"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

ROSKIN, Ye.S.; MUSHENKO, D.V.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; KARPENKO, G.B.; DERGACHEVA, R.D.

Effect of a hydrodynamic regime on the polymerization of acrylonitrile. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2328-2332 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni S.M.Kirova i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.
(Acrylonitrile) (Polymerization) (Hydrodynamics)

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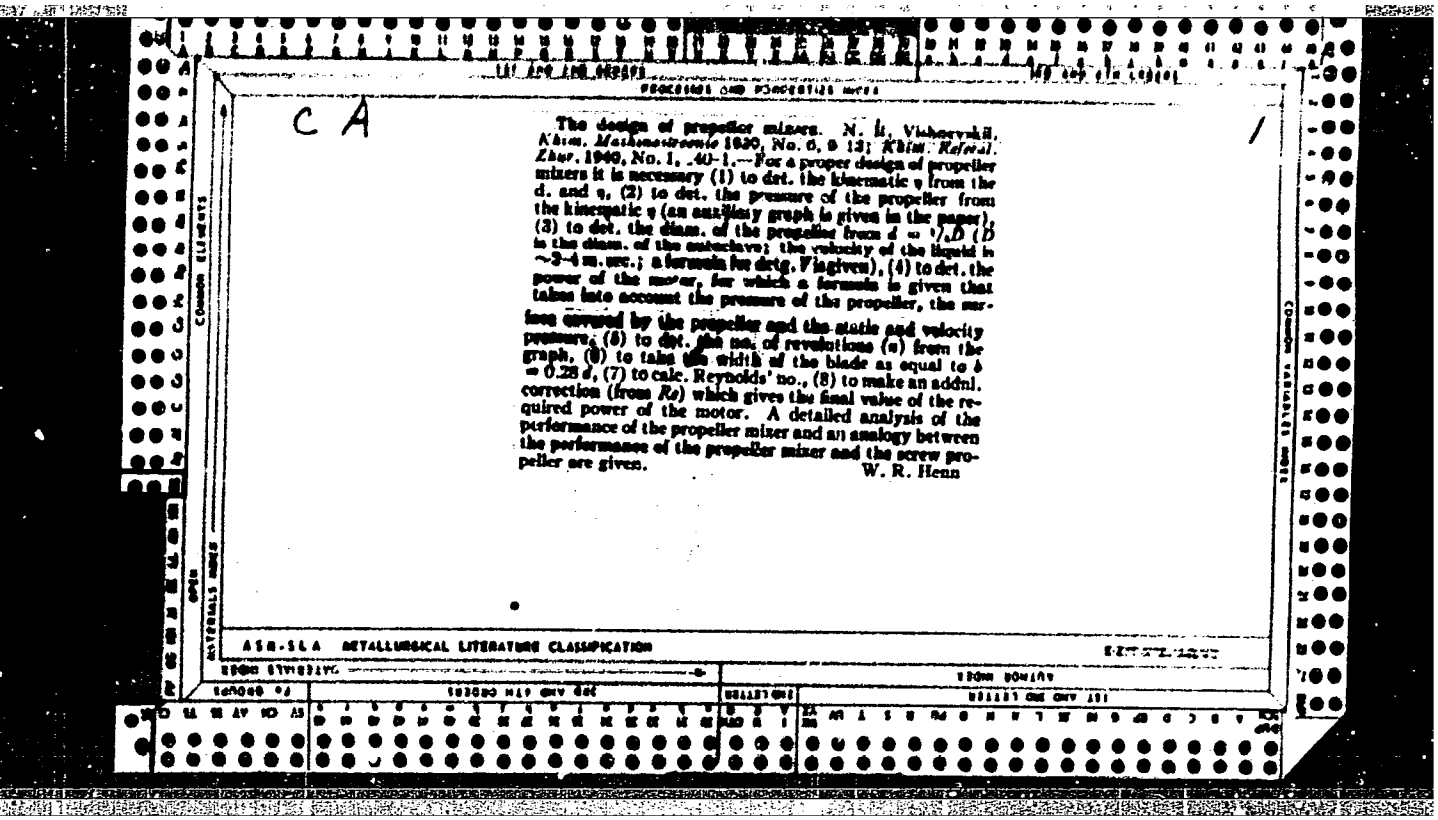

C A

1

The design of propeller mixers. N. I. Vishnevskii. *Khim. Mashinostroenie* 1939, No. 6, 9-13; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 40-1.—For a proper design of propeller mixers it is necessary (1) to det. the kinematic ν from the d. and η, (2) to det. the pressure of the propeller from the kinematic ν (an auxiliary graph is given in the paper), (3) to det. the diam. of the propeller from $d = \sqrt[3]{D}$ (D is the diam. of the autoclave; the velocity of the liquid is ~3-4 m. sec.; a formula for dtrg. V is given), (4) to det. the power of the motor, for which a formula is given that takes into account the pressure of the propeller, the surface covered by the propeller and the static and velocity pressure, (5) to det. the no. of revolutions (n) from the graph, (6) to take the width of the blade as equal to $b = 0.25d$, (7) to calc. Reynolds' no., (8) to make an addnl. correction (from Re) which gives the final value of the required power of the motor. A detailed analysis of the performance of the propeller mixer and an analogy between the performance of the propeller mixer and the screw propeller are given.

W. R. Henn

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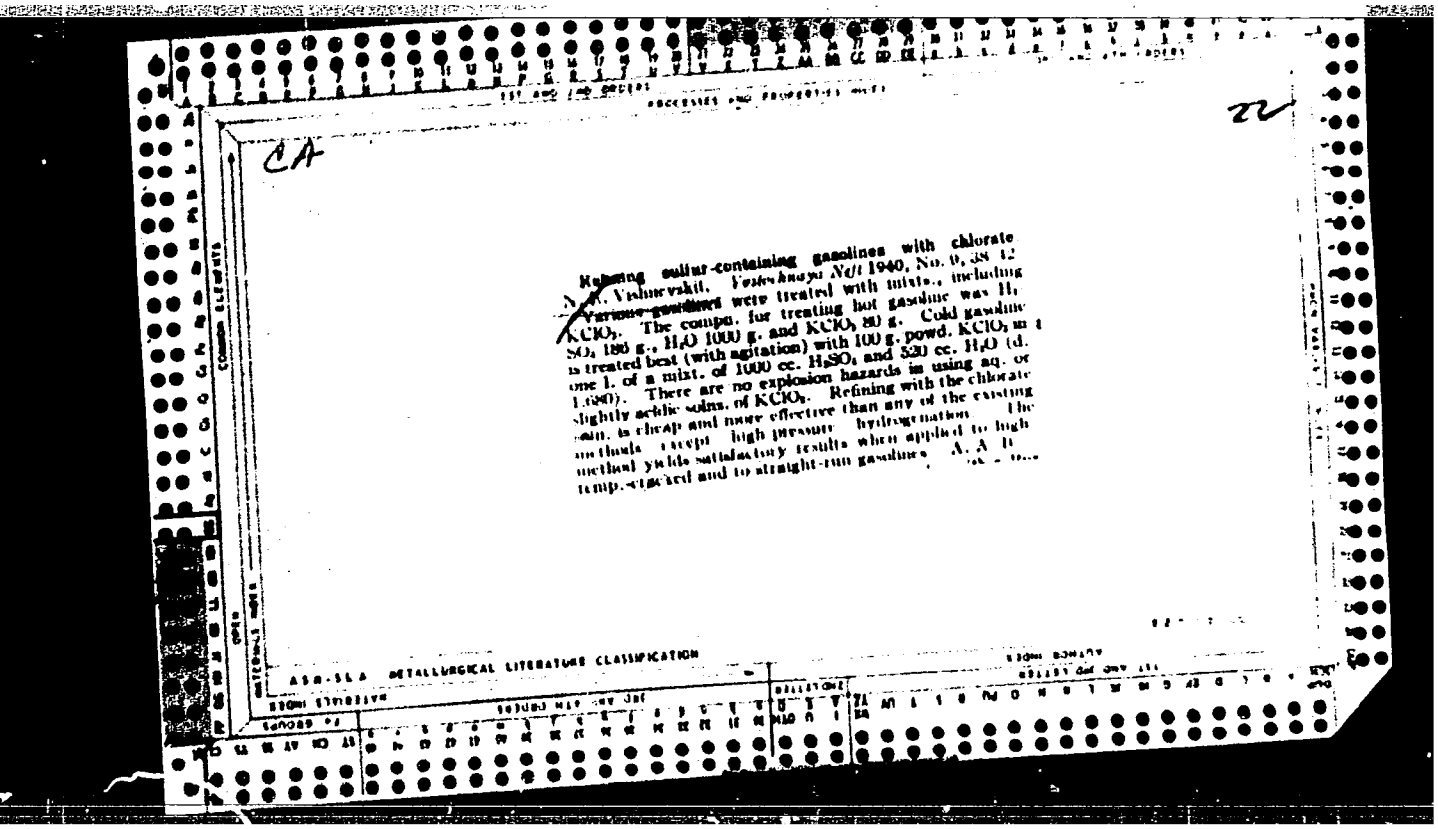

Refining sulfur-containing gasolines with chlorate
N. N. Vishnevskii. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1940, No. 9, 38-42.
Various gasolines were treated with mixts., including
$KClO_3$. The compn. for treating hot gasoline was H_2
SO_4 180 g., H_2O 1000 g. and $KClO_3$ 80 g. Cold gasoline
is treated best (with agitation) with 100 g. powd. $KClO_3$ in
one l. of a mixt. of 1000 cc. H_2SO_4 and 520 cc. H_2O (d.
1.680). There are no explosion hazards in using aq. or
slightly acidic solns. of $KClO_3$. Refining with the chlorate
soln. is cheap and more effective than any of the existing
methods except high pressure hydrogenation. The
method yields satisfactory results when applied to high
temp.-cracked and to straight-run gasolines. A. A. B.

