a technique of rhenium extraction, it is important to know its behavior in various concentration and metallurgical processes. The determination of the effect of pulp bubbling with air makes it possible to obtain information on the behavior of rhenium in flotation and hydrometallurgical processing of the concentrates. For this purpose the authors conducted a series of experiments on leaching-out copper sulfide concentrates without and with air-bubbling of the concentrate. The experimental conditions were a) the BTMK method: solid:liquid = 1:3; the composition of the solution: 10 g/l soda, 17 g/l calcium oxide; duration of mechanical stirring: 5 hours; temperature ~95°C; and

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b) the IM10 method, proposed by the authors: solid:liquid = 1:5; soda solution 30 g/l; mechanical stirring for 5 hours, at ~95°C. Aged dry, fresh dry and fresh wet concentrate samples were used. It was found that sample no. 1 was not affected by air bubbling. It is extracted by the IM10 method about 25% more than by the BGMK method. The effect of air oxygen is high for samples no. 2, dried at 80 - 100 C: Re extraction increases by 40% (BGMK) and by 19% (IM10). The effect on Re-oxidation decreases to 18% (BGMK) and to 3% (IM10) when sample no. 3 is treated by air bubbling. The experiments show that in all cases the IM10 method yields optimum results. Preliminarily dried concentrates should be lixiviated. During lixiviation the pulp should be subjected to intensive air bubbling, in particular when processing dried concentrate. There is 1 table.

LEBEDEV, K.B.; TYUREKHODZHAYEVA, T.Sh.

Rhenium oxidation by atmospheric oxygen during the hydrometallurgical treatment of copper concentrates. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:69-71 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Rhenium--Metallurgy)
(Hydrometallurgy)

MONAKHOV, N.I., otv. za vypusk; DERYABIN, N.I., inzh., red.; TYUREMNOV, I.S., inzh., red.; KLIMOVA, G.D., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Collection No.4 of consolidated indicies of the cost of water supply structures for revaluations capital assets] Sbornik no.4. ukrupnennykh pokazatelei stoimosti vodokhoziaistvennykh sooruzhenii dlia pereotsenki osnovnykh fondov. Utverzhden Gosudarstvennym komitetom Soveta Ministrov SSSR po delam stroitel'stva 11 ianvaria 1961 g. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po delam stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 223 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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

(Water supply engineering)

TYUREMNOV, I.S., inzh., red; BUDANOV, G.V., inzh., otv. za vypus; IFTINKA, G.A., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Estimated norms for earthwork and cultivation operations in water management construction] Sbornik smetnykh norm na zemlianye i kul'turtekhnicheskie raboty v vodokhoziaistvennom stroitel'stve; dopolneniia k smetnym normam. Pt.4. SNiP, no.9. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 66 p. (MIRA 15:5)

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

BUDANOV, G.V., inzh., otv. za vypusk; DUDOLADOV, A.Ye., inzh., red.; TYUREMNOV, I.S., inzh., red.; IFTINKA, G.A., red. izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Collection No.3 of standard district estimates for earthwork and cultivation practices in water management construction] Sbornik No.3. edinykh raionnykh edinichnykh rastsenok na zemlianye i kul'turtekhnicheskie raboty v vodokhoziaistvennom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 160 p. (MIRA 15:5)

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

(Irrigation) (Drainage)

TYUREMNOV, N.

USSR

reports to be presented at the 7th Intl Congress of Moorland Research, Frantiskovy Lazne and Prague, Czechoslovakia, 14-19 Sep 60.

BELENKIY, (fnu) (possibly M. S. BELEN'KIY, Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Health Resorts and Balneology, Odessa) - Paper to be announced (Session IV)

KONONOVA, M. M., Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Characteristics of humus materials and their importance for plants" (Session VIII; also Chairman, Session VII)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S., Institute of Forestry, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The task of biological factors in the decomposition of the organic parts of peats" (Session I)

MANSKAYA, S. M. and DROZDOVA, T. V., both of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Organic components of moors and their relation to metals" (Session I)

POSPELOVA, G. N., Director, State Scientific Research Institute for Health Resort Studies and Physiotherapy, Moscow - paper to be announced (Session III)

P'YAVCHENKO, N. I., Institute of Forestry, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Types of wood peat in the USSR" (Session VIII)

TYUREMNOV, N. "Principles of classification of moor deposits" (Session II)

ZAMYATIN, S. I., Institute of Regional Pathology, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, Alma Ata - "Balneological factors in the Kazakh SSR" (Session IV)

9

AKHKHAZI, V.I.; ANTONOV, V.Ya.; BELOKOPYTOV, I.Ye.; VARENTSOV, V.S.; GORYACHKIN, V.G.; ZYUZIN, V.A.; KRYUKOV, M.N.; KUZHMAN, G.I.; OZEROV, B.N.; RIVKINA, Kh.I.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P.; SOKOLOV, A.A.; SOLOPOV, S.G.; STRELKOV, S.S.; TYUREMNOV, S.N.; CHULYUKOV, M.A.

Sergei Alekseevich Sidiakin. Torf.prom. 38 no.2:40 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sidiakin, Sergei Alekseevich, 1897-1960)

ABKHAZI, V.I.; ANTONOV, V.Ya.; BLYUMENBERG, V.V.; VARENTSOV, V.S.; VELLER, M.A.; ZYUZIN, V.A.; IVANOV, V.N.; KUZHMAN, G.I.; LUKIN, A.V.; MATVEYEV, A.M.; OZEROV, B.N.; PAL'TSEV, A.G.; PEROV, N.P.; PROKHOROV, N.I.; RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P.; SOLOPOV, S.G.; TYURENKOV, S.N.; TSUPROV, S.A.; CHULYUKOV, M.A.

Viktor Georgiovich Goriachkin; obituary. Torf.prom. 39 no.4:40 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Goriachkin, Viktor Georgievich, 1893-1962)

TYUREMNOV, S. M.

Torfanyye Mestorozhdeniya i ikh razvedka. (Peat formations and their reconnaissance) (2D rev. ed.)- Moskva, Gosener-goizdat, 1949.

464 p. illus., maps, tables, diagrs,

"Literatura": p. (454)-461.

