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NIKITINA, Ye.A.; TSVETKOV, N.A.

Potentiometric titration of β-luteophosphotungstic acid.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.10:2285-2289 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. 2-y Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. N.I. Pirogova.
(Phosphotungstic acids) (Potentiometric analysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

TELEGINA, Z.P.; SUBBOTA, M.I.; NIKITINA, Ye.A.

Characteristics of the distribution of hydrocarbon-oxidizing bacteria in the waters of the cross section of the Isbaskent oil and gas field. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.1:33-38 '63 (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki i geokhimii.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.A.

[Heteropolymeric compounds. Geteropolisoedineniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1962. 421 p. (MIRA 17:9)

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DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KUTUZOVA, V.V.; MASHRYKOV, K.K.; BABAYEV, A.G.; POL'STER, L.A.; YUFEREV, R.F.; SHISHOVA, A.I.; BAREYEV, R.A.; MAKAROVA, L.N.; MURADOV, K.; FYANOVSKAYA, I.A.; SEMOV, V.N.; SIROTINA, Ye.A.; TURKINA, I.S.; FEL'DMAN, S.L.; KHON, A.V.; KUNITSKAYA, T.N.; GOLENKOVA, N.P.; ROSHINA, V.M.; FARTUKOV, M.M.; SHCHUTSKAYA, Ye.K.; ALTAYEVA, N.V.; BYKADOROV, V.A.; KOTOVA, M.S.; SMIRNOV, L.M.; IBRAGIMOV, M.S.; KRAVCHENKO, M.F.; MARKOVA, L.P.; ROZYYEVA, T.R.; UZAKOV, O.; SLAVIN, P.S.; NIKITINA, Ye.A.; MILOGRADOVA, M.V.; BARTASHEVICH, O.V.; STAROBINETS, I.S.; KARIMOV, A.K.

[Splicing of the wires of overhead power transmission lines] Soedinenie provodov vozdushnykh linii elektroperedachi. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 69 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.132) (MIRA 17:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.A.; KVETKOV, N.A.

Preparation of sodium 3-luteophosphotungstate. Zhur.neorg. khim. 10 no.12:2648-2652 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vtoroy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Pirogova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

[illegible]IKITINA, Ye F.

"The Environs of the Reservoir of the Kryukov Biological Station, the Fauna, Its Biological Character, and the Possibility of Its Utilization." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, [illegible], Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-I-6

Microchemical examination of products of corrosion of aluminium and magnesium alloys. E. I. NEKRASSA (Zavod. Lab., 1939, 8, 1058—1063).—The sample (60—12 mg.) is dissolved in HCl and then Mg and Al are determined by known hydroxyquinoline methods and Cu by ppte. with benzoinoxime. For Zn, the sample is dissolved in 20% H_2SO_4, HNO_3 added, and the solution evaporated to dryness. The residue is dissolved in dil. AcOH, tartaric acid and 0·1 ml. of 0·5% $CuSO_4,5H_2O$ are added, followed by 5 ml. of aq. $K_2Hg(CNS)_4$, and the ppt. of $ZnCuHg_2(CNS)_6$ (I) and $CuHg(CNS)_3$ (II) is collected and weighed; the amount of (II) corresponding with the Cu content of the solution is subtracted from the wt., and the Zn content is derived from the difference. Fe is determined by adding KI to the HCl solution of the sample, and titrating the liberated I. Mn is determined by dissolving the substance in 3—4 ml. of H_2SO_4 with 3—4 drops of HNO_3, and adding 0·5 ml. of 0·1N-$AgNO_3$ and 1 ml. of 10% $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$. The coloration due to MnO_4' is compared with that of standard $KMnO_4$. R. T.

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CA

Determination of small quantities of sodium in metallic aluminum and Silumin. R. I. Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 947-50(1937).—An improved procedure for detg. Na as $NaZn(UO_2)_3(AcO)_9$ of uniformly const. compn. in Al and Silumin is described. Dissolve 0.5 g. of Al in 15-25 ml. HCl contg. 1-2 ml. of concd. HNO_3, add excess NH_4OH, boil for 5 min., cool, dil. to 100 ml. and filter. Evap. an aliquot part (50 ml.) to dryness and ignite to decomp. the NH_4 salts. Dissolve the residue in 15 ml. H_2O, filter and evap. to a 5-ml. vol. Stir the soln. with 5 ml. alc. and 10 ml. of Kolthoff's reagent (*C. A.* 21, 1773), let stand for 1 hr., then filter through a glass filtering crucible, continue the suction for 10-15 min., dry the ppt. in a desiccator for 1 hr. and weigh. To det. Na in Silumin, dissolve 0.5 g. of sample in 25-30 ml. of aqua regia, expel N oxides and proceed as above. Sep. Na from the Cu by filtering the soln. from the insol. CuO formed in the decomp. of NH_4 salts. Chas. Blanc

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7

Determination of small quantities of potassium in metallic aluminum and magnesium. E. I. Nikitina. *Zavod. kaya. Lab.* 6, 1206-8(1937). The gravimetric detn. of 0.1-1 mg. K in Al, Mg and their alloys as $K_2NaCo(NO_2)_6 \cdot H_2O$ is based on the insoly. of the ppt. in AcOH and alc., pptn. in the presence of excess Na salts and the formation of the monohydrate salt at 110°. The errors do not exceed 3% in the presence of other cations and 8% in the presence of more than 5% Cu and Fe. Evap. to dryness 0.3-0.5 g. of sample in HCl, dissolve the residue in a few drops of AcOH and H_2O, filter from any SiO_2, and introduce into the filtrate in the order given 1 ml. AcOH, 0.2 ml. alc., 5 ml. of concd. NaCl and then quickly 5 ml. of 50% $NaNO_2$ and 5 ml. of 25% $CoNO_3$. Shake the soln. for 1 min., let stand for 24 hrs., filter through a Schott glass filter (No. 4), wash the ppt. 2-5 times with the prepd. soln. (10 ml. alc. and 10 ml. AcOH in 100 ml. H_2O), then dry it at 110° for 1 hr. and weigh.

Chas. Blanc

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Microdetermination of Copper and Zinc in Aluminium and Magnesium Alloys. E. I. Nikitina (*Zavod. Lab.* (*Works' Lab.*), 1938, **7**, 102–106). (*C. Abs.*, 1938, **32**, 4462).—(In Russian.) Cf. *Met. Abs.* 1937, **4**, 54. Cu is determined by Benedetti Pichler's method (*Met. Abs.* (*J. Inst. Metals*), 1923, **30**, 580) by electrolyzing the solution, containing 6–8 drops of HNO_3 and 3–4 drops of 33% H_2SO_4 in 10 c.c. for each 10 mg. of the sample at 80° C., with Pt electrodes at 2·5–2·8 v. and 0·3–0·5 amp. The Montequi method (*Met. Abs.* (*J. Inst. Metals*), 1929, **42**, 532) of colorimetric detection of Zn as the violet salt $CuZnHg_2(CNS)_6$ was made the basis of a microdetermination of Zn. Because of the minute amounts of Fe in the samples, the use of tartaric acid is unnecessary. Proceed with the decomposition and electrolysis of a 0·1 mg. sample, as above. Treat the solution (10–20 c.c.) with 3 drops of CH_3COOH, 0·1 c.c. of 0·5% $CuSO_4$, and 10 c.c. of the reagent (20 grm. KCNS and 10 grm. $HgCl_2$ in 500 c.c. of water), stir for 5 minutes, and, after standing for 1 hr., filter off the violet precipitate through a porous glass crucible. Wash the precipitate 5 times with water containing 0·5 c.c. of reagent per 100 c.c., dry at 110° C. for 40 minutes, and weigh as $CuZnHg_2(CNS)_6$. Deduct from the weight of the precipitate the $CuHg(CNS)_4$ formed by the added Cu (factor 7·81) and calculate the Zn.—N. B. V.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

7

New method for the determination of cadmium. E. I. Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 409-12(1938). The Meurice test (*C. A.* 20, 2800) for the detection of Cd was developed into a method for detg. Cd in Al and Mg alloys. Unlike Mg, Cu, Zn, Mn and Al, Cd in the presence of KBr and brucine in dil. H_2SO_4 forms a white, cryst. ppt. of $[(MeO)_2C_{21}H_{20}O_2N_2]_2CdBr_2.2HBr$. To det. Cd in a Mg alloy, dissolve 0.3 g. of sample in 10-15 ml. of 20% H_2SO_4, evap. to 5 ml. and filter if any SiO_2 is present. Introduce in quick succession 5 ml. of 1% brucine in 20% H_2SO_4 (for a min. 5 mg. Cd) and 10 ml. of 10% KBr, stir vigorously until the pptn. is completed, let stand for 1 hr. and filter through a tared glass filtering crucible with suction. Wash the ppt. 5-6 times with the prepd. soln. (40 ml. of 1% brucine sulfate, 30 ml. of 10% KBr and 80 ml. H_2O) and then 8-10 times with alc.-Et_2O (1 : 1), dry at 130-50° for 0.5 hr. and weigh. The calcn. factor is 0.092. To det. Cd in Al alloys, dissolve 0.5 g. sample in a little HCl, evap. with 3 g. H_2SO_4 to fuming, dissolve the residue in H_2O, filter from SiO_2, evap. to 10-20 ml. and proceed as above.

