"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

L 14419-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004082

titanate having a wide particle-size distribution confirmed the hypothesis that strontium oxide is leached out of the titanate with methanol. Charge reversal occurred after 14—15 days of uninterrupted flow of methanol through the strontium titanate diaphragm; the titanium dioxide diaphragm remained negatively charged. The zeta potential dropped within 28 days from +71 to -8 mv in the strontium titanate system, but remained constant at -11 mv in the titanium dioxide system. The observed decrease in electrical conductivity of methanol in the pores of the strontium titanate diaphragm cannot by itself lead to charge reversal. "The authors are grateful to S. P. Tibilov for suggesting the subject of research." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Apr63 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH, CH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

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L 14419-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004082

ENCLOSURE: 01

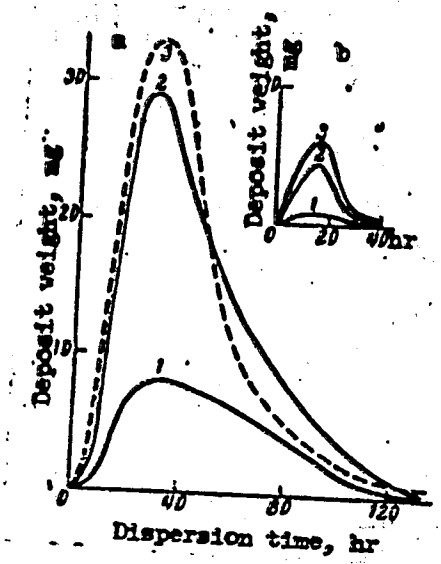

Fig. 1. Deposit weight versus comminution time

Strontium titanate concentration: 5 g (a) and 1 g (b) per 100 ml methanol. Potential gradient: 1 - 5 v/cm; 2 - 15 v/cm; 3 - 25 v/cm.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

L 10755-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS—AFFTC/ASD—JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3002894 S/0054/63/000/002/0101/0107

AUTHOR: Ostromov, V. V.; Styrkas, A. D. 57 55

TITLE: Electrolytic deposition of indium antimonide

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 2, 1963, 101-107

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, indium, antimony, intermetallic compounds, single crystals, films, electrolytic deposition, single deposition, cathodic potential, electrolytic deposition, cathodic polarization, limiting current, indium sulfate, antimony sulfate, Hall pickup, infrared detector

ABSTRACT: The growth of cathodic films of indium antimonide (InSb) single crystals by electrolytic deposition from aqueous antimony and indium sulfate solutions has been investigated. The study was prompted by the apparent simplicity of cathodic deposition which can produce a film of InSb single crystals of a desired thickness. It is noted that the semiconductor properties

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002894

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of InSb single crystals make them suitable for use in Hall pickups and infrared detectors. Cathodic deposition processes for In and Sb separately were studied as a preliminary step to the investigation of cathodic codeposition. Cathodic potentials were measured by the opposition method in electrolytes of varied composition and pH in a diaphragm cell under a carbon dioxide atmosphere. The Sb content of the cathodic deposit was determined by amperometric titration. Experimental cathodic polarization curves for Sb, In, and Sb + In deposits were plotted for solutions of the respective sulfates at various pH values and with or without agitation. It was established that 1) in the absence of In, compact crystalline Sb deposits with 96% current output can be obtained at 0.5 mamp/cm^2 from electrolytes with pH 0.45; 2) in the absence of Sb, comparable results can be achieved in In solutions within the 1—5 mamp/cm^2 current-density range at pH 2.5; 3) in solutions containing both Sb and In, the cathodic potential at the limiting current for Sb falls 200 mv short of the indium sulfate decomposition potential. Nevertheless, chemical analysis indicated the possibility of codeposition of In with Sb. However, a deposit with composition

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002894

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corresponding to InSb is difficult to achieve, as suggested by Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Deposits containing more than 15% Sb are porous and friable. Cathodic-deposits with compositions close to InSb contain Sb, In, and InSb as separate phases, as indicated by x-ray analysis. Subsequent heating of these deposits in a hydrogen atmosphere produced an increase in InSb content at the expense of the Sb and In phases. The high activation energy of formation of InSb from the elements is thought to be the primary obstacle to successful cathodic deposition of InSb. "The authors are grateful to S. P. Tibilov and R. L. Myuller for their assistance in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Dec62 DATE ACQ: 24Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 016

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; IVANOV, S.N., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Technological innovations form the basis for the development of industrial production] Tekhnicheskii progress - osnova razvitiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 61 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Tekhniko-ekonomicheskii fakul'tet, no.16-17) (MIRA 15:2)

(Technological innovations) (Industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; IVANOV, S.M., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Technological progress is the basis of industrial development] Tekhnicheskii progress - osnova razvitiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.4, Tekhnika, no.21) (MIRA 15:2)

(Technology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, V.V. (Leningrad)

Change in some optical properties of palladium under the influence of hydrogen. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no. 11:2571-2578 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Palladium) (Hydrogen)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, V.V.; PLOKHOTNIKOVA, I.F.

Depsoition of copper from acid electrolytes by means of periodically reversing current. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.10:1520-1526 O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Copper plating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, V.V.; PLOKHOTNIKOVA, I.F.

Effect of a chlorine ion admixture on the copper plating process using periodically reversed current. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11: 1668-1673 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Copper plating) (Chlorine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

AUTHORS: Ostroumov, V.V., Plokhotnikova, I.F.

TITLE: Some Properties of Electrolytic Copper Precipitates From Acid Electrolytes by Means of Periodically Current (Nekotorye svoystva elektroliticheskikh [illegible], vydelennykh iz kislykh elektrolitov s pomoshchyu [illegible] obrashchayemogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, [illegible], pp 317-[illegible]

ABSTRACT: This investigation is a continuation of [illegible] (Ref. 1, 2). The electrolyte consisted [illegible] copper sulfate and [illegible] of sulfuric acid. [illegible] copper was precipitated on a polished brass surface. If d-c of [illegible] mA/cm² was used, the precipitate had a crystalline structure (Figure 1, a). At a-c of [illegible] density the precipitates of regular order (Figure 1, b). The first layers were oriented perpendicularly to the electrode plane (Figure [illegible]). The [illegible] layers precipitated by a-c have a fibrous structure (Figure 2, b). The sublayers have a determining influence on the structure of the precipitates to a thickness of [illegible] - 10 μ (Figure 3). The introduction of chlorine ions into the electrolyte at a concentration of 10 - 20 mg/l destroys the

Card 1/2

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S/N/[illegible]-3[illegible]-[illegible]4

Some Properties of Electrolytic [illegible] Precipitates [illegible] from [illegible] Electrolytes by Means of Periodically Reversing Current

process of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] layers formed by [illegible] of 20 mA/cm^2 is [illegible] kg/mm^2 [illegible] to [illegible] kg/mm^2 at 200 mA/cm^2.
There are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2 [illegible] [illegible].

