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GURIN, Fedor Vasil'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; OSTROVSKAYA, N.V., ved. red.

[Feed mechanisms for lathes, drilling and broaching machines; materials on plant practice] Zagruzochnye ustroistva k tokarnym, sverlil'nym i protiazhnym stankam; materialy zavodskogo opyta. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-issl. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1964. 30 p. (Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia tekhnologicheskikh protsessov, no.4) (MIRA 17:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, O. A.

DOLGINA, M.I.; OSTROVSKAYA, O.A., d-r biologicheskikh nauk

Effect of drug-induced sleep (barbamyl) on the course of intoxication caused by B. perfringens toxin in experimental conditions in animals. Trudy AMN SSSR 24 no.2:116-121 '53. (MLRA 7:7)

(SLEEP, effects,
*on Clostridium perfringens toxin intoxication in animals)
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS,
*toxin, eff. of sleep on exper. intoxication)

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14

The use of potassium dichromate for the determination of the oxidizability of water R. E. Ostrovskaya. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, Sammelband 84-6; *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 2215.—Fifty cc. of the water to be tested, 25 cc. concd. H_2SO_4 and 5-10 cc. of 0.01 N $K_2Cr_2O_7$ are heated to boiling in a 300-400-cc. Erlenmeyer flask and allowed to stand 15-20 min. on the boiling water bath. After cooling, 100-150 cc. of distd. water is added and the excess $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is titrated iodometrically. The results agree well with those obtained by the usual method.

W. A. Moore

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GELLER, L.I.; SAKAYEVA, S.Z.; MUSINA, S.S.; KOGAN, Ya.D.; BELOMYTTSEVA, L.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.S.; VOLOKHOV, Ya.P.; LUK'YANOVA, Ye.S.; POPOVA, R.M.; MOSKATEL'NIKOVA, Ye.V.

Effect of noise on arterial pressure; etiology of hypertension. Ter. arkh. 35 no.7:83-86 Jl'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik L.I.Geller) Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.M. Mukhametova).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

KAZNACHEY, B.Ya.; OSTROVSKAYA, .S.

Experience in protecting master recordings from corrosion. Trudy VNAIZ no.7:104-106 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sound--Recording and reproducing) (Phonorecords)

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STAROSTENKO, N.T., prof.; OSTROVSKAYA, N.F.

Intestinal lipodystrophy or Whipple's disease. Zdravookhraneniye 6 no.1:56-57 J-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. N.T.Starostenko) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES--DISEASES) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)

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GELLER, L.I.; SAKAYEVA, S.Z.; MUSINA, S.S.; BELOMYTTSEVA, L.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.S.; KOGAN, Ya.I.

Significance of heredity in the development of hypertension. Sov. med. 27 no.2:35-36 F '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinika (zav. L.I. Geller) Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.M. Mukhametova).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

IL'YUCHENOK, R.Yu.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.U.

Effect of diprazine on the electrical activity of the brain.
Farm.i toks. 24 no.1:18-22 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - prof. M.D.Mashkovskiy) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(PHENOTHIAZINE) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

IL'YUCHENOK, R.Yu.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.U.

Role of the cholinoreactive system of the mesencephalon in the mechanism of the activation of the electroencephalogram by nicotine. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 54 no.7:43-48 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy farmakologii (zav. - kand.med. nauk R.Yu.Il'yuchenok) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. - prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

(NICOTINE) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (CHOLINE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

[illegible]HENOK, R.Yu.; [illegible]STROVSKAYA, R.U.

[illegible] mesencephalon, a pharma-[illegible] Farm. [illegible] 651 N-D '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Laborat[illegible] farmak[illegible] (zav. - kand. med. nauk R.Yu. [illegible] biologii i meditsiny Sib[illegible] AN [illegible].

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

S 246 62 062 002 002 006
I015 I215

AUTHOR Mashkovskiy, M. D., Il'yuchenok, R. Yu. and Ostrovskaya, R. U.

TITLE Effect of imizine on the bioelectric activity of the brain

PERIODICAL Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikhiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova, v. 62, no. 2, 1962, 178-182

TEXT The experiments were carried out on rabbits (chronic experiments) and cats (acute experiments) without narcosis. The technique of measuring the bioelectrical activity is described. Imizine (tofranil) was injected intravenously (0.5-5.0 mg/kg/b.w.). The results showed that doses of 0.5-1.0 mg/kg of imizine did not markedly change the bioelectric activity of the cerebral background but did affect the cortical cells by increasing their functional lability. Doses of 3-5 mg/kg caused a decrease in the cortical cell functional lability and had a blocking effect on the reticular formation of the brain stem. The authors conclude that the changes in the functional state of CNS following administration of the drug may arise because of its effect on the cortical neurons. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. prof. M. D. Mashkovskiy) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Laboratory of Pharmacology directed by Prof. M. D. Mashkovskiy, All-Union Chemical Pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze) Moscow

SUBMITTED May 5, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

IL'YUCHENOK, R.Yu.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.U.

Participation of the mesencephalic reticular formation in the mechanism of the activating effect of arecoline and the blocking action of cholinolytic substances. Farm. i toks. 25 no.4:401-410 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - kand. med. nauk R.Yu. Il'yuchenok) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

IL'YUCHENOK, R.Yu.; OSTROVSKAYA, R.U.; VINNIT [illegible], I.M.

Effect of nanophin pachycarpine and gangleron on the activating and convulsive effects of nicotine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.11:85-89 O [i.e. N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii (zav. - kand. med. nauk R.Yu. Il'yuchenok) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

IL'YUCHENOK, [illegible]; OSTROVSKAYA, [illegible].

Study of the role of different segments of the central nervous system in the mechanism of the convulsant action [illegible]. Biul. eksp. biol. [illegible] 55 no. [illegible]5-6[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii zav. - kand. med. nauk [illegible] Il'yuchenok Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny [illegible] - prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin AN [illegible], Novosibirsk. Submitted March [illegible], [illegible].

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L 26265-66

ACC NR: AP6014084 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/004/0056/0061 29 B

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, R. U.