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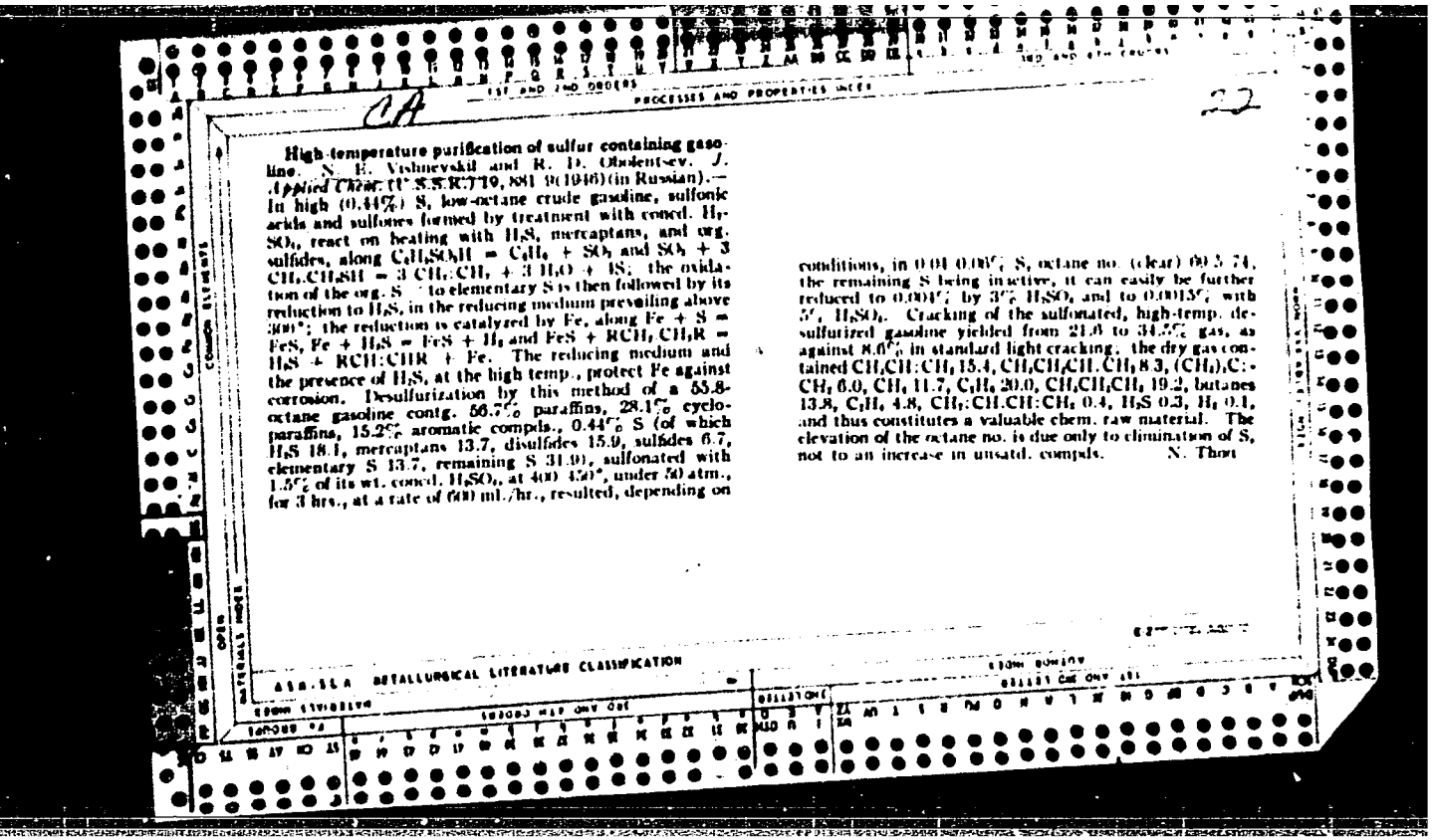

CA

22

High-temperature purification of sulfur containing gasoline. N. E. Vishnevskii and R. D. Obolentsev. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 19, 881-9(1946)(in Russian).—In high (0.44%) S, low-octane crude gasoline, sulfonic acids and sulfones formed by treatment with concd. H_2SO_4 react on heating with H_2S, mercaptans, and org. sulfides, along $C_4H_9SO_3H = C_4H_8 + SO_3$ and $SO_3 + 3 CH_3.CH_2SH = 3 CH_2:CH_2 + 3 H_2O + 4S$; the oxidation of the org. S to elementary S is then followed by its reduction to H_2S, in the reducing medium prevailing above 300°; the reduction is catalyzed by Fe, along $Fe + S = FeS$, $Fe + H_2S = FeS + H_2$ and $FeS + RCH_2CH_2R = H_2S + RCH:CHR + Fe$. The reducing medium and the presence of H_2S, at the high temp., protect Fe against corrosion. Desulfurization by this method of a 55.8-octane gasoline contg. 56.7% paraffins, 28.1% cycloparaffins, 15.2% aromatic compds., 0.44% S (of which H_2S 18.1, mercaptans 13.7, disulfides 15.9, sulfides 6.7, elementary S 13.7, remaining S 31.9), sulfonated with 1.5% of its wt. concd. H_2SO_4, at 400-450°, under 50 atm., for 3 hrs., at a rate of 600 ml./hr., resulted, depending on conditions, in 0.01-0.08% S, octane no. (clear) 69.5-74, the remaining S being inactive, it can easily be further reduced to 0.004% by 3% H_2SO_4 and to 0.0015% with 5% H_2SO_4. Cracking of the sulfonated, high-temp. desulfurized gasoline yielded from 21.0 to 34.5% gas, as against 8.0% in standard light cracking, the dry gas contained $CH_2CH:CH_2$ 15.4, $CH_3CH_2CH:CH_2$ 8.3, $(CH_3)_2C:CH_2$ 6.0, CH_4 11.7, C_2H_6 30.0, $CH_2CH_2CH_2$ 19.2, butanes 13.8, C_2H_4 4.8, $CH_2:CH.CH:CH_2$ 0.4, H_2S 0.3, H_2 0.1, and thus constitutes a valuable chem. raw material. The elevation of the octane no. is due only to elimination of S, not to an increase in unsatd. compds. N. Thon

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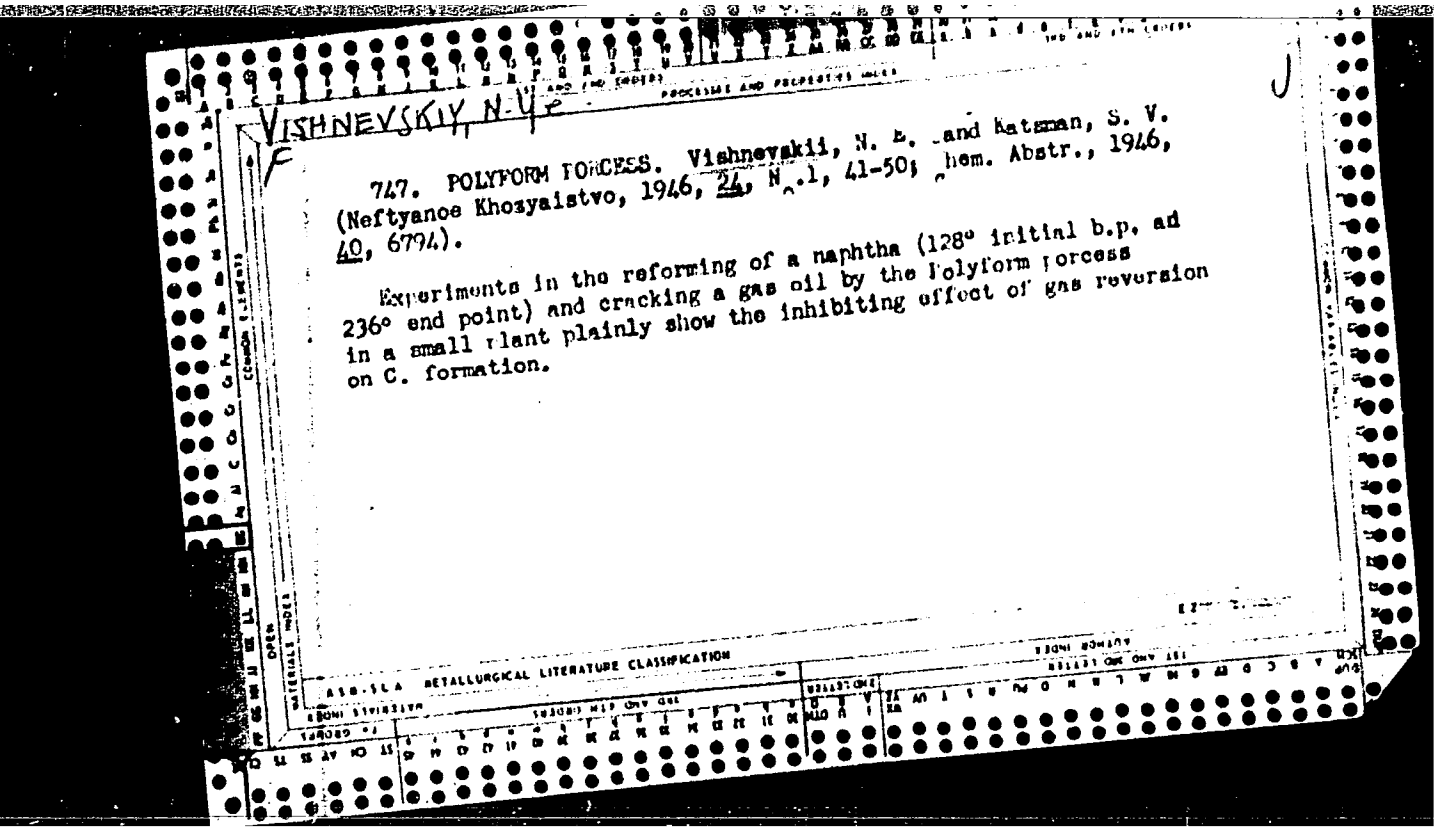

VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye

747. POLYFORM FORCESS. Vishnevskii, N. E., and Katsman, S. V. (Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo, 1946, 24, N.1, 41-50; Chem. Abstr., 1946, 40, 6794).

Experiments in the reforming of a naphtha (128° initial b.p. and 236° end point) and cracking a gas oil by the Polyform process in a small plant plainly show the inhibiting effect of gas reversion on C. formation.

