"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V. S.

"Biochemical Principles of Medical Bacteriology," reviewed by A. Ye. Barunshteyn, Biokhimiya, 17, No.3, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S.; SAAKOV, A.K.

Nonspecific adsorption of proteins by the specific antigen-antibody complex. I. Behavior of specific antibodies and nonspecific globulins of azoserum in bacterial agglutination. Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol. '53, No.5, 26-31. (MLRA 6:7)
(CA 47 no.16:8228 '53)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S., SAAKOV, A.K.

"Nonspecific Adsorption of Proteins by the Specific Complex Antigen-Antibody." II. Extraction with Urea of Antibodies and of Nonspecific Azoglobulins from Agglutinated Bacteria. V.S. GOSTEV, A.K. Saakov, Inst.of Epidemiol and Microbiol im. N.F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med.Sci.USSR. Zhur. Mikrobiol.,Epidemiol.Immunobiol.'53,No.5,May, 32-36.

253T10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S.

USSR.

Nonspecific adsorption of proteins by a specific complex, antigen-antibody. III. Determination by nitrogen analysis of binding of nonspecific proteins by agglutination. V. S. Gostev, O. A. Popovkina, and A. K. Saakov. Zhur. Mikrobiol. Immunobiol. 1953 No. 9, 20-47. G. I. A. 47, 8228A.—The extent of adsorption of nonspecific proteins (I) by agglutinating bacteria is detd. by the activity of the antibody prepn. The higher the agglutinating power of the antibody the greater is the extent of adsorption of I in the agglutination. No binding of I occurs in the absence of specific antibodies. Heating the antibody prepn. at 5d° for 50 min. destroys the ability of the specific antibody to adsorb I; the titer of the antibody, however, is not diminished by this treatment. The increase in N content of bacteria on addn. of a specific antibody prepn. is accounted for not only by the specific antibody but by I as well. The N content of the agglutinins is not a measure of the abs. amt. of antibodies, but is a measure of the capacity of the agglutinins to increase the adsorption of I and, in part, the complement. IV. Antibacterial action of sulfathiazole-azoglobulins in the presence of specific antibodies. V. S.

(over)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

Gostev, A. K. [illegible]

of specific antibody preparation [illegible]

Sulfathiazole [illegible]

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S.; SAAKOV, A.K.; PETRYASHINA, M.N.; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, direktor.

Non-specific adsorption of proteins by a specific antigen-antibody combination. Fourth communication. Antibacterial effect of sulfathiazole-azoglobulins in the presence of specific antibodies. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no. 9:47-52 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im.pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Agglutination) (Proteins) (Antigens and antibodies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, professor; PRIVALENKO, L.V., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., redaktor.

[Biological significance of immunity] Biologicheskoe znachenie immuniteta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1954. 23 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Seriia 3, no.1)

(MLRA 7:2)

(Immunity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V. S.

"Results of the Work of the Division of Biochemistry" (paper read at a session of the institute's Scientific Council held during the first half of 1954.) Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Biochemistry, [Gostev, V. S., head?], Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

MAYSKIY, I.N., professor,-redaktor; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., redaktor; GOSTEV, V.S., redaktor; VORONTSOVA, M.A., redaktor; KOSYAKOV, P.N., redaktor; KOLINICHENKO, L.A., redaktor; SACHKOV, V.I., redaktor; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems of the immunology of normal and malignant tissue] Voprosy immunologii mormal'nykh i zlokachestvennykh tkanei. Pod obshchei red. I.N.Maiskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 294 p. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut eksperimental'-noi biologii.

(IMMUNITY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S., prof.

The problem of monospecificity and methodological ways for solving it. Vest.AMN SSSR 11 no.4:39-46 '56. (MIRA 12:10)
(IMMUNITY
specificity of protein in antigens & antibodies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; BITKOVA, A.N.; GOSTEV, V.S.; MEKHEDOV, L.N.

Immunochemical study of antigen complexes obtained by various methods from Salmonella paratyphi and Eberthella typhosa cultured on various media. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.10:22-28 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamelei AMN SSSR.

(ANTIGENS,
Salmonella paratyphi & S. typhosa antigens from strains cultured on various media (Rus))
(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, culture,
antigens from strains cultured on various media (Rus))
(SALMONELLA PARATYPHI, culture,
same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S.

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; BITKOVA, A.N.; GOSTEV, V.S.; MEEHEDOV, L.N.

Immunochemical examination of antigenic substances obtained by various methods from dysentery bacteria grown on a syntheitic medium. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.4:126-133 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE, immunol.
antigenic substances, chem. characteristics)
(ANTIGENS,
antigenic substances of Shigella dysenteriae, chem. characteristics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity. U

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13421

Author : Gostev, V.S. ; Shagunova, N. A.
Inst : -
Title : The Quantitative Reaction of Specific Bonding of Nitrogen by Protein Antigens Which Were Sorbed on Dermatol and Paper.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, 44, No. 10, 121-125

Abstract : Methods of quantitative analysis of the serological interaction of sorbed antigens (A) were developed. Protein A (globuline of human carcinomatose tissue, serum, etc.), adsorbed on dermatol or paper, by contact with corresponding antiserums bind a considerable amount of protein. For determination of the amount of specifically

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity. U

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13421

bound proteins (antibodies), it is necessary to subtract N from the total increase of protein N, which, by contact with adsorbed A, joins with normal serum. Technically the most difficult is the reaction with dermatol A. More convenient is the preparation of A which are fixed on paper after their preliminary combination with bis-liasobenzidine or dianisidine in azo dyes. However, with this, the protein denaturizes to a certain degree. This may be avoided by its fixation on paper by means of its saturation with a solution of protein A, drying, rinsing and again drying. "Paper" A preserves serologic activity for a duration of several months. Determination of protein of the antisera, speci-

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV. V.S., CHEKIN, V.F.

Electrophotometer equipped with a thermostat and its possible use in research. Lab.delo 6 [i.e.] no.4:55-58 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz laboratorii immunokhimii (zav. prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(PHOTOMETERS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S.; GRIGOR'YAN, D.G.

Method for a serological study of desoxyribonucleoproteins [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.1:122-125 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz laboratorii immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S.Gostev) Insituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Maysky) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym)

(NUCLEOPROTEINS,
desoxyribonucleoproteins, serol. aspects (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, Viktor Semenovich

[Chemistry of specific immunity] Khimiia spetsificheskogo immuniteta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 271 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(IMMUNITY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

NAZARENKO, N.A.; GOSTEV, V.S.

Comparative study on the serological properties of anticancer horse serum fractions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 47 no.3:70-75 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(NEOPLASMS, immunol.
anticancer horse serum, comparison of fractions, complement fixation technic (Rus))
(COMPLEMENT
fixation in determ. of anticancer horse serum fractions, comparison (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, Viktor Semenovich, prof., doktor med.nauk; STAROSTENKOVA, M.M., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Immunity is specific defense for the body] Immunitet - spetsificheskaia zashchita organizma. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.8, Biologiia i meditsina, no.8). (MIRA 13:6)

(IMMUNITY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, Viktor S. (USSR)

"Immunochemistry of the human cancer antigen."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (WICC),
Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Inst. of Experimental Biology, Baltijsky Street 8, Moskva

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

MAZINA, N.M.; RASSOKHINA, I.I.; GOSTEV, V.S.; SALIMOV, M.A.

Immunochemical study of various lipid fractions in human tissue. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.4:412-419 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratory of Immunochemistry, Institute of Experimental Biology, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, and the Chairs of Animal Biochemistry and Physical Chemistry Moscow State University.
(LIPIDS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S., prof.