Second revised edition authorized by the min. of higher education USSR as a manual for peat institutions. Book reveals processes about developing of peat formations, classification of plant blankets, etc.

TYUREMNOV, S. N., PIDOPLICHKO, A. P.

Peat Bogs - White Russia

Regularity of distribution of peat deposits in White Russia (SSR), their characteristic and prospects of utilization. Sbor. nauch. trud. Inst. torfa AN SSSR no. 1, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

TYUREMNOV, S. N., and VINOGRADOV, A. YE

"Geomorphological Classification of Peat Deposits"
Tr. Mosk. Toff. In-ta, No 2, 3-51, 1953

As shown by the authors, coordination of the various types of peat deposits with definite elements of the relief testifies to the important role of geomorphological factors figuring in their formation and development. The characteristics of 19 types of peat deposits are presented in tabular form. The authors note that bottomland deposits are particularly widespread in the region of the Dnepr and Don tongues of the Dnepr glaciation. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

15-57-5-6639

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tyuremnov, S. N.

TITLE: Recent and Interglacial Peat Bogs in the European Part of the USSR and in the Western Siberian Lowland (Sovremennyye i mezhlednikovyye torfyaniki Yevropeyskoy chasti SSSR i Zapadno-Sibirskoy nizmennosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. geol. uglya. AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 5, pp 49-57.

ABSTRACT: The process of peat formation, which at the present time is widely observed, in no way differs from that at work during the two interglacial stages of the Quaternary epoch. This process is controlled by climatic, hydrogeological, and geomorphological factors and thus leads to the formation of different kinds of peat. These factors act differently at different times, and peat deposits are therefore inhomogeneous. Peat bogs in the investigated area are not uniformly distributed and their types are

Card 1/2

Recent and Interglacial Peat Bogs in the European (Cont.)

determined by climatic zones. The tundra, 70 percent swampy, has principally lowland types of peat bogs. In the taigas, 30 percent of the area consists of upland swamps. And on the forested steppes and the steppes, 5 percent of the area is covered by peat bogs on flood plains and elsewhere in river valleys. The subtropics have a more complex assemblage of woody plants in peat bogs than is found in other climatic zones. The early Quaternary peat bogs developed at the beginning of the Holocene, after recession of the glacier. Pollen collections indicate a gradual change from spruce forests, to birch-pine, to broad-leaved. The constitution of the zones of peat formation in the Asiatic part of the USSR is almost identical to that in the European part. This suggests that the climate in Asia was comparatively constant. The interglacial peat bogs in all parts of the Union occurred in the same basins where the postglacial swamps are found. This fact indicates inheritance of relief. Locally, interglacial peat bogs were cut by the glacier or were disturbed and mixed. Pollen diagrams show that warmer climates existed in interglacial times than at present.

Ye. G. M.

Card 2/2

TYUREMNOV, S.N.

Age of sapropelic deposits in the central belt of the European U.S.S.R. Trudy Lab.sapr.otl. no.6:40-54 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Sapropels)

TYUREMNOV, S.N.

Geobotanical and pollen study of Lake Ushchemerovo. Trudy Lab.sapr. otl. no.6:115-121 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Ushchemerovo, Lake--Pollen, Fossil)
(Ushchemerovo, Lake--Paleobotany)

TYUREMNOV, S.N.; BEREZINA, N.A.

Destruction of the pollen of woody plants under different supplies of water and minerals. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.5:62-71 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra geobotaniki Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted March 24, 1965.

TYUREMNOV, S.N.

Distribution of Sphagnum imbricatum. Bull. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.3:98-109 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

TYUREMNOV, S.N., doktor biolog.nauk, prof.

Section of the origin, stratigraphy, and geography of peat deposits. (MIRA 17:3)
Torf.prom. 40 no.8:1-3 '63.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TYUREMNOV, S.N.

Methods for studying vegetation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 18 no.6:3-7 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra geobotaniki Moskovskogo universiteta.

TYUREMNOV, S. N.

"The Study of Peat Deposits in the Soviet Union"

Second International Peat Congress, Leningrad, 15-22 Aug '63

PROZOROVSKIY, N.A.; TYUREMNOV, S.N.

Immediate tasks in the preservation of vegetation. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:17-22 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(PLANTS, PROTECTION OF)

TYUREMNOV, S.N.

"Processes of pollen extraction in different types of Holocene deposits."

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

Peat Inst., AS, USSR, Moscow

DOMBROVSKAYA, Anna Vladimirovna; KORENEVA, Mariya Mikhaylovna; TYUREMNOV, Sergey Nikolayevich, prof.; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of plant residues encountered in peat] Atlas rastitel'nykh ostatkov, vstrechaemykh v torfe. Pod red. S.N. Tiuremnova. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 89 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Peat)

ANTONOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEZZUBOV, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOKO-
PYTOV, I.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BLYUMENBERG, V.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk; BOGDANOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAGIN, N.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV,
Yu.K., inzh.; VINOGRADOV, V.A., inzh.; ROZENBERG, B.I., inzh.; GOR-
GIDZHANYAN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIZA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;
KALABUKHOV, M.V., agronom-meliorator; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., inzh.; KORCHU-
NOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYUKOV, M.N., dotsent; VAVULO, V.A., inzh.;
NAUMOV, D.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLENIN, A.S., inzh.; PROVORKIN, A.S.,
inzh.; PROKHOROV, N.I., dotsent; RASKIN, G.I., inzh.; SAVENKO, I.V.,
inzh.; SERGEYEV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOYLIK, M.A., inzh.; SUKHA-
NOV, M.A., inzh.; TOPOL'NITSKIY, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYURYUNOV, S.N.,
doktor biol.nauk, prof.; FATCHIKHINA, O.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;
TSVETKOV, B.I., inzh.; CHUBAROV, N.D., inzh.; MANDEL'BAUM, A.I., inzh.;
(Continued on next card)

ANTONOV, V.Ya.---(continued) Card 2.
YARTSEV, A.K.; SAMSONOV, N.N., inzh., glavnyy red.; BERSHADSKIY, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; VARENTSOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VYSOTSKIY, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORINSHTEYN, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GORYACHKIN, V.G., prof., nauchnyy red.; YEFIMOV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUZHMAN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KULAKOV, N.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KUTAIS, L.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MIRKIN, M.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KHAZANOV, Ya.N., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; KHALUGO, A.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TSUPROV, S.A., dotsent, nauchnyy red.; SHTEYNBOK, G.D., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOLOTUSHKIN, V.I., red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on peat] Spravochnik po torfu. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1954. 728 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Goryachkin).
(Peat--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ACC NR: AR6022465 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/003/G007/G007

AUTHOR: Tyuremnov, V. A.