Chas. Blanc

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Cd

Determination of sodium in magnesium and its alloys.

B. I. Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, No. 10-11, 1175-7 (1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 4, 51.—Na is ppted. as Na Zn uranyl acetate by Barber and Kolthoff's reagent (C. A. 22, 2608), the ppt. is dissolved in H_2SO_4, UO_2^{++} reduced to UO^{++} by means of Al wire and the soln. titrated with 0.1 N $KMnO_4$. This volumetric detn. avoids errors arising from the formation of Na Mg uranyl acetate. The av. error of the detn. is 6%; individual variations reach 20%. The method is suitable for quantities of less than 0.1% Na.

W. R. Henn

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

04

Rapid method for determining zinc and copper in aluminum alloys. E. I. Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, No. 12, 1314–15(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 69 —Digest 0.2–0.5 g. of alloy with 10% H_2SO_4; all Cu remains in the residue. Add $Na_4P_2O_7$ to prevent pptn. of Fe (Al, Mg and Mn do not interfere) and ppt the Zn as $Zn[Hg(CNS)_4]$. Filter, dry at 110°, and weigh. Cu can be detd. in the same sample by electrolysis after dissolving the residue insol. in H_2SO_4 in 6 *N* HNO_3.

W. R. Heun

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Spectroscopic and spectrodensographic methods of control in the process of dye manufacture. F. M. Shemyakin, E. I. Nikitina and K. I. Shklyaeva. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Sér. phys.* 4, 120–1 (1940). — Control in the production of the dianilide of purpurine and benzanthrone has been attempted by two different spectroscopic methods: (1) method of limiting dilution and (2) standardized absorption and spectrodensographic method. The results show a satisfactory accuracy.

Rozsalana Gamow

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Determination of Iron and Copper in Aluminium Alloys and of Iron in Silumins and Metallic Aluminium. E. I. Nikitina (*Zaval. Lab.* [*Works' Lab.*], 1940 **9**, 225–227; *C. Abs.*, 1940, **34**, 6188). [In Russian.] The method employed in works' laboratories for determining Fe in Al alloys by dissolving in hot alkali hydroxide gives low results; some of the Fe dissolves in the hot NaOH solution. In an improved method, the sample is dissolved in 10% H_2SO_4, the undissolved Cu precipitate is filtered off, and the filtrate mixed with 20 ml. of HCl (1 : 1) after which 0·1 grm. of metallic Al is added. The solution is cooled under water for 15 minutes, 5 ml. of 2% H_2SO_4 solution is added, and the titration is carried out with 0·5N $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in the presence of diphenylamine to a violet blue colour. To determine Cu, the Cu precipitate is dissolved in HNO_3 (1 : 1), 1 ml. concentrated H_2SO_4 is added and the solution is electrolyzed.

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M

11

Determination of Iron in Light Alloys by Means of Sulphosalicylic Acid.

F. I. Xikitina (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1940, **9**, (5-6), 629-630). In Russian. N. recommends the introduction of NH_4Cl to prevent precipitation of $Mg(OH)_2$.

N. A.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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Cd

Determination of small amounts of calcium in magnesium and its alloys. B. L. Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab* 9, 1319-20(1940). Dissolve 1 g. of the alloy in HCl, evap to dryness, ignite in a muffle furnace at 900-1000° for 1 hr., cool rapidly, dissolve in 150-200 ml. of hot water free of CO_2, heat to boiling and filter rapidly. Acidify the filtrate with HCl, evap. to 50 ml., add NH_4 to a weak odor, add a drop of methyl red and make slightly acid with HOAc. Heat to boiling, ppt. the Ca with $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ and NH_4. Filter or centrifuge after 12 hrs., dissolve in H_2SO_4, and titrate with 0.05 N permanganate. The method is suitable for detg. up to 0.01% Ca.

B. Z. Kamich

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

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E.I. NIKITINA

*A Rapid Method for the Determination of Zinc in Aluminum Alloys [illegible] the Simultaneous Determination of Copper. [illegible] 27, [illegible] Translated from [illegible] Met. [illegible] 9, [illegible]

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M

13

The Sorting of Metals and Alloys by Means of Spot-Tests. E. I. Nikitina (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1948, 11, (2 3), 231 234). [In Russian] Methods are indicated for Al alloys, Mg alloys, brasses, and steels N A

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

A rapid method for the determination of vanadium in steel by means of dimethyl p phenylenediamine. [illegible] Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* [illegible] [illegible] of 1:0.5 g. of the sample in 25 ml. of HNO_3 (1:1) and 1 ml. of HCl (1:1), evap. to 5 ml., add 100 ml. of water, 1 g. of NH_4F (the soln. becomes turbid, the reaction is weakly alk., and the soln. is colorless), 30 drops of H_3PO_4, an addnl. 0.5 g. of NH_4F, and 2 ml. of 0.1% aq. dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine (a pink color appears in the presence of V), and titrate the soln. immediately with 0.01 N S_2O_5, adding it slowly with const. mixing until the soln. is fully decolorized. To verify the completeness of reduction by S_2O_5, add an addnl. 1 ml. of dimethyl p-phenylenediamine and titrate until no color appears after each addn. of the reagent. Good results were obtained. The detectable quantities of V were from 0.015 to 2 mg. Three references. W. R. Henn

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS — PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX — 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

S 21

SPECTROGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF ARSENIC IN STEEL. E.I. Nikitina. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1947, vol 13, p 865: Chemical Abstracts, 1948, vol 42, Nov. 20, col. 8699). The method was developed to determine arsenic in steel made from iron ores containing arsenic. A large autocollimation spectrograph of the Hilger type was used. The source of excitation was an A.C. arc. The most satisfactory line for analysis, based on intensity and distribution, is the line As I 2349.84A. which is sufficiently sensitive to arsenic concentrations encountered (0.085%, 0.13%, and 0.36%). The neighbouring line Fe I 2350.39A. was used for comparison. The lines were photometered by the method of photometric interpolation. A pointed carbon rod was used as the second electrode; the use of copper and iron rods as constant electrodes gave less satisfactory results. The width of slit in the spectrograph was 0.02 mm., distance between electrodes

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was 2 mm., current strength was 10 amp., and exposure time was one minute. A medium-type model spectrograph can be used for these analyses.

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M

9-4

Spot Analysis in Sorting Stellite, Beryllium, Steels, Chromansil, and Bronzes. E. I. Nikitina (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1947, **13**, 923–925; *C. Abs.*, 1950, **44**, 3404). [In Russian]. A number of spot tests carried out on the alloys are described. Cr Ni Stellites are identified by the reaction of Ni with dimethylglyoxime. Co Fe base Stellite is identified with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$. Be steels are tested with quinalizarin. Chromansils are identified by testing for Mn with $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$. Bronzes are identified similarly by testing for one of the constituents. For most of these tests a drop of acid is placed on a cleaned spot on the metal, the dissolved matter is sucked up on filter paper, and the appropriate reagent is applied to the spot on the filter paper. In some cases the drop of acid and its content are transferred to a small crucible and the test is finished there.

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NIKITINA, YE. I.