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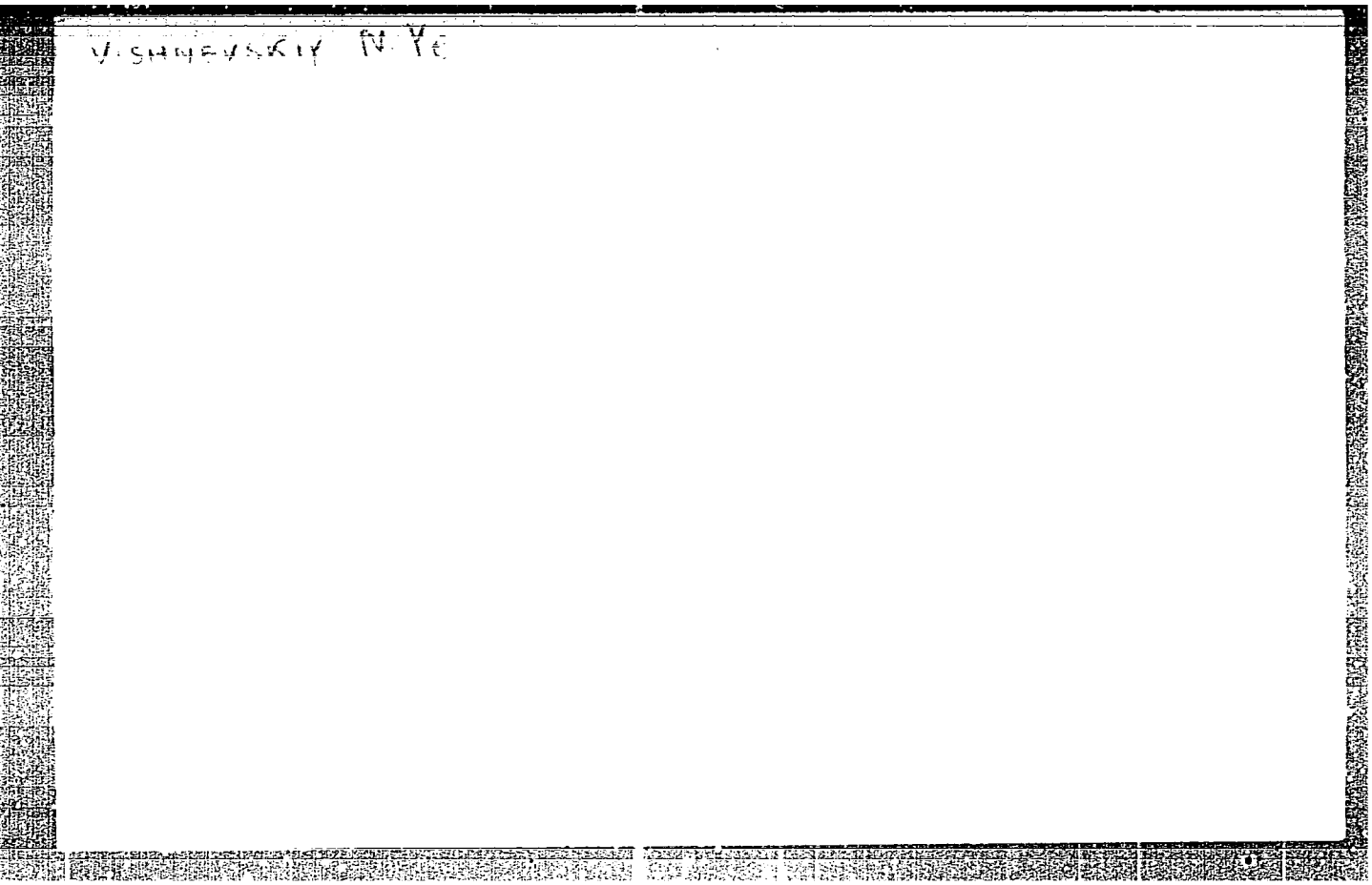

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VISHNEVSKIY, N. Ye.

USSR/Chemistry - Production Equipment Dec 51
Gas Analyzers

"Problem of the Use of an Electromagnetic Drive in Apparatus Operating Under Pressure," N. Ye. Vishnevskiy, N. M. Reynov

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXV, No 12, pp 1322, 1323

Discusses the design of an electrically powered, high-speed (~ 3,000 rpm), hermetically sealed pump (essentially an induction motor-driven centrifugal blower with sealed-in combination rotor-blower unit, eliminating need for gaskets and resultant leakage) for mixing and pumping volatile, corrosive, and

206T34

USSR/Chemistry - Production Equipment (Contd) Dec 51

poisonous liquids and compressed gases in processes conducted at elevated temps and under hundreds of atm pressure, and for use as element in mech gas analyzer.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, N. YE.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 504

Card 1/2 Pub. 78 - 18/27

Authors : Vishnevskiy, N. Ye. and Trifonova, G. G.

Title : Rapid method of determination of asphaltenes

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 64-68, Ju 1954

Abstract : The authors analyse two methods of determination of asphaltenes in crude oils. The first method, widely used in the All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey, consists in a coagulation process with precipitator and consequent filtration of sediments. The second method, predominatly used in the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute and in many other scientific research institutes, has been developed for more rapid settling of asphaltenes by the centrifugal separation of heavier particles. The authors conducted study of the effects of various factors and found that (1) duration of 5 min. at 6600 rpm produces satisfactory separation, (2) rotating speed of 6600 rpm gives the best results and (3) an asphaltene content less than 10% requires two

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Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 64-68, Ju 1954

Card 2/2 Pub. 78 - 18/27

changes in the precipitation and of more than 10% requires 3 or 4 changes, (4) total duration of the centrifugal tests with consequent analysis requires about 1 hour, in contrast with 3 to 8 hours required by the first method. One chart, 5 tables, 4 Russian references (1948-1953).

Institutions: All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey (VNIGRI) and the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute (Len NII).

Submitted : No date

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, N.YE

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62585

Author: Vishnevskiy, N. Ye., Mayorov, D. M.

Institution: None

Title: Concerning the Procedure of Carrying Out Autoclave Experiments on Hydrogenation of Hydrocarbons

Original Periodical: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1955, 28, No 4, 391-401

Abstract: On hydrogenation of hydrocarbons with catalyst suspensions which is conducted in autoclaves provided with stirring devices or in rocking or revolving autoclaves it is necessary to take into account the critical properties of substances. Under temperature conditions above the critical temperature of the hydrocarbon being hydrogenated the process takes place in vapor phase as a result of which the proper contact of hydrocarbons with the catalyst does not occur.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62585

Abstract: An analogous situation occurs on hydrogenation of mazut, tars and coal when the starting products are in liquid phase while the final products are entirely or partially in the vapor phase. As the raw material undergoes conversion the level of the reacting liquid will become lower as a result of which the temperature and hydraulic conditions of operation of the autoclave will deteriorate. When the starting raw material remains in liquid phase and the reaction products pass into vapor phase it is necessary to use an amount of raw material that ensures the necessary contact with the catalyst of the reactants that remain in liquid phase. The authors consider that hydrogenation of hydrocarbons must be conducted in reactors wherein a current of gas and vapor moves at a certain speed in relation to the stationary catalyst or in reactors containing a fluidized bed of catalyst.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

Vishnevskiy, N. Ye.

AID P - 3923

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 6/19

Author : Vishnevskiy, N. Ye.

Title : Hydraulic characteristics of autoclaves

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 10, 1071-76, 1955

Abstract : A description of an autoclave constructed at the LenNII is given. The autoclave is equipped with a screw stirrer which insures maximum saturation of the reacting materials with gas. Stirrer-performance data are given. One table, 3 diagrams, 7 references, 6 Russian (1939-52).

Institution : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Oil Refining and Manufacture of Synthetic Liquid Fuel (LenNII).

Submitted : Je 10, 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, Nikolay Yevgen'yevich; GLUKHANOV, Nikolay Parmenovich; KOVALEV, Ivan Sidorovich; STOLYAROV, V.I., retsenzent; MERKIN, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; CHERNOUSOV, N.P., inzhener, redaktor; GOFMAN, Ye.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[High pressure apparatus with hermetically sealed electric motors] Apparatura vysokogo davleniia s ekranirovannym elektrodvigatelem. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 178 p. (MIRA 9:8)

(Electric motors) (Machinery industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, N. Ye.:

Vishnevskiy, N. Ye.: "The hydrogenization of the heavy residue of eastern petroleum." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst imeni Leningrad Soviet. Liningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Docter in Chemical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

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

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 14196

Author : Vishnevskiy N.Ye.
Title : Shielded Electric Motor for Chemical Units

Orig Pub : Khim. prom-st', 1956, No 2, 102-105

Abstract : Description of the design of shielded electric motors without packing glands, intended for operation in corrosive media. Included are tabulated characteristics of materials suitable for making the shielding enclosures, which make it possible to select the material, in accordance with the operation pressure.

Leningrad Sci Res Inst. Refining Oil & Production of Synthetic Liquid fuel

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VISHNEVSKIY, N.E.