Immunochemistry of malignant transformation of tissue. Vest. AMN SSSR 15 no.7:41-44 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.
(CANCER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

BUGROVA, V.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, I.N., kand.biol. nauk; D'YAKOV, S.I., kand. med. nauk; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., prof.; ZEMTSOVA, O.M., kand. med. nauk; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.; KAULEN, D.R., kand. med. nauk; KOVALEVA, A.I., doktor med. nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., prof.; KUDLAY, D.G., doktor biol. nauk; LEBEDEVA, M.N., prof.; PERETS, L.G., prof. [deceased]; PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; POGLAZOVA, M.N., kand. biol. nauk; PROZOROV, A.A.; SINITSKIY, A.A., prof.; FEDOROV, M.V., prof. [deceased]; SHANINA-VAGINA, V.I., kand.biol. nauk; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., zamestitel' otv. red.; ADO, A.D., prof., red.; BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.; BILIBIN, A.F., prof., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., prof., red.; VASHKOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; VYAZOV, O.Ye., doktor med. nauk, red.; GAUZE, G.F., prof., red.; GOSTEV, V.S., prof., red.; GORIZONTOV, P.D., prof., red.; GRINBAUM, F.T., prof., red. [deceased]; GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., prof., red.; YELKIN, I.I., prof., red.; ZASUKHIN, L.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof., red.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M., kand. med. nauk, red.; KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N., prof., red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N., prof., red.; LOZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; MAYSKIY, I.N., prof., red.; MUROMTSEV, S.N., prof., red. [deceased];

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 2.
NIKITIN, M.Ya., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, red.; PASTUKHOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A., prof., red.; POKROVSKAYA, M.P., prof., red.; POPOV, I.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROGOZIN, I.I., prof. red.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akad., red.; SOKOLOV, M.I., prof. red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof., red.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dotsent, red.; CHUMAKOV, M.P., prof., red.; SHATROV, I.I., prof., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.toma; TROITSKIY, V.L., prof., red. toma; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn.red.;

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinical aspects, and epidemiology of infectious diseases] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh bolezneĭ. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.1. [General microbiology] Obshchaia mikrobiologiia. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. 1962. 730 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhdanov, Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Vygodchikov, Bilibin, Vashkov, Gromashevskiy, Zdrodovskiy, Rudnev, Sergiyev, Chumakov, Timakov, Troitskiy).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 3.

2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Imshenetskiy, Krasil'nikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes, Baroyan, Boldyrev, Gorizontov, Petrishcheva, Rogozin). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Muromtsev).

(MICROBIOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S., kapitan med.sluzhby

Study of the results of physical training. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:65-66 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, MILITARY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

RUCHKOVSKIY, S. N.; GOSTEV, V. S.

Ophthalmo-reaction in rabbits as a diagnostic method for cancer in man. Vop. onk. 7 no.9:37-42 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR. Adres avtora: Moskva, D-182, Shchukinskaya, 13, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, im. Gamalei, Otdel immunologii i onkologii .

(CANCER) (EYE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; ULIN, I.I., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Petr Sapunov, master of getting high corn yields]Master vysokikh urozhaev kukuruzy Petr Sapunov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 15 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Corn (Maize))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEV, V.S.; SAAKOV, A.K.; AZLETSKAYA, A.Ye.; PERELAZNYY, A.A.; NAZARENKO, N.A.; MAZINA, N.M.; KULAGIN, A.N.; ZYKOV, Yu.V.; NIKITENKO, A.A.; SKACHKOV, N.I.

Comparative immunochemical study of antisera to tissue homogenates and the mixtures of their nonprotein fractions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:94-97 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 17, 1963.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

NIKOLENKO, Leonid Konstantinovich; SOKOLOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich; [redacted] V.V., inzhener, retsenzent; IVANOV, M.I., inzhener, retsenzent; [redacted]OVA, M.F., izdatel'skiy redaktor; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The assembling of jet engines] Sborka reaktivnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1956. 278 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Airplanes--Turbojet engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

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L 13065-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWT(b) Pe-4/Pt-10/
Pe-4 AS(mp)-2/ASD(m)-3/BSD/SSD(a) MJW/JD/WW/JS/WR/MLA
ACCESSION NR: AT4046824 S/0000/64/000/000/0096/0103

AUTHOR: Korneyev, V. L.; Vernidub, I. I.; Galkin, N. F.; Dobrokhotov, L. N.; Gostev, Ye. A.

TITLE: High temperature oxidation of aluminum powder

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnykh splavov. Issledovaniya staley i zplavov (Studies on steels and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 96-103

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum powder, aluminum powder oxidation, high temperature oxidation

ABSTRACT: Considerable attention is currently being paid to high-temperature metal oxidation. The present article is a continuation of investigations (see V. L. Korneyev and I. I. Vernidub Vysokotemperaturnoye okisleniye dispersnogo alyuminiya. Sb. "Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam", vol. 7. Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961) on the high-temperature oxidation of aluminum, including the results of a further study of the process of high-temperature oxidation of aluminum powder in oxygen. Standard aluminum powder, grades P-1, P-2, P-3 and P-4 with densities of 0.975, 0.825, 1.075 and 0.924, respectively, were used together with bottled oxygen. A special unit designed for the oxidation is described in the article.

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L 13065-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046824

The 0.8 g sample was placed in an even layer on a quartz plate. A certain oxygen flow and pressure were then set, the MPO-2 oscillograph was switched on, and the mixture was illuminated intermittently by automatic electric flashes. The completeness of the reaction was found by chemical analysis of the reaction products, and the oxygen consumption was measured on the oscillogram. The entire process was filmed by a special SKS-1 movie camera at 2000-3000 frames per second. It is assumed that a primary oxide film is formed on the surface of P-1, P-2, P-3 and P-4 aluminum powders, insulating the aluminum from direct contact with the oxygen. Therefore, for further oxidation, the aluminum and oxygen atoms must penetrate through the oxide film. On the basis of tests, it is assumed that the heat from the flame penetrates through the aluminum layer. For highly dispersed aluminum powder, the emitted heat is sufficient for penetration into the aluminum layer. A certain number of aluminum and oxygen atoms penetrate through the oxide film. The reaction causes emission of heat which is used for further heating of the powder, accelerating the reaction, and the process develops at such speed that no [illegible] phase is formed. The formation of individual spots of molten aluminum is [illegible] by local heat emission sufficient to melt the metal. The tests showed [illegible] formation of a liquid metal phase during high-temperature oxidation of P-2 aluminum powder. Further oxidation may cause boiling and evaporation of the liquid aluminum. The oxide film prevents escape of aluminum vapor into the atmosphere. Most of the vapor therefore remains and when the internal pressure exceeds

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the external pressure there is an explosion and the aluminum vapor is liberated. Evaporation then proceeds continuously from the opened metal surface. The oxide vapors are condensed on the outer surface of the aluminum oxide, forming small balls in a ring around the liquid aluminum. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure illustrates a drop of liquid aluminum schematically. The moving pictures revealed the process of high-temperature diffusion. Curves included in the article show that the zone is very unequal in the oxide layer due to the unequal particle surfaces, their varying dimensions and distribution. The average rate of diffusion was 26-32 mm/sec for P-2, 23-30 mm/sec for P-3 and 15-22 mm/sec for P-4. The proportion of aluminum powder taking part in the oxidation was 48% for P-1, 72% for P-2 (in some cases 95-96.5%), 54% for P-3 and 51% for P-4. The P-2 aluminum thus takes part in the oxidation process much better than the other grades. On the basis of tests, it was found that P-1, P-3 and P-4 aluminum powders are oxidized at high temperatures in oxygen without forming a liquid phase. The P-2 aluminum powder, on the other hand, forms a molten powder, evaporates and the mixture of aluminum and oxygen react as gases. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jun64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

Card 3/4 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

ACCESSION NR: AT4046824

ENCLOSURE: 01

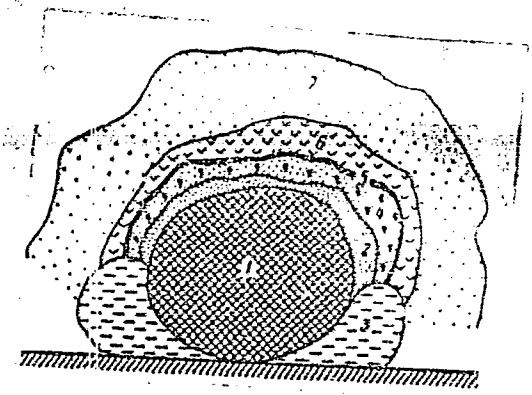

Fig. 1. Schematic cross section through a drop of liquid aluminum:
1 - Al drop; 2 - Al vapor; 3 - molten Al_2O_3; $Al+O_2$ vapor-gas mixture; 5 - reaction zone; 6 - Al_2O_3 vapor; 7 - oxygen.