TITLE: Relationship between certain physical properties of rock and its stressed state

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz, Abs. 3G44

REF SOURCE: Sb. Fizika i tekhnol. razrabotki nedr. M.-L., Nauka, 1965, 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismic modeling, elastic stress

TRANSLATION: The elastic properties of basic intrusive rocks of the gabbro-norite type obtained from Pan Heights in the central Kola peninsula were investigated. Ultrasonic IPA equipment operating on a frequency of the order of 40 kc was used. Velocities of longitudinal and surface waves were measured. The Poisson coefficient was obtained graphically from the Knopov nomogram. The Young's modulus E was calculated by the formula:

$$E=\frac{v_{PM}^2\delta(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{(1-\mu)},$$

where v_{PM} is the velocity of longitudinal wave, δ is density, and μ is the Poisson co-

UDC: 552.1:53

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ACC NR: AR6022465

efficient. It has been established in previous investigations that the velocity of an elastic wave increases with the rock density. Nevertheless, the author obtained an inverse proportionality--the velocity decreasing as the rock density increased. This was due to secondary properties of the rock particularly to its being microfractured when it lowered the rock density. As a result of subsequent fissure sealing, the elasticity of the rock may considerably improve. The relationship between the velocity of propagation and the direction of propagation was studied on trachytoid rocks. N. Galdin.

SUB CODE: 08

Card 2/2

SOV/169-59-4-3381

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tyuremnov, V.A.

TITLE: On Short-Period Oscillations on the Background of Basic Microseisms

PERIODICAL: Byul. Seysmich. st. "Apatity", Kol'sk. fil. AS USSR, 1957 (1958), Nr 3, pp 61 - 62

ABSTRACT: The article has not been abstracted.

Card 1/1

SOV/169-59-7-6613

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 16 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tyuremnov, V.A.

TITLE: Bulletin of Microseisms, January - June 1958

PERIODICAL: Byul. Seysmich. st. "Apatity". Kol'sk. fil. AS USSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp 45 - 59

ABSTRACT: The article has not been reviewed.

Card 1/1

SOV/169-59-2-1120

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 2, p 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tyuremnov, V.A.

TITLE: Bulletin of the Microseisms, July - December 1957, Part II

PERIODICAL: Byul. Seismich. st. "Apatidy". Kol'sk. fil. AS USSR, 1957 (1958), Nr 3, pp 41 - 59

ABSTRACT: The article has not been reviewed.

Card 1/1

TYUREMNOV, V.A.

Intensity of microseismic activity at the "Apatity" Seismological Station and its dependence on the meteoroligical situation in the North Atlantic and overs Scandinavia. Izv.Kar. i Kol'.fil. AN SSSR no.2:60-65 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Seysmicheskaya stantsiya "Apatity" Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Seismometry) (Meteorology)

L 43873-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6011159 SOURCE CODE: UR/3197/65/000/002/0344/0350

AUTHOR: Belenitskaya, G. A.; Tyuremnov, V. A.

ORG: Geological Institute, Kola Branch, AN SSSR (Geologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR)

TITLE: Relationship of physical and mechanical properties to rock stresses

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Sovremennyye dvizheniya zemnoy kory. Recent crustal movements, no. 2, 1965, 344-350

TOPIC TAGS: rock property, elastic wave propagation, ultrasonic wave, geomagnetism, rock stress, TECTONICS

ABSTRACT: Observations have been carried out on the Kola Peninsula to obtain data on the relationship between elasticity, density, and magnetic properties and rock stresses in basic rocks (gabbro-norita) and in iron quartzites. Elastic properties were measured with standard ultrasonic equipment, and magnetic properties with a magnetometer. Results obtained during this study indicate that magnetic and ultrasonic-wave propagation studies can he used not only to determine rock composition and the size and shape of ore bodies, but also to determine crustal areas subjected to deformation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [ER]

SUB CODE: pb 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4026364 S/0138/64/000/003/0012/0015

AUTHORS: Zakharov, N. D.; Orekhov, S. V.; Dogadkin, B. A.; Tyuremnova, Z. D.; Bogdanovich, N. A.; Glavina, V. S.

TITLE: Effect of covulcanization on the properties of mixes of nairit with other rubbers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1964, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, nairit, SKS 30, SKN 18, SKN 26, vulcanization, covulcanization, rubber compatibility, optical density, butadiene nitrile rubber, butadiene styrene rubber, additive property, vulcanization rate synchronization

ABSTRACT: The covulcanization of nairit with butadiene-styrene (SKS-30) and butadiene-nitrile rubbers (SKN-18 and SKN-26) was studied. As a preliminary step, the compatibility of these rubbers was investigated by three methods. The first method consisted of mixing 2.5% and 5.0% chloroform solutions of the rubbers, allowing them to stand up to 6 months, then recording their tendency to separate out. Secondly, measurements were made of the optical density of various mixtures of chloroform solutions of the rubbers. The third method determined the tensile strength of nonvulcanized plasticized rubber mixtures containing 50% lampblack.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026364

The system nairit + SKN-18 proved to be the most compatible by all three methods. It was found that an optimum vulcanization system for a mixture of two rubbers cannot be prepared by just putting together the ingredients which show the best performance in each, since they do not necessarily cross-link and bind the structure of one rubber to that of the other. Thus, it was found that in the case of nairit + SKN-18 the use of metal oxides and sulfur was rather harmful, yielding poor quality vulcanizates, while the incorporation of thiuram and metal oxides without sulfur was beneficial. This was in accord with the finding that in the absence of sulfur, the optimum vulcanization time was the same for a compound on a nairit base and for one on an SKN-18 base. The importance of synchronization of the rate of vulcanization of each rubber component in order to obtain vulcanizates with optimum properties is stressed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslav Technological Institute); Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology); Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovy*kh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy

ACCESSION NR: AP4026364

(Yaroslav Plant of Rubber Technical Products)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 17Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: GC, MT	NO REF SOV: 009	OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

BLOKH, G.A., KOGAN, M.S.; BOGDANOVICH, N.A.; BOL'SHAKOVA, Z.N.; TYUREMNOVA, Z.D.

