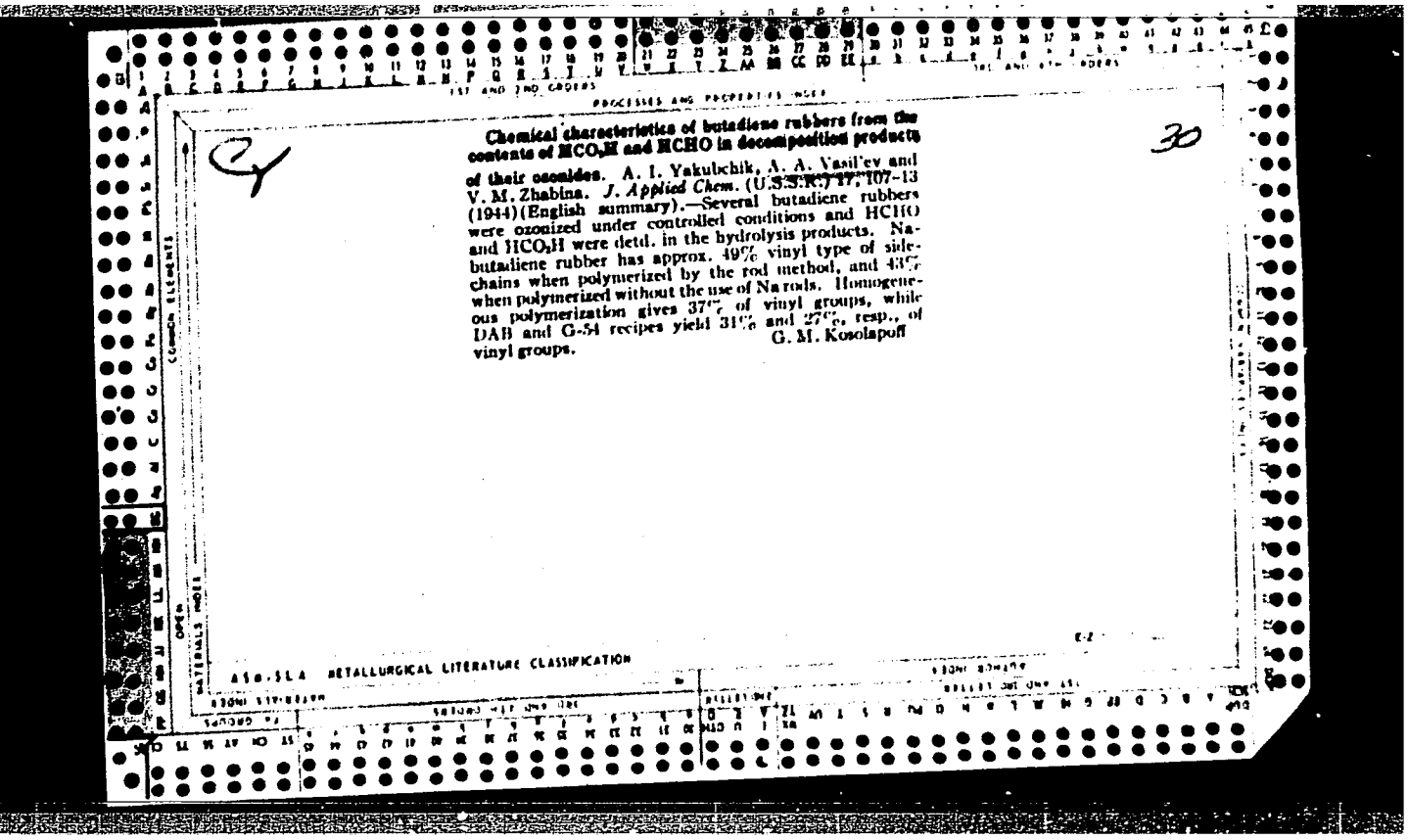
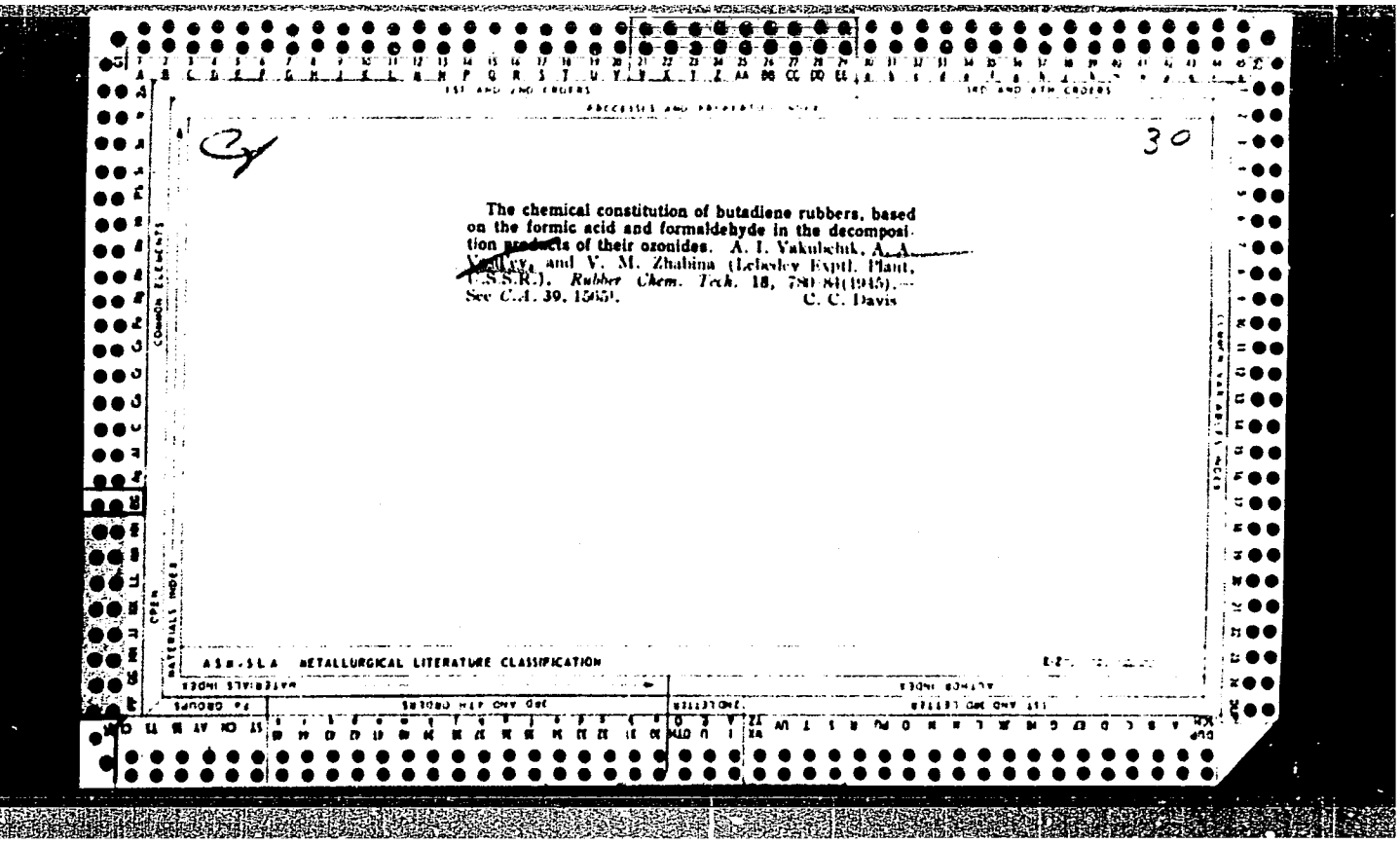


Chemical characteristics of butadiene rubbers from the contents of HCO_2H and HCHO in decomposition products of their ozonides. A. I. Yakubchik, A. A. Vasil'ev and V. M. Zhabina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 107–13 (1944)(English summary).—Several butadiene rubbers were ozonized under controlled conditions and HCHO and HCO_2H were detd. in the hydrolysis products. Na-butadiene rubber has approx. 49% vinyl type of side-chains when polymerized by the rod method, and 43% when polymerized without the use of Na rods. Homogeneous polymerization gives 37% of vinyl groups, while DAB and G-54 recipes yield 31% and 27%, resp., of vinyl groups.

G. M. Kosolapoff



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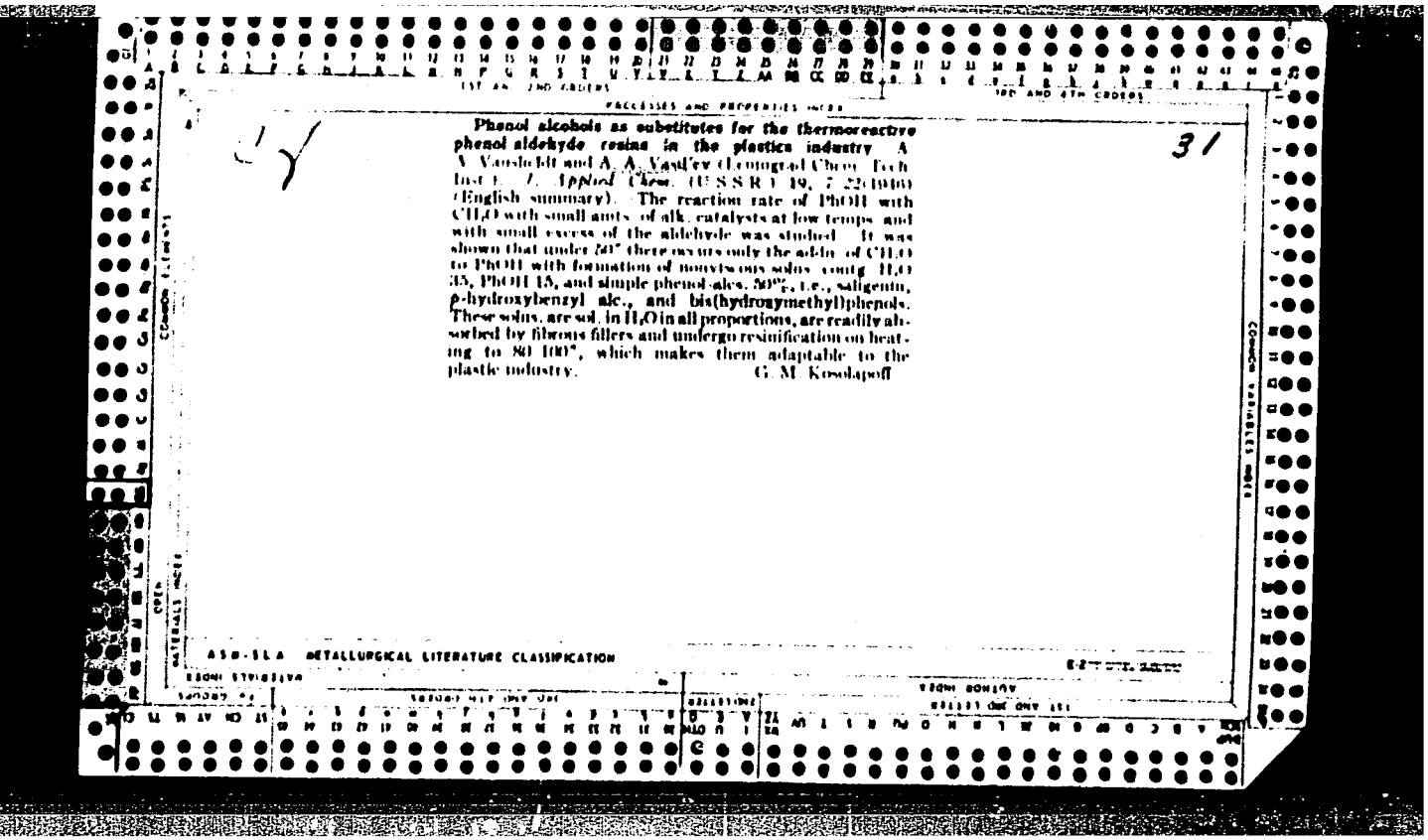
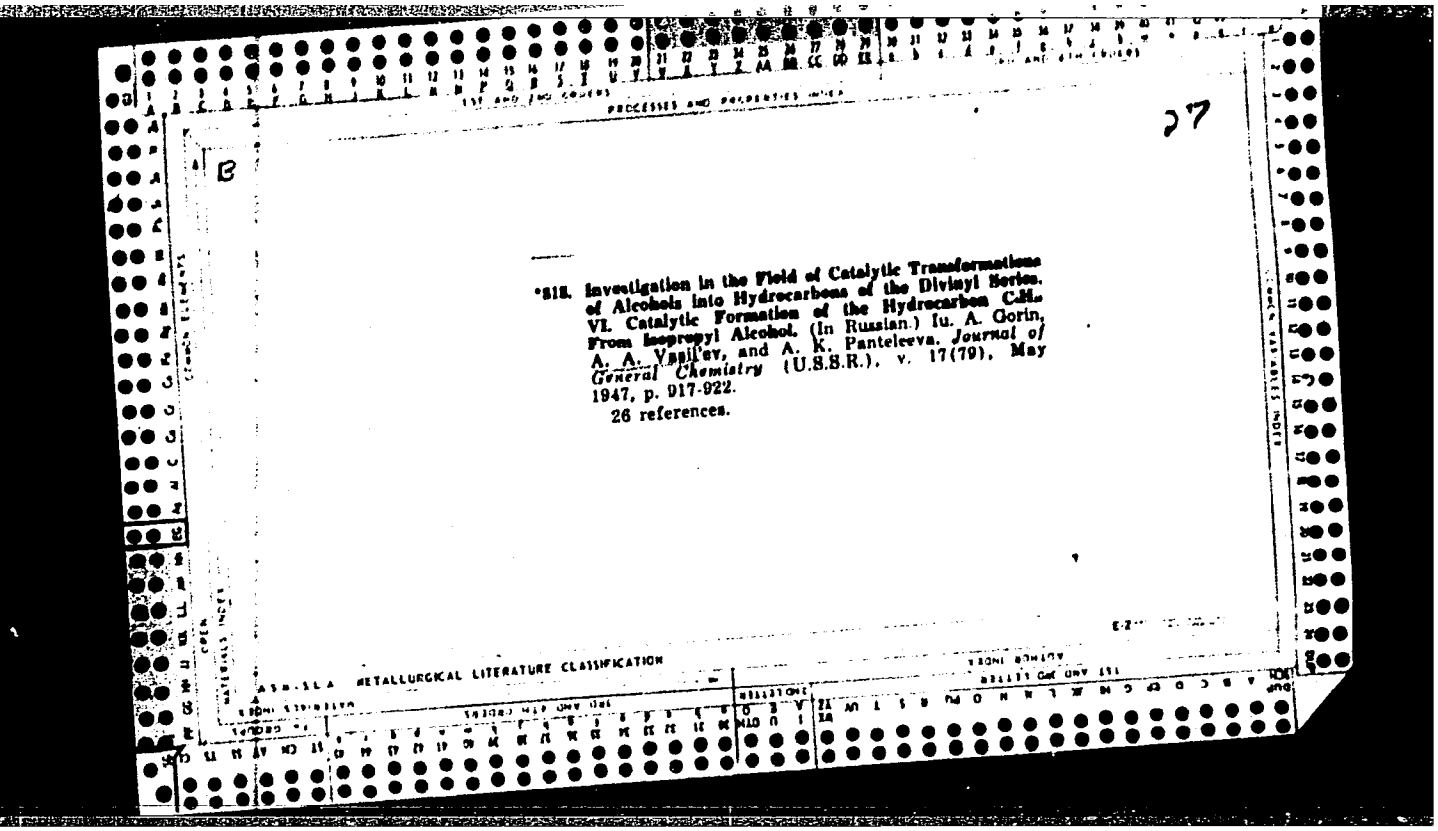
The chemical constitution of butadiene rubbers, based on the formic acid and formaldehyde in the decomposition products of their ozonides. A. I. Yakubchik, A. A. [illegible] and V. M. Zhalina (Lebedev Exptl. Plant, U.S.S.R.). *Rubber Chem. Tech.* 18, 780-84(1945).—See *C.A.* 39, 1565[illegible].

C. C. Davis

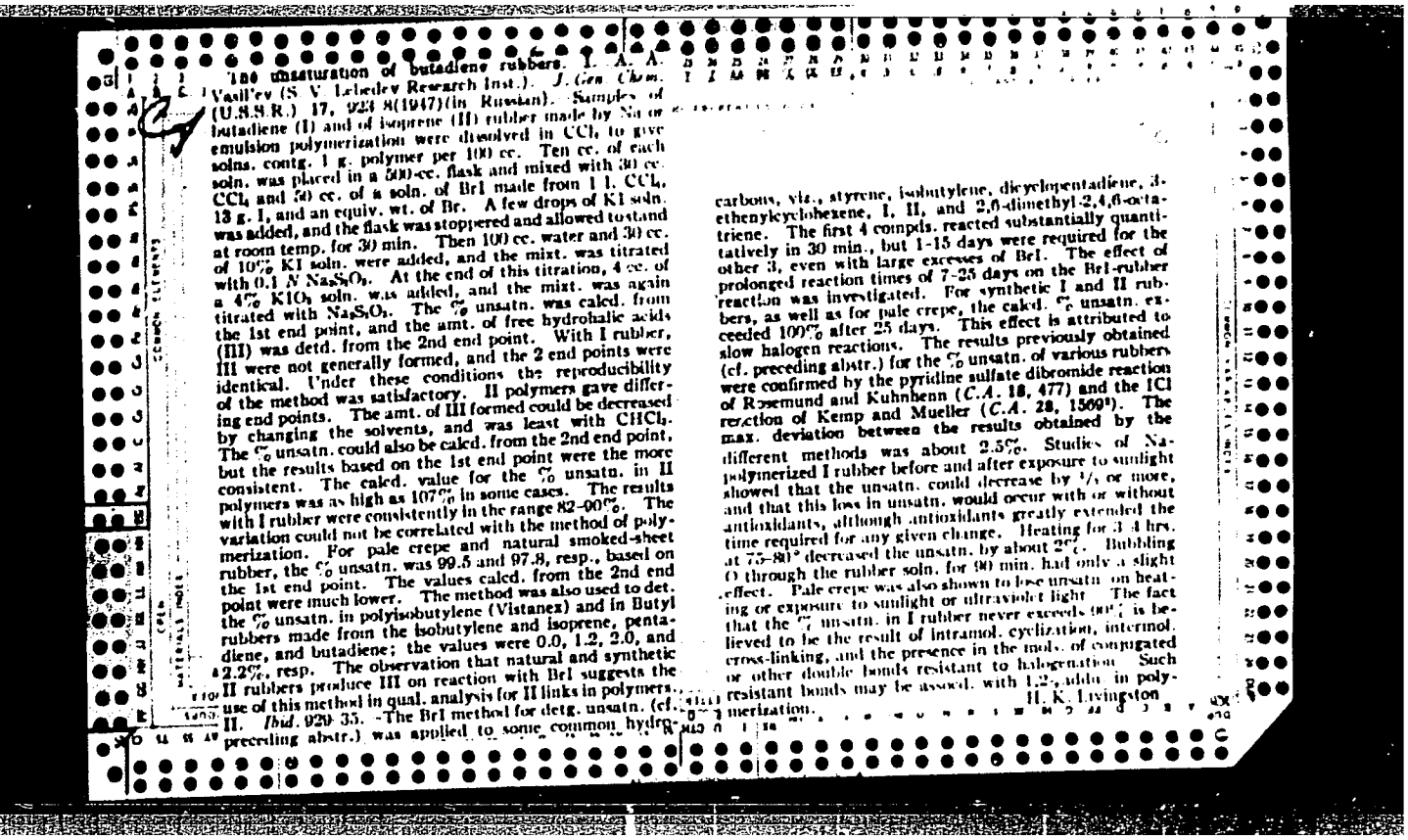
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Phenol alcohols as substitutes for the thermoreactive phenol aldehyde resins in the plastics industry. A. V. Vanchikh and A. A. Vashkev (Leningrad Chem. Tech. Inst.). *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 19, 7-22 (1946) (English summary). The reaction rate of PhOH with CH_2O with small amts. of alk. catalysts at low temps. and with small excess of the aldehyde was studied. It was shown that under 50° there occurs only the addn. of CH_2O to PhOH with formation of nonviscous solns. consg. 11,0 35, PhOH 15, and simple phenol-alcs. 50%, i.e., saligenin, *p*-hydroxybenzyl alc., and bis(hydroxymethyl)phenols. These solns. are sol. in H_2O in all proportions, are readily absorbed by fibrous fillers and undergo resinification on heating to 80-100°, which makes them adaptable to the plastic industry. G. M. Kosolapoff



*818. Investigation in the Field of Catalytic Transformations of Alcohols into Hydrocarbons of the Divinyl Series. VI. Catalytic Formation of the Hydrocarbon C_6H_{12} From Isopropyl Alcohol. (In Russian.) Iu. A. Gorin, A. A. Vasil'ev, and A. K. Panteleeva. *Journal of General Chemistry* (U.S.S.R.), v. 17(79), May 1947, p. 917-922.
26 references.