SUBMITTED: April [illegible]

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

5(2)

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: Electrolytic [illegible] of Nickel obtained in the Presence of Sulfonated Naphthalene [illegible] Elektroliticheskiye osadki [illegible] poluchennyye [illegible] firmannogo naftalina

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal [illegible] XXXI [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The presence of sulfonated naphthalene in nickel electrolytes causes changes in the properties of the precipitate. If the thickness of the layer reaches [illegible] the roughness increases so that protrusions of more than 1 mm rise above the surface. There is a smoothing effect in nickel layers which have not been obtained from electrolytes containing sulfonated naphthalene (Figure 4). Geometric considerations lead to the conclusion that every precipitated metal smoothes micro roughnesses. The hardness of [illegible] precipitates obtained from electrolytes with naphthalene is [illegible] comparison to other nickel layers [illegible]. At the [illegible] of 4 [illegible] of sulfonated naphthalene [illegible] the electrolyte the hardness is [illegible] kg/mm² compared [illegible] with [illegible] naphthalene. The hardness is

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Electrolyt
Naphthalene

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, V.V.

Influence of some organic substances on the process of palladium plating. Zhur.prikl. khim. 31 no.3:402-408 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Palladium) (Electroplating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, V.V.

Electrodeposition of palladium from solutions, containing alkali hydroxide. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.1:77-83 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Electroplating) (Palladium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, V. M.

"A Magnetic Test [illegible] Foreign Bodies," Vest. Oftal. [illegible], 28, No. [illegible], 1949.

Leningrad Sci. Res. Inst Eye Diseases im. Birukhman, -c1949-.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

O. TROUMOV, V. [illegible] Cand. Tec. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigat[illegible] of the process of [illegible] surface [illegible] and [illegible] hardening the surface layer during the [illegible] of alloy steels [illegible] the broaching method." [illegible]

Moscow [illegible] of the [illegible] Technical School [illegible]

[illegible]

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

S/076/60/034/011/016/024
B004/B064

AUTHOR: Ostroumov, V. V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Change of Some Optical Properties of Palladium Under the Action of Hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, No. 11, pp. 2571-2578

TEXT: The author investigated the reflection of white light on electrolytically produced, 0.1μ thick palladium layers deposited from an amino chloride electrolyte onto the polished surface of a bronze or brass cathode. The light reflection of the highly polished Pd layers was 67%. In a vessel provided with a window, these layers were treated with nitrogen, hydrogen, and a nitrogen-hydrogen mixture, and the reflection was measured with a selenium photocell. The following results were obtained: 1) A substitution of nitrogen for air does not change reflection. 2) A substitution of hydrogen for nitrogen reduces reflection by 25%. This process is accelerated by a temperature increase. 3) In nitrogen-hydrogen mixtures, reflection is reduced in accordance with the partial pressure of hydrogen

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

Change of Some Optical Properties of Palladium S/076/60/034/011/016/024
Under the Action of Hydrogen B004/B064

4) If hydrogen (or the nitrogen-hydrogen mixture) is again replaced by air, the reflection of the Pd layer rises again to the initial value. The same effect is obtained when the layer is dipped into oxidizing solutions or polished with an aqueous lime suspension. 5) The reflection is also reduced in the case of cathodic polarization of Pd in alkaline solutions or in the joint electrolytic separation of palladium and hydrogen. There are 8 figures and 7 references: 4 Soviet, 3 US, 1 Austrian, 1 French, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1959

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, YE. A.

USSR

A method for the determination of different forms of combined sulfur in the sediments of the Black Sea. E. A. Ostroumov. *Trudy Inst. Okeanol., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* [redacted]—A method for the detn. of 5 types of S on the same sample was developed; this method was based on the fact that HNO_3, d. 1.2, oxidizes pyritic and not org. S. Treat the dry sample with 6*N* HCl, and det. the H_2S as CdS; treat the HCl soln. with 10% $BaCl_2$ and det. SO_4^{--} gravimetrically. Ext. free S from the residue with Me_2CO (cf. Romm, *C.A.* 39, 1118[1]) and det. it colorimetrically as $Fe(SCN)_3$. Allow the residue contg. pyritic and org. S to stand with 6*N* HNO_3 for 5 days with occasional shaking; filter, and treat the residue with Br + concd. HNO_3. Treat both solns. with $BaCl_2$, and analyze as usual.

I. Bencowitz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, E.A.

OSTROUMOV, Ye-A

USSR

Different forms of combined sulfur in the sediments of the Black Sea. E. A. Ostroumov. *Trudy Inst. Okeanol. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 10-40 (1955).—Borings up to 250 cm. in depth were taken from the bottom of the Black Sea at 13 positions parallel to the coast line at sea depths up to 2133 m. The percentage of the different types of S in the sediment was plotted as a function of the depth of profile. The proportion of FeS and elemental S decreased with the depth and increased with the org. matter content in the sediment; FeS_2 and org. S increased with the depth. Exceptions to this rule were ascribed to local migration of FeS and to possible accelerated rates of FeS formation. The rule supports the postulate that H_2S, from the reduction of sulfates by bacteria, forms a hydrous FeS which then combines with elemental S to form FeS_2 (pyrite and marcasite) and org. S.

I. Bencowitz

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, YE. A.

USSR/ Minerals - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 32/49

Authors : Ostroumov, E. A.

Title : Iron in the bottom deposits of the Okhotsk Sea

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 129-132, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Geological-biochemical data are presented on the amounts and chemical composition of iron extracted from bottom deposits of the Okhotsk Sea. Fifteen references: 13 USSR, 1 USA and 1 Ger. (1924-1953). Diagram.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Oceanology

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, February 9, 1955

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OSTROUMOV, Z. A.