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GOSTEV, YU. A.

Effect of chemical composition on acid resistance of glasses. MT YU. A. GOSTEV. *Steklo i Keram.*, 12 [6] 4-6 (1955).—A third oxide (CaO, BaO, MgO, etc.), when added to two-component glasses, reacts with free SiO_2, forming silicates of bivalent and trivalent oxides which are more resistant to acid than silicates of alkali metals and raise the acid resistance of the alkali metal silicates by reducing the rate of diffusion of the ions of alkali metals. As the content of the third oxide increases, compounds of the type $Me_2O \cdot MeO \cdot SiO_2$ form, and their resistance is not great.

B.Z.K.

MA YOUTZ
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GUMAROVA, F.G.; GOSTEVA, A.G.; TULEGENOV, Z.K.; MAKASHEVA, S.U.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; MUSABEKOV, A.M.; DANILOV, Yu.S.; NIGMATULIN, M.A.; ZAKHAROV, F.G.; LUZIHA, Z.T.; NEPESOV, T.I.; STASYUHAS, I.P.; ISABEKOV, O.I.; SARSENBAYEVA, K.; KATSYUBA, V.T.; LENOVSKIY, A.S.; AKHMEDOV, K.Yu.; SUBKHANBERDIN, S.Kh.; KISLITSINA, N.P.; POLIKARPOV, S.V.; ZAIROV, K.S.; APSATAROV, A.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N.; PETROV, N.N.; KHOMUTOV, M.V.; GALUSTYAN, A.S.; ARTYKOV, A.Ye.; DZHANDIL'DIN, N.D.; KOVRIGINA, M.D.; BEYSEBAYEV, M.; BUBLIK, V.N.; CHERNYSH, A.M.

Discussion on the report of S.R.Karynbaev, Minister of Public Health of the Kazakh S.S.R., on the status and improvement of medical care. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.4/5 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zav. Alma-Atinskim oblastnym zdravotdelom (for Gumarova). 2. Vrach bol'nitsy g.Leninogorska Vostochno-Kazakhstanskogo oblzdravotdela (for Gosteva). 3. Zav. Karagandinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Tulegenov). 4. Zav.Kzyl-Ordinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Makasheva). 5. Vitse-prezident AN KazSSR (for Polosukhim). 6. Zav.Aktyubinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Musabekov) 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizii (for Danilov).

(Continued on next card)

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GUMAROVA, F.G.---(continued) Card 2.

8. Zav.Vostochno-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Nigmatulin). 9. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Zakharov). 10. Zav.Kustanayskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Luzina). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (for Nepesov). 12. Zav.sel'skim vrachebnym uchastkom Priirtyshskogo rayona Pavlodarskoy oblasti (for Stasyunas). 13. Glavnyy vrach Kapal'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti (for Isabekov). 14. Zav. zhenotdelom Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo obkoma partii (for Sarsenbayeva). 15. Zav. Dzhambulskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Katsyuba). 16. Glavnyy vrach Alma-Atinskogo oblastnogo tuberkuleznogo dispansera (for Lenovskiy). 17. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Akhmedov). 18. Nachal'nik Kazaptekoupravleniya (for Subkhanberdin).

(Continued on next card)

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GUMAROVA, F.G.---(continued) Card 3.

19. Zav. Semipalatinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Kislitsina). 20. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta soyuza medrabotnikov (for Polikarpov). 21. Zam. ministra zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR (for Zairov). 22. Zav.Alma-Atinskim gorodskim otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Apsatarov). 23. Zav. Severo-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Novosel'tsev). 24. Zav.rayzdravotdelom Shortandinskogo rayona Akmolinskoy oblasti (for Petrov). 25. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya Soyuza SSR (for Khomutov). 26. Zav.ministra zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR (for Galustyan). 27. Predsedatel' Komiteta fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta pri Sovete Ministrov KazSSR (for Artykov). 28. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Kazakhstana (for Dzhandil'din). 29. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Kovrigina). 30. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov KazSSR (for Beysebayev). 31. Uchastkovyy vrach Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Bublik). 32. Zam.predsedatelya Obshchestva Krasnogo Kresta Kazakhstana (for Chernysh).

(KAZAKHSTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

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GOSTEVA, A.N.

Giant onion (Allium giganteum Rgl.). Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.16:87-89 '53. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. (Onions)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, A.N.

Testing the moonflower (Galonyction aculeatum) in different geographical zones. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.2:66-67 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Botanicheskiy sad AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Calonyction)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, A. S.

USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19605

Author : A. S. Gosteva, T. V. Sinitsyna
Inst : -
Title : Determination of Boric and Hydrofluoboric Acids in Plumbous Electrolyte.

Orig Pub: Zavod. Laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 18, 1180 - 1181.

Abstract: When HBF_4 and $Pb(BF_4)_2$ are boiled in presence of $MgSO_4$, their hydrolytic decomposition takes place, MgF_2 and $PbSO_4$ are precipitated and H_2SO_4 and H_3BO_3 are liberated (H_2SO_4 is titrated off with an alkali using methyl orange and H_3BO_3 is titrated back with an alkali using phenolphthalein in presence of glycerin, mannite or invert sugar).

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USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19605

The filtrated electrolyte is diluted 10 times, 15 ml of saturated solution of $MgSO_4$ and 30 ml of water are added to 5 ml of the solution and all is boiled with a reflux condenser for 1 hour. Then it is cooled and titrated with 0.1 n. NaOH and methyl orange. The HBF_4 content is calculated (in g/l) using the equation $x = [a.k - Pb(BF_4)_2 / 12.7] \times 4.39$, where a is the amount of 0.1 n. NaOH (in ml), k is the normality factor; the amount of $Pb(BF_4)_2$ is determined in accordance with the Pb content. Phenolphthalein and 10 ml of neutral glycerin are added to the titrated off solution and it is titrated with 0.1 n. NaOH. The total content of H_3BO_3 (in g/l) is calculated

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, G.M.

"Ginseng and its use in medicine." Reviewed by G.M. Gosteva. Apt.delo 2 no.3:69-70 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Ginseng--Therapeutic use)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, M. I.

USSR/Medicine - Drugs Sep/Oct 53

"Use of the New Drug, Pachycarpine, in Obstetrics and Gynecology," Prof A.I. Petchenko, M.I. Gosteva, and N.F. Andreyeva, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic, Odessa State Med Inst of Advanced Study

Akusher i Ginekol, No 5, pp 55-58

The Inst of Physiol, Ac of Sci USSR, has investigated a new drug that acts as an inhibitor of processes in the cerebral cortex. This new drug, pachycarpine, is an alkaloid from the plants Sophora pachycarpica and Thermopsis lanceolata. It was first isolated in 1935. By its action on those

268T37

organs and tissues the functioning of which is connected with the activity of N-choline receptors, it increases the sensitivity of peripheral choline receptors. Injection of a physiological soln contg pachycarpine into the muscles of the uterus is safe and produces no toxic effects either on mother or child. It is recommended for hypotonic hemorrhages which are not alleviated by an ordinary intramuscular injection.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, M. I.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Chemistry-Physical

(3)

4674 **Mechanism of Additive Coloration of Alkali Halide Crystals.** L. M. Shamovsky, L. I. Bylskova, and M. I. Gosteva. *National Science Foundation Translation*, no. 82, Sept. 1953, 4 p. (Original in *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 91, 1953, p. 67-70.)