The unsaturation of butadiene rubbers. I. A. A. Vasil'ev (S. V. Lebedev Research Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 923-8(1947)(in Russian). Samples of butadiene (I) and of isoprene (II) rubber made by Na or emulsion polymerization were dissolved in CCl_4 to give solns. contg. 1 g. polymer per 100 cc. Ten cc. of each soln. was placed in a 500-cc. flask and mixed with 30 cc. CCl_4 and 50 cc. of a soln. of BrI made from 1 l. CCl_4, 13 g. I, and an equiv. wt. of Br. A few drops of KI soln. was added, and the flask was stoppered and allowed to stand at room temp. for 30 min. Then 100 cc. water and 30 cc. of 10% KI soln. were added, and the mixt. was titrated with 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$. At the end of this titration, 4 cc. of a 4% KIO_3 soln. was added, and the mixt. was again titrated with $Na_2S_2O_3$. The % unsatn. was calcd. from the 1st end point, and the amt. of free hydrohalic acids (III) was detd. from the 2nd end point. With I rubber, III were not generally formed, and the 2 end points were identical. Under these conditions the reproducibility of the method was satisfactory. II polymers gave differing end points. The amt. of III formed could be decreased by changing the solvents, and was least with $CHCl_3$. The % unsatn. could also be calcd. from the 2nd end point, but the results based on the 1st end point were the more consistent. The calcd. value for the % unsatn. in II polymers was as high as 107% in some cases. The results with I rubber were consistently in the range 82–90%. The variation could not be correlated with the method of polymerization. For pale crepe and natural smoked-sheet rubber, the % unsatn. was 99.5 and 97.8, resp., based on the 1st end point. The values calcd. from the 2nd end point were much lower. The method was also used to det. the % unsatn. in polyisobutylene (Vistanex) and in Butyl rubbers made from the isobutylene and isoprene, pentadiene, and butadiene; the values were 0.0, 1.2, 2.0, and 2.2%, resp. The observation that natural and synthetic II rubbers produce III on reaction with BrI suggests the use of this method in qual. analysis for II links in polymers. — II. *Ibid.* 929-35. -The BrI method for detg. unsatn. (cf. preceding abstr.) was applied to some common hydrocarbons, viz., styrene, isobutylene, dicyclopentadiene, 4-ethenylcyclohexene, I, II, and 2,6-dimethyl-2,4,6-octatriene. The first 4 compds. reacted substantially quantitatively in 30 min., but 1-15 days were required for the other 3, even with large excesses of BrI. The effect of prolonged reaction times of 7-25 days on the BrI-rubber reaction was investigated. For synthetic I and II rubbers, as well as for pale crepe, the calcd. % unsatn. exceeded 100% after 25 days. This effect is attributed to slow halogen reactions. The results previously obtained (cf. preceding abstr.) for the % unsatn. of various rubbers were confirmed by the pyridine sulfate dibromide reaction of Rosemund and Kuhnhenn (*C.A.* 18, 477) and the ICl reaction of Kemp and Mueller (*C.A.* 28, 1569[9]). The max. deviation between the results obtained by the different methods was about 2.5%. Studies of Na-polymerized I rubber before and after exposure to sunlight showed that the unsatn. could decrease by ⅓ or more, and that this loss in unsatn. would occur with or without antioxidants, although antioxidants greatly extended the time required for any given change. Heating for 3-4 hrs. at 75–80° decreased the unsatn. by about 2%. Bubbling O_2 through the rubber soln. for 90 min. had only a slight effect. Pale crepe was also shown to lose unsatn. on heating or exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet light. The fact that the % unsatn. in I rubber never exceeds 100% is believed to be the result of intramol. cyclization, intermol. cross-linking, and the presence in the mols. of conjugated or other double bonds resistant to halogenation. Such resistant bonds may be associ. with 1,2-addn. in polymerization.

H. K. Livingston

VASIL YEV, A

USSR

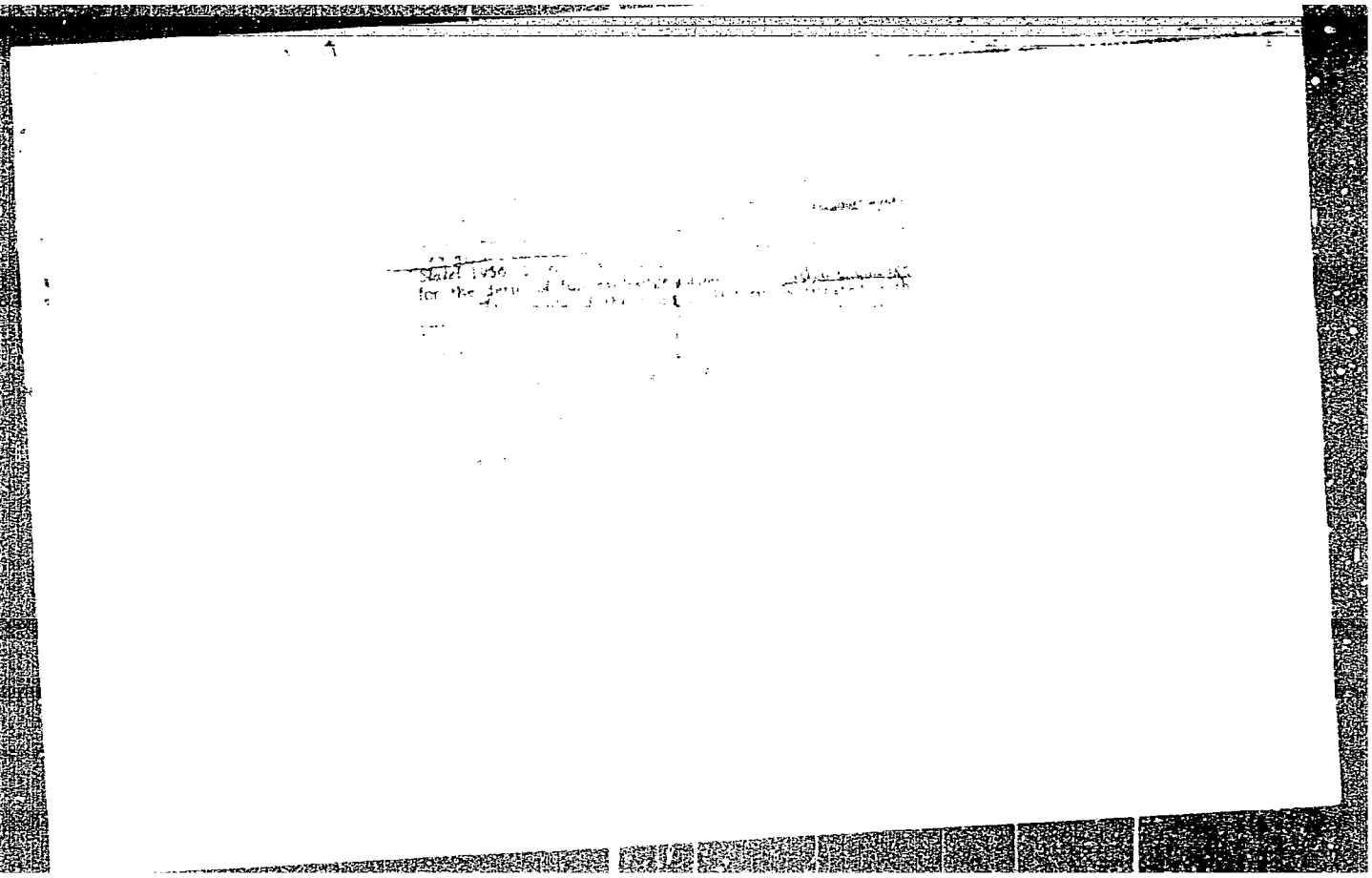
2044. The use of ion exchange for the separation of copper, cadmium and zinc from thiosulphate solutions. A. Vasil'ev, V. F. Toropova and A. A. Busygina (*Uch. Zap. Kazansk. Un-ta*, 1953, 113 (8), 91–102; *Referativnyĭ Zh., Khim.*, 1954, Abstr. No. 44,488).—The ion-exchange separation of Cu, Cd and Zn is based on differences in the stabilities of the thiosulphate complexes of these metals. The concentrations of the solutions are determined polarographically. Under static conditions, adsorption of the metals on the Na form of Wofatit P decreases with increasing concn. of thiosulphate in the soln.; the effect decreases in the order Cu, Cd, Zn. Mixture of Cu and Zn (column washed with 0·1 *M* $Na_2S_2O_3$ at pH 7·6) and also Cu and Cd (column washed with 0·015 *M* $Na_2S_2O_3$ soln.) can be separated.

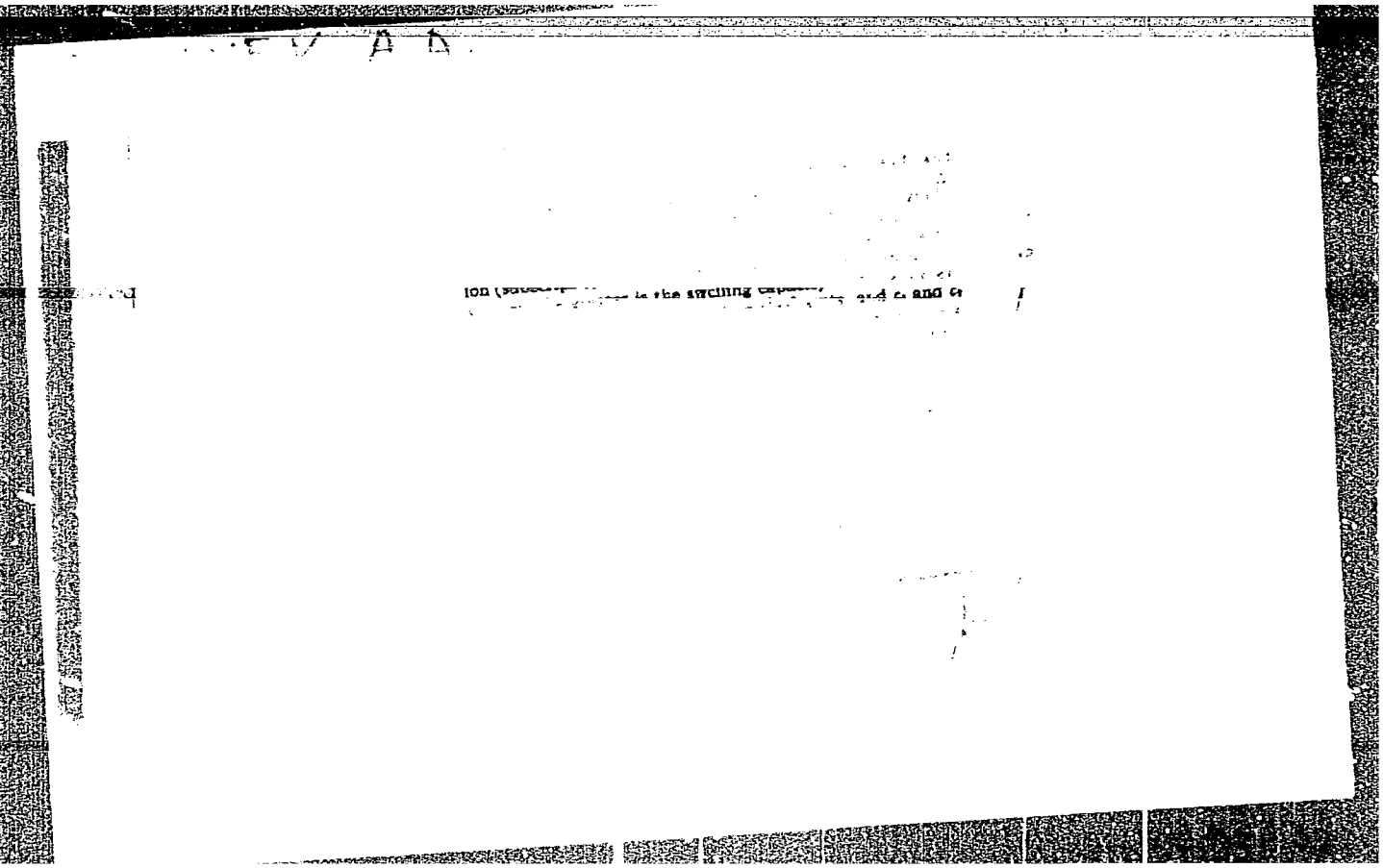
E. HAYES

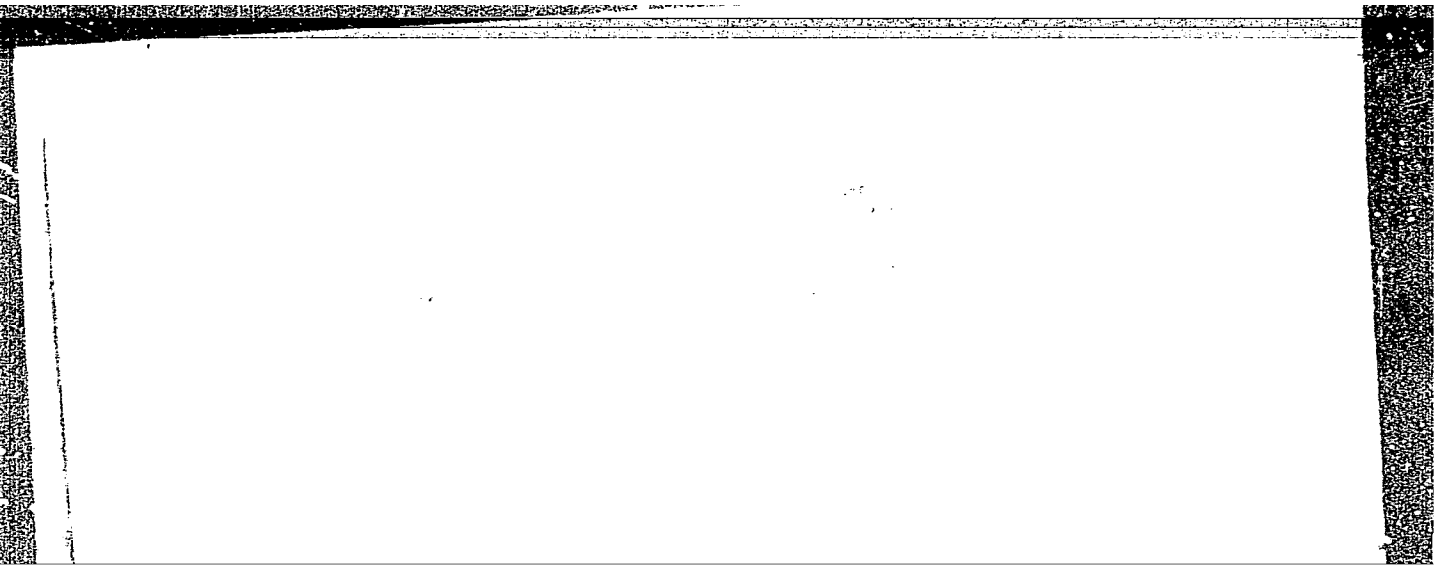
CH

VASIL'YEV, A. A., VANSHEYDT, Ya. A. and OKHRINENKO, O. I.

"Methods for the Quantitative Determination of the Content of Sulfonic Acid Groups and Carboxyl Groups in Cationites by Titrating Them," an article included in the book "The Theory and Practice of the Application of Ion-Exchange Agents," edited by K. V. Chmukov and published by the AS USSR, 1955, 164 pp.







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A.A. VASIL'YEV

VASIL'YEV, A.A.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2019

Kazan. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova

Trudy, vyp. 22, khimicheskiye nauki (Transactions of the Chemical and Technological Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Kazan. Nr 22, Chemical Sciences) Kazan', 1958. 173 p. Errata slip inserted. 300 copies printed.

Editorial Board: K.B. Mochalov (Resp. Ed.) Professor, A.A. Trufanov, (Resp. Ed.) Professor, I. Ye. Moysak (Deputy Resp. Ed.) Professor, G.S. Vozdvizhenskiy, Professor, A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academician, Kh. M. Mushtari, Professor, S.M. Kochergin, Professor, A.M. Grigor'yev, Professor, N.A. Kholevo, Professor, Dzh. A. Tarzimanov (Resp. Secretary) Docent; Ed.: Ye. Karev; Tech. Ed.: I. Kh. Zaynullin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial chemists, technologists, scientists, teachers, and research students in applied chemistry.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports by faculty members of the sponsoring institute and also commemorates the 75th year of the birth and first anniversary of the death of Professor Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasil'yev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences and Head of the Faculty. A review of Vasil'yev's scientific activities is given along with a chronological bibliography of his published works and that of members of the institute under his leadership. Articles of the collection deal mainly with electro-chemistry and the analysis of electrochemical processes, chemical analyses, and investigations of the prospective application of physiochemical phenomena in industrial processes, e.g., cleansing with ultrasound, enhancing the properties of building materials with additives, etc. References are given at the end of each article.

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Transactions of the Chemical (Cont.) SOV/2019

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858820004-5"

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.

Sulfonic acid ion-exchanging resins composed mainly of phenol-formaldehyde lacquer resins and formaldehyde. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.7:1075-1080 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Formaldehyde) (Phenol) (Ion exchange)

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.

Synthesis of cationites by means of high temperature sulfonation of formaldehyde lacquer resins. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.8:1273-1275 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Gums and resins) (Sulfonation)

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.

Preparation of sulfo-lacquer ion exchanging resins with increased exchange capacity. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1436-1437 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Ion exchange) (Gums and resins)

VASIL'YEV, A. A.

64-1-1/19

AUTHORS: Gorin, Yu. A., Vasil'yev, A. A., Makashina, A. N.