Water resistance of oil and gasoline resistant rubbers. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. no.6:101-107 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Kafedra tekhnologii reziny i Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.

(Rubber, Synthetic)

ACCESSION NR. AP5[illegible]

AUTHOR: Zakharov, N. D.; Bogdanovich, N. A.; Tyuremnova, Z. D.; Glavina, V. S.

TITLE: The role of sulfur in the vulcanization of polychloroprene rubbers

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya , v. 5., no 6, 1963, 910-913

TOPIC TAGS: rubbers, vulcanization, chloroprene, sulfur, thiuram

ABSTRACT: While the main process involved in the vulcanization of polychloroprene rubber by sulfur in the presence of metallic oxides is believed to consist of an interaction of the latter with chlorine, there is also ample evidence pointing to the formation of a large number of sulfide bonds linking the chloroprene units. This would explain why organic polysulfides (such as thiuram) are capable of increasing the plasticity of the e rubber by breaking the polysulfide links in the process of ripening with the formation of free radicals. R- [illegible] and of dithiocarbamine, the latter capable of decomposition with the formation of volatile CS [illegible]. Vulcanization experiments at 150°, conducted by the addition of polychloroprene in the presence of ZnO, MgO, S, and thiuram, showed a drop in the total sulphur as well as in free thiuram sulphur. It was also found that the amount of bound sulphur increases with the rise in the equilibrium modulus. Orig.

Card 1/2

L 12[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP3001166

art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslavl Institute of Technology); Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (Yaroslavl Factory of Technical Rubber Products)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec61	DATE ACQ: 01Jul63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROV, N.D.; BOGDANOVICH, N.A.; TYURENNOVA, Z.D.; GLAVINA, V.S.

Role of sulfur in the vulcanization of polychloroprene rubbers. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.6:910-913 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.
(Vulcanization) (Sulfur) (Chloroprene)

ZAKHAROV, N.D.; OREKHOV, S.V.; DOGADKIN, B.A.; TYUREMNOVA, Z.D.; BOGDANOVICH, N.A.; GLAVINA, V.S.

Effect of co-vulcanization on the properties of compounds made from a combination of nairit with other rubbers. Kauch. i rez. 23 no. 3:12-15 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut, Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova i Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Blokh, G. A., Kogan, M. S., Bogdanovich, N. A., Bol'shakova, Z. N., Tyuremnova, Z. D.

SOV/153-58-6-18/22

TITLE: On the Stability in Water of the Petroleum and Benzene-resistant Rubbers (Ob ustoychivosti k vode maslobenzostoykikh rezin)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 101-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rubbers mentioned in the title get into contact as well with water at normal and at raised temperatures under operational conditions beside the substances to which they are resistant. A particular shortcoming of the rubber products for special use (butadiene nitryl- and chloroprene rubber) in operation is their low stability in water. They swell up to 3-5% at normal temperatures and up to 7-9% at 100°. In consequence of this water penetrates e.g. into cables. In the present investigation the action of the following factors upon the stability in water of the rubbers mentioned in the title was investigated: a) vulcanization conditions (duration, temperature), b) substitution of the hydrophilic components

of the rubber mixture by hydrophobic ones, c) introduction of synthetic resins, d) of lead oxides and e) the previous heating. On the strength of the above mentioned the attempt was made to increase the stability in water of the mineral oil-resistant rubbers from synthetic home rubbers (SKN-26, nayrit) technologically and according to schedule. For this purpose the mentioned rubbers were soaked in technical water for 1.5 and 10 days at 80 and 100°. The composition of the experimental rubber is given. The action of the duration and the temperature of the vulcanization (142, 151, and 160°) on the stability in water is shown in figure 1. At 25° this action is practically equal to zero, it rises to a certain extent at a water temperature of 100° if higher vulcanization temperatures are used. The previous heating of the rubber did not cause any important effect. Furthermore the influence of all rubber ingredients on the stability in water was investigated. Figure 2 shows that an unfilled rubber mixture which consists of only SKN-26 and the group which accelerates the vulcanization swells in water much more than a mixture with filler. Dibutyl phthalate reduces the swelling of the

filled rubber in the case of boiling by the 2-3 fold, as compared to unfilled rubber. This influence cannot be observed at room temperature. Figure 3 shows the influence of the nitryl groups. They increase the stability in water at 100° by almost 50%. The introduction of synthetic resins improves the physico-mechanical properties of the rubber. Cresol formaldehyde resins do not improve the stability in water, Yarrezin-B-resin deteriorates it at 100°, increases it, however, at room temperature. Carbolite resin and alkyd resin improve the stability in water. The stability in water of the rubber on the chloroprene rubber basis may be improved by the substitution of the zinc oxide and magnesium oxide in preparation by minium or red lead, combined with Thiuram and diphenyl guanidine. The introduction of soot and the removal of chalk mixtures from the preparation has a similar effect. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii reziny, Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut i Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (Chair of Rubber Technology,

On the Stability in Water of the Petroleum and Benzene-resistant Rubbers

SOV/153-58-6-18/22

Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology and Yaroslavl' Plant of Technical Rubber Products)