PA 62T74

USSR/Metals Mar 1948

Zinc - Determination

Alluminum Alloys

"Microchemical Determination of Small Amounts of Zinc by Dithizone (Diphenylthiocarbazone) in Aluminum Alloys," Ye. I. Nikitina, All-Union Inst Aviation Materials, 3 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 3

Method permits determination of zinc content from several γ to one or two tenths of γ. Possible to determine ten hundredths percent of zinc in spite of the large presence of aluminum. Method is simple, however, much preparation is necessary to purify the reagents due to the sensitivity of dithizone.

[redacted] 62T74

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, YE. I.

PA 44/49T18

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Quantitative Apr 48
Chemistry - Iron Alloys, Grading of

"The Use of the Drop Method for Approximate Quantitative Analysis in the Grading of Alloys," Ye. I. Nikitina, All-Union Inst of Aviation Materials, 5 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 4

Describes how method is applied to determination of copper, silicon and manganese. Editor notes, however, that total error (sum of colorimetric and solution errors) may amount to 30%.

[redacted]

4/49T18

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The Colorimetric Determination of Small Quantities of Antimony in Copper and Tin Bronzes. E. I. Nikitina (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1948, **14**, (8), 933-935). [In Russian]. The method is based on the colorimetric estimation of the yellow complex $KSbI_4$ in sulphuric acid solution in the presence of ascorbic acid. For Cu the method is as follows: 1-2 g. of sample is dissolved in HNO_3 (density 1·4); the solution is evaporated to a small volume, made up to 30 ml. with water, 2 ml. of 10% $MnSO_4$ solution and 20 drops of 4% $KMnO_4$ solution added, and the solution boiled 20-30 min. in a covered beaker. The precipitate is filtered off and freed from Cu by washing well with hot water. The precipitate is dissolved on the filter by hot HCl containing a few drops of H_2O_2, H_2SO_4 is added, and the volume of solution reduced to half by boiling. NH_3 is added in excess, a further 10 drops of $KMnO_4$ added, and the solution boiled for 20 min. The precipitate is again filtered off, carefully washed with hot water containing NH_3, and re-dissolved in hot HCl containing H_2O_2. 5 ml. of 16% H_2SO_4 is added and the solution evaporated to dryness. To the residue a further 5 ml. of 16% H_2SO_4 is added, and should the solution have a yellow colour, 5 ml. HNO_3 is added and the solution boiled to SO_2 fumes. This procedure may need to be repeated until the solution is colourless. The solution is diluted with 16% H_2SO_4 and transferred to a cylinder for colorimetry, washing out the beaker with more 16% H_2SO_4. The volume of liquid should not be more than 15-20 ml., and to it is added 4-5 ml. of KI solution containing ascorbic acid (12 g. KI and 1 g. ascorbic acid in 100 ml. water). Into an identical cylinder the same quantity of 16% H_2SO_4 is run and 4-5 ml. of KI solution containing ascorbic acid. A standard solution of Sb in H_2SO_4 is then run in from a microburette until the colour is identical with the specimen under test. The procedure needs some modification for the determination of Sb in tin bronzes. N. B. V.

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62/49T82

USSR/Metals
Carbon
Test Techniques

Jul 49

"Microchemical Determination of Carbon in Regular and Alloyed Steels," A. I. Glazova, Ye. I. Nikitina, All-Union Inst of Avn Materials, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 7

Aim of authors was to develop method not requiring complex apparatus. A Wurtz apparatus was reconstructed somewhat: gas-measuring burette was replaced by a micro-burette capable of measuring volumes to 0.01 ml, suitable

62/49T82

USSR/Metals (Contd)

Jul 49

for working with samples 0.2 g or less. Tabulated data shows absolute error and deviation of parallel tests for miscellaneous steels. Accuracy of method was ± 0.01 for 0.15% and higher carbon content and ± 0.005 for 0.1% or lower.

62/49T82

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

S

21

Microchemical Determination of Carbon in Ordinary and Alloy Steels. A. I. Glazova and E. I. Nikitina. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, July, pp. 847-848). (In Russian). A modified Wirtz apparatus with a microburette reading to 0·01 ml. is said to have been satisfactorily used for the gas-volumetric determination of carbon in steels, the accuracy being ± 0·01% and ± 0·005% for carbon contents of over 0·15%, and 0·1% or less, respectively.—a. k.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

AUTHOR INDEX

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Yekaterina Ivanovna; GRACHEV, K.Ya., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Accelerated semimicrochemical methods for analyzing metals and alloys] Uskorennye polumikrokhimicheskie metody analiza metallov i splavov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1956. 306 p. (MLRA 9:9)

(Metals--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, E.I.

Photocolorimetric determination of phosphorus in the presence of tungsten, titanium, and niobium. P. Nikitina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 22, 1027-30(1956).—A photocolorimetric method for the detn. of small amts. of P in alloys when W, Ti, and Nb are present was based on the measurement of the blue color intensity of the reduced phosphomolybdenum compd. with thiourea and $CuSO_4$. The alloy was dissolved in aqua regia, some HF added, a stirred for 1 min., 2 g. H_3BO_3 was added, dild. to 100 ml., and a 10-ml. aliquot portion was filtered through a double filter. The sample was neutralized with NH_3, any $Fe(OH)_3$ formed redissolved with a few drops of 6*N* H_2SO_4, 4-5 ml. 6*N* H_2SO_4, 1 ml. 1% $CuSO_4$, 10 ml. thiourea (10% soln.), and finally 4 ml. of a 5% $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ soln. added, and the color intensity detd. in a photocolorimeter. W, Ti, and Nb present must be previously converted into complexes, Ti with HF (with the addn. of H_3BO_3 to take care of the b excess of HF). When W is present, the aqua regia soln. must be evaporated to dryness, the dry residue redissolved in 15 ml. HNO_3 and 15 drops HF added. In the presence of W and Nb more HF must be added and the soln. boiled for 30 min. for complete hydrolysis of WO_3. When W and Ti are present, the evapn. to dryness must be omitted, and good results are obtained by using H_2O_2 with HF. With all the 3 potentially interfering metals present, the H_2O_2 must also be used, and the phosphomolybdate reduced as given above, taking care of the proper amt. of acid to give a c pH of 0.8-0.83, and waiting 20 min. for the color to develop.

W. M. Sternberg

MT

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITIN, E. I.

5

4E2c

27 27 18

Determination of tantalum and niobium in steel. E. I. Nikitin. U.S.S.R. 105,000, June 25, 1957. A mixt. of Ta and Nb is detd. photocolorimetrically by using aluminon soln. as the reagent. M[redacted]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, E. I.

Distr: 4E2c/4E4j

Photocolorimetric determination of iron in titanium. E. I. Nikitina and N. T. Slinko. U.S.S.R. 107,911, Oct. 25, 1957. Fe is detd. without sepg. the Ti. The detn. is made with the aid of sulfosalicylic acid in an ammoniacal medium so that the Ti is fixed in a colorless complex. M. Hosch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

AUTHOR Malyarov K.M., Nikitina Ye.I., 32-7-48/49

TITLE The Accelerated Semimicrochemical Methods of Analyzing Metals and Alloys, by Nikitina, Ye. I.
(Uskorennyye polumikrokhimicheskiye metody analiza metallov i splavov. Ye. I. Nikitina)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriia, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 7, pp 887-887 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The book consists of 4 parts. The first part describes the working processes, and the manner in which samples are taken for quantitative microanalyses, and possible errors committed are described. The remaining three parts of the book contain a detailed description of suitable preparations for qualitative microdeterminations and quantitative semimicrodeterminations. All parts of the book are arranged according to one and the same plan: qualitative analysis is carried out by microchemical and quantitative analysis by semimicrochemical methods. Some of the material is the result of the research work carried out by the authoress, as e.g. the qualitative method of analyzing aluminum- and magnesium alloys, testing of metal coatings, etc. As a qualitative analysis the microcrystalloscopic method is preferred. This method is illustrated by a micropicture of the crystals. What is missing in the book is, however, above all, the titration description by trilon "B". The book is recommended for the analysis of special alloys.