TITLE: Development of a Two-Stage-Process for the Production of Isopren From Isopentane (Razrabotka dvukhstadiynogo protsessa polucheniya izoprena iz izopentana)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 1, pp. 1 - 4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the All Union Scientific Research Institute imeni Member of the Academy S. V. Lebedev for Synthetic Rubber isopentane was catalytically dehydrated into isoamylene and then the latter into isopren in order to obtain isopren. For the first dehydration stage a catalyst (somewhat improved) was used which was developed by S. M. Monozon in the above-mentioned institute for the dehydration of butane into butylene. The experiments were conducted with a steady catalyst layer of 40 ml at a temperature of 515 - 525°C and a transit velocity of 1 - 2 l of liquid isopentane for 1 l of catalyst per hour. The obtained liquid reaction products consisted mainly (80,6%) of a mixture of isoamylenes, i. e. isopropylethylene, unsymmetrical methylethylethylene and trimethylethylene in the

Card 1/4

Development of a Two-Stage-Process for the Production of Isopren From Isopentane

ratio 1 : 4 : 10. A precise table of all reaction products is given. The second dehydration stage was carried out on a catalst developed by A. T. Menyaylo for the dehydration of butylene into divinyl. The experiments were conducted with a mixutre consisting of (1 : 10 volume) isoamylenes (mainly trimethylethylene) and steam, at normal pressure and 520 - 580°C. The results obtained show that the optimum temperature interval is between 540 - 560°C, and that a prolongation of the duration of the reaction cycle improves the dehydration process. The reaction product consists of 27 - 29% of isopren. In a dehydration, where each of the above-mentioned isoamylenes was dehydrated separately the results showed that the trimethylethylene and the unsymmetrical methylethylethylene are dehydrated with equal velocity, isopropylethylene, however, more slowly. In the investigation of the catalysate it was found that the isomerization and formation of an isomeric mixture takes place simultaneously with the dehydration of the isoamylenes. In order to simplify the working method which was complicated by the separation of the different reaction products of the first operational stage with adjacent

Development of a Two-Stage-Process for the Production of Isopren From Isopentane

boiling points, a dehydration was carried out without a previous separation of the mixture. A mixture of isopentane and isoamylene (60 : 40) was dehydrated on the conditions of the above-mentioned second stage. The results show that only the isoamylenes are considerably dehydrated. In the course of the further investigations the same mixture was dehydrated in vacuum and with the catalyst for isopren (first stage). It was found that a catalysate with 15 - 18 % isopren can be obtained at 580 °C and 190 mm of mercury column, whereby the catalysate can be dehydrated a second time after the separation from isopren and a new mixture with a corresponding quantity of isopentane. Another variant of dehydration was carried out with an isopentane-isoamylene mixture with benzene. The investigations are carried on, however, pilot plant experiments of dehydrations of this kind are already carried out in one of the competent experiment stations. There are 9 tables, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Slavic.

Card 3/4

64-1-1/19

Development of a Two-Stage-Process for the Production of Isopren From Isopentane

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev, Academician
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni akademika S. V. Lebedeva)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Isoprene (Polymerized)-Preparation 2. Isopentane-Catalysis
3. Isoamylene-Catalysis 4. Hydrocarbons-Pyrolysis
5. Isopentane-Catalytic dehydration 6. Synthetic rubber-Preparation

Card 4/4

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.

Chemical nature of sulfonovolak and ion-exchanging resins.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.10:1527-1534 O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Base-exchanging compounds)

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.

Sulfonic acid ion-exchanging resins from polystyrene and formaldehyde. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1692-1697 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Styrene) (Formaldehyde)
(Base-exchanging compounds)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, A.A. and Vansheydt, A.A. SOV/80-59-1-24/44

TITLE: Sulfacid Ion-Exchange Resins Based on Polyvinylchloride and Other Vinyl Polymers (Sul'fokislotnyye ionoobmennyye smoly na osnove polivinilkhlorida i drugikh vinil'nykh polimerov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 150-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors performed investigations which showed that the sulfonation of many aliphatic polyvinyl compounds with the oleum or chlorosulfonic acid led to the formation of three-dimensional polymers insoluble in organic solvents, water and aqueous solutions of alkalis, which contain a considerable quantity of sulfur in the form of sulfogroups. In the experimental part of these investigations took part also V.S. Matrosova and T.V. Gerasimyuk. An initial material in one series of experiments were the samples of powdered polyvinylchloride of various grades and the crushed pellicular vinyl plastics. The sulfonation was brought about by the 8 to 20% oleum and 92% chlorosulfonic acid, which resulted in the production of sulfocationites (cationites SKhV). In the other series of experiments polyvinylacetate was used as an initial material for sulfonation and the reaction resulted in the formation of insoluble

Card 1/3

Sulfacid Ion-Exchange Resins Based on Polyvinylchloride and Other Vinyl Polymers

sulforesin. On the basis of these and other experiments the possibility was established to synthesize ion-exchange resins by sulfonation of various vinyl polymers: polyvinylchloride, polyvinylacetate, copolymers of vinylchloride with various unsaturated compounds, polyethylene, and polyvinyl alcohol. The sulfocationites based on the polyvinylchloride (SKhV cationites) are characterized by the exchange capacity of 2 to 4 mg-equiv./g with the swelling coefficient of 1.1 to 1.5 and by the good resistance to alkalis and nitric acid. The characteristics of cationites based on the other vinyl polymers, with an exception of the polyvinyl alcohol, are close to those of the SKhV cationites.
There are 9 tables and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 Japanese and 2 German.

SOV/80-59-1-24/44

Sulfacid Ion-Exchange Resins Based on Polyvinylchloride and Other Vinyl Polymers

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN USSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

Card 3/3

SOV/[illegible]-13/56

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A.A.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Exchange Capacity of Sulfo-Cationites Under Dynamic Conditions (Ob opredelenii obmennoy yemkosti sul'fokationitov v dinamicheskikh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 297-304 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the height of the filtering layer, the filtering rate and the grain size of the ionites on the operating exchange capacity of sulfo-cationites is investigated here. It has been shown that the diameter of the exchange column from 1.25 - 10 cm has no influence on the exchange capacity [Ref. 13]. The influence of the height of the filtering layer is given in Table 4. The capacity of final saturation increases with the diameter of the column and is proportional to the radius of the column. In the State Standard GOST 5695-52 a grain size of 1 - 1.5 mm is recommended. For a more exact determination of the exchange capacity smaller grains should be used [Ref. 11, 12]. The different factors determining exchange capacity of the sulfo-cationites KU-1 and SBS-R are given in Table 5. For a fast method cationite grains of 0.5 - 1.0 or 0.25 - 0.5 mm should be used. The

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On the Determination of the Exchange Capacity of Sulfo-Cationites Under Dynamic Conditions

volume after swelling should be 25 or 50 ml. Filters of large height and diameter may be calculated using the results obtained in investigations of small filters.
There are 6 tables and 23 references, 19 of which are Soviet, 3 English, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds of the USSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1957

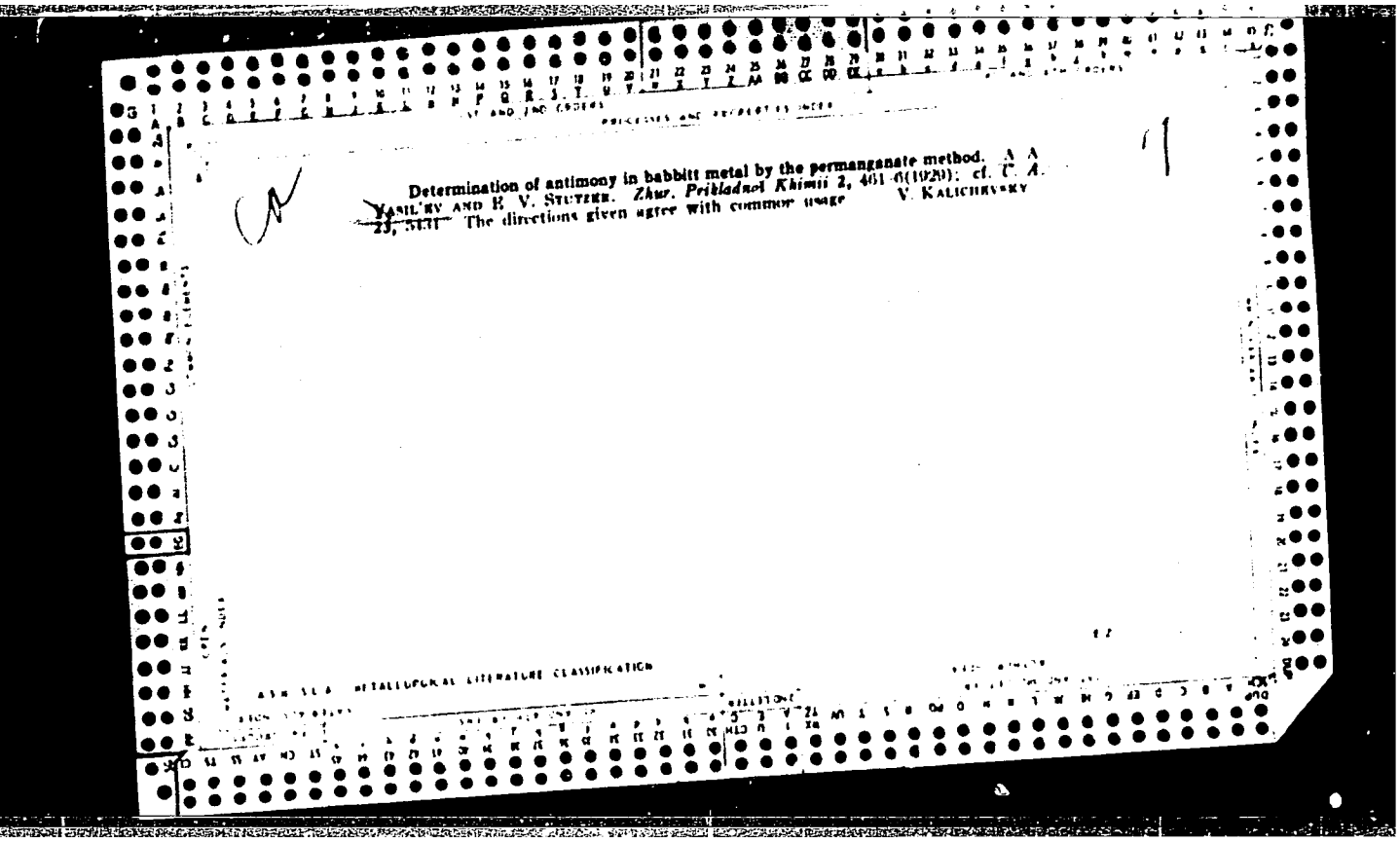
VASIL'YEV, A.A.

Effect of colloids on the volume shrinkage, swelling, and the compressive strength of clayey soils. [Trudy] NIIOSP no.42:18-25 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Colloids) (Soil mechanics)

VASIL'YEV, A.A.; GERSHMAN, M.B.; VASIL'YEVA, T.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: MARASANOVA, A.N.; CHERNOBROVA, R.Ye.; MATROSOVA, V.S.

Preparation and properties of sulfonic acid homogeneous membranes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2288-2294 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Sulfonic acid) (Membranes (Chemistry))



Determination of antimony in babbitt metal by the permanganate method. A. A. Yasil'ev and E. V. Stutzer. *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khimii* 2, 461-6(1929); cf. *C. A.* 23, 5331. The directions given agree with common usage. V. Kalichevsky

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of free sulfuric acid in chrome alums. A. Vasil'ev and E. Shiutser. *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.* 4, 395 (1931). Details of the titration procedure are given.

V. Kalichevsky

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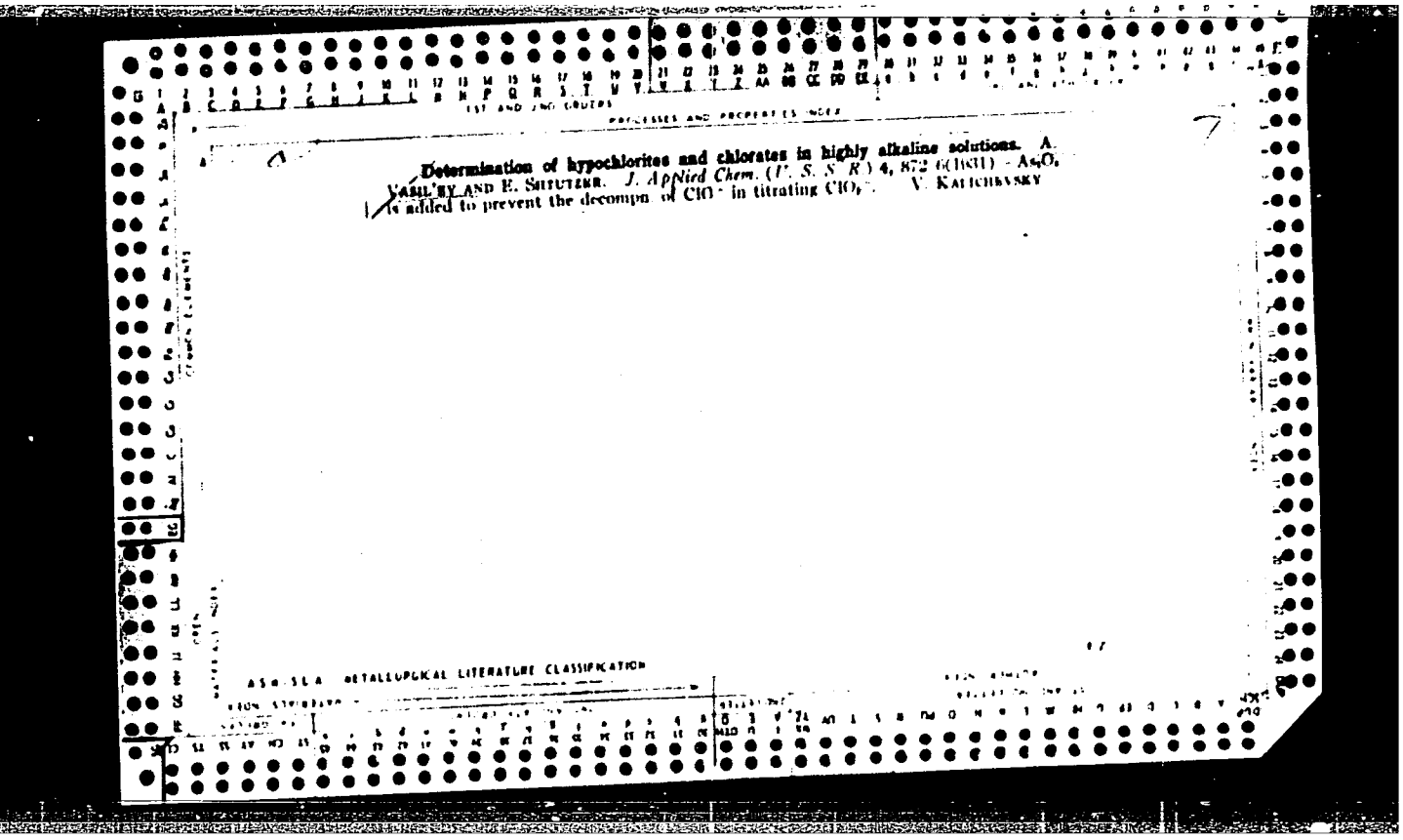
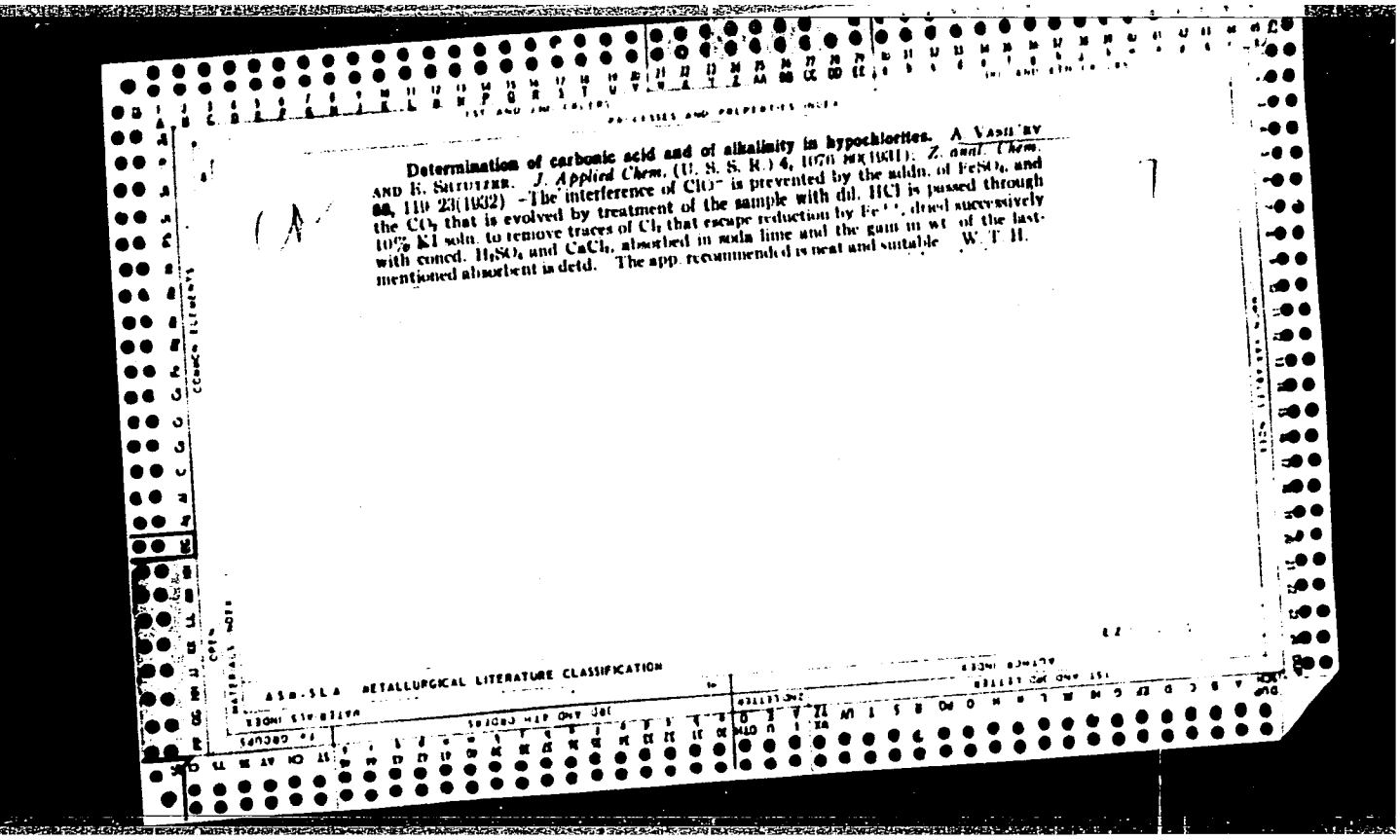
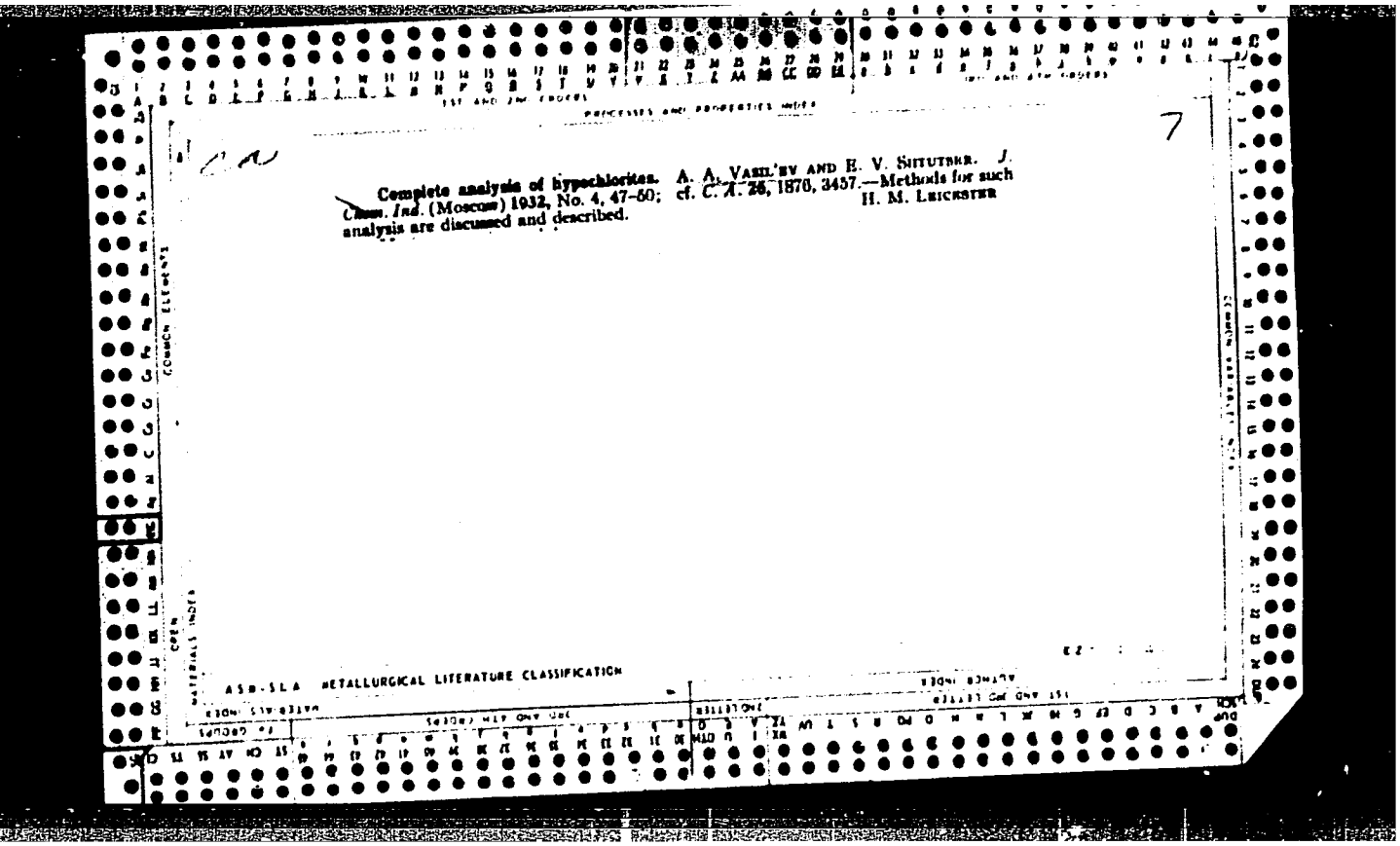


Determination of hypochlorites and chlorates in highly alkaline solutions. A. VASIL'EV AND E. SHTUTZER. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 4, 872-6(1931). - As_2O_3 is added to prevent the decompn of ClO^- in titrating ClO_3^-. V. KATICHEVSKY

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Determination of carbonic acid and of alkalinity in hypochlorites. A. VASILIEV AND B. SHTUTZER. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 1070 pp. (1931); *Z. anal. Chem.* 88, 119-23(1932).—The interference of ClO^- is prevented by the addn. of $FeSO_4$ and the CO_2 that is evolved by treatment of the sample with dil. HCl is passed through 10% KI soln. to remove traces of Cl_2 that escape reduction by Fe^{++}, dried successively with concd. H_2SO_4 and $CaCl_2$, absorbed in soda lime and the gain in wt. of the last-mentioned absorbent is detd. The app. recommended is neat and suitable. W. T. H.



