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GONIONSKIY, S.A., otv. red.; GRIGULEVICH, I.R., red.; YEFIMOV, A.V., red.; GORNOV, M.F., red.; RUDENKO, V.T., red.

[Chile; its politics, economy, culture] Chili; politika, ekonomika, kul'tura. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 353 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut Latinskoy Ameriki.

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RUDENKO, V.T.

Fluidization of sugar (from "Gazeta Cukrownicza," No.11, 1958). Sakh. prom. 33 no.4:70 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Sugar manufacture)

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RUDENKO, V.V.

Make wider use of asbestos-cement pipes. Stroi.truboprov. 8 no.7: 26-27 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut Kabbalkproyekt, Nal'chik.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

MYASNIKOV, Konstantin Viktorovich; RUDENKO, Vasiliy Vladimirovich; BURTSEV, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KOVALEV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.

[Using hardening fillers during the mining of mineral deposits] Primenenie tverdeiushchei zakladki pri razrabotke rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 121 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

PRIGOZHIN, Ye.I., gornyy inzhener; RUDENKO, V.V., gornyy inzhener.

Testing data on the PSh-20 sinking perforator. Gor.zhur. no.5: 25-26 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Rock drills)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

The determination of gum dissolved in kerosene. B. K. Tarasov and V. V. Rudenko. *Grozmenskii Neftyanik* 4, No. 1, 65-6(1934).—The methods for the detn. of gum as applied to gasoline cannot be used for kerosene because of its low vapor pressure. The following method gives reliable results for cracked kerosene to be used in tractors. Evap. a 25-cc. sample of the cracked kerosene in a beaker 5 cm. in diam. and 7 cm. high on an elec. hot plate at 210° in a current of N or CO_2 of a velocity of 20 l. per min. Direct the gas jet perpendicularly to the surface of the liquid and as nearly as possible to its center. The diam. of the gas tube is one cm. and its distance from the liquid is 3 cm. Dry the residue at 110° for 30 min. and weigh. The gum is expressed in mg. per 100 cc. of the product.

A. A. Boehtlingk

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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BC

B-I-2

Refining cracked gasoline. B. K. TARASOV and V. V. RUDENKO (Groz. Neft., 1934, 4, No. 9—10, 24—27).—The use of gravel for a rapid separation of the acid sludge from a pressure distillate, followed by a dry neutralization, yields high-grade gasoline. Antioxidants improve storage stability. Gasoline with an end-point of 225° was stabilised in storage by treatment with $KMnO_4$ before the H_2SO_4 treatment.

CH. ABS. (8)

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CA

2 2

Stabilization of cracked gasolines by fractions of beech tar. P. A. Sentsov and V. V. Rudenko. *Trudy Groznenskogo Nauch.-Issledovatel. Neftyanogo Inst.* 1939, No. 3, 130-54; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 105. A comparison of inhibitors obtained from peat tar, low-temp. and high-temp. coal tars, and tars from birch and beech showed that a max. effect is obtained from the beech tar fraction b. 280-300°. Various samples of cracked gasoline stabilized with beech tar were exposed to dispersed light at 17-21°. The temp. stability was detd. by keeping the gasoline for 12 days at 70 ± 3° in a glass container under a reflux condenser. Pressure distillate when made alk. and stabilized by this fraction of beech tar has a high induction period, remains unchanged under natural conditions for 8 months and is stable against high temp. After 6 months the stabilized gasoline was still suitable for use in internal-combustion engines. The production of beech tar is described. W. R. Henn

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22

CA

Rapid determination of dissolved gum in cracked naphtha and kerosene. V. V. Rudenko and D. M. Musnikova. *Groznen-kii Neftyanik* 7, No. 3, 64-8 (1937). The detn. is carried out in a thermostat with double walls, the jacketed space being charged with ethylene glycol heated to 150°. A copper coil is placed in the jacketed space and purified air is passed through this coil into the interior of the thermostat. A 100-cc. sample is placed in a tared beaker, and the air admitted 3 cm. above the surface of the liquid. The blowing is continued to complete evapn. and the beaker is cooled and weighed. A detailed description of the app. and the procedure is given. A. A. Boehtlingk

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Refining cracked gasoline. B. K. Tarasov and V. V. Rudenko. *Grozneskii Neftyanik* 4, No. 9-10, 34-7 (1934).—The use of gravel for a rapid sepn. of the acid sludge from a pressure distillate, followed by a dry neutralization, yields high-grade gasoline, although improved stability in storage results from introducing antioxidants. Samples stable in storage were obtained from gasoline with an end point of 225° which received a preliminary treatment with $KMnO_4$ before the H_2SO_4 treatment. The high content of potential gum (present in this gasoline) indicates that probably O-contg. compds. are formed by the oxidizing agent. These compds. cannot be removed by H_2SO_4 and they are stable at ordinary temp., although they induce gum formation on storage. Treatment with large quantities of H_2SO_4 yields gasoline low in potential gum, the consumption of H_2SO_4 depending on the character of the pressure distillate. Heavy gasolines are more stable than the lighter gasolines after a doctor treatment, provided that an excess of elementary S is absent. This is due to the stabilizing effect of the high-boiling fractions. The high-boiling fractions (in excess of 150°) contain natural stabilizers which are removed in the refining. By adding these fractions to the light gasoline, the latter is stabilized, although it then has an unsatisfactory color. Eleven references.