ASSOCIATION Moskovskiy gosudavstvennyy universitet

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

AUTHOR: Nikitina, Ye. I. 75-1-11/26

TITLE: The Photometric Determination of Tantalum in Titanium and Its Alloys by Means of Arsenazo as a Reagent (Fotometricheskoye opredeleniye tantala v titane i yego splavakh pri pomoshchi reagenta arsenazo)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 1, pp 72-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the determination of tantalum and niobium in different materials their separation from titanium proves to be the most difficult task as titanium reacts with the same reagents as tantalum and niobium. The present paper describes a photocolorimetric method of determination for tantalum which is applicable without a previous separation of titanium. The reagent arsenazo, or benzen-2arsonic acid-(1-azo-7)1,8,dihydroxynaphthalene-3-6-disulfonic acid, serves for the photometric determination of rare earth metals, tetravalent vanadium, zirconium, aluminum and niobium (refs. 3-6). Neutral and acid aqueous solutions of arsenazo have a pink color. In the presence of tantalum as well as of niobium the color becomes

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violet. This color reaction only takes place in highly acid solutions with p_H-values of 2 or less. At p_H 1-2 the intensity of the color in an acetic or hydrochloric solution is highest. The color in a hydrochloric solution lasts several days, is well reproducible and therefore suitable for photometric determination. At a tantalum content of from 0,03 to 1 mg the coloring of the tantalum complex with arsenazo follows Beer's law. The sensitivity of the reaction amounts to 0,3 γ per ml and is therefore much higher than in the reaction of tantalum with pyrogallol. The complex is resistent to heating to 100°C. The corresponding measurements were performed on a photocolorimeter of the type ФЭК-Н with the light filter no. 6. Complex-forming ions can influence the reaction of tantalum with arsenazo. Oxalates and fluorides form very stable complexes with tantalum at room temperature and therefore prevent the reaction with arsenazo. The complexes of tantalum with tartrate and citrate ions in acid solutions are not so stable and do not hinder determination. Determination can therefore be performed in tartrate- and citrate-containing solutions. The presence of free tartaric acid, however, lowers the intensity of the coloring of the tantalum complex,

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and with a large excess of tartaric acid complete decolorization may occur. A uniform concentration of tartaric acid must thereforebe maintained in the quantitative determination of tantalum with arsenazo. At room temperature in an acid solution titanium forms a violet coloring with arsenazo. On increasing the acidity to a p_H of 0,5 the complex is, however, completely destroyed, especially rapidly on heating of the solution to 100°C. Therefore titanium does not disturb the determination of tantalum at a $p_H < 0,5$. The presence of titanium, however, causes a slight decrease in the intensity of the color. For this reason a calibration curve has to be set up. In the presence of 5 to 10 mg Ti the intensity of the coloring of the tantalum complex follows Beer's law in an interval of from 0,05 to 0,8 mg tantalum. With a titanium content > 20 mg work has to be done in a still stronger acid solution. According to this method a simple and rapid photocolorimetric method for the determination of from 1 to 15 % tantalum in titanium alloys was worked out. The cief quantity of titanium does on that occasion not disturb tantalum determination. An aluminum content of up to 10 % and an iron

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

The Photometric Determination of Tantalum in Titanium and Its Alloys by Means of Arsenazo as a Reagent 75-1-11/26

content of up to 1 % do not disturb determination. A higher iron content reduces the intensity of the color and may even lead to decolorization. Alkali and earth-alkali metals do not disturb determination. The presence of less than 1 mg zirconium in the solution which is photometered does not disturb either. The corresponding complex of niobium with arsenazo has the same color as the tantalum complex and has also the same properties of formation. When, therefore, niobium is present, the sum of niobium and tantalum is obtained by the determination with arsenazo. Consequently niobium disturbs the determination of tantalum alone. There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references, all of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Tantalum - Determination 2. Arsenazo - Reagent
3. Niobium - Determination 4. Titanium - Chemical reactions

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

AUTHOR: Nikitina, Ye.I. 32-24-4-5/67

TITLE: The Photocolorimetric Determination of Silicon in Copper Alloys (Fotokolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye kremniya v mednykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 398-402 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ye.N. Yegorova (Ref 3) carried out investigations of the transformation of silicic acid ($\alpha \rightleftarrows \beta \rightleftarrows \gamma$) under the effect of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate as well as of various temperatures and concentrations in the case of a content of 800 mg/l SiO_2. Basing upon this work the present determinations, the experimental part of which was carried out in co-operation with N.T. Slinko, were worked out. The results obtained are shown in form of diagrams. It was found that for the colorimetric determination of silicon an acid concentration of 0.02 - 2n is the optimum; decomposition of the sample should be carried out at room temperature with nitric acid, i.e. boiling or long heating should be avoided. Lead-, antimony-, iron- and aluminum salts do not disturb this determination (if the concentration of SiO_2 does not exceed

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The Photocolorimetric Determination of Silicon in Copper Alloys 32-24-4-6/67

1 mg/100 ml), whereas even small quantities of manganese and nickel salts cause polymerization of silicic acid. In order to prevent this, ammonium persulfate was used in investigation of various types of bronze. Two processes of analysis for bronze and antimony-phosphorus bronze are given; the former can be investigated in the case of a content of 0.1 to 1.0% silicon with an accuracy of ± 0.02%, and the latter at 0.002 to 0.1% silicon with an accuracy of ± 0.001%. If the latter contains more than 0.1% silicon, work is carried out according to the first process of analysis, but there is no addition of ammonium persulfate. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

1. Copper alloys---Analysis 2. Silicon---Determination 3. Nitric acid--Metallurgical effects 4. Colorimetry--Applications

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18(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3199

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova

Analiz blagorodnykh metallov (Analysis of Noble Metals) Moscow, 1959. 193 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: N. K. Pshenitsyn, USSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member; and O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing Houses: T. G. Levi, and D. N. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for scientists engaged in the study and analysis of the noble metals.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on the analysis of the noble metals. It includes studies carried out by the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov (AN SSSR), as well as reports presented by scientific research organizations and by industrial enterprises at the Third and Fourth Conference on Noble Metals held in 1954 and 1957, respectively. The studies and reports describe new organic reagents for gravimetric determination of platinum metals, and physicochemical methods of analysis (spectrophotometric, polarographic and potentiometric). Special attention is given to spectral analysis for the determination of admixtures in alloys of platinum metals, silver, and gold, as well as in refined noble metals. The collection also includes analytical methods, tables and charts for materials containing metals of the platinum group, as well as a review of the literature on the analysis of platinum metals published in the last five years. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

Pshenitsyn, N. K., K. A. Gladyshevskaya and L. M. Ryakhova. Use of the Ion Exchange Method in the Analysis of Platinum Metals. Report 2. Separation of Rhodium from Iridium 103

Anisimov, S. M., Ye. I. Nikitina and V. N. Alyanchikova. Methods of Preparing Poor Industrial Solutions and Obtaining From Them Cemented Substances for the Determination of Platinum Metals by Spectral Analysis 115

Khrapay, V. P. Spectral Method for the Determination of Platinum, Palladium, and Tellurium in Silver-gold Alloys 128

Pankratova, M. I. and A. D. Gut'ko. Spectral Method of Analysis for Refined Iridium and Ruthenium 133

Kuranov, A. A., N. P. Rukshe and M. M. Svirid'ova. Spectral Determination of Admixtures in Gold, Silver and Alloys 139

Kuranov, A. A. Spectral Analysis of Platinum Alloys Containing Three Components 143

Adakhovskiy, A. P. and V. M. Karbolin. Determining the Chemical Composition of Binary Alloys by the Thermoelectromotive Force 145

Avilov, V. B. Effect of Complexation and of the Acid-Alkali Balance in the Medium on the Potential of the Au^{III}/Au^{0}, Au^{I}/Au^{0}, Au^{III}/Au^{I}, and Ag^{I}/Ag^{0} Systems 150

Avilov, V. B. and V. V. Kosova. Chromatometric Determination of Gold 156

Anisimov, S. M., V. M. Klypenkov and V. P. Tsymbal. Electrometric Method for the Determination of Silver in Silver and Lead Alloys Containing Platinum Metals 163

Yufa, T. F. and M. A. Chentsova. Dissolving Platinum Metals and Their Alloys With the Aid of an Alternating Current 176

Chentsova, M. A., T. F. Yufa and V. G. Levian. New Method for the Analysis of Palladium-silver Alloys 181

Rushnikov, M. S. and K. S. Sheina. Methods of Testing Palladium Alloys and Their Products on a Touchstone and by Chemical Means 184

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.I.

