

VENEDIKTOV, L.N., inzhener;

Balancing the rotors of electric motors. *Energetik* 3 no.12:
30-33 D '55. (MIRA 2:2)
(Electric motors) (Balancing of machinery)

VENEDIKTOV, L.N.

AID P - 3718

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 23/25
Author : Venediktov, L. N., Eng.
Title : Balancing of the rotors of electric motors
Periodical : Energetik, 12, 30-33, D 1955
Abstract : The author describes the procedure, methods, and instruments of balancing the rotors of electric motors, in particular the balancing machines of the DB-3, DB-4, and DB-2MR types. One photograph, 1 diagram and 4 drawings.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

VENEDIKTOV, M. M., Candidate of Agric Sci (diss) -- "Intraspecific and interspecific hybridization of tetraploid wheat of Dagestan". Leningrad, 1959. 19 pp
(Min Agric USSR, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Growing), 150 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 117)

EYDUS, G.S.; MARKOV, V.V.; VENEDIKTOV, M.D.

Asynchronous address communication systems; a survey.
Probl. pered. inform. 1 no.4:3-19 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted May 18, 1965.

15-57-3-3736

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
pp 180-181 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Venediktov, M. V.

TITLE: Determination of the Distribution of Moisture During
Desiccation in Bodies With Typical Capillary Pores
(Opredeleniye raspredeleniya vlazhnosti v tipichnom kapillyarno-
poristom tele v protsesse sushki) (in Ukrainian)

PERIODICAL: Nauk. zap. Stanislavs'k. derzh. ped. in-ta, fiz-matem.
ser., 1955, Nr 1, pp 3-12

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the distribution of moisture in
bodies with capillary pores, the method of finding the
dielectric constant is convenient. The change in the
dielectric varies linearly with change in moisture.
The method of P. E. Aleksandrov is used for determining
the dielectric constant ϵ . Sb. Fizika pochv. SSSR, 1938,
5, 404 (Physics of the Soils of the USSR), 1938, Vol 5,
p 404⁷. Investigations have shown that the determi-
nation is most precise when the conductivity is small

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Determination of the Distribution of Moisture (Cont.)

15-57-3-3736

(on the order of 10^{-5} ohm⁻¹ cm⁻¹). In order to avoid the error resulting from the fact that the field at the edges of the plates of the condenser is nonlinear, it is convenient to isolate a layer in the middle of the dielectric. The capacitance of such a condenser is considered to be that of a large number of elemental parallel condensers. A plexiglass cylinder was filled with quartz sand and in the middle of it six condensers were mounted in the axial direction. The capacitance of the condenser and, after this, the total moisture were determined by using the graduated curve obtained earlier. The total measured error amounted to 0.5 percent.

Card 2/2

L. I. S.

VENEDIKTOV, M.V., red.; PECHUK, V.I., red.; NECHAYEV, G.K., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDNYY, N.M., red.; RUDNAYA, A.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, R.G., otv. za vyp.;
PAVLENKO, V.N., red.; BUREYEV, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Industrial control, equipment and the means of automatic
control] Pribory promyshlennogo kontrolya i sredstva avto-
matiki; doklady i soobshchenia. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.
lit-ry USSR, 1963. 370 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po priboram pro-
myshlennogo kontrolya i sredstvav avtomatiki. 2. Institut
avtomatiki Gosplana Ukr.SSR (for Nechayev).
(Automatic control)

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for
Chemical Technology, K-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63947

Author: Venediktov, M. V.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Moisture Distribution in a Typical Capillary-Porous
Body During the Process of Drying

Original

Periodical: Nauk. zap. Stanislavs'k. derzh. ped. in-ta, fiz.-matem. ser., 1955,
No 1, 3-12; Ukrainian

Abstract: Description of the procedure developed by the author for determining
the distribution of moisture (M) in a capillary-porous body during
the drying process without cutting the sample under investigation
into separate layers. From the value of dielectric permittivity
measured by the method voltage resonance according to Aleksandrov's
scheme (described) a determination of M is made. The object under
study was the 0.6-0.8 mm fraction of quartz sand, washed free of

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Processes and Apparatus for
Chemical Technology, K-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63947

Abstract: electrolytes and having an initial M of $\sim 20\%$. Distribution of M during drying is determined by means of a number of condensers, inserted into the sample under study, in the calibration of which for the quartz sand used a curvilinear correlation between dielectric permittivity and M had been ascertained. There are shown curves of the distribution of M within the investigated sample (2.4 cm in depth) at different stages of drying in the case of a uniform distribution of temperature therein. By the magnitude of the errors (0.5%) the method approximates other determination procedures.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8"

AS BANNED, U.S.

"Investigation of the Role of Foreign Languages in the Process of Design." Semi-Annual Report, Kiev State Polytechnic Institute, A.M. Gorbunov, Kiev, 1958. (II, No 17, Apr 58)

38: Su.Mo. 71, 2 Nov 52 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dispositions Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

VENEDIKTOV, M.V.; BIBIK, V.P.

Determining the coefficients of heat conductivity and of the absorption of ultrasonic waves for wet capillary-porous bodies. Inzh. fiz.zhur. 4 no.11:120-122 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut, g. Stanislav.
(Heat--Conduction) (Absorption of sound)

VENEDIKTOV, N.A.

Using nylon wastes in the Kharkov gas distribution system.
Gaz. prom. 4 no.11:38-39 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Kharkov--Gas distribution--Equipment and supplies)
(Nylon)

YENEDIKTOV, N.A.; AFRAMOVICH, P.Ya.; FURSAYEV, V.M.

Gas cock made of kapron. Gaz.prom. 5 no.6:32-35 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Gas burners)

LAPP, Ralph; VENEDIKTOV, N.A.; redaktor; BELEVA, M.A. tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[The new force; the story of atoms and people. Translated from the English] Novaia sila ob atomakh i liudiakh. Sokraschennyi perevod s angliiskogo. Predislovie M.I.Rubinshteina. Moskva, Izd-vo inostranoi lit-ry, 1954. 221 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Atomic power) (Atomic energy) (Atomic bomb)

VENEDIKTOV, N.M., inzh. (Dnepropetrovsk); KARMINSKIY, A.B., inzh.
(Dnepropetrovsk)

Preventing the washout of slopes. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.8:14-15
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy zemlyanogo polotna Dneprogiprotransa
(for Karminskiy).
(Railroads--Track)

VENEDIKTOV, N.N.

DE WAFER

21

GEOLOGY

5(1) 15(8)

AUTHORS:

Venediktov, S. P., Landysheva, V. A.,
Rogovin, Z. A.

30V/64-58-5/19

TITLE:

A New Method for Determining the Chemical and Physical Heterogeneity of Acetone-Soluble Acetyl Cellulose (Novyy metod opredeleniya khimicheskoy i fizicheskoy neodnorodnosti atsetoncrastvorimoy atsetiltsellyulozy)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8,
pp 470 - 472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The fractions of acetyl cellulose (I) from technical preparations differ in the size of their molecules and in the degree of esterification of the triacetyl cellulose. Since the methods of determining this heterogeneity (Ref 1) are too complicated for use under operating conditions, the evaluation of acetate fibers during the production process is confined to evaluating its low-molecular fraction content. This is stated as being not enough, since in order to obtain a clear picture of the technical fiber-forming properties of (I) it would also be important to evaluate the high-molecular fractions. Therefore, it is suggested (1) to

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A New Method for Determining the Chemical and Physical Heterogeneity of Acetone-Soluble Acetyl Cellulose SOV/64-58-0-5/19

determine the low-molecular fraction content by the current method (treatment with a 55% acetone-water mixture); (2) to determine the high-molecular fraction in the following way: (I) dissolve e.g. in a 50% acetone - water mixture at 60° and then cool to 20° so that the high-molecular fraction is precipitated and can be determined; (3) to determine the low-acetyl fraction by treating (I) with boiling ethanol; (4) to determine the high-acetyl fraction content by treating (I) with methylene chloride. The method of analysis is described, and analysis data for four samples of (I) are given (Table). There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

TUYEV, V.G., inzh.; VENEDIKTOV, T.G., inzh.