A. A. Boehtlingk

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

22

Recracking. II. B. K. Tarasov and V. V. Rudenko. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 19, 599-603(1930); cf. *C. A.* 24, 1731.—Gas-oil fractions were recycled after removing the gasoline cut (b. below 150°) and the heavy ends b. above 320°. The shrinkage was made up by the addn. of fresh gas oil. The aromatics present in the gasoline were detd. by a modified nitrating method (described in detail). The unsatd. compds. were first removed by treatment with $AlCl_3$. No polymerization or condensation was observed. The fact that the nitration products were of a liquid consistency confirms the observation. The amt. of unsatd. compds. was detd. as follows: a weighed amt. of sample was diluted with CCl_4 and titrated with a standardized Br soln. in CCl_4. An excess of the soln. was then added and the whole left standing for 15 min. The excess of Br was titrated with thiosulfate after adding an alc. soln. of KI. The HBr from the substitution reaction was titrated with caustic in the presence of methyl orange. The recracking was carried out according to a process described earlier (*C. A.* 24, 1731). The cracking temp. was 650°, the velocity of feed 700 g. per hr. and the charge 1800 g. Gas oils from asphalt-base and paraffin-base crude oils were investigated. It was found that heavy tar b. below 320° can be used in recycling. The increase in the sp. gr. of the cracking stock does not affect the formation of coke provided that the heavier fractions are removed. The addn. of the heavy tar increases the content of aromatics in the gasoline as well as its com. value. These heavy tars obtained as a result of repeated cracking are very high in aromatics and can be used as a raw material for various chem. purposes, while residues b. above 320° can be used for prepg. asphalt emulsions. The cracking operation, distn. of various cuts obtained, as well as their properties, are described.

A. A. Borhtlingk

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BC

Recracking [of kerosene]. B. K. Tarassov and V. V. Rudenko (Neft. Chos., 1929, 17, 530—532).—A kerosene (aromatics 13·2, naphthenes 35·2, paraffins 51·6%) was passed 24 times through an iron tube at 600—610°, the bottoms being mixed with fresh stock to give the same charge. The total yield of gasoline (final b.p. 200°) was 45%, the content of aromatic hydrocarbons being increased by each cracking operation. Characteristics of the kerosene fraction are recorded.

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BC

8-I-3

(A) **Determination of gum dissolved in kerosene.** B. K. Tarasov and V. V. [illegible]. (B) **Determination of gums dissolved in cracked kerosene distillates.** L. A. Alexandrov (Gros. Neft., 1934, 4, No. 1, 65—66, 66—67).—(A) A 25-c.c. sample of the cracked kerosene is evaporated in a beaker (5 cm. diam., 7 cm. high) on a hotplate at 210° in a current of N_2 or CO_2 (20 litres per min.). The residue is dried for ½ hr. at 110° and weighed.

(B) A 25-c.c. sample is evaporated in a porcelain dish (4·5 cm. diam.) on a sand-bath at 250°. The amount of gum increases with the b.p. and with decrease in colour on the Stammer scale. Kerosene obtained in straight distillation is considerably lower in gum than that from cracked oil. Ch. Abs. (e)

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L 07341-67 EWT(d)/EWP(m) EWP(t)

ACC NR: AP6012134 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0052/0053

AUTHORS: Rudenko, Ye. S.; Trubnikov, Yu. A.; Minenko, O. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Crane equipment for transporting and handling flat loads of various sizes. Class 35, No. 180321

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: hoisting equipment, material handling, crane

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a crane equipment for transporting and handling flat loads of various sizes, not designed to support their own weight without bending. The equipment contains a traverse suspended from the edge of the crane and two hoisting drums. In the course of manipulating the loads, cables are wound onto these drums in various directions. The cables carry holding devices. To expedite the changes necessary for handling loads of different sizes and to simplify its construction, the holding mechanism has the form of a frame with a system of clamps (see Fig. 1). Each side of the frame carries coplanar inserts in the form of struts. The frame is suspended not only from the drum cables, but also along its long sides by the cables passing over the blocks to the traverse. The drums are connected to one another with rapidly demountable clamps and are turned by an

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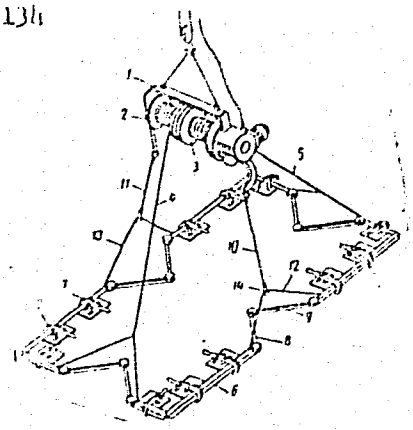

Fig. 1. 1 - traverse; 2 and 3 - hoisting drums; 4 and 5 - cables; 6 - frame; 7 - clamps; 8 and 9 - hinged struts; 10 and 11 - cables; 12 and 13 - flexible loops; 14 - blocks

electric motor through a reducing gear and a clutch. The latter makes it possible to separate the drums from the reducing gear when it becomes necessary to unwind some of the cables between the frame and the drums. In this situation, the drums are disconnected from one another so that they are free to turn in different directions, independently. Each clamp consists of an arm free to turn in a vertical plane in respect to the frame. The clamping surface is curved and nearly cylindrical. It interacts with the upper surface of the clamped load, and is free to turn on the arched guides of a π-shaped handle. The openings in the walls of this handle serve to accommodate a prong fixed to the free end of the rod. At the lower part of the

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ACC NR: AP6012134

handle, which forms an extension of the walls, there lie clamps for grasping the end of the load. These clamps are provided with a bearing plane interacting with the lower surface of the clamped load at the part farther from the handle than the zone of interaction between the aforementioned strut and the upper surface of the load (when the handle is in the working vertical position). This arrangement assures a proper clamping of the load to the frame. The clamping part of the arm may be hinged to an interchangeable shoe. A rubber insert is placed between the inner surface of the shoe and the surface of the arm. This insert is reinforced with a blade spring. To provide for the remote control of the clutch and to diminish its size, a conical trunnion of the drum is used as one of the half-clutches. This trunnion lies on the side of the reducer formed as a worm gear. The second half-clutch is also conical. It is inserted into the worm wheel of the reducer, is attached to it through a slot connection, and carries a flattened stem with a nut carrying a crown sprocket. The latter meshes with a toothed rack attached to the support of an electromagnet. The button for throwing on the electromagnet is on the directing panel within the cabin of the crane. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct64

Card 3/3 vmb

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yu. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into conditions associated with the unsynchronized course of generators at large-scale hydroelectric power stations." Leningrad, 1960. 17 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst im M. I. Kalinin); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 159)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Ya., inzh.