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3224

Mukhina, Zinaida Stepanovna, Yekaterina Ivanovna Nikitina, Lidiya Mitrofanovna Budanova, Raisa Samuilovna Volodarskaya, Lyudmila Yakovlevna Polyak, and Anna Aleksandrovna Tikhonova

Metody analiza metallov i splavov (Methods of Analysis of Metals and Alloys) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 527 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,050 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: T. M. Kunyavskaya; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for laboratory technicians of plants and may also be of use to personnel of chemical and analytic laboratories of scientific institutions and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book reviews various methods of analyzing steel, cast iron, complex iron, chromium-, nickel- and cobalt-base alloys. It also reviews methods of determining the content of elements in aluminum, magnesium and copper alloys as well as in various binary alloys. Principles of physical and chemical analysis for

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

5(2), 5(3) SOV/75-14-4-8/30

AUTHOR: Nikitina, Ye. I.

TITLE: Photometric Determination of Titanium in Titanium Borides by Means of Arsenazo

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 431 - 433 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Arsenazo, otherwise benzene-1-arsonic acid⟨1-azo-2⟩1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid, is pink-colored in aqueous neutral and acid solutions. In the presence of titanium, this coloring changes at pH 2-3 to violet. With increasing acidity of the solution this coloring is weakened and disappears entirely at pH 0.7-0.8 (Ref 4). At pH 2.5-3, the colored complex compound of titanium with arsenazo is most constant. In this pH-interval, the colored solutions with titanium contents of from 0.01-0.25 mg obey the Beer law (Fig 2). The coloring of the complex is well reproducible and very suitable for the quantitative photometric determination of titanium. At room temperature, the coloring develops immediately after adding the reagent to the weakly acid solution of a titanium salt. The coloring lasts some days, and is

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

Photometric Determination of Titanium in Titanium Borides by Means of Arsenazo SOV/75-14-4-8/30

also not changed by heating. The reaction of titanium with arsenazo is much more sensitive than that with hydrogen peroxide. The sensitivity amounts to 0.05 γ of titanium per ml. The complex forms at pH 2-3 in hydrochloric and sulfuric solution. When determining titanium arsenazo, it is expedient to make the photometric determination of the mixed coloring from the violet colored complex and the color of the excess reagent. This mixed coloring is obtained by adding 10 ml of a 0.05 per cent solution of the reagent, at titanium contents of from 0.01-0.25 mg/100 ml of the solution. The absorption maximum of the complex at pH 2.5-3 is found at 580 mμ (Fig 3). In this spectral range, the pure reagent possesses a minimum of absorption. The results of 7 determinations of titanium by this method are shown in table 1. In the presence of oxalates and fluorides, the colored complex of titanium does not develop. Tartaric and citric acid slightly reduce the color intensity in sulfuric solution, but do not affect the sensitivity of the reaction. The influence of these masking compounds is shown in table 2. Alkali- and alkaline-earth metals do not disturb the determination. Trivalent iron (up to 0.03 mg),

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

5(2)

AUTHOR: Nikitina, Ye. I. SOV/32-25-2-6/78

TITLE: Complexometric Determination of Zirconium in Borides and Nitride (Kompleksometricheskoye opredeleniye tsirkoniya v boridakh i nitride)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, p 142 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to determine larger quantities of zirconium in its borides and nitride (most of which are soluble in sulfuric acid) it is suggested to titrate the material with trilon and to carry out a backtitration of the complexon surplus with nitric bismuth salts, thiourea being used as indicator (Ref 1) at a pH of 2. In this way up to 90 % zirconium can be determined with an accuracy of ±0.4 %. The analysis can be carried out in the presence of sulfuric acid and other acids as well as the majority of bivalent cations (Table). Zirconium forms a number of different complex compounds with trilon (Ref 2). It was also observed that white insoluble compounds form which are dissolved when being heated. The analysis process is described. There are 1 table and 2 references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Determining antimony impurties in pure chromium and its alloys.
Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:311-313 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Chromium--Analysis) (Antimony)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6035

Mukhina, Zinaida Stepanovna, and Yekaterina Ivanovna Nikitina

Uskorennyye metody analiza titana i yego splavov (Accelerated Methods of Analyzing Titanium and Titanium Alloys) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 121 p. Errata slip inserted. 5050 copies printed.

Ed.: T. M. Kunyavskaya; Tech. Ed.: L. A. Garnukhina; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel of scientific research institutes and analytical laboratories of metallurgical and machinery plants. It can also be used in schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book describes chemical and (mainly) physicochemical methods of determining all the components of industrially produced titanium alloys. Optimum methods, selected from several cited, for determining each of the com-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

ZAKHAROVA, Galina Vasil'yevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOV, Ivan Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHOROVA, Liliana Pavlovna; FEDIN, Boris Vladimirovich; Prinimali uchastiye: MUKHINA, Z.S., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; POPOVA, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; YEGOROVA, N.D., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; NIKITINA, Ye.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; ZHEMCHUZHNAYA, Ye.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; ZHABINA, V.A.; SAVITSKIY, Ye.M., red.; STROYEV, A.S., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Niobium and its alloys] Niobii i ego splavy. By G.V.Zakharova i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Niobium)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

25353
S/032/61/027/006/004/018
B124/B203

55300

AUTHOR: Nikitina, Ye. I.

TITLE: Photocolorimetric determination of niobium in a titanium alloy and an aluminum alloy with the reagent "Arsenazo"

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 6, 1961, 663 - 666

TEXT: Niobium gives with Arsenazo a violet, soluble compound at pH = 2. The violet color of the Nb-Arsenazo complex is stable for some days, well reproducible, and is formed immediately on addition of the reagents. The mixed color (Arsenazo is pink and the niobium complex violet) is measured in the photocolorimeter at a wavelength of 580 mμ with a yellow-orange light filter. The absorption maximum of the niobium complex in hydrochloric acid solutions and the absorption minimum of solutions of pure Arsenazo lie in this spectral range. The author studied the effect of tartaric acid on photocolorimetric niobium determination; results given in Table 1 show that the reaction with Arsenazo proceeds quantitatively at a content of less than 0.04 g of tartaric acid in the colorimetric solution. With an increase in the tartaric acid content to 0.1-0.2 g/100 ml, the optical density of the

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tration does not change under these conditions either. The calibration curve must, therefore, be determined in the presence of a certain Al amount, which permits a determination of 2-50% of Nb in an aluminum alloy without aluminum separation. While in the niobium separation by acid hydrolysis aluminum delays the hydrolytic precipitation of niobic acid, and no precipitate is formed at a niobium content below 5%, niobium always remains in the basic solution in the aluminum separation by lye, and too low results are obtained. There are 4 figures, 7 tables, and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Table 1: Determination of niobium with Arsenazo in the presence of tartaric acid. Legend: A) Nb content, mg, B) Nb obtained, mg, C) tartaric acid content, mg.

A) Содержание Nb, мг	B) Получено Nb, мг	C) Содержание винной кислоты, мг
0.04	0.045	2
0.10	0.11	4
0.18	0.19	7
0.30	0.32	12
0.40	0.41	15
0.60	0.58	24
0.80	0.81	32

Table 1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

MIKHALEVA, L.A.; NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Biotite rocks in various intrusive complexes of the Gorny Altai. Geol. i geofiz. 10:27-36 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Altai Mountains—Biotite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

TYCHINSKIY, A.A.; SOTNIKOV, V.I.; NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Manifestation of a new type of copper mineralization in the southeastern Altai. Geol.i geofiz. no.12:70-79 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Altai Mountains--Copper ores)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

SOTNIKOV, V.I.; NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Behavior of accessory minerals and accessory elements in the process of greisenization. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:58-78 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.I.; BERZINA, A.P.; KUZNETSOVA, I.K.; SOTNIKOV, V.I.

Svanbergite in the Gornyy Altai. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.4:942-944 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S.Sobolevym.
(Altai Mountains--Svanbergite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

SKURIDIN, V.A.; NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Geochemical characteristics of the biotites of intrusive and metamorphic formations in the Kuray Range (Gornyy Altai). Geol. i geofiz. no.6:158-163 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

STOLETOV, V.N.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; AGAMALOV[illegible]; [illegible]
NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Characteristics of the changes in nucleic acid metabolism in ontogeny of various wheat forms. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. biol., no.6, 836-847 N-D '65. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova [illegible] biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

LITVINOV, N.S., inzh.; NIKITINA, Ye.L., inzhener-khimik;
GROKHOL'SKAYA, S.D., laborant

Method of determining the turbidity of water by means of the FEK-N-57 apparatus. Gig. i san. 28 no.7:48-49 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz sanitarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii desnyanskogo vodoprovoda Kiyeva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

LITVINOV, N.S.; NIKITINA, Ye.L.; GROKHOL'SKAYA, S.D.