[illegible] Rapid method for the determination of

[illegible] analysis is > 10 min. The mean error in the analysis

[illegible]

C. D. Kerkis

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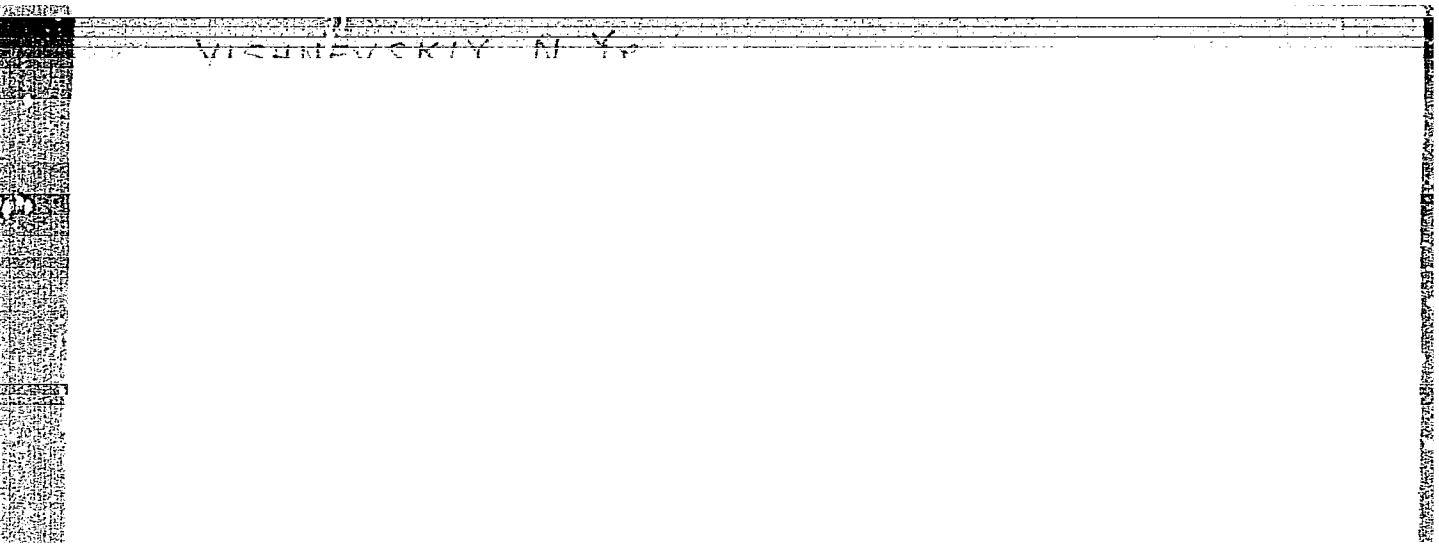

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, N. Ye.

TITLE: Conference on Autoclave Processes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 7, pp 84-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and coordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble ... The conference heard reports as follows: D.M. Yukhtanov, Gintsvetmet, on progress throughout the world on the use of hydrometallurgical, particularly autoclave, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production; G. N. Dobrokhotov, Gipronikel', on nickel leaching practice at some Soviet works: N. I. Onuchkina and G. N. Dobrokhotov on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the selective reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt from solution; I. Yu. Leshch and K. M. Shelepova, Gipronikel', on design decisions on the application of the flowsheets dealt with by G. N. Dobrokhotov at the Yuzhuralnikel' and Severonikel Combines and the Ufaleyskiy (Ufa) Nickel Works; I. N. Maslenitskiy, Leningradskiy gornyy institut (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the advantages of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-electrolysis of slimes containing platinum-group metals; V. B. Zhilkin, Severonikel' combine, and S. I. Sobol', Gintsvetmet, on the essentials of the neutral method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-matte flotation; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulphurous-sulphuric method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; N. N. Maslenitskiy, Mekhanobr, on the main results of investigations of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-ore beneficiation products:

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V. I. Poprukaylo, Mekhanobr, and D. A. Malakhov, Skopinskaya (Skopinsk) TsOF, separately, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flowsheet to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G. A. Meyerson, K. Ya. Shapiro, N. M. Khayskiy, R. A. Pavlyuk and A. P. Nadol'skiy, Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hermetical, heated ball-mills with acids or caustic alkalies; V. I. Spiridonova, S. I. Sobol', Ye. I. Gulyayeva, Z. L. Berlin, I. K. Nelen and B. I. Rudenko, Gintsvetmet, on the treatment of prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; I. M. Nelen' and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and L. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. T. Darbinyan, Gorno-

Card 2/5

metallurgicheskiy institut (Mining-Metallurgical Institute) of the Sovnarkhoz (economic council) of the Armyanskaya SSR (Armenian SSR), on his investigations of ammoniacal autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrates; S. I. Sobol' on technical-economic factors of ammoniacal leaching; A. I. Sinel'nikova and I. N. Plaksin, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on an oxidizing autoclave process for gold-containing raw material; N. G. Tyurin, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in oxidizing autoclave leaching in thiosulphate solutions; A. L. Tseft and D. A. Taratkin and A. Yu. Dadabayev, Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kaz SSR (Metallurgy and Beneficiation Institute of the AS Kaz SSR), respectively, on the physicochemical fundamentals and on works' trials of autoclave salt leaching of polymetallic materials; I. Yu. Leshch, Gipronikel', on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Bernshteyn, VAMI, on industrial experience of a continuous autoclave leaching process for bauxites; V. G. Tronev, IONKh AN

Card 3/5

SSSR (IONKh AS USSR), on compounds of some rare elements in various valency states under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of anhydrous ammonia; Z. L. Berlin, Gintsvetmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. G. Yakovlev, Gipronikel', and N. Ye. Vishnevskiy, VNII neftekhim, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M. A. Polyanov, K. B. Giredmet, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump. L. L. Shvarts, NIIKhIMMASh, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIIneftekhim, on corrosion of types 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N..., 10KhSND and 10GND steels in soda and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5 - 15 kg/mm²; V. I. Derynbina and N. N. Kalgutin, VNIIneftekhim, separately, on mechanical properties of hydrogen-affected steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve

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5.3300(B)
~~5 (1), 5 (3)~~

67040

AUTHORS: Vishnevskiy, N. Ye. Mushenko, D. V. SOV/153-2-5-25/31

TITLE: Extraction of Isobutylene From the Butane-butylene Fraction

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 779 - 783 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of producing butyl-sulfuric acid from the cracking gases, the isobutylene contained in the butane-butylene fraction, is not only completely polymerized but it also draws the n-butylene into the copolymerisation. This reduces the yield in secondary butyl alcohol. It was established in 1957 at the Institute of the authors (formerly LenNII, Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva = Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for Processing Petroleum and Producing Synthetic Liquid Fuels) that the mentioned raw material may, at the most, contain 2% of isobutylene. Therefore, the surplus isobutylene must previously be extracted when using this method. One variant of the reaction of A. M. Butlerov (Refs 1-4) was reproduced by Standard Oil in 1942 (Ref 5), and they obtained a 1.2%-content of isobutylene. There is no information on the design of the equipment for the reaction and on the capacity of the reaction space. The authors achieved

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the isobutylene extraction from the mentioned fraction with a method of two-step counterflow and 65% sulfuric acid. The duration of contact was 9 minutes per step. This short duration was achieved due to the isothermal reaction occurring because of intensive stirring (Ref 6, Fig 2). This reduced the diffusion difficulties in a high degree. The raw material was the butane-butylene fraction from the Lyuberetskiy Petroleum Refinery. Table 1 contains the results of experiments. Neither a decrease of temperature from 45° to 30°C, nor an additional one to 25°-35°C, applying a 70% H_2SO_4 increased the extraction (Table 2), but the content of isobutylene in the final product increased to 1.4 mol/mol H_2SO_4. Therefore the optimum conditions of extraction are: 45°C, pressure 10 atm, ratio between raw material and H_2SO_4 9 : 1, initial concentration of isobutylene 10%, final concentration 2%, duration of contact 10 minutes per step. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the saturation degree of sulfuric acid on the isobutylene concentration. Thus, the main characteristic factors of the two-step process can be observed. Table 3 shows

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Extraction of Isobutylene From the Butane-butylene Fraction

67040
SOV/153-2-5-25/31

the experimental data of the extraction method described. They are in accordance with the theoretical explanations. The results of the second step even surpass them. From the data in table 2 it follows that approximately 65% of the isobutylene passes over into the acid layer in each step. From a raw material containing about 10-12% isobutylene, approximately 80% of its potential is extracted. Its content in the concentrate is 96%. A method of extraction of isobutylene with 40% sulfuric acid, developed by Professor M. S. Nemtsov et al. from the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber) is mentioned in the article. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov - VNIINEFTEKhIM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum-chemical Processes - VNIINEFTEKhIM)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4787

Vishnevskiy, Nikolay Yevgen'yevich, Nikolay Parmenovich Glukhanov, and Ivan Sidorovich Kovalev

Apparatura vysokogo davleniya s germeticheskim privodom (High-Pressure Apparatus With an Airtight Drive) 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 246 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: G. N. Dobrokhotov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I. M. Stolyarov, Engineer; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines (Leningrad Department, Mashgiz): F. I. Fetisov, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: I. A. Borodulina; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in machine and instrument construction, and in establishments of the chemical and petroleum industries who are engaged in the construction and use of high-pressure apparatus.

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High-Pressure Apparatus With an Airtight Drive SOV/4787

COVERAGE: The authors discuss new types of airtight apparatus intended for operation under high and superhigh pressures and in a corrosive medium. Experimental data on the hydraulic condition of reaction apparatus are presented. Information is included on airtight pumps and gas blowers, used in the chemical industry, with electromagnetic drive by a built-in shielded electric motor. Chs. I, II, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X were written by N. Ye. Vishnevskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Ch. III was written by I. S. Kovalevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ch. IV was written jointly by I. S. Kovalevskiy and N. P. Glukhanov, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Ch. V was written by N. P. Glukhanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. No personalities are mentioned. There are 63 references: 52 Soviet (including 2 translations), 10 English, and 1 German.

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VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; MAYOROV, D.M.; MUSHENKO, D.V.

Hydrogenation of fuel oil under a pressure of 100 atm. Trudy VNIINeftekhim no.3:183-186 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Petroleum as fuel) (Hydrogenation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

S/065/61/000/004/008/011
E194/E284

AUTHOR: Vishnevskiy, N.Ye.

TITLE: A Laboratory Isothermal Reactor

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 4, pp. 56-57 Vol. 6.