B-I-5

BC

Determination of selenium and tellurium in the selenium sludge of sulphuric acid factories. Z. A. Ostroumov (Zavod. Lab., 1934, 3, 1088—1089).—2 g. of material are digested with 25 c.c. of conc. HNO_3, 10 c.c. of conc. H_2SO_4 are added, heating is continued to elimination of HNO_3, 80 c.c. of H_2O are added, and the solution is filtered from pptd. SiO_2 and $PbSO_4$.

3 vols. of conc. HCl are added to the filtrate + washings, SO_2 is passed to saturation, the solution boiled under reflux with $N_2H_4.H_2SO_4$, the Se collected, weighed, and ignited, and the wt. of the residue (chiefly SiO_2) subtracted. Te is determined in the filtrate by adding aq. $FeCl_3$ and aq. NH_3, collecting the ppt. of $Fe(OH)_3$, containing the Te, dissolving it in HCl, and pptg. Te by saturation with SO_2 as for Se. R. T

A30-S6A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

MINKIN, V.I., GUSEVOV, M.I., OSIPOV, O.A.; OSTROUMOV, Yu.A.

Electron structure and absorption spectra of salicylalanilids and its derivatives. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.4:571-578 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV, Z. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Geochemistry

Card 1/1

Author : Ostroumov, Z. A.

Title : Manganese in the bottom deposits of the Okhotsk Sea

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 2, 285 - 288, July 1954

Abstract : In comparison with manganese deposits of other Soviet seas, the deposits of the Okhotsk Sea are considered to be the highest. Maximum manganese deposits found in the White Sea were 2.84% whereas the manganese deposits of the Okhotsk Sea were 3.07%. The origin of these manganese deposits in the sea are explained. Sixteen references. Table, drawing.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Oceanology

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, April 20, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

(1) Geo

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 6
June 1953
Synoptic Analysis and Forecasting

551.509.33:518.2

4.6-69

Ostroumov, Z. S., Uproshchennyi sposob opredeleniia dat perekhoda sredneesutochnykh temperatur cherez opredelennye znacheniia putem vychisleniia. [Simplified method of determining the date of passage of mean daily temperature through definite values by calculation.] *Meteorologiia i Gidrologiia*, No. 3:59-60, Nov. 1950. fig., table, 2 refs. DLC—This method requires the solution of a simple geometrical problem: the determination of the magnitude of a single perpendicular in two similar right angle triangles given the magnitude of two other perpendiculars and the magnitude of the sum of the unknown perpendiculars. The equation $b = an/a + a_1$ is derived by the method of proportionality where $n = b + b_1$ the number of days between the fifteenth number of corresponding months. The magnitude b is the number of days which must be added to the mean of the month in order to obtain the date of the passage of the temperature through the given value. *Subject Headings:* 1. Temperature forecasting 2. Mathematical techniques.—*I.L.D*

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOV-VASIL'YEVA, V. A.

Ostroumova-vasil'yeva, V. A. "On the problem of the relation of bioelectric potential to the metabolic process of living tissues," report I, Ostroumova-vasil'yeva, V. A. "Change of potential on impairment of a skeletal muscle of the frog under the effect of certain chemical and physical factors," Izvestiya Yestestv.-nauch. in-ta pri Molotovskom gos. un-te im- Gor'kogo, Vol. XII, Issue 8, 1948, p. 351-60 - Bibliog: 12 items

SO: U-2868, Letopis Znurnal'nykh Statey

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA A S

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1638

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut

Geologicheskoye stroyeniye i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti Zapadno-Sibirskoy nizmennosti (Geological Structure and the Oil-and Gas-bearing Possibilities of the West Siberian Plain) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 390 p. (Series: Its: Trudy) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.

Ed.: N.N. Rostovtsev; Compilers: Z.T. Aleskerova, G.S. Kritsuk, P.F. Li, I.V. Litvinenko, D.V. Osadchaya, A.S. Ostroumova, T.I. Osyko, O.V. Ravdonikas, N.N. Rostovtsev, T.N. Simonenko, M.A. Tolstikhina, B.E. Khesin; Ed. of Publishing House: N.I. Babintsev; Tech. Ed.: K.V. Krynochkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists and economic planners in the oil and gas industry.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

Geological Structure (Cont.) SOV/1638

COVERAGE: This work, written by several geologists, describes the geology of the West Siberian Plain in relation to its oil and gas potential. It summarizes the results of the initial stage of the second period in the search for oil and gas in Western Siberia and indicates the direction to be taken in changing the approach from a general regional study to a detailed investigation of potential oil and gas areas. The rapidly developing industry, transportation, and agriculture in Siberia are requiring larger and larger quantities of liquid fuels. Only since 1949 has large-scale geological and exploratory drilling along with geophysical, hydrological, and special investigations been carried on. During this comparatively short period a large oilfield was discovered in Berezovo on the Ob' River. It was definitely established that the West Siberian Plain is the respository of some of the world's largest artesian basins with large reserves of thermal (up to 120°C) calcium-chloride and other waters with a 1-60 g,mineralization, saturated with flammable gases, mainly methane. The Introduction contains a detailed listing of the various trusts, research institutes, surveys, and expeditions which have participated in the studies upon which this work is based. In addition, the names of individuals and their special contributions (stratigraphy, luminescent studies,

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thermal studies in wells, surveying, etc.) is provided. Some 200 personalities are listed. There are 27 tables, the last of which on the composition of underground waters of the West Siberian Plain, extends for 85 pages. There are 336 references, of which 332 are Soviet, 2 German, 1 English, and 1 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword (N.N. Rostovtsev) 5

Ch. I. Introduction (N.N. Rostovtsev) 5

Ch. II. Stratigraphy 11

1. Brief history of the studies made on the sedimentary deposits in the folded basement of the plain. D.V. Osadchaya, and N.N. Rostovtsev 11

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SOV/1638

Geological Structure (Cont.)