ORG: Laboratory of Nervous System Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Laboratoriya farmakologii nervnoy sistemy Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: The antagonism of aminazine 22 and triphthazine 22 to 5-oxytryptophane according to EEG data

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 4, 1966, 56-61

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, 5 hydroxytryptophane, aminazine, triphthazine, EEG

ABSTRACT: Studies were conducted on 40 noncurarized, nonanesthetized rabbits. Phonograph needles or silver electrodes were implanted epidurally in the cortex. For subcortical structures, isolated electrodes situated at 1-mm-intervals and made of nickel-chromium (100—125 microns) were used. Brain biopotentials and EKG's were recorded on an eight-channel Al'var electroencephalograph. 5-hydroxytryptophane was IV injected at a steady rate of 1.67 mg/kg/min. The oscillographs show the individual effect of this drug and the antagonistic effect of aminazine and triphthazine ("Triftazin") to it. A two-phase change in the EEG was produced by 5-hydroxytryptophane alone! The first was characterized by high amplitude, slow potentials after 9—11 min in some animals; the second phase showed stable and frequent low

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ACC NR: AP6014084

amplitude oscillations (for 1 1/2—2 1/2 hr). An IV dose of triphthazine (5 mg/kg) produced an EEG effect antagonistic to 5-hydroxytryptophane after 45.2 ± 2.68 min when the dose of the latter was 75.48 ± 3.46 mg/kg. On the other hand, an identical dosage of aminazine fully prevented a 5-hydroxytryptophane effect even when the latter was given in doses of 120—130 mg/kg. Thus, the antagonistic effect of aminazine was stronger than that of triphthazine. It is proposed that the antagonistic effect of these two drugs occurs at the level of serotoninenergic structures in the mesencephalic reticular formation and adrenergic structures in the reticular formation, and that these structures play a large role in the general mechanism of the action of phenothiazine derivatives. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 017/ ATD PRESS: 4243

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S. A. and P. I. MELCHAK.

Novoe v avtomaticheskoi skorostnoi svarke pod sloem flusa. Kiev, AN UkrSSR, 1949. 23 p.

Innovations in automatic high-speed welding under a layer of flux.
LLC: TK4669.08

SC: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

Effectiveness of [illegible] composition in improving [illegible] properties. [illegible] 17 no. [illegible]

1. Institut elektrosva[illegible] Ye. [illegible] AN [illegible].

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S. A. and EVGENII OSKAROVICH PATON

Skorostnaia avtomaticheskaia svarka pod sloem fliusa. Dostizheniia za poslednie tri goda. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1944. 47 p.

(AN URSR, In-t elektrosvarki)

High-speed automatic welding under a layer of flux. Achievements in the last three years.

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

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Ostrovskaya, S. A.

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18 18

The Influence of Cooling Velocity on the Structure and Mechanical Properties of an Automatically Welded Seam in Low-Carbon Steel. S. A. Ostrovskaya. (Avtom. Svarka, 1951, 4, (4)[19], 9-31). [In Russian]. Data characterizing the dependence of charges in the structure and mechanical properties of an automatically welded seam on the thickness of metal, welding practice and the initial temperature of the article welded are given. It was shown that an increase in the velocity of cooling leads to a change in the eutectiod structure, an increase in the tensile strength and yield point and a decrease in the relative elongation and necking. Measures which should secure the necessary quality of the welding of metal of 30-50 mm thick are proposed.—V. G.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S. A.

Electric welding

Influence of cooling speed [illegible] automatic [illegible] 4 [illegible] (21) 1961.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Processes Jul 51

"Effect of the Cooling Rate on the Structure and Mechanical Properties of a Weld Obtained by Automatic Welding of Low-Carbon Steel," S. A. Ostrovskaya, Cand Tech Sci

"Avtomat Svarka" No 4 (19), pp 9-31

Studies changes in structure and mech properties of weld depending on thickness of base metal, its initial temp and welding conditions. Establishes that increase of cooling rate raises tensile strength and yield point and decreases elongation

215T27

and reduction in area as result of increase in amt of pearlite and modification of its structure.

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

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OSTROVSKAYA, Sofiya Arkad'yevna, kandidat tekhnicheskiy nauk; MANDEL'BERG, Simon L'vovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PATON, B.Ye., redaktor, SAMOKHVALOV, Ya.A., redaktor; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Welding bridge spans] Svarka proletnykh stroenii mostov. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk USSR, 1955. 217 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Paton)
(Bridges, Iron and steel--Welding)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

The problem of changes in the mechanical properties of metal in a weld after aging. Avtom. svar. 8 no.2:44-49 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Orden trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona, Akademiya nauk USSR. (Metals--Testing) (Welding)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

Some problems on the formation of solidification cracks in automatic seam welding with flux. Avtom.svar. 10 no.4:33-47 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Ordena Trudovog Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni akademika Ye.O.Patona.

(Electric welding) (Metallography)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

Structure of welded joints in automatic welding under flux of structural carbon steels. Avtom.svar. 10 no.6:42-54 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Ordena Trudovog Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Steel, Structural--Welding)
(Metallography)

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OSTROVSKAYA, S A

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1299

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Leningradskoye oblastnoye pravleniye

Prochnost' svarnykh konstruktsiy (Strength of Welded Structures) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 147 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik, kn. 48) 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Okerblom, N.O., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: Sokolova, L.V.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building Technology (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Naumov, Ye.P., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, plant technicians and scientific workers employed in planning and design bureaus and research institutes. It may also be of use to students taking advanced courses in welding.

COVERAGE: The book contains the principal reports of a conference held in Leningrad and sponsored by the Leningrad branch of the All-Union Scientific, Engineering and Technical Society (VNITO - Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo) of

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Strength of Welded Structures SOV/1299

5. Asnis, A.Ye. On Vibration Strength of Welded Connections of Low-alloy Steels 55
6. Gokhberg, M.M. Fatigue Strength of Welded Metallic Structures 68
7. Navrotskiy, D.I. Strength of Welded Connections in Which Residual Stresses are Present 81
8. Ignat'yeva, V.S. Distribution of Stresses in One-pass Automatic Butt Welding 99
9. Perlis, I.L. On the Effect of Some Manufacturing Defects in Welds on the Strength of Welded Connections 120
10. Pal'kevich, A.S. Strength of Welded Cylindrical Tanks 129
11. Shalagin, A.A. On the Causes of Brittle Fractures in Welded Structures of Hydraulic Mechanical Equipment 143

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PATON, B.Ye., akademik, doktor tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii; VOLOSHKEVICH, G.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii; OSTROVSKAYA, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUDKO, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; POKHODNYA, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; STERENBOGEN, Yu.A., kand.tekhn. nauk; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.; ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, G.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; ROZENBERG, O.O., inzh.; SEVBO, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVIKOV, I.V., inzh.; MEDOVAR, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIDKOVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; RABKIN, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYAGUN-BELOUS, G.S., inzh.; ZARUBA, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GREBEL'NIK, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TYNYANYY, G.D., red.