Complete analysis of hypochlorites. A. A. Vasil'ev and E. V. Situtsker. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1932, No. 4, 47–60; cf. *C. A.* 26, 1870, 3457.—Methods for such analysis are discussed and described.
H. M. Leicester

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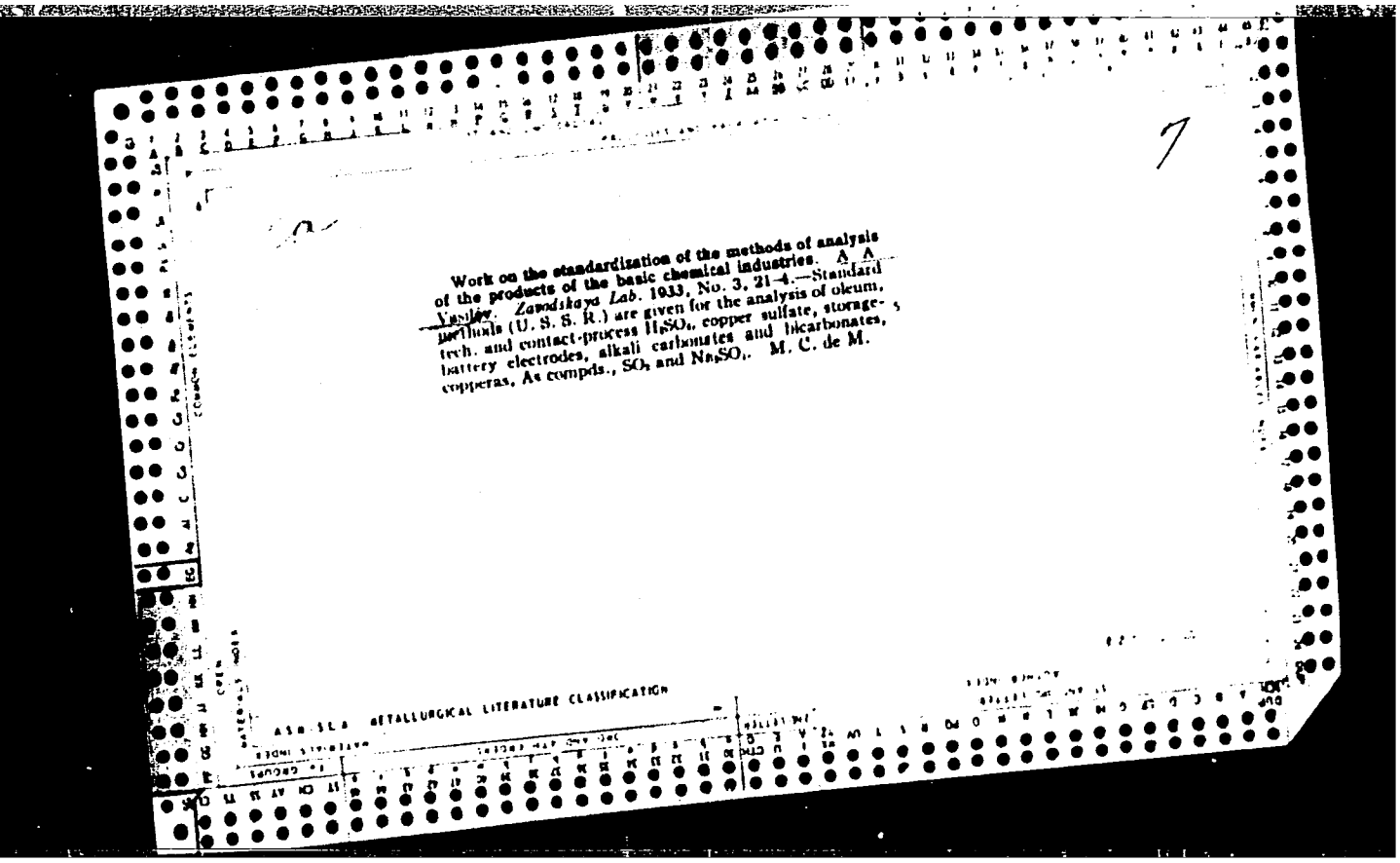
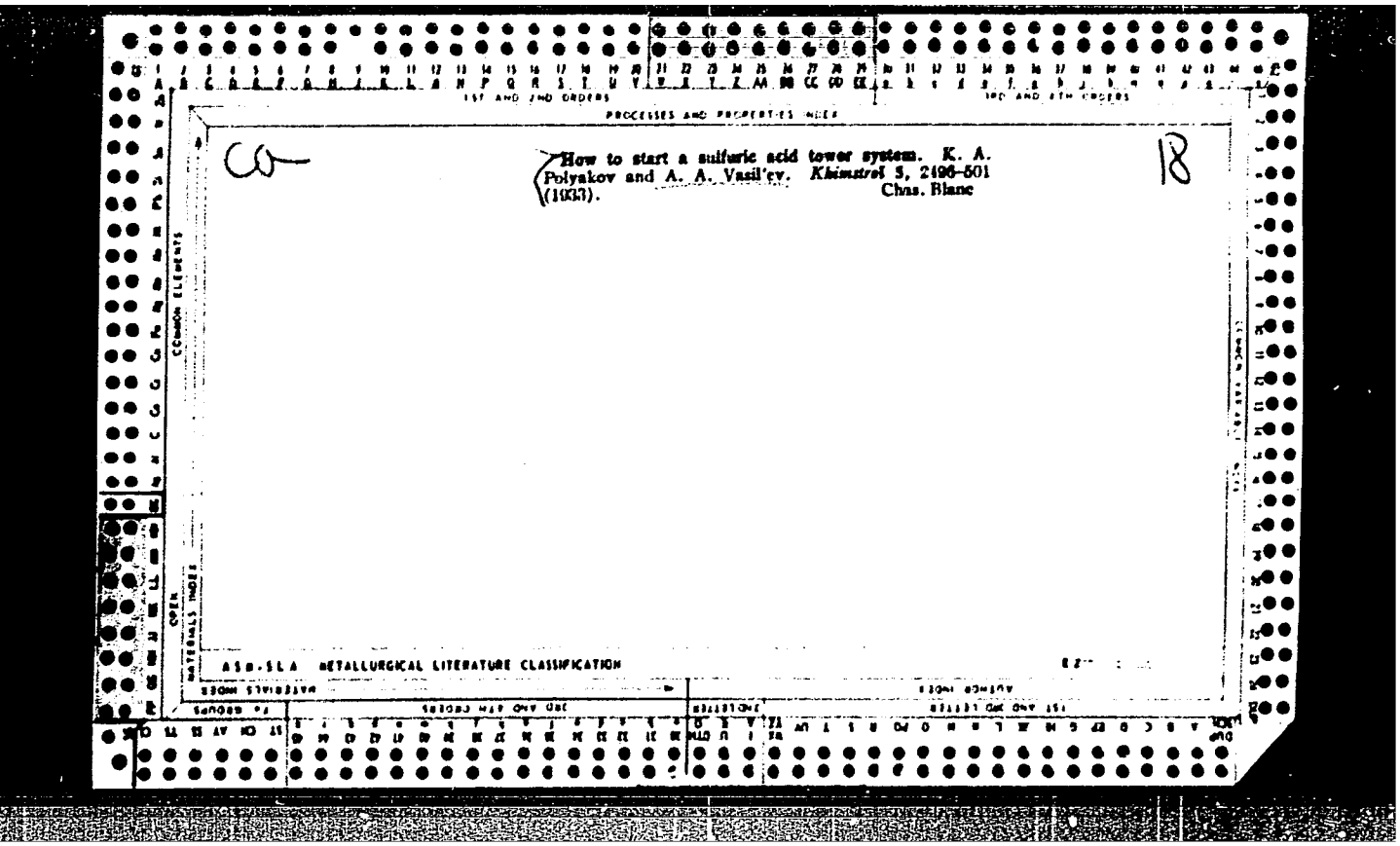
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Work on the standardisation of the methods of analysis of the products of the basic chemical industries. A. A. Yanilov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 1933, No. 3, 21–4.—Standard methods (U. S. S. R.) are given for the analysis of oleum, tech. and contact-process H_2SO_4, copper sulfate, storage-battery electrodes, alkali carbonates and bicarbonates, copperas, As compds., SO_2 and Na_2SO_4. M. C. de M.

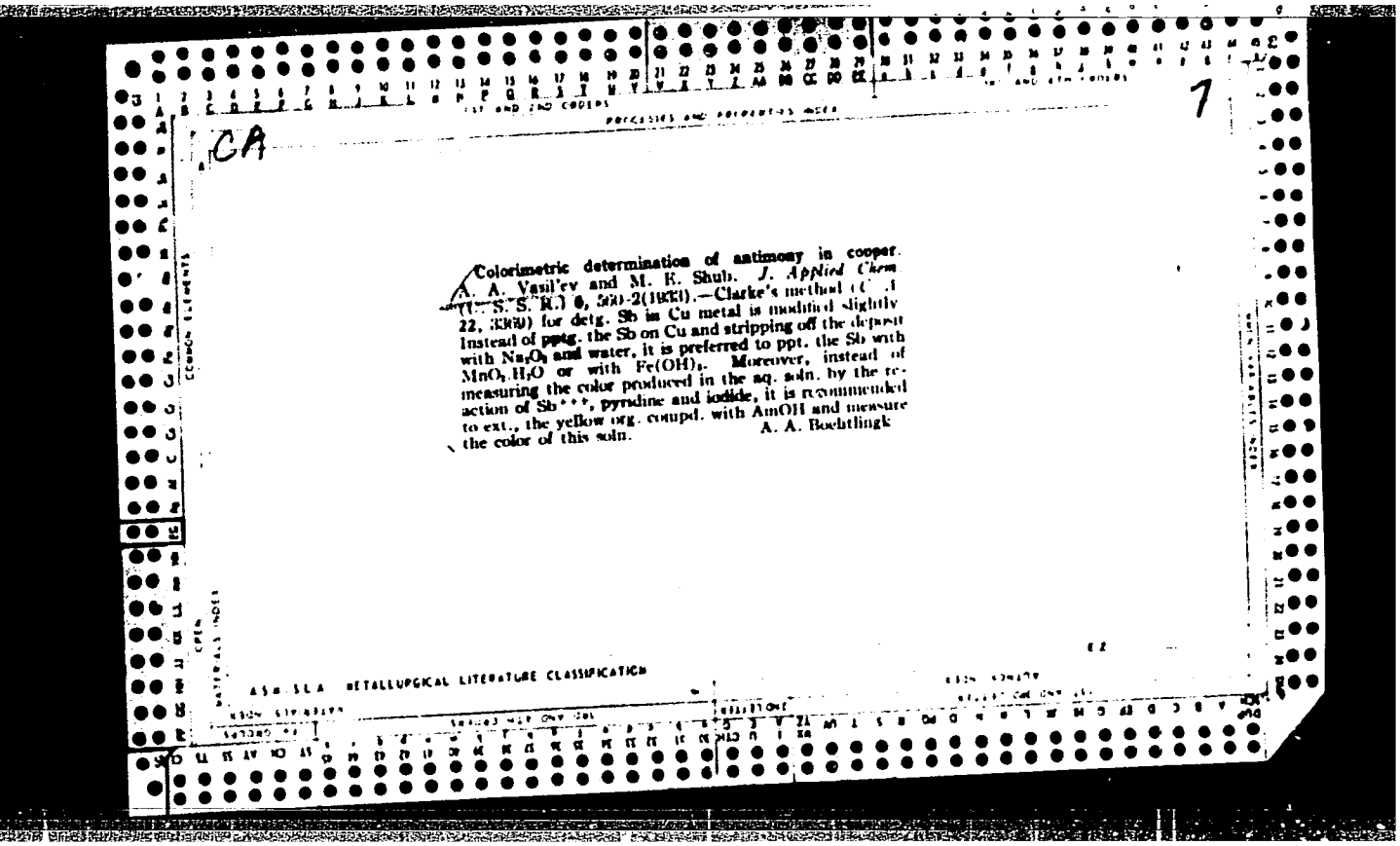
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



How to start a sulfuric acid tower system. K. A. Polyakov and A. A. Vasil'ev. *Khimstroi* 5, 2496–501 (1933). Chas. Blanc

18

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

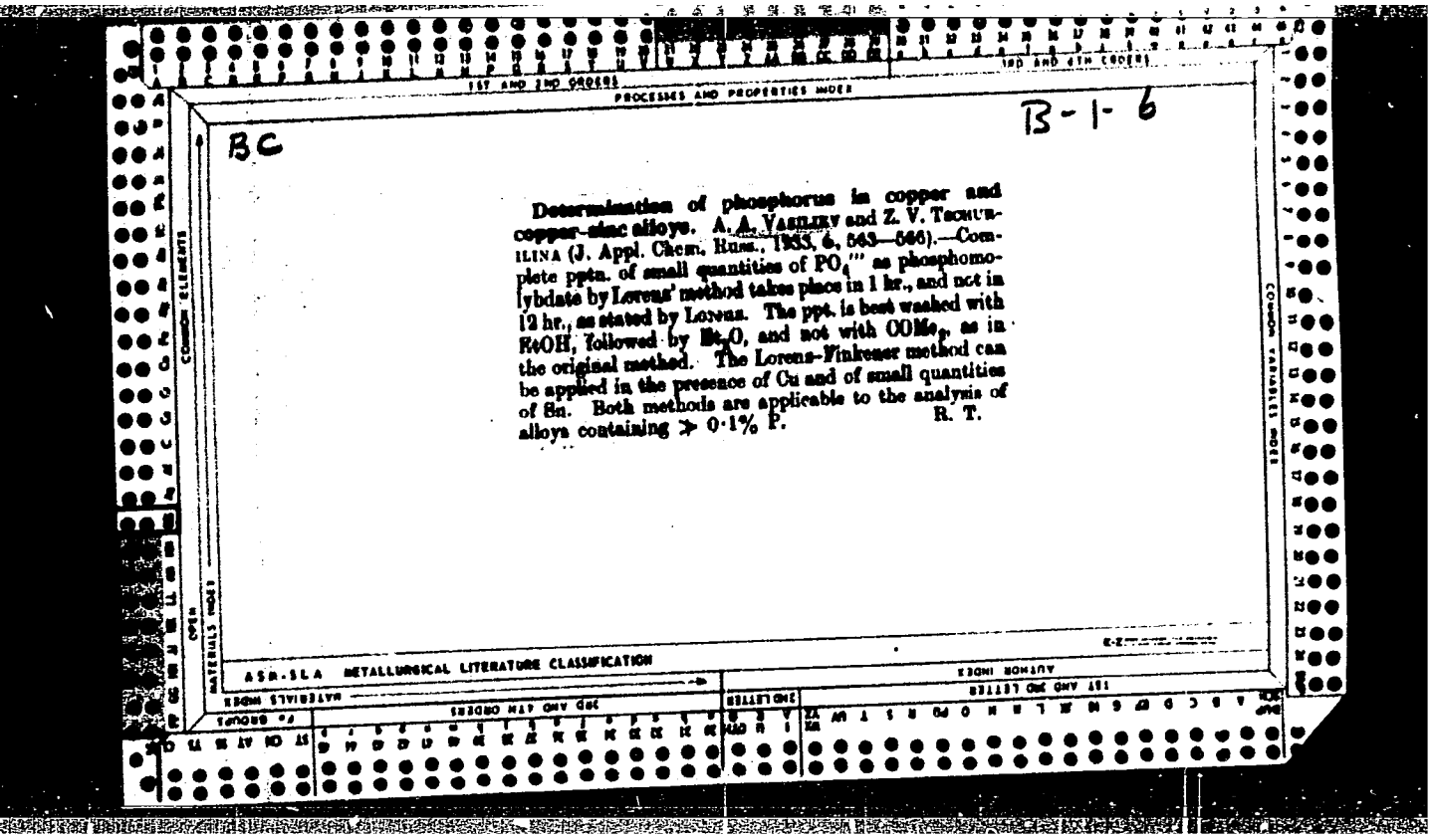


CA

Colorimetric determination of antimony in copper. A. A. Vasil'ev and M. E. Shub. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 503-2(1933).—Clarke's method (*C. A.* 22, 3880) for detg. Sb in Cu metal is modified slightly. Instead of pptg. the Sb on Cu and stripping off the deposit with Na_2O_2 and water, it is preferred to ppt. the Sb with $MnO_2.H_2O$ or with $Fe(OH)_3$. Moreover, instead of measuring the color produced in the aq. soln. by the reaction of Sb^{+++}, pyridine and iodide, it is recommended to ext., the yellow org. compd. with AmOH and measure the color of this soln.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