TEXT: The apparatus described here is designed to set up isothermal conditions for continuous liquid phase processes that are accompanied by the evolution of considerable amounts of heat. The equipment can deal with pressures up to 200 atm, temperatures up to 300°C, the useful volume is 0.2 litres, the output is 2 litres per hour and more. The equipment is illustrated in the following sectional diagram. In this diagram 1 is the reactor frame, 2 the mixer impeller, 3 the motor stator, 4 the screen, 5 the rotor drive, 6 transformer oil, 7 water cooling jacket of drive, and 8 the water cooling jacket of the reaction vessel. The inscriptions on the figure from top to bottom are: gas inlet, water outlet and inlet, first feed inlet, product outlet, water outlet, second feed inlet and water inlet. The motor is based on the stator of an electric drill Type И29А (I29A) running at 2800 r.p.m., 0.6 kW. Various impellers can be used to give Reynolds

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E194/E284

A Laboratory Isothermal Reactor

numbers of 4000 to 4600 (based on water). As the reactor is intended for use with corrosive substances the reaction chamber and impeller are on an extension shaft. The heat evolved in the reaction may be determined from temperature and flow measurements with cooling water. With this apparatus it has been shown that the thermal effect of interaction of butylenes and also of iso-butylenes with sulphuric acid is 17 kcal/mole or 300 kcal/kg. Many chemical processes that take place under conditions of intense mixing can be modelled in the laboratory isothermal reactor. It has been used to extract isobutylene from butane-butylene fractions of cracking gas and also for producing butyl-sulphuric acid from this feed as an intermediate product for producing secondary butyl alcohol. Because of the intense mixing the contact time could be reduced from 3.5 hours to ten minutes with an alcohol output of 100% of the total butylenes. Other work that has been done within the reactor is described. Because of the intensive mixing it is possible completely to exclude the possibility of local overheating leading to polymerization of

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A Laboratory Isothermal Reactor

butylenes and the production of butyl-sulphuric acid can be carried out at the relatively high temperature of 45°C. A reactor of this type was also successfully used for the sulphonation of higher alcohols, the polymerization of isobutylene, the alkylation of isobutane with butylenes and for other purposes. A full-scale reactor is now being designed. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: VNIINeftekhim

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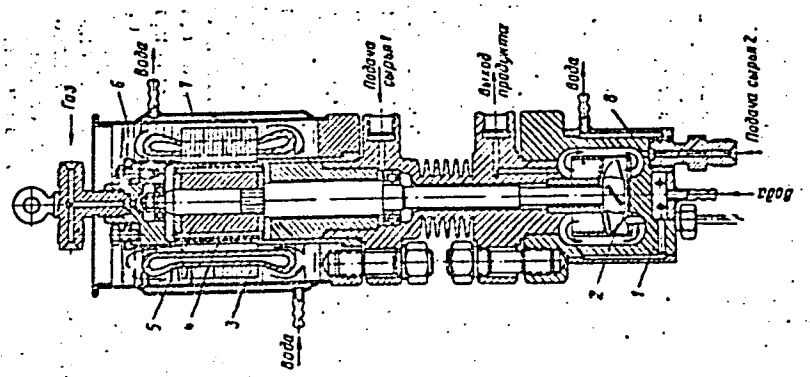
A Laboratory Isothermal Reactor

Fig.



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MUSHENKO, D.V.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; MAYOROV, D.M.

Organizing the production of methyl ethyl ketone. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.8:66-67 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.
(Ketone)

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VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; DERGACHEVA, R.D.

In regard to the article by S.S.Nazarova "Preparation of trimethylcarbinol from gases produced in the sulfuric acid processes of petroleum refining, and its dehydration into isobutylene." Zhur. prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1637-1638 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (VNIINEFTEKhIM).

(Methanol) (Propene)
(Nazarova, S.S.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

MUSHENKO, D.V.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; GUSHCHEVSKIY, A.B.; CHERNOUSOV, N.P.

Selecting a reactor for the production of isobutysulfuric acid. Khim.prom. no.4:271-273 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov i Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i konstruktorskogo instituta khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Isobutyl sulfate) (Chemical reactors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

MUSHENKO, D.V.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; DERGACHEVA, R.D.; MALOV, Yu.I.

Preparation of concentrated isobutylene. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2251-2256 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

MUSHENKO, D.V.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.Ye.; DERGACHEVA, R.D.

Decomposition and hydrolysis of isobutylsulfuric acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:2038-2044 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

S/080/62/035/010/009/012
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Roskin, Ye.S., Mushenko, D.V., Vishnevskiy, N.Ye., Karpenko, G.B. and Dergachev, R.D.

TITLE: Study of the effects of hydrodynamic conditions on the polymerization of acrylonitrile

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1962, 2328-2332

TEXT: The present work was concerned with the effects of stirring on the polymerization reactions of acrylonitrile in aqueous solutions (7%), owing to the increasing importance of such polymers in the production of artificial fibers. The reactions were carried out under argon in a stainless steel autoclave, with stirring (2800 rpm, Re being 4000 or 46000), at 15 - 45°C, under isothermal conditions. Similar experiments were carried out under static conditions, in air and in argon. $KMnO_4$ and oxalic acid were used as initiators. In stirred solutions, after 15 min reactions, the yields increased from ~ 20% at 15°C to ~ 60% at 30° and fell to

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Study of the effects ...

~ 47% at 45°C. The corresponding figures after a 40 min reaction were ~ 49, 70 and 50% respectively, tending to be always slightly lower in the more intensively stirred solutions. Yields of statically carried out reactions under argon were on the average ~ 10% higher than the above, and were higher still when the polymerization took place (still without stirring) in air. In small amounts, oxygen improves the yields, but reverses its action and even stops the reaction completely when introduced in large amounts, e.g. by stirring in systems open to the atmosphere. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M. Kirova (Leningrad Institute im. S.M. Kirov); Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical Processes)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

BELOGUROV, Yu.A.; BELYAYEV, A.F.; VISHNEVSKIY, P.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.; KAGANER, M.; MARGOLIN, L.M.; PASHKOV, Yu.S.; POLYAKOVA, Ye.A. SMIRNOVA, S.I.

In the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service. Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:62 Je '64 (MIRA 17:8)

In the institutions of the Hydrometeorological Service. Ibid.: 63.

Meetings, conferences, seminars. Ibid.:63-64

Abroad. Ibid.:64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, I. A. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Photoelectric Method for Control of the Capillary Channels of Dies." Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 21 Nov 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Nov, 1947 (Project #17136)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P.F.

Effect of agrotechnological measures on the normal annual flow of the rivers of the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.50: 3-17 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

CHIPPING, Galina Aleksandrovna [Chippinh, H.O.]; LYSENKO, Klara Arkhipovna; VISHNEVSKIY, P.F. [Vyshnevs'kyi, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M. [Piechkovs'ka, O.M.], red.izd-va; MATVIYCHUK, O.O., tekhn.red.

[Annual and minimum discharge of rivers in the Ukraine] Richnyi ta minimal'nyi stik na terytorii Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1959. 145 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Ukraine--Rivers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, Palladiy Fedorovich[Vyshnevs'kyi, P.F.]; DROZD, Nafanail Iosipovich; ZHELEZNYAK, Iosif Aronovich; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, Ariada Borisovna[Kryzhanivs'ka, A.B.]; KUBYSHKIN, Georgiy Pimenovich[Kubyshkin, H.P.]; LYSENKO, Klara Arkhipovna; MOKLYAK, Vladislav Ivanovich; CHIPPING, Galina Aleksandrovna [Chippinh, H.O.]; SHVETS, Grigoriy Ivanovich[Shvets, H.I.]; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M.[Pechkovs'ka, O.M.], red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Hydrologic calculations for rivers of the Ukraine]Gidrologichni rozrakhunky dlia richok Ukrainy; pry vidsutnosti sposterezhen'. [By]P.F.Vyshnev'kyi ta inshi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1962. 385 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Ukraine--Rivers)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P. F.

"Computation of the Volumes of Rain Floods in the Southwestern Part of the European Territory of the USSR," Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 4, 1953, pp 42-45

The author makes more precise the formula of A. V. Ogiyevskiy and others for the computation of the volume of rain runoff of rivers in the southwestern part of the European territory of the USSR in accordance with the data of 78 points in basin areas from 0.06 to 14,660 km^2 over periods of observation from 5 to 44 years. (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)

Inst. Hydrology + Hydrotechnology, AS Ukr. SSR, Kiev

SO: Sum. No 568, 6 Jul 55

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P.P.

Notes on G.A. Alekseev's method. Trudy OGMI no.15:197-198 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Runoff)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P.F.

Reduction of precipitation in relation to the area. Trudy OGMI no.15:219-220 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Precipita .n (Meteorology))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P.F.

On A.N. Befani's report "Formulas for estimating maximum runoff."
Trudy OGMI no.15:237-239 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Runoff)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, Palladiy Fedorovich [Vyshnevs'kyi, P.F.];
SKUL'BASHEVSKIY, A.D. [Skul'bashevs'kyi, A.D.], inzh.,
retsenzent; BILASH, I.K., red.

[Showers and shower runoff in the Ukraine] Zlyvy i zlyvovyi stik na Ukraini. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964. 288 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

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VISHNEVSKIY, P.F.

Cloudbursts and flash floods (based on observations of the Boguslavka Hydrological Station for 1948-1953). Izv.Inst.gidr.AN URSR 13:79-99 '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Kiev Province--Floods) (Kiev Province--Rain and rainfall)

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YEREMIN, B.F. ; STIGNEYEV, Ya. F. ; KONYASHOV, V.V. ; VISHNEVSKIY, P.I. ; SHNEYBERG, V.I. ; GORBUNOV, Ye. ; ROMANOV, I.I.

Yeremin, B.F.

"Study of Stakhanovite experience, and its introduction into machine building."
B.F.Yeremin, Ya.F. Stigneyev, V.V. Konashov, P.I. Vishnevskiy, V.I. Shneyberg, Ye. Gorbunov, I.I. Romanov. Reviewed by S.A.Nikitin. Avt.trakt.prom.,no.7, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. UNCLAS.

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VISHNEVSKIY, P. P. DECEASED 1949

see ILC

VETERINARY MEDICINE

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

1. VISHNEVSKIY, P. Ya. (Docent)

2. USSR (600)

4. Psychology, Pathological

7. Theory of psychopathy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh No. 12 - 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P.Ye. (Leningrad)

Three-dimensional of disorders of mental activity. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 12:1675-1677 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(PSYCHIATRY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, P.Ye.

Letters to the editor. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.11:906-909 N '53.
(MLRA 6:12)
(Schizophrenia) (Chistovich, P.M.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, F.Ye.

Some problems in the theory of psychiatry. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.5:769-772 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(PSYCHIATRY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, R.

GERM .

2166. Vichnievsky, R., Sale, B., and Marcadet, J., Combustion temperatures and gas composition, *Jet Propulsion* 25, 3, 105-118, Mar. 1955.