12

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7

CA

Determination of butyric and propionic acids in acetic acid. A. V. Vinogradov and E. A. Ostroumova. *Appl. Chem.* U.S.S.R. 8, 178-82(1935). The acid mixt. is accurately neutralized with NaOH and converted into a mixt. of Na soaps, and the acids are then sept. stepwise by neutralizing with small amts. of HCl. The sept. org. acid is extd. with Et_2O, neutralized again with NaOH in the presence of phenolphthalein and the Na salt is then tested by adding a few drops of a $FeCl_3$ soln. The butyric acid salt forms immediately a yellow ppt. while salts of propionic and acetic acids produce brownish solns. which give on heating ppts. of yellow and brownish color, resp. The relative amts. of the 3 acids in the mix. are evaluated by sepg. from the soln. under test all org. acids and adding $FeCl_3$ soln. to the samples in the test tubes. Formic acid cannot be traced by this method. A. A. B.

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BC

B-II-1

Determination of propionic and butyric acids in acetic acid. A. V. Vinogradov and E. A. Ostroumova (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1935, 8, 378—383).—The acids are converted into Na salts, which are fractionally titrated with N-HCl in presence of Et_2O, the Et_2O extracts are titrated with N-NaOH (phenolphthalein), and $FeCl_3$ is added to the aq. layers, when a yellow ppt. indicates $PrCO_2Na$, a brown solution yielding a yellow ppt. when heated indicates $BtCO_2Na$, and a brown ppt. AcOH. The approx. contents of the acids are determined by comparison with known solutions. R. T.

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Ca

11A

The kinetics of serum colloid precipitation by electrolytes at various ages. I. E. E. Ostroumova and V. A. Gol'denberg. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 21, 263-9 (1936). Exptl. proof is offered for the view that a correlation exists between the aging of an organism and the lowering of the degree of dispersion of colloids. With the aid of a specially constructed photocell ("electro-nephelometer"), the coagulation of serum colloids by $AlCl_3$ was studied. A comparison of the coagulation curves of the serum of young, adult and old dogs shows a decrease of the stability of serum proteins with age. H. Cohen

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(3) SOV/20-125-4-29/74

AUTHORS: Vayser, V. L., Ryabov, V. D., Ostroumova, A. K.

TITLE: Catalytic Condensation of 9-Methyl-(1,2), (7,8)-Dibenzoxanthene With Ammonia (Kataliticheskaya kondensatsiya 9-metil-(1,2), (7,8)-dibenzoksantena s ammiakom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 799-800 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors obtained the substance mentioned in the title (I) by alkylation of β-naphthol with acetylene in an alcoholic solution in the presence of the catalyst $H_3PO_4 \cdot BF_3$ and one gram mercury oxide (Ref 1) (see scheme I). Compound I forms white crystals with a melting temperature of 173° and a boiling point of 268-269/8 mm, which are well soluble in acetone, acetic acid and ether and soluble on heating in n-heptane and benzene. The interaction between I and ammonia is explained by means of a scheme (Ref 2). A derivative of acridine 9-methyl--(1,2), (7,8)-dibenzo-9,10-dinydroacridine is to be expected as a result. The authors carried out this reaction on a device (Fig 1). Many experiments were necessary for determining the

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Catalytic Condensation of 9-Methyl-(1,2), (7,8)-Dibenzoxanthene With Ammonia SOV/20-125-4-29/74

optimal conditions: temperature 470°, at which on the one hand no unreacted product (as e. g. at 350-400°) is obtained and on the other hand, however, (I), a not decomposed product (as at 500°). The volume rate of the added benzene solution of (I) amounts to 0.4/hour. The reaction proceeds under milder conditions and yields better results if in 1 or 2 experiments an already used catalyst is taken. In the case of distilling the reaction products in most cases two fractions are obtained. A. 90 - 140°/2 mm which solidifies to a white crystalline mass and B. 240 - 290°/2 mm which becomes a yellow crystalline mass. After a careful fractionation and re-crystallization white crystals with a melting point of 112° and a boiling point of 131-132°/2 mm were produced from fraction A. The authors identified them as β-naphthylamine. By similar operations light-yellow crystals were obtained from fraction B with a melting point of 213° and a boiling point of 251-253°/2 mm. These crystals were identified as 9-methyl-(1,2), (7,8)-dibenzo-(9,10)-dihydroacridine $C_{22}H_{17}N$. The authors were the first to obtain this substance. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

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GUIROUMOVA, A.S.

Hauyne tephrite of the western Daralagez (Armenia).
Trudy VSEGEI 73:11-16 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Daralagez Range--Tephrite)

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OSTROUMOVA, A. S.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry for the academic degree of Candidate of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences:

"Tertiary Vulcanism of Western Daralagez (Armenia)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

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3 (8) SOV/20-127-4-42/50

AUTHOR: Ostroumova, A. [illegible]

TITLE: On a Recent Find of Leucite Rocks in Transcaucasia

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 871-876 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author found interesting varieties of leucite rocks so far unknown, in the tertiary volcanogenic mass of the Zapadnyy Daralagez (Western Daralagez) near the villages Karakhach and Gortun (Rayons Vedinskiy and Nikoyanskiy of the Armenian SSR). Figure 1 shows sites of similar rocks in Guriya. The deposition shapes of the rocks investigated are manifold; there are numerous dikes, little currents and more seldom, volcanic domes and slag conglomerations. The discharged leucite rocks lie discordantly on the roof of the Ganidin suite which is pierced by dikes and domes. It is classified either as Miocene (Ref 5) or as Oligocene (Ref 9). The leucite rocks mentioned differ to a certain degree with regard to petrography mainly as a result of depositing conditions. Their mineralogical composition and chemism, however, are rather closely related. The author describes them under the general name of leucite-tephrites despite a certain olivine content (up to 1 %) without separating out the basanites. D e m e n . Only one small dome (7 x 5 m) was found (Ref 7).