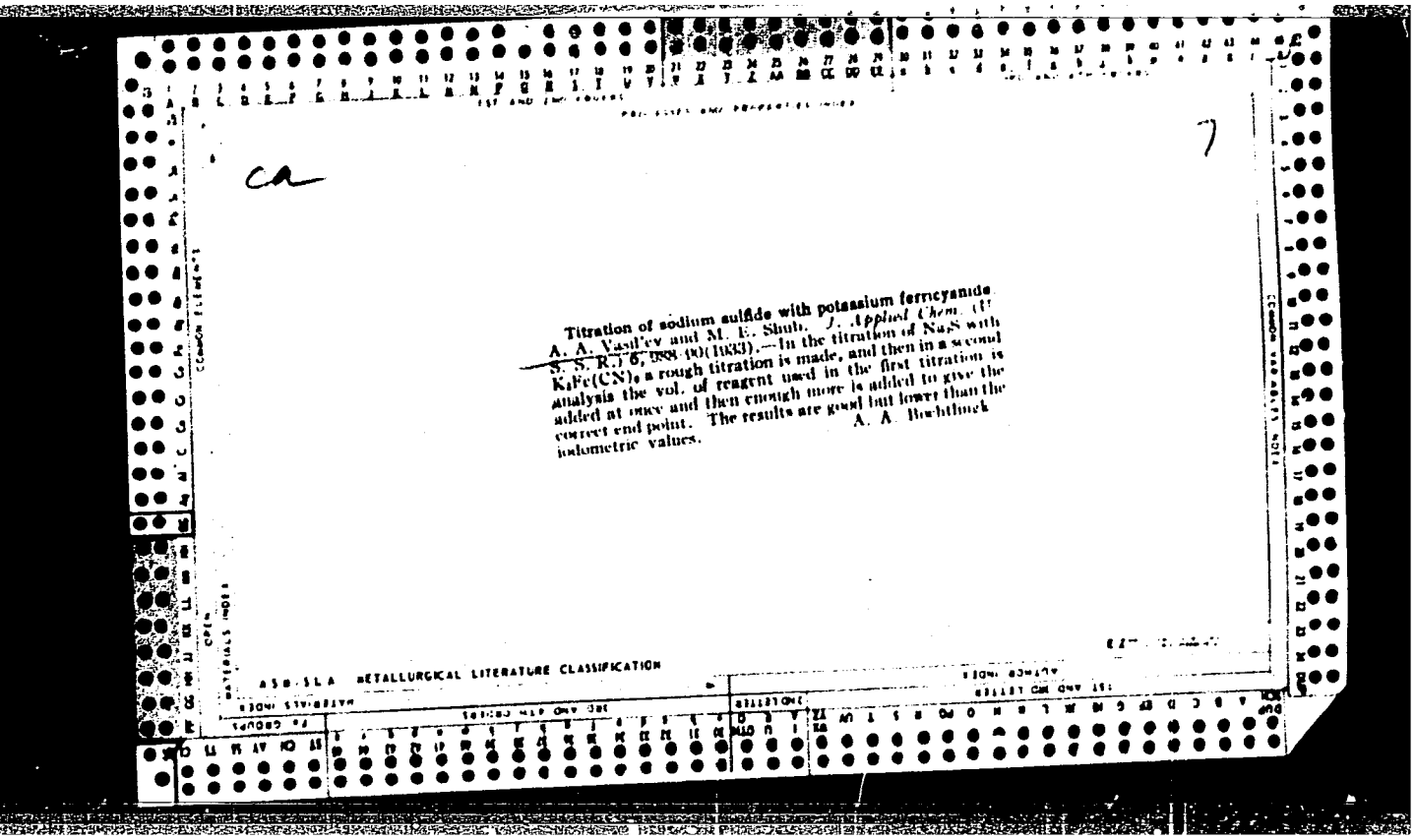


B-1-6

BC

Determination of phosphorus in copper and copper–zinc alloys. A. A. Vasnitsv and Z. V. Tschurilina (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1933, 6, 543—546).—Complete ppta. of small quantities of PO_4''' as phosphomolybdate by Lorenz' method takes place in 1 hr., and not in 12 hr., as stated by Lorenz. The ppt. is best washed with EtOH, followed by Et_2O, and not with $COMe_2$, as in the original method. The Lorenz–Finkener method can be applied in the presence of Cu and of small quantities of Sn. Both methods are applicable to the analysis of alloys containing > 0·1% P.

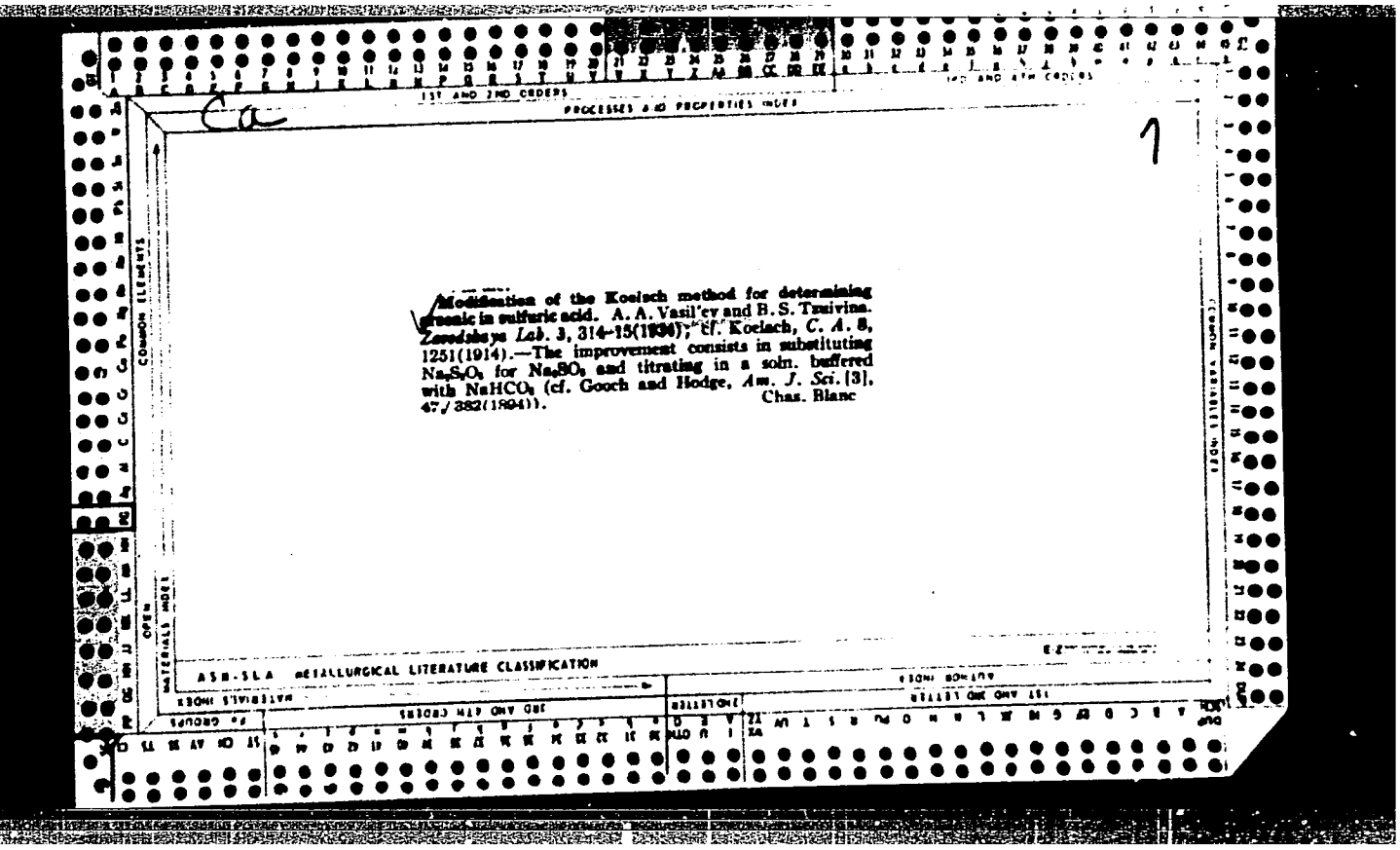
R. T.



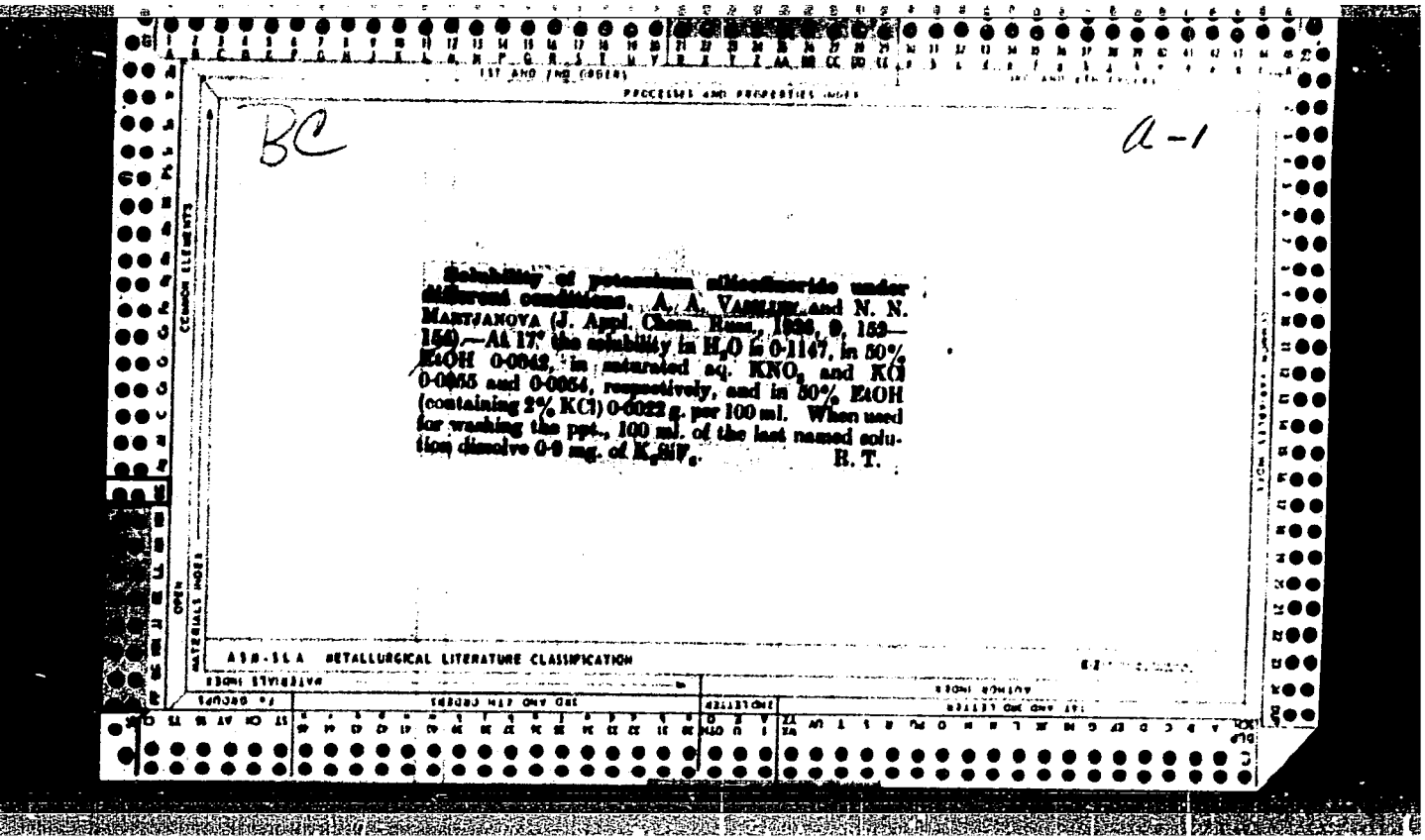
Titration of sodium sulfide with potassium ferricyanide. A. A. Vasil'ev and M. E. Shub. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 988-90(1933).—In the titration of Na_2S with $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ a rough titration is made, and then in a second analysis the vol. of reagent used in the first titration is added at once and then enough more is added to give the correct end point. The results are good but lower than the iodometric values.

A. A. Benhtilock

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



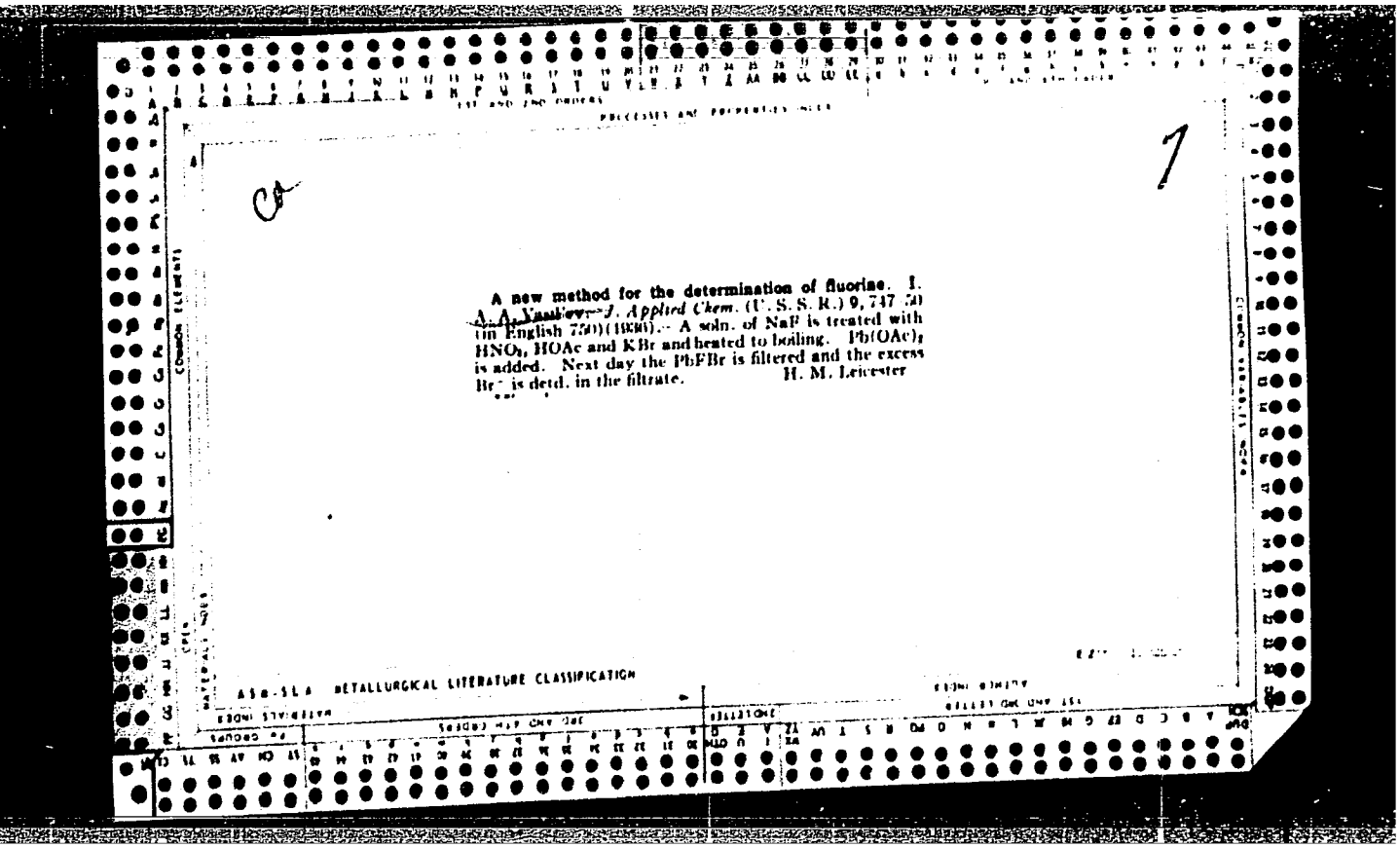
Modification of the Koelsch method for determining arsenic in sulfuric acid. A. A. Vasil'ev and B. S. Tsvirina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 314-15(1934); cf. Koelsch, *C. A.* 8, 1251(1914).—The improvement consists in substituting $Na_2S_2O_3$ for Na_2SO_3 and titrating in a soln. buffered with $NaHCO_3$ (cf. Gooch and Hodge, *Am. J. Sci.* [3], 47, 382(1894)).
Chas. Blanc



BC

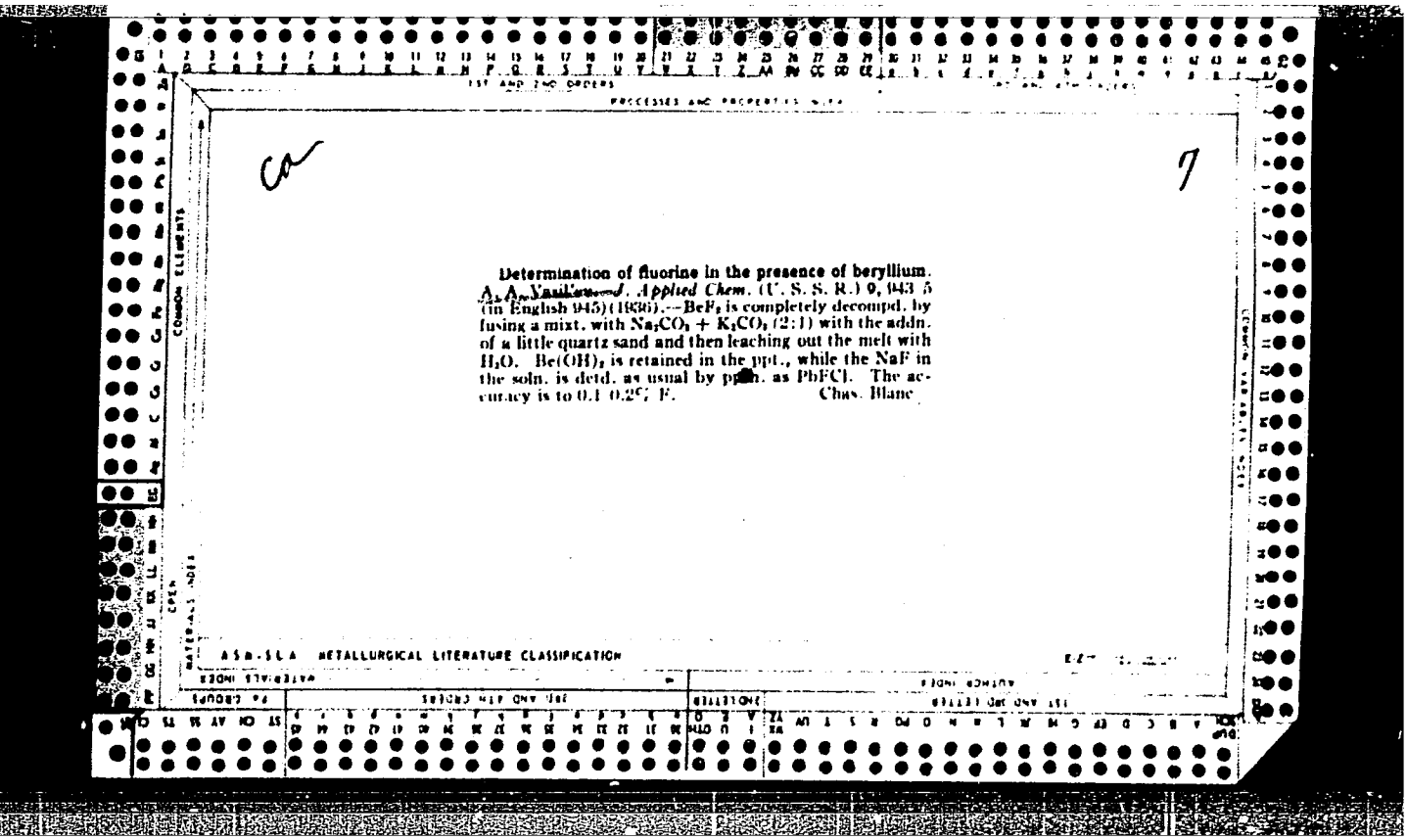
A-1

Solubility of potassium silicofluoride under different conditions. A. A. Vasilev and N. N. Maretjanova (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 153—156).—At 17° the solubility in H_2O is 0·1147, in 50% EtOH 0·0042, in saturated aq. KNO_3 and KCl 0·0055 and 0·0054, respectively, and in 50% EtOH (containing 2% KCl) 0·0022 g. per 100 ml. When used for washing the ppt., 100 ml. of the last named solution dissolve 0·9 mg. of K_2SiF_6. R. T.