Loading ties and short pieces of lumber using a "cap."
Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.5:60-62 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Railroads--Freight cars)
(Loading and unloading)
(Lumber--Transportation)

DOIZHNIKOV, M.; PONOMAREV, V.; TIKHONOV, A.; KORE, M.; VENEDIKTOV, V.

Training specialists. Avt. transp. 43 no.9:45-48 3 1966.
(MIRA 1819)

107-57-1-44/60

AUTHOR: ~~Venediktov, V.~~ (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Inductionless Potentiometer. Experience Exchange. (Bezynduktsionnyy potentsiometr. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 1, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A suggestion is given for rewinding a conventional potentiometer strip so as to minimize its inductance.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

~~VENEDIKTOV, V.~~

Maintenance of automobiles in a training unit. Avt. transp. 37
no. 5:54 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Direktor Dal'nevostochnogo uchebnogo kombinata.
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

MASALOV, A., tekhnik-mekhanik (Ufa); KORNILOV, M., inzh.; SHIGANOV, A.,
(Chernigov); DUMIN, A., inzh. (Leningrad); AYUPOV, S., slosar'-
instrumental'shchik (g.Kirovsk, Leningradskoy oblasti);
DROBYSHEVSKIY, V., inzh.; VENEDIKTOV, V. (Sverdlovsk)

Suggested, developed, introduced. Izobr.i rats. no.1:40-42
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

(Technological innovations)

~~VENEDIKTOV, V.~~

Object method of teaching used in driving schools. Avt. transp.
35 no.7:32 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Direktor Dal'nevostochnogo uchebnogo kombinata.
(Automobile drivers)

ACC NR: AP6025661

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0126/0127

INVENTOR: Venediktov, V. A.; Vasil'yev, Yu. A.; Popov, N. I.; Markelov, Ye. V.; Veynblat, M. Kn.; D'yakov, A. P.; Shishakov, K. I.; Yusim, L. Ya.; Skvortsov, A. M.; Kireyev, Yu. A.; Guzanov, G. N.; Gerasimovich, S. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. Class 47, No. 183539 [announced by the Turbine Motor Plant (Turbomotorny zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 126-127

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, hydraulic device, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. The unit consists of a housing with a hole for fluid delivery and a movable annular disc with a compensating cavity set inside the housing. The installation is designed for more reliable and simpler filling of the unit with fluid by providing the faces of the disc or the internal surface of the housing opposite the hole for fluid delivery with at least one annular groove connected to the compensating cavity by channels in the disc body.

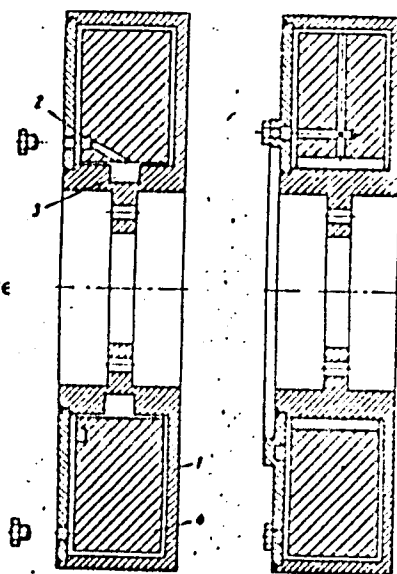
Card 1/2

UDC: 621-752.2

ACC NR: AP6025661

- 1—housing
- 2—annular groove
- 3—compensating cavity
- 4—disc

SUB CODE: 13,20/SUBM DATE: 28Apr65



Card 2/2

VENEDIKTOV, V.D., inzh.

Study of the operation of a birotational turbine in a two-phase flow with liquid particles. Teploenergetika 11 no.2:24-28 F (MIRA 17:4) '64.

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnogo motorostroyeniya, Moskva.

STARTED: 22 JUN 68

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410005-8"

VIBRATIONS, V. .

On the subject of manufacturing of oil engine-powered vibrators with loose
parts. TSNB MFTU no. 3:174-189 '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Vibrators) (Gas and oil engines)

VENEDIKTQV, V.N., inzh.; ZELENNIN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of electronic computers for studying the temperature fields
of steam turbine rotors. Teploenergetika 9 no.11:18-22 N '62.

(MIRA-15:10)

(Impellers—Thermal properties) (Electronic computers)

L 23290-66 EWP(f)/T-2/ETC(m)-6 WW

ACC NR: AP6012110

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0015/0015

INVENTOR: Venediktov, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: An axial steam turbine with rotating stator. Class 14.
No. 180195

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7,
1966, 15

TOPIC TAGS: turbine stator, steam turbine

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an axial steam turbine with rotating stator (see Fig. 1). To assure its operation

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UDC: 621.165.51-25

L 23290-66

ACC NR: AP6012110

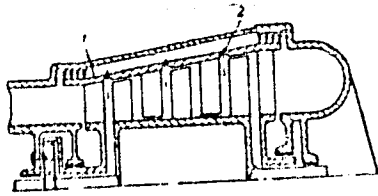


Fig. 1. Axial steam turbine

1 - Stator; 2 - moisture offtake.

on steam having any degree of moisture content, the stator is equipped with moisture offtakes for the separation and continuous removal of condensation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun63/ ATD PRESS: 4230

Card 2/2 *FN*

... 49 ... 1987 ...

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal ...
TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, nozzle, equilibrium flow, vapor condensation, adiabatic expansion, ideal gas, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The equilibrium flow of a gas-vapor mixture inside a nozzle is investigated analytically. It is assumed that this mixture is homogeneous and that the flow is one-dimensional. It is also assumed that there is no heat transfer to the nozzle walls, that the initial vapor is dry and saturated, and that both components can be treated as ideal gases. The energy of the mixture expansion is expressed by

$$H_{cm} = g_{gr} c_{gr} T_0 \left[1 - (p_i/p_{r0})^{(k-1)/k} \right] + g_{v0} \left[(1 - T/T_0)(c_0 + c_{pv} T_0) + c_{pv} T \ln(T/T_0) \right]$$

UDC: 533.6 2

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L 26648-66

ACC NR: AP6C07185

where the first term on the right is the adiabatic expansion of the gas component,
and the second term is the adiabatic expansion of the moist vapor. Next, equations
relating the gas and vapor phases.

A set of several parameters of the gas or the vapor. Numerical values of temperature versus mixture

S/096/62/000/011/001/006
E194/E413

AUTHORS: Vencdiktov, V.N., Engineer,
Zelenin, V.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The digital computer investigation of the
temperature distribution in a steam turbine rotor

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.11, 1962, 18-22

TEXT: A previous article (M.A.Kasparov and the present authors:
Energomashinostroyeniye, no.1, 1961) gave computer-calculated
nomograms for determining temperatures and stresses in simple
cylindrical rotors. The temperature distribution in the rotor is
found by solving the equation of heat conduction in cylindrical
coordinates, with boundary conditions giving the temperature as a
function of the time and the distance along the rotor and giving
the value of the heat transfer coefficient at the rotor surface.
Calculation of the temperature stresses is a separate problem
involving the solution of the biharmonic equation for the stress
function φ , using the temperature distribution given by the
solution of the heat equation. As the boundary conditions are
unknown, the equation is solved by successive approximations.

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E194/E413

The digital computer

A simplified method of determining the stress on the rotor bore is explained and for the present problem the stress equation need only be solved near the region where the above stress is a maximum. A numerical method of solving the heat equation by the method of finite differences is described. The method was used to calculate the temperature and stress distributions in a particular turbine rotor. Numerous variants were solved including differences in initial rotor temperature, surface heat transfer coefficient and equation for the temperature of the medium. A flow chart of the computer programme is given. A single variant could be solved on the Strela computer in about 20 minutes. A similar problem was also solved on the faster БЭСМ-2 (BESM-2) computer. Some of the results obtained are plotted including the temperature distribution at the instant of maximum temperature stress and graphs of temperature as a function of time at various points in the rotor are given. The temperatures and stresses are compared with nomograms for hollow cylinders (Energomashinostroyeniye, no.1, 1961) with appropriate boundary conditions. Use of the nomogram gave excessive error in determining the temperature

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The digital computer ...