[Electric slag welding] Elektroshlakovaia svarka. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 409 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. AN USSR (for Paton).
(Electric welding)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

18(5), 25(1)

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, [illegible]

TITLE: Electric "slag" Welding of Low-Alloy Steel Type M

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka [illegible], Nr [illegible], pp [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The article deals with electric "slag" welding of type M steel, and the mechanical properties of the seam and seam area on the welded metal. By way of introduction the author points out some of the chief shortcomings of the widely used type 22K steel, and enumerates the advantages of using type M steel in place of [illegible] the basis of experiments carried out on M steel [illegible] mm thick. The experiments were carried out on rolled metal samples of M steel [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] mm thickness; welding was done with AN-[illegible] flux and trade wire types Sv-[illegible] G[illegible] and Sv-[illegible] (chemical [illegible]). Tests of the mechanical properties of the welded joints were made after welding and high tempering, and after normalization and high tempering [illegible] given. The choice of the welding parameters is discussed. The critical [illegible]

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SOV [illegible]

Electric "Slag" Welding of Low-Alloy Steel Type M

the electrode wire during electric "slag" welding of M steel is [illegible] mm/hr/mm of thickness of the weld metal [Ref 1]. Parameters for both M and [illegible]K steels are presented (Table 2). The productivity of electric "slag" welding of M steel is 30-40% higher than that of [illegible]K steel. Seam defects were not observed. The author states that two types of microstructure of the seam were observed: 1) a two-zone structure, one of coarse crystallites, and one of fine crystallites, and 2) a single-zone structure of fine crystallites only. These two structural types have a definite relation to the welding conditions (discussed). The author adds that high tempering alone does not alter the structure of the metal in the seam zone; however, normalization and high tempering give a uniform fine grain structure. The chemical composition of the seam metal is [illegible] in relation to the type of electrode wire used. Chemical composition varies little along the length and section of the seam; composition is presented [illegible]. In discussing the firmness and plasticity of the

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Electric "Slag" Welding of [illegible]-Alloy Steel Type M SOV [illegible]

metal of the seam and seam area, and the welded [illegible] under [illegible], the author notes the lack of a single method for selection of samples of seam metal welded by this method. The author outlines his [illegible] for selecting samples (type I and II, [illegible]) (Figs [illegible]). The results are discussed in terms of the Soviet [illegible] classification system. The seam metal was found to be [illegible] firm than the basic metal when using Sv- and Sv-[illegible] wires; Sv-10G2 wire produced seams of [illegible] firmness, and is therefore recommended for all the "slag" welding of M steel. Data on the firmness and plasticity of the seam metal, welded with Sv-10G2 wire, are presented (Table 5), and discussed. Firmness of M steel seam metal was found to be somewhat lower than that of 22K steel seam metal welded under similar conditions with the same wire type; this is consistent with the lower carbon content of the seam metal of M steel. The plasticity of M steel seam metal is higher. Results of tests of the firmness of the welded joints carried out on samples (type X, GOST 6996-[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

Electric "Slag" Welding of Low-Alloy Steel Type M SOV/12[illegible]-59-8-4 [illegible]

from welded joints of sheets 90 mm thick, are presented (Table 6). Selection of samples (type V, [illegible]T 6[illegible]-54) for testing the ability of the metal of the seam and seam area to withstand impact is outlined and illustrated (Fig 6). Thickness of the welded metal was found not to be a factor in the results obtained. Comparative experimental data are presented for M and 22K steels (Fig 7). The seam metal on M steel was found superior in its ability to withstand impact and in respect to the critical temperature at which it tends to become brittle. High temper has no noticeable effect on the properties of the seam metal. Normalization and high temper considerably lower the critical temperature at which the seam metal tends to become brittle (down to -60° for M steel, and to [illegible] for 22K). Superiority of M steel in this respect is related to the lower carbon content. To obtain complete characteristics of the properties of the seam metal on M steel comparative experiments were carried out on samples with standard, key-shaped, and [illegible]-

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Electric "Slag" Welding of Low-Alloy Steel Type M SOV/[illegible]

angle incisions (Fig 8). Results are presented (Table 7). Similar experiments were also carried out to determine the properties of the metal in the seam zone. The critical temperature at which samples tested to become brittle was also brought down to -60° following normalization and high temper. The seam metal and the coarse grained area of the seam zone were tested for resistance for surface age hardening. The seam metal was found to have a low resistance after welding and after high tempering, but normalization and high tempering greatly increased the resistance of the seam metal to surface age hardening. Special tests showed that M steel welds well with all types of electric arc welding. In conclusion the author notes briefly the results of tests using various types of wire (Sv-08, Sv-08GA, and Sv-1 G2) and flux (An-348A) with automatic welding of M steel, and manual welding of the same with various electrodes (E42, E42A and UONI-13/45). All these materials are recommended for use in welding M steel.

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SOV/[illegible]

Electric "Slag" welding of Low-Alloy Steel Type M

There are 8 photographs, 8 tables, [illegible] graphs, 1 drawing, and [illegible] Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni - Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor - Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1959

Card 6/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

25(1) SOV/125-1-4-7/1[illegible]

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, S.A. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Several Dependances Between the Form of the "Metal-Tub" and the Conditions for "Electric Slag welding"

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svorka 1959, Vol 1[illegible], Nr 4, pp 21-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the influence of the welding-voltage, the feed-rate (which is dependant on the welding current, Figure 1) and the thickness of the metal, not only on the width of the weld but also on the depth and the form-coefficient of the metal-tub. She starts out from the following invariable measurements: diameter of electrode-wire: 3 mm; dry boom of electrode-wire: 65-70 mm; distance between extreme position of electrode-wire and slider: 5-7 mm; volume of reinforcement: 2-4 mm; clearance between the edges, which are to be welded: 28 ± 2 mm; transverse motion speed: 38-40 m/h. Investigating the dependance of all elements of the welding conditions on the width of weld, the author gives the equation: $je - \frac{b - c}{b} 100$;

ard 1/2

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SOV 125-[illegible]

Several Dependances Between the Form of the "Metal-Tub" and the Conditions for "Electric Slag Welding"

[illegible] is the share of basic metal; b is the width of welding in mm; [illegible] is the clearance in mm. An investigation has shown that the width of penetration and the depth of metal-tub depend on the welding conditions and especially on the thickness of the metal. If the welding conditions are changed, it is also possible to change "swimming-depth" between the edges, which are to be welded, from [illegible] mm, the depth of metal-tub from [illegible] mm, and the form-coefficient from [illegible] mm. There are [illegible] photographs, [illegible] graphs, 2 tables and [illegible] Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki im. [illegible] Patona AN USSR (Institute of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for Electric Welding imeni [illegible] Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March [illegible]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