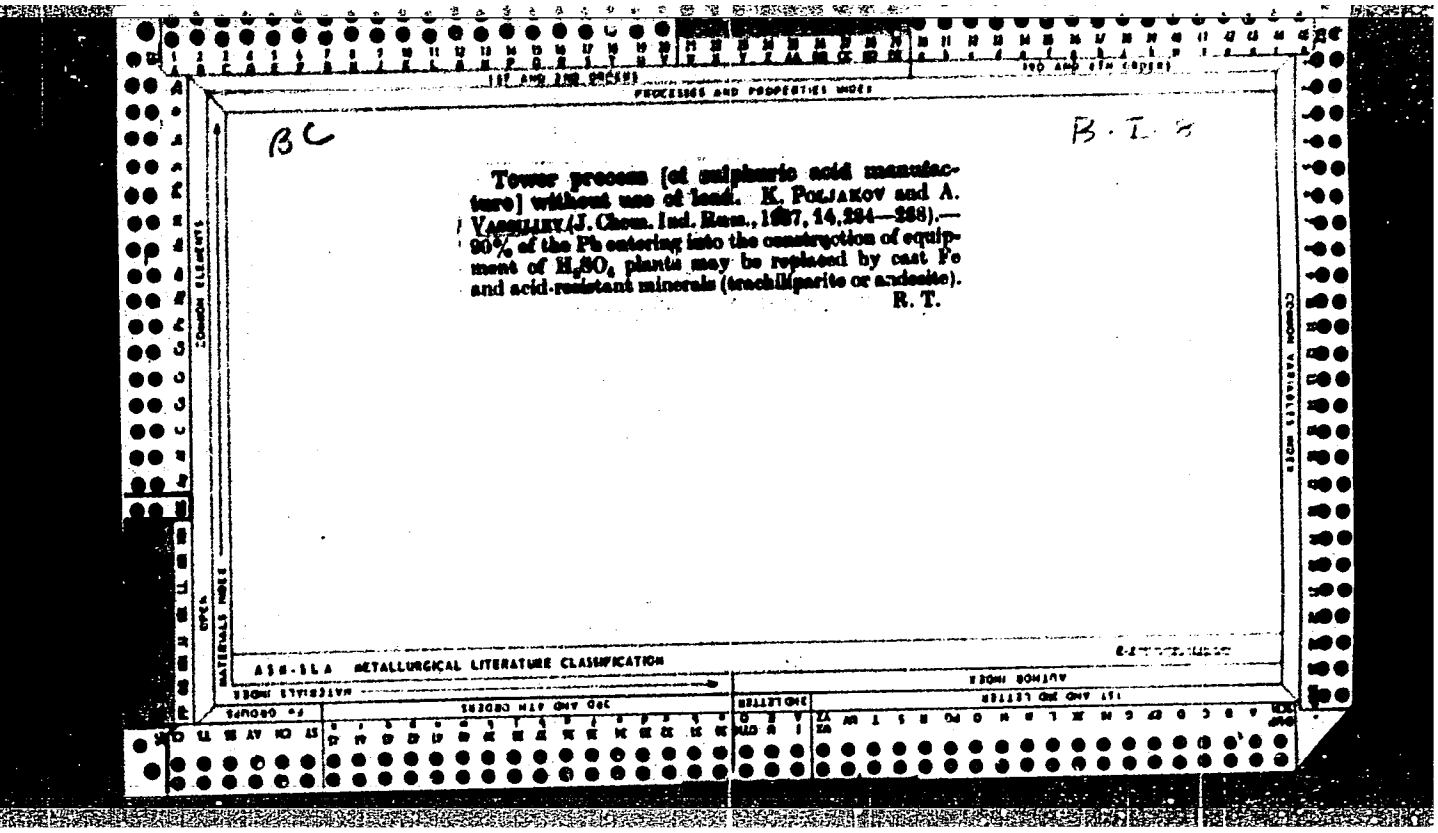


A new method for the determination of fluorine. I. A. A. Vasilev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 747-52 (in English 750)(1936).— A soln. of NaF is treated with HNO_3, HOAc and KBr and heated to boiling. $Pb(OAc)_4$ is added. Next day the PbFBr is filtered and the excess Br^- is detd. in the filtrate. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Determination of fluorine in the presence of beryllium. A. A. Vasil'ev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 943-5 (in English 945) (1936).—BeF_2 is completely decompd. by fusing a mixt. with $Na_2CO_3 + K_2CO_3$ (2:1) with the addn. of a little quartz sand and then leaching out the melt with H_2O. $Be(OH)_2$ is retained in the ppt., while the NaF in the soln. is detd. as usual by ppn. as PbFCl. The accuracy is to 0.1–0.2% F. Chas. Blanc

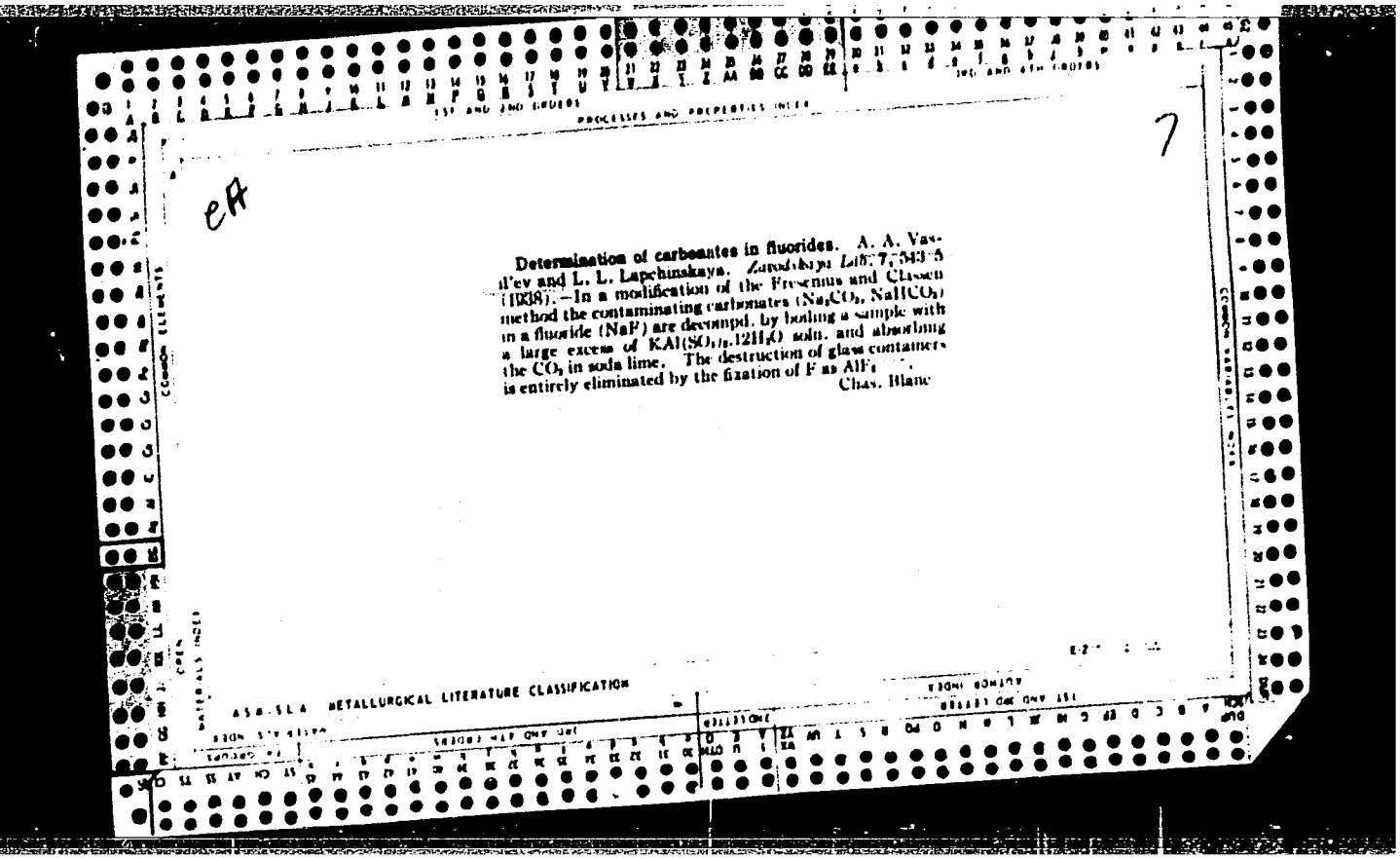


BC

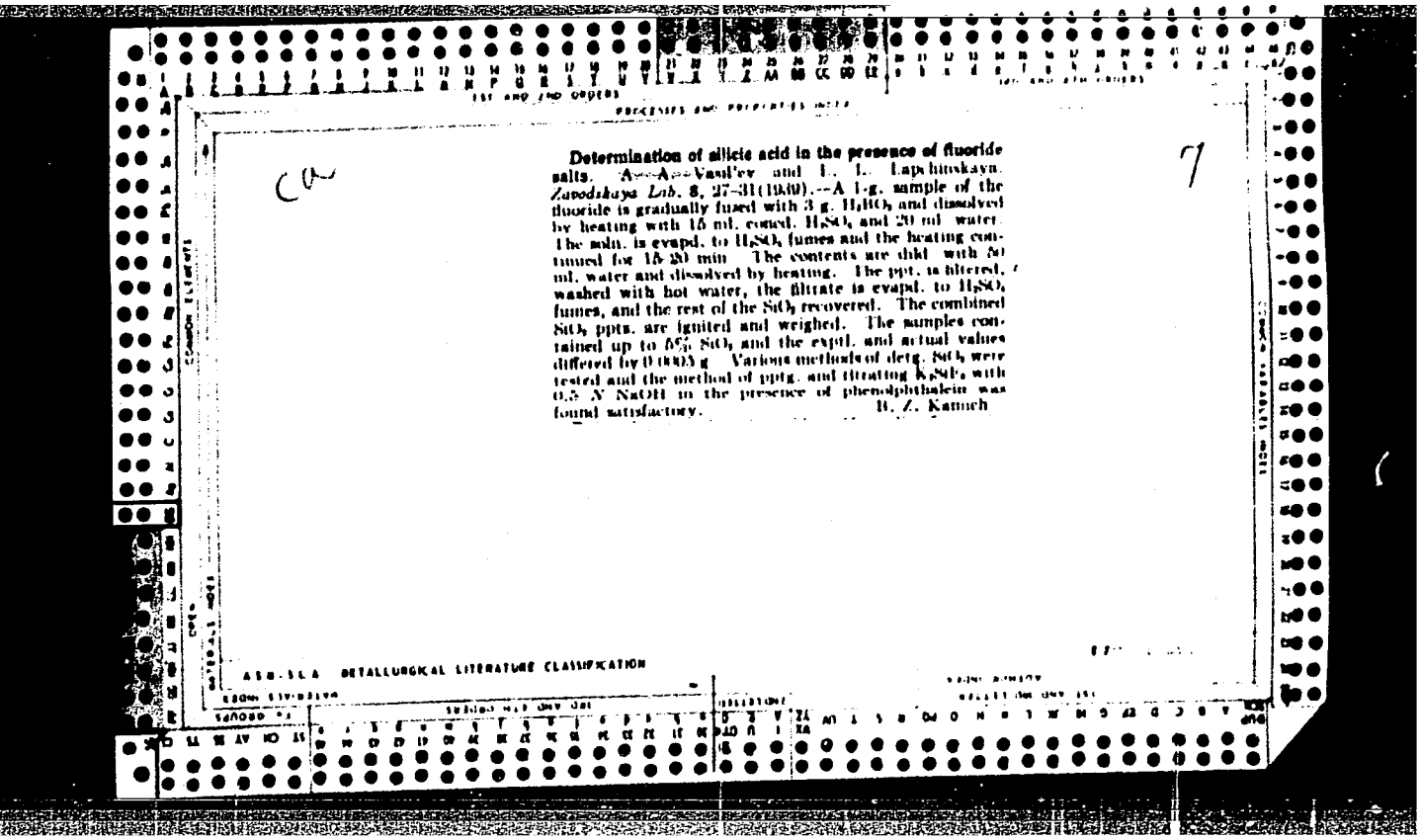
B.T.S

Tower process [of sulphuric acid manufacture] without use of lead. K. POLJAKOV and A. VASSILIEV. (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1937, 14, 284—288).—90% of the Pb entering into the construction of equipment of H_2SO_4 plants may be replaced by cast Fe and acid-resistant minerals (trachiliparite or andesite).

R. T.

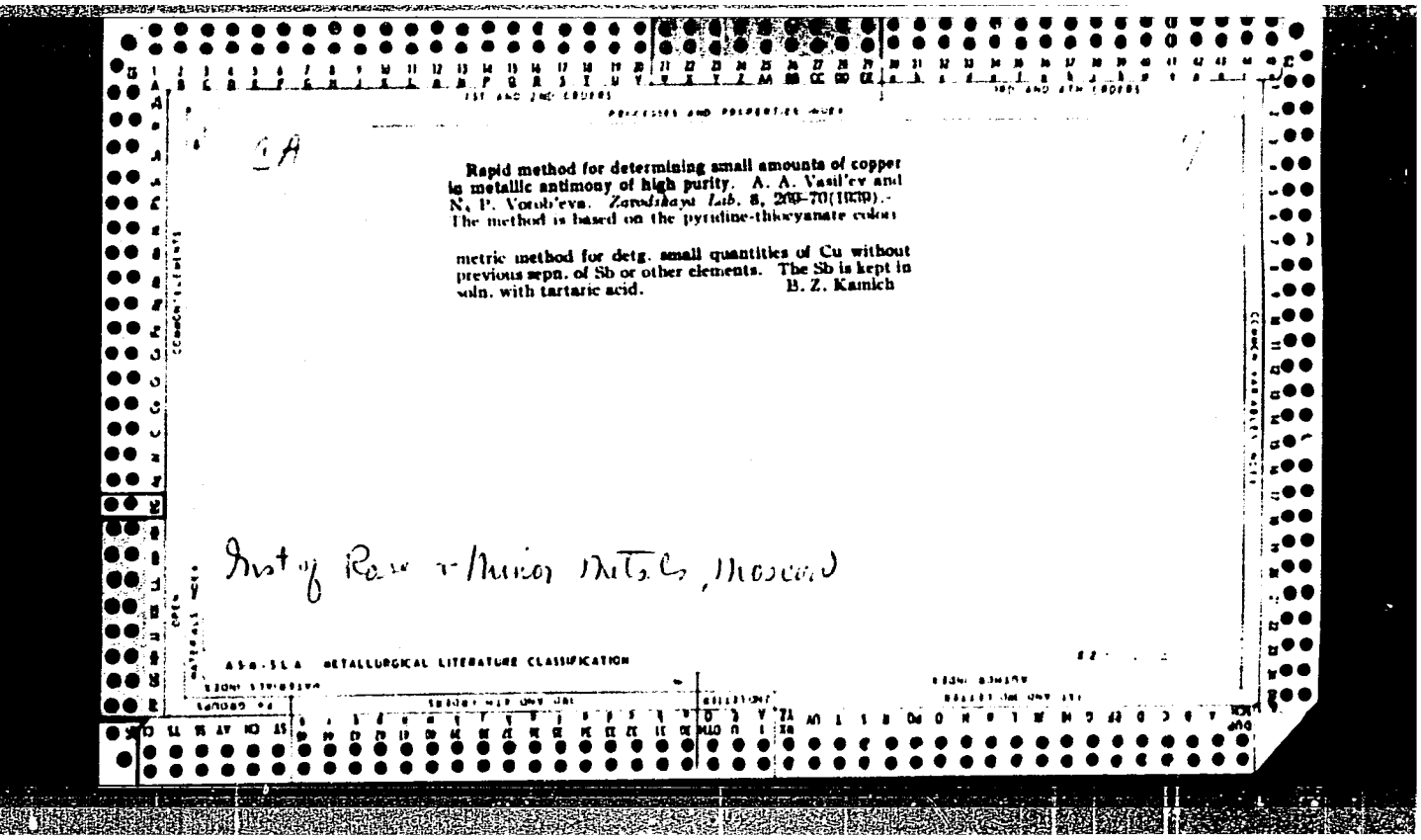


Determination of carbonates in fluorides. A. A. Vasil'ev and L. L. Lapchinskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 543–5 (1938).—In a modification of the Fresenius and Classen method the contaminating carbonates (Na_2CO_3, $NaHCO_3$) in a fluoride (NaF) are decomposed, by boiling a sample with a large excess of $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ soln. and absorbing the CO_2 in soda lime. The destruction of glass containers is entirely eliminated by the fixation of F as AlF_3.
Chas. Blanc



Determination of silicic acid in the presence of fluoride salts. A. A. Vasil'ev and L. L. Lapshinskaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, 27–31 (1939).—A 1-g. sample of the fluoride is gradually fused with 3 g. H_3BO_3 and dissolved by heating with 15 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 and 20 ml. water. The soln. is evapd. to H_2SO_4 fumes and the heating continued for 15–20 min. The contents are dild. with 50 ml. water and dissolved by heating. The ppt. is filtered, washed with hot water, the filtrate is evapd. to H_2SO_4 fumes, and the rest of the SiO_2 recovered. The combined SiO_2 ppts. are ignited and weighed. The samples contained up to 65% SiO_2 and the exptl. and actual values differed by 0.0003 g. Various methods of detg. SiO_2 were tested and the method of pptg. and titrating K_2SiF_6 with 0.5 *N* NaOH in the presence of phenolphthalein was found satisfactory.