Mesh-reinforced concrete tanks. Stroitel' no.5:5-6 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Reinforced concrete) (Tanks)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

GOSHIN, S.A., inzhener; RUDENKO, Ya.I.

Automatization of milling operations. Vest.mash. 36 no.10:44-46 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Milling machines)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Ye.A.; SERGEYEV, A.G.; PETROV, K.I.

Glue for applying Lincrusta to walls and partitions. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.60:21-22 '53. (MLRA 7:2)
(Glue) (Lincrusta-Walton)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, YU. I.

Rudenko, Yu. I. - "The adsorption properties of clay", Trudy Astrakh. gos. ped. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1948, p. 64-68.

SO: U-3142, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUBENKO, Ye. I.

Rubenko, Ye. I. - "On the problem of coloring therapeutic muds with a clay coating", Trudy astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1947, p. 69-72.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; TAUBE, Petr Reyngol'dovich; KRASNOV, V. N., red.; KLIMOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[One hundred and one...] Sto odin... Astrakhan', Izd-vo gazety "Volga," 1958. 272 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Chemical elements)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

R

Nikolaev, V. I., and Rudenko, V. I. ADSORPTIVE PROPERTIES OF CLAY (KAOLIN). (*Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.*, 21, 237-39 (1938) (in English).—The adsorptive properties of a kaolin sample containing 90.50% pure clay were studied after first removing a slight admixture of soluble salts by washing with hot H_2O. Ten gm. of clay, dried at about 100° and finely ground, was shaken for 3 hr. with 100 gm. of a synthetic solution of definite composition; then the composition of the solution after shaking was compared with the composition before shaking. Clay adsorbed brine ions but not Ca^{++}, Mg^{++} and SO_4^{--} ions. To compare the adsorption values of separate ions by clay and by the entire mud complex, mud was washed with H_2O until it gave no Cl-ion reaction, elutriated and weighed and the dry substance analyzed. The adsorption values of the separate brine ions by the mud complex are somewhat greater than those of the same ions by pure clay. The clay in the mud adsorbs 94.3% of the Cl ion, 66.6% of the Br ion, 75% of the K ion and 85.7% of the Na ion.

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CS

1

ADSORPTIVE PROPERTIES OF CLAY (KAOLIN).—V. I. Nikolaev and E. I. Rudenko (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 21, 237, 1938). The adsorption of ions by a 99·59% kaolin was investigated. $Na^{\cdot}$, $K^{\cdot}$, Cl', and Br' were adsorbed, but not SO_4'', $Mg^{\cdot\cdot}$, or $C^{\cdot\cdot}a$. The sum of $K^{\cdot}$ + $Na^{\cdot}$ adsorbed is equal to Cl' + Br' (in g.-equivalents). These ions are also adsorbed by impure clay, but to a somewhat greater extent.

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Cd

2

Adsorptive properties of dust particles carried into salt lakes by the wind and entering into the composition of lake silts. V. I. Nikolaev and B. I. Rudenko. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 23, 603-7(1939)(in English).—Expts. on 2 fractions of washed mineral particles deposited on the salt surface of Tinax lake which were (1) over 0.01 mm. in diam. and (2) under 0.001 mm. in diam. indicate that (*a*) it is mainly the clayey portion of the silts that adsorbs K^+, Cl^- and Br^- ions, (*b*) Na^+ and SO_4^{--} ions are adsorbed not only by clay, but also by Fe_2O_3 and (*c*) Na^+ ions also replace Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} in minerals, entering into the compn. of the mud framework. G. Ayers

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BC

Adsorptive properties of clay (kaolin). V. I. NIKOLAEV and E. I. RUDENKO. (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, **21**, 237—239).—The adsorption of ions by a 99·59% kaolin has been investigated. $Na^{\cdot}$, $K^{\cdot}$, Cl', and Br' were adsorbed, but not SO_4'', Mg'', or Ca''. The sum of $K^{\cdot} + Na^{\cdot}$ adsorbed is equal to $Cl' + Br'$ (in g.-equiv.). These ions are also adsorbed by impure clay but to a somewhat greater extent.

A. J. M.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Adsorption properties of colloidal iron oxide. E. I. Rodenko and V. I. Nikolaev. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. chim.* **1936**, 1045-51 (in German 1052).—As a contribution to the study of the adsorption properties of sea and lake muds with respect to the ions of natural brines the behavior of colloidal $Fe(OH)_3$ (I) has been studied. With the exception of Ca and Mg ions all other ions present in natural brines are adsorbed by I, but no equiv. relation between the adsorbed cations and anions could be discovered. After adsorption, I was stabilized against the action of H_2S except for the formation of FeS at the surface of the colloidal granules. The formation of FeS in mud may be due to oxidation of H_2S and elimination of the liberated H in favor of the powerfully absorbed ions. C. R. Addinall

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RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; TAUBE, Petr Reyngol'dovich; PETRENCHUK, O.P., otv. red.; BOYKOVA, A.G., red.

[Fifth ocean] Piatyi okean. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965. 167 p. (MIRA 18:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; VERKHNTSEV, I.I., kand. med. nauk, dots., nauchn. red.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.Ya., red.