16(1) SOV/[illegible]-59-5-1/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, [illegible], Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Investigation on the Characteristics of Steel Type "[illegible]", 70 - 1[illegible] mm thick, and some Questions on its Ability to be Welded

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Vol 12, Nr 5, 74 pp 3-[illegible]

ABSTRACT: The author states, that different investigations have shown (Ref. 1,2,7,4), that the low alloyed steel type "[illegible]" has extraordinary advantages, compared to other structural steels. Gosgortekhnadzor [illegible] allowed using steel type "[illegible]" for the fabrication of vessels, which are working under pressure up to 60 atü and temperature up to 4[illegible]°. Only steel not thicker than 70 mm was used. The possibility of using steel "[illegible]" for the fabrication of boilers and other vessels with walls thicker than 70 mm, which are working under high pressure, was shown by special investigations. The article presents the first of two stages of investigation:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

[illegible] - 59 - [illegible] - 1 [illegible]

Investigation on the Characteristics of Steel Type [illegible], [illegible] - 16[illegible] mm Thick, and Some Questions on its Ability to be Welded

investigation of the characteristics of the basic metal with a thickness of [illegible] to 16[illegible] mm. The low alloyed steel type [illegible] is put on the market by TU 724-[illegible]. The chemical compounds of the steel are given by the author: less than [illegible].12% C; 1.3 - 1.7% Mn; [illegible].3 - [illegible]% Si; [illegible] - [illegible].4% Cu; [illegible].01 - [illegible].03% Ti; less than [illegible].3% Cr; [illegible].3% [illegible]; 0.04[illegible]% S; [illegible].04% [illegible] (Schedule 1). The steel mill imeni Il'ich rolled samples with a thickness of [illegible], [illegible] and 16[illegible] mm. Heat treatment was as folloes: normalizing at temperatures of 92[illegible] - 1[illegible]°, ageing 1 Min/mm, cooling by air, tempering at 6[illegible] - 1[illegible]°, ageing 3 Min/mm, cooling to 3[illegible]° with a rate of 56 - 6[illegible]°/h. As result the following mechanical qualities were found: $\sigma_B \geq 44$ kg/mm², $\sigma_T \geq$ 27 kg/mm² at a temperature of 2[illegible]° and [illegible] kg/mm² at 35[illegible]°. Non-metallic inclusions are almost as many as at the rolling of thickness up to 3[illegible] mm. The chemical compositions of the welds of steel [illegible] and steel [illegible] were

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

SOV/[illegible]-59-[illegible]-1 [illegible]

Investigation on the Characteristics of Steel Type M, [illegible]-1[illegible] mm Thick, and Some Questions on its Ability to be Welded

compared. The welding was made with wire type [illegible]. The weld metal contained at Steel M 0.11% C, 1.[illegible]% Mn, 0.25% Si, 0.[illegible]% S and 0.025% P. At steel [illegible] K it contained [illegible].1[illegible]% C, 1.2% Mn, 0.1[illegible]% Si, [illegible] and [illegible] P. The high resistance against crystallization fracture, also with "electric slag" welding, was caused by the low carbon concentration in the weld. This was reached by a low carbon concentration of the basic metal. Steel type M with a greater thickness has the same resistance at rupture as steel [illegible] K. However steel M has a higher yield strength at a temperature of [illegible]°. Steel M can be welded by all welding methods. It has a much higher firmness against overheating at "electric slag" welding than steel [illegible] K. There are [illegible] diagrams, [illegible] graphs, [illegible] photographs and [illegible] Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding imeni

Card 3/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

[illegible] -59-[illegible]

Investigation on the Characteristics of Steel Type [illegible], [illegible] Thicum and Some Questions on its Ability to be Welded

Ye. [illegible] Ukr[illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible], [illegible]

Card [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

L 24657-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) JD/HM

ACC NR: AR6000446 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/009/E016/E016

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, S. A.

TITLE: Arc welding of steels in frost

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9E107

TOPIC TAGS: welding, low temperature effect

ABSTRACT: The effect has been studied of low temperatures (up to -50C) on welds of low-carbon and low-alloy construction steels. The welding was carried out in a special cooling chamber with equipment for automatic submerged arc welding in CO_2, for manual welding with coated electrodes, and under natural conditions. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: --Sep65/

Card 1/1 pla

UDC: 621.791.75:669.14-194

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

ACC NR: AP6015035 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/004/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, S. A.

ORG: Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effects of initial metal temperature on welded seam properties

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1966, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: welding technology, seam welding, metal welding, alloy steel, metal property / MSt3 alloy steel, M16S alloy steel, 09I2S alloy steel, 10G2S1 alloy steel, 15KhSND alloy steel, 10KhSND alloy steel, 14G2 alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The effects of initial metal temperature (over the range -50 to 50C) on the shape, mechanical properties, structure, and metal strength of welded seams were experimentally investigated on 12-, 24-, 36-, and 50-mm thick slabs of MSt3, M16S, 09I2S, 10G2S1, 15KhSND, 10KhSND and 14G2 alloy steels. Butt and corner welds were performed automatically, using 2-, 4-, and 5-mm welding rods (Sv-08, Sv-08GA, and Sv-10G2) and flux AN-348-A, OSTs-45, and AN-60 at welding parameters of 1100-16 500 cal/sec. Initial temperatures of 50, 20, -20, and -50C were investigated. Sample photographs of the resulting welding seams are presented, and tables of seam dimensions (depth, width, etc), and chemical composition of the welding seams are given as a function of temperature and welding parameters. From the data it is

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.75.011:536.5

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ACC NR: AP6015035

concluded that change in initial metal temperature over the range -50 to 50C has no effect on the size, structure, and chemical composition of the seam. The character of the experimental results implies that the above statement can be extended to an initial temperature range of -65 to 75C, which includes all temperatures normally encountered during welding in the SSSR. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 vml

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, E.A.

[illegible]

[illegible] USSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

Evaluating steel by its resistance to the formation of crystallization cracks in the weld metal. Avtom.svar. 17 no.[illegible] Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

Ostrovskaya, S.A.

L 11881-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HM

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6330

74
59

Paton, B. Ye., Lenin Prize Winner, Academician, ed.