Absorption spectrum of alkali halide crystals colored in the vapors of alkali metals does not depend on characteristics of particular metal. Graphs. 6 ref.

MF 7-28-54

All-Union Sci Res. Inst. Mineral Raw Materials.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, M. I.

USSR/Chemistry Physical chemistry

Card : 1/1 Pub. 147 - 13/25

Authors : Shamovskiy, L. M., and Gosteva, M. I.

Title : Additive coloring of mixed KCl - $CdCl_2$ crystals

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/7, 1266 - 1271, July 1954

Abstract : Experimental data on the specific concentration of F-centers in KCl crystals with cadmium ion admixtures. The F-centers, originating during additive coloring in saturated alkali metal vapors, remain unaffected by any Cd^{++} concentration. The effect of heating the additionally colored crystal in saturated Cd-vapors, on the separation of the F-centers from the lattice, is discussed. Results obtained by measuring the absorption spectra of pure KCl crystals, after additive coloring in saturated vapors and rapid cooling, are shown in graphs. Thirteen references: 7 USA; 3 USSR and 3 German (1933 - 1953).

Institution : All-Union Scientific Resch. Instit. of Minerals, Moscow

Submitted : November 13, 1953

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, M. I.

G-2

Category : USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4115

Author : Shamovskiy, L.M., Dunena, A.A., Gosteva, M.I.

Title : Conductivity of Silver Bromide in the Presence of Bromine

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 4, 640-648

Abstract : It is shown that an additional p-conductivity($\Delta\sigma$) is produced in the crystals in the case of additive coloring of AgBr crystals in Br vapors. The dependence of $\Delta\sigma$ on the partial pressure of the bormine vapors (P_{Br_2}) and on the temperature is $\Delta\sigma = 1.82 \times 10^2 \sqrt{P_{Br_2}} \cdot \exp(-13520/RT)$ $ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} atmos^{1/2}$ The value of $\Delta\sigma$ in AgBr is comparable in magnitude with the ionic conductivity of these crystals even at low values of P_{Br_2}. The mechanism of formation of p-conductivity is discussed. The atoms and molecules of bromine are not dissolved and do not diffuse in the AgBr lattice. The holes formed as a result of the electron exchange between the lattice ions and the bromine atoms adsorbed on the surface of the crystal can recombine with the cation vacancies to form V_1 centers, which are in thermal equilibrium with the free holes. The

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All-Union Sci Res. Inst. Mineral Raw Materials

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

Category : USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4115

energy of the thermal dissociation of the V_1 centers in silver bromide is found to be approximately 0.3 electron volts. No F-centers are formed in silver bromide owing to the absence of anion vacancies in its lattice.

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GOSTEVA, M. I.

spectra of AgBr were measured [illegible] It was concluded that AgBr [illegible] developed [illegible]

(Seitz, C. A. [illegible] "holes" and the [illegible] centers increases with the pressure, but [illegible] does not increase [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1909

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR SAMOVSKIJ,L.M., DUNINA,A.A., GOSTEVA,M.I.
TITLE The Examination of the Ion Conductivity of KJ(Tl)-Phosphors
PERIODICAL Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 111, fasc.4, 811-814 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

At first, some previous works are shortly discussed. The part played by such sensitizers as Ag_2S is reduced to the following: They are mainly separated according to their dislocation, serve as acceptors for the holes, and prevent their recombination with the electrons or chemical interaction of metal- and halide atoms which are separated on the surface. Something similar also takes place in the alkali-halide crystals. However, apart from the electron-acceptor levels (which are connected with the dislocations) there exist here also local capturing levels of electrons within the lattice, which have the shape of F-centers.

Pure crystals of KJ- and KJ(Tl)-phosphorus are taken for the purpose of measuring electric conductivity. The production of the samples is discussed in short. Electric conductivity was measured with alternating current (1000 c) by means of a bridge scheme.

The measured temperature dependences of specific electric conductivity are shown in a diagram, according to which the own conductivity of KJ $\sigma = 1,5.10^5 \exp(-38940/kT)$ a/V.cm and in the structure-sensitive part is $\sigma = 3,68 \exp(-15576/kT)$ a/V.cm. The various curves characterize the following:

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Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 111, fasc.4,811-814 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1909

The conductivity of a KJ(Tl)-phosphorus with 0,01 ; 0,1 and 10 weight percents of TlJ.

Conclusions drawn from experimental results: If small quantities of TlJ are added, the structure-sensitive conductivity of KJ-crystals diminishes rapidly. This is equivalent to a lower cooling of pure crystals. The considerable decrease of cation conductivity diminishes the yield of photolysis processes and increases the efficiency of luminescence. The presence of an activator in the crystal does not bring about an essential change of the equilibrium concentration of structural defects and their mobility, but these defects (vacant cation- and anion nodes) are less constant in phosphorus as localization levels of holes and electrons, because deeper electron-acceptor levels (barrier layers on contact surfaces) exist. In the case of considerable concentrations of the activator the conductivity of the crystal increases sharply, particularly in the structure-sensitive domain. On this occasion extinction, which is due to concentration, occurs. At low temperatures the not activated crystals have the typical properties of phosphors because then ion conductivity decreases. They are then also able, on certain conditions, to luminesce. The rules found on this occasion indirectly confirm existing conceptions of the mechanism of luminescence which were developed in consideration of the microheterogeneous structure of the phosphors.

INSTITUTION: All Soviet Institute for Mineral Raw Materials.

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84606

S/181/60/002/010/029/051
B019/B056

24.7700 (1043 only)

AUTHORS: Shamovskiy, L. M., Dunina, A. A., and Gosteva, M. I.

TITLE: The Energy of the Thermal Dissociation of the F-Centers in KCl

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 2526 - 2535

TEXT: This article was read at the Soveshchaniye po fiziki shcheloch-nogaloidnykh kristallov (Conference on the Physics of Alkali-halide Crystals), which took place in July 1959 at Tartu. In the introduction, the results obtained on the semiconductor properties and luminescence of crystal phosphors are discussed. Among other papers, those of S. I. Pekar (Ref.2) are mentioned. For the further development, the authors suggest investigating the equilibrium concentration of the conduction electrons in colored crystals, which have a high F-center concentration compared to that of the equilibrium-structural defects. This permits the exact determination of n-type conductivity of crystals with F-centers and makes it possible to calculate the thermal ionization

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

84606

The Energy of the Thermal Dissociation of the F-Centers in KCl

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B019/B056

energy of F-centers from their temperature dependence. Investigations were carried out on KCl-single crystals, which had been dyed in saturated potassium vapors at 550, 600, and 650°C. The F-center concentration at these temperatures was $1.9 \cdot 10^{17}$, $4.4 \cdot 10^{17}$, and $9.1 \cdot 10^{17} cm^{-3}$, respectively. The electric conductivity was measured by means of a 1000 c alternating current. The Fig. shows the electric conductivities σ as function of the temperature of the samples, which were quenched from the three afore-mentioned temperatures. In the temperature range of from 350 - 500°C, this dependence is well described by the following straight lines: 1) $\sigma = 16.6 \exp(-23550/kT) ohm^{-1} . cm^{-1}$

2) $\sigma = 30.9 \exp(-23780/kT) ohm^{-1} . cm^{-1}$ and

3) $\sigma = 47.3 \exp(-26600/kT) ohm^{-1} . cm^{-1}$. Under the assumptions that in alkali halide salts a Frenkel'-defect structure exists at high temperatures, that in coloring the interstitial anions are replaced by electrons, that by the coloring no new microdefects are produced, and that in the crystals quenched from high temperatures the original F-center concentration remains conserved, the authors used the following formula:

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84606

The Energy of the Thermal Dissociation of the F-Centers in KCl

S/181/60/002/010/029/051
B019/B056

for the electric conductivity: $\sigma = ev_e n_F \exp(\Delta S/2k)\exp(-\mathcal{E}_F/2kT)$. Thus, they obtain for the mean value of thermal dissociation energy $\mathcal{E}_F = 2.05$ ev. For the n-type conductivity of the samples quenched at 550 and 600°C, the authors obtain the formula $\sigma = ev_e n_F^{1/2} 5 \cdot 10^7 T^{3/4} \exp(-\mathcal{E}_F/2kT)$. There are 1 figure and 18 references: 8 Soviet, 3 US, 1 Czechoslovakian, 3 German, and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Mineral Raw Materials)