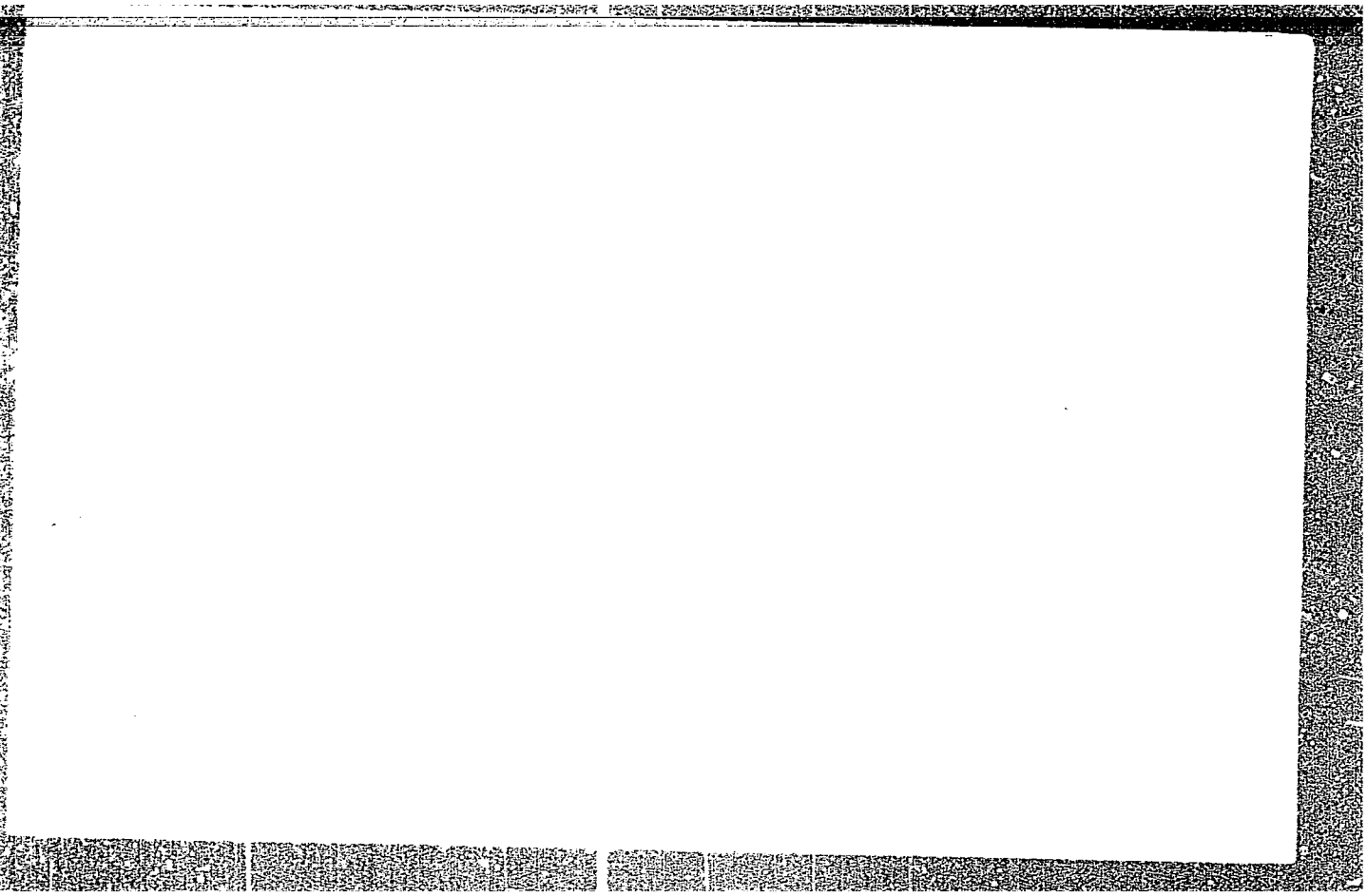
SUBMITTED: November 29, 1957

Card 4/4

BOGDANOVICH, N.A.; BOL'SHAKOVA, Z.N.; TYUREMNOVA, Z.D.

Industrial testing of soft butadiene-nitrile rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 20 no.5:45-46 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Yaroslovskiy zavod Rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Butadiene)



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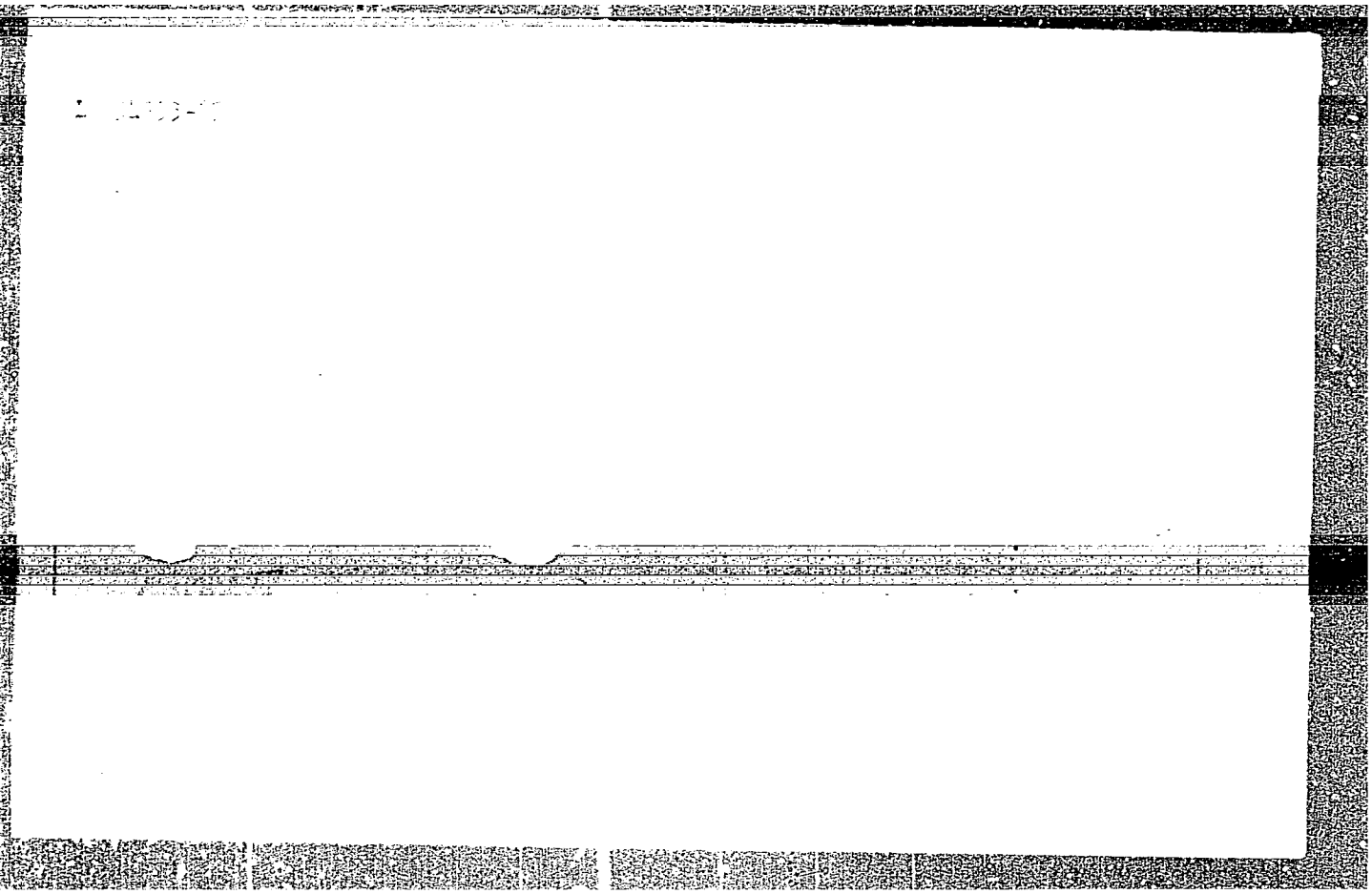