Tekhnologiya elektricheskoy svarki plavleniyem (Technology of Electric Fusion Welding). Moskva, Mashgiz (Southern Dept.), 1962. 663 p. Errata slip inserted. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed.: M. S. Soroka; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.: V. K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

Review: Department of Welding, Leningrad Polytechnic Institute; and Department of Welding, Moscow Higher Technical Institute imeni Bauman.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for students of schools of higher education who specialize in welding. It may also be used by engineering personnel of scientific research organizations and plants.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

L 11881-63
Technology of Electric Fusion (Cont.) SOV/6390

COVERAGE: The book reviews the basic principles of the technology of electric fusion welding of various metals and their alloys. Classification of welding processes and comparative characteristics of mechanized and manual welding methods are presented. Weldability problems and causes of defects in welded joints are discussed. Information on materials, equipment, and conditions of welding and surfacing of various metals, alloys, and structures is given. Brief information on the use of heat sources employed in special types of welding and on safety precautions is also given. The Introduction, Chapter I (except the part headed "Arc Welding" in section 1), Chapter II (except the part headed "Cold Cracks" in section 5, the part on methods of determining resistance to brittleness in sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14) are the work of S. A. Ostrovskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences. The part entitled "Welding Arc" in paragraph 1 was written by Ostrovskaya in cooperation with D. M. Rabkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences. A. M. Makara, Candidate of Technical Sciences, wrote the parts entitled "Cold Cracks" in

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.A.

Data on the mechanical properties of the weld metal in electric slag welding of carbon and low-alloy structural steels. Avtom. svar. 15 no.2:1-10 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O.Patona AN USSR.
(Steel, Structural--Welding) (Electric welding--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

2300

S/125/62/000/002/001/010
D040/D113

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, S.A.

TITLE: Some data on the mechanical properties of weld metal in electroslag welding carbon and low-alloy machinery steels

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 2, 1962, 1-10

TEXT: The effect of chemical composition, cooling rate and thermal treatment on the mechanical properties of the weld metal during electroslag welding is reviewed. Tests showed that (1) metal containing 1.5% Mn and 0.12-0.14% C was strong and highly resistant to crystalline cracks and embrittlement; (2) the weld metal strength is increased by including 0.4-0.6% Si; however, if larger quantities of Si and Si-Mn combinations are added, the resistance to crystalline cracks and embrittlement is reduced; (3) the effect of the chemical composition of the weld metal on its mechanical properties is the same as in submerged arc welding. Changes in the cooling rate within practically acceptable limits do not noticeably effect the mechanical properties of the weld metal. Considerable overheating, resulting in large austenitic

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32962

Some data on the mechanical ... S/125/62/000/002/001/010
D040/D113

grains, and slow cooling at the temperature of lowest austenite stability leads to the formation of equibalanced structures of reduced strength and higher critical embrittlement temperature than in weld metal produced by submerged arc welding or manual welding with coated electrodes. СВ [illegible] (Sv-10G2) and СВ 10 ГС (Sv10GS) (per ГОСТ-2246-60 [GOST-2246-60]) electrode wires containing increased amounts of Mn and Si are used for welding carbon and low-alloy machinery steels. Turning to the effects of thermal treatment, the author states that normalization results in the even distribution of perlite and ferrite, increased impact strength, reduced embrittlement point, and the elimination of acicular and widmanstatten structures. Conclusions: (1) The mechanical properties of electroslag weld metal are mainly determined by its chemical composition; (2) Heat treatment (tempering, normalization, subsequent tempering) does not essentially change the strength and plasticity of welds; (3) Welded joints are normalized in order to lower the critical embrittlement temperature and improve the impact strength after workhardening; attempts to achieve this effect by modifying the weld metal or using ultrasound are being made; (4) The use of Sv-10G2 electrode wire permits obtaining weld metal equal in strength to the base metal in the as-welded state and after special heat

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treatment; the impact strength of welds at room temperature in as-welded state is also about equal that of the base metal. However, at below-zero temperature and after workhardening, as-welded electroslag weld metal has a lower impact strength than weld metal produced by arc welding, and welded joints must be normalized if better impact strength of joints is required. There are 3 figures, 8 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

BAGLIKOVA, V.G.; OSTROVSKAYA, S.G.; MESMEYANOVA, S.I.

Study of immunity to smallpox vaccine in Uzbekistan; state of immunity to smallpox vaccine following the Great Patriotic War. Trudy Tash. NIIVS 5:37-46'62. (MIRA 16:10)
(UZBEKISTAN — SMALLPOX) (IMMUNITY) (VACCINATION)

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CA

11-C

The stability of the influenza virus against various physical influences and chemical agents. S. M. Ostrovskaya, O. M. Chalkina and S. B. Olekhnovich. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 52, 19-31 (in English, 31) (1938). *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 3712. —Influenza virus in the form of a 5% lung emulsion from infected mice showed slight resistance toward high temps. Even at 60° the virus was destroyed in the course of 30 min. Low temps (2-5°), on the other hand, had no essential effect on the virus. The virus like virus was found to be very sensitive to drying and showed poor resistance to an acid reaction in the surrounding medium or to a pronounced alk. reaction. H_2O_2, alcohol, Cl water and formalin destroyed the virus very vigorously. While H_2S and $KMnO_4$ had only a slight effect, Cakex and urotropine *in vitro* had no effect. Ether and $CHCl_3$ had sufficient disinfecting action. W. A. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

SEREBRYAKOV, V. A. ; OSTROVSKAYA, Sh. M.

Typhus Fever

Effect of fatigue and cooling upon the resistance of guinea pigs to typhus (authors' summary). Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, SH. M.

SEREBRYAKOV, V.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, Sh.M.

Two cases of "lice-less typhus." Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.2 70 F '54. (MIRA 7:3)

1. Iz Stalinabadskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i sanitarii. (Typhus fever)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, SH.M.; SHAPIRO, S.Ye.

Some observations on Q-fever epidemics in Tajikistan. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.8:107 Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(TAJIKISTAN - Q FEVER)

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/3 Public Health Jan. 57

730. OSTROVSKAYA Sh. M., YASINSKIY A. V. and KHASHIMOV D. M. Inst. for Epidemiol., Microbiol. and Hyg., Tadzhik. "On the epidemiology of Q fever in a town of Tadjikistan (Russian text) SOVETSK. MED. 1955, 11 (41-45)

Febrile diseases occurring in various parts of Tadjikistan have for long years remained unclassified, till in the first half of 1954 the admission of 30 patients to a hospital gave rise to the suspicion of Q fever. The agglutination, performed with corpuscular extract of R. burneti became only positive at least 10 days after the dropping of the temperature in titres of 1:16-1:64. In 2 cases R. burneti was isolated from the blood of patients, another strain from a case of laboratory infection. No pulmonary lesions became apparent in the patients studied. Epidemiological research showed the existence of a positive agglutination test in only a part of the live-stock. One strain of R. burneti was isolated from milk. The majority of patients were workers at slaughter houses, dairy farms and tanneries. Healthy labourers showed a positive agglutination test in 12.74%. Three strains of R. burneti were isolated from hard ticks, collected on cattle (Hyaloma anatolicum and detritum, Rhipicephalus sanguineus).