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1959

Card 3/3

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L 2825-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5016173 UR/0051/65/018/006/1011/1018

535.373.1 30

44,55 44,55 B

AUTHORS: Shamovskiy, L. M.; Dunina, A. A.; Gosteva, M. I. 44,55

TITLE: Study of the mechanism of recombination luminescence in the phosphor NaCl(In^{3+}) 21,44,55

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 1011-1018

TOPIC TAGS: luminor, luminescence, x ray irradiation, luminescence center, luminescence quenching, recombination luminescence

ABSTRACT: The samples for the study were grown from a melt in quartz ampoules, using a method described elsewhere (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 22, 3, 1958). The crystals were excited by x-rays at different temperatures and the build up of luminescence and subsequent thermal de-excitation were investigated. The brightness was measured with a photomultiplier (FEU-29) and recorded with an automatic potentiometer. The intensity of the stationary x-ray luminescence was low at room

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L 2825-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016173

temperature, being one order of magnitude less than the brightness produced in KCl(Tl). The maximum intensity is reached 3.5 minutes after the start of the excitation. Approximately 50 per cent of the total brightness increases instantaneously, and the phosphorescence quenching is also faster than hyperbolic, the stationary brightness dropping 90 per cent without a time delay. The maximum attainable brightness increases with increasing temperature. The thermal de-excitation curve exhibits three peaks with maxima at 50, 95, and 190C (at a heating rate of 10 deg/min). The first peak is approximately twelve times stronger than the second and 24 times stronger than the third. Some secondary peaks appear at lower temperatures. The results are interpreted from the point of view of the hole mechanism of recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 001

BVK

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

SHIMOVSKIY, L.M.; DUNINA, A.A.; GOSTEVA, M.I.

Mechanism underlying recombination luminescence in NaCl(In^{3+}) phosphor. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.6:1011-1018 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, O. K.

Petrov, K. D., Gosteva, O. K.- "Reaction of dimethylolurea with ethylene oxide." (p. 1822)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, O. K.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

② Chem

Reaction of 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)urea with ethylene oxide. K. D. Petrov and O. K. Gosteva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 22, 1861-2(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 5367g.
H. L. H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, O.K.

CZECH

Properties and some transformations of *N*-aryl derivatives of oxazolidine. K. D. Petrov and O. K. Gosteva. *Sborník Statí Obřadní Khim.* 2, 1352-6[illegible] PhNHCH$_2$CH$_2$OH was added gradually [illegible] 2.8 g. AcH below 50°, the mixt. stirred 0.5 hr. gave 76% *2-methyl-3-phenyloxazolidine*, m. 5[illegible]-7° (from EtOH). This is cleaved by acids to the original components. The reaction of 30.2 g. PhNHCH$_2$CH(OH)Me with 11 g. AcH gave 68.8% *2,5-dimethyl-3-phenyloxazolidine*, b_{7-8} 108-12°, b_{760} 252-4°, d_{20}^{20} 1.0400, n_D^{20} 1.5466. 2,3-Diphenyloxazolidine (from PhNHCH$_2$CH$_2$OH and BzH) (22.5 g.) treated with 9.8 g. 36.7% formalin, 0.4 ml. HCl, 200 ml. EtOH and 200 ml. C_6H_6 20 hrs. at room temp. yielded, after neutralization 3-phenyloxazolidine, m. 26.5-8°, b_8 120-4°, and some crude BzH. Such a displacement has been named aldehydrolysis.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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GOSTEVA, O.K.

Reaction of 3-phenyloxazolidine and some other derivatives of oxazolidine with formaldehyde. K. D. Petrov and O. K. Gosteva (Sci. Research Plastics Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khimii* 23, 1910-4(1953).—Addn. of 411 g. $HOCH_2CH_2NHPh$ to 439 g. of 36.0% formalin yielded an oily layer of 3-phenyloxazolidine; the mixture was dild. with EtOH until it became homogeneous (950 ml.) and the soln. was treated with 9 ml. concd. HCl with stirring, yielding 77.4% *p,p'-bis(3-oxazolidinyl)diphenylmethane* (I), m. 141-2°. Heating 19.8 g. $(p\text{-}H_2NC_6H_4)_2CH_2$ with 17.7 g. $ClCH_2CH_2OH$ and 3 ml. H_2O 8 hrs. (temp. unstated) (cf. Shorygin and Belov, *C.A.* 30, 3791[1]) followed by diln. of the viscous mass with 50 ml. EtOH and reheating 8 hrs. longer, addn. of satd. Na_2CO_3, filtration, treatment of the EtOH soln. with 17.8 g. 37% formalin and heating 15 min. at 50-60° gave after standing 24 hrs., 4.6 g. I, m. 141-2°. Stirring 40.8 g. 3-phenyl-5-methyloxazolidine, 61.4 g. 36.0% formalin, 10 ml. dioxane, and 2 ml. concd. HCl 4 hrs. gave 16 g. *p,p'-bis(5-methyl-3-oxazolidinyl)diphenylmethane*, m. 95-6° (from EtOH). Similar reaction of 2,3-diphenyloxazolidine with formalin gave in 18 hrs. a poor yield of [illegible] which was isolated with difficulty from the filtrate. Formation of these products indicates that the reaction first yields $HOCH_2CH_2NPhCH(OH)Ph$, which splits into BzH and $HOCH_2CH_2NHPh$; the latter then reacts with CH_2O forming 3-phenyloxazolidine, which with CH_2O and HCl yields I. Stirring 50 g. furfural, 137 g. $HOCH_2CH_2NHPh$, and 1 g. K_2CO_3 10 min. gave after distn. 63.4% *2-(2-furyl)-3-phenyloxazolidine* (II), b. 165-71°, d_4^{20} 1.1781, n_D^{20} 1.5855. Similar reaction with *p*-hydroxypropylaniline gave 72% *2-(2-furyl)-3-phenyl-5-methyloxazolidine*, b. 150-5°, d_4^{20} 1.1334, n_D^{20} 1.5710. II (18.5 g.) and 14 g. 37% formalin, 100 ml. EtOH and 0.5 ml. concd. HCl stirred 18 hrs. gave 12 g. I, and some resinous matter.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

AUTHORS: Petrov, K. D., Gosteva, ~~O. K.,~~ and Pukhova, V. I. 79-12-11/43

TITLE: Reaction of 3 - Phenyloxazolidine with Phenol, 2,6 - Dimethylphenol and 2,4 - Dimethylphenol
(Vzaimodeystviye 3 - feniloksazolidina s fenolom, 2,6 - dimetilfenolom i 2,4 - dimetilfenolom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3218-3220 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction of oxazolidines with phenol is not described in technical literature. The effect of phenyloxazolidine on 2,4 - dimethylphenol, 2,6 - dimethylphenol and phenol was investigated in detail. By heating 3 - phenyloxazolidine with 2,4 - dimethylphenol the authors obtained 2,4 - dimethyl - 6 - (β - oxyethylphenylaminomethyl) - phenol as brown viscous oil (supposed reaction - see formula!). This product is soluble in alkaline which indicates at a free hydroxide and makes probable the given structure. The reaction of 3 - phenyloxazolidine with 2,6 - dimethylphenol resulted in 2,6 - dimethyl - 4 (β - oxyethylphenylaminomethyl) - phenol which is also soluble in alkaline. As to the reaction of 3 - phenyloxazolidine with phenol the formation of three compounds is possible - with one, two and three parts of 3 - phenyloxazolidine. The compound of