[Do you know yourself?] Znaesh' li ty sebia? 2. izd. Astrakhan', Volga, 1963. 291 p. (MIRA 18:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

TAUBE, Petr Reyngol'dovich; RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.

[From hydrogen to...?] Ot vodoroda do...? Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 351 p. (MIRA 17:7)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

TAUBE, Petr Reyngol'dovich; RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; ZAKHARIKOVA, Ye.I., red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[From hydrogen to nobelium?] Ot vodoroda do ... nobeliia? Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 329 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Chemical elements)

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HUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; TAUBE, Petr Reyngol'dovich; KRASNOV, V.N., red.; KLIMOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[One hundred and one] Sto odin. Astrakhan', Izd-vo gazety "Volga," 1958. 272 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Periodic law)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, /E. I.

Nikolaev, V. I., and Rudenko, E. I. ADSORPTIVE PROPERTIES OF CLAY (KAOLIN). Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S. 21, 237-39(1938) (In English).- The adsorptive properties of a kaolin sample containing 99.5% pure clay were studied after first removing a slight admixture of soluble salts by washing with hot H_2O. Ten gm. of clay, dried at about 100° and finely ground, was shaken for 3 hr. with 100 gm. of a synthetic solution of definite composition; then the composition of the solution after shaking was compared with the composition before shaking. Clay adsorbed brine ions but not Ca^{++}, Mg^{++} and SO_4^{--} ions. To compare the adsorption values of separate ions by clay and by the entire mud complex, mud was washed with H_2O until it gave no Cl-ion reaction, elutriated and weighed and the dry substance analyzed. The adsorption values of the separate brine ions by the mud complex are somewhat greater than those of the same ions by pure clay. The clay in the mud adsorbs 94.3% of the Cl ion, 66.6% of the Br ion, 75% of the K ion and 85.7% of the Na ion.

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RUDENKO, YE. I.

Rudenko, Ye. I. - "The role of kaolin, polymineral clay, and other component parts of sud deposits in the metamorphosis of salt lakes", Trudy Astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1948, p. 58-63.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

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Rudenko, Ye. I. and Demichova, A. P. - "On the question of the ability of the Tinak mud lake to prolong life", Trudy Astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1948, p. 35-4[illegible].

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

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Rudenko, Ye. I., Veprintsev, T. I., and Murygin, I. I. - "On the possibility of using certain salt lakes of the Southern Astrakhan' group for therapeutic purposes", (Reports 1 and 2), Trudy Astrakh. gos. rel. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1948, p. 41-57.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; TAUBE, Petr Reyngol'dovich; TOLMIRIDI, L., red.; VORONKOVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Fifth ocean]Piatyi okean. Penza, Penzenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 188 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Atmosphere)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Ye. V.

Feb 49

USSR/Medicine - Wheat
Medicine - Seeds

"The Significance of Factors of External Environment and of Different Portions of Seed for the Germination of Physiologically Immature Wheat Seed," V. V. Skripchinskiy, Ye. V. Rudenko, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 5

Attempts to clarify the role of water, oxygen and temperature in the germination of physiologically immature wheat seeds. On this basis, studies external nature and causes of the discrepancy in maturity and ripeness of the seeds. Submitted by Acad N. A. Maksimov, 16 Nov 48.

PA 29/49T56

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Ye. V.

"Investigation of Certain Questions of the Agricultural Biology of Sorghum-Johnson Grass Hybrids." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fodder, Moscow, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 8, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

GONCHARENKO, A.S., inzh.; KURTANOV, A.N., inzh.; RUDENKO, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOVALOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of optimum operating modes of electric power systems. Elektrichestvo no.8:75-87 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RULENKO, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SYROV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHEL'ISOV, M.P., inzh.

Discussion of I.A. Syromiatnikov's article "Principal trends in the development of electric power distribution networks." Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.11:109-112 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Sibirskiy energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, V.K., inzh.; YASNIKOV, V.N., inzh.

Distribution of power reserves in an electric power system. Elek sta. 35 no.10:43-49 O'64. (MIRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yu.N., inzh.

Use of computer to calculate the equations of a saturated salient-pole synchronous machine taking excitation control and the moment of the primary motor into consideration. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no. 9:37-45 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina. Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh setey i sistem.
(Electric machinery, Synchronous)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

LYTAYEV, L.A., inzh.; RUDENKO, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; YASNIKOV, V.N., inzh.

Features of using automatic frequency control in unified power systems. Elek. sta. 36 no.9:26-30 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

PORTNOY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDENKO, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; YASNIKOV, V.N., inzh.

Joining of Siberian power distribution networks by weak intersystem couplings. Elek. sta. 34 no.5:37-43 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Siberia--Interconnected electric utility systems)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2867

Vol'fkovich, S. I., Z. A. Rogovin, Yu. P. Rudenko, and I. V. Shmanenkov

Obshchaya khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, t. 2 (General Chemical Technology, Vol 2) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 848 p. Errata slip inserted. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician; Eds. (Inside book): N. S. Avramova and G. P. Luchinskiy; Tech. Eds.: V. F. Zazul'skaya and P. V. Pogudkin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a standard reference on general chemical technology for students at chemical and technological institutes as well as for chemistry departments of universities and polytechnic vuzes. The text may also serve as a manual for engineers and technicians in industrial enterprises and for personnel of scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: The book , the second of two volumes on general chemical technology, describes electrothermal processes, technology of silicates, production of ferrous, nonferrous, and rare metals,