S/096/62/000/011/001/006
E194/E413

stress under the regulator stage of the turbine, but calculations by the nomogram were sufficiently accurate at rotor positions where there were no discs. There are 6 figures.

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S/114/61/000/001/001/009
E194/E3.5

26.2120

AUTHORS:

Kasparov, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences
(Deceased), Zelenin, V.M., Candidate of Technical
Sciences and Venediktov, V.N., Engineer

TITLE:

Computer Investigation of Temperature Distribution
and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 1-5

TEXT: In determining their temperature distribution and temperature stresses, steam- and gas-turbine rotors of simple shape are sometimes considered as hollow cylinders of infinite length. The temperature distribution is then found by solving the unidimensional equation of transient thermal conductivity represented in cylindrical coordinates and written as Eq. (1). In solving Eq. (1), the initial conditions are the temperature distribution in the body at the initial time. In the problem under consideration the initial temperature is taken to be the same at all parts of the rotor. The boundary conditions depend on the temperature of the surrounding medium and on the heat-trans-
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S/114/61/000/001/001/009
E194/E3 5

Computer Investigations of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

coefficient between the medium and the surface of the cylinder. It is assumed that the temperature of the surrounding medium rises instantaneously from its initial to its final value at zero time. With these boundary conditions the temperature at the surface of the cylinder is found from Eq. (2). In order to make Eq. (1) more universal, the problem should be solved in dimensionless coordinates and criteria of similarity. These are given as: relative temperature ratio of internal to external radius of the cylinder, Fourier's criterion, F_0 , and

Biot's criterion. Expression (1) is then obtained in the form of Expression (4). Solution of the Fourier equation in criterial form makes it possible to extend it to hollow cylinders of various sizes with various temperatures of media and body.

In order to solve the problem on a computer, Eqs. (3) and

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S/114/61/000/001/001/009⁸⁷⁷⁷⁰
E194/E355

Computer Investigations of Temperature Distribution and
Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

(4) must be written in finite differences. The method of doing this is explained and expression (14) is derived for the inner surface and expression (15) for the outer surface. These formulae were used to calculate the temperature stresses on a "Strela" computer. The temperature distributions and temperature stresses were calculated for the conditions of design and operation of stationary turbines. With the conditions chosen it is stated that the error in calculating the integral in Formulae (14) and (15) by the trapezium method gives an error of less than $\pm 10\%$. An error of this order in determining temperature stresses is quite acceptable in engineering practice. The results of the computer calculations were used to construct nomograms of change of relative temperature on the internal and external surfaces of the cylinder. It has also been shown that the nomograms can easily be used to determine

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E194/E355

Computer Investigations of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

temperature stresses in the rotor when the temperature of the medium that heats the rotor varies according to a linear law along the length of the rotor. As this case is often met in practice, the nomograms for the study of temperature distributions and temperature stresses in turbine rotors can be widely employed. A numerical example of use of the nomogram to determine the temperature and stress is then given. In order to check temperature stresses in designing turbines and selecting starting conditions for power installations it is necessary to have a convenient method of determining the maximum temperature stresses in the turbine rotors. The computer calculations were used to construct combined nomograms to determine the maximum values of temperature stress in rotors of simple cylindrical shape. By means of the nomograms which are given in Fig. 2, various kinds of problems may be solved. For example, under turbine

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S/114/61/000/001/001/009
E194/E355

Computer Investigation of Temperature Distribution and Temperature Stresses in Turbine Rotors

operating conditions, given the dimensions of the rotor and the heat-transfer coefficient at its surface the magnitude and time of occurrence of the maximum temperature stresses can be calculated. The method of doing this is briefly explained. The nomograms can also be used simply and quickly to solve the inverse problem of assessing the heat-transfer coefficient on the rotor surface from known values of temperature stress, rotor size and heating conditions and also to solve a number of other problems

Calculation with these nomograms is much simpler than analytical calculations. When using the nomograms to calculate temperature stresses in rotors of more complicated meridional section, use should be made of experimental correction factors or individual solution programmes should be drawn up for each particular problem on a computer. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

Card 5/5

VENEDIKTOV, V.N.; PARTENSKIY, B.M.

Selecting the groove angle for an inertia synchronizing gear. Trudy
Ural.politekh.inst. no.104:222-224 '61.
(Gearing) (MIRA 14:6)

VENEDIKTOV, Yu.Z., inzh.

Electric hard facing of slide bearings. Energetik 12 no.1:35-36
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

VENEDIKTOV, YU. Z.

AID P - 1963

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 12/25

Author : Venediktov, Yu. Z.

Title : ~~REPAIR OF THE CRANKGEAR OF A LOCOMOBILE~~
Repair of the crankgear of a locomobile.

Periodical: Energetik, 4, 24-25, Ap 1955

Abstract : The author describes a simplified method of repair
which he developed. One drawing.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

Country : USSR Q
Category : Farm Animals.
Cattle.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96865
Author : Venediktova, A. M.
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of*
Title : The Frequency of Feeding Calves of Nursing
Age.
Orig Pub. : Vses. n.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstva, 1957, No 2
(4), 15-18
Abstract : Calves which at the age of 2 months were changed from being nursed and fed 4 times daily to 3 times daily were not inferior in terms of their average daily weight gains (808-810 g), the digestibility of nutritive substances in their rations, the utilization of nitrogenous substances in rations, of carbon, energy and minerals to calves which were fed 4 times daily.
Card: 1/1 *Animal Husbandry.

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VENEDIKTOVA, M.G.; KOLCHENSKAYA, Ye.A.; GRUSHINA, A.G.

Changes in the cardiovascular system in myasthenia. Trudy 1-go
MMI 24:169-176 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

MANUSKRYPTA, R.I. i NOMY, N.A.

Investigating mass transfer caused by moisture extraction from capillary-porous materials. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 9 no. 3:46-49, 1978. S. 44. (U.S.S.R.)

1. Instytut avtomatiki, Kiyev.

VENEDIKTOVA, R.I.; VLASENKO, I.V.

Extraction method of determining the moisture of free-flowing materials. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1332 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

V.A. - 10/10/60, A.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4853

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Radiyevyy institut.

Radiokhimicheskiy analiz produktov deleniya; sbornik statey
(Radiochemical Analysis of Fission Products; Collection of
Articles) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960.
134 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Radiyevyy institut imeni
V. G. Khlopina.

Ed.: Yu. M. Tolmachev, Prof., Doctor of Chemical Sciences

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons con-
cerned with the radiochemical analysis of radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The series of studies contained in this collection were
carried out at the Radiyevyy institut imeni V. G. Khlopina AN
SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin AS USSR). They are

Card ~~1/6~~

Radiochemical Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/4853

concerned with the determination of fission yields during the splitting of U^{235} , U^{238} , and Pu^{239} into 14-Mev neutrons and fission neutrons. Individual studies deal with radiochemical methods of separation and purification of the following fission products: Sr^{89} , Sr^{90} , Zr^{95} , Zr^{97} , Mo^{99} , Mo^{101} , Mo^{102} , Ru^{103} , Ru^{106} , Pd^{112} , Ag^{111} , Cd^{115} , Sb^{125} , Te^{132} , J^{132} , Ba^{139} , Ba^{140} , and La^{140} , as well as of the following isotopes: Ca^{45} , Co^{55} , As^{74} , Au^{196} , Au^{198} , Tl^{202} , Tl^{204} , Po^{210} , and U^{237} . The separation and quantitative determination of most isotopes were based on the isotope dilution method. The chemical operations for each of the isotopes were carried out at time intervals that depended on the radioactive transformation of the isotopes. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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X Venediktova, R. V., T. A. Il'inskaya, and L. P. Chernysheva. Determination of Radioactive Isotopes of Strontium		63
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AUTHORS: Protopopov, A. N., Tolmachev, G. M., SOV/89-5-2-5/36
Ushatskiy, V. N., Venediktova, R. V., Krisyuk, I. T.,
Rodionova, L. P., Yakovleva, G. V.