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Reaction of 3 - Phenyloxazolidine with Phenol, 2,6 - Dimethylphenol and 2,4 - Dimethylphenol 79-12-11/43

phenol with three parts of phenyloxazolidine soluble in alkali which corresponds to the elementary formula $C_{33}H_{39}O_4N_3$ (see structural formulae!) was precisely investigated. The simple phenolethers (e.g. anisole) with which the hydrogen atom is substituted by alkyl do not react with 3 - phenyloxazolidine. The reaction of oxazolidines with mesomethylenpolyphenoles occurs under the formation of resinous products which can practically be used.
There are 5 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Plastics (Nauchno - issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Oxazolidines - Chemical reactions
2. Phenols - Chemical reactions

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, O. K. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Synthesis and study of phenol-oxazolidine resins." Mos, 1958. 15 sheets with graphs (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 100 copies. Printed by ~~multiplying~~ duplicating machine. (KL, 14-58, 113)

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5(1) 15(8)

AUTHOR: Gosteva, O. K. SOV/64-58-8-3/19

TITLE: The Use of Oxazolidine Derivatives in the Synthesis of Condensation Resins (Ispol'zovaniye proizvodnykh oksazolidina v sinteze kondensatsionnykh smol)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8, pp 463 - 467 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of phenol-formaldehyde resins aromatic amines and their derivatives are used as condensation catalysts; they also serve as additives designed to improve the plastic, elastic, and dielectric properties of the resins. Here, an aryl-substituted oxazolidine can be used, as a nitrogenous component, in the synthesis of condensation resins. In the present case 3-phenyl-oxazolidine (I) and 4,4'-di-(oxazolidine-3)-diphenylmethane (II) were used for the first time in the synthesis of thermosetting phenol resins. The synthesis of (I) and (II) has already been described (Refs 3-6). In the reaction of (I) with phenol at various temperatures (Figs 1,2) the quantitative determination of free phenol was carried out by the Koppenshaar method.

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The Use of Oxazolidine Derivatives in the Synthesis of Condensation Resins SOV/64-58-8-3/19

The influence of (I) and (II) on the resin properties as well as the optimum ratio of components were studied by means of dynamometric scales. These latter investigations of the resins obtained were carried out in the NIIPM under the supervision of L. A. Igonin. (II) and a novolak-phenol-formaldehyde resin Nr 18 produced thermosetting phenol-oxazolidine resins. The phenol-oxazolidine resin was obtained by mixing crushed novolak resin with (II) at a ratio of 1:1 or 1: 1.5, and by rolling the mixture for 12 to 15 minutes at 90 - 100°. Table 1 contains the elasticity moduli for phenol-oxazolidine resins ranging from 47 to 430 kg/sq.cm. Based on these resins two plastic masses have been developed: OFPM-296 and OFP-6 (the latter for electrotechnical detail work). Compared with the insulating plastics K-21-22, K-214-2, K-220-21 and K-211-2 the materials OFPM-296 and OFP-6 have certain advantageous properties, as was proved with the I. F. Kanavets plastometer (Fig 6). Tests at the laboratoriya tverdykh dielektrikov NII avtopriborov (Laboratory for Solid Dielectrics, NII for Automobile Instruments) proved that plastics manufactured from these materials had

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better electrical properties (Fig 7) even with a greater moisture content (Fig 8). There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

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GOSTEVA, O. K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4592

Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass

Issledovaniya v oblasti termoreaktivnykh plastmass (Investigations in the Field of Thermosetting Plastics) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 98 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii; Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.

Ed.: V. N. Tur'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Shpak.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical engineers and technicians, and research chemists interested in thermosetting plastics.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 11 articles which reflect some Soviet efforts and achievements in synthesizing plastics with special physicochemical properties, i.e., water-, acid-, heat-, and arc-resistance. No personalities are mentioned. References given are mainly Soviet and English, with several French and German and accompany the articles.

Petrov, G. S. (Deceased), S. M. Babin, and G. S. Brodskiy. Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins Combined With Rubber and Molding Materials From This Combination 10

Zaynzer, L. V. Water- and Acid-Resistant and Electric Insulating Phenolite and "Dekorrozit" [Similar to Phenolite] Plastics 15

Petrov, G. S. (Deceased), and E. Ya. Fiskina. Thermosetting Resins From Furyl Alcohol and Their Use in Industry 31

Izyumov, B. D., and I. P. Pasfilova. Heat- and Arc-Resistant Organosilicon Molding Materials 45

Izyumov, B. D., V. I. Pakhomov, and Zh. I. Gol'dshtern. Heat-Resistant Organosilicon GIKSS 56

Shal'nova, N. A., and O. S. Nikulina. A New Heat-Resistant Glue 65

Petrov, G. S. (Deceased), and V. N. Gorbunov. The Use of Sulfite Alkalis in Producing Synthetic Resins and Plastics 68

Gorbunov, V. N., and A. G. Bagbina. Synthetic Resins for Producing Decorative Laminated Plastics 79

Gosteva, O. K. Resins and Molding Materials From Oxazolidine Derivatives 87

Izyumov, B. D., V. P. Pakhomov, and V. M. Gel'perina. Electric Insulating and Structural GIKSs: Textolite from Organosilicon Resins 96

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TP986.A2H68)

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Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

39637
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B124/B138

15.8120

AUTHORS: Kholodovskaya, R. S., Gosteva, O. K., Zabyrina, K. I., Spivak, N. M., Kirilovich, V. I.

TITLE: Development of electroinsulating impregnating masses containing no solvents. Impregnating masses based on 5H (5N) epoxy resin

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1962, 14-16

TEXT: 5N resin was developed at the NIIPM and synthesized experimentally according to VTU-M-206-60 from epichlorohydrin and the condensation product of phenol and formaldehyde with HCl as catalyst. It contains up to 25-30% phenyl glycidine ether and chemically, it consists mainly of bis-glycidine ether of 4,4'-dioxy diphenyl methane with a small content of ethers of trinuclear compounds. The resins were intended for impregnating coils of electric motors working at 130-155°C. Experiments with polyalumophenyl siloxane as solidifier in amounts of 5% by weight showed that the resin set at 150°C in 10-15 min with a weight loss of less than 1%. Commercial polyester acrylates МГФ-9 (MGF-9) and the pilot plant

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sample 7-1 developed by I. G. Sumin could be set with the same solidifier and possibly also without. Tests showed high resistance to heat and good dielectric properties (Table 2), low losses of weight (Table 3), and good binding strength (Table 4) of the impregnating masses developed. There are 2 figures and 4 tables. The English-language reference is: SPE Journal, No. 1, 38 (1959).

Table 2. Physicochemical and electrical properties of the copolymers*. Legend: (A) mass, (B) viscosity according to VZ-4, sec, (C) drying time on copper or telephone paper at 150°C, min, (D) setting time in 1 mm thick layers at 150°C, min, (E) weight loss during setting (after 2 hrs at 150°C), %, (F) electric strength, kv/mm**, (G) at 20°C, (H) at 155°C, (J) after 24 hrs in water at 20°C, (K) volume resistivity, ohm·cm, (L) tanδ at 50 cps, (M) 5N + 5% solidifier, (N) 7-1 + 5N + 5% solidifier, (P) MGF-9 + 5N + 5% solidifier, (R) * I. N. Prozorova assisted in tests, (S) ** the dielectric properties were determined on disks 1 mm thick, hardened for 4 hrs at 150-160°C in aluminum molds.

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Table 3. Loss of weight in aging at 180°C (in %).
Legend: (A) mass, (B) aging time, hrs, (C) 5N + 5% solidifier, (D) 7-1 + 5N + 5% solidifier, (E) MGF-9 + 5N + 5% solidifier, (F) note: the loss of weight was determined on disks 0.8-1 mm thick.

Table 4. Change in binding strength of impregnating masses during aging at 180°C.
Legend: (A) mass, (B) test temperature, °C, (C) binding strength* of the mass, kg, (D) in the initial state, (E) after aging, days, (F) 5N + 5% hardener, (G) 7-1 + 5N + 5% solidifier, (H) * the binding strength is characterized by the force required to tear out the central part of a wire from a bundle of six copper wires impregnated with the compound investigated.