A previously developed method (by Ribaud) to determine combustion temperatures is discussed, and a new method (by Sale), resulting in a more concise determination of gas composition is presented. The system of eleven equations comprising carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen balance, and the equilibria of seven dissociation reactions is solved by means of charts or by a semigraphical iteration. (Ni te of the reviewer: A solution of the same problem by numerical iteration is given by S. Traustel, *Brennstoff-Warme-Kraft* 6, 5, 163-165, 1954.)

W. Gumz, Germany

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VISHNEVSKIY, R.

The club's political propaganda brigade. Blok.agit.vod.transp. no.15:18-23 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Instruktor TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh morskogo flota.
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Party work)

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1. VLASOVSKIY, S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Soda Industry

7. Ways of economizing soda products. Za ekon. mat No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, S. I.

Increasing the dry matter content in tomatoes. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.3:23-25 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomatoes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, S.I.

New varieties of tomatoes with increased dry matter content.
Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.7:29-32 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Tomatoes--Varieties)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, S.I.

Problems in breeding of tomatoes for the canning industry.
Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.5:30-32 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomatoes--Breeding)

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.I.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91688

Author : Vishnevskiy, S.I.

Inst : All-Union Institute for the Canning and Vegetable Dehydration Industry.

Title : A New Tomato Variety.

Orig Pub : Konservn. i ovoshchesush. prom-st', 1958, No 1, 17

Abstract : This article characterizes the Smena 373 variety which has a high percentage of dry matter in its fruit - a valuable quality for the canning industry. This variety was developed by the All-Union Institute for the Canning and Vegetable Dehydration Industry by means of intercrossing the varieties Breako'day and Vishnevidniy with subsequent intercrossing with the Mayak variety. The process included individual selection for many years. In the Kherson

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91686

characteristics of the fruit were studied. The pollen of the Shtambovyy Karlik variety produced up to 60-70% germination during 7-8 days. The pollen of the Kraynyy Sever variety lasted for 6 days. On the 10-16th days a lowering in the percentage of germination down to 2-7% was noted. The pollen stored for one year did not produce germination. The weight of the fruit was considerably lower when pollination took place on the same day the pollen was collected. After storing the pollen for 2-3 days the weight of the fruit reached the average weight of the control fruit or exceeded it. The weight dropped again when pollen which was stored for 4 days was used. The number of seeds in the fruit obtained by artificial pollination was considerably less than in the control. The author explains this by the fact that only a single pollination took place. -- M.P. Ovsyannikova.

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.I.

Sweet pepper varieties for canning. Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.9:34-37 S '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Pepper--Varieties)

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.I.

New tomato variety. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.1:18 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tomatoes--Varieties)

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Results of tomato variety tests in supply zones of the canning industry. Trudy VNIIKOP no.5:5-54 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Tomatoes--Varieties)

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SVIRIDA V.G., rukovoditel' raboty; KLYACHKINA, Ye.L.; ZARUBKINA, A.K.; BAYTINA, N.M.; LYUBOSHITS, A.I.; VISHNEVSKIY, S.L.; SHOLOMYANSKIY, Ye.Ya.; BAYOVA, M.P.

Experiment in increasing the productive capacity of the Minsk Lactic Acid Factory under the conditions of existing equipment and electric power systems. Trudy BNIIPPT no.4:63-66 '61. (MI. 17:10)

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.M.

Selecting some parameters of quick-acting digital indicators. Izm.tekh. no.1:40-42 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Recording instruments)

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25411 S/122/60/000/012/012/[illegible]
A161/A130

1.1800

AUTHORS: Borodavkin, N. A., Engineer; Vishnevskiy, S. N., Candidate of Economical Sciences; Nikitin, P. P.

TITLE: Special additives for chromium plating process

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 75 - 76

TEXT: The special additives concerned are pellets consisting of sodium bicarbonate (65%) and a foaming aromatic sulfo-acid. Their effect has been tested at industry plants and in research institutes, and the conclusion is that the addition brings about 37% economy of chromic anhydride without affecting the chromium deposition process in bath, the appearance of the deposit, or the bond with the base metal. Hitherto, the chromic anhydride losses with dust into air reached 50% and poisoned the shop air. Powerful exhausting fans were needed. The 50% losses were also a problem of costs, for chromic anhydride is the major component of electrolyte for decorative chromium plating. The additive is lost only with parts removed from the bath. It is recommended to add about 3 g/l at 30 - 40°C bath temperature. The foam layer disappears rapidly as soon as electric current is cut off. Additions are to be made twice in equal portions every 30 min to prevent

Card 1/2

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Special additives for chromium plating process

S/122/60/000/012/018/018
A161/A130

foam from splashing out. It was stated in 1.5 months tests at the Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Low-Displacement Car Plant) that the additive reduced abruptly the formation of mist above the bath and the consumption of chromic anhydride was reduced to 35 - 40%. The Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) also tested the additive in chromium plating of grey cast iron piston rings. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

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VISHNYVSKIY, Sergey Nikolayevich; OSADA, P.A., red.; POMOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Importance of soda products in national economy and data on their consumption] Znachenie sodoproduktov v narodnom khoziaistve i normy ikh potrebleniia. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1959. 74 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Soda industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - training AID P - 5447

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 24/31

Authors : Chernobyl'skiy, M. B., Eng.-Lt.Col., Kand. of tech. sci. and P. K. Vishnyakov, Eng.-Lt.Col.

Title : The instrumental methods of checking the piloting technique should be inculcated more widely.

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 1, 79-80, Ja 1957

Abstract : In order to check the proficiency of pilots in piloting technique the authors suggest that a special automatic photographic camera for photographing the readings on the instrument panel during the flight should be invented.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Breeding tomatoes for increased dry matter content. Trudy VNIIKOP no.5:129-135 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Tomato breeding)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VOLKOV, Leonid Mikhaylovich, VISHNEVSKIY, Serafin Mikhailovich, MOISEYEV, P.N., retsenzent, DONSKOV, V.Ye., retsenzent, TOLCHENOV, T.V. spets.red.; FUKS, V.K., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Organization of production in a tobacco factory] Organizatsiia proizvodstva na tabachnoi fabrike. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 93 p.
(Tobacco industry) (MIRA 11:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKIY, S.N.

Diagnosis and prophylaxis of mastitis in cows. Veterinariia 41 no.1:74-76 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Nizhne-Serogozskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Khersonskoy oblasti.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKII, S. M.

Vishnevskii, S. M. REFRACTORY MASSES FOR FURNACES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SULFATE CELLULOSE. *Bumazhnaya Prom.*, 17 [8] 21-25 (1940). Experiments on the replacement of steatite lining (with a maximum life of 2 to 3 months) which is used in furnaces for fusing soda in the manufacture of sulfate cellulose showed that Cr magnesite block had the highest refractoriness and resistance to alkalis. It can, therefore, be recommended for the lower part of Wagner furnaces. Dense grog blocks were also approved, but they are inferior to Cr magnesite block. Fired steatite block have better properties than unfired block, but they are inferior to the other two materials. Pure chromite of dunite block are sensitive to sudden changes in temperature; pure magnesite block were resistant to alkalis, but after exposure to alkalis at high temperature they became permeable to dampness.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860030010-2

VISHNEVSKII, S. M.

Vishnevskii, S. M. Refractory masses for furnaces used in the manufacture of sulfate cellulose. *Ogneupory Prom.*, 17 [8] 23-27 (1939). Experiments on the replacement of steatite lining (with a maximum life of 2 to 3 months) which is used in furnaces for fusing soda in the manufacture of sulfate cellulose showed that Cr magnesite block had the highest refractoriness and resistance to alkalis. It can, therefore, be recommended for the lower part of Wagner furnaces. Dense grog blocks were also approved, but they are inferior to Cr magnesite block. Fired steatite block have better properties than unfired block, but they are inferior to the other two materials. Pure chromite or dunite block are sensitive to sudden changes in temperature, pure magnesite block were resistant to alkalis, but after exposure to alkalis at high temperature they became permeable to dampness.

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BORODAVKIN, N.A., inzh.; VISHNEVSKIY, S.N., kand.ekon.nauk; NIKITIN, P.F.

Using special additives in chromium plating. Vest.mash 40 no.12:75-76 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Chromium plating)

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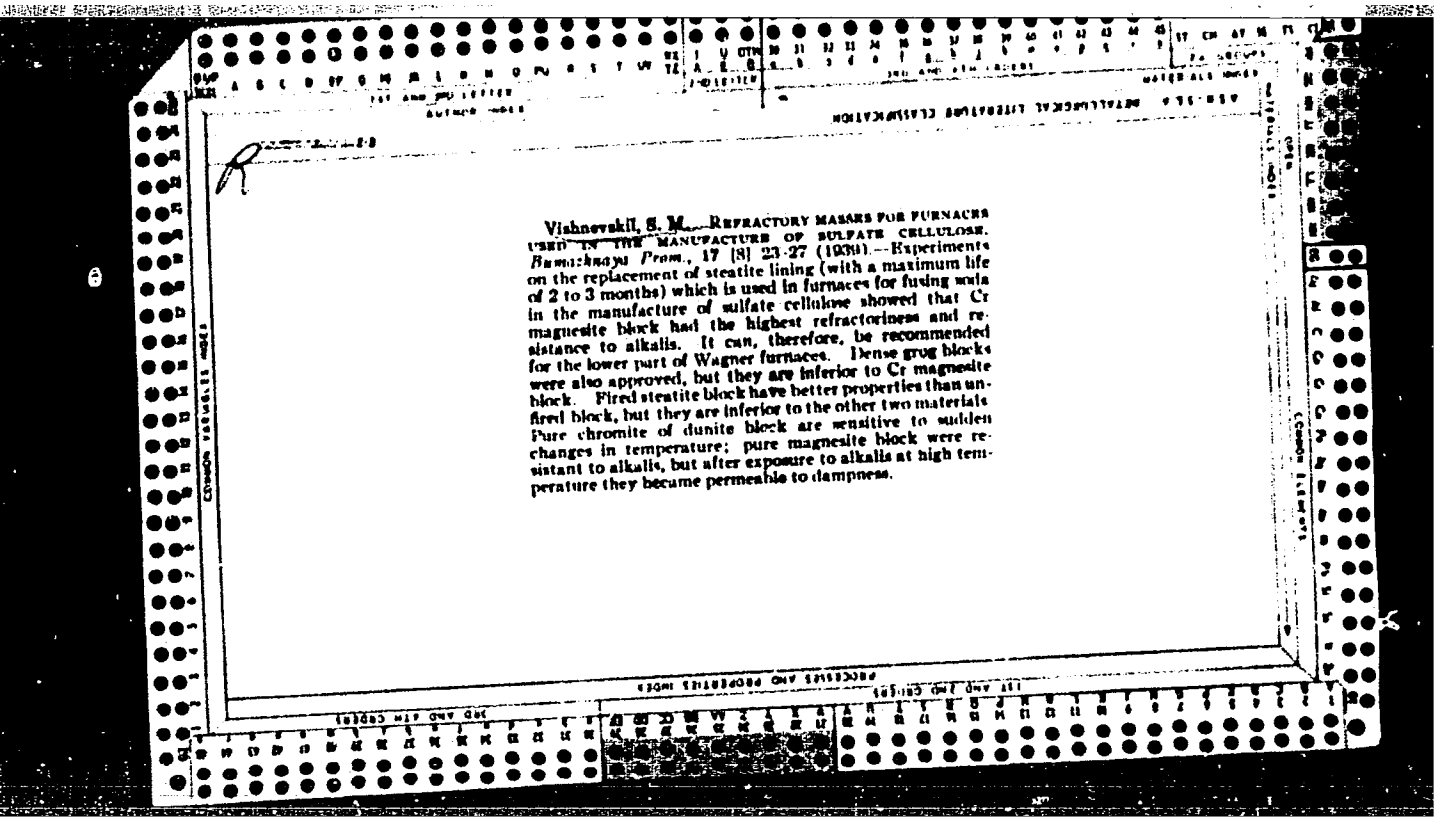