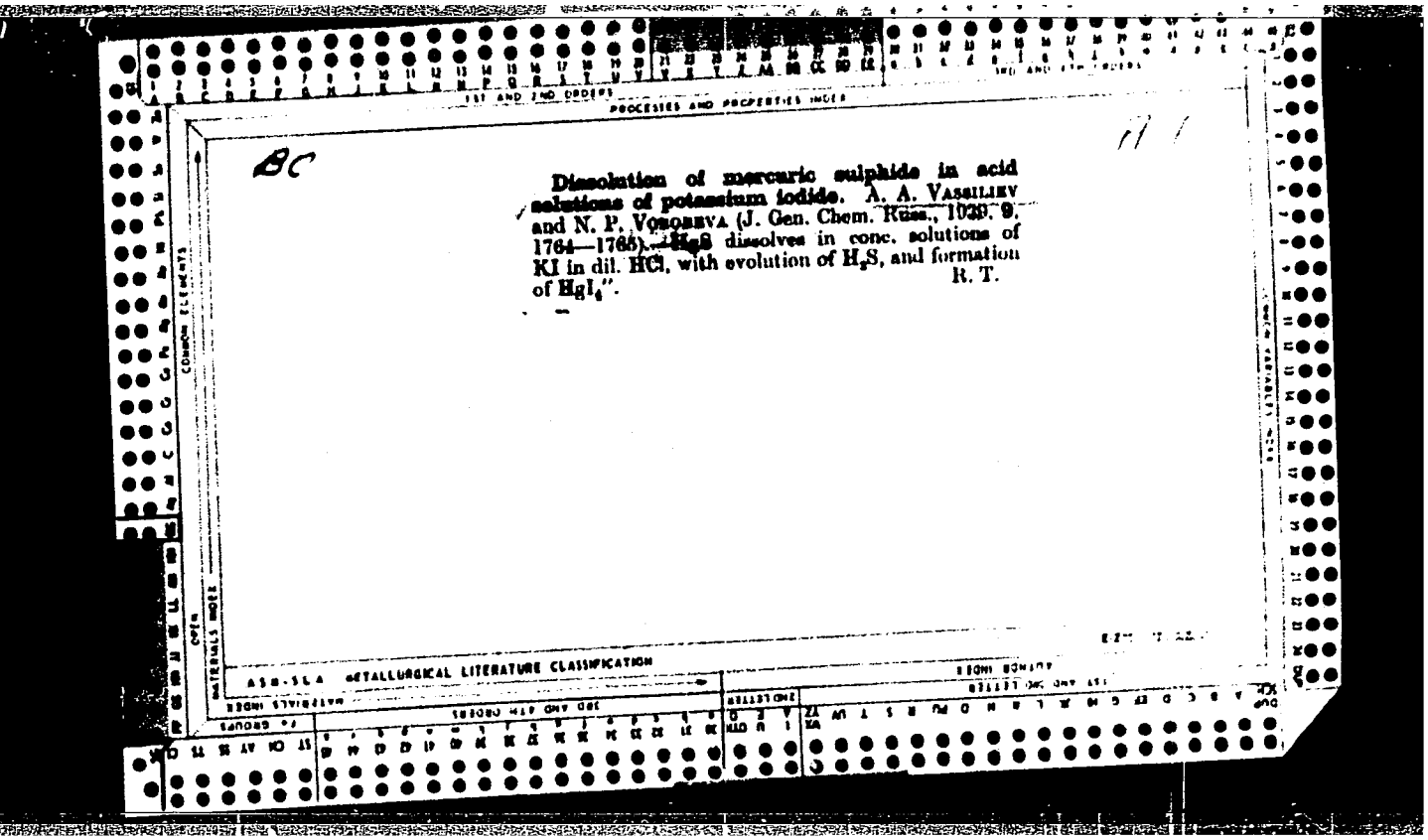
B. Z. Kamich



Rapid method for determining small amounts of copper in metallic antimony of high purity. A. A. Vasil'ev and N. P. Vorob'eva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, 269–70(1939).—The method is based on the pyridine-thiocyanate colorimetric method for detg. small quantities of Cu without previous sepn. of Sb or other elements. The Sb is kept in soln. with tartaric acid. B. Z. Kamich

Inst of Rare + Trace Elts, Moscow

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

Dissolution of mercuric sulphide in acid solutions of potassium iodide. A. A. VASSILIEV and N. P. VOSNESVA (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1939, 9, 1764—1765).—HgS dissolves in conc. solutions of KI in dil. HCl, with evolution of H_2S, and formation of HgI_4". R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

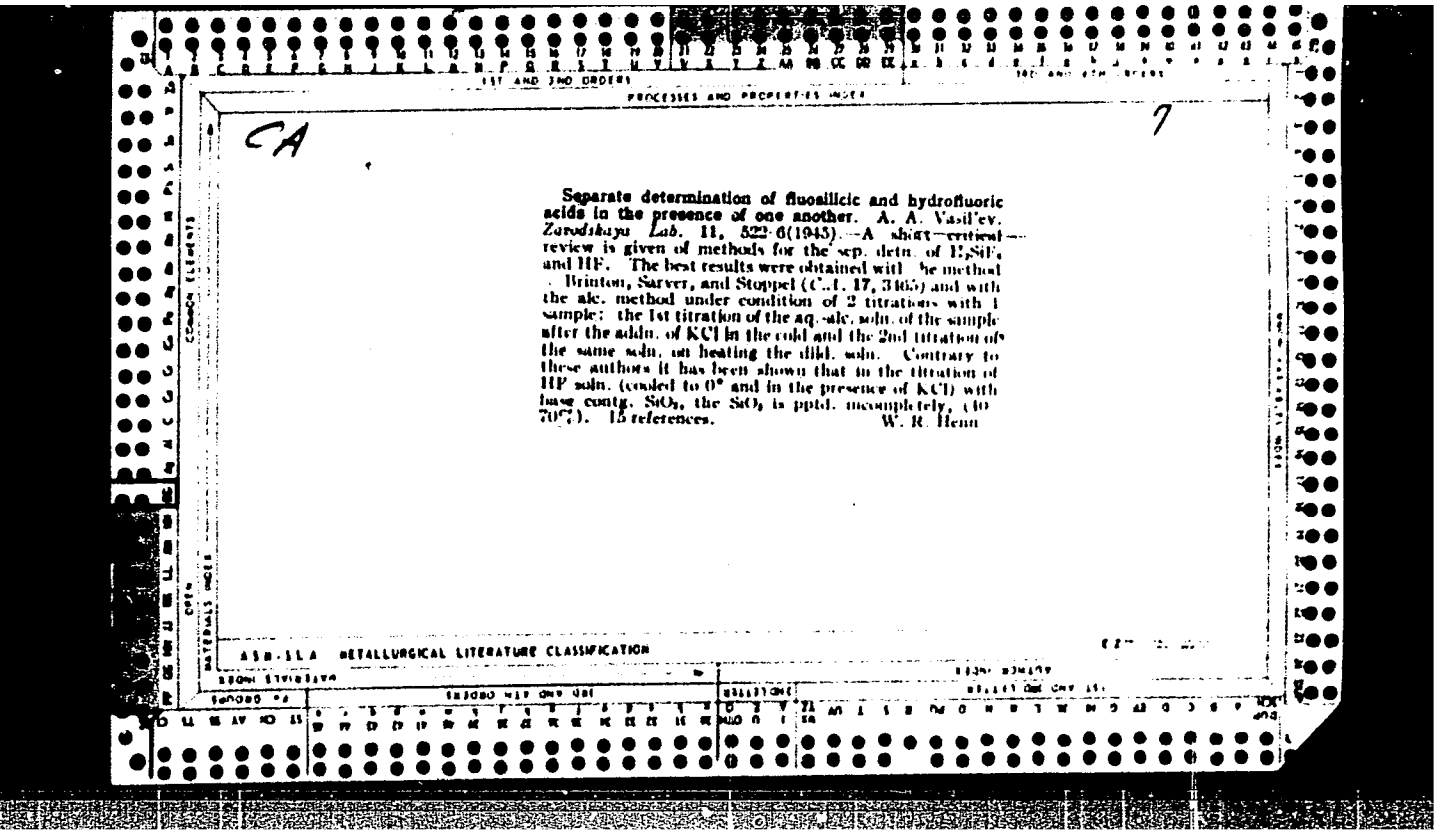
CA

7

Determination of silica in fluorides by means of boric acid. A. A. Vasil'ev and E. M. Sukhovskaya. *Trudy Vsesoyus. Konferentsii Anal. Khim.* 2, 623 (1943). In detn. of SiO_2 in the presence of fluorides by the method of Schrenk and Ode (C.A. 23, 5437), the quantity of HF affects considerably the results. Satisfactory results are obtained only with a content of F in the soln. equiv. to less than 0.1 g. of NaF. Loss of SiO_2 is calcd. from $x^2 = 2py$, where x is the quantity of NaF in g., y the loss of SiO_2 in mg., and $p = 0.010$. Four references.

W. R. Henn

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA 7

Separate determination of fluosilicic and hydrofluoric acids in the presence of one another. A. A. Vasil'ev. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 822-6(1943).—A short critical review is given of methods for the sep. detn. of H_2SiF_6 and HF. The best results were obtained with the method of Brinton, Sarver, and Stoppel (C.A. 17, 3165) and with the alc. method under condition of 2 titrations with 1 sample: the 1st titration of the aq.-alc. soln. of the sample after the addn. of KCl in the cold and the 2nd titration of the same soln. on heating the dild. soln. Contrary to these authors it has been shown that in the titration of HF soln. (cooled to 0° and in the presence of KCl) with insig. contg. SiO_2, the SiO_2 is pptd. incompletely, (10-70%). 15 references. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

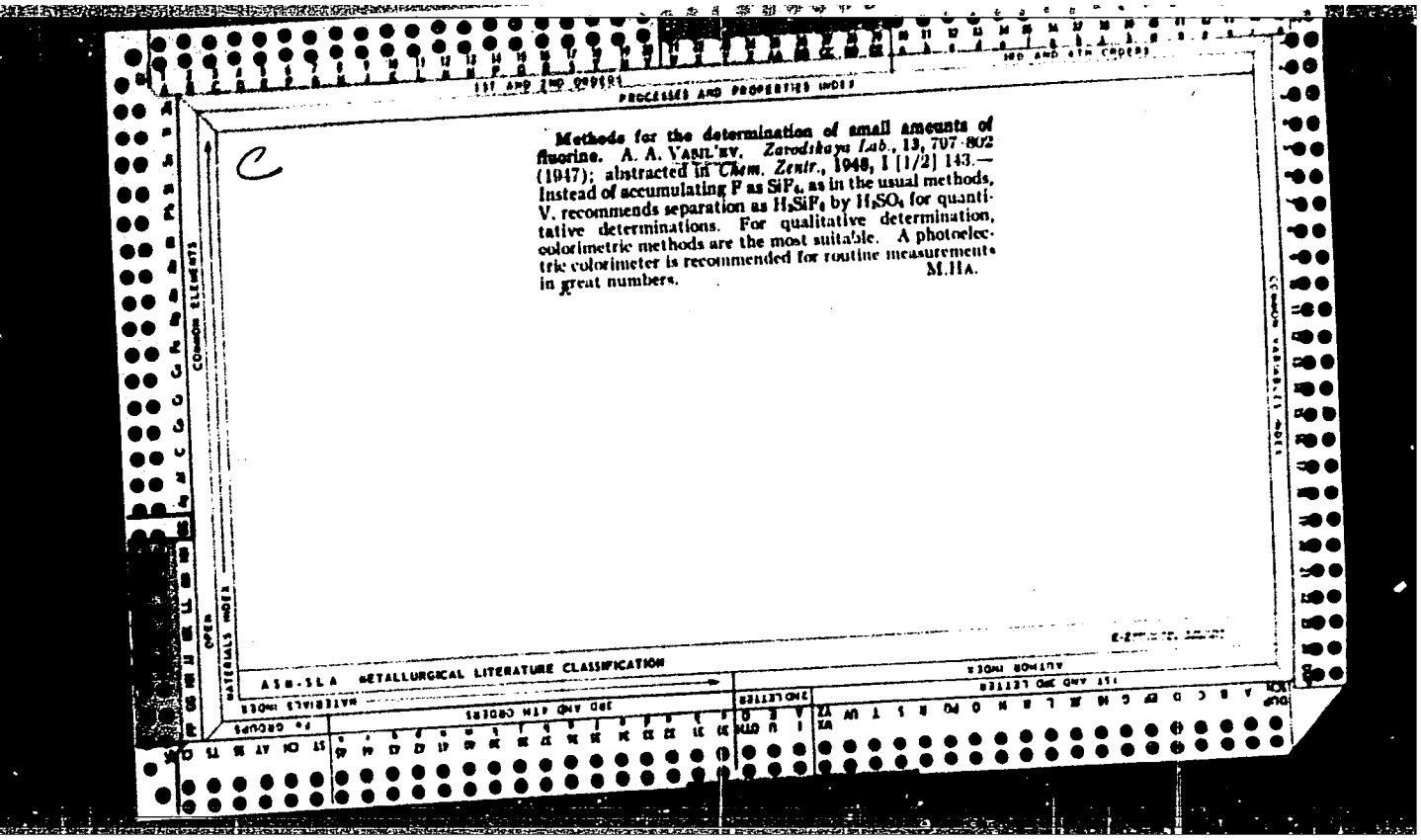
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Determination of silica in fluorides by means of boric acid. A. A. Vasil'ev and K. M. Sukhovskaya. *Zavod. Lab.* 11, 802-3(1945); cf. C.A. 39, 3758. In detn. of SiO_2 in fluorides according to the method of A. A. Vasil'ev and L. L. Lapshinskaya (C.A. 33, 9195), the H_2SiO_3 adsorbs H_3BO_3 in amts. equal to 3-4% of the wt. of SiO_2 in the product. The method consists of the following operation: fuse 1 g. of the sample with 3 g. of H_3BO_3 in a Pt crucible, ignite the mass for approx. 1 hr. over a Bunsen burner, treat the melt with dil. H_2SO_4 in a Pt dish, heat until SO_3 fumes appear, cool, dil. with water, filter SiO_2, wash, ignite, and weigh. This method can be used to det. H_2SiO_3 in fluorides contg. up to 5% of SiO_2, regardless of the fact that H_2SiO_3 adsorbs H_3BO_3 because the error attributed to this adsorption is within the accuracy of gravimetric detn. of SiO_2. In analyses of fluorides contg. from 5 to 10% of SiO_2, a correction must be used. This correction reduces the result obtained by 3-4% (relative). Products contg. more than 10% of SiO_2 should be analyzed by the method of Hoffman and Lundell (cf. C.A. 24, 1192). Three references. W. R. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Methods for the determination of small amounts of fluorine. A. A. VASIL'EV. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 13, 797–802 (1947); abstracted in *Chem. Zentr.*, 1948, I [1/2] 143.—Instead of accumulating F as SiF_4, as in the usual methods, V. recommends separation as H_2SiF_6 by H_2SO_4 for quantitative determinations. For qualitative determination, colorimetric methods are the most suitable. A photoelectric colorimeter is recommended for routine measurements in great numbers. M.HA.

R-2

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7367

Author : A. A. Vasil'yev
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Therapy of Ducks and Geese in Cases of Hymenolepiadosis.

Orig Pub: Veterinariya 1957, No 1, 43-46

Abstract: Tests were made on ducks and geese infected by hymenolepidae of the vermifugal action of filicin, arsenate of lead, amino-atebrin, seeds of melon and watermelon, as well as of therapeutic doses of vegetable and synthetic arecoline, extract of the male fern, of a fat-free cereal of the seeds of squash, and of a paste of garlic. Filicin proved to be the most effective in a dose of 0.3

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-2

, 7367

kilogram for ducks, and 0.4 gram per kilogram for geese. Good results in the hymenolei- dosis of geese were given by an extract of male fern in a dose of 0.2 grams per kilogram, and by vegetable arecoline in a dose of one miligram per kilogram. Garlic paste, arsenate of lead, and ameno-atebrin proved of little effect in hymenolepidosis of ducks and geese. Fat-free cereals of the seeds of squash showed satisfactory effectiveness in "drepanidoteniosis" of geese

ard 2/2

VASIL'YEV, A.A., aspirant

Testing ditrazine as an anthelmintic in horse dictyocaulosis.
Trudy VIGIS 6:191-194 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Piperazinecarboxamide)
(Dictyocaulus)

VASIL'YEV, A.A., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Treatment of ducks and geese in hymenolepiasis. Trudy VIGIS 7:30-39 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Tapeworms) (Ducks--Diseases and pests)
(Geese--Diseases and pests)

VASIL'YEV, A.A., kand.veter.nauk

Theory and practice in the control of helminth diseases. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.3:123-124 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

ACC NR: AP7007595 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/008/0095/0096

AUTHOR: Chuprakov, N. M.; Borovoy, A. A.; Postnikov, N. A.; Malychev, A. A.; Magidson, E. M.; Sin'chugov, F. I.; Zeylidzon, Ye. D.; Barchaninov, G. S.; Yermolenko, V. M.; Vasil'yev, A. A.; Sokolov, N. I.; Ul'yanov, A. S.; Fedoseyev, A. M.; Sarkisov, M. A.; Rokotyan, S. S.; Azar'yev, D. I.; Arson, G. S.; Dubinskiy, L. A.; Zhulin, I. V.; Kolpakova, A. I.; Antoshin, N. N. Krikunchik, A. B.; Kuchkin, M. D.; Preobrazhenskiy, N. Ye.; Rout, M. A.; Kheyfits, M. E.; Sharov, A. N.; Yakub, Yu. A.; Gorbunov, N. I.; Shurmukhin, V. A.; Baschinskiy, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Boris Sergeyevich Uspenskiy (on his 60th birthday)

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 8, 1966, 95-96

TOPIC TAGS: hydroelectric power plant, electric engineering personnel

SUB CODE: 10

ABSTRACT: B. S. Uspenskiy was born in June 1906. He graduated from the State Electric Machine Building Institute in 1928 as an electric installation engineer. He worked in the State Electro-Technical Trust for four years, then in the All-Union ElectroTechnical Union, where he planned power construction units. Plans which he made up at that time for the electrical portion of electrical stations and sub-stations are still being used. He was invovled in planning and installation of the electrical portion of hydro-electric power stations and powerful pumping stations in the Moscow-Volga Canal. During the war, he was in charge in installation of the Krasnogroskaya Heat and Electric Power Station, the planning of the Urals Hydro-Electric Power Station and other projects. He

Card 1/2

0928 1534

VASIL'YEV, A.A.

Some problems of organizing psychotherapy at health resorts. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kult'. 30 no.3:223-226 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrainskiy respublikanskiy sovet po upravleniyu kurortami professional'nykh soyuzov, Kiyev. Submitted February 15, 1963.

VASIL'YEV, Aleksandr Afinogenovich; KIRAKOZOVA, N.Sh., red.; GLAZUNOVA, V.V., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Collective-farm trade. State procurement of farm produce and raw materials] Kolkhoznaia torgovlia. Zagotovki sel'skokhoziaistvennykh produktov i syr'ia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1960. 77 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Produce trade)

VASIL'YEV, Arkadiy Aleksandrovich; SIMCHATOV, Nikolay Petrovich; MATYUSHIN, M.V., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Strengthening of oil-filled 6-220 kv. switches] Usilenie maslianykh vykliuchatelei 6-220 kv. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 63 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.113) (MIRA 17:3)

VASIL'YEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; LARIONOV, V.P.; OKOLOVICH, M.N.; Prinimali uchastiye NAYASHKOVA, Ye.F.; KRYUCHKOV, I.P.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Electrical section of power plants and substations]Elektricheskaia chast' stantsii i podstantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, Pt.1.[Electrical equipment and power distribution devices] Elektricheskie apparaty i raspredelitel'nye ustroistva. 1963. 495 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Electric power plants)
(Electric substations)
(Electric power distribution)

VASIL'YEV, A.B., polkovnik

Aerial activity at lesser altitudes; material from the foreign press. Vest.protivovozd.obor. no.2:47-50 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Air warfare)

BOGUTSKIY, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.D., inzh.; ZAKHVATKINA, B.I., inzh.; TARASEVICH, L.I., inzh.

Results of industrial tests of the AShV05 apparatus for automatically controlling reversible fans used in pits. Sbor. KuzNIUI no.8:120-136 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Fans, Electric) (Automatic control)

VASIL'YEV, A.D., inzh.; ABRAMTSEV, Ye.P., inzh.

Sparkproof network for automatically controlling conveyors which guarantees motors against delayed starts, made by the Kuznetsk Scientific Research Coal Institute. Sbor. KuzNIUI no.8:137-143 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

(Conveying machinery) (Automatic control)

ABRAMTSEV, Ye.P., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, A.D., inzh.

Automatic control of conveyor lines with two branches. Sbor. KuzNIUI no.8:155-160 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Conveying machinery) (Automatic control)

ABRAMTSEV, Ye.P., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, A.D., inzh.

Using speed relays in Kuznetsk Basin preparation plants and mines. Nauch. trudy KuzNIIUgleobog. no.1:73-80 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Conveying machinery--Electric equipment)
(Automatic control)

VASIL'YEV, A.D., inzh.; LOSHKAREV, F.A., tekhnik; POLEZHAYEV, M.M., inzh.

Automatic control of the density and flow of pulp in feeding flotation machines at the "Tomusinskaia 1-2" preparation plant. Nauch. trudy Kuz. NIIUgleobog. no.2:132-136 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ABRAMTSEV, Ye.P., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, A.D., inzh.

Using the IKS relay in Kuznetsk Basin coal preparation plants. Nauch. trudy KuzNIIUgleobog. no.2:136-143 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; KHASKIN, B.A.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.; SHVETSOVA-SHILOVSKAYA, K.D.

Organic insectofungicieds. Part 72: Mechanism of thion-thiol isomerization of N-substituted ammonium thio- and dithiophosphates. Zhur.ob. khim. 34 no.1:40-44 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

BESEDIN, P.T.; ORESHKIN, G.G.; SOROKIN, A.A.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; CHEPELEV, P.M.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.; KUTSENKO, A.D.

Mastering and introducing at the Dzerzhinsk Plant normalizing and sorbitizing practices for rails along their entire length. Stal' 20 no.10:946-953 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

(Railroads--Rails)
(Dneprodzerzkinsk--Annealing of metals)

S/048/63/027/001/009/043
B163/B180

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A. F.