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B124/B138

Development of electroinsulating ...

(A) Состав	(B) Вязкость по ВЗ-4 секунды	(C) Продолжительность высыхания на меди или телефонной бумаге при 150°С, минуты	(D) Продолжительность отверждения в слое толщиной 1 мм при 150°С, минуты	(E) Потери веса при отверждении (за 2 часа при 150°С), %	Электрическая прочность, кв/мм** (F)			(K) Удельное объемное сопротивление, ом·см			Тангенс угла диэлектрических потерь при 50 гц (L)	
					(G) при 20°С	(H) при 155°С	(J) после пребывания в воде в течение 24 часов при 20°С	(G) при 20°С	(H) при 155°С	(J) после пребывания в воде в течение 24 часов при 20°С	(G) при 20°С	(J) после пребывания в воде в течение 24 часов при 20°С
5Н + 5% отвердителя (M)	60	10	15	1	32	13	31	$6 \cdot 10^{14}$	$3 \cdot 10^{9}$	$5 \cdot 10^{14}$	0,008	0,0085
7-1 + 5Н + 5% отвердителя (N)	78	10	15	1—2	27	25	26	$1 \cdot 10^{15}$	$4 \cdot 10^{10}$	$5 \cdot 10^{14}$	0,009	0,01
МГФ-9 + 5Н + 5% отвердителя (P)	36	2 часа отлип	10	1	27	—	27	$8 \cdot 10^{13}$	$7 \cdot 10^{8}$	$3 \cdot 10^{12}$	0,05	0,158

(R) * В испытаниях принимала участие И. Н. Прозорова.
(S) ** Диэлектрические свойства определялись в дисках толщиной 1 мм, отвержденных в алюминиевых формах при 150—160°С в течение четырех часов.

Table 2

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Development of electroinsulating ...

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B124/B138

Table 3

(A) Состав	(B) Продолжительность старения, часы					
	24	48	120	240	480	720
(C) 5Н + 5% отвердителя	6,7	8,4	10,2	12,4	14	15
(D) 7-1 + 5Н + 5% отвердителя	4,5	6,5	7	7,6	8,6	9,2
(E) МГФ-9 + 5Н + 5% отвердителя . . .	5,4	9	13,5	17,5	22	24

(F) Примечание. Потери веса определяли на образцах в виде дисков толщиной 0,8—1 мм.

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Table 4

(A) Состав	(B) Температура испытаний, °С	(C) Цементирующая способность* состава, кг				
		в исходном состоянии (D)	(E) после старения, сутки			
			10	20	40	90
(F) 5Н+5% отвердителя	20	36	36	34	17,5	10,4
	155	8	15	13,5	10,5	9,7
(G) 7—1+5Н+5% отвердителя	20	33	19,6	9	12	7,8
	155	18,9	11	8	11	9,3

(H) * Цементирующая способность характеризуется усилием вырывания центрального отрезка проволоки из пучка в шесть медных проволок, пропитанного испытуемым составом.

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33285
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B127/B110

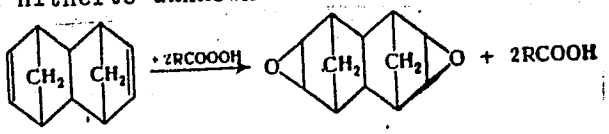
15.8121 1407

AUTHORS: Gosteva, O. K., Libina, S. L., Pryanishnikova, M. A., Akutin, M. S., Plate, A. F.

TITLE: Production of 2,3,6,7-dioxide of 1,4,5,8-di-endomethylene-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro naphthalene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1962, 55

TEXT: According to J. A. Trigaux (Modern Plastics, 38, no. 1, 147 (1960)), specially heat-resistant epoxy resins are obtained on the basis of dicyclopentadiene. In the present study, 1,4,5,8-diendomethylene-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydronaphthalene developing from bicyclo-(2,2,1)-heptadiene-2,5 and cyclopentadiene was investigated. In the epoxy resinification of diendomethylene hexahydro naphthalene with monoperphthalic acid in ether at 30°C, a hitherto unknown dioxide was obtained:



II III

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

33285
S/191/62/000/002/005/008
B127/B110

Production of 2,3,6,7-dioxide...

The yield was 50 %. The monomer forms white crystals, melting point 179.5°C. II is a byproduct of the manufacture of the insecticide "al'drin". The analysis of the C- and H content corresponded to the formula $C_{12}H_{14}O_2$. The infrared spectrum of the dioxide shows an intensive line at 847 cm^{-1} which belongs to the C-O group in the epoxy group. The disappearance of the line at 1570 cm^{-1}, which corresponds to the C=C double bond, proves completeness of resinification. The absence of the line in the range 3200-3600 cm^{-1}, characteristic of hydroxyl groups, confirms the purity of the product obtained. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: O. D. Shreve, M. R. Heether, H. B. Knight, D. Swern, Anal. Chem., 23, 277 (1951).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, O.K.; PARBUZINA, I.L.; AKUTIN, M.S.; SOKOLOV, N.N.; RUNOVA, S.M.

Epoxy resins with higher thermal resistance. Chem prum 14 no.6: 304-306 Je '64.

1. State Research Institute of Plastics, Moscow.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

L 58359-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(v) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7

WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018035 UR/0191/65/000/007/0021/0022
678.643,42,5:678.06-419:677.521.01:536.495

AUTHOR: Lukovenko, T. M.; Gosteva, O. K. (Deceased); Shagova, E. A.; Yakubovich, [illegible]

TITLE: Heat-resistant glass-reinforced plastics based on epoxy resins with an increased functionality

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1965, 21-22.

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic, epoxy resin, epoxy novolak resin, 6 EN resin, EN resin, heat resistant plastic

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of using phenol-formaldehyde resin as a curing agent and a constituent of 6-EN epoxy-novolak resin to produce a binder for heat-resistant glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) was studied. The idea was to produce a binder of increased functionality capable of a higher degree of cross-linking and greater [illegible] 6-EN resin is prepared thus:

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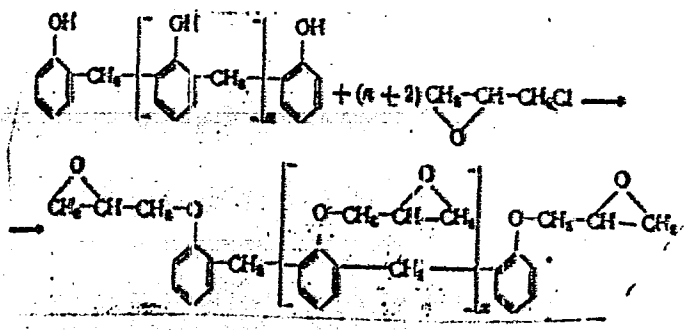
L 58159-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018035



Resole- and novolak-type phenol-formaldehyde resins were tried. Thermomechanical tests showed the superior heat resistance of 6-EN resin in comparison with EDF resin [unidentified] and the advantage of novolak over resole resin. Subsequent testing was carried out with GRP made from 6-EN resin cured with novolak, a combination designated ENF resin. GRP comprising "T" glass fabric and 25—30% ENF were made by molding at 150C and 50 kg/cm^2, followed by heat treatment at various temperatures for different periods of time. The testing involved bending strength tests at 20 and [illegible]. It was found that 1) heat treatment increased the bending strength at

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L 58359-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018035

250C, and 2) the GRP based on ENF was superior in heat resistance to GRP from EDF resin and to GRP from phenolic resin. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4047

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

L 44372-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(v) IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6023058 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0008/0009

AUTHOR: (DECEASED) Gosteva, O. K.; Utyanskiy, Z. S.; Runova, S. M.; Rivkina, Ye. G.; Tsinman, F. Ye.