15-57-5-5926

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 29 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tyuremnov, S. N., Vidmantas, Yu. P.

TITLE: A Discovery of Remains of Bos primigenius Boj. (Nakhodka ostatkov Bos primigenius Boj)

PERIODICAL: Tr. AN LitSSR, 1956, Bulletin 3 (6), pp 79-83.

ABSTRACT: In the summer of 1955, during excavation of a drainage ditch through a swamp near the village of Usenay (the Pagegyay region in the western part of Lithuania), remains of Bos primigenius Boj. were found. These remains consist of a skull, a lower jawbone, some vetebrae, and fragments of ribs. The bones occur at depths ranging from 60 cm to one meter in a layer of alderwood peat. Pollen groups from peat samples taken with the animal bones date the death of the animal at the end of the Atlantic period (the level of maximum spruce and alder pollen), two to three thousand years B. C. The formation of the peat bog may be explained

Card 1/2

A Discovery of Remains of Bos primigenius Boj. (Cont.)

by partial drying up of a river course and the development of oxbow-type basins on the lower terrace. During further drying, peat began to accumulate and these basins passed by stages into alder bogs.

Card 2/2 E. A. V.

TYUREMNOVA, N. A.

1274. The influence of the degree of annealing on glass properties.- N. A. TYUREMNOVA and S. G. LIOZNYANSKAYA (Stek.Keram.,7, No.11, 3, 1950). This paper is a contribution to a discussion on a certain standard for window glass. An investigation was carried out on the influence of the degree of annealing on the mechanical strength and chemical thermal stability of sheet glas. The effects of the heterogeneity of glass on the above properties were also observed. Samples with the lowest residual stresses gave the best data in all respects. However, the degree of annealing did not appear to have a governing effect on the glass properties. Expts. showed the internal heterogeneity, as revealed in polarized light has a much greater effect on the tensile and impact strengths and on the spalling resistance. It was also found that the degree of annealing of most samples from several Russian plants exceeded the standard values. It is suggested that the degree of annealing shouldbe expressed by the deviation of the polarized ray in relation to the thickness of the sample. The value of 9/mμ/cm.for 1mm. thickness is recommended. (6figs., 7 tables.)

Bv abs.

Influence of degree of annealing on glass properties. N. A. Tyuremnova and S. G. Lionnyanskaya (*Stek. Keram.*, 1950, 7, No. 11, 3–7; *Brit. ceram. Abstr.*, 1951, 208A).—The influence of the degree of annealing on the mechanical strength and chemical and thermal stability of sheet (window) glass and the effects of the heterogeneity of glass on the above properties were studied. Samples with the lowest residual stresses give the best results in all respects, but the degree of annealing does not have a governing effect on the glass properties. Internal heterogeneity, as revealed in polarised light, has a much greater effect on the tensile and impact strengths and on the spalling-resistance. The degree of annealing of most glass samples from several Russian plants exceeds the standard value. It is suggested that the latter should be expressed by the deviation of polarised light in relation to the thickness of sample. The value of 9 mμ. per cm. for a 1-mm. thickness is recommended.
BRIT. CERAM. RES. ASS. (*Cf.*).

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CA

Effect of extent of annealing on the characteristics of glass. N. A. Tyurnnova and S. O. Lisenyanskaya. *Stekło i Keram.* 7, No. 11, 3-7(1950).—Vertically drawn window glass from 3 different glass works was used in the tests. Extent of annealing was detd. in accordance with Russian specification GOST 111-41, by using a combination polariscope-polarimeter. Detns. were also made of resistance against bending, impact, heat shock (heating and immersion in water at 0°), and of wt. loss in 1 *N* Na_2CO_3 soln. Glass was free of visible cords, schlieren, stones, and other inclusions; compn. was SiO_2 71.16-72.55, Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 0.30-1.54, CaO 7.66-8.66, MgO 2.74-3.08, Na_2O 15.49-15.83, and SO_3 up to 1.06%. Optimum mech., thermal, and chem. properties were shown by sheets with min. residual stresses. However, extent of annealing had no decisive effect; inner non-uniformity, in the form of cords visible in polarized light, had a much greater effect on thermal stability and resistance against bending and impact. In most cases, the birefringence values exceeded those in the specification. This was due not only to insufficient annealing but to the unrealistic requirements in the specification which are for glass by groups having thickness intervals as high as 2 mm. (1.9-2.4, 2.4-2.7, 2.7-3.3, 3.3-4.0, 4.0-6.0 mm. and 20, 30, 35, 90, 40 mμ/-cm.). On this basis, glass having higher birefringence values was rejected, although satisfactory if referred to mm. of thickness. Accordingly, glass was divided into the groups 6.1-8.0, 8.1-10.0, 10.1-12.0, and 12.1-14.0 mμ/cm. per mm. of thickness. On the basis of this work, it is proposed to use the value of 9 mμ/cm. per mm. of thickness in revision of the specification.