TITLE: Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments Resulting From the
Fission of U^{235} , U^{238} and Pu^{239} Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons
(Raspredeleniye oskolkov po massam pri delenii U^{235} , U^{238} , Pu^{239}
neytronami s energiyey 14,6 Mev)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 130-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction $H^3(d,n)He^4$ served as a neutron source, the deuterons
being accelerated up to 170 kV. Irradiation of the nuclei to be
fissioned took place by means of a medium neutron flux of
 $5 \cdot 10^8$ n/cm².sec. Irradiation lasted from some minutes up to
8 hours. Separation of the fission products was carried out by the
method of isotopic dilution. The separated elements were brought
into anhydrous or non-hygroscopic compounds the absolute
 β -activity of which was measured with respect to the saturation
activity of Mo^{99} . The following relative yields were measured:

Card 1/3

Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments
 Resulting From the Fission of U²³⁵, U²³⁸ and Pu²³⁹
 Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons

SOV/89-5-2-5/36

	U ²³⁵	U ²³⁸	Pu ²³⁹
Sr ⁸⁹	0,86±0,04	0,55±0,03	0,44±0,02
Sr ⁹¹	0,96±0,07	0,65±0,05	0,49±0,03
Zr ⁹⁵	0,97±0,04	0,93±0,04	-
Zr ⁹⁷	1,16±0,05	1,02±0,05	0,96±0,04
Mo ⁹⁰	1	1	1
Mo ¹⁰¹	-	0,99±0,04	-
Mo ¹⁰²	-	0,71±0,08	-
Ru ¹⁰⁵	0,28±0,02	0,39±0,03	-
Ag ¹¹¹	0,22±0,01	0,18±0,01	0,34±0,02
Ag ¹¹³	0,22±0,02	0,16±0,01	-

Card 2/3

Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments
Resulting From the Fission of U^{235} , U^{238} and Pu^{239}
Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons

SOV/89-5-2-5/36

	U^{235}	U^{238}	Pu^{239}
Ca^{115}	0,21 \pm 0,01	0,16 \pm 0,01	0,28 \pm 0,02
I^{131}	0,83 \pm 0,05	0,91 \pm 0,05	-
Ba^{140}	0,86 \pm 0,04	0,80 \pm 0,04	0,64 \pm 0,03

The half-life of Mo^{99} was measured separately: $T_{1/2} = 67,2 \pm 0,2$ h.
There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1958

Card 3/3

PROTOPOPOV, A. N.; TOLMACHEV, G. M.; USHATSKIY, V. M.; YEMEDIKTOVA, R. V.;
KRISYUK, I. T.; RODIONOVA, L. P.; YAKOVLEVA, G. V.

Mass distribution of fragments resulting from the fission of U^{235} ,
 U^{238} , and Pu^{238} induced by 14.6 MeV neutrons. Atom. energ. 5 no. 2:
130-134 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Fission products) (Mass spectrometry)

VENEDIKTOVA, B. V.

ANDREYEVSKAYA, O.V.; ~~VENEDIKTOVA, B. V.~~; YADRINTSEVA, A.D.; LASHKOVA, L.P.;
TOLMACHEV, Yu.N.

Interreaction of binary uranium^{IV} fluoride and ammonium with
alkali carbonate solutions. (MLRA 10:5)
(Uranium fluorides) (Complex compounds)

DRANITSYNA, V.B., assistant; VENEDIKTOVA, T.M., assistant; PINT, L.V.,
assistant; BRADIS, A.V., starshiy prepodavatel'; MALINOVSKIY, V.S.,
dotsent

Content of some microelements in the water and soils of the
"Zavety Il'icha" State Farm in Kalinin District, Kalinin Province.
Trudy KGMi no.10:16-18 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedrv obshchey khimii (zav. kafedroy - dotsent V.S.
Malinovskiy) i kafedry fiziki (zav. kafedroy - starshiy prep-
davatel' A.V.Bradis) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
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"The Role of the Nervous System in Processes of Digestion and in the Physiology of Thirst in Farm Animals." Moscow Oblast Pedagogic Inst., Chair of Zoology, Moscow, 1955.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

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VENEDIKOV, M.

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TEKHNIKA, Sofiya, Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr./May 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (BEAL), LC. Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956,
Uncl.

VENEDIKTOV, V.

Noninductive potentiometer. Radio no.1:42 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Potentiometer)

BELYANIN, Boris Vladimirovich; ERIKH, Vladimir Nikolayevich;
DOBRYANSKIY, A.F., prof., retsenzent; VENEDIKTOVA, Ya.K.,
prepodavatel', retsenzent; FROLOVA, V.K., retsenzent;
BRUSKIN, D.M., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Industrial analysis of petroleum products and gas] Tekhnicheskii
analiz nefteproduktov i gaza. Leningrad, Gostoptekhzdat, 1962.
367 p. (MIRA 16:3)

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neftyanoy tekhnikum (for Venediktova). 3. Zaveduyushchiy labo-
ratoriyey Moskovskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda (for
Frolova).

(Petroleum products--Analysis)
(Gas, Natural--Analysis)

VENEDKOV, M.

Density of triangulation stations and polygonal networks in connections with agricultural reconstruction. p. 141. Bulgarska akademija na naukite. Tekniceski institut. EXVESTILA. Sofiya. No. 3, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

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VENKOVA, Ye.S., red.

[Synthetic adhesives] Sinteticheskie klei. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Khimiia," 1964. 494 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VENDROV, I.G.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, L.B.

Greater daring in the introduction of nonferrous and ferrous metal substitutes. Metallurg 9 no.7:38-39 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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VENDROV, S.L., red.; NIKULIN, P.I., red.; SHIROKOV, V.M., red.

[Materials of the First Technological Conference for Studying Kuybyshev Reservoir] Materialy nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniia po izucheniiu Kuibyshevskogo vodokhranilishcha. Kuibyshev, Komsomol'skaia gidrometeorologicheskaiia observatoriia. No.1. 1963. 245 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po izucheniyu Kuybyshevskogo vodokhranilishcha. Ist, Stavropol'-on-Volga, 1962. 2. Komsomol'skaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Nikulin, Shirokov). 3. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po vodnomu khozyaystvu, Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Vendrov).

Planning, No.

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MECHANISACE ZEMELSTVI.

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VENENI, M.

"Rice and its water requirement" (p.31). BIOLOGICKY SBORNIK. (Slovenska akademija vied a umeni) Bratislava. Vol. 7, No. 1/2, 1952.

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Revision of the classification of Donetsk anthracites.
N. I. Naumov. *Izol* 1935, No. 118, 61-70. A. A. B.