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the technology of nuclear processes, basic organic synthesis, and high molecular weight compounds. Concise information on fine chemical technology and the dyestuff industry is also given. Chapters XX-XXII of Part 6, Section 1 and 2 of Chapter XXIX, Part 9, Section 3 of Chapter XXXVII, Part 10, and Chapter XLVI were written by S. I. Vol'fkovich. Chapters XXIII-XXVII (except Section 3 of Chapter XXIV) and Chapter XXVIII (except Section 6) were written by I. V. Shmanenkov; Chapters XXII-XXXVIII, by Yu. P. Rudenko; Chapters XL - XLIV, by Z. A. Rogovin. Sections of the course which had not been included in the original program of Volume II were written by the following authors: Section 6 of Chapter XXVIII, by N. M. Sobinyakova; Section 3 of Chapter XXIX, Chapter XXX and Sections 1, 2, and 4 of Chapter XXXI, by Yu. I. Karyakin and A. I. Kitaygorodskiy; Section 3 of Chapter XXXI, by Ye. P. Dergunov; Chapter XXXIX, by M. A. Chekalin; Section 3 of Chapter XXIV and Chapter XLV, by M. M. Gol'dberg. The authors thank P. P. Budnikov, N. N. Vorozhtsov, N. A. Dolezhal', V. S. Yemel'yanov, O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, P. Ye. Kazaryan, S. V. L'vov, N. N. Postnikov, N. V. Solomin, G. V. Uvarov, I. I. Yukel'son, S. D. Evenchik. The authors also thank P. P. Sergeyev /deceased/ for preparing the section, "Basic Organic Synthesis." References accompany each chapter.

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MAMOKHIN, I.I.; MORGUNOV, V.S.; POLYAKOV, A.K.; RUDENKO, Yu.P.

Using the gamma-ray scattering method in Karamazar complex ore mines. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa no.8:63-71 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. ATRU i Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Yu. P.

Author mentioned in the book: General Chemical Technology (Vol.1), (Obshchaya khimicheskaya tekhnologiya) by: Vol'fkovich, S.I.; Yegorow, A. P.; and Epshteyn, D.A.

A.I.D., Library of Congress (Call No. AF582723)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

LEPENDIN, L.F.; RUDENKO, Yu.S.

Growth of crystals from hyposulfite melts in an ultrasonic field. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:241-245 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Dithionite crystals--Growth) (Ultrasonic waves)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

S/194/62/000/004/052/105
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Lepending, L. F., Rudenko, Yu. S. and Ruchko, R. I.

TITLE: Calorimetric method for the measurement of ultrasonic power

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-5-29k (V sb. Prom. primeneniye ul'trazvuka. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, Kuybyshev, 1962, 72-74)

TEXT: The mean intensity of the ultrasonic field of a magnetostriction radiator was measured by means of a calorimeter consisting of two containers insulated from each other and separated by a sound-conducting diaphragm. In one container is the vibrator to be measured and in the other a sound-absorbing substance. Running water is fed into both containers, the temperature of the water being determined by thermometers at the outlet of the containers. The rate of flow of the water is so chosen that the temperatures at the outlet of the calorimeter are equal (in order to

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D295/D308

Calorimetric method for ...

eliminate thermal exchange between the containers). The efficiency of the transducer and the power coefficient are determined on the basis of the rate of flow of water and of the current and voltage applied to the radiator. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

L 33339-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/HM/GD

ACC NR: AT6013170 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/60/000/000/0075/0076

AUTHOR: Lependin, L. F.; Rudenko, Yu. S.; Ruchko, R. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic effect on weld structure in electroslag welding

SOURCE: Moscow. Oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut. Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva, no. 12, 1960, 75-76

TOPIC TAGS: welding, ultrasonic welding, ~~electroslag welding~~ WELD EVALUATION

ABSTRACT: A number of experimental welds made with the use of ultrasonics in an electroslag welding tank has been carried out. By metallographic examination, a noticeable difference was detected in the structure of weld samples and not exposed to sonic waves. The microstructure of the weld, crystallizing in the ultrasonic field, is more homogeneous. Experimental welding for more thorough study of the ultrasonic effect on the mechanical properties of welds are being carried out. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Oct60/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/

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97 (10)

S/263/62/000/014/005/006
I007/I207

AUTHOR: Lependin, L. F., Rudenko, Yu. S. and Ruchko, R. I.

TITLE: Calorimetric method of measuring ultrasonic intensity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 14, 1962, 24, abstract 32.14.152. (In Collection Prom. primeneniye ul'trazvuka. Kuybishevsk. aviats. in-t. Kuybyshev, 1961, 72-74)

JB

TEXT: A method used at the Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskoiy institut (Taganrog Electronics Institute) for calorimetric determination of the average intensity of an ultrasonic field is described. The method, combined with measurements of voltage and intensity of electric current applied to the radiator, permits the determination of the electroacoustic efficiency and of the power factor (cos φ) of the radiator. There are 2 figures

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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60335

S/194/62/000/006/123/232
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Lependin, L.F., Rudenko, Yu.S., and Ruchko, R.I.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on crystallization of polycrystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-40 y (V sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 12, M., 1960, 77-80)

TEXT: The process of crystallization of hyposulphite was investigated at 80 kc/s and approx. 3 W/cm^2 energy flux. The crystallization of the hyposulphite was observed in test-tubes placed in a water bath. Without the ultrasound the crystallization started from the bottom of the tube and to some extent from the central region of the melt. Photographs were taken showing a coarse grained structure with a large number of blisters. Using the ultrasonic treatment the crystallization starts at the top of the tube and spreads downwards producing a uniform mass free of blisters. It is shown that the change of the crystalline structure results in chan-

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Effect of ultrasound on ...

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D256/D308

ged mechanical properties of hyposulphite, the strength and the modulus of elasticity being increased. Crystallization of zinc from a melt was investigated using a magnetostrictive radiator with concentrator at 30 kc/s and 5 to 6 W/cm^2 energy flux. A fine grain structure with crystals having equal axes, an increased strength limit and reduced modulus of elasticity was obtained. 4 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

S/194/62/000/005/086/157
D222/D309

AUTHORS: Lependin, L.F., Rudenko, Yu.S., and Ruchko, R.I.