ORG: none

44/B

TITLE: Epoxy resins based on phenols with vinylacetylene type substituents

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy plastic, phenol, phenolic plastic, vinyl plastic, IR spectrum, adhesive

ABSTRACT: An epoxy resin was synthesized from epichlorohydrin and dimethylvinylacetylenephenol. The reaction product, distilled at 168-169°C at 3.5 mm Hg and crystallized from alcohol, has a melting point of 42-48°C and contains 17% epoxy groups. The structure of the epoxy resin was confirmed by the IR spectrum. The epoxy resin was hardened using maleic anhydride (85% based on epoxy groups) and benzoyl peroxide (1% based on resin). The hardened resin exhibited a constant mechanical strength (12 kg/cm^2 at τ=10 sec) in the 20-300°C interval and excellent adhesive properties (shear strength of the steel-steel joint was 120 kg/cm^2 and of the aluminum-aluminum joint was 79 kg/cm^2). Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 678.643'42'5

Card 1/1 hs

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

L 13843-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AR6000813 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/009/G021/G021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9G178

25
B

AUTHOR: Gosteva, R. N.

TITLE: An example of using seismometric data for forecasting the intensity of an earthquake on building sites

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Osobennosti str-va v Pribaykal'ye. Irkutsk, 1964, 116-126

TOPIC TAGS: seismicity, earthquake, seismography, seismology

TRANSLATION: The author reports on the use of the instrumental microseismic zoning method for the territory of several large structural objects in the Baikal seismic region. The predominant sandy loam is used as the standard for soil conditions during seismic microzoning. This soil is used as the basis for regional seismicity on the map for seismic zoning of the Soviet Union. Depending on soil condition, there may be sections with lower or higher earthquake intensity with respect to the reference soil. In this seismic microzoning project, plans are made for: 1) compiling a geologic engineering map to a scale of 1:5000; 2) measurement of the velocities of

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L 13843-66
ACC NR: AR6000813

seismic waves in all varieties of built-up soil including outcroppings of bedrock; 3) an instrumental study of the spectral characteristics of the soil; 4) a determination of the increase in earthquake intensity from soil conditions as a function of the soil thickness by using the "characteristics" of soil deformation. A method is described for calculating the "increment" in earthquake intensity as well as an experiment in using this method on the building site of the Selenga Paper and Cardboard Combine in the Buryat ASSR. The following conclusions are drawn: 1) a reduction in the level of ground water to a depth of 8-10 m may reduce the seismicity of this region by approximately one point; 2) removal of the upper layer of sand reduces the expected force of an earthquake by one point.

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Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

BASHILOVA, N.I.; FEDOROV, P.I.; GOSTEVA, T.V.

System In_2O_3 - CrO_3 - H_2O. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.11:2544-2550 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR i Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.Lomonosova. Submitted May 5, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, YE. A.

USSR/ Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 51/52

Authors : Fedorov, I. I.; Khodosevich, P. K.; Fedorova, Z. P.; and Gosteva, E. A.

Title : Distribution of radioactive P and I in the organs of rabbits in normal state, penthotal narcosis and in state of strong stimulation

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR, 100/2, 393-396, Jan 11, 1955

Abstract : Experimental data are presented regarding the change in functional state of the nervous system on the distribution of radioactive P and I in the organs of underfed rabbits. Results obtained led to a conclusion that any change in the functional state of the central nervous system positively affects the intensity of the organs in the absorption of the radioactive P and I. Seven USSR references (1947-1953). Table.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Blood Transfusion, Lvov

Presented by : Academician L. A. Orbeli, September 24, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, YE. A.

PAVLENKO, T.K.; NEYGAUZ, Ye.L.; GOSTEVA, Ye.A.

Changes in kidney functions as induced by the action of pyramidon, glucose, and sodium chloride on the nasopharyngeal mucosa. Dop. ta pov. L'viv. un. no.7 pt.3:98-100 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(KIDNEYS) (MUCOUS MEMBRANE)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVA, Ye.K.

Manufacture of chrome leather from specially cured goat skins.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.5:27-28 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Leather)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

SEROPYAN, K.A., kand. med. nauk; KIRCHIKU, K.; TSARIDA, M.; BASHA, Sh.; GOSTEVSKIKH, M.Ye.

Intra-arterial injection of novocaine solutions in treating skin diseases. Vest. derm. i ven. 33 no.2:82 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kliniki kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney meditsinskogo instituta g. Tirana (Albaniya).
(SKIN--DISEASES) (NOVOCAINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEVSKIKH, V.F., tonnel'nyy master; OSOVSKIY, P.M., tonnel'nyy master

Preventing defects in tunnels. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.9:26 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

ACC NR: AP7012431 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/008/1467/1469

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N. Perevalova, E. G.; Yur'yeva, L. P.; Gosteyeva, G. N.

ORG: Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of nitriles of phenylferrocenecarboxylic acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1966, 1467-1469

TOPIC TAGS: organic nitrile compound, chemical separation, phenylferrocenecarboxylic acid

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an improvement on an earlier method for separating mixtures of amides of isomeric phenylferrocenecarboxylic acids, prepared by the hydrolysis of the reaction products of the cyanation of phenylferrocene. The individual amides of the isomeric phenylferrocenecarboxylic acids were converted to the corresponding nitriles. The nitrile of p-ferrocenylbenzoic acid was also prepared from the amide of p-ferrocenylbenzoic acid and used as a standard in gas chromatographic analysis of the mixture of nitriles of 1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,1'-phenylferrocenecarboxylic acids, obtained in the cyanation of phenylferrocene. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 40,422]

Card 1/1 UDC: 542.91+542.957+621.785.666

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M. N.

"The Child Theory of Physiological Isolation and Some Data on the Mechanism of the Development of Vertebrates." (p.419) by Gosteyeva, M. N. (Moscow)

SO: Progress of Contemporary Biology (Uspekki Sovremennoi Biologii) 1948, Vol. XXV No. 3, May - June.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M. N.

PA 54/49T86

USSR/Medicine - Proteus Jul 49
Medicine - Bacteriology

"New Data on the Problem of the Reduction of the Eye in Proteus," M. N. Gosteyeva, Inst of Animal Morph imeni A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR, 3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 1

It may be concluded from studies of the eye of a Proteus in different stages of development that: Reduction occurs during its entire life cycle. Prevalent idea that the adult eye remains in an embryonic stage is not confirmed. Comparison of the reduction process under living conditions of

54/49T86

USSR/Medicine - Proteus (Contd) Jul 49

Proteus corroborates the assumption that external conditions affect the growth of Proteus. Submitted by Acad Ye. N. Pavlovskiy 7 May 49.

54/49T86

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M. N. Inst of Animal Morphology, Acad Sci USSR

"Development of the Renal Nerve Fibers in the Human Fetus"

SO: Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Biol., 4, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M.N.

Discovery of Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni Bogd. in brackish water. Vop.ikht.no.1:115-116 '53. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR. (Amu-Dar'ya River--Sturgeons) (Sturgeons--Amu-Dar'ya River)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M.N.

Characteristics of development of the Aral' reach. Vop.ikht. no.6: 105-112 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy embriologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Aral' Sea--Reach (Fish))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M.N.

GOSTEYEVA, M.N.

Ecologico-morphological characteristics of the development of the Aral bream (Abramis brama orientalis Berg.). Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no.20:121-147 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Aral Sea--Bream)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development. Embryonal Development. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94625

Author : Gostcyeva, M.N.

Inst : Moscow Society of Experimental Nature.

Title : Development of Hatching Glands in Embryos of Bony Fish (Author's Summary Report, Read March 30, 1956).

Orig Pub : Byul. Mosk. -va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol., 1956, 62, No 3, 105-106

Abstract : In goldem shiner embryos, monocellular hatcing glands are established at the 20-21 somite stage. The structure is described, of glandular cells and their change after release of the secretion, is given. Time lapse cinamatographic of the development of the golden shriner and

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9

GOSTEYEVA, M.N.

Spawining and development of carp on marine spawining grounds of the Aral Sea. Sbor.rab. po ikht. i gidrobiol. no.2:34-44 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Aral Sea--Carp)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516420004-9"