A. Viner and L. M. Orul'nikova. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 619-34(1935). The products extd. from bitumen with petroleum ether (31%) are: a mixt. of liquid acid. and unsatd. cyclic hydrocarbons (10%), fatty acids (1.3%), solid high mol. wt. paraffins (1.4%), cyclic complex hydrocarbons contg. 30-32 C atoms of the general formula (C₁₁H₂)_n of the polyterpene series (1%), and also some neutral oxy-compds. A considerable part of this fraction is a neutral tar-like substance (8%) of high mol. wt., contg. alc. and carbonyl groups, and also a connecting O. The remaining fraction is a mixt. of complex hydroxy-acids, existing, in part, in anhyd. and lactonic forms. The fractions extd. with C₆H₆, alc., and CHCl₃ consist mainly of high mol. wt. compds. of the phenol-carboxylic acids. The alc.-benzene sol. bitumen of this coal does not contain waxes. A. A. P.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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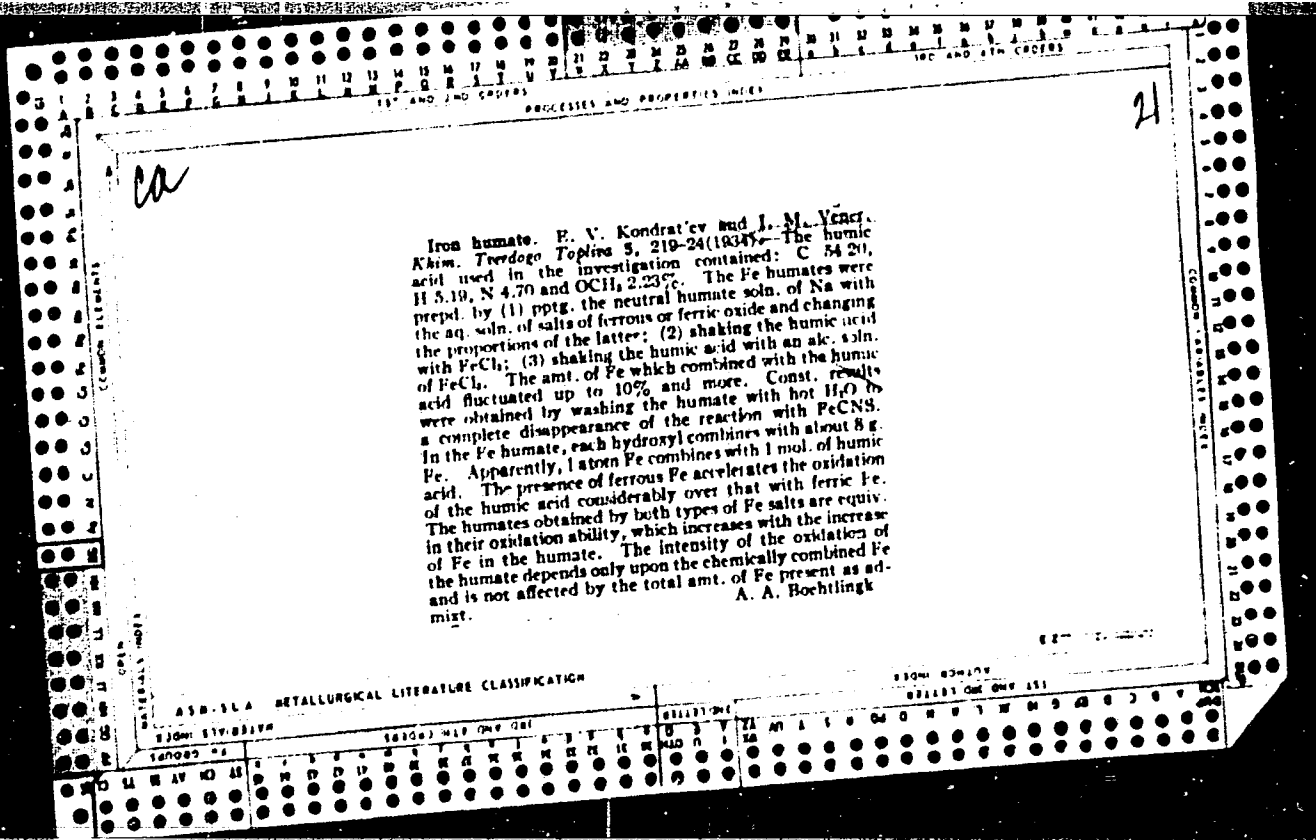
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21

ca

Dependence of the tendency of peat to spontaneous ignition on its chemical composition. B. V. Kondrat'ev and I. M. Vener. *Khimiya Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 107-13 (1935).—The spontaneous ignition and self-heating in peat are independent of its content of cellulose. Pectic substances influence the self-heating, although no quantitative relation is known. Evidently this process depends mainly upon the microbiological and physical conditions of the stack. The total content of ash and particularly the content of Fe do not indicate the tendency to self-ignition. The amount of Fe combined with the humic substance of the peat bears a close relation to self-ignition.

A. A. Roehlingk

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VENER, I. M.
~~VENER, I. M.~~

600

1. KARAVAYEV, N. M., VENER, I. M.

2. USSR (600)

"Quantitative Determination of Indole in Coal Tar," Iz. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. 5, 1941. Institute of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Sciences USSR, Submitted 5 Feb 1941.

9. ~~Report~~ Report U-1530, 25 Oct 1951.

BASHKIROV, A.M.: WENER I.M.

"Obtaining Carboic Acid from Phenols of Coal Tar." Izv. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel.
Tekh. Nauk, No. 1-2, 1944. Institute of Minerals Fuels, Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Submitted 2 Aug 1943.

Report U-1556, 14 Nov. 1951.