TITLE: Some experiments on the kinetics of crystallization from solutions in an ultrasound field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-5-41 1(V sb. Prom. primeneniye ul'trazvuka, Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t. Kuybyshev. 1961, 220 - 228)

TEXT: The influence of low and high intensity ultrasound on the kinetics of crystallization and on the physical properties of zinc and hyposulphite were investigated, which, since they are transparent, have a macrocrystalline structure when crystallized under normal conditions, and a low crystallization temperature. Sound radiation was obtained from a magnetostrictive vibrator at a frequency of 30 kc/s and intensity up to 5 - 6 W/cm^2 in the melted metal. In the intense ultrasound field a marked change in the structure of the ingot was observed towards fine-grain structure; the crystallization process changed from frontal to volume; the average density of

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the ingot remained unchanged. Tensile testing of zinc specimens has shown that in the ultrasound field the proportionality limit is raised, the tensile strength increased, while the modulus of elasticity is reduced. The hyposulphite specimens solidified under the influence of ultrasound showed an increased tensile strength. The irradiated specimens broke down under pressure at 80 - 90 kg/cm^2, while the non-irradiated ones at 25 - 30 kg/cm^2. The Young's modulus of the irradiated specimens was 6 - 8 kg/cm^2, that of the non-irradiated ones 3 kg/cm^2. Experiments on the action of low-intensity ultrasound (0.03 W/cm^2) were carried out with hyposulphite specimens. It was observed that under the influence of ultrasonic field, the axis of the crystals is directed along the direction of propagation of the ultrasound; new centers of crystallization arise. The crystal growth takes place through the attachment of complete crystals, which increases the speed of crystallization. The crystals growth in an ultrasound field are more homogeneous and contain less impurities. 8 figures. 3 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

36836
S/137/62/000/004/159/201
A060/A101

12300

AUTHORS: Lependin, L. F., Rudenko, Yu. S., Ruchko, R. I.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonics upon the seam structure of penetrating electric slag welding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 8, abstract 4E35 (V sb. "Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva", no. 12, Moscow, 1960, 75 - 76)

TEXT: The effect of ultrasonic radiation upon the seam structure in the course of electric slag welding was investigated. The welding was carried out of a large number of experimental seams with various variants of introducing the ultrasonic vibration into the vat. Metallographic analysis has discovered a notable difference in the structure of irradiated and nonirradiated specimens of the seam. The microstructure of the seam crystallized in an ultrasonic field is more homogeneous. The dimensions of the grains of a seam on the boundary of the built-up and the base metal are smaller by a factor of 1.2, and by a factor of 1.9 in the center, than those in specimens welded according to the same welding

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Effect of ultrasonics upon...

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A060/A101

schedule but without ultrasonic action. A different etchability is uncovered in seams crystallized under ordinary conditions and in an ultrasonic field, which is the result of the purification of the built-up metal from slag impurities. See also RZhMet, 1961, 1E34.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

10

Reserves of raw materials for the production of dichloroethane. Yu. P. Rudenko. *Sbornik Dikhloretan* 1939, 14-17; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 87.—In the production of synthetic NH_3 based on the sepn. of coke gas according to the Linde method for obtaining H there is obtained an C_2H_4 fraction contg. 40-65% of C_2H_4. This C_2H_4 fraction can be utilized for the production of $C_2H_4Cl_2$ either directly or after purification from C_2H_6 and the higher hydrocarbons. The pyrogas contains approx. 20 wt. % of C_2H_4, but can be utilized only after the sepn. of higher olefin hydrocarbons which, on forming products of chlorination, contaminate $C_2H_4Cl_2$. The products of liquid-phase cracking can be used for the production of C_2H_4. Another starting material used for the production of $C_2H_4Cl_2$ is Cl, which can be obtained from the electrolysis of NaCl. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Z.Ya., kand.med.nauk, GERTSENSHTEYN, E.N., logoped

Speech training. Zdorov'e 4 no.6:25-26 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)
(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Z.Ya., kand.med.nauk; GERTSENSHTEYN, E.N., logoped

Stammering. Zdorov'e 3 no.10:18-19 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(STAMMERING)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

38336 RUDENKO, Z. YA. AND BABAT, R. L.

Dinamika ochagovykh simptomov porazheniya posleissecheniya obolochechno-mozgovogo pubtsa. Voprosy neyrokhirurgii, 1949, No6, s. 9-17

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

BEYN, E.S.; GERTSENSHTEYN, E.N.; RUDENKO, Z.Ya.; TAPTAPOVA, S.L.; CHERNOVA, A.D.; SHOKHOR-TROTSKAYA, M.K.; KUKUYEV, L.A., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the recovery of speech by persons affected with aphasia] Posobie po vosstanovleniiu rechi u bol'nykh afaziei. Pod red. E.S.Bein. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 335 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(APHASIA) (SPEECH THERAPY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, A.Ye.

Clinical characteristics of alalias. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.7:1065-1069 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut defektologii (direktor - prof. A.I. D'yachkov) Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR i Mediko-pedagogicheskaya konsul'tatsiya (zaveduyushchiy M.S. Bydinova), Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO, Z Ya.

"Disruption of Number Memory and Counting in Local Affections of the Brain." Sub 4 Jan 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

HUDENKO, Z.Z.

Communist Youth League camps. Politekh. obuch. no.10:80-82 O '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.640, Moskva.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching) (Communist Youth League)

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[illegible]

Effect of the physical properties of the [illegible] on the real level of gas bubbling through a liquid. [illegible] no.2:[illegible] 1965.

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut [illegible] pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

SHIPCHENKO, T.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, G.Ye., inzh.; [illegible], N.G., inzh.