Determination of the color index of drinking water with the FEK-N-57 apparatus. Gig. i san. 28 no.6:54-55 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz laboratorii desnyanskogo vodoprovoda Kiyeva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, YE. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalytic conversion

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 22/38

Authors : Gavrilov, B. G., and Nikitina, E. N.

Title : Thermocatalytic conversions of butylnaphthaline

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/2, 303-307, Feb 1954

Abstract : Thermocatalytic conversion of mono- and di-secondary-butylnaphthalins over a natural aluminum silicate catalyst was investigated. In addition to the reactions leading to the displacement of the immutable fatty radicals, which are typical for alkylbenzenes, numerous other reactions were also observed. The most characteristic of these reactions were the formation of diethylbenzene, tetrahydronaphthalin, dinaphthyl and butane which take place through the over-distribution of hydrogen, and the formation of octane (3,4-dimethylhexane) due to the combination of butyl radicals. The results obtained confirm the general law regarding the processes of petroleum conversion in nature: aromatic hydrocarbons → naphthene hydrocarbons → methane hydrocarbons. Nine references: 1-English and 8-USSR (1928-1953). Tables.

Institution : The A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad

Submitted : September 5, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No. 3, 1957, No. 6611

Author : Kalobnev, I. F., Aristova, N. A., Bernshteyn, M. L., Nekitina, Ye.N.

Title : Use of the Ultraviolet Microscope in the Investigation of the Structure of Aluminum Alloys.

Orig Pub : Zaovd, laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No. 7, 803-804

Abstract : No abstract

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, YE.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4443

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Metody opredeleniya primesey v chistykh metallakh (Methods of Determining Admixtures in Pure Metals) Moscow, 1960. 411 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, 12) 3,500 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, and D.I. Ryabchikov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M.P. Volynets; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists, metallurgists, and engineers.

COVERAGE: The articles describe methods for detecting and determining various admixtures and their traces in pure metals. Also discussed are many chemical, physicochemical, electrochemical, spectrochemical and luminescence methods of analyzing materials of high purity. The editors state that these methods have been developed within the last five or six years by various Soviet scientific institutes, and are now widelyused in research and factory laboratories of the Soviet Union. No personalities are mentioned. References, mostly Soviet, accompany each article.

Alpatov, N.S., P.P. Galonov, K.A. Sukhenko, and O.B. Fal'kova. Determination of the Oxygen and Nitrogen Content in Solid Samples of Molybdenum and Chromium by the Spectral Method 288

Nukhina, Z.S., A.A. Tikhonova, and I.A. Zhemchuzhnaya. Determination of Traces of Lead, Tin, Bismuth and Cadmium in Metallic Chromium and in Its Alloys 298

Nikitina, Ye.N. Determination of Admixtures of Antimony in Pure Chromium and in Its Alloys 311

Pevtsov, G.A. Spectral Determination of Admixtures of Bismuth, Cadmium, Tin, Lead and Antimony in Chromic Oxide and in Chromic Anhydrite 314

Shafran, I.G., G.A. Pevtsov, and I.F. Vsorova. Spectrochemical Method of Determining Admixtures of Bismuth, Cadmium, Tin, Lead, and Antimony in Chromium Anhydrite 317

Borovik-Romanova, T.F., and M.M. Farafonov. Application of Activated A-C Arc With Pulgurator to Determine Small Quantities of Sodium, Calcium, and Lithium Admixtures in Metallic Rubidium and Cesium 322

Karabash, A.G., Sh.I. Peyzulayev, R.L. Slyusareva, and V.M. Lipatova. Determination of Admixtures in Beryllium and Beryllium Oxide 331

Litvinova, N.F., and Z.M. Turovtseva. Determination of Oxygen in Metallic Beryllium 341

Arapova, E.Ya., Ye.G. Baranova, V.L. Levshin, T.V. Timofeyeva, A.K. Trofimov, and P.P. Feofilov. Luminescence Method for the Quantitative Determination of Gadolinium in Metallic Beryllium 344

Mladentseva, O.I., N.P. Gorozhankina, K.A. Sukhenko, and A.V. Aksenova. Spectral Analysis of Nickel Alloys to Determine Their Basic Components and Admixtures 355

Shvarts, D.M., and I.S. Nilova. Spectral Analysis of High-Purity Nickel 366

Alimarin, I.P., and A.A. Bragina. Separation of Small Quantities of Cobalt From Large Quantities of Nickel 377

Klyachko, Yu.A., and M.M. Shapiro. Phase Analysis of Nickel-Base Alloys 383

Levshin, V.L., E.Ya. Arapova, and Ye.G. Baranova. Determination of Small Quantities of Gadolinium, Samarium, and Europium in Metallic Thorium 393

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye. P.

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RUSSIA. TSENTRAL'NYY GOSUDARSTVENNYY ARKHIV OKTYABR'SKOY SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO STROITEL'STVA. [illegible] (1917-1932); SBORNIK DOKUMENTOV [illegible] NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND PLANNING AGENCIES, CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL (1917-1932), BY) A. F. BUTENKO, E. P. NIKITINA, I. A. A. [illegible], [illegible], 1957. 231 p. DIAGR. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye. S.

USSR/Metals-Plating
Chemistry-Analysis, Metal

Jun 50

"Rapid Determination of Some Metals in Coating on Iron," A. I. Kogan, Ye. S. Nikitina, Odessa Electrotech Inst of Communications

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 6, pp 672-674

Suggests 40% solution of mercuric nitrate as reagent for removing zinc, tin, lead, copper, and their alloys from surface of iron in process of determining thickness of coatings. Reagent has almost no effect on iron. Gives results of determination, by this method, of zinc in galvanized iron and tin in tin plate.

PA 163T57

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

AUTHORS: P'yankov, V.A., Nikitina, Ye.S., Kostyuk, A.P. SOV/78-3-7-24/44

TITLE: On the Interaction Between Zinc and Oxygen in Solutions of Alkaline Halides (O vzaimodeystvii tsinka s kislorodom v rastvore galoganidov shchelochnykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 7, pp 1608-1610 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The velocity of the reaction of zinc with oxygen in solutions of chlorides, bromides, and iodides of potassium at various temperatures and various concentrations of the reacting substances was investigated.
The reaction velocity of the interaction between zinc and oxygen increases from iodide to chloride. The reaction develops probably according to the following scheme: $2\,Zn + O_2 + 8\,Cl^- + 2\,H_2O = 2\,ZnCl_4^{2-} + 4\,OH^-$. The results indicate that in the first stage of this reaction unstable zinc-halide complex salts are formed from the solutions of which the surplus zinc portion is precipitated while zinc hydroxide or basic zinc halide is formed. There is a linear connection between the concentration of oxygen and the quantity of zinc. The

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

On the Interaction Between Zinc and Oxygen in Solutions of Alkaline Halides SOV/78-3-7-24/44

concentration of the halides exercises comparatively little influence upon reaction velocity. With an increase of halide concentration to 16 times its amount, reaction velocity increases by 3 to 4 times its amount. Also the concentration of zinc in the solution exercises only little influence on the velocity of reaction. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957

1. Zinc--Chemical reactions 2. Oxygen--Chemical reactions
3. Alkali halide solutions--Chemical properties

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Yekaterina Trofimovna; SARTBAYEVA, Uriya Abdukalykovna; BALITSKAYA, A.K., kand. veter. nauk, otv. red.; RZHONDKOVSKAYA, L.S., red.; KHUDYAKOV, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Microbial antagonism and antibiotics] Antagonizm mikrobov i antibiotiki. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; ALEKSEYEVA, Z.I.