21

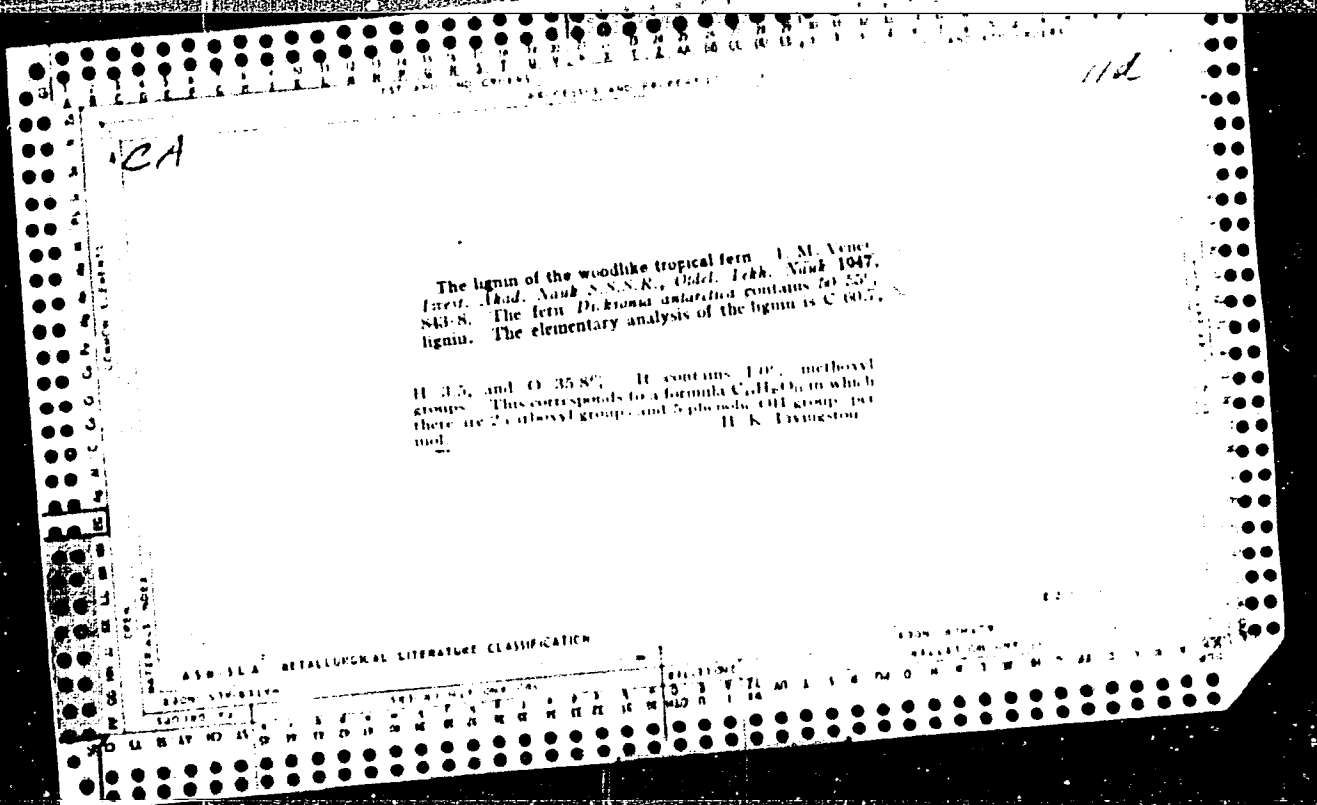
ca

Preparation of pure PhOH from the phenols of coal tar
 A. N. Bashkurov and I. M. Vener. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S. Classe sci. tech.* 1966, 48-50.—The phenol-creosol fraction of tar is treated with NaOH-activated Fe prepnl. from bog ore and reduced by H₂ or other reducing gas. For vapor-phase purification, the phenol is passed into the contact app. at 250-300°. In the liquid-phase process, the reduced-Fe agent is added directly to the phenol-creosol fraction in ams. of approx. 5%. The reaction mass is heated under a reflux condenser at the h.p. of the liquid (approx. 185°) for 2 hrs. The PhOH obtained m. 39-40°. Thiophenol reacts with the Fe reagent to form benzene, biphenyl, FeS and H₂. The amt. of benzene obtained was approx. 57%, and of biphenyl approx. 8% of the thiophenol used. The phenols were purified in the vapor phase in a Pyrex tube contg. 100 g. of the Fe reagent, reduced with H₂ for 3 hrs. at 500°; in the liquid phase, in a 250-ml. glass flask with a reflux condenser. The purified product was rectified in a bubbling column with 25 plates, yielding a narrow fraction (18.2%), b.m. 180.5-181.0°, m. 39.0-40.0. No free S was found. The reaction of thiophenol with the Fe reagent began at 175°; at 200-300° it is violent. Fe reagent (40.0 g. reduced at 500°) reacted at 250°, with 21.4 g. thiophenol passed 21.4 g. introduced at the rate of 20 g./hr. to give 13.2 g. of liquid product and 594 ml. (at 18°) of gas (92% of which was H₂). The liquid reaction product was rectified to give benzene and biphenyl. Four references.

W. R. Henn

ASB-35A METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



15

Determination of Pyridine Bases in the Products of the Coke-Chemical Industry. (In Russian.) M. M. Karavaev and I. M. Vener. *Bulletin of Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Section of Technical Sciences*, July 1947, p. 913-922.

Gives a detailed description of the development of a colorimetric method using bromthiocyanogen, which is said to be much more accurate than the sulfuric acid extraction method. Modification for analysis of oils and of saturated alkaline solutions, respectively, are given.

ASB 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

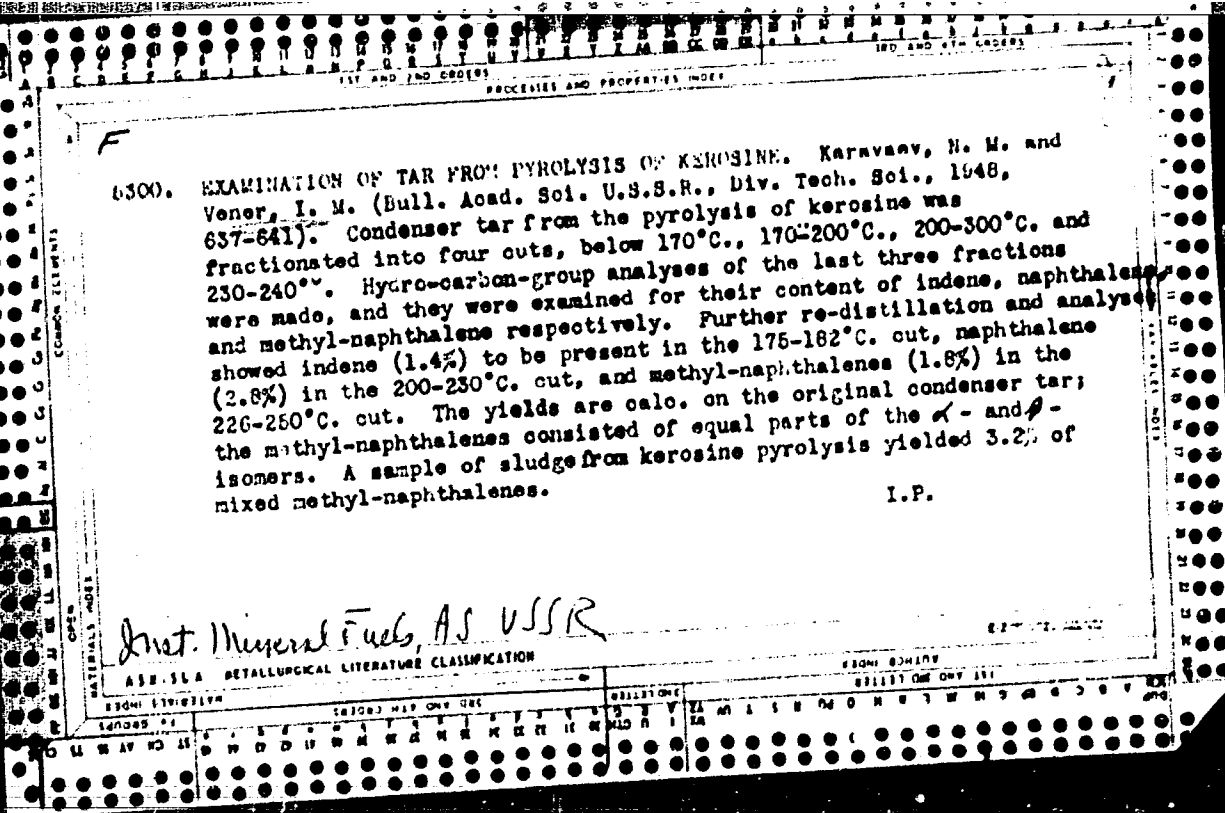
F

6300. EXAMINATION OF TAR FROM PYROLYSIS OF KEROSENE. Karavaev, N. M. and Vener, I. M. (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Tech. Sci., 1948, 637-641). Condenser tar from the pyrolysis of kerosene was fractionated into four cuts, below 170°C., 170-200°C., 200-300°C. and 230-240°C. Hydro-carbon-group analyses of the last three fractions were made, and they were examined for their content of indene, naphthalene and methyl-naphthalene respectively. Further re-distillation and analyses showed indene (1.4%) to be present in the 175-182°C. cut, naphthalene (2.8%) in the 200-230°C. cut, and methyl-naphthalenes (1.8%) in the 226-250°C. cut. The yields are calc. on the original condenser tar; the methyl-naphthalenes consisted of equal parts of the α - and β - isomers. A sample of sludge from kerosene pyrolysis yielded 3.2% of mixed methyl-naphthalenes.

I.P.