Mitov - Plovdiv

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, Sh.M.; SHAPIRO, S.Ye.; LOTOTSKIY, B.V.; YASINSKIY, A.V.

Natural reservoir of Q fever and possibilities of studying it in Tajikistan. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.11:101-107 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Tadzhikskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Ye.N.Pavlovskogo Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR. i Tadzhikskiy institut malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii.

(TAJIKISTAN--Q FEVER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, [illegible] M.; YASINSKIY, A.V.; SURKOVA, D.F.

Materials on the epidemiology of Q fever in Tajikistan. Zdrav. Tadzh. 3 no.2:27-30 Mr-Ap '56 (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Stalinabadskogo Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Rasulov).
(TAJIKISTAN--Q FEVER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

KHASHIMOV, D.M., dots.; OSTROVSKAYA, Sh.M.

Clinical features of Q fever in Stalinabad. Sov.med. 22 no.3:33-37 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent D.M.Khashimov) Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Avitsenny (dir. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya.I.Rakhimov)
(Q FEVER, epidemiol.
in Russia, clin. features (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, Sh.M.; YASINSKIY, A.V.; SURKOVA, D.F.

Results of a four-year study of Q fever in Tajikistan from 1953 to 1956. Zdrav.Tadzh. 6 no.4:18-22 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Stalinabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(TAJIKISTAN--Q FEVER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, Sh.M.; TURSUNOV, A.Kh.

Effect of irradiation on the level of antibodies and the [illegible] survival of Rickettsia prowazekii in the organism of animals. Zhur. mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 40 no.12:121 D '63.

(MIRA [illegible])

1. Iz Dushanbinskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

CHUDAKOV, Ye.A., akademik; OSTROVSKAYA, S.Ye.

Using the method of the scratch marks for studying the wearability of cylinders. Tren.i izn.mash. no.7:72-77 '53. (MLRA 9:9)
(Mechanical wear) (Automobiles--Cylinders)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

L 18220-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD
Ps-4/Pr-4/Pu-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AT3001867 S/2909/62/000/006/0153/0160

AUTHORS: Apashev, M. D.; Zagryazkin, N. N.; Ostrovskaya, S. Ye.

TITLE: Measurement of elevated gas temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut dvigateley. Trudy, no. 6, 1962, 153-160

TOPIC TAGS: temperature, gas, measurement, thermometry, thermocouple, transducer, nonstationary, elevated, high

ABSTRACT: This report on an experimental investigation is a continuation and extension of N. N. Zagryazkin's and R. P. Eygeles' proposal for the measurement of high local temperatures by means of the observation of the heating rate undergone by thermocouples ("A nonstationary method for the measurement of elevated gas temperatures."). In the sbornik "Teoriya, konstruktsiya, raschet i ispyteniye dvigateley vnutrennego sgoraniya – The theory, design, construction, and testing of internal-combustion engines," no. 6, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958). One advantage of this method is the usability in it of non-heat-resistant thermocouples. The principle of the nonstationary method consists in the measurement of elevated temperatures (T) by the introduction of the thermometric body into the medium to be measured for a short time, and its withdrawal before its T has attained the T

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001867

of the fluid flow. The curve of the increase in T is recorded by means of a loop oscillograph. The basic theory of the method and a schematic diagram of the equipment employed are set forth. Simplifying assumptions: 1. The T of the fluid flow is time-invariable; 2. the heat capacity of the thermometric transducer (TT) is constant through the T interval measured; 3. the heat-transfer from fluid to the TT is constant; 4. the T of the TT at a given time point is uniform; 5. radiational and conductive heat losses are disregarded. The method of interpretation of the oscillogram is explained, and an error analysis is carried out in detail. The influence of the diameter of the TT and of the flow velocity are analyzed. Conclusions: 1. The method proposed is recommended for the measurement of elevated gas T (1,000-3,000°C). 2. The accuracy of the measurement of T in the 1,000-2,000° range is ±7 to 9 percent. The accuracy of T measurement decreases with further increases in T. 3. The diameter of the TT must be smaller than 0.35 mm. 4. The parameters of the interpretation of the oscillograms, T_1 and T_2, must be selected with reference to the characteristics of the medium investigated. Thus for fluid media with a temperature up to 2,000° it is desirable to assume T_1 = 150 to 200°; for higher T of the fluid medium T_1 may be assumed as 80-100°, but it is then necessary to use readings obtained from 6 to 8 successive measurements. The selection of T_2 depends on the flow velocity; at flow velocities below 20 m/sec, the upper limit of T_2 must be 600 to 650°; at yet

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L 18220-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001867

more elevated flow velocities, T_2 may be increased to 1,000°, thereby improving the reliability of the results obtained. Orig. art. has 6 figures and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED:	00	DATE ACQ:	11Apr63	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	AI, PH, SD	NO REF SOV:	000	OTHER:	000

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OS[illegible]SKAYA, S. [illegible].

[illegible], YA. A. [illegible] - [illegible] Arkh[illegible]

Arkhitektura [illegible]

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, S.Ya.

Over-all treatment of various forms of rheumatic fever in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.6:88 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, T.A.

Functional properties of liver cells and mitochondria in changing temperature. Tsitologiia 7 no.5:653-655 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted June 30, 1963.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, T. K.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "Investigation [illegible] Arkagalinsk coal area". Moscow, 19[illegible]. [illegible] pp (Glavniiprovekt Main Designing of the Gosplan USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst for Processing [illegible] and [illegible] Producing Synthetic [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

LESNIK, A.G.; KHAR'KOVA, G.V.; OSTROVSKAYA, T.S.