B. Z. Kamich

1951

SCA

Glass

1609. The influence of the non-uniformity of glass on its mechanical strength and thermal stability.—S. G. Luzhnyanskaya and N. A. Tyulenova. (*Steklo. Keram.*, 8, No. 11, 4, 1951). The authors deal with the influence of waviness on the properties of continuously-drawn sheet glass and tubes. The mechanical strength and thermal stability of these glasses must be higher than for window glass. These properties depend not only on the comp. but also on the uniformity of the glass, but little attention is paid to this in practice, e.g. tubes are normally drawn by machines operating from the side of the tank, where the glass is worse than that at the middle, on the grounds that the requirements for the external appearance of tubes are less stringent than those for window glass. Expts. showed that waviness often reduces the resistance of glass to impact by as much as 3–4 times. Other effects of waviness are a decrease in transverse strength by 20–25%, and a considerable reduction in the thermal stability. The values are tabulated. (3 tables.)

C

v-glass

Effect of extent of annealing on the characteristics of glass. N. A. TYURKNOVA AND S. G. LIGNYANSKAYA. *Steklo i Keram.*, 7 [11] 3-7 (1950).—Determinations were made of extent of annealing; of resistance to bending, impact, and heat shock; and of weight loss in 1 *N* Na_2CO_3 solution, using vertically drawn window glass from three different glassworks. The glass was free of visible cords, schlieren, stones, and other inclusions and analyzed SiO_2 71.16 to 72.55, Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 0.30 to 1.54, CaO 7.66 to 8.65, MgO 2.74 to 3.08, Na_2O 15.49 to 15.83, and SO_3 up to 1.05%. Sheets with minimum residual stresses had optimum mechanical, thermal, and chemical characteristics. Extent of annealing, however, had no decisive effect on the characteristics; inner nonuniformity, in the form of cords visible in polarized light, had a much greater effect on thermal stability and resistance to bending and impact. The extent of annealing was determined in accordance with Russian specification GOST 111-41, using a combination polariscope-polarimeter. The glass thickness and the corresponding birefringence values in this specification are 1.9 to 2.4, 2.4 to 2.7, 2.7 to 3.3, 3.3 to 4.0, and 4.0 to 6.0 mm. and 20, 20, 25, 30, and 40 mμ/cm. The determinations revealed that these values were largely exceeded. This was due not only to insufficient annealing but also to the unrealistic requirements of the specification, which prescribes birefringence values for groups of glass sheets having a wide thickness interval (up to 2 mm.). As a result of this, glass of higher values was rejected, although it would have been satisfactory if based on thickness (mm.). Accordingly, the glass was divided into four groups of 6.1 to 8.0, 8.1 to 10.0, 10.1 to 12.0, and 12.1 to 14.0 mμ/cm./mm. of thickness. On the basis of this work, it is proposed to use the value of 9 mμ/cm./mm. of thickness in the revision of the specification. B Z K.