Instr. Mineral Fuels, A.S. USSR

ASB 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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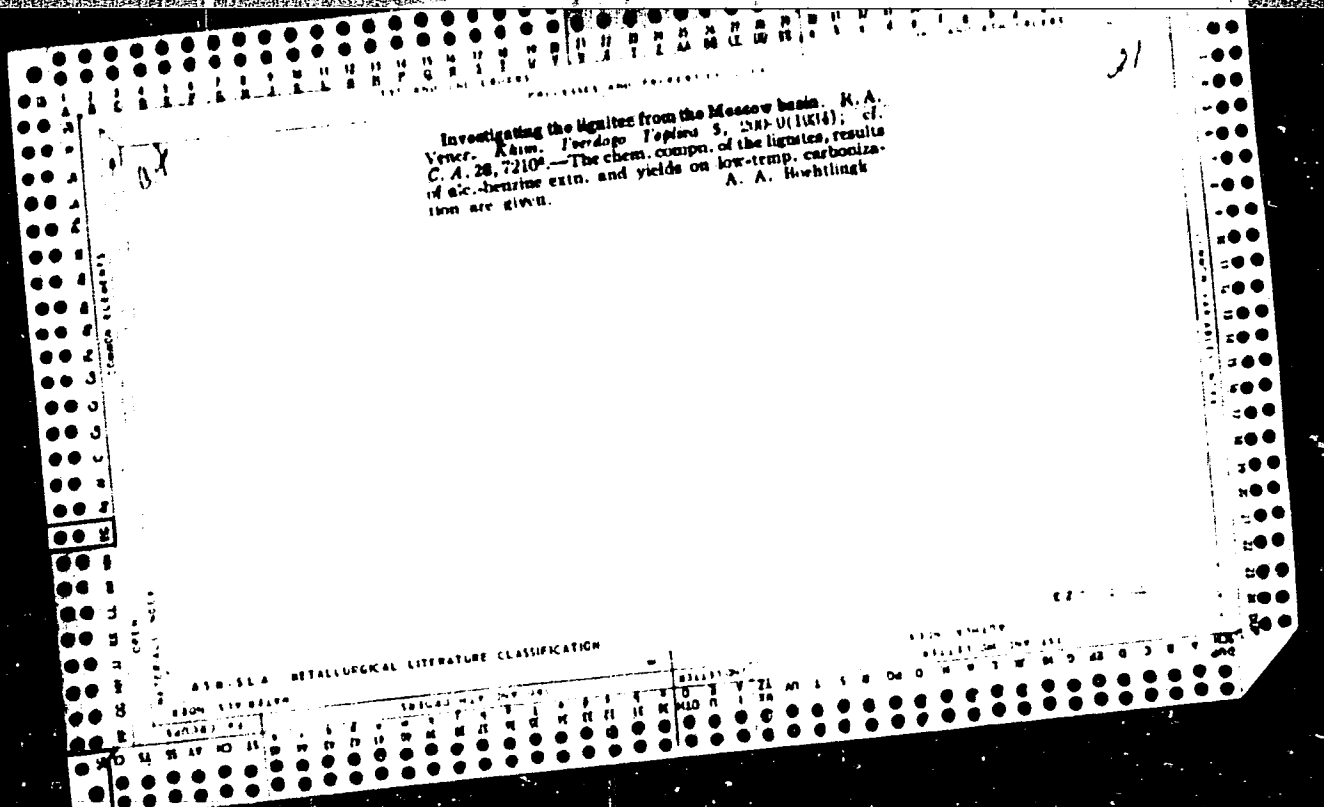
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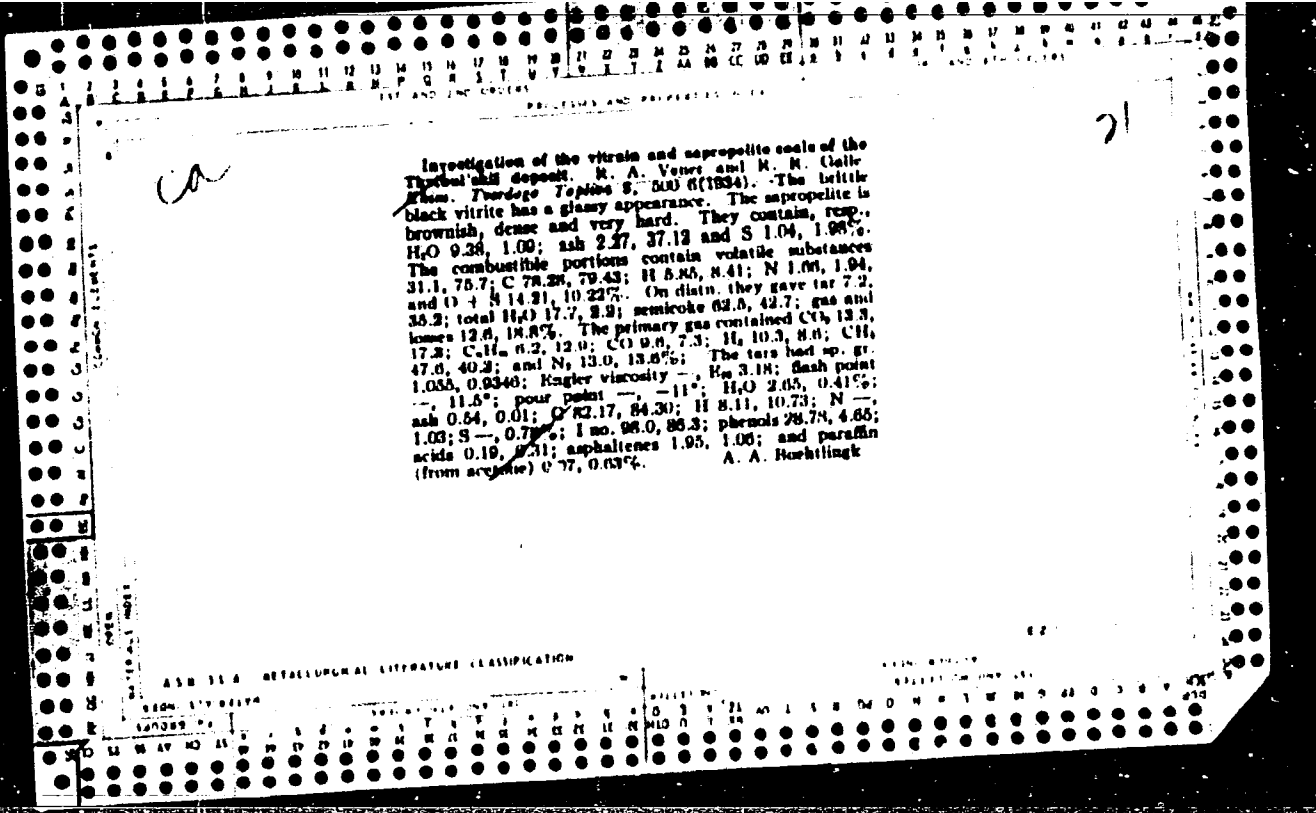
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1ST AND 2ND CROSS 3RD AND 4TH CROSS

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

CA

Chemical characteristics of coal of the Raichikhinsk deposit. R. A. Vener and R. R. Galle. *Kislovodsk Teplov. 7, 85-73(1936)*.—This is a thin brown coal of humous origin. It contains S 0.15-0.49, ash 10-11, moisture 37-40% and its org. mass contains C 70-71, H 3.5-4.5%, a large amt. of humic acids, and a very small amt. of bitumen sol. in alc.-C.H.₄. Tests in the Fischer aluminum retort yielded 3.4-6.8% primary tar contg. phenols 32.04-6.72, carboxylic acids 1.03-0.07, org. bases 0.12-0.35, and neutral substances 68.81-92.80%. The primary gas is not suitable for the synthesis of liquid fuel because of its compn. It has a calorific value of 1800-2000 cal. (calcd.). The semicoke contains moisture 1.55-1.85 and ash 11.37-11.78; the combustible matter contains C 85.61-87.63 and H 3.26-3.19%; the calorific value is 7800-7934 cal. Destructive hydrogenation of this coal in the presence of MoS₃ (1%) catalyst at 400° under a cold pressure of 90-100 atm. for 90 min. liquefies 60.11-64.70% of the coal and may yield a motor fuel, if the coal is freed from the component rich in fusin. A. A. Podgorny

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION		SUBJECT MATTER		REFERENCES	
CLASSIFICATION	SUBJECT MATTER	REFERENCES	CLASSIFICATION	SUBJECT MATTER	REFERENCES

GA COMPOSITION OF A BITUMEN FROM CHEREDKHOV COAL. R. A. Vener and L. 21
 M. Oral'nikova. Khim. Tverdogo Topliva 6, 619-34 (1935).- The
 products extd. from bitumen with petroleum ether (33%) are: a mixt. of liquid
 satd. and unsatd. cyclic hydrocarbons (10%), fatty acids (1.3%), solid high
 mol. wt. paraffins (1.4%), cyclic complex hydrocarbons contg. 30-32 C atoms of
 the general formula $(C_5H_8)_x$ of the polyterpene series (1%), and also some
 neutral oxy-compds. A considerable part of this fraction is a neutral tar-
 like substance (5%) of high mol-wt., contg. alc. and carbonyl groups, and also
 a connecting C. The remaining fraction is a mixt. of complex hydroxy-acids,
 existing, in part, in anhyd. and lactonic forms. The fractions extd. with
 C_6H_6 , alc., and $CHCl_3$ consist mainly of high mol. wt. compds. of the phenol-
 carboxylic acids. The alc.-benzene sol. bitumen of this coal does not contain
 waxes. A.A.P.

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

21

CA

Composition of a bitumen from Cherekhov coal. R.