Effect of high temperature heating on the properties of nichrome. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.8:70-76 '57. (Nichrome) (Metals, Effect of temperature on) (MIRA 11:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

137-58-6-13284

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 302 (USSR)

AUTHORS Lesnik, A G, Kharkova, G V, Ostrovskaya, I S

TITLE Effect of High-temperature Heating on Nichrome Properties (Vliyanive vysokotemperaturnogo nagreva na svoystva nikhromov)

PERIODICAL Sb. nauchn. rabot In-ta metallofiz. AN UkrSSR, 1957, Nr 8, pp 70-76

ABSTRACT An investigation of the effect of prolonged high-temperature heating on the microstructure, hardness, and parameters of the lattice of three different nichromes Ni-Cr (24.85% Cr), Ni-Cr-Mo (Cr 19%, Mo 1.77%), and Ni-Cr-W (Cr 22.0%, W 3.3%) Specimens were heated in sealed quartz ampoules at 1170-1200°C It was established that high-temperature heating of nichromes and subsequent holding within the temperature range between 600 and 840° causes a change in the parameter of the lattice of the initial solid solution which indicates its decomposition This phenomenon has no connection with the presence of incidental impurities Nichromes containing > 20% Cr are not completely balanced systems, and a prolonged heating at high temperatures causes their transition into a balanced condition N.K

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[illegible]VSKIY, [illegible] Y[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]VSKAYA, [illegible]

Thermo[illegible] [illegible]ium and [illegible]anganese [illegible]orides.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

FEDKOVSKIY, V.V., VOROB'YEV, N.I., OSTROVSKAYA, T.V.

Thermochemical transformations of nickel and cobalt chlorides.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4 772-785 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

ACCESSION NR: AP4034578 S/0076/64/038/004/0916/0920

AUTHOR: Amirova, S. A. (Perm'); P[illegible]kovskiy, V. V. (Perm'); Prokhorova, V. G. (Perm'); Ostrovskaya, T. V. (Perm'); Lezhneva, A. A. (Perm')

TITLE: Oxidation of iron-vanadium spinel by oxygen.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 4, 1964, 916-920

TOPIC TAGS: iron vanadium spinel, oxidation, thermogram, iron orthovanadate containing system, vanadium pentoxide containing system, iron orthovanadate, solid subtraction solution, vanadium hematite solution, fusion temperature, solubility, alkali additive, oxidation acceleration

ABSTRACT: This investigation of the oxidation of iron-vanadium spinel by oxygen included a study of the composition and properties of the phases formed, and the effect of small amounts of alkali additives on the oxidation process. Thermograms for the iron-vanadium spinel system, for iron orthovanadate and for the iron orthovanadate-vanadium pentoxide system were constructed. In the oxidation of the spinel the formation of a solid subtraction solution (exotherm at 236-336C, spinel crystal structure is retained but the cell parameters decreased) proceeds

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034578

decomposition of the spinel. Three phases are formed by the oxidation of the spinel (exotherm at 462-573C): vanadium pentoxide, iron orthovanadate and the phase R_2O_3 which represents a solid solution of vanadium in [illegible]. The [illegible] therms 619-641 and 790-350C correspond to the fusion of the [illegible] pentoxide and iron orthovanadate and the pure $[illegible]$. The [illegible] orthovanadate in 10% H_2SO_4 was determined. The addition of [illegible] greatly accelerates its oxidation but does not affect the oxidation [illegible]. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Permsk Polytechnic [illegible])

SUBMITTED: 28Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

AMIROVA, S.A.; PEKHEREVSKIY, V.V.; PROKHOROVA, V.G.; OSTROVSKAYA, T.V.; BOBROVA, I.G. (Perm')

Oxidation of $ZnVCrO_4$ spinel by oxygen. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12: 2862-2867 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, [illegible], No [illegible], pp 153-154 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ostrovskaya, V. A.

TITLE: Epidemology of Ascaroidea and Trichocephalesis in Rural Areas (K epidemiologii askaridoza i trikhotsefaleza v usloviyakh sel'skoy mestnosti)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. rabot. L'vovsk. n.-i. in-ta epidemiol. mikrobiol. i gigiyeny., L'vov, un-t, 1956, pp 88-[illegible]

ABSTRACT: It was established that [illegible].5 percent of the population was infected with helminth in one rural area of the L'vovskaya Oblast', which had sanitary facilities and material and cultural opportunities typical of the western districts of the Ukrainian SSR. The infection was caused by a combination of Ascaroidea and Trichocephalesis. Soil, grain, springs, and houses were all covered with helminth eggs. Most of the eggs, with

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active larvae, were observed on the ground from June to October. Infection of epidemic proportions can occur at this time. The largest number of helminth eggs was noticed in gardens which had been fertilized by human excrement. A higher level of mass sanitation and compulsory deheminthization are basic precautionary measures to prevent the spread of this pest.

Card 2/2

I. Yashina

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVSKAYA, V.I.

SPARANSKIY, N.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; OSTROVSKAYA, V.I. [redacted]

Role of neural factors in stenocardia. Sov.med. 19 no.1:41-45 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.L.Masinkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina Meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANGINA PECTORIS, physiology, reflex mechanism)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

OSTROVKAYA, V.I.

Clinical importance of analyzing the duration of the systolic phases in patients with circulatory insufficiency under the influence of acute strophanthin loads. Kardiologiia 3 no.3: 70-72 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova)

(HEART BEAT) (STROPHANTIN)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

FLID, R.M.; MIRONOV, V.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, V.M.; ARONOVA, N.I.

Kinetics and mechanism of catalytic conversions of acetylene. Part 3: Kinetics of liquid-phase hydrohalogenation of acetylene in the presence of mercury salts [with summary in English]. Zhur. fiz. khim. 33 no.1:119-128 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. Lomonosova.
(Acetylene) (Hydrogenation) (Halogenation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

5(4)

AUTHORS: Flid, R. M., Mironov, V. A., Ostrovskaya, V. N., Aronova, N. I.

TITLE: The Kinetics and Mechanism of the Catalytic Conversion of Acetylene (Kinetika i mechanizm kataliticheskoy prevrashcheniya atsetilena). III. The Kinetics of the Hydrohalogenation of Acetylene in Liquid Phase in the Presence of Mercury Salts. III. Kinetika zhidkof [illegible] vaniya atsetilena v prisutstvii [illegible] rtuti

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, [illegible], Vol [illegible], Nr [illegible], pp [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The catalytic addition of hydrogen halide to acetylene in the presence of mercury salts had already been [illegible] for several times but the data obtained were in [illegible] and contradictory. In the case under review tests were conducted with HCl, HBr, and HJ. The testing method and the testing apparatus were already described (Ref [illegible]). The following products were obtained: On hydrochlorination vinyl chloride only; on hydrobromination vinyl [illegible] and 1,1-dibromoethane, and on hydroiodination only [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

The Kinetics and Mechanism of the Catalytic Conversion [illegible] of Acetylene. III. The Kinetics of the Hydrochlorination of [illegible] in Liquid Phase in the Presence of Mercury Salts

ethane. The influence of the contact time τ on the conversion degree of acetylene and the yield of reaction products at various temperatures and varying [illegible] of the reaction were investigated (Table 3). The reaction velocity is shown by a kinetic equation of the first order (with respect to acetylene). It is impeded by the reaction products formed. The temperature influence was determined (Table 7), the activation energies were calculated and an unusual change of the temperature coefficient of the hydrochlorination reaction was observed. In all cases, a linear dependence between the logarithm of the velocity constant and the values of the oxidation potential of the sort of solution, with various HgX -concentrations, was observed.