Studying the local hydraulic resistance of a pipe bend in the flow of feed molasses. Pishch. prom. no.1:138-142 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

LISOVENKO, O.T.; RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A. [Rudenko-Hrytsiuk, O.A.]

Characteristics of the thermal conditions of the Kh-29 oven.
Khar. prom. no.2:23-26 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A.; MIKHELEV, A.A.; LISOVENKO, A.T.

Reducing ventilation losses in the working chamber of a conveyor bakery oven. Trudy KTIPP no.27:12-19 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A.

Kinetics of the warming of dough cakes in the intensification of heat transfer by convection. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch. tekh. no.3:133-137 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra khlebopekarnogo proizvodstva.
(Heat—Transmission) (Baking) (Infrared heating)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RAYTER, I.M.; RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, G.Ye.

New data on the thermal conductivity, temperature conductivity, and Prandtl numbers of aqueous ethyl alcohol solutions. Trudy KTIPP no.21:79-84 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Ethyl alcohol—Thermal properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

ROYTER, I.M.; RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, G.Ye.

Nomogram for determining the heat transfer coefficient during the condensation of water-alcohol vapors. Trudy KTIPP no.21:85-89 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Alcohol) (Water vapor)
(Heat--Transmission)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

SHLIPCHENKO, Z.S.; RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, G.Ye.

Investigating some local resistances in the tubes during the flow of feed molasses. Trudy KTIPP no.25:36-41 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Frictional resistance (Hydrodynamics)) (Evaporating appliances)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A.

2

Kinetics of glucose conversion in dilute sulfuric acid at 100°. I. M. Litnak and O. A. Rudenko-Gritsyuk. *Trudy Kiev. Tekhnol. Inst. Pishchevoi Prom.* 1953, No. 13, 81–9, *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 6717.—It was shown experimentally that losses of glucose upon heating in dil H_2SO_4 increase as the concn. of glucose increases. Duration of heating of glucose in the presence of acid required to attain an equil. in the reversion reaction depends on the initial concn. of glucose and on the concn. of the acid. The relation between the duration of heating glucose of various concn. (Z) in 0.5N H_2SO_4 and loss (R) of glucose is given by $R = Z/(a + bZ)$, where a and b are coeffs. detd by the concn of glucose. The same loss of glucose is related to its concn (C) by $R = 0.64 + 0.4C$. A decrease of losses in the hydrolysis of starch brought about by the reversion and decompn. of glucose can be attained by lowering the concn of starch. For a temp. of 100° and for an acid concn suitable for industrial use, equil. in the reversion reaction is not attained within 6 hrs. M. Hosch

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RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O. A.

3

Inversion kinetics of glucose in the presence of acids at 110-50°. I. M. Litvak and O. A. Rudenko-Gritsyuk. *Trudy Kiev. Tekhnol. Inst. Pishchevoi Prom.* 1934, No. 14, 26-33; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1936, Abstr. No. 8512; cf. *C.A.* 50, 17493f.—The methods and results of the following investigations are given: (1) the effect of length of heating from 110 to 150° on the losses from reversion and decompn. of glucose solns. at different concns., (2) the effect of temp., and the concns. of glucose and acid on the speed of mutarotation to equil.; (3) the inversion velocity of glucose after reaching equil. in reversion reaction which depends on the temp. and the glucose and acid concns. The results are shown by 7 graphs. During the heating of glucose with acid, two processes take place simultaneously—formation of reversion products and decompn. of the glucose. The basic losses are the bimol. condensation of glucose. Increase of acid concn. and temp. speed up both reactions. The reversion losses are const. and depend on the original concn. of the glucose. The decompn. losses increase with the temp. and concn. of the acid. Direct relation between the reversion velocity and the acid concn. is not established. This relation is complex because of two simultaneous processes—the reversion and the decompn. of the glucose. At increased acid concn. decompn. predominates. For decreasing the losses by acid hydrolysis of starch, lowering the d. of the starch suspension is recommended. N. V.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A.; MIKHELEV, A.A.

Heat and mass transfer in a baking chamber during agitation by an air-steam mixture. Trudy KTIPP no.22:101-107 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Baking) (Heat--Transmission) (Mass transfer)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A. [Rudenko-Hrytsiuk, O.A.]; MIKHELEV, A.A. [Mikheliev, A.A.]

Bakery ovens with intensified convection heat exhcange in the baking chambers. Khar.prom. no.4:66-68 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Ovens)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-GRITSYUK, O.A.; MIKHELEV, A.A.

Heat and mass transfer in capillary bodies in the process of heating. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.3:95-98 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev.
(Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer) (Capillarity)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

BOGIN, Naum Markovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DISSON, P.S., inzh.; dotn. RUDENKO-MORGUN, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GUROV, Yu. S., red. izd-va; MIL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced concrete supports for overhead lines] Zhelezobetonnye opory vozdushnykh linii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 193 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electric lines--Poles)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

SARAPIN, Iosif Godelevich; GORDEEV, P.A., red.; RUDENKO-MORGUN, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Using the stand method in the manufacture of large reinforced concrete members and parts] Izgotovlenie krupnorazmernykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii i detalei stendovym sposobom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 166 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Precast concrete)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKO-MORGUN, I.Ya.

NOVIKOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUDENKO-MORGUN, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Use of glass blocks in foreign countries] Opyt primeneniia stekliannykh blokov za rubezhom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 38 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Glass construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

SIZOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RUDENKO-MORGUN, Ivan Yakovlevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TKHILADZE, Georgiy Rodionovich, inzh.; USENKO, Vasiliy Mitrofanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHVIDENKO, V.N., prof., retsenzent; DANILEVSKIY, A.S., inzh., retsenzent; KUPERSHMIDT, L., red.

[Technology of construction] Tekhnologiia stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. [By V.I.Sizov i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 613 p. (MIRA 19:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

BITYUKOV, I.I., inzh.; RUDENKOV, A.I., inzh.