Vishnevskii, S. M. REFRACTORY MASSES FOR FURNACES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SULFATE CELLULOSE. *Bumazhnaya Prom.*, 17 [8] 23-27 (1938).—Experiments on the replacement of steatite lining (with a maximum life of 2 to 3 months) which is used in furnaces for fusing soda in the manufacture of sulfate cellulose showed that Cr magnesite block had the highest refractoriness and resistance to alkalis. It can, therefore, be recommended for the lower part of Wagner furnaces. Dense grog blocks were also approved, but they are inferior to Cr magnesite block. Fired steatite block have better properties than unfired block, but they are inferior to the other two materials. Pure chromite of dunite block are sensitive to sudden changes in temperature; pure magnesite block were resistant to alkalis, but after exposure to alkalis at high temperature they became permeable to dampness.

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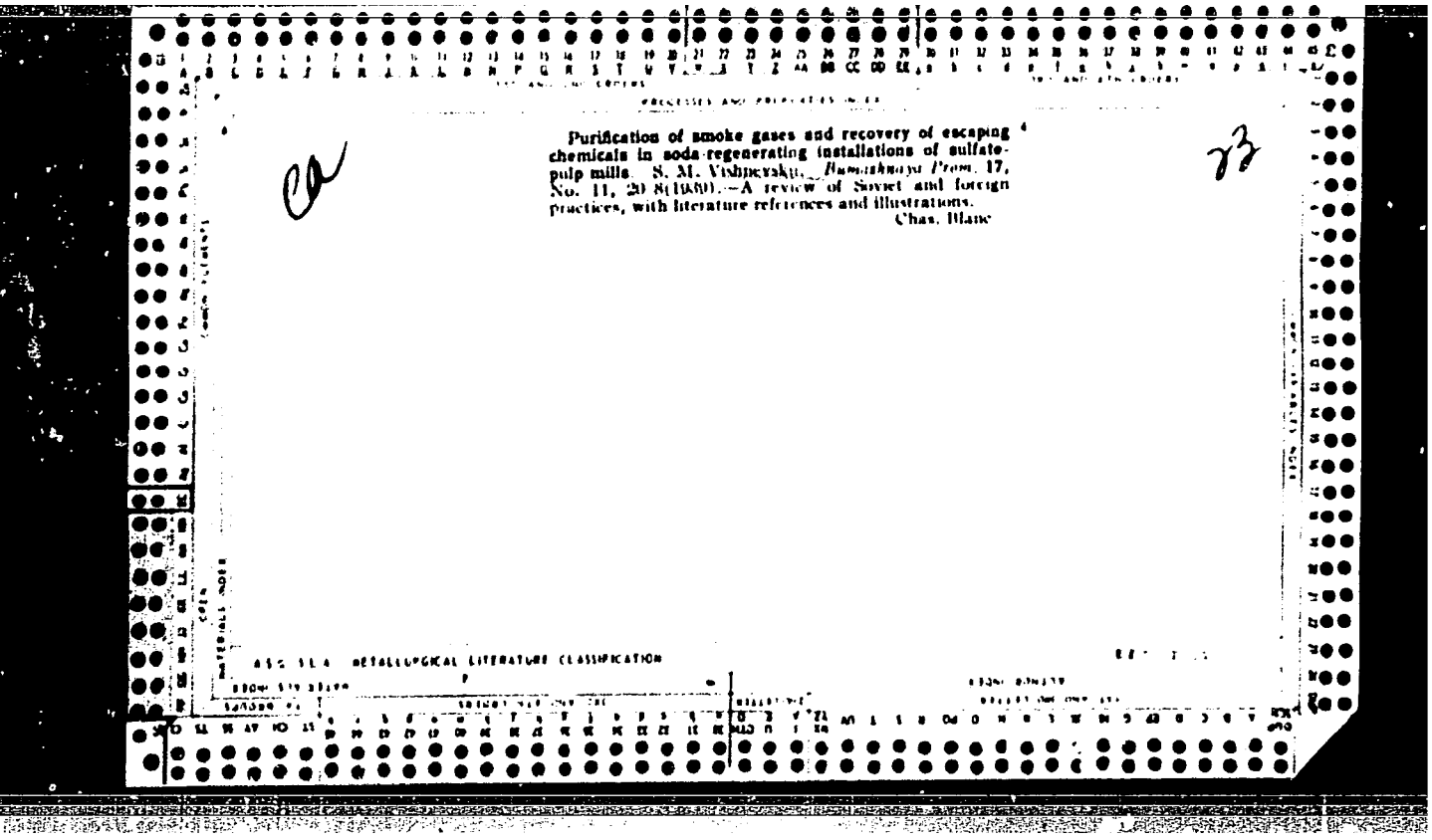

Purification of smoke gases and recovery of escaping chemicals in soda-regenerating installations of sulfate-pulp mills. S. M. Vishnevskii. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 17, No. 11, 20-8(1940).—A review of Soviet and foreign practices, with literature references and illustrations.
Chas. Blanc

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The fundamental technical problems in the production of wood sulfate pulp in the third five-year plan. S. M. Vishnevskii. *Proizvodstvo Drevesnoi Tselliulozy* 1939, 25-61; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 111.—V. analyzes in detail all stages of the tech. process for the production of sulfate pulp and proposes several methods for producing low-grade and high-grade pulp. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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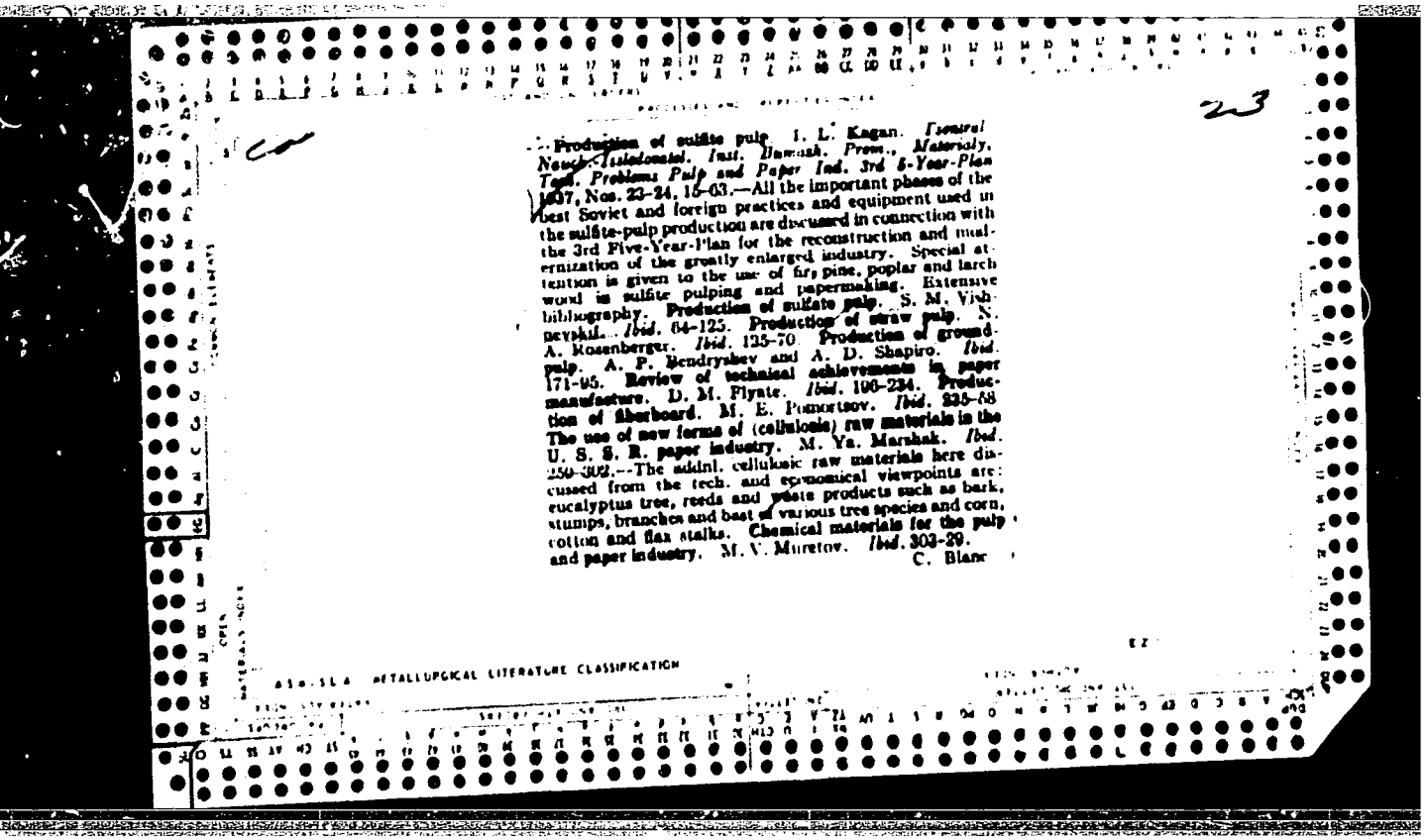