Vener and L. M. Orulnikova. *Khim. Tverdogo Uglja* 8, 119-34(1935).--The products extd. from bitumen with petroleum ether (33%) are: a mixt. of liquid matd. and unsatd. cyclic hydrocarbons (10%), fatty acids (1.5%), solid high mol. wt. paraffins (1.4%), cyclic complex hydrocarbons contg. 30-32 C atoms of the general formula (C_nH_n) of the polyterpene series (1%), and also some neutral oxy-compds. A considerable part of this fraction is a neutral tar-like substance (8%) of high mol. wt., contg. alc. and carbonyl groups, and also a connecting O. The remaining fraction is a mixt. of complex hydroxy-acids, existing, in part, in anhyd. and lactonic forms. The fractions extd. with C₆H₆, alc., and CHCl₃ consist mainly of high mol. wt. compds. of the phenol-carboxylic acids. The alc.-benzene sol. bitumena of this coal does not contain waxes. A. A. P.

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

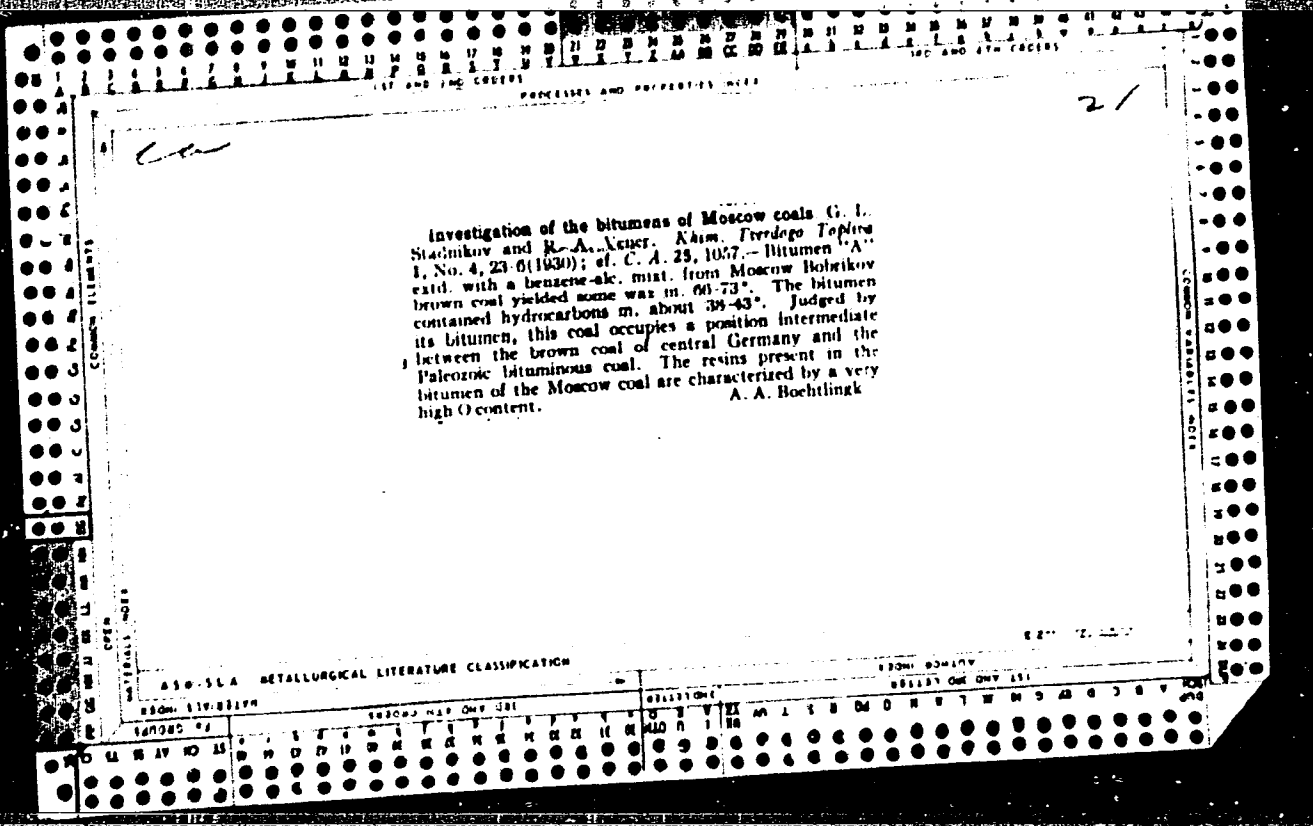
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Common Element

OPEN

MATERIAL INDEX

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



B-1-2

Bitumens of Moscow coals. G. I. STADNIKOV and
 V. A. Emsen. (Khim. Tverd. Topl., 1930, 1, No. 4,
 43-46). Extraction with C_6H_6 -KOH yielded a wax
 (m.p. 66-73°). The bitumen contained hydrocarbons
 (m.p. 38-45°). The resins are characterized by a high
 O content. The material is intermediate between central
 German lignite and galusite bituminous coal.
 CH. Abstr. (c)

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED

VENER, Lajos, okleveles gépészmérnök

Formation of accurate inside diameter for heat-resisting glass tubes by means of vacuum suction process. Finommechanika I no. 10:308-310 0 '62.

1. Budapesti Orvosi Műszergyár.

VENER, Lajos

Formation of the accurate internal diameter of refractory glass pipes
by means of vacuum pumping process; excerpts from an article. Musz,
elet 17 no.24:15 22 N '62.

YUGOSLAVIA
10 Oct 63

VENER, Norbert

Chairman, Association of Yugoslav Iron Works; general manager, Sisak Iron Works; head of a delegation of Yugoslav metallurgical experts, visited the Krupp-Renn Process Plant in Ejpovice, West Bohemian Kraj, 10 October.

Pravda, Plzen, 11 Oct 63, p 1.

(1)

LIST AND NO. COPIES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX LIST AND NO. COPIES

21

CA

Coals of the "Second Baku." S. N. Naumova. *Soviet Geol.* 1941, No. 3, 82-9. -The oil fields of the Second Baku (Samara-Syzran District) contain considerable humus and channel coals of Carboniferous age. **Chemical characteristics of the coals of the "Second Baku."** R. A. Vesel and G. L. Gorkhman. *Ibid.* 90-4. -The coals contain H₂O 1.7-4.5, ash 16-74, org. S 0.4-3.5 and pyrite S 1-8.5%. The ash-free fraction consists of C 80-80, H 4.8-7.4, N 1-2, S 1.5-5.1, O 10-25 and volatile matter 36-62%; the heating value varies from 8050 to 8400 cal. The relation between fossil content and chem. compn., especially as regards volatile matter, is discussed. Analytical data are given on 11 samples. P. H. R.

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION NUMBER

SERIAL NUMBER

C O L L E C T I O N I N D E X S E R I A L N U M B E R V O L U M E N U M B E R P A G E N U M B E R

The coal deposits in the region of the Igolnays Bay
 during sea. M. I. Ilchenko and R. A. Astor. *Ann
 Geol. Japan* 9, 97-100 (1958). The chemical composition of
 the coal approximates that of the gas coal of group II
 Gruner system. The total S is 3.11-6.37%. The main
 components of its ash are Al₂O₃ (20.12-50.01%) and SiO₂
 (17.56-37.69%), total ash 4.19-12.91%. The coal
 contains C 74.92-80.72, H 4.88-6.67, N 0.7-1.56 and O
 and S 11.51-17.95%. Calorific value is 3300-8194 cal.
 Smoking of the coal (at 520°) yielded 12-16% of liquid
 substances and gas of high calorific value. A. A. P.

ASB-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION DIVISION

MATERIAL INDEX

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COMM. ELEMENTS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

KARAVAYEV, N.M.; VENER, P.A.; KOROLEVA, K.I.

Composition and chemical nature of sapropelic acids. Dokl.
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KARAVAYEV, N. M. (Moskva); VENER, R. A. (Moskva); ROMYANTSEVA, Z. A.
(Moskva); SHEVCHENKO, B. I. (Moskva); MAMAYEVA, A. M. (Moskva)

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composition and properties of Fan Yagnob coal. Izv. AN SSSR.
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