TITLE: Measuring the half-width of the apparatus function of a monochromator in the infrared region with the transmission spectrum of a double Fabry - Perot standard

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 19 - 21

TEXT: S the half-width of the apparatus function of a monochromator can be determined by measuring the modulation depth A_o/A and periodicity $\Delta\nu$ in the record of a spectral distribution in which the amplitude is a harmonic function of the wave number. These can be achieved, in a double Fabry - Perot interferometer. A_o/A is a function of $(S/\Delta\nu)^2$ which is calculated under the assumption that the apparatus function has triangular and Caussian shape, respectively. In practice this theoretical function of $(S/\Delta\nu)^2$ does not exactly coincide with A_o/A but with QA_o/A, where the coefficient Q is < 1, due to convergence of the light beam in which the

Card 1/2

Measuring the half-width of ... S/048/63/027/001/009/043
B163/B180

interferometer is working, the interferometer wedge, non-coincidence of the interferometer axis with the beam axis, imperfections of the reflecting surfaces etc. Expressions containing the wave number ν, are derived to describe the dependence of Q on the interferometer wedge and the beam convergence. The half-width S_1, which one obtains for $Q = 1$ is shown to depend on the slit width l as $S_1 = \Delta\nu (c_1 l^2 + c_2 l + c_3)^{1/2}$ if S is a linear function of l. The coefficients c_1, c_2 and c_3 can be measured, and Q and the 2 coefficients of the linear dependence of S on l can be determined from them. This was done for an infrared spectrometer И-800 (N-800) with a KBr prism in the wave number range 900-500 cm^{-1}. The experimental S are of the same order as the square root of the sum of the squares of the dispersion and diffraction components. This paper was presented at the 14th Conference on Spectroscopy in Gor'kiy, July 5-12, 1961.

Card 2/2

GNEVUSHEV, Mikhail Andreyevich; KORZHUYEV, S.S., st. nauchn. sotr., kand. geogr. nauk, retsenzent; KIND, N.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, A.F., retsenzent; KODIONOVA, F.A., red.; KISELEVA, M.D., red.kart; KARPOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Yakut diamonds] IAkutskie almazy. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 102 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Korzhuyev). 2. Yakutskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley (for Vasil'yev). (Yakutia--Diamonds)

VASIL'YEV, A.F.; KHASKIN, B.A.

Integral intensities of stretching vibration bands of alkyl - O - (P) in the infrared spectra of some thio-organophosphorus compounds. Infrared spectra and structure of bis(alkoxythiophosphono)disulfides of bis(N-trialkyl- and N-dialkylammonium). Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2322-2328 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

VASIL'YEV, A.F.

Overall mechanization of lumbering operations at the Lubiansk lumber camp. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.10:29-32 O-N '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Lumbering--Machinery)

S/051/62/013/004/010/023
E032/E314

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A.F.

TITLE: A simplified form of the method of reduction of Burger and Van Sittert

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.4, 1962, 572-575

TEXT: A modification of the method of Burger and Van Sittert (UFN, 66, 3, 1958, 475) is reported. In the modified form the method involves the following steps: 1) the profile of the band is recorded under optimum conditions; 2) the profile of the band is recorded again with the half-width of the instrumental function increased by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$ and with amplification reduced by a factor of 2 in order to reduce the noise level; 3) the first spectrum is transferred onto tracing paper together with the axes; 4) the spectrum on the tracing paper is superimposed on the second spectrum and the latter is copied on it; 5) a scale is introduced under the tracing paper and the algebraic difference between the ordinates of the two curves is added to the ordinates of the first spectrum and a new curve is plotted. The latter curve represents the first-approximation reduction.

Card 1/2

A simplified form of ...

The second approximation may be obtained by introducing the profile with the half-width increased by $\sqrt{3}$ and the amplification adjusted accordingly. As can be seen, the method involves no calculations and is not very sensitive to errors in the half-width of the instrumental function. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1961

Card 2/2

45083

S/051/63/014/001/024/031
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A.F.

TITLE: Determination of the half-width of the instrumental function of a monochromator from an analysis of the transmission spectrum of a double Fabry-Perot etalon

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.1, 1963, 146-151

TEXT: A simple method for the determination of the half-width for wavelengths in excess of 10 μ is described. It is supposed that the entrance slit of the monochromator intercepts radiation whose intensity is a harmonic function of wavelength. The distorting effect of the monochromator is then described by

$$\varphi(\nu) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{a}\,(\nu - x) f(x)\,dx,$$

where in the present case $f(x) = A_0 \cos(2\pi x/\Delta\nu)$ and $\bar{a}(\nu)$ is an even function which has no effect on the phase of the harmonic distribution. It is shown that the observed distribution under these conditions is also harmonic but has in general a different amplitude and phase. The ratio of the amplitude at the entrance of the monochromator to the amplitude of the observed distribution

Card 1/3

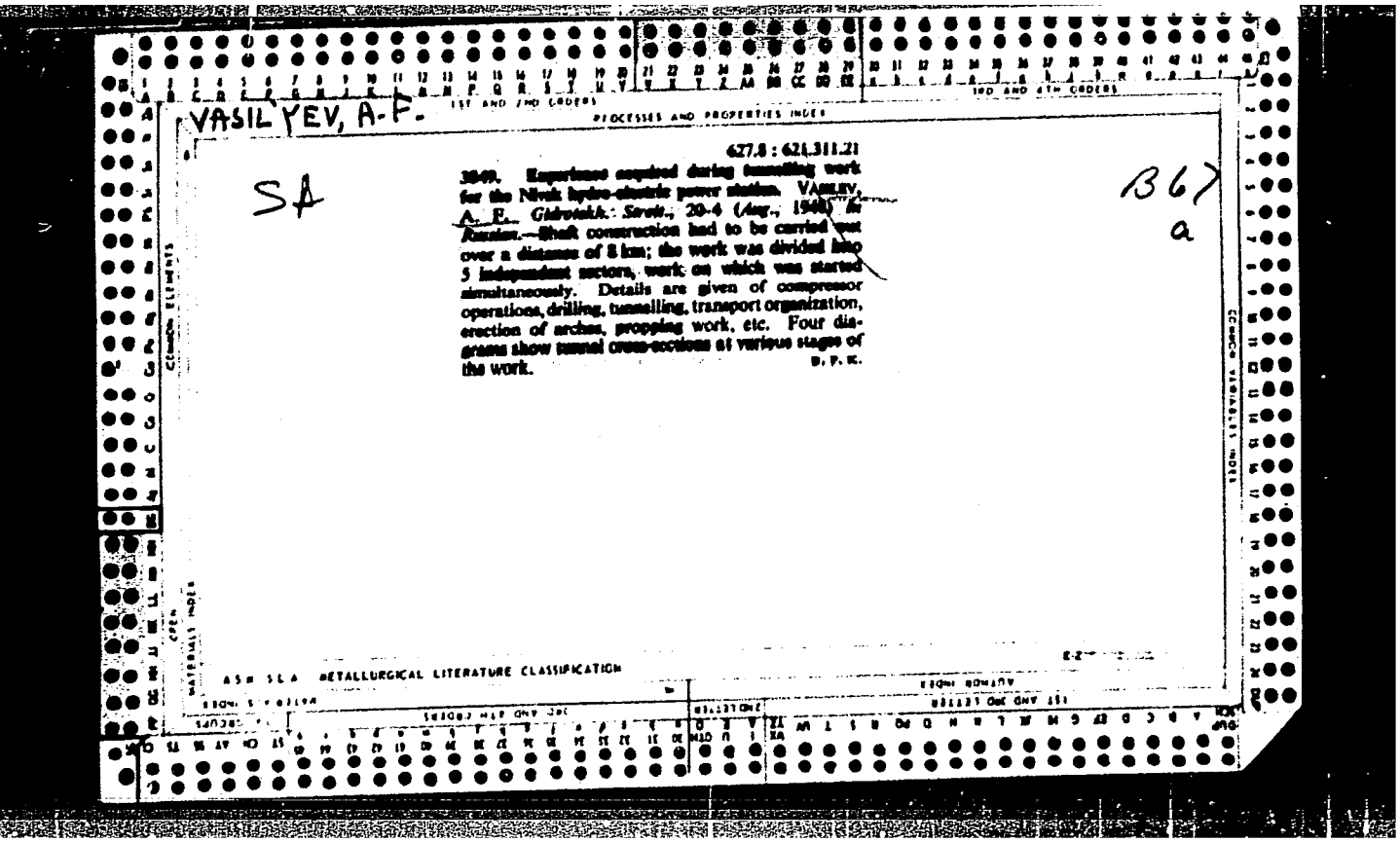
is found to be determined by the Fourier transform of the normalised instrumental function of the monochromator and this result is used to determine the above half-width. In practice, the harmonic distribution was produced by a double Fabry-Perot etalon with potassium bromide plates and unequal spacings. It was found that the half-width could be determined by measuring the depth of modulation of the radiation leaving the double etalon and the period of the harmonic distribution at the exit of the monochromator. The expressions for the half-width are also found to include a function Q which descrioes certain instrumental effects which may be computed theoretically. It is noted that in calculating the half-width it is necessary to take into account the partial coherence of the radiation reaching the entrance and exit slits, which gives rise to a reduction in the geometrical widths. It is also necessary to take into account the change in the diffraction component of the half-width with increasing geometrical slit width. A quadratic combination of the dispersion and diffraction components of the slit width was found to give a better result for the instrumental half-width than a linear combination in the case of the H-800 (N-800) monochromator

Determination of the half-width ... S/051/63/014/001/024/031
E032/E514

which was investigated by the above method. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1961

Card 3/3



VASILYEV, A-F-

SA

B67
a

427.8 : 624.311.21

3049. Experience acquired during tunnelling work for the Nivak hydro-electric power station. VASILEV, A. E. *Gidrotekh.: Sovet.*, 20-4 (*Aug.*, 1948) *In Russian.*—Shaft construction had to be carried out over a distance of 8 km; the work was divided into 5 independent sectors, work on which was started simultaneously. Details are given of compressor operations, drilling, tunnelling, transport organization, erection of arches, propping work, etc. Four diagrams show tunnel cross-sections at various stages of the work. B. P. K.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VASIL'YEV, A. F.

PA 15/49T63

USSR/Engineering Aug 48
Excavating Machinery
Concrete

"Results of Tunneling Operations at the Niv Hydroelectric Power Station," A. F. Vasil'yev, Engr, 4 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 8

Describes tunnel construction under: (1) compressed air supply; (2) drilling arrangements; (3) tunneling organization; (4) arch centers; (5) curved pieces for tunnel walls; (6) casing; (7) concrete-mixing and stone-crushing arrangements; (8) transport of concrete; (9) pouring of concrete.

15/49T63

VASIL'YEV, A. F. PA 53/49T46

USSR/Engineering Jun 49
Tunnels
Antifreezing

"Characteristics of Constructing Hydrotechnical Tunnels in Land," A. F. Vasil'yev, Engr, 2 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 6

Very often subzero temperatures are encountered throughout the winter in sections near doorways and shafts of hydrotechnical tunnels. Discusses measures to protect tunnels and subsurface machine spaces of hydroelectric stations from very cold temperatures and ice deposition (fires, heat buffers, partitions, watchmen at doors, etc.)

53/49T46

ASIL'YEV, A. F.

PA 65/49T44

USSR/Engineering - Construction Industry
Dams

Aug 49

"Specific Norms for Electric-Power Consumption on Hydrotechnical Construction Works," A. F. Vasil'yev, Engr, 2 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 8

Gives specific norms for power consumption on each of seven individual steps in building a dam. Of the total power, 50% was consumed in rock excavation.

65/49T44

VASIL'YEV, A. F.

28998

Kryeplyenlye otkosov kanalov v moryennykh gruntakh. Gidrotyekhn. Stoitvo, 1949, No. 9, C. 26-27.

SO: Letopis' No. 34.

VASIL'YEV, A. F., Engr

158T38

USSR/Engineering - Hydroelectric Plants Feb 50
Power Plants, Design

"Structural Features of the Bus-Bar Shaft in an Underground Hydroelectric Power Station," A. F. Vasil'yev, Engr, 2½ pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 2

Describes construction of vertical shaft which serves for housing bus bars and cables for transmitting electric power to the ground surface. Its cross section is 6.2 x 4.55 meters depth several tens of meters. It is divided into sections, i.e., floors, each 3.08 meters

158T38

USSR/Engineering - Hydroelectric Plants Feb 50
(Contd)

high. Basic material is ferroconcrete. Inner partitions are brickwork. Besides cable channel shaft has compartment for passenger elevator, two ventilation channels, and section for metal stepladder. Walls of shaft are faced with concrete 0.06 meter thick.

158T38

VASIL'YEV, A. F.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulic Engineering, Dams Mar 51

"Erection of a Dam by Loading Morainic Rocks Into Water," A. F. Vasil'yev, K. V. Alekseyev, Engineers

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 3, pp 11-13

New method is based on self-packing capacity of morainic grounds in water. Cross section of dam is divided along its height into several levels 3 - 4 m each. In the course of filling, each level is surrounded by small embankment and water is pumped into pit creating a pond 2 - 3 m deep.

197T43

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulic Engineering, Dams (Contd) Mar 51

This pond is filled out with morainic rocks. The method, decreasing cost of 1 cu m of moraine in the body of dam by 75%, permits execution of work during rains and in winter at temps up to -15 to -20°C, using just a small addnl amt of labor for removing ice from the pond surface.

197T43

VASILYEV, A. F.

USSR/Miscellaneous -- Structural materials

Card : 1/1 Pub. 71 - 14/17

Authors : Vasilyev, A. F., and Nemira, K. B., Engineers

Title : Mechanized stone quarry for the construction of the Kamsk hydroelectrical station

Periodical : Mekh. trud. rab. 4, 37 - 40, June 1954

Abstract : The mechanization of stone quarry work and the delivery of materials for the construction of the hydroelectric plant on the Chusova River near Kamsk, are described. Drawings, illustration.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Building a barrier across a large river during the construction of a hydroelectric power plant. Gidr.stroi. 23 no.2:1-3 '54.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Dams)

VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Experience in using concrete pumps in hydrotechnical construction. Gidr.stroi. 23 no.4:4-7 '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Concrete construction)

VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Use of gantry-boom cranes in hydraulic power center construction. (MLRA 7:9)
Gidr.stroi 23 no.6:1-3 '54.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ZENTSOV, A.S.; VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener, redaktor; FILONENKO, A.S., professor, redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Calculating locations of vertical shafts and underground surveying in constructing hydraulic tunnels] Opyt proizvodstva orientirovaniia vertikal'nykh shakht i podzemoi poligonometrii pri sooruzhenii gidro-tekhnicheskikh tunnelei. Pod red. A.V. Vasil'eva i A.S.Filonenko. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo 1955. 165 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Tunneling) (Triangulation) (Hydraulic engineering)

VASIL'YEV, A.F.

AID P - 2114

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 3/20

Author : Vasil'yev, A. F.

Title : Heating aggregates during winter concreting

Periodical: Gidr. stroi., no.3, 10-11, 1955

Abstract : The author reports that concrete ingredients placed in storage bins at the construction site of the Kama Hydro-electric Power Plant froze up and could not be transported in spite of a steam-duct system fed from a central boiler installation. The author recommends the heating of aggregates stored to a 10-12 m height with piping installed over the conduits. The heating of the storage bin is not considered necessary. Two diagrams.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VASIL'YEV, A.F.

AID P - 1791

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering Construction

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 3/17

Author : Vasil'yev, A. F., Eng. Stalin Prize Winner

Title : First-stage filling of Kama Reservoir

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., v.24, no.1, 8-13, 1955

Abstract : A detailed description of the progress of work on raising the reservoir water level to 13 m, retaining ice floes, timber and debris in the headwater and completing the construction of the lock during the winter and spring of 1954. Statistical data on hydrology are included. One photo and 4 diagrams are given.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

Vasil'yev, A.F.

AID P - 3998

Subject : USSR/Hydr. Eng.

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 5/18

Author : Vasil'yev, A. F., Stalin Prize Winner, Eng.

Title : Gravel-sorting yard at the Kama Hydro Power Development Construction.

Periodical : Gidro. stroi., 24 8, 16-19, 1955

Abstract : The performance of the equipment and the organization of work at the gravel-sorting yard are discussed. Tables showing concrete mixes and gravel sizes are included. Three diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener; KOCHETKOV, M.V., inzhener.

Experience building and operating the Kama Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.4:1-8 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Kama Hydroelectric Power Station)

VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener; ALEKSANDROV, B.K.

The Kama navigation locks. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:9-17 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Aleksandrov).
(Locks (Hydraulic engineering))

VASIL'YEV A. F.

MALENKOV, G.M.; PERVUKHIN, M.G.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; LOGINOV, F.G.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; YERMAKOV, V.S.; VINTER, A.V.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; UGORETS, I.I.; BEKHTIN, N.V.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N.; VASILENKO, P.I.; BOROVOY, A.A.; NOSOV, R.P.; ERISTOV, V.S.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; RUSSO, G.A.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.; REPKIN, V.P.; TERMAN, I.A; ORLOV, G.M.; CHUMACHENKO, N.A.; BESCHINSKIY, A.A.; YAROSH, V.F.

Pavel Pavlovich Laupman; obituary. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:62 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Laupman, Pavel Pavlovich, 1887-1957)

VASIL'YEV, A.F., inzhener.

Ejection effect [of spring flood water] at the Kama spillway hydroelectric station. Gidr.stroi. 26 no.8:18-19 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Kama hydroelectric power stations)

Vasil'yev, A.F.

98-1-6/20

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A.F., Member-Correspondent of the Academy of Construction and Architecture

TITLE: Passage of Ice Through Hydroelectric Power Centers (Propusk l'da cherez gidrouzly)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, # 1, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author analyses conditions existing during the movement of ice at the construction sites of the hydroelectric power stations Kam (from 1951 - 1957), Kuybyshev (1955-1957) and Novosibirsk (1957). He arrived at the following conclusions: Conditions permitting the ice to move through the openings of concrete dams during the periods of operation of power plants, and through openings at the top during the construction periods and periods of temporary operation, do not depend on the dimensions of these openings. Openings 12, 16 and 20 m wide are capable of letting the ice pass through, if a depth of 10 m or more is provided in front of the dam. When constructing the cofferdam of the foundation pit, 1/3 of the width of the river will take care of the movement of ice.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV/98-58-11-13/15

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A.F., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Building and Architecture of the USSR

TITLE: Interchangeable Equipment for SE-3 Excavators (Ekskavatoram SE-3 - smennoye oborudovaniye)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, Nr 11, pp 60-62 (USSR), 1958

ABSTRACT: The author finds that excavators of SE-3 and other types should be delivered from the factory with interchangeable equipment such as an upturned bucket and a crane. There are 3 photos, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya stroitel'stva i Arkhitektury SSSR (Academy of Building and Architecture of the USSR)

1. Earth moving equipment--USSR

Card 1/1

SOV-98-58-8-4/22

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A.E., Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Building and Architecture

TITLE: Technological News on the Concreting of Hydrotechnical Structures (Novoye v tekhnologii betonirovaniya gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 12-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up until now, all concrete structures in the Soviet Union, independent of their height, were erected according to the same principle; they were built in 3-4 m high layers which in their turn were divided in blocks not longer than 12-15 m, as vertical fissures occur in blocks longer than 16 m. This method of concrete pouring has many inconveniencies:it requires heavy sheathing, important inter-block metallic bracings, and a strict consecutiveness in concreting separate blocks. During the winter, operations become still more complicated and the erection of one 4 m layer usually took 1 month. A new technology of concrete pouring was proposed by M.V. Inyushin, Head of the Building of the Bukhtarma dam, but this method was not accepted. The method accepted by the Ministry was the pouring of hard concrete on the basic con-

Card 1/2