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On a Recent Find of Leucite Rocks in Transcaucasia SOV/20-[illegible]

C u r r e n t [illegible] macroscopically well visible banded texture (width of the bands 2-3 mm at a maximum) can be seen. [illegible] The rocks are clearly distinguished from the others by their black color, and sophanite-like appearance and a shell-like fracture. However, this is a purely external difference; the composition and structure of the varieties mentioned above are almost equal as seen by means of a microscope (Table 1). Thus the second and third variety of leucite-tephrites described above are identical, whereas the first variety differs to a certain degree. It consists of [illegible] plagioclase and rarely [illegible] like basic substance overfilled by microlites of leucite. The two remaining varieties scarcely contain [illegible] (rarely augite, biotite, plagioclase) but have a fully crystalline basic substance consisting of plagioclase, augite and leucite microlites. Table 2 also shows analysis results of a tephrites from Guriya. Hence it appears that they are very similar to the rocks described here. Thus it can be seen that the tephrites under discussion are not related to the tephrites of the Pambakskiy Chain which are situated much closer but to those from Guriya which are situated at a much greater distance. There are

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On a Recent Find of Leucite Rocks in Transcaucasia SOV/20-127-4-42/60

1 figure 2 tables, and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute)

PRESENTED: November 13, 1958 by V. S. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1958

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Konferentsiya po magnitnoy gidrodinamike. Riga, 1958.

Voprosy magnitnoy gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy; trudy Konferentsii. (Problems in Magnetohydrodynamics and Plasma Dynamics. Transactions of a Conference) Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1959. 343 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut fiziki.

Editorial Board: D.A. Frank-Kamenetskiy, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, Professor; A.I. Vol'dek, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; I.M. Kirko, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; V.Ya. Veldre, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; V.G. Vitol, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya.M. Krumin'; and V.Ya. Irevchenko.

Ed.: A. Peyul'tsons; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyavinya

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists working in the field of magnetohydrodynamics and plasma dynamics.

COVERAGE: This volume contains the transactions of a conference held in Riga, June 1958, on problems in applied and theoretical magnetohydrodynamics. The objects of the conference were the investigation of the basic trends in theoretical and applied magnetohydrodynamics, establishing contact between the people doing research in different branches of magnetohydrodynamics, and promoting the participation of theoretical physicists in problems in applied magnetohydrodynamics. More than 160 persons from different parts of the Soviet Union took part in the conference, and 54 papers were read. Similar conferences are to be held regularly in the future, the next such conference is scheduled to be held in Riga in June 1960. In this present collection of the transactions of the conference, most of the papers and comments on papers are presented by the authors themselves in an abridged form. The book is divided into two parts: the first part deals with problems in theoretical magnetohydrodynamics and plasma dynamics, and consists of 33 articles on such aspects of the problem as the applications of magnetohydrodynamics in astrophysics (D.A. Frank-Kamenetskiy), magnetohydrodynamics and the investigation of cosmic-ray variations (A.I. Dorman), acceleration of plasma in a magnetic field (G.V. Gordeyev and S.I. Syrovatskiy), stability of shock waves and magnetohydrodynamics (A.I. Akhiyezer). The second part, consisting of 33 articles, deals with problems of experimental magnetohydrodynamics, including the application of physical simulation for investigation of electromagnetic processes in liquid metals (I.M. Kirko) and the development of electromagnetic pumps (V.G. Kirillov), at the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR. Several articles are devoted to induction pumps, electromagnetic crucibles, electromagnetic stirrers for molten metals, and their application in the metallurgical industry including schematic diagrams of their power-supply systems. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Kirko, I.M., and O.A. Liyplavsis. Turbulent Flow of Liquid Metal Under the Influence of a Traveling Magnetic Field 295

Ostrovskiy, J.A. Stirring of Molten Metals by a Traveling Magnetic Field 303

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[illegible], S.I., and M.M. Kniyavskiy. Selecting the Optimum Variant of Elements of the Stator for Stirring Liquid Steel With the Help of a Traveling Electromagnetic Field [illegible]

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OSTROUMOVA, I.N.

First appearance of hemoglobin in embryos of the rainbow trout (Salmo irideus Gibbons). Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:263-264 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo khozyaystva. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Hemoglobin) (Trout)
(Embryology--Fishes)

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[illegible], I. [illegible], [illegible] Biolog. [illegible] "Blood indicators [illegible] in the ontogenesis of fish." [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of the lake [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

([illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

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PRIV L'NEV, T.I., STREL'NOVA, S.V., BRIZINOVA, P.M.; OSTROUMOVA, I.N.; KOROLEVA, N.V.

Adaptation of fishes to new conditions of the environment. Vop. ekol. 5:180-181 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva, Leningrad.
(Fishes--Physiology) (Adaptation (Biology))

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STREL'TSOVA, S.V.; BRIZINOVA, [illegible]; BOGDANOV, [illegible]; OSTROUMOVA, I.N.

Physiological indices of the same species of fishes in different geographical locations. Vop. ekol. [illegible] '62. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Fishes Physiology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, I.N.

Blood cells in developing salmon. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.8:380-386 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Baltic Sea--Salmon) (Erythrocytes)

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BC

B-II-1

Butyl acetoricinoleate and its preparation. B. N. Rutovski and L. E. Ostrovskova (Prom. Org. Chim., 1939, 6, 238—240).—The ester is obtained in 77% yield by heating a 2 : 3 castor oil–BuOAc mixture at 115—120° for 6 hr. with 1% of H_2SO_4. R. T.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

15

Preparation of butyl acetoricinoleate. B. N. Rutovskii and L. F. Ostroumova. (Org. Chem. Ind. U.S.S.R. 6, 238-40 1939.) Bu acetoricinoleate (I) was prepd. in good yields (1) by alcoholysis of castor oil and acetylation of the resulting Bu ricinoleate (II) and (2) by interaction of BuOAc and the oil with the H_2SO_4 catalyst. (1) Castor oil and excess of BuOH is refluxed until the alcoholysis is completed and the reaction mixt. is treated with excess of 98.6% AcOH and 1% H_2PO_4 at 1[illegible] for 4 hrs. The presence of BuOH retards the hydrolysis of II to BuOAc. The reaction mixt. is neutralized with 5% alc. NaOH and distd. with steam or in vacuo to free it from volatile matter, giving 64.[illegible]% I, 82.4% based on castor oil. (2) A mixt. of 100 g. castor oil, 149.2 g. BuOAc and 1% H_2SO_4, based on the wt. of oil, is refluxed 6 hrs. at 11[illegible]-18[illegible], yielding 60.5% I, 77.3% based on oil. Redistn. of I at a pressure above 10 mm. results in a higher acid value and a lower ester value. I, bu 24[illegible], bu 24[illegible], has an acid no. 34[illegible] and ester no. 21[illegible]. Chas. Blanc.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

GEL'FAND, Yu.Ya., vrach; OSTROUMOVA, L.V., student III kursa

Case of metastasis of primary cancer in the vertebral process. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.12:377-379 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. Z.I. Bakhman) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

[illegible] Method of obtaining oligomers which can be polymerized, [illegible] No. [illegible]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. [illegible], [illegible], 74

TOPIC TAGS: oligomer, polymerization, methacrylic acid

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining oligomers which can be polymerized. A chloroparaffin or a dehydrochloroparaffin is subjected to interaction at 120—140C with a potassium or sodium salt of methacrylic acid in a polar initiating solvent, such as a dimethylformamide. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07 SUBM DATE: 18Aug64

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, L.Ye.; AMFITEATROVA, T.A.; SHVAYKOVSKAYA, G.V.; YEGOROVA, L.S.