Use of precast reinforced concrete in the construction of the Volga Chemical Combine. Prom. stroi. 41 no.8:15-19 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENKOV, A.I., inzh.

Bunker warehouse made of precast concrete elements. Prom. stroi. 41 no.8:29-31 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

Rudenok, M. I.

7 4

Surface structure of thin lead sulfide layers evaporated in 3 0

vacuum. R. Va. Berlaga, M. I. Rudenok, and L. P. Strakhov. *Soviet Phys., Tech. Phys.* 1, 1-2(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 10473e. B. M. R.

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S/181/61/003/002/042/050
B102/B201

18 9100 1145 1454

AUTHORS: Berlaga, R. Ya. and Rudenok, M. I.

TITLE: Production of replicas from cross sections of thin layers

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 2, 1961, 625-626

TEXT: The authors have devised a method of obtaining pictures of cross sections of a layer without having to use a microtome, thus making it possible to intercompare the inner and surface structures of the layer. This method is above all of interest because of the difficulty one encounters in obtaining ultramicrotomic sections of the order of hundred angstroms, which are required for electron microscopy. The method consists in the following procedure: a PbS layer is evaporated in vacuo over a glass base which is then broken together with the layer, and, first an aluminum layer of 100-200 A, and then a carbon film are, again by vacuum evaporation, applied to the fissure. The carbon film covers both the fissure of the layer and the adjoining surface. The aluminum layer is then detached with hydrochloric acid, and the carbon film thus laid bare is stretched on a net after having been carefully washed and is examined in

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B102/B201

Production of replicas from ...

the electron microscope. It is thus possible simultaneously to observe surface and cross section. A few of such pictures are shown (not reproducible). From a great number of such pictures the authors draw the conclusion that, in general, the direction of crystal growth coincides with the direction of the molecule beam. While examining the photo-emf appearing in PbS layers, the authors discovered, by means of an electron microscope, certain crystalline structures on the layer surface, whose axes coincided with the molecule beam direction. Both the replica method and the method of recording the profile were applied in this connection. Academician A. A. Lebedev is thanked for his interest and advice. There are 2 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Division of Physics of Leningrad State University). Problemnaya laboratoriya poluprovodnikov (Special Research Laboratory for Semiconductors)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1960

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

RUDENOK, M. I.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals, B-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 60931

Author: Berlaga, R. Ya., Rudenok, M. I., Strakhov, L. P.

Institution: None

Title: On Structure of Thin Layers of PbS Produced by Evaporation in Vacuum

Original Periodical: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 1, 3-5

Abstract: Electron microscopic investigations of sublimated layers of PbS (I) (Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 50034) show that surface of I layer is covered with needle crystals the axes of which are directed approximately parallel to the molecular cluster on sublimation of I. Length of crystals varies from 0.2 to 8 μ although conditions of sublimation are the same. Layers with short crystals have a mirror surface, those with longer crystals a dull surface. After heating in air at 700° shape of crystals is changed which is attributed to formation of lanarkite $PbO \cdot PbSO_4$. Investigations of reflecting

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals, B-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 60931

Abstract: power of I layer under different angles show that directions of maximum and minimum reflection are within the plane of molecular cluster.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

ACCESSION NR: AP4024465 S/0054/64/000/001/0159/0162

AUTHORS: Berlaga, R. Ya.; Rudenok, M. I.

TITLE: Surface structure, electric, and photoelectric properties of thin lead sulphide layers obtained by the cathode-sputtering method

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 1, 1964, 159-162

TOPIC TAGS: lead sulphide layer, cathode sputtering, activation energy, adsorption spectrum, electron diffraction, vacuum evaporation, single crystal PbS film

ABSTRACT: Thin PbS layers were produced by the cathode-sputtering method under a bell jar at 10^{-1} to 5×10^{-2} mm Hg pressures and at temperatures of 250-270C. Average evaporation rate was 0.2 μ per hour; the substrate was at a 3.5-4 cm distance from the cathode. The activation energy was calculated from temperature dependence of conductivity using both the cathode sputtering technique and evaporation in vacuum with noticeable differences in the measured conductivity between the two methods. The adsorption spectrum was measured in thin polycrys-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024465

stalline layers of PbS obtained by the cathode sputtering method. Electron microscopic and electron diffraction studies were carried out. The PbS layers obtained exhibit the same properties as the layers produced by the vacuum evaporation method. The ability to produce polycrystalline and single crystal PbS films is shown to be possible by the cathode-sputtering method. "L. I. Meshcherskaya took part in the experiments." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jul63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

BERLAGA, R.Ya.; RUDENOK, M.I.

Surface structure, electric and photoelectric properties of thin PbS films produced by cathode sputtering. Vest. LGU 19 no.4: 159-162 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

BERLAGA, R.Ya.; BOL'SHAKOV, L.P.; KONOROV, P.P.; RUDENOK, M.I.

Structure of and recombination on a thermally oxidized germanium surface. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.10:2990-2996 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

BERLAGA, R.Ya.; KONDROV, P.P.; RUDENOK, M.I.

Investigation of germanium surfaces by means of an electron microscope. Radiotekh. i elektron 6 no.8:1370-1373 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Germanium) (Electron microscopy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001445920010-5

Rudenok, M. I.

4

Surface structure of thin lead sulfide layers evaporated in vacuum. R. Ya. Berlaga, M. I. Rudenok, and L. P. Strakhov. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* [illegible] (1960). The surface was examd. under reflected light and in an electron microscope. The expts. show that the surface consists of cryst. needles 0.2–0.8 μ long, the axis of which is directed parallel to the mol. beam. Heating the crystals in air to 700° changes their shape, probably by formation of new crystals of lanarkite, $PbO.PbSO_4$. S. Pakswer

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