Production of sulfite pulp. I. L. Kagan. *Tsentral Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Bumazh. Prom., Materialy, Tech. Problems Pulp and Paper Ind. 3rd 5-Year-Plan* 1937, Nos. 22-24, 15-63.—All the important phases of the best Soviet and foreign practices and equipment used in the sulfite-pulp production are discussed in connection with the 3rd Five-Year-Plan for the reconstruction and mechanization of the greatly enlarged industry. Special attention is given to the use of fir, pine, poplar and larch wood in sulfite pulping and papermaking. Extensive bibliography. Production of sulfate pulp. S. M. Vishnevskil. *Ibid.* 64-125. Production of straw pulp. N. A. Rosenberger. *Ibid.* 125-70. Production of ground-pulp. A. P. Bendryshev and A. D. Shapiro. *Ibid.* 171-95. Review of technical achievements in paper manufacture. D. M. Flyate. *Ibid.* 196-234. Production of fiberboard. M. E. Pomortsov. *Ibid.* 235-68. The use of new forms of (cellulosic) raw materials in the U. S. S. R. paper industry. M. Ya. Marshak. *Ibid.* 250-302.—The addnl. cellulosic raw materials here discussed from the tech. and economical viewpoints are: eucalyptus tree, reeds and waste products such as bark, stumps, branches and bast of various tree species and corn, cotton and flax stalks. Chemical materials for the pulp and paper industry. M. V. Mureiov. *Ibid.* 303-29.

C. Blanc

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VISHNEVSKIY, S.Ye., inzh.

Battery-powered electric loaders equipped with dismountable frames.
Stroi. mat. 11 no.10:7-8 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

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VISHNEVSKIY, Stanislav Yevgen'yevich; GRISHCHENKO, P.I., retsenzent; NIKITIN, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Methods of measuring the resistance of insulation on ships of a river fleet] Metody izmereniia soprotivleniia izoliatsii na sudakh rechnogo flota. Moskva, Rechnoi transport, 1963. 44 p. (MIRA 18:3)

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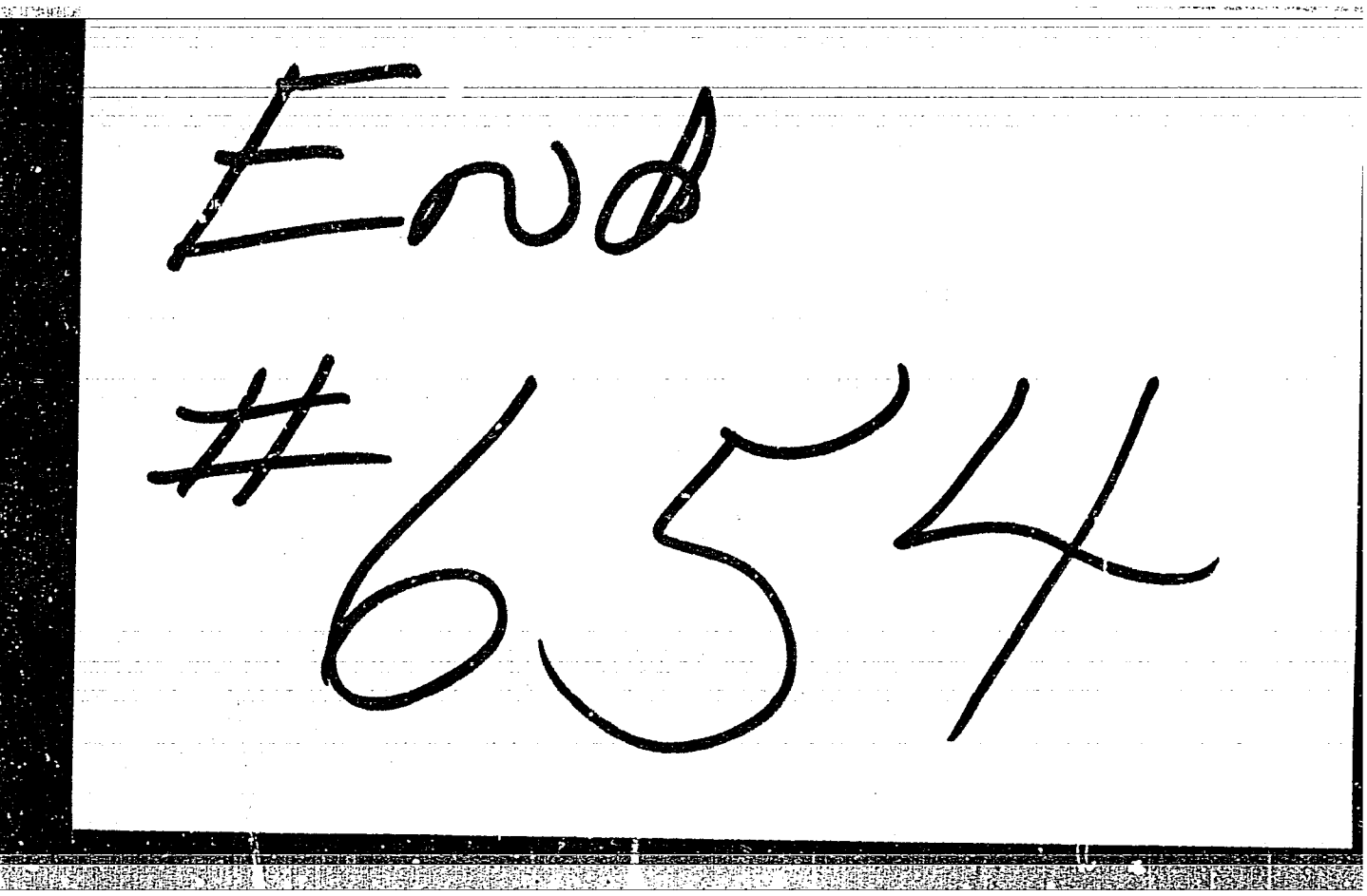

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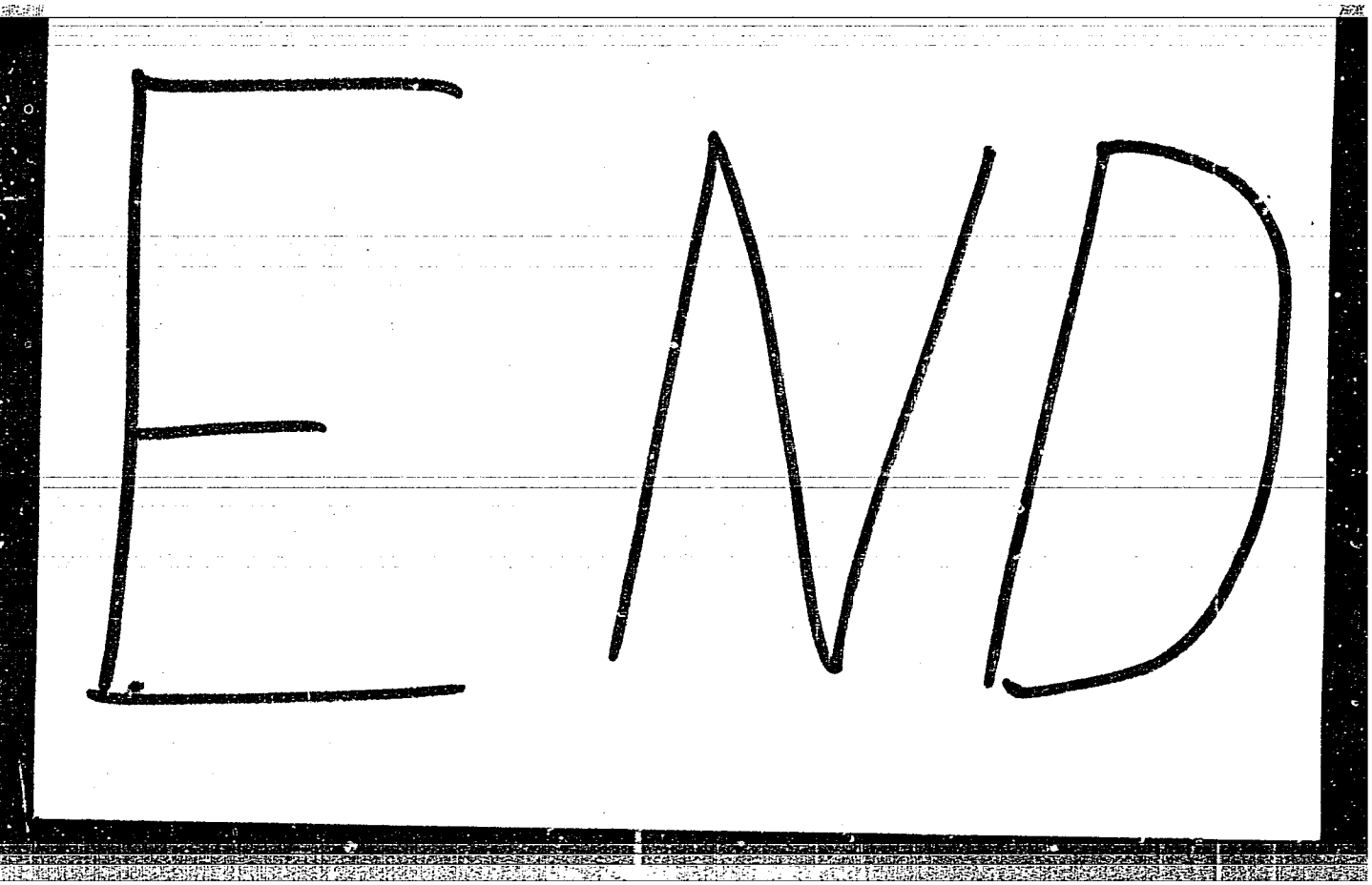

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