Thixotropic alkyd resins. Report No.1: Synthesis of polyamides structurating alkyd resins. Lakokras.mat.i ikh. prim. no.1:23-29 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Resins, Synthetic) (Polyamides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, L.Ye.; MESHCHERYAKOVA, Z.M.; BONDAREVSKAYA, I.I.

Destructive alkylation of phenol by diisobutylene. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:16-20 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Phenol) (Diisobutylene)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

5(3) SOV/63-[illegible]

AUTHORS: Meshcheryakova, Z.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, [illegible]

TITLE: Resins Based on Alkylphenols for the Varnish and Paint Industry

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 346-350 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the varnish and paint industry phenol-formaldehyde resins are [illegible] with oils and alkyd resins to obtain hard, resistant and elastic coatings. The assortment of industrial alkylphenol-formaldehyde resins is relatively small. In most cases phenol, more rarely cresol and other phenols, are alkylated. Alkylating agents are halide-alkyls, [illegible] and olefines. Catalysts are H_2SO_4, CH_3COOH, $ZnCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, ion-exchange resins, etc [Ref [illegible]]. In the USSR cresol, n-tertiary butylphenol, mixtures of amyl- and octyl-phenoles, etc, are produced [Ref 3, [illegible]]. Alkylphenol-formaldehyde resins are prepared from alkylphenols like phenol-formaldehyde condensates from usual phenol [Ref 6 - 8]. Resol resins are of greatest interest to the varnish and paint industry. The production of these resins consists of three stages: the addition of formaldehyde to alkylphenols, the condensation of the formed methyl derivatives to resin-like products and the hardening of the obtained

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SOV/63-4-3-9/4

Resins Based on Alkylphenols for the Varnish and Paint Industry

condensates. The activity of phenol is increased by o- and n-alkyl group in m-position to the phenolic hydroxyl group. An increase of the basicity of the catalyst raises the amount of polyalcohols and unreacted phenol in the reaction mixture. Thermal hardening is accompanied by the formation of simple ester bonds. At temperatures of 160 - 280° the formation of quinone-methides and other complex reactions take place. Resols obtained in the presence of ammonia have a higher molecular weight and melting point than those produced in the presence of an alkaline catalyst. On the base of butylphenol-formaldehyde resin and Al-powder high-quality varnishes and paints are prepared the cost of which is similar to those based on alkyd resins [Ref 2]. Amylphenol-formaldehyde resins with tung oil are used in the production of universal atmosphere-resistant primers [Ref 2]. Alkylphenol resins are also employed for improving other types of varnish raw material [Ref 5]. They are combined with resins based on the polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons. The obtained products are soluble in hydrocarbons and resistant to sea water, atmospheric influences and light [Ref 4]. Alkylphenol-formaldehyde resins are employed in the synthesis of polyepoxide resins which have good adhesive properties. The Soviet associ-

Card 2/3

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SOV/63-4-3-[illegible]

Resins Based on Alkylphenols for the Varnish and Paint Industry

ment of phenol resins must be enlarged and the formation of alkylphenol resins must be studied.
There are 43 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 15 English, 10 German, 7 American, 2 Japanese and 1 Australian.

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Kim Abs V47
1-25-54
Organic Chemistry

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

SHO[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]

Acylals

Synthesis [illegible] (acylals). Izv. [illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; GERSHTEYN, N.A.; RASKIN, Ya.L.; OSTROUMOVA, L.Ye.

α-Butoxyethyl methacrylate. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Inst. Org. Khim., Sintezy Org. Soedinenii, Sbornik 2, 22-4 '52. (MLRA 6:5)
(CA 48 no.2:580 '54)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

KU[illegible]MINA, K.K.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]

Thiazoline a[illegible] [illegible]
3-alkyl-2-thiaz[illegible]ones. [illegible]
Mr '64. [illegible]

1. V[illegible]soyuznyy na[illegible]
institut imeni [illegible]rdzh[illegible]ize.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 1: Alkylation of 2-aminothiazoline. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3215-3219 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Thiazoline) (Alkylation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 2: Acylation of 2-aminothiazoline and the reduction of acyl derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3390-3393 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Thiazoline) (Acylation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

Ostroumova, N.M.

6

Chem 3

Electrochemical deposition of gold coatings of increased hardness. II. N. P. Fedot'ev, P. M. Vyacheslavov, and N. M. Ostroumova. *Trudy Leningrad. Tekhnol. Inst. im.* [illegible] 1955); cf. [illegible] 49, 51006.—Adding 10-12 g./l. Co to Au cyanide electrolyte increased the microhardness of the deposit by 80%, its wear resistance by 190%, and the rate of deposition of Au by 100%. The deposit contained no Co and its color was not affected. X-ray analysis showed that the crystal grain size was reduced from $\sim 10^{-4}$ to $\sim 10^{-6}$ cm. This accounted for the improved phys. qualities of the deposit. According to the suggested mechanism, the complex Co ions, adsorbed on electrodeposition, were only deformed by the elec. field, forming dipoles. This hindered the discharge of Au ions on preferred points and led to the formation of new crystn. centers and, hence, to the reduced size of the crystals. E. M. E.

PM

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, N.M.

Chem

Hard electroplated gold. N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Ostroumova, and P. M. Vyacheslavov. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 537-9(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 14409f.—B. M. R.

3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; VECHESLAVOV, P.M.; OSTROUMOVA, N.M.; GRILIKHES, S.Ya.

