saturated compounds was investigated. Aliphatic and aromatic alkenes and alkynes were used as substrates. As a result, products of iodomethoxylation with good yields were obtained. This pathway of creation of aliphatic iododerivatives is enough simple, moreover, it does not require further purification by column chromatography.

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Research mechanical and tribotechnical properties of composites “uhmwpe-ptfe”

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In order to develop solid self-lubricating composites based on ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) matrix, we studied mechanical and tribotechnical characteristics of the blends “UHMWPE+Polytetraflu - roethylene” under dry friction. Recently micro- and nanocomposites on the basis of (ultra) high molecular weight matrix (for example, UHMWPE) are widely developed and studied [1–3]. It is known that polytetrafl oroethylene (PTFE) is antifrictional polymer with lowest friction coefficient among structural polymeric materials.

The UHMWPE powder (GUR-2122 by Ticona) with the molecular weight of 4.0 million carbon units and particle size of 5÷15 μm, Polytetrafl -orethylene powder (F-4PN20 – ∅ 14 μm) were employed in the study.

Table 1 shows the tribotechnical and mechanical properties of UHMWPE and "UHMWPE-PTFE" composites. It is seen from the table that Shore D hardness of "UHMWPE + n wt. % PTFE" specimens varies slightly in comparison with pure UHMWPE. With decreasing weight fraction of PTFE the tensile strength and elongation at failure decrease while the density increases.

Figure 1 shows the diagram of wear intensities (I, mm2 / min) of the above mentioned compositions.

As is followed from Fig. 1, the wear rate of UHMWPE-PTFE compositions depends on the weight fraction of the fille . If this takes place the lowest wear rate is characteristic for the composition of UHMWPE + 10 wt. %

Table 1. Mechanical properties and friction coefficient of UHMWPE-PTFE compositions of the filler powder

Filler content wt. %	Density g/cm^3	Shore D hardness	Tensile strength σ, MPa	Elongation ε, %	Friction coef. *f*
0	0.93	59.5±0.6	32.3±0.9	485±23	0.12
5	0.97	9.8±0.5	29.2±1.0	465±23	0.067
10	1.00	9.6±0.6	27.0±1.2	428±25	0.067
20	1.06	9.7±0.6	24.7±1.3	406±24	0.068
40	1.22	9.8±0.6	20.2±1.0	217±23	0.075

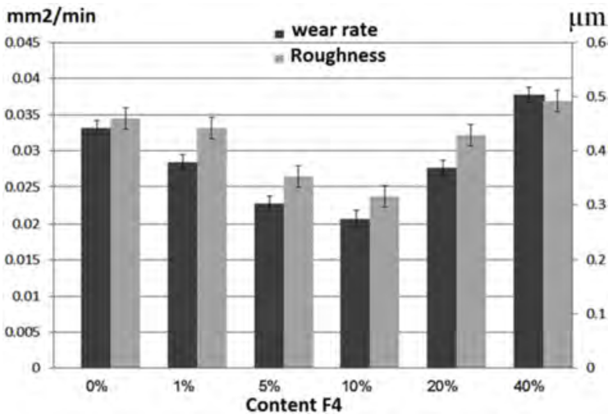

Fig. 1. *Wear rate (I) and surface roughness μm of the wear tracks (Ra) of UHMWPE and UHMWPE-PTFE compositions*

PTFE (column 4). Wear track surface roughness of the composition UHMWPE+10 wt. %PTFE is also the lowest. Thus, despite a slight decrease in tensile strength, UHMWPE-PTFE composite is characterized by more than double increase in wear resistance under dry sliding friction.

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Investigation of contaminated soil by oil of Shapshinskaya group of oilfields

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Today the problem of protection natural environment as a whole, and in particular treatment of soils from oil pollution is quite acute, which defines relevance of the topic [1]. Despite the use of modern technologies in the field of production, transportation and refining of petroleum hydrocarbons the level of pollution of the environment remains very high [2]. Physical and chemical properties and structure of biocenosis are change after contact oil and oil products with soil.

The aim is to research oil-contaminated soil and study the effect of oil pollution on the enzymatic and microbial activity of the soil when it is self-healing.

For the experiment were taken two samples of oil from Shapshinskaya group of oilfields of Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug (Khanty) with a viscosity of 15 mm^2/sec sec and a density of 0.868 g/sm^3 at 20 °C. In two containers with a mass of 0.465 and 0.425 kg fertile soil were added samples of oil at a concentration of 7 % (70 g/kg) 15 % (150 g/kg). Within 60 days