Antibiotic properties of the group of blue and violet actinomycetes from the soils of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AM Kazakh. SSR 7:147-156 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye. T.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Bacteria which are antagonistic to Fusarium oxysporum var. solani, and possibilities for their practical utilization". Alma-Ata, [illegible]. [illegible] pp (Kazakh State U im S. M. Kirov, Soil Biology Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 124)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

CONTRY: USSR
CATEGORY: Microbiology

ABS. JOB: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 14774

AUTHOR: Nikitina, Ye.T.
INST.

TITLE: Microlytic Bacteria and Their Possible Utilization to Combat Fusarium Wilt in [illegible]

ORIG. PUB.: Tr. In-ta mikrobiol. i virusol. AN KazSSR, 1958, 2, 24-41

ABSTRACT: Microlytic bacteria - antagonistic to Fusarium oxysporum var. solani (agent of early wilt in the potato) - were isolated from the soil of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast'. The most active strain was isolated from the rhizosphere of alfalfa, clover, and esparto. A detailed study was made of 5 strains of bacteria which produced thermolabile, microlytic, and microstatic factors. The high relative humidity (30 - 100%) and high temperature (30 - 37 de-

CARD: 1/3

The least number was found when potatoes were planted after alfalfa (1.5 thousand in 1 g

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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11288

AUTHOR : Nikitina, Ye. T.
INST. : Institute of Microbiology and Virusology, AS Kazakh SSR
TITLE : On the Problem of the Etiology of the Premature Wilt of Potatoes.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta mikrobiol. i virusol. AN KazSSR, 1958, 2, 66-79

ABSTRACT : Of the potato plants affected with the premature wilt, the fungi of the genus Fusarium were isolated in 32% of the cases. In 98% of the cases, there is observed in these plants damage of the root system and of the above-ground part of the stem (unlike the physiological and the big bud wilt). This furnishes a reason for considering the fungi of the genus Fusarium to be the causative agent of the infectious potato wilt under the conditions of Alma-Ata suburban zone. For the control of this disease, measures are recommended which improve the air conditions

CARD: 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

30(1) SOV/30-59-1-30/37

AUTHORS: Afrikyan, E. K., Kuchayeva, A. G., Candidates of Biological Sciences

TITLE: Use of Antibiotics in Plant Cultivation (Primeneniye antibiotikov v rasteniyevodstve).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 142-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference dealing with this subject took place in Yerevan from 8 to 13 October, 1958; it had been called by the Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR), the Vsesoyuznyy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii VASKHNIL (All-Union Institute for Agricultural Microbiology of the VASKHNIL) and the Sektor mikrobiologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Department for Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Armyanskaya SSR).
M. Kh. Chakhrakyan spoke about microbe metabolites which promote the development of higher plants.
N. M. Pidoplichko reported on investigations of several years' duration carried out by Ukrainian mycologists on soil fungus flora and its utilization in the fight against agricultural plant diseases.
V. I. Biley, S. N. Krakovsky dealt with the utilization of the fungus Trichoderma in fighting the diseases of cotton bushes, potatoes and some other agricultural breeds.
R. O. Hirsabekyan's report dealt with the excretions of actinomycetes which produce active antibiotics against the carriers of potato wart disease and diplodia in maize.
S. Ordzhonikidze, L. N. Karunina spoke about the utilization of the actinomycetes antagonists in fighting potato ring rot and mucous bacteria in cabbage.
O. K. Kublanovskaya reported on the effect of preparations from cultures of actinomycetes to prevent wilt of the cotton bush.

Card 2/4

V. G. Tunayan, E. K. Afrikyan, R. A. Schikyan, Ya. T. Nikitina spoke about the successful utilization of several bacteria against diseases of vegetable cultures and potato wilt.
Yu. P. Tsarytsanskaya, O. G. Shirokov, A. D. Malbandyan dealt with the utilization of epiphyte microflora in fighting several fungus diseases in plants.
D. M. Grekhienberg, E. I. Redionovskaya, L. P. Siavkina, N. G. Ossentiyan mentioned results obtained in investigations of phytobacteriosyeme as well as its utilization in fighting diseases occurring in cotton bushes and beans.
B. V. Golichkin, Ye. P. Protsenko, A. G. Kuchayeva, R. A. Shakhmatova spoke of the effect of antibiotic preparations as treatment steps against bacterial cankers in fighting diseases of decorative plants.
Ye. Ya. Rashba, K. I. Balitrukova described the investigation of plant antibiotics.
I. K. Rather, A. N. Silayev spoke about the production of the preparations "griseofal'vin" and "trikhotsin" and their effect on fungus carriers of diseases in cabbage, wheat and water melons.
A. G. Kuchayeva reported on results achieved in the utilization of antibiotics against unpaired silk moths.

Card 3/4

V. P. Israil'skiy, N. D. Buyanova, N. D. Kulikovskaya dealt with the formation of phytopathogen forms of bacteria resistant to antibiotics.
K. A. Vinogradova, R. G. Arts described a method of rapid determination of the effect of antibiotics on plants. The participants in the conference found the work carried out in this field in the USSR insufficient. The organisation of an industrial production of antibiotics and microbe preparations for the purpose of their large-scale practical introduction in agriculture was pointed out as necessary. The necessity of an intensification of joint investigation of the growth stimuli and the development of plants of microbial origin was further pointed out. The importance of coordination of work for purposes of research and utilization of antibiotics in plant breeding was emphasized as well as the holding of periodical conferences dealing with this problem.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.

Role of alfalfa in ridding soils of the pathogen producing the fusarium wilt of potatoes. Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:139-147 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(ALFALFA) (POTATOES--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(FUNGI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; LAPUKHINA, G.P.

Causative agent of black bacterial mottling in tomatoes on the farms of the Alma-Ata suburban zone. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:140-145 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(BACTERIA, PHYTOPATHOGENIC) (TOMATOES—DISEASES AND PESTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.

Antibiotic activity of the fungi of the genus Trichoderma found in the soils of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:39-43 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Kazakhstan--Trichoderma) (Antibiotics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

SEYKETOV, G.Sh.; NIKITINA, Ye.T.

Parasitic characteristics of fungi of the genus Trichoderma, isolated from the soils of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:42-47 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(KAZAKHSTAN—TRICHODERMA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.; AMIRKHANOVA, L.

Volatile antibiotics from four fungus species of the genus Trichoderma. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:48-52 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(TRICHODERMA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; LEVINA, A.A.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.

Specific composition and antibiotic characteristics of the genus Trichoderma in various soil types of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:53-60 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(KAZAKHSTAN--TRICHODERMA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.

Use of antibiotics and other microbial metabolites in animal husbandry. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.3:99-102 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; ALEKSEYEVA, Z.I.

Taxonomic position of the group of actinomycete antagonists. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR. 8:42-64 '65.

Taxonomic position of the group of violet actinomycete antagonists. Ibid.:65-74 (MIRA 18:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

BELYAZO, Ivan Afanas'yevich, DMITRIYEV, Valeriy Razumnikovich, NIKITINA, Yelena Vasil'yevna, PESTRIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, RAKITO, Z.I. red.

[Electric interlocking systems] Elektricheskie releinye tsentralizatsii. Moskva, Gos. transp. shel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 195 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Railroads--Signalling--Interlocking systems)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

BELYAZO, Ivan Afanas'yevich; DMITRIYEV, Valeriy Razumnikovich; NIKITINA, Yelena Vasil'yevna; PESTRIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; ZHIL'TSOV, P.N., inzh., retsenzent; MARENKOVA, G.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Route-relay interlocking systems] Marshrutno-releinaia tsentralizatsiia. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Railroads--Signaling --Block system)
(Railroads--Signaling--Interlocking systems)

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Belyazo, Ivan Afanas'yevich, Dmitriyev, Valeriy Razumnikovich, Nikitina, Yelena Vasil'yevna, and Pestrikov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Elektricheskiye releynyye tsentralizatsii (Electric Interlocking Systems) Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1958. 195 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Rakito, E. I.

PURPOSE: This monograph is addressed to engineering and technical workers employed in railroad signalling and communications.

COVERAGE: The book discusses standardized circuits of centralized traffic control systems, which are used today (regardless of the system of control) in designing and constructing electric relay interlocking systems. The function of circuit components and the operation of the circuits as a whole are described for interlocking systems with sectional control. The book describes plug relay designs and presents reference material on relays and trans-

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formers. There is an insert containing connection diagrams of the interlocking relays discussed in the text. Giprotrans-signalsvyaz' (State Institute for the Design of Railroad Signalling and Communications Equipment) is credited with having developed in 1945 and 1946 two interlocking systems. These systems are described in the present work. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Ch. 1. General Principles of Relay Interlocking 3
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1. Track indicator control panel 6
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NIKITINA, Ye.V.