Increasing the durability of gold and silver plated coatings. Leg.prom. 17 no.3:43-44 Mr 57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Gold plating) (Silver plating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, N. M.

Battelle Technical Review
July, 1954
Electrochemistry and Electroprocesses

3

9521* Electrochemical Deposition of Very Hard Gold Coats. (Russian.) N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Ostroumova, and P. M. Viacheslavov. *Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii*, v. 27, no. 1, Jan 1954, p. 43-50.

Optimum conditions of deposition in Au-Ni baths. Precipitates tested for microhardness and wear resistance. Tables, graphs. 7 ref

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

a-1

Surface of the liquid in the phase diagram, and thermal expansion and viscosity of alcohol-water solutions of lithium chloride. II. N. A. SCHALAEVOV and N. M. OSTROUMOVA (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1936, 8, 117—123).—Measurements of d, thermal expansion (α), and viscosity (η) have been made for 7 ternary mixtures of H_2O, EtOH, and LiCl, of m.p. −35°. The data for α and η suggest the formation of $EtOH,5H_2O$ (I). The singularities are more pronounced in the presence of Li than in binary $EtOH-H_2O$ mixtures. This may indicate that (I) plays a part in the solvation of $Li^{\cdot}$ ions. E. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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OSTROUMOVA, N. M.

3

18 18

Hardening of gold plating. N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Ostroumova and P. M. Vyacheslavov (*Zh. Prikl. Khim.*, 1955, [illegible]). — On introduction of Co additives into gold electrolytes, micro-hardening of gold plate increased 80% (owing to decreased grain size of gold deposits), wear-resistance increased threefold and precipitation of gold deposits increased twofold. Micro-hardening only increased if the Co content was 8—14 g/l. (the greatest degree of hardness being obtained with c.d. = 2 amp./sq. dm.). Au plate from electrolytes containing 12 g/l. of Co, c.d. 0·14 and 2·00 amp./sq. dm. contained no Co.

A. L. B.

PB MT

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; OSTROUMOVA, N.M.; VYACHESLAVOV, P.M.

Solid gold plating. Zhur. prikl. khim. 29 no.4:489-492 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Kafedra elektrokhimii Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni Lensoveta i TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya kamney samotsvetov.
(Gold plating)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, N.M.

USSR

Electrodeposition of gold plate of superior hardness. N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Ostroumova, and P. M. Vyachslavov, J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 27, 35-41(1954)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 6880e. H. L. H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, N. M.

Electrodeposition of Gold Coatings of Increased Hardness. N. P. Fedot'ev, N. M. Ostroumova, and P. M. Vyacheslavov (Zhur. Prikl. Khim., 1954, 27, (1), 43-60). (In Russian) The microhardness (*H*) of Au deposits obtained from baths contg. (g./l.) Au 4, free KCN 16, K_2CO_3 up to 5, Ni 0·5-4·0 (present as cyanide), was determined. The cathodes were of polished sheet brass, 10 × 15 mm., and the anodes of Pt, situated 50 mm. from each side of the cathode. *H* increased on addn. of the Ni to the bath and on increasing the c.d. from 1 to 2 amp./dm.², but at 3 amp./dm.² a further increase was obtained only at the higher Ni contents. Tests at 42° and 70° C. showed that at the lower temp. *H* was greater but the deposit was much darker. Subsequent tests were generally made at 2 amp./dm.² and 70° C. *H* remained const. as the KCN concentration increased from 5·1 to 19·1 g./l., then fell slightly on further increase to 95·8 g./l. With a bath contg. (g./l.) Au 4, Ni 2, KCN 15, increasing the K_2CO_3 content from 4·9 to 103·4 g./l. had little effect on *H*. Increasing the Au concentration from 1 to 5 g./l. in a bath contg. 3·85 g. Ni/l. led to a fall in *H* from 190 to 152 kg./mm.². The wear-resistance (determined by the number of revolutions of a brass roller necessary to wear away a 2-μ-thick deposit under a load of 500 g.) of the Au-Ni deposits was 1·61 times greater than that of the Ni-free deposits. In a bath contg. (g./l.) Au 4, KCN 15, the current efficiency fell from 24·9 to 20·7% as the Ni content increased from 0·5 to 4·0 g./l. Increasing the Au concentration from 1 to 5% in a bath contg. (g./l.) Ni 3·85, KCN 17·9 increased the current efficiency from 7·7 to 22·1%. It fell from 20·2 to 12·1% as the KCN concentration increased from 8·8 to 50·8 g./l. in a bath contg. Au 4, Ni 2, K_2CO_3 7·5. A change in K_2CO_3 concentration from 4·9 to 103·4 g./l. caused the efficiency to fall from 22·5 to 10·0% for a bath contg. Au 4, KCN 12·5. Increasing the temp. from 16° to 70° C. in the case of a bath contg. Au 4, Ni 1·6, KCN 8·8 increased the efficiency from 16 to 22%, at 2 amp./dm.². Changing the c.d. from 1 to 3 amp./dm.² had little effect on efficiency. Cathodic polarization curves were obtained for various baths. The recommended bath contains (g./l.) Au 4, Ni 2, free KCN 16, at 2 amp./dm.² and 70° C. —O. V. E. T.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, N.M.

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; OSTROUMOVA, N.M.; VYACHESLAVOV, P.M.

Electrochemical deposition of gold coatings of greater hardness. Zhur.prikl.khim. 27 no.1:46-50 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:3)
(Cold plating)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

J

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science Mineral Fertilizers

Abs Jour: RZhBiol , No 18, 1958, No 82109

Author : Kochergin A. Ye.; Ostroumova O.A.
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Organic and Mineral Fertilizers on Soils of Siberia (Summary of Works of Experimental Institutions of Siberia on the Study of Fertilization)

Orig Pub: Udobreniye i urozhay, 1957, No 8, 8-15

Abstract: Results are presented of experiments made by the Siberian Agricultural Institute and other experimental stations showing the high effectiveness in Siberian soils of composts of semi-rotted manure with phosphorite fertilizer and P_2, which was especially prepared and

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[illegible]

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, [illegible], Nr [illegible], [illegible]

AUTHORS: [illegible], B.B., [illegible], [illegible], Ye A

TITLE: The Determination of the Chemical Composition of [illegible] of Adsorption Separation

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The description of a method of analytic adsorption separation on the [illegible] is given, with a grain size of [illegible], [illegible] for determining the chemical group composition of [illegible] distillates, petroleum residues and extracts. The analyzed [illegible] is dissolved in heptane [illegible] fraction of alkylate [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] C. The desorption is carried out in the following order: [illegible] by a mixture of alkylate [illegible] and benzene [illegible] and by pure benzene; then the resins are extracted in a [illegible] apparatus [illegible] a mixture of [illegible] and benzene [illegible]. Results are cited [illegible] analysis of two distillates by the proposed method: [illegible] sulfur [illegible] petroleum and [illegible] from Katangliya [illegible] petroleum. Some drawbacks of the method are mentioned, [illegible] the presence of intermediate fractions consisting of a [illegible] naphthene and aromatic [illegible] carbons.