It is assumed that acetylene is activated by [illegible] out a doublet of π-electrons by the catalyzer whereby the acetylene molecule is deformed. There are 7 figures, 4 tables and 5 Soviet references.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

The Kinetics and Mechanism of the Catalytic Conversion [illegible] of Acetylene. III. The Kinetics of the Hydration of [illegible] in Liquid Phase in the Presence of Mercury [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. Lomonosova (Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June [illegible], 1957

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

DZIOMKO, V.M., [illegible], V.M.

Multidentate formazans. Part 3. Effect of zinc ions on the conformation reaction of o-quinone diazides with acetone. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:502-506 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

L 42421-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4, RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008840 S/0079/65/035/003/0502/0506

AUTHOR: Dziomko, V. M.; Ostrovskaya, V. M.

TITLE: Multidentate formazans. III. The effect of zinc ions on the combination reaction of o-quinonediazides with acetone

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1965, 502-506

TOPIC TAGS: acetone, zinc, quinondiazole, formazan, organic synthesis

ABSTRACT: Acetone shows a slight tendency to combination reactions. There is no available data on the interaction of acetone with o-quinonediazides and the formation of quadridentate formazans. The effect of zinc ions in the combination reaction of relatively inactive o-quinonediazides with acetone was studied and it was established that in this case zinc ions are catalysts for the synthesis of N,N'-di-(2-hydroxyaryl) substituted formazans. Thus, using 3,4,6-trichloroquinone-1,2-diazide and acetone, N,N'-di-(2-hydroxy-3,5,6-trichlorophenyl)-C-acetylformazan was produced with a satisfactory yield. The proposed synthesis scheme for the formazans is given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. It was shown that zinc ions increase the nucleophilic activity of acetone in combination reaction with o-quinone-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

L 42421-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008840

diazides. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh reshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High Purity Chemicals)

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510013-7

ACCESSION NR: AP4042824 S/0021/64/000/007/0919/0922

AUTHOR: Chernenko, V. S.; Ostrovs'ka, V. P. (Ostrovskaya, V. P.)

TITLE: The role of the initial structure in the electron-beam heating of steel

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 7, 1964, 919-922

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing steel, ball bering ShKh15 steel, steel phase composition, steel initial structure, electron beam heating, heated steel phase composition, heated steel structure

ABSTRACT: The role of the initial structure in the formation, composition, and structure of the phases in electron-beam-heated, ball bearing ShKh15 steel was investigated. Steel specimens with initial granular pearlite, troostite, or sorbite structures and structures consisting of martensite, residual austenite, and carbides, or of tempered martensite, residual austenite, and carbides were obtained by hardening or by hardening and subsequent tempering at 200, 400, or 600C. Three distinct layers were observed in the electron-beam-

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heated hardened steel. The upper layer had a coarse-grained, martensitic-austenitic microstructure with an undeterminable amount of residual austenite and no carbides; this layer had a microhardness of 700—750kg/mm^2. The microstructure of the second layer, at a depth of 550—600μ from the surface, consisted of large clusters of fine-grained martensite and residual austenite, the latter amounting to 55-60% of the total volume. Depending on the location, the microhardness varied from 550 to 750kg/mm^2. The third layer, 650—950μ from the surface, contained a large amount of dispersed carbides (an indication that the layer temperature did not exceed the A_{cm} point). The presence of martensite and residual austenite, whose amount decreased from 40—45 to 20—25% with increased depth, showed that the layer was heated above the Ac_1 point. The next (tempered) zone had a microhardness of about 500kg/mm^2, which indicated the presence of a dispersed ferrite-carbide mixture of the troostite type. Similar changes observed in the electron-beam-heated zones of tempered steel specimens showed that the initial structure plays no role in changes in the microstructure and phase composition of steel heated by an electron beam. The initial structure of the steel or, in other words, the tempering temperature noticeably

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affected the depth and the width of the electron-beam-heated zone, which was smallest in the quenched steel and largest in the annealed. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

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AUTHORS: Bogorodskiy, O. V., Nashel'skiy, A.Ya. and Ostrovskaya V.Z.

TITLE: X-ray Study of the Solid Solutions InAs-InP

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.1, pp.119-121

TEXT: The basic materials employed were 99.999% pure indium (brand [illegible] (In-0)) 99.99% pure crystalline arsenic and 99.99% pure red phosphorus "used for semiconductors of class A2" The alloys were prepared with the aid of a special furnace shown in Fig.2. The furnace consisted of two parts. The left-hand part was maintained at a high temperature and contained indium in a quartz boat, while the right-hand part was kept at a lower temperature and contained phosphorus and arsenic. This procedure has been described by the second of the present authors in Ref.5. The alloys thus obtained were subjected to zone recrystallization as described by O. G. Folberth and H. Weiss (Ref.6). Chemical analysis of the specimens was not carried out. The composition was checked by comparing the weights of the elements loaded into the ampoule and the solid solution obtained in the end. The specimens were ground in an agate mortar until the average particle size was about 0.01 mm.

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X-ray Study of the Solid . . .

The X-ray photographs were obtained by the Debye method using copper radiation in the РКУ (RKU) camera (86 mm in diameter). The X-ray photographs were measured up on the ИЗА-2 (IZA-2) comparator. The lattice parameters were calculated from the 642 and 731 reflections. The table shows the lattice parameters obtained

Table

Lattice parameters of solid solutions of the InAs-InP system

Composition mol % InAs	InP	Lattice period, Å Folberth (Ref.1)	Koster and Ulrich (Ref.4)	Present data
100	0	6.04	6.06	6.042±0.001
95	5	-	-	6.034
90	10	-	-	6.026
80	20	-	-	6.016
75	25	5.99	6.02	-
60	40	-	-	5.960
50	50	5.93	5.96	5.935
40	60	-	-	5.910
30	70	-	-	5.892

(Table cont.)

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