BCS

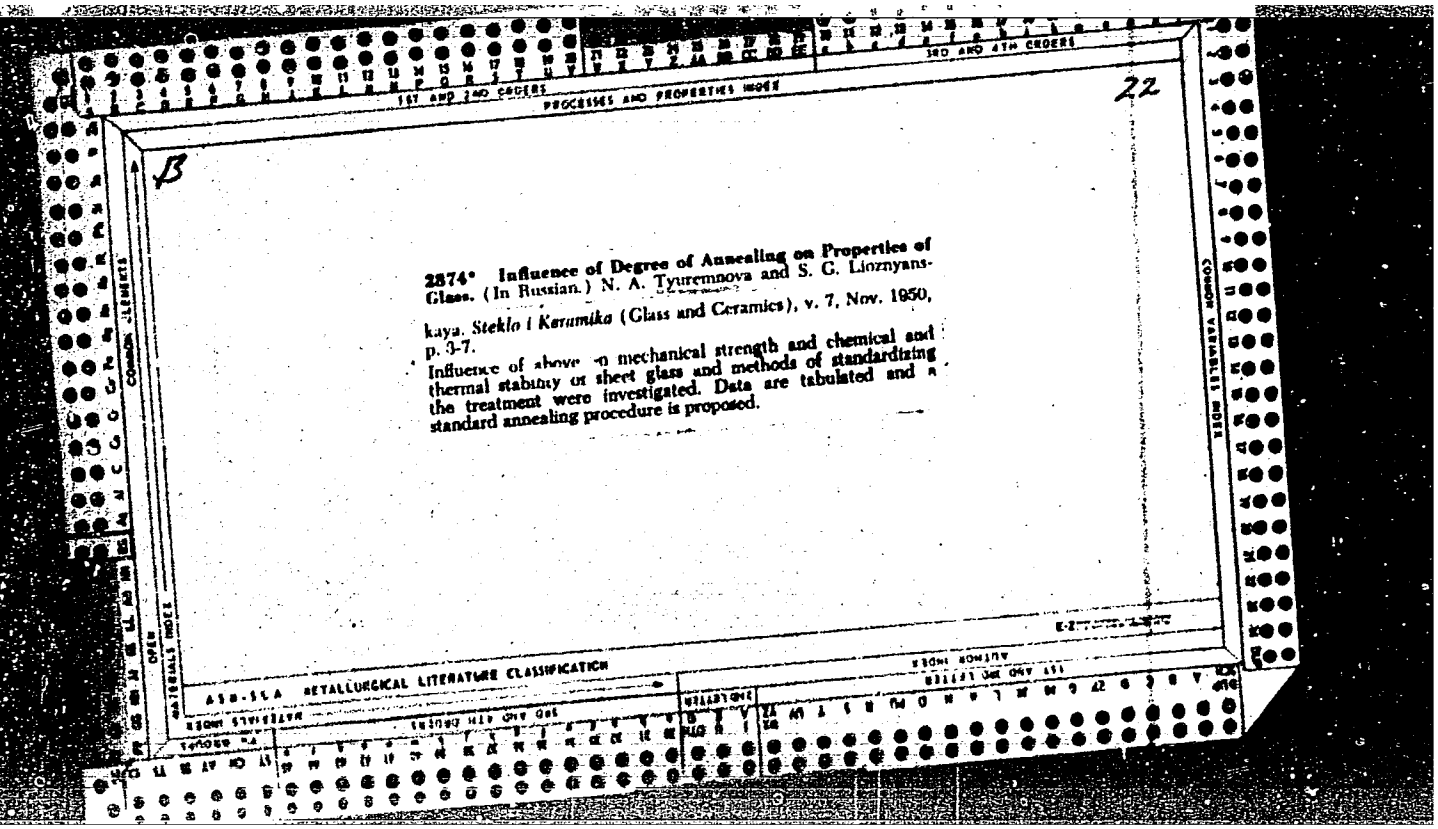
Ceramic Products
Glass

1274. The influence of the degree of annealing on glass properties.—N. A. TYURKHANOVA and S. G. LIOSNYANSKAYA (*Stek. Keram.*, 7, No. 11, 3, 1950). This paper is a contribution to a discussion on a certain standard for window glass. An investigation was carried out on the influence of the degree of annealing on the mechanical strength and chem. and thermal stability of sheet glass. The effects of the heterogeneity of glass on the above properties were also observed. Samples with the lowest residual stresses gave the best data in all respects. However, the degree of annealing did not appear to have a governing effect on the glass properties. Expts. showed that internal heterogeneity, as revealed in polarized light, has a much greater effect on the tensile and impact strengths and on the spalling resistance. It was also found that the degree of annealing of most samples from several Russian plants exceeded the standard values. It is suggested that the degree of annealing should be expressed by the deviation of the polarized ray in relation to the thickness of the sample. The value of 9 mμ/cm. for 1 mm. thickness is recommended. (6 figs., 7 tables.)

Influence of non-uniformity of glass on its mechanical strength and thermal stability. S. G. Lioznyanskaya and N. A. Tyuremnova

(*Stek. Keram.*, 1951, **8**, No. 11, 4; *Brit. ceram. Abstr.*, 1952, 225A).—The influence of waviness on the properties of continuously-drawn sheet glass and tubes is studied. Experimental results show that waviness may reduce the impact strength by 3—4 times and the transverse strength by 20—25%, besides considerably reducing the thermal stability.

BRIT. CERAM. RES. ASS. (*C*).



2874* **Influence of Degree of Annealing on Properties of Glass.** (In Russian.) N. A. Tyuremnova and S. G. Lioznyanskaya. *Steklo i Keramika* (Glass and Ceramics), v. 7, Nov. 1950, p. 3-7.

Influence of above on mechanical strength and chemical and thermal stability of sheet glass and methods of standardizing the treatment were investigated. Data are tabulated and a standard annealing procedure is proposed.

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Isoprene rubber

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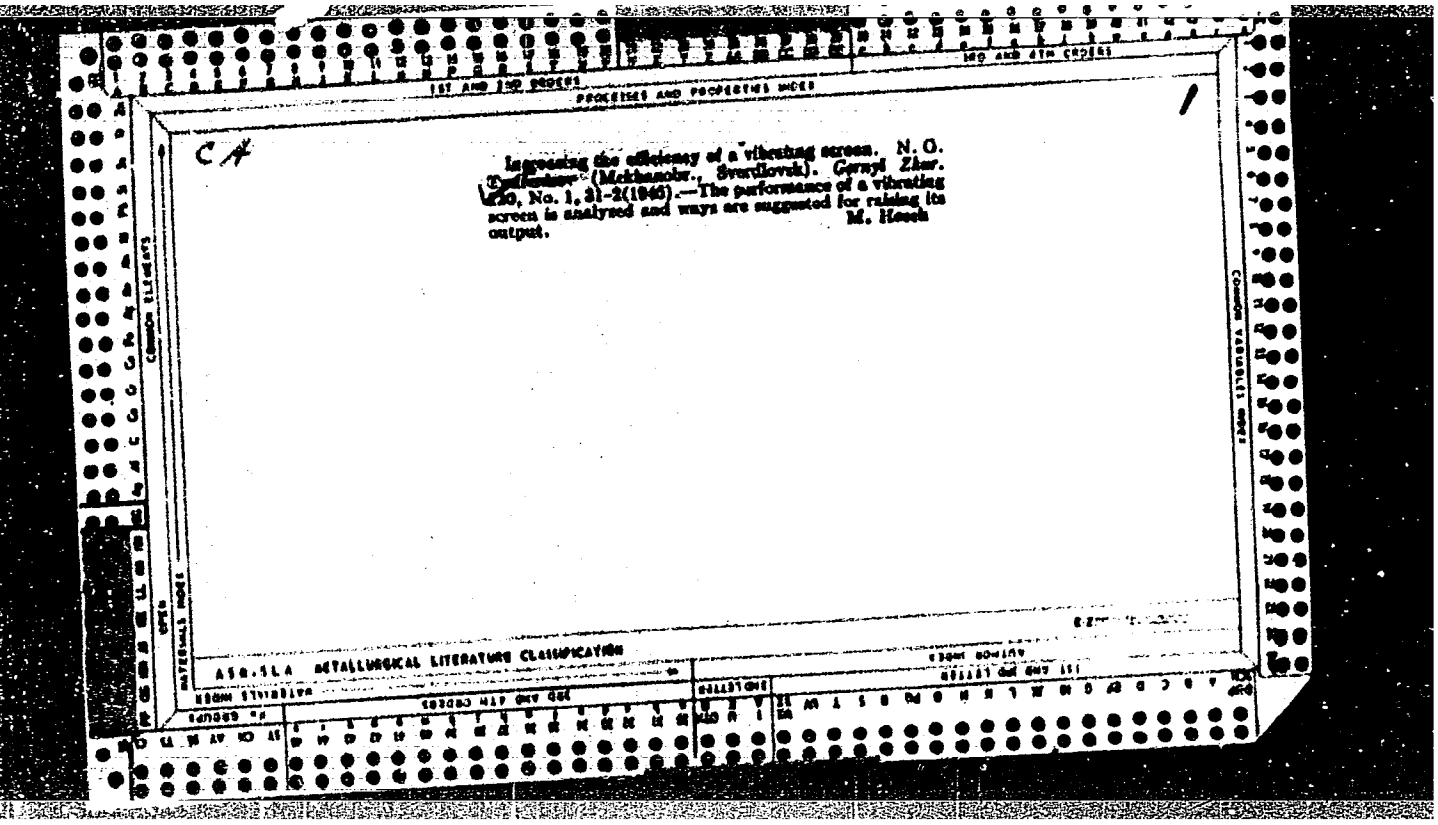

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