Card 1/1 [illegible]

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CA

OSTROUMOVA, O. A

10

The application of granulated fertilizers on the chernozems of Siberia. A. I. Kochergin and A. A. Ostroumova (Siber. Sci. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Zernovogo Khoz.) Sovet. Zemledelie 9, No. 12, 55-64 (1951). Fertilizer tests with different crops show that granulated phosphates have increased slightly the P content of the crops. S. Jofe

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, O.A.

0

10647* (Change of Acidity of Granulated Superphosphate in Chernozem Soil.) Izmenenie kislotnosti granulirovannogo superfosfata na chernozemnoi pochve. O. A. Ostroumova. *Zemledelie*, v. 2, no. 1, Jan. 1934, p. 66-70.

Negative influence on germination of flax and mustard. Tables.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

KOCHERGIN, A.Ye.; OSTROUMOVA, O.A.

Dynamics of ammoniacal and nitrate nitrogen in Irtysh region Chernozems under spring wheat [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.8:86-93 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Sibirskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zernovogo khozyaystva.
(Irtysh Valley--Chernozem soils) (Nitrification)

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CSTRCUMCUL, I.H

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

OSTROUMOVA, T.M.

Use of radioiodine for function tests of the thyroid gland in heart diseases. Terap.arkh. 29 no.3:82-85 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Vinogradov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova

(IODINE, radioactive,
thyroid funct. test in heart dis. (Rus))
(THYROID GLAND, function tests,
radioiodine test in heart dis. (Rus))
(HEART DISEASE, physiology,
thyroid radioiodine funct. test (Rus))

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KIRZHER, N.A.; OSTROUMOVA, T.S.

Using the decreptation method for the bleaching of barite. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:23-25 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Barite) (Bleaching) (Paint)

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The kinetics of the coagulation of serum colloids by electrolytes in individuals of various ages. I. [illegible] Goldenberg and V. A. Ostrogumova. *J. Physiol. U. S. S. R.* 21, 263-9 (1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 902. With the help of an electronephelometer, curves were obtained showing the relation between the coagulation of the serum colloids and the time at which the electrolyte solns. were added. The curves showed that the serum colloids of older expt. animals (dogs) were coagulated more rapidly and more completely than those of younger animals. This effect is connected with a reduction of the elec. charge on the colloidal particles. M. G. Moore

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BALEK, A. [Bálek, Alexej]; DANEK, S. [Daněk, Stanislav], inzh.; POFF, A. [Poff, Arthur], inzh.; KOLVODA, Ya. [Kalvoda, Jan], doktor; SHMID, Y. [Schmid, Josef], inzh.; SHKVOR, I. [Škvor, J.], doktor; VAYTTS, A. [Waitz, Antonín], inzh.; ROMASHKIN, N.I. [translator]; VEKSHIN, G.K. [translator]; TKACHEVA, T.K. [translator]; OSTROUMOVA, V.S., red.; SEMENOVA, N.Kh., red.; KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[General inventory of fixed assets in Czechoslovakia] General'naia inventarizatsiia osnovnykh fondov v Chekhoslovakii. Moskva, Gos. statist.izd-vo, 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Czechoslovakia--Inventories)

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GERSHENOVICH, A.I.; BALAKIREV, Ye.S.; OSTROUMOVA, V.V.

Continuous method of production of alkyl sulfonates.
Khim.prom. no.10:701-707 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sulfonic acid)

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OSTROUMOVA, Yu. A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Basic trends in the works of V.A.Ravich-Shcherbo. Probl.tub. 34 no.3:3-8 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz vtoroy kafedry tuberkuloza TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva)

(TUBERCULOSIS, prev. and control
contribution of V.A.Ravich-Shcherbo)
(RAVICH-SHCHERBO, VLADIMIR ANTONOVICH, 1890-1955)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A 5

6399. Free Vibrations of a Circular Plate Supported at the Edge with a Frictional Moment at the Support. G. Ostrounow. Techn. Phys., U.S.S.R. 3:9, pp. [illegible], 1936. In German.—The free symmetrical vibrations of a circular plate are calculated on the usual (Poisson-Kirchhoff) theory of the bending of thin plates, with the boundary conditions $u = 0$ (where u is the displacement) at the edge, and the bending moment per unit length on a section perpendicular to the radius vector r proportional to $\partial^2 u/\partial r \partial t$ at the edge. The solution of the "period" equation by graphical and approximate methods is discussed. The motion is damped, so that the solutions are complex. Asymptotic formulae for the frequency and damping factor for the more rapid oscillations (higher overtones) are given. [See following Abstract.] S. G.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510004-7

A 531
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6819. Forced Vibrations of a Circular Plate Supported at the Edge. G. Ostrovskaya. Techn. Phys., U.S.S.R. 3, 7, pp. 589-603, 1936. In Germany the same theory (see preceding Abstract) is applied to the forced vibrations of a circular plate under a periodic exciting force concentrated at the centre. The equations are set out and general deductions made. If the frictional bending moment and $\partial^2 w/\partial r \partial t$ at the edge differ in the phase by 90°, so that there is no loss of energy, then the displacement differs in phase from the exciting force by 90° or 270°; the nodal lines are sharp, and there is a phase jump of 180°. In other cases, the displacements at different points all have different phases; in addition to the standing wave there is also a progressive wave; and there are no nodal lines. But if the previous case is approached the appearance will probably suggest that of the previous case. S. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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