Studying aluminosilicate catalysts obtained from impregnation of silica gel by aluminum nitrate. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.7:69-73 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Aluminum silicates)

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NIKITINA, Ye.V.; OBORIN, V.I. [deceased]

Comparative study of methods for obtaining aluminosilicate catalysts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.10:75-81 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Aluminosilicates)

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S/152/63/000/002/003/003
B126/B186

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Nikitina, E. V.

TITLE: Exchangeability of alumosilicates prepared by various methods

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 2, 1963, 70 - 74

TEXT: Three methods were used to prepare samples of an alumosilicate catalyst: blending of sulfate of aluminum solutions and liquid glass with subsequent coagulation to alumosilicate gel; saturation of humid silica gel with solutions of aluminum nitrate of various concentrations with subsequent decomposition of aluminum salt during drying and heating; and blending of separately precipitated silica gels and aluminum hydroxide. It was shown that the exchange of aluminum and hyrogen ions in alumosilicates obtained by joint precipitation is subject to the law of mass, and their maximum quantity exchangeable against the ion of sodium from a sodium chloride solution was calculated on this basis. However, this law is not applicable to samples obtained by saturation of silica gel or by blending separately precipitated gels. In these catalysts the quantity of exchangeable ions of aluminum is much smaller. However, an increase

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NIKITINA, Ye.V.

Vegetation of mountain winter pastures in the western coastal region of Issyk-Kul. Trudy Biol.inst.Kir FAN SSSR no.1:7-39 '47. (MLRA 8:10)

(Issyk-Kul region--Pastures and meadows)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

1. NIKITINA, YE. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plants - Tien Shan

7. Influence of grazing on the chinging plant complex of the Tien Shan range. Izv. KirFAN SSSR no. 7, 1947.

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.V.

Modifications in the wormwood-feather grass semidesert under irrigation. Trudy Biol.inst.KirFAN SSSR no.3:103-106 '50. (MLRA 8:5)
(IRRIGATION)
(DESERT FLORA)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.V.

Timely utilization of pastures as a method of controlling plant poisoning among animals. Trudy Biol.inst.KirFAN SSSR no.3:107-111 '50. (MLRA 8:5)

(PASTURES)
(POISONOUS PLANTS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.V.

Monocotyledonous plants in Kirghizia. Trudy Biol. inst. KirFAN SSSR no.4:175-178 '51. (MLRA 9:10)
(KIRGHIZISTAN--MONOCOTYLEDONS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, YE.V.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Nikitina, Ye.V. Rozhenits, R.Yu. Kashchenko, L.I. Protopopov, G.D. Popova, L.I. Shishkin, B.K. Vvedenskiy, A.I.	"Flora of the Kirgiz SSR"	Kirgiz Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ya.V.

Formation of the Botanical garden of the city of Frunze. Trudy Inst. bot. i rast. KirFAN SSSR no.1:45-48 '54. (MLRA 10:1)
(Frunze--Botanical gardens)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.V.; PROTOPOPOV, G.F.; ROZHEVITS, R.Yu. [deceased]; POPOVA, K.I., KASHCHENKO, L.I.; SMIRNOV, L.A.; TKACHENKO, V.I.; YAKUBOVA, P.A.; GOLOVKOVA, A.G.; AYDAROVA, P.A.; SHPOTA, Ye.I.; SHEVCHENKO, D.A.; SHISHKIN, Boris Konstantinovich, professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VVEDENSKIY, A.I., nauchnyy redaktor; YEVRUSHENKO, G.A., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOVALEV, V.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SEREBRYAKOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The flora of Kirghizistan; classification of the plants of Kirghizistan] Flora Kirgizskoi SSR; opredelitel' rastenii Kirgizskoi SSR. Sost. E.V.Nikitina i dr. Frunze, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kirgizskoi SSR. Vol.1. [Pteridophyta, Gymnospers and Monocotyledons of the Angiosperms] Paporotnikoobraznye, golosemennye i odnodol'nye iz pokrytosemennykh. 1952. 103 p. Vol. 2. [Grasses and sedges] Zlaki i osokovye. 1950. 315 p. Vol.3. [Aroidae - Orchidaceae] Aroidnye - Orkhidnye. 1951. 148 p. Vol.4. [Salicaceae - Polygonaceae] Ivovye - Grechishnye. 1953. 153 p. Vol. 5. [Families: Chenopodiaceae, Amaranthaceae, Portulacacsae, Caryophyllaceae] Semeistva: Marevye, Amarantovye, Portulakovye, Gvozdichnye. 1955. 185 p. Vol. 6. [Families: Ceratophyllaceae, Ranunculaceae, Berberidaceae, Papaveraceae, Capparidaceae, Cruciferae] Semeistva: Rogolistnikovye, Liutikovye, Barberisovye, Makovye, Kapersovye, Krestotsvetnye. 1955. 297 p. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shishkin)
(Kirghizistan--Botany)

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POSPELOV, A.G.; CHAGOROVA, R.M.; NIKITINA, Ye.V., redaktor; TSYBINA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Wood destroying house fungi and measures to control them; a popular scientific brochure.] Derevorazrushaiushchie domovye griby i mery bor'by s nimi; nauchno-populiarnaia broshiura. Frunze, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1957. 28 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Wood-decaying fungi)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

GAREYEV, E.Z., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TKACHENKO, V.I., kand.biolog.nauk; KUNCHENKO, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SHPAK, R.L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KRIVOSHEYEVA, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; NIKITINA, Ye.V., kand.biol.nauk, red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Guide to the botanical garden] Putevoditel' po Botanicheskomu sadu. Frunze, 1957. 78 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze. Botanicheskiy sad.
2. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Botanicheskiy sad, Institut botaniki (for Kareyev, Tkachenko, Kunchenko, Shpak, Krivosheyeva, Nikitina).

(Frunze--Botanical gardens)

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POSPELOV, A.G.; ZAPROMETOV, N.G.; DOMASHEVA, A.A.; NIKITINA, Ye.V., red.; TSYBINA, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Fungi of the Kirghiz S.S.R.] Gribnaia flora Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirgizskoi SSR. No.1. [Systematic list of species and geographical distribution] Sistematicheesko-vidovoi sostav i geograficheskoe rasprostranenie. 1957. 128 p.
(Kirgizistan--Fungi) (MIRA 11:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.V.; POPOVA, L.I.; AYDAROVA, R.A.; KASHCHENKO, L.I.; PROTOPOPOV, G.F.; UBUKEYEVA, A.U.; TKACHENKO, V.I.; KORNEVA, I.G.; OBOZOV, A.O.; GOLOVKOVA, A.G.; VVEDENSKIY, A.I., nauchnyy redaktor; TSYBINA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Flora of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; guide to plants of the Kirghiz S.S.R.] Flora Kirgizskoi SSR; opredelitel' rastenii Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirgizskoi SSR. Vol.7. 1957. 642 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Kirghizistan--Botany)

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USSR/General Division. Conservation of Nature. A-5

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. Biologiia, No 4, 1958, 14243.

Author : Nikitina E.V., Yamushevich A.I.
Inst :
Title : The Conservation of Nature in Kirgizia

Orig Pub: Ukhrana prirody i zapovedn. delo v SSSR, 1957, No 2, 16-24

Abstract: The immediate measures for the conservation of nature in Kirgizia are: 1) organization of reserves: Fergana (walnut forests and thickets of pistachio), Talas (fir-tree forests and juniper), Altyn Arasan (fir forests), and others; 2) the putting-in-order of the forest and hunting economy; 3) the discontinuation of burning thickets of "oblepikhi"; [a tall thorned bush with yellow sourish edible berries] 4) the adjustment of the conservation of water fowl and pheasants in the area of Lake Issyk-Kul.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137020019-7

NIKITINA, Ye.V.; DZHANAYEVA, V.M., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Poisonous, roxious, and inedible plants in pastures of the Kirghiz S.S.R.] IAdovitye, vrednye i nepoedaemye rasteniia pastbishch Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1959. 55 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kirghizistan--Pastures and meadows